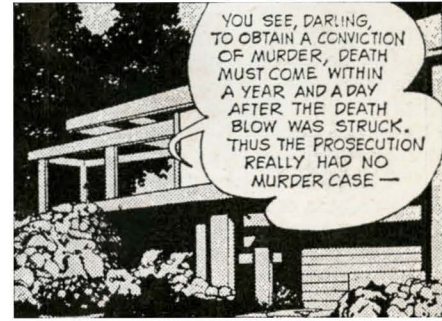
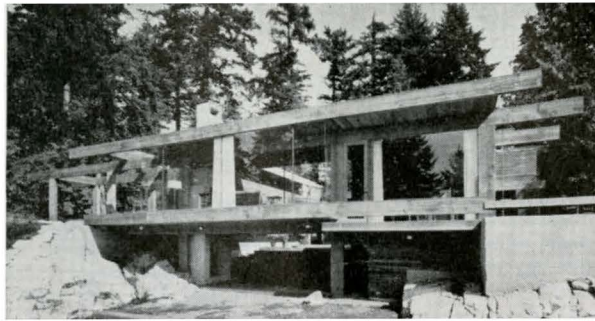


The house that Erickson built — for Juliet Jones?

Comic strip sweetheart Juliet Jones after umpteen years of spinsterhood has finally married a rich and famous lawyer. For strip followers that's news in itself; but now even non-devotees in Vancouver are watching for another glimpse of her honeymoon retreat. Juliet's new spouse has told her it was designed by "the super famous architect Bert Brosmith", but comparison with a photograph of Arthur Erickson's house in West Vancouver for artist Gordon Smith tells us otherwise. Has Erickson's real identity been revealed or . . .



Architecture Canada

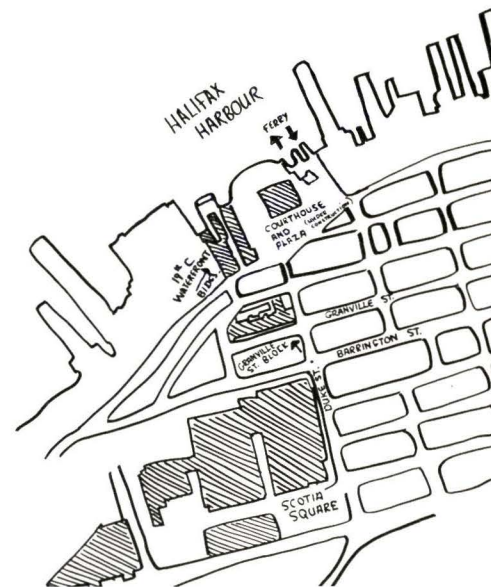
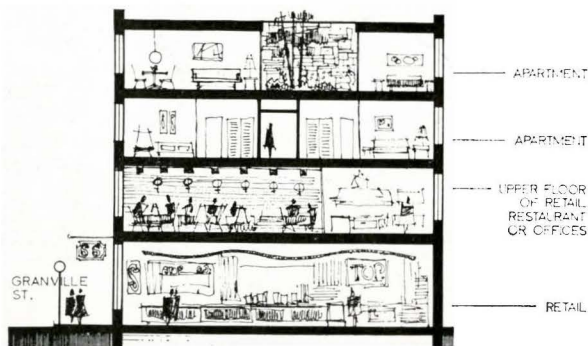
NEWSMAGAZINE

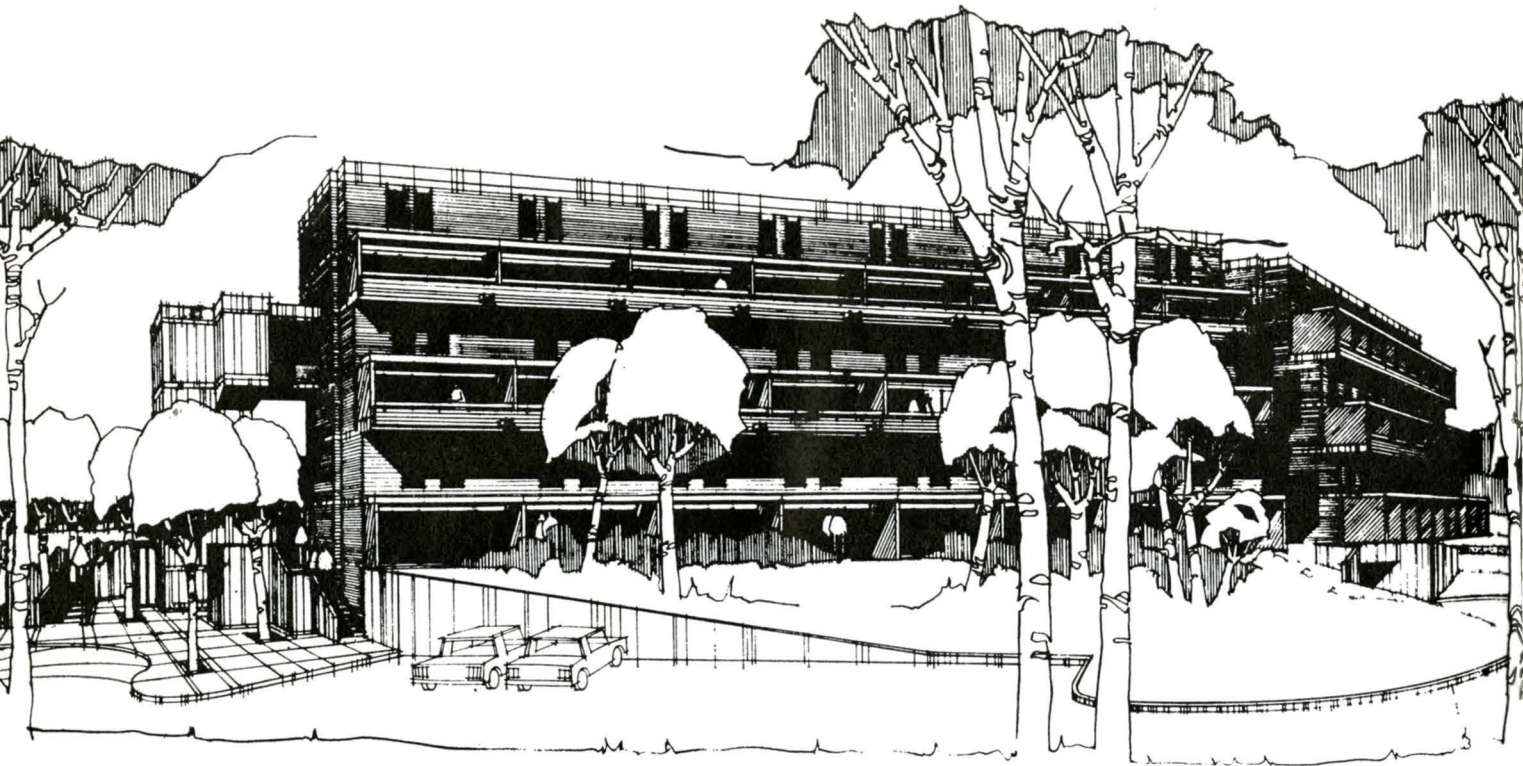
Published every two weeks by RAIC/IRAC November 23, 1970



Saving a street for people in Halifax

Granville St., a slightly shabby thoroughfare near the waterfront in downtown Halifax, could be an exciting landscaped mall linking the new Scotia Square and Courthouse developments. That's the recommendation of a team of volunteers headed by architect George Rogers which has studied one interesting old block on the street. As members of Heritage Trust (formed in 1959 by a public-spirited group of Nova Scotians to spark interest in historically and/or artistically significant old buildings and sites) the group has documented its research and made suggestions about the block's revitalization in a book entitled 'A Sense of Place'. The group hopes that the block — designed primarily by the prolific firm of William Thomas and Sons after the great fire of 1859 — can be restored either by one owner or co-operatively with shops on the ground floor, restaurants, offices on the second floor, and apartments on three and four. No takers yet.



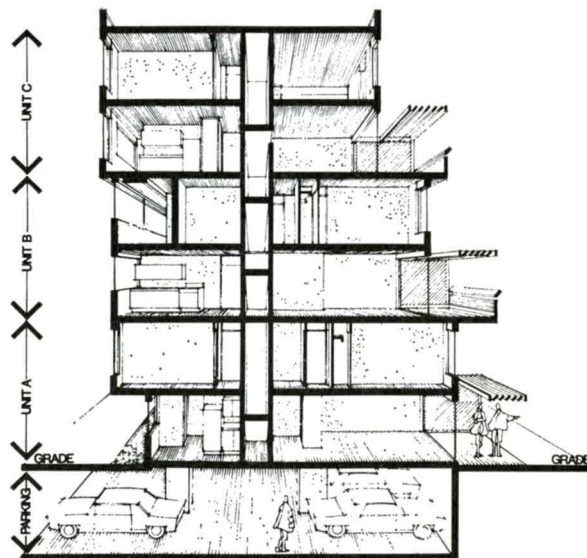


New type of housing designed for system building

Jerome Markson and Associates are working with Bramalea Consolidated Developments on a new form of housing, specially designed for system building. A key philosophy in the design is that it should not place the requirements of the technology ahead of providing a better, more human environment. The Scandinavian Skarne system, for which Bramalea holds Canadian rights, will be used ultimately – to produce large precast concrete floor and roof slabs and floor panels. But before the developer tools up for system building, a prototype will be built conventionally to test consumer reaction. If people like the housing, then Bramalea plans to swing into large-scale production for several sites.

The real innovation, says architect Markson, is not the hardware of the system, but design of the housing it will be used to produce. There is a variety of unit types: both 2- and 3-storey. Each home will have its own private terrace, bulk storage area and laundry. Some will have playrooms too. Pedestrian streets – doubling as an outdoor children's play area – will provide direct access to all individual units.

The heart of each complex will be a recreation area, with space for a commercially-operated day nursery, two swimming pools, saunas and changing rooms. The nursery school is designed to convert to a social centre in the evenings.



pleasant and comfortable to work in. The next most preferred arrangement is division by some sort of screen, partition or wall so that people have a little privacy. Third preference was for desks or work stations arranged in small groups representing related kinds of jobs.

– In an overall appraisal of what is most important in the way of office equipment, respondents indicated that the first thing they required was an adequate amount of work surface. They also want: a properly designed desk that is efficient and comfortable, proper location of the desk in relation to other parts of the work area, a comfortable and attractive office chair, sufficient file space near the work place, and furnishings in the work area arranged for a bit of privacy.

– There is very favorable feeling for using plants, potted shrubs or even small trees in office areas.

– People would generally rather walk one or two flights than take an elevator, with some variation between management and non-management groups: Management generally prefers to walk but non-management prefers to ride instead of walk.

– People feel lounges should differ in color, design and furnishings from the rest of the office to provide a break and a change of pace. They prefer several small lounges to one large lounge.

– The manner in which the office environment is changed or created is more important than actual changes themselves. Respondents indicated it is vital that as many

people as possible contribute in some way to the planning. This may be via questionnaire, question-and-answer sessions about proposed designs, suggestion box or conferences. This factor of being consulted may, in fact, be almost as important as the final selections and overall design.

LA RECHERCHE

Le 5ème congrès du CIB de la recherche à la pratique

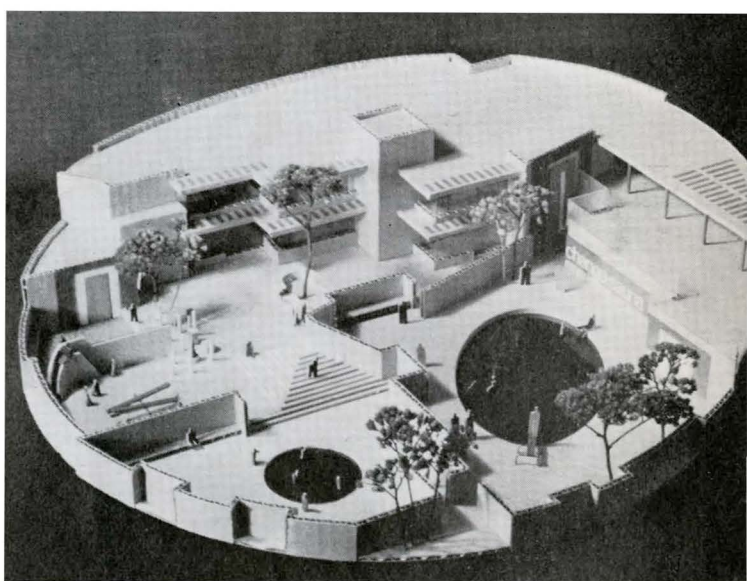
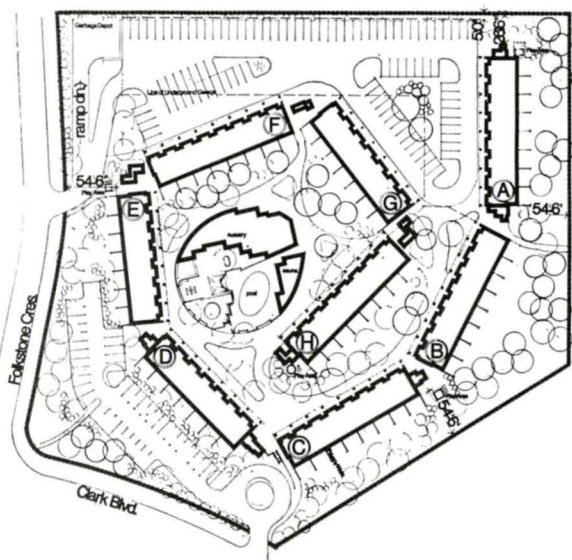
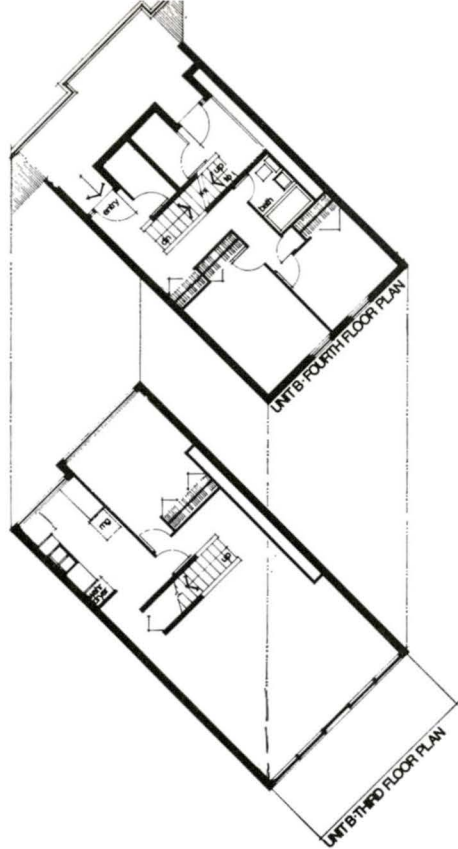
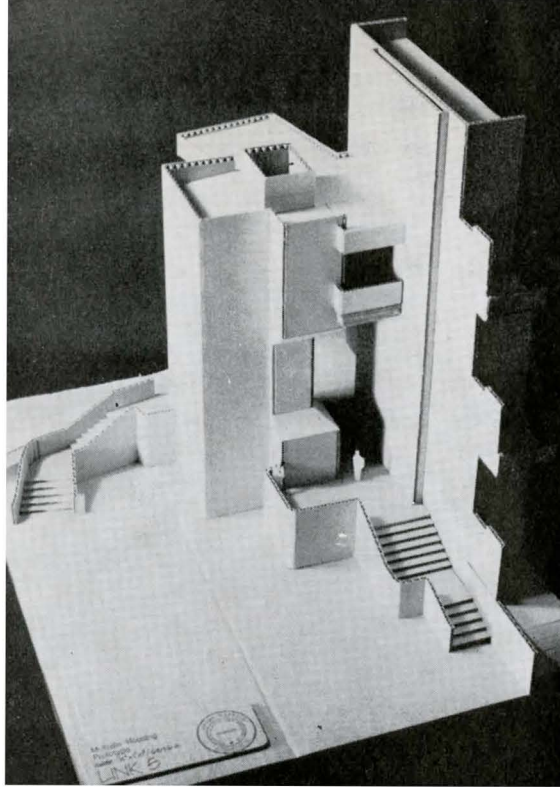
Le Conseil International du Bâtiment, qui groupe les principaux instituts mondiaux publics ou privés consacrés à la recherche, l'étude et la documentation dans le domaine du bâtiment, organise tous les trois ans un congrès à l'intention des gens du bâtiment. C'est le grand

événement mondial dans ce domaine.

Le prochain congrès (qui sera le 5ème) se déroulera à Versailles, France, du 23 au 30 Juin 1971.

L'orientation générale du 5ème Congrès est la présentation des apports de la recherche à la pratique du bâtiment et la discussion de la valeur de ces apports. Les architectes, les ingénieurs, les entrepreneurs, les fabricants sont donc concernés.

Les thèmes principaux du Congrès seront: 1) Connaissance des données naturelles et des exigences des utilisateurs; 2) Les apports des sciences appliquées au bâtiment (mécanique, physique, chimie, sociologie, économie, etc.); 3) Les "outils" pratiques d'application de la recherche; 4) La technologie des



divers domaines de la construction (immeubles hauts, constructions légères, etc. . . .).

Ces sujets seront traités au cours de 6 journées.

Le système du Congrès sera le suivant:

Sur chaque thème un ou deux experts prépareront un rapport dit "provocatif" exposant avec netteté le point de vue du ou des auteurs.

Le rapport sera diffusé auprès de "répondeurs" qui feront réponse et compléteront.

L'ensemble des rapports et réponses sera diffusé auprès des participants avant le Congrès.

Le compte-rendu des discussions sera publié ultérieurement.

L'ensemble de toutes les publications constituera le livre du Congrès.

Des visites techniques seront organisées pendant et après le Congrès.

Secrétariat du Congrès: M. G. Hierholtz, Centre Scientifique et Technique du Bâtiment (CSTB), 4, avenue du Recteur Poincaré, 75 - Paris 16ème, France.

ENVIRONMENT

Cutting down the traffic noise from expressways

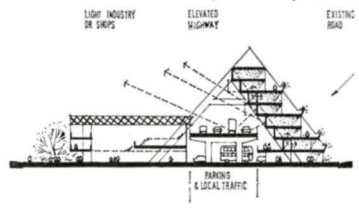
One of the undesirable side effects of expressways through built-up areas is the noise nuisance they create.

The Ontario Department of Highways has been studying the problem, and this month announced it will install three different types of experimental noise barrier along a

1-mile stretch of Highway 401 where it crosses north Toronto.

The DOH proposals, predictably, will be functional rather than aesthetic: an earth dyke, a concrete fence, and a combination of the two. They will be from 7 to 20 ft. high, cost \$275,000 per mile to build.

Coincidentally, just last month, the Royal Institute of British Architects issued a report, *Towards a Better London*. Among other things, this suggests a megastructure treatment for new expressways, in



which the space immediately alongside and above them would be used for housing, stores, light industry, etc.

By facing the buildings away from the road (see sketch) and using fixed, insulated glazing for windows overlooking it, the megastructure would be its own effective sound baffle. For this approach to work, says the RIBA report, new expressways through built-up areas should be two separate one-way ribbons rather than one divided 10- or 12-lane highway. This way, less demolition would be required, too.

RAIC ANNUAL ASSEMBLY

Toronto starts planning

The RAIC Annual Assembly to be held next June 2-4 in Toronto will

not be a traditional convention if the Host Committee's ideas to date are realized.

Says convention chairman John Hoag, immediate past chairman of the OAA's Toronto chapter, "we intend to get the convention out of the smoke-filled hotel room and into the city". Convention headquarters will be the Inn on the Park but not much will happen there. Problems are to be discussed "on location". For example, says Hoag, public housing and advocacy planning will be discussed in public housing areas such as Trefann Court or Regent Park. Architects and non-architects alike will give papers, and convention delegates will have a chance for dialogue with building users. Hoag and his committee also hope to take students up on their offer to organize some sessions at the School of Architecture.

The important thing too, says Hoag, is that "we plan to break even financially". And the budget-conscious RAIC too will be keeping a watchful eye on spending. It already has asked the Manitoba Association, last year's assembly hosts, to submit recommendations "with particular reference to financial control".

Members of the 1971 Host Committee are: Alastair Grant, W. J. Moffet, David Patterson, Fred Valentine, Stephen Langmead, J. Michael Plum, Gar MacInnis, Martha Leitch, W. E. Carruthers, and Charles Meek.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

The convention that wasn't

One might assume that landscape architects, of all people, would be vitally involved in the present widespread concern for ecology/environment. Not so, apparently.

The Canadian Society of Landscape Architects cancelled its 1970 annual assembly (theme: environmental quality) at the eleventh hour, due to lack of support.

An impressive roster of speakers had been lined up, with Dr. Donald Chant, of Toronto Pollution Probe fame, as headliner. But this was not enough to attract more than a handful of landscape architects. All eight Manitoba CSLA members had agreed to attend (the assembly was to have taken place in that province); but half of them were on the convention committee. R. A. Rose, the Assembly co-chairman, says, "We were hoping for a total of 100 participants, with 40 or 50 from the profession (total CSLA membership is 150, plus fellows and associates) . . . we had commitments from only 40 people, two-thirds from outside the profession."

CSLA, like RAIC, has been trying to beef up student involvement in its affairs. The convention organizers had hoped that membership would help by contributing funds to assist student attendance. Rose says student interest was high: a number

had registered on their own and several schools of landscape architecture planned to send groups - to the extent that they would have outnumbered members of the profession. This, the planning committee felt, would have set a poor example for students, so the assembly was cancelled.

Now, all that's left is the post-mortem. CSLA, says Rose, will in the next few months be making "a number of very personal decisions" about the validity of its structure.

BOOKS

Noted briefly

Limit State Design - a Unified Procedure for the Design of Structures, by D. E. Allen, *Technical Paper No. 315 of the Division of Building Research, March 1970, 25c.*

A description of the unified procedure of structural calculations for the design of all types of civil engineering structures that has been in use in Russia since 1954 and now being adopted in Europe.

The Crisis in Construction, M. R. Lefkoe, pp 189, *Musson Book Company, 30 Lesmill Rd., Don Mills, \$15.00.*

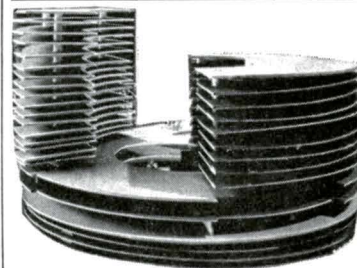
Lefkoe, a former *Wall Street Journal* staff writer and at present a consultant to corporations, associations and public relations firms explores the labor related problems of the construction industry and offers his

recommendations for their solution. The author cautions that many contractors will continue to prefer the status quo but a few contractors who are more imaginative will try to implement his recommendations.

Thermal Properties of Concrete at Elevated Temperatures, by T. Z. Harmathy, *Research Paper No. 426 of the Division of Building Research, March 1970, 50c.*

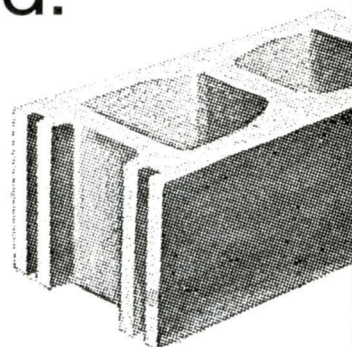
Data for assessing the thermal properties of concrete.

MISCELLANY



. . . A Baltimore builder-developer recently sent out a lengthy press release extolling the virtues of a "unique round design" he's worked out with American architect David Wilson. He describes his project as "two semi-circular buildings - one apartment and one office building - around a covered retail mall with underground parking". The towers are concrete, one is 26 storeys high, the other 17. Wonder if Marylanders ever get to Toronto?

Behind every good Architect stand the materials he used.



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McMaster students get together on an upside-down roof.

In this McMaster University complex, the architects turned the wasted space of a roof into a hub of activity by designing it as an attractive and functional roof-deck. Roofmate* FR plastic foam insulation in the unique Insulated Roof Membrane Assembly System (IRMA) provided the architects with the design freedom they needed to utilize the space. Overleaf tells the story.

BCI 5 • 13 INSULATION — ROOFING
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*Trademark of The Dow Chemical Company



Architects: Somerville, McMurrich and Oxley, Toronto
 General Contractor: Cooper Construction Company (Eastern) Ltd., Hamilton
 Roofer: Riddell Sheet Metal & Roofing Ltd., Hamilton

McMaster University's Arts Building Podium deck— a perfect blend of the aesthetic and the functional.

Away back in 1964 a section of the McMaster University Campus in Hamilton, Ontario, was designated as the future location of Phase II of the Humanities and Social Sciences complex. The site was stark, flat and lifeless. It was the architect's assignment to break this monotony; to provide the University with an aesthetically stimulating yet functional building at a sensible cost. When completed in 1966, Phase II became an exciting new environment. Multi-level landscapes and buildings flow logically one into the other. Every square foot of the area is put to practical use.

A 25,000 square foot roof area became a podium deck, thanks to a system called IRMA (Insulated Roof Membrane Assembly), located about 7' above the existing grade. Underneath are a coffee shop, kitchen, mechanical services, and common rooms, all on a level 7' below grade. Intriguing sunken garden courts, complete with modern sculptures, judiciously infiltrate the entire complex. Towers, housing academic offices and seminar rooms complete the site.

Where Roofmate and IRMA fit in.

Looking at the construction of the podium deck from the bottom up, there is an 8" poured concrete reinforced slab with coffered ceiling. Next is a standard 4-ply asphalt felt membrane. Then 1½" thickness Roofmate FR plastic foam insulation was laid dry, joints butted. Finally, on a 1" thick cement mortar bed, 2¼" thick precast Queenston Limestone paving tiles were laid without grout and in various sizes to form an attractive pattern. It is interesting to note that the Roofmate FR insulation was laid directly on the membrane without a gravel drainage plane between them. The podium deck slopes 4½" in 30 feet to drains placed at membrane level. This is in accordance with Dow specifications.

The IRMA roofing system involves reversing the conventional positions of the insulation and membrane. Thus, the Roofmate FR closed-cell plastic foam protects the membrane from weathering as well as providing permanent thermal insulation, unaffected by moisture. Result: a trouble-free roof, lower roofing maintenance costs, permanent roof insulation and extra useable space.

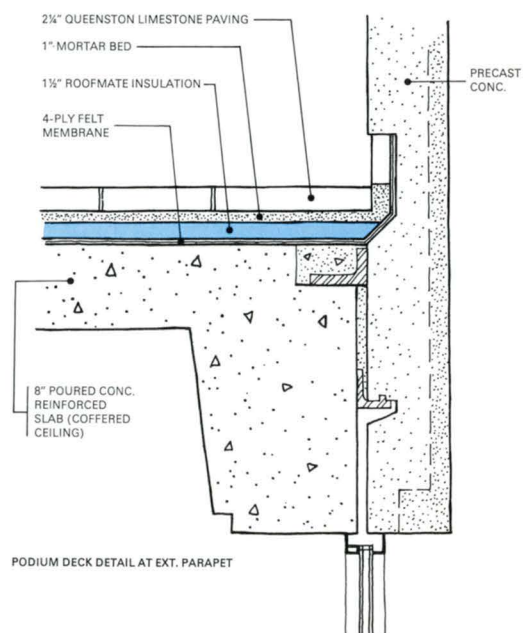
Roofmate FR makes the difference.

It's because of the inherent characteristics of Roofmate that the Insulated Roof Membrane Assembly is so successful. Roofmate has high compression strength. It will not absorb water or deteriorate in its presence. Its thermal efficiency is high and remains constant over time. Roofmate FR is flame retardant (self extinguishing) and will not support mould growth or provide food for vermin. In fact, there is no "equivalent" to this remarkable insulation.

Other buildings have used Roofmate FR

The IRMA roofing system is by no means unproven. The same specification as at McMaster University was used in the Bell Telephone Data Centre, Don Mills, Ontario, the University of Ottawa, and numerous other major projects.

More detailed information is available on Roofmate FR and the IRMA system. Consult section 7ri of the current Sweet's Construction Materials File, or write: Construction Materials Sales, Dow Chemical of Canada, Limited, Sarnia, Ontario.



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HOW TO USE THIS CALCULATOR Kilotex Rating (Pile Density) is the common denominator used in Canada for evaluating the performance of contract carpeting. This calculator has been prepared so that you may quickly determine the Kilotex Rating of any given set of carpet specifications and to enable you to compare the Kilotex Ratings of varying constructions and yarn counts. Procedure: First find the table for the Machine Gauge with which you are concerned. Move the slide up the appropriate designation for Stitches per inch (pitch) against at the top of the slot. The Kilotex Rating will be adjacent to the Yarn Count figure with which you are concerned.

GAUGE 1/8		GAUGE 5/64	
STITCHES PER INCH	YARN COUNT	STITCHES PER INCH	YARN COUNT
1.90	11300	3.04	31800
2.15	13000	3.44	36000
2.30	14500	3.68	39000
2.45	16000	3.92	42000
2.60	17500	4.16	45000
2.75	19000	4.40	48000
2.90	20500	4.64	51000
3.05	22000	4.88	54000
3.20	23500	5.12	57000
3.35	25000	5.36	60000
3.50	26500	5.60	63000
3.65	28000	5.84	66000
3.80	29500	6.08	69000
3.95	31000	6.32	72000
4.10	32500	6.56	75000
4.25	34000	6.80	78000
4.40	35500	7.04	81000
4.55	37000	7.28	84000
4.70	38500	7.52	87000
4.85	40000	7.76	90000
5.00	41500	8.00	93000
5.15	43000	8.24	96000
5.30	44500	8.48	99000
5.45	46000	8.72	102000
5.60	47500	8.96	105000
5.75	49000	9.20	108000
5.90	50500	9.44	111000
6.05	52000	9.68	114000
6.20	53500	9.92	117000
6.35	55000	10.16	120000
6.50	56500	10.40	123000
6.65	58000	10.64	126000
6.80	59500	10.88	129000
6.95	61000	11.12	132000
7.10	62500	11.36	135000
7.25	64000	11.60	138000
7.40	65500	11.84	141000
7.55	67000	12.08	144000
7.70	68500	12.32	147000
7.85	70000	12.56	150000
8.00	71500	12.80	153000
8.15	73000	13.04	156000
8.30	74500	13.28	159000
8.45	76000	13.52	162000
8.60	77500	13.76	165000
8.75	79000	14.00	168000
8.90	80500	14.24	171000
9.05	82000	14.48	174000
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9.35	85000	14.96	180000
9.50	86500	15.20	183000
9.65	88000	15.44	186000
9.80	89500	15.68	189000
9.95	91000	15.92	192000
10.10	92500	16.16	195000
10.25	94000	16.40	198000
10.40	95500	16.64	201000
10.55	97000	16.88	204000
10.70	98500	17.12	207000
10.85	100000	17.36	210000
11.00	101500	17.60	213000
11.15	103000	17.84	216000
11.30	104500	18.08	219000
11.45	106000	18.32	222000
11.60	107500	18.56	225000
11.75	109000	18.80	228000
11.90	110500	19.04	231000
12.05	112000	19.28	234000
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12.35	115000	19.76	240000
12.50	116500	20.00	243000
12.65	118000	20.24	246000
12.80	119500	20.48	249000
12.95	121000	20.72	252000
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16.25	154000	26.00	318000
16.40	155500	26.24	321000
16.55	157000	26.48	324000
16.70	158500	26.72	327000
16.85	160000	26.96	330000
17.00	161500	27.20	333000
17.15	163000	27.44	336000
17.30	164500	27.68	339000
17.45	166000	27.92	342000
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17.75	169000	28.40	348000
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18.05	172000	28.88	354000
18.20	173500	29.12	357000
18.35	175000	29.36	360000
18.50	176500	29.60	363000
18.65	178000	29.84	366000
18.80	179500	30.08	369000
18.95	181000	30.32	372000
19.10	182500	30.56	375000
19.25	184000	30.80	378000
19.40	185500	31.04	381000
19.55	187000	31.28	384000
19.70	188500	31.52	387000
19.85	190000	31.76	390000
20.00	191500	32.00	393000

GAUGE 1/9		GAUGE 5/32	
STITCHES PER INCH	YARN COUNT	STITCHES PER INCH	YARN COUNT
2.14	11100	3.04	31800
2.42	13000	3.44	36000
2.68	14500	3.68	39000
2.94	16000	3.92	42000
3.20	17500	4.16	45000
3.46	19000	4.40	48000
3.72	20500	4.64	51000
3.98	22000	4.88	54000
4.24	23500	5.12	57000
4.50	25000	5.36	60000
4.76	26500	5.60	63000
5.02	28000	5.84	66000
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5.54	31000	6.32	72000
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6.58	37000	7.28	84000
6.84	38500	7.52	87000
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14.64	83500	14.72	177000
14.90	85000	14.96	180000
15.16	86500	15.20	183000
15.42	88000	15.44	186000
15.68	89500	15.68	189000
15.94	91000	15.92	192000
16.20	92500	16.16	195000
16.46	94000	16.40	198000
16.72	95500	16.64	201000
16.98	97000	16.88	204000
17.24	98500	17.12	207000
17.50	100000	17.36	210000
17.76	101500	17.60	213000
18.02	103000	17.84	216000
18.28	104500	18.08	219000
18.54	106000	18.32	222000
18.80	107500	18.56	225000
19.06	109000	18.80	228000
19.32	110500	19.04	231000
19.58	112000	19.28	234000
19.84	113500	19.52	237000
20.10	115000	19.76	240000
20.36	116500	20.00	243000
20.62	118000	20.24	246000
20.88	119500	20.48	249000
21.14	121000	20.72	252000
21.40	122500	20.96	255000
21.66	124000	21.20	258000
21.92	125500	21.44	261000
22.18	127000	21.68	264000
22.44	128500	21.92	267000
22.70	130000	22.16	270000
22.96	131500	22.40	273000
23.22	133000	22.64	276000
23.48	134500	22.88	279000
23.74	136000	23.12	282000
24.00	137500	23.36	285000
24.26	139000	23.60	288000
24.52	140500	23.84	291000
24.78	142000	24.08	294000
25.04	143500	24.32	297000
25.30	145000	24.56	300000
25.56	146500	24.80	303000
25.82	148000	25.04	306000
26.08	149500	25.28	309000
26.34	151000	25.52	312000
26.60	152500	25.76	315000
26.86	154000	26.00	318000
27.12	155500	26.24	321000
27.38			

float

Commerce Court features clear 'Float and Float' Twinsulite

The advantages of Twinsulite used in Phases 3 and 4 of Commerce Court not only include reduced heating/cooling costs but the increased comfort of the occupants. The use of two lites of Float glass ensures completely clear, undistorted vision. In addition to the perfection of Float, Pilkington also offers its exclusive 'Total Service'. Highly experienced Pilkington specialists can work with you from the inception to the completion of your project. They will assist in design and assume complete responsibility for the provision and installation of all materials, including architectural metal, provided for under their contract. For further details, contact the Pilkington Contract Division.

FLOAT: another product of seeing further ahead

Building 3 and 4 of Commerce Court, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Toronto.
Architects for Commerce Court: Page & Steele, Toronto.
Design consultants to the Bank: I. M. Pei and Partners, New York.

