- These economical Qualitybilt wood windows are just the ticket for budget-minded businesses. Developed from a basic group of SINGLE SASH and TWO-SASH units, they can be used as Awning, Hopper, Casement, or Fixed units ... providing hundreds of interesting and functional arrangements. Although economically priced, each unit is of highest quality throughout ... carefully and completely weatherstripped, chemically treated for long service, and with a wide choice of hardware and glazing. We'll be happy to send you architectural details and other pertinent data. Ask for AIA File No. 16-L.
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**unusual test, but Durcon Laboratory Sinks took it!**

To prove ruggedness of Durcon Laboratory Sinks, one laboratory conducted a test, admittedly unusual, in which steel horseshoes were pitched at and into the sink from a distance of thirty feet. The sink survived with only a few scratches which were quickly smoothed out with emery paper and an oily cloth.

Of course, seldom will horseshoe pitching be practiced in laboratories, but this is only one of a wide range of tests that have proven that Durcon Lab Sinks, made of epoxy resin modified by the Duriron Company, will provide years of service. No cracking, no spalling nor other forms of mechanical failure.

Why not take a look at the many other good reasons why you should specify Durcon Lab Sinks. For further information and prices, contact your Laboratory Furniture Manufacturer, or write for new Bulletin PF/5a.

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Get two-way corrosion resistance plus greater

VIN-COR...new vinyl protected

Permanent Protection  Won’t Chip or Peel  Withstands Fumes

Granco Vin-Cor is a new concept in protected metal—corrugated steel panels protected on both sides by a generous galvanized coating, plus a tough three-coat vinyl finish. Permanent protection against weathering and corrosive atmospheres. Permanent color proved by Weatherometer tests. Vin-Cor’s durable vinyl surface requires no maintenance. Won’t craze, chip or peel. The zinc coating provides important secondary galvanic protection when Vin-Cor is drilled or cut.

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ARCHITECTURAL RECORD  June 1960  3
New 4-D Wrought Iron has increased corrosion-resistance, improved mechanical and physical properties. It was achieved by substantially increasing the deoxidation of the base metal, slightly increasing the phosphorous content and using a more siliceous iron silicate.

Write for new 4-D Wrought Iron literature and specific technical information. A. M. Byers Company, Clark Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania.

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EXPANSION COEFFICIENTS AND WORKABILITY—Pipe is exposed to wide temperature ranges in these services. So there's always the possibility of unequal expansion damaging surrounding material. The coefficients of 4-D Wrought Iron and concrete are identical. This minimizes the possibility of concrete cracking due to thermal expansion. Additional advantages of 4-D are: good bending properties and the sound, durable welds that can be obtained as a result of its self-fluxing action.

SUITABILITY OF 4-D WROUGHT IRON—4-D Wrought Iron is corrosion-resistant, strong, compatible with structural materials over wide temperature ranges, and easy to fabricate. There is no "or equal." Historically, the first snow melting system in the U.S. was Wrought Iron: designed 34 years ago for Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation, Rochester, N. Y. No failures, ever. The first radiant heating system in the U.S. was likewise Wrought Iron: designed in 1938 for Frank Lloyd Wright's famed S. C. Johnson & Son Office Building in Racine, Wisconsin.

BYERS 4-D WROUGHT IRON
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Cover:
Dominican Priory, Lille, France. Pinsard and Hutchison, Architects. Photo by Caroen.

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(National Edition)
Coming in the Record

MASTERPIECE DE LE CORBUSIER

With much less publicity than is usual, Le Corbusier's latest has been building at Eveux, France: La Tourette, or, more properly, the Couvent d'Études. Those who have seen this Dominican priory have been so entranced that they call it his greatest work. Our photographer outdid himself to produce an uncommonly handsome set of photographs, which we shall give feature treatment in July.

CRITICISM: PROFESSIONAL LEVEL

The peripatetic John Ely Burchard, who is likely to turn up anywhere on the globe where architecture is seriously done or discussed, has done another of his scholarly evaluations of contemporary architecture, this time in Italy. Yes, he recently spent a great deal of time there, more perhaps than some of the English critics who have so glibly pontificated about architectural trends in Italian cities. His report is as thoughtful as his appraisal of Unesco House and its art. (ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, May, 1960.

MORE AND MORE MOTELS

Highway hotels (the favored term) are, as everybody knows, appearing in every village, every highway if not every lane. They are appearing in every concept, from roadside rest to Miami Beach monstrosity. Appearing in Dodge statistics to the tune of about 3,000 a year. They will appear in our July number, lots and lots of them.
Prestressed Concrete
Double Tees
Standing on End
Provide Imaginative
New Wall Treatment

- Double tee beams of prestressed concrete, best known for their value in roof and floor systems, are now finding an attractive new use. A recently completed switching station of the Public Service Electric & Gas Company of Newark, N. J. has two walls made of side-by-side 10-ton vertical double tees running the full height of the building—nearly 61 feet—and creating an interesting pattern.

A third wall, featured in the photograph above, is topped by tees 39½ feet tall. The bottom section of this wall employs removable flat concrete slabs, to facilitate the replacement of major equipment.

The architect found that using prestressed double tees in this manner had economic as well as design advantages—including off-site fabrication and stockpiling, fast erection with minimum personnel, no scaffolding, and lower heating costs due to better insulation.

To produce the 5,000-psi concrete specified for this job, the prefabricator chose dependable 'Incor' 24-hour cement.

Glass fibre insulation was sandwiched between layers of concrete in the crossbar of the double tee unit to provide an excellent thermal barrier.

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Goodall School, a three-story building that houses kindergarten through Grade 6 in Webster Groves, Missouri, is now completely protected by a Globe Sprinkler System. It dependably guards the lives of 450 pupils and 17 teachers... protects 16 classrooms and other facilities against all fires! A total of 518 sprinklers is distributed throughout 37,500 square feet and integrated with the school alarm system. Goodall School thus observes a strong recommendation of The National Fire Protection Association that all school buildings of combustible construction have automatic sprinkler protection.

Globe Sprinkler Systems are a product of The Fyr-Fyter Company, which also offers SAFA alarm systems, fire hose and extinguisher cabinets, and a complete line of lightweight, easily-operated fire extinguishers. Be positive your present school buildings are completely fire-protected by consulting an experienced Fyr-Fyter representative! He also offers analysis and recommendations, at no obligation, if you are planning a new school or additional facilities.

Don't let a disaster like the recent Chicago school fire strike your community! Write today to The Fyr-Fyter Company, Dayton 1, Ohio.

Main building of Goodall School and separate two-story facility are both protected with Globe Sprinklers. Globe sidewall sprinklers were utilized in classrooms and corridors—completely effective, yet architecturally unobtrusive!
Change Is the Keynote at A.I.A.'s San Francisco Convention

The changing role of the architect in a changing world was the concern of architects in and out of formal sessions of the 92nd annual convention of the American Institute of Architects, April 18-22 in San Francisco. “Expanding Horizons” was the official theme; and a series of distinguished speakers from disciplines outside the profession of architecture brought messages which were testimony of change present and to come and of the stunning complexity of the problems which confront the planners of today and tomorrow. The A.I.A. had a lengthy and solemn dissertation from its own Committee on the Profession calling for sweeping changes in education, registration and standards of practice to equip the profession to meet the new challenges. And in his brief inaugural address, the A.I.A.’s new president, Philip Will Jr. of Chicago, saw “the profession at a crossroads” and suggested

LUDWIG MIES VAN DER ROHE received the 27th Gold Medal of the A.I.A. from retiring President John Noble Richards at the annual dinner in the Garden Court of the Sheraton Palace Hotel. “We are not at the end but at the beginning of an epoch,” Mies said; “an epoch which will be guided by a new spirit, which will be driven by new forces, new technological, sociological and economic forces, and which will have new tools and new materials. For this reason we will have a new architecture”

DR. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER (seated far left in top photo) called “the profession which spans the great arch from the techniques and sciences to the arts and the meanings and the hopes of man” to “look with very wide angle lenses at the sites in which you are working.” Dr. Oppenheimer’s address, received with prolonged applause and a standing ovation, was the high point of an outstanding program

NEW FELLOWS pose at the foot of the grand staircase in the Rotunda of the City Hall, where they were invested in an impressive and moving ceremony. Two were women
the time has come when we must redefine the mission of the architectural profession”—with the profession accepting, and equipping itself to accept, the kind of responsibility for the total environment the nation has historically entrusted to the medical profession in matters of health and the clergy in matters of religion and morals.

Wonderful Town!
On a less lofty level, the corridor conversations and the cocktail party chatter tended to get around to the same theme—the problems of practice in a day when the problems are changing almost daily.

It was a big convention—at a total registration of 2525 the second biggest in A.I.A. history—and this was undoubtedly in part attributable to the attractions of that wonderful town, San Francisco—one subject on which there was entire and enthusiastic agreement. Weather was perfect, clear and bright; and the program was so organized that it left time for sight-seeing and the architectural tours and eating in San Francisco’s famous restaurants (there were no programmed luncheons and only the annual dinner). With the Mark Hopkins as the official “convention headquarters,” meetings were held in the new Masonic Temple just a bit farther up Nob Hill.

Will Succeeds Richards
With no political excitement, and no surprises, new officers were named and the business of the convention was covered. Mr. Will was elected without opposition to succeed John Noble Richards of Toledo as the 38th president of the A.I.A.

In the only two contests, James M. Hunter of Boulder, Colo., was named second vice president over I. Lloyd Roark of Kansas City and L. Bancel LaFarge of New York; and Raymond S. Kastendieck of Gary, Ind., was returned as treasurer over a renewed bid by Gerson T. Hirsch of Pleasantville, N. Y.

Henry L. Wright of Los Angeles was elected first vice president (moving up after two years as second vice president); and J. Roy Carroll Jr. of Philadelphia was re-elected secretary.

New regional directors (nominated by their districts and elected at the convention) are: Central States—Oswald H. Thorson, Waterloo, Iowa (succeeding I. Lloyd Roark, Kansas City); Florida—Robert M. Little of Miami (succeeding Clinton Gamble, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.); California—Malcolm D. Reynolds of Oakland, Calif. (succeeding U. Ford Rible, Los Angeles); and Texas—Reginald Roberts, San Antonio (succeeding R. Max Brooks, Austin).

Mies Accepts the Medal
The convention had no more poignant moment than that at which the A.I.A.’s Gold Medal, its highest honor, was presented to Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. Now 74, Mies (like Frank Lloyd Wright and Walter Gropius) has had to wait longer than some less distinguished colleagues for this recognition of his “distinguished contributions to architecture”; and the storm of applause when the presentation was made as the climax of the annual dinner (while the band played “Chicago!”) suggested that the audience was trying in thunderous ovation to make up for the delay.

Mies finally was able to gesture the assembly to silence, and it sat in an almost breathless hush to hear his brief speech of acceptance:

“To receive the Gold Medal of the American Institute of Architects is indeed a great honor.

Text continued on page 32
More photos on pages 12-15
THE FIRST TO CURB ROOF EXHAUSTER NOISES WERE ENGINEERS AT PENN!

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ARCHITECTURAL RECORD  June 1960  11
PRESIDENT RICHARDS PRESENTS:

1. Architectural Photography Medal to Roger Sturtevant, San Francisco. 2. Craftsmanship Medal to William J. DeMatteo, silversmith, Colonial Williamsburg. 3. Allied Professions Medal, for Naval Architect William Gibbs Cox, New York, to partner Rear Admiral Kniskern. 4. Edward C. Kemper Award, for Service to the Institute, to Philip D. Creer, architect and director of University of Texas School of Architecture. 5. Honorary Membership to Dr. Shirley Cooper, A.A.S.A., Washington, D.C.

Mies with Minnesota's architecture dean, Ralph Rapson; and (in lela) incoming president Philip Will Jr. of Chicago with first V. P. Henry Wright of Los Angeles and John Lyon Reid of San Francisco

Minoru Yamashita of Detroit and panelist Harry Weese of Chicago; and RECORD Western Editor Elisabeth Kendall Thompson of Berkeley with George Vernon Russell and William Pereira of Los Angeles

Francis Joseph McCarthy of San Francisco, F. W. Dodge Corporation vice president H. Judd Payne of New York and Henry Wright of New York; Dean Henry L. Kamphoefner of North Carolina State School of Design and George Matsumoto, also of Raleigh

Switzerland's Jean Tschumi, winner of the 1960 Reynolds Award, discussing exhibit of his successful entry in the $25,000 competition; award was presented at the convention; and Paul James Huston of Palo Alto with Edgar Tafel of New York

New Orleans duo—Solis Seiferth and James Lamantia; Executive Director Edmund R. Purves and Mrs. Purves of Washington, D.C., and Everett E. Parks, Santa Ana, Cal.

Harris Armstrong of St. Louis and Robert Fitch Smith of Miami; and New Yorkers Giorgio Cavaglieri (left) and Robert S. Cutler of SOM (right) with Great Lakes Director Linn Smith of Birmingham, Mich.

Sculptor Costantino Nivola of New York and the youngest architect Weese—Ben; Joseph L. Johnson of Los Angeles and Theodore Bernard of San Francisco

Honorary Membership to Mayor Raymond R. Tucker of St. Louis. 7. Honorary Membership to Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand, Permanent Representative to the United Nations. 8. Citation of an Organization, for General Motors Corp., to V. P. Philip J. Monagan. 9. Citation of an Organization, for Providence City Plan Commission, to Director Frank F. Malley. 10. Citation of an Organization, for IBM, to Western Regional Manager L. E. Clark. 11. Not Mr. Richards but Vice President C. E. Manning, Reynolds Metals Co., presents 1960 Reynolds Awards to Prof. Jean Tschumi of Switzerland. 12. Honorary Fellowship to Santiago Agurto Calvo of Peru. 13. Fine Arts Medalist—Thomas Hart Benton of Kansas City, mural painter

At the President's Reception at City Hall (following the Investiture of Fellows): Vernon DeMars, Berkeley, Samuel Zisman of San Antonio, Yama and Arch B. Swank Jr. of Dallas

Robert A. Alexander of Los Angeles with John Cabot of the National Park Service, Philadelphia; RECORD Publisher Robert F. Marshall and Robert F. Hastings of Smith Hinchman & Grylls, Detroit.

New president and first lady: the Wills of Chicago. Right: the group of Mexican architects who brought with them a proposal (under study) for a joint U. S. Mexican Planning Commission to be sponsored, at least in its initial stages, by architects of the two nations—President Ramon Corona Martin of the Commission of International Affairs, Hector Mestre, Guillermo Rosell de la Lama (head of the delegation), Carlos Reyes Navarro, Gustavo Struck Bulnes and Jose Luis Reyes

New Yorkers Daniel Schwartzman, Geoffrey N. Lawford, Arthur Holden and Gordon Lorimer caught by the camera at a moment of not too serious caucus

Record senior editor James S. Hornbeck of New York and George Fred Keck of Chicago; another convention snapshot—at right, Walter Netsch of SOM's Chicago office

President's Reception again, this time the receiving line: first vice president Henry L. Wright and Mrs. Wright, Secretary J. Roy Carroll Jr. and Mrs. Carroll

Retiring president John Noble Richards and Mrs. Richards, new president Philip Will Jr. and Mrs. Will. A.L.A. had first non-public event at City Hall
1960 A.I.A. Convention

Camera's Eye View

A.I.A. Director of Staff Administration (and convention manager) J. Winfield Rankin, with Dean Thomas Mackesey of Cornell's School of Architecture and Prof. Gorm Hansen of Yale; Treasurer Raymond S. Kastendieck, Gary, Ind., and W. Newell Reynolds of Buffalo

New Yorkers Robert S. Hutchins, Geoffry N. Lawford and L. Bancel LaFarge; and—on one of the benches in the lobby of the Masonic Temple—Charles Graves, Kentucky's architecture chairman, and Earl H. Reed of Chicago, A.I.A.'s chief guardian of historic buildings

Two new Fellows at the President's Reception after their investiture—Hugh Stubbins Jr. of Cambridge, Mass., and O'Neil Ford of San Antonio; and—back in the lobby of the Masonic Temple—Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Del Gaudio of New York with New England Regional Director Alonzo J. Harriman, Auburn, Maine

Two more between-sessions groups in the lobby—Kenneth Kassler of Princeton, another new Fellow, with Arthur Holden of New York; George Vernon Russell of Los Angeles with John Carl Warnecke Jr. of San Francisco, public relations chairman for the convention, and Paul Thiry of Seattle

Jack Warnecke again, this time with Neil Conner, director of architectural standards for the Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D.C., and San Francisco FHA Director Robert Macduff; and Sam Cooper and Chloethiel W. Smith, one of two new women Fellows

Old Cornell schoolmates Bob Alexander of Los Angeles, Shigeo Hirata of Tokyo and Lawrence Perkins of Chicago; and Emerson Goble, editor of the RECORD, with Polly Sheekleton of the A.I.A. staff and panellist Henry D. Whitney of New York

Florida's new regional director, Robert M. Little of Miami, with Dean Turpin C. Bannister of the University of Florida and Linus Burr Smith of the University of Nebraska; retiring California Regional Director U. Floyd Bible with architectural students Richard T. Wedseltoft and Charles H. Shaffner, College of San Mateo

Edwin H. Lundie of St. Paul with Earl H. Reed of Chicago, chairman of the A.I.A. Committee on Preservation of Historic Buildings, and Paul Thiry of Seattle; and Wolf von Eckhardt and Ketchie Brassell of the A.I.A. staff with Edwin H. Morris Jr. of United States Steel, former assistant to the Executive Director of the A.I.A.
Richard Koch of New Orleans and Mr. and Mrs. Morris Ketchum of New York; Dr. C. Northcote Parkinson (center) with RECORD Publisher Robert F. Marshall, an executive vice president of F. W. Dodge, and Dr. George Cline Smith, vice president and chief economist.

John M. Morse of Seattle, Vincent G. Kling of Philadelphia and George Fred Keck of Chicago; and George F. Pierce Jr. of Houston, former A.I.A. secretary Edward L. Wilson of Fort Worth and Albert S. Golemon of Houston.

Two of New York's new Fellows, Geoffrey N. Lawford and Lathrop Douglass, with the New York Chapter's executive secretary, Mrs. Margot Henkel; and Mrs. Roy Leibsle of Houston, Burdette Higgins of Des Moines and Western Mountain Regional Director Frederick H. Porter of Cheyenne, Wyo.

Two of New York's new Fellows, Geoffrey N. Lawford and Lathrop Douglass, with the New York Chapter's executive secretary, Mrs. Margot Henkel; and Mrs. Roy Leibsle of Houston, Burdette Higgins of Des Moines and Western Mountain Regional Director Frederick H. Porter of Cheyenne, Wyo.

Architecture's singer of folk songs, Robert W. Schnertz of Pittsburgh, in his favorite role, and a lot of happy listeners crowded around him. Mr. Schnertz became a Fellow at this year's convention, but the more important news was that there are some new songs; one, called "Walter and Mies and Corbu," explains everything.

San Francisco skyline from one of those terraces high up in the Mark, with Henry Wright of New York, Miami's Bob Little, and Edgar Tafel of New York; Prof. Gorm Hansen of Yale and Ralph Rapson, architecture head at the University of Minnesota.

San Francisco skyline from one of those terraces high up in the Mark, with Henry Wright of New York, Miami's Bob Little, and Edgar Tafel of New York; Prof. Gorm Hansen of Yale and Ralph Rapson, architecture head at the University of Minnesota.


Robert W. Schnertz again, this time with Mrs. Schnertz and lei presented by an admirer; and Wayne S. Herska of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ingle Hoyt of Santa Barbara, Cal., Lee B. Kline of Pasadena, and Melton Ferris, executive director of the California Council, A.I.A.
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Buildings in the News

Arena Stage: Theater Designed to Link Actor and Audience

A theater described by its architect as “an expression in architecture of the principles of arena staging” has been designed for Arena Stage, the ten-year-old resident theater company of Washington, D.C., and will be built (for occupancy in September 1961) on a triangular site adjoining Maine Avenue at Sixth Street Southwest within Washington’s new Southwest Redevelopment Area. Harry Weese is the architect.

Key to the design is the arena-form itself, and, Mr. Weese says: “Unique to this form is its emphasis on the acting area and the audience as one, both in the same ‘room’ and joined in an equal relationship, the life of the stage and of the audience inextricably linked, thus comprising the essential difference between arena and the picture-frame.”

Thus a basic parti which puts stage and audience in one building—“distinct, separate and centrally important”—and all supporting facilities in another.

The auditorium surrounds a rectangular playing area 30 by 40 ft with tiers eight rows deep, themselves surrounded by a circulation aisle. Behind and above the aisle is a ring of boxes. The central stage is trapped in sections 6 by 6 ft, lighting grid hung from over central playing area. Structure is concrete and brick with rectangular fireproofed steel truss compression “ring” over stage with struts at four corners to steel H-beam tension ring over ceiling of perimeter boxes, concrete columns to footings.
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Tremco 1-Part 100% Liquid Polymer supplies the difference that assures absolute weathertightness for controlled joints, expansion joints and conventional caulking joints. Ask your TREMCO Man for a Mono Lasto-Meric data sheet or write: The Tremco Manufacturing Company, Cleveland 4, Ohio, or The Tremco Manufacturing Company (Canada) Limited, Leaside, Toronto, Ontario.

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Attention to detail

Careful architectural detailing results in the much-admired articulated design. This attention to detail applies in the manufacture of machinery, too. Years ago the people of Dover’s Electric Elevator Division (formerly The Shepard Elevator Division) took a long, hard look at the accepted method of making a worm gear assembly, “heart” of traction elevator machines. They found it could be improved... made more uniform and thus reduce wear and vibration in the elevator machine. The result: a worm and gear unequalled for precision in the elevator industry. For building owners this means better elevator performance, less maintenance, longer life. Give your clients the benefit of this attention to detail by inviting a Dover Elevator bid on your next job.

DOVER Elevators
Fine elevators since 1861
New Conference Pattern Found
By South Atlantic A.I.A.

Departures from the norm for architects’ meetings were the rule at the South Atlantic A.I.A. conference in Winston-Salem, N. C., May 12-14. Instead of the usual speeches and panel discussions, there were ten seminars whose subjects ranged from “Psychological Aspects of Color” (given by a psychiatrist) to “Prestressed Extruded Concrete” (by an engineer). The seminars ran concurrently, but the whole program was repeated four times, so that it was possible for an individual to sit in on four different sessions.

All seminars and the business meeting were held in a tobacco warehouse (no tobacco was in sight). Many of the architects and their guests made their headquarters—not at hotels—but in the homes of local architects and others in the area. The meetings were leisurely. Distractions for the frivolous were many—among them a performance of Cole Porter’s Anything Goes, an art film program, and a costume Beaux Arts Ball.

The high point of the program was A.I.A. President Phil Will’s speech on the opportunities and challenges ahead of the profession and the steps required if architects are to take advantage of them and assume their full roles in society.

The awards jury, Gordon Bunshaft, Ralph Rapson, and Hugh Stubbins, gave an Honor Award to Thomas T. Hayes Jr., for his office building, Sanford, N. C., and Awards of Merit to Edwards and Portman for their Coggins Medical Building, Marietta, Ga.; J. Bertram King for Country Day School, Asheville, N. C.; and two awards to George Matsumoto for houses in Richmond, Va., and Chapel Hill, N. C.—William Dudley Hunt, Jr., A.I.A.

Walter Taylor Becomes a Dean

Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, this fall will inaugurate a School of Architecture in its College of Fine Arts, with Walter A. Taylor, F.A.-I.A., as its director. Mr. Taylor has been, since 1946, director of education and research for the American Institute of Architects at its national headquarters in Washington, D. C. The Ohio degree of Bachelor of Architecture will require completion of a five-year program. The University now has a four-year curriculum leading to a degree in fine arts, with a major in architecture. Expansion of this program already has begun, so that several students will be well on their way to a five-year degree next fall; the first Bachelor of Architecture degree is expected to be awarded in 1963.

Honors for Architects

Four American architects were among 116 Fellows and 37 foreign honorary members elected to the American Academy of Arts and Letters May 11. The four: Wallace K. Harrison and Edward D. Stone of New York; William McIntyre Jewell of Boston; and Minoru Yamasaki of Detroit. Italy’s Pier Luigi Nervi was made a Foreign Honorary Member.

Hugh Ferriss of New York has been elected to Academician ship in the National Academy of Design, Ralph Griswold of Pittsburgh and L. Bancel LaFarge and Geoffrey N. Lawford, both of New York to Associate Membership. Hugh W. Brown, III, of Shawnee, Okla., has been awarded the LeBrun Fellowship of $3000 for six months’ travel in Europe, the New York Chapter of the A.I.A. has announced. John James Carlos, architect and editor of Architectural and Engineering News, has been awarded the $3000 annual Arnold W. Brunner Scholarship of the New York Chapter, A.I.A. Mr. Carlos will use the award to complete a unit lesson plan for the teaching of architecture in secondary schools. Harold Edelman and Stanley Salzman, associate professors of architecture at Pratt Institute, also received $1000.

Can’t you think of other ways of having fun?
FROM KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE
A NEW DIMENSION IN CITY PLANNING with added convenience and safety for shoppers!

Stephens-Adamson SPEEDWALK and SPEEDRAMP Passenger Conveyor Systems like the one shown at the Gay Street Promenade, Knoxville, Tennessee have added a new dimension to city planning. In an all out effort to modernize and beautify their stores, the merchants and property owners of Downtown Knoxville in cooperation with the Downtown Knoxville Association, Inc., have combined their efforts and ingenuity in the planning of the over one half million dollar Knoxville Promenade and Parking Plaza. Pedestrian shopper traffic now moves smoothly with added convenience and safety of SPEEDRAMP Passenger Conveyor Systems from Parking Plaza to the Promenade area. A colorful canopy protects shoppers from the weather. Passengers are carried up a 15 degree incline.

SPEEDWALK and SPEEDRAMP Passenger Conveyor Systems provide for greater economy—20% to 30% less initial cost than "Moving Stair" type conveyances. Simplicity of construction and less moving parts assure less "downtime" and lower maintenance cost. Utilizing exclusive Stephens-Adamson safety features, SPEEDWALK and SPEEDRAMP Passenger Conveyors are unmatched for convenience, safety and economy.
New floor tile discovery from Romany-Spartan...

**CERAMAFLEX**

rubber-cushioned ceramic mosaics in 9" squares

*Trade Mark. Ceramaflex is the exclusive product of United States Ceramic Tile Company.*

**It's flexible and resilient!**

Ceramaflex, because of its unusual flexibility, adjusts automatically to minor imperfections in sub-floor. But the rubber grid which makes this possible serves other functions, too. Ceramaflex floors are quiet because they are mounted in resilient rubber which acts as a cushion between the ceramic mosaic tiles and the sub-floor, and they are easy on the feet. Heavy furniture and appliances can be moved without denting or harming the surface.

Tiles are mounted in rubber pockets!

Each of the 64 ceramic mosaics that make up one 9" x 9" unit is permanently bonded in a pre-formed rubber grid. Because the edges of Ceramaflex 9" x 9" units are beveled, they lay up so tightly that joints are unnoticeable in the finished job.

**So easily installed!**

Because Ceramaflex is pre-grouted, installation is simple and fast. It's ready for use the instant it's laid. Ceramaflex is installed with a special adhesive as quickly and easily as conventional resilient floor tile. It can be installed satisfactorily on or below grade as well as above grade, over proper sub-flooring. Simple, rapid installation results in application cost substantially lower than that of conventional ceramic mosaic floors.

**To You, Mr. Architect,** Ceramaflex opens a broad new field for floor application of ceramic mosaics. This labor-saving, high quality product embodies all the most-wanted qualities of ceramic tile, plus two important additions: floors that are both quiet and easy on the feet. This makes Ceramaflex a superior flooring material for many areas in schools, institutions, retail, commercial and industrial establishments. And in residential work resilient Ceramaflex can be used advantageously in kitchen and family rooms as well as the more frequently tiled areas.

Ceramaflex is as new as tomorrow, so if you don't yet have samples and information... call your nearby Romany-Spartan sales representative or distributor, or write for Bulletin RS-228. United States Ceramic Tile Co., Dept. AR-15, Canton 2, Ohio.

**PRODUCT DATA**

**CONSTRUCTION.** Made of Romany-Spartan unglazed 1" x 1" ceramic tiles which are securely bonded in a flexible rubber grid.

**DIMENSIONS.** Ceramaflex flooring units are 9" x 9" squares... and %" thick. Each Ceramaflex floor unit is composed of 64 ceramic mosaic tiles approximately 1" x 1".

**FINISH.** The surface of Ceramaflex is sealed at the plant with a protective coating to prevent wearing-in of dirt and grime.

**COLORS.** Random medley patterns in twelve handsome color combinations.

**UNITED STATES CERAMIC TILE COMPANY**
C.S.I. ANNUAL CONVENTION
EMPHASIZES THE TECHNICAL

That the prime objective of the Construction Specifications Institute is to encourage and provide better technical information was made plain at the C.S.I. Fourth Annual Convention, April 25-27 in Palo Alto, California. Of the six program sessions, four were technical, dealing with contract documents, control of construction quality, manufacturers' technical information, specification methods and the technical program of the Institute.

In his keynote address, President-elect Glen Abplanalp told the convention that for the year ahead he anticipated a budget exceeding $100,000, the appointment of a full time technical director, increased cooperation with technical and professional societies, and more technical information through increased activity by the chapter technical committees.

From another quarter, James W. Cawdry, past president of the Associated General Contractors of America urged C.S.I. to stay in the realm of technical specifications. Mr. Cawdry stated earlier at the A.I.A. convention that the contractors feel C.S.I. should not get involved in the matter of general and special conditions which historically have been the province of A.I.A. and A.G.C.

This year's convention took account of the fact that quality construction depends not only on clear, accurate specifications, but also on the specification writer's awareness of the influences of codes, inspection and testing procedures and the realities of the construction process.

Getting accurate, complete technical information from manufacturers came up in several sessions. Panelists made the point that the specifier, of necessity, must rely on the manufacturer for accurate information on the quality, application and performance of his product.

Recognition of the contribution of the manufacturer to better specifications came in the form of floor discussions urging greater representation for the associate membership. A resolution was passed to permit associate members to serve as directors-at-large. Another resolution which would have given associate members equal voting rights was tabled, however.
What is the function of Armstrong Acoustical Fire Guard Tile in a time-design-rated assembly?

Armstrong Acoustical Fire Guard is the first time-design-rated acoustical ceiling tile. It has been tested in a number of different floor-ceiling assemblies. Both the tile and the assemblies have received time-design ratings from Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., of one to four hours.

To earn a rating, the acoustical tile and its floor-ceiling assembly must do two things. First, they must resist the passage of heat. This is a function of the entire assembly—the tile, the concrete slab, the air space in the plenum chamber, and the structural steel supporting the slab.

Second, the floor-ceiling assembly must support a maximum load. This depends upon the structural steel supports. If they buckle, the assembly will cave in. The protection of these steel members is the function of the acoustical tile, and the acoustical tile alone. Only the tile stands between the intense heat and the structural steel.

Official assembly hourly ratings are established when the assembly fails on either count. Structural failure never has ended a test on Armstrong Acoustical Fire Guard. (This, in spite of the fact unprotected open web steel joists have buckled in the test chamber in seven minutes.)

Tests on Acoustical Fire Guard always have been terminated because of temperature rise above the entire assembly. This factor could be improved with a thicker concrete slab. Variations from tested assemblies which will improve the fire-retardant rating obviously are permissible.

Before you specify your next ceiling, consider Armstrong Acoustical Fire Guard. It will help you give your client a safer building—often at a savings in cost. For more information, contact your Armstrong acoustical contractor or your nearest Armstrong district office. Or write to Armstrong Cork Company, 4206 Rock Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
Speakman Sentinel Valves provide SAFE showering pleasure in Chicago for tenants of 3900 Lake Shore Drive

SPEAKMAN
Sentinel showers
...the finest in the world, with balanced pressure, give showering enjoyment to families in many modern apartment buildings.

Once the bather sets the shower temperature... Sentinel holds it there. No danger from sudden surges of "icy cold" or "steaming hot" water.

This SENTINEL SWITCH-BAK SHOWER with an Anystream Shower Head is a combination shower and tub filler. The ideal type for large apartment buildings. A turn of the handle on the Sentinel Valve permits water to run into the tub which can be diverted to the shower by lifting the knob on the Switch-Bak nozzle. Instantly, when the Sentinel Valve is shut off, the nozzle automatically again diverts the water supply to the tub.

Investigate these Speakman products for proven performance and functional design

 SENTINEL® Shower Mixing Valve
SI-FLO® Quiet Flush Valves
EASY-PUSH® Metering Fixtures
EYESAVER® Eye Wash
LIFESAVER® Emergency Shower
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WILMINGTON 99, DELAWARE
ADDS HAND-CRAFTED RICHNESS AT NO EXTRA COST
and sometimes at less cost than ordinary parquet

The beauty of Harris BondWood is centuries old — yet the cost of this distinguished hardwood flooring is often less than the cost of the common, the usual.

Recreated here is the craftsmanship of the old masters in Harris BondWood — an example of the beautiful geometric patterns in parquet. Sturdy Oak . . . durable Maple . . . fashionable Walnut . . . and distinctive Cherry are easily and permanently installed in adhesive on concrete or wood sub-floor. And the beauty is deep — a lifetime of service — slats are 5/16" of solid hardwood, not tongued and grooved.

Write for booklet illustrating the possibilities. See our catalog in Sweets'. HARRIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. AR-60, Johnson City, Tenn. The Finest in Flooring since 1898.
"It is a sign that my work has been understood and appreciated by my colleagues.

"I am very grateful and very thankful for this distinguished token of esteem.

"May I also express, on this occasion, the deep gratitude I have always felt, and shall always feel, that I could come to this country and have the opportunity to teach and work here.

"The teaching forced me to clarify my architectural ideas.

"The work made it possible to test their validity.

"Teaching and working have convinced me, above all, of the need for clarity in thought and action.

"Without clarity, there can be no understanding.

"And without understanding, there can be no direction—only confusion.

"Sometimes it is even a confusion of great men, like the time around 1900, when Wright, Berlage, Behrens, Olbrich, Loos and Van de Velde were all at work, each taking a different direction.

"I have been asked many times by students, architects, and interested laymen: 'Where do we go from here?'

"Certainly it is not necessary or possible to invent a new kind of architecture every Monday morning.

"We are not at the end, but at the beginning of an Epoch; an Epoch which will be guided by a new spirit, which will be driven by new forces, new technological, sociological and economic forces, and which will have new tools and new materials. For this reason we will have a new architecture.

"But the future comes not by itself. Only if we do our work in the right way will it make a good foundation for the future. In all these years I have learned more and more that architecture is not a play with forms. I have come to understand the close relationship between architecture and civilization. I have learned that architecture must stem from the sustaining and driving forces of civilization and that it can be, at its best, an expression of the innermost structure of its time.

"The structure of civilization is not simple, being in part the past, in part the present and in part the future. It is difficult to define and to understand. Nothing of the past can be changed by its very nature. The present has to be accepted and should be mastered. But the future is open—open for creative thought and action.

"This is the structure from which architecture emerges. It follows, then, that architecture should be related to only the most significant forces in the civilization. Only a relationship which touches the essence of the time can be real. This relation I like to call a truth relation. Truth in the sense of Thomas Aquinas: as the adequatio intellectus et rei. Or, as a modern philosopher expresses it, in the language of today: truth is the significance of facts.

"Only such a relation is able to embrace the complex nature of civilization. Only so will architecture be involved in the evolution of civilization, and only so will it express the slow unfolding of its form.

"This has been, and will be, the task of architecture. A difficult task, to be sure. But Spinoza has taught
Few architectural means at your disposal can do more to broaden a school's educational program and improve its management than functional sound and communications. Several such services are described on the following pages. You will also find an unusual offer of technical assistance in pre-planning a system to fill any set of needs.

This kind of pre-planning provides you with expert guidance in layout and specification... helps you present to your client a variety of useful functions based on aptness of design rather than additional expense... assures easy maintenance, good appearance, and any degree of expandability... to fit any budget.

8 economical ways to use sound and communications...

to enrich school curricula and improve administration
How to get the most out of communications and sound in SCHOOLS

The console shown here is the central control of an Executone sound-communication system for an average-sized K-8 or secondary school. Located in the General Office, it handles switching, programming, transmission and power amplification for all the services described below—and others that your client’s special requirements may suggest. Its 5-channel capacity eliminates the need for more than a single conduit for signals or communication between any two points in the system. Identical functions are available in a vertical console, for use where office space is at a premium.

1. Supplement the teaching program with sound

Educators today attach great importance to audio-aids in the class room. They wish to exploit sources of special teaching materials ... to place each class in closer relation to the school and the world around it ... to develop each student’s critical faculties. They value the availability of:

Radio broadcasts: speeches; music; coverage of special events; interviews; important dramatic presentations; sessions of Congress; etc.

Recordings: from an ever-increasing fund of educational material on tape and discs.

Transmission from other parts of the school: student musical programs; sports events; etc.

Recording and play-back facilities: for classes in choral and instrumental music; language and speech courses; drama workshops; etc.

All these audio-aids can be supplied by a single Executone classroom reproducer ... the same instrument that handles time signal, alarm and intercom functions. With a standard Executone system, any combination of rooms—chosen by selector-switches—can receive either of two simultaneous sound transmissions. Reproduction is of unusually high quality. Where recording and play-back are desired, rooms need only be supplied with microphone and tape-deck jacks. Amplification takes place at the main control console.

2. Preserve student discipline during unsupervised intervals

When teachers must leave their classes, the maintenance of discipline usually depends on the presence of a substitute. Faculty members may now be relieved of this non-productive extra duty. Unattended students can be monitored from the Office—through the Executone speaker—and notified by its open-line signal light that they are under remote supervision.

3. Speed administrative action; relieve over-burdened staff

Freedom to teach—and to work more productively—is one of the best answers to the chronic shortage of teachers and administrative personnel. Time savings increase in direct proportion to the staff’s communication capabilities. Today, these can economically include: A) 2-way electronic voice intercom ... between the office and any classroom ... with complete privacy safeguards. B) Private-line room-to-office and room-to-room intercom ... with call origination from any point. The Executone system offers all the above, providing 2-way remote-reply intercom through each classroom speaker ... optional private-line handset communication using an independent channel carried by the same wiring.
4. Save money & space in providing variable time programs

Classes with varying time requirements need no longer be subject to an inflexible set of signals. But conventional time-programming equipment—including independent crossconnect panels, relay racks, classroom buzzers and wiring systems—is bulky and expensive.

The Executone system includes a remarkably compact, easily accessible peg-board programmer—which allows each classroom to be placed on any one of six different time programs within seconds. This function is built directly into either standard console! The costly conventional system is eliminated.

5. Control student transportation

Teachers find it especially difficult to keep order—and prevent delays—when restless students must await loadings of homeward-bound school buses. This condition is relieved when children are permitted to play freely—until summoned to the loading area in proper groups and directed to their buses.

6. Preserve the continuity of classroom activities

Communications in the modern school go a long way toward assuring uninterrupted class activities. But care must be taken that the facilities which make this possible are not themselves a disruptive influence. This is the case where calls make it necessary for teachers to drop what they are doing, to approach or handle equipment—or where a call interrupts a sound transmission.

Executone removes both of these contingencies. Through-the-speaker calls, for brief conversations, can be answered by the teacher from any point in the room—without raising her voice. And use of the optional handset channel for longer conversation prevents interference with concurrent sound programs.

7. Prevent confusion and panic in emergencies

Leading administrators have long felt the need for greater control of student bodies in emergencies. They seek alarm signal facilities to augment standard fire alarm systems—for such special contingencies as air raids. To control student movements in critical situations, they wish to make it possible for any staff member to broadcast voice instructions—without having been trained in the use of sound equipment.

In the Executone system, the same components used to produce time signals will also provide supplemental alarms. Executone furnishes duplicate signal generators—for fail-safe standby duty. For follow-up voice instructions, after an alarm, a staff member need only touch the 'emergency' bar at the Executone console. This overrides all other transmissions...allows him to speak immediately to the entire student body.

8. Provide quality-controlled sound for audience activities

No audience facilities are so intensively used as those in the modern school. Auditoriums and gyms serve not only during the school day—but also for adult and community activities...for socials and special events. Sound reinforcement equipment must be designed to high standards. And controls must be efficient. Conventional microphone mixing units—because of A-C power, ventilation and space needs—con seldom be situated where they do most good.

An Executone system provides not only sound reproduction of highest quality, but also new flexibility in the location of controls. Transistorized preamplifiers and mixers are compact enough for concealment anywhere...have no special installation requirements.

On the next page...an offer of unusual benefit to you and your client!
How to get the most out of communications and sound

**Executone OFFERS YOU SIX STAGES OF SERVICE**

**STAGE 1 DESIGN STANDARDS**

Executone's service-tested design standards—mechanical, electronic and acoustical—are your assurance of trouble-free system performance. Design ingenuity—resulting in simplification, miniaturization and increased capability—keeps the cost of an Executone installation competitive . . . reduces maintenance costs.

**STAGE 2 CONSULTATION OR SURVEY**

To help you plan an optimum system, your local Executone Systems Engineer will assist in a comprehensive study of your client's needs . . . recommend the equipment designed to meet them within his budget . . . suggest ways of implementing a system through modular purchases where funds are severely limited . . . provide you with full information on a professional level. You will find him thoroughly conversant with specialized practices in your client's field.

**STAGE 3 INSTALLATION AND SUPERVISION**

Your Executone distributor will assume full responsibility for the final and satisfactory operation of the system—whether installed by a contractor or by a factory-trained Executone crew. An Executone Field Engineer will co-ordinate and supervise all phases of the installation, and check it out thoroughly on completion.

**STAGE 4 PERSONNEL INSTRUCTION**

Executone representatives will train and—when necessary—re-train your client's personnel in the proper operation of the system. This planned program assures maximum benefits through full utilization and correct care of the equipment.

**STAGE 5 MAINTENANCE ON THE PREMISES**

To assure uninterrupted performance from any Executone system, prompt and reliable maintenance service, and complete stocks of factory replacement parts are always available locally. Each distributor is staffed with skilled technicians trained on a continuous basis at Executone's Factory Technical School . . . to provide your client with expert service on his own premises . . . for the life of the building.

**STAGE 6 FULL YEAR FACTORY GUARANTEE**

Every Executone system and component is guaranteed by the Executone factory for a full year.

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**THIS COUPON WILL BRING YOU UP-TO-THE-MINUTE INFORMATION OR ASSISTANCE . . . WITHOUT OBLIGATION**

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I would like my local Executone Systems Engineer to call.

I would like detailed literature on intercom and sound systems for the following building types:

- schools
- offices
- hospitals
- retail stores
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- plants
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Name ____________________________ Title ____________________________

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ARCHITECTURAL RECORD June 1960
A factory-assembled wall panel in one foot modules... one that is self-sealing for life by mere installation. You never caulk it. And there are no visible outside joints or fasteners to mar the surface. This is Monopanl, the most unusual curtain wall. Tongue-and-groove joints with double vinyl gaskets provide the seal. The cross section sketch shown below tells the story.

Spanning ability is exceptional, as you can see from the configuration. Glass fiber insulation will not settle.

Beautiful Monopanl is furnished in a range of gauges. Exterior and interior faces can be specified in aluminum or galvanized steel. Choose from a selection of factory-applied colors. Integral fenestration is available.

For further information refer to Sweet's 1960 Architectural File. For complete technical details and actual samples of Monopanl, contact your Butler Builder. He's listed in the Yellow Pages under "Buildings" or "Steel Buildings." Or write direct for a descriptive brochure and data sheets.

...the most unusual curtain wall

BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
7427 East 13th Street, Kansas City 26, Missouri
us that great things are never easy. They are as difficult as they are rare."

"Expanding Horizons"
The "professional program"—i.e., speeches and discussions aside from business—was this year arranged by a committee of the host (Northern California) chapter headed by John Lyon Reid.

Unquestioned high point was the address "Houses of Science" by Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer in which the noted physicist and director of the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton suggested that "a profession which spans the great arch from the techniques and sciences to the arts and the meanings and the hopes of man" may be especially sensitive to the increasing difficulty of communication among people increasingly isolated from each other by specialized traditions which multiply, in this scientific age, too often at the expense of the "common tradition" that should unite "the human community."

"It seems to me that the greatest hope I can express for your profession," Dr. Oppenheimer said, "is that you will find it possible to look with very wide angle lenses at the sites in which you are working. Ideally, perhaps, the city itself, the megalopolis or the province, and perhaps in reality, anyway at the very least in areas physically large enough to encompass what naturally meets the eye, what one sees in one vision. I think that this may promise the possibility of doing justice to the unique and intimate in the structures you design, that which makes them unlike any other, that which makes them works of art fit for their purpose at the same time that it bears a physical mark of the actual multiple relatedness of human institutions and of human lives, and that in recognizing this relatedness one will not lose but enhance the beauty of its inward, inner quality."

"Give Us a City!"
From Dr. C. Northcote Parkinson ("Political and Economic Horizons"), Raffles Professor of History at the University of Malaya and author of that insouciant best-seller "Parkinson's Law", came a plea for the revival of city life "as an effective background for intellectual discussion and constructive thought."

"If I dared speak for the intellectuals and artists of the world," said Dr. Parkinson, "I should say to you architects, 'Ours is an age in which the many rely more and more upon the abilities of the few. Give us a city in which we can live and work and argue and compete!'"

If this seemed like an undemocratic subservience to the needs and wishes of a few eggheads, Dr. Parkinson remarked with careful impertinence, in today's world the Einsteins and the Marilyn Monroes may matter more than all the bankers and car salesmen who yearn for suburbia.

In conclusion, Dr. Parkinson cheerfully raked his hearers over the coals by listing the architect's temptations—one, "to think himself a god"; two, "to use the word 'functional'"; three, "to read architectural journals" (so "all buildings look the same" and are designed not for the client but for publication).
PORTRAIT OF COMPLETE SATISFACTION FOR EVERY TYPE OF WALL-HUNG FIXTURE

Josam Unitron Carriers are the choice companions to modern off-the-floor closets because they portray a "portrait of complete satisfaction" for every type of installation — commercial or residential. Because of their special design features that save installation time . . . save valuable space . . . and meet all construction requirements, they make the use of wall-hung closets more desirable than ever before! The facts showing why Josam Unitron Carriers are the most advanced in the field today are given in Manual F-2. Write for your copy now.

Josam Unitron Carriers and Closet Fittings also for SINKS · HOSPITAL FIXTURES · URINALS · LAVATORIES

Josam Products are sold through plumbing supply wholesalers.
Why so many Birmingham schools heat with LO-BLAST GAS burners

"With the style of architecture we want here in Birmingham, we find it's more practical to have small gas-fired boilers in each school building rather than build a central plant and pipe heat to each building," says Mr. Fred J. Kelley, Business Manager of the City Board of Education.

"That's one of the reasons why we specified Lo-Blast Power Gas burners for many of our new schools. These units adapt most easily to the boilers we use. What's more, they have a very good record here in Birmingham for safe, consistent performance plus low-cost installation and operation."

Gas heating can give your schools safe, economical service—especially with the new Lo-Blast burners made by Mid-Continent Metal Products. For complete information, check with your local gas company's Heating Specialist, or write Mid-Continent Metal Products Co., 1960 N. Clybourn Ave., Chicago 14, Illinois.

AMERICAN GAS ASSOCIATION

Economite and Lo-Blast Power Gas Burners operate silently, cost less to install, are well suited for down-draft boilers, and are available in capacities from 70,000 to 20,000,000 BTU.

FOR HEATING
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The Record Reports
1960 A.I.A. Convention
continued from page 44

Of Hostility and Power
Dr. Morton White, professor of philosophy at Harvard University, and Dr. Wendell Bell, professor of sociology and anthropology at the University of California at Los Angeles, discussing “Philosophical Horizons” and “Sociological Horizons” respectively, found somber phenomena to report. Dr. White thought a certain feeling of disorientation on the part of the contemporary city planner and urban reformer might be at least partly accounted for by the long history of “highbrow hostility to urban life” in American literature from Jefferson on (and not forgetting Sullivan and Wright). And Dr. Bell warned of the “problem of power” in American democracy and asserted that a study of those occupying positions of power in public affairs in this country does not reveal a “proportionate representation” of various social groups.

Architecture participants on discussion panels following each of the major speakers were: Sociological Horizons—Harry Weese, Henry D. Whitney and William W. Wurster; Technological Horizons—O’Neil Ford, Burnham Kelly and George Fred Keck; Political and Economic Horizons—Walter Netsch Jr., Robert E. Alexander and Maynard Lunden; Philosophical Horizons—Louis Kahn, Lawrence B. Anderson and John Macl. Johansen.

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(See also Sweet’s Architectural File 16c/Has.)

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$25.5 Billion for Schools in the Decade Ahead?—U.S. Sets Some Goals

Broad Criteria as well as Construction Needs Discussed at Washington Conference of Educators Called by Office of Education

National goals which would involve expenditure of an estimated $25.5 billion for school construction over the next ten years were outlined by U.S. education officials and discussed by representatives of more than 100 national organizations concerned with education at a meeting convened in Washington in April by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The goals were set forth in a new report prepared by the Department's Office of Education "to clarify the dimensions of a national problem in such a way as to determine the need for action," according to the foreword written by Lawrence G. Derthick.

General "Standards" Defined

The report laid down certain broad criteria for these school plant facilities that are needed in the decade ahead. Every school, it said, should:
1. Safeguard students and teachers against physical hazards.
2. Provide ample protection for the health of the students and teachers.
3. Provide adequate space and facilities properly arranged for the current and anticipated curricular program.
4. Be sufficiently flexible to permit functional adaptation to an ever-changing educational program.
5. Be economical in original cost and operation, and contribute to the operation of an economical program of construction.
6. Have appealing esthetic values for students and teachers.
7. Be properly located and designed to permit expansion to predetermined optimum sizes to care for anticipated increases in enrollment.

How Many Schools?

The report also dealt with requirements for school construction and teacher supply. For the construction of elementary and secondary schools, the national goal was outlined as follows:
"To complete a construction program during the five school years after 1958-59 which will supply satisfactory school housing for every public school child by the fall of 1964; and a construction program during the second five years of the 10-year period through 1968-9 to maintain the status of a satisfactory classroom for every child."

Attainment of this goal, the report said, will require the construction of some 607,000 classrooms during the 10-year period, 416,300 of them during the first five years; or, estimating in terms of 1959 purchasing power, a capital outlay of $25.5 billion.

How to Do It

Failing just short of proposing any specific program for achieving the needs outlined, the introduction and summary of the findings on goals stated: "Capital outlay expenditures for schools are traditionally financed by issuing long-term obligations. If these same methods are used to finance the schools needed in the decade ahead, the total revenue that must be raised to provide these schools and to serve the debt already existing may be estimated at $26.8 billion over the decade. Of this $26.8 billion, about one-half is needed for debt service on classrooms already constructed by 1958-9."

The goals and proposals for their achievement must be considered on their own, the report asserted. If the ends are held absolutely necessary, it added, there can be no political or economic issue as to whether means should be provided.

Changes That Spur Need

After outlining the familiar historical background influencing the current backlog of school plant needs, the report cited a number of additional considerations it said were closely related.

On top of the continuing enrollment increases, the reorganization of schools and school districts heightens the demands, particularly for high schools. These high schools, it was noted, should be large enough to permit a suitable curriculum offering and a proper class division at the highest grade offered.

Course offerings are continually expanding and are a heavy consideration in school plant needs. It is not unusual today, the report pointed out, to find libraries, handicraft shops, provisions for audio-visual education, and in some cases special art centers, even in the elementary schools.

Changes in methods of instruction were noted as additional influences. Instruction by teacher telling and pupil listening did not require much space; much more is required by the newer instructional methods which involve pupils working in cooperative groups combining participation and learning.

Other factors mentioned included school equipment requirements; increasing pupil mobility—movement from one district to another and from rural to city areas; school organizational patterns such as introduction of junior colleges, kinder-continued on page 64
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Three Reasons for Building

The new statement of classroom needs embraced three components of need—existing backlog, increased enrollment and current replacement.

Combining all three categories, HEW placed the total need at 607,600 classrooms during the decade, assuming a continuation of the 1955-57 birth rates. The increase in the total number of classrooms in service over the decade will approximate 370,000, it said. This is composed of the 308,000 rooms to be built for increased enrollment, plus some 60,000 classrooms included in the backlog to relieve overcrowding. (The number of rooms needed for increased enrollment is computed by allowing one room for each en-
rollement increase of 30 in grades K-8 and one secondary classroom for each enrollment increase of 25 in grades 9-12.) The other factor in the backlog, replacement of unsatisfactory facilities, and the allowance for current replacement do not add to the total stock of classrooms in service.

But classroom construction in the last two years has averaged but 70,600 a year. If this rate were to continue (which is considered doubtful now) and if construction were redistributed among the states as needed, then a rate of 70,600 a year for five years would produce 353,000 classrooms, leaving a backlog of 63,000 rooms in the fall of 1964, the report noted.

Financing of construction was mentioned in a discussion devoted mainly to method. Cost aspects are being studied and it is hoped there will be firm recommendations by fall.

In discussing the report at the Washington meeting, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Arthur S. Flemming noted that it had been prepared by the Office of Education for discussion purposes. He said the Department would not determine the next step in “seeking consensus in this area” until results of the initial meeting had been thoroughly evaluated.
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Sparkman Bill Would Encourage Advances in Housing Design

The Federal Housing Administration is willing to undertake a limited program of insuring mortgages on housing incorporating new and untried materials and methods if Congress will give it authority to do so. This was brought out last month in testimony before the Senate housing committee. As the law now reads, the agency cannot insure mortgages involving construction based on materials, design or building methods that have not been tested and proved to be acceptable. This is because of statute wording that employs the phrases “economically sound,” and “acceptable risk.”

The explanation was given the subcommittee by FHA Commissioner Julian T. Zimmerman, who said that in addition, the plan would be inconsistent with the mutuality provisions of Section 203.

FHA Pledges Support

The witness left no doubt that the agency is in accord with the Sparkman proposal, and would support a limited program along these lines. He suggested that such authority should limit the aggregate amount of insurance on such homes and provide that expenses of the program would not be charged to the Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund.

There was agreement that no program exists now to permit technical advances, developed either by government or industry, to be tried on an experimental basis in full scale housing.

FHA Takes Lenient Policy on Nursing Home Program

The Federal Housing Administration has adopted a lenient policy in its administration of the new nursing home program.

The amendment covering this activity provided for the insurance of loans to proprietary nursing homes—privately owned homes operated for profit. Thus FHA cannot accept applications under this plan for mortgage insurance from non-profit groups or municipally-owned homes. They would get assistance through the Hill-Burton program administered by the U. S. Public Health Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

FHA says Congress was very definite in indicating its desire that the two agencies—FHA and U. S. Public Health—should not overlap in administering the aid.

Local Initiative Encouraged

FHA has instructed its field offices that applications will be accepted continued on page 324
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EXHIBITION AND DISPLAY. By James Gardner and Caroline Heller. F. W. Dodge Corporation, 119 W. 40th St., New York 18. 190 pp., illus. $13.75

BY MARJORIE B. NOYES

Fairs, festivals and exhibitions have enjoyed an unprecedented revival in the past decade. Large and small, they have descended on the earth from Boston to Baghdad—demonstrating everything from cows to atoms. Local folk have embarked on their production with as much enthusiasm, if not skill, as the most highly trained technicians and designers employed by the Federal government. Exhibitions and fairs have become as much a tool of national propaganda as have traveling statesmen.

Whatever the size, locale or subject of exhibits—whether world's fairs, museums or store displays—their most important ingredient is the people viewing them. The viewer's comprehension, pleasure and comfort are absolutely necessary for a successful showing. Therefore, while a designer of exhibits must, of course, think of esthetics and techniques, he must always think of them in relation to the movement, observation and intelligence of the people who will be the viewers.

In the beginning pages of Exhibition and Display, the authors sum up the problem quite neatly: "Obviously no formula for successful exhibition design is ever going to be found in the clichés of yesterday, today or tomorrow. Successful exhibition design is not, and never can be, a matter of applied formula, and a lot of misunderstanding would be avoided if it were not discussed in such terms. In practice, exhibition design is an empirical process with no one infallible answer to any problem. But it is also an essentially practical business, concerned with the relationship between things being shown, the people that are to look at them and the lighting, structure, arrangement, lettering and color that are to achieve the desired effect in the simplest and most pleasant way."

And so, on this basis, authors Heller and Gardner have presented a book that thoroughly details every phase of exhibition design—beginning with a discussion on what exhibition can and cannot do and departing into the details of displaying goods, circulation and stand layout, lighting, special effects, planting, features, goods and services, ideas and information, museum exhibition and traveling exhibitions. They wind up this thoroughly interesting lesson with a critical look at the Brussels Fair and seven pages on procedure that any and all involved in the preparation of an exhibition will find invaluable.

Each section and sub-section of the book is generously supplied with photographs of familiar recent fairs, exhibitions, store displays and museum exhibits as well as diagrammatic sketches. The illustrations are chosen not as a review of current style in display nor as a collection of the best work by the designers—but rather to illustrate the points taken. They are all accompanied by sharp critical judgment.

The sense of excitement that is inherent in the very subject of exhibition and display is conveyed throughout the book. The primary function of an exhibit is, after all, to excite the viewer about the display—be it an ancient painting, a new kind of cattle, the miracles of the atom or a new dress design. Today, there are enormous possibilities ahead in a field that is basically experimental to begin with. The possibilities lie not so much in the layouts, structure and display arrangements as in the technical application of sound, animation and controlled lighting. There is a wealth of exciting possibilities at hand—but too few designers with daring and imagination to break the static barriers set up by tradition.

In his introduction to Exhibition and Display, James Gardner speaks of the discursive and rambling treatment of the subject. To the contrary, this reviewer found the book very well organized, superbly illustrated and, above all, interesting and highly informative.

It is evident from their achievements that the authors are well equipped to present such a volume. Miss Heller, a specialist in science and technology, was responsible for scientific fact finding and script writing for the British Pavilion at the Brussels Fair. Mr. Gardner is a leading designer noted primarily for his 1951 South Bank Exhibition in London, the first Edinburgh Festival and the British Pavilion at the Brussels Fair.

Exhibition and Display should be required reading for architects designing stores and museums and an absolute MUST for anyone involved in preparing exhibits.

The Modern Marketplace


Beginning with a historical sketch on the evolution of the contemporary shopping center—both suburban and urban—and running through the entire process of shopping center planning, design and early operation, this is the most comprehensive treatment of the subject we have seen. It is written with an air of competence and authority; is generously illustrated with photographs, drawings, sketches, and charts; and has been put together in attractive format.

Following the historical prologue, there is a six-chapter section on prerequisites, which explains the role of the developer, discusses location, site selection, zoning problems, tenants, rentals, and financing. We suspect Mr. Smith had much to do with this section, which is informative and interesting, but which, unfortunately, fails to give us actual figures on actual projects.

continued on page 88
Robertson Q-Air Floor system

... increase air conditioning efficiency and save construction money

During the winter, Robertson Aerators satisfy heating requirements at 65% of peak volume. For peak summer cooling, aerators deliver 100% volume and system runs at full power. As cold weather approaches, changeover device adjusts system back to 65% of peak volume.

Simplified cross sections of ceiling-to-floor-above areas show old way left and Q-Air Floor right. Average compaction is one foot.

Robertson Q-AIR Floor

H. H. Robertson Company

2404 Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Use the coupon for further information about this revolutionary system—already in successful use in a number of splendid buildings.

NAME

COMPANY

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD June 1960
"Copper DWV Lines make possible a quality job at No Extra Cost... While grease test proves copper best . . . stoppage nil"
Continued Mr. Tatro, "If you have any doubts as to the quality of the job you can turn out with DWV copper water tube for the same amount of money as rustable lines, you should have seen the Capehart Housing Project at Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

"We would have been able to show you how men, with practically no experience in working with copper tube on the job site, or prefabricating it in the shop, were able to turn out the best quality job possible at the same price as rustable material.

"The pictures shown here can tell you better than I the many time-saving advantages of working with DWV. And speaking of DWV I'd like to point out one thing: after ten years with copper, we have found stoppage of kitchen sinks, where copper drainage lines had been used, to be nil. Make the test shown at right; you'll soon see why.

"Another thing I'd like to add: a copper installation is made to last, and it does."

You, too, will find that it costs no more (often less) to install a 100% copper job, than it does to use rustable pipe.

Engineers, contractors, home builders and architects have also found that copper water tube is equally important for use in air conditioning lines, radiant panel heating; oil burner and processing lines. It's also important that you specify a particular brand... Revere—oldest name in copper.

PICTURES TELL THE MONEY-SAVING STORY OF REVERE COPPER WATER TUBE & DWV

1. CAPEHART HOUSING PROJECT—U. S. Army Base, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., where 27,320 ft. of Revere Copper Water Tube were used for hot and cold water lines, drainage, waste and vent lines, in 130 units, 33 buildings.

2. SHOP PREFABRICATION—means non-leak joints under ideal working conditions with jigs speeding up operations and making multiple bends a cinch. Saves installation time.

3. DWV "TREES" can be prefabricated too, because even the long lengths are so light one man can handle with ease.

4. ONE MAN and a pick-up truck can load and unload all the materials and prefabricated sections needed for a full day's work, in a matter of minutes.

5. 2 PLUMBERS and a helper, in one day, installed all the plumbing and drainage lines to complete 2 houses a day, each building having 4 apartments. Think of all the time involved if threaded pipe and fittings had been used.

6. WITH prefabricated sections, plumbing and DWV lines can be roughed in at the same time framing is put in place.

7. GREASE TEST PROVES COPPER DOES NOT CLOG as does rustable pipe. Both copper and ferrous pipe (2") were lined with 3 oz. of lard. Then, 140° F. water was run through both simultaneously using a "Y" fitting. The lard left the copper tube within 6 seconds due to high conductivity of copper, the low mass and its gun-barrel smoothness... with no trace of residue. It took 29 seconds for the lard to leave the ferrous pipe. Note residue. It doesn't take long for grease to pile up in amounts sufficient to cause clogging when drainage lines are ferrous pipe. Photos are unretouched. Arrow points to lard leaving copper tube.

General Contractor: B. J. LUCARELLI, Newark, N. J.
Revere Dist.: KANTOR BROS., Inc., Newark, N. J.
The Modern . . .

The next section is concerned with the planning and design process, and is notably complete. Its eleven chapters cover considerations of site, environment, traffic, merchandising, future additions, time schedules, the planning team, engineering, leasing and budgeting. The section ends with a group of case studies from various sources.

The final chapters deal with the completed center—its opening, promotion, publicity, uses of public areas—and present some ideas and schemes for the future. There is a useful bibliography at the end of the book.

Altogether, this appears to be the definitive book on the subject to date, and will probably become a must for all those persons seriously interested in the retailing environment.

—JAMES S. HORNBECK

New Listing of Materials

1960 BUILDING PRODUCTS REGISTER

This is the first issue of a planned yearly series of building product listings intended to give equivalent comparative data as an aid to preselection of materials. This year's Register has "over 1300" product references in its 378 pages.

The Register consists of two major parts: the product listing sections occupy a total of 238 pages; each section is followed by several pages of abstracts of industry and government standards and specifications, short summaries and listings of reference material. In the front of the book is a three-page directory of technical organizations which develop standards and specifications. The book is divided into 17 sections organized in part according to the basic product category index of Sweet's Architectural Catalog File, which contains 35 product classifications. Mechanical equipment is not included in the Register.

Format of the 8½-in.-high by 10¾-in.-wide by 1-in.-thick book continued on page 368
Low Cost Insurance Program Protects Original Drawings From Loss or Damage

Have you ever thought what would happen if your company's original drawings were lost or damaged? How much trouble and expense would be involved to replace them? Many companies are adopting a simple "insurance" program to meet just such a problem...a program which requires neither expensive new equipment or radical adjustments of established procedures. The program consists of two parts. First, recognizing the cost of any drafting medium is always an infinitesimal part of the investment in a finished drawing, the companies standardize on the drafting medium which affords their original drawings maximum life. Second, they institute the policy that original drawings must be used only as masters, that all printmaking must be done from duplicate originals of the masters.

The perfect answers to both these needs are Dietzgen polyester drafting film for all original drawings, and Dietzgen diazo-sensitized polyester film for duplicate originals! Dietzgen's polyester film is so tough it cannot be torn. Its crystal-clear transparency is permanent...never fogs or yellows. It's dimensionally stable; insensitive to temperature, humidity, acids or alkalines. The drawing surface of Dietzgen's polyester drafting film is exu...accepts pencil or ink perfectly; erasures are smudge-proof and ghost-free. Inexpensive duplicate originals are quickly produced in any desired quantity by contact printing the original drawing on Dietzgen's diazo-sensitized polyester film. The images developed are exact duplicates of the original...uniform and permanent to provide the finest reproducibles attainable.

The district engineering office for a large oil company employed 15 draftsmen to prepare construction plans for new filling stations. Investigation of their drafting procedures revealed the majority of "board-time" was consumed redrawing, in varied combinations, the basic elements such as pump islands, hoists, and rest rooms, used in each station. Redrawing of the repeated station elements was tedious work and wasted valuable man-hours. Dietzgen solved this problem by recommending a new printed-element drafting technique utilizing Dietzgen's diazo-sensitized, adhesive-backed polyester drafting film. Duplicate originals of all repeated station elements are now printed on the Dietzgen film medium. The draftsman simply selects the proper elements for each station, mounts them on a sheet of Dietzgen polyester drafting film, and the plan is 75% complete without drawing a line! The finished drawing is a high-transparency reproducible, ready to produce any number of prints.

Today, five draftsmen handle the entire work load. The cost of station design has not only been slashed 66%, but the other ten draftsmen have brought the department's backlog down to a desirable level. Service to other departments has been greatly improved too; and rush jobs are handled on a basis never before possible.

Printed circuits and plant layouts are other design activities where Dietzgen's printed-element drafting has been used with amazing cost-cutting, time-saving success.

Drafting-Printmaking Booklet reports new techniques for solving engineering and production problems

This new 36 page booklet describes a wide variety of engineering and production problems that have been solved with advance techniques in drafting and printmaking pioneered by Dietzgen. The concise, problem-solution approach suggests ways in which you may improve the efficiency within your engineering department or eliminate production bottlenecks. Write today on your company letterhead for the Mechanics of Modern Miracles. Ask for Publication SPD2-F42.

Eugene Dietzgen Co., Chicago 14, Illinois
STYLED TO THE MODERN ARCHITECT'S STANDARDS!

Today's architecture has set new standards for product design.

Now for your next home or apartment building, In-Sink-Erator has created a beautiful new, different, and better line of Garbage Disposers ... the Gold Comet, Silver Star, Saturn, and Mark 27. We firmly believe they are the finest ever made, featuring exclusive automatic reversing action . . . exclusive self-service wrench . . . exclusive miraculous Polystyrene sound absorbing inner-liner . . . 5 year warranty. You will find In-Sink-Erator is the most wanted "built-in" you can specify.

For fully illustrated literature or to have an In-Sink-Erator representative bring full information on the magnificent new In-Sink-Erator line, write to In-Sink-Erator Manufacturing Co., Racine, Wisconsin.

FLASH! SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER!

Limited time only! Special professional offer to architects for your personal use. Act fast! Write today to In-Sink-Erator Manufacturing Co., Racine, Wisconsin.

This ad appears in glorious color in full pages in Vogue, Look, Reader's Digest, Saturday Evening Post, Sunset.
Magnifique!

The magnificent new Gold Comet Garbage Disposer from the originator and perfecter!

The fashion houses of Paris know no smarter styling than that found in the new In-Sink-Erator Gold Comet Garbage Disposer. Inspired by the heavens from which it gets its name, the new modern shape Gold Comet is as beautiful and quiet as the stars. It sets new standards for styling and design.

And this new In-Sink-Erator reaches new levels of performance with 124,200 positive cutting edges per minute. Never before have you seen trips to a garbage can ended in such high fashion. Never before has a Disposer been so efficient in shredding food waste down your kitchen drain.

In-Sink-Erator®

the originator and perfecter of Garbage Disposers • In-Sink-Erator Manufacturing Co., Racine, Wisconsin

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD June 1960 91
BETTER CONSTRUCTION THROUGH BETTER USE OF CEMENTS

news and notes from the field

7 Factors Affecting Life of Concrete Floors

Long-wearing concrete floors are easy to build if a few practical steps are observed in designing, placing and curing them. Naturally, the most important part of the floor is its wearing surface. The hardness or "wearability" of the surface is of special importance for such jobs as industrial floors, warehouses, loading platforms, etc.

Through years of on-the-job study and extensive research work, Alpha has found that the following 7 factors must be considered if floors are expected to endure heavy wear. Please note that these factors are not short cuts and you can't omit the importance of quality materials, good supervision and good workmanship.

1. The Cement Factor

![Effect of Cement Factor on Depth of Wear](image)

A 7.5-bag mix will wear 20% better than a 6-bag mix and 100% better than a 4.5-bag mix at the same slump and with the same 28 days moist curing.

2. Slump of Concrete

By reducing the slump from 6" to 2", the wearability of floors made of 4.5-bag concrete will be increased by 15%.

3. Length of Moist Curing Time

![Effect of Moist Curing Time on Depth of Wear](image)

The higher the slump the more the concrete is affected by improper curing. The chart above shows how moist curing improves the wearability of 6" slump concrete.

4. Compressive Strength

For all practical purposes, the wearability of concrete is directly proportional to its strength. Example: 6000 psi concrete wears over four times better than 1800 psi concrete.

5. Finishing Concrete

Overtroweling will cause the finest particles and water to rise to the top, thus resulting in a low strength surface skin. The importance of troweling at the right time can be seen in the fact that the surface skin of 0" to 4" slump concrete can show the same amount of wear. Water and fines brought to the surface through careless troweling of lower slump concrete reduces the surface strength until it is no better than higher (up to 4") slump concrete. The surface hardness of 4" slump concrete is 100% better than 10" slump concrete.

6. The Type of Cement

In cases where concrete is subjected to wear at an early age, provision must be made for high-early concrete strength. This can be done by using hi-early cement or a higher cement factor where Type I cement is used. Such conditions vary too much for specific recommendations here, but Alpha's field engineers are always available to users of Alpha products to assist in determining the proper construction method for special conditions.

7. Drying After Curing

If concrete is permitted to dry after proper curing, its surface skin strength is almost doubled. It is advisable, therefore, to allow at least one day of drying after moist curing before the floor is subjected to heavy wear.

Good sound aggregates are important, but it is the mortar binding the aggregates together that determines, for the most part, the wearability of the floor. There is no short cut to quality concrete and as has been proved time and again, the right way is the most economical in the long run.

Note: All data on this page are approximate and intended for general guidance and not specific rules in concrete floor design and construction.

Reprints of the helpful information presented on this page are available on request.
Robert Hall Clothing Store No. 330, Maple Shade, N. J., typical of the twelve stores cooled by Chrysler Air Conditioning

Chrysler Packaged Air Conditioning
to cool 12 more stores for Robert Hall

Robert Hall Clothing Stores are springing up around the country like daisies after a summer storm. And in each of the last twelve stores you'll find Chrysler Packaged Air Conditioners to keep customers cool.

All of these stores use versatile, low-cost Chrysler 20-ton air-cooled units. But where local conditions warrant, Chrysler also can supply water-cooled equipment in the most complete range of capacities.

On a cost-per-square-foot basis, Chrysler Air Conditioning has proved to be the most economical to install. And, it costs less to operate and maintain. Robert Hall has already demonstrated this to its satisfaction in dozens of other stores from New York to California.

Robert Hall, like so many other large chain store operators, has learned Chrysler delivers the best all-around value for their air conditioning investment. There are many reasons why. For details or technical cooperation of a Chrysler Air Conditioning Engineer, write today.

Airtemp Division, Chrysler Corporation, Dept. M-60, Dayton 1, Ohio
In Canada: Thermo-O-Rite Products, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD  June 1960  97
SOUTH'S NEWEST DEPARTMENT STORE CHOOSES...

NEO-RAY ROUND RECESSED FLUORESCENTS

In this modern shopping center at the Gateway to the new south, you'll find a ceiling of stars supplying correct lighting in Gayfers Department Store. These NEO-RAY Recessed Round Fixtures with Square Housings feature NEO-RAY's new frame-within-a-frame construction...Concavely formed Matte finish Plexiglas diffuser solidly set into interior hinged frame which mounts by means of NEO-RAY's patented Twist-Lock...no screws or protusions visible on face frames.

Perhaps these new NEO-RAY fixtures fit into your plans. Let us send you complete information.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE KIT

NEW! SC MINI-CELL ALUMINUM LOUVRE
...½" x ½" x ½" cells.
...exclusive CEL-LOK PROCESS.
...baked white enamel.
...or Ripple-Tex® low brightness.
the louvre with the appearance of a lens.

See our catalog in
Sweet's Architectural File Sec. 224 NE

IN THE SOUTH:
See our permanent display at
ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS INSTITUTE
230 Spring St., Atlanta, Ga.

ON THE WEST COAST:
GRUEN LIGHTING
8336 W. 3rd St., Los Angeles 48, Calif.

SPECIAL LOUVRE DESIGNS?
Neo-Ray is recognized as the pioneer in the development and manufacture of louved ceilings...with years of louved ceiling experience. Let the "know-how" of our engineering department assist you. No obligation, of course.

Send for the following literature:
...New Product Bulletin N-58 (Mini-Cell)
...Sweet's Architectural File for 1960
...Louved Ceiling Catalog No. 544

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD June 1960
SECTION AA. Precast cellular concrete Flexicore decks provide fireproof structural floors and roofs at Fairmoy Apartments, Chicago. The five buildings are masonry wall-bearing except for reinforced concrete stairway and elevator core. Design called for 75 psf live load.

How to Design a Low-Cost, Fireproof Apartment Building

The use of Flexicore precast decks permitted Fairmoy Apartments to meet Chicago's strict fire code, and resulted in substantial savings to the owners. High-speed erection permitted earlier occupancy and exposed Flexicore slabs eliminated ceiling plaster.

Edward Marks, Architect, Evanston, Illinois

For more information on this project, ask for Flexicore Facts No. 78. Write The Flexicore Co., Inc., Dayton, Ohio, the Flexicore Manufacturers Association, 297 S. High St., Columbus 15, Ohio or look under "Flexicore" in the white pages of your telephone book.
A dramatic combination of architectural beauty and functional design, the new National Bank of Detroit has the most advanced system of electronically controlled elevators, keyed to the age of automation!

Seventeen Haughton Operatorless Elevators speed traffic from floor-to-floor, in regal comfort, and with uncanny speed and smoothness. They are motivated by an amazing “electronic brain” that anticipates service needs at every moment, and dispatches cars at proper times and in proper sequence to meet traffic needs exactly!

Such is the magic of Haughton Elevonics*, key to new advancements in elevator technology... and new standards of elevator performance, economy and comfort for multi-floor buildings of all types.

We are proud that Haughton Elevators have a part in maintaining the functional integrity of the new National Bank of Detroit. Their complete reliability is thoroughly recognized by building professionals. We will be glad to furnish you with complete information on Haughton design, modernization and maintenance capabilities.

*Haughton’s advanced program in elevator systems research and engineering, with specific emphasis on the creative application of electronic devices and instrumentation for betterment of systems design and performance.
Matching modern architectural thinking is the combination of Bestwall’s light weight gypsum materials and their adaptability—freedom of design and interior finish . . . . . plus the all-important "margin of safety", FIREPROOFING.

Specify custom quality products manufactured by the Bestwall Gypsum Company, exclusive producers of glass textile fibered gypsum plasters. One square yard of membrane fireproofing plaster contains 1,500,000 lineal feet of glass fibers.

In addition to gypsum lath and base coat plasters, the Bestwall product line also includes attachment clips, accessories and finishing plasters—all designed to complete the "margin of safety" system.

Additional details and architectural specifications for Bestwall Membrane Fireproofing can be obtained from your local Bestwall representative, or write . . .
When the roof is a dominant architectural feature, these unique qualities in the Bird Architect Shingle become even more significant:

**CONFORMITY WITH DESIGN** achieved by the Architect's 18" King-tabs — 50% less vertical lines accent the beautiful horizontal sweep.

**UNIFORMITY OF SURFACING** in even distribution of jumbo color granules is controlled in manufacture — no unsightly application on site.

**GREATER SAFETY, TRIPLE PROTECTION:** 300 lbs. per square, thick as standard slate; 3 full layers at every point, with 5" exposure. For use on slopes with pitch as low as 2" in 12".

See specifications in Sweets File 8C Bi

or write BIRD & SON, INC., Box AR-6, East Walpole, Mass.

Charleston, S. C. • Shreveport, La. • Chicago, Ill.

**MOISTURE AND TERMITES A PROBLEM?** Write for details on Bird Termibar combination Termite Killer and Vapor Barrier.
from your

GJ

DOOR CONTROL SPECIALIST

... the only complete line of door control hardware, enabling you to select to fit your exact functional and budget requirements.

... experienced analysis of every order with engineering aid when required.

... quality, the finest in materials and workmanship, consistent for over 35 years.

Your specification means more when you write in "... shall be GJ."

GLYNN-JOHNSON CORPORATION

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD  June 1960  103
TOUGH BUYERS DEMAND REZNOR FIVE-WAY HEATERS to project heat where needed on "difficult" jobs... with no waste!

When cranes, production machinery or huge inventory stacks require abnormally high heater placement, you have to be a "tough buyer" to do a proper heating job! You have to specify a unit that gets heat right where it's needed... with no waste of fuel or heat. That's why so many architects and engineers now demand the new Reznor Five-Way Heater, which projects heat downward, even from a height of 40 feet, to the spot where heat is needed, and (with the optional 5-way diffuser) in as many as five directions at once!

LOWER FUEL COSTS—By spotting heat accurately, the Five-Way Heater maintains complete comfort with less fuel; keeps fuel bills low.

LOWER INSTALLATION COSTS—The entire assembly installs quickly, requiring only gas, flue and power connections. Available with aluminized or stainless steel heating elements and gas modulation. Electric ignition is optional.

For information, phone your Reznor distributor, or write Reznor Manufacturing Co., Dept. 62C, Mercer, Pa.

The heating world is full of tough buyers; that's why Reznor is the world's largest selling direct-fired heater!

REZNOR HEATERS
"THE TOUGH BUYERS' LINE"
Great new things are shaping up in concrete block

For information on bond beam block, illustrated above, see your local concrete block manufacturer.

Atlas Masonry Cement provides the right mortar

Even standard masonry units such as the bond beam block are being used to create decorative patterns in exposed masonry construction. The effect shown was achieved with this block in two sizes, laid back to back to form a screen-type wall.

Whether standard building block or any of the new-type masonry units are used, ATLAS MASONRY CEMENT provides the right mortar. That’s because it produces a smooth, easy-to-work mortar... assures a stronger bond... gives weathertight joints that are uniform in color. And ATLAS MASONRY CEMENT meets ASTM and Federal Specifications. For information on masonry cement, write Universal Atlas, Dept. M, 100 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.
Steel deck or centering

Plant-expansion projects and new buildings of many types get under cover fast and economically, when you specify an Inland roof system.

Inland steel deck is easy to handle and weld in place — in any weather that a man can work. One panel provides over 56 sq. ft. of coverage. Large areas are quickly ready for roofing crews.

Types A, B, C, and H decks are Bonderized, then covered with a baked-enamel primer that resists on-the-job damage. One field coat of paint over the primer on these decks usually does the job of two coats on ordinary decks.
Inland Ribform supports wet concrete with minimum deflection. Rigid sheets are quickly and inexpensively attached to supports — in place, they provide a safe work platform for crews.

Write for catalogs 240, 241, and 245 — or see Sweet's sections 2c/Inl, 11a/In, and 2a/In for full information on Inland steel roof deck and permanent centering. Inland Steel Products Company has a force of trained sales engineers capable of giving you the benefit of diversified experience on specific problems. Write or call your nearest Inland office to have one of these men contact you.
The bill is higher than ever today when fire interrupts production. That is why architects, engineers and building management think in terms of “total fireproofness”. A requirement of this concept is the scrutiny of every element of construction as to its flammability.

An additional contribution to “total fireproofness” has been made with the development of Pyro-Kure® vapor barriers. These U/L rated products (used in construction to eliminate condensation damage) employ paper, foil or plastic film laminations. The special adhesive used emits a gas at combustion temperature which snuffs out the flame making the product self extinguishing.

Pyro-Kure vapor barriers are unique in being permanently non-combustible. They have a perm rating of less than 0.1 and are being used as insulation facing, pipe jacketing and duct lining. Leading insulation manufacturers are combining them with their products. Write Dept. AS2 for technical literature and samples on this vapor barrier line.

reinforced paper, foil and plastics for construction, industrial packaging and agriculture
Best source of Service on Plastics...

AUTHORIZED PLEXIGLAS DISTRIBUTORS

There are one or more Authorized PLEXIGLAS® Distributors at every city shown on the map. This means convenient service no matter where you are located. In addition to complete service on PLEXIGLAS acrylic plastic, your Authorized PLEXIGLAS Distributor can serve you with other plastics and a wide range of accessories. He makes prompt deliveries. He is qualified to help you with fabrication and technical information. His stock includes almost any size and thickness of PLEXIGLAS in clear, colored, patterned and corrugated sheets. Look for his name under PLEXIGLAS in the Plastics section of telephone directories in major cities.

Chemicals for Industry
ROHM & HAAS COMPANY
WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

In Canada: Rohm & Haas Company of Canada, Ltd., West Hill, Ontario
FLINTKOTE ANNOUNCES A
IN ROOF INSULATION...NEW!

keeps Bitumen on the roof instead of

EVERYBODY BENEFITS WITH NEW
GOLD-N-KOTE!

SAMPLE OF ORDINARY ROOF INSULATION SHOWING ASPHALT ABSORPTION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASPHALT ABSORBED: LBS. per 100 SQ. FT.</th>
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<tr>
<td>BRAND X ASPHALT IMPREGNATED ............32</td>
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<td>BRAND Y ASPHALT COATED ..................32</td>
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<td>BRAND Z ASPHALT IMPREGNATED ............44</td>
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<td>BRAND Z ASPHALT COATED ..................45</td>
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Excessive absorption of bitumen wastes both material and labor. It also results in reducing the thermal resistance of the roof insulation.

ARCHITECTS can specify Gold-N-Kote for a superior bonding at lower costs.

BUILDING OWNERS save on maintenance cost through added insulation. There's less danger of blow-offs, fewer blisters and wrinkles.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS can do faster jobs.

ROOFING CONTRACTORS get more effective use of bitumen, faster application, fewer call backs.

MOP MEN take less effort to swing the mop.

FELT LAYING MEN have more time to align felt rolls.

BONDING ROOFING MANUFACTURERS make fewer "pay-outs" from failures caused by improper adhesion.
GREAT NEW DEVELOPMENT
GOLD-N-KOTE*

in it to provide a superior bond at lower costs!

SAMPLE OF NEW GOLD-N-KOTE SHOWING ASPHALT ABSORPTION.

ASPHALT ABSORBED: LBS. per 100 SQ. FT.
GOLD-N-KOTE PLAIN .......... ONLY 15 LBS.
GOLD-N-KOTE ASPHALT IMPREGNATED .......... ONLY 15 LBS.

*Trademark of The Flintkote Company

FLINTKOTE
Manufacturer of America's Brodest Line of Building Products

THE FLINTKOTE COMPANY
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.
At the end of the day, steel pipe brings the comforts of home to the airmen of tomorrow

Saturday's parade ends a schedule-filled week for 1,500 cadets at the U. S. Air Force Academy near Colorado Springs. From the parade grounds the cadets return to their quarters . . . the world's most modern in comfort and convenience for housing the nation's air-leaders of tomorrow.

Steel pipe contributes much to making the Academy the world's finest. For radiant heating over five miles of steel pipe were used. In the 17,500 acre Academy Complex, the plumbing, vent and drainage lines were fabricated from steel pipe. And, it was used because—in an evaluation of service life, ease of fabrication, availability and cost—steel pipe proved superior to any other tubular product.

At the U. S. Air Force Academy, as in buildings throughout the nation, steel pipe is the perfect, low cost tubular conductor of water, gas and oil. The high thermal conductivity and structural strength of steel pipe make it ideal for many applications including radiant heating, cooling, refrigeration, ice making, snow melting, electrical conduit and myriads of residential, commercial and industrial applications.

STEEL PIPE IS FIRST CHOICE
- Low cost with durability
- Strength unexcelled for safety
- Formable—bends readily
- Weldable—easily, strongly
- Threads smoothly, cleanly
- Sound joints, welded or coupled
- Grades, finishes for all purposes
- Available everywhere from stock

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COMMITTEE ON STEEL PIPE RESEARCH
150 East Forty-Second Street, New York 17, N.Y.

Prefabricated steel pipe sections resulted in quick and easy installation for the radiant heating system at the Academy. Because the coefficient of expansion of steel pipe and the concrete slab in which it's embedded are compatible—long service life is assured.
Flintkote • Van-Packer factory-built refractory smokestack outlasts steel stacks, costs no more

The Van-Packer Model HT Smokestack is the only industrial stack listed under the Factory Inspection and Label Service Program of Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. It handles boilers, furnaces and incinerators. Van-Packer Smokestacks consist of factory-built 3-foot refractory sections with corrosion-resistant metal jacket and fittings. They cost about the same as steel stacks for comparable applications, yet last far longer. They require no painting or maintenance. Van-Packer Smokestacks are available in eight inner diameters: 10", 12", 15", 18", 21", 24", 30", and 36". See “Smoke Stacks” in the Yellow Pages for your nearest Van-Packer Distributor/Erector, or send coupon for full information.

The Flintkote Company
Van-Packer Division
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

Please send Bulletin 18-40 containing complete information and engineering data on Van-Packer Smokestacks.

My name

Firm

Address

City Zone State
"We had only 14 hours to repair a cooling system and save $100,000 in perishable foods—our National Tube Distributor helped us finish the job in 12 hours," says Mr. Paul E. Grunau, Secretary-Treasurer, Paul J. Grunau Company, Mechanical Contractors, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

"We got this emergency job late at night," says Mr. Grunau. "Yet, our National Tube Distributor, the Rundle-Spence Company gave us immediate service. But our National Tube Distributor is always ready for critical situations. He keeps two trucks on a stand-by basis, and there's a four-man crew on 15-minute call seven days a week.

"Rundle-Spence offers expert engineering and technical advice, constantly feeds us new product information, and is a single, complete source of steel tubular products. We also know that our National Tube Distributor has a wide range of available pipe sizes—1/4 inch to 24-inches. We've standardized on National Tube products for all piping installations, because they're the finest tubular products in the world."

Why don't you combine the fast, dependable service and technical assistance of a National Tube Distributor with USS National Steel Pipe? The next time you need top-quality steel pipe for plumbing, heating, power or air-conditioning applications, see your local National Tube Distributor.

USS and National are registered trademarks

National Tube
Division of
United States Steel

Columbia-Geneva Steel Division, San Francisco, Pacific Coast Distributors
United States Steel Export Company, New York

Mr. Paul E. Grunau, center, talking over an installation problem with Mr. Morton R. Spence, left, of Rundle-Spence, National Tube Distributor, and Mr. Leslie Smith, National Tube's representative in Milwaukee. This type of round-table discussion indicates the close relationship between contractor, National Tube Distributor and National Tube.
The Barnes Hospital-Washington University Medical Center in St. Louis is a good example of the dependability and versatility of Frick refrigeration and air conditioning equipment. Since 1944, when the first unit of Frick equipment was installed, 37 repeat orders have raised the number of Frick units to 53.

Today, 13 "Eclipse" compressors, 29 low pressure units, and 11 unit air conditioners are in service.

The medical center facilities themselves have expanded to include eight hospitals with nearly a thousand beds, schools of nursing, dentistry, and occupational therapy ... clinics, laboratories, lecture rooms, and libraries.

All of the air conditioned operating rooms are provided with 100% fresh air which is filtered electrically. The main kitchens, cafeteria and dining rooms are all air conditioned with Frick equipment. All cooler and freezer units are automatically defrosted. Some units maintain temperatures from 0° to 100° F., with varying humidity control.

In some special research projects, dual refrigeration equipment with indicating red lights has been installed.

If your interest is industrial or institutional refrigeration or air conditioning, a Frick engineer will be happy to discuss it with you at no obligation.

FRICK COMPANY
Waynesboro, Pennsylvania
ADD THE **Touch** THAT MEANS SO MUCH

Planned for comfortable family living... Hall-Mack bathroom accessories are made for a lifetime of practical use. Their gleaming, sparkling beauty... original design and distinctive appearance provide the utmost in convenience and comfort. When building or remodeling, specify and select Hall-Mack... with the confident knowledge that Hall-Mack is the leader in bathroom accessories. For more than 35 years Hall-Mack has been pioneering new and original ideas, and better ways to make bathroom accessories of outstanding convenience and quality... to fit every building budget. The bath you design, sell or install today — will always have the best... when you choose Hall-Mack!

_Sold by leading plumbing, tile and hardware dealers everywhere._

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**HALL-MACK COMPANY**
Division of TEXTRON INC.
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ARCHITECTURAL RECORD June 1960 121
Always on line... sight along the edge of a course of Hines Allwood Allweather Siding and see for yourself how flat and straight it lies. Under two coats of paint, the joints are virtually invisible. Here's proof of the superiority of this siding, which builders are using on expensive homes because of its durable attractiveness and on their lowest-priced models because of its economy.

**DIMENSIONALLY STABLE FOR BETTER PERFORMANCE... SAVES YOU 20% OR MORE ON MATERIALS AND LABOR**

Hines Allwood Allweather Siding consists of a smooth hardboard surface laminated to a crossply of fir veneer and a kiln-dried lumber core. It's hot-press bonded with waterproof glue, combining the advantages of hardboard, plywood and solid wood... so rigid that no sheathing is needed with studs 16" on center. The fine-grained material is easy to saw, won't split or splinter and resists abrasion and hammer dents. Tempered and sealed with pentachlorophenol to resist moisture, decay and insect attack. No warping, buckling, or open joints ever, regardless of changes in weather. One man can put it up! The precision rabbeted joint makes it easy for one man simply to lift each 8' length into place and nail it down — automatically level. Because of the rabbeted joint you can also get 11 1/2" of coverage for each 12' width of siding—much more coverage than possible with ordinary lap sidings. The smooth hard surface takes and holds paint so well that less paint is needed—another saving!
NEVER A BEND "We use Hines Allwood Siding almost exclusively. It's so rigid there's never a bend... and no splitting. Once it's on we're through with it. We've never had a single call-back with Allwood Siding. The customers like the way it looks and the men like to work with it. You don't need a trim saw to cut it. There's much less waste and I notice big savings in labor. That helps me give the owner a better product."

W. D. Sanders, builder of illustrated house in Glen Ellyn, Ill.

Send for free samples today! Just call or write the man from HINES


Edward Hines Lumber Co. DEPT. 233
200 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 4, Illinois
Please send me free samples and information about Hines Allwood Allweather Siding.

Name
Title
Company
Address
City
Zone
State

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD June 1960 123
Now! the greatest advancement in locking protection since the bolt replaced the boulder

The new "MS® 1851-II TWO-WAY LOCK for pairs of SWINGING GLASS DOORS ...gives double protection and exit safety!

The MS® 1851-II Two-Way Lock is specifically designed for the control of Main and Obvious entrance pairs of doors for places of public assemblage. One 360° turn of the key throws or retracts both a lock and threshold bolt, simultaneously locking or unlocking both doors. This insures that the entire opening is usable during business hours and places the responsibility of traffic control on management. The key can be removed only in the locked or unlocked position. Holding special interest for insurance companies and organizations whose professional concern is public safety, this purposefully designed deadlock adds strength to the narrow stile installation and assures exit freedom.

More than a slogan, MAXIMUM SECURITY, is the exclusive basic principle that governs the design and manufacture of Adams-Rite locking devices that are, in fact, stronger than the doors and windows in which they are installed, providing the ultimate in security and safety.

An outstanding example of this principle in action is the new MS® 1851-II. Unique in deadlock design and construction, the MS® 1851-II operates unlike standard bolts that vacate the lock when projected. The MS® counter-balanced bolt retains as much bolt within the lock stile as projected. Actually bridges the opening with a solid bar of steel (from as short a backset as 7/8"), making it impossible to force entry without destroying the door channel itself. This, coupled with the joint action of the 4015 two-way converter threshold bolt, and the lifetime strength of dichromate zinc plated steel construction, maintains Maximum Security. The MS® 1851-II which eliminates locking hardware in the inactive door is a combination of the basic MS® 1851 Lock and No. 4015 Two-Way Converter. The 4015 may be stocked separately to convert any MS® 1851 series lock into an MS® 1851-II.

Quality Hardware for Over Half a Century

For additional detailed information and specifications, write

ADAMS-RITE Manufacturing Company
Dept. AR-89, 540 West Chevy Chase Drive, Glendale 4, California

Adams-Rite also produces over 90% of all door hardware for the airframe industry.
Throughout the building industry, Macomber ALL-SPANS are synonymous with structural quality—erection economy. No other structural framing member gives the architect such comprehensive design and planning data. In no other open-web framing does the engineer work with such tested reserve strength, unencumbered by waste weight. And, this high-strength nailable framing brings the contractor over-all erection economies otherwise unobtainable.

Your local Macomber Sales Representative can cite instances—explain why—Macomber ALLSPANS deliver total product satisfaction. Call him today!

Get your next job scheduled early. Mail coupon for full information.

MACOMBER
CANTON 1, OHIO

NEW DESIGN MANUAL
Exclusive structural and economy advantages...exact information for framing 8 to 120 feet.

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SEE OUR CATALOG IN SWEET'S OR WRITE FOR COPY

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD June 1960 125

Insurance company insures comfort cooling with GAS-operated CARRIER Absorption Refrigeration

The attractive new home office of Home Security Life Insurance Company in Durham, North Carolina, is as modern in personnel comfort as in its design. It is completely air conditioned with one of the most efficient systems available — Gas-operated Carrier Absorption Refrigeration serving 190 Modular Weathermaster™ room units.

The Carrier absorption system is the essence of simplicity and economy. No prime mover is required. The energy source is low-pressure steam from a gas-fired boiler. Water is the cooling agent. Boiler capacity is put to use on a year 'round basis... cooling in summer, heating in winter. And thrifty gas keeps fuel costs low.

For comfort cooling at low cost, specify Gas and Carrier Absorption Refrigeration. Performance data and cost details are yours for the asking. Call your local gas company, or write Carrier Corporation, Syracuse 1, N. Y. AMERICAN GAS ASSOCIATION

Good-looking machine room. Reflects up-to-date design of entire building. Here the gas-operated Carrier unit operates at 250-ton capacity to cool 575 GPM water from 52.5°F to 42°F, when supplied with 12 psig steam. *Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
Yes, to safeguard its new research center at Richmond, Va., Philip Morris Inc. did call for the services of American District Telegraph Company.

ADT Protection has proved its value to Philip Morris at more than a score of their properties from coast to coast.

The new scientific facilities at Richmond comprise a multimillion-dollar investment. ADT was chosen to assure the continuity of operations as well as to provide security and protection.

Ultramodern in architecture, the three interconnected buildings are safeguarded by a combination of ADT central station sprinkler supervisory and waterflow alarm service and Watchman's Reporting Service. This entire protection system is under constant electrical supervision by the ADT central station in Richmond.

ADT is proud to have been selected to protect these impressive Philip Morris buildings. We are also proud of our part in protecting the lives, property and profits of 70,000 other subscribers throughout the country.

Perhaps ADT can provide greater security for your property—with substantial savings. Why not call the ADT representative listed in your telephone book and find out?
Now! Design with natural wood... confident of lasting beauty.

Another Roddis "first"

Tigaclad process brings out the full beauty of wood... gives lasting protection

Beautiful woods now protected from heat, stains and wear by a new invisible shield—*Roddis Tigaclad*!

The newest concept to provide protection for the beauty of natural wood.

Tigaclad protects beautiful wood. It is a new-type transparent plastic shield that brings out the richness and warmth only genuine wood offers—and protects it indefinitely!

* Tigaclad is tough! It shrugs off scuffs, stains and dirt, resists abuse that ruins ordinary wood finishes. Torture-tests prove Tigaclad is unaffected by alcohol, nail polish remover, coffee, tea... even boiling water! Scrub Tigaclad with scouring powder... drop a cigarette on it. No harm done!

* Tigaclad is unique! It starts with a special core of Phenolic Timblend (Roddis' exclusive man-made board). Hardwood veneers are bonded to this warp-free core. Finally, the special new plastic sheet is fused with the wood by heat and pressure.

Result? A warm, hand-rubbed look... a beautiful, mar resistant, genuine wood... that never needs refinishing.

If you want permanent, natural beauty for any wood application you will do well to investigate Tigaclad. Write for generous free sample and new brochure.

---

Roddis Plywood Corporation, Marshfield, Wisconsin, Dept. AR-660
Please send free sample and new Tigaclad brochure.

Name:_________________________
Company:_________________________
Address:_________________________
City:_________________________ State:________

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD June 1960 129
Today, chemically engineered Dow building materials provide the modern, economical way to safeguard buildings, as well as the people and products within, from the effects of moisture and temperature conditions. They protect roofs, walls, floors and foundations throughout a long life of service. Dow building materials are high in quality, light in weight—designed for fast, easy installation.

1. ROOF INSULATION. Roofmate®, a lightweight, rigid insulation board, is waterproof... does not need vapor barriers or water cut-offs to keep its insulating effectiveness. Further, this dry insulation eliminates a major cause of blistering. It installs conventionally... hot bitumens can be applied directly.

2. PARAPET FLASHING. Saraloy® 400, because of its unique pliability, conforms easily to most surfaces, including highly irregular shapes. Easily fabricated on the job, it can be readily adhered to built-up roofs, concrete, metal, wood, masonry, and glass-reinforced plastics.

3. PLASTERBASE. Styrofoam®, bonded directly to the inside of exterior masonry walls, makes an excellent base for plaster. Eliminates furring, lath, and saves labor costs. In addition to its use with plaster, Styrofoam can also be used to effect similar economies in drywall construction.

4. FOUNDATION INSULATION. Scorbox® (patent applied for), with the
PROTECT A BUILDING
AND WEATHER

exclusive scored "snap-off" feature, effectively insulates foundation perimeters—keeps moisture out, heat in. New thicknesses and pre-scored widths make it easy to meet the new FHA-MPS requirements with Scorbor.d.

5. MOISTURE BARRIER. Polyfilm®, Dow's high quality polyethylene film, makes an ideal moisture barrier under floor slabs. Also excellent for use as temporary enclosure, curing blanket, and moisture barrier for walls and roots.

6. CAVITY WALL. Styrofoam, Dow's expanded polystyrene, keeps heat in and moisture out permanently. Its low "K" factor, unyielding water resistance, durability, and high mechanical strength make it a superior cavity wall insulation.

7. EXPANSION JOINT. Saraloy 400, a new elastic sheet flashing, permanently seals expansion joints. Saraloy 400 has exceptional elastic recovery, making it expand and contract along with the materials to which it is bonded. Pliable and easy to install, Saraloy 400 can be readily cut and fitted on the job.

FOR MORE INFORMATION
including other application suggestions, contact your nearby Dow sales office or write to THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Mich., Dept. 1707N6.

MIDLAND, MICHIGAN
An Easy Way to Keep Windows Clean

Because the cage is easily moved horizontally or vertically, all portions of a window are readily reached. The cage has a railing which provides good protection and supports for washing buckets.

This washer travels from window to window in the Cleveland Tramrail cage without losing time. No climbing, no heavy ladders to handle. Cleveland Tramrail track design with flat raised treads and ball bearing wheels makes operation so easy that even when at lowest elevation, the cage can be moved along building with very little effort.

LARGE window walls have important advantages that make them very much worthwhile, but one thing is certain: they must be washed periodically.

Cleveland Tramrail equipment speeds window washing, because it enables a man to reach any window quickly and provides him with a safe, convenient place from which to work.

The equipment consists of an overhead track mounted near the roof of a building, a carrier which operates on the track, a hoist and the washer's cage attached to the latter. The cage can be moved along the track, raised or lowered by the washer while in the cage.

Windows can be washed in one-half or less the time normally required. Even windows designed for washing from the inside are cleaned more quickly with Cleveland Tramrail. The washer need not walk from office to office, carry buckets and materials, move desks, chairs and overcome other obstacles. Instead, he propels himself from window to window with no hurdles in the way.

Whether you are concerned with window washing in an existing building or for a new one being planned, get the facts on hand-propelled and electrically driven Cleveland Tramrail window washing equipment. Ask for free copy of booklet No. 2022-A.
Exciting news for architects, builders, plumbing wholesalers and contractors is the revolutionary new *Brian* vitreous china counter-top lavatory . . . another "first" in style and design from Eljer. Exclusive "Uni-Rim" design eliminates the costly metal rim between lavatory and counter top . . . unique "J" clip assembly permits fast, economical installation without tools! More than 1,850,000 homeowners and prospective homeowners (your customers) are being "sold" on the new *Brian* lavatory through distinctive full-page, four-color advertisements in leading national magazines.

New *Brian* "Uni-Rim" design eliminates conventional metal rim. Lavatory is available in color or snowy white.

Brian lavatory can be installed on any type counter-top—marble, tile, plastic or wood.

New *Sorrento* 5' enameled iron recess bath with exclusive modern apron design with straight floor line . . . in snowy white or choice of six soft pastel colors.
"And why, might I ask, did we not insist on a Barrett roof?"

For a quality roof, it's Barrett

- Finest materials...both roofing and roof insulation
- Applied by Barrett approved roofers
- Backed by Barrett roof inspection service

Taking chances can be fun. But if you like to play it safe—at least where roofs are concerned—specify Barrett. Pitch or asphalt, applied over Barrett surface-sized roof insulation, adds up to roofs that will be giving trouble-free service when the present board chairman's son is board chairman.
Barrett's SPECIFICATION® Roof is the only 25-year bonded pitch and felt roof. For buildings requiring asphalt flat roof, we've got the best, too—the new ANCHORBOND®. And now we've added the finest fiberboard roof insulation. For 106 years, Barrett has offered the finest in built-up roofing materials.

ARRETT IS OUT TO HELP YOU! With a line of dependable, highest quality building materials that includes: ASPHALT SHINGLES • ROLL ROOFINGS • FIBERBOARD PRODUCTS • ALUMINUM SIDING • PSUM PRODUCTS • PROTECTIVE COATINGS AND CEMENTS.

BARRETT DIVISION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N.Y.
Dedicated to Longevity

BOTH THE HOSPITAL...AND ITS STEEL PIPE

Name: The new Sinai Hospital
Location: Baltimore, Md.
Dedication: September 20, 1959
Capacity: 483 beds
Floor Area: 600,991 sq ft
Cost: $20,000,000

Name: Bethlehem general-purpose steel pipe
Location: Plumbing and heating lines
Quantity: 300 tons
Sizes: 2 through 4 in. continuous butt weld pipe
5 through 16 in. electric resistance-weld pipe
Cost: Lowest of all piping materials

Steel Pipe is First Choice
FOR LASTING STRENGTH...
ECONOMY...WORKABILITY

Insist On Steel Pipe Made in USA

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY, BETHLEHEM, PA.
Export Distributor: Bethlehem Steel Export Corporation

BETHLEHEM STEEL
another first from Bilt-Well  
by Caradco

Super-Therm
removable double-hung windows
...provide custom luxury features for your homes without custom cost

For ultimate design flexibility specify

by Caradco

The Super-Therm by BILT-WELL employs an entirely new concept in glazing. The insulating glass is set in a vinyl gasket that provides maximum weather protection and cushions the glass against cracking or breaking. Super-Therm is the prestige* window that provides the ultimate in comfort with minimum heating and cooling costs and eliminates the inconvenience and unsightly appearance of storm sash.

*Parts interchangeable with BILT-WELL Super-Hold and Super-Lift window units. Ask your supplier for details.

Look for these BILT-WELL features:
1. Unitized Construction
2. Patented BILT-WELL vertical weatherstripping
3. Gasket type vinyl horizontal weatherstripping
4. Fully removable
5. Perfectly counter-balanced
6. Surpasses F.H.A. minimum standards


CARADCO, INC., Dubuque, Iowa
MAHON M-FLOORS

VERSATILE
STEEL CELLULAR SUB-FLOOR
STRUCTURAL SECTIONS

have a built-in future
for electrification

— a proven past
for cost savings

Forward-looking construction—functional
today... adequate tomorrow. Mahon M-Floors
are an important component of the First
National Bank Bldg., Minneapolis. Architects
and Engineers: Holabird & Root & Burgee,
Chicago. Associate Architects: Thorshov &
Cerny, Inc., Minneapolis. General Contractor:
Mahon M-Floors offer the architect and engineer economical structural advantages and easy electrical servicing of every square foot of floor space... give the client an ideal steel sub-floor and a raceway capacity that will not be outmoded by future electrical demands. Lightweight, high-strength steel cellular M-Floor sections are precision made by Mahon in various depths, gages and gage combinations to meet your design requirements... savings on foundations, installation time, construction convenience are dividends. Any type of floor covering can be used over the concrete fill... standard service fittings can be located wherever they are needed. To find out what versatile M-floors can do for you... your applications... your project costs... contact your local Mahon architectural representative, write for descriptive Catalog M-60 or see Sweet's Files.

**MAHON M-FLOOR SECTIONS**

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<tr>
<th>Beam Depth</th>
<th>Width</th>
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<td>1 1/2&quot;</td>
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**MAHON BUILDING PRODUCTS**
- Aluminum or Steel Curtain Wall (natural or colored metals)
- Rolling Steel Doors (Standard or Underwriters' labeled)
- Metalclad Fire Walls (Underwriters' rated)
- M-Floors (Steel Cellular Sub-Floors)
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- Steel Roof Deck
- Acoustical and Troffer Forms
- Acoustical Metal Walls, Partitions, and Roof Deck
- Permanent Concrete Floor Forms

**CONSTRUCTION SERVICES**
- Structural Steel—Fabrication and Erection
- Steel Fabrication—Weldments

**THE R. C. MAHON COMPANY**
*Detroit 34, Michigan*
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*SPEEDING AMERICAN CONSTRUCTION WITH METAL BUILDING PRODUCTS, FABRICATED EQUIPMENT AND ERECTION SERVICES.*
Age Only Deepens

THE BEAUTY of this PROTECTED FLOOR

SUPER ONEX-SEAL® seals out dirt, moisture and traffic wear, gives a lustrous, three-dimensional look to the floor surface. Friction of feet tends to deepen the lustre, an effect similar to that of hand-rubbed hardwood. Enhances the natural colors of terrazzo. Outdoors too, on store entrances, patios, shuffleboard courts or dance floors, Super Onex-Seal holds the beauty of the smooth protected surface.

A SUPER ONEX-SEAL surface is hard, smooth, firm. It is the penetrating type seal recommended by leading terrazzo contractors. Alkaline salts are sealed in so that the problem of dusting is eliminated. "Terrazzo should not be waxed." - Bulletin of Nat'l Terrazzo & Mosaic Assn. Sealed floor needs only minimum maintenance to keep clean and sparkling.

Let the Hillyard "Maintainer®" offer you advice on floor clean-up and initial treatment. He'll also serve as your Job Captain, "On Your Staff, Not Your Payroll."

WHETHER TERRAZZO, WOOD, CONCRETE, CERAMIC TILE or RESILIENT FLOORS

You’ll Finish Ahead with HILLYARD

Write for FREE Hillyard A.I.A. Numbered Files — practical treating guides, one for each type of flooring.

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Branches and Warehouse Stocks in Principal Cities

140 ARCHITECTURAL RECORD June 1960
...In MAYTAG
new Headquarters Building

To achieve maximum efficiency in vertical transportation and the utmost in space utilization, the architects for this modern Maytag office building, planned its transportation facilities at the hub of the work area.

Here dependable Montgomery Elevators of the latest operatorless design will be easily and quickly accessible to efficiently serve the needs of all surrounding office personnel.

For your next commission requiring vertical transportation, investigate the elevator equipment that is designed and built by craftsmen who are traditionally dedicated to producing the finest in elevator workmanship — Montgomery.

Montgomery ELEVATORS®

For expedite inter-departmental travel...

Montgomery ELEVATOR COMPANY, Moline, Illinois

offices in principal cities

MONTGOMERY ESCALATORS — STEPHENS-ADAMSON "SPEEDWALKS" AND "SPEEDRAMPS"

Exclusive Manufacturers of Passenger and Freight Elevators Since 1892
CRANE announces a low-profile, 5' Recess Bath with edge wide enough for sitting.

CRANE Chrome D-Nation 70

THE FAIRFAX Designed by Henry Dreyfuss

Crane quality—a Dreyfuss design—yet priced in the medium range. The floor to top height of the Fairfax is only 14”, for easy entry and exit... a full two inches lower than most baths. Available in regular or acid-resisting porcelain enameled cast iron. Trim is exclusive Crane Dial-esc. You can specify the Fairfax in any of the full range of Crane colors and white.

The Crane Fairfax—Length: 5'; Width: 30'; Seating Edge Width: 5'; Height: 14"

New Crane Star Lite Accessories and Fairfax Bath are available through your Crane Distributor who also has a complete line of Crane quality plumbing ware for every installation. Call him for full facts on these new Crane products.
IMPORTANT NEW DEVELOPMENTS FROM CRANE
TO MEET THE CHALLENGE OF THE SOARING SIXTIES

The Soaring Sixties have begun. This is predicted to be the biggest decade for America's biggest industry—building—and everyone associated with it.

There's the booming population growth—a 34 million net gain, or a 16% increase.

There will be more households. We need homes and schools and hospitals—and buildings of all kinds. We have to provide new construction for the newcomers...

and also to replace those made obsolete.

Crane announces Direction '70... to help you meet the challenge of the Soaring Sixties. These are products to improve building quality. These are products to increase efficiency. These are products to help curb rising costs.

On these pages are the first of these new Crane developments... the first of many you'll be seeing in Crane's Direction '70.

2-900 Soap Holder with Plastic Tray
2-902 Tumbler and Toothbrush Holder
2-904 Paper Holder with Metal Roller
2-910 Robe Hook
2-906 Soap Holder and Grab Bar with oval-shaped Metal Bar and Plastic Tray
2-908 Towel Bar — in lengths of 18", 24" and 30"
2-915 Paper Holder with Metal Roller
2-917 Soap Holder with Plastic Tray
2-919 Soap Holder and Grab Bar with Plastic Tray

Cross-section of bar shows unique oval shape. This provides greater separation for faster drying. Gives unit a distinctive modern appearance.

RECESS ACCESSORIES
Overall Size: 6¼" x 6¼". Wall Opening: 5¼" x 5¼" x 2¼". Recess Accessories are regularly furnished for wood screw installation.
Jamison Food Service Doors Meet Rigid Requirements for Institutional Food Storage

For gleaming, sanitary appearance, easy cleaning, minimum maintenance, Jamison Food Service (FS) Doors deliver top performance with year-after-year economy.

Jamison's many years of experience in this special field are your assurance that Jamison FS Cooler or FS Freezer Doors will meet every requirement for food storage in institutions of all types.

Complete details and specifications on Jamison FS Doors are presented in a new catalog. For your copy write to Jamison Cold Storage Door Company, Hagerstown, Md.

Jamison Series "50" FS Walk-In Cooler Door

Jamison Lo-Temp FS Walk-In Freezer Door

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOORS
GREATER DESIGN FREEDOM—FASTER ERECTION

The 2¼" space between top chord of joist and Tectum plank gives new design freedom for routing and suspending pipe, conduit and duct hangers.

Building:
A. O. Smith Co.,
Erie, Pa.
Contractor:
H. Piatt Co.,
Erie, Pa.

Galvanized box section sub purlins do not require painting and are practically maintenance free. Tectum normally requires no field painting.

102,000 sq. ft. roof deck assembly installed in 12 days using 10 men.

Prompt delivery and service by dealer and manufacturer speeded job.

102,000 sq. ft. roof deck assembly

Clip Detail: Tectum speed clip slides into place with a twist of the clip in the slotted top of the box section sub-purlin. It has excellent resistance to uplift pressures.

Galvanized box section

Mechanical clips afford positive anchorage and high resistance to uplift pressures. Speeds erection and prevents thermal transfer.

Box sections:
15' long, spaced 3' O.C., with ¾" fillet welds at each joist. Plank: 30" x 72", 2" thick

Total cost — $45,500.
Including box sections, sub purlins and labor. (4 carpenters, 1 welder, 5 laborers)

with Tectum Box Section Roof Deck Assembly

The outstanding features listed above were typical of the statements from the well known Erie, Pennsylvania, contracting firm of H. Piatt Co. This was their first experience with the new Tectum Box Section Roof Deck Assembly. In addition to the savings reported in construction time and materials, this type of roof deck gives extra ceiling height. The deck also furnishes continuous beam strength in both Tectum plank and box section sub purlins.

Small wonder this new concept is attracting architect and contractor interest everywhere. For the complete story, as editorialized in Building Construction Illustrated, March issue, send for a reprint of the article. We'll be happy to see that you receive your copy, immediately.

TECTUM CORPORATION, 535 East Broad Street, Columbus 15, Ohio

THERE'S A MATERIAL DIFFERENCE IN TECTUM

TECTUM

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD June 1960 145
When some people see beautiful, modern buildings and residences with friendly, open expanses of clear glass, they jump to false conclusions. Somehow they confuse expansiveness with expensiveness.

You, of course, know better. Glass is not expensive, just looks it. In fact, with glass you are specifying a building product that has been least affected by spiraling building costs.

Increases in building-material costs show some marked differences from 1940 to 1958. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>1940-1958 Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>up 155%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structural Steel</td>
<td>up 187%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall Tile</td>
<td>up 150%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Window Glass</td>
<td>up 54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate Glass</td>
<td>up 76%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (Exception — costs for plate glass, 1940 to 1958, based on company records of wholesale prices.)
It is no wonder that large glass areas in modern buildings and residences are winning the approval of architects and their cost-conscious clients. And there are many kinds of glass to choose from. Refer to Sweet’s Architectural File 26-A, or call your L·O·F Distributor or Dealer (listed under “Glass” in the Yellow Pages). Or write to L·O·F, 4160 Libbey·Owens·Ford Building, Toledo 3, Ohio.
Unusual design for resisting seismic forces incorporates Penmetal lath

In the new John Hancock Insurance Company building in San Francisco, loads from exterior bearing walls are transmitted to setback columns by haunched concrete arches. Seismic and wind loads are distributed into the walls of the central core by the third floor, which acts as a stiff diaphragm.

Further to insure the building's shock integrity, the interior was finished wherever possible with plaster over Penmetal lath. This combination of metal lath and plaster has proved, time and again, to be the most resistant to cracks and crumbling even during earthquakes. Its strength stems from an inseparable key between the plaster and the steel mesh, giving walls or ceilings the characteristics of a solid slab of stone.

Penmetal partition studs, metal lath, beads and casings were used in the central core enclosing elevators and stairways. Because of their height, studs of Penmetal Structural Steel Framing, also with metal lath and plaster, were used to form the partitions for the mechanical floor at the top of the building.

Find out how Penmetal products can help you. Send for copies of catalog 624-L, "Metal Lath and Plastering Accessories" and catalog SS-33, "Penmetal Structural Framing."

This diagram shows the unusual structural concept employed by the designers.

John Hancock Building

Architects: Skidmore, Owings & Merrill
General Contractor: Cahill Bros., Inc.
Plastering: Frederick Meiswinkel, Inc.
Lathing: Roy Healy Lathing Co.
Materials: San Francisco Grovel Co.
Penmetal Structural Framing Distributor: Taylor Products Corp.

Penn Metal Company, Inc.
Sales Office: P.O. Box 1460, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Executive Office: 40 Central Street, Boston 9, Mass.
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a name to remember

PM-242
ARCHITECTURAL GRAPHICS

The first big feature article on architectural graphics in the American architectural press (Signs and Symbols, ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, Sept., 1956), excited unusual interest and an unprecedented demand for reprints. Thus, we take another look at this subject.

In designing a sign which informs or locates or directs or promotes, the architect faces a design opportunity that is worth more than secondary consideration. Interesting shapes, colors, textures, materials, or chiaroscuro patterns can be introduced to enliven—by contrast—the severity and modular regularity of much contemporary work. As architecture brings together with sympathy and taste the arts and sciences in its conception, it will gain validity as a total expression.
LETTER FORMS ON ARCHITECTURE
by Norman Ives *

In the cityscapes about us, letter forms are very much in evidence in posters, traffic signs, street signs, shop windows, on buildings, and in all of the extraneous informational, directional, and persuasive signs that distract the eye. Graphic design is ubiquitous, and becomes an ever increasing responsibility of the designer. At night, there is a short-lived beauty in the conglomeration of signs—which suggests the beauty of a circus or amusement park—but upon closer scrutiny it becomes less attractive and more of an eyesore. Unlike a circus, it is here to stay. The jumble of letters and forms competing for attention is more apparent in daytime, when the confusion of architecture is added.

The responsibility for resolving this visual dilemma is the architect's. There are two ways for him to solve the problem of putting letters on buildings. One is to do it himself—the other is to consult with a graphic designer. In the first instance, a good solution might result; in the second, a good solution is more likely. There is no standard approach which would cover all cases. However, there are several possible directions. Most architects like the idea of a separate sign, such as a pylon, as far away from the building as possible. Depending on conditions, this might be a happy solution, since architects seldom think of letters as part of a building. The sign is too often treated as an afterthought. When the client demands more consideration for the letters, the best course is to call in a graphic designer as consultant. It is now too late for the designer to solve the problem in terms of the architecture, so both must adjust their ideals and compromise. Usually, the letters must be placed on the building. So, the architect must redesign the building (or that particular façade) to accommodate the lettering, or both the building and the lettering will be ineffectual by everyone's standard.

This simplified sans-serif (1) complements the geometry of the building, but fails to relay its message clearly. The letter forms give the impression of weather stains at the lower edge of the façade. Example 2 is typical of the letter forms revived from the 19th century—fashionable in the 50's. The overly individual character of the Egyptian extended letter sharply limits its use. This particular example appears to be enlarged from a type face. The hazards of a southern exposure are apparent in the next example (3). Here, the sun creates a new configuration which, because of the minimum color boundary between the surface of the letters and the façade of the building, makes the

* Mr. Ives is Assistant Professor of Graphic Design in the School of Art and Architecture at Yale, and also does graphic design work for various architects. He has written the caption comments on these and the following five pages, and has made the layouts for this eight page section.
shadows more noticeable than the letters, and makes the letters difficult to read. In figure 4, the letter forms are used as a symbol, so that legibility is not a prime concern. The pattern of the symbolic decoration is raised from the plane of the wall so that the shadows complement and enhance the total effect.


The ideal solution is for the architect to consult a graphic designer during the conception of his design. With an understanding of the architect's approach, the graphic designer can suggest a direction to the solution that need not compromise either himself or the architect.

Without the help of one who understands and works with letter forms, the architect can make many mistakes when he attempts a solution on his own. The usual approach is to treat letter forms as elements of the building, along with the brick or glass or some other modular or ornamental material. If letter forms become merely an element of the structure, they fail to communicate their message, which is their first function. This is often caused by the use of geometrically exaggerated and over-simplified letters which would be difficult to read even on a printed page. These are the geometric sans-serif letter forms that played such an important role in the architecture of the 20's and 30's and can apparently never escape that context. The more geometric letters become, the less readable they are in a word configuration. Letters are symbols; and each should retain its own identity for maximum legibility. There can be no rules about which letter forms should be used on buildings, because each situation is different.

The most successful solutions to the problem have been those in which the letter forms have been used in contrast to the building in scale, color, and texture—or by giving the illusion of being on a separate plane from the surface of the building. Such letters retain their individuality and their own vitality in much the same way that a good building is related to, yet separate from its site and surroundings. Obviously, it would be ideal if the architect could solve the problem of signs himself, but graphic design requires special knowledge and skills that he could hardly hope to possess. The wise architect will consult with a graphic designer.
These pictures show examples of identification signs that are separated from the building. A variety of solutions is possible. In example (5), the circles of the exterior pylon contrast with and emphasize the simple triangle of the architecture, and relate also to the interior circular signs over the counter. In example (6), there is sufficient free area about the bank so that the sign could be made a free-standing element. Any addition to the facade would have spoiled it. The delicacy of the Clarendon letters is scarcely enhanced by making their color value almost equivalent to the value of the surface upon which they are placed. In example (7), the sign is kept away from the facade by locating it inside the building, the object being—according to the designer—to gain the attention of the passing motorist and at the same time to appear attractive to visitors entering.
from the rear, while combating building regulations against exterior and window signs." The Philip Morris signs (8 and 9) form part of a group that stretches along a highway to make a visual introduction to the building—as opposed to neighboring plants, which employ such devices as giant packages of cigarettes on stilts for the same purpose. The Towson Plaza pylon (10) employs a T symbol in clever fashion, although the letters cast shadows which tend to make them fill up and impair their readability. In the entrance sign (11) for the same project, legibility is vastly improved by the simple device of painting the letters directly on the surface of the sign. The dark background also increases readability. In example (12), the dark value of shrubs and buildings combines with the dark sign background to make the white letters legible.
There are restrictions as well as challenges in putting letter forms on buildings. The elegant letter form used in examples (13), (14) and (15) seems appropriate both to modern architecture and to a bank. In (15), the use of white letters within a black band gives emphasis to the feeling of an entrance; and the black letters used inside the building (14), communicate their message in a less formal, though effective, way. The exterior sign on glass (13) is a less happy result; the flush left treatment has little to do with the other letter treatment of the architecture.

Example (16) illustrates a good use of shadow to improve legibility; by employing a light value on the surface of the letters, the resulting shadows emphasize their configuration rather than serving to make them illegible as in (10) and (8). The placement of the letters gives vitality and...
scale to an otherwise unadorned brick façade. In example (17), the letters identify the building adequately and do not fight with the busy façade treatment. By separating the letters in value from their background, the letters appear to float on a different plane. The vertical stress of the window façade (18) makes the condensed letter form appropriate to this situation. The placement of the letters appears natural and planned; this particular part of the structure would seem empty without them. Interiors usually have an over-all dark atmosphere, especially when seen from a sunny sidewalk; in examples (19) and (20), (19) is a more successful solution, because the white letters are played effectively against the dark values, with space surrounding them. In (20), despite the white background strip, the letters fail to overcome the busy interior.
The use of a symbol in connection with architecture is in many ways easier than a line of lettering. The symbol creates its own, self-contained identity; while letters create a horizontal line strongly suggestive of an architectural element. The Brentwood (23) and IE (24) symbols are sufficiently strong configurations that further identification would be unnecessary on a building.

In example (22), the K symbol is used at the entrance; while in (25), the same K in one color is multiplied to create an over-all wall decoration.

Corbu's identification sign (21) takes the form of a mural and covers a complete section of the dormitory building. The colors, informal lettering, and country symbol have a vitality and sprightliness often lacking in architectural lettering, which seems—in many cases—to take itself a bit too seriously.

Photo credits: 4, 10, 17, Len Gittleman; 5, 22, 25, George M. Cushing, Jr.; 6, 13, 14, 15, © Ezra Stoller; 8, 9, George Csorna; 16, Joseph W. Molitor.
For several years the visual aspect of the IBM corporate image has been subject to considerable study under the general direction of architect and industrial designer Eliot Noyes, acting as consultant for the company. He has designed new products and several buildings; has recommended other architects for various plants and buildings; has brought in graphics designer Paul Rand for an extensive program involving building and property signs, machine signs, and the design for a great deal of printed material.

In the interest of a consistent and recognizable visual identity for the company, Noyes and Rand—after considerable study—have come up with a program for standardizing building and property signs for all locations. The company is now considering these recommendations.

The following 52 illustrations—all photographed by Eliot Noyes—were made from a group of slides selected from the 150 the architect uses for a talk he has given to various IBM groups. Recommended details for sign construction, lettering, and spacing are shown on the last page.
The visual clutter in which we live is aggravated on typical U.S. city streets and elsewhere by signs—thousands of them—each trying to be individual and shout down its neighbors—with the curiously self-defeating result in this typical example, Hagerstown, Md. (1). Because of the babel of messages transmitted, no single message is clearly received, and our nerves are badly frayed. How agreeably different is this similar shopping street in Winchester, England (2).

It seemed to us that a corporation would do well to look to the signs it uses and consider these points:

- In signs using the company name is the corporation clearly and consistently identified?
- Are signs used intelligently in relation to buildings as elements of architecture?
- Are other company signs being handled consistently as to text (message) and symbols (arrows, etc.)? As to structure, color, type faces?
- Do all signs represent and, in a sense, identify the company through their design?
- Does the sign program appear dignified and acceptable to the outside world, or is it adding to the general visual clutter and confusion?
- Are there economies to be found?

We have recently been conducting a study for IBM to answer these questions. The signs we found as we began were probably neither better nor worse than those of most companies. Our study led to a design program for signs which IBM is considering as a company standard.

IBM buildings usually have the company name on them. All too rarely has the sign been considered as an element of the architecture—and a prominent element at that. In the past, a rather routine factory design such as at Kingston, N. Y. (3), ended with giant letters mounted over a
large central entrance element, looking like an architectural afterthought, and with their supporting structure embarrassingly apparent. One is not supposed to notice the struts—just the sign.

We are now urging architects to consider the IBM sign as a part of the building, and to incorporate it in the design. This is not always easy. On the IBM building in Los Angeles (4), the slabs with the IBM letters on them are related to the sun-shade module; but the varying width of the letters IBM make this only partially successful. This is a long step ahead of the Kingston approach, however.

It is clear that each building calls for a special solution. Note these good examples: IBM on building at 57th Street, New York City (5), IBM on Brussels Fair building (6), IBM on Rochester, Minn. Plant (7).

Another rather elegant way of handling the same problem is shown in Breuer's Van Leer building near Amsterdam (8). Here, the sign is a free standing illuminated construction.

In looking at other kinds of IBM signs, we found very little consistency of approach from plant to plant, and a rather wide diversity of character at individual locations, because of the lack of any standardized approach. Sign structures were extremely varied (9), though in cases individually acceptable.
The method of indicating direction was non-standard to the point of confusion. Arrows were of all sizes and shapes, sometimes with lettering superimposed on them; or surrounded with other information; or bellying the verbal message—and so on (10). The use of standard traffic sign materials and structure can at least provide a kind of uniformity, even though such signs are not particularly attractive. It is all too easy, even with these tools, to fail to get a message across clearly, however.

For example, are both buildings (11) to the right, or is one of them straight ahead? And if one arrow is enough, are two (12) better? In this case (13), arrows become confused with the lettering, making it harder to read. Arrows pointing up are internationally used and understood to indicate straight ahead, even though they might seem to belong better on this sign (14).

Other problems we noticed were those having to do with variegated type faces, colors, sizes, shapes, materials, etc. All of these factors led at worst to a failure to transmit the message—at best, to a free-wheeling independence. However, it seemed that there were many potential advantages in developing a standardized program of signs for the company. In thinking of the time and effort that had obviously been expended in inventing all these different signs, we could see large amounts of money being saved by making the design process simple and standard.

The goals, (not necessarily in order of importance):

- 1. clarity of message.
- 2. company identity through standardized appearance at all plants or installations.
- 3. economies of design and sign cost.
- 4. simplified procedures for procurement.
- 5. quality appearance.
- 6. good manners vis-a-vis the rest of the world.
There seemed to be no reason why a company could not have: 1st, a few sizes and shapes of signs for all needs; 2nd, a simple and standard structural system for all signs; and 3rd, a standard method of sign layout, type faces, and colors.

Working with Paul Rand, we developed a concept for the program. If you want to get attention, you put up a flag (15). We thought initially to use the flag idea in 3 sizes (16). The use of these 3 sizes in different spatial combinations should give us a wide range of possibilities to cover the needs for large to small signs, one- to four-faced signs, and so forth (17).

We first tried this idea on two actual locations,—new IBM buildings which needed signs. The first was at Mohansic (18). The flag concept is expressed in the use of a considerable area of colored background beyond that used by lettering. One approached the building up a flight of steps, so the lettering was kept at the bottom of the sign. At the offices in Poughkeepsie we tried a large, free-standing sign (19).
Encouraged by the effectiveness of the trial signs at Mohansic and Poughkeepsie, we then made a much larger experiment, by taking over an IBM area in Poughkeepsie where we had a large variety of existing signs. These we replaced with new full size mockups, built of wood with silk screened faces, and durable enough to last a while, but not destined to be permanent. We put up about 25 of these, in all sizes, to test out our theories and make it possible to drive and walk through an area completely furnished with this new standard.

Four before and after versions show the general effect resulting (20). The type face Paul Rand had recommended was Standard Medium Condensed, in upper and lower case letters.

This letter enabled us to put rather long words in a fairly short space, and we believed it would be thoroughly legible to people driving about 20 mph. As these photographs show, we achieved much of what we were after, but not all.

We learned several lessons. We found that signs with dark letters on white backgrounds (21) were not good when the sun was behind them, because they assumed about the same value as the surrounding grass and were hard to see. We found that the use of white letters on red and blue as background (22) gave us both good legibility and a color code—the blue ones for simple information, the red ones for instructions to do or not to do something (turn, stop, don't park, etc.). Finally, we discovered that our type face was not as legible as we had hoped. We noticed this particularly on the middle-sized signs, and we found that in an approaching car we couldn't read them as soon as we thought we should (23).
At this point we took a new look at highway signs, recalling that in Germany on the Autobahns (24), in England on its new high speed road (25), and on many of our U.S. highways (26), Standard Medium (see following page) NOT condensed is the selected type face for signs designed to be legible at really high speeds. This had hardly seemed to be our problem, but if it worked for them it would surely work for us. Testing again at full size with photostats (27), we got a good check on legibility at various distances and speeds of approach, and this led directly to a modification of our design. Our final solution, represented by full-size mockups in place at Poughkeepsie, shows that the new type face led us to a modification in the form of the signs. Instead of a vertical rectangle, we now have a square in four sizes (28). We have codified the manner in which lettering and arrows are used, and have engineered structures in various materials and finishes to produce a standardized appearance. If this is adopted, we shall issue an instruction booklet on the subject to all IBM locations and hope that—as old signs are replaced or new ones needed—the signs on IBM property all over the world will present a clear, dignified, and unified appearance of quality, consistent with the nature and spirit of the company.
Above are shown the recommended four standard sizes for signs, as well as directions for spacing the lettering, "Standard Medium," enlarged from a type face of that name. Signs would be of wood or porcelain enamel, supported on posts made of standard steel sections. Alternate metal edge details are shown at top right.
For ease in handling the large road-building equipment manufactured here, this plant was designed with 70-foot clear-span frames, 35 feet high.

**RIGID FRAMES FREE PLANT FLOOR AREA**

Complete asphalt processing plants and heavy road-building conveyor equipment are manufactured in this building. The over-all planning and design of the factory are notable for the unobstructed, open character of the interior which allows almost completely free movement of the large components produced. The structure is designed for carrying the loads of two large cranes used to move these components about within the plant.

Considerable care was taken by the architects to integrate the building into the small-town atmosphere of the community. The building itself does not obstruct on its surroundings. Large trees on the site were saved wherever possible. Walkways, parking lot, landscaping, and the building exterior were designed for easy upkeep and maintenance to preserve these original qualities.

*Barber-Greene (Canada) Ltd., Don Mills, Canada; John B. Parkin Associates, Architects and Engineers; John C. Parkin, Partner-in-Charge of Design; J. E. Meus, Assoc., Mechanical Engineering; R. F. Marshall, Associate, Structural Engineering; M. J. Miller, Project Architect; Milne and Nicholls Ltd., Contractors*
Barber-Greene (Canada) Ltd. Plant

Opposite page, top and bottom: the manufacturing area of the plant is located at the rear of the office wing. The office section is two stories high and has a full basement; the plant wing is one story and has 35-ft clear height inside. Opposite page, middle: the manufacturing wing is constructed with rigid steel frames, allowing free movement of parts and equipment within the area. Frames were designed to support 10-ton and 15-ton cranes used in the manufacturing processes.

In order to prevent the noise and vibrations of the manufacturing processes from entering the office area, the two wings were placed on separate foundations. Loading and unloading operations are carried on within the building from the railroad siding which extends into the plant along the rear wall. Large windows are used in both office and plant wings. In the manufacturing area, windows are supplemented by continuous skylights in order to provide maximum daylight.
In the first stage of the plant shown here, the emphasis is on development and testing; later stages are to be devoted to expansion of production.

PLANT DESIGNED FOR PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

This plant manufactures gasoline-powered chain saws, with two-cycle engines, similar to those used in the company’s Evinrude and Johnson outboard motors. The architects of the building have provided a design which permits a considerable amount of development, engineering, and test work to go on concurrently with production. As time goes on, production is expected to occupy a larger proportion of the total plant space. The architects have taken this into consideration in the design, providing for changes within the building to fit later requirements and additions to the building.

Except for the various test rooms which are expected to remain in their present locations, most major plant areas are flexibly located to allow for change. Movable partitions are used in the plant and in the office area. Heating, cooling, and ventilating distribution systems are located above the ceilings.
The plant section of the building is 800 ft long. Approximately one-half of this area, in the center of the building, is devoted to the actual manufacturing processes. The remaining area is almost equally divided between engineering-drafting and development-testing. Design of the building was complicated by the large number of separate rooms required for testing and the need for sound isolation of these areas from adjoining the office and drafting areas.
Pioneer Saws Division Plant

Above: front view of office wing of plant, showing aluminum and glass curtain walls. The main lobby is located on the first floor in the projecting element, the manager's office directly over the lobby. Right: views show typical materials and treatment of office interiors. Floors are vinyl tile; acoustical tile is used on all office ceilings; partitions between office areas are movable, for the most part, but a few are permanent and finished with natural wood for contrast with the painted surface of the ceilings and other walls. Below: the stair is simply detailed; its appearance is light and open.
The design of this plant had to allow for expansion to the complex shown which is approximately ten times the size of the first phase.

RESEARCH LEADS TO IMPROVED PLANT DESIGN

An interesting aspect of this plant design is the role played by its architects in the preliminary considerations before the site was purchased or the program outlined. After area market, distribution, labor supply, and shipping studies had been done by the owner, the architects were engaged. With the owners, they reviewed the studies, spent considerable time in conference with the owners, and analyzed the available sites. After the present location had been decided upon and the land purchased, the architects developed an over-all program for the entire plant.

The plant layout developed by the architects includes all areas needed for full scale production, development work, and employee facilities. The first phase, now complete, operates as one department (Screw Machine). This department will be absorbed in the over-all scheme, when the entire building program has been completed.
Nice Ball Bearing Company Div.

Only the shaded areas shown in the plan on the opposite page have been constructed so far; other portions of the plant are to be built later. Structure is steel frame with a steel, glass, and concrete panel curtain wall system. The sections indicate how the structure and wall were detailed. The large-scale plan on this page shows the areas which have been constructed and their relationships to each other. In the smaller-scale plan on the opposite page may be seen the eventual layout of the plant buildings and the production system. Essentially, production will begin on the left side of the building, where the receiving and storage areas are located, and proceed through the building in accordance with the flow lines shown. When the expansion program goes into effect, the present locker and unassigned space will become part of the general office; a new locker building will be constructed, as will research and development and cafeteria buildings.
Nice Ball Bearing Company Div.

Above: view of the locker room-unassigned space building at right, and the connecting covered walkway to the manufacturing building at the left. Right: views of the interiors of the manufacturing building storage and receiving area and the boiler room. Below: closeup of a corner of the boiler room exterior with the manufacturing building in the background. Bottom: view of the entire present plant with the boiler room at the left. As indicated, the steel structure and the reinforced concrete wall panels are exposed on the interior as well as on the exterior of all building walls.
Two Levels Add Drama To Hillside Site

Residence for Mr. and Mrs. John C. Miller
Seattle, Washington
Ralph Anderson and Dale Benedict, Architects
John C. Miller, Contractor
Mildred Pearson, Landscape Architect
Miller Pollard, Interior Designer
A highly dramatic living area highlights this two-level house. Sited on a steep slope, the house has a modest one-story front and drops to a many-balconied two floors at the rear. Interior living space is emphasized by creating a two-level living area, with the upper area treated as a balcony to accent the vertical relationship of the two areas. The upper space combines a dining area with sitting space, and opens on an upper level, seemingly free-standing, balcony. The lower floor opens at ground level, and adjoins a master bedroom suite of TV-study room, bedroom and dressing room-bath. The upper level has a childrens' playroom-sleeping room, and two bedrooms for guests or children, all with outdoor terraces, and within easy supervision from the kitchen.

The structure of the house is a boldly-exposed fir post-and-beam frame, with stud panels. The foundation is reinforced concrete. The exterior is pressed-board panels—rough side out and painted gray-green—and cedar siding stained warm gray. On the interiors, floors are cork. Walls are plaster board and cedar siding.
A Florida Room With Engawas

Residence for Russell T. Pancoast
Miami, Florida
Pancoast, Ferendino, Skeels & Burnham, Architects

B. E. Mevers, Inc., Contractor
The currently widespread use of screened rooms to expand living areas in the insect-ridden southern climes—and sometimes called Florida Rooms—has been magnified here to include an entire house; and besides usual living areas, to include a number of areas dubbed "Engawas."

The "Engawas" consist of garden-like areas of combed-sand, a device centuries old in Japan but seldom used in this country despite widespread study of them and visits abroad by the profession. They make singularly good sense in the salt-air regions of our country where usual vegetation is not hardy.

The house combines an improbable combination of austere luxury, casual formality, and simple but ornamental details.
Besides its near-tradition in Florida, the screened house fulfilled the owners' desire for a house open to cooling by the slightest easterly breezes, and open to a small lake to the east and to hammock woods to the west. The owners have adult children, and wanted spaces for entertaining, for occasional guests, for growing orchids, and a complete ceramic and art studio.

As developed, entire walls of sliding glass allow use of the house as a fully open pavilion; if easterly winds become strong, that wall may be closed and spaces left open to the west. Four-zone, reverse-cycle air conditioning was provided for unusual weather extremes.

The structure is of concrete-filled steel columns, with exteriors of cement-asbestos and aluminum battens. Interiors are cypress. Screens are drilled cement asbestos. Floors are cork.
Office Organization and Procedures for Present-Day Practice

The architects were asked—

Please describe your own concept of architectural services, along these specified lines:

1. Have you extended or diversified your own services or added new specialties? Are you offering services for new building types, making specialized studies, or doing out-of-the-ordinary consulting work?

2. What innovations have you made in your office organization and procedures, to accomplish these objectives?

The comments in this article are a continuation of the series which began in February 1960.

An examination of the role of the architect today has been under way in the pages of the RECORD for some time now. Lately, this examination has become more and more concerned with reporting the images architects have of themselves, now and for tomorrow, and how they are fulfilling these images. The comments presented in February indicate that numerous paths are open to architects, that individual firms are exploring new ways, that some are diverging from the generally accepted paths, while others are sticking to the more historic roles of the architect.

Three of the firms reported on here have made the basic decision that the way for them is that of offering unusually complete services for an almost infinite variety of projects, on a vast geographical basis. In order to do this, these firms have become integrated architect-engineer organizations. In addition, each has a number of specialists in other fields. All three are larger than average. Together, they make a good case for their approach to the problems of today. The fourth firm reported on dissent from the majority opinion expressed by the others. In all probability, this is a case in which each side is right, at least to a degree and within the frame of reference it has selected.

Combination of Skills for Complex Projects

I think our office is in the process of developing naturally to fulfill the needs of the projects in which we find ourselves involved. Of course the first step is the realization that a building is not just a piece of architecture, as the word “architecture” is commonly understood, but the result of the application of varied engineering skills in combination with the designer's art, to form a functional, economic, and esthetically pleasing whole.

We find that in a typical project, only about 35 per cent of the cost of professional services is expended on the so-called architectural aspects; the remaining 65 per cent goes to accomplish the other aspects of the project such as engineering, estimating, specification writing, and the like. So we have taken the step of becoming architects-engineers.

When you consider that a major industrial project may house five or six thousand people, you begin to see that we have to be concerned with how the project will affect the surrounding area so far as traffic circulation and utility requirements are concerned. So we have had to develop a group of people who understand traffic problems; and our civil engineering group understands city sewer and storm drain problems.

In the process of developing major sites in the outskirt areas of the city, we have come across the problem of getting land rezoned. In order to help our clients to achieve the necessary rezoning, we have been forced to consider the over-all city planning implications of such action. So we become involved in city planning.

Most projects in new development areas require new subdivisions and street and utility improvements. Thus we become actively engaged as subdivision engineers.

Frequently we are asked to study new sites for potential developments and report on the costs of developing new land. This can become quite involved, as it did in the case of the Mission Valley site where it was necessary...
to do a hydrology study to determine the high water level in the valley so that the shopping center could be situated at the correct and economic grade level during periods of flooding.

We have found it necessary to provide interior decorating and material selection services, as well as color consultation. As yet we have not found it necessary to provide landscaping, kitchen consultation, surveying or soil analysis, though there may come a time when it will be desirable to have some of these specialists on our staff on a full-time basis.

John Day,
Albert C. Martin and Associates,
Architects & Engineers

Diversification Within Existing Departments

Your idea of demonstrating how architects in recent years have broadened their fields of endeavor is a good one. A report of this type would be a unique contribution, and should be of service to all practicing architects.

In response to your question regarding diversification, we list the following areas as examples of what our firm is doing:

1. Military: For the Army and the Air Force, we have planned military base installations and housing. In the case of Air Force housing, we have had the opportunity to plan two communities of approximately 300 families each. These have been coordinated with local school and community developments.

2. Urban Planning: A. For the City of Detroit we have completed a master plan of a section of the downtown area occupied primarily by medical and judicial facilities. These have been coordinated with local school and community developments.

B. For a suburban community, we have in progress a study of business district rejuvenation and reorganization to counteract the threat of shopping center competition. C. For a city college, we have proposed a master campus plan that devotes a major portion of the site to commercial development intended to help endow the college.

3. Architectural Research: A. For the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization we have completed a research and development program concerned with the feasibility of providing radiation fallout protection in elementary schools. This has been a major study involving a number of our staff over a period of 18 months. We are now engaged in a somewhat similar study, for OCDM, of the protection of office and apartment structures throughout the country. B. We have conducted two research investigations regarding new educational methods. One of these was concerned with combining seminar and audio-visual facilities in the same classroom. The other involved reorganization of the secondary school curriculum to provide a more flexible teaching program.

4. Structural Research and Model Testing: Seven of our buildings in recent years have utilized experimental structural techniques that involved special analysis. For five of these buildings we have built actual models and load-tested them, using strain and deflection gauges as well as other measurement techniques.

5. Electrical Engineering Research: For one of our military clients, we have made detailed cost studies of electricity as a heating source for housing projects.

In general, our expanded activity has taken place within the regular departments instead of through the addition of new departments. However, we might mention two rather specialized areas appreciated by some of our clients: 1. Contract Finance: Most of our school designs are financed by bond issues. We have found that at the beginning of jobs clients who are provided with detailed schedules of expected construction payments can better invest their funds for maximum return during the construction period. This advice is handled by our Contract Finance Officer. 2. Publications: Increasingly, our clients turn to us to handle the writing, photography and layout involved in the publication and distribution of information, particularly when such information pertains to buildings or building research.

Wallace B. Cleland,
Eberle M. Smith Associates, Inc.,
Architects & Engineers

Organization for Efficient Practice

Certain current situations and facts concerning the practice of architecture and engineering as conducted by our firm will help to explain our philosophy and to articulate the activities and thinking which have guided the firm. Some of these are as follows:

1. The firm's practice is almost equally divided between architecture and design (in the more historic sense) and commissions for engineering design work. Our engineering work includes not only engineering for buildings but several specialized types of engineering design.

2. The firm is heavily involved in professional services for commercial structures, educational facilities, and other building types.

3. The firm is heavily involved professionally in military work, space programs, and diversified work for the missile industry.

4. The firm home office is in Los Angeles, California. An additional office in Washington and, currently, six overseas offices are maintained. At the present time, the firm has 480 employees.

5. The firm was established on January 1, 1946. The firm acts as a corporation in California but as a partnership in several other states.

We feel that there is a distinct difference between a business and a profession. In our firm, we naturally have felt that we are in a profession because we have been taught to think that way. Increasingly, we have found that we must re-examine this concept and have given a great deal of thought to it over the years. At the present time, we feel that we are perhaps 70 per cent professional, but we are at least 30 per cent on the side of business and commerce. Whether the percentages are correct or not is immaterial. The conclusion is important, though, because we have found that we must be concerned with handling our relationships with our clients/customers in a businesslike manner. This involves, for example, careful consideration of building budgets and a determination to state categorically whether we believe we can or cannot do what the client wants within the budget he has proposed. We find we must use similar approaches to the other problems of our activities.

Philip J. Daniel,
Daniel, Mann, Johnson, & Mendenhall,
Architects & Engineers
Daniel, Mann, Johnson, & Mendenhall, Architects & Engineers

Daniel, Mann, Johnson, & Mendenhall is an architect-engineer firm. This in itself is descriptive of a somewhat broader range of capabilities than is usually the case in most architectural firms. DMJM is even more complex than the usual A-E firm; it has become an organization which operates on a global basis, accomplishing professional work of a varied and highly complex nature, work that is far beyond the capabilities of most organizations.

Much of the work of the firm is on buildings of the usual kind—schools, office buildings, institutions—but a growing percentage of the jobs obtained by the firm are in new fields such as missile and space exploration bases. These fields are poorly defined even now, and many of them didn’t even exist a few years ago. So involved is the firm in the new types of projects that—to an extent—the firm members have begun to talk in the manner of the clients they serve. It is not unusual to hear a DMJM partner or employe use a phrase of the research and development man such as “the state of the art” to describe the level of development or of sophistication in a given field. Exactly how all of this came about, no one including the firm partners seems to know precisely. Perhaps the best way to take a look at the firm and how it accomplishes the work it takes on is to examine its background capabilities, and the types of operations in which it is engaged. Perhaps in this way, a key to the firm can be found. By examining the “what,” possibly the “how” will become apparent.
Daniel, Mann, Johnson, & Mendenhall

Background

DMJM is, at the present time, a little less than 16 years old. It was founded shortly after World War II, by Phillip J. Daniel and Arthur E. Mann, architects, and S. Kenneth Johnson, architect and engineer. Another architect, Stanley A. Moe, and a structural engineer, Irvan F. Mendenhall later joined the firm as partners. Each of the original partners brought a few jobs into the firm with him. During its first three years, DMJM did a number of projects (mostly public schools) and lost money. At this stage, it became apparent that the firm's future health and success depended on making some basic decisions about the goals the partners desired for the firm and how to get there.

The partners subjected the firm and themselves to a severe and searching re-examination, and went through a survey by an outside management consulting firm. The essential decisions were made: 1) to seek out a variety of large, complex work on a world-wide basis, in addition to the building types being done at the time; 2) to do all (or almost all) engineering and other technical work within the firm; 3) to establish a business-like organization, departmentalized with a partner in charge of each department; 4) to grow.

With the basic decisions made, the firm has grown and has gone into the types of work it wanted. This has not been accomplished overnight or without pain, however.

While growing, the firm has developed a distinct philosophy and approach to architecture and related fields, and the capabilities for putting these into practice. As expressed by DMJM, the capabilities might be listed in this manner: 1) adequate financial ability of the firm to handle its commitments; 2) experienced and knowledgeable people within the organization, with the ability to interpret and direct complex programs, perform major technical and management functions for clients, and evaluate and establish technical solutions to the client's problems; 3) ability to meet difficult and changeable production schedules; 4) ability to perform professional work within budgets; 5) flexible and reasonable professional fees. It should be profitable to examine, in some detail, the DMJM approach to these ideals. This should be possible by taking a look at the types of jobs the firm does, the services they offer, their geographical range of operations, the types of work they perform, their fees, and the extra-professional activities of the staff.

Types of Work

Since its founding, DMJM has performed professional services for well over $2 billion of construction. This total represents over 600 commissions. The firm has done a large number of buildings of every usual type. These include schools, apartment houses, office buildings, industrial buildings of various kinds, hospitals, laboratories, hotels, public buildings, shopping centers, and the like.

In addition, DMJM has done such highly specialized jobs as Wonder Palace (an integrated convention center at Anaheim, Calif.), master planning of Mountain Park near Los Angeles (includes residential, commercial and educational areas), designs for a food store chain, Atomic Energy Commission facilities for storage and disposal of radioactive waste, Santa Susana, Calif., Hyperion Sewage System, Los Angeles, Calif., San Bernadino and Los Angeles flood control projects, streets, roads, and highways in California, Maryland, Washington, D. C. and other locations.

The firm has been responsible for the professional work on numerous military projects, including officers quarters and other military housing, complete air bases, harbors, communications centers, and other types.

 Missile and space work has rapidly become a firm specialty. DMJM has performed complete professional services, including master planning, for a number of missile launching complexes and test facilities. Work done by the firm has included, in addition to the usual services, such things as roads and drainage ditches, high power transmission systems, utility systems, water distribution and sewerage systems, and specialized storage for liquid oxygen and other materials. For much of this work, the programs were incompletely defined because of the many unknowns present. Much out-of-the-ordinary research and development work was required of DMJM in order to do the work for which they were engaged.

Services of the Firm

In general, DMJM offers complete architectural services, along with all of the related engineering, planning, and specialized services required for almost any existing building type. All of the work is accomplished within the firm itself, except for the most specialized areas such as satellite tracking equipment or atomic physics. For consultation in these and similar areas, DMJM has made ar-
arrangements with a number of specialists outside the firm for consultation on a continuing basis.

The firm has become more and more involved in space projects, missile base design, atomic design, and other projects of this advanced nature. In order to do work in these areas, it has become necessary to build up the firm's capabilities in fields less closely related to architecture than the usual engineering specialties. Service are now performed by the firm in such areas as industrial engineering, statistics, electronics, and the like.

The following is an outline of the types of services now being offered by the firm:

I. Master Planning
   A. Establishment of client's requirements and limitations
   B. Evaluation of influencing factors
      1. Location and interrelationship with other facilities
      2. Climate
         a. Rainfall
         b. Temperature
         c. Wind
         d. Humidity
      3. Transportation and accessibility
      4. Zoning and governing codes
   5. Utilities and rates
      a. Water Supply
      b. Gas
      c. Electrical Services
      d. Waste Disposal
   6. Tax and insurance rates
   7. Characteristics of population, labor force
   8. Community support and acceptance
   C. Determination of feasibility
      1. Economic evaluation
   D. Determination of future expansion
   E. Scheduling of construction of urgently needed components
   F. Recommendations and counsel

II. Architectural Planning and Design
   A. Analysis of client's requirements
   B. Development of concepts
   C. Preliminary engineering
      1. Structural
      2. Mechanical
      3. Electrical
      4. Civil
   D. Estimates

E. Development of working drawings
   1. Architectural
   2. Engineering

F. Preparation of Specifications
   1. Interior Design
   2. Color coordination
   3. Flow studies
   4. Architectural lighting
   5. Architectural rendering

III. Engineering Planning and Design
   A. Planning
      1. Site development
      2. Cost analysis and economic evaluation
      3. Reports
      4. Investigations
   B. Design of Complete Facilities for:
      1. Sanitary Sewage Systems
         a. Collection systems, trunks, and outfalls
         b. Treatment plants
         c. Pumping plants
         d. Industrial waste
      2. Flood Control and Drainage Facilities
         a. Hydrology and hydraulic design
         b. Storm drains and appurtenances
         c. Flood control dams, spillways, channels, and storage reservoirs
         d. Water conservation and erosion control, debris and detention basins
      3. Water Works
         a. Transmission lines and distribution systems
         b. Treatment plants
         c. Well development
         d. Storage tanks, reservoirs, and pumping plants
      4. Highway Engineering
         a. Alignment and right of way
         b. Drainage
         c. Bridges
         d. Traffic potential surveys
         e. Foundation and soil analysis
         f. Pavement design
      5. Airfields
         a. Runway configuration
         b. Sound suppression and blast protection
         c. Maintenance and storage facilities
         d. Pavement design
         e. Fueling systems and airfield lighting
         f. Grading and drainage
Daniel, Mann, Johnson, & Mendenhall

6. Miscellaneous Engineering
   a. Marinas and harbors
   b. Missile facilities
   c. Subdivisions
   d. Aerial photography, surveying, mapping
   e. Soils and foundations
   f. Processing and industrial waste

IV. Systems Engineering
   A. Instrumentation Systems
      1. Design of instrumentation systems for:
         a. Environmental test facilities
         b. Missile launch and static test facilities
         c. Sound attenuation test and laboratory facilities
         d. Data handling and analysis equipment
   B. Communications Systems
      1. Design analysis of:
         a. Microwave equipment
         b. Weapon system, static test, and launch control
            communication equipment
         c. Military tactical communications equipment
         d. Traffic control and dispatch equipment
   C. System Integration
      1. Integration of functional requirements of facilities into planning documents and design criteria
   D. Systems Analysis
      1. Analysis of existing or proposed operating systems to determine optimum design criteria to meet
         total requirements of the proposed complex

V. Construction Management and Supervision
   A. Preparation of documents
   B. Issuing of drawings and specifications
   C. Analysis of bids and making of recommendations
   D. Preparation and execution of contracts
   E. Surveillance of shop drawings
   F. Approval of materials
   G. Preparation of change orders
   H. Provision of resident inspectors and construction supervision personnel

I. Surveillance of guarantees and as-built drawings
J. Recommendations and counsel during construction

VI. Process Engineering
   A. Foods
   B. Beverages
   C. Industrial
   D. General Industrial Chemicals
   E. Military

For projects of such extreme size or complexity that the firm feels it is incapable of handling them adequately alone, DMJM associates itself with other architectural and engineering firms in joint ventures. An example of a project of this type is the Titan missile facility project now being handled by DMJM in joint venture with The Rust Engineering Co., Leo A. Daly Co., Architects and Engineers, and Mason & Hanger-Silas Mason Co., Inc., Engineers and Contractors. Under the terms of their contract the joint venture (known as DMJM and Associates) is furnishing all of the architectural, engineering, and related services for the project other than actual construction.

The Firm's Staff

The firm employs specialists in a great variety of fields. An idea of the breadth of the technical staff (in addition to architecture and building engineering people) may be gained from the following partial list of firm personnel:

- Systems Mgrs.
- Systems Engs.
- Master Planners
- Civil Engineers
- Electronics Engs.
- Process Engs.
- Nuclear Engs.
- Mechanical Handling Engs.
- Aerodynamicists
- Physicists
- Mathematicians
- Statisticians

One example of the types of projects DMJM gets involved in, in its expanding architectural role, is this study of mass rapid transit requirements for Los Angeles. This sort of project goes far beyond the "single building" concept so prevalent today in architectural practice. Transportation is probably the most important key to the design of a city. Thus, in a commission such as this, an architectural firm has a chance to establish over-all concepts of planning on a large scale, eventually affecting the lives of all who live, work, or visit in the city.
Contract with the U.S. Third Air Force. This work is concerned with architectural and engineering coordination of all of the Third AF bases in England. The Thailand office has, as its major project, a waterwell drilling and exploration program involving some 335 wells to be drilled in an area of 40,000 square miles. This work is for the International Cooperation Administration. The Guam office is handling a large amount of military housing on the island and complete facilities for a 44,000 kilowatt-net power plant. The Caracas office is designing a submarine aqueduct for supplying water to the offshore islands of Margarita and Coche.

Missiles Systems

As DMJM became more and more involved in the design of missile bases, it became apparent to the firm that it needed to provide itself with capabilities for research and development work in the fields of the missiles themselves and the related sciences. Accordingly, the firm bought an existing company, Systems Laboratories, Inc. This firm performs research, consulting work, and development work in aeronautics, nucleonics, missile systems, automatic control and computer systems, physics, chemistry, mathematics and similar fields.

Worldwide Operations of the Firm

While the largest percentage of the DMJM work is in the United States, the firm does projects on a worldwide basis. The foreign offices are extremely flexible. They are set up, moved, or modified in accordance with the needs of the firm at a particular time. At present, foreign offices are located in London, Bangkok, Honolulu, Saigon, Paris, Guam, Djarkata and Caracas. Each of these has a primary reason for being. The London office is of particular importance in the administration of the DMJM contract with the U.S. Third Air Force. The Thailand office has, as its major project, a waterwell drilling and exploration program involving some 335 wells to be drilled in an area of 40,000 square miles. This work is for the International Cooperation Administration. The Guam office is handling a large amount of military housing on the island and complete facilities for a 44,000 kilowatt-net power plant. The Caracas office is designing a submarine aqueduct for supplying water to the offshore islands of Margarita and Coche.

Extra-Professional Activities

Growth of the DMJM practice has brought with it an increasing awareness of, and participation in outside activities by the firm members and employees. Increasingly, it has become apparent that the progress of the organization, dependent as it is on efficient service to its clients, is almost equally dependent on the outside activities of the firm. So DMJM gets itself involved (as a firm and individually) in a great number of civic and other peripheral pursuits. Firm members think these activities add stature to themselves as individuals and help the firm. The activities range from membership in such groups as the American Rocket Society, to full sponsorship of a Space Science Exposition for Explorer Scouts, from A.I.A. and other professional organization activities to the establishment of firm lectureships at colleges and the making of a film designed to stimulate young people's interests in science and mathematics. Activities of this sort round out the program DMJM has set for itself. In this way, the firm and its members become more important and integral members of their communities and of society than would be possible within the strict confines of professional practice.
Judging from the comments of the three firms reported on in the preceding pages, it seems evident that their primary concern is with opportunities in fields broader than those formerly available to architects. In varying degrees, these firms are seeking work which is more complex than usual, larger than the average, and widespread geographically. They are actively engaged in types of work that did not exist a few years ago. In addition to the design and coordinating capabilities of the architects in their organizations, and the technical knowledge of their structural, mechanical, and electrical engineers, these firms offer their clients the services of a variety of specialists ranging from research and development scientists to economists and sociologists.

Certainly, there is some division of attitudes and approach between this sort of thinking and the comments which follow. In the latter, the emphasis is on improvement of the traditional capabilities of the architect, on greater development of these capabilities, within a more limited sphere. Yet the end result in each case is much the same. In the approach of the three, the result will be, perhaps, master planners who will be concerned with man's total environment; in the approach of the dissenter, the result anticipated is a better-functioning architect in the accepted sense of his role. In both approaches, the over-all result should be improved services to the public.

Improvement of Present Services

It seems unfortunate that the phrase "broadening field of service" seems to mean a different thing to each person that reads it. To our firm it does not mean that we are "extending or diversifying" or adding "new specialties." It does mean that we are trying to do a better job on the same kinds of projects that we have been doing in the past. Instead of attempting "to build an organization capable of broad design service," we're desperately trying to build an organization so well coordinated that we can do the jobs we know should be done while constantly narrowing our field of service.

Let me "get down to cases" and report an actual case history that may explain what I'm trying to say better than a general discussion. We have a major department store as a project. It is a part of a regional shopping center. Our preliminary conversations occurred four years ago. At that time we persuaded the owners, the real estate leasing agent, the mortgage brokers, the market analysis expert, and so on that the design of the shopping center must allow for this department store to be constructed in the future. Our sketches for the shopping center showed a normal three story building, with provisions for adding two stories in the department store location. The department store portion of the sketch was only an empty box indicating a very general scheme for the store.

One year ago the leasing agent and the mortgage broker, after months of effort, finally arranged a tentative financing scheme that satisfied all of the involved parties. Our only role in all of this was to vigorously defend the plan against all changes. We refused to "negotiate the lease," "comment on markets," or "argue costs." We're conscious of these factors and must have general knowl-

edge of them, but we feel we must resolutely stay within our own role as architects. We can't reduce the parking area to allow the owner more building area; we can't switch the truck service to reduce tenant costs and thereby wreck the careful separation of store service and customer circulation; we cannot argue the question of the elimination of the third floor household departments because the "area market has moved from a new buyer base to a replacement base." I think my point is clear—we do not try to be all things to all people. We retain our own identity, stay within our own field. We may be referees in some ways; we may have broadened our knowledge of the other fields of activity concerned in this project but we have by no means entered these other fields.

When the actual design of the building finally began, we first spent many hours discussing the departments with the fixture layout and interior designer. Here again we broadened our knowledge of the subject so we could talk intelligently with the interior designer, but we had no intention of "taking over."

Next we had a job conference with the architectural chief draftsman, assigned job captain, mechanical department head, electrical, plumbing and air conditioning designers, structural engineer, etc. Our main purpose was to coordinate these matters at the beginning. Too often the structural engineer says "You draw it up and we'll find some way to hold it together" or the air conditioning engineer says "Please get the building on paper, beams and all, and I'll find some way to get the ducts in." Again, I must point out that we find it a fascinating and difficult enough job to do this coordination properly, just using the old familiar ways without trying to strike off toward new and uncharted seas. Having come to some preliminary conclusions, we then reviewed the whole problem with the tenant's organization, the store maintenance man, the mechanical and electrical men, their chief architect, the fixture layout designer, and, for good measure, several department merchandisers. As we talked with each of these men, specialists in their fields, being careful to stay within the limits of their respective parts of the problem, we may have been referees, with general knowledge of the subjects, but we did not attempt to argue such things as the virtue of an incinerator vs baled waste.

By this time we had a well defined building program. The general contractor (there is a negotiated contract) gave us a memo in which he pointed out those things that would or would not fit into the budgets. Together with the tenant and owner, we adjusted the drawings and outline specifications and finally proceeded with working drawings. After many further minor adjustments, four years after we had our first meetings, the building construction was finally begun.

I have taken so many words to describe a perfectly ordinary, normal project in order to impress you with the fact that I feel certain our future as architects lies not in finding new worlds to conquer but rather in finding the best possible ways to cope with the complications of our well known role. I admit this may not be as exciting as "out of the ordinary" projects, but this is really what we are doing and is our own "Image of the Architect."

Clinton Gamble,
Gamble, Pownall & Gilroy,
Architects
MODERN CHURCHES IN POSTWAR FRANCE

by Peter Hammond

While most architects are familiar with the chapels by Matisse at Vence and Le Corbusier at Ronchamp, not much is known of the vast French program of new church building, reconstruction and restoration since 1950. In this article the Reverend Peter Hammond, author and member of England’s New Churches Research Group, presents some of the best examples of this current development.

In France, as in many other countries of Western Europe, the decade just ended has been a period of widespread activity in the field of church architecture. Since the early fifties, a vast program of reconstruction has been carried out, and hundreds of new churches have been built to replace those destroyed during the war: particularly in the great seaports and industrial centers, and in areas such as the region around Caen, where the destruction was exceptionally severe. Many other churches have been more or less drastically remodeled or restored, while the liturgical movement has inspired a nation-wide épuration des églises the like of which has not been seen since the time of Viollet-le-Duc. During the last year or two, the focus of activity has begun to shift from reconstruction and restoration to the provision of new churches for the densely populated suburbs of the great cities and the vast new housing developments around them. Some extremely interesting work has already been carried out in this field. There is today, what there was not as recently as ten years ago, a substantial body of modern church architecture in France which will richly repay study. With the exception of a few chapels which have been enthusiastically, if not always critically, acclaimed on both sides of the Atlantic, little of this work has yet attracted serious notice in other countries.

In 1949, there was only one modern church of any real significance in the whole of France: Auguste Perret’s chef d’oeuvre at Le Raincy, completed as long ago as 1923. Apart from Le Corbusier, who had made few disciples in the land of his adoption, French architecture in general was in a bad way. The modern movement had still to make any deep impression on the dominant late-nineteenth century Beaux Arts tradition of reinforced concrete construction. An architect commissioned to build a church would almost inevitably view his task as one of producing “a fine building,” conceived in pictorial rather than functional terms. In France, architecture was still emphatically a fine art. By the late forties, on the other hand, there existed in France an extremely lively school of religious art, which had already done something to divert attention from the architectural sterility of some of the many churches built during the thirties. The so-called appel aux maîtres had recently led to the transformation of a somewhat undistinguished pre-war church...
The most notable feature of this church is a detached baptistery, placed to the north of the building and connected with it by a short passage. Baptistery and passage are glazed from floor to ceiling with panels of glass slabs set in cement. The glass was designed by Jean Bazaine, who was also responsible for the great mosaic over the entrance to the church, and was executed by Jean Barillet. The font, the form of which strikingly expresses its function as the womb of rebirth, was carved from a single block of Volvic lava by the sculptor Etienne Martin.
The church was completed in 1951. The U-shaped plan, large open porch and unbroken band of windows are reminiscent of Fritz Metzger's church of St. Charles Borromeo, at Lucerne, built eighteen years earlier. The mosaic over the entrance to the church is an abstract composition in which the theme of the five wounds of Christ is interwoven with another taken from the prophet Isaiah: 'With joy you shall draw water out of the wells of salvation.' The mosaic was executed in the Gaudin atelier from a design by Bazaine.

at Assy by a group of well-known artists which included Léger, Bazaine, Rouault, Lurçat, Braque, Bonnard, Matisse and Richier.

This renewal of sacred art has proved something of a mixed blessing for French church architecture of the fifties. While it has given rise to some outstanding achievements, particularly where stained-glass is concerned, it has also tended to obscure the fundamental problem of modern ecclesiastical architecture, which is primarily a matter of planning and spatial organization. It is significant that the chief interest of most of the churches of the early fifties lies in the works of art which they contain. Novarina's church at Audincourt, near Belfort (this page), and Matisse's chapel for a Dominican community at Vence—both completed in 1951—are landmarks in the creation of a sacred art for our time: their architectural significance is negligible. Audincourt owes almost everything to the glass, mosaic and tapestry of Léger and Bazaine. The other outstanding success of the first half of the decade, the restoration of a church at Les Bréseux in the Franche-Comté, is again due to a distinguished painter, Alfred Manessier. The pilgrimage chapel at Ronchamp, consecrated in 1955, is the first church built in France since Le Raincy which re-asserts conclusively the primacy of architecture vis-à-vis the plastic arts. Once again the plan, the molding of space, the spirit of order and proportion come into their own. There had been nothing like this for a generation, and the only comparable achievement in French church architecture of the last five years is Le Corbusier's still-unfinished Couvent d'Études at Eveux, a few miles west of Lyon (page 198).

Having said this, I would add that there are several recent churches which, if they will from the point of view of sheer architectural quality scarcely bear comparison with those of Le Corbusier, are in some ways of even greater importance. I have in mind particularly the work of three architects: André Le Donné, Pierre Prunet and Rainer Senn. The problem that these architects have been concerned with is one of creating a building for the activities, both liturgical and extra-liturgical, of a parochial community. Both of Le Corbusier's two churches have a most unusual program. Ronchamp is not a parish church; its program is virtually unique. This elementary fact has been ignored with

The altar, as in so many recent French churches, is a simple table, freestanding to permit celebration facing the people. Behind the altar, and screening the entrance to the sacristy and crypt, is a tapestry designed by Fernand Léger, who was also responsible for the seventeen panels of glass slabs set in cement which stretch round three sides of the church. The subject-matter of the window immediately behind the altar echoes that of Bazaine's mosaic in the porch; that of the other windows is drawn from the Passion narrative in the Gospels. Below the sanctuary is a crypt-chapel, where the sacrament is reserved. The glass in this chapel is by Jean Le Moal. The choir and organ are placed in a gallery at the west end of the church.
French Churches:
Dominican Priory, Éveux.
Le Corbusier, architect

Le Corbusier's Convent d'Études at Éveux, known as La Tourette, is near L'Arbresle (20 miles west of Lyon on the road to Roanne). The priory is built on a wooded hillside, sloping steeply from east to west. Rectangular plan with an inner court spanned by glazed cloisters. Main entrance on the east side. Corridors, lighted by a continuous glazed strip at head height, extend round three sides of the inner court and give access to the 120 cells which occupy the two upper floors. The cells look outwards and each has its own balcony. Below the cells are the various communal rooms; the domestic offices, heating plant etc. are on the ground floor. The refectory, chapter house, library etc. are lighted by great plates of corrugated glass divided by vertical strips spaced at irregular intervals. Construction is of béton brut throughout. The church occupies the whole of the northern wing. It is rectangular in plan and the altar will stand near the center of the building, between the monastic choir and a slightly smaller space for the laity. Within the inner court there is a smaller chapel.
Dominican Priory, Lille.  
Pinsard and Hutchison, architects

The Dominican priory at Lille is situated in an extensive walled garden in the Avenue Salomon. It is still unfinished, though the church and the principal block containing cells and public rooms were completed in 1958. The architects have adopted the economic methods of construction used in industrial buildings of the region: cross-bearing brick walls, flat brick arches, and lightweight concrete slabs; reinforced concrete is used for larger spans.
It is when one turns to the best of the parish churches built during the last five years that one becomes aware of the progress that has been made in France since the late forties. It is here that the fruits of several years of continuous debate between architects, theologians, liturgists, pastors and sociologists are most clearly discernible. The churches of Le Donné, Prunet and Senn all reveal a new emphasis on the liturgical function of the church building as a house for the corporate worship of a community: a shelter for a congregation gathered around an altar, rather than an autonomous architectural embodiment of religious sentiment or cosmic moods. They vividly express, in terms of plan, text continued on page 208
A small chapel in a village between Roubaix and Croix, consecrated in 1958. It was designed by the Swiss architect Hermann Baur and financed by a Lille industrialist, Philippe Leclercq. The chapel is set back from the road beyond a spacious parvis flanked by whitewashed cottages. Construction is of brick and there is a detached bell-tower. The north and south walls consist entirely of glass slabs set in concrete. The glass was designed by Alfred Manessier.
The chapel has an asymmetrical rectangular plan with a sacrament-chapel on the north side. The choir is placed on the north of the sanctuary. The ceiling is of wood and the chapel is paved with dark gray stone from the Pyrenees. The tapestry which hangs behind the altar was woven by the Plasse-Le Caisne family from a painting by Georges Rouault. The altar is free-standing; the cross, tabernacle and communion rail are of wrought iron.

Between the aluminum doors is a semi-circular niche containing the benitier, designed by Dodeigne, a young sculptor from Roubaix, who also carved the statue of Ste. Thérèse which stands to the south of the sanctuary. Above the entrance to the chapel there is a splendid mosaic by Manessier. The glass, by the same artist, is among the finest to be seen in France or anywhere else, and is one of the outstanding successes of the last decade.
French Churches: Sacré Coeur, Mulhouse.
A. Le Donné and M. Patout, architects

A large church, capable of accommodating 1000 people, built on a wooded site in the Rue de Verdun and incorporating an existing chapel (too small to meet the needs of a growing population) and a presbytery. The white marble altar and the narrow band of stained glass in the nave are by Léon Zack; the glass in the lantern-tower is by Janie Pichard; the mosaic pavement of the sanctuary by Irène Zack and the engraved stone in the porch by Véronique Filozof

Narthex and baptistery

Sanctuary defined by light from tower windows

Altar detail
The church is based on a rectangular plan set at right angles to the existing chapel. The square lantern-tower concentrates the light on the sanctuary. There is an unusually spacious narthex and baptistery through which the congregation pass to enter the eucharistic room. The choir is placed in a gallery to the north of the sanctuary, above the entrance to the chapel where the sacrament is reserved and which is used for week-day services.

The tower is supported on four massive columns. A steeply sloping site has led the architect to place the sacristies and all the various parochial offices beneath the church. There is a separate entrance to the conference rooms, salles de catéchisme etc. from the garden.
The apse is sheathed in *veronique*—a thin layer of copper on a glass and bitumen base. Below the church there is generous accommodation for parochial activities, including rooms for meetings and classes, and offices and apartments for the two priests on the staff of this newly created parish.
French Churches: 
St. Claire, Porte de Pantin, Paris. 
A. Le Donné, architect

A parochial center completed in 1959. The altar is placed in a spacious apsidal sanctuary lighted by a vast semi-circular window. The square nave provides seating for a congregation of 700. Like the church at Mulhouse, this is a building of extreme simplicity. The walls are painted white and the structure can be clearly read, internally and externally. The church is paved with cement slabs; costly materials are used only for the altar (designed by Léon and Irène Zack). This is plainly a space to contain an altar and a congregation. It is designed from the altar outwards; the exterior is simply the expression of the interior.
ning and spatial relationships, the recovery within the French Church of a full understanding of the meaning of the Church, its liturgy, and its function in the contemporary world. Just as the medieval cathedral was the outward sign of a particular relationship between the Christian community and society at large, so these buildings are essentially churches for un pays de mission, for parishes which are first and foremost communautés missionnaires.

Of the three architects whom I have mentioned, only one, André Le Donné, has yet been given the opportunity to produce a substantial body of work; though Pierre Prunet and Rainer Senn both have several churches now in the course of construction or at the project stage. Le Donné’s church at Marnièr, in the diocese of Metz, which was finished in 1956, already displays the characteristics discernible in his more recent churches: a preoccupation with the plan, the possibilities of extreme simplicity, the careful control of light for purposes of spatial definition, and the use of a few works of art of real quality which serve above all to underline the liturgical function of the various parts of the building. What Le Donné is not concerned to do is to build a Sainte-Chapelle in reinforced concrete, or to array a once potent but no longer valid symbol in “Contemporary” fancy dress. His characteristic preoccupations are strikingly expressed in two churches completed in 1959—one at Mulhouse (page 204), the other in Paris (page 206)—which will almost certainly rank among the outstanding achievements of the last decade.

Pierre Prunet, whose large square church of St. Anne at Nancy is now nearing completion (page 209), has also been concerned to express, by means of the physical relationship between the ministers at the altar and the rest of the congregation, the theological truth that all are active participants in the eucharistic liturgy. At Nancy he has used a square plan, with the altar and font set on a diagonal axis. In another unfinished church, at Auxerre (this page), he has established a similar relationship between altar and people within a circular building. All these churches by Prunet and Le Donné, like the majority of recent churches in France, are in fact parochial centers rather than simple churches.

In the churches and projects of Rainer Senn, a text continued on page 211.
Ste. Anne de Beauregard, Nancy.
Pierre Prunet, architect

A large square church with a carefully considered program. It will be completed this summer. The altar and font are placed on a diagonal axis; the choir is seated to the east of the sanctuary, which is defined by means of light. Chapels, sacristies, confessionals etc. are placed beneath a gallery behind the congregation, where they do not obscure the primary function of the church for the eucharistic assembly.

Left: model. The church is situated on the western side of Nancy, where the main road from Toul and Paris enters the town. It is built on two levels, with the various parochial offices on the ground floor. The building to the right of the principal entrance is the presbytery.
Our Lady of Lourdes, Pontarlier. These churches by Rainer Senn all reveal the same preoccupation with the centralized plan, based on a square, with economy, simplicity of construction and the carefully studied use of light. The recently completed church at Pontarlier, like the wooden chapel near Nice (see below), is based on a square plan with the altar set on a diagonal axis. Construction is of steel, the principal feature being a pyramid of four massive girders. The roof is tilted up along the axis of the building, from the entrance to its highest point above the altar. The sanctuary is defined by the light from a large triangular window. The whole of the steel structure is visible within the church. The timber roof is covered externally with copper, and a bell will eventually be hung just below the apex of the structure. Below the east end of the church, which stands on a sloping site, are the various parochial offices. The total cost of the church was in the region of $35,000.

Chapel at Saint-André de Nice. A wooden chapel built for the Companions of Emmaus, one of the Abbé Pierre's communities of rag pickers, in 1957. Four timber beams span a square and form a pyramid. The altar is free-standing on a diagonal axis. The main source of light is a central lantern, though there are also irregularly spaced apertures in the plank walls through which the sunlight filters into the building. The roof is covered with bituminised paper. An earlier project for a slightly larger chapel, with a sacristy behind the altar (as at Pontarlier), was based on a pentagonal plan.
Swiss architect who is still in his twenties, the emphasis on extreme economy and simplicity of construction is particularly marked. His first ecclesiastical building, which dates from 1957, is a square timber chapel for one of the Abbé Pierre’s communities of rag-pickers (page 210). It cost approximately $150 and was built in two weeks by the architect himself and a couple of assistants. Senn has now devoted three years of intensive research and experiment to the problem of designing inexpensive structures which can be built sufficiently rapidly to enable the Church to keep pace with new housing developments. His church at Pontarlier, in the diocese of Besançon, which was completed last September, is a building of quite exceptional interest (page 210). The steel pyramid, which forms the basic structure, was erected in two days, and the church has cost far less than what is customary. Senn has since produced a whole series of projects for new churches in France, ranging from a timber chapel for the Ecole Saint-Exupéry, at Versailles to a large parish church which is to be built at Villejuif, in Paris. Another project, for a prefabricated church large enough to accommodate 800 people, may well provide an answer to one of the gravest problems now facing several urban dioceses, where, as is now commonly recognized, it is urgently necessary to multiply parochial centers on a hitherto unimaginable scale if the parish is again to become an effective instrument of pastoral and missionary strategy (this page). There is nothing new about the idea of the *église provisoire*: what is new is the combination of rigorous economy and high architectural quality shown in the churches of this young architect. Senn’s work may well prove to be something of a landmark in the development of modern church architecture—and not in France alone. Another church completed last year, which reflects the growing demand for economy and simplicity, is a timber building in the Rue de Chamrousse at Grenoble (page 215). The next two or three years may well see some further experiments of considerable interest in this field to judge by several recent projects for prototype churches which exploit the possibilities of standardization and prefabrication.

The most striking sign of the growing influence of the liturgical movement on church building in France is the great variety of plans now commonly observed.

[Project for a prefabricated church. A large, inexpensive, easily built prototype church, which could be multiplied with local variations, in the densely populated suburbs and in new housing developments. Steel frame, laminated wood panel ceilings and aluminum roofing are planned. Estimated cost of church, which could provide seating for 800 people, is approximately $60,000, including furnishings. The structure can be adapted to provide a space containing 520 seats for the Sunday liturgy, together with a small week-day chapel seating 144, and two additional rooms.]

Senn has remarked: “My various projects are based on the same fundamental idea; the church building is the place where a community is formed: a community having a common center. What preoccupies me is the assembly orientated towards this center. This is shown, on the one hand, by the disposition of the seating; on the other, by the way in which I have given prominence to the center spatially and by means of light . . . ."
French Churches:  
Ste. Agnès, Fontaine-les-Grès  
Michel Marot, architect

A small church for a village near Troyes, where the character of the site led the architect to adopt a triangular layout. The triangular spire, immediately above the altar, provides the main source of light. There are secondary altars in the two angles on the base of the triangle, the baptistery is to the right of the entrance, and the large porch contains a gallery for the singers. The wooden detailing of this church is of quality rarely found in France.
St. Jacques, Grenoble. Vincent, Pupat, Potié, architects

A wooden church for a newly-formed parish which reflects the same preoccupations as are evident in the churches of Rainer Senn. No attempt has been made to dominate the high blocks of flats which surround the church. This is essentially a room for a communal action; the congregation is gathered round the Lord's table which gives the building its raison d'être. The principal light-source is immediately above the free-standing altar.

adopted for a new church. Long narrow churches with the altar at the east end are becoming increasingly rare. Instead, we find architects experimenting with alternative types of layout which stress the fact that the eucharist is a communal act, not something performed by professional actors on behalf of a passive congregation. In many of the churches built since about 1955, the seats for the laity are placed on three sides of the sanctuary, while the celebrant and his assistants face the people across a free-standing altar. There are a few recent examples of circular or octagonal churches with a central altar, as at Holtzwihr, near Colmar. Other plans based on the square, the ellipse, the circle, the trapezoid and the hexagon are now common. One of the most successful village churches of the last decade is Michel Marot's triangular church of St. Agnes at Fontaine-les-Gres, a few miles north of Troyes, where the peculiarities of the site led the architect to adopt a layout which is unique in France (page 212).

There is one further category of new churches which suggests preoccupations of a rather different kind from those I have mentioned. It includes several of the most ambitious buildings of the decade. The most spectacular of these churches is Auguste Perret's St. Joseph du Havre, which dominates the reconstructed harbor area of the town. This extraordinary building is apparently a development of a rejected project of the twenties. Today, in spite of its immense technical virtuosity, it is something of an anachronism. But the desire to exploit the potentialities of new structural systems in the creation of familiar effects has still to be reckoned with in France—at any rate when the necessary resources are available. Guillaume Gillet's remarkable church at Royan seems to me to belong to this category (page 214). From the point of view of pure structure this is a fascinating building, but I do not think it adds anything of importance to the debate which has been going on since the twenties; the real problems of modern church architecture are of a different order altogether. As Paul Winniger has remarked, in an important book Construire des Eglises, it may be shocking to ecclesiastical sensibilities to multiply prefabricated chapels within ten kilometers of Notre-Dame; the fact remains that those ten kilometers "represent the whole distance between the beginning and the end of a world." The text continued on page 216.
French Churches:
Notre Dame de Royan.
Guillaume Gillet, architect

A spectacular church which towers above the reconstructed sea-front of this bombed resort on the Gironde estuary, like Perret’s church of St. Joseph at Le Havre. The church will ultimately form the dominant element in a complex of buildings comprising a complete parochial center and including a school and a presbytery. To the east of the church an extensive parvis makes it possible for mass to be celebrated at an outside altar during the summer months, when the town is crowded with visitors. The tower at the east end rises to a height of 185 above the parvis.

The architect and his consultant engineer, René Sarger, have sought to exploit the possibilities for church building of a type of structure first evolved by a French engineer, the late Bernard Lafaille, for industrial use: in particular for the locomotive sheds of the French railways. This consists of a series of V-shaped members in reinforced concrete, the intervening spaces being glazed to give a very strong vertical emphasis, both externally and internally.
Notre Dame de Royan is one of several recent churches in France the plan of which is based on an ellipse, orientated on its long axis. The site slopes fairly steeply from west to east, and from the main entrance at the west end one descends to the nave by a broad flight of steps. The church forms a vast oval space, 115 high and completely unobstructed by columns. Around the church there is a wide processional way. To the south of the sanctuary there is a detached baptistery.
The cathedral symbol is irrelevant to a Church which finds itself increasingly in a missionary situation vis-à-vis the community as a whole. We need an entirely different type of building, the form of which must spring from the liturgical, pastoral and missionary demands of our own generation.

No account, however cursory, of what has been accomplished in France during the last ten years can ignore the immense work of remodeling and restoration carried out since 1950, though it is impossible in the space of a brief article to do more than mention a handful of outstandingly successful examples. I have already referred to Manessier's glass at Les Bréseux, which is among the finest in Europe. The same artist has recently completed another splendid series of windows for an exemplary reconstruction of a medieval chapel at Pouldu, in Brittany. André Le Donné's remarkable transformation of the church of our Lady of the Rosary at Le Havre (page 218) shows what can be done, even with unpromising nineteenth century material. At La Bésace, in the Ardennes, a modern nave and baptistery have been added to a twelfth-century chancel (page 217). The furnishings and glass by Pierre Chevalley are typical of a great deal of work now being done in France, much of it by young and comparatively unknown artists and craftsmen. A group known as Les Artisans du Sanctuaire, founded in 1952 by François Basseville, has been responsible for some admirable restorations during the last few years, particularly in Alsace. Among established artists, Léon Zack and Maurice Rocher have made some impressive contributions to the restoration of old churches, as well as to the building of new ones; Georges Braque has designed some windows for a chapel at Varengeville; and, improbable as it may seem, even Jean Cocteau has now been pressed into service as a mural-painter. Just across the Swiss frontier from Audincourt, the church at Courfaivre, near Delémont, now contains an important series of windows by Léger (page 217), as well as a Lurçat tapestry. The Salon d'Art Sacré, held annually in Paris, continues to provide abundant evidence of the renewed vigor of French sacred art. What is now also clear, as it was not ten years ago, is that French church architecture is beginning to show comparable signs of renewal. The next decade may well prove remarkably interesting.
La Besace. A good example of the restoration of a village church, the eastern part of which dates from the 12th century. To this has been added a new nave and tower by the architects Eugène and Claude Scherrer. The whole church has been refurbished by Pierre Chevalley. The altar and font are of black granite, the tabernacle and font-cover of lead, the altar cross of wrought iron. The chancel windows are filled with unassertive modern glass which blends admirably with the medieval architecture. The whole church has been repaved in sandstone.

Courfaivre. In 1953-54, an 18th-century village church a few miles from Audincourt, across the Swiss frontier, was enlarged and restored by a local architect, Joanne Bueche. In addition to a tapestry by Lurgat, the church contains a considerable quantity of glass designed by Fernand Léger. In the nave there are ten panels which form a continuous band on either side. The Marriage at Cana (see opposite page) is on the south side of the altar.
Our Lady of the Rosary, Le Havre. André Le Donné's spectacular transformation of a damaged neo-Gothic church. The existing shell has been re-roofed with a simple reinforced concrete vault, and the orientation of the building reversed so that one descends into the church from the sanctuary.
LIGHTING FOR ARCHITECTURE

Ask any architect what’s wrong with architectural lighting and you’ll hear something like this: “Engineers are insensitive to design and wedded to their handbooks.” Or “Manufacturers don’t supply the right kinds of equipment.” Then come the rebuttals. “Architects don’t know what they want.” “Engineers are not supposed to be architectural designers: their job is to execute the architect’s designs.” “Manufacturers already produce an enormous variety of sources, and will add to their lines any other item there is a demand for.” So there the lighting problem stands, shifting in focus according to who defines it. We feel it’s time to stop discussing it and start solving it. We also feel that the initiative must come from the architect. Only he can assume the responsibility for the building as a whole—for the lighting no less than for the structure or the space itself. If he knows the principles of lighting well enough to clearly define his lighting objectives in the context of the total building concept, and to clearly convey them to the engineer who will execute them, he need not be cowed by the dicta of the handbooks. He can rely confidently on his own design sense, which may, in many situations, be more applicable than a too strict adherence to standards that consider “how much” but seldom “how” and almost never “why.” He can even break the rules—but only if he understands the principles on which they are based, and the range of their validity. The four-part series that begins in this issue will give him that understanding.

LIGHTING: DESIGN OR ACCIDENT?

Too often, the answer is “accident,” but as this article points out, it need not be. The light we see is also seen by us, and it produces predictable visual effects. This discussion shows how these effects can be “designed” to achieve positive goals—or allowed to “just happen,” with results that may be as unfortunate as they are unexpected.

THE LIGHTING PROGRAM:

By outlining the many “dimensions” of light that must be understood if natural and artificial lighting are to be integrated with the building design, this article lays the groundwork for programming lighting that will not only meet minimum seeing requirements but will also assure visual comfort in viewing our tasks and our surroundings.

THE LIGHTING SYSTEM:

With the stage thus set, this article translates the program requirements into concrete terms. A practical guide for achieving desirable brightness patterns as well as required quantities of light, it discusses the characteristics of light sources in terms of their relationships to room size and shapes, materials, and structural features.

THE LIGHTING DESIGN:

This casebook presents, through specific examples, a suggested procedure for executing the lighting design from start to finish. It shows how to approach the problem; how to set up the program; how to use study sketches in evaluating alternate solutions; and how to represent the final lighting design in meaningful graphic terms.
LIGHTING FOR ARCHITECTURE

Lighting: Design or Accident?

a. Light to See By: Enough Light for the Purpose

b. The Light You See: Lighting for Mood or Atmosphere

c. The Light You See: Lighting for Emphasis or to Direct Movement

d. The Light You See: Lighting to Express Intended Use

e. The Light You See: Lighting to Complement Structure

f. The Light You See: Lighting to Modify the Appearance of Space

g. The Lighting System: How to Achieve the Lighting Objectives

The years since Edison have brought architects, quite literally, more light than they know what to do with. After centuries of painstakingly and often ingeniously manipulating our buildings to suit the vagaries of natural light, we find, paradoxically, that we have very little aptitude for manipulating our new wealth of artificial light to suit the vagaries of our buildings.

When all buildings were designed around a single, fixed light source, the sun, the difference between great architecture and mere building could be measured to a great degree by the skill with which that source was used. The shapes and sizes of the rooms, and the materials and details in them, were determined largely by the appearance the room would take on when rendered by daylight. Light was not always simply applied to structural innovations: more often, the structures themselves were de-

a. LIGHT TO SEE BY: ENOUGH LIGHT
FOR THE PURPOSE

The first step in achieving positive lighting is, quite logically, to provide enough light. This meets the basic physical requirement: light to see by as distinguished from light you see.

The difference? When you turn on headlights of so much candlepower, you get a proportionate number of footcandles on the road ahead—enough to see a man walking across it. If the road is black and there is no man, you actually see no light at all on the road itself. If the road is white, you have the same amount of light to see by, but you also see the light from the headlights reflected off the white pavement.

The physical requirement, then, calls for enough light, without distraction and with appropriate direction and diffusion, to enable the building occupant to do the work expected of him. This is a fairly simple requirement, but within its general framework, the precise amount and placement of light (not fixtures) may vary widely according to the demands of the task.

For desk work in classrooms or general offices, for example, the requirement would be for a relatively high horizontal footcandle level throughout the room—other factors being equal, as high as can be afforded. The light should be relatively diffuse, with minimum distraction from the light sources. The reduced visibility resulting from reflected glare, which is a function of the relative position and brightness of the source, should also be considered.

The same requirements would apply to work at an individual desk in the home study or in a private office, but—and it is an important “but”—they need apply only to a limited area of the room. It would be wasteful at best to light every square foot of a large executive office to the level required to read a fourth carbon.

For most visual tasks, the light should be directed on a horizontal work plane, but not for all of them. Looking at pictures in a museum or gallery calls for illumination of vertical planes, and a uniformly lighted floor is of little help. The same is true of shaving or applying makeup at a mirror, where the need is for a relatively high level of illumination from the front. In this case, uniformity is more important than quantity.

If we consider the light needed to see other cars and objects while driving through an underpass or tunnel, we begin to see how factors other than the amount of light provided can influence the ease with which we see. In a tunnel, as in a corridor, the actual seeing requirement is minimal—only enough light to see large objects is really essential. But the eye’s adjustment from daylight to the lower light level in the tunnel becomes a factor. The light level at the tunnel entrance may have to be higher than would otherwise be strictly
by William M. C. Lam, Consultant: Coordination of Lighting and Architecture

veloped to make possible desired lighting and spatial effects.
Now, finally, we have artificial sources which are not only easier to control than daylight, but can also light interior spaces far more brightly. Theoretically, the possibilities for imaginative lighting are limitless. And, theoretically, our ability to create great architecture should have increased in proportion to the availability of more, and more versatile, artificial sources. Yet we have scarcely begun to scratch the surface of those "limitless" possibilities.

In a very real sense, architectural lighting is suffering from an embarrassment of riches. There are too many choices—bad as well as good. First, there are the basic choices between the various possible patterns of light and the endless ways in which they and the building can relate to and modify each other. Then there remain the choices between the thousands of lighting fixtures with which these patterns can be produced.

Small wonder that architects yearn for the commercial availability of techniques like electroluminescence, which they feel will eliminate the choices and let the building light itself. But buildings will not be self-illuminating in the near future, and even when they become so, the choices of lighting patterns must still be made. They can be made more logically if we remember that the selection of a lighting system is a basic design choice, and that as in any other kind of broad planning—city planning, foreign policy or whatever—there must be an orderly process of decision making.

To get the full potential from artificial lighting in a building, decisions must first be made on the desired patterns of light and on schematic ways of achieving them. Then decisions can be made on actual equipment and other design details. But the details must follow the design, just as in any other phase of architecture. If we start with the electrical layout and the selection of lighting fixtures, there is no design at all, only details, and the results—good or bad—are accidental.

In at least one aspect of lighting design, this is clearly understood. Although windows are basically light sources, the designer is concerned first with their size and placement in relation to the use, surfaces, volume and structure of a room, and only then with the glass area (or luminous surface) and the sash details. No architect allows an engineer's apprentice to select the windows for a room and arbitrarily place them "eight feet on center." But he often allows the lighting—which will in the end determine the total character of the room—to be "designed" in just that way.

necessary (e.g., at night), and bright walls may become more important than any number of footcandles on a dark pavement—particularly when the psychological factor of reducing claustrophobia is considered. Thus, as is often the case, the light that you see begins to take precedence over the light you see by.

While many areas, like classrooms, call for light on a horizontal work plane throughout, good horizontal lighting does not meet every seeing requirement: a museum needs maximum light on the walls, but very little on the floor.
b. THE LIGHT YOU SEE: LIGHTING FOR MOOD OR ATMOSPHERE

Although the lighting designer's first goal is to provide enough light to see by, he must also provide it in such a way that the light seen encourages the occupants of a room to use the space as intended. Since it is based on the human reaction to the light patterns set up, and their relationship to the colors, textures and shapes of the room surfaces, this might be called the psychological requirement for lighting.

One of its more important aspects is the establishment of a mood appropriate to the purpose for which a space is to be used. Because "mood" is the result of a subjective response, it is difficult to define in how-to-do-it terms. It can, however, be planned within fairly close limits if it is consciously considered as one of the lighting objectives.

We know for example that the colors, the ornate patterns, and the movement park are major factors in producing the desired air of excitement and gaiety—and that New York's Times Square is a very different place at midnight than at noon.

We know also that high contrast lighting has a "feel" different from that of low contrast lighting; that even, glare-free, comfortable lighting may produce an atmosphere of efficiency or of luxury; and that harsh glaring lighting, which would be uncomfortable in a factory or cheap in a store (where it would also communicate cheapness to the merchandise), may be highly dramatic in a theater.

This concern for establishing mood through lighting may at first glance seem applicable only to churches and night clubs, but it is equally applicable to offices and factories. Any good personnel man will confirm the fact that the desire to perform may be as important as the ability to do so.

It should also be remembered that lighting always establishes a mood—whether or not the mood is planned. Colors and materials contribute of course, but even the most luxurious finishes and furnishings can be washed out or cheapened by the wrong kind of light, or made still more inviting by the right kind. No matter how cheery a hospital room may be by day, harsh lighting can make it a dreary cell by night.

Mood-setting should not be allowed to just happen. If it is not predetermined by a careful study of the lighting in relation to the other aspects of the room, any resemblance between the room as it is and the room as it was meant to be will be purely coincidental.

C. THE LIGHT YOU SEE: LIGHTING FOR EMPHASIS OR TO DIRECT MOVEMENT

Almost as widely applicable as light's ability to define the character of a space is its ability to direct attention, and thus, if movement is called for, to guide that movement. We are all familiar with this psychological effect of light, though we may not always recognize it in an architectural context: the "name in lights" on a theater marquee is more obviously designed to attract attention than is a brightly lighted store.

Orderly rows of street lights clearly guide movement down a dark street, while a haphazard arrangement of lights in a parking lot can cause traffic jams with only minimal help from drivers. However, it should not be assumed that linear rows of light are necessarily the best solution. At a gas station their directing qualities may be very useful for aligning the flow of traffic alongside the pumps—the light directs the customer without requiring of him a conscious decision on where to drive. On the other hand, many architects object to a linear sequence of lights down a long corridor, because here the psychological effect is undesirable—one should feel free to meander.

Although the ability of light to attract attention is often used to indicate and encourage the expected movement, there are many other cases in which only its attention-getting ability is desired. An obvious example is an auditorium where the combination of dim house lights and bright stage lights virtually compels attention to the doings on the stage, while the stage lighting itself leads the eye through the action of the play or dance. Less dramatic but equally useful are such techniques as raising the brightness of a lobby near the elevator banks (guidance of movement is also a factor here), and highlighting the focal point of a space—a seating group, a painting, a stairway, or whatever you have. Certainly all store lighting is meant to direct attention to the merchandise—even though much of it appears to have been designed to feature the lighting fixtures themselves.

In general, high brightness lighting that produces sharp contrasts and sharply defined outlines is more compelling than softly graded lighting even if the graded light increases to the same brightness. Such contrast can be highly useful in picking out objects or areas for special attention, but it can also be very distracting if the attention is drawn to the wrong places.

Knowing this, many lighting designers try assiduously to eliminate Light may be used simply to direct attention to a focal point as in the auditorium below, or it may also be used to guide movement as in the store at right where a row of lights leads passersby to the entrance. The two stores below right show why the visual emphasis of light must be carefully planned: in one, attention is drawn to the merchandise where it belongs; in the other, to the fixtures instead.
Left: Low contrast light and visual order can produce a relaxed mood; high contrast light, tautness. Right: Light can add to the excitement of a fair; but “institutionalize” a school where, at night or on cloudy days, it will fall to the floor in pools, leaving the walls and ceiling in darkness contrast altogether. Thus they avoid the negative effect of distraction, but they also eliminate the positive effect of emphasis. In most cases, it seems more sensible to capitalize on the psychological effects of lighting than to try to eliminate them—particularly since they can’t be eliminated in any case.

Even, low-contrast lighting may produce no distractions, but it certainly produces a mood—which may or may not be appropriate. A typist in a large office should, perhaps, not be distracted; a visitor will appreciate appropriate distraction while he waits in the reception room.

While mood-setting and attention-getting and the many other psychological effects of light can never be precisely predicted or measured, the thoughtful architect or engineer can supplement his own personal observations with brightness measurements (to compare with the apparent brightness patterns experienced). With this information, he can “design” psychological effects with as much predictability as any other aspect of architectural design.

However, in thinking of psychological factors, associative reactions should be separated from reflex reactions. For example, Christmas lights would appear exciting to anyone, apart from their association with the holiday, but a reindeer would have meaning only by association.
d. THE LIGHT YOU SEE: LIGHTING TO EXPRESS INTENDED USE

Useful as light may be in determining the mood and movements of a building's occupants, and more prosaically, in enabling them to do the work at hand, it also produces another whole set of effects which, like the psychological effects discussed earlier, are based on the human reaction to the light seen. These, however, are less functional than esthetic: they are used primarily to enhance the appearance of a building.

No one will doubt that lighting adds to or subtracts from the visual effect of a building. But the question of whether the lighting is to be a plus or a minus factor is determined as much by its relationship to the rest of the building and the ideas the architect is trying to express, as by the quality of the lighting itself.

If the architect's objective is to express the relationship between the appearance of a room and its intended uses, he may approach that end by relating the lighting to the specific activities which will be carried on within the space. Merely providing appropriate lighting for both the physical and psychological requirements of a space will usually produce such a lighting-activity relationship, for when lighting is properly related to intended uses, it also tends to reinforce their inherent character. No tricks are necessary, just a logical analysis of needs and confident provision for those needs.

If, for example, a room or a part of a room is to be used for focused group or individual activity, a feeling of intimacy can be reinforced by visually related lighting—hanging lamp, candles or spotlight at the dining table, or local lighting by the home desk or reading chair. (In general, if intimacy is desired, light patterns with maximum brightness on the lower (people) level surfaces are more effective than those with maximum brightness high in the space.)

A similar, non-residential, example is a nurses' station in a hospital corridor, a space that should be bright and cheerful, with good light working surfaces. Provision for these requirements automatically sets the nurses' station apart from the corridor proper and defines its function—assuming of course that the corridor itself is lighted for its own special requirements. The same principle might be used to visually define the registration desk in a hotel lobby or the cashier's booth in a restaurant.

A visual relationship between lighting and intended use may be particularly effective for rooms that house more than one activity. An executive office may contain, in addition to the desk, a furniture grouping to be used for informal conferences. If appropriate lighting is provided for these different areas, the executive will enjoy a visual change of pace to match his changing activities, and the room will be far more uniform.

In the office above, light provides a change of pace between desk and conference area. In the railway station above right, it immediately locates the ticket office. But in the "loft" school right, a quest for flexibility led to the use of the same lighting in every area—in spite of their different lighting needs.

e. THE LIGHT YOU SEE: LIGHTING TO COMPLEMENT STRUCTURE

Webster defines complement as "that which is required to supply a deficiency, to make perfect, or to complete a symmetrical whole." And it is in this sense that lighting makes its most vital contribution to the appearance of architecture.

If, for example, an interesting structure is important in the design concept, the architect can enlist light to define and reinforce it, by silhouetting major structural members or washing its surfaces with light.

If the object of the lighting is to emphasize unusual contours, as would be the case with folded plates and most thin shells, it should be remembered that an even wash need not be the only answer. Complete non-uniformity is difficult to achieve: if the execution is spotty, the attempt might better have never been made. Non-uniformity is not necessarily confusing; and if the shading follows a "natural" pattern, it may be more effective than an even wash in defining the planes of a structure. A folded plate, for example, might be best expressed by lighting that gradually decreased in brightness from the valleys to the peaks.

Negatively, it is perfectly possible to neutralize the effect of an interesting structural pattern by superimposing on it a contradictory pattern of light. Perhaps the most common example of this is the arbitrary placement of fixtures so many feet on center, without regard for the shape of the ceiling they are affixed to. The error may be more glaring if lamps are hung perpendicular to the ridges of a folded plate, but the principle is the same.
expressive of the work carried on within it than it would be if it were lighted with, for example, a luminous ceiling. (An ever-present bright ceiling might also be a much greater distraction than a planned contrast in lighting patterns.) Similarly, the over-all lighting in a classroom may be supplemented by display lighting over bulletin boards and chalkboards.

At the opposite extreme is the frequent failure not only to relate the lighting to different activities within a single space, but to different activities from room to room. In an office building, for example, the same lighting (a luminous ceiling, say) is often used throughout, without regard for the different uses of the various spaces. Lighting appropriate for the general offices is assumed to be equally appropriate for private offices; for corridors, where foot-candle requirements are minimal; and for the cafeteria, where cheer and relaxation are called for rather than efficient "working" light.
e. LIGHTING TO COMPLEMENT STRUCTURE (cont.)
if the "ridges" are only exposed joists in a classroom.

It is also perfectly possible to use lighting to hide a structure altogether. Beams, pipes, and miscellaneous mechanical equipment are often made "invisible" by painting them and the ceiling in dark colors and placing below them fixtures which produce no uplight. The same technique can just as effectively obliterate a handsome ceiling that was intended to be a prime architectural feature. And a louvered ceiling suspended beneath a folded plate can erase all kinship between the exterior and interior of a building.

Integrating the structure with the night lighting may require nothing more than lighting the interior so that the light pattern complements the space and structure. If this is done, the exterior will take care of itself. When, instead, the outside walls themselves are lighted by exterior luminous sources, care must be taken that the result is not a huge billboard rather than a structure with an enclosed volume.

f. THE LIGHT YOU SEE:
LIGHTING TO MODIFY THE APPEARANCE OF A SPACE

In addition to expressing use and emphasizing structural features, lighting can also be used to alter the appearance of a space, both by the way in which the light is introduced and by the colors of the reflecting surfaces. Designers have long used color to modify the apparent shape of a room, but the space can also be modified visually by the planned introduction of light, with the added advantage of fluidity in design. One can hardly repaint a room every time a change in spatial effect is desired, but lights can easily be turned on or off.

Walls, for example, can be emphasized by painting them in a color that contrasts with the other wall colors in a room. They can equally well be emphasized by lighting them to a brightness that contrasts with the other wall brightnesses. The soli­dity of a textured wall can be heightened by light, or a polished marble wall can be virtually dissolved in the mirror images that result from misdirected reflected light. Light colors low on the walls of a high-ceiled room, combined with light directed on the lower planes of the room, can change the proportions of the space.

The ceiling lighting, too, can have a profound effect on the appearance of a space. A ceiling that is the brightest plane in the room may also become the most dominant plane. A solid suspended ceiling ringed by brightness will seem to float on light. A dark ceiling, if it is not picked out by direct or reflected light, may seem not to be there at all.

A wash of light on walls and ceiling may visually expand a space by erasing the wall-ceiling intersection to produce a neutral sky-like effect. This would be particularly helpful in reducing the claustrophobia often caused by windowless spaces.

In some cases, a dominant pattern of luminous sources can organize a space by breaking up the ceiling plane and rearranging it in elements better suited to the uses of the room. Or the dominant ceiling pattern may be transferred to the floor, where pools of light replace the luminous sources themselves. Similarly, strongly horizontal wall lighting may visually organize such diverse elements as the windows, doors, chalkboards, tackboards and lockers in a classroom—and do it much more naturally and logically than the painted line or molding that is so often used.

Lighting can also extend space by extending it, as in the church at right. Here light flows on both sides of the glass walls, maintaining the transparency of the glass and emphasizing visually the actual continuity of the floor and ceiling beyond the walls. In the amusement park at far right, the lighting itself virtually creates the spaces—as do hanging lanterns or street lights.

Spaces can be modified visually by changing the relationships of surfaces through manipulation of light patterns and reflectances. In the reception area below, one wall is emphasized by finishing it in a lighter color than the other walls and bathing it in uniform light. Conversely, the ceiling in the church below right is made "invisible" by its own dark color and by scattered downlights which give adequate illumination on the pews and altar—but cast no light at all on the ceiling.

Light can also modify space by extending it, as in the church at right. Here light flows on both sides of the glass walls, maintaining the transparency of the glass and emphasizing visually the actual continuity of the floor and ceiling beyond the walls. In the amusement park at far right, the lighting itself virtually creates the spaces—as do hanging lanterns or street lights.
The other aspect of lighting to complement structure is exterior lighting—which is often most effective when it doesn't exist. If the interior lighting is related to the structure, as in the building at left, the same lighting will render the building properly at night, revealing the pattern of the fenestration and the interior spaces rather than that of the fixtures: the carefully placed openings in the shell below are equally expressive from the outside by night and from inside by day.
THE LIGHTING SYSTEM:
HOW TO ACHIEVE

THE LIGHTING OBJECTIVES

After the lighting objectives have been defined by deciding how much light is required to see by; how the light seen should look in order to encourage proper use of a space; and what appearance the structure and space should have when rendered by artificial lighting, daylight, or both, these objectives must be thought of in terms of execution.

This process should take place early in the planning, when changes in the choice of materials and colors, or even in the structure, can still be made. Remember that every decision on structure and color is as much a "lighting" decision as is the choice of lighting fixtures. All buildings are designed by adjusting basic schemes to meet many-faceted requirements, and light should be considered from the beginning as one of those requirements.

Daylighting has certainly been one of the key factors in the shaping of plans and structures—from the classic example of a Gothic cathedral where the structure was created to achieve the desired window shapes, and the modeling of the details was based on the light that would render them, to the multiplicity of clerestories, skylights, saw-toothed roofs and so forth used today.

There is equal reason to coordinate the shape of structures with artificial lighting, which can only be fully integrated if it is considered at every stage of design. If the lighting system is applied after the design is completed, half-measures may be the only measures still possible.

The next question is what the lighting equipment itself should look like. Should everything be flush, or should the fixtures be expressive? There are probably as many points of view on this as on whether the bones of a structure should show or be hidden, or on whether cars should have door handles or push buttons. Many architects would like for light to appear without any source. But there is no particular reason why lighting equipment cannot be expressively yet unobtrusively related to the building, in the same way a well-placed shelf is.

The same principle that applies to the design of any building element should also guide the selection of lighting equipment: that is, its relationship to the room functions and to the other building components in terms of dimensions, alignment, shapes, materials, and quality of details. The single most important element in lighting is the design of a light pattern that is logically related to use, space and structure. If the lighting effects are well conceived, achieving adequate equipment details is a relatively simple matter.

One error commonly made in selecting lighting equipment is considering its appearance only with the light off. Flush fixtures that are practically invisible when off may be anything but unobtrusive when lighted, and few light sources can be so dominant as a seemingly innocuous luminous ceiling. On the other hand, suspended fixtures may be relatively inconspicuous if they are placed so that the pattern of light they produce is more prominent than the fixtures themselves.

A largely unexploited opportunity for establishing integrated light patterns is the use of other parts of the building to control and distribute light, instead of relying on the lighting fixtures to work independently.

Walls, ceilings and other surfaces of a room may be effectively used to control reflected light, with surfaces of low reflectance, for example, acting as a foil for highly reflective surfaces, or highly reflective surfaces throughout a small room serving to disperse and diffuse light from a single source. An aisle or counter may be highlighted as effectively by its own light-colored surface as by local lighting. Unusual ceiling constructions or suspended acoustic baffles may house fixtures or provide built-in shielding. Other peculiar features of a space may also be exploited, as when library stacks or space dividers house indirect ceiling lighting.

In summary, the objectives of good lighting are to make a building work well in its intended use, to psychologically encourage that use, and to make the building more beautiful. In accomplishing this, we must remember that light is seen as well as seen by, and that its appearance should be calculated as carefully as the footcandles it produces.

Much unattractive and uncomfortable lighting is the result of following standards that are stated mostly in terms of horizontal footcandle levels, and designed almost solely to fulfill physical requirements. Close analysis of actual tasks and seeing requirements indicates that this "light for seeing" basis for architectural lighting is applied far too extensively.

For areas such as lobbies, public spaces of banks, gymnasiums, cafeterias, many stores, and an endless list of similar spaces, the basic illumination requirements for seeing are al-
most negligible if there are no distractions from windows or lighting equipment. More often, the objectives of the lighting design are to balance competing glare and to create the optimum psychological and aesthetic environment.

The wide spread between the “required” illumination levels for easy and difficult tasks suggests that the “monotonous” lighting architects have been complaining about is, in fact, not even the best solution in the physical sense, and that without increasing budgets, there could be far fewer footcandles in many areas and far more where they are really needed. Except in those areas where sustained close work is done, meeting the psychological and aesthetic requirements would in most cases also fulfill the requirements for seeing.

Progress in architectural lighting is only going to be made by starting with the broad objectives rather than with the details of footcandles and fixtures. This demands first of all the attention of the architect, who alone can relate the lighting objectives and designs with those of the rest of the building. And it further demands sympathetic collaboration from the engineer who carries out the design.

Such a process is admittedly much more difficult than just following footcandle tables which are at best incomplete and at worst irrelevant. But everyone should find the extra trouble worth-while: the public and the architect, because in our day good architecture cannot exist without good use of both daylight and artificial light, and the lighting engineers and the lighting industry, because lighting might then become the last instead of the first item in the budget to be trimmed.

See credits pages 296 and 300.

Above: In early architecture—and some recent work, daylighting requirements have shaped buildings. Below: Buildings can also shape light. A reflecting screen and white altar are key elements in the lighting of a chapel; a ceiling serves as a lighting cove; or structure doubles as shielding—successfully in a bowling alley, less successfully in a lab where the viewer’s position varies.
Extensive laboratory and field tests by the National Bureau of Standards provide new specification background information on conductive flooring. The presently accepted method of testing the electrical efficacy has been substantiated by the Bureau's studies. The research also showed that the durability and maintenance characteristics do not differ essentially from nonconductive flooring of similar nature.

It has long been recommended practice to use conductive flooring in surgical suites to minimize the possibility of electrostatic sparks igniting anesthetic vapors or gases. Functionally, the conductive flooring must have the proper electrical characteristics, but in addition, architects are concerned with matters of durability, maintenance and appearance.

A study, recently completed by the National Bureau of Standards, supports the presently accepted method of specifying and testing the conductivity of installed floors established by the National Fire Protection Association.†

NBS also concludes that, in general, conductive floorings can be expected to give comparable service to nonconductive floorings of the same type.

The report points out that, although the color range is necessarily limited in some of the flooring materials because of the conductive medium (carbon black) used, a variety of patterns is possible.

The prime requirement for conductive flooring is that the electrical resistance be within a specified range—less than 1,000,000 ohms and more than 25,000 ohms, as measured by the NFPA method. The upper value was chosen to make sure the electrical resistance is low enough to prevent electrostatic charges from building up to sparking voltage, the lower value to prevent electric shock due to faulty electrical equipment or wiring.

The Bureau of Standards report discusses laboratory and field tests which prove that the NFPA method of measuring the resistance of installed floors reasonably simulates the conditions of actual use, i.e., contact with the conductive floor through operating room furniture and shoes worn by the surgical team. Tests indicated that the specification of a top resistance of one million ohms (NFPA method) will prevent electrostatic voltage from reaching sparking level.

The NBS report states that methods of judging the durability and maintenance features of conventional floorings can be applied to conductive floorings as well. The efficacy of several types, however, depends on maintenance procedures and conditions of use. For example, the durability and appearance of linoleum and rubber may depend on periodic waxing. Conductive waxes containing carbon black are available and should be esthetically as well as electrically satisfactory. The report warns that sealers should not be used on conductive floors until proven satisfactory by electrical tests.

With oxychloride conductive floors, moisture content was found to affect the electrical resistance. Laboratory tests indicated that too little moisture might make the resistance go above the top limit, and too much, below the bottom limit. Thus the relative humidity of the room air and the cleaning schedule should be carefully established and controlled when this material is used.

Materials tested in the NBS study included samples of ceramic tile, a plastic coating, concrete terrazzo, latex, linoleum, oxychloride (terrazzo and plain finish), rubber sheets and vinyl tile.

Samples were 18-by-18-in. floors on plywood panels obtained from domestic suppliers of commercially available conductive flooring. Application followed each manufacturer's own practice.

The electrical conductivity of all samples except the oxychlorides and one make of ceramic tile depended on the presence of acetylene (carbon) black. In the case of ceramic, linoleum, rubber and vinyl samples, the carbon black was finely dispersed in the material during manufacture; while with latex, concrete terrazzo and the setting bed for ceramic tile, the carbon black was mixed on the job.

Oxychloride floors are made by combining an aqueous solution of magnesium chloride with powdered magnesium oxide. Various fibrous and mineral fillers are mixed with the paste which sets to a hard mass. Marble chips may be added to the mix and the surface ground to produce a terrazzo floor.

Scope of the NBS study included: (1) measuring the electrical resistance of all samples by established methods, (2) determining the effect on resistance of such factors as aging, moisture, wear and maintenance, (3) determining the effect of variations in test conditions upon measured resistance, (4) checking the measured resistance against an actual electrostatic charge (generated by a person wearing wool clothing and rising from a plastic covered chair—such condition prohibited by NFPA standard), (5) comparing physical properties of the conductive samples to nonconductive floors of the same type. In addition to laboratory tests, field tests were made on five different types of conductive floors.

Effect of Aging. Tests made over a period of 50 months indicated that aging did not affect the resistance of the floors except for several oxychloride samples.

Effect of Room Humidity and Surface Moisture. The results of these tests show that the only material significantly affected by extremes of humidity was oxychloride flooring. Figure 2 indicates that exposure of oxychloride samples to 80 per cent...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAMPLE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>METHOD OF APPLICATION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ceramic Tile</td>
<td>Random pattern of ½-in.-thick black conductive tiles (1 3/16 in. sq, 3/4 in. sq and 1 1/16 by 3/4 in. oblong) and green nonconductive tile (1 1/16 by 3/4 in.)</td>
<td>Tiles were laid in a conductive mortar underbed containing 3 per cent carbon black. 1/16-in.-wide joints were grouted with nonconductive cement mortar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ceramic Tile</td>
<td>Brown conductive tile, 1 ½ in. sq</td>
<td>Same as above. Also provided with tile set in conductive adhesive and nonconductive cement mortar joints.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Plastic Coating</td>
<td>Black. Mixture of plastics, solvents and conductive ingredients</td>
<td>Applied by spray, brush or trowel to a thickness of 1/16 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Concrete Terrazzo</td>
<td>Dark gray conductive matrix with stone chips of black and green</td>
<td>Concrete underbed containing 3 per cent carbon black, and a terrazzo top surface with 2 per cent carbon black (carbon black based on weight of dry cement). The sample was constructed according to specifications of the National Terrazzo and Mosaic Association. Samples were treated with a recommended penetrating type sealing compound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Latex Terrazzo</td>
<td>Black neoprene and cement matrix with pink, green and white chips</td>
<td>Material troweled ½ in. thick; intended for use over existing or new, structurally sound underfloors. Four coats of manufacturer's sealer had been applied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Linoleum</td>
<td>Black. 6-ft-wide strips, ½ in. thick. Burlap backing</td>
<td>Placed over a suitable underfloor by conventional methods. Manufacturer prescribed brass seam connectors with projecting points to intercouple sheets electrically. Manufacturer stated that wax or protective coats should not be used and recommended dry machine brushing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Oxychloride Terrazzo</td>
<td>Green matrix. Approximately 50 per cent of surface covered by black and white nonconductive chips</td>
<td>Material applied ½ in. thick over suitable underfloor. Liquid synthetic resin bonding agent covered by coarse mineral grains provided anchoring between terrazzo and underfloor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Oxychloride (Plain)</td>
<td>Dark red</td>
<td>Same as above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Oxychloride Terrazzo</td>
<td>White matrix. Approximately 50 per cent of surface covered by black and white nonconductive chips</td>
<td>Material laid ½ in. thick over asphalt felt and wire mesh and a suitable underfloor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Oxychloride Terrazzo</td>
<td>Red, green and gray matrices. Approximately 30 per cent of the surface covered with black and white nonconductive chips</td>
<td>Material laid ½ in. thick over 2-in.-sq wire mesh and a suitable underfloor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Oxychloride Terrazzo</td>
<td>Green matrix. Approximately 65 per cent of the surface covered with black and white nonconductive chips</td>
<td>Material laid ½ in. thick over suitable underfloor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Oxychloride (Plain)</td>
<td>Red; other colors available. This cupric oxychloride material contained finely divided copper powder (5 to 10 per cent by weight) of dry mix.</td>
<td>Material applied ½ in. thick over a suitable bonding agent and subfloor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Rubber</td>
<td>Black, ½ in. thick. Backed by cotton fabric</td>
<td>Adhesive was used to fasten the sheets to a suitable underfloor and intercouplings similar to those used with linoleum (sample 6) can be used to connect the sheets electrically.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Vinyl</td>
<td>Black conductive field and a white and green marbleized design. 9-by-9-in. polyvinyl chloride-based tiles, ½ in. thick</td>
<td>Special underlayment of felt with pressure-sensitive adhesive on both sides served to bond the felt to the underfloor and the tile to the felt. Copper foil, ½ in. wide, was placed on the felt to provide electrical intercoupling between tiles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Vinyl</td>
<td>Molded terrazzo design of either white or gray field with a black “chiplike” effect. 9-by-9-in. polyvinyl chloride-based tiles, ¾ in. thick</td>
<td>Adhesive was troweled onto a suitable underfloor. 1-in. copper foil placed on the adhesive provided an electrical intercoupling between tiles.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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rh caused their resistance to fall below the 25,000-ohm minimum and exposure to 10 per cent rh caused their resistance to go above the 1,000,000-ohm maximum. Tests to determine the effect of mopping were made using a rubber sponge saturated with water; any excess of water was allowed to remain. Again the oxychlorides were the only samples significantly affected, their resistance falling below the minimum limit, except when the humidity was maintained at 10 per cent.

**Testing Method.** The Bureau of Standard tests showed that the 1,000,000-ohm limit measured with a 500-v ohmeter and using standard electrodes gave a reasonably valid criterion of performance for the floors tested. In case of doubt, such as when floors are slightly above the top limit, measurements of resistance between objects in the room can be used to provide evidence of the safety of the floors.

NBS tests also demonstrated that for resilient floors there is a safety factor of about 10 for the present 1,000,000-ohm specification, even at as low a relative humidity as 20 per cent, because the resistance of these floors is relatively independent of the hardness of contacting objects. There appears to be no such factor for hard-surfaced floors. However, there is a very large factor of safety (10 or more) if, as specified by the National Fire Protection Association, wool and plastics are prohibited in the operating suite. In addition, there is another large safety factor if a relative humidity of not less than 50 per cent is maintained, as designated by the NFPA standard.

Physical tests nonelectrical in nature made by the Bureau included indentation (to measure relative foot comfort and resistance to permanent deformation due to a concentrated load such as a table leg), scratch resistance, slipperiness, resistance to scrubbing, water absorption and stain resistance.
Remodeled Molecules Produce Effective One-Part Sealant

Shortly after "curtain wall" became a key word in the architectural vocabulary, it became apparent that the new definition of curtain wall also demanded a new definition of the word "sealant." The oil-based mastics that were—and still are—doing yeoman service as glazing and caulking compounds were simply not adequate to meet the more stringent requirements for sealing the large area panels and panels of the newer types of curtain walls, especially in high-rise buildings subject to substantial wind stresses. So construction people promptly borrowed from the marine and aviation industries the two-part synthetic rubber-based compounds that remain the standard definition of sealant, in spite of the many experiments with resilient gaskets, tapes and compound sealers designed to overcome the hazards of mixing and applying two-part sealants under normal field conditions.

Now Tremco, itself a long-time producer of two-part polysulfide liquid polymer sealants, is offering a new definition—a one-part sealant that the company says is better than the best caulking compounds and similar to more costly two-part liquid polymer sealants.

The most obvious advantage is of course the fact that the Mono Lasto-Meric sealant comes pre-mixed and ready to use without on-site preparation. But more important, by going back to basics, Tremco's research people were able to produce a 100 per cent liquid polymer that, unlike compounds based on solid vinyl or butyl, does not need to be modified or dissolved with oil or other additives. By remodeling a basic acrylic polymer, they came up with a co-polymer whose elasticity, adhesion and resistance to hardening under ultraviolet rays, oxygen and moisture are inherent in the compound itself—not the result of additives that may migrate or disappear in time.

The exclusion of migratory ingredients also makes it possible to use the sealant on both porous and nonporous surfaces and joints without danger of staining. Ordinary precautions should be taken to apply the sealant to clean, dry surfaces, but priming is usually not necessary. And if by chance a first bond is not achieved because of moisture, the compound's unique self-sealing property comes to the rescue: it regains adhesion when this moisture evaporates and the two surfaces are rejoined.

Mono Lasto-Meric is recommended for channel glazing, bedding and sealing of joints around most types of panels and lights in curtain walls and other forms of building construction. And for caulking and pointing masonry. It comes ready to apply in spouted cartridges; reaches its ultimate set and firmness in one or two months without noticeable hardening thereafter; and can be tooled after gunning. Shortly after application, it develops a slight skin which can be painted over if desired. The natural water-white color of the co-polymer makes it possible for Tremco to offer virtually any color specified. Present standard colors are black, three shades of gray, aluminum, and white. The Tremco Manufacturing Co., 10701 Shaker Blvd., Cleveland 4, Ohio

Air-Sealed Panels Form "Permanent" Portable Wall

The new Airwall portable wall offers maximum flexibility in interior space division, plus excellent sound retarding qualities, and minus floor and ceiling tracks. The key to its flexibility is a series of interchangeable filler panels, each 36 in. wide and up to 12 ft high, which are fitted with a tongue and groove joint so that they lock firmly together to provide a smooth flush wall. The panels are light enough (about 1.8 psf depending on the facing material used) to be moved by one man, but once in position, they form a highly stable wall with characteristics that belie its portability.

This is accomplished by a telescoping Airwall Cap at the top of each panel. After the panel is in place, an air seal running its length is inflated, raising the telescoping cornice to fit snugly against the ceiling. Thus the panels are held firmly without floor or ceiling attachments.

Although installed Airwalls look permanent (below), they can actually be moved at will. They are also self-storing: enough panels for a 36-ft wall can be stacked in 3-ft square and disguised by facing panel as at right
Gas-Fired Unit Ventilator

Aluminum in Architecture
(A.I.A. 15-J) Describes available aluminum alloys, discusses design considerations and limitations, and gives extensive selection guides and property tables. Special sections give technical data on aluminum extrusions, curtain walls, finishes and specialty products, as well as suggested specifications for all types of architectural aluminum. 24 pp. Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Sales, Inc., Dept. NR-40, 300 Lakeside Dr., Oakland 12, Calif.*

Aluminum for Architecture

Industrial Direct Fired Heaters
Comprehensive application manual on industrial heating with direct fired heaters covers definitions of terms; discusses direct fired heater systems; and includes sections on heat loss calculations and air distribution, fuels and fuel distribution systems, and control systems. Text is supported by design procedures, diagrams, and extensive reference tables and charts. 64 pp. Lennox Industries, Inc., Dept. 1, Marshalltown, Iowa

Panel-Board Partition System
(A.I.A. 35-H-6) Includes descriptions and illustrations of the different types of partitions available in the Panel-Board system, plus elevation and section drawings, a parts list, and specifications. 16 pp. Penn Metal Company, Inc., Parkersburg, W. Va.*

American Olean Ceramic Tile
(A.I.A. 23-A) Describes types and uses of unglazed and glazed tiles; illustrates (in full-color) available colors and textures, and typical patterns and installations; and gives installation details on tile trim shapes. Catalog 210, 32 pp. American Olean Tile Co., Inc., 1000 Cannon Ave., Lansdale, Pa.*

Gratings, Flooring and Treads
(A.I.A. 14-R) Presents detailed instructions for selecting, specifying and ordering gratings, plus dimensional drawings and safeload tables for the various types of gratings. Safety treads and nosings are also shown. 16 pp. Borden Metal Products Co., Green Lane, Elizabeth, N. J.*

Quality Plastics for Lighting
(A.I.A. 31-F-2) Illustrates, describes, and gives complete photometric data on K-Lite extruded plastic prismatic lens panels. Also available is a calculator for determining the lens panel square footage necessary for any lighting job. K-S-H Plastics, Inc., High Ridge, Mo.

Play Sculptures . . . Street Furniture
Describes, illustrates and gives selection information on a complete line of modern playground equipment in tubular steel, fiberglass, cast stone, aluminum and concrete, plus similar data on a new group of street furniture—planters, bulletins, seating units, and other pieces. 32 pp. Play Sculptures, Inc., P. O. Box 1100, Princeton, N. J.

Wood Hyperbolic Paraboloid
Construction and Analysis of Simple Hyperbolic Paraboloid Shells of West Coast Lumber explains general construction procedures and describes technical analysis of a simple wood hyperbolic paraboloid. Data is based on Forest Products Pavilion at the 1959 Oregon Centennial Exposition. 8 pp. West Coast Lumbermen's Asso., 1410 S. W. Morrison St., Portland 5, Ore.*

Library Equipment and Furniture
(A.I.A. 35-B) Provides complete descriptive information, including specification charts, photographs and diagrams, on the Heller line of single and double faced library shelving, charging desks, tables, chairs and miscellaneous library equipment. The Heller Co., Library Div., 58 Wabash Ave., Montpelier, Ohio

*Additional product information in Sweet's Architectural File
more literature on page 288
TO SOLVE MORE DEMANDS IN MORE APPLICATIONS FOR MORE LIGHT

Increasing with today's architectural demands on the Fluorescent Lighting Industry are the problems relating to the operation, efficiency and life of a Fluorescent Lamp Ballast.

To aid the Fluorescent Lighting Industry in meeting these demands Advance Transformer Company has contributed such important developments as Kool Koil Fluorescent Lamp Ballasts • Single Case Ballasts to operate VHO, SHO, and PG lamps • Advan-Guard Fluorescent Lamp Ballasts, incorporating a thermally actuated automatic protective device • Visa-Volt Color Coding for positive voltage identification • A Nation-Wide Service Stocking Distributor Program • FLB Service Warranty Program . . . All important Advancements keeping pace with the Fluorescent Lighting Industry's great strides. Whether you manufacture, specify, install, use, or maintain fluorescent lighting systems, remember Advance, through constant research, development and manufacturing know-how, is building ballasts that meet today's exceptional demands. Write for details of these Advancements . . .
Modular Integrity by Mills

Change after change, a Mills Movable Wall System maintains its integrity because it has been custom-crafted to the building module. Only Mills design assures you that even after many changes, joints and trim will be tight; partitions, on module. Mills representatives are now showing further examples of Mills-conditioned office space; you may see them by writing to us, The Mills Company; since 1921, manufacturers of movable wall systems: 930 Wayside Road, Cleveland 10, Ohio.

Space-Conditioning: a total concept by Mills.
Control • Comfort
Privacy • Efficiency
Beauty

MILLS
Specifications of paints have become much more complicated as new materials have been developed through modern paint technology for practically every surface and service condition. Below is a check list of the principal paint types and their applications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXTERIOR SURFACE</th>
<th>PRIMER</th>
<th>FINISH</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concrete and Concrete Block</td>
<td>1. Polyvinyl Acetate</td>
<td>1. Polyvinyl Acetate or Styrene-butadiene</td>
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<td>Aluminum</td>
<td>1. Zinc Chromate</td>
<td>1. Linseed Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Galvanized Metal</td>
<td>1. Zinc Dust and Zinc Oxide, Zinc Chromate or Aluminum</td>
<td>1. Linseed Oil or Alkyd</td>
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<td>2. Vinyl-alkyd wash</td>
<td>2. Vinyl-alkyd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iron and Steel</td>
<td>1. Red Lead, Blue Lead or Zinc Chromate</td>
<td>1. Linseed Oil or Alkyd</td>
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**Chemical-Resistant**

1. Neoprene
2. Wash Primer and Zinc Chromate Vinyl Resin
3. Phenolic Resin
4. Epoxy
5. Vinyl-alkyd wash

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HOT METAL (To 500°)</th>
<th>Primer</th>
<th>Finish</th>
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The new, high-rise, 15 story Libbey-Owens-Ford Office Building in Toledo, Ohio, used Inlock Neoprene Structural Gaskets throughout for a resilient and leakproof setting of all window and spandrel components of its curtain-walls.

A striking showplace for L-O-F glass products, this new building has 1120 one inch Thermopane units, with Parallel-O-Grey outside panes, for fixed windows structurally sealed with Inlock Section 759228, and 1200 complementary ¾" grey Vitrolux spandrel panels, positively sealed with Inlock Section 760161.

The first high-rise building in the world to utilize structural gaskets, the L-O-F Office Building reflects the proven advantages and functional characteristics of Inlock Gaskets. An Inlock closure system offers the owner, architect, contractor, fabricator, and glazier the ultimate in economy of installed cost and in guaranteed-long life-leakproof curtain-wall design.

The use of Inlock Gaskets reduces the technique of glazing to an exact science, thus eliminating any possibility of man failure during installation. We invite you to investigate right now the very real savings on installation and maintenance costs.

Inlock functional designs are patented, cannot be copied or duplicated—our designs and quality may be imitated but never equalled. Tell us your sealing problems. We will design a gasket to solve it. Send for latest Catalog No. 200, showing available Inlock sections, design features, and specification data, Write Inland Manufacturing Division, 2745 Inland Avenue, Dayton 1, Ohio.

Specify...

INLOCK®

NEOPRENE

STRUCTURAL GASKET

INLAND MANUFACTURING DIVISION
General Motors Corporation, Dayton, Ohio
Much has been written about masonry solar screens as shading devices and about how they may be most effective in reducing the sun’s heat, especially for air-conditioned buildings, but little information has been given on their structural aspects.

From their very nature, screen walls are rarely, if ever, load-bearing and while they may be of a variety of materials, those using hollow clay or concrete masonry units are more generally used.

Structural stability is attained by providing the screen wall with lateral support at proper intervals and by avoiding excessive compressive loads. Lateral support may be obtained by cross walls, piers, buttresses or columns when the limiting distance between lateral supports is measured horizontally, or by floors and roofs when the limiting distance is measured vertically (ASA Building Code Requirements for Masonry). The distance between these supports may be computed by the use of the following formulas derived by the Structural Clay Products Institute. (For complete derivation, refer to the Institute’s Technical Notes on Brick and Tile Construction, Vol. 8 No. 3.)

1. If the solar screen is supported by building it into a reinforced concrete structure, the end condition is fixed to a degree justifying the 1/12th moment coefficient used in Formula 1, while if the screen is supported on a steel shelf angle a 1/5th moment coefficient is indicated as in Formula 2.

Provisions should be made to anchor clay masonry solar screens to the building frame to prevent them from being sucked off their supports. The coefficient of static friction of each unit is listed by Olgyay and Much in ‘Solar Control and Shading Devices’ Hendrik P. Maas; Architectural Engineering, Vol. 8 No. 3.)

\[ L = \frac{5.17 \times t}{w \times k} \]

Where:
\[ L = \text{allowable distance between lateral supports in feet} \]
\[ t = \text{actual wall thickness in inches} \]
\[ w = \text{load per square foot as taken from wind pressure map and wind pressure tables for height zones above ground} \]

**Conditions Involved in Formulas**

1. Provisions should be made to anchor clay masonry solar screens to the building frame.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rectangular Modular Sizes</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Nominal Modular Dimensions in inches</strong></td>
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*Manufactured dimensions are 5/8 in. to 1/2 in. smaller than the nominal modular dimensions shown, depending on the manufacturer.
... Metal Doors ... born with a pedigree

Recognizing that minimum requirements for metal doors are not enough for today's building needs, U.S.F. has engineered revolutionary door construction to produce unmatched strength, rigidity and appearance. New fabrication and assembly equipment was designed and built to incorporate these new ideas into efficient production methods. The result made possible a whole new conception in door openings for multiple dwellings, institutional, commercial and residential use.

All this, because we believe it is important that architects and builders can depend on U.S.F. QUALITY DOORS — with all the advantages and economies offered through U.S.F. ingenuity and experience.
SOLAR SCREENS OF CLAY MASONRY: 2

by Howard P. Vermilya, A.I.A.

masonry on concrete, 0.70, and masonry on steel, 0.30, is not always sufficient to prevent horizontal movement of lightweight walls. Strap anchors can be employed to resist this movement.

Clay masonry screens which butt against or pass vertical members of concrete should be anchored in slots built into the concrete. Anchors, made of not less than 16-gage galvanized iron, should be at least 1/4-in. wide and spaced not more than 18 in. on center vertically.

2. Mortars for clay masonry units shall conform to ASTM standard specifications, "Mortars for Unit Masonry" C 270. Types M or S shall be used when the distance between lateral supports exceeds 0.7 of the maximum permitted by Formula 1 or 2; when the distance is 0.7 or less, Type N mortar may be used. Mortar bed joints should be completely filled.

3. For structural considerations, units in split bond should not lap over the units below less than one third of their horizontal projection area.

4. If the distance between lateral supports, may be measured either horizontally between walls or columns or vertically between floor slots or beams when stack, running or common bond is used, but only vertically when split bond is used. (A revision of Technical Notes on Bond and Tile Construction, Vol. 8, No. 3 is contemplated soon, to provide a formula to take care of rotary shear or torsion in the bed joints when a screen wall using split bond is supported horizontally.)

Example:
Location: Dallas, Texas, 5th Floor.
Material: 8-by-8-by-8-in. hollow clay units in stock bond.
Frame or supports: reinforced concrete.
Mortar: Type S.
Wind Pressure: Map shows 25 psf for Dallas.
Table 3 shows 30 psf for wind at 54 ft (5 stories) from ground.

Table 1 shows 0.39 for 8-by-8-by-8-in. unit having shell thickness of 3/8 in. with 1/4-in. mortar joints.
Ass: 1 for stock bond
7.5-in. actual thickness
L = 63.3 x 7.5
30 x .39
L = 13.9 Feet

If solar screen had been laid in type N mortar, allowable distance between supports could not exceed 0.7 of 13.9 ft or 9 ft 9 in.
3 NEW DEVELOPMENTS FROM CARRIER!

6G AND L HERMETIC CONDENSING UNITS

With the development of the 6L80-83-85, Carrier now offers a complete line of hermetic condensing units with refrigeration capacities from 10 to 145 tons for both air conditioning and refrigeration installations. The 6G and L units, entirely factory assembled and wired, consist of a compressor, motor, water-cooled condenser, safety controls and motor starting and protection equipment. If desired, they can be ordered in models without a water-cooled condenser.

9AB AIR-COOLED CONDENSERS

Skillfully engineered, laboratory tested, the new Carrier 15-ton condenser can be mounted on the roof vertically for an extremely low silhouette—or horizontally. Powerful direct drive fans move large quantities of air evenly across the entire surface of the coil—a factor that increases the efficiency by utilizing the full condenser capacity. Other Carrier air-cooled condenser units are available with horizontal discharge in three capacities—5 tons, 7½ tons and 10 tons.

36W FAN AND COIL WEATHERMAKERS

This portion of Carrier's extensive line of fan and coil Weathermakers* with a single piping system will provide individual control of cooling and heating for multi-room buildings. This versatile unit is for overhead type of installation. It can be concealed or mounted in-the-space with an available metal cabinet. A complete line of control packages can be used to meet the most difficult specifications. The unit comes in 4 capacities: 200, 300, 400 and 600 cfm.

For complete details about these new products, see the Carrier dealer listed in the Yellow Pages. Or write Carrier Corporation, Syracuse 1, New York.
New booklet on A-L's precipitation-hardening stainless steels, AM-350 and AM-355

A tool for anyone interested in high strength-to-weight metals

In this technical booklet, you get the facts on Allegheny Ludlum's precipitation hardening stainless steels, AM-350 and AM-355, metals developed for space age requirements.

AM-350 and AM-355 combine these unusual qualities. They are easy to fabricate. Have high strength-to-weight ratios at room and elevated temperatures combined with excellent resistance to corrosion.

The physical and mechanical properties of the two metals are described in 33 charts and tables. Included are heat-treatment and fabrication data, eight photomicrographs and a section on corrosion resistance with representative values in selected environments.

It's jam-packed with data. For your free copy, see your A-L representative or write Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation, Oliver Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pa. Address Dept. R-6.

Allegheny Ludlum
EVERY FORM OF STAINLESS . . . EVERY HELP IN USING IT
A Bogen sound system is virtual insurance against obsolescence. You plan on the basis of your immediate needs, and start with a system tailored to those needs. Thereafter, as your functional requirements increase, you add the appropriate features and facilities. This is the sensible 'expand-as-you-grow' Bogen approach. For example:

**IF YOU ARE PLANNING FOR TWO CHANNELS** the Bogen Series II Console provides one channel for programming, and another for either intercom or independent, simultaneous programming.

**IF THREE CHANNELS ARE PLANNED** the Series III console offers the choice of intercom plus two program channels or three independent, simultaneous programs.

These systems may be ordered with facilities to handle any number of rooms—from as few as 10 to as many as 180 or more—in multiples of 10. And the number of rooms to be served can be increased even after installation.

Here are only a few of the many optional features available for these systems: classroom change signals, fire-alarm or civilian defense sirens, 1-way or 2-way phone and speaker intercom, recorded tape playback, record players, FM and AM radio, vandal alarms, and others—even facilities for tying in with independent auditorium and gymnasium sound systems. These, too, may be included in the original installation or added at a later date.

Bogen-Presto offers you other valuable advantages: a free survey of your needs, and engineering assistance—from planning through installation. Service and maintenance is available to you locally, through authorized Bogen-Presto sound installers and distributors.

Write for complete details today.

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**Gold-Plated Building Products**

Gilded buildings will be a hallmark of the "Fabulous Sixties" if the manufacturer of a new 23-karat gold coating has anything to say in the matter. The Hanovia Liquid Gold Division of Engelhard Industries has recently produced organic solutions of gold which can be applied to virtually any building product—porcelain enameled steel, stainless steel, ceramic tile, glazed brick, structural glass, ad infinitum. The gold solution is applied to their surface by such conventional methods as brushing, rolling or spraying, or by such unconventional methods as silk screening, rubber stamping and stippling for special effects. The coated components are then fired in an oven to eliminate all constituents of the solution except the gold, leaving a continuous film whose final finish—matte to "brilliant"—depends on the texture of the original surface. Though the layer of gold is very thin (for economy), it is highly resistant to abrasion and will not peel or flake off. And since it is pure gold, it has gold's usual resistance to chemicals, water and sun. Hanovia Liquid Gold Div., Engelhard Industries, Inc., One W. Central Ave., East Newark, Harrison Post Office, N. J.

**Multiple Outlet Wiring Strip**

New 3-Wire Electrostrip, a multiple outlet assembly designed especially for use with appliances and office machines, makes it possible to locate and relocate electrical outlets anywhere along its length, thus eliminating the need for extension cords and/or costly re-wiring when equipment is added or office layouts are changed. The strip itself mounts easily on any surface. It also meets Electrical Code requirements for equipment grounding; will accept both two and three prong plugs; is listed by Underwriters; and is rated at 20 amps, 125v AC. BullDog Electric Products Div., I-T-E Circuit Breaker Co., Box 177, Detroit 32, Mich.
Butyrate lacquers provide clear, weather-resistant coatings that won’t yellow, even under prolonged exposure to sunlight. They have high strength and flexibility ...withstand oxidation and dis-coloring...and are little affected by salt spray or rapid temperature changes.

When outdoor aluminum surfaces are protected with Butyrate lacquers, cleaning and maintenance costs are at a minimum. Usually, the action of rain itself is enough to keep aluminum surfaces clean.

This combination of features makes Butyrate lacquers particularly advantageous for use on aluminum curtain walls, siding, spandrels, louvers, solar canopies and architectural trim and hardware.

Your client’s interests are well served when you specify a protective coating of Butyrate lacquer on all exterior aluminum surfaces. Butyrate lacquers can be easily applied in the aluminum fabricator’s plant and are available from lacquer manufacturers in all parts of the country.

An informative 15-minute 16mm. sound color film has been produced especially for viewing by those who design in or specify aluminum in an outdoor application. Would you like to see it? See below.

The aluminum exterior of the American Sterilizer Company plant at Erie, Pennsylvania, is protected against weather and oxidation with a clear, colorless Butyrate lacquer.

ARCHITECTS! ENGINEERS!

HERE’S HOW TO GET the complete story on this new method of preserving exterior aluminum.

1) Send for Eastman’s catalog on Butyrate lacquer. It tells you where this new protective coating has proved particularly successful and why these lacquers are so effective in preserving aluminum surfaces.

2) Check Sweet’s Industrial Construction File, Sweet’s Architectural File, or see 15-M of the A.I.A. Alphabetical Filing System for specification details.

3) Send for sound color film. Indicate the date you plan to show the film and an alternate date.
Like a mother hen, the new control tower at the Newark Airport is the guardian for the many aircraft which land and take off from this terminal every day. Constructed of reinforced concrete, this structure rises 150 feet above the runways. Three floors containing all air traffic control equipment are cantilevered out to a 37-foot overhang to provide an optimum view of all air and ground traffic.

Today, in every type of construction, reinforced concrete is enabling architects and engineers to work with greater freedom in designing buildings to more readily meet a functional intent. Before you build, be sure to investigate the many advantages of this more flexible and more economical construction method.
HOBART AUTOMATIC DISHWASHERS
for volume food-service preparation operations

No matter what the size of the operation you plan, there's a proven top-performing Hobart dishwasher that will pay for itself.

Sizes range from the UM Series (small) for fountain or counter service to the flight-type (large)—up to 26 feet long. Hobart recently custom-built two ranch-house-length flight-type dishwashers (gigantic)—longest and largest in the world—to meet the staggering demands of the fabulous Fontainebleau Hotel in Miami Beach.

Hobart flight-type dishwashers provide completely automatic power water-scrapping, power washing and rinsing, with operator supervision reduced to a minimum. Dishes are continuously racked in conveyor between Delrin-tipped, resilient, stainless steel “flight links”—stainless steel specially treated to protect chinaware against markings. Side links, rollers and tie rods of stainless steel. Famed Hobart combination jet-powered and revolving wash system insures thorough sanitation. Dozens of other exclusive features make it the most advanced dishwasher made. Nationwide service through over 200 offices—largest network in the industry.

Inquire about Hobart's complete line of over 50 semi-automatic, dual-drive automatic or flight-type automatic dishwashers. There's one exactly right for any plan.

The Hobart Manufacturing Co., Dept. HAR, Troy, Ohio

Please send me more information on:
- the complete Hobart dishwasher line; Hobart dishwashers for:
  - small operations,
  - medium-sized operations,
  - large operations.
- I would like the name of my nearest Hobart dealer.

Firm name:
My name:
Address:
City: Zone: State:

SM LM CM GM SERIES OF MODELS
Radiant-Acoustic Ceiling
In addition to providing draft-free radiant heating and cooling, the new Sanacoustic HCS ceiling system is said to absorb up to 90 per cent of the sound that strikes it. The system is made up entirely of standard components—water-carrying coils, a sound-absorbing insulating blanket, and perforated metal panels which form the finished ceiling—and is said to be easy to install and economical to maintain. It also leaves the floor area free, permits fan rooms and risers to be smaller, and makes it possible to eliminate 50 to 75 per cent of the ductwork that would otherwise be required. Johns-Manville Corp., 22 East 40th St., New York 16, N. Y.

Double-Duty Chalkboard
Colorlith, a lightweight, rigid material composed of cement, asbestos and selected pigments, not only provides the hard, smooth writing surface and light reflectance required of high-quality chalkboards, but also is strong enough for use on between-room and free-standing partitions, and as a double-duty surfacing for wardrobe panels, flush doors and walls. It comes in brown, green and gray, as well as in white for use as a projection screen. Johns-Manville Corp., 22 East 40th St., New York 16, N. Y.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
for LCN Closer Concealed-in-Door Shown on Opposite Page
The LCN Series 302-303 Closer’s Main Points:
1. An ideal closer for many interior doors
2. Mechanism concealed within door; flat arm not prominent, and provides high closing power
3. Door is hung on regular butts
4. Closer is simple to install and to adjust
5. Hydraulic back-check protects walls, etc., on opening
6. Practically concealed control at little more than exposed closer cost

Complete Catalog on Request—No Obligation or See Sweet’s 1960, Sec. 186/La

LCN CLOSERS, INC., PRINCETON, ILLINOIS
Canada: Lift Lock Hardware Industries, Ltd., Peterborough, Ontario
MODERN DOOR CONTROL BY LCN - CLOSERS CONCEALED IN DOOR
TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS
LCN CLOSERS, INC., PRINCETON, ILLINOIS
Construction Details on Opposite Page

Gilbert A. Johnson, Architect
EXQUISITE ARCHITECTURE
by MINORU YAMASAKI

EXQUISITE COMFORT
by Marlo AIR CONDITIONING

A winter-summer climate control system incorporating Marlo Spray Type Dehumidifiers and Central Station Units provides round-the-calendar comfort for employees and visitors in this superbly-designed building — Reynolds Metals Company's new Great Lakes Region Headquarters.

General contractor for the project was Darin & Armstrong; Consulting engineer, Charles Whitney; Mechanical contractor, Green Plumbing and Heating, Inc.

Marlo coil co.
ST. LOUIS 11, MISSOURI
Quality Air Conditioning and Heat Transfer Equipment Since 1925
NOW FROM BRADLEY
HARMONIZING COLOR COMBINATIONS FOR THE WORLD'S MOST SANITARY WASH FIXTURES

Today's schools, colleges, institutions and factories are clean, good-looking and made even better through the use of color.

Now Bradley offers color combinations so that architects and designers can use the warmth and attractiveness of Bradley colors in washrooms, hallways, classrooms, in alcoves near lunchrooms—at no extra cost.

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ARCHITECTURAL RECORD June 1960 257
Ultramodern ASM headquarters at Metals Park, Novelty, Ohio demonstrates geodesic dome construction. Architects: John Terence Kelly, Cleveland, Ohio; General Contractor-Engineering: Gillmore Olson Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Electrical Engineers (Plans & Specifications): John Paul Jones, Cary & Millar, Cleveland, Ohio; Electrical Sub-Contractor: Doan Electric Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Nepcorduct fits the job perfectly at ASM's New Geodesic Dome Headquarters

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Architectural Record June 1960 263
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more products on page 268
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Product Reports

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Product Reports

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Builders of A Complete Line of Sectional Overhead Doors

more products on page 280
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...there's nothing like a handy whiteprinter to cut preparation time of cost estimates, according to the Stackpole Carbon Company, St. Mary's, Pa. The company's Supervisor of Cost Estimating has just written us a letter on the subject which we pass on to you verbatim. “Our estimates are made in pencil on printed translucent vellum in pad form. These are reproduced on specially cut and punched Ozalid copy paper. Originals carry only basic information that has to remain constant. And from the originals, we produce duplicate originals on Ozalid sepia line intermediate paper (#402 IT) as required, and these are used until the basic information is obsolete. To revise a cost, it is only necessary to add current rates and extend. With this simple Ozalid method we have eliminated typing, proofreading, and copying errors.”

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See our catalog in Sweet’s Architectural File 341AL; Industrial Construction File 1€1AL, 1960 Edition

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Panels were used for the World's Largest Modular Engineered Public Cold Storage Plant. — 2 stories high — 122 ft. by 162 ft. Saves up to 40% on operating costs!

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AERO-BOARDS are sold and serviced by Leading Materials Handling Equipment Distributors.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD
June 1960
We invite you to write for Bulletin 32A which gives you complete details on Sinko THIN-CELL Louvers.

versatility...

Sinko Louvers

Excellent Light Diffusers • Suspended Ceiling • Touch of Color • Artistic Effects • Ease of Installation

Smithcraft Lighting of Chelsea, Massachusetts, selected Sinko THIN-CELL Louvers, because of their versatility, for installation in the Board Room of Goodbody and Company, Investments in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. The 100 foot-candle lighting installation makes following the Board an unusually easy visual task.

The diffusing element is approximately 10 feet from the floor. The large element units are equipped with T-12 cool white Slimline lamps and are shielded by Sinko THIN-CELL Plastic Louvers providing a pleasing and efficient 45° x 45° shielding.

Whatever your lighting requirements might be, check into the versatility of Sinko THIN-CELL Louvers.

Installation: T. King Haswell, Jr., Pittsfield Contractors Architect: Alphonse Marchand

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7310 W. Wilson Avenue • Chicago 31, Illinois
unique new asbestos-cement structural sheet bends around corners...

and over obstructions

"K&M" KAMWALL

- Staples... or nails within ¼" of its edge without predrilling
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- Asbestos-cement, fire-proof and durable
- Unusually versatile

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- It’s a vinyl flooring reinforced with asbestos fiber — stable, durable and attractive.
- It’s available throughout the United States through responsible outlets.
- It’s made by a company earnestly trying to serve the architect with constantly improved products that solve architectural floor problems.
- Finally, Vina-Lux performance is guaranteed by its maker.

For complete specification data and color chart, consult Sweet's Architectural File or write us.

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Product Reports

Laminated Wood Door Knobs
Stratawood decorative door knobs are made of a tough combination of resin bonded layers of thin wood shaped to fit comfortably in the hand. Available with either vertical or horizontal graining, the knobs are durable as well as decorative; will not check or crack. P. & F. Corbin Div., American Hardware Corp., New Britain, Conn.

Economical Paneling for Stores
Two new economical paneling systems—one for ceilings and the other for upper walls—have been designed specifically for store interiors. Both can be installed or rearranged quickly because the panels are fitted in moldings rather than cemented. The ceiling system uses 2-by-4-ft Marlite panels grooved on four sides to fit into grid moldings suspended from an unfinished ceiling. The upper wall system uses similar panels that fit into special H-shaped vertical moldings which give the system its rigidity. Horizontal moldings at top and bottom complete the installation. The 2-ft-wide panels are available in 5- to 8-ft lengths in a wide range of colors and patterns. Marsh Wall Products, Inc., Dover, Ohio.

more products on page 284
Now there's one just right for any installation...

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Your preference—with or without doors!

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(Lefi). Detail shows steel tube, aluminum encased, load bearing mullion as integral part of frame.

(Right). Weatherseal is more than a part—it's also how the door maker relates it to the total door design. Miller's engineered method results in a smooth, easy sliding door that seals securely around the entire perimeter of opening vent.

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282 ARCHITECTURAL RECORD June 1960
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"ARCHITECTURAL
LOOK"

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The General Fireproofing Company, Dept. Z-12, Youngstown 1, Ohio.
Pre-Enamelled Aluminum Products

The new line of Colorweld aluminum building products features pre-enamelled color finishes so durable they can withstand heavy embossing and stamping operations without damage. Because of the resulting drop in fabricating and finishing costs, the items in the line will be lower in price than any colored aluminum products now on the market. They include 4- and 8-in. ribbed siding, V-beam roofing and siding, and insulated field-assembled panels in a choice of 20 standard colors. In addition, a custom color service in a new Reynocolor line will offer other stock building products spray-enamelled to any color specification. Reynolds Metals Co., Richmond 18, Va.

Thin Ceramic Facing Material

CV Durathin, a new ceramic facing material only 3/8 in. thick, is expected to reduce both initial costs and installation costs because of its thinness and light weight and its large (up to 18 by 24 in.) unit sizes. It will also offer the durability, low maintenance and wide color range usually associated with ceramic veneer. Federal Seaboard Terra Cotta Corp., 10 East 40th St., New York 16, N. Y.

Cost-Cutting High Strength Bolt

A new design high strength bolt with a larger head and shorter thread length is said to make possible savings up to 40 per cent in bearing-type connections, as compared to standard high strength bolts. Its principal advantages are the larger bearing area under the head, which permits use of only one washer per bolt, and the shorter thread length which prevents the shear plane of the connection from passing through the threaded portion. Increasing the shear area of the bolt increases the allowable shear stresses so that one-third fewer bolts are needed in bearings type connections. Russell, Burd·

Low-Cost Swimming Pool

A low-cost heavy-duty swimming pool features ribbed steel sidewalls that combine vertical strength with enough horizontal flexibility to withstand the stresses of freezing and thawing. The prefabricated, interlocking sidewall panels, which are assembled at the site and embedded in a reinforced concrete bottom, also eliminate the forms, reinforcing steel, and concrete that go into concrete pool walls. This reduces wall costs by as much as 80 per cent, bringing overall savings to around 50 per cent: the larger the pool, the greater the savings. Since the wall panels are flexible, Coraloc pools can be built in any shape at no extra cost. They will meet the strictest building codes, are easily maintained, and need not be drained in winter. Coraloc Industries, Inc., 8460 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills, Calif.
You can install STREAMLINE DWV COPPER TUBE AND FITTINGS at savings up to 15% and get the most modern drainage system possible... a compact, space-saving system that’s lightweight, sanitary, non-rustable and clog proof.

COMPARISON WITH RUSTABLE MATERIAL PROVES INSTALLED COST OF STREAMLINE DWV COPPER TUBE AND FITTINGS IS LOWER!*

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<th>3&quot; ALL COPPER DWV DRAINAGE INSTALLATION</th>
<th>3&quot; GALVANIZED AND DURHAM DRAINAGE INSTALLATION</th>
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*This comparison is based on actual material and labor costs in effect on January 7, 1960, in a mid-west metropolitan area of 75,000 population.

Complete technical information on Streamline DWV Copper Tube and Solder-Type Fittings is included in big, new 32-page Bulletin D-459. Send for your free copy today.

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Mortise Locks and Latches
Offers complete information on Sargent mortise locks, and illustrates trim, handle sets and miscellaneous locks. Sargent & Co., New Haven 9, Conn.*

Waterloo Air Diffusion Equipment
(A.I.A. 30-J) Contains complete application and specification data on Waterloo line of return and supply registers, grilles, volume control dampers and door ventilators. Catalog 1-59, 58 pp. Waterloo Register Co., Inc., P. O. Box 72, Waterloo, Iowa.*

Industrial Insulating Materials
Presents properties and specifications for a complete line of heat and cold insulations. Thermal conductivities and tables of recommended thicknesses for each product, and application instructions for product types are also included. 24 pp. Industrial Insulation Div., Baldwin-

How to Lay Out a Parking Lot
(A.I.A. 38-M, 14-A-3) Includes suggested layouts for 45-, 60- and 90-degree angle parking with recommended stall widths and lengths, aisle widths, and entrance and exit dimensions. Various types of equipment for self-service parking—automatic gates, parking barriers, parking guides and sonic detectors—are also covered. 40 pp. Western Industries, 2742 West 36th Pl., Chicago 32, Ill.

Manual of Paper Food Service
Though aimed at managers of restaurants and institutional food facilities, this detailed manual also gives information of interest to architects planning such facilities: the cost of paper food service, planning kitchens for paper service, planning for storage and disposal of paper, and special situations encountered in various types of food service facilities, 60 pp. Paper Cup and Container Institute, Inc., 250 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Spang Underfloor Duct

Heifetz Design Gallery
Comprehensive catalog contains reference information, photos, drawings and specifications on Heifetz line of pendant fixtures, wall fixtures and chandeliers. Catalog A, 64 pp. The Heifetz Co., Clinton, Conn.

Dylite Panels: Modular Components

*Additional product information in Sweet's Architectural File

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A DIVISION OF BERLIANA CO.

288 ARCHITECTURAL RECORD June 1960
"This is the finest Holly's yet!"

"We owe a lot to Bastian-Blessing for the success of our latest restaurant... both for their planning and layout service and the top-quality food service equipment they sell!" That's a comment from Ward Webster, president of the Holly chain of restaurants and grills in Michigan and Indiana, talking about their tenth location. "We're delighted with the way Bastian-Blessing handled our latest job."

What's the secret of the overwhelming preference for Bastian-Blessing? No secret, really—just a constant reliance on ideas like finest quality, performance and proved long life. That's why leading chains buy more Bastian-Blessing fountain-food equipment than all other makes combined... that's why we're so confident we can please you, too. Whatever the size of your operation, you'll get most for your money with Bastian-Blessing.

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ARCHITECTURAL RECORD June 1960 289
The air

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Uni-Flo square and rectangular ceiling diffusers with perforated faceplates provide a high rate of aspiration and great flexibility to meet the requirements of modular construction or any arrangement of partitions.

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Barber-Colman Company
Dept. F, 1104 Rock Street, Rockford, Illinois

*Patent No. 2821891

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD June 1960 291
Office Literature

Exotic Hardwoods
... for Modern Design discusses facilities of, and types of paneling, plywood, lumber and veneer available from, J. H. Monteath Co., 2500 A Park Ave., New York 51, N. Y.*

Bulletin Boards . . . Chalk Boards

RLM Standard Specifications
... for Industrial Lighting Equipment includes three new specifications for 1500ma semi-direct units; upward revisions of many existing specifications, new specs for aluminum reflectors, and added provisions for inspecting and testing. 52 pp. RLM Standards Institute, Inc., 826 Madison St., Chicago 6, Ill.

Insul-Fil Technical Bulletin (A.I.A. 37-D-2) Features engineering drawings, heat loss graphs, installation and thickness specifications, and similar technical data on Insul-Fil granular insulation for underground steam lines and heating systems. Insul-Fil Co., Inc., 250 Petit Ave., Bellmore, L. I., N. Y.

High Temperature Water Systems
Describes full line of International-LaMont generators, and gives such engineering data as flow rate and heat content tables plus information on choice of system pressurization and pump arrangement. Bulletin 1600, 16 pp. The International Boiler Works Co., 109 Maple St., East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Pneumatic Tube Systems

Water-Repellent Masonry Insulation (A.I.A. 37-C-2) Two new booklets, one on cavity walls and one on block walls, describe the advantages, applications and properties of Zonolite water-repellent masonry fill insulation. Both 4 pp. Zonolite Co., 135 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Ill.*

Insulated Curtain Wall System
(A.I.A. 17-A) Describes, with specifications and details, Thermo-Sash insulated setting frame for glass or panels, as well as single and double hung windows. 12 pp. Kesko Products, Bristol, Ind.

Water Cooling Coil Catalog
Introduces new direct selection method for all types of water cooling coils; describes the coils and their applications; and gives detailed selection data including psychrometric charts and curves. Catalog 406, 60 pp. McQuay, Inc., 1600 Broadway St. N. E., Minneapolis 13, Minn.

Continental Easy Estimator
Gives complete selection information, detailed specifications, and prices on Continental line of heavy duty electrical transmission and distribution equipment for commercial, industrial, residential and governmental installations. 300 pp. Continental Electric Equipment Co., Dept. CAT, 205 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio

*Additional product information in Sweet's Architectural File

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1960 ARCHITECTURAL RECORD
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LIGHTING FOR 1 ARCHITECTURE
Lighting: Design or Accident?
CREDITS

a.


b.

3. Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City. Photo: Charles Payne
4. Lillian Schmidt Elementary School, Columbus, Ind., Harry Weese & Associates, Archts. Photo: Bill Engdahl, Hedrich-Blessing

c.

3. Harwyn Shoe Store, Roosevelt Field Shopping Center, Hempstead, N. Y., Kentchum, Gin & Sharp, Archts. Photo: Alexandre Georges

Dignity and beauty of the traditional pew have been maintained . . . with comfort custom-crafted into each seat. Others have tried to imitate it, but only Endicott Cushion-Eze has the unique construction which is patent protected by the U.S. Patent Office. Dowels placed between the sections provide controlled tension and firmness—foam cushioning will not pad or pack after years of service.

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- Telescopic Gym Seats
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ARCHITECTURAL RECORD June 1960 297
FRANTZ doors give you new freedom of design

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Write for Frantz Catalogues or consult Sweet's Architectural File, No. 161/FR.

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**LIGHTING CREDITS**

(continued from page 296)

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<th>J. Poehling, Lighting Designer. Photo: Bill Hedrich, Hedrich-Blessing</th>
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**f.**

1. St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Sarasota, Fla. Victor Lundy, Archt. Photo: George Cserna |
2. Tivoli Gardens, Copenhagen, Denmark. Photo: Courtesy of Danish Information Office |

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<td>3. Chartres Cathedral. Photo: William Lam</td>
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<td>8. Forestry Laboratory, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. Paul Rudolph, Archt. Photo: Ronald C. Binks</td>
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Ultra-modern Beaver Dam High School, Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, was designed by Raymond N. LeVee Associates as a functionally planned structure, adaptable to fit present and future needs.

Consequently, the school's compact coal-burning heating plant was engineered to provide ample space for additional equipment as school facilities expand. The plant, easily extendable to any new addition, is located in the west wing of this modern U-shaped school. All piping is located in tunnels along the outside walls, assuring easy maintenance of the entire heating system.

Simplified boiler room operation is maintained with push button control of equipment. Another outstanding feature is the zone system of temperature control which permits heating of only those sections that are in use. The school's unusual design, while contributing immeasurably to the academic and recreational life of Beaver Dam students, also has proved itself effective in adapting space to present and future needs.

District engineers of the Bituminous Coal Institute have detailed information on how coal-burning plants lend themselves to modern architectural design. If you have a problem in power plant design, write for the name of the BCI representative in your area.

SEND COUPON FOR GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS, with complete equipment criteria and boiler room plans:

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☐ GS-3 (automatic package boiler for heating and process plants)
☐ Case histories on larger plants

Name
Title
Company
City Zone State

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD June 1960 301
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**The Record Reports**

**On the Calendar**

**June**

1-4 Annual Assembly, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada—Fort Garry Hotel, Winnipeg

8-11 Annual Meeting, National Society of Professional Engineers—Statler Hotel, Boston

9-11 60th Annual Convention, New Jersey Society of Architects and New Jersey Chapter, American Institute of Architects—Berkeley-Carteret Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J.

12-24 Fourth Annual Seminar for Teachers of Architecture, jointly sponsored by the American Institute of Architects and the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture; theme, "Technology in Architecture"—Sagamore Lake, N. Y.

13-15 Annual Meeting, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers—Royal York Hotel, Vancouver

13-15 Annual Meeting, American Association of Cost Engineers—Rice Hotel, Houston

15-18 British Architects' Conference for 1960—Manchester, England

19-22 Annual Convention, National Parking Association—San Francisco

19-25 National Convention (second of three in 1960), American Society of Civil Engineers—Reno

25-ff. First International Congress for Automatic Control; through July 5—Moscow

26-29 61st Annual Meeting, American Society of Landscape Architects—Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City

26-ff. Annual Meeting and Exhibit, American Society for Testing Materials; through July 1—Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City


---

**July**

6-8 Conference on civil engineer—continued on page 598
Battery of B&G Universal Pumps used to circulate chilled water through cooling system. No vibration eliminators or flexible connections are needed.

B&G Boosters Serve Dual Purpose

One PD35 Booster is used to circulate hot water for heating and cold water for cooling in building connecting plant and office; one 2" Booster circulates boiler water through fuel oil preheater.

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Universal Pump motors are specially constructed and selected for extra quiet operation. Long sleeve bearings are used in both motor and pump—another assurance of smooth vibrationless operation and long life. The oversized shaft is made of special alloy steel with an integral heat-treated thrust collar to absorb end-thrust. Water leakage is prevented by the diamond-hard "Remite" Mechanical Seal—a B&G development.

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Fiberglas Roof Insulation is now available in the new 3' x 4' and 4' x 4' sizes that cover more deck area faster. There are fewer joints and less chance for trouble due to roof traffic. These larger sizes have the same high thermal efficiency, non-corrosive properties, and ease of cutting and laying that have made Fiberglas Roof Insulation in the 2' x 4' size the accepted leader for many years.

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irregularities

in the boiler room

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**The place:** Whirlpool Corporation’s administrative center outside St. Joseph, Michigan.

**The architects:** Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Detroit.

**The Installation:** A matched pair of Cleaver-Brooks Model CB heating boilers installed by C. L. Mahoney Company, Kalamazoo.

A boiler room with draperies on the picture window speaks for the cleanliness, the lasting beauty of Cleaver-Brooks’ packaged boilers. And that’s not all. Remarkable compactness means freedom from the design limitations of larger, bulkier units.

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**Matched pair of Cleaver-Brooks Model CB boilers as installed at Whirlpool Corp.**

**The Record Reports**

ing education curricula, jointly sponsored by Cooper Union, the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Society for Engineering Education, under a grant from the National Science Foundation—Ann Arbor, Mich.

10-22 Atomic Shelter I; seminar for architects and engineers involved with planning and preliminary design aspects of buildings, shelters and facilities to resist nuclear weapons—College of Engineering and Architecture, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.

11-18 Second World Conference on Earthquake Engineering—Tokyo and Kyoto, Japan

18-19 School Architecture and the Newer Educational Media; the annual A.A. Cleveland School Building Conference—Washington State University, Pullman, Wash.

18-29 City and Regional Planning; 22nd annual special summer program—Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge 39, Mass.

24-ff. Atomic Shelter II; seminar for architects and engineers involved with analysis and design of structural and radiation shielding systems—College of Architecture and Engineering, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.

**August**

29-ff. Annual Convention, American Hospital Association—Civic Auditorium, San Francisco

**Office Notes**

**Offices Opened**

Architect Joseph Fuller, A.I.A., announces the opening of his office for the practice of architecture at 103 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

**New Firms, Firm Changes**

Elting, Deknatel & Associates, Inc., is the name of a new architectural firm established by Winston Elting, F.A.I.A., and William F. Dek

continued on page 312
horizontally...

vertically...

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The Record Reports

natel, A.I.A., with offices at 25 East Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

The Engineers Collaborative, consulting structural engineers with offices at 116 South Michigan Ave., Chicago (Kenneth C. Naslund, Partner), have announced the merger with their firm of Wiss and Associates. Jack Wiss, who becomes an executive member of TEC, will have offices in the firm's Structural Model Laboratory, 870 Northwest Highway, Des Plaines, Ill.


George H. Miehls has been re-elected chairman and treasurer of Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers, Inc., for the coming year. Other executive officers re-elected are: Sol King, president; Sheldon Marston, executive vice president; G. K. Scrymgeour, vice president and secretary; R. E. Linton, G. S. Whittaker, V. C. Wagner and Saul Saulson, vice presidents. Offices of the firm continue at 345 New Center Building, Detroit 2, Mich.

Newly elected associates in the firm of Kelly and Gruzen, architects-engineers with offices at 10 Columbus Circle, New York 19, N. Y., have been announced as follows: Robert B. Middlebrook, associate in charge of the design department; John H. St. Germain, executive vice president; and Arthur Klein, comptroller and business manager.


Robert H. Street, Architect, announces his partnership with Edward H. Street, Architect, in the new firm of Street and Street, Architects, with offices at 405 Commerce Union Annex, Nashville 3, Tenn.

Frederic P. Wiedersum Associates, continued on page 316
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The Record Reports

Architects, has announced the addition to its staff of Reid Lighton, to serve in the firm's departments of college, commercial and banking work. The firm has its headquarters in Valley Stream, L. I., N. Y., with other offices in New York, Trenton, Washington, D. C., and Miami.

New Addresses
George Demers, Consulting Engineer, 845 St. Cyrille St. W., Quebec 6, Canada.
Friedman, Alschuler and Sincere, Architects and Engineers, 130 North Franklin St., Chicago 6, Ill.
Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle & Wolff, 1800 Gervais St., Columbia, S. C.

Engineers Ask Equal Status With Doctors and Lawyers

As the Labor Standards subcommittee of the House considered proposed amendments to the Fair Labor Standards act, it had before it a request from the National Society of Professional Engineers that registered professional engineers be granted the same status presently given licensed doctors and lawyers who are excepted from the minimum salary provisions for professional employees.

A spokesman for N.S.P.E. asked Congress through the subcommittee chairman, Rep. Phil M. Landrum (D-Ga.), to curb the Wage and Hour Administrator's "discriminatory actions toward professional engineering, and to extend to that worthy endeavor the same professional status and recognition given law and medicine."

There is, presently, a salary test providing that professional employees must earn at least $95 per week. In making its plea to Congress, the N.S.P.E. said, "Since every state legislature and since the Congress of the United States has declared the professional status of licensed engineers, we respectfully suggest that there is no justification or warrant for the Administrator to ignore that fact in providing the special exception from the salary test for licensed and certified professionals."
... and architects everywhere are doing just that as they "re-discover" the visual excitement which an imaginative treatment of this basic structural element can so easily provide. And they are simultaneously "re-discovering" FOLLANSBEE TERNE. For here is a roofing material almost uniquely adapted to the special idiom of contemporary design. Alone among architectural metals, it possesses a natural affinity for color, and through a wide diversity of application techniques, permits a positive approach to the problem of form. TERNE, moreover, is surprisingly inexpensive, particularly when its cost is related to a life-expectancy measured in decades rather than years.

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ARCHITECTURAL RECORD June 1960 319
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WASHINGTON TOPICS
continued from page 70

from individuals, partnerships, trusts or corporations.

"As it was necessary to resort to regulatory agreement for control of mortgagors who were not corporations, it has been decided to resort to this as the control instrument for the corporate owners, too," FHA said.

For this reason, control through stock ownership will not be required.

Nor will FHA control the charges. It will be left to local, state, or municipal authorities to supervise care, health standards, fire laws, etc.

However, FHA requires that with the applications certification from authorities that they have adequate standards which are enforced or will be enforced.

The agency made a strong effort through a preliminary letter to determine the need for nursing homes. Because of a wide difference in replies as to the assistance in regard to need, FHA is not at this time stipulating the exact criteria state agencies must use in determining need. It did recommend, however, that each field office director arrange an early conference with state officials or local authorities to "explore this subject and arrive at mutual understandings with these officials."

Where mortgagors desire to borrow money for equipment or operating capital, the agency said it would recognize secured loans subject to its stipulated considerations.

Some Upgrading Seen

It was noted that the FHA Minimum Property Standards for Nursing Homes are somewhat higher than the average of state standards.

Commenting on this, the letter for field offices stated, "We believe this upgrading is in keeping with our overall objective of improving standards and is economically feasible in light of the more liberal financing which this program makes available. . . . On the other hand, these standards are not as high as those used by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare under the Hill-Burton program. As it is a government-grant program they can realistically require higher standards.

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EDIFICIO BANCO POPULAR, Monterrey, Mexico. Architects: Mario Pani, Salvador Ortega Flores, and Ramon Lamadrid R. Designers: Armando Cardenas and Dr. Emilio Rosenblueth. General Contractor: Constructora Popular, S.A.

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nursing homes for the many people with small incomes. Naturally, where economic conditions justify it, offices (FHA) should encourage construction in excess of the minimum."

The agency hopes, it said, that the more adequate financing offered under this program will serve to improve the widely known conditions of fire hazard and overcrowding in substandard structures that now exist in some nursing homes.

House Ups VA Hospital Funds To $75 Million for 1961

The $900 million program of hospital modernization and rehabilitation proposed by the Veterans Administration for the next 12 years got a satisfactory nod from the House when it voted $75 million for fiscal 1961 to launch the effort.

The Appropriations Committee had recommended only $39.1 million for VA hospital modernization and improvement, but the full House voted 218 to 155 to accept an amendment proposed by John P. Saylor (R-Pa.), increasing the sum of $75 million.

The same measure left the House carrying in $150 million for slum clearance and urban renewal, $80 million for the Federal aid to airports program, and $144.8 million for public buildings construction.

Appropriations Unit Questions Private Design of U. S. Jobs

The Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation of the Interior Department were in the position of defending before Congress their practice of contracting out certain architectural and engineering work. Testifying before a House Appropriations subcommittee, top authorities in the two agencies explained that design work on certain projects was passed to private firms when Corps or Bureau personnel were not able to do it with their own staff.

Speaking for the Bureau was Commissioner F. E. Dominy. Lt. Gen. E. C. Itschner, retiring this fall, was the witness for the Army Corps, of which he is chief. The testimony was heard on the fiscal 1961 public works appropriations bill.

For Economy . . .

"I think in general," said Commissioner Dominy at this year's hearing, "we employ outside firms and outside engineering skills only to the extent that is obviously in the interest of the government, and to carry out the program more economically, but we do use our own trained forces for the great majority of the engineering work which we perform."

The Department of Justice is known to be investigating at the present time the practice of so-called sundowners, those architects and engineers employed by the Federal government who take outside work to make extra money. Justice is looking into possible conflicts of interest, it was said. Mr. Dominy touched on this phase of the subject when he told the subcommittee members he was convinced none of his architects or engineers were doing the outside work on the job.

continued on page 332
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**PENNVERNON GRAYLITE** takes the glare out of sunlight, yet lets plenty of refreshing light come through the windows of the new Connecticut State Highway Department Building, Weathersfield, Connecticut. All elevations are glazed with **PENNVERNON GRAYLITE** "56"—PPG's neutral gray, glare-reducing heavy sheet glass. Its neutral gray tint doesn't change the hue of outdoor colors, doesn't limit your choice of interior colors.

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Lt. Gen. Itschner emphasized that the Corps contracts out its design work only when it is unusually complicated or specialized. In an effort to place as little work outside the ACE shop as possible, he explained, the Corps transfers certain work from overburdened districts to districts with lighter planning loads. He added that lower pay scales in the government meant loss of architectural and engineering personnel and forced the Corps to contract out some of its design work which it otherwise would handle.

"We are not able to retain many of our better designers and engineers and architects because we cannot pay them as much as they are offered in architect-engineer firms," he testified. This becomes an even greater problem for the Corps in period of high construction activity.

He protested a suggestion that further restrictions be placed on the hiring of non-Federal architects and engineers in the vast public works program. Additional restrictions, he said, would make it increasingly difficult for ACE to accomplish its program.

Outside Design Almost Double

The General denied that the pressure of deadlines was a factor in contracting out design work. Outside architect-engineer contracts in the Corps' program amounted to 7.4 per cent of all work in 1954. This climbed to 16.2 in 1957, dropped back to 12.8 per cent in 1958, and now has risen to 13 per cent due to the new starts in the civil works program.

Lt. Gen. Itschner expressed confidence that this problem would now "take care of itself."

The Corps spokesman again advanced the recommendation that Congress provide all the money for a single construction project at one time rather than through annual appropriations. Committee members resisted this, however, noting such a course would not cure the problem of constant and more expensive design changes.

On his side of the argument, General Itschner said appropriating the full amount for each job would mean earlier completion of that project and lower its cost through assurance to the contractor that he could move through the job to completion without uncertainties of additional financing. He added that under the present system bidders on the first contract are never sure of subsequent contracts on the same project. This moves them to include in the initial contract bid all the cost of mobilizing and demobilizing their equipment and personnel.

Committee Chairman Joe Cannon (Mo.), and other members wondered at this point if Congress would not still be plagued with requests for additional funds even if a single lump-sum were appropriated per project.

He asked, "Would we . . . be able to close the contract with the contractor and regardless of what happened and regardless of future contingencies, pay him that amount and continued on page 336"

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ARCHITECTURAL RECORD June 1960 333
active learning

Your understanding of the importance of controlled heating, ventilating and natural air cooling—or year-round air conditioning—in every school or college classroom will suggest the use of a dependable unit system, which meets the varying usages, occupancies, activities and exposures with tailored comfort and economy—and you most certainly will think of Nesbitt's leadership in this field for more than 40 years.

You may know, as well, of the distinct contribution of Wind-o-line radiation when integrated with Nesbitt Syncretizers: how it provides a separate protection against cold window downdraft; and how its copper tubing can serve to pipe a whole series of classroom Syncretizers in a forced hot water system with large savings in building and equipment costs.

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Hence, by specifying Nesbitt today, you are not only providing the "thermal environment most conducive to learning," but you are making sensible artistic use of window-wall space and are giving tomorrow's children a better opportunity for active learning. See Publications 10-1 and 10A1.
no more, and he would complete the project according to specifications for that amount, and no more?" The witness admitted this would not be the case since the contractor would have claims if he found conditions different from those outlined in the bidding documents.

Eliminate Design Changes?

This prompted detailed discussion on design changes with the Corps chief explaining that changes would always be necessary unless a great deal more money is spent on design. "Why is it that the school (West Point), which above all schools emphasizes mathematics and physics, cannot compile specifications which can be submitted to a contractor, just as we submit a contract for a building down here on Pennsylvania Avenue?" Rep. Cannon queried.

General Itschner replied that there are more change orders in military construction designed by private architects and engineers than in civil works construction, and observed that those buildings on Pennsylvania Avenue required just as many change orders as the structures built by the Army Corps.

The chief promised that his Corps would work toward the objective of no changes, and felt it could approach the goal, but he said there always would be change orders.

The committee did not go so far this year as it did in 1959 when it recommended that engineering and design costs be limited to five per cent of the construction cost of a project. That move was blocked after the American Institute of Architects, the National Society of Professional Engineers and others protested it.

The Appropriations Committee's report this year on Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Park Service and Forest Service said the material submitted to it by these agencies indicate that savings both in construction costs and personnel can be expected from greater use of standardized plans and specifications. As N.S.P.E. noted, however, the report gave no reasons for this conclusion.

The House group said the agencies involved should be able to effect a minimum reduction of 10 per cent in their engineering and design and construction supervision staffs in fiscal 1961 to offset at least part of the added program workload.

NPS has advised the committee that it cannot state its engineering and design costs as part of construction cost because of insufficient accounting data. It is moving toward a "break out" of these engineering and design costs in its future operations, however. Nearly 85 per cent of its program involves structures costing less than $100,000 each, meaning relatively higher design charges.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, on the other hand, reported an average of eight per cent of total estimated project cost for engineering, design and other related technical work. Of this, engineering and design costs were said to average approximately 3.5 per cent. The Bureau claimed the cost was favorable compared with similar work charges made by private architects and engineers.

The Indian Affairs bureau report indicated it had stopped all new con-
San Francisco scores a homer with Candlestick Park, America’s newest stadium.
America's newest baseball arena is lit at night for maximum "playability" with 1147 Westinghouse Type VRC-20 1500-watt floodlights. The precise aiming of the lights was under the direction of Westinghouse Lighting Sales Engineer Reed Hansen, (below), and they are designed to burn at over-voltage increasing their normal candle power 37 percent. This means that players under most conditions enjoy visibility as good as daylight gives without the glare and shadows that frequently plague them on sunny afternoons.

Westinghouse floodlighting system maintains IES standards of intensity for playing areas. The striking design of the wind baffle tops massive concrete stadium. Two of the eight floodlighting towers that are spaced around perimeter of stadium are shown here.
Giants' new home is Powered-Up for maximum nighttime "playability"

San Francisco's Giants racked up a 3 to 1 victory to open their season and inaugurate their new home in the West, Candlestick Park—one of the finest baseball stadiums in America.

Candlestick Park is a massive concrete structure that has an air of being weightless and soaring. Utilizing precast and prestressed beams and supports, the stadium consists of two tiers of seats (some radiant heated) that provide maximum "seeability" for 45,000 fans—with the upper deck topped by a unique wind baffle. To challenge the teams, foul lines extend 335 feet, and it's 420 feet straight from home plate to the fence. A giant scoreboard not only keeps tabs on the game in progress but also on action in both major leagues. A press, radio and loge-seat mezzanine, dressing rooms, refreshment areas and an 8700-car parking lot complete the impressive installation.

The careful attention applied to the architectural design and construction extends to the electrical distribution system serving the stadium. To give the field maximum "playability" at night, 1147 1500-watt Westinghouse floodlights make this one of the best-lighted baseball diamonds in the country. Included in the electrical system are eight power centers (one for each lighting tower), master lighting control panel, individual lighting panelboards, dry-type transformer, motor (cont.)

YOU CAN BE SURE... IF IT'S Westinghouse

Checking scale model of Candlestick Park are Lyle E. Patton, Consulting Electrical Engineer; John S. Bolles, Architect; Walter A. Haas, President of the San Francisco Recreation and Park Commission; and Raymond S. Kimbell, General Manager of the San Francisco Park Department.

Economical power distribution for Candlestick Park was achieved with eight Westinghouse unitized power centers of 750- to 225-kva ratings, each having plenty of expansion room. Each power center steps 12-kva primary power down to 120/208 volts to serve lights and electrical equipment. Inspecting one center: M. P. Buiswell, Westinghouse Area Sales Manager; C. L. Harney, General Contractor; and L. E. Patton.

Motor control and protection are afforded by the Westinghouse motor control center under examination by H. G. Dechene of Brayer Electric; L. E. Patton; and D. G. Hartman, Westinghouse Sales Engineer. Such control centers group all controls together in interchangeable, space-saving, easily installed modular units. Starter units control and protect motors for air distribution units from centralized location.
Lighting for concourse and corridors is controlled and protected by Type NLAB panelboards located around stadium. Relays and control switches installed in this panel allow remote operation from centralized point. Seen examining this attractive flush mounted panelboard in stadium concourse are H. G. Dechene and G. R. Brayer of Brayer Electric Co.; and Spence Pors, Westinghouse Distributor salesman.

Giants' new home (cont.) control center, air handling equipment and motors. All are Westinghouse products, chosen for their ability to provide dependable, uninterrupted service. Careful attention to future uses for the stadium produced an electrical system capable of expansion. For example, the field lighting and related power supply equipment can be easily enlarged to provide the extra illumination required for nighttime football games. For information about how the Westinghouse products that Powered-Up Candlestick Park can meet your electrical needs, call your nearby Westinghouse Electrical Construction Engineer. Or write, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Box 888, Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania.

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Central High School was winner of an Award of Merit in the 1959 Honor Awards Program of the A.I.A.

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* A trademark of The Flintkote Company

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD June 1960 341
construction at one time after last year’s Congressional criticism, directing that engineering and architectural work henceforth be done by its own staff. It claimed that work would thus be speeded and cost of reduced.

Spur to House Sales Seen in Lower FHA Downpayments

Speculative home builders are expected to move their unsold houses much faster as a result of the Federal government action lowering down payment requirements on FHA-insured mortgages in the moderate price range.

The National Association of Home Builders reported that in many cases builders were unable to sell their product because prospective purchasers fell just short of qualifying. The margin might have been only a few hundred dollars, and the FHA action could tip the scales.

The new minimum down payment schedule calls for $600 where the FHA value is $15,000, compared with $650 before the change; $800 on FHA value of $17,000 compared with $1100 previously, and $1200 on FHA value of $19,000 where it had been $1700.

Lack of Terminal Facilities Called Air Traffic Bottleneck

A spokesman for air line pilots says the nation is far behind in air terminal facilities compared with its advances in aircraft and the increased density of air traffic.

Clarence N. Sayen, president of the Air Line Pilots Association, told the Aero Club of Washington, D.C. that the lack of adequate terminal facilities is one of the most critical problems facing commercial aviation. This lack was called the primary bottleneck in the functioning of any air traffic system.

Highways But Not Runways?

He blamed much of this problem on a lack of adequate Federal expenditures for the Federal aid airport program. His comment: "The nation can complete 3589 miles of four-lane highway and 184 miles of six-lane or more per year, but it requires practically a national emergency to secure another 1000 ft of concrete for a runway at an airport."

The present air traffic system can deliver the aircraft to the airport much more rapidly than the capacity of the airport can receive them, he asserted. He held that the severe bottlenecks exist both in getting the aircraft from the en route phase to the ground, and from the landing phase to the parking ramp.

In his opinion, huge sums of money are being wasted and the air traveler is grossly inconvenienced by the airport terminal limitations.

HHFA Asked for Major Study Of Housing Credit Picture

Concerned over the fluctuations of credit for home financing, the Senate’s subcommittee on housing has called for a thorough study and report by the Housing and Home Finance Agency. The report would be continued on page 344.
Famous Park Avenue beauty enjoys Flexalum light control

Regard the Seagram Building. What glamour it adds to Park Avenue! How happily! How well-groomed! For its 3,676 windows, the architects naturally chose Flexalum Twi-Nighter Venetians. What's more, Hunter Douglas engineered two custom features so that haphazard slat-lits and blind heights wouldn't interrupt the symmetry of the building's facade. A special 3-stop action keeps the blinds fully raised, fully lowered, or set at one happy medium, while the unique tilt mechanism fixes slats at a 45-degree angle. No other window covering is so ideal for buildings with curtain-wall construction.

Naturally, Hunter Douglas is concerned with the people inside, as well as sight-seers outside. Flexalum venetians give real light control, let in soft, diffused light, or make rooms dark and strictly private. As for maintenance problems, there aren't any. Only Flexalum venetians are designed as an integrated whole, so they don't suffer from malfunctions that often afflict blinds whose parts have been garnered from several sources. Flexalum venetians won't rust, chip, crack or peel. And they're guaranteed for 5 years. See our latest specs in Sweet's Architectural File 19d/Br or write to Dept. AR-6, Bridgeport Brass Co., Hunter Douglas Division, Bridgeport, Conn.
made no later than next January 1 and would cover:

1. An analysis of total mortgage credit requirements which may be needed to support new residential construction activity of 16 million permanent nonfarm units on a stable basis during the 10-year period starting January 1, 1961.

2. The extent to which this volume of credit may be available, on a stable basis, without revision of the enabling legislation or the administrative policies of the Federal National Mortgage Association, or without the creation of a new institution to provide an active secondary market for loans insured by the FHA or guaranteed by the VA.

3. The desirability of creating an independent board to establish interest rate policies for programs administered by the FHA and VA, and to establish purchase and marketing policies of the FNMA or any other institution created to provide a secondary market for loans insured by FHA or guaranteed by VA.

The subcommittee's report suggested that FHA's contribution to a more stable mortgage money market could be improved by study in these areas; amount, method and collection of the agency's insurance premium; increased use of certifying agents to reduce processing delays, and the possibility of FHA operating solely through its fee and premium income.

A New Fanny Mae?
The subcommittee took the position that FNMA, as it now stands, cannot be expected to supplement and stabilize the flow of mortgage credit to the extent desired. This, it said, would mean reconstituting FNMA or creating a new institution, such as a central mortgage bank.

PHA Expects Unit Totals of 25,000 This Year, 30,000 Next

Congress has been informed that the Public Housing Administration expects the start of approximately 25,000 new public housing units this fiscal year (ending June 30). PHA Commissioner Lawrence Davern told a House Appropriations subcommittee that about 3,000 such units will get underway during the next fiscal period.

Mr. Davern described the maintenance of these public housing units as a constant problem, one that becomes more and more difficult each year with project income going down. On the question of cost, he said the agency is operating on a policy that called for project design and materials to conform to what is being done for middle income private housing in the locality. This involves an "economical use" of the land.

The Commissioner held a national cost limit to be unworkable because it raises costs in low-cost areas and pinches them in the high-cost localities.

OCDM Wants More Shelters, Congress Backs Off

The nonmilitary defense program of the nation was outlined to Congress by Leo Hoegh, head of the Office of

continued on page 348
whether you specify curtainwall for economy or effect...

...MARMET has it!

You have a choice of two curtainwall systems when you specify MARMET. The 5212 Series, or the 5142 Series used on the magnificent luxury apartments (under construction) above, provides strong vertical accent lines with heavy aluminum mulls designed to receive spandrels and lite sections, stacked one atop the other. With lightweight muntins, these panels can easily be handled by two men... often stacking from the inside, saving the cost of exterior scaffolds.

Where the effect of heavier horizontals is preferred... MARMET's 6442-43 gridwall system employs large interlocking grid sections pre-assembled at the factory with heavy aluminum horizontals. Vertical mulls lock together with provision for controlled expansion at each joint. These special expansion joints absorb cumulative expansion horizontally and/or vertically in structures such as the hospital at the right.

Whether its economy or effect that's most important on your next curtainwall requirement... remember MARMET has it!

For additional information on the complete line of MARMET products—consult Sweet's Catalog File No. 17a or write to MARMET for catalogs.

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ARCHITECTURAL RECORD  June 1960  345
NEW
Overly Fire Barrier protects these lives

The successful Underwriters' Laboratory test of the new Overly Fire Barrier with exit hardware has brought an end to the need for illegal fire protection and safety compromises that would endanger these lives. For the first time, architects can specify and actually receive a fire barrier that is both panic-proof and fire-proof.

Manual throw bolts, the great hazard on earlier panic doors, are no longer used. A unique Overly frame that contains an automatic top bolt eliminates the danger of a locked inactive leaf under panic conditions. This new Overly-crafted product with Sargent exit hardware uses fully labeled doors and hardware, not just "labeled construction," which means not really U/L tested. In the Overly Fire Barrier, the doors are staunchly secured against fire and heat pressure, yet both leaves are easily released by the smallest child under panic conditions.

For the first time, architects now have a maximum performance fire barrier that is fully tested up to 3 hours for fire and panic conditions. The Overly Fire Barrier permits architects to design greater safety into schools and public buildings, and also assures building owners of more favorable rate considerations in fire and safety insurance. This is the first and only fire barrier product to satisfy both U/L fire safety and casualty and accident requirements.

Overly's new Fire Barrier is the most recent in a series of modern safety advances pioneered by Overly craftsmanship in U/L approved door, frame, Fire Barrier* and accessory products. Other Overly products include Overly Tilt-A-Front construction, specially designed for one and two story buildings; Overly Church Spires, carefully crafted artistry in all metals; Overly Roofs, prefabricated and erected by Overly anywhere; and Overly Doors and Frames, available in over 90 styles.

*Overly Fire Barrier installations may be found at the following locations: Our Lady Of Angels High School, Cincinnati, O.; Marion County Schools, Marion County, W. Va.; Carlisle Schools, Carlisle, Penna.; St. Casimir School, Lansing, Mich.; Longfellow School, Harvey, Ill.; and Weirton Schools, Weirton, W. Va.
Civil and Defense Mobilization, when he went before a House appropriations subcommittee to request more than $7 million for research and development during the fiscal period beginning July 1. Four million dollars is being spent in this field this fiscal year.

Included is the construction of government underground control centers and constant experimentation with prototype shelters of various kinds.

Director Hoegh has told Congress, "There is every evidence that the program is beginning to pay off, and that shelter construction is gaining real impetus. Home builders are including shelters in homes at reasonable costs. Millions of individuals have asked for our books on shelter plans. Newspaper ads are beginning to appear. Construction companies and local builders are advertising home shelters built to the specifications of OCDM."

"Many private architects and builders are creating prefabricated shelters built from their own designs, but still meeting OCDM specifications. Many industries have incorporated fall-out shelters in their institutions. Thousands of shelters are being built by people and industries throughout the nation."

Current Program Varied

In its 1960 (fiscal year) program, the agency is building one underground garage which can do double service as a fallout protection area; three school prototypes which can provide fall-out protection in cafeteria areas, an assembly area and in classrooms, all underground, and an understreet shelter as well.

Two protective hospital projects are in the current program—one in Texas, the other in New Jersey. OCDM also is constructing 38 community shelters, each with capacity of 50 persons, and a city block shelter, along with 100 family shelters, some of which already are completed. Funds requested for fiscal 1961 would finance construction of 250 additional prototypes to complete the program, Mr. Hoegh said.

More Prototypes Wanted

The agency would like to spend $2.5 million on prototype construction alone next fiscal year. Another $1 million would go into shelter phases of the research and development effort. More surveys of existing structures to determine their worth as shelter areas are planned if the money is forthcoming. Buildings already surveyed for this purpose are located in Contra Costa County, Cal.; Tulsa, Okla.; Montgomery, Ala.; and Milwaukee.

The General Services Administration, in its own budget request, sought $6 million to be spent next year on special fallout shelter construction in existing Federal buildings.

Congress Not So Eager

Congress apparently is not as enthusiastic about the idea of shelters in government buildings as is the OCDM. The independent offices appropriations bill for fiscal 1961 has carried a provision prohibiting use... continued on page 356
See why Pittsburgh Corning Products make the things you build cost less, last longer, look better


example: PC Glass Blocks to brighten the world of learning

The learning environment gets a new lift from disciplined design with PC Glass Blocks. Here is the one material able to combine the desirable characteristics of window and wall at once. Precise direction and diffusion of transmitted natural light. All the insulation value of a 12" concrete block. And the brilliant sparkle of 12 ceramic face colors for color accents—now available on architect's specifications. Like the church described on a following page, this school wall dramatizes the increasing authority over design which Pittsburgh Corning's growing line of PC Glass Blocks puts at the architect's disposal.

Take advantage of the coupon on the fourth page of this advertisement.
example: **FOAMGLAS**® insulation
to keep heat in its place for good

Most roof insulations do an adequate job of controlling heat flow when they're first installed. But only FOAMGLAS roof insulation maintains its initial permanence level for the life of the building. The reason is simple. FOAMGLAS is the only thermal insulation composed entirely of sealed glass cells. Result: moisture can never penetrate FOAMGLAS to form a heat leak as it does in other materials. Insulating performance never varies. This is one of the many excellent reasons for a FOAMGLAS specification on a roof . . . as well as walls or piping—wherever heat flow must be controlled. Page 4 of this advertisement details more of the FOAMGLAS insulation story.

Take advantage of the coupon on the fourth page of this advertisement.
example: PC Glass Blocks to add color with dignity in a reverent place

Brilliant color in a disciplined design adds warmth, welcome and restrained identity to the church you see here. The continued evolution of glass blocks has made such interpretations possible... at an initial cost far lower than possible with other materials. PC's Color Glass Blocks have provided a whole spectrum of professionally selected shades for the architect. And very soon PC will announce a dramatic new use of architectural light and shade. These are the vital elements of design authority which have become the continuous thread of design oriented PC Glass Block development by Pittsburgh Corning. And see how good design can be added to important functions as in the classroom shown on page 1 of this advertisement.

Take advantage of the coupon on the fourth page of this advertisement.

example: FOAMGLAS® core insulation to smooth the skin of this curtain wall panel

Permanent skin flatness has assumed increasing importance in curtain wall panel design. And you'll seldom see a panel with skin so flat, true and smooth—permanently—as you see on this page. Pittsburgh Corning's FOAMGLAS core insulation makes the difference. The unique strength and rigidity of this insulation forms a firm support for the many types of curtain wall skins. Since FOAMGLAS is dimensionally stable, it can't soften, slump or sag . . . prevents dimpling and oil canning after installation. Add this to the lasting insulating value described on an earlier page and the soundness of a FOAMGLAS specification becomes increasingly clear.

(To be continued)
With P-B Components
any house is—
...enclosed in one day
...completed in one to
three weeks
—and the builder
saves 15% of his
building costs!

HERE'S HOW:
The components are BIG
and custom-built to fit any plan

- Your wall components are 8' high and usually 12' to 14' long—
- Your floor components are 6' wide and up to 20' long—
- Your ceiling components are 8' wide and span the width of the room—
- Your roof components are 8' wide and rafter length—
- Your gable components are generally the width of the building—

HERE'S WHY:
With large components you get savings not obtainable in any other way and—these savings are made possible because of the "Big Sheets" of Homasote that are tough enough to stand the handling of large sections and, at the same time, are not affected by the weather in case a storm stops the operation before the house is closed in.

It takes only 11 seconds longer, with four men, to put an 8' x 14' P-B Component into place than to put an 8' x 4' "baby" panel into place; but you have erected, in less than a minute, 3½ times as many square feet!

Once erected, the components are ready for the exterior finish and the interior decoration.

The floor panels are covered with factory-finished ¾" oak flooring which you cover immediately with Sisalkraft-type paper, leaving it on until the owner is ready to move in. When you finally take it up, he has bright, shiny new floors and you have eliminated a lot of extra cleaning expense.

The ceiling panels are ready for decoration as soon as they are in place.

The roof components have ½" Homasote sheathing already applied, with joints flashed to prevent leaks before the roofing is applied. This, too, saves a lot of field labor.

And you can erect the average house in one day!

Your selling advantages:
Homasote's 24 years' experience with P-B Components here and abroad gives you a better house to sell than others know how to build.

- You get your customer in fast—3 to 4 weeks, or less.
- Your house is 7 times quieter than a plaster or gypsum board house.
- Your house is free from dampness and drafts.
- Your house heats economically in winter and is cooler in summer.
- You can sell it for less than an equivalent conventionally-built or prefabricated house.
- You can sell it at a greater profit, too!

Please write for our 8-page brochure containing complete details. Kindly mention Department F-3.

HOMASOTE COMPANY
TRENTON 3, NEW JERSEY
Homasote of Canada, Ltd. • 224 Merton Street • Toronto 7, Ontario

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD June 1960 353
New! another First

World's First Combination Gas Heating/Electric Cooling in One Compact Unit that Fits a 3' x 3' Closet!

Especially created to solve your heating-cooling problems for apartments, motels, dormitories, nursing homes, medical centers, small commercial jobs

Never before so much in so little space—40,800 Btuh heating output (all gases)—22,000 Btuh cooling at ARI standard—all from a compact unit measuring only 89" high and taking only 3' x 3' of floor space. Truly a remarkable achievement—a new climax in 65 years of Lennox engineering leadership!

Matching the compactness of this revolutionary new "package" is its unequalled adaptability. Not only is it ideally suited for installation in a 3' x 3' utility closet with exterior wall but, also, it is equally suitable for air-shaft or remote applications. It is so compact, it may be installed when building is in finishing stage.

For full information or the name of your Lennox Technical Representative—address: Lennox Industries Inc., 426 South 12th Avenue, Marshalltown, Iowa.

Refrigerant Quick Connectors

No welding! No screwed joints! No adapters! Only one mechanical joint! Pre-charged refrigerant lines with U.L. listed self-sealing "quick couplers" permit safe storage and greatly simplify the field installation of the factory-charged condenser and evaporator units and their connecting tubing.
from Lennox

40,800 Btuh heating output—
22,000 Btuh cooling at ARI standards—from a unit only 89" high

EVAPORATOR COIL
More than 1 sq. ft. net face area per ton of rated capacity. Low resistance to air travel reduces blower power requirements. High dehumidifying capacity.

HEAT EXCHANGER
Heavy-gauge steel, continuous welded construction. Three aluminized steel, ribbon-type gas burners easily removable for cleaning. Factory-installed back draft diverter.

BLOWER
Direct drive; delivers ample cooling air quietly, economically. Blower and resiliently mounted motor operate at low rpm, deliver constant air volume against normal, varying static pressures.

FILTER
Another Lennox "exclusive"—has TWICE the usual filtering area: 74 sq. in. per 100 cfm of delivered air. Throw-away type filter media, 1" thick, easily accessible for changing.

THE MOST INSTALLABLE PACKAGE EVER ENGINEERED
Condenser air may be discharged from coil side of unit or from right- or left-hand side—furnace section may be rotated 180°—permitting terrifically wide range of applications.

MAY BE INSTALLED "MOST ANYWHERE!"

WRITE TODAY FOR INFORMATION OR NAME OF YOUR LENNOX TECHNICAL REPRESENTATIVE.
Lennox Industries Inc.
436 S. 12th Ave., Marshalltown, Iowa

WORLD LEADER IN INDOOR COMFORT
FOR HOMES, BUSINESS, SCHOOLS, INDUSTRY

Lennox Industries Inc., founded 1895; Marshalltown and Des Moines, Iowa; Syracuse, N.Y.; Columbus, O.; Decatur, Ga.; Ft. Worth; Los Angeles; Salt Lake City.
In Canada: Toronto, Montreal, Calgary, Vancouver, Winnipeg.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD June 1960 355
Washington Topics

of any of the funds for fallout shelters in government-owned or leased structures “except where specifically provided.” The House Appropriations Committee said that construction costs for public buildings were often “unnecessarily” increased because of the OCDM regulation that these buildings include fallout shelters.

“This may be desirable in some instances,” the committee’s report read, “but such a requirement should be specifically justified for each project.”

The committee approved $144.8 million to begin construction of 20 Federal buildings under the new direct authorization program passed by Congress. It cut budget requests for each project by some 15 per cent, however, five per cent of the reduction applicable to fallout shelters.

No Shelters, No Monuments

The House committee report dealt with the shelter matter in this way:

“Funds are specifically disallowed for installing a fallout shelter in each project. In arriving at final plans and specifications, the committee desires that good, substantial, and usable buildings be completed, but strongly urges the Administrator (of General Services Administration) to leave out all unnecessary features and trimmings, and that no architect be permitted to build a local monument to himself.”

Congress Cuts Urban Renewal To Third of Funds Asked

Congressional appropriation of $17.5 million in supplemental funds for the Urban Renewal Administration’s capital grant program puts it back on the track but not nearly as far in that direction as URA would like to have it.

Commissioner David M. Walker pleaded for $50 million for the balance of this fiscal period, until June 30. Anything short of this, he said, would mean delays, refinancing of borrowings and added interest charges.

URA held $80 million in demands for earned grant payments that had continued on page 360
When you want 
MORE than just 
Good Lighting...

You want 
Sylvania's 
CLASSIC 
Series

Every Classic Fixture 
Now Produced** 
Contains the New Solid-Fill 
Jefferson DRI-LOK Ballast! 
**in standard voltage

"Fluorescent lighting fixtures today must do more than provide good illumination. They must also add a distinct element of attractiveness to the ceiling to complement the overall interior décor."

With this concept in mind, Sylvania's Engineering Department, working together with the renowned industrial designing firm of Peter Muller-Munk Associates, created a new fixture family that is truly outstanding.

This is the CLASSIC Series by Sylvania.

The CLASSIC achieves, through its pointed elliptical shape, the elegance and style demanded by today's leading design concepts. This new fixture group features sleek, trim lines; flared, softly-diffusing side panels; and slim shallowness... all of which combine to provide a graceful appearance for any interior. To satisfy individual choice, plastic louvers or plastic panels are available.

And the practical aspect has not been ignored either. In addition to its extreme attractiveness, the CLASSIC also provides other important features... high-quality lighting characteristics and excellent installation and maintenance advantages.

But a mere description of the CLASSIC is hardly adequate. To appreciate the true beauty and application possibilities of this series you should see the fixture itself.

Write for full information today... and ask to have the CLASSIC* demonstrated in your own office.

Sylvania Lighting Products
A Division of SYLVANIA ELECTRIC PRODUCTS INC.
One 48th Street, Wheeling, West Virginia

*Patent Pending

GO MODERN WITH LIGHTING BY Sylvania

FLUORESCENT LIGHTING FIXTURES AND SYSTEMS • BEST FIXTURE VALUE IN EVERY PRICE RANGE

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD June 1960 357
More than 1800 fluorescent fixtures in Old American’s new building help create this striking nighttime impression.

110 footcandles of glare-free illumination are maintained throughout, including this attractive lounge for employes.
How Old American Insurance Co. ended the great lighting search with Day-Brite

True to Missouri tradition, Old American Insurance Co. adopted a "Show Me" attitude when considering lighting for their new Kansas City headquarters.

They contacted their local power and light company engineers. Consulted the experts at General Electric's famed Nela Park. Even made their Addressograph Department a "lighting laboratory" and installed competitive fixtures side-by-side.

Result? For lighting effectiveness with high visual comfort, over-all economy with trouble-free maintenance, and pleasing appearance, Day-Brite lighting was the clear-cut choice.

May we show you? Call your Day-Brite representative, listed in the Yellow Pages, for the FACTS and FIXTURES! Day-Brite Lighting, Inc., St. Louis, Mo. and Santa Clara, Calif. In Canada: Amalgamated Electric Corp., Ltd., Toronto 6, Ont.
to be met by the end of the fiscal period, Mr. Walker said. It had but $33 million left at the time with which to meet this load.

House-Senate conferees trimmed the amount to $17.5 million after the House had voted no money whatsoever in its action on the second supplemental bill, and the Senate had approved a figure of $35 million.

New Proposal Considered for Community Facilities Aid

Rep. Blatnik (Minn.) introduced new legislation to authorize loans to municipalities for construction of community facilities. Emphasis would be on the building of hospitals, nursing homes, water and sewer works.

The bill carried a loan fund of $1 billion to be administered by a Commissioner of Community Facilities, was similar in many respects to bills introduced in the same Congress last year.

Rep. Blatnik's argument, “Our local communities are unprepared for the new demands being placed upon them for additional public services. They are simply unable financially to support them. It is essential that we institute a program on a national scale which will provide these communities with loans at reasonable rates of interest with which to finance these projects.”

FHA Bids Field Offices Push Lower Maintenance Costs

The Federal Housing Administration issued a bulletin to its field directors on computing housing expense data on new construction which stirred the industry like few such bulletins had done in the past.

This directed the directors and their underwriting staffs to encourage builders to use materials of more maintenance-free and permanent character to reduce total monthly housing expense. The purpose was to make it possible for a purchaser to carry a larger mortgage without increasing monthly housing expenses. FHA said this approach would make available addi-

continued on page 364
for a lifetime of beauty and convenience... plan to include

(FARLITE)

the very best in high pressure plastic laminates

Specify architectural Farlite plastic laminates wherever you need a tough, wear-resistant, long-lasting surface that's easy to clean... and stays fresh and bright for years. Hundreds of colors and patterns, including many eye-catching wood grains, allow an almost unlimited variety of creative treatments. Write for a colorful Farlite brochure... and samples too, if you wish!

PLASTICS DIVISION
FARLEY & LOETSCHER MFG. CO.
DUBUQUE, IOWA

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Qualitybilt Woodwork
The finest in Builders' Millwork since 1875
Modern facilities and modern architecture go hand in hand at Cheltenham High School. This beautiful structure houses such advanced features as an Olympic-size swimming pool, sound-proof music rooms and foreign language booths. It was built with 1,434 units of LUPTON Type "H" and 122 units of LUPTON Type "G" aluminum curtain wall, plus 87 LUPTON "Master" projected windows.

You can design creatively with LUPTON . . . vary sizes and locations of glazed and non-glazed areas as well as types of fenestration; material, color, and texture of opaque areas.

Selection of mullion profiles and spandrel panels is another design advantage.

LUPTON construction is also simple and economical. Standardized tooling and fabrication operations, and the lightness of LUPTON's slim, durable aluminum parts make installation fast and easy. You save floor space . . . save maintenance . . . save foundation and framework costs.

Most advantageous of all, though, is LUPTON's dependability. As proven in hundreds of jobs—including one of the largest curtain-wall installations in the world—Two Broadway,
and Curtain Walls

New York City—you can depend on LUPTON to meet your specifications, to deliver as scheduled. You can pinpoint responsibility, because LUPTON can do the whole job—even install!

See SWEET’s (Sections 3 and 17) for the Michael Flynn Aluminum Curtain Wall and Window catalogs, and write for further specific information. Inquire about LUPTON Comfort-Conditioning—the new curtain-wall system that cools, heats, and ventilates. A call to the nearest LUPTON representative (see the Yellow Pages under “Windows—Metal”) will bring fast action without obligation. (*Trade Mark)
SHORTEST SPAN
TO PEAK PERFORMANCE

DOCKBRIDGE
AUTOMATIC LOADING RAMP

Specified Most Frequently Because of Installation Ease, Adaptability and Proficiency

You can stake your reputation on "DOCKBRIDGE" with utmost confidence. Throughout industry this fully-automatic, truck activated loading ramp is keeping trucks rolling and producing — eliminating wasted man hours. It accepts trucks up to 16" above and down to 10" below dock level. Provides for full cross traffic when not in use. No need for costly, complicated hydraulics or jury-rigged mechanisms. Only self-contained package ready to install in a prepared dock pit 1/2" deep. Where pit is impractical, addition of four sturdy legs make "Dockbridge" a free-standing unit. Adaptable to either existing dock or new construction. Three models available: 6' x 6', 6' x 8', 6' x 10'. Write for free catalog.

AMERICAN DOCKBRIDGE, INC.
241 West Oklahoma Avenue, Milwaukee 7, Wis.

Washington Topics

The idea was not a new one. The FHA underwriting manuals had required insuring offices to keep files of data on expense of owner-occupied properties. The data include hazard insurance, taxes, operating and maintenance costs.

But FHA found that there had developed a tendency on the part of its field personnel to make the estimates without proper attention to these cost differences in maintenance and operation resulting from the use of alternative materials and equipment.

Areas to Watch

The field offices were told that generally, FHA estimates of housing expenses would reflect a different cost for repainting the exterior of a frame house as compared with a brick house. But this is not enough, it said. Recently coming to FHA's attention, the bulletin continued, was the verified fact that siding with baked enamel finish has withstood exposure to the weather over a period of 10 years and indicates that repainting probably would not be necessary for 15 years or longer. (The product has been under actual test for 10 years.)

Other examples of maintenance saving items noted by FHA: deterioration-resistant windows, siding material with integral color, various types of roofing of a durable nature, and specially treated wood requiring frequent repainting.

FHA then said it felt it was important to reflect the cost savings on use of such materials in combination or singly, not only for proper estimation of expense but also as an incentive to the use of materials of more maintenance-free and permanent character.

It said the same principle applies to the assembly of heating and cooling data and in estimating annual heating and cooling costs. And the agency held it to be of particular importance that its offices recognize the effect which exterior wall material, insulation, and double glazing and other construction features may have on annual heating and cooling costs.

CONSTRUCTION BY
ADHESION

LEADING ARCHITECTS AGREE

"It's wise to specify the Miracle 'Thin-Set' method of setting Clay Tile"

TO BE SURE of over-all performance, specify Miracle—the quality adhesive. Let's take a look at the record. Miracle is tried and true over the years. Proof? Miracle tile installations can be found in subways, tunnels, hospitals, office buildings, schools and government projects all over the world. Swimming pools in the Dominican Republic, hotels in Canada, projects in the Arctic — all easily installed by the Miracle 'Thin-Set' Method.

In addition, Miracle Adhesives Corporation offers architects and contractors full cooperation in providing specifications and details for all types of tile installations — showers, baths, sink tops, roof decks, promenades, facings, ceiling work.

MIRACLE ADHESIVES CORPORATION
250 Pettit Avenue, Bellmore, L. I., N. Y.
ANOTEC* AS A SOLAR SCREEN AND WALKWAY

Truly a new dimension in freedom of design . . .
Anotec applied to the new Bodine Electric Company building in Chicago.

As a solar screen, there is all the full glory of light, but the glare of the sun's rays are deflected by ANOTEC.

As a walkway, it's practical for exterior maintenance. ANOTEC makes the major contribution toward the three dimensional concept of its free flowing casual beauty. ANOTEC is created in a vast array of Spectra-Colors and Geometric Patterns that add a new concept to interior and exterior applications.

ANOTEC*

*trade mark

1579 N. North Branch St. • Chicago 22, Illinois • MOhawk 4-4530
In New York, Empire State Bldg., New York 1, N.Y.
Offices in 75 cities throughout the United States.

Complete Information and Specifications available upon request. Write today.
"OVERHEAD DOOR" opens a new door to climate control

Now doors adapt any building to weather, temperature changes

Now the "OVERHEAD DOOR" offers you new ideas in climate control. Through unique, imaginative applications you can now design structures that literally adapt to changing seasons, changing temperatures.

One new idea is the movable wall—banks of "OVERHEAD DOORS" that make the whole wall open, close ... quickly, silently. To a basically outdoor structure, they let you add indoor protection. To a basically indoor structure, they let you add measured amounts of sun and fresh air.

The dramatic swimming pool shown at left is an example. Oregon architect Gordon Trapp utilized banks of glass-paned aluminum "OVERHEAD DOORS" to bring climate control to this indoor-outdoor swimming pool. They open the pool to warm, fair weather, tightly close it to cold, foul weather—flood it with light all year 'round.

Many other new ideas in climate control have been developed and tested by Overhead Door Corporation engineers—ideas that are a result of this company's 39 years of experience in the garage door field. Some of these ideas may be of value to you.

Get detailed information from your local distributor (see "OVERHEAD DOOR" in the white pages) for an application you may now be planning, or write to Overhead Door Corporation, General Office: Hartford City, Indiana—Manufacturing Distributors: Cortland, N.Y.; Hillside, N.J.; Lewistown, Pa.; Nashua, N.H.—Manufacturing Divisions: Dallas, Tex.; Portland, Ore.—In Canada: Oakville, Ontario.

To solve many climate control problems—

Ventilating doors—Protection from winter weather, screened ventilation for summer comfort are both provided with a double-track "OVERHEAD DOOR." This arrangement actually holds two doors—one with screen panels (A), one with wood and glass panels (B).

Weather-lock—Double rows of doors protect shipping areas. An inside row (A) of "OVERHEAD DOORS" is opened after the outer doors (B) have been closed. Trucks or railroad cars are loaded in a protected area, without excessive loss of heated or cooled air.

Movable store front—Stores and markets also utilize movable walls for climate control to stimulate customer traffic. "OVERHEAD DOORS" open the whole store front—attract customers with a store-wide display. At night and in bad weather, doors secure tightly.

"OVERHEAD DOOR" is the original upward-acting sectional door, made only by OVERHEAD DOOR CORPORATION.
**FREE from BLONDER-TONGUE**

**MASTER TV SYSTEM INSTALLATION MANUAL**

All the facts that you need to assure top and dependable master TV system performance. Contains information that is the result of more than 2,000,000 master TV installations featuring Blonder-Tongue Masterline equipment.

**CONTENTS**

- **TYPES OF SYSTEMS**
  - New construction; old construction; vertically designed systems; horizontally designed systems.

- **COMPONENTS IN MASTER TV SYSTEMS**
  - Amplifiers; splitters; taps/offs; antennas; transmission line.

- **THE HEART OF MASTER TV SYSTEMS**
  - "Head-end"; splitters; line filters; feed-thru couplers; radiation-proof housings.

- **ARTERIES OF MASTER TV SYSTEMS**
  - "Branching"; splitters; cable; taps/offs; isolation.

- **ANTENNA INSTALLATION**
  - Orientation; "directivity"; signal strength; towers and masts.

- **LINE INSTALLATION**
  - Balanced transmission; coax cable; RG/11U and RG/59U, 300 ohm ribbon line; baluns, matching transformers.

- **DESIGNING AND CALCULATING MASTER TV SYSTEMS**
  - Typical system diagrams; vertical cable run systems; hotel, apartment—400 outlets, new construction; existing construction; horizontal cable run systems; school or hospital—100 outlets, new construction; hospital—400 outlets, old construction; trailer park systems—148 outlets, new or old construction.

- **TESTING AND MAINTAINING A SYSTEM**
  - Methods; maintenance, testing and cleaning cable.

- **CHARTS AND TABLES**
  - Amplifier specifications; tap/off isolation networks; cable characteristics; attenuator pad construction; half wave open ended stub traps, and more.

- **ARCHITECT'S SPECIFICATIONS**
  - Equipment for servicing a system; substitution method; field repair; testing and maintaining cable.

- **GLOSSARY OF MASTER TV TERMS**
  - Motel Master TV systems.

Write for your free copy today.

BLONDER-TONGUE LABORATORIES, INC.
9 Alling Street, Newark 2, New Jersey
Dept. AR-6

In Canada: Teleequipment Mf., Co., Ltd., London, Ont.
Export: Mohan Export Corp., N. Y. 13, N. Y.

**Required Reading continued from page 88**

New Listing . . . is a series of columnar tabulations running across two pages for each product listing. (Products cataloged in Sweet's Architectural File carry Sweet's key numbers.) The pages are planned for 18, %'-in.-high listings per spread running from top to bottom, and up to as many as 47 columns for information across the two pages. No detail drawings or illustrations are included.

The Register, states the A.I.A., does not test or grade products, place them in preferential order, or issue certificates of approval. The A.I.A. also points out that inclusion of a product in no way implies their approval, nor omission, disapproval.

Product data, says A.I.A., we supplied, certified to be correct, proofread and approved by the manufacturers. A.I.A. does not accept responsibility for accuracy of data or for changes in the product which come after issuance of the Register. The Register is yet another piece of evidence of the tremendous demand for accurate and comprehensive product information.

Norman Italy


Apulia, in the heel of Italy's boot, lay for about three centuries in the thrall of, first, the Normans and later the Holy Roman Emperors. Its history is knightly and highly romantic. Its architecture is characterized by Norman vigor, seasoned with Byzantine domes and occasional Saracenic decoration, notably in the pierced-screen rose window of the cathedral at Tróia. The authors warn that seekers after the rewards Apulia offers must be ready to put up with the inconveniences of a region off the beaten tourist track, and, sometimes, to look behind the applied Baroque facades. If the excellent plates, made from the authors' photographs, are indicative, the trip is worth it. But if the trip is too difficult, this book will do nicely.
From mosaics to pottery, fabrics to drapery, in every detail the new 1150 Lake Shore Drive Apartments are swank, modern, luxurious. Inside and out they're a tribute to Chicago's beautiful and famous lake front area. And we feel it is a tribute to Devoe paints that they were selected for the interior decoration.

But our service to architects goes beyond the inherent beauty and quality of Devoe paints. Our color consultants and architectural representatives will serve you free and without obligation. They'll assist your specification writer or color specialist. Or, if you wish, they'll prepare your complete color plan.

For industrial plants and tracts, office and apartment buildings, hotels and institutions, they'll carefully analyze costs, lighting problems, traffic, usage, maintenance, and durability as well as color and paint formulation. They'll save you time, costs, and details. Make your color presentations to show your clients. Build you a color reference library. All free and without obligation.

Devoe’s consultants are located in major cities throughout the country. Just write: Devoe Color Consultation Service, Devoe & Raynolds Company, Inc., Louisville, Ky.

FREE! A paint reference guide for every job. Plus special color guides for practically every type of building. Write today for your copies.

206 years of paint leadership

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a subsidiary of Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corp.

ATLANTA • BOSTON • CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • DALLAS • DENVER • LOS ANGELES • LOUISVILLE • NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA
THINGS SEEM to be returning to rationality on the economic front. Earlier this year, the question “What happened to the Soaring Sixties?” became quite popular, and one or two disillusioned souls were heard to refer to the “Sagging Sixties.” But April brought a somewhat rosier glow to the business scene than the first three months of the year had indicated, and May seems to have presented an even brighter picture domestically. (It’s too bad the same thing can’t be said of international developments.)

THE FACT is that nearly every important economic indicator is at or close to record levels. Why, then, the gloom? First, we can probably blame the rash of glowing forecasts for the Sixties which appeared near the end of last year. Probably the public was led to expect to feel the upsurge precisely on January 1 of this year. Secondly, as we have mentioned here before, there were the patently erroneous forecasts that the steel strike would, when terminated, produce a boom—an absurd expectation on the face of it. Halting production of a basic industry for many months is a very poor foundation for a boom.

IF ONE LOOKS BACK at the view presented last November by the 273 leading economists participating in the annual Dodge Economists’ Survey, one finds that the economy now is just about on the course they predicted. These economists, on the average, expected 1960 to be a very good year for business: a record year in fact: but without the vigorous forward momentum that characterizes a boom year. The widely held view that economists have recently been revising their earlier rosy predictions downward has very little basis in fact.

THE RECORD of 1960 to date has been far from depressing. In the first quarter, our Gross National Product passed the half trillion dollar mark for the first time in history. Total industrial production reached an all-time high in January, and has held close to that level since. Consumer spending has been running about 6 per cent above last year, and Easter sales set a new record. The arrival of spring brought a fairly sharp increase in auto sales, leading to increased production schedules. Traveling about the country in April and May, one could not help perceiving a generally better feeling about the outlook on the part of businessmen from coast to coast.

IT SEEMS LIKELY that most economic indicators will tend to edge up gradually in the months ahead. There may be no boom in sight, but there is no room for gloom, either. When the final accounting has been made, 1960 will have been, on the average, the most prosperous year in our history.

GEORGE CLINE SMITH
Vice President and Chief Economist
F. W. Dodge Corporation
The proper art of concrete architecture calls for the combined skills of the architect, engineer, contractor and building materials supplier to produce a work that is architecturally pleasing, structurally sound and efficiently constructed. That’s why A. C. Horn Formfilm plywood form coating is specified. It means easier, faster, cleaner stripping of form lumber to produce smooth surface textures completely free of all stains, that save up to 85% of normal rubbing costs. To find out how A. C. Horn Formfilm coated forms can save money on your next concrete structure, write Dept. AR-147 for information.

Aerofin Smooth-Fin Coils offer you

Greater Heat Transfer per sq. ft. of face area

Lower Airway Resistance
— less power per c.f.m.

Aerofin smooth fins can be spaced as closely as 14 per inch with low air friction. Consequently, the heat-exchange capacity per square foot of face area is extremely high, and the use of high air velocities entirely practical. Tapered fin construction provides ample tube-contact surface so that the entire fin becomes effective transfer surface. Standardized encased units arranged for simple, quick, economical installation.

Write for Bulletin S-55

Aerofin is sold only by manufacturers of fan system apparatus. List on request.
Bacardi Headquarters, Mexico City; Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, archt.—April 1960, pp. 170-173.


1960, BTS, pp. 240-244


Greater Niagara General Hospital, Niagara Falls, Ont.; John B. Parkin Associates, archts.—Mid-May 1960, pp. 56, 60.


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