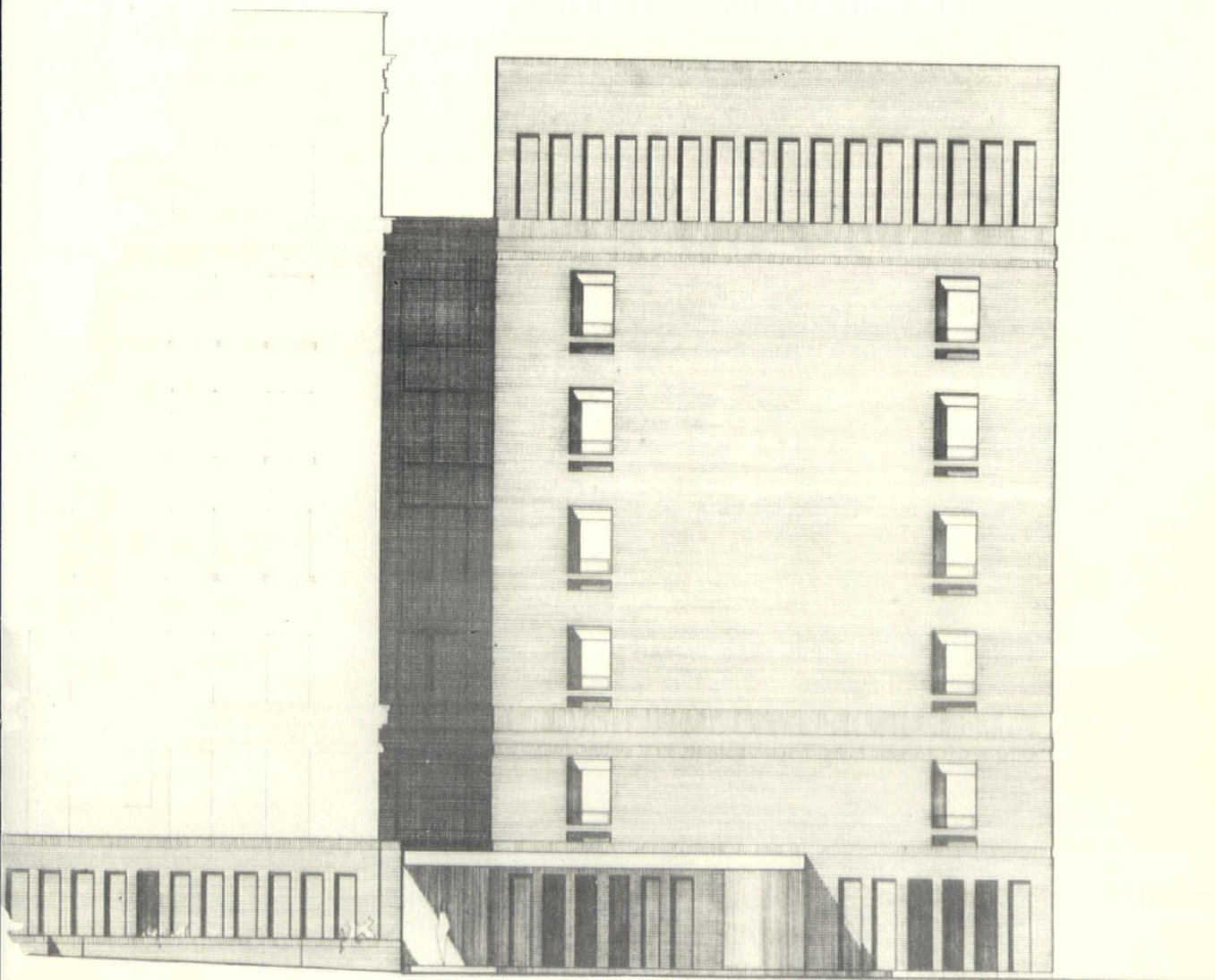
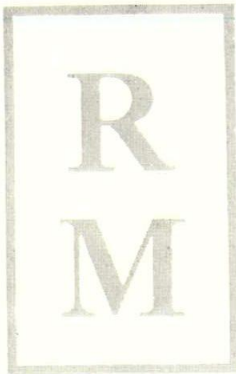


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It appears to us that there is a growing tendency among General Contractors to usurp the traditional functions of independent Architects and Consulting Engineers. This "Package Builder" approach does not, in our opinion, serve the best interests of the client. We do, however, actively solicit the opportunity of meeting with an Owner and his Architect before working drawings and full specifications are completed.

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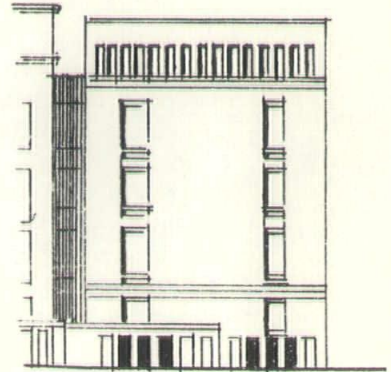


is the monthly official magazine of the Kentucky Society of Architects of the American Institute of Architects, Inc. Opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of the society or the Institute.

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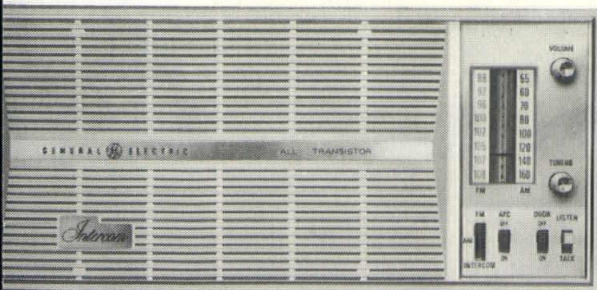
THE KENTUCKY ARCHITECT . . . publishes significant expressions of the use and control of space.

COVER STORY



The rendering of Ky. Baptist Hospital's recently begun bedroom wing addition represents the feature material of our August issue; hospitals. Already completed in this expansion program is the project which provided an administrative core for the entire complex, and made a new place of entrance. On Page eleven is a beautiful photo of this entrance.

Following the center spread on Ky. Baptist is Page fourteen, the Good Samaritan Hospital, Lexington. Concluding the hospitals is the coverage on Page fifteen of St. Anthony Hospital, Louisville. The improvements here consist of a \$7 million addition and renovation program. ■



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EDITORIAL

Who are the arbiters of American taste? I doubt seriously if anyone is now or ever has been a successful arbiter of American taste. One of the everlasting bastions of American society is that each is free to pick and choose for himself whatever appeals to him. Yet if we have no effective arbiters of taste, who is responsible for the ugliness we find all about us?

Within the past several years there have been a number of conferences addressing themselves to the subject of ugliness. Indeed within the past month the President has mobilized a great majority of the leaders in the fields concerned with our physical environment to try and combat ugliness per se.

Most of these conferences have taken the form of panel discussions, on which panel sit several more or less distinguished speakers. Probably one quarter of them speak very earnestly about things which have no bearing on the subject of ugliness, another quarter use ugliness as an excuse to engage in witty and amusing conversation about all manner of things while the remainder of them describe the ugliness around us. One notable exception to this pattern would appear to be the Presidential conference, which made some very brave recommendations as to where to begin to combat ugliness.

To date, all of these conferences have largely left unanswered the question of who, in the end, is responsible for ugliness. One is left with the impression that "someone else" is responsible for all the problems of our environment and we are here to do something about it. Given all this we still feel that the conferences have been and would continue to be most valuable in that they focus attention on the problems of our environment—they recognize that ugliness exists and bring it out into the open so as to allow discussion.

Yet after all of the conferencing is done and all the speeches have been made we are still faced with the fact that each and everyone of us in the United States is responsible for the chaos and confusion in which we lead our daily lives. We are all part of the same society. That society produced Wright, Sullivan and Olmstead as well as the degrading ugliness of our cities. More than perhaps any other, that society reflects the individual contributions to the amalgam of our environment—hence our individual responsibility for that contribution.

No one, regardless of his degree of "taste" (cultured or otherwise) can rightfully consider himself as the expert come to save us from the apathy of a cultureless and tasteless mass. The individual layman is not as dull as all that. He does not enjoy being talked down to. However good or bad his individual taste may be he is not about to be made fun of as a slob. Rightly, he will not bear his "taste" being ridiculed by any profession or any number of conferences on ugliness. There is profound danger in any group gathering together to tell the rest of the people what is wrong with them.

As members of the architectural profession, we can no longer lean on the old crutch that it is "you guys" who are really responsible for the ugliness which surrounds us. We can no longer play our role as a pious "Pilate" and wash our hands of the mess of our cities. For if we are unwilling to take an active and positive role in the planning and formulating of our physical environment, there are those who will. If we do not accept the challenge facing us then we have no recourse against those who would despoil all our fondest hopes and dreams. We, you and I, are ultimately responsible for ugliness.

TEST YOURSELF: WHAT DOES AN ARCHITECT DO FOR CLIENT?

Here's a test of your architectural A-B-C's: Put a check beside each of the statements below which accurately describes the duties of an architect:

1. The architect helps his client find a lot and arrange for financing;
2. He carefully studies his client's wants and needs;
3. He prepares preliminary designs and presents them to the client for discussion and revision;
4. He prepares working drawings and specifications describing every element of the building in detail;
5. He helps his client take bids and choose a contractor;
6. He oversees the work of construction at crucial stages, and approves payments to the contractor;
7. He helps his client move in when the building is completed.

Score ten points for each of the first six statements you checked. Subtract 10 if you checked the last. After all, the architect has to stop somewhere.

Services Are Broad

Don't be distressed if your score is 50 or below, because surveys have shown that few people are acquainted with the full range of the architect's services.

Some think of him as an artist, producing beautiful forms full-blown out of his creative imagination. Some see him as a technician, master of the mysterious process by which that most complex of objects, a building, is created. And some see him as an administrator, coordinating the work of the multitude of people involved in design and construction of a building.

In actuality, the architect plays each one of these roles to some degree, plus a few more.

He is, for example, an investigator and analyst at the stage where he determines the client's requirements. He is indeed functioning as an artist in the prepara-

tion of preliminary designs, and as a technician as well. But the next step -- preparing working drawings and specifications -- requires him to be part communications expert and part purchasing agent, choosing products and materials.

Throughout, he has been acting as an administrator, bringing together the efforts of his own staff, his engineering consultants, and others. But he has also been acting as the client's agent, seeing to it that the client's interests are upheld. When construction begins, both roles become even more demanding, and a few others are added. The architect must be a policeman, seeing that the work goes properly, and an arbitrator of any disputes that arise between client and contractor.

Many Skills Demanded

It adds up to an unusually demanding profession, one which requires a wide and divergent range of skills. Not every individual, needless to say, has them all, which is one reason why there is a high degree of specialization in architectural firms.

Yet, to meet the complex demands of today's building programs, architectural services are undergoing a steady expansion in both extent and scope.

Many architects, especially in the commercial and industrial fields, are beginning to offer their clients help in land assembly, feasibility studies and marketing problems--all services extending well beyond what once were the limits of architectural practice.

And the architectural profession as a whole has enlarged its scope to encompass, not just individual buildings; but the design of entire towns and cities. Urban design--the application of architecture on the scale of the town or city--has become a recognized branch of architectural practice, and an almost universal concern of today's practitioners. ■

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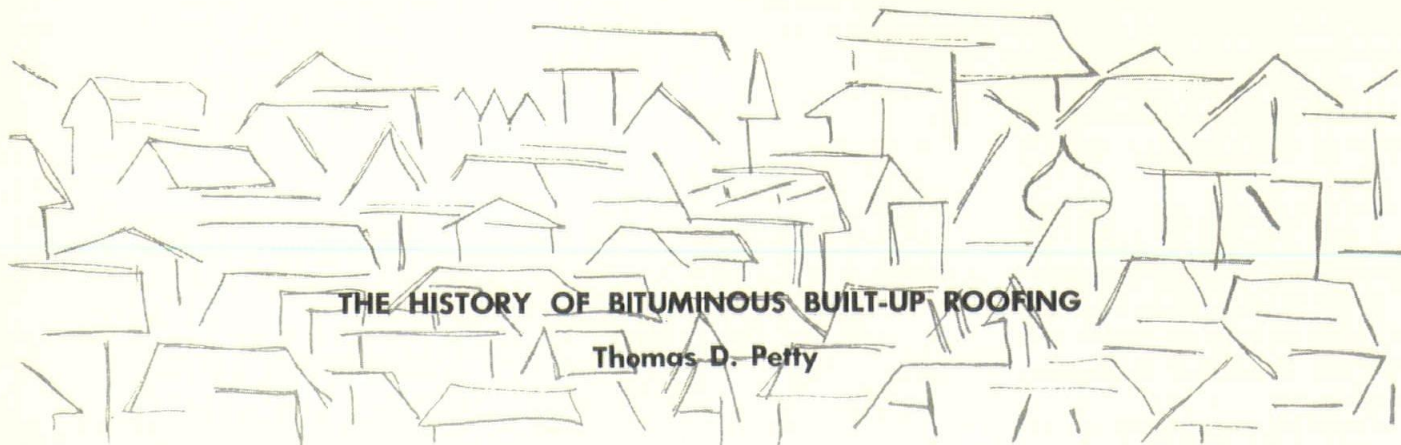
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What are Bitumins?

Many terms and definitions of terms are used to describe bitumens. "Bitumen" itself is a generic name applied to mixtures of hydrocarbons, which can be gaseous, liquid, semi-solid or solid and are completely soluble in carbon disulphide. Within this class of materials there are many substances, the most common of which are tars, pitches and asphalts.

Tars are dark brown condensates produced by the destructive distillation of materials such as wood, peat, shale, bone and coal. Fractional distillation or partial evaporation of tar results in a solid or semi-solid residue known as pitch. Coal-tar pitch is the most common material of this type that is used in construction.

Asphalts are dark brown to black solids or semi-solids that gradually liquefy when heated. They are found in the natural state but may also be obtained from petroleum. Essentially, the origin of natural asphalt is the same as that of asphalt produced by the refining of petroleum, except that the latter process is accomplished at higher temperatures in a much shorter time.

The largest commercially exploited natural asphalt is a lake over 300 feet deep and covering an area of 100 acres on the island of Trinidad. Other natural asphalts occur as rock asphalt in Kentucky and as very hard asphalts such as Gilsonite in Utah and Colorado.

The removal of gasolines, oils

and other volatile products from crude oil results in a residual asphalt often called a straight-run asphalt. The properties of this product depend upon the nature of the crude source and the conditions of refining. Residual material is often used directly, but on occasion further refining is necessary to produce a harder material. This can be achieved by an air-blowing or oxidation process in which air is blown through heated residual asphalt, control of the process producing various degrees of hardness. The actual chemical and physical process is not fully understood, owing to the complex nature of the bituminous materials; they are thought to be colloidal and to consist of a dispersion of high molecular weight material in a fluid having a lower molecular weight. The bitumen is changed physically if this colloid system is disturbed, as may be seen when a bitumen is over heated. Some of the lower molecular weight material is distilled off so that some of the flexibility and adhesive qualities are lost. Consistency can also be increased by using a pulverized mineral filler whose chief function is to increase viscosity. This achieves the same result as oxidation without sacrificing the serviceability expected from soft asphalts.

What happens to Bitumins when exposed to the elements?

In a roofing membrane the felts provide the strength and the bitumen serves as the adhesive. The

weather coating, the first barrier against water penetration into the membrane. It is essential that this be a continuous film with no weak spots through which water can penetrate into the fiber felts of the membrane. The objective is to produce a balanced combination. Laps improperly stuck and broomed down, penetrating through this top pour, provide wicks for drawing water into the felts. The normal shingle-type laying may allow penetration of this moisture right down to the insulation or deck.

In direct weathering both asphalt and coal-tar pitch are subject to a slow process of oxidation. This is accelerated by heat and light from the sun, and some of the oxidation products are soluble in water. The long term effect of exposure to sun and the elements is a gradual loss of bitumen from the surface and eventually the entire top pour will disintegrate. When moisture penetrates to the fibers of the felts, deterioration can take place rapidly. There is a loss of flexibility upon exposure and the membrane becomes brittle. Traffic over old felts that are wrinkled or blistered can cause cracks where water can penetrate. Eventually the felts rot and the insulation and roof deck become exposed. The useful life of the bitumen can be greatly extended in the absence of heat and light. The main purpose of light-colored gravel on a roof

(Continued on Page 9)

FRANKFORT—The State and a non-profit corporation have employed a firm to make a study and report upon the feasibility of developing a recreational, cultural and convention center across the Kentucky River from the Capitol.

The firm that will complete the \$40,000 study and report by January 15, 1966, is Economic Research Associates, Los Angeles.

The land to be studied is bounded by the river, U.S. 60 and I-64. The State owns about 800 acres in the area.

Employing the research firm are the State Departments of Parks and Natural Resources and Frontierland, Inc., a locally incorporated non-profit organization interested in developing a recreational and tourist complex here. Frontierland will put up \$10,000 of the total cost.

The contract signed with E.R.A. said the State and Frontierland are considering the establishment on the area of a major scenic public park, public assembly facilities for conventions and cultural purposes to serve local and regional needs, and a marina and recrea-

Firm Contracted to Study Feasibility of Park Center at Frankfort

tional facilities.

The State and Frontierland believe there is a great public need of a convention center with adequate hotels or motels near the Capital City, the contract said.

The purposes of the State and Frontierland in the proposal as outlined in the contract are to provide economic impact; to collect, preserve and disseminate the history, tradition and folklore of the area; to serve educational and cultural purposes, and to draw on the physical assets and scenic beauty of the location to attract the vacationing and traveling public.

The E.R.A. firm, established in 1958, has performed studies for property development covering the full range of planning and operations for both large and small areas. Among the firms for which the company has made land development studies are Disneyland, Inc., Radio Corporation of America, Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation and Kaiser Industries Corporation and the cities of Anaheim and Westminster, Calif.

Plans developed by the firm have included such things as hotel potentials in Honolulu, urban development of Orange County, Calif., development potentials of a 12,000-acre site in Florida and shopping center location studies.

The E.R.A. study for Kentucky will:

1. Ascertain the present and projected market support for each element of the proposed project.
2. Develop and recommend a specific scope of the project.
3. Project the economic results of each element in the proposed complex in terms of revenue, expense, profit, cash flow and payout.
4. Determine an overall economic benefit for the total project.
5. Develop preliminary land use, layout and physical planning for the site.
6. Evaluate alternate methods of financing.

The contract requires E.R.A. to assign three qualified researchers to the study. One will be an expert on hotels, motels and convention centers; another will be a park and recreation expert, and the third will be an experienced project assistant.

E.R.A. will pay the full compensation of these experts, all their travel expenses and the cost of all reports.

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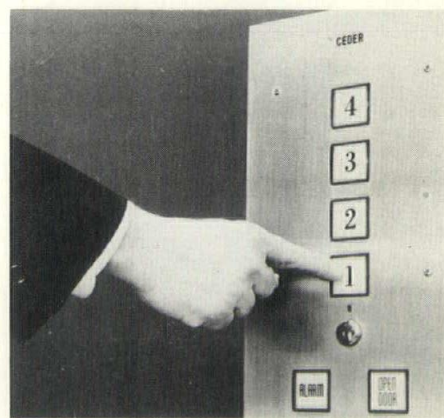
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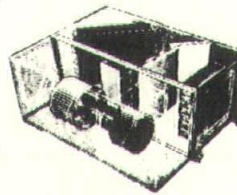
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Reward Offered by State Association



FRANKFORT—The Kentucky Covered Bridge Association has offered a \$100 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the persons who set fire to the Ruddles Mill covered bridge in Bourbon County last year.

The historic old span over Stoner Creek near Paris, Ky. burned on August 11, 1964.

Paul L. Atkinson, Newport, president of the association, said the State Public Safety Department's arson bureau is investigating the fire to determine cause of the loss which left only 18 timbered bridges in the state.

Paris fire fighters who answered the alarm suffered heavy loss at the blaze also, Atkinson said. A fire truck overturned en route to the fire and was a total loss. Three men were injured in the crash.

Atkinson said anyone having information on the fire should contact the State Arson Bureau, Department of Public Safety, Frankfort, 40601, or the Kentucky Covered Bridge Association, P. O. Box 100, Newport, Ky. 41072.

The association was organized last year to promote and preserve Kentucky's covered bridges. It already is the second largest state in the nation, Atkinson said. Members include people from all areas of Kentucky plus covered bridge enthusiasts in 27 other states, he said. ■

(Continued from Page 6)

is to provide protection to the bitumen from the sun's rays, and by reflection to reduce the temperatures at the roof surface.

On smooth asphalt roofs a combination of aluminum flakes and Gilsonite Oil (job mixed) can be applied which will reflect the harmful rays of the sun. In some cases the interior temperature has been lowered as much as 20°F after this combination was applied. Regular inspection and repair or resurfacing can frequently arrest deterioration and add many years of useful service to the roof.

What is the difference in three different roof felts?

The three types of felts that are commonly used in the U. S. and Canada are classified according to the raw fabrics. The raw fabrics consist of felted organic wood fibers, inorganic asbestos fibers, or a mesh of glass fibers. The most common method used to impregnate or saturate felts is the "Miller Process". Roofing felts start out as a sort of dirty grayish blotting paper. As with any porous substance, they absorb and retain a certain amount of moisture. In order to drive out this moisture and saturate the felt with hot tar or asphalt, they are run through a saturating machine which sprays the hot material on one side only. It requires eight sprayings before the material penetrates completely through and shows on the other side of the felt, which is then dipped to provide a uniform appearance on both sides. Saturated felts are usually used in the construction of hot-process built-up roofing. Since coal-tar pitch and asphalt are defi-

asphalt saturated felt, 50 per cent moisture by weight.

Those changes in moisture content cause relatively large dimensional movements and the presence of moisture causes rotting of the organic fibers. This is why it is so necessary to assure that roofing felts do not become wet during storage or application.

Asbestos felts, consisting predominantly of asbestos fibers, but including a small percentage of organic fibers necessary to facilitate satisfactory manufacture, are also not entirely free from moisture movement and decay.

Glass fiber felts which are only slightly affected by moisture would appear to be a logical choice for built-up roofing. But applications of these felts have been plagued by so-called thermal-splitting. This type of splitting has occurred with all types of felts, and with rag felts, this is frequently combined with other types of deterioration which caused the felts to become dry and brittle.

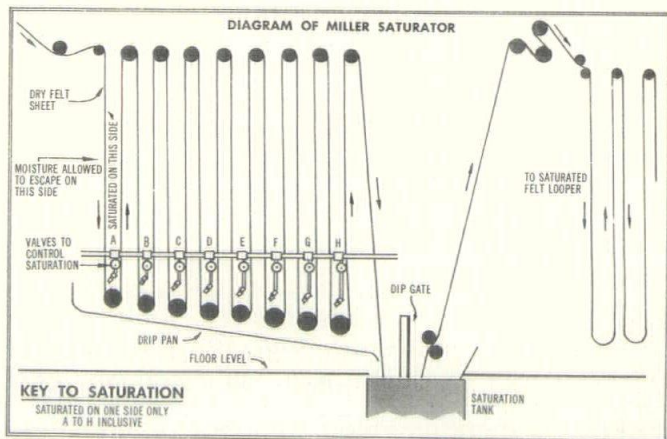
Summary of factors that usually assure satisfactory roofing:

A few of the more important factors involved in the design and application of trouble-free bituminous built-up roofing have been described. There are a great many specification details that have not been mentioned. Bearing in mind what has been said, a summary of factors that usually assure successful bituminous roofing include the following:

Design:

1. Roofs must be sloped to drain water.
2. Precautions should be taken to keep movements of the underlying structure to a minimum, and allowance made for anticipated residual movements.

(Continued on Page 20)



nitely considered incompatible, it is advisable to avoid contact of the two bitumens, using asphalt with asphalt-saturated felt, and coal-tar pitch with tar-saturated felt.

Organic fiber felts, which are essentially waste paper and wood pulp, and sometimes a small percentage of rag fiber, have certain inherent faults despite their wide-spread use. It has been difficult to evaluate the inferior properties in terms of performance on roofs, but it is believed that many roofing problems stem from weaknesses in the base fabric. When immersed in water, coal-tar pitch saturated felt (tar felt) will pick up 80 per cent moisture by weight; and

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New Executive Apartments Open In Lexington

The Continental Apartments, located at 2121 Nicholasville in Lexington, formally opened their luxury apartments for public viewing on Sunday, July 25.

Located near the University, near the Medical Center, and within five minutes of downtown Lexington, the convenient Continental Apartments, interior designed by Hubbuck in Kentucky, will feature deluxe conveniences, planned by builders Davis, McEachin, Martin, Mayes.

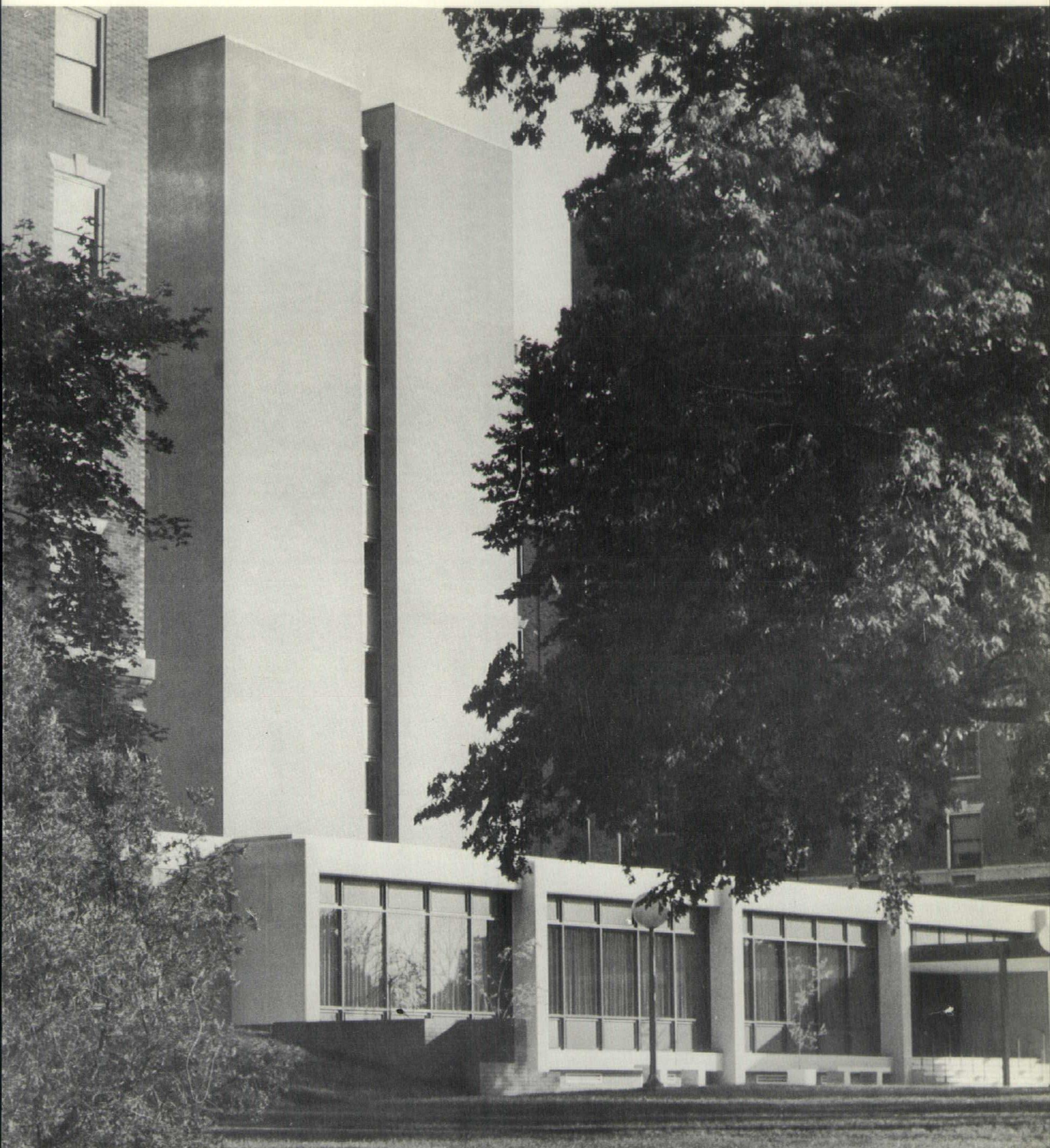
The 104 apartments feature individually controlled air conditioning, pressurized corridors to eliminate cooking and smoke odors, private balcony, all electric kitchen (this includes a refrigerator, built-in-range and range hood, dishwasher, disposer, and provincial gold and white cabinets), ceramic tile baths, wall-to-wall carpeting with draperies and all utilities furnished, sound conditioned plastered walls, canopied parking, swimming pool with furnished patio, and custom interiors by Hubbuck in Kentucky.

The one-bedroom contemporary design features three basic colors in a unique combination of black, red, and white.

The two-bedroom interior design is a striking traditional, using the James River collection of reproductions, combining soft greens and golds plus muted tones of orange against off-white walls.

The lobby features a unique interior application of a moire silk textured vinyl wallpaper with an overlay swag border around the ceiling. This wall covering is basically turquoise with accents of green. The floor is a white travertine tile with a seating arrangement defined by an accent area rug, incorporating colors of the walls, furnishings, and accessories.

The corridors feature wall-to-wall
(continued on page 21)



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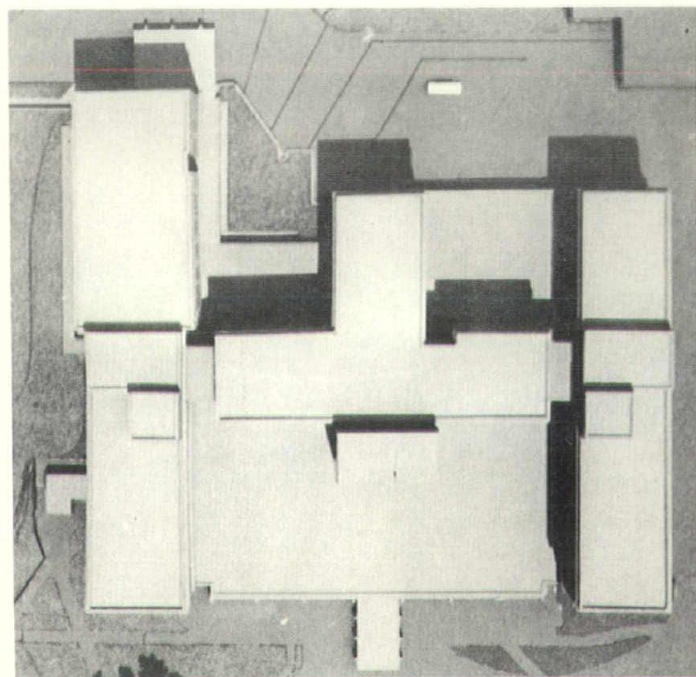
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Louisville, Kentucky
Arrasmith & Judd, AIA

The Kentucky Baptist Hospital is experiencing the pressure on growth, so common to public and private service facilities in our society. As a part of a master plan for present and future expansion, a new administrative area and a new bedroom wing have been designed. Each has required very specified considerations of contemporary hospital planning, but both share the position of being new units, added to an existing grammar of space and form. This has proven to be one of the most challenging problems for architects. We felt that an exhausting analysis in search of the positive and negative aspects of the existing structure was the most appropriate process that would lead us to a meaningful solution. The first of these projects provided an administrative core for the whole complex, and made a new place of entrance.

Respect for the first floor stone belt course line, the stone trim on yellow brick and dark sash, formed the aesthetic tie between old and new. A sense of mass and formality recalls the old entrance portico, but now a real space of civic scale is created, linked to interior public spaces visually by the open glass wall. This was sadly lacking in the old entrance space. The new elevator tower is conceived as a recall of the corner stair towers on the old hospital; its stark simplicity of mass and detail, a subtle separation from the mass of the existing structure, define it as a neutral element, and a preparation for the massing and detail of later additions. This serves a different purpose from the entrance unit, which is to be a unique element.

The proposed bedroom wing is organized basically with emergency facilities and central sterile supply on the ground floor, bedrooms and supporting services on floors one through five, and new X-ray, cobalt treatment laboratories on the sixth floor. A similar problem to Phase I was the need to establish a new place of entrance for the public emergency area and for doctors. This becomes an important consideration for site planning, as well as building massing and fenestration.

In this respect, we have attempted to recall the modulation of windows on the old buildings, in a manner that adapts itself to our new system of spaces. Recessed brick bands pick up stone course lines, and working stone lintels recall ornamental jack arches. Dark aluminum trim and subtle brick detailing are used in an attempt to establish a quiet, dignified addition, and perhaps a sense of things to come. ■



PHASE I

Arnold M. Judd, Partner in charge

A. M. Judd, Design

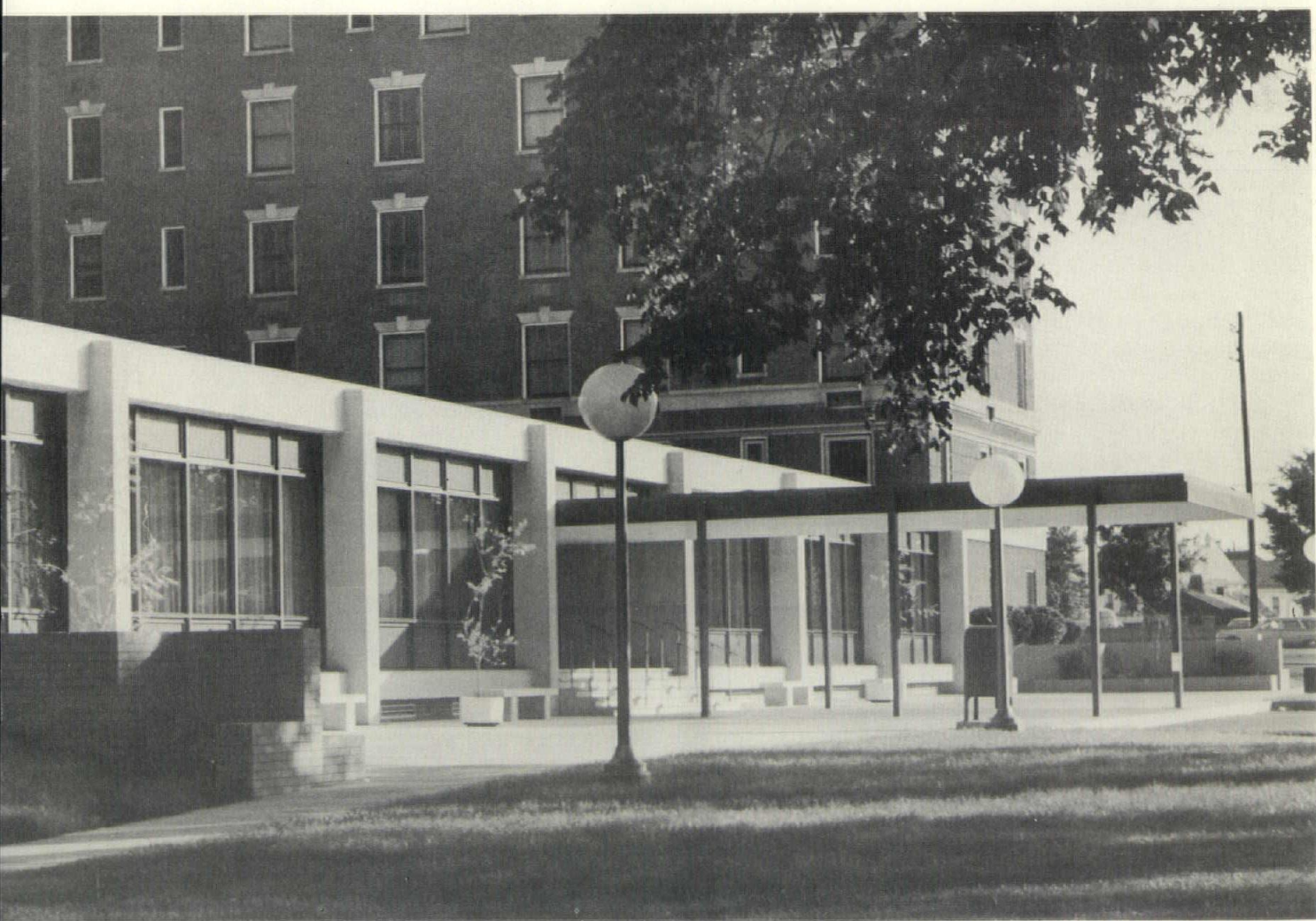
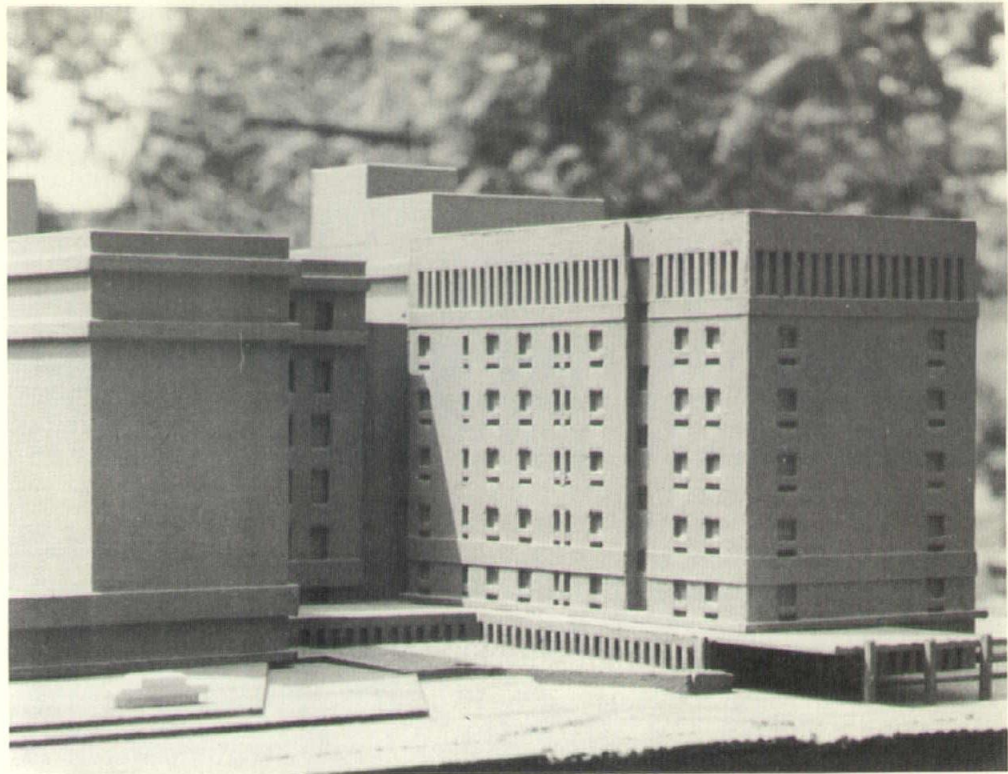
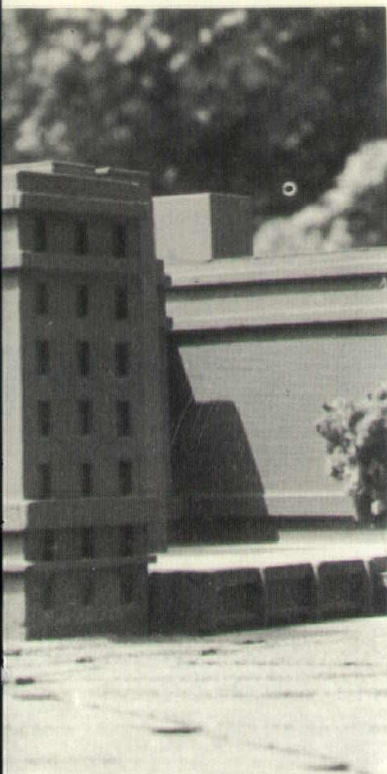
Ray Pfister, Job Captain

PHASE II

A. M. Judd, Partner in Charge

John Ray, Design

Jim Halblieb, Job Captain



Good Samaritan Hospital Lexington, Kentucky

Watkins, Burrows & Assoc., AIA

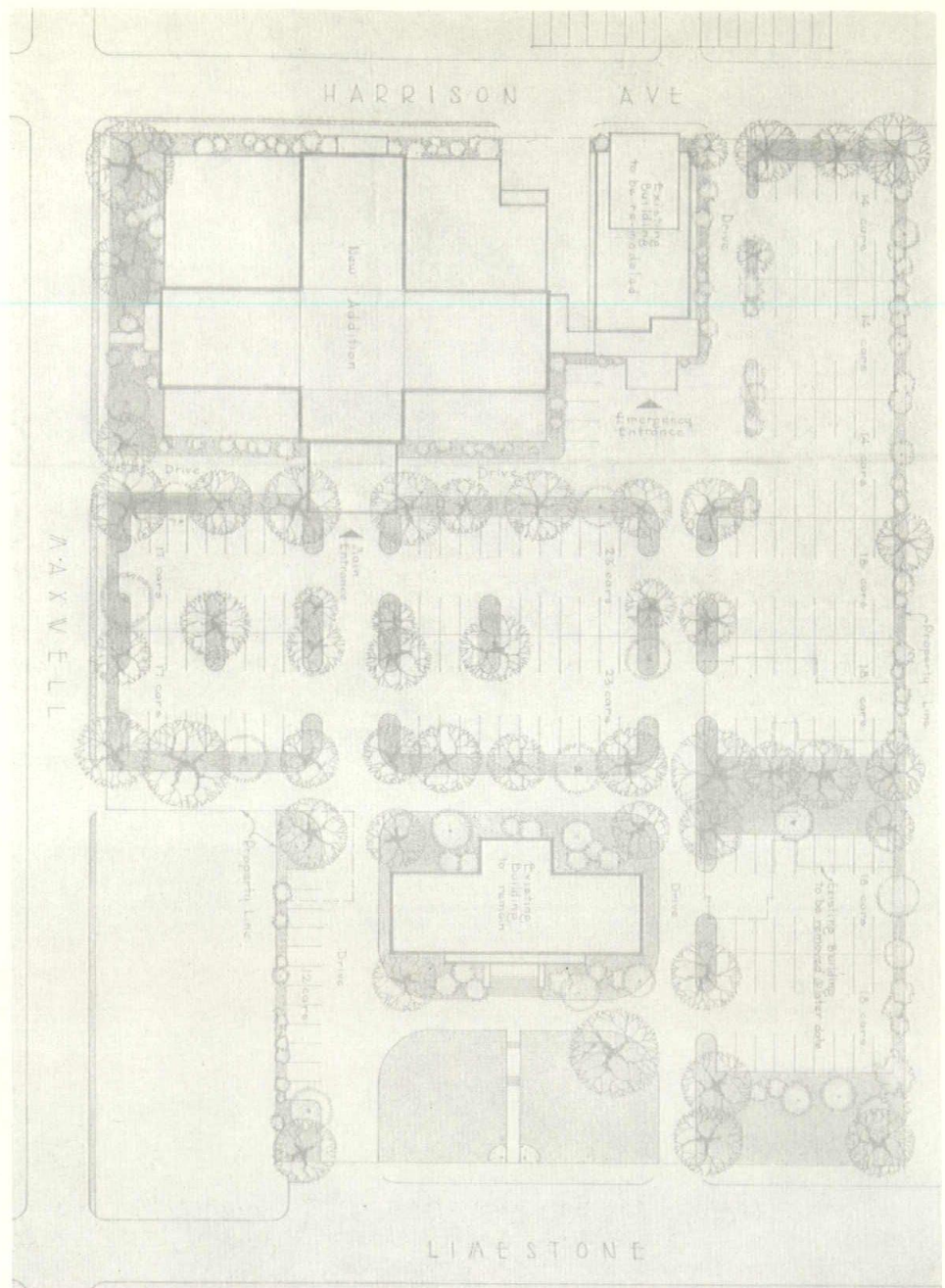
The Methodist Good Samaritan Hospital in Lexington plans to extensively rebuild and up-date their present facilities. The site, located near the center of downtown Lexington is adjacent to the University of Kentucky campus.

The estimated \$4,600,000 project includes a new seven-floor building (including the ground floor) and the complete remodeling of an existing wing built in 1954.

The site development, as shown, will permit the construction of the new facility while maintaining uninterrupted operation of the existing plant. When construction is complete, the outmoded structures between the Mary A. Ott Memorial Building (shown in right foreground) and the 1954 wing will be cleared from the site to provide for improved ingress, egress, and parking. Future plans call for the Ott building to be remodeled into a nurses' residence.

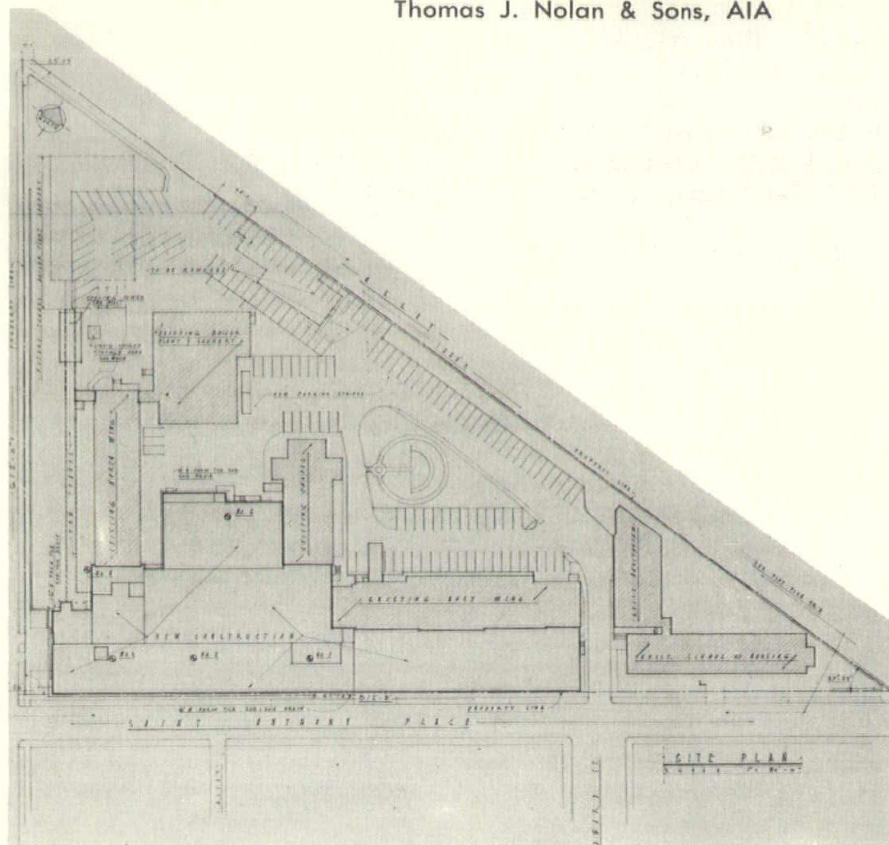
Planned for 276 beds, the hospital will have a maximum of 306 beds. Structural design will permit future construction of two additional floors to the new building.

(continued on page 18)



St. Anthony's Hospital Louisville, Kentucky

Thomas J. Nolan & Sons, AIA



A new \$7 million addition and renovation to St. Anthony Hospital is being constructed at the corner of Barret Ave. and St. Anthony Place.

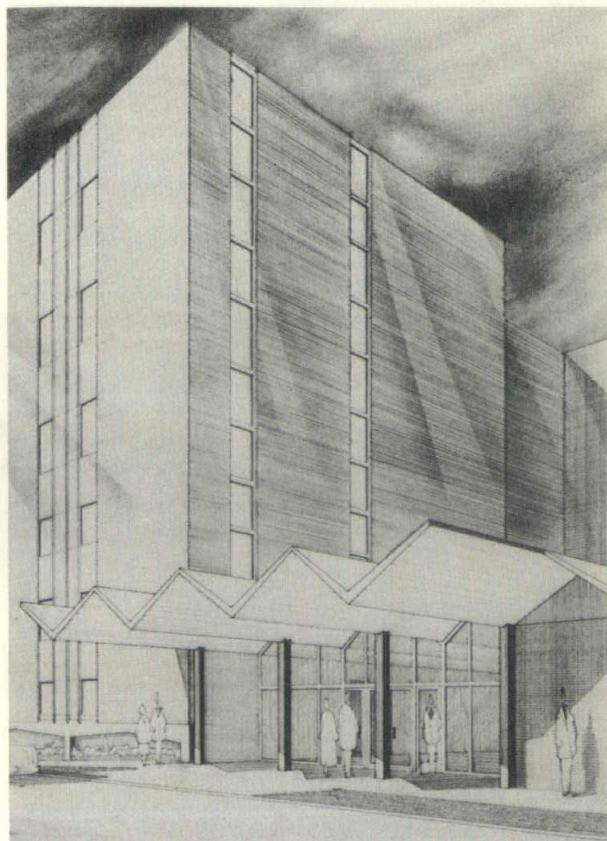
The new building will be of reinforced concrete frames and pan joists with an exterior wall constructed of brick veneer over structural tile.

The new structure will provide, in addition to patient rooms, Recovery Room Unit, Business and Administrative Areas, Medical Conference Areas, Kitchen and Cafeteria areas, Centralized Storage Area, and Nurses Quarters.

The Diagnostic and Treatment Project consists of the Out-Patient Department, and includes a new Laboratory, new Emergency Area, expanded facilities in X-ray, plus a pro-rata share of Administrative, Dietary, Pharmacy and Service Areas.

The present Cafeteria and Dining Room Areas will be remodeled so as to become the new Emergency, Central Sterile Supply and part X-ray Suites.

When completed, the hospital will contain provisions for 37 surgical beds, 22 obstetrical beds, 239 medical beds and 36 bassinets.



NEWS FROM KENTUCKY CHAPTERS

EAST

Held July 9 at Lookout House, Covington, Ky., the July meeting was attended by fifty-five members and guests.

Presentation was made by President Romanowitz of the Charter of the Northern Kentucky Section, East Kentucky Chapter AIA, to the six corporate members with the section area.

The six members are as follows:

Harley Bruse Fisk, AIA
Paul Kiel, AIA
William R. Rinehart, AIA
Raymond B. Hayes, Jr., AIA
Carl Bankemper, AIA
Edward Beiting, Jr., AIA

The program speaker, James Allan Clark, FAIA, was introduced by Harley B. Fisk, AIA, Covington. A discussion period followed comparing the status, service and image of the architect vs. the package dealer. The panel, moderated by Harley B. Fisk,

AIA, included the following members: Edward Beiting, Jr., AIA, Raymond B. Hayes, Jr., AIA, William R. Rinehart, AIA, and Paul Kiel, AIA, all of the Covington area.

C. P. Graves reported on National N.C.A.R.B. meeting he attended in Washington, D. C. this June.

Eight regions of N.C.A.R.B. have been established. Ours is Region No. 4 which includes Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri.

Identical examinations are to be given in all states within a region at the same time and on the same date. This will allow immediate reciprocity between states within a given region. The next objective is to have reciprocity between only the eight regions rather than between the fifty states, as is now the case.

The long range implication of

this regional division is that some day the N.C.A.R.B. may truly be national.

C. P. Graves has been elected a director of N.C.A.R.B. for a three year term.

Twelve applicants took all or part of the written exam at this meeting.

The Board expressed written appreciation to R. M. Curls of the State Fire Marshal's office for his consistent and complete enforcement of the Kentucky Standards of Safety and his cooperation with the State Board.

The next written examination will be given the week of January 17, 1966. This date is tentative, depending on the Region 4 schedule. Anyone planning to take the written exam at this time should apply, in writing, to the Board prior to September 22, 1965, in order that the Board may schedule an interview during the October 22-23, 1965, meeting in Lex-



Left to right: Ed Beiting, Ray Hayes, Bill Rinehart and Paul Kiel comprised the panel.



James Allen Clark, FAIA, featured speaker.



Harley Fisk, AIA, served as moderator.



Left to Right: Bill Rinehart, Harley Fisk, Paul Kiel, Ray Hayes, Carl Bankemper and Ed Beiting, Charter Members Northern Kentucky Section.

ington.

Another printing of the Architect's Registration Law has been received and copies are available for distribution by writing Charles P. Graves, Secretary, State Board of Examiners and Registration of Architects, Reynolds Building, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky ■

LSI Plans \$100,000 Expansion Of Facilities

Laminating Services has announced a program to expand manufacturing facilities for its Vin-L-Fab line of vinyl wall coverings. Cost of the program will exceed \$100,000.00. Principal element in the program is the installation of an electronically heated and

controlled 3-ply laminator-embosser in the Robards Lane Plant. This machine will laminate vinyl sheeting to cotton, cloth, and other backings; emboss the sheeting; and apply clear plastic overlays, such as Tedlar.

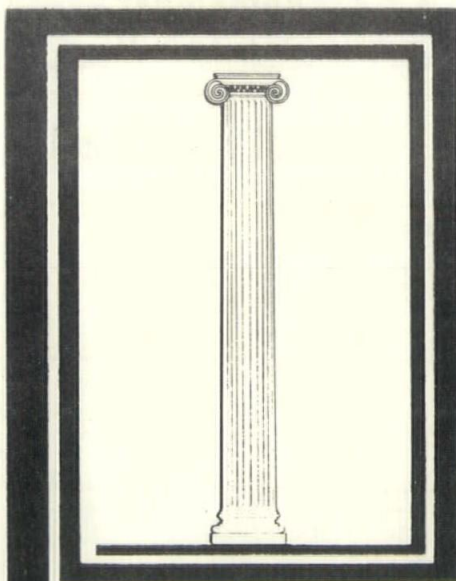
Production potential of the new machine is 8,000 yards of wall covering a day. This new capacity will establish Laminating Services as one of the largest producers of vinyl wall coverings in the country.

A 16,000 sq. ft. addition to the Robards Lane Plant was completed in 1964. It provided for warehousing of raw materials, and made space for the new manufacturing equipment in the production area of the plant. The new machine was made to Laminating Services' specifications by the Liberty Machine Company of Paterson, New Jersey. It is being

installed at the present time and production of wall fabrics on the new equipment is planned for late summer, 1965.

The new products planned will add a series of embossed vinyls with cloth backing in three weights: Heavy Duty, Medium, and Light, primarily for commercial, institutional, and industrial wall surfaces. The new products will meet all Federal and State requirements for wear, tear, and safety factors.

Laminating Services is approaching its 10th year, and enjoying steady growth. Other products are Pliant Wood, consisting of wood veneers laminated to fabrics for walls, and laminated to membrane backing for industrial applications; and WoVan, woven fabrics (textiles) laminated to paper backings for walls, with matching drapery fabrics. ■



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(Continued from Page 14)

The Ground Floor Plan contains the Mechanical Equipment and Boiler Room, the Central Sterile Supply, Central Stores, and Maintenance Shops along with Employees' Locker Rooms, Laundry, Morgue, Radioisotope Laboratory, and Physical Therapy Facilities.

The use of the First Floor contains such vital facilities as Surgery, Radiology, Laboratory, Emergency, Out-patient Department, and Administration in areas of maximum convenience to each other, the personnel serving them, the parking areas, and the public.

Obstetrics, Maternity, and the Nursery are located on the Second Floor along with other patient bedrooms.

The Third, Fourth and Fifth Floors contain 1, 2, and 4-patient bedrooms, also Intensive Care, Special Diagnostic Facilities and Pediatrics.

The Sixth and Top Floor contains all public facilities including a 150-seat Auditorium, Chapel with Chaplain's Office, Coffee Shop, Dining Room seating 200,

and the main Kitchen of the Hospital. The use of the Top Floor for public facilities permits a better use of the lower floors for more important areas.

The completely air-conditioned building will make use of bronze-tinted heat-absorbing and glare-reducing glass and the exterior walls will be cast white concrete.

**"Many Ways to Market" Theme
for Producers' Council's 44th
Annual Meeting:
Morris Ketchum, FAIA, To Speak**

Distribution problems, selection and purchasing influences, and packaging and warehousing will be subjects discussed by building products executives at the Producers' Council's 44th Annual Meeting and Chapter Presidents' Conference, scheduled for the Brown Hotel, Louisville, Kentucky, September 14-17.

Among the prominent speakers on the program will be Robert P. Geholz, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce and Morris Ketchum, Jr., FAIA, president of The American Institute of

Architects.

Charles S. Stock, renominated president of the Council, said that continuing manufacturer interest in learning more about changing distribution patterns and their effect on future sales will assure a good turnout.

Morris Ketchum Jr., FAIA, will speak at the luncheon on Thursday, with Louisville architects and engineers in attendance as guests of the local Council chapter.

Social activities will be highlighted by a river cruise on the Belle of Louisville. There will be music and entertainment and the Silver Bowl and Silver Bell awards, given annually to the most outstanding Council chapters. ■

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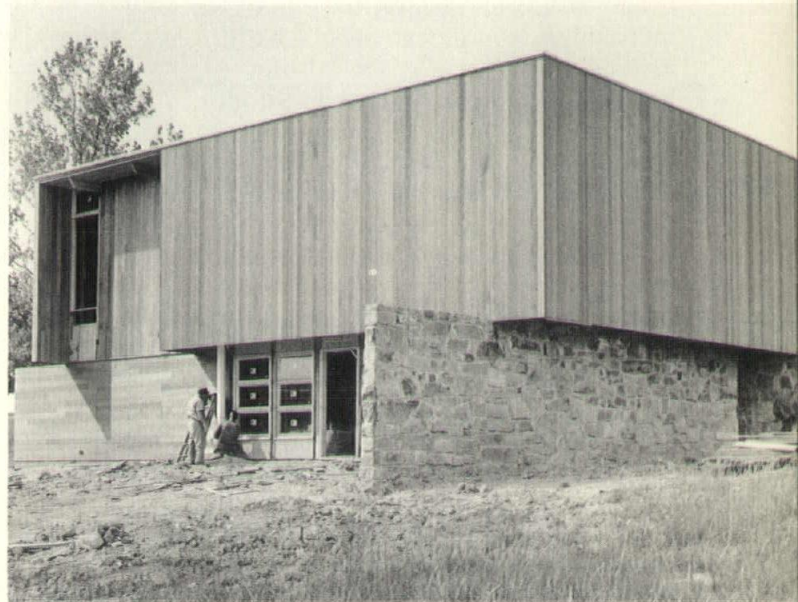
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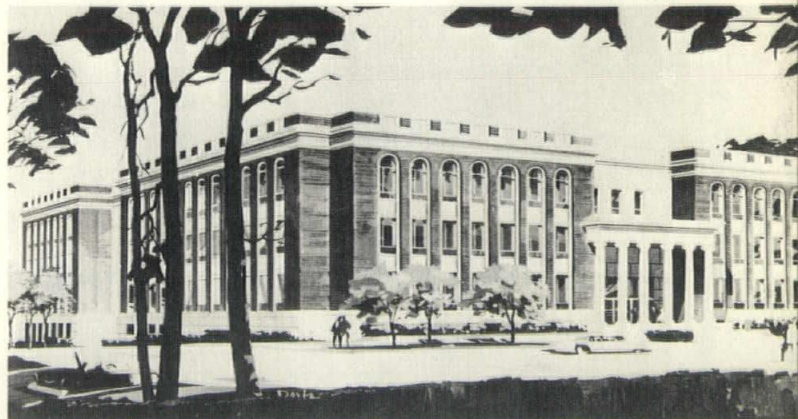
**Museum at Perryville Battlefield State Park
Perryville, Kentucky
Architect: John S. Morgan
Lexington, Kentucky**

This comprehensive museum at Perryville Battlefield State Park, Perryville, will house Civil War relics and a cyclorama-type visual and sound display depicting the famous Civil War battle that took place nearby.



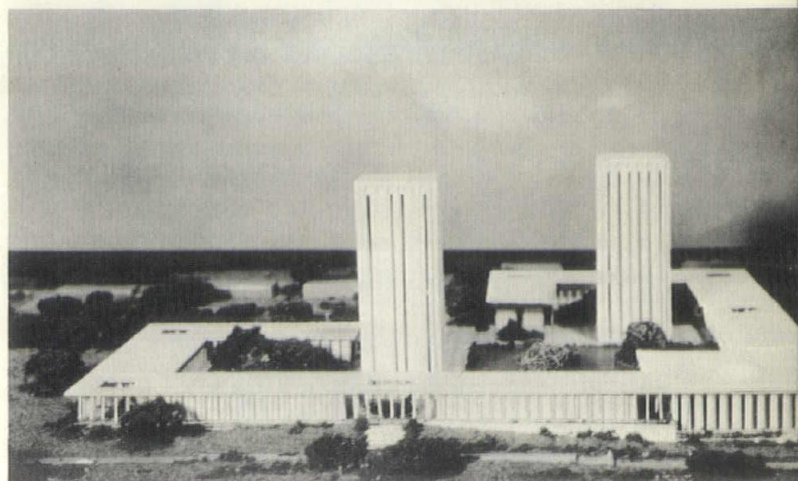
**John Grant Crabbe Library
Eastern Kentucky State College
Richmond, Kentucky
Architect: Louis & Henry Architects & Assoc.
Louisville, Kentucky**

A \$2 million renovation project is underway on the John Grant Crabbe Library at Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond. Here is how the renovated building will look, according to a sketch by Louis and Henry Architects and Associates, Louisville. In general, the project consists of renovation of the library and construction of a new four-story addition around the present building.



**UK Housing Complex
University of Kentucky, Lexington
Architect: Edward Durell Stone, New York, N. Y.**

This architect's model shows plan of the 11-structure undergraduate housing complex planned at the University of Kentucky, Lexington. The \$16 million complex would be constructed partly from funds contained in the \$176 million bond issue to be voted on this fall, and provide living and dining facilities for about 2,500 students. The design includes two high-rise tower dormitories, eight low-rise dormitories and a central dining and recreational facility for use by resident students.



(continued from page 9)

3. Materials and systems must be chosen that are appropriate for the requirements of the specific building. This involves vapor barriers, insulation, and coated base felts.

4. Penetrating the roof membrane with vents, ducts, and other mechanical equipment should be avoided whenever a practical way can be found to do otherwise. Flashing at walls and roof penetrations are vulnerable points and need care in design.

5. A surfacing material that will limit roof-surface temperatures and temperature fluctuations is essential.

Application:

6. The surface of the roof deck must be dry prior to the application of insulation or built-up roofing.

7. No insulation or roofing should be installed during inclem-

ent weather when any precipitation whatsoever is present.

8. Storage and protection must be provided to insure that insulation and felts do not pick up moisture prior to installation in the roof system.

9. All plies of felt should be solidly adhered without voids or air spaces between plies. This requires accurate temperature control of bitumen and brooming-down of felts.

10. Care is required in the execution of flashing details if water penetration is to be avoided at such vulnerable places.

Maintenance:

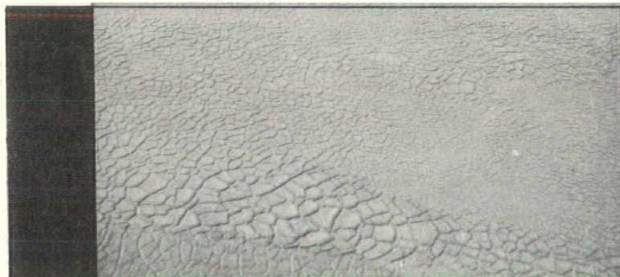
11. To avoid costly repair or early replacement, regular inspections and Planned Preventative Maintenance are required, and the owner must be aware of this.

Roofing is an area of building construction and maintenance in which interest in the building roof

varies with the seasons. During summer, bituminous roofing tends to seal itself to some extent and even during heavy rains it is unlikely to leak. After the rigors of winter, however, leaks show up during the first thaw and all through spring when pools of water lying on the roof are fed from melting snow and ice and rains. If water lies on the roof for long periods of time, it will find its way through even minor weaknesses in the surfaces. Usually by the time the roof dries sufficiently to make repairs, the leaking has stopped and the roof is forgotten until the following winter brings on leaking again.

The next article in this series will be on Planned Preventative Roof Maintenance, answering such questions as why and how to set up a program. Write editor for a copy of Planned Preventative Roof Maintenance Programs used by B. F. Goodyear and Westinghouse.

ASPHALT BUILT UP ROOFS

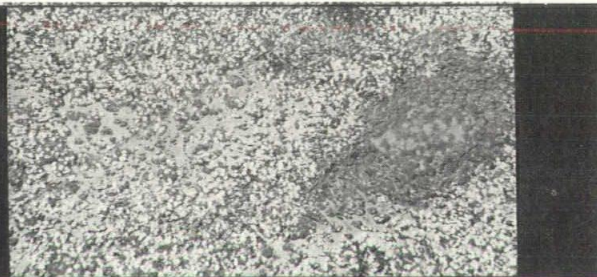


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(continued from page 10)

wall carpeting in shades of greens, golds, and beige. The walls are of a silk-textured vinyl beige.

The apartment doors feature a magnifying one-way see-through area, by which owners can see out, but visitors cannot see in.

One of the decorated models features a unique application of indoor/outdoor terrace carpeting which is weatherproof and an optional feature at extra cost. Balconies feature enclosed storage area, plus individual air conditioners.

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For more information, contact Jim Barnett, Hubbuch in Kentucky, Lexington.



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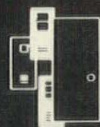


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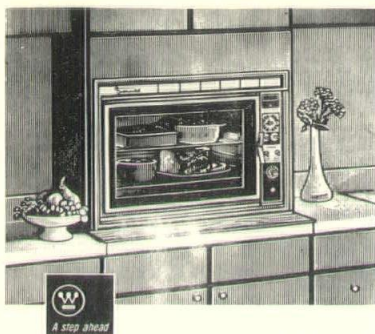
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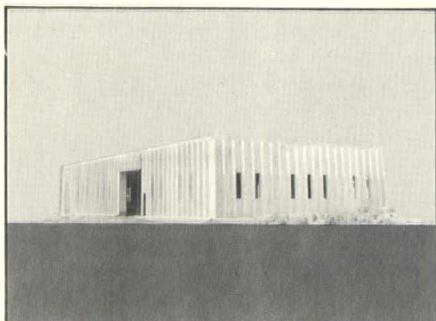
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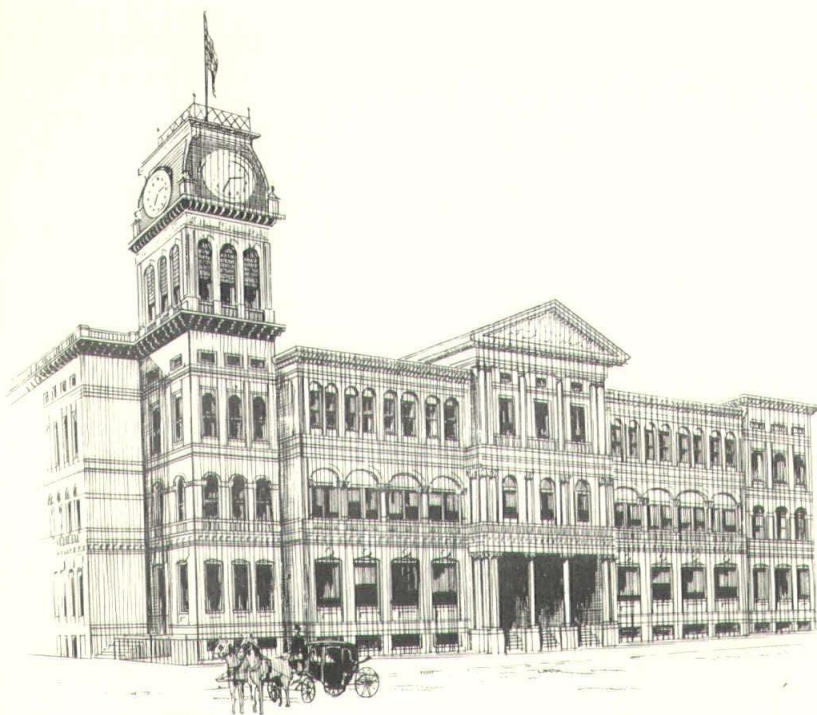
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