# DARBY AND JOAN, A.D. 2000

What will the world be like when old age overtakes this happy pair? The war will be over and done with long before they cease to be children. But during the war a new revolution in industry got under way. New methods, new materials, new ideas, new ways of handling old problems in building and planning—they will be enjoying the fruits of this revolution. It is our present privilege to be doing the research work which is making this revolution possible, and is bringing it to success. At this moment, our technicians are concerned with working out new materials and methods — helping in fact to build a better Britain for the new generation.

## GYPROC PRODUCTS LIMITED

# Alphabetical Index to Advertisers



For Appointments (Wanted or Vacant), Competitions Open, Drawings, Tracings, etc., Educational Legal Notices, Miscellaneous Property and Land Sales—*see* pages xxxii and xxxiv.

# *Modern*
# INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

*Article Number Nine in a new series on the principles and practice of reinforced concrete construction. It is suggested that each article should be cut out and kept in a personal file for this series and for other information relating to reinforced concrete construction.*

The primary consideration of any architect or engineer in designing a factory, a warehouse, or any other type of industrial building is to produce a structure that reduces interference with working space to a minimum. This, in a constructional medium that allows the highest degree of flexibility in planning, and the greatest latitude in the treatment of elevations. These requirements together with the ability to provide for extensions, simultaneously with the maximum protection against fire and conformity with civil defence requirements, must all be combined with the utmost economy.

The one structural material that can claim to fulfil all these requirements is reinforced concrete. The slender proportions of modern

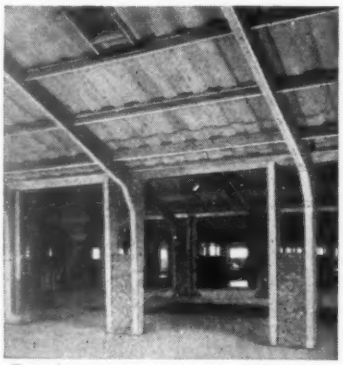

FIG. 1.
*Architects: C. W. Glover and Partners.*

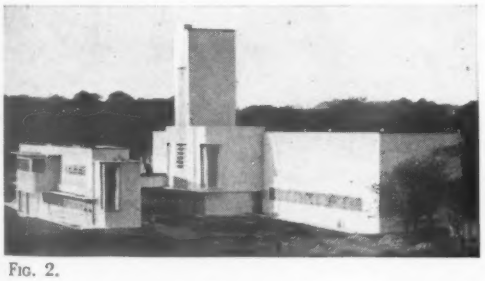

FIG. 2.

reinforced concrete design with its high factor of safety automatically leads to elegant elevations and spacious interiors. Elevations that are a good shop window for the manufacturer. Interiors that give unfettered space and lighting for efficient manufacturing. Observe how these properties are so apparent in the illustrations of typical factory structures. The absence of roof tie rods in a reinforced concrete framed building, Fig. 1, and manner in which outside walls are part of the structural framework, Fig. 2, are but two of the noticeable features.

Economy is also inherent in such designs. The figures published by Government authorities show that a reinforced concrete factory building requires only one-half to three-quarters of the steel required for an all-steel building. Such a saving, vital as it is in war time, will be equally essential in the days of post-war reconstruction and is reflected in a reduction in the cost of the building.

The traditional prejudice against reinforced concrete for factory construction is principally the difficulty of attaching shafting and other fixtures to the concrete members other than in exact positions foreseen when constructed. The modern designer, however, normally prearranges for such attachments to be made at any point that future requirements may necessitate. Similarly with contemplated extensions, provisions can readily be incorporated when constructing the initial building, whether the extension is an increase in plan area or the addition of further storeys.

The one time fear that vibrations from machinery or cranes might be detrimental to a reinforced concrete structure has been killed by the evidence of the many successful structures that have existed for generations.

To-day it is common knowledge that framed reinforced concrete structures provide a resistance to damage by fire, aerial bombardment, earthquake shocks and vibrations not available in any other building material.

This same degree of resistance is also true in respect to foundation settlement caused by poor subsoils, mine workings or similar subground movements. Each and every one of these factors may be of vital importance in the designing of any factory or warehouse.

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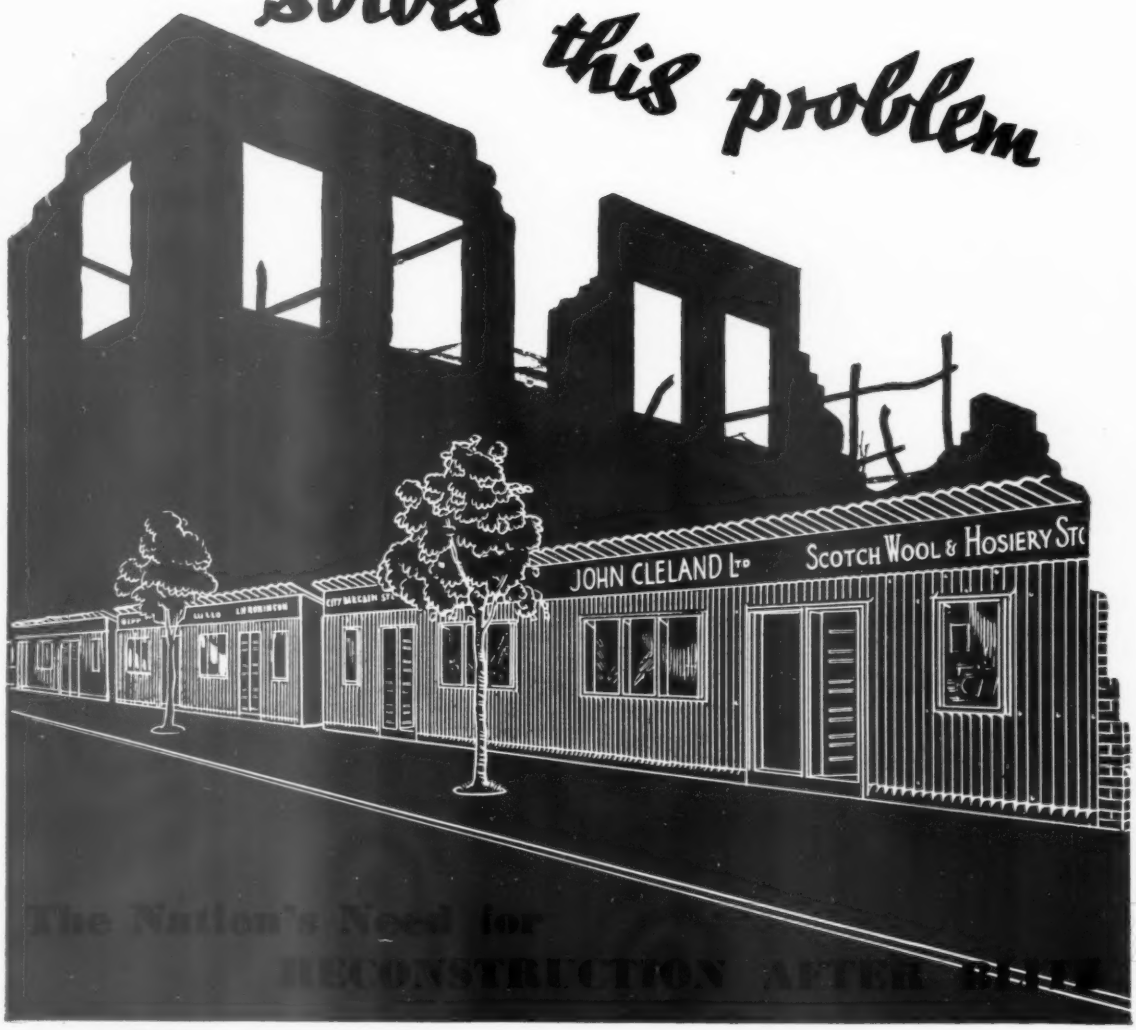


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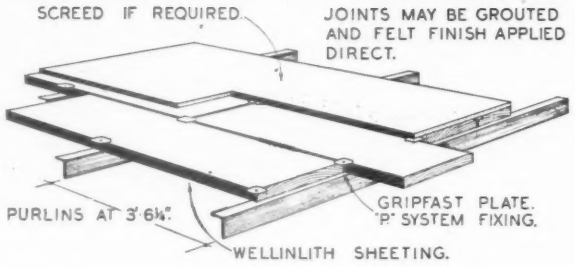


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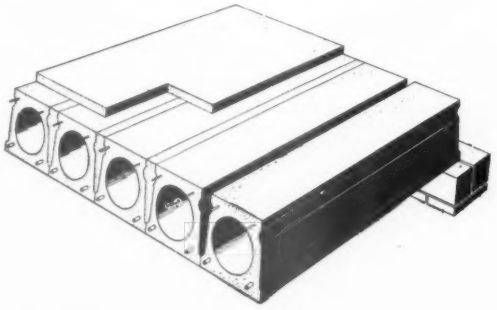

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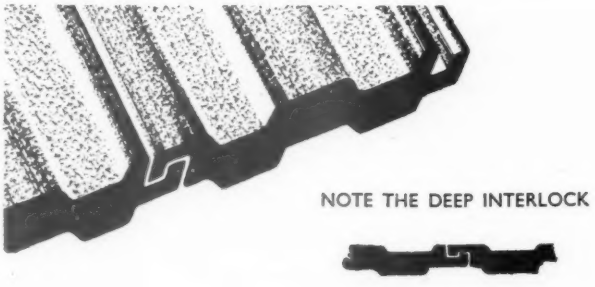


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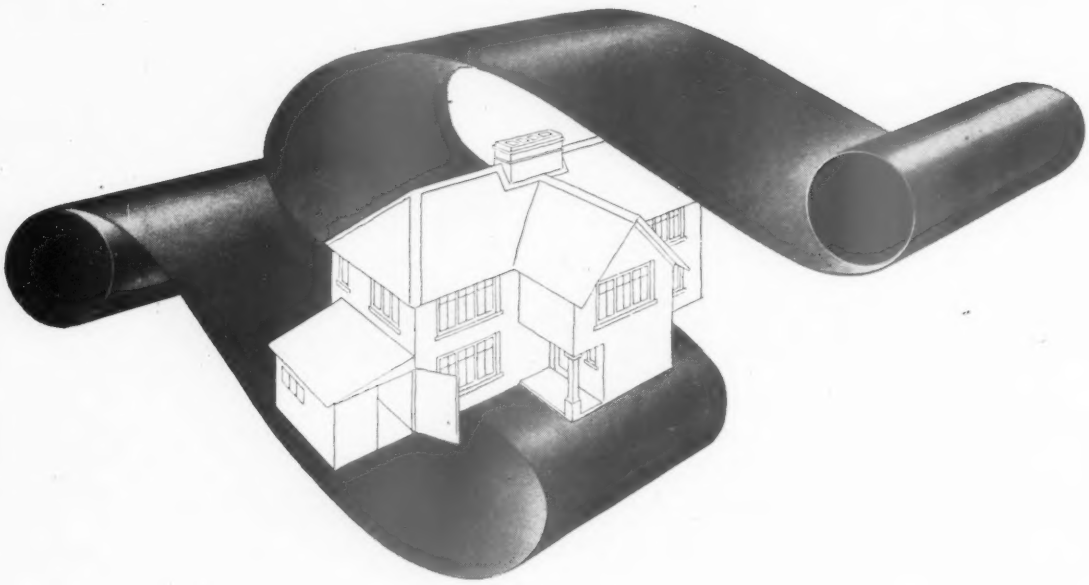

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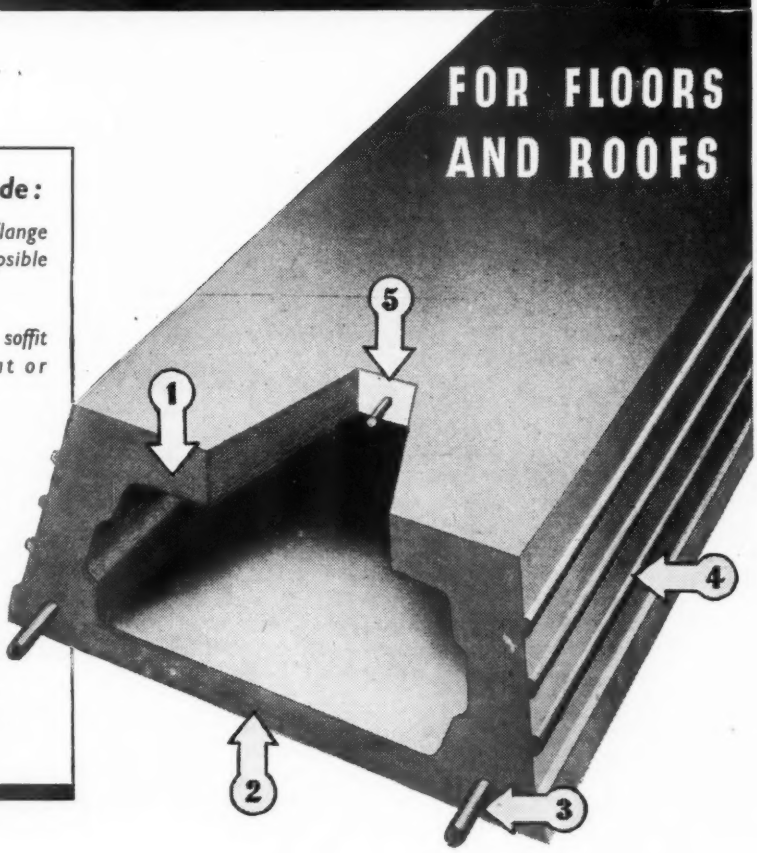


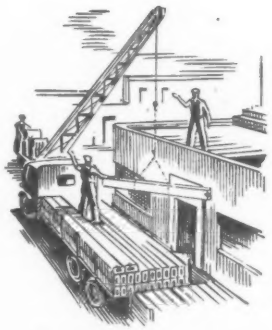

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**SCOTLAND:** Southbank Road, Kirkintilloch, Glasgow. *'Phone: Kirkintilloch 1785.*

# THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE BUILDERS' JOURNAL AND THE ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEER IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY THE ARCHITECTURAL PRESS (PUBLISHERS OF THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, SPECIFICATION, AND WHO'S WHO IN ARCHITECTURE)
*War Address:* 45 THE AVENUE, CHEAM, SURREY.

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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, OCTOBER 15, 1942. NUMBER 2490: VOLUME 96

## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS



*The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this* JOURNAL *should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.*

*Owing to the paper shortage the* JOURNAL, *in common with all other papers, is now only supplied to newsagents on a "firm order" basis. This means that newsagents are now unable to supply the* JOURNAL *except to a client's definite order.*

# TENTEST are STILL at your SERVICE

## *TRANSPORT MUST BE REDUCED YET QUICK DELIVERY OF BUILDING BOARDS IS ESSENTIAL . . . .*

THEREFORE, when we have secured official sanction to deliver any particular type of building board, we must deliver from the nearest available stocks of that type of board, irrespective of brand or name. Inevitably, therefore, we are at times concerned with the supply of materials other than TenTesT Products.

But we shall always give—

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In particular, we hope to maintain at the highest level the technical service we render to Architects, Engineers and Contractors.

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- Detailed fixing specifications.
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- Supplying and fixing complete any type of board by our Specialised Construction methods.

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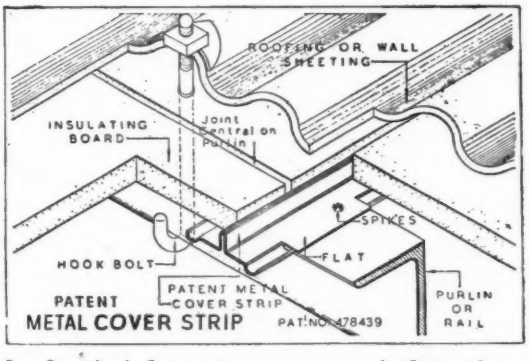


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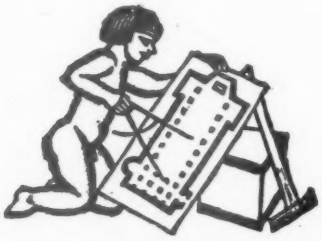
*THOMAS NELSON BUILDING—remains of Thomas Nelson Building in Paternoster Row. Through the arched entrance of the original building the spire of Christchurch, Newgate, by Wren, can be seen.*

*In common with every other periodical and newspaper in the country, this* JOURNAL *is rationed to a small proportion of its peace-time requirements of paper. This means that it is no longer a free agent printing as many pages as it thinks fit and selling to as many readers as wish to buy it. Instead a balance has to be struck between circulation and number of pages. A batch of new readers may mean that a page has to be struck off, and conversely a page added may mean that a number of readers have to go short of their copy. Thus in everyone's interest, including the reader's, it is important that the utmost economy of paper should be practised, and unless a reader is a subscriber he cannot be sure of getting a copy of the* JOURNAL. *We are sorry for this but it is a necessity imposed by the war on all newspapers. The subscription is £1 3s. 10d. per annum.*



*from* AN ARCHITECT'S *Commonplace Book*

Ruskin hoped that Oxford museum would realize his principles, and was strengthened in his hope by the fact that Woodward was a great admirer of the Stones of Venice, and a friend of the pre-Raphaelites. Ruskin took charge of the work when Woodward fell ill, and made many designs for the Museum, though only one, the windows on the first floor to the left of the central bay, was carried out. This, and six brackets, are the only designs of Ruskin's ever realised, though the average Oxford undergraduate attributes to him most of the modern Gothic buildings in Oxford. Ruskin also reared, with his own hands, one of the brick columns in the interior; but it was later found necessary to demolish this column and reconstruct it by a professional bricklayer.

*From* the Gothic Revival *by Kenneth Clark.*

*Though every news item is news to someone, it doesn't follow that all news has the same value for everyone. The stars are used to draw attention to the paragraphs which ought to interest every reader of the* Journal.

★ *means spare a second for this it will probably be worth it.*

★★ *means important news, for reasons which may or may not be obvious.*

*Any paragraph marked with more than two stars is very hot news indeed.*

# NEWS

★★

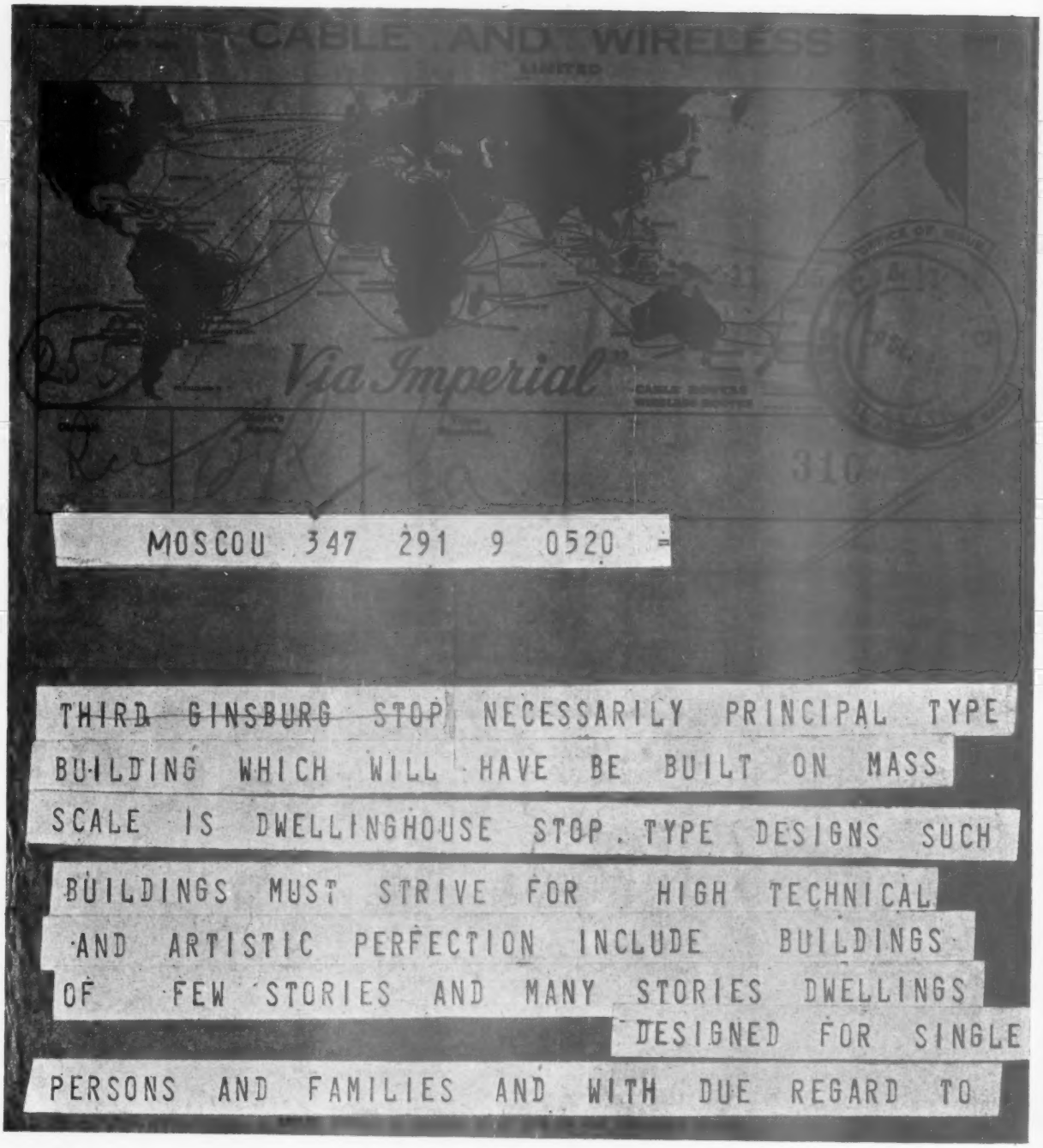
*The general position in the building industry, states the Building Industries Survey published by B.I.N.C., remains one of divided and in consequence* DISSIPATED ACTIVITY. *The Industry is still in the unfortunate position of being unable to organize its full resources because the war-time building needs, which can only be compiled by the Government, have not yet been expressed in physical or any other measurable terms.* Thus there is still no organized and properly collated war-time building programme. In the absence of this knowledge, fundamental to any fully effective industrial effort, recourse has still to be had to a form of piecemeal, disjointed progress. Recognition of the fact that building activity and, in consequence, that the industry, is one indivisible whole is still lacking on the part of the Government. It is the root cause of the continuing misdirection and consequent waste of the industries' potential resources. The volume of intelligence and goodwill centred in the building industry remaining unused in the war effort at the behest of a process of Departmental reasoning almost wholly divorced from reality, is a matter to which Parliament itself must early turn its critical attention. The whole realm of relationship between the Departments and the building industry calls for an early reorientation based upon centralized and responsible machinery of contact.

*The Rev. C. A. Plaxton, a Weymouth vicar, tells in his parish magazine how a* NAZI BOMB IMPROVED HIS CHURCH. He writes: "The destruction of the big Apostle window in the Lady Chapel, with its cheap and gaudy German-made glass, is an enormous improvement." The window was a memorial to a Victorian clergyman.

*Some of the suggestions for post-war housing made by members of Middlesex Women's Institutes in reply to their Federation's questionnaire are for a* BATHROOM UNDER THE STAIRS, *a room for large toys and prams and for the lounge to be the largest room with a southern aspect.* Other suggestions include asbestos-lined roofs to prevent freezing, sliding doors without panels, straight staircases, windows that can be cleaned from the inside, rounded corners and no picture rails. Communal amenities, except playgrounds, are not popular.

*In a supplement to the Standard Schedule of Prices of MOWP prepared by the Technical Sub-Committee of the Central Council for Works and Buildings there are a more complete schedule for* PREFABRICATED HUTMENTS *and schedules for special light-weight steel tubing for water services, for camouflage painting and for asbestos cement pressure pipes for water mains.* This supplement contains prices for approximately 150 additional items of work which have been found necessary for the type of work for which the Ministry have used the Schedule. The supplement also corrects one or two errors in the original schedule, clarifies certain paragraphs on which questions have been addressed to the Committee and, in a few instances, modifies the rates as originally fixed. For example, the prices in the painting schedule have been recast as a result of the change in Bonus on output rates. The new supplement is on sale at H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. (post free).

*The task set to the candidates at the final examination by the Town Planning Joint Examination Board this year, was to* DESIGN A GARDEN CITY *on an actual site and not on an imaginary one. An exhibition at the Housing*




# *Cabled from Moscow*

**A portion of a cablegram cabled to us from Moscow by Moisei Ginsburg, the famous Russian architect. The complete cablegram is reproduced on pages 247 and 248. It is a moving document; a striking and dramatic revelation of how Russia is planning—to-day—for post-war reconstruction while fighting for its existence. Are we doing the same? Moisei Ginsburg is a member of the S.A.S.C. Group—the Section of Architects for Socialist Construction. He built the Flats for the People's Commissariat at Moscow.**

*Centre of a selection of the drawings submitted was opened by Mr. Henry G. Strauss, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to MOWP. Mr. G. L. Pepler, Chairman of the Joint Examination Board, presided.*

In opening the exhibition Mr. Strauss said good town and good country were both necessary. Each should have its own characteristics and the distinction should not be blurred. We should not save the country unless we had good cities, and we should not be happy in the cities unless we had access to a good country-side. In all our glorious cities of the past the architectural unit was the street, terrace or square, not the individual house; and when we reconstructed our cities we should follow this method if we were wise. We must beware of the people whose sole idea was to make fine vistas.

★

*Representatives of forty Associations in the Building Industry, each concerned with the production of some particular form of building material, met in London and decided* TO FORM A CO-ORDINATING BODY *to be known as the National Council of Building Material Producers. A constitution prepared by an organising committee was adopted.*
Sir P. Malcolm Stewart, Bart., O.B.E., was elected the first President, and Sir William J. Larke, K.B.E., who presided, and Mr. W. H. Pilkington were elected Vice-Presidents. Mr. J. L. Gibson was appointed Secretary. The objects of the Council are outlined on page 256.

*New arrangements are likely to be announced shortly by Mr. Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, to* STIPULATE UTILITY FURNITURE DESIGN *and materials, to control prices, to concentrate the industry and to permit only the manufacture of utility furniture.*
Home-grown hard timbers are to be used, with very little metal. Locks and hinges are to be small and reduced to a minimum in number. No pine, plastics or plywood.

*The War Damage Commission, recognising that conditions in the London area as regards movement of building labour are exceptional, has decided that* TRAVELLING EXPENSES WILL BE ALLOWED *as part of the cost of making good war damage. The scale of travelling expenses and the conditions under which they will be allowed are published on p. 256.*

★★

*Two-thirds of the members have voted for the name of the A.A.S.T.A. to be changed to the* ASSOCIATION OF BUILDING TECHNICIANS. *The Council has decided to incorporate the change in the proposed new rules to be put before the annual general meeting to be held in London on November 28.*

# SYSTEM'S VICTORY

THE time has now very nearly come when Lord Portal can lay his hand on his heart in the House of Lords and say that everyone now engaged on the administration and design of war building is a Civil Servant. It is desirable—other things being equal—that a war for democracy should be won by democratic ways; that everyone should be directly employed by the Government is one form of democracy and its substantial achievement in one branch of civilian war effort is something of a triumph. It is not a complete triumph, of course. Designers and administrators have become State employees while those who do the actual building are still enrolled in private enterprises. But it is a noteworthy partial triumph with results that are worth thought. The importance of the change lies not at all in whether people earn fees or salaries. It lies in the extension, stage by stage, of the Departmental System of Building Administration until virtually all war building comes under its control. This system as it now exists is of the highest interest. It had its origin in the systems in force before the war in the Office of Works and the building departments attached to various other Ministries. These systems differed in detail but had in common the qualities of extreme departmentalization, remote control and slow tempo in operation. All comprised central and separate drawing offices for each group of technicians, employees in which never saw the works they designed: groups of senior technicians whose time was chiefly concerned with committees, memoranda and liaison; and a body of Clerks of Works who supervised execution on the sites with the help of liaison officers and occasional visits by senior technicians. Operated by those who thoroughly understood it for the execution of works of constant volume under stable conditions, the system's products were firmly built, unsensational and low in maintenance cost. And it is with the conditions necessary for these successes in mind that one should consider the system's development in war-time.

From the outbreak of war the work required of each official department multiplied enormously, and large numbers of new staff had to be recruited. The new requirements of camouflage and ARP had to be met, and questions of materials, labour and transport had to be watched through-

out each building scheme. Nothing better illustrates the driving power behind the system than the way in which these difficulties were overcome. New sub-divisions were rapidly created within each building Ministry, the many necessary liaison officers were appointed, and schemes were brought into operation by which all statistics about each job were reported at short intervals to all interested divisions.

And this great adaptation and expansion was not a matter of thoughtless hand-to-mouth expediency. When it was suggested that a single Ministry should do the planning and organizing of all war building and all of the design and execution which was not highly specialized—thus relieving half a dozen Ministries of a huge volume of work—the proposal proved unacceptable. The departmental system demands centralization and remote control but only within each building Ministry. It accepts the incontrovertible fact that problems of labour, transport and materials are common to all building Ministries, but insists that each Ministry should overcome these problems for itself rather than that one specialist Ministry should do so on behalf of all. It is inflexibly opposed to a private firm however remunerated, tackling all parts of a building scheme simultaneously on or near the site, and has persistently and successfully pursued a policy of breaking up all building schemes into sections of which each becomes the responsibility of a separate Ministerial sub-department. So firmly have these things been believed that all the urgencies of war have not prevented the system from steadily gaining ground year by year. To-day, as we have said, it is almost universal.

Architects who have been engaged in war building will know how to value the allegations against the system which have been made with rising shrillness in the past six months. It has been said that war conditions have made the system completely unworkable and have accentuated the always grievous drawbacks of "remote control" of building: that the increasing interference of the Ministry of Labour in matters of building makes it impossible for building Ministries to retain the autonomy which they demand; that sub-division of responsibility has come to mean that each building scheme carries unseen upon its wages books the salaries of a host of unnecessary inspectors and liaison officers: that the administration of war building is now such that it is wholly impossible to set down, graphically or otherwise, the relationships between its various parts or even the relationship which is supposed to exist between those parts. Nor do these exhaust the list of complaints.

But architects, one feels, will not pay more attention to them than is their due. That Lord Portal has never found it necessary to answer them leads one to suppose that they must be exaggerated. And, after all, architects know that large war building schemes which have been really well designed and well executed can be counted on about half the fingers of one hand. And they know under what system these schemes were carried out.

*The Architects' Journal*
*War Address: 45, The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey*
*Telephone: Vigilant 0087-9*

# NOTES & TOPICS

### HOUSING IS NOT ENOUGH

A report* published by the Department of Physiology, King's College, Durham, contains the following remarkable finding: "Though death rates were higher in overcrowded homes, this was not, as usually believed, due directly to overcrowding. It is the size of family and not overcrowding that is the harmful factor. First children who lived under as overcrowded conditions as seventh children had the death rates of first children and not of seventh children." These late children of large families have a high death rate *at all ages*.

*

This looks like the beginning of the end of the theory that a high density automatically produces poor health regardless of the way accommodation is planned. The theory is erroneously based on the coincidence that most of the large families happen to live in slums.

*

The alternative theory that large families breed acute poverty and *therefore* the death rate in large families is high also has to be dismissed because the figures are substantially the same for relatively well-to-do households. And in any

* Infant and Maternal Mortality. By C. M. Parsons, M.A., from the Dept of Physiology, King's College, University of Durham. Price 5/- post free.

*A real and an imagined fire. In* The Last of Uptake, *two fed-up spinsters set fire to the family seat, and created a blaze remarkably similar to a real fire at Prior Park on May* 30, 1836.

case lack of money and food does not appear to harm the older children. It is only in the higher income groups (black - coated workers, independent business men, etc.), i.e., those capable of securing domestic help when necessary that large families do not result in a significant increase in the death rate.

★

The reason why, for the majority of the population, the death rate both for mothers and children follows the birth rate so closely is obvious. The mother of a first child has only herself to look after. The mother of a seventh child may have six existing children to look after. And so "despite the special industrial hazards of the male, it is more dangerous to be a miner's wife than a miner."

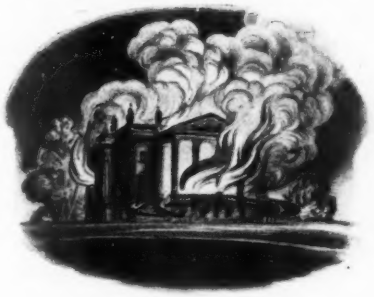
★

Worse still, records reveal a shockingly low standard of health among the children who remain alive. "They will form 30 per cent. of the next generation" and are likely to furnish most of its misfits.

★

The moral for the housing expert is more and better crèches, more and better schools—and plan at a density which makes these things possible. As Mr. Max Lock puts it,* Housing is not enough.

* A.J. October 1 page 215.



THIS HOUSE WAS A BIT TOO MUCH

"She had devoted most of her life to the care of Deborah, accepting without question the general view that Deborah was dearer to her than any other soul upon earth. But now when all was vain and the family doomed to extinction, why pretend to herself any longer? Deborah had always been hateful, selfish, interfering, jealous. Now she told her so." Such was the curious effect on Tryphena Caudle of the ending of an entail.

★

For years she had thought of herself merely as a link between past generations and future generations destined to inherit Uptake, "a house as lovely as a daydream, an estate as beautiful as you could wish to see." Then suddenly dear cousin Lucius died of a fever, and they discovered that less dear cousin Henry had in the meantime committed suicide.

★

"Worthless Henry," she reflected, "who never knew the meaning of genteel behaviour, would have been astonished to learn that he was our last tie with proper deportment." Within twenty-four hours her possessions and Deborah's were packed in two separate coaches; Hake, the butler, was set up in "a little pub on the Bearminster Road that he'd long coveted," and Titmarsh, the gardener, endowed with money enough to satisfy his craving for adventure in foreign parts.

★

"It was blowing stiffly from the sea. A tatter of dark clouds raced across the early moon. Tryphena stepped into her carriage, whips were rattled in their holders, and the cortège moved off, down the drive over which sphinxes and caryatids stood sentinel, past the pools where doddering old carp still smacked their lips at the thought of the rich morsels that had come to them in great-grandfather's day. The carriages rolled out of the handsome gates, painfully climbed the ridge that commanded the park on the landward side. They stopped at the fork on the summit, where the Bearminster road parted company with that which led to Dropping Camden, through Lesser Riddance, and Caudle-on-the-Marsh. From the eminence where they waited they could look down upon Uptake, gleaming like a goddess among her groves."

★

"Suddenly a flame blossomed out of it like a lovely flower, was joined by another and yet more, till there was a bed of great petunias." After all, their plans had not miscarried.

*Tryphena Caudle, accompanied by Titmarsh—the gardener with a passion for orchids and for foreign parts—go over the grounds of Uptake for the last time. On this particular day mist shrouds everything; more water than usual drips from the great yew hedges and occasionally a fragment of classical drapery drops to the ground. Illustration by Rex Whistler in* The Last of Uptake, *an architectural fantasy.*

Thus Simon Harcourt Smith, author, and Rex Whistler, illustrator, in *The Last of Uptake*, an architectural fantasy (Batsford, 15s.). Though little more than a catalogue of the exhibits in the country seat of the kind of nobleman who is now extinct, the kind of nobleman, that is, whose extravagances take an architectural form, it is so deftly done that a small boy of thirteen (who is known to me), sat up all night reading it as though it was a thriller, and later expressed a wish for more of that sort of thing. But what can one offer him, Mr. Harcourt Smith?

*

Mr. Whistler's illustrations, delightful though they are, suffer from a dualism which so far as I know has not been pointed out. The Richard Bentley of our day, he is a master of Gray's-Elegy-Rococo in all that pertains to figure groups, urns, baskets of fruit, spades, axes, arms and implements—rococo above all in his land-and-tree-scapes. But alas in his architecture Mr. Whistler is a Palladian, and this unhappy secret I now most unwillingly drag into the light of day.

*

Yes, Palladianism, that accursed thing, has got Mr. Whistler by the short hairs. That is why if you look very closely (at the bridge, for instance, on the previous page) you will see that his trees exist in a slightly different world to that in which his buildings have their being.

ASTRAGAL

# LETTERS

*George C. Oldham, L.R.I.B.A.*

*C. H. U. Cundall*

*W. E. Brooks*

*Frederick Hill*

*Moisei Ginsburg,*
*Member of S.A.S.C. Group, Russia*

## Unity in the Profession

Sir, — Your correspondent, J. H. Bradford, is right in drawing attention to the fact that this, what he describes as "lively," correspondence has had no real connection with the subject's title.

The correspondence has, however, had the melancholy effect of showing us how fundamentally disunited is the whole profession. Furthermore, your leading article in the same issue, and in fact your articles for weeks past, go to show that the whole building industry is a sick body in need of a tonic or even, let it be confessed at once, something more drastic—a surgical operation or at least a complete change.

How can we architects stand (or maybe sit, in those armchairs your correspondent describes with such success) and bicker about trivialities, while the greatest opportunity in the history of architecture is developing before our eyes like the dawn.

This surely is the time to forget that we are first and foremost members of the R.I.B.A. or of the A.A.; of the I.A.A.S. or any other inst. R.A.: to forget that we are members of this or that Builders' Federation or even of MOWP.

Instead we should remember that the supreme opportunity for architecture is dawning and that the only way that we can hope to be worthy of such a mighty opportunity; the only way we can hope to compete even partially successfully with such a colossal opportunity is to get together, architects and builders alike (what a pill for some !), sink our petty differences and form one body under one leadership, a leadership such as could be given by Lord Reith. Then with the strength of real unity behind them, the proposals and requirements of the building industry could hardly fail to receive the complete attention and acceptance of the Government.

At the present time petty rivalries and jealousies; lack of co-operation all round, and the lust for personal power are on the right road to sabotaging the good that might come of all the spade work that is now going on behind the scenes.

Elementary reason bids us take this course of uniting. But reason is at a

discount to-day. Nevertheless there could be no harm in a united architectural profession—and since architecture is the work of master-builders, this architectural profession would embrace the whole building industry. There could be no harm, I say, in a united architectural profession setting a magnificent example in reasonable behaviour—to the future benefit of mankind in general and of architecture in particular.

Poole. GEORGE C. OLDHAM.

## War Damage at Exeter

Sir,—I have been waiting patiently, but so far in vain, for an appreciation—memorial, if you will—of the treasures taken from us by enemy action in Exeter earlier this year. I find it hard to reconcile the whole number devoted to Bath—in my humble opinion, a grossly overrated city, but that is perhaps due to having lived in Bristol for ten years—with the unusually inaccurate notes on Exeter by Astragal which is all you have seen fit to contribute.

A fair list of notable works destroyed or damaged is given in Miss Tomlinson's letter in your issue for July 2, and it will be seen that it comprises many Georgian as well as mediæval examples.

C. H. U. CUNDALL.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.

## Morris's Monument

Sir,—Astragal asks who designed William Morris's monument in the Kelmscott Churchyard. It was by Philip Webb. Webb is reported as remarking: "It will be a roof over the old man."

W. E. BROOKS.

London.

## Lord Portal's Housing Scheme

Sir,—Lord Portal's position at the moment is an enviable one. He has the power to make or mar the progress of reconstruction both now and after the war.

It is very saddening, therefore, to observe in his own scheme of housing,* which must naturally to a large extent reflect his own views, a complete disregard of the advances in architectural thought that have occurred in the last decade.

The Minister of Works and Planning was appointed as a leader—not an archeologist.

R.A.F. FREDERICK HILL

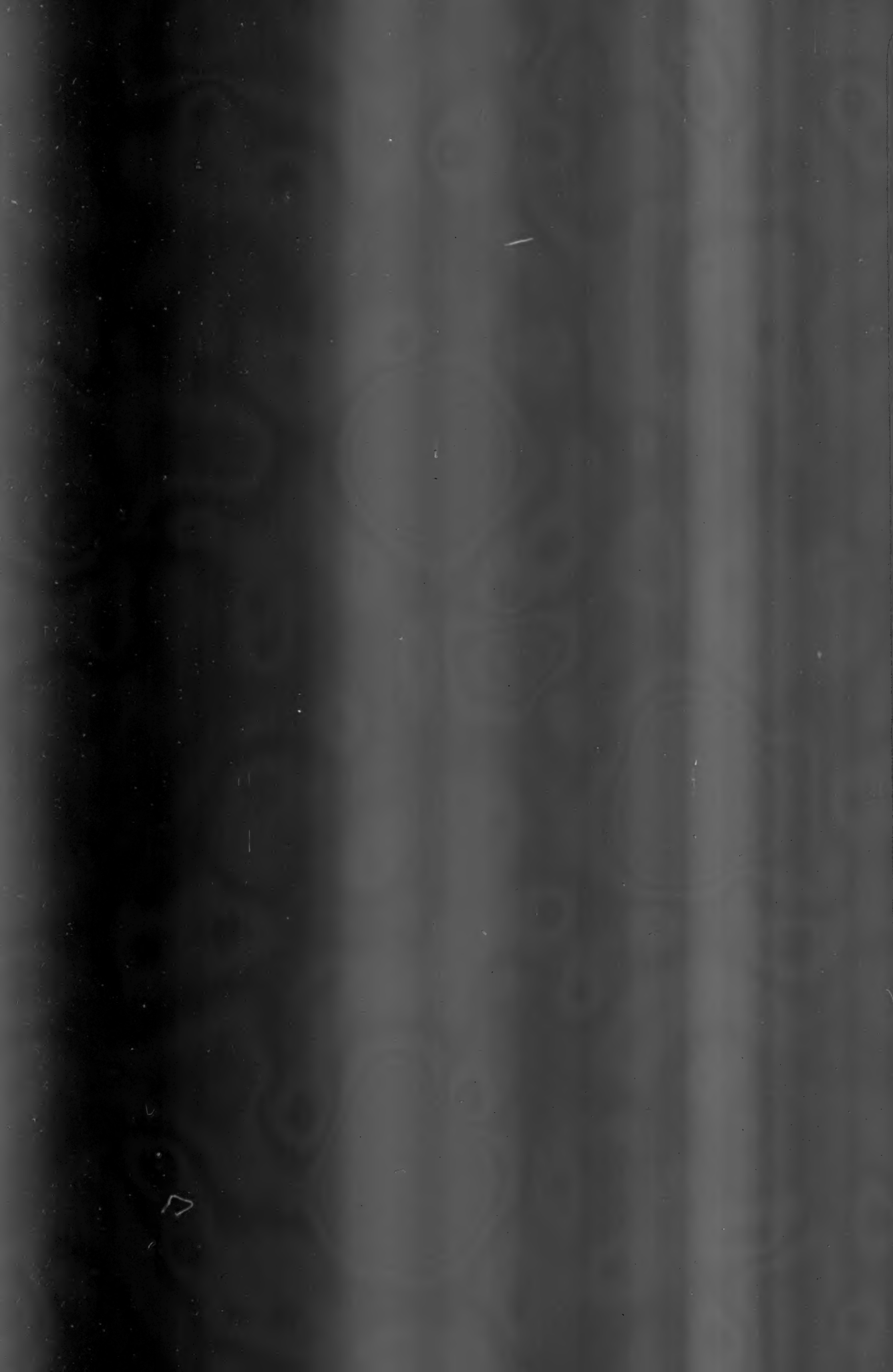
* Illustrated in our issue for August 6 last.


[*Right. The cablegram from Moisei Ginsburg, the famous Russian architect, which is explained in the frontispiece of this issue.* ED. A.J.]

PREPARED TO TRANSFORM HALF AND COMPLETELY
DEVASTATED REGIONS INTO FLOURISHING LAND
INHABITED BY HAPPY SOVIET PEOPLE CREATE NEW
CHEERFUL TOWNS SETTLEMENTS AND COLLECTIVE FARM
BUILD NUMEROUS DWELLINGS AND STRUCTURES OF
HIGH TECHNICAL AND ARTISTIC MERIT WHICH
SHOULD AT LEAST PARTLY RECOMPENSE FOR
APPALLING SUFFERING ENDURED BY OUR FIGHTING
MEN AND
FAMILIES WHOVE LOST THEIR HOMES STOP
IN DISTRICTS LIBERATED
FRINVADERS WE CAN AND MUST CREATE MATERIAL
BASIS NEW LIFE WHEREIN KEYNOTE WILL BE
FOR NEEDS AND REQUIREMENTS
AND COLLECTIVE FARMERS AND
CHILDREN STOP WE MUST DO ALL IN OUR POWER
TO CREATE PREREQUISITES THAT WILL ENABLE US
ORGANISE JOYOUS AND HAPPY
LIFE FOR ALL SOVIET PEOPLE PARA THIS
GREAT WORK MAYBE PRESENTED UNDER THREE MAIN
HEADINGS COLON PARA SUBTITLE ONE STOP PREPARING
ORGANIZE POSTWAR BUILDING INDUSTRY PARA IT
GOES WITHOUT SAYING THAT VAST SCALE FUTURE
CONSTRUCTION CAN
ONLY BE TACKLED IF THERES ATHAND RAMIFIED
NETWORK PLANTS FOR INDUSTRIALIZING BUILDING
WORK STOP WE MUST PLAN ORGANIZATION FACTORIES
AND CONSTRUCTION PLANTS BASED ON USE LOCAL
PARTS AND MATERIALS FOR DISTRICTS GRAVITATING
TOWARD THEM STOP IN ORGANIZING THIS NETWORK
IT LIKE NECESSARY FIX PROPER
SIZES PLANTS AND PLAN RATIONAL USE
BUILDING MATERIAL PRODUCTION HIGHGRADE
CONSTRUCTION PARTS AND AVOIDANCE UNNECESSARY
LONGDISTANCE TRANSPORTATION STOP LASTLY DASH
AND THATS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT UNDASH ITS
NECESSARY UPDRAW LISTS PRODUCTS TOBE OUTTURNED
BY PLANTS UNIOT BUILDING PARTS APPLYING
IMPROVEMENTS WESTEUROPEAN AND AMERICAN
TECHNIQUE AND WITH VIEW TO SPECIFIC
NEEDS POSTWAR PERIOD PARA SUBHEADING TWO
DURING
POSTWAR PERIOD CAN NATURALLY BE MUST
SUCCESSFULLY ACCOMPLISHED ON BASIS OF TYPICAL
PROJECTS DWELLINGHOUSES CRECHES KINDERGARTENS
CLUBS SCHOOLS HOSPITALS AND OTHER STRUCTURES
STOP HOWEVER IN ORDER AVOID REVERSION TO
PREWAR PRACTICES WHEREIN
WERE SOME NEGATIVE FEATURES TOO BE MUST
REVISE ALL PRINCIPLES AND DEMANDS APPLIED
TO ALL CATEGORIES MASS CONSTRUCTION ESTABLISH
ACCEPTABLE NORMS AND TECHNICAL CONDITIONS
AND BASE ON SUCH SCIENTIFICALLY AND
PRACTICALLY EVOLVED BASIS CREATE ENTIRE SYSTEM
TYPICAL DESIGNS STOP

NECESSARILY PRINCIPAL TYPE
WHICH WILL HAVE BE BUILT ON MASS
IS DWELLINGSHOUSE STOP TYPE DESIGNS
BUILDINGS MUST STRIVE FOR HIGH
AND ARTISTIC PERFECTION INCLUDE BUILDINGS
OF FEW STORIES AND MANY STORIED DWELLINGS
FOR SINGLE
PERSONS AND FAMILIES ARE REGARD TO
EXPECTED DURABILITY OF STRUCTURES AND
BUILDING MATERIALS CHARACTERISTIC OF DISTRICTS
LIBERATED FRINVADERS STOP NATURALLY PROBLEMS
TOBE SOLVED IN THIS CONNECTION WILL INCLUDE
THOSE OF TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION SITES RESIDENTIAL
DISTRICTS CHARACTER AND TYPES RESIDENTIAL
STREETS FUTURE APPEARANCE OUR INHABITED PLACES
WITH VIEW
TO CREATING HUNDREDS NEW TOWNS WITH PLENTY
OF VERDURE AND THOUSANDS FLOWERING COLLECTIVE
FARMS AND VILLAGES PARK SURROUNDINGS
STOP DRAWINGUP PLANS REHABILITATION WORK BY
DISTRICTS PROVIDE IMMEDIATE PROBLEM THAT
MUST BE TACKLED BY DRAWING RECONSTRUCTION
PLANS FOR ALL TEMPORARILY OCCUPIED DISTRICTS
STOP WITH REGARD EACH DISTRICT ITS NECESSARY
ASCERTAIN LINES DEVELOPMENT ITS INDUSTRY
AGRICULTURE TRANSPORT AND POWER FACILITIES STOP
THIS SHOULD BE MAIN BASIS FOR DECIDING
QUESTIONS OF SETTLEMENT STOP ITS NECESSARY
ASCERTAIN WHICH PLACES SHOULD BE RECONSTRUCTED
AND DEVELOPED AND WHICH SHOULD PERHAPS
BE DEVELOPED STOP INCASE EACH DISTRICT ITS
NECESSARY WORK OUT PROPER TYPICAL SOLUTIONS
WITH REGARD ALL FORMS MASS CONSTRUCTION WITH
VIEW TO CLIMATIC CONDITIONS AND LOCAL
RESOURCES BUILDING MATERIAL STOP ONLY IF
TOWARD MOMENT WHEN RECONSTRUCTION IS BE
STARTED EACH DISTRICT HAS CLEAR PICTURE ITS
FUTURE DEVELOPMENT KNOWS AMOUNT BUILDING
MATERIAL MANUFACTURES AND LABOUR POWER NEEDED
FOR IT AS WELL AS MEANS
SUPPLYING THESE NEEDS WILL RECONSTRUCTION
PROBLEMS BE SOLVED QUICKLY WITH PROPER
TECHNICAL AND ARTISTIC PERFECTION AND WITH
MINIMUM EXPENDITURE MATERIAL MEANS AND HUMAN
ENERGY PARA SUCH ARE GREAT PROBLEMS FACING
US IN PREPARING FOR FORTHCOMING RECONSTRUCTION
WORK STOP WHILE EXERTING ALL EFFORTS
TO DESTROY FASCIST INVADERS DRIVE THEM FROM
OUR COUNTRY SOVIET SPECIALISTS ARCHITECTS
ENGINEERS AND ECONOMISTS ALSO ENGAGED IN THIS
PREPARATORY WORK STOP AT MOMENT HOWEVER
FIRST AND FOREMOST TASK OURS AND ALL
PROGRESSIVE MANKIND IS DESTROY HITLERISM

MOISEI GINSBURG +



# PRICES

## TENTH WARTIME LIST

*EXPLANATORY NOTES*

The most important changes that have occurred since the last wartime list are in the prices of Bricks and Cements.

The Rates of Wages have not changed since Feb. 1st and are as follows :—

| *LONDON DISTRICT* | *Craftsmen.* | *Labourers.* |
|---|---|---|
| Within 12 miles radius .. .. .. .. .. | 2s. 0½d. | 1s. 7½d. |
| From 12-15 „ „ .. .. .. .. .. | 2s. 0d. | 1s. 7d. |

*GRADE CLASSIFICATIONS*

| | A | A¹ | A² | A³ | B | B¹ | B² | B³ | C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Craftsmen.. | 1s. 11d. | 1s. 10½d. | 1s. 10d. | 1s. 9½d. | 1s. 9d. | 1s. 8½d. | 1s. 8d. | 1s. 7½d. | 1s. 7d. |
| Labourers.. | 1s. 6¼d. | 1s. 5¾d. | 1s. 5½d. | 1s. 5d. | 1s. 4¾d. | 1s. 4¼d. | 1s. 4d. | 1s. 3½d. | 1s. 3¼d. |

*F.S.I.*

# CURRENT MARKET PRICES OF MATERIALS

### BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD, Chartered Quantity Surveyors

**Prices vary according to quality and the quantity ordered.**

**Those given below are average market prices and include delivery in the London area, except where otherwise stated, but do not include overhead charges and profit for the General Contractor.**

## CONCRETOR

*Cements*

† All delivered in paper bags (20 to the ton) free and non-returnable.
* Paper bags charged at 7/– extra per ton non-returnable; jute sacks charged at 35/6 per ton and credited on return at 1/6 each.

| | | 6 Tons and over | In 80-ton freights F.A.S. Safe Wharf in River Thames, London Area. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Portland ... ... | per ton | 51/– | 48/6 |
| *"417" Ultra rapid hardening ... ... | per ton | 71/– | — |
| *Rapid hardening ... | per ton | 57/– | 54/6 |
| *Water repellent ... | per ton | 81/– | — |
| Atlas White (1 barrel 376 lbs.) ... ... | | | per barrel — 6 ton upwards |
| *Colorcrete rapid hardening, buff and red | per ton | | 91/– |
| *Colorcrete rapid hardening khaki ... | per ton | | 91/– |
| †Colorcrete rapid hardening dark ... | per ton | | — |
| †Colorcrete non-rapid hardening ... | per ton from | | 175/– to 399/– |
| †Snowcrete ... ... ... ... | per ton | | 205/– |

| | | 1–9 cwts. | 10–19 cwts. | 1 ton and upwards |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Ciment Fondu, delivered Central London area ... ... | per cwt. | 15/3 | 14/9 | 12/9 |

*Aggregate and Sands (Full Loads)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2" Unscreened ballast ... ... ... ... | per yard cube | 9/10 |
| ¾"(Down) Washed, crushed and graded shingle ... ... ... ... ... | per yard cube | 10/4 |
| ¾" (Down) Ditto ... ... ... ... | per yard cube | 11/4 |
| 2" Broken brick ... ... ... ... | per yard cube | 12/6 |
| ¾" Ditto ... ... ... ... ... | per yard cube | 14/– |
| Washed pan breeze ... ... ... ... | per yard cube | 9/6 |
| Coke breeze 1" to dust ... ... ... | per yard cube | — |
| 1/16" Sharp washed sand ... ... ... | per yard cube | 13/9 |
| White Silver Sand for white cement (one ton lots) | per yard | 40/– |

(For Sands for Bricklaying and Plastering *see* respective trades)

*Pavings*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brick hardcore ... ... ... ... ... | per yard cube | 5/3 |
| Concrete ditto ... ... ... ... ... | per yard cube | — |
| Clean furnace clinker and boiler ashes ... | per yard cube | 4/6 |
| Coarse gravel for paths ... ... ... | per yard cube | — |
| Fine ditto ... ... ... ... ... | per yard cube | — |
| Clean granite chippings ... ... ... | per ton | 37/6 |

## CONCRETOR—(*continued*)

*Pavings—continued*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Red quarry tiles, 6" × 6" × 7/8" ... ... | per yard super | 8/1 |
| Ditto 6" × 6" × 5/8" ... ... | per yard super | 6/9 |
| Buff ditto 6" × 6" × 7/8" ... ... | per yard super | 8/10 |
| Ditto 6" × 6" × 5/8" ... ... | per yard super | 7/5 |
| Hard red paving bricks, 2" ... ... | per 1,000 | 230/6 |
| Ditto 1½" ... ... | per 1,000 | 208/3 |

*Reinforcement*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Home trade maximum basis price for mild steel rods, ⅜" diameter and upwards, ex mills delivered to station or siding ... ... | per ton | £16 19 6 |
| Extras for :— | | |
| 9/16" and ½" diameter... ... ... ... ... | per ton | 10/– |
| 7/16" diameter ... ... ... ... ... | per ton | 15/– |
| ⅜" diameter ... ... ... ... ... ... | per ton | 20/– |
| 5/16" diameter ... ... ... ... ... | per ton | 30/– |
| ¼" diameter ... ... ... ... ... | per ton | 40/– |
| 3/16" diameter ... ... ... ... ... | per ton | 60/– |
| Lengths of 40 ft. to 45 ft. ... ... ... ... | per ton | 10/– |
| Lengths of 45 ft. to 50 ft. ... ... ... ... | per ton | 15/– |

*Sundries*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Retarding liquid, in 5-gallon drums (for exposing aggregate) | per gallon | 21/– | Ex Warehouse, Southwark Bridge. Drums chargeable and credited, if returned. |
| Ditto (for obtaining a bond) | per gallon | 13/1½ | |

## BRICKLAYER

*Common Bricks*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| †Rough stocks ... ... ... ... ... ... | per 1,000 | 62/6 |
| †Third stocks ... ... ... ... ... ... | per 1,000 | 53/– |
| †Mild stocks ... ... ... ... ... ... | per 1,000 | 68/6 |
| Sand limes ... ... ... ... ... ... | per 1,000 | — |
| ‡Phorpres pressed Flettons ... ... ... | per 1,000 | 59/9 |
| ‡Phorpres keyed Flettons ... ... ... | per 1,000 | 61/9 |
| Blue Staffordshire wirecuts ... ... ... | per 1,000 | 255/– |
| †Lingfield engineering wirecuts ... ... | per 1,000 | 83/– |
| Firebricks, best Stourbridge 2½" ... ... | per 1,000 | 365/6 |
| Firebricks, best Stourbridge 3" ... ... | per 1,000 | 465/6 |

*Facing and Engineering Bricks*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sand Limes, No. 1 ... ... ... ... ... | per 1,000 | — |
| Sand Limes, No. 2 ... ... ... ... ... | per 1,000 | — |
| ‡Phorpres rustic Flettons ... ... ... ... | per 1,000 | 79/9 |

‡ At King's Cross. For delivery in W.C. district add 6/6 per 1,000.
† Price ex works, delivery extra.

## BRICKLAYER—(*continued*)

*Facing and Engineering Bricks—continued*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Midhurst Whites ... ... ... ... ... | per 1,000 | 113/- |
| †Hard stocks, firsts ... ... ... ... ... | per 1,000 | 88/6 |
| †Hard stocks, seconds ... ... ... ... | per 1,000 | 81/6 |
| Sand-faced, hand-made reds ... ... | per 1,000 from | 153/- |
| Sand-faced, machine-made reds ... ... | per 1,000 from | — |
| Red rubbers (9¾-in.) ... ... ... ... ... | per 1,000 | — |
| Uxbridge Flints (white) ... ... ... ... | per 1,000 | 78/- |
| Uxbridge Flints (creams, light greys, etc.) per 1,000 ... ... ... ... ... ... | from | 113/- |
| Dunbriks (concrete), standard greys, ex works ... | per 1,000 | 63/- |
| Dunbriks (concrete), in various colours, ex works | per 1,000 | 98/- |
| †Southwater engineering No. 1 (first quality red pressed) ... ... ... ... ... | per 1,000 | 128/- |
| †Southwater engineering No. 2 (second quality red pressed) ... ... ... ... ... | per 1,000 | 108/- |
| Blue pressed ... ... ... ... ... | per 1,000 | 275/- |

† Price ex works, delivery extra.

*Limes and Sand*

| | | 1-ton lots | 6-ton lots |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lime, greystone ... ... ... | per ton | 57/6 | — |
| Lime, chalk ... ... ... ... | per ton | 57/6 | — |
| Lime, blue Lias (including paper bags) | per ton | — | — |
| Lime, hydrated (including paper bags) | per ton | 67/- | — |
| Washed pit sand ... ... ... ... | per yard cube | | 12/- |

(For cements, *see* "Concretor.")

Hire of jute sacks charged at 1/6 and credited at 1/6. If left charged at 1/9.

*Sundries*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wall ties, self coloured ... ... ... | per cwt. | — |
| Wall ties, galvanized... ... ... ... | per cwt. | — |
| D.P.C. slates, size 18″ × 9″ ... ... ... | per 100 | 38/- |
| D.P.C. slates, size 14″ × 9″ ... ... ... | per 100 | 34/3 |
| D.P.C. slates, size 14″ × 4½″ ... ... | per 100 | 15/- |
| ‡Ledkore D.P.C. Grade A ... ... | per foot super | 7½d. |
| ‡Ledkore D.P.C. Grade B ... ... | per foot super | 9½d. |
| ‡Ledkore D.P.C. Grade C ... ... | per foot super | 11½d. |

‡ Trade discount 5 per cent. and cash discount 5 per cent. Prices include delivery on minimum of £5 orders.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Earthenware airbricks: | 9″×3″ | 9″×6″ | 9″×9″ | 12″×9″ | 14″×9″ |
| Red, blue, vitrified and buff terra cotta ... each | 1/- | 2/- | 4/6 | — | — |
| Black cast iron, School Board pattern airbricks per doz. | 3/9 | 7/7 | 15/1 | 15/1 | — |
| Galvanized ditto per doz. | 7/7 | 15/1½ | 30/2½ | 30/2½ | — |
| Black hit and miss cast iron ventilators per doz. | 18/- | 27/6 | 37/1 | 37/1 | — |
| Galvanized ditto per doz. | 36/- | 57/2 | 74/3 | 74/3 | — |
| Buff terra cotta chimney pots ... ... each | 1′ 0″ 3/6 | 1′ 6″ 4/2 | 2′ 0″ 6/1 | 2′ 6″ 8/1 | 3′ 6″ 18/4 | 5′ 0″ 31/6 |
| Fireclay ... per ton | 67/6 | | | | | |

Wall reinforcement supplied in standard rolls containing 25 yards lin.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *2″ wide black japanned ... | per roll | 2/3 |
| *2″ wide galvanized ... | per roll | — |
| *2½″ wide black japanned... | per roll | 3/- |
| *2½″ wide galvanized ... | per roll | — |

Greater widths pro rata 2½″ price carriage paid on orders of £5. Discounts for quantities

* Prices subject to 5% advance.

*Partitions*

| | | 2″ | 2½″ | 3″ | 4″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Breeze ... | per yard super | 2/3 | 2/8 | 3/2 | 4/2 |
| Clay tiles | per yard super | 2/8 | 2/11 | 3/6 | 4/- |
| Pumice ... | per yard super | 3/6 | 4/6 | 5/3 | 5/9 |
| Plaster ... | per yard super | 3/8 | 4/9 | 5/9 | 6/6 |

*Gas Flue Blocks*

| | | Single Flues | Double Flues |
|---|---|---|---|
| Straight blocks ... ... ... | each | 1/3 | 2/3 |
| Building in set ... ... | per set of 3 | 3/1 | 5/6 |
| Cover blocks ... ... ... ... | each | 1/7 | 3/4 |
| Raking blocks 45° ... ... ... | each | 3/- | 4/8 |
| Raking blocks 60° ... ... ... | each | 2/1 | 3/3 |
| Offset blocks ... ... ... | each | 3/8 | 5/3 |
| Closer blocks ... ... ... ... | each | 1/3 | 2/3 |
| Closer flashing blocks ... ... | each | 10d. | 1/9 |
| Straight flashing blocks ... ... | each | 11d. | 1/9 |
| Terminal and cap ... ... | per set | 7/- | 12/- |
| Middle terminal and cap ... | per set | 6/6 | 11/3 |
| End terminal and cap ... | per set | 6/9 | 11/9 |
| Corbel block ... ... ... ... | each | 5/2 | 10/5 |
| Gathering block ... ... ... | each | — | 5/3 |

## DRAINLAYER

*Agricultural Pipes*

| | | 2″ | 3″ | 4″ | 6″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pipes in 12″ lengths ... | per 1,000 | 75/- | 105/- | 142/6 | 270/- |

(Delivered in full loads Central London Area.)

*Salt Glazed Stoneware Pipes and Fittings*

| | | 4″ | 6″ | 9″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pipes (2′ lengths) ... ... ... | each | 1/8 | 2/6 | 4/6 |
| Bends, ordinary ... ... ... | each | 2/6 | 3/9 | 6/9 |
| Single Junction, 2′ long ... ... | each | 3/4 | 5/- | 9/- |
| Yard Gulley, without grating ... | each | 6/3 | 6/10½ | 11/3 |
| Ordinary round or square Grating, painted ... ... ... ... | each | -/7½ | 1/3 | 2/6 |
| Ordinary round or square Grating, galvanized ... ... ... ... | each | 1/0½ | 2/1 | 4/4½ |
| Extra for Inlets, horizontal ... ... | each | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 |
| Extra for Inlets, vertical ... ... | each | 2/3 | 2/3 | 2/3 |
| Intercepting Trap with Stanford Stopper ... ... ... ... | each | 17/6 | 22/6 | 37/6 |
| Grease and mud interceptor with bucket for removing silt and grease for 6″, 9″ and 12″ drains, with iron grating, painted ... ... ... ... ... | each | 20/- | | |
| Ditto, with iron grating galvanized ... ... | each | 21/10½ | | |

The above prices to be varied by the following percentages for the different qualities given. All subject to 2½ per cent. cash discount.

| | British Standard | British Standard Tested |
|---|---|---|
| Orders for 2 tons and over ... ... | Plus 10% | Plus 35% |
| Orders under 2 tons, 100 pieces upwards | Plus 27½% | Plus 52½% |
| Orders under 2 tons, less than 100 pieces | Plus 37½% | Plus 62½% |

| | Best | Seconds |
|---|---|---|
| Orders for 2 tons and over ... ... | Plus 2½% | Subject to 15% |
| Orders under 2 tons, 100 pieces upwards | Plus 20% | off the price of |
| Orders under 2 tons, less than 100 pieces | Plus 30% | best quality for all sizes |

*Cast Iron Drain Pipes and Fittings*

Socket and Spigot Pipes :—

| Weight (per 9 ft.) | Size | 9 fts. | 6 fts. | 4 fts. each | 3 fts. each |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 . 1 . 8 | 4″ per yard ... | 7/7 | 8/5 | 13/1 | 10/- |
| 1 . 1 . 20 | 4″ per yard ... | 7/11 | 8/7 | 13/4 | 10/4 |
| 2 . 0 . 6 | 6″ per yard ... | 11/5 | 13/5 | 21/5 | 17/2 |
| 4 . 0 . 2 | 9″ per yard ... | 21/- | 26/9 | 45/6 | 35/- |

| | | 2 fts. | 18 ins. | 12 ins. | 9 ins. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 . 1 . 8 | 4″ each ... ... | 8/2 | 6/11 | 6/1 | 5/7 |
| 1 . 1 . 20 | 4″ each ... ... | 8/3 | — | — | — |
| 2 . 0 . 6 | 6″ each ... ... | 12/10 | — | — | — |
| 4 . 0 . 2 | 9″ each ... ... | — | — | — | — |

Tonnage Allowances :—
Orders up to 2 tons nett.
Orders 2 to 4 tons less 2½%
Orders 4 tons or over less 5%

| | | 4″ | 6″ | 9″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bends ... ... ... ... | each | 7/1 | 14/8 | 45/2 |
| Single junctions ... ... ... | each | 12/5 | 25/5 | 78/- |
| Intercepting traps ... ... | each | 33/10 | 56/6 | 139/- |
| Gulleys ordinary trapped ... | each | 16/5 | — | — |
| Extra for inlet 4″... ... ... | each | 4/3 | — | — |
| Grease Gulley trap ... ... | each | 128/7 | — | — |
| H.M.O.W. large socket gulley trap with 9″ gulley top and heavy grating and one back inlet | each | 29/9 | 52/6 | — |

*Channels in Brown Glazed Ware*

| | | 4″ | 6″ | 9″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Half round straight channels 24″ long | each | 1/3 | 1/10½ | 3/4½ |
| Half round straight channels 30″ long | each | — | — | 4/2¾ |
| Ditto, short lengths ... ... ... | each | 1/3 | 1/10½ | — |
| Half round ordinary channel bends ... | | 1/10½ | 2/9¾ | 5/0¾ |
| Ditto, short ... ... ... ... | each | 1/10½ | 2/9¾ | — |
| Ditto, long ... ... ... ... | each | 3/9 | 5/7½ | 10/1½ |
| Three-quarter round branch bends | each | 5/- | 7/6 | — |

| | | 6″×4″ | 9″×6″ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Half round taper channels 24″ long ... ... | each | 3/9 | 6/9 |
| Half round taper channel bends ... ... | each | 4/8½ | 8/5½ |

The above prices are subject to the same discounts as those given for "Best" quality salt glazed stoneware pipes.

*Manhole Covers, etc.*

| | | Black | Galvanized |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24″ × 18″ single seal for foot traffic. (Weight 0.0.3 in lots of 24) ... ... ... | each | 14/3 | 28/6 |
| 24″ × 18″ single seal for light car traffic. (Weight 2 cwts. in lots of 24) ... | each | 40/6 | 81/- |
| 24″ × 18″ Wood Block pattern. For road traffic. (Weight 3 cwts.) ... ... | each | Coated 67/6 | |

## DRAINLAYER—(*continued*)

*Manhole Covers, etc.*—(*continued*)

| | Fine Cast | Galv. |
|---|---|---|
| Cast iron steps, 13½″ long, 6″ wide, 9″ in wall, approximate weight 5½ lbs. each per dozen | 14/9 | 25/6 |
| Galvanized fresh air inlets with cast brass fronts (L.C.C. pattern) ... ... each | 4″ 6/9 | 6″ 26/6 |

## MASON

*Yorkstone*

| | |
|---|---|
| Building quality Robin Hood and Woodkirk Blue Stone. | |
| Blocks scrappled, random sizes... ... per foot cube | 5/7½ |
| Add for blocks to dimension sizes ... per foot cube | 7½d. (each dimension) |
| Templates with sawn beds, edges rough (up to 4 ft. super and not over 2′ 6″ long) ... per foot cube | 6/3 |
| Templates with sawn beds, sawn one edge, per foot cube | 7/6 |
| Templates with sawn beds, sawn two edges, per foot cube | 8/9 |
| Prices f.o.r. Yorkshire, railway rate to London Station per ton. (Minimum 4-ton loads.) | 29/1 |

*Artificial Stone*

| | |
|---|---|
| 6″ × 3″ Copings and sills ... ... per foot run | 1/10 |
| 6″ × 6″ Copings and sills ... ... per foot run | 2/10 |
| 9″ × 3″ Copings and sills ... ... per foot run | 2/2½ |
| 9″ × 6″ Copings and sills ... ... per foot run | 4/0½ |
| 12″ × 3″ Copings and sills ... ... per foot run | 2/10 |
| 12″ × 6″ Copings and sills ... ... per foot run | 4/7 |
| Cornices according to detail, per foot cube (from) | 8/3 |

## SLATER, TILER AND ROOFER

*Best Bangor Slates*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24″ × 12″ ... ... ... ... ... per 1,000 actual | 58 | 0 | 0 |
| 20″ × 10″ ... ... ... ... ... per 1,000 actual | 38 | 0 | 0 |

Prices include for delivery to site in lots of 1,000 and upwards.

*Tiles*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hand-made sandfaced 10½″ × 6½″ red roofing tiles per 1,000 | 8 | 10 | 0 |
| Machine-made sandfaced 10½″ × 6½″ red roofing tiles per 1,000 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Berkshire rustic pantiles... ... ... per 1,000 | 35 | 0 | 0 |

*Asbestos-cement*

| | |
|---|---|
| †6″ corrugated sheets, grey ... ... per yard super | 3/0¾ |
| †Standard 3″ corrugated sheets, grey ... per yard super | 2/9½ |
| Slates (*Manufacture temporarily suspended*) :— | |
| * 15¾″ × 7¾″ grey ... ... ... per 1,000 | £6 15 9 |
| * 15¾″ × 15¾″ diagonal, grey ... per 1,000 | £13 11 6 |
| * 15¾″ × 15¾″ diagonal, russet or brindled per 1,000 | £21 19 6 |
| Pantiles (*Manufacture temporarily suspended*). | |
| * Large russet brown ... ... ... per 1,000 | — |

* Prices are for minimum two-ton loads, and are subject to 5% trade discount.

† Do., but 3¾% advance and 5% trade discount.

## JOINER

*Asbestos-cement and Asbestos Products*

| | |
|---|---|
| †1/16″ Semi-compressed flat building sheets, grey per yard super | 1/3½ |
| †1/16″ Ditto ... ... ... ... ... per yard super | 1/4 |
| †¼″ Ditto ... ... ... ... ... per yard super | 1/11 |

†Prices are for orders of two tons and over and are subject to 10% advance and 5% trade discount.

| | |
|---|---|
| *⅛″ Asbestos wallboard (in sheets 8′ 0″ × 4′ 0″), per foot super | −/4⅝ |
| *1/16″ Ditto ... ... ... ... ... per foot super | −/3¾ |
| *1/16″ Asbestos wood (in sheets 8′ 0″ × 4′ 0″) per yard super | 2/4 |

*Prices are for orders of 2 tons and over and are nett.

The following asbestos prices are subject to 10 per cent. trade discount :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Asbestos-cement stipple glazed sheets (in sheets 8′ 0″ × 4′ 0″ and 4′ 0″ × 4′ 0″) ... per yard super | 8/- |
| Ditto, plain white glazed sheets (in sheets 8′ 0″ × 4′ 0″ and 4′ 0″ × 4′ 0″) per yard super | 9/6 |
| Marble glazed sheets (in sheets 8′ 0″ × 4′ 0″ and 4′ 0″ × 4′ 0″) ... per yard super | 8/- |
| ½″ Asbestos Insulating Board ... ... per foot super | −/8½ |

| | 25–75 yards | 150–300 yards | Over 600 yards |
|---|---|---|---|
| ⅜″ Fireproof plaster board per yard super | 2/5 | 2/1 | 1/9 |
| ½″ Ditto ... ... per yard super | 2/3 | 1/11 | 1/7 |
| Joint tape (approx. 250 feet run) per roll | — | — | 1/6 |
| Joint filler ... ... ... ... per lb. | — | — | −/4 |

*Sundries*

| | |
|---|---|
| Slaters or sarking felt ... ... ... per yard run | −/9 |
| Roofing felt (1-ply bitumen) ... ... per yard sup | 1/- |
| Bituminous hair felt ... ... ... ... per roll | 58/- |

All rolls 25 yards long by 32″ wide.

## JOINER—(*continued*)

*Sundries*—(*continued*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Building paper, 50″ wide (B.I. 80) ... ... per yard run | −/9 |
| ,, (K. 40) ... ... ... per yard run | −/5½ |
| " Cabots " Quilt :—(Ex Works) Twenty roll lots delivered carr. free. | |
| Double ply ... ... per roll — per half-roll | — |

All rolls 28 yards long by 36″ wide. Special terms for quantities.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cut steel clasp nails | 1″ | per cwt. | 39/3 | 4″ per cwt. | 30/3 |
| ,, ,, floor brads | 2″ | ,, | 30/3 | 3″ ,, | 29/- |
| Bright oval wire nails | 1″ | ,, | 43/4 | 4″ ,, | 31/3 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Galvanized wire staples with slice cut points ... ... ... ... 1″ × 12 gauge per cwt. | 52/- |
| Scotch glue ... ... ... ... ... ... per cwt. | 95/- |

## STEEL AND IRONWORKER

*Steelwork* £ s. d.

| | |
|---|---|
| Basis price for rolled steel joists sections 5″ × 3″ to 16″ × 6″, in 10 ft. to 50 ft. lengths per ton | 15 10 6 |

## PLASTERER

*Plaster and Cement*

| | 1-ton loads |
|---|---|
| Sirapite (coarse) ... ... per ton | 88/6 |
| ,, (fine) ... ... per ton | 87/6 |
| Victorite No. 1 ... ... per ton | 110/- |
| ,, No. 2 or non-sweat per ton | 105/- |
| Thistle (browning) ... per ton | 88/6 |
| Thistle (haired) ... ... per ton | — |
| Pink plaster ... ... per ton | 84/- |
| White plaster ... ... per ton | 93/- |
| Keene's pink ... ... per ton | 138/- |
| Keene's white ... ... per ton | — |
| Super Carbo ... ... per ton | — |
| Carbo-setting ... ... per ton | — |

| | 1 ton upwards £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| Cullamix No. 2 cream (rendering mixture) per ton from | 7 3 6 |
| ,, No. 3 cream ,, ,, per ton from | 7 3 6 |
| Snowcrete mixture ,, ,, per ton from | 6 18 6 |

*Sundries*

| | |
|---|---|
| Sharp washed sand ... ... ... ... per yard cube | 13/9 |
| Cow hair ... ... ... ... ... per cwt. | 46/- |
| Goat's hair ... ... ... ... ... per cwt. | 72/- |
| Expanded metal lathing, 9′ 0″ × 2′ 0″ ⅜″ mesh × 26 gauge ... ... ... per sheet | 2/9 |
| Wire Slate nails (galvanized) 1¼″ × 15 gauge per cwt. | 62/5 |
| ,, ,, ,, (bright wire) ,, ,, per cwt. | — |

| | Less than 150 yds. | Less than 300 yds. | Over 300 yds. | Over 600 yds. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ⅜″ Plaster board per yard super | 2/- | 1/8 | 1/7 | 1/6 |
| 1¼″ Galvanized nails ... per cwt. | 56/7 | | | |
| Scrim cloth in 100-yard rolls per roll | 3/10 | | | |

*Wall Tiles*

The following prices are subject to 75 per cent. addition :

| | |
|---|---|
| Commercial quality. | |
| Ivory, white, etc., glazed 6″ × 6″ × ⅜″ ... per yard super | 10/1 |
| Angle beads (1½″ wide) ... ... ... per yard run | 1/2¾ |
| ,, ,, (1″ ,, ) ... ... ... per yard run | −/10 |
| Rounded edge tiles ... ... ... ... per yard run | 2/6½ |
| Coloured enamelled bright glazed, 6″ × 6″ × ⅜″ ... ... ... ... per yard super | 14/3 |
| Angle beads (1½″ wide) ... ... ... per yard run | 1/4¾ |
| ,, ,, (1″ ,, ) ... ... ... per yard run | −/11½ |
| Rounded edge tiles ... ... ... ... per yard run | 2/7 |
| Eggshell gloss enamelled, 6″ × 6″ × ⅜″ ... per yard super | 15/- |
| Angle beads (1½″ wide) ... ... ... per yard run | 1/7½ |
| ,, ,, (1″ ,, ) ... ... ... per yard run | 1/0¾ |
| Rounded edge tiles ... ... ... ... per yard run | 2/8½ |
| Special rates for quantities | |

## PLUMBER

*Lead*

| | |
|---|---|
| 3½ lbs. and upwards milled sheet lead in quantities of 5 cwts. and upwards ... ... per cwt. | 38/- |
| Add if cut to sizes ... ... ... ... per cwt. | 3/- |
| Lead ternary alloy, No. 2 quality extra over sheet lead ... ... ... ... ... per cwt. | 7/- |
| Allowance for old lead delivered to merchant per cwt. | 18/- |

## PLUMBER—(*continued*)

*Cast Iron Goods*

| | Percentage Adjustment on List No. 3100 A.B, 1/2/40 |
|---|---|
| Rainwater Goods (painted or unpainted) ... | *Plus* 12½% |
| Soil goods (coated or uncoated) ... ... | *Plus* 12½% |

*Mild Steel Rainwater Goods*

The following prices are subject to 2½ per cent. trade discount and 32½ per cent. advance.

24 gauge rainwater slip jointed pipes.

| | 2″ | 2½″ | 3″ | 3½″ | 4″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Galvanized round pipes with ears ... ... per 6′ 0″ | 2/7½ | 3/1½ | 3/9 | 4/3 | 4/9 |
| Painted round pipes with ears per 6′ 0″ | 2/4½ | 2/9 | 3/1½ | 3/7½ | 4/– |
| Painted or galvanized short lengths with ears, extra each | –/6 | –/6 | –/6 | –/6 | –/6 |

| 18 Gauge gutters. | 3″ | 3½″ | 4″ | 4½″ | 5″ | 6″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Galvanized half round gutters per 6′ 0″ | 2/– | 2/3 | 2/4½ | 2/9 | 3/– | 3/7½ |
| Painted half round gutters ... per 6′ 0″ | 1/6 | 1/9 | 2/– | 2/3 | 2/6 | 3/– |
| Painted or galvanized short lengths extra each | –/3 | –/3 | –/3 | –/3 | –/3 | –/3 |

*Asbestos-Cement Rainwater Goods*

The following prices are subject to 15 per cent. advance and 12½ per cent. trade discount.

Orders over £30 are subject to 17½ per cent. trade discount.

Rainwater pipes.

Prices are for 6′ 0″ lengths, and 10′ 0″ lengths in 2″, 2½″ and 3″ diameters. Short lengths up to 2′ 0″ are charged as one yard. From 2′ 0″ to 4′ 0″ charged as 1½ yards. From 4′ 0″ to 6′ 0″ charged as 2 yards. Over 6′ 0″ charged as 10′ 0″.

Round pipes.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2″ ... ... ... ... ... ... per yard run | 1/10 |
| 2½″ ... ... ... ... ... ... per yard run | 2/0¾ |
| 3″ ... ... ... ... ... ... per yard run | 2/5¾ |
| 3½″ ... ... ... ... ... ... per yard run | 2/11½ |
| 4″ ... ... ... ... ... ... per yard run | 3/4¾ |
| 4½″ ... ... ... ... ... ... per yard run | 4/10¼ |
| 5″ ... ... ... ... ... ... per yard run | 5/9½ |
| 6″ ... ... ... ... ... ... per yard run | 7/1¾ |

Gutters.

Short lengths of gutter up to 2′ 0″ charged as 1 yard; from 2′ 0″ to 4′ 0″ as 1½ yards, and over 4′ 0″ as 2 yards.

| | 3″ | 4″ | 4½″ | 5″ | 6″ | 8″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Half round gutters per yard run | 1/3¾ | 1/6¾ | 1/7¾ | 1/11 | 2/8 | 3/3½ |
| Ogee gutters per yard run | — | 1/11 | 2/0¾ | 2/5¾ | 3/0¼ | 3/11¼ |

## INTERNAL PLUMBER

| | |
|---|---|
| Lead pipe in coils, 5 cwts. and upwards ... per cwt. | 38/6 |
| Lead soil pipe ... ... ... ... ... per cwt. | 42/6 |
| Add if ribbon marked ... ... ... per cwt. | –/6 |
| Lead ternary alloy, No. 2 quality extra over lead pipe per cwt. | 7/– |
| Plumber's solder ... ... ... ... per cwt. | 145/– |
| Tinman's solder ... ... ... ... per cwt. | 200/– |

Drawn lead traps with brass screw eye, 6 lbs.

| | 1″ | 1¼″ | 1½″ | 2″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. trap ... ... ... each | 2/5¾ | 2/11½ | 3/8 | 5/2¾ |
| P. trap ... ... ... each | 2/2¾ | 2/4½ | 2/5¾ | 3/5¾ |
| Extra for 3″ deep seal ... each | –/6 | –/6 | –/6 | –/6 |

*Screwed and Socketed Steel Tubes and Fittings for Gas, Water and Steam, etc.*

| Tubes. | ⅛″ | ¼″ | ½″ | ¾″ | 1″ | 1¼″ | 1½″ | 2″ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tubes 2 ft. long and over per ft. | –/5½ | –/6¾ | –/9½ | 1/1 | 1/4½ | 1/10 | | |
| Pieces 12″ to 23¼″ long each | 1/1 | 1/5 | 1/11 | 2/8 | 3/4 | 4/9 | | |
| Bends ... ... each | –/11 | 1/2 | 1/7½ | 2/7½ | 3/2 | 5/2 | | |
| Fittings. | | | | | | | | |
| Elbows, square ... each | 1/1 | 1/3 | 1/6 | 2/2 | 2/7 | 4/3 | | |
| Elbows, round ... each | 1/2 | 1/5 | 1/8 | 2/4 | 2/10 | 4/8 | | |
| Tees ... ... ... each | 1/3 | 1/7 | 1/10 | 2/6 | 3/1 | 5/1 | | |
| Crosses ... ... each | 2/9 | 3/3 | 4/1 | 5/6 | 6/7 | 10/6 | | |
| Sockets, plain ... each | –/4 | –/5 | –/6 | –/8 | –/10½ | 1/3 | | |
| Sockets, diminished each | –/6 | –/7 | –/9 | 1/– | 1/4 | 2/– | | |
| Flanges ... ... each | 1/– | 1/2 | 1/4 | 1/9 | 2/– | 2/9 | | |
| Caps ... ... each | –/5 | –/6 | –/8 | 1/– | 1/3 | 2/– | | |
| Plugs ... ... each | –/4 | –/5 | –/6 | –/8 | –/10 | 1/3 | | |

## INTERNAL PLUMBER—(*continued*)

*Screwed and Socketed Steel Tubes and Fittings for Gas, Water and Steam, etc. (continued)*

Fittings and flanges and tubes ordered in long random lengths are subject to the following trade discounts:—

| | Tubes | Fittings | Flanges |
|---|---|---|---|
| "Light Weight" ... | 51½% | 47½% | 43½% |
| "Heavy Weight" ... | 44% | 39¾% | 33½% |

## COPPERSMITH AND ZINC WORKER

*Copper*

| | |
|---|---|
| Hot rolled copper sheeting in 1 cwt. lots, all gauges to 24 wire gauge ... ... ... per lb. | –/11½ |
| Light gauge copper tube, solid drawn ... ... per lb. | 1/3½ |
| Copper tube, solid drawn screwing sizes ... per lb. | 1/2½ |
| Copper wire, 10 and 12 gauge ... ... ... per lb. | 1/1 |
| Copper nails, 1″ and up ... ... ... ... per lb. | 1/1½ |

## GLAZIER

IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES

*Sheet Glass cut to size (ordinary glazing quality)*

| | |
|---|---|
| 18 oz. clear sheet ... ... ... ... per 300 foot case | 55/– |
| 24 oz. ditto ... ... ... ... ,, 200 ,, ,, | 55/– |
| 32 oz. ditto ... ... ... ... ,, 200 ,, ,, | 89/– |
| Obscured sheet glass net extra ... ... ... ... ... | — |
| ⅛″ figured rolled glass, white and cathedral per foot super | –/7½ |
| ⅛″ ditto, normal tints per foot super | –/10½ |

*British Polished Plate Glass cut to size*

| In Plates not exceeding | Glazing for Glazing Purposes | Selected Glazing Quality | Silvering Quality |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 ft. super ... per foot super | 2/2 | 2/4 | 2/10 |
| 3 ,, ... per foot super | 2/6 | 3/– | 3/9 |
| 5 ,, ... per foot super | 3/– | 3/6 | 4/3 |
| *45 ,, ... per foot super | 3/6 | 4/– | 5/5 |
| *100 ,, ... per foot super | 4/6 | 5/7 | 7/2 |

*Plates exceeding 100 ft. super or 160 in. long or 100 in. wide at higher prices.

Special quotations should be obtained for other qualities and thicker substances.

*Wired Glass Cut to Sizes*

| | |
|---|---|
| ¼″ Rolled or rough cast ... ... ... per ft. super | 10½d. |
| ‡¼-in. Georgian rough cast ... ... per ft. super | 11d. |
| ‡¼-in. Georgian polished plate ... ... per ft. super | 3/2 |

Supplied in sizes up to 110 in. long and up to 36 in. wide.

‡ For cutting to allow for wires in adjacent pieces to be "lined up," add 4d. per foot super.

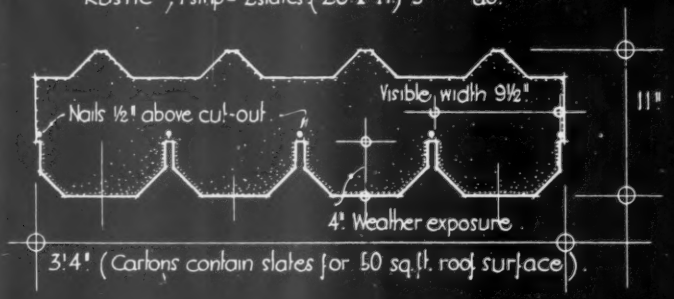
## PAINTER

| | |
|---|---|
| White ceiling distemper ... ... ... per cwt. | 16/– |
| Washable distemper ... ... ... ... per cwt. | 60/– |
| Petrifying liquid ... ... ... ... per gallon | — |
| Ready mixed white lead paint (best) 5-cwt. lots, in 14 lb. tins ... ... ... ... per cwt. | 91/– |
| White enamel ... ... ... ... ... per gallon | 27/– |
| Stiff white lead, genuine English stack process, 1-ton lots, in 1-cwt. kegs ... per cwt. | 67/– |
| Driers ... ... ... ... ... ... per cwt. | 52/– |
| Linseed oil raw (5-gallon drums) ... ... per gallon | — |
| ,, boiled ,, ,, ... ... per gallon | — |
| French polish ... ... ... ... ... per gallon | 12/– |
| Knotting ... ... ... ... ... per gallon | 16/– |
| Oil stain... ... ... ... ... ... per gallon | 12/– |
| Varnish, oak ... ... ... ... ... per gallon | 15/– |
| ,, copal ... ... ... ... ... per gallon | 20/– |
| Varnish, flat ... ... ... ... ... per gallon | 24/– |
| Turpentine, genuine American, 5-gallon lots per gallon | 4/– |
| Creosote, 1-gallon lots... ... ... ... per gallon | 1/9 |
| Putty ... ... ... ... ... ... per cwt. | 22/3 |
| Size ... ... ... ... ... ... per firkin | 4/– |
| Best quality English gold leaf, 23 carat ... per book | 3/2 |
| Extra thick, ditto ... ... ... ... per book | 4/– |

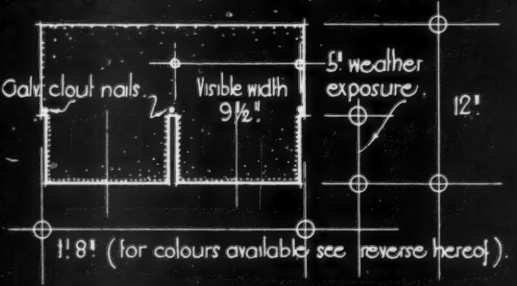
# THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

## DETAILS OF RUBEROID (SLATE-SURFACED) STRIP ROOFING SLATES (for pitched or curved boarded roofs)

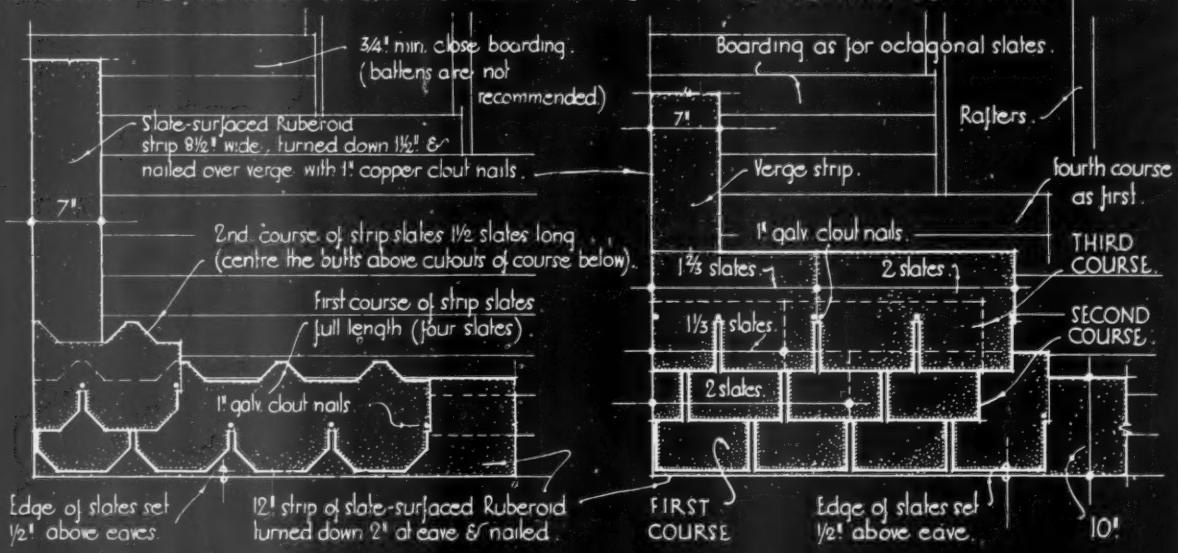
1. OCTAGONAL SLATES: SCALE · 1in. = 1 foot.
STANDARD, 1 strip = 4 slates (as shown) 5 nails per strip.
RUSTIC, 1 strip = 2 slates (20"x 11") 3 do.



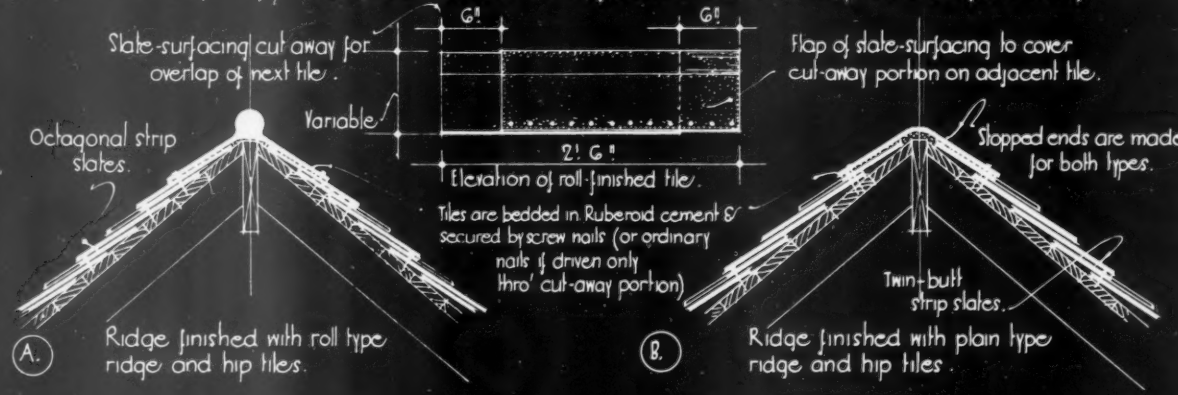

2. TWIN-BUTT SLATES:
STANDARD & RUSTIC, 1 strip = 2 slates, 3 nails per strip.
Cartons contain slates for 33⅓ sq. ft. roof surface.




## PLANS SHOWING METHODS OF LAYING RUBEROID OCTAGONAL AND TWIN-BUTT STRIP SLATES.




## ALTERNATIVE FINISH TO RIDGES AND HIPS WITH RUBEROID PATENT RIDGE & HIP TILES.
(NOTE! Clay tile fittings, or lead dressed over 2" half-round wood roll may be used if desired.)




*Issued by The Ruberoid Company Limited.*

INFORMATION SHEET: SLATE-SURFACED STRIP ROOFING SLATES.
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

# INFORMATION SHEET

## • 881 •

# ROOFING

**Subject :** Ruberoid 4 : Ruberoid Slates.

**Description :**

Ruberoid slates consist of Ruberoid (described in previous Sheets of this series) surfaced with natural slate and cut into slate form. They are suitable for all pitched or curved boarded roofs and may be laid by the general contractor.

There are two standard patterns, Octagonal and Twin Butt, the first being available in strips of four slates with Standard (smooth) finish, the Rustic (coarse) finish, and the Twin Butt type being made in strips of two slates only with similar finishes. Both shapes are supplied in three colours : Venetian Red, Westmorland Slate Green and Steel Blue.

The finish is obtained by rolling specially selected crushed natural slate into the surface of the Ruberoid in such a manner as to form a closely compressed, permanently and evenly coloured face. Slates having the Rustic finish are given a double coating of the slate over the weather portion. The colours, being natural to the slate, do not fade.

**Properties :**

Ruberoid slates are proof against weather conditions, including snow, frost, driving rains, sea air and tropical sun. They are light and portable, and free from breakage and damage in transit. They give a particularly pleasing effect to any roof. When fixed, they will not crack or slip.

Approximate weights per 100 sq. ft. of roof surface are as follows :

Octagonal slates, Standard 180 lb. Rustic 300 lb.

Twin Butt slates, Standard 210 lb. Rustic 310 lb.

Visible width and gauge are shown on the diagrams.

**Laying and Fixing :**

Roof pitch must not be less than 30 degrees and the boarding should not be less than ¾ in. T. and G. or 1 in. close-butted, upstanding edges planed and nails well sunk.

The laying of both shapes of slate begins with the fitting of strips of slate-surfaced Ruberoid (8½ in. wide at verge, 12 in. wide at eaves) and nailing them into the edge of the boards with 1 in. copper clout nails supplied. These strips should dress down ½ in. to 1 in. below bottom edge of boarding. The first course of slates should be laid parallel to the eave, the lower edge set back ½ in. from the edge, keeping the strips in close contact side by side.

The first course of Octagonal slates is then started with a complete strip of slates, second course with a strip of one-and-a-half slates, alternating up to the ridge.

The first course of Twin Butt slates is started with a complete strip of two slates, second course with a strip of one-and-a-third slates, third course with one-and-two-thirds slates, alternating up to ridge.

Each strip should be secured with 1 in. galv. clout nails, driven in ½ in. above each cut-out, so that the nail heads will be covered by the butts of the next higher course of slates. On exposed sites it is advisable to put a dab of Ruberoid Mastic on the underside of each tab.

If desired, the slates can be laid in courses of different colours, or formed in square and diamond patterns.

**Fittings :**

Ridges and hips are formed either by using the patent Ruberoid ridge and hip tiling shown in the drawings, or by dressing an 8½ in. strip of slate-surfaced Ruberoid over each side of the arris, and nailing with copper clouts every 2 in. along each edge.

Valleys and gutters should be built-up with two layers of Ruberoid, bedded together with Ruberoid Mastic, the top layer being of slate-surfaced Ruberoid of same colour as the slates. The material should be laid in widths of 18 in. At bottom of gutter, nail edges of under-layer of Ruberoid every 18 in. and secure the upper sheet by coating with Ruberoid Mastic over the entire surface.

Flashings should be formed either in Standard or Slate Surfaced Ruberoid Roofing, cut wide enough to allow for carrying up and turning 1 in. into a chase provided, and returning 3 in. on to the flat. If lead cover aprons are used, the Ruberoid flashing may finish 1 in. short of the chase. Lead cover aprons should be cut 1 in. to 2 in. short of the roof level.

**Previous Sheets :**

Previous Sheets dealing with Ruberoid roofing and waterproofing materials are Nos. 267, 304, 402, 404, 407, 873, 876 and 878.

**Issued by :** The Ruberoid Company Limited.

**Address:** *Head Office:* Commonwealth House, 1-19, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1.
**Telephone :** Holborn 9501.

*Registered Office :* Meadow Mills, Stonehouse,
**Telephone:** Stonehouse 212. Glos.

**BRANCHES :**

**Newcastle-on-Tyne :** Station Road, Walker.
**Telephone :** Wallsend 63061.

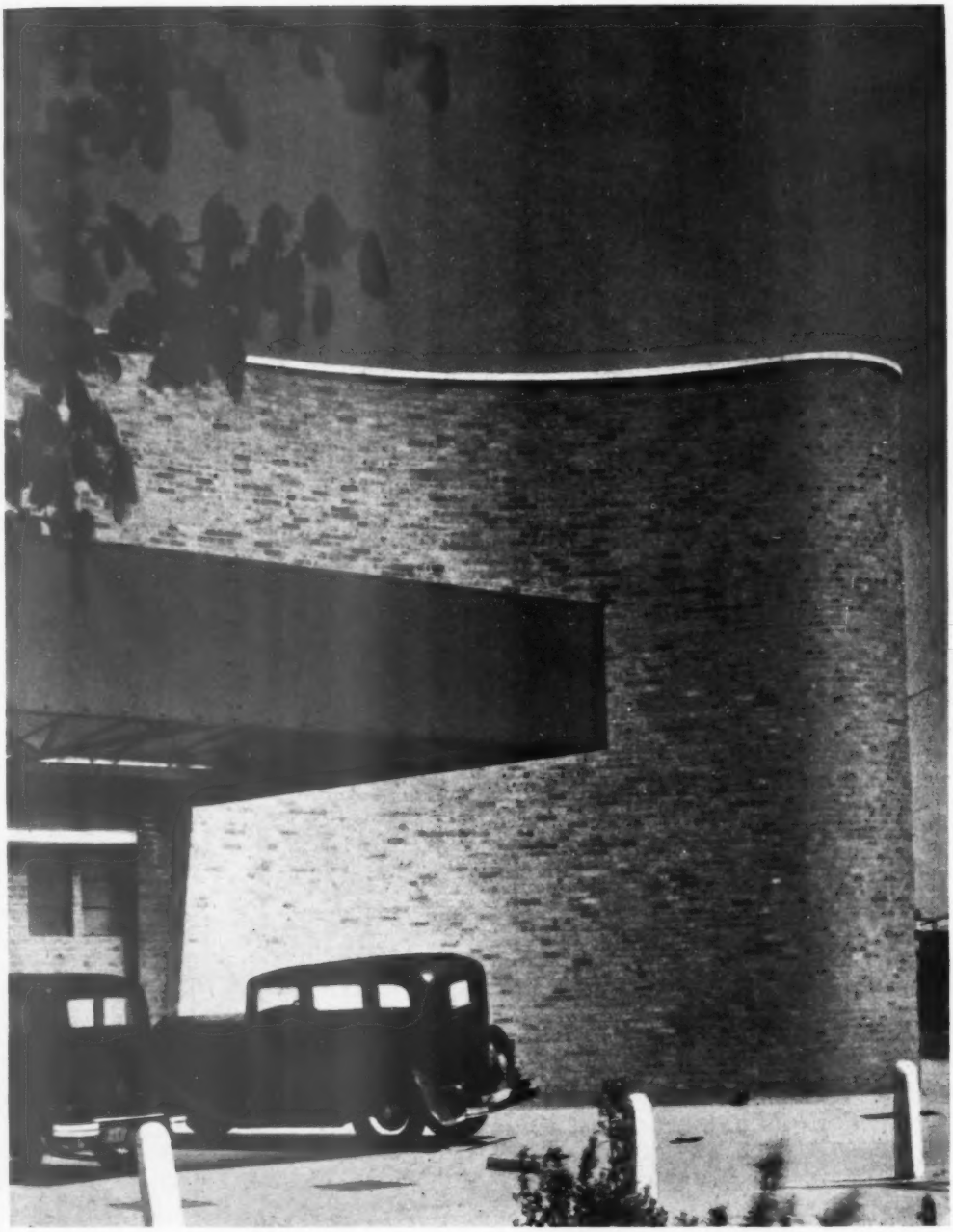
**Birmingham :** 66½ Corporation Street.
**Telephone :** Central 2079.

**Manchester :** 708, Chester Road, Stretford.
**Telephone :** Trafford Park 1832.

**Edinburgh :** Caroline Park, West Shore Road, Granton.
**Telephone :** Granton 84041.

**Belfast :** 57 & 59, Great Patrick Street.
**Telephone :** Belfast 26808.

**Dublin :** 1, Aston Place.
**Telephone :** Dublin 23107.



# GARAGE AT HATTON

*BY ROPER, SON AND CHAPMAN*

FRONT ELEVATION

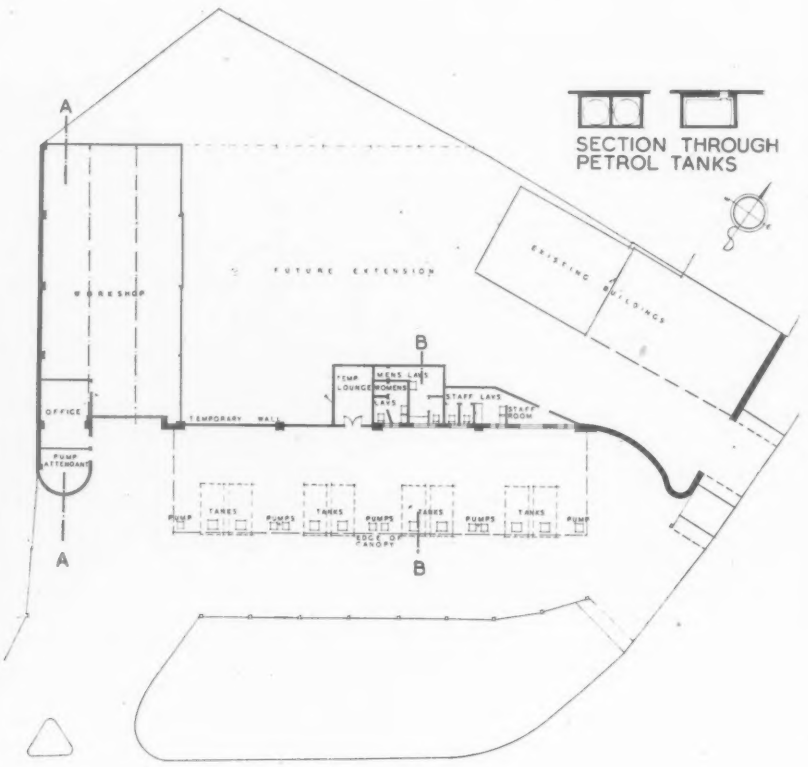
**SITE**—Provision had to be made to meet the requirements of the local and county authorities, including increasing size of sweeps at corners of roads and future road widening.

**PLAN**—Convenient and easy access by vehicles to petrol pumps from road. Covered way over petrol pumps.

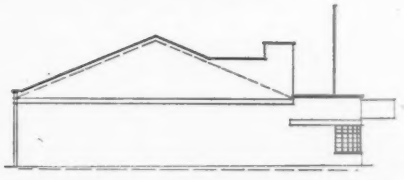
**CONSTRUCTION AND EXTERNAL FINISHES**—Steel canopy in front; steel framed structure; brick filling and external walls; flat roofs, asphalt on joists and boarding; workshop

# GARAGE AT HATTON, MIDDLESEX

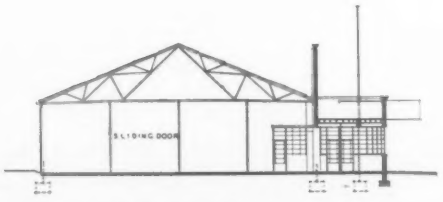
*BY ROPER, SON AND CHAPMAN*



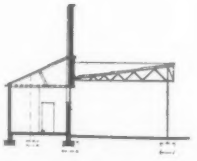

PLAN



WEST ELEVATION




SECTIONS A-A



B-B

**roof, steel trusses covered with corrugated asbestos and lined on inside with fibre board to reduce heat loss; internal walls, brick; floors, concrete, cement and sand faced; office and lounge, magnesite flooring. The external facing bricks were selected for colour; windows, metal.**

**INTERNAL FINISHES—Offices, etc, plastered and painted walls; workshop, silica brick interior facings. Floors, office and lounge, magnesite flooring; workshop, concrete.**

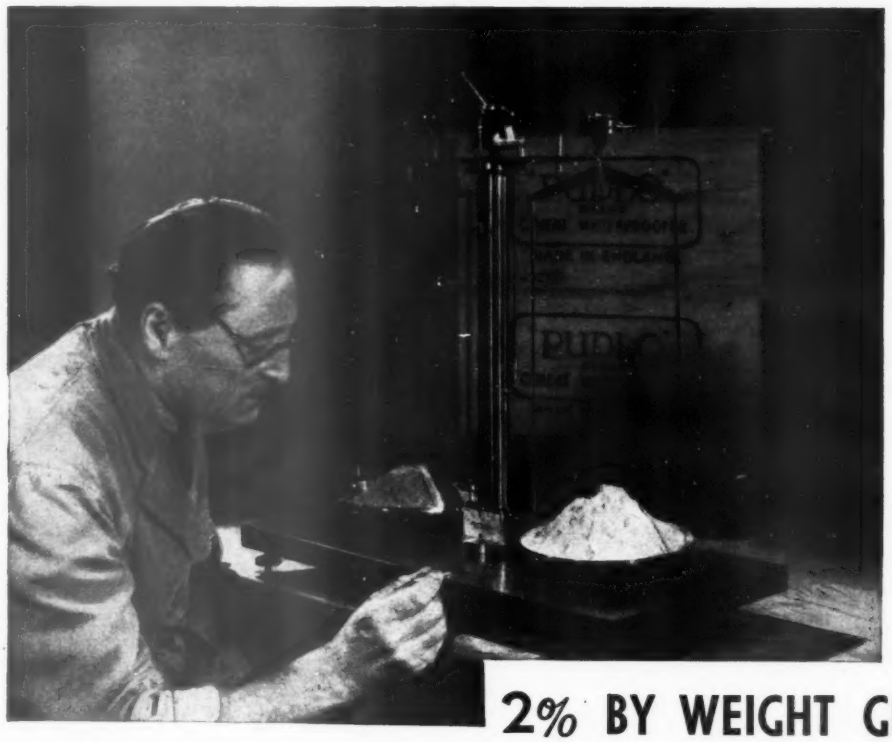
**SERVICES—Gas heating to workshops.**

**COST—£4,660.**

**For names of general and sub-contractors see page xxviii.**

***Above, Petrol pump attendant's office. Right, the main front.***

# DOUBLE THE BULK *for* THE SAME WEIGHT



BALANCE BY BAIRD & TATLOCK.

## 2% BY WEIGHT GIVES MORE THAN 4% BY BULK

The active constituents of a waterproofing compound when reduced to their most concentrated state are powders. 'PUDLO' Brand waterproofer *is* a powder and it is readily mixed, in the definite predetermined proportion, with the cement — also a powder. If water were added to make it into a paste or liquid, to be mixed with the gauging water, the proportion to the cement would vary according to the amount of water used, and it is authoritatively stated (vide "The Architects' Journal," Feb. 1, '34) that "*there is no satisfactory method of specifying the exact amount of water which must be used for any mix, to give the maximum strength.*" You would also have to pay, indirectly, carriage on the water added to make the paste or solution, which would be foolish when this water can be obtained on the site at an infinitesimal cost. Most important of all is that, owing to the dry concentrated form of 'PUDLO' Brand waterproofing powder, and the fact that Portland cement is twice as heavy, bulk for bulk, the percentage—which is always specified by weight—is more than doubled by dry bulk measure. The actual proportioning on the job is done, very simply, by measure; thus, if 5% by weight is specified, one part of 'PUDLO' Brand waterproofing powder is added to nine equal bulk measures of the dry cement.

## 'PUDLO'

BRAND
CEMENT WATERPROOFER

*Ask for a copy of The Hydraulic Test—post free.*

## KERNER-GREENWOOD & COMPANY, LIMITED

ANN'S PLACE KING'S LYNN

*Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers*

Od.P.St.

FACTS ABOUT GLASS FOR ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS

# USES — No. 3 Rolled Glass

ROLLED GLASS is a translucent glass and is manufactured in the following types :—

| | |
|---|---|
| (*a*) **ROUGH CAST DOUBLE ROLLED**<br>Thicknesses $\frac{3}{16}$", $\frac{1}{4}$", and $\frac{3}{8}$" | Both surfaces are of irregular texture. |
| (*b*) **PLAIN ROLLED**<br>Thicknesses $\frac{1}{8}$", $\frac{3}{16}$" and $\frac{1}{4}$" | One surface is impressed with a pattern consisting of narrow parallel ribs (19 to the inch). The other surface is flat. |
| (*c*) **NO. 2 FLUTED ROLLED**<br>Thickness $\frac{3}{16}$" | Similar to Plain Rolled but with wider ribs (11 to the inch). |

$\frac{1}{4}$" Rough Cast Double Rolled is commonly used for skylights and roofing in public buildings, warehouses, factories, workshops, etc., where the extra protection afforded by Wired Glass is not considered necessary, and for vertical glazing in factories, warehouses etc., where a transparent glass is not required.

Plain Rolled and No. 2 Fluted Rolled are used as alternatives to Rough Cast Double Rolled where diffused light is required. It should be noted, however, that a ribbed glass is difficult to clean as it is much more liable to collect dirt than a glass without ribs.

Bay of a machine shop glazed with $\frac{1}{4}$" Rough Cast Double Rolled.

*This is published by Pilkington Brothers, Limited, of St. Helens, Lancashire, whose Technical Department is always available for consultation regarding the properties and uses of glass in architecture.*

**LONDON OFFICE AND SHOWROOMS AT 63 PICCADILLY, W.1 · TELEPHONE: REGENT 4281**

where architectural students may get advice and information on all questions relating to the properties of glass and its use in building.

# LITERATURE

## MORE RECONSTRUCTION

The flood of literature on reconstruction continues and it seems evident that almost everyone who can write, and many who cannot, are indulging in this contemporary form of escapism. Apart from those pioneers, who not so long ago were labelled either saviours or dangerous fanatics, practically every section of the community now has its reconstruction scheme. Ironically enough, only too often, those who are loudest in their condemnation of the evils of the last peace are just those who contributed the most towards them; that "reconstruction" will obviously be the king-pin of post-war sales campaigns may have something to do with it. Be that as it may, there is no doubt that all this propaganda will do a vast amount of good, as it helps to create discontent and stirs complacency, both of which lead to a desire for something better; albeit some confusion may exist as to quite what form that something better is to take.

### *Design for Britain*

Under the title "Design for Britain"* the Co-operative Permanent Building Society have issued a series of booklets by well-known authors and specialists on various aspects of re-development. The titles so far issued are as follows:—

1. Signposts of Building Society Finance, by Arthur Webb, J.P.
2. An Old Countryside for New People, by C. E. M. Joad.
4. Challenge to Youth, by Graham Seton.
6. National Planning and Re-development, by H. P. Cart de Lafontaine.
7. Industrial Background of Housing, by J. Harry Jones.
8. Rating and Taxation in the Housing Scheme, by F. C. R. Douglas.
9. The People's Food, by S. Henning Belfrage.
11. Cottages and Countrymen, by F. Streeton Steed, F.S.I.
12. Post-War Homes, by Henry Vaughan Lanchester.
13. Design for Labour, by R. Coppock and H. Heumann.
14. Plan for the New Architecture, by W. R. Davidge.
15. Castles in the Street, by Ethel Mannin.
16. House Ownership and Tenure, by B. E. James.
17. Housing in a Well-planned Britain, by Edwin C. Fairchild.

It is perhaps unfortunate that a series professing to deal with design should have such an execrable design for its cover. Printed in orange and green, it is decorated with a nauseating little pair of "semi-detached," and lettering of no less than eight different sizes.

Whilst some of the booklets are frank and apparently sincere propaganda for the building society and co-operative movements, the authors on the whole avoid these subjects and concentrate on the broad and usually familiar aspects of reconstruction. Of special interest to architects should be Mr. Streeton Steed's essay. Here is a man who is obviously really familiar with the problem of the Rural District Council and the part it might take, and certainly has not taken, in evolving a real rural architecture.

Many of the authors are loud in their condemnation of speculative Tudor and similar pre-war building types, but there is little indication of the actual form of building that is to take its place. True, Mr. Davidge writes of a "new architecture" that is "largely a matter of line and proportion" but as another author in this series would say "it depends what you mean by line and proportion." Certainly it is doubtful whether any member of the MARS Group would agree that a bank designed to the system of proportion accepted by Peruzzi was an example of the new architecture. Doubtful, too, whether they would agree with Mr. Davidge in bracketing Stockholm Town Hall with Highpoint, Highgate.

Interesting that many of these booklets are, there will be some who would be far more interested to learn in just what form the Co-operative Building Society itself envisages post-war housing—still more green fields covered with semi-detached at twelve to the acre? or a more concentrated form of building with corresponding increase in communal open space?

### *Britain Rebuilt*

There is no vagueness as to what form rebuilding should take in Mr. Eric S. de Maré's book "Britain Rebuilt,"† He knows what architecture is and proceeds to explain it in the now familiar — familiar to architectural students anyway—terms of sociology, new materials, new methods, standardization, mass-production, pre-fabrication, fitness for purpose, and so on. In sixty odd pages, not only does he deal with modern architecture but with town and country planning, the machinery for putting rebuilding into operation, and the Social Credit technique of national accountancy. Obviously, he can do no more than skate quickly over the surface of such vast subjects, but in so far as his remarks on architecture are concerned, few architects who have thought at all about the subject will disagree with him.

In the field of Town Planning, Mr. de Maré envisages—presumably through the age of leisure that social credit is to make possible—that there will be three distinct types of town, namely, production centres, cultural and research centres and dwelling centres.

### *Sixty Years of Planning*

On the other hand the Bournville Village Trust have recently published a booklet entitled "Sixty Years of Planning," price 1s., which demonstrates that a vigorous community can be built up around a factory and that production and labour are not incompatible in so far as environment is concerned. This publication is propaganda for popular consumption on the garden city movement. It is full of pictures of cottages, housing estates, and garden suburbs and has the now inevitable comparative photos of good and bad; the bad being of course slum courts, the "good" in this case being the detached and semi-detached "cottages" one finds in this form of development. There is little architecture and no sense of urbanity; that is excepting in a preliminary historical review where two pictures of Georgian terraces effectively damn all that follows.

FREDERICK GIBBERD.

* *Design for Britain.* Co-operative Permanent Building Society. Price 6d. net each booklet.

† *Britain Rebuilt.* Social Credit Party Sedgwick Jackson Ltd. Price 2s. 6d.

# BOOKS RECEIVED

*Shakespeare's Country.* By John Russell. Contents: Shakespeare and Stratford; Social and Economic History; Houses and Some People; Churches in the Shakespeare Country; Town and Country. Publishers: B. T. Batsford, Ltd. Price 10s. 6d. net.

*Housing in Scandinavia.* By John Graham, Jnr. Contents: Land for Housing; Municipal Housing; Housing Societies; Rural Housing and Colonization; Applied Philosophy. Publishers: Chapel Hill. Price 15s. net.

*Town Planning and Road Traffic.* By H. Alker Tripp, C.B.E. Contents: Town Planning and Traffic Control; The Science of Traffic Control; The Science of Town Planning; State Control of Planning; The Design of Roads for Traffic Requirements; Survey of Existing Town Layout; Reform of Existing Town Layout; Suburban Layout; In the Country and the Villages; Traffic Signals in Town Planning. Publishers: Edward Arnold & Co. Price 10s. net.

# R.I.B.A. NEW MEMBERS

The R.I.B.A. have elected the following members:—

*As Hon. Associate* (1)

Orme, Francis Stephen, M.A. (Parkstone, Dorset).

*As Fellows* (8)

Blomfield, Austin, M.A.OXON. (London); Button, Frederick Charles, F.S.I. (London); Ellis, Miss Mary Feodore Ruth (London); McCrea, William (Glasgow); Moore, Ernest Josiah Edwards (Porthcawl); Pett, Harold Milburn (Hove); Turner, Ralph Henry, B.ARCH. (Liverpool) (Rheola, near Resolven, Glam.); Winslade, Morris Lester (London).

*As Associates* (6)

Fox, Miss Margaret Mary, DIP.ARCH. (Leeds) (Leeds School of Architecture) (Batley, Yorks.); Gibson, Charles Edward Dehaney (Architectural Association) (Wrington, near Bristol); McCallum, Ian Robert More (Architectural Association) (London); Magnay, George Edgar (Architectural Association) (Newcastle-upon-Tyne); Marks, Jack, DIP.ARCH. (Nottingham) (Nottingham School of Architecture) (Nottingham); Wilton, James Owen (The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London) (Ilford).

*As Licentiates* (46)

Aers, Harry James MacArthur (London); Allen, Norman James (Chester); Badcock, Leonard Roy (London); Batstone, Robert Stanley (London); Billington, Norman (Congleton); Brown, William Colin (Macclesfield); Buckley, Frank Edwin (Southport); Cathrow, Charles Rene (Surbiton); Chettle, George Hulbert (London); Cunliffe, William Henry (London); Denny, Thomas James (Launceston, Cornwall); Dickinson, Frank (Blackpool); Dominicus, Edgar Louis (Southport); Ellis, William, J.P. (St. Helens, Lancs.); Evans, Edwin John (London); Fielding, Ratcliffe (Manchester); Foreman, Herbert Edwin (Windsor); Foster, Cecil Jack (London); Greenwood, Charles (Chester); Grimshaw, Leonard John (London); Harvey, Edward Frank (Lewes, Sussex); Hutber, Frederick Hubert (London); Inions, Walter Ernest (Liverpool); Kirkham, George (Bamber Bridge, near Preston); Lewis, Walter (Liverpool); Lloyd, Cyril John Philip (Haverfordwest); Long, George Frederick (London); Maddick, William Thomas (Kingsbridge, South Devon); May, Edward Wilson (Old Bracknell, Berks.); May, Harold George, B.SC., F.S.I., A.M.T.P.I. (London); Newnham, Stephen Elliott Kinvig (Liverpool); O'Connor, Vincent (Newcastle-upon-Tyne); Pilling, Randolph Smith (Simonstone, near Burnley, Lancs.); Poulson, John Garlick Llewellyn (Pontefract, Yorks.); Prosser, William George (Lewes, Sussex); Rees, Elwyn James (London); Rose, Cyril Gilbert Guy (Tadworth, Surrey); Rushbrook, Sidney Gilbert (London); Scarff, Kenneth Charles (Colchester); Slater, Thomas (Liverpool); Smith, Percy Harold (London); Summerfield, John William (Liverpool); Thomson, Ronald Hamilton (Rotherham, Yorks.); Williams, William (Bangor, N. Wales); Winbourne, Hyman (Walsall); Wright, Ernest James (Ormskirk).

## WAR DAMAGE COSTS

The War Damage Commission has informed the National Federation of Building Trade Employers that travelling expenses are to be allowed for London workmen as part of the cost of making good war damage.* The Commission states that where workmen are, in accordance with ordinary practice, sent from a shop or job within the London area to another job within that area, the Commission is prepared (subject to what is said in the following paragraph) to accept as part of the proper cost travelling expenses in accordance with the following scale :

The shop or job from which the workman is sent is to be regarded as the centre for measuring the distance. Workmen who are sent from the shop or job shall be allowed expenses, and time at standard rates occupied in travelling one journey only to and from the job and, in addition, as follows :

(*a*) If the distance be not over two miles, any extra expense incurred daily by the workman over and above the amount he would have to pay for travelling from his home to the shop or job from which he is sent.

If the distance be over two miles measured in a direct line, paragraph (*a*) does not operate, and an allowance shall be paid in accordance with the following :

(*b*) Over two miles and up to five miles, 9d. per day.
(*c*) Over five miles and up to ten miles, 1s. 3d. per day.
(*d*) Over ten miles, 1s. 10d. per day.

The Commission points out that this must not be taken as implying that so long as the distance the workmen are sent does not exceed fifteen miles a charge for travelling time on the above basis will automatically be accepted as reasonable. Building labour (other than the contractor's permanent key men) will normally be expected to be engaged locally at the site, and the Commission must reserve the right to question the necessity for moving labour even within the limit of fifteen miles if it would appear that in fact suitable labour was available nearer to the job.

No charge for travelling allowances at a higher rate than 1s. 10d. per day can be allowed unless it can be shown that labour was not available nearer and the carrying out of the work was urgently necessary. Where these conditions are fulfilled the cost of payment to the men sent from an employer's yard or shop over fifteen miles from the works concerned will be admitted at a rate of 3s. 8d. per day. The Commission cannot undertake to approve in advance what is the proper cost, but it is prepared, if requested, to give advice whether or not it is considered that the circumstances of the particular case would warrant admission of a charge for travelling time and expenses at this higher rate.

Payments recognized in accordance with the foregoing are to be taken as covering all expenses relating to travelling, including both fares and travelling time. In no circumstances will the Commission pay for lodging expenses ; but men sent to the outer London zone from an employer's shop or yard in the inner London zone (twelve miles from Charing Cross) will be entitled to the appropriate inner London zone rates of pay.

"London area" means the area within which the London Working Rule Agreement applies.

It is understood that the arrangements set out in the notice have been made by the Commission as the result of discussions with the National Federation of Building Trades Employers on behalf of the London Master Builders' Association.

## BUILDING MATERIAL PRODUCERS COUNCIL

The objects of the newly formed National Council of Building Material Producers are as follows† :

(*a*) To represent the collective interests of the Council in all negotiations with the Government in relation to (i) Proposed legislation of action affecting building materials ; (ii) War and post-war politics and to act in an advisory capacity to Government when called upon.

(*b*) To promote increased collaboration between building material producers.

(*c*) To nominate representation of the Council on any association or body.

(*d*) To take such action as may be required from time to time for the promotion of home and foreign trade.

A statement issued by the Council says :

It is intended that this body shall represent the building materials section of the building industry in their relations with the other organized sections of the industry already represented on the Building Industries National Council. As an organized body it will promote much closer and more effective collaboration with these sections, as also with the Ministries and Government departments concerned with building policy, both during the war and in the post-war period of reconstruction. Those responsible for its organization are fully conscious of the important contribution the associated producers can make to the national policy of reconstruction, both in its formulation and execution, and are determined that its activities shall be directed to promote the best interests of the community.

* See also page 243.

† For names of the President, Vice-Presidents and Secretary see page 243.

THE Information Centre answers any question about architecture, building, or the professions and trades within the building industry. It does so free of charge, and its help is available to any member of the industry.

Answers are sent direct to enquirers as soon as they have been prepared. The service is confidential ; and in no case is the identity of an enquirer disclosed to a third party.

Questions should be sent to—

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
*War Address :*
45 THE AVENUE, CHEAM, SURREY.
Telephone : VIGILANT 0087

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

# INFORMATION CENTRE

### Q 980

STUDENT, BIRMINGHAM.—*I desire to become an ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN. I am 19 years of age and was employed by an electrical company as a junior draughtsman until a short while ago when I joined the Royal Air Force. As I am, in consequence, unable to attend any college, a correspondence course is necessary, and I wish you to advise me as to procedure and the best course to take. I have had no experience in building. What salaries can I hope to attain and what are the possibilities of advancement?*

For correspondence courses we would advise :—

International Correspondence Schools, Ltd., International Buildings, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

Mr. C. W. Box, F.R.I.B.A., M.R.San.I., 115, Gower Street, London, W.C.1.

Mr. L. Stuart Stanley, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., St. Catherine's College, Cambridge.

If cost is of primary consideration you should be able to take a course through the R.A.F. Educational Services, but it would be nothing like a full architectural course. You should be able to obtain particulars through your Education Officer or C.O. but if you have difficulties we will make enquiries for you.

It is impossible for us to predict what salary you might obtain after the war. A student who has passed his R.I.B.A. examinations but who has had no practical experience, might be expected to start at about £6 a week, but the salary of a student without practical experience and very limited theoretical knowledge, must depend on his keenness, aptitude and personality.

Judging from the amount of rebuilding which will be required, it would seem that there is every hope of advancement in the architectural profession for a person who has some natural aptitude and is prepared to work for his examinations.

### Q 981

ENQUIRER, GLOUCESTER.—*Where can I obtain a book or perhaps individual PLATES ILLUSTRATING clearly the various ORDERS OF ARCHITECTURE and their application? I would like a sound authoritative book with large clearly drawn plates.*

Practical Notes for Architectural Draughtsmen—Series 1, The Orders, by A. W. S. Cross and A. E. Munby. Publishers : The Architectural Press. Price 15s. 0d.

The Orders of Architecture, by R. P. Spiers. Published by B. T. Batsford. Price 10s. 6d.

The Orders of Architecture, by A. Stratton and A. Trystan Edwards. Publishers : B. T. Batsford. Price £1 1s. 0d.

The last of these is out of print but is available at the R.I.B.A. Library. If you are a member of the R.I.B.A. you can obtain a large selection of books, including those we have mentioned, through the Lending Library, which runs a postal service. Even if you are not a member you will probably be permitted, on application, to enter the R.I.B.A. Library and refer to books there. It might be worth while your writing to the Secretary of your local Architectural Society, Mr. S. E. Urwin, County Architect, Shire Hall, Gloucester, as if it is possible to see the books at a local Library you would no doubt prefer to do so before buying them.

### Q 982

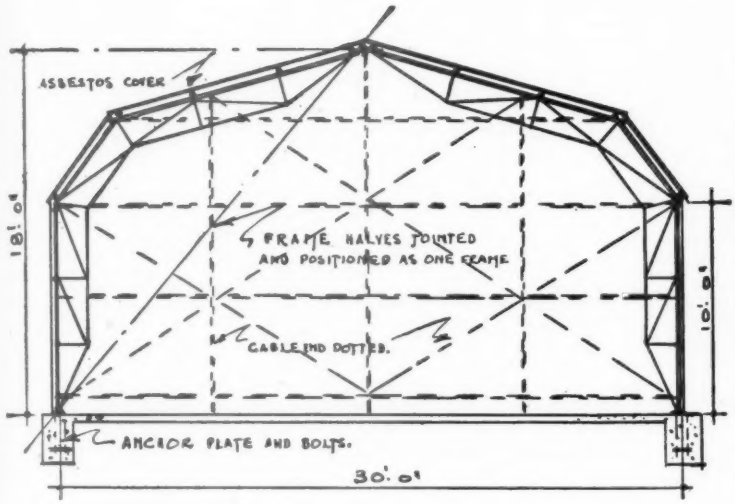
ARCHITECTS, YORKSHIRE.—*We have work in hand for a Government Department which will involve the use of timber. Could you refer us to the most recent official pamphlets issued on the economy of the USE OF TIMBER as applicable to cupboard use.*

The only Timber Economy Pamphlet which deals with cupboards is Wartime Bulletin No. 19 issued by the Building Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 0d. nett. Unfortunately it does not apply specifically to cupboards to any great extent and we understand that this aspect of timber economy may be covered in a future bulletin.

Wartime Bulletin No. 19 is referred to on page 200 of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for March 12, 1942.

# PATENT WELDED TUBULAR CONSTRUCTION

Data Sheet No. 6



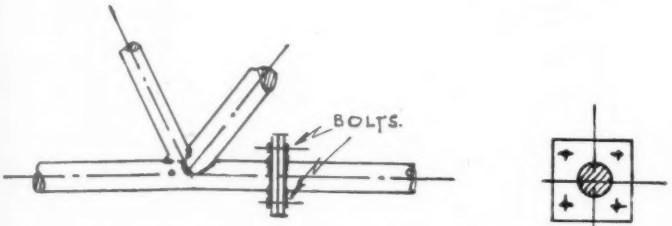




Fig. 3. DETAIL. JOINT FOR SMALL SPANS.

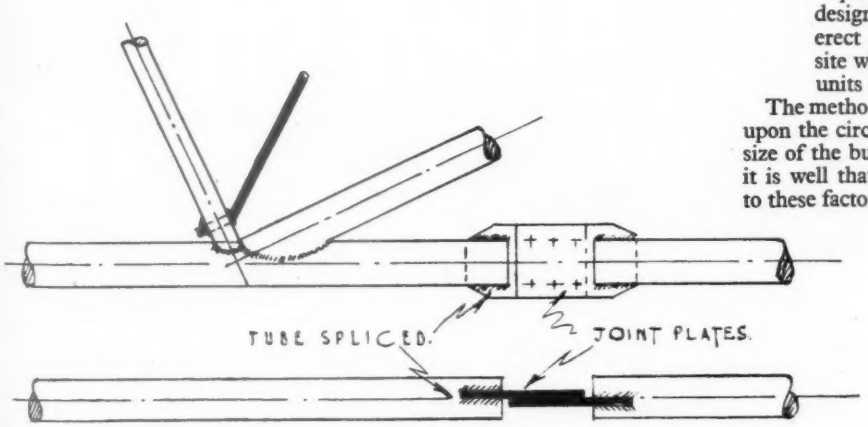



Fig. 4. Bolt connection for larger trusses.

## METHODS OF FABRICATION

This form of construction lends itself admirably to the prefabrication of single storey buildings of any size. The standard sections (roof trusses, wall frames and columns, and door and window frames) are light in weight and conveniently transportable. Assembly on the site is simply and rapidly effected, the sections being bolted or welded together according to specification. The buildings can be dismantled with equal facility, and only the loss of foundations is involved since the various sections all remain available for re-erection—thus it may be said that this form of construction has all the essentials of a permanent building plus the facilities of a portable building. A further consideration is the flexibility of the system, allowing alterations or extensions to be made to existing buildings simply and quickly.

Three alternative methods of fabrication are available :—

(1) Complete factory prefabrication, leaving assembly only to be carried out on the site.

(2) Site welding. The welding of the final fixings and connections is sometimes more satisfactorily effected on the site ; where site welding is not practicable or economical special bolt joint or joint plates are supplied for such connections (see Figs. 3 and 4 reproduced from data sheet No. 3).

(3) Site fabrication and welding. In certain circumstances complete site fabrication is advantageous. Though more costly than factory prefabrication, in cases where transport costs are heavy and access to the site difficult, and where the fabricated sections required are large in number and simple in design, it sometimes proves economical to erect temporary portable workshops on the site where the fabricators and mobile welding units can execute the whole of their work.

The method to be adopted is in each case dependent upon the circumstances prevailing, and the type and size of the building, or buildings, to be erected, and it is well that proper consideration should be given to these factors before a decision is made.



*NOTE.—These data sheets are appearing weekly in* THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL *—they will be available shortly in complete Folder form and application for these Folders should be addressed to Scaffolding [Great Britain] Limited, 77, Easton Street, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire*

## Q 983

ENQUIRER, SUFFOLK.—*A converted flat, situated in London, let on a monthly basis, has been occupied only periodically because of the tenant's war-time civil occupation. Whilst the tenant was absent the waste pipe of a lavatory basin froze and a dripping filled the basin which overflowed and caused DAMAGE TO the DECORATIONS in the room below. In addition, when the thaw set in, it was found that there were two burst pipes in the cold water service to the bath and another burst pipe in the rising main near the storage tank in the roof space. Is the landlord justified in calling upon the tenant for repairs?*

The liabilities of landlord and tenant depend upon the clauses contained in the Tenancy Agreement, and it is impossible, without referring to this document, to give a satisfactory answer.

Normally, Agreements for short tenancies require the tenant to occupy the premises "in a tenant-like manner" and make him responsible for repairs—"fair wear and tear excepted." The effect of such clauses is that a tenant is only liable for damage brought about by careless or wilful behaviour.

If the tenant took all reasonable precautions we should expect him to be free from the liability of making good damage caused by burst pipes, etc., but if he absented himself from the premises during periods liable to frost and failed to take such precautions as were possible, such as turning off the main and emptying the cistern, we should expect him to be liable.

We should add that Agreements quite often specifically make the tenant responsible for damage caused by burst pipes, etc., and repeat that an opinion can only be given after reference to the document in question.

## Q 984

ENQUIRER, YORKS.—*What advantage is a STUDENT likely to obtain from being POSTED TO the Pioneer Group of the ROYAL ENGINEERS under the arrangements mentioned in a recent issue of* THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL?

No particular advantages can be guaranteed to a Student Architect who is posted to the Pioneer Group of the Royal Engineers, under the recent arrangement effected by the War Office, the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the R.I.B.A. We understand that the chief reason for the arrangement is that students scattered amongst different units cannot be employed effectively, whereas if they are grouped together in one unit, there is a greater prospect of their special talents and aptitude being utilized, as occasion demands.

## GARAGE AT HATTON

The general contractors for the Garage at Hatton, architects Messrs. Roper, Son & Chapman (see pages 253, 254), were Messrs. W. Lacey (Hounslow) Ltd. The subcontractors were: Salter Edwards & Co., Ltd., asphalt; Johnson's Reinforced Concrete (Square Grip Reinforcement Ltd.), reinforced concrete; Sanders & Forster, structural steel; Hills Patent Glazing, metal doors and windows; Cont. (Corrugated Asbestos) & Tentest Fibre Board Co., special roofings; Hills Patent Glazing Co., Ltd., patent glazing; Stonart Asbestos Flooring Co., patent flooring; Gas Light & Coke Co., central heating; Arthur Docking & Co., gas fixtures; Brown Bros., electric light fixtures; Alfred Goslett & Co., sanitary fittings, door furniture and cloak room fittings; P. C. Henderson, Ltd., folding door gear.

## FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

*Thursday, October* 15.

Geffrye Museum, Kingsland Road, London, E.2. Design round the Clock Exhibition. Open 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. daily, excluding Sundays and Mondays, until October 17.

*Tuesday, October* 20.

Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction, "Plans for Three Experimental Houses." By E. Neel.

*Wednesday, October* 21.

Leicester College of Art and Crafts, School of Architecture, 6.15 p.m., "Post-War Housing: Some Planning and Technical Aspects." By D. E. E. Gibson, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., City Architect of Coventry. Chairman: G. A. Cope, F.R.I.B.A.

*Tuesday, October* 27.

A.A., 6 p.m. "Civic Design." By Thomas Sharp.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

*Advertisements should be addressed to the Advt. Manager, "The Architects' Journal." War Address: 45 The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey, and should reach there by first post on Monday morning for inclusion in the following week's paper.*

*Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed care of "The Architects' Journal." War Address: 45 The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey.*

### Public and Official Announcements

*Six lines or under, 8s.; each additional line, 1s.*

**The Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors** maintains a register of qualified architects and surveyors (including assistants) requiring posts, and invites applications from public authorities and private practitioners having staff vacancies. Address; **75 Eaton Place, London, S.W.1. Tel.: Sloane 5615** 991

**CITY OF CARDIFF EDUCATION COMMITTEE**

CARDIFF TECHNICAL COLLEGE

PRINCIPAL: JAMES STEPHENSON, M.A., M.COM., D.SC.

REQUIRED to commence duties as soon as possible, a Temporary ASSISTANT LECTURER (Male) of British nationality, in the Welsh School of Architecture.

Ability in Design and Draughtsmanship and a sound knowledge of Construction, both applied and theoretical, are essential, while preference will be given to Associates of the R.I.B.A. who have passed successfully through a full course of instruction in a "recognized" school of Architecture, and who have professional and teaching experience. The salary will be £300 p.a. untill such time as the Burnham (Technical) scale position overtakes this salary rate.

Forms of application, together with further particulars, may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom they must be returned by the 26th October.

W. J. WILLIAMS,
Director of Education.

City Hall,
Cardiff. 818

**MANCHESTER MUNICIPAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.**

(Faculty of Technology in the University of Manchester).

Appointment of
ASSISTANT LECTURER IN BUILDING.

The Governing Body invites applications for an Assistant Lectureship in Building in the College of Technology, with the title and status of Assistant Lecturer in the University of Manchester.

Candidates should be qualified to teach Building Construction and allied subjects.

Salary £300 to £400 per annum; commencing salary will be determined according to the experience of the successful candidate.

Conditions of appointment and form of application may be obtained from the Registrar, College of Technology, Manchester. The last day for the receipt of applications is *Monday, 26th October*, 1942.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify a candidate for appointment.

J. E. MYERS,
*Principal of the College.*
823

### Architectural Appointments Wanted

**REGISTERED ARCHITECT,** available shortly, requires whole or part-time post. Experienced in supervising work on site. Designing and drafting, building maintenance and surveys (W. D. claims), variations builders accounts. Salary £450—£500 per annum. Box 491.

**DRAUGHTSMAN,** last 2½ years civil engineering, requires engineering or building appointment, available September 1. London area. Box 494.

**PART TIME WORK,** surveys, war damage, etc. Qualified and experienced Senior Assistant offers services in London area. 496

**ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR** (Registered), requires responsible position (West or Mid-Wales preferred). Age 36, married, experienced in Factories, Commercial Buildings, Licensed Premises, Hospitals, Alterations to Existing Buildings, One-Eighth Scale Working Drawings, Details, Specifications, Preparing Bills of Quantities, Estimating, Land Surveying and Levelling, Checking Building Contractors' Accounts, Measuring War Damage and Preparing Schedules of Repairs. Salary £9 per week. Box 498.

**ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT** (28), having 10 years experience in an architect's office, seeks position as architectural draughtsman or supervisor of works. Experienced in surveying, levelling, the preparation of working drawings and details, and the supervision of work. J. C. O'Dwyer, River View, Ballinacurra, Limerick. 499

**ADAPTABLE YOUNG MAN,** 19 (exempt from military service), studying for R.I.B.A., seeks position in architect's office. Extremely keen, practical, willing to do anything connected with architecture; one year office experience; R.S.A. certificate.—Write R. W. Terry, 37, Morley Avenue, N.22. Phone BOW 5366 (after 6 p.m.). 1

**REGISTERED ARCHITECT** requires employment on work subject to Essential Works Order or other scheme of National importance. Experienced in surveying and levelling, designing and planning and supervision of all building construction.—Box 4.

**CHARTERED ARCHITECT,** exempt military service, requires senior post, with possibilities of partnership. Box No. 5.

**ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT,** widely experienced, free two days a week, London area. Would undertake usual office duties. Jones, 17, Lichfield Road, Kew Gardens. Tel. Rich. 1737. 6

**ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT** (24) (B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A.), experienced in preparing Sketches, Working Drawings, Details, etc., also supervision and sound construction. Would prefer aircraft design. Box 7.

**ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT** (26), requires post, preferably temporary. Experienced surveying and levelling, working drawings and details, for factory work, etc. Good draughtsman. Box No. 9.

**ARCHITECTURAL AND CIVIL ENGINEERING DRAUGHTSMAN** requires part-time work. Neat and accurate. Box 11.

**VERY KEEN YOUTH,** studying for R.I.B.A., seeks post in architect's office. Willing to do any work concerning architecture. Four months' office experience. Sec. Ed. Write: R. E. P., 45, Mayfield Road, E.8. 12

**DRAUGHTSMAN,** with ten years' experience working drawings, details, drainage and road layouts. Experience on site and supervision. Box 13.

*Classified Advertisements continued on page xxxiv.*

**L.R.I.B.A. QUANTITY AND MEASURING SURVEYOR** desires responsible position. Extensive experience in all types of government and other contracts; office and site work, including levelling; preparation of quantities; measuring on site for certificates, adjustment of variations and final accounts. Just completed final re-measurement of large aerodrome contract. Minimum salary, £600 plus subsistence. Box 14.

**YOUTH** seeks position in Architect's office, London area. Keen on architecture and draughtsmanship. 18 months' office experience.—4, Little Farden, Brickendon, Hertford. 15

**QUALIFIED ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER,** experienced in carrying through large or small schemes, shortly available, salary £450—£550, according to locality. Reply Box No. 16.

**JUNIOR ASSISTANT,** 20 years old, experienced in preparation of working drawings, surveying and levelling, etc., desires position with good prospects. Box 17.

## Other Appointments Vacant

*Four lines or under, 4s.; each additional line,* 1s.

**WANTED.—EXPERIENCED SURVEYOR** to meadure up during progress of work on large Air Ministry contract. State age, qualifications and salary required.—Apply, Thomas Lowe & Sons, Limited, Contractors, Burton-on-Trent. 820

**SECRETARY SHORTHAND-TYPIST** (31 or over) and **JUNIOR** required for research organization. Box No. 18.

## Miscellaneous

*Four lines or under, 4s.; each additional line,* 1s.

**A. J. BINNS, LTD.,** specialists in the supply and fixing of all types of fencing, tubular guard rail, factory partitions and gates. 53, Great Marlborough Street, W.1. Gerrard 4223-4224-4225.

**SPECIFICATIONS AND BILLS OF QUANTITIES,** etc., expeditiously and accurately typed or duplicated. Translations and Facsimile, Typewriting. All work treated confidentially. Miss G. Saunders, Typewriting Bureau, 17, Dacre Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Telephone: Whitehall 2605.

**WANTED.** Copy of the "Architectural Review" for September, 1940 Box 475.

**WANTED.** Complete set of copies of "The Architectural Review," July, 1940—June, 1942. Box 495.

**TO MANUFACTURERS.**—Wanted, a large iron or copper kettle and large saucepan (iron), suitable for hanging on chain over cottage fire. Send prices to Box No. 2.

**WANTED,** a complete set of bound volumes of "The Architectural Review," Vols. I—L. Box No. 3.

**ARCHITECT** requires modern furnished room in cultured house, pref. sole tenant. Box 822.

## For Sale

*Four lines or under, 4s.; each additional line,* 1s.

**COAT OF ARMS.**—Collection of hundreds of above, of Royal Counties and Towns of England and Wales, in Album for easy reference. Some large size cartoons of the Welsh Counties.—F. Gould Wills, 26, Suffolk Place, Porthcawl. 10

**FOR SALE**—Two volumes "Fragments D'Architecture Antique," by H. D'Espony. Two volumes "The Architecture of Robert and James Adam," by Arthur T. Bolton. "Architectural Rendering in Wash," by H. Van Buren Magonigle. Six volumes "The Bennett College" Reference Library. For sale or exchange high-class toys, electric train set, tricycle, etc. Particulars from Box No. 819.

## Educational Announcements

*Four lines or under, 4s.; each additional line,* 1s.

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**R.I.B.A. AND T.P. INST. EXAMS.** Private Courses of tuition by correspondence arranged by Mr. L. Stuart Stanley, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I. Tutor, St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. 231