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F A C U L T Y

C E N T E R

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A F A C U L T Y C E N T E R

by

Steve Erban

Submitted to the School of Architecture as partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Architecture

at

Montana State University

Bozeman, Montana
December 15, 1964

letter of
transmittal

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302 South Fifth Ave.
Bozeman, Montana
December 15, 1964

Professor H. C. Rose'
Director,
School of Architecture
Montana State College
Bozeman, Montana

Dear Professor Rose':

I am submitting this report on a proposed
faculty center for Montana State College. It
is the fulfillment of thesis research, Arch 489.

The information in this report was procured from
the architectural library and the interviews
with members of the Montana State College faculty.

The information in this report will be the basis
for the design of a faculty center for Montana
State College.

Acknowledgements should go to I.E. Dayton,
William Johnstone, Robert Smith, and Charles
Caughlin. Special thanks to Mr. Stevens of the
English Department.

Respectfully submitted,

Steve Erban
Steve Erban

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CONDITIONS
CREATING
A NEED



The enrollment at Montana State College is increasing approximately 11% each year.¹ This increase will create the need for more faculty members. As Montana State College becomes more populous a need for recreational activities, lounging areas, and dining areas for the students and the faculty is created.

At the present time the student union is at maximum capacity in its recreational areas with the students; let alone the faculty. The lack of conference or lunch rooms is an other need of the faculty members. An expansion of the student union is under developement at the present time. The gymnasium is an other inadequate building which provides recreational activities for the students and the faculty. I am referring to the handball courts. There are only four undersized courts to handle the college populous. The new faculty center will provide the necessary spaces for the activities which will be discussed under the types and spaces of the building.

A need for organizational arrangements and the channels of communication which early acquaint

the new faculty member with the purpose of the college, the expectations of the administration, and the feeling of acceptance and belonging is present. The faculty club can be this organization and the faculty center will aid it effectiveness.

The faculty members at the present time are working through a committee headed by I. E. Dayton on a faculty lounge. The best possible location for the faculty lounge was found to be the basement dining room in Hamilton Hall. It appears that a lounging area can be set up at minimum expense. Interest in developing a faculty area on Montana State College has been expressed by the faculty. Their present work is the foundation for the proposed ultimate goal---- a faculty center.

LOCAL CONDITIONS



Geographic

The Gallatin Valley is located in southern Montana along the eastern slope of the Continental Divide. On the southeast end of the valley at $45^{\circ} 42'$ north latitude and $111^{\circ} 03'$ west longitude lies Bozeman, Montana.

Centrally located from three of Montana's major cities, Bozeman is 100 miles southeast of Helena, 142 miles west of Billings, and 195 miles south of Great Falls. Two major highways go through Bozeman: U.S. 191, a north - south artery and a major entrance to Yellowstone National Park. U.S. 10 or Interstate 90, a major east - west artery.

Bozeman is located 7 miles east of the Gallatin River and 30 miles southeast of the beginning of the Missouri River. The Bridger Mountains are 15 miles to the east and the Gallatin Mountain range is 25 miles to the southwest. Mountain peaks within these ranges rise to altitudes over 9,000 feet above sea level. Bozeman's altitude is 4,900 feet above sea level.

Climatic

Bozeman has a relatively dry and mild climate. The winters are cold with an average mean temperature of 25 degrees with occasional lows of 40 degrees below zero. The average annual snow fall is 30-50 inches, falling between November and March. Low relative humidity and 65 degree average mean temperature provide a comfortable summer season. The growing season in the Gallatin Valley is from late May to mid September. The prevailing winds are usually from the southwest and the storm winds from the east.

Page 7 shows the monthly climatic data.

Page 8 shows the monthly sun angles.

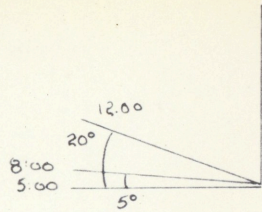
Month	Mean Temperature	Precipitation (in.)
January	20.2	.92
February	23.2	.76
March	27.8	1.53
April	42.5	1.73
May	51.1	2.34
June	57.3	3.06
July	66.4	1.08
August	64.9	1.12
September	55.8	1.65
October	46.0	1.45
November	32.1	1.07
December	24.8	.91

Mean Annual Temperature 42.9 degrees Fahrenheit

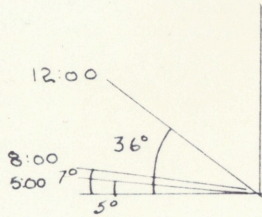
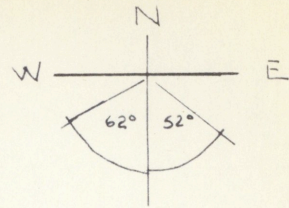
Annual Precipitation 17.62 inches.

TABLE 1#

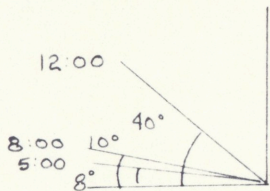
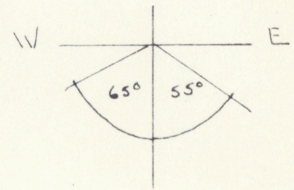
SUN ANGLES



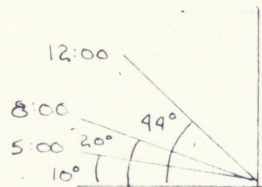
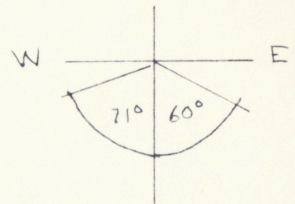
DEC.



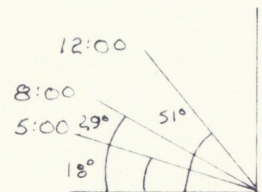
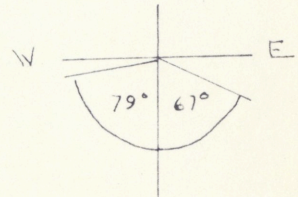
JAN. & NOV.



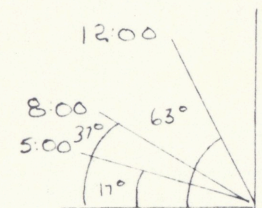
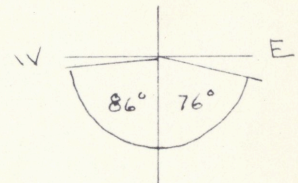
FEB. & OCT.



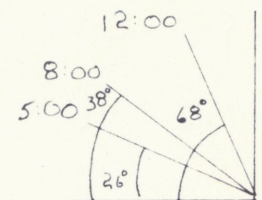
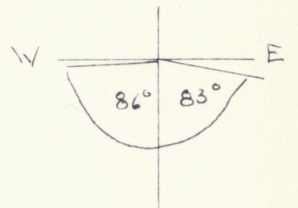
MAR. & SEPT.



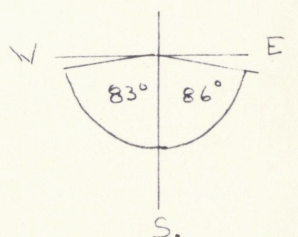
APR. & AUG.



MAY & JULY



JUNE



SUN ALTITUDE
AT 8:00AM, 12:00 & 5:00 PM

SUN AZIMUTH
AT 8:00AM & 5:00 PM.

Social

The population of Bozeman has increased at a rate of approximately 28% over each ten year period since 1910. According to the 1960 U.S. census, Bozeman had a population of 13,366, the sixth highest in the state.⁶

Montana State College has increased it's enrollment from 3,956 in the Fall of 1960 to 5,250 in the Fall of 1964. During the 1963-64 school year there were approximately 450 resident faculty members. This figure is expected to increase to 750 by 1970.

The resident faculty is predominately of the Caucasian race and United States citizenship. The main fields of teaching activity include Divisions of:

1. Agriculture
2. Education
3. Engineering
4. Letters and Science
5. Professional Schools.

The Division of Letters and Science includes a large Chemistry, Bacteriology, Math, and Physics departments. The Division of Professional Schools includes Architecture, Art, Commerce, Home Economics, and Nursing curriculums. The Division of Letters and Science and the Division of Professional Schools constitute 50% of the student enrollment. Approximately 11% are enrolled in Agriculture, 15% in Education, and 24% in Engineering.¹

Historical

In 1864 John Bozeman led a wagon train of immigrants into the Gallatin Valley. D.E. Rouse and W.J. Beall helped John Bozeman stake out the present city of Bozeman. Indian hostility increased, and in 1867 a military post, Fort Ellis, was established three miles east of Bozeman.

Montana State College was established as the Montana College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts by the state legislature in February 16, 1893. The legislature changed the name of Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in 1913. Then in 1935 this name was changed to Montana State College.

Montana State College is a land-grant institution as authorized by the first Morrill Act passed by Congress in 1862. The college is supported by legislative appropriations, student fees, special funds, and special grants!

SITE
CONDITIONS

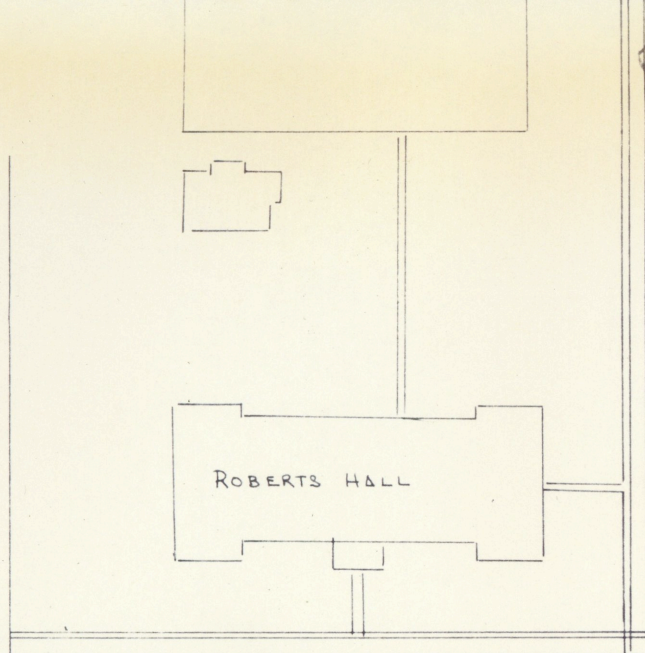
Location & Orientation

The proposed site is located on the Montana State College campus directly north of Roberts Hall. It is bounded on the west by seventh avenue, the south by Garfield, and the east by sixth avenue. Garfield consists of two one-way streets running east and west and is considered the main street of the college campus.

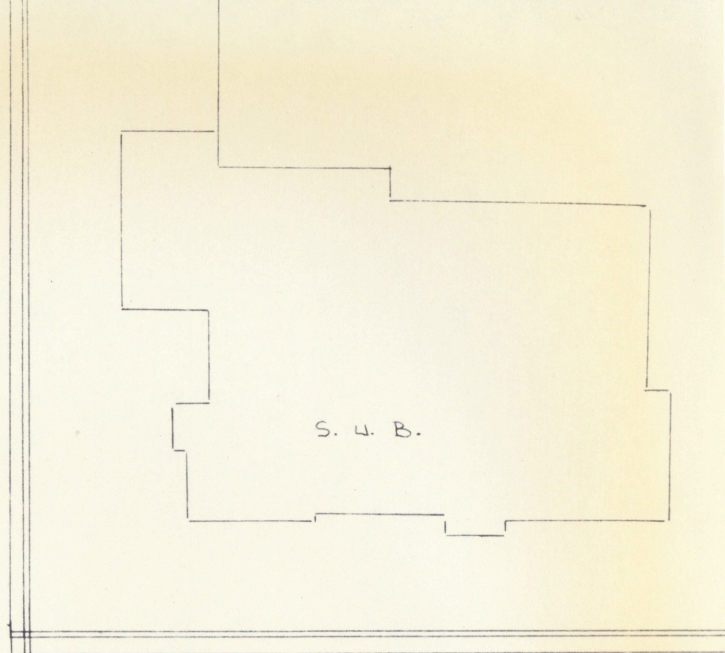
The site is orientated with it's length running east and west; the width runs north and south. The dimensions of the site are 270 feet on the north and south sides, 158.65 feet on the west side, and 156.36 feet on the east side. The total area of the proposed site is 42,090 square feet.¹⁰

The views from the site are as follows:

west: Close view of Hamilton Hall, the Memorial Chapel, and the Student Union Building. Distant view of the buildings such Montana Hall, Lewis Hall, and the Ag Building are obstructed by Hamilton Hall and existing trees which surround the parking lot and the Memorial Chapel.

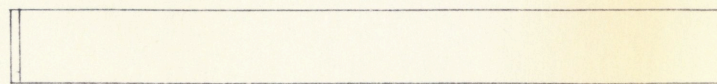
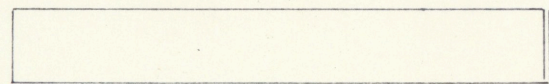


ROBERTS HALL

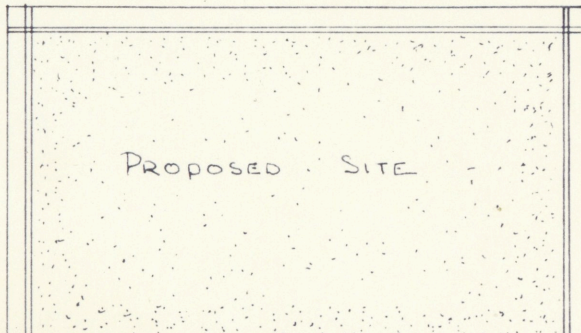


S. U. B.

GORFIELD

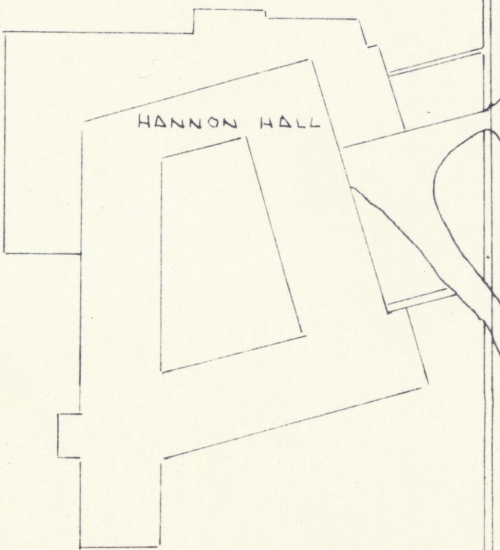


SIXTH AVENUE



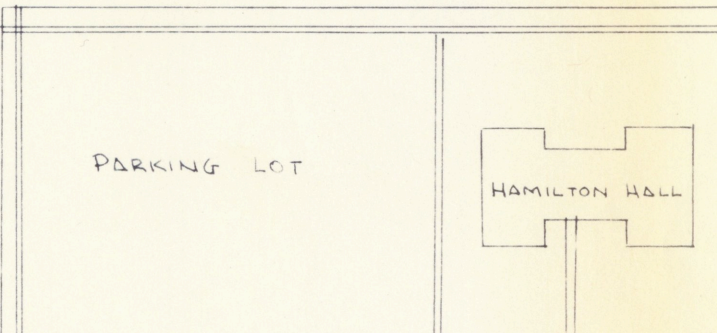
PROPOSED SITE

NORTH

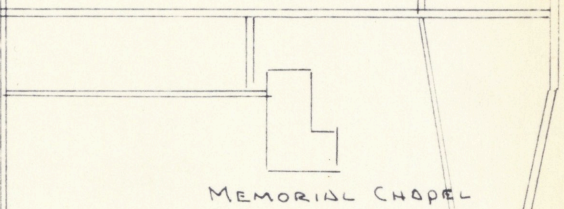


HANNON HALL

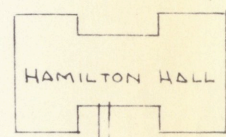
SEVENTH AVENUE



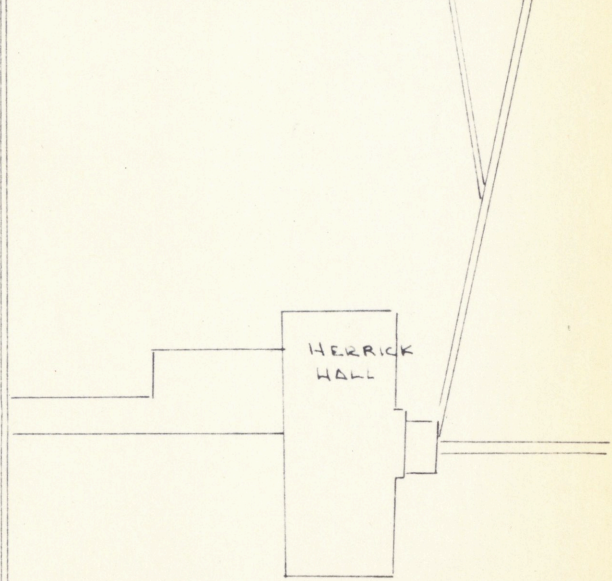
PARKING LOT



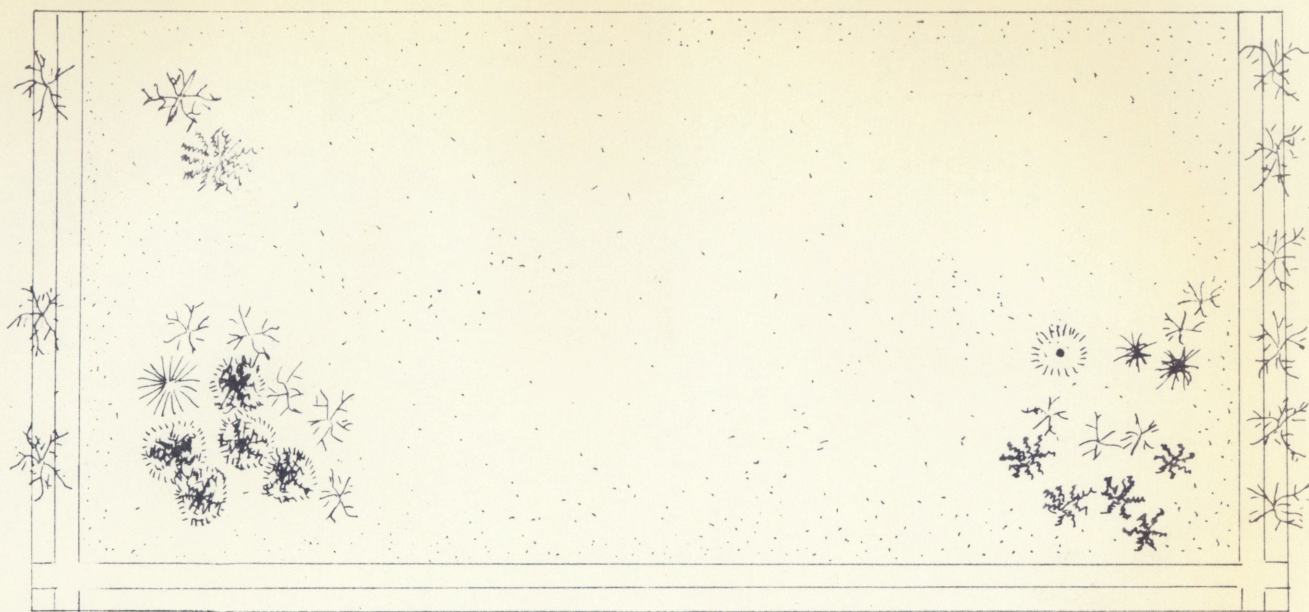
MEMORIAL CHAPEL



HAMILTON HALL



HERRICK HALL

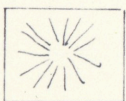


PROPOSED SITE

NORTH



WHITE ASH



WHITE SPRUCE



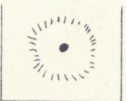
COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE



SCOTCH PINE



LUMBER PINE



ENGELMAN SPRUCE

east: Close view of Kappa Sigma fraternity house, Alpha Gamma Delta sorority house, and other residential houses. Distant view is obstructed.

south: Close view of Roberts Hall. Distant view of the Gallatin Mountains which is limited by the obstruction of Roberts Hall.

north: Close view of Hannon Hall. Distant view is obstructed by Hannon Hall.

The proposed site is located within one block of the central core of the college, which consists of the Library, Reid Hall, and Montana Hall.

Traffic Patterns

Seventh Avenue is the main south artery to the Montana State College Campus. It's traffic flows from the following:

vehicle: Eighth Avenue and Cleveland Street.

pedestrian: Hapner Hall, Hannon Hall, Quads, Kappa Delta Sorority House, and four fraternity houses.

Garfield is the main east artery to the campus core. It's traffic flows from the following:

vehicle: Wilson Avenue

pedestrian: Four fraternity houses, two sorority houses, and college faculty housing.

The faculty center should be so orientated on the site to have Sixth Avenue as the service street. This avenue is the ^{LEAST} traveled of the three streets bounding the site.

Utilities

The proposed site is bounded a steam line on the west side. Natural gas and water are on the edge of the east property line. The sewer is below Sixth Avenue. Electrical and telephone supply are on the east and west sides of the property.

Topography

The land is generally flat. No topographic map is available. It is grass covered with soft wood trees existing in the southeast and southwest corners of the property. The faculty center

ground plan will be so designed as to preserve the existing trees. The soil is of clay which has a good depth and bearing.

Map shows existing trees and types on property.

Zoning Requirements

Montana State College has no zoning requirements controlling the use of a site on its campus.

Reasonable care by the designer with the existing buildings is the only possible control. The city of Bozeman's zoning laws would be in effect.



SOUTHWEST



NORTH



SOUTHEAST



WEST



SOUTHEAST



SOUTH



NORTHEAST - SOUTHEAST CORNER



EAST

FUNCTION
OF
BUILDING



types
and functions
of spaces

Meal Facilities

The meal facilities for the faculty center can be divided into four basic areas. The kitchen, approximately 2700 square feet in floor area will provide the following facilities:

1. food preparation
2. food serving for 200 people cafeteria style
3. food serving for 300 people banquet style
4. diswashing
5. food storage
6. food receiving
7. maintenance
8. an office
9. employee wash room

The second basic area is the dining area. An area of 3,000 square feet will be large enough to handle 200 to 300 people. Acoustical design and the dining area's relationship to the kitchen or noisy area will be the main concern in creating a pleasant atmosphere for the people eating. The concern is to prevent the sound of the kitchen area to be transmitted through walls, the ceiling, or an open air space to the dining area.

The third basic area is the snack lounge, which will be directly connected to the kitchen. Light snacks prepared in the main kitchen will be served through the snack bar. A fountain area will also be integrated into this area. Approximately 600 square feet of area will be sufficient for the snack lounge.

The fourth basic area is a formal dining area. This area is for individuals or small groups to dine in a semi-private and formal atmosphere. A hostess and a waitress will accomodate the faculty members using this area. According to the use, reservations may be made for smooth operation of the formal dining area. This area will be directly off the kitchen for efficient service. A floor area of 500 square feet will be adequate.

Lounge Area

The lounge will be divided by **visible** and invisible barriers into small spaces for intimate discussion. Changes in floor levels, interior pools, and screens are examples of these barriers.

A portion of the lounge will be visually open to the exterior to provide natural light and an exterior view.

The lounge area, is approximately 1500 square feet in floor area will provide a relaxing area for 75 people. A placid atmosphere can be accomplished by the correct use of acoustical materials and space design. Absorption of sound will be the major factor controlling the selection of materials used in the lounge.

Recreational area

An area for faculty amusement will be provided within the faculty center. The recreational area is divided into three basic areas. The first area being the active area, of 2,400 square feet of floor space. It will furnish space for billiards, table tennis, and two handball courts.

The second basic area is a table area. A floor area of 650 square feet will provide room for bridge, chess, and other table games. It will be possible to break this area into smaller space for

private games by the use of moveable partitions. Storage space will be supplied so this area can be used as a conference or meeting room.

The third basic area of 1,200 square feet will provide facilities for lockers, steam baths, and showers. Separate areas for men and women will be furnished.

Living accomodations

Ten single units for living quarters will be included to house guests of the college and it's faculty members. The units will only accomodate temporary living. An area of 1,600 square feet will provide space for sleeping, toilets, and closets. This space will be kept away from the active or noisy parts of the faculty center.

Miscellaneous areas

A maintenance room of 250 square feet will furnish space for utility intakes and equipment storage. The college steam plant will supply the steam power for the heating system.

A ballroom or dancing space is needed for

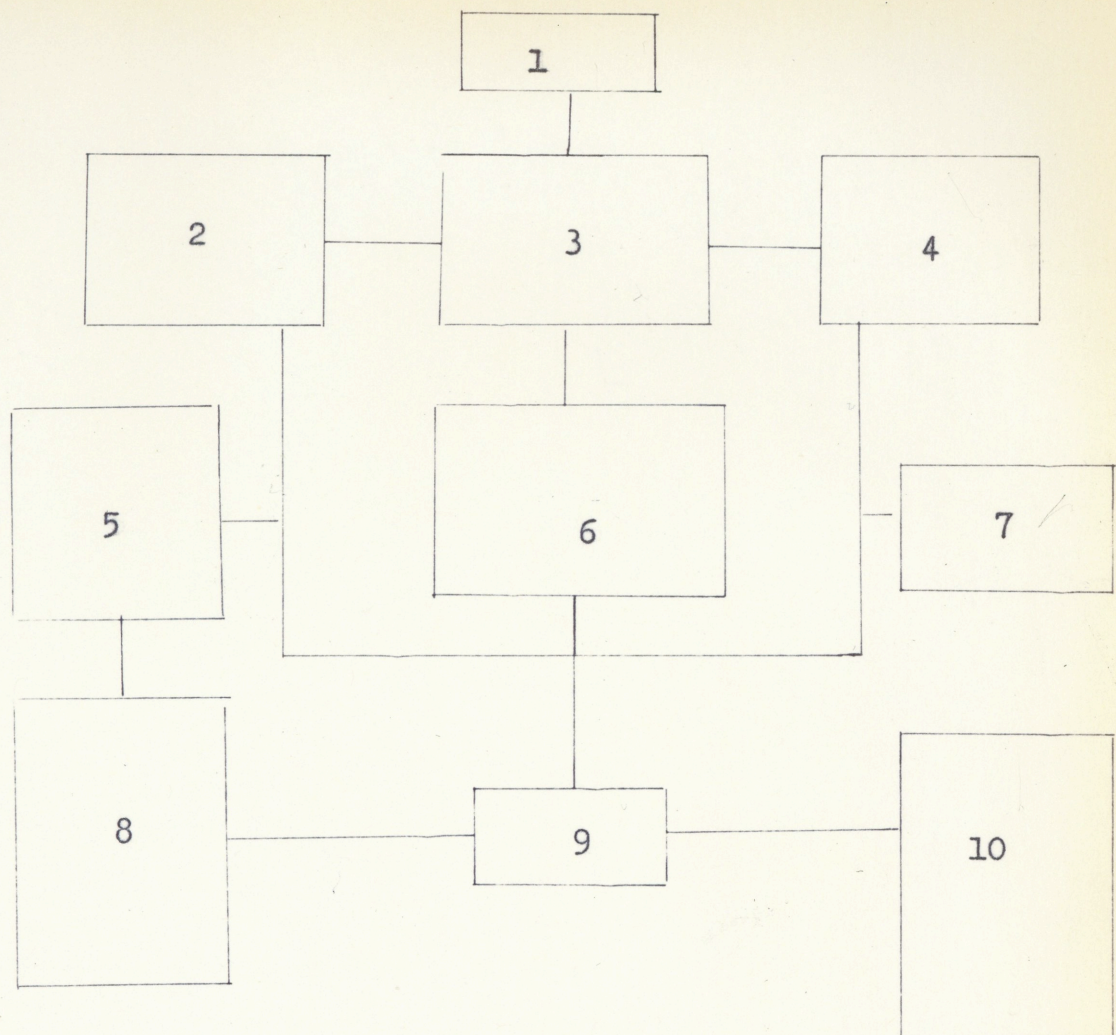
faculty parties; this can be held in the large dining area.

Two conference room are included within the faculty center. These rooms will accomodate 10 to 15 people. Informal meetings, lunches, lectures and gatherings is the function of the conference room. It will be related to the kitchen.

A reception area and an administrative office will be provided in the faculty center. A central place for the operation of the faculty center is their basic function.

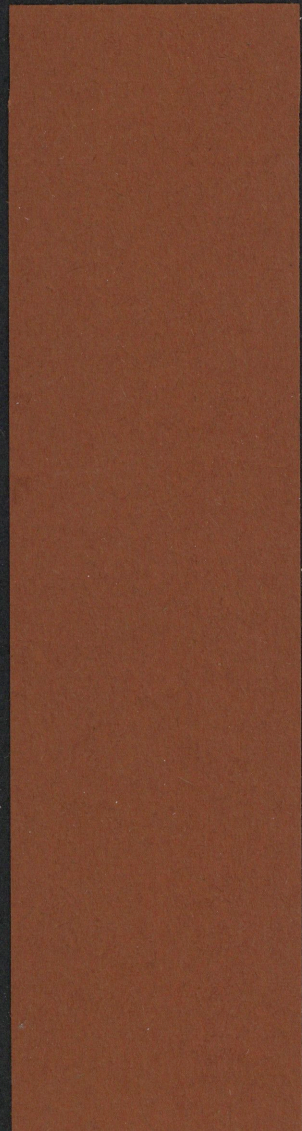
preliminary

flow plan



1. Maintenance
2. Snack Lounge
3. Kitchen
4. Formal Dining
5. Recreational Area
6. Dining Area
7. Conference Rooms
8. Lounge Area
9. Entrance
10. Living Accomodations

AESTHETIC
CONSIDERATIONS



Campus Relationship

Unity among buildings within a particular grouping is essential to good architecture. This unity must be developed during the first stages of of planning. Technology and design concept have and will continue to change. Yet, a basic relationship between the past and the future must be maintained to have aesthetic unity among buildings within a particular grouping.

On the Montana State College campus unity between buildings is varied. Examining the materials of various buildings throughout our campus, we find some structures buildt of wood, some of brick, some of concrete, some of tile block, and some of tin. Brick has been the most widely used. Unity < between our buildings has been lost by the use of many different materials. A good example is the comparisons between the dorm buildings. Langford Hall, Hapner Hall, Hedges Hall, Hannon Hall, and the Quads are all of brick and the Lewis and Clark Halls of concrete. There is absolutely no relationship of building materials between Lewis and Clark Halls and the halls of brick. On the other hand

there is a unity of materials between the dorms built of brick.

The shape of buildings on this campus have less unity than do the materials. The variety of roofs, windows, and general appearances point out the confusion between the buildings. Montana Hall with it's deep valleys and steep pitched roofs blend in with the rugged mountains, and it's strong walls give a feeling of shelter from wind and snow. While only a hundred yards away, Hamilton Hall with it's Romanesque features, seems it should be located in the land of the hot sun. The real feeling of aesthetic unity is again lost through building shape.

As the designer of the faculty center, I feel that there is no basic long range plan for the buildings of Montana State College's campus. Since there is not a general architectural style to be followed, the faculty center can be designed with its own characteristics and form without a cessation from present campus architectural style.

Function

The present campus buildings don't supply a mode for the aesthetic considerations of the faculty center to follow. What should govern the aesthetic considerations of the proposed faculty center? The answer must lie in the function of the building and the relationship to the faculty members.

The faculty center will be an expression of the faculty of Montana State College. It's form and appearance must aesthetically portray the image of the educated individuals being depicted by this structure.

A study by the Bureau of Institutional Research in cooperation with the University of Minnesota's faculty provided the following factors influencing college teachers in accepting or declining a position at the university. They are listed in importance.

Those Who Came

1. Reputation of the department.
2. Reputation of the university.
3. Recreational and/or cultural facilities.
4. Salary offer.
5. Academic rank offer.

Those Who Declined to Come

1. Comfortably located
2. Offer was not enough better to cause them to move.
3. Salary and rank offer was inferior to their present position.

The influential factors give us an indication that faculty satisfaction or dissatisfaction on the personal level will effect his choice of colleges or universities. The faculty in its small way must functionally allow favorable relationships between the faculty members ^{to} develop. Comfortably located and recreational and/or cultural facilities indicate this.

A study of faculty evaluation by Kenneth E. Clark, Dean, College of Arts & Sciences,

University of Colorado supplies us with eight basic assumptions about the ideal faculty member. Four of these assumptions pertain to the aesthetic considerations of the faculty center. The center must create an atmosphere in which the following assumptions can be aided.

1. We would like our faculty to have a full awareness of the nature of liberal education.

We would like for each member to be a willing participant in the variety of discussions in which a college engages; discussions about curriculum, about personnel policies, about the areas in which a college needs to grow. We would not like for these faculty persons to identify only with their own disciplines and to have parochial interests which cover less than the total range of subject matters incorporated in a liberal arts program.

2. We would desire that our faculty member be broadly educated: a cultured person who is acquainted with many fields other than his own, an individual of whom we are proud, of whom our students are proud, a person

who is exciting to have around, who participates widely in the discussions of academic and intellectual matters in the university community.

3. We would like our faculty member to be a person of personal warmth, who relates easily with administrative personnel, with faculty, and especially with students, a person who mingles well with students and faculty and who is sought out by them as a person who is understanding of the nature, needs, and problems of others.
4. We would like our faculty person to be a unique member of the community. We would like for him to make a contribution to the college which no one else can make, For we earnestly desire in faculties a great diversity in order that we may meet the challenges which a greatly diverse student body imposes upon us. ⁷

Of course, there isn't a faculty member with all of the preceeding qualifications, but within the faculty as a group they can be found. The faculty center must be an expression of these ideals.

"The most important factor in the success or failure of collegiate institution to achieve its goals is faculty morale. Improvement of it depends on the courage of the profession to face deep forces such as the passion and pride of men."⁸
Aesthetically through form and function the faculty center must do this.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

economic

considerations

Obtaining a building fund is the main economic consideration of the proposed faculty center. Interviews with Robert Smith of Civil Engineering, I. E. Dayton of Physics, and Charles Caughlin of Chemistry expressed the idea that no college support would be used in the development of the faculty center. It would be strictly the faculties responsibility.

The faculty members will have to organize a corporation of some type and borrow money. This can be done in several ways. One, issuing stock to the members of the faculty club as payment of dues. Selling stock to the public with returns, but having the faculty members owning a greater percentage of it for control of the corporation. I feel that incorporating and issuing stock for payment of dues would be the best possibility for faculty organization.

costs

Construction Cost

Construction cost estimating is the detailed study of the building economics of a given job. When a building is completed the actual final cost can be determined. Until that time the cost is not a fact, but an estimate. Therefore, obviously, the best estimate is the one that comes nearest to the final cost.²

Since the design of the building and the specifications have not been conceived, we can not obtain an accurate construction cost estimate. The only rough estimate is that the building will cost approximately 15 dollars per square foot. The faculty center has an area of 17, 930 square feet. The estimated cost of the building is \$268,950. This is very basic and can be increased or diminished by the structure, materials, and size of the final building.

Overhead Costs - Direct

The items of expense which must be reasonably expected to occur on a particular construction, job, but which do not relate directly to one of the work sections, are referred to as direct overhead costs or job overhead. Examples of this type

of expense are: job office, signs, watching and guarding, temporary structures, and superintendence. The buildings cost will be affected slightly due to overhead cost which are determined as direct.³

Indirect Overhead Costs

Some of the costs of conducting a construction business cannot by any sensible reasoning be considered as directly furthering the progress or completion of any specific construction job in process. Expenses of this nature are known as indirect overhead costs.⁴

The faculty center has no connection to the construction business overhead costs unless the faculty club plans on doing some of the work themselves. This would not seem economical in the respect that too many problems would hinder the construction of the building.

Means of Reducing Maintenance and Operation Costs

In construction, the cost of maintenance and repair is often overlooked in favor of the more immediate initial economy. Using inexpensive materials to reduce construction costs generally

results in increased maintenance and replacement costs. This is true whether the life of the building is deliberately set low in anticipation of rapid obsolescence, or whether the building is a stop-gap to provide temporary housing to meet crowded conditions.

To reduce the cost of maintenance and repair, certain practices are important: Materials should be durable and long-lived; they should be easy to clean, renovate and replace; apparatus and equipment should be proven and dependable.⁵

BUILDING
PROGRAM

<u>SPACE</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>AREA</u>
<u>Main Entrance</u>	<u>1 @ 200</u>	<u>200</u>
Function: To provide entrance and reception space.		
Equipment: Reception desk and a bulletin board.		
Finish: High quality.		
Related: Near the lounge, main office, and cafeteria.		
<u>Main Office</u>	<u>1 @ 300</u>	<u>300</u>
Function: To provide space for administrating the faculty center.		
Equipment: Intercom, desk, 2 chairs, and filing cabinets.		
Finish: Good Quality		
Related: Adjacent to reception desk in the main entrance.		
<u>Lounge Area</u>	<u>1 @ 1500</u>	<u>1500</u>
Function: To provide space for relaxation and discussion.		
Equipment: Lounging chairs, tables, magazine racks, stereo equipment, and television.		
Finish: Warm rich with acoustical treatment.		
Related: Near the snack lounge and active area.		
<u>Dining Area</u>	<u>1 @ 3000</u>	<u>3000</u>
Function: To provide space for cafeteria and banquet dining, and dancing area.		

SPACE

QUANTITY AREA

Equipment: Tables and chairs
for 300 people.

Finish: Acoustically treated,
durable, water resistant floors
and walls.

Related: Adjacent to kitchen,
serving area, dishwashing area
and near the main entrance.

Snack lounge

1 @ 600 600

Function: To provide space for
light snacks and relaxation.

Equipment: Service counter,
tables, chairs, and lounging
chairs.

Finish: Warm, durable, and
acoustically treated.

Related: Adjacent to kitchen,
lounge, and active area.

Formal Dining Area

1 @ 500 500

Function: To provide space for
semi-private dining.

Equipment: Tables and chairs
to accomodate 20 to 30 people and
a reception counter.

Finish: Rich, quiet, warm, and
acoustically treated.

Related: Adjacent to kitchen.

Kitchen

1 @ 1200 1200

Function: To provide spaces
for food preparation.

SPACE

QUANTITY AREA

Equipment: Ovens, cooler, 4 ranges, grill, sinks, refrigerator, mixer, and small kitchen equipment.

Finish: Durable, water and stain resistant, easily cleaned.

Related: Adjacent to snack lounge, dining area, formal dining area, serving area, storage area, and dishwashing area.

Serving Area

1 @ 450 450

Function: To provide space for cafeteria and banquet style serving.

Equipment: Silverware and dish trays, water and beverage servers, counter, and food warmers.

Finish: Durable, water resistant floors and walls.

Related: Kitchen and dining room are adjacent.

Storage Area

1 @ 200 200

Function: To provide storage space for food and miscellaneous kitchen items.

Finish: Rough

Related: Adjacent to kitchen and service entrance.

Dishwashing Area

1 @ 300 300

Function: To provide space for the cleaning of dirty dishes and silverware.

Equipment: Dishwasher, dishdryer, and 2 or 3 sinks.

<u>SPACE</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>AREA</u>
Finish: Durable and easy to clean.		
Related: Adjacent to dining area and kitchen; near formal dining area and snack area.		
<u>Garbage Area</u>	<u>1 @ 100</u>	<u>100</u>
Function: To provide a ventilated space for garbage cans.		
Equipment: Water outlets, drain.		
Finish: Rough, easy to clean.		
Related: Near outdoor service area, dishwashing area, all dining areas, and kitchen.		
<u>Service Area</u>	<u>1 @ 150</u>	<u>150</u>
Function: To provide space for the receiving of food and kitchen supplies.		
Equipment: Counters.		
Finish: Durable, easy to clean.		
Related: Near the kitchen, storage area, and outdoor service area.		
<u>Employee's Dressing Room</u>	<u>1 @ 150</u>	<u>150</u>
Function: To provide a space for the kitchen employees to change.		
Equipment: 4 lockers, lavatory, flush toilet.		
Finish: Durable, easy to clean.		
Related: Near kitchen.		
<u>Kitchen Office</u>	<u>1 @ 150</u>	<u>150</u>
Function: To provide space for the administration of the kitchen.		

SPACEQUANTITYAREA

Equipment: File cabinets, desk,
chairs, bulletin board.

Finish: Warm and acoustically
treated.

Related: Near kitchen.

Recreational Area1 @ 900900

Function: To provide space for such
games as table tennis and billiards.

Equipment: Table tennis tables,
billiard tables.

Finish: Durable.

Related: Near the lounge, snack
lounge, and dressing rooms.

Handball Courts3 @ 5001500

Function: To provide space for
3 handball courts.

Equipment: None.

Finish: Concrete.

Related: Near Dressing rooms.

Dressing Rooms2 @ 5001000

Function: To provide space for
faculty showering, and preperation for
the use of the handball courts and the
steam baths for men and women.

Equipment: 3 showers, 10 lockers
(men's only), 5 lockers (women's
only), 3 lavatories, 3 flush toilets,
2 urinals (men's only), counter space.

Finish: Water resistant, easy to
clean.

SPACE

QUANTITY AREA

Related: Near handball courts, recreational area, and adjacent to steam baths.

Steam Bath Area

2 @ 100 200

Function: To provide space for steam baths.

Equipment: Steam outlets and benches.

Finish: Concrete.

Related: Adjacent to the dressing rooms.

Table Game Area

1 @ 550 550

Function: To provide space for such games as bridge, other card games, and chess.

Equipment: Tables, chairs, and a bulletin board.

Finish: Warm, durable, acoustically treated.

Related: Near the snack lounge and conference rooms.

Equipment Storage

1 @ 100 100

Function: To provide space for the storage of card tables and miscellaneous equipment.

Equipment: Shelves.

Finish: Rough.

Related: Adjacent to the table game area and near the recreational area.

SPACEQUANTITY AREALiving Quarters10 @ 160 1600 .

Function: To provide a temporary sleeping space for faculty and college quests.

Equipment: Beds, chairs, dressers, lavatories, flush toilets, and desks.

Finish: Warm, high quality, acoustically treated.

Related: Near the main entrance.

Maintenance area1 @ 250 250

Function: To provide space for steam heat intake, electrical panel, sinks, drain, cleaning equipment storage.

Equipment: Water outlets, shelves, and central drain.

Finish: Rough, easy to clean.

Related: Near the service entrance and the central part of the faculty center.

Conference Rooms1 @ 350 700

Function: To provide space for private dinners and meetings for 10 to 15 people.

Equipment: Tables, chairs, chalk board.

Finish: Warm, high quality, and acoustically treated.

SPACE

QUANTITY AREA

Related: Near kitchen and the
table game area.

Outdoor Court Area

1 @ 700 700

Function: To provide space for
an outdoor relaxing area.

Equipment: Seating, pool,
landscape.

Finish: Will fit in with the
building design.

Related: Near the lounge.

Sub total 16,300

Circulation area 5% 815

Structural Space 5% 815

TOTAL AREA 17,930

bibliography

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