THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

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The Editor will be glad to receive MS. articles and also illustrations of current architecture in this country and abroad with a view to publication. Though every care will be taken, the Editor cannot hold himself responsible for material sent him.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1938. NUMBER 2273 : VOLUME 88

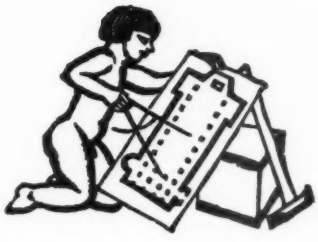
PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

SAN FRANCISCO EXHIBITION, 1939

THE 1939 Golden Gate Exposition will be held on Treasure Island, in San Francisco Bay, said to be the world's largest man-made island. For eighteen months a fleet of dredgers was engaged in depositing 20,000,000 cubic yards of earth within the 17,680-foot sea wall.

SAN FRANCISCO EXHIBITION, 1939

The layout for the Exposition on Treasure Island includes a nucleus of permanent buildings, among them a terminal aerodrome. Above, exhibition buildings on the central axis. San Francisco City will be ten minutes away from the Exposition by road and rail.



REGISTRATION

ON Friday, July 29, the Registration Act received the Royal Assent. Thus is placed on the Statute Book the Bill that passed through its vital stage in December of last year ; and though we shall have to wait a further two years before the Act comes into full force, there can be few architects, now, who feel that the game has not been worth the candle.

The passage of this Bill " to restrict the use of the name of Architect to Registered Architects . . .", like its forerunner of 1931 providing for the voluntary registration of architects, had a chequered history. For though some 14,000 odd out of a total of 16,000 architects throughout the country were in favour, it is a characteristic of British public life that a minority shall publicize itself in inverse ratio to its importance. And in this instance opposition architects were no exception. Objections ranged from charges of an attempt at institutional, and later " class," monopoly in the profession, to the simple and disingenuous plea that the time was not ripe for such a measure. It is, with notable exceptions, a tribute rather to the shrewdness of the Commons than to the energy of the profession as a whole, that these objections were given no more than their due weight while the Bill was before Parliament.

Though many and perhaps most architects are a little tired of Registration by this time, it might be as well to review the ground we have gained : The Act restricts the title of architect to those who are now Registered Architects ; to those now practising as architects who become Registered in the next two years ; and, subsequently, to those who pass one of the examinations recognized by the Registration Council. It thus cannot possibly be said to inflict hardship on any who now practise, in whatever manner, as architects. On the other hand, it does ensure that those who become architects in two years from now will at least have shown, by examination, that they possess a certain minimum of training in their profession.

With so much accomplished, we may now fairly air objections of omission rather than those of commission. And here the obvious weakness of the time-lag comes to the fore. Since 1931, and now for a further two years, the profession is open to all those *émigrés*, whether distinguished or otherwise, qualified or ignorant, from other occupations who wish to practise and be known as architects ; and in addition there is the larger group of those with the hitherto incurable *penchant* for adding the courtesy title of architect to a host of other designations whose range is equalled only by their apparent disconnection. These will remain ; and their proportion is probably higher than it should be. But it should not be assumed for this reason that we must wait a generation for any advantage to be felt. In a profession of 16,000 the advantage will be felt precisely in two years' time when the " closed shop " becomes a fact ; for from that moment the flow of unqualified practitioners will cease, while the numbers of those already within the fold will gradually decline.

With the Registration Act in full force, it will be possible for responsible bodies to turn their attention with even greater energy to the problem of (i) raising general architectural standards, (ii) promoting an adequate livelihood for architects, and (iii) guaranteeing a competent architectural service to the community. To attempt these things without registration has been heartbreaking, to accomplish them after two years' time should be comparatively simple. It will be not until then that the campaign for architectural registration, the effort to give the architect a comparable status with the doctor and the solicitor, (the first shots of which were fired, at least in post-War years, in this JOURNAL in September, 1919), may be said to have ended.

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NOTES & TOPICS

THE NEW PRINCIPAL OF THE A.A.

IN a previous issue, I mentioned one or two names as possible future principals of the A.A. School, and said that I understood that Mr. E. Maxwell Fry had been appointed. I am, however, informed by the Council of the Association that no appointment has yet been made. I apologise to the A.A. and regret any inconvenience that my statement may have caused.

RURAL HOUSING

The Ministry of Health has published a handbook† on rural housing for use in connection with the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1938 which is, for these days, a very heartening publication.

*

It shows that in spite of wars and little else but wars which fill the Press and most public speeches, the Ministry of Health, like the Board of Education, has not been stampeded out of doing its job.

*

The handbook deals with siting, planning, construction and appearance, illustrates many type plans and some line elevations, and ends with a dozen pages of photographs.

*

The type plans and a good many of the schemes in the photographs are of a very high standard. It is painful to think how much better they are than ninety-nine in a hundred of the houses of those who pay four to ten times the rent. The result of it is that " good design " is coming to mean to most of the public " working class " design—to be avoided at all costs.

*

I do not know as much as I ought about the rents which rural workers are expected to pay in this country, but I wondered, after a visit to Ireland, whether a proportion of houses with less than three bedrooms would not prove useful.

*

The most obvious result of the de Valera regime in Eire are the single-floored cottages which are rapidly replacing what the English call cabins. Of reinforced-concrete, with brown patent pantile roofs, these cottages usually contain kitchen, scullery and one or two bedrooms. They look pleasing and sensible, and I imagine that, when built in large numbers, the cost is very low.

STAPLE INN

I see that the last of the hoardings screening Staple Inn from High Holborn have now been removed, and the façade apparently finished so far as the renovation is concerned. It is all a bit of a sham, I suppose, with the overhanging half-timber hooked on to a nice new steel frame at the back, but it is difficult to suggest what else the Prudential could have done. When work was first started it was discovered that the whole of the main structure was completely rotten and beyond repair. Timbers, destroyed by the death-watch and wood beetles, were crumbling, chimney stacks were perilously out of plumb. Way back at the Royal Academy last year, it may be remembered, the scheme for inserting the steelwork into the old frame (approved by the Royal Fine Arts Commission, the S.P.A.B., and the L.C.C.), attracted, well, I suppose as much interest as anything else at Burlington House.

THE NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE COMPETITION

The issue of the conditions of the competition for new municipal buildings at Newcastle-upon-Tyne (which were

Cup designed by Mr. Charles Holden which was one of the exhibits at the modern silverware exhibition held in the Goldsmiths' Hall last month.

† Rural Housing Manual. H.M. Stationery Office. Price 1s. 6d.

Mr. Arnold Silcock: An Apology

It has been brought to our notice that a certain paragraph, published by us in "Astragal's" Column of this JOURNAL *in the July 28 issue, may convey a false and derogatory impression of Mr. Silcock, and undermine the confidence of those with whom his office brings him in contact. If this be so (and we cannot stress too strongly the fact that nothing was further from our intentions) we desire to take this opportunity of tendering to him our sincere apologies, and our regret for what has been said.*

Mr. Silcock has generously decided to accept our explanation and full apology. In return, we would like to make a practical gesture and have therefore sent to Mr. Silcock a cheque for £10, which we hope he will use to provide a prize for the benefit of the School.

reviewed last week in the JOURNAL) ends what must be one of the longest civic arguments ever recorded.

*

I know my Newcastle. I have stayed there frequently. I have had (distant) relatives on the City Council, and ever since my childhood, not to say that of an aunt, the new Town Hall and its site have been debated.

*

In the last two years Eldon Square, the Exhibition grounds, and Mr. Lanchester's site at Jesmond Road end, have been rejected in favour of the present selection, which is a fine one and suffers only from the drawback that it cannot very easily be linked with the City Hall to make a Civic Centre.

*

From the question of site the argument then turned to that of the architect, and though this discussion faded from the newspapers it was certainly none the less keen for that.

*

The facts as current in Newcastle were the old ones. The city fathers wanted an open competition and also liked the idea of a local architect. They wanted an open competition and also, one suspects, wanted to have some say in the result. And one musn't forget that this latter desire, if it existed, *is* a reasonable one to a very great many people.

*

For myself, being able to imagine the difficulties, I am inclined to regard the present conditions, stringent though the "valid objection" clauses may at first sight appear, as something of a triumph for the R.I.B.A. and the Assessor, Mr. Verner O. Rees.

AUGUST REVELATION AT R.I.B.A.

In Timothy Shy's column in the *News Chronicle* there appeared recently these two paragraphs:

This half-acre of metropolitan gaiety (the Haymarket) failed to get itself sold by auction on Wednesday, either as a whole or in lots, confirming our recurrent impression that poor old Mother London, the frowsy, ginny old haybag, is past caring and now accepts her destiny. Being so knocked about by vicious architect boys has broken her spirit, and she wouldn't bat an eyelid now even if they put up something noble by mistake.

*

As for the R.I.B.A., their one-time Oedipus-complex has evidently turned to hate. We're told that they now draw blueprints in blood, with horrid Black Magic rites, giving each other the secret grip as they pass and muttering "Delenda est!"

*

It is only in August that I would dream of making any aspersion on a fellow columnist, especially on one serving the most architecturally enlightened newspaper of our times. All of us will take lying down the hint that we don't care what happens to London.

*

But I do object to the final paragraph. Although my only reason for doing so is that I cannot understand what it means.

THE "QUEEN ELIZABETH"

September is to see the launching of the *Queen Mary's* sister ship at John Brown's Clydebank yard, and the Press maintains that three sample cabins have already been built and decorated somewhere in the yard so that the directors themselves may look and comment. Is it too much to hope that the general public may soon have a chance to see what we are likely to get? After the public's approval of the *Queen Mary* as a ship and its dislike of her decorations, Sir Percy Bates doubtless has to watch his step. But I should like to know how much enlightenment Mr. Wornum has managed to impart to somewhat barren soil.

MAP MISSING

Hearing that the Army recruiting exhibition now on at Charing Cross was to have a "map pointing out in vivid colours the relative size of the armies of all nations," I hurried along there the day after the opening, hoping to find one of those enchanting pre-war coloured charts in which the British Army was shown as a diminutive figure representing 150,000 or whatever it was, with an enormous Russian labelled 1,125,000. All with those jolly drawings of John Bull with dog, the tall-hatted and bewhiskered Frenchman and the Russian bear.

*

But no map at all, no chart, *none* of the information I had hoped for. And in spite of the title "His Majesty's Army" the exhibition really deals only with the work of four technical training schools. This, I must admit, is very interesting.

"COOLER DOWN BELOW"

With this weather about (I write in the middle of a sweltering week-end), London Transport has been putting out a certain amount of propaganda on cool Tube stations. The propaganda will presumably go on until October or so, when the present posters are replaced by ones saying "Warmer Down Below" instead. How many people have seen these two side by side in the same frame?

*

I used to be amused by it until I decided that it was just one of Mr. Pick's little jokes, based on the old axiom that all the best Ford car jokes were made up in the Ford works.

ASTRAGAL

NEWS

POINTS FROM THIS ISSUE

BROADCASTING HOUSE EXTENSION

A start is to be made shortly on clearing the site now occupied by Nos. 10-22 (inclusive) Portland Place, London, in readiness for the extension to Broadcasting House. The extension, which, it is hoped, will be ready for occupation towards the end of 1940, will be slightly larger than the existing Broadcasting House.

PRESENTATION TO SIR EDWIN LUTYENS

A presentation dinner of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors was held recently at St. Ermin's Hotel, Westminster, London, S.W.1, to commemorate Sir Edwin Lutyens' seven years' tenure of office as President. Sir Edwin Cooper, R.A., President, on behalf of members of the Association, presented Sir Edwin Lutyens with an illuminated album containing the names of subscribers and a set of the Encyclopædia Britannica.

A.A. SPECIAL MEETING

A Special General Meeting was held on Monday at 36 Bedford Square to discuss the proposed new bylaws, which involve a new class of probationary members who will not be entitled to vote. After forty minutes' discussion the meeting was adjourned until such time as the opinion of the Advisory Council has been obtained.

HOUSING OF RURAL WORKERS

By the end of last June, 26,800 dwellings had been reconditioned by owners with assistance under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts from local authorities. The amounts of grants paid up to that date was £2,325,393.

In the half-year ended June 30 last reconstruction was completed on 1,420 dwellings, as compared with 1,159 in the corresponding half-year of 1937.

The number of applications made for assistance in the quarter ended March 13 last dropped to 541—as compared with 865 in the same quarter of 1937—but rose to 698 in the quarter ended June 30 last. At that date works of reconstruction were proceeding on 4,109 dwellings.

The above figures do not include the 121 dwellings belonging to local authorities and approved for subsidy under these Acts. At June 30, 45 of these dwellings had been reconstructed and 27 were in process of reconstruction.

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

Thursday, August 11

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE. *Exhibition of Students' Designs. At the Building Centre, 158 New Bond Street, W.1. Until August 26.*

REDFERN GALLERY, *Cork Street, W.1. Summer Salon of French and British painting. 10 a.m. Until October 1.*

Monday, August 22

LONDON SOCIETY. *Visit to Chiswick Products, Burlington Lane, W.4. 3 p.m.*

Wednesday, August 24

LONDON SOCIETY. *Coach drive to some modern churches in South London: St. Peter's, St. Helier; the Barn Church, Cheam; Church of the Good Shepherd, Carshalton, and St. Augustine, Tooting. Leave Lancaster House 2 p.m.*

THE WELSH SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

The following awards have been made as a result of the sessional examinations at the Welsh School of Architecture, the Technical College, Cardiff.

Professor L. B. Budden, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. W. B. Edwards, M.A., B.ARCH., A.R.I.B.A., were the external examiners.

Fifth examination for the diploma awarded at the end of the Five Years' Full-time Course exempting from the R.I.B.A. final examination and qualifying for registration under the Architects' Registration Act :—Williams, H. O. (diploma with distinction in design and thesis) ; Jones, I. N. (diploma with distinction in thesis) ; and Staley, Miss Grace (diploma).

Third examination for the certificate awarded at the end of the Three Years' Full-time Course, exempting from the R.I.B.A. intermediate examination :—Auckland, N. J. (certificate) ; Butler, J. T. (certificate) ; Davies, J. S. (certificate) ; Furlong, R. A. (certificate) ; Gedrych, T. D. (certificate with distinction) ; Jenkins, R. L. (certificate) ; Lewis, T. W. (certificate) ; and Lougher, R. M. (certificate).

Second examination : Foxall, J. H. ; Phillips, W. J.; Vokes, W.; and Williams, D. C.

First examination : Bird, Miss J. M. R.; Freeman, D.; Price, D. L.; Thompson, P. H.; and Wainwright, K.

WEST RIDING SCHOOLS : ARCHITECTS APPOINTED

The names of the architects appointed to design seventeen elementary schools for the West Riding County Council were announced at a recent meeting of the Council. The schools, with their proposed accommodation and the names of the architects who will design them, are as follows :—

Aireborough Guiseley Infants (280), Messrs. Pakington and Enthoven, London.

Altofts Senior (280), Mr. E. Maxwell Fry, London.

Aston Swallownest Senior (360), Messrs. Hadfield and Cawkwell, Sheffield.

Bentley Cusworth Lane Junior Mixed and Infants (300), Messrs. T. H. Johnson and Son, Doncaster.

Bentley Kirkby Avenue Junior (400), Messrs. Walker and Thompson, Doncaster.

Bradfield Senior (320), Mr. Godfrey L. Clarke, Bradford.

Brierley Grimethorpe Senior (440), Mr. F. L. Charlton, Leeds.

Crofton Infants (240), Messrs. Lunn, Heppenstall and Lunn, Huddersfield.

Elland Senior (640), Mr. J. C. Procter, Leeds.

Flockton Senior (280), Mr. D. W. Pye, London.

Horbury Senior (400), Mr. J. Macgregor, Cambridge.

Mexborough Senior Boys (400), Messrs. Minoprio and Spencely, London.

Rossington Infants (280), Mr. G. Drysdale, London.

Royston Infants (330), Mr. E. M. Rice, Oxford.

Saddleworth Delph Infants (120), Mr. Stephen Welsh, Sheffield.

Sharlston and Crofton Senior (520), Mr. R. Furneaux Jordan, London.

Swinton Senior (640), Messrs. Gribbon, Foggitt and Brown, Leeds.

The estimated cost of the schools will be approximately £500,000.

"NEW HOMES FOR OLD" EXHIBITION

The Housing Centre's fourth "New Homes for Old" Exhibition and the first to deal with rural housing is to be held at Olympia during the course of the Building Exhibition in September. The main theme of the exhibition will be the raising of housing standards for rural workers and improving housing conditions to keep the workers on the land. A slum cottage is to be transported from the country and re-erected at Olympia. A new house, showing the type of accommodation that could be given to rural workers, is also to be built.

OFFICIAL OPENING

The new Albert Dock Hospital, one of the six establishments of the Seamen's Hospital Society, is to be opened by Queen Mary on October 21.

INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CLUB

Premises have now been secured for the International Building Club at 141 Park Lane, London, W. The purpose of the club is mainly social, and membership is open to all who are associated with the building industry. All the usual amenities of a West End club will be provided.

The president is Sir Harold Bellman, M.B.E., J.P., and the vice-presidents include Alderman W. H. Birch, J.P., president of the National Federation of Building Trades' Employers, and Sir Jonah Walker-Smith, M.P.

The premises now acquired are at present undergoing thorough redecoration, but the doors of the club will be open very shortly. Full particulars as to membership may be obtained from the secretary, Mr. L. J. F. Lawler, at his temporary office, 35 Basildon Court, Devonshire Street, London, W.1.

Eric Gill with his new colossal bas-relief.

INDUSTRIAL ART DESIGNERS

The annual report of the National Register of Industrial Art Designers, just issued, records that during the period March 31–June 22, 1938, no fewer than 98 new names were added to the register. The National Register of Industrial Art Designers was established by the Board of Trade, on the recommendation of the Council for Art and Industry, at the end of February, 1937, and details are obtainable from the Secretary, 32 St. James's Street, S.W.1.

THE GEORGIAN GROUP

Reference to the Pantheon in Oxford Street, W.1, is made by the Georgian Group in the annual report of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, just published. The Group states :—

" Early in 1937 Messrs. Marks and Spencer acquired the premises from Messrs. Gilbey. In November members of the Group approached the directors of Messrs. Marks and Spencer and asked them if possible, they would incorporate the façade in the new building. After due consideration it was decided that this was impossible and Messrs. Marks and Spencer then made the generous offer to number the pieces of the façade when it was taken down, and to contribute £200 towards its re-erection elsewhere.

" After various offers had been considered it was decided to accept one from Mr. Edward James, who wished to re-erect the façade on his estate, Chilgrove, Midhurst, Sussex. The façade will form the front of a new house and will occupy an excellent site within easy reach of the Chichester and Midhurst road. The site is protected as far as any other building goes, and Mr. James has undertaken to develop it to set off the façade to its best advantage, possibly by the planting of trees as a substitute for adjacent street buildings."

Mention is also made of Bedford Square.

" The Group looks upon Bedford Square as perhaps the most important object for preservation in London and it will continue to press for the preservation of this square, if necessary by special legislation in Parliament. The fate of the square is largely in the hands of the Trustees of the British Museum, who own the east side of the square, and although it is believed that leases have recently been renewed on that side for a few years, the threat is a continuing one. The other main owner is the Duke of Bedford."

APPOINTMENTS

Mr. L. G. Hannaford, F.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect of the City Surveyor's Architectural Department of Leicester Corporation, has been appointed City Architect for Norwich. He will take up his new duties in September.

Mr. John Burton, A.R.I.B.A., Chief Assistant to the Portsmouth City Architect, has been appointed Deputy Borough Architect of Bournemouth.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Mr. Herbert J. Orchard, A.R.I.B.A., Chartered and Registered Architect and Surveyor, has moved his office to Lloyds Bank Chambers, High Street, Haslemere, Surrey. Telephone : Haslemere 776.

PROFESSIONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. T. N. Riley, D.S.C., M.SC., M.I.E.E., has resigned his position with G.V.D. Illuminators, Ltd., and is entering into practice as a consultant. Communications for the present should be sent to 22 The Avenue, Radlett.

Mr. Hilary A. Townsend, ecclesiastical architect, has commenced practice at 72 Northampton Road, Wellingborough, and would be pleased to receive catalogues, samples and price lists at that address.

CORRECTION

Messrs. Sharp Bros. and Knight, Ltd., point out an error in the article on doors by Mr. T. P. Copeland, published in our issue for July 28. They write : " Mr. Copeland says that ' only very special jobs use English made doors, and the Swedish product became the standard door of the country,' but we must point out that before the war there were many English joinery manufacturers producing red deal morticed and tenoned doors, in addition to one firm who manufactured a red deal dowelled door. We ourselves had an output of red deal doors at that time of

Progress photograph of the extension to the London County Hall, taken from Lambeth Palace Road.

approximately 1,000 doors per week and were able to compete fairly successfully with the Swedish products."

COMPETITION NEWS

FIRE STATION, NEWCASTLE, STAFFS.

The Newcastle Town Council has decided to hold a competition for the proposed central fire station and firemen's houses in Milehouse Lane. It will be limited to architects resident in the borough.

NEW LIBRARY, BIRMINGHAM

The Birmingham Corporation has decided to defer the question of the holding of a competition for a new library in the Civic Centre.

CENTRAL FEATURE, WOMAN'S FAIR

The assessors of the competition for the design for a central feature in the design section of the Woman's Fair and Exhibition, have awarded the prize (£50) to Mr. H. T. Cadbury-Brown, A.R.I.B.A., of 17 Clarges Street, W.1. The design submitted by Mr. John Terry, of 135 Gloucester Terrace, W.2, was highly commended.

THE YEOVIL COMPETITION

The winning design in the competition for New Town Hall, Municipal Offices, Public Library and Museum, Yeovil, was reproduced in our issue for July 28. Below we print extracts from the winner's (Mr. T. Cecil Howitt) report :

Architecture and Materials : (*a*) After providing a suitable commercial office window in steel of good size, the general treatment has been kept as simple as possible. (*b*) The base of the building is rusticated in natural rock faced Derbyshire stone of slightly varying colour tones. (*c*) The general surface of the building is proposed in 2-in. Stamford stone coloured sandstock bricks of varying tones. (*d*) The dressings to the main central feature, the doorways, windows, the corner and entablature are proposed in sandstone of warm colour. (*e*) The roofs are proposed in Roman tiles in varying brown tones. (*f*) The turret would be in natural oak with sandstone podium, and copper roofing. (*g*) The retaining walls would be in natural self-faced rubble stone walling in cement, the top wall that is set back next the lawns being in similar walling with dry joints. (*h*) The windows of the council chamber, ante and reception rooms, would be treated with engraved glass.

Construction : (*a*) The municipal offices are planned with a narrow unit to suit the somewhat small rooms. (*b*) The town hall and library and museum would have light steel frames but for the municipal block ordinary brick walls with steel principals would be adequate. (*c*) The floors would be fire resisting construction in hollow tiles to carry light loads. (*d*) Internal partitions would be in 3-in. Pioneer slabs or Moler blocks. (*e*) False plaster ceilings would be introduced at beam soffite level to allow partitions to be placed in any position without beam interference to ensure complete silence from occupied rooms over.

Internal Materials : (*a*) The walls of the town hall would have a plain veneered hardwood dado to door height, plastic paint treatment over a coffered fibrous plaster ceiling. There would be a fibrous mould frame to the stage with concealed interchangeable lighting, and the floor would be in oak strip parquet on a subfloor. The main central panel of the ceiling, the balcony front and the back wall of the balcony will be acoustically treated. (*b*) The small hall and refreshment room would be similarly finished, but with a dwarf hardwood dado. (*c*) The upper and lower foyer would have plastic paint treatment to the walls, simple fibrous plaster ceiling treatment, and rubber paved floors. (*d*) The remaining rooms in the town hall would be finished in good standard commercial quality materials suitable for their individual purpose. (*e*) The council chamber would have a dwarf dado in waxed walnut with similar walnut fittings. The upper portion of the walls would be panelled out and treated in plastic paint, and the ceiling would be lightly coffered in fibrous plaster. The central floor would be carpeted. The windows would have engraved glass. (*f*) The entrance hall would have a plastic paint treatment to walls, rubber paved floors with teak block margins and white bronze handrails to the parapet wall of the stairs. There would be a special fibrous treatment to the head of the stair hall. (*g*) The committee rooms would have plastic paint to the walls and carpeted floor. (*h*) The private rooms of heads of departments would have plastic paint treatment for the walls and carpet to the floors. (*i*) The general corridors would be rubber paved with teak block margins and skirting, the walls being painted plaster.

Heating and Ventilation : (*a*) Separate boiler houses are provided for the hall and for the municipal block, in case these buildings are erected at different periods. (*b*) The heating schemes would be arranged with automatic stokers for solid fuel for low pressure hot water.

Cost : The costs are as follows :—

Section "A."

The town hall, 530,650 cubic ft. at 1s. 7d.	£42,009
Total estimated cost, say	£42,000

Section "B."

Municipal offices, 463,075 cubic ft. at 1s. 9d.	£40,530
Add for under-building 51,692 cubic ft. at 7d.	1,505
Total estimated cost	£42,035
	say £42,000

Section "C."

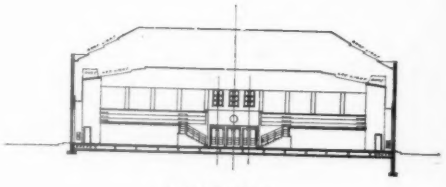
Public library and museum, 153,530 cubic ft. at 1s. 9d.	£13,520
Total estimated cost—say	£13,500

(*c*) These sums include for completing the buildings ready for occupation, but excluding the cost of any road making, car park work, demolition of existing buildings, boundary walls, furnishings and fees.

INDOOR BOWLING AND EXHIBITION HALL, BOURNEMOUTH

DESIGNED BY

W. L. CLOWES



SECTION

GENERAL—*Purpose of the building is to provide seven full-length bowling rinks for use during the winter season, together with the alternative use of the hall for flower shows, trade shows and conferences. The general form of the building was determined by the layout of the rinks, and by the public gallery placed at one end, accommodating 300 spectators in terraced tip-up seating.*

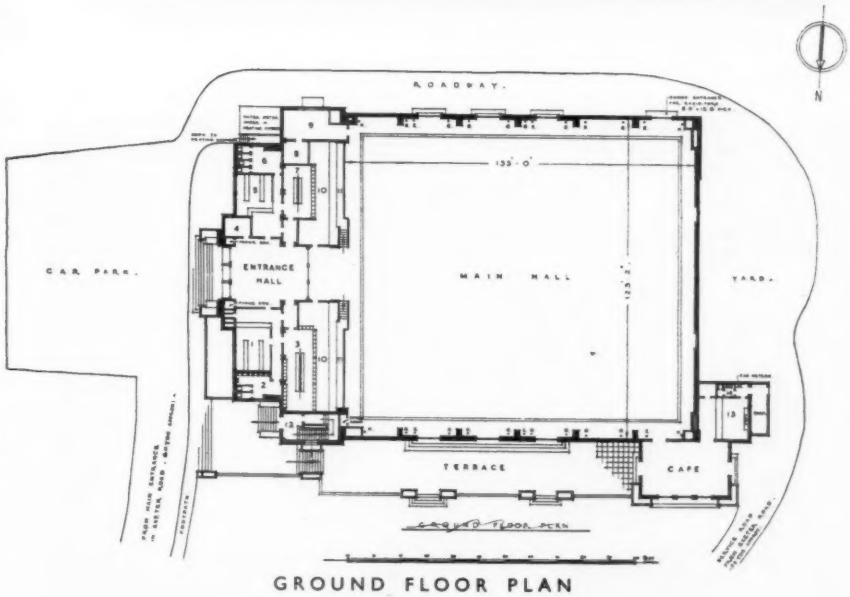
PLAN—*Cloak and locker rooms, a club room and offices open off from the entrance hall, while a café is provided to serve directly the main hall and the terrace.*

CONSTRUCTION AND FINISHES—*Steel frame, with latticed stanchions and girders providing a clear span of about 120 ft. from wall to wall; brick panel walls of cavity construction faced with local red and plum-coloured bricks. The floor to the main hall is of joists on sleeper walls, with special diagonally laid teak boarding.*

HEATING—*The main hall is heated by the plenum system and by radiators, with electrically controlled thermometers reading back to the heating chamber.*

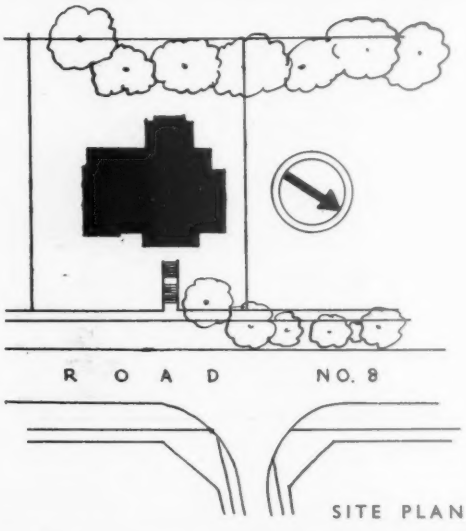
Above, a view of the main entrance and approach road. Below, the main hall in use for bowling.

The general contractors were James Drewitt and Sons; for list of subcontractors see page 259.

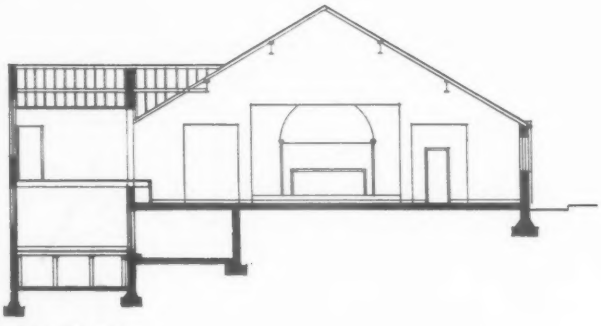


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

CHURCH HALL, BARNET, HERTS:



SITE PLAN



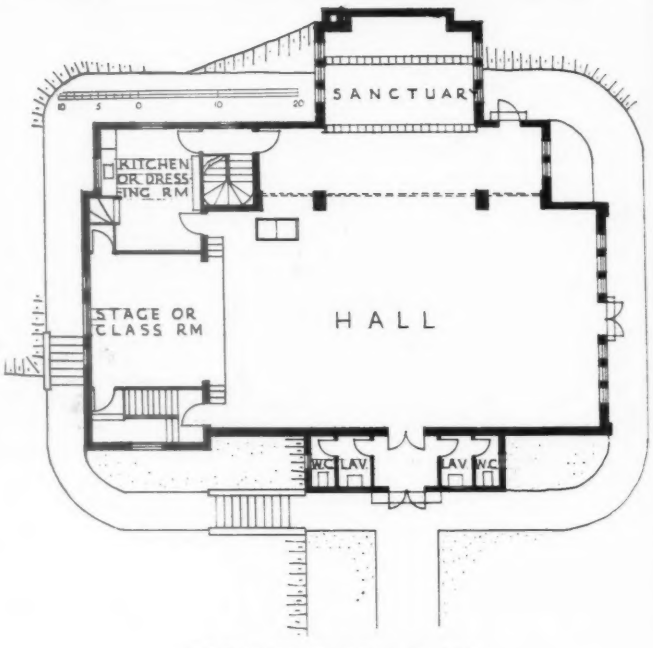
SECTION

SITE AND GENERAL — *The site slopes steeply to the south, so that subsidiary rooms are placed as far as possible on the lower ground floor. The church hall itself is designed to be available for both religious and secular use, and may, if necessary, be sub-divided to serve both purposes simultaneously. The main hall is divided from the sanctuary by roller shutters, while a movable partition cuts off the stage from the main hall.*

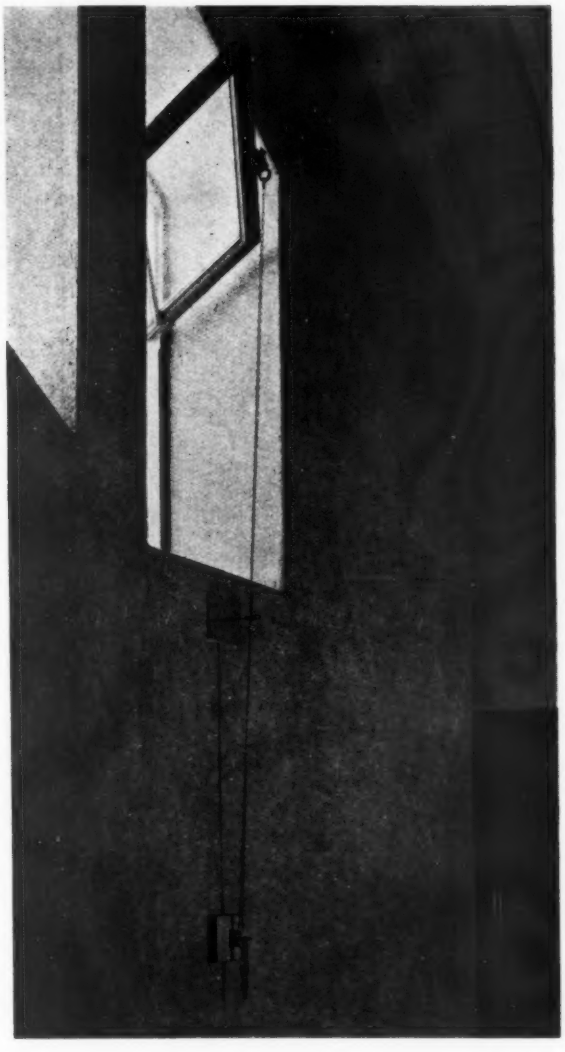
CONSTRUCTION AND FINISHES— *No roof trusses were used, the roof being supported on R.S. purlins to avoid obstruction to lighting. Walls are in brick, rendered externally in cement with a lime and sand finish. Internally, the walls are in natural colour plaster. Roofs are covered with grey Welsh slates, with floors in deal boarding. Joinery generally is painted grey, roof boarding and rafters are whitewashed.*

Above, the entrance front; left, looking through from the main hall to the sanctuary.

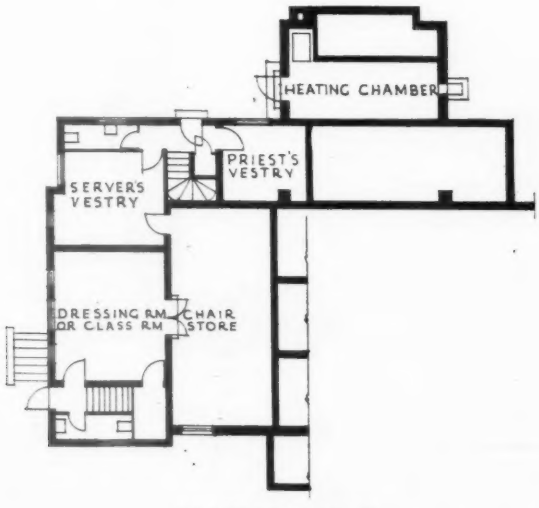
DESIGNED BY WELCH AND LANDER



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

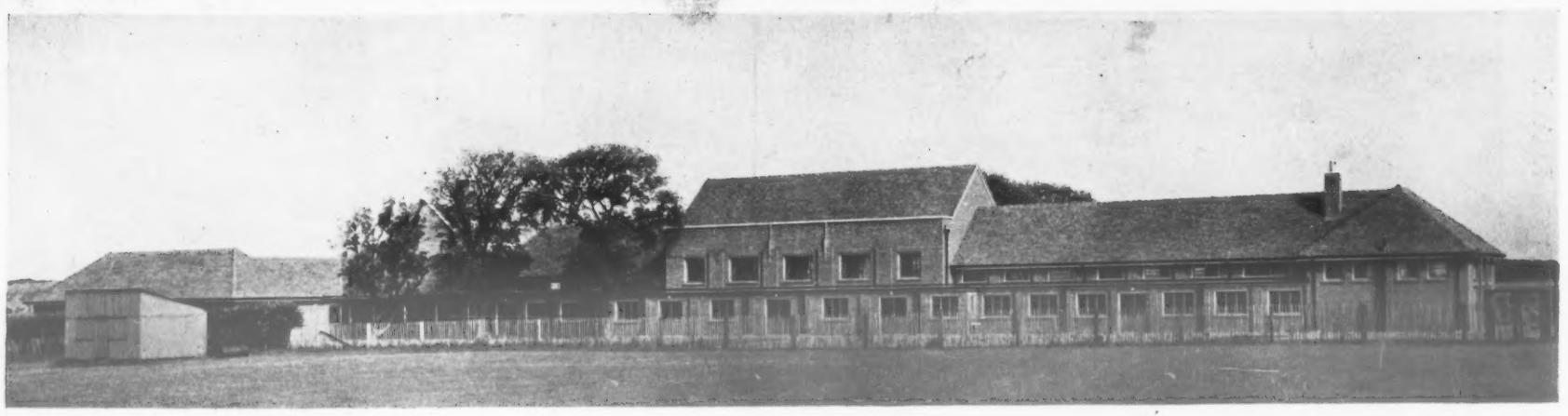


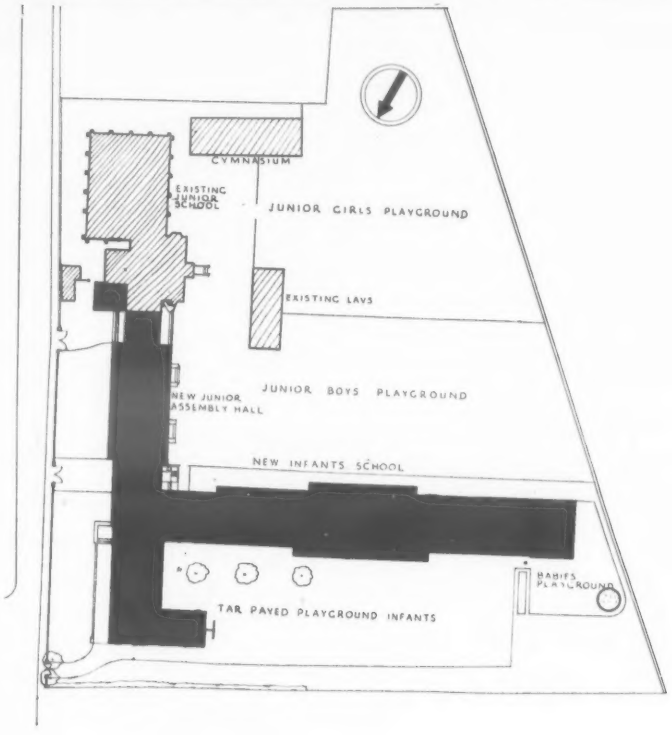
Above, left, the main hall showing the stage; right, a window unit with adjustable chain opener. Below, the sanctuary. The general contractors were Pitchers, Ltd.; for list of general and sub-contractors, see page 259.



BASEMENT PLAN

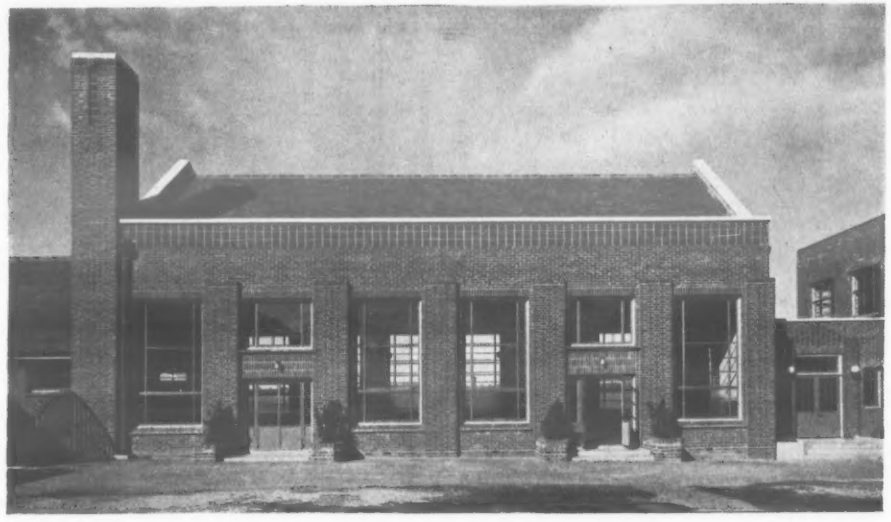
INFANTS' SCHOOL AND ADDITIONS TO JUNIOR MIXED SCHOOL, MARGATE

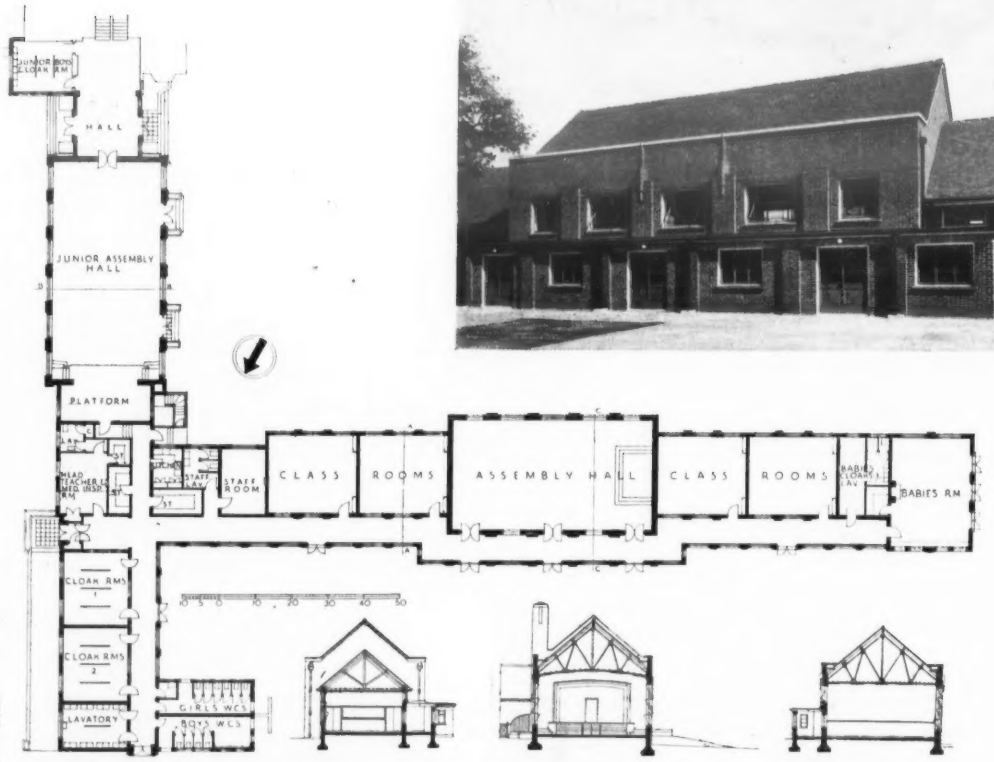




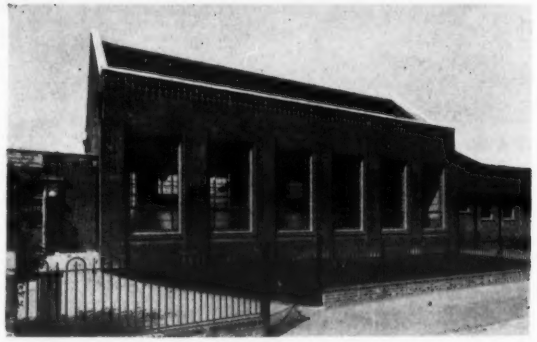
GENERAL — *The additions comprise a new assembly hall, cloakroom accommodation, staff room and headmaster's room. Planning was dictated by the need for joint use of the kitchen quarters with the old wing, and by the aspects of classrooms and babies' wing.*

Above, a general view of the north front from the playground. Below, the Junior assembly hall from the Junior boys' playground.





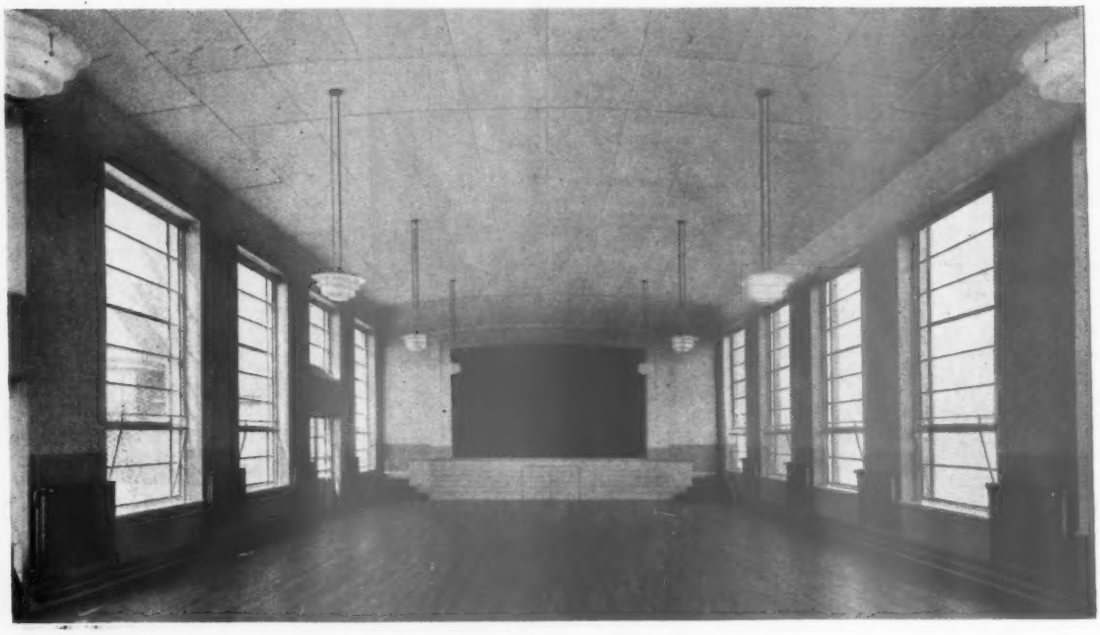
PLAN AND SECTIONS



Top left, the infants' hall ; right, a detail of the junior main entrance. Right, the infants' school from the babies' playground and the main front of the junior hall.

DESIGNED BY F. ARNOLD PERREN

DRAPERS MILLS SCHOOL, MARGATE



DESIGNED BY F. ARNOLD PERREN

CONSTRUCTION AND FINISHES—*General construction is of cavity brick walls with solid brick piers. Flooring of wood block, with maple strip in the Junior hall, is laid over concrete. Ceilings throughout are in boarding with moulded joints carried out in various panelled effects, the boarding being left unpainted. Internally, walls are distempered in warm colours, woodwork being in varnished pitch pine. Externally, walls are faced with multi-coloured hand-made bricks, principally reds and purples, pointed in cream gauged mortar.*

HEATING—*Heating is on the accelerated low pressure hot water system, with ray-rads in addition in the assembly halls, and radiators in staff rooms.*

Above, the Junior hall, looking towards the stage. Centre, a typical classroom. Left, the babies' room.

The general contractors were Rice and Son, Ltd.; and for list of sub-contractors see page 259.

Nearing completion: a new school for 2,000 girls in Paris. The architect is M. G. Heraud.

LAW REPORTS

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT, 1932

Attorney General v. *Barnes Borough Council and others.—Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Luxmoore*

THIS was an action by the Attorney General on the relation of Mr. Josiah Rabling Thomas, a Barnes ratepayer, of St. Leonards Road, East Sheen, against the Barnes Borough Council and the Ranelagh Club, Ltd., for a declaration that an agreement which the Council had entered into with the Ranelagh Club with regard to the town planning of the Club which was within the district of the Council as the town planning authority, was *ultra vires*.

The Attorney General claimed a declaration that the appointment by the Council in May, 1935, of five representatives to constitute with four representatives of the Club a joint committee to make and or negotiate an agreement under section 34 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1932, was *ultra vires* the Council.

Declarations were also claimed that all the acts done by the joint committee and all the acts of the Council founded thereon were *ultra vires;* that the making of an agreement between the Council and the Club was *ultra vires* the Council, and that the Council were not bound by it.

The plaintiff's case was that the steps taken by the Council in connection with the agreement were calculated to infringe the rights of the owners of adjoining land, the ratepayers, and the neighbouring and general public.

The Council, in their defence, put in issue the construction which the plaintiff placed on section 34 of the Act. They denied that the agreement had in any way infringed any rights of any individual, or the public, or that they had illegally or at all deprived any one of anything. Further, they contended that the agreement was lawfully entered into by them in the *bona fide* exercise of their powers and that the action was unfounded and misconceived.

The Club, who had been added as defendants at their own request, denied that the negotiation for the agreement was handled entirely by the joint committee. They set up that the negotiation was conducted on behalf of the Council by the Council's Town Planning Clauses sub-Committee alone, and that the main lines of the agreement were approved by the Council in June, 1935.

Sir Stafford Cripps, K.C., and Mr. E. Blain appeared for the Attorney General, Mr. Cyril Radcliffe, K.C., and Mr. Wilfred Hunt for the Barnes Borough Council, and Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., and Mr. J. H. Stamp for the Ranelagh Club.

JUDGMENT

His lordship said in his judgment that the agreement of August 1, 1935, entered into between the Council and the Club, had regard to the future development of the property belonging to the Club, the area of which was 106½ acres. The plaintiff claimed against the Council that the agreement was *ultra vires* the Council, and was therefore unenforceable and void.

The plaintiff based his claim on three grounds. First, it was said that the agreement resulted from the delegation by the Council of powers conferred on them by the Town and Country Planning Act, 1932, to a joint committee which, it was alleged, was constituted by the Council under the power conferred on them by section 48 of the Act without regard to and in contravention of the provisions of that section.

In the second place it was said that the agreement which purported to have been entered into by the Council in exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 34 of the Act of 1932, was not, in fact, authorized by that section, because it did not restrict the planning, development, or use of the land in question in the manner contemplated by the section, but was, in fact, permissive because the Club was, by reason of the agreement, in a position to plan, develop, and use its land in a manner more favourable to the Club without applying for an interim development order as required.

Thirdly, it was said that the agreement of August 1, 1935, contained provisions which could not have been incorporated in a town planning scheme under the Act of 1932 and was, therefore, unauthorized under the provisions of section 34.

The resolution relied on by the plaintiff as constituting the committee under section 48 was dated May 20, 1935. In terms it was a resolution that the Town Planning Scheme Clauses Sub-Committee be authorized to continue their negotiations with the Club and report to the Town Planning Committee in due course. That resolution could not be construed as constituting a committee, either under section 48 or at all, for it did not purport to make any appointment. Even if that difficulty could be surmounted it was impossible to read the resolution as a delegation by the Council of any of their powers under the Act of 1932. The agreement of August 1, 1935, was approved by the Council and the seal of the Council was affixed to it by the mayor by the authority of a resolution of the Council. It was by virtue of the latter resolution alone that the agreement was entered into and its execution was not in any sense the act of any committee.

Proceeding, his lordship said without doubt no committee was ever appointed by the Council and no power to enter into any agreement under section 34 of the Act was ever delegated by the Council to any committee. The decision to enter into the agreement was plainly the decision of the Council, and the fact that the Council gave their Town Planning Scheme Clauses Sub-Committee power to agree the precise terms with regard to three subsidiary matters had no material bearing on the point. The first ground on which the validity of the agreement of August 1, 1935, was challenged, failed.

The second point was with regard to section 34 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1932, which provided that where any person was willing to agree with an authority, such as the borough council in the present case, that his land, or any part of it, should, so far as his interest in the land enabled him to bind it, be made subject to conditions restricting its planning, development, or use in any manner in which those matters might be dealt with by or under a scheme under the Act, the authority might enter into an agreement with him to that effect.

Prima facie, the words of the section were wide enough to authorize the Council in the present case to agree with any person who was ready to restrict his right to plan or develop his property or to restrict its future use in any manner which might be provided for by or under a scheme under the Act without the adoption of any scheme or the necessity for invoking the powers of the Act with regard to the making of a town planning scheme. If that were the true construction of the section, then, subject to a consideration of the terms of the agreement of August 1, 1935, it would appear that the Council were fully justified in entering into the agreement.

The agreement, if considered apart from

the provisions of the draft scheme approved by the Council, obviously restricted the Club in the future planning, development, and use of their property. It was said, however, that the section only related to cases where the land to be dealt with was already included in a provisional town-planning scheme and the owner of the land was willing to enter into restrictions in addition to those included in the provisional scheme.

To his lordship's mind it seemed to be plain that power to enter into an agreement which was to become binding immediately on an owner of land entering into it and to be enforceable against him and his successors in title without the necessity of invoking the procedure necessary to make a binding town-planning scheme, was a beneficial power so far as the authority desirous of entering into such an agreement was concerned. His lordship was quite unable to appreciate the argument that the Legislature could not have intended to confer such a power on an authority, because the authority might in some circumstances use the power improperly to confer more favourable terms on a particular owner or owners than on another owner or other owners. When such a case arose the courts would have ample power to prevent the perpetration of any such impropriety.

Proceeding, his lordship said he had been unable to find anything either in the scheme or in the Act of 1932 which could legitimately be used to cut down the generality of the words of section 34 or to restrict their meaning as had been suggested.

His lordship said he came to the conclusion that on the true construction of the section the Council had power to enter into an agreement with the Club restricting the future planning, development, or use of the land, provided that the restrictions were such as might be dealt with by or under a scheme under the Act. The second ground relied on by the plaintiff in support of his plea that the agreement of August 1, 1935, was *ultra vires* the Council and void and unenforceable also failed.

The conditions in the agreement of August 1, 1935, restricting the planning, development, and use of the Club's land imposed in substance and in fact real restrictions on those matters. All the provisions of the agreement were such as could properly be included in a town-planning scheme and the third ground put forward by the plaintiff failed.

He made a declaration that the agreement of August 1, 1935, was therefore not *ultra vires*, but was valid and binding on the parties to it. As the action failed, the relator must pay the costs of both defendants.

BUILDING ESTATE : BREACH OF COVENANT
Beech v. *Pott.—Chancery Division.—Before Mr. Justice Farwell*

THIS was an action by Mr. H. Beech, of Town Moor Avenue, Doncaster, against Mr. T. Pott, the former owner of a house adjoining the plaintiff's, for an injunction with regard to breaches of covenant committed by the defendant, in the erection of his house, and for damages for the obstruction of light coming to plaintiff's house.

Mr. Tonge, for the plaintiff, said the action was an important one so far as the plaintiff was concerned, as the defendant had built his house right up to the boundary line, and in this way rendered that part of the house which was contiguous to defendant's, dark. The plaintiff bought a plot of land on the Town Field Estate, near Doncaster, and the defendant purchased an adjoining plot. The land belonged to the Ideal Estates, Doncaster, Ltd., and was intended for development as a building estate. There was an estate plan and there were also certain restrictions and stipulations contained in a common form of agreement, which all purchasters saw. Amongst the covenants there was the one that now came before the Court for consideration, viz. that a space of at least 4 ft. should be left open and unbuilt upon between any and every two houses erected on the estate. The plaintiff's case was that the defendant, though aware of the covenant, had erected his house right up to the boundary of plaintiff's land, with the result that his kitchen was rendered so dark that it was impossible to cook without artificial light.

The defence was that the defendant had the plaintiff's consent to erect his (defendant's) house up to the boundary. This the plaintiff denied.

Mr. John Blythe Richardson, architect and surveyor, of Doncaster, gave evidence on behalf of the plaintiff, that the defendant's house had very seriously affected the light coming to the plaintiff's kitchen.

Mr. Lloyd Jenkins, K.C., for the defendant said his submission was that the estate was not developed under any building scheme and that the plaintiff was fully aware of this, and could not now come forward and say he had suffered injury and was entitled to the benefit of the covenant he now set up.

Defendant gave evidence and his expert was Mr. Geo. Herbert Simmonds, architect and surveyor, of Doncaster, who took the view that the defendant's house had not affected the light coming to the plaintiff's house to any appreciable extent.

His lordship, in giving judgment, said this was an action between persons who had purchased adjoining plots of land. The plaintiff had erected his house and then the defendant set up his house adjoining the plaintiff's, not leaving 4 ft. between the two houses. In his view the plaintiff had not assented to what defendant had done and the defendant had clearly committed a breach of the covenant he had entered into. But this did not end the case. The question arose as to whether the plaintiff could claim the benefit of the covenant he set up in the action. There was a building plan, it was true, but it did not to his mind show the land divided into lots. Therefore in this matter the question was largely one of intention. He had carefully considered the matter and in his opinion it was quite impossible to read the document without coming to the conclusion that it was known, and further, that it was intended that the covenant in question could be enforced not only by the estate company, but by any and every purchaser of a plot on the estate.

Under these circumstances, it was clear that the plaintiff was entitled to the benefit of the covenant. A mandatory order was sought by the plaintiff, but as the defendant had since sold the house, and the purchaser was not a party to the action, he could not make a mandatory order—the only relief to the plaintiff being in damages. His lordship then made a declaration that the defendant had committed a breach of covenant by building his house up to the boundary and directed an enquiry as to the damages the plaintiff had suffered, and ordered the defendant to pay the costs of the action.

EXHIBITIONS

[*By D. COSENS*]

IN the summer exhibition at the Leicester Galleries the irrational relation between promise, achievement and popular success is extraordinarily well illustrated in the work of three widely different painters—Raoult, Tissot and Laurençin. The first, Raoult, has worked quietly and for the most part unrecognized, all his life. He is, even now, comparatively unknown. Yet he is one of the greatest painters in Europe today. Starting life as a designer of stained glass, he has at one time acted as curator of an obscure museum in order to be able to paint in his spare time. And, until very recently, a great deal of his work has remained rather inaccessible in the collection of that grand and discerning patron Vollard. Undoubtedly many find the uncompromising intensity of his work uncongenial, but few can dispute its power and quality.

Tissot, on the other hand, was a painter of outstanding promise who steadily went downhill, and whose success increased accordingly. One of the best examples of his work, "Femme Endormie" (44), painted when he was a young man, before he left France, hangs directly above the sort of thing that brought him fame when, having come to England as an exile during the Commune, he fell in with the popular academicians of the time. In "Femme Endormie" he is detached and observant; in "Bords de la Tamise" his brush is skilful but he no longer bothers to think. Those who dislike his later, well-known work should make a special pilgrimage to see what he was once capable of doing.

And lastly, Marie Laurençin, that student prodigy of whom so much was expected. She has had great success in the slick formula she devised and, alas, many imitators. But the dusty pinks and blues and the blank eyes of her endless variations on the same banal theme look more at home on the covers of *Vogue* than in an exhibition of this standard.

Taking this exhibition as a whole, by far the most successful paintings are the landscapes. Paul Nash's "The Bridge" is an excellent example of his control of colour to a very limited range. Algernon Newton has two very pleasant works in the eighteenth century manner. John Nash is at his best in "Flood Gates" as is Meninsky in his arrangement of human forms as pattern in "Bathers Resting by the Sea." Aldridge, Daintrey and Tailleux are showing good work, particularly the former, and Hawthorne's painting with its quiet simplifications within the bounds of strict naturalism has great sincerity. Kenneth Rowntree's ambitious "Spring in Thurloe Square" is too full of hesitations, and his "Sussex Interior" seems far more clearly realized. But, after Raoult, it is perhaps to James Pryde's small monochrome "The Shore," Forain's "Brune et Blonde," Vlaminck's "Route en Flandres," and Wyndham Lewis's "Lobster Fleet" that pride of place should be given.

Summer Exhibition. The Leicester Galleries. Until September.

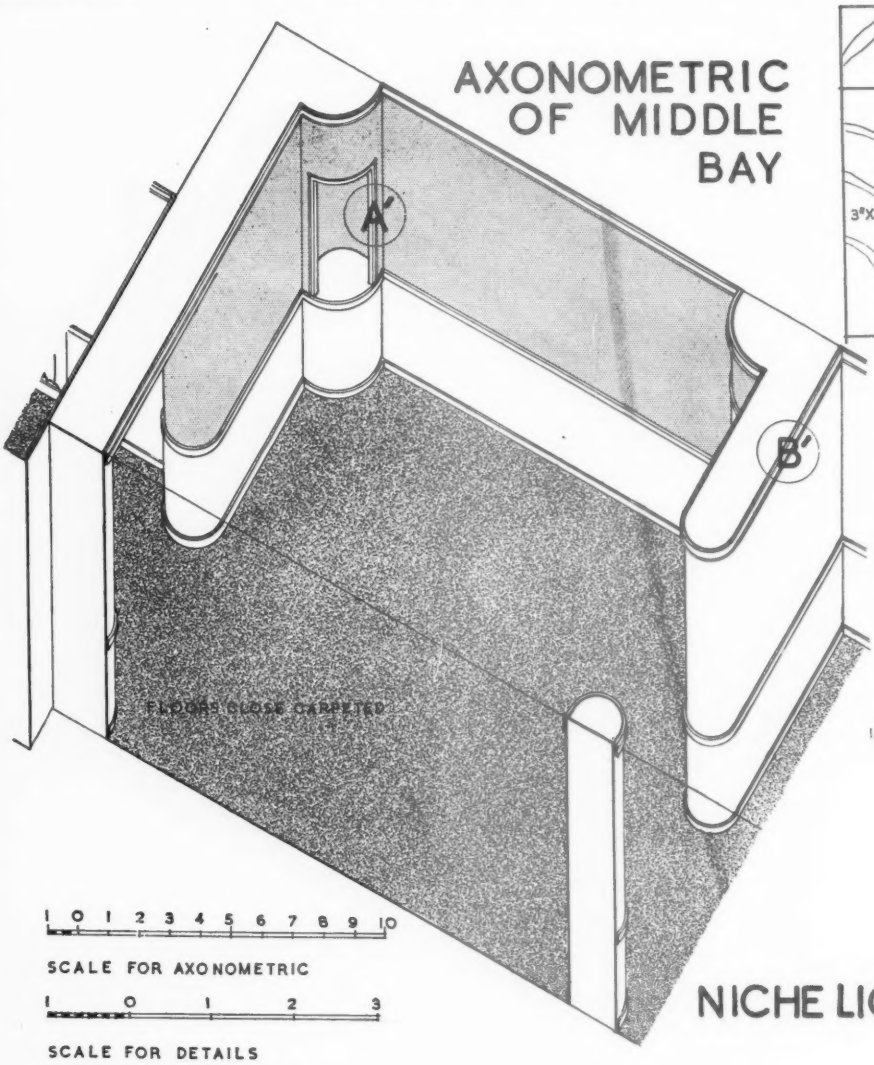
WORKING DETAILS : 673

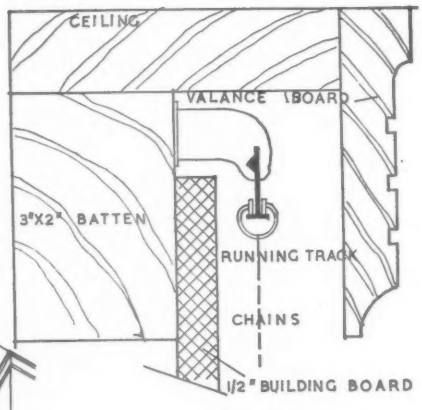
GALLERIES • PICTURE HIRE, LTD., BROOK STREET, W.1 • RAGLAN SQUIRE

These galleries are designed for the display of pictures and sculpture for hire purposes, and the contents of the galleries are therefore constantly changing. To facilitate adjustment of pictures when one is removed there is a continuous running track concealed by a valance board at ceiling level.
Details are shown overleaf.

WORKING DETAILS : 674

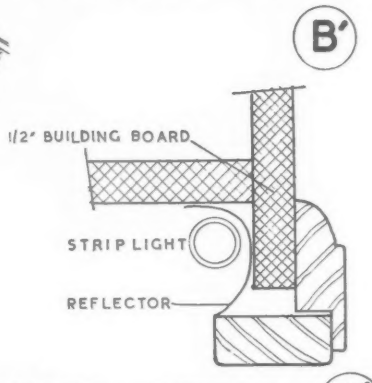
GALLERIES • PICTURE HIRE, LTD., BROOK STREET, W.1 • RAGLAN SQUIRE





PICTURES MAY BE MOVED HORIZONTALLY ALONG TRACK AND VERTICALLY BY HOOKING INTO REQUIRED LINK ON CHAINS

VALANCE DETAIL



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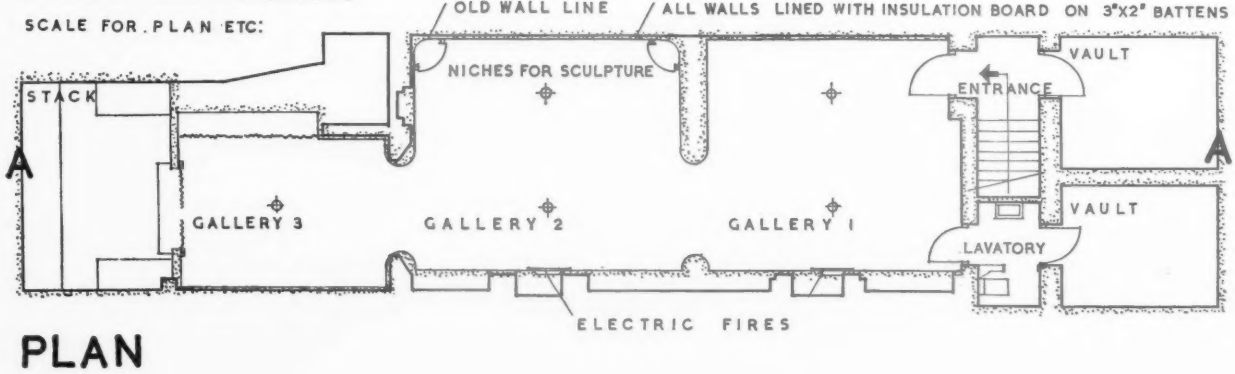
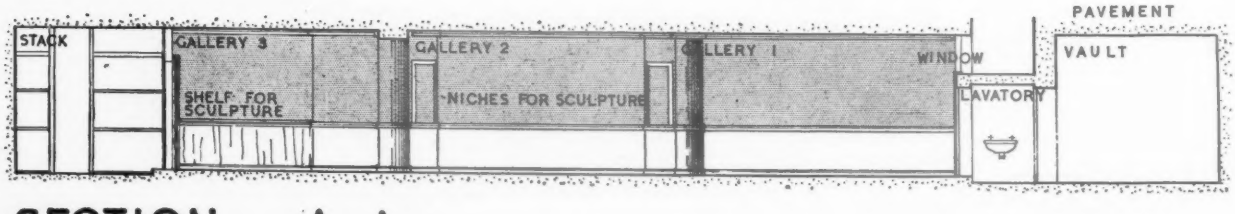


PLAN



SECTION A A

Axonometric and details of the galleries illustrated overleaf.

The Architects' Journal Library of Planned Information

INFORMATION SHEET

SUPPLEMENT

SHEETS IN THIS ISSUE

651 School Cloakrooms (Boys)

652 U.S.A. Plumbing—VII

In order that readers may preserve their Information Sheets, specially designed loose-leaf binders are available similar to those here illustrated. The covers are of stiff board bound in "Rexine" with patent binding clip. Price 2s. 6d. each post free.

Sheets issued since Index :

601 : Sanitary Equipment
602 : Enamel Paints
603 : Hot Water Boilers—III
604 : Gas Cookers
605 : Insulation and Protection of Buildings
606 : Heating Equipment
607 : The Equipment of Buildings
608 : Water Heating
609 : Fireplaces
610 : Weatherings—I
611 : Fire Protection and Insulation
612 : Glass Masonry
613 : Roofing
614 : Central Heating
615 : Heating : Open Fires
616 : External Renderings
617 : Kitchen Equipment
618 : Roof and Pavement Lights
619 : Glass Walls, Windows, Screens, and Partitions
620 : Weatherings—II
621 : Sanitary Equipment
622 : The Insulation of Boiler Bases
623 : Brickwork
624 : Metal Trim
625 : Kitchen Equipment
626 : Weatherings—III
627 : Sound Insulation
628 : Fireclay Sinks
629 : Plumbing
630 : Central Heating
631 : Kitchen Equipment
632 : Doors and Door Gear
633 : Sanitary Equipment
634 : Weatherings—IV
635 : Kitchen Equipment
636 : Doors and Door Gear
637 : Electrical Equipment, Lighting
638 : Elementary Schools—VII
639 : Electrical Equipment, Lighting
640 : Roofing
641 : Sliding Gear
642 : Glazing
643 : Glazing
644 : Elementary Schools—VIII
645 : Metal Curtain Rails
646 : Plumbing
647 : Veneers
648 : U.S.A. Plumbing—V
649 : U.S.A. Plumbing—VI
650 : Ventilation of Factories and Workshops—I

40.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

CHART SHOWING SIZES REQUIRED FOR BOYS' CLOAKROOMS.

Where window or door openings prevent the fixing of pegs, find the feet run of wall which cannot be used and deduct the equivalent number of pegs shown in the top line of the chart. If a coat and hat stand is reduced in length, deduct double the number of pegs per foot run. For cul de sac cloakrooms, add twelve pegs for each coat and hat stand.

CUL DE SAC TYPE.

Hat and coat stand 2 — Cul de sac

All gangways 5'0" wide.

Length of cloakroom in feet, measured in the direction of the hat stands.

NUMBER OF PEGS.	1.	2	3.	4.	5	6	7	8	9	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16	17.	18.	19	20	21	22	23.	24.	25	26	27.	28	29.	30	31	32	33.	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
FEET.	10"	1'8"	2'6"	3'4"	4'2"	5'0"	5'10"	6'8"	7'6"	8'4"	9'2"	10'0"	10'10"	11'8"	12'6"	13'4"	14'2"	15'0"	15'10"	16'8"	17'6"	18'4"	19'2"	20'0"	20'10"	21'8"	22'6"	23'4"	24'2"	25'0"	25'10"	26'8"	27'6"	28'4"	29'2"	30'0"	30'10"	31'8"	32'6"	33'4"	34'2"	35'0"
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3'4"																																										
4'2"																																										
5'0"	14.	16	18	20	22	24.	26	28	30	32	34.	36	38.	40	42.	44.	46.	48.	50.	52.	54.	56.	58.	60	62.	64.	66.	68.	70.	72	74.	76.	78.	80	82.	84.	86.	88.	90.	92.	94.	96.
5'10"	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
6'8"	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
7'6"	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
8'4"	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
9'2"	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
10'0"	26.	28	30	32	34.	36	38.	40	42.	44.	46	48	52.	56.	60	64.	68.	72.	76.	80	84.	88	92.	96	100	104.	108	112.	116.	120	124.	128.	132.	136.	140.	144.	148.	152.	156.	160.	164.	168.
10'10"	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
11'8"	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
12'6"	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
13'4"	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
14'2"	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
15'0"	38.	40.	42.	44.	46.	48	50	52.	54.	56.	58.	60	66.	72.	78.	84.	90.	96	102.	108.	114.	120.	126.	132.	138.	144.	150.	156.	162.	168	174.	180.	186.	192.	198.	204.	210.	216.	222.	228.	234.	240
15'10"	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
16'8"	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
17'6"	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
18'4"	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
19'2"	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
20'0"	50.	52.	54.	56.	58.	60	62.	64.	66.	68.	70.	72.	74.	76.	78.	80.	82.	84.	86.	88.	90.	92.	94.	96.	98.	100.	102.	104.	106.	108.	110.	112.	114.	116.	118.	120.	122.	124.	126.	128.	130.	132.
20'10"	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
21'8"	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
22'6"	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
23'4"	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
24'2"	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
25'0"	62.	64.	66.	68.	70.	72.	74.	76.	78.	80.	82.	84.	94.	104.	114.	124.	134.	144.	154.	164.	174.	184.	194.	204.	214.	224.	234.	244.	254.	264.	274.	284.	294.	304.	314.	324.	334.	344.	354.	364.	374.	384.
25'10"	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
26'8"	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
27'6"	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
28'4"	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
29'2"	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
30'0"	74.	76.	78.	80.	82.	84.	86.	88.	90.	92.	94.	96.	108.	120.	132.	144.	156.	168.	180.	192.	204.	216.	228.	240.	252.	264.	276.	288.	300.	312.	324.	336.	348.	360.	372.	384.	396.	408.	420.	432.	444.	456.
FEET.	10"	1'8"	2'6"	3'4"	4'2"	5'0"	5'10"	6'8"	7'6"	8'4"	9'2"	10'0"	10'10"	11'8"	12'6"	13'4"	14'2"	15'0"	15'10"	16'8"	17'6"	18'4"	19'2"	20'0"	20'10"	21'8"	22'6"	23'4"	24'2"	25'0"	25'10"	26'8"	27'6"	28'4"	29'2"	30'0"	30'10"	31'8"	32'6"	33'4"	34'2"	35'0"

* ADD FOR CUL DE SAC.

NUMBER OF PEGS OR BOYS.

One hat stand for cloakrooms between 10' and 15' wide:
- add 2 pegs to any of the above readings for this width of cloakroom. ↓
- add 4 pegs — do.
- add 6 pegs — do.
- add 8 pegs — do.
- add 10 pegs — do.

Two hat stands for cloakrooms between 15' and 20' wide:
- add 2 pegs to any of the above readings for this width of cloakroom. ↓
- add 4 pegs — do.
- add 6 pegs — do.
- add 8 pegs — do.
- add 10 pegs — do.

Three hat stands for cloakrooms between 20' and 25' wide:
- add 2 pegs to any of the above readings for this width of cloakroom. ↓
- add 4 pegs — do.
- add 6 pegs — do.
- add 8 pegs — do.
- add 10 pegs — do.

Four hat stands for cloakrooms between 25' and 30' wide:
- add 2 pegs to any of the above readings for this width of cloakroom. ↓
- add 4 pegs — do.
- add 6 pegs — do.
- add 8 pegs — do.
- add 10 pegs — do.

Five hat stands for cloakrooms between 30' and 35' wide:
- add 2 pegs to any of the above readings for this width of cloakroom. ↓
- add 4 pegs — do.
- add 6 pegs — do.
- add 8 pegs — do.
- add 10 pegs — do.

Width of cloakroom allowing 5'0" wide gangways between stands.

BASIC TYPE FOR CHART.

Hat and coat stand; 5'0" gangways; pegs 10" centre to centre.

Compiled by R.S. Wilshere, F.R.I.B.A., P.A.S.I.

INFORMATION SHEET: CLOAKROOMS IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY BOYS SCHOOLS: No 1.

SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1. Grace A. Saipe.

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INFORMATION SHEET

• 651 •

SCHOOL CLOAKROOMS (BOYS)

General :

This is the first of two charts designed by R. S. Wilshere, F.R.I.B.A., P.A.S.I., for determining the sizes of cloakrooms to contain a given number of hat and coat pegs.

Under the new regulations issued by the Board of Education (Elementary School Buildings 1936) the spacing of pegs for boys' cloakrooms is now the same for both elementary and secondary schools, i.e., 10 ins. centre to centre, and the gangways all round and between the hat and coat stands are 5 ft. wide. Thus, in rooms under 10 ft. in width and 10 ft. in length, pegs can be placed only on the walls, no island stands being possible. Every 10 ins. increase in width allows the addition of two pegs on the wall, and every 5 ft. increase in width allows the addition of another island stand.

Cloak rooms may be of three types :—

Island hat and coat stands—which allow 5 ft. gangways all round stands. This is the basic type on which the figures on the chart have been calculated.

Cul de sac type—which allows 5 ft. gangways between each stand, the ends of the stands abutting one wall of the room.

Dead end type—which allows 5 ft. gangways between each stand, stands running from wall to wall.

For cul de sac type—add to the figures shown on the chart 12 pegs for each hat and coat stand.

For dead end type—add to the figures shown on the chart 24 pegs for each hat and coat stand.

The width of all openings in walls, or wall surfaces not available for fixing hat and coat pegs must be measured and the equivalent number of pegs shown on the top horizontal row of the chart deducted.

Method of Using Chart :

The chart can be used for the following purposes :

(*a*) To find the area of the room for a given number of boys or pegs if neither the length nor width have been decided.

(*b*) To find the area of the room if either one of the two dimensions has been decided.

(*c*) To find the number of pegs obtainable in a room of fixed area.

In (*a*) above, the required number of pegs or boys is found in one of the lines of figures running across the chart and by reading vertically and horizontally from this figure to the margins of the chart the length and width of the room are found ; e.g., a cloakroom is required for 120 boys. Find 120 in one of the horizontal rows of figures, say the second row, read up to 25 ft., which is the length, and across to 10 ft., which is the width. Since island stands work in multiples of 5 ft. widths, this example will require one such stand.

Or—Find 112 in the fourth horizontal row of figures, add 8 pegs, totalling 120, which will give a length of 14 ft. 2 ins. and a width of 23 ft. 4 ins. with three island stands. By this method a cloakroom of convenient shape to hold the required number of pegs is easily ascertained.

In (*b*), the known dimension is found in either the top line or side column of sizes, according to whether the length or width of the room is known, and then—reading either vertically or horizontally from the required number of pegs, the other dimension of the room is found; e.g., a cloakroom for 120 boys, with a width of 15 ft. Find 15 ft. in the left-hand column of figures, read across to 120 pegs, then vertically to 18 ft. 4 ins. at the top or bottom of the chart, with two island hat stands.

Or—a cloakroom for 220 boys with a length of 25 ft. Find 25 ft. in the bottom line of figures, read up to the nearest figure to 220, i.e., 216, and add four pegs, giving a width of 21 ft. 8 ins., with three island hat stands.

In (*c*) the two dimensions, length and width, are found in the corresponding lines of figures, and reading down and across the number of pegs available is found; e.g., a cloakroom 22 ft. 6 ins. long by 17 ft. 6 ins. wide. Find 22 ft. 6 ins. in the top or bottom row of dimensions, and 17 ft. 6 ins. in the side column, read down from 22 ft. 6 ins. and across from 17 ft. 6 ins. and the intersection gives 150+6 pegs=156, with two island hat stands.

3.

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YOKE VENTING AS A MEANS OF INCREASING THE CAPACITY OF A WASTE SYSTEM.

The diagrams on this sheet illustrate a method of yoke venting recommended by the U.S.A. Department of Commerce Sub-Committee on Plumbing as a means of increasing the working capacity of soil & waste stacks.

The conclusions on which the recommendations of the Committee are based are the result of a series of tests carried out with plumbing systems specially erected for experimental purposes.

The system of yoke venting can be applied to stacks of any diameter but 3" stacks were chosen for the purpose of this demonstration as it is the size that will be found most generally useful with yoke venting.

DIAGRAM A: A SMALL YOKE-VENTED PLUMBING UNIT.

This layout may be repeated at each floor level for blocks of flats, bathroom suites in hotels, etc.

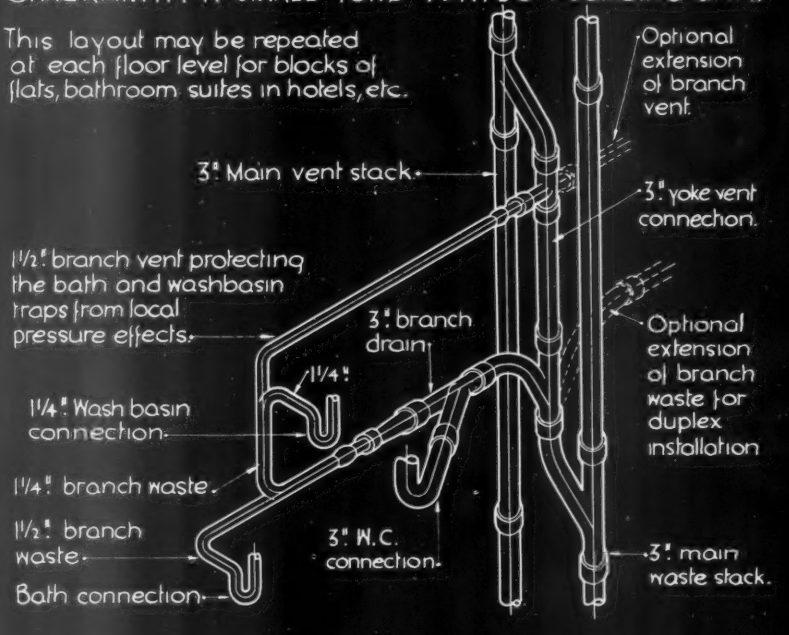
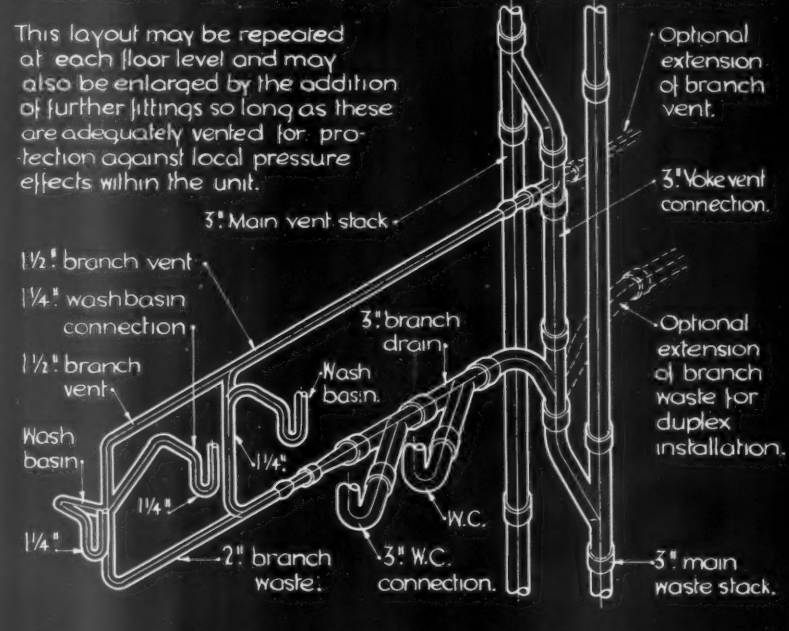


DIAGRAM B: LARGER YOKE-VENTED PLUMBING UNIT.

This layout may be repeated at each floor level and may also be enlarged by the addition of further fittings so long as these are adequately vented for protection against local pressure effects within the unit.



YOKE-VENTED SYSTEMS.

Diagram-A- illustrates the yoke venting of a group of fittings representing a typical bathroom unit consisting of a bath, a wash-basin and a water-closet, suitable for a flat or a hotel suite.

This unit may be installed in duplex, providing two complete bathroom units on each yoke vent connection, and may be repeated at any number of floors without danger of overloading the stack.

Diagram-B- illustrates a similar yoke vented layout, which may also be installed in duplex, suitable for larger toilet rooms, such as cloakrooms in office blocks, etc.

When 3" diameter pipes are used for the main stack and vent, the yoke connection, and the main lateral branch waste to each unit, the number of fixtures emptying into the stack at any one floor level should not exceed the equivalent of 6. W.C.s, (i.e. 36 Fixture Units,) in order to avoid temporary local overloading of the horizontal branch wastes.

If 4" diameter pipes are used, the load for any normal waste system can be virtually unlimited, as local flooding ceases to be a probability. This is because the capacity of a horizontal 4" drain is approximately equivalent to the total discharge of any number of W.C.s placed on it at 30" intervals, and it is a practical impossibility that the system would ever be loaded to its maximum in this manner.

When a yoke vented system is installed care should be taken that the main house drains are large enough to carry the increased loads delivered into them by the main waste stacks.

Extracted from a report made by a sub-committee on Plumbing, U.S.A. Dept. of Commerce.

INFORMATION SHEET: EXPERIMENTS ON THE EFFICIENCY OF WASTE PLUMBING: 7.
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1 • Wm. A. Boyle

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INFORMATION SHEET

• 652 •

U.S.A. PLUMBING—VII

Subject: Plumbing Systems

This Sheet is the seventh of a series based on extracts from a report, Minimum Requirements for Plumbing, issued by the Sub-Committee on Plumbing of the United States of America Department of Commerce.

Previous Sheets have dealt with types of branch venting, the Fixture Unit System, recommended sizes and limits of capacity for vent stacks and horizontal and vertical waste stacks, and with the probable recurrence of coincident discharges of fixtures on a waste system.

This Sheet describes a method of yoke venting recommended by the committee as a means of increasing the working capacity of soil and waste stacks.

Factors limiting waste stack capacity :

The maximum practical capacity of a soil or waste stack is reckoned by the maximum load it will carry without loss of efficiency.

In any system where the branch wastes are connected directly to the waste stack the practical capacity is much less than the actual capacity of the stack.

For example, the practical capacity of a 3 ins. waste stack (as shown in the diagrams) is rated at 200 gallons per minute, and its actual capacity flowing full at a velocity of 30 ft. per second is 660 gallons per minute.

The practical capacity is limited by the intense pressure effects, injurious to the water-seal of the various fittings, that are set up if the stack is permitted to carry loads above a certain rating.

The Yoke-venting system :

The system illustrated on this Sheet shows a method by which pressure effects are prevented from reacting on the branch wastes.

This is done by connecting the branch wastes and vents indirectly to the stacks by means of a yoke vent at each floor level, as shown in the diagrams.

The pressure effects are now relieved through the yoke vent, and cannot react unfavourably on the branches, hence the stack can be loaded up to its maximum actual capacity without any loss of efficiency through adverse pressure effects.

Local pressure effects :

The fittings grouped in each yoke vented unit must be protected against local pressure effects set up by the discharge of fittings within the unit, but no safeguard is needed against pressure effects set up by the passage of waste through the main waste stack, as these, which are the ones most likely to cause failure of the trap system, are by-passed along the yoke vent connections, and cannot reach the branch wastes.

Capacity of 3 ins. Yoke-vented stacks :

Since the intensity of the pressure effects generated within the stack do not affect its efficiency the limit of service of a yoke vented stack is defined by the actual capacity of the stack, flowing full, and by the number of fixtures which are likely to cause a flow of that volume.

With a 3 ins. stack, the actual capacity of 660 gallons per minute flowing full at a velocity of 30 ft. per second, is approximately equal to the simultaneous discharge of 15 water closets.

Reference to the tables giving the probable recurrence of overlapping discharges, published on Sheets Nos. 4 and 5 of this series, shows that a carrying capacity of this amount would allow 100 water closets or their equivalent, with an ample margin of protection against flooding or overflowing, and though it is emphasized that this point has not been specifically tested, the committee concludes that a 3 ins. stack will provide ample service for most types of building.

4 ins. Yoke-vented stacks :

While the 3 ins. stack is capable of carrying a large volume of waste, its employment will be limited by the fact that local flooding will occur within the separate yoke-vented units, if the 3 ins. lateral branch wastes are required to carry more than the discharge of six water closets or their equivalent.

If 4 ins. pipes are used it is assumed that the capacity of the system will be practically unlimited, as the capacity of the 4 ins. stack flowing full will be more than adequate to carry the load probable in any normal system, and there is no longer any practical danger of local flooding within the unit, because with a 4 ins. lateral branch drain having water closets set on it at 30 ins. intervals (a practical working minimum) the holding capacity of the pipe and closet bends is approximately equal to the total discharge from all the water closets set on it.

While this assumption has not been actually tested, the committee concludes that provided that the vent stack and yoke vents are properly constructed, there should be no need to use a stack larger than 4 ins. for any building.

Previous Sheets :

The first six Sheets in this series are Nos. 484, 518, 547, 551, 648 and 649.

House at North Hollywood, California. Architect: Richard H. Neutra. Collaborator: Peter Pfisterer. From "Glass in Modern Construction."

L I T E R A T U R E

MORE ABOUT GLASS

[*By M. J. H. BUNNEY*]

Glass in Modern Construction. Charles Scribners Sons, Ltd. Price 15s. 1938.

A CONTRIBUTION from America towards the study of glass should be of some importance. Expectations must not run too high, however, as the volume under review is little more than a collection of photographs of a few of the commoner uses of glass which was the subject of a competition recently sponsored by the Pittsburgh Glass Institute.

The illustrations, accompanied by redundant captions, are preceded by an introduction by Harold Donaldson Eberlein and Courtland Van Dyke Hubbard. In it the authors give a summary of the history of glass and glass making, and attempt a survey of its nature and properties which hardly does justice to a substance which for adaptability and permanency has no equal amongst the building materials of today. Recent advances in the study of glass already show that this substance can be fashioned in so many ways that there are few materials, with the exception of those used in tension, which it cannot replace with advantage.

Generally speaking the book can only be said to give the barest outline of the possibilities of glass; some notable examples of glass construction in America are omitted, and although structural details are in many cases accompanied by diagrams these are hardly numerous enough for proper study.

The development of the hollow glass brick has been mainly confined to America, but the examples of its use shown in the illustrations are not very convincing. Its novelty appears to have superseded its structural significance, but it is likely that the glass brick and the closely related solid glass block as part of a reinforced monolithic structure will have greater architectural importance in the future.

Apart from the straightforward use of plate glass in the large window areas of the interesting houses of Neutra in California and the schools of Lyndon and Smith in Michigan, there is little else in the book worth mentioning, although the employment of glass for outdoor screens might well deserve in this country the attention which it has received in America.

THE LAKES

[*By DENIS DOBSON*]

The Lakeland Landscape. By Geoffrey Clark and W. Harding Thompson. A. and C. Black, Ltd. 7s. 6d.

THE latest addition to the authors' "County Landscapes" series makes an inevitable departure from the practice hitherto followed of treating each county independently. The portions of Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire included in the Lake District form an obvious unit which disregards county boundaries

and should, of course, be treated as one administrative unit for the purposes of a National Park. The landscape map shows the area which the authors themselves suggest as suitable for this purpose but, somewhat disappointingly, they make no reference to this question in their book, an omission the more surprising in view of the authors' close association with planning activities and their acute consciousness of the need for preserving the Lake District from destruction at the hands of bodies so diverse as highway authorities, water undertakers, and the Forestry Commissioners. It seems unfortunate that the opportunity was not taken to deal with this problem constructively, at the expense of some of the more nostalgic references to the past which the authors permit themselves, which might well be left to those writers, more enthusiastic than well-informed, who spend their time re-discovering England. This apart, the book is an admirable description of the lakeland landscape, and can be strongly recommended to the walker. The chapter on the local building tradition is excellent, though, alas, it is no longer entirely true to say of the Lake District in the words of Gray: "not a single red tile, no flaring gentleman's house or garden-wall, breaks in upon the repose of this little unsuspected paradise; but all is peace, rusticity and happy poverty, in its neatest and most becoming attire." The illustrations deserve a special word of praise and are an improvement on those in previous books in this series.

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Model Byelaws

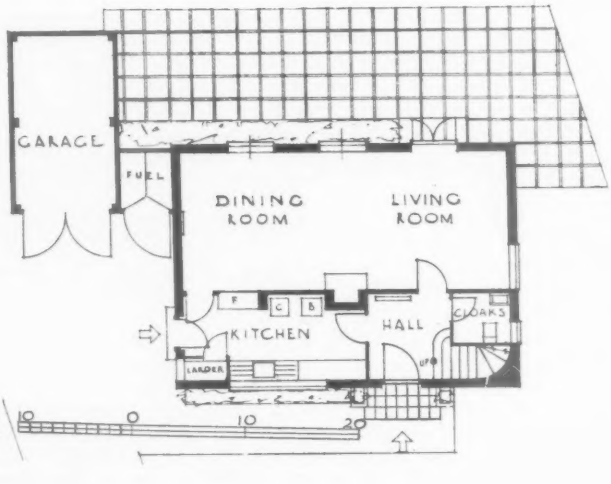
Two sets of model byelaws, one dealing with accommodation for seasonal workers, and the other with bothies, chaumers, and similar premises have been prepared by the Department of Health for Scotland and issued to local authorities. They are intended as a guide to the local authorities in framing the byelaws which they are required to make by the Housing (Agricultural Population) (Scotland) Act, 1938. The Act received Royal Assent on July 13. The preparation of the model byelaws has been going on during the passage of the Bill through Parliament.

The object of the byelaws is to secure a proper standard of accommodation for the various classes of workers concerned, and they deal in detail with such matters as numbers of occupants, window space, bedding and furnishings, heating, sanitation and washing facilities, and precautions against fire.

Copies of the model byelaws may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net in the case of byelaws relating to seasonal workers' accommodation, and price 1d. net in the case of byelaws relating to bothies, chaumers and similar premises.

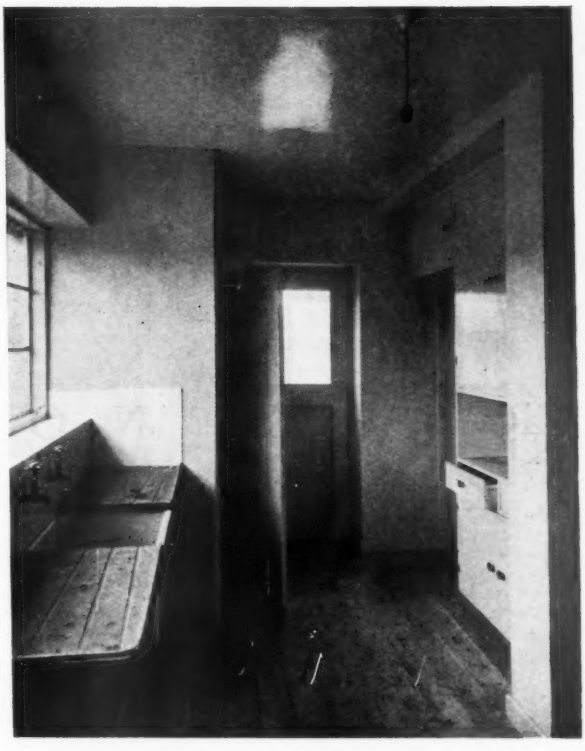
HOUSE AT COOKHAM,

FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

BERKSHIRE: BY ELIE MAYORCAS

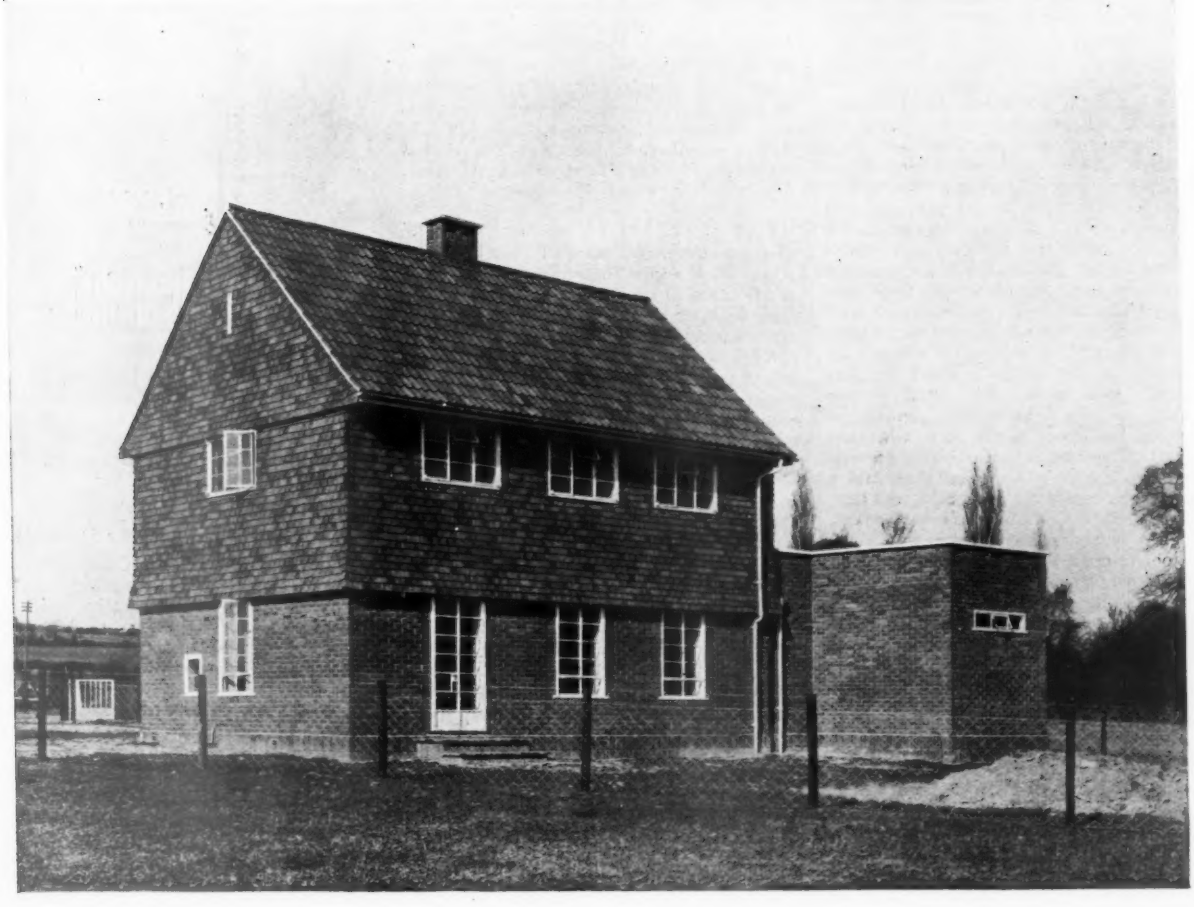


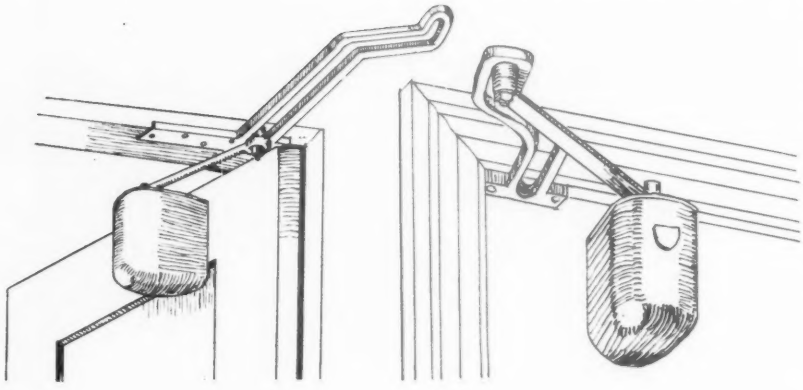
GENERAL—*The house was intended to be put up for re-sale by the clients as a private speculation ; the object being, therefore, to provide a small easily-worked house having some measure of distinction in design at minimum cost. It is planned to give the maximum effect of space and light. Living and dining rooms are merged into one apartment.*

CONSTRUCTION AND FINISHES—*11-in. cavity walls to the level of the ground floor window heads, above this construction is entirely timber-framed with bituminous felt between tile-hanging externally and the insulation board and plaster finish internally. The flat roof to the garage is tiled, forming a sun terrace. Internally, finishes generally are in off-white distempers.*

Opposite, the entrance front ; right, the kitchen quarters ; below, the garden elevation.

For list of contractors and sub-contractors see page 259.





TRADE NOTES

[*By PHILIP SCHOLBERG*]

Specialized Door Closers

TWO years or more ago mention was made in these notes of Nettlefold's Guardian door closer, a device which does the same old job but which has been designed with a certain regard for appearances and is a simple half cylinder with a single adjusting screw and no peculiar bulges here and there like one or two others on the market. Some time ago the manufacturers introduced a modification which allows the door to be held permanently open at 90 degrees if necessary, a pleasant change at this time of year ; the device is entirely automatic, and to release the catch it is only necessary to push the door slightly further open and then let it shut itself ; if the door is pulled against the catch something will break. This system seems quite sensible in practice, for very few people open a door the full right angle when they come into a room, so that this opening feature should not be a nuisance in ordinary use. More recently they have enlarged the range of available types with the two new brackets illustrated at the head of these notes. The one on the right is for mounting on the inside of doors opening outwards and avoids the usual clumsy bracket or the alternative method of mounting the closer on the door, when the amount of opening is limited to 90 degrees. The new design has a shaped track and a roller on the end of the main arm, and here the movement is again limited to 90 degrees, though a special pattern is made to allow the door to open the full 180 degrees. The other drawing shows the double-acting type for swing doors. Here the closer is fitted to the door and the main arm works in a track fitted to the door casing ; the doors will open a full 90 degrees either way and can be fitted with the attachment already mentioned for holding the door open at this angle. If a fuller degree of opening is required the door can be arranged to open 90-degrees one way and 180 on the side opposite to that on which the closer is fitted, the closer going out of action after the 90 degree opening and the door just folding back ; here the track must be let into the door frame.—(*Nettlefold and Sons, Ltd., Nettlefold House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1.*)

Sheet Steel Piling for Air Raid Shelters

The Larssen piling people have just issued a small leaflet suggesting that sheet steel piling is a convenient means of constructing the walls and roofs of air raid shelters, the roof of course being covered with a layer of concrete and finally a layer of earth. The shelters shown in the diagrams are only of the surface type, but there seems to be no reason why sheet piling sections should not be used for the deeper shelters. For plans and sections see the JOURNAL's A.A.S.T.A. Report number of July 7.—(*The British Steel Piling Co., Ltd., Thames House, Millbank, London, S.W.1.*)

One Up to the Building Industry

For no imaginable reason I have just been sent a list of no less than fifty-one firms who are licensed to use *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* either on their products or in their advertising, the sales of anything from corned beef to shelf edgings and writing paper being apparently improved by the presence of Snow White, though it would be amusing to know which firms think one or other of the Dwarfs better value for money. While one or two of the decorating firms obviously have to cash in on any popular fancy, it is a relief to find that the building industry as a whole has remained comparatively unmoved by Disney, and, for that matter, by films in general. We have, it is true, some pretty peculiar and eminently mispronounceable trade names, but at least we have been spared the Garbo Bath and Hepburn Hair for Plasterers. The only place for popular names seems to be sanitary ware ; here the monarchies, reigning and otherwise, alternate with successful racehorses.—(*Walt Disney Mickey Mouse, Ltd., 119 Wardour Street, London, W.1.*)

Aluminium Skirting

In these notes reference was made on June 30 to some aluminium skirting which is being marketed in this country by Mr. Charles P. Moody. My words then were : " Aluminium has not, so far as I know, been used for this purpose before." Apparently I was mistaken, for Crittalls inform me that they have been making skirtings and picture rails in aluminium since 1934. There is a typical wall section showing both fittings reproduced on this page, from which it can be seen that the skirting section is much the same as Mr. Moody's ; the picture rail (and presumably there *are* still people nowadays who want such things) seems quite ingenious, for the hangers hook in from below and cannot come loose, the result being that the rail runs from one end of the room to the other without its line being broken by a series of hangers hooking over the top.

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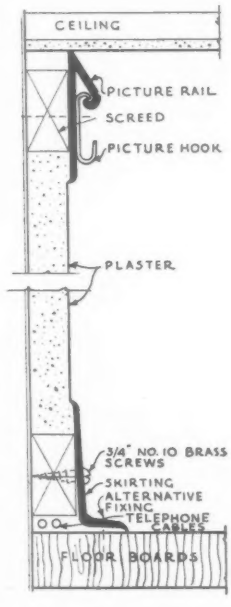
My apologies to Messrs. Crittall for my ignorance of their products, an ignorance which is perhaps not altogether unjustified, for very little song and dance has been made about them and at least two other people, more knowledgeable than I, had never



heard of them either. Perhaps Messrs. Crittall have been too busy making windows to bother very much about selling what is presumably a less important product.—(*The Crittall Manufacturing Company, Ltd., 210 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.*)

Coloured Concrete for Interiors

The Cement Marketing Company have just produced a booklet putting forward coloured concrete as a decorative finish for internal work. Thanks to a fairly full research programme, coloured concretes have greatly improved during the last few years, and there is no valid reason why they should not be used internally even on the more luxurious jobs as well as the less prosperous buildings where first cost is the most important factor. In cinemas and theatres, for example, the bright highly glazed colours are not as popular as they were, perhaps because the haberdashery trades have for so long been pushing those

unfortunately named " pastel shades." This, of course, is just what the concrete people need, for coloured renderings are generally low in tone. True, there are the polished tiles and pre-cast units, but these are by no means the same as the bright clear colours and high reflection values of the glazed products ; nor is there any reason why they should be, for concrete is essentially a material for matt surfaces and it is best used as such. The scraped and textured finishes seem to me quite horrible, and merely an attempt to beat the plastic paint people at their own game (or did the concrete interests start it and the plastic painters follow suit ?) ; but the fact remains that such finishes are popular with the public and one cannot very well blame the Cement Marketing Co. for supplying the demand. It is a relief, however, to see that the booklet keeps to straightforward perspectives and that no attempt is made to indicate the knobblier types of finish. As a result the various suggestions put forward for such things as foyers, restaurants, showrooms, offices and other jobs seem eminently reasonable. The materials recommended for these jobs are naturally Cullamix and Snowcrete Mixtures in one or other of the various grades. Which reminds me that when I suggested a month or so ago that somebody ought to make a speciality of selling ready-mixed renderings, I quite forgot that the Cement Marketing Co. had been doing this very thing for several years. A stupid mistake for which there is no excuse.—(*The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., Portland House, Tothill Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.*)

Electric Cooker Design

Three weeks ago I quoted in these notes an article by one of the engineers to the Torquay electricity undertaking who had said that electric cooker manufacturers had been far too slow in adopting thermostatic control for ovens, instancing the gas people as an industry which had spent a great deal of money in publicity to make the consumer want accurate oven temperature control. There are, of course, several electric cooker manufacturers who supply thermostatic control for ovens, one of the most accurate being the English Electric, who have taken a good deal of trouble to make certain that temperature variation does not exceed plus or minus 4 degrees F. The usual bi-metallic strip is used, the setting adjustment being by rod and universal joint drive from a knob at the front of the cooker. The switch has a plain Bakelite dial graduated in degrees F. from 200 to 550 and an off position is included, so that no separate oven switch is required. This control does not interfere at all with wireless reception, as when the thermostat breaks the current it does so at the zero point of the A.C. wave. The oven elements remain on for only very short periods, thus avoiding the possibility of scorching light foods. From independent tests the manufacturers claim that the thermostat has a life of about twenty-five years, and that its accuracy remains constant over a long period, the tests showing it to remain still within plus or minus 2 per cent. The trade name of this control is the Ritemp.—(*The English Electric Company, Ltd., 28 Kingsway, London, W.C.2.*)

Sanitary Fittings

From Edward Johns comes a small and convenient catalogue of Armitage pottery ware, good quality stuff which is available either in white or in a range of thirteen different colours. I see that this firm produces a w.c. with a low level tank *not* hung from the wall, so that noises should not be transmitted through the usual thin partitions. Cleaning is also simplified, and the idea seems a very sensible one.—(*Edward Johns & Co., Ltd., Armitage Sanitary Pottery, Rugeley, Staffordshire.*)

Manufacturers' Items

A machine cut core 12 ins. thick and 6 ins. diameter which resisted a crushing load of 100 tons without sign of fracture is an interesting item connected with the construction of Lancashire's new concrete highway, the 120 ft. wide Dunnings Bridge—Litherland Road. This core, one of a series, all of which showed excellent results, is a fine tribute to the cement used on the job. This was Ketton Portland Cement supplied by the sole distributors, Messrs. Thos. W. Ward, Ltd., of Sheffield. The engineer was Mr. P. Scholfield, Lancashire County Surveyor and Bridge Master.

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Large-scale extensions to the Banbury Works of the Northern Aluminium Company, Limited, were announced on August 5. Building operations are now well advanced, it is stated, and the new extension plan when completed will approximately double the works' present manufacturing capacity of aluminium and special aluminium alloys in semi-finished form. New plant being installed includes a 5,000 ton extrusion press, one of the largest in the world, which will produce the large extruded sections required in connection with lighter transport developments, in which the company at this time is particularly interested.

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One of the first of the specialists in the construction of suspended fire-resisting floors are this year celebrating their Jubilee. The Admiralty Buildings, Horse Guards Parade, and the Public Records Office, Chancery Lane, were constructed in 1892 and 1893 and included fire-resisting floors on the Fawcett Tubular System. The Fawcett Construction Co. still specialise in the erection of hollow block floors.

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

WINTER GARDENS INDOOR BOWLING AND EXHIBITION HALL, BOURNEMOUTH (page 239). Architect : W. L. Clowes, M.A., Borough Engineer and Architect. The general contractors were James Drewitt and Sons, who were also responsible for excavation, plumbing, and plaster work. Sub-contractors and suppliers included Unwinn, Ltd., demolition ; London Asphalte Co., asphalt ; Concrete, Ltd., concrete blocks ; George Jennings, Sykes and Son (Poole), Ltd., common bricks ; Marble Mosaic Co., terra-cotta ; Edward Wood & Co., Ltd., structural steel; Roberts, Adlard & Co., tiles ; J. A. King & Co., Ltd., pavement lights ; Vigar Bros., Plymax ; Mellowes Patent Glazing, British Challenge Glazing Co., patent glazing ; Stevens and Adams, Ltd., wood block flooring ; Thompson, Bayliss & Co., Ltd., patent flooring ; J. Jeffrey's & Co., central heating ; Bournemouth Gas and Water Co., gas fixtures ; Bournemouth Poole Electricity Supply Co., electric wiring ; Holophane Co., electric light fixtures ; Unity Heaters, electric heating ; Kennedy (Bournemouth), Ltd., sanitary fittings ; Comyn Ching & Co., door furniture ; Henry Hope & Co., casements ; Robert Kearsley & Co., paint ; Joseph Caslake, Ltd., metalwork ; Frank Moorman, doors ; Carter & Co., Ltd., tiling ; Harvey Nicholls, Ltd., textiles ; W. Macfarlane & Co., r.w. goods ; Bournemouth Corporation Parks Dept., shrubs and trees ; Taylor-Rolph & Co., special bowling felt ; W. Lusty and Sons, Ltd., balcony seats ; Charles Winn & Co., fire appliances ; Gent & Co., Ltd., electric clocks ; Dales & Co., lettering.

CHURCH HALL, BARNET (pages 240-241). Architects : Welch and Lander. The general contractors were Pitchers, Ltd., and sub-contractors and suppliers included : G. S. Docking, heating ; Alpha, Ltd., electric lighting ; Speirs & Co., ironmongery and sanitary goods ; Shutter Contractors, Ltd., shutters ; Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., Precast Truscon Units floors ; Roberts, Adlard & Co., Ltd., slates ; C. A. and A. W. Haward, steel beams ; Merryweathers and Sons, fire appliances ; B. Burnet & Co., Ltd., frontal and hangings.

DRAPERS MILLS INFANTS' SCHOOL AND ADDITIONS TO JUNIOR MIXED SCHOOL, MARGATE (pages 242-244). Architect : F. Arnold Perren. The general contractors were Rice and Son, Ltd., and sub-contractors and suppliers included : Alfred Brown & Co., cloakroom fittings ; Edwd. Deane and Beal, Ltd., heating and hot water installations ; Alfred Goslett & Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings ; W. H. Griffiths, floor and wall tiling ; E. Saunders, Ltd., electric light fittings and installation ; Isle of Thanet Gas Light and Coke Co., gas fires and gas installation ; Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., metal windows, doors and ironmongery ; Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., structural steelwork, roof trusses, etc. ; Stevens and Adams, Ltd., woodblock and strip flooring ; Cork Insulation Co., Ltd., cork flooring ; Salter, Edwards & Co., Ltd., asphalt floors and roofs ; Chittenden and Simmons, Ltd., tarmac paving to playgrounds ; J. A. Osborne, Portland stone copings and entrance ; High Brooms Brick and Tile Co., facing bricks ; London Brick Co., " Phorpres " bricks ; G. Tucker and Son, Ltd., roofing tiles ; Merchant Trading Co., Ltd., " Donnacona " Veelap panel board ; Drytone Joinery, Ltd., flush doors ; Kerner-Greenwood & Co., Ltd., " Pudlo " brand waterproofer ; R. Gay & Co., " Impenetrable " paint powder ; Walpamur Co., Ltd., " Walpamur " water paint ; British Reinforced Concrete Co., Ltd., B.R.C. reinforcement to concrete floors ; Ashwell and Nesbit, Ltd., trench covers ; Leeds Fireclay Co., white glazed bricks and " Shepwood " partition bricks ; Cement Marketing Co., " Blue Circle," " Ferrocrete," and " Colorcrete " cements ; Dean & Co., " Stourbridge " firebricks ; J. H. Sankey and Son, Ltd., " Pyruma " fire cement ; T. W. Palmer & Co., iron gates and railings ; A. Goldstein & Co., Ltd., glass, glazing and " Aygeeput " metallic putty ; Margate Corporation Parks Dept., site turfing and planting ; G. M. Callender & Co., " Ledkore " dampcourses ; Adamite Co., artificial stone landings and steps ; MacDougalls Educational Co., Ltd., " Hyloplate " blackboards ; Kingfisher, Ltd., furniture ; Ronuk, Ltd., wood strips, wood block and cork floor polishing ; Tidmarsh & Sons, curtains and fittings.

A SMALL HOUSE AT COOKHAM, BERKSHIRE (pages 256-257). Architect : Elie Mayorcas. The general contractors were Colin W. Hatch. and sub-contractors and suppliers included : G. M. Callender & Co., Ltd., " Ledkore " dampcourses; Colthurst-Symons, double Roman pantiles ; Andersons " Thermotile," patent flat roof over garage ; Chance Bros., glass ; Ideal Boilers & Radiators, Ltd., central heating boilers ; Rownson Drew and Clydesdale, stoves, grates, electric heating, sanitary fittings ; Dryad Metal Works, door furniture ; Williams and Williams, casements ; Carter's Tiles, tiling.

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Siegwart Fireproof Floor Company, Ltd. On page 185 of our issue for July 28, the name of the sub-contractors responsible for fireproof floors and roofs at the New Office Block and Extension to Factory, Birmingham, should have been given as the Siegwart Fireproof Floor Company, Ltd.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

LONDON

BERMONDSEY. *Rebuilding, etc.* Plans passed by Bermondsey B.C.: Rebuilding part of Spa Works, Galleywall Road, Minoprio and Spencely; block of shops and flats, 68/70 The Grange, and 87/91 Stanworth Street, Gale, Heath and Sneath; engineer's shop, 3 Abbots Lane, The Proprietors, Hay's Wharf; rebuilding "The Ship" public-house, St. Marychurch Street, Taylor, Walker & Co., Ltd.; rebuilding, 20 Three Oak Lane, Osbornes Stores, Ltd.

CLAPTON. *School Extensions.* The L.C.C. is to extend and modernize the County Secondary School, Clapton, at a cost of £23,305.

CROYDON. *Public Halls.* The Croydon Corporation is to prepare plans for the erection of the new public halls.

CROYDON. *Fire Station.* The Croydon Corporation recommends a site in Old Town for a new headquarters fire station.

CROYDON. *Extension.* The Croydon Education Committee is to enlarge the Portland school at a cost of £18,750.

CROYDON. *Extension.* The Croydon Education Committee is to enlarge the Duppas and Waddon school, at a cost of £26,120.

CROYDON. *Alterations.* Plans passed by the Corporation: Alterations and additions, General Hospital, London Road, Board of Management; two bungalows, Ash Tree Way, Ideal Houses and Bungalows; factory extension, St. Andrew's Road, Mr. W. Howard Price; three villas, Howard Road, Berners Price and Son; four houses, Chatsworth Road, G. Poulton and Sons, Ltd.; house, Cheston Avenue, Wylie and Berlyn, Ltd.; two houses, adjoining 297 Green Lane, Mr. C. Gorringe; additions to classrooms, rear of Congregational Church, Brighton Road, The Deacons; meat depot, Tamworth Road, Swift & Co., Ltd.; extensions to warehouse, Rothermere Road, Mr. G. Crump; two houses, Selsdon Park Road, A. H. Roper, Ltd.; alterations and additions, Addington Golf Club, Shirley Church Road, The Addington Golf Club; alterations and shop front, 142 North End, Rothman's, Ltd.; alterations, 122/6 North End, Ronda, Ltd.; alterations, 156 Cherry Orchard Road, Bannister, Son & Co., Ltd.; alterations, 719 London Road (tram depot), London Passenger Transport Board.

EALING. *Houses, etc.* Plans passed by the Corporation: Two houses, Leaver Gardens, Western Avenue, R. Lancaster and Sons; two houses, 18 & 20 Boston Vale, Noel and Miller, Ltd.; 114 houses, Ferrymead Gardens, Comben and Wakeling, Ltd.; 26 flats, Carr Road, G. E. Young (Floriston), Ltd.; three blocks of flats, Whitton Avenue, R.S.P. Properties, Ltd.; house with flat over, Mount Avenue ("The Poplars"), Capt. H. J. Moss; house, 21 Mount Avenue, Mr. J. S. Mamik; three shops with flats over, Uxbridge Road, Whitton Park Estates, Ltd.; 10 shops, Greenford Road, Marshall and Tweedy; alterations, 120 The Broadway, Hall-Jones and Partners; communal hall, 15 Grange Road, Acton Associated Synagogues; additions, North Circular Road, Mr. Alwin Gorbing; alterations, 92–94 The Broadway, Marks and Spencer, Ltd.; 28 shops with flats over and 120 flats, Danesmead Grove and Petts Hill, Bunting Construction Co., Ltd.; 13 houses, Wynchgate, Eastcote Lane, etc., Evans (Builders), Ltd.; 62 houses, Parkgate Drive, C. W. and W. Harding, Ltd.; four bungalows, Islips Manor Road, Mr. H. V. Rowlands; 20 houses, Kingshill Avenue, T. F. Nash Construction, Ltd.; two houses, 78 & 80 The Ridings, Haymills Houses, Ltd.; 15 houses, 1–15 Siverst Close, Hillside Estates (Southport), Ltd.; five shops with nine flats over, Mandeville Road, Noble Estates, Ltd.; 10 bungalows, Church Road, Marshall and Partners; cinema and six lock-up shops, Uxbridge Road, Mr. E. Schaufelberg; 60 flats Ruislip Road, North-West London Estates Co., Ltd.; 27 flats, Hanger Lane, Campbell and Partners; alterations and additions, Uxbridge Road, The Governors of the Home for Motherless Children, Mr. G. Gordon, Stanham.

FULHAM. *Mental Hospital Unit.* The L.C.C. is to erect a mental unit at the Fulham Hospital, at a cost of £37,645.

GREENWICH. *Hospital Extensions.* The L.C.C. is to erect a maternity ward at the St. Alfege's Hospital, Greenwich, at a cost of £85,400.

ILFORD. *Houses, etc.* Plans passed by the Corporation: Licensed premises, Perth Road, Courage & Co.; new Territorial Army headquarters, Horns Road, Mr. G. Shenstone; four houses, 76/82 Mighell Avenue, Mr. T. A. Clark; three houses, 43/47 Hathaway Gardens, Mr. J. Giles; extension to "Robin Hood" public-house, Longbridge Road, Mr. T. F. Ingram; 23 bungalows, 9/35 Lancelot Road and 11/27 Walden Way, New Ideal Homesteads, Ltd.; 12 houses, Mr. J. T. Perrin; alterations and additions, "Bell Inn" public house, Stewart and Hendry; two houses, Couchmore Avenue, Chesterman Construction Co.; 12 houses, Chadwell Heath Lane, Mr. J. H. Mason; 14 houses, Dorchester Gardens, etc., Mr. G. F. Siegerts.

ISLINGTON. *Institution Enlargements.* The L.C.C. is to enlarge the Islington and Chelsea institutions, at a cost of £192,000.

ISLINGTON. *Flats.* The Compton Housing Association, Ltd., is to erect 44 flats, Halton Road and Sable Street, Islington.

LAMBETH. *Building Site.* The L.C.C. has leased a building site in Bridgefoot, Lambeth, to Mr. J. F. Taylor.

LEWISHAM. *Flats, etc.* Plans passed by the Lewisham B.C.: Flats and shops, 201–3 Stanstead Road, Forest Hill, Messrs. Pearsons; flats, Belmont Hill, Mr. M. J. Gleeson.

LIMEHOUSE. *Relief Station.* The L.C.C. is to erect a local office and relief station in Barnes Street, Limehouse, at a cost of £37,000.

LONDON. *School.* The L.C.C. is to erect a school for 440 on the Bellingham housing estate.

LONDON. *Nurses' Home.* The L.C.C. is to erect a new nurses' home at the Eastern Hospital, at a cost of £114,230.

PLUMSTEAD. *Home.* The L.C.C. is to provide a home for the aged at Plumstead Common Road, at a cost of £41,065.

POPLAR. *Hospital Reconditioning.* The L.C.C. is to recondition St. Clement's Hospital, Poplar, at a cost of £11,785.

STEPNEY. *Tenements.* The Stepney B.C. is to erect additional tenements on the Limehouse Fields area, at a cost of £24,233.

WANSTEAD. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Wanstead Corporation: 60 houses, Colvin Gardens and Rodney Road.

WESTMINSTER. *Flats.* The Westminster City Council has prepared a scheme for the erection of 433 flats, at a cost of £604,500, on the Glasgow Terrace site.

WESTMINSTER. *Flats, etc.* Plans submitted to the Westminster City Council: Flats, 46 Upper Grosvenor Street; shops, offices, restaurant and cinema (Rex House), Regent Street, Carlton Street and St. Alban's Street;

PROVINCES

ABERGELE. *School Extensions.* The Denbighshire Education Committee is to enlarge the Abergele county school, at a cost of £25,768.

ALCESTER. *Houses.* The Alcester R.D.C. has obtained sanction to borrow £30,000 for the erection of 54 houses on the Kinwarden Road site, and 16 houses at Watts Road, Studley.

BARNSLEY. *Houses, etc.* The Barnsley Corporation has approved plans by the borough engineer for the erection of 48 two-storey houses and 10 bungalows in Burton Road, Monk Bretton.

BEDFORD. *School Enlargements.* The Bedford Education Committee has approved plans by Mr. L. de Soissons, F.R.I.B.A., for the enlargement of the Silver Jubilee Council Infants' School, at a cost of £7,150.

BEDFORD. *School.* The Bedford Education Committee has approved plans by Mr. M. J. Slater, for the new junior school on the London Road housing estate, at a cost of £31,000.

BEXLEY. *Houses, etc.* The Bexley Corporation is to erect 78 houses and 16 bungalows at Glenmore Road, at a cost of £36,400.

BIRMINGHAM. *School Extensions.* The Birmingham Education Committee has obtained sanction to borrow £12,200 for additions to the Peckham Road school.

BRADFORD. *School.* The Bradford Education Committee is to erect an elementary school at Fairweather Green.

BRIGHTON. *School.* The Brighton Corporation is to erect a "Special" school on the East Moulsecoomb estate site, at a cost of £10,334.

BUCKINGHAM. *Houses.* The Buckingham Corporation is to erect 62 houses on the Tingewick Road site, at a cost of £23,400.

CHATHAM. *Houses, etc.* The Chatham Corporation is to erect 36 houses at Pagitt Street, and six houses and six flats at Perry Street, at a cost of £21,934.

DARTFORD. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Dartford Corporation: Nine houses, Chastilian Road, Mr. H. C. Wright; 65 houses, East Hill House estate, Mr. P. C. Brazier; eight houses, Wentworth Drive, Mr. F. Urion.

DERBY. *School Extensions.* The Derby Education Committee is to erect a second department, at the Winchester Crescent, Nottingham Road school, at a cost of £13,830.

DEWSBURY. *Houses, etc.* The Dewsbury Corporation is to erect 150 houses and construct roads and sewers at Canterbury Road, at a cost of £54,500.

HAWARDEN. *Houses.* The Hawarden R.D.C. is to erect 46 houses at Saltney and 24 houses at Sandycroft, at a cost of £27,465.

HOVE. *Bungalows.* Plans submitted to the Hove Corporation: 20 bungalows, 2–40 Amberley Drive; 64 bungalows, Hangleton estate; 16 bungalows, 4–34 Meadway Crescent; 24 bungalows, Lark Hill.

MANCHESTER. *Cinemas.* Plans passed by the Manchester Corporation: Cinema, Portland Street; cinema and house, Thorp Road, Newton Heath.

MANSFIELD. *Houses.* The Mansfield Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow £39,200 for the erection of 95 houses at Chesterfield Road and 20 houses on the Racecourse site.

PORTSMOUTH. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Portsmouth Corporation: 13 houses, Dysart Avenue, Cosham, Dye Bros.; 26 houses, Ayles Road, Copnor, Elson Ideal Homes, Ltd.; block of flats, Spring Street, Mr. G. I. Samuels; six houses, Old Manor Way, Reeves and Price; four houses, Grant Road, Morey and Fleming.

ROYTON. *Houses.* The Royton (Lancs) U.D.C. is to erect 118 houses at Milton Road, at a cost of £52,740.

RUABON. *School Extensions.* The Denbighshire Education Committee is to enlarge the Ruabon county school, at a cost of £21,750.

SWINDON. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Swindon Corporation: 10 houses, Southbrook Street, etc., E. H. Bradley and Sons.

TADCASTER. *Houses.* The Tadcaster R.D.C. is to erect 42 houses at Swillington and 86 houses at Sherburn, at a cost of £43,800.

INCE-IN-MAKERFIELD. *Houses.* The Ince-in-Makerfield U.D.C. is to erect 82 houses on the Church Street site, at a cost of £31,140.

TYNEMOUTH. *Flats.* The Tynemouth Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow £74,168 for the erection of 214 flats on the Ridges estate.

WALSALL. *Houses.* The Walsall Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow £27,002 for the erection of 88 houses on the Green Rock Lane site.

WALLSEND. *Houses, etc.* Plans passed by the Wallsend Corporation. 36 houses in flats, Low Willington Farm estate, Mr. D. Gateshill; 104 houses, King's Road, Mr. W. Leech.

WOLVERHAMPTON. *Brigade Headquarters, etc.* The Wolverhampton Corporation is to provide new police and fire brigade premises.

WOLVERHAMPTON. *Houses, etc.* Plans passed by the Wolverhampton Corporation: 26 houses, Bhylls Farm Estate, Silcostyle Estates, Ltd.; six houses, Canterbury Road, Mr. A. L. Davis; 28 houses, Pendeford Avenue, Mr. P. Gallagher; six houses, Canterbury Road, Mr. T. C. Shutt; 12 houses, Muchall Manor Farm Estate, W. Whittingham, Ltd.

PRICES

On the following pages appear *(a)* Prices for Measured Work, Part II; *(b)* Prices for Approximate Estimates.

★ *ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS*

While the JOURNAL, *naturally, cannot presume to undertake the responsibilities of a quantity surveyor, it has arranged with the authors of this Supplement to answer readers' questions regarding any matter that arises over their use of the Prices Supplement in regard to their work, without any fee. Questions should be addressed to the Editor of the* JOURNAL, *and will be answered personally by Messrs. Davis and Belfield. As is the normal custom, publication in the* JOURNAL *will omit the name and address of the enquirer so that it is unnecessary to write under a pseudonym.*

The complete series of prices consists of four sections, one section being published each week in the following order :—

1. **Current Market Prices of Materials, Part I.**
2. **Current Market Prices of Materials, Part II.**
3. **Current Prices for Measured Work, Part I.**
4. **A.—Current Prices for Measured Work, Part II.**
   B.—Prices for Approximate Estimates.

● *Prices are for work executed complete and are for an average job in the London Area, all prices include for overhead charges and profit for the general contractor.*

PART 4

CURRENT PRICES FOR MEASURED WORK—II

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD, P.A.S.I.

JOINER

Deal Flooring

		1″	1¼″
★Plain edge flooring in batten widths	per square	38/7	47/5
★Ditto tongued and grooved ditto	per square	42/3	51/6
T. & G. B.C. Pine rift flooring in narrow widths	per square	50/–	—

Wood Block Flooring, laid herringbone, 100 yards and up

D.G. and T.G. kiln dried, 2 block border, laid in hot mastic composition on cement screed, including 2 feet run of straight cutting per yard super, and wax polishing at time of laying.

		1″ nominal	1¼″ nominal
Burma teak	per yard super	13/11	18/4½
Canadian Maple	per yard super	11/6	13/8
25–30 per cent. quart Austrian Oak	per yard super	12/10	16/–
Plain American Oak (no selection made for sap) ..	per yard super	11/8	—
Gurjun	per yard super	12/7	14/9
Pitch Pine (50% rift sawn)	per yard super	11/10	13/8
Ditto (100% ditto)	per yard super	13/1½	15/6
British Columbian Pine ..	per yard super	10/–	11/6
Kara Sea Deal, 100 per cent. rift sawn	per yard super	9/9	10/6
Jarrah	per yard super	13/2	15/9
Additional straight cutting	5½d. per foot run		

JOINER—(*continued*)

Secret Nailed Tongued and Grooved Strip Flooring, fully Desiccated, including Polishing

		1″ nominal £ s. d.	1¼″ nominal £ s. d.
Austrian Wainscot Oak ..	per square	8 18 6	10 12 7
Plain Japanese Oak ..	per square	7 10 8	9 2 2
Plain American Oak ..	per square	7 7 0	9 3 9
Pitch Pine	per square	7 0 6	8 15 7
British Columbian Pine ..	per square	4 14 6	5 7 7
Canadian Maple	per square	6 19 1	8 10 7
Burma Teak	per square	8 18 6	10 17 4
English Oak	per square	10 4 9	12 15 11
Gurjun	per square	6 19 1	8 10 7
Jarrah	per square	6 13 10	8 6 5

Wall Linings

⅜″ Deal tongued and grooved V-jointed Matching in narrow widths	per square	33/4
¼″ (6 mm.) Birch (A) Plywood and fixing to walls	per square	46/6
1/16″ Asbestos cement sheets butt jointed	per foot super	–/3½
½″ Fibre board and fixing to walls ..	per yard super	2/11
Deal battens as ground plugged to brickwork	per foot super	–/1½
1½″ × ⅜″ wrot and chamfered fillets	per foot run	–/1½
2″ × ½″ wrot and moulded ditto	per foot run	–/1½

★ **Items marked thus have fallen in price since July 7.**

CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD, P.A.S.I.

JOINER, IRONMONGER AND STEEL AND IRONWORKER

JOINER—(*continued*)

Skirtings

	Deal	Austrian Oak
1″ chamfered or moulded 4″ high, fixed to and including grounds and backings planted on per foot run	–/3½	–/7½
Add for plugging to brickwork .. per foot run	–/0½	–/0½

Fitted ends on hardwood price as 4″ of skirtings, mitres as 6″.
Fitted ends, etc., on deal skirting included in price per foot run.

Casements and Fanlights

	1½″	2″
Deal moulded sashes divided into squares with glazing bars .. .. per foot super	1/4½	1/5½
Add for hanging casements (butts measured separately) .. .. each	1/9	2/–

Cased Frames and Sashes

Deal cased sashed frame, including 2″ double hung sashes, with 6″×3″ Oak cill and brass axle pulleys, sash line and weights, average 15 feet super .. per foot super 3/9

Doors in Deal

	¾″	1″	1½″
Matchboarded, ledged and braced door per foot super	1/–	1/2	1/4
	1½″	1¾″	2″
Framed, ledged and braced door, filled in with matchboarding .. per foot super	1/5	1/9	1/10
Ditto garage doors .. .. per foot super			1/7
			4-panel
1½″ square framed, both sides .. per foot super			1/7
2″ ditto .. .. per foot super			1/9
1½″ ditto bead butt panels one side, but square the other per foot super			1/9
2″ ditto, ditto .. .. per foot super			1/11
1½″ moulded both sides .. .. per foot super			1/10
2″ ditto .. .. per foot super			2/–
For fixing only p.c. doors allow .. per foot super			–/2½

Hardwood doors two-and-a-half times as much as deal.

Deal glazing beads, mitred and bradded per foot run	–/1½
Ditto and fixed with brass cups and screws per foot run	–/3

Window and Door Linings

	1″	1½″	1¾″
Deal linings, 6″ wide, tongued at angles and planted on including backings per foot run	–/6½	–/7	–/8
Add for plugging to wall .. per foot run	–/0½	–/0½	–/0½
Add for rebating .. .. .. per foot run	–/0½	–/0½	–/0½
Add for ½″ × 2″ Deal stop planted on per foot run	–/1½	–/1½	–/1½
Deal window board 9″ wide, with rounded nosing, tongued at back and on and including bearers plugged to brickwork.. per foot run	–/10	–/11	1/1
¾″ Deal scotia mould .. .. per foot run		–/1½	
Oak linings 6″ wide tongued at angles and planted on including backings per foot run	1/2½	1/4½	1/7½
Add for plugging to brickwork .. per foot run	–/1	–/1	–/1
Add for rebating .. .. .. per foot run	–/1	–/1	–/1
Add for ½″ × 2″ Oak stop planted on per foot run	–/3½	–/3½	–/3½
Oak window board 9″ wide, with rounded nosing tongued at back and on and including bearers plugged to brickwork.. per foot run	1/10	2/1	
¾″ Oak scotia mould .. .. per foot run		–/3½	

Window and Door Frames

	Deal	Austrian Oak
4″ × 3″ door frames .. .. per foot run	–/10	2/0½
4″ × 3″ window frames .. .. per foot run	1/–	2/4½
4″ × 3″ transomes and mullions .. per foot run	1/3½	2/11½
6″ × 3″ door cill, sunk weathered twice throated and grooved for water bar (measured separately) per foot run	—	3/9
6″ × 3″ window ditto .. .. per foot run	—	3/1
Add or deduct for variation in sectional area per square inch .. .. .. per foot run	–/0½	–/1½
Add for each labour, for chamfer, bead or rebate, etc. .. .. per foot run	–/0½	–/1
Add for each moulding .. .. per foot run	–/0¾	–/1½

Architraves

	Deal	Oak
1″×3″ chamfered or moulded architraves, including mitres on softwood, planted on per foot run	–/3	–/7½
Mitred angles on oak price as 6″ of architrave.		
Add for plugging to brickwork .. per foot run	–/0½	–/0¾
Add for narrow splayed grounds .. per foot run	–/1½	–/1½

JOINER—(*continued*)

Shelving

	Deal	Oak
Slat shelving of 1″ × 2″ spaced ¾″ apart per foot super	–/9	—
1″ shelving .. .. .. per foot super	–/10	2/2
1½″ ditto .. .. .. per foot super	–/11½	2/6
1″ cross-tongued shelving .. per foot super	1/–	2/6
1½″ ditto .. .. .. per foot super	1/1½	2/10
1″ × 2″ chamfered bearers planted on per foot run	–/2½	–/5½
Add if bearers plugged to brickwork per foot run	–/0½	–/0½

Teak Draining Boards and Twice Oiling

1½″ Moulmein cross-tongued fluted draining board fixed to slight falls .. .. .. per foot super	3/9
½″ × 2″ rounded rim bedded in white lead and screwed to edge of draining board .. .. .. per foot run	–/5
½″ × 4″ rounded skirting fillet ditto.. .. per foot run	–/9

Staircases

	Deal	Oak
1½″ treads and 1″ risers .. per foot super	2/–	5/–
2″ strings, fixed .. .. .. per foot run	1/10	4/7
Housing treads and risers to strings .. each	–/9	1/6
3″ × 2½″ French polished moulded handrail per foot run	—	2/6
1½″ × 1½″ square balusters 2′ 6″ long .. each	–/10	2/–
4″ × 4″ Newels with chamfered edges and fixing per foot run	1/4	3/4

IRONMONGER

Fixing only

4″ Butt hinges to softwood .. .. .. per pair	1/–
4″ ditto to hardwood .. .. per pair	1/4
16″ T. hinges to softwood .. .. .. per pair	1/6
48″ Collinges patent gate hinges to softwood per pair	7/6

	Softwood	Hardwood
6″ Cabin hooks .. .. .. each	–/7½	–/10
Hat and coat hooks .. .. .. each	–/3	–/4
Cupboard knobs .. .. .. each	–/3	–/4
Night latches .. .. each	1/6	2/–
Thumb latches .. .. .. each	1/6	2/–
Letter plate and knocker, including perforation in door .. .. each	2/6	3/4
Barrel or tower bolts .. .. .. each	–/10	1/1
Flush bolts .. .. each	1/6	2/–
Rim locks and furniture .. .. each	2/–	2/8
Mortice ditto .. .. each	3/–	4/–
Rebated ditto .. .. each	3/6	4/8
Grip handles .. .. each	–/6	–/8
Cupboard locks .. .. .. each	1/–	1/4
Spring catches .. .. each	–/10½	1/1½
Casement fastener .. .. .. each	1/–	1/4
Ditto stays .. .. each	–/10	1/1
Sash fastener .. .. each	–/8	–/11

STEEL AND IRONWORKER

(For Rainwater Goods—*see* "Plumber.")

Steelwork

	£	s.	d.
*Basis for plain rolled steel joists .. per ton	16	6	6

Fabricated Steelwork

	£	s.	d.
*Joists cut and fitted .. .. .. per ton	20	10	6
*Stanchions, ordinary sections with riveted caps and bases .. .. per ton	23	10	6
*Stanchions, compound .. .. per ton	25	11	6
*Plate girders .. .. per ton	28	9	6
*Framed roof trusses, 25′ 0″ span .. per ton	30	4	6
*Ditto ditto 60′ 0″ span .. per ton	28	5	0

The above prices are ex mills ordered well in advance of delivery.
Prices ex London stocks are considerably higher, and definite quotations should be obtained.

Wrot Iron Work

Simple balusters and handrail fixed (excluding mortices, etc.) .. .. per cwt.	56/–
Bolts and nuts fitted .. .. per cwt.	45/–

Galvanized Corrugated Sheeting

	20 B.G.	22 B.G.
Sheeting in 3″ corrugations and fixing on wood framing with screws and galvanized embossed curved washers including laps .. per square	56/–	49/–
Ditto fixed to steel framing .. per square	63/4	56/8

* Items marked thus have fallen in price since July 7th.

CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD, P.A.S.I.

PLASTERER, EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL PLUMBER

PLASTERER

Lime and Sirapite Plastering

	Per yard super	In narrow widths per foot super
Expanded metal lathing	1/8	-/3
1″ × ⅜″ sawn laths	-/9	-/1½
Render and set in lime and hair	1/8	-/3½
Render, float and set in lime and hair	2/-	-/3¾
Plaster, float and set ditto on lathing (measured separately)	2/1½	-/4
Render and set with Sirapite	1/9½	-/3½
Plaster, float and set ditto on lathing (measured separately)	2/3	-/4
Skimming coat Sirapite	1/5½	
⅜″ thick plaster board fixed including covering joints with scrim cloth	2/-	

Keenes

	Per yard super	In narrow widths per foot super
Cement plain face on and including a backing of Portland cement and sand	2/6	-/5

Mouldings and Labours

		Lime and Sirapite	Keenes
Plain cornices and mouldings 6″ girth	per foot run	-/9½	-/11
Labour arris, quirk or throat	per foot run	-/1½	-/1½
Ditto rounded angle	per foot run	-/2	-/2
Ditto staff bead	per foot run	—	-/7½

Mitres price as 12″ of moulding, stopped ends as 6″, and rounded angles as 18″.

Portland Cement and Sand (1 : 3)

		½″	¾″
Screeds to floors for wood or tiles	per yard super	1/2½	1/4
Screeds for tiling, etc., on walls	per yard super	1/4	1/6
Renderings to walls—one coat float finish	per yard super	1/6	1/8
Plainface	per yard super	1/10	2/-

Coloured Cement Plainface

Cullamix No. 2 or 3 cream, on and including water repellent cement and sand backing	per yard super 3/10
Snowcrete mixture on and including ditto	per yard super 3/10
Snowcrete and white silica sand on and including ditto	per yard super 3/6

For raking out joints of brickwork, keyed bricks or hacking face of concrete, to form key for plastering, see "Bricklayer."

Wall Tiles, Commercial Quality

6″ × 6″ × ¼″ ivory or white	per yard super	16/-
Extra for rounded edge tiles	per yard run	1/5
6″ × 6″ × ¼″ coloured enamel bright glazed	per yard super	21/3
Extra for rounded edge tiles	per yard run	-/7½
6″ × 6″ × ¼″ eggshell gloss enamelled	per yard super	22/1
Extra for rounded edge tiles	per yard run	-/6½

EXTERNAL PLUMBER

Lead

		Flats	Gutters, Flashings, etc.	Stepped Flashings	Soakers cut to size
Milled sheet lead and labour	per cwt.	39/6	40/7	41/8½	34/4
Bedding edges in white lead	per foot run				-/2
Lead wedgings to flashings	per foot run				-/1½
Ditto to stepped flashings	per foot run				-/2
Dressing 6-lb. lead over glass and glazing bars	per foot run				-/3½
Copper nailing	per foot run				-/1½
Close ditto	per foot run				-/2
Bossed ends to rolls	each				-/7½
Extra labour dressing through shoots and into rainwater heads	each				3/-
Ditto to cesspools, including extra solder	each				5/3

Cast Iron Rainwater Goods

Rainwater Pipes fixed to brickwork.

		3″	4″
Round pipes	per foot run	1/5½	1/9
Extra for bends	each	2/2	2/10
Ditto 6″ offset	each	2/4	2/10
Ditto single branches	each	2/7	3/1
Ditto shoes	each	1/7	2/2
		3½″ × 3½″	4″ × 3″
Square and rectangular pipes	per foot run	3/2	2/10
Extra for elbows	each	4/11	3/6
Ditto single branches	each	5/9	5/4
Ditto shoes	each	4/8	4/3

EXTERNAL PLUMBER—(*continued*)

Gutters fixed to fascia.

		4″	5″	6″
Half-round gutters	per foot run	1/-	1/2½	1/8½
Extra for angles	each	1/9	2/-	2/3
Ditto nozzles	each	1/7	1/10	2/5
Ditto stop ends	each	1/-	1/3	1/4½
Ogee gutters	per foot run	1/1½	1/4	1/9½
Extra for angles	each	1/9½	2/3	2/4
Ditto nozzles	each	1/8	2/3	2/8
Ditto stop ends	each	1/1½	1/4½	1/7½

INTERNAL PLUMBER

Lead Pipes

Service.

		½″	¾″	1″	1¼″
Pipes laid in trenches	per foot run	-/10¾	1/2½	1/8¾	2/4½
Add if fixed on walls	per foot run	-/2	-/3	-/4	-/5
Ditto if in short lengths	per foot run	-/1	-/1	-/1½	-/2
		1½″	2″	2½″	3″
Pipes laid in trenches	per foot run	3/-	4/-	—	—
Add if fixed on walls	per foot run	-/6	-/8	—	—
Ditto if in short lengths	per foot run	-/3	-/4	—	—

Distributing.

		½″	¾″	1″	1¼″
Cold water pipes fixed to walls	per foot run	-/10¾	1/2¾	1/8½	2/3
Add if in short lengths	per foot run	-/1	-/1	-/1½	-/2
Cold water pipes fixed to walls	per foot run	1½″ 2/9½	2″ 3/7½	2½″ —	3″ —
Add if in short lengths	per foot run	-/3	-/4	—	—

Flushing and Warning.

		½″	¾″	1″	1¼″
Waste and overflow pipes fixed in short lengths	per foot run	-/8¾	-/11	1/2	1/5
Waste and overflow pipes fixed in short lengths	per foot run	1½″ 1/10	2″ 2/5½	2½″ —	3″ —

Soil and Ventilating

		3½″	4″	4½″
Pipes fixed, including lead tacks	per foot run	5/3	5/10	6/8½

		1½″	2″	2½″	3″	3½″	4″	4½″
Bends	each	1/6	2/-	2/9	3/9	4/3	4/6	5/6
Soldered joints to fittings	each	½″ 2/1½	¾″ 2/4	1″ 2/7	1¼″ 2/9	1½″ 3/-	2″ 3/5	
Soldered branch joints (price as largest branch)	each	½″ 2/3½	¾″ 2/6	1″ 2/9	1¼″ 3/-	1½″ 3/3		
Soldered branch joints (price as largest branch)	each	2″ 3/8	2½″ 4/-	3″ 4/6	4″ 5/-	4½″ 6/6		
Wrap small pipes with hair felt	per foot run					-/6		

Drawn Lead Traps

		1½″	1½″ 3″ deep seal	1½″	1½″ 3″ deep seal	2″	2″ 3″ deep seal
P. Traps 6 lb. with cleaning eye and two soldered joints	each	7/1	7/7½	8/3	8/9½	9/8	10/2½
S. ditto	each	7/6	8/0½	8/8	9/2½	10/4	10/10½

Brasswork (Best Quality)

		½″	¾″	1″
Brass screwdown stop cocks including two soldered joints	each	7/6	9/9	13/1
Ditto, including two red lead joints for iron	each	5/8	7/10	11/-
Ditto, including one soldered and one red lead joint	each	6/1	8/1	11/2
High pressure Portsmouth pattern ball valve with flynut and union and one soldered joint	each	8/5	11/7	17/2
Ditto, including red lead joint for iron	each	6/5	9/2	16/8

		2″	4″
Brass thimble and soldered and cement joints	each	5/-	9/5
Ditto, with solder and caulked lead joints	each	6/-	11/2

Fixing Only (Connections to Pipes measured separately)

24″ × 18″ × 6″ sinks including taps, etc., and pair of brackets cut and pinned to brickwork	each 6/-
24″ × 18″ lavatory basins ditto	each 6/6
W.C. suite comprising pan and trap, seat, W.W.P. and brackets	each 10/6
Baths, including taps, etc., and setting in position	each 10/6

CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD, P.A.S.I.

INTERNAL PLUMBER, GLAZIER AND PAINTER

INTERNAL PLUMBER—(*continued*)

Screwed and Socketed Galvanized Steam Quality Steel Tubes and Fittings

Pipes up to and including 1½″ include short running lengths, sockets, connectors, elbows, bends, fire bends; Tees and Diminishing Pieces enumerated.

Distributing.

		½″	¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″
Pipes fixed to walls	per foot run	–/10	1/–	1/4	1/10	2/4	3/–
Ditto in short lengths, fittings, etc., measured separately	per foot run	–/10	1/–	1/4	1/10	2/4	3/–
Extra for							
Firebends	each	–/4	–/6	–/9	1/3	1/6	2/–
Bends	each	1/2	1/5	1/9	2/6	3/1	4/9
Round elbows	each	1/5	1/8	2/–	2/4	2/10	4/4
Square ditto	each	1/5	1/8	1/11	2/3	2/8	4/1
Tees	each	1/6	1/10	2/1	2/9	3/1	4/8
Crosses	each	2/9	3/2	3/10	5/–	6/–	9/1
Diminishing pieces	each	–/10	–/11	1/2	1/6	1/11	2/8
Caps	each	–/7	–/8	–/10	1/–	1/5	1/9
Plugs	each	–/6	–/6	–/8	–/11	1/4	1/8

Cast Iron Waste, Soil and Vent Pipes

		2″	3″	4″	5″	6″
L.C.C. pipes in 6′ 0″ lengths fixed to brickwork	per foot run	1/10	2/–	2/5	4/5	5/4
Extra for bends	each	5/3	6/1	7/10	11/–	14/9
Ditto single branches	each	6/5	8/2	11/–	17/6	23/6
Ditto swannecks 6″ projection	each	6/1	8/9	11/1	16/1	22/–
Extra for access door or any fitting	each	6/9	6/9	7/3	8/6	8/6

Zincworker

		13 G.	14 G.	15 G.	16 G.
Rolled sheet zinc on flats	per foot super	–/7½	–/8	–/9	–/9½
Ditto in gutters, cover flashings, etc.	per foot super	–/8¼	–/8½	–/9½	–/10¼
Ditto in stepped flashings	per foot super	–/10¼	–/11	1/–	1/0¼
Labour and risk dressing over glass	per foot run	–/4¼	–/4¼	–/4¼	–/4¼
Capped ends to rolls	each	–/2¼	–/2¼	–/2¼	–/2¼
Extra labour to cesspools	each	2/7½	2/7½	3/2	3/2

Copperworker

Distributing.

		½″	¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″
Solid drawn copper tube fixed to walls	per foot run	–/9	1/–	1/5½	1/10	2/3	3/3
Add if in short lengths	per foot run	–/0¾	–/0¾	–/1	–/1½	–/2	–/2¼

Fittings for copper tubes

Compression type							
Straight couplings	each	1/10	2/2	3/–	3/9	5/1	7/3
Obtuse elbows	„	2/8	3/2	4/5	5/6	8/10	12/7
Tees	„	3/1	3/6½	5/4	7/4½	11/3	15/7
Crosses	„	4/1½	4/8	5/8½	8/–	13/2	18/–
Reducing coupling	„	—	2/2	3/–	3/9	5/1	7/3
Bends	„	2/5	2/10½	3/1	5/–	8/3	11/11
Brass stopcocks	„	5/6	7/10	11/–	19/3	26/6	43/6
Capillary type							
Straight coupling	each	1/6	1/11	2/7	3/3	4/1	5/4½
45° Elbow	„	2/4	2/11½	3/10½	4/11	6/10	9/7
Tees	„	2/7	3/–	4/3	5/10	7/10	11/–
Crosses	„	3/1	3/6	5/1½	6/10	9/8	13/5
Reducing coupling	„	—	1/7	2/–	2/6	3/3	4/8
Bends	„	2/8	3/2	4/3	5/7	8/1	10/11
Pillar tap connections	„	1/11	2/6				

		24 G.	23 G.
Rolled sheet copper on flats	per foot super	1/5	1/7
Ditto in gutters, cover flashings, etc.	per foot super	1/7	1/9
Ditto in stepped flashings	per foot super	2/1½	2/4½
Labour and risk dressing over glass	per foot run	–/4½	–/4½
Capped ends to rolls	each	–/3¼	–/3¼
Extra labour to cesspools	each	3/8	3/8

GLAZIER

Sheet Glass (Ordinary Glazing Quality)

18 oz. clear sheet and glazing to wood, sprigged and with back and front putties, to all normal sizes not exceeding 60″ in length or 40″ wide	per foot super	–/6½
24 oz. ditto	per foot super	–/7¾
32 oz. ditto	per foot super	–/11½

GLAZIER—(*continued*)

Obscured ground sheet glass, net extra to above prices	per foot super	–/1¾
⅛″ figured rolled white glass and glazing to wood with beads (measured separately)	per foot super	–/10½
Ditto, normal tints, ditto	per foot super	1/2¾
Hammered double rolled cathedral white ditto	per foot super	–/10
Ditto, normal tints, ditto	per foot super	1/1¾
Add for glazing into metal frames (ordinary rebates)	per foot super	–/1½
Ditto, metal sashes with ferroput	per foot super	–/2½
Ditto, solid metal casements and screw beads	per foot super	–/2¾
Wash leather strip or similar material and bedding edge of glass	per foot run	–/3¼

Glazing only thick drawn sheet glass, polished plate or wire polished plate for all normal sizes. (For prices of glass see materials section and add profit, say 10 per cent.) per foot super 6¼d.

PAINTER

Painting, Whitening and Distempering (on new Plastered Walls)

Twice distempering white	per yard super	–/5
Ditto, in common colours	per yard super	–/7
Add for stippling	per yard super	–/2
Preparing and painting three coats of paint	per yard super	1/9

Preparing and Painting Two Coats of Oil Colour on Ironwork after fixing

General surfaces	per yard super	1/1½
Perforated landings and staircases both sides (one side measured)	per yard super	2/6
Pipes, bars, balusters, etc., not exceeding 3″ girth	per yard run	–/1¾
Metal Window Frames	per yard run	–/2¾
Eaves gutters	per yard run	–/7½
2″ Rainwater pipes	per yard run	–/3
4″ ditto	per yard run	–/6
Squares one side	per dozen	1/9
Large ditto	per dozen	2/3
Extra large ditto	per dozen	3/–
Edges of casements	each	–/3

Painting on New Woodwork

		Knot, prime, stop and paint three coats oil colour	Add or deduct for each coat more or less
General surfaces	per yard super	2/–	–/6
Fascias and soffites	per yard super	2/6	–/7½
Fillets, skirtings, etc., not exceeding 3″ girth	per yard run	–/8	–/0¾
Ditto, not exceeding 6″	„ „ „	–/5½	–/1½
Ditto, not exceeding 9″	„ „ „	–/7	–/1¾
Ditto, not exceeding 12″	„ „ „	–/9	–/2
Squares one side	per dozen	3/6	–/9
Large ditto	„ „	4/6	1/–
Extra large ditto	„ „	6/–	1/4
Edges of casements	each	–/6	–/1½

Sundries

Twice creosoting woodwork	per yard super	–/6
Twice limewhiting brickwork	per yard super	–/4

		Sizing	Staining	Once Varnish
General surfaces	per yard super	–/2	–/4½	–/6
Wax polishing	per foot super			–/4½
Body in and French polish on hardwood surfaces	per foot super			1/–

Writing

Plain letters or figures, two coats, 2″ to 12″ letters	per dozen inches in height	1/10½
Ditto, shaded	„ „ „ „	2/6
Plain gold, 2″ to 12″ letters	„ „ „ „	2/6
Ditto, 12″ to 24″	„ „ „ „	3/9

Gilding

		Single Gold	Double Gold
Preparing and gilding in best oil gold	per foot super	5/3	8/4
Ditto in matt or burnished gold	per foot super	7/4	11/6

Paperhanging

Pasting and hanging only.

		On walls	On ceilings
Preparing new plastered walls for papering	per piece (60 feet super)	1/4	1/5½
Plain lining paper	„ „ „ „	1/4	1/8
Common printed papers	„ „ „ „	2/–	2/6

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATES

★ ON this and the three following pages the JOURNAL's section of Approximate Estimates is published for the seventh time.

There is nothing revolutionary about the idea—its usefulness lies in its efficiency as a time-saver in calculating the approximate price of work to which the cubing system cannot be applied.

In brief, an Approximate Estimate in considering a roof, converts the several units of pricing involved into a common unit of price per square yard, and then adjusts the price to cover sundry labours. By this means several stages of calculation are saved by the estimator in a hurry.

• *The following composite prices are for work executed complete and should be used for the preparation of Approximate Estimates only.*

FOUNDATIONS

		Thickness of walls 9″	11″ Hollow	13½″
• Excavation in clay soil for foundations 2′ 6″ deep to walls, including stock brickwork in second stocks cement mortar 1 : 3 up to 6″ above ground and horizontal double slate damp-proof course with external facings p.c. 100/– and pointing	*per yard run*	25/1	28/3	35/4
• Ditto, in ordinary soil ditto	*per yard run*	23/10	27/1	33/9

EXTERNAL WALLS

• External walls in Fletton brickwork in cement mortar 1 : 3 including three coat lime plaster and twice distempering one side and facings p.c. 100/– in Flemish bond, joints raked out and pointed with a neat struck weathered joint, the other	*per yard super*	19/4	19/1	24/9
• Ditto, including Keenes cement plain-face and three coats oil colour one side and ditto	*per yard super*	21/–	20/9	26/5
• Ditto, including internal fair face, flush jointed one side and ditto	*per yard super*	17/7½	17/4½	23/0½
• For variation of 10/– per m. in p.c. of facings in Flemish bond (stretcher in cavity work)	*per yard super*	–/9	–/6¾	–/9

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATES—(*continued*)

INTERNAL WALLS AND PARTITIONS

		2″	3″	4½″	9″
• Breeze partitions set in cement mortar or Fletton brick walls and including three coat lime plaster and twice distempering both sides	*per yard super*	9/11	11/1	11/1	16/7
• Ditto, built fair and flush jointed both sides	*per yard super*	—	—	7/8½	13/2
• Ditto, including Keenes cement plain-face and three coats oil colour both sides	*per yard super*	13/3	14/5	14/6	19/11

GROUND FLOORS

• Solid ground floor construction including 9″ excavation, 4″ bed of hardcore, 6″ concrete 6 : 1 surface bed, finished with 1½″ granolithic paving trowelled smooth	*per yard super*	9/10
• Ditto, finished with ¾″ cement and sand 1 : 3 screed and wood block flooring or paving p.c. 10/– yard	*per yard super*	18/2
• Ditto, finished with 2″ × 2″ sawn floor fillets and floor clips and 1″ deal tongued and grooved flooring, batten widths	*per yard super*	12/11½
• Ditto, finished with floor fillets as before and 1″ (nominal) oak tongued and grooved narrow widths strip flooring polished at time of laying	*per yard super*	25/2½
• Sleeper wall ground floor construction, including 15″ excavation, 4″ bed of hardcore, 6″ concrete 6 : 1 surface bed, sleeper walls 12″ high, built honeycomb, 4½″ slate damp-proof course 4½″ × 3″ fir plate, and 4″ × 2″ sleeper joists and 1″ deal tongued and grooved flooring in batten widths	*per yard super*	15/3
• Ditto, with 1″ nominal oak tongued and grooved narrow widths strip flooring polished at time of laying	*per yard super*	27/6

UPPER FLOORS

		With 7″ Joists	With 9″ Joists	With 11″ Joists
• Wood construction including 2″ fir joists on 4″ × 3″ fir plates and herring-bone strutting with three coat lime plaster and twice distempering white to soffite and 1″ deal tongued and grooved flooring in batten widths	*per yard super*	12/–	13/2	14/3
• Ditto, with 1″ nominal oak tongued and grooved narrow widths strip flooring polished at time of laying	*per yard super*	24/3	25/5	26/6
• 5″ thick concrete 4 : 2 : 1 reinforced with fabric suitable at 13′ 0″ spans for carrying ¾ cwt. per ft. super, with two coat lime plaster and twice distempering white to soffite and 1″ Kara Sea deal 100 per cent. rift sawn block flooring wax polished at time of laying ...	*per yard super*			25/7
• Ditto, with 1″ nominal 25/30 per cent. quartered Austrian oak block flooring polished at time of laying	*per yard super*			28/8

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATES—(*continued*)

FLAT ROOFS

		Using 7″ Joists	Using 9″ Joists	Using 11″ Joists
• Wood construction including 2″ fir joists on 4″ × 3″ fir plates and herring-bone strutting with three coat lime plaster and twice distempering white to soffite and best natural rock asphalt roof finish ...	*per yard super*	18/5	19/5	20/6
• 5″ Thick concrete 4 : 2 : 1 reinforced with fabric (suitable at 13′ 0″ span for carrying 40 lbs. per ft. super) with two coat lime plaster and twice distempering white ditto	*per yard super*			22/7

PITCHED ROOFS

• Bangor Countess 20″ × 10″ slating, laid to 3″ lap fixed with zinc nails, including 2″ × 1″ battens, ¾″ roof boarding and 4″ × 2″ rafters (measured on slope)	*per yard super*	13/1
• Westmorland Random green slates No. 1 best 24″ to 12″ long proportionate widths ditto	*per yard super*	17/2
• Machine-made tiles 10½″ × 6½″ laid to a 4″ gauge, fourth course nailed with galvanized nails ditto	*per yard super*	11/6
• Hand-made sand faced tiles ditto ditto	*per yard super*	12/3
• Slate ridges, including cuttings and 1½″ × 9″ deal ridge	*per yard run*	9/10½
• Half-round ridge tile ditto	*per yard run*	7/7
• Slate hips, including cuttings, lead soakers, and 1½″ × 11″ deal hips	*per yard run*	12/5½
• Hip tiles, including cuttings and 1½″ × 11″ deal hips	*per yard run*	14/–
• Lead valley gutter to slated roof, including cuttings and 1½″ × 11″ deal hips	*per yard run*	18/5
• Purpose-made valley tiles, including cuttings and 1½″ × 11″ deal hips	*per yard run*	13/7

DOORS

		Partitions or Walls				
		2″	3″	4½″	9″	13½″
• 2″ flush door p.c. 29/– 2′ 6″ × 6′ 6″, including deal frames or linings, ironmongery p.c. 15/– and simple architraves both sides, all painted	each	100/–	101/5	96/3	100/10½	106/10½

WINDOWS

Prices are for normal size, including suitable ironmongery, glazing with clear sheet glass and painting.

• Standard metal casements with fixed lights	*per foot super*	2/5
• Ditto, with average proportion of opening lights	*per foot super*	3/10
• Standard metal casements in wood frames with fixed lights ...	*per foot super*	4/–
• Ditto, with average proportion of opening lights	*per foot super*	4/11
• Standard industrial type sashes with fixed lights	*per foot super*	2/2
• Ditto, with average proportion of opening lights	*per foot super*	3/6
• Solid deal frames and 2″ casements	*per foot super*	5/0½
• Deal cased frames and double hung sashes	*per foot super*	4/10½

NOTE.—Standard wood surrounds to metal windows can be obtained at a cheaper price than that given for wood frames above.

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATES—*(continued)*

STAIRCASES

● Deal 9′ 0″ high, including half space landing, newels, balusters and handrail	*each*	£23	10 0
● Austrian oak ditto	*each*	£44	5 0
● Precast concrete ditto	*each*	£32	15 0

DRAINS

		Ordinary Soil	*Clay Soil*
● Manhole, 2′ 3″ × 1′ 6″ × 2′ 0″ deep, including excavation, 6″ (6 : 1) concrete bottom, one brick sides 3rd stocks in cement mortar with brown glazed half-round straight main channel and one brown glazed branch channel, including benching, sides rendered in cement and sand (1 : 3) and a 24″ × 18″ black single seal cast iron manhole cover and frame, weight 0 cwts. 3 qrs. 0 lbs.	*each*	£3 12 6	£3 15 6
● Manhole 2′ 3″ × 3′ 9″ × 4′ 0″ deep ditto including six branches	*each*	£7 2 0	£7 6 6

		Clay Soil		*Ordinary Soil*	
		4″	*6″*	*4″*	*6″*
● British standard quality stoneware drain pipes laid on and including 6″ thick concrete bed flaunched up both sides of pipe and excavating average 2′ 6″ deep	*per foot run*	2/5	3/0½	2/3	2/10½
● Ditto, but excavating 4′ 0″ deep	*per foot run*	4/1½	4/9	3/7½	4/3
● Cast iron drain pipes in 9′ lengths and laying in trench including 6″ concrete bed and excavating average 2′ 6″ deep	*per foot run*	4/8	6/6½	4/6	6/4½
● Ditto, average 4′ 0″ deep	*per foot run*	6/4½	8/3	5/10½	7/9

PATHS AND DRIVES

● 2″ finished gravel paths, including 6″ excavation and 4″ bed of hard-core and edging boards	*per yard super*	5/3
● 7½″ finished gravel drive, including 6″ excavation, 6″ bed of hardcore and edging boards	*per yard super*	6/9
● 2½″ Tarmacadam drive including ditto	*per yard super*	7/10

FENCES

● Cleft chestnut pale fence 4′ 0″ high	*per foot run*	–/10
● Deal weather boards, including posts, arris rails and gravel boards creosoted, 5′ 0″ high	*per foot run*	2/9½
● Ditto, in English oak throughout	*per foot run*	3/10½

The four sections on PRICES published in the issues of July 21, 28, August 4 and this week, together complete the PRICES SUPPLEMENT. Next week the FIRST SECTION—PRICES OF MATERIALS, PART 1—will be repeated with items revised according to market quotations.