A professional paper submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Architecture

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Kent A. Means
ORDER

RESPONSE

Image
Function
Context
Presentation

PROBLEM

Function
goals
people
program summary
program
concepts
problem statement

Context
site selection
goals
facts
problem statement

Sources
Rising from the street and the surrounding buildings was a building which seemed to defy the ordinary. As I moved closer, only to realize I had only seen one part. A wall mimicked the form of the building adjacent to it, but was not supported on one end. I wondered why. As I moved around the structure, I encountered sharply angled walls enclosing what appeared very similar to my own living room. The TV was placed in front of the couch with lamp adjacent; shade slightly tilted. Without hesitation, above me I saw satellite dishes perched on columns which brought my eye to the technical looking tower rising out of the corner of the building. I began to somewhat subconsciously realize the technical nature underlying the complexity of the facades. Further study aided by the large letters KMED placed on the corner wall, brought me to the conclusion this was a television station. It began to become slightly clearer why certain parts were there. Suddenly, I was perplexed as in front of me a wall was tipped up on end and seemed to have pushed it's adjacent corner wall from it's place, peeling it away. Again, I found myself asking why. As I rounded the corner feeling somewhat strange under a peeling wall, I looked up, above the entrance to see a large TV screen broadcasting the news. I decided to enter the building.

Moving through the large glass wall which seemed to penetrate the building, I encountered openness with partitions tilted seemingly for no reason at all. Centrally located was a series of walls which opened up and invited you in. As I entered I was greeted by the receptionist and she asked if she could help me. I responded, "No, just looking."
PROCESS

Can you take an art piece which is seemingly unrelated to the function of a particular building and make that building retain the inherent qualities of the original art? Can you make a piece of art into architecture? Will the art which is translated into architecture be arbitrary and therefore invalid. These are all questions which were the basis for this thesis.

These questions led me on an exploration to gain insights but not necessarily answers. I set out to create compositions which were derived from the function but did not have any of the restrictions which "make things work." The result of this was a singular image related to the function. This point was critical in the process. The image was what I had originally been striving for, but at this point I realized it was lacking something. What I had created was the honest, open, rational expression of the function. It seemed what I had created was a "modern" image.

Throughout the quarter, a seemingly unrelated event had occurred which proved to be important as the missing part of the image. This event was an artwork which had what was missing but also lacked what I already had obtained. The artwork was arbitrary and spontaneous. It lacked the rational thought which had been inherent in the previous image, but it had the feeling, the spontaneity, the irrational unknown which is in all art and people. I believe in most cases art begins and sometimes ends at this point where rational thought processes have not even begun. In the case where art ends at this point, it always retains the strength which is there. In the other case where it is taken further, the strength is sometimes lost, but also sometimes improved.
In any case, the realization that being spontaneous and even arbitrary has its strengths, was important to the design process. I knew that I wanted to retain some of the qualities which were inherent in the spontaneous piece. But, I also knew that the original image was also a valid expression and that a contrast between the two (spontaneous vs. planned, known vs. unknown, arbitrary vs. rational) would achieve a greater strength for both. The overall image of the building is therefore not one thing, but more of a contrast between two separate and opposite ideas. The contrast is important to see both ideas. Without the arbitrary part the rational loses its effect and vice versa.

Although neither part is more important than the other the spontaneous will probably be noticed first. It is most striking particularly because it really doesn’t seem to make sense. That is its purpose. Something doesn’t look quite right, because it is arbitrary. This is an attention getter which then allows the viewer to make his or her own decision on why that part is the way it is. This allows the viewer to be creative in his or her own way if they choose to do so.

In the final solution a decision had to be made on what parts could be irrational or rational. The decision was made to have a rational basis on which the arbitrary elements were applied and sometimes integrated. The rational basis became the structure, mechanical, program, circulation, and skin to some extent. The arbitrary elements became a second skin, awnings, signs, and partitions inside.
The building although not appearing contextural in the classic sense, does relate to it’s context. It is a direct reaction toward the context it surrounds. As Tom Grondona said of context, "The site is my canvas, the neighborhood my frame." Several elements from the neighboring structures are brought into the building. The more rational structure and skin of the building are essentially taken from all of the surrounding buildings. These elements are not the same in all the buildings, but have some common basis's. These commonalities are in my opinion are rectilinearity, rationality, form rather than plane, line, etc. These form the basis for the extensive use of grids and rectilinearity. On the other hand, there are mostly applied elements within the context which appear in the building. These elements are signs, awnings, bright colors, planarity, etc. In many cases these parts are applied after the building is designed and therefore are more arbitrary and unrelated to the original structure. Those elements are the life of the context. They also become the life of the building.
The solution to the program was to separate the overall function into parts. In its simplest terms, a production core was created which is surrounded by office space. The core is both central vertically and horizontally. In plan the core is occupied by the studio on the second floor and rises two stories. The first floor core is occupied by mechanical and other spaces which don't necessarily need light. Around the core is the circulation, major structural, and mechanical movement systems. Then surrounding this are offices and some production spaces. In section, the first floor contains the more public spaces such as administration, sales, and reception. The second or middle floor contains mostly production spaces. The third floor contains mostly office spaces which are the least public.
FUNCTION

ASSESSMENT OF NEED

In order to assess the need for such a project, a discussion of reality must be made. The project, although not realistic, can be thought of as being undertaken to replace a facility which no longer supports the need. A fictional client would like to expand from just television to include radio. The goal is to design a facility which will accommodate the unique functions and present a corporate image.

IDENTITY

The user should always have the sense of individuality, but have the choice for interaction with others. Each user should have his/her PLACE which creates their sense of identity.

PRIVACY

The users should have the opportunity to work in private whenever needed. Space should be allocated for interaction as a group as well as private.

ACTIVITIES

Meetings, production, writing, selling, programming --- Production is the main activity and all others are subservient to this.
RELATIONSHIPS

All facilities and spaces in each staff or division should be close to each other. In other words, each staff should have its own area. Production and engineering need proximity to each other. Sales and Administration also need proximity. Adjacency between these two groups is not important.

SECURITY

Security systems will include average office security. Additional measures would include protection of important documents in the administration area. Also, a system would be needed for after hours access.

PROGRESSION

The continuity of progression should be as open and efficient as possible. Areas of progression should have a terminus or be exits or entrances. Progression should include experience of movement and variety. Areas which are static in nature should not be interfered by circulation.

SEGREGATION

People and vehicles should be separated. The pedestrian and vehicle movement systems should connect at the point where the vehicle stops and the pedestrian movement begins. Pedestrian movement through parking areas should be eliminated.

ENCOUNTERS

Chance encounters are important to the social structure of the facility, therefore spaces should be designed to accommodate this. Planned encounters are needed mostly in the administration and sales area.
PARKING

Parking for both public and staff should be provided. A space must be allowed for a remote production van and several staff vehicles. Public parking need only be in limited form (approx. 6) spaces needed.

DYNAMIC?

A function such as the media is extremely dynamic. The building should exemplify this characteristic.

CHANGE

The function can be separated in two parts which are always changing. These parts are technology and society in general. Both the television and radio industry are always making new advances in technology. In addition, the news they report and the entertainment they give change with the changing tastes of the society they serve. Therefore, the facility should be designed with both of these aspects taken into account.

PERSONEL

PRODUCTION STAFF (6)

The production staff consists of six individuals who are all concerned with the actual production of programs. The activities range from writing commercials, editing tapes, directing, camera operations, sound operation, general studio floor activity.
DIRECTOR, PRODUCER - directs personnel during production.

TECHNICAL DIRECTOR - directs camera operators, sound operators, and other technical aspects.

CAMERA OPERATORS (2) - operate cameras and assist in editing and other technical aspects.

GENERAL STAFF (2) - assist in all operations and write commercials. Also, assist on studio floor during productions.

NEWS STAFF (6)

WORLD NEWS REPORTER (2) - Concerned with all world news. These employees write stories and also prepare them for broadcasting on the air.

LOCAL NEWS REPORTER (2) - local news. These people report, write, and then broadcast the stories on the air.

WEATHER REPORTER - This person is either a weatherman or one who reports the weather facts. In addition, the job is to write the broadcast and give it on the air.

SPORTS REPORTER - This reporter interprets the sports facts, writes stories, and broadcasts these stories during the news show.

RADIO NEWSCASTER - Writes and broadcasts news of all types.

PROGRAMMING STAFF (11)

PROGRAMERS (10) - The programers are concerned with the program on the air currently. There are always two programers on duty at any time. Programers control the quality of the broadcast.
PROGRAM DIRECTOR - This person deals with the actual physical programing, where programs come from, where they go, ect.

ENGINEERING STAFF (5)

CHIEF ENGINEER - This engineer coordinates the other four engineers.

ENGINEERS - These engineers are concerned with maintenance and new systems.

TRAFFIC STAFF (4) - Traffic deals with ingoing and outgoing commercials and programs. They are concerned with where they are from, cost, ect.

SALES (6)

TELEVISION SALES MANAGER - This person responsible for coordination of sales and individual sales in a limited amount.

SALES (4) - The five salespeople are each concerned with sales of commercial times and special programs. Much of sales are done outside of the facility.

SECRETARY - The secretary deals with the reception of the perspective sales. In addition, handles all other secretarial duties for the sales office.

RADIO SALES MANAGER - Coordinates radio sales and individual sales in a limited amount.

RADIO SALESPERSON - Similar to television sales except more in office situations.
ADMINISTRATION (8)

GENERAL TELEVISION MANAGER - This person coordinates the actions of all aspects, sales, engineering, production, and news.

GENERAL RADIO MANAGER - This person coordinates all aspects of radio.

ASSISTANT MANAGER - Assists television manager.

TELEVISION ACCOUNTANTS (2) - These people are concerned with all accounting needs for television.

SECRETARIES TELEVISION (2) - All secretarial duties involved with television administration.

RADIO SECRETARY - All secretarial duties involved with radio administration. In addition, this person acts as the radio accountant.

RADIO BROADCASTING (11)

DISC JOCKEYS (5) - One disc jockey is on duty at all times. The dj broadcasts music and does commercials and announcements.

ENGINEERS (5) - Coordinate program quality. One engineer on duty at all times.

CHIEF ENGINEER - Manages the engineering staff on a full time basis.

CHANGE

PRODUCTION - Change in operations, Technical (heavy), little change in social or space

NEWS - Very little change

PROGRAMING - Extreme changes in technology, some in personal.
ENGINEERING - Extreme technological changes, little in personel.

TRAFFIC - No change, except with origination of programs.

SALES - No change.

ADMINISTRATION - Little change.

SPECIAL GROUPS
HANDICAPPED - Access should be given to all areas of the building.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

SQUARE FOOTAGES

PRODUCTION SPACES

studio --------- 2400 sq.ft.
control --------- 500 sq.ft.
master control -- 500 sq.ft.
offices --------- 720 sq.ft.
dressing --------- 120 sq.ft.
storage --------- 500 sq.ft.
garage --------- 570 sq.ft.
generator --------- 200 sq.ft.
transmitter ----- 200 sq.ft.
TOTAL --------- 5710 sq.ft.
NEWS SPACES

news room ------- 920 sq.ft.
teletype ------- 80 sq.ft.
grahics ------- 150 sq.ft.
library ------- 100 sq.ft.

TOTAL ------- 1250 sq.ft.

PROGRAMMING SPACES

director ------- 160 sq.ft.

ENGINEERING SPACES

offices ------- 620 sq.ft.
chief engineer -- 130 sq.ft.
shop, clean ---- 200 sq.ft.
shop, mech. ---- 200 sq.ft.

TOTAL ------- 1150 sq.ft.

TRAFFIC

offices ------- 500 sq.ft.

SALES SPACES

offices ------- 910 sq.ft.
secretary ------- 100 sq.ft.

TOTAL ------- 1010 sq.ft.

ADMINISTRATION SPACES

generals ------- 300 sq.ft.
offices ------ 360 sq.ft.
secretaries ---- 300 sq.ft.
conference ----- 500 sq.ft.
reception ------ 300 sq.ft.

TOTAL --------- 1760 sq.ft.

RADIO TECHNICAL SPACES

studio -------- 150 sq.ft.
control ------ 150 sq.ft.

TOTAL --------- 300 sq.ft.

COMMON SPACES

restrooms ------ 800 sq.ft.
lounge -------- 250 sq.ft.
mechanical ----- 650 sq.ft. (5 %)

TOTAL --------- 1700 sq.ft.

TOTAL SPACE EXCLUDING CIRCULATION

TOTAL -------- 13540 sq.ft.
TELEVISION STUDIO

SIZE: 2400 sq.ft. (40',60')

USE: Provides for all major production elements—cameras, lighting, sound scenery, and performers. The major production will be a one half hour daily newscast. Secondary production would include weekly talk shows, specialty productions, etc. The studio size allows for two set areas (news and special).

EQUIPMENT:
2 floor monitors (suspended from lighting grid)
lighting grid (built in, 16 ft. grid)
cyclorama (on three sides of studio, suspended on exterior of lighting grid)
3 color cameras (2 used during production)
3 audio booms
2 dolly mounted extension ladders for lighting adjustments
intercom lines
sets (varying sizes and configurations, 2 max.)
program speakers (hanging from lighting grid)

MECHANICAL:
three phase four wire lighting circuits
forced air and air conditioning to meet accoustical needs when operational
overhead lighting, normal (dimmers)
ductwork along all walls (audio and video cables)
ACCOUSTICS:
  sound isolation - background level, 20-30 db
  sound absorption - reverberation time 0.5 sec.

CONTROL ROOM

SIZE: 500 sq. ft. (32'x18')

USE: Where all production elements, such as camera, sound, videotape recording, talent and crews, are coordinated. Here the directors, producers and assistants make the decisions concerning the best picture and sound.

EQUIPMENT:
  video switching console
  audio control board (19 in.)
  lighting console (19 in.)
  video monitors (mounted along wall in front of consoles) camera monitors(2), video tape monitors(2), line or program(1), preview(2), on-air production console
  speakers (audio monitors 2)
  intercoms

FURNITURE:
  desk chairs (swiveling 5)
  cabinets for tapes
MECHANICAL: Equipment circuit power, air conditioning, ductwork to carry cable to and from master control and studio

ACOUSTICS:
- sound isolation - background level, 20-30 db
- sound absorption - reverberation time, 0.5 sec.

ADJACENCIES: must directly be adjacent to studio and close to master control.

MASTER CONTROL

SIZE: 500 sq.ft.

USE: Master control acts as the clearinghouse for all program material. The responsibility of this space is to see that the right programs are at the right time and to control quality.

EQUIPMENT:
- audio and video distribution switchers
- audio and video monitors, camera monitors (3), vtr (2), on-air (3), line (1), preview (1), off-air (1), preset (1)
- audio tape decks
- telecine
- video tape recorders
- satellite control and receivers (3 separate dishes and control units)
intercoms

equipment racks

FURNITURE: desk chairs (3)

MECHANICAL: air conditioning, ductwork to studio and control, special equipment circuitry

ACCOUSTICAL:
sound isolation - background level, 35-45 db
sound absorption - reverberation time, 1.0 sec.

ADJACENCIES: should be close to control and studio

PRODUCTION OFFICES

SIZE: 120 sq.ft. (6)

USE: Used for preparation of production. In addition, these people will assist the other employees with directing and coordinating the overall production.

FURNITURE:
desk and chair
filing cabinet

MECHANICAL: ordinary

ACCOUSTICAL: ordinary

ADJACENCIES: Should be close to other production spaces.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS: Could be an open office area.
STORAGE AND CONSTRUCTION

SIZE: 500 sq.ft.

USE: This room is to be used for light construction of sets and props, but the major function is storage of both.

EQUIPMENT:
- power tools and hand tools

FURNITURE:
- shelves for storage
- tool storage shelves

MECHANICAL: ordinary

ACCOUSTICAL:
- sound isolation - background level, 35-45 db

ADJACENCIES: close to studio

DRESSING ROOM

SIZE: 120 sq.ft.

USE: This room would be used for preparation of newscasters and other "performers." Preparation will include both dressing and makeup.

FURNITURE:
- 2 chairs
- sink and makeup area
MECHANICAL: ordinary
ACCOUSTICAL: ordinary
ADJACENCIES: close to studio

EMERGENCY GENERATOR

SIZE: 150 sq.ft.
USE: Contains emergency generating equipment and the necessary fuel.
EQUIPMENT: generator
ACCOUSTICAL: only needed if located adjacent to another space.
ADJACENCIES: Best if located away from areas with acoustic needs. Could be located separate from the building.

REMOTE GARAGE

SIZE: 570 sq.ft. (24'x24')
USE: Accommodates the remote production van and extra equipment.
EQUIPMENT: van

ADJACENCIES: close to production facilities.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:
10'x10' garage door
11' minimum height

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TRANSMITTER ROOM

SIZE: 200 sq. ft.

USE: houses transmitter equipment for both radio and television.

EQUIPMENT:
- transmitter
- modulation monitor
- frequency monitor

MECHANICAL: air conditioned

ACCOUSTICAL:
- sound absorption - background level, 30-40 db
- sound isolation - reverberation time, 1.0 sec.

ADJACENCIES: As close to master control as possible. Must be near to roof.
NEWS SPACES

NEWS ROOM

SIZE: 920 sq.ft. (6 tv, 1 radio)

USE: Where all wiring and reporting of news stories takes place. In this size station, the reporters are also newscasters.

EQUIPMENT: (typical office)
- telephone
- typewriter or desk computer

FURNITURE:
- desk and chair
- filing cabinet
- visitors chair

MECHANICAL: ordinary

ACCOUSTICAL: moveable accoustical panels between desks are an option otherwise ordinary

ADJACENCIES: close to teletype and studio
TELETYPE ROOM

SIZE: 80 sq.ft.

USE: To isolate teletype (wire service) from newsroom also as place to record information privately.

EQUIPMENT: teletype machine

FURNITURE:
desk and chair
paper storage

MECHANICAL: ordinary

ACOUSTICAL:
sound isolation - background level, 25-35 db

ADJACENCIES: Must be directly adjacent and accessible to the newsroom.

GRAPHICS ROOM

SIZE: 150 sq.ft.

USE: For production of various charts and graphs and other visual materials.
FURNITURE:
  office chair
  drafting table
  42" filing system
  paper and board storage shelves

MECHANICAL: ordinary
ACCOUSTICAL: ordinary
ADJACENCIES: close to news room

LIBRARY
  SIZE: 100 sq.ft.
  USE: Library of video tape and film
  MECHANICAL:
    humidity control
    electrostatic air cleaning
  ACCOUSTICAL: ordinary
  ADJACENCIES: close to newsroom and production areas.
PROGRAMMING AREAS

PROGRAM DIRECTORS OFFICE

SIZE: 160 sq.ft.

USE: coordination of programing equipment

EQUIPMENT: personal computer

FURNITURE:
- desk and chair
- filing cabinet
- table
- 2 visitors chairs

MECHANICAL: ordinary

ACOUSTICAL:
- sound isolation - background level, 30-40 db

ADJACENCIES: Directly adjacent to master control and circulation
ENGINEERING SPACES

ENGINEERS OFFICES

SIZE: 620 sq.ft. (5 tv, 1 radio)

USE: For all engineering work other than that which is done in the shop or control.

FURNITURE: desk and chair

filing cabinet

MECHANICAL: ordinary

ACOUSTICAL: ordinary

ADJACENCIES: close to shops and production control rooms.

CHIEF ENGINEERS OFFICE

SIZE: 130 sq.ft.

USE: For engineering coordination and work outside of shop
EQUIPMENT: desk computer

FURNITURE:
   desk and chair
   2 visitors chairs
   file cabinet

MECHANICAL: ordinary

ACCOUSTICAL: ordinary

ADJACENCIES: close to common engineers offices.

SHOP CLEAN

SIZE: 200 sq.ft.

USE: For repairing and testing electronic equipment (clean). Storage of maintenance equipment.

EQUIPMENT: maintenance equipment

FURNITURE:
   2 chairs
   shelves for storage
   counter all around for work

MECHANICAL: ordinary
ACCOUSTICAL:
sound isolation - background level, 30-40 db

ADJACENCIES: close to engineering and control rooms.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:
double doors (swinging)

high lighting level with low glare

SHOP MECHANICAL

SIZE: 200 sq.ft.

USE: For repairing and testing mechanical which for reason of cleanliness cannot be repaired in the electronics shop.

EQUIPMENT: tools, testing equipment

FURNITURE:
2 chairs

counter all around

storage cabinets and shelves

MECHANICAL: ordinary

ACCOUSTICAL:
sound isolation - background level, 30-40 db

ADJACENCIES: close to engineering and production control rooms.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:
double doors (swinging)

high lighting level, low glare
TRAFFIC

TRAFFIC OFFICES

SIZE: 500 sq.ft. (4)

USE: Traffic is concerned with incoming and outgoing programs.

EQUIPMENT:
- typewriters or pc's

FURNITURE:
- desk and chair
- filing cabinet

MECHANICAL: ordinary

ACCOUSTICAL: ordinary

ADJACENCIES: not important

SALES

SALES OFFICES

SIZE: 910 sq.ft. (5tv, 2radio)

USE: used for actual sales and for coordinating sales
EQUIPMENT: typewriters or pc's

FURNITURE:
   desk and chair
   filing cabinet
   2 visitors chairs

MECHANICAL: ordinary

ACCOUSTICAL:
   sound isolation - background level, 30-40 db
   sound absorption - reverberation time, 1.0 sec.

ADJACENCIES: close to administration

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SALES SECRETARY OFFICE

SIZE: 100 sq.ft.

USE: coordination of sales activity and secretarial duties.

EQUIPMENT: typewriter

FURNITURE:
   desk and chair
   2 filing cabinets

MECHANICAL: ordinary

ACCOUSTICAL: ordinary

ADJACENCIES: close to sales, part of reception
ADMINISTRATION SPACES

GENERAL MANAGERS OFFICE

SIZE: 150 sq.ft.

USE: Administrative coordination

EQUIPMENT:
  personal computer
  on-air monitor

FURNITURE:
  desk and chair
  table
  3 visitors chairs
  2 filing cabinets

MECHANICAL: ordinary

ACOUSTICAL:
  sound isolation - background level, 30-40 db
  sound absorption - reverberation time, 1.0 sec.

ADJACENCIES: close to other administrative offices.
RADIO GENERAL MANAGERS OFFICE

SAME AS TELEVISION GENERAL MANAGER

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

SIZE: 120 sq.ft. (3)

USE: Administrative personnel use spaces for accounting and coordination.

EQUIPMENT: personal computers

FURNITURE:
- desk and chair
- 2 visitors chairs
- filing cabinet

MECHANICAL: ordinary

ACOUSTICAL: ordinary

ADJACENCIES: within administrative area

SECRETARIES OFFICES

SIZE: 200 sq.ft. (2tv, 1radio)

USE: secretarial duties

EQUIPMENT: typewriter
FURNITURE:
desk and chair
filing cabinet

MECHANICAL: ordinary

ACCOUSTICAL: ordinary

ADJACENCIES: within reception, adjacent to managers

CONFERENCE ROOM

SIZE: 500 sq.ft.

USE: for employee meetings and executive decision making.

EQUIPMENT: 2 on-air monitors

FURNITURE:
table (14'x5')
12 chairs
bulletin board

MECHANICAL: ordinary

ACCOUSTICAL:
sound isolation - background level, 30-40 db
sound absorption - reverberation time, 1.0 sec.

ADJACENCIES: close to offices
RADIO TECHNICAL SPACES

STUDIO

SIZE: 150 sq.ft.

USE: Used for broadcasting news and occasional interviews

EQUIPMENT: microphones

FURNITURE: counter for reading news material.

MECHANICAL: ordinary

ACOUSTICAL: 
- sound isolation - background level, 20-30 db
- sound absorption - reverberation time, 0.5 sec.

ADJACENCIES: next control room, news office, and general manager

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS: need sound lock between studio and control. Also, need large acoustic glass window between.

CONTROL ROOM

SIZE: 150 sq.ft. (18'x8')

USE: For control of program and used as studio for disc jockey.
EQUIPMENT:
- audio console
- two turntables
- microphones
- 2 reel to reel units
- cartridge tape recorder
- playback unit
- automatic gain control amp
- peak lighting amp

FURNITURE:
- two swivel chairs
- record and cartridge storage racks

MECHANICAL: ordinary

ACCOUSTICAL:
- sound isolation - background level, 25-35 db
- sound absorption - reverberation time, 0.5 sec.

ADJACENCIES: next to studio and close to general manager

COMMON SPACES

RESTROOMS

SIZE: 200 sq.ft. (2, men, women)

EQUIPMENT: hand dryers
FURNITURE:
3 stalls
   counter and sink
MECHANICAL: ordinary
ACCOUSTICAL: ordinary
ADJACENCIES: central

EMPLOYEE LOUNGE

SIZE: 250 sq.ft.
USE: serves all 52 employees of both radio and television for breaks and informal meetings. (max. 12 people)

EQUIPMENT:
on-air monitor
two vending machines

FURNITURE:
two couches
four chairs (lounge type)
coffee table
sink and counter
MECHANICAL: ordinary
ACCOUSTICAL: ordinary
ADJACENCIES: close to offices, central
CENTRALIZED

production --------- central
news --------------- semi
programming --------- central
engineering --------- not
traffic -------------- not
sales -------------- not
administration ------- semi

PRIVACY

audio privacy is of extreme importance in the production areas.

news privacy is not critical for either audio or visual.

programming must be private both audio and visual.

engineering privacy is not critical traffic - not critical

sales privacy is needed to some degree especially for audio.

administration should be private
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PROBLEM STATEMENT

The major function of the building is to broadcast entertainment and information to the public. The facility has seven divisions of personal to accomplish this function. These divisions are broadcasting, engineering, administration, sales, news, radio, and traffic. Sales and administration are the most public and the others are concerned with the broadcasting.

The facility has a large amount of technical space which is inhabited only at certain times such as during production. The separation vs. integration of this type of space and strictly "people" spaces are important.
CONTEXT

SITE

SITE SELECTION (reasons)

In a commercial area which makes it accessible by the public and prospective businesspeople.

Along main commercial strip which makes it a visible symbol to the community and increases its prominence.

At entrance to the central business district

Next to the new Missoulian building which begins to create a media center for Missoula

It is a reasonably good location for the technical aspects of broadcasting to the surrounding area.

GOALS

EXISTING

Existing building are to be demolished within the site perimeter.

As required the alley will be maintained as well as the sidewalks.

All existing space within the boundaries will be designed.
RESPONSE

The facility should maintain its urban commercial relationship to the street.

The facility should also respond to the corner and to the existing buildings.

COMMUNITY

The facility should relate to the community through imagery of service. This facility's purpose is to serve the community with both entertainment and information. In any case, the facility should exemplify the characteristics of the community.

EFFICIENCY

The efficiency of the site should be of a maximum. Due to the limited size, efficiency and utilization of the entire area will be crucial.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Historic preservation is a preservation of quality rather than form. In other words, the qualities of the immediate vicinity and Missoula in general should be preserved, but not copied (preservation of qualities in new ways).

FACTS

CLIMATE

Latitude: 46  Longitude: 114

Elevation: 3200 ft.

Mean daily temperature range: 36

Total degree days: 7873
Mean snowfall 40 in.

Prevailing winds are from the NW at 6 mi/hr in October, from SE at 5 mi/hr in November, and from the East at 4 mi/hr in December

2377 hours of sunshine/year

azimuth maximum summer 128 degrees, winter 56 degrees

altitude maximum summer 65 degrees, winter 18 degrees

mean relative humidity 70%

precipitation (INCHES) monthly

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ZONING C-1 (commercial 1)

Height - no restrictions for commercial buildings

Uses - acceptable, commercial constructed to the property line.

Loading and Unloading - Where buildings borders alley, loading must occur along the alley and shall extend not less than fourteen feet in depth back from the alley, and no less than twenty-five feet bordering the alley. Also, should be sufficiently high for clearance of vehicles.

CODES UBC (group B, division 2 occupancy)

occupant load 14,000 sq.ft./53 =492

minimum of 2 exits

access for the handicapped by a ramp or elevator must be provided.

must be at least 100 sq.ft./occupant

The width of exits should not be less than 8 ft.
exits shall be not less than one-half of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the building.

every corridor should not be less than 44' wide, walls of corridors should be not less than one hour fire rating

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (neighborhood)

Office, Commercial building which is adjacent to and south of the site will be maintained.

Large house, apartment to the east will be maintained along with hedge along alley for privacy

Commercial building and car lot removed for new construction on the site.

PARKING

Due to a parking load of 41 employees and 6 visitors underground parking is necessary.
PROBLEM STATEMENT

The site is a limited size (130'x130') which will dictate certain aspects of the form. Parking will have to include a lot below and above grade. The ramp to enter the lower lot will have to enter the site from either the East or the North. Visitors will ideally be parked above, but could be parked on the street. There must also be a garage entrance on the East.

The structure will have a large impact on the site and therefore, the relationships to the surrounding buildings, the corner, and the main street (Higgins) are critical.
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Thanks,

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