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JANUARY 1949
This is the story of two brothers.
It has its beginning in a Northern province of Czechoslovakia. Two small boys were sprawled on the banks of the broad Elbe River. This afternoon was not unlike many others. For often they sat by the river and talked, sometimes until sundown.

"I’m going to be rich when I grow up," Karol would vow. "I’ll own much land...and everyone will point to me and say, 'There is Karol Mahacek. He is the richest man in all Czechoslovakia.'"

Then Jan would watch for that familiar look of determination he had seen so many times on his brother’s face. He would see his dark eyes growing larger and brighter, shining already with the happiness the future promised. And he would nod at his brother. Yes, Jan thought, Karol is smart. Yes, Karol will be rich some day.

But Jan, too, had dreams...dreams he dare not even tell. For Karol would surely think them strange. So he said nothing. He just sat there and looked out into the horizon. Somewhere beyond the Elbe there was an ocean...and beyond that? Well, some day he would know.

Old Eduard Mahacek considered his sons—what the future held for them. He even prophesied it many times.

"Jan is a dreamer. He is the one with imagination, but he is not as ambitious as Karol."

Yes, even at an early age, Karol was marked for success.

As for Jan, well, maybe it was an accident that he happened to be on the village dock when a river boat stopped for cargo. Maybe it was fate when on an impulse he took a job on the boat and found his way to the sea, to a different way of life—for Jan came to America.

It wasn’t easy for him, at first, this new world. He used to write home about the strange American ways. Yet, there was always something wonderful to tell. He was making progress. He had a good job—good pay.

But Karol’s letters were different—filled with uncertainty. He couldn’t save to buy the land he promised himself he’d one day own.

What does the story of these two brothers mean—and why are their lives so different today? For Jan Mahacek faces the future with confidence—owns his own home—a car—his family is well fed, well clothed.

While Karol is a man without hope—his family ill clothed, ill fed—no home of their own.

The answer is simple, for both are symbols of America and Europe. Actually, there is no difference in the people here and there. We are all brothers under the skin. Like Jan and Karol, we are Czechs, or we’re English, French, German, Spanish, Finnish, Norwegian, Polish, Italian...just as people are there. We are the same people, with the same blood, the same native ability. But there is one essential difference...
Here in America, we have the opportunity—the privilege to use to the fullest our native ability.

Much has been said about the production genius of America. And who will deny it? But that power to produce far beyond the record of any nation on earth would never have blossomed into its present greatness if the individual in America had not had the chance to expand his individual talents to produce. Yes, here in America, all have been free to express themselves, to use and to develop talent and ability. This freedom to grow and build for the future isn't something to be considered lightly. It is something that all of us must guard, even with life itself.

Yet, in the abundance that surrounds us, we sometimes forget. We forget that with all this comes an obligation—an obligation to WORK. For, if we do not work to preserve it, we do not deserve it. This great productive power of America grew because of work, became the great thing it is because men bent to the task to accomplish an end.

Today, there are forces at work to hold back the high productive ability of America. A false creed is abroad. Some put it this way—"Hold back effort — do only an average job — regulate things." It all has a familiar ring—it is a creed of trading individual opportunity for false promises of future security.

Here at Ceco, we do not accept this creed of leveling of effort, for we believe in full opportunity for the individual. We know what all-out unharnessed production can accomplish. In this past year, for example, we have seen the building industry, unhampered by fewer controls, roll up one of the most impressive records in the history of the industry. Ceco salutes construction men for the job they are doing. Their accomplishments represent the American way of doing things, and we believe in the American way to solve our problems, to provide a more abundant life, to curtail shortages, to drive down prices.

Yes, the way to do this is to work. ALL must work MORE—not be content to be average. Management must work at managing. Labor must work to produce—give a full day's work for a full day's pay. We must constantly produce, create more things instead of less, reduce overall costs per unit—justify high wages. The will to work can drive down costs and prices, drive up production which labor and management both need to stay prosperous.

We believe in the right of each man to work for greater opportunity. We believe in the individual's pride in his work and we believe in the importance of the individual's contribution to the task as a whole. We believe in a "two-way traffic" in ideas on how to do the job better. In four years, Ceco has had over 3200 suggestions from shop and office on how to improve product and service.

In all aspects of Ceco's work, we strive for meticulous attention to the little things, because we believe no product is better than the perfection of the smallest detail.

We like to sum it all up in an ideal which best describes the way Ceco and all of its people work in seeking production excellence . . .

"NO TASK IS TOO SMALL,
NONE TOO LARGE,
TO RECEIVE EXACTING CARE.
IN ALL,
ENGINEERING EXCELLENCE
IS THE CECO CREED."
Curbing Corrosion in 5 vital services

Byers Wrought Iron Pipe

In this group of ten cottages and a recreational building, the designers recognized the importance of building for durability, as a hedge against high maintenance costs. The hot water lines, the cold water lines, the vents and drainage lines under 2-inches, and the condensate returns in the heating tunnel were all specified "wrought iron". Byers Wrought Iron pipe was installed. Of equal importance—wrought iron nipples were used in all these lines, so no "weak links" would be present.

SUPPORTED BY EXPERIENCE

The selection of wrought iron pipe for these services follows sound and established engineering practice, and is supported by service records. Surveys made in a number of areas have shown wrought iron pipe in plumbing and heating services still serving after 30, 40, and even 50 years. In many instances, the wrought iron pipe had replaced pipe made of ordinary material, which had failed in a fraction of that time.

WHY WROUGHT IRON LASTS

Wrought iron's unusual service qualities come from its unusual two-component character, which is duplicated in no other material. Tiny threads of glass-like silicate slag, distributed through the body of high-purity iron, halt and "de-tour" corrosive attack. The fibers also help to anchor the initial protective scale, which shields the underlying metal.

Our bulletin, "Wrought Iron for Piping Services" reviews the corrosive conditions encountered in various applications, and reports engineering experience with wrought iron. Ask for a copy.


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TUBULAR AND HOT ROLLED PRODUCTS
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JANUARY 1949
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THE RECORD REPORTS

Many Measures Affecting Construction Industry Expected as New Congress Convenes, with Public Housing, Labor and Controls Taking Limelight

The construction industry has three phases of legislative activity to watch during the current session of Congress. These may be roughly stated as follows:

1. Direct housing legislation based on administration plans, the Democratic platform, and leadership in the field in both the House and the Senate.

2. Labor legislation with its ramifications into the construction industry through secondary boycotts, jurisdictional disputes and other labor action.

3. General economic legislation — labeled anti-inflationary — with potential authority over scarce materials and prices.

New developments in all three of these fields outside the Congress also warrant attention.

While the Democratic majorities in both houses indicate improved prospects for the Administration’s program, some of the previous difficulties still remain through possibility of conservative Democrats (particularly those disturbed by civil rights proposals) going along with the Republican minority. A key point on housing legislation, of course, is the House Banking Committee, where so often housing bills have met defeat.

Legislation on Tap

As far back as Thanksgiving, HHFA Administrator Raymond M. Foley began talking of the forthcoming legislative program to cover points left out of the Housing Act of 1948. Still sought is a Congressional declaration of a national housing policy. Sought too is a renewal of aid to communities for low-rent housing projects with preference to low-income World War II veterans.

Plans also include loans and grants for slum clearance projects so that “the land when cleared may be sold or leased at sound re-use values for private or public redevelopment in accordance with loan plans, and with the locality sharing the net cost of clearance.” On rural housing, financial aid is sought whereby the Secretary of Agriculture may make advances to farmers for construction of farm dwellings and for minimum repairs of substandard farm housing.

More Research Desired

Expansion of the research program under the 1948 Act, where it is limited to standardized building codes and ma-

Union Boycott Is Issue

Point to the labor legislation is given by the recent action of the National Labor Relations Board in a secondary boycott case in the building industry, based on the Taft-Hartley Act. In this first ruling on secondary boycotts the Board ordered a local unit of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to stop calling off its workers from construction of a home with a view to forcing the owner to discontinue doing business with a non-union material dealer (Ira A. Watson Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.).

Just what will be the outcome of the secondary boycott provision when the current Congress finishes with the law is far from certain. While President Truman back in 1947 spoke out against the secondary boycott, he did so in limited language, specifically stating that “not all secondary boycotts are unjustifiable.” He opposed a blanket provision against boycotts and recommended “legislation which prohibits secondary boycotts in pursuance of unjustifiable objectives.”

Also in question is the set-up of the NLRB itself. Procedures and membership as well as basic law may be shifted. For one thing, the President wants to centralize authority in the Department of Labor and build up the Department but whether the Board’s activity will wind up there is another question.

Control Powers Sought

On economic legislation, it must be remembered that President Truman previously had asked for stand-by price

(Continued on page 10)
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JANUARY 1949
and rationing powers which he could use if circumstances warranted, and that he lambasted the 80th Congress because it did so little on inflation controls. He is concerned over living costs and the continued increase in prices on basic commodities but he is concerned fundamentally over inflation.

His current proposals go back to his earlier suggestions but stem more particularly from an overall study made by his Council of Economic Advisers and other first-hand data and advice. Whatever is done presumably will replace the voluntary allocation program which the Commerce Department has been carrying out under the law written by the Republican Congress in December, 1947.

The prospects were outlined as follows by Commerce Secretary Charles Sawyer:

"We are living in a time when nearly every basic industry is producing at or near maximum capacity," he said. "This is true of iron and steel, the non-ferrous metals, petroleum, construction, trans-
portation, and electric power. Even with these industries working at or near capacity, supplies of many materials are insufficient to fill the domestic demand and at the same time take care of our commitments abroad. Under these conditions it seems likely that an allocation program may be needed for some time. This will be even more true if military expenditures are increased.... Now we have virtually full employment of our human and technical resources; we are faced with material and manpower shortages; and our stability is threatened by inflationary pressures. Avoiding controls will certainly require teamwork and rigid restraint on the part of those who are entrusted with our military effort."

Secretary Sawyer cagily tied in his reference to economic controls to an expanding military budget. He made his asserted need for allocations appear contingent upon the economic effects of an expanding defense expenditure and that for price controls contingent upon a cooperative industry attitude in keeping the inflationary spiral in check.

Note that the Truman Administration also wants to provide greater social security benefits and to have them reach more people. There is renewed pressure for a national health program, including hospitals and clinics, and for federal aid to education.

**New Act Applied**

Meanwhile administrative agencies are moving ahead on 1948 Congressional enactments. HHFA is sponsoring meetings to get the voluntary cooperation of the industry "in devising and carrying out a practical method of producing lower-priced housing." It is proposing that lending institutions and other sponsors work toward the goal of more moderate rental housing, that they participate actively "in the new programs of insurance of mortgages on cooperative housing projects and of direct investments in rental housing."

FHA has completed its rules and regulations for rental housing yield insurance. These require that the average rental for all units in a project, including heat and other customary services, shall not exceed $100 and that the maximum for any individual unit is $120. They provide that earnings over a specified amount must be applied to amortization of the investment. If the venture doesn't pan out well and claims reach 15 per cent or more, FHA has the

**NEWS FROM CANADA**

By John Coughfield Smith

**Housing Gets Second Wind**

Buoyancy of the housing market continues to amaze observers. After some hesitation during the summer, contracts appear to be climbing to new heights for both physical and dollar volume.

House building awards in the first 10 months of 1948 reached $325 million, nearly double the total for the same 1947 period, according to MacLean Building Reports. Commercial and institutional building at $255 million was up 26 per cent over 1947 and engineering works at $176 million were up 13 per cent. The weak point was industrial building which, with awards totaling $59 million, was down 42 per cent. On contracts for all construction for the first 10 months of the year, 1948 at $815 million led 1947 by 31 per cent.

**Lending Values Lively Issue**

Among organizations appealing for higher lending values to Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation (the Dominion Government agency administering the National Housing Act) none has been more vociferous than local chapters of the National House Builders’ Association. Latest to join the hue and cry is the one in Edmonton, Alberta. The Edmonton Home Builders’ Association claims that lower down payments are an urgent “must” for prospective buyers in the low-income bracket, if pressure for subsidized rental housing is to be reduced.

Central Mortgage’s reply to this and similar pleas was given when D. B. Mansur, president, recently addressed the annual convention of the Canadian Association of Real Estate Boards. Mr. Mansur said, "We feel that there are many costs involved in present-day construction which should not be capitalized into the long-term mortgage debt of the home owner. Another reason why lending values haven’t been increased is our experience in 1946 when, after an increase in lending values, we soon found that sale prices were being nearly correspondingly increased."

**Alberta Builders to be Licensed?**

The Alberta Government recently heard representations from the Calgary Home Builders’ Association calling for the licensing of house builders and general contractors throughout the province. The Association also asked that it be made compulsory to supply a surety bond with any building contract signed, requiring completion according to the

(Continued on page 132)
You give your client *double value* when you build this wall—*inside* and *outside*—with Double-duty Insulite. It *insulates* as it builds... TWO duties for the price of one. On the outside; Bildrite Sheathing not only provides superior bracing strength, but extra insulating value. On the inside; Sealed Lok-Joint Lath does more than provide a firm strong plaster base—it makes an *insulated* plaster base—warmer in winter, cooler in summer. The two together guard against inner wall condensation.
First prize in the professional competition for a multi-family housing development went to the architectural firm of Sargent, Webster, Crenshaw & Folley of Syracuse, N.Y., for the design shown above. The plan calls for 76 duplex units, 48 of them with two bedrooms, 14 with three, and 14 with one. Buildings are grouped irregularly around site in blocks of two or three, and each apartment has a terrace.

NEW YORK STATE HOUSING COMPETITION WINNERS ANNOUNCED

More than 300 entries were received in the four architectural competitions held by the New York State Division of Housing for designs of sale and rental housing for families with incomes of from $46 to $58 a week. Two of the competitions were open to architects licensed to practice in New York State, and the other two to draftsmen and architectural students at New York schools. Prizes totaled $3600.

In the professional division, Seymour R. Joseph of New York City won the $1000 first prize for the design of a single-family house, and the firm of Sargent, Webster, Crenshaw and Folley of Syracuse received the $1000 top award for a multi-family housing development. The $500 second prizes went to Louis Manner of Highland Falls, N.Y., in the single-family group, and to Gerhard J. Graupe and Serge Klein of New York City in the multi-family classification.

Albert J. Marlo of Brooklyn and Joseph V. Franco of Jackson Heights, both students at Pratt Institute, received the $200 first-place awards in the non-professional division, Marlo the single-family and Franco the multi-family. Franco also won the $100 single-family second prize, and another Pratt student, Joseph Zito, Jr., of Jamaica, received the $100 multi-family second prize.

Honorable mentions follow:


- **Single-family, non-professional** — Edward Tirotta, Joseph Zito, Jr., Gary Wiesner, George S. Sharon, Mary Linberger, Fred R. Beutel, William Golub and Jack Friedin, all students at Pratt Institute; Ronald E. Woodward and Jon McKeen, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

- **Multi-family, non-professional** — David L. Jacob, John J. Flemming, Theodore G. Andrew, Arthur A. MacKnight, Jr., and Robert B. Sherman, students at Syracuse University; Maro Daly, Henry L. Horowitz and James J. Giacopelli, Pratt Institute; and R. Frank Winne, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.


Albert J. Marlo, student at Pratt Institute, won first prize in the single-family house competition in the non-professional division with the compact design shown below.
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JANUARY 1949
THE RECORD REPORTS

(Continued from page 10)

right to acquire the project.

Also under the 1948 Housing Act FHA has begun its commitments to in-
sure short-term loans to manufacturers
to finance the production of prefab-
ricated houses. First commitment was to
Reliance Homes, Inc., of Philadelphia,
and the second was to New Jersey Per-
macrete Corp., also at Philadelphia. The
first company plans light-gauge steel
houses and the second will make houses
of poured concrete.

Building Codes Pushed

HHFA has worked out model legisla-
tion to let cities sidestep some of the
costs involved in adopting a revised
building code. The Council of State
Governments has cooperated in this,
along with the Department of Justice and the
Department of Commerce. Under
the proposal, which has been worked out
under the 1948 Housing Act, a city can
adopt a model code "by reference," in-
stead of publishing the full text. An
appropriate local official would have the
responsibility of keeping the governing
body appraised of changes that should
be made in the code from time to time.

Technical research projects contempl-
ated by HHFA's Standardized Build-
ing Codes Division include expansion of
the Uniform Plumbing Code for Hous-
ing into a set of recommendations for
industrial and commercial buildings, mois-
ture condensation control, performance
standards of septic tanks, investigation
of lightweight aggregate concrete and
similar materials, standards for wood
construction, etc. The Division has
joined with the sponsors of modular
coordination — the American Standards
Association, the American Institute of
Architects, and the Producers' Council
—in an educational campaign and has
three booklets, one for the home owner,
one for architects and designers, and
one for the contractor and the small
home builder.

Notable Odds and Ends

Other Washington developments of
interest include:

1. While the Commerce Department
expects new construction in 1949 to
reach a value of $18.75 billion, it esti-
mates that in physical volume the total
will be about the same as in 1948. Public
construction is expected to go up and to
a lesser degree private non-residential
building, including schools, churches,
hospitals, and recreation buildings. The
Producers' Council puts the figure at
$18.1 billion and $7 billion in repair and
maintenance work.

(Continued on page 16)
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The entire facade of Leightons' new building in Los Angeles, California shows how one of a variety of Seaporcel® "shaped" parts has been applied for esthetic as well as practical value.

**BEARING IN MIND** the ease of installation, the negligible maintenance cost, its strength, long life and beauty of fadeless color (which is almost limitless) and you have the reasons for architects' preference for Seaporcel architectural material in designing store fronts, entire building facades and even interiors.

**EXTRUDED OR REVERSE,** Seaporcel "shaped" or custom fabricated parts are obtainable in such versatile surface textures as "terra cotta," "limestone," "granite," in semi-matte, matte or gloss finishes.

Write today for catalog showing applications and current jobs.

**SEAPORCEL METALS, INC.**
Formerly Porcelain Metals, Inc.
28-02 Borden Ave., Long Island City 1, N. Y.
Complete A. F. of L. Metal Fabricating & Enameling Shop
Also manufactured on the West Coast
**SEAPORCEL CORPORATION OF CALIFORNIA**
Represented by Douglas McFarland & Co., 1491 Canal St., Long Beach, Calif.  

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**THE RECORD REPORTS**

(Continued from page 14)

2. Total lumber supply is rapidly overtaking demand, says the Lumber Survey Committee, and the trend from a sellers' to a buyers' market is well under way. Demand for upper grades of lumber remains comparatively firm but buyers are more selective and the market for lower grades has softened. Yards have become more cautious, maintaining minimum inventories.

3. Funds for planning or loans for construction under the Water Pollution Control Act will have to be provided by the new Congress before any work can be done. While authority for the program was given by the last Congress, no money was appropriated to carry out the projects. Procedures for getting financial aid for planning and construction of treatment works are under draft by the Public Health Service and the Federal Works Agency.

4. Under authority of the National Industrial Reserve Act of last July the Federal Works Agency has taken over a number of government-owned surplus war plants, which will be reconditioned and "put in mothballs" for use in case of national emergency. It is expected that the Industrial Reserve ultimately will include 100 or more industrial plants.

5. The National Association of Home Builders has set the date for its second annual National Home Week as next September 11-17, when home builders in leading cities will throw open model homes to the public and hold on-site demonstrations of the latest building methods.

---

**ON THE CALENDAR**

Feb. 12-20: 1949 Home Show of St. Louis, Kiwanis Auditorium, St. Louis, Mo.; sponsored by the Home Builders Assn. of Greater St. Louis.  
Feb. 28-March 4: 1949 Spring Meeting

(Continued on page 18)
New Two-Fuel Winter Air Conditioner
—for either oil or gas!

—the RICHMOND furnace with "2 hearts"
easy to stock . . easy to install . . easy to change-over!

For Gas:—As a Gas Winter Air Conditioner, complete unit (in two sizes) approved by A. G. A. for all types of gas, including LP, and for installation anywhere in the United States; from Atlantic City to Denver, at sea level or a mile high.

For Oil:—As an Oil Winter Air Conditioner, oil burners for both size furnaces listed with Underwriter Laboratories under CS-75.

Richmond gives you both oil and gas burners, the heart of the heating system, each on a mounting plate for easy, fool-proof installation or quick change-over. Switch from oil to gas (or vice versa) can be made in less than an hour.

By stocking only two furnaces (AS 12 and AS 23) you have four conditioners—savings you up to 50% on your furnace storage and inventory costs—and you are ready for either oil or gas installations. Furnace unit, only 23" wide, is shipped assembled and internally wired in one carton (Weighs less than 395 lbs.). Burner units packed separately.

Because of the easy storage, easy installation and easy change-over, this new Richmond Winter Air Conditioning unit is truly—A Unit Designed With The TRADE In Mind.

FOUR CONDITIONERS—TWO FURNACES
AS 12: Output-Gas: 72,000 Btu; Oil: 75,000 Btu.
AS 23: Output-Gas: 92,000 Btu; Oil: 105,000 Btu.
Whiter-white Richmond Enamelled Steel jacket—23" wide x 47" deep.
Steel base and channels—no "grouting" needed.
*Furnace unit illustrated: #AS 23.

RICHMOND RADIATOR COMPANY
AFFILIATE OF REYNOLDS METALS CO.

CLIP AND MAIL COUPON TODAY
Richmond Radiator Company
19 East 47th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Gentlemen:
I am interested in the New Richmond Two-Fuel Winter Air Conditioner. Please send me full details. No obligations, of course.

Name .
Company .
Address .

JANUARY 1949
THE RECORD REPORTS

(Continued from page 16)

and A. S. T. M. Committee Week, Hotel Edgewater Beach, Chicago.
March 29–April 1: 3rd National Lighting Exposition, Chicago.

COMPETITION ANNOUNCED

Applications for the annual LeBrun Traveling Scholarship competition offered by the New York Chapter, A. I. A., are now being accepted. Applicants must be U. S. citizens, not under 23 or over 33 years of age, and must have had at least a year and a half of active practice as an architect or architectural draftsman. Each applicant must be nominated before January 21st by a member of the A. I. A.

The winning entrant will receive an award of $2500 which must be used for a trip outside the continental limits of the United States for at least six months. Requests for further information should be addressed to: LeBrun Scholarship Committee, New York Chapter, American Institute of Architects, 115 E. 40th St., New York 16, N. Y.

NEWS FROM ABROAD

Square for Le Havre

From France comes news of "the greatest square thus far constructed in Europe in the 20th Century"—the new Hotel de Ville Square in Le Havre. It will replace the old square, now a littered mass of stones in the center of the city's devastated area.

The new square will be 284 by 244 (Continued on page 20)

WILLIAM G. KAELBER

William G. Kaelber, vice president of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards and senior member of the firm of Kaelber & Waasdorp, Architects, Rochester, N. Y., died of a heart ailment on November 21. He was 62.

Mr. Kaelber, a native of Rochester, was well known for his work in the college field. Among the buildings he designed are the School of Medicine and Dentistry and the Men's College of the University of Rochester, the Eastman School of Music, and the Meharry Medical College of Nashville, Tenn. He began his architectural career in 1902 as a draftsman in the offices of Gordon & Madden, becoming a junior partner of that firm in 1906. A member of the Architectural League of New York, he was vice president of the New York State Association of Architects and a member of the New York State Housing Commission.
Hunter's **NEW** Package Attic Fan
is designed for low-cost installation

It's a complete package! Fan, motor and shutter all in one unit.

Hunter engineered this new unit for top performance and easy, inexpensive installation.

Plan your homes for year-round comfort

- The **complete** homes of today require provision for cool comfort on hot summer nights.

  The new Hunter Package Fan is the most economical of all home-cooling methods. Compact and specifically designed for easy installation, it overcomes the expensive complications of ordinary attic fans.

  Superior mechanical construction insures long-time operation with minimum attention, an investment in comfort that repays its owners many times through sweltering summers. It's a low-cost luxury for modern homes.

  Dependable performance is backed by Hunter's 63-year experience in designing and manufacturing fans, exclusively. For summertime comfort that makes homes complete, specify the Hunter Package Fan.

  See our section in Sweet's Files, and mail the coupon below for complete architectural data.

**New HUNTER PACKAGE ATTIC FAN**

Manufactured by
HUNTER FAN & VENTILATING CO., INC., MEMPHIS, TENN.

Exclusive Fan Makers Since 1886

Mail for Architect's Data File
Hunter Fan & Ventilating Co.
396 South Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

Send complete information on your new Package Attic Fan.

Name: ____________________________
Address: __________________________
City: ____________________________ State: ____________

JANUARY 1949
Planned OFFICE LIGHTING
WITH
WILEY Fluorescent Fixtures

Wiley Fluorescent Fixtures provide custom-made results both in lighting requirements and flexibility of arrangement to fit any architectural plan without custom-made costs.

Individual or continuous runs provide flexibility of arrangement to fit any ceiling light pattern desired.

Recessed, flush-to-ceiling, or suspended models with louvered or Alba-Lite glass. The new Flur-O-Guide curved lens are available in recessed Troffers. Models to suit any light requirement and decorative motif.

Fluorescent Models are available with 2, 3 or 4-lamp starter or instant start (H. P. F.) and Slimline Models with 2, 4 or 6 lamps in various lengths and milliamperes capacities, to permit greater or less light output as required in particular locations—without change of fixture style.

Wiley originated the E-Z Servicer feature that permits one man, without tools, to clean and replace lamps in a matter of minutes.

THE RECORD REPORTS
(Continued from page 18)

metres in size — almost as large as the Place de la Concorde in Paris (360 by 250 m.), and larger than the Place de l’Etoile, the Place Vendome and the Place de l’Opéra. It will comprise spacious gardens, a road paved with flagstones, and children’s playgrounds.

Housing in Britain

In a recent speech, Aneurin Bevan, Britain’s Minister of Health, announced that the total number of homes completed or repaired since the war had reached the figure of 750,000 first set by the Coalition Government.

The London County Council has announced plans for a 3683-dwelling housing project catering to higher as well as lower income groups, to be built at St. Paul’s Cray in Kent, 12 miles southeast of London. Plans call for 72 detached and semi-detached 4-bedroom houses for members of the professional and managerial classes; rents will be approximately £12 a week. Dentists, doctors and managers of local industries will be given first choice of tenancies. The 570-acre site will also contain 3-story apartment blocks, five modern schools, churches, shops, movies, parks and playgrounds. Total cost of the development is expected to be about £20 million.

The first of about 3000 new houses to be built on the site of the new town of Aycliffe, County Durham, is ready for occupation despite the shortage of materials which is hindering the development of the town. As the first stage in the plan, 350 houses are to be erected. Of these, 41 will be prefabricated bungalows. Others will include Swiss-designed apartments and various kinds of traditional houses. The town is being built primarily for workers on the nearby Aycliffe trading estate; plans call for a town of about 10,000 people, divided into five wards, each of which will have its own shopping center for everyday needs. The main shopping center will be located in the center of the town near the town hall, the theater, and civic buildings. Each ward shopping center will have a nursery school where mothers may leave their children while they shop.

Aycliffe is one of 10 new towns being planned for Britain, six of them to be situated within a 60-mile radius of London. The sites have been chosen with consideration of such matters as the size of the area; accessibility of road and rail communications; availability of water, gas and electricity; and the claims of agriculture. Nearly all will be extensions of existing small towns.

(Notes continued on page 138)
The NEW Truscon Series 46 DOUBLE-HUNG WINDOWS (Spring-balanced)

trim, smart, streamlined

strong, sturdy, economical

Architects like its structural strength and architectural correctness... contractors like its ease of installation... owners like its streamlined beauty and low maintenance cost. Everyone likes its all-round economy!

The new Truscon Series 46 Double-Hung Steel Window is recommended for use on any project except when fire windows are specified and a counterweighted window is essential. Use of a spring balance in this new Truscon window eliminates the necessity of large weight boxes, and avoids the cost of field labor required to install cast iron counterweights and place the sash in accurate balance after glazing.

The spring balances are housed in the head member and the stainless steel suspension tapes are wholly concealed with the sash either open or closed. Positive weathering is provided by flexible spring-bronze strips attached to the sash at head, meeting rails, sill and jambs. Bonderized. Baked-on paint. Lever-type lift handles. Mullins as desired. Screens, storm sash and window cleaner anchors available.

New Literature. Send for new catalog complete with installation details and specifications on Truscon Steel Windows for every type of residential, commercial, industrial and institutional use.

TRUSCON STEEL COMPANY
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO
Subsidiary of Republic Steel Corporation

Manufacturers of a Complete Line of Steel Windows and Mechanical Operators • Steel Joists • Metal Lath • Steeldeck Roofs • Reinforcing Steel • Industrial and Hangar Steel Doors • Bank Vault Reinforcing • Radio Towers • Bridge Floors.
Bigelow presents...

The revolutionary new **Cushionlok**


Years of experimentation have at last produced a real miracle carpet for every commercial use—Bigelow’s amazing new Cushionlok.

Cushionlok combines thick wool carpeting (in the famous-for-wear Gropoint weave) with a built-in sponge rubber back. It’s softer to walk on, longer-lived, quieter. It’s easier to install, more economical!

See if Cushionlok isn’t the answer to your needs. The Bigelow Carpet Counsel office near you will help in planning your Cushionlok installation.

A completed Cushionlok installation as seen in the Bigelow showroom at 140 Madison Ave., New York City. Not only does Cushionlok look rich and distinctive—it’s a real economy. The slight additional cost is less than you’d pay for a separate rubber cushion. Ideal for offices, stores, hotels, theaters.

---

**BIGELOW Rugs and Carpets**

Beauty you can see... quality you can trust... since 1825
Strength plus Moisture Barrier with

Pittsburgh Steeltex for Stucco

You get positive reinforcement with Pittsburgh Steeltex for Stucco through embedment of the welded wire fabric in the mix. The square mesh of galvanized, cold drawn steel wire provides resistance to strain from any direction. In addition the double ply backing guards against moisture penetration and minimizes stucco cracking—protects the beauty of the finished job—reduces maintenance.

Steeltex for Stucco is easily applied direct to studs or over wood sheathing in one operation. Steeltex is used to advantage both in new construction and the modernization of old structures. For more information on how Pittsburgh Steeltex for Stucco can be used to give you strong reinforcing for economical construction write Dept. AR for bulletin DS 131 or see our catalog in Sweets.

PITTSBURGH STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY
A Subsidiary of Pittsburgh Steel Company
Pittsburgh 30, Pa.
New! ELECTRIC HEAT

USKON
ELECTRIC CEILING PANELS OF CONDUCTIVE RUBBER PROVIDE RADIANT HEATING FROM ABOVE ...LIKE THE SUN

Originated and perfected solely by United States Rubber Company scientists, Uskon has changed America's heating standards almost overnight.

Uskon heats by radiation, as does the sun. The heating units are electrically conductive rubber sheets, four feet square, sandwiched between insulating layers. Installed in the ceiling, these panels warm any person or object receiving its rays. The conventional boiler, radiator, pipes, fuel storage, chimney and cellar are eliminated.

Uskon is invisible. The panels become part of the structure and blend into the decorative scheme of the room.

Each room can be controlled and heated separately, eliminating heat in rooms where it is not required. All installation of Uskon panels is done quickly and easily by local electrical contractors.

Uskon is already in use in homes all over the country. Each week sees more and more home-planners specifying this amazing heating system. Let us tell you more about it. Write Uskon, Graybar Electric Company, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N.Y. or direct to Wire and Cable Department, United States Rubber Company, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York 20, New York.

USKON® The Sunshine Heat
FROM THE CEILING

HERE IS YOUR "FURNACE"

NO FURNACE, NO PIPES, NO FUEL STORAGE • NO ASHES, DIRT OR DUST
NO RADIATORS. USKON IS "INVISIBLE."

A PRODUCT OF

U.S. RUBBER
SERVING THROUGH SCIENCE

NATIONALLY Distributed
*Graybar QUALITY

Distributed by
*Graybar ELECTRIC COMPANY

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY

*REG U.S. PAT. OFF

Offices in more than a hundred principal cities

JANUARY 1949  25
## CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES

### Labor and Materials

United States average 1926–1929 = 100

Presented by Clyde Shute, manager, Statistical and Research Division, F. W. Dodge Corporation, from data compiled by E. H. Boeck & Associates, Inc.

### NEW YORK

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**% increase over 1939**

| Oct. 48 | 108.5 | 110.6 | 89.8 | 89.1 | 89.6 |

### ATLANTA

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**% increase over 1939**

| Oct. 48 | 137.3 | 149.9 | 96.1 | 90.7 | 95.0 |

### ST. LOUIS

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**% increase over 1939**

| Oct. 48 | 112.3 | 121.2 | 81.9 | 82.2 | 81.3 |

### SAN FRANCISCO

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<td>193.1</td>
<td>191.6</td>
<td>183.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 48</td>
<td>232.4</td>
<td>221.6</td>
<td>213.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 48</td>
<td>235.2</td>
<td>229.9</td>
<td>215.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 48</td>
<td>235.6</td>
<td>223.3</td>
<td>216.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**% increase over 1939**

| Oct. 48 | 113.6 | 124.9 | 84.2 | 81.9 | 88.8 |

The index numbers shown are for combined material and labor costs. The indexes for each separate type of construction relate to the United States average for 1926–29 for that particular type — considered 100.

Cost comparisons, as percentage differences for any particular type of construction, are possible between localities, or periods of time within the same city, by dividing the difference between the two index numbers by one of them; i.e.: index for city A = 110 index for city B = 95

(both indexes must be for the same type of construction).

Then: costs in A are approximately 16 per cent higher than in B.

\[
\frac{110-95}{95} = 0.158
\]

Conversely: costs in B are approximately 14 per cent lower than in A.

\[
\frac{110-95}{110} = 0.136
\]

Cost comparisons cannot be made between different types of construction because the index numbers for each type relate to a different U. S. average for 1926–29.

Material prices and wage rates used in the current indexes make no allowance for payments in excess of published list prices, thus indexes reflect minimum costs and not necessarily actual costs.

These index numbers will appear whenever changes are significant.
FOR FLEXIBLE DIVISION OF FLOOR SPACE

IN OFFICES
FACTORIES
EVERY TYPE OF
INDUSTRIAL AND
COMMERCIAL
BUILDING

MILLS METAL PARTITIONS

FOR more than twenty-eight years The Mills Company has devoted itself exclusively to the design and manufacture of movable steel partitions. The unexcelled quality of Mills Metal Partitions in thousands of buildings of every type throughout America reflects the concentration of engineering, craftsmanship and production facilities upon this single purpose.

The new Mills Metal Partitions Catalog No. 49-O represents, in printed form, the knowledge and experience gained during these twenty-eight years of work in this field. It was designed as a practical, convenient "working tool" for architects and all who deal with the problems of flexible space divisions in commercial, industrial and institutional buildings.

You'll find this new 44-page Mills Catalog bound into Sweert's File, Architectural, for 1949—or we'll be glad to send you an easy-to-handle copy for your individual use. Just ask for Catalog 49-O

THE MILLS COMPANY
965 WAYSIDE ROAD • CLEVELAND 10, OHIO

JANUARY 1949
past centuries, and which have been modified from time to time as occasion has arisen.” The building must be suitable for public worship according to canonical requirements.

Because it is not too easy for the layman to put his hands on those “clear and definite rules,” the church architect will find Mr. Anson’s book a treasure-house of essential and helpful information. There is little here about “style” and nothing at all about “facilities” and “services.” Mr. Anson is not much concerned with such matters. But he has illustrated the volume generously with his own sketches of churches, chapels, nurseries, altars, pulpits, etc., and has included a number of plans which the architect will find well worth studying.

Here is a description of the various types of ecclesiastical building, of the rules governing the building and the dedication of churches, of the sacred vessels, the vestments and ceremonial accessories. Six chapters are devoted to the altar, its canopy, crucifix, lights, furniture, and so on. Other chapters deal with the sanctuary, the font and baptismery, the porch and main entrance, the pulpit, confessionals, seating, heating and lighting, ventilation. There is even a detailed description of the laws governing the design of a chapel for communities of strictly enclosed nuns.

“‘This is a practical book,’” comments the Rev. H. A. Reinhold of Sunnyside, Wash., who edited the American edition. “It will help any man who feels that he agrees with the tenets of the liturgical movement, but cannot find a down-to-earth application of its lofty principles. Especially the parish priest and the architect who cannot go to the expensive places that ‘make the right things well’ will welcome this book as a good friend for those who have to make small means do.”

Mr. Reinhold certainly does not exaggerate the value of Mr. Anson’s work.

HOSPITAL PLANNING

Transcript of the Institute on Hospital Planning: A Collection of Lectures Presented by Hospital Construction Authorities. American Hospital Association (18 E. Division St., Chicago 10, Ill.), 1948. 9 by 11 in. vii + 247 pp., illus.

Although the lectures which comprise this volume were given at the First Institute on Hospital Planning, held in Chicago a year ago under the auspices of the American Hospital Association, they were not published until late last summer. The time lapse, however, in no way detracts from their value.

The lectures were intended primarily for the hospital administrator and members of hospital boards, and the book will appeal first of all to that group. Much of the material, however, also will be of interest to the architect concerned with hospital design. There is, for instance, an excellent discussion of site selection, followed by a stimulating few pages devoted to the designing of the hospital to meet the needs of its future medical staff. Both of these were written by doctors. Architect contributions include: “The Shape of the Hospital,” by Lewis J. Sarvis; “Allocation of Area to Meet Interdepartmental Needs and Planning to Meet Requirements of Future Expansion,” by E. Todd Wheeler; “How the Cost of Construction is Determined,” by A. L. Aydelott; “Planning the Surgical Suite to Meet the Needs of Modern Practice in Surgery,” by H. Eldridge Hannaford; “Types of Construction,” by Laurence P. Johnston, A.I.A., “New Products and Methods,” by Carl A. Erikson, F.A.I.A.

There is scarcely a phase of hospital planning that is not discussed here by an authority well versed in the problems of that particular phase. This is a book

(Continued on page 30)
ARCHITECTS and ENGINEERS

This message will also appear in a broad list of publications that are read by the men you seek to influence . . . your prospective clients

Typical installation of Bulldog "Lo-X" Feeder Duct extending from Transformers. Bulldog manufactures Vacu-Break Safety Switches • SafeFuse Panelboards • Superba and Rocker Type Lighting Panels • Switchboards • Circuit Master Breakers • "Lo-X" Feeder BUStrusion Duct • "Plug-In" BUStrusion Duct • Universal Tra-L-E Duct for flexible lighting • Industrial Tra-L-E Duct for portable tools, cranes, hoists.

No power pirates in this feeder system!

Power pirates . . . ? Yes, such as Excessive Temperature Rise, and High Reactance Voltage Drop. They specialize in robbing you of electrical power! In Bulldog "Lo-X" BUStrusion Duct, they are kept under control.

Bulldog "Lo-X" BUStrusion Duct is built with a ventilated casing and special bus bar arrangement. Ventilation allows conductor heat to pass off into the air; closely spaced "paired-phase" bus bars reduce reactance, hold voltage drop to a minimum.

"Lo-X" Duct is adaptable to almost any power distribution setup. Standardization means known performance . . . even before installation. Prefabricated, factory-built units mean real savings in initial installation. Also, you can revamp a Bulldog "Lo-X" BUStrusion Feeder System to fit any change in plant arrangement, without scrapping a single part!

Underpowered equipment due to "power pirates" in your feeder system may be costing you plenty. Call in a Bulldog Field Engineer. He will gladly answer your questions and show you an installation of "Lo-X" in your neighborhood.

Bulldog's Field Engineers welcome the opportunity to sit in with you during the early planning stages of a building project. Their knowledge of electrical distribution layout can mean savings in installation costs, as well as efficiency and reliability in actual operation. Why not take advantage of this service?

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS COMPANY
DETOUR 32, MICHIGAN • FIELD OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES
IN CANADA: BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS OF CANADA LTD., TORONTO

HEADQUARTERS FOR ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION

Section of Bulldog "Lo-X" BUStrusion Duct, showing the ventilated nature of the steel-mesh casing. Wrapped bus bars, utilizing air as the main dielectric, are mounted on porcelain insulators in "paired-phase" arrangement. "Lo-X" BUStrusion Duct is made in capacities from 600 to 4000 Amps; 600 Volts or less; 2, 3, and 4 poles.

JANUARY 1949
Long-Lasting, Low-Cost Protection For Structural and Other Steel!

Rust-Oleum seals rustable metal with a tough, elastic enduring coating that defies destructive conditions including condensation, dampness, water, fumes, etc.—indoors or out. It's an industry-proved product available in all colors that adds years of useful life to factories, public buildings, apartments, homes and other structures.

Architects can safely recommend Rust-Oleum with full confidence that it will eliminate hidden rust and possible structural failure — particularly in crawl spaces and inaccessible areas where ventilation difficulties create condensation or dampness.

If you have a rust problem, give us full information and we will gladly offer specific recommendations. See complete Rust-Oleum catalog in Sweet's Architectural and Engineering Files, or write for a copy.

2479 Oakton St., Evanston, Illinois

REQUIRED READING

(Continued from page 28)

that any hospital architect will find stimulating and helpful. It is illustrated with reproductions of the slides used at the Institute.

CITIES OF THE FUTURE


If development among laymen of a favorable mental "climate" for city planning is among the factors which augur well for the future of our cities, then this book must be regarded as an important and practical contribution to the planning field, and above all a unique contribution to the vast literature on city planning.

Written as a secondary school textbook in two parts — "Urban Planning Problems and Solutions" (Part I), and "Greater Boston Acts for Tomorrow" (Part II) — the book offers a basic introduction to the urban problem which should challenge the interest of a great many readers who are neither high school students nor even Bostonians.

Copious illustrations, including photographs, charts and maps, are well chosen to complement the text of the discussion, to clarify and to dramatize the key topics for the uninitiated.

Part I, which may later be issued as a separate volume if demand warrants, attempts to show how the "natural" evolution of cities has given rise to the unlovely, unhealthful and uneconomic conditions for living and working which confront so many millions of Americans in urban areas today. A general discussion of the historical process is followed by specific illustration of the trends in the growth of five American cities (New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and Los Angeles) and by a detailed analysis of the major problems with which today's cities are faced and the generally accepted approach of modern city planners to those problems. The mechanics of planning — including the legal and financial aspects — gets its share of attention.

Approximately half the book is devoted to the story of Boston's development, its current dilemmas and plans for the future. The final chapter, "The Citizen's Responsibility for the Future," suggests avenues of action for the ordinary citizen who wants a part in building the cities of tomorrow.
EASY ON THE EYES! Martin-Parry Metlwal Movable Partitions and Panelings are factory finished in rich, natural wood grain reproductions or baked enamel finishes in a wide variety of colors. These beautiful surfaces will not chip, crack or craze . . . do not reflect harsh, metallic light . . . are Bonderized against rust and corrosion.

EASY TO ERECT! Four simple steps are taken to install Metlwal. Workability is complete since all panels and parts may be cut on the job, as shown at the left. And the Metlwal panel can be handled in full-size by one man.

MODERN PRODUCTION FACILITIES! Martin-Parry’s modern, fully automatic production equipment . . . in our new Toledo plant (below) . . . insures uniformity necessary to preserve the interchangeability of Metlwal panels. Martin-Parry’s painstaking quality-control pays dividends in long-wearing installations that hold maintenance costs to a new low.

WRITE TODAY for your copy of our latest catalog A-I. See how Metlwal can help you plan beautiful interiors — quickly cover interior walls and divide space — with only a few standardized parts, from local distributors’ warehouse stock. Learn why Metlwal is easily movable without waste — easy to maintain — eliminates the need for plaster in new construction and for filler boards of other materials at ends or above cornice level. Just drop a line to: Martin Parry Corp., Toledo 1, Ohio.
Other Grades of Exterior-Type Douglas Fir Plywood

EXT-DFPA-A-A
(Sound 2 Sides Exterior)

EXT-DFPA-A-B
(Sound 1 Side, Solid Back Exterior)

EXT-DFPA-UTILITY-B-C
(Solid 1 Side Exterior)

EXT-DFPA-SHEATHING-C-C
(Exterior Sheathing)

EXT-DFPA-CONCRETE FORM-B-B
(Solid 2 Sides)

Grades of Interior-Type Douglas Fir Plywood

A-D or Sound 1 Side Interior . . . for inside applications requiring one face of the highest appearance value.

B-D or Solid 1 Side Interior . . . a new grade, manufactured especially as a backing or base material—such as a base for linoleum or asphalt tile.

Sheathing (C-D) . . . for roof and wall sheathing, and for subflooring.

B-B or Solid 2 Sides . . . for multiple re-use concrete forms.

PLYSHIELD is the new grade name for the outdoor type plywood panel formerly known as Sound 1 Side Exterior-type (So1S-EXT DFPA). It has a face of “A” veneer, a back of “C” veneer, and is bonded with completely waterproof resin adhesive.

Versatile? Indeed! PlyShield has a long record of outstanding performance as a preferred material for the exterior siding of homes, garages, stores, warehouses, and commercial and industrial buildings of all kinds. PlyShield is used to great advantage to complement other building materials too—for gable ends, entrance treatments, dormers and bays; for soffits, porch and breezeway ceilings.

PlyShield is a time-tested product with a new, easily identified grade-trademark . . . now manufactured under the more rigid quality requirements of the new U. S. Commercial Standard CS45-48.

If you do not yet have your free copy of the new CS45-48 booklet—which contains complete data on new Douglas fir plywood grades and trademarks—write today to Douglas Fir Plywood Association, Tacoma 2, Washington.

Douglas Fir PLYWOOD
Real Wood Panels

LARGE, LIGHT, STRONG
Let's get Personal!

Breaking in upon the privacy of a lady's boudoir, we find floor and walls of Kencork. There are many practical reasons for Kencork's being there. Natural cork, it is one of nature's insulators—warm enough in winter for barefoot walking, yet comfortably cool on sultry summer days. It is exceptionally quiet underfoot and the natural cork texture provides a non-slip floor surface.

But perhaps more important to your client is Kencork's rich, quiet beauty. Its neutral coloring of tans and browns makes an ever-changing, never-tiresome pattern that harmonizes with modern furniture and fabrics—fits into any color scheme. A room with Kencork walls and floor is a perfect starting point for an exquisite interior.

Knowing Kencork's many practical advantages, its lifetime durability and reputation for great luxury—many architects are agreeably surprised at its low initial cost. Ask your flooring dealer about Kencork or write us for the colorful Kencork catalog.
Thermo Windows
Solar Shades
Were Selected for Waterman Building

Sealuxe Thermo Windows and Solar Shades Complement the Refreshingly Modern Design—Minimize Solar Heat—Reduce Air Conditioning Load . . . Shades are Also Storm Shutters.

To quote from the September Contractor's & Engineer's Monthly: "Waterman Steamship Corp.'s new home . . . one of the most modern office buildings in the south . . . the design while purely functional gives it a new look that is unusual and pleasing. This effect is produced in many ways . . . the neat exterior window shutters . . . refreshingly different in their eye appeal, yet are of great utility in keeping the direct rays of the sun from the offices."

A close-up exterior photograph of Sealuxe Thermo Windows with Solar Shades. These are used on the east and south exposures to protect the windows from the hot sun. Shades are operated from the inside. The statement has been made that the ingenious arrangement of shades, shutters and thermo-pane glass made possible a saving of 50 tons of air-conditioning equipment.

The Sealuxe Thermo Windows on the north exposure have a fixed center vertical shade that prevents the heat waves of the late summer sun from striking the windows.

The photograph below is an interior view. The inswinging sash in Sealuxe Thermo Windows permit washing both sides of glass from inside; eliminating hazardous and costly outside window washing.

Refer to Sween's Architectural File.
There’s a genuineness to granite


One of the plus values that comes with and stays by the use of granite is implied dependability. The soundness of granite is associated with the firm that occupies the building. It is just a natural conclusion. There is nothing sham, nothing artificial. There is the permanent indorsement which goes with the universal acceptance of quality.

Please remember that Rainbow Granites are Solid stone. There is no deterioration. Polished surfaces stay gleaming smooth, unchanged for the life of the building. There is a choice of color and textural patterns for single or combination effects. Consider Rainbow Granites for their reasonable first cost . . . no maintenance costs . . . permanence of planned effect . . . impressive dignity.

An interesting, helpful file of information—"Ideas in Granite" is yours for the asking. Address: Desk A-1, Cold Spring Granite Company, Cold Spring, Minn.

Trade Mark for the Eleven Rainbow Granites Cold Spring Granites of Color

Cold Spring Granite Company, Cold Spring, Minnesota

January 1949
How are you going to get it all in one booth?

THE ILLUSTRATION: Mr. O. T. Jackson, Trane Art Director, puzzle models of Trane products and a sketch of the 134-foot Trane exhibit to be displayed at the Heating and Air Conditioning Exposition which opens in Chicago January 24.

What's the BEST way to make it EASIEST for engineers, architects and contractors to learn the MOST about Trane products and services at the Heating and Air Conditioning Exposition?

That was the problem, and we believe you'll find it solved to your satisfaction when you visit the big Trane exhibit.

It's set up to give you new ideas as well as a better understanding of established practices in the application of Trane's wide line of heating, ventilating and air conditioning equipment.

The huge booth will be manned by a dozen specialists, aided and abetted by 75 to 100 other Trane engineers attending the show. Come see us!

THE TRANE COMPANY... LA CROSSE, WIS.
Manufacturing Engineers of Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning Equipment—Unit Heaters, Convector-heaters, Heating and Cooling Coils, Fans, Compressors, Air Conditioners, Unit Ventilators, Special Heat Exchange Equipment, Steam and Hot Water Heating Specialties... IN CANADA, TRANE COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD., TORONTO.

TRANE PRODUCTS ON DISPLAY AT THE 9TH INTERNATIONAL HEATING & VENTILATING EXPOSITION

CONVECTOR-RADIATORS
HORIZONTAL UNIT HEATERS
PROJECTION UNIT HEATERS
NON-FREEZE HEATING COILS
HOT WATER HEATING COILS
HOT WATER CIRCULATORS
DE COOLING COILS
RECIPROCATING COMPRESSORS
EVAPORATIVE CONDENSERS
UNIT AIR CONDITIONERS
WATER COOLING COILS

UNIT VENTILATORS
BLOWER UNIT HEATERS
DE LUXE UNIT HEATERS
STEAM HEATING COILS
LAUNDRY COILS
CIRCULATING PUMPS
CONDENSATION PUMPS
CENTRIFUGAL FANS
PROPELLER FANS
UTILITY FANS

WATER CHILLERS
SC AIR CONDITIONERS
WALL-FIN HEATERS
ROOF VENTILATORS
RADIATOR VALVES
THERMOSTATIC TRAPS
BUCKET TRAPS
STRAINERS
QUICK VENTS
FLOAT VENTS

MULTIPLE-ZONE AIR CONDITIONERS
APARTMENT AIR CONDITIONERS
UNITRANE AIR CONDITIONING
CUSTOM-AIR CONDITIONING
S & T HEAT EXCHANGERS
SPECIAL HEAT EXCHANGERS
DIRECT RETURN TRAPS
HOT WATER FLO VALVES
HOT WATER FLO FITTINGS
FEED AND RELIEF VALVES
TEMPERATURE CONTROL VALVES
Rolling Steel DOORS

Manually • Mechanically • Power Operated

There's a Mahon Rolling Steel Door to meet your particular door requirement—whether it be manually, mechanically, or power operated, or an automatically closing Underwriters' Labeled Fire Door. Investigate the space saving advantages of these vertically acting doors, their permanence, and the greater protection they provide throughout a lifetime of trouble-free service. When you specify Mahon Rolling Steel Doors, you are assured the latest developments in doors of this type . . . you get more compact and more practical operators, with exclusive features which have proved very desirable in everyday operation. See Mahon Insert in Sweet's File for detailed information and complete specifications, or consult a Mahon representative.

THE R. C. MAHON COMPANY
Detroit 11, Michigan • Western Sales Division, Chicago 4, Illinois
Representatives in All Principal Cities
Manufacturers of Rolling Steel Doors, Shutters and Grilles, and Mahon Steel Deck for Roofs, Sidewalls, Partitions, Acoustical Ceilings, Permanent Floor Forms and Oversize Doors.

Three Mahon Power Operated Rolling Steel Doors, 25' x 12'-6". Recently Installed in the New Plant of Peninsular Metal Products Corp., Detroit, Michigan.

ROLLING STEEL DOORS, SHUTTERS AND GRILLES TO MEET EVERY REQUIREMENT

MAHON

JANUARY 1949
Danbury WAVEDGE tile made its premiere as the dream floor in the Dream House erected at Wethersfield, Connecticut. In the kitchen, WAVEDGE forms the scalloped border around a large Ruby White centerpiece, outlined by a wide border of White Paisley.

Now rubber tile flooring has curves in it — not hand-cut designs — but curves formed with standard units. Yes, something revolutionary is here. It's Danbury WAVEDGE Rubber Tile. Danbury WAVEDGE tile enables you to create an endless variety of patterns with curved motifs — yet it is as simple to handle as conventional tile. WAVEDGE units are standard die-cut pieces — two equal parts of a square tile cut along a diagonal double curve.

With WAVEDGE, you have a new world of flooring beauty to place at your clients' feet. You can offer custom floors at a cost only slightly higher than a conventional installation. WAVEDGE is a Danbury development, and only Danbury has it. Write now for descriptive literature.
here's a house full of ideas:

ALCOA'S NEWEST LABORATORY WORKS 24 HOURS A DAY

This home in a residential section of New Kensington, Pa., is Alcoa's newest laboratory. The family living in it are also Alcoa research workers.

Here we hope to find the answers to many new approaches to building and living with aluminum. Designed by Alcoa architects and engineers, this new home embodies over 60 different aluminum applications...load bearing exterior wall panels, insulation, hardware, wiring, doors and windows, to name a few.

These applications have proved out in laboratory tests. Now we want to find out how these new uses stand the test of being lived in, through summers and winters, celebrations and quiet evenings at home, under the impact of storms, velocipedes and birthday parties for five year olds.

As we find out the answers, good or bad, we will tell you about them. We don't expect architects to risk their reputations and their clients' money on proving out new ideas in aluminum. That, we think, is our job. This residence is one example of many Alcoa research projects now under way. Today, although aluminum is not readily available in all its forms, we are proceeding with dozens of experiments which we hope will help you plan better, more economical, more livable homes in the years to come. ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA, 1867 Gulf Bldg., Pittsburgh 19, Pa.
extra white a favorite color in nature's masterpieces

extra whiteness for beauty in cement and concrete products

Trinity White is the whitest white portland cement. Its potent snowy whiteness adds interest to a structure either as mass or as contrasting trim.

Use Trinity White for concrete architectural units, cast stone, stucco, cement paint, light-reflecting floors, mortars. The extra whiteness is especially useful in terrazzo work.

Trinity White is beautiful — and it is a true portland cement. Trinity Division, General Portland Cement Co., 111 West Monroe Street, Chicago; Republic Bank Building, Dallas; 816 W. 5th St., Los Angeles.
The "inner circle" of quality has been reserved for Frank Adam Electric Co. for more than 58 years. Architects, Engineers and Contractors have specified electrical equipment bearing the Trademark... because products are safe, easily installed and constructed from a practical standpoint to give longer-lasting service.

Whether Switchboards or Safety Switches... Panelboards or Busduct... electrical equipment with the Trademark has been the center of attraction for greater electrical efficiency.

So when you want time-tested quality, specify Electrical Products.
The New Terrace Plaza Hotel
CINCINNATI, OHIO
Equipped with Roddiscraft Flush Doors Throughout

For more than a half-century, the name Roddis has been associated with the finest quality doors. A recent testimonial to their quality was the selection of Roddiscraft Solid Core Flush Doors by the builders of the new Terrace Plaza Hotel in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Glance at the hinge rail on the door as you enter your room when next you stop at this beautiful hotel. You will see the built-in red-white-and-blue dowel . . . symbol of Roddiscraft Solid Core Flush Doors. The designer of this modern hotel selected Roddiscraft Flush Doors not only to carry out the modern design but because of their combination of beauty and rugged ability to stand up under heavy hotel traffic.

Roddiscraft
Formerly Roddis Lumber & Veneer Co.
MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

NATIONWIDE Roddiscraft WAREHOUSE SERVICE
Cambridge 29, Mass...229 Veyser St.
Chicago 8, Ill...1442 W. Carmen Rd.
Cincinnati 7, Ohio...457 E. Sixth St.
Dallas 10, Texas...2200 Medall St.
Detroit 14, Mich...11858 E. Jefferson St.
Kansas City 3, Kan...33-35 Southwest Blvd.
L. I. City, N. Y...Review&Greenpoint Ave.
Los Angeles 11, Calif...2860 E. 34th St.

DEALERS IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD
Another **BIG APARTMENT PROJECT**

**SELECTS SARCOTHERM**

*Simplified Heat Control*

The engineers of this six acre F.H.A. development, providing 217 moderate priced apartments, assured utmost heating comfort by deciding on Sarcotherm Control for the forced hot water system.

"Simplicity and Low Cost" were again the deciding factors. More and more engineers are realizing that the luxury of a control that modulates for both outside and inside temperatures is also an economy—in first cost, in fuel, and in maintenance costs.

Sarcotherm has thrived on comparisons. On plans, on price, in service, the more you compare, the better Sarcotherm looks. Why not see some of the many jobs in your territory?
YESTERDAY...AND TODAY...

Silence and long life sell

"BACK IN NOVEMBER 1937 we installed 45 Servel Gas Refrigerators... and they are still giving our tenants noiseless, dependable service... at continued low cost, too."

PETERSON-HALVORSEN
Managers of 5521-29½ Broadway
Chicago, Illinois

"FOR OUR NEW 24-APARTMENT BUILDING we chose Servel. After observing refrigerator performance for the past ten years, we decided that trouble-free service was the feature we desired most."

LARSEN & BLIX
Managers of 2626-32 West Gregory St.
Chicago, Illinois

"AFTER 15 YEARS OF EXCELLENT SERVICE, my tenants thank me, and I thank Servel for the Gas Refrigerator's low-cost operation and year-after-year dependability."

BASIL GAVIN, Treasurer
Boston Management Corp.
137-145 Park Drive
Boston, Mass.

"OUR NEW GAS REFRIGERATORS—installed a short time ago—have already convinced me that Servel is my best refrigerator investment... by far!"

PAUL LIVOLI
Fairfield Gardens
Watertown, Mass.
apartment owners on Servel

"WAY BACK IN 1933 we chose Servel for our 56-room apartment house. Thanks to that wise choice, our tenants have enjoyed 16 years of silent, dependable service ... at very low cost."

JACOB BROMBERG
President of the 6930-62nd St. Coop.
Ridgewood, Long Island, New York

"JUST ABOUT TWO YEARS AGO we installed 89 new Servels. What sold me on the Gas Refrigerator? Why, no noise, no wear, low operating cost, and longer life, of course."

MORRIS LAINOFF
Agent for Kings Tower Realty Co.
1525 E. 26th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Noiseless, dependable operation year after year is the reason for the Gas Refrigerator's steady rise in preference

Down through the years, the Servel Gas Refrigerator has been a favorite with apartment owners. From experience they have learned that tenants welcome the silent refrigeration that only Servel can give.

Tenants also appreciate the Gas Refrigerator’s dependable “always on the job” service. They don’t have to worry about mechanical breakdowns which can cause costly food spoilage and annoying interruptions to their daily living routines. And, of course, apartment families are enthusiastic over Servel’s many modern conveniences, including the spacious frozen food compartment ... roomy moist cold, dry cold sections ... and the over-all big, flexible interior.

Low Operating Cost ... Lowest Upkeep

Even after many years of faithful service, Servel operating costs remain remarkably low. You’ll also find that repair and replacement bills stay at the minimum. The Gas Refrigerator does not lose efficiency with age because it has no moving parts in its freezing system. There’s not a single piston, pump, valve, or compressor to break down, wear out, or get noisy. Only a tiny, silent gas flame is needed to circulate the refrigerant through Servel’s different, modern operating system.

See your Sweet’s Catalog for full information on the Servel Gas Refrigerator ... or write to Servel, Inc., Evansville 20, Indiana.
The makers of "Soilax" selected Lupton Architectural Projected Windows to obtain all the benefits of modern window design in their new plant at Lyndhurst, N. J. which exemplifies the modern trend in industrial construction. Here, Lupton Metal Windows add graceful appearance, give a greater abundance of daylighting, and controlled, year-round ventilation. Smartly-designed operating hardware is an added feature of Lupton Metal Windows. Low initial cost and outstanding durability make Lupton Architectural Projected Windows ideally suited for school, office or commercial buildings. Bronze wire screens can be furnished with open-in or open-out ventilators. There is a Lupton Metal Window for every type of building. Write for our catalog or see it in Sweet's.

MICHAEL FLYNN MANUFACTURING CO.
700 East Godfrey Avenue, Philadelphia 24, Penna.
Member of the Metal Window Institute

LUPTON
METAL WINDOWS
PITTSBURGH REFLECTOR COMPANY INTRODUCES ITS NEWEST "PRESIDENTIAL" DESIGN . . . .

The Grant
A FLUORESCENT LUMINARE OF BEAUTY AND DISTINCTION——

In 2, 3 and 4-lamp models using 40-watt, T-12 Fluorescent Lamps. Curved glass side-panels and flat bottom panel of Albo-Lite Glass.

Flexible and functional in design, the completely glass enclosed A-8000-A Presidential Luminaires are outstanding in appearance and style and are equally adaptable to surface or pendant mounting, individually or in continuous row. When surface mounted, end-to-end, the "bridge-truss" chassis construction of "The Grant" Series insures snug ceiling fit and gives that desired "built-in" appearance. Patented hinged construction of the bottom panel permits quick and easy maintenance.

"The Grant" Fluorescent Luminaires are typical of the scientifically designed, individually styled equipment you get when you specify "Pittsburgh Permafl ector" . . . for here is a line which gives you your choice of the correct fluorescent and incandescent units — or a combination of both — that you need for producing the "exact" illuminating results required by your individual applications.

"Planned Lighting" becomes a simple matter, quickly and easily obtained when you use standard Pittsburgh Permafl ector units . . . for this flexible equipment creates the visual and architectural effects you want. Why not check this superior lighting equipment before laying out your next lighting installation?

GET THE FULL STORY OF HOW TO ACHIEVE CUSTOM LIGHTING RESULTS WITH STANDARD EQUIPMENT

Clear, concise and up-to-date — Catalog 48-F gives specifications, illumination values, descriptions, uses, application suggestions and other pertinent data on Pittsburgh Permafl ector Fluorescent Equipment and Companion Incandescent Equipment.

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Pittsburgh Reflector Company

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Permafl ector Lighting Engineers in all Principal Cities
LIGHT REFLECTIVITY IN RESILIENT FLOORING

* What is the value of light reflectivity in flooring?
The total amount of usable light in any interior depends not only on the amount of light supplied but also on the amount reflected from the floor, ceiling, walls, and furnishings. Because the floor can play such a big part in reflecting or absorbing light, the reflective qualities of floorings are of interest to architects. Armstrong's Research Laboratories recently measured the light reflectance of all types of its resilient floors and charted the results. The chart on the opposite page shows the general color classifications of Armstrong's Resilient Floorings according to their reflectivity values.

* How is the reflectivity of resilient flooring determined?
Light reflectivity values of resilient flooring represent the percentage of light returned from the floor for re-use in the room. The comparative values listed here were obtained by placing pieces of the various colors and patterns of each flooring material at an angle of 45° to a pure white light in a Hunter Reflectometer. The light reflected from the samples of flooring materials was measured at an angle of 90°. In this way, effects of gloss are eliminated.
How should resilient floors be selected to meet lighting plans?

The amount of daylight which the interior receives has a definite influence on the floor choice. Where there is an abundance of natural light, the darker resilient floor shades may be helpful since the darker colors tend to absorb light. Where the major portion or all of the light supply is artificial, the lighter colors and patterns may be needed to reflect more of the supplied light and give the entire interior a brighter appearance.

The direction of the natural light also has a bearing. Rooms with a northern exposure often call for floors that have the greatest degree of light reflection. In rooms with a southern exposure, it is often desirable to have floors of a color that will absorb part of the light. Where natural lighting is augmented in daytime by artificial light, the flooring reflectivity required will depend on the result of this combination. The proportions of daytime and nighttime use of an area should also be considered in determining the shade of resilient flooring.

Where is light reflectivity in floors important?

The value of light reflectivity is of greatest importance in such interiors as schoolrooms, offices, hospitals, and similar places where uniform lighting is essential. Here it is necessary to get the greatest degree of efficiency from both natural and artificial lighting. To accomplish this, the shade of resilient flooring selected should neither absorb nor reflect too much of the available light.

Does service reduce flooring reflectivity?

If the resilient floor is not properly maintained, it will lose much of its reflectivity value because of the many minute scratches the unprotected surface receives from foot traffic. These abrasions tend to absorb light and will in time catch and hold dirt which further cuts the reflectivity of the flooring.

To maintain the reflectivity of the resilient flooring, as well as to protect its wearing surface, the floor should be waxed and polished according to the manufacturer's instructions. For further information on this subject or for unbiased recommendations in solving resilient flooring problems, the architect is invited to call or write any Armstrong office or write directly to the Armstrong Cork Company, Floor Division, 2401 State Street, Lancaster, Pa.
Throwing Mill Has Open-Web Joists—Owned by the Duplan Corporation, this attractively-designed mill at Winston-Salem, N. C., is used for the processing of nylon synthetic fiber. Completely air conditioned, and faced with both plain and fluted aluminum panels, the one- and two-story structure has a total floor area of 143,000 sq ft. Its construction included more than 80 tons of Bethlehem Open-Web Joists, used as lightweight purlins between the main trusses to furnish support for the roof deck. Open-Web Steel Joists offer the architect other advantages, too, for when used in combination with concrete floor slab and plaster ceilings, they provide a type of floor construction which is not only fire-resistant, but also shrink-proof, sound-retardant, and vermin-proof. Architects and Engineers: Lacy, Atherton, Wilson & Davis, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Contractor: Fowler-Jones Construction Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.
When you seek to create rooms that are strikingly different in style and beauty, specify plank floors—in random widths. Bruce Solid Oak Planks retain all the authentic charm and casual effect of historic plank flooring. Yet they are thoroughly modern in construction and are in keeping with present-day refinements in the home.

Ideally suited to the many variations of Colonial architecture, and to the rambling Ranch types, Bruce Plank Floors are decoratively and historically correct for all traditional styles.

The three distinctive grades of Bruce Solid Oak Planks are Mansion, Fireside, Tavern. They possess individual grade characteristics and permit a choice to achieve the effect desired—whether it be formal or informal.

Consult your Sweet’s Catalog File for more information on Bruce Plank Floors. Or write E. L. Bruce Co., Memphis, Tenn.

BRUCE ALSO MAKES Strip Flooring, Block Flooring, Hardwood Moulding and Trim, Pine and Hardwood Lumber, Furniture Parts, Cedarline Closet Lining, Everwood X Mastic, Termitine, Floor Finish and Maintenance Products.
Use of Stran-Steel framing throughout the fifty-nine buildings of the $2,752,000, 300-family McConaughy Terrace garden-type apartments, now under construction in New Haven, Connecticut, is providing fire-resistant, long-life buildings with real economy.

Since this project is being amortized over a 50-year period, these factors are of vital importance. When plans for the project were formulated, Douglas Orr, architect, and the New Haven Housing Authority, owners, believed that the precision, simplified Stran-Steel framing system could provide premium quality and fast construction.
McConaughy Terrace Project

Cost of McConaughy Terrace's fire-resistant construction is on a par with ordinary frame construction, because of the savings in time and the simplified procedures possible with Stran-Steel framing. Moreover, a permanently rigid, rot and termite-proof Stran-Steel framework insures lower maintenance costs and long life.

Fabrication and partial pre-assembly of Stran-Steel framing panels off the site during foundation work simplify and speed erection on the site. Delays in close-in time are further reduced by the availability of Stran-Steel framing, which permits carpenters and almost all other trades to work simultaneously on both interior and exterior construction.

Stran-Steel framing is making McConaughy Terrace apartments better buildings without increasing costs. If you are planning new construction—commercial, industrial or residential—you can get the same advantages from this modern framing system.

GREAT LAKES STEEL CORPORATION
Stran-Steel Division • Dept. 36 • Penobscot Building • Detroit 26, Michigan
UNIT OF NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION

JANUARY 1949
Here's the Story - ON AEROFIN...

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Such rigid specifications and inspection, backed up with over 25 years of experience in manufacturing finned heat-transfer surface, assures you of Aerofin dependability, durability and maximum efficiency.

Aerofin is devoted exclusively to the production of finned heat-transfer surface. This specialization enables Aerofin engineers to select just the right surface and materials for the job, enables expert workmen to assemble these materials into a highly efficient unit.

The end result of Aerofin research, engineering and specialized production is the Aerofin Finned Heat-Transfer Unit. Day after day, thousands of units like this one demonstrate their superiority under the most severe conditions. Complete research and accurate ratings allow you to install Aerofin at full rating with confidence. You can depend on Aerofin to give you long, efficient service.

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ARCHITECTURAL RECORD
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ASPHALT... the contemporary, functional roof material

A recent survey among 2500 architects reveals a broad appreciation both of the intrinsic advantages of asphalt shingles for a wide range of house sizes and of their inherent "fitness" to contemporary design.

Pointing to asphalt as a contemporary, functional material, respondents commented on the design advantages of asphalt shingles in terms of neatness of line, effectiveness of color, usefulness on lower pitches, versatility, pleasing mass without massiveness.

Asphalt Shingles are more than economical. They offer a host of practical advantages—both functional and design. Examples of your use of asphalt shingles in contemporary design, for possible publication with credit, are invited.

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SPONSORED BY 20 LEADING MANUFACTURERS OF ASPHALT SHINGLES, SIDINGS, ROLL AND BUILT-UP ROOFINGS

DESIGNED BY GEORGE FRED KECK, WILLIAM KECK, ARCHITECTS, THE HOUSE PICTURED WAS BUILT IN 1939 NEAR FISH CREEK IN DOOR COUNTY, WISCONSIN. USING LOCAL LIMESTONE, THE HOUSE FEATURES REDWOOD SIDING AND A HEAVY BATT, DARK RED ASPHALT SHINGLE. THE WING ABOVE PROVIDES A THIRD FLOOR STUDY AND CAPTURES A VIEW OF GREEN BAY. Note that in 1939, with all roofing materials in plentiful supply, Asphalt was both a design and functional choice.
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OVERHEAD CONCEALED, FLOOR CONCEALED AND EXPOSED TYPE DOOR CLOSERS
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In many prominent hospitals, hotels, schools, churches, factories, government and public buildings, the use of pre-cast concrete units reinforced with American Welded Wire Fabric—especially for walls, floors and roofs—has resulted in better-looking buildings, speedier construction, savings in time and money.

We do not produce pre-cast concrete units. When you are figuring on using them, you can get complete information from nearby pre-casting companies—and be sure to specify the use of American Welded Wire Fabric reinforcement.

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Every type of concrete construction needs

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reinforcement

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Traffic Timed
new concept of elevating

We've studied the American business day—your day! You're always in a hurry for an elevator. You're in a hurry to get UP to work in the morning... DOWN to lunch... UP from lunch... DOWN and UP for morning and afternoon appointments or snacks... DOWN at five. Hurry, hurry, hurry.

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Conductors are coated with corrosion-resistant Okoloy, a lead alloy that outlasts tinning 2 to 1.

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Moisture-resisting, high-voltage Okolite, an oil-base insulation proved in over 20 years of service, is made with Up-River Fine Paraffin, the best grade of natural rubber. Approved as Type RWSN by Underwriters' Laboratories.

The Okoprene covering, a pioneering development of the Okonite laboratories, has established its stability and permanence on millions of feet of cable installed since 1935 under the most severe conditions.

Both insulation and jacket are applied together in a single operation by the strip-process and uniformly vulcanized in a continuous metal mold to give the best and most dependable bond.

Insulation and covering receive but a single vulcanizing “cure” thus eliminating the life-shortening effects of double vulcanization.

Thickness of both insulation and jacket are accurately controlled by the Okonite strip-insulating process.

In addition to a. c. tests, every Okolite-Okoprene cable is subjected to high-voltage d. c. tests more severe than used by any other cable manufacturer.

Okolite-Okoprene cables have the longest and most extensive service record.

Okolite-Okoprene’s electrical operating advantages, installation advantages and design advantages are given along with dimensional data in illustrated, information-crammed BulletinAR-1037. For a copy, please address The Okonite Company, Passaic, New Jersey.

With today’s installation costs*, only the **Longest-Lived** will be economical

*The lifetime cost of a cable rather than its first cost is the only true measure. Okonite wires and cables, built to stand up better and longer, can offset high installation costs.
As a national trend, the dollar invested in construction today has extra buying power compared to the dollar invested for wholesale purchases.

Construction costs are tending to stabilize at new normal levels, as are other prices in the national economy.

No quick or drastic reductions are to be expected immediately in construction costs, for much the same reason that other prices are not expected to drop abruptly.

Positive steps leading to maximum efficiency and speed in construction operations are being taken by leading general contractors in cooperation with the professional societies and other associations in the industry.
At I. Magnin & Co.'s new San Francisco store, standard extruded shapes of Anaconda Nickel Silver are used in the main entrance, show windows, stairway handrail and balustrade. The base molding for the entrance is of nickel silver sheet. Standard architectural bronze shapes form frames for display cases, inside doorways and trim.

Luxury and Simplicity

with Bronze and Nickel Silver Standard Extruded Shapes

A modern treatment of architectural bronze and nickel silver adds luxury, simple dignity and a strong note of permanence to the attractive new I. Magnin & Co. store in San Francisco.

In creating this effect, economical, easily fabricated Anaconda Architectural Shapes were utilized by the late Timothy L. Pfeuger, architect, F. Kern & Sons Iron Works, San Francisco, fabricators of the interior metal work, and the A. J. Bauer Co. of Los Angeles, who did the exterior nickel silver work, including entrance doors.

This inviting new store is one of three recently completed for I. Magnin in California. In both the Los Angeles and Beverly Hills stores, bronze and nickel silver are used in much the same manner.

The American Brass Company possesses an extensive and constantly growing collection of dies from which a wide variety of extruded shapes may be obtained. You are invited to make use of these shapes and the almost infinite possibilities they offer for ornamental work in various copper alloys.
Out in Colorado Springs there's a giant Columbia Venetian Blind two stories high! Before it was installed in the window of the remodeled Kaufman's store, it stopped traffic on display against a 2-story factory. Its special tilt device is operated by remote control!

Here's the point to interest you: the company that can do such a Barnum job has the know-how to handle any kind of Venetian Blind you want! Look to Columbia for quality, for smooth, dependable operation on any scale. "CCC" - Columbia - Controlled - Construction assures long wear and economy. Columbia styling assures smart looks.

* * *

Columbia Venetian Blinds and Window Shades are sold only through Columbia Authorized Dealers: leading department, furniture stores and shade shops. Your nearest Columbia Authorized Dealer will be glad to consult with you on your special needs.

Ask a Columbia Authorized Dealer

Columbia
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AND WINDOW SHADES

FIND full details on Columbia Venetian Blinds in Sweet's Catalog.

THE COLUMBIA MILLS, INC. • 428 SOUTH WARREN STREET, SYRACUSE 2, N. Y.

JANUARY 1949
Don't waste the roof!

Like Cinderella, roofs are now blossoming forth after years of menial employment! Gardens grow on apartments and hotels. Factories and warehouses solve many space problems with new heavy duty traffic roofs. Schools, hospitals and office buildings have promenade roofs where fresh air and sunshine can be enjoyed even in the most crowded districts.

Ruberoid built-up roof specifications give the go-ahead signal to full, productive use of this valuable but long-neglected roof area. They provide the solid, workaday basis for making these new developments completely practical.

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for everyone in this new building—the carefully planned use of this roof area provides ample recreational facilities for all.

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The right roof for any job—
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Ruberoid makes every type of built-up roof—Smooth Surfaced Asbestos, Coal Tar Pitch with gravel or slag surfacing, or smooth or gravel-and-slag surfaced asphalt . . . in specifications to meet any need. Ruberoid Approved Roofers are not prejudiced in favor of any one type. You are assured of one source for all materials, centralized responsibility, smoother operation, uniform quality!
THE theory that the art of any age and place reflects and expresses the temper and tempo of that period and locale is one to which we have long subscribed. And certainly the art of the present can be no exception. To us this is inevitable since the artists are subject to, and are stimulated and influenced by, all the conditions under which they live and work — economic, political, social, intellectual, and shall we say, spiritual.

The architecture of today in America shows the unrest, the discontent with both the past and the immediate present, and the efforts of the avant garde to use all that they and science can provide in creating a new, more efficient and more logical environment for living. And it also records the inertia of the general public which is loath to relinquish the nostalgic styles and expresses its desire for security by clothing itself with forms of the past. In a world bewildered, beset with fears, and under constant tension one must expect manifestations in all the arts — music, literature, drama, and the dance, as well as in the graphic and plastic arts.

In all of these one sees the restless striving, the attempts to find creative release or escape along new paths, to find or establish new standards to take the place of the old which seem to be inadequate, or in which faith has been shaken. The nervous desire for change in the hope for the better impels the artist to innovate and experiment, to imaginative expressions in individual forms and techniques, to break from the smugly accepted traditional. And so we have abstract, non-objective, surrealist art with constant variations and mutations. It is not to be wondered then that much that results from such endeavor appear strange and unintelligible to the layman.

The fact that the current trend in painting, the art most sensitive to change, seems most puzzling to the public (and to some professionals in the other arts) is evinced by the number of current conferences, panel discussions, articles and exhibits designed to inform and explain. Just recently Life held and reported a lengthy discussion by art critics and authorities in an attempt to evaluate and elucidate "modern art," but which, to most readers, did little but clarify different points of view without coming to universally acceptable conclusions.

Because painting and architecture are fine arts, subject to similar influences, and both deal with visual components, the similarity or parallelisms in the resulting forms is interesting and provocative of much current discussion (see pages 90–94). The moot question is the significance of the interrelationships between these arts (and between their practitioners) and how far and in what directions these influences will go. It is much too early to be didactic on the subject, but it is imperative that we all attempt to understand the purposes, philosophies and their current expressions, in the various arts which, along with architecture, are now inevitably in a state of flux.

Kenneth K. Stowell
EDITOR
West view (above) and a close-up of the west end of the school show the rugged terrain which necessitated high retaining walls and a ramp down to the lower level of the primary pupils' play area. The large window (above) belongs to an unusually pleasant teachers' room.

A SCHOOL THAT

With this, their maiden effort, two well-known school men make their bow as an independent firm. And right away they have made many fresh contributions.

The Fairfax School addition is small in size — only four new rooms (and a teachers' room) added to an existing plant that is obsolete and nearly ready for replacement. But the new job is generous with ideas.

1. Outdoor classrooms are placed along the southern sunny exposure instead of the usual north exposure, which would be shaded by the building.

2. The major daylight source for the bi-laterally lighted classrooms is from the south — yielding a

*In the case of Sidney F. Bamberger, engineer of the firm, it is posthumous. The well-beloved "Sid" died September 18, 1948, at the age of 36, of heart failure, two short years after the firm's founding.
ADVANCES BEYOND CURRENT CLICHÉS

Fairfax Elementary School Addition, Fairfax, Cal., Bamberger and Reid, Architects and Engineers

On the cramped site, the new building was crowded as close to the north boundary as a steep bank would allow. A ramp, seen at the left (or west) end of the main view, and again close-up in the bottom view across-page, leads to the play area for primary grades which is at a much lower level than the play area in the large photograph. (See site plan.) Kindergarten pupils have their own segregated play area temporarily provided next to their room, at the north corner of the property (see building plan, next page). Only the fact that the School Board entered agreements with the city of Fairfax to use adjoining city property (see site plan) has made the available recreational facilities reasonably adequate. A future kindergarten wing to be built across the creek will relieve the present situation.

warmth and color not found exclusively in north light.

3. The corridor space has been converted from a necessary evil into a direct educational facility.

4. Considering the high performance level, costs have been held surprisingly low at $10.74 per sq. ft. (September 1947). (Includes cost of outside classrooms; but their area was not used in the computation, which was based on full interior area plus one-half of covered porch area.)

5. A north-south wing, giving east-west exposure, is ultimately to replace the existing plant. If both kinds of exposure, north-south and east-west, prove satisfactory, under the high standard of daylighting, school planning will experience a new freedom.
"In Marin County," writes the architect, in his own well known vein, "the climate is cold and damp in winter. So here the typical California practice of locating outdoor classrooms to the north would make them cold, wet, and relatively unusable much of the time. The designers, knowing that exciting new solutions spring from bold decisions, located these outdoor classrooms to the SOUTH! This led to placing the full-height windows (30-in. sill) in the south wall. The traditional south corridor now serves a threefold use: it forms a covered activity area, it intercepts direct sunlight and diffuses it for the classroom, and it serves as a passage. Corridor costs represent a considerable fraction of total construction costs — in Fairfax, as a covered activity area, the corridor is an educationally usable addition to the classroom."
Outdoor corridor as seen above doubles as covered outdoor teaching area, also acts as control over south lighting of indoor classrooms. Vista is closed by toilet house. The roofing of this porch is topped off with an aluminum-coated capsheet that reflects additional light into the room through aluminum clerestory louvers seen in view below. The fact that corridors are used heavily only when class is out—and all classes are out simultaneously—might be converted into an opportunity for dual use even in states with worse weather. Note inviting proportions.

"Indoor and outdoor areas were intended," the architect goes on to say, "to form a closely integrated teaching space. A work counter is located on the south wall under the windows (see picture at left). Along the counter are provided a work sink and bubbler, storage drawers, trays and shelves, a clay bin and a toy bin. Its location on the south wall, overlooking the outdoor classroom and convenient to it, makes for closer relation of indoor and outdoor work activities. In each outdoor classroom there is a storage cubicle for equipment."

Structurally, the school stands over a 4-in. concrete slab on fill (except over boiler room). Lightweight open-web steel ceiling joists, 4 ft. on centers, are supported at
The left-hand windows of this room are the same that are seen in the view of the corridor-porch across-page. North windows, seen at the right, are raised up 6 ft. above the floor to cut out undesirable view and provide space for blackboards, bulletin boards. Note that bottom window sash has glare-reducing glass to cut down contrast of diffused illumination.

In finish, the ceiling is all lined with acoustical tile; walls are covered with 3/8-in. Douglas fir plywood; floors with asphalt tile. The exterior of end walls is stucco; exterior siding and fencing are stained redwood. Paving is asphalt concrete with prepared surfacing, integrally red in color.

Heating is radiant panel type, from pipes of soft copper tubing laid in the floor slab; temperature is individually controlled in each room.

Low costs were sought — and found — not by lowering standards, but by "economy through standardization of dimensions, structural members, and finishes; through lightweight construction and through simplicity in detailing." The figure of $10.74 per sq. ft. includes wiring and conduit for public address system, electric lights, full clock and program-gong system, a considerable development of storage cabinets and work counters, and the extra cost of high foundation walls due to the irregularity of the ground. An accolade is given by the architect to B and R Construction Co. and to William Howard Edie, A.I.A., of the architect's staff.
A close-up view of the southern light-wall is seen here in conjunction with a cross-section of the same wall and a general section showing relationships of classroom, corridor-teaching space, and outdoor classroom. In an exposition necessarily filled with so much technical detail, here seems to be the one opportunity to call attention to the thoughtful elegance and conscientiousness of the entire design as architecture.
SPECIFICATION DATA

Construction: Steel Columns, Light Steel Joists
Walls: Frame and Plywood
Acoustic Treatment: Perforated Acoustical Tile Ceilings
Painting: 80% Rf. Ceilings, 65% Walls, 14% Floors, 40% Furniture
Floors: Asphalite
Roofs: Aluminum Coated Composition
Insulation: 4" Rock Wool in Ceilings
Chalk Boards: Light Green
Heating: Radiant in Floor

FOOT CANDLE READINGS

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POSITION OF TASK

185 193 239
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HIGH AND LOW WINDOWS

PLAN OF ROOM

N

LIGHTING DATA

ARTIFICIAL

6 Incandescent, 750 Watts, Concentric Ring Fixtures, Mounting Height Not Given; Intensity 25-35 F.C.

DAYLIGHT BRIGHTNESS READINGS

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COST DATA

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<td>Total Cost</td>
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Square Feet: 6,365
Cost per Square Foot: $10.74

JANUARY 1949
PLANNED FOR A PLEASANTER LIFE

House for Mr. and Mrs. Francis Bitter near Cambridge, Mass.

Carl Koch, Architect, Frederic L. Day, Associate

If proof were needed that ways of both living and architecture have changed vastly — and for the better — in two generations, this new house and the formal, three-story Georgian mansion that stands hard by on the estate of Edward W. Forbes would provide beautiful and typical examples of the contrasts between 1908 and the present.

Social convention only forty years ago dictated many a whopping and elaborate (albeit elegant and suave) "manor house" designed with all the architectural mannerisms of other bygone golden eras. Today the set-pattern and the servants and the lavish hand have perforce largely vanished, and in their stead we have the freedom to design the environment and facilities for the particular way of life of the individual family. So in this house we have the straightforward, thoughtful planning that reflects and serves the owners' individual needs and desires — convenient, cheerful, efficient, informal — but with its own welcome dignity. The understanding logic of its planning and design becomes more and more evident as one analyzes its many interesting and unusual features, for it will bear the closest scrutiny.
Instead of entering a dark cramped hall or foyer, one is welcomed to the Bitter house through its sunny garden "Plaza" which both joins and separates the living and sleeping areas of the house. A glance at the page opposite will show why the Bitters refer to it as the "Plaza," for the sculptured figure is a small-scale study of the one that graces New York's Plaza; both figures are by Karl Bitter, sculptor, Mr. Bitter's father. Flooded with sunshine which pours through the south wall and the wire-glass skylight, this indoor garden will soon be verdant with flourishing olive and lemon trees, and eventually with camellias. Its flagstone walk is integral with the entrance path and the open terrace beyond to the south (shown below).

When the door is open one can see that the entrance plaza is really an enclosed continuation of the sunny south terrace. From this bright center, one can enter directly the living room or the service hall (with the coat closet and the stair down to Mr. Bitter's study), or the quiet bedroom wing. In too many houses all-on-one-floor, the living room is actually a big and busy corridor. Not so here. The vertical tongue and groove fir wall of the living room is stained with linseed oil and pigment.
Central feature of the living room is the unusual fireplace open on three sides instead of the usual one; in fact, it was originally planned to be open on all sides with just a suspended hood to control smoke and draft. The hood is constructed on a 1 1/8-in. pipe frame with metal lath covered with an insulating cement; the throat is equipped with a rotary-type damper. The chimney carries the flue from the fireplace in the study below.

The dining end of the living room opens wide on a shielded terrace to the east. The counter of the cabinet at the left is level with the counter and range in the kitchen and the sliding panel (shown partially open) is a time-and-step-saving convenience. Plates of black and gold Burmese lacquer from Mrs. Bitter's collection are displayed on the shelves above.
The living room is readily adaptable to entertaining and to intimate musicals, for Mrs. Bitter, author of the book *Thirty Indian Songs*, is an authority on Indian folk music and used to sing under the name of Ratan Davi. The room has remarkably good acoustics and the grand piano is strategically placed at the southwest corner of the room. The land slopes sufficiently to the south to permit large windows in the study-workroom, under the living room, where Mr. Bitter can be in quiet seclusion or enjoy informal discussions with fellow physicists. Here are his workbench and bookshelves.

The bedroom wing is designed for quiet privacy and comfort; both bedrooms open to the south, looking out across the grass terrace toward the Charles River. The spacious and conveniently equipped dressing room, complete with wardrobes, shelves, dressing table, drawers and pressing board, is *en suite* with the master bedroom and the bath. The master bedroom, thus unencumbered, is arranged and furnished for rest and relaxation by day or night, as will be seen in the plan.

_Ezra Stoller Photos_

Looking east along the bedroom window-wall toward the paved end of the terrace and the west wall of the living room. The roof extends to form the projection which shields the windows from both rain and summer sun; note similar protecting eyebrow over the south living room window at the far right. The door from the bedroom (extreme left) gives access to the carport via a trellised walk which will someday be an attractive greenhouse.
A fine wire mesh screen shields the dining terrace from the service steps and entrance. At the left of the kitchen door is a slotted panel which opens to permit packages to be delivered into a large kitchen cabinet whether anyone is at home or not. The cabinet is seen in the photograph on the opposite page, center, above the counter and at the left of the sink. The main roof slopes down from south to north, one inch to the foot. The kitchen entrance roof is of corrugated transite. Outside entrance to the heater room in the basement is down a flight of steps at the left of the kitchen porch. Exterior concrete blocks are coated with cement paint.

An ingenious linen closet is provided opening from the hall and forming the backrest for the bed-couch in the guest room. The bed is pulled out from the wall when its full width is needed. Note the borrowed light over the linen cabinets and door. The bedroom wing is built of 8-in. concrete block furred with 2 by 3's laid flat, then rock lath and plaster.
Above, looking west across the north front, service wing in foreground, bedroom wing beyond. Right, east side of the kitchen, package delivery cabinet between door and window, sliding pass door in corner opens to counter in dining area. Below, looking toward the north window of the kitchen. The incinerator door is in the southwest corner (left, not visible). Kitchen floor is linoleum; bedroom floors, rubber tile; living room, oak. Radiant heating is employed throughout the house, the pipes imbedded in the concrete floor of the bedroom wing, and in the ceiling of the living and service wing. Both walls and roof are insulated.
WHERE PARKING IS NO PROBLEM

Delman Theater, Dallas, Texas

Raymond F. Smith, Architect; A. E. Swank, Jr., Associate

The all-glass front of the lobby adds to its spaciousness and invites the movie-goer. Its curved funnel shape provides both easy uncrowded access and natural control. The candy and popcorn counter is an important and profitable operation in a neighborhood movie theater is an integral part of the lobby design. It is conveniently adjacent to the treasurer's office and it also has adequate storage.
The design is noteworthy in that it achieves its attractiveness through its direct use of simple materials, the logical disposition of its functional parts, not least of which is the broad and brightly-lighted canopy which extends out from the lobby and box office. The brick projection at the left of the lobby houses the stair from the balcony and provides a display area as well as offering additional protection to those waiting for their cars.

While the theater is half a block from the main thoroughfare, its signs and brilliantly-lighted canopy in front attract the audience. The site chosen provides parking space for about 143 cars. Although the local zoning ordinance requires only one off-street parking space for each 15 seats, the owner and architects felt that at least one space for each five or six seats should be provided as this takes care of all but peak loads. The broad, bright canopy shelters both the entrance doors and box office, and provides a covered way for those arriving by automobile. The exterior design is clean, uncluttered, and still provides for the large illuminated signs and the necessary frames for the "40 by 60s"—the colored posters which advertise present and coming attractions. The interior is equally simple and efficient. Naturally the theater is air conditioned.
The lobby and stairwell walls, as well as the wainscot of the auditorium, are vertical cypress boards, random width, lapped joints, finished natural. The lobby is lighted indirectly near the entrance, and its ceiling steps down as one approaches the auditorium; the final portion having down lights which give adequate illumination without spilling light into the auditorium.

The sound-proof "cry room" with its glass front and with its own speaker permits parents to view the picture while caring for their crying child.
The auditorium was planned with a maximum number of central seats and with side aisles. The latter provide easier and quicker access to seats, making for less confusion, and they also simplify the problem of maintenance and cleaning. Ceiling lights are in coves, directed away from the audience. The auditorium is simple and unostentatious in design, painted in shades of buff ranging from dark at the stage and at the wainscot to lightest at the balcony and ceiling. The carpet throughout the auditorium and lobby is unpatterned and is of a neutral light grayed brown with a slightly mottled weave which is both attractive and thoroughly practical. The stock roof trusses are of welded steel, 7 ft. 0 in. on centers, cross bridging of 1½ by 1½ by ½ in. angles approximately 10 ft. on centers, top chord stayed by the ribbed metal roof deck welded at each truss, estimated loads—live, 30 lb., dead, 20 lb.
AN APARTMENT HOUSE OF FAR-REACHING CONCEPT

Eastgate Apartments, Cambridge, Mass., for Massachusetts Institute of Technology

by Architects and Engineers for Eastgate Apartments *

Once in a long while a building project sets a new milestone, by carefully executing a fresh conception. Eastgate Apartments, at Cambridge, Mass., for Massachusetts Institute of Technology, are considered by the editors of the RECORD to have this kind of importance. Accordingly the major part of next month’s Building Types Study on apartment houses will be devoted to the background thinking and the preliminary analysis that went into Eastgate Apartments.

No mere theoretical project, Eastgate is under way, demolition being nearly completed and construction about to begin. Design studies occupied two years of the best thinking of M.I.T.’s brilliant staff. One kind among many kinds of collaboration is the design collaboration of the experienced Worcester building organization. (Dean William Wurster’s favorite dictum is that “the way to get a good job is to give the opportunity to a young man, under the guidance of an older man.”) Again, M.I.T. as an institution collaborates with the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, for whom this is the first venture into housing investment under the changed Massachusetts law, and whose president, George Willard Smith, joined with Dr. James R. Killian, Jr., new president of M.I.T., in making the announcement.

Eastgate is to house M.I.T. faculty families and other professional and related groups, in some 1,000 rooms making up 261 dwelling units, consisting of one, two and three bedroom apartments, in a 12-story building occupying 23 per cent of a site of 21½ acres, with 430-ft. frontage on Memorial Drive on the shore of the Charles River.

The basic planning concept, rarely if ever attempted previously, might be described as:—

1. A stack of flats, rather than apartments. On two of every three floors all apartments go all the way through from exterior wall to exterior wall; and on the third floor, even, there are no across-corridor neighbors. Or you could call it—

2. A 3-floor skip-stop elevator scheme with corridors every third floor. Occupants of apartments on floors above or below enter a private vestibule off the corridor, climb or descend their private stair (privately maintained) to their own homes.

Either way, rental-area-to-total-area is reported up 5 per cent, while every apartment has river view, balcony, complete through ventilation, extra privacy, living room with long dimension daylighted, kitchen with special equipment, and beautiful design with a multitude of other pleasantnesses.
North view of apartments (above) clearly shows slit windows of corridors every third floor, as seen also in cross-section, opposite page. View of model, from south, or river side, shows balcony at every apartment, while sketch plan explains why every apartment has a river view, and how the separation of the lower F-bar permits through-breezes for summer cooling. Drawings are preliminary only; next month’s study will carry full plans and working details.
The delicate precision of pattern in Le Corbusier's walls and their openings, a quality little associated with ferro-concrete construction previously, is clearly related to the restrained elegance of form in his work as a painter. After the first rude attempts at incorporating unmodified engineering elements, his houses were visually organized with all the perfection of his purist paintings. Their proportions, indeed, were worked out through geometrical devices more closely related to the humanistic theories of Renaissance architects than to the empirical formulas of modern engineers and are identical with those he had used from the first in pictorial compositions.

There are closer analogies as well. The smooth, flat rendered surfaces of his buildings have the immateriality of the colored shapes in post-cubist painting. And soon the darker colors of his pictures of the mid-20's were introduced in addition to pastel tones in order to contrast certain wall surfaces more boldly with the off-white tone which he considered the natural color of the actual shaco. Even the curves of the objects in the pictures were echoed in his plans in the freely bent shapes used for non-structural screens. Neither in plan nor elevation were his architectural compositions allowed to ramble, rather they are compactly ordered inside rectangles like the frame of a painting.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND ABSTRACT ART

The recent publication of Henry-Russell Hitchcock's clarifying book, Painting Toward Architecture, which is based on the Miller Collection of abstract art, now on exhibit at the Boston Institute of Contemporary Design, points up a new interrelationship of the arts

The parallel examples of architecture and art seen on these pages suggest a new relationship — easy to note, tricky to analyze.

In the RECORD, during the more conventional twenties, "allied arts" were shown as an accompaniment of architecture, enriching the visual form. Here we see painting paralleling architecture, sometimes teamed with architecture, as a collateral research in visual form.

As Hitchcock avers, architecture has always been an abstract art; but not until the past century did painters and sculptors become deeply absorbed in abstraction. Driven out of straight illustration by technical inventions, goaded by hints of a more universalized structure beneath appearances, tantalized by the new vision of space opened by science, aware of the insights of primitive art and non-European art, painters and sculptors have gone through an experience that looks to the un-informed layman like an earthquake or explosion. (And they still have to deal with the two standard accusations leveled against explorers — that they are all dealing in
"It remained for Wright to apprehend in the Japanese print—and not as has sometimes been supposed in Japanese buildings—wholly new abstract possibilities for architecture. He saw that the simple geometric elements, so carefully disposed in the Oriental woodcuts, created a compositional interest independent of the subject matter of the prints. . . . But Wright also realized that this sort of abstract or pattern interest was capable of analogous exploitation in architecture. Had he merely imitated or emulated Japanese architecture, his work would have been no different essentially from that of various other architects . . . using simplified and stylized elements drawn from this or that European or non-European architecture of the past . . . . But he also succeeded in making these compositions as coherent and consistent as the geometrical patterns he admired in Japanese prints, but with the added interest of real existence in three dimensions."

"In the earlier postwar years around 1920, the Dutch artist Van Doesburg and the sculptor Vantongerloo, if not perhaps Mondrian, were working more consciously and directly toward architecture than anyone in Paris except Le Corbusier himself. Vantongerloo’s curious sculptures of interlocking rectangular forms look at first sight like a cross between Chinese puzzles and precariously balanced piles of brick. . . . in mass and volume more complex than any architect has yet aspired to build. Instead, the influential work of the Dutch architect, Dudok, whose early buildings were quite suggestive of Vantongerloo’s sculpture, has improved in quality since its plastic complexity became less wilful."

black magic and that they have denied the human soul.)

More important to architects than the incidental discoveries made by these artists is the fact that their productions point toward a universal language of design. As Gyorgy Kepes effectively demonstrated at last year’s Ann Arbor Conference, a naïve functionalism can produce no architecture. There must be a concurrent study of design as a means of visual communication.

Such study must be a little more serious than the copying of Miro kidney shapes in tea tables, the way an Egyptian "motif" might be "adapted" from a museum.

The opportunity for the present wide discussion has been brilliantly created by Mrs. Burton Tremaine, sponsor of the Miller Collection of Abstract Art, now on exhibit at the Institute of Contemporary Design in Boston. Simultaneously, Henry-Russell Hitchcock has written a clear and evocative book, PAINTING TOWARD ARCHITECTURE (Duell, Sloan & Pearce) based on the exhibition. Captions used in the RECORD are from the exhibition, and most are quotations from the book.
"Van Doesburg's isometric color constructions of the early '20s on which the architect Van Eesteren sometimes collaborated, may be read by the observer either as autonomous abstract pictures or as extremely bold projects for a hypothetical architecture. . . . It was Rietveld, in a house built in Utrecht in 1924, who translated the compositions of Van Doesburg most directly into architecture . . . Rietveld's house represents an extreme case of the direct influence of abstract painting on architecture,"

Above, SPACE-TIME CONSTRUCTION NO. 3, 1923, by Theo van Doesburg (1883–1931)

Left, SCHROEDER HOUSE, Utrecht, Holland, 1924, by G. Rietveld
The Chilean painter Matta "goes farther than any other contemporary painter toward suggesting a future architecture of the subconscious. Within his vapor-filled spaces he projects possibilities which are at the poles from . . . [earlier architectural] clarity and logic . . . " The English artist Tunnard produces paintings "more weather-conscious" than earlier "purism" did, suggesting textures more resistant to time. The suggested architecture is akin to the Whipsnade house of Lubetkin, sharp light structure combining straight lines with curves.
“The Penguin Pool by Tecton, built for the London Zoo, and Black, Yellow and Red by the American sculptor José de Rivera furnish another pair of resemblances. The sculpture is a decade more recent than the pool and yet both show those organic and sweeping curves which are characteristic of much abstract art. Rivera’s elegant sculpture is shaped out of thin sheets of light metal; it suggests motion, ‘streamlining,’ [as in an automobile]. And the automobile did not design itself; it took its present form because a few artists had a certain conception of contour and shape.

“In the Penguin Pool, streamlining—in a quite literal sense—conveys a feeling of motion and flow. The aquatic installation, the home for the fast-swimming birds, in short, the structure seen in terms of its function, determine the design.”

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“In various house projects by Mies van der Rohe in the early twenties the influence of Van Doesburg is evident in the pattern of the floor plans; and even in his latest work, ... his façades often seem to approach very closely to the rigid discipline of Mondrian. [Because he abjures strongly colored areas and occult balance], his explicit denial that this influence continues can be accepted. It is to the very dissimilar abstract art of Paul Klee that Mies remains especially devoted.” The subtlety and mystery in the relationships between modern architecture and abstract painting are illustrated by this apparent contradiction.

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Jean Arp was one of the first artists in Paris to move from the machine-like compositions characteristic of Léger and other important abstract painters of the twenties. His freer forms took on a more organic aspect. Arp, however, stopped short of recognizable forms, content with the grace and sweep of living contours.

“The richly lyric curves of his mature work are echoed in the work of architects as far apart as the Finnish Aalto and the Brazilian Niemeyer. The free flowing curve of plan, melodic counterpoint to the regular rhythms of skeleton construction, has become a powerful vehicle of architectural expression.”
ARChiTecTure ABoRAd AND HeRe

Review of Periodicals

Wars bring architectural change, felt some years later; after World War I a drawing together, and after World War II apparently a drawing apart of different major regions. In view of the new world-wide interests of the United States, the RECORD will resume, from time to time, the reviews of foreign periodicals and news sources that were so widely read a feature of the magazine in the formative years following 1928.

Three or four basic zones would seem to be differentiating themselves (although the similarities are still probably basic). Starting at home, they are the American, the European, the Russian, although in important respects Europe and America belong together as “Western,” and Latin America is almost a zone to itself.

That something is afoot in Europe was already sensed by the RECORD in its report on new work by the Dutch Oud (Dec., 1946). There was noted a resort to “embroidery,” a certain deliberate breaking up of the building forms for the sake of smaller scale, a certain sentimental “humanization.” During 1947 The Architectural Review of London gave a more systematic account of something called “new empiricism,” as contrasted with the earlier rationalism. Very symptomatically its roots were found strongest in compact countries of smaller size or population, such as Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, with perhaps an echo in more than one heart in the Isle itself. (The Architectural Review, June, 1947.) Significantly, some proponents recalled names such as Brunelleschi, the man of charming and delicate forms not too dogmatically employed. (See as passable examples the Dutch railroad stations, RECORD, Oct., 1948,

Decorativeness unabashed, in Arhus University assembly hall, Denmark. C. F. Moller, Kay Fisker, the late Paul Stegman, architects (des. 1931) — The Architectural Review, Oct., 1948

The Architectural Review
and the Danish university building shown herewith.)

That the underlying trend is not confined to Europe is indicated by various efforts to annex American phenomena into it, notably that supposed "Bay Region style" of our West Coast which has enjoyed an identity in Europe, as a "style," not acknowledged in the United States as a wholly separate thing except among followers of Mr. Lewis Mumford, author of the phrase.

To Americans, perhaps the most constructive European creation, in the new mood, has been that unique and appealing management of "picturesque" panorama to be found in Britain's plans for her "new towns" (The Architectural Review, March, 1948).

In part, however, this European movement looks reactionary and sick: a failure of imagination, and still more a failure of nerve after a deep hurt.

Meanwhile Russian Marxism seems to have undergone some astonishing reversals, asking for an architecture deliberately not universal but strictly "national," in which "progress" is expressed by "monumental art . . . to assimilate the cultural heritage of the past," and "democracy" by the fact that the architect is to be led in taste and execution by those who have less knowledge and less sensibility than he, instead of freely giving the

neighbors the advantage of his full experience in his own field, in exchange for theirs in their fields. "The contemporary architecture of any European or American town is a regimented art," declares the Russian Alabian, in whose country 18th-century architecture is imposed by ukase; and precisely our most progressive architecture is what he calls "decadent." (New Times, published by Trud, August 6, 1947.)

Out of all this there emerges the fact that American architecture has unconsciously started on a path of exploration more separate than has probably been understood either abroad or here. Not much comprehension is found for that emerging "environmental" concept which goes so far beyond early "functionalism" as an expansion and humanization of it instead of a retreat — retreat either into tight privacy or into 18th-century grandiloquence coupled with backwardness.

In some charming notes on his American visit, the Danish editor Høgsbro remarks how insecure he felt in Carl Koch's "glass houses" on Snake Hill, but how open the American was about his family and his house (Bygmesteren, No. 22, 1948). You can't live securely in glass unless you enjoy an industrial establishment coupled with a degree of liberty and peace. D.H.
EDIFICIO ESSO

CARACAS, VENEZUELA

For Creole Petroleum Corporation

John W. Harris Associates, Inc., Construction Management

Lathrop Douglass, Architect

Fred N. Severud, Structural Engineer

Guy B. Panero, Mechanical Engineer

The architect for this building is one of those who have called attention to some new criteria for office building design.* The project here presented is unusually fortunate for demonstration of new standards as applied to a specific case, for here the site and circumstances allowed virtually complete freedom in design. The project has been approved and the drawings completed, but construction has been voluntarily postponed by Creole. With a limited supply of steel and other critical items available for export, Creole has elected in the national interest to devote all of its allocations to actual oil production, even though its office employees must continue under unsatisfactory conditions.

Although the final design is quite happy with respect to clean lines and imposing masses, these esthetic considerations waited upon the realization of more utilitarian objectives. In this case they did flow very naturally from the working out of functional solutions.

The long narrow form resulted from several factors: orientation in a hot and sunny climate, planning for the most direct circulation and greatest flexibility, and integration of specific office needs of the company that will occupy the building. (These are analyzed in detail as separate items on succeeding pages.) The wide, heavy base came from massing several large departments on two lower floors. The neatly closed ends grew out of the sun problem, as did also the long horizontal lines formed by sun visors. And the projection of the elevator core was by no means whimsical; it came directly out of the engineers' earthquake design. The separation of cafe-

teria and other employee facilities as a separate structure was also a logical development of the local problems—in Caracas recreational and similar employee provisions are exceptional, and the separate building permits a longer and more relaxed use than if these were in the main building. In general, then, this whole building project represents a from-the-ground-up study of office building functions, applied first to the individual company and then to the special considerations of its locality, everything falling into place nicely in an unusually handsome building.

It is interesting to note that in another building (page 104), done by the same architect, for the same company, from the same criteria, but for another location, the final design differs in important respects, but is also visually pleasant.

The Caracas climate, which hovered so constantly over the architect’s drawing boards (even though they were in New York), was important in two major respects. The year-round temperature is almost ideal—it was necessary to provide neither heating nor cooling. Always, provided, of course, that the almost tropical sun can be prevented from making the interior of a building act like a solar heater. In other words, control the sun and one need never worry about temperature. On the other hand, there are very humid days; thus ventilation is important on this count also, and thus it was necessary to air condition the I.B.M. rooms to keep the cards from curling limply. This is another reason, by the way, for the deep interior spaces of the first and second floors.

These same conditions also led the architect to use a light, hollow exterior wall of prefabricated panels, in line with the current trend. The outer surface is sheet aluminum, backed by steel cellular panel (like the floor panel); then there is insulation, against solar heat only (temperature differences are so slight that there is no problem of condensation); then an air space; and the interior surface is merely a finished steel panel (wall section on page 101).

Views are inspiring from this plateau high in the mountains. While the long narrow disposition is otherwise explained, the building does make the most of the mountains lined up at the rear and the open views to the front. The site is about half way between the business district of Caracas, a congestion of small buildings,
and the better residential districts. It was large enough to permit placing the buildings as desired, and to permit plenty of room for parking and recreation; and it is open enough so that the visual impressiveness of the building is completely unrestricted.

Of many criteria set up, these were selected as outstanding:
1. Flexibility, through standardized office sizes based on practical and efficient office layouts;
2. Direct, foolproof circulation, vertical and horizontal;
3. Conditions of occupancy as ideal as possible for efficient work by humans — involving temperature, light, ventilation, and acoustics especially, but not forgetting more incidental facilities;
4. Planning for individual departments and for departmental integration, and for expansion, also on a departmental basis;
5. Economy in both final cost and maintenance.

As for circulation, it was decided that a straight-line approach would work best, provided that the distances were not too long. Rockefeller Center experience seemed to set 175 ft. as thoroughly acceptable walking distance from elevators if the route were straight. Twice that, or 350 ft., might be taken then as an empirical maximum building length. This, tested here as to departmental divisions of space, worked out well, and checked also with other factors tending toward the long narrow building.

Maintenance as a planning factor also needs a special mention. It was considered worth extra attention for a building where normal sources of supplies were not at hand and where skilled maintenance labor might not be readily available. First cost then was studied with maintenance cost as the first test.
SUN DICTATES FORM

Here the sun was considered first from the standpoint of its heat — air temperature is almost ideal the year 'round, but a building can become a solar hot-bed. As the charts indicate, the sun in Caracas is high as well as hot. It shines from the south in winter, from the north in summer. On north and south sides it is easily screened off with fairly narrow visors. But on east and west ends, sun protection would be all but impossible.

The answer was obvious — a long, narrow building running east and west, with all offices facing north or south. And an extension of this idea was to block off both east and west ends with toilet rooms and stairs. Then no working space ever need have sun-heat troubles. As the sections (above) show, not even the desk nearest the window is ever touched by sunlight, and only rarely does any window glass get any sun. On the lower floors, the sun protection is by outside aluminum louvers, not overhanging visors, but the result is the same.

For maximum daylight, under such shading it is possible for the windows to be continuous, and inside shades or venetian blinds are not needed. A factor in this is that the glare of the sun is also avoided, yet normally glare would be such a consideration as to rule out such building forms as H or U plans, for the glare from one interior wall to another would be very disturbing. Fortunately the open site obviates glare from surrounding surfaces.
DESK ARRANGEMENTS DICTATE DIMENSIONS

The width of the building was determined by much diagramming of desk placing, of which the studies here shown are typical. Most of these diagrams are the early studies, made before some other considerations had their say as to width and column spacing, but they did set the pattern. It was these that suggested the offsetting of the center row of columns—while column spacing along the outside wall is uniform, the depth from the windows differs on the two sides of the building. The 29 ft. 6 in. depth permits five 3 by 5 desks in an open office, as shown, while the shallower depth is better for partitioned offices.

The horizontal column spacing started out to be 6 meters (18 ft. 6 in.), with a module of 1½ m for partitioning at the mullions. It was later decided to do the plans in feet, so the column spacing went to 20 ft., with 5 ft. modules.

Columns outside the building wall was an early objective to keep the interior free of any obstruction to desk placing or partitioning. A slight contretemps developed when it was later found that earthquake bracing would block this idea. More studies were made (lower
AND EARTHQUAKE ENGINEERING CROSSES THE FINAL T

right-hand corner) to see what the sacrifice would amount to, and whether the building ought to be widened enough to keep the same clear space. It was found, however, that the five-desk case was the only one much affected, and that a cheaper answer was to substitute a 4-ft. desk in every third row, and that widening the building might be carrying the desk theory a bit too far.

Although there has not been an earthquake in Caracas in 100 years, it is considered to be in an earthquake zone, and the resulting structural design had two important effects on planning. One has just been mentioned — it was necessary to keep the columns in line with outside walls. This came about through the angle bracing required, as shown in the detail in the lower right-hand corner. Note that the braces are concealed in the spandrels. The other effect was the lateral bracing required — the heavy masonry walls at the ends and at the center. At the ends these walls fell right in with the sun-protection scheme, and in the center they shoved the elevator core out the rear of the building (for additional stiffness). But this worked out nicely too, for they are well placed for any future extension of the building, which would logically be done from this central core.

DETAILS OF EARTHQUAKE BRACING

FLOOR CONSTRUCTION DESIGNED AS A ORDER TO TRANSMIT RODGES IN NORTH-SOUTH DIRECTION TO CONCRETE WALLS

DIAGRAMS

COLUMNS PLACED THIS AND BRACED TO RESIST RODGES IN EAST-WEST DIRECTION

SECTION A-A

SECTION B-B SHOWING COLUMN BRACING
In planning this office building the architect—the same architect who designed the Esso Building for Caracas (page 98)—started with the same basic criteria, for the same client. But the fact that the location was quite different introduced many different design factors. While the two buildings have a superficial resemblance, in the long, clean horizontal lines, and the same simple, effective masses, the general route to this result was not the same.

Climate was the outstanding difference. Here in Baton Rouge the summer temperature is plain hot, and it is also humid, and air conditioning became a necessity. And while the sun introduced the usual problems of heat and glare, in this instance there was not the opportunity for its control by static devices. Here, too, there were surrounding buildings and street patterns, which fixed not only the orientation but also the exterior brick finish. And, last but not least, in place of an earthquake condition as a determinant for structural design there was a special soil problem which had an equally strong effect.

In the interior the resemblance between the two buildings is even stronger, and the functional reasons therefor parallel each other more closely, though here too there are some differences. Here are the basic criteria at work—direct and easy circulation, the utmost in flexibility of space use, the best possible provisions for effective office work. Economy in maintenance was not quite as important as first cost, for in Baton Rouge supplies could be had and skilled labor was readily available.

Because the orientation was really predetermined by the site, it was necessary here to control solar heat and glare by a combination of devices. The sun visors help, but since the main exposures had to be east and west, they could not possibly keep sun off the windows; therefore the 3-ft. overhang is purely arbitrary. For the rest, venetian blinds were used, and the air conditioning load was calculated to take out what solar heat was inevitable. Since air conditioning was necessary in any case, this was relatively easy.

With these provisions, the continuous windows utilize daylight to the full, but it was not so practical as in Caracas to keep the building narrow. Here the main portion of the building is 72 ft. deep; layout studies showed this to be desirable and economical. Outer space makes excellent private offices, in any desired multiple of a 4-ft. module, and the deeper air conditioned space balances out well for services, files and storage.

The flexibility of partitioning is not hampered by any
Model photograph below shows original scheme calling for six stories. When one story was cut out, photograph on opposite page was corrected.

John W. Harris Associates, Construction Management

Lathrop Douglass, Architect

Carson & Lundin, Associate Architects

Guy B. Panero, Mechanical Engineers

Strobel and Salzman, Structural Engineers
columns at the outside wall; here it was possible to keep the columns within the depth of the wall, and within 8 in. in width. Several ideas for light columns were studied; the final one (detail page 107) is a channel and a plate shop welded, fireproofed with vermiculite plaster. These columns alternate with a simple T-section mullion similarly fireproofed.

To add to the flexibility from unbroken walls, the ceiling is also unbroken, and the cellular steel floor provides continuous ducts for bringing wiring to any desired location. Air conditioning and lighting are also placed so that partitions can be changed at will.

The light weight of this floor and column system was quite necessary on another count—the ground is a deep silt with no hard pan under it. The designers were limited to one ton per sq. ft.—the building had to be

In their desire for the utmost in flexibility the architects made use of a continuous bus system of connections for overhead lights, which was developed really for industrial building. The light fixture is connected to the duct by merely inserting a plug and giving it a twist. Thus fixtures can be placed anywhere and moved as desired in a moment. In adapting this for the office building the architect was able, in most places to recess the duct in the acoustic tile, keeping a reasonably smooth ceiling and minimizing the effect of long horizontal lines.
light, also horizontal. Moreover, the continual dampness virtually made a basement impossible; this accounts for the extended first floor for mechanical equipment (penthouse superstructure houses cooling tower and fan rooms).

The building, which will have a total of 170,000 sq. ft. of floor space, is now under construction, as is also a separate cafeteria building.

Here is a wall with no projecting columns to interfere with furniture arrangements or with partitioning. After trying various combinations of normal steel sections, the designers settled on the one shown below as the simplest to erect, with channel and plate welded in the shop.
As the office building breaks farther away from the almost frozen pattern of the late Twenties, there is bound to be some fairly bold experimentation with "functionalism." Here the designers tackled with particular vigor the once-ignored problems of sun and heat in a very warm climate. Because they were limited to a restricted downtown site, there was no relief to be found in natural orientation (as in the case of the Caracas building, page 98). The west exposure, coming on a property-line, was the natural place to group elevators and services, thus avoiding heat on the worst exposure. But that left three sides exposed to the hot sun (the south side has a 36-ft. light-protection site; the north exposure gets sunlight in the late summer afternoons).

The architects adopted external controls for the sunlight, and went "all out" with them. All office windows are protected with vertical fins of stone to control rays from the side, and with external sunshades for the direct rays. On the south and east sides the shades are horizontal, and are movable through an arc of 180°. On the north side, the rays are all from the low afternoon or early morning sun, so here the shades are vertical and are fixed (they supplement at the center of the window the vertical stone fins). All windows are double-glazed with ¼-in. plate, with a ⅜-in. sealed air space between, for maximum insulation against heat (or cold). The architects report that these measures, while costly, saved many tons of refrigeration in the air conditioning system, and point to an operation saving continuing through the life of the building.

All shades (horizontal) in one window operate together, but each window has individual control. Normal position would be horizontal; on bright days shades would be turned down slightly until lighting desired was obtained. On dull days they would be turned up to gather all light possible and reflect it inward. No solar heat need be directed into the building, something which venetian blinds could not accomplish. The Universal Corporation assisted the architects in the design of external shades.

Flexibility in space was another principal objective. The whole building will be occupied by the Waterman...
Steamship Corp., and heavy partitioning changes are anticipated. Also the limitations of the site did not give any natural flexibility to the floors. Air conditioning at the windows is by means of individual window units, for flexibility in control; interior zones are air conditioned by a conventional duct system through ceiling diffusers. Lighting and windows were designed on a 4-ft. module system, so that partitioning can be put at any mullion without disturbance to either natural or artificial lighting. And the steel cellular floor provided maximum flexibility for telephone and service wiring.

The entire building (except for the brick panels on the west side) is faced with architectural stone, using granite and silica for aggregate and matrix with white portland cement. The basic color is deep buff. Vertical mullions are coral in color and have a honed finish. The rear or service shaft on north and south is a combination of blacks, reds and browns with a high polish finish.
Sunshades on the north side (left) are fixed in vertical position half way between stone mullions — they protect against early morning and late afternoon sunlight. Horizontal shades (above) rotate through 180° — those for each window can be controlled separately, but all for that window are controlled in unison.

First floor elevator lobby has floor of pink marble, walls of Appalachian Fluri and Antique Rose marble. Ceiling is acoustic plaster.
Besides the still unpacked new furniture shown, office space will have acoustic tile ceiling, with recessed fluorescent lighting, and a combination of individual and zone system air conditioning. Sub floor is cellular steel deck for flexibility in wiring. Everything is done on a 4-ft. module; partitioning can be installed at any mullion
If the office buildings of another generation seemed to ignore sunshine and solar heat as factors in design, the current generation seems to have exactly reversed the process of design. Today many façades take their form largely from various devices for controlling and utilizing sunlight.

This building, which faces south on an interior lot in the near North Side section of Chicago, is well surrounded by taller buildings. Its façade gets sun only in the warmer months. The architects sought the maximum utilization of the rather limited natural light with continuous windows, shading them with sun visors and drapes, and using glass which filters out much of the solar heat. In the main these same measures are useful in keeping winter heat inside, and the drapes are frequently useful in acoustic control.

The set-back of the façade is not explained, however, by these sun measures. The building is semi-commercial in character, being the home of a professional society, the American Osteopathic Association. The architects felt that a small set-back would imply this semi-commercial aspect, and would give the building some sense of reserve.

The set-back, coupled with the horizontality of the sun shades, serves also to frame the building and give it some distinction among its taller neighbors. Not being
able to compete in height, it asserts its own position with some emphasis.

The side-winding entrance is a natural result of its location, which is east of the principal traffic from which its visitors will come, Chicago’s proposed “Magnificent Mile.” The entrance opens naturally to approaching callers. Its visitors will not be the general public, but members of the professional association.

In color, the exterior is cool and fresh, the frame surrounding the building being of limestone, columns silver, terra cotta a soft grey green, and the glass the green heat absorbing plate. The large granite block marking the entrance and identifying the building is basically grey with some black and red markings.

In the large executive-conference room, the front wall of glass block achieves an interesting textural pattern, as well as admitting maximum daylight while preserving the privacy of the room and shielding the occupants against both the noise and the distractions of the sidewalk just outside. Note the flexible partition.
General office and reception room occupies the center of the first floor, and is made inviting and warm with light and color. One wall is painted rust, set off by grey on adjacent walls.
Private offices on second floor, front, have full width windows, acoustic ceiling, air conditioning. The drapes, which are beige with a small gay figure, are useful in controlling noise as well as daylight. At present only first two floors and basement are used for the Association office. There is a third floor, however, for expected expansion, now used for storage.
PREFabricated FlOOR PAnELs FOR LARGE BUILDINGS

G. Lorne Wiggs
Wiggs, Walford, Frost & Lindsay, Consulting Engineers—Montreal, Canada

In the present-day efforts to develop prefabricated and precast methods, it has seemed important that these be extended more fully to large buildings. A step we have taken in this direction is a prefabricated system of floor panels designed so that all structural materials “do work” and incorporating a number of mechanical and electrical services.

The K-W System (patents applied for) is the result of close cooperation between a structural engineer and the author, working to achieve the integration of several elements so that the system is more comprehensive than is usually associated with prefabrication in the small house field.

Each panel consists, first of all, of two or more open web (truss type) primary joists securely fastened together by means of open web secondary joists set at right angles to the primary joists so as to form a rigid structural steel framework or cage.

Radiant heating pipe coils and required electrical and mechanical services, having been previously prefabricated as sub-assemblies, are incorporated into the cage. Floor slab reinforcement and ceiling metal lath are then fastened to the framework. Finally, the concrete floor slab is poured, and the scratch coat of plaster is applied to the ceiling lath. The panels thus prefabricated are stored until they are ready to be placed in the building for which they were made.

Composite Steel-Concrete Construction

Composite steel-concrete construction, as used in the prefabricated panels, combines the outstanding advantages of structural steel and concrete. The design is such that the steel members provide a strong structural frame and carry all the tension and shear loads, while the compression loads are carried for the most part by the reinforced concrete.

In conventional construction, open web joists are usually installed parallel to each other and braced to the adjoining joists to provide the necessary lateral stability. And the reinforced concrete floor slabs usually rest on top of the bar joists and contribute nothing to the strength of the joists.

In the case of composite construction, however, the joists are designed so that they provide firm structural frames and so that their top chords will be embedded in reinforced concrete. The reinforced concrete then carries practically all the compression load on the joist, and at the same time changes the joist from an I-beam to a T-beam. The full tension load on the bottom chord is carried by the steel bars forming the bottom chords. Lateral stability is provided by having the joists run in two directions, as well as by enclosing the joist top chords with reinforced concrete.

Contrary to usual practice in reinforced concrete construction, no concrete is provided where it carries no load, except, of course where local regulations require the entire steel portions
Ceiling radiant heating coils and electrical wiring are incorporated in joist frame to be embedded in concrete or other fireproofing material.

Framework Details

In order to minimize development costs, particularly the initial cost of jigs and fixtures, it was decided to start with standard open web, bar joists modified to suit the panel system. Bar joists are made in many types, but the Ingalls joist, shown in Fig. 4, was adopted for convenience.

The primary joists are made in exactly the same form as regular joists except that the verticals are omitted at the points of intersection with the secondary joists (Fig. 4). The secondary joists are made up similarly to the primary joists, but with slightly less depth. The top chords of the secondary joists have to be broken at the points of intersection with the primary joists, although the bottom chords are continuous from end to end. The novel feature of the secondary joist is the detail at the points where it interconnected with the primary joists (Fig. 5). The web members can be either round or square rods welded into place.

When only one panel is required for a building bay, the secondary joists have bearing plates at both ends. Where two panels are required, one end of each secondary joist has a standard bearing plate while the other end has suitable connection plates for interconnecting the two panels in the same bay. Where three panels are required in a single bay, the center panel is made up with connection plates at both ends.

The connection plates welded to the top chords are designed to carry the shear and compression loads while the plates on the bottom chords are subject to tension loads entirely. In the field the connection plates between adjoining panels are bolted together.

Assembly of Cages

In constructing the panels, the joists are first assembled into cages by setting up the primary joists on an assembly jig, passing each secondary joist through the primary joists and finally locking the secondary joist in the correct position. After all the joists are checked for alignment, etc., they are welded together, making up rigid structural cages as shown in Fig. 1.

At this time also, the electrical and mechanical services are made up into sub-assemblies. For instance, the radiant heating pipe coils are formed on suitable benches given a hydrostatic test and then capped. The sub-assemblies
ADVANTAGES OF PREFABRICATED FLOOR PANELS

Efficient Use of Materials — The prefabricated floor panel system utilizes the reinforced concrete floor slab, not only as a floor slab and a fireproof deck, but also as portions of the compression members and bridging of the joists. When ceiling type radiant heating is incorporated in the panels, the pipe coils serve also to support the metal lath. Where floor type radiant heating is built into the panels, the pipe coils are utilized as part of the slab reinforcement.

Weight Saving — Due to the efficient use of steel and concrete, the panel system provides an appreciably lighter floor system than is available in other fire-resistant floor systems, and since its weight is distributed over the four supporting beams, smaller and much lighter supporting beams can be used than for ordinary one-way steel joist or steel sub-floor systems.

Faster Construction — Since the panels can be prefabricated at the same time that the structural steel frame of the building is being fabricated, and these panels can be scheduled to arrive at the building as they are required, buildings incorporating the panels can be erected much faster than those of conventional construction.

Elimination of Staging — By installing the prefabricated panels as the structural steel is being erected, the system dispenses with temporary wood plank flooring or staging for the protection of steel workers. In addition, the system provides, early in the construction period, both adequate working space and ample storage for all trades employed in building construction. The elimination of wood planking, floor shoring, etc. reduces the fire hazard.

Field Concrete and Plaster Work Reduced — Because the prefabricated "cages" have the greater portion of the concrete slabs poured and most of the plaster applied, the panel system reduces the amount of space required at the site for the storage, mixing and handling of concrete and plaster.

Provision for Concealment of Mechanical and Electrical Services — The panel system provides ample space for concealing all the electrical and mechanical work. When radiant heating is incorporated, the system not only conceals the coils, but it provides efficient, economical heating and enables temporary heat to be readily provided at no extra cost.

Better Construction Scheduling — The construction can be more readily scheduled, and the interdependence of the different trades is greatly reduced, greatly speeding up construction.

Reduction in On-Site Labor — The system greatly reduces on-site labor and replaces it with more efficient shop labor.

are incorporated into the cages in proper sequence. In Fig. 3 radiant heating and electric light outlet components are shown incorporated into the cage.

After all the required electrical and mechanical services have been incorporated in a cage, the slab reinforcement is wired to the top chords. The cage is then placed, floor side down, on appropriate forms and the precast concrete slab is poured. While the concrete is hardening, metal lath is securely wired to the pipe coils, and then the scratch coat of plaster is applied. After the concrete slab has "aged," the panel is lifted off the form and moved to suitable storage space until needed.

Installation of Panels

The panels are designed so that they can be prefabricated in a suitable plant or plants, transported to the building in which they are to be installed either by truck or by rail and hoisted into place by structural steel erectors.

After the panels have been set in place, bolted together and checked, the bearing plates at the ends of all joists are welded to the steel girders on which they rest.

At a convenient time, all the electrical and mechanical services on the panels are connected to those of the remainder of the building; fireproofing, if required, is placed or poured around the steel columns and girders; and the spaces between adjoining panels are filled with reinforced concrete. Finally, the cement finish is put on the precast slabs and the brown and white coats of plaster are troweled onto the ceiling scratch coat, thus completing both the floor and ceiling with a minimum of on-the-site labor.

Application in Office Building

First application of the panel system was in a basementless two-story office building about 32 ft. wide and 93 ft. long. It is located 50 miles from Montreal and forms part of a large textile mill. The building has a structural steel frame, with six bays 15 ft. 6 in. by 17 ft. and six bays 15 ft. 6 in. by 15 ft. No panels are required in one of the latter bays which contains the stairway.

The first floor of the basementless

Panel being raised from curb form after pre-casting of floor slab. Note floor reinforcement, radiant heating coils and metal lath
building was constructed of reinforced concrete right on the grade. The second floor was originally designed to be of reinforced concrete slab and beam construction. In order to try out the prefabricated panel system, the owners of the building agreed to allow it to be used in place of the construction originally specified for the second floor, on condition that the proposed floor system should not cost any more than that originally specified.

Due to certain limitations imposed by the owners of the building, it was decided to heat the first story by means of ceiling type radiant heating and the second floor by floor type radiant heating. This necessitated embedding pipe coils both in the ceiling plaster and in the reinforced concrete floor slab.

The usual number of ceiling outlets for lighting the building had to be provided and an automatic sprinkler system was to be incorporated. In addition, the plumbing connections for two washrooms on the second floor had to be installed in the panels.

Since there was no organized firm to construct the complete panels, the order for the steel cages was placed with a firm of steel fabricators in Montreal, while the orders for the various electrical and mechanical services were placed with respective sub-contractors also in Montreal.

When all the cages were completed, they were loaded, five or six at a time, onto trucks and transported 50 miles to the building site.

At the site each cage was first inverted onto a suitable wooden form. The concrete floor slab was poured and then the metallic lath was wired to the ceiling coils and to the bottom chords of the joists. Fig. 6 shows a panel at this stage being lifted off the form as it is to be turned over. The panel was then lowered back onto the form, and a plaster base was poured onto the uppermost side of the metallic lath so as to embed the ceiling coils completely in the plaster.

When the general contractor was ready to install the panels, they were lifted, one at a time, by means of a cattail hoist and lowered into place on the structural steel frame of the building.

The installation of the first few panels took quite a time, but after some experience the crew was able to place quickly all the remaining panels. In the final stage, it took the crew less than 15 minutes to place each panel. Fig. 7 shows the whole floor in place.

After the panels were installed, the workmen connected the various electrical and mechanical services. When all the connections had been made, checked and tested, simple removable forms were placed under the open spaces in the floor slabs of the panels and these spaces were filled in with concrete (See Fig. 8). No fireproofing was poured around the steel girders.

When the concrete had set, the forms were removed, metal lath was placed over the ceiling spaces and the scratch coat of plaster was applied to the metal lath. A cement finish about 1 in. thick was applied to the concrete floor slab, except in the washrooms where a terrazzo cover was used, and plaster work was finished. This completed the work on the prefabricated floor section of the building.

After the partitions were put up, the interior finish and the painting completed, heat was turned on and the building occupied. It has been in use since the winter of 1947-48, and the electrical and mechanical services, particularly the radiant heating, have operated satisfactorily.

**Conclusion**

Use of the prefabricated panel system in the textile mill office demonstrated that it is practical and economical. No difficulty was experienced in making, handling or setting the panels in place, and all mechanical connections were made without trouble.

On completion of the building, and on making up the statement of its cost, it was found that the cost of the panel system was appreciably lower than that of the ordinary beam and slab construction. In making up such a small number of panels as were required on this building, the greatest economies were not realized, so that it is expected that in multi-story buildings in which a large number of identical units occur, much more substantial economies can be effected.

*Installation in two-story office building uses 22 prefabricated panels (left). Open spaces between slabs are filled in after temporary forms have been placed (right)*
SKYHOOKS RAISE ROOF, CUT COSTS

Youtz System Uses Monolithic Roof Slab, Raised by Hydraulic Jacks

By J. P. Allinson

Of all the many current schemes for pouring concrete slabs on the ground and hoisting them into position, one of the cleverest has been developed by Philip N. Youtz, Westchester, N. Y., architect. Designed to permit fast and economical construction of houses and other small buildings, his system (patents applied for) involves pouring a monolithic roof slab right on top of the floor slab, then raising it by means of small hydraulic jacks. The roof slab is in effect a huge collar around four steel columns; a hydraulic jack is placed atop each column; the slab is inched into position, bracketed in place, and sealed.

While a few wrinkles remain to be ironed out (especially in the extension of the system to larger buildings), the basic principles have been successfully demonstrated in a group of buildings for a camp owned by the Henry Street Settlement near Yorktown Heights, N. Y., and negotiations are under way with builders interested in using the new system for other projects.

As Director of Technical Research for the War Production Board, Mr. Youtz had previously worked on a hundred other experimental houses, all in the effort to develop house technology for speedy and economical construction. Actually, however, this one is a fairly radical departure from any previous idea. Frederick N. Severud, structural engineer, designed the columns and reinforcing for the roof slabs. The column collar involved in the hoisting system was designed by Gustav G. Freygang of Fezandié, Freygang & Moser, of the Stevens Institute of Technology, who also developed the architect’s idea of a “skyhook” into a practical device.

Many Economies Possible

The Youtz Skyhook System overcomes many of the costly items in slab construction. All casting is done on the site, materials being much easier to transport than slabs. It is done with virtually no form work — merely screeds at the edges of the slabs and the collars at the columns. The hydraulic jacks are small and easy to handle. No crane is necessary at any time; the cost of a crane in the New York area is figured at $160 a day.

Roof slab, poured directly on floor slab, has been raised into position by hydraulic jacks on the four steel columns. Lower view shows a building constructed for Henry Street Settlement camp at Yorktown Heights, N. Y., Philip N. Youtz, architect.
How it Works

The arrangement for lifting the roof slab is detailed at the left. Around each column there is a steel collar, which is a permanent part of the roof slab. Bolts extending upward from this collar attached to the lifting yoke (seen immediately above the roof slab in the drawing). The hydraulic jack is placed at the top of the column, in a small platform bolted to the column. The jack lifts upward in the space between upper and lower plates of this lifting platform, lifting against the lower nut on the screw shaft. At the limit of its movement this nut is against the upper plate. The upper nut is then screwed down against the upper plate, to take the load while the jack is lowered (some 3 in.) for another lift. Thus the slab is inched upward in hand-over-hand fashion. There are wedges in the lifting yoke which act as safety stops (like elevator safety devices) just in case anything slips during the lift. All four jacks are pumped in unison, the slab maintaining a horizontal position while rising.

When the roof slab reaches position, the steel collar is attached to the column with brackets and bolts. Then the jack is removed. It is necessary then to burn off the extra length of column extending above the roof, and seal the opening.

In the normal operation, footings, apron and slab are poured without forms.

The apron at the edge of the slab

Youtz has worked out a series of floor plans for houses of various sizes, to show how the four columns might be absorbed with partitions or cabinets. Columns here are at quarter points in the rectangle; fifth points would give better economy.
supports outside walls and serves as a dam against moisture; it is said that no cinder fill is required for the floor slab. The roof slab is poured on the floor slab, with a layer of building paper for a separator, and with all reinforcement, electrical conduit and so on in place before the pouring. The only form work required is an edging for the slab. The thin overhanging portion of the roof is formed by building up with earth around the heavier part of the slab, adding a new edging, and completing the pour to the new edge.

Adaptable to Large Buildings

While so far Mr. Youz has used his system only for residential buildings, he says it could easily be developed for buildings of several stories. A succession of floor slabs might be poured on the ground, like a stack of pancakes, then raised by the usual hydraulic jack method. It would only be necessary to raise them one at a time, to some position higher than the second floor level, hold them there temporarily while that floor was positioned and secured. Then an additional length of column would be spliced on, and the lifting process repeated. The slabs would become flat slab floor sections as the building went upward.

Costs

Mr. Youz has estimated that his system might produce houses at costs 25 per cent under those of conventional construction. Since a statement like that is always difficult to prove, however, he has prepared a fairly close estimate of what it would cost to build a house in his locality, based on actual costs of similar items in the camp buildings he has already done (see table).

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**COST ESTIMATE**

Youz "Design for Living" House
Six rooms — 32 ft. by 32 ft. — 1024 sq. ft.

Note: The house is designed as a comfortable minimum priced home. It is fireproof and durable in construction. Floors and ceiling are smooth concrete. Walls and partitions are concrete block with pointed joints. All the concrete is tinted a soft red tone. Any standard interior finish may be added later. The cost figures include bathroom and kitchen plumbing and a space heater. They do not include the cost of the lot, financing, architect's fee, builder's profit, or insulation other than the celotex blocks used for walls and partitions. Figures are based on the cost of three similar camp buildings now practically completed.

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Upper view: preparation for pouring of roof slab; collars are in place at base of columns, screed in place as edge form, reinforcing bars being laid. Lower view: roof slab has been poured, jacks are in place, men are attaching a lifting yoke.
A one-story warehouse with nine acres of floor space, nearing completion at Bloomfield, N. J., contains the first commercial installation of Kaylo roof tile, a new structurally-strong insulating material.

The building, designed to centralize storage and service facilities of L. Bamberger & Company, Newark, N. J. department store, is scheduled for use early in 1949. Its flat roof deck contains more than 394,000 sq. ft. of the noncombustible tile covered with standard roofing materials.

The trapezoidal shaped building is of modular design, measuring 710 by 624 ft. in its longest dimensions. Construction is mainly of concrete and steel, covered with a flat roof deck of the insulating tile and a "skin" of standard roofing materials.

A 10-ft. aluminum band, extending 1000 ft. along two sides of the building, relieves the austerity of the poured concrete walls. Colored enameled steel panels give additional trim to the front.

The aluminum, Fiberglas-insulated band, which forms the main portion of two walls, is made of panels 16 in. wide and 3 in. thick.

Eight-inch H-section columns, set 24 ft. apart on shallow-spread footings, provide structural support. Twelve-inch steel purlins frame into 16-in. girders in such a way that no coping was required.

Light steel members support the Kaylo tile deck. Hollow-box sub-purlins of 14-gauge steel are fillet-welded to the purlins. They are spaced 3 ft. apart to carry the tile which is factory finished to 18 by 35½ in. dimensions; their span is 8 ft.

The new roof tile is a white, cellular compound of calcium silicates. Produced in slabs 2½ in. thick, it weighs about 5 lb. per sq. ft., said to be less than half the weight of conventional roof tile.

The fireproof tile is structurally strong. In the warehouse roof it is designed to carry a load of 50 lb. per sq. ft. with an ultimate safety factor of 8.

Besides lightweight, incombustibility and insulating factors, the roof tile is reported to show advantages in installation speed. On the Bamberger job the roof deck was installed by an assembly-line technique.

From a new plant at South River, N. J., 26 miles away, the tile was trucked to the site as needed.

A crane fitted with a chain sling lifted the tile directly from the trucks to the roof. From this point the deck material was distributed to work areas by wheelbarrow.

From the point of delivery on the roof through the laying operation, the tile was handled by common labor. Organized masons performed the job of grouting the tile joints.

A standard mix of gauging plaster, expanded vermiculite and water formed the grout which bonds the tile joints. The grout was merely poured into the abutting joints with a spouted pail. Only joints resting on steel supports were grouted.

Following closely behind the masons, roofing workers spot-mopped each tile with pitch and covered the deck with a Barrett 20-year bonded roof. This covering is built up of roofing felt, pitch and gravel.

The roof deck adds a dead load above the main purlins of only about 10 lb. per sq. ft. This is said to compare with an average of 20 lb. per sq. ft. for roofs of other fireproof materials.

A series of sawtooth skylights, 7 ft. high, forms the only breaks in the deck. They are constructed of structural steel and covered with the same tile and roofing as the deck. Because Kaylo tile can be sawed and worked with ordinary tools, fitting odd shapes and sizes around the skylights posed no problem.

Another construction economy was achieved by leaving the underside of the roof deck and steel work untreated, since the white surface of the tile reflects light.

Factors involved in selection of roof tile for the warehouse included cost installed, amortization, heat loss and maintenance.

Abbott, Merkt & Co. were the architect-engineering firm on the project. Ebasco Services, Inc. were consulting engineers.

American Structural Products Co., Toledo 1, Ohio.
CONVERTIBLE FURNITURE DESIGNED HOTEL ROOMS

Introduced at the 33rd National Hotel Exposition in New York was the Convertible Hotel Room designed by Knoll Associates Planning unit to incorporate a living room, bedroom and workroom in the same space.

Furnishings of the "room" feature versatility, practicability and attractiveness. The sofa, which is readily convertible into a single bed by adjustment of a simple swing back, has sitting room for three persons. The box spring, on which a foam rubber mattress rests, stands on 6-in. legs to give a sense of lightness to a furniture piece which sometimes looks cumbersome.

The chest of drawers arrangement combines the features of convertible convenience with decorative quality. The three sections of this piece include two three-drawer chests and a leather-laced luggage rack, with back to prevent the wall from being scratched. Hardware on the chests is eliminated by the use of louvered drawer fronts. In each chest the top drawer is lined with Formica. In one drawer the front is hinged, opening out to form a desk. The other has a lid hinged at the back which, when opened, provides the back of a bar arrangement or additional desk space (on the Formica side). When the lid is pivoted, a mirror converts the chest into a dressing table.

On an arm chair the upholstery is applied with snap fasteners for quick removal when cleaning is necessary. A straight, small arm chair is suitable for use at the desk or as an occasional chair. The moulded plywood seat and back of this chair, covered in foam rubber, are readily removable for renovation.

A coffee table and bed table are surfaced with cigarette-proof Formica. Glass covers the tops of the chests.

All upholstery and curtain materials are designed for dry-cleaning and fire resistance. In the upholstery materials, high tensile strength is provided by Fiberglas yarn, abrasive resistance by vinyl plastic covering of the yarn. Mohair and wool give texture and color. The curtain fabric combines Fiberglas yarn and wool fiber for dimensional stability and for resistance to sunlight.

The Convertible Hotel Room was sponsored by Marshall Field & Co., Contract Division, and was designed by Knoll Associates, Inc., 601 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

GUN TOOL SHOOTS STUDS INTO CONCRETE, METAL

Through the development of a powder-actuated tool, metal studs can now be driven through wood joists into concrete in only a few seconds.

Operating with blank cartridges, the tool can drive studs of various lengths and diameters of 5/8 or 3/4 in. into concrete or metal. It weighs less than 5 lbs. and has interchangeable barrels to take care of the two different stud diameters.

The manufacturer claims that every conceivable precaution is incorporated in the tool to minimize hazards. Possibility of accidental discharge is said to be negligible because the firing pin is not in position to contact the cartridge primer unless the operator rotates a spring-loaded safety arm and holds it in

(Continued on page 148)
MANUFACTURERS' LITERATURE

Industrial Finishes

*Rust-Oleum Stops and Prevents Rust.* A comprehensive bulletin on industrial paints and such allied products as sealers and thinning oils.

Descriptions, applications, resistant qualities, drying time, type of thinner to be used and color swatches are included for industrial coatings such as: long oil type for exterior structural steel in ordinary atmosphere; short oil type for exterior steel subjected to special conditions such as salt spray, abrasion, fumes, etc.; heat resistant coatings; chemical resistant coatings; machinery and implement finishes. Floor coatings are also shown and described.

The bulletin concludes with instructions for mixing Rust-Oleum and surface preparation. 16 pp., illus. Rust-Oleum Corp., Evanston, Ill.

Air Conditioning

*Application and Installation Data on UniTrane (Bulletin DS-420).* Describes operating features and applications of a system of unit air conditioning which is said to combine the best features of the unit system and of the central system in a compact under-window unit. Special features such as a new Moisture Controller, which regulates moisture content of room air, are explained. Engineering data and architectural specifications are included. 32 pp., illus. The Trane Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Ink Renderings

*Techniques.* This is the fifth edition of Higgins' popular book showing various types of art work done with black and colored drawing inks. The new edition contains both new illustrations and text material. Besides covering elements of ink rendering in its various phides, the book includes outstanding work of many professional artists. 48 pp., illus. Higgins Ink Co., Inc., 271 Ninth St., Brooklyn 15, N. Y. $1.00.

Lighting

*American Standard Practice for School Lighting, 1948 Edition.* Authoritative guide providing specific recommendations for the many features of a classroom which constitute the visual environment for the students. It is being published under the auspices of the American Standards Ass'n. with the Illuminating Engineering Society and the American Institute of Architects as co-sponsors.

Specifications as to maximum fixture brightness and limiting brightness ratios, in addition to foot-candle tables, are set forth for comfortable, easy seeing. Recommended reflection values for desks, floors, wall and ceiling are given which, with good light distribution, will assure properly balanced brightnesses between these areas. Illumination results to be expected from many installations employing both incandescent and fluorescent sources are indicated.

The control and use of natural lighting is discussed using maps and charts to show the amount of sunlight to be expected during the school year in various parts of the country.

The appendix stresses the importance of adequate wiring and suggests proper wire sizes for typical conditions. Illuminating Engineering Society, 51 Madison Ave., New York 10, N. Y. 50 cents.

Plastics

*Plexiglas for Store Modernization.* Pictures many interesting applications of the acrylic plastic, *Plexiglas,* by store architects and display directors throughout the country. Shown in various uses are flat, corrugated and patterned sheets.

Typical installations shown include: showcases, partitions, staircases balustrades, lighting fixtures, façades, etc. 16 pp., illus. Plastics Dept., Rohm & Haas Co., Philadelphia 5, Pa.*

Boilers

*H. B. Smith Sectional Tubular Cast Iron Boilers.* A complete condensed catalog of Smith boilers for industrial, commercial and home heating. Included in this catalog for the first time is data on the Smith-Mills *Reliance* boiler, a new combination oil burning boiler with a grate for emergency coal firing.

Information is also included on fin-type radiators for commercial installations and baseboard convector units for residences. 16 pp., illus. The H. B. Smith Co., Inc., Westfield, Mass.*

Architectural Aluminum

*Architectural Aluminum Products (Catalog No. 48).* A wide variety of *Aleo* aluminum shapes are shown including the common ones such as channels, bars, and extruded mouldings as well as ornamental aluminum castings designed for railings and trellis. Dimensioned drawings are given. 34 pp., illus. J. G. Braun Co., 609-615 S. Paulina St., Chicago 12, Ill.

Steel Piling

*Foster's Light-Weight Steel Sheet Piling (Folder F-110 A).* Brochure contains five different cross-sectional views, with dimensions, of light-weight, interlocking, corrugated, sheet steel piling. A physical characteristics chart, discussion of the economics and advantages of using this type piling and 23 suggested applications are also included. 6 pp., illus. L. B. Foster Co., New York 7, N. Y.; Pittsburgh 30, Pa.; Chicago 4, Ill.; Houston 2, Texas; San Francisco 4, Calif.

Asphalt Tile

*Today's Standard for Floor Quality.* Booklet shows many design possibilities in the use of *KenTile* asphalt flooring for home, commercial and industrial use. Colors available are shown including both plain and marbled shades. The booklet also contains information on special items such as grease-proof tile, and decorative, number and letter inserts. 16 pp., illus., David E. Kennedy, Inc., 58 Second Ave., Brooklyn 15, N. Y.*

Glass Blocks

_make the most of daylight with PC Functional Glass Blocks.* Booklet describes in detail the proper selection of glass block and its usage for light direction and diffusion. Featured is a nomograph for estimating illumination levels when using glass block.

Topics covered include controlling daylight with glass blocks; how to select the right patterns for various daylighting needs; and technical data on light transmittance and distribution, thermal and sound insulation.

A picture section illustrates typical installations. 16 pp., illus. Pittsburgh Corning Corp., 632 Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Furniture

*Library Furniture (Bulletin No. L-40).* A new line of unit-type library furniture suitable for school, community and in- (Continued on page 162)
A STANDARD FOR GOOD WALL CONSTRUCTION

CELOTEX SHEATHING PLUS CELOTEX INSULATING LATH

When you specify asphalt-coated Celotex Sheathing in combination with Celotex Insulating Lath for residential walls they provide sound, economical construction... and provide these advantages:

- 40% MORE INSULATION VALUE than conventional uninsulated wall construction.
- GREATER BRACING STRENGTH with Celotex 25/32" Sheathing than with conventional sheathing material.
- NO LATH MARKS because Celotex Lath provides a continuous plaster base... and a plaster bond that withstands an average perpendicular pull of 930 lbs. per square foot!
- PROTECTION AGAINST DRY ROT and termites through the patented Ferox-treatment of Celotex Sheathing and Celotex Insulating Lath.

See Sweet's File, Section 10 for details on these two products.

THE CELOTEX CORPORATION, CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS

CELOTEX TRIPLE SEALED ASPHALT SHINGLES AND ROLL ROOFING
...BUILDING BOARD...CELO-ROK ANCHOR LATH AND PLASTER...CELO-ROK WALLBOARD...INTERIOR FINISH PRODUCTS...CEMESTO...FLEXCELL...ROCK WOOL...CELO-SIDING...CELO-BRIC...CELO-STONE...CELO-SHINGLE...CELO-BLOCK

CELO, CEMESTO, and FLEXCELL are TRADEMARKS, REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
What boiler would you recommend for a $350,000 home?

The finest, of course. That's what the architect, engineer, and contractor did when they built this magnificent home. In fact, they chose six H. B. Smith boilers — two to heat the main house, by radiant heat and by air conditioning . . . one to supply domestic hot water . . . two to warm the swimming pool water and recirculate it . . . still another to supply domestic hot water and car-washing water to the garage.

No matter the size of the home your client wishes, you can recommend an H. B. Smith boiler that will give him "luxury" heating at bargain basement prices—for Smith-Mills boilers are designed and engineered to deliver maximum heat at lowest cost. True, they cost a little more to buy, but smaller fuel and maintenance bills more than make up the difference.

Which boiler will you specify on the next job where the best in residential, industrial, institutional or commercial heating is requested? You can't go wrong if you recommend H. B. Smith!

This functionally modern home was recently built in Bloomsburg, Pa., by Harry L. Magee, president of The Magee Carpet Company; it is one of Pennsylvania's finest show places. Berninger, Haag, and D'Entremont, Architects; George A. Heath, Heating Engineer; Wm. L. Coombs, Heating Contractor; Percy Swank, Building Contractor.

Largest boiler room in the Magee residence (there are several others!) includes two No. 340 oil-fired boilers and one No. 24 Hy-Test oil-fired hot water supply unit, all H. B. Smith products.

H. B. Smith CAST-IRON BOILERS

THE H. B. SMITH CO., INC., 62 Main Street, Westfield, Mass. • OFFICES AND REPRESENTATIVES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES
ROOF TRUSSES FOR SMALL HOUSES— for Dry Wall Construction

By Timber Engineering Company

(Continued on page 131)

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TRUSSES WITH SLOPES GREATER THAN 3'-6" WITH 4-1/2" CENTER TO CENTER RODS FOR ALL SPAN LENGTHS AND MINIMUM SHOWN IN DIGHT HALF OF DETAIL.
Announcing...

FIBERGLAS® PERFORATED ACOUSTICAL TILE

Important Characteristics

✓ INCOMBUSTIBLE (Fed. Spec. SS-A-118 a)
✓ LIGHT WEIGHT
✓ DIMENSIONALLY STABLE
✓ HIGH ACOUSTICAL VALUE
✓ HIGH LIGHT REFLECTION
✓ FEWER PERFORATIONS — TESTED FOR MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY
✓ EASIER BRUSH PAINTABILITY
✓ EASIER MAINTENANCE
✓ ECONOMICAL — COMPETITIVELY PRICED
✓ IDEAL FOR FIRESAFE MECHANICALLY-SUSPENDED CEILINGS
✓ HIGH SAFETY FACTOR IN ADHESIVE APPLICATIONS
✓ APPROVED APPLICATORS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

AVAILABLE APRIL 1st
Tile Sizes: 12"x12" 12"x24"
3/4" Thickness

*Fiberglas is the trade-mark (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) of Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation for a variety of products made of or with glass fibers.
ROOF TRUSSES FOR SMALL HOUSES—for Plaster Finish

(Continued from page 129)

DIMENSIONS

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<td>10'-0'1/4&quot;</td>
<td>5'-0'1/4&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32'</td>
<td>9'-3'1/4&quot;</td>
<td>10'-8'1/4&quot;</td>
<td>5'-4'1/4&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bolts used are 1/2 in. dia. machine bolts with 2 by 2 by 1/8 in. plate washers, 2 1/2 in. dia. cast or malleable iron washers, or ordinary cut washers. Timber connectors shown are Split Rings and framing anchors as manufactured by the Timber Engineering Co., Washington, D.C.
The Case of the DIGNIFIED GOVERNORS

Imposing in appearance, the building for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System was designed to inspire confidence. Its dignity is enhanced by the exterior of Georgia Crystalline Marble. Though used extensively in national and local government buildings, “the Marble with the Sparkling Crystal” has a myriad of other uses that make it the ideal building stone for today, tomorrow and for all time.

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NEWS FROM CANADA

(Continued from page 10)

Canadian National Railways' new steam generating plant in Montreal. George F. Drummond, Chief Architect, C.N.R.

terms of, and within the period specified by, the contract.

Sentiment in favor of licensing builders has been growing as the result of the blow-up of an “integrated” housing scheme in the Calgary district. (“Integrated” is the name given the houses-for-sale program in which Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation gives the builder top priority rating for scarce supplies, plus a guaranteed profit, in return for his adherence to a pre-determined sales price, usually well below that of the market.)

The Alberta tangle is exceedingly involved. There are, first of all, 40 house buyers, many of them veterans. There is the builder, the real estate agent acting for the builder, the Alberta provincial treasury, as a lender to the builder, the Manufacturers Life Assurance Company, as co-lender to buyers under the National Housing Act, and Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, as organizer of the “integrated” program and co-lender to buyers under the National Housing Act. In addition, there are the supply companies and building tradesmen who have registered mechanics' liens against houses and buyers.

There appears to be no prospect of a quick settlement. Building started in the fall of 1947 and was suspended last summer. Prices originally quoted are likely to be exceeded in some cases by as much as $2000. Only a few houses have been finished and, according to city building inspectors, these show serious defects. Central Mortgage is expected to offer to increase the size of mortgage loans and lengthen the amortization period. This would help buyers, pay off mechanics' liens, but in the long run they would be meeting the extra costs themselves. The Canadian Legion to which many of the veterans belong, is being urged to take up cudgels.

(Continued on page 134)
"The best seat in the house"

If a man is smart enough to have an architect direct the building of his home, he's sure to know quality when he sees it. That's one reason why most architects specify Church Seats... best known — best made.

Church Seats
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Division of AMERICAN RADIATOR & Standard Sanitary CORPORATION

Church Regal Pearl Seat No. 840
Macomber Steel Framing for multi-story apartments and single dwellings is now being used in many of the country’s outstanding housing projects. These nailable steel framing units are fabricated to specified loadings and for structural layouts of similar design.

Floors, partitions and roofs are framed in the time required to set these shop fabricated units in place. The open design — an exclusive Macomber feature — greatly reduces pipe and conduit installation costs. The absence of combustible materials in the entire structural frame reduces insurance rates.

You have ample design latitude for any practical purpose. Your drawings are interpreted into Builder’s Units — engineered to save time, to fit smoothly into his structural needs and finishing operations. Literature available.

**BE GLAD YOU’RE ON THAT PLANNING BOARD**

**HERE’S MACOMBER STEEL FRAMING**

Write us.

---

**NEWS FROM CANADA**

(Continued from page 132)

**Housing for Primary Industries**

Married workers in primary industries, whose jobs require them to live in Canada’s hinterland, benefit from a special section of the National Housing Act. Any company engaged in mining, lumbering, logging or fishing which desires to provide suitable accommodation for its employees and their families may apply for a loan from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

It is possible to borrow up to 80 per cent of the lending value of the housing project at an interest rate of 4 per cent per annum. The amortization period cannot exceed 15 years, and the project must be operated on a non-profit basis.

So far, the legislation has been taken advantage of in only two provinces: British Columbia and Quebec. Mining, lumbering and pulp and paper interests have been lent about $400,000 for the construction of slightly over 100 dwelling units. The types of shelter range from detached and semi-detached houses to apartment blocks. Some of the houses are mounted on skids to enable them to be moved from place to place. The average dwelling or suite has 4.5 rooms and rents for approximately $30 per month.

**N.H.A. Lending Still Spurs**

Volume of National Housing Act loans showed a further substantial increase in September, reports Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. September loan approvals totaled $11,799,440 for 2218 new dwelling units, as compared with $7,099,800 for 1426 units in September, 1947.

In the first nine months of 1948, N.H.A. loans amounting to $80,147,440 were approved for 15,348 units as against an aggregate of $43,933,850 and 9128 units in the corresponding period of the previous year.

**R.C.A.F. Buys Packaged Houses**

The Peerless Housing Corporation design has been chosen by the Royal Canadian Air Force for a new housing development at its base at Goose Bay, Labrador. The dwellings consist of five contrasting types, contain six rooms and were packaged as complete units before shipment. Structural members were pre-cut and numbered to match an erection plan. Likewise wall siding and roof boarding, Heating ducts, doors and windows with frames and hardware were fabricated ready to install. Asphalt shingles, bundled in the package, adhered to a color scheme designed to ensure variety of appearance.

(Continued on page 136)
"...Webster Baseboard Heating was something new in Elmira, and I wanted to be sure it was all you claimed before I recommended it to other people. I had it installed in my new home. Last winter the temperature dropped to 20 degrees below zero, but we maintained 70 degrees easily. If I ever build another home, it will have a Webster Baseboard Heating system. That is the finest compliment I can offer..."

Charles W. Personius, Project Engineer and Assistant to the President of American Warming & Ventilating had Webster Baseboard Heating installed in his new home in Elmira, New York. He wanted to make certain Webster Baseboard Heating was as good as he had been told. The house, a one story structure, has seven rooms, with an unheated crawl space between the joist and the roof.

Even with outdoor temperature of 20° below zero during the 1947-1948 heating season, 70° room temperature was maintained easily, as Mr. Personius states. Though he was satisfied the temperature was satisfactory, he checked this further by placing a dairy thermometer on the floor and hung another as close to the ceiling as possible. He found that the floor temperature was 69 degrees and the temperature at the ceiling was 71 degrees—a variation of only two degrees.

Mr. Personius’ experience with Webster Baseboard Heating is typical of hundreds of homeowners. Heating people like Mr. Personius are recommending genuine, perfected Webster Baseboard Heating to their customers because of successful heating results obtained in their own homes. Webster Baseboard Heating is clean heat, convected heat, and radiant heat.

Right now in many cities, leading heating contractors are building their 1949 business plans around Webster Baseboard Heating. Get all the details from the Webster Representative in your locality.

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WARREN WEBSTER & CO.
Camden, N. J.: Representatives in Principal U. S. Cities
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Foundation for Safety

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Other Products: Permaclad, Stainless Clad Steel • A.W. Super Grip,
Abrasive Floor Plate • Billets • Plates • Sheets (alloy and special grades)

NEWS FROM CANADA

(Continued from page 134)

Robert Simpson Co., Ltd.

Revision of Ontario liquor control legis-
lation to permit cocktail lounges in the
cities has produced a rash of swanky new
bars such as the Embassy Lounge, To-
ronto, shown above — one of the best of
them. John B. Parkin Associates, Archi-
tects; interiors by Robert Simpson Co., Ltd.

Little Change in Building Time

The average time required to erect
dwelling units completed in September
was 5.4 months, according to the latest
housing bulletin issued by the Dominion
Bureau of Statistics. The bulletin states
there has been little change in completion
time in larger urban centers. The
low national average is made possible
by house building activity in small
towns and rural areas. In these localities
completion time is about four months.

The number of dwelling units com-
pleted in Canada during the first nine
months of 1948 was 50,238. On a popula-
tion basis this represents proportion-
ately the same volume of residential con-
struction as recorded in the United
States. Starts in September exceeded
completions, as they have in every
month since April, and the number of
houses under construction by the end of
the month totaled 63,656.

Shortage or Maldistribution?

Delegates to the recent conference
of the Canadian Federation of Property
Owners recorded their belief that there
is no longer a housing shortage but only
a maldistribution of existing housing.
They passed a resolution stating that
"a return to normal conditions within a
reasonabe time is only possible if resi-
dential rental controls are removed and
private enterprise encouraged to build
housing accommodation for rent."

The resolution went on to say that
the operation of the law of supply and
demand and the natural movement of
tenants was likely to provide a more
even distribution of existing housing.
New H&H No. 9260

BACK-WIRED
(or side wired) DUPLEX

T-SLOTS • DOUBLE SIDE CONTACTS
PLASTER EARS

This advanced design provides for either back wiring or side wiring with equal facility. Back-wiring feature makes easier, more secure installation. Built-in stripping guide assures correct stripping; eliminates exposed wire. Individual terminal clamps hold wires with a no-slip grip. Other structural features are:

- Large recessed binding screws, ample for No. 10 wire;
- Strong plastic base;
- Double T-slots;
- Double side contacts;
- Washer type plaster ears.

Listed as standard by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. and meets all high-grade specifications. Specify No. 9260 for brown plastic base; No. 9260-I for white Ivorylite.

10 AMPS. — 250 VOLTS 15 AMPS. — 125 VOLTS

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Send us your catalog data-sheet on the new 9260 Back-Wired Duplex Convenience Outlet.

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(Firm)
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THE ARROW-HART & HEGEMAN ELECTRIC COMPANY, HARTFORD 6, CONN., U.S.A.

1. Strip off insulation to exact length, quickly and easily, using built-in stripping guide.
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3. Tighten terminal screw — Individual clamps grip securely with no exposed wire.
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Wrought and Cast Radiator Grilles  
Grilles and Wickets  
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**BUILDING NOTES**

**Wright to Design Theater**

Frank Lloyd Wright will be the architect for an experimental theater in the Greater Hartford, Conn., area, to be built and operated by a corporation headed by Paton Price and Morgan O'Brien James. According to present plans, the theater will seat about 700, and will provide for future expansion at small additional cost to 1000 or more seats. It will have a convertible stage with integral lighting, and "will demonstrate the theater as an automatic labor saving machine sealed from noise and making no noise."

One of the features of the plan is a solid plastic curtain moving on a single circular rail, which when opened will serve as a cycloramic backdrop. There will also be revolving stages, and a perforated orchestra screen through which the orchestra can see the stage action but cannot be seen by the audience.

Additional features include two main entrances, one on each side of the building, to eliminate lobby crowds and congestion; a cloister-like walk around the entire back of the auditorium to allow late-comers to take their seats with a minimum of interference with other patrons; and a promenade at balcony height, extending completely around the building, where patrons may gather for a smoke at intermission time.

**Auditorium**

Final plans and specifications for a new City-County Auditorium have been approved by the Memorial Auditorium Commission of Spartanburg, S. C. Designed for memorial and public services and facilities, the new building will include provisions for AM and FM broadcasting, and for the sending and reception of television. The site, attractively landscaped, will have ample parking space. Architects-Engineers are Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., Spartanburg office, associated with Walter M. Cook and Associates of Dallas, Texas, on the auditorium planning.

*$10,000,000 Apartments*

Mid-Manhattan's East side is to have another new apartment development: a $10 million rental project which will provide medium-priced apartments for more than 500 families.

Designed by H. I. Feldman, Architect, the project is being built by the Tishman Realty & Construction Co., Inc.

The development will occupy the entire block-front on York Avenue between 62nd and 63rd Streets. Over a third of

(Continued on page 140)
Presenting a new line of Fedders Type F Convectors-Radiators

Men who design, specify, sell, install and service household and commercial heating systems will welcome Fedders Type F Convectors-Radiators. They are built in a complete range of standardized sizes and capacities for free-standing and semi-recessed installations. Heating element design is a result of over 50 years of Fedders heat transfer experience and skill. They combine thermal and aerodynamic efficiency with consequent comfort and fuel economy. Write for catalog and price list. Representatives in principal cities, see your classified telephone directory.
The INNER SANCTUM ... Without Mystery

The picture above shows a partial view of our inner sanctum. Of unusual design, it's a showpiece of the art of wood fabricating.

There's no mystery about the excellence of the work that went into our inner sanctum. In fact, Bergen's capabilities in wood fabricating are no mystery to many of America's finest firms and best known architects.

What it requires to translate the latest design—plus merchandising plan into tangible, enduring form is supplied by Bergen in satisfying measure at all times.

There's no mystery about our "aged in the wood" craftsmanship and experience... but it's awfully comforting to have them working for you!

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Bergen—sure the success of your modernization program with

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Architectural woodwork that makes the designer's plan an enduring reality

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the 90,000 sq. ft. of the site will be given over to gardens. The three 12-story buildings will be so placed on the site that almost all of the apartments will have a view of the East River.

All main entrances to the three buildings will face the "park" portion of the site, and will be reached by pedestrians through walks entering from 63rd Street. A semi-circular motor driveway will provide automobile access via 63rd Street to each of the three building entrances.

Apartments will range in size from 2½ to 4 rooms.

New York Public Housing

Plans have been filed for two more public housing projects in the New York City Housing Authority's huge building project: Dyckman Houses, in uptown Manhattan, and Parkside Houses in the Bronx. Architects are William F. R. Ballard, of the firm of Harrison, Ballard and Allen, for Dyckman Houses, and Walker and Poor for Parkside.

Further advanced is a 502-apartment project on Staten Island, Todt Hill Houses. Now under construction, this project was designed by I. H. Feldman, Architect; it will have seven 6-story buildings covering 14.7 per cent of the 12.3-acre site.

SLUM AREAS STUDIED

Currently underway is an intensive investigation of methods to eliminate blighted areas in American cities and to minimize slum growth in the future. Titled the Urban Redevelopment Study, this 30-month project is designed "to contribute toward comprehensive re-development of urban areas and to meet the needs of their citizens in the second half of the 20th century."

The study will include both investigation of programs aimed specifically at eradicating physical decay in cities, and "ways to assure a favorable environment for a vigorous and healthful civic, economic, and social life for all urban dwellers — now and in the future."

A grant of private funds has been made for this purpose because of the rate at which blight has infected what were once many of the prosperous urban areas in America. In addition, other communities, some of fairly recent development, are beginning to show signs of disintegration, not only producing bad housing, but also, undermining values in business and industrial locales.

The director of the study is Mr. Coleman Woodbury. The organizing committee for the study includes Mr. Herbert Emmerich, chairman, director of the Public Administration Clearing House; Mr. Charles B. Bennett, director of planning in Los Angeles; Mr. Ernest J. Bohn, chairman of the City Planning Commission of Cleveland; Mr. Walter Blucher, executive director of the Amer...
Simplicity, cleanliness and good taste will not be denied expression in building interiors of the future. Toilet compartments usually dominate a toilet room, influencing the toilet room environment.

Sanymetal “PORCENA” Toilet Compartments are fabricated of ageless and fadeless material, porcelain on steel, which is a glass-hard, stainless material that always looks new, does not absorb odors, is moisture- and rust-proof, and resists the corroding of ordinary acids. The glistening “PORCENA” finish, which can be wiped clean as easily as a porcelain table top, requires no painting or refinishing.

Sanymetal “PORCENA” Toilet Compartments combine the results of over 35 years of specialized skill and experience in making over 96,000 toilet room installations. Ask the Sanymetal Representative in your vicinity (see “Partitions” in your phone book for local representative) for further information about planning suitable toilet room environments. Refer to Sanymetal Catalog No. 19-B6 in Sweet’s Architectural File for 1948.
U.P. Campus Plans Announced

Plans for the physical development of the University of Pennsylvania which call for widespread changes in its campus have been announced by Harold E. Stassen, President of the University. Drawn by a University-appointed committee of prominent architects, the plans visualize the addition of 35 acres to the present 113-acre campus, eventual construction of a number of new buildings, more open space surrounding existing buildings, elimination of some traffic arteries, and other features.

Members of the committee of architects, all of whom are graduates of the University’s Department of Architecture, are: James R. Edmunds, Jr., Baltimore; James K. Smith, of the firm of McKim, Mead and White, New York; John Harbeson and Roy F. Larson, of the firm of Harbeson, Hough, Livingston and Larson, Philadelphia; Grant M. Simon, Philadelphia; and Sydney E. Martin, Philadelphia. Mr. Martin is chairman of the committee.

Among the new buildings projected are one for the Physics Department, a library, an administration building, Law School dormitories, and new outpatient and inpatient buildings for the University Hospital. The architects are keeping in close touch with the City Planning Commission, and all of their proposals for the elimination of various streets now crossing the campus have met with the Commission’s approval. The new buildings will not necessarily follow the style of the old ones. A number of them, in fact, “may depart quite radically from traditional forms,” the architects’ report states, “while others may, to some degree, reflect the past. But we believe that if we adhere generally to red brick and limestone for exterior materials, a color harmony will exist throughout the campus that will make for sufficient continuity.”

New Buildings for Illinois Tech

Ground has been broken for a new building to house the Institute of Gas Technology on the Illinois Institute of Technology campus. Designed by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, head of Illinois Tech’s Department of Architecture, the building will be two-story with full basement, 180 by 75 ft., and will house the Gas Technology Institute’s precision laboratories, some research laboratories, library, information service, classrooms, administrative and business offices. Friedman, Alschuler & Sincere are consulting architects.

Construction is expected to begin shortly on another new building at Illinois Tech—a $675,000 heating plant which eventually will serve the entire 100-acre south side campus. Exterior of the plant will be buff face brick to con-

(Continued on page 144)
USE MONA-LITE* FOR

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Auditoriums

When you plan the lighting of conference rooms, waiting rooms, auditoriums, etc., where fixtures may be in the field of vision for extended periods, lighting panels should be low in brightness to prevent eye fatigue.

MONALITE*, Corning's newest opal, with its special quality of low transmission, meets this requirement. When suspended, open top fixtures equipped with MONA-LITE provide adequate ceiling illumination due to the high reflection factor of this glass. Box type fixtures with MONA-LITE panels have achieved brightness levels as low as .5 candles per square inch.

Providing color tones approximating those of incandescent, MONA-LITE actually imparts a soft, warm tone to fluorescent light. It is also recommended for installations which combine fluorescent and incandescent light sources. For complete data on MONA-LITE, ALBA-LITE, and other Corning Lightingware, send for bulletin LS-17.

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New Wing for Barnard Hall

Construction of a two-story addition to Barnard Hall, which houses student activities, the library and the gymnasium of Barnard College, is now underway. The new wing will provide lounge and study facilities now inadequate for day students. It will be of steel and concrete, with exterior walls of brick, and will be built on the North Terrace, formerly used for various outdoor functions.

The wing was designed by Frederic Rhinelander King, a trustee of Barnard College and member of the architectural firm of Wyeth and King, of New York. Its main feature will be a 32- by 36-ft. lounge with windows on three sides and a large fireplace. An alcove off the lounge will house a snack bar. The second floor will provide four offices for student activities, including the student publications and student government. A sliding partition between two of the offices will be removable to provide a large room for student meetings.

Appointments

Cecil C. Briggs, Architect, of Peoria, Ill., has been appointed visiting professor in architecture at the University of Illinois. He will serve on a half-time basis, and will be in charge of the program of graduate students with majors in architectural design.

Lionel T. Chadwick, Architect, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Architecture at the University of Florida.

Michael Czaja, Architect, has been appointed Lecturer at the School of Architecture, the University of California at Berkeley. He previously was Associate Professor of Architecture at the State College of Washington, and Director of Architecture at Bennington College.

Eric Mendelsohn, architect of the San Francisco Maimonides Health Center for the Chronic Sick and new Community Centers in St. Louis, Cleveland, Baltimore and Washington, D. C., has been appointed Lecturer at the University of California School of Architecture. He is teaching the Senior Design Class.

The College of Architecture and Design, University of Michigan, has announced the appointment of Jerrold Loeb, Norman J. Schlossman and Richard M. Bennett of the firm of Loeb, Schlossman and Bennett, Architects of Chicago, and K. Longberg-Holm, Director of Research, F. W. Dodge Corporation, as visiting critics in Senior Design for the current semester.

Prof. George R. Thomas, head of the University of New Hampshire’s Department of the Arts, has been appointed director of the University’s summer session.

New Courses

During the Spring Semester, Evening Courses in Architecture at Columbia University are offering courses in basic and advanced Estimating. The courses are designed for estimators in the building construction field, and include material determination, quantitative surveys by materials and trades, cost records, pricing of work, subcontracts and comparative economics of various materials and structural systems. Registration may be

(Continued on page 146)
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PRESSURE EQUALIZING
TYPE OF SHOWER MIXER
WAS INTRODUCED BY POWERS

Back in 1923

Bathers can really relax and enjoy the best shower they ever had with—

THE POWERS TYPE H Thermostatic Mixer

gives two-way protection against scalding or jumpy shower temperatures caused by—

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Quicker Acting Response to any change in temperature setting, pressure or temperature variations make POWERS mixers outstanding for safety. For showers at their best, be doubly safe, use POWERS Type H Thermostatic Mixers—in new installations or when modernizing obsolete showers.

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Toronto, Ont., 195 Spadina Avenue.

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OFFICES IN 50 CITIES • SEE YOUR PHONE BOOK
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made in person Wednesday, January 26 to Saturday, January 29, inclusive.

The Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin has revised two of its courses in concrete construction to base them on the 1947 Building Code of the American Concrete Institute. The revisions take account of changes in the allowable stresses of steel and concrete, and of changes in the methods of designing: slabs supported on four sides, flat slabs and footings. The courses concerned are Principles of Reinforced Concrete and Reinforced Concrete Fundamentals.

**OFFICE NOTES**

**Offices Opened, Reopened**

The H. K. Ferguson Co., Industrial Engineers and Builders of Cleveland, has established a new sales office in Chicago to supply an increasing demand for industrial engineering and building services in the Chicago area. The new office, located at 120 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, is managed by L. Douglas Lacy, formerly in the Company’s main office.

Robert Gustav Gustafson, A.I.A., has opened an office for the general practice of architecture at 15 1/2 E. Front St., Monroe, Mich.

**New Addresses**

The following new addresses have been announced:

Leon Hyzen, Architect and Industrial Designer, 1129 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 10, Ill.


**New Firms, Firm Changes**

The corporate name of Barr and Lane, Inc., Builders, of New York and Boston, has been changed to Barr and Barr, Inc.

Harrison, Ballard & Allen, Housing Consultants and Planners, have announced the appointment of Samuel A. Scoville, A.I.A., to an executive position in the firm. Mr. Scoville recently has been a land development specialist for Previews, Inc.

William H. Hidell, Jr., and Howard G. Decker, Jr., have formed a partnership for the practice of architecture under the firm name of Hidell & Decker, Architects, with offices at 2715 Oak Lawn, Dallas 4, Texas.

John Stephen Holloway, William Moore Weber and Ralph Bernard Reeves, Jr., all Registered Architects, have announced the formation of the firm of Holloway, Weber and Reeves, Architects, with offices at 1910 1/2 Hillsboro St., Raleigh, N.C.

Arthur A. Shuchollf and Sidney N. Shuchollf, Landscape Architects and Town Planners, of 4 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., have announced the affiliation of Vincent N. Merrill, M.I.A., as an associate of the firm.

Announcement has been made of the opening of the office of Lee Potter Smith, Architect — Richard M. Beach, Associate Architect, Hinnings Bldg., Metropolis, Ill.

Lawrence Grant White and James Kellum Smith have announced that Alexander S. Corrigan has rejoined their organization and has become an associate of the firm of McKim, Mead & White, 101 Park Ave., New York 17.

**OLD COPIES OF THE RECORD AVAILABLE**

Lewis P. Andrews, A.I.A., of Andrews & Hutchens, Architects-Engineers, 828 Porter Bldg., Broadway at 34th St., Kansas City 2, Mo., would appreciate "a fair and equitable offer" for any or all of the following issues of the Architectural Record: Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; Vol. II, entire; and practically all subsequent issues from 1891 to 1928.
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The big, sturdy panels of Gold Bond Insulation Sheathing...made from specially selected Southern pine...provide greater structural strength than the old style, narrow-width sheathing applied horizontally.

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Gold Bond Insulation Sheathing keeps summer heat out, furnace heat in! (Meets federal specifications LLL—F—321 b) And because there are fewer joints and no knot holes, walls are more wind-tight.

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The big, lightweight panels are easily handled, each panel spanning the space between seven studs. They go up so fast that two men can sheathe an average small home in half a day.

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There is practically no waste when framework is enclosed with Gold Bond Insulation Sheathing...no lap, no overlap, no random lengths. You get lower "in-place" costs with this improved sheathing.

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Made by National Gypsum Company

Over 150 Better Gold Bond Building Products including gypsum lath, plaster, lime, wallboards, gypsum sheathing, rock wool insulation, metal lath products and partition systems, wall paint and acoustical materials.
position. If the tool is dropped, the safety arm instantly pulls the firing pin out of reach of the cartridge. The stud is discharged only when the barrel is held solidly against the material and pushed in.

The cartridge is fastened to the stud by a piston-like arrangement that holds the stud firmly until it penetrates the material. This, plus the fact that there is very little clearance between the barrel opening and the stud, is said to make it virtually impossible for the stud to ricochet. The tool is designed to be operated with one hand — recoil is negligible.

Besides being used for fastening wood strips to concrete, the tool has many other applications such as installing electrical switch boxes, conduit and heating pipe hangers, and steel frames for glass block window in concrete block exterior walls, all with great time-saving. Mine Safety Appliances Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**ELECTRONIC EXHAUST SYSTEM**

A new electronically controlled exhaust system for preventing the chimney-like spread of smoke and fire gases through a smoke-illled building was recently installed in a Hartford, Conn. department store.

The installation is reported to be the first to combine electronic smoke detection with an exhaust system for fire protection purposes. The technique uses a Walter Kidde Co. smoke detector and Westinghouse exhaust apparatus, and was developed from an exhaust, water spray system devised jointly in 1947 by engineers of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Otis Elevator Co., and Grinnell Co., Inc.

**WITH FERALUN SAFETY TREADS**

Workmen at the Curtiss Wright Plant, Propeller Division, Caldwell, N. J., go up and down these stairs . . . safe at every step.

Their shoe soles come to grips with non-slip Feralun Safety Stair Treads, cast iron, with wear-resistant abrasive embedded right in the walking surface.

Heavy traffic day in, day out — but Feralun Safety Treads, built to take hard use, stay non-slip . . . last and last.

And that means low maintenance . . . and high safety.

4 TYPES:
- Cast iron base
- FERALUN
- Bronze base
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- Aluminum base
- ALUMALUN
- Nickel bronze base
- NICALUN

3 SURFACE STYLES:
- hatched
- plain
- fluted

Use coupon below to get our free, illustrated catalog. Also consult Sweet's File, Architectural, 13 a-8.

**Electronic exhaust system automatically pulls out smoke, gases in case of fire**

Sage-Allen and Co. had the smoke control system installed in conjunction with six Westinghouse electric stairways to afford protection in the case of fire against hot air, toxic gases and the possibility of panic.

To provide a controlled path for smoke removal, the system utilizes collection ducts surrounding the stairwell on each floor. These ducts lead to an exhaust fan on the roof which can draw out 32,000 cu. ft. of air per minute. Nearby on the roof is a louvered penthouse through which fresh air is drawn into the building.

Each floor has an independent detection unit. Through six small inlets on each floor, called accumulators, continuous samples of air are drawn by a
Pittco De Luxe Sill-Sash Combination

modern...versatile...easy to install

The new Pittco De Luxe sill-sash combination gives the appearance of a single moulding combining the functions of sill and sash. Actually sill and sash are separate members designed to be used together in certain modern store fronts which require such a stylized assembly.

“Pittsburgh” research... aimed to help solve architectural and building problems encountered in the field... indicated the advisability of this type of construction. Sill and sash, being separate members, are installed separately. Thus the hazards of glass breakage are reduced to a minimum. Experience in the field also dictated the design which recesses the Carrara Structural Glass bulkhead, providing toe room and protection.

The sill of this new versatile combination is invertible. (See cross-sections.) It is shown above with Sash 12-A, but it may be combined effectively with any of the sashes in the Pittco De Luxe line. Setting procedures for all Pittco De Luxe members are so simple that a substantial saving in setting time is usually effected.

Pittco De Luxe Store Front Metal is formed by the extruded process, assuring both architect and owner of clear, sharp profiles and a finish rich in tone and gloss. It will satisfy the most rigid requirements for quality store front metal.

PITTCO STORE FRONT METAL
PAINTS - GLASS - CHEMICALS - BRUSHES - PLASTICS

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
small fan to the basement. There a composite sample for each floor is formed continuously 24-hours a day and passed under the surveillance of an electric eye.

When even a slight amount of smoke is present, the electric eye activates the exhaust system, causes the electric stairways to stop and an alarm to ring in the boiler room. Then the collection duct damper opens on the floor where smoke is detected, all other floor dampers close and the fresh air intake opens. Smoke is pulled into the collection ducts at a velocity of 14 mph. This movement creates a partial vacuum in the stairwell. As a result, fresh replacement air helps to push smoke into the collection ducts; the downdraft is said to prevent smoke from passing floor to floor.

Stopping the electric stairways converts them into conventional stairways so that both up and down units can be used for escape purposes.

Ethan Allen Dennison of New York was architect for the installation; Dwight D. Kimball, also of New York was the consulting engineer; The Southern New England Construction Co., Hartford, Conn. was the general contractor. Sage-Allen and Co., Main St., Hartford, Conn.

Stainless steel molding provides seal between sinks and counter top materials

STAINLESS STEEL
PREFORMED MOULDING

Perm-O-Seal is a new stainless steel, preformed moulding designed for installation with Briggs Beautyware flat rim, built-in fixtures for both kitchen and bath.

This precision moulding is designed to provide a perfect watertight seal between linoleum, wood, composition or other counter top material and the fixture. The moulding is available for all types of flat rim kitchen sinks and the new flat rim Guest lavatory made by Briggs.

The one-piece construction makes Perm-O-Seal easy to install. A complete line of sizes makes it unnecessary to cut, shape or form the moulding at the installation site. No mitering of counter top material nor special tools are required. The interlocking frame and fastening clamps are said to insure a complete watertight seal between the fixture and the top material. Briggs Mfg. Co., 3007 Miller Ave., Detroit, Mich.

EMERGENCY LIGHT

An emergency lighting unit has been developed that plugs into any standard outlet. Whenever the regular lighting current fails or is interrupted, this unit switches on to provide flood lighting over a large area.

It is designed to meet requirements for automatic emergency lighting in
Modern Engineers Know How to "Duct" Their Distribution Problems

Electrical men, all over the country, are finding Walkerduct not only a convenience, but a practical necessity in providing new buildings with flexible power and telephone services. With a Walker UnderFloor Installation hundreds of electrical outlets are on "instant call"... ready to supply the immediate needs of today or the changing requirements of tomorrow.

Whether it's an office building, bank, store, school or factory, Walkerduct will answer each electrical need before it can become a problem.

WALKER BROTHERS
Conshohocken 36, Pa.

Write to us for our Catalogue No. 146 or consult Sweet's Architectural File for further details.

walker
of Conshohocken

UNDERFLOOR SYSTEMS
Rigid Steel Conduit and Electrical Wires & Cables
theaters, hospitals, department stores, etc.

There are two independent floodlight heads, 5 in. in diameter, chromium plated. Brass, friction-type, corrosion-proof swivel joints hold the adjustable heads in any horizontal or vertical position.

The unit, known as the Big Beam Model 2-AD Special, operates on one 9-volt, standard dry battery. The container is of 20-gauge steel, designed with full-length piano hinge and two lever-type latches. It is finished in green hammeroid. Approximate weight is 18 lb.

U-C Lite Mfg. Co., 1050 W. Hubbard St., Chicago 22, Ill.

LIGHTING SHOWROOM

Rooms of the remodeled Sylvania Lighting center in New York incorporate more than 20 ideas for utilizing light in the home. They illustrate how both fluorescent and incandescent lighting can be used decoratively to illuminate a wide variety of seeing tasks.

To visualize how an old house can be modernized, and to illustrate the contrast between the old and new, a reproduction of the living room in a typical home built 25 to 30 years ago has been constructed.

Mirrored fireplace wall (above) appears as shown below with box light turned on.

Beside this poorly lighted room, the same area, remodeled, redecorated and lighted according to modern standards, forms the living room and basis for the new Lighting Center. Lighting is also demonstrated in a solarium-bar, sewing corner, alcove for use as a "garden room," dressing room, and for illuminating a work bench and staircase.

In the living room a 20 in. deep cove, containing two rows of fluorescent lamps, extends the entire length of the new combination living-dining room and across one side of the dining area to furnish general illumination. The intensity of lighting from this cove is sufficient for average seeing tasks such as reading or card playing.

A novel feature in the "remodeled" room is the fireplace wall which has been modernized with a full length mirror. The center section of the mirror becomes transparent when floodlights are turned on behind it, illuminating a floral arrangement placed in a shadow box.

Other features demonstrated include lighted china cabinets and lobby niches.

(Continued on page 154)
Now Insulated Ground Level Floors Can Be Installed Easily and Economically with New Insulating Concrete

Here's How ZONOLITE* Vermiculite Concrete Gives You EXTRA ADVANTAGES

Architects and contractors are discovering a new type ground level floor that insulates against heat loss into the ground and is free from condensation the year around. This new floor is made of Zonolite Vermiculite Concrete, a revolutionary form of insulation.

Floors made with Zonolite Vermiculite are low in heat capacity, permitting better control of room temperature by minimizing heat lag—a real advantage when heating rooms. This advantage, combined with its insulating qualities, makes Zonolite Vermiculite Concrete the ideal base for radiant heat pipes installed in the floor.

Millions of square feet of Zonolite Concrete have been installed in large scale housing projects, industrial structures, college dormitories and many other type buildings. A fireproof Zonolite Concrete floor increases the building value and makes the property far more salable.

Zonolite Company
Dept. AR-19, 135 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Ill.

Please send me FREE booklets that tell all the advantages of Zonolite Insulating Concrete for floor construction.

Name.................................................................
Address..........................................................
City............................................................. State...........................

*Zonolite is a registered trademark of Zonolite Company
piano lighting, luminous ceiling in the solarium and an adjustable louvered ceiling in the powder room. Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

LAMINATED PLASTIC

Kalistron, a laminated plastic covering for walls, upholstery, furniture and store counter tops, has been developed to combine decorative features with resistance to abrasion, marring, scuffing and immunity to stains. By embossing and fusing color into the underside of clear vinyl sheets, 3-dimensional effects are said to be achieved.

Kalistron is produced both with and without backing material — the former for installations which require adhesion to a base surface, as in walls and paneling and the latter for use where adhesion is not required, as in upholstery. In manufacturing Kalistron, the underside of the vinyl sheeting is embossed in a desired pattern, coated with specially prepared plastic paints and backed with a suede-like material. United States Plywood Corp., Flexwood and Flexiglas Division, Weldwood Bldg., 55 W. 44th St., New York, N. Y.

Template can be set, locked in any shape

FLEXIBLE TEMPLATE

A flexible template has recently been designed, according to the manufacturer, to permit duplication of any desired contour, curve or radius. The template can be quickly set and locked in any desired shape. When unlocked, it springs back to its original position ready for re-use.

Made of spring steel and aluminum, the flexible template can be used in: pipe and conduit bending, linoleum inlaying, sheet steel shaping and many other similar applications. R. J. Turner Co., Inc., 2404 N. Mascher St., Philadelphia 33, Pa.

ALUMINUM VENETIAN BLINDS

Ra-tox Analum Venetian blinds feature a special non-glare finish called Alumlite No. 90 which is said to reduce sun glare and eliminate disturbing reflections. The blinds are neutral in color to harmonize with any decorative scheme.

The Alumlite finish, an integral coating of aluminum oxide, is said to be one of the most durable finishes known, having a high resistance to atmospheric corrosion.

Slats for the Ra-tox Analum blinds are constructed of aluminum sheeting 2 in. wide by 0.010 in. thick with sufficient flexibility claimed to permit a transverse bend of 1 3/4 in. radius without deformation when released. Slat corners are slightly rounded. Cord slots are punched smooth and burl-free.

The Venetian blinds are manufac-

(Continued from page 152)
THRUSH Adjustable Supply Tee

FOR BALANCED ONE-PIPE HOT WATER HEATING SYSTEMS

CAST IRON

Bronze Sizes

\(\frac{3}{4}'' \times \frac{3}{4}'' \times \frac{1}{2}''\)

\(1'' \times 1'' \times \frac{3}{4}''\)

\(1\frac{1}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}'' \times \frac{1}{2}''\)

\(1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{3}{4}''\)

SOLDER CONNECTIONS

Patent Applied For

now available in BRONZE

NOW YOU can give your customers the finest one-pipe Thrush Adjustable Hot Water Heating with forced circulation and year 'round domestic water supply, using either iron or copper piping. The famous Thrush Adjustable Supply Tee permits accurate adjustment of heat from each radiator. Better heating increases customer satisfaction, builds your reputation. See our catalog in Sweet's or address Department J-1.

H. A. THRUSH & CO. • PERU, INDIANA
tured to fit all sizes and types of window casements, whether of wood, steel, or aluminum. The Hough Shade Corp., Janesville, Wis.

**EVAPORATIVE CONDENSERS**

Eight new evaporative condensers have been introduced by Frigidaire Division of General Motors which use both air and water spray to cool refrigerant vapor and change it to liquid during the course of a refrigeration or air conditioning cycle.

By employing forced air and a pressurized water spray instead of the ordinary circulating water system, the new condensers are said to reduce water consumption as much as 90 per cent for buildings where large air conditioning and refrigeration systems are installed.

The new models, with refrigeration capacities from 2 to 50 tons, are engineered to solve water disposal problems where drainage facilities are limited, to cut operating expense and to improve compressor efficiency.

Operation of the evaporative-type condensers is as follows: fans draw air into the unit through an intake grille, and at the same time water is sprayed into the air stream, wetting the surface of the condensing coil. The action of both air and water thus change the vapor to liquid state. Frigidaire Div., General Motors Corp., Dept. of Public Information, Dayton 1, Ohio.

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- Air engineering is the name we've given to our cooperative engineering service. This counsel is available to you in the design application of equipment to any air problem . . . cooling, heating, ventilating.

If ever you should need such assistance it's good to know that competent engineering talent is ready to lend a hand. usAIRco engineers have been designing equipment, systems and installation for 25 years. They are among the most experienced in the industry.

The usAIRco line is complete . . . blowers, coils, washers, evaporative condensers, unit heaters. Refrigerated Kooler-aire is a refrigerated central system providing cooling and heating, 5 to 40 tons, delivered ready for installation. Modu- aire is a room conditioner, for hotels, apartments, offices, serviced by a central station. usAIRco store conditioners are made in 3, 5, 7½ tons.

We'd like to have our complete catalog in your files. We'll send it, at your request.

**UNITED STATES AIR CONDITIONING CORPORATION**

Como Avenue S. E. at 33rd, Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

---

**DOOR HANGER**

Described as an entirely new departure in door suspension is the Dorflo "Floating Action" door hanger. Using neither tracks at the bottom nor hangers above, Dorflo doors are suspended by a steel scissor mechanism which is said to be noiseless, fool-proof, rugged and simple in operation.

The Dorflo mechanism is claimed to offer, besides space saving advantages, easy operation due to the means of balancing. Dorflo is installed in any conventional 4-in. wall; there are only two brackets and two runners to secure. If a door should become damaged, or bind at the floor or ceiling because of settling, removal of the door from its hanger for repair or adjustment is said to be easily done. Dorflo Mfg. Co., 1902 First Ave., Hibbing, Minn.

**ELECTRIC DISHWASHER**

Advantages listed by Hotpoint, Inc. for their new electric dishwasher include: a simplified drain system located at the front to reduce installation costs; a dial

(Continued on page 158)
Save your clients future redecorating expense…

Specify FABRON for walls and ceilings

THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL, Hartford, Conn.

Dedicated in March, 1940, this beautiful new 820-bed building replaces the old hospital (foreground) founded in 1854. It is one of the largest, most modern and most efficiently equipped postwar hospitals. Fabron was used throughout—in patients’ rooms, corridors, staircases, dining quarters, offices—wherever the surface to be decorated was of plaster.

One reason why FABRON, the fabric-plastic-lacquer wall covering, has been adopted by well over a thousand institutions in the hospital field alone is its proven record as a budget saver. For FABRON with its double function—decorating and preserving that decoration—was engineered for long-range economy. It eliminates periodic repaintings—a vitally important advantage to institutions whose operating funds are limited.

Permanently protects plaster. Fabron’s sturdy canvas and plastic base strengthens plaster. . . conceals surface imperfections. . . prevents cracks that require complete room redecoration after repairs.

Service by the decade. Fabron actually toughens with age—will not peel or scale. Outlasts conventional decorative treatments by several redecorating periods. If gouged, it can easily be repaired invisibly through the “inlay method”.

Sunfast and washable. Fabron’s modern lacquer surface permits unlimited washings and disinfectings without harm to the sunfast colors. Keeps rooms fresh and attractive.

More than 150 Fabron patterns, colors and textures—styled especially for institutional needs—permit decorative latitude impossible to achieve with conventional interior finishes. And—Fabron prevents fire-spread. Every roll carries the label of the Underwriters’ Laboratories, Inc.

Initial cost of Fabron falls within the average budget. Before specifying the interior finish for your next new building, investigate Fabron. Send the coupon today!

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Please send us samples of Fabron and information concerning its use in:

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Send for Underwriters’ Laboratories Inc.

Sew-Out Catalog

Sew’s: This Fabric

FRIDERIC BLANK & CO., INC., 230 Park Avenue, New York

AR 1-49
control which permits greater flexibility of operation; a new self-sealing aluminum door requiring no gaskets or door springs; and a one-piece, wrap-around cabinet.

The dishwasher is available in three models—the 27 in. MC4 under-the-counter model; the MC5 free standing unit, equipped with a counter-height top and backsplasher; and the MC6 which is incorporated with a 48 in. sink, and

Disposal if desired. All models have work surface area, top spray, front opening and electric drying. Hotpoint, Inc., 5600 W. Taylor St., Chicago 44, Ill.

WINDOW FRAME

Malta Universal is a new, all-purpose window frame for wood, brick, masonry, and block constructed buildings. Made of western pine, the window frame has outside casing already attached to the frame, is bored for overhead balances, is weather-stripped and incorporates a patented jamb, head and sill construction feature.

Each frame is slotted along the inside top and sides to permit conversion from 5/4 in. to 1/2 in. sheathing. The frame is furnished for 5/4 in. sheathing but can be converted on-the-job so that it may be used where 1/2 in. sheathing is specified. Malta Mfg. Co., Malta, Ohio.

![Image](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

**ADJUSTABLE SUPPLY TEES**

Bronze, adjustable supply tees with solder connections for copper, one-pipe hot water heating installations are now available in the following four sizes: 3/4 by 1/2 in., 1 by 1/2 in., 1 1/4 by 3/4 in., and 1 1/2 by 1 1/2 in.

The Adjustable Thrush Supply Tee, originally developed in cast iron with threaded connections and now available in bronze (solder connections), is reported to be an important improvement in the single main method of forced, circulating, hot water heat.

Important features listed by the manufacturer are: (1) any amount of flow can be diverted through each radiator, (2) restricting branch flow increases flow through the main, (3) shutting off a radiator opens the main flow completely, (4) all radiators can be the same temperature or certain rooms can be kept at a lower temperature, (5) guess work in balancing radiator or convector output is eliminated, and (6) only one Adjustable Tee is needed for each upfeed radiator. H. A. Thrush & Co., Peru, Ind.

**T SQUARE**

A plastic T Square, the Instromaster, has been designed to provide long life, continued accuracy, complete view of

(Continued on page 160)
Get your free copy of the rules of the
Chicago Tribune's Third Annual
BETTER ROOMS
COMPETITION

$25,000.00 in 145 Cash Prizes

ranging from $100.00 to $1000.00 each
for the best ideas for furnishing and decorating typical rooms of homes

ALL ENTRIES MUST BE RECEIVED BY 5 P. M. OF APRIL 4, 1949

DO YOU have ideas for furnishing and decorating a living room or a dining room, or a bedroom, or a living-dining room, or a kitchen-dining room, or an “extra” room, or a one-room home?

In order to present to readers again this year the fullest range of suggestions for furnishing and decorating various rooms of homes, the Chicago Tribune is conducting its Third Annual Better Rooms Competition, offering $25,000.00 in 145 cash awards for the best entries presenting ideas on this subject.

Just as the Chicago Tribune’s similar competitions in 1947 and 1948 brought forth a wealth of original ideas which set the pace in this field of popular interest, so the 1949 project has been designed to set new high standards of excellence in home interior fashions.

This year’s competition presents for solution seven different furnishing and decorating problems based on the needs of specific family groups and circumstances, giving the entrant stimulating challenges to his ability and ingenuity.

Here is your opportunity to plan one or more interiors just the way you would have them. And here is your chance to win substantial monetary award and national recognition for your efforts.

After the prize-winners have been chosen, the Tribune plans to give them widest publicity. Week after week, the newspaper intends to reproduce the winning ideas, or adaptations of them, in full color in the Sunday Tribune with its more than 1,625,000 circulation.

Everyone is eligible to compete, except employees of the Chicago Tribune and its subsidiaries, members of their families, and of the Jury of Awards, which will be composed of persons competent and skilled in this field.

For complete information about how to submit an entry, write today for your free copy of the rules which will be sent postpaid.

As is made plain by the anonymity provision in the rules, all entries will enjoy equally fair consideration in the judging.

Fill in the coupon below, paste it on a postcard and mail today. All entries must be received not later than 5 p.m. of Monday, April 4, 1949.

MAIL THIS RULES REQUEST FORM TODAY

“BETTER ROOMS” COMPETITION
Chicago Tribune
Tribune Tower, 435 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago 11, Illinois

Without cost or obligation to me, please send by postpaid mail complete details and rules of the $25,000.00 Chicago Tribune Third Annual Better Rooms Competition to me at the address below.

My Name................................
Street and Number..........................  
City...........State...... Zone Number (if any)  
(Please PRINT plainly)
Adjustable, removable wooden legs adapt chairs to variable heights and pitches.

**Adjustable Furniture Leg**

Adjustable is a firmly-afixed, but adjustable and removable wood leg designed to change the heights of both "case" and upholstered furniture, while retaining usual strength.

By using Adjustolegs of different lengths for front and rear legs of upholstered pieces, variations in the pitch can be arranged.

The fine thread used in the connection stud provides for easy tightening and reduces the chance of leg loosening. Because of the thread arrangement, the leg can be stopped at almost any desired position. In this way allowance can be made for unevenness of the floor.

The legs can be returned to the manufacturer and exchanged for others of different heights (seven sizes, 3 to 12 in.) or woods at a nominal charge. Adjustolegs are available in mahogany and in a variety of rare woods with regular or special finish. Dunbar Furniture Manufacturing Co., Berne, Ind.
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The Latest Book on Holophane CONTROLENS*
Featuring LIGHT CONTROL SYSTEMS and APPLICATION DATA for:
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Because Cabot's Stains contain 60% to 90% of pure creosote oil—the best wood preservative known—they repel termites and insure long years of protection from decay.

Only pure pigments are used in Cabot's Stains—colors remain fresh and true even after long exposure to the weather.

Cabot's Creosote Stains are easy to apply—will not peel or blister, even on green wood.

Write Today for free booklet “Stained Houses” and color cards.

WRITE TODAY for free booklet “Stained Houses” and color cards.

Samuel Cabot, Inc.
122 OLIVER BUILDING
BOSTON 9, MASS.

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(Continued from page 126)

Industrial use is pictured and described. Diagrams, photos and dimensional tables are used in presenting advantages of the furniture and other pertinent information. 8 pp., illus. John E. Sjostrom Co., 1717 N. 10th St., Philadelphia 22, Pa.

Rolling Doors

Cornell Rolling Doors. Describes construction, applications and operation of rolling steel doors, rolling grilles, sliding grilles, and upward acting doors in wood and steel. Specifications and detailed drawings are included. 8 pp., illus. Cornell Iron Works, Inc., 36th Ave. and 13th St., Long Island City 1, N. Y.*

Electrical Dimmers

(1) Vitrohm Non-Interlocking Dimmers (Bulletin 71), (2) Vitrohm Interlocking Dimmers (Bulletin 72). Besides describing the operating features, construction and installation of various dimmer models, these bulletins contain typical wiring diagrams, dimensioned drawings and other engineering details. 4 pp., 12 pp., illus. Ward Leonard Electric Co., 31 South St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Vibration Control

Korfund Vibration Control (Bulletin No. G-101.) The advantages and limitations of spring mountings, rubber mountings and cork materials in the control of vibration, together with data on their installation and uses are given in this bulletin. A selector chart tabulates more than 50 typical machine and equipment applications and gives recommendations for proper types of Vibro-Isolators for highest efficiency. 4 pp., illus. The Korfund Co., Inc., 48-08A 32nd Place, Long Island City 1, N. Y.

Gymnasium Seating

(1) Modern Gymnasium Seating; (2) Modern Gymnasium Seating Capacity. These two folders were prepared by Harold R. Sleeper, A.I.A., for the Gymnasium Seating Council. The first covers the need for seating, various seat types, space saving features of folding gym seats, cost comparison between fixed and folding gym seating, space requirements, general and detailed planning and specification notes. Gymnasium plan types are included.

(Continued on page 164)
The new quick-opening set-lock assembly on the Kno-Draft Air Diffusers

Cuts installation and maintenance time

Instant Cleaning and Inspection:
With the new quick-opening Type HD set-lock assembly, the inner element of the Kno-Draft Adjustable Air Diffusers can be quickly removed and reinstalled while the diffuser is in place without affecting its adjustment.

It takes but a minute — requires no tools

The "B" cone or inner element of the diffuser is secured to the combined suspension and adjustment screws by a springloaded catch which is kept in compression by a slotted washer. The holes in "B" cone pass over the bolt heads. All you do is press up on cone "B" and insert or remove the slotted washers.

Nation-wide sales and engineering service

The W. B. Connor Engineering Corp. maintains a research laboratory with a staff of trained specialists and district representatives in leading cities. Their services are at the disposal of consulting engineers, architects, air conditioning dealers and plant engineers. They can assist you in getting the best possible performance from your air conditioning system by creating custom-made air patterns which will thoroughly mix room and supply air, eliminate drafts and maintain uniform temperature throughout an area.


FREE HELPFUL LITERATURE

- Bulletin K-21: Contains complete details on the new, exclusive Kno-Draft Type HD Set-Lock Assembly.
- New handbook on air diffusion: Contains all the engineering data necessary on air diffusion in general and Kno-Draft Adjustable Diffusers in particular to enable you to create "custom-made" air patterns and eliminate drafts.

W. B. Connor Engineering Corp.
Dept. S-109, 112 East 32nd Street
New York 16, New York

Please send me the free literature I have checked above.

Name
Company
Street
City Zone State
The second folder contains tabulated results and a discussion of a national survey (by geographical areas) to determine present seating capacities of high school gymnasiums and future needs. 12 pp., illus.; 4 pp. Universal Bleacher Co., 606 S. Neil St., Champaign, Ill.*

Steel Fabrication

The R. C. Mahon Company. This book contains a picture story of the various products and services offered by the seven divisions of the R. C. Mahon Co., steel fabricators. Their operations encompass structural steel, welded steel products, industrial equipment, rolling steel doors and insulated steel deck. 36 pp., illus. The R. C. Mahon Co., Detroit 11, Mich.*

Addendum

The price of the booklet Dunbar for Modern, reviewed in the November issue, was inadvertently omitted and should have been listed as 25 cents.

LITERATURE REQUESTED

The following individuals and firms request manufacturers' literature:

Robert M. Bouma, Student, 1301 N. Court House Road, Apt. 293, Arlington, Va.

Richard Garlandat, 69 Chemin de Brancolar, Nice (Alpes-Maritimes), France.

J. A. Gillem, Senior Architectural Designer, State of California Dept. of Public Works, Black Building, 4th and Hill, Los Angeles, Calif.


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(Continued from page 194)


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