Edited by D. A. C. A. BOYNE, executive editor of *The Architects' Journal*

ARCHITECTS' WORKING DETAILS

volume 3

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INTRODUCTION

THE GREAT DEMAND FOR THE *Architects' Working Details* series of volumes (the previous volumes, numbers 1 and 2, are now in their fourth and third impressions respectively) has encouraged editor and publisher to follow on immediately with the publication of this third volume.

The aims and purposes of this series have already been explained in the Introductions to the two previous volumes; it is, therefore, sufficient to say that the intention is to create an accumulating and up-to-date reference library of useful working details, and thereby to provide what, at present, is lacking in architecture—a means whereby architects can exchange information to their mutual benefit.

The majority of the Details in this present volume were originally published in *The Architects' Journal* during 1954, whilst a few were published in 1953, and a few in 1955. When a Detail is published in *The Architects' Journal*, the building in question is one which has been completed within about the previous six months. It is not, at the moment, practicable to attach an exact date to every building, and the Details have not, of course, been chosen because of their 'fashionable' value as depicting the latest tricks in design. They have been chosen because they contain information of lasting value in this little-recorded and rapidly expanding aspect of architectural practice. The present Details are grouped under the same headings as in Volumes 1 and 2, except that no staircases are included. More drawings under that heading will be re-introduced into the next volume.

It remains to thank, once again, the architects who have given permission for their designs to be illustrated, and who are listed on pages 6, 7 and 8. Acknowledgment is also due to the draughtsmen responsible and, in particular, to H. N. Hoskins and Lance Wright who were in charge of *The Architects' Journal* drawing-office at the time the drawings were executed.

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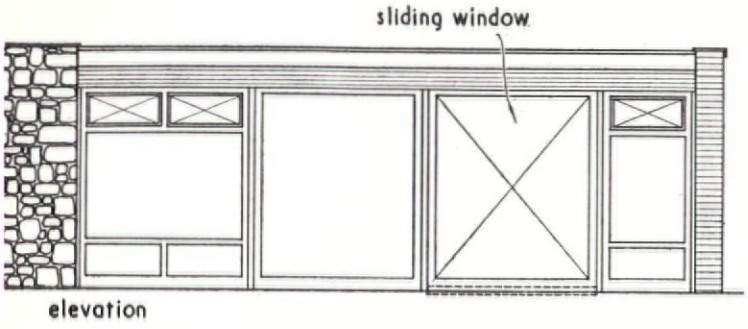
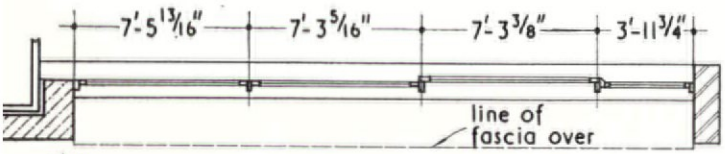
WINDOW WALL : HOUSE AT OTHAM

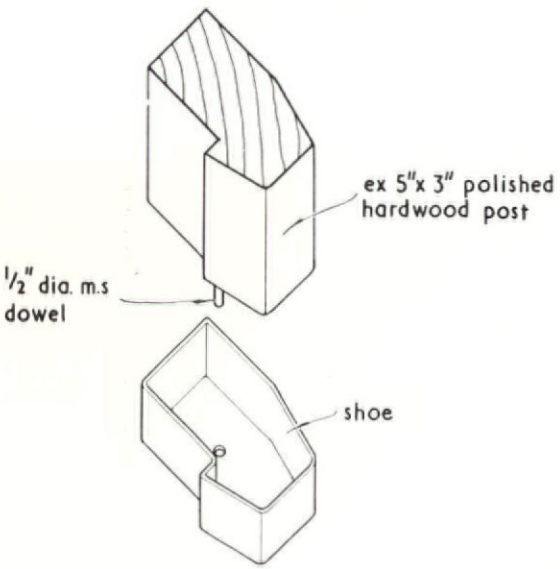
DESIGNED BY BRIAN PEAKE

The timber roof is carried on coupled 7-in. by 2-in. joists which span between the 5-in. by 3-in. hardwood posts. These stand in lead shoes which are bedded in the screed. The large windows are double glazed and one only slides open. This rides on eight pulley blocks, grouped in pairs, built into the bottom stile and run in a rubber-surfaced track let into the floor.

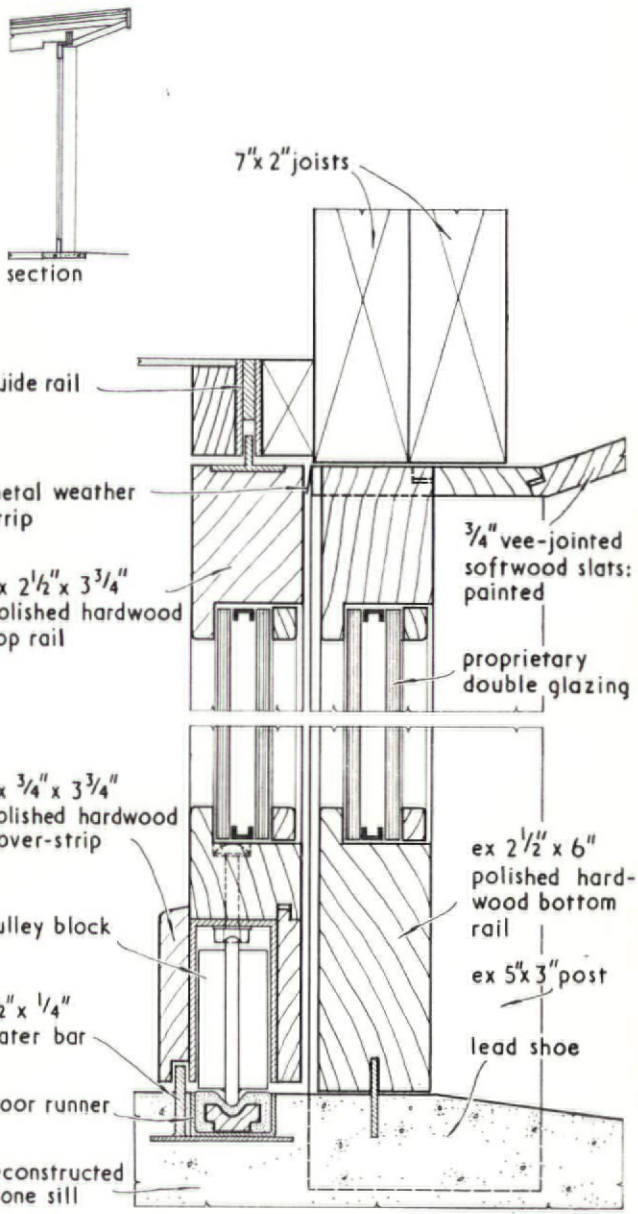




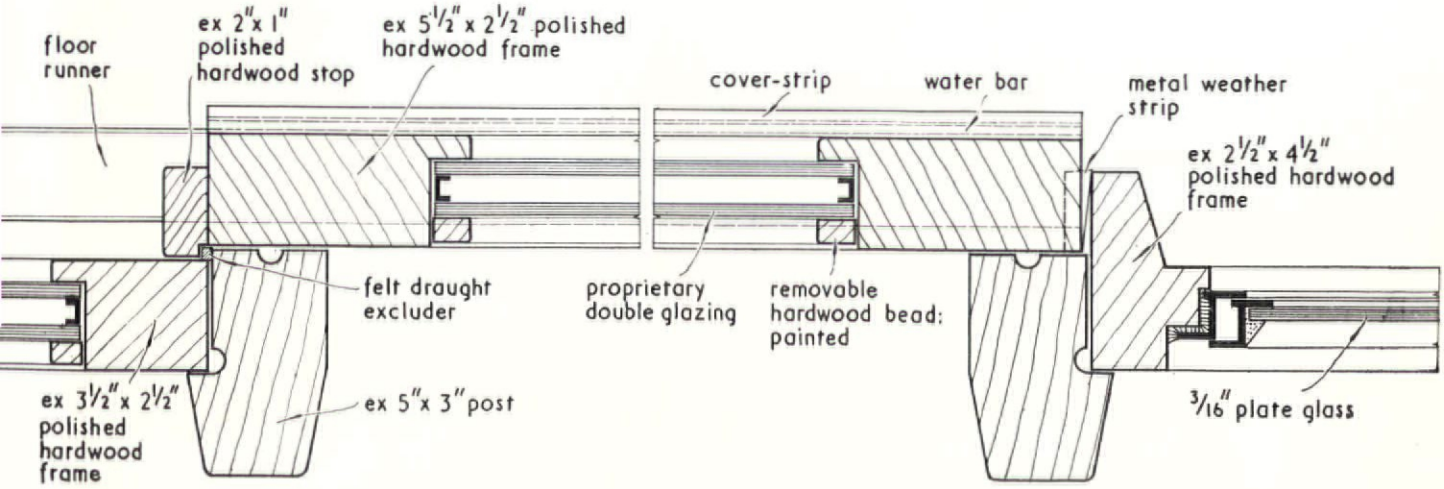
WINDOW WALL. scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



SKETCH OF LEAD SHOE.



SECTION THRO' SLIDING WINDOW-OPEN POSITION. scale 1/4 full size

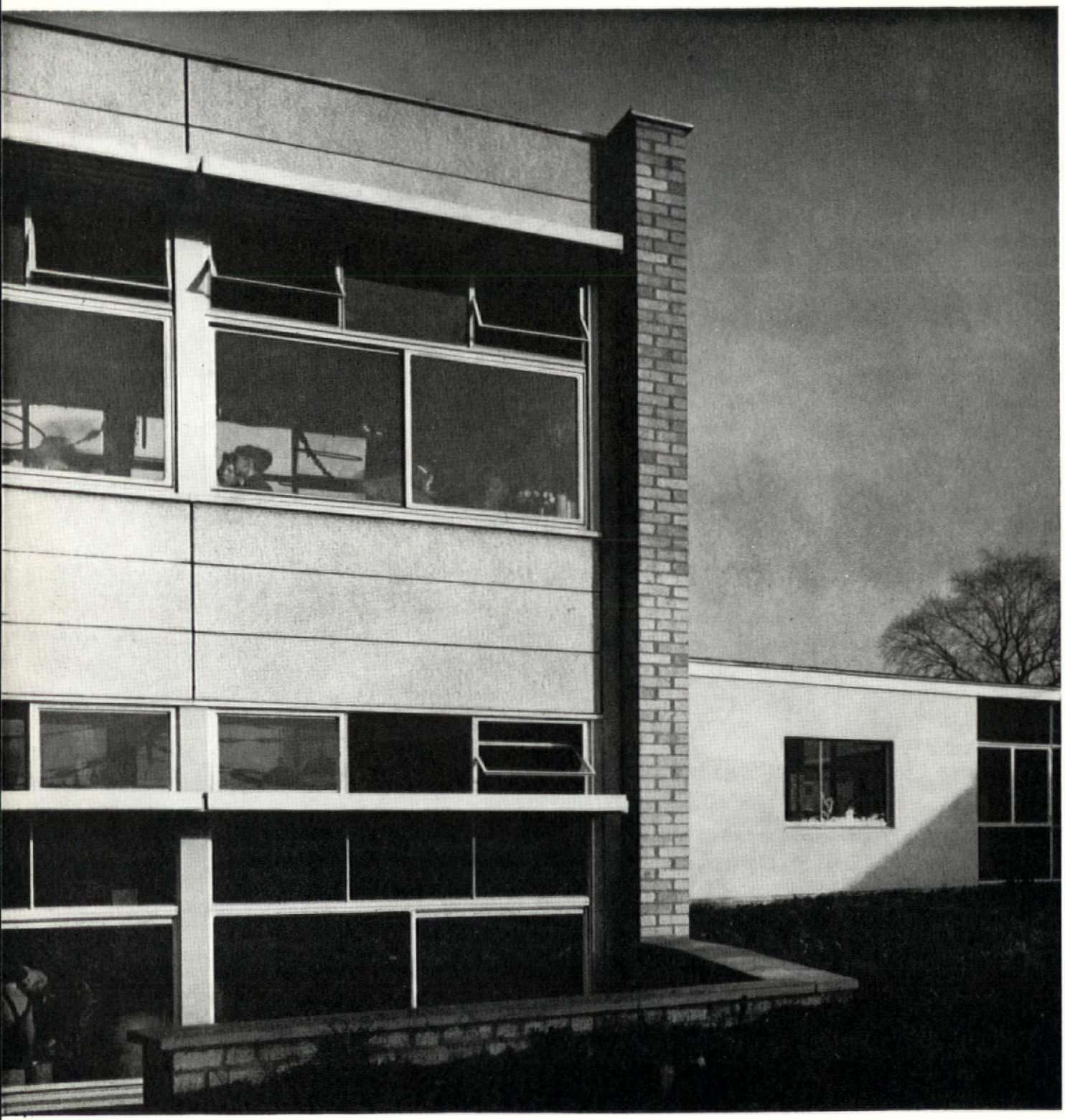


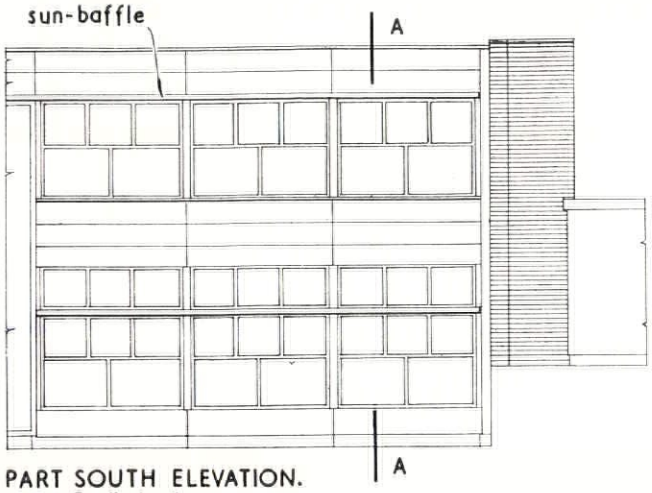
PLAN OF SLIDING WINDOW. scale 1/4 full size

WINDOW WALL : SCHOOL AT OLDBURY, WORCESTER

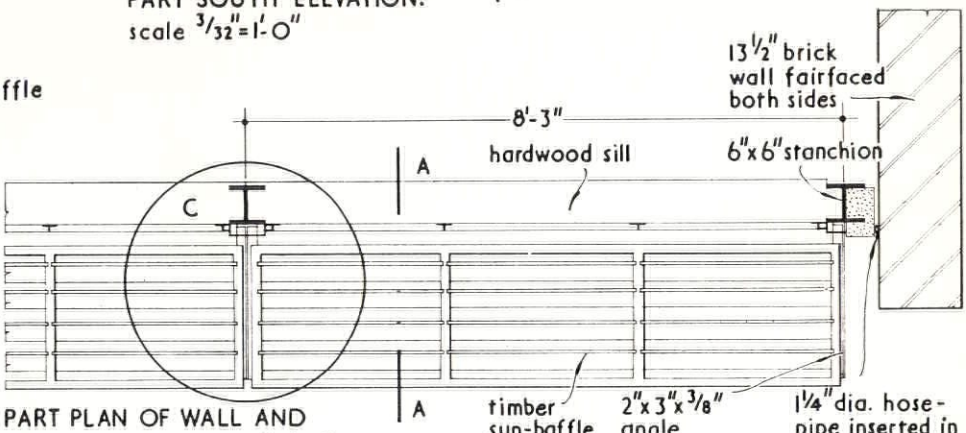
DESIGNED BY F. R. S. YORKE, E. ROSENBERG AND C. S. MARDALL IN ASSOCIATION WITH F. W. B. YORKE AND H. M. BARKER

The chief interest in this detail centres around the hardwood sun-baffle and in the flashing which was required at the point of junction of its supporting bracket with the stanchion. The precast concrete slabs which comprise the cladding are attached direct to the stanchions at points which do not appear on the drawings.

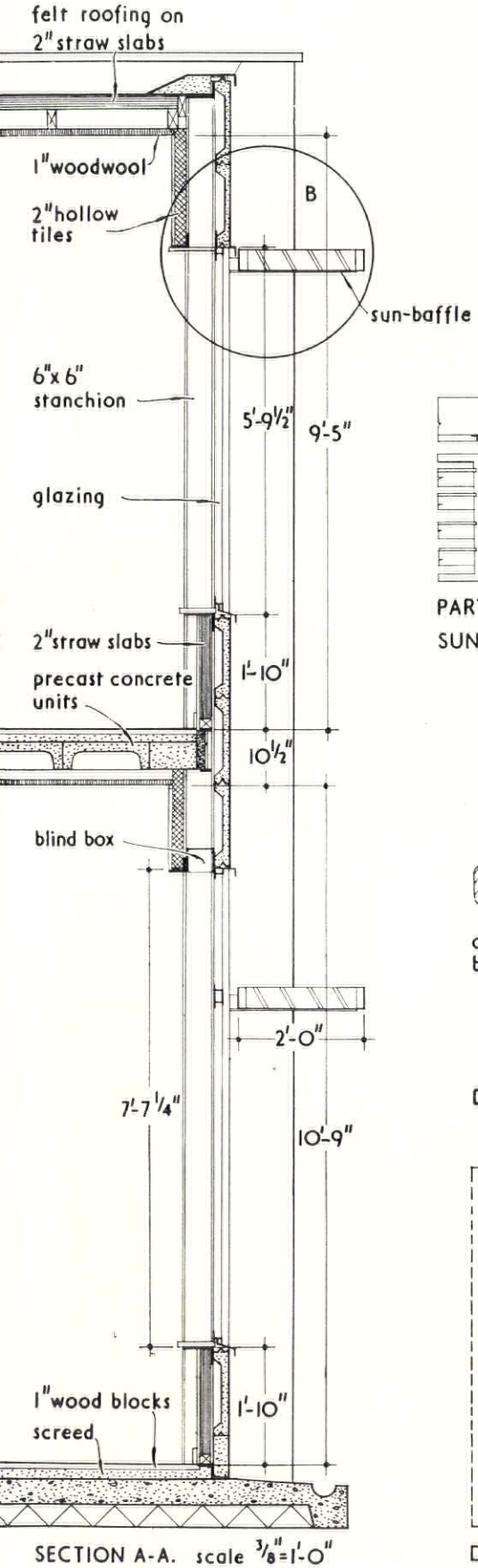




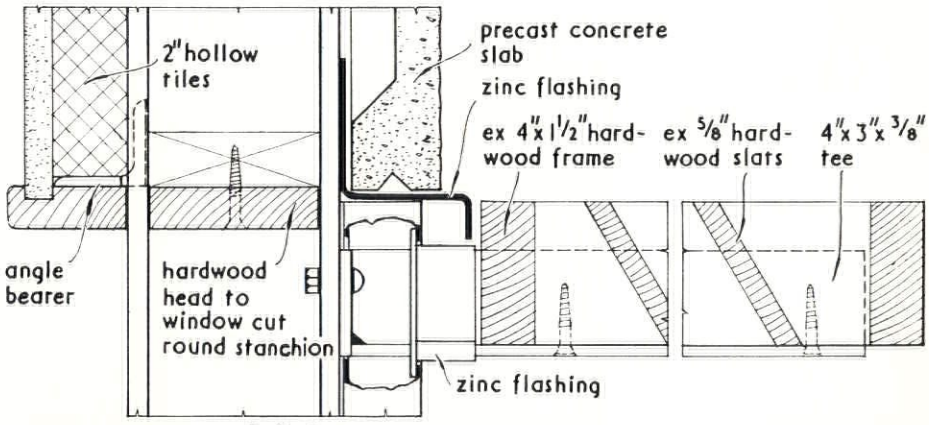
PART SOUTH ELEVATION.
scale $^{3}/_{32}"=1'-0"$



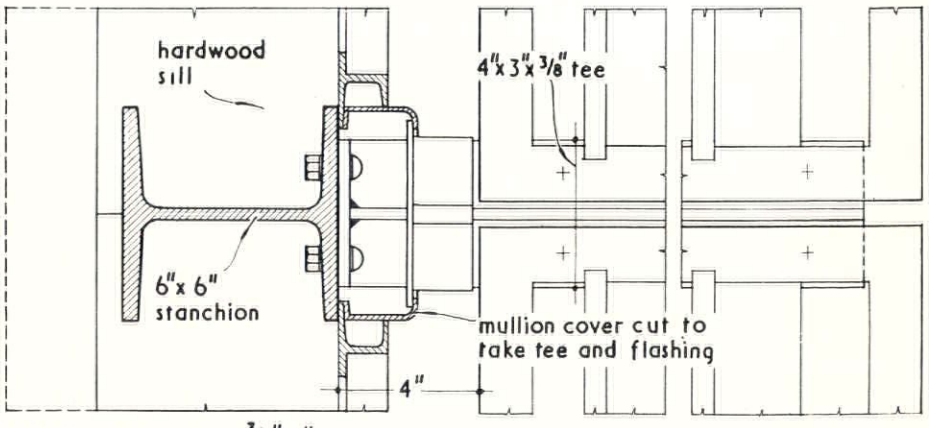
PART PLAN OF WALL AND SUN-BAFFLE. scale $^{3}/_{8}"=1'-0"$



SECTION A-A. scale $^{3}/_{8}"=1'-0"$



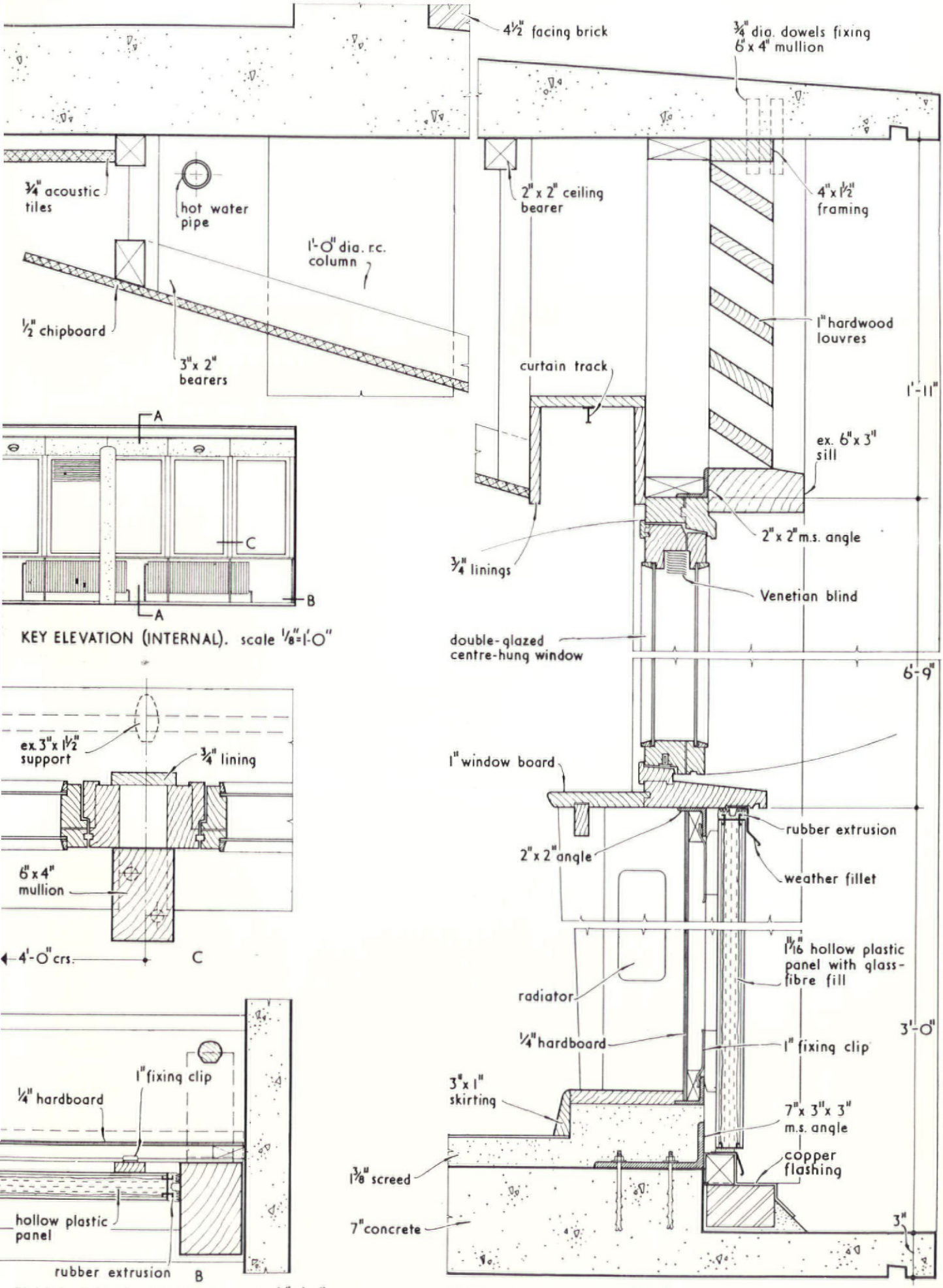
DETAIL AT B. scale $^{3}/_{16}"=1"$



DETAIL AT C. scale $^{3}/_{16}"=1"$

WINDOWS IN CONFERENCE ROOM : RESEARCH LABORATORIES AT WELWYN GARDEN CITY
DESIGNED BY E. D. JEFFERISS MATHEWS

The sloping baffle directs smoke and used air, rising in the centre of the room, outward to the louvres. Should natural ventilation prove insufficient, allowance has been made for the fitting of an extract fan.



KEY ELEVATION (INTERNAL). scale ⅛"=1'-0"

PLANS THRO' MULLION. scale 1½"=1'-0"

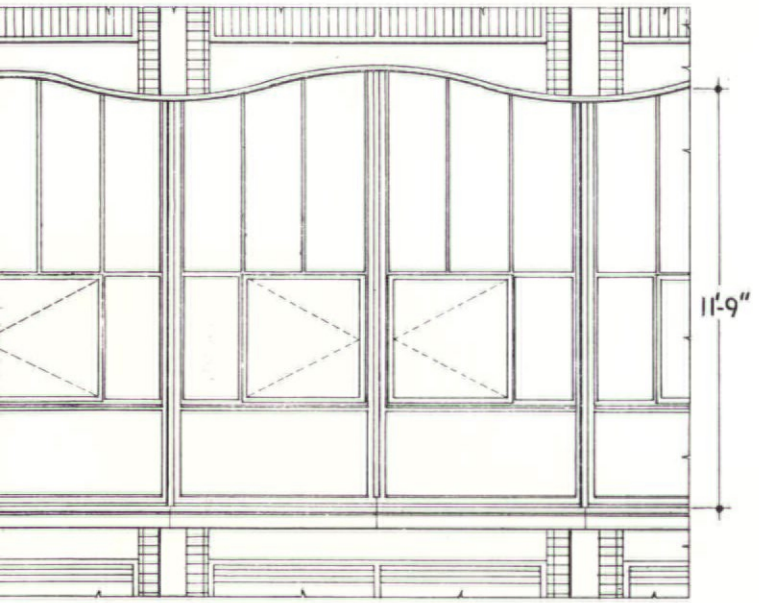
SECTION A-A. scale 1½"=1'-0"

WINDOWS IN LOUNGE : HOSPITAL IN LONDON, S.W.12

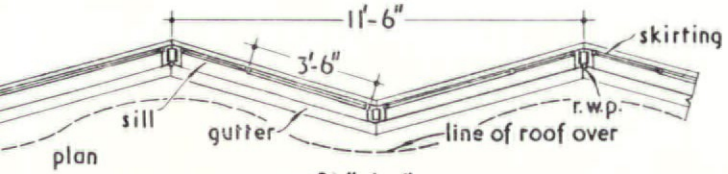
DESIGNED BY DEVEREUX AND DAVIES

The roofing of the projecting bays is 2-in. cork-cored aluminium-faced slabbing, the vertical waves being preformed in the factory. The forward edge is also waved on plan, the waved contour being cut on the site. The fascia is an aluminium I-section, secured to the slab top and bottom with pop rivets, while the forward edge of the roofing is sealed by an extruded aluminium bead riveted to the top flange of the fascia.

PART ELEVATION.

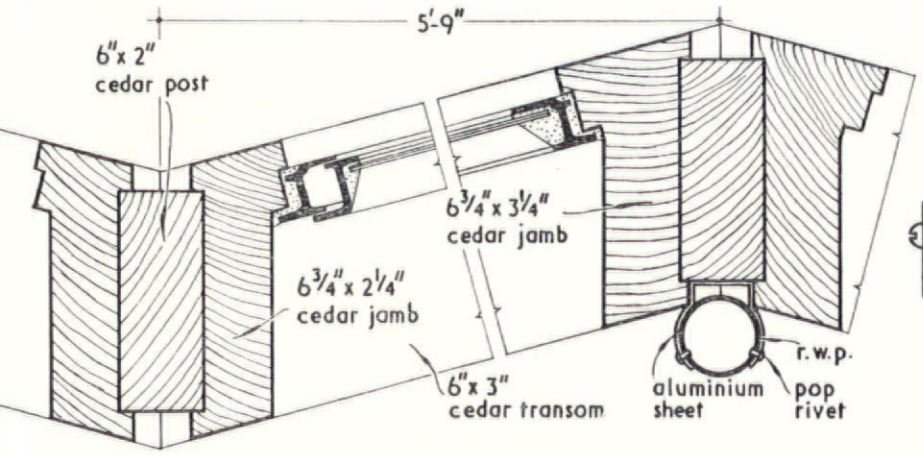


elevation

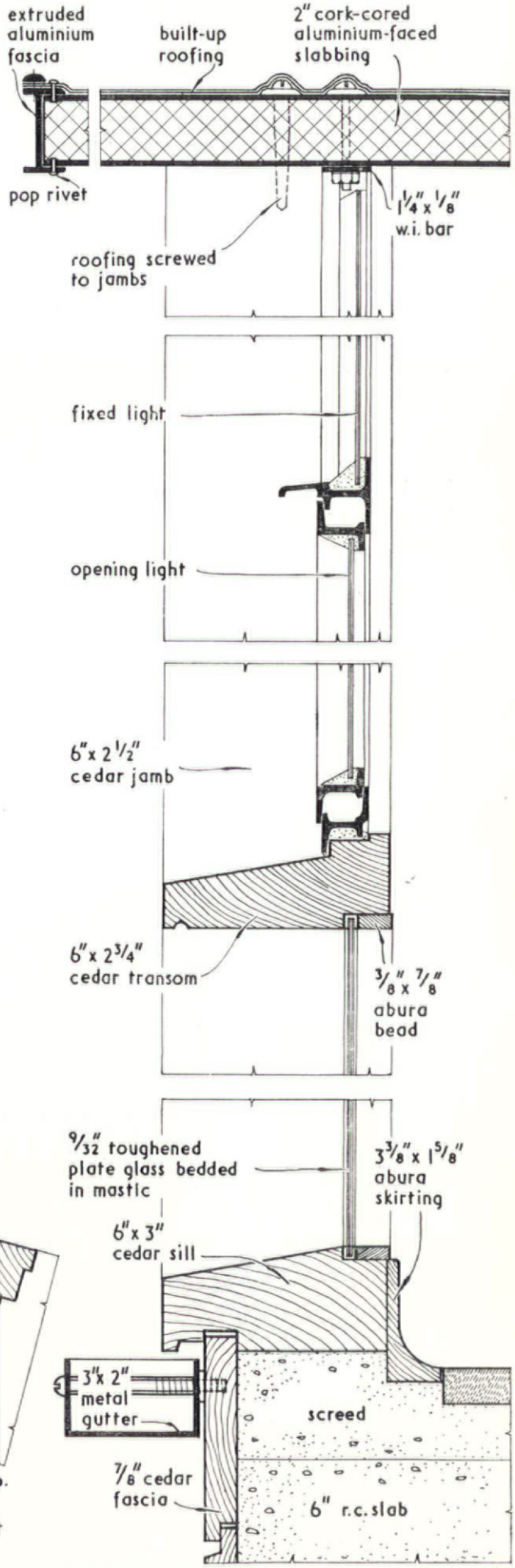


plan

TYPICAL BAY. scale 3/16"=1'-0"



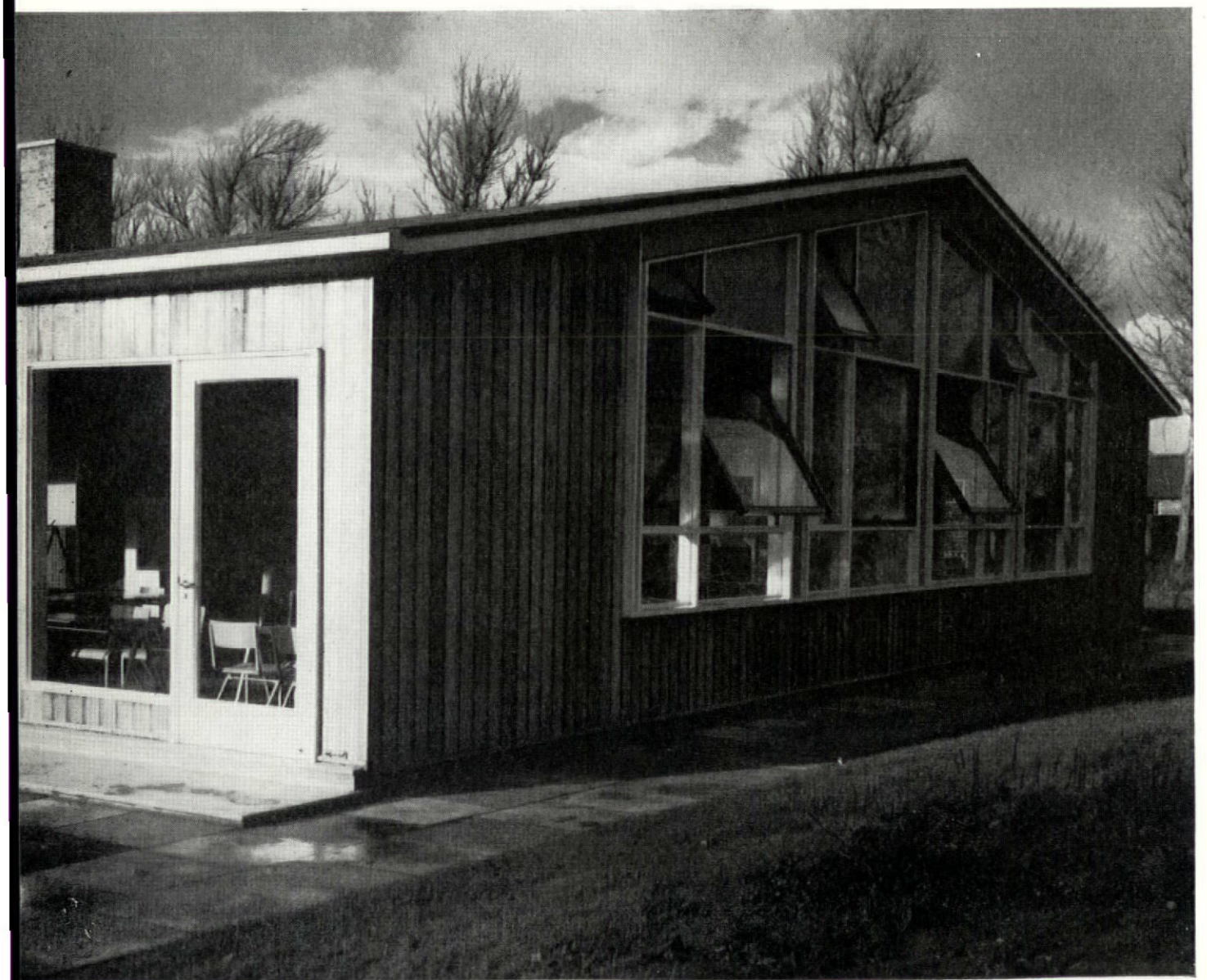
PLAN AT CASEMENT WINDOW LEVEL.
scale ¼ full size

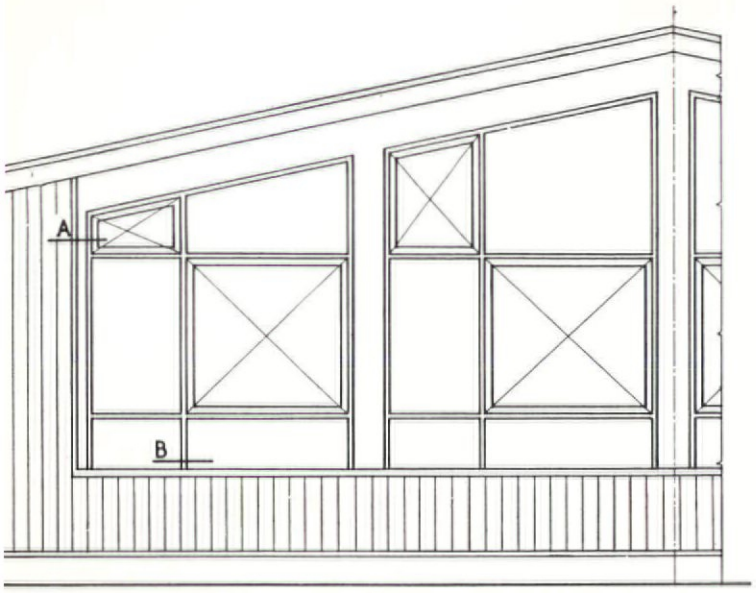


SECTION THRO' OPENING WINDOW.
scale ¼ full size

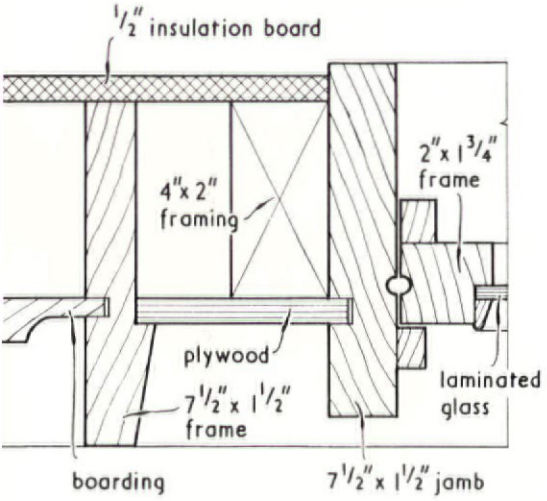
WINDOW : SCHOOL AT FORD, SALOP
DESIGNED BY C. H. SIMMONS

The plywood facings to the lintel and jambs are set in mastic and painted. The opening lights are centrally hung on adjustable friction pivots and are of varnished mahogany. The upper lights are glazed with laminated glass to reduce glare and heat loss.

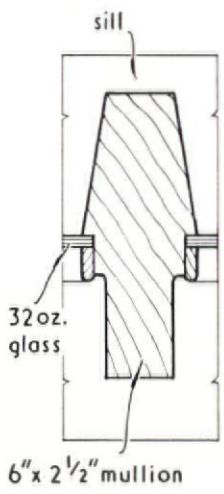




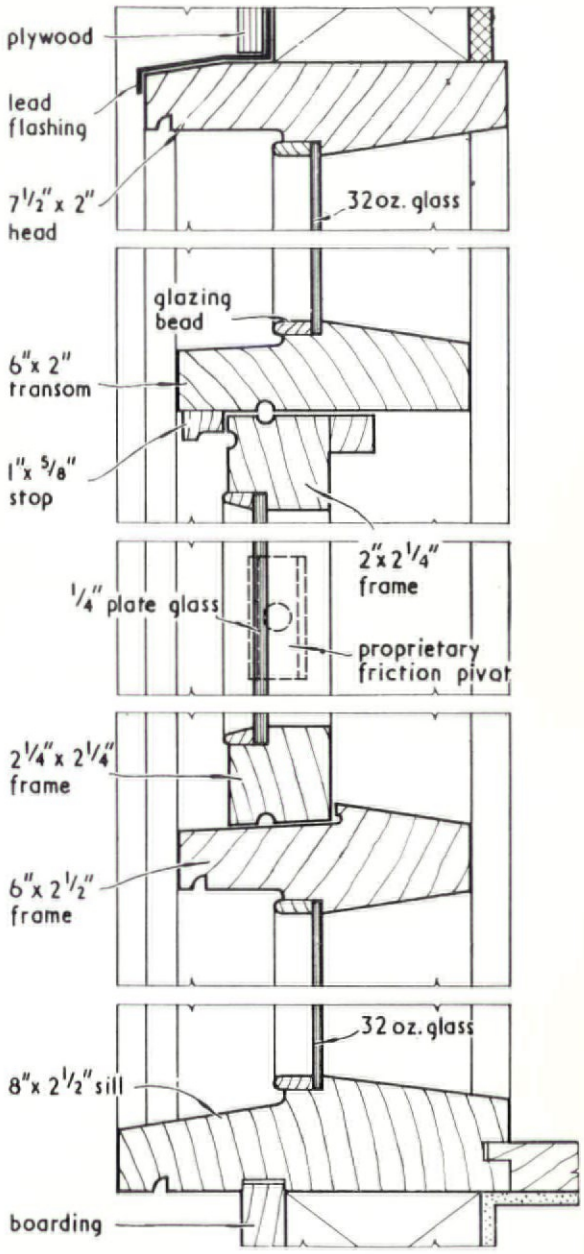
KEY ELEVATION. scale $^{3}/_{16}" = 1'-0"$



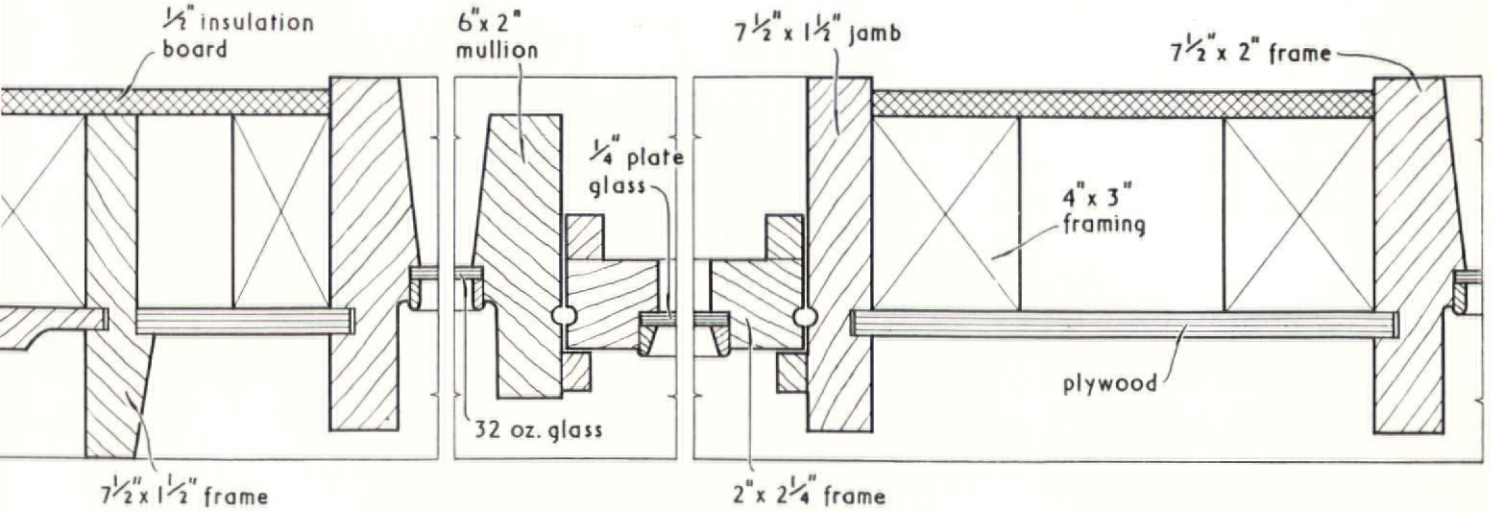
PLAN AT A.
scale $^{1}/_{4}$ full size



PLAN AT B.



SECTION THRO' MAIN OPENING LIGHT.
scale $^{1}/_{4}$ full size

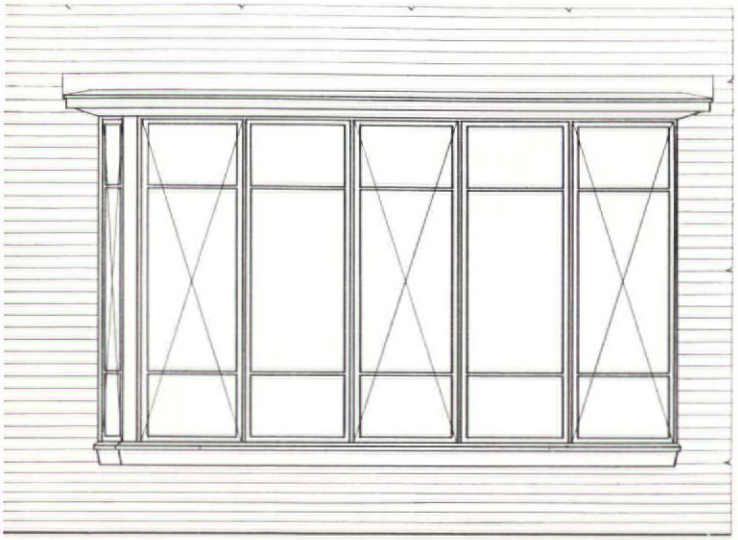


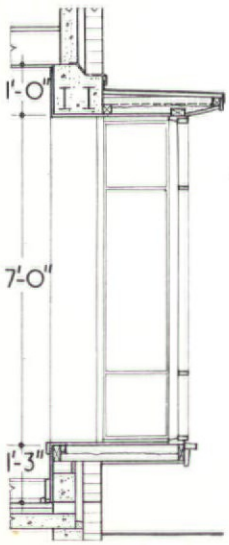
PLAN AT LEVEL OF MAIN OPENING LIGHT. scale $^{1}/_{4}$ full size

BAY WINDOW : HOUSE AT WELWYN GARDEN CITY

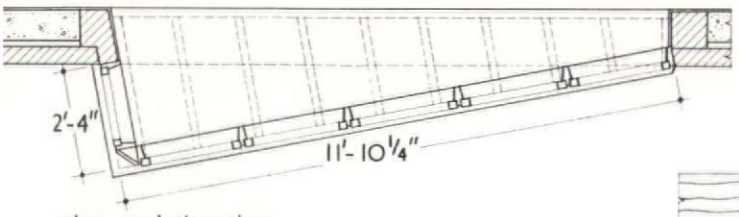
DESIGNED BY J. A. GODFREY

The inner glazing is secured by wood beads (screwed to the frame and bedded in wash leather) to allow access for cleaning. The portion of wood framing exposed in the cavity between the inner and outer sheets of glass has been painted to reduce the risk of moisture from the timber forming condensation in the cavity. The main framing is painted Siberian pine and the mullions are tapered in section to reduce the contrast in brightness with the outside light. The skirting is a heating unit.



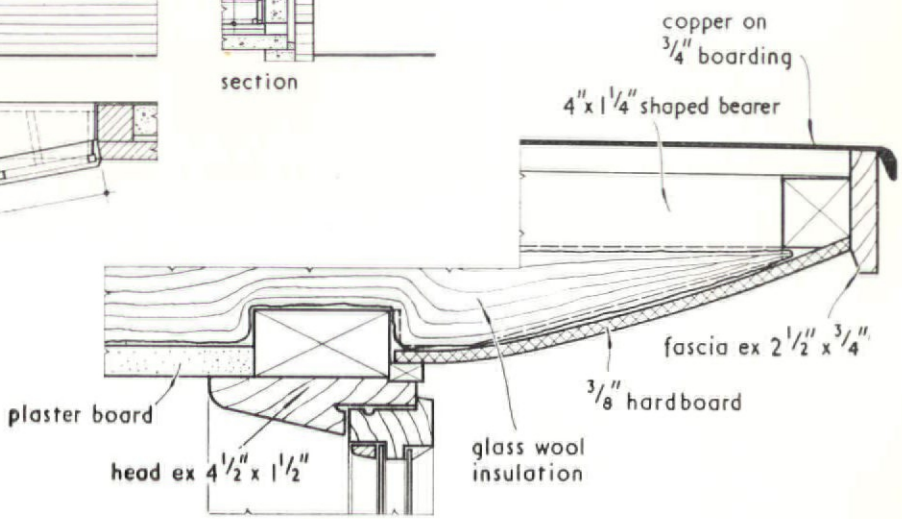


section

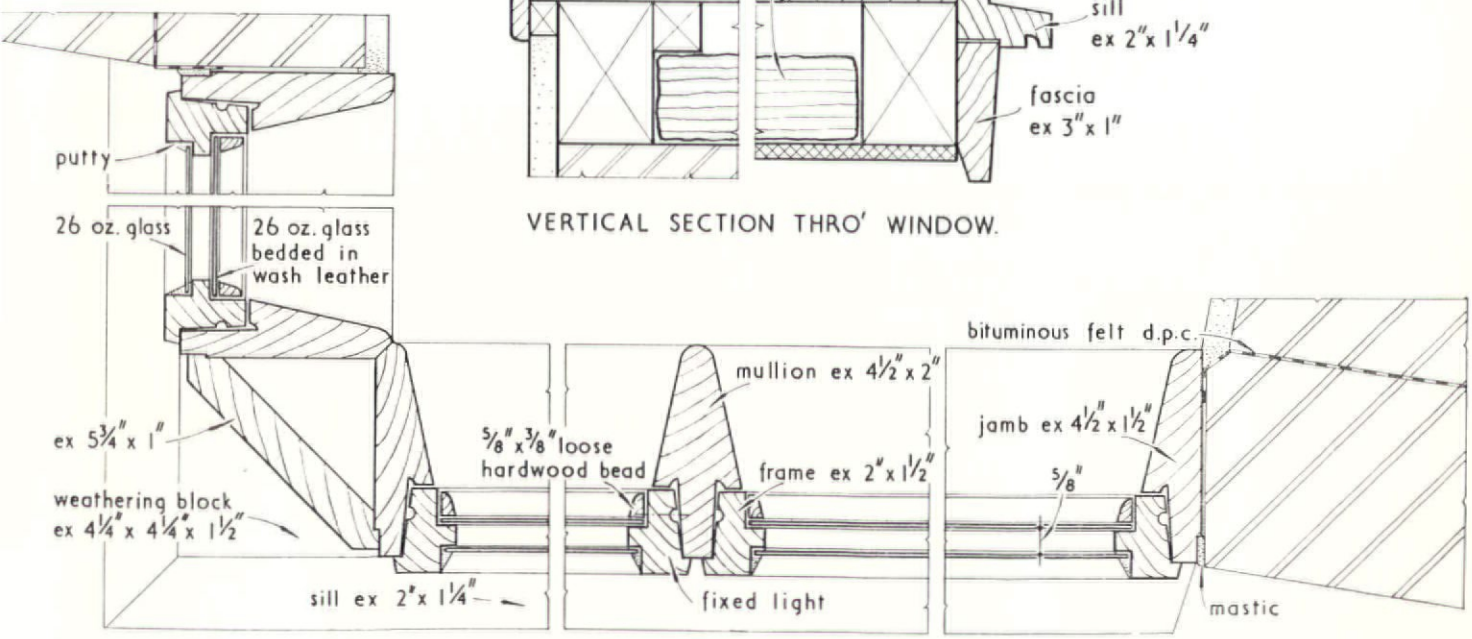


plan and elevation

BAY WINDOW. scale ¼"=1'-0"



VERTICAL SECTION THRO' WINDOW.

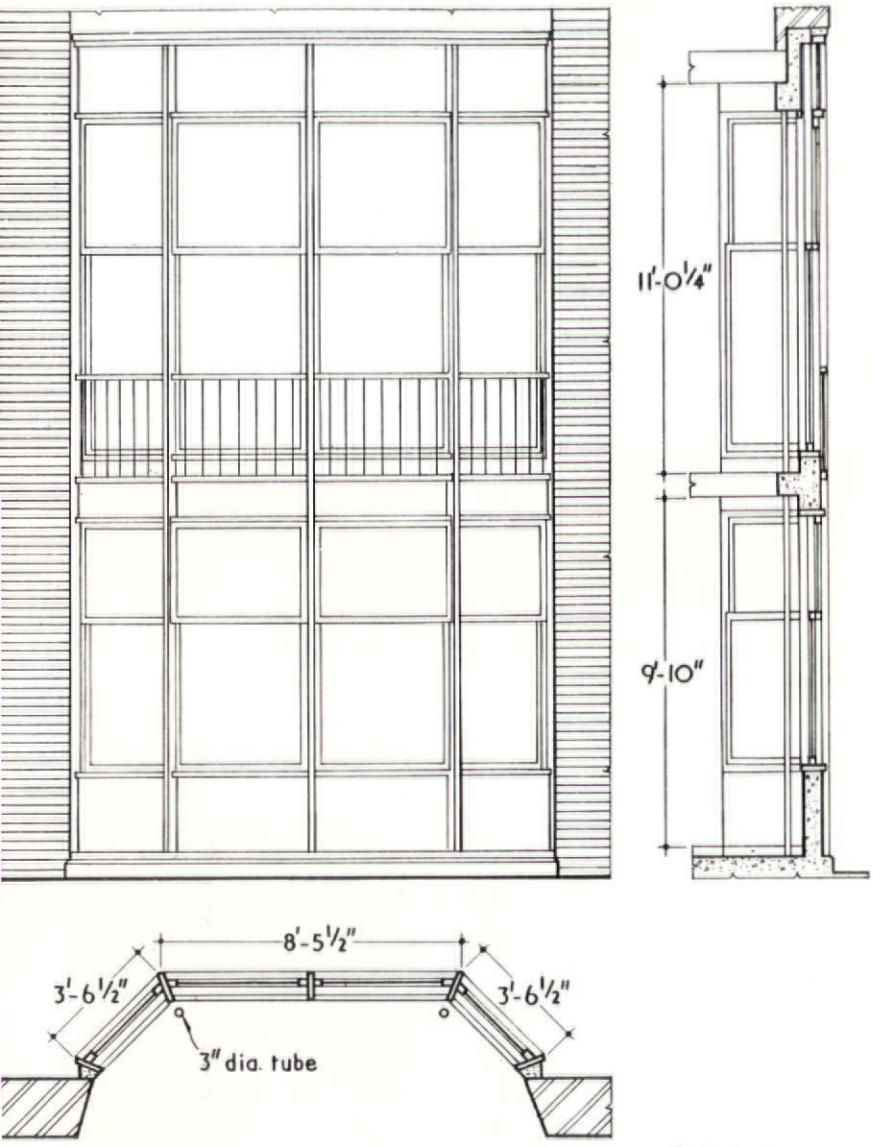


HORIZONTAL SECTION THRO' WINDOW. scale ¼ full size

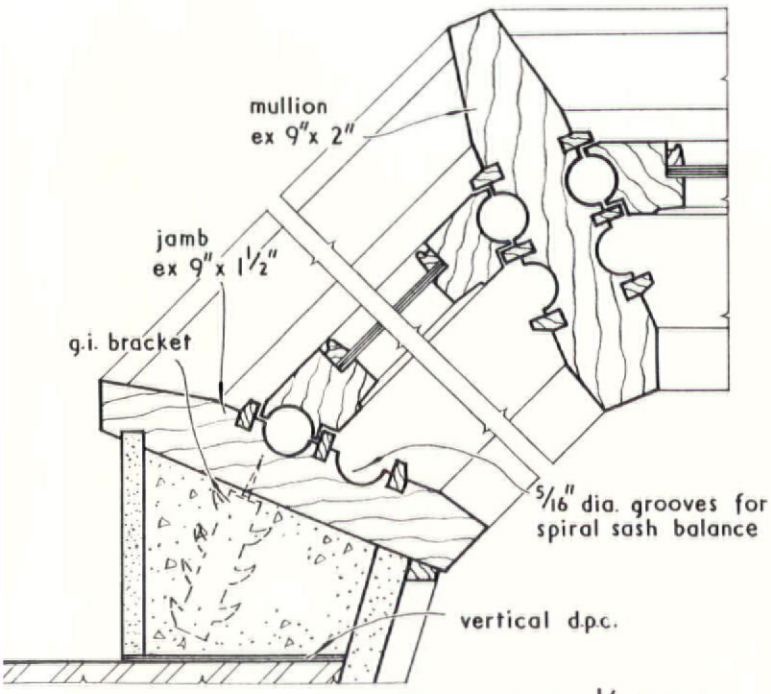
BAY WINDOWS : HOUSE IN LONDON, N.W.3

DESIGNED BY ARCHITECTS' CO-PARTNERSHIP

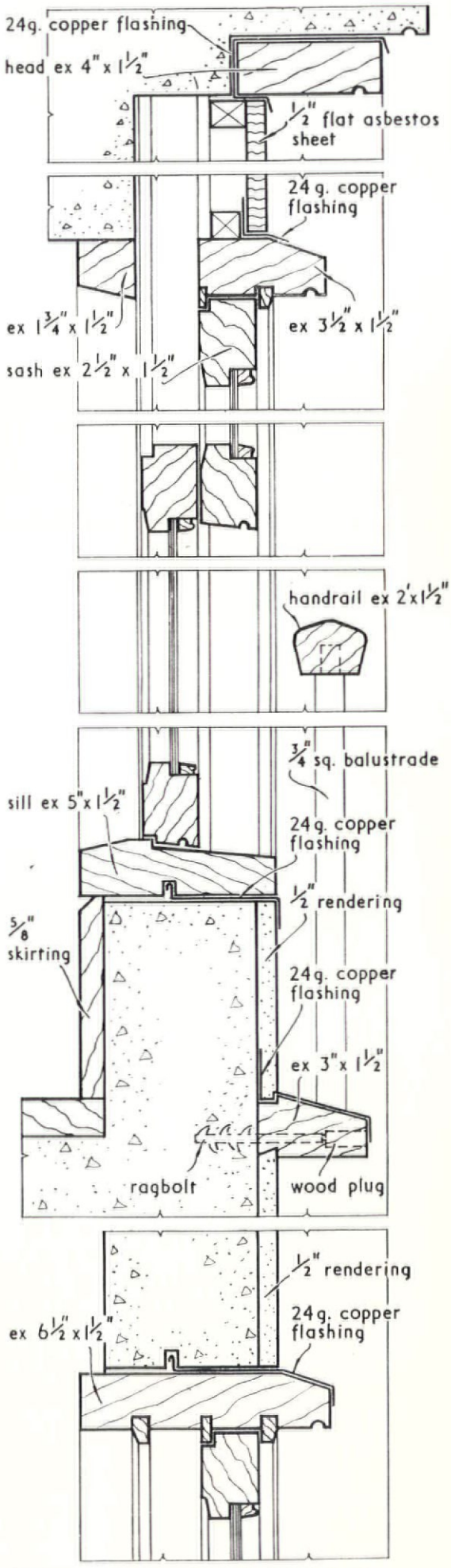
New windows have been fitted in two floors of a three-storey Victorian bay. R.c. in-situ *beams, cranked to the shape of the bay, have been inserted at first and second floor levels, and are supported at the outside angles of the bay by* 3-*in. diameter mild steel tubes. The sash windows are hung in spring balances.*



KEY ELEVATION, PLAN AND SECTION. scale 3/16"=1'-0"



TYPICAL PLAN OF WINDOW. scale ¼ full size

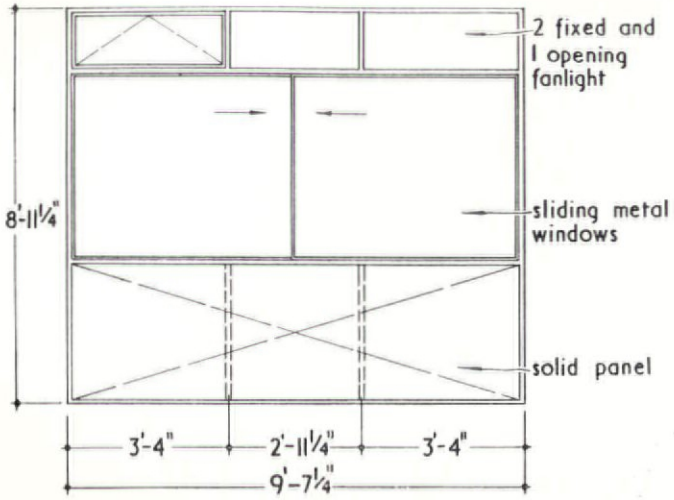


VERTICAL SECTION THRO' WINDOWS.

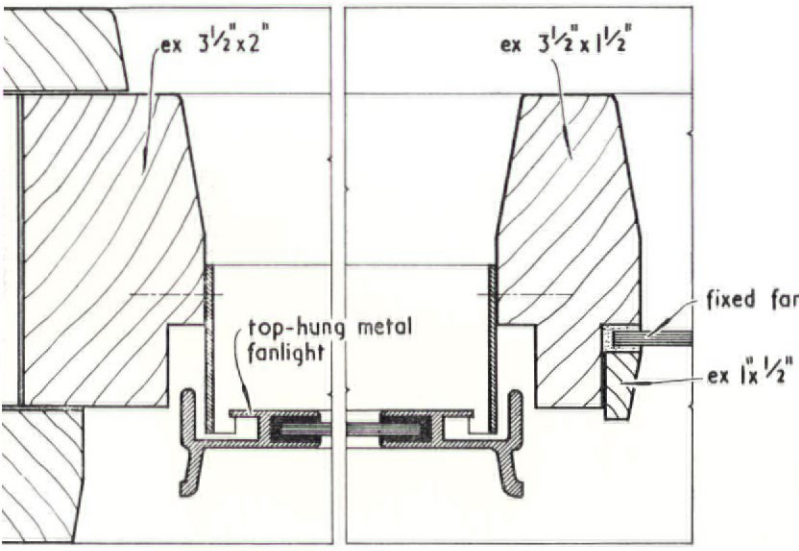
WINDOWS : SCHOOL AT HATFIELD NEW TOWN

DESIGNED BY ARCHITECTS' CO-PARTNERSHIP IN ASSOCIATION WITH C. H. ASLIN (architect to the Hertfordshire County Council)

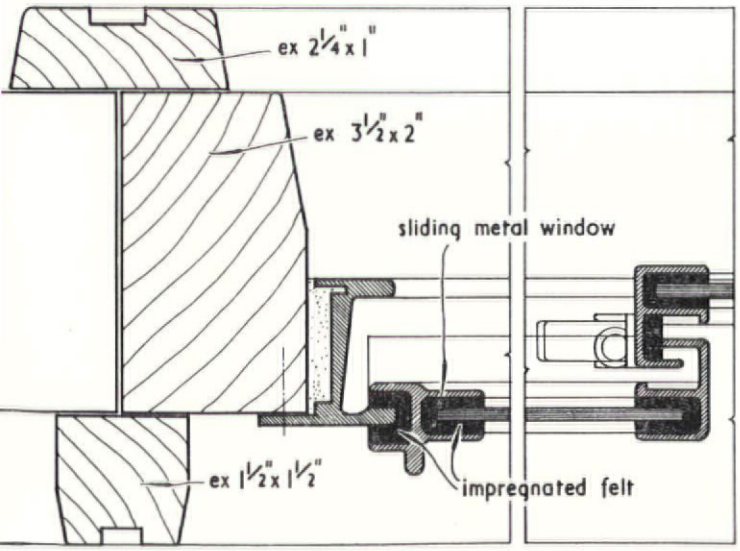
The window frames are of light aluminium alloy, natural finish, and of a type hitherto associated with the motor industry. Impregnated felt pads are fitted in grooves in the sliding sashes which, in the top and bottom sections, hold the windows on the aluminium runners and, in the edge sections, serve to make a waterproof joint with the outer frame when the window is closed.



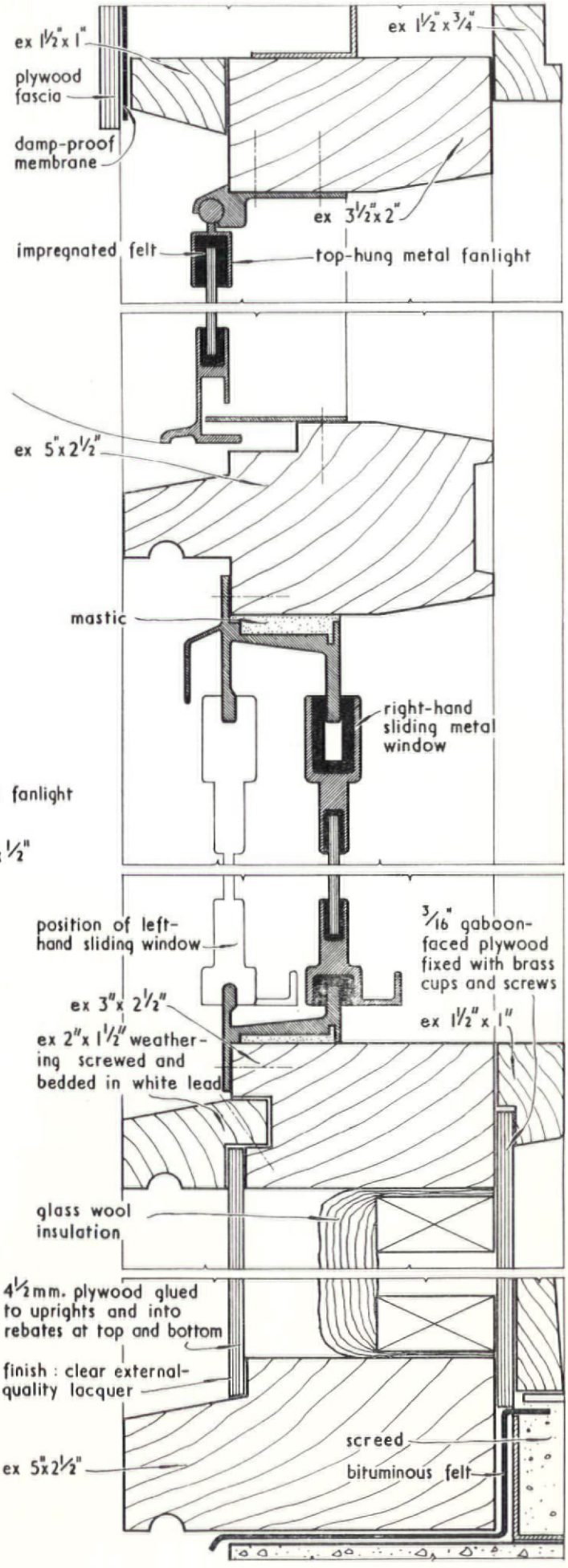
KEY ELEVATION scale ¼ in. = 1 foot



PLAN AT FANLIGHT LEVEL.



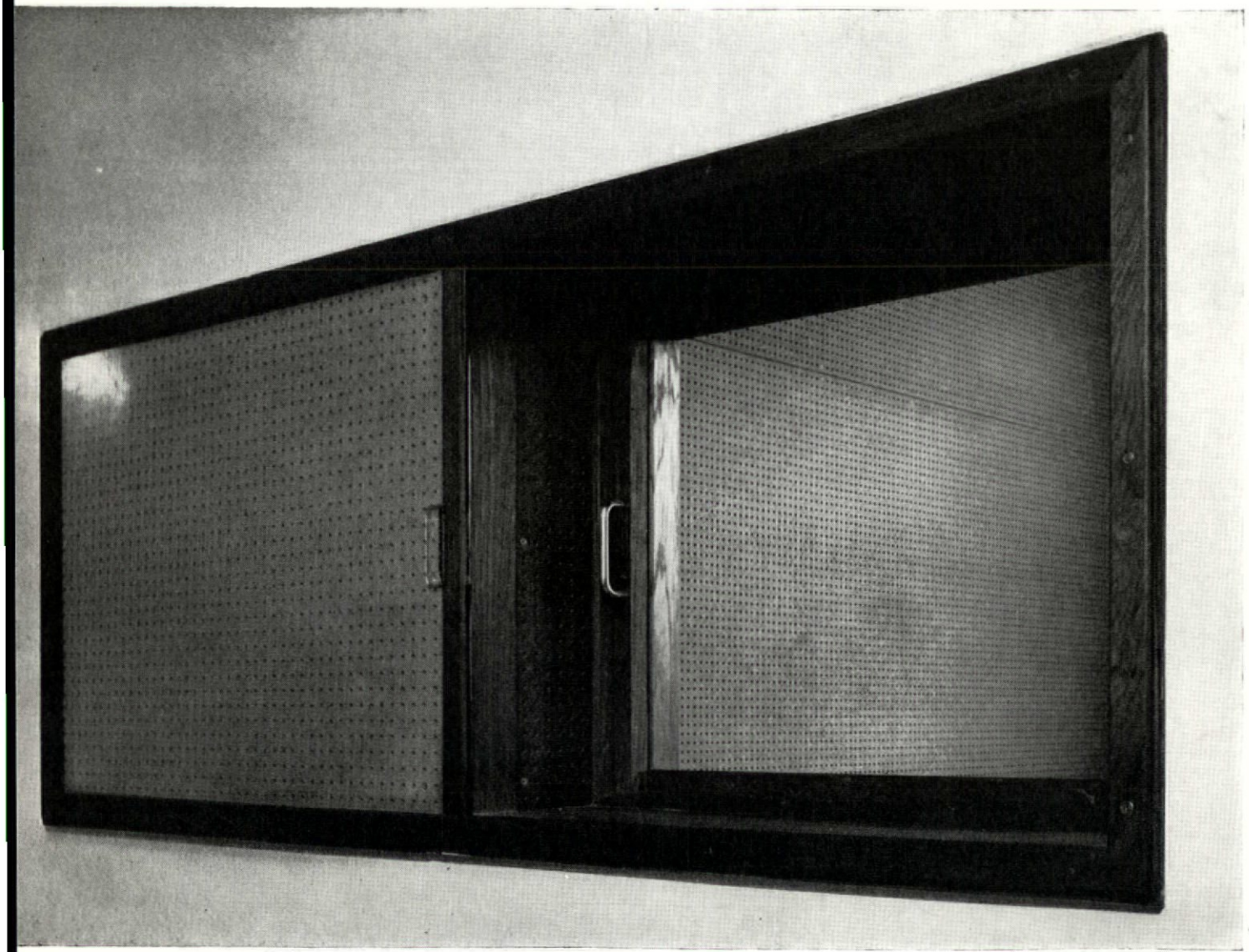
PLAN AT SLIDING WINDOW LEVEL.

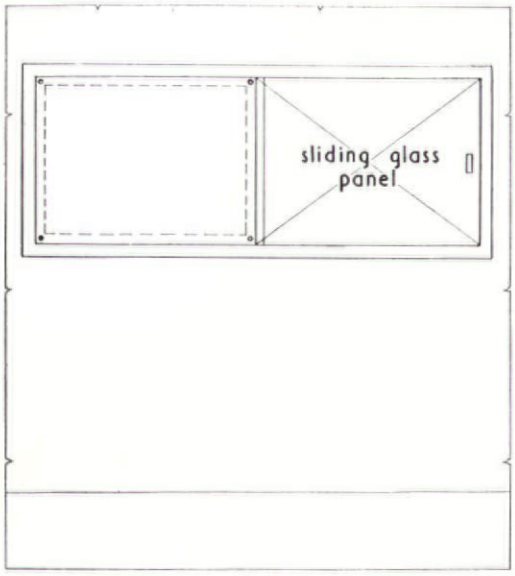


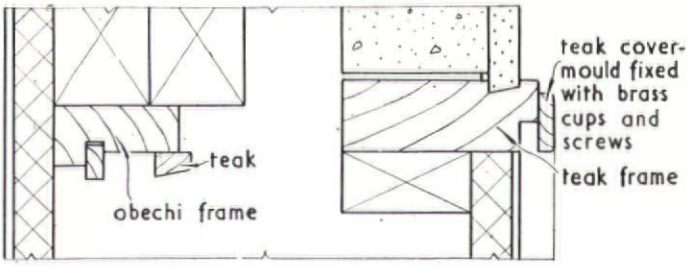
SECTION. scale ½ full size

OBSERVATION WINDOW, AUDIOMETRY ROOM : HOSPITAL IN LONDON, W.C.1
DESIGNED BY EASTON AND ROBERTSON

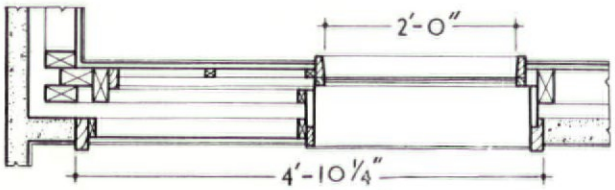
This observation window forms part of the heavily sound-insulated construction of the audiometry room. As the room is for testing the hearing of children, the inner window (i.e. that farthest from the camera) is built up from two sheets of glass with a transparent silvered surface between, so arranged that observers can watch the children without being seen by them.

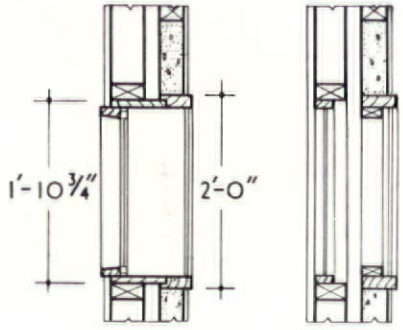




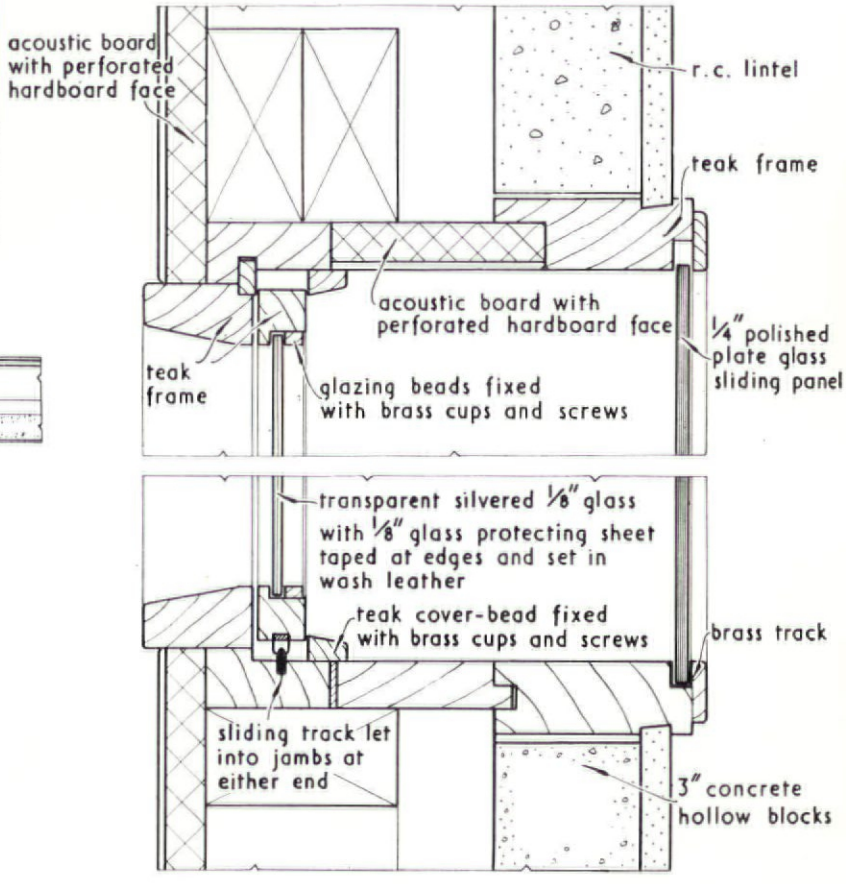


DETAIL AT HEAD OVER SLIDING PANEL.

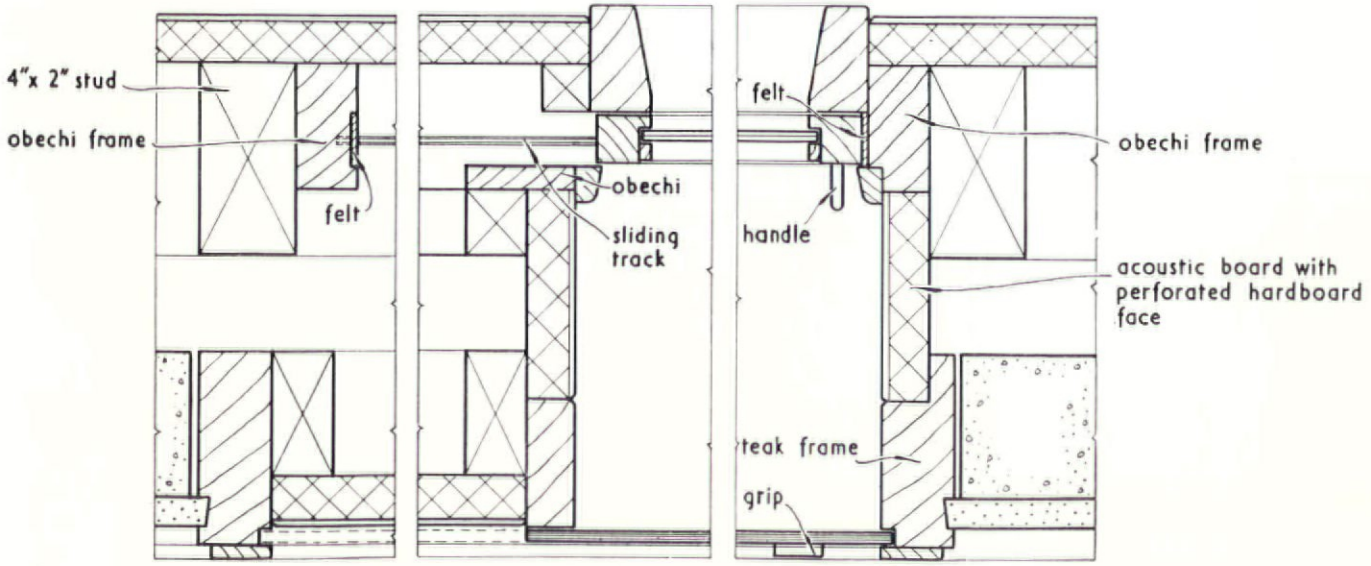




KEY ELEVATION, PLAN AND SECTIONS. scale ½"=1'-0"



SECTION THRO' OPENING.

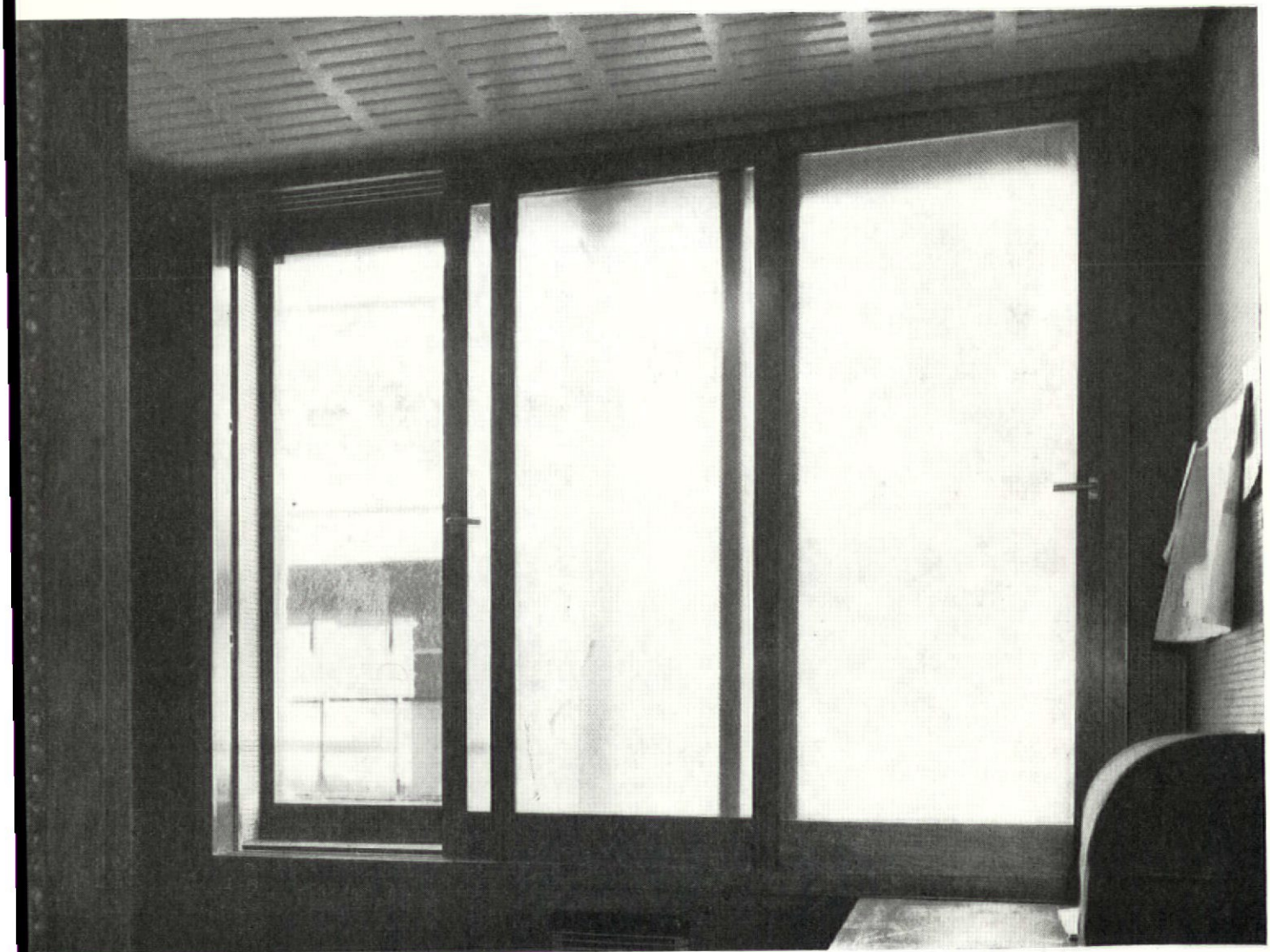


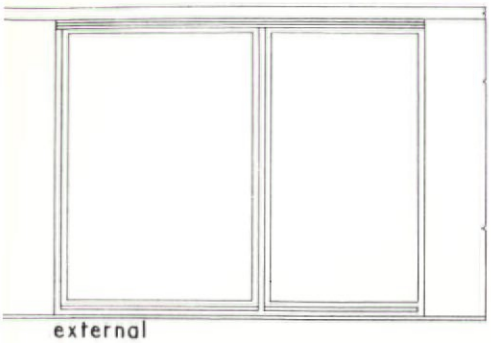
PLAN. scale ¼" full size

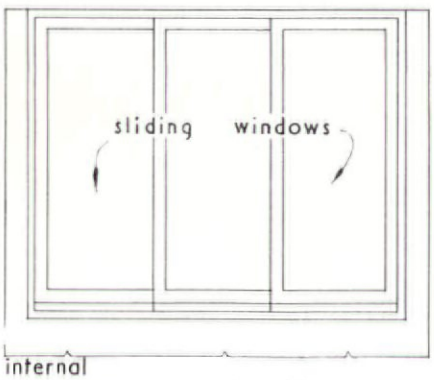
WINDOW AND DOOR, AUDIOMETRY ROOM : HOSPITAL IN LONDON, W.C.1

DESIGNED BY EASTON AND ROBERTSON

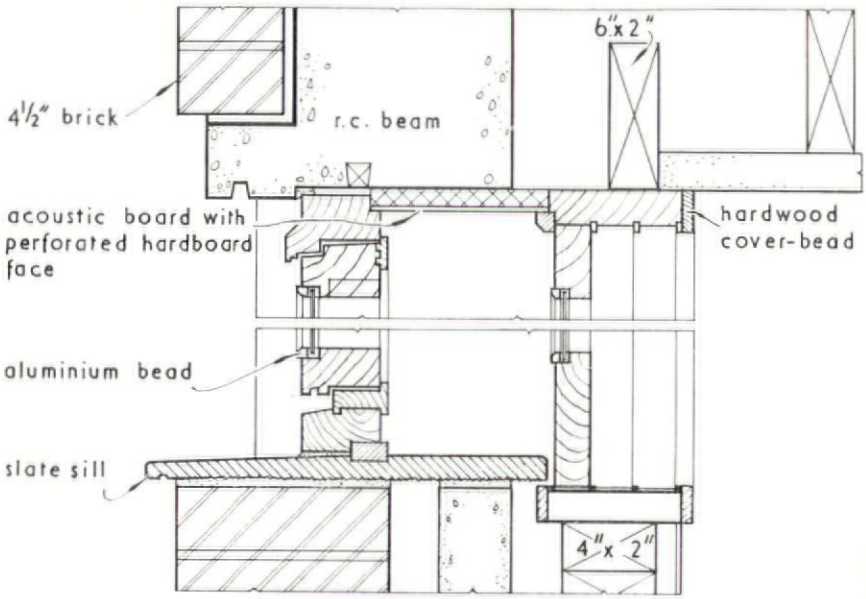
The window and door to the audiometry room are both of double construction. Each door panel consists of two skins of acoustic board with slag wool between, veneered on the outer side of the door with teak.



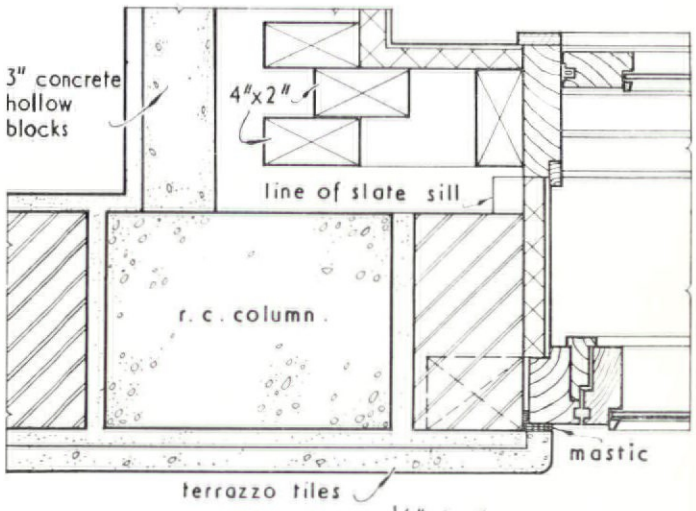




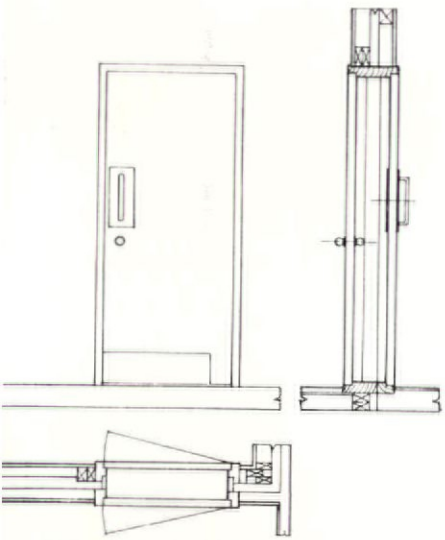
ELEVATIONS OF WINDOW.



SECTION THROUGH WINDOW.

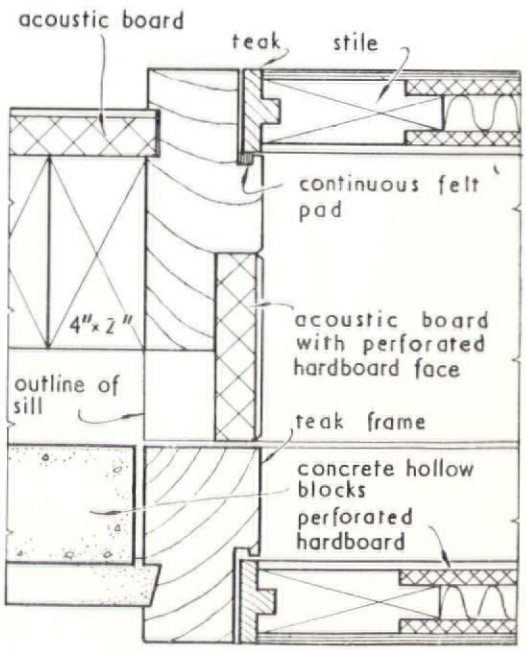


PLAN OF WINDOW. scale 1½"=1'-0"



KEY ELEVATION, SECTION AND PLAN OF DOOR.

SECTION THROUGH DOOR AND SILL. scale ¼ full size

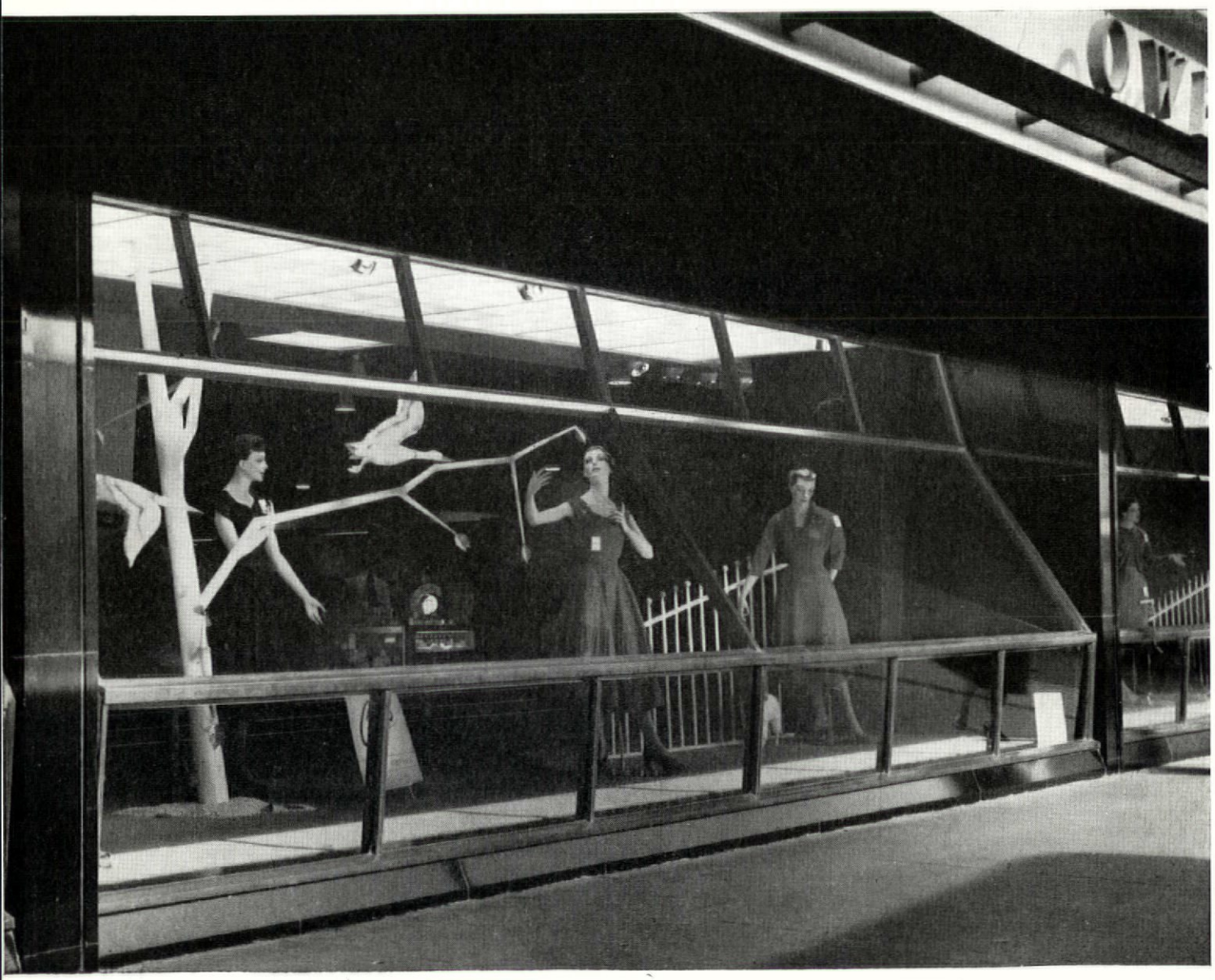


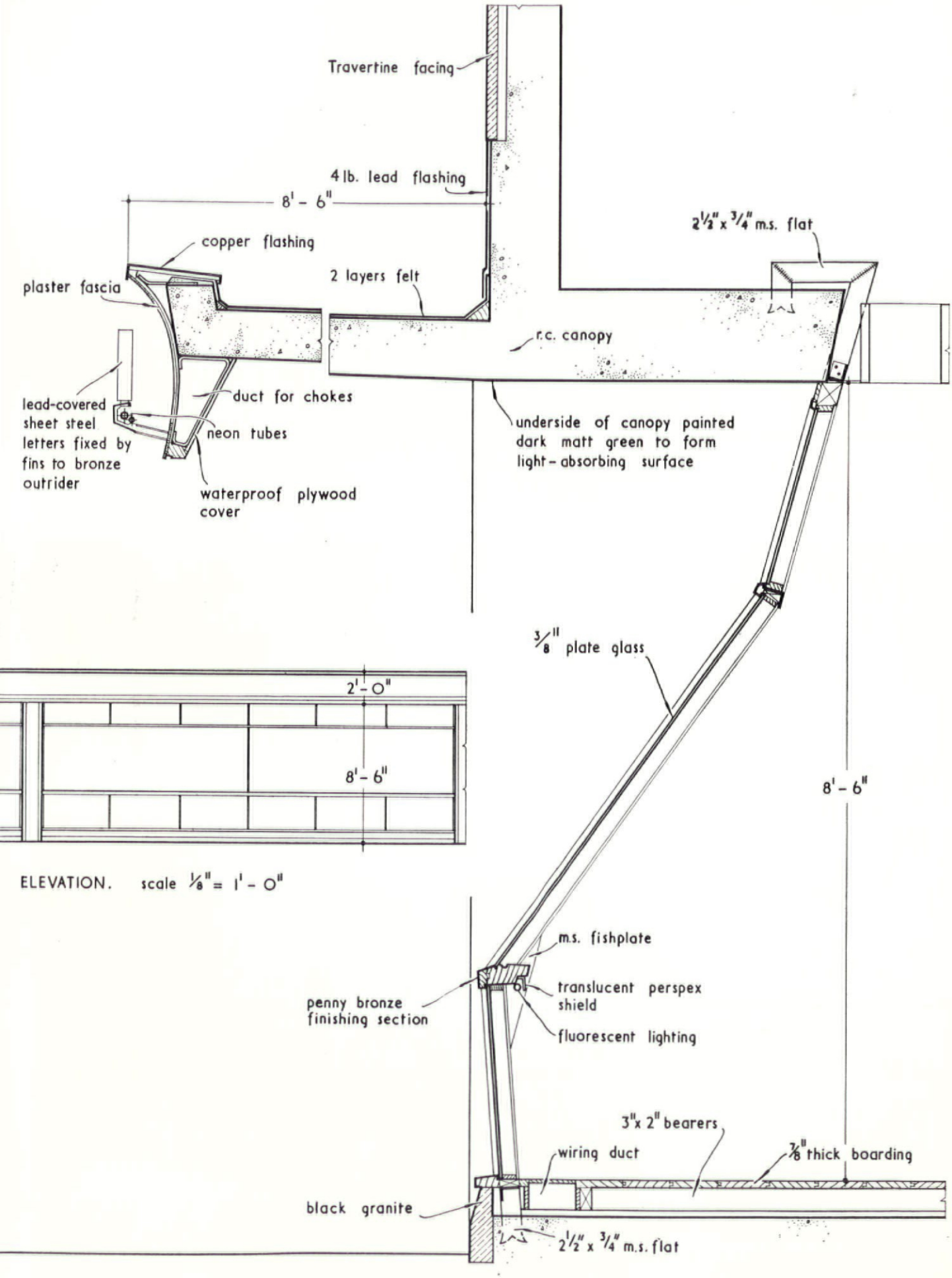
PLAN OF JAMB.

SHOPFRONT : DEPARTMENT STORE IN BROADGATE, COVENTRY

DESIGNED BY ROLF HELLBERG AND MAURICE HARRIS; P. BEARD AND M. JARRETT (assistant architects)

The essential idea behind the design of this non-reflecting display window (for which a patent has been applied for by the designer) is to slope the different planes of glass in such a way that, for viewers in the street, there are no reflecting surfaces to disturb vision. This is achieved mainly by tilting the section of the glass which is at eye level so that the light is reflected at an angle which strikes the light-absorbing surface of the canopy soffit.



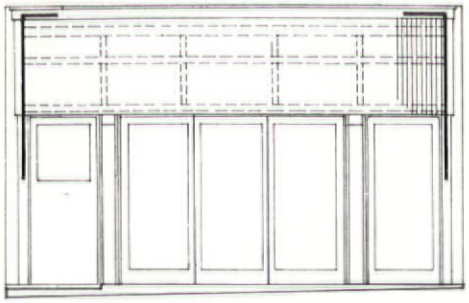


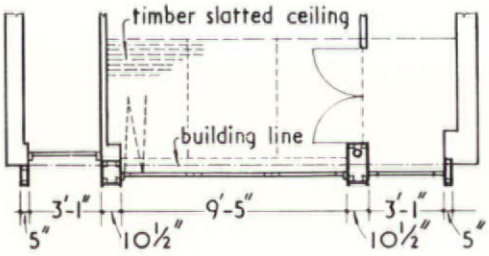
ELEVATION. scale ⅛" = 1' - 0"

VERTICAL SECTION THROUGH DISPLAY WINDOW. scale ¾" = 1' - 0"

SHOPFRONT : RESTAURANT IN LONDON, W.1
DESIGNED BY JAMES A. CRABTREE

The external parts of the doors and frames, with the lettering, are finished with pigmented cellulose, the remainder of the exterior being sprayed with clear cellulose. The grilles at the head of the piers are the outlets of ventilation ducts which lead from the basement.





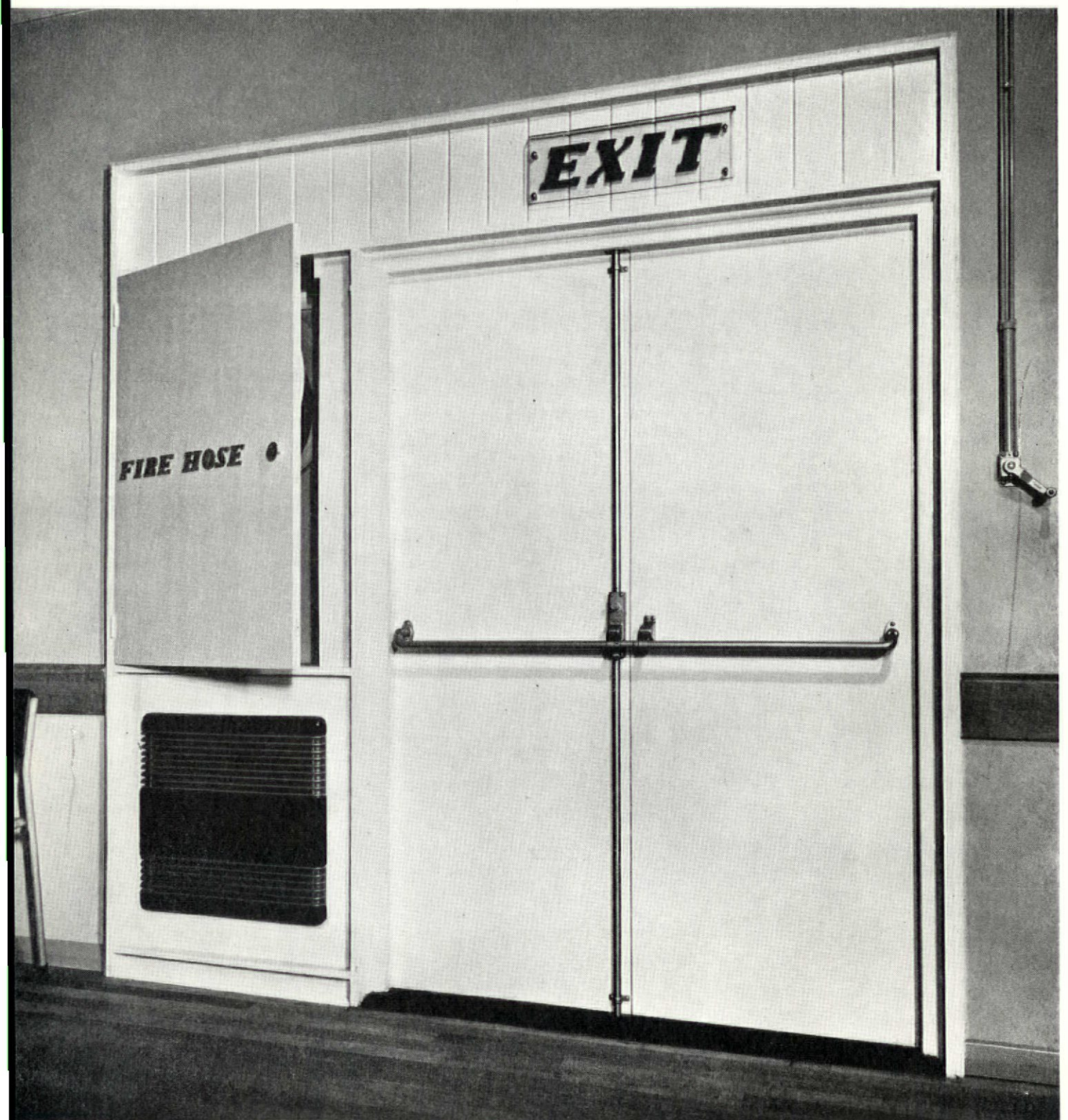
KEY PLAN, SECTION AND ELEVATION.
scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

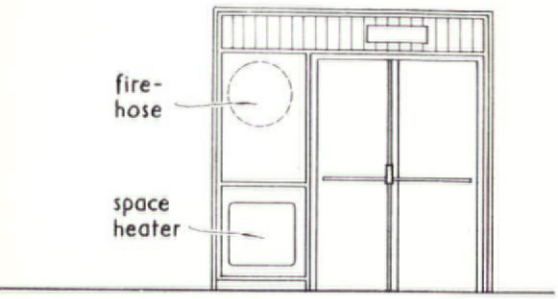
PLAN AND SECTION THRO CENTRE OF SHOPFRONT. scale : 1/4 full size

EMERGENCY EXIT : COMMUNITY HALL, HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, NEW TOWN

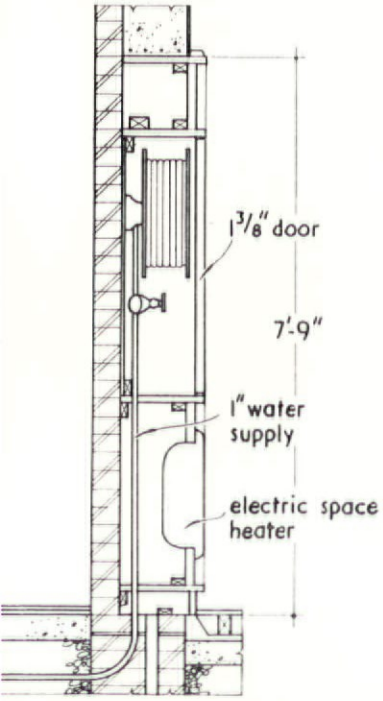
DESIGNED BY H. K. ABLETT (chief architect, Hemel Hempstead Development Corporation); M. HARDSTAFF (assistant architect)

The exit sign is lit by a lamp fixed at the back of the panel. This lamp, invisible externally, shines through the thickness of the Perspex sheet. Since Perspex bends light rays, these are turned downwards within the thickness of the material and illuminate the lettering cut in the surface. The letters are in green in place of the usual red since an exit should denote 'safety' rather than 'danger.'

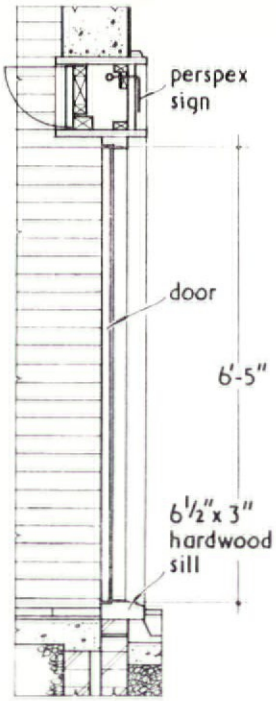




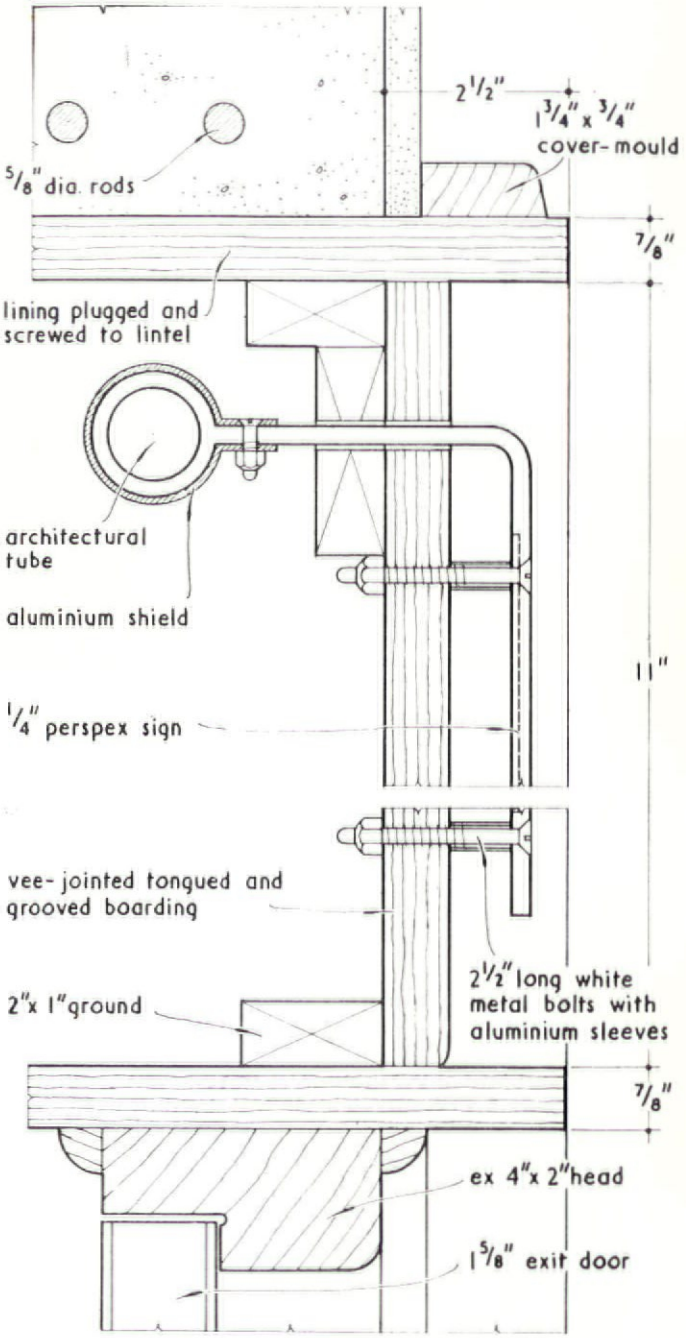
ELEVATION OF EXIT.
scale $^{3}/_{16}"=1'-0"$



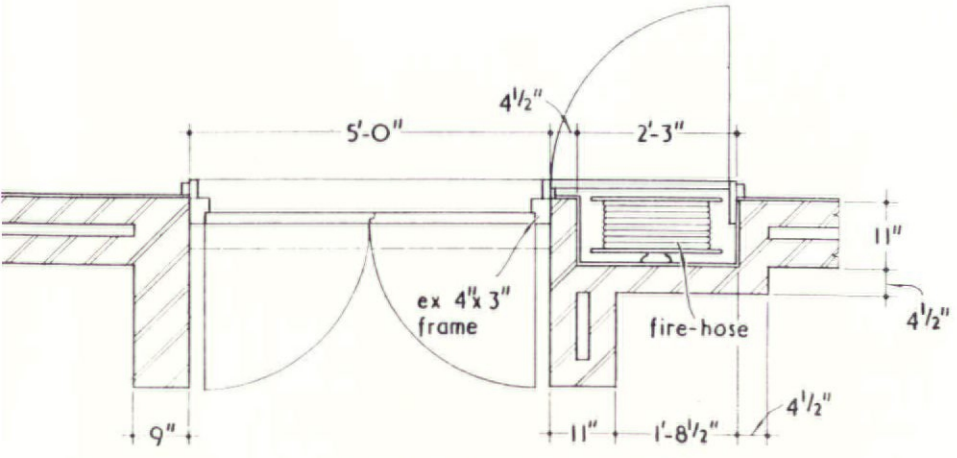
SECTION THRO SPACE
HEATER AND CUPBOARD.
scale $^{3}/_{8}"=1'-0"$



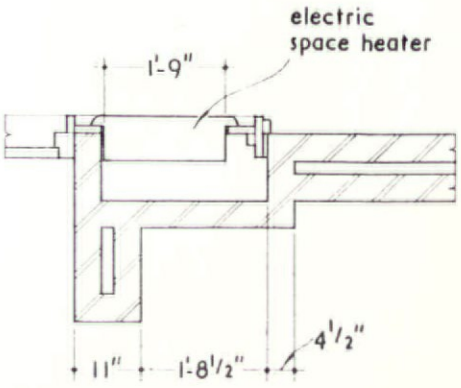
SECTION THRO' EXIT
DOORS AND SIGN.
scale $^{3}/_{8}"=1'-0"$



DETAIL OF PERSPEX SIGN AND LAMP FITTING.
scale $^{3}/_{8}"=1"$



PLAN OF EXIT DOORS AND FIRE-HOSE CUPBOARD.
scale $^{3}/_{8}"=1'-0"$

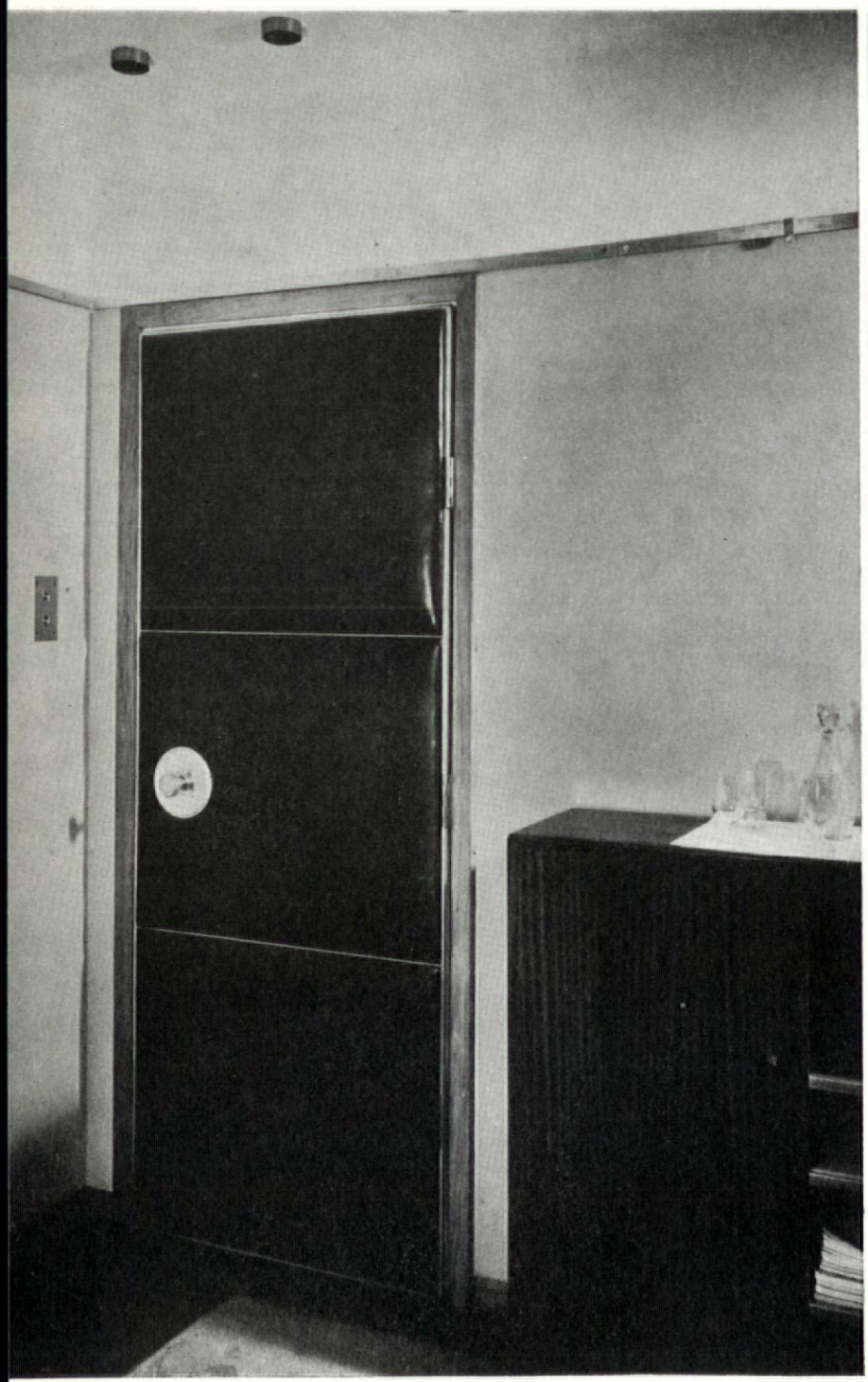


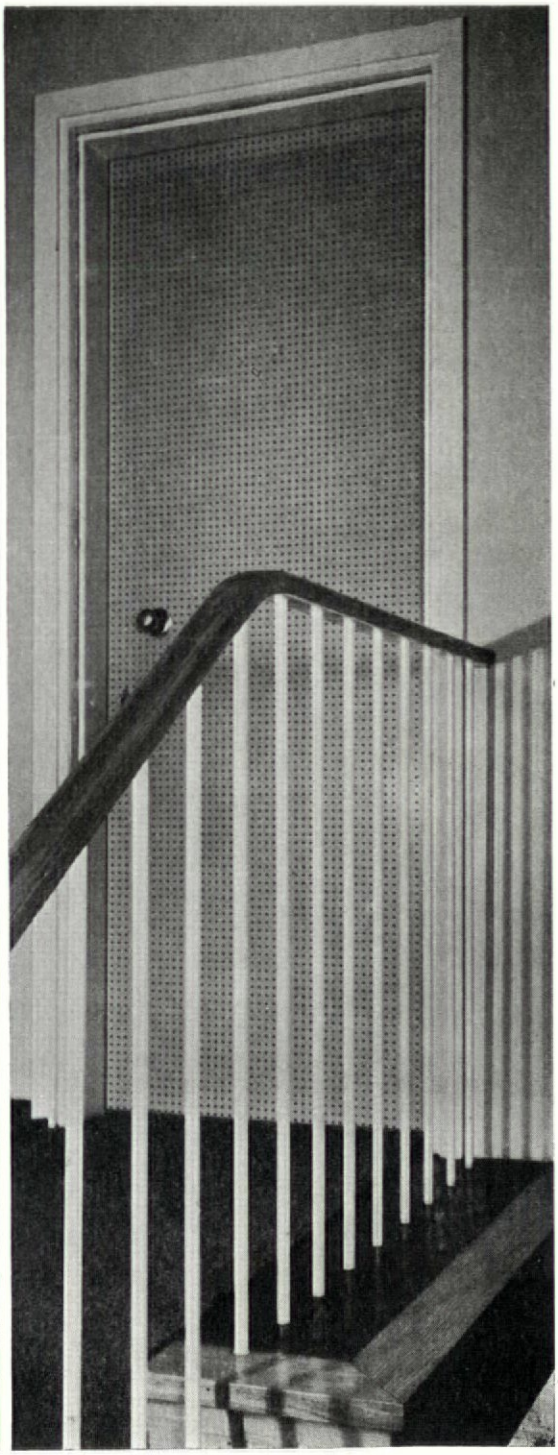
PLAN OF SPACE HEATER.
scale $^{3}/_{8}"=1'-0"$

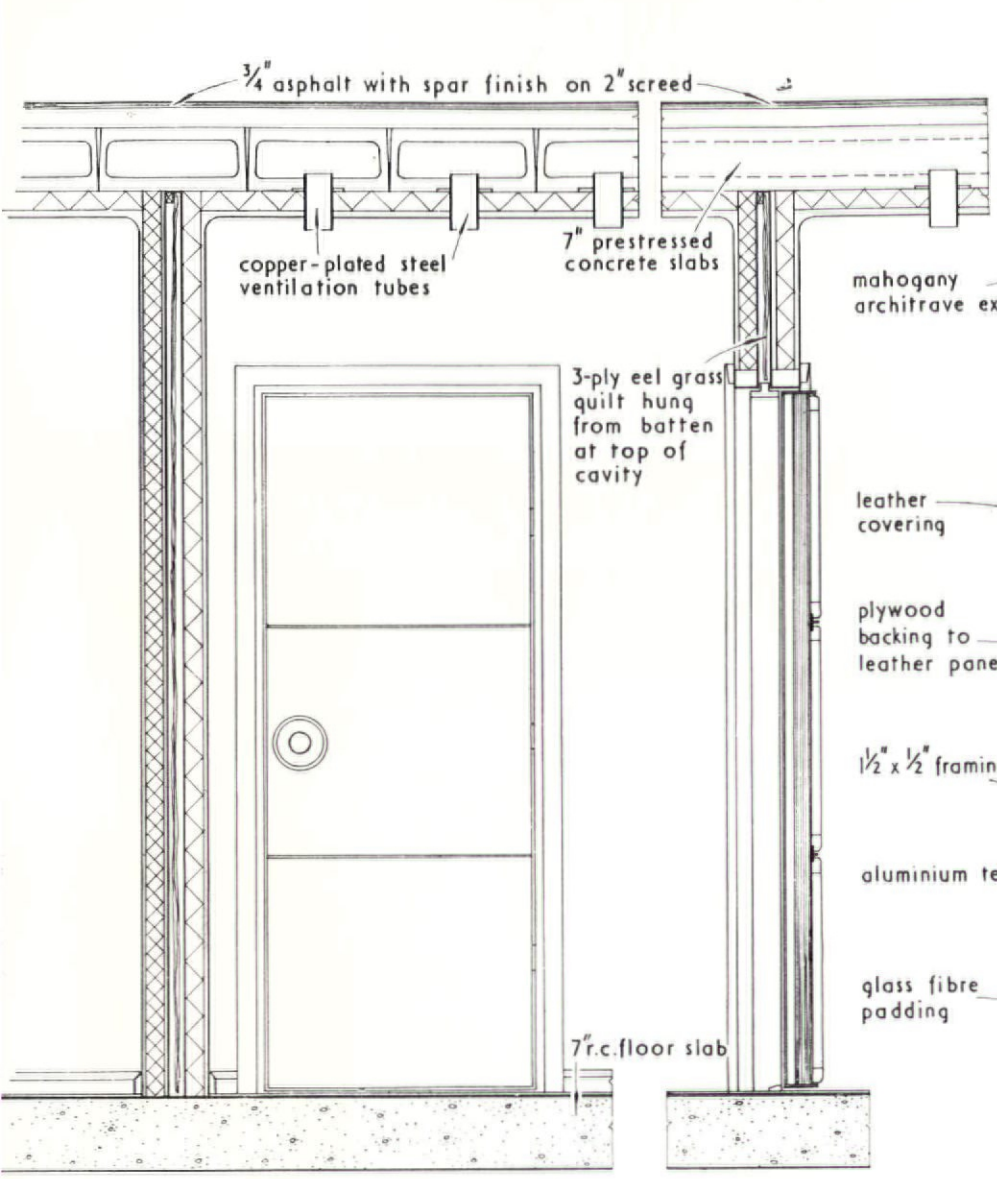
SOUNDPROOF DOOR : OFFICES IN LONDON, S.E.1

DESIGNED BY MATTHEWS AND SON

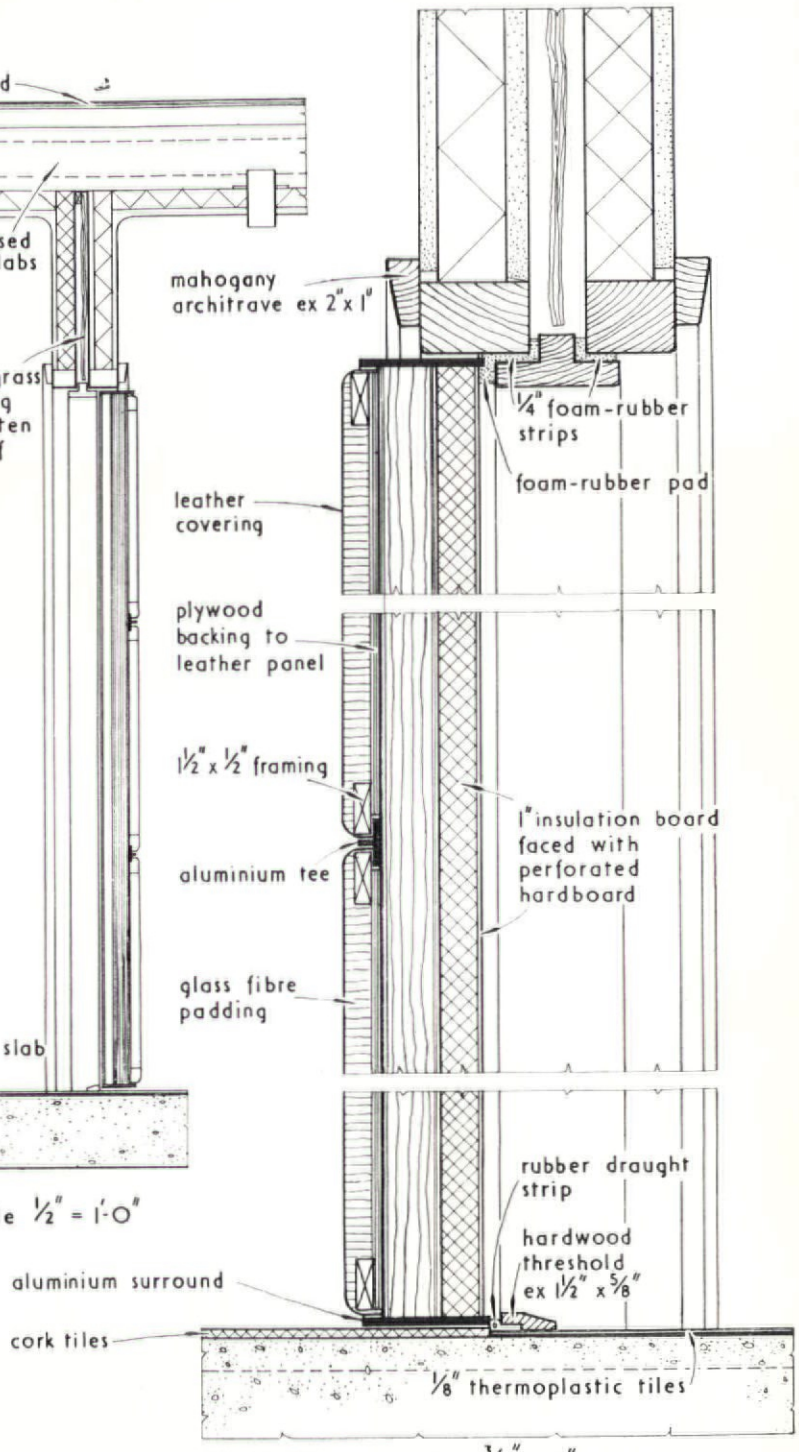
The door is fixed in a small office building which immediately abuts one of the arches of a railway bridge and is therefore designed as one element in a continuous insulated skin. The projecting tubes in the ceiling form part of the ventilation system.



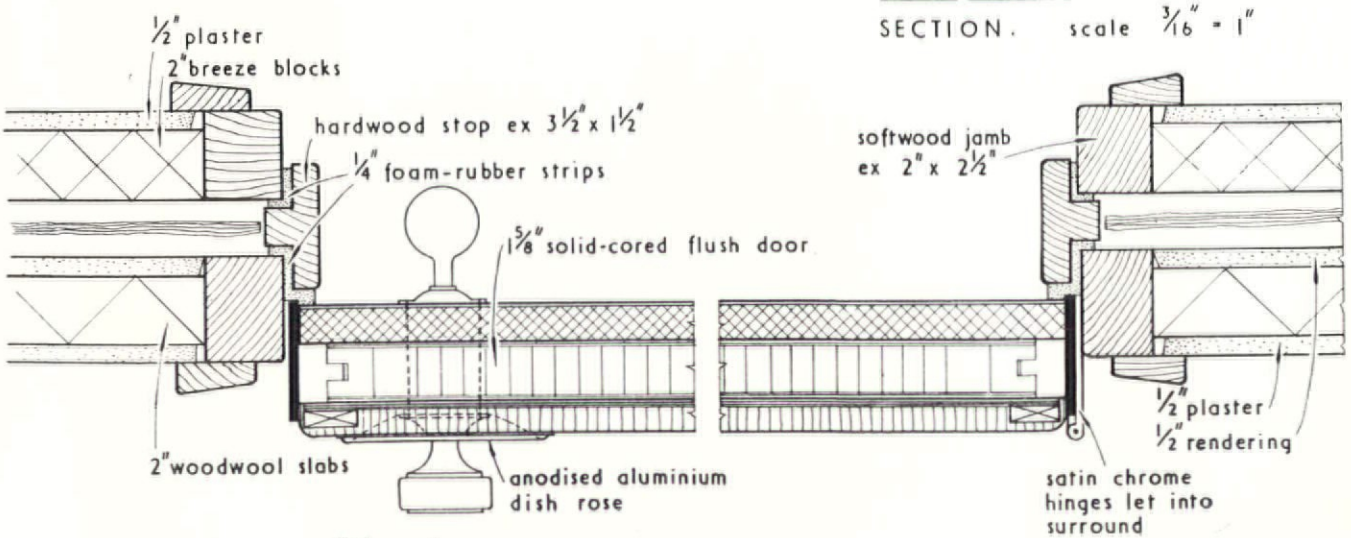




KEY ELEVATION AND SECTION. scale ½" = 1'-0"



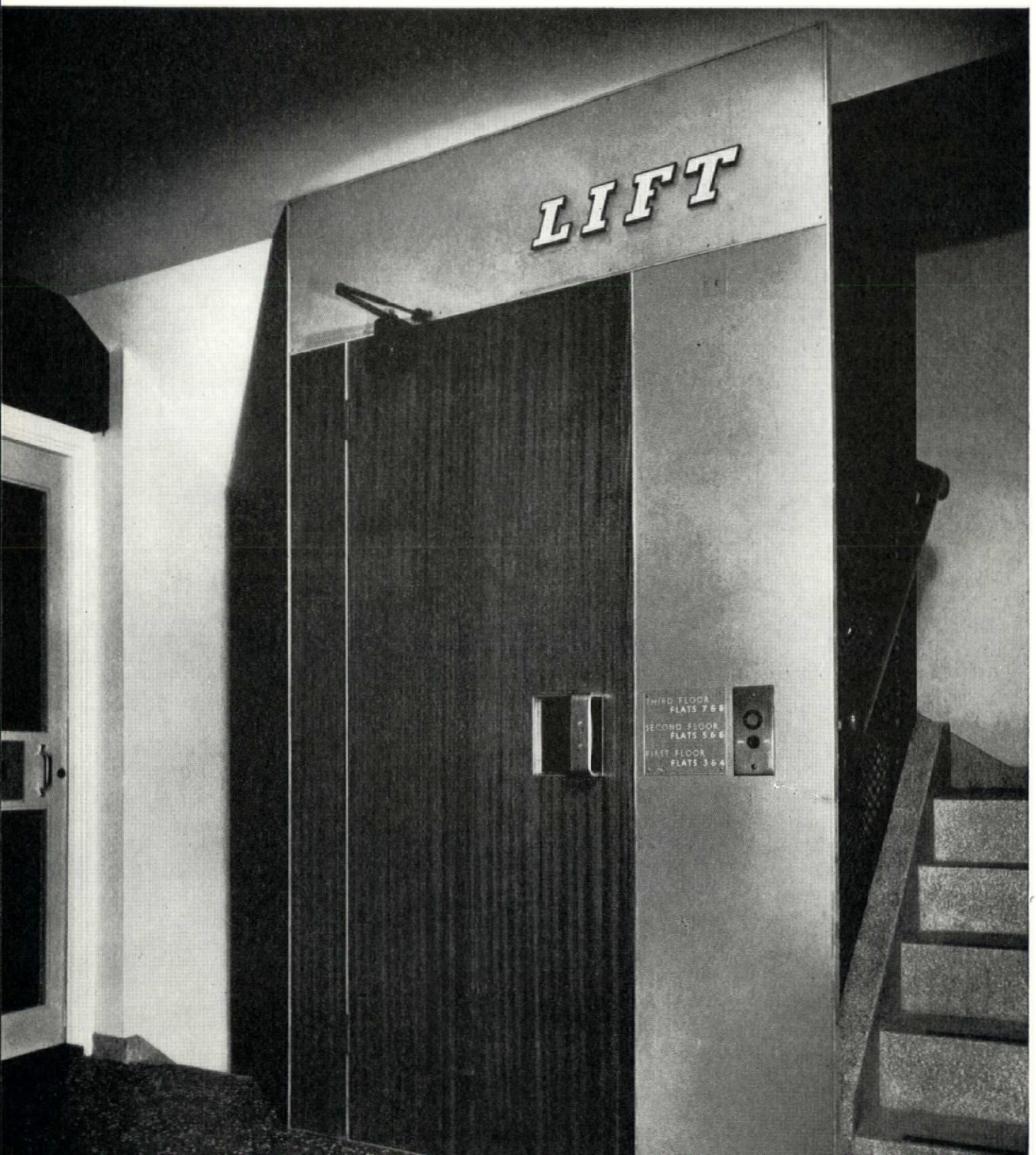
SECTION. scale 3/16" = 1"

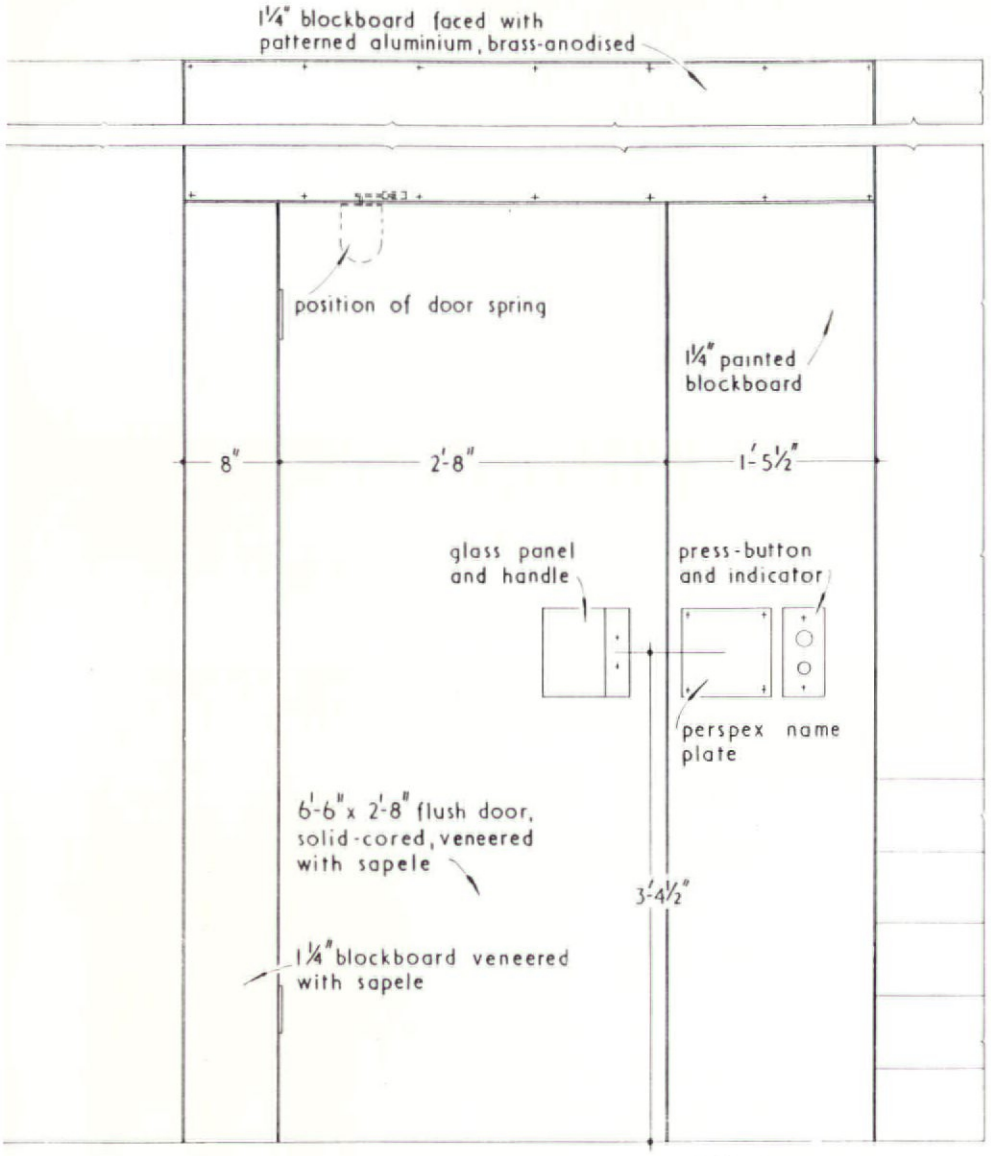


PLAN. scale 3/16" = 1"

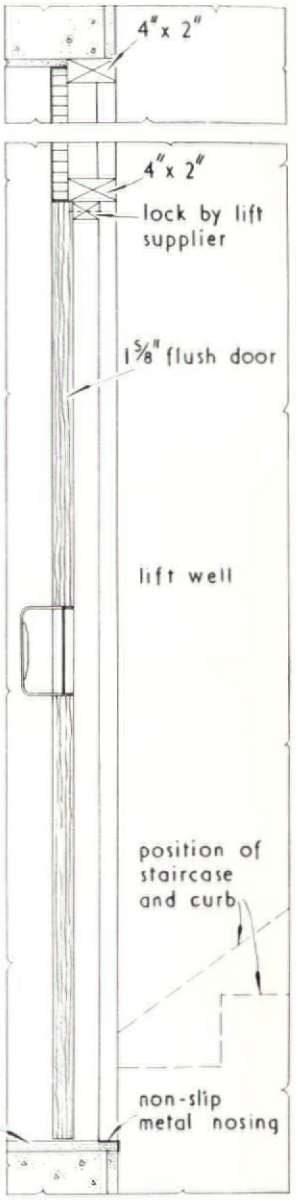
LIFT DOOR : FLATS AT RICHMOND
DESIGNED BY ERIC LYONS

The door and surround are of blockboard, the door and the left-hand jamb being veneered with sapele, the right-hand jamb painted and the fascia faced with patterned aluminium, brass-anodised.

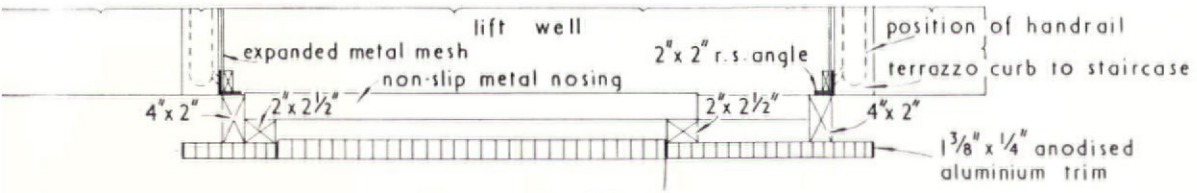




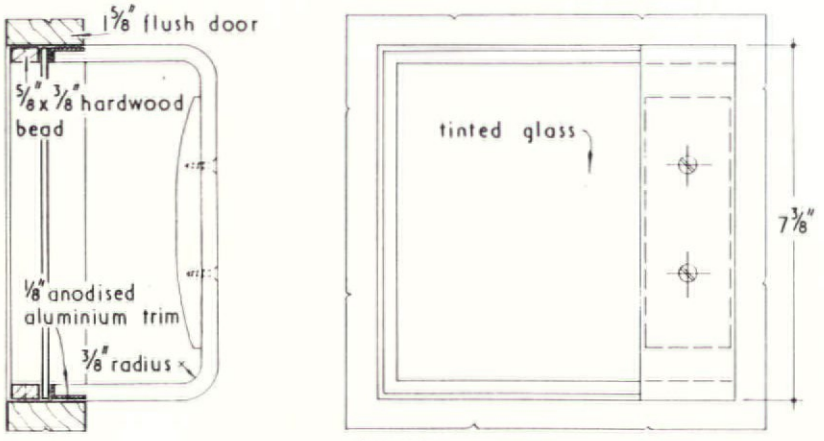
ELEVATION OF DOOR AND SCREEN. scale ¾" = 1'-0"



SECTION THRO' DOOR. scale ¾" = 1'-0"



PLAN OF DOOR AND SCREEN. scale ¾" = 1'-0"



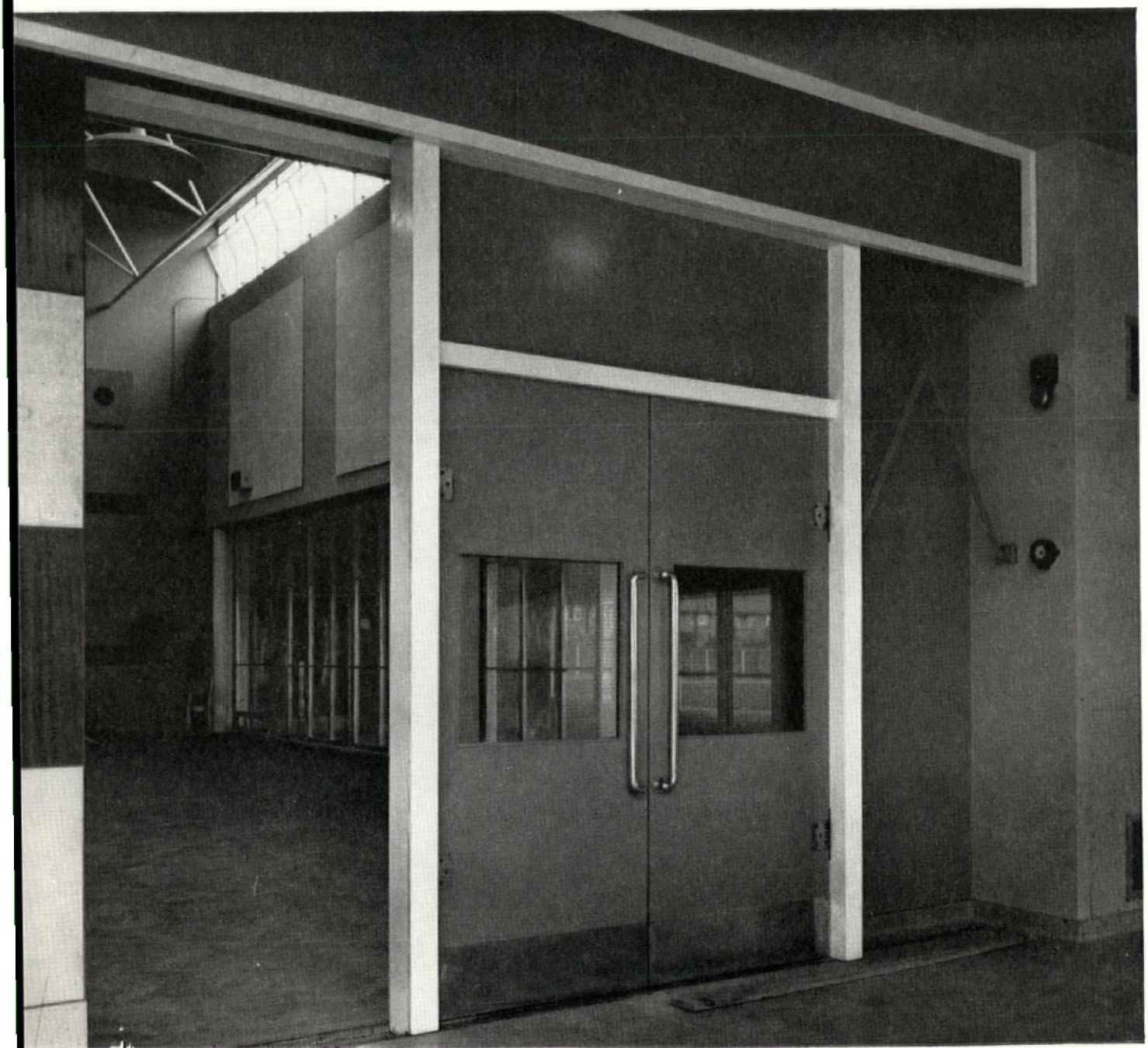
section elevation plan

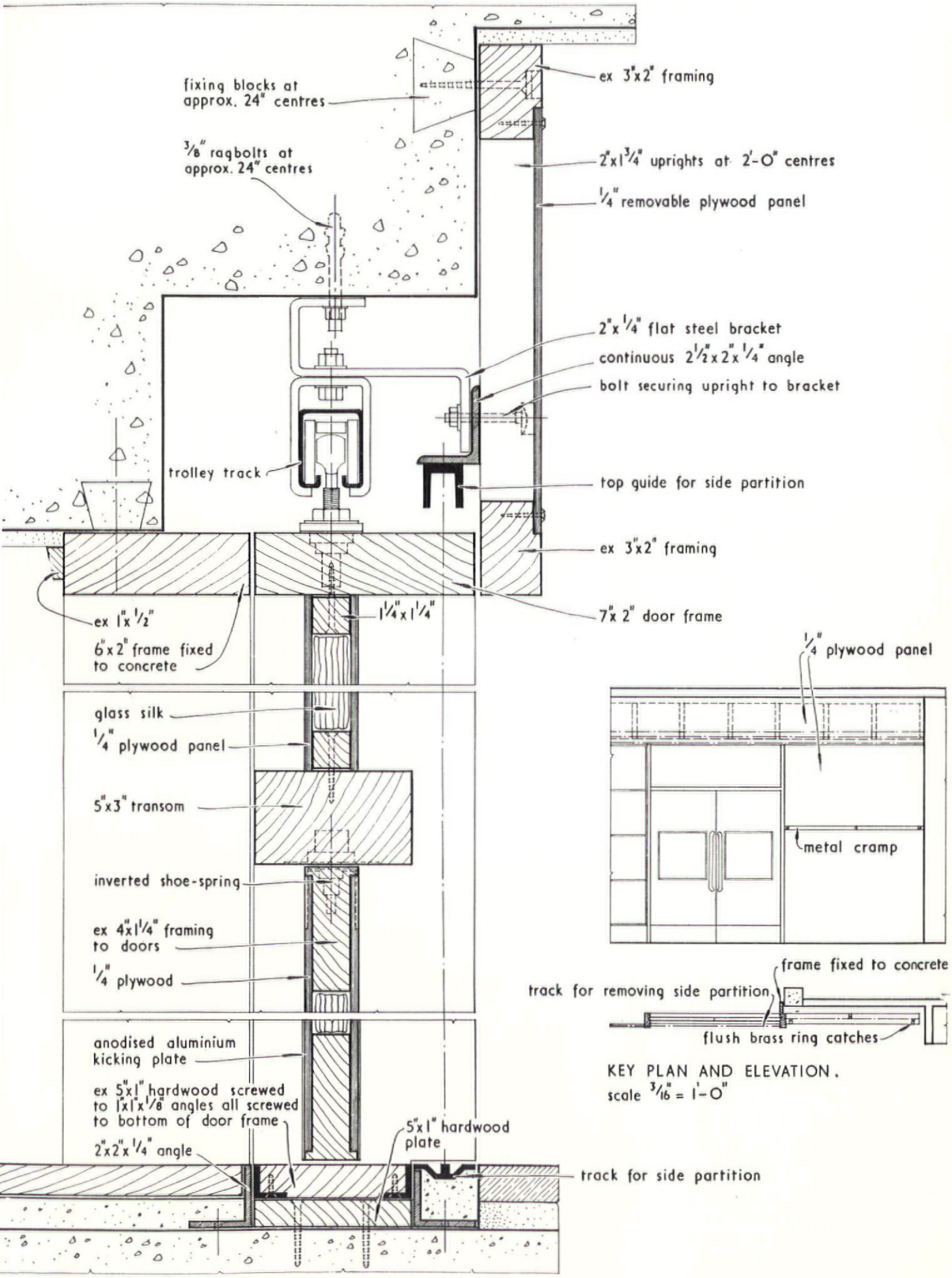
DETAILS OF GLASS PANEL AND HANDLE. scale ¼ full size

DOORS TO ASSEMBLY HALL : SCHOOL AT CRANFORD

DESIGNED BY DENIS CLARKE HALL IN ASSOCIATION WITH C. G. STILLMAN (architect: Middlesex County Council)

The double swing doors are incorporated in a sliding panel which forms part of the wall separating the Assembly Hall from the main circulation area. Since the swing door gear requires that the bottom track be sunk to a lower depth than usual a wood filler has been supplied (shown on the right of the photograph) which can be lifted into the groove in the floor when the door is pushed aside.





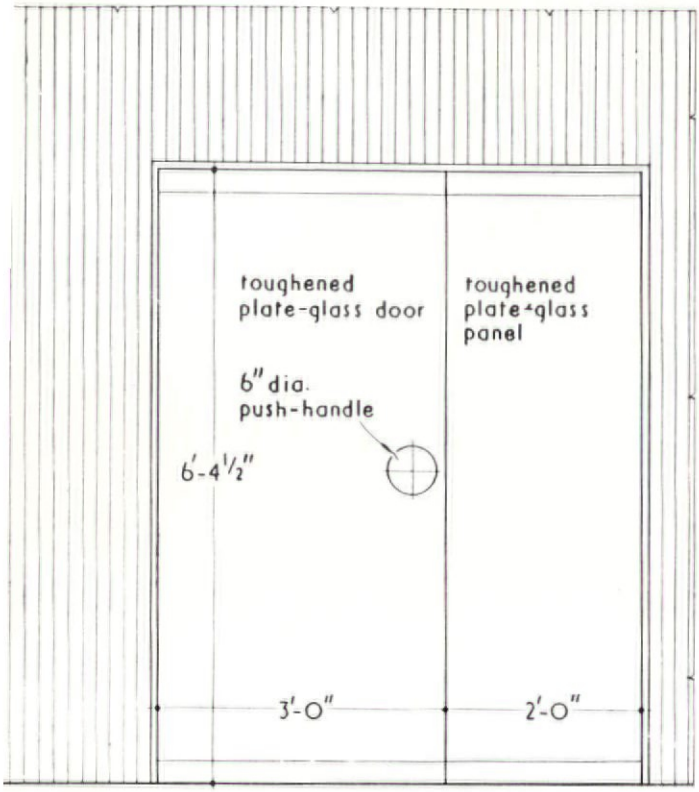
SECTION. scale 1/4 full size

KEY PLAN AND ELEVATION.
scale 3/16" = 1'-0"

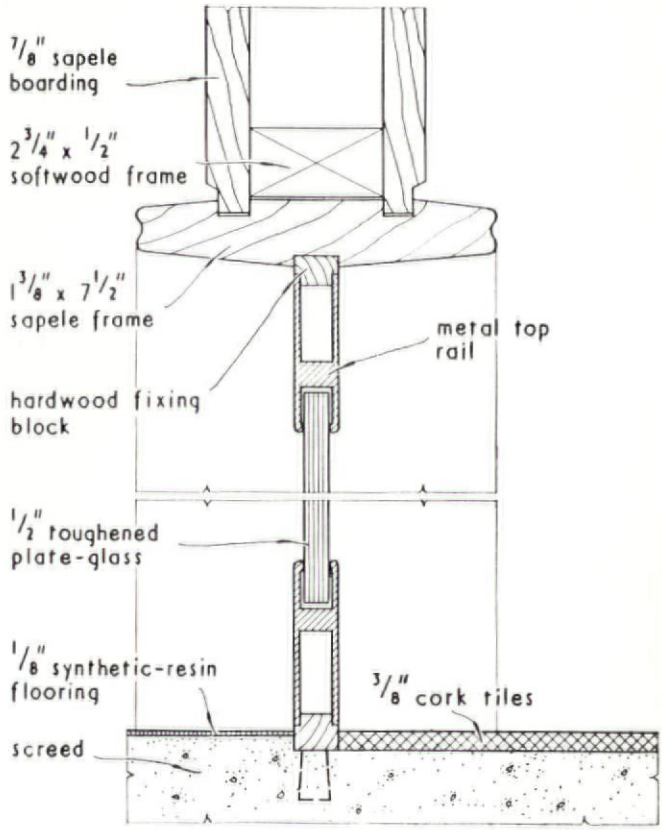
DOOR TO LIBRARY DISPLAY ROOM : SCHOOL AT ECCLESFIELD COLLEY

BASIL SPENCE AND PARTNERS IN COLLABORATION WITH HUBERT BENNETT (architect to the West Riding)

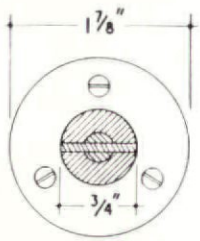
The door handle is in mahogany, french-polished, and all visible metal parts of the door are finished in satin chrome.



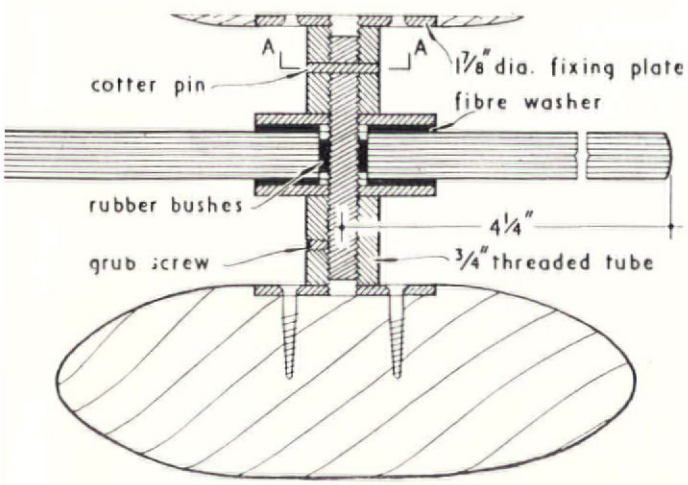
ELEVATION. scale ½" = 1'-0"



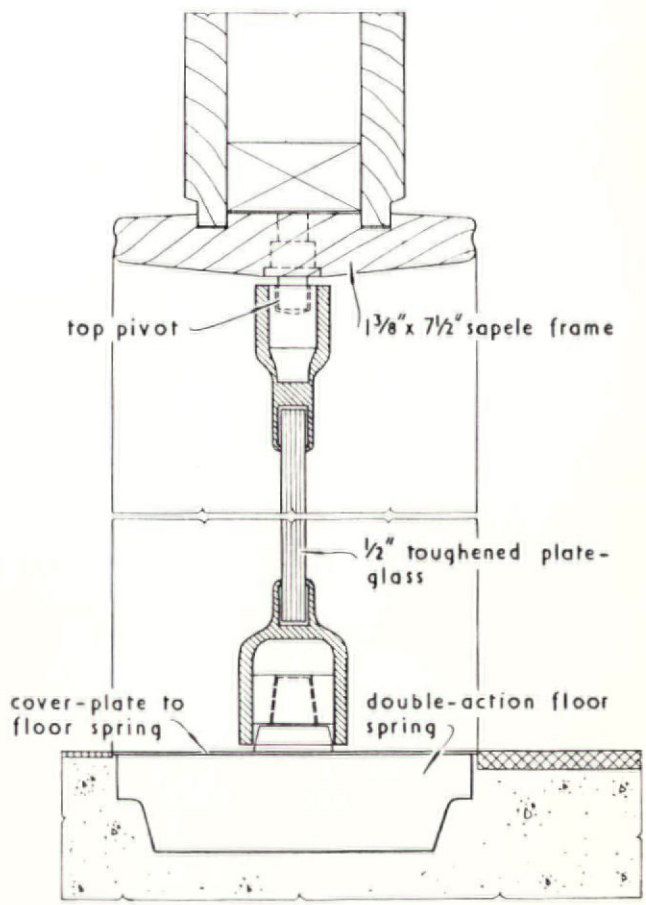
VERTICAL SECTION THROUGH FIXED PANEL.



SECTION A-A.



DETAILS OF PUSH-HANDLE.
scale ½ full size

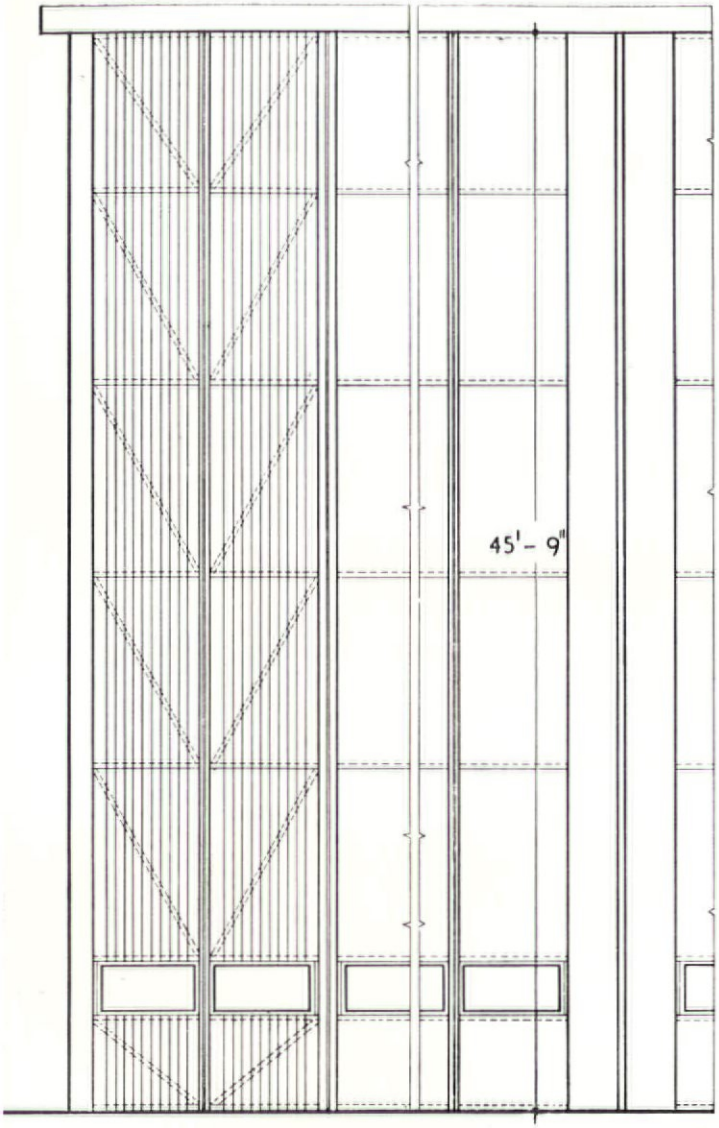


VERTICAL SECTION THROUGH DOOR.
scale ¼ full size

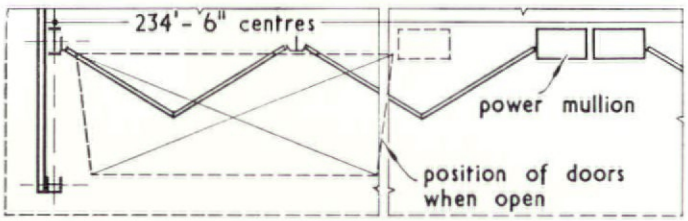
HANGAR DOORS : AIRCRAFT BUILDINGS AT HATFIELD

DESIGNED BY JAMES M. MONRO AND SON

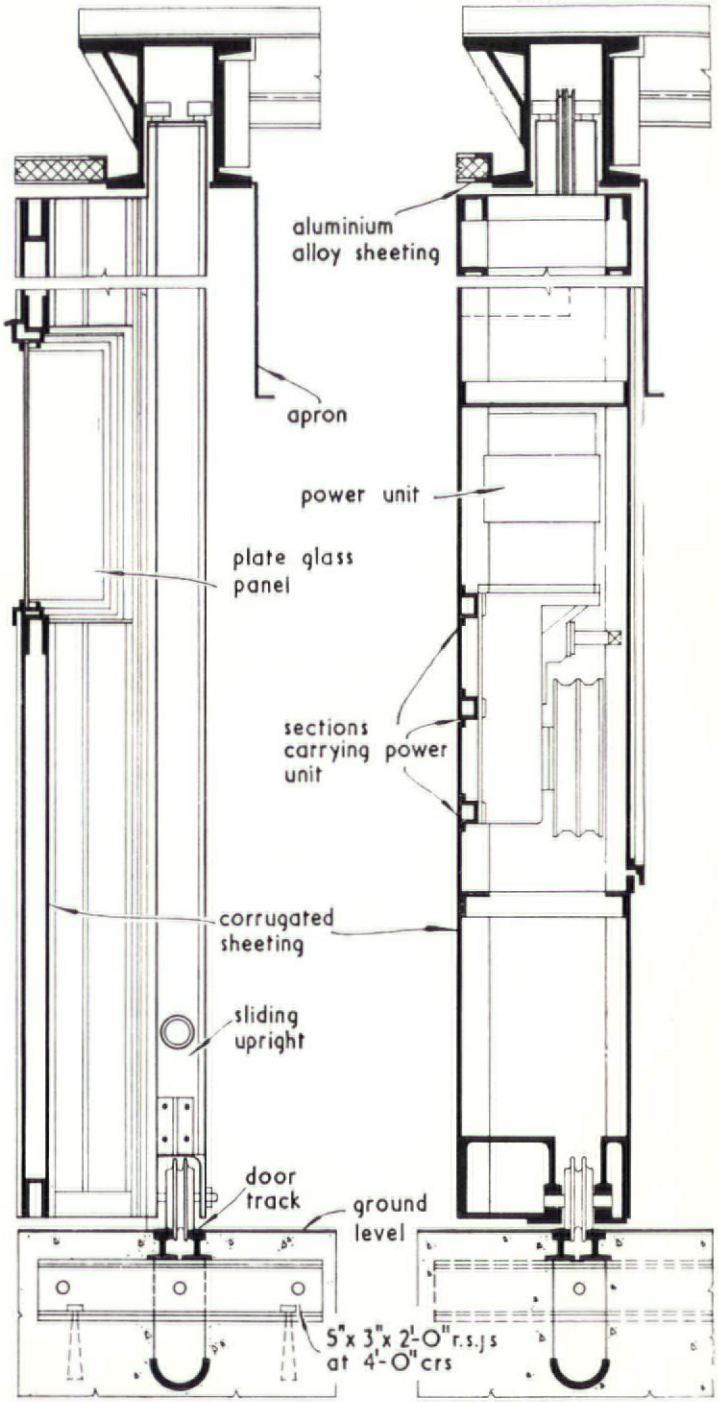
The aluminium alloy doors are designed to present a corrugated face on plan when closed, to give additional strength against wind pressure. Power for opening and closing them is given by two 3-*h.p. motor units within the two meeting stiles (described as ' power mullions '). Sheaves at the head and foot of these stiles open and close the doors by easing them along a stationary cable. Each separate leaf of the door is hinged to a ' sliding upright ' which transfers the weight to the supporting structure. Hinges are sealed when the doors are closed by rubber extrusions, and rubber aprons exclude draughts at the head and foot, while the doors themselves are packed with brass wool for insulation. A glazed stoneware channel runs beneath the bottom rails to keep the threshold free of moisture.*



ELEVATION OF HANGAR DOORS

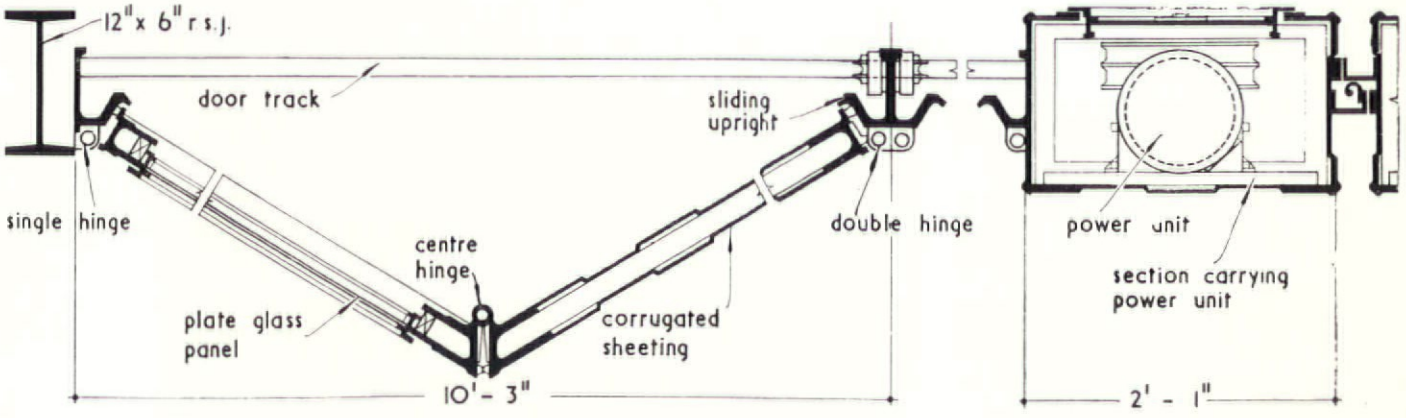


PLAN SHOWING DOORS CLOSED. scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



VERTICAL SECTION THRO' HANGAR DOOR. scale 3/4" = 1'-0"

SECTION THRO' POWER MULLION

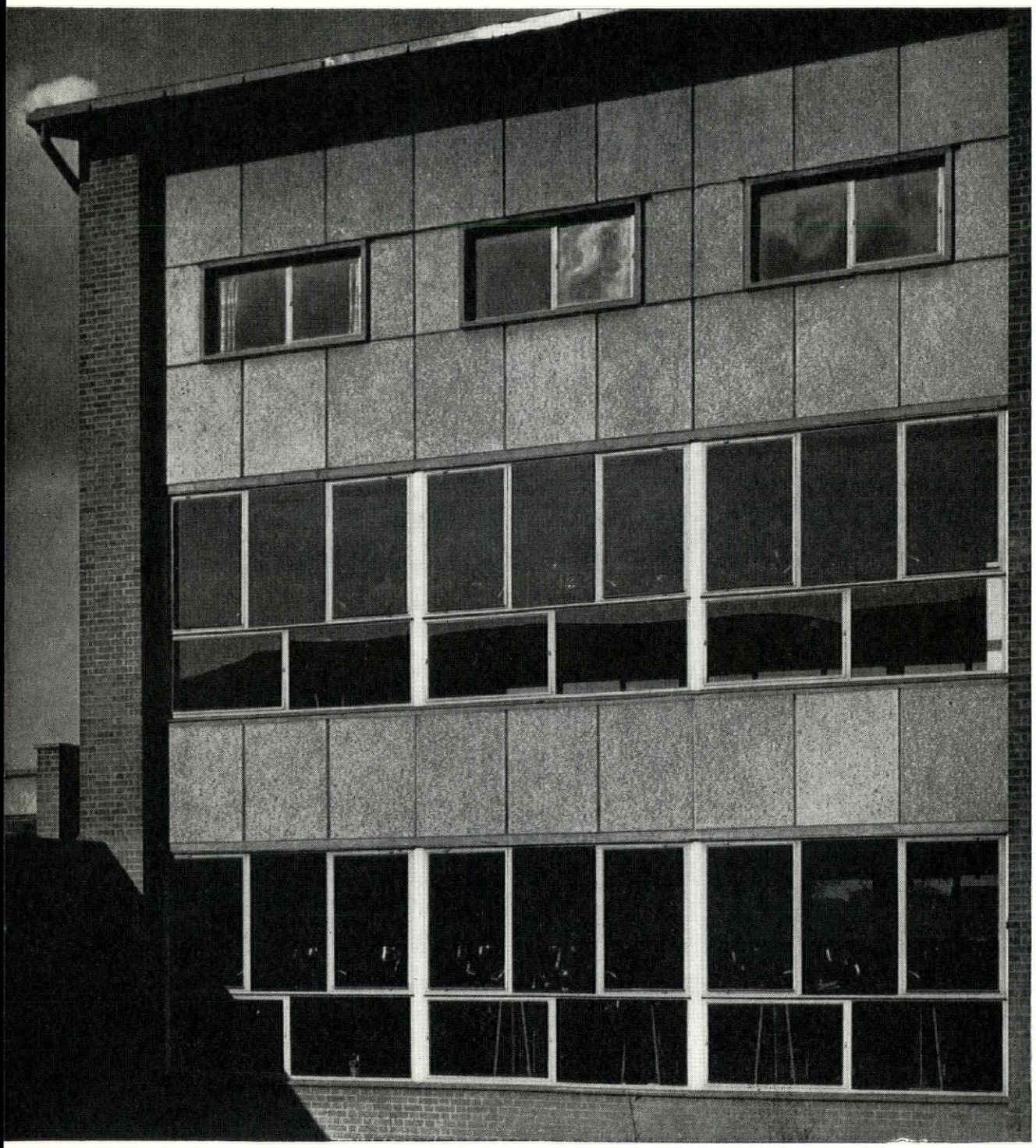


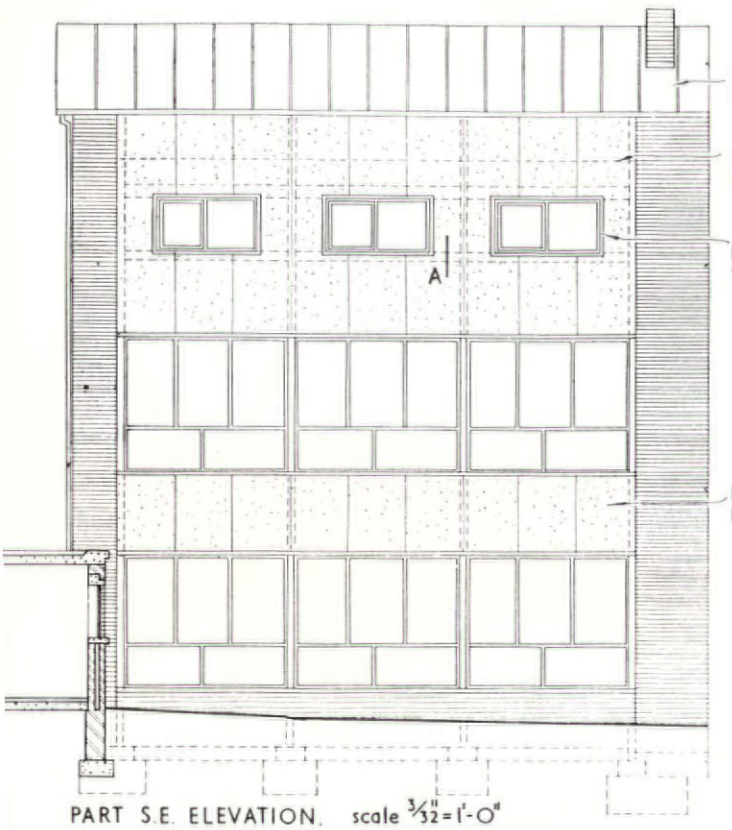
PLAN OF HANGAR DOORS AND POWER MULLION scale 3/4" = 1'- 0"

PRECAST CONCRETE CLADDING : SCHOOL AT REDDITCH

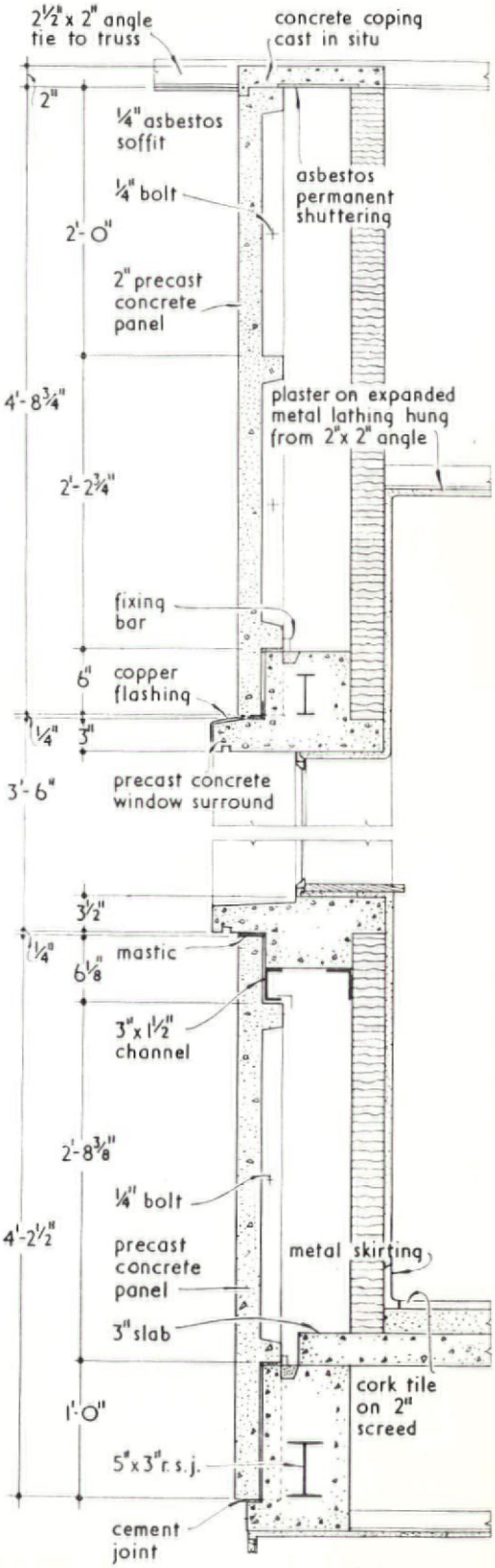
DESIGNED BY RICHARD SHEPPARD AND PARTNERS

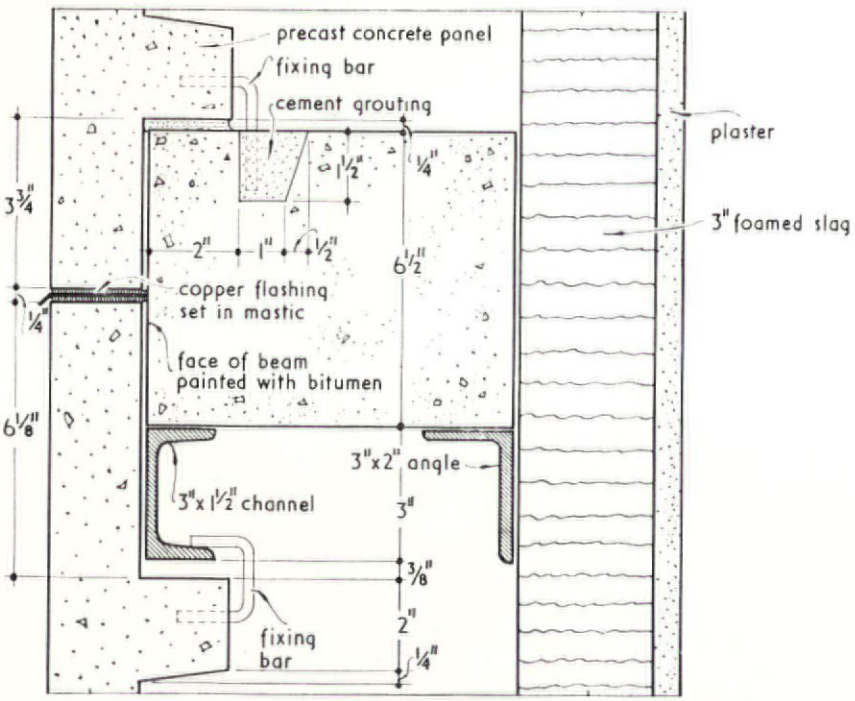
Each precast concrete panel is secured to the beams by four fixing bars which are bent in situ, *the lower pair being grouted into pre-formed holes in the beams, the upper pair being bent over a steel channel. Horizontal joints between panels are covered with a copper flashing. To protect the cladding against movement in the structural frame, the horizontal joints between panels and the vertical joints on the column centres, and against the brickwork, are formed in mastic, the remaining joints being cemented.*





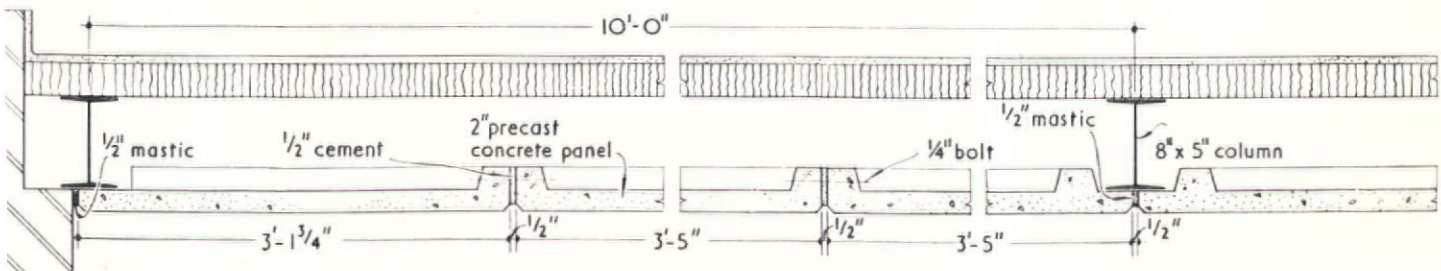
PART S.E. ELEVATION. scale 3/32" = 1'-0"





DETAIL AT 'A'. scale ¼ full size

SECTION THRO' 2 ND. FLOOR. scale 3/4" = 1'-0"

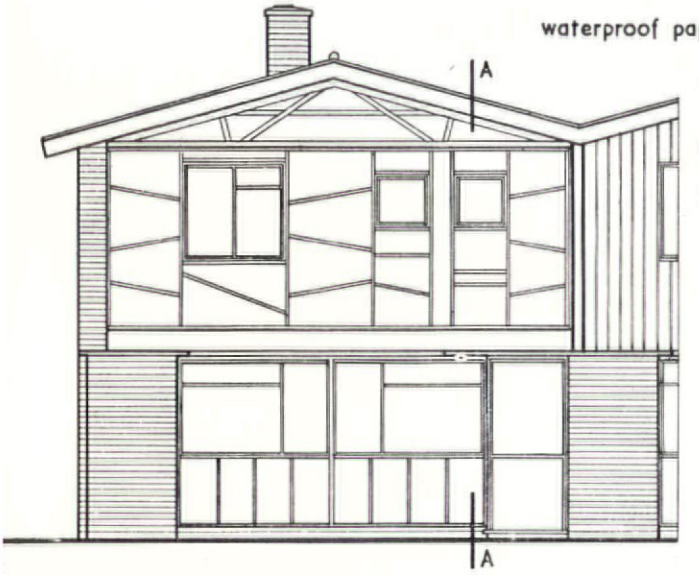


PLAN THROUGH WALL AT SECOND FLOOR. scale 3/4" 1'-0"

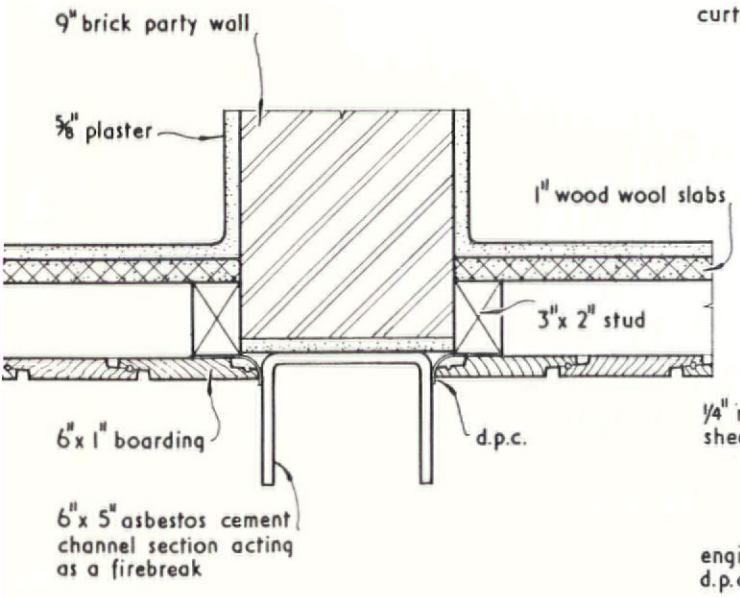
GABLE WALL : HOUSES AT HATFIELD NEW TOWN

DESIGNED BY LIONEL BRETT AND KENNETH BOYD

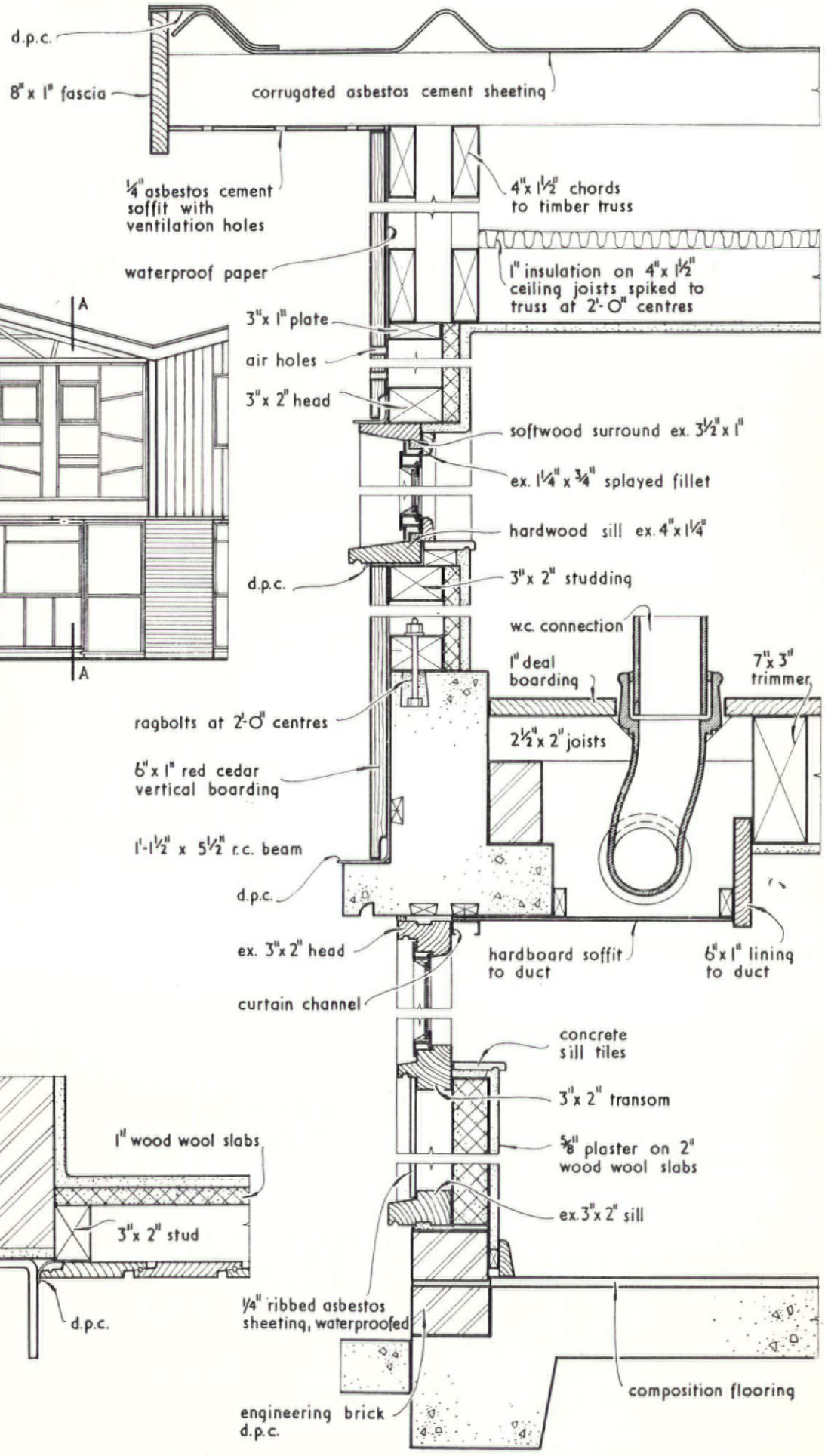
Where the cedar boarding abuts the party wall a firebreak is provided in the form of an asbestos channel section. Both the bathroom and the w.c. front onto this façade, the plumbing being accommodated within. The small holes above the windows give permanent ventilation to these rooms.



KEY ELEVATION SHOWING FRAMING. scale 1/8"=1'-0"



PLAN AT PARTY WALL. scale 1½"=1'-0"

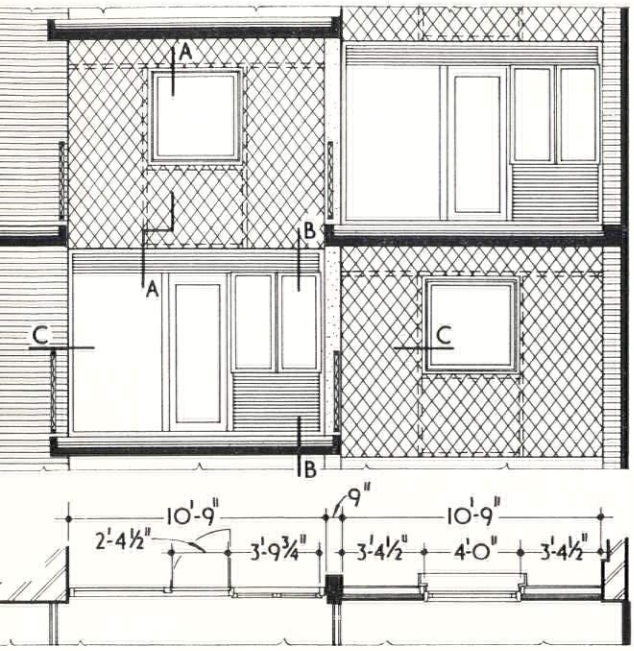


SECTION A–A. scale 1½"=1'-0"

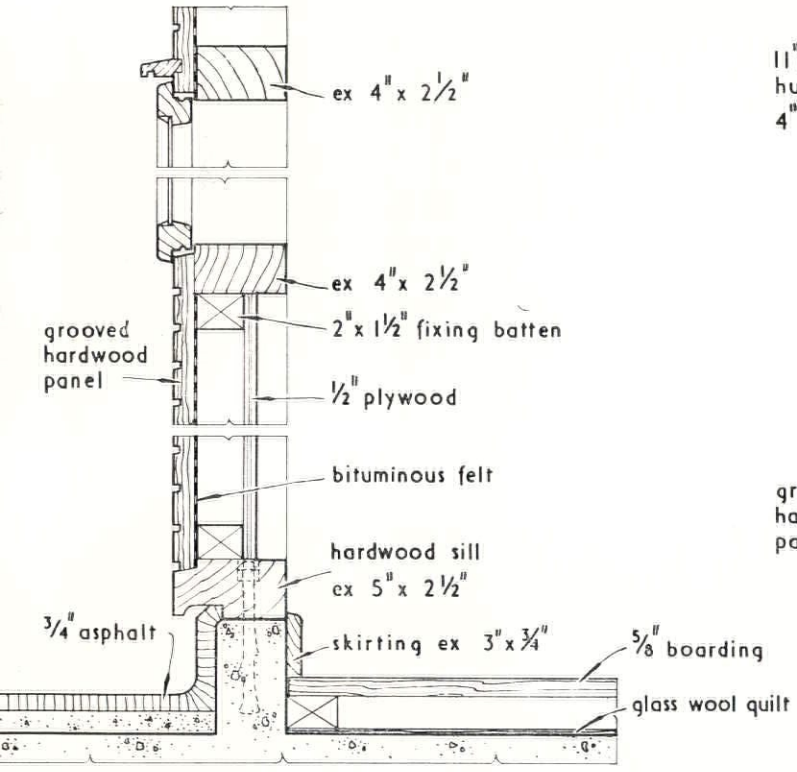
TILE HUNG WALL PANELS : FLATS AT RICHMOND

DESIGNED BY ERIC LYONS

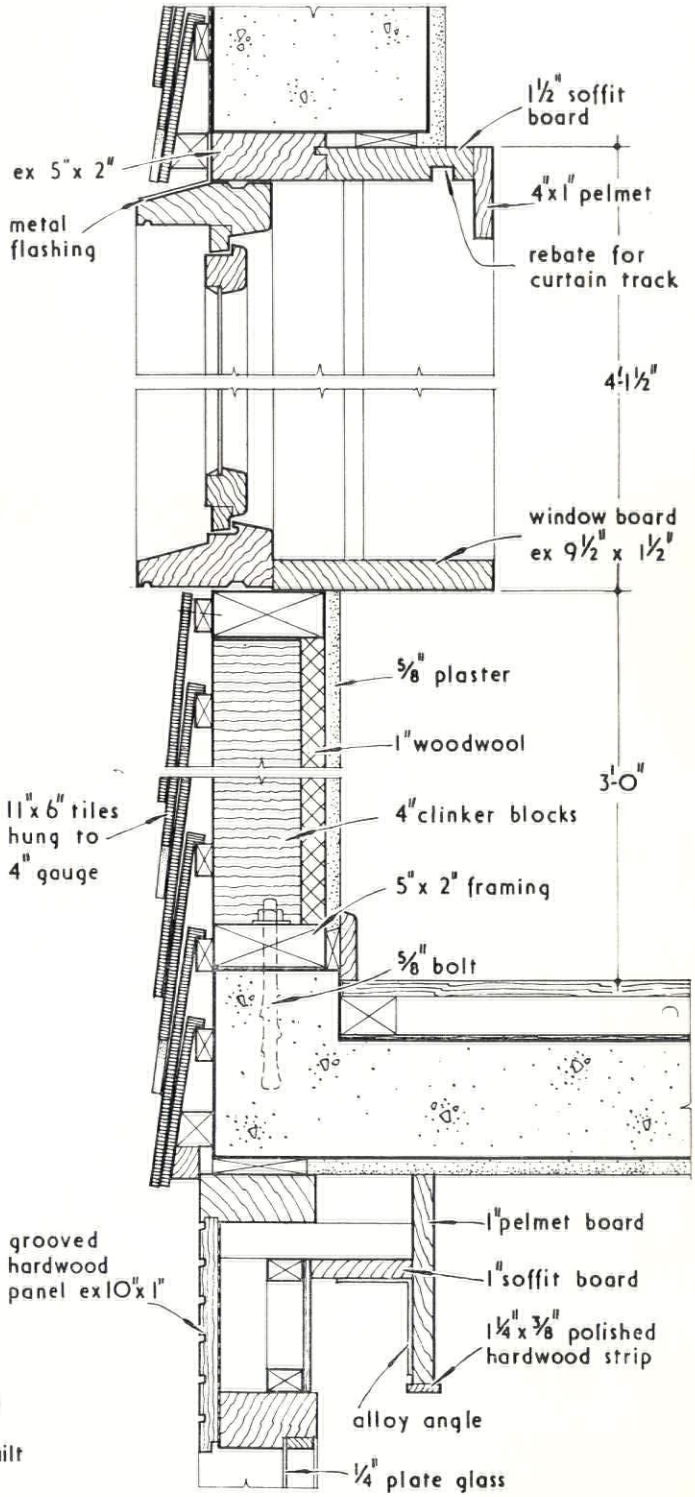
The panel wall behind the tile hanging is of timber framing with clinker block and woodwool infill. The picture-frame window is a standard heavy-section casement.



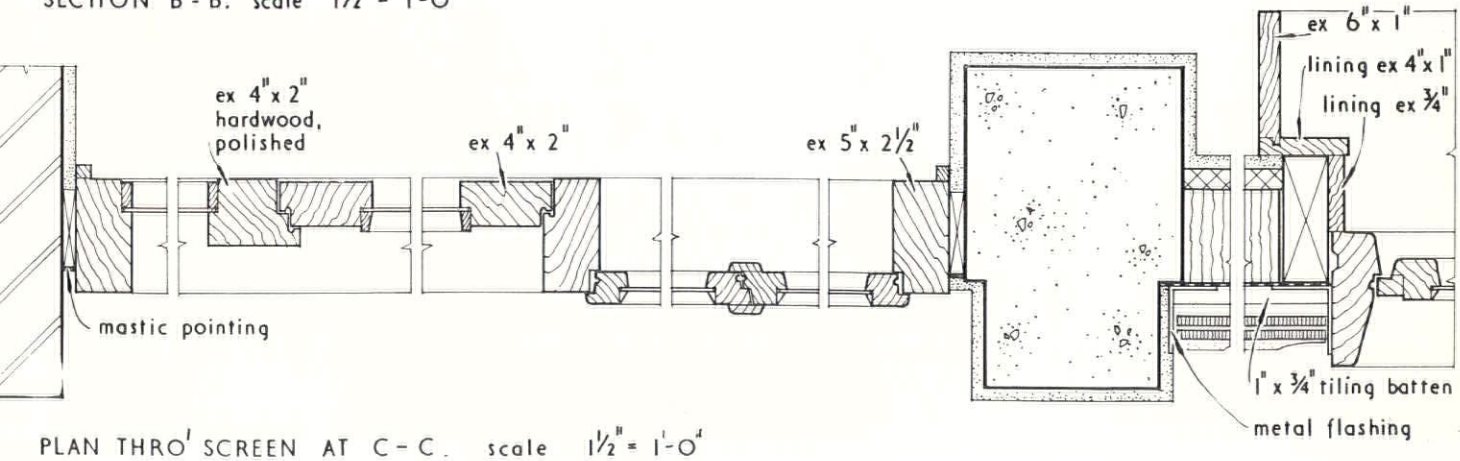
PART EXTERNAL ELEVATION AND PLAN. scale ⅛" = 1'-0"



SECTION B - B. scale 1½" = 1'-0"



SECTION A-A. scale 1½" = 1'-0"

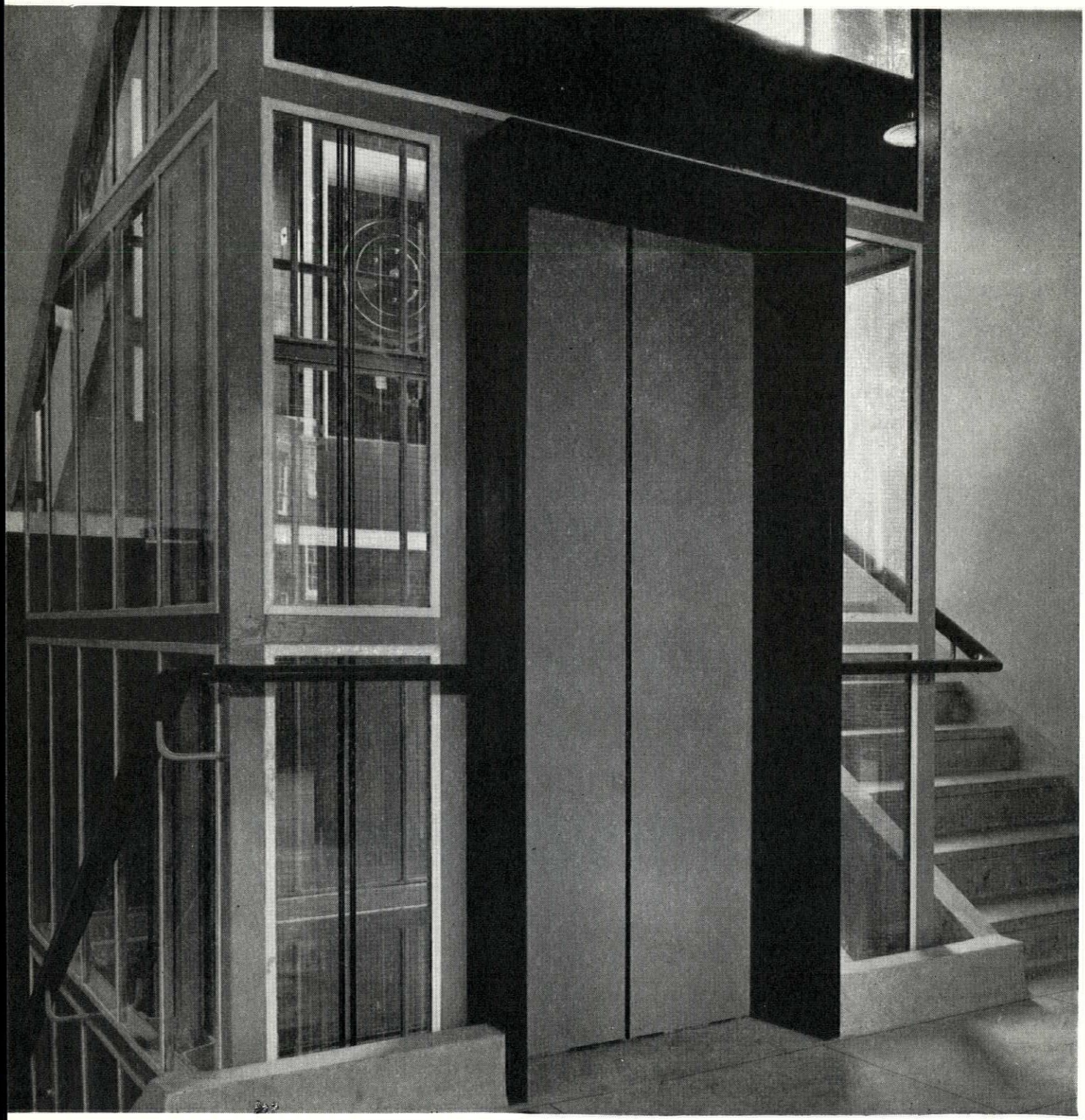


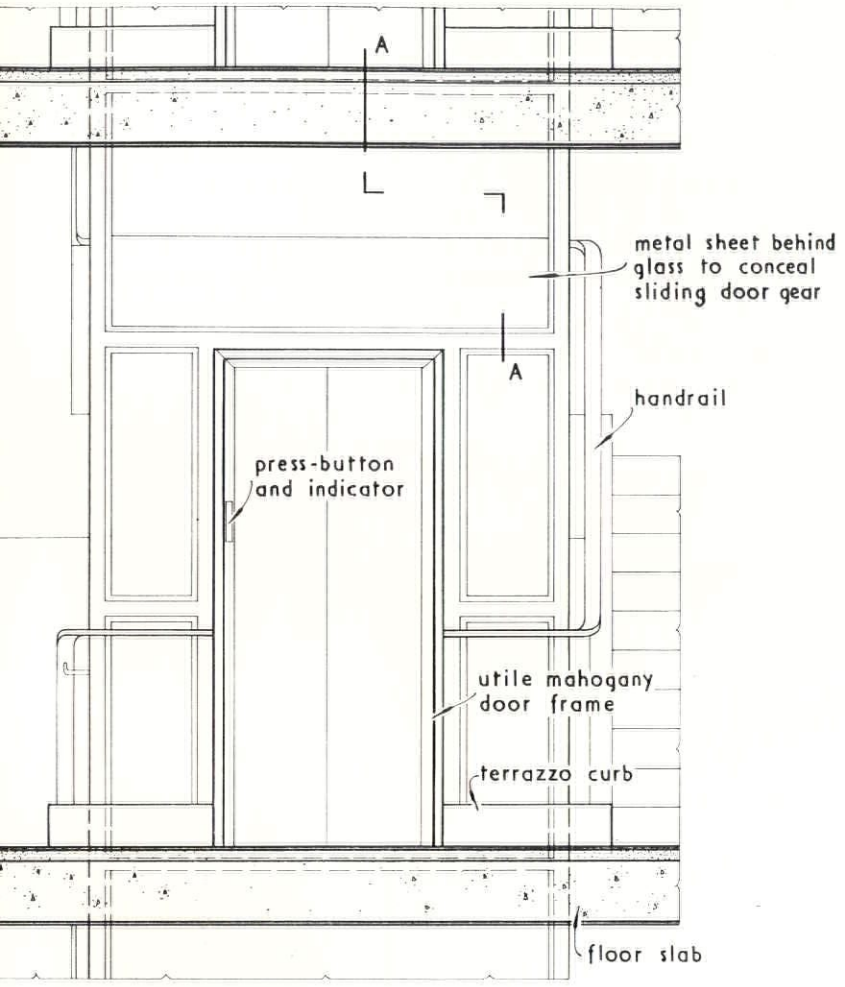
PLAN THRO' SCREEN AT C - C. scale 1½" = 1'-0"

LIFT ENCLOSURE : OFFICES IN LONDON, S.E.1

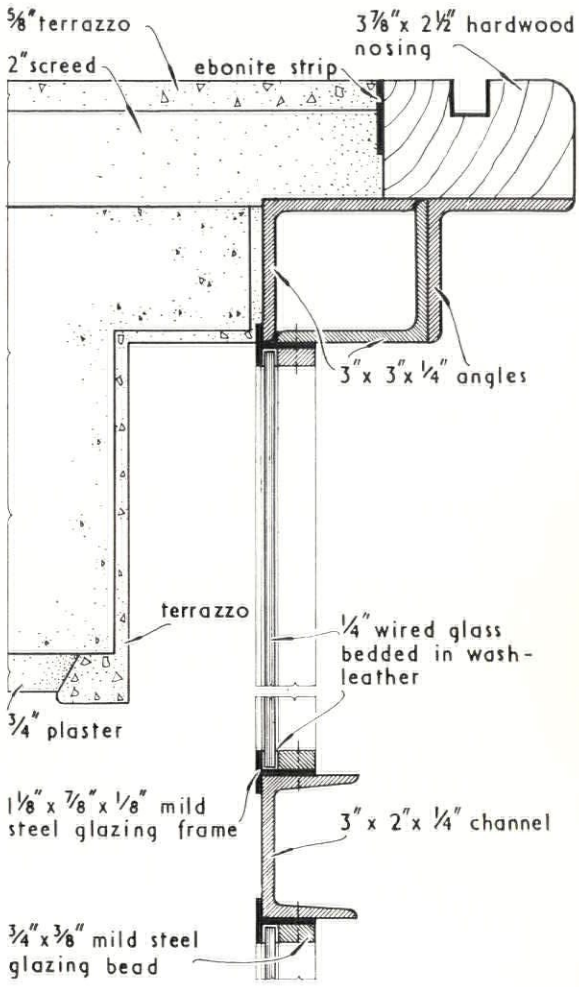
DESIGNED BY JOHN LACEY ; C. F. TIMOTHY (associate architect) ; F. J. SAMUELY (consulting engineer)

The lift enclosure is contained within a welded steel frame, the main vertical members of which are $\frac{3}{8}$ in. angles. Subsidiary members are $\frac{1}{4}$ in. channels except for the horizontal band at each floor level, which is a box-section built up of two $\frac{1}{4}$ in. angles welded along their edges. A third angle is added on the door side to support the threshold. The glazing is held by mild steel beads screwed to $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. × $\frac{7}{8}$ in. × $\frac{1}{8}$ in. steel T-sections screwed to the main structure.

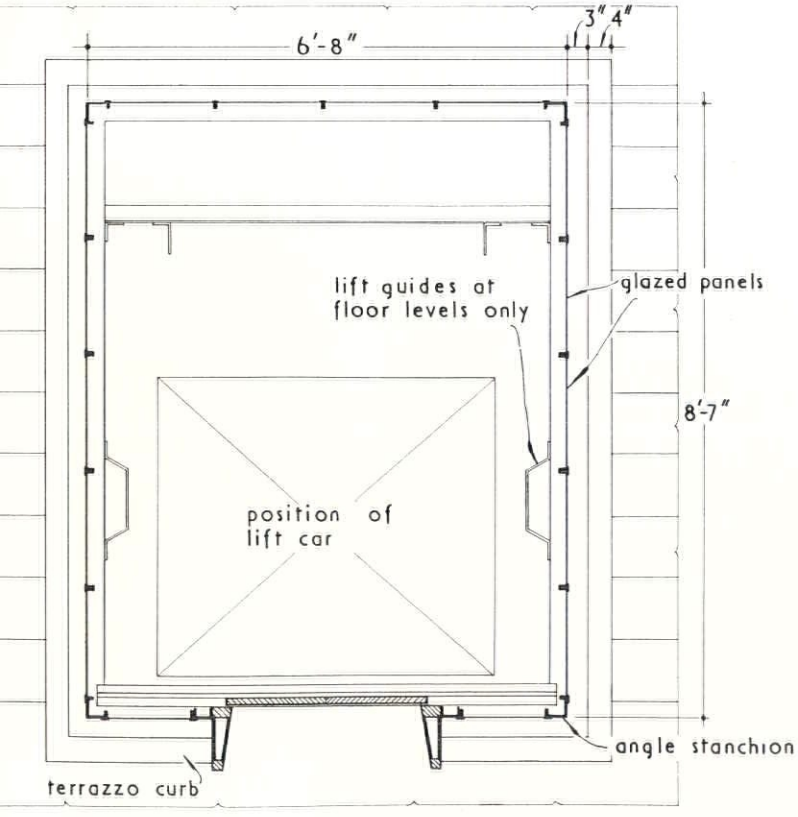




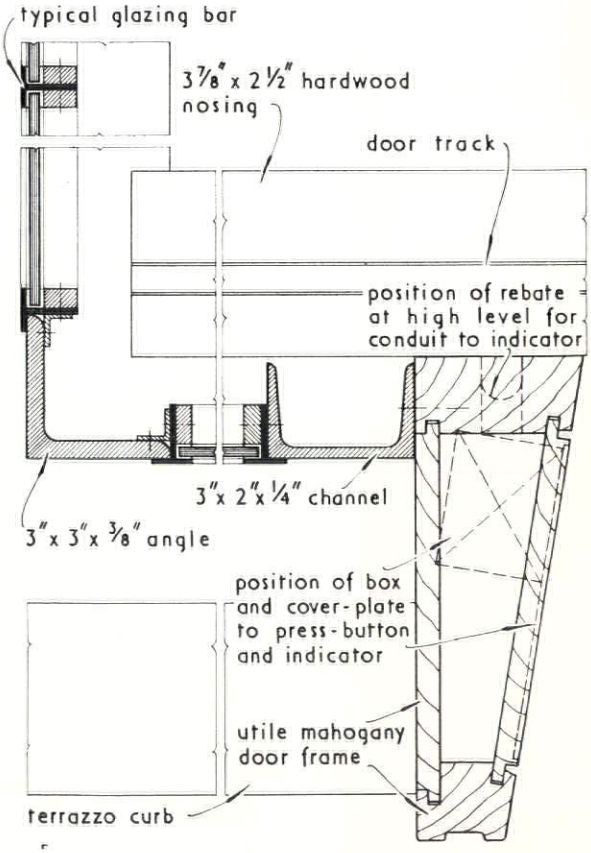
ELEVATION.



SECTION A-A.



HORIZONTAL SECTION. scale 3/2" = 1'-0"

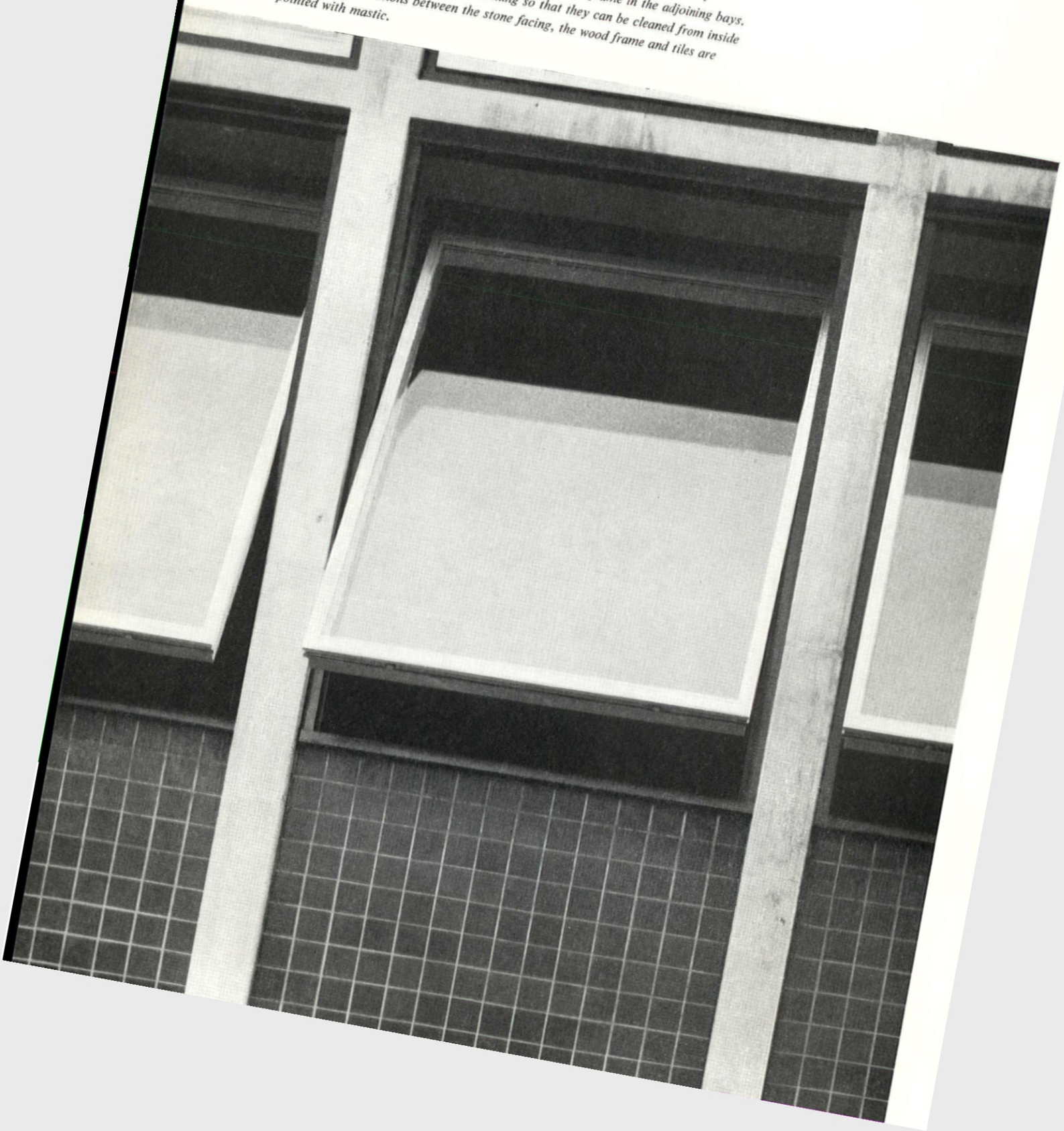


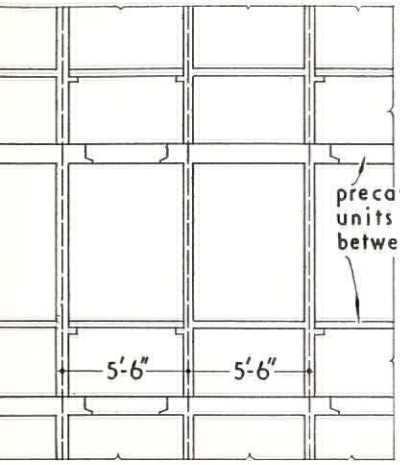
DETAIL OF ANGLE AND DOOR FRAME.
scale 1/4 full size

PANEL WALL: OFFICES IN LONDON, S.E.1

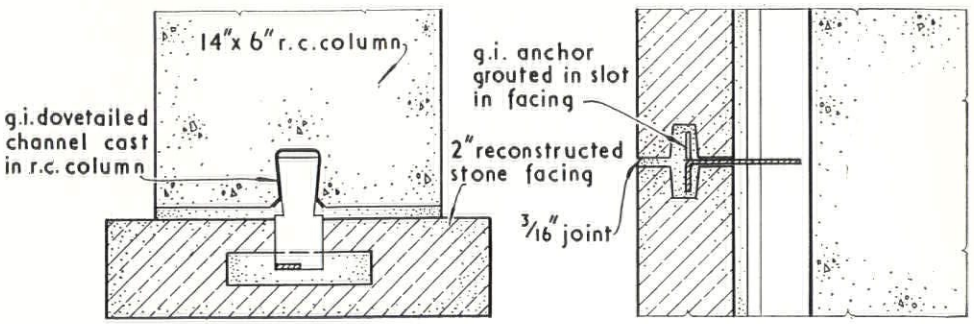
DESIGNED BY JOHN LACEY; C. F. TIMOTHY (associate architect); F. J. SAMUELY (consulting engineer)

The weight-bearing frame and panel wall is built up of light precast concrete units. The main units which comprise the complete frame of one single-storey bay alternate with smaller beam units which complete the frame in the adjoining bays. The windows are horizontally centre hung so that they can be cleaned from inside the building. Junctions between the stone facing, the wood frame and tiles are pointed with mastic.

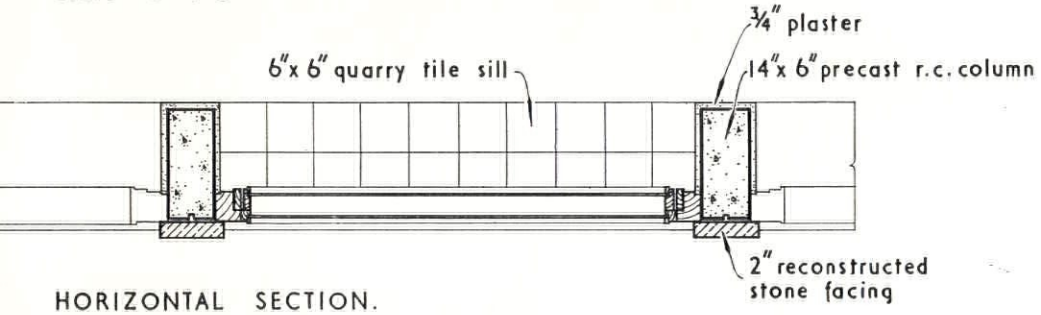




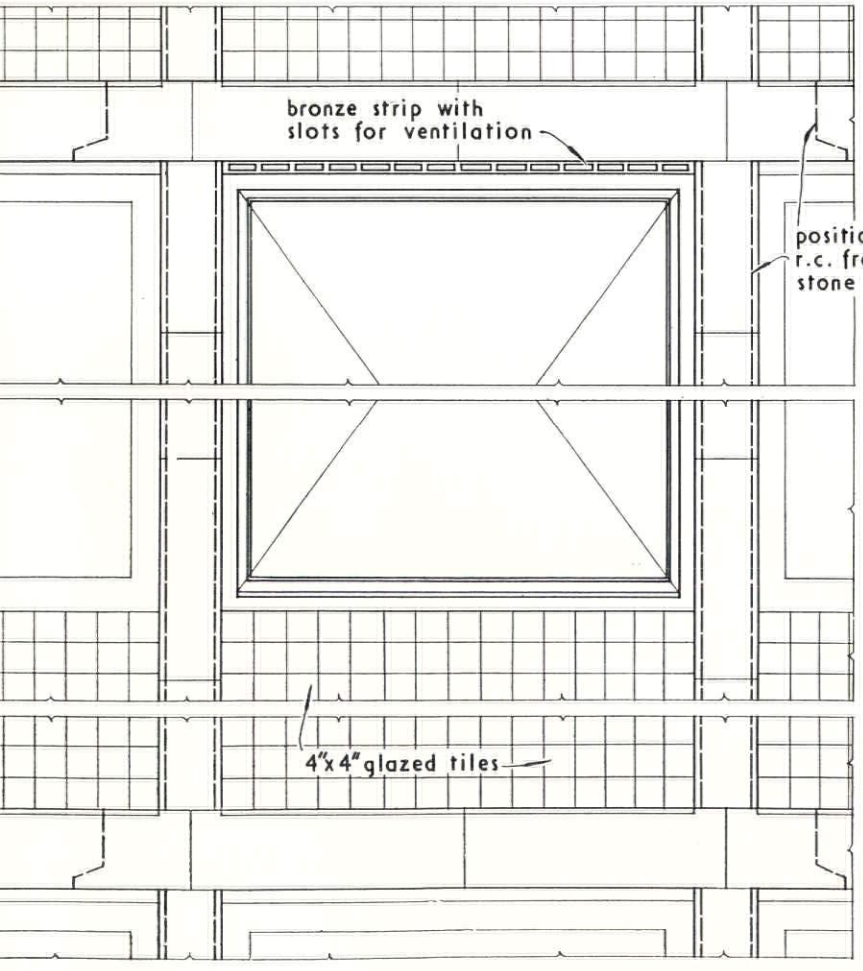
KEY ELEVATION OF FRAMING.
scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



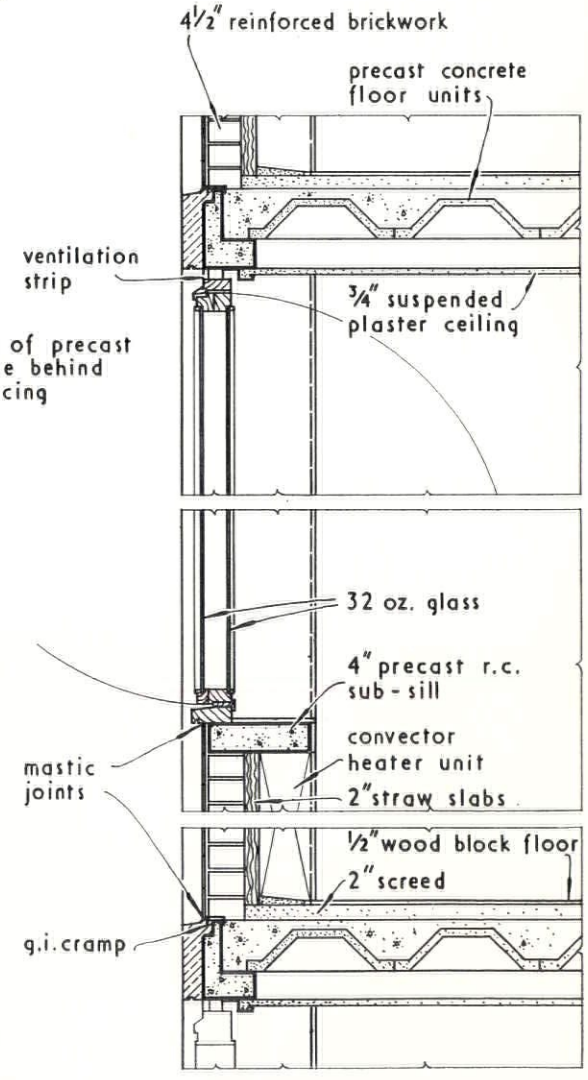
DETAILS OF FIXING OF STONE FACING.
scale 1/4 full size



HORIZONTAL SECTION.



ELEVATION OF TYPICAL BAY. scale 1/2" = 1'-0"

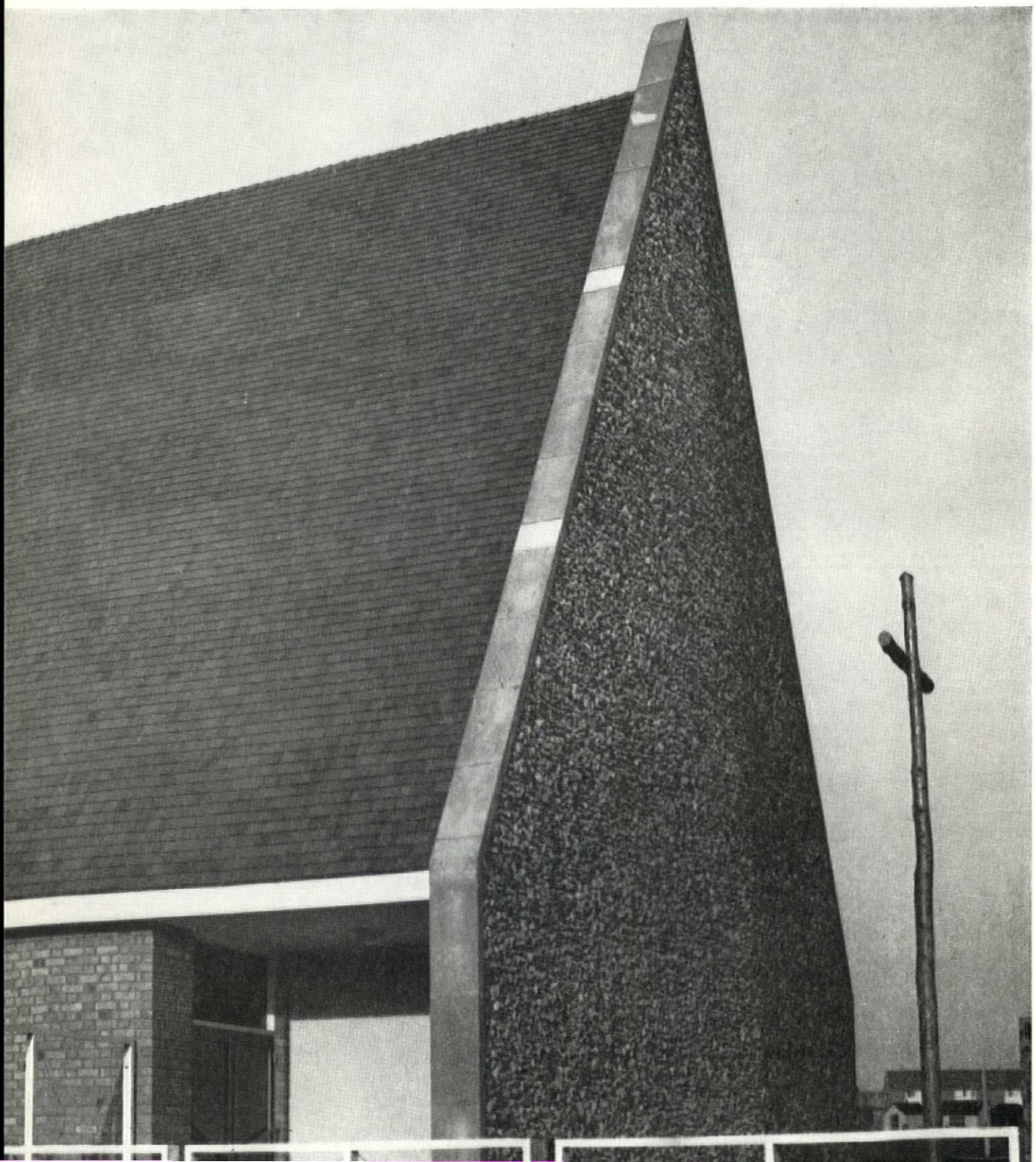


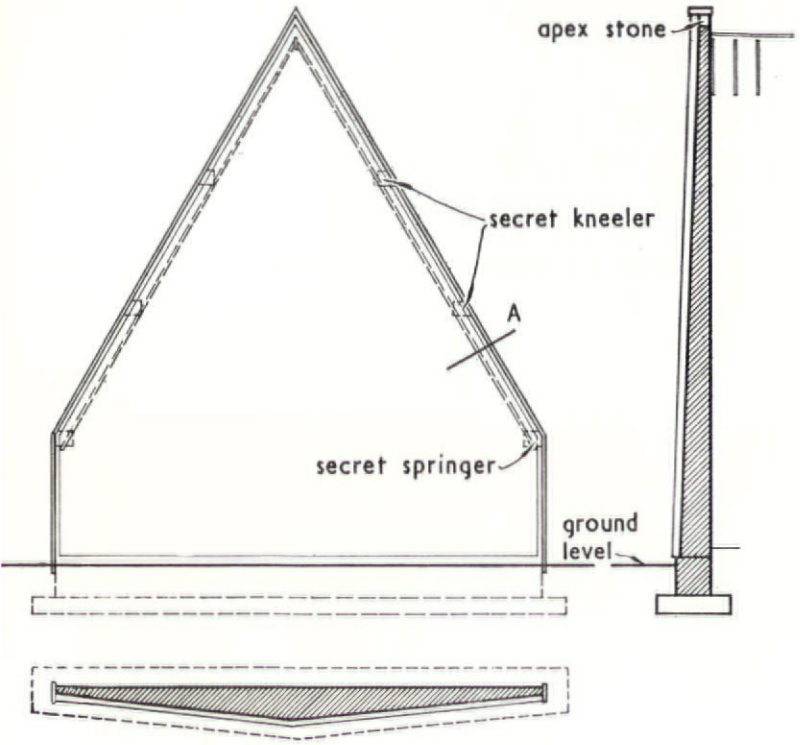
VERTICAL SECTION.

GABLE WALL : CHURCH HALL AT STEVENAGE NEW TOWN

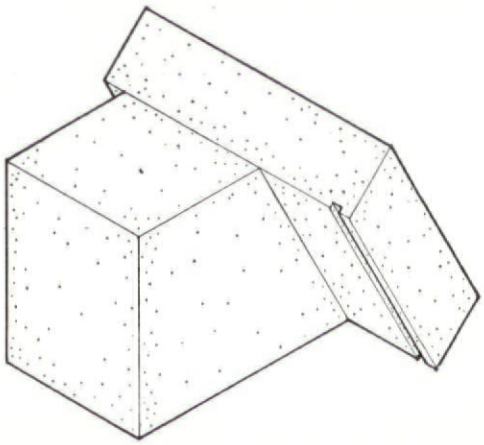
DESIGNED BY C. HOLLIDAY (formerly chief architect, Stevenage Development Corporation) ;
L. G. VINCENT (deputy chief architect): D. STIRLING CRAIG AND J. H. R. STEVENSON (architects-in-charge)

The flints were laid in courses as the brickwork proceeded. The internal face of the brick wall is English bond, the external face header bond. The use of the large number of bats required by the splay and the batter served to give a more efficient key to the mortar.

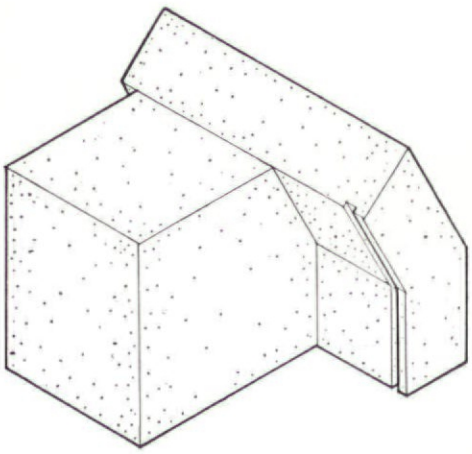




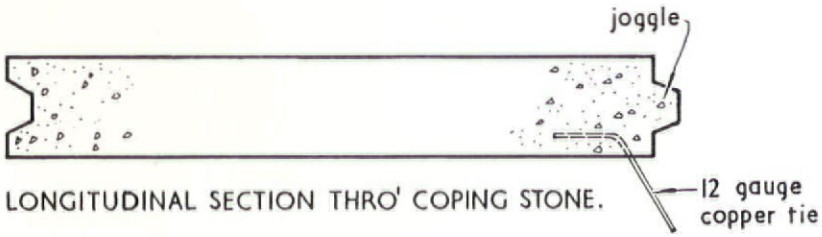
KEY PLAN, SECTION AND ELEVATION.
scale 1/16" = 1'-0"



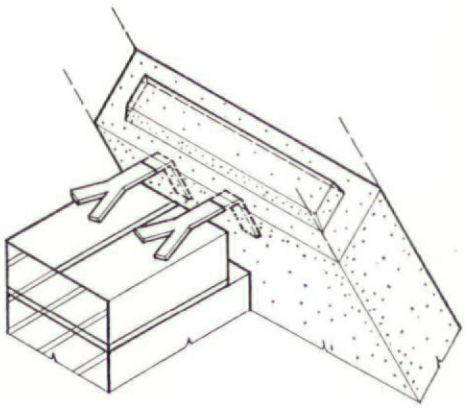
SECRET KNEELER.



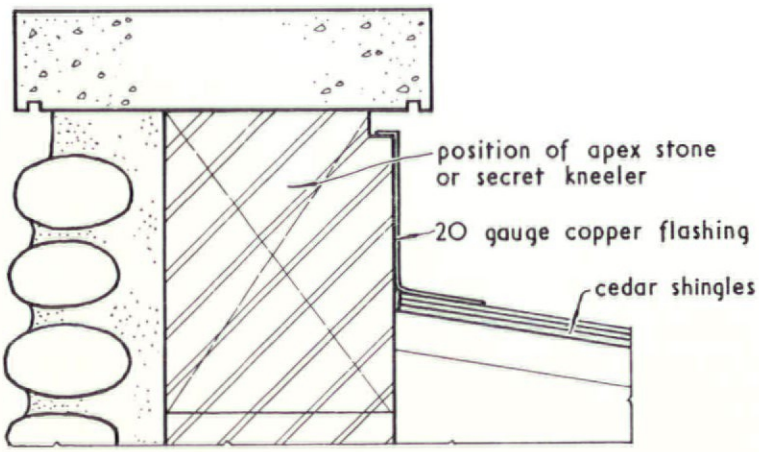
SECRET SPRINGER.



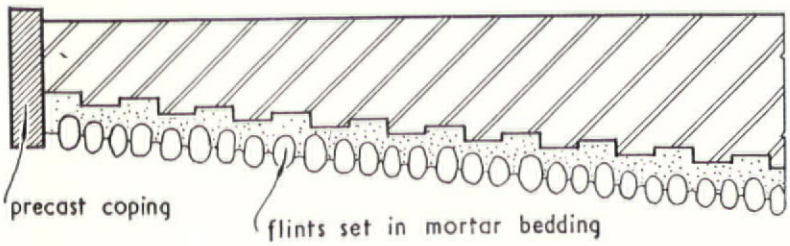
LONGITUDINAL SECTION THRO' COPING STONE.



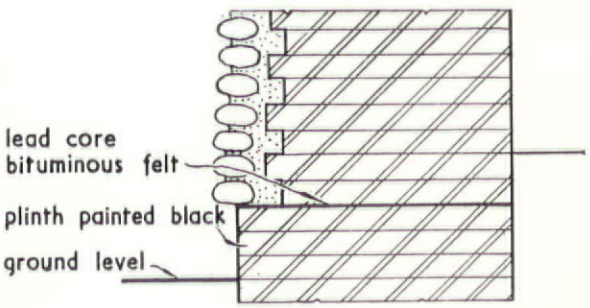
COPING STONE SHOWING JOGGLE TIES.
scale 1" = 1'-0"



SECTION AT A. scale 1/8 full size



PLAN. scale 1/2" = 1'-0"

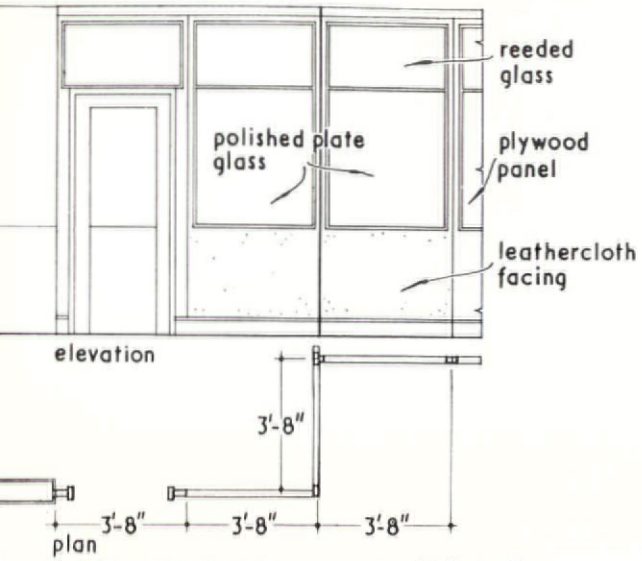


SECTION THRO' BOTTOM OF WALL.

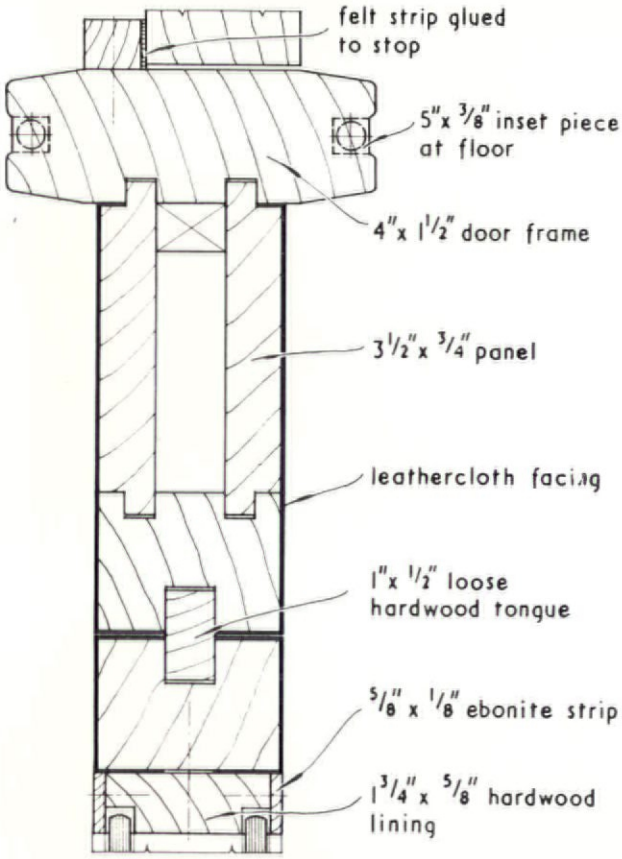
PARTITION PANELS : OFFICES IN LONDON, S.E.1

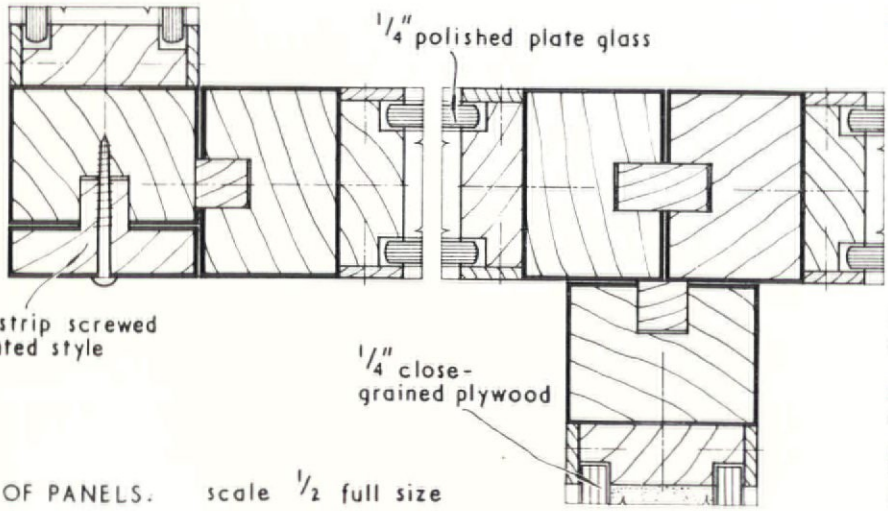
DESIGNED BY JOHN LACEY ; C. F. TIMOTHY (associate architect)

These demountable partitions were specially designed for this building and reproduce the standard skirting detail. To ensure that panels can be set up in any position without need for cutting, the skirting is everywhere flush with the wall surface. Framed in hardwood, they are held in position vertically by wedging over the upright framing members, extra lateral support at the head being given by the stiff plastic cover strip. Visible woodwork is utile mahogany.

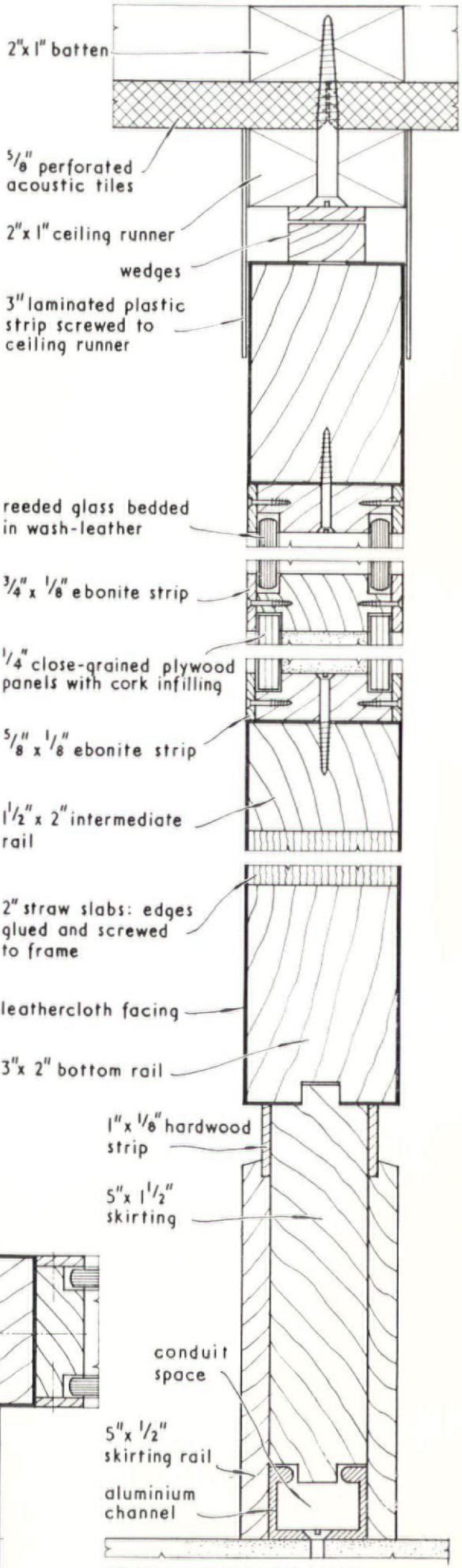


DOOR AND PANELS. scale 3/16"=1'-0"





PLAN OF PANELS. scale 1/2 full size

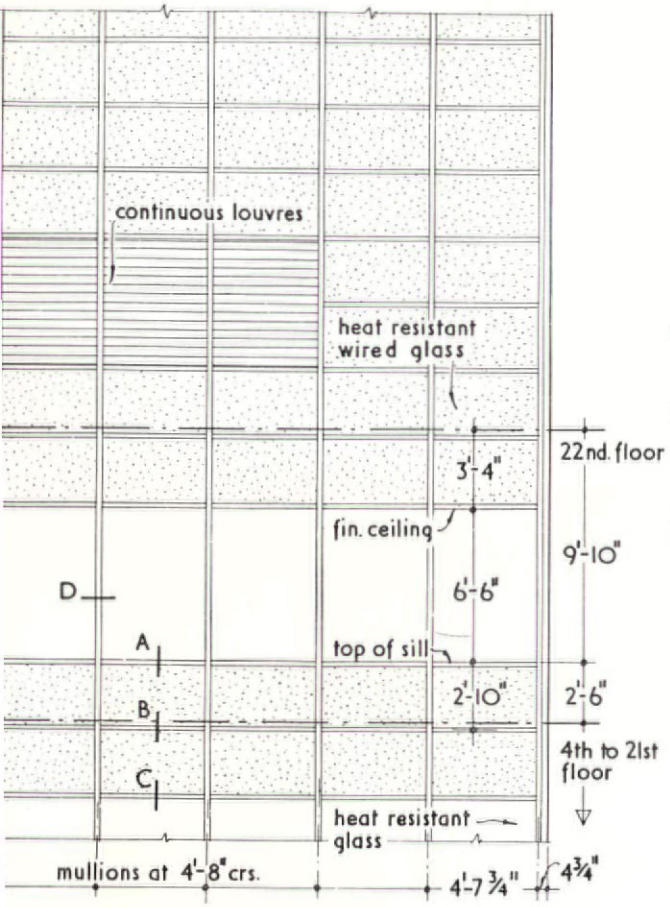


SECTION THROUGH PANEL.

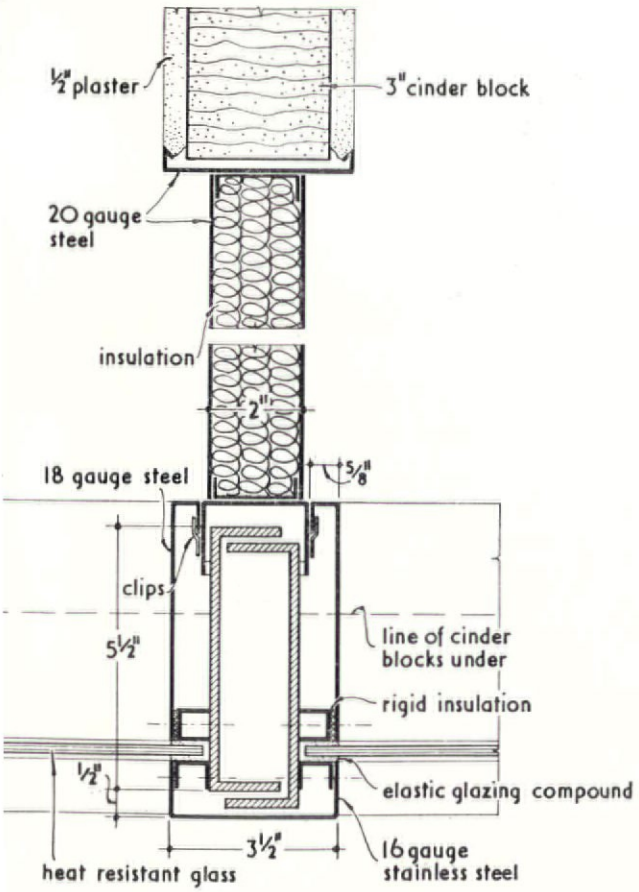
GLASS CURTAIN WALL : OFFICE BUILDING IN NEW YORK

DESIGNED BY SKIDMORE OWINGS AND MERRILL

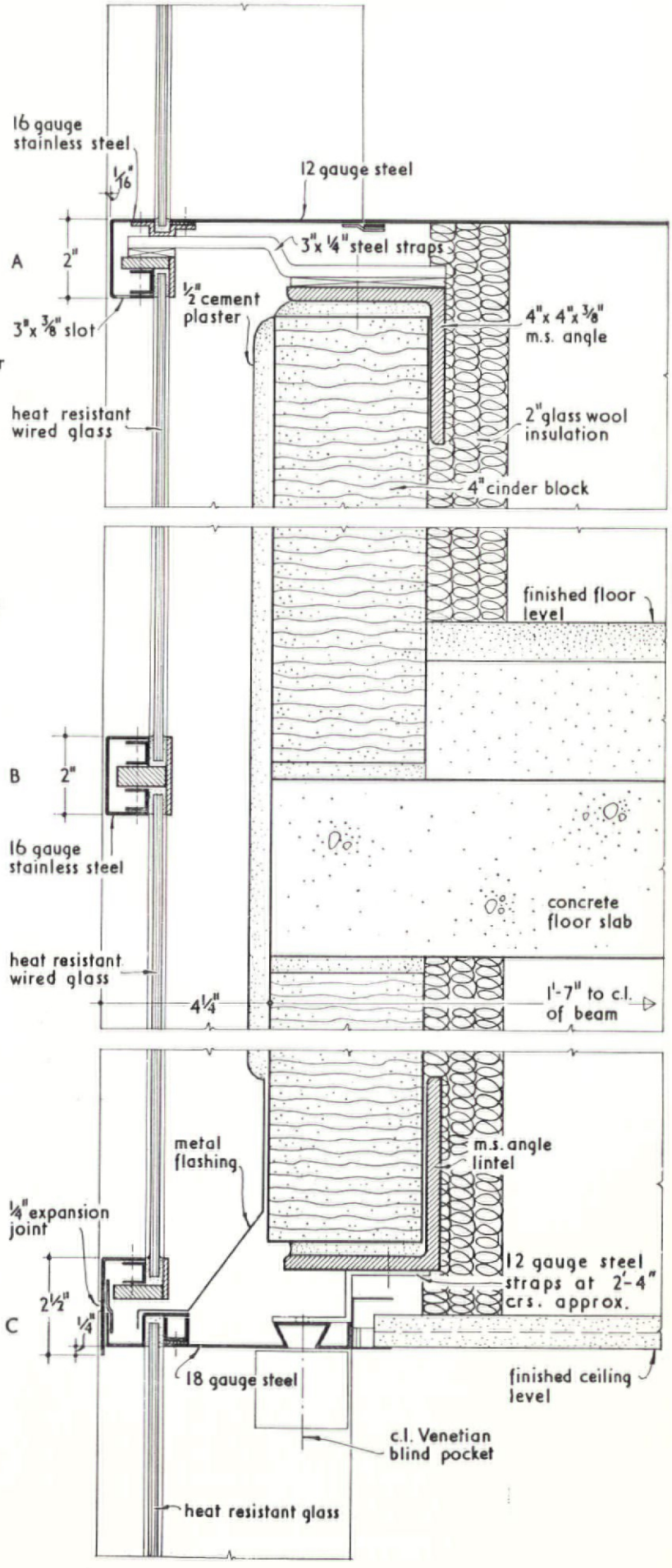
The mullions which are attached direct to the main supporting structure comprise two $5\frac{1}{2}$ *in.* $\times$ $1\frac{1}{2}$ *in.* $\times$ $\frac{5}{16}$ *in. steel channels which interlock but do not touch and thus serve as expansion joints. They are concealed on the outside by a coverstrip of* 16 *gauge stainless steel.*



KEY ELEVATION OF GLASS CURTAIN WALL. scale 1/8"=1'-0"



PLAN AT 'D'. scale 1/4 full size

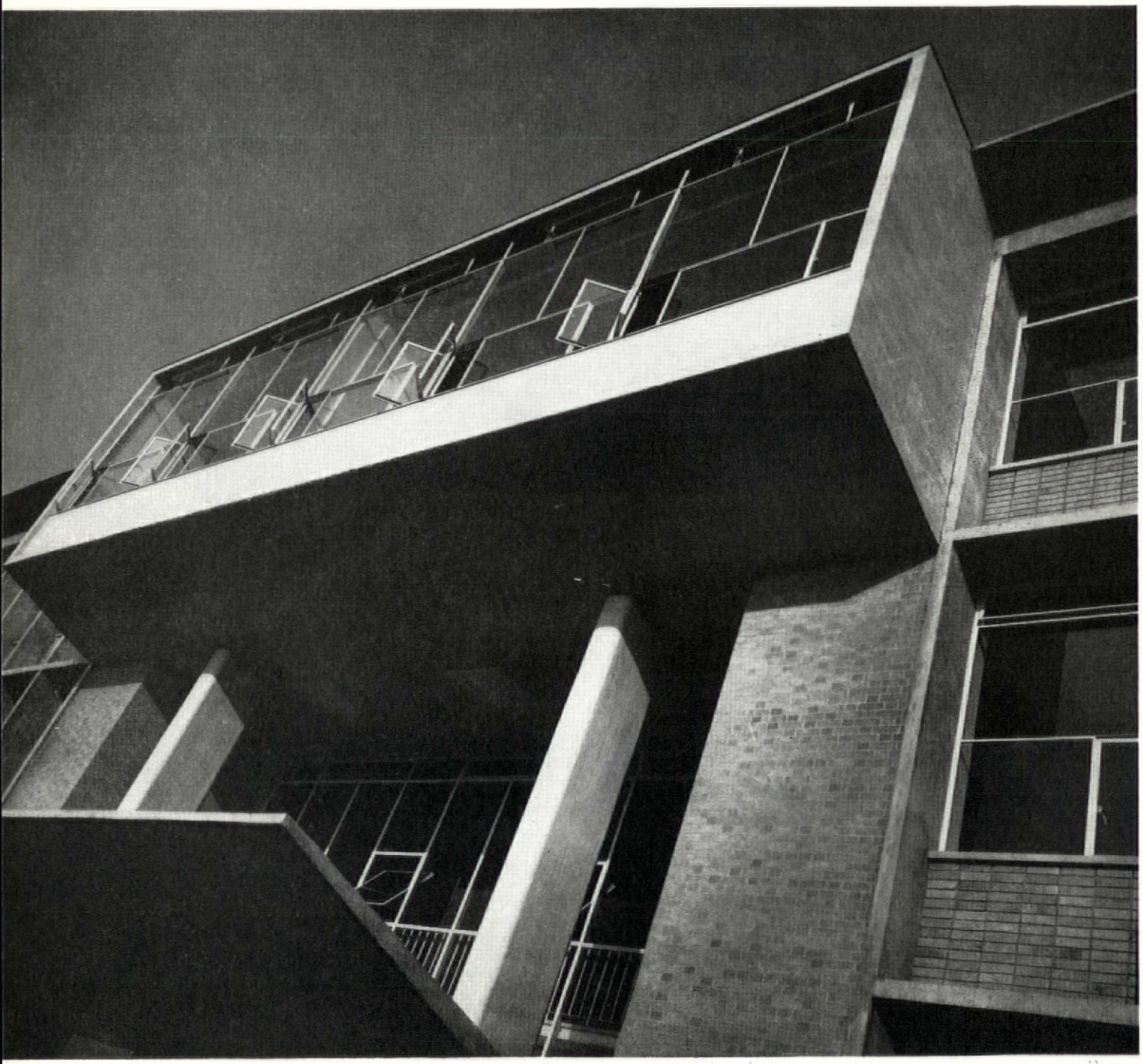


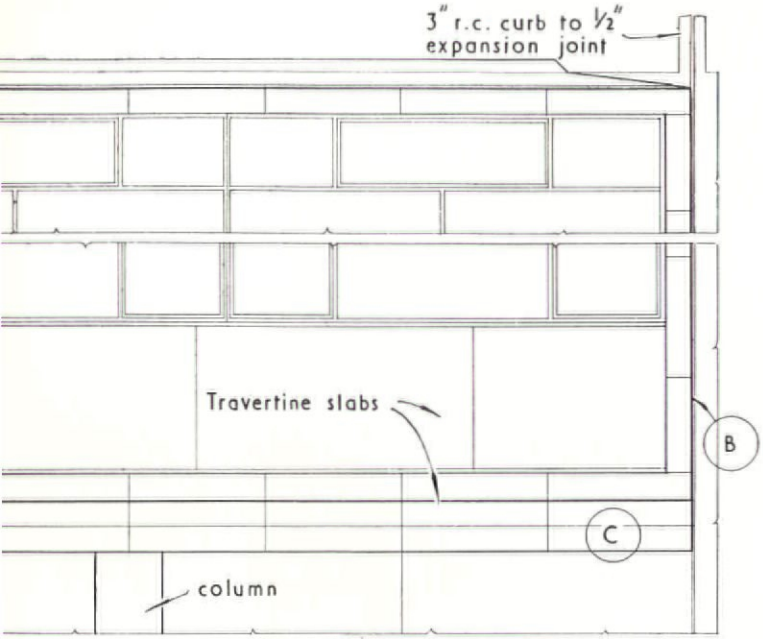
SECTION THRO' GLASS CURTAIN WALL. scale 1/4 full size

MARBLE FACING : OFFICES AT WYTHENSHAWE, MANCHESTER

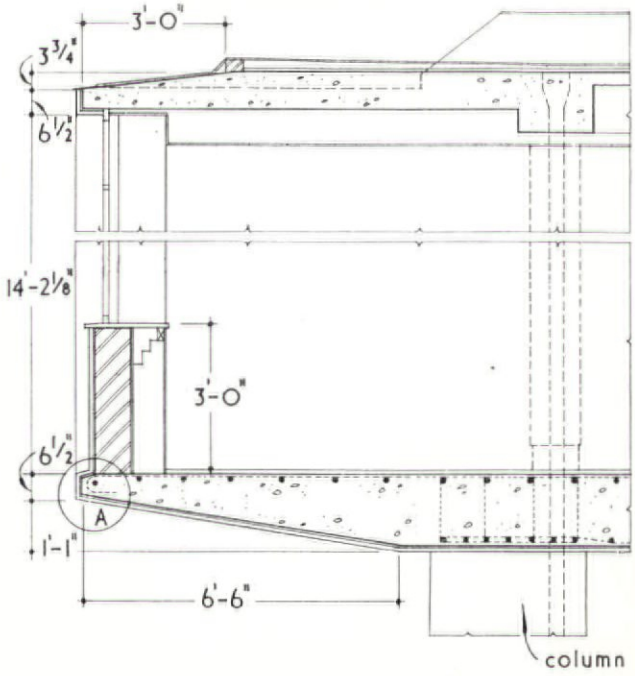
DESIGNED BY CRUICKSHANK AND SEWARD

The large slabs are fixed by bronze strappings (two to each slab) and the small slabs by wire cramps (four to each slab). The precise position of these fixings is left to the craftsman on the site since it must be determined by the structure (and capacity for drilling) of each separate slab. Mitred joints are birdsmouthed to avoid a feather edge. Joints between slabs are effected with cement which is toned to the exact shade of the slabs.

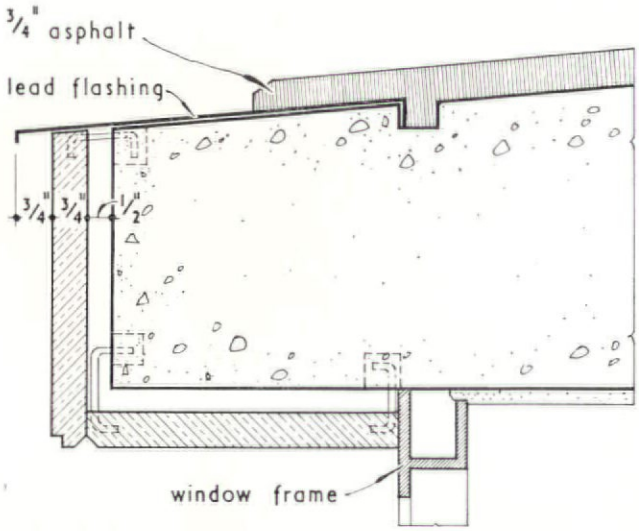




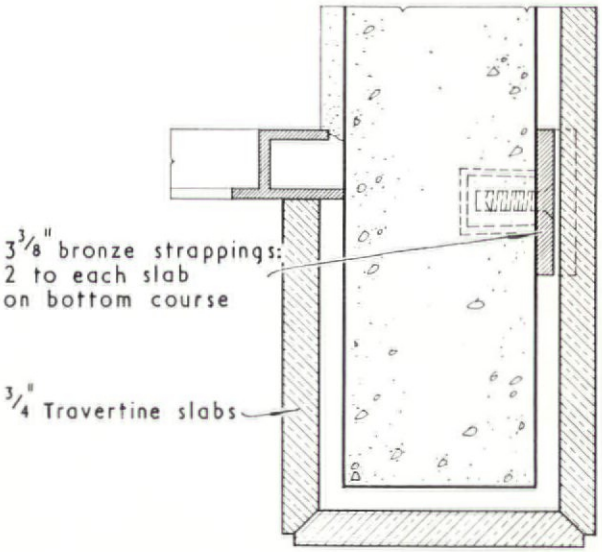
KEY ELEVATION. scale ¼" = 1'-0"



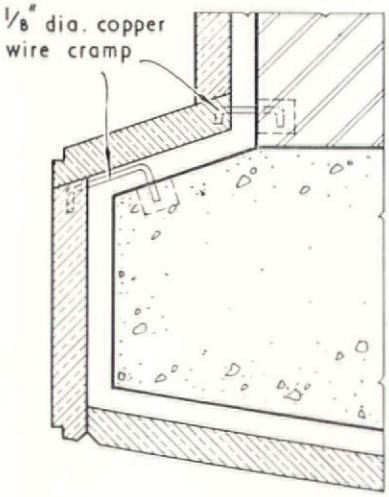
KEY SECTION.



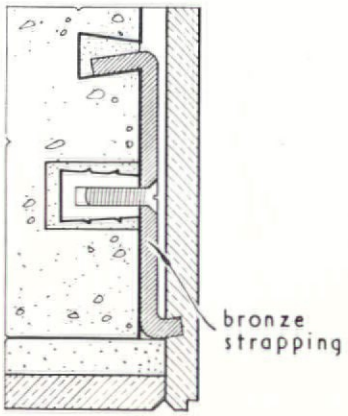
SECTION AT ROOF.



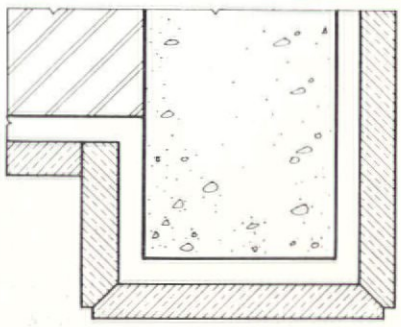
PLAN OF JAMB AT WINDOW LEVEL.



DETAIL AT 'A'.
scale ¼ full size



DETAIL AT 'B' AND 'C'.

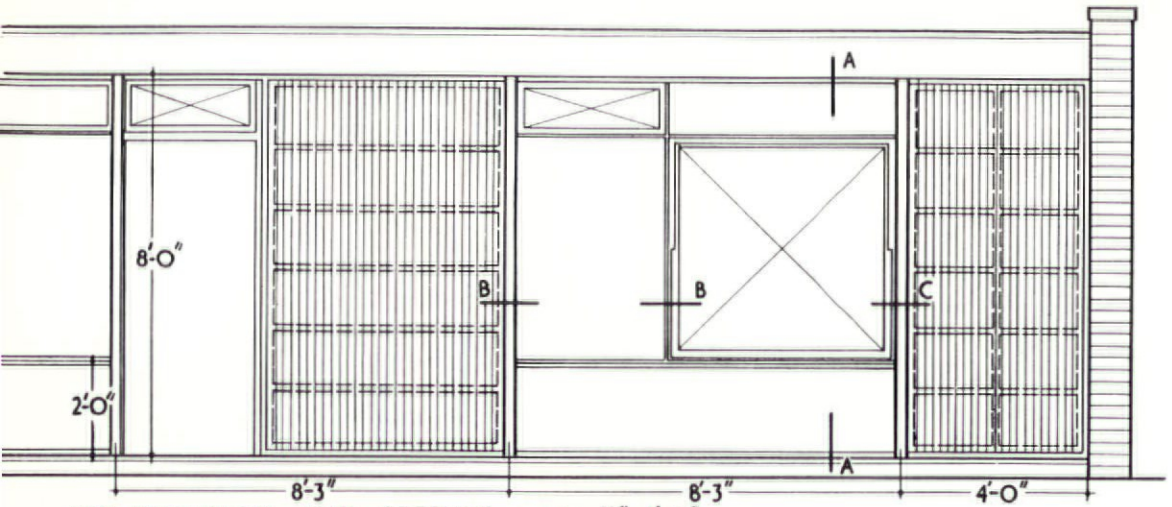


PLAN OF JAMB UNDER WINDOW.

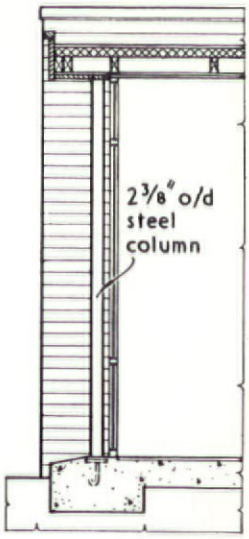
GLAZED WALL: HOUSE AT CHORLEY WOOD, HERTS.

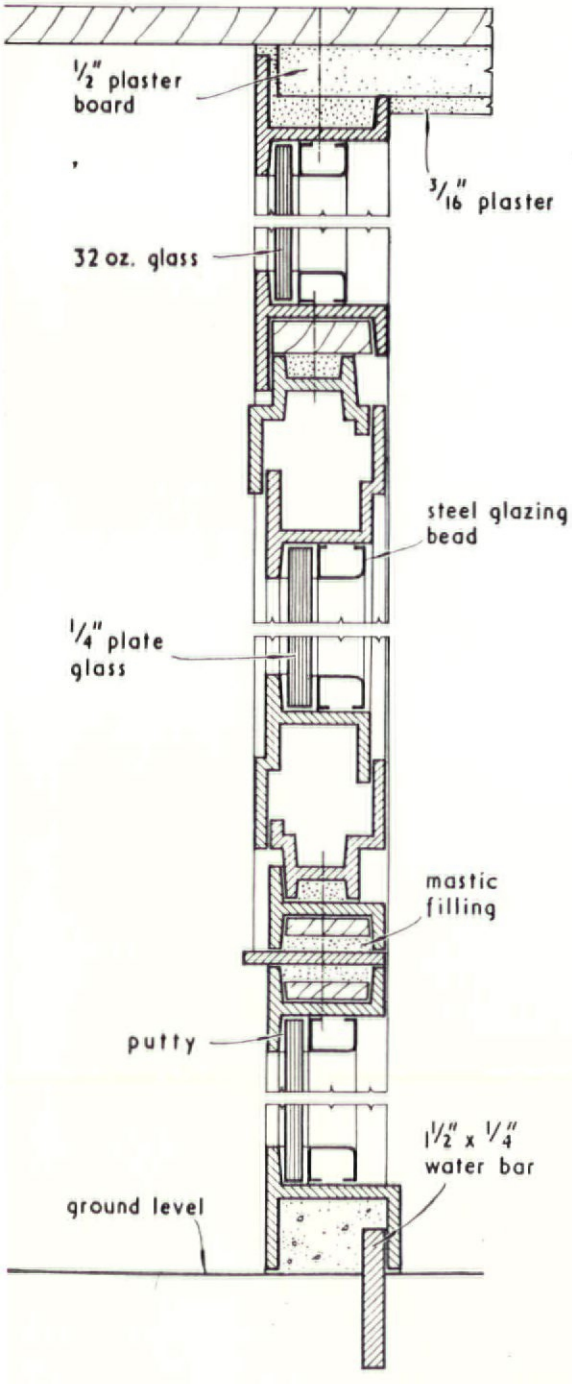
DESIGNED BY C. B. RATCLIFFE

The windows are fabricated of medium universal sections, hot-dip galvanized with spring steel metal beads. The columns, which are of 2⅜ in. hollow steel tube with welded caps and bases, are ¼ in. clear of the mullions to allow for painting.

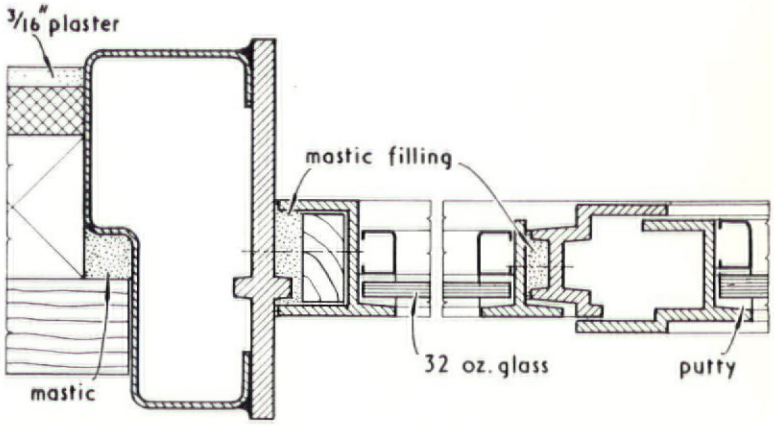


KEY ELEVATION AND SECTION. scale 1/4"= 1'-0"

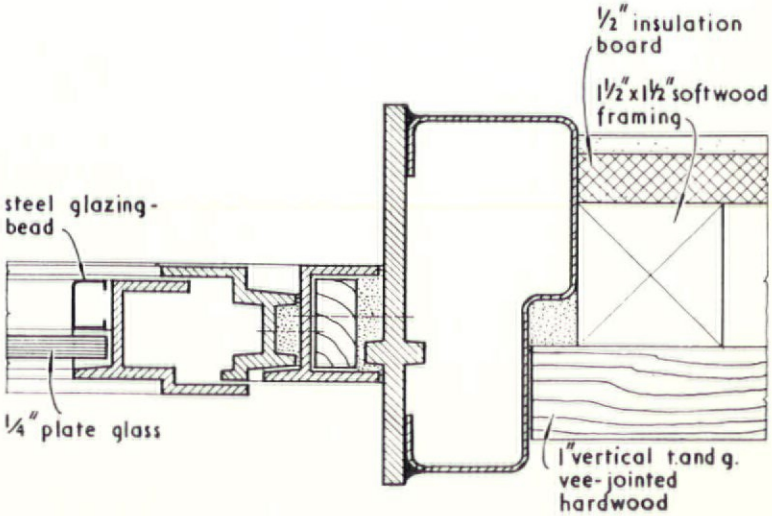




VERTICAL SECTION A-A. scale 1/2 full size



HORIZONTAL SECTION B-B.

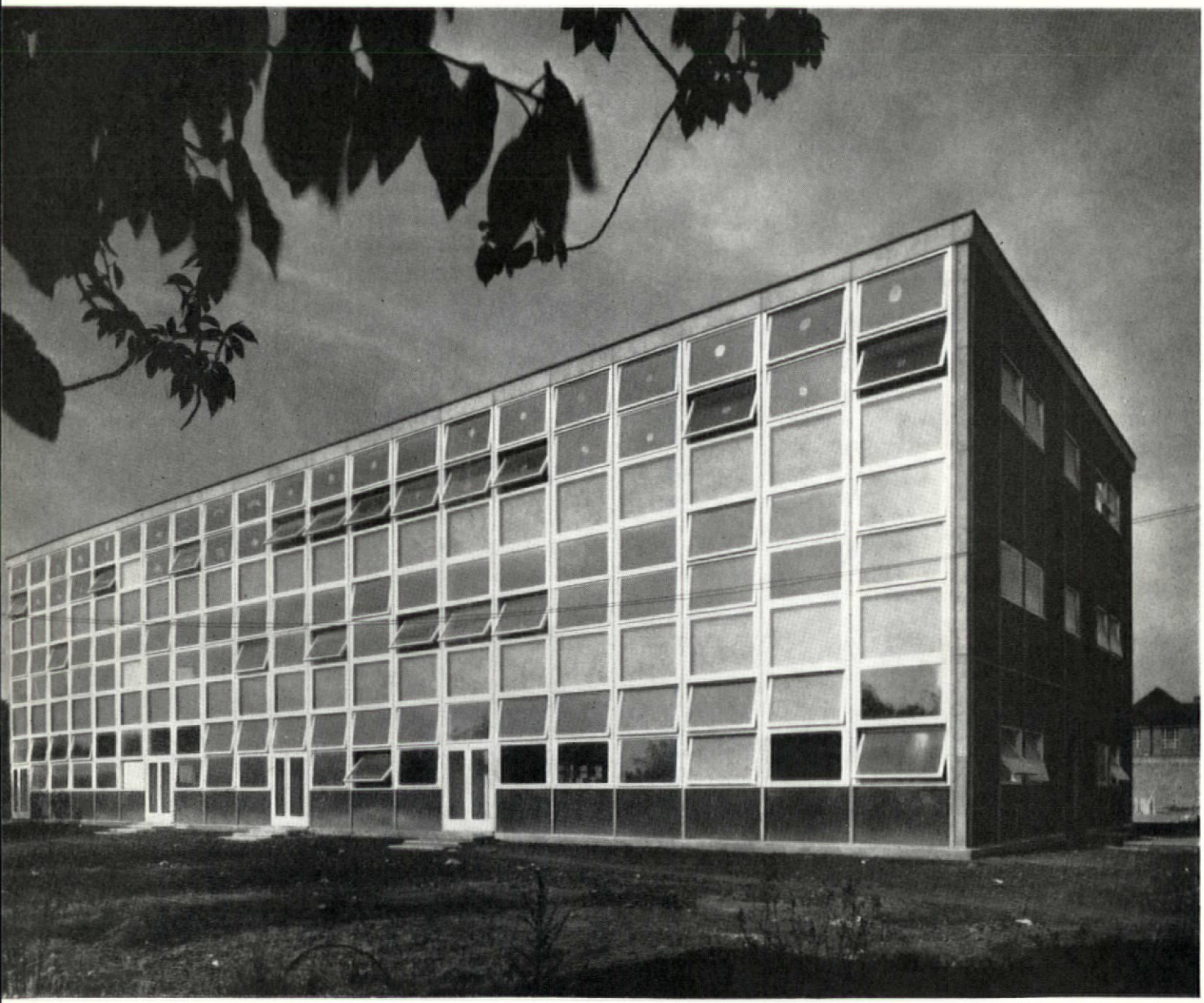


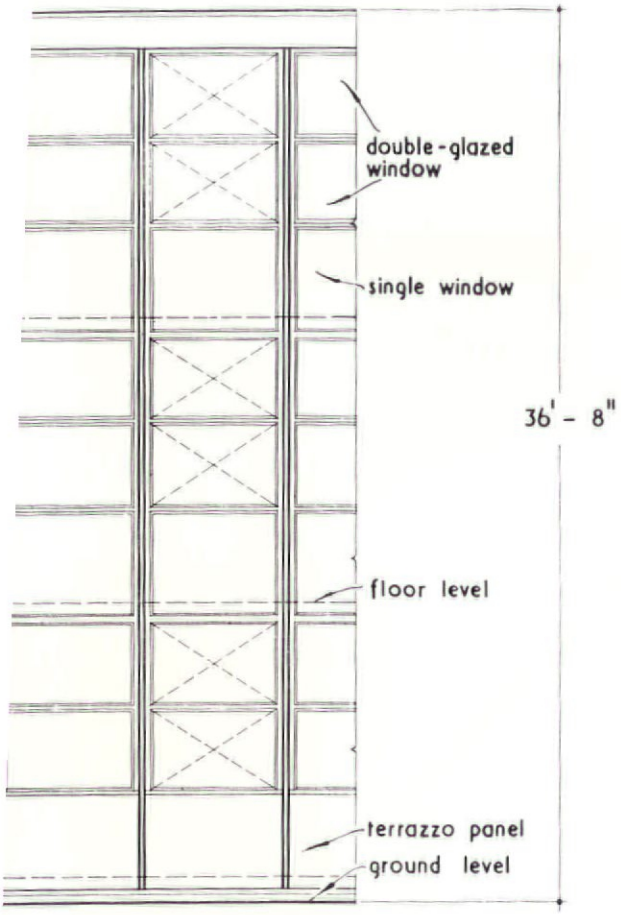
HORIZONTAL SECTION AT C scale 1/2 full size

DOUBLE-GLAZED WINDOW WALL: SCHOOL AT CHISWICK, LONDON, W.4

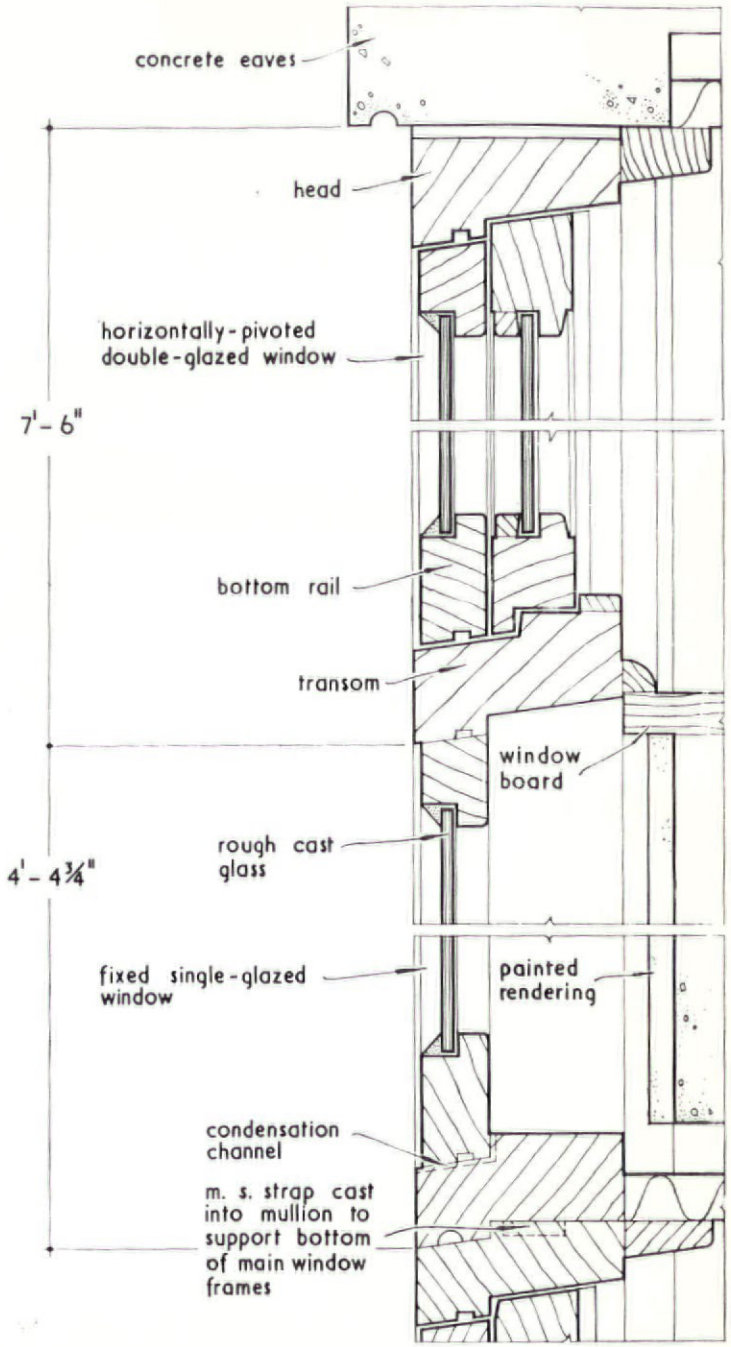
DESIGNED BY JOHN AND ELIZABETH EASTWICK-FIELD IN COLLABORATION WITH C. G. STILLMAN
(architect to the Middlesex County Council)

There are two rows of double-glazed opening lights to each of the three storeys, and one row of single-glazed lights, backed up by painted rendering. The windows are of timber and are fixed between prestressed concrete mullions which, in turn, span between the cantilevered floor slabs. The twin frames of the opening lights are hinged to part, for cleaning the inside faces of the glass.

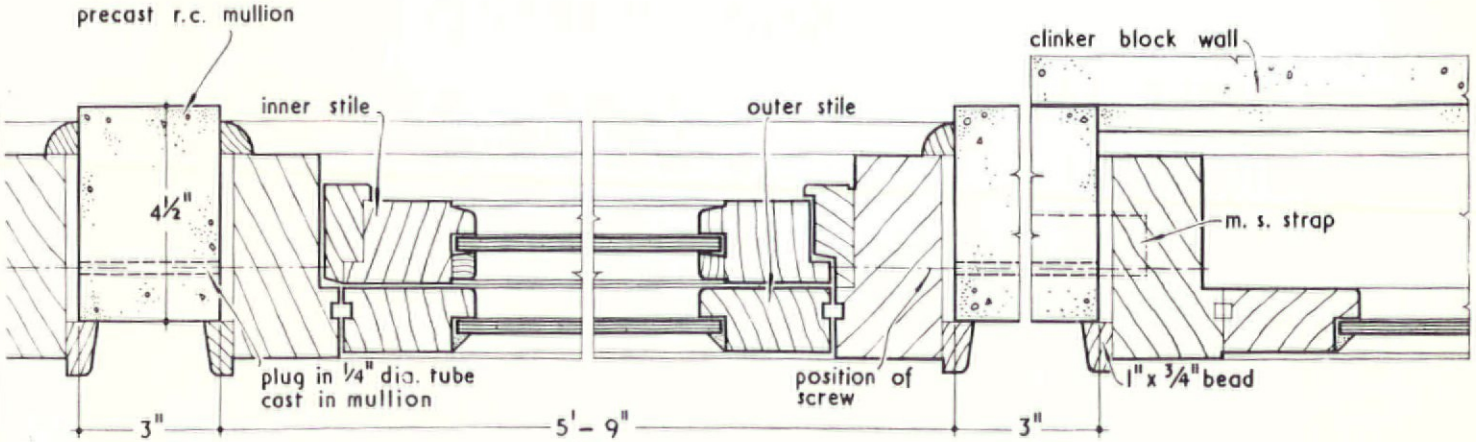




ELEVATION OF ONE BAY OF GLAZED WALL. scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



VERTICAL SECTION THRO' GLAZED WALL.



PLAN OF DOUBLE WINDOWS ABOVE PIVOT.

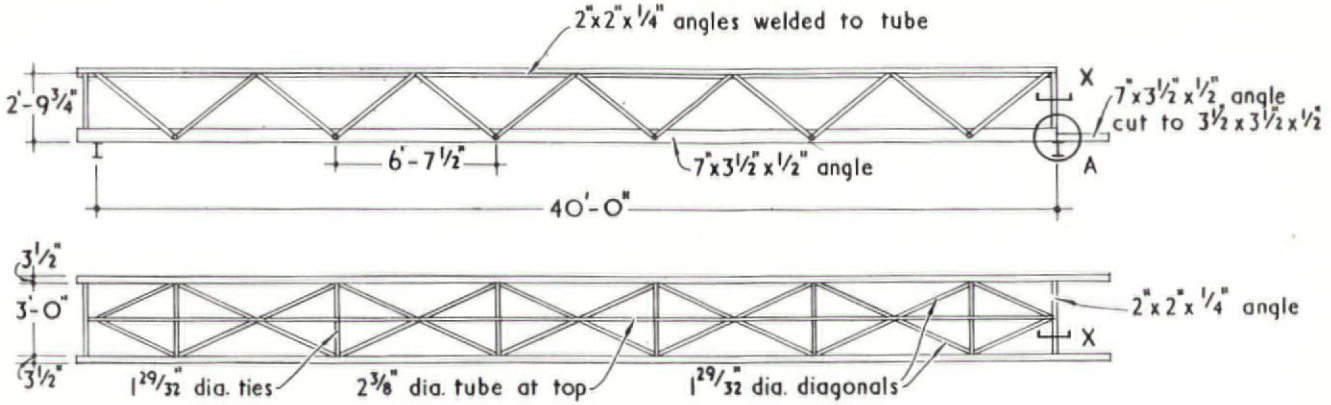
PLAN OF DOUBLE WINDOWS BELOW PIVOT.

PLAN OF FIXED SINGLE WINDOW. scale ¼ full size

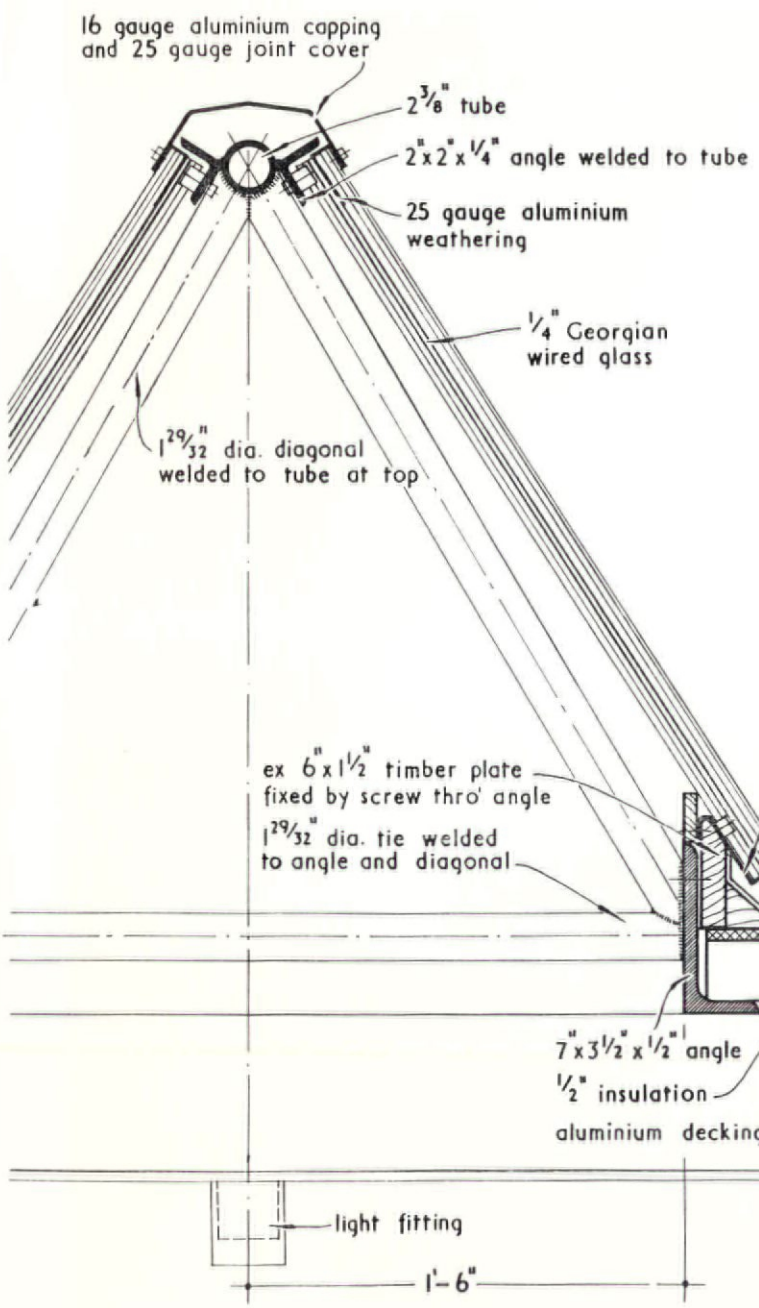
ROOFLIGHT IN WORKSHOP: SCHOOL AT CRANFORD

DESIGNED BY DENIS CLARKE HALL IN ASSOCIATION WITH C. G. STILLMAN (architect: Middlesex County Council)

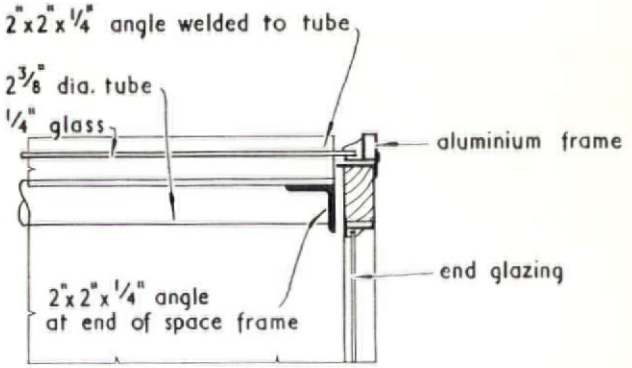
The tubular space frame spans 40 ft. and supports both the rooflight and the adjoining decking. Steel angle purlins are welded on either side of the apex of the frame to hold the standard patent glazing.



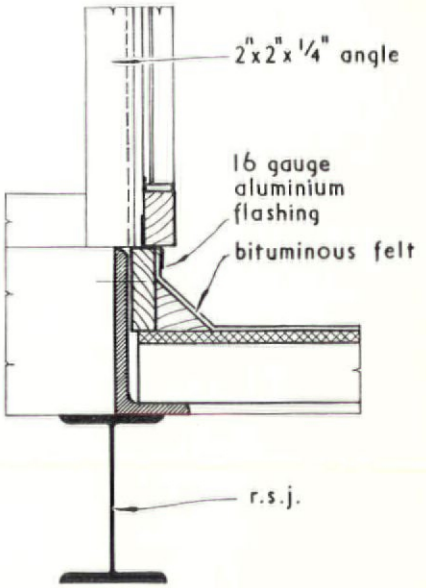
KEY ELEVATION AND PLAN. scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



SECTION THRO' SPACE FRAME. scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



SECTION AT X.

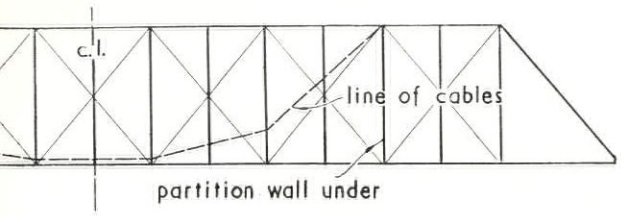


DETAIL AT A.

ROOFLIGHT AND OBSERVATION WINDOW: SCHOOL AT WIGAN

DESIGNED BY HOWARD V. LOBB IN COLLABORATION WITH G. GRENFELL BAINES AND HARGREAVES; F. J. SAMUELY (consulting engineer)

The observation gallery allows visitors to see the students at work without interrupting them. The members of the prefabricated roof were welded in the factory and were delivered in large units, two for each main roof slope. The seven balloon wires were anchored after the truss was in position and were twice stressed: once before the roof covering was fixed and once after. The wires were stressed by screwing the intermediate jacks downwards along the roof slope.

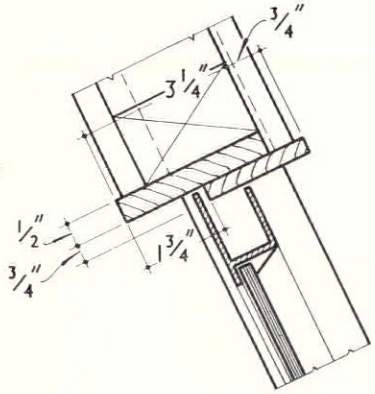


KEY PLAN OF ROOF TRUSS.
scale 1/16"=1'-0"

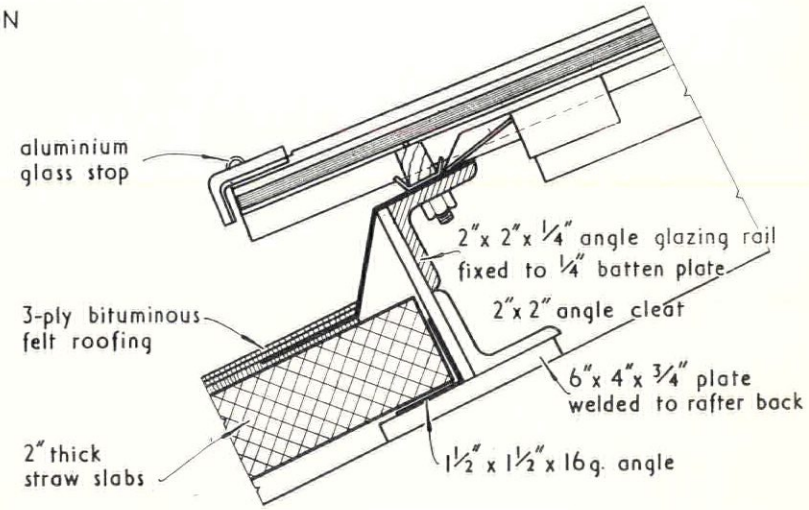
SECTION THRO' ROOFLIGHT AND OBSERVATION WINDOW. scale 1/2"=1'-0"

DETAIL AT C.

DETAIL AT B.



DETAIL AT D. scale 1/4 full size

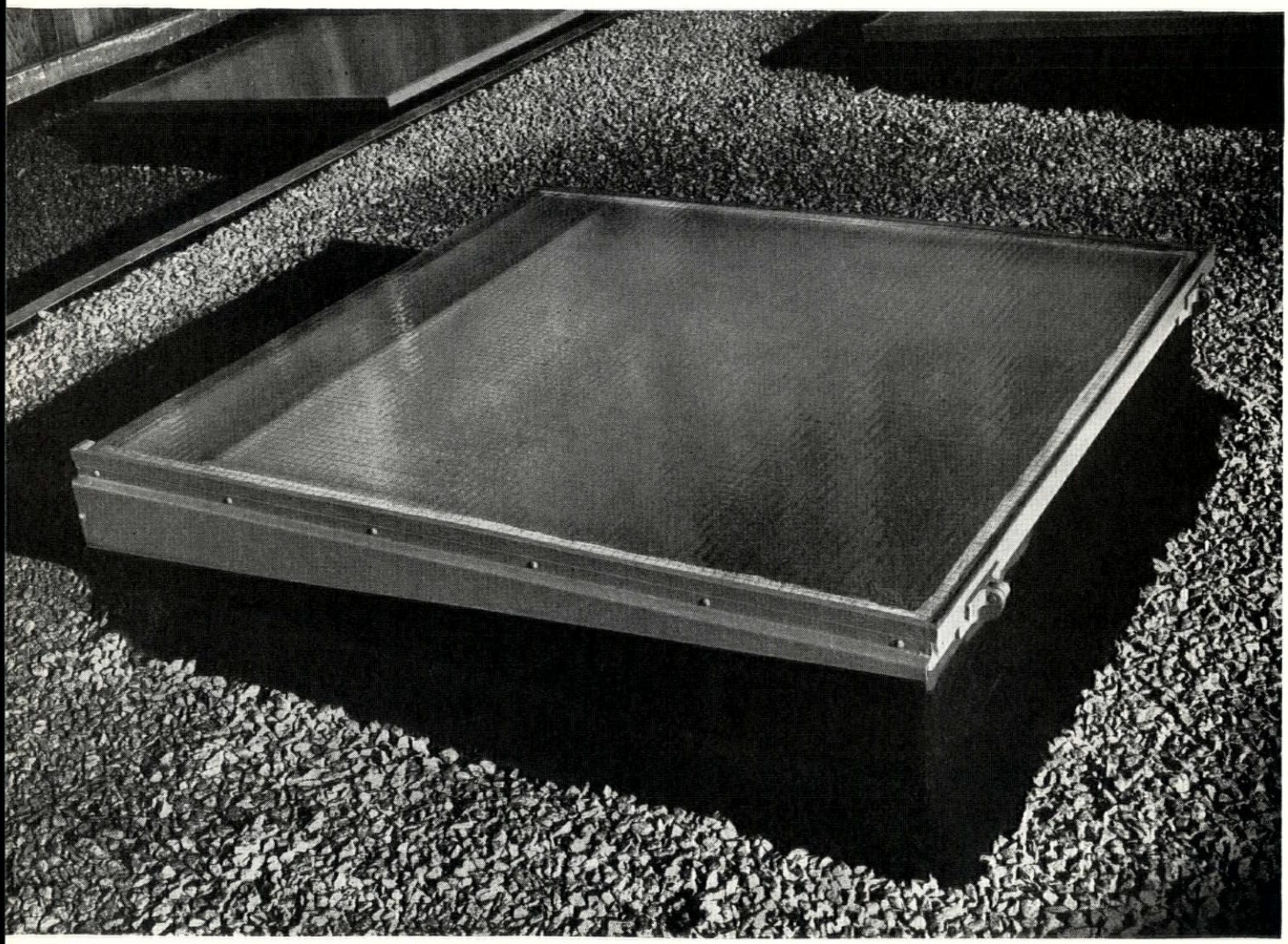


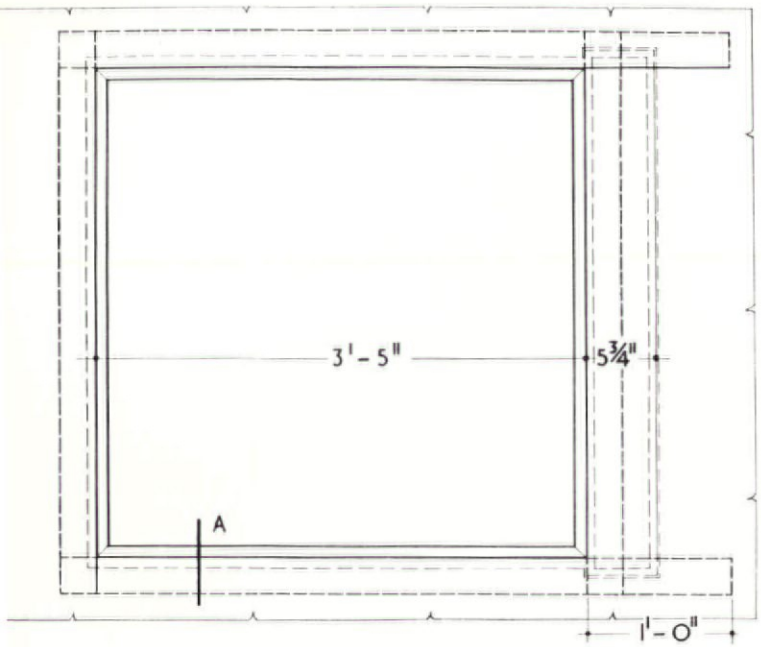
DETAIL AT A.

ROOFLIGHTS: SCHOOL IN BARNET

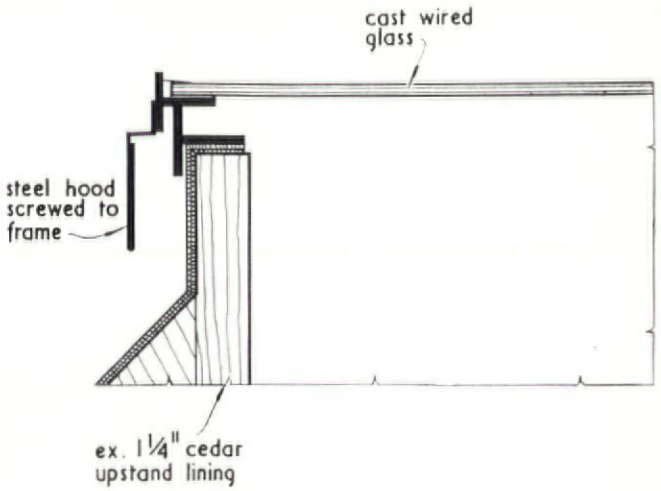
DESIGNED BY C. H. ASLIN (architect to the Hertfordshire County Council)

The galvanised steel hood and the limitation of the opening to 1 *degree short of the horizontal enable the rooflight to be open in all conditions of weather (except driving rain). When the rooflight is closed permanent ventilation is secured by means of a* $\frac{3}{16}$*-in. gap between the lower edge of the frame and the glass. The linings are of cedar (to ensure reasonable dimensional stability) and are painted, white being used where the maximum of reflected light is wanted and pale grey on those surfaces where the reflection is likely to disturb those working in the room.*

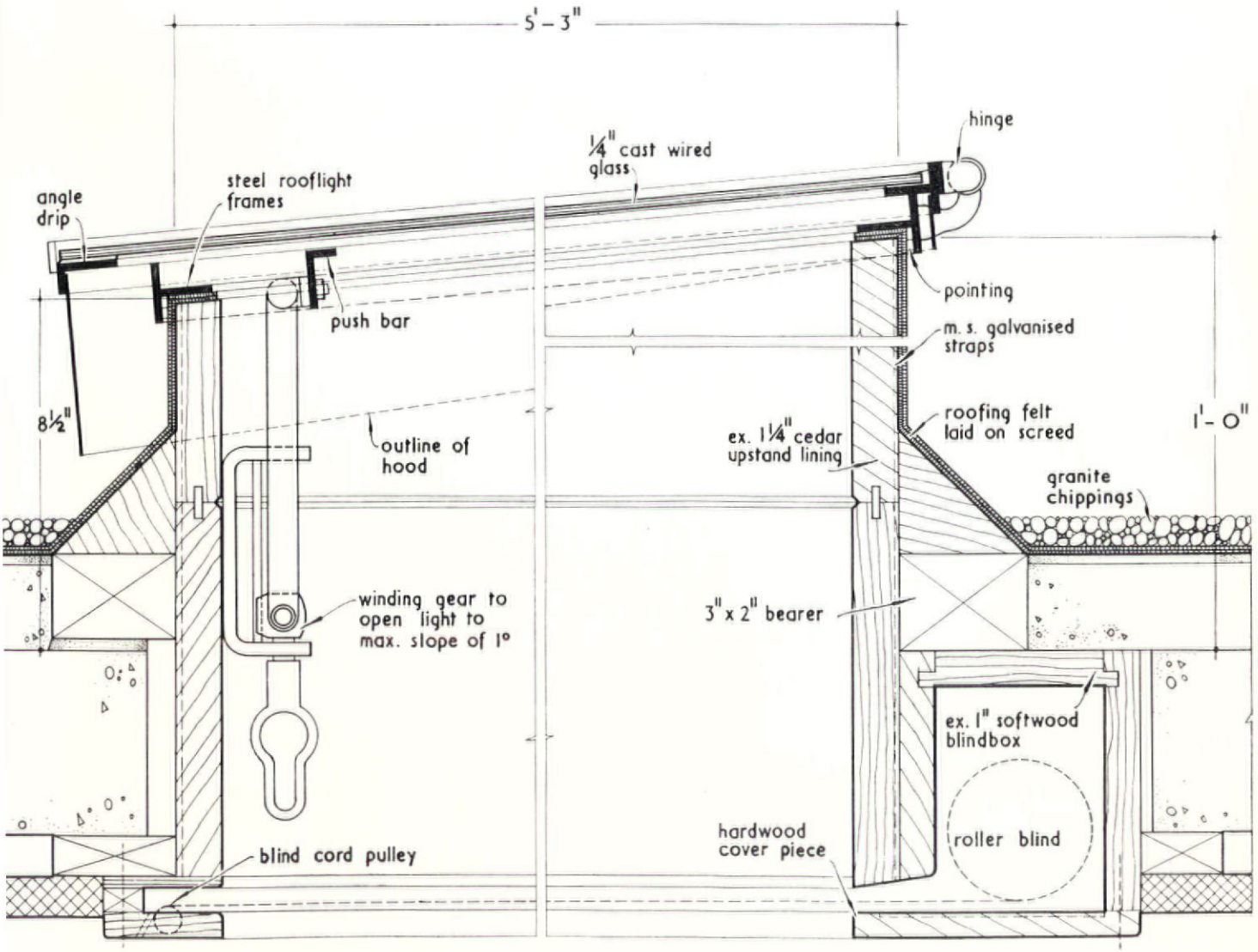




PLAN OF ROOFLIGHT. scale ¾" = 1'-0"



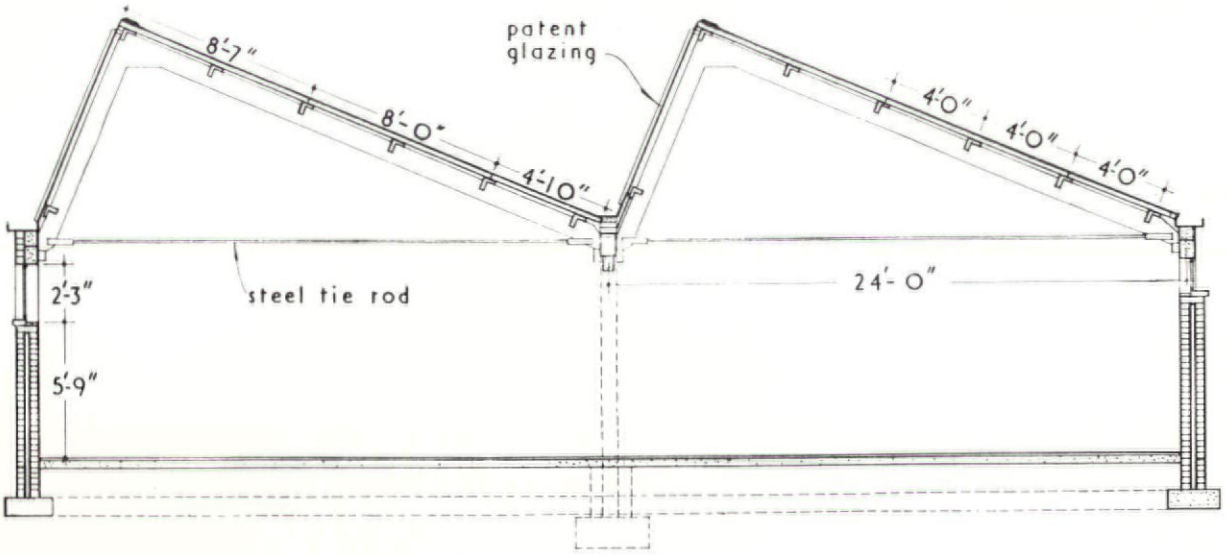
VERTICAL SECTION AT A.



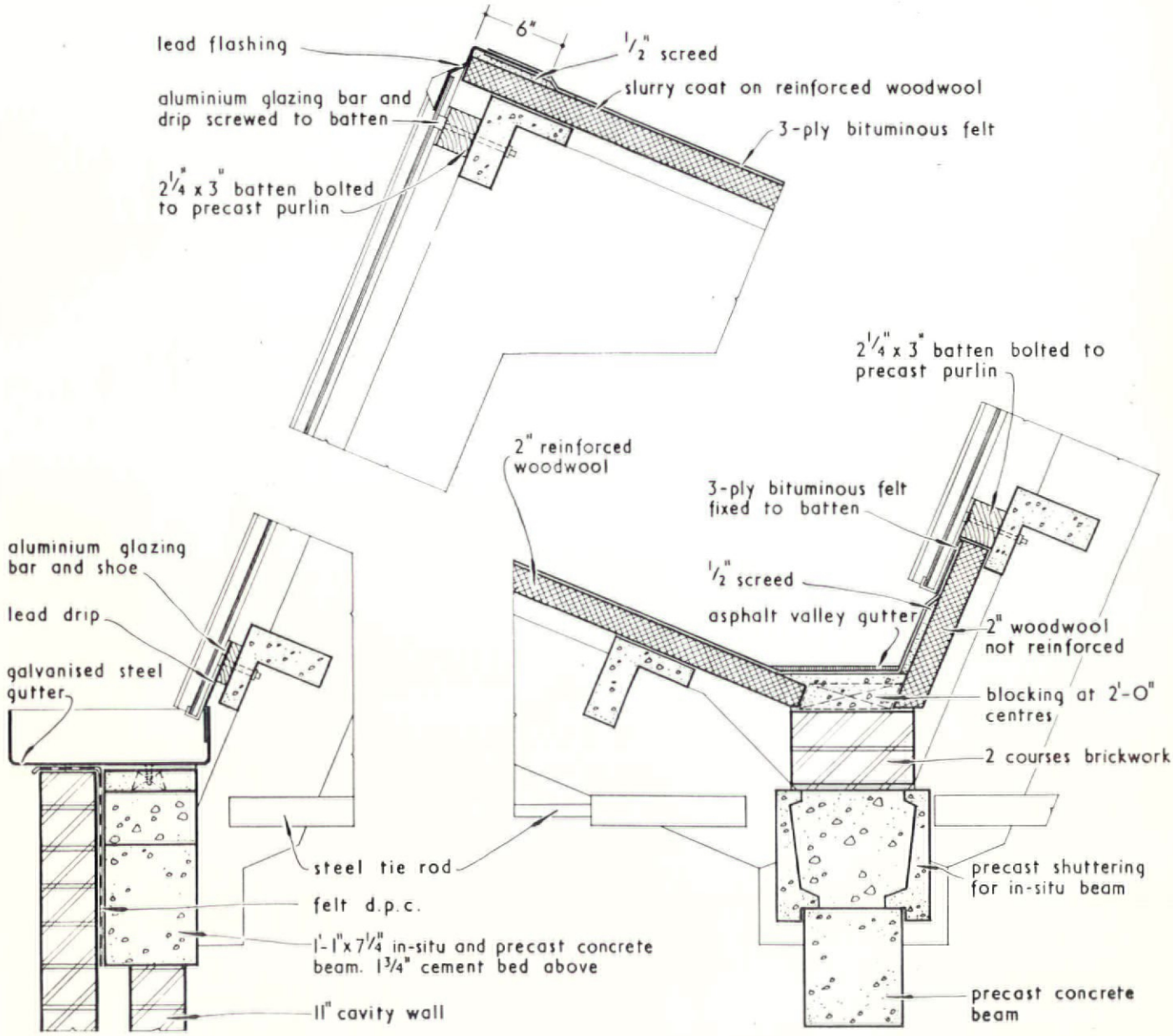
VERTICAL SECTION THROUGH ROOFLIGHT AND BLINDBOX. scale ¼ full size

NORTHLIGHT IN WORKSHOP: SCHOOL AT BUCKINGHAM
DESIGNED BY ARCHITECTS' CO-PARTNERSHIP

The glazing bars are of aluminium and the unglazed parts of the roof are covered with bituminous felt on reinforced woodwool slabs.



KEY SECTION scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

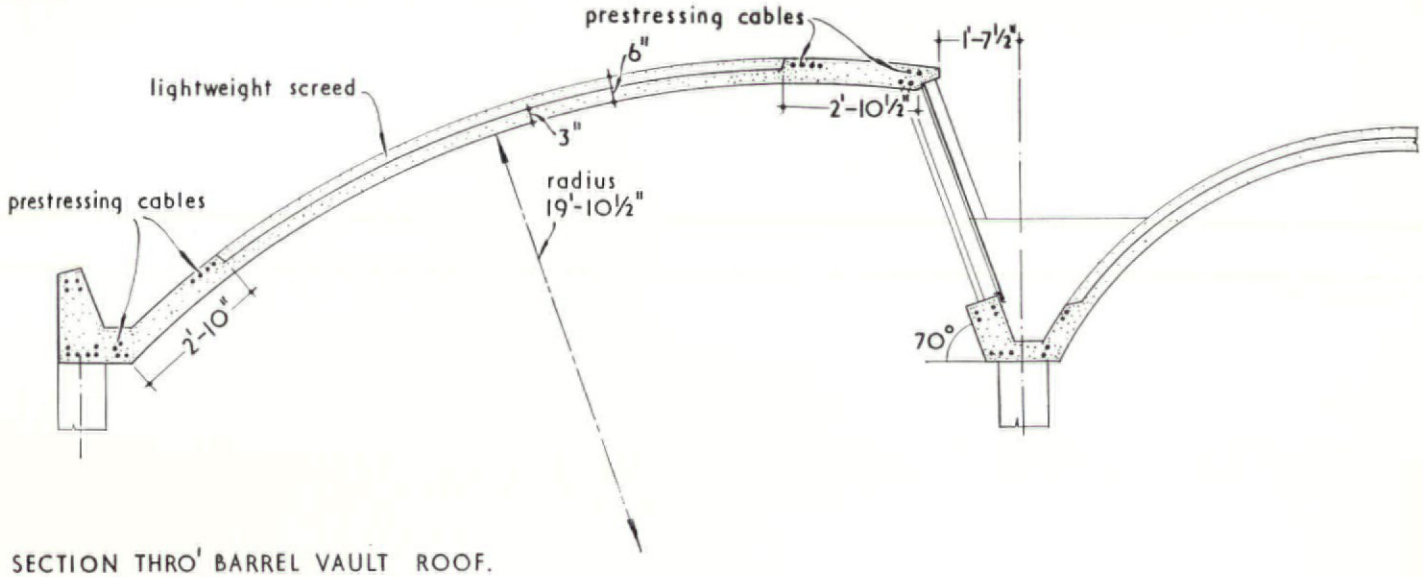


DETAILS OF NORTHLIGHT ROOF STRUCTURE scale 1" = 1'-0"

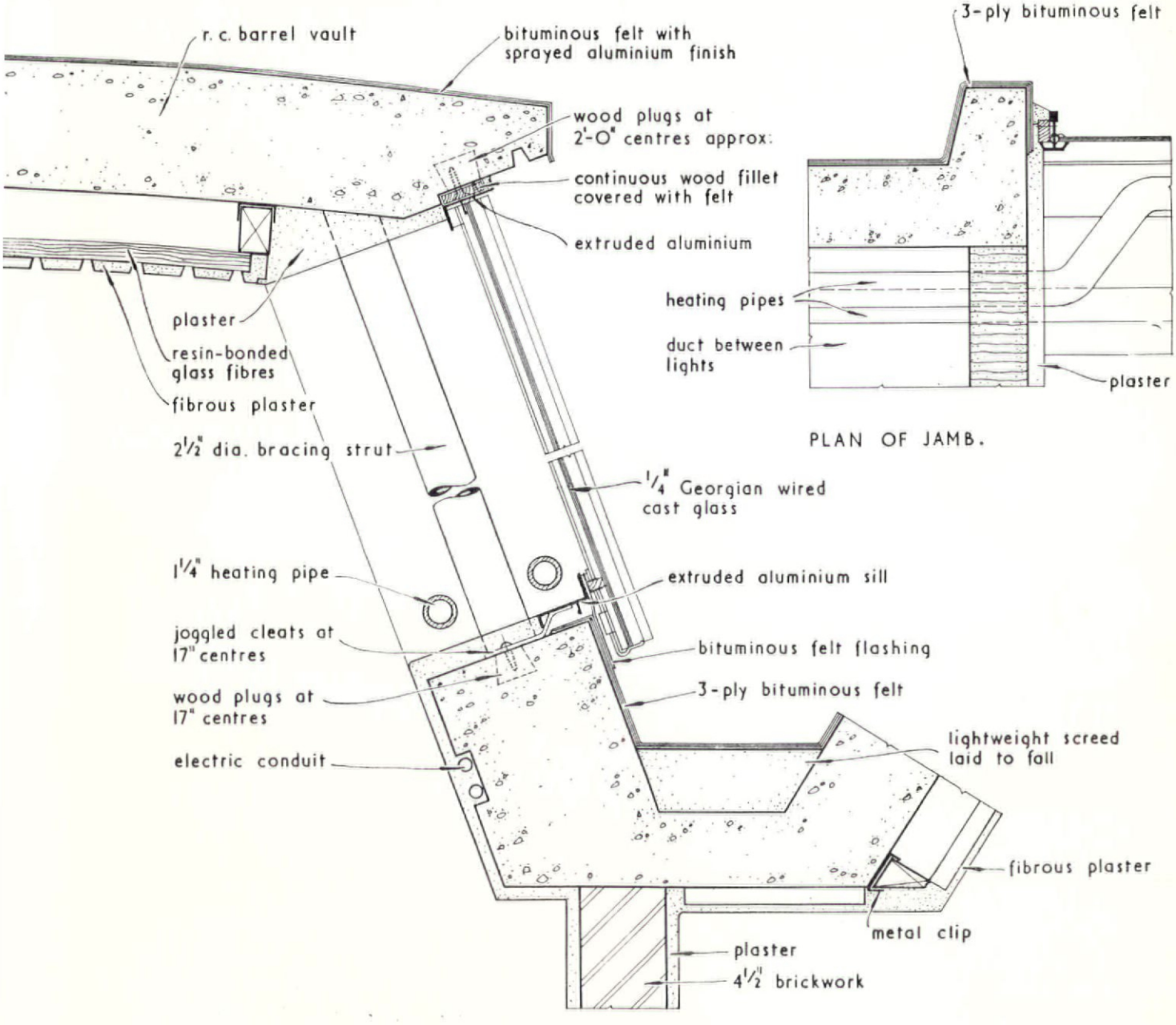
NORTHLIGHT ROOF : HOSPITAL IN LONDON, W.C.1

DESIGNED BY EASTON AND ROBERTSON ; J. G. MOUCHEL AND PARTNERS (consulting engineers)

The shell concrete roof gives a clear span of 35 ft. Heating pipes have been run at the foot of the windows to prevent condensation. A fibrous tissue, inserted in the plaster trays which comprise the structural element in the acoustic ceiling, guards against specks of glass fibre falling in the working space beneath.



SECTION THRO' BARREL VAULT ROOF.
scale ¼" = 1'-0"



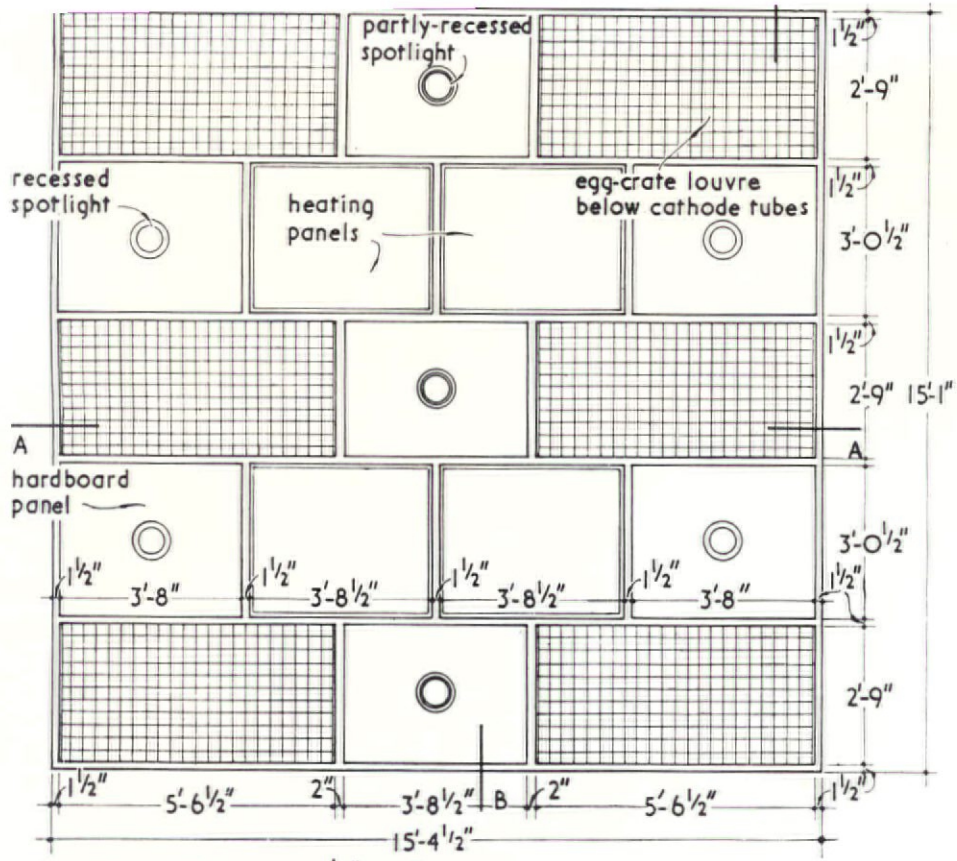
PLAN OF JAMB.

SECTION THRO' NORTH LIGHT. scale 1½" = 1'-0"

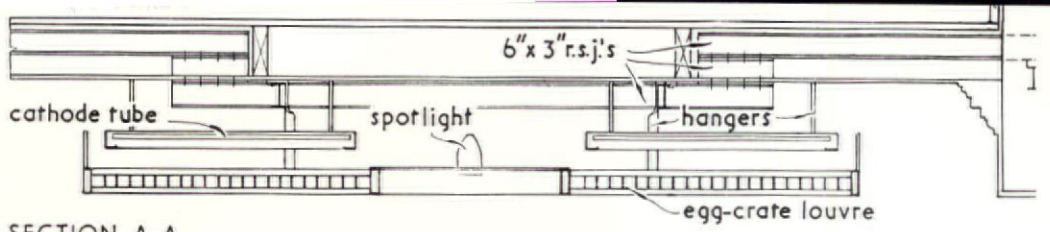
CEILING WITH HEATING AND LIGHTING PANELS: SHOWROOMS IN LONDON, W.1

DESIGNED BY SERGEI KADLEIGH

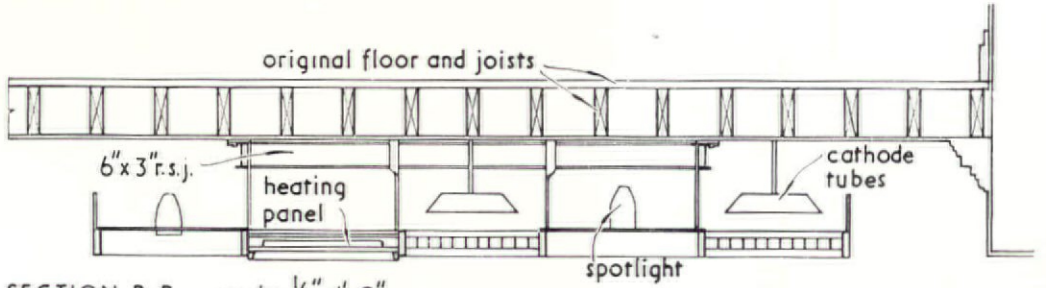
Three types of unit are incorporated in this false ceiling: egg-crate louvres with cold cathode tubes above, hardboard panels with inset spotlights and metal heating panels. The support of the false ceiling raised a difficult problem since, as the building was old, the ceiling joists were not strong enough to carry the additional weight. Two rolled steel joists, built up in a cranked form, were therefore run from wall to wall, designed to appear below the plaster ceiling in positions where they could not be seen by people in the room.



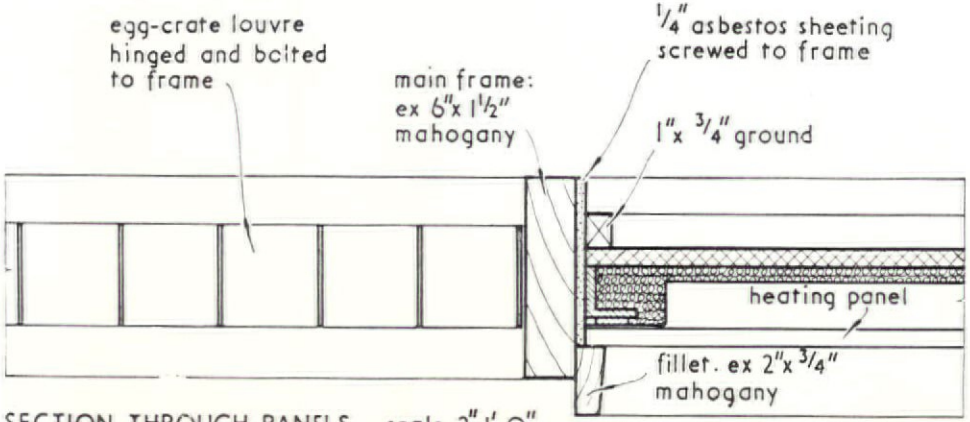
PLAN OF PANELS. scale ¼"=1'-0"



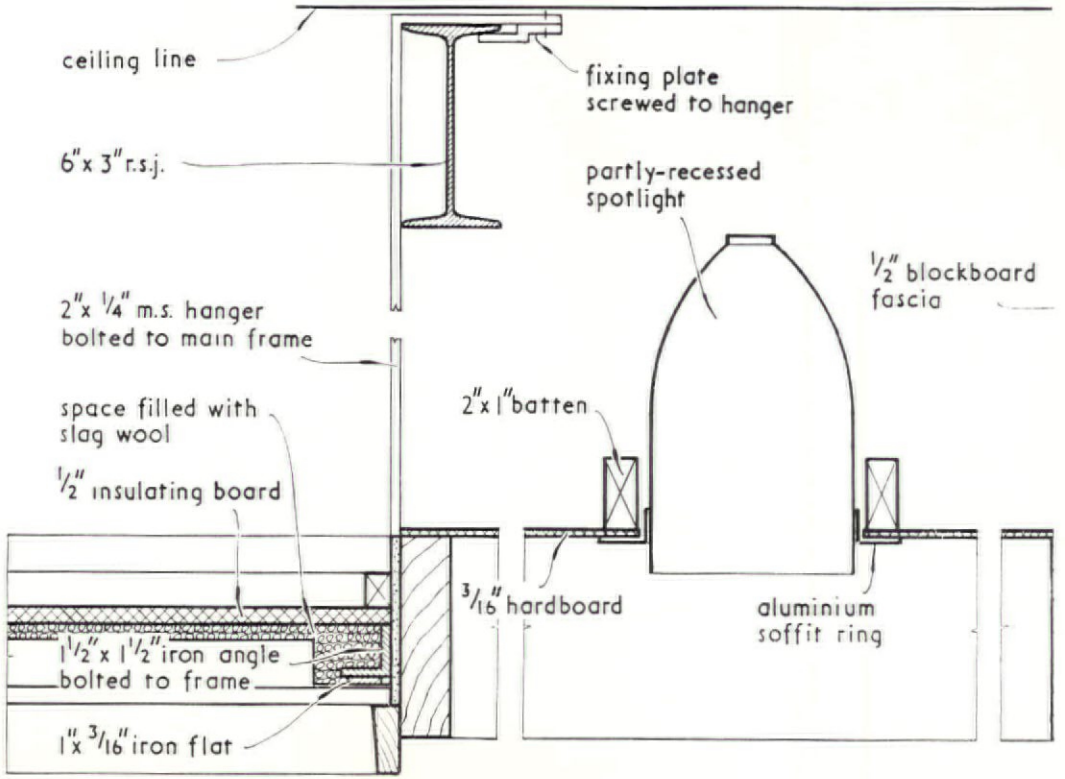
SECTION A-A.



SECTION B-B. scale ¼"=1'-0"

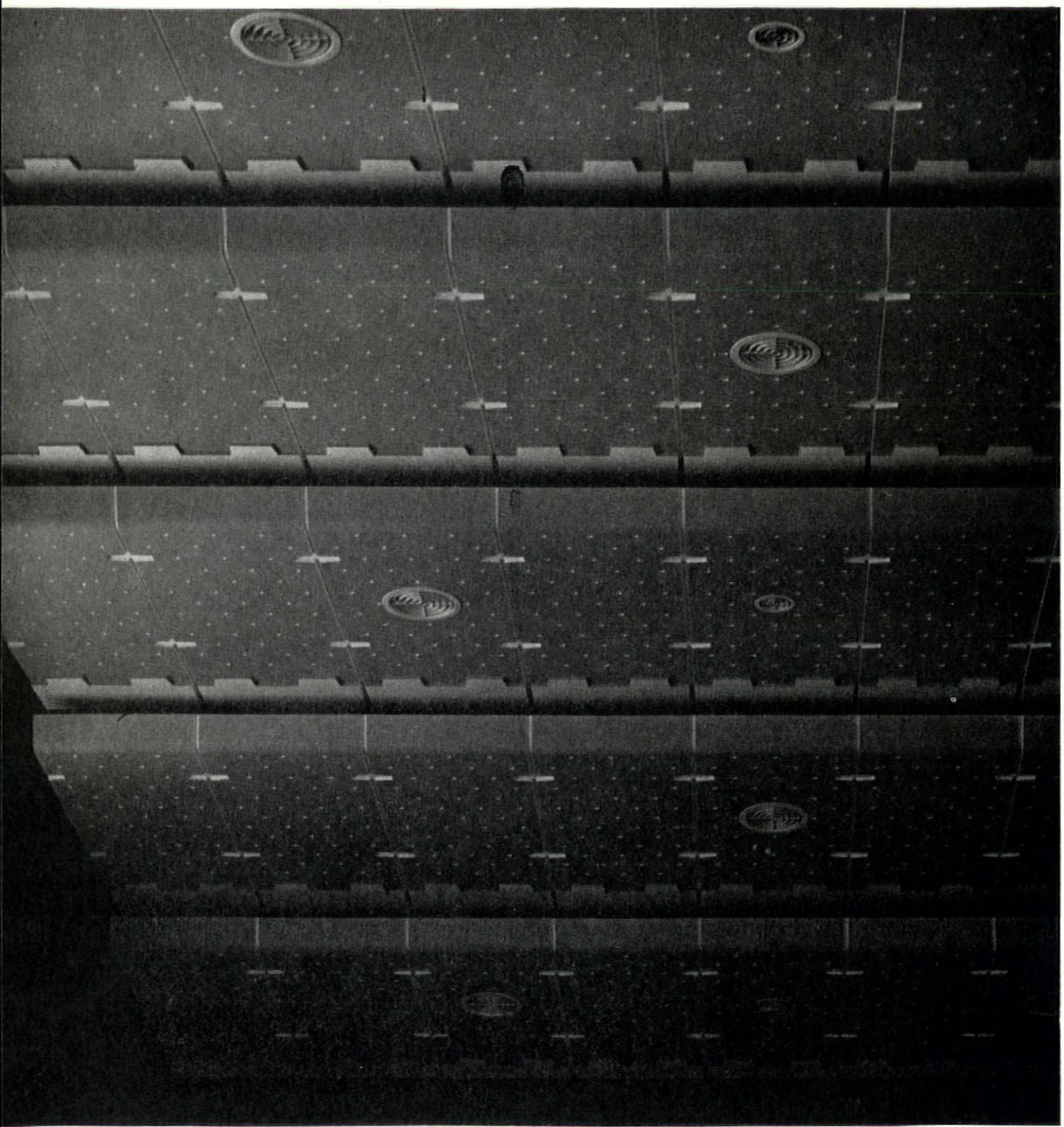


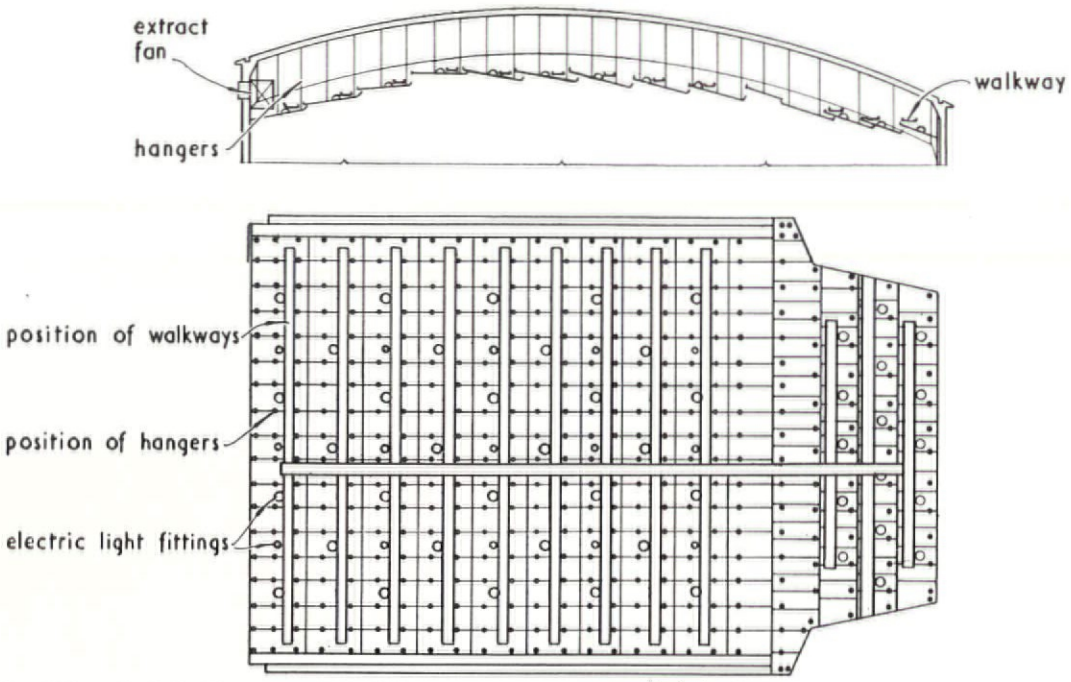
SECTION THROUGH PANELS. scale 2"=1'-0"



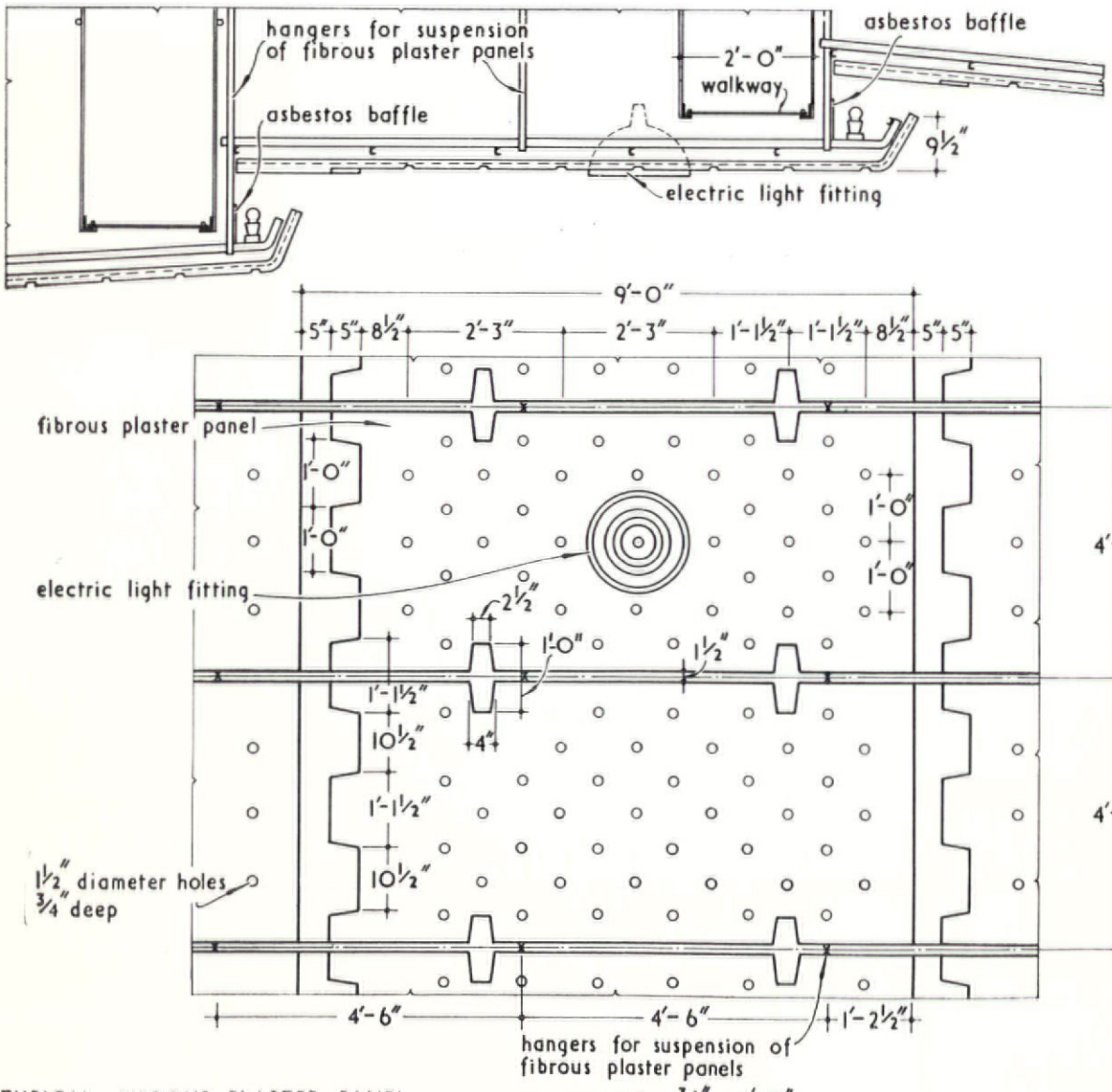
CEILING PANELS IN ASSEMBLY HALL : COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL AT BLACKHEATH, LONDON, S.E.3
DESIGNED BY SLATER, UREN AND PIKE

Hangers cast into the shell roof support the panels. Asbestos baffles, behind the lights near the forward edge of each unit, conceal from the hall the rift between each range of panels and reflect the light on to the back edge of the adjoining panel. As there are spaces round the edges of each range of panels, air can be extracted from the space above without the need for trunking. Walkways are reached by ladder from the stage.





KEY PLAN AND SECTION OF CEILING. scale 1/32"=1'-0"

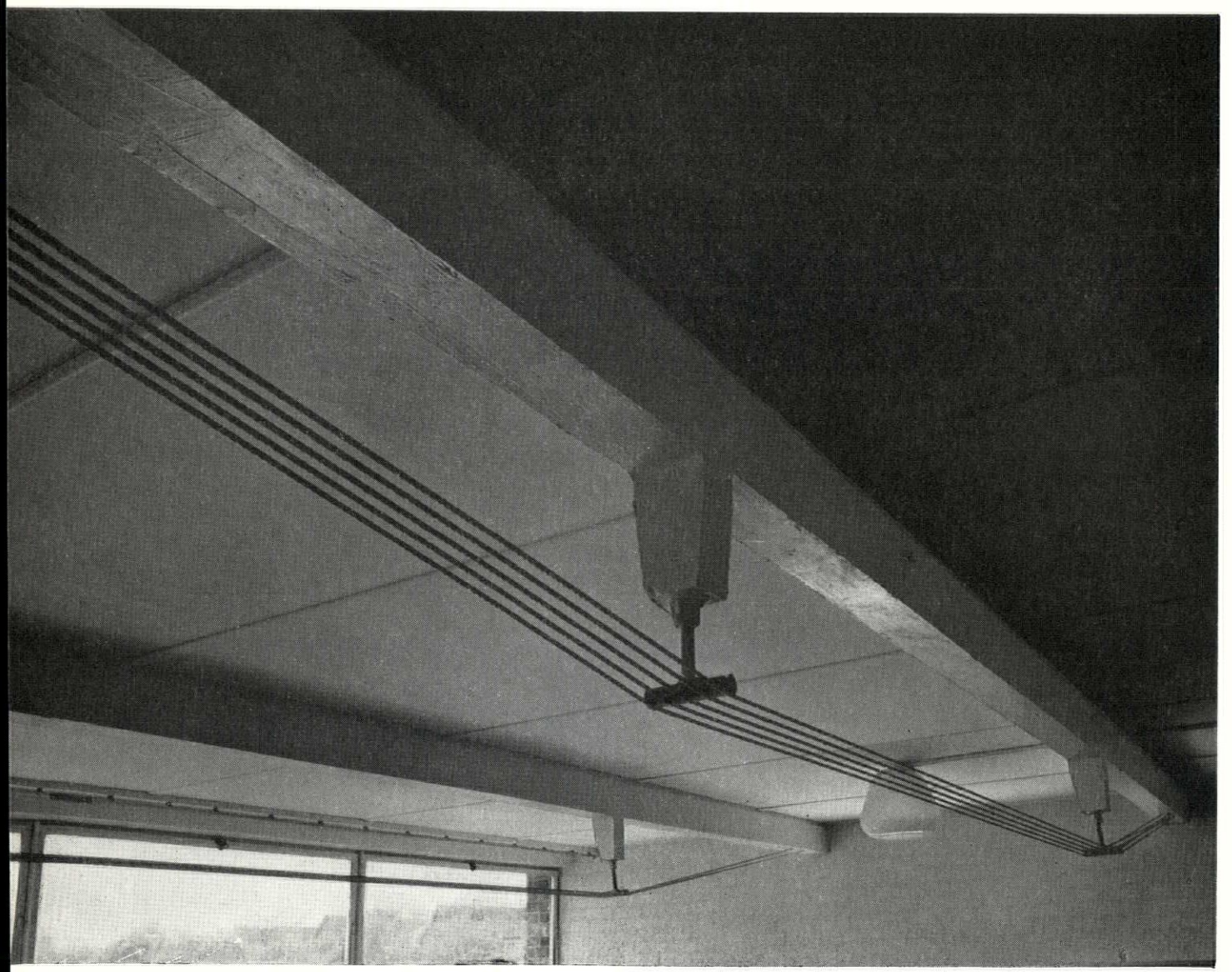


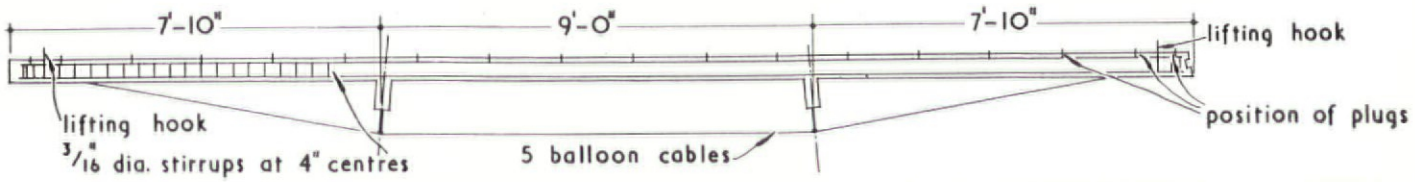
TYPICAL FIBROUS PLASTER PANEL. scale: 3/8" = 1'-0"

TRUSSED BEAM: SCHOOL AT BECKENHAM, KENT

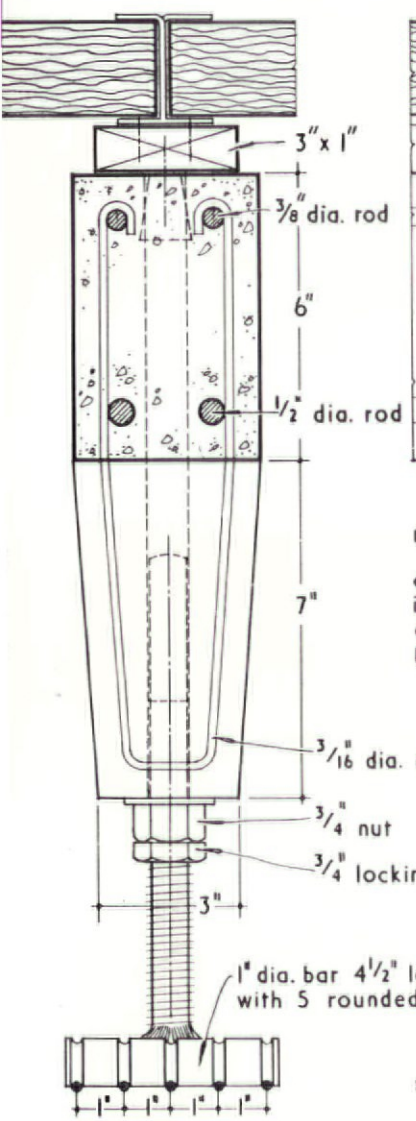
DESIGNED BY ELIE MAYORCAS IN COLLABORATION WITH S. H. LOWETH (architect to the Kent County Council) ; F. J. SAMUELY (consulting engineer)

The object of this trussed beam was to provide an economical means of supporting a lightweight roof at a time when steel was in short supply. The struts which project below the beam serve as jacks to the prestressing cables. One end of the group of five cables was cast in with the beam and secured round an anchor bar. The cables were then passed over the jacks and through preformed ducts at the far end of the beam, where they were secured by means of the anchor end units. A partial prestress, sufficient to give the beam a slight camber, was induced into the cables by unscrewing the jacks. The beams were then transported to the site, were placed in position and the straw-slab roofing fixed on top of them. It will be noticed that the 3-in. by 1-in. wooden plate permits the passage of conduit along the under surface of the roof without the necessity for chasing the beam. Finally, the cables were given a further prestress by means of adjustments to the jacks, which were secured in their final projection by means of locknuts.

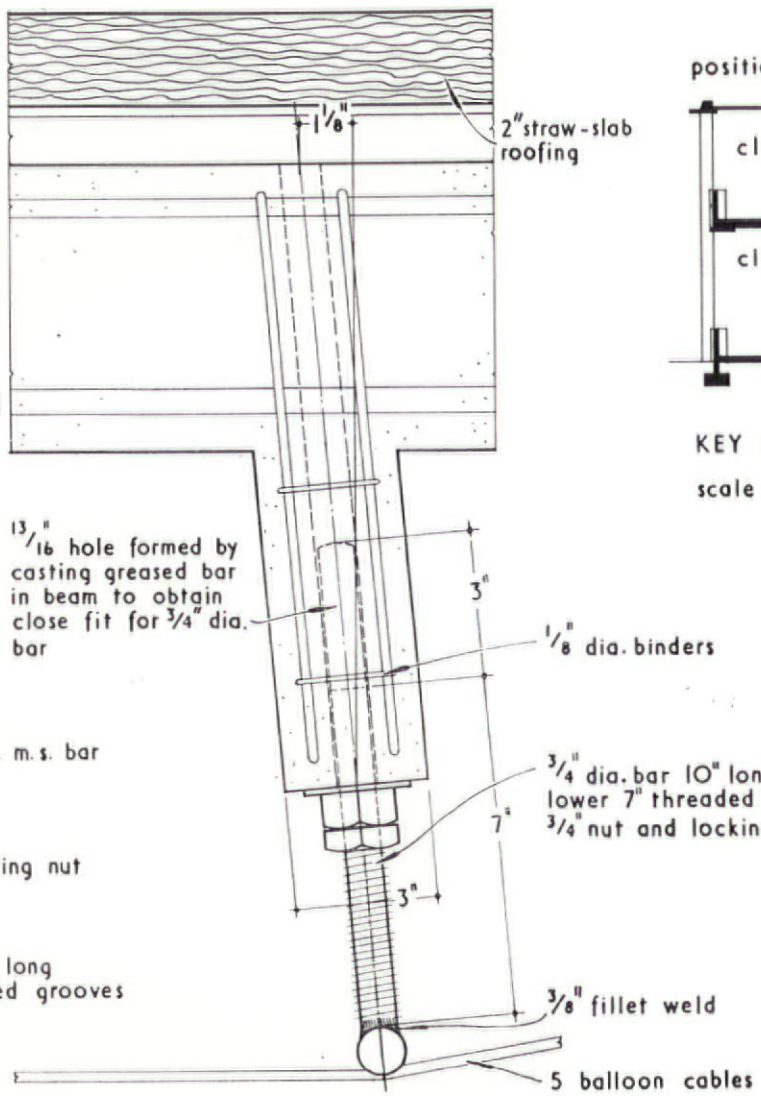




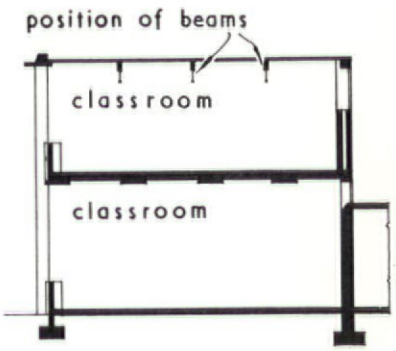
ELEVATION OF BEAM. scale 1/4" = 1'-0"



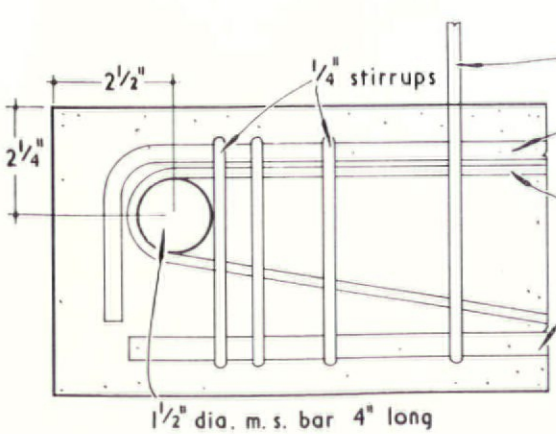
SECTION.

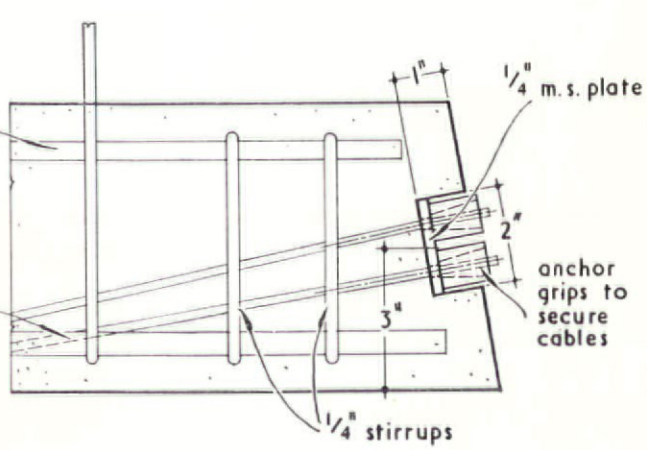


DETAIL OF STRUT.



KEY SECTION.
scale 1/16" = 1'-0"



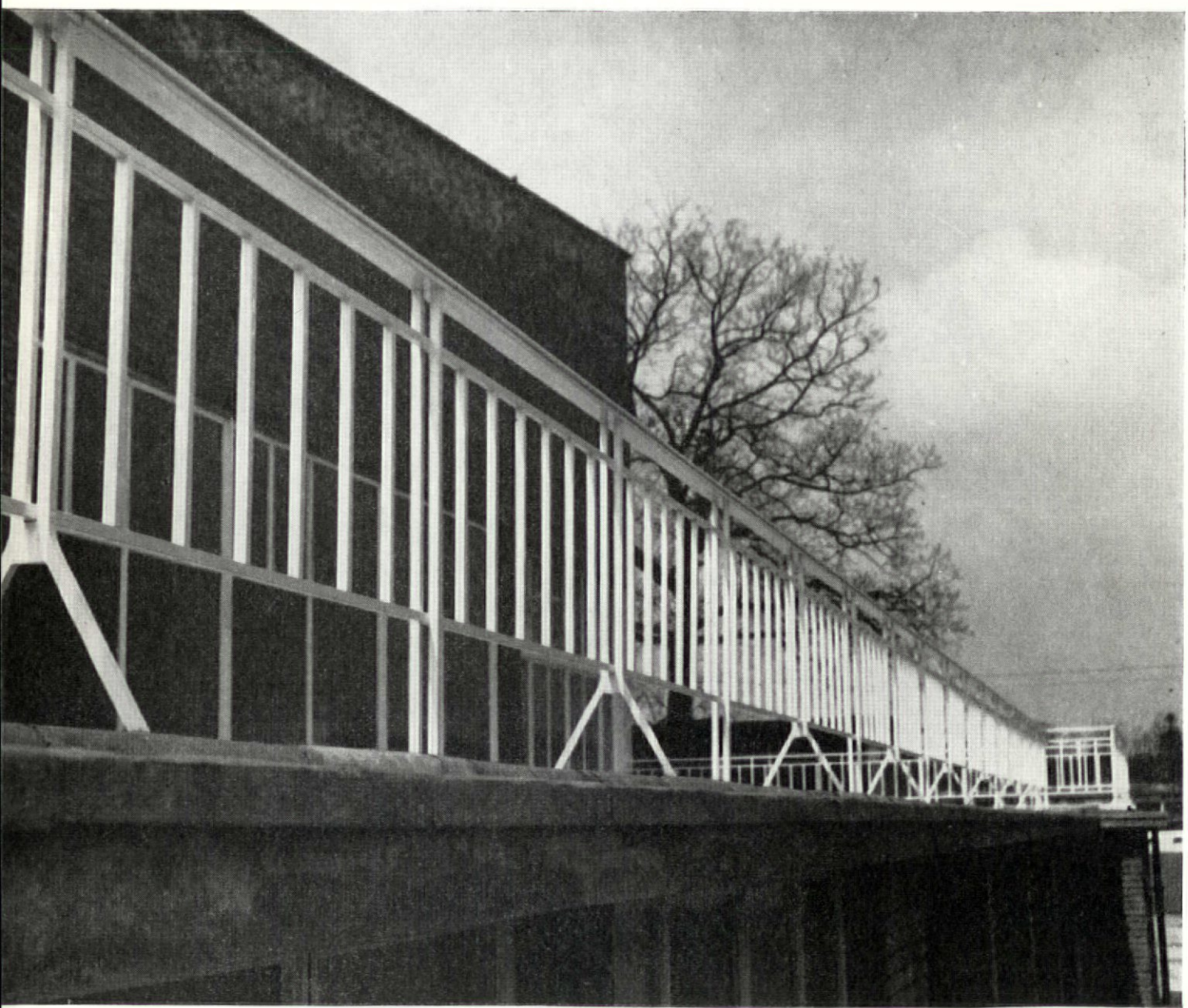


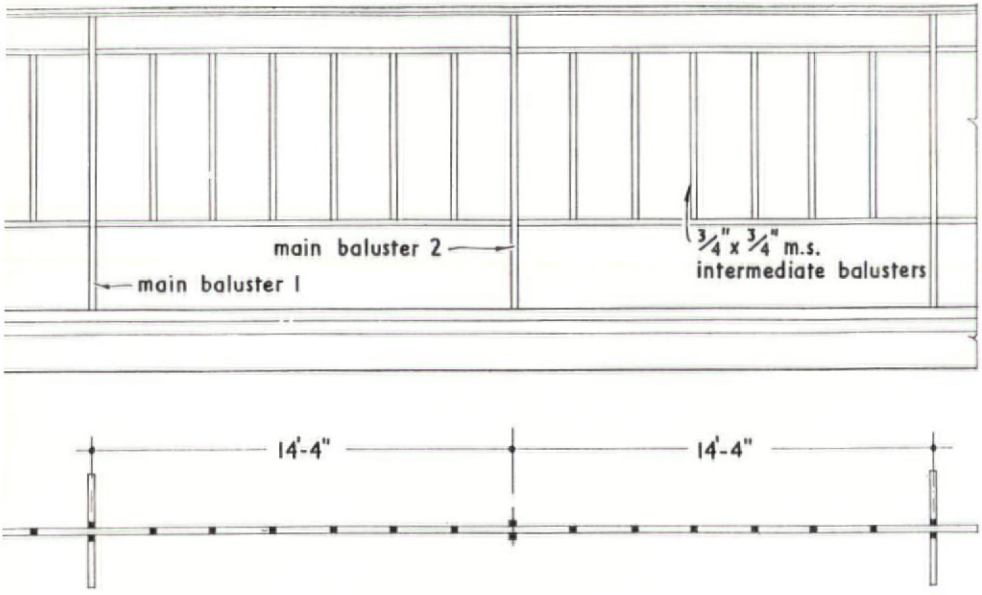
DETAILS AT ENDS OF BEAM. scale 1/4 full size

BALUSTRADE: SCHOOL AT HARROW

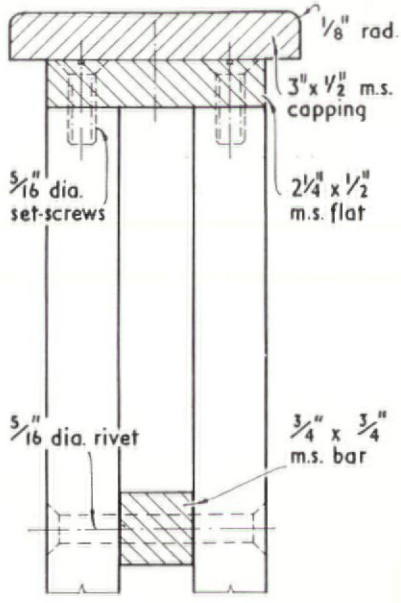
DESIGNED BY JOHN AND ELIZABETH EASTWICK-FIELD IN COLLABORATION WITH C. G. STILLMAN
(architect to the Middlesex County Council) ; E. A. J. BAYNES (assistant-in-charge)

The design objective of this balustrade was to give lateral stiffness without having recourse to the usual brackets. The unit lengths of the balustrade are shop-fabricated and are screwed together on the site through halved joints in the horizontal members; the capping is attached to the core by means of $\frac{3}{16}$-in. dia. set-screws which are screwed from below, the separate lengths of capping being butt-jointed together.

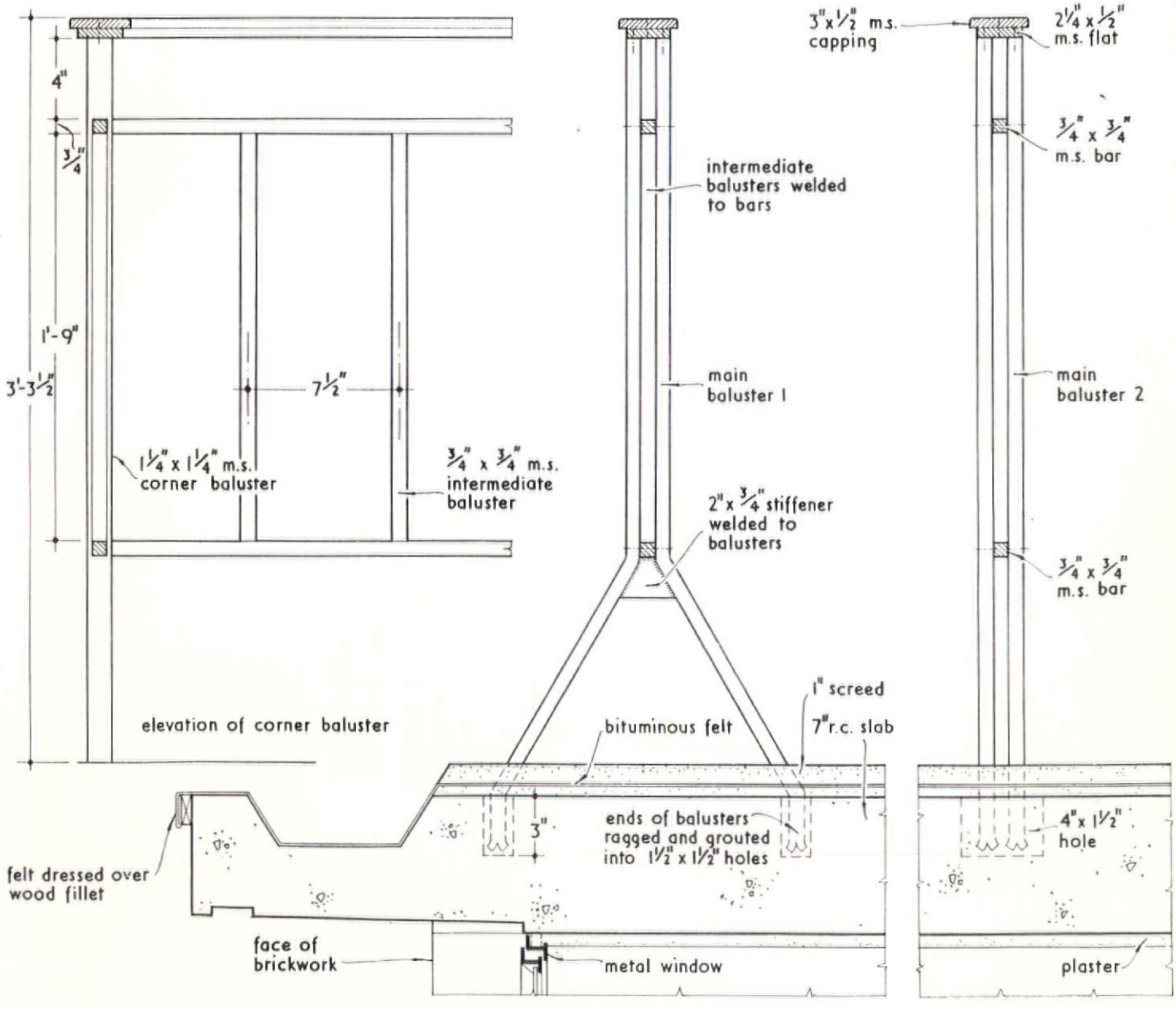




PLAN AND ELEVATION OF BALUSTRADE. scale ½"=1'-0"



½ F.S. DETAIL OF CAPPING.

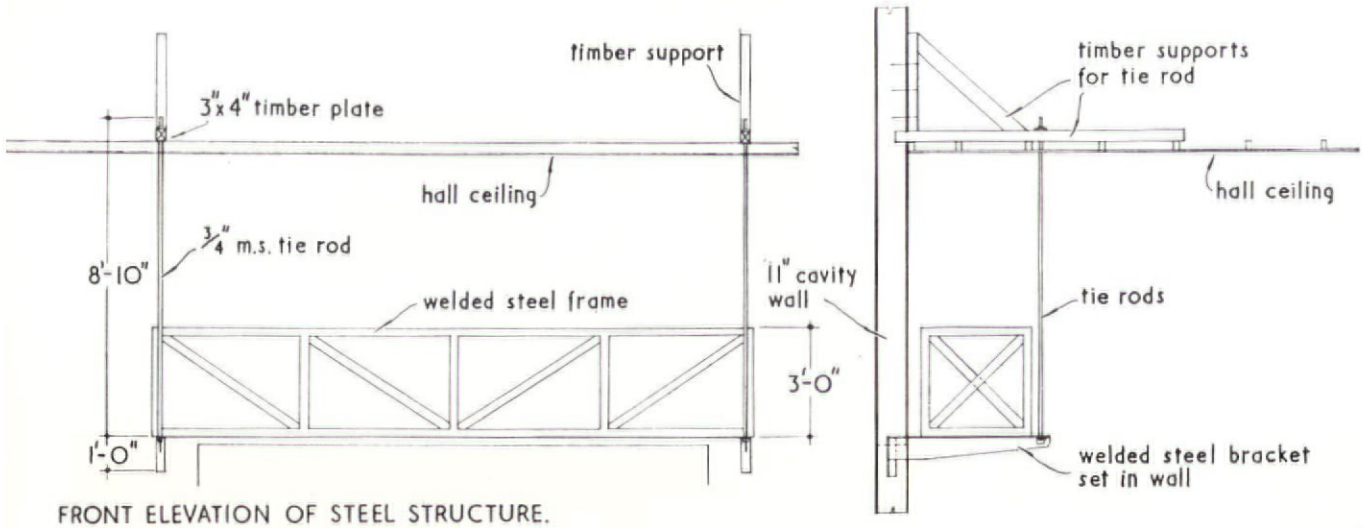


SECTIONS THROUGH BALUSTRADE. scale 1½"=1'-0"

SPOTLIGHT BALCONY : COMMUNITY HALL, HEMEL HEMPSTEAD NEW TOWN

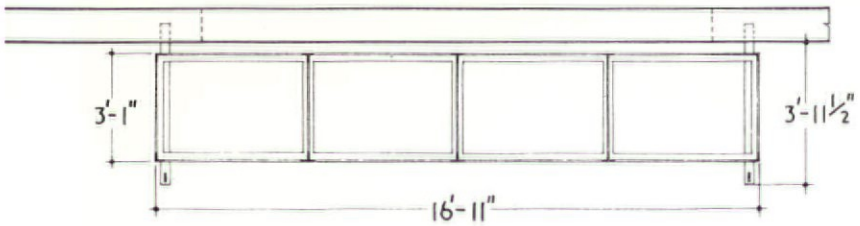
DESIGNED BY H. K. ABLETT (chief architect, Hemel Hempstead Development Corporation) ; M. HARDSTAFF (assistant architect)

As the balcony is only for occasional use and not by the public, no permanent means of access was considered necessary. The steel frame was welded in one piece. The steel brackets get additional support from an extruded ' foot ' which bears against the outer leaf of the cavity wall and from the ¾-in. steel tie rods which are bolted to a timber framing situated above the ceiling joists.

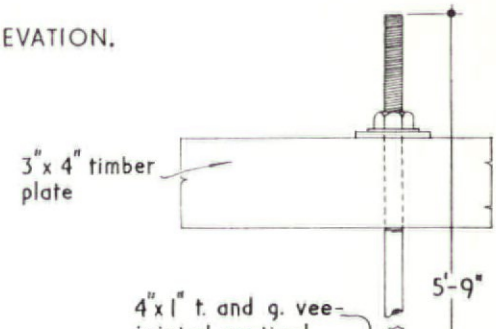


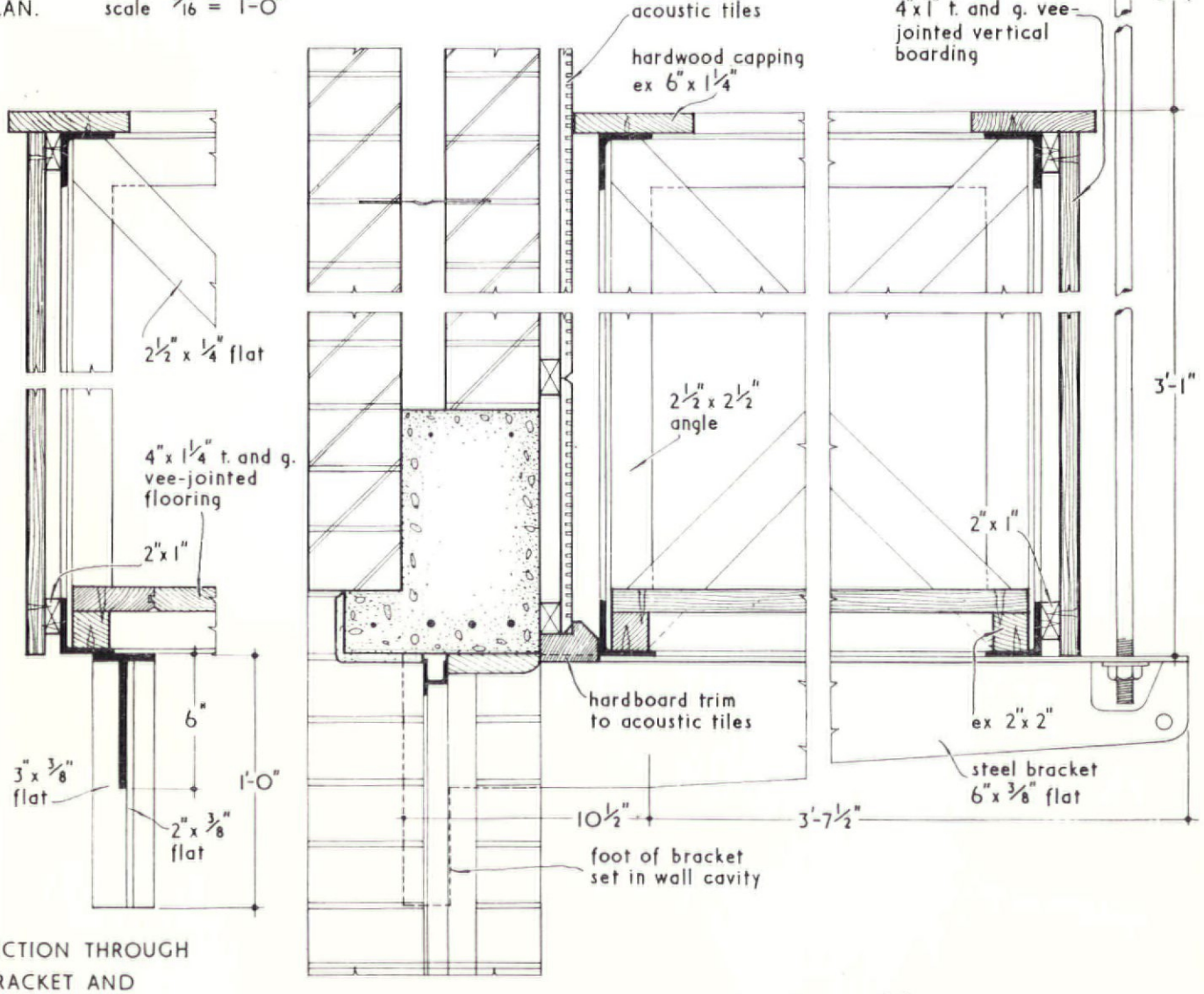
FRONT ELEVATION OF STEEL STRUCTURE.

SIDE ELEVATION.



PLAN. scale 3/16" = 1'-0"





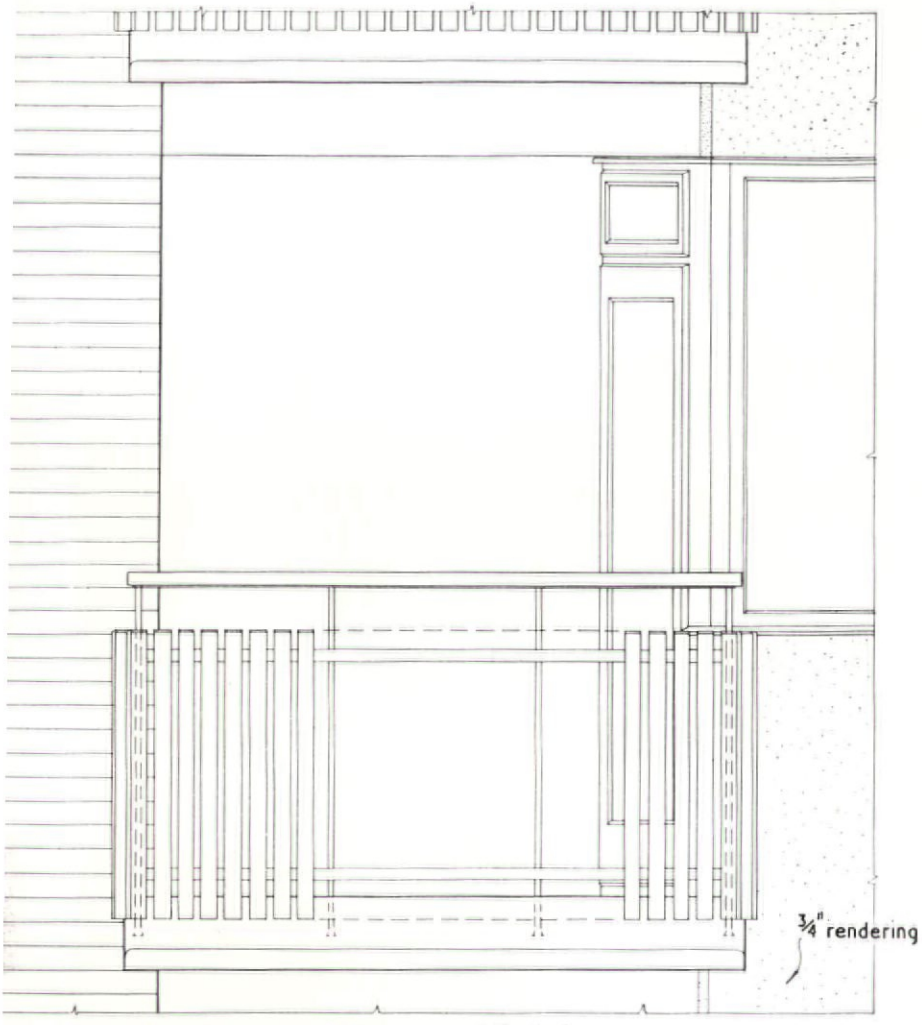
SECTION THROUGH BRACKET AND BALCONY END.

TYPICAL SECTION THROUGH BALCONY. scale 1½" = 1'-0"

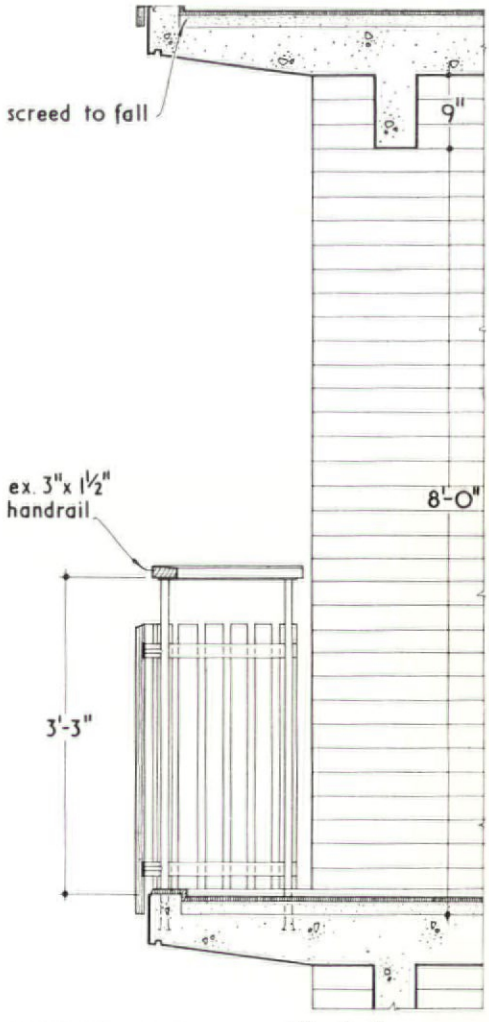
BALCONIES : FLATS IN LONDON, S.W.19

DESIGNED BY J. L. MARTIN (architect to the London County Council) ; H. G. GILLETT (architect-in-charge) ; A. P. ROACH (assistant architect)

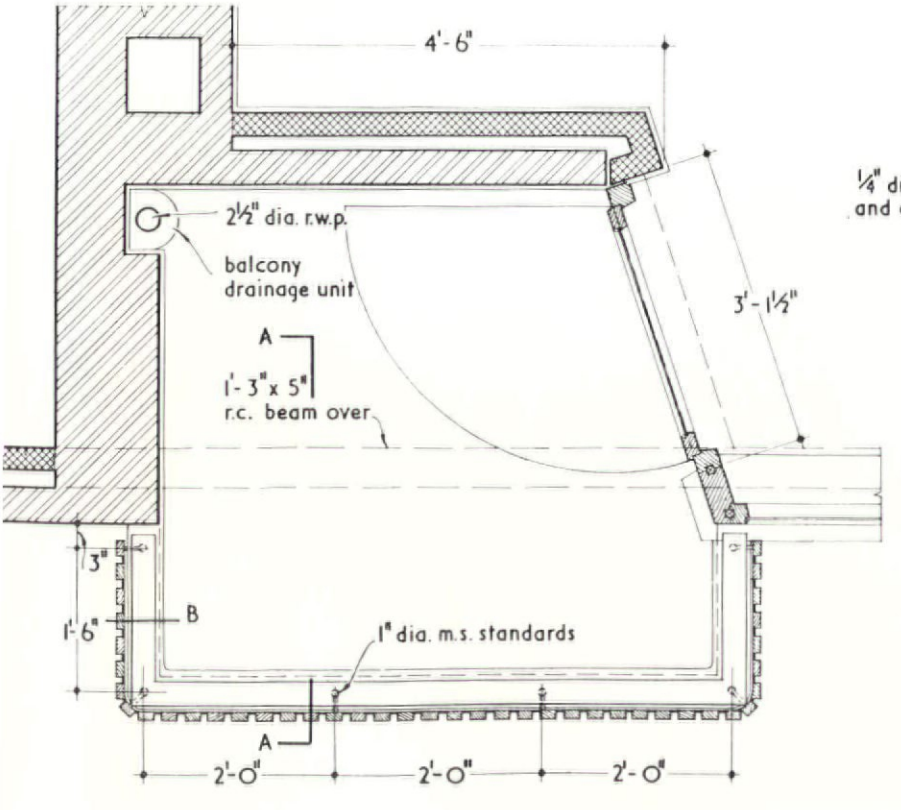
The balcony framing, comprising the uprights, the core to receive the handrail and the horizontals to receive the hardwood slats, was prefabricated in one piece. As this framing is sufficiently secured to the in-situ concrete floor it has no point of junction with the brick.



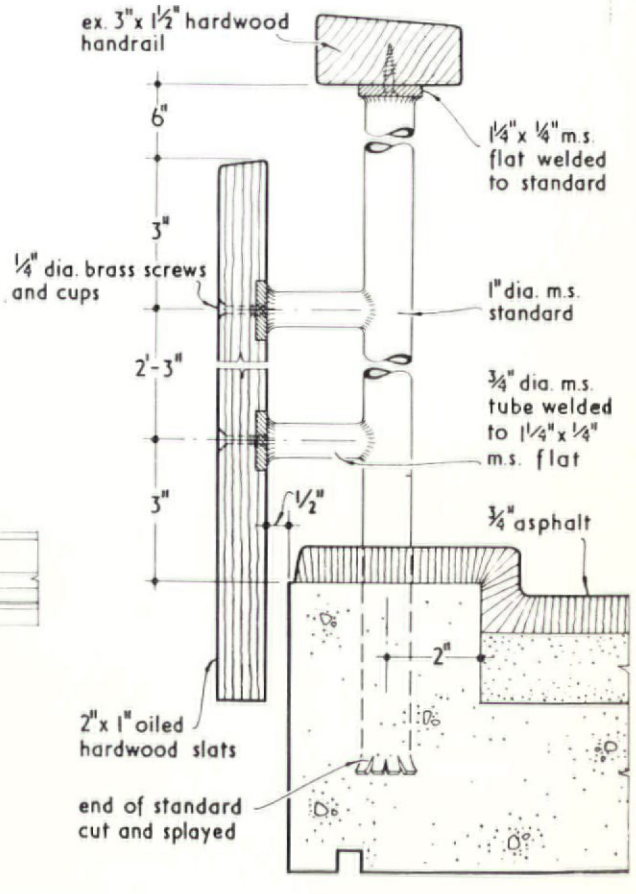
ELEVATION OF BALCONY. scale ½" = 1'-0"



SECTION A-A. scale ½" = 1'-0"



KEY PLAN OF BALCONY scale ½"= 1'-0"

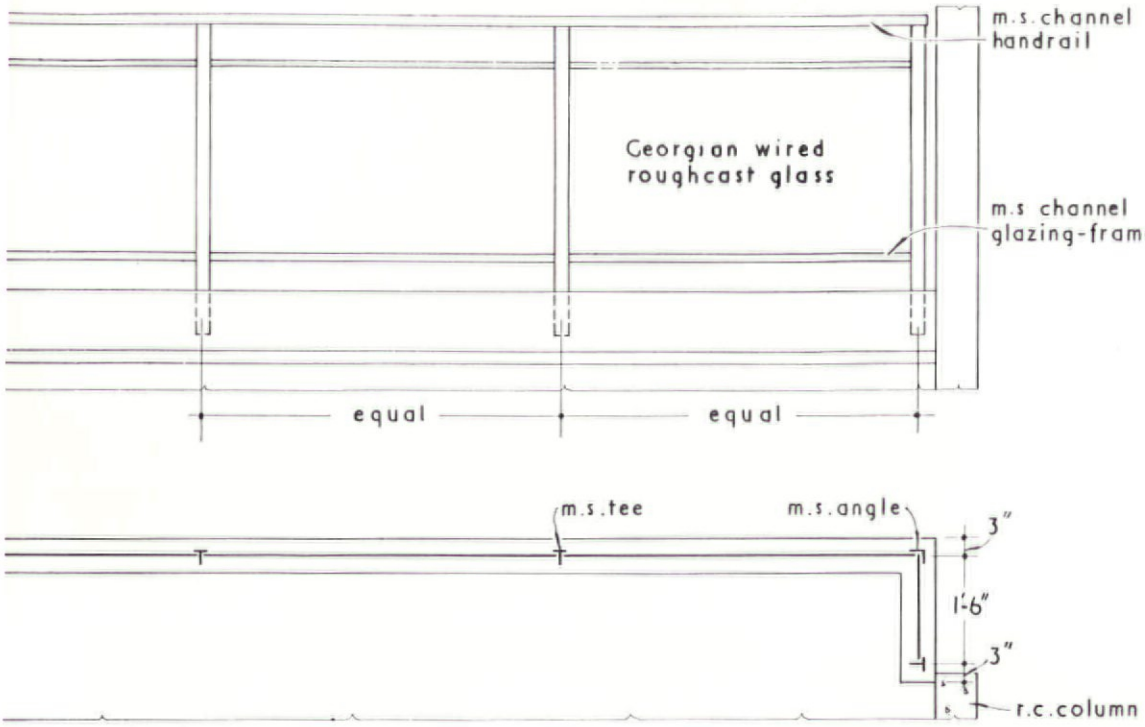


¼ FULL SIZE DETAIL AT 'B'.

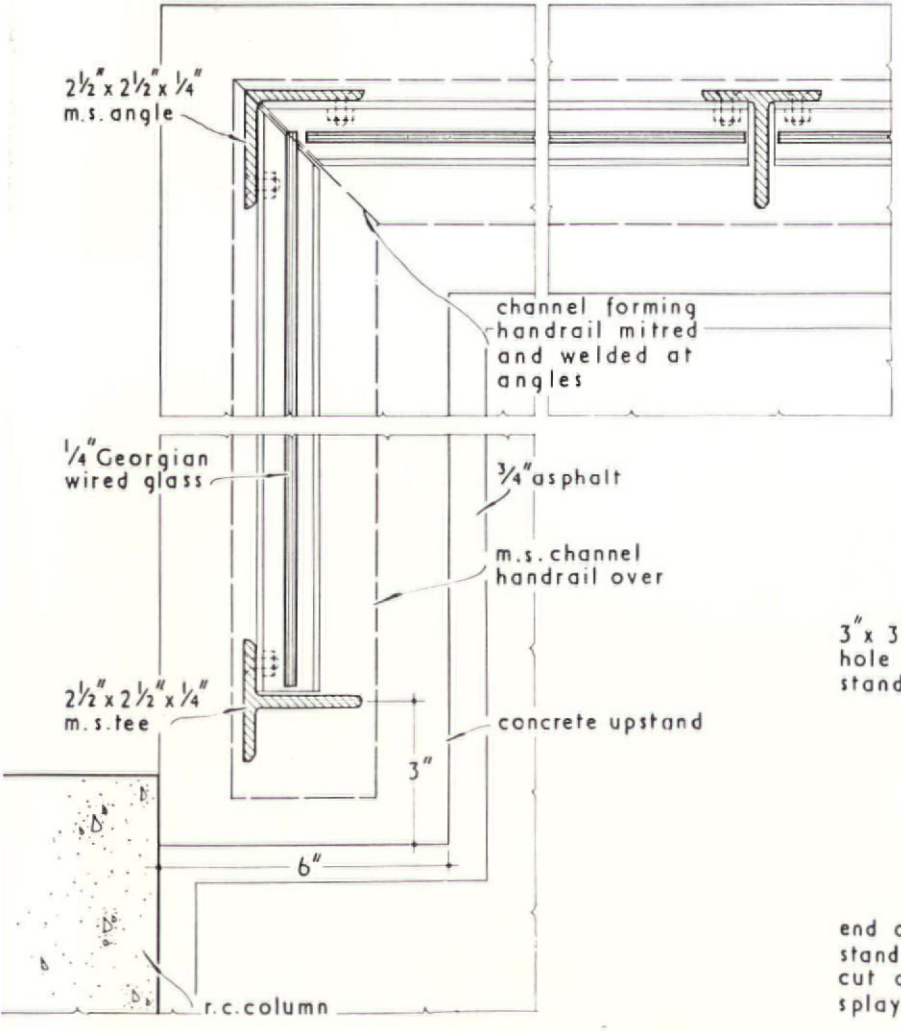
BALCONIES : FLATS IN LONDON, S.W.1

DESIGNED BY POWELL AND MOYA

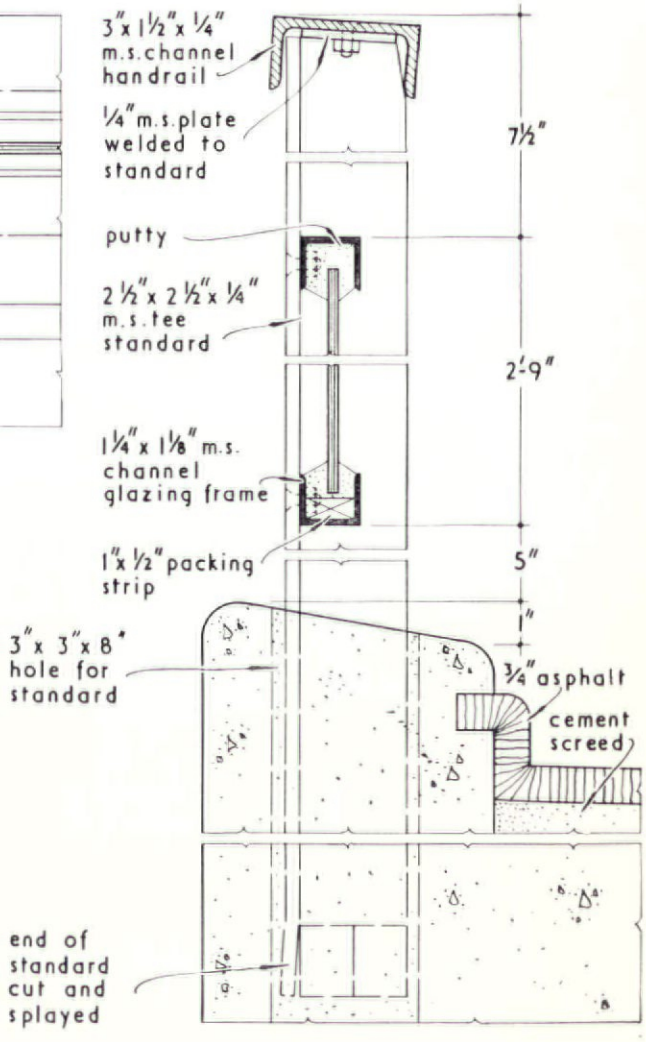
The Georgian-wired glass panels forming the front and sides of each balcony are held in small channels bolted through the flanges of the tee uprights, the nuts being previously welded to the insides of the channel sections.



KEY ELEVATION, SECTION AND PLAN. scale ⅜" = 1'-0"



PLAN THRO' BALUSTRADE. scale ¼ full size

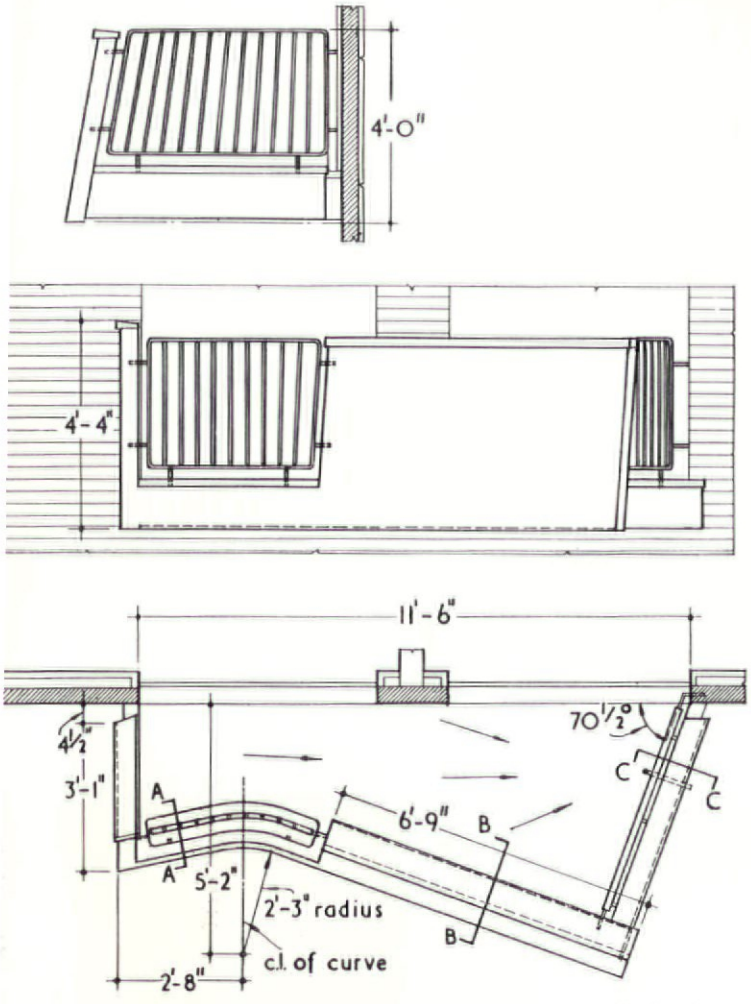


TYPICAL SECTION. scale ¼ full size

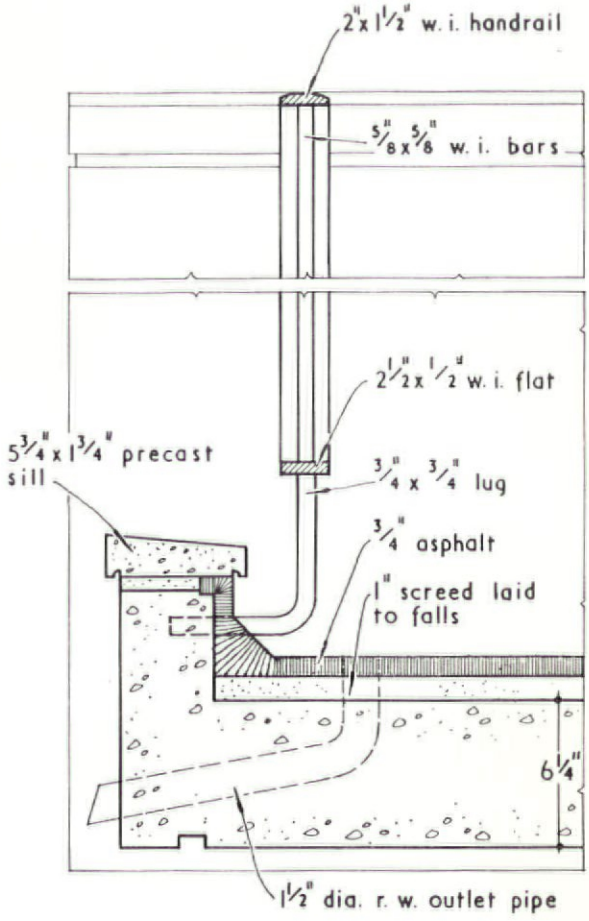
BALCONIES : FLATS IN LONDON, W.2

DESIGNED BY TECTON-DRAKE AND LASDUN ; OVE ARUP AND PARTNERS (structural engineers)

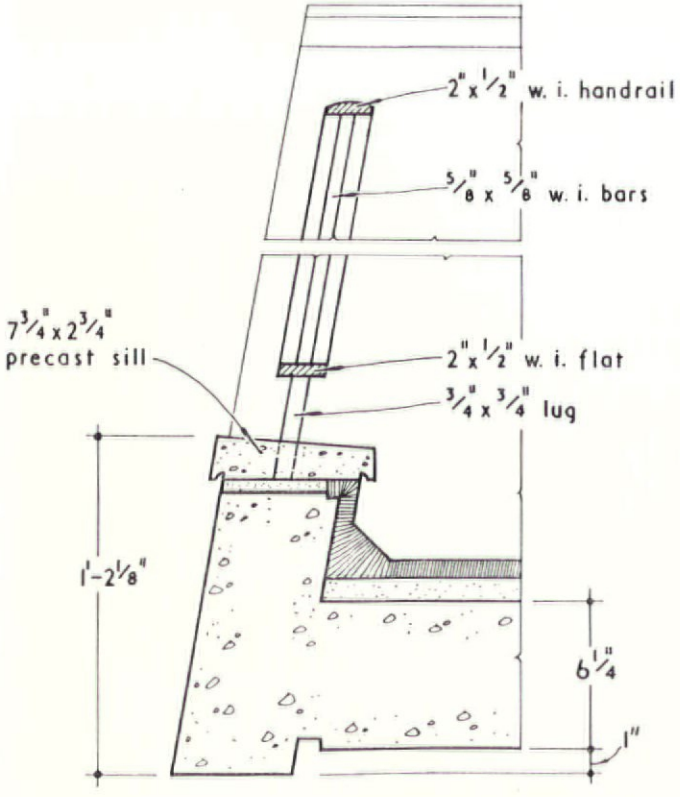
The balconies which connect the living room and main bedroom of each flat have been so designed to shut out the least amount of light from the flat below. The concrete is fair faced, having been cast in plywood shuttering, and is finished with stone paint. The soffits are painted blue, the balcony fronts stone and the return faces gold.



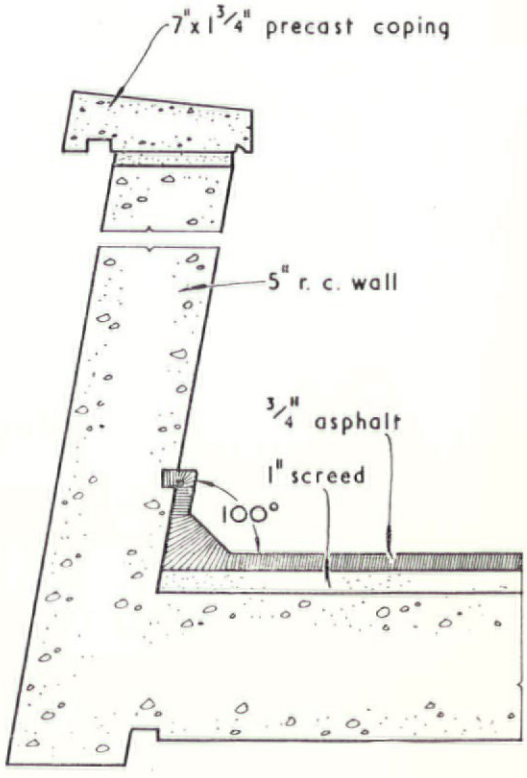
KEY PLAN AND ELEVATIONS. scale 1/4" = 1'-0"



SECTION C-C.



SECTION A-A. scale 1½" = 1'-0"

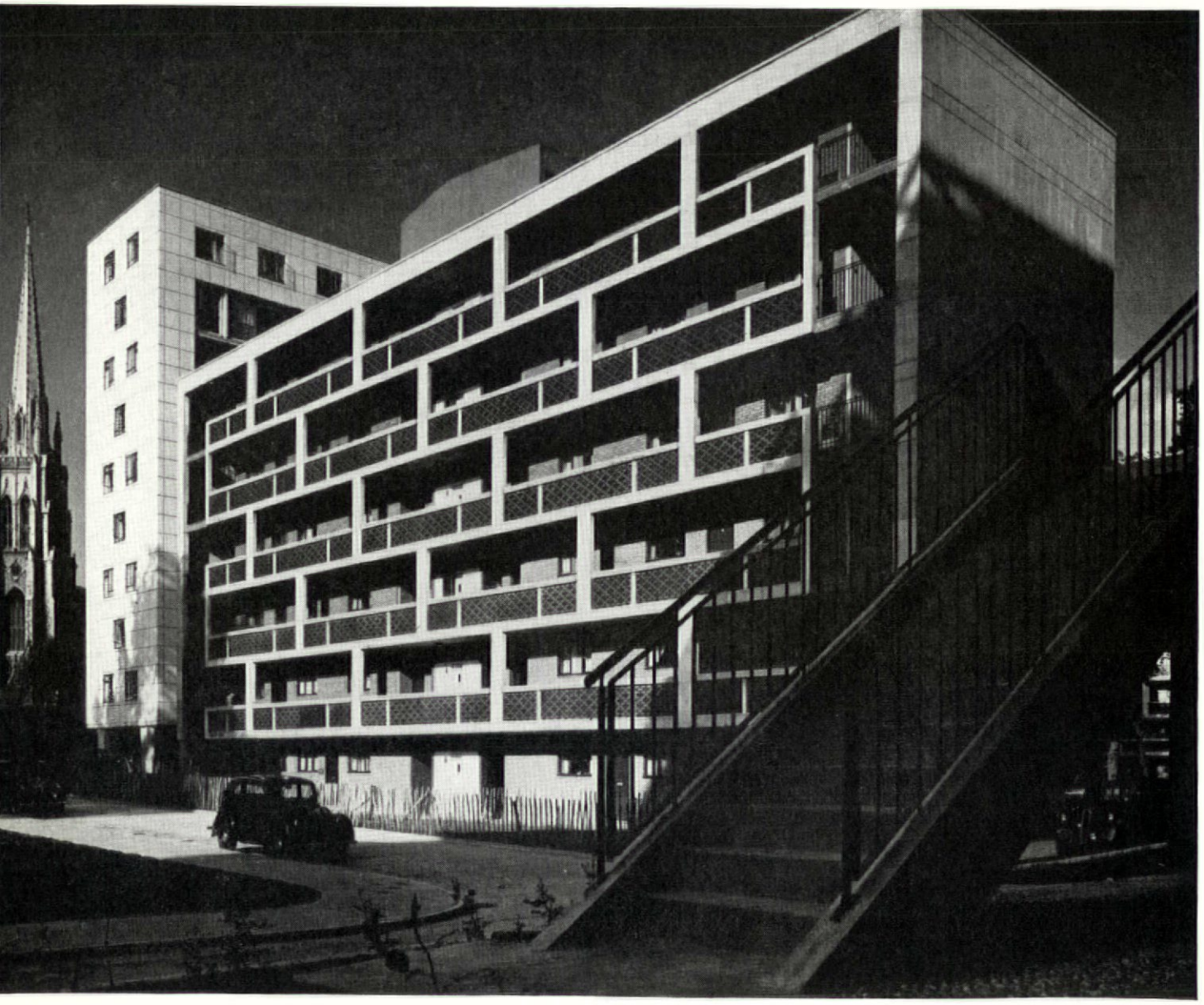


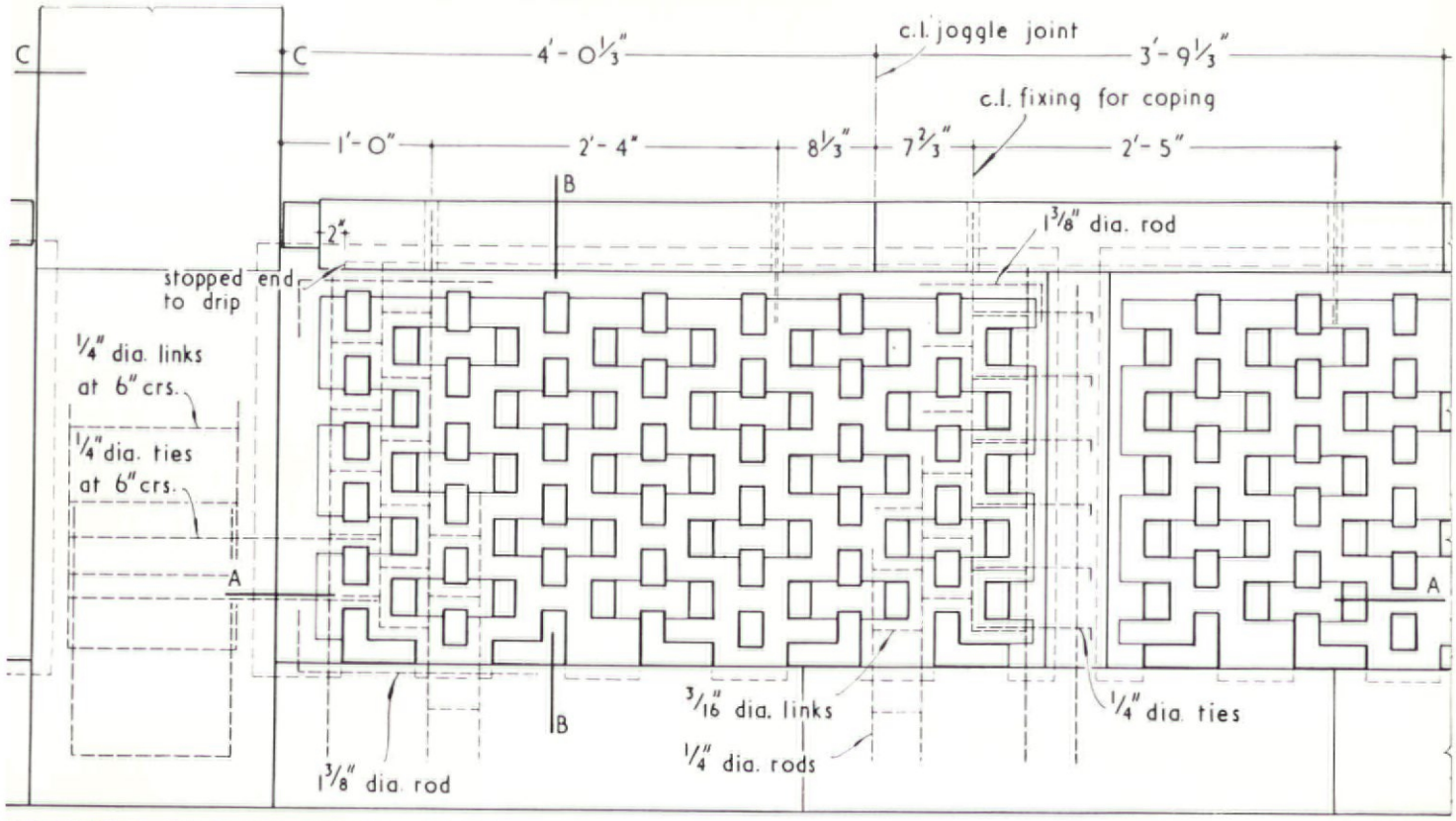
SECTION B-B.

ACCESS BALCONY: FLATS IN LONDON, W.2

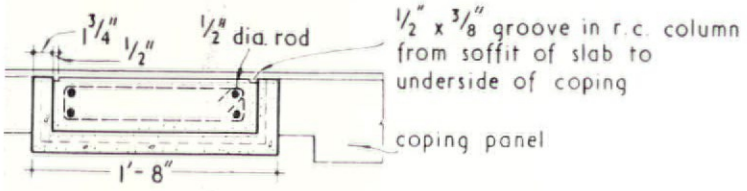
DESIGNED BY TECTON-DRAKE AND LASDUN; OVE ARUP AND PARTNERS (structural engineers)

The balustrade is a part pre-cast, part in-situ, concrete structure. The floor slab of the gallery is rebated to receive the infilling slabs, the projecting reinforcing rods of both being spliced together and the joint cast in-situ, while the pre-cast stone forward edge of the floor slab serves as shuttering. The vertical pre-cast stone facings likewise serve as shuttering to the in-situ columns. The infilling slabs are cast with an aggregate of black Cornish granite and black pigment in ordinary cement, the external face having a raised surface which is polished to expose the aggregate. The facings and the coping have a Portland stone finish.

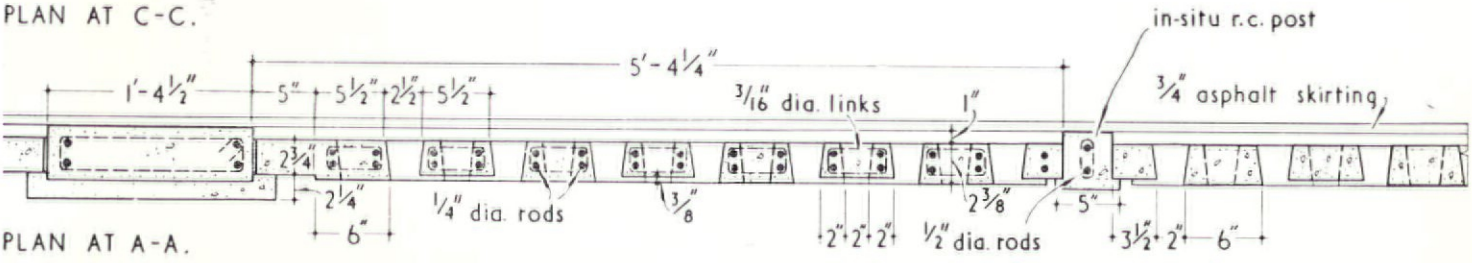




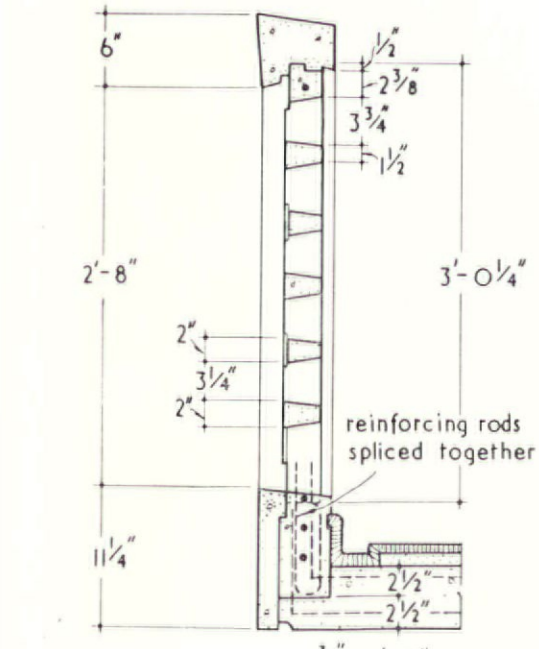
ELEVATION OF BALUSTRADE PANELS.



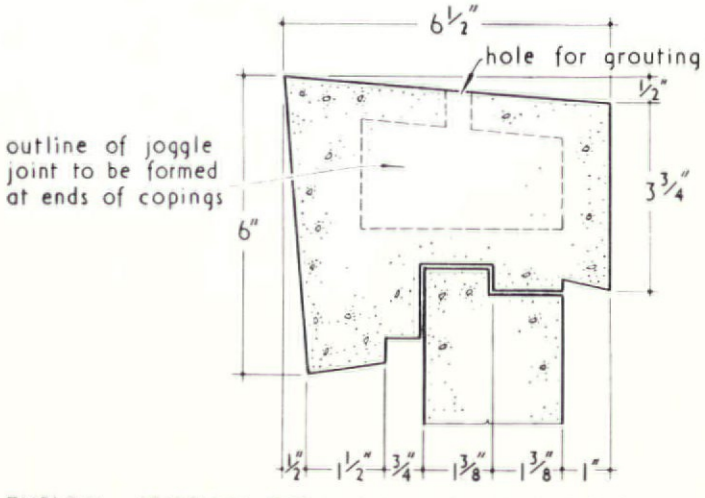
PLAN AT C-C.



PLAN AT A-A.



SECTION B - B. scale 3/4" = 1'-0"

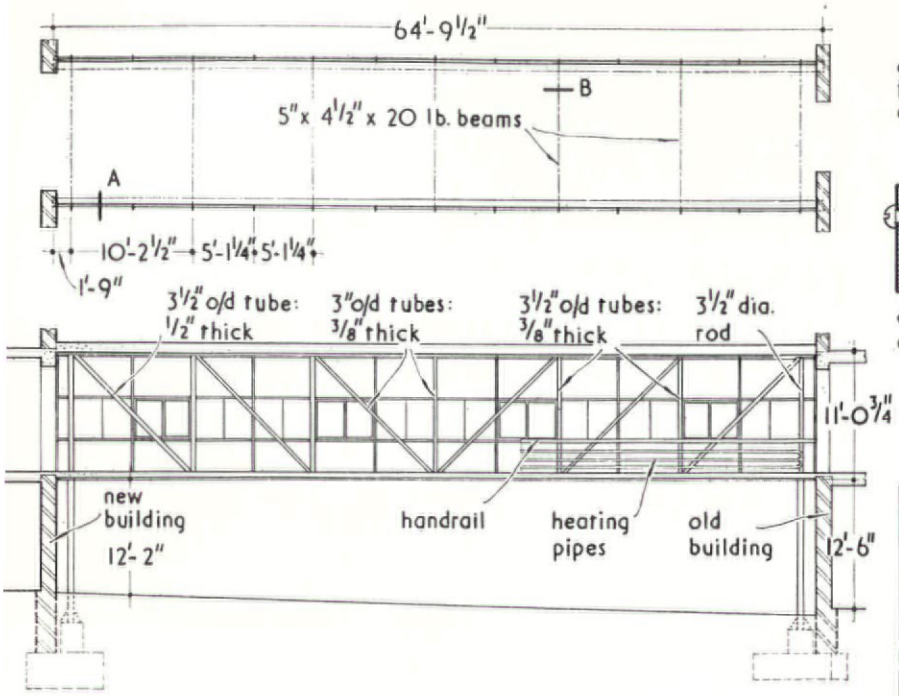


TYPICAL SECTION THROUGH COPING PANELS.
scale 1/4 full size

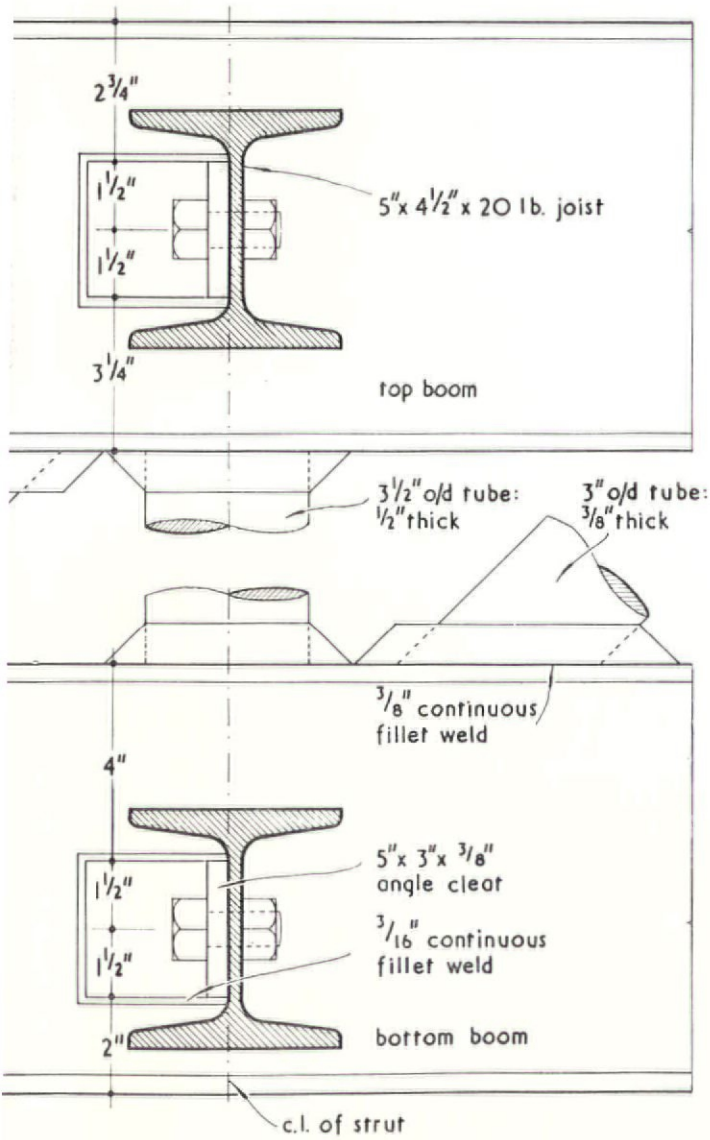
CONNECTING BRIDGE: HOSPITAL IN LONDON, S.W.12

DESIGNED BY DEVEREUX AND DAVIES; CLARKE, NICHOLLS AND MARCEL (consulting engineers)

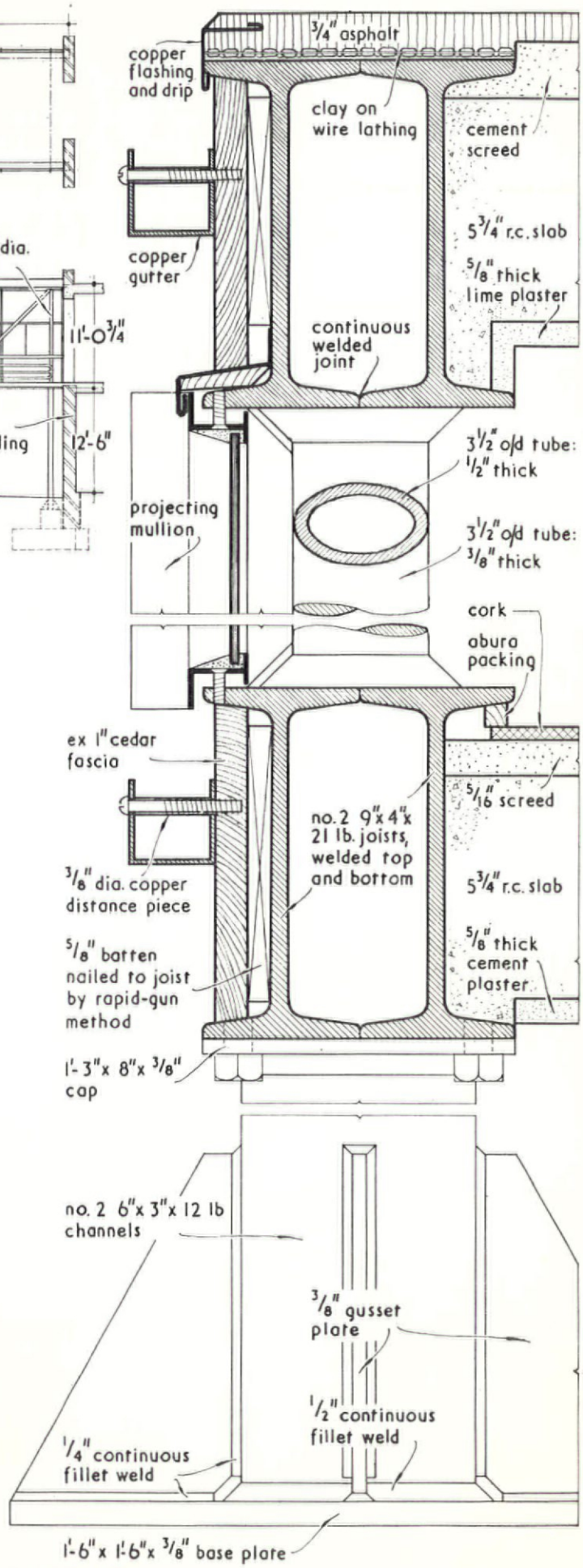
The two trusses which comprise the structural framework of the bridge were shop fabricated (by a firm of shipbuilders) and were each transported to the site in one piece. The 5-in. by 4-in. cross joists were then bolted to cleats in the upper and lower chords and the two reinforced concrete slabs were placed. These are anchored at the new building end and are freely supported in the old building (seen on the right). There is a camber of ½-in. over the full span. Since the bridge receives full lateral support from the buildings at both ends the supporting columns (square on plan) carry the vertical load only and required only a relatively light fixing to the bridge.



PLAN AND SECTION OF BRIDGE. scale 1/16"=1'-0"



SECTION SHOWING STEELWORK AT B.
scale ¼ full size

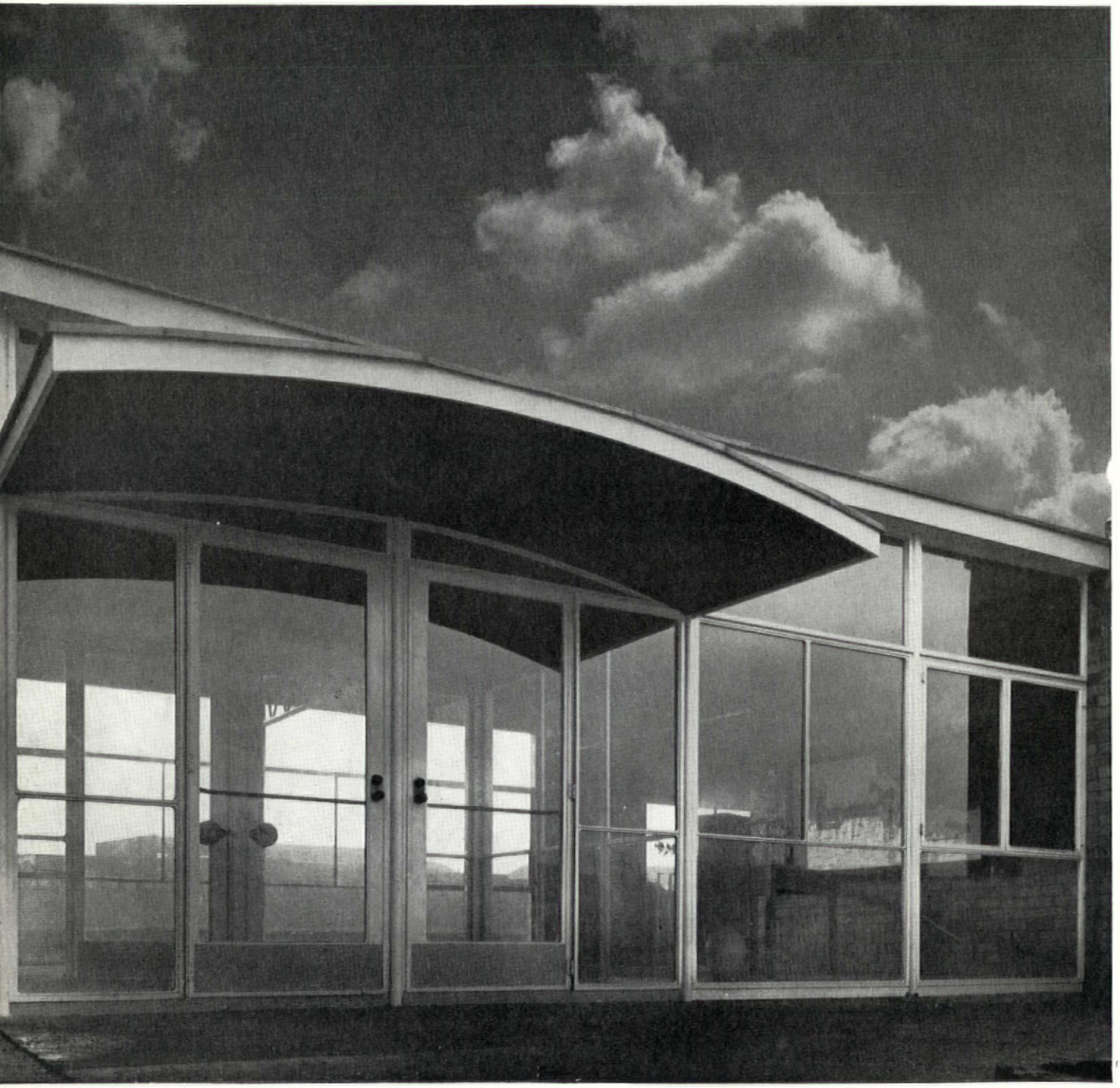


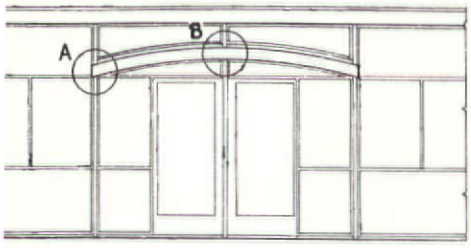
SECTION AT A.
scale ¼ full size

CANOPY OVER ENTRANCE : SCHOOL AT OLDBURY, WORCESTER

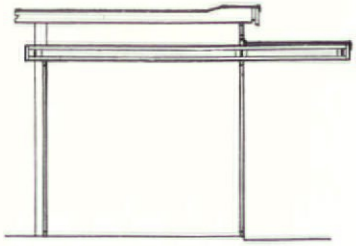
DESIGNED BY F. R. S. YORKE, E. ROSENBERG AND C. S. MARDALL IN ASSOCIATION WITH F. W. B. YORKE AND H. M. BARKER

The canopy extends inside the building to the full depth of the wind lobby. The mild steel frame of the canopy was fabricated in two parts and was then riveted to the six supporting columns. All contacts between the upper surface of the canopy and the glazed wall are covered with soldered zinc flashing.

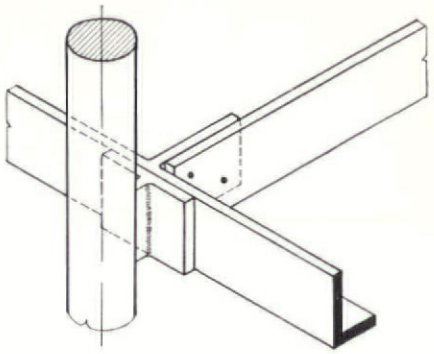




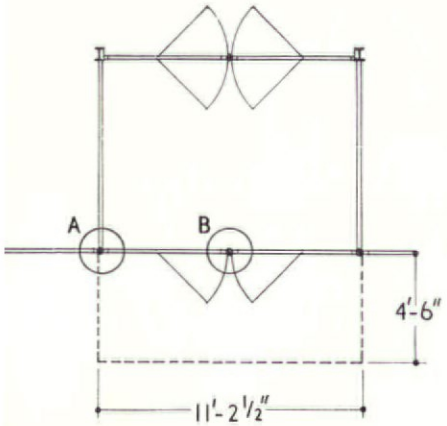
ELEVATION OF CANOPY.
scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



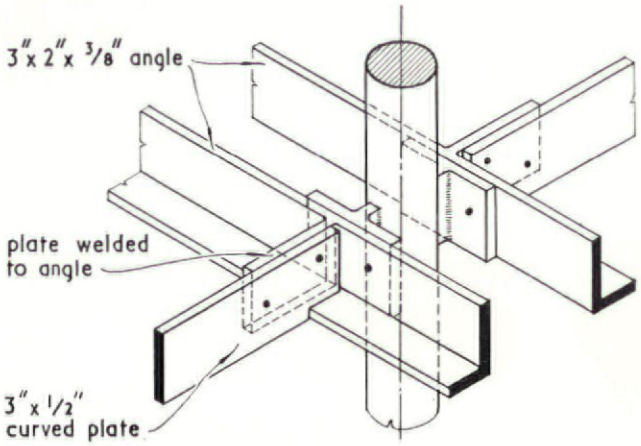
SECTION THRO' CANOPY.
scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



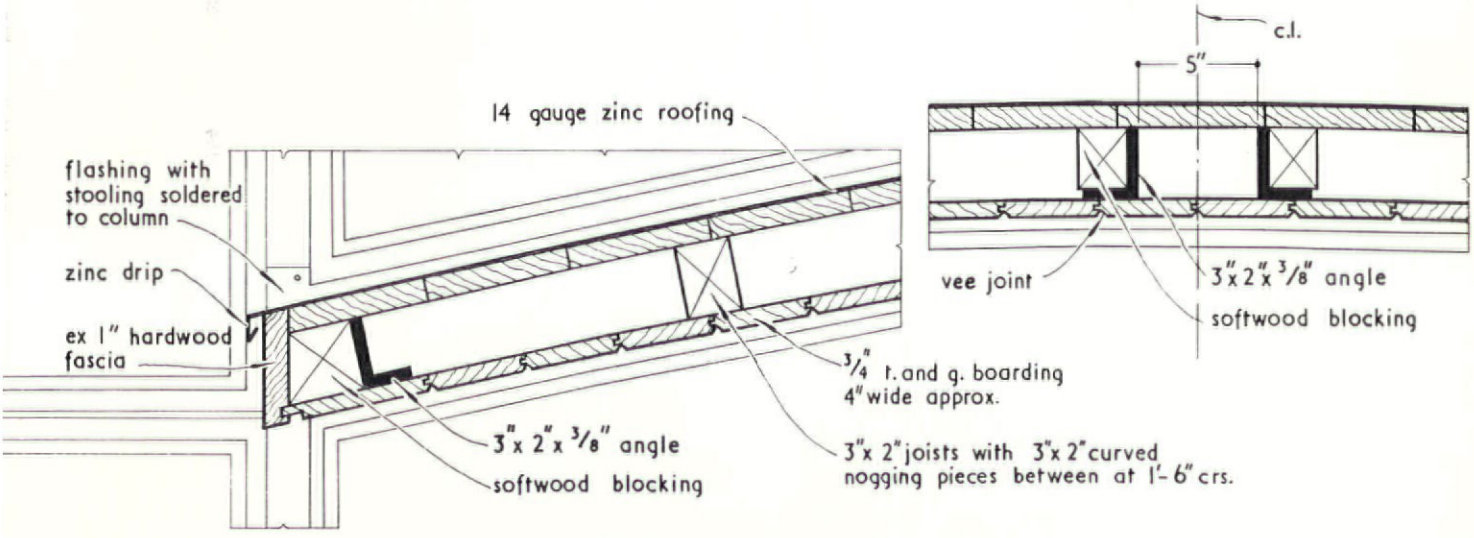
STEELWORK DETAIL AT A.



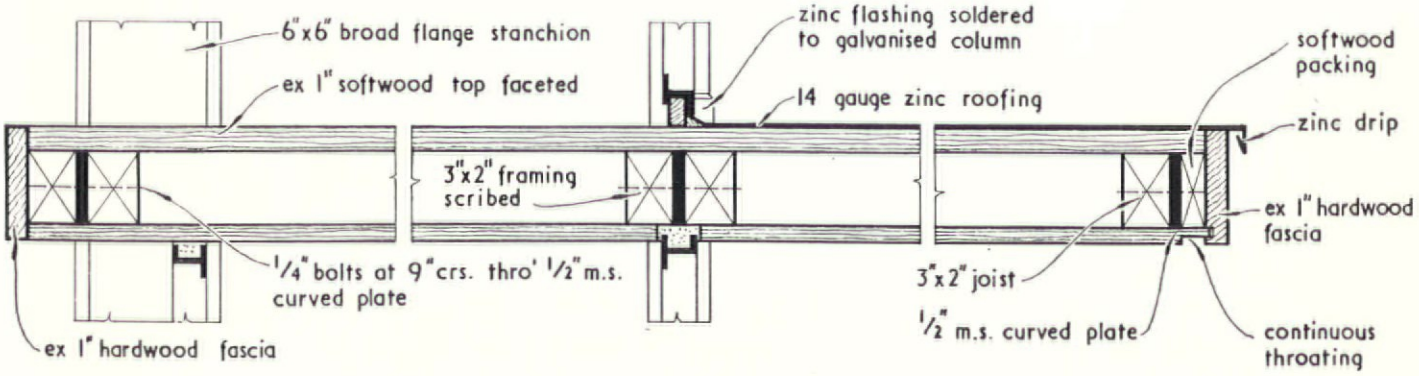
PLAN AT DOOR LEVEL.
scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



STEELWORK DETAIL AT B.



CROSS SECTION THRO' CANOPY. scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

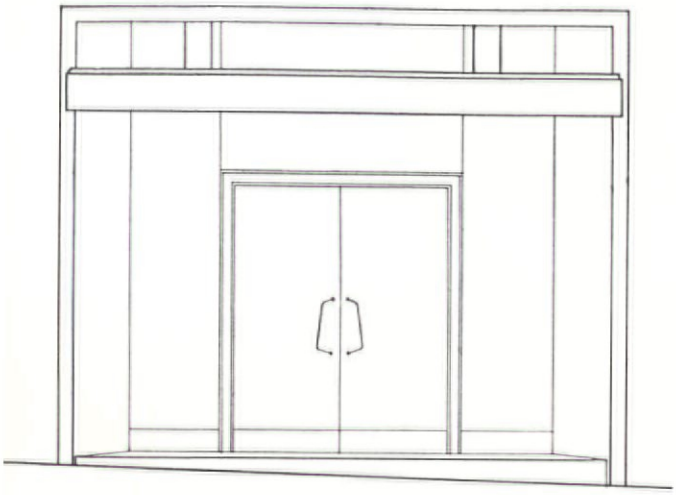


LONGITUDINAL SECTION THRO' CANOPY. scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

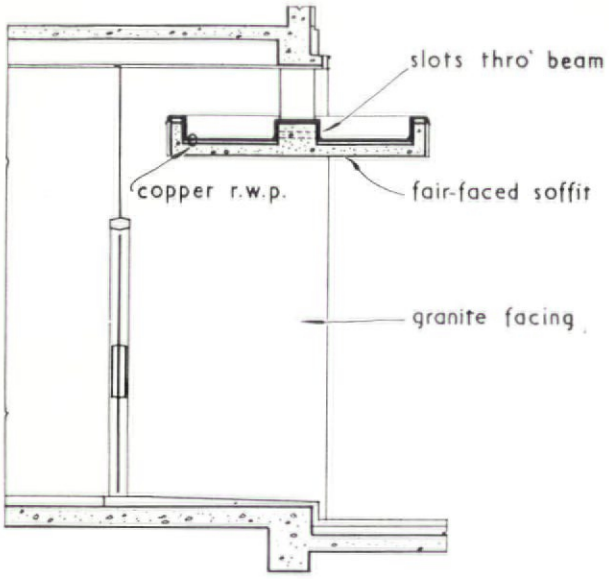
CANOPY OVER MAIN ENTRANCE: OFFICES IN LONDON, S.E.1

DESIGNED BY JOHN LACEY; C. F. TIMOTHY (associate architect)

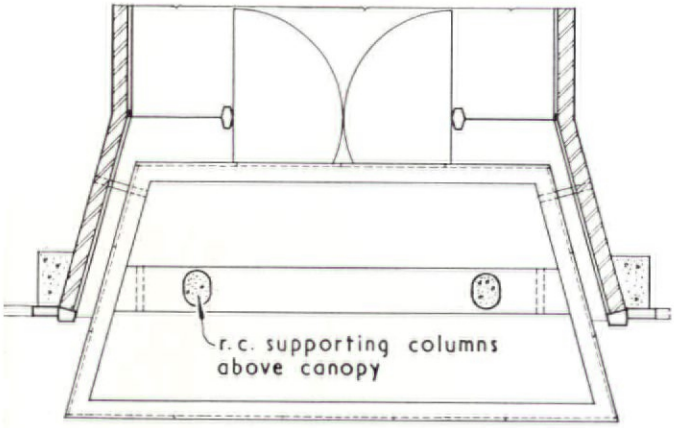
The canopy is suspended from the beam above by means of two reinforced-concrete columns. The upper face of the canopy is in the form of a tray which is asphalted and laid to a fall towards two copper r.w.p.'s which pass behind the facing to the main structure. The edge of the canopy and the surrounds to the entrance are polished Neros granite.



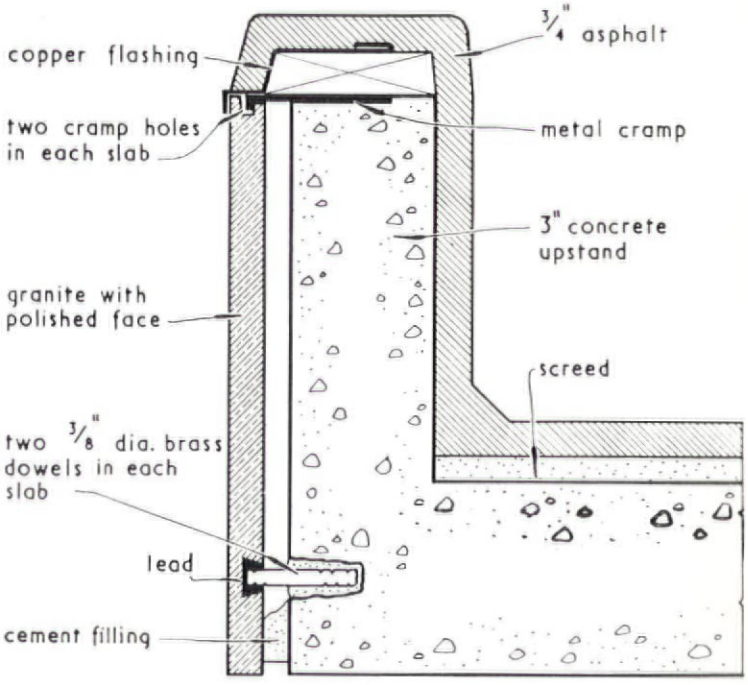
ELEVATION OF ENTRANCE.



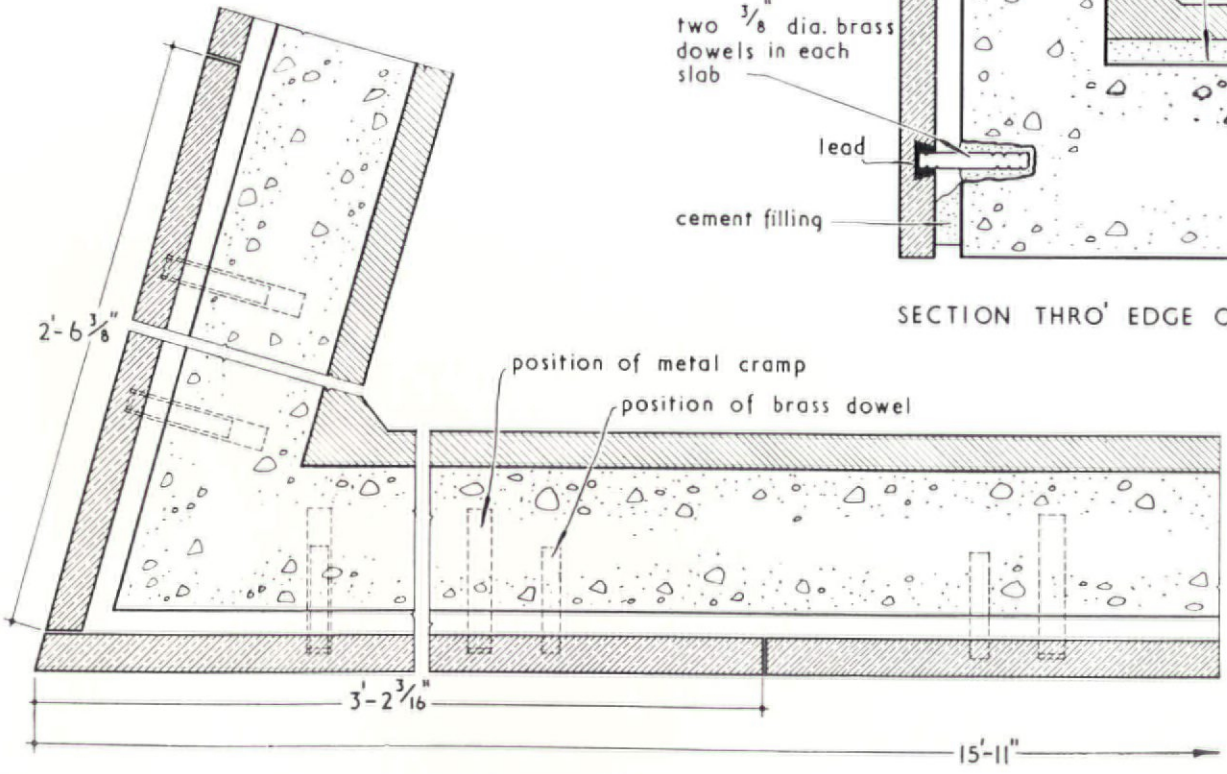
SECTION THRO' CANOPY.



PLAN. scale 3/16" = 1'-0"



SECTION THRO' EDGE OF CANOPY.

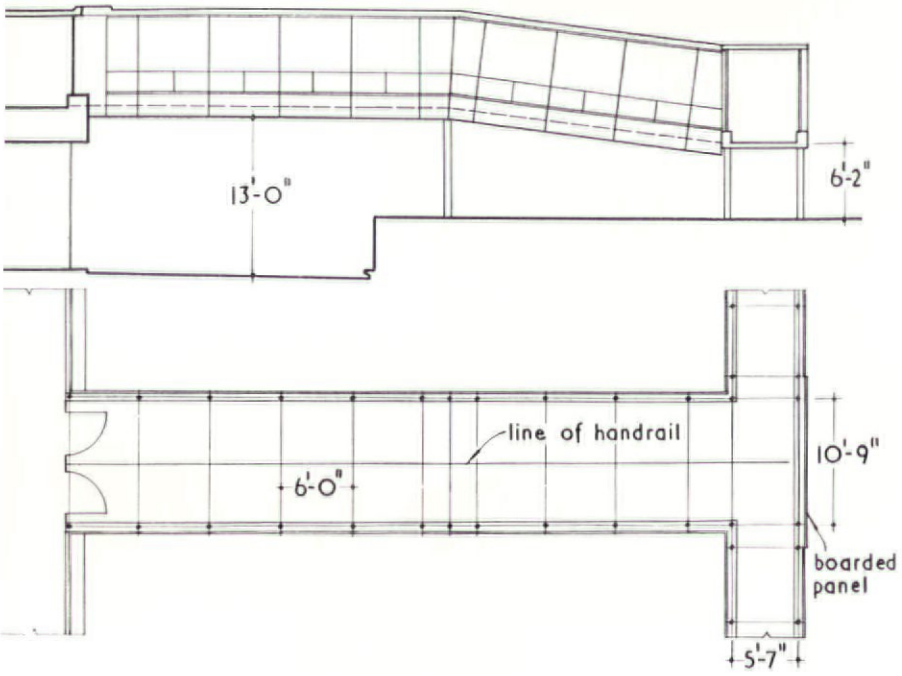


PLAN OF CORNER OF CANOPY. scale 1/4 full size

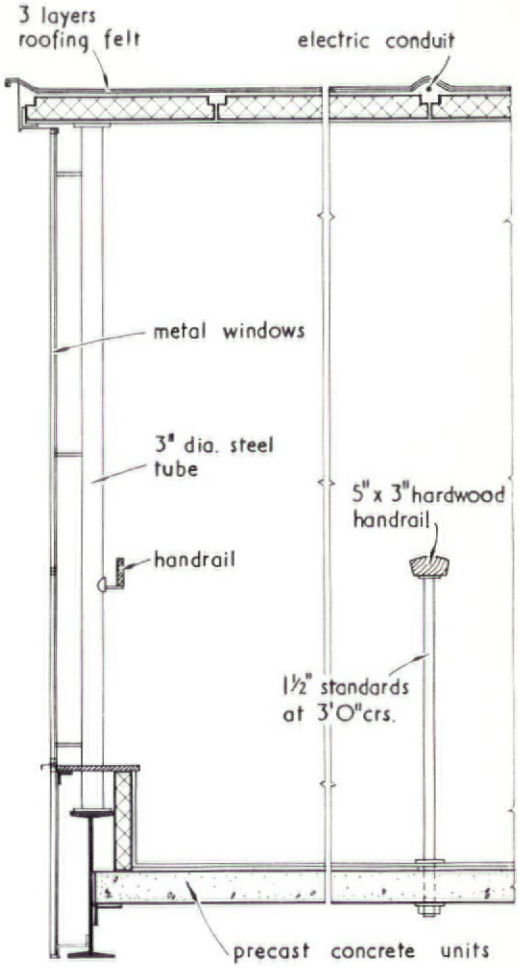
PASSENGER BRIDGE : LONDON AIRPORT

DESIGNED BY FREDERICK GIBBERD

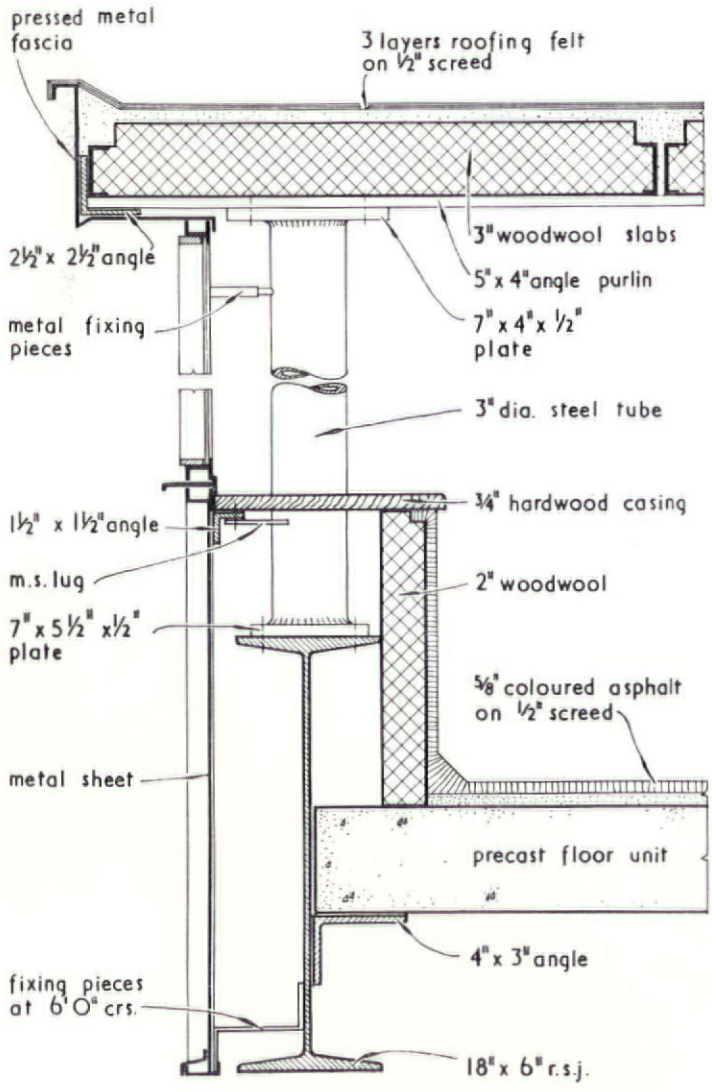
The glazing bars are screwed to lugs and fixing pieces, welded to the columns which support the roof. The pressed metal eaves fascia is secured to the metal angles framing the roof by means of secret clips.



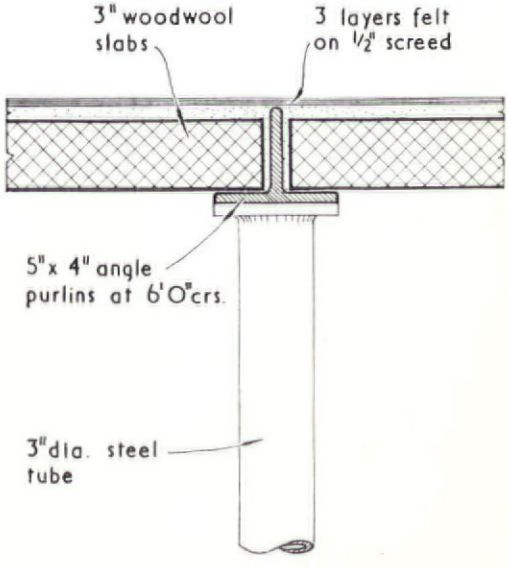
PLAN AND ELEVATION OF RAMP. scale 1/16" to 1'O"



SECTION OF RAMP. scale ½" = 1'O"



SECTION AT EAVES AND SOFFIT. scale 1½" = 1'O"

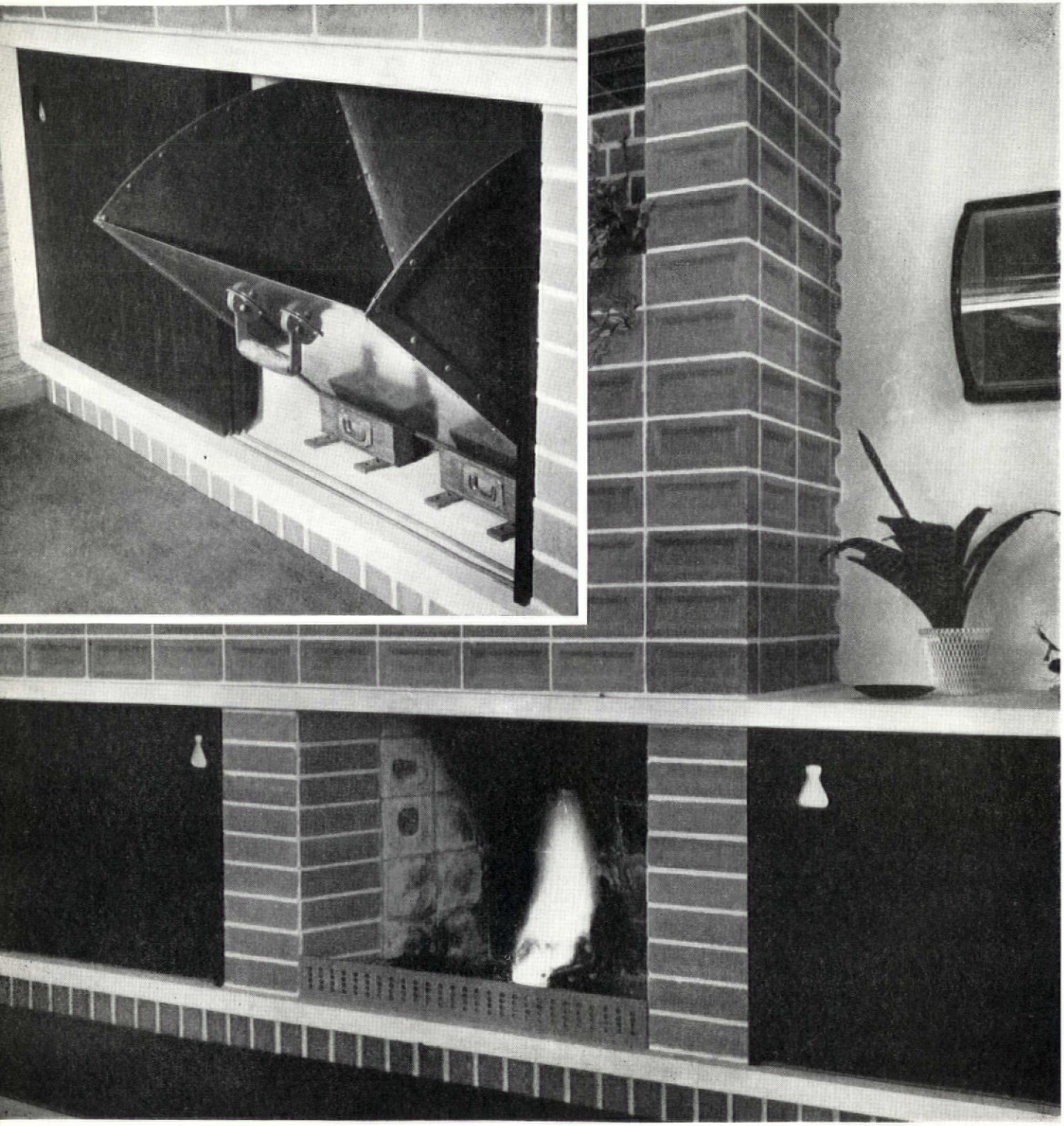


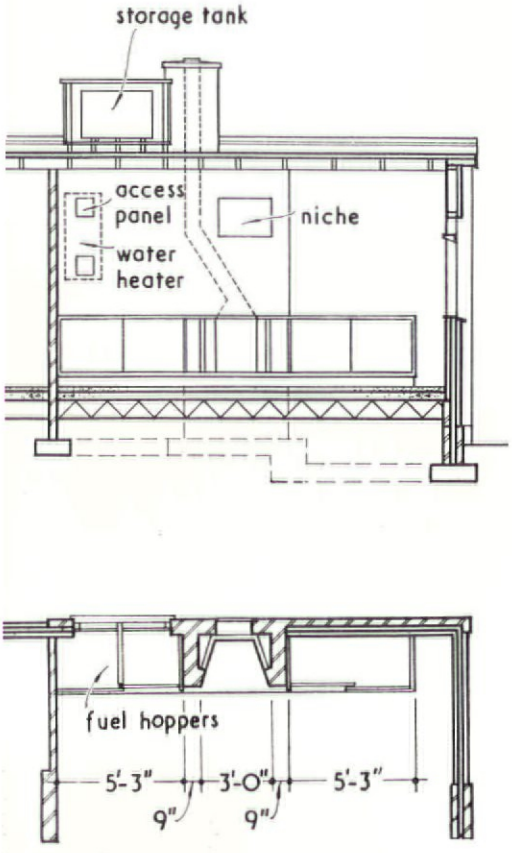
SECTION OF PURLIN. scale 1½" = 1'-0"

FUEL STORE: HOUSE AT OTHAM

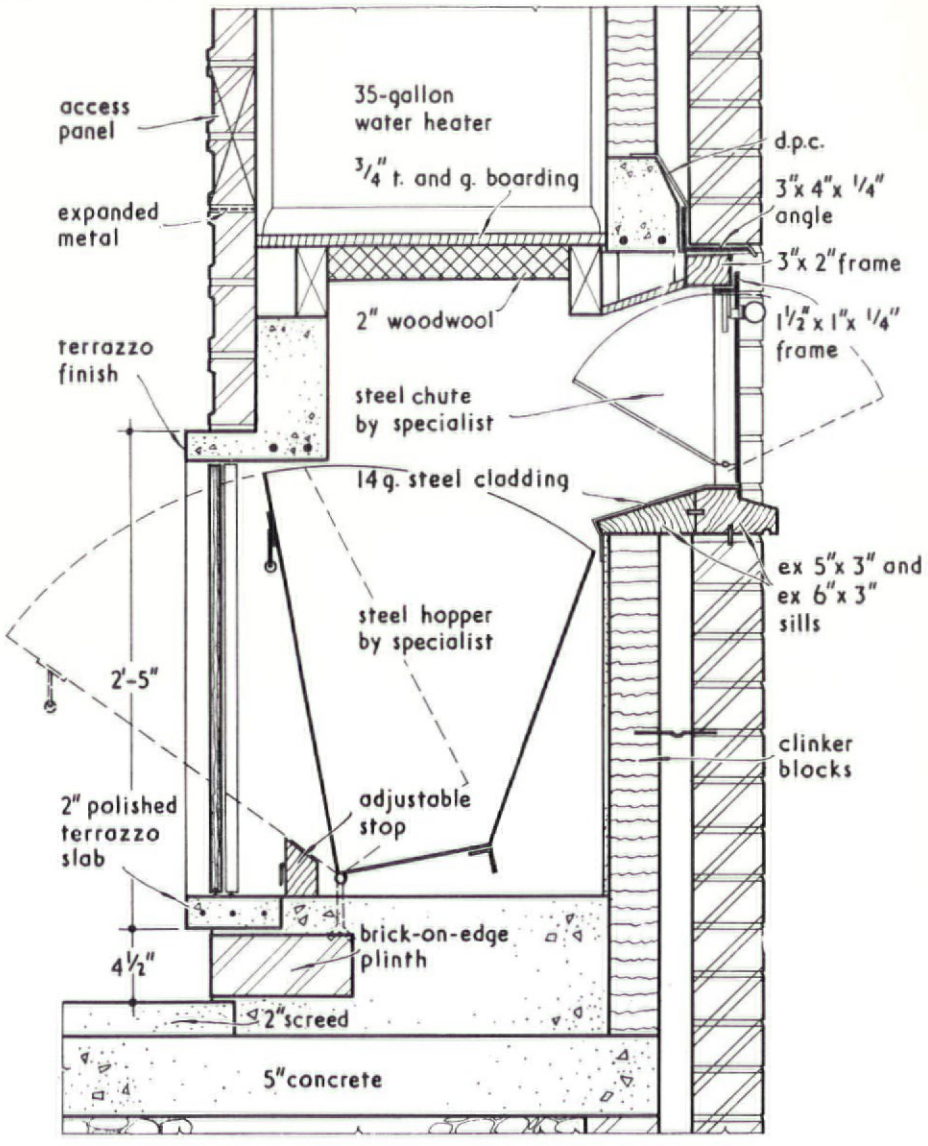
DESIGNED BY BRIAN PEAKE

The fuel store, which is concealed behind the left-hand pair of doors, comprises two steel hoppers, one for coal and the other for wood. These are filled from outside the building. They pivot on hinges and can be tilted forward into the room. They are heavy when full, so the adjustable stops have been designed to hold them in position while the fuel is being taken out.

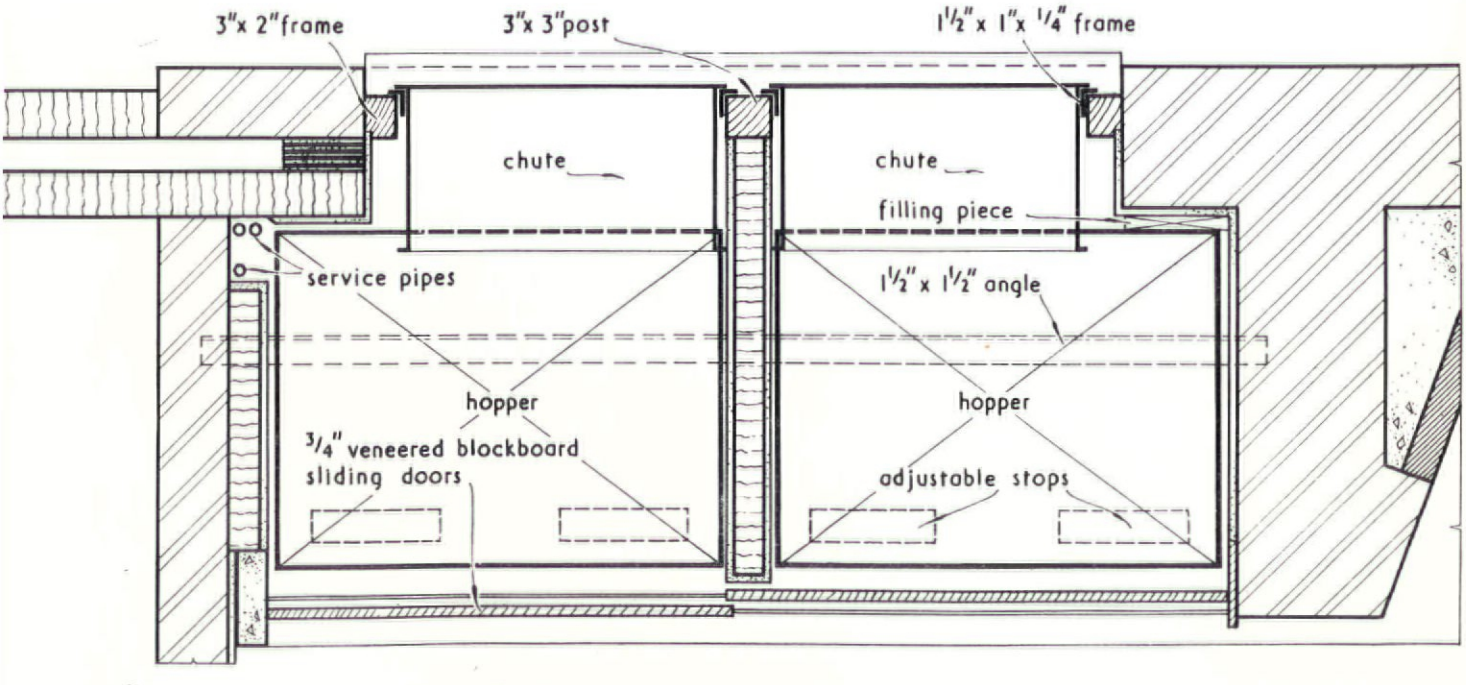




KEY PLAN AND ELEVATION.
scale 1/8"=1'-0"



SECTION THROUGH FUEL STORE.
scale 1"=1'-0"

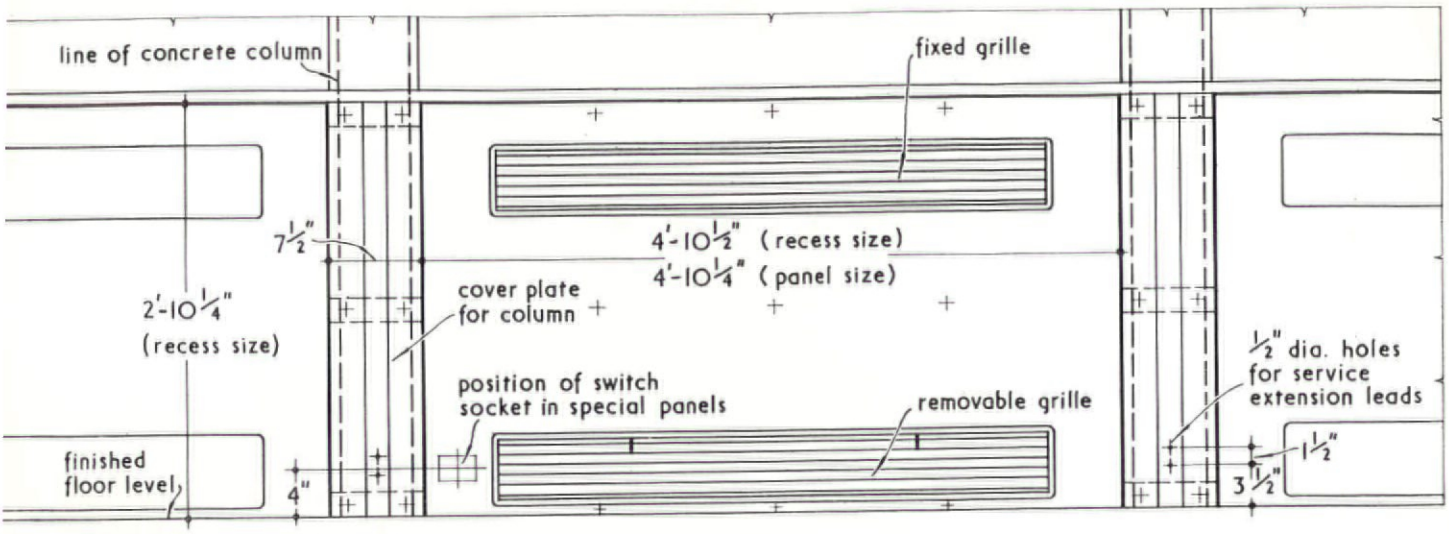


PLAN OF FUEL STORE. scale 1"=1'-0

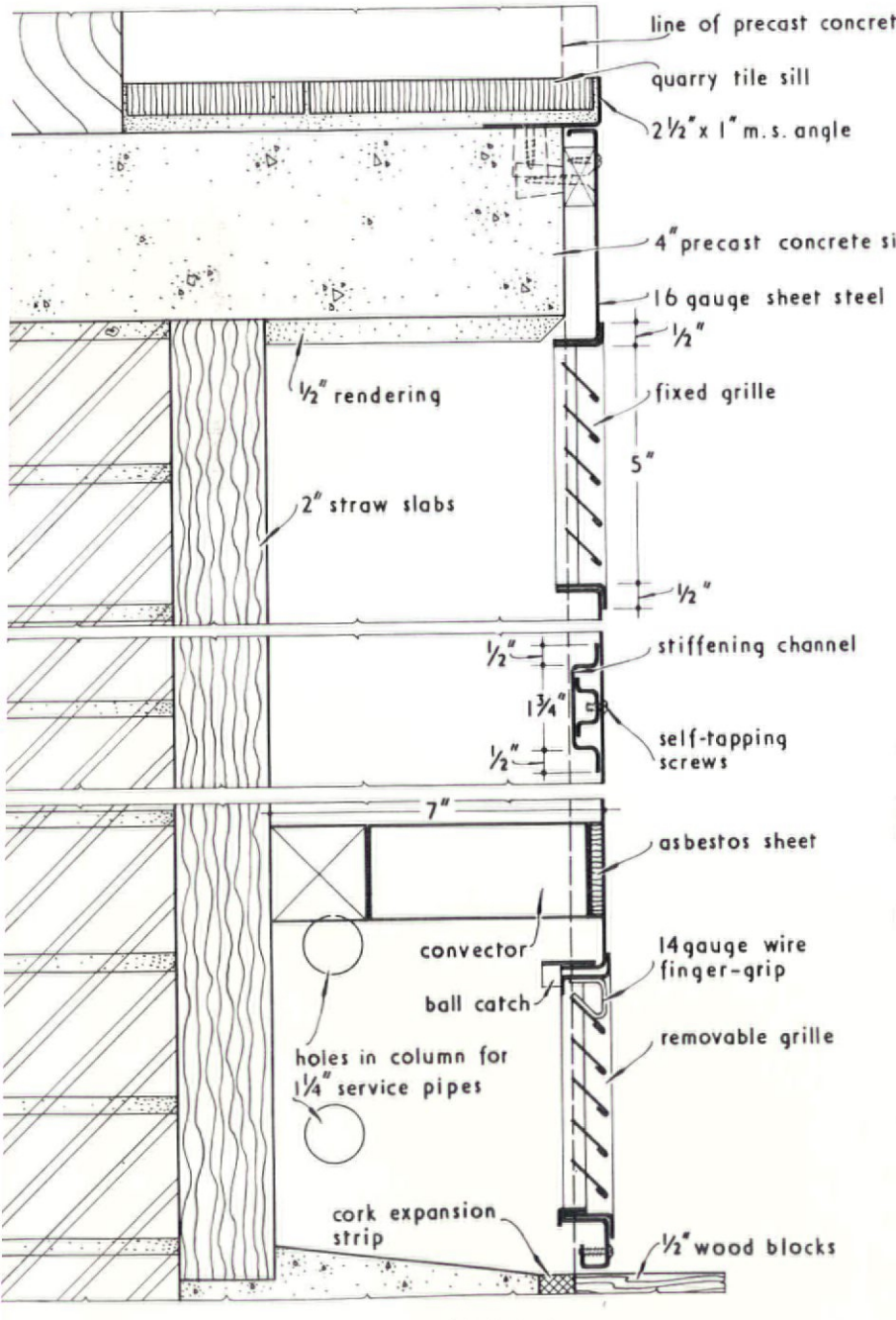
CONVECTOR COVER PANELS: OFFICES IN LONDON, S.E.1

DESIGNED BY JOHN LACEY; C. F. TIMOTHY (associate architect); F. J. SAMUELY (consulting engineer)

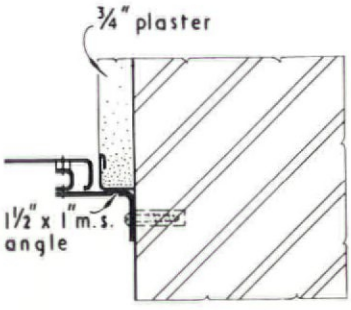
The panels accommodate the convector heaters and provide cover for the services. The two small holes near the foot of the cover plates lie on the centre line of the modulator grid and allow electric leads to pass into the cavity of an internal partition. (*See page 54 for a detail of the surrounding wall unit.*)



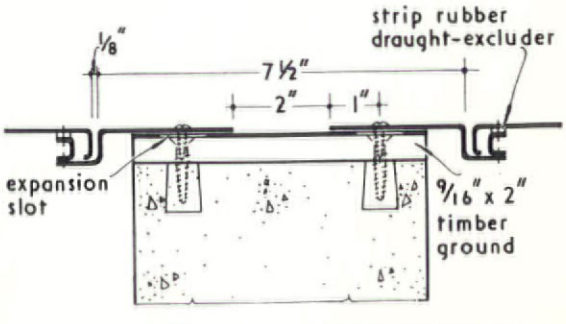
ELEVATION. scale ¾" = 1'-0"



VERTICAL SECTION. scale ¼ full size



DETAIL AT END WALL.

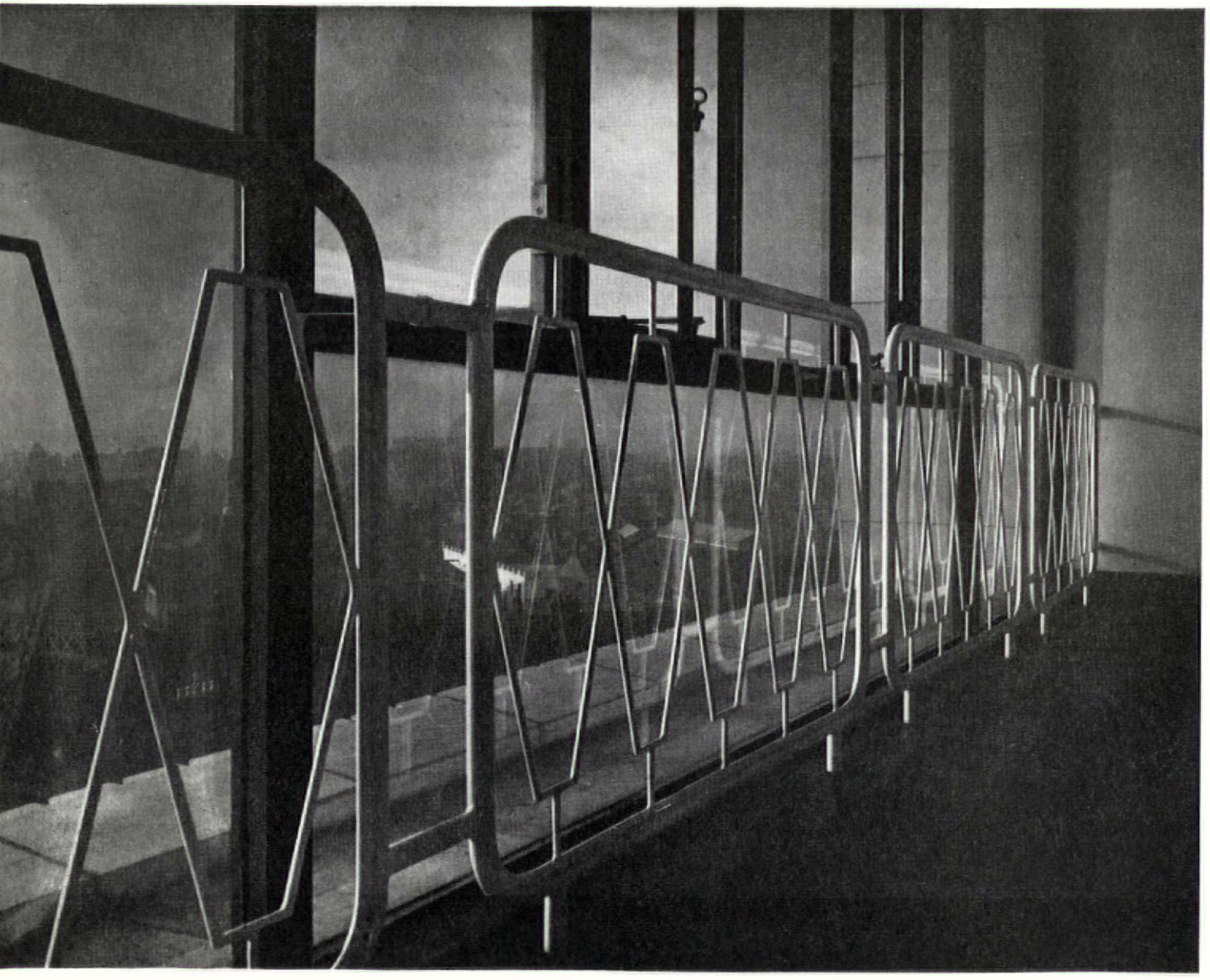


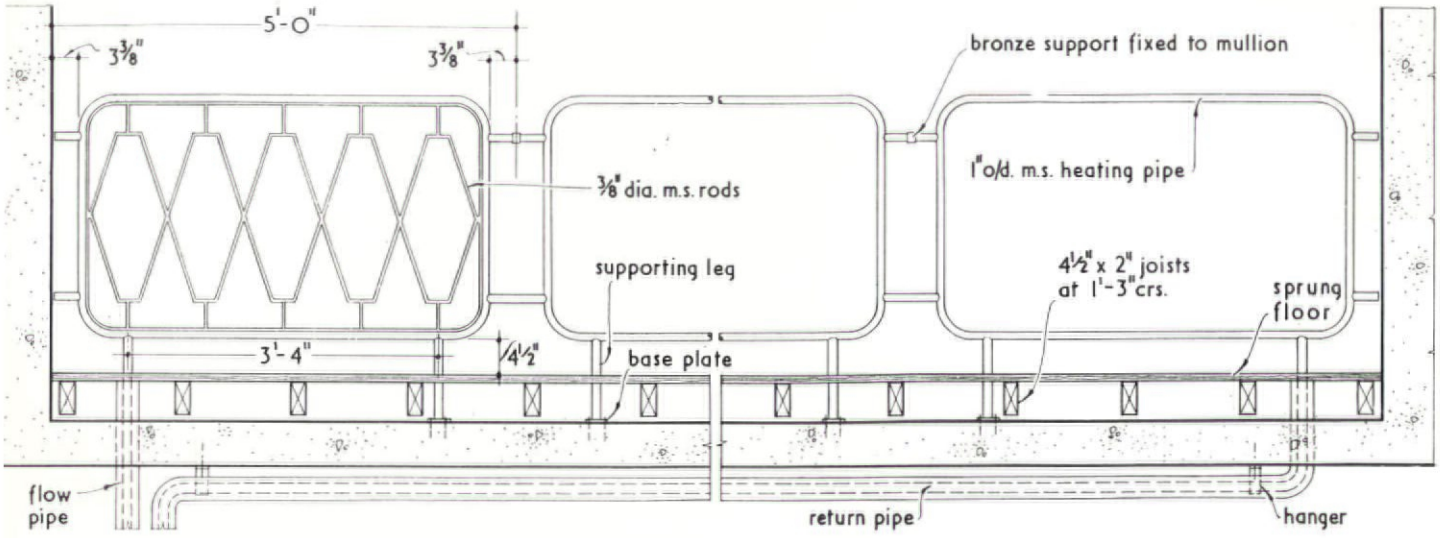
DETAIL OF COVER PLATE. scale ¼ full size

HEATING UNIT: BUS TERMINUS AND OFFICES IN DUBLIN

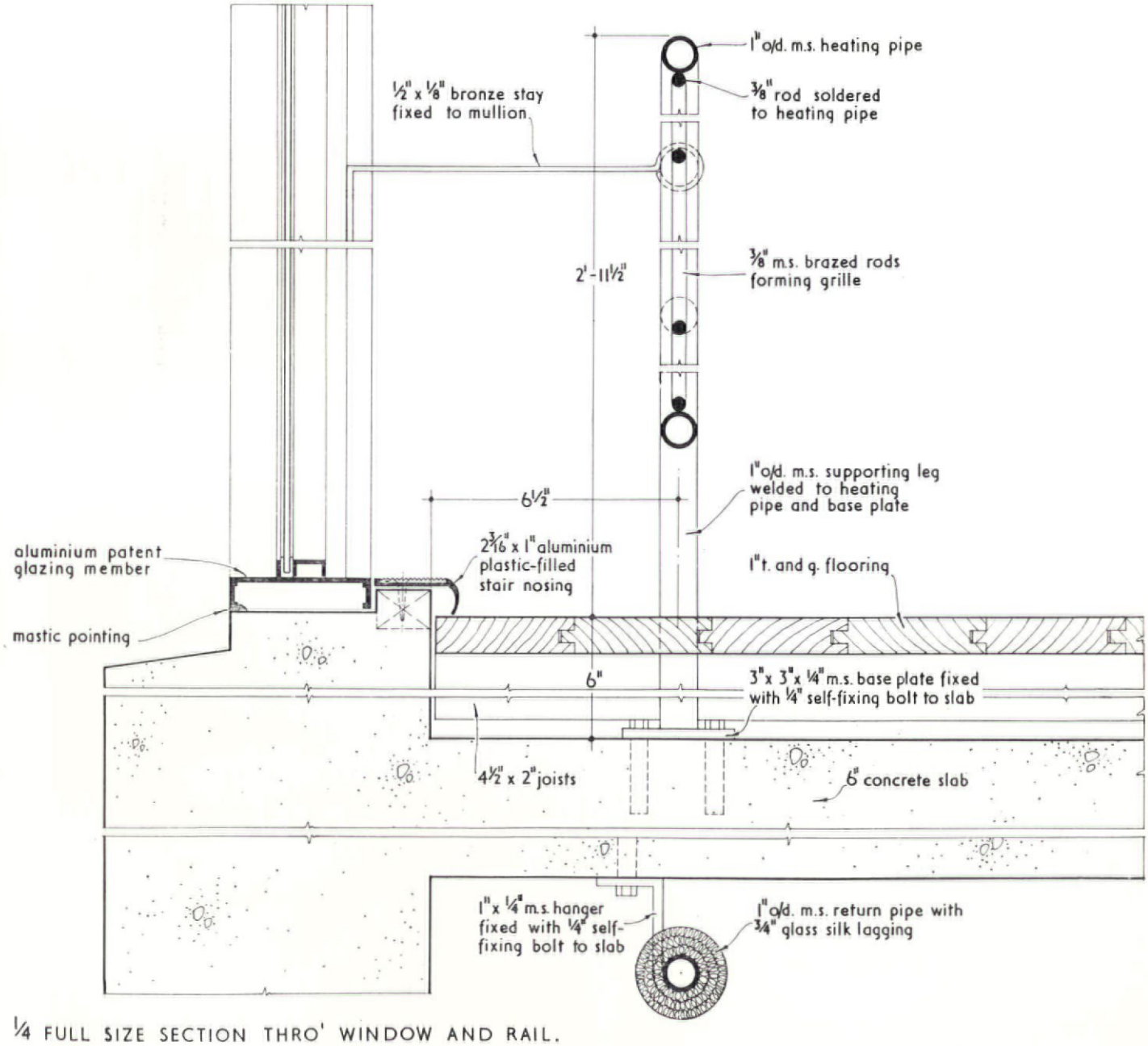
DESIGNED BY MICHAEL SCOTT

An ingenious solution to the problem of preventing down-draught near the face of a window wall without diminishing the value of the fully-glazed opening.





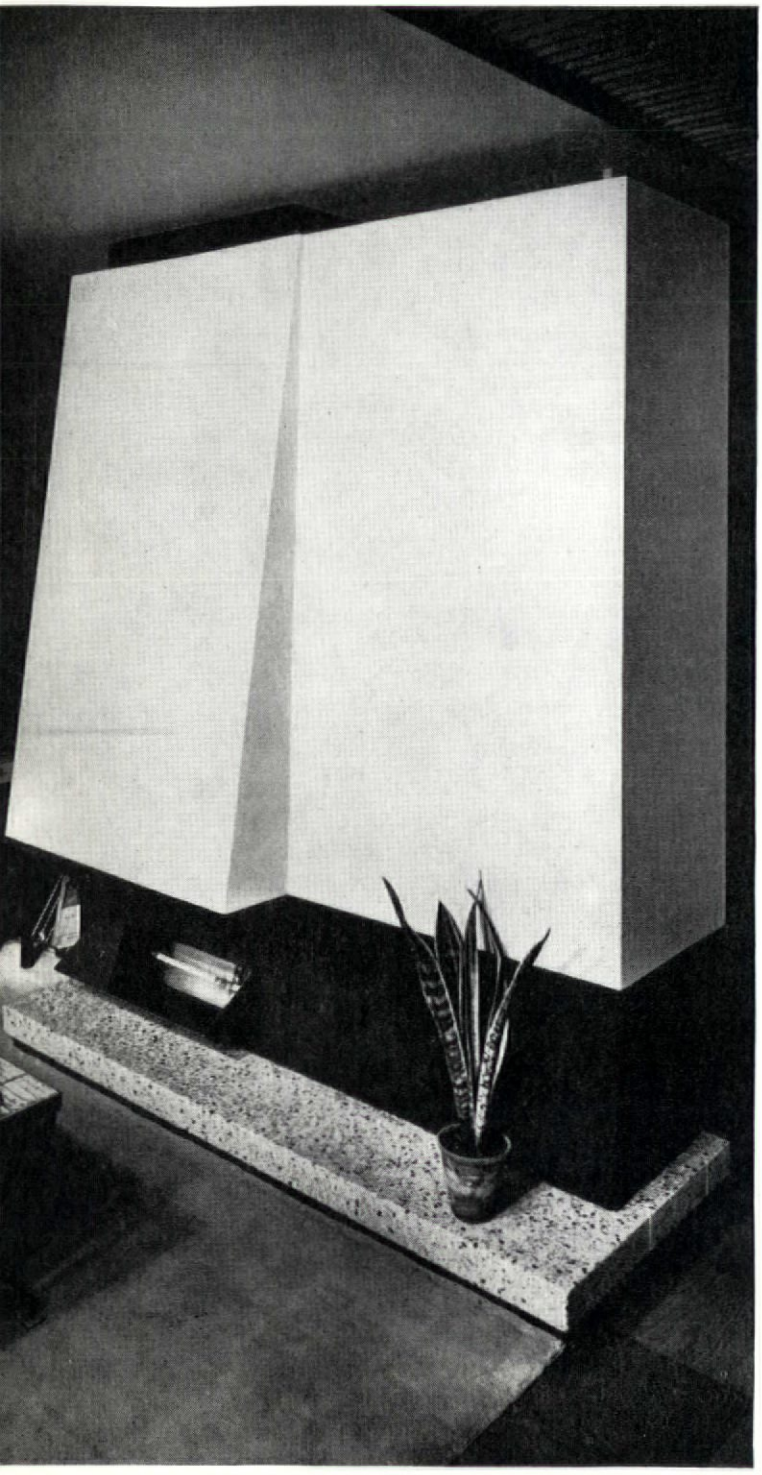
PART ELEVATION OF HEATED RAIL. scale: ½" = 1'-0"

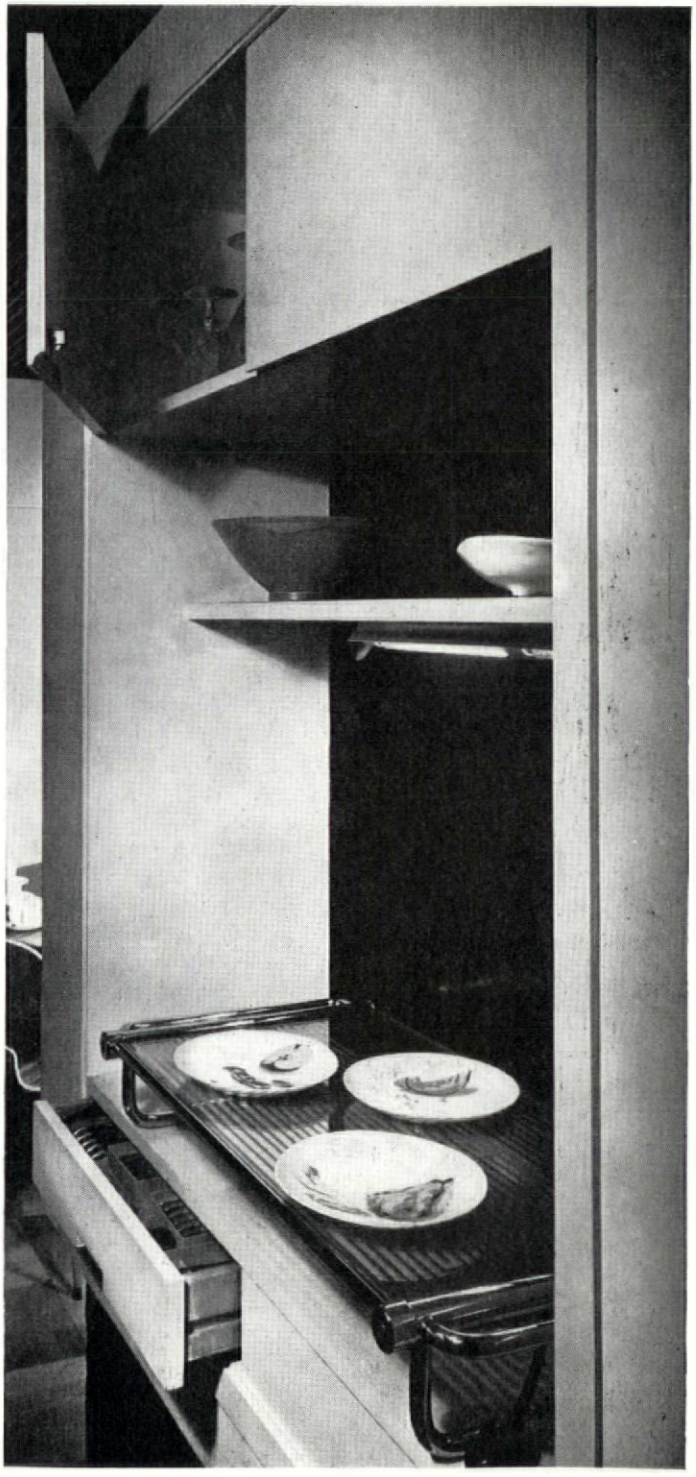


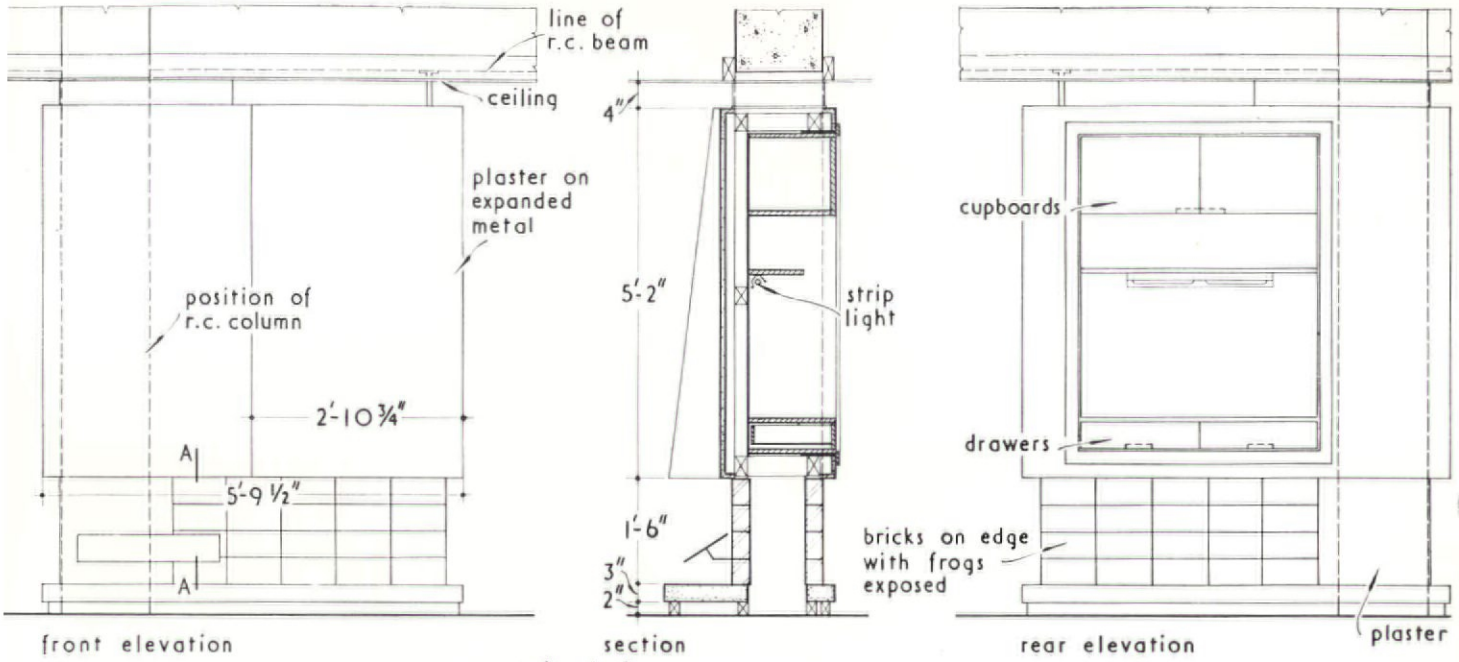
¼ FULL SIZE SECTION THRO' WINDOW AND RAIL.

ELECTRIC FIRE AND UNIT: FLAT IN LONDON, N.W.8
DESIGNED BY HIGGINS AND NEY AND PARTNERS

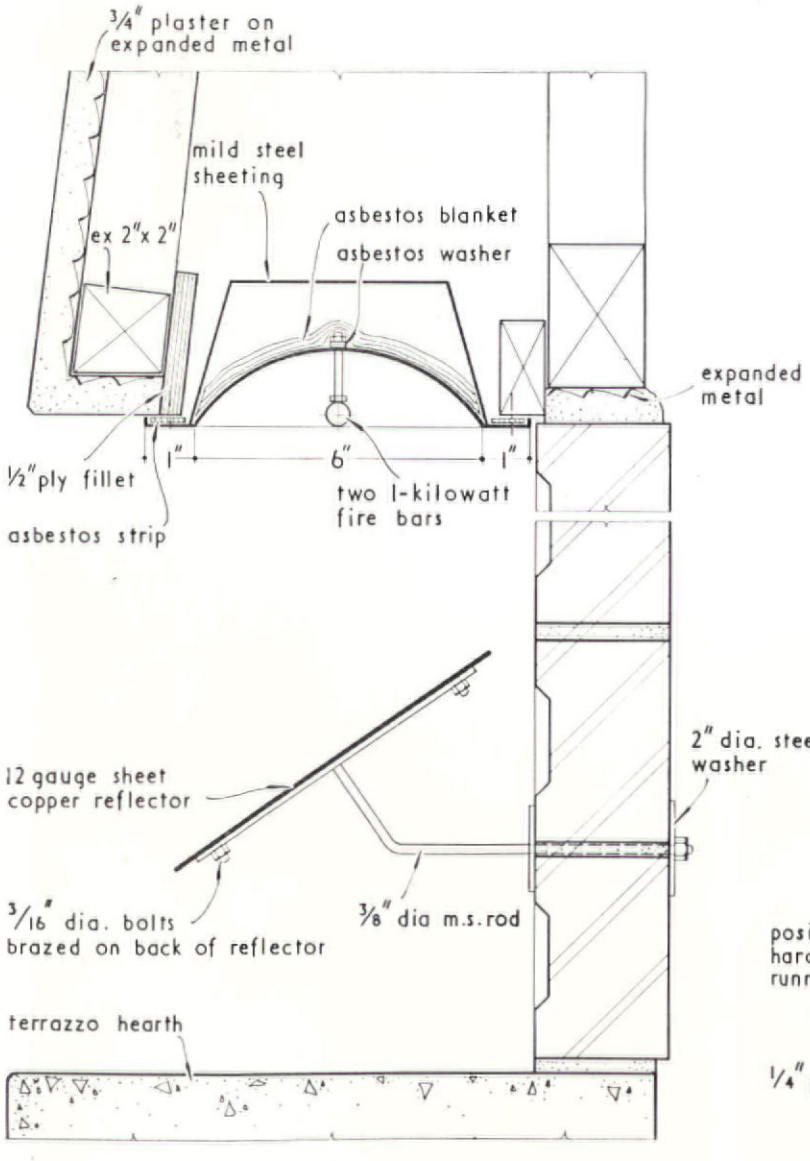
The heating element, which is concealed behind the plaster facing, reflects upwards onto a curved reflector which turns the heat rays downwards onto the lower tilted reflector, which reflects them out into the room. If this last is kept at a high polish it reflects almost 100% of the heat rays and thus remains cool. The occupants of the room, therefore, receive the heat and the visual effect of the fire while avoiding the hazard of burning themselves on the element.



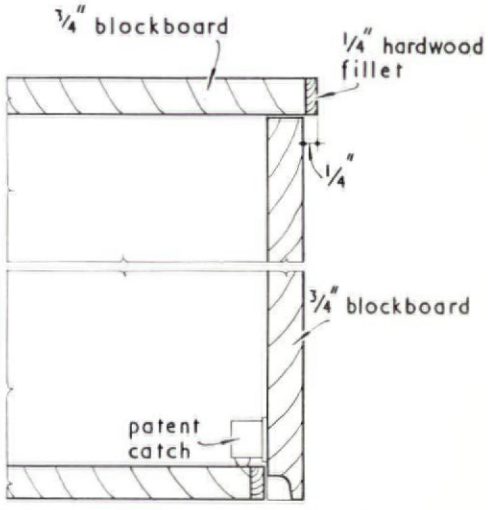




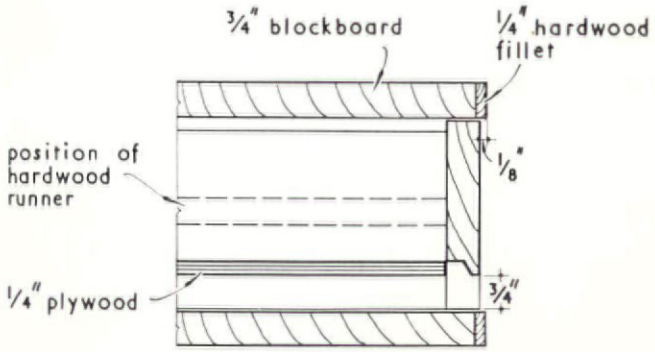
KEY DRAWINGS OF FITTING. scale ⅜" = 1'-0"



SECTION A-A. scale ¼ full size



DETAIL OF CUPBOARD DOOR.
scale ¼ full size

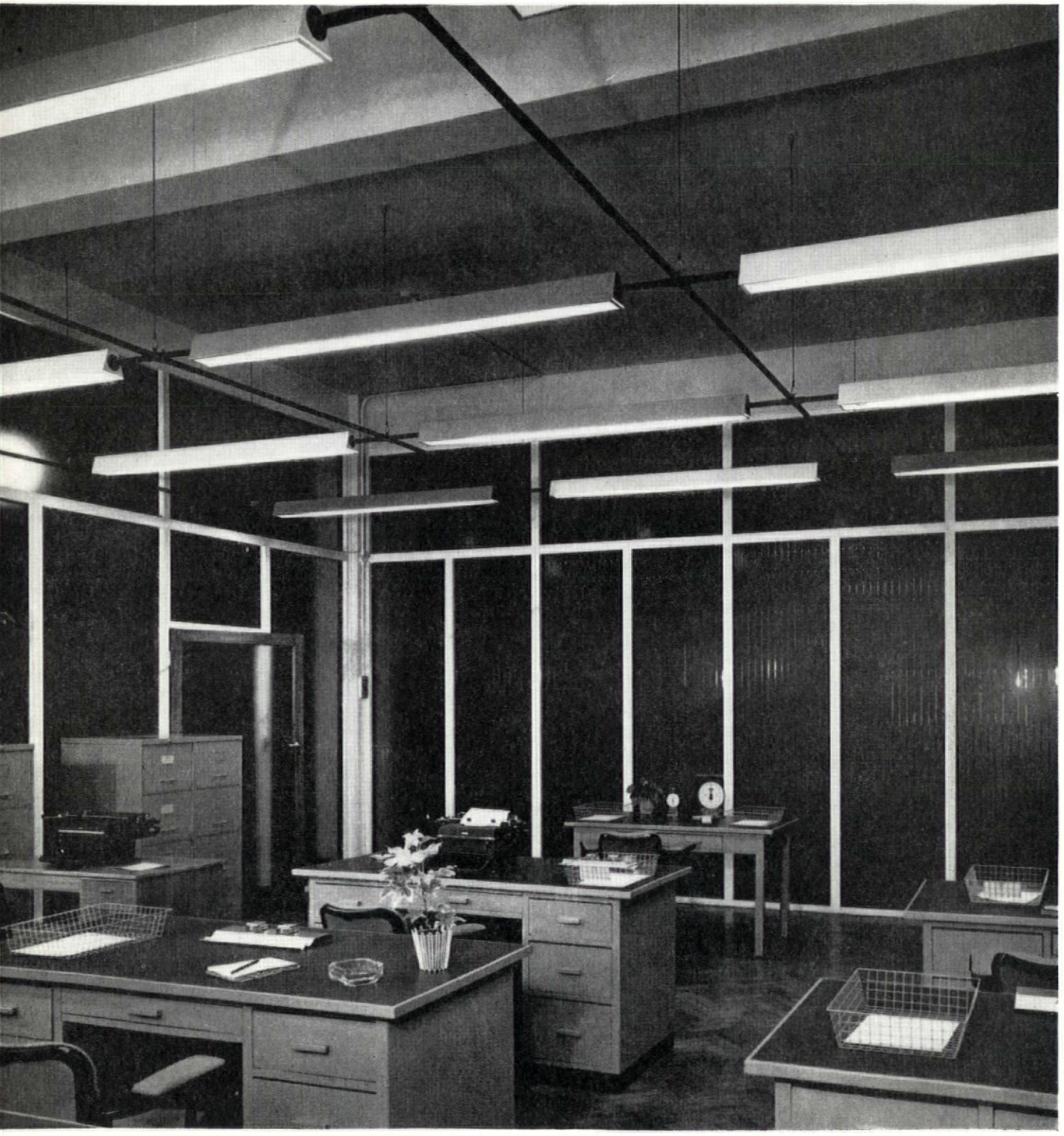


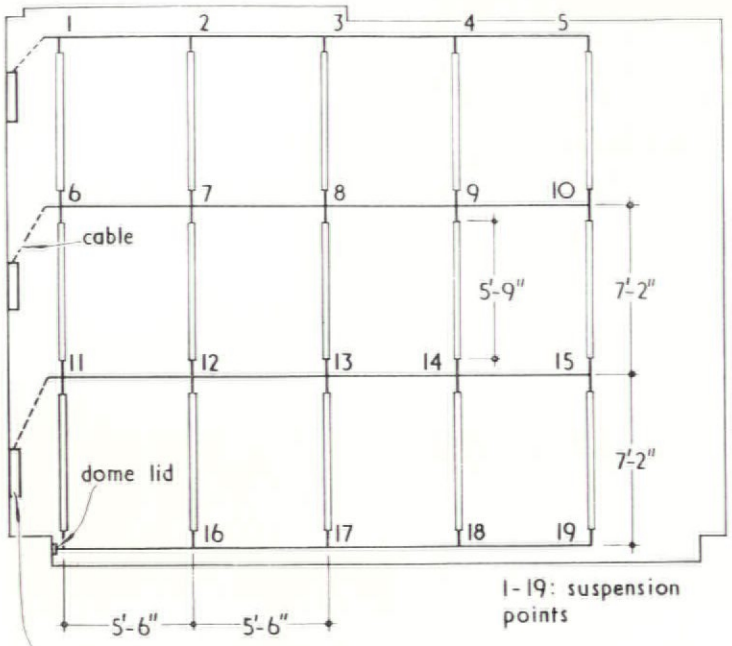
DETAIL OF DRAWER FRONT.
scale ¼ full size

LIGHTING IN GENERAL OFFICE : SHOWROOMS IN LONDON, W.1

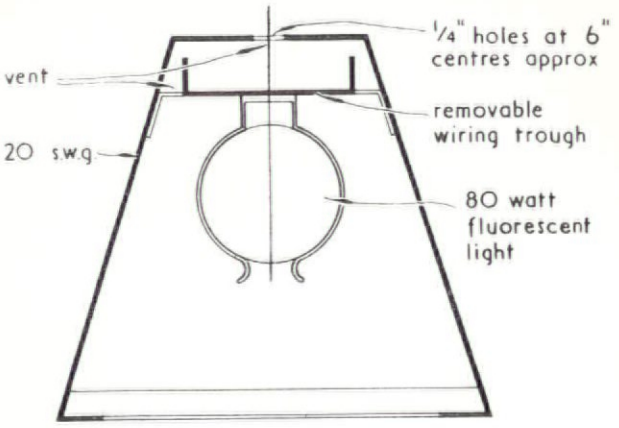
DESIGNED BY DENNIS LENNON

The leads are run through the 1 in. o.d. steel tubes which form the structural frame supporting the reflectors. The reflectors themselves are rustproofed and stove-enamelled, the colours being pale turquoise-blue, orange-scarlet, pale yellow and white.

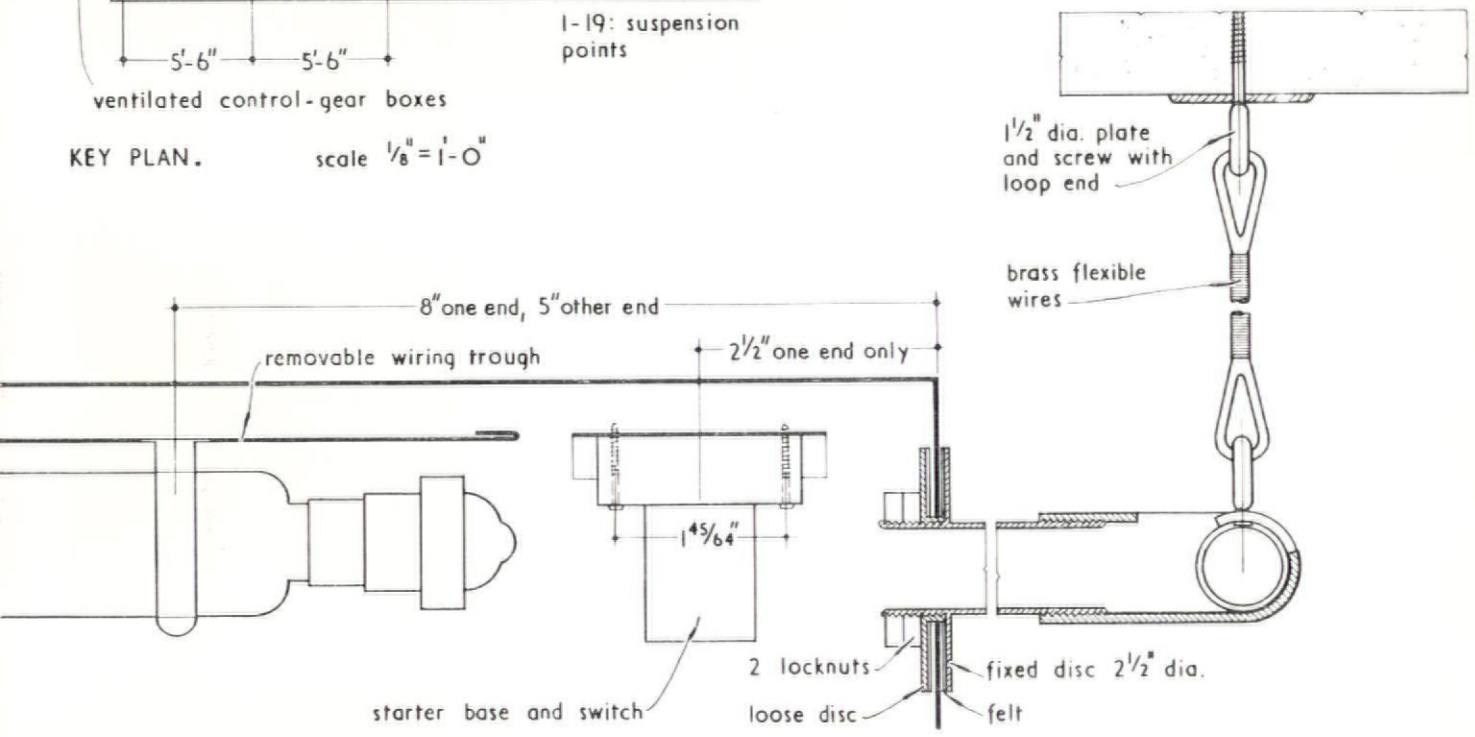




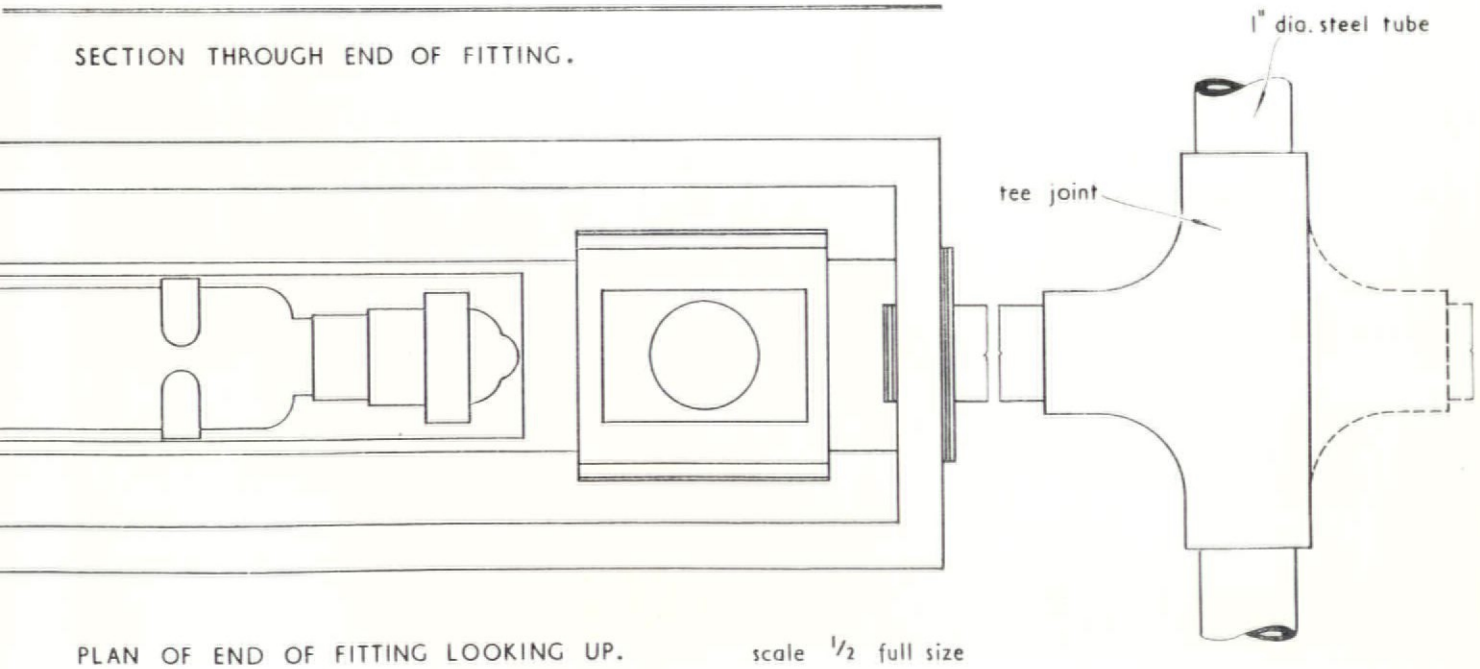
KEY PLAN. scale $\frac{1}{8}" = 1'-0"$



SECTION ACROSS FITTING.



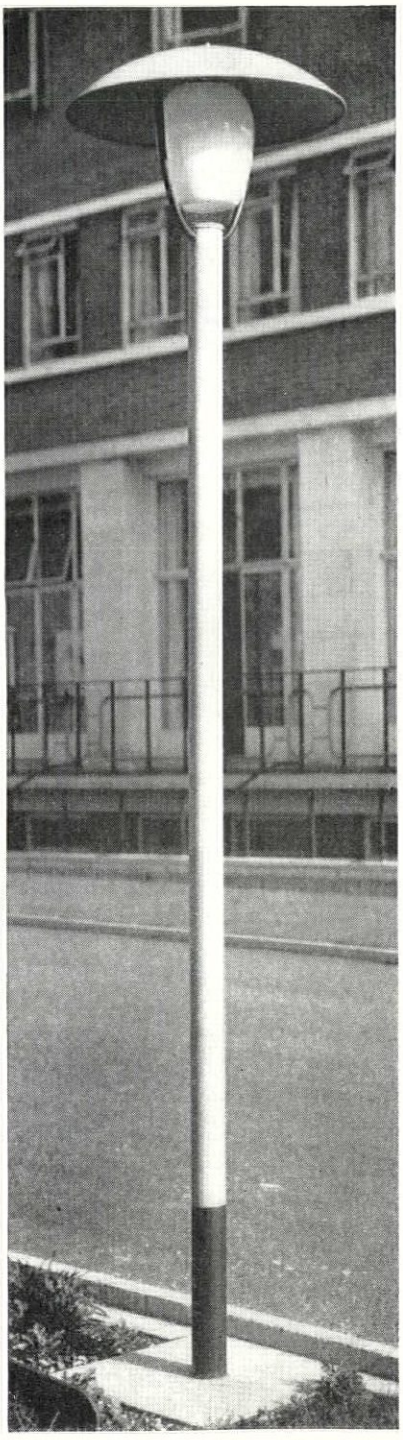
SECTION THROUGH END OF FITTING.

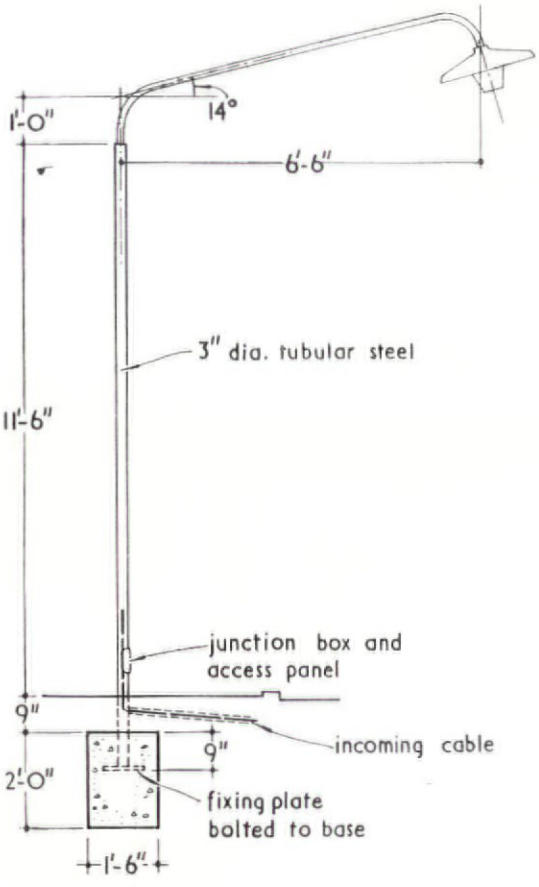


PLAN OF END OF FITTING LOOKING UP. scale ½ full size

TWO LAMP STANDARDS: SCHOOL AT REDDITCH AND HOSPITAL IN LONDON
REDDITCH: DESIGNED BY RICHARD SHEPPARD AND PARTNERS
LONDON: DESIGNED BY EASTON AND ROBERTSON

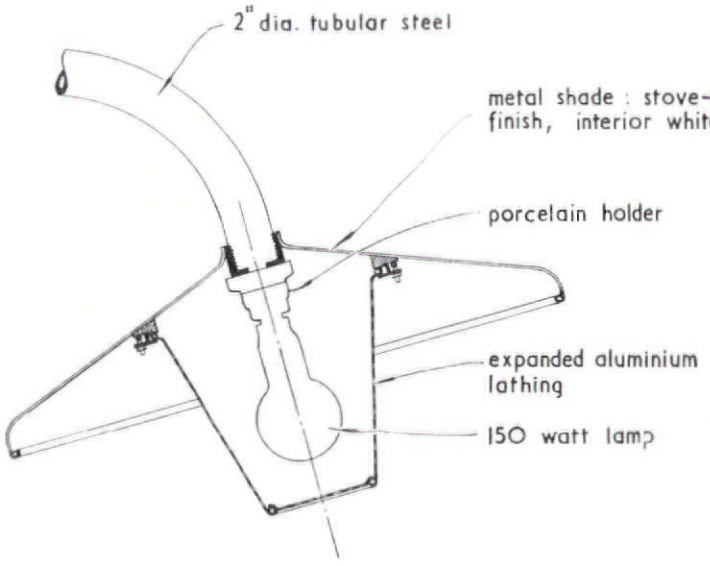
In the standard at Redditch, on the left, the bulb is protected by a casing of expanded aluminium lathing. The standard on the right, which is more formal in character, is fitted with a glass globe. In this example the junction box is positioned directly above the light.



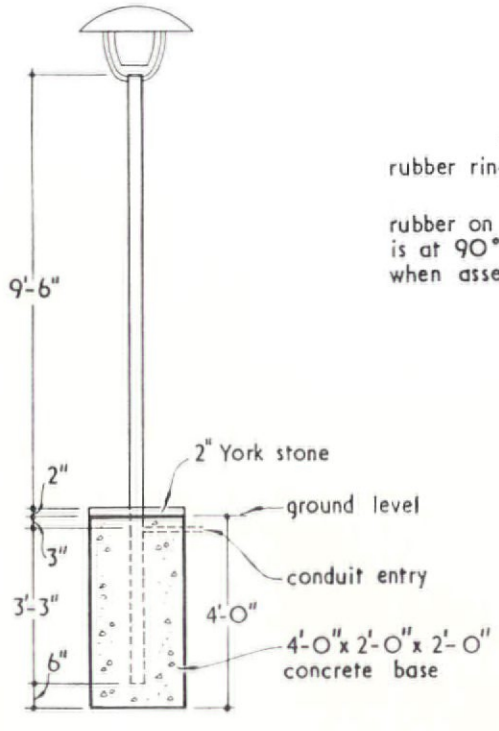


key elevation

LAMP STANDARD: REDDITCH.

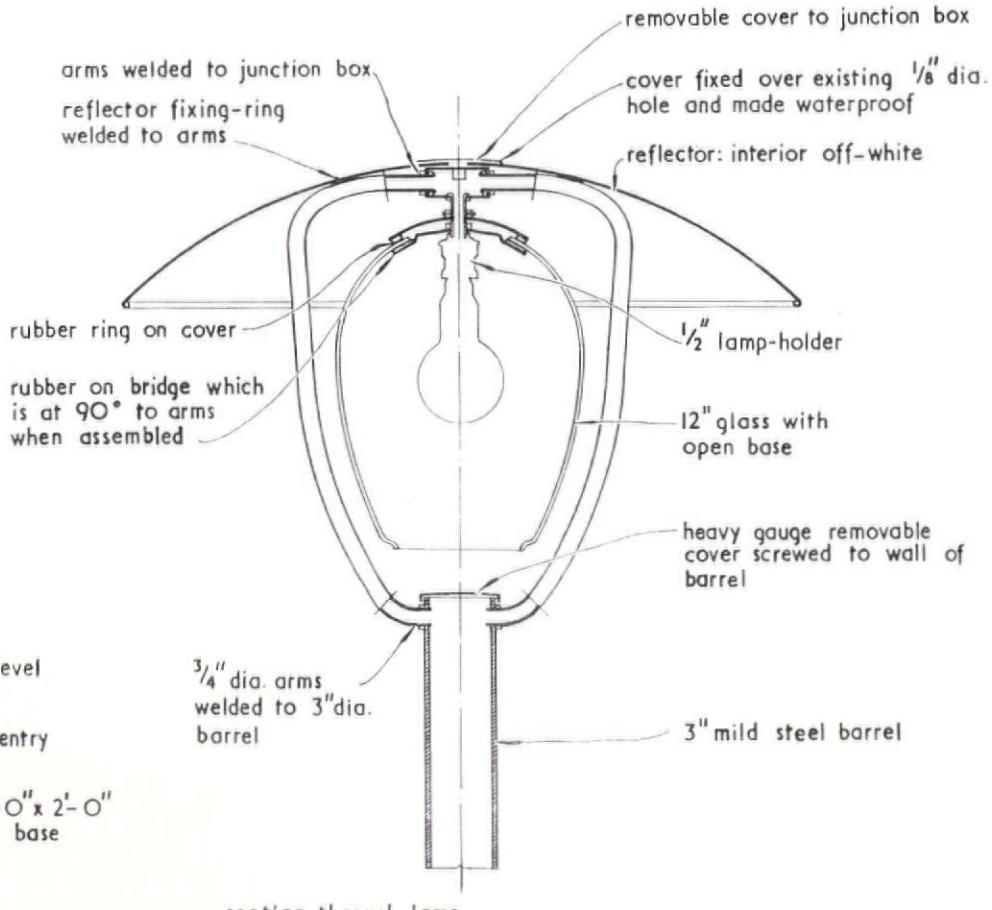


section through lamp
scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



key elevation

LAMP STANDARD: LONDON.

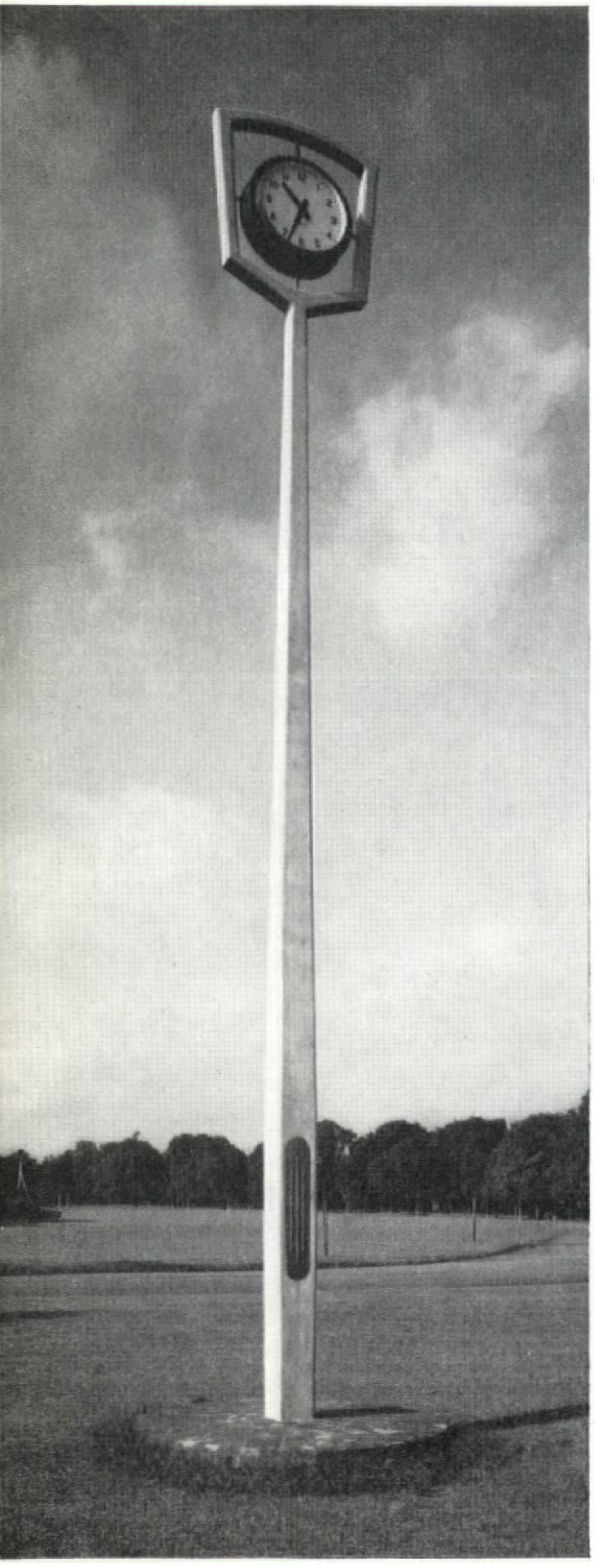


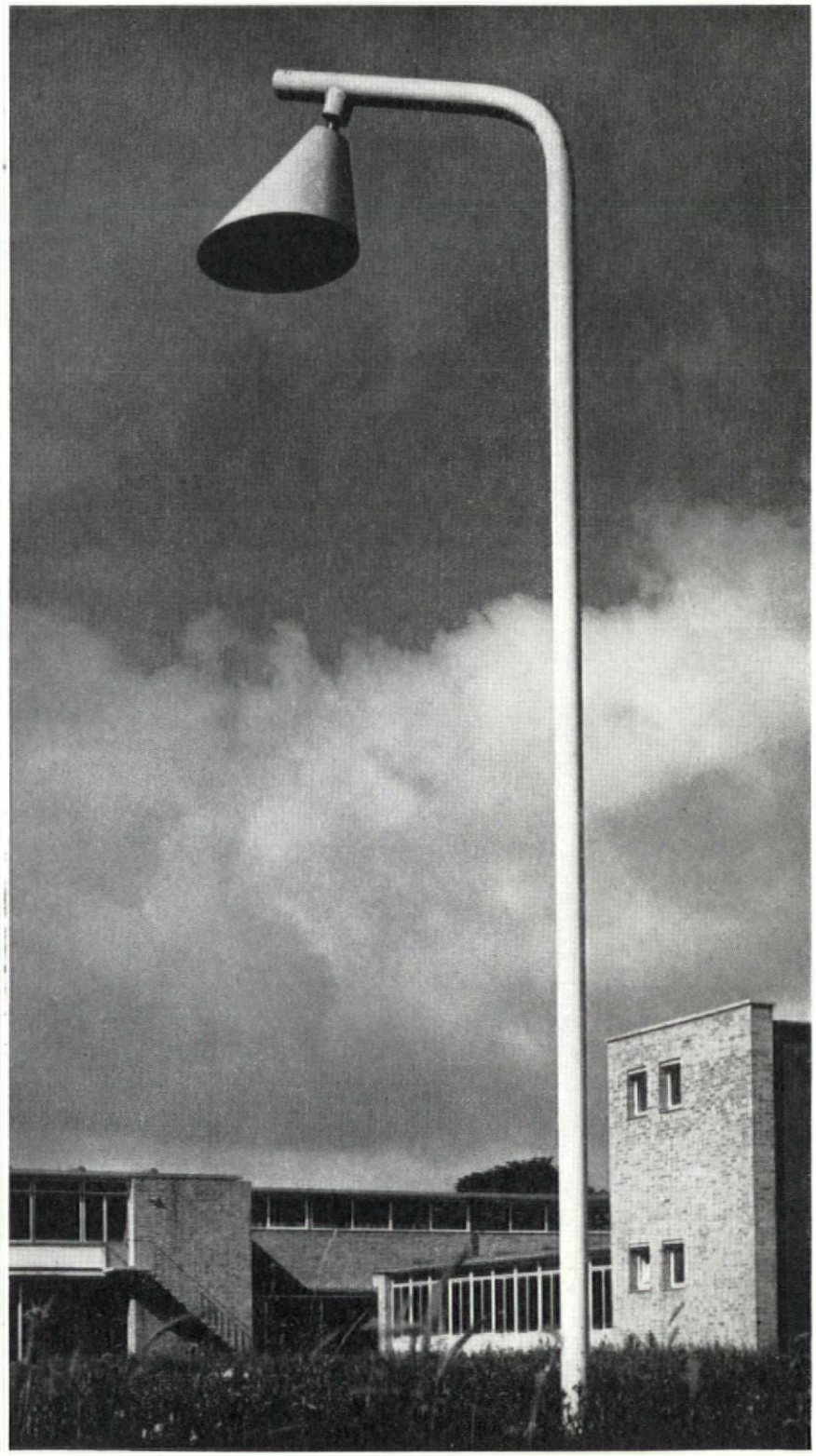
section through lamp
scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

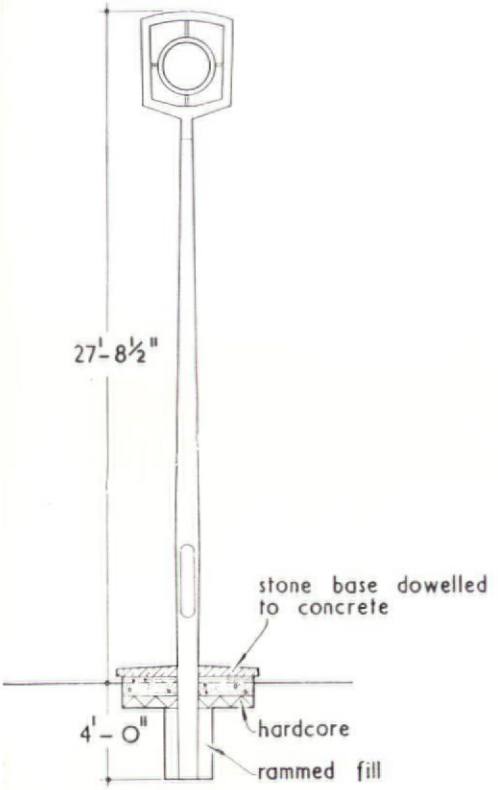
LAMP STANDARD AT CONINGSBY, LINCS., AND CLOCK IN PARK AT LEAMINGTON SPA

LAMP STANDARD : DESIGNED BY DENIS CLARKE HALL
CLOCK: DESIGNED BY DENYS HINTON

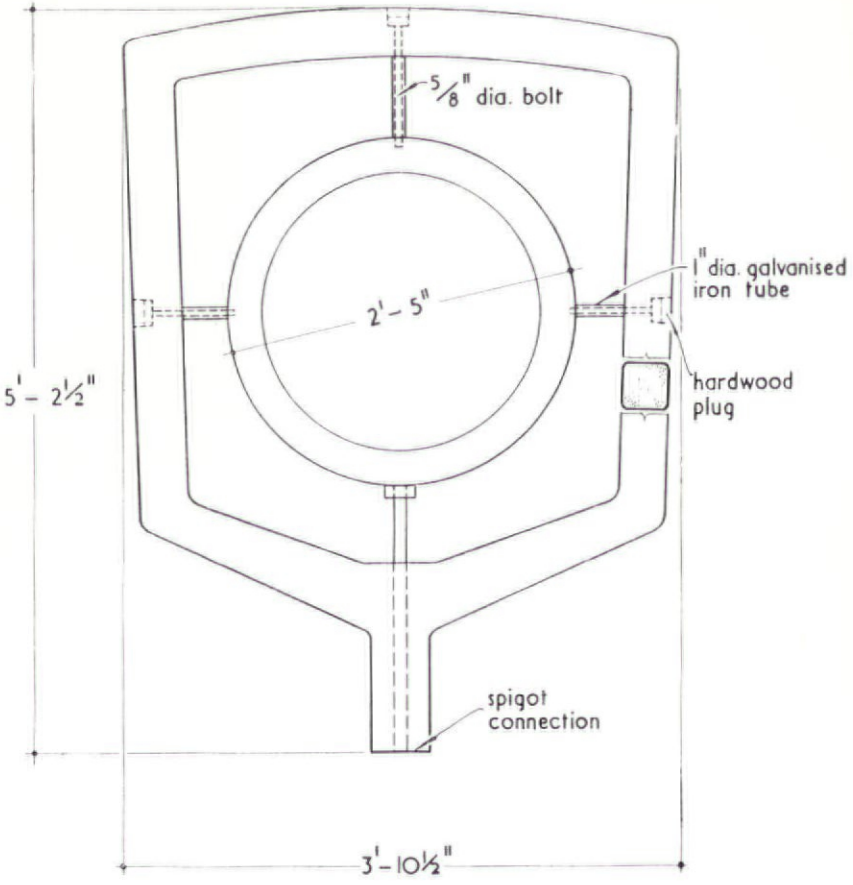
The lamp standard is of fabricated steel tube, and the junction box and access panels are in the base. The precast concrete standard and hoop holding the clock has a smooth ground shingle finish. The aggregate matches the blue Hornton stone base and the clock has two faces, each operated by a separate electrical movement.



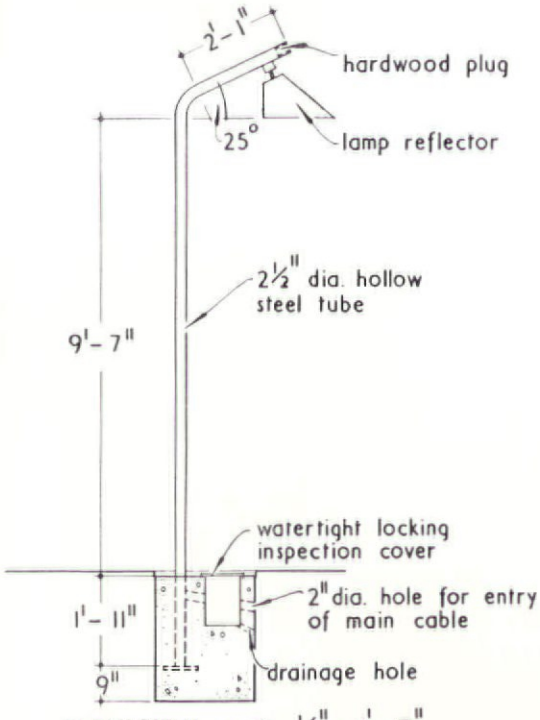




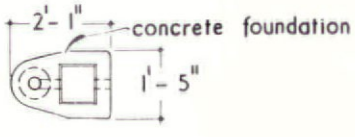
ELEVATION OF CLOCK. scale ⅛" = 1'-0"



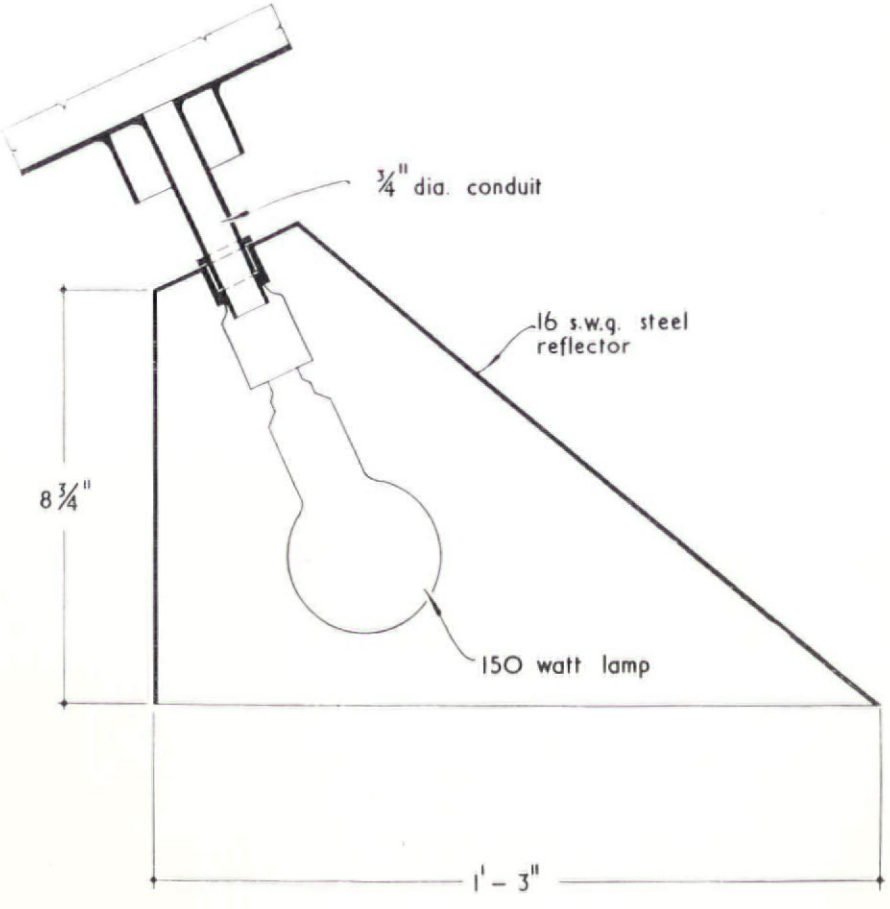
ELEVATION SHOWING THE HEAD. scale ¾" = 1'-0"



ELEVATION. scale ¼" = 1'-0"



PLAN OF LAMP STANDARD.

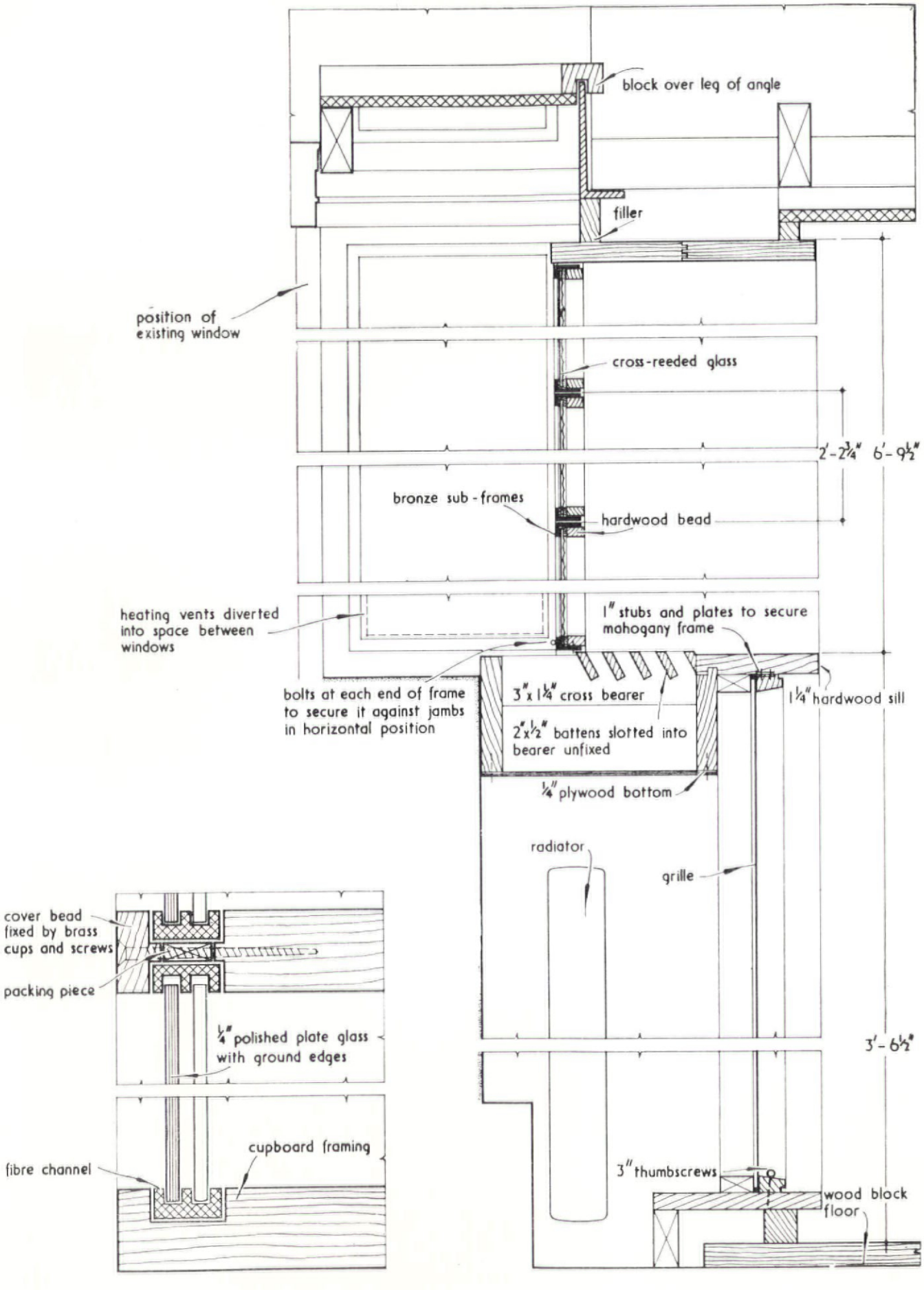


VERTICAL SECTION THROUGH LAMP. scale ¼ full size

WALL FITMENT: BANK IN LONDON, E.C.3

DESIGNED BY WESTWOOD, SONS AND HARRISON; JAMES A. CRABTREE (assistant architect-in-charge)

A bookcase with sliding glass doors has been built across part of an existing window; the remainder is covered by a reeded glass screen with an enclosed radiator beneath.



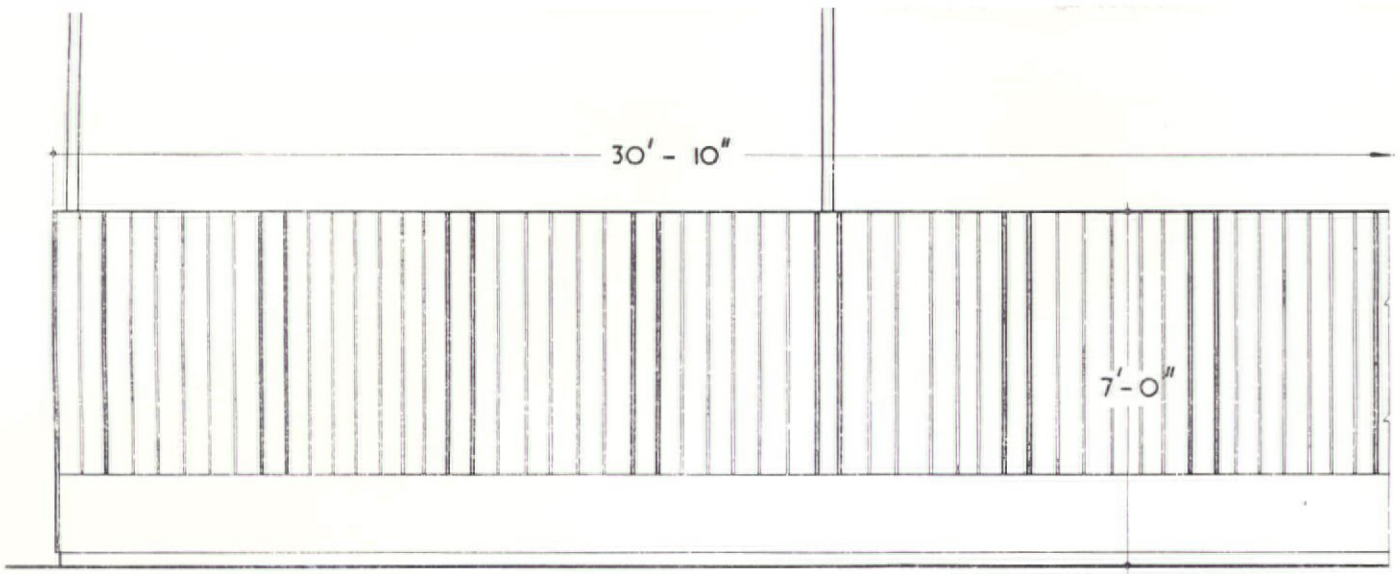
SECTION THRO' SLIDING GLASS PANELS OF BOOKCASE. scale ½ full size

SECTION THRO' GLASS SCREEN scale 1½" = 1'-0"

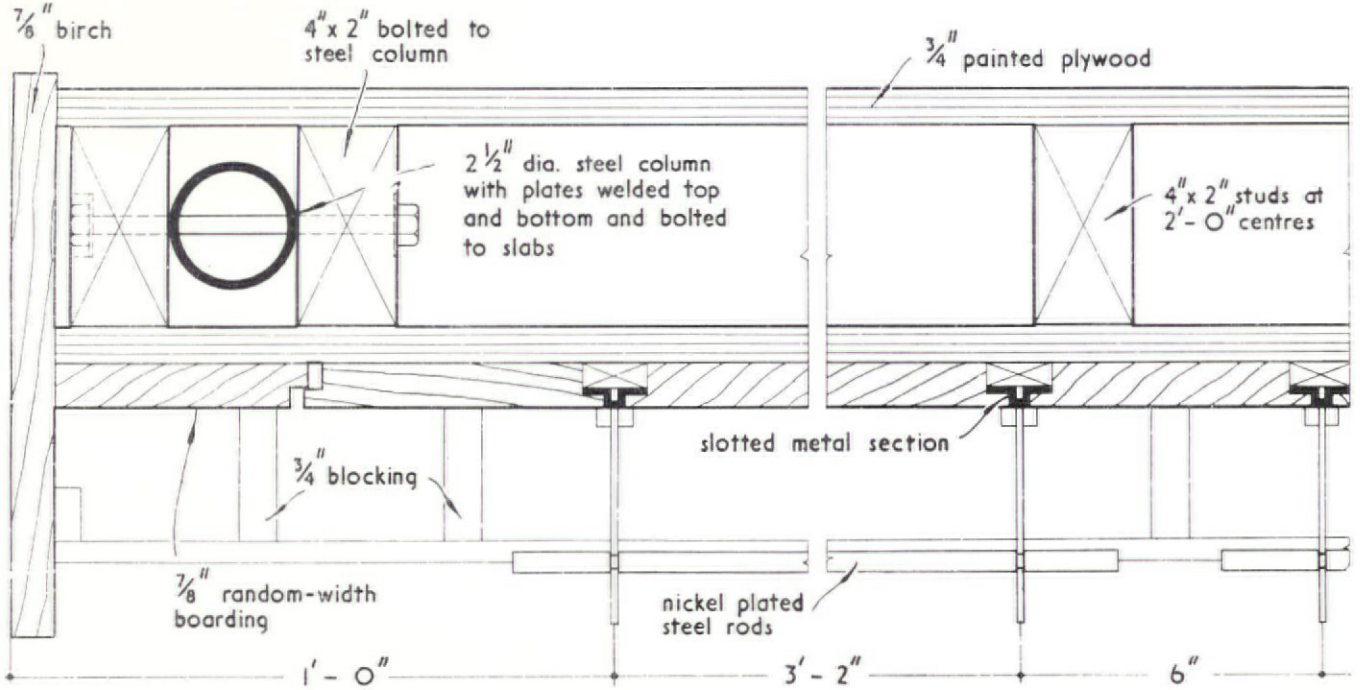
DISPLAY WALL : SHOP AT ATLANTA, U.S.A.

DESIGNED BY KETCHUM, GINA AND SHARP

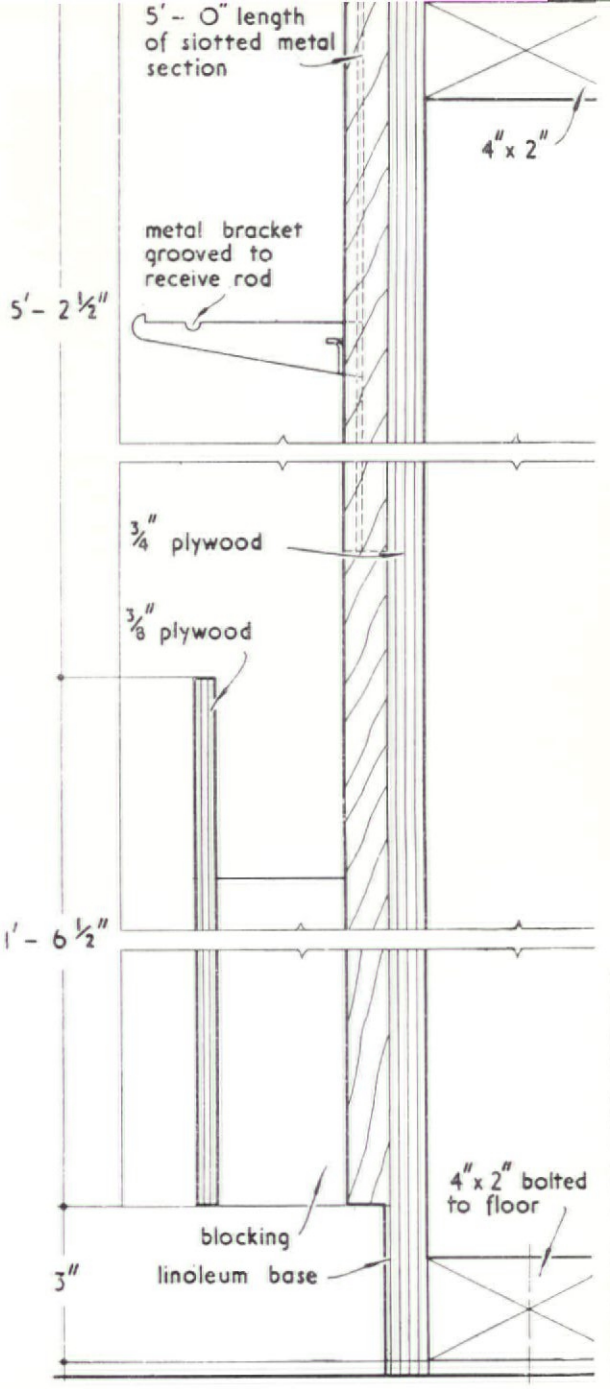
The rods supporting the rolls of fabric rest on brackets which may be adjusted vertically in the slotted metal sections.



PART ELEVATION OF DISPLAY WALL scale ¼" = 1' - 0"



PART PLAN OF DISPLAY WALL scale ¼ full size

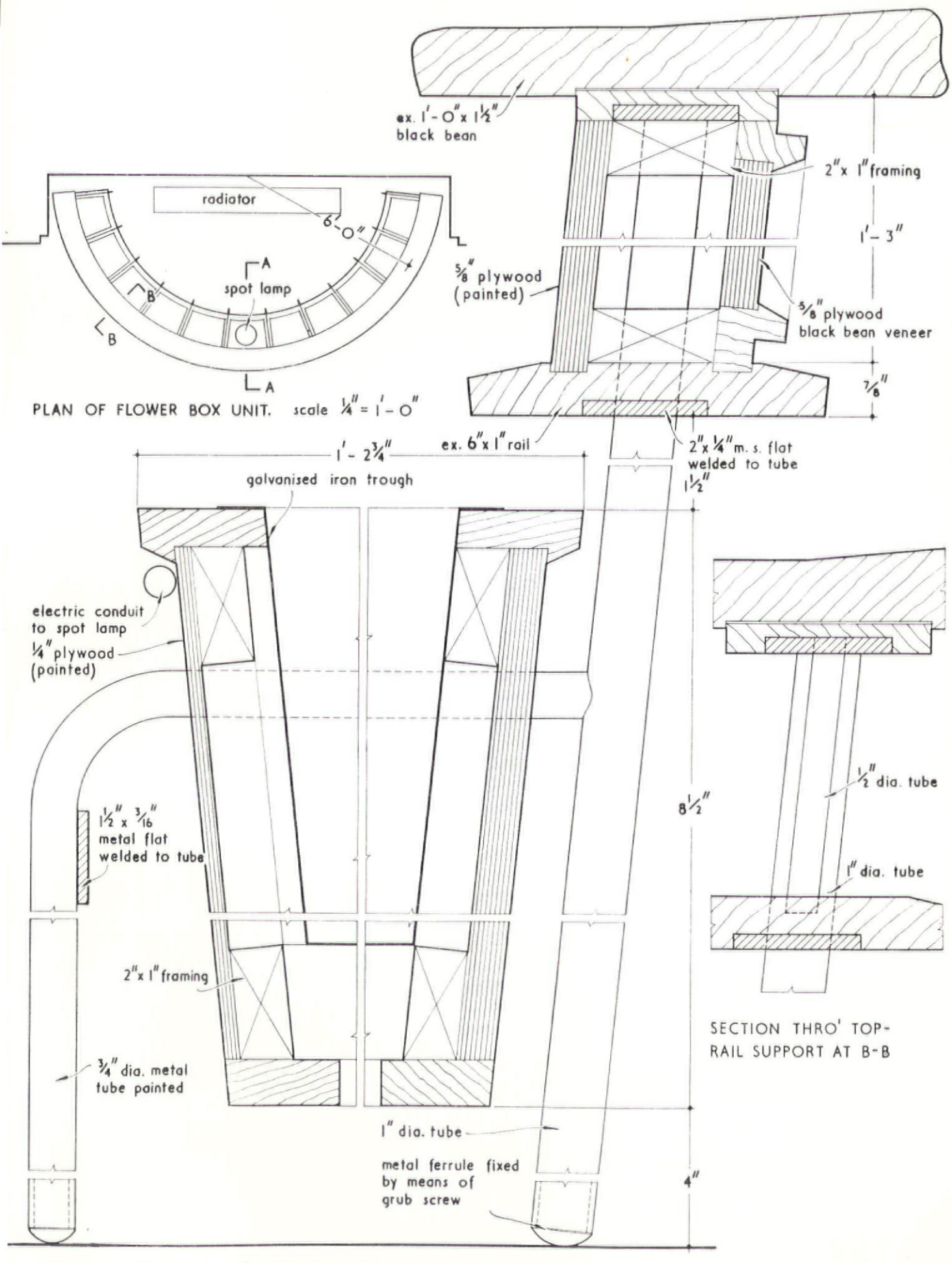


VERTICAL SECTION THRO' WALL

FLOWER BOX: AUSTRALIA HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.2

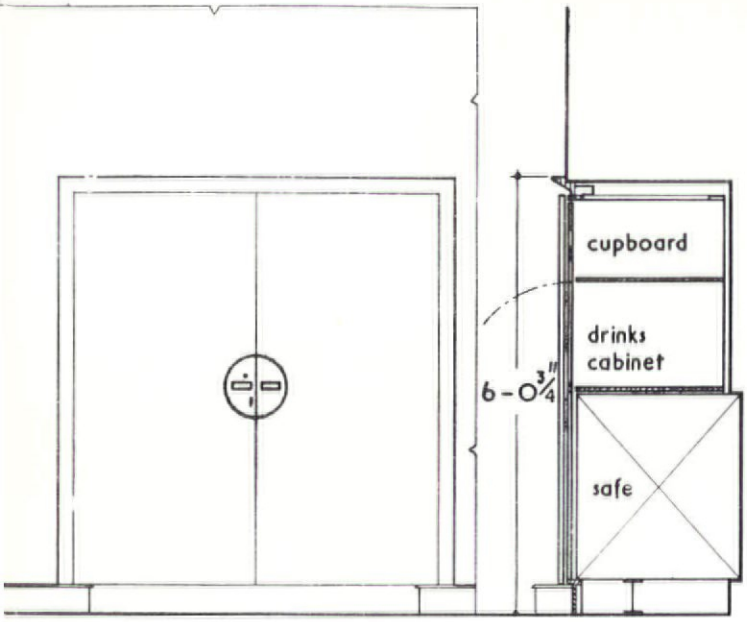
DESIGNED BY WESTWOOD, SONS AND HARRISON; GILBERT CHAPMAN (assistant architect-in-charge)

The semi-circular flower box is supported by a tubular metal frame; the wood carving in London plane at the top of the illustration is by Eric Peskett.

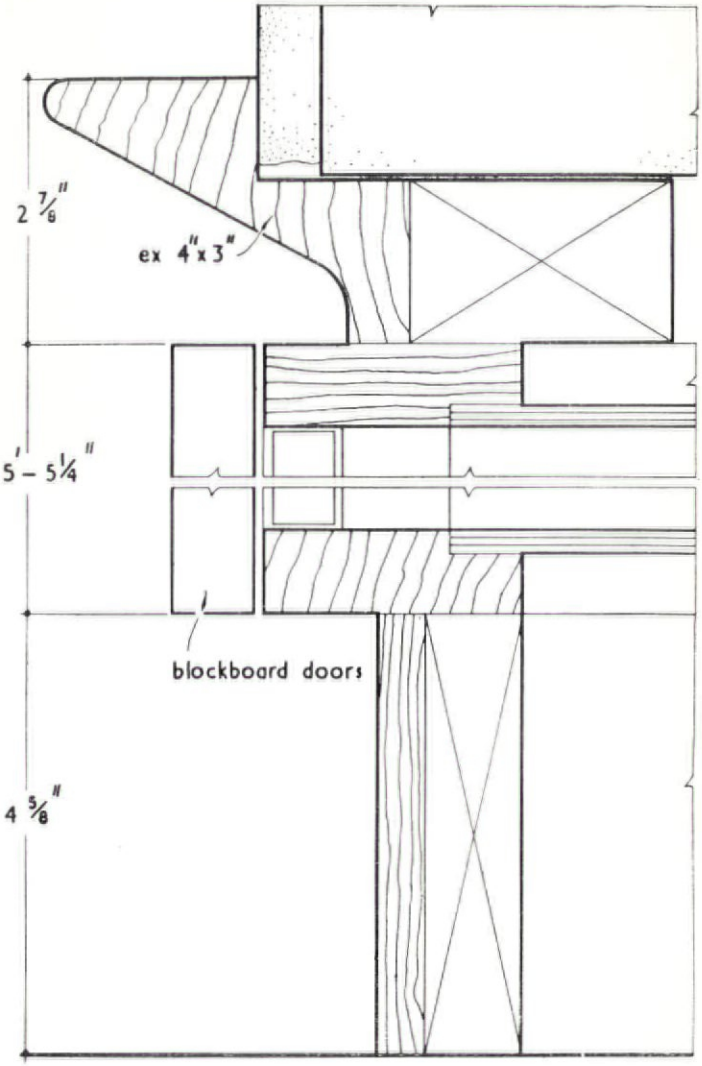

radiator
6'-0"
A
spot lamp
B
B
A
PLAN OF FLOWER BOX UNIT. scale ¼" = 1'-0"
ex. 1'-0" x 1½" black bean
2" x 1" framing
1'-3"
⅝" plywood (painted)
⅝" plywood black bean veneer
⅞"
ex. 6" x 1" rail
2" x ¼" m.s. flat welded to tube
1½"
1'-2¾"
galvanised iron trough
electric conduit to spot lamp
¼" plywood (painted)
1½" x 3/16" metal flat welded to tube
2" x 1" framing
¾" dia. metal tube painted
1" dia. tube
metal ferrule fixed by means of grub screw
8½"
4"
½" dia. tube
1" dia. tube
SECTION THRO' TOP-RAIL SUPPORT AT B-B
VERTICAL SECTION THRO' FLOWER BOX UNIT AT A-A. scale ½ full size

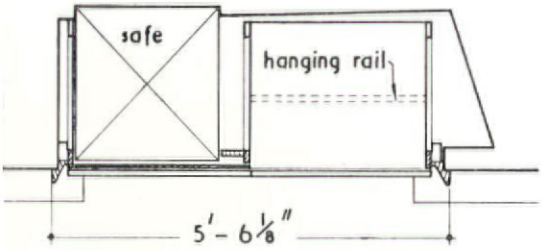
CUPBOARD : SHOWROOM IN LONDON, W.1
DESIGNED BY MICHAEL RACHLIS

One half of the recessed fitting is occupied by a safe with a cabinet for drinks above; the other half consists of a hanging cupboard for coats.



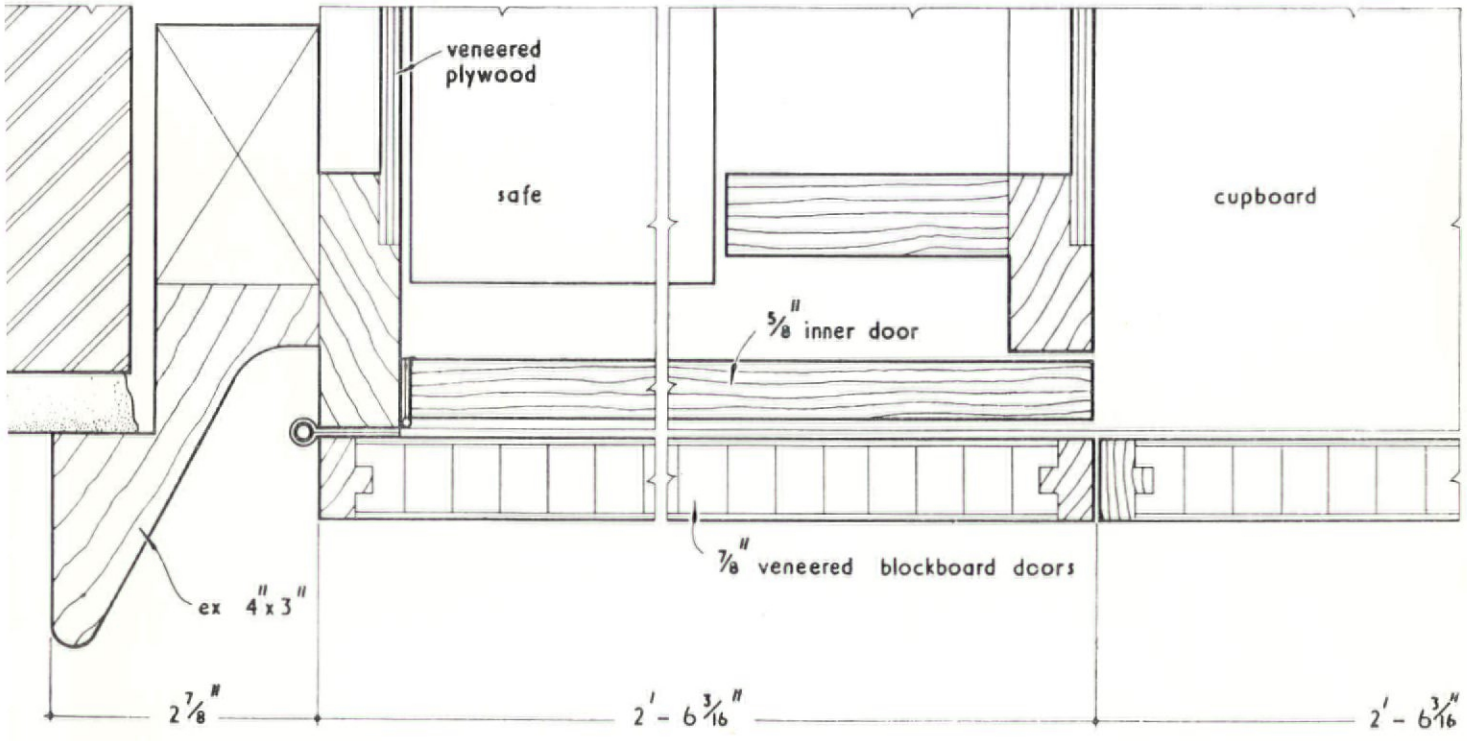
ELEVATION SECTION





PLAN OF CUPBOARD UNIT scale 3/8" = 1' - 0"

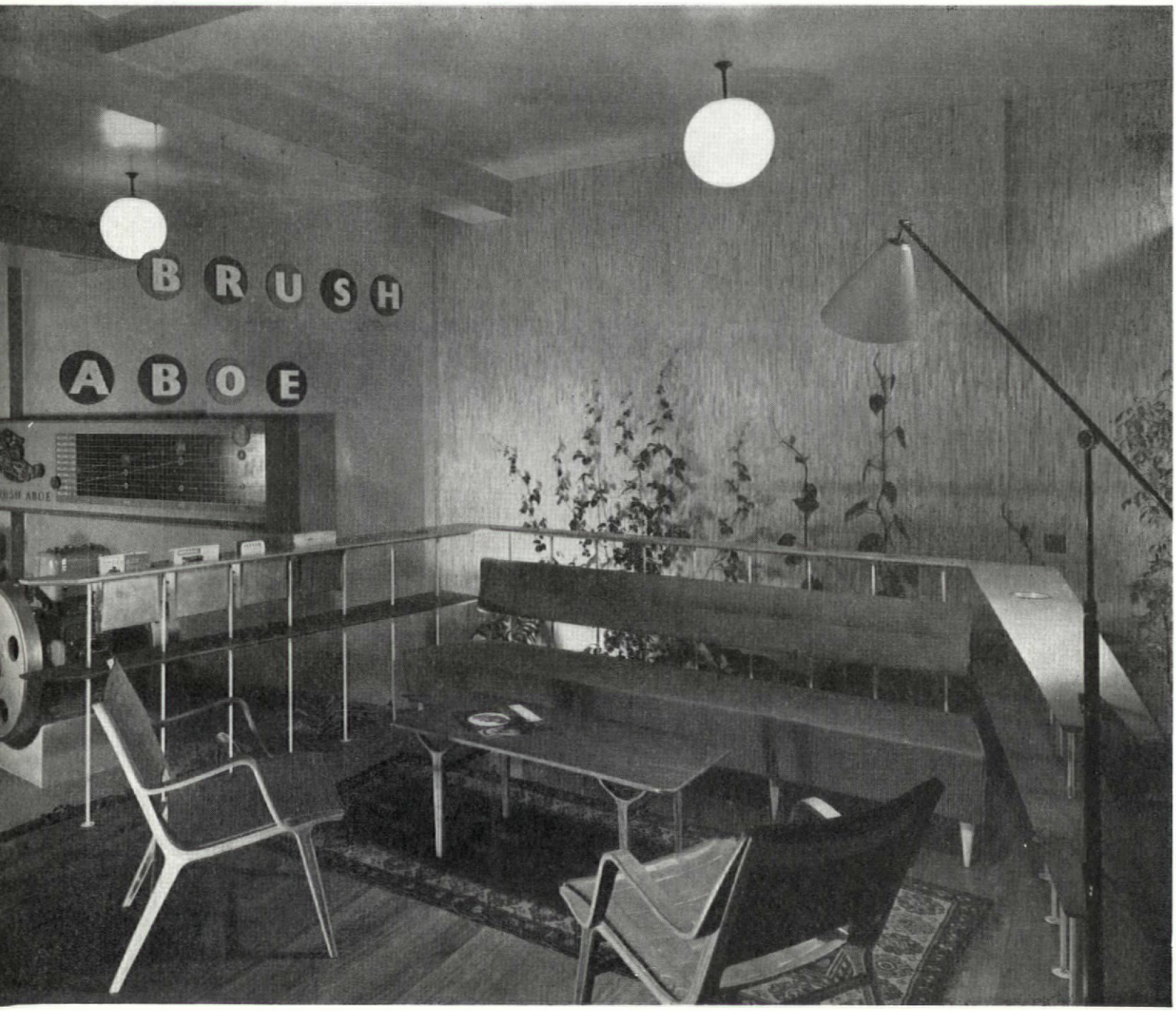
VERTICAL SECTION THROUGH CUPBOARD

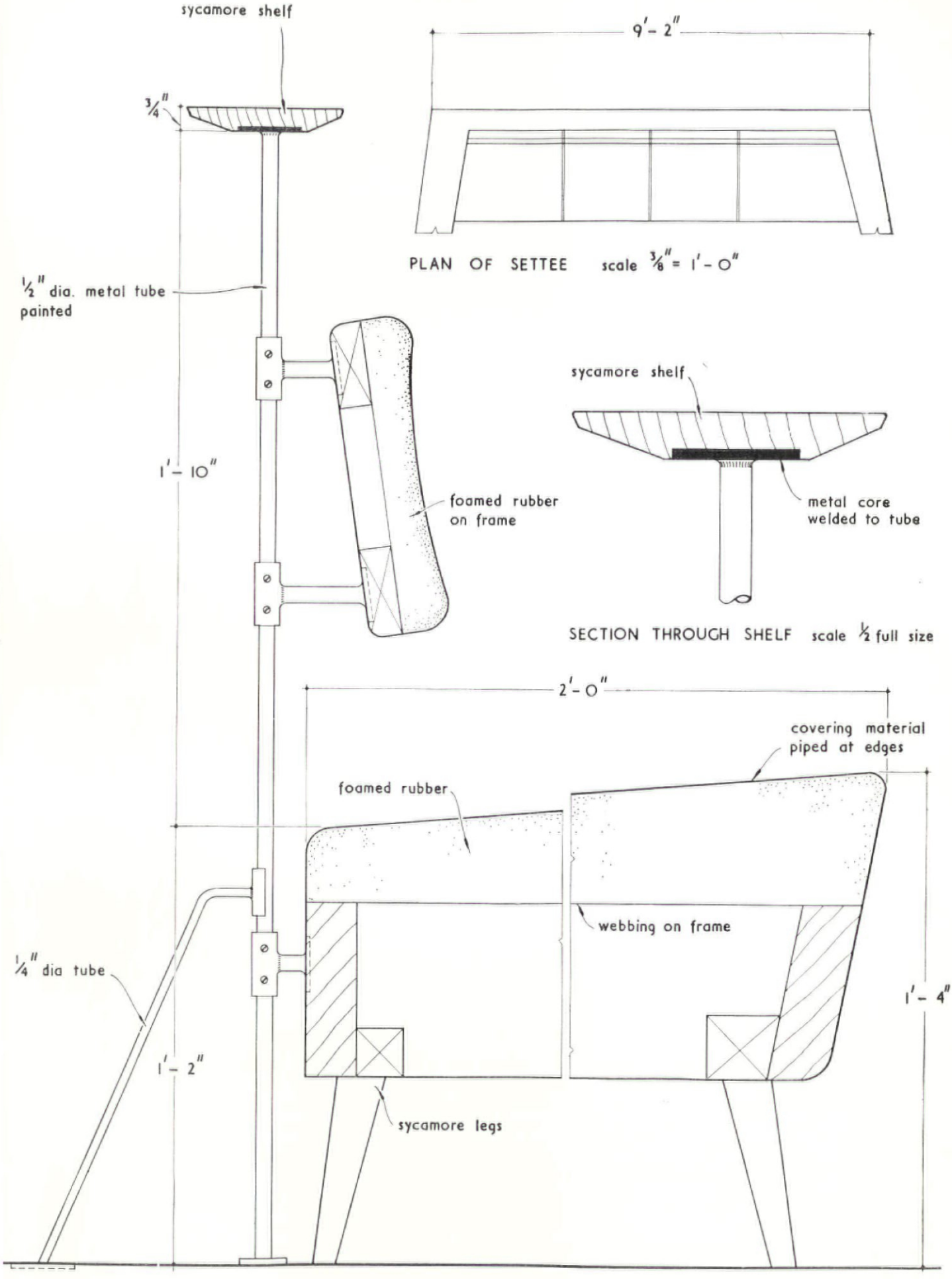


PLAN OF JAMB AND DOORS scale ½ full size

SETTEE : EXHIBITION AT OFFICES IN LONDON, S.W.1
DESIGNED BY F. M. GROSS

The settee has a foamed rubber seat and a back rest, the upholstery for the former being pale blue in colour and, for the latter, lemon yellow.





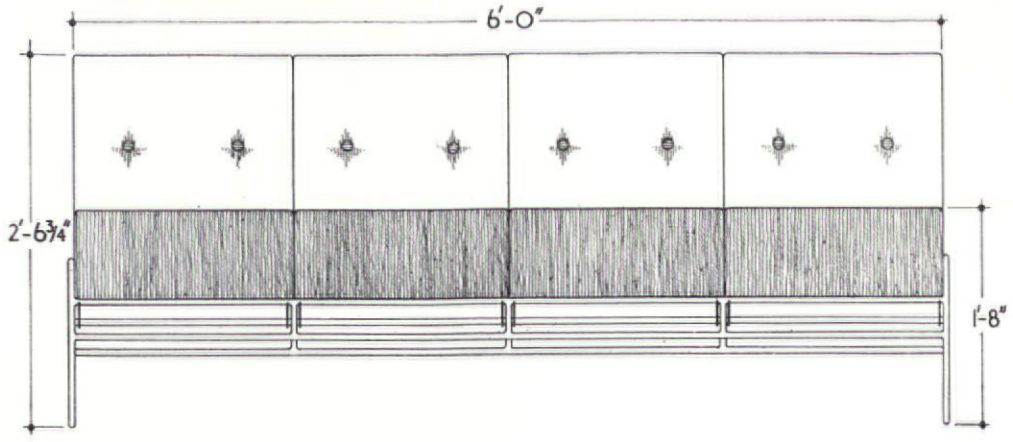
PLAN OF SETTEE scale 3/8" = 1'- 0"

SECTION THROUGH SHELF scale 1/2 full size

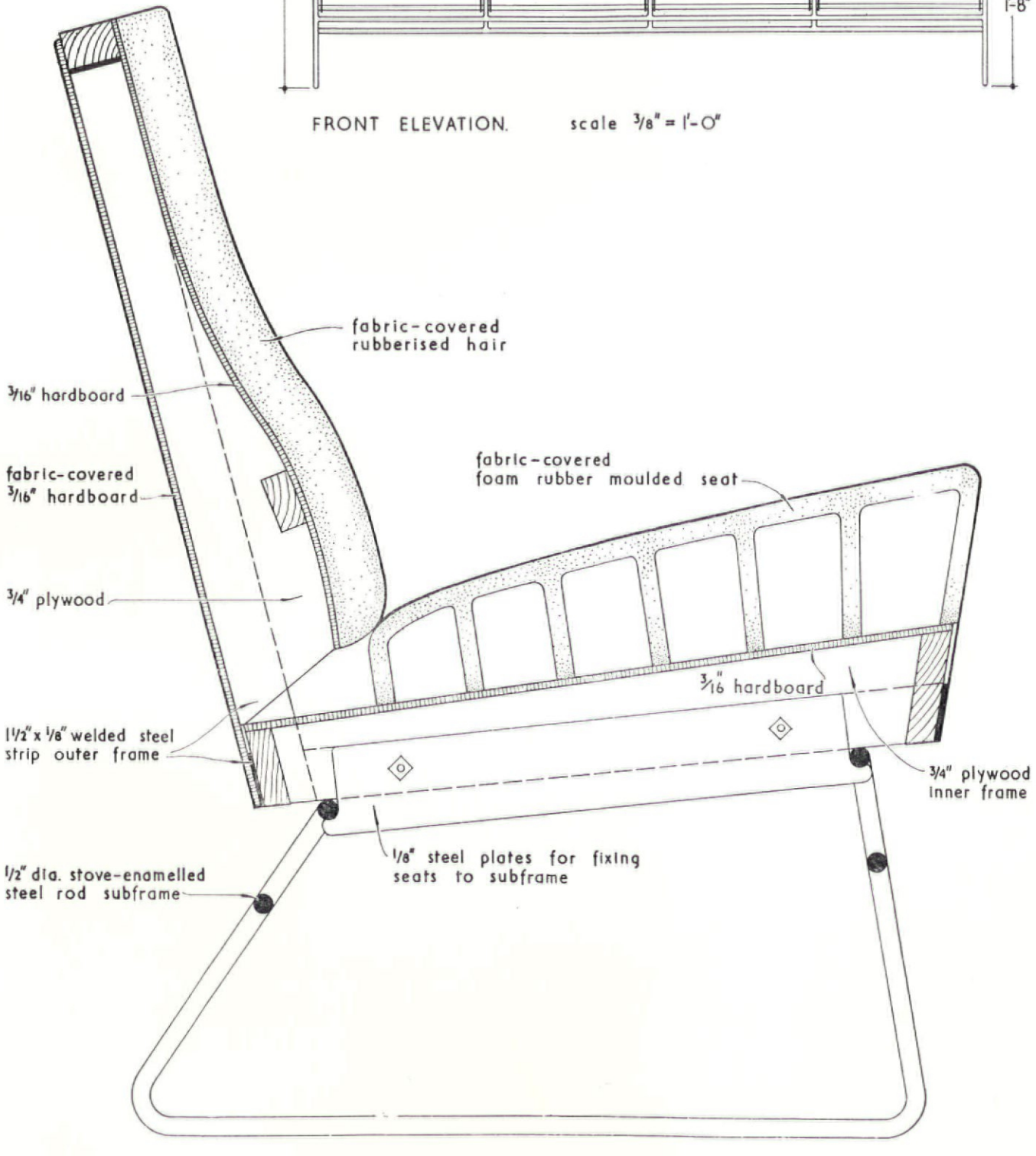
VERTICAL SECTION THROUGH SETTEE AND SHELVING. scale 1/4 full size

SEAT: UNDERGRADUATES' GUILD, UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL
DESIGNED BY ERNEST RACE

The seating units are detachable. They are supported on a frame of steel rod and are upholstered with rubberized hair and foamed rubber. They are covered in rayon and cotton fabric



FRONT ELEVATION. scale ⅜" = 1'-0"

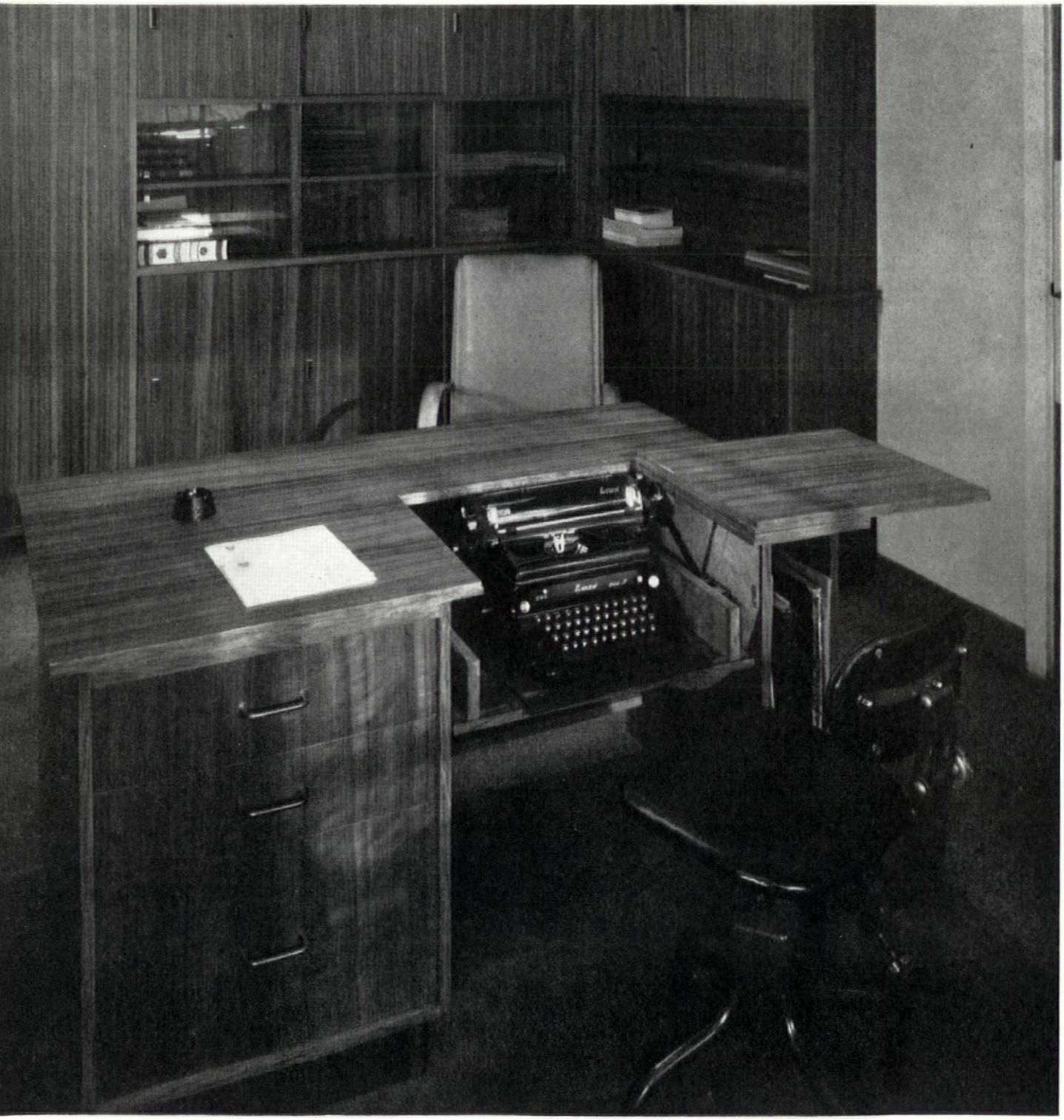


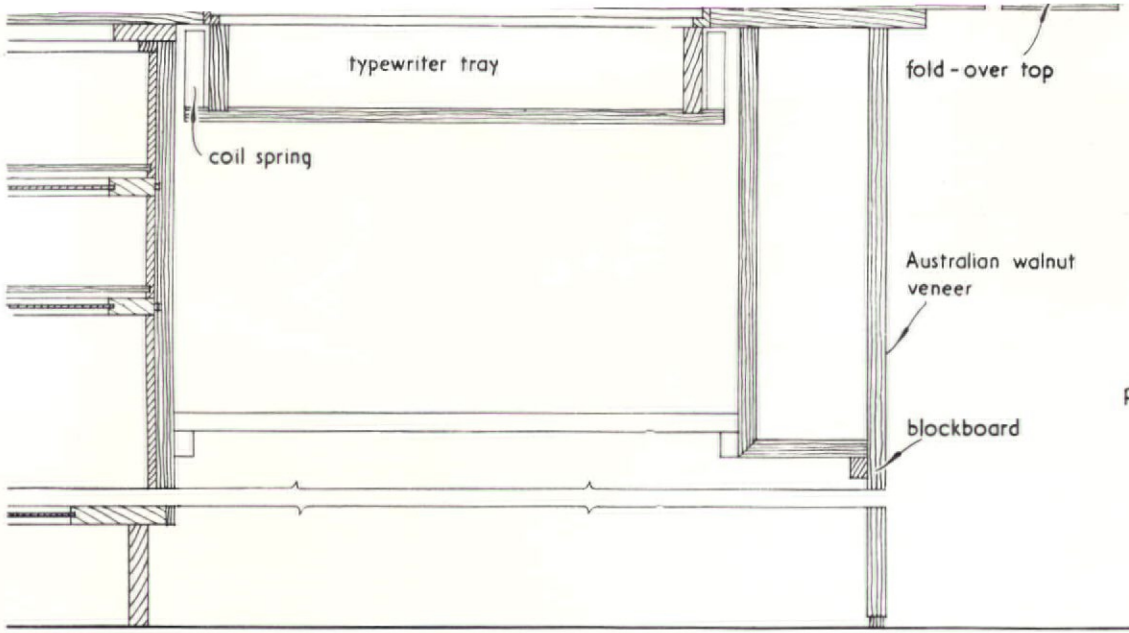
SECTION THRO' SEAT. scale ¼ full size

TYPIST'S DESK: RESEARCH LABORATORY, UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

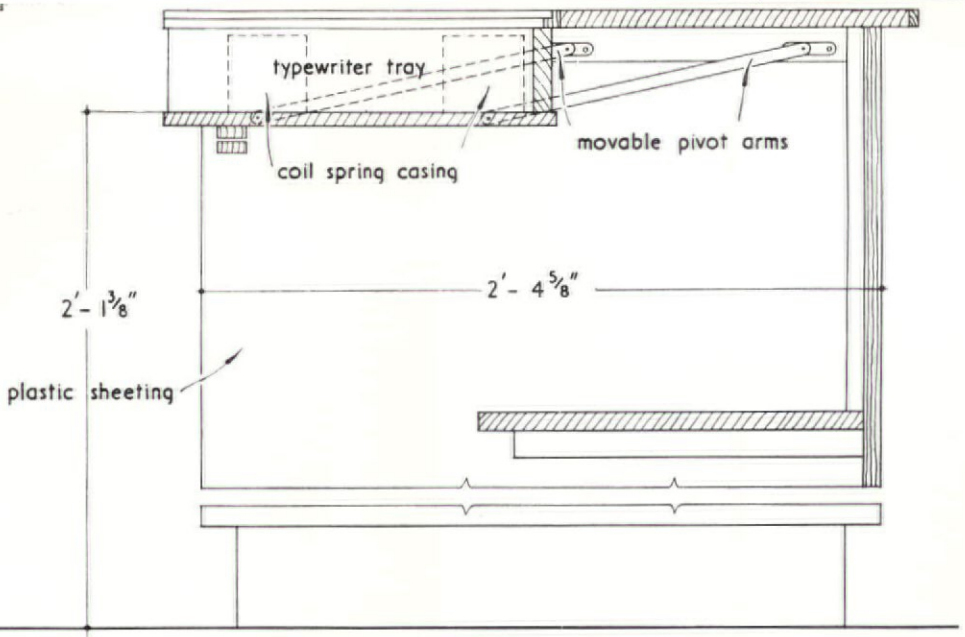
DESIGNED BY G. C. GARDINER; WILLIAM HOLFORD AND W. M. SHENNAN (architects to the building)

When the typewriter is not in use, the tray on which it rests may be moved downwards and backwards into the body of the desk. The hinged flap closes down over it.

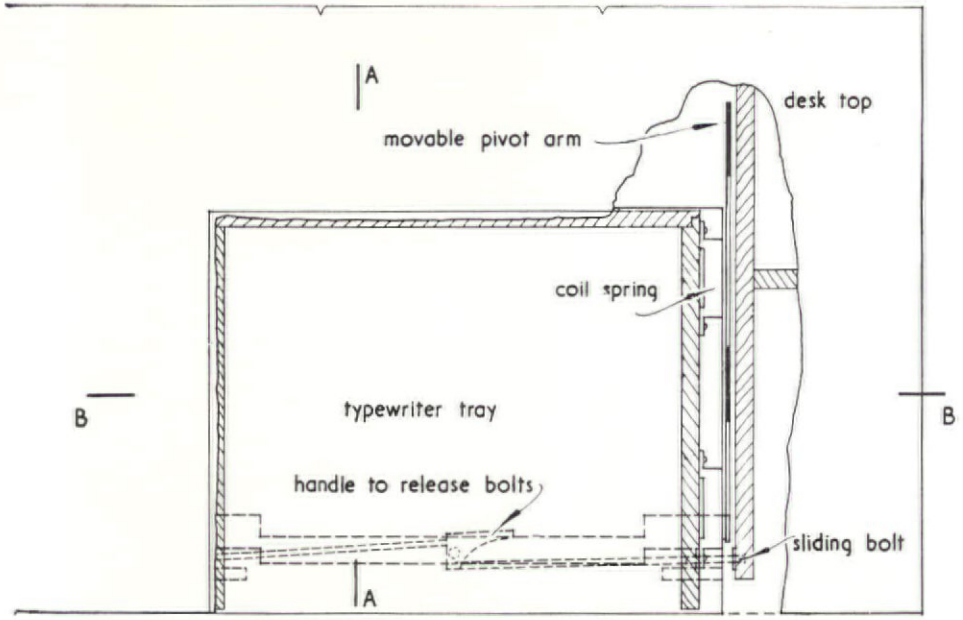




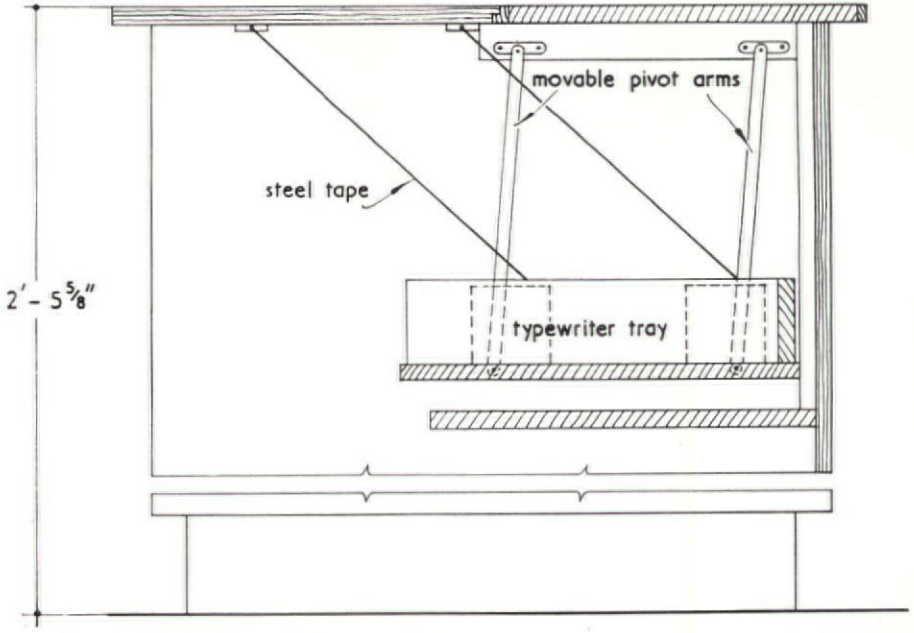
SECTION B-B, SHOWING TYPEWRITER TRAY IN WORKING POSITION



SECTION A-A, SHOWING TYPEWRITER TRAY IN WORKING POSITION.



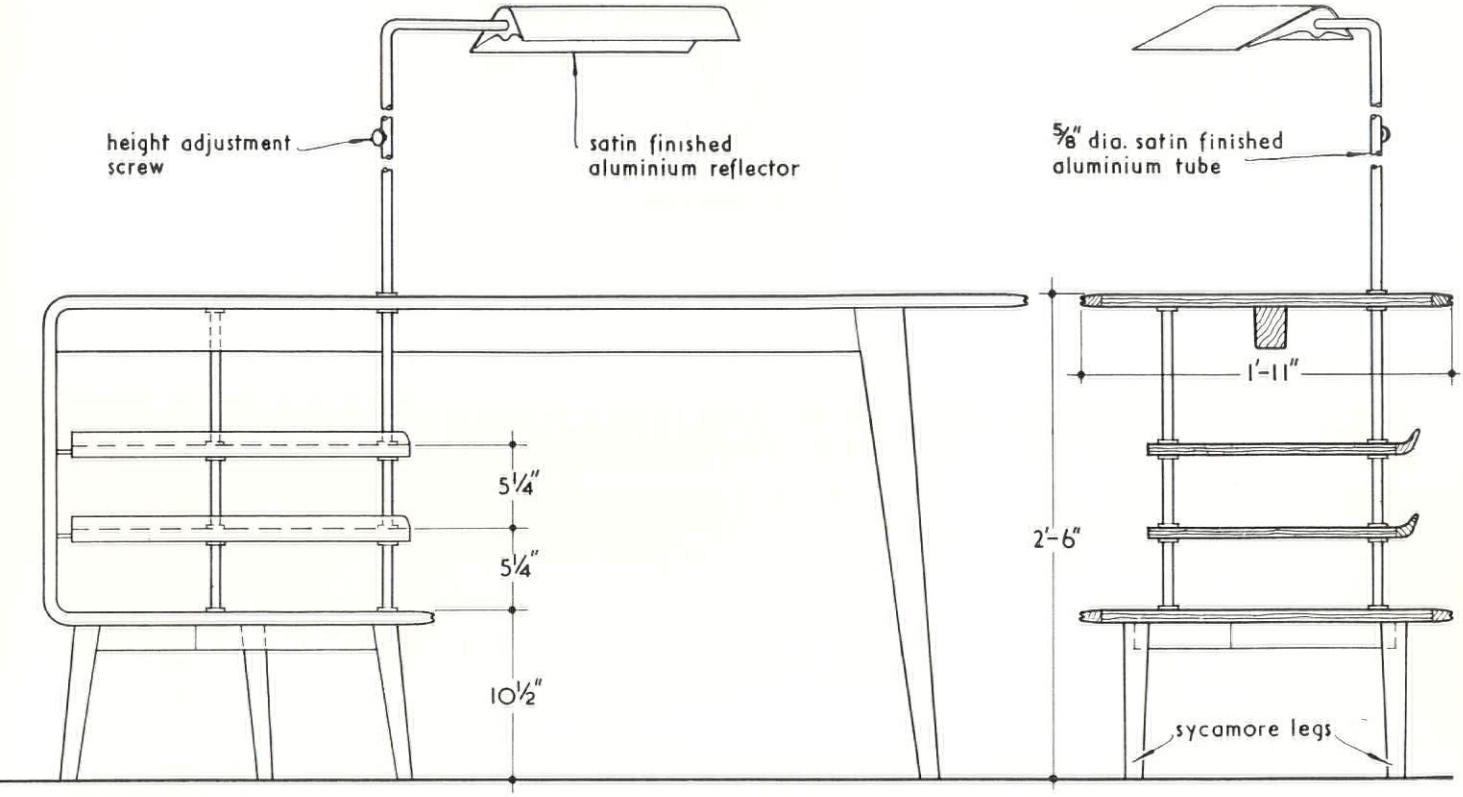
PLAN SHOWING TYPEWRITER TRAY IN WORKING POSITION.
scale 1½" = 1'-0"



SECTION A-A, SHOWING TYPEWRITER TRAY IN CONCEALED POSITION.

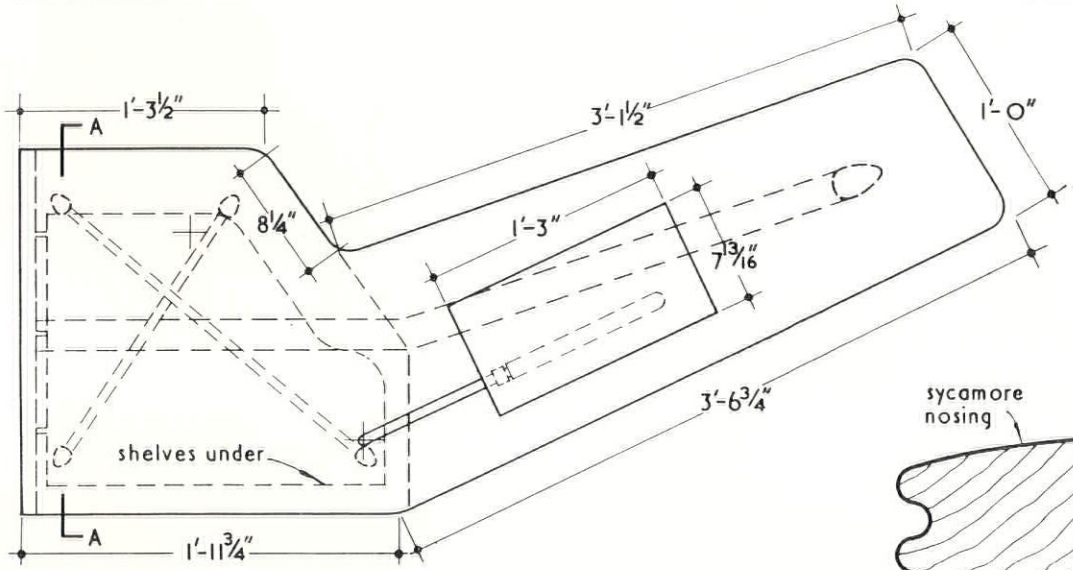
RECEPTION DESK: EXHIBITION AT OFFICES IN LONDON, S.W.1
DESIGNED BY F. M. GROSS

The reception desk is made in abura and sycamore: one of the tubular aluminium shelf supports is extended to carry a specially designed desk lamp.

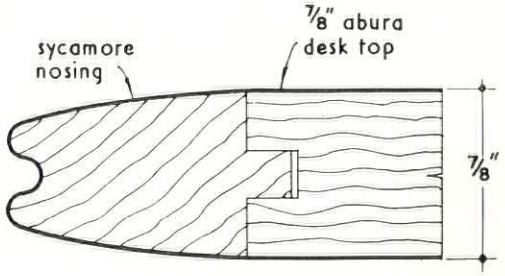


ELEVATION.

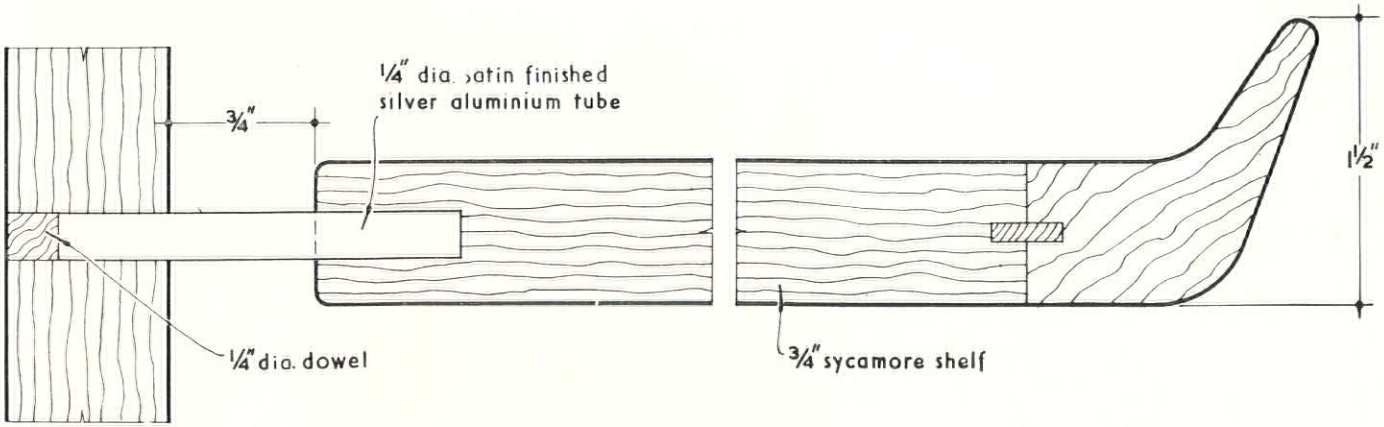
SECTION A-A.



PLAN OF RECEPTION DESK. scale 1"=1'-0"



FULL SIZE DETAIL OF NOSING TO DESK TOP.

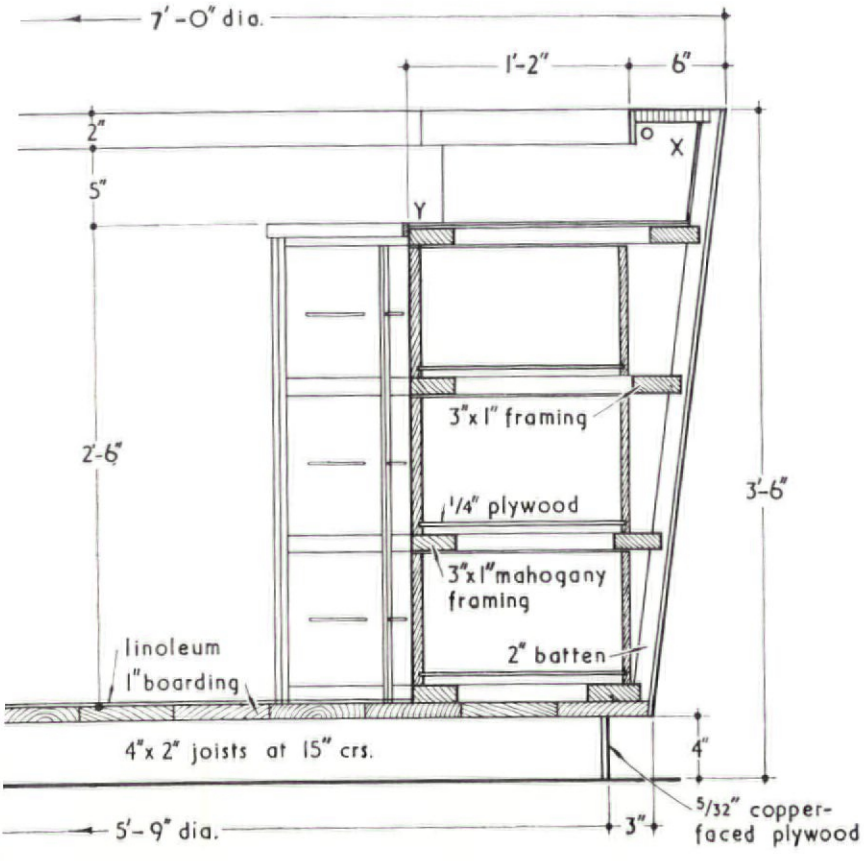


FULL SIZE DETAILS OF SHELF FIXING AND LIP.

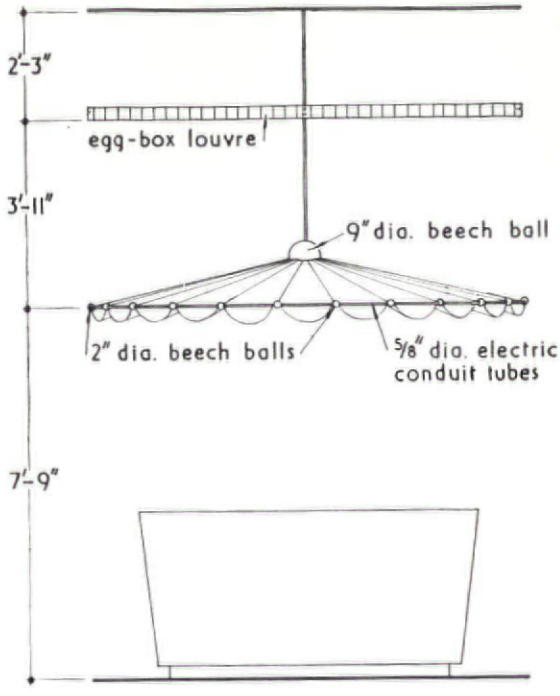
CASH DESK: SHOP IN LONDON, W.2

DESIGNED BY A. V. PILLEY

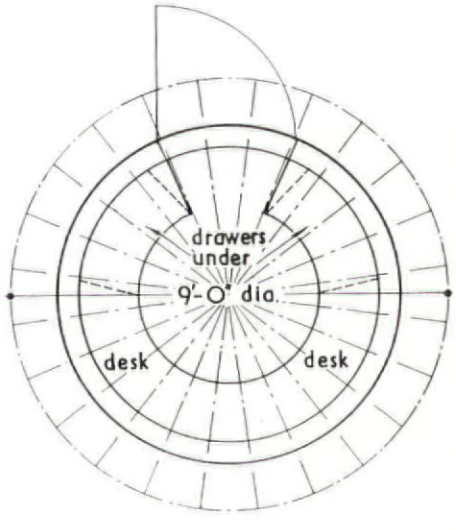
The desk, which occupies a central position in the shop, is veneered with plastic sheeting and has a suspended canvas canopy on a tubular metal frame.



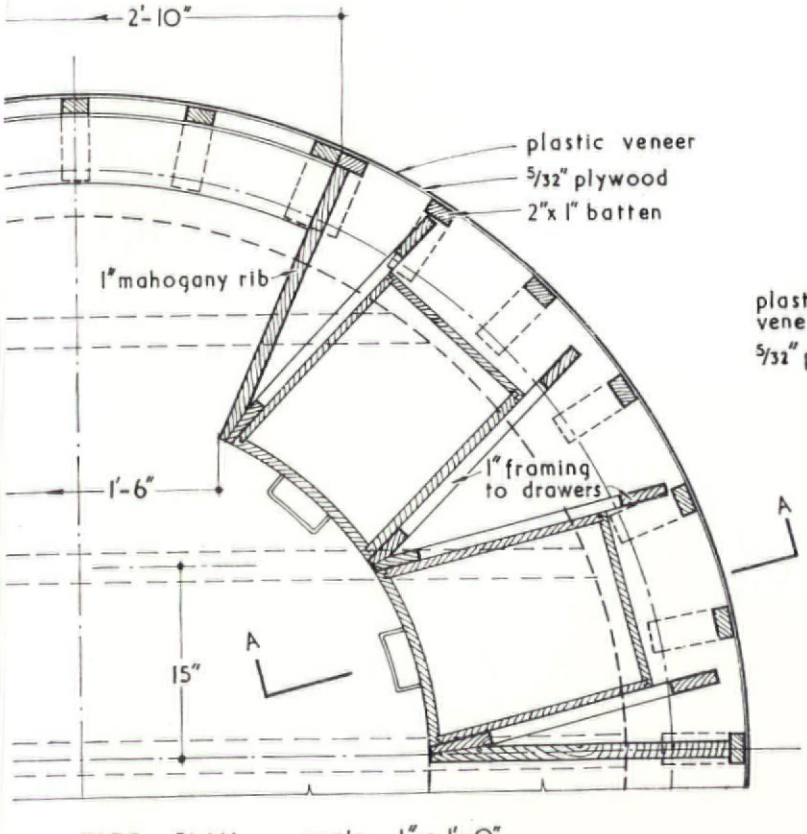
SECTION A-A. scale 1"= 1'-0"



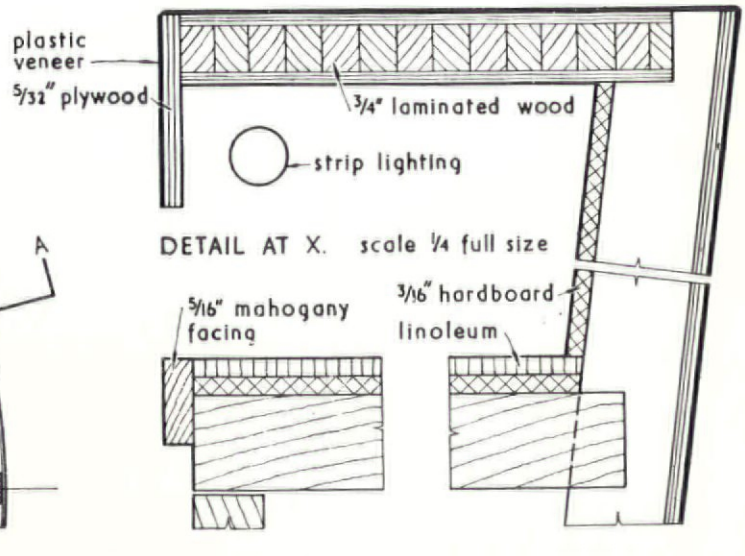
ELEVATION. scale 1/4" = 1'-0"



PLAN. scale 1/4"= 1'-0"



PART PLAN. scale 1"= 1'-0"

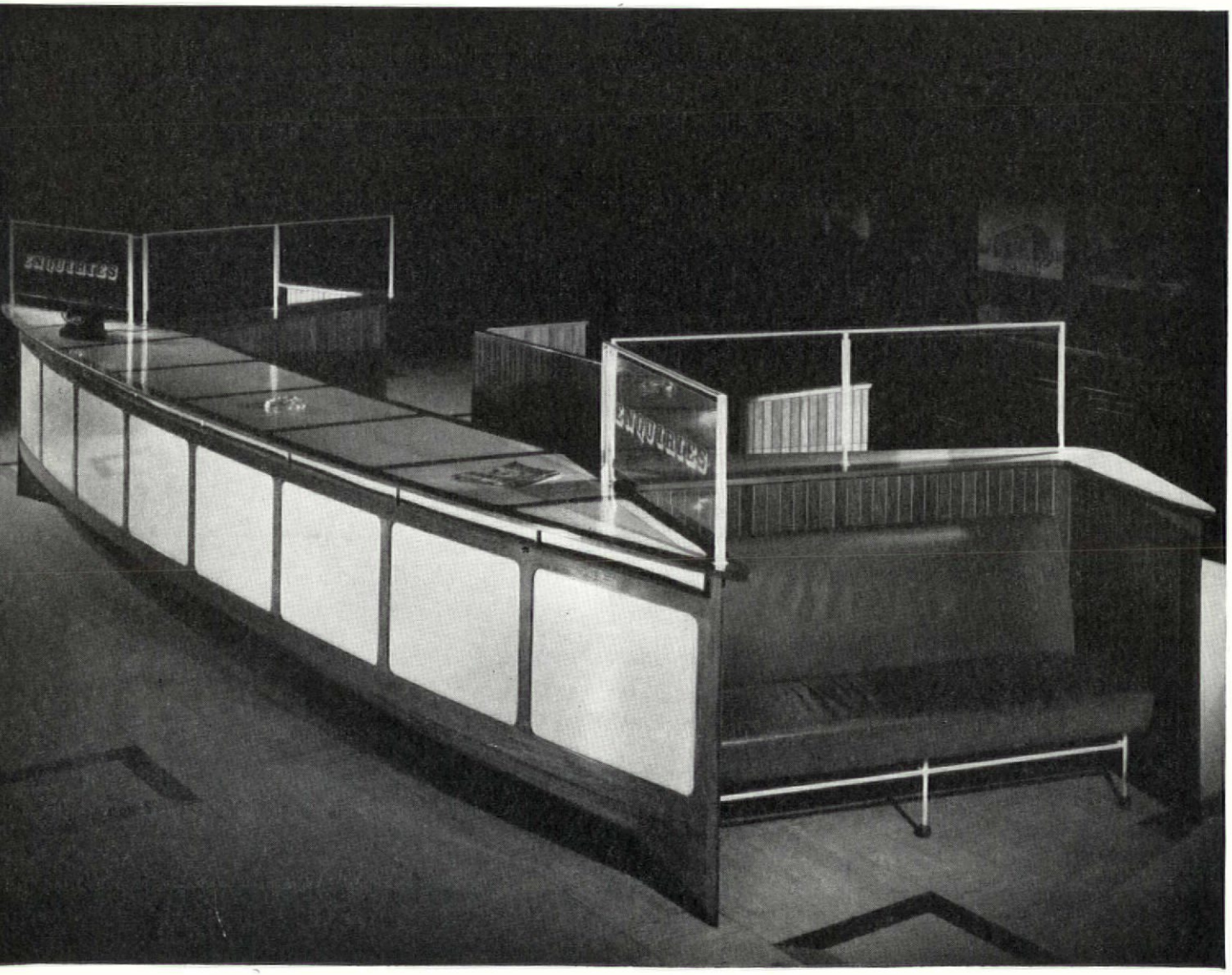


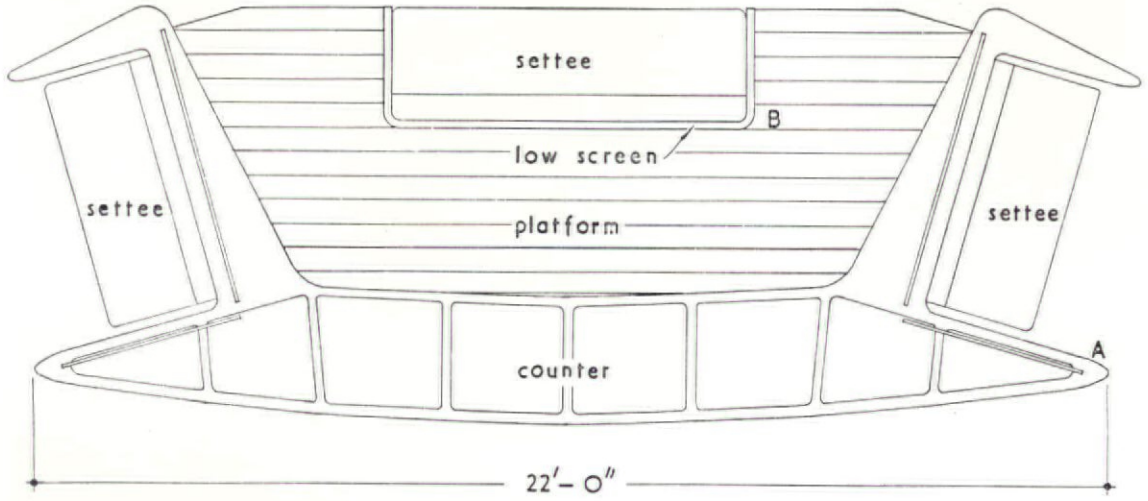
DETAIL AT X. scale 1/4 full size

DETAIL AT Y. scale 1/4 full size

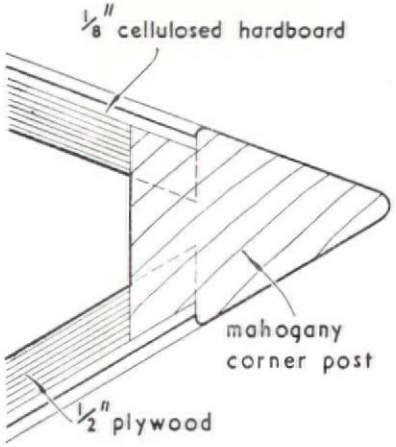
RECEPTION COUNTER: TRAVEL AGENCY IN LONDON, W.1
DESIGNED BY DENNIS LENNON

There is a seat at each end of the reception counter, as well as one which is built into the platform behind the counter. The low screens around the seats are veneered in mahogany which is cut away in vertical grooves to reveal a birch veneer beneath.

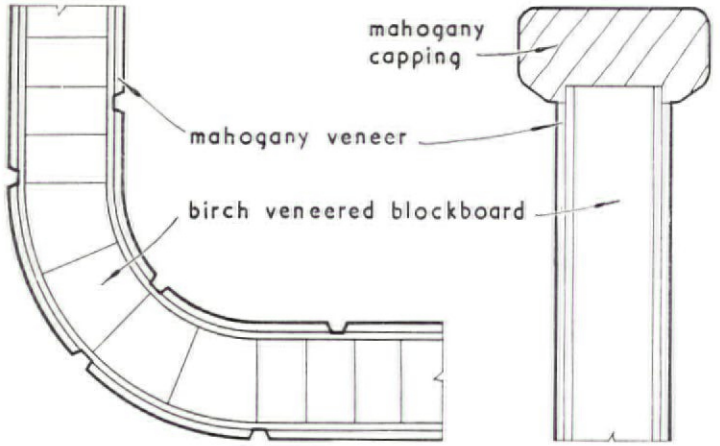




PLAN OF RECEPTION COUNTER. scale ¼″ = 1′– 0″

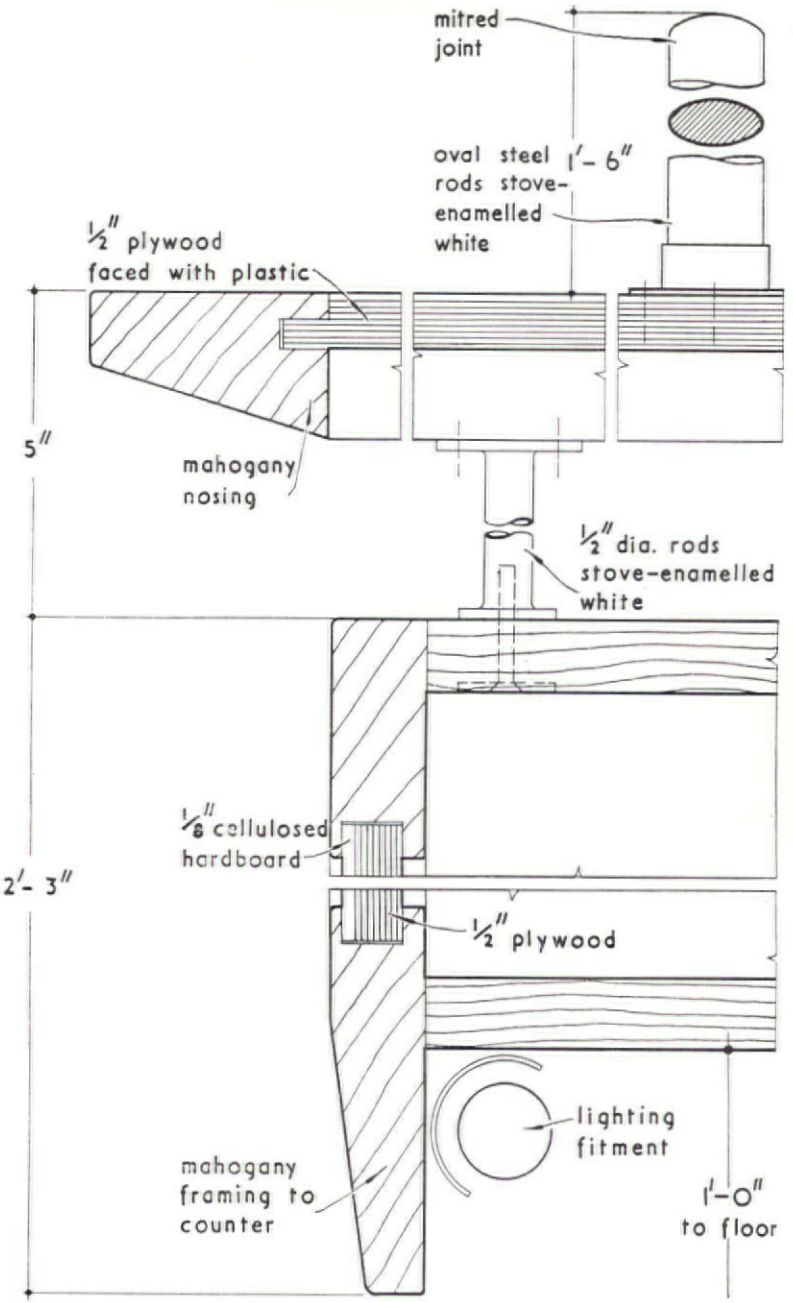


DETAIL AT A.



PLAN AT B.

SECTION AT B.

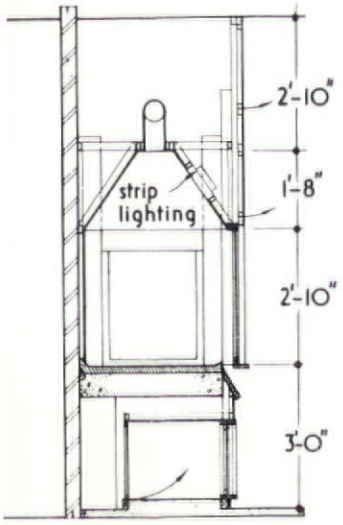


VERTICAL SECTION THROUGH COUNTER. scale ½ full size

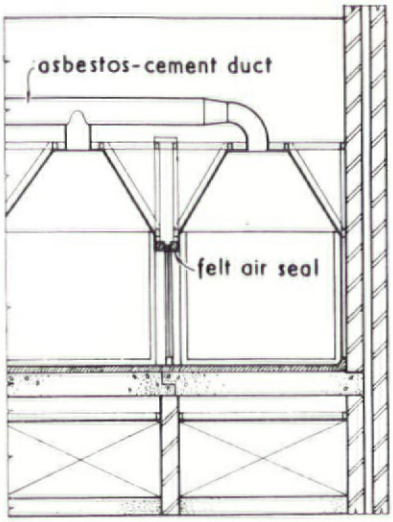
FUME CUPBOARDS : RESEARCH LABORATORIES IN LONDON, W.12

DESIGNED BY PROFESSOR BASIL WARD, OF RAMSEY, MURRAY AND WHITE : J. R. HUDSON (chief assistant)

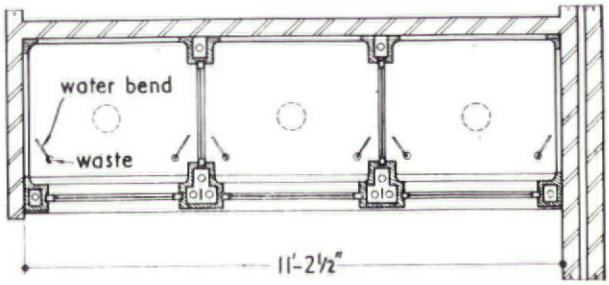
The linings to the cupboards are of hardboard treated with special paint; should they be contaminated they can be removed and replaced.



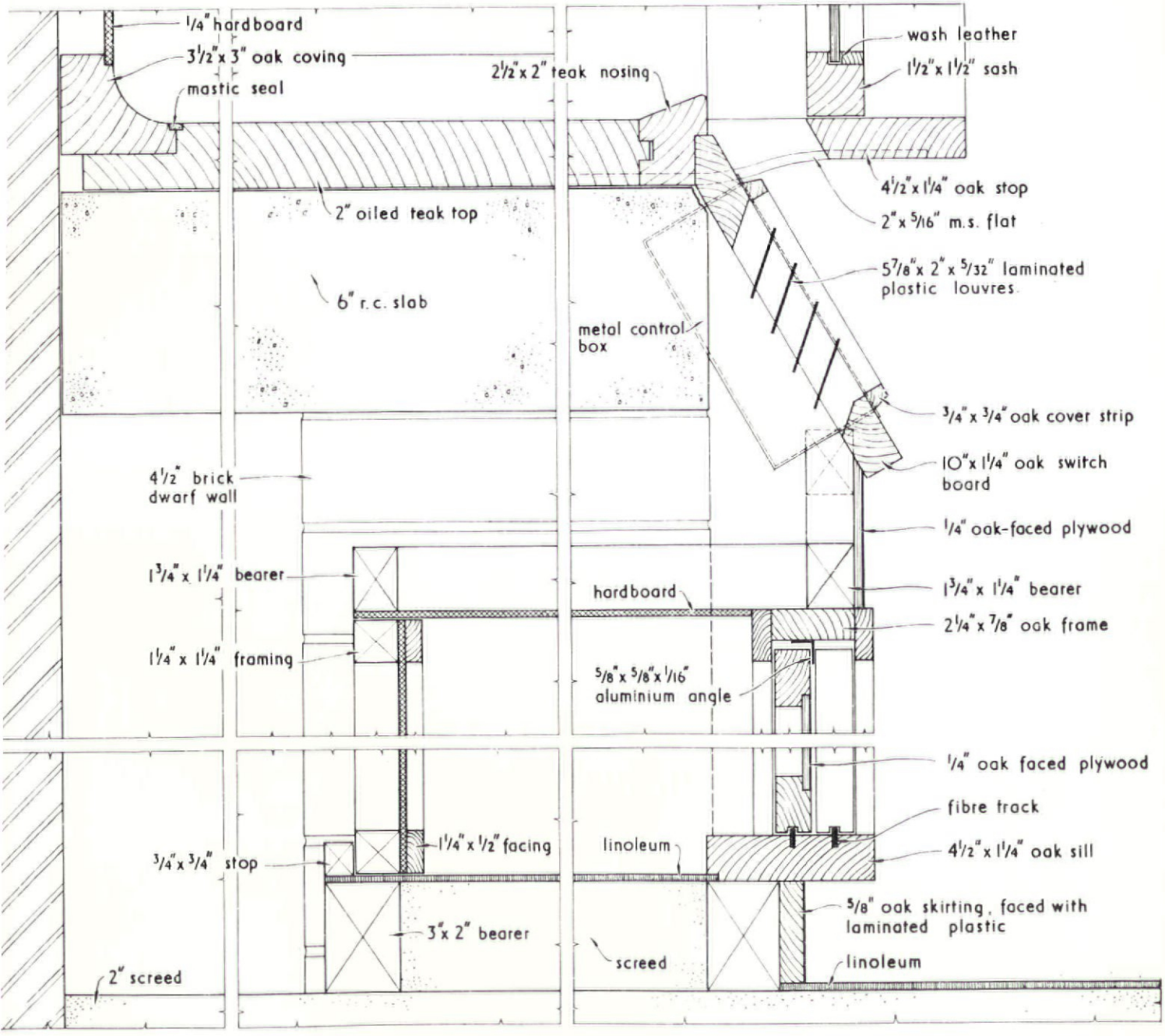
CROSS SECTION.



PART LONGITUDINAL SECTION.



PLAN. scale ¼" = 1'-0"

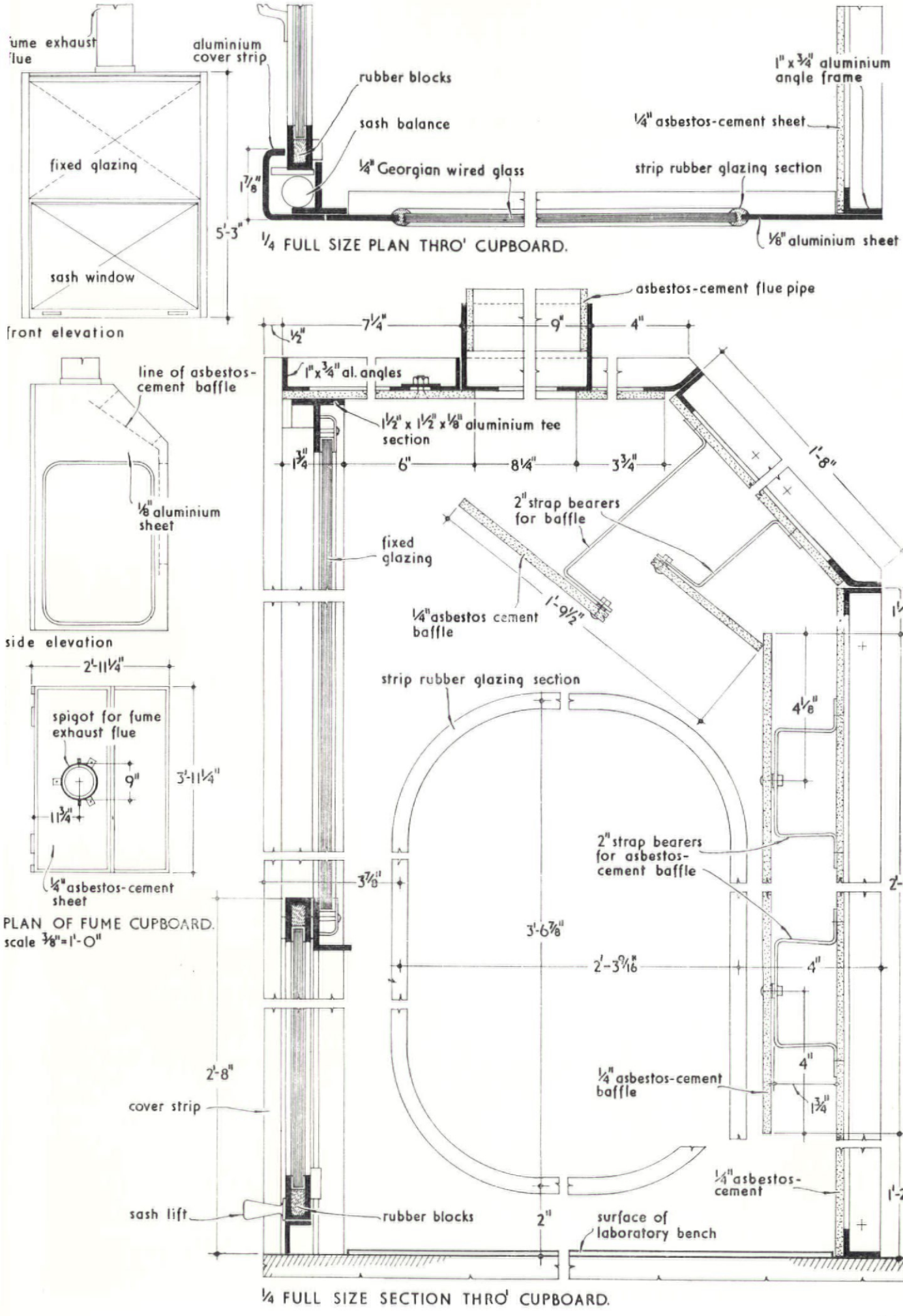


DETAIL OF LOWER PART OF FITTING. scale ¼ full size

FUME CUPBOARD : RESEARCH LABORATORIES AT WELWYN GARDEN CITY

DESIGNED BY K. E. AMOS : E. D. JEFFERISS MATHEWS (architect to the building)

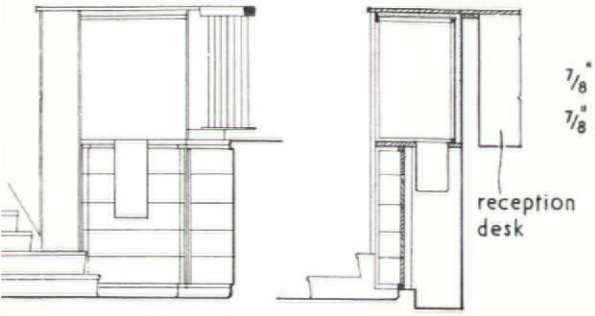
The fume cupboard is movable and is not fixed to the bench. It is ventilated by a flue connected to an air-extraction plant serving other similar cupboards. Fume cupboards have usually been made of timber (especially of teak). These are among the first made of glass and metal, all metal parts being protected with rubber-based paint. The asbestos-cement baffle directs fumes away from the hands of those working at the cupboard.


ume exhaust
flue
aluminium
cover strip
rubber blocks
sash balance
1" x 3/4" aluminium
angle frame
1/4" asbestos-cement sheet
fixed glazing
1 7/8"
1/4" Georgian wired glass
strip rubber glazing section
5'-3"
1/8" aluminium sheet
1/4 FULL SIZE PLAN THRO' CUPBOARD.
sash window
front elevation
asbestos-cement flue pipe
1/2"
7 1/4"
9"
4"
line of asbestos-
cement baffle
1" x 3/4" al. angles
1 1/2" x 1 1/2" x 1/8" aluminium tee
section
1 3/4"
6"
8 1/4"
3 3/4"
1'-8"
1/8" aluminium
sheet
2" strap bearers
for baffle
fixed
glazing
1/4" asbestos cement
baffle
1'-9 1/2"
1 1/4"
side elevation
strip rubber glazing section
2'-11 1/4"
4 1/8"
spigot for fume
exhaust flue
9"
3'-11 1/4"
11 3/4"
2" strap bearers
for asbestos-
cement baffle
2'-8"
1/4" asbestos-cement
sheet
3 7/8"
3'-6 3/8"
PLAN OF FUME CUPBOARD.
scale 3/8"=1'-0"
2'-3 9/16"
4"
4"
2'-8"
1/4" asbestos-cement
baffle
1 3/4"
cover strip
1/4" asbestos-
cement
1'-2 1/2"
sash lift
rubber blocks
2"
surface of
laboratory bench
1/4 FULL SIZE SECTION THRO' CUPBOARD.

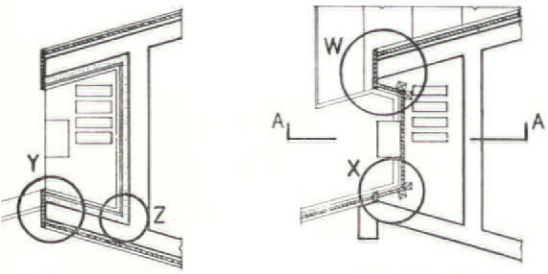
TELEPHONE BOOTH : HOSPITAL IN LONDON, S.W.12

DESIGNED BY DEVEREUX AND DAVIES

The ceiling to the booth forms the desk to the receptionist's cubicle, which is sited immediately behind at the higher floor level. The abura facings are screwed to plugs in the brickwork, the bricks being cut to conform to the irregular plan.

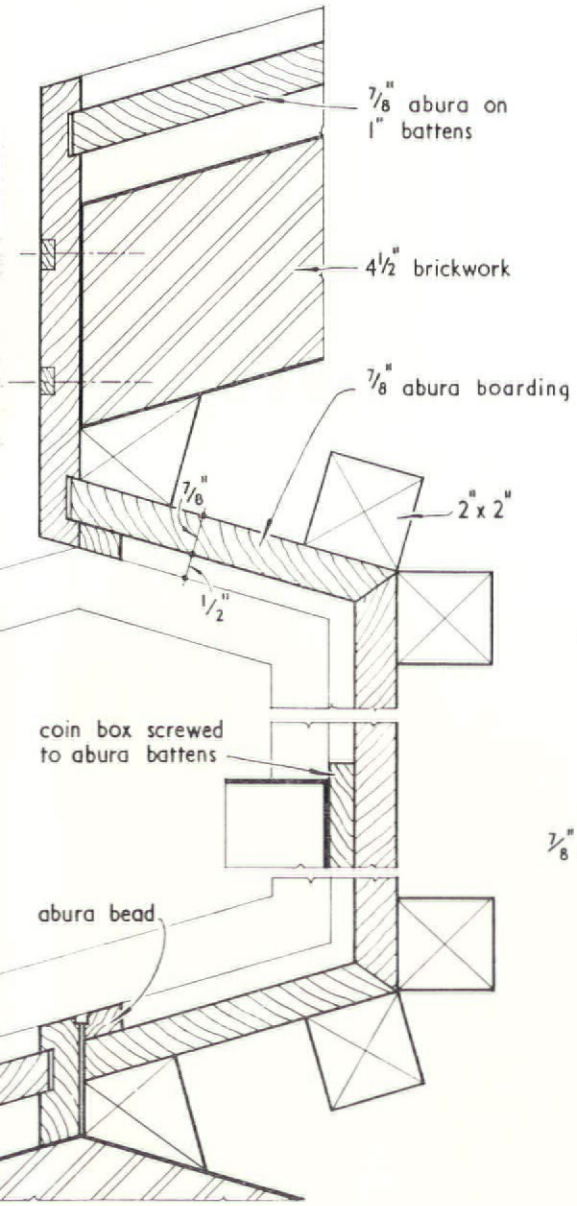


KEY ELEVATION AND SECTION.

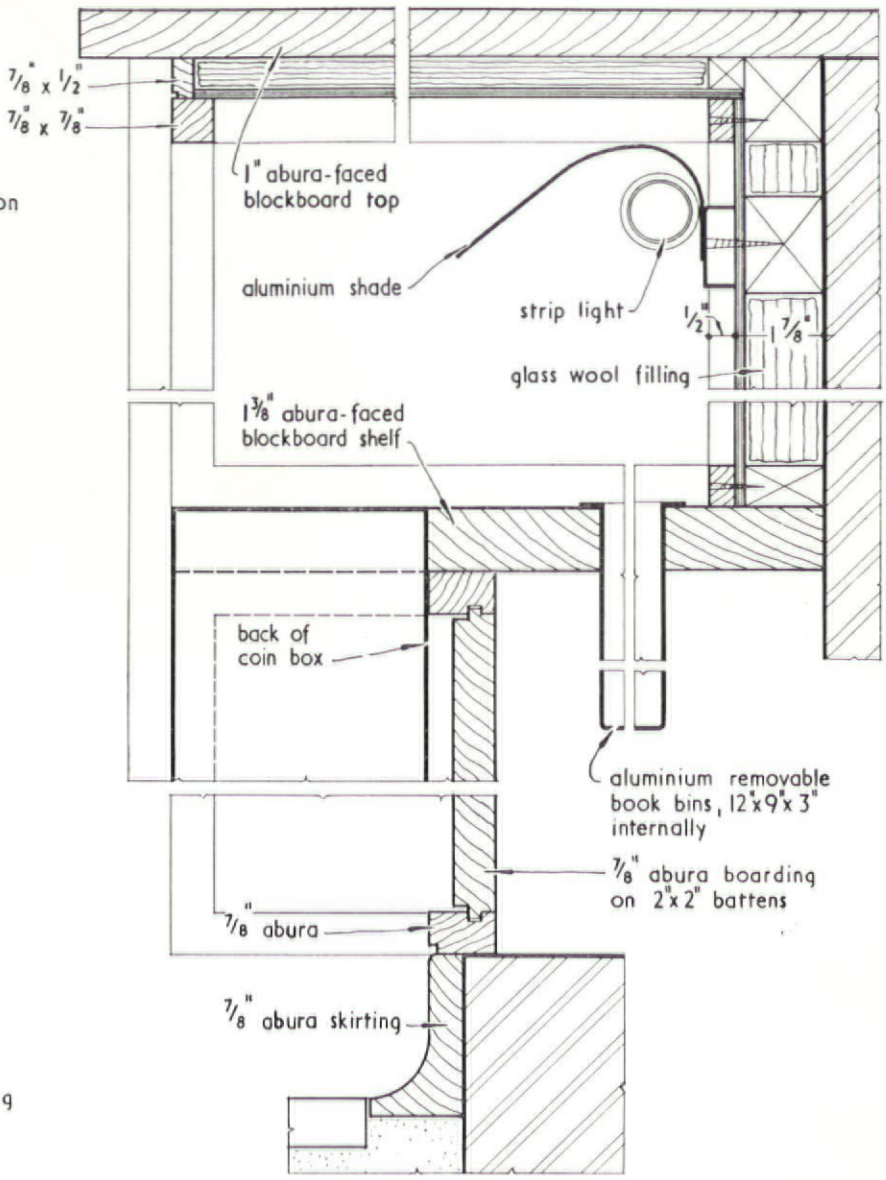


above shelf below shelf

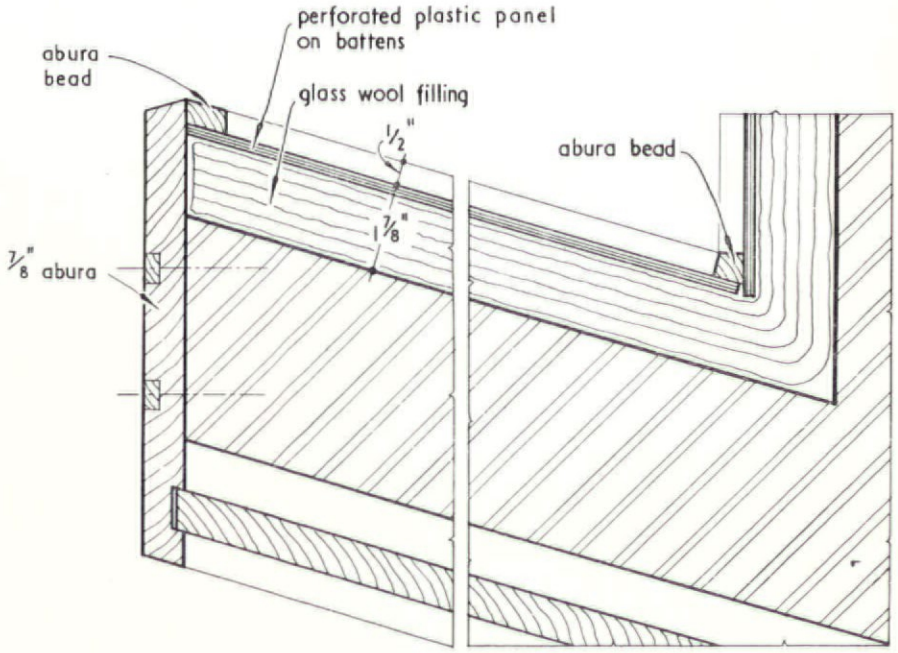
KEY PLANS. scale 1/4" = 1'-0"



DETAILS AT W AND X. scale 1/4" full size



SECTION A–A. scale 1/4" full size

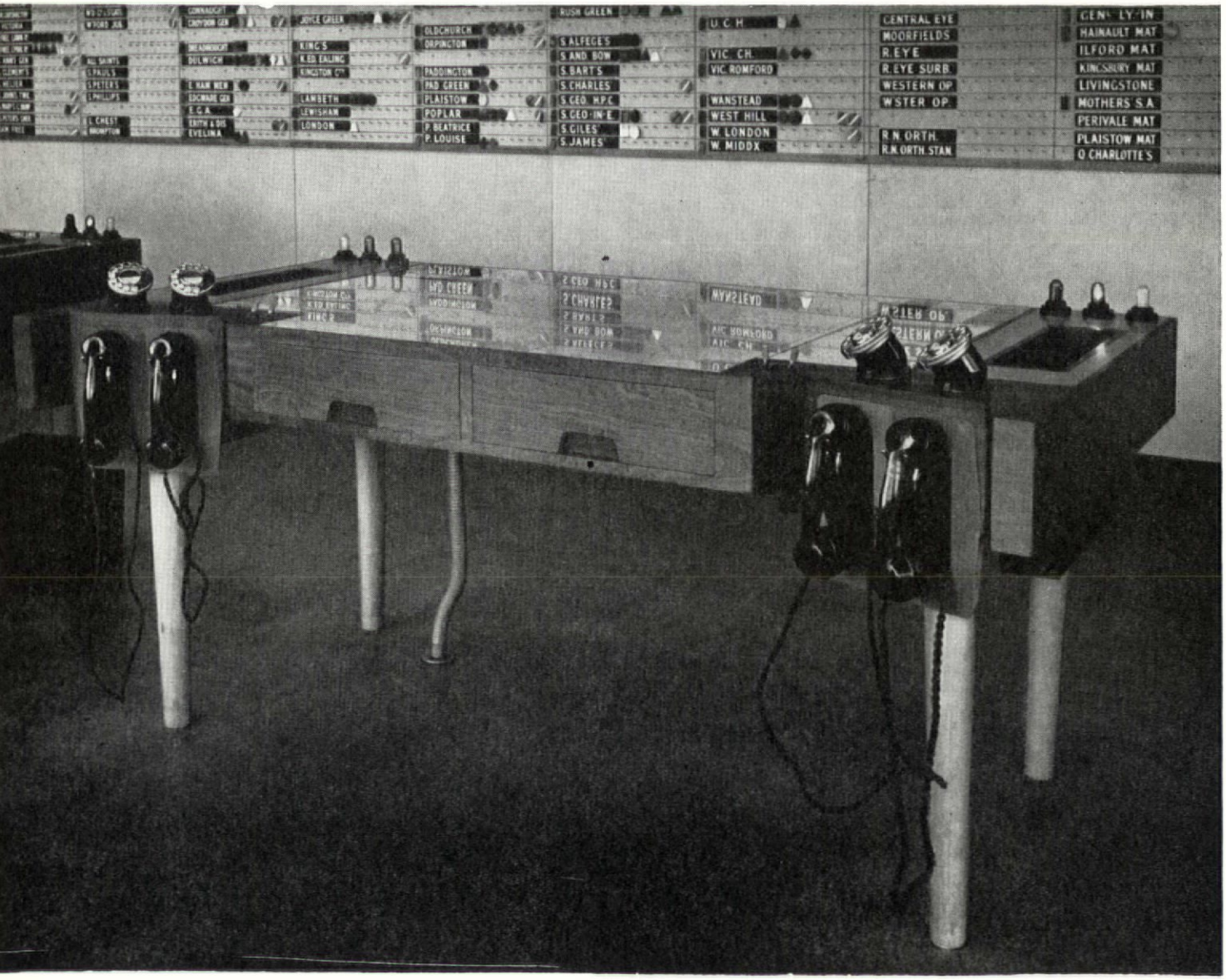


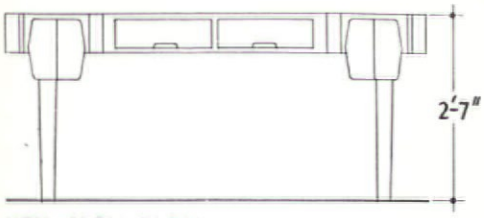
DETAILS AT Y AND Z. scale 1/4" full size

TELEPHONE TABLE : OFFICES IN LONDON, S.E.1

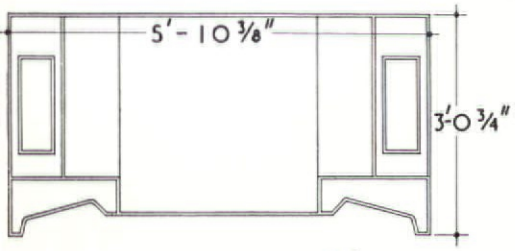
DESIGNED BY JOHN LACEY; C. F. TIMOTHY (associate architect)

A handed telephone table for two operators for use in the Emergency Bed Service. The removable Perspex top covers a map of the London area to which the operators have frequently to refer. So that the top may be kept clear of obstructions, the desk has been provided with filing baskets on either flank. The legs of the desk are screwed into fixing blocks attached to the underside of the blockboard sheet which forms the structural top of the desk.

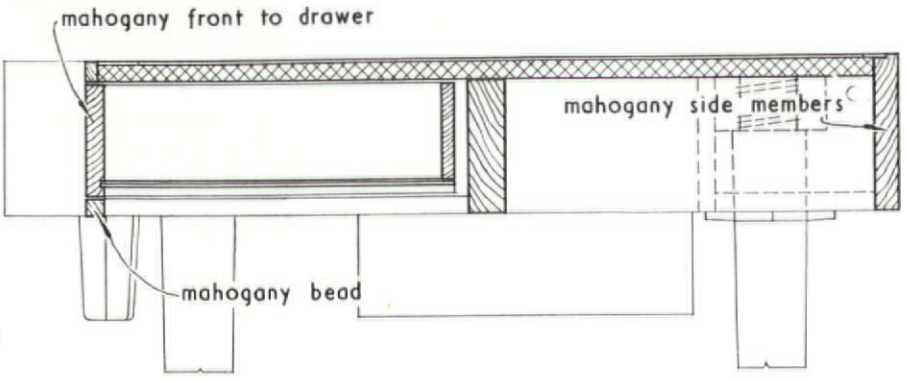




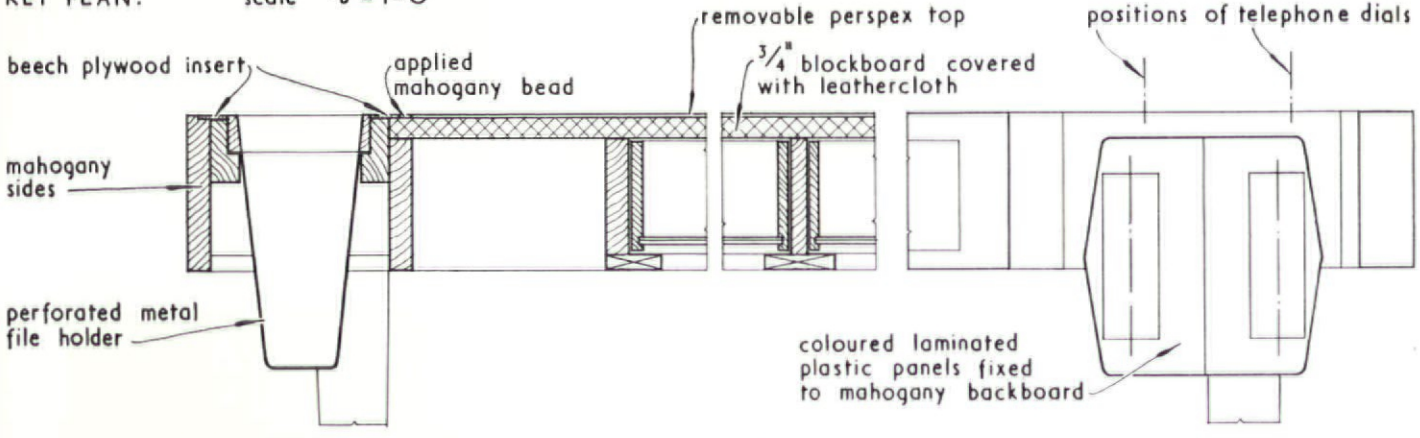
KEY ELEVATION.



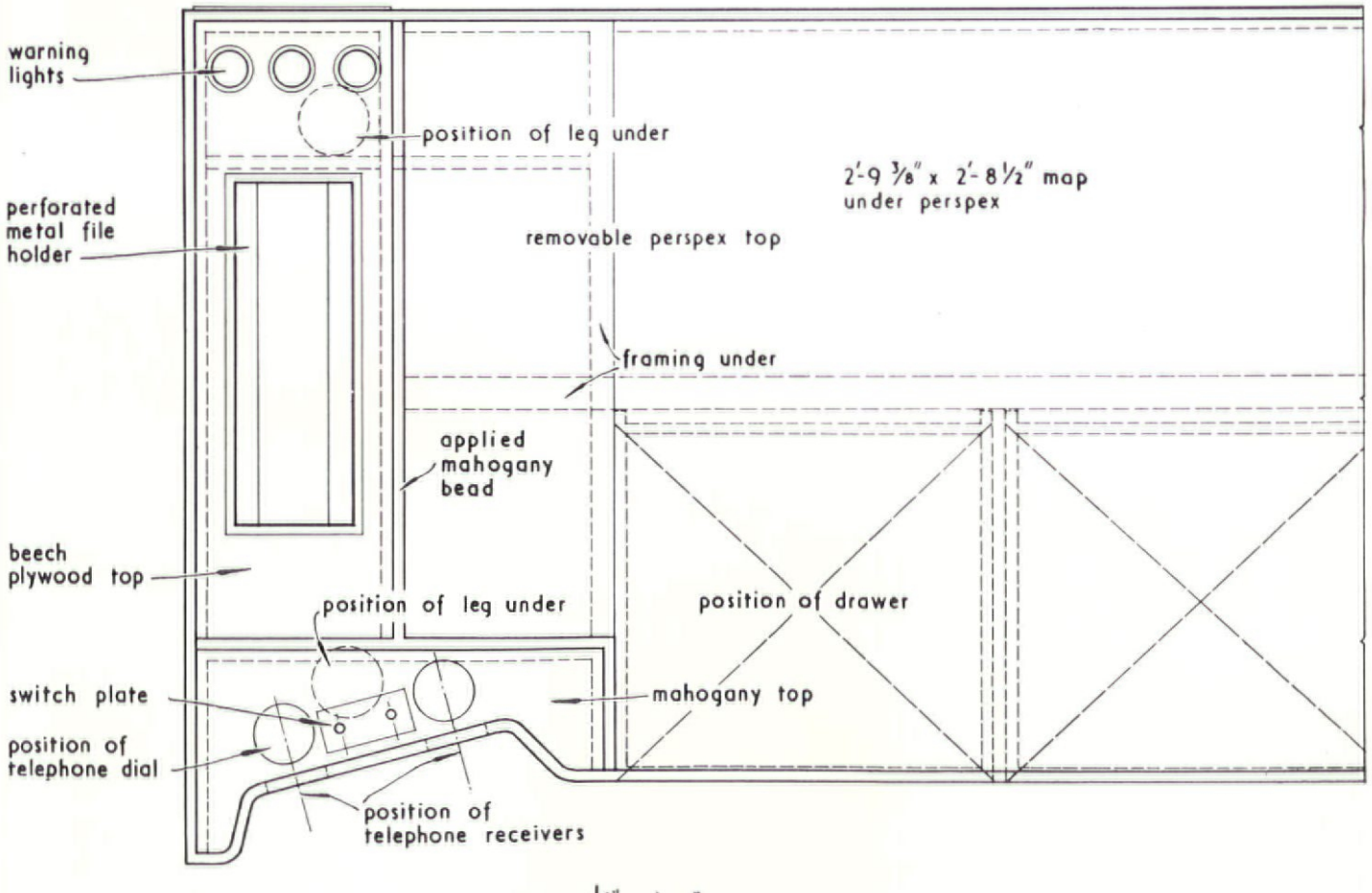
KEY PLAN. scale 3/8" = 1'-0"



CROSS SECTION.



PART LONGITUDINAL SECTION AND ELEVATION.

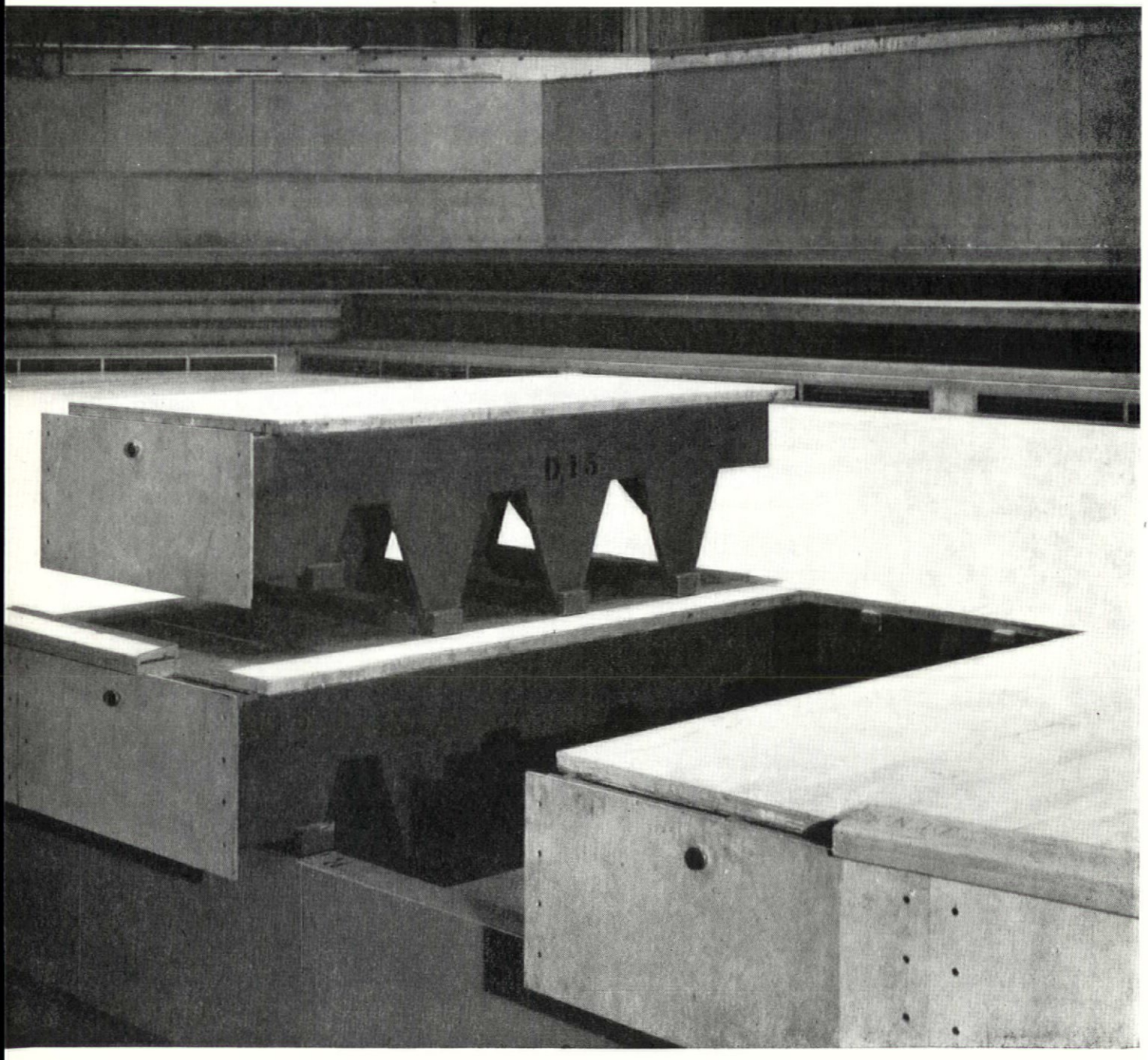


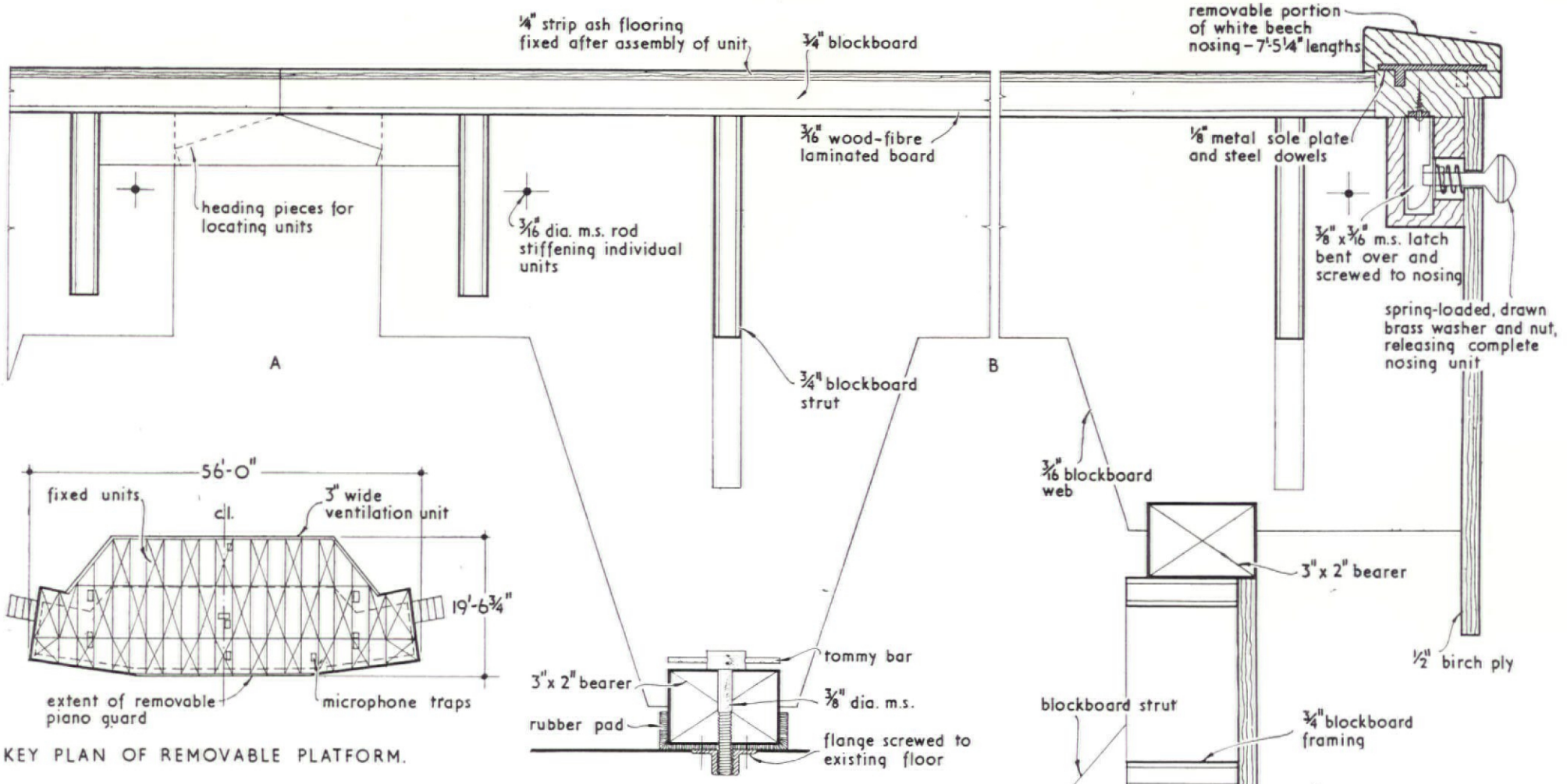
PART PLAN. scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

DEMOUNTABLE ORCHESTRA PLATFORM : ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

DESIGNED BY GORDON SYMONDSON IN COLLABORATION WITH J. L. MARTIN (architect to the L.C.C.)

Each platform unit is built up of blockboard sheets, the chief supporting members being cut in a castellated silhouette, for lightness and to save waste of material. Heading pieces in the back and forward edges of each unit help to locate the units and to prevent any movement between them. In addition, every other unit is secured to the floor by a hand screw. A removable piano guard along part of the front edge of the platform enables pianos to be run off without damaging the nosing.





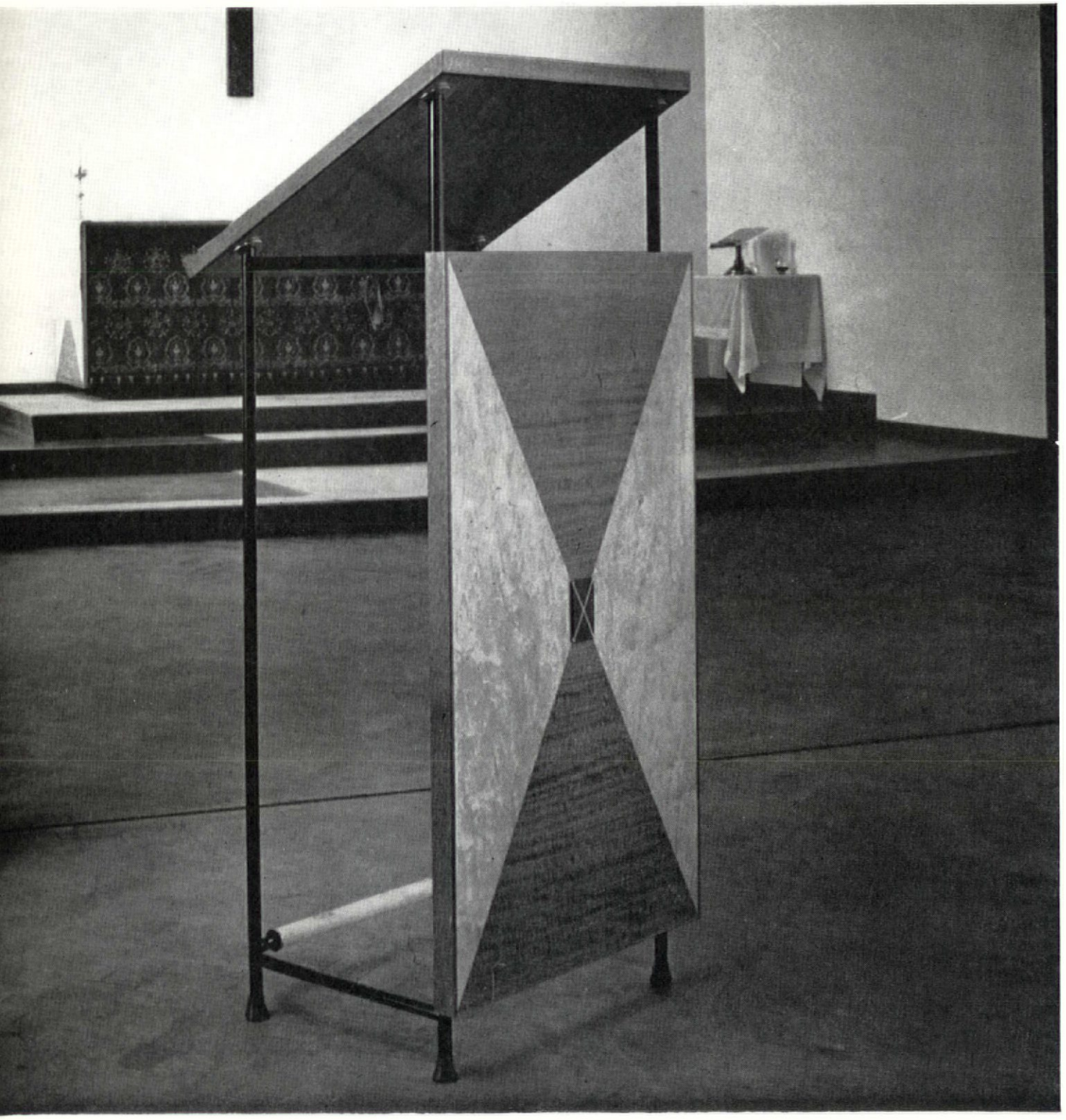
KEY PLAN OF REMOVABLE PLATFORM.

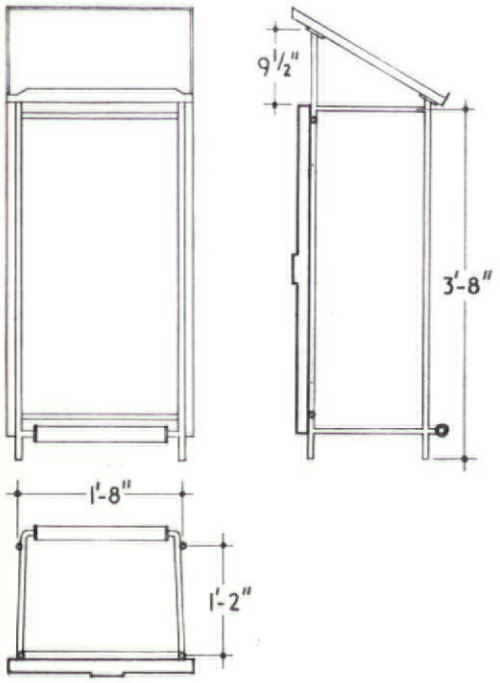
QUARTER FULL SIZE DETAILS OF UNIT.

CROSS SECTION THROUGH PLATFORM ON CENTRE LINE scale ⅜"=1'-0"

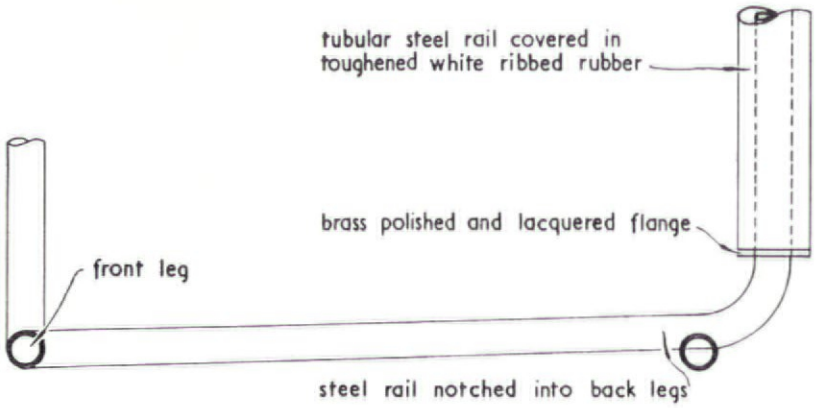
LECTERN : CHURCH HALL AT STEVENAGE NEW TOWN
DESIGNED BY D. STIRLING CRAIG

The frontal panel is finished with Lagos mahogany and birch veneers, polished with clear wax. The central medallion is of Perspex, the St. Andrew's cross being engraved on the reverse side and the raised parts sprayed with blue cellulose. The rubber covering to the foot rest is a standard section manufactured for perambulator handles.

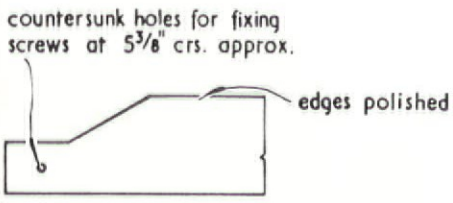




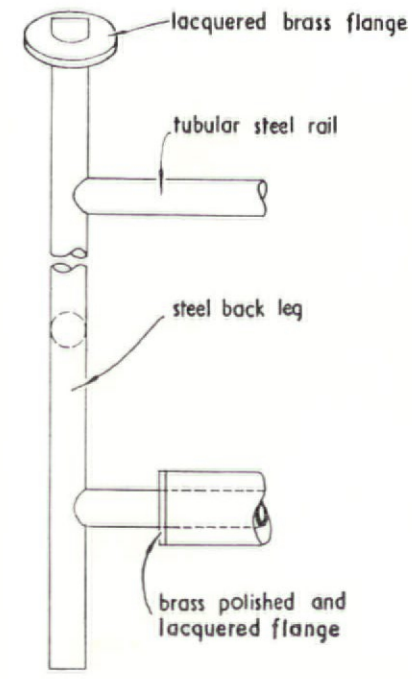
KEY PLAN, SECTION AND BACK ELEVATION.
scale ½" = 1'-0"



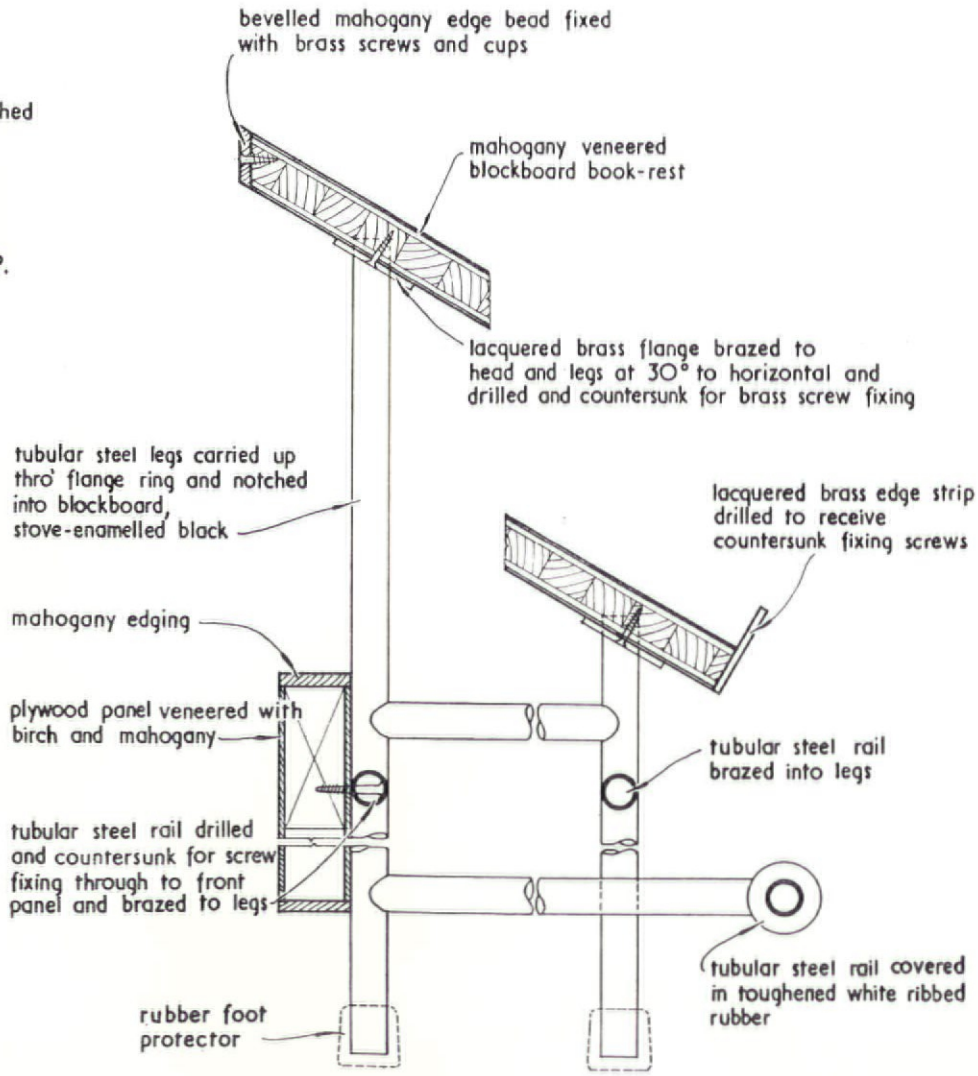
HORIZONTAL SECTION THROUGH LEGS.



ELEVATION OF BRASS EDGE STRIP.



PART BACK ELEVATION. scale ¼ full size

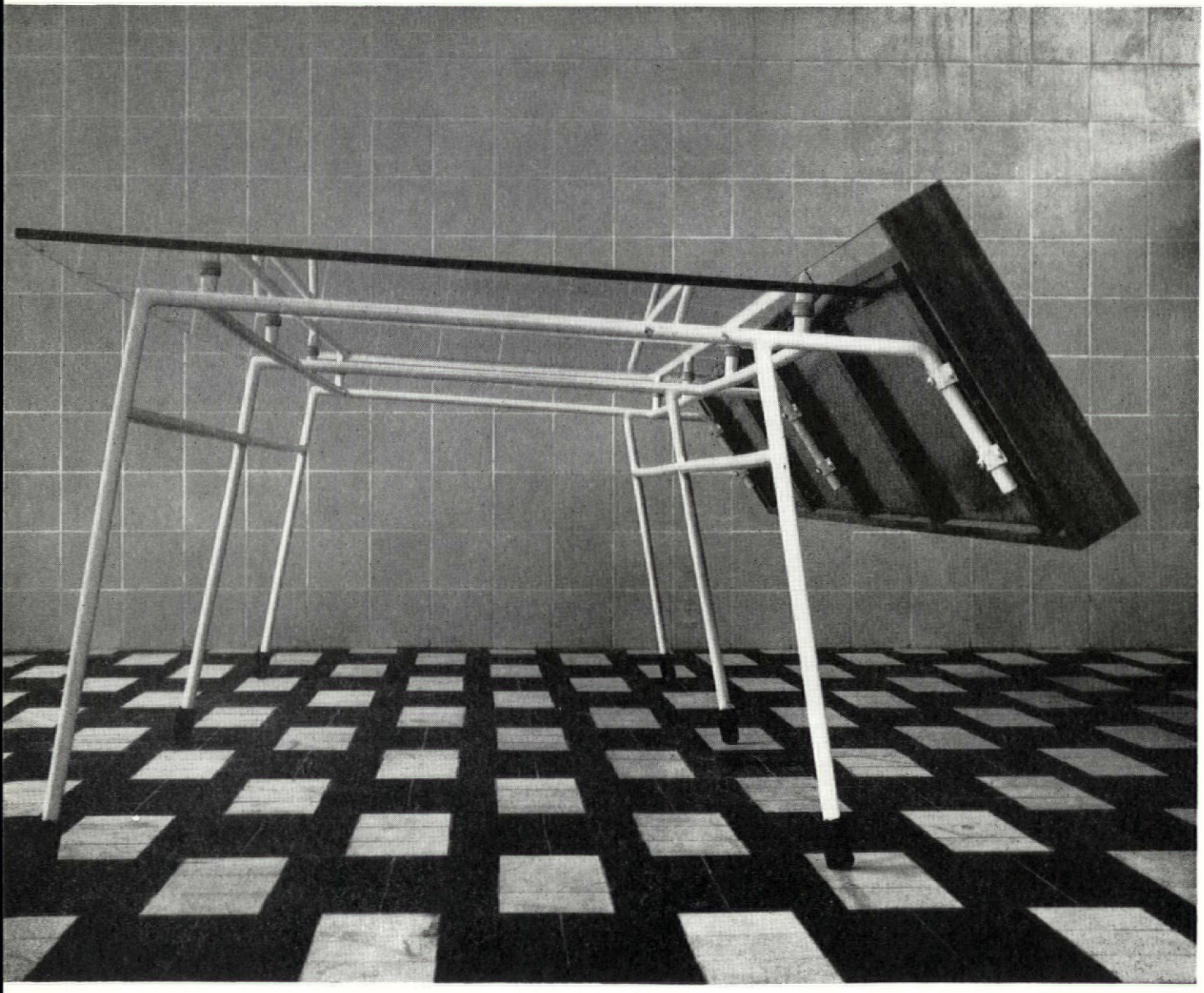


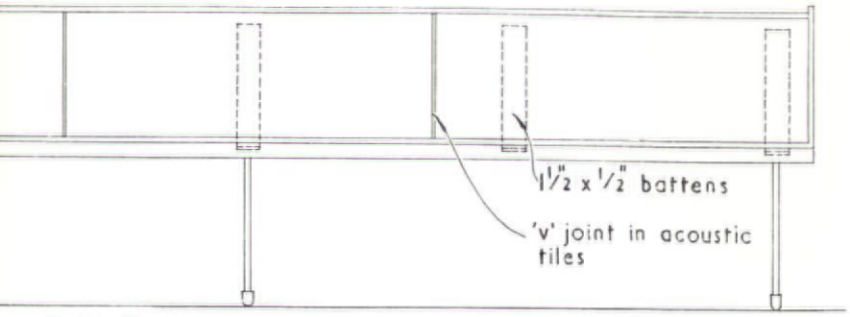
SECTION.

DISPLAY UNIT : SHOP IN CANTERBURY

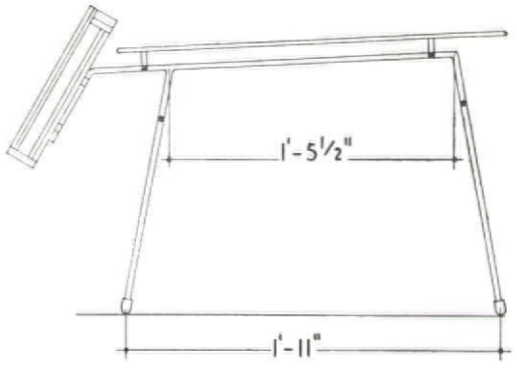
DESIGNED BY ROBERT PAINE AND PARTNERS

This unit is designed for standing in the shop window and thus must be regarded as a substitute for the traditional ' window beds.' The splayed-forward surface is for notices, leaflets, etc., which are secured to the perforated acoustic tiles and prevented from curling by the freely supported plate-glass covers.

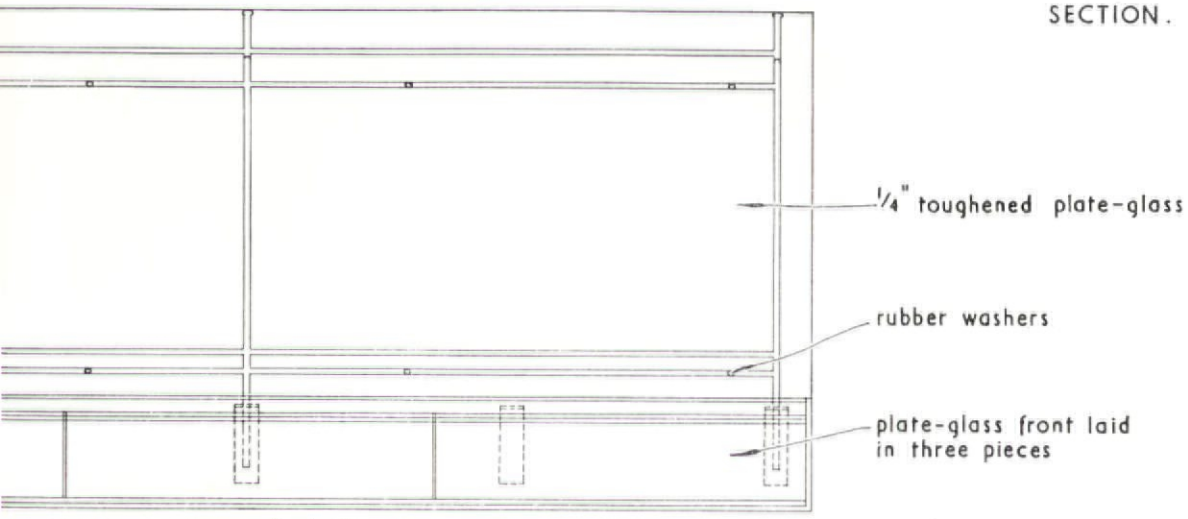




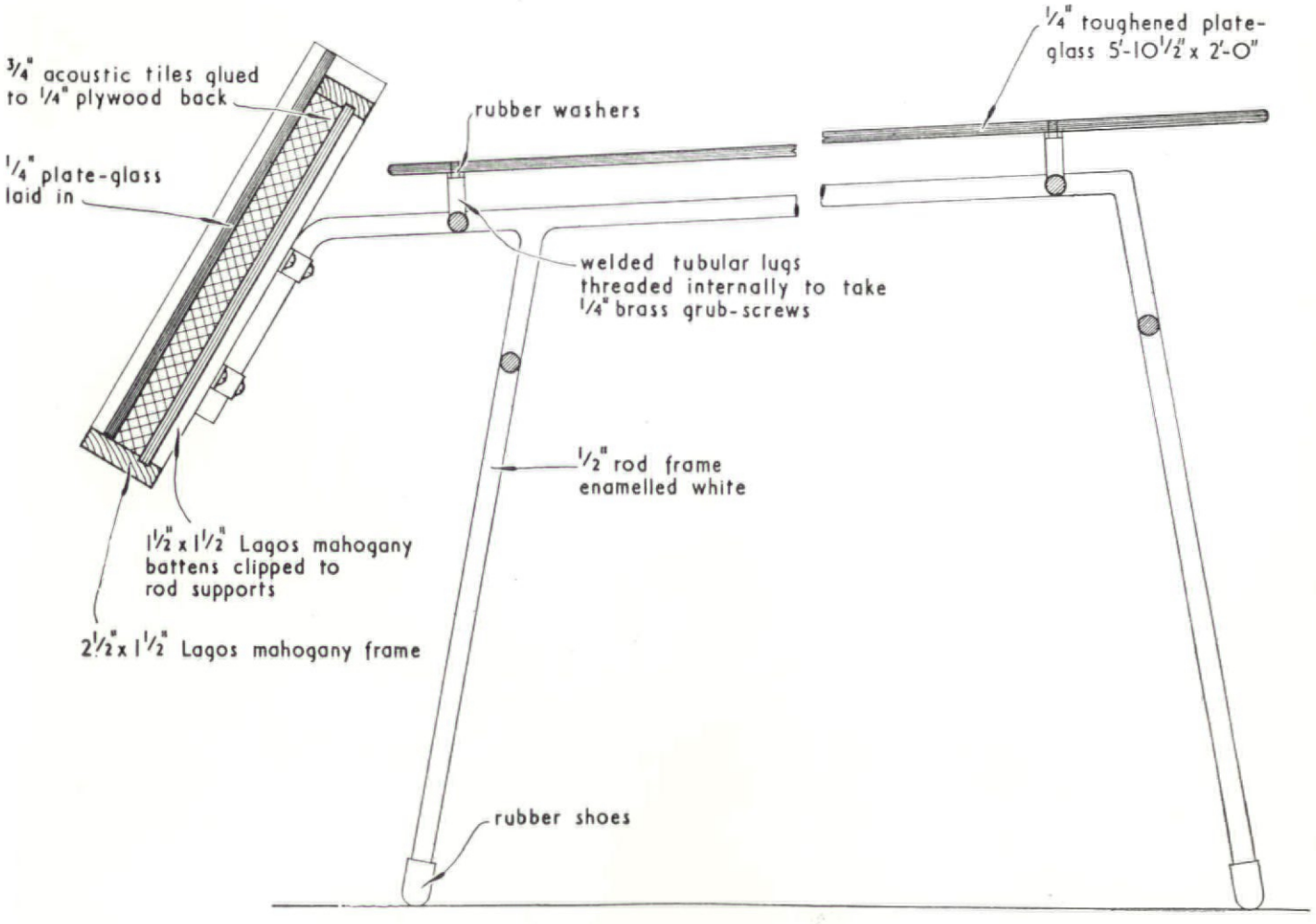
ELEVATION.



SECTION.



PLAN. scale 1" = 1' 0"

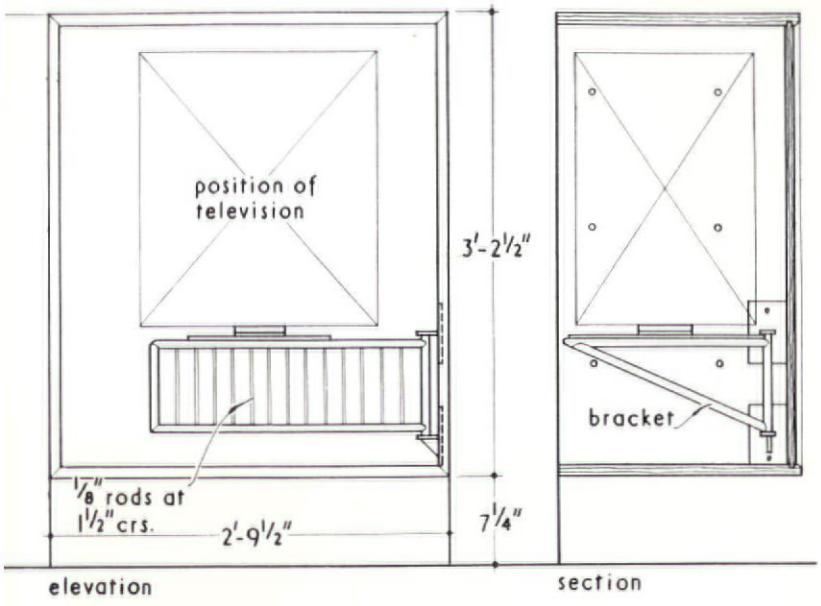


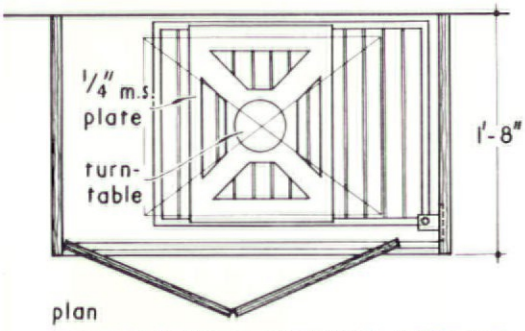
SECTION THROUGH DISPLAY UNIT. scale 3" = 1'-0"

BRACKET FOR TELEVISION SET : FLAT IN LONDON, N.W.8

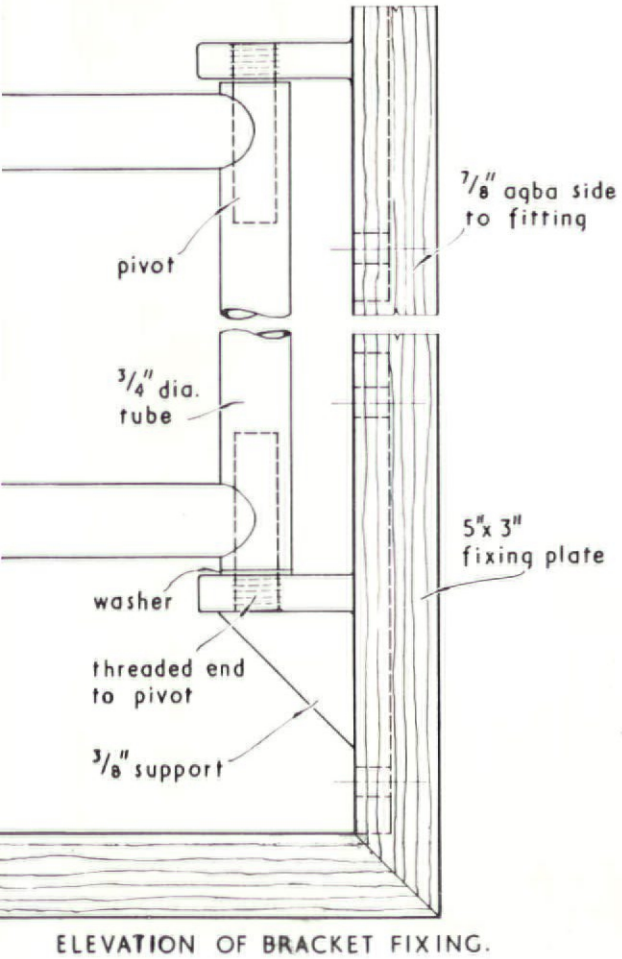
DESIGNED BY HIGGINS AND NEY AND PARTNERS

This bracket enables the television set to be swung in and out of the cupboard and to be adjusted at an angle in the horizontal plane convenient for viewing.

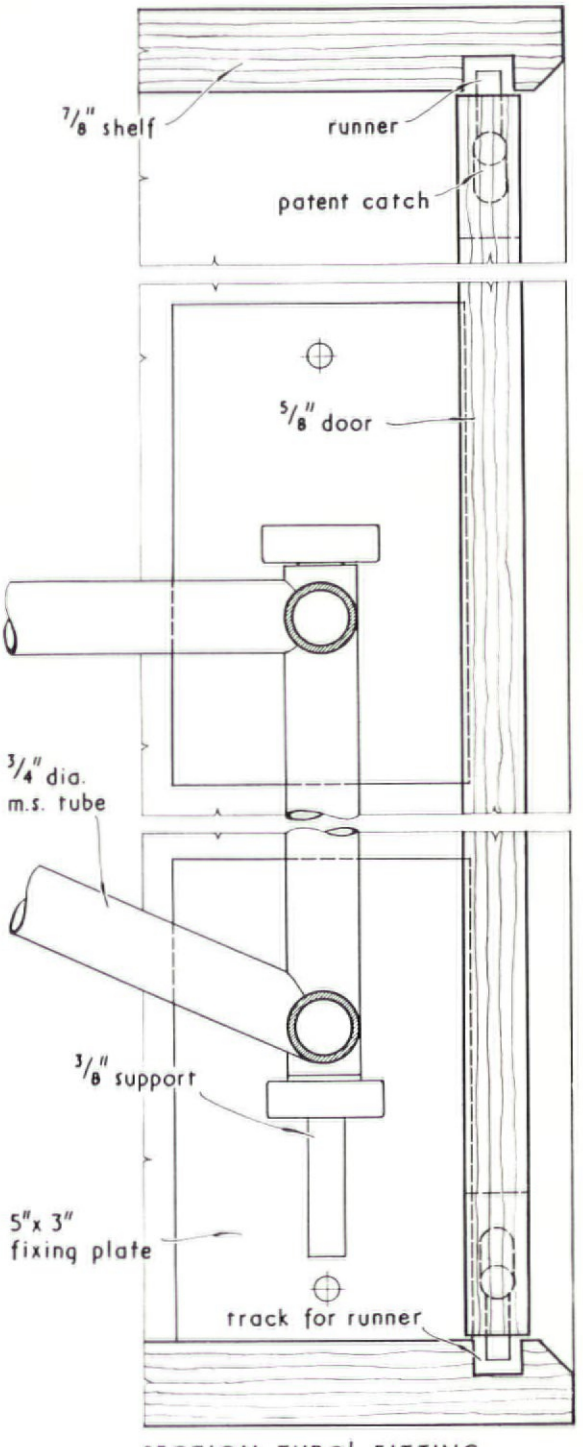




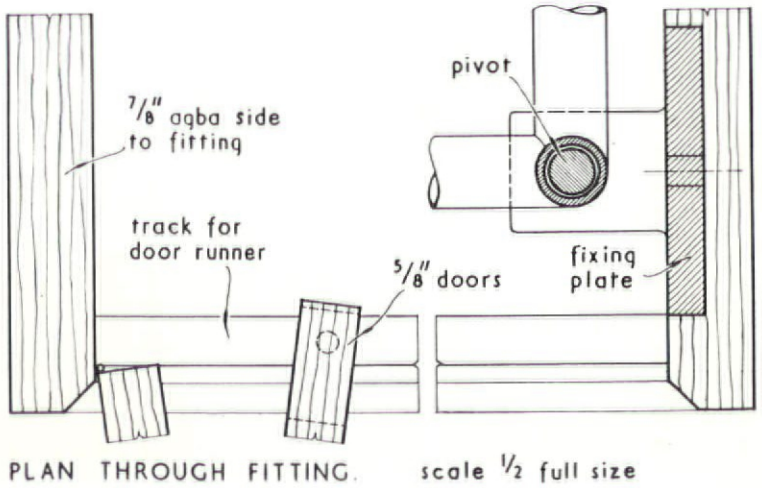
KEY DRAWINGS SHOWING INTERIOR OF FITTING. scale ¾" = 1'-0"



ELEVATION OF BRACKET FIXING.



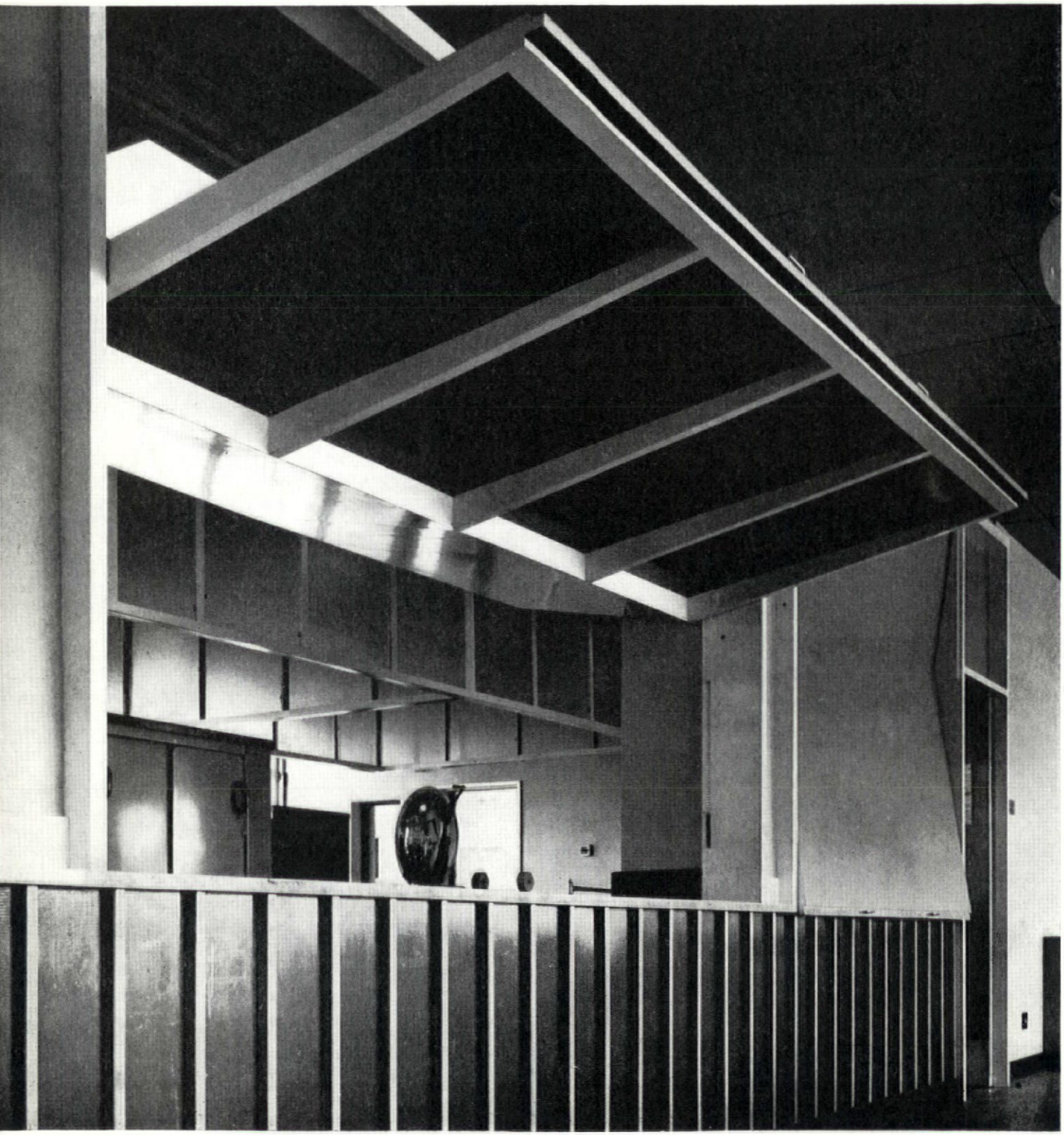
SECTION THRO' FITTING.

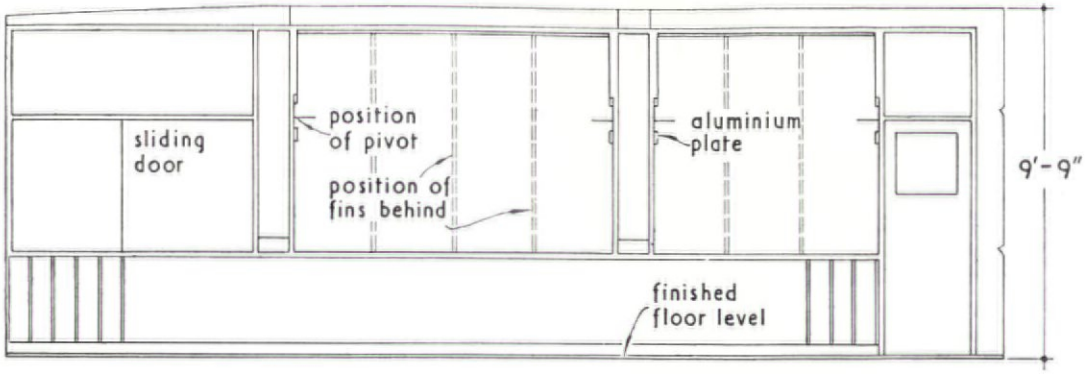


PLAN THROUGH FITTING. scale ½ full size

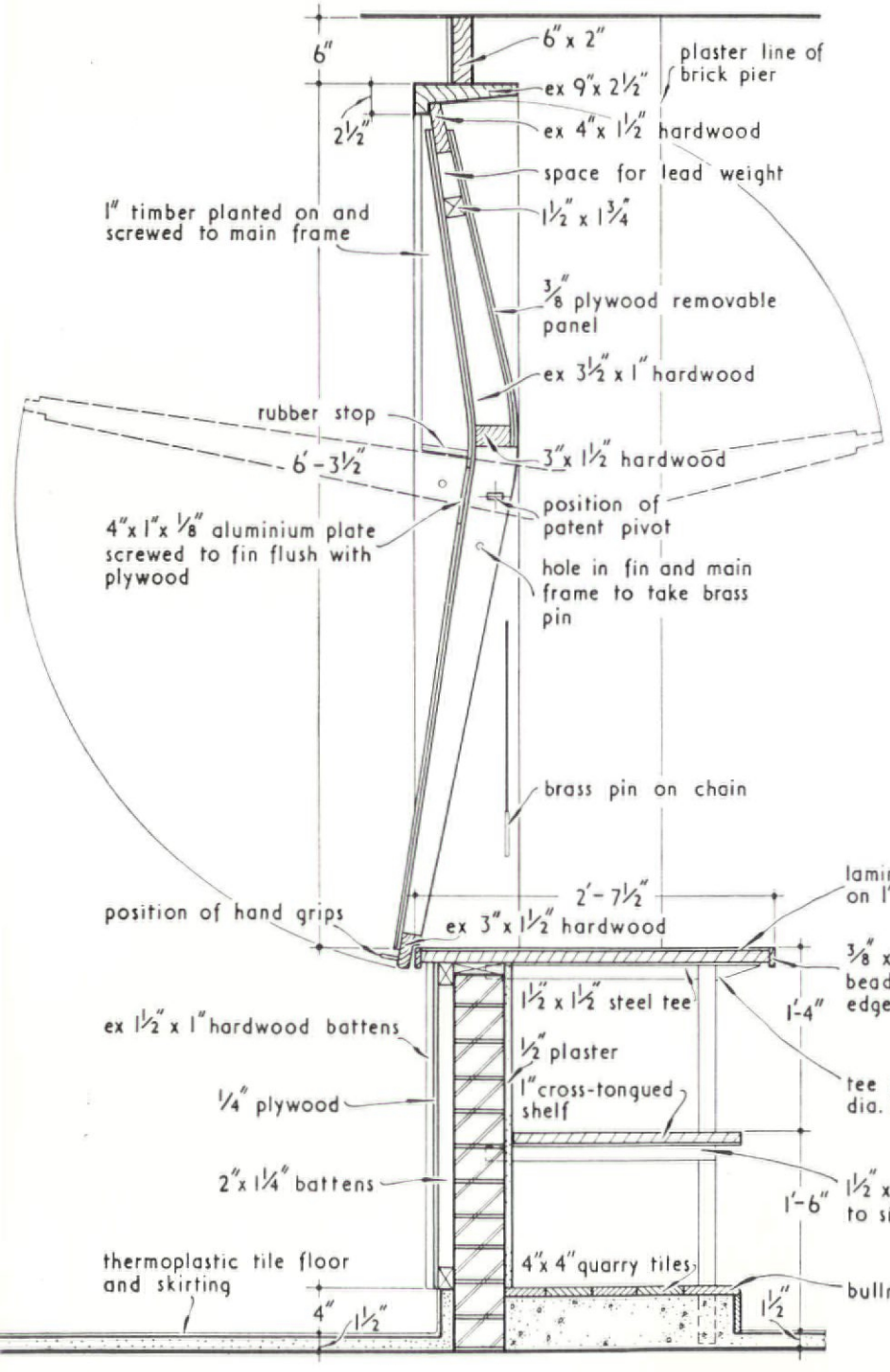
SERVERY HATCH : SCHOOL AT CONINGSBY, LINCOLNSHIRE
DESIGNED BY DENIS CLARKE HALL

The pivoted hatch cover is counter-balanced by a 2 cwt. lead weight, which is screwed to the top framing member. This serves to hold the hatch cover in the open position. When closed the hatch is secured by means of a brass pin which engages in a metal bush in the frame.

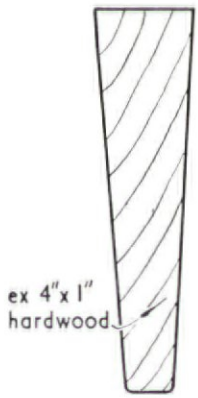




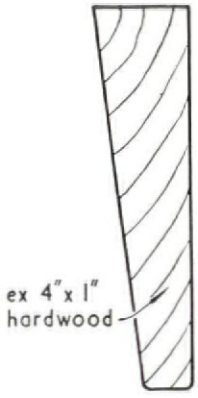
KEY ELEVATION FROM DINING ROOM. scale: 3/16" = 1'-0"



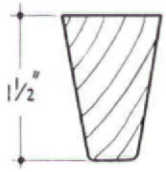
SECTION THRO' OPENING. scale: ¾" = 1'-0"



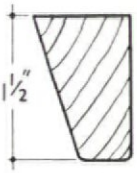
section at pivot



section at pivot



section at end intermediate fin



section at end end fin

DETAILS OF FINS.
scale: ½ full size

This is a combined index for Volumes 1, 2 *and* 3. *The references* **printed** *in roman type refer to the present volume, and those printed in italics refer to Volumes* 1 *and* 2.