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Central Library Facility City of Albuquerque

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B. A.

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CENTRAL LIBRARY FACILITY

CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE

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"In partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of
Bachelor of Architecture at The
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque."

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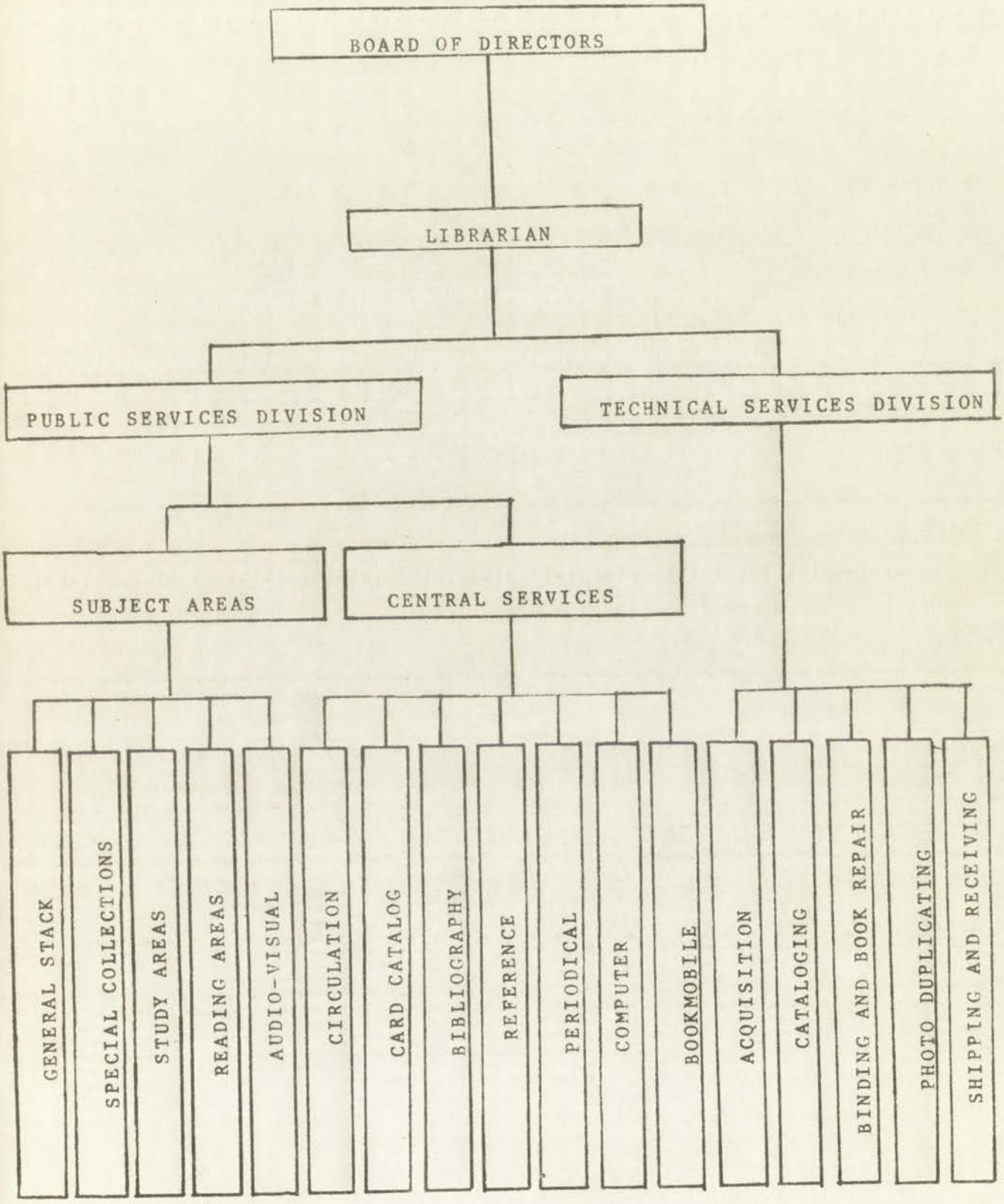


FIGURE 1 - TABLE OF ORGANIZATION

I. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Albuquerque desperately needs a new Central Library Facility. The library system has outgrown its present facilities. A definite proposal is now being undertaken by the Library Board, Librarian and City Officials to realize such a facility. It is the intention of the "Thesis Student" to hopefully research, and design a facility within the realm of a satisfactory program that must: (1) meet the demands of a progressing community, and (2) reach into the future, anticipating the characteristics and needs of the community of tomorrow.

a. In establishing the limits of study, a regional population of 500,000 is to be considered. Albuquerque's population within the city is 201,189.* The total population is 320,000 within Bernalillo County. The Census figures† for 1950 and 1960, show a marked increase which would further enhance the "design criteria" of 500,000 people.

*New Mexico Bluebook, 1967-1968, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Secretary of State, 1967-1968, p. 100.

†The World Almanac, 1964, New York, New York World-Telegram, 1964, p. 299.

II. BASIC PROBLEM RESEARCH

A. General

1. What is a library?

A library is an apartment or a building devoted to a collection of books, manuscripts, etc., kept for use but not for sale; also, an institution for the custody, circulation, or administration of such a collection.*

This library then becomes a shelter for the priceless resources of knowledge.

2. What is the role of the library?

"The role of the library is that of an open door, a way of escape from the narrow area of our individual lives into the field, finite but unbounded, of the wisdom and experience of all mankind."†

The library is a public institution; its operation is in the hands of public servants who are specialists in this field. The support of the library is in the hands of the taxpayers,

*Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary, 1953, Cambridge, Massachusetts, G. & C. Merriam Company, 1953, p. 484.

†Gerald W. Johnson, Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966; Chicago, American Library Association, 1966, p.9.

therefore it is up to the public to see that this door remains open and free from impediments. We may be restricted by the length of our days and by the energy that we exert, but knowledge and wisdom may be gained by anyone who can read and study.

The key to broader knowledge is the possession and use of books and non-book printed material. Few people have either the space or the money to possess the amount of printed material they would read in their lifetime, therefore, the community usually provides a facility for the benefit of residents of that particular area. This facility known as the Public Library should be both architecturally and functionally attractive.

B. History

The existing facility is located at the corner of East Central and Edith Avenue N.E. The original building was constructed in 1925* with additions being built in 1947 and 1950.

The original portion of the building is now being used as the Circulation Department, Reference

*Architectural Record, Volume 37, Albuquerque Public Library, p. 292.

Department, Card Catalog and the Periodical Department. The 1947 additional space is currently being used for stack areas and the Childrens Room. The addition is on the extreme north side of the original building (which extends to the property line).

The 1950 addition of the complex is located along the west property line and borders on an alley. This addition houses the Southwest Collection, Librarians Office and the Fine Arts Collection (this room is known as Botts Memorial Hall). See figure 2 for a plot plan of existing facilities.

Further expansion of existing facilities should be discouraged because the building is in a state of semi-depreciation. Extensive remodeling would be required spatially as well as structurally, also the site size would make it prohibitive. The present location of the library is not to the best advantage for the realization of its potential use. The site considerations will be discussed more intensely later on.

Statistical figures for the year of 1962 show the Albuquerque library housed 204,194 volumes and

had a circulation of 892,525.* For the year 1966† figures indicate 257,285 volumes with a circulation of 938,953. These figures indicate an increase of 53,091 volumes within four years.

*The World Almanac, 1964, New York, New York World-Telegram, 1964, p. 561.

†New Mexico Bluebook, 1967-1968, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Secretary of State, 1967-1968, p. 86.

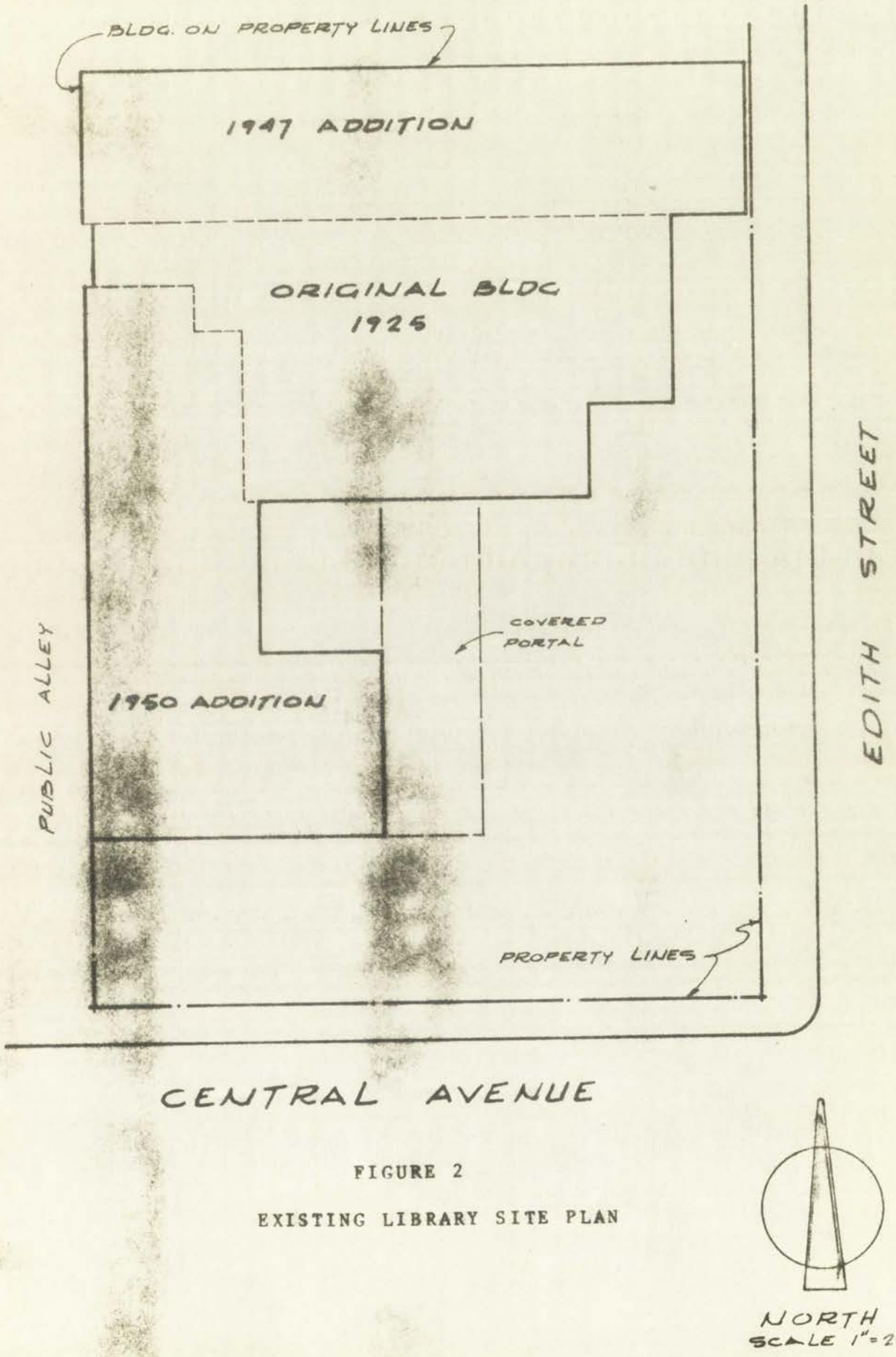


FIGURE 2

EXISTING LIBRARY SITE PLAN

III. BASIC SYSTEMS RESEARCH

A. Collection

1. What is the size of the present collection?
2. What is the recommended size of the library system?
3. Are there branch libraries in the system?
4. How many volumes will be housed elsewhere?
5. How many volumes will be housed in the Central Facility?

In determining the size of the "Indepth Collection"* the recommended number of books is two per capita.† Using the population of 500,000 (previously mentioned) and two books per capita the number of volumes would be 1,000,000. Some of these volumes are housed in the branch libraries. There are five branch libraries in the Albuquerque System, housing an approximate total of 150,000 volumes.

The volume size of the Central Library Facility will then be 1,000,000 less 150,000 or 850,000 volumes.

*Total number of volumes in the entire system.

†Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966, Chicago, Illinois, American Library Association, 1966, p. 42.

Using the figures for 1966, investigation indicates the Albuquerque Public Library System has less than one book per capita. This is far below the two books recommended by the American Library Association.

B. Activities

1. What is the function of a main public library?
2. Is there more than one function taking place?
3. What are the secondary functions?
4. Is there a definite need for this type of facility?
5. Are there any regional values of this facility?
6. Can this facility be used for research purposes?
7. Can this facility be used for academic purposes?
8. What are the dominate features?
9. Should these features be expressed architecturally?

The primary function of the main library is to serve as headquarters for the entire Albuquerque library system. This system would house the administrative offices, the departmental specialists and, the purchasing and cataloging departments.

The City Librarian purposes to consolidate the overburdened problem of overdue book fees for the entire system, by incorporating a semi-automatic Charging Control Center. This control center would then be classified within the "primary function" of the main library.

There are basically two secondary functions of the main library. First, and possibly most important of the two, would be the Indepth Collection classification. This classification represents everything in the system from principal bound periodicals to the complete or thorough collections. Also within the frame work of the Indepth Collection, can be placed the departmental catagories. For example, Fine Arts, Southwestern, Business and Science, Children, etc. It is our hope that the Albuquerque Library System will provide the highly skilled and trained staff to offer the patrons a specialized services department. This department would give the public a facility for academic and research purposes.

The other important secondary function, is that of the Representative Branch Library. This library would offer to the public the same services but on a

broader and larger scale. It would be the same as offered by the neighborhood branches, which provide reading areas, a loan desk, etc.

Another function that may be incorporated within the complex is one of value to the region surrounding the city of Albuquerque. With the high volume of technical and military facilities that surround the city, the Main Library could undertake, on contractual basis, the purchasing, cataloging, and maintenance of the literature demanded by these facilities.

The main library can act also as the headquarters for the bookmobiles throughout the county and outlying areas, a service that was discontinued in 1960 or 1961. The regional values of the main library would be enhanced by incorporating a drive-up facility for the purpose of borrowing and returning books.

C. Site

1. Is the location of the facility important?
2. What is the cost of the land?
3. What type of land acquisition is available?
4. Can federal financing be obtained?
5. What is the vehicular traffic accessibility?
6. What type of control will be required?
7. What is the pedestrian traffic accessibility?
8. What type of control will be necessary?
9. What is the present surrounding area?
10. What is the proposed surrounding area to be?
11. What are the architectural implications of the area?
12. Is there a noise problem?
13. What kind of parking is available?
14. Are landscaped areas surrounding the facility important?
15. What are the environmental implications of the site?

Location is a very important consideration for this type of city and regional facility. Full consideration should be given the people or patrons of the library that reside within the immediate area. The vehicular traffic patterns set up by the city

are important for accessibility by the public, also for shipping and receiving by the library complex itself.

Parking by patrons is another very important consideration to be taken for location. Is there a long term parking area within walking distance of a couple of blocks? If not, the facility will not realize its full potential. Short term parking is a necessity for patrons who wish to stop and deposit books or pick up something definite by prearrangement.

Pedestrian traffic is of the utmost importance in the downtown area location. Where will the most pedestrian traffic come from? Will potential patrons have time to walk from their several places of employment to the facility, utilize the services and return in an alloted time.

Albuquerque has at the present time in the downtown area, two distinct districts or centers. First, the Civic Center, comprised of city and county government offices situated north of Central Avenue, more specifically bounded by Fourth, Sixth, Roma and Tijeras. Second, the financial and U.S. Government district is situated south of Central Avenue, between Third

and Seventh Streets and bounded by Gold Avenue on the South.

Located between the Civic Center and the financial district is the Central Business District, with its stores and main shopping area.

Future plans for Albuquerque include a Convention Center bounded by the Railroad Tracks, Third, Central Avenue, and Grand. Also, there is hope of creating an education complex immediately to the East of the proposed Convention Center and the possibilities of a Junior College Complex immediately north of the same proposed center.

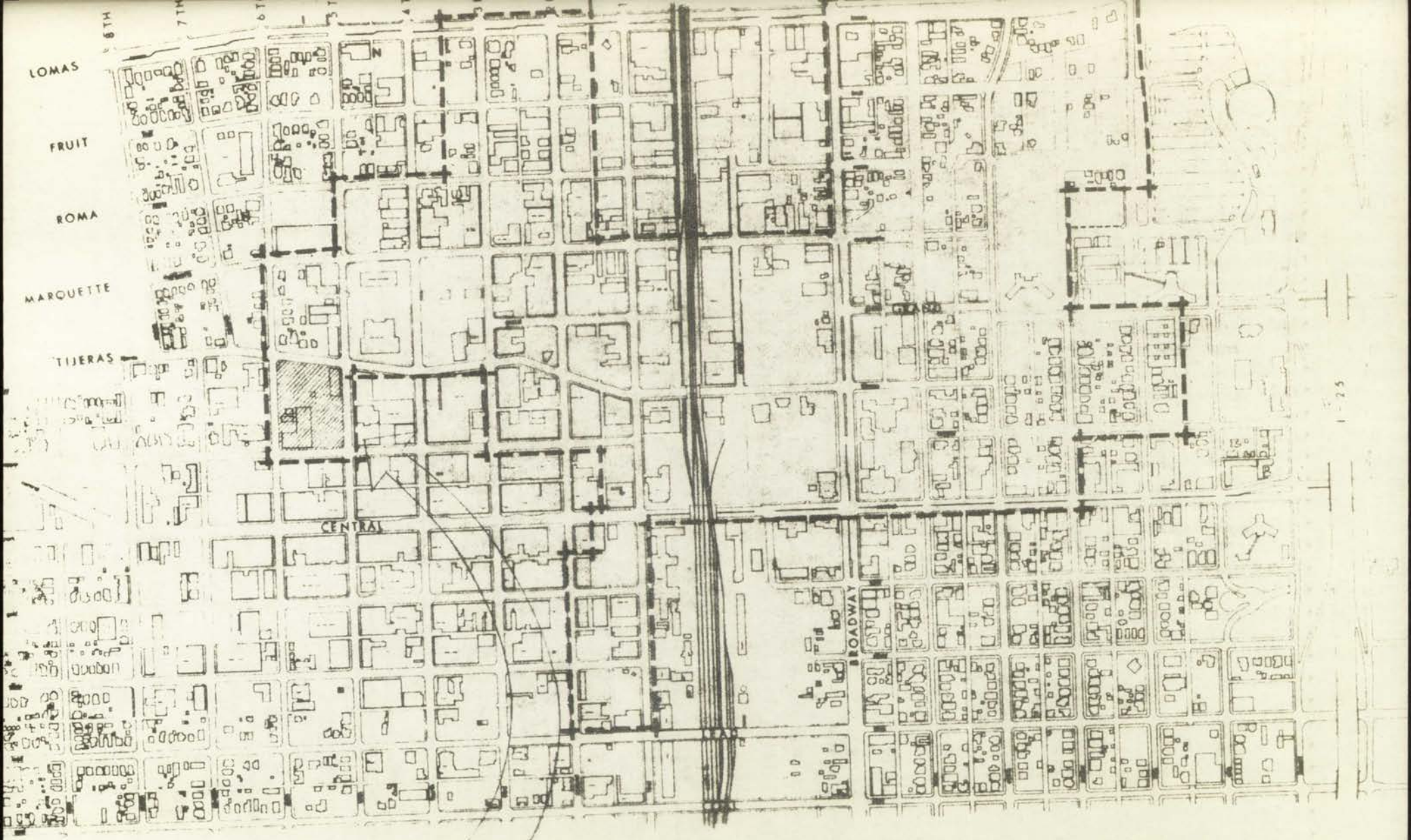
All of the occupants of these facilities have a potential need for a Public Library to be located as proposed. The convention center has the least number of potential users. The highest tendency of potential users seems to be from the educational complexes, but it has been pointed out that students will use the facility no matter where it is located. The students do not seem to mind the inconveniences of driving or walking to a library in a different location. Consideration should be then be given to the patrons who will stop because they work, live or are passing

near the facility.

Considering the potential use of the library facilities by persons living, working or passing within the area of the library, the block bounded by Fifth and Sixth Streets and Copper to Tijeras will be used as the proposed site.

The size of the site is approximately 410 feet x 300 feet, consisting of 2.8 acres. Land acquisition would not be very difficult. The City of Albuquerque at present owns about one-quarter of the site on the Southeast corner, and is presently using it for a parking lot. Continental Trailways Bus Lines takes up about one-quarter of the site and has two structures built on the Northeast corner. On the Southwest corner of the site is an automotive repair garage, a small hamburger stand and two dilapidated wood frame apartment houses, all of which covers approximately one-quarter of the site. The remaining one-quarter of the site is being used for a parking lot.

The site is located within the boundaries of the Albuquerque Urban Renewal Project and could therefore qualify for Federal funding with the Government paying



ALBUQUERQUE URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY

ALBUQUERQUE NEW MEXICO

FIGURE 3
AREA LOCATION MAP

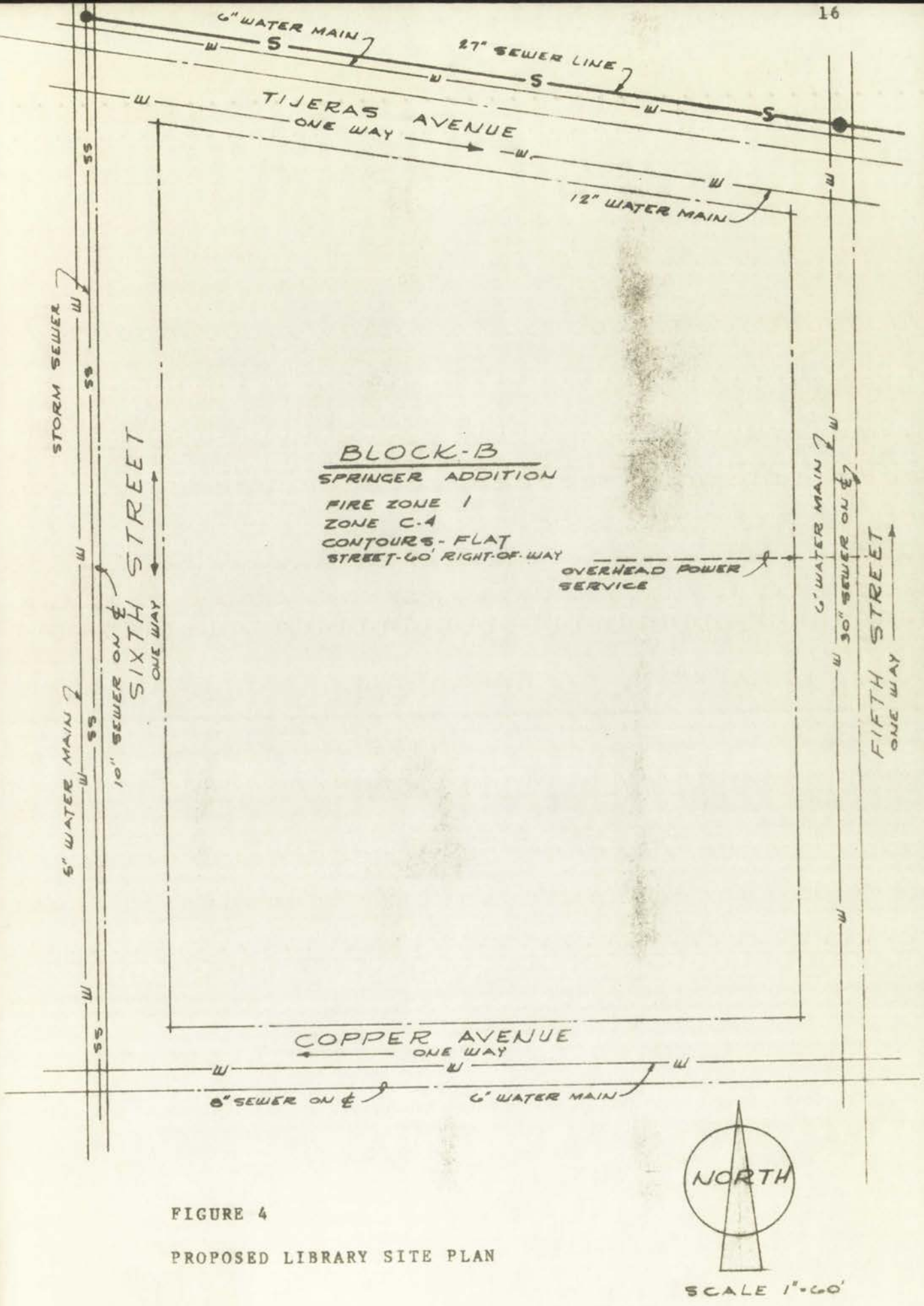


FIGURE 4

PROPOSED LIBRARY SITE PLAN

two-thirds the cost of land acquisition and demolition.

Assessed valuation of the land is $730,725.00 with capital improvements of $113,368.00 for a total value of $844,093.00.

By locating the library on this site, the facility is now easily accessible to the Civic Center with its city and county offices, also to the financial and government district. If the proposed convention center remains at the site over the railroad tracks, Copper Street would then become a major pedestrian walkway through the Central business district between the convention center and the library facility. The Convention Center site was proposed by Mrs. Maria Blachut, city planner, and Mr. Max Flatow, Architect. Mrs. Blachut has studied this problem and indicated the possibility of elevating a pedestrian mall along Copper Street.

The site is now within close proximity to the residential areas. West of Seventh Street and North of Central Avenue is an old residential area with some well preserved homes. The area South of Central Avenue and West of Seventh Street has some

old homes but is used more extensively for large and small apartment dwellers.

The site becomes readily accessible to pedestrians and motorists alike. Motorists can have access to the facility by one way streets around the library (see map insert). Parking for the patrons can be handled by utilizing on-site parking of various long term (two hours) and short term (fifteen minutes) parking. Mrs. Maria Blachut also pointed out that there is, well within the realm of possibility, a parking structure proposal in the block immediately North of the library site.

The implications of being located within the boundaries of the downtown area and within an Urban Renewal Project, allow greater design freedom. The structure should enhance the area and be recognized as a separate entity, but need not be monumental.

D. Social

1. What are the social implications of the area?
2. What are the psychological effects of a library?
3. Do psychological effects carry into the surrounding community?
4. Are there any regional effects from the facility?
5. What type of furnishings will be required?
6. Is security a problem?
7. What type of segregation problems are there?
8. Should this facility be monumental?

The social implications of the surrounding area are diversified, and one is not greatly dominant over another. As was previously mentioned, there is a close proximity to both high and low density residential areas. Also, there are the medium and high rise office structures in the area, which creates a challenge of designing a facility of this size and magnitude, while keeping in mind the scale of the area.

Psychologically, the library could have great effects as it could enhance the area both in property value and desirability. This in turn, may generate the landowners to undertake a project of general

reclamation in the vicinity. The design of the exterior and its treatment of materials together with the treatment of landscaping can be the necessary motivating force. This location would also provide the west side of the Central Business District with a facility of magnitude and scope to become a positive feature for future developments within the regional area.

By placing the library close to the main stream of activity (Civic Center, business district, etc.), the problem of segregation is greatly reduced. This area is infiltrated by people from all social and ethnic classifications.

Security is another problem that is greatly reduced by locating the library close to the Police facilities and in a highly active area.

Furnishings for the facility are also an important aspect for consideration and will be discussed at greater length under the subtitle "Environmental" of this section.

E. Technology

1. What technological advances are being made in Library Science?

2. How do these technological advances affect the design?

3. Can these advances be incorporated now?

4. What are the administrative problems?

5. What are the departmental problems?

6. Can the computer be utilized?

Technical advances are being made in the field of Library Science but they are slow in being utilized by the respective libraries. One possible reason for the lag in utilization may be due to fund disbursement.

One definite advancement that will be incorporated in this facility will be the Semi-Automatic Charging System. This system will consolidate the now overburdened problem of overdue book charging, by placing the system under the jurisdiction of one department head in a centralized location.

Microfilming is another technical advancement that is being utilized by many libraries, schools, government and the public. The use of microfilm can

be an extremely useful tool, providing a resource for maintaining recorded information or materials without the problem of possible destruction or deterioration of the original. Less storage space is required for the microfilm than would be required for the actual volume. The storage factor can be very advantageous to a library by allowing space that would formerly be needed for dead storage to be utilized as open book shelf space, thus increasing the capacity of the facility.

The Photo-Reproduction machines have helped in many ways, one by reducing the amount of disregard for books. There has been, and still is, the problem of pages being torn out of books. With provisions being made for photo-reproduction, there is absolutely no reason for a person to remove a page from a book so that he will be able to refer to the page at a future date. All the individual needs to do is have a photo-copy made and the reference material then becomes his own personal property to do with as he wishes.

Computers are slowly making their way into library use. Medical and Law Libraries are presently using computers to great advantage. For example, the

University of New Mexico Medical Library is using what is called the "Medlar System" for cataloging. Very few public libraries are, at present, using computers but techniques are being developed for the use of computers on a nation wide network.

It is conceivable that someday a computerized central catalog facility may be constructed in a major city that will house a memory bank for every major library in the United States. When an individual wishes to find a particular item in the Albuquerque system, he will dictate the information desired to the remote terminal in Albuquerque. The information is then fed into the computer in the city and within a period of minutes the memory bank is transmitting the pertinent information on the books, authors and possibly in which area or shelf the books are to be found.

The National Centralized Computer System is, of course, a look into the future but one that is not out of the realm of possibility in Library Science.

All technological advances have an effect on design, but whether the effects are related to space appropriation, acoustic considerations or aesthetic

values is hard to say. The advances may very likely have a direct effect on all of these in the architectural development of a library facility.

Many of the above mentioned advances are being utilized in the system today. The Photo-Reproduction equipment and the microfilms are at present being used in the Albuquerque system. Mr. Donald Riechmann, City Librarian, has definite plans to incorporate the Semi-Automatic Charging System in the new facility that is actually being planned for Albuquerque.

The use of technical machinery, if used properly and to the best of its capabilities, need not present any problems to the administrative activities. A new and separate department may need to be set up and functional space be acquisitioned, but these problems are of minor magnitude if considered from the onset of the program and design for the structure.

F. Circulation

1. What type of staff interaction is required?
2. What are the in-house movements?
3. What are the circulation patterns?
4. What is the accessibility of the facility?
5. What type of control will be required?
6. Can different functions be isolated?
7. Can different functions be combined?
8. Is it necessary to seal off areas from one another?
9. Is it necessary for the facility to remain open for long or late hours?
10. Are small niches to be avoided?
11. Is a bookmobile to be used?
12. What type of delivery system is there?
13. What type of considerations should be given the handicapped?
14. Should there be elevators, escalators, ramps, stairs, etc. for the public?

The in-house movement, staff and departmental interactions, control requirements and functional space usage will be presented and reviewed with the use of flow diagrams, figures 6 through 11 and specific space requirements.

Accessibility to the facility by potential patrons has been covered previously in this section under

Site Considerations and also by means of a site plan, see figure 4.

There are some functions of the library that will necessitate being isolated from other parts of the facility in order for the facility to function as a whole. Activities in predominantly quiet areas can not function properly if there are distractions in close proximity to that area. These activities are not restricted by noise alone, but may also include visual contact. The fact of having a number of people constantly moving about in an area that is used for reference and study may be quite disturbing to the person doing the research and studying.

Interviews with Mr. Riechmann indicate the schedule of business hours presently used are sufficient to carry over to the new facility. Presently the library is open Tuesday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. and on Saturday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. However, these hours can be extended or altered if the need should arise.

The use of small niches and blind areas should definitely be avoided. These areas, even though they

may be made architecturally appealing and pleasant, are sources of trouble. They may become a haven for vandalism, and destruction of furniture and books. The facility should be relatively open for easy supervision and control by the staff, but the key word in the program for the design of libraries is "flexibility."*

Special consideration must be given to the handicapped patrons of the library. Circulation by these people is just as important to them as it is to the person with out any physical defects. Elevators, escalators and/or ramps should be utilized in the design. Elevators will serve a twofold purpose, one will be for use by the staff in moving books from floor to floor, department to department and the other will be for the circulation of patrons. This should not imply that all elevators are to be located in the same area. In fact, there should be an elevator, or dumbwaiter for the specific use of the Technical Services Department.

*Planning a Library Building, The Major Steps, American Library Association, Chicago, Illinois, 1963, p. 54.

Delivery of materials to the library is not a major issue, as most deliveries are made in small quantities and can easily fit on pickup trucks. A loading dock or platform should be provided in conjunction with the Shipping and Receiving Department. Since the library system does utilize the Bookmobile, and this service can be extended to become a regional entity again,* access and circulation of these vehicles are necessary. The overnight storage and servicing of the Bookmobiles may be at another location and on a contractual basis as it is at the present time or provisions can be alloted at the facility. The storage area or garage need not be connected to the structure physically, but be a structure set apart from the others, however this arrangement is not the most desirable.

*See part "B" of this section for discontinuation of Bookmobile service.

G. Environmental

1. Is there a need for noise control?
2. Should there be noise areas?
3. Is color important?
4. Is texture important?
5. Are ceiling heights important?
6. What type of mechanical system should be used?
7. Is there a need for humidity control?
8. Is orientation a deciding factor?
9. What type or types of lighting are required?
10. Is dust a problem?
11. What type of exterior spaces are required?
12. What is the environmental image of the surrounding area (present and future)?

There is a positive desire to keep any source of distraction to a minimum within a library complex. Many types of distractions are unavoidable and must be coped with. Extreme efforts should be taken by the architect to control as many potential noises and distractions as possible. Street noises and machinery such as typewriters and duplicating machines will need to be kept minimal.

Areas for group discussions and general gathering places should be provided, but these areas must be given careful considerations as to location, sound control and circulation so they will not disrupt the concentration or study of the people in adjoining areas.

The environmental appeal of the library is a very important factor. The library may possess the best possible collection of materials, but if the facilities are not inviting to the public, the facility will not be used to its full potential. Many libraries in the past have had the atmosphere of a gloomy and uninspiring place to work and not being conducive in attracting the average citizen of the community to utilize their many services.

Light, color and texture are important in design considerations. Natural light may be used very beneficially for visual relief and as an attraction to open areas. The use of natural light during the daylight hours and the reflective qualities of glass in the evening may then help lead patrons to different areas such as reading rooms and study areas.

Artificial lighting should be of sufficient value to eliminate eye strain but should not be so intense that it will produce glare.

Ceiling heights may vary according to the activity. Considerations should be given to the use of color and texture on floors, walls and ceilings so they be utilized to their fullest sensory values and may be implemented by lighting.

Considerations should be given to the type of mechanical system used with respect to noise and comfort. Size of a system required and functional usage of the facility will dictate a zone type of mechanical system. Considerations should also be given to the need for humidity and dust control to prevent deterioration of the books and equipment.

Orientation of the facility is not a prime environmental factor. With the use of sun screens, overhangs, heat and glare resistant glass, the effects of the elements do not pose that much of a problem. Due consideration should be given to orientation for circulation and accessibility.

Some exterior spaces, such as gardens and terraces, should be considered as possible reading areas,

community involvement areas (garden clubs, etc.) and Childrens Story Hour Areas.

The present surrounding area has been described in earlier parts of this program. Refer to the sections on Site and Social Systems. The future image of the area can not be determined at this time, due to the involvement of various government planning agencies.

H. Financial

1. What is the budget and its implications?
2. Where is the money coming from?
3. Can federal funds be made available?
4. What is the cost of land acquisition?
5. What are the estimated cost per square footage?

The proposed budget for a new library facility in Albuquerque is 3.5 million dollars. Basing the proposed facility on a gross square footage of 156,485. The estimated cost per square foot would be approximately $22.30. This figure originally included the site, construction, furnishings and books, but due to the increased cost of materials, this figure now only includes the site and construction.

Furnishings and books must be purchased with additional funds.

Construction money will be made available by City Bond Issues and government loans.

Land acquisition may be obtained through efforts by the Urban Renewal Agency as has previously been stated under the section of Site System.

IV. SCHEDULE OF SPACE REQUIREMENTS

PAGE	NAME OF AREA	VOLUMES	APPROXIMATE SQUARE FOOTAGE
	A. Central Services and Public Areas		
	1. Lobby		
	2. Coat and Check Room		
	3. Browsing and Display	500	1,000
	4. Conference Rooms		1,400
	5. Assembly Hall		3,000
	6. Circulation Desk		1,400
	7. Card Catalog		2,500
	8. Bibliography Area	4,500	1,500
	9. Reference Room	8,000	3,600
	10. Periodical Room		3,500
	B. Stacks		
	1. Special Collections		
	a. Fine Arts	10,500	3,200
	b. Southwest	6,000	2,500
	c. Business & Science	12,500	4,500
	d. Children	12,000	3,500
	2. General Stacks	796,000	72,240
	3. Study Carrels		4,000
	4. Conference & Smoking		1,800
	5. Typing Rooms		450
	6. Audio-Visual		2,850

PAGE	NAME OF AREA	VOLUMES	APPROXIMATE SQUARE FOOTAGE
	C. Staff Areas		
	1. Technical Services		4,500
	2. Administration		1,600
	3. Library Staff Facilities		1,500
	4. Shipping and Receiving		700
	5. Book Binding and Repair		1,000
	6. Computer Center		1,000
	D. Miscellaneous Areas		
	1. Central Stores		200
	2. Equipment Storage Room		300
	3. Janitors Facilities		
	4. Toilet and Washroom Facilities		
	5. Book Return Slot		
	6. Exhibit Facilities		
	7. Elevators		
	8. Mechanical Room		
	9. Bookmobile and Parking		
	10. Trash Room		

Total net assignable square footage = 120,240

Total net area is equal to approximately 80% of the total gross area.

Total Gross Area

$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{125,140}{x}$ $x = 156,485$ square feet

V. DEFINITION OF SPACE REQUIREMENTS

A. Central Services and Public Areas

1. Lobby

The lobby should serve as an information and circulation guidance center, from which a user may:

1. Obtain information about books or services and their locations.
2. Disperse to other parts of the building quickly and easily.

The lobby should be an attractive and inviting space of sufficient size to accomodate people entering and leaving the building. Included in the lobby area should be space for one or two telephones, a small seating area that may be used as a waiting room by patrons who may be waiting for someone to pick them up. This space may also contain exhibit cases for books and should be controlled by a control desk.

2. Coat and Check Room

The coat and check room should be located in close proximity to the circulation desk for some supervision since an attendant will not be provided.

Some type of storage bins or lockers should be provided for the checking of books and personal belongings while the patron is within the complex.

There should also be provisions of some type located throughout the building for the hanging of sweaters and coats, that readers may keep their wraps under supervision.

3. Browsing and Display Area (approximately 1,000 sq. ft.)

This area is for the purpose of displaying paintings and art objects, models, collections of hobby and art treasures, also portraits and momentos of interesting persons.

The area should be attractive and well lighted, it should stimulate the public to enter new, constructive, mental and cultural fields.

This area may be located near the lobby, close to the circulation desk but should not be so close that it will interfere with the desk traffic or disturb readers. The area may also be located on another floor near the reading rooms.

Requirements:

a. Accommodations should be provided for approximately 500 volumes.

b. Seating space should be provided.

c. Furnishings should be upholstered chairs and sofas, small end tables, table lamps and floor lamps.

d. A well lighted workroom for the purpose of preparing displays should be provided. This space may be located in the basement but must have easy access to the display area either directly or by elevator. (approximately 250 sq. ft.)

4. Conference Rooms (four each @ 350 sq. ft.)

This space can be utilized by community groups such as garden clubs, civic improvement groups, etc. and should be located in close proximity to the lobby and entrance.

The conference rooms should accommodate ten to twelve persons each. Provisions should be made by the use of folding partitions to allow for larger groups.

These rooms should be sound proof, have carpeting and one or two of the rooms should be provided with chalkboard space.

The furnishings would include a conference table and comfortable seating.

5. Assembly Hall (approximately 2000 sq. ft.)

The assembly hall should accommodate 225 people.

The assembly hall may be used for public lectures or meetings, children's plays, etc. As this is a possible noise factor, the assembly hall should be located away from the reading rooms and quiet areas of the library proper.

Entrance to the Assembly Hall should be through the main lobby or possibly through an exterior entrance separate from that of the library. Code requires exterior exits.

6. Circulation Department (approximately 1400 sq. ft.)

The Circulation Department is to provide a charge out and location system for all material borrowed for home use and study.

The Circulation desk will be situated in this area. A book return system will also be situated in this area.

This department or activity should be located in close proximity to the Lobby for the purpose of supervision.

Requirements:

a. Circulation Desk (approximately 400 sq. ft.)
The desk should be of sufficient size to carry out its appropriate activities of lending or charging books, registration of borrowers, and acknowledging return of books. Intercommunication equipment serving all parts of the library, should also be housed in this area.

b. Office and Staff Area (approximately 600 sq. ft.)
Connected to the circulation desk and work area; but should be set apart by a glass partition.

This area will contain files of readers, supply cabinet, desk, etc., and a small work room.

c. Sorting Room (approximately 250 sq. ft.)
The Sorting Room is where new materials and returned books by users are sorted, inspected and arranged before shelving. The reason for this room is to have one place to look for books which are in process and on the way to the shelves.

This area should be located between the Circulation Desk and the Technical Services Area.

The equipment required in this area is approximately 20 sections of standard shelving.

d. Reserve Book Room (approximately 150 sq. ft.)
Directly connected or adjacent to the Circulation Desk.

Activities include locating, reserving and notifying a reader of a book he has requested.

Furnishings include approximately ten sections of shelving.

7. Card Catalog (approximately 2500 sq. ft.)

The Card Catalog is the principal key to the resources and location of the library's contents. The immediate area will be heavily used by both readers and staff members in the Circulation, Reference, and the Catalog and Acquisition Departments.

The location of the Card Catalog should be on the main floor easily accessible from the main entrance. It should also be readily accessible to the Circulation Department and Reference areas. The catalog and acquisition departments will also need access to the card files.

Requirements:

a. Considering future growth of the library, an expansion allowance of 50% should be considered when planning the Card Catalog area. An average of five cards are required to catalog one volume* and the library is planned for 850,000 volumes at this time. Considering the 50% expansion allowance, then 1,275,000 volumes should be planned for, in the

*Hopkinson, Shirley L., The Descriptive Cataloging of Library Materials, San Jose, California, 1968, p. 8 and

American Library Association, Anglo American Cataloging Rules, Chicago, Illinois, American Library Association, 1967, p. 152.

Card Catalog or 6,375,000 cards. Then 6,710 card trays will be required if 950 cards (3" x 5") are put into each tray or drawer.

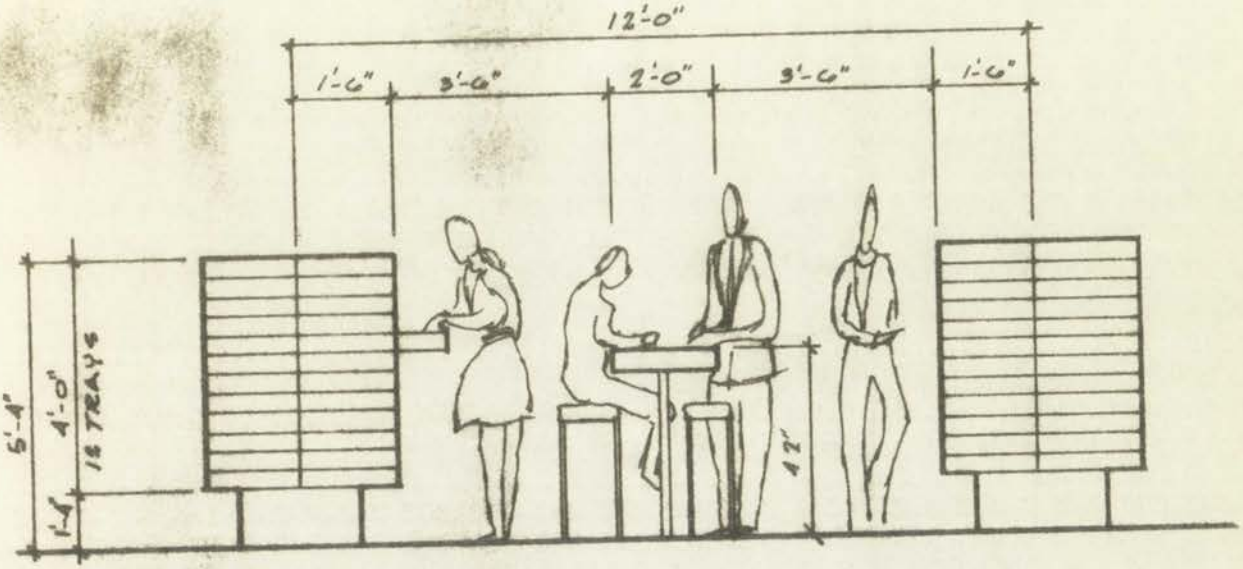
b. Manufacturers Catalogs* show Card Catalog Cases with 30 drawers per unit. The number of units required then would be 224. The Catalog Cases are usually 33 inches wide by 17 inches deep. Using 36 inches by 18 inches, the required floor area for one case is 4.5 sq. ft. The area required for 224 cases would then be 1,008 sq. ft.

c. The Catalog cases should be grouped compactly. They can, however, be arranged in groups dispersed in the immediate area. The cases should be arranged in such a manner that they are easily accessible to the patrons from the lobby and subject areas, also accessible to the library staff. Builtin cases are not to be used because they can not be rearranged or expanded when the need arises.

d. Pedestrian circulation space between and around the cases should be generous enough to allow walking without causing conjestion. A minimum of 12'-0" should be maintained between the back of one case and the back of the case facing it. See figure 5.

e. Catalog consulting tables should be provided in the immediate area or possibly between the cases. The size of the tables vary from 24 inches to 36 inches wide, and the height of the table should be 38 to 40 inches. Stools should

*Catalog of Library Equipment, Art Metal Products, Inc. Jamestown, New York.



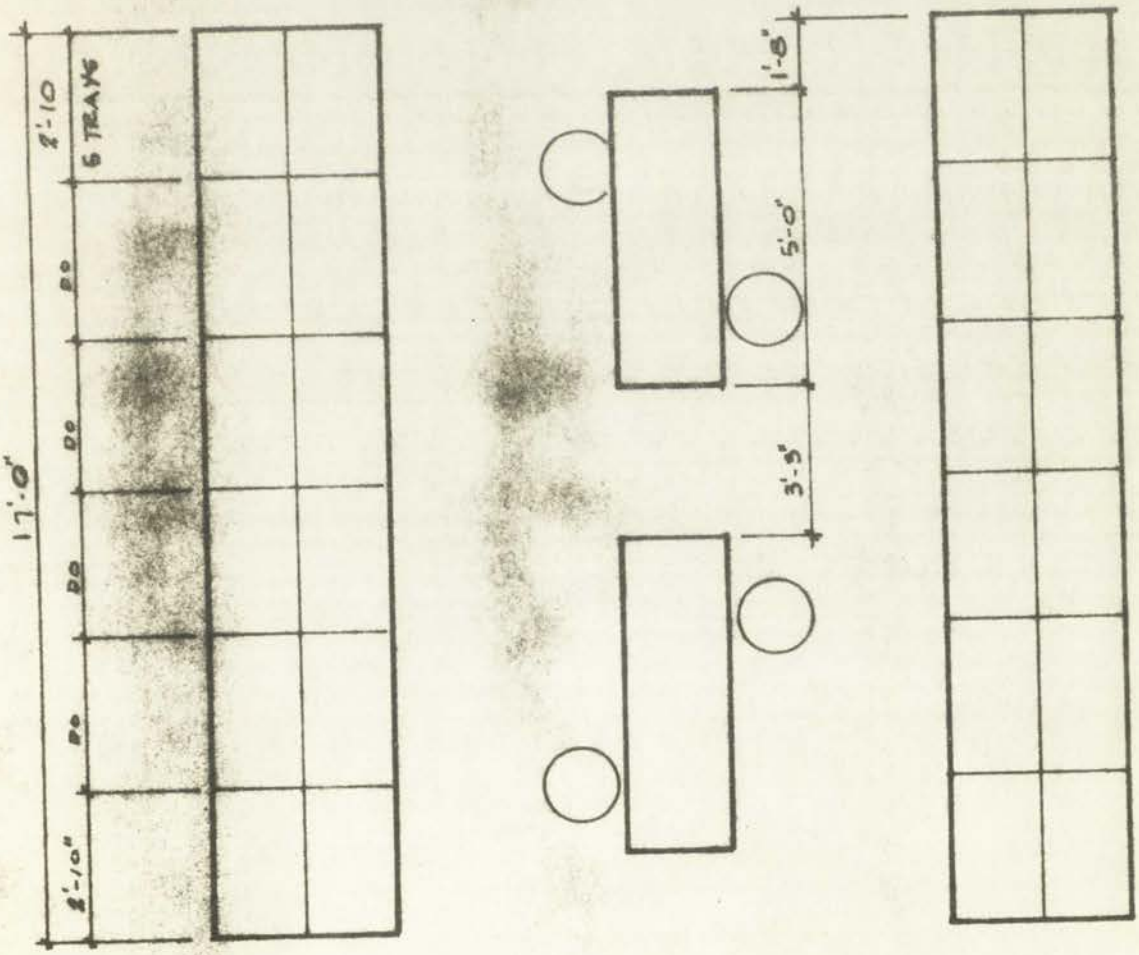


FIGURE 5 CARD CATALOG ARRANGEMENT

also be provided so a person using the card file at the table may either stand or sit.

f. Good lighting and noise control are important in this area to provide satisfactory working conditions.

8. Bibliography Area (approximately 1500 sq. ft.)

The Bibliography Area supplements the Card Catalog area and supplies information for the identification and location of books or materials which may not be in the library's collection. It is intensively used by Catalogers, acquisition personnel, subject area personnel, also by the library patrons.

Location of this area should be adjacent to the Card Catalog and in close proximity to the Reference and Circulation Departments also easily accessible from the Acquisition and Cataloging Departments.

Requirements:

a. Provisions for shelving 4,500 volumes on ten inch deep, standard shelves. See figure 12, page 78.

b. Consulting tables (3'-6" high) with stools located between ranges of shelving for book examination.

c. Seating space required for 15 people.

9. Reference Room (approximately 3600 sq. ft.)

The housing of a live collection of books used for general reference work, such as encyclopedias, dictionaries, indexes, handbooks, college catalogs, etc., is the primary function of this room. This will also be the place where a patron, such as a student, will go to search for information or possibly to obtain help in utilizing the resources of the library to their best advantage. It is very conceivable that a student will do his most extensive studying in this room, bringing material from other parts of the library.

This necessitates the need for an area that will be extremely attractive and possess a quality atmosphere.

The location of the Reference Room must be close to the Card Catalog, Bibliography Area and Lobby. It should also be on the main floor.

Requirements:

a. Shelving space for 8,000 volumes. (See Figure 13, page 78.

b. Seating for 50 readers, most of which will require table space. Provide some easy chairs and individual study carrels. Area required for seating, studying, etc., will be approximately 1,600 sq. ft.

c. Equipment space for vertical files and Atlas cases. Approximately 170 sq. ft.

d. Work space for possibly four staff members

1) A consulting counter or desk for reader staff inquiries.

2) Some of the above shelving should be located behind the desk for ready reference books. (approximately 12 sections of shelving.)

3) An office for the department head, with sufficient space for two desks. The office should have a translucent glass partition as a physical separator.

4) A work room will be necessary with space for a desk, work table, one filing case, closet, supply cabinet and some shelving. The work room should not be visible to the readers. The work space will require approximately 1000 sq. ft.

10. Periodical Room (approximately 3500 sq. ft.)

The Periodical Room should be broken into two definite areas. The need of a storage area for the out of date issues is a prime requisite as the library generally keeps at least one issue of the periodicals, to which it subscribes.

The Albuquerque Public Library currently subscribes to 39 different newspapers and receives 790 different types of magazines.

a. Periodical Morgue Room
(approximately 250 sq. ft.)

The location of the Morgue Room need not be adjacent to the Periodical Reading Room, but should be readily accessible.

b. Periodical Reading Room
(approximately 3250 sq. ft.)

This room will house on open shelves the current and recent issues of all periodicals and newspapers received by the central library as well as the library's general periodical indexes and the Central Serial Record. The area may serve also as a place where the public can browse at leisure among the current magazines.

The staff can check and maintain control over the hundreds of serials and government publications that are also received by branch and school libraries.

The location of the reading room will be made under the supervision of the Reference Department, therefore adjacent to it. The two services may then utilize one work room.

Requirements:

a. Shelving space for 1600 unbound periodicals. These shelf sections should be standard three foot sections with about ten shelves per section. Approximately 50 sections will be required.

b. Additional shelving will be required to house periodical indexes and government publications.

c. A special consultation table to hold the large Readers Guide to periodical literature.

d. File space to house the Central Serial Record. This area should be planned so that it may be consulted easily by several persons at the same time.

e. This area should have a seating capacity for 50 to 60 persons. Table seating should be provided; but, lounge chairs in generous lots should prevail.

f. There will be two microfilm readers located in this area and a chair and small note table will be provided for each.

B. Stack Areas

The Stack Areas will be broken down into different categories, for the purpose of determining space requirements.

Since the "Indepth" collection for this building is being planned for 850,000 volumes, provisions should be considered for in-house expansion of the book shelves. It is generally accepted that a 25% increase in book capacity be allotted, at such time when this increase is realized, then considerations for physical facility expansion should take place.

By considering the problem of expansion, shelf space for 1,062,500 volumes will be considered. From this "total" figure will be deducted the books required for the Bibliography Area and the Reference Room, including their proposed expansion.

	Programmed	Expansion	Planned
Bibliography	4500	5625	5625
Reference	8000	2000	10000

The Stack Area is then to be designed to house an ultimate capacity of 1,046,875 volumes.

1. Special Collections
(approximately 13,700 sq. ft.)

The housing of special collections need not be in close proximity to one another. Special Collections are an aspect of Public Services Division and makes available to the library patrons, information of rare or restricted materials.

a. Fine Arts (approximately 3200 sq. ft.)

This collection is made up of materials related to the Arts. Some of its categories are Art, Architecture, Drama, Music, Painting, etc.

Requirements:

(1) Shelving for approximately 10,500 plus expansion. See Figure 14.

(2) Seating for 25 people, included in the furnishings will be some large tables, small study tables and some easy chairs.

(3) It would also be beneficial to provide shelving or cases to house paintings and printed reproductions.

(4) One or two display cases may also be desirable either built-in or free standing.

(5) A work room with space for a desk, work table, vertical file, a closet and some shelving.

(6) An office for the Department Head.

(7) Five or six listening stations for music, they should be sound proof, semi-isolated but visible to the Department Head.

(8) File cabinets for recordings.

b. Southwest (approximately 2500 sq. ft.)

This collection is made up of material related to the Southwestern region of the United States including Mexico.

Requirements:

(1) Provisions for shelving approximately 6,000 volumes plus expansion. See figure 15.

(2) Seating for 20 people at tables and some easy chairs.

(3) Since this collection may be used by students in pursuit of their studies, provisions should be made for the arrangement of individual study carrels.

(4) An office for the Department Head.

(5) A work room similar to that in the Fine Arts Department.

c. Business and Science
(approximately 4500 sq. ft.)

Books on the Social and Political Sciences, on Economics, Education, Commerce, on the exact and applied sciences, also on national and many state government documents, will be found in the Business and Science Department.

Requirements:

(1) Shelving for 12,500 volumes plus expansion. See figure 16.

(2) Since this department has such a wide range of subjects and will be used by students, provisions for seating 50 persons at tables, plus some individual study carrels will be required.

(3) An office for the Department Head.

(4) A consulting counter from which a staff member may supervise the area as well as answer questions.

(5) A work room that will house a work table, desk, vertical files, shelving and a closet.

d. Childrens Room (approximately 3500 sq. ft.)

The children's area may become a haven to the child from home and neighborhood influences which may have a degrading effect. Many librarians and educators feel that the library's service to the children, to be part of its most important work. The social importance through books in the education of the younger generation, is indeed, of prime interest.

The Children's Room should reflect an atmosphere of comfort, cheerfulness and welcome,* thus encouraging the child to search and stimulate his mind for advancement.

The location of the Children's Room can not be considered haphazardly. "A common error in library planning is to place the childrens area at such a remote point that it is disconnected from the rest of the library."†

*Effie L. Power, Library Service for Children, Chicago, Illinois, American Library Association, 1930, p. 20.

†Joseph Wheeler and Alfred Githens, The American Public Library Building, Chicago, Illinois, American Library Association, 1941, p. 75.

However, there should be a division between the adult areas and that for children. This division may be in the distance between them, a sound proof partition or possibly by a change of levels. There have been some experiments in putting the childrens room on the top floor or roof. This arrangement allows children to utilize exterior spaces which are sunny and healthful and do not break the security of the library.

Requirements:

(1) Continuous bookcases, five shelves high, to accommodate 12,000 books Adequate shelving 12 inches deep for large picture books (this shelving should be in one portion of the room for little children and not inter-mingled with the other bookcases.) See figure 17.

(2) Furnishings, such as tables and chairs will vary from small child size to regular adult size.

(3) As children move about more than adults, the proportions of space vary. In considering the adult reader, ten square feet per reader is recommended, the child reader requires 25 square feet per reader.*

*Joseph Wheeler and Alfred Githens, The American Public Library Building, Chicago, Illinois, American Library Association, 1941, p. 82.

Consideration should also be given to the possibility of a story hour area, using 30 children as a design basis, for the area required. 30 x 25 = 750 sq. ft.

(4) Office space for Department Head.

(5) Work room, housing work table, desk, vertical files, shelving, closet and a work sink.

(6) A cloak room or an area with sufficient hooks for hanging up wraps.

(7) There should be located in very close proximity to the children's area, drinking fountains and toilet facilities with fixtures scaled to childrens size.

(8) Supervision of the area will take place from a consultation desk. This desk may also be used for charging, and return of books.

2. General Stacks

This is the area where the bulk of the book collection will be housed. It is the desire of the city librarian to locate as many volumes as possible within easy access of the public. Open book shelving should be located on several levels, with reading facilities located in close proximity.

There will be some books that are used more frequently than others. The less frequently used

books should be placed farthest from the main floor, thus allowing the larger ratio of heavily used sections to be more convenient to the reader.

The number of entrances to this area should be limited. The use of a mezzaine has proven to be quite desirable from the library staffs viewpoint. This area should also be open and flexible.

The location of the stacks should be easily accessible from the main lobby, Circulation Desk, Technical Services and the Card Catalog.

Requirements:

a. Sufficient shelf space to house the remaining books in the collection plus expansion. See figure 18.

b. The same special shelving should be provided for oversized books on each floor.

c. Seating areas in close relation to the shelving, the reading areas should be grouped together and not intermingled among stacks.

d. Furnishings for approximately 300 readers divided among large tables and upholstered, informal chairs.

e. Elevators should be located close by, for use of staff and handicapped individuals primarily.

f. Escalators or stairs should be spaced conveniently for easy access to all parts of the stacks.

g. As this area may also be used by students, some individual study carrels would be appropriate in the general reading areas.

3. Study Carrels

Individual study carrels or desks should be provided for the students using the facility. The carrels should consist of a working surface with a shelf within easy reach of the student, and a comfortable chair. Close at hand should be an area for the student to store his notes and reference material not in immediate use.

The study carrels will be dispersed in the different areas used for study. The size of the carrels will be approximately 16 sq. ft. each and provisions for 250 readers will be made available.

4. Conference and Smoking Area (approximately 1800 sq. ft.)

Areas should be made available on each floor for the people who wish to discuss, or study together or smoke. These are areas of leisure and will be furnished with lounge chairs or sofas.

The location of the Conference and Smoking

Areas should be in close proximity to the stack, possibly adjoining them.

Accommodations for about 60 people will be required throughout the facility.

5. Typing Room (approximately 450 sq. ft.)

Each floor should be provided with room or area for the person who wishes to utilize the typewriters.

The location should be within the Stack Area.

Requirements:

a. Glass partition between the readers and typists.

b. Acoustically treated.

c. Typing tables and chairs.

d. Good lighting conditions.

6. Audio - Visual

This area will be used for storage, micro-film, reading, sound rooms, and the production of other audio-visual medias used in connection with teaching, research and cultural activities.

The area should be accessible to the public. It should also be removed from the stacks.

Requirements: (approximately 2850 sq. ft.)

a. An area to accommodate 15 reading machines for micro-film, micro-cards and micro-prints, each station will be equiped with a table and chair.

b. Storage facilities for micro-films, cards and prints; also, phonograph records, tape recordings, etc.

c. Sound-proof rooms, for listening to recordings, equiped with a phonograph player and tape deck. Six rooms will be required @ 100 sq. ft. each.

d. An office and work room for departmental heads and staff.

e. A photo-laboratory consisting of a camera room and a darkroom.

C. Staff Areas

1. Technical Services (approximately 4500 sq. ft.)

The technical services area will house the Acquisition and Cataloging departments. These departments may be combined to utilize one common space. Because they are defined as two separate departments with different duties, does not necessitate two completely different areas.

a. It is the main role of the Acquisition Department to order and purchase books for the collection, acquire books that have been specifically requested by individuals and to check library records.

The books will arrive in the Shipping and Receiving Department. They are then sent to the Acquisition Department for opening of the boxes and checking for the accuracy of the shipment.

The Bibliographical data is then compiled and put on paper in the book. The book is then sent to the Catalog Department.

b. The Cataloging Department is the backbone of a library. Everything that is housed in the collection must pass through this department for classification and cataloging before it is placed into circulation. Due date slips and the classification numbers are put on the book in this department also.

Artificial lighting in both Acquisition and Cataloging Departments are of extreme importance. Cataloging may become quite tedious and tiresome and insufficient illumination within the area will only add to the discomfort of eyestrain.

By combining the two departments (acquisition and cataloging) in one large

room, traffic and movement of books becomes minimal. Separation of the departments may be made by the use of free standing bookshelves.

Requirements:

(1) Glass partitioned office space for each department head. The offices may be situated next to each other to facilitate communications. (125 sq. ft. each.)

(2) The work area must be capable of accommodating a staff of 20 to 25 people. Many staff members may help with duties in the other department if the need should arise. Provisions should be made for desks, book trucks, sorting tables, files and shelving.

(3) Provisions should be made in close proximity, or possibly within the area, of the two departments for toilet and locker room facilities.

(4) A specific area should be provided for the physical preparation of books and cards, some of these activities include lettering, pasting, typing and multilithing.

(5) The Shelf List, a card record of the Library's holdings arranged according to the classification scheme, rather

than alphabetically like the Catalog, is the only record of the number of copies of a title which the Library owns. For security reasons, it must never be left unsupervised. It is used most often by catalogers, frequently by Circulation assistants (sometimes when the Catalog Department is closed), and occasionally by readers who want to consult it as a classed catalog. It should be located in the Catalog Department. Space will be required for consulting tables and stools. (approximately 220 sq. ft.)

2. Administration (approximately 1600 sq. ft.)

a.	Librarians Office	160 sq. ft.
b.	Assistant Librarians Office	140 sq. ft.
c.	Directors Board Room	260 sq. ft.
d.	Reception	120 sq. ft.
e.	Executive Secretary	120 sq. ft.
f.	Office and Typing Pool	800 sq. ft.

The Administration area should be easily accessible to the public but may be removed from the mainstream of activities.

3. Library Staff Facilities

This area will be used by the library staff for lunch and coffee breaks. The area also provides the facility with an excellent space to hold staff meetings.

The location of this area does not have any preference and may be located wherever space may be available.

Requirements:

a. Space accommodations for 40 people.

b. Toilet facilities.

c. Kitchen facilities.

d. A small area somewhat removed, equiped with a lounge set.

4. Shipping and Receiving (approximately 700 sq. ft.)

The Shipping and Receiving room will be devoted to receiving and unpacking mail, express and freight, also sorting material prior to delivering it to the various departments of the library and packing of outgoing material.

The location of this room should be close to the service entrance and driveway, and either adjacent to the Acquisitions Department or below it with a direct elevator and stair connection.

Requirements:

a. There should be a platform to permit loading and unloading from trucks. This platform should have both a stairway and a ramp to the ground.

b. The outside entrance should be large enough to admit large boxes, furniture, etc.

c. Space with shelving for temporary storage and sorting of gift collections.

d. A room for fumigating books.

5. Book Binding and Repair (approximately 1000 sq. ft.)

This department will work in close relationship with the Circulation, Bibliography, Reference and Periodical Departments, also the Acquisition and Cataloging Departments. The Sorting Room, required under the Circulation Department, may be incorporated into this space as there is a definite relationship between the two.

When a book is returned to the library by a reader, it is sent to the Sorting Room and inspected. If the book is in need of repair it then goes to the repair department before it is shelfed.

The Periodical Department will require the services of the Repair and Binding Department more frequently than any other department, because

Periodicals, pamphlets, etc. are received unbound. Then they are sent to this department for this service.

Minor repairs and rebinding will be necessary by all departments at one time or another, due to the frequency of usage and care of handling of the volume.

The location of this facility should be adjacent to the Technical Services area and connected to the Circulation Desk if the Sorting Room is combined with the Repair and Binding Department.

Requirements:

a. Office space for department heads.

b. Open work area with provisions for working surfaces, storage of materials and equipment, also book storage shelves.

6. Computer Center (approximately 1000 sq. ft.)

Space is being allotted at this time for a Computer Room. As the use of computers, in library work, is not being fully utilized at the present time the possibilities of their use has beneficial potentials.

The Semi-Automatic Charging System will utilize some of the space.

The remainder of the space may be used as a general storage area, supplementing the Equipment Storage Area.

The location of this area should be accessible from patron circulation, the Circulation and Cataloging Departments, also Reading and Reference areas.

Requirements:

a. A large room, acoustically treated throughout.

D. Miscellaneous Areas

1. Central Stores

Provision should be made for a central supply room to keep stocks of materials purchased in advance for distribution both to departments of the Central Library and to departmental libraries.

The location should be near the Administrative Offices.

Requirements: (approximately 200 sq. ft.)

a. Adjustable metal shelving

2. Equipment Storage Room (approximately 300 sq. ft.)

A room for storing temporarily, bookshelves and other items of equipment.

The location should be in the basement.

3. Janitor's Facilities

A janitor's quarters with space for storage of janitorial supplies and equipment, lockers and toilet should be provided. This room will serve as a base for janitorial operations for the entire building. In addition, smaller janitor's closets equipped with hot and cold water should be provided on each floor.

4. Toilet and Washroom Facilities

Rooms for men and women should be dispersed throughout the building as convenience requires.

5. Book Return Slot

A wall slot should be provided near the front door for the return of books when the library building is closed.

6. Exhibit Facilities

No special room or gallery is contemplated. Rather, provisions should be made for both wall case and standing case displays in the lobby and in corridors throughout the building.

7. Elevators

Automatic, passenger-operated elevators should be provided to insure ease of communication between floors. The number and location of these elevators will depend upon the layout of the building and upon the volume of traffic at various points. Possible locations are:

a. In the Lobby Area

b. Behind the Circulation Desk

c. In the Stacks

d. In the Technical Services Area

8. Mechanical Room

The size and location of the Mechanical Room and the type of system to be incorporated in the facility will be determined through interviews with consulting engineers.

9. Bookmobile and Parking

Considerations should be given to the storage facilities of two bookmobiles, possible solutions have been mentioned under III, F, "Circulation."

Parking facilities will be required for staff personnel and 30 short term (15 minutes)

spaces. Long term parking will utilize an assumed parking structure as discussed under Section III, C - "Site". Provisions should also be made for the parking of bicycles and motor bikes.

10. Trash Room

The Trash Room should be located adjacent to the Receiving area and easily accessible to the Janitor.

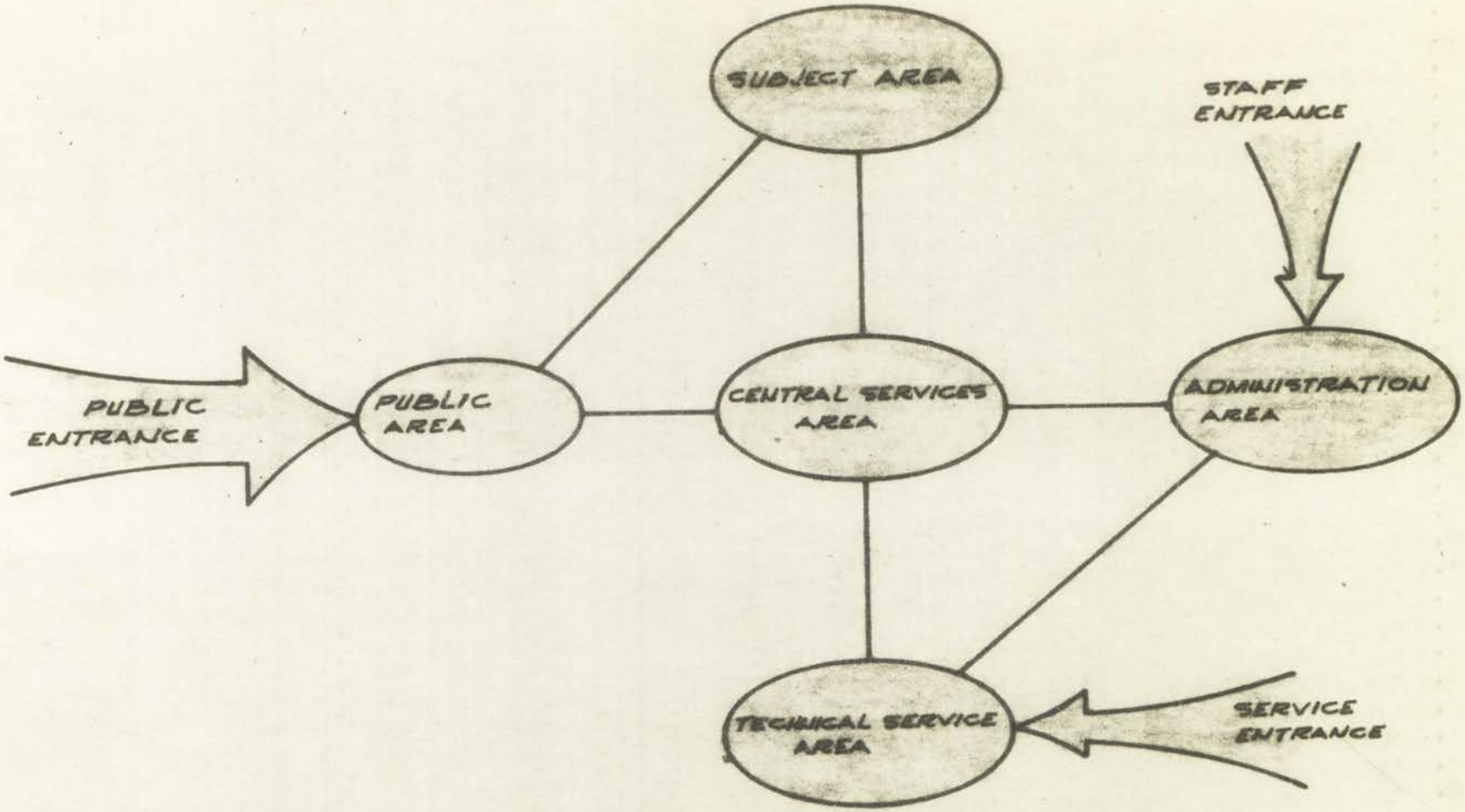


FIGURE 6

FACILITY AREA RELATION

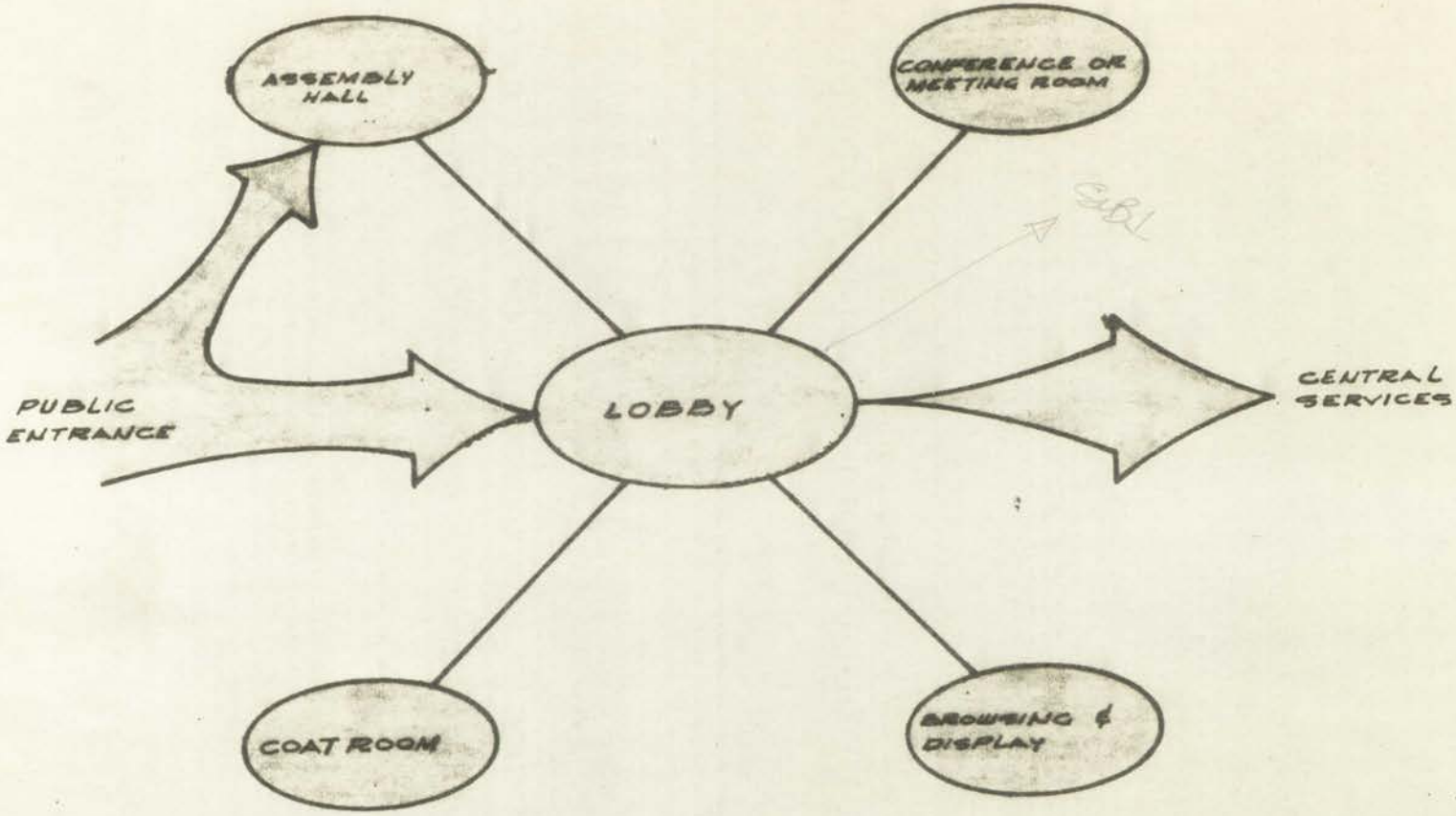


FIGURE 7

PUBLIC AREA

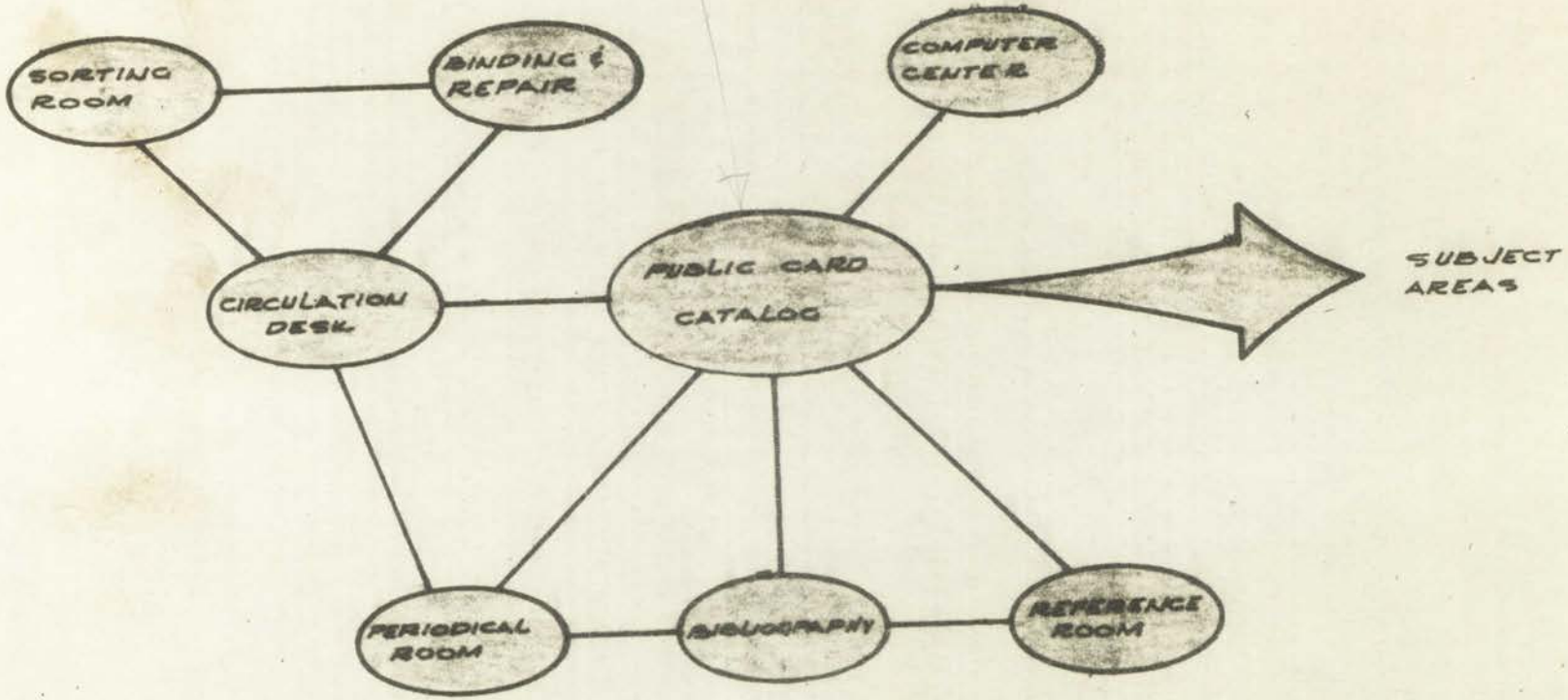


FIGURE 8

CENTRAL SERVICES AREA

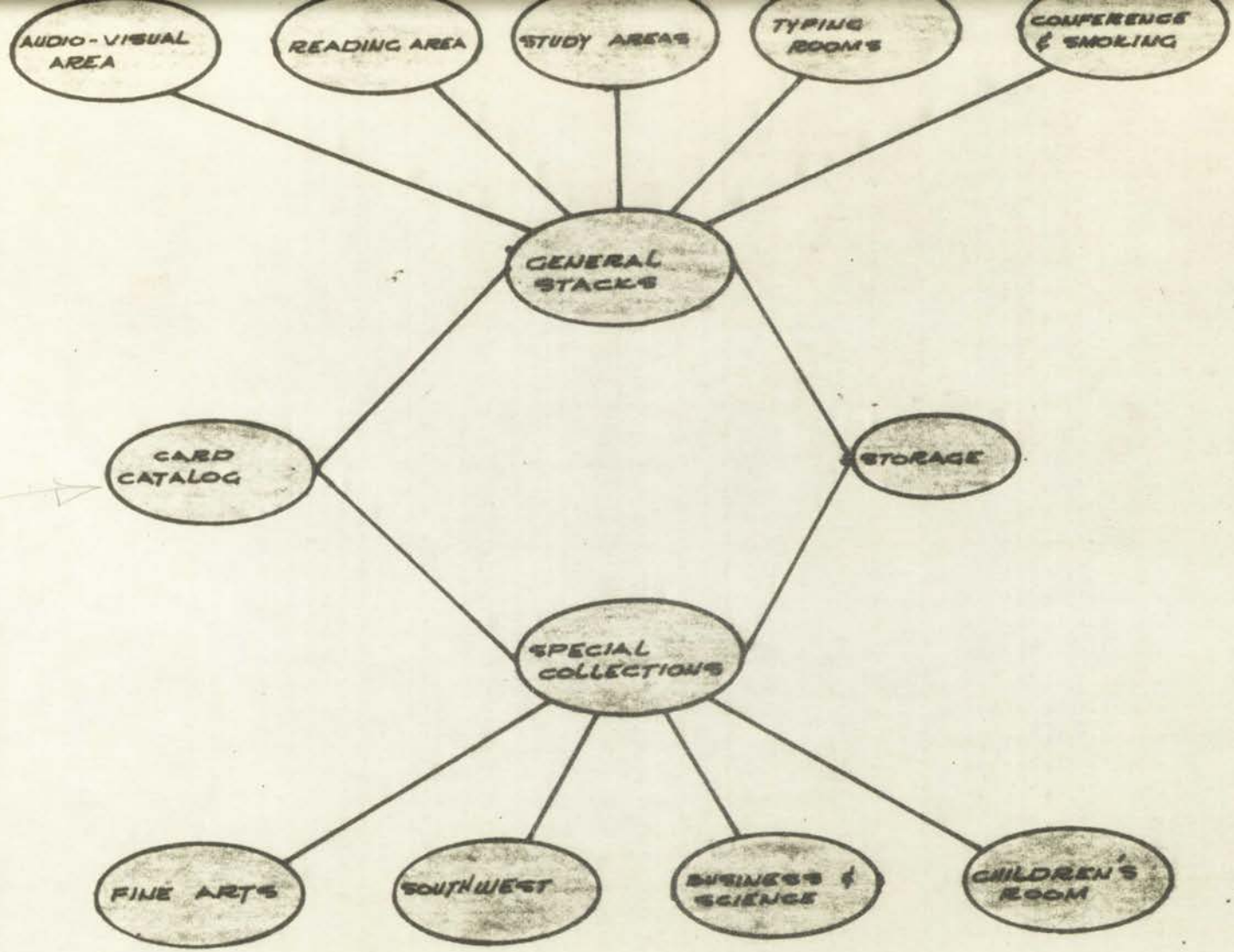


FIGURE 9

SUBJECT AREA

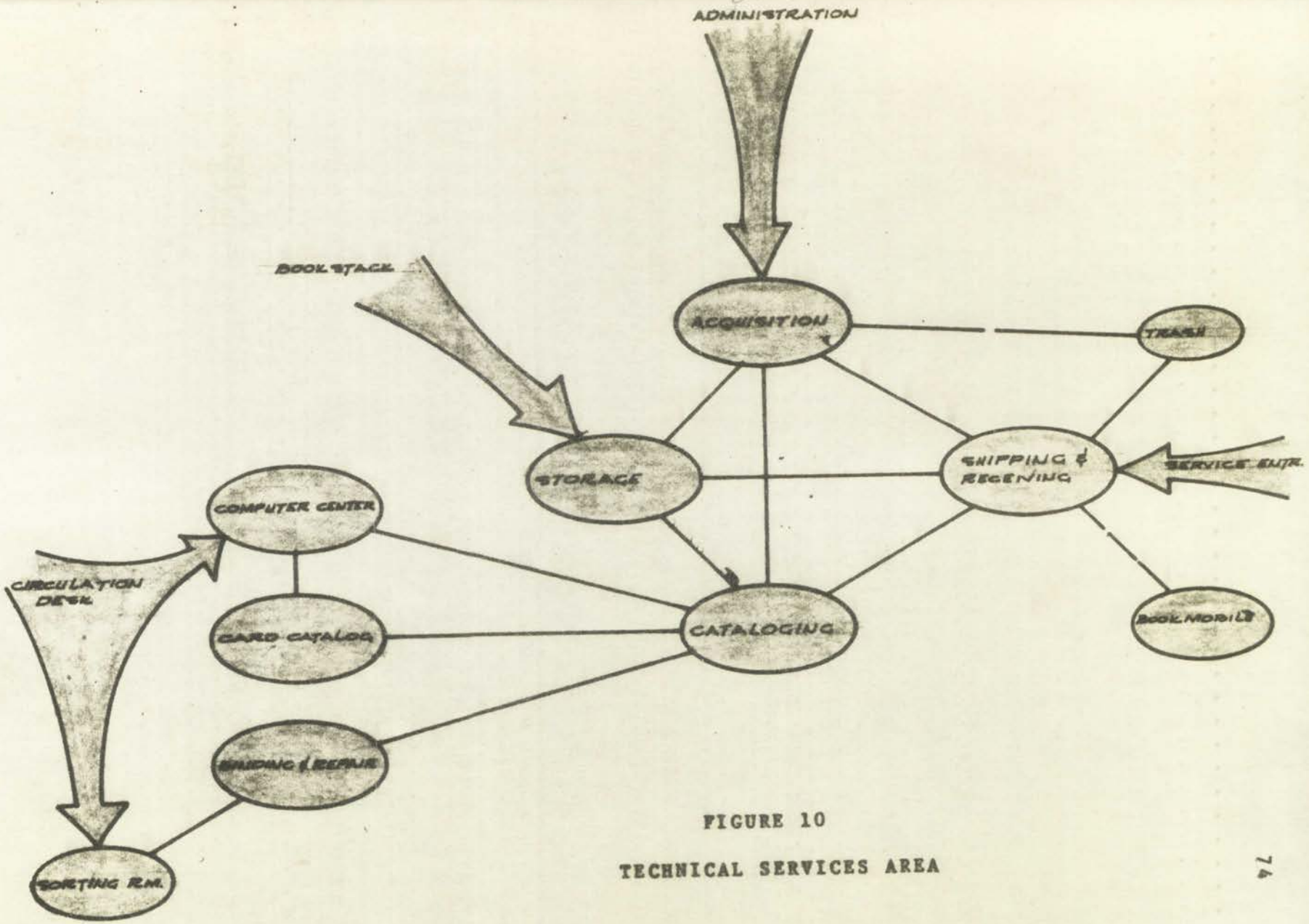


FIGURE 10

TECHNICAL SERVICES AREA

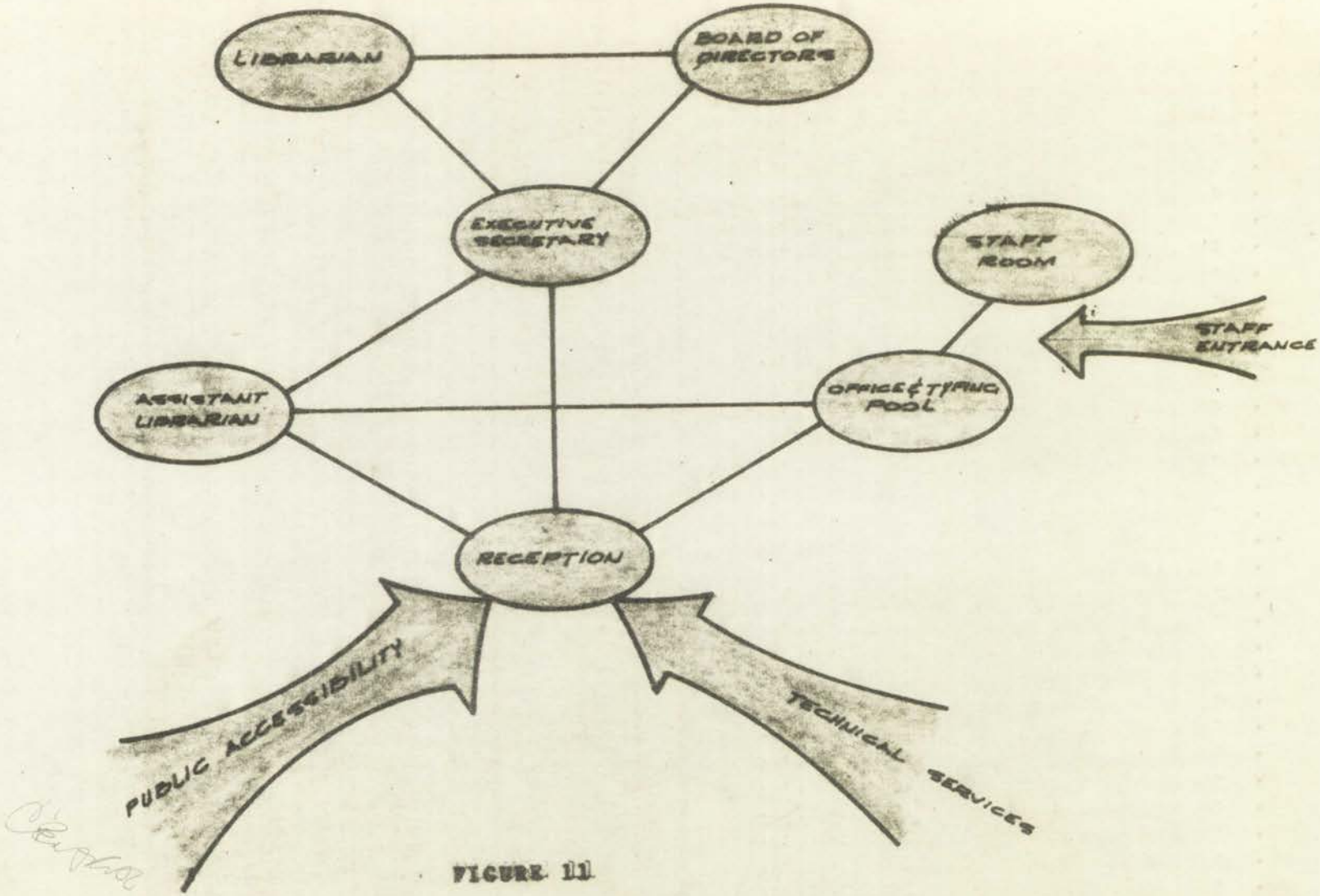


FIGURE 11

ADMINISTRATION

VI. SHELVING REQUIREMENTS

The Bookstack capacity, based on the Cubook Method:

The cubook is a measurement of stack capacity, defined "as the volume of space required to shelve the average book in the typical library." The cubook method makes provisions for 10% of each shelf to remain unoccupied.

Physical dimensions of a single-faced section of stack, 3 feet long, 7 feet 6 inches high.

The single faced section has the following capacities:

100 cubooks = 85% octavos, 13% quartos, 2% folios

117 volumes = 87% octavos and 13% quartos

132 volumes = Octavos only

67 volumes = Quartos only

12 volumes = Folios only

According to the American Library Association:

Octavos = 8" to 10" high

Quartos = 10" to 12" high

Folios = Over 12" high

To determine the number of sections required when the number of volumes to be shelved is known, the following formulas may be used:

Let N = number of single faced sections required

A. 1 section = 100 cubooks

B. 1 section = 117 cubooks

Therefore N = volumes ÷ (A) or (B)

Example:

For libraries made up of octavos and quartos

$N = 1{,}000{,}000 \div 117 = 8{,}530$ sections

The foregoing formula indicates the number of sections required, but does not indicate the number or the proportion of shelves of each width. There are usually seven shelves per section, divided as follows:

85% are 8" shelves

10% are 10" shelves

5% are 12" shelves

By standards set forth by the American Library Association:

11.08 cubooks require 1 sq. ft. of stack floor area

1.48 cubooks require 1 cu. ft. of stack space

By these values requirements may then be found as follows:

Required stack floor area = number of cubooks x .090

Required space (cu. ft.) = number of cubook x 676

The book range consists of a group of sections, length as required but preferably not over 30 feet in even multiples of shelf length. Parallel ranges generally are spaced on centers of 4'6" apart.

Therefore one section section requires 3'-0" x 2'-3" = 6.75 sq. ft. excluding (main aisle, end aisle and cross aisle space) main circulation.

Net stack space required for 850,000 volumes plus 25% expansion or 1,062,500 volumes.

N = 1,062,500 ÷ 117 = 9,082 sections

1 section = 6.75 sq. ft.

9,082 sections x 6.75 sq. ft. = 61,303 sq. ft.

Areas requiring book stacks:

Figure 12: Bibliography area with approximately 4,500 volumes plus expansion or 5,625 volumes.

N = 5,625 ÷ 117 = 48

48 x 6.75 sq. ft. = 324 sq. ft.

Figure 13: Reference Room with approximately 8,000 volumes plus expansion or 10,000.

N = 10,000 ÷ 117 = 86 sections

86 x 6.75 = 580 sq. ft.

Specials Collections

Figure 14: A. Fine Arts with approximately 10,500 volumes plus expansion or 13,125 volumes.

N = 13,125 ÷ 117 = 112 sections

112 x 6.75 = 756 sq. ft.

Therefore one section contains textures 1 - 4 x 1'-3" = 6.75 sq. ft. resulting (main stair, and stair and cross aisle group) area allocation.

The stack tower required for 850,000 volumes plus 25% expansion or 1,062,500 volumes.

K = 1,062,500 ÷ 112 = 9,482 sections

1 section = 6.75 sq. ft.

9,482 sections x 6.75 sq. ft. = 63,983 sq. ft.

Area requirement book stacks:

Figure 12: Bibliography Area with approximately 4,500 volumes plus expansion or 6,625 volumes.

K = 5,625 ÷ 112 = 49

49 x 6.75 sq. ft. = 324 sq. ft.

Figure 13: Reference Room with approximately 8,000 volumes plus expansion or 10,000.

K = 10,000 ÷ 112 = 89 sections

89 x 6.75 = 580 sq. ft.

Special Collections

Figure 14: A. Fine Arts with approximately 6,500 volumes plus expansion or 14,125 volumes.

K = 13,125 ÷ 112 = 112 sections

112 x 6.75 = 756 sq. ft.

Figure 15: B. Southwest with approximately 6,000 volumes plus expansion or 7,500 volumes.

N = 7,500 ÷ 117 = 64 sections

64 x 6.75 = 432 sq. ft.

Figure 16: C. Business and Science with approximately 12,500 plus expansion or 15,625 volumes.

N = 15,625 ÷ 117 = 134 sections

134 x 6.75 = 904 sq. ft.

Figure 17: D. Childrens with approximately 12,000

N = 12,000 ÷ 117 = 102 sections

102 x 6.75 = 694 sq. ft.

VII. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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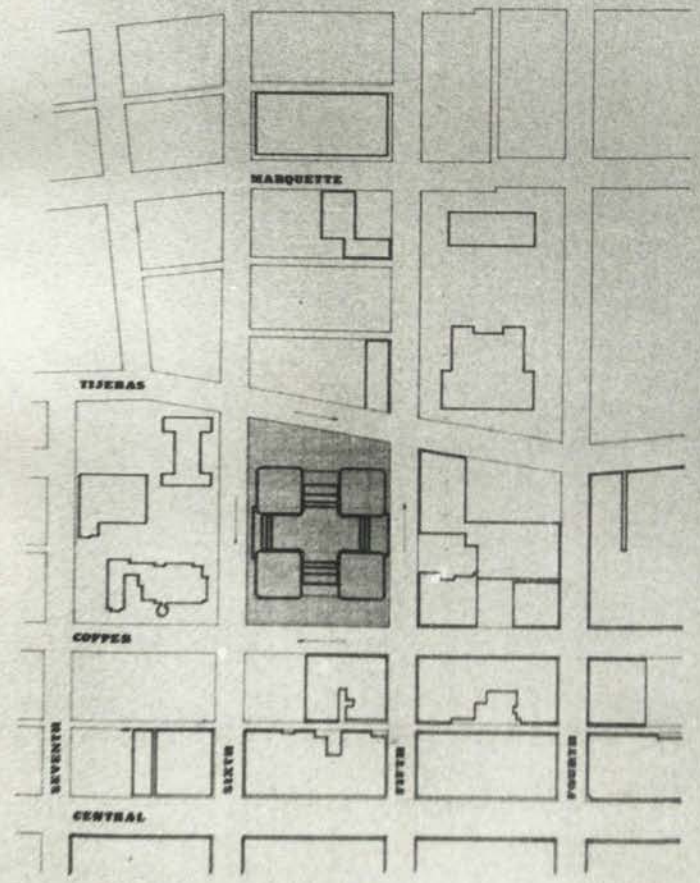
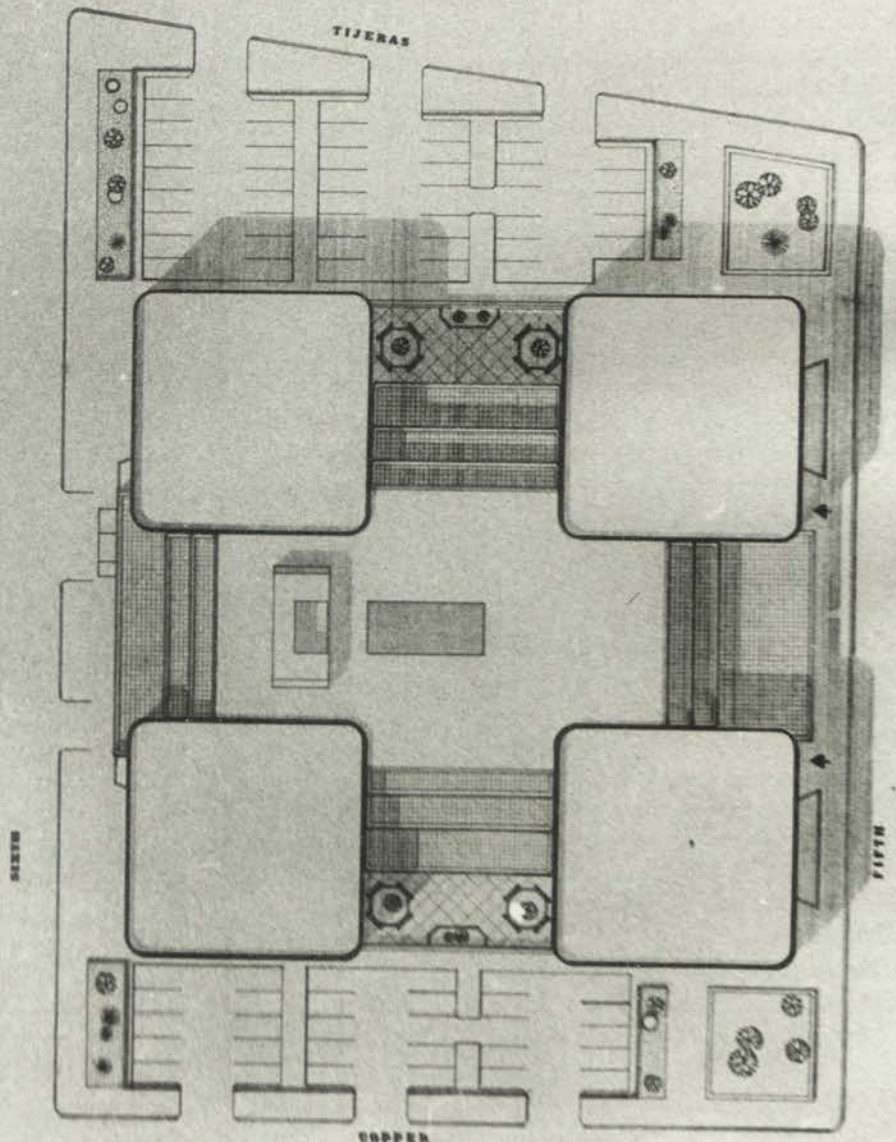


LOCATION PLAN
SCALE: 1"=100'



PLOT PLAN
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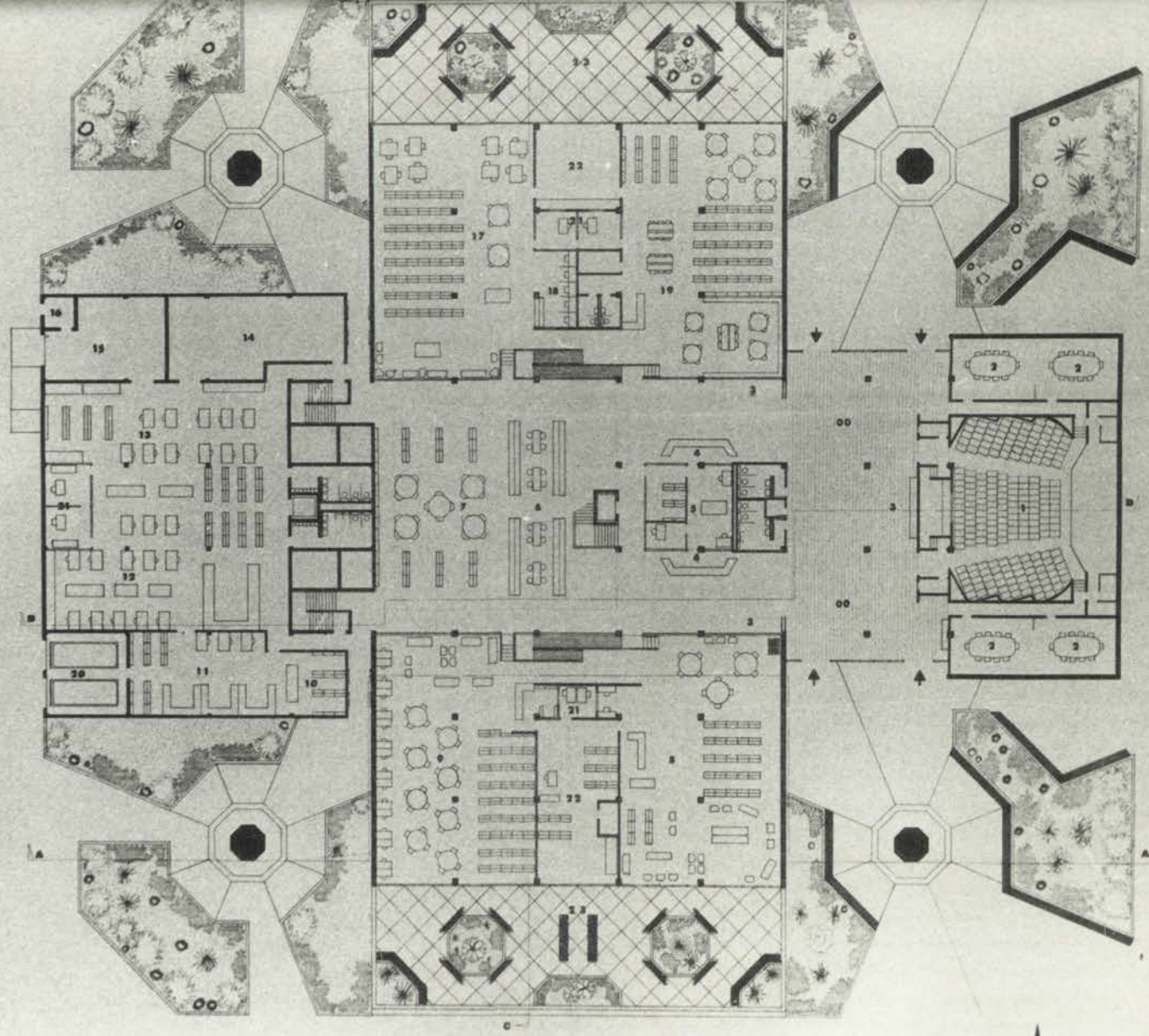


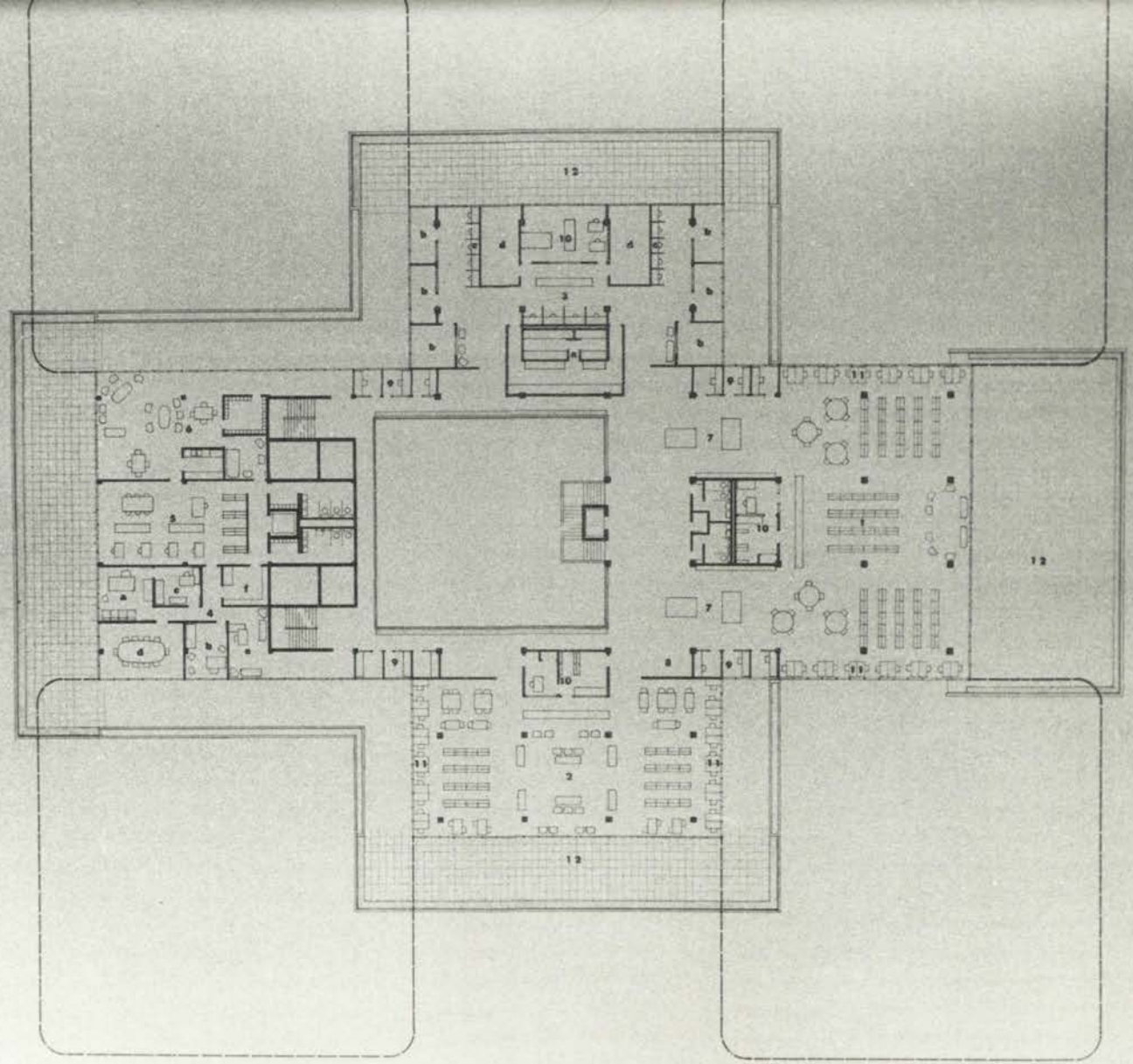
MAIN FLOOR LEVEL

SCALE: 1/32"=1'-0"

LEGEND

00 LOBBY
1 ASSEMBLY HALL
2 MEETING ROOM
3 DISPLAY
4 CHARGING DESK
5 CIRCULATION DEPT.
6 CARD CATALOG
7 BIBLIOGRAPHY
8 PERIODICAL
9 CIRCULATION
10 SORTING AREA
11 BINDING & REPAIR
12 CATALOG DEPT.
13 ACQUISITION DEPT.
14 COMPUTER ROOM
15 SHIPPING & RECEIVING
16 TRASH ROOM
17 FINE ARTS DEPT.
18 LISTENING STATIONS
19 CHILDRENS DEPT.
20 BOOKMOBILE
21 DEPT. HEAD OFFICE
22 WORKROOM
23 RECESSED READING COURT

NORTH

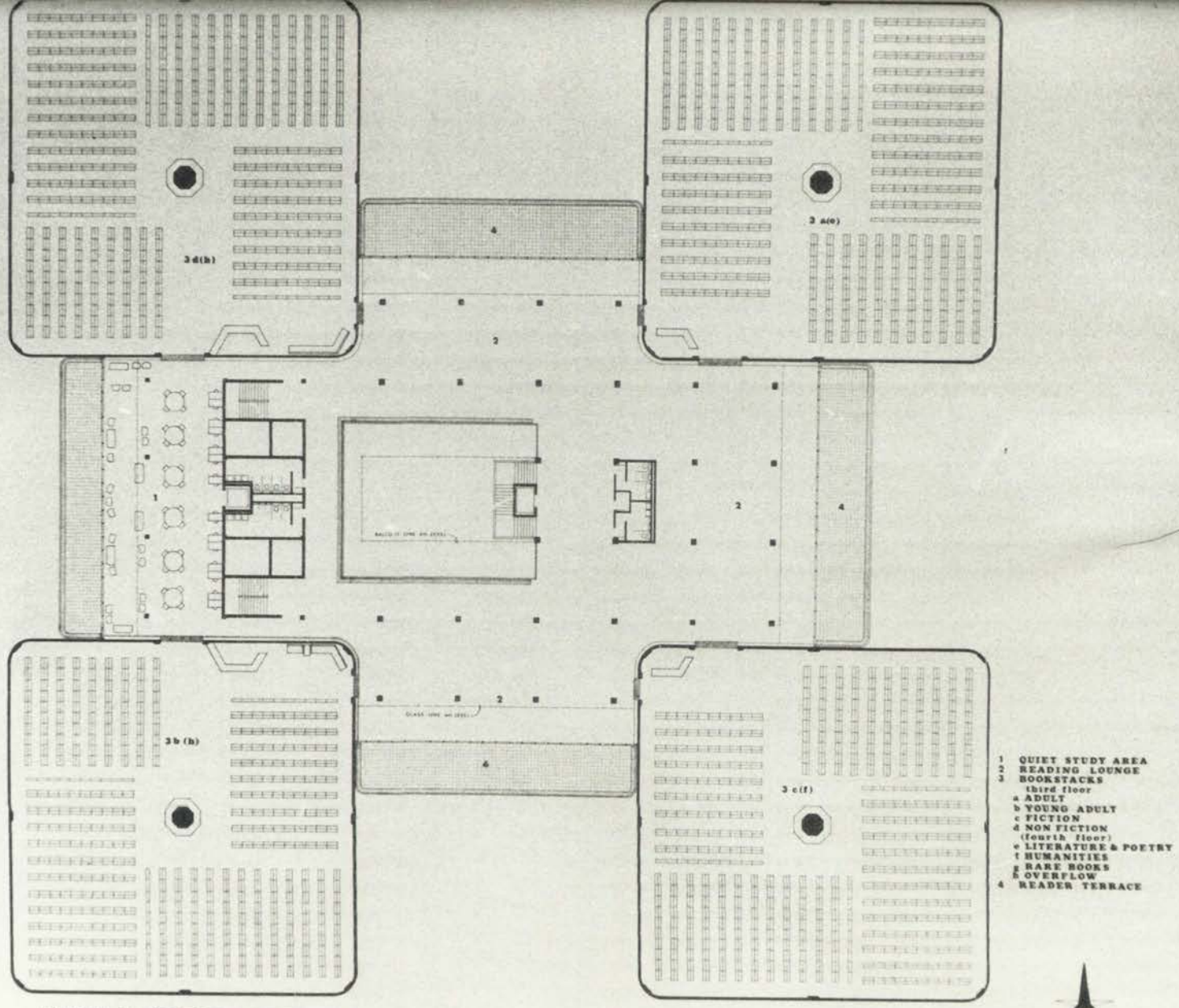


1 BUSINESS & SCIENCE DEPT.
2 SOUTHWEST DEPT.
3 AUDIO-VISUAL DEPT.
a DARKROOM
b LISTENING ROOM
c MICRO READING STATIONS
d MICRO-PHONO STORAGE
4 ADMINISTRATION
a LIBRARIAN
b ASS'T LIBRARIAN
c EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
d CONFERENCE
e RECEPTION
f CENTRAL STORES
5 TYPING POOL
6 STAFF LOUNGE
7 DISPLAY AREA
8 SMOKING & CONFERENCE
9 TYPING ROOMS
10 DEPT OFFICE & WORKROOM
11 STUDY CARRELS
12 READING TERRACE

NORTH

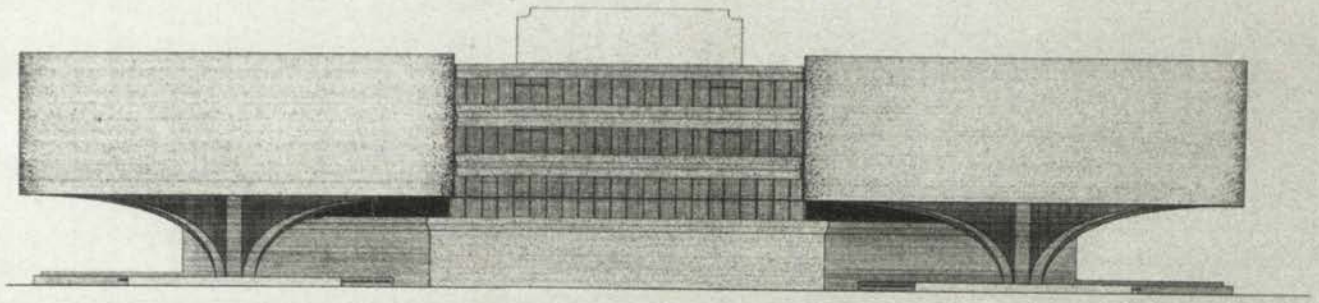
SECOND LEVEL FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/32" = 1'0"

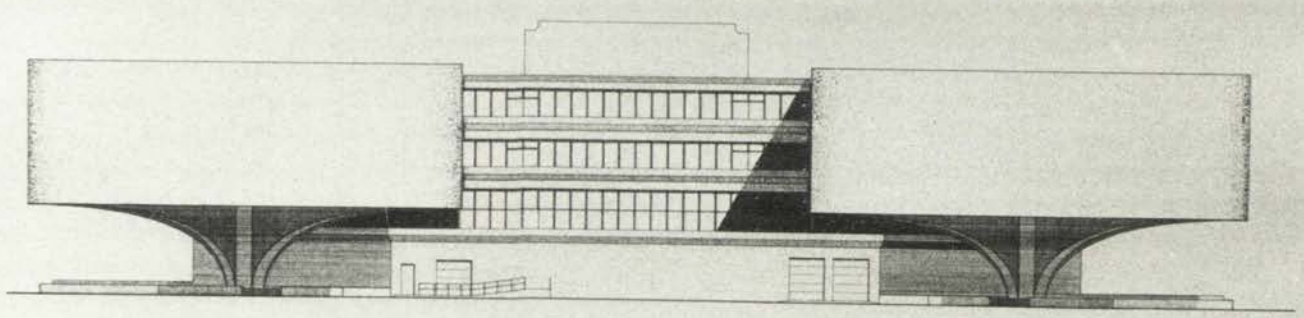


THIRD & FOURTH LEVEL PLAN

SCALE: 1 in = 1'-0



EAST ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/32"=1'-0"



WEST ELEVATION
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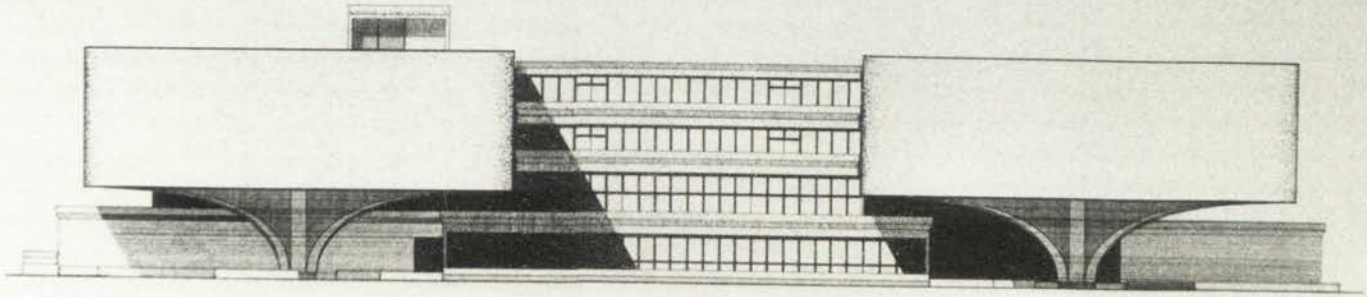

SOUTH ELEVATION
(NORTH ELEVATION SIMILAR)
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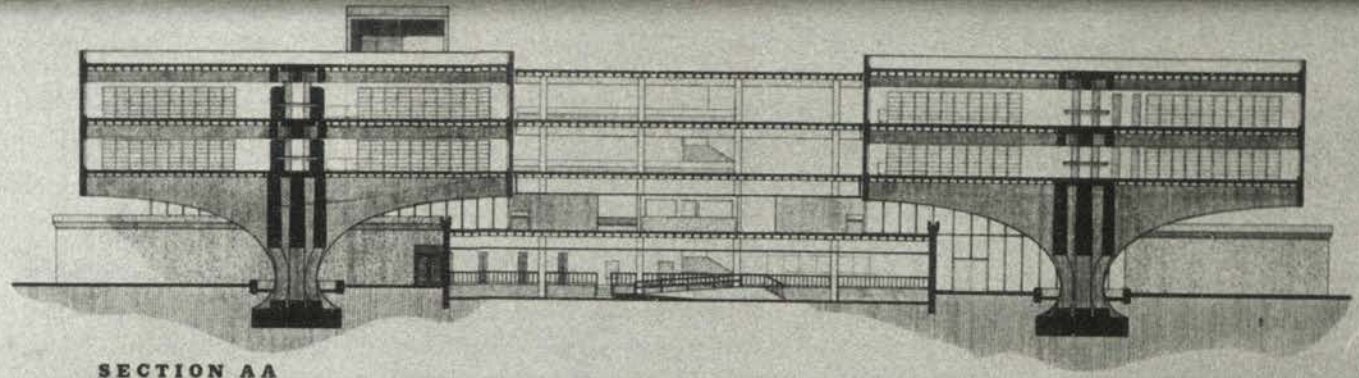
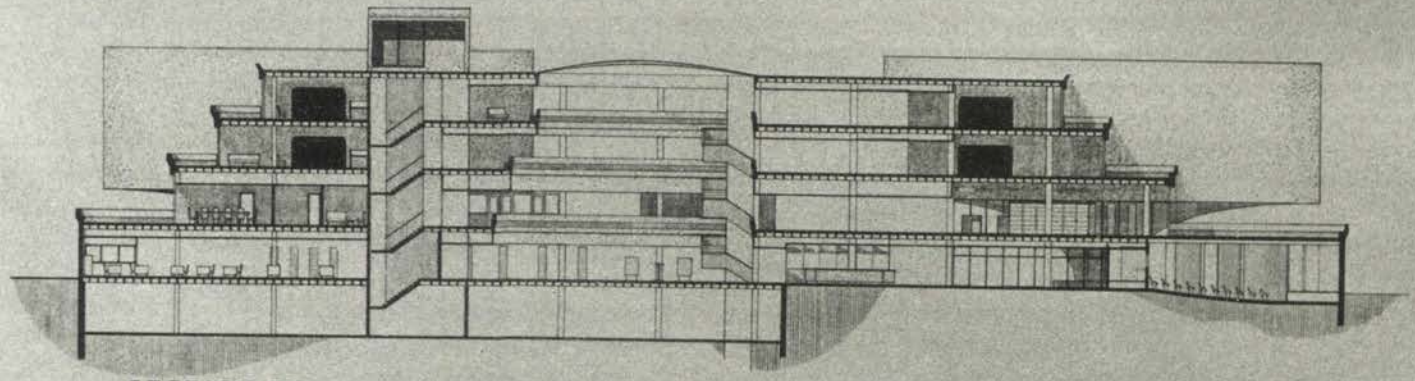


SECTION AA
SCALE: 1/32"-1'-0"



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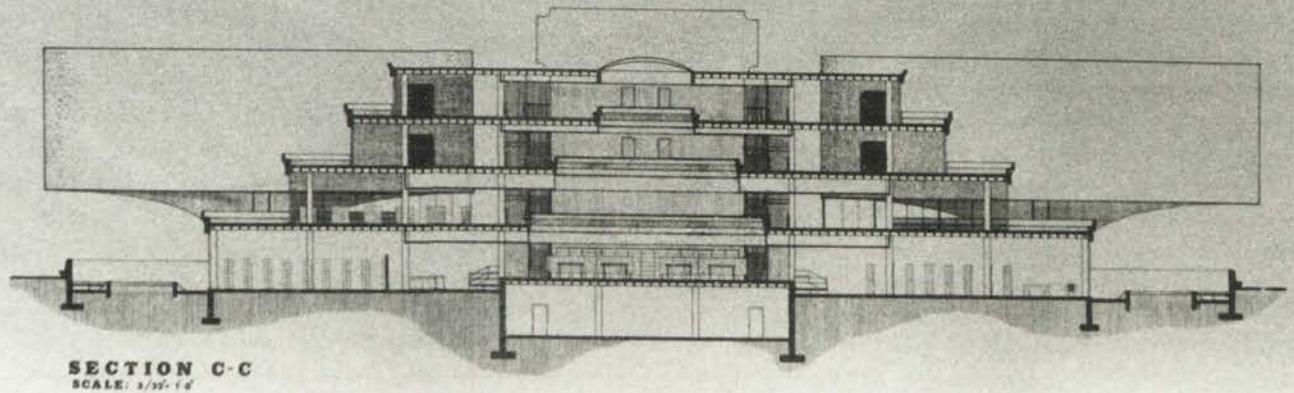

SECTION C-C
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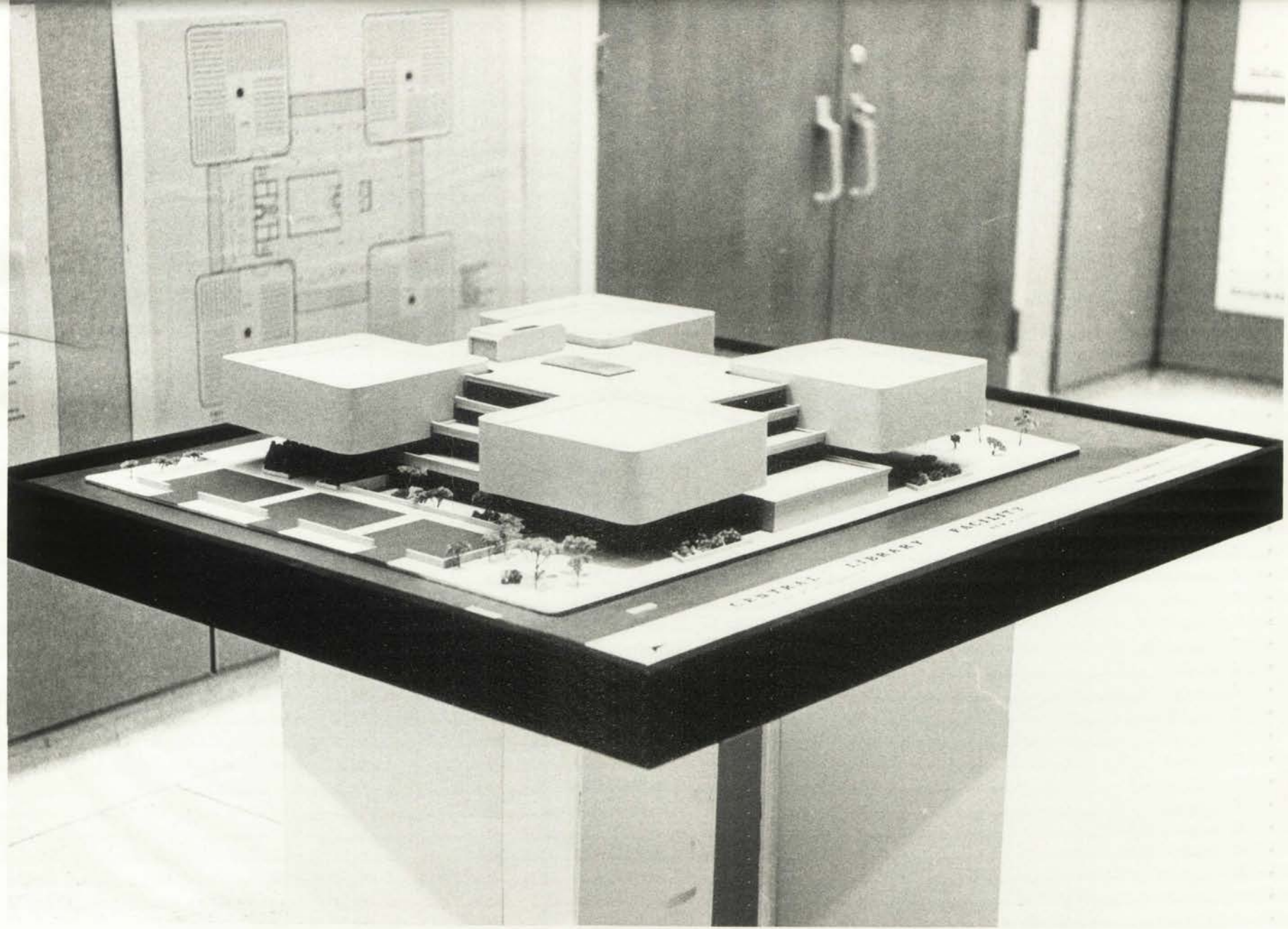
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