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## HousesHome

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Cover/Enid Cytryn

## Watergate spills into housing: Laird takes over as domestic policy chief

The tide of change that rose when the Watergate opened has now swept into the housing policy area.
By persuading Melvin Laird, the former Secretary of Defense and powerful Republican leader in the House of Representatives, to come out of semi-retirement and become his domestic counselor, President Nixon has made his most dramatic move toward changing the way his White House will handle domestic problems
Laird will have more clout on such issues as housing than his predecessor, John Ehrlichman, for Laird is highly regarded in both parties in Congress. Congressional leaders can now expect to get a sympathetic hearing at the White House.
While Laird has no known record on housing matters, he is strongly in favor of revenue sharing, which he considers preferable to categorical grant programs. (As a member of the Wisconsin legislature, he spopsored a Veterans Rehabilitation and Housing Act, but this remains his only known foray into actual housing legislation.)
Thaw on subsidies? Laird is clearly as conservative as the President as measured by his voting record in the House. He rated a zero on the index kept by the liberal Americans for Democratic Action and a solid $89 \%$ on the scorecard of the conservative Americans for Constitutional Action. But he is approachable and friendly, and he has no hangups about publicity or the press.

At his initial White House news conference Laird said the government was "at a standstill in some quarters" because of Watergate-and that "this cannot be allowed to continue."

This could mean a new look at the housing freeze, for instance, and perhaps a speed-up in the study of policy alternatives under way in the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Laird gave no specifics but made it clear he expects to carry more weight with the President than the Office of Management and Budget, which had been calling the shots on many HUD programs.

New head of FHA. It may have been only coincidental, but within a day after Laird's arrival


FHA's LUbAR
New mortgage-credit director
on the scene a Wisconsin man, Sheldon B. Lubar, chairman of Mortgage Associates, a mortgage banking company, was chosen as assistant secretary of HUD for housing production and mortgage credit and as the federal housing commissioner in charge of FHA. (More on FHA, page 12.)


Lubar is 44 and is a Republican. If he is confirmed by the Senate, he will succeed Eugene A. Gulledge, who held the FHA portfolio for almost four years. The position pays $\$ 38,000$ a year.

Laird's move into the White House raised a question of the impact this change would have

## Holland, who helped Fed stop fussing about interest rates, named to board

Robert C. Holland, President Nixon's new appointee to the Federal Reserve Board, is no monetarist. But very few men had more to do with the wedding of basic Friedmanian doctrine to the actual practice of central banking-in so far as this has occurred.
Holland, at 48 , has spent his career with the Fed staff. By 1966 he had become the board's chief policy adviser, and he helped plan the turnabout that minimized the Fed's concern with interest rates and emphasized in stead its regard for the whole range of monetary aggregates.
Money supply. Holland is credited in particular with the thinking behind the Fed's current technique in controlling growth in the money supply. It now does this through targets for the increase in reserves for private deposit (RPDs) instead of by the old means of setting inter-est-rate goals. The latter too often led the Fed to stabilize interest rates at the expense of large fluctuations in the money supply.
Yet none of Holland's published articles bespeak a monetarist orientation. And since 1971, when he became chief of staff for all board activities including regulatory steps, he had been devoting more of his time to overseeing the board's big,


Fed's Holland
Stepping upstairs
new job of administering the Bank Holding Company Act.

Burns team. Those who know him well feel that Holland will be less outspoken about the evils of inflation as a member of the board than the man he replaces, J. L. Robertson. But he will be closely attuned to the thinking of the board's chairman, Arthur Burns-as are two other recent additions to the board appointed on Burns' advice, John Sheehan and Jeffrey Bucher.

A Republican, Holland has been applauded as a choice for the board by both bankers and by Senator William Proxmire (D., Wis.), who criticized Sheehan and Bucher as inadequate. Holland was an obvious candidate at a time when the Watergate scandal had made it difficult for the White House to recruit able outsiders.
on the role of housing Secretary James T. Lynn, who had risen fast as a result of his work for Ehrlichman, Bob Haldeman and Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans. Lynn had been promoted to one of the four super-cabinet posts created in a shakeup sponsored by Ehrlichman, but the President abolished the super cabinet after Ehrlichman left.
Continuity. Lynn-after Watergate had left its mark on the White House-adhered to the Administration line that all was business as usual at HUD.
It was also business as usual in the Domestic Council, the White House organization that coordinates domestic legislation. Kenneth Cole continues as the executive director but reports to Laird.
Laird's arrival is expected to de-fuse the potential for showdowns with Congress as it moves to reassert its authority as an equal branch of government. House Speaker Carl Albert had told the assembled directors of the National Association of Home Builders that President Nixon's impoundment of funds "strikes at the very heart of the most basic constitutional responsibility of the Congressthe power of the purse."
Representative Al Ullman (D., Ore.) struck the same theme:
"It is important that Congress move in to recapture its prerogatives and lay down a set of priorities of its own."
Money. Laird, at his first news conference, declined to predict how the impoundment fight would end. But he said that the White House "will have to take certain actions" until the Congress "evolves" its own mechanism for controlling expenditures

Issues that will clearly move onto Laird's agenda include the decision by congressional leaders to hold up the Administration's Better Communities Act until the Administration's own housing recommendations are sent up for consideration.
Even before Laird arrived, the Office of Management and Budget had begun to approve some sewer and water grants that had been caught in the President's fund freeze.
-Don Loomis
McGraw-Hill World News,
Washington


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## HUD on way to owning 250,000 homes-'Staggering, intolerable,' says Lynn

The danger signals are flying on the charts hanging at the foot of the bed of the ailing Federal Housing Administration-a once-powerful agency now badly battered by scandals and mismanagement, then frozen, and finally left headless for the first months of this year.
Applications for FHAloans are at new lows-for the first quarter, fewer than one third of the number filed in the same period of 1972.
On the other hand, more and more holders of FHA mortgages that have turned sour-on both single-family and multifamily projects-are collecting their FHA insurance money and departing, leaving Housing Secretary James T. Lynn holding a ballooning bag of real estate and mortgages he doesn't want.
More and faster. The charts tell the story: HUD's inventory of properties and mortgages keeps rising sharply, and while sales are up too, HUD officials estimate it will be at least another year before there is a turn for the better.
Lynn told the Senate Appropriations Committee recently that HUD's inventory of singlefamily properties and mortgages jumped from 63,000 units in June 1972 to nearly 90,000 units as of June 30,1973 . That's almost a $50 \%$ increase in a single year.
The number of units in his holdings of multifamily projects is also rising, but not quite so sharply. By June 30 these were expected to approximate 160 ,000 units, up from 131,000 in a year-about a $23 \%$ rise. That makes 250,000 single- and mul-
tifamily units all told.
Lynn calls the situation "staggering. . . intolerable ... cancerous . . . a tragedy to the people wholost their homes ...a tragedy for the neighbors (when vandalism sets in) . . . and very costly to the government."
$\$ 1.3$ billion in holdings. The cost to the HUD budget is one reason for the Administration's anguish:
The government will acquire property and mortgages worth $\$ 1.8$ billion during fiscal 1974, which begins July 1-up from $\$ 1.2$ billion in fiscal 1972 and $\$ 1.5$ billion for 1973, ending June 30. That's a steady $\$ 300-$ million-a-year rise.
But HUD's sales of mortgages and properties show an increase of only about $\$ 100$ million a year for the same three years, leaving a sales gap that is growing at a $\$ 200$-million-a - year rate. There is also the problem, costly in itself, of managing the property.
The total inventory of properties and mortgages now held by HUD is more than $\$ 2.7$ billion. That includes $\$ 1$ billion in single-family houses to which HUD has title, plus $\$ 120$ million in mortgages, and $\$ 280$ million in multifamily properties owned outright, along with $\$ 1.3$ billion in multifamily mortgages.
Budget drain. The bottom line for Administration officials is that which shows the net drawdown on the FHA insurance fund rising from $\$ 290$ million in fiscal 1972 to an estimated $\$ 869$ million in fiscal 1974-an added drain of a half billion dollars on Lynn's HUD budget and an equal boost for the President's overall
budget deficit for the year.
The new assistant secretary for management, H.R. Crawford, a controversial but successful real estate entrepreneur and manager of inner-city housing projects before joining HUD, is trying to devise new ways of disposing of the HUD property.
At one point he was proposing a sale of 10,000 of HUD's singlefamily properties to families just beyond the income limits for public housing, and a less ambitious variation of the scheme is still in the works. The government is also proposing bulk sales, in which 40 or 50 properties are aggregated and then rehabilitated under contract for clearance at prices specified by HUD.
'Nightmare'. One Crawford aide suggests, "The trick is to sell them (acquired houses) quick," but he adds, "We've got a real nightmare on ourhands, because we can't sell 'em until we get title, and in some states that takes months and months."
Sales of multifamily projects, on the other hand, generally pose fewer problems.
The largest number of singlefamily homes now on HUD's rolls-more than 25,000-came from the section 203 unsubsidized house-purchase program. But the new section 235 program, which subsidizes mortgage interest rates above $1 \%$ for poor families-is coming on strong, with more than 17,000 on hand at the beginning of this year.
Apartment defaults. The number of multifamily projects going into default-with the
mortgages being turned over to FHA or FHA foreclosing on the mortgage-has been running about 40 a month since June 1972. That's out of a total of 13, 850 projects under FHA insurance.
Most recent figures show HUD holding the mortgages on 1,112 multifamily projects with 127,773 units, worth $\$ 1.3$ billion. That includes 365 projects that HUD foreclosed and then sold again at whatever price the market would bring-with the buyer paying $10 \%$ down and HUD holding a $90 \%$ mortgage.
"These sales usually bring $60 \%$ to $70 \%$ on the dollar," says one FHA source.
Of the 747 remaining projects on which HUD has had to take over the mortgage for the first time, more than 200 are cur-rent-that is, actually paying off the monthly principal and interest as it comes due.
Section 236. Most of these projects presently on hand are not the controversial section 236 projects that aid private investors seeking tax shelters and tap the Treasury to pay all but $1 \%$ of the monthly interest charges on the mortgage. Of $3,000 \mathrm{sec}-$ tion 236 projects insured, 168 were in default April 30 .
But section 236 projects and mortgages are being dumped back on HUD at an increasing rate, with more than 100 being placed on the government's doorstep during the first four months of this year.
"There's every reason to expect this rate will continue," says one HUD property management official.
-D.L.

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# The FHA has a friend in the right place-in the HUD secretary's office 

HUD Secretary James Lynn told the National Association of Home Builders that he has one bias, and that bias is in favor of the FHA.
"It would take the strongest arguments-arguments Iam not aware of at this moment-to have me recommend its abolishment to the President," he said.
Lynn spoke before some 1,600 NAHB directors and alternates gathered in Washington, D.C. for their annual spring board meeting. He gave them a quick rundown of what he has accomplished during his first four months in office and then turned to the floor for questions and comments.
Lynn, who was introduced by NAHB President George Martin as "a man in whom this association is intensely interested," quipped:
"At least you have to admit one thing: I've got courage."
Among friends. Lynn could not have spoken before a more respectful audience.
And although the builders tried to get a clue as to the new secretary's thinking on such subjects as the FHA and the housing programs, they had to be content with answers-including the admission of bias in favor of the FHA-that came laden with lawyerly disclaimers about holding his options open until he had heard all of the arguments.
Lynn presented himself as sort of a super research captain who had put together a team to gather facts, digest them and offer recommendations to the President, and he repeatedly emphasized that the final policy recommendations would be the President's. If the secretary had any strong opinions of his own, he kept them well hidden.
Housing study. Lynn told the builders that the housing study was on track, with 80 people working on the 500 reports that have already come in. He still expects the President to be able to meet his September 7 deadline for presenting his policy recommendations to Congress.

The secretary did not rule out the possibility of returning to one or more of the suspended subsidy programs, but he said that if this were done there would certainly be some administrative changes to correct the problems that had surfaced


This wary size-up took place as HUD Secretary James Lynn (center) arrived to address his first NAHB directors' meeting in Washington. He is greeted by George Martin, president of NAHB (left), and Nat Rogg, executive vice president (right).
while the programs were in effect. He emphasized:
"We're looking at a lot of other options . ... We intend to get all of them and absorb them before we make up our minds."
FHA commissioner. Lynn also said that he expected to name a new commissioner of housing production and mortgage credit within two weeks.* One of the new commissioner's first assignments, he said, would be to look into complaints that the FHA has slowed down to the point where it isn't of much use any more in the unsubsidized area.
Repeatedly during the 45 minute session the discussion returned to the subject of the FHA. Bob Campbell, of Las Vegas, commented that some builders think there is little need

[^0]to continue the FHA. This led to Lynn's remark about being biased, and he continued:
"I look at what the private insurance companies are doing and it's all to the good. But when I compare what they accomplish with the intended goals of FHA, there's an ewful lot that the FHA does that the private companies do not."
Dan Grady, of San Diego, Calif., voiced the now familiar complaint that recent reorganizations have put inexperienced people in the decision-making jobs in local FHA offices.
"You can't go back to the way things were done ten or 15 years ago," said Lynn, reminding the builders that environmental considerations and the mandate for fair housing and equal opportunity are here to stay. He did hint, however, that he was considering changes in the traditional FHA programs.
"Even with those consid-

## N.Y. agency loses power to override local codes

New York state's Urban Development Corporation, which stirred up a hornet's nest of protest last year when it tried to build low-income housing in Westchester County's small towns [News, Aug. '72], has lost its power to override local zoning.
The legislature in Albany not only stripped the agency of its power to disregard zoning in towns and villages; it voted to let the small communities stop work on UDC projects aleady in progress if they reimbursed the
agency for its costs. The UDC's housing programs in the big cities are not affected.

Governor Nelson Rockefeller, who vetoed similar legislation last year, signed this year's bill. The measure provides for an additional $\$ 500$ million in borrowing power that the agency needs. In addition, observers believe that opposition to UDC has grown so strong and so emotional that supporting it further would have weakened the governor's chances for election to a fifth term.
erations," he said, "there must be ways to make the regular unsubsidized programs more effective than they've been recently. With the experience we've now had we should have learned something."
New communities. Lynn also hinted at a new emphasis on the New Communities Development Corp., which he termed "an extremely important program."

He announced that President Nixon would name an officialagain within two weeks-as president and general manager of the corporation. This job, which will carry assistant secretary's rank, had previously been part of the responsibility of the assistant secretary for community planning and development.

Legislation. Lynn's progress report concentrated on four areas: leoislation, the housing study, improved operations and efforts to clean out corruption.

Three pieces of the department's legislative program are already in Congress: the Better Communities Act, calling for urban development revenue sharing, a bill to increase flood insurance limits and to encourage people not to build in floodprone areas and a bill defining the responsibilities of federal, state and local governments when disaster strikes.

About to be sent to the Hill are the Responsive Governments Act, which is intended to provide more flexibility in planning and management, and a new proposal for a Department of Community Development that is very close to the original concept that failed to pass two years ago.
Lynn mentioned that the investigations into wrongdoing in the department, begun under George Romney, were still moving ahead. "I want to get it over with," he said. "It's a cloud over HUD and over all those people who are trying to do an honest job."
"I could go on and on as to what we are going to do to improve operations," he told the builders. "But I'd rather let you see those as they evolve over the next months-and I do mean months."
From the comments of some of the builders, those months seem more like years.
-Natalie Gerardi


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$\qquad$
NAME/TTLE

## NEWS/MEETINGS

## Homebuilders approve concept of ten-year warranty and set land-use policy

The homebuilders struck out in a new direction when the NAHB board, at its spring meeting in Washington, D.C., approved in principle a warranty program to insure house buyers against structural defects for ten years.
At the same time they also approved a statement setting forth the NAHB's policy on land use.
The board authorized President George Martin to develop details of the warranty plan for the fall meeting in New Orleans September 20-25.
Coming just four months after Martin appointed a committee to study the feasibility of a warranty, the affirmative vote was a victory for the NAHB president and a tribute to his determination to launch such a program during his term.
Help from abroad. Martin's cause gained considerably from the presence of Andrew Tait, director-general of the National House Builders Council of Great Britain, who explained the British system.
So carefully had the groundwork on the resolution been done that a vote for passage was virtually assured. Discussion centered mainly on such details as who would own and control the insurance, what the financial vulnerability of the NAHB would be and what the actuarial risks were.

These are some of the details that must be worked out before the fall board meeting, when an actual plan should come up for approval.

Land-use debate. The spring meeting also approved a resolution setting the NAHB's policy on land use and the environment. In contrast to the smooth path of the warranty proposal, the land-use statement had required four years for drafting in committee, and when it came to the floor an emotional debate reduced parliamentary procedure to wrack and ruin.
A group of builders balked at some of the language and asked whether the vote could be put off until the followingday. That was impossible, they were told, because Committee Chairman Jay Janis could not be on hand.
The dissident builders then tried to rewrite the offending language on the floor-and chaos ensued.


Builders on a building site see where their money is going. The NAHB had a photographer on hand at the new housing center so directors could have a souvenir of their visit. Here making their inspection are John Ganns, Charles Williams and Robert Snow.

They finally compromised by approving the resolution as it was presented and then rewriting it in a private session with the committee. The new language was approved by the board
on the following day.
Moderate stance. What finally emerged was a surprisingly moderate statement that acknowledged the right of federal, state and local governments to

## Architects' convention draws 5,000

Some 5,000 members and guests of the American Institute of Architects gathered in San Francisco for a convention on the theme, "The Challenge of Growth and Change."
The meeting, which featured talks by Nobel laureate Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg and population experts Philip Hauser and Dudley Kirk, lacked the drama of last year's Houston convention, when the AIA ended its traditional ban on political activity by approving a policy statement that proposed a complete overhaul of the nation's development strategy.*

Election. The architects chose William Marshall Jr. of Norfolk, Va . as their first vice president. Marshall's election puts him in line to become president of the 24,000-member organization in December 1974.

Archibald C. Rogers of Baltimore, Md., elected at last year's convention, will become president at the end of 1973.

Marshall, a principal in the firm of McGaughy, Marshall \& McMillan, has long been active in the institute. Under his lead-

[^1]

AIA's Rogers Next year's president
ership the government affairs commission gained passage of the Architect-Engineer Selection Act, which clarifies and codifies a system of selecting architects for federal projects.
Resolutions. The architects passed resolutions asking President Nixon to release funds for water pollution control and to rescind the moratorium on subsidized housing.
They also directed the institute to prepare criteria that will take the energy shortage into account and to take steps to integrate women into all aspects of the profession as full participants.
-Bob Yeager
McGraw-Hill World News,
San Francisco
regulate land use and specified the responsibilities of each level of government.

Government's role. The resolution asked that the federal government establish broad national land-use policy and that it aid the states in developing, coordinating and reconciling local policies.
It asked that the states create an appropriate appeals mechanism to override local land decisions, develop performance oriented model codes and assume a major share of the costs of education so that property taxes can be used mainly for real estate-related services.
Local governments should enter into regional compacts to solve common problems, such as water supply and sewage disposal, and, of course, should build community facilities to meet present and future needs.
The statement came out against moratoriums and the imposition of unreasonable charges on new housing, such as compulsory dedication of land. However, it did agree to governments acquiring or reserving open space if the amounts are reasonable and owners properly compensated.
'Sue the bastards.' The association's $\$ 5,922,050$ budget provoked another lively debate.
T. A. Shinn of San Francisco moved to increase the legal defense fund from $\$ 25,000$ to $\$ 200,000$ to help local associations in their battles against nogrowth legislation.
The board finally voted the additional money, but it added the restriction that it be earmarked to combat cases of landmark significance.
Vice President Lew Cenker captured the spirit of the meeting when he said:
"There's a strong mood here this morning to sue the bastards, I think."
Other resolutions. The board also urged that the 203(b) mortgage limit be raised to $\$ 40,000$ for a term of 40 years, that the $\$ 45$,000 ceiling on S\&L single-family homes be removed, that a permanent construction industry wage stabilization committee be formed and that Congress investigate environmental agency regulations for their adverse effect on the supply and cost of housing.
$-N . G$.

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## NEWS/MATERIALS

## FTC charges plastics industry conceals fire danger of building materials

The Federal Trade Commission has announced plans to charge that two organizations and 26 major companies have known about but have failed to disclose to users the fire hazards associated with two popular plastics, cellular polyurethane and polystyrene.
Housing's uses of these polymers include acoustical and thermal insulation (particularly of the spray-on variety), doors, wall panels, decorative beams, lighting fixtures, furniture, siding, roofing, shutters and structural expansion joints.
Charged in the proposed classaction complaint are the New York-based Society of the Plastics Industry (SPI), a trade association, and the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), a standards-setting organization with headquarters in Philadelphia. The respondents alsoinclude such industry giants as Allied Chemical of New York, Du Pont \& Co. of Wilmington, Del., Monsanto Co. of St. Louis and Union Carbide Corp. of New York.
The others cited are BASF Wyandotte (Mich.) Corp., Baychem Corp. of New York; Cook Paint and Varnish Co. of Kansas City, Mo.; Dow Chemical Corp. Midland, Mich.; Flintkote Co. of White Plains, N.Y.; Foster Grant Co. of Leominster, Mass.; the General Tire and Rubber Co. of Akron, Ohio; W. R. Grace \& Co. of Cambridge, Mass.; Hooker Chemical Corp., a subsidiary of Occidental Petroleum, of Stamford, Conn.; Jefferson Chemical Co., a Houston company $50 \%$ owned by Texaco Inc.; Millmaster Onyx Corp., New York; Mine Safety Appliance Co., Pittsburgh.

Also, Olin Corp., Stamford, Conn.; Owens-Corning Fi berglas Corp., Toledo, Ohio; PPG Industries, Pittsburgh; Rohm \& Haas Co., Philadelphia; Sinclair-Koppers Co., Pittsburgh; Tenneco Chemicals Inc., Wilmington, Del.; U.S. Steel Corp., Pittsburgh; Uniroyal, New York; the Upjohn Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.; and Witco Chemical Co., New York.
Involvement. Not all of the companies named in the proposed complaint either manufacture or otherwise process the plastics, but all are or have been members of the two ASTM


Polyurethane foam flames up, left, when lit by gas torch in test by GAF Corp., New York City. But GAF claims that if its fire-retardant monomer, dibromobutenediol, is injected into the same foam, the foam will then extinguish itself, as shown at right.
standards-drafting committees concerned with plastics and with fire tests of materials in construction.
A spokesman for the FTC called the proposed complaint "probably the single most important action the commission has taken in its 70 -year history."

Though both ASTM and the National Association of Home Builders, spokesmen for the home-construction industry, declined to comment, SPI was quick to express "shock" at being named in the FTC action. The society's president, Ralph L. Harding Jr., said the plastics industry had cooperated fully during the eight-month FTC investigation and had recently announced "a broad-ranging research program into the relationship of synthetic materials to fire and life safety." He also called the timing of the action "somewhat disconcerting" because it nearly coincided with the release of the report of the National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control. It, too, expressed reservations on the use of urethane and polystyrene.
\$1-billion market. Polyurethane and polystyrene together account for about $20 \%$ of the plastics industry's annual production. Approximately 3.6 billion pounds of polystyrene worth $\$ 576$ million were sold in the U.S. last year, and the one-billion-pound market for urethane foam accounted for another $\$ 400$ million. By the year 2000, the annual production of polystyrene is expected to approach 19.8 billion pounds and urethane 17.6 billion pounds.

The FTC alleges that the companies as well as ASTM and SPI knew at least since 1967 "either directly or indirectly" that these
materials presented a serious fire hazard but failed to disclose this to users. The FTC also claims that the respondents have misrepresented the plastics as "nonburning" and "self-extinguishing" and knew that the applicable test standards were invalid for determining how they would behave in a real fire.

Test criticism. The FTC contended that the ASTM's test E-84, the so-called Steiner tunnel test now widely used by building-code officials, architects, contractors and fire and insurance officials, "has been and is unfair, false, misleading and deceptive.'
In its report to the President and Congress, the National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control also notes that most of the current tests used to measure the rate and amount of smoke produced by certain plastics, as well as their toxicity and flammability, "do not simulate the complexities of real fires."
"As a result," the commission report warns, "architects, design engineers, building contractors, and ultimately the consuming public may grossly misinterpret or inappropriately extrapolate these test results as indicative of fire safety."
Next step. The FTC issues a complaint when it has reason to believe that a law had been violated. An attorney for the commission says that the failure to disclose the fact that the building plastics can be extremely hazardous constitutes deceptive advertising and is therefore a violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act, which forbids any deceptive trade practice.
Respondents have ten days in which to tell the FTC if they will enter consent negotiations. The
consent-order procedure can take as few as 30 days but often lasts much longer. If the parties fail to agree, the commission issues the formal complaint.
The FTC plans to charge that, compared to the materials being replaced, such as wood, cotton, glass, metal, the plastics:

- Spread flame more rapidly and increase the likelihood of flashover fires.
- Generate extreme heat more quickly.
- Produce greater amounts of dense smoke.
- Release toxic or flammable gases or chemicals more quickly and release more gases at various stages of combustion.
Children's deaths. Alfred W. Cortese, assistant executive director for legal coordination and chief of the FTC's field office personnel, says the commission first became aware of the potential dangers of polystyrene and urethane foam as the result of a Kansas City house fire in which two small children died. The home had been insulated with a spray-on polymer plastic material that had been advertised as "non-burning and self-extinguishing." Since then, polyurethane and/or polystyrene have been implicated in a number of serious building fires in the United States and abroad.
The most recent criticism of plastics appeared when the Skylab space station overheated. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration said tests showed the plastics inside the Skylab probably emitted a variety of poisonous gases. The Federal Aviation Administration long has been aware that certain plastics used in airplanes can produce toxic fumes when heated.

Among other affirmative actions, the FTC wants all the respondents to:

- Halt the alleged misrepresentation (that these materials are non-burning or self-extinguishing).
- Give clear warning in the future as to possible fire hazards.
- Conduct a program of "precautionary, remedial and corrective action" to establish or minimize hazards associated with fire with respect to existing installation.
-Sue Meyer
McGraw-Hill World News,
Washington


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Drawn to FHA and VA general standards, these blue line prints-size $36^{\prime \prime} \times 20^{\prime \prime}$-are easy to read on a white background. Depending on the size and complexity of the house design, plan sets may include as many as nine sheets. Notes and drawings indicate location and types of materials to be used. With complete freedom of choice, Club members may order their 12 sets of detailed working drawings at any time during the 12 -month membership period.

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Your Name
Firm


## Address

City State $\quad$ Zip

Signature Date

## NEWS/MATERIALS

# With lumber down, will home prices drop too? Well, no, they'll go up 

When lumber and plywood prices turned downward in May, the National Forest Products Assn. put the needle to the homebuilders.

The lumbermen suggested, in an announcement to the newspapers, that the turnabout "should enable builders to cut the prices of new homes, since wood products account normally for $15 \%$ to $20 \%$ of the selling price of an average singlefamily house."
The suggestion was the lumber association's attempt to turn the spotlight back on the agitators who had given them a hard time by organizing a March on Washington that was intended to force a reduction in the prices then charged for lumber and plywood[News, May]. When those prices were rising, the builders told Congress they had increased the cost of the average house by $\$ 1,400$ in a matter of months.
$8 \%$ house markup. Now that lumber prices were down, the NFPA asked, how about reciprocation?
No soap, replied Michael Sumichrast, chief economist for the National Association of Home Builders.
Other cost increases, including those for land, more than offset the effect of lower-cost lumber, Sumichrast said. In fact, he expects the average price of a house to be up $8 \%$ this year instead of the $6 \%$ average rise of years past.
The drop in lumber prices came as the Nixon Administration acted to increase lumber supplies for the mills and as the demand side of the lumber market weakened in response to a drop in housing starts.

Price curbs. The Administration reacted to the intense price lobbying in several ways-by committing itself to a sizable boost in timber sales from the national forests, by negotiating with the Japanese a voluntary slowdown in their purchase of logs from the United States and by threatening to clamp on tougher price controls on the lumber industry.

John Dunlop, the Cost of Living Council's director, gave a lot of credit for the turndown in prices to the Administration's moves to boost supplies. But equally important-and perhaps


Note: Chart does not show lumber price drop that began in May, continued in June.
more so in the minds of some economists-was the Administration's strategy in jawboning the lumber industry while waiting for the drop in housing starts to put the pressure on prices.

## Home-owner costs up $93 \%$ in 20 years

The latest consumer price index shows that home ownership cost $93 \%$ more in April than it did in December 1952.
There is only one category of consumer expense that has risen faster. That's the costs of ser-vices-which include such things as rent, transportation, medical care and the like. They are up $107.9 \%$ for the same period.
Home-cost items. The costs that go into calculating the home-ownership index include purchase prices, mortgage interest, taxes, insurance and upkeep.

The consumer price index, based on 1967 price levels equalling 100 , has home ownership in April 1973 at 143.6, food prices at 136.4 and services at 137.0. This reveals that in the last five years consumers have seen the cost of owning a home rising even faster than the other two inflation-prone categories.

Home-ownership costs vary by areas, of course. The Labor Department's report shows that, when the national average for city areas was 140.1 , the homeownership index for Chicago was 135.5, for Detroit 147.7, for Los Angeles-Long Beach 154.8, for New York-Northeastern New Jersey 133.7, and for Philadelphia 143.7.

A wider cut. The strongest Administration move was a decision to increase timber sales from the national forests-administered by the Department of Agriculture-to 11.8 billion

The big jumps. In a front-page story on these trends, The New York Times reported on June 11 that in Levittown, on New York's Long Island, houses that cost $\$ 6,900$ in 1948 now sell as high as $\$ 40,000$; In Miami houses selling for $\$ 16,400$ in June 1966 were going for $\$ 42,100$ in January 1973. In Chicago prices rose from $\$ 21,000$ in 1961 to $\$ 43,000$ this year for a typical house. In Raleigh, N.C. prices increased \$10,000 in the last two years on a three-bedroom house. In Los Angeles the average price rose between $\$ 4,000$ and $\$ 4,500$ during a recent six-month period.
The Times reported the major reason for the increases as "the pressure on the supply," despite record production.
Land-cost spiral. Michael Sumichrast, chief economist for the National Association of Home Builders, told the Times that the cost of land as a proportion of the sales price of a new house "has changed dramatically. It was $11.6 \%$ in 1946 and is more than $22 \%$ now."

Other upward pressures on prices cited include higher con-struction-craft wages, the limitation on building sites caused by sewer moratoria, and other impediments to development.
board feet this year and to continue this rate through the first half of 1974. John Larson, the White House official in charge of the lumber problem, said that the Administration is exploring ways of boosting sales and timber cutting even more in 1975 and 1976.
Larson said that "a significant part of the drop in prices" could be attributed to the announcement by Dunlop in March that the Administration was studying such a boost in timber sales. The decision announced in May, Larson said, "added credibility to that."
Help from Japan. The Administration delivered on another promise by getting the Japanese to agree to cut back their imports of softwood logs in the second half of this year to a level $15 \%$ below the last half of 1972 .
Another downward drag on lumber prices was the high rate of output from the lumber and plywood producers. Plywood production was up $4.5 \%$ during the first 19 weeks of 1973, and during one week in March production exceeded 400.7 million board feet for the first time ever. There was also some easing of the freight car shortage, which mill owners had blamed for their failure to get their lumber to market.
Starts. One of the most powerfull levers on the lumber market, however, was the decline in housing starts in February, March and April. As the accompanying chart shows, the down side of the housing cycle historically pulls wood product prices into line.

At the peak of public pressure and agitation for lumber price cuts, government officials counted on the universal belief that-after the industry's record-breaking 2.4 million starts in 1972-there was no way for the industry to go in 1973 but down.

Back in January, even as starts were running at an annual rate of 2.5 billion, Sumichrast was saying that "the industry will do well in 1973 if starts reach the 2 million level." In June he was sticking with that projection. He and other economists anticipate some minor sqiggles in both starts and lumber prices. But the trend they see for months ahead is-down.
-D.L.

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## NEWS/LABOR

## Non-union builders start fighting to get out of a fight-with the unions

Charging that job-site violence had become intolerable, an organization of open-shop contractors has filed a massive complaint with the National Labor Relations Board asking that the alleged coercion be stopped immediately and that several building craft unions be penalized.

The organization, the Associated Builders and Contractors, claims its members and other contractors hiring non-union workers have become the target of a widespread conspiracy by unionists to disrupt their operations unlawfully, often by using violence.
The ABC's lawyers contend that these actions are a clear violation of the Taft-Hartley Act, section $8(\mathrm{~b})(1)(\mathrm{A})$, which bans any action that is "reasonably calculated to restrain or coerce" employees "whether or not it succeeds in actually restraining or coercing employees."
Unions' reply. In interviews $A B C$ officials say they believe the conspiracy to cause violence goes to the top of trade-union organizations. But the AFL-CIO building trades president, Frank Bonadio, retorts: "Any allegation that we are or have been involved in a conspiracy of any type is utterly absurd."

John P. Trimmer, ABC's executive vice president, says his group had counted 170 individual acts of violence in recent months directed atopen-shop (or merit-shop, as ABC calls it) contractors. These include 34 fires, 42 assaults, nine dynamitings, 64 acts of vandalism and 29 incidents of mass picketing.

Typical of these acts, according to ABC , is one directed at Bill Bonner, a Columbus, Ohio developer and contractor building the $\$ 45$-million City Within a City, using both union and nonunion subcontractors.

Orgy of wrecking. Bonner says 2,000 pickets stormed his job site last October, tearing out plumbing, knocking over cranes, slinging paint and generally running amuck. He said the rioters wore identifying red arm bands and that union leaders, equipped with walkie-talkies, coordinated the attack.

The last straw, Bonner said, was that 70 to 116 city policemen (depending on who did the counting) stood across the street


ABC's Trimmer Cities 170 violent acts
at parade rest and made no attempt to halt the melee.

The contractor, who said he had "never had pickets or problems" during his 17 years in business, credited the news media in Columbus with concentrating the pressure of public opinion on local officials. The city is now providing protection for the job site.
"I think the union finally realized it was setting back the union movement," Bonner says. "The people in Columbus were appalled."

In seven cities. The $A B C$ 's

Trimmer, who also wants to focus public opinion on the problem of job-site violence, says the lack of assistance by law enforcement authorities is one reason his group was forced to bring the case before the NLRB. The complaint, backed by 3,000 pages of supporting data, takes two forms:

- Complaints filed in behalf of open-shop contractors and employees in seven NLRB regional offices say the unions are guilty of coercive, violent and destructive activities which should be halted. The cities are Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Tampa, Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Detroit.
- A more comprehensive complaint filed in Baltimore (near ABC's home base of Glen Burnie, Md.) charges the building and construction trades department of the AFL-CIO, 17 of its affiliated international building trade unions and their affiliated state and local labor unions with a "pattern of initiation of, engaging in, encour-


## St. Louis is shutting Pruitt-Igoe

Pruitt-Igoe, the apartment complex hailed as a bright hope for the poor in the fifties but denounced later as a symbol of the nation's public housing troubles, is being closed by the St. Louis Housing Authority.

Thomas Costello, executive director of the authority, said he will ask the Department of Housing \& Urban Development to let him use $\$ 300,000$ committed for demolition and rehabilitation of Pruitt-Igoe to renovate enough units in other housing projects to care for Pruitt-Igoe's remaining 587 families. All but six of the project's 33 buildings have been closed since 1970 .
Numerous studies and plans have been advanced to save Pruitt-Igoe, built for $\$ 36$ million in 1955-56. Another $\$ 5$ million was used in an abortive rehabilitation program in the sixties.

The blast-down. Two PruittIgoe buildings were dynamited last spring in a HUD study to determine if the violence-ridden project could be salvaged by expanding living units within the 11-story apartment structures and reducing population density [News, May '72]. A \$26-million
rehab plan, drafted by the Chicago office of architects Skidmore, Owings \& Merrill and the St. Louis city planner Harland Bartholome, also was unveiled. Like so many others, this came to naught.
The federal government still owes about $\$ 31$ million in principal on the Pruitt-Igoe bonds, and HUD, under Secretary George Romney, had refused to tear down the project, now a vandalized eyesore on the northern periphery of downtown St. Louis.
Angry pickets. The difficulties with Pruitt-Igoe are far from over.
As the housing authority's commissioners voted the closing, tenants angrily picketed outside and swore they would not leave unless decent replacement housing was provided. Since more successful low and high-rise projects now screen new tenants carefully, the authority faces a potentially explosive problem in relocating the Pruitt-Igoe residents.
-Ted Schafers
McGraw-Hill World News,
St. Louis
aging, ratification, acquiescence in and/or condonement of coercive activities" by the labor organizations.
Cash at stake. If $\mathrm{ABC}^{\prime}$ 's complaint is successful, the NLRB will go before a federal judge and ask for an injunction halting the practices that the ABC considers unlawful.

Success would also mean a cash award to employees of ABC and open-shop contractors and the contractors themselves for the wages and benefits lost and property destroyed through the allegedly illegal activities. The labor organizations would be forced to use their membership sanctions and influence to win compliance of the individual member in halting the practices. The $A B C$ 's legal fees would be paid by the unions.
Open-shop drive. In a larger sense the filing of the NLRB action by the open-shop organization is part of a wide-ranging battle between the growing ranks of open-shop contractors and the building crafts, says ABC's Trimmer.
The violence, he says, is in response to the growth of the open-shop movement, which in turn has been spurred by the increased competition between union and non-union contractors.
This trend is more pronounced in the 15 states in the eastern half of the country, and most of ABC's members are also in the East.
The unions cited in the NLRB charge:

The asbestos workers, boilermakers, bricklayers, carpenters, electrical workers, elevator constructors, granite cutters, iron workers, laborers, lathers, marble workers, operating engineers, painters, plasterers, plumbers, roofers and sheet metal workers.

Reinforcements. While the ABC was busy with its lawsuit, the Associated General Contractors stepped in the act, too.

After proclaiming that violence and crime on construction sites had become a major national problem, the association pledged $\$ 50,000$ to further the investigation of crimes committed against construction firms.
-William Hickman
McGraw-Hill World News,
Washington

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## NEWS/POLICY

## Maryland gets statewide rent control and its builders dig in for a fight

Maryland has a brand new law that is believed to impose the nation's first statewide rent controls.

The temporary measure covers only the landlords of four or more private rental units. The state has an estimated 480,000 private rental units altogether, most of them apartments but some of them one to four-family houses. Federal projects are exempt.
Governor Marvin M. Mandel signed the bill May 24. The law became effective June 1 and it will expire July 1, 1974.
The act has come under strong fire from builders and apartment owners, however, and a court test is expected.
The law is retroactive to January 11 , when federal price controls were lifted. It prevents landlords of four or more units from increasing rents beyond $5 \%$ of those in effect January 11.
The law voids-with certain exceptions-all increases subsequent to January 11 that exceed $5 \%$. It authorizes counties and cities to enact their own rent controls if they are as strong or stronger than the state's curbs. And the state measure voids itself if federal rent stabilization is reinstituted.
Increases. Rents for any unit vacant June 1 or afterward may equal the highest rent allowed for a comparable unit in the same rental facility.
A landlord may increase the permitted rental fee if he can prove that his rental-unit costs have increased since January 11 because of rising real estate taxes, water and sewer charges or utility rates. The landlord must have his documentation available to the tenant when he informs the tenant of the rent increase.
The governor has expressed concern about how the law will be administered, speculating that it may be unfair to landlords to freeze rents while their costs are rising. He contends that the bill is "the direct result of the federal administration's failure to deal effectively and firmly with the pernicious problem of inflation."
Opposition. Builders urged the governor to veto the bill because "it would make it difficult to borrow money to finance construction projects." They also
question the constitutionality of the law.
One apartment builder and developer, Harvey M. Meyerhoff of Baltimore, described the law as being politically motivated to get the votes of tenants.
"There is no housing crisis in Maryland, as claimed by the
bill's proponents," he said. "There is a vacancy rate in the Baltimore metropolitan area in excess of $5 \%$."
"Why did they pick on rents?
"There had been no mass rent increase in Maryland since the federal wage-price controls were lifted January 11. The average

## Florida condominium reform killed

A bill to reform Florida's condominium law has failed to clear the 1973 session of the legislature.

Supporters held tight to a provision that would have outlawed leases on recreational facilities, and that clause led to the bill's death in the final days of the session in Tallahassee.

Bills from both the Senate and House were passed out of committee, and it was the tougher House bill that drew fire from builders and developers [NEWS, June]. That version would have ruled out the placement of a lien against a condominium unit for non-payment of rent on recreational facilities.

Fee disclosure. The Senate bill settled for greater disclosure on fees and leases and would have required developers to specify how land on the same plot would be developed. It was felt that a conference committee could have settled differences between the House and Senate versions except for the House prohibition against liens.

Backers of the bill almost lost heart in the final days of committee hearings as more than 50
amendments were offered in attempts to gut the legislation. The bill was wounded, but not mortally, and Governor Reubin Askew's condominium commission would have been happy to settle for the improvement in disclosure assurances.

One builder's role. The chances for passage suffered because both bills were in clearing committee. Credit or blame rests in part with Senator Richard Deeb of Tampa, a builder and real estate man, who successfully asked for committee delays on grounds of senatorial courtesy. He had requested to be heard, but asked that the matter be put off until he could fit a meeting with the committee into his schedule.

Deeb's tactic was galling to the condominium commission because he had served as a member and listened to hours of testimony from people in his own district who said purchasers needed greater protection against leases and the legalese of hundred-page contracts.
-Fred Sherman
McGraw-Hill World News, Miami

## People in the housing field

The following item is taken verbatim from Bob Sylvester's column, "Dream Street," which appeared May 12 in the New York Daily News:

Builder William Levitt is one of our town's heavier philanthropists and the other day he went to the North Shore Hospital on Long Island and presented a check for only a million bucks toward a new wing.

As he left the hospital with a friend, a lady sidewalk solicitor came up pleading the same cause.

Mr. Levitt absent-mindedly reached for his pocket, but his

friend told him to desist.
"Just tell her, Bill," the friend advised, "that you already gave at the office."
apartment rent increase in the Baltimore metropolitan area was approximately $5 \%$ from January to mid-April."
'Havoc.' Meyerhoff, one of the real estate industry's five members of the federal Rent Advisory Board until its demise January 11, contends that the rent-control law discourages production and maintenance of rental units, dries up capital and complicates the sale of apartments.
"Rent control creates havoc and uncertainty in the construction and operation of the apartments-for-rent industry," he says. "It destroys the comparability of rental units. This law will mean less apartment construction in Maryland."

Meyerhoff, a former president of the House Builders Association of Maryland, notes that new apartment construction was exempted from the federal wageprice law, but not the Maryland law. He believes that owners of new property can rent new apartments at the market rate but that once those units are vacated, they will be subject to the Maryland law.
And Meyerhoff says his views are representative of the state's apartment builders and owners.
-Edward Martin
McGraw-Hill World News, Baltimore

## New survey to pinpoint mobile home placement

Beginning in December, the Census Bureau will provide statistics on mobile homes similar to those it now provides on conventional housing.
The new monthly report will survey the number of mobile homes placed in the country as a whole, the number placed in each of the four Census regions, and, eventually, the number placed in selected local areas where many mobile homes are sold.

The first step in the project will be to mail questionnaires to mobile home manufacturers asking for the names and locations of their dealer outlets. The Bureau will then select a sample of the dealers and surevey them each month. The statistics thus obtained will be used to estimate national and regional placements.


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Our interest in the builder goes beyond the sale, too. The unique Senco Construction Specialist Program means our sales representatives are trained and eager to help you keep Senco equipment in good operating condition through regular, on-site calls; help train your workers in the most proficient use of the equipment; and, assist you in setting up an economical, under-roof component operation.
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## NEWS/FINANCE

## The danger of rumor-and the blitz that sank Kaufman \& Broad stock to $141 / 2$

Kaufman \& Broad has traditionally occupied a special niche in the stock market. Until it acquired the Sun Life Insurance Co. in 1971, it was perhaps the biggest publicly held company whose business was almost pure housing-the production of single and multifamily units including mobile homes. Housing and related business still account for $78 \%$ of its pre-tax operating income and the company's size, along with its enviable earnings record, has made it a darling of institutional investors.
But K\&B's harrowing experience of the past month shows that no company is immune to the peculiar maladies of the stock market that take up so much of corporate management's time and attention today. On April 30 the company complained to the Securities and Exchange Commission about a bear raid that had knocked its stock far off the year's high of $\$ 457 / 8$. Several days later, a few hedge funds and other short sellers suddenly blitzed the shares all the way down to $\$ 14^{1 / 2}$. The stock recovered to about $\$ 20$ shortly afterward, but company officials are still reeling from the experience.
The rumor mill. For what caused the precipitous drop was not any showing of adverse change in the economics of Kaufman and Broad but rather a host of rumors about bogus insurance, doctored policies and credit reports, governmental investigations. To top it off there appeared a highly critical article about the company in Barron's weekly by the accounting expert Abraham J. Briloff.
"It seemed," said a company spokesman, "that we were the victims of the whole psychology of Watergate, equity funding, the bear market. There were people just out looking for a stock to raid."
Twin inquiries. The whole story of what happened to Kaufman and Broad may not be told for months, for the SEC and the New York Stock Exchange are still investigating. But the company and, independently, some analysts who follow the stock, have taken some unusual steps to set the record straight.

First the company conducted its own investigation of the


An explanation for Wall Street was offered by Kaufman \& Broad after the stock was suspended for a day and then plunged $5^{1 / 2}$ points, to 18 , in the next trading session on the N.Y. Stock Exchange. Chairman Eli Broad is shown speaking to 200 security analysts at Plaza Hotel in New York May 16. President Eugene Rosenfeld is at left
rumors. All but one of the rumors proved false. The company did find, in interviewing some former clerks in its southern California division, that a few had exaggerated the incomes of some homebuyers on mortgage credit applications. Apparently the clerks simply got a bit over-zealous in trying to help the applicants. The company said it has not suffered any losses as a result of the falsified credit forms, and K\&B has not filed charges against the individuals involved.

Prof. Briloff's accounting ar-

## Sparkman's man gets HLBB post

Thomas R. Bomar and Grady Perry Jr., two former staff officials of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, were elevated to board membership last month after the Senate confirmed their nominations by President Nixon.

Bomar, whose appointment had been previously announced [News, May], is the new chairman of the FHLBB, a post that has been vacant since Preston Martin resigned last December. Perry becomes the Democratic member of the three-man body, replacing Thomas Hal Clarke, who retired. The third member, Carl O. Kamp, who has been acting as chairman, continues on the board.

The board is the regulatory agency for the savings and loan business.

A promotion. Perry, the new appointee, had served as the board's congressional liaison of-
ticle, however, has not been disposed of so easily.
Briloff, in a rambling piece in the May 14 issue of Barron's, raked the company and its auditors, Haskins and Sells, over the coals on a number of points. He questioned the company's assertion that $95 \%$ of its sales are collected in cash. He intimated that the company had tried to play down the importance of the sale of remnant land left over from community developments. And he questioned the accounting practices followed in Kaufman and Broad's acquisition of

Sun Life-particularly the calculation and disclosure of the amount of good will that was acquired in the transaction and which must, under accounting rules, be written off against income over a period of years.
Defense. Shortly after the article appeared, Eli Broad, the company chairman, along with president Eugene S. Rosenfeld, other Kaufman and Broad officials and the auditors, made a fast trip east for mass meetings with analysts in New York and Boston. The company defended its accounting practices and said the controversy would not affect its plans to increase per-share earnings at a rate of $20 \%$ a year over the next five years.

The K\&B defense seemed to satisfy most analysts and reportedly many institutional investors have held on to the stock. In fact, a number of brokerage firms have issued special reports supporting Kaufman and Broad and criticizing the Briloff article.
Briloff, for example, pointed out that according to pro forma figures in a November 1971 prospectus, Kaufman and Broad would acquire $\$ 8.8$ million in Sun Life good will, yet the 1972 annual report stated the figure at only $\$ 1.6$ million. He suggested that Kaufman and Broad had hidden assets that were not being written off in violation of accounting rules.

Writing in response, a Harvard professor, David F. Hawkins, said in an accounting bulletin published by Drexel Burnham \& Co. that the original good will projection was only an estimate and was changed after Kaufman and Broad revalued the Sun Life assets-all in accordance with the accounting rules.

One change. Kaufman and Broad may yet take one Briloff criticism to heart, howlver. That is the absence on the annual report to shareholders of certain footnotes on accounting changes introduced into Sun Life after its acquisition. The information was disclosed only in the public reports filed with the Securities \& Exchange Commission. A spokesman said the company is considering telling more about its life insurance operation in next year's report to shareholders. -Dexter Hutchins

McGraw-Hill World News,
Washington

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[^4]Housing industry's stocks plummet for sixth month

House \& Home's price index of 25 housing stocks plunged through the 300 level to settle at 285.76 for the month ended June 6.

That was a drop of 20 points in a month, and it was the list's sixth straight monthly decline. The index has now lost more than $50 \%$ of its peak reading of 612.33, attained in April 1972.

The building-company and mobile home groups led the latest decline. Only the mortgage companies managed a gain.
The index equates prices of January 1965 with 100 . Stocks on the index are overprinted in color in the lists at right.
Here's the composite graph.

## 20

Here's how the five companies in each group performed.

|  | une'72 | May'73 | une'73 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Builders | 527 | 274 | 230 |
| Land develop. | 653 | 180 | 150 |
| Mortgage cos. | 1,209 | 985 | 1,046 |
| Mobile homes | 1,938 | 525 | 434 |
| S\&Ls | 184 | 132 | 119 |
| Company |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } 6 \\ & \text { Bid } \\ & \text { Close } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Chng } \\ & \text { Preve } \\ & \text { Ponit } \end{aligned}$ |
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| Company | June 6 Bid/ Close | Chng. Prev. Month | Company | June 6 Bid/ Close | Chng Prev. Month | Company | June 6 Bid/ Close | Chng. Prev. Month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| adership Ho | 4/2 | 3/6 | Heitman Mtg. Investors * | 125\% | 4 | Fischback \& Mocre | 41/2 |  |
|  | 7/8 | - 11/4 | Hubbard R.E. Investments ICM Realty | 1956 18 | - ${ }^{3 / 6}$ | Forest City Ent |  | - $1 / 8$ |
| Lennar Corp. | 101/4 | + $1 / 4$ | Larwin Mtal | 18814 | $-2 / 9$ -359 | Flagg Industries ${ }^{\text {² }}$ |  | -1/4 |
| McCarthy Co.m | 37/8 |  | Lincoln Mtg. | 23/4/2 | $-37 / 8$ $-1 / 2$ | Frank Paxton Corp. Builder Assistance | . $91 / 2$ | - $11 / 4$ |
| Mckeon Const ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | ${ }^{33 / 6}$ | + $1 / 8$ | Mass Mutual Mig \& Realty | 2012 | - $11 / 2$ | Fruehaut Corp: | 2774 |  |
| Mitchell Energy \& Dev | 77/2 |  | Median Mtg. Investors | 111/4 | - 11/4 | Fuqua Corp: | 101/2 | - $2^{1 / 2}$ |
| National Environment. | 1798 158 | $-31 / 6$ $-11 / 8$ | Mony Mig, Inv: | 11/2 | - $11 / 6$ | Georgia Pactic' | 30 | -1/\% |
| (Sproul Homes) |  |  | Mortgage Trust of Amer: National Mortgage Fund | $161 / 4$ $131 / 9$ | $-3$ | Glassrock Products* | 4/8 |  |
| L. B. Nelson Corp ${ }^{\text {lud }}$ | 5\%6 | - $11 / 4$ | North Amer Migg Inv | $231 / 4$ | -45\% | Guff Oil (Gulf Reston) | $23{ }^{3 / 4}$ |  |
| New America Ind. Oriole Homes Corp ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | ${ }^{411 / 6}$ | $+1 / 2$ | Northwest Mut Life Mig. |  |  | INA Corp. (M. J Brock) | 32 | ${ }_{3}^{2 / 2}$ |
| Prel Corp. | 51/2 |  | 8 \& Rity: | 22\%19 |  | Inland Steel (Scholz) | 311\% | $21 / 4$ |
| Presidental Reaty ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 111/8 | - 11/8 | PNB Mag \& \& Rily - Investors' Palomar Mig. | $217 \%$ 1478 | $-1 / 4$ -1 | Internatimnal Basic Econ. | $23 / 4$ | - $1 / 2$ |
| Prestey Development ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 6 | - 96 | Penn. R E E livv Tr, | 111/2 | - 11/8 | International Paper ${ }^{\text {Internat. Tel \& Tel: }}$ | ${ }_{34}^{343 / 4}$ | + 5 \% |
| Pute Home Corp. ${ }^{\text {ad }}$ | 41/8 | - $1 / 4$ | Property Capital | 161/4 | - 41/2 | (Levit) |  |  |
| F. D. Rich Housing Corp. | $2{ }^{21 / 2}$ | $+1 / 4$ | Realy income Tr. | 14/2 | + 34 | Investors Funding ${ }^{\text {Is }}$ | 4 |  |
| Robino-Ladd Co, | 758 | - 11/4 | Republic | 151/4 | - 17\% | Killearn Properties | $5^{3 / 4}$ | 11/8 |
| ${ }^{\text {R Rossmoar }}$ - Homes | 161/2 | - 2 | B. F. Saul ReIT. | 15\%/2 | -3 | Leroy Corp. | 3/2 | - 11/4 |
| Ryand Group | ${ }^{123 / 4}$ | + $21 / 4$ | Secunty Mtg. Investors* | ${ }_{6}^{83 / 6}$ | - $51 / 6$ | Ludiow Corp | 1436 | +1/6 |
| Shapell Industries | 1156 | - 238 | State Mutual SB1: | 225\% | - 2 | Monogram industres | 583/4 | -1/4\% |
| Sheter Corp of America | $21 / 4$ | - 5/8 | Sutro Mlg" | 16 | - $1 / 4$ | (Jos. Meyerhoff Org.) |  | -4/3 |
| Standard Pactic ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( | $2{ }^{21 / 4}$ | - $1 / 4$ | Unionamerica Mig. \& Eq | 2156 | - 21/8 | Mountain States Fin. Corp. |  |  |
| Universal House \& Devel. | ${ }^{26318}$ | - $7 / 8$ | US. Realty Inv. ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 135\% | - 11/2 | National Homes |  | $2^{3}$ |
| -US. Home Corp. | 101/2 | M | Wachovia Reatty inc. | ${ }_{215}^{223}$ | 1598 | ccidental Petroleum | \%/8 |  |
| Valley Forge Corp. | 51/2 | - $11 / 4$ |  |  |  | Pet Land \& D |  |  |
| Washington Homes | 3 | - $1 / 4$ | LAND DEVELOPERS |  |  | Pactic Coas | ${ }_{4}^{2 / 3}$ | - $1 / 2$ |
| Del. E. Webb Western Orbis ${ }^{\text {lod }}$ | 47\% | - 7 | All-State Properties ...... | 5/6 | - $1 / 4$ | Philip Morris | 115 | 43/4 |
| Westchester Corp. | 4/4 | + 7 | Amenican Land |  |  | Prosher Corp. | 11/4 | - $1 / 4$ |
| SAVINGS \& LOAN ASSNS. |  |  | Afrida Corp. | 89. |  |  | ${ }^{111 / 4}$ |  |
|  |  |  | Atlantic Imp." | $31 / 2$ | -1. | Santa Anita Consol (Robt. H. Grant Corp.) | 仿 |  |
| Amencan Fin. Co | 121/4 |  | Canaveral int" | 218 | - 36 | Sayre \& Fisher ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | $1 / 4$ | 1/4 |
| Empire Fin. | 8 | - $11 / 2$ | Cavanagh Communties Crawtord Coro. | 3 $51 / 4$ |  | Shareholders Capital Corp. | 5/8 |  |
| FFar West Fin: | 73. |  | -Deltona Corp. | 1113 | -1\% | IShareholders RE |  |  |
| Fin. Corp. of Santa Barb. | 1534 | 76 | Disc Inc. of Amer. | 158 | - \% | Tispman Reastiy | ${ }_{16}^{15}$ | 31/2 |
| -Fin. Fed ${ }^{\text {arst }}$ Charter Fin: | 1259 | - 11\% | Fairfied Communities | 1/2 | - $1 / 8$ | Titan Group Inc. | $11 / 8$ |  |
| PFirst Charer Fin' First Lincoin Fin. | 16 <br> 376 | - $11 / 4$ | -Gen Development | 851 | - 7 | UGI Corp: | $167 /$ | - 118 |
| First S $\$ 1$. Shares | ${ }_{12}^{318}$ | $-1 / 2$ $-31 / 2$ | Getty Financiah Corp. (Don the Beachcomber) | 4/2 |  | Uris Bldg. | 137/9 | - $21 / 8$ |
| First Surety ..... | 4 |  | -Holly Corp.) |  |  | Weil-Mclain | 101/4 | - 1 |
| First West Fin. | 17/6 | - $1 / 8$ | Horizon Corp: | 73/6 | - $5 / 8$ | Westinghouse Coral Ridge Prop) | 34/8 | +21/4 |
| Gibratar Fin- | 151/2 | - 31/4 | Landmark Land Co. | 2 |  | eyerhaeuser | 561/2 |  |
| TGreat West Fin. | ${ }^{177 \%}$ | - 21/4 | (Gulf State Land) |  |  | (Weyer, Real Est Co.) |  |  |
| Hawhorne Fin *imperial Corp. | 77/4 | - $11 / 8$ | Land Resources | 23/6 | $+1 / 4$ | Whittaker (Vector Corp) | $31 / 2$ | 1\%/ |
| Trans World Fin: | T/4 | $11 / 2$ | Majot Reaty |  | - $15 \%$ | Wick | 17/4 | $1 / 4$ |
| Union Fir | 101/4 | $11 / 2$ | Southern Rity \& Util' | 5 | - $11 / 4$ | SUPPLIERS |  |  |
| United Fin. Cal: | 8\% | 1\%/ | MOBILE HOMES \& MODULES |  |  | Armstrong Cork |  |  |
| Wesco Fin: .- | $12^{\frac{176}{4}}$ | $-11 / 4$ |  |  |  | Automated Buiding Comp." | ${ }_{5}^{24 / 2}$ | 23/6 |
| MORTGAGING |  |  | *Champion Home Bldrs. <br> -Commodore Corp. ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51 / 4 \\ & 35 \% \end{aligned}$ | - ${ }^{1}$ | Bird \& Son ${ }^{\text {Brack }}$ \& Desker | 231/4 | $21 / 4$ |
| Charter Co . |  |  | Conchemco" ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 107/8 | - $1 / 4$ | ${ }^{\text {Black \& Decke }}$ Carrier Corp: | 1075, | + 5\% |
| CMI Investment Corp. | 298 | -2 | De Rose industries ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 21/4 | $-1$ | Certain-teed | 161/2 | + 11/8 |
| -Colwell ${ }^{\text {che }}$. | 20\%4 | -1 | - Fleetwood |  | - 136 |  | 151/4 | -178 |
| Cont. Ilinois Realty Excel Investment | $171 / 8$ 1458 | -1 $+5 / 6$ | Golden West Mobile Homes | ${ }^{456}$ | - $11 / 2$ | Dexter | 15 | -15\% |
| Fed. Nat. Mig Assn: | 153/8 | + $1 / 1 / 2$ | Moamco Corp. (formerly Mobil Americana) |  | - 56 | Dover Corp Emerson Electric: | 34/2 | -63/4 |
| Financial Resources Gp. | ${ }^{23 / 8}$ |  | Moble Home Ind." ........ |  |  | Emerson Electric' | $843 / 8$ 1914 | $\begin{array}{r}+35 \\ +84 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | Monarch inc. | ${ }^{13 / 4}$ | - 38 | Fedders | $177 / 8$ |  |
| First Mtg ins. Co, | 17/2 | - $1 / 2$ | -Redman Ind Repubic Housing Cop | 6/4 | -44/6 | Flinthote: | 155\% | 7/8 |
| -MGIC Inv. Corp. | 651/4, | +6\% | Repubilic Housing Corp. Rex-Noreco | ${ }_{21 / 2}^{48}$ | - $3 / 4$ $-\quad 3 / 4$ | GAF Corp: | 117/8 | 11/4 |
| Micwestern Fin. | 1559 | 1/6 | -Skyline | 13\% | -1 | General Electric | 591/2 | -17 |
| Mig Associates | $13^{3 / 4}$ | - $\quad 1 / 4$ | Town \& Country Moble' | 4 | - $1 / 1$ |  | - ${ }^{21 / 8}$ | - $1 / 8$ +118 |
| Palomar Fin. <br> So. Cal. Mort \& Loan Corp. | 436 278 | $\underline{-1 / 6}$ | Triangle Mobie | 11/4 | - 13/4 | Hobart Manutacturing' | 277\% | + 118 -178 |
| So. Cal. Mort \& Loan Corp. UPI Corp.' | 21/3/8 | - $11 / 4$ | Zimmer Homes ${ }^{\text {" }}$ | 37/4 | - $1 / 8$ | Int Harvester | 273, | - $1 / 2$ |
| (United Imp. 8 Inv.) |  |  | Albee Homes |  |  | Johns Manvile | 21/4 | 1/6 |
| MORTGAGE INV. TRUSTS |  |  | ASM Ind. (Formerly AABCO) Brigadier Ind | $1 / 4$ <br> 378 <br> 18 | 1/6 | Keene Corp | 5 | - $11 / 8$ |
| Alison Mig. - . .i........ | 243/8 |  | Environmental Communites | 13/4 | [ ${ }^{16}$ | Leigh Products" | 974. | - $11 / 4$ |
| American Century ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 183/ | - $17 \%$ | Hocgson House | 21/2 | [ $1 / 4$ | Masco Corp. | 45 25 | - $11 / 4$ $+\quad 76$ |
| Arien Property Invest. | 13 | - 2 | Libery Homes | 21/2 | - 78 | Maytag | 261/2 | $51 / 2$ |
| Baird \& Warner | 17/8 | $-23 / 8$ $-11 / 4$ | Lindal Cedar Homes | 51/6 | - $1 / 2$ | Modern Maid | 8 | - $11 / 2$ |
| Bank America Rily. | 261/4 | - 11 | Moduar Dynamics ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1/1/2 | - 17 | National Gypsum | 14 |  |
| Barnet Mig Tr: | 223/4 | - $41 / 2$ | Nhenter Resources ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 61/4 |  | Norris Industries Overhead Door | 24V6 | - 656 |
|  | $211 / 6$ $27 / 4$ | - $2^{1 / 2}$ | Swit Industries. | $7 /$ |  | Overheac Door Owens Corring Fibrgl: | $127 \%$ 4478 | $\begin{array}{r}-15 \\ -21 / 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| BT Mort. Investors <br> Builders Investment Gp | $271 / 4$ $26 / 2$ | $-23 / 8$ -2 | diversified companies |  |  | Potatch Corp: | 22\% | - 21/8 |
| Cameron Brownr | 25\%/8 | - 356 |  |  |  | PPG Industries | 3014 |  |
| Capitol Morgage SBI | 2236 | -2 | Amer Cyanamid Amer Standard | ${ }_{11}^{231 / 4}$ | - $23 / 4$ | Reynolds Metals | 135\% | - 3/8 |
| Chase Marhattan | $523 / 8$ | -3 | Amer. (witand Lyord |  |  | Rohm \& Haas | 955\% | 3/6 |
| CI Morgage Group ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 19 | - 27\% | Aren Reatly \& Develop: | 4/2 |  |  | -6\%4 | + 38 |
| Citizens Mig ${ }^{\text {Ma }}$ | 161/2 - | - $3 / 4$ | AVCO Corp. | $91 / 2$ | - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Roper Corp. St. Regis Paper | 191/8 | $-43 / 8$ -2 |
| Citizens \& So Rilty. Cleve Trust Rity, Investors | ${ }^{32} 18 / 4=$ | $-35 \%$ <br> $-15 \%$ | Bethlehem Steel- | 291/8 | - $1 / 4$ | Scovill Mtg | 18/2 | - $23 / 4$ |
| Colwell Mig. Trust' | 183/4 | - 15.8 | Boise Cascade' Buiding $\&$ Land Tech. | ${ }_{7}^{936}$ | -1 | Sherwin Williams | 351/2 | - 7 \% |
| Conn General | $221 / 2$ | -28 | CNA Financial (lawwin) | ${ }_{125}^{789}$ | - 1 | Skil Corp. | 2739 | -5 |
| ${ }^{\text {- }}$ Cont Mtg . Investars ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 97/8 | - $1 / 4$ | Caste \& Cooke | $121 / 4$ | - ${ }^{1 / 8}$ | Slater Electric Stanley Works | 93,4 | - 11/4 |
| Cousins Mtg. \& Eq inv: | 24/4 | - $21 / 2$ | (Oceanic Prop.) |  |  | Tappan | 3254 $11 / 4$ | - $11 / 8$ |
| Diverstied Mtg. Inv: | 23 - | - 25 m | CBS (Kingbeil) |  |  | Thomas industries | 13 | - $11 / 8$ |
| Equitabe Lite ${ }_{\text {a }}$ Fideco Growh inv: | 2279 | 359 | Champion int Corp - | 17/6 | $3 / 4$ | Triangle Pactic | 13\% | - 3 \% ${ }^{1 / 8}$ |
| Fidelity Mig." | 27\%/\% | - 37/8 | Chistiana Securties |  |  | US Gypsum' | 217\% | -1/2 |
| First Memphis Reaty | $211 / 8$ | - 5 | Citizens Financial ${ }^{\text {a }}$........ 16 |  | +2 | US. Steel Wallace Muray | 31/4 | - 11/4 |
| -First Mig. Investors | 1776 | -13/ | City livesting | 103\% | - 3 | Wallace Murray | 12/9 | - 78 |
| First of Denver | 2012 - | - $1 / 2$ | (Sterling Forest) |  |  | Whirlpool Corp: .-...... ${ }^{2}$ | 241/4 | 3/1/8 |
| First Pennsyvania' | 19/2 - | - $4 / 2$ | Corning Glass' |  |  | Whirpoor Corp. .i.n....... 2 |  | $13 / 4$ |
| Frankin Reatly ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 77\% - | - $1 / 2$ | Cousins Properties | 161/9 |  |  |  |  |
| Fraser Mig. | 17 - | -3 | Davos Inc. |  | - $1 / 8$ | a-stock newly added to table. |  |  |
| Gabreath Mtg. | 22 - | -41/4 | Dreytus Corp: | 8\%/8 | -11/2 | ASE c-closing price NYSE. $d$ - |  | ing price |
| Gould linestors ${ }^{\text {" }}$ | 91/8 - | - $3 / 4$ | (Bert Smokier) |  |  | quoted. $g$-closing price TSE. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { - ot traded 0 } \\ & h \text {-closing } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Great Amer Mitg inv: | $30-$ | -43/4 | Environmental Systems |  |  | PCSE. x -adiusted for 3 -for-2 stoc |  |  |
| Guard | 377/8 | - 11/4 | Evans Products |  | - $31 / 8$ | justed for 2 -tor-1 stock split | - Como | y-ad- |
| Guif Mitg \& Rity" | 17 17 | 13/4 | Ferro Corp. ${ }_{\text {First Gen }}$ Resources ....... ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{34} 5$ | - $31 / 4$ $-3 / 8$ | HOUSE \& HOME 's 25 -stock value Source: Standard Poor'. New |  |  |

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Types of courts and manufacturers who build them

from page 51
otherwise unusable site areas. The court is small-one-fourth the size of a tennis court-and since it's built on piers it can go on rocky, marshy or sloping ground without extensive site work. Or you can get portable courts to set over tennis courts or parking areas during the winter.
Finally, it's a game that can bring trafficintotheproject. Last year Parkview Hills co-hosted an invitational tournament that brought a good crowd of spectators into the development.

A long way from Scarsdale. Commonly, though inaccurately, called paddle tennis (a different game), platform tennis was invented in 1928 by two Scarsdale, N.Y. men seeking a winter outlet for their tennis energies. Although national tournaments began as early as 1935, entrants came only from the Northeast until a few years ago.
The game is played on a screened-in $60^{\prime} \times 30^{\prime}$ court, which is lined like a tennis court. It's scored like tennis, and most
tennis rules apply. The two major changes are designed to discourage the cannonballer: The server gets only one serve, and the ball may beplayed off the screen after bouncing fair on the court. These changes, along with the smaller court size, not only tend to equalize varying abilities but also promote more extended volleys than tennis does.

Should you buy or build? Building your own court may be cheaper-as little as $\$ 8,000$, depending on area labor costs. (Official plans can be had for $\$ 30$ from APTA, clo R.A. Brown, 235 Madison Rd., Scarsdale, N.Y. 10583.)

The big advantage of buying prebuilt courts from APTA-approved manufacturers (see box) is convenience. Most manufacturers include field assembly in the price, and the court can be set up and ready for play in a few weeks.

Some manufacturers are also working with new platform materials. Until recently, all platforms were of douglas fir planks, which are subject to warping and
splintering and which require periodic refinishing labout once a year, depending on weather and frequency of use). The new ma-terials-aluminum, available from two manufacturers, and marine plywood offered by a third-are an attempt to overcome these problems.
Aluminum courts are said to last indefinitely, needing only occasional surface touchups. Furthermore, they come with subplatform heaters that keep the court free of snow and ice.
But aluminum courts also have drawbacks. The first is relatively high cost-about $\$ 15$,000 plus shipping for all-aluminum models, roughly $\$ 12,000$ for those with aluminum platforms and wood rigging. Second, they are noisier than wood courts. Finally, they have not been on the market long enough to have final approval of the APTA, which comes only after a manufacturer's courts have successfully withstood two years of use. This could be a problem if you ever want to hold an APTA-sanctioned tournament.

Marine plywood courts carry a tag of $\$ 9,500$ plus shipping, making them closely competitive with conventional wood courts. They may be a practical compromise of cost vs. durability, but APTA's secretary, R.A. Brown, points out that not much is known about their maintenance. And, like the aluminum courts, they are still too new to have received the association's final approval.
Especially if you opt for con-
ventional wood courts, it's a good idea to get a quote from all the manufacturers listed. Some have subcontractors in various parts of the country, and a nearby source can reduce shipping costs. Also, be sure the base price includes field erection (not offered by one manufacturer) and lighting (a \$1,000 extra from another manufacturer).
The only other required equipment consists of soft rubber balls and laminated wood paddles-both especially made for the game-which can be ordered through sporting goods outlets. But you may want to consider putting up spectator bleachers and a warming hut to thaw out players-and promote sociability-between and after matches.

Getting it started. There's a good chance somebody in your project-or at least in the vicin-ity-has played the game and can give what little basic instruction is needed.

And there are two other things you can do. One is to order a book, "How to Play Platform Tennis," by Dick Squires, a top player who is also president of Sports Marketing Associates, a platform court manufacturer. It costs $\$ 6.95$ from Devin Adair Co., 1 Park Ave., Old Greenwich, Conn. 06870 . The other is to join APTA (address above) and circulate its newsletters among the residents. Voting memberships, for those owning courts, are $\$ 10$ per court per year (maximum \$40); nonvoting memberships for players are $\$ 3$ a year.
-J. Michael Stimson


Heritage Village platform court in Southbury, Conn. is popular new community feature. Here it's used in early spring while tennis court (right/ is still idle.

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## NEWS/TECHNOLOGY

## Precast brick panels save money from every angle

That's the verdict of Philadelphia builder Jay Gross who estimates he saved a total of $\$ 225,000$ by using the precast panels instead of conventionally laid-up brick for the nine-story, 161-unit apartment building shown here.
"This figures out to about a $7 \%$ saving," says Gross. "And we're convinced there'll also be a substantial reduction in our operating expenses because of the panelization.'
Gross and his construction vice president, Irvin Abrams, pinpoint the following areas of savings:
In-place cost. "We saved more than $\$ 2 / \mathrm{sq}$. ft. over the cost of brick in place because precast panels eliminate the need for lintels over windows, brick shelves and slings or scaffolding to support the masons.

Clean-up cost. "Typically, masons dump and drop a lot of mortar and cement all around the job," says Abrams. "With precast there's no clean-up needed, so we saved $\$ 25,000$ to $\$ 30,000$ here."


High-rise in Willow Grove, Pa. was faced with precast brick panels $9^{\prime} 7^{\prime \prime}$ high, in widths of $6^{\prime}, 8^{\prime}, 10^{\prime}$ and $12^{\prime}$. Panels were welded to the steel frame.

Time saving. "We knocked off at least $33 \%$ from the time it normally would have taken us to enclose the building," says Gross. "The job started in January and in 30 weeks the roof was on. Then we started to drywall.
"Ordinarily, it would have taken us 45 to 50 weeks because of cold weather stoppages and a shortage of skilled bricklayers."

Gross adds that cutting construction time by $33 \%$ "obviously reduced our financing cost by a hell of a lot."
Operating savings. "Because we ordered these panels coated with a moistureproof sealer, there is no moisture or air penetration," says Abrams. "Therefore, we don't have any air passing through the panels. This
should translate into a tremen dous saving in heating and air conditioning costs. Preliminary indicators show that the combination of the panels and a new design heating/cooling system will produce a $\$ 50$-to- $\$ 60$-peryear cost to heat a 1,000 sq. ft . apartment versus about $\$ 200$ for the same unit in a conventional building.'
The panels are manufactured by Kurtz Precast Corp., Ephrata, Pa ., which has marketed them within a 125 -mile radius of its Denver, Pa. plant since 1968
Beyond this range, says Pres ident Jake Kurtz, "cost savings are eaten up by trucking charges."
Kurtz will consider licensing qualified firms to manufacture the panels in other parts of the country.
In addition to a few high-rise buildings, the panels have been used for 250 garden apartments and townhouses, 30 single-family homes and about two dozen commercial buildings including schools, hospitals, banks and stores.


## Building a single-family brick house sans bricklayers

After being lifted from the truck (1), panels are positioned by crane (2,3). A kitchen-bathroom module is lowered into place (4). Only and temporarily supported until the perimeter wall is completed
roof trusses are needed to complete the exterior (5).

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## Want to save on electrical installations?



NECA study reveals opinions of general contractors.

The National Electrical Contractors Association (NECA) recently completed a study to find out how electrical contractors can help maintain high performance on projects requiring complex electrical system installations. On a question involving project planning, most participants agreed: the professional electrical contractor should have a role as a preconstruction consultant.

Reasons? The electrical contractor is an important member of the building team. And his specialized knowledge, applied early in the project, can be very valuable in assuring overall coordination of the electrical job. Skilled at project scheduling and expediting electrical work, his knowledge of product applications, code requirements, and his installation expertise can help
avoid costly potential problems and delays later in the project.

That's why many construction industry professionals involve electrical subcontractors in preconstruction planning: to make sure the job gets done-efficiently, economically, accurately, profitably. For more information on how you can benefit from the study, mail this coupon today.


National Electrical
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## If electricity makes it possible, electrical contractors make it practical.





Front entry of each two-bedroom house is tucked back between high walls of neighboring patios. One-bedroom unit is en tered through garage (see plan). Houses were built for the architect/owner by Clifford A. Jackson.

## Look what can be done with a tiny $\left(125^{\prime} \times 55^{\prime}\right)$ urban site

That's less than one-seventh of an acre, yet architect Ralph A. Anderson managed to squeeze in four townhouses and to keep them private not only from each other but also from the surrounding neighborhood.
Anderson, who also owns the vestpocket project, designed it to draw childless couples from the
suburbs to downtown Houston. His plan makes for privacy in two ways: First, living and sleeping areas of adjacent units are well separated from each other by kitchen-bathroom cores that serve as buffers between the houses; second, high walls enclose each front patio, and there's a 7 ' fence running
across the rear of the site.
Three of the houses, all identical in plan, have two bedrooms and $1,475 \mathrm{sq}$. ft . of living area; they rent for $\$ 300$. The fourth, modified because of the site's limited area, has one bedroom and 950 sq . ft.; it rents for $\$ 190$. Anderson plans 13 similar houses for sale.


[^5]Floor plan shows how kitchen-bath-closet cores separate each living and sleeping area from neighbors.


UPPER LEIVEL


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## Scovill

[^6]

## Help get her out of the racket.

Hear the thump. The bump. The din. It's coming right through the floor. And we dare you to try sleeping with noise like that.

People living in multi-family dwellings
of its particleboard two-floor system. The results were eye popping, not ear shattering.

Using two different types of standard, code approved constructions and testing

don't need that racket. They can live elsewhere or keep complaining until you can't stand the racket.

The National Particleboard Association recently ran a series of sound tests at one of the most famous acoustical laboratories in the country to test the sound transmission and impact noise resistance levels
each with both a vinyl covering and a pad and carpet, the STC and INR ratings were extraordinary as shown in the diagrams.

Now, compare the numerical ratings with other floor systems. You'll see that particleboard's two-floor system exceeds other wood floor systems by wide margins. While the carpet and pad contribute heavily toward all STC and INR values, particleboard's acoustical properties outperform all other underlayments, and the two-floor system makes a major difference in cutting out the thumps, bumps, and din commonly found in multi-family dwellings.

So, when you're preparing to build, check out the particleboard two-floor system. That way you'll be helping yourself. And you'll be keeping a girl out of the racket too.

For further technical information, write the National Particleboard Association, 2306 Perkins Place, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.


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# "A quality entrance supports a higher price. I use Nord doors." 

Builder Chuck Fischer of ModCom Construction Co., Ormond Beach, Florida, builds about 50 homes a year. $\$ 27,000$ to $\$ 50,000$.
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[^7]Tax riddle for apartment developers: How can the Treasury Department wipe out tax incentives for apartment investors without wiping out the investors?

The most repugnant thought to a hard working taxpayer is not the idea of the tax he has to pay but the knowledge that some wealthy person is paying no tax at all. And to the taxpayer's mind, the most obvious way to change the situation is to plug up all the so-called tax loopholes.
That is the Administration's avowed aim in promoting the new tax reform package introduced by Treasury Secretary George Shultz a few weeks ago. The section labeled Limitation on Artificial Accounting Losses would prohibit apartment investors from receiving major tax deductions for certain losses incurred by their investments.
The only trouble is that the deductions for these losses are the investors' sole reason for putting their money into apartments in the first place. And that fact was acknowledged by the legislators who originally made those deductions legal.
Congress further acknowledged the apartment developer's need for tax-conscious investors in 1968 when it authorized setting up The National Corporation for Housing Partnerships. The purpose of tax incentives was spelled out in the initial prospectus:
"It is anticipated that most of the financial benefits, if any, to investors in the Venture would be in the form of income tax savings resulting from the passthrough to each partner of its share of partnership losses in the early years (arising primarily from accelerated depreciation deductions) . . . investment in the Venture would be of little or no financial benefit to investors not having substantial net taxable income from other sources."
Under present tax laws the accounting losses that Secretary Shultz is concerned with-accelerated depreciation, plus loan interest, real estate taxes and other fees that occur during the construction period-may be deducted from an investor's total income in the year his money is invested.
Proposed changes. Under Shultz's tax reform package these losses could be offset only against income earned specifically from real estate investments and only as that income is received in amounts sufficient enough to justify the deduction.
This means that these losses might never be deductible for non-housing professionals like doctors and lawyers-the persons who are now major investors in apartments. The proposed tax changes would make it possible for full-time real estate developers to take the permitted long-term deductions, but not the part-time real estate investor.

So the effect of the changes would be to eliminate the tax incentives that now attract high-income professionals to invest in apartments. And in so doing, the changes would dry up this major source of investment capital throughout the apartment industry.

Apartments are a high-risk business. Yet, like any other business, apartments must compete in the open market for long-term equity dollars. It is the tax incentive that provides the competitive edge.
Another benefit. Besides attracting longterm investors to the apartment industry, federal tax-incentive policies have also accomplished something very important for apartment renters: By allowing investors to receive an investment yield in the form of tax savings rather than through increased profits from the consumer, tax incentives. have helped hold down rents.
You would never know it from listening totenant unions, but rental housing has long been one of the best bargains in the country. In the past ten years apartment rents have risen approximately $35 \%$. Compare that with some other economic necessities that have more than doubled in cost during the same period of time. In 1972 the average apartment rent was only $\$ 108$ nationally.
If the Administration's new tax package were to be enacted, the only possible way to continue offering a fair return on capital to the apartment investor would be through increased rents that would counterbalance the lost tax benefits.
Exactly how much are apartment rents reduced by our current tax incentives? The Council of Housing Producers worked out an enlightening illustration with the help of CPA Kenneth Leventhal \& Co.
They used a theoretical 144-unit garden apartment complex with a conventional 30 year mortgage at $8 \%$. It was assumed that the occupancy level would reach $95 \%$ one year after completion. Total land and building cost is $\$ 2.4$ million of which $\$ 2.1$ million would come from the mortgage and $\$ 300,000$ from one or more investors in the $50 \%$ tax bracket. The funds would be used as follows: Land cost
\$ 180,000
Interest during construction,
loan commitment fee, etc.
193,500
Depreciable buildings
2,026,500
$\$ 2,400,000$
Under existing tax rules the projected rents needed to attract investors' dollars to this apartment development would average $\$ 263$ per month.
If only accelerated depreciation is elimi-
nated, rents would have to be increased by $12.9 \%$ to $\$ 297$ per month.
If only straight-line depreciation is allowed, and interest, taxes and other fees that occur during construction have to be capitalized, the rents would have to be increased by $27 \%$ to $\$ 334$ per month.

Over the 30 -year mortgage period the amount of additional rents needed to compensate for the complete loss of tax benefits would amount to $\$ 2,905,000$. If accelerated depreciation alone were eliminated, the compensating increase in rents would total $\$ 1,398,720$ for the 30 -year period.
It is this inflation-reducing aspect of taxincentive policies that the public-and apparently some legislators, too-fail to understand. If private industry is to do the developing, then equity capital for rental apartments has to be attracted by some form of return either in profits from the product or in tax dollars. But the public doesn't want to pay more rent. And the Administration doesn't want to give tax dollars to the housing industry-either through tax incentives or through government housing programs. Therein lies the apartment developer's dilemma under Secretary Shultz's tax package.

There are abuses of tax incentives. And the practice of paying no taxes at all should be prevented. But to drastically cut down the production of an entire major industry to control one group of individuals doesn't make economic sense.

An optional plan. There is an alternative that would catch the tax cheat without eliminating the apartment investor. Instead of eliminating a person's incentive to invest in apartments, why not limit the amount of income he can invest? For example, why not say that only half of an investor's total income could be used for real estate investment that offered a tax deduction. This would keep the remaining half in the category of taxable income and would insure that even the wealthiest investor would pay a minimum tax.

Tax policies for real estate have already been tightened up considerably by the 1969 Tax Reform Act. The changes enacted there, limiting deductions for interest payment and increasing capital gains taxes, caused economic feasibility problems that many developers still haven't learned to cope with.

What's needed now is not more such legislation, but an understanding by legislators of the true purpose that tax incentives serve-not just in the apartment industry but in the entire national economy.

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# Construction costs across the country 

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Nineteen pages of cost tables which break the construction process down into key basic components. The tables give the labor, materials and total cost for each component, plus the average output of a typical crew in one working day.

## Source of this data: the world's most authoritatively based construction cost manual

It's the 1973 Dodge Manual for Building Construction, Pricing and Scheduling, and it's published by Dodge Building Cost Services, a division of McGraw-Hill Information Systems Co. The material in this issue of House \& Home was selected for its particular applicability to light construction; however, it represents only a small portion of the manual, which comprises 171 pages and is also concerned with heavy construction. By the same token, in addition to the material shown on the next two pages, the city-by-city cost index in the manual includes detailed breakdowns within the general categories. For example, the structural category is broken down in to rough carpentry, roofing, glazing and 20 other trades.
The complete manual is available from Dodge Building Cost Services, Room 2149, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Co., 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020. To order, send $\$ 14.95$ plus your local or state tax where applicable. If you wish to be billed, there will be a $\$ 1$ charge.

## Before you use the tables, you should know that:


#### Abstract

1. Labor costs are based on union scale and are typical of large jobs where supervision is poorer and productivity therefore lower than on most smaller jobs. 2. For jobs done by mechanical and electrical trades, the labor costs include an extra $30 \%$ to cover small tools, insurance and taxes. 3. Lumber-cost figures are higher than reported by roughly $10 \%$ for plywood and $25 \%$ to $30 \%$ for framing lumber. The reason: Lumber costs in the manual were estimates based on September 1972 prices, and as everyone knows, actual price increases have far outstripped most predictions. Also, lumber prices-as well as prices of many other products and materials-vary somewhat with the season and the quantity of purchase. 4. There are some unfamiliar abbreviations in the tables. These include the following: CP (carpenter), RF (roofer), WP (waterproofer), BL (bricklayer), LA (laborer), SI (structural ironworker), EO (equipment operator), SM (sheetmetal worker), TS (tilesetter), CM (cement mason), PA (painter), LH (lather).


ADJUSTMENT FACTORS: A CITY-BY-CITY COMPARISON

| City | General Adjustment |  |  | Architectural and Structural Work |  |  | Plumbing Work |  |  | H.V.A.C. Work |  |  | Electrical Work |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mat ${ }^{\prime}$ | Lab. | Tot. | Mat'l | Lab. | Tot. | Mat' | Lab. | Tot. | Mat'l | Lab. | Tot. | Mat'l | Lab. | Tot. |
| Albany, N.Y. | 1.07 | 0.95 | 1.02 | 1.08 | 0.99 | 1.03 | 1.080 | 0.91 | 1.03 | 1.03 | 0.92 | 0.99 | 1.05 | 0.93 | 0.99 |
| Albuquerque, N.M. | 0.99 | 0.83 | 0.91 | 0.99 | 0.76 | 0.87 | 0.950 | 0.94 | 0.93 | 1.03 | 0.91 | 0.97 | 1.00 | 0.83 | 0.91 |
| Anchorage, Alaska | 1.10 | 1.28 | 1.18 | 1.12 | 1.26 | 1.19 | $1.10 \quad 1$ | 134 | 1.20 | 1.10 | 1.29 | 1.15 | 1.07 | 1.26 | 1.16 |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 1.02 | 0.89 | 0.96 | 0.99 | 0.88 | 0.93 | $1.03 \quad 0$ | 0.86 | 0.96 | 1.03 | 0.87 | 0.97 | 1.07 | 0.98 | 1.01 |
| Austin, Tex. | 0.96 | 0.76 | 0.87 | 0.95 | 0.73 | 0.84 | 0.91 | 0.79 | 0.86 | 0.99 | 0.78 | 0.92 | 1.02 | 0.80 | 0.90 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 1.02 | 0.95 | 0.99 | 1.01 | 0.95 | 0.98 | 1.03 | 0.95 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.96 | 0.99 | 1.04 | 0.94 | 0.98 |
| Birmingham, Ala. | 0.97 | 0.78 | 0.88 | 0.93 | 0.74 | 0.83 | 0.98 | 0.86 | 0.95 | 0.96 | 0.85 | 0.93 | 1.06 | 0.77 | 0.91 |
| Bismark, N.D. | 1.00 | 0.78 | 0.90 | 0.98 | 0.71 | 0.83 | 1.03 | 0.77 | 0.94 | 1.01 | 0.79 | 0.94 | 1.01 | 094 | 0.98 |
| Boise, Idaho | 0.99 | 0.82 | 0.91 | 1.02 | 0.86 | 0.93 | 0.99 | 0.78 | 0.93 | 1.01 | 0.80 | 0.95 | 0.92 | 0.79 | 0.84 |
| Boston, Mass | 1.06 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.07 | 1.03 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.03 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.06 |
| Bridgeport, Conn. | 1.07 | 0.97 | 1.02 | 1.08 | 1.00 | 1.04 | 1.09 | 0.98 | 1.06 | 1.03 | 0.97 | 1.00 | 1.08 | 0.88 | 0.97 |
| Buffalo, N.Y. | 1.07 | 1.07 | 1.06 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.09 | 1.14 | 1.02 | 1.05 | 1.14 | 1.03 | 1.08 | 0.90 | 1.06 | 0.98 |
| Camden, N.J. | 1.03 | 1.06 | 1.05 | 1.01 | 1.07 | 1.04 | 1.06 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.00 | 1.07 | 1.03 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.05 |
| Charleston, W.Va. | 1.06 | 0.93 | 0.99 | 1.08 | 0.94 | 1.00 | 1.12 | 0.92 | 1.01 | 1.13 | 0.93 | 1.06 | 0.89 | 0.92 | 0.89 |
| Charlotte, N.C. | 0.99 | 0.65 | 0.83 | 0.98 | 0.64 | 0.80 | 1.00 | 0.69 | 0.88 | 1.03 | 0.69 | 0.92 | 0.99 | 0.60 | 0.78 |
| Chattanooga, Tenn. | 1.00 | 0.80 | 0.90 | 0.98 | 0.77 | 0.87 | 1.01 | 0.84 | 0.94 | 1.03 | 0.86 | 0.98 | 1.00 | 0.81 | 0.90 |
| Cheyenne, Wyo. | 1.00 | 0.82 | 0.92 | 1.00 | 0.80 | 0.90 | 0.96 | 0.81 | 0.90 | 1.03 | 0.84 | 0.97 | 1.05 | 0.85 | 0.94 |
| Chicago, III. | 1.03 | 1.01 | 1.03 | 1.01 | 1.04 | 1.03 | 1.06 | 0.92 | 1.02 | 1.01 | 0.94 | 0.99 | 1.06 | 1.05 | 1.06 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.02 | 0.98 | 1.08 | 1.03 | 1.01 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.03 | 0.97 | 1.00 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 1.01 | 1.13 | 1.07 | 0.98 | 1.18 | 1.09 | 1.04 | 1.09 | 1.07 | 0.99 | 1.09 | 1.02 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.08 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 1.01 | 1.03 | 1.01 | 0.98 | 0.99 | 0.98 | 1.04 | 1.16 | 1.09 | 0.99 | 1.09 | 1.01 | 1.05 | 0.97 | 1.01 |
| Dallas, Tex. | 0.97 | 0.86 | 0.92 | 0.95 | 0.85 | 0.91 | 0.93 | 0.89 | 0.91 | 0.99 | 0.88 | 0.95 | 1.06 | 0.84 | 0.94 |
| Denver, Colo. | 1.01 | 0.88 | 0.95 | 1.00 | 0.89 | 0.95 | 0.97 | 0.89 | 0.93 | 1.03 | 0.89 | 0.97 | 1.06 | 0.85 | 0.95 |
| Des Moines, lowa | 1.03 | 0.86 | 0.95 | 1.06 | 0.83 | 0.94 | 0.99 | 0.88 | 0.95 | 1.02 | 0.88 | 0.96 | 1.01 | 0.90 | 0.95 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 0.99 | 1.13 | 1.06 | 0.94 | 1.15 | 1.05 | 1.04 | 1.11 | 1.06 | 0.99 | 1.11 | 1.04 | 1.09 | 1.12 | 1.11 |
| El Paso, Tex. | 0.96 | 0.68 | 0.82 | 0.95 | 0.64 | 0.79 | 0.91 | 0.70 | 0.83 | 0.99 | 0.73 | 0.91 | 1.00 | 0.69 | 0.83 |
| Evansville, Ind. | 1.00 | 0.88 | 0.94 | 0.98 | 0.87 | 0.92 | 1.02 | 0.93 | 0.99 | 1.00 | 0.91 | 0.97 | 1.04 | 0.84 | 0.94 |
| Harrisburg, Pa. | 1.03 | 0.91 | 0.97 | 1.01 | 0.88 | 0.94 | 1.06 | 0.96 | 1.03 | 1.00 | 0.93 | 0.97 | 1.04 | 0.92 | 0.98 |
| Hartford, Conn. | 1.04 | 1.00 | 1.02 | 1.06 | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.01 | 1.02 | 1.03 | 0.99 | 1.00 | 0.98 | 0.99 | 1.00 |
| Honolulu, Hawaii | 1.08 | 0.91 | 1.00 | 1.05 | 0.84 | 0.94 | 1.04 | 0.93 | 1.00 | 1.06 | 0.96 | 1.04 | 1.20 | 1.01 | 1.09 |
| Houston, Tex. | 0.97 | 0.83 | 0.90 | 0.95 | 0.80 | 0.88 | 0.92 | 0.86 | 0.89 | 0.99 | 0.86 | 0.94 | 1.05 | 0.85 | 0.94 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 1.00 | 0.88 | 0.94 | 0.98 | 0.92 | 0.95 | 1.01 | 0.88 | 0.98 | 1.00 | 0.89 | 0.97 | 1.04 | 0.76 | 0.89 |
| Jackson, Miss. | 0.90 | 0.71 | 0.82 | 0.83 | 0.67 | 0.75 | 0.96 | 0.78 | 0.90 | 0.92 | 0.74 | 0.89 | 0.97 | 0.70 | 0.84 |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | 1.01 | 0.84 | 0.92 | 0.98 | 0.81 | 0.90 | 1.02 | 0.91 | 0.97 | 1.03 | 0.86 | 0.96 | 1.04 | 0.81 | 0.91 |
| Kansas City, Kans. | 1.04 | 0.98 | 1.01 | 1.06 | 0.99 | 1.03 | 1.00 | 0.97 | 0.99 | 1.02 | 0.97 | 0.99 | 1.02 | 0.97 | 0.99 |
| Lansing, Mich. | 0.99 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.93 | 1.03 | 0.98 | 1.03 | 0.97 | 1.01 | 0.99 | 0.98 | 1.00 | 1.07 | 0.96 | 1.01 |
| Las Vegas, Nev. | 1.13 | 1.03 | 1.05 | 1.00 | 0.96 | 0.98 | 1.58 | 1.15 | 1.22 | 1.03 | 1.10 | 1.03 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.05 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 0.91 | 0.72 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.69 | 0.76 | 0.98 | 0.77 | 0.91 | 0.92 | 0.77 | 0.91 | 1.00 | 0.70 | 0.85 |
| Los Angeles, Calif. | 1.00 | 1.13 | 1.05 | 0.97 | 1.08 | 1.03 | 0.99 | 1.19 | 1.06 | 1.01 | 1.16 | 1.04 | 1.06 | 1.15 | 1.11 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 1.00 | 0.94 | 0.97 | 0.98 | 0.90 | 0.93 | 1.02 | 0.98 | 3 1.02 | 1.00 | 0.99 | 0.99 | 1.04 | 0.97 | 1.01 |
| Madison, Wis. | 1.01 | 0.89 | 0.96 | 1.01 | 0.89 | 0.94 | 1.04 | 0.89 | 0.99 | 1.01 | 0.90 | 0.98 | 1.00 | 0.91 | 0.96 |

## ADJUSTMENT FACTORS: A CITY-BY-CITY COMPARISON

|  | General Adjustment |  |  | Architectural and Structural Work |  |  | Plumbing Work |  |  | H.V.A.C. Work |  |  | Electrical Work |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| City | Mat'l | Lab. | Tot. | Mat' | I Lab. | Tot. | Mat'I | Lab | Tot. | Mat'I | 1 La | Tot. | Mat'I |  | Tot. |
| Manchester, N.H. | 1.03 | 0.88 | 0.96 | 1.06 | 0.85 | 0.95 | 1.03 | 0.91 | 0.98 | 1.03 | 0.9 | 0.98 | 0.96 | 0.89 | 0.94 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 0.99 | 0.79 | 0.89 | 0.99 | 0.77 | 0.88 | 0.94 | 0.83 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 0.85 | 0.95 | 1.02 | 0.77 | 0.89 |
| Miami, Fla. | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 0.98 | 0.99 | 0.98 | 1.02 | 1.05 | 1.02 | 1.03 | 1.06 | 1.03 | 1.05 | 1.00 | 1.02 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 1.02 | 0.98 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 0.99 | 1.00 | 1.05 | 0.94 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 0.94 | 0.99 | 1.01 | 1.03 | 1.03 |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | 1.01 | 0.95 | 0.99 | 0.98 | 0.95 | 0.96 | 1.04 | 0.93 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 0.95 | 0.99 | 1.07 | 0.97 | 1.01 |
| Mobile, Ala. | 0.97 | 0.83 | 0.91 | 0.93 | 0.79 | 0.86 | 0.97 | 0.87 | 0.95 | 0.96 | 0.86 | 0.93 | 1.06 | 0.84 | 0.95 |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 0.96 | 0.77 | 0.87 | 0.93 | 0.75 | 0.83 | 0.96 | 0.82 | 0.92 | 0.96 | 0.82 | 0.92 | 1.02 | 0.72 | 0.87 |
| Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y. | 1.08 | 1.14 | 1.11 | 1.08 | 1.20 | 1.14 | 1.10 | 1.13 | 1.11 | 1.03 | 1.13 | 1.05 | 1.09 | 1.01 | 1.05 |
| Newark, N.J. | 1.08 | 1.11 | 1.09 | 1.08 | 1.14 | 1.11 | 1.09 | 1.12 | 1.11 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.01 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.10 |
| New Orleans, La. | 0.91 | 0.83 | 0.88 | 0.83 | 0.81 | 0.82 | 0.99 | 0.86 | 0.94 | 0.92 | 0.86 | 0.93 | 1.01 | 0.84 | 0.93 |
| New York, N.Y. | 1.08 | 1.23 | 1.15 | 1.08 | 1.23 | 1.16 | 1.10 | 1.20 | 1.14 | 1.03 | 1.19 | 1.08 | 1.11 | 1.27 | 1.19 |
| Norfolk, Va. | 1.00 | 0.69 | 0.86 | 1.01 | 0.66 | 0.83 | 1.01 | 0.70 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 0.71 | 0.92 | 0.98 | 0.73 | 0.85 |
| Oklahoma City, Okla, | 0.95 | 0.82 | 0.89 | 0.94 | 0.78 | 0.86 | 0.90 | 0.83 | 0.87 | 0.99 | 0.84 | 0.94 | 0.98 | 0.87 | 0.92 |
| Omaha, Nebr. | 1.03 | 0.89 | 0.96 | 1.06 | 0.80 | 0.93 | 1.00 | 0.99 | 1.00 | 1.02 | 0.95 | 0.98 | 1.02 | 0.95 | 0.98 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 1.03 | 1.10 | 1.07 | 1.01 | 1.11 | 1.07 | 1.06 | 1.09 | 1.08 | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.03 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.07 |
| Phoenix, Ariz. | 1.01 | 0.97 | 0.99 | 1.00 | 0.97 | 0.99 | 0.97 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 1.03 | 0.96 | 1.00 | 1.06 | 0.99 | 1.02 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1.08 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.09 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.13 | 1.01 | 1.04 | 1.14 | 1.04 | 1.09 | 0.93 | 1.09 | 1.01 |
| Portland, Me. | 1.04 | 0.70 | 0.88 | 1.06 | 0.69 | 0.86 | 1.05 | 0.73 | 0.93 | 1.03 | 0.69 | 0.92 | 1.00 | 0.71 | 0.86 |
| Portland, Ore. | 1.01 | 0.93 | 0.97 | 1.02 | 0.95 | 0.98 | 1.01 | 0.92 | 0.99 | 1.01 | 0.90 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 0.92 | 0.93 |
| Providence, R.I. | 1.04 | 0.96 | 1.00 | 1.06 | 0.98 | 1.02 | 1.05 | 0.99 | 1.02 | 1.03 | 0.99 | 1.01 | 1.00 | 0.85 | 0.93 |
| Richmond, Va. | 1.01 | 0.70 | 0.87 | 1.01 | 0.65 | 0.82 | 1.02 | 0.75 | 0.92 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.93 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 0.86 |
| Rochester, N.Y. | 1.09 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.10 | 1.05 | 1.07 | 1.14 | 1.05 | 1.07 | 1.14 | 1.04 | 1.08 | 0.97 | 1.04 | 1.00 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 0.99 | 1.04 | 1.00 | 0.99 | 1.01 | 1.00 | 0.95 | 1.05 | 0.98 | 1.00 | 1.14 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.03 | 1.03 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah | 1.00 | 0.87 | 0.94 | 1.00 | 0.84 | 0.92 | 0.95 | 0.86 | 0.91 | 1.03 | 0.86 | 0.97 | 1.02 | 0.96 | 0.99 |
| San Diego, Calif. | 0.99 | 1.01 | 0.99 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 0.98 | 1.10 | 1.02 | 1.01 | 1.08 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 0.98 | 1.00 |
| San Francisco, Calif. | 0.97 | 1.08 | 1.02 | 0.95 | 1.09 | 1.02 | 0.94 | 1.06 | 0.98 | 0.96 | 1.06 | 1.00 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.08 |
| Savannah, Ga. | 1.00 | 0.76 | 0.88 | 0.98 | 0.66 | 0.82 | 1.01 | 0.84 | 0.94 | 1.03 | 0.78 | 0.94 | 1.03 | 0.88 | 0.95 |
| Seattle, Wash. | 1.01 | 0.91 | 0.96 | 1.02 | 0.90 | 0.96 | 1.01 | 0.97 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 0.94 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.88 | 0.91 |
| Shreveport, La. | 0.91 | 0.75 | 0.85 | 0.83 | 0.73 | 0.78 | 0.98 | 0.80 | 0.92 | 0.92 | 0.80 | 0.92 | 1.00 | 0.74 | 0.87 |
| Sioux Falls, S.D. | 1.00 | 0.80 | 0.91 | 0.98 | 0.77 | 0.87 | 1.03 | 0.78 | 0.95 | 1.01 | 0.81 | 0.95 | 1.02 | 0.86 | 0.94 |
| Spokane, Wash. | 1.00 | 0.90 | 0.95 | 1.02 | 0.88 | 0.95 | 1.00 | 0.98 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 0.93 | 0.97 | 0.94 | 0.84 | 0.87 |
| Springfield, III. | 0.99 | 0.88 | 0.94 | 0.99 | 0.91 | 0.95 | 0.94 | 0.84 | 0.91 | 1.00 | 0.86 | 0.96 | 1.01 | 0.84 | 0.92 |
| Springfield, Mass. | 1.05 | 0.97 | 1.01 | 1.07 | 0.98 | 1.02 | 1.05 | 0.95 | 1.01 | 1.03 | 0.98 | 1.01 | 1.03 | 0.96 | 1.00 |
| Syracuse, N.Y. | 1.06 | 0.99 | 1.03 | 1.08 | 1.01 | 1.04 | 1.07 | 0.95 | 1.03 | 1.03 | 0.95 | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.01 | 1.02 |
| Tampa, Fla. | 1.01 | 0.87 | 0.94 | 0.98 | 0.84 | 0.91 | 1.02 | 0.92 | 0.97 | 1.03 | 0.88 | 0.97 | 1.04 | 0.89 | 0.96 |
| Topeka, Kans. | 1.04 | 0.85 | 0.94 | 1.06 | 0.88 | 0.96 | 1.00 | 0.91 | 0.97 | 1.02 | 0.86 | 0.96 | 1.03 | 0.73 | 0.86 |
| Trenton, N.J. | 1.08 | 1.08 | 1.08 | 1.08 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.09 | 1.07 | 1.08 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.02 | 1.09 | 1.18 | 1.13 |
| Washington, D.C. | 1.02 | 0.98 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 0.98 | 0.99 | 1.02 | 0.97 | 1.01 | 1.00 | 0.98 | 1.01 | 1.03 | 0.98 | 1.00 |
| Wichita, Kans. | 1.03 | $0.91$ | 0.97 | 1.06 | 0.85 | 0.95 | 0.99 | 0.95 | 0.98 | 1.02 | 0.96 | 0.99 | 1.03 | 0.98 | 0.99 |
| Wilmington, Del. | 1.03 | 0.97 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.06 | 0.94 | 1.03 | 1.00 | 0.94 | 0.98 | 1.06 | 0.92 | 0.99 |
| Youngstown, Ohio | 1.00 | 0.98 | 1.00 | 0.98 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 1.03 | 0.98 | 1.02 | 0.99 | 0.99 | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.00 | 1.02 |

## OUTPUT

DESCRIPTION

## PRELIMINARY REQUIREMENTS

## TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

Generators, 115 volt 60 cycle with $100^{\prime}$ of cable-weekly add $\$ 12.00$ for delivery \& pick up

Heaters, 160,000 btu-weekly
Stud drivers, 3/8" barrel-weekly
Tampers, compactors 2500 blows/min.-weekly
Trowels, 4 blade-39" diameter-weekly
Vibrators, 230 voll 180 cycle 3 phase-weekly

## TEMPORARY FACILITIES

Office trailer, w/2 month minimum rental

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 8^{\prime} \times 20^{\prime} \\
& 8 \times 25^{\prime} \\
& 8^{\prime} \times 35^{\prime}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
10^{\prime} \times 40^{\prime}
$$

$$
10^{\prime} \times 46^{\prime}
$$

Portable sanitation units, monthly rental includes delivery, maintenance \& removal.

## INSURANCE

Workman's compensation \& employers liability (300,000/500,000)

| carpentry | $6.75 \%$ labor cost |
| :--- | :--- |
| masonry | $5.45 \%$ labor cost |
| concrete | $6.47 \%$ labor cost |
| cement work | $\mathbf{4 . 3 1} \%$ labor cost |
| excavation | $9.38 \%$ labor cost |
| plastering | $3.39 \%$ labor cost |
| supervision | $2.37 \%$ labor cost |
| clerical | $\mathbf{0 . 1 3} \%$ labor cost |
| executive officers | $1.00 \%$ labor cost |

Public damage-300,000/500,000

| carpentry | $\mathbf{0 . 6 3} \%$ labor cost |
| :--- | :--- |
| masonry | $0.38 \%$ labor cost |
| concrete | $\mathbf{0 . 5 7} \%$ labor cost |
| cement work | $0.57 \%$ labor cost |
| excavation | $\mathbf{0 . 5 0} \%$ labor cost |
| plastering | $\mathbf{1 . 6 5} \%$ labor cost |
| supervision | $\mathbf{0 . 1 8} \%$ labor cost |
| executive officers $\mathbf{0 . 1 8} \%$ labor cost |  |

## EARTHWORK

## SITE GRADING

Earth excavation; average soil on minimum of 5 acre site; equipment shown as material cost
Balanced cut and fill, w/max haul of 500
front end loader

$$
1 \mathrm{cy}
$$

| Crew | Per Day |
| :--- | :--- |

$$
2 \mathrm{cy}
$$

$$
3 \mathrm{cy}
$$

rubber tired scraper
10 cy
15 cy

## DESCRIPTION

SITE GRADING continued
Balanced cut and fill, w/1000' haul
rubber tired scraper only
10 cy
15 cy
20 cy
scraper with dozer pushing
10 cy
15 cy
20 cy
tractor scraper only
10 cy
15 cy
20 cy

Cut and load on trucks with loader; hauling not included. Open site

1 cy loader (earth)
2 cy loader (earth)
3 cy loader (earth)
1 cy loader (clay)
2 cy loader (clay)
3 cy loader (clay)
with power shovel
3/4 cy shovel (clay)
1 cy shovel (clay)
2 cy shovel (clay)
3/4 cy shovel (hard pan)
1 cy shovel (hard pan)
Less than 5 acre sites, add

3-5 acres
1-3 acres less than 1 acre

50\% to labor \& mat'l $100 \%$ to labor \& mat'।
Highway congestion or road crossings, add $50 \%$ to labor \& mat'l
Site grading, overall grading to approx. grade with cut \& fill limited to $6^{\prime \prime}$ uncongested.

## less than 1 acre

1-5 acres
over 5 acres
moderate congestion, add 50\% to labor \& mat'l heavy congestion, add $100 \%$ to labor \& mat'।

Truck hauling, including loading time.
1 mile round trip
5 cy
8 cy
12 cy
3 mile round trip
5 cy
8 cy

$$
12 \mathrm{cy}
$$

6 mile round trip
5 cy
8 cy
12 cy
heavy traffic, add $50 \%-100 \%$
off site disposal, add dump charges.

## BUILDING EXCAVATION

Basement excavation, machine work only, no shoring, pumping or lay-out excavation loaded on trucks; hauling not included

OUTPUT

## UNIT COSTS



## DESCRIPTION

front end loader, 1 cy
earth
clay
hard pan
front end loader, 2 cy
earth
clay
hard pan
power shovel, 1 cy
earth
clay
hard pan
power shovel, 2 cy
earth
clay
hard pan
Trench or pier excavation, w/backhoe. Earth piled adjacent to excavation; no sheeting or pumping
to $4^{\prime}$ deep
$1 / 2 \mathrm{cy}$
$3 / 4$ cy
1 cy
$4^{\prime}$ to $10^{\prime}$ deep
$1 / 2 \mathrm{cy}$
$3 / 4$ cy
1 cy
for clay, add 50\% to labor \& mat'l
for hardpan, add $100 \%$ to labor \& mat'।

## CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE

Cast-in-place concrete, placing costs only. Material cost is for placing equipment
footings, under good conditions
20 to 50 cu yds over 50 cu yds
footings, under difficult conditions 20 to $50 \mathrm{cu} y \mathrm{ds}$
walls, good conditions difficult conditions
Slabs with float finish, on grade above grade
columns and beams
Winter cast-in-place extra costs
material cost add
labor cost add 10\%
finishing costs add $20 \%$
heat and protect

## UNIT MASONRY

## BRICK MASONRY

Masonry prices are for all labor and material including hoisting, scaffolding, and cleaning for straight walls. Productivity shown is based on average output. Since wide variations can occur, estimator should adjust for actual production.
Common brick, red clay
$4^{\prime \prime}$ back up
$8^{\prime \prime}$ back up
$12^{\prime \prime}$ wall struck joints $16^{\prime \prime}$ wall struck joints $4^{\prime \prime}$ wall used as face brick


|  | OUTPUT |  | UNIT COSTS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DESCRIPTION | Crew | Per Day | Unit | Material | Labor | Total |
| BRICK MASONRY continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Face brick, red clay, standard size running bond, $4^{\prime \prime}$ veneer | 4 BL .2 LA | 1.5 | M | 135.00 | 329.06 | 464.06 |
| $4^{\prime \prime}$ cavity wall $9^{\prime \prime}$ solid wall | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \mathrm{BL}, 2 \mathrm{LA} \\ & 4 \mathrm{BL}, 2 \mathrm{LA} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 1.6 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & M \\ & M \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 136.00 \\ 140.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 329.06 \\ 308.50 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 465.06 \\ & 448.50 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| special bonds, $4^{\prime \prime}$ veneer full headers every 6th course | 4 BL, 2 LA | 1.4 | M | 138.00 | 352.57 | 490.57 |
| snap headers every 6th course Flemish, full header at 6th course | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4BL. } 2 \mathrm{LA} \\ & 4 \mathrm{BL} .2 \mathrm{LA} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 \\ & 1.4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & M \\ & M \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 143.00 \\ 137.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 352.57 \\ & 352.57 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 495.57 \\ & 489.57 \end{aligned}$ |
| Face brick, standard size, special types glazed brick, $4^{\prime \prime}$ veneer | 4 BL, 2LA | 1.4 | M | 185.00 | 352.57 | 537.57 |
| sand-line brick, $4^{\prime \prime}$ veneer scantled brick-moderate | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \mathrm{BL}, 2 \mathrm{LA} \\ & 4 \mathrm{BL}, 2 \mathrm{LA} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 1.2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & M \\ & M \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 130.00 \\ 145.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 329.06 \\ & 411.33 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 459.06 \\ & 556.33 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Face brick, special sizes, $4^{\prime \prime}$ veneer jumbo | $4 \mathrm{BL}, 2 \mathrm{LA}$ | 1.4 | M | 175.00 | 352.57 | 527.57 |
| Norman Roman | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4BL. } 2 \mathrm{LA} \\ & 4 \mathrm{BL} .2 \mathrm{LA} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 1.4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & M \\ & M \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 235.00 \\ & 250.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 329.06 \\ & 352.57 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 564.06 \\ & 602.57 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Face brick, pre-fabricated panels of standard brick \& epoxy mortar; costs include hoisting |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $4^{\prime \prime}$ panel, running bond <br> $4^{\prime \prime}$ panel, Flemish bond | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \mathrm{BL}, 1 \mathrm{LA} \\ & 4 \mathrm{BL}, 1 \mathrm{LA} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 1.3 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & M \\ & M \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 210.00 \\ & 240.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 266.55 \\ & 328.06 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 476.55 \\ & 568.06 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Brick paving, hard red brick standard size laid with motar joint on prepared concrete |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| bed. Concrete not included. common bond | 2BL, 1 LA | 170 | SQFT | 1.02 | 1.45 |  |
| basket weave herringbone | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2BL, 1 LA } \\ & 2 \mathrm{BL}, 1 \mathrm{LA} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 65.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.12 \\ & 1.16 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.46 \\ & 3.79 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.58 \\ & 4.95 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Brick steps, treads and risers on concrete common or stacked laid flat | 2BL, 1 LA | 80.0 | SQFT | 1.20 | 3.08 | 4.28 |
| common or stacked laid on edge | $2 \mathrm{BL}, 1 \mathrm{LA}$ | 60.0 | SQFT | 1.62 | 4.11 | 5.73 |
| CONCRETE UNIT MASONRY |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Block back-up hollow cinder block, $8^{\prime \prime} \times 16^{\prime \prime}$ 2" furring "soap" | 2BL, 1LA | 300 | SQFT | 0.26 | 0.82 | 1.08 |
| $3^{\prime \prime}$ furring "soap" <br> $4^{\prime \prime}$ block back-up | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{BL}, 1 \mathrm{LA} \\ & 2 \mathrm{BL}, 1 \mathrm{LA} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 280 \\ & 260 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.29 \\ & 0.33 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.88 \\ & 0.95 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.17 \\ 1.28 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| $6^{\prime \prime}$ block back-up <br> $8^{\prime \prime}$ block back-up | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{BL}, 1 \mathrm{LA} \\ & 2 \mathrm{BL}, 1 \mathrm{LA} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 230 \\ & 200 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.38 \\ & 0.44 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.07 \\ & 1.23 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.45 \\ & 1.67 \end{aligned}$ |
| 10" block back-up 12" block back-up | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{BL}, 1 \mathrm{LA} \\ & 2 \mathrm{BL}, 1 \mathrm{LA} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 170 \\ & 140 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.52 \\ & 0.62 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.45 \\ & 1.76 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.97 \\ 2.38 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Block back-up, concrete load bearing, 75\% solid 2" furring "soap" | $2 \mathrm{BL}, 1 \mathrm{LA}$ | 295 | SQFT | 0.28 | 0.83 | 1.11 |
| $3^{\prime \prime}$ furring "soap" <br> $4^{\prime \prime}$ block back-up | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{BL}, 1 \mathrm{LA} \\ & 2 \mathrm{BL}, 1 \mathrm{LA} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 275 \\ & 255 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.32 \\ 0.37 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.89 \\ 0.96 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.21 \\ 1.33 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 6" block back-up <br> $8^{\prime \prime}$ block back-up | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{BL}, 1 \mathrm{LA} \\ & 2 \mathrm{BL}, 1 \mathrm{LA} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 225 \\ & 195 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.43 \\ & 0.49 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.09 \\ & 1.26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.52 \\ & 1.75 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Block foundation walls, cinder block, $8^{\prime \prime} \times 16^{\prime \prime}$ $8^{\prime \prime}$ hollow load bearing | $2 \mathrm{BL}, 1 \mathrm{LA}$ | 200 | SQFT | 0.50 | 1.23 | 1.73 |
| $8^{\prime \prime}$ full solid <br> 12" hollow load bearing | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { 2BL, } 1 \mathrm{LA} \\ & 2 \mathrm{BL}, 1 \mathrm{LA} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 180 \\ & 135 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.60 \\ & 0.72 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.37 \\ & 1.82 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.97 \\ & 2.54 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| MISCELLANEOUS METAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FIREPLACE ACCESSORIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clean-out doors and frames, cast iron $8^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime}$ | 2 SI | 50.0 | EACH | 12.30 | 3.64 | 15.94 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 12^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime \prime} \\ & 18^{\prime \prime} \times 18^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{SI} \\ & 2 \mathrm{SI} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40.0 \\ 33.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | EACH EACH | $\begin{aligned} & 15.40 \\ & 18.50 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.55 \\ 5.51 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.95 \\ & 24.01 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 20^{\prime \prime} \times 24^{\prime \prime} \\ & 24^{\prime \prime} \times 30^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{SI} \\ & 2 \mathrm{SI} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27.0 \\ & 22.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | EACH EACH | $\begin{aligned} & 32.15 \\ & 45.10 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.74 \\ & 8.27 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38.89 \\ & 53.37 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Chimney screens, galvanized $8^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime}$ flue | 2 SI | 50.0 | EACH | 5.10 | 3.64 | 8.74 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 13^{\prime \prime} \times 13^{\prime \prime} \text { flue } \\ & 24^{\prime \prime} \times 24^{\prime \prime} \text { flue } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{SI} \\ & 2 \mathrm{SI} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40.0 \\ 25.0 \end{array}$ | EACH EACH | $\begin{aligned} & 12.40 \\ & 30.45 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.55 \\ & 7.28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.95 \\ & 37.73 \end{aligned}$ |


| DESCRIPTION | OUTPUT |  | UNIT COSTS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Crew | Per Day | Unit | Material | Labor | Total |
| ROUGH CARPENTRY |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DECKING |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $3^{\prime \prime}$ cedar plank <br> $4^{\prime \prime}$ cedar plank | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \\ & 125 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00 \\ & 1.20 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.58 \\ & 0.70 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.58 \\ 1.90 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| $3^{\prime \prime}$ white fir plank <br> 4" white fir plank | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \\ & 125 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.90 \\ 1.10 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.58 \\ & 0.70 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.48 \\ & 1.80 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $3^{\text {" }}$ laminated plank <br> 4" laminated plank | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \\ & 125 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.80 \\ 1.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.58 \\ & 0.70 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.38 \\ & 1.70 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Floor planks t\&g (fir) 2" $\times 6$ | 1 CP | 500 | BDFT | 0.25 | 0.17 | 0.42 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2^{\prime \prime} \times 10^{\prime \prime} \\ & 3^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 600 \\ 600 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BD FT } \\ & \text { BDFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.25 \\ & 0.28 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.14 \\ & 0.14 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.39 \\ 0.42 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| LIGHT FRAMING |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Girders ${ }^{\text {c }} 10$ " $\times 16^{\prime \prime}$ | 1 CP | 850 | BDFT | 0.30 | 0.10 | 0.40 |
| Headers ${ }^{12^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}}$ | 1 CP | 800 | BDFT | 0.29 | 0.11 | 0.40 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime} \\ & 2^{\prime \prime} \times 10^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 230 \\ 260 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BD FT } \\ & \text { BD FT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.17 \\ & 0.17 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.38 \\ & 0.33 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.55 \\ & 0.50 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Joists $\begin{array}{ll} \\ & 2^{\prime \prime} \times 6 \\ & 2^{\prime \prime} \times 8 \\ & 2^{\prime \prime} \times 10 \\ & 2^{\prime \prime} \times 12\end{array}$ | 1 CP | 350 | BDFT | 0.17 | 0.25 | 0.42 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 360 \\ & 380 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BDFT } \\ & \text { BDFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.17 \\ & 0.17 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.24 \\ & 0.23 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.41 \\ 0.40 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | 1 CP | 400 | BDFT | 0.18 | 0.21 | 0.39 |
| Plates ${ }^{1 \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$ | 1 CP | 200 | BDFT | 0.17 | 0.43 | 0.60 |
| $2^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$ | 1 CP | 250 | BDFT | 0.17 | 0.35 | 0.52 |
| Post \& girders $4 \times 4$ | 1 CP | 350 | BDFT | 0.18 | 0.25 | 0.43 |
| $4^{\prime \prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$ | 1 CP | 390 | BDFT | 0.19 | 0.22 | 0.41 |
| Rafters ${ }^{\text {R }}$ | 1 CP | 340 | BDFT | 0.17 | 0.25 | 0.42 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 355 \\ & 370 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BD FT } \\ & \text { BD FT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.17 \\ & 0.17 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.24 \\ & 0.23 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.41 \\ & 0.40 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Rafters hip \& valley | 1 CP | 300 | BDFT | 0.18 | 0.29 | 0.47 |
| Roof cants <br> $4 \times 4$ <br> $6^{7 \times 6}$ | 1 CP | 350 | LNFT | 0.24 | 0.25 | 0.49 |
|  | 1 CP | 300 | LN FT | 0.36 | 0.29 | 0.65 |
| Roof curbs $\begin{aligned} & \\ & \\ & 2^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime} \\ & 2^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime} \\ & 2^{*} \times 10^{-7}\end{aligned}$ | 1 CP | 210 | BDFT | 0.17 | 0.41 | 0.58 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 230 \\ & 260 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BDFT } \\ & \text { BDFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.17 \\ & 0.18 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.38 \\ & 0.33 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.55 \\ & 0.51 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Rough stair stringers $2 \times 8^{7}$ | 1 CP | 100 | BD FT | 0.17 | 0.87 | 1.04 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2^{\prime} \times 10^{7} \\ & 2^{\prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \\ & 140 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BDFT } \\ & \text { BDFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.17 \\ & 0.18 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0.73 \\ & 0.62 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0.90 \\ & 0.80 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Rough bucks-doors $2^{7} \times 6^{x}$ | 1 CP | 200 | BDFT | 0.18 | 0.43 | 0.61 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2^{*} \times 8^{*} \\ & 2^{*} \times 10^{*} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 250 \\ & 300 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{BDFT} \\ & \text { BDFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.18 \\ & 0.19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.35 \\ & 0.29 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.53 \\ & 0.48 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Rough bucks-windows $2^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$ | 1 CP | 200 | BDFT | 0.18 | 0.43 | 0.61 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{*} \\ & 2^{\prime \prime} \times 10^{*} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 250 \\ & 300 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{BDFT} \\ & \mathrm{BDFT} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.18 \\ & 0.19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.35 \\ & 0.29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.53 \\ & 0.48 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Sills \& plates $4^{7} \times 6^{1}$ | 1 CP | 350 | BD FT | 0.19 | 0.25 | 0.44 |
| Sleepers (treated) $2^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{7}$ | 1 CP | 200 | BDFT | 0.24 | 0.43 | 0.67 |


| DESCRIPTION | OUTPUT |  | UNIT COSTS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Crew | Per Day | Unit | Material | Labor | Total |
| LIGHT FRAMING continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime} \\ & 2^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 280 \\ & 360 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{BDFT} \\ & \text { BDFT } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.24 \\ & 0.24 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.31 \\ & 0.24 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.55 \\ & 0.48 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Studs $\begin{array}{ll} \\ & 2^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \\ & 2^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime} \\ & 2^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime} \\ & \\ & \end{array}$ | 1 CP | 335 | BDFT | 0.17 | 0.26 | 0.43 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 435 \\ & 470 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BDFT } \\ & \text { BDFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.17 \\ 0.17 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.20 \\ 0.18 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.37 \\ 0.35 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Wood firestops $2^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime}$ | 1 CP | 280 | BDFT | 0.18 | 0.31 | 0.49 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2^{\prime \prime} \times 10^{\prime \prime} \\ & 2^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 310 \\ & 340 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BDFT } \\ & \text { BDFT } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.18 \\ 0.19 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.28 \\ 0.25 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.46 \\ 0.44 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| SHEATHING |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sheathing walls <br> 3/8" plyscore | 1 CP | 560 | SQFT | 0.18 | 0.15 | 0.33 |
| 1/2" plyscore 5/8" plyscore | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 535 \\ & 500 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.22 \\ & 0.24 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0.16 \\ & 0.17 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.38 \\ & 0.41 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| fiber board-insulated $1^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime} t \& g$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 470 \\ & 450 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { MF BM } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.19 \\ & 0.17 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0.18 \\ & 0.19 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.37 \\ & 0.36 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Sheathing roof $1^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime}$ boards | 1 CP | 440 | MF BM | 0.17 | 0.19 | 0.36 |
| $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ plyscore 5/8" plyscore | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \\ & 480 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.22 \\ & 0.24 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0.17 \\ & 0.18 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.39 \\ & 0.42 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 3/4" plyscore | 1 CP | 440 | SQFT | 0.26 | 0.19 | 0.45 |
| SUBFLOORING |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Subfloor $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ plyscore | 1 CP | 630 | SQFT | 0.22 | 0.13 | 0.35 |
| 5/8" plyscore <br> 3/8" particle board | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 600 \\ & 550 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.24 \\ & 0.08 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.14 \\ & 0.16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.38 \\ & 0.24 \end{aligned}$ |
| 5/8" particle board 3/8" wood fiber board | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 520 \\ & 550 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0.10 \\ & 0.10 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0.16 \\ & 0.16 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.26 \\ & 0.26 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 5/8" wood fiber board | 1 CP | 520 | SQFT | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.31 |
| FINISH CARPENTRY |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| wOOD TRIM |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Moldings \& trim casing door or window-2 1/2" pine | 1 CP | 240 | LNFT | 0.16 | 0.36 | 0.52 |
| $\begin{aligned} & -31 / 2^{\prime \prime} \text { pine } \\ & -21 / 2^{\prime \prime} \text { oak } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 220 \\ & 180 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LNFT } \\ & \text { LNFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.20 \\ & 0.32 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.39 \\ & 0.48 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.59 \\ & 0.80 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| chair rail-2 1/2" pine $-21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ oak | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 240 \\ & 180 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LNFT } \\ & \text { LNFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.26 \\ & 0.55 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.36 \\ & 0.48 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.62 \\ & 1.03 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| cove molding-1" <br> $-2^{\prime \prime}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 300 \\ 300 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LNFT } \\ & \text { LNFT } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.10 \\ & 0.15 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.29 \\ & 0.29 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.39 \\ & 0.44 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $-3^{\prime \prime}$ | 1 CP | 280 | LNFT | 0.20 | 0.31 | 0.51 |
| cornice- $1^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime}$ pine plain $-1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$ pine plain | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 240 \\ & 230 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LNFT } \\ & \text { LNFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0.10 \\ & 0.18 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.36 \\ & 0.38 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.46 \\ & 0.56 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{array}{l\|l} -1^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime} & \text { pine plain } \\ -1^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime} & \text { pine plain } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 220 \\ 210 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LNFT } \\ & \text { LNFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.30 \\ 0.38 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.39 \\ & 0.41 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 0.69 \\ 0.79 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| $-1^{\prime \prime} \times 10^{\prime \prime}$ pine plain <br> $-1^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}$ pine plain | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 200 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LNFT } \\ & \text { LNFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.45 \\ & 0.54 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.43 \\ & 0.43 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.88 \\ & 0.97 \end{aligned}$ |
| picture molding-3/4"x15/8" pine $-3 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 15 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ oak | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 C P \\ & 1 C P \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 180 \\ & 120 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LNFT } \\ & \text { LNFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.22 \\ & 0.45 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.48 \\ & 0.73 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.70 \\ & 1.18 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| shoe molding-3/4" pine -3/4" oak | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 300 \\ 240 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LN FT } \\ & \text { LNFT } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0.12 \\ & 0.21 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0.29 \\ & 0.36 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.41 \\ & 0.57 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| base board- $1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$ pine plain $-1^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$ pine plain | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 200 \\ 180 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LNFT } \\ & \text { LNFT } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0.18 \\ & 0.30 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0.43 \\ & 0.48 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.61 \\ & 0.78 \end{aligned}$ |
| $-1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$ pine molded <br> $-1^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$ pine molded | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 175 \\ & 145 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { LNFT } \\ & \text { LNFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.32 \\ & 0.50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0.50 \\ & 0.60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0.82 \\ & 1.10 \end{aligned}$ |
| $-1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$ oak plain | 1 CP | 140 | LNFT | 0.34 | 0.62 | 0.96 |

## OUTPUT

## DESCRIPTION

## MILLWORK

Cabinets
hardwood-prefinished base
kitchen-no counter top-24" deep, $35^{\prime \prime}$ high wall-12" deep, $30^{\prime \prime}$ high
drawers for base units
corner base unit
corner base unit w/lazy susan
$84^{\text {" }}$ broom closet
corner china cabinet-unfinished pine
vanity base cabinet
$30^{\prime \prime}$ high w/drawer \& door
w/door only
Beams \& columns
hand hewn pine- $4^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& -6^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime} \\
& -8^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime} \\
& -6^{\prime \prime} \times 10^{\prime \prime} \\
& -6^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}
\end{aligned}
$$

simulated hand hewn beam $-2^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$

$$
-4^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}
$$

rough sawn cedar $-4^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$ $-4^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$
square column-31/2" $\times 31 / 2^{\prime \prime}$

$$
-41 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 41 / 2^{\prime \prime}
$$

solid round fir-3 1/2"
hollow round fir-6"

$$
\begin{aligned}
& -8^{\prime \prime} \\
& -10^{\prime \prime}
\end{aligned}
$$

Counter tops
factory formed stock unit w/4" backsplash
economy type $-3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ thick
custom made-7/8" thick
plastic top-aluminum molding no backsplash
w/cove backsplash
1/4" thick no backsplash
1/4" thick w/backsplash
7/8" plastic, edge no backsplash
7/8" plastic edge, w/backsplash

Fireplace mantels-built in place-plain
prefabricated colonial-economy deluxe

Fireplace mantel beams- $3^{\prime \prime} \times 10^{\prime \prime}$ hardwood
$4^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime}$ rough type
$4^{\prime \prime} \times 10^{\prime \prime}$ rough type
Paneling
prefinished- $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ thick- $4^{\prime} \times 8$
birch
oak
walnut
cherry
chestnut
mahogany-African
mahogany-lauan
knotty pine
Pegboard
untempered-1/8"
$-1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$
tempered-1/8"
$-1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$

## UNIT COSTS

| Crew | Per Day | Unit | Material | Labor | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18.0 \\ 24.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | LNFT LN FT | 30.00 <br> 20.00 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.86 \\ & 3.64 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34.86 \\ & 23.64 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.0 \\ 8.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{EACH} \\ & \mathrm{EACH} \end{aligned}$ | 16.00 65.00 | $\begin{array}{r} 8.75 \\ 10.94 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24.75 \\ & 75.94 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.0 \\ 12.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | EACH <br> LN FT | 90.00 <br> 60.00 | $\begin{array}{r} 10.94 \\ 7.29 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100.94 \\ 67.29 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 1 CP | 3.0 | EACH | 125.00 | 29.17 | 154.17 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.0 \\ 6.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LNFT } \\ & \text { LNFT } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 25.00 <br> 15.00 | $\begin{array}{r} 14.58 \\ 14.58 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 39.58 29.58 |
| 1 CP | 80.0 | LNFT | 1.30 | 1.09 | 2.39 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 C P \\ & 1 C P \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80.0 \\ & 70.0 \end{aligned}$ | LN FT <br> LNFT | $\begin{aligned} & 2.25 \\ & 3.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.09 \\ & 1.25 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.34 \\ & 4.25 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75.0 \\ & 75.0 \end{aligned}$ | LNFT <br> LNFT | $\begin{aligned} & 2.65 \\ & 3.25 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.16 \\ & 1.16 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.81 \\ & 4.41 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110 \\ & 100 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | LN FT <br> LN FT | $\begin{aligned} & 1.50 \\ & 1.65 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.79 \\ & 0.87 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.29 \\ & 2.52 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80.0 \\ & 80.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LNFT } \\ & \text { LNFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.55 \\ & 0.75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.09 \\ & 1.09 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.64 \\ & 1.84 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50.0 \\ & 50.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | LNFT <br> LNFT | $\begin{aligned} & 1.15 \\ & 1.80 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.75 \\ & 1.75 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.90 \\ & 3.55 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 46.0 \\ 36.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | LN FT LNFT | $\begin{aligned} & 1.40 \\ & 3.20 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.90 \\ 2.43 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.30 \\ & 5.63 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32.0 \\ & 28.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LNFT } \\ & \text { LNFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.95 \\ & 4.70 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.73 \\ & 3.12 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.68 \\ & 7.82 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 CP | 30.0 | LN FT | 3.50 | 2.91 | 6.41 |
| 1 CP | 24.0 | LNFT | 5.50 | 3.64 | 9.14 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24.0 \\ & 24.0 \end{aligned}$ | LNFT <br> LNFT | $\begin{aligned} & 7.50 \\ & 6.50 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.64 \\ & 3.64 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.14 \\ & 10.14 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24.0 \\ & 24.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | LN FT <br> LN FT | $\begin{aligned} & 8.00 \\ & 7.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.64 \\ & 3.64 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.64 \\ & 10.64 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 CP | 24.0 | LNFT | 9.00 | 3.64 | 12.64 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{EACH} \\ & \mathrm{EACH} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35.00 \\ & 40.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29.17 \\ & 21.88 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 64.17 <br> 61.88 |
| 1 CP | 2.0 | EACH | 150.00 | 43.76 | 193.76 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24.0 \\ & 24.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LNFT } \\ & \text { LNFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.00 \\ & 2.50 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.64 \\ & 3.64 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.64 \\ & 6.14 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 CP | 24.0 | LNFT | 3.00 | 3.64 | 6.64 |
| 1 CP <br> 1 CP | $\begin{aligned} & 260 \\ & 260 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQ FT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.65 \\ & 0.65 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.33 \\ & 0.33 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.98 \\ & 0.98 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 260 \\ & 260 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.65 \\ & 0.65 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.33 \\ & 0.33 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.98 \\ & 0.98 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 275 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.00 \\ & 0.68 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.43 \\ & 0.31 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.43 \\ & 0.99 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 C P \\ & 1 C P \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 275 \\ & 260 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.26 \\ & 0.40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.31 \\ & 0.33 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.57 \\ & 0.73 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 CP | 260 | SQFT | 0.09 | 0.33 | 0.42 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 240 \\ & 240 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.12 \\ & 0.16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.36 \\ & 0.36 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.48 \\ & 0.52 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 CP | 220 | SQFT | 0.21 | 0.39 | 0.60 |


|  | OUTPUT |  | UNIT COSTS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DESCRIPTION | Crew | Per Day | Unit | Material | Labor | Total |
| MILLWORK continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hardboard plastic faced-1/8 $\mathbf{8}^{\prime \prime}$ | 1 CP | 240 | SQFT | 0.55 | 0.36 | 0.91 |
| $\text { plain-1/8" } \quad-1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 260 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQ FT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.75 \\ & 0.07 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.43 \\ & 0.33 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.18 \\ & 0.40 \end{aligned}$ |
| Shelving 1"×8" pine | 1 CP | 120 | LNFT | 0.35 | 0.73 | 1.08 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1^{\prime \prime} \times 10^{\prime \prime} \text { pine } \\ & 1^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime} \text { pine } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110 \\ & 100 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | LNFT <br> LNFT | $\begin{aligned} & 0.50 \\ & 0.60 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.79 \\ & 0.87 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.29 \\ & 1.47 \end{aligned}$ |
| $3 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}$ plywood-edged <br> $12^{\prime \prime}$ closet shelf \& rod | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80.0 \\ & 32.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | LNFT LNFT | $\begin{aligned} & 0.45 \\ & 1.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.09 \\ & 2.73 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.54 \\ & 3.73 \end{aligned}$ |
| Stairs <br> prefabricated- $3^{\prime}$ wide |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| oak treads, no handrail prefabricated- $3^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$ wide | 1 CP | 16.0 | LN FT | 20.00 | 5.47 | 25.47 |
| oak treads, no handrail prefabricated-4' wide | 1 CP | 14.0 | LNFT | 22.00 | 6.25 | 28.25 |
| oak treads, no handrail prefabricated-open- $3^{\prime}$ wide | 1 CP | 12.0 | LNFT | 24.00 | 7.29 | 31.29 |
| w/oak treads \& handrails prefabricated-open-4' wide | 1 CP | 10.0 | EACH | 50.00 | 8.75 | 58.75 |
| w/oak treads \& handrail handrails | $\begin{aligned} & 1 C P \\ & 1 C P \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.0 \\ & 35.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EACH } \\ & \text { LNFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55.00 \\ & 12.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.75 \\ & 2.50 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63.75 \\ & 14.50 \end{aligned}$ |
| balusters-1 $1 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 30^{\prime \prime}$ pine balusters-1 1/4"x30" birch | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.0 \\ & 16.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | EACH <br> EACH | $\begin{aligned} & 1.10 \\ & 1.50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.47 \\ & 5.47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.57 \\ & 6.97 \end{aligned}$ |
| WOOD SIDING |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Siding, $1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$ cedar beveled $1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime}$ cedar beveled | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 360 \\ & 400 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.26 \\ & 0.24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.24 \\ & 0.21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.50 \\ & 0.45 \end{aligned}$ |
| Wood cedar shingles w/15\# felt $16^{\prime \prime}$ cedar shingles | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 250 \\ & 320 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.28 \\ & 0.26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.35 \\ & 0.27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.63 \\ & 0.53 \end{aligned}$ |
| $1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$ redwood t\&g <br> $1^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}$ board and batten | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 290 \\ & 240 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.48 \\ & 0.35 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.30 \\ & 0.36 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 0.78 <br> 0.71 |
| WATERPROOFING \& DAMPPROOFING |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| WATERPROOFING |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Membrane waterproofing-on foundation wall 1 ply felt | 1 WP | 330 | SQFT | 0.05 | 0.24 | 0.29 |
| 2 ply felt <br> 3 ply felt | $\begin{aligned} & 1 W P \\ & 1 W P \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 260 \\ & 230 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.07 \\ & 0.09 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.31 \\ & 0.35 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0.38 \\ & 0.44 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 ply fabric 2 ply fabric | $\begin{aligned} & 1 W P \\ & 1 W P \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 300 \\ & 240 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.09 \\ & 0.12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.27 \\ & 0.34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.36 \\ & 0.46 \end{aligned}$ |
| 3 ply fabric | 1 WP | 210 | SQFT | 0.16 | 0.39 | 0.55 |
| 1 ply felt on slabs 2 ply felt | $\begin{aligned} & 1 W P \\ & 1 W P \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 360 \\ & 285 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.05 \\ & 0.07 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.22 \\ & 0.28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.27 \\ & 0.35 \end{aligned}$ |
| 3 ply felt <br> 1 ply fabric | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{WP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{WP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 260 \\ & 340 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.09 \\ & 0.09 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.31 \\ & 0.24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.40 \\ & 0.33 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2 ply fabric | 1 WP | 265 | SQFT | 0.12 | 0.31 | 0.43 |
| DAMPPROOFING |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asphalt mastic, sprayed on 1 coat | 1 WP | 1100 | SQFT | 0.03 | 0.07 | 0.10 |
| 2 coats troweled on, 1/16" | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{WP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{WP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 600 \\ & 400 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.06 \\ & 0.07 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0.13 \\ & 0.20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.19 \\ & 0.27 \end{aligned}$ |
| $1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ <br> brushed on | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{WP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{WP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 290 \\ & 300 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.14 \\ & 0.08 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.28 \\ & 0.27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0.42 \\ & 0.35 \end{aligned}$ |
| VAPOR BARRIERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Polyethylene $.004^{n}$ | 1 CP | 35.0 | CSF | 0.80 | 2.50 | 3.30 |
| $\begin{aligned} & .006^{\prime \prime} \\ & .008^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 C P \\ & 1 C P \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35.0 \\ & 35.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{CSF} \\ & \mathrm{CSF} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00 \\ & 1.30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.50 \\ & 2.50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.50 \\ & 3.80 \end{aligned}$ |

UNIT COSTS

DESCRIPTION
BUILDING INSULATION

## INSULATION

Wall insulation
$21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ batt fiberglass
$31 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ batt fiberglass
$6^{\prime \prime}$ batt fiberglass
$1^{\prime \prime}$ fiberglass-3.25 \#/sf
$2^{\prime \prime}$ fiberglass-3.25 \#/sf
$1^{\prime \prime}$ fiberglass-6 \#/sf
$2^{\prime \prime}$ fiberglass-6 \#/sf
$1^{\prime \prime}$ fiberglass
$2^{\prime \prime}$ fiberglass
$1^{\prime \prime}$ foamglass
$2^{\prime \prime}$ foamglass
$2^{\prime \prime}$ mineral fiber batts
$3^{\prime \prime}$ mineral fiber batts $4^{\prime \prime}$ mineral fiber batts 1" polyurethane
$2^{\prime \prime}$ polyurethane
Perimeter insulation
$1^{\prime \prime}$ fiberglass
$2^{\prime \prime}$ fiberglass
$1^{\prime \prime}$ polystyrene
$2^{\prime \prime}$ polystyrene
1" polyurethane
2" polyurethane

Roof insulation
1" mineral fiberboard
$11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ mineral fiberboard
$2^{\prime \prime}$ mineral fiberboard
3/4" fiberglass sheets
$\mathbf{1}^{\prime \prime}$ fiberglass sheets
$2^{\prime \prime}$ fiberglass sheets
$1^{\prime \prime}$ polystyrene sheets
$2^{\prime \prime}$ polystyrene sheets
$1^{\prime \prime}$ urethane
$2^{\prime \prime}$ urethane
$1^{\prime \prime}$ sprayed urethane
$2^{\prime \prime}$ sprayed urethane

## ROOFING \& SIDING

## SHINGLES

Asphalt shingle roofing, w/15\# felt
Asbestos shingle roofing, standard
325 \#/csf
500 \#/csf 540 \#/csf
colored
325 \#/csf
500 \#/csf 540 \#/csf
hip \& ridge roll

## Asbestos shingle siding, $9^{\prime \prime} \times 32^{\prime \prime}$ $12^{\prime \prime} \times 24^{\prime \prime}$

Wood shingle roofing, \#1 red cedar $16^{\prime \prime}$ w/5" exposure $18^{\prime \prime}$ w/6" exposure $18^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{w} / 7^{\prime \prime}$ exposure


OUTPUT

## DESCRIPTION

SHINGLES continued

## $16^{\prime \prime}$ fire rated

$18^{\prime \prime}$ fire rated
hand split red cedar shakes white cedar, standard white cedar, select

Wood shingle siding, \#1 red cedar
$16^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{w} / 5^{\prime \prime}$ exposure
$18^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{w} / 6^{\prime \prime}$ exposure
$18^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{w} / 7^{\prime \prime}$ exposure
$16^{\prime \prime}$ fire rated
18" fire rated
hand split red cedar shakes white cedar, standard white cedar, select

Slate shingles, Penna. ribbon clear
Vermont, black gray green red non-fade

## ROOFING TILE

Clay tile
flat red, 11" exposure colored glazed interlock
Spanish tile
mission tile
Greek tile
Concrete tiles
flat standard
flat selected interlocked

PREFORMED ROOFING AND SIDING
Aluminum siding, horizontal plain insulated
Epoxy panels, aggregate mounted on plywood
Felt underlayment
asbestos 15\#
asphalt felt 15\# asphalt felt $30 \#$
coated asphalt $30 \#$ coated asphalt 40\#
MEMBRANE ROOFING
Built-up roofing

$$
3 \text { ply }
$$

4 ply 10 year bond 4 ply 20 year bond 5 ply 10 year bond 5 ply 20 year bond
for gravel surfacing add

## SHEET METAL

Flashings

| aluminum | .019 |
| :--- | :--- |
| aluminum | $.032^{\prime \prime}$ |
| aluminum | $.040^{\prime \prime}$ |
| aluminum | $.050^{\prime \prime}$ |
| copper | 16 oz |

84 H\&H july 1973

OUTPUT

DESCRIPTION $\begin{array}{ll}\text { copper } & 20 \mathrm{oz} \\ \text { copper } & 24 \mathrm{oz}\end{array}$
fabric backed copper 5 oz fabric backed alum. .005" mastic backed copper 3 oz mastic backed copper 5 oz mastic backed alum. . $004^{\prime \prime}$ mastic backed alum. .016"

| fabric | 17 oz |
| :--- | :--- |
| fabric | 40 oz |
| plastic | $.020^{\prime \prime}$ |
| plastic | $.030^{\prime \prime}$ |
| plastic | $.060^{\prime \prime}$ |

Gutters
galvanized steel, $4^{\prime \prime}$ wide aluminum, $5^{\prime \prime}$ wide $.027^{\prime \prime}$ aluminum, $5^{\prime \prime}$ wide $.032^{n}$ copper, 16 oz $4^{\prime \prime}$ wide copper, 16 oz $6^{\prime \prime}$ wide
Downspouts, aluminum .025" $2^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime}$
$3^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$
copper, 16 oz
3" diameter
$4^{\prime \prime}$ diameter
$2^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime}$
$3^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$
galvanized steel
$3^{\prime \prime}$ diameter
$4^{\prime \prime}$ diameter
$2^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime}$
$3^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$
Louvers
aluminum eave vents
attic vent $12^{\prime \prime} \times 24^{\prime \prime}$
foundation vents $12^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$
brick vents

## ROOF ACCESSORIES

Metal skylights
$48^{\prime \prime} \times 30^{\prime \prime}$
$48^{\prime \prime} \times 48^{\prime \prime}$
$60^{\prime \prime} \times 60^{\prime \prime}$
$120^{\prime \prime} \times 60^{\prime \prime}$

Plastic domes
$2^{\prime} \times 2^{\prime}$
$4^{\prime} \times 4^{\prime}$
$18^{\prime \prime}$ diameter
$24^{\prime \prime}$ diameter $30^{\prime \prime}$ diameter

## CAULKING

Butyl caulking

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \\
& 3 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 3 / 4^{\prime \prime} \\
& 3 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime}
\end{aligned}
$$

Polysulfide caulking

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \\
& 3 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 3 / 4^{\prime \prime} \\
& 3 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime}
\end{aligned}
$$

Silicone caulking

| Crew | Per Day | Unit | Material | Labor | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 S M \\ & 1 S M \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \\ & 150 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.60 \\ 2.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.68 \\ & 0.68 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.28 \\ 2.68 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{SM} \\ & 1 \mathrm{SM} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 320 \\ 320 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.60 \\ & 0.28 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.32 \\ 0.32 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.92 \\ & 0.60 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{SM} \\ & 1 \mathrm{SM} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 320 \\ 320 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.35 \\ & 0.55 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.32 \\ & 0.32 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.67 \\ & 0.87 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{SM} \\ & 1 \mathrm{SM} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 350 \\ & 350 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.25 \\ & 0.40 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.29 \\ & 0.29 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.54 \\ & 0.69 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{SM} \\ & 1 \mathrm{SM} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 360 \\ & 360 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.18 \\ 0.24 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.28 \\ & 0.28 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.46 \\ & 0.52 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{SM} \\ & 1 \mathrm{SM} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 300 \\ 300 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.13 \\ 0.18 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.34 \\ 0.34 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.47 \\ & 0.52 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 SM | 280 | SQFT | 0.29 | 0.36 | 0.65 |
| 1 SM | 100 | LNFT | 0.50 | 1.02 | 1.52 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{SM} \\ & 1 \mathrm{SM} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LNFT } \\ & \text { LNFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.50 \\ & 0.60 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.02 \\ & 1.02 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.52 \\ 1.62 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{SM} \\ & 1 \mathrm{SM} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LNFT } \\ & \text { LNFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.40 \\ 1.95 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.02 \\ & 1.02 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.42 \\ 2.97 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 1 CP | 150 | LNFT | 0.35 | 0.58 | 0.93 |
| 1 CP | 150 | LNFT | 0.45 | 0.58 | 1.03 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 150 \\ 125 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LNFT } \\ & \text { LNFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.55 \\ 2.10 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.58 \\ & 0.70 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.13 \\ 2.80 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 150 \\ 125 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LNFT } \\ & \text { LNFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.20 \\ & 2.80 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.58 \\ & 0.70 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.78 \\ & 3.50 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \\ & 150 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LNFT } \\ & \text { LNFT } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.22 \\ 0.30 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.58 \\ & 0.58 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.80 \\ & 0.88 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \\ & 150 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | LN FT LNFT | $\begin{aligned} & 0.42 \\ & 0.54 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.58 \\ & 0.58 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00 \\ & 1.12 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 SM | 175 | LNFT | 0.35 | 0.58 | 0.93 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{SM} \\ & 1 \mathrm{SM} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.0 \\ & 50.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | EACH EACH | $\begin{aligned} & 5.00 \\ & 1.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.29 \\ & 2.04 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14.29 \\ 3.04 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 1 SM | 6.0 | EACH | 16.00 | 17.04 | 33.04 |
| 1 SM. 1 LA | 5.0 | EACH | 140.00 | 33.87 | 173.87 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{SM} .1 \mathrm{LA} \\ & 1 \mathrm{SM} .1 \mathrm{LA} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.3 \\ 2.2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | EACH EACH | $\begin{aligned} & 155.00 \\ & 200.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51.32 \\ & 76.98 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 206.32 \\ 276.98 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 1 SM. 1 LA | 1.1 | EACH | 300.00 | 153.96 | 453.96 |
| 1 CP | 5.0 | EACH | 25.00 | 17.50 | 42.50 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 6.0 \end{aligned}$ | EACH EACH | $\begin{aligned} & 50.00 \\ & 30.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29.17 \\ & 14.58 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79.17 \\ & 44.58 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.0 \\ 4.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | EACH <br> EACH | $\begin{aligned} & 35.00 \\ & 40.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.50 \\ & 21.88 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52.50 \\ & 61.88 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 WP | 200 | LNFT | 0.12 | 0.41 | 0.53 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{WP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{WP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 180 \\ & 160 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LNFT } \\ & \text { LNFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.20 \\ & 0.26 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.45 \\ & 0.51 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.65 \\ & 0.77 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 WP | 200 | LNFT | 0.14 | 0.41 | 0.55 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{WP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{WP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 180 \\ & 160 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LNFT } \\ & \text { LNFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.22 \\ & 0.30 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.45 \\ & 0.51 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.67 \\ & 0.81 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 WP | 140 | LN FT | 0.38 | 0.58 | 0.96 |

0.96

OUTPUT
DESCRIPTION

## DOORS AND FRAMES

## WOOD DOORS AND FRAMES

Wood frames, exterior
stock unit w/o sill
stock unit with sill
stock unit with sidelights
Wood frames, interior stock units

$$
3^{\prime} \times 7
$$

$6^{\prime} \times 7^{\prime}$
$3^{\prime} \times 10^{\prime} \mathrm{w} /$ transom
$6^{\prime} \times 10^{\prime}$ w/transom
custom units
$3^{\prime} \times 7^{\prime}$
$6^{\prime} \times 7^{\prime}$
$3^{\prime} \times 10^{\prime} \mathrm{w} /$ transom
$6^{\prime} \times 10^{\prime} \mathrm{w} /$ transom
Prehung door, including frame, sill, \& hardware exterior
interior

Pocket door frame w/hardware

Flush type door, hollow core $13 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ thick birch face
$2^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$
$2^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$
$2^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$
$3^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$
$3^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime} \times 7^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$
lauan face
$2^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$
$2^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$
$2^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$
$3^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$
$3^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime} \times 7^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$

Flush type door, hollow core $13 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ thick birch face
$2^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$
$3^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$
$3^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime} \times 7^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$
$3^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$
lauan face
$2^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$
$3^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$
$3^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime} \times 7^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$
$3^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$

Flush type door, with particle board filler $13 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ thick, birch face
$2^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$
$3^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$
$3^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime} \times 7^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$
$3^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$
lauan face
$2^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$
$3^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$
$3^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime} \times 7^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$
$3^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$

Flush type door, with particle board filler $13 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ thick. Birch face
$2^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$
$3^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$

| Crew | Per Day | Unit | Material | Labor | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 CP | 8.0 | EACH | 16.00 | 10.94 | 26.94 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.0 \\ & 4.5 \end{aligned}$ | EACH EACH | $\begin{aligned} & 22.00 \\ & 55.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14.58 \\ 19.44 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36.58 \\ & 74.44 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 CP | 14.0 | EACH | 11.00 | 6.25 | 17.25 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13.0 \\ 12.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | EACH EACH | $\begin{aligned} & 36.00 \\ & 16.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.73 \\ & 7.29 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42.73 \\ & 23.29 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 CP | 11.0 | EACH | 46.00 | 7.95 | 53.95 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14.0 \\ 13.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | EACH <br> EACH | $\begin{array}{r} 20.00 \\ 45.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.25 \\ & 6.73 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.25 \\ & 51.73 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.0 \\ & 11.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{EACH} \\ & \mathrm{EACH} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.00 \\ & 52.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.29 \\ & 7.95 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $33.29$ <br> 59.95 |
| 1 CP | 7.0 | EACH | 133.00 | 12.50 | 145.50 |
| 1 CP | 9.0 | EACH | 50.00 | 9.72 | 59.72 |
| 1 CP | 6.0 | EACH | 20.00 | 14.58 | 34.58 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 2.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | EACH EACH | $\begin{aligned} & 13.00 \\ & 15.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43.76 \\ & 43.76 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56.76 \\ & 58.76 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.0 \\ 2.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | EACH EACH | $\begin{aligned} & 17.00 \\ & 18.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43.76 \\ & 43.76 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60.76 \\ & 61.76 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 CP | 2.0 | EACH | 19.00 | 43.76 | 62.76 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.0 \\ 2.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | EACH EACH | $\begin{aligned} & 10.00 \\ & 12.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43.76 \\ & 43.76 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53.76 \\ & 55.76 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 2.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{EACH} \\ & \mathrm{EACH} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.00 \\ & 16.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43.76 \\ & 43.76 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 58.76 <br> 59.76 |
| 1 CP | 2.0 | EACH | 18.00 | 43.76 | 61.76 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 2.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{EACH} \\ & \mathrm{EACH} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.00 \\ & 22.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43.76 \\ 43.76 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63.76 \\ & 65.76 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 2.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{EACH} \\ & \mathrm{EACH} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24.00 \\ & 28.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43.76 \\ 43.76 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 67.76 \\ 71.76 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 1 CP | 2.0 | EACH | 15.00 | 43.76 | 58.76 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 2.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{EACH} \\ & \mathrm{EACH} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.00 \\ & 20.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43.76 \\ 43.76 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 61.76 \\ 63.76 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 1 CP | 2.0 | EACH | 24.00 | 43.76 | 67.76 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 2.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | EACH <br> EACH | $\begin{aligned} & 22.00 \\ & 25.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43.76 \\ 43.76 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 65.76 \\ 68.76 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 1.8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{EACH} \\ & \mathrm{EACH} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28.00 \\ & 35.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43.76 \\ 48.62 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 71.76 \\ 83.62 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 1 CP | 2.0 | EACH | 18.00 | 43.76 | 61.76 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 2.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | EACH <br> EACH | $\begin{aligned} & 21.00 \\ & 24.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43.76 \\ & 43.76 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64.76 \\ & 67.76 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 CP | 1.8 | EACH | 31.00 | 48.62 | 79.62 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 C P \\ & 1 C P \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 2.0 \end{aligned}$ | EACH <br> EACH | $\begin{aligned} & 32.00 \\ & 35.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43.76 \\ & 43.76 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75.76 \\ & 78.76 \end{aligned}$ |

43.76

OUTPUT

DESCRIPTION

```
3'0"x7'0"
3'6"x7'0"
4
3'0"x8'8'
3'0}\mp@subsup{0}{}{\prime\prime}\times\mp@subsup{8}{}{\prime}\mp@subsup{0}{}{\prime\prime
4/0"\times8'0'
lauan face
    2'8"\times6
3'0"x7'0"
3'0"x8
```

Flush type door, fire-rated with particle board filler, $3 / 4 \mathrm{hr}$

```
2'8"x6'8'
```

$3^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$
$3^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime} \times 7^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$
$3^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime} \times 7^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$
$4^{\prime \prime} 0^{\prime \prime} \times 7^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$

Plastic laminate doors, add $35 \%$ to birch prices
Flush type solid doors, pine $2^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$ $3^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$ $3^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime} 7^{\prime \prime}$
Panel type doors, $3^{\prime} \times 7^{\prime} \times 13 / 4^{\prime \prime}$, raised panel oak
walnut
Exterior wood doors, $3^{\prime} \times 7$ birch $13 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ birch 2 1/4" pine paneled colonial design, w/frame \& trim

Bi-folding, pre-hung louvered, pine
$3^{\prime} \times 6^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$
$6^{\prime} \times 6^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$ pine paneled
$3^{\prime} \times 6^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$
$6^{\prime} \times 6^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$
birch
$3^{\prime} \times 6^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$ $6^{\prime} \times 6^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$
hardboard
$3^{\prime} \times 6^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$
$6^{\prime} \times 6^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$

## SPECIAL DOORS

French doors, $5^{\prime} \times 7^{\prime}$
wood
steel
Sliding doors, glass $6^{\prime} \times 7^{\prime}$ standard deluxe

Storm and screen combination doors, residential aluminum wood

Overhead doors, w/o frames wood, sectioned $13 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ thick
$8^{\prime} \times 7^{\prime}$
$16^{\prime} \times 7^{\prime}$
fiberglass and aluminum $8^{\prime} \times 7^{\prime}$ standard

| Crew | Per Day | Unit | Material | Labor | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 1.5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{EACH} \\ & \mathrm{EACH} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 37.00 \\ 50.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43.76 \\ 58.34 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 80.76 \\ 108.34 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.5 \\ 1.5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{EACH} \\ & \mathrm{EACH} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 54.00 \\ 52.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 58.34 \\ 58.34 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112.34 \\ & 110.34 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 1.5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | EACH <br> EACH | $\begin{aligned} & 68.00 \\ & 72.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 58.34 \\ +58.34 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 126.34 \\ 130.34 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 1 CP | 2.0 | EACH | 28.00 | 43.76 | 71.76 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.0 \\ & 1.5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | EACH <br> EACH | $\begin{aligned} & 30.00 \\ & 42.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43.76 \\ & 58.34 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 73.76 \\ 100.34 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.0 \\ 2.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | EACH <br> EACH | $\begin{aligned} & 40.00 \\ & 42.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43.76 \\ 43.76 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83.76 \\ & 85.76 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.0 \\ 1.5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | EACH <br> EACH | $\begin{aligned} & 44.00 \\ & 60.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43.76 \\ & 58.34 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 87.76 \\ 118.34 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 1 CP | 1.5 | EACH | 65.00 | 58.34 | 123.34 |
| 1 CP | 2.0 | EACH | 73.00 | 43.76 | 116.76 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 1.5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | EACH <br> EACH | $\begin{aligned} & 75.00 \\ & 80.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 58.34 \\ 58.34 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133.34 \\ & 138.34 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 CP | 1.5 | EACH | 60.00 | 58.34 | 118.34 |
| 1 CP | 1.5 | EACH | 75.00 | 58.34 | 133.34 |
| 1 CP | 2.0 | EACH | 60.00 | 43.76 | 103.76 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 1.5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | EACH EACH | $\begin{aligned} & 70.00 \\ & 50.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58.34 \\ & 58.34 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.34 \\ & 108.34 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 CP | 1.0 | EACH | 110.00 | 87.52 | 197.52 |
| 1 CP | 4.0 | EACH | 30.00 | 21.88 | 51.88 |
| 1 CP | 3.5 | EACH | 48.00 | 25.00 | 73.00 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 3.5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | EACH EACH | $\begin{aligned} & 34.00 \\ & 60.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.88 \\ & 25.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 55.88 \\ 85.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 3.5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | EACH EACH | $\begin{array}{r} 30.00 \\ 53.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.88 \\ & 25.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51.88 \\ & 78.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 CP | 4.0 | EACH | 28.00 | 21.88 | 49.88 |
| 1 CP | 3.5 | EACH | 48.00 | 25.00 | 73.00 |
| 1 CP | 0.5 | OPG | 150.00 | 175.04 | 325.04 |
| 1 CP | 0.5 | OPG | 165.00 | 175.04 | 340.04 |
| 1 SI | 1.7 | EACH | 155.00 | 53.55 | 208.55 |
| 1 SI | 1.7 | EACH | 340.00 | 53.55 | 393.55 |
| 1 CP | 3.5 | EACH | 75.00 | 25.00 | 100.00 |
| 1 CP | 3.5 | EACH | 60.00 | 25.00 | 85.00 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | EACH EACH | $\begin{array}{r} 90.00 \\ 190.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.40 \\ & 175.04 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 199.40 \\ & 365.04 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 CP | 0.8 | EACH | 90.00 | 109.40 | 199.40 |

199.40

BREAKDOWN OF CONSTRUCTION COSTS

|  | OUTPUT |  | UNIT COSTS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DESCRIPTION | Crew | Per Day | Unit | Material | Labor | Total |
| FIBERGLASS AND ALUMINUM OVERHEAD DOORS continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $8^{\prime} \times 7^{\prime}$ deluxe $16^{\prime} \times 7^{\prime}$ standard | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{EACH} \\ & \mathrm{EACH} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 125.00 \\ 160.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.40 \\ & 109.40 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline 234.40 \\ 269.40 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| $\text { steel }{ }^{16^{\prime} \times 7^{\prime} \text { deluxe }}$ | 1 CP | 0.8 | EACH | 190.00 | 109.40 | 299.40 |
| $8^{\prime} \times 7^{\prime}$ standard $8^{\prime} \times 7^{\prime}$ deluxe | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.8 \\ 0.8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{EACH} \\ & \mathrm{EACH} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 80.00 \\ 100.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 109.40 \\ 109.40 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 189.40 \\ 209.40 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| $16^{\prime} \times 7^{\prime}$ standard $16^{\prime} \times 7^{\prime}$ deluxe | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | EACH <br> EACH | $\begin{array}{r} 150.00 \\ 170.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 175.04 \\ & 175.04 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 325.04 \\ 345.04 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| wood with hardboard panels $8^{\prime} \times 7^{\prime}$ standard | 1 CP | 0.8 | EACH | 80.00 | 109.40 | 189.40 |
| $8^{\prime} \times 7^{\prime}$ deluxe <br> $16^{\prime} \times 7^{\prime}$ standard | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & E A C H \\ & E A C H \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95.00 \\ 160.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.40 \\ & 175.04 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 204.40 \\ & 335.04 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $16^{\prime} \times 7^{\prime}$ deluxe | 1 CP | 0.5 | EACH | 180.00 | 175.04 | 355.04 |
| WINDOWS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| STEEL WINDOWS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Basement sash <br> $2^{\prime} \mathbf{8}^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime} \mathbf{2}^{\prime \prime}$ 2 SI      |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime} \\ & 2^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime} 10^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{SI} \\ & 2 \mathrm{SI} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15.0 \\ 15.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{EACH} \\ & \mathrm{EACH} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14.00 \\ \quad 18.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12.13 \\ 12.13 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26.13 \\ 30.13 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| ALUMINUM WINDOWS W/O GLAZING |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average cost per sq ft fixed |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| casement projected | $\begin{aligned} & 151 \\ & 151 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 70.0 \\ 70.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.40 \\ 4.40 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.30 \\ 1.30 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.70 \\ 5.70 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| sliding screens | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \mathrm{SI} \\ 1 \mathrm{SI} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 70.0 \\ 550 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.70 \\ & 0.80 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.30 \\ 0.16 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.00 \\ 0.96 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 4^{\prime} 5^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime} 2^{\prime \prime} \\ & 3^{\prime} 1^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \mathrm{SI} \\ 2 \mathrm{SI} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.0 \\ 9.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{EACH} \\ & \mathrm{EACH} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 57.00 \\ 52.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18.20 \\ 20.23 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75.20 \\ & 72.23 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3^{\prime} 1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime} \\ & 4^{\prime} 5^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{SI} \\ & 2 \mathrm{SI} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.0 \\ 6.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | EACH <br> EACH | $\begin{array}{r} 58.00 \\ 67.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.01 \\ & 30.34 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84.01 \\ & 97.34 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $4^{\prime} 5^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime}$ | 2 SI | 5.0 | EACH | 72.00 | 36.41 | 108.41 |
| Casement, standard$3^{\prime} 1^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime} 2^{\prime \prime}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 4^{\prime} 5^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime} 2^{\prime \prime} \\ & 3^{\prime} 1^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{SI} \\ & 2 \mathrm{SI} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11.0 \\ 11.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{EACH} \\ & \mathrm{EACH} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41.00 \\ 30.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16.55 \\ 16.55 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57.55 \\ & 46.55 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 5^{\prime} 9^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime} \\ & 5^{\prime} 9^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{SI} \\ & 2 \mathrm{SI} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.0 \\ & 7.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | EACH EACH | $\begin{aligned} & 50.00 \\ & 57.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.01 \\ & 26.01 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76.01 \\ & 83.01 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 5^{\prime} 9^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime} \\ & 7^{\prime} 7^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \mathrm{SI} \\ 2 \mathrm{SI} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.0 \\ 6.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{EACH} \\ & \mathrm{EACH} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 63.00 \\ 67.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.34 \\ & 30.34 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93.34 \\ 97.34 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Double hung, standard $2^{\prime} 4^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime} 1^{\prime \prime}$ | 2 SI | 8.0 | EACH | 52.00 | 22.76 | 74.76 |
| WOOD WINDOWS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average cost per sq ft, w/o glazing sliding <br> 1 CP <br> 55.0 <br> SQFT <br> 2.50 <br> 1.59 <br> 4.09 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| double hung casement | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50.0 \\ & 60.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.20 \\ 3.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.75 \\ & 1.45 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.95 \\ & 4.45 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| picture | 1 CP | 55.0 | SQFT | 3.00 | 1.59 | 4.59 |
| Bow window, w/glazing$7^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 8^{\prime} 9^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime} \\ & 7^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 2 \mathrm{CP} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 1.8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{EACH} \\ & \mathrm{EACH} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 180.00 \\ 175.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 116.69 \\ 97.24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 296.69 \\ & 272.24 \end{aligned}$ |
| $8^{\prime} 9^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$ | 2 CP | 1.4 | EACH | 220.00 | 125.02 | 345.02 |
| Basement sash, w/o glazing fixed $28^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime} 4^{\prime \prime}$ | 2 CP | 16.0 | EACH | 15.00 | 10.94 | 25.94 | $2^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime} 4^{\prime \prime}$

BREAKDOWN OF CONSTRUCTION COSTS

OUTPUT

## DESCRIPTION

$2^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime} 10^{\prime \prime}$
top hung
$2^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime} 4^{\prime \prime}$
$2^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime} 10^{\prime \prime}$

Casement windows, w/glazing
$2^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$
$3^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$
$5^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$
$3^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$
Picture window, w/glazing \& d.h. side sash
$10^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$
$12^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$
$12^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$
$12^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$
Double hung, pine w/o glazing
$2^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime} 2^{\prime \prime}$
$2^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$
$2^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime} 2^{\prime \prime}$
$2^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime} 2^{\prime \prime}$
$3^{\prime} 4^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime} 2^{\prime \prime}$
Window trim
$1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$ pine
$1^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$ pine
$1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$ oak
$1^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$ oak
$1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$ birch
$1^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$ birch
molded
stool molded
stool molded
stool

Storm windows, to 12 sf
12 to 20 sf
Screens, to 12 sf
12 to 20 sf
WEATHERSTRIPPING
Doors, $\quad 3^{\prime} \times 7^{\prime}$, zinc
bronze
$6^{\prime} \times 7^{\prime}$, zinc bronze
Windows, $3^{\prime} \times 5^{\prime}$, zinc
bronze
$3^{\prime} \times 7^{\prime}$, zinc

GYPSUM DRYWALL
Gypsum drywall, including taping
$3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$
$1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$
$5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$
$3 / 8^{\prime \prime}+5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ laminated
$5 / 8^{\prime \prime}+5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ laminated

Suspended drywall ceiling-incl. channel
Drywall nailed to wood joists
Drywall partitions complete
$21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ metal studs with
$1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ drywall
5/8" drywall
$5 / 8^{\prime \prime}+3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ laminated drywall
$5 / 8^{\prime \prime}+5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ laminated drywall
$35 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ metal studs with
1/2" drywall
5/8" drywall
$5 / 8^{\prime \prime}+5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ laminated drywall
$5 / 8^{\prime \prime}+5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ laminated drywall

UNIT COSTS

| Crew | Per Day | Unit | Material | Labor | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 CP | 15.0 | EACH | 17.00 | 11.67 | 28.67 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 2 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.0 \\ & 10.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{EACH} \\ & \mathrm{EACH} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.00 \\ & 22.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.58 \\ & 17.50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32.58 \\ & 39.50 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 2 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.0 \\ & 6.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{EACH} \\ & \mathrm{EACH} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.00 \\ & 77.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.88 \\ & 26.93 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 61.88 \\ 103.93 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 C P \\ & 2 C P \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.8 \\ & 6.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{EACH} \\ & \mathrm{EACH} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 101.00 \\ 88.00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36.46 \\ & 29.17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 137.46 \\ & 117.17 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2 CP | 3.0 | EACH | 286.00 | 58.34 | 344.34 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 C P \\ & 2 C P \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4 \\ & 2.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{EACH} \\ & \mathrm{EACH} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 355.00 \\ & 400.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 72.93 \\ 87.52 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 427.93 \\ & 487.52 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2 CP | 1.8 | EACH | 480.00 | 97.24 | 577.24 |
| 2 CP | 7.0 | EACH | 33.00 | 25.00 | 58.00 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 2 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.0 \\ & 6.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{EACH} \\ & \mathrm{EACH} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37.00 \\ & 35.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29.17 \\ & 29.17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66.17 \\ & 64.17 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 2 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{EACH} \\ & \mathrm{EACH} \end{aligned}$ | 44.00 <br> 50.00 | 41.67 <br> 46.06 | 85.67 96.06 |
| 1 CP | 180 | LNFT | 0.33 | 0.48 | 0.81 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 130 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LNFT } \\ & \text { LNFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.44 \\ & 0.39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.87 \\ & 0.67 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.31 \\ & 1.06 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 90.0 \\ 110 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | LN FT <br> LN FT | $\begin{aligned} & 0.55 \\ & 0.50 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.97 \\ & 0.79 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.52 \\ & 1.29 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 CP | 80.0 | LNFT | 0.66 | 1.09 | 1.75 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 2 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.0 \\ & 8.0 \end{aligned}$ | EACH EACH | $\begin{aligned} & 13.00 \\ & 20.00 \end{aligned}$ | 19.44 <br> 21.88 | 32.44 <br> 41.88 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 C P \\ & 2 C P \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11.0 \\ 9.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{EACH} \\ & \mathrm{EACH} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.50 \\ & 19.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.91 \\ & 19.44 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28.41 \\ & 38.44 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ | OPNG OPNG | $\begin{array}{r} 8.00 \\ 16.00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.88 \\ & 21.88 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29.88 \\ & 37.88 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 3.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | OPNG OPNG | $\begin{array}{r} 9.50 \\ 19.00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29.17 \\ & 29.17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38.67 \\ & 48.17 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.0 \\ & 6.0 \end{aligned}$ | OPNG OPNG | $\begin{array}{r} 6.00 \\ 12.00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.58 \\ & 14.58 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.58 \\ & 26.58 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 CP | 5.0 | OPNG | 7.50 | 17.50 | 25.00 |
| 1 CP | 780 | SQFT | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.19 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 750 \\ & 700 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.10 \\ & 0.11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.11 \\ & 0.12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.21 \\ & 0.23 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 420 \\ & 400 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQ FT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.18 \\ & 0.20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.20 \\ & 0.21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.38 \\ & 0.41 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 C P \\ & 1 C P \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 250 \\ & 300 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.22 \\ & 0.10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.35 \\ & 0.29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.57 \\ & 0.39 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 C P \\ & 1 C P \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \\ & 150 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQ FT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.31 \\ & 0.33 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.58 \\ & 0.58 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.89 \\ & 0.91 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 C P \\ & 1 C P \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90.0 \\ & 90.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQ FT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.47 \\ & 0.51 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.97 \\ & 0.97 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.44 \\ & 1.48 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 CP | 150 | SQFT | 0.32 | 0.58 | 0.90 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 150 \\ 90.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.34 \\ & 0.48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.58 \\ & 0.97 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.92 \\ & 1.45 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 CP | 90.0 | SQFT | 0.52 | 0.97 | 1.49 |


|  | OUTPUT |  | UNIT COSTS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DESCRIPTION | Crew | Per Day | Unit | Material | Labor | Total |
| TILE \& TERRAZZO |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CERAMIC TILE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ceramic wall tile, glazed on mud set one color $1^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime}$ | 1 TS | 75.0 | SQ FT | 0.85 | 1.09 | 1.94 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime} \\ & 41 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 41 / 4^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { TS } \\ & 1 T S \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75.0 \\ & 75.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.80 \\ & 0.75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.09 \\ & 1.09 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.89 \\ & 1.84 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { multi-color } 1^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime} \\ & 2^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { TS } \\ & 1 \text { TS } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75.0 \\ & 75.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.95 \\ & 0.90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.09 \\ & 1.09 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.04 \\ & 1.99 \end{aligned}$ |
| $41 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 41 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | 1 TS | 75.0 | SQ FT | 0.85 | 1.09 | 1.94 |
| Ceramic wall tile, glazed on thin set one color $1^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime}$ | 1 TS | 105 | SQFT | 0.85 | 0.78 | 1.63 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime} \\ & 41 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 41 / 4^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { TS } \\ & 1 \text { TS } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \\ & 105 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.80 \\ & 0.75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.78 \\ & 0.78 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.58 \\ & 1.53 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { multi-color } 1^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime} \\ & 2^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{TS} \\ & 1 \mathrm{TS} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \\ & 105 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0.95 \\ & 0.90 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.78 \\ & 0.78 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.73 \\ & 1.68 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $41 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 41 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | 1 TS | 105 | SQFT | 0.85 | 0.78 | 1.63 |
| Ceramic tile on floors, mud set one color $1^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime}$ | 1 TS | 95.0 | SQFT | 0.85 | 0.86 | 1.71 |
| $\begin{gathered} 2^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime} \\ \text { multi-color } 1^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { TS } \\ & 1 \text { TS } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95.0 \\ & 95.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.80 \\ & 0.95 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.86 \\ & 0.86 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.66 \\ & 1.81 \end{aligned}$ |
| $2^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 1 TS | 95.0 | SQFT | 0.90 | 0.86 | 1.76 |
| Ceramic tile on floors, thin set one color $1^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime}$ | 1 TS | 120 | SQFT | 0.85 | 0.68 | 1.53 |
| $\begin{gathered} 2^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime} \\ \text { multi-color } 1^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{TS} \\ & 1 \mathrm{TS} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \\ & 120 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.80 \\ & 0.95 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0.68 \\ & 0.68 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.48 \\ & 1.63 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $2^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime}$ <br> Add for epoxy grout | 1 TS | 120 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.90 \\ & 0.20 \end{aligned}$ | 0.68 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.58 \\ & 0.20 \end{aligned}$ |
| Add for abrasive non-slip tile |  |  | SQFT | 0.17 |  | 0.17 |
| Ceramic tile cove base, mud set $41 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 41 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | 1 TS | 38.0 | LNFT | 0.65 | 2.15 | 2.80 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 6^{\prime \prime} \times 41 / 4^{\prime \prime} \\ & 6^{\prime \prime} \times 41 / 4^{\prime \prime} \text { sanitary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 \mathrm{TS} \\ & 1 \mathrm{TS} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38.0 \\ & 38.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LN FT } \\ & \text { LNFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.70 \\ & 0.75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.15 \\ & 2.15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.85 \\ & 2.90 \end{aligned}$ |
| $6^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$ sanitary | 1 TS | 38.0 | LN FT | 0.85 | 2.15 | 3.00 |
| Ceramic tile cove base thin set $41 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 41 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | 1 TS | 46.0 | LN FT | 0.65 | 1.78 | 2.43 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 6^{\prime \prime} \times 41 / 4^{\prime \prime} \\ & 6^{\prime \prime} \times 41 / 4^{\prime \prime} \text { sanitary } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{TS} \\ & 1 \mathrm{TS} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46.0 \\ & 46.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | LNFT LNFT | $\begin{aligned} & 0.70 \\ & 0.75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.78 \\ & 1.78 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.48 \\ & 2.53 \end{aligned}$ |
| $6^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$ sanitary | 1 TS | 46.0 | LNFT | 0.85 | 1.78 | 2.63 |
| Ceramic tile bullnose trim $41 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ mud set | 1 TS | 34.0 | LNFT | 0.70 | 2.41 | 3.11 |
| thin set | 1 TS | 42.0 | LNFT | 0.70 | 1.95 | 2.65 |
| QUARRY TILE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quarry tile floors, $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ thick mud set $23 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 23 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | 1 TS | 38.0 | SOFT | 0.85 | 2.15 | 3.00 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 4^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \\ & 6^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{TS} \\ & 1 \mathrm{TS} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.0 \\ & 45.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.80 \\ & 0.60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.04 \\ & 1.82 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.84 \\ & 2.42 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 4^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime} \\ & 6^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{TS} \\ & 1 \mathrm{TS} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44.0 \\ & 52.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.65 \\ & 0.80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.86 \\ & 1.57 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2.51 \\ & 2.37 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $12^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}$ <br> thin set $23 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 23 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{TS} \\ & 1 \mathrm{TS} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46.0 \\ & 45.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.45 \\ & 0.80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.78 \\ & 1.82 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.23 \\ & 2.62 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 4^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \\ & 6^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{TS} \\ & 1 \mathrm{TS} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48.0 \\ & 55.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.75 \\ & 0.60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.70 \\ & 1.49 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.45 \\ & 2.09 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 4^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime} \\ & 6^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{TS} \\ & 1 \mathrm{TS} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53.0 \\ & 63.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.60 \\ & 0.75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.54 \\ & 1.30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.14 \\ & 2.05 \end{aligned}$ |
| $12^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}$ <br> mud set epoxy grout $23 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 23 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{TS} \\ & 1 \mathrm{TS} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55.0 \\ & 32.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.40 \\ & 1.60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.49 \\ & 2.56 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.89 \\ & 4.16 \end{aligned}$ |

D
$4^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$
$6^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$
$4^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime}$
$6^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}$
$12^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}$
$e t$ epoxy
$4^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$
$6^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$
$4^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime}$
$6^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}$
$12^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}$
for abrasive surface add
CAST-IN-PLACE TERRAZZO
Divider strips, zinc
light for thinset floors
12 gauge-1 $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ deep solid $1 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 11 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ deep w/galvanized bottom $1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 11 / 4^{\text {" }}$
brass
light for thinset floors
12 gauge-11/4" deep
solid $1 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 11 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ deep
w/galvanized bottom $1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 11 / 4^{\prime}$
Terrazzo, bonded to concrete $\mathbf{2}^{\text {" }}$ thick-gray cement white cement
not bonded, on sand cushion $3^{\prime \prime}$ thick-gray cement white cement
monolithic, $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ thick, base slab complete
topping $1^{\prime \prime}$ thick
abrasive $11 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ thick

Epoxy terrazzo, 1/4" thick conductive $1 / 4$ thick
Coved base $6^{\prime \prime}$ high
Coved curb $6^{\prime \prime}$ high

## PRECAST TERRAZZO

Floor tiles, non slip $12^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime}$ $12^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime} \times 11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$
for white cement, add

Stair treads, diamond pattern non slip
Stair risers, to $6^{\prime \prime}$ high with cove
Stair landings, non slip 11/2
Stair stringers 2" thick
Coved base, $6^{\prime \prime}$ high
Straight base, $6^{-1}$ high
for white cement, add

## ACOUSTIC TREATMENT

## ACOUSTIC TILE

Mineral fiber tile
$12 \times 12 \times 5 / 8$
$24^{17} \times 24^{-7} \times 5 / 8^{-7}$
$24^{\prime \prime} \times 48^{\prime} \times 5 / 8$
$12^{7} \times 12^{7} \times 3 / 4^{7}$
$24^{7} \times 24^{*} \times 3 / 4^{7}$
$24^{7} \times 48^{7} \times 3 / 4$

Fiberglass tile
$12 \times 12 \times 5 / 8$

UNIT COSTS

| Crew | Per Day | Unit | Material | Labor | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { TS } \\ & 1 \text { TS } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35.0 \\ & 36.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.55 \\ & 1.35 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.34 \\ & 2.27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.89 \\ & 3.62 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { TS } \\ & 1 \text { TS } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35.0 \\ & 43.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.35 \\ & 1.50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2.34 \\ & 1.90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.69 \\ & 3.40 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{TS} \\ & 1 \mathrm{TS} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36.0 \\ & 36.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.00 \\ & 1.60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.27 \\ & 2.27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.27 \\ & 3.87 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{TS} \\ & 1 \mathrm{TS} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38.0 \\ & 39.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.50 \\ & 1.30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.15 \\ & 2.10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.65 \\ & 3.40 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{TS} \\ & 1 \mathrm{TS} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38.0 \\ & 47.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.30 \\ & 1.45 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.15 \\ & 1.74 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.45 \\ & 3.19 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 TS | 40.0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.95 \\ & 0.15 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 2.04 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.99 \\ & 0.15 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | LNFT | 0.10 |  | 0.10 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LNFT } \\ & \text { LNFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0.30 \\ & 0.95 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.30 \\ & 0.95 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | LN FT | 0.60 |  | 0.60 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LNFT } \\ & \text { LNFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.25 \\ & 0.50 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.25 \\ & 0.50 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LNFT } \\ & \text { LNFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.05 \\ & 1.40 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.05 \\ & 1.40 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CM} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CM} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50.0 \\ & 50.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.60 \\ & 0.75 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.70 \\ & 1.70 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.30 \\ & 2.45 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CM} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CM} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.0 \\ & 40.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.65 \\ & 0.80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.13 \\ & 2.13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.78 \\ & 2.93 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CM} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CM} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35.0 \\ 45.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.70 \\ & 0.75 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.43 \\ & 1.89 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.13 \\ & 2.64 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 CM | 45.0 | SQFT | 1.15 | 1.89 | 3.04 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CM} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CM} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50.0 \\ & 50.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.20 \\ & 1.40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.70 \\ & 1.70 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.90 \\ & 3.10 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CM} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CM} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32.0 \\ & 17.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LN FT } \\ & \text { LNFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.40 \\ & 0.80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.66 \\ & 5.02 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.06 \\ & 5.82 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CM} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CM} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50.0 \\ & 50.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.95 \\ & 2.60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.70 \\ & 1.70 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.65 \\ & 4.30 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | SQFT | 0.20 |  | 0.20 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CM} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CM} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.0 \\ & 30.0 \end{aligned}$ | LN FT <br> LNFT | $\begin{aligned} & 3.50 \\ & 3.20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.84 \\ & 2.84 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.34 \\ & 6.04 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CM} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CM} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65.0 \\ & 65.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LNFT } \\ & \text { LNFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.55 \\ & 3.70 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.31 \\ & 1.31 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.86 \\ & 5.01 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CM} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CM} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.0 \\ & 19.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { LNFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.00 \\ & 2.20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.13 \\ 4.49 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.13 \\ 6.69 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 1 CM | 120 | LNFT | 1.65 | 0.71 | 2.36 |
| 1 CM | 120 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LN FT } \\ & \text { LNFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.25 \\ & 0.15 \end{aligned}$ | 0.71 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.96 \\ & 0.15 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 CP | 300 | SQFT | 0.20 | 0.29 | 0.49 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 420 \\ & 470 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.20 \\ & 0.20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.20 \\ & 0.18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.40 \\ & 0.38 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{CP} \\ & 1 \mathrm{CP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 300 \\ & 420 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { SQFT } \\ & \text { SQFT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.23 \\ & 0.23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.29 \\ & 0.20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.52 \\ & 0.43 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 CP | 470 | SQFT | 0.23 | 0.18 | 0.41 |
| 1 CP | 300 | SQFT | 0.19 | 0.29 | 0.48 |

OUTPUT

## DESCRIPTION

FIBERGLASS ACOUSTIC TILE continued
$24^{\prime \prime} \times 24^{\prime \prime} \times 5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$
$24^{\prime \prime} \times 48^{\prime \prime} \times 5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$
$12^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime} \times 3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$
$24^{\prime \prime} \times 24^{\prime \prime} \times 3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$
$24^{\prime \prime} \times 48^{\prime \prime} \times 3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$

Wood fiber tile
$12^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime} \times 1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$
$24^{\prime \prime} \times 24^{\prime \prime} \times 1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$
$24^{\prime \prime} \times 48^{\prime \prime} \times 1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$
$12^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime} \times 5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$
$24^{\prime \prime} \times 24^{\prime \prime} \times 5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$
$24^{\prime \prime} \times 48^{\prime \prime} \times 5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$
$12^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime} \times 3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$
$24^{\prime \prime} \times 24^{\prime \prime} \times 3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$
$24^{\prime \prime} \times 48^{\prime \prime} \times 3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$
$12^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime}$
$24^{\prime \prime} \times 24^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime}$
$24^{\prime \prime} \times 48^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime}$

## SUSPENDED CEILINGS

Lay-in suspension system including T-bar and
$11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ black iron at $4^{\prime}$ oc.
$24^{\prime \prime} \times 24^{\prime \prime}$ grid
$24^{\prime \prime} \times 48^{\prime \prime}$ grid

Concealed spline suspension system including
Z bar and $11 / \mathbf{2}^{\prime \prime}$ black iron at $4^{\prime}$ oc.
Luminous panels, including suspension system
Wood suspension system $2^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$ grid \& hangers w/ $1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$ stripping, up to $3^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$ drop
FLOORINGS

## WOOD STRIP FLOORING

Fir, no finish $1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}!\& \mathrm{~g}$ 1"x6" 1 \& g
White or red oak, no finish 25/32"x2 1/4" prefinished
with pegs

## Sanding \& finishing

## WOOD BLOCK FLOORING

Hardwood blocks 25/32"
Parquet flooring, no finish 5/16" thick oak
walnut
teak
prefinished oak
wainut
teak

## RESILIENT TILE FLOORING

Asphalt tile cemented to slab
$9^{\prime \prime} \times 9^{\prime \prime} \times 1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ color group "b" color group "c" color group "d"
$9^{\prime \prime} \times 9^{" \times 3 / 16 " ~ c o l o r ~ g r o u p ~ " b " ~}$ color group "c"

UNIT COSTS


OUTPUT

DESCRIPTION
grease proof $1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$
corktone or tweed "c" group 1/8"
Felt underlay on wood subfloor
Vinyl asbestos tile $9^{\prime \prime} \times 9^{\prime \prime} \times 1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$
$9^{\prime \prime} \times 9^{\prime \prime} \times 1 / 16^{\prime \prime}$
Vinyl tile $9^{\prime \prime} \times 9^{\prime \prime}$ type a $08^{\prime \prime}$ thick $9^{\prime \prime} \times 9^{\prime \prime} \times 1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ type b $9^{\prime \prime} \times 9^{\prime \prime} \times 1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ travertine $9^{\prime \prime} \times 9^{\prime \prime} \times 1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ Florentine

## RESILIENT SHEET FLOORING

Linoleum standard gauge $3 / 32^{\prime \prime}$
heavy gauge $1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$
Sheet vinyl flooring

## PAINTING

Exterior, 2 coats applied with brush wood-oil base metal-oil base masonry-latex shingles-stain windows \& doors-enamel
Exterior, 3 coats applied with brush
wood-oil base
metal-oil base
masonry-latex
shingles-stain
windows \& doors enamel
Interior walls, brush applied on
plaster or drywall, 2 coats flat
3 coats flat
2 coats enamel
3 coats enamel
wood, 2 coats enamel
3 coats enamel
filler, stain, \& varnish-2 coats
filler, stain, \& varnish-3 coats
masonry or concrete, 2 coats latex
3 coats latex
Ceilings, brush applied on
plaster or drywall, 2 coats flat
3 coats flat
2 coats enamel
3 coats enamel
wood, 2 coats enamel
3 coats enamel 2 coats filler stain \& varnish 3 coats filler stain \& varnish masonry or concrete, 2 coats latex 3 coats latex

Wood floors, 2 coats enamel 3 coats enamel stain \& varnish 2 coats stain \& varnish 3 coats
Concrete, 2 coats enamel
3 coats enamel

## SPECIALTIES

DISAPPEARING STAIRS
Pine folding, $8^{\prime} 6^{\prime \prime}$ high


## The cost of money:

> It's probably about as high as it's going to get

Both bulls and bears on the housing-finance outlook tend to agree at midyear that mortgage yields won't rise enough to be worth talking about during the rest of 1973. Yet pessimists still have a suspicion that a looming money shortage this year could cause 1974's housing starts to slip below two million units.
It all depends on whether the Federal Reserve continues to be satisfied that inflationary psychology can be kept at bay in the financial markets by the Nixon Administration's Phase IV restrictions.

If the central bank decides to get tough, it will reduce its $5 \%$ target for annual growth in the money supply.
Lower credit availability will translate into fewer mortgage loan commitments this year by thrift institutions, and in 1974 into fewer starts.

Most forecasters see this year's mortgage yields peaking at no more than a quarter point above current levels, with the odds favoring an arrest of the climb in the bank board's yield on conventional single-family mortgages by the time it reaches $77 / 8 \%$ (see graph, below right). In fact, say the analysts, by December 31 -providing by that time the economy has successfully gone through its adjustment to a more moderate rate of growth-mortgage rates may be on the way down.

Confidence in the relative stability of housing-loan costs-as distinguished from the supply of mortgage money-stems in part from the directive from Washington's Committee on Interest and Dividends "urgently requesting all mortgage-lending institutions to exercise restraint on establishing rates."

Washington can command the price of money to stand still, or the availability, but not both. However, it continues to try, as both the Home Loan Bank System and the Federal National Mortgage Corp. inject ever larger amounts of credit into thrift institutions.

Government data for all of 1973 project total lending by thrift institutions (on a basis net of loan repayments) as down from $\$ 49$ billion in 1972 to around $\$ 35$ billion, the decline tracing to disintermediation. And so savings and loan associations and savings banks have already adopted a ruthlessly negative stance toward new borrowers. Deposit flows at the S\&Ls are targeted at about $\$ 28$ billion. The National Association of Mutual Savings Banks is revising its estimate of new-deposit growth to $\$ 8$ billion as against $\$ 10$ billion in lush 1972.

Advances from the home loan banks and secondary-market mortgage purchases by Fannie Mae, this year, will contribute a lot, even if not enough by any means to close the gap created by the reduced deposit flows at thrift institutions. Fannie Mae might add an extra $\$ 2$ billion in mortgage credit, and the home loan banks a hefty $\$ 6$ billion-compared with only $\$ 4$ billion in 1969, their biggest previous year.

One drawback of aggressive pursuit of money-market funds by the federal agencies is that it drives up interest rates generally,
to the detriment of thrift institutions trying to hold onto deposits without flexibility to raise rates.

But the building industry's financial specialists realize that, however frail a reed they may be, the housing agencies are the best support they have right now, and they watch them with a jealous eye. Says one industry man, "We're somewhat concerned. There is noevidence of a 1969 crunch, with starts way down. But we see a tightening here, a tightening there, and we wonder if Fannie Mae and the bank board will be there when we need them, at reasonable rates."
It seems clear that Washington authorities are aiming their manipulations of the housing market to see that it takes at least some of the brunt of cooling the economy, even if a 1972 starts level in excess of 2 million units seems fixed in concrete.
Maurice Mann, president of the San Francisco Federal Home Loan Bank, says his agency is digging in against new commitments by institutions of that state. Starting from the shock of the poor April level of deposit inflows at S\&Ls, California suddenly flip-flopped from a mortgage borrower's market to a mortgage lender's. Says Dallas Bennewitz, vice president of the U.S. Savings \& Loan League: "Ordinary individuals in California can get a loan, but large lenders particularly are beginning to say no to major projects."

A strongly better deposit performance in May was reflected widely in much of the country, however.
Meanwhile, overcommitted lenders who want to discourage borrowers but cannot freely raise rates because of Arthur Burns' CID, are instead cutting the loan-to-price ratio. And in doing so, they may have found an even more effective way to dampen demand than marking up yields.

Observes one Federal Reserve economist: "If you buy the premise that the earlier shift to $95 \%$ loans borrowed housing demand from the future, maybe we'll get a very interesting test now as to whether $80 \%$ loans do not cause a sharp drop in our housing starts."
-Stan Wilson
McGraw-Hill World News,
Washington
FHA-VA NEW-HOUSE MORTGAGES


HUD's new survey, begun in June 1972, covers FHA 203b and VA section 1810 and is based on actual loan closings. Yield is based on price paid for mortgage, and price reflects discount points paid by builders. (Yields are gross. For net, subtract $.25 \%$ or $.375 \%$ for servicing.)

## THE COST OF MORTGAGE MONEY

HEW SINGLE FAMILY HOUSES

| EAST | CONVENTIONAL LOAN RATES <br> INTEREST ( + FEES) <br> BY LOAN-TO-VALUE RATIOS PRIME RATE |  |  | FHA SECTION 2O3B <br> MIN. DOWK, 30 YEAR IMMED. DELIVERY (COMPARABLE FOR VAS) EACE RATE $7 \%$ |  | CONSTRUCTION LOANS <br> INTEREST ( + EEES) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | UPTO 80\% | $81 . \mathrm{TO} 90 \%$ | 91 T0 95\% | DISCOUNT (\%) PAID BY BULLDER | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CHANGE } \\ & \text { FROM PREV } \\ & \text { MONTH } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| BOSTON | $73 / 4$ | $73 / 4(+1 / 4)$ | $81 / 4$ | 2-x | - | $83 / 4-93 / 4$ |
| NEW YORK | $71 / 4(+1 / 2)$ | $71 / 2(+3 / 4)$ | $x$ | $\times$ |  | $83 / 4-91 / 4(+1 / 2-1)$ |
| WASHINGTON | $81 / 4(+2)$ | $81 / 4(+2)$ | $81 / 2(+2)-x$ | 6-8 | UP 1 | $93 / 4(+11 / 2)$ |

SOUTH

| ATLANTA | $73 / 4(+3)$ | $8(+3)$ | $81 / 4(+3)$ | $6-61 / 2$ | STEADY | $91 / 4-101 / 4$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MIAMI | $71 / 4-71 / 2(+3)$ | $73 / 4-8(+3)$ | $81 / 4(+3)-x$ | $7-8$ | UP $11 / 2$ | $93 / 4-101 / 4(+1)$ |

MIDWEST

| CHICAGO | $7 / 4-71 / 2(1-14 / 2)$ | $73 / 4(+11 / 2-2)$ | $7.9(+2(1 / 2)$ | $7-8$ | UP $1 / 2$ | $9-103 / 4(+1)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DETROIT | $71 / 2(+0-1)$ | $8(+0-1)$ | $81 / 4(+1)-x$ | $6-8$ | UP $1 / 2$ | $91 / 4-103 / 4(+1-2)$ |

SOUTHWEST

| DALLAS | $73 / 4(+1)$ | $8(+2)$ | $81 / 4(+2-3)$ | $7-8$ | UP 1 | $93 / 4-101 / 4$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

WEST

| LOS ANGELES | $73 / 4-8(+1-11 / 2)$ | $8-81 / 2(+11 / 2-2)$ | $8-81 / 2(+21 / 2-31 / 2)$ | $6-8$ | UP $1 / 2$ | $81 / 4-91 / 4(+0-2)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SEATLE | $71 / 2-73 / 4(+11 / 2)$ | $8-81 / 4(+11 / 2)$ | $8-81 / 4(+11 / 2-3)$ | $6-8$ | UP $1 / 2$ | $91 / 4(+2)$ |
| SAN FRANCISCO | $73 / 4(+11 / 2)$ | $8(+2)$ | $8-81 / 4(+11 / 2)-x$ | $6-8$ | UP $1 / 2$ | $83 / 4-91 / 4(+1-2)$ |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { CONVENTIONAL, } \\ & \text { LOANS } \\ & \text { INTEREST } \\ & \text { (+FEES) } \\ & \text { PIRIME RXTE } \end{aligned}$ | FHA 221 D4 <br> FACE RETE 7\% DI\$COUNT (\%) PAID BY BUILDEIR | CONSTRUCTION <br> LOANS <br> $\underset{(+ \text { FEES }}{\text { INTETREST }}$ <br> (+FEES) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $81 / 2-83 / 4$ | FNMA | $81 / 2-9(+11 / 2-2)$ |
| $81 / 2-83 / 4$ | DISCOUNT | $91 / 2-93 / 4(+3 / 4)$ |
| $81 / 2-83 / 4$ | 15 | 101/4 (+1) |


| $81 / 2$ | $4 \%$ | $91 / 4$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $81 / 2$ | THERE | $91 / 4$ |


| $81 / 2-83 / 4(+0-1)$ | IS | $93 / 4(+1)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $81 / 2-83 / 4(+0-11 / 2)$ | स० | $83 / 4-93 / 4(+1-11 / 2)$ |


| $83 / 4(+0-1)$ | EFFECTIVE | $93 / 4-101 / 4(+0-1)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |


| $8 \frac{1}{2}-8^{3 / 4}(+1)$ | PRIVKTE | $9^{33 / 4}(+1)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $81 / 2-83 / 4(+1)$ | MARKET | $101 / 4(+1)$ |
| $81 / 2-8^{3 / 4}(+1)$ |  | $9^{3 / 4}(+1)$ |

Prices are for prime-credit loans June 1 • Fees include all one-time costs to buyer-origination and closing fees, discounts, etc. - In addition to quoted prices most $90 \%$ and $95 \%$ loans carry insurance charge of $1 / 4 \%$ a year until insured portion is amortized, plus fee of $1 / 2 \%$ (for $90 \%$ ) or $1 \%$ (for $95 \%$ ). © Construction loan rate is for loan with takeout. - Apartment Ioan rate is for proposed construction. Immediate-delivery long-term loan $1 / 4 \%$ lower. $\bullet X=$ loan not available June 1 . $\bullet$ Data: Advance Mortgage Corp., Detroit.

MONEY STOCK (M-1) In billions outstanding


## FNMA's FHA-VA AUCTION

Monthly average yield 4 -month commitment


CONVENTIONAL NEW-HOUSE MORTGAGES
Effective interest rate (Contract rate + fees)


Project: Desert Island.
Location: Palm Springs, Calif.
Developer: Winmar of the Desert Inc
Planners and architects: Desmond Muirhead Inc.
Golf course architect: Desmond Muirhead
Engineers: Webb Engineering Co.
Site area: 155 acres
Number of units: 388 condominium apartments
Price range: $\$ 55,000$ to $\$ 155,000$


As a lesson in getting the most out of a site, Desert Island is in a class by itself. Its 155 acres (a quarter section minus five acres of road easement/include an 18-hole golf course, a 27-acre lake and an eventual 388 units in five 7 -story mid-rise buildings.
Furthermore, the project's density-four units per acre-is deceptive. The units are enormous (some have more than 4,000 sq. ft. of area including their balconies), so it is entirely conceivable that with smaller apartments, the project's density could be doubled without changing the basic concept or impairing the openness which is Desert Island's most salient feature. (The only problem would be how to increase permanent parking, which is now provided under the buildings.)

The golf course is the project's key. Its 105 acres rim the site and provide both a buffer and a spectacular view. The lake creates five fine water holes, augments the view and adds an invaluable sense of security for the island where the units themselves are located.
The project began in October 1970 and opened last fall. As of June 1, some 40 units had been sold.

Site plan shows four apart ment buildings on the 23 -acre island in the center of the project; a fifth building will be located somewhere in the center of the island. Photos show present stage of development from ground and air.

Views from different levels are shown in these three photos. Every unit has a view of both golf course and lake, and this has been one of the two top marketing features of the project. The other is security. (Says Desmond Muirhead, who planned and designed Desert Island: "No burglar can swim across the lake with a colortelevision set on his back.") There has been no discernible sales pattern except that first-floor units, which are the least expensive and have the least spectacular view, have been the slowest movers. Half of the first building's 80 units are sold and there are a few reservations in for the second, which is now under construction.



## PORTFOLIO CONTINUED

The first of Desert Island's five apartment buildings is shown at right from across the lake. Every care has been taken to keep the structure in scale with its environment. Each end is angled in to avoid a flat, monotonous look; the building's height is stepped down from seven stories to four stories at the ends; and balconies are recessed a full $12^{\prime}$ to obviate any slab-like feeling. The design was an important factor in getting zoning approval for the first mid-rise project in the Palm Springs area.

The picture below shows the pool and terrace area in front of the building; each of the other buildings will be similarly equipped.


PHOTOS: GRAHAM WARRINGTON


Clubhouse, shown at right, is close to the entrance of the project so that non-resident members will not intrude on the privacy and security of the residential area. The clubhouse is modest in size at 20,000 sq. ft . and includes a big main dining room, bar and lounge, the project's executive offices, plus golf essentials such as pro shops and locker rooms. At present the clubhas 135 outside members who paid $\$ 3,000$ each to join. New fee is $\$ 4,000$, and outside memberships will soon be limited so as not to crowd resident members



# If you read about the sound levels of air conditioners now, you won't have to hear about them later. 



If you want to know how quiet an outdoor central airconditioning unit will be, you don't have to use your home buyers as guinea pigs. You can find out for yourself just by looking it up.

Three out of four of today's outdoor residential units are covered by ARI's Sound Certification program and display the ARI Sound Seal.

The program not only makes it possible for you to know the amount of sound produced by a "certified" unit: By using a simple ARIdeveloped formula, you can accurately predict the sound level of a unit at any given point of evaluation-at a lot line, on a patio, or in a neighbor's home.

This helps you avoid violating reasonable sound control ordinances where they exist-or creating an outdoor sound problem in one of your projects ( the kind of thing that can make homebuyers short tempered).

ARI's program also provides public officials with practical data and guides for setting up reasonable sound control ordinances.

ARI has a booklet that explains its sound control program to home builders and public officials. Write us and we'll send you a free copy: Air-Conditioning \& Refrigeration Institute, 1815 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Virginia 22209.

# the driver that clocks in at 




## Enhance your home with a bit of "Nature's Magic"

The soft greens of spring . . . warm, mystic blue of a summer sky rich golden colors of Indian summer . . . enhance your home with "Nature's Magic" carpet. The fifteen natural woodland colors in this short-shag textured carpet of $100 \%$ Nylon will create your own very special world. . . lovely to live with . . . easy to care for.


MILLS INC.

## You can't buy, beg, borrow or steal a TRUS JOIST franchise!

hat's because they don't exist. Only TRUS JOIST Corporation makes TRUS JOISTS and we build them in twelve modern plants throughout the United States and Western Canada where we can maintain strict standards of quality control. And when we say strict, that means we build TRUS JOISTS to closer tolerances than any other roof or floor structural system whether it be wood, steel or concrete.

For example, when we put camber into our open web joists the chords are drilled with an accuracy measured in thousandths of an inch. As a result TRUS JOISTS are uniform to a degree which is unparalleled in the industry.

TRUS JOISTS are also absolutely guaranteed to carry the load
for which they are designed and behind that guarantee stands the nation's largest single manufacturer of light weight structural components.

Have you ever asked a local franchised truss fabricator how he controls camber or what degree of uniformity he consistently achieves? Have you ever asked him to prove that your project's ceilings won't be wavy and that floors will be level? Have you ever really compared the consistent quality you get in TRUS JOIST with the trusses made by a typical franchised fabricator?

Try asking those questions and make that comparison. Then you'll discover the real reason why we never franchise the manufacture of TRUS JOISTS.

We sleep better at night.

## Hang this card on your thermostats. It'll tell buyers you're saving them money with an energy-conserving house.



Today energy conservation is important to your buyers. So let them know you're insulating your homes with at least six inches (R-19) of Fiberglas* insulation in the ceiling and three inches (R-11) in the walls- to save fuel, cut costs.

That's why we're offering you these thermostat hangers - as part of a merchandising package that includes consumer booklets and suggested advertising and promotion techniques. We want to give you a little extra help in selling your houses.

## Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation Fiberglas Tower, Toledo, Ohio 43659 Att. D. H. Meeks:

Please send me a merchandising package that'll help me promote my energy-consenving houses.
$\qquad$

## TRIPLE CONVENIENCE-TRIPLE SALES APPEAL



This handsome 3 in 1 kitchen appliance provides the ultimate in convenience with maximum sales appeal for your customers.
The Hot Food Server is strategically located between the Microwave Range and the Self Cleaning Oven. Keeps food warm without over-cooking. The fast-cooking Thermatronic works in a hurry - the neat self-cleaning oven works leisurely - the Hot Food Server keeps it all at perfect temperature for serving anytime, crisp or moist. Seven piece set of microwave ovenware including utility dish with metal rack is available.
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Barnwall is every bit as rugged as its name. The handy $4^{\prime} \times 8^{\prime}, 9^{\prime}$ or $10^{\prime}$ panels provide natural insulation, as well as great dimensional stability and rigidity. So they can
be nailed directly to studs. No sheathing, building paper or corner bracing is necessary. Saving you barnloads of time and money
Barnwall comes in two different grades. Clear (as pictured above) and rustic, with solid and filled knots. Both grades are $5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ thick. With classic $8^{\prime \prime}$ o.c. grooving in a "plank" pattern carefully textured by U.S. Plywood.

Whenever you specify
textured siding, remember: we make the most complete line in the business - vertical panels (both grooved and ungrooved), lap and board-andbatten. A total of 16 different styles, including Barnwall.

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ing techniques in the industry were selected and put into a sensibly priced package.

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## Exteriors:

## The emphasis is on long-term values...

...and durability and low maintenance, increasingly important to owner-builders and home buyers, are the common denominators.
With the help of man-made materials manufacturers of siding, roofing and exterior accessories have succeeded in developing familiar products that possess superior performance characteristics.
For example, frequent paint jobs are no longer as necessary as they used to be. Thanks to the advent of long-life, plastic-based paints and finishes and the widespread use of vinyls, many natural exterior products such as wood siding are virtually maintenance-free. Others that appear to be wood, stone or other natural material are actually either solid vinyl or metal with a bonded-on, protective plastic coating.
These low-maintenance, easy-to-care-for materials are highly resistant to weathering, air pollution, wind, corrosion, pests and general deterioration.
On the following pages House \& Home presents selected sidings, roofing and exterior accessories that live up to the long-term performance standards required of today's exterior building products.




## Siding

Prefinished steel siding (1) features a Du Pont Tedlar ${ }^{8}$ polyvinyl fluoride film. "Superstar" is durable and easy to maintain. Dirt and stains can be removed with household detergents. The siding resists weathering, is not affected by pollution, salt-water air or temperature and will not crack chip or peel. Mastic, South Bend, Ind. CIRCLE 270 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Clapboard-style solid vinyl siding (2) is shown on the exterior of an awardwinning condominium. The material will not blister, peel, flake, warp, corrode or dent. It is impervious to air pollutants, termites and fungi. The siding, in white, gray, green or yellow, never needs painting. Bird \& Son, East Walpole, Mass.
CIrcle 271 on reader service card
Embossed aluminum sidings (3), with a deep woodgrain effect, are highly resistant to weathering and are unaffected by temperature or environmental conditions. "VinylTuf" has an easy-to-maintain PVC coating that is impact and corrosion resistant. "Shadow-Grain", with an acrylic finish, features two-tone painting to accent the woodlook. Reynolds Metal, Richmond, Va.
CIRCLE 272 ON READER SERVICE CARD
Roughsawn hardboard siding (4) is available in 24 factory-finished colors. The back-sealed material features a flat, full-hiding solid color stain that is resistant to sunlight and fading. Fabricated of Douglas fir, the siding will not crack, curl or split and resists moisture and impact. It comes in lap or panel in lengths to 16'. Forest Fiber, Forest Grove, Ore. CIRCLE 273 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Woodgrained plywood siding (5), "Ruf-Sawn 316", comes in 4'x8', -9' and $-10^{\prime}$ panels. The pattern is embossed into the surface of a resin-saturated medium-density fiber overlay that is bonded to the plywood. Siding, which can be painted or stained will not chip or peel. Simpson

Timber, Seattle
CIRCLE 274 ON READER SERVICE CARD
Structural siding/sheathing, with a stone aggregate surface (6), utilizes exterior grade plywood, fireproof asbestos board or Homasote structural insulation board as substrates. The prefinished material comes in $4^{\prime} \mathrm{x} 8^{\prime}$, $-10^{\prime}$ or $-12^{\prime}$ sizes or can be ordered precut in specified shapes. Modular Materials, South Plainfield, N.J.
circle 275 on reader service card

Tempered hardboard siding (7) features a textured woodgrain look. Available in lap and vertical panels up to $16^{\prime}$ in length, the material is prime-coated and back-sealed. Vertical panel siding comes in V-groove, channel groove and reverse board-and-batten patterns. Material will not split, splinter or crack. GeorgiaPacific, Portland, Ore
CIRCLE 276 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Embossed aluminum siding (8) simulates the look of rough-sawn lumber. "Timber Cutt" is available with an acrylic finish or in a vinyl clad version. Offered in lap and panel sidings, the back-sealed material is easy to maintain and unaffected by weathering. It is available in 14 colors. Alsar, Southfield, Mich.
CIRCLE 277 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Textured plywood siding ( 9 ) can add architectural and visual interest to a project. Shown here in a horizontal application, the material serves as both decorative siding and structural sheathing. Textured plywood, available in large panels, accepts a full range of stains and finishes. American Plywood Assn., Tacoma, Wash. CIRCLE 278 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Mineral fiber siding, "Heavytex" (10), is installed by a special aluminum channel method that eliminates the need for sheathing. The woodgrain-look material comes in $9^{\prime \prime} \times 32^{\prime \prime}$ shingles. Rot- and verminproof "Heavytex" is available in 12 colors. Suprador, New York City. CIRCLE 279 on reader service card



Beveled siding(1), fabricated of Western wood, adds warmth to an entryway. The wide variety of available patterns and styles include board and batten, channel rustic and T\&G. Wood siding accepts any stain or finish or can be left to weather naturally. Western Wood, Portland, Ore. CIRCLE 280 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Rough-textured hardboard, in a simulated woodgrain pattern (2), is factory prime-coated on the face and edges to provide 120 -day protection against the weather. The $7 / 16$-thick, $4^{\prime} \times 8^{\prime}$ or $-9^{\prime}$ medium-density panels are constructed of long fiber Southern pine. Temple, Diboll, Tex.
CIRCLE 281 on reader service card
Fire-protected lumber and plywood (3) is pressure impregnated with mineral salts that react chemically
at temperatures below the ignition point of wood. The heated material forms an insulating char surface that protects the wood. "Non-Com" comes in interior and exterior grades. Koppers, Pittsburgh, Pa.
CIRCLE 282 ON READER SERVICE CARD
Textured stone-on-plywood cladding (4) is suitable for single-wall construction or for use over sheathing. "Shadow-Line" features a regular size aggregate surface scored $8^{\prime \prime}$ on center with $3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ deep, $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ wide grooves. Panels in $4^{\prime} \times 8^{\prime},-9^{\prime}$ and $-10^{\prime}$ come in 12 colors. U.S. Plywood, Champion, New York City.
CIRCLE 283 ON READER SERVICE CARD
Thatched mineral siding (5) offers the look of wood shingles without the maintenance problems. "Stratalite ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ is available in 11 factory-
applied colors, all permanently sealed with a baked acrylic finish. Material will not peel, blister, split or rot. GAF, New York City. CIRCLE 284 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Redwood clear all-heart lumber in $1^{\prime} \times 6^{\prime}$ planks ( 6 ) is used to achieve an interesting herringbone effect. Siding shown is slightly stained to contrast with the dark stain of the trim. Redwood, in lumber or plywood panels, accepts stains well. California Redwood Assn., San Francisco.
CIRCLE 285 ON READER SERVICE CARD

## Roofing

Fungus-resistant roofing shingles (7) have a zinc granule formulation imbedded into them. Material offers protection against fungus-blacking and streaking of white roofs in warm, humid climates. Insulation is pro-
vided since the white shingles reflect the light. Celotex, Tampa, Fla. CIRCLE 286 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Mineral-fiber panel roofing (8) features a textured ceramic granule surface that simulates wood shingles. The roofing carries a 30 -year warranty and a UL Class "A" flammability rating. Shingles, shown in a mansard application, never discolor. Suprador, New York City. CIRCLE 287 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Mansard roof (9), with the rustic look of cedar shakes, is constructed of "Bayside" hardboard lap siding. The easy-to-install material is supplied in $16^{\prime}$ lengths. Siding is available unprimed or painted in a two-tone prestained surface in a choice of three colors. Masonite, Chicago.
CIRCLE 288 ON READER SERVICE CARD



## 2


3

 $]^{6} \mid$ |





Shutters, of rigid vinyl bonded to a preservative-treated wood subframe, come in the panel style shown (1) or in a louver version. The easy-tomaintain shutters, with authenticlooking hinges, are in black or white. Andersen, Bayport, Minn. CIRCLE 350 on reader service card
"Wood-lyk" ABS plastic shutters (2) feature a deep shadow three dimensional design. Shutters, with a simulated woodgrain, have a Korad ${ }^{8}$ acrylic finish that never needs painting. The easy-to-install units come in 15 sizes in black or white. Lomanco, Minneapolis, Minn.
Circle 351 on reader service card
All-aluminum railings (3) are available ir an unlimited choice of colors. Designed to specifications, railings come in a variety of panel styles. Easy-to-install units will not crack chip, peel or corrode even after prolonged exposure to the elements. Sun Control Products, Hialeah, Fla.
CIRCLE 352 on reader service card
Soffit and fascia system (4) and accompanying raincarrying equipment are of lightweight aluminum with a rugged polyvinyl chloride coating. Designed to withstand weathering, the units will not rust, blister, crack, peel or chip. Crown Aluminum, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Circle 353 on reader service card
Vinyl soffits (5A) and fascia (5B) protect the base structure of a house. Vented soffits provide proper air circulation. Suitable for use on any style home, the units will not peel, flake, blister, corrode or dent and are uneffected by moisture and pollutants. Certain-teed, Valley Forge, Pa.
circle 354 on reader service card
Load-bearing aluminum columns (6) feature a fluted design. Lightweight columns are $9^{\prime}$ long and $15^{\prime \prime}$ in diameter. Easy-to-maintain units have a gloss enamel finish that blends with exterior colors. Reynolds Metal, Richmond, Va.
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## PRODUCTS

Two whirlpool showerheads massage as they spray



Easy-to-install showerhead (above) combines the benefits of a massage with the stimulation of a shower. The "Shower Massage", based on the same principle as the "Water-Pik" oral hygiene device, fits most standard shower outlets. An adjustable lever controls 2,400 to 9,000 jets of water per minute. Teledyne Aqua Tec, Fort Collins, Colo.
CIRCLE 200 on reader service card
Rotary massage showerhead has a spray action similar to a whirlpool bath. A constantly rotating inner nozzle discharges streams of swirling water. The intensity of the spray can be controlled at any temperature bysliding an adjustable cone forward over the chrome-plated brass unit. Head fits any standard $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ diameter pipe. Rain Jet, Burbank, Calif.
circle 201 on reader service card

Brass plumbing fittings feature a Ce lebrity U/R-Pak ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ cartridge control constructed of corrosion-resistant Celcon ${ }^{\circledR}$ plastic. There are no metal washers to cause friction and wear Available in lavatory (1\&2) and tub/shower (3) models, fittings come with sparkling acrylic or chromeplated metal handles. Units, with built-in aerators and long spouts for comfortable washing, are rated for long term operation at water temperatures up to $180^{\circ}$ F. UniversalRundel, New Castle, Pa.
CIRCLE 202 ON ReADER SERVICE CARD




## PRODUCTS/FURNITURE

Geometrically styled furniture is made of butcher blocks and building blocks. Upholstered seating groupa sofa, loveseat and lounge chair with a squared-off building block lookfeatures foam construction over a wood frame. Cushions are of Da -cron-foam. Butcher block tables of solid laminated oak strips with a natural finish come in cocktail, end and $16^{\prime \prime}$ cube sizes. Marden, Chicago. CIRCLE 203 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Seating group (below) integrates butcher block and loose cushion upholstery for a casual look. The furniture is constructed of solid lumber with a natural finish. Chairs and sofa feature reinforced rubber webbing on seats and backs with reversible cushions of foam wrapped in Fortrel. Avanti, Montreal, Canada
CIRCLE 204 ON READER SERVICE CARD



Corner display unit is part of a mod ular furniture line constructed of recycled paper and flexible plastic joints. Paper tubes are laminated for strength. "Set-Ups"-tables, shelves and displays-come in five solid colors and check or polka-dot pat terns. Environmental Concepts, Beverly Hills, Calif.
CIRCLE 206 on reader service card

Outdoor chaise lounges (right)stack up to a compact high rise for easy storage. Each chaise is molded of durable ABS plastic and has rustproof aluminum supports at each end. Lounge adjusts to four positions. The flexible-grid design of the frame adds extra resiliency and comfort to loose cushion pads. Syroco, Syracuse, N.Y. CIRCLE 205 ON READER SERVICE CARD


Upholstered furniture collection (left)designed by Mario Bellini, "Le Mura", consists of an armless chair, right and left arm models and ottoman(shown)plus a two-arm version, and single and double beds. A broad range of designs can be achieved through unlimited combinations of these basic components. Classic sofas, chaise lounges and loveseats are easily executed by attaching "Le Mura" elements using the buckle fitting affixed to each piece. Units are constructed of foam polyurethane on wooden frames and feature Dacron fiberfill cushioning. A striped alpaca, cotton and acrylic plush velvet upholstery has been designed for the collection. A choice of fabrics, vinyls and leathers is also offered. Atelier, New York City.
CIRCLE 207 ON READER SERVICE CARD


LP patio doors feature all the "most wanted" features . . . reversible . . . easily installed left or right hand to simplify ordering, inventory, installing and to meet customer preference. All steel roller assembly to glide open at a touch . . . completely weatherstripped perimeter with interlocking center meeting rails with 5 pin tumbler key locks ... fiberglass screen that won't sag or corrode . . . available in wood that
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Random-sheared carpet of continuous filament nylon, "Keepsake" is a modern abstract leaf pattern. The soil- and static-resistant carpet comes in 11 colors and retails for about $\$ 6.95$ a sq. yd. Downs, Willow Grove, Pa.
CIRCLE 233 ON READER SERVICE CARD
Sculptured reinforced vinyl flooring, "Parquette", is a warm woodtone. Woodgraining is embossed into each $12^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}$ tile simulating natural hardwood. Random-width blocks and varied tones add authenticity. Flintkote, East Rutherford, N.J.
CIRCLE 234 ON READER SERVICE CARD


Duo-tone shag tufted of $100 \%$ Dupont polyester complements traditional as well as contemporary decor. Available in 14 colorations in a $12^{\prime}$ width, the "Shagtique" resists wear and has excellent shape retention and cleanability. Patcraft Mills, Dalton, Ga. CIRCLE 236 on reader service card


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French tile pattern, "Voltaire", is a delicate design that blends tracings of leaves, vines and fleurs-de-lis. Each $12^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}$ vinyl tile has a border on two sides providing for pattern versatility. Design is available in five colorations. Armstrong, Lancaster, Pa. CIRCLE 235 on reader service card

Plush carpet, "Modesty Blaze" (left), is available in 12 colorations and features a marbleized design created by a TAK dye system. "Shaggy Billow" (right), a sculptured shag of Dacron polyester, comes in 14 multicolor combinations. Celotex, Tampa, Fla. CIRCLE 237 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Nylon cut and loop shag, "Cloudburst" (below left), comes in 12 colorations for about $\$ 10.95$ a sq. yd. Textured-loop of Marvess Olefin, "Show Off" (below right) retails for around $\$ 5.95$ a sq. yd. Walter Carpet, City of Industry, Calif.
CIRCLE 238 ON READER SERVICE CARD


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CIRCIE 81 ON READER SERVICE CARD

# Petroleum and You (A History of the Former) 

## Chapter Three: A Giant Awakens

In 1852 a Canadian chemist named Abraham Gesner succeeded in distilling a new fuel from petroleum which, by a clever rearrangement of the letters of his name, he dubbed kerosene. This created an important new demand for petroleum, thus setting the stage for the emergence of a burgeoning industry. (See forthcoming Chapter titled "Stage Settings of the 1850 s .")

Many historians of note credit Rumania with the establishment of the first oil industry, citing the fact that in 1857 the country produced 2000 barrels of oil. Of course in later years this output came to be looked upon as laughably small, and any Rumanian who contended otherwise was likely to be in for a round of goodnatured kidding in which his face would be mocked, his beard tweaked, and the lining ripped out of his hat.

Rumanian hat lining.


Also in 1857 James Miller Williams discovered oil at Oil Springs, Ontario and set up a small refinery. However, his endeavor brought him only a limited amount of recognition since many people felt-some resentfully so -that to find oil in a place named Oil Springs was something almost anyone could have managed.


Oil Springs, Ontario, circa 1857.
Consequently the majority of informed historians prefer to trace the beginning of the oil industry to the well drilled in 1859 at Titusville, Pennsylvania by Edwin L. Drake. Drake, who was hired to drill the well by a consortium of businessmen, was a retired railroad conductor, and therein lies
an exciting tale. Early on, there was a bold move afoot among the businessmen to hire a retired optician for the job, while, on the other hand, an opposing faction plumped strongly for a retired piano tuner. Hence, the happy compromise.

In any case, on August 27, 1859, Drake struck oil after drilling to a depth of $691 / 2$ feet, and from this well it is reported that he was able to produce 10 to 35 barrels a day.

Also it is interesting to note that a neighbor of this same Edwin L. Drake was the inventor of the rubber spider.


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## FRED and BARNEY drive the INTH RSTAL 38



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 increase your profits!Martin "Build-In-Anywhere" Fireplaces build in easier because they're engineered for ZERO CLEARANCE. Y ou can locate them anywhere, on any floor, against any wall, combustible or not! And you can stack them directly aboye each other for multi-level installations, thanks to simplified chimney offsets.
Martin "Build-In-Anywhere" Fireplaces perform better because each is a carefullyengineered system, complete in itself, with factory-built, hearth-to-chimney-top components including round contemporary or simulated brick roof-top terminations. And because the outer walls of each Martin firebox are insulated with $1^{\prime \prime}$ compressed insulation. Minimum heat loss from room when fireplace is not in operation!
Martin "Build-In-Anywhere" Fireplaces boost profits because they're easy and economical to install, yet add immeasurably to the competitive appeal, saleability, or rentability of any residential property. It's good business to install fireplaces ... good sense to install "Build-In-Anywhere" Fireplacing by Martin.


## Features:

- 1. Flush front design ... no holes or air intakes. Unlimited trim possibilities.
- 2. Tapered shape for minimum corner installation.
- 3. No special starter sections required as with other manufactures. Simplifies stocking.
- 4. Round 3 -wall pipe with $30^{\circ} \& 15^{\circ}$ offset elbows.
- 5. Round contemporary or simulated brick roof-top terminations.
- 6. 1" compressed insulation around outer walls of firebox.
- 7. Simple, fast installation requiring no foundation.
- 8. Designed for single or multi-story installation.
- 9. UL listed.

Martin offers a complete line of quality fireplaces, such as: Free-Standing, Built-In, and Wall-Hung, in gas, electric, and wood-burning models.

SEE CATALOG IN SWEET'S LIGHT CONSTRUCTION FILE.


Individual security system, Dor-Alarm ${ }^{\text {TM }}$, is the first such device designed exclusively for combination aluminum screen and storm doors. The compact unit, measuring less than $6^{\prime \prime}$ in length, is engineered for doors with factory prepared cut-outs. Battery-operated molded-plastic device is fully concealed and tamperproof. Evans, Portland, Ore. Circle 209 on reader Service card


Mechanical card-operated lock and door knob set works without electricity. No modifications to the door jamb or strike are required. The one-piece assembly consists of a door knob set and a programmable lock that prevents the outside door knob from being turned. Insertion of a properly coded card triggers a release bar opening the door. Removal of the card locks it. Cardkey, Chatsworth, Calif. CIRCLE 210 ON READER SERVICE CARD


Full security mail box, "Mail Guard", is designed for single-family housing. The contemporary unit, which can be either house-front or curbside-post mounted, has a woodgrain and black or all black finish. It is constructed so that mail is accessible only through a locking front panel. Weatherproof box cannot be disassembled or removed from its position when door is locked. Leigh, Coopersville, Mich. CIRCLE 213 ON READER SERVICE CARD

# "ALL IN THE FAMILY" 

## "Rotary Massage"

Shower Bath Head<br>by Painjet ©

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THE GREATEST
SHOWER ON EARTH!
$\$ 1995$
Postpaid (Add $5 \%$ tax in Calif.) All-Brass, Chrome-plated (Mother-of-Pearl cone)

Full, rotating water streams adjust from brisk to gentle massage. Exhilarating! Fits all shower outlets. Chrome-plated, \$29.95 Gold-plated, $\$ 39.95$. Beautifully packaged. Money-back guarantee. Ask your local dealer, or order direct.

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Save Money and Labor. Fewer heads require less pipe, fittings and installation time. RAIN JET'S patented rotary, pop-up pendulum action provides even coverage for any size area. Sold Nationally. SEND FOR FREE "HOW TO INSTALL" brochure
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## Do-It-Yourself Fountains by RAIN JET

Sparkling elegance! Water droplets are sculptured into a rotating crystal chandelier. Patented. Our "Junior Jet Set" includes a choice of fountain patterns for use with your pump in your pool. Custom Fountain Heads from $\$ 17.75$. Send for brochure with do-it-yourself fountain items.

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Modern Condominium Forms shows you how to handle all the complex legal and practical aspects of the condominium today. The forms in this essential work are drawn from actual situations and cover every facet of condominiums. There are over 500 pages of forms for fee, leasehold, and conversion projects-all presented in convenient looseleaf format for easy reference. The important checklists tell you what your own responsibilities are plus what others must do, thus minimizing errors of omission.

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Portable alarm system utilizes a pulsed-infrared intrusion sensor that provides narrow beamlike, straight line surveillance. A variety of models offers range accommodations from $0-400^{\prime}$. All have built-in time delays. Detector control, warning siren and internal power source are in one relocatable enclosure. Magnetic, Waltham, Mass. circle 208 on reader service card

Toddler alarm signals when a door, drawer or cabinet that is potentially dangerous has been opened. An adjustable time delay-from 0 to 30 seconds-provides for entry without tripping the system. The small solid state electronic device incorporates a magnetic switch. Easily installed with a self-adhesive backing, the battery-operated unit can be mounted anywhere. H\&C, Houston, Tex. CIRCLE 211 on reader service card



Easy-to-install burglar and fire alarm system provides four fire sensors and intrusion detectors for six doors or windows. System consists of a master panel containing the solid state electronic mind, a control unit with time delays and an ultra-loud warning horn. Wire connectors and wire are also included. Crismar, Plainville, Conn. CIRCLE 212 ON READER SERVICE CARD

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## General Electric"wraps up"the noise problem of dishwashers and disposers.



Builders have always wanted quiet built-in dishwashers and food waste disposers to offer prospective tenants or buyers. GE has them.
Such as the GSD441 built-in dishwasher. It's wrapped in a heavy blanket of sound-softening insulation that helps keep dishwasher sounds down. Normal activities can continue in homes and apartments while it runs. Home buyers and tenants will also appreciate the powerful threelevel wash action, soft food disposer, Tuff Tub ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ interior and other outstanding features.
And there's the GFC110 Disposall ${ }^{\text {e }}$ unit. It's surrounded by a new highly efficient polyurethane insulation. A double deflector in the sink flange sets up a water curtain over the throat

of the disposer to reduce noise escaping from the grinding chamber. The entire unit floats on a cushioned mounting of synthetic rubber to further reduce noise and vibration. And a drain line cushion minimizes transfer of noise and vibration to plumbing lines.
Another selling feature: General Electric Customer Care...Service Everywhere! ${ }^{\mu}$ Which means that wherever your building is located in the U.S.A., there'll be a qualified General Electric serviceman nearby.
For further information call your GE Contract Sales Representative at your nearby General Electric Major Appliance Distributor.

## To the prudent real estate investor who thinks of Qualityas only one kind of shelter.

It's two.
The motel kind, providing an exceptionally high rate of return per square foot. And the tax kind, because motel ownership offers a higher degree of tax sheltered income than almost any form of real estate investment.

As for the rate of return, figure it out.
Investors can expect that a motel room occupying 250 square feet will take in $\$ 14.50$ about $75 \%$ of the time. That's $\$ 16.00$ a square foot.

Do you know many leasing agents getting that kind of rent?

No, operational costs don't put a damper on things. The net cash flow from a successful motel operation runs well above that obtained from office or apartment rentals.

To meet our objective of 65,000 new rooms in 5 years, Quality is looking for new properties and franchisees. Write Leonard K. Dowiak, Vice President, Franchise Operations, Quality Inns International, 10750 Columbia Pike, Silver Spring, Md. 20901. Or phone 301-593-5600.

[^9]


Easy-to-install thin bricks for interior application are the same height and width as traditional bricks but are only $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ thick. Brick wall is applied by spreading a layer of mastic on the surface to be covered and pressing the Brickettes ${ }^{\star}$ into place. Available in 12 color blends. Modern Methods, Evansville, Ind.
CIRCLE 229 ON READER SERVICE CARD


Multi-color embossed paneling is printed on plywood. "Images" features random-spaced vertical stripes that eliminate the need for battens as joints blend naturally with pat tern. All four color choices offered feature thin black stripes on a white ground separated by random bands of color. U. S. Plywood, New York City CIRCLE 230 ON READER SERVICE CARD


Simulated stones fabricated of plastic are made to look and feel genuine The stones, available in three colors-natural, gray and white-have a rough texture like that of real stone. No two surfaces are exactly alike. Easy-to-in stall stones are pressed onto a mortarlike adhesive background. Design Images, Manchester, N.H. Circle 231 on reader service card


Wallcoverings, available in paper or vinyl, come in a wide range of stock colors or can be custom ordered. "Bibliotheque" (left), a firm geometric, is a subtle and sophisticated blend of shapes and colors. "Wilderland" (right), a pattern inspired by a Tolkien landscape, is imaginative and fanciful. Pippin Papers, New York City. circle 232 on reader service card

## Symmons' new lav and sink trim: they're the best way to sell houses next to our shower.

When we invented the Temptrol single-handle, pressure-balanced shower, we gave you a system that could really help you sell houses. Because you could tell your customers that pressure-balancing would keep them comfortable in the shower, and prevent scalds and chills, as no other system could. The good-looking contemporary design didn't hurt, either. Now we've come out with new lav and sink trim that will help you do the same kind of selling job. It's just as low on maintenance, and just as pretty as anything we've ever made. Instead of washers, which wear out, it's got ceramic,

which is ageless. We've already tested it through more than a million cycles, and it's just as good as new. Tell that to your customers. Tell the husband he won't have to worry about high repair costs. Show the wife how the finger-tip action of the handle prevents spotting and staining. The whole family will appreciate the smooth movement of the lever handle for positive, accurate selection of temperature and flow. Temptrol shower system. And now, Temptrol lav and sink trim. Together, they're a package that will help you sell houses as no other systems can.

## Temptrol

SYMMONS INDUSTRIES, INC. 31 Brooks Drive, Braintree, Mass. 02184 Tel. (617) 848-2250



Compotite waterproofing can result in a fully tiled shower area at no more than the cost of a tub or openbase receptor. For Compotite is less in price than any other shower pan material. Beautify your baths, upstairs laundry rooms, and other wet-areas with everlasting ceramic tile based on Compotite. Give her the tile she loves!


CIRCLE 73 ON READER SERVICE CARD

BUILDING A NEW HOME OFFICE?


This is the home office complex of American Hoechst Corporation along Interstate 287 in Bridgewater Township, New Jersey.
Permanent financing required was $\$ 12,500,000$.
We arranged it through the participation of 14 lending institutions-commercial banks, savings banks and savings and loan associations with which we regularly do business and for which we service mortgages.
Whatever your requirements for an office or plant, we can finance it-all the way from land purchase and improvement, through construction, to a long-term permanent mortgage. Let the man from Franklin Capital help make your new home office a reality.

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High density polyurethane panels are suitable for interior or exterior application. "Madeira" (1), a simulated weathered-wood, comes in three oak shades and teak. "Linear" (2), with a rough-textured look, is available in a wide range of color and metal-tone combinations. Formel, North Kansas City, Mo.
CIRCLE 227 ON READER SERVICE CARD


Handprinted vinyl scenics provide accents for living areas. A dining nook is wrapped in "The Seasons", a mural, offered in three colorways, that captures each season of the year in a whimsical tree. An airy living room is flanked with a view of "St. Thomas", available in two colorations. James Seeman Studios, Garden City, N.Y. circle 228 on reader service card


# Concrete surfaces beautifully, uniformly textured 

## and waterproofed economically inside and out with THOROSEAL PLASTER MIX



A superior job of unifying and finishing various concrete surfaces, both inside this building and out. Cement-base, waterproof THOROSEAL PLASTER MIX was sprayed on in a heavy texture keeping in mind the aims of the bank-an open, casual and friendly atmosphere. And, a
lifetime of maintenance-free care. Now that's a wise investment!
$S$ T A N D A R D


Corklike high pressure laminate features a surface veneer of real cork. "Natural Cork" has a genuine appearance and texture coupled with a practical mar-resistant melamine finish. The material is suitable for use on walls, cabinets, furniture and in places where real cork is not practical. Nevamar, Odenton, Md.
CIRCLE 221 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Flocked stripe wallcovering, "Criss Cross", is available in three colorways. Part of the Glendura Blue collection of prepasted, vinyl-surfaced, cloth-backed materials, it is scrubbable, strippable and stain resistant. Imperial, Cleveland, Ohio. CIRCLE 220 on reader service card


Simulated wood paneling, with a Mediterranean look, is of lightweight polyurethane. Easy-to-install material, with the detail of wood, can be applied to any surface with adhesive, nails or screws. It comes in $2^{\prime} \times 4^{\prime}$ panels in walnut, avocado or burnished gold. Urethane Fabricators, Red Hill, Pa.
CIRCLE 223 ON READER SERVICE CARD


Paneling, with the look of wormy chestnut wood, provides a warm background for a bathroom with an Early American decor. The prefinished, textured hardboard material comes in $16^{\prime \prime} x 8^{\prime}$ planks with T\&G edges. It installs with wallboard adhesive and simple metal clips. Only damp wiping is required. Marlite, Dover, Ohio. cIrcle 226 on reader Service card

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## If everybody delivers cabinets as fast as they say, how come youre always waiting?



The most beautiful cabinets in the world are just a lot of empty promises if they're not there when you need them.

Which is why at Triangle Pacific we think dependable delivery is even more important than fast delivery.

And why we never promise to get you your cabinets faster than we know we can deliver.

Unlike a lot of other companies, we know how fast we can deliver because we know the capacity of our plants. And that allows us to reserve production space for our customers.

All you have to do is keep us abreast of your plans and we'll help you carry them out.

Also, our six strategically-located factories
make us less vulnerable to the local problems that affect delivery schedules of smaller companies. Our goal is to have a factory within 500 miles of every major marketing area in the United States.

And because Triangle Pacific can fill all of your cabinet needs, both in style and in price, doing business with us can help you cut delivery costs as well as delivery time.

The next time you're sitting around with plenty to do but no cabinets to do it with, call our President, Bob Meltzer or Joe Nussbaum, our V.P. of Sales and Marketing.

At Triangle Pacific, we honor our commitments so you can honor yours.


## "The Grant Corporation sold a house every 2 days for 10 months with a General Electric microwave oven in every kitchen."

Bayne A. Sparks, V.P. Marketing, Grant Corporation.

" 140 Westridge Homes in Anaheim Hills, California, were sold from May, 1972 to February, 1973. Each one is in the mid to upper price bracket and each one features a kitchen with a built-in General Electric Microwave Oven."
"We chose GE appliances not only because of their performance features, but because of the merchandising assistance, public relations, and the service policy GE puts behind them."

Customers are particularly impressed by the unique benefits of the microwave oven. It can cook a meat loaf in 18 minutes, cook a hamburger in 2 minutes, bake a cake in 8 minutes. An appliance
with truly outstanding appeal!
So when they find the top-quality GE Microwave Oven in the kitchen, theyre likely to figure the rest of the house is top-quality, too.

And, remember, this oven, as well as all other GE appliances, is backed by General Electric Customer Care...Service Everywhere. Whichmeansthat wherever your project is in the U.S.A., there'll be a qualified GE serviceman nearby.

For further information, call your GE Contract Sales Representative at a nearby General Electric Major Appliance Distributor.


Rosewood woodgrain paneling is ideal for semi-formal living areas or distinctive offices. The hardboard paneling features a plank effect achieved by a roll-embossing process that produces narrow inserts of different shadings to simulate in-laid strips. Panels have a baked-on, washable melamine-silicone finish. Barclay Industries, Lodi, N.J. CIRCLE 224 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Jungle-inspired wallcovering, is a vinyl-surfaced material. "Cheetah", design of leaping cats, is a dramatic projection of the animal king. dom. Available in custom colorations, the wallcovering comes in a $28^{\prime \prime}$ width. Verde, New York City. CIRCLE 222 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Woodgrained wall paneling, "Portsmouth", features a planked and pegged effect. Cross-scored sections with simulated square nails produce a decklike look. The pattern embossed on a hardwood face veneer is protected by a low-maintenance finish. Available in three wood colors. Georgia-Pacific, Portland, Ore. CIRCLE 225 ON READER SERVICE CARD



The Deck House designed by Richard Berkes, Deck House Inc., Wayland, Mass;; Cabot's Stains on all wood surfaces, exterior and interior.


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## For shingles, siding, clapboards, paneling, decking

Here is wood at its wonderful best. Cabot's Stains, so easy to apply, accent the wood grain, protect and beautify in a choice of 87 unique colors. Stains, unlike paints, enhance the natural beauty of wood, will not crack, peel, or blister, are readily applicable to all wood surfaces: textured, smooth, or rough-sawn.

## Samuel Cabot lnc.

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$\square$ Please send color card on Cobot's stains.
$\square$ Send foll-color Cabot handbook on stains.

[^10]

Add the "custom designed" look to your homes and apartments. Each Studio Stair is cut and drilled to individual job specifications for precise fit and quick, easy assembly of KD parts. Select from four architectural styles. Installed cost is surprisingly low. Write for free color brochure.

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the stair with a flair
by AMERICAN GENERAL PRODUCTS, INC 1735 Holmes Rd., Ypsilanti MI 48197

CIRCLE 160 ON READER SERVICE CARD



Panel adhesive is made specifically to install prefinished paneling, wallboard, hardboard and plywood. Packaged in easy-to-use cartridges, the adhesive installs panels faster than nails with less labor. Miracle Adhesives, Bellmore, N.Y.
CIRCLE 243 ON READER SERVICE CARD


Sealing and curing compound is non-yellowing. "Sealtight" seals and härdens concrete surfaces and provides a durable, long-lasting finish. The substance resists the effects of de-icing salts, making it ideal for use on public walks and parking areas. W.R. Meadows, Elgin, Ill.

CIRCLE 244 ON READER SERVICE CARD


Color coordinated latex caulks are available in six decorative colors including gold, white, olive, gray, brown and woodtone. Acrylic-based material, suitable for interior or exterior applications, will not fade, crack or bleed through the paint. Franklin Glue, Columbus, Ohio.
CIRCLE 245 ON READER SERVICE CARD


Roofcoating is suitable for repair applications in all types of weather. Thick, heavy, cold-process "Barrow-kote" is a plastic-type product that can be applied by brush or spray. The roofcoat penetrates only enough to lock into the old roof base without disturbing the composition to which it is applied. Consolidated Paint, Cleveland, Ohio. CIRCLE 246 on reader Service Card

## "QUALTYY. SALEABILTY. EFFICIENCY. THAT'S WHAT I LIKE ABOUT SCHOLZ."



The Scholz philosophy is simple: "Build top quality, highly saleable homes as efficiently as you can." Patrick Forte, President of Auburn Mill Corporation, believes in the Scholz philosophy.

Scholz is a key to his success as a profitable, growing builder in the Washington, D.C. area.

Before becoming a Scholz builder, Patrick worked for the National Association of Home Builders as Assistant Director of Seminars. His experience in this field gave him "a broad overview of all aspects of the building business." And when he decided to become a builder, he chose a company that has a proven track record for success . . . he chose Scholz!

Why Scholz?
Let Patrick tell you in his own words:
"First, the Scholz Program gives me the best materials and construction techniques for all of their award-winning designed homes. The 10 'Young America Series' Homes l've built and sold so far were in the highly competitive $\$ 40-50,000$ price class. Those extra quality and design features made the difference.
"The proven panelized building system saves me time and on-site labor costs. And weather delays are cut to a minimum with this fast construction system. There's also less chance of theft at the building site because our homes are closed in so fast.
"And Scholz has flexibility. Right now I'm building the 'Young America Series' Homes for the middle and upper middle income family. But if I find a better market developing in apartments, condominiums or luxury cus-
tom homes, Scholz has a package for me to build.'
Patrick Forte likes what Scholz has done to build his business. And we can do the same for you.

Send in the coupon. We'll send you information on our Builder Program . . . it will help build business for you! A subsidiary ol Inlond steel Uiban Development Corporation.
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Tell me more about the Scholz philosophy of success and
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CIRCLE 74 ON READER SERVICE CARD

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FIBERGLASS HOME SHAPED FOR THE 70's.


Dealerships are now available for O'Dome, the exciting and successful year round vacation home that sells for the price of home that sells for the price
a car. The O'Dome has 510 square feet of living space and square feet of living spac features tough, durable
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A line of caulking compounds consists of "Pro-Calk", "Butyl-Bead", "Flexi-Calk" and "Valu-Calk". Each compound is tailored to meet specific job requirements ranging from heavy-duty architectural work to light wood and glass applications. Synkoloid, Compton, Calif.
CIRCLE 240 on reader service card

Exterior wood stain is suitable for use on siding, paneling, beams, shakes, shingles and fencing. "Eden" will not chip, blister or peel on new wood. Solidtone stains in 12 colors are heavily pigmented for an opaque look. Valspar, Minneapolis, Minn. circle 239 on reader service card


Acrylic rustic stain for wood surfaces, "Rain-Stain", is available in 56 semitransparent, 90 solid and 8 western outdoor-stock colors. It also comes in a semigloss clear finish. Practically odor free, the stain will not crack, blister or peel. Pabco Paints, Emeryville, Calif
Circle 241 on reader service card


Clear crystallite wood coatings provide total protection for any wood surface. "Zar" coatings will not ring or mark and require no waxing or polishing. Available in three types-imperial, gloss and satin-"Zar" is free flowing and self leveling. It is available in half-pint, pint, quart and gallon containers. United Gilsonite, Scranton, Pa. circle 242 on reader service card


After 6 trouble-free years carrying hot \& cold water in thisVirginia home...

at pressures surging many times daily to 150 psi...

## This CPVC pipe still performs like the day itwent in.

There are three hundred and seventy five feet of CPVC pipe and 131 CPVC fittings in the hot and cold water system at the Ron Sizer residence in Lynchburg, Virginia. All the pipe and fittings are of hi-temp Geon ${ }^{\circ}$ CPVC.

Because the home is located on a dead end street (at the end of a water line which also serves a large hospital) the pressure frequently surges to 150 psi and occasionally to 160 psi. Normal incoming pressure is 100 psi.

Half the time, Mr. Sizer keeps full incoming pressure on his

CPVC line. The other half of the time a reducing valve in his basement keeps house pressure at 40 psi. Water from the heating tank is supplied at $150-158^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.

For 6 years there have been no failures in the system, no service problems, no leaks.

If you want a pipe or tubing that performs-ask us about hi-temp Geon vinyl (CPVC).
B.F.Goodrich Chemical Company, Dept. H-28, 6100

Oak Tree Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio 44131.
B.E.Goodrich

# Fire-resistance manual-a list of assemblies referenced by three major codes 



The 1973-74 edition of the Gypsum Association's Fire Resistance manual provides builders with a single list-referenced by the BOCA Building Code, the ICBO Uniform Building Code and the SBCC Southern Standard Building Code-of firerated constuction assemblies.
This unique list-said to be the
first in the building industry to lend uniformity to national codesincludesclassifications such as walls and partitions, floor-ceilings, columns, beams and roof decks. Information is provided on fire rating, sound classification, construction type, Gypsum Association code numbers, assembly thickness and

weight per square foot. Rough crosssection illustrations accompany each listing (see sample page above).

The chart portion of the manual is comprised of over 240 assemblies using gypsum board and plaster and is preceded by 12 pages of text and illustration on noncombustibility, flame spread, inpact noise tests, per-

formance of plaster, etc.
The book also includes sections on use of the manual, definitions of abbreviations, Gypsum Association code specifications compared with federal specifications and other available association publications. The Gypsum Assn., Chicago.
circle 301 on reader service card

Ceramic tile patterns, shapes and colors are shown. Full-color photos feature room settings incorporating floor, wall and countertop tile installations. A chart suggests color coordinated designs for walls and floors for use with popular bathroom fixture colors. American Olean, Lansdale, Pa .
CIRCLE 302 ON READER SERVICE CARD
Redwood fences, for use in singleand multifamily projects, are described and illustrated in a 12 -page booklet. Full-color photos feature actual installations and include four new fence designs. Specifications and construction information are provided. California Redwood, San Francisco.
CIRCLE 303 ON READER SERVICE CARD
Plexiglas ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ mirror is fully discussed in an illustrated brochure. Cutting, forming, finishing, handling and storage instructions are given. Information on installing, cleaning, framing and decorating is also provided. Specifications are included. Rohm and Haas, Philadelphia, Pa.
CIRCLE 304 ON READER SERVICE CARD
Kitchen cabinets are shown in color photographs. Extras-such as lazy Susans, hostess carts and glide-out towel racks-are featured. Complete specifications accompany simplified illustrations of standard and special cabinets. Long-Bell, Portland, Ore.
CIRCLE 305 ON READER SERVICE CARD
Spring hinge catalog covers recommended uses, construction, finishes, and applications for several models of single and double acting spring hinges and other related door hardware. Product illustrations, size and weight tables and specifications
are included. McKinney/Chicago, Scranton, Pa .
CIRCLE 306 ON READER SERVICE CARD
Murals, in 14 designs and 63 colorways, are shown in full color. Brochure is accompanied by a fact sheet which contains sketches, stock numbers, number of panels and background rolls within each set, companion ground numbers, suggested retail prices, design height and other specifications. James Seeman, Garden City Park, N.Y.
CIRCLE 307 ON READER SERVICE CARD
Vinyl and vinyl asbestos flooring colors and patterns are displayed. Each style is accompanied by short descriptive text and a chart lists tile sizes, gauges and minimum orders accepted. A brief section provides maintenance data. Amtico, Trenton, N.J.
CIRCLE 308 ON READER SERVICE CARD
Hand-carved doors catalog, in full color, contains photographs of eight solid mahogany and rosewood models with suggested matching side panel combinations. Measurements and prices for each door are listed. Installation and shipping information is furnished. Elegant Entries, Worcester, Mass.
CIRCLE 310 ON READER SERVICE CARD
Bathroom cabinetry and acces-sories-including vanities, decorative mirrors and cabinets, cultured marble tops with integral bowls, special storage units and lightingare cataloged in full color. Each cabinet model is pictured in room settings with specifications listed on the same page. Rutt-Williams, Elkhart, Ind.
CIRCLE 313 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Proper concreting practices, for use in warm and hot weather, are presented on an illustrated page for posting on jobsites. Information is listed under three subheads: before placing, during placing and finishing and after finishing. Master Builders, Cleveland, Ohio.
CIRCLE 312 ON READER SERVICE CARD
Vinyl wallcovering patterns are displayed in full color. Thirty-six designs are shown-some as backgrounds for room settings. Two charts, one for walls and one for ceilings, show how to estimate the number of rolls required for a job. Specifications are included. ICI America, Wilmington, Del.
CIRCLE 314 ON READER SERVICE CARD
Ceilings are pictured in full color room settings. Types listed include decorative tiles for formal rooms, those installed mainly for sound absorption or ease of cleaning and suspension ceilings with accompanying grid systems and accessories. Product attributes and installation are briefly mentioned. Armstrong, Lancaster, Pa.
CIRCLE 315 ON READER SERVICE CARD
Closet doors, shelves and accesories are cataloged. Photos of installed doors plus illustrations of door mechanics accompany detailed specification charts. Shelves and their installation are also discussed. Leigh, Coopersville, Mich.
CIRCLE 316 ON READER SERVICE CARD
Storm doors, available in stock colors, are described in text and shown in illustrations. Model features are listed and custom kits and French door openings are briefly mentioned. Hole-punched brochure
includes specifications. Anderson, Owensboro, Ky.
CIRCLE 309 ON READER SERVICE CARD

## Fundamentals of Machine Speci-

 fications explains basic specs common to machinery such as small dozers, loaders, motor graders and scrapers. The booklet discusses the various elements of small machinery in general terms so that prospective purchasers can better interpret product information supplied on manufacturers' spec sheets. Topics discussed include horsepower, engine configuration, transmission and final drive, brakes, tires, undercarriage, steering and axles, hydraulics, etc. Illustrations complement the text. Ask for form AEC13010 at your local Caterpillar dealer.Stains, available in solid and semitransparent finishes, are reproduced in color chips and illustrations. Instructions for staining previously finished wood are included. Shakertown, Winlock, Wash.
CIRCLE 320 ON READER SERVICE CARD
Mineral fiber siding and roofing products are featured. Illustrations show close-ups of siding textures, and a selection guide displays the 12 colors available. Installation and accessories are discussed. Supradur, New York City.
CIRCLE 317 ON READER SERVICE CARD
Ceilings, fabricated of tiles which simulate hand-carved wood, are shown in full color. Eight sculptured designs are shown with reproductions of the ten available colors. Installation and maintenance are briefly discussed. Marcus, Danville, Ill.
CIRCLE 318 ON READER SERVICE CARD

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[^0]:    *The new commissioner was Sheldon B. Lubar, chairman of Mortgage Associates of Milwaukee (see page 4).

[^1]:    * The AIA has been lobbying in Congress for the proposals contained in the policy statement and will issue a progress report in the fall.

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[^8]:    27 Westerly Lane, Thornwood. N.Y. 10594 (914) 769.4044 - (212) 892-6805

[^9]:    Leonard K. Dowiak, Vice President, Franchise Operations Quality Inns International

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