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PRIZE-WINNING DRAWINGS FROM THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

BUILDING TYPES STUDY: AIRPORTS

FULL CONTENTS ON PAGES 10 AND 11
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Letters to the editor

I have been ruminating off and on for several months about the June issue of ARCHITECTURAL RECORD and its presentation of the Venturi and Rauch New Haven fire station.

Venturi is really a theoretician, not an architect. His buildings and designs can barely exist as architecture without an elaborate defense and discussion of their allusions. This is not to slander understanding architectural allusions and connotations, but an accumulation of details does not constitute architecture. Venturi’s buildings don’t work as spaces or masses, merely as witty details that reward the initiated with a glow of recognition. Venturi doesn’t report the other buildings in the neighborhood; he camps them—a nasty put-down that begs every question it raises. (As a contrast, the June issue provides a sensitive example of a contemporary response respecting its context in an old structure—Kajima International’s Bank of Tokoyo.) The New Haven Fire Station, along with many of Venturi’s other works, mimics what’s around it. Where is the imagination to create a building of its own time that shows sensitivity to the already existing building? The vitality that Venturi espouses (“Main Street was almost right”) would never be furthered by his own work. Such diversity and complexity are dependent on the continual and gradual evolution of more storefronts, institutions and residences that speak from their own age, not the derivative high camp-rehashing of 1930s Art Deco and 1950s blandness. (You can’t go home again, you know.)

I think Venturi often gets himself off this other and hooks in a clever but useless way. He makes use of a red herring (the one true Frank Gehry raises) by setting up a false problem—is it pretty or is it ugly? (Venturi never directly expresses this question, but he and the criticism about him certainly suggest it.) What serious architect could favor mere pretty—that’s for teeny-boppers who want Bonnie Bell complexes. Ugly, some critics suggest, is at least strong and uncompromising. This ridiculous question takes our attention away from the real issues, such as: what kind of environment is Venturi creating for people to live in? And if ‘50s institutionalism bored, depressed, and alienated us then, how can it do anything more for us now? Architectural critics seem absolutely demolished when Venturi meets their potential criticisms head-on by declaring that he meant the building to be ordinary (the Yale math-ematics building competition, for instance). Richard L. Miller uses this non-idea when he says the fire house avoids dullness by celebrating it; but how can the scale of dullness alleviate it? Do we need more ordinary buildings? When general contractors pro-duce buildings like Venturi’s, they’re rightly and roundly criticized; the fact that such work has been produced by a well-known architect and produced deliberately doesn’t make it any better. The question of infill in an existing contract is a difficult one, but Venturi’s response can only be interpreted as a slap in the face of his neighbors. Looking at his work is a lot like sitting in a ’30s movie while people laugh at the wrong places because it’s so quaint. A building can respect its neighbors without being ordinary or dull, and without mimicking them—if its designer has some imagination. We really can’t let the argument that it’s supposed to be ugly, ordinary, or alienating, prevent us from criticizing it.

I was particularly bothered by the false dichotomies by Robert L. Miller in his article on Venturi and Rauch. Much of his discussion on urban renewal’s failings is sound, but to pit the inclusions and preservation viewpoints against the Miesians and urban renewalists is to establish connections that were never there. Miller seems to confuse the Miesians’ drive for cleanliness of line and austerity of detail within the building with the redevelopment agency’s satisfaction at acres of cleared rubble. Most of the rebuilt ghetto is definitely not Miesian—but that style was reserved for wealthy corporate headquarters and residences of the rich. The Miesians certainly have their faults, but they’re not guilty of urban renewal.

Miller is at his most accurate about Venturi when he discusses the strongly graphic and Pop images of Venturi’s work. Venturi can control two-dimensional graphics in a flashy, right-now way, but he can’t really create spaces. And what does it say of an architect that he’s strongest in two dimensions? Even his graphics have severe limitations, since they’re mostly Pop and photorealism and about as rich and subtle as Andy Warhol.

We need to get past the Milton Glaser cover to Venturi and think hard about what he’s really designed and the spaces he’s created—there’s not much there.

Toby Reed
San Francisco

A recent article on Jack London Village, Oakland, California, listed Larry Carducci as the First Phase Landscape Architect. Mr. Carducci’s office prepared plans but they were not used, and he was terminated on the project. This office was retained by the developer, Specialty Restaurant Corporation, to design and provide supervision from the ground up for the Jack Lon-don Village. I sincerely hope that this office will be given credit as the Landscape Architect in the form of a correction.

Robert E. Truskowski
AILA Landscape Architects Planners
Laguna Beach, California

Calendar

OCTOBER


NOVEMBER


18-19 Construction Management Seminar, Chicago O’Hare/Kennedy Holiday Inn, sponsored by Construction Management World. Contact: W. Marvin Ferrill, Construction Management World, P.O. Box 1, Westerville, Ohio 43081.
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THE RECORD REPORTS

13 Editorial
   When you get a letter from NCARB, please fill in the coupon and return it.

4 Letters/calendar

33 News in brief
   Short items of major national interest.

34 News reports
   Congress finally passed an energy bill, calling for energy conservation in new buildings and encouraging retrofit for old. New tax revisions hit real estate tax shelters, offer incentives for historic preservation. Welton Becket Associates design a World Trade Center for Moscow.

37 Human settlements: world news

41 Buildings in the news

43 Required reading

ARCHITECTURAL BUSINESS

67 A suggested method for documenting value management
   H. Maynard Blumer, AIA-FCSI, offers a method for organizing, documenting, and presenting value engineering information.

73 Building costs

75 Building activity
FEATURES

7 The Mexican Minimalism of Ricardo Legorreta
Of all the Mexican Minimalists influenced by the famous master Luis Barragán, Ricardo Legorreta is the best known architect and the most prolific. The newly opened Camino Real Hotel in Cancún and the IBM plant in Guadalajara are the most recent illustrations of Legorreta’s firm’s work, described in an essay by architecture critic C. Ray Smith.

8 Koplik house
Earl Combs’s design for a vacation house on Long Island’s South Shore employs unusual forms and symmetrical planning to produce spaces that are inventive and fun.

9 Drawing from NIAE
A collection of architectural drawings by students competing in award programs sponsored by the National Institute for Architectural Education. A description of NIAE’s programs past and present by Tom Flagg accompanies the drawings.

7 A friendly neighborhood skyscraper
Something svelte of build and spiffily garbed is standing on the corner of New York’s First Avenue and 44th Street, beckoning, “Come up and see me sometime.” Many are finding it hard to resist One United Nations Plaza by Kevin Roche John Dinkeloo and Associates.

BUILDING TYPES STUDY 494

125 Airports
Considering the almost $6 billion to be spent just by the Federal government in the United States, coupled with growing demands abroad, design firms of every size can expect to be kept busy with airport construction for the next five years—and beyond. Especially at home, the scope of such projects is changing. What will the upcoming work be like?

127 Basic renovation
New graphics for Miami International Airport, Miami, Florida, by Architectural Graphics Associates

128 Clear sighted addition

132 Big expansion for a little site

134 Expansion and reconstruction
Baltimore Washington International Airport, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, by Friendship Associates, architects and engineers.

136 Superimposed function
Federal Inspection Station, American Airlines Passenger Terminal, J. F. Kennedy International Airport, New York City, by Heery & Heery, architects and engineers.

137 ... and a summary of re-use techniques
Passenger Terminal, Toledo Express Airport, Swanton, Ohio, by Parsons Brinckerhoff, Quade & Douglas, architects.

138 New airport with a big commitment
Lubbock Regional Airport Terminal, Lubbock, Texas, by Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum/Whittaker & Hall, architects and engineers.

140 New airport
Lincoln Municipal Airport Terminal, Lincoln, Nebraska, by Davis, Clark and Associates, architects and engineers.

ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEERING

141 Load-bearing brick walls offer economic and esthetic benefits
When architects Neuhaus + Taylor decided to use brick for both faces of the exterior wall of Halbouty Center, cost figures, based upon a structural design by Krah & Gaddy, showed considerable cost saving in making the exterior and the core walls load-bearing.

143 The ASHRAE Energy Standard for New Buildings: A Digest
In the second (concluding) part of this article, engineer William Tao presents a table of required thermal factors for the major cities, along with the sections of the standard on lighting, alternate design approaches, and non-depletable energy sources.

149 Product reports
151 Office literature

179 A/E update
193 Record impressions
198 Classified advertising
202 Advertising index
205 Reader service inquiry card

NEXT MONTH IN RECORD
Despite increased costs in all aspects of manufacturing, there have been billions of dollars allocated for new and expanded plant facilities. Projects in this study have been selected for their individualistic architectural and engineering approaches to problems that continually plague manufacturing companies, both in the United States and abroad.
Scaled to today's emerging office environment, the new 500 Series from All-Steel offers uncompromising comfort... unsurpassed All-Steel quality. 28 models; a full selection of fabrics, vinyls, shell colors and base options. Write for information. All-Steel Inc. Aurora, Illinois 60507.
When you get a letter from NCARB next month, please fill in the coupon and send it back …

Late in October or early November, the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards is going to send a small booklet to "every registered architect in the nation." The booklet is intended to inform architects of NCARB's role: "It is a humbling experience," says president Charles Blondheim, "to be asked by a registered architect 'What's that?'" The booklet is also intended to build support among architects for "what NCARB stands for." Says Blondheim: "Traditionally, we have been inclined to think of NCARB's niche in architecture as being rather narrowly confined to the registration of practitioners. The fact is, however, that our responsibilities, when considered in the context of society's growing needs and expectations, are of necessity quite broad. Indeed, what makes NCARB unique today is both its mandated and strongly implied concern for the architect at every step of his/her career. We are legitimately concerned with the architect's education, training, registration and, more and more, his/her professional well-being over the long term."

What are the services of NCARB? As outlined by Blondheim:

1. Certification. "By the end of this year, the number of architects who hold the "Blue Cover" is expected to top 15,000. . . . As a practical matter, the Blue Cover [officially, the Council Record, a detailed documentation of a person's "education, training, experience, examination, registration, and character"] facilitates an architect's request for reciprocity by a state in which he is not licensed.

2. "Development, writing and evaluation of the Professional Examination and the newly evolving Qualifying Test for those who are not graduates of an accredited school of architecture" . . . [RECORD, August 1974] . . .


4. "Professional conduct, as it pertains to the NCARB Member Boards statutory concern for the health, safety and welfare of the public . . .

5. "International reciprocity, as a subject of study and as a long-term goal, and . . .

6. "Professional development, as a measure of enhancing competence and elevating standards"—an area where NCARB hopes to work increasingly closely not just with AIA, but with the NAAB, the ASCA, and ASC/AIA."

As an admirer of the strong and active role that NCARB is taking in the profession lately, I think it's great that this long-sort-of-silent organization is reaching out and taking some strong stands (indeed, as in the case of the new professional exam, some controversial stands) on the development as well as the certification of architects. It is also clear that this kind of activist thinking has done a great deal to build an absolutely critical consensus among the various state registration boards on the essential questions of "what makes a good architect."

And so I hope you will read the mailing from NCARB's Washington headquarters that is scheduled to reach you in the next month. And I hope (as you will be requested to do) you'll take the time to fill out the return coupon, which will ask you, in effect, where you're working, what kind of organization you're working in, and what kind of work you're doing. The goal is to establish a truly accurate national roster of registered architects. In compiling the mailing list, NCARB obtained up-to-date lists from its 55 Member Boards (the 50 states, the Canal Zone, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands) and undertook to eliminate duplications (for example, an architect registered in 10 states would appear on 10 state rosters). By this process, NCARB now figures there are close to 60,000 registered architects—a number which seems much too high to a lot of experienced hands and researchers who have been around the industry for a long time. There are lots of possible reasons for possible duplications: something data processing experts call variations in match codes, architects registered as John C. Smith in one state and J. C. in another, complications caused by architects residing in one state but registered in another, and so on. But it would be nice to know for sure—an accurate roster (who'd have thought we didn't have one) would indeed be, as NCARB suggests, "a unique and profoundly promising resource." One way you can help is by returning your coupon promptly, filling it out with care, and letting NCARB know if you, for instance, get two mailings (or don't get any).—Walter F. Wagner Jr.
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For more data, circle 11 on inquiry card
Fesco-Foam roof insulation will save the owners of the building on this site $21,800 the first year and $70,514 in 20 years.

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Multi-use auditorium makes extra class space, serves community too

There's a revolution underway to make better use of space in schools. This auditorium is a good example. "We've been using our auditorium for over four years and the multi-use concept has been a real success," Mr. Alfred Hinton, principal of Forest Brook High School tells us. "We use the four rear rooms for health classes. There is no interference. At the same time, another group can be meeting in the front section. "It is easy to make various size rooms available to the public for evening meetings," he reports. "To separate the front from the rear, we just turn a key and the wall moves into position automatically. "The best part," he says, "is that any combination of rooms can be used at any time successfully, and each group gets the privacy they deserve."

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At The Inn at Loretto, for instance, Roger Bybee, the hotel's consulting electrical engineer had this to say: "In working with Bell's Building Industry Consultants, we got away from the 'stock plan' approach construction, and designed a system specifically tailored to the architectural concept of the project."

Noel E. Kroncke, administrator, Children's Hospital National Medical Center, and Leo A. Daly III, vice president of the architectural firm of Leo A. Daly, agreed: "The Building Industry Consultant provided Children's Hospital with a preplanned telecommunications capability that is as adaptable as the building itself. The system will accommodate whatever use needs hospital management can envision."

Alfred H. Fast, project architect for Westcor, assessing Bell's contribution to the MetroCenter shopping mall: "Because of the Building Industry Consultant, we're not going to face redundant situations—arising up concrete or knocking down walls because adequate provisions weren't made in the initial stages."

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Robinson's didn't decide on their lighting for this store without a lot of planning and testing first.

The tests took place in a 3,000 square-foot lighting lab in the main store. They tested many kinds of lighting for color, energy use, dramatics. And, of course, customer reaction.

The winners? Sylvania 175-watt...
Metalarc/C lamps for primary illumination. Clear Metalarc lamps of corner displays. Incandescent and fluorescent lamps for accent and supplemental lighting.

Metalarc lamps’ excellent color rendering, point-source illumination and efficient energy use made an unbeatable combination.

All told, the Westminster store requires only 2.98 watts per square foot for lighting. That’s 41% less than the average 5.1 watts in the company’s older stores.

70% more from every lighting watt…

$45,000 less per year to light this modern store.

To say nothing of the capital saving because of fewer fixtures.

Sylvania Metalarc lamps made a large portion of these savings possible.

How do you light a department store from scratch?

Start with Metalarc lamps…

For more details on these or any other Sylvania HID lamps, see your Independent Electrical Distributor. Or write Sylvania Lighting Center, Danvers, Massachusetts 01923.
Park Ridge Hospital prevents epidemic of slapped-up signs with integrated signage system.

The interior of Park Ridge Hospital—a warm, harmonious blend of wall colors, textures and carpeting—is therapy in itself.

Located in Greece, New York, and serving the Greater Rochester area, the hospital was dedicated in September 1975. A two-building complex, it covers approximately 300,000 sq. ft. The medical building contains 194 patients' rooms—all private—in addition to offices, conference rooms, labs, therapy departments, etc. It is connected to the adjoining Supply, Processing and Distribution building via a glass-enclosed walkway.

**Signage as a subsystem**

A hodge-podge of signs, slapped up as an afterthought to construction, would have seriously marred the hospital's handsome interior. But the architects and hospital administrators, aware of the need for an efficient traffic moving system, wrote a complete signage program into their initial plans.

Matthews was called in a year before the building completion date to design and fabricate a total, integrated signage system for both interior and exterior traffic control.

Over 300 individual signs—interior and exterior—were installed. Most were fabricated of damage-resistant NOMAR fiber reinforced polyester. All of the signage is tastefully understated but highly functional, with complete continuity of color and letter style.


Architect: Stevens, Bertin & O'Connell, Rochester, NY
Construction Mgmt. Firm: John W. Cowper Buffalo, NY
Signage Contractor: Empire Sign Co., Inc. Rochester, NY

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Architectural Division

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**Factory Mutual Research tested it.**

In full-scale functional tests (ASTM-E119-73) conducted by Factory Mutual Research in October and December 1975, Dow Corning silicone foam withstood temperatures of over 2,000 F during a 3-hour test in both wall and floor configurations. The foam showed slight charring, but it did not melt, burn, pass fire or emit smoke.

**No toxic fumes.**

A major problem with traditional firestop sealants is that even if they don't burn in a fire, they release quantities of toxic fumes. Stable Dow Corning RTV silicone foam greatly reduces this toxicity, and reduces the total amount of smoke combustion products released.

**Fast, easy installation.**

To seal cable gaps, simply inject the easy-to-mix liquid components into the dammed penetration. The material expands to three or four times the volume of its liquid constituents and sets up in 3 to 4 minutes. Excess can be trimmed off with a knife. That's all there is to creating an airtight fire penetration seal.

**The safety factor.**

Many cases of fire spreading through cable penetrations have resulted in loss of life and millions of dollars of equipment, property, and revenue.

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Dow Corning RTV silicone foam. More than 2,000 F for over 3 hours. Incredible.

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Soundsoak® Wall Panels from Armstrong. Their quiet good looks are almost as pleasing as their acoustical efficiency.

The wall that contributes to beauty doesn’t always contribute to silence. Carpeting or other fabrics, for instance, may look terrific, but their effect on interior noise leaves a lot to be desired.

Soundsoak Wall Panels are another story. Because only after we made them absorb noise did we make them radiate beauty. And we made them do both by taking perforated mineral-fiber board and covering it with a soft modacrylic fabric. What results is a ¾-inch panel that absorbs 60% of the sound that strikes its surface—a fabric surface blending fibers of various colorations with vertical embossing in an attractive visual. Available in twelve updated natural and accent colors.

Soundsoak Wall Panels are 30 inches wide and 9 ft. high. They can be easily installed on interior plaster, drywall surfaces, brick or block walls by simply attaching aluminized splines and locking the panel edges around the splines for total concealment.

And whether you’re concerned with new construction or renovation, you’ll be hard put to find anything else that provides such a striking effect on the eye and such a quieting effect on the ear.

To learn more, write Armstrong, 4206 Rock Street, Lancaster, Pa. 17604.

For more data, circle 1 on inquiry card
The next two years will see “continued recovery” in construction, followed by three years of “sluggish growth,” according to a forecast published by the F. W. Dodge Division of the McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company. Much of this activity will occur in the area of nonbuilding construction, which is expected to increase its share of total construction from an historical 22-24 per cent to 30 per cent. Over the next two years nonresidential building is expected to follow the recovery of residential building, but Dodge predicts that the cycle will flatten out in 1978. Dodge also predicts that the South will be the nation’s most active growth region, by 1981 representing as much as 33 per cent of total construction demand.

Congress has finally passed an energy bill to force energy conservation in new buildings, and to encourage retrofit in existing ones. The Department of Housing and Urban Development will develop performance standards which will be mandatory in all code jurisdictions. Details on page 34.

July contracts for new construction totaled $9,774,133,000, a nine per cent increase over the July 1975 figure, according to the F. W. Dodge Division of the McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company. Housing contracts totaled $4,148,869,000 for a 35 per cent increase over last year’s figure. Reporting that starts for one-family houses have leveled off at about 1 million, Dodge’s chief economist George A. Christie adds that Dodge figures indicate “the incipient recovery of apartment building,” reflected in the sizable gain in apartment starts shown in July. Nonresidential building, at $3,031,362,000, was off one per cent from last year’s figure, and nonbuilding construction fell eight per cent to $2,593,902,000.

Congress has sent to the President a tax revision bill eliminating real estate tax shelters and fostering the preservation of historic buildings. Details on page 35.

A World Trade Center, American style, is planned for the banks of the Moscow River. Welton Becket Associates designed the $190-million complex. Details on page 35.

Michael Tenenbaum, Elliott L. Richardson and Richard S. Cornwall will be keynote speakers at the Building & Construction Exposition & Conference, a three-day meeting sponsored by the Producers’ Council to be held in Chicago next month. Details on page 35.

Richard Bender has been named dean of the College of Environmental Design at the University of California in Berkeley. Mr. Bender, who has been chairman of the school’s department of architecture, succeeds William L. C. Wheaton, who continues as professor of city and regional planning.

The Museum of Modern Art has appointed J. Stewart Johnson Curator of Design. Mr. Johnson was most recently Curator of Decorative Arts at the Cooper-Hewitt Museum of Design in New York City.

Architect Joel Rudick has been designated chief of the Interior Planning and Design Branch of the GSA’s Public Buildings Service. Details on page 35.

The Milwaukee Art Center has established the Prairie Archives, a center for the collection and study of Midwestern architecture of the Prairie School. The archives will not only provide materials for scholars but will also undertake the study of archival techniques for architectural collections.

The American Institute of Architects, vocal supporter of energy conservation, will put its own house in order. A special task force will analyze opportunities for saving energy in the Institute’s Washington headquarters, and in the Octagon, with the stated goal of reducing energy consumption by 60 per cent. Herbert E. Duncan, Jr., FAIA, heads the task force, whose other members are Robert A. Burley, AIA, and David L. Perkins, FAIA. They will submit their report by the end of the year.

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has published “Adaptive Use: A Survey of Construction Costs,” a comparative study of 36 completed samples of recycled buildings. The costs of each of these are compared with the others and with the average cost of new construction of similar building types. The report is available free from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1522 K Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

The AIA and Sweet’s are together conducting a test for a new source of building product information for architects, engineers and contractors. A trial volume of generic product information, obtained from trade associations, will be circulated to design and contracting firms for evaluation. The test will involve information only from associations representing manufacturers of concrete, cement, stone, masonry and wood products.
Strong sanctions were favored by the AIA, but opposed by most groups representing construction, financial and real estate interests. As a result, the final language softens the impact of sanctions. The sanctions can only be activated if Congress expressly permits them with a special resolution. And a borrower in a noncomplying jurisdiction can independently seek certification that his design meets or exceeds the standards and thereby regain his borrowing rights.

HUD is already preparing to develop the standards and is asking Congress for a special appropriation to cover its costs, plus the related expenses of the Energy Research and Development Administration, National Bureau of Standards and the soon-to-be-created National Institute of Building Sciences—all of whom will assist in the work.

The standards, under the law, must be prepared within three years. Jurisdictions will have another six months to study and adopt them before sanctions could be imposed.

Other provisions in the law will have more immediate, though less significant, impact than the standards clause. These include:

- $200 million in grants to pay for the distribution and installation of insulation materials for existing dwellings occupied by low-income families;
- another $200 million for a research program designed to determine which method of financial assistance would be most effective in encouraging homeowners to retrofit their houses for greater energy efficiency—the options are loan guarantees, tax credits and grants;
- a $2 billion program of Federal loan guarantees for large energy users such as local governments, nonprofit hospitals and educational institutions for making energy efficiency improvements to existing facilities;
- a Federal Energy Administration program to demonstrate ways of improving electric utility load management and other rate-making changes to encourage efficient use of electricity in buildings;
- $57 million for FEA to use in helping to commercialize solar energy equipment and for a grant program for HUD to support the retrofit of houses with solar systems;
- $75 million for FEA to create an "extension service" of agents to counsel home and building owners on efficient energy consumption.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) was the Congressional mastermind for lumping all the provisions together. He had originally proposed that the government guarantee up to $10 billion in loans for all owners willing to undertake energy conservation improvements in existing structures.

Despite its importance, the energy conservation legislation was not widely reported when it was enacted. The reason: the energy conservation efforts were tied to controversial legislation extending the life of the Federal Energy Administration for 18 months and removing price controls on petroleum from certain oil wells.

Without Kennedy's high-risk strategy of lumping all the energy conservation measures with the FEA proposal, it is unlikely the legislation would have won approval this year at all. Standards of the measure, instance, had its beginning two years ago as Title X of the Administration's proposed Housing Act of 1974.

The proposal first passed the Senate last summer and included tough borrowing sanctions. A House version, without the sanctions clause, followed, but conferees were unable to come to an agreement. Moreover, the House version had only cleared the Senate, but House committees had been slow to take them up.

Success in getting the proposals through is attributed to two things. First, the Congress was in a hurry to finish the FEA extension bill and could adjourn for the Republican nominating convention. And second, the last-minute compromises—such as weakening of the sanctions clause—allowed one-time emergencies to legislation to accept the measure.

The opposition was led by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's Construction Action Council, a group close to material suppliers and contractor associations. Council Director Harvey G. Hallenbeck, Jr., reported that the Council, however, that his group found itself in agreement when the bill finally was through Congress.

This probably means that the force of the legislation will go into effect without hindrance by force of foes—an important factor in the future of its intended purpose.


New York gallery devoted to architectural drawing

New York's Spaced gallery, the brainchild of architect Judith York Newman, is dedicated exclusively to the exhibition and sale of architectural drawings, prints, photographs and models.

Though the gallery offers samples of conventional architectural drawing, its major exhibits are more likely to revolve around the nonprofessional art of architects—though not simply the architect as weekend painter. The current Spaced show of the drawings and watercolors of Victor Lazzara is a case in point—curious, not to say mysterious, fusions of natural and built environments that could spring only from the imagination of an architect. (Mr. Lazzara, who formerly practiced architecture in Connecticut, now teaches architectural drawing at Pratt Institute. A detail of his ink drawing Walled City is shown here.)

The exhibit remains in place through October 21 at 165 West 72nd Street, New York City (also Mrs. Newman's architectural offices). It will be followed by an exhibition, through November, of mazes and toys designed by architect Rolf Myller.

Georgia AIA chapter takes county to court

The Georgia chapter of the AIA recently filed a permanent injunction against Gwinnett County in Gwinnett Superior Court for violation of state registration laws that require architects and engineers be certified. The case is still under consideration by the court.

Earlier, a temporary injunction was denied by the court. If the permanent injunction is also denied, the case will appeal to the Georgia Supreme Court.

The action resulted after Gwinnett County, which is north of Atlanta, awarded a contract for an $11,000 fire station, but, according to a source, did not have a certified architect or engineer. Furthermore, he said, that the submitted specifications were limited and incomplete.

The source said that the registration laws have been in effect in Georgia since the 1930s. Explaining the judge's denial of a temporary injunction, he said, "In smaller communities, the judge can see the viewpoint easier than he can in Atlanta."—Brenda Lloyd, World News, Atlanta.
Producers’ Council names conference keynotes

Michael Tenenbaum, president of Inland Steel Company, Elliott L. Richardson, Jr., Secretary of Commerce, and Richard S. Cornwall, president of W.C. Rata Business Credit, Inc., will open the three-day Building & Construction Promotion & Conference, sponsored by the Producers’ Council. They will speak at a special Keynote Session November 17 at McCormick Place in Chicago.

On the morning of November 19, a special Energy Keynote session, "Perspectives on Energy," will be addressed by Dr. Robert C. Seaman, Jr., Director, Energy Research and Development Administrator.

Technical issues, in addition to this technical material discussed at individual sessions, will be covered in a special program, "Energy-Rama." This program will offer a continuous series of hour-long talks and presentations over four sessions, extending over the three days of the conference.

The B&C, held this year for the first time, will revolve around the theme "Promotion & Performance - Your Blueprint for Survival." It is intended to bring together all elements of the building industry—the design professionals, manufacturers of building materials and equipment, owners, developers and financiers, the law, labor and government.

Regular conference sessions will cover such matters as the design, marketing and financing of commercial residential buildings, as well as modernization and recycling of older buildings, energy conservation, real estate and government construction, and the marketing of professional services.

Exhibit and attendance information can be obtained from the Charleston Conference, 331 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10017.

G. Robinson, Producers’ Council, 17 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 can supply information on the conference.

Architect Joel Rudick appointed to PST post

The General Services Administration has named architect Joel Rudick chief of the Interior Planning and Design Branch of the Public Buildings Service. Rudick was formerly vice president and operating manager of the San Francisco office of SLS Environment.

The PST’s Interior Planning and Design Branch was created last year to improve the interior environments of government buildings and to coordinate professional services for interior design for new construction, renovation and leased space. Among the programs presently underway, which is preparing preliminary design for task-lit systems furniture to establish performance specifications for government use.

Americans will build a World Trade Center, complete with atrium, in Moscow

An American-style World Trade Center, to accommodate international businessmen, will rise on the bank of the Moscow River. Designed by Welton Becket Associates, the $190 million center is being developed by Occidental Petroleum Corp., under a contract from V. J. Prommarshpiort, a Soviet foreign trade organization representing the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The American architects will be assisted by a Soviet architectural-engineering design team, Mosproekt-2, for local design and construction requirements.

The complex will comprise a 20-story office tower, a 600-room hotel at night in photograph) and a 625-unit residential hotel, all having access to a three-level lighted mall. The guest hotel will have a nine-story atrium with four glass elevators; on its lower level, a convention center will include a 2,000-seat Congress Hall. The mall will house, among other things, restaurants, a theater, a health center and near the residential hotel, a supermarket. The complex will also contain an underground garage for 600 cars.

The center will be built with concrete and precast excelsior-colored solar glass. Completion of construction is scheduled for 1979.

Tax bill fosters historic preservation, reduces real estate tax shelters

On the eve of adjournment, Congress approved a massive omnibus tax revision bill that has been in the works for three years and that ranges over a wide variety of issues affecting corporations, investors and individuals. The President is expected to sign it.

Some of the provisions covered in the bill may have implications for the construction industry.

In an effort to preserve historic structures, Congress has banned the use of fast tax write-offs for the construction of new buildings on sites where certified historic buildings have been demolished. The move also ends deductions for the cost of demolition. Specifically, Congress voted to end the use of accelerated depreciation benefits for new buildings constructed on historic sites. The costs of acquiring and rehabilitating historic buildings, however, will now be eligible for a faster write-off.

- Under the new legislation, real estate and other tax shelters will be limited. Real estate investors will no longer be able to take as many fast write-offs, particularly in the commercial real estate area. Beginning January 1, investors in commercial real estate projects will be allowed to deduct only half the construction-period interest and tax costs. The other half of these costs must then be capitalized and amortized over a four-year period; the amortization period will increase to 10 years by 1982. (These rules are not intended to affect institutional lenders but are, rather, aimed at the independent investors.)

Somewhat tougher changes have been approved for residential housing construction costs, where 100 percent of construction-period interest and tax costs will have to be amortized over a 10-year period by 1984. As with the new rules for commercial construction, the amortization requirements will be phased in over a period of time.

Congress did, however, restate the special five-year depreciation rule for the construction of low-income housing. The rule, which expired last December 31, has been extended for six years, and the expenditure limit has been increased from $15,000 to $20,000.

- Owners of vacation houses who both rent and occupy these houses will have their new restrictions placed on allowable deductions for the maintenance and depreciation of these properties.

- The bill encourages barrier-free buildings by allowing a new deduction up to $25,000 for any business incurring expenses for “the removal of architectural and transportation barriers” to the handicapped and the elderly.—Frank Swoboda, World News, Washington.

FTC issues advisory on the operation of new product warranty regulations

New product warranty regulations coming out of the Federal Trade Commission will likely apply to such building materials as roof shingles, insulation, exterior siding and underground pipe when they are purchased over the counter or contracted for in a specific building improvement project. FTC commissioners say, however, that such products would fall outside warranty regulations when they are integrated into a structure at the time of sale. They, therefore, are considered real property.

These commission views were handed down in an advisory to the John Manville Corp., which was concerned how the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act might apply to various building products. Interpretations of the act are being given by the commission to assist various manufacturers in assessing its impact. While the interpretations are advisory in nature, they must be complied with, the FTC says. Thus if building supply manufacturers wish to cover their products with warranties, they must follow the various warranty regulations that are coming out of the FTC if the products are to be sold directly to consumers through such retail outlets as hardware stores, or if they are sold for a specific building improvement project.

Warranty rules being considered by the FTC under authorization of the Magnuson-Moss Act will apply to a long list of warranty procedures, including the settlement of disputes, product repairs and the replacement of warranted products.—Michael Mealey, World News, Washington.
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In Swaziland, housing prototypes offer an answer to squatter settlements

Eric C. Fisher, an architect who has returned to practice in Schenectady, New York, spent three years (1971-74) as chief architect to the Government of Swaziland. Under the aegis of the United Nations, he studied the problems of housing the poor and developed a group of designs for low-cost housing. Some of Mr. Fisher’s observations and his description of the housing designs are published here.

The usual design for relatively cheap housing in Swaziland consists of small concrete-block houses with metal roofs in the urban areas, traditional construction such as mud-and-wattle and beehive grass houses in the rural areas, and a combination of traditional construction with metal roofs in squatter areas. For the experimental project described here, it was decided to use an innovative approach, both in planning and in construction method.

An area was selected of about six hectares in the Zakhlebe township of Manzini, which forms part of a site-and-service scheme completed several years ago. Roads, sewers and water mains had been installed which imposed limitations on the site planning. It is an accepted fact that housing for low-income groups often becomes very densely occupied; in many instances, a whole family shares one room, whether adequate sanitary provisions have been made or not. The letting of rooms by the owner of the house is also very common. Attempts at controlling density are usually inefficient. With this in mind, most of the pilot models were designed to provide direct outside access to all rooms. The courtyard designs (one of which is shown here) consist of two, three or four rooms, plus bathroom and kitchen, grouped around a fenced-in courtyard—an area which can be used for social purposes as well as for outdoor cooking during the dry season. These designs can be used in terraces with party walls, allowing higher land use and savings in utility and construction costs. Other designs revolve around patios, which also provide access to all rooms; the back of adjoining units forms the patio enclosure. These units can be arranged in groups of six to 10, requiring even less road frontage than the courtyard designs. In addition to these models, standard compact detached houses and a minimum-size semi-detached house were included in the pilot scheme. To arrive at a valid alternative to the standard concrete block construction, various other methods were explored, including the use of timber prefabs, asbestos board and steel frame prefabs, soil-cement blocks, etc. It was finally decided to use a system of prefabricated lightweight concrete panels supported on concrete ground beams. This proved to be both economical and speedy. Resulting construction costs were about 33 percent below equivalent standard methods.

Concrete piles were cast at 2.75-meter intervals directly into the ground; these supported the precast ground beams. Wall panels 0.9 by 2.7 by 0.1 meter were cast on concrete beds with hollow cores formed by steel pipes; these were removed before the concrete set. The panels weighed about 350 kilograms, and could be lifted by ten men (see photo at top). Panels were stacked vertically after a few days and allowed to cure. They were then set into slots in the ground beams and levelled with wooden wedges. Vertical joints between panels were reinforced and grouted. Door and window units were designed to fit into the module. Roof construction was timber framing with corrugated metal roofing and asbestos board ceilings. Panels did not require plastering but were painted directly on the exterior and interior. The resulting construction was equivalent or superior to the conventional concrete block buildings, both in life expectancy and maintenance.

At the completion of the pilot scheme it was decided to continue with a major project of 115 additional units. A small community center and market was also included. The designs provide a cost range of between $1,300 and $3,200 (1500-2500 emalangeni), putting these houses within the economic reach of all but the poorest. The initial 125 houses will be owned by the government and leased to tenants. In the remainder of the area, some houses may be built for sale.
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Fifty-three hospitals speak well for the EPICORE Composite Floor System. To hear what designers, users, or Epic engineers can add to the subject, contact Bob Ault, Vice President - Engineering.

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Pei unveils new design for Kennedy library

The housing of Presidential archives has become, at least since the establishment of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's library at Hyde Park, an increasingly formalized matter. The library for the archives and memorabilia of John F. Kennedy's administration evoked perhaps more than its share of emotional, philosophical and aesthetic contention. After a prolonged effort to place a building on the campus of Harvard University (the late President's alma mater), the Kennedy family and the library corporation finally elected, late last year, to site the building at Columbia Point in Dorchester, on the campus of the University of Massachusetts. I. M. Pei & Associates, who had designed two buildings for the Harvard site, have now unveiled their third design for a Kennedy library. The precast concrete building will accommodate two orders of visitors: scholars who come to use the research facilities in the eight-story archives building, and the general public who comes to tour the museum and to attend the museum's film showings in two 300-seat theatres. Remembering President Kennedy's fondness for the sea—he was a Navy man and an enthusiastic sailor of small boats—the architects have established an intimate relation between the building and the waters of Dorchester Bay. An eight-story glass pavilion, supported by a metal space frame, commands an expansive view of sea and sky, and a broad quay extends a promenade over the water. The President's sloop Victura will be on permanent exhibit outdoors.
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For more information on insulating glass units and the polysulfide base sealants that give them long life, write Marketing Communications, Thiokol/Chemical Division, P.O. Box 1296, Trenton, New Jersey 08607.

Based on calculations from the ASHRAE (American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers, Inc.) Guide and Data Book.

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For more data, circle 26 on inquiry card
SH&G designs Saudi Air Force HQ for Riyadh

The Royal Saudi Air Force will build a $50-million headquarters complex, designed by Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, at Riyadh. The 650-ft-long four-story office building will front on a major thoroughfare half a mile from Riyadh airport. The building, divided into two parallel sections, will be bisected by a long skylighted garden. A mosque integrated with the office structure can accommodate 1,200 people. On the ground floor, the building will provide a 500-seat auditorium, cafeteria and dining facilities for 1,200, and a special dignitaries’ entrance. Guards will be housed in single-story barracks on the site, which also contains a utility building and parking for 600 cars. The contract will be administered by the Mediterranean Division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Architects and artists share school studios

At the University of Michigan, the College of Architecture and Urban Planning and the School of Art jointly occupy a building designed by Swanson Associates. Art studios are situated at the front of the building, where monitors take advantage of the northern exposure. Architecture students occupy a virtually unobstructed studio at the top of the center building, where a long glass wall, overlooking the lower art building, also gives north light. The third building houses shops for building technology, ceramics and sculpture. The schools share a courtyard for exhibits.
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Side guides and header box carry door's weight.

Heavy flexible weather strip along bottom.

Door locks and unlocks automatically in slot in side guide.

When door is open, hollow sections nest compactly overhead—saving space—minimizing clearance requirements.

THE INRYCO® TELESCOPING DOOR

The Inryco Telescoping Door has no counterbalancing springs or weights and few moving parts subject to wear and tear. Thus it eliminates the major causes of operating failure—provides the reliability so critically needed at high traffic openings. Outstanding resistance to damage—easy repair. Fast, quiet operation. Simple, all-steel construction, with two coat baked enamel finish on door panels. Standard sizes available for doors 100 to 400 sq. ft. in area. Custom doors furnished in smaller sizes and larger sizes thru 30 ft. x 30 ft.

For further information, see Sweet's Arch. or Ind. Constr. Files, section 8.9/In. Or write to Special Products Group—Milcor Division, INRYCO, Inc.; Dept. K, 4033 W. Burnham St.; Box 393; Milwaukee, WI 53201.

For more data, circle 27 on inquiry card

Inryco
an Inland Steel company
Simple truths


In many ways, Landscaping the Saudi Arabian Desert, is a simple book; devoid of jargon, it insists for simplicity in its solutions to environmental problems. At once a handbook for designers (which, according to the authors, is the first book to present and interpret the hot desert environment as it relates to building and development there), it is also a treatise—taking the issue with those who have looked to technology as the ultimate solution, in this case as the sole way to enable an arid environment to support life.

With the rapid pace of building in the Middle East, entrepreneurs and engineers and perhaps even architects are eager to use advanced technology to construct what the authors would call "over-designs." But the authors argue for a "systemic" method—methods that operate within the desert environment to restore an ecological balance and thus assure human survival. These methods include interspersing deep-rooted plants and plants with lateral roots (to maximize moisture by tapping much of the soil), and planting trees on berms at a community's borders (to lift the wind, trap sediments, block rain, and even eventually become a source of fodder, fruit, and medicine).

The authors maintain a high respect for Arabian culture and seek to preserve Middle East modes of life. "Large open spaces may be required for equestrian sports," they write. "These activities raise a great deal of dust and require sequestering from housing and other activities where the dust would be a problem. A screen of hardy shrubs, and trees with lacy foliage such as Albizia, or tomentose leaves such as Ficus and Fraxinus velutina, especially on the lee side of horse riding areas will filter out much of this dust out."

This concern for preserving Arabian traditions, for avoiding the cultural convulsions that occur when spellbinding Western technology is introduced for changing a familiar way of life, is evident in other ways: Abstracting from specific Middle East customs and reasons therefore, the authors draw analogies between human and environmental designs.

Throughout, the book constantly emphasizes the need for more research in all aspects of desert's and their designs. A salient point, however, is the belaboring of the issue best exemplifies the book's major flaw: careless writing, as is evidenced by useless words. Indeed, the authors have an important message—so important to them that they started their own publishing company to bypass the months or even years of hassles it can take to get a book out. But had they endured the traditional publishing cycle, their phraseology could perhaps have boasted the same simple qualities that their philosophy so eloquently propounds. —Harriet Sugar.

Also received


To celebrate its 70th anniversary, Sweet's Division of McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company is offering for sale reproductions of its first Sweet's Catalogue File, Sweet's Indexed Catalogue of Building Construction. First published in 1906 by the Architural Record Company, the index contains 435 manufacturers' catalogues of building products, most of them illustrated with photographs. The products and photos range from architects' supplies to window guards with everything from bells to ornamental metal works in between. Descriptions of the products are often colorful and reflect the language and flavor of an earlier era.

The book contains an endorsement by leading architects of the time, and an introduction by an architectural professor of note in 1906, Thomas Nolan, FAIA, explaining the purpose, intent, and background of the catalogue. Of the original manufacturers included in the original book, many are still in existence today, and are still distributing their catalogues via Sweet's.

This book contains 25 papers given by architects, building code officials, and preservationists at the first national conference held on the subject. Sponsor of the conference was the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Papers in the book first explore current issues and solutions, dealing with historic preservation work in New Orleans, Seattle, New York, Richmond, and Alexandria, Va., and other communities. These are followed by a section on national code organizations, and topics of discussion include the following: historic buildings and the Basic, Uniform, Standard, and National building codes; application of the Life Safety Code to historic preservation work; and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) interests in building requirements.


This is a new publication prepared for the preservation handbook series of the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation of the National Park Service. This preliminary report, along with others still in preparation, is intended to be used by administrators, architects, and others involved in the preservation and the maintenance of historic properties owned by Federal Agencies and by State and local governments. Copies may be obtained by writing to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.
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If you specify any computer floor but aluminum, it's a bad compromise!

Truth is that in 1956 when the need for raised flooring in computer rooms became apparent (with function the chief design criteria) a stringerless floor made up of pedestal mounted die-cast aluminum panels was the choice. That's how the Floating Floor System was developed. Since then, Floating Floors® have been providing trouble-free service in thousands of computer rooms.

Stringerless design makes Floating Floors the only true infinite access floor system. Male and female locking devices, at four corners of each floor panel, provide the highest lateral stability. In fact, Floating Floors meet Federal specifications for seismographic zone #3 (San Francisco).

The sad truth is that in order to compete with Floating Floors, other manufacturers have had to promote floor systems of inferior materials and design such as stringer-supported wood and steel. While costing a little less initially, these other floor systems can represent a very bad investment over the long term.

Computer downtime due to electrostatic build-up or magnetic dust may result from one of these wood or steel stringer-supported floors. Costly delays are often caused by the inconvenience of working under stringers, or disassembling and re-assembling them.

Floating Floors on the other hand have proven to be problem-free even after as many as 20 years of service. Monolithic construction with aluminum ensures dissipation of static electricity. And since aluminum is non-magnetic and does not require painting, iron rust and paint flakes are not present to enter the air and interfere with computer operation. Aluminum will not of course, rust, warp or burn.

The Floating Floor system is designed to meet future expansions and changes. Components can be easily changed around since precision die cast and milled aluminum floor panels ensure a uniformity in size (machined to + .005 — .000) not found in hand assembled products. And there is plenty of strength for the installation of new equipment.

In fact, the overall quality of Floating Floors is so good that we are able to give a FIVE YEAR UNCONDITIONAL GUARANTEE AND BUY-BACK PROGRAM with every floor installed.

For more complete information refer to Floating Floors bulletin 10.27 FL as shown in SWEETS under Specialties — Access Flooring. Call us for assistance.

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6955 Wales Road, Toledo, Ohio 43619
Tel: (419) 666-8750

IN CANADA: Bruce (EDP) Services Ltd.
3650 Weston Rd.
Weston, Ontario
Tel: (416) 741-0854

For more data, circle 34 on inquiry card

FLOATING FLOORS, INC.
Available World-wide from Licensees and Distributors • Installations Coast to Coast
"Why do I think GAF Mineral-Shield Roofing is so hot? Because it's cold-applied and that makes a big difference."

Bill Steinmetz
Chairman
Midland Engineering Company, Inc.
South Bend, Indiana

A play on words, hardly," Mr. Steinmetz continues. "We've been thinking cold around our company for over six years now. With some 400 cold process roofing jobs under our belt, we know that Mineral-Shield roofing performs. Not only can we recommend it with complete confidence to our customers, but we have also found through our extensive job experience that there are many advantages and benefits to the roofing contractor.

"Because Mineral-Shield is cold-applied, the need for heating kettles and tankers is eliminated. Also gone are hot luggers, felt layers, and gravel spreaders. In fact, a contractor's job equipment needs are reduced substantially and the cold process application equipment can easily be towed to the job site by conventional pick-up truck. The economics of this are obvious...less handling, faster job set-up, less equipment maintenance, not to mention the elimination of lost time due to accidents or burns.

"What really sold us on GAF Mineral-Shield Roofing system is that it works! And after all, that's the name of the game whether you're looking at it from the point of view of the owner, roofing contractor, or architect."

GAF Mineral-Shield is a modern cold-applied built-up roofing incorporating multi-ply of roofing membrane plus layers of roofing mastic and a surfacing of white mineral granules, usually applied by mechanized spray equipment. All components—roofing membrane, mastic and granules—are factory-finished under rigid GAF quality control. A Class 'A' Underwriters' Laboratories Rating is available. Guaranteed by GAF when applied according to published specifications.
New Oasis "Soft Touch" cooler makes it easy for the handicapped to get a drink.

This new wall-mounted cooler is designed for people whose physical handicaps make it hard for them to get a drink from conventional water coolers. Wheelchair users, for example, will find it much handier.

Two "Soft Touch" levers—one on each side of the cooler—operate up or down at the slightest pressure. Either one of them will activate the bubbler, and there are no hard-to-use knobs or buttons. The levers can be positioned or re-positioned any place in a 360° circle, and their unique no-linkage mechanism needs no adjustment.

A metal plate on the bottom of the cabinet protects against injury or torn clothing. All the other famous OASIS water cooler features are there, too, and it serves seven gallons of cold water per hour. It also conforms to A.N.S.I. Standard A117.1 Section 5.7.2 and Public Law 90-480.

Call or write for a demonstration of our new "Soft Touch" Model ODP7WM-D. See for yourself how much better it is. And how it makes it easy to get a drink when it's hard to get a drink.

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OASIS® Ebco Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio 43213

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The beauty of Alcoa Coilzak in parabolic luminaires is the beautiful way it controls light.

Parabolic luminaires are esthetically pleasing, the design of the fixture and in the type of light they dispel. This is particularly important where people work, read or shop, where low visual brightness contributes to a comfortable atmosphere. The secret is precise light control, made possible because the reflective material in parabolic systems is Alcoa* Coilzak lighting sheet. Note that we said lighting sheet. A properly designed luminaire, reflectivity is only part of the story. Controlled image clarity and reflective diffusion are just as important.

Alcoa Coilzak sheet is an Alzak®-finished reflector material that meets precise reflectivity and gloss standards.

Operating costs of a parabolic lighting system can be low. Because of its efficient light distribution, a properly planned system may require fewer luminaires, resulting in low electrical loadings. Savings in cleaning maintenance are possible also. Parabolic luminaires do not require a lens and the unique design, plus the static-free Coilzak louvers, resists soil and dust accumulation.

For more information on the many beautiful advantages of Coilzak lighting sheet in parabolic luminaires, write Aluminum Company of America, 551-K Alcoa Building, Pittsburgh, PA 15219.

*Registered Trademarks of Aluminum Company of America

1. One-piece constructed Coilzak reflector with accurately controlled parabolic shape.
2. Extruded aluminum trim.
3. Coilzak parabolic baffle assembly.

Photo courtesy of Columbia Lighting, Inc.
Our patient, the hospital.

So how do you diagnose remodeling in a hospital?

Get the team together: administrators, consultants, architects and AMSCO Systems Company.

AMSCO has a lot to offer you—especially in the early stages. You see, most of our patients are hospitals.

Our diagnosis capability begins with facilities and procedure evaluation. We tailor to your needs the widest range of material handling and processing systems available.

We work within your framework of time, space and money.

We provide single-source responsibility for a thorough program of support services. AMSCO Systems Company. Experienced in hospital remodeling as well as new construction.

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AMSCO
American Sterilizer Company

ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA • 16512
Flexibility, for easy rearrangement of everything in the area (including lighting fixtures), is No. 1

Being able to periodically reorganize work areas with complete freedom, knowing that power, telephone, intercom, even lighting fixtures, can be easily repositioned to serve the new setup — that’s the biggest attraction of ODS Systems.

ODS Systems distribute power and communications circuits overhead in easily accessible surface metal raceways, and provide plug-in convenience for lighting fixtures and Tele-Power Poles. That’s why it’s such a quick and inexpensive job to relocate poles and their services at “new” work stations, or to change the lighting pattern as required.

Yes, it’s true. Cost studies do show ODS Systems to be definitely less expensive to install than static, old fashioned systems. But even more important to building owners, managers, lessors and others is ODS Systems flexibility. That’s what makes the savings go on and on.

* Based on an actual job cost analysis. Complete ODS System information available on request.

The Wiremold Company
West Hartford, Connecticut 06110
Telephone (203) 233-6251

For more data, circle 40 on inquiry card
Insulation is...

$1,849,996
Projected cost to heat and cool the 46-acre J.C. Penney warehouse for 20 years with only 15/16-inch Fiberglas roof insulation.

Owens-Corning Fiberglas roof insulation—the only glass fiber roof insulation on the market. Dimensions stable. Retains thermal value. Easier and less expensive to apply than organic/mineral boards. For over 30 years, the best base for built-up roof decks.

*T.M. Reg. O.-C.F.
heather than oil

377,972 Projected cost to heat and cool the 46-acre J.C. Penney warehouse for 20 years with thicker 2¼-inch Fiberglas roof insulation. (After allowing for the added cost of thicker insulation!)

Remarkable savings of $972,024! With it, architect Paul Slusarev, Project Manager of the massive new Penney warehouse/office in Kansas City, Kansas, is helping to point the way for designers of schools, stores, and other commercial buildings everywhere.

Saves money two ways

1. 2¼ inches of Fiberglas® roof insulation vs. a conventional thinner leaves money two ways:
   - It saves on energy costs. Estimated savings per year, based on heating and electric cooling in Kansas City, Kansas, with a projected increase in energy costs at 7% per year and future savings discounted at 10% per year: $64,160 -- or $972,024 every 20 years.
   - Due to present availability of natural gas, propane and fuel oil are used as additional fuels for heating, and as a result of using these higher-priced fuels, actual savings may vary.

2. It saves on construction costs.
   - The first cost of this energy-tight warehouse is actually lower than if a less efficient version had been built! Reason: the improved thermal performance of the roof permits use of less costly heating and cooling equipment. The savings are large enough to cover the added cost of the thicker roof insulation twice over.

Smart for re-roofing, too

Thicker Fiberglas roof insulation also makes sense when it's time to re-roof existing buildings. It should pay for itself within a few years, then go on saving thousands in fuel bills for years to come.

Find out the recommended amount of Fiberglas roof insulation to use to save your clients money. Call your Owens-Corning representative, or write F.K. Meeks, Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., Fiberglas Tower, Toledo, Ohio 43659.

Owens-Corning is Fiberglas

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Here's how you can specify an extra-tough decorative surface for both horizontal and vertical applications of high-pressure laminates.

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extra-abrasion-resistant laminated plastic

New Wilson Art brand TUF-SURF has eight-to-ten times the abrasion resistance of general-purpose laminates. You get assured durability for such high-traffic, high-use surfaces as supermarket checkout stands, bank service counters, and on most surfaces found in the fast-food industry. The 35 solid colors, patterns, and woodgrains provide you exceptional design latitude. • Protect against wear on high-traffic surfaces with Wilson Art brand TUF-SURF—another unique product from Wilson Art to help you specify the right product for each application. • Write for specifications information to Wilson Art, Ralph Wilson Plastics Co., 600 General Bruce Dr., Temple TX 76501.

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*From January 1976 survey conducted by Business Statistics.

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VIEW ONE. With today's high labor and material handling costs, more and more owners are realizing they can't afford inefficient plain concrete docks. Many are adding permanent docklevelers to their present docks . . . and insisting they be included in new docks. Why? Because a permanent dockleveler will pay for itself in less than a year. Some figures show a permanent dockleveler can save $4000.00 per truck position per year . . . and often give 12 to 15 years service. VIEW TWO. Take an inside look at a Kelley Permanent Dockleveler. Compare it with any other dockleveler. The patented Kelley safety and operating features — cross traffic legs, single enclosed power pack, lip hinge supports, single adjustment point, plus optional emergency "Panic Stops" — are not available on any other dockleveler. These features are what make Kelley the world's most preferred dockleveler . . . because they help attendants and equipment operate more efficiently . . . with far greater safety. So why let your clients settle for substitute docklevelers? Recommend Kelley. Then contact your Kelley Representative. He's well qualified to help you choose the best size and capacity dockleveler for your client's needs.

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PPG GLASS GAVE THIS AGING HOTEL A BEAUTIFUL FACE-LIFT.

Skirvin Tower in Oklahoma City isn't a hotel anymore (it isn't even Skirvin Tower anymore), but it is, once again, a useful, profitable building.

It was completely remodeled from the ground up and from the side out.

Now, it's the 101 Park Avenue building, home of some of the poshest offices in the city, and headquarters of Continental Federal Savings & Loan.

It's a beautiful, modern office building. And PPG Solarban '480 Twindow' reflective insulating glass played an important part in the transformation.

First of all, it looks sensational. Seeing the blue Oklahoma sky and dazzling sunsets reflected in this building, it's hard to remember the dowdy, old bricks.

But, perhaps more important, the glass is incredibly practical. Its reflective coating reduces glare and solar heat gain. And during the burning summers on the Great Plains, this is a welcome relief to the air-conditioning system.

The glass is also double glazed for insulation. So when those bitter cold snaps blow down from the north, everybody stays warm and cozy.

Not all old buildings can or should be remodeled. They shouldn't all be destroyed either. Some, like the Skirvin Tower Hotel, present a genuine architectural opportunity. Not to mention a challenge.

We think there's no better way to meet the challenge and take advantage of the opportunity remodeling offers than with PPG reflective glass.

Write to us. We'll send you a Sweet's Catalog telling you more about it. PPG Industries, Inc., One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.

PPG: a Concern for the Future

Owner: Continental Federal Savings & Loan.
Architect: Noffiger, Lawrence, Lawrence and Flesher, Oklahoma City, Okla.
The concept of open offices is gaining acceptance quickly. No wonder. Both owners and architects are drawn to their airy, sweeping good looks. To the improved communications and increased efficiency they promote for workers. And to their astonishing economy of 50 cents vs. roughly 15 dollars per square foot for inevitable alterations to meet shifting work patterns.

But here's a word of caution. Plant our outlandish basketball "office" firmly in your mind. Because unless you base your design on acoustics, as well as aesthetics, you may never hear the end of it.

More than one open office has had to be modified—embarrassingly and expensively torn apart, baffled, receilinged, or refurnished—in order to achieve workable sound levels.

Owens-Corning has helped pioneer the development, testing, and matching of open-office components. Look over these highlights of what our experts have learned. Then call on us for all the details and all the components of a successful open-office system.

The ceiling.
Handsome is as handsome does.

The ceiling is the single most important acoustic component in an open office. It should absorb, reflect, sound. A perfect ceiling would have the same
Sound attenuation as the open sky—a Noise Isolation Class (NIC) rating of 23.

An independent acoustical testing laboratory evaluated eight ceilings, including costly coffered and baffled systems. Their verdict: Owens-Corning's Nubby II Fiberglas Ceiling Board, in any standard exposed grid suspension system, is best for achieving such privacy at economical installed cost. In these tests, Nubby II was the only ceiling board with an NIC as high as 20 in a flat configuration.

Some architects prefer the look of ceilings with "sealed" grids. Caution: As yet, no such ceiling achieves the minimum NIC performance necessary to achieve satisfactory acoustical privacy in an office.

In this league, handsome is as handsome does.

Acoustical screens. Don't just stand there. Do something.

A sound screen, visual symbol of the open office, is flexibility, economy, personal privacy, and acoustical control. It has functions to block direct sound transmission from one zone to another, and to absorb sound coming flanking reflections into adjacent zones. Owens-Corning's sound screen is the most effective screen available. Its engineering features include:

1. A metal septum—to block sound transmission.
2. One-inch Fiberglas core on each side of septum—to absorb sound.
3. Sturdy special Fiberglas sound diffuser plate—for abuse resistance.
4. Stain-resistant Dacron Polyester fabrics. These fabrics are washable, colorfast, and fire-resistant (Class 25).
5. Extruded aluminum frame, fastened to septum—for strength and stability.
7. Top and side radii designed to minimize sound defraction over edges.

Masking sounds. The sounds of silence.

Even the finest acoustical ceilings and screens cannot do the whole job of providing speech privacy. An electronic sound masking system of speakers, installed in the plenum, is necessary.

This sound must be unobtrusive—and uniform. Even at a few decibels above the desired NC_{25} = 40 rating, the masking sound causes people who are working in the office to begin raising their voices, defeating the whole purpose of the masking.

Owens-Corning's experts can recommend a background masking system that meets these requirements.

Owens-Corning system gets it all together.

For the open-office concept to be successful, the ceilings and screens must be tuned carefully to work together, and with the masking system.

Owens-Corning will be happy to provide you with all necessary information on achieving acoustical control in your open office. Or to guide the development of the whole acoustical system for you.

Write D. J. Meeks, Building Products Operating Division, Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, Fiberglas Tower, Toledo, Ohio 43659.
"The headquarters of the New York State Bar Association," as a most distinguished critic recently wrote, "is an object lesson in how to build intelligently, sensitively and well... In a happy alliance, the lawyers and the architects, James Stewart Polshek and Associates, have preserved a row of handsome 19th-century town houses and incorporated them, not as a false front, but as a working part of a completely and strikingly handsome contemporary complex built behind them. The words that come to mind are skill, imagination and taste—qualities not encountered too often on the urban scene."

We at Follansbee Steel are particularly gratified that Mr. Polshek specified TCS (Terne-Coated Stainless Steel) for all pitched-roof areas of this outstanding building in which originality of design and integrity of site are so felicitously coupled.

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Follansbee, West Virginia
You Can't Write A Dirty Word With AllianceWall Rite-On, Wipe-Off Panels. They're Absolutely Dustless.

Specially treated porcelain-on-steel panels and dry marker pens are combined to create a completely dustless writing system. Writing dries instantly and can be erased with a dry cloth or felt eraser. Laminated to low-cost gypsum board, the Rite-On, Wipe-Off panels are fire-proof, inexpensive to install and maintenance free. Floor-to-ceiling length or framed panels come in 50 decorator colors. Lighter shades make excellent projection screens. Panels also double as bulletin boards when used with miniature magnets. Boards can be used with any partition system. No special lighting system is required. Writing surface is guaranteed for 50 years.

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AllianceWall Corporation
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These skycap's shoes have lumbered across The New Orleans International Airport for over a year.

Good thing the floors are carpeted with Anso® nylon. It's guaranteed for 5 years.

Thousands of people — with thousands of valises — keep this large airport pretty jammed, and the skycaps pretty busy.

That's why the New Orleans International Airport and their architects specified this tightly woven level-loop of Anso nylon. It can take the abuse that trampling feet — and laden luggage carts — can give.

Anso nylon is the second-generation, anti-soil nylon that comes with the toughest fiber wear guarantee in the industry. The Guaranteed®: the guarantee with teeth. It promises that if any portion of the carpet wears more than 10% over five years, Allied Chemical will replace it free.

Anso nylon was the right choice for the New Orleans International Airport and it could be the right choice for you. Discover why it's the fastest growing contract carpet nylon in America. For information phone or write: Allied Chemical Corporation, Fibers Division, Contract Department, 1411 Broadway, New York, New York 10018. (212) 391-5069.

For more data, circle 49 on inquiry card.
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It can save you 25 to 53% on gas used to heat water.

Look what the dependability people have just come up with, to help you cut costs in the laundry room.

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The Maytag Company
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suggested method for documenting value management

Value management as it applies to architectural projects is an approach to obtaining optimum value for every dollar spent on a construction project. It takes into account construction materials, construction systems, and architectural designs as well as functional analysis, worth, life cycle costs and other constraints. The concept is neither new nor unique; however, a formalized system to approach and document the analysis so that its credibility can be transmitted and understood by others not involved directly is relatively new.

H. Maynard Blumer, AIA-FCSI

Presented here is a method utilizing 12 worksheets for making a value management analysis of a proposed building when the construction documents are complete. By understanding this analysis system with its built-in documentation and presentation methods, the analyst may devise ways of adapting this method to proposed construction projects at earlier stages of development.

To the owner of the proposed project, the method offers an opportunity to review the effects of material selection on operating costs, maintenance costs, and replacement costs, and how this decision affects the cash flow and feasibility of the project through life cycle cost analysis, which is an integral part of value management analysis.

The analysis system presented here is currently being promoted by the Public Buildings Service of the General Services Administration, and the system is being taught to architects and engineers in workshops sponsored by the American Consulting Engineers Council and The American Institute of Architects. Upon completion those who are prequalified to take these 40-hour seminars are certified by the GSA as Value Management analysts and are qualified to enter into Value Management Service contracts with government agencies such as the Corps of Engineers, Environmental Protection Agency, General Services Administration, and other Federal agencies.

The following discussion and instruction under the headings of Worksheet Numbers 1 through 12 assumes a value management team of three or more per team. Following is a representative example, a VM team of three architects and four structural engineers assigned to make a value analysis of the structural system for a military headquarters building, using a completed set of construction drawings.

Note: The terms value analysis, value management, and value engineering as currently used are interchangeable.

Worksheet 1: Cost Model

The cost model helps locate the costs, defines the VM team thinks those costs ought to be, and determines where to target cost efforts for maximum effect. “Basic” figures are what the VM team believes from experience the figures should be, while “Actual” figures are based on costs that have been found to be in terms of the present status of the project (from estimates and bids).

The cost model is formed by breaking the project into major systems and cost elements, then breaking them into their subsystems and subelements. The suggested breakdown for a typical building has been written in as a guide.

After “Basic” and “Actual” per square foot costs have been computed or estimated for each element of the model, an analysis of the difference in the figures can be made. One possible comparison is to convert the major systems (sitework, structural system, etc., in the top horizontal line) to percentages of the total for the project. Another suggested comparison is to compute the percentages of difference between the Basic and Actual figures for each set of figures. Whatever method of analysis of Work Set 1 data is used, the VM team's objective is to study those subelements that offer the greatest potential savings: those areas where the greatest gap exists between what something should cost and what it actually will cost.

![Cost Model Diagram](image-url)
Work sheet 2: VM team study information
The purpose of Work Sheet 2 is simply to list basic facts that will assist the VM team in making their decisions. A separate sheet may be prepared for each target selected from Work Sheet 1 if the list is too large to be easily managed.

Work sheet 4: graphical functional analysis
This work sheet converts the "Original Costs" from Work Sheet 3 into a graphic presentation for visual relationship. The most costly structural system component from Work Sheet 3 (the exterior masonry) is listed and charted first, and then the second most costly, etc., until all components are listed.

The purpose of this work sheet is to assist the VM team in targeting components most worthy of further investigation. A secondary value of the work sheet—and actually a value of all work sheets—is to convey to a reviewing party the process through which the VM team went, to establish the credibility of their results, and to document facts should it be desirable to look for additional cost targets not pursued during the initial value management analysis.

The worth figures may also be applied to this work sheet if the team desires. If done, however, they should be carefully coded at a subordinate level of visual identification.
Work sheet 5: creative idea listing

This is the fun work sheet; on this sheet anything goes.

Considering each component and its function, the team enters all suggestions for accomplishing any portion or all of the function. We must be totally uninhibited creative thoughts with no consideration of evaluation. A guiding principle is that a ridiculous thought or even a joke may trigger a creative thought.

The ideas of Work Sheet 5 are evaluated in this: A quick pass at the ideas will create or possibly only two categories. Place an X beside what looks like a good idea. Place a circle through the number of the ideas which obviously lighthouse, or deserve no further consideration. Take a second look at the marked ideas to see if they should be left unmarked for consideration at some future date or acted upon.

Work sheet 6: evaluation chart

Now going to Work Sheet 6, column 1, enter as selected from Work Sheet 5. In columns 2 and 3, enter the advantages and disadvantages using the "verb-noun" method used in section description where possible. In column 4, by discussion among the team members, arrive at general ratings.

Work sheet 7: weighted constraints chart

This is where considerations other than initial costs (such as aesthetics, maintenance, ease of use, construction ease, construction time, life flexibility, convertibility, reliability, operation costs, ecology, noise, odor, etc.) are systematically applied as constraints on the initial cost and general team feelings of the ideas from Work Sheet 6:

1. Enter ideas to be considered from Work Sheet 6 in column 1. Also enter the original project systems as designed (bottom of the chart).
2. By brainstorming and discussion enter the most valid constraints across the horizontal headings of the chart.
3. By discussion establish weighted values for the constraints. Normally numbers between 0 and 10 will be adequate. Some numbers may be the same and some values may not occur.
4. In the upper left half of the chart squares write in a value for the degree to which the constraint is satisfied by the idea, again, on a scale of 0 to 10. For example, if the constraint is fully satisfied, assign 10; if the constraint is partially satisfied, a lesser number should be entered.
5. In the lower right hand half of the chart squares write the contributing value of the constraint satisfaction which is the product of the weighted value of the constraint from the top of the chart times the proportionate degree of constraint satisfied entered in step 4. It is suggested that both step 4 and 5 be entered by working a single constraint from each idea down the chart before proceeding to the next constraint.
6. Add the totals of step 5 for each idea and enter in column headed "Total." Rank the totals, the largest being "1," the second largest "2," etc., keeping like-systems together (footings; exterior walls; structure).
7. In the right hand column note those ideas that by virtue of their rank are worthy of cost review.

Work sheet 8: cost work sheet

On this work sheet, quantity take-off of each material or unit of work within a particular subsystem from Work Sheet 7 is computed and extended on a unit cost basis to arrive at a total cost. If quantities cannot be determined, the most accurate estimate possible may be used. The estimator has reservations on the reliability of this estimate or other remarks that might influence future judgment, they should be noted.

The product of this work sheet should be valid, substitute subsystem costs. If combinations of certain subsystems are necessary to equate with other systems or subsystem combinations they should be compiled for ease of evaluation.
though it may be considered very brief, contributes greatly to the credibility of the value analysis when transmitted to a reviewing party. Therefore, the attention given to the input in this work sheet should not be minimized.

In completing the form, note that a column is developed for the original project data and for each of the alternates under consideration. Work sheet headings, alternates and their base costs are taken from Work Sheet 8:

1) **Initial Costs** (lines 1, 2, 3, and 4). Enter the base cost from Work Sheet 8. By team discussion evolve other costs noted as “Interface Costs,” that is, costs to other work that would not be incurred if this alternate were not used and “Other Initial Costs” such as redesign cost, increased construction time costs, etc. These adjustments in costs will then yield a total initial cost which may be compared.

2) **Life-cycle Expenditures** (lines 5, 6, 7, and 8). In this area of the form develop the replacement costs and the year that cost will be incurred. For example, the replacement cost of a $10,000 product in ten years (assuming a 10 per cent interest rate) can be computed by multiplying the replacement price by 0.3855, the factor found on a “10 per cent compound interest table.” These tables are maintained by accountants. The replacement cost is $10,000 x 0.3855 or $3,855 more in terms of present worth. On the form for line 5 the entries would be year 10 @ 10 per cent Amount $10,000. Present worth of replacement cost $3,855.” The amount required to be reserved today for future replacement costs is $13,855.

3) **Annual Owning and Operating Costs** (lines 9, 10, 11 and 12). After all impact-type costs have been reconciled to present values, they can be converted to a constant annual cost, or the amount that would be required to be reserved each year for future replacement costs when they occur (line 10). The total initial cost can also be amortized over the total life (line 9). Other estimated annual costs such as maintenance, operations, etc., should also be listed (line 11). The sum of the annual costs can be entered in line 12 as Total Annual Owning and Operating Costs.

The entries for lines 9 and 10 are computed by multiplying the respective values for lines 4 through 8 by their “Capital Recovery Factor” found in the “Capital Recovery Factor Uniform Series” column of the “10 per cent Compound Interest Factor Table,” which is 0.11746. The factor may also be found in an accountant’s table for “Annual payment necessary for amortizing a loan.”

4) “Present Value of Annual Differences” is the sum that is saved during the life cycle of the project if the particular alternate is used and if the total costs (initial, replacement, and annual operating) are amortized equally on an annual basis for the life of the project. It is computed by multiplying the differences of the alternate cost and the original proposed project cost by the present worth factor. In our example of 10 per cent compound interest for 10 years, it may be found on the 10 per cent compound interest table. It may also be found on a “Present Value of Future Return” table.

---

**Work sheet 10: weighted constraints chart**

The various alternates analyzed may be evaluated with constraints developed and weighted similar to the methods described under Work Sheet 7 and then ranked. Types of constraints may be the same as were used in Work Sheet 7; however, they most certainly should contain life-cycle costs, cash flow considerations, and other factors that have been developed or may now be suggested to be developed as constraints. Various combinations should be analyzed at this stage as a constraining factor if applicable.

**Work sheet 11: value engineering proposal**

This work sheet is basically for presentation and summary purposes. Those alternates that should be given consideration for improving the value of the project are individually specified, with a cost summary.

---

**VALUE ENGINEERING REVIEW**

**Worksheet 12**

**Idea Listing**

(Use this worksheet to list ideas which have potential but which you do not have time to pursue during this workshop.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Est. Potential Saving</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Initial</td>
<td>Life Cycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Combination of 6&quot; pre-cast planks 2nd floor structural system; lightweight long span steel truss roof framing system carrying 12' wide wall to 2nd floor also bearing suspended second floor slab above bearing walls to roof bearing elevation through parapet.</td>
<td>123,450</td>
<td>46,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Combination of &quot;Mamba&quot; composite bar joint 3rd floor structural system; lightweight long span steel truss roof framing system; 8&quot; concrete masonry units bearing walls or tilt-up pre-cast concrete wall panels.</td>
<td>153,000</td>
<td>517,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Work sheet 12: idea listing**

On this work sheet list and describe any ideas that should be saved for future analysis. Should the review of the presentation indicate such is needed.
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Making plans for 1977?

Autumn is a time of year when architects, like other businessmen, stoke themselves up for another go at the annual ritual of making plans—and watching them either succeed or go down the tube. So as we bravely face the prospect of yet another round of plan-making, it is only fair to ask: What kind of environment face these plans being hatched into? Can we have the confidence that they stand a decent chance of survival this time?

1. What is the state of the general business cycle? Has the much-lauded recovery fizzled already?
2. What about the election? How much difference would a change of administration make ... and when?
3. How are these economic and political events likely to bear on the construction industry during the next 12 or 18 months?

The business cycle

The recent flurry of concern about the mid-year "pause" in the recovery's progress deserves a rejoinder in the style of Mark Twain's famous cable to the Associated Press ("The reports of my death are greatly exaggerated"). It's true, of course, that the quarter-by-quarter improvement in GNP slowed markedly—from over 12 per cent in the first quarter to 4.3 per cent in the second. And as that happened, the unemployment rate, which had been slowly but surely retreating, turned up again and just about eliminated the likelihood that it would ever be brought below 7 per cent by the end of the year.

The hitch that set in during 1976's second quarter was not entirely unexpected, nor all that unusual. All during 1975 business had been liquidating inventories to bring stocks in line with soft demand. Then, as recovery took hold, business began rebuilding inventories. The switch from liquidation to accumulation happened in the opening quarter of 1976, leading to a surge of production. But because business simply continued to add to inventories at roughly the same rate in the second quarter as in the first, there was no additional surge in production from this source.

That's a rather technical (and oversimplified) explanation of a phenomenon—the inventory cycle—that takes place every two to three years, greatly intensifying recessions and their subsequent recoveries. But as long as final demand continues to hold up, as it has so far, occasional inventory fluctuations are inconvenient but rarely fatal.

The election

If we can count on the underlying economic forces of the business cycle to support continuing—albeit lackluster—recovery through 1977, then what about the election? Is the prospect of a change in administration likely to strengthen or weaken the outlook?

The Ford position is well known enough from actual experience. Inflation is the number one problem, and its remedy is austerity—tight money and tighter budgets (the veto score now being above fifty). The implications of this approach to economic policy are obvious: halting, stretched-out recovery, high unemployment with excess industrial capacity, and a freeze on most social programs (like housing subsidies and urban redevelopment) for as long as inflation remains a problem.

The Carter position seems to be more flexible. Back in June, when he was still seeking his party's nomination, Mr. Carter was making noises like an old-fashioned, New Deal Democrat. Jobs, not inflation were his number one concern, and his goal was full speed toward full employment. If inflation remained a problem, there was the hint that some form of price-wage restraint could be brought to bear. He urged housing subsidies to build two-and-a-half million units annually, as well as a strong commitment to mass transit, energy, and environmental problems.

Now that he's running against Republicans, Mr. Carter sounds like a born-again politician. By early September his economics had taken a decidedly conservative tilt as inflation displaced jobs on his priority list, and he stressed that to curb inflation might mean the delay of new programs.

Meanwhile, the rising unemployment rate has Mr. Ford backing off his earlier "tough-it-out" posture and it begins to look as though both candidates are ready to promise the impossible: a simultaneous assault on unemployment and inflation (without price controls, of course). This is nothing more than election talk, and should be paid scant attention.

But there is a basic difference in the economic philosophies of Ford and Carter, and it is a difference that ultimately comes down to policies of containment as opposed to policies of growth. But even if Mr. Carter wins in November, chances are he will not have much influence over our economic affairs until quite late in 1977. It takes almost a year for a new administration's policies (and personnel) to have their impact. The real difference is more likely to be felt in 1978 and 1979.

The construction outlook

The short-range prospect for construction will be the subject of next month's column when we issue the Dodge/Sweet's Construction Outlook for 1977. In the meantime, consider this a kind of preview.

In its own way, the construction market in the autumn of 1976 fits the general pattern of a temporarily stalled recovery as shown by so many other key economic indicators. The construction industry's recovery is presently hung up because one-family housing, which provided so much of the early thrust, has begun to level off while nonresidential building, which is still in the early stage of its recovery, hasn't yet developed enough momentum to sustain the advance.

That's just another way of saying that the best—at least as far as the design professions are concerned—is yet to come. As the economy's recovery regains its lost momentum by means of a belated rise in business capital spending next year, the construction industry's recovery will mutate from what has been essentially a housing upswing to a balanced expansion of residential and nonresidential building. This sounds like an environment in which to make plans with some confidence.

George A. Christie, vice president and chief economist
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The depth of the mountainside excavation, which greatly influenced the cost of the project, dictated the need for a long (240 ft), narrow (63 ft) structure.
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Engineering service valuable. "Bethlehem Sales Engineering personnel were very helpful in furnishing us with technical publications and advice," says Mr. Gerry E. Higgs, president, Higgs & Higgs, Inc., designers of the structure. "Two slide presentations, featuring steel-framed parking structures, the use of Weathering Steel in construction, were given to our engineering staff. It was also on the advice of Bethlehem's Sales Engineer that we considered Weathering Steel for the interior, as well as the exterior framing of the structure."

Weathering Steel? The designers decided on ASTM A588 Weathering Steel for both the exterior and interior framing for two reasons: (1) it provides a rustic appearance which, when fully matured, will blend well with the surroundings of this rural coal mining community; and (2) its low maintenance will minimize future financial burdens on the town.

Several special design details are employed to minimize staining during the weathering process. Open slots are placed in the concrete slabs around all columns to avoid runoff from the columns onto the slabs. At grade level, gravel jets surround all the column bases.

Architectural considerations. A low-profile parking structure was desired in order to avoid overpowering the neighboring one- and two-story buildings. The design features an open structure with exposed steel framing, partially clad with sand-blasted precast panels.

A ramp at the south end provides entrance and exit to the parking area. One of the ramps also serves as the entrance and exit right-of-way for the property on the mountainside above the parking garage. The system of parallel and straight ramps allows one-way traffic to be maintained on all levels. Stair towers, located at each end of the structure, control pedestrian flow.

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A circular ramp at the north end permits traffic flow from the level below to the one above.

Slide presentations, as well as numerous Bethlehem publications and design aids, provided valuable assistance to Higgs & Higgs, the project's designer.
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THE MEXICAN MINIMALISM OF
RICARDO LEGORRETA

by C. Ray Smith

Of all the Mexican Minimalists influenced by Luis Barragán, Ricardo Legorreta is the best known architect and the most prolific. His firm Legorreta Arquitectos became internationally known with the design of Mexico City's Camino Real Hotel, which was finished at the end of 1968. In the ensuing years, the firm has completed two more hotels, several office buildings, a number of houses, and the planning and supervision of a large low-income government-sponsored subdivision outside Mexico City.

The newly opened Hotel Camino Real at Cancún, which is
on the sand bar off the Yucatán peninsula north of the island of Cozumel, and the IBM plant in Guadalajara are the most recent demonstrations of Legorreta Arquitectos’ completed works, and they maintain a Mexican Minimalist essence.

**IBM, Guadalajara**

Outside Guadalajara, a high-altitude city northwest of Mexico City, a bold rust-colored stripe of a building stands out against the distant mountains amid corn and alfalfa fields. Designed by Legorreta Arquitectos, it is the first of a five-phase IBM factory where electric typewriters are built and reconditioned. The assembly area is innovative for Mexico and for IBM, in being their first open plan arrangement of “mini-assembly lines.” That is, each assembly consists of an 11-person team that reconditions a machine from start to finish, rather than being a single longer assembly line that includes many and more fragmented operations. It is “factory landscape”—minimizing hierarchy in the manufacturing area and integrating workers with office personnel as much as possible.

On the exterior, the building strongly proclaims the elemental motifs of Mexican Minimalism. It has broad expanses of plain surfaces, deep parapets (which provide both sheltered walkways and solar protection) and precise proportioning. Crisp openings—flush, frameless, and trimless—are punched austerely through the planes in contrast with the vibrant, flying colors on the exterior.

As an example of the Minimal detailing, windows are typical: aluminum frames are set into the infill wall, and the exterior plaster covers the frame with only a small reveal for maintenance. The Minimal technique conceals the function and design effort for the sake of the clean line, the pure plane, and the hard edge. Simplification of the visual effect is the goal. But in terms of design effort, patient detailing goes into achieving such bold strokes.

The master plan proposes modular expansion. Each phase consists of 107,600 square feet, and is designed so that every nonbearing perimeter wall can be moved to expand the open-ended project. The structure is a reinforced concrete frame (12' by 12-inch columns on 36-foot centers) with brick infill walls and a plaster surface finish. The floor slab is poured on grade and reinforced to support heavy machinery; the waffle roof slab has a fiber glass insulated finish. The parapet is of removable concrete panels that can be reused as new phases of the building are added.

Inside are reception, office, and cafeteria spaces. Because most of the industrial products used in the building are based on machinery built to the English system of measurement, the column grid is laid out in feet also. The offices are open planned, except for 60- to 80-inch high partitions with carpet finish. The ceiling system in the manufacturing area incorporates sprinklers, loudspeakers, and fluorescent light troffers with alternate strips for air conditioning supply and return. Open space for return to the plenum is left around each column. Lines for
electricity and compressed air are brought down from the ceiling along the columns, around which each of the mini-assembly lines is placed. Services are collected into what the architects call a nucleus—including toilets, showers, and dressing rooms, with air-conditioning equipment on the roof.

**The Camino Real Hotel at Cancún**

Categorically, the Camino Real Hotel at Cancún is as perfect as a hotel need be. It joins the half dozen other great modern hotels—Arne Jacobsen's SAS Hotel in Copenhagen (reportedly no longer kept up), SOM's Mona Kuai in Hawaii, Philip Johnson's Marquette Inn in Minneapolis, Harry Weese's Crown Center in Kansas City, ARCP and Tabler's Hotel Bonaventure in Montreal, and your choice of Portman's atria—the Embarcadero in San Francisco, or the Hyatt Regency Atlanta or at O'Hare, or the Peachtree Center Plaza—and, of course, Legorreta's Camino Real in Mexico City. The Camino Real in Cancún now takes its place among these few.

It is a visual synthesis of Mexican architectural imagery, omitting only the baroque: Mayan pyramids are recalled in the diagonal, pyramidal massing of its guest room wing; the adobe-like finish on the walls recalls anonymous Mexican village architecture; and traditional Mexican materials such as raffia, hemp, rattan, natural woods, textiles, and ceramics are used.

Located at the northern tip of the rapidly developing resort island on a ten-acre site, the 256-room Western International hotel preserves, in its own enclave, the elements of the sand bar terrain that are being swept away by other hotels along the beach. The siting is the most imaginative and innovative stroke of all. Guest rooms are located in a wing on the rocks at the edge of the ocean; public areas—with block-like masses and heavy overhangs sited around patios, gardens, and pools integrating the outdoors and indoors—surround a turquoise-blue salt-water lagoon that brings the Caribbean itself within the compound of the hotel. Divided into a naturalized lagoon, an adults' swimming pool, and a children's pool, the one-acre lagoon is enclosed from the sea by only a narrow white sand beach and palm trees. It looks as if it might always have been there as part of the natural terrain.

Shrewdness in planning was required to make this body of water happen, however, since Mexico has a federal regulation that no building may be within 20 meters of mean high water; otherwise it becomes government property. As architect Legorreta explains, "The moment we opened that lagoon to the sea, we would create a federal zone and would have to keep setting the building back 20 meters. And soon we would not have any property at all." So the architects left the small sand bar between the sea and the lagoon as an official separation. Legorreta sees only the El Conquistador in Puerto Rico as a predecessor in bringing the sea so close to a resort hotel. No other has an inhouse ocean.

The second most significant achievement of the Cancún Camino Real is the planning of the guest room wing. Composed in plan of a...
Color in the turquoise lagoon (above) and in purple-leaved gardens is symbolized in the "Azulejos" restaurant by multicolor wrapped henequen fiber rope hanging (bottom right) by Sheila Hicks. It is suspended in a magenta skylight.

In one area of the restaurant, a magenta-painted wall flanks a wall of skylighted low tiles, against which orange-and-magenta plaid holstered banquettes provide vibrant-looking seating.

Just outside the restaurant-covered walkways (left) is shelter to a bridge over the lagoon that leads to the bedroom wing (far right). The guest room wing is in two blocks (see section) with an open-ended rectangular atrium (right, middle) in between. The four-story ocean side block is built on rock; five-story lagoon-side block is built half on rock and half on pilings in the lagoon. The structural system consists of concrete columns, beams, and slabs with brick and plaster interior walls. Open corridors (far right) overlook the planted atrium; conditioning is through grilles over the closet-vestibule areas and over the bathrooms (tone on section). Air conditioning supply is through the hotel grilles.
pair of rectangular blocks set parallel, the wing has an atrium running the length of the middle. All guest rooms open off this planted atrium, which is open to the sky and at each end (photos below). The rooms run through the floors so that each has a view of either the ocean or the lagoon from a terrace.

The five-story, 144-room western block presents a sloping, pyramid-like facade to the lagoon and to the public areas of the hotel. On the atrium side it is staggered with open corridors overhanging each other (see section below). A diagonal bent braces the western wing against the four-story, 112-room oceanside wing, which has perpendicular facades but similar open corridors and terraces on the perimeters.

Circulation from the public areas to the guest rooms gradually reveals the web of compositional elements that the architects have spun throughout. A formal motif of squares and circles is interwoven and extended into rectangular slabs, into cubes, and into cylinders of different sizes and materials. The motif is developed through the interior furnishings as well as on the exterior.

The cubes and slabs are prominent in the massing, in the proportions of archway like openings, the covered walkways, and the fenestration of the guestroom wing. A row of concrete cylinders screens the children's pool from the main patio and the lobby bar. Cylindrical columns support the walkway shelters, which have smaller rods of nacash wood as soffits. Adjacent to the children's pool, the adult pool has a bar with cylindrical barstools' underwater. On arrival, the entry is modest, simple, and non axial. Vehicles swing around a large circular planted area in which a fountain is planned, and arrive in front of a rough-plastered, adobe-like, sand-colored, flat wall with a massive overhang. To enter, one turns left along the blanket, windowless facade and through an open, rectangular archway.

Like the over-all hotel, the guest rooms are composed of traditional Mexican materials that give them a simple, unpretentious, and relaxed air. Here again, the cylindrical motif is seen on the door finish of elm dowels, in the headboards which have elm posts and raffia infill, in the bedside tables, and in the handles to the closet doors. The cube motif is used for bureau handles, main door handles, and in the table lamps. Yet the simplicity and the execution make the hotel elegant far beyond the "architecture for the poor" that is one of the inspirations of the Mexican Minimalists. That is the persistent paradox—that such simplicity can create such opulence in the hands of deft and visually sensitive architects. And that is what the Minimalism of Mexican art is all about.

Legorreta and the Mexican Minimalists
Ricardo Legorreta is usually considered to be in the "second generation" of Mexican Minimalists—those sculptors, painters, and architects whose approach and work have affinities with the Minimalism of Luis Barragán. Barragán, however, always emphasizes the continuity and continuum of Mexican architecture, pointing out that he himself was in turn in-

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, October 1976, 103
fluenced by an older generation—the sculptor and painter Jesus “Chuco” Reyes, now 92—and that his work has in turn also been influenced by younger Minimalists. "We are all close friends and discuss these things back and forth," he pointed out in an interview this past winter. Architect Legorreta agrees with this sense of continuity and stresses Mexico's uninterrupted dedication to the aims of the Modern Movement since the mid-twenties, when the teaching of José Villagrán began to make its mark.

In the history of Mexico's Minimalist movement—which is what Ricardo Legorreta calls it—the first generation was Jesus Reyes; the second generation is composed of, among others, Luis Barragán and sculptor Mathias Göritz, who collaborated with Barragán on the Satellite Towers outside Mexico City; and Ricardo Legorreta is in the third, not the second, generation. Now, an even younger group in their late 20's and 30's is working along the same lines. So there are, in fact, four generations of Minimalists in Mexico.

Each of these generations has shown a progressive development or shifting of goals in relation to Mexican architecture. The work of "Chuco" Reyes as sculptor, collector, arranger, and assemblage artist has been in the realm of fine art—that is, generally without functional application except when it has been in the areas of interior design or the decoration of shrines and altars. The work of Luis Barragán has been more in the realm of architecture, although at times he has considered his work to be primarily landscape architecture.

As architect Legorreta says, "Chuco developed a complete world around him in his way of living and of arranging things and in his colors. He lived with beauty in an authentic, natural, and naive way. Then Luis went further in getting that into order so as to be able to build certain things. But Luis remained out of the reality of life. First he built practically only for himself. He built for specific problems that are not the problems of life but are basically esthetic problems—like the Towers, the fountains, and that sort of thing."

As for the third generation, architect Legorreta feels that he and his colleagues have confronted the realities of architecture. "Then we came," he explains, "a number of people who were working on really getting into the live, tough problems of architecture—getting involved with business and costs, in hotels and subdivisions—but keeping in mind that we should maintain a Mexican architecture." The IBM plant and the Cancún Hotel tackle these architectural realities and strongly maintain a Mexican essence.

IBM FACTORY, Guadalajara, Mexico. Architects: Legorreta Arquitectos—project architects: Ricardo Legorreta, Noé Castro, Carlos Vargas, Pedro Sanchez de Movellan. Engineers: DIRAC (structural); BIPSA (mechanical/electrical); DPSA (Hvac design). General contractor: CYP, S.A.

Each of the 256 guest rooms has a relaxingly elegant ambiance with a natural henequin wall hanging by Sheila Hicks and a terrace overlooking the water. Floors are of white marble terrazzo tiles; walls and ceilings are white plaster.
KOPLIK HOUSE: FORMAL IN PLAN BUT SOFTENED BY SENSITIVE SITING

Architect Earl Combs has designed an unusual vacation house for a young family in a resort community on Long Island’s South Shore. The program is hardly extraordinary but Combs has used rounded forms and symmetrical planning in ways that generate exciting spaces without producing either the inflexibility or the tormented functions that special shapes often produce.
The strong circular forms of the Koplik house anchor it firmly to its site, a flat, sandy 100- by 164-foot property on Long Island’s south shore. Directly across the approach road stands a tall water tower. Comb sited the house on the diagonal to avoid opening its views squarely on the tower and, in laying out the plan, the architect also strove to preserve the mask of trees that gives the house a sense of seclusion.

The paired, elongated drums (photo above), clad in vertical cedar siding, are the most conspicuous element in its massing, but the heart of the house is the double-height volume in between (see plan). Here, under a central skylight, is the space to which all the others are keyed, a living room with a built-in, circular seating element facing the deck and a view through a glass wall. Flanking this space on the lower level are kitchen, dining room, maid’s room, den and stair. On the level above, overlooking the living room, are three bedrooms and two baths. A bridge links the two halves of the upper level.

The curved ends of the structure have 6 ft-4 in. radii and are built using sill plates cut from 2 x 12s and fitted together to form the arc. Plywood sheathing was then nailed to wood studs and finished in cedar.

Cedar siding is also the primary finish material for walls and partitions. Floors are oak strip with polyurethane applied. The ceiling structure is exposed. Lighting is either flush-mounted or recessed incandescent throughout the house. The glazing is accomplished with stock window and door assemblies and, while these occur in rounded planes, the variety of depth of the reveals seems to emphasize the roundness of the forms.

The house has some 1900 square feet, enclosed space and extends outward decks and walks in three directions. The treatment of these outside spaces, though strong geometric, seems unforced and gracious happy transition between the naturalness of the site and the vigorously ordered forms of the house itself.

The solid-void-solid scheme that Combs has selected for his house, the reader might anticipate an entrance across the deck and into the central void along the axis of symmetry. Instead, Combs has created a more direct and interesting side entry (see plan above) that brings the visitor past the stair and into the central space from back.
The den (above) and the entryway and stair (below) are both spaces developed in the building's circular ends. The kitchen is located along an outside wall, notched for side light at the end of the counter. Bar seating provides an alternative to a more formal dining space beyond.
NIANE DRAWINGS

One of the competitions that the National Institute of Architectural Education (NIAE) sponsors each year, the Paris Prize (Lloyd Warren Fellowship) is the best known and the one that has long drawn the widest response from students around the country. But it is only one of a number of competitions NIAE administers and part of a much broader program in architectural education that extends to faculty grants and joint projects with AIA, ACSA and similar professional groups. NIAE has fought along many an educational skirmish line during its sixty-year history and in the text piece that follows, Tom Flagg, architect and NIAE board member, details the Institute’s programs past and present, and hints at its hopes for the future. The drawings that accompany Flagg’s article offer an infrequent but welcome opportunity to show excellent student work and at the same time, give readers a chance to see the kinds of drawings that, quite simply, we all love to look at.

RECREATIONAL RESORT 1968 HIRONS COMPETITION
W hen describing the NIAE to those unfamiliar with its work, the best place to start is not at its Beaux Arts origins—but at the present, for its current, hard-working programs influence architectural education in the United States and abroad in a variety of ways. The most conspicuous of these ways is through the number and variety of design competitions it administers every year. This 180-member, New York-based organization of architectural educators, practicing architects, students and others interested in architectural education, sponsors not less than five annual competitions, each shaped to a particular program objective or level of architectural training. These vary slightly from year to year but now include the following:

- Lloyd Warren Fellowship-Paris Prize ($7,500 in prizes). Open to graduates not more than 30 years of age of United States architectural schools and those in their final year of study at these institutions.
- William Van Alen Memorial Award ($7,500 in prizes). Open to any student under 35 years of age and attending a recognized architectural or engineering school.
- Emerson Memorial Award ($1,000 in prizes). Open to all architectural or engineering students under 30 years of age except those in their final year of study.
- Kenneth M. Murchison Prize ($1,900 in prizes). Eligibility the same as for Emerson Award above.
- National Building Granite Quarries Association ($2,700 in prizes). Open to any architectural student under 30 years of age and/or any graduate not yet licensed in architecture.
- Hirons Prize ($2,000). Open to persons in the architectural disciplines who are under 35 years of age but not enrolled in a full-time academic program.

Programs for these competitions are prepared by NIAE and competitions are usually judged at the organization's headquarters by a jury drawn on a rotating basis from its membership and often augmented by distinguished visiting critics. In drafting these programs, every effort is made to cover a wide range of building types, settings, emphases and presentation requirements. Subjects run the gamut from regional planning problems, through building complexes all the way to studies for the re-use of existing structures. Some recent programs are fairly typical: A Diplomatic Enclave in Peking, Structures for Music Festivals, A Riverfront Park and Housing Complex in a Large City, A Permanent Complex for Olympic Games and a Hotel and Study Center at the archaeological site at Machu Picchu, Peru. This last program, drafted for the 1975 Van Alen Competition, elicited 240 submissions from around the world and, over two long evenings, threatened to exhaust the stamina of a jury that included Paul Rudolph, James M. Fitch, and 19 others.

Not all programs are quite this demanding and, in several recent instances, experiments with programs that were not much more than carefully worded statements of intent have produced encouraging results. Occasional flights of fun and fantasy are encouraged through short-term sketch problems such as the 1975 Emerson Award program that required competitors to design a stage set for an opera based on the Last Whole Earth Catalog.

The Lloyd Warren Fellowship (Paris Prize) and the William Van Alen Competition carry the stipulation that winners must use the money for study abroad, and impressions from this travel often show up in sketches such as those shown here in the first column at right. In addition to the continuing program of awards, NIAE also co-sponsors competitions with associated groups—most recently a joint project with ASC/AIA that emphasized barrier-free design. The program was developed, administered and judged by the students themselves.

This year's Van Alen Competition program will call for both invention and restraint of an unusual order. Competitors will be asked to replan and augment the support facilities of the pyramid site at Gizeh in ways that enrich the tourist experience without encroaching on the ancient monuments or disturbing their innate dignity.

The concern with design competition goes back to NIAE's roots. Chartered in 1975.

VENICE, MICHAEL MANFREDI, 1976

ROTHENBURG, MICHAEL MANFREDI, 1976

SAN FRANCISCO, K. LUERNSHAVEE, 1975
Under the name Beaux-Arts Institute of Design, this group was the progeny of a handful of New York architects who had studied in Paris at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. These men, impressed by the system of which they were products, sought to encourage the same educational values here, and to an important extent succeeded in this aim. The gradual eclipse of these values after World War II and the experiment with new teaching methods was foreshadowed in changes at the Institute itself. Sensing these trends and desiring to express the organization's diversified educational interests, the name National Institute for Architectural Education was selected and adopted in 1956.

It was more than a symbolic effort at outreach. NIAE began to broaden its programs to include a variety of interdisciplinary activities. It has also endowed a faculty research grant, last year between Haresh Lallani of Pratt Institute and Carmin Bae of CCNY. Each is pursuing independent architectural research. Future plans call for more attention to pre-architectural awareness training programs at the secondary school level and programs aimed at future professionals.

These newer undertakings, while increasing in importance, do not diminish the interest NIAE feels in its competition programs. Byron Bell, NIAE board chairman, says simply: "Competition seems the most effective way to reach a maximum number of students within the limitations of our finances. . . . But we are always interested in new ways to put our resources—time and funds—to use for the benefit of architectural education."

Deans, faculty members and students have always been welcome at NIAE's New York headquarters for the exchange of ideas that visits encourage. At their new midtown offices at 139 East 52nd Street, (a brownstone

![Image of a city](1969 Lloyd Warren Fellowship)

**William G. Hook, University of Illinois**
IMAGE OF A CITY
1969 LLOYD WARREN FELLOWSHIP
VIRGIL R. CARTER, CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS
HALL OF JUSTICE
1927 PARIS PRIZE
D.F. NELSON, MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

BALLROOM FOR A BEAUX ARTS BALL
1939 PARIS PRIZE
GEORGE A. DOWNS, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
A FRIENDLY NEIGHBORHOOD SKYSCRAPER

During what is being called the "post-modernist" phase of 20th-century architecture, it may strike some as unseemly to extol another tall building, especially when so many of them, even the "best" ones, are being eulogized as icons of a defunct form-worshipping phase. Yet if the Skyscraper Age is over, and one suspects that those who say so for philosophical rather than economic reasons are being precipitate, there are some lyrical, resonant swan songs being composed. One such is One United Nations Plaza (above, overleaf). Not only does it add oomph to the oeuvre of Kevin Roche John Dinkeloo and Associates, but it also assumes a key spot in the tradition of the tall building, which, in New York, takes in "icons" like Lever House, the Seagram Building, Rockefeller Center's stony, crowded crags, old softies like the spired Chrysler, rambunctious codgers like Cass Gilbert's Woolworth, Daniel Burnham's Flatiron, and Louis Sullivan's Bayard. While it may well be (one would even hope) that the profession has moved beyond its fascination for solitary, stunning shapes that are all wrapped up in themselves but little else, One United Nations Plaza, being wrapped up in a lot else, is a needed reminder that tall buildings, designed to come down off of it and take cues from their environment, can still help architecture to turn its corners nicely—and will probably be doing so long after post-mortems on the "post-modernist" phase are complete.

—William Marlin
ONE UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK CITY

Cliff dwelling, as big city life is called, has been given a big boost on the corner of First Avenue and 44th Street. Svelte of build and spiffily draped in a toga of reflective blue-green glass, the 39-story One United Nations Plaza, located across from the Secretariat and General Assembly, and next door to the U.S. Mission, is a friendly neighborhood skyscraper which, leaving a lot to the imagination, has a lot going on inside its 586,000-square-foot bulk. At 505 feet in height, the building is three feet shorter than the Secretariat, in line with zoning restrictions for the district, and is the first in New York to dovetail office and hotel functions.

Just in from each of the two bounding sidewalks is a lobby. The one off First Avenue (opposite, lower right) leads to the elevators for the office floors—which add up to 360,000 square feet, taking up the first 26 floors of the building. The one off 44th Street, around the corner, leads to the reception desk and elevators for the United Nations Plaza Hotel, run by Hyatt International, which adds up to 288 rooms and suites, occupying floors 28 through 38. The Turtle Bay Tennis and Squash Club, named after the old surrounding neighborhood, is on 27; a way up on 39, are the 24-hour tennis facilities. Retail space, on the ground level, is occupied by a branch of the Chemical Bank and Louie's International News Corporation. The rest of the ground floor is given over to the hotel-managed Ambassador Grill and Lounge, accesible through both lobbies, and, on the second floor, there is a European-style eating spot called the Coffee Mill, plus three divisible meeting rooms that are named, aptly, for Trygve Lie, Dag Hammarskjöld, and U Thant.

Everything is very handsome, even elegant, and very safe. One of the first new buildings to comply with New York's strict fire-safety standards, an elaborate detection and alarm system has been incorporated, and a separate smoke-exhaust shaft to assure that the stairwells are more or less clear in the event of a fire. Everything is also very secure, with so many dignitaries, diplomats, and heads of state expected. T
As you zip into a special enclosed drive-in area, its heavy doors slam shut, and, without seeing so much as a soul, they can rush into a rapid elevator.

All of which is a lot to have going on inside a skyscraper, but, restingly enough, one has to sidle up close to find out. The signage is minimal and, where there are words to make out, it takes a knowing detail to appreciate the subtlety. But one's interest is impelled in other words. The building's material mass, shimmering with reflections of the sky and the neighborhood, meets the street in a pleasant way, hovering over passers-by by way of a wrap-around shed-style canopy of glass that is out as a continuation of the curtain-wall above.

What Roche Dinkeloo and Associates has done here, having had a platform to grind over the years, is to dispense with one of the hackneyed ideas that a building, like a news report, should just "tell it like it is," coolly delineating floor levels, the relationship of structure to skin, or contrasts of internal function. Instead of another front-page facade screaming "read all about it," they have gotten up a building with a certain quizzical quality about its sheer surfaces, implying the
formation and mix of activity inside, but leaving the question open as to its exact nature. In a genre where the "form-follows-function" thesis has most cogently pioneered, this skyscraper negotiates a new variation, "detente between the two. It reads "true," all right, but because its formal character was as consciously conceived to evoke, or to point up, many dimensions of its external environment as it was to house an amalgam of internal needs. It is an especial obligation of the tall building to take such pluralistic, contextual factors into account, and this one infinitely does.

Take, for example, its atypical shed-style setbacks or, put more accurately, slant-backs. These 45-degree planes occur twice on the northeast facade, angling up from the 12th floor and, again, from the 28th. The regulations specified that the north-facing one, were it to be all windows as initially planned, had to be 30 feet from the U.S. Mission to the height of its facade. As it turned out, only 50 per cent had to function as windows, so the required setback was proportionally reduced to 15 feet. While one suspects that crucial design decisions are never completely "logical," it is a worthy enough rationalization that the architects decided to denote this midstream change by placing the lower slant-back at that point where the 15-foot rule no longer obtained, pitching the resultant plane up to that point where the 30-foot rule would have. As for the 28th-floor slant-back, it is pitched to a point that denotes the over-all width of two typical hotel rooms and a corridor, or roughly 60 feet. On the southeast corner of the building, there is a slant-out, angling up to the 12th floor, below which the corner has been sliced off, almost as if—"logic"?—to deflect one's attention across 44th Street to the Church Center for the United Nations, which is the same height as this slice, or across First Avenue to the visual panoply of the UN. Down at streetside, this rift with the right angle provides a neat notch for the main banking entrance and opens up a little more elbow-room on what is, really, a pretty tight corner. This treatment works well, giving a light look, because the "toga" of glass is stretched over the surfaces with a taut, repetitive grid of aluminum framing that, in the curtain-wall fabric, reads like a delicate silver tracery. This tracery is also engineered for energy savings. The office walls are composed of four bands of glass per floor, two of which are clear, the others being...
insulated. The hotel walls are composed of three bands per floor, one of which is clear. The reduced heating and cooling loads are significant.

While all of the hotel, its related facilities, and both lobbies were seen to by the Roche Dinkeloo team, the office floors, most of which are leased by the UN, are being seen to by its in-house staff with fairly uneventful results. Not so the Roche Dinkeloo digs. The club on 27 (photos above) with its own carpeted lobby and built-in seating, has a glassed-in esplanade, opposite which is a parallel interior wall of mirrors, leading to an airy glassed-in pool room that is covered with a billowy Kubla Khan-style tent. The hotel is similarly sensate, starting downstairs with the lobby which, though comparatively small, is this century’s answer to the last one’s Age of Elegance. Its floors of black and white marble, turned up onto the walls to wainscoat height, are carried on through to the reception area and to the restaurant beyond. A continuous chrome band, concealing indirect lighting, gives way to wall surfaces covered with a green felt that is so lush that people have been caught rubbing their cheeks against it. The green theme (Roche is Irish after all) is picked up again in the corridors upstairs, which are emblazoned with a curator’s fantasy of framed antique fabrics, tapestries, ceremonial garments from faraway places with strange-sounding names.

With the exception of several duplex suites with spiral stairs and immaculate contemporary fittings, the most expensive going for $437 a day, the typical rooms are no bigger than what one would normally check into at any chain hotel. There is a pervasive, soothing wariness about them, the colors are subdued and solid, the furnishings—again Roche Dinkeloo—are comfortable and practical, and the cost starts at $37 a day for a studio. The architects are said to be designing even the soap dishes which, wags suggest, should be supplied with “Ex-Ambassador Daniel Patrick Moynihan Commemorative Soap”—good washing out one’s mouth.

Given the stringent budget for these rooms, however, one can be heartened that such absorbing amenity was brought in at a price that compares favorably with that of the hoked-up charm and corny cutes of class that routinely pass for accommodation elsewhere. With a handful of exceptions—for example, the Marquette Inn at the IDS C...
in Minneapolis by Philip Johnson/John Burgee—these are the only contemporary hotel guest room interiors to have been designed by the hotel architect. Which should give management in this field serious use to reconsider its ill-advised assumptions about what “quality” is, what quality “costs,” and about what travelers would prefer to settle for.

Many of them here are very definitely preferring to settle into the ambassador Grill and Lounge, along with a lot of locals, and in a city town for smashing restaurants, this one really takes the Sacher Torte. Transparent glass trellis threads through the spaces overhead and, below it, is a barely perceptible tunnel of pentagonal mirrored surfaces. With the columns and some of the walls also mirrored, the over-all result is such a frenzy of reflections that one waiter has confided that a couple of soused socialites have bumped into what they thought was an air. Despite such occasional travails, only Philip Johnson’s Four Seasons over at the Seagram Building provides a comparably voluptuous volume of dining space in modern-day Gotham. All of the tableware, as well as the uniforms of the waiters, were designed to the Roche Dinkeloo specification—right down to the chef’s floppy hat.

Perhaps it takes a client like the United Nations Development Corporation, or an executive like Thomas Appleby, its president until recently taking over as head of New York City’s Housing and Development Administration, to drive through such a thorough job of design. But what it also took, besides funding with an unusually dependable “moral obligation” bond program, was the drama and diversity that cliff dwellers crave. Housing such qualities behind this deceptively demure exterior, One United Nations Plaza is a chip off the old block of New York. To be able to say so, to be able to say that it “stands in” as much as it stands out, is a measure of modernism’s adjustment to an era of contextual emphasis. Let’s hear it for the “form-givers.”

One United Nations Plaza, at 39 stories, is conceived as a chip off the old block of its Manhattan environment, and, from every vantage point, it is either enhanced by the setting, as seen from the UN grounds for example (right), or enhances it, as when the grounds across First Avenue are glimpsed from the 44th Street sidewalk for example (above). The shimmering material mass of the building, picking up reflections from all around the sky and the environment, meets the street gently, nudging right out to it (left), and hovering over passers-by with a wrap-around glass canopy that is a continuation of the curtain-wall above. It steps up in sections to keep in alignment with the gradual slope of 44th Street, off which the hotel entrance and lobby are placed, pointed out by signage that is notable for its subtlety.
AIRPORTS

At large scale, small scale, here or abroad—there is going to be a lot more work on the design of airports in the next ten years than there was in the last. First, the “underdeveloped” countries are just getting started. (Above an ultimate in their expectations, a terminal for 35 million passengers per year.) And at home, almost $6 billion will be spent in the next five years by the Federal government alone, under the terms of a recently passed amendment to the Aviation Act of 1970. There are going to be opportunities for the big established firms and for the fledglings as well, because the increased volume of the new domestic projects is going to be split into many more usually-smaller units. From renovation to major expansion, a lot of this work will be on the older airports that are now “coming of age.” And a lot of this work will be on new airports for the burgeoning smaller communities. The following is first an explanation of the reasons for the new directions (overleaf), and second, descriptions of successful domestic projects that will become prototypical.—C.K.H.
At least through the early 1980s, there will be a vast amount of airport construction—much of it still to be initiated and designed. And the size and scope of these projects may well depend on whether they are domestic or foreign. Firms of varying capacities will want to consider this increasingly important division in their pursuit of the upcoming commissions. Contrary to tradition, it may well be that the smaller (even relatively inexperienced) firms will have greater opportunities at home, while larger firms established in the field, will gain work in foreign parts. Here is why:

The vast all-new terminal complexes will mostly be built abroad—and will probably be designed by the big firms. According to Ronald Pulling, of Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton, there will be few or no new airports built in the near future in the United States that approach the scale of the monumental Dallas-Fort Worth complex, which his firm engineered. (One of the possible exceptions is St. Louis, which is proposing a major new airport farther from the center of town.) But, this does not signify the end of large new airports. At the present time, TAMS has in design or construction major airports in Tehran (see page 125) Caracas, Seoul, Turin and Amman. A complex for Riyadh, which is larger than London’s Heathrow, is in design for Bechtel Construction by architects Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum. (For a brief guide to business in the Middle East, see RECORD, June 1976, pages 101-108.) Foreign airport construction is a vast, hard-pressed field. Accordingly, Pulling sees a larger scale establishment of supersonic flight as inevitable: “The future for the United States lies in the exporting of talent to all of the far-flung places, and professionals will want to get there and back in the shortest possible time.” But the foreign governments will generally demand high levels of proven expertise in airport design, and their commissions will normally go to large established firms in the field. Where does this leave the other professionals?

For the United States, there will be a plethora of smaller projects—and now, surprisingly, money to build them. Despite the well-known troubles that have beset all of the U.S. airlines today (including passenger resistance in the face of rising costs), a number of factors indicate an even higher volume of on-going domestic airport construction, although most projects will be on a smaller scale than much of the recent work—and on a scale that smaller firms are able to handle. Many of these projects will be renovations and additions. Airports, like organisms, continue to have changing demands made on them, and must adapt or be replaced. Even when the issue is not increased traffic volume, adaptation will be required for ever-changing sizes of planes, operations, types of services and—not unimportantly—the constant upgrading of both municipal and commercial images. In one city (the national capital) alterations are underway for the extremes of these reasons on both the “mature” National and relatively-new Dulles airports. The importance of additive construction is emphasized by the fact that large all-new facilities, which are supported by major cities, are probably not too practical in the foreseeable future, because of the rising costs of construction and land (and much more land is now necessary to overcome the objections of nuisance to adjacent communities). These problems are coupled with municipalities’ increasing difficulty in financing major projects, with a host of new complicated governmental requirements and with fortunately higher civic expectations. However, the burgeoning smaller communities—especially in the country’s South and Southwest—have revenues from new industry and large amounts of land, and they are all ready on line for new facilities scaled to their smaller size (see pages 141-144 for similar completed airports in Toledo, Ohio; Lubbock, Texas and Lincoln, Nebraska). The above are good reasons that major new airports will probably not be built, and that extensive alterations and expansions of existing facilities coupled with new smaller airports certainly will be built.

And possibly the biggest reason that smaller-scale domestic airport construction will be in a healthy state is the recent passage of Federal Law 94-353, which allows previously undistributed funds (accumulated from the sales tax on air line tickets) to be spent on up to 50 per cent of the cost of terminal construction. The total annual amounts with which such buildings can be built (part of the money goes to all other types of airport construction) are staggering: $50 million for fiscal 1976, increasing each year to over 600 million in 1980. On top of these amounts, $15 million per year is allowed for planning. The total bill includes provision for a 5.6 billion expenditure over the next five years (vs. $1.3 billion over the life of the last five-year bill, which excluded terminal construction). But, large as the total dollar amount may be, it is almost certain that no single grant will be large enough to appreciably help in financing another Dallas-Fort Worth. Over 200 applications have already been received for 1976 alone, and—if most are granted—the total amount to each airport would average around $2.5 million. (And most of these amounts for 1976 will undoubtedly go to non-terminal construction.)

What will the new domestic facilities be like—and who will work on their design? Perhaps the most important influence affecting an architect’s work on airports will remain the multiple-layered system of approvals and requirements of the many interested parties who constitute the “client.” These parties will continue to range, from sometime to come, from local government to the airlines that pay the rentals—and to the passengers, who can often be last consulted by those who are the most important users. The consequences of the confusion are often: “bleak and confusing terminals; exhausting hikes with heavy luggage and a general subservience to the economics of machines. But here and there has been a victory by architects on behalf of people.”

While these statements were made as recently as November 1976 (RECORD, page 135), a number of factors may be working in favor of better airports and more architectural victories. First, if airport work is to be truly on a smaller scale, the chances for clean-cut solutions will be lower layers of approvals would seem much better. Second—if much of the future work is to be in the form of altering existing facilities, the previous faults of these facilities will have become obvious with time and will be easier to remedy. Especially on alteration work, the services of professionals experienced in graphics, interiors and small-scale construction—who might otherwise play a minor role in a project’s design—will become much more important.

On the following pages are two categories of projects that illustrate new directions of work to come. The first includes solutions to the problems of ongoing work on older airports (pages 127-140). Most dominant in this sampling are such modifications that improve commercial and architectural images and those that accommodate new or expanded international facilities. And the latter may become even more important in the future, if a recent recommendation by the Civil Aeronautics Board is accepted. The recommendation would allow non-stop direct flights between European cities and Atlanta, Tampa, New Orleans, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Denver, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Houston, and Dallas-Fort Worth—all facilities with few or no current physical means for executing the extremely complicated and exacting requirements of the Federal government for international travel. The second category of projects (pages 142-144) includes those which are all-new sources of pride to smaller but growing municipalities. (A cross between the two categories is shown on page 144.) Here are outlined common aspects of planning the financial commitments necessary for such efforts—and the reasonable provision for expansion that must follow such commitments to make the efforts work while to begin with.

—Charles King Huntington
Recent projects at the Miami International Airport utilize the spectrum of techniques available to the process of renewing an older facility. While a major construction effort at Miami is shown on the next four pages, a more modest program that has begun to revolutionize the hospitable appearance of the existing buildings is shown here: the reorganization of graphics, signage and interior design by Architectural Graphics Associates. As succinctly noted by A.G.A. designer and principal Jane Eggett, "the visually cluttered original terminals had the charm and confusion of a 1950s gas station." To date, only the northern section of the interior (see site plan, overhead) has been modeled to A.G.A.'s plans (photo, bottom). There are lowered general light levels, and—most importantly—new signage.

But it is the exterior graphics that have won the most far-reaching current success. The program was the first such to receive FAA funding; the award was made because of the need to effectively direct passengers and—as designers successfully argued—in a form that would create a unique image for Miami. Besides giving now-clear information, the bright purple and orange signs provide a unity of design that has overlaid the disparate existing buildings with a visual organization. The new standards (photo, top), designed by associate Deborah de Moupied, also carry light, recessed into curving forms to emphasize visual importance for both aesthetic effect and travelers' safety. Color coding is used to separate traffic from arriving and departing gates, although the designers emphasize that it cannot be relied on alone, because many people are color-blind. They also emphasize the reduction in the number of possible signs.
Architects Harry, Oppenheimer, Ross and Associates have designed this handsome building to eliminate congestion for international flights, and have—at the same time—eliminated some of the biggest problems of additive construction at airports: disrupted operations at existing gates, and lack of future-expansion potential. Commissioned to study the whole international operation in 1969 when the 12-gate central concourse was woefully inadequate (Miami is the second in international passenger volume in the United States), HOR recommended and won approval for a remote facility for 12 additional gates for the new larger planes. The separation, of course, was to allow existing operations while the new construction proceeded, and to provide room for future expansion. The not incidental result has been striking architecture that is a high point for the Miami terminal (see page 127).

The architecture is striking not only for its appearance and the efficiency of construction phasing, but for the clear-sighted ways in which it copes with an ever-increasing factor in airport construction: the particular requirements of international travel facilities (in this case further complicated by a vehicular connection to the main building). As strict separation of the arrival and departure of passengers almost always requires dual circulation systems, HOR has placed these on separate levels, both in the building shown here and in a planned extension of the main terminal that will house all customs and immigration facilities (right in site plan). The only place where these levels are planned to come together is at the connection between the buildings, an elevated guide-way system. Here, cars developed from those similar to Seattle’s (RECORD, November 1973, page 149), will operate in tandem, with departing passengers entering and leaving one car from one side, while the arriving passengers use the opposite side of the other car. The main levels of the satellite are divided into those for departing passengers at the top and arriving passengers below. The latter proceed in “sterile” concourses, leading toward their own shuttle platform. Large ground level areas within the building are provided for the parking of service vehicles that normally clutter aprons.


Physically separated from the main terminal, this $6.5 million building, the first of two international facilities—the second of which will be passenger processing areas in an additional building to the main terminal (site plan, below). The original international gates, located on the central pier of the main terminal, will remain in operation during the ongoing construction.

Poured-concrete, concrete-block-and-stucco satellite is capable of being most tripled in capacity by expansion at each end. The vertical character of the structure is dictated not only by its limited site, but by the separation of passengers (here on different levels required by international travel). Departing passengers will remain on the top main level until they descend by escalator to the boarding gates on the floor below. At such times, gates will be sealed from the arrivals facilities, which occupy the remainder of the floor. While current connections to the main terminal is by ground-transport bus, the second phase is to provide an elevated guide-way as shown in the isometric view and site plan.
Contrasted to the building’s white stucco walls, large sloping dark-glass areas bring light and views to departing passengers. Arriving passengers, as required by Federal processing procedures, are contained on the floor below, with the limited fenestration. The plan of the projected processing building (overleaf, bottom) shows the new customs facilities on the ground floor. These are to be reached from the immigration hall above by direct escalator access, through a level containing the departure lobby and offices. At the top floor will be the “guide-way” car station. The architects describe the resulting space distribution of functions as a pyramid, which is to be roughly the shape of the building. The scheme greatly reduces walking.
Despite the restrictions imposed by the necessity of providing separate facilities for incoming and outgoing passengers, a great deal of interior openness has been achieved—largely through the sharing of lounge areas by all of the airlines. For outgoing passengers, the lounges are divided into two main areas (photo and plan, top), with numerous smaller areas where those with the time can escape the mass movements of those enplaning. A restaurant is planned on the top floor.
BIG EXPANSION FOR A LITTLE SITE: PAN AMERICAN AT KENNEDY

With the addition of some 750,000 square feet of new terminal space to the 100,000-square-foot original terminal (oval area at left of plan), architects Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton have created an ingenious solution to a number of seemingly contradictory requirements. Perhaps most difficult were the requirements to add the mammoth new international facilities in the only available location, a constricted site on the apron directly behind the original terminal, without disturbing the latter's operations and character. Opened in 1960, the original building had centralized boarding gates under an enormous cantilevered roof. And because the majority of the 12 gates to be added were to serve the new larger planes, many more people had to be accommodated than those that might be indicated by the number of extra gates (an estimated 6,600,000 passengers for 1980 vs. 1,250,000 in 1966). It was clear that a centralized system, which was innovative in the 1950s, would not work, and that—in a linear scheme—the resulting walking distances from the older entrance (left in plan) would defeat the original terminal's amenity. Accordingly, ground vehicles both for construction and eventually for passengers would have to be introduced into the area of the new construction. There was no way of appreciably expanding the existing terminal laterally along its frontage on the access road, because of the presence of other immediately adjacent terminals. On top of these problems, sight lines from the airport's control tower (fortunately close to the original building) had to be maintained, and parking had to be provided. (The once-convenient parking location had been on the other side of the main road.)

The fan-shaped new building solves all of these problems, and provides up to 20 plane-boarding positions (including two remote ones reached by mobile lounges) in a modified-linear, drive-to-the-gate-scheme (see caption for description). The gates surround a central open area, under which the lower levels are assigned to baggage handling and claims plus the all-important immigration and customs functions. Pan American was the first to use a drive-to-the-gate system at Kennedy, and its success has overcome initial objections about the possible back-up of traffic.

To expedite the flow of construction equipment and, eventually, passenger vehicles to the new building, extended bridges to the planes (photo, below) were placed over access roads adjacent to the original terminal (left in plan). Today, the roads split to provide access to the new arrivals level under the gates (photo, bottom) or to an upper-level, roof-top "court" where departing passengers can proceed directly to their gates (plan and photos, left). (From here, automobiles may proceed to park on the upper roof via a ramp between the two large circular fresh air intakes for the terminal levels below.) In order to keep traffic moving by being directed to the right gate (and hence, to make the system work), Architectural Graphics Associates has designed directions whereby flight numbers are pre-matched to one of four differently-colored geometric shapes flashed on screens suspended from the projecting roofs over the respective gates.
Unlike the last three projects, present construction at the Baltimore Washington (formerly Friendship) International Airport involves both expansion and total renovation on an existing 25-year-old building. Consequently the need to perform work without disruption to ongoing flights has been critical, and has caused the almost-new $64.5-million facilities to be built in stages (roughly beginning at the ends of the building and finishing at the middle). As a consequence, construction that began almost two years ago, will not be complete until 1978. Designed by a consortium of architects and engineers, Friendship Associates, the project is to accommodate an expected 11 million passengers per year by the 1980s. A similar consortium provides management for some 50 separate construction contracts. As a result, Baltimore's experience has become archetypical of the difficulties that older terminals’ administrators may now go through to alter buildings in present locations (as explained on page 126). Here, the reasons were reinforced by the existence of one of the country's first double-level terminals with radiating piers, occupying the only buildable location on the landing field.

Design was focused on two purposes: an increased terminal capacity (at current standards of efficient operations) and a coherent visual image, that would indicate the new larger scale. The former changes include the creation of a raised access drive with multiple entrances directly related to piers (reducing walking distances up to 60 per cent), and the widening of those piers to reflect the greatly increased volumes of passengers, created by the new larger planes. Accomplished in a checkerboard fashion to keep gates open, the widening also accommodates the new, security related lounges. A new lateral ticket concourse was created in front of the old building to separate basic functions from the commercial ones behind. But the most dramatic change is the result of architects Peterson & Brickbauer's design for the large-scale roof (see caption), which covers the new drive and ticketing area. It provides a grand "gateway," which expresses the large-scale civic commitment in the entire project.

A 1,200-foot-long roofed space frame covers the new entry drive and ticket sales concourse. It is supported on bright-red round piers containing elevators. Here repeated airline symbols are both instructions and a bright, ever-changing mural designed by Architectural Graphics Associates. P&B's proposal for a subway stop, (photo, top), awaits extension of the system.
SUPERIMPOSED
FUNCTIONS:
AMERICAN AT KENNEDY

Involving not so much the expansion of capacity as adding international service, the new arrivals’ facility for American Airline’s existing domestic terminal at J.F. Kennedy International Airport is being built as a separate, but coordinated unit, rather than integrating it into what was already there. As such, it appears as a literal diagram of what happens when international passengers arrive and must enter processing without contact with the outside world: exit doors ingate lounges of older parts of the building are closed and traffic is diverted to escalators leading up to the new duct-like “sterile” passage at the third level—leading in turn to the new customs and immigration building (left in model photos). While the government requires that such passages are always fully enclosed with no windows, architects Heery & Heery have planned a lively graphics program in order to brighten the space and to give information on the right direction of travel along the 700-foot length. Added because of American’s expansion of international service (especially in the Caribbean), this first phase addition was programmed and initially planned by the airline’s planning department, directed by architect Walter Hart (with senior planner Benito Lao) and vice-president O.W. Hullet. It is designed to accommodate 600 passengers per hour, with future expansion capability to 1000 passengers. For similar psychological reasons as the graphics program, the concourse (and trusses) are curved near the terminal to avoid a right angle turn.


To minimally disrupt ongoing flights, the new international arrivals concourse is being built with box-like sections, formed by prefabricated steel trusses, which span over gate positions (photo, left). These are hoisted into place by cranes, onto irregularly-spaced concrete piers, placed to avoid ongoing ground operations (photo, above). The trusses have up to 120-foot-clear spans, and the curved section was fabricated in one piece.
AND A SUMMARY OF RE-USE TECHNIQUES: TOLEDO'S EXPRESS

Conceptually a combination of the design concepts used in Baltimore (page 134) and at American's terminal at Kennedy, recent construction at the relatively small Toledo airport—completely reorganized and expanded a relatively obsolete facility built in the 1950s. And in the process, it has provided an image and an efficiency that are competitive with the nearby large Detroit airport. The modest original building was a single-level structure where passengers used apron-level access to and from planes. Greatly undersized for current operations, it had no separation of circulation for arriving and departing passengers, who had to cross and re-cross each other's paths. Security checks had to be made at either of only two gates, and meant long delays for crowds of anxious travelers.

Designed to meet projected needs into the mid-1980s, the expanded facility of 100,000 square feet organized circulation and operations in the manner of much larger airports. Accordingly, a central hold room was provided in the center of the new second level, so that passengers could clear security well ahead of flights. And the baggage claim and ticketing areas—although still on one level—were separated in a greatly enlarged concourse to be on opposite sides of the escalators to the gates; coming and out-going passengers no longer cross, having their own routes of travel.

NEW AIRPORT WITH A
BIG COMMITMENT:
LUBBOCK

Exemplifying the manner in which (and the
reasons why) many smaller all-new U.S. air-
ports will be built in the near future, the just-
completed Lubbock Regional Airport—having
144,000 square feet of area for six gates—
allows for a future four-fold increase in facili-
ties that would completely surround the exist-
ing parking field. And although the building
just provides those facilities needed for the
present, the future expansion is sure to come.
Over the past 25 years, the number of yearly
passengers has increased over five times to ap-
proximately a current 250,000, and the city fa-
thers see the presence of the new airport as an
incentive for more new large businesses to lo-
cate in Lubbock. A request to the CAB for ad-
ditional non-stop service to major cities across
the country could bring an immediate incen-
tive for expansion.

To compare the amount of monetary com-
mmitment for an all-new airport with that of a
remodeled existing one, the remodeling at To-
ledo (page 137) cost a relatively small $1 mil-
ion less (or about one year’s operating costs)
that this all-new $6 million building, and had
the disadvantage of disruption to ongoing
operations in the process. However, the total
costs of all-new airports cannot be judged so
easily. Lubbock’s total investment to date has
been over $26 million (including almost $6
million from the FAA in such ancillary facilities
as runways, highways, utilities, a rescue sta-
tion, control tower and hangars), and another
$10 million for such construction is still pending.
Only great civic optimism and the reassurance
that the facility can greatly expand for the future
(on a 2,500-acre site) would make such expen-
diture seem reasonable. Cities with slower
growth and limited available land would find
such an investment more difficult to justify.

Designed by joint venture architects Hel-
muth, Obata & Kassabaum/Whittaker & Hall,
Lubbock shares a number of apparent similari-
ties to HOK’s work at Dallas-Fort Worth, in-
cluding the warm-colored precast concrete
construction and the design of the vertical pre-
cast apron lights. It also exemplifies the newly-
possible prominence of areas for passengers
cleared by security checks, as the major por-
tion of what would have been—before such
times—public areas is devoted to what is now
a large, two-story hold room (compare to To-
ledo, page 137).

LUBBOCK REGIONAL AIRPORT TERMINAL, Lub-
bock, Texas. Owner: City of Lubbock. Architects and
engineers: Helmut, Obata & Kassabaum/Whittaker
& Hall—principal-in-charge of design: Gyo Obata
(HOK); principal-in-charge: Herbert Koopman
(HOK); project designer: James Herrokin; principal-
in-charge: Joseph Hall (W & H); project architect:
Yancey Jones. Interior designer: InterArc. General
contractor: Page & Wirtz Construction Co.
The first increment of the new building consists of three levels, with all passenger activity on the second—reached by covered ramps from the entry drive. A relatively-narrow public concourse, where ticketing and baggage claims occupy opposite ends, is separated from a large two-story-high concourse for "secured" passengers (photo, opposite page) where banners provide room and gate information. Twenty-five-foot-high glazed walls provide a view of the field for passengers and from spaces and meeting rooms on the mezzanine above. The arrangement of the course allows passengers to pass directly to and from planes with minimum confusion and level changes. Night operations are contained on the ground level.
NEW AIRPORT:
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Two-thirds of the size and capacity of Lubbock (preceding two pages), Lincoln's new terminal designed by architects Davis, Clark and Associates provides four gates and 100,000 square feet of facilities. Like the previous project, it is planned for growth: estimates indicate that up to one million passengers per year by 1980 may pass into and out of Lincoln. When demand indicates, a duplicate of the existing facility, with a mirror-image plan, will be built on the opposite side of an intermediate parking field. The two buildings will be connected by elevated glazed bridges, and the determination in these proposals is indicated by the current presence of the projecting, funnel-like bridge supports (photo, top).

As is typical in the smaller airports shown here, Lincoln has a second-level concourse, which provides direct building-plane access, and the remainder of passenger-related functions such as ticketing and baggage claims are in a ground-level lobby. Here, walking distances for ticketed passengers, or those without luggage, is reduced between concourse and automobile entrances by bringing the central escalator forward toward the drive to bypass the lower level altogether. A direct expression of this function is the sloping roof over the lobby which rises with the path of travel. The $3.8 million terminal is constructed of a steel frame spanned by precast concrete T sections, and is clad in weathering steel and brick. The sloping roof rises above the second-level to provide clear story lighting for the lobby.

LINCOLN MUNICIPAL AIRPORT TERMINAL
Owner: Lincoln Airport Authority. Architects: Davis, Clark and Associates. General contractor: Cook Construction Co. of Lincoln, Nebraska.
Load-bearing brick walls offer economic and esthetic benefits

Most as a matter of course, the architect and structural engineer for Halbouty Center—a ten-story suburban office building in Houston—presumed that the structure would be steel columns with rolled beams spanning between columns, and open-web bar joists spanning between beams. But when the architect decided to consider brick finishes for both the inside and the outside faces of the exterior walls, a different, cost-saving approach was possible. Two wythes of brick would, the designers believed, provide sufficient resistance to carry gravity loads and wind loads without the need for columns and spandrel beams in the exterior walls. So a preliminary design of the structure was prepared using load-bearing brick masonry exterior walls and core walls supporting steel bar joists directly. Pricing by the contractor—who was a member of the design team from the start—showed that this design could be achieved for approximately $23 per sq ft. This was well below the owner’s initial budget of $27 which he felt would allow somewhat nicer finishes and features than are found in the typical suburban office building. Even at the low $23 figure, the architect was even able to provide such amenities as two atria—one on either side of the core.

The load-bearing walls consist of two wythes of modular brick plus a grout core with a nominal amount of horizontal and vertical reinforcing. Wind forces on the building are carried to the foundation through the brick walls acting as shear walls. The south wall of the building is somewhat thicker than the others in order to provide for recessing of the windows as a protection against direct sunlight.

The masonry walls were designed to span as reinforced brick beams across window openings. Openings in the core walls and in the walls around the two atria were also designed to be spanned by reinforced brick beams. Interior columns around the atria and two interior columns in line with the core walls at the west end of the building were designed as reinforced brick columns, constructed with one wythe of brick around the column exte-
terior, and with a core of concrete and reinforcing steel.

In order to provide maximum resistance to lateral wind forces and to provide maximum rigidity in the whole building, which rests on a layer of clay soil with some potential for expansion, the architect and engineer decided not to provide any expansion joints in the load-bearing masonry walls. Short, vertical expansion joints were used, however, in the para-

ior. PL and grout and concrete had a specific compressive strength of 3,000 lbs per sq in. The brick laid in mortar was assumed to have an ultimate compressive strength of 2,400 lbs per sq in., and this was verified by having workmen on the job build 8-by-8-by-16-prisms of brick that were tested in compression.

Because this was the first experience that the design team had with exposed brick on the soffits of reinforced brick beams, they decided to test the bond strength of the soffit brick. To do this, specimen beams were prepared in the same fashion as the beams in the building, and were then supported at the two ends. A hole was then drilled in one of the soffit bricks of each beam, and a steel reinforcing rod inserted in the hole, and cemented with epoxy cement. After the beam had cured, a tensile force was applied to the rod in an effort to pull the soffit brick off the main body of the beam. In one of the two beams, the steel rod pulled out of the epoxy cement without damaging the brick. In the other beam, the bottom half of the soffit brick fractured when the tensile force was increased to 3,400 lbs, leaving half of the brick still bonded to the upper portion of the beam.

Exterior walls comprise two wythes of modular brick, plus a reinforced grout core, except for the south wall, which has more deeply recessed windows for sun shading. On the other facades the load-bearing walls are 9½-in. thick for the top two stories, and 11-in.-thick for the bottom three stories. Jost bearing was designed to bring gravity loads as close as possible to the center of the walls to avoid eccentricity. Windows are 5-ft wide on the north and south exposures, but only 3-ft wide on the west (see plan, previous page).

In the atrium (photos right, and above, left) reinforced brick beams span between reinforced brick columns (a wythe of brick around a core of reinforced concrete). 

The ASHRAE Energy Standard for New Buildings: A Digest

Part Two

This is the concluding part of the digest, prepared by consulting engineer William Tao of St. Louis. The first part, which appeared in the July issue, covered the building envelope, hvac systems and equipment, service water heating, and electrical distribution systems. This part includes a table of envelope thermal factors for buildings major U.S. cities based upon requirements of the standard, and calculated by William Tao. It also includes condensation of the standard’s sections on lighting, alternate energy calculation procedures, and requirements for buildings using non-depletable sources of energy (solar, geothermal, wind, etc.).

Lighting Power Budget Determination Procedure

General—Power budget procedure is not a design procedure. Its purpose is solely for determining the maximum power limit for the lighting. The designer should strive to develop an effective and pleasing visual environment and is encouraged to use less power than the limit allows.

Reference—The 5th Edition of Illuminating Engineering Society Lighting Handbook (IES/HB) is used as the source for technical information and calculation procedures.

Budget For Building Interiors—shall be calculated from the criteria given in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE I. INTERIOR POWER CALCULATION CRITERIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ILLUMINATION (E)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 FOR TASK AREA (E&lt;sub&gt;TA&lt;/sub&gt;) From IES/HB Fig.8-91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 FOR GENERAL AREA (E&lt;sub&gt;G&lt;/sub&gt;) 1/3 E&lt;sub&gt;TA&lt;/sub&gt;, &lt; 30 FC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 FOR NON-CRITICAL AREA (E&lt;sub&gt;R&lt;/sub&gt;) 1/5 E&lt;sub&gt;TA&lt;/sub&gt;, &lt; 30 FC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DETERMINATION OF AREAS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Task Area (TA) Actual or 50 SF/Tab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Non-Task Area (NTA) Room Area - TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 General Area (GA) up to TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Non-Critical Area (NCA) NTA - GA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MINIMUM LAMP EFFICIENCIES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Moderate Color Rendering 55 Lm/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Good Color Rendering Required 40 Lm/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 High Color Rendering Required 25 Lm/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Space Smaller Than 50 SF 25 Lm/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Where the use of HID Lamps &amp; Fluorescent Lamps &lt; 30 W 25 Lm/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MINIMUM COEF. OF UTILIZATION (CU @ RCR = 1)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Task subject to Veiling Reflection 0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Task not subject to Veiling Reflection 0.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Without specific Tasks 0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MINIMUM REFLECTANCES &amp; LIGHT LOSS FACTOR</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Ceiling Reflectance 0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Wall Reflectance 0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Floor Reflectance 0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Light Loss Factor (LLF) 0.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dirty Atmosphere—Expected values of reflectances and light loss factors shall be used in power budget calculations for spaces where they are impractical to control.

Building Areas Exempted—The following building areas are exempted from the power determination procedures:

a) Residences and apartments other than kitchens, bathrooms, laundry areas, and public spaces.
b) Residential type spaces in institutions (hospitals, hotels, churches, museums, etc.).
c) Theater auditoriums, entertainment, audio-visual presentation spaces.

Lamps and Luminaires Exempted

a) For medical and dental purposes
b) For highlighting applications, exhibits, displays
c) Special applications—color matching, electrical protection, etc.

Budget For Building Exteriors—shall be based on the following:

a) Overhead lighting—use same procedure as interior lighting
b) Floodlighting—use beam lumen method and 0.75 as coefficient of beam utilization (CBU)
c) Facade lighting not to exceed 2 per cent of interior power budget.

Lighting Design and Controls

a) Design—consider non-uniform lighting pattern related to task locations, select luminaires with proper distribution pattern, better light loss factor based on carefully evaluated cleaning and relamping schedule.
b) Controls—capable to reduce illumination by at least one-half when task is not being performed in any task areas greater than 100 sq ft. Light in any space must be turned off when not in use or when daylight is adequate.

Guidelines and Forms—are provided to assist the designers to reduce the effort for determining the power budget of a building.

a) Part 1 Building interiors or exteriors—lumen method procedure
b) Part 2 Special task lighting—point calculation procedure
c) Part 3 Building floodlighting—beam-lumen method procedure
d) Part 4 Summary.

Simplified Procedures

a) Spaces with similar size and requirement—only need to be calculated once.
b) Spaces smaller than 150 sq ft may be consolidated into one equivalent large space having equal illumination requirements (using room cavity ratio (RCR) of a square space equivalent to the average space size).
c) Spaces without specific visual task—may be consolidated into one
large space using RCR = 1, 55 Lm/W and 10 FC (or use 0.5 W/ft² as power density)
d) Spaces with more than two tasks—may be combined into two or more equivalent tasks weighted average illumination.

**Power Calculations**—for the spaces shall be calculated from the following formula:

\[
W = \frac{A \times FC}{CU \times LE \times LLF}
\]

where \( W \) = Lighting power for the space, watts
\( A \) = Size of task area, general area, etc., sq ft
\( FC \) = Illumination level (E), footcandles
\( CU \) = Coefficient of utilization
\( LE \) = Lamp efficacy, lumens/watt
\( LLF \) = Light loss factor; use 0.70 unless otherwise justified

**10. ENERGY REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDING DESIGN ON SYSTEMS ANALYSIS**

**Scope**—This section is included to provide an opportunity to devote from the specific standard design criteria of Sections 4 through 9 by demonstrating that such deviations will result in annual energy consumption equal to or less than that resulting from compliance with these criteria. If any proposed alternate design deviates from the specified criteria of Sections 4 through 9, the annual energy consumption of the proposed design shall be compared with the “standard design” using the same heating and cooling energy sources.

**Energy Analysis**—Annual energy consumed by standard and alternate systems shall be based on same building area and environmental requirements, and shall be of sufficient detail to permit the evaluation of the effect of system design, climate factors, operational characteristics, and mechanical equipment. The calculation shall be based on ASHRAE recommended techniques and procedures for 8,760 hours of operation of the building and its service systems. Detached residential buildings and light commercial structures having the indoor temperature controlled from a single point may use simplified energy analysis procedure, such as bin or degree-day methods.

**Documentation**—Analysis and report shall be made by a registered professional engineer and shall provide sufficient technical details to verify that the alternate system will result in equal or less annual energy consumption.

**11. REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDINGS UTILIZING SOLAR, GEOTHERMAL, WIND OR OTHER NON-DEPLETING ENERGY SOURCES**

**General**—Non-depleting energy (including nocturnal cooling) supplied to the building shall be excluded from the total energy chargeable to the proposed alternative design.

**Solar Energy**—To qualify for energy exclusion, solar energy must be derived from a specific collection, storage, and distribution system passing through windows when the windows are: 1) provided with operable insulating shutters or other devices to limit the maximum values of gross wall (see Table A), and 2) shaded or otherwise protected from direct solar radiation during cooling periods.

**Documentation**—The energy savings derived from non-depleting solar and nocturnal cooling, supported by documentation prepared by a registered professional engineer, shall be separately identified from the over-all building energy consumption.

**Exceptions**—Proposed alternative design for residential and light commercial structures (less than 20,000 sq ft) that derive a significant portion (greater than 30% of their total annual energy consumption) from non-depleting sources shall be exempt from the requirements of a full-year energy system analysis. For other structures that derive over 50% of their “annual thermal” requirements (heat, cooling, service water heating) or over 30% of their “annual total” energy requirement from non-depleting sources shall be exempt from comparing the proposed alternative design to a standard design.

### Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CITY</th>
<th>MAXIMUM Uₐ AND OTTV FOR MAJOR U.S. AND CANADIAN CITIES</th>
<th>(Data from Airport Station)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anchorage, AK</td>
<td>10,900 71.2 0.2 0.8 0.6 39.4</td>
<td>Memphis, TN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>3,000 35.7 0.4 0.3 0.7 31.7</td>
<td>Miami, FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham, AL</td>
<td>2,600 33.5 0.4 0.3 0.7 31.7</td>
<td>Milwaukee, WI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>3,000 35.7 0.4 0.3 0.7 31.7</td>
<td>Minneapolis, MN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boise, ID</td>
<td>3,900 35.7 0.4 0.3 0.7 31.7</td>
<td>Montreal, Quebec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>6,000 34.2 0.3 0.2 0.8 34.2</td>
<td>New Orleans, LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burlington, VT</td>
<td>8,300 44.5 0.4 0.2 0.7 34.8</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo, NY</td>
<td>2,000 32.8 0.4 0.3 0.7 31.5</td>
<td>Oklahoma City, OK</td>
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<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>6,000 42.0 0.3 0.2 0.8 34.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cincinnati, OH</td>
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<td>Phoenix, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>3,900 38.8 0.4 0.3 0.7 33.5</td>
<td>Portland, ME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Des Moines, IA</td>
<td>6,000 41.5 0.3 0.2 0.8 34.9</td>
<td>Richmond, VA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Detroit, MI</td>
<td>6,000 42.3 0.3 0.2 0.8 34.1</td>
<td>Salt Lake City, UT</td>
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<tr>
<td>El Paso, TX</td>
<td>2,700 31.8 0.4 0.3 0.7 31.2</td>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairbanks, AK</td>
<td>3,900 44.8 0.4 0.3 0.7 36.0</td>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Falls, MT</td>
<td>7,000 47.5 0.4 0.3 0.7 35.6</td>
<td>Sheridan, WY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu, HI</td>
<td>0 31.3 0.4 0.3 0.7 38.3</td>
<td>Sioux Falls, SD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston, TX</td>
<td>1,400 29.7 0.4 0.3 0.7 30.6</td>
<td>St. Louis, MO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indianapolis, IN</td>
<td>5,700 34.6 0.4 0.2 0.8 35.2</td>
<td>Tampa, FL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jackson, MS</td>
<td>1,200 30.5 0.4 0.3 0.7 33.9</td>
<td>Toronto, Ontario</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lincoln, NE</td>
<td>5,500 40.8 0.3 0.2 0.8 35.7</td>
<td>Vancouver, B.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las Vegas, NV</td>
<td>2,100 34.6 0.4 0.3 0.7 31.3</td>
<td>Wichita, KS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ U_{oTTV} = U_{oC} + U_{oW} + U_{oV} + U_{oD} \]
\[ OTTV = U_{oTTV} + T \]

where \( U_{o} \) = the thermal transmittance of all elements of the opaque wall area
\( Btu/ft²°F \)
\( A_{o} \) = the gross area of exterior walls, \( ft² \)

\[ T = \frac{U_{oTTV} \times OTTV}{A_{o}} \]

where \( U_{o} \) = the thermal transmittance of the fenestration area
\( Btu/ft²°F \)
\( A_{f} \) = the gross area of exterior walls, \( ft² \)

**SC** = shading coefficient of the fenestration

**T** = temperature difference between exterior and interior conditions

**SF** = solar factor given in Btu/ft²°F

**A_{e}** = gross area of exterior walls, \( ft² \)
Prewired panels carry power, communications

"ERA-1" is a panel system prewired for power to supply individual work stations with electricity. Raceways built into the base of the panels are connected with each other by power connectors that snap into place. Each panel offers four outlets. The system connects to existing fixed wiring via telescoping aluminum raceways to the plenum, or simple base feed connections to wiring in any lay-in floor grid system, peripheral walls or building columns. These wired steel panels integrate with the company's UniGroup office interiors system. ERA-1 panels come straight or curved, in 1-, 2-, 3-, 4- and 5-ft widths, in heights from 42 to 80 in. Various finishes are offered. *Haworth, Inc., Holland, Mich.

Circle 300 on inquiry card

Pushbutton lockset operates like car door

The "Webster" lockset action is similar to that of a car door, and the push-button is said to be easily operated. The latch and handle are die-cast zinc alloy; the latchbolt is high tensile brass; and the spring is stainless steel, with phosphor bronze bearing surfaces for the internal moving parts. The satin chrome-plated finish on a plated base is said to withstand extreme atmospheres. Providing bolt-through assembly, the lockset is suitable for doors from 1 3/8 to 1 7/8 in. thick. *The Ironmonger, Chicago.

Circle 301 on inquiry card

"Inverted" roofing places membrane underneath urethane insulation

A major advantage of this "inverted" roofing system for commercial applications is "TempBond," a glass reinforced urethane membrane that affords dimensional stability. A major advantage of "TempBond" is its high tensile strength, abrasion, blistering and accidental puncture. When applied to steel decks with an underlayment of %21/4-in.-thick fire-rated Type-X gypsum board, the system qualifies for an FM class I-90 fire rating with 90-lb wind uplift resistance as well as UL Construction No. 99. Inverted roofing specifications for wood, concrete and steel decks are described in a 20-page manual. The system is especially recommended for reroofing applications. *The Celotex Corp., Tampa, Fl.

Circle 302 on inquiry card

more products on page 152
Now,
Computerized Building Automation
at an Affordable Price.

In the past, when you suggested
computerized automation for
a client's building, you may have
gotten responses like these:
"Sounds great, but I can't afford all
that. What do you think I am,
a finance company? Tell it to the
Pentagon." Today your answer can
be forthright and simple:

Tell him Johnson Controls
computerization, in new and existing
buildings from 15,000 to 500,000
square feet, averaged only 51¢ a
square foot last year.

Fifty-one cents! It comes to a lower total cost than he usually
pays for exterior lighting, or land-
scaping, or carpeting the corridors.

Fifty-one cents — for the
computer, the control center, and
the building-wide multiplex wiring
—out of an average building cost
of $20 to $60 a square foot!

How the JC/80 Computer System
Cuts First Costs

The JC/80 is the computer built
for buildings only. It's not designed to reserve
flights, or mail bills, or figure compound
interest. Its sole purpose is to monitor and control
building automation systems. The
JC/80 system cuts first costs because the same computer, the
same control center, the same
multiplex wiring are used to monitor
and control HVAC, humidification,
firesafety, security, communications,
lighting and clock systems.
What's more, with or without input/
output devices, it can monitor and
control three, four, five or more
buildings all from a single location.

Even more impressive are the
ongoing savings the JC/80 delivers
year-in and year-out. In the average
installation, the JC/80 pays for itself
in less than three years!

How JC/80 Cuts Operating Costs

In heating and cooling costs
alone, the JC/80 system can save
8¢ to 12¢ a square foot out of the
estimated yearly heating/cooling
cost of 36¢ a square foot.
By activating totally automated
programs for enthalpy switchover,
nite set-back, start/stop, supply air
reset, chiller plant control and
load shedding, in a 200,000 square
foot building the JC/80 can save
$16,000 to $24,000 a year!

What does JC/80 hold for you?

The Johnson Controls
JC/80 lets you provide
the ultimate in
esoteric building
control at the
lowest available cost.
Alternatively, it lets you
start with the basic necessities
and then "add on" automation sys-
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way the JC/80 gives you a cost-sale-
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Wisconsin 53201.

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C O N T R O L S
Prime source of problem-solving systems.

For more data, circle 73 on inquiry card
AIR CONDITIONING UNITS / Installed cost savings of 15 per cent or more are claimed for the Seasonmaker line of fan coil air conditioners, which can be stacked up to 40 units high on a single water riser. A six-page folder describes the units, all of which feature factory-installed thermostat and wiring. * McQuay Group, McQuay-Perlex Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

Circle 409 on inquiry card

MOVABLE WALL SYSTEMS / Engineering and design features of the Trackwall acoustic movable wall systems are discussed in an eight-page brochure. Data on the walls’ noise-reduction performance and ease of operation—even when installed 300 ft long by 43 ft high—is given, as well as solutions to multiple ceiling elevation problems. * Industrial Acoustics Co., Inc., Bronx, N.Y.

Circle 410 on inquiry card

PUBLIC SEATING / Basic data on neoprene cushioning foam and its performance in FM-conducted flammability tests are covered in an illustrated brochure on the synthetic rubber product’s properties and applications. * E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., New York City.

Circle 411 on inquiry card

STAINED GLASS RESTORATION / Deteriorating, drafty stained glass windows can be restored and protected—with no cutting down of original glass—using the methods outlined on this color brochure, according to the company. With the custom installation of Thermo-Barrier exterior sash and glazing, stained glass windows can have excellent thermal and acoustical properties. Vanderbilt polycarbonate sheet can be used in these installations, according to the company. * Devac Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

Circle 412 on inquiry card

FLOODLIGHTS / A full-color brochure describes the cylindrical styling and rated optical performance of Vectorlood high-efficiency architectural HID floodlights. Charts and graphs demonstrate how the lens and reflector produce highly accurate beam patterns using a variety of lamps. The unit is UL-listed and “suitable for wet locations.” * Holophane Div., Johns-Manville, Denver, Colo.

Circle 413 on inquiry card

WATER COOLERS / A new color catalog features 13 water coolers for a variety of applications, including wheelchair units and explosion-proof models for hazardous locations. Data is also given on all the coolers in the manufacturers’ line. * Sunroc Corp., Glen Riddle, Pa.

Circle 414 on inquiry card

PIPE RAILINGS / A non-welded pipe railing system with aluminum and stainless steel components is described in a 16-page catalog. Properly installed Connectorail barriers meet or exceed OSHA requirements; assembly is accomplished by concealed mechanical fasteners and structural adhesives. * Julius Blum & Co., Inc., Carlstadt, N.J.

Circle 415 on inquiry card

VIBRATION-DAMPING MAT / Damper-Mat is a lamination of polyurethane outer sheets and a laminated fiber glass core; integral suction cups help hold machines and equipment in place. A bulletin shows how the mats can eliminate up to 90 per cent of the vibration of office machines, computers, testing devices, etc., and reduce sound to help meet OSHA requirements. * Liaison International Inc., Springfield, Ohio.

Circle 416 on inquiry card

FREE Illustrated Brochure

See Spacemaker’s catalog in Sweet’s General Building File. Reference No. 10.20/SP

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ARCHITECTURAL RECORD October, 1976 - 151
DOORWAY NOTES...

THE LCN 5030 SERIES CLOCER IS CONCEALED WITHIN THE HEADFRAME.

HYDRAULIC BACK CHECK AND ADJUSTABLE TWO SPEED CLOSING PROVIDE POSITIVE CONTROL OF OPENING AND CLOSING SWINGS.

MECHANICAL ADVANTAGES OF DOUBLE LEVER ARM AND ADJUSTABLE SPRING POWER RECOMMEND THIS CLOCER WHERE HIGH WINDS OR INTERNAL PRESSURES ARE ANTICIPATED.

UNIQUE DESIGN INCORPORATES ALL CLOCER CONTROL CHARACTERISTICS, YET FITS INSIDE 1-3/4" X 4-1/2" TRANSOM BAR.

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The Receptionist requires just enough work surface and storage space to do an efficient day's job. And Ad-Infinitum offers it handsomely.

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The Sales Manager requires extra storage space for department records, so a panel-mounted cabinet is added. And a visitor's chair for interviews.

The Executive Vice President, with lots of paperwork to do, needs an office with more work surface to do it on, and more room and more privacy to do it in.

The President deserves an office befitting his position. And Ad-Infinitum gives him one that underlines his image as the man at the top of the corporate ladder.

Now, after years of research into the strengths and weaknesses of pioneer open office systems and the requirements of modern business, Alma presents Ad-Infinitum. An illuminated open plan office system that lets you start with any budget, any space, and create an office that meets today's needs and tomorrow's requirements; an office that provides customized work space for every level of the corporate ladder.

Designed by ISD, engineered by Alma Desk and shown for the first time at NEOCON '76, Ad-Infinitum may be seen at our showrooms in Chicago, New York, and High Point. See it there. Or write for more information to Alma Desk Company, P.O. Box 2250, Dept. 41, High Point, N.C. 27261.

Then create the ultimate office with Ad-Infinitum.

Showrooms: 280 Park Avenue, New York; 1140 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago; Southern Furniture Exposition Building, High Point.
ANASIAS FLOORING / The "GymTech" flooring system combines a hard-wearing surface necessary for multi-purpose use (even roller skating) with a cushioned cellular foam underlayment to absorb shocks of sport activities. The floor itself is formed of 12-in.-sq ½-in. thick tiles of high-resin particle board, interlocked with a tongue-and-groove edge; no structural clips or fasteners are needed. "GymTech" floors can be installed over a variety of substrates. • ARCO Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Circle 307 on inquiry card

VANDAL-RESISTANT FOUNTAIN / Designed to offer maximum protection against vandalism and abuse, "Model 35" pedestal drinking fountain is constructed of 10-gauge rolled steel finished in scratch-resistant green epoxy. The bubbler is shielded by ½-in. plate steel, and the push button is concealed inside the sleeveing. Access panel is sealed with vandal-proof screws. The 36-in.-high fountain is suitable for playgrounds, parks, golf courses, and other areas of heavy use. • Western Spouting Fountains, Glen Riddle, Pa.

Circle 308 on inquiry card

COMPUTER ROOM AC / Glycol-cooled computer room air conditioners of from 3 to 15 nominal tons capacity, have been added to this manufacturer's line of air-, water-, and chilled-water units. The glycol-cooled system includes an in-air return with a dehumidifying action and a dry cooler on the roof. The fast-sealed and tested refrigeration unit is a closed system, with no restrictions on the length of piping. Low ambient start and operation is possible down to -35°F. • The Trane Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Circle 309 on inquiry card

EMERGENCY LIGHTING / This battery-powered unit converts a 4-, 6-, or 8-ft Silline fluorescent instantaneous fixture into a UL-listed emergency light. The wired components are said to make installation easy as ballast replacement; the nickel-cadmium low-voltage-operated device fits into the fixture channel. • General Electric Co., Danville, Ill.

Circle 310 on inquiry card

more products on page 163

VICRTEX® vinyl wallcoverings VS. TIME

Only Vicrtex is guaranteed for a full 5 Years—that's 5 times longer than any other maker's guarantee!

The ravages of time show all too quickly on many competitor vinyl wallcoverings—stains, scuffs, mildew discoloration all limit the life of an installation.

One vinyl wallcovering is built to battle time—VICRTEX!

We Guarantee . . .

All Vicrtex materials, when adhered to a sound surface with the manufacturer's recommended procedures and adhesive, are guaranteed for a period of five years from the date of sale against manufacturing defects only. Said materials are further guaranteed against permanent surface staining attributable to mildew and/or bleed-through of foreign impurities embedded in the backing as well as separation of the vinyl from its backing.

If defects are claimed during this period, and proper documentation is presented to the manufacturer with regard to date of sale plus adhesive used and surface applied to, the manufacturer will replace the vinyl and assume all installation costs.

The foregoing Guarantee is in lieu of all other Guarantees or Warranties, express or implied, written or oral.

COMPARE GUARANTEES: We'll replace our product and re-install it (replacement labor is generally twice material cost) if Vicrtex should ever prove defective. We're that sure—it never will!!

And: 70 original patterns, deep textures, thousands of colors provide a boundless design palette for any interior scheme.

Specify today for lasting beauty tomorrow. Get all the facts in the Vicrtex guide, "VINYL WALLCOVERINGS— Questions & Answers." Write or phone for your copy, today!

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With J-M Corspan®...an exclusive thru-wall system that combines design freedom and long life with ease of installation.

That gives the desirable and massive look of masonry without the massive weight.

J-M Corspan is an extruded masonry panel manufactured in a wide variety of configurations, textures and colors.

It can be used as a complete wall for an entire structure of any size or height.

It offers great strength without great weight. Ease of handling. Carefree beauty. Versatility of shape and texture.

Corspan can be installed quickly and easily to steel or concrete framing using positive mechanical attachments.

It can be used for unsupported vertical spans up to 20'.

It can be installed from the floor of the structure without the need and expense of scaffolding.

And Corspan's unique features have inspired its use in many ways impossible with conventional masonry materials.

Find out more about Corspan. Write for brochures BSD-2A, BSD-5A and BSD-6A giving descriptive information, test data, and installation details, to Johns-Manville, Greenwood Plaza, Denver, Colorado 80217.

Or call Dave Lucy, 303/770-1000.

We've got better building systems

Johns-Manville

For more data, circle 77 on inquiry card
Why steel is the material others are compared to!

When toilet partition materials are talked about, comparisons are inevitably made to steel. Comparisons in performance, availability, design, colors and price.

Why? Because steel partitions have proven their value over decades of use in all types of structures with a wide range of problems. Problems that include design criteria for traffic, resistance to vandals, fire, humidity, stains, scratches and effects of intensive rest room cleaning procedures. Bridgecore insulation in panels, pilasters and doors provide low sound transmission.

STEEL IS STRONG! Steel pilasters, panels and doors provide support strength and rigidity unmatched by other materials. Steel will not warp or burn, steel "Stands Up".

STEEL IS VERSATILE... in design and colors, and it’s available in finishes to meet your specific needs; baked acrylic finish that resists cigarette burns, stains, common acids and caustics, while meeting rigid budget requirements. Porcelain on steel for ultimate corrosion resistance.. glass hard surface fused to steel and stainless steel trim, add up to ultimate resistance to acids, scratches, stains and effects of heavy use. 302 Stainless Steel... jewel-like in appearance with lifetimes of strength and beauty. And for the "luxury look", vinyl bonded to steel to provide texture and color.

STYLES? Only steel can offer all styles: Wall supported partitions to provide easy cleaning and greater design flexibility. Head-rail and floor supported "Academy" for new or old buildings, ceiling-hung "Century" for clear floor areas and "Normandie" floor supported units.

VERY IMPORTANT! Consider the construction and hardware. Sanymetal hinges are smooth, flush, integral to the pilasters and doors... no exposed bolts or screws — easy cleaning, strong and proven through millions of swings. Concealed latches are recessed, pilaster bases are extra strong with one piece stainless steel shoes, corners are welded for strength and smoothness.

These are just some of the reasons steel is a "standard" for comparison... it's the "standard" too, for value... in-place cost versus in-place performance.

For functional and design disciplines that do not require all the attributes of steel... consider Sanyplastic (high-pressure laminate) or Sanymetal Mela-Mate — the new, fast-cycle melamine surface in wood grains and contemporary colors.

Sanymetals
THE Sanymetal PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC
1701 URBANA ROAD, CLEVELAND, OHIO 44112
Announcing Grinnell's new Quick Response Actuator.

It speeds sprinkler reaction time up to 75%.

Our new Quick Response Actuator, in combination with our Duraspeed Sprinkler, controls and puts out fires faster. There's less chance of fatalities, less chance of injuries, less property loss.

The Quick Response Actuator offers excellent life-safety benefits in nursing homes, hospitals, hotels, condominiums, apartments and similar buildings where it may be difficult to evacuate occupants.

It also offers superior protection for high-value equipment and inventories wherever flammable materials present the potential for flash fires.

Under typical approval test conditions, a sprinkler with the new Quick Response Actuator activated in just 30 seconds compared to 115 seconds for a standard sprinkler without it.

The UL-listed actuator installs easily onto our new Horizontal Sidewall Extended Coverage Sprinkler (which gives you twice as much coverage as a standard sprinkler) and our Pendent and Sidewall Sprinklers.

You can order the unit as original equipment or it can be retrofitted into existing Duraspeed installations.

For information contact your nearest Grinnell representative listed in the Yellow Pages. Or write: Grinnell Fire Protection Systems Company, Inc., 10 Dorrance Street, Providence, Rhode Island 02903.

New Quick Response Actuator installs on these Grinnell Duraspeed models:

Pendent Sprinkler
Sidewall Extended Coverage Sprinkler
Standard Horizontal Sidewall Sprinkler

GRINNELL

For more data, circle 78 on inquiry card
THE BIG SWITCH
BY EXECUTONE

OUR NEW D-1000 PHONE SYSTEM IS BIG IN CALL-HANDLING CAPACITY, YET REMARKABLY SMALL IN SIZE.

Now there's an electronic PABX that puts the emphasis where your clients need it: on delivering the highest possible level of usable telephone capability.

It's Executone's new D-1000. The Big Switch.

TRAFFICABILITY: THE BIG DIFFERENCE

The D-1000 is actually a whole family of TDM (Time Division Multiplex) switches that handle anywhere from 40 to over 800 lines. By providing 140 time slots, The Big Switch delivers exceptional traffic capability. In many cases, the highest in the industry.

Yet for all this "traffic-ability," The Big Switch is remarkably small. The 500-line switch, for example, occupies a mere 4-1/2 square feet of floor space.

SIMPPLICITY: THAT'S A SWITCH

The D-1000 is exceptionally easy to use. Its outstanding array of features are accessed by pushing a single button or dialing a single digit. No complex operations, no codes to remember. Because all the time-saving convenience features in the world won't help if people steer clear of them after cut-over day.

You get the D-1000's unmatched ease of operation and efficiency with any standard two-wire phone. And Executone has designed a special D-1000 phone to help users take even greater advantage of the system's unique capabilities.

Likewise, the D-1000 offers the most compact and easy-to-use attendant console ever offered in a PABX. Easy-to-read LED displays give the attendant optimum information to handle a high volume of calls quickly and accurately.

FEATURES: THE BIG BENEFITS

The D-1000 offers all the features you'd expect in a stored program electronic switch.

For example: Call Forwarding; Flexible Conferencing for up to 10 parties both inside and outside; Call Pick-Up; and probably the most appreciated anti-frustration feature of all, Automatic Call Back.

Plus additional features you might not expect. Such as fast, convenient Hands-Free Operation. And Locate/Meet-Me, a feature that solves the number one communications problem: "You can't talk with them until you find them."

THE BIG QUESTION

What about service?
Ask any of the more than 200 users who have already switched to The Big Switch. They know they can count on Executone's nationwide network of local service organizations to provide prompt, efficient maintenance whenever it's needed.

Executone has been installing and servicing communications systems for more than 40 years — many of them in hospitals, where dependability can be a matter of life and death.

So don't make your big switch until you've checked into Executone's Big Switch. For more details—or a demonstration of the D-1000 System in action—just mail the attached reply card.

THE D-1000 TELEPHONE

THE D-1000 ATTENDANT CONSOLE

Executone
The world's most advanced business phone systems.
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Create seemingly seamless buildings.
That's the beauty of designing with Dow Corning 790 building sealant.

Now you can design the buildings of your dreams, with fewer, narrower joints — for endless expanses of wall.
While most sealants are designed to accommodate joint movement of $\pm 12\frac{1}{2}\%$ to $\pm 25\%$, Dow Corning 790 sealant allows design freedom because of its $\pm 50\%$ movement capability without affecting adhesion or cohesion. Use 790 on $\pm 25\%$ joint designs, and rest easy. Its increased capabilities give you an extra margin of safety.

Buildings sealed with 790 remain weatherproof, watertight and maintenance free. For twenty years or more.

Application? Fast and easy. 790 is ready to use. Less material required, less time, labor and expense. No primer needed on most substrates, no job delays or costly callbacks. For design freedom, beauty and practicality, Dow Corning 790 sealant is a dream come true.

Start your dream today; write for more information to: Dow Corning, Dept. 6400A, Midland, Michigan 48640.
HIGH-SECURITY MAILBOXES / These heavy-duty horizontal boxes are designed to withstand rigorous abuse and break-ins. When the door is closed, the hinge is neither visible nor accessible; tensile steel latchpins within steel bushings secure top, bottom, and side of door to the box frame. Boxes are made in a single rigid row; compartment locks are non-corrosive five-pin timber cylinder type, with 1000 key changes available. • American Device Mfg. Co., Steeleville, Ill.

Circle 311 on inquiry card

LIQUID SOAP DISPENSER / The Visionmaster dispenser features a non-corroding internal positive displacement pump, said to prevent dripping and soap build-up. The transparent gray, impact-resistant Lustran reservoir holds one litre of liquid soap; prepackaged refill cartridges come in ½-litre sizes. The key-locking top is chrome-plated; the pump handle is aluminum. The unit carries a lifetime guarantee. • Steiner Co., Chicago, Ill.

Circle 312 on inquiry card

TRAY ASSEMBLY UNIT / "Model TA-100" is intended for use in central kitchens of healthcare facilities. The mobile unit includes storage for trays, self-leveling adjustable dish dispensers, cutlery holders, glass and cup rack storage and a bread drawer. Assembly cart is constructed of stainless steel to NSF standards. • Crimsco, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.

Circle 313 on inquiry card

FEDERATED METALS
A subsidiary of ASARCO

For more data, circle 82 on inquiry card

SUN CONTROL FILMS / Two reversible sun control films have been added to the Scotchtint line. These transparent aluminum vapor-coated films reduce through-glass ultraviolet light by as much as 87% per cent, and cut heat gain up to 72% per cent. The new reversible films, in smoke and bronze colors, do not take on a mirror-like interior image when lights are turned on at night. A blue tint has also been added to the standard Scotchtint series. • 3M Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Circle 314 on inquiry card

For more products on page 164

To us, this building is light construction.

Light is an architectural element. Just like stone, steel, concrete.

And like these elements, light can be subduing, controlled and designed to achieve fantastic lighting effects.

Our Environ® modular systems for custom lighting control are the brains behind some of the world’s most beautiful architectural lighting. Silent, automatic, trouble-free, Environ® systems can save energy and add a whole new dimension to your building, inside and out.

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(414) 466-2100

Or write: Director, General Construction Market
Reynolds Metals Company
Architectural & Building Products Division
Richmond, Virginia 23281

ELECTRIC DOOR CLOSER/HOLDER | Lectro-Close units combine an electro-mechanical door closer and an electro-magnetic door holder in one compact housing. Door opening and speed is fully adjustable; four possible mounting installations will adapt to individual door locations. • Special-Products Hardware Div., Embatt Industries, Inc., Berlin, Conn.

Circle 317 on inquiry card

 more products on page 167
Bold Color: Reynolds Aluminum Roofs a Denver School

Bold color brightens school days in this memorable Denver structure. And the finish is durable because it's Reynolds Colorweld® 200 fluoropolymer coating. But that's only part of the story.

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Denver, Colorado
Architect: The ASR Partnership, Architects (Denver)
General Contractor: Rob Roy Construction Co. (Denver)
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Director, School of Architecture, University of Waterloo—Beginning July 1, 1977, normally for a three-year term. The School, offering a three-year pre-architecture degree program and a subsequent two-year professional B. Arch. program, is expected to enroll a total of approximately 250 students. The position offers administration, teaching, and curriculum development. The Department offers both undergraduate and graduate professional degree programs. It also offers an interdisciplinary undergraduate degree program and a Ph.D. degree program which emphasize research. The Department of Architecture at Carnegie-Mellon University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. Applications should be sent to Robert E. Wilson, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Architecture, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213.

University of Petroleum and Minerals—DHRAHAN, SAUDI ARABIA: The Department of Architectural Engineering, University of Petroleum and Minerals, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, will have faculty positions open for the Academic Year 1977-78 starting 1 September 1977. Qualification includes Master’s degree plus teaching and/or practical experience. Candidates with Ph.D. degree in Architectural Engineering are desirable. English used for instruction. Minimum required for two years, or two years renewable. Competitive salaries and allowances, free air conditioned and furnished housing, free air transportation to and from Dhahran each two year tour. Attractive educational assistance grants for school-age dependent children. Local transportation allowance in cash each month. All earned income without Saudi taxes. Ten-month duty each year with two-month vacation paid and possibility of participation in University’s ongoing Summer Programs with adequate additional compensation. Apply with complete resume on academic and professional background, list of references, publications and research details, and with copies of degrees/credentials, including personal data, such as home and office addresses, telephone numbers, family status (names of children, age and sex) to: University of Petroleum and Minerals, c/o Saudi Arabian Oil Company, Box 2223, West Loop South, Suite 400, Houston, Texas 77027.

Head, Dept. of Arch—Masters of Arch. or equivalent, licensed, NCARB Certification. Ten years professional experience, outstanding teaching experience desirable. Final date for receipt of application December 1, 1976. An Equal Opportunity Employer. Contact: Dr. Joseph W. Strother, Director, School of Art and Architecture, Louisiana Tech University, Ruston, LA 71270.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD October 1976

OFFICIAL PROPOSAL

Metropolitan Dade County, Florida
Urban Library—Museum Complex
Request for Proposals

As part of the new downtown government center, Metropolitan Dade County, Florida, proposes to construct a cultural complex consisting of a main library for Dade County Public Library System, an auditorium, and a historical museum under the Decade For Progress bond issue. Estimated construction costs are in excess of fourteen million dollars. Requests for proposal information packet will be available after September 30, 1976, upon payment of $50.00, materials and handling fee (make check payable to: Metropolitan Dade County) from Mr. Elfr. Barth, County Architect, GSA, Room 1204, 140 W. Flagler St., Miami, Florida 33130.

Proposals will be due on November 15, 1976. Before final selection is made, out-of-county applicants should show evidence of association with a Dade County architectural firm.
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If yours is an ENR 500 firm, and you want to know more about us, ask your broker to give us a call. Our fast, efficient, professional approach to E&O insurance may be just what both of you need.

*Engineering News-Record, May 20, 1976
The All-New 1977 Calendar of Historic Architectural Events

The 1977 Architectural Calendar is better than ever! It is all new - 365 more historic events in architectural history and 13 more stunning architectural photographs by award-winning architectural photographer G. E. Kidder Smith, FAIA. And, for the first time this year’s calendar is designed to be used as a write-in desk calendar as well as a wall calendar! They said it couldn’t be done, but the 1977 Architectural Calendar continues its daily commemoration of memorable architectural events . . . famous firsts in architecture and engineering . . . births and deaths of the world’s greatest architects and engineers . . . significant, amusing and little-known facts that inform and surprise even the most knowledgeable . . .

- The day Palladio was fined for absenteeism from the construction site.
- The day the Parthenon was “rediscovered” during the Renaissance.
- The day that Latrobe complained that architecture wasn’t a “proper profession for a gentleman.”
- The day Michelangelo began painting the Sistine Chapel.
- The day Thomas Jefferson insured Monticello—for $6300.
- The day Inigo Jones loaned his client (and King) £500.
- The day the Congressional Medal of Honor was awarded to a famous American architect.
- The day Disneyland opened.

. . . these and hundreds of other bits of history make the 1977 Architectural Calendar a valuable source of architectural knowledge and a true collector’s item.

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