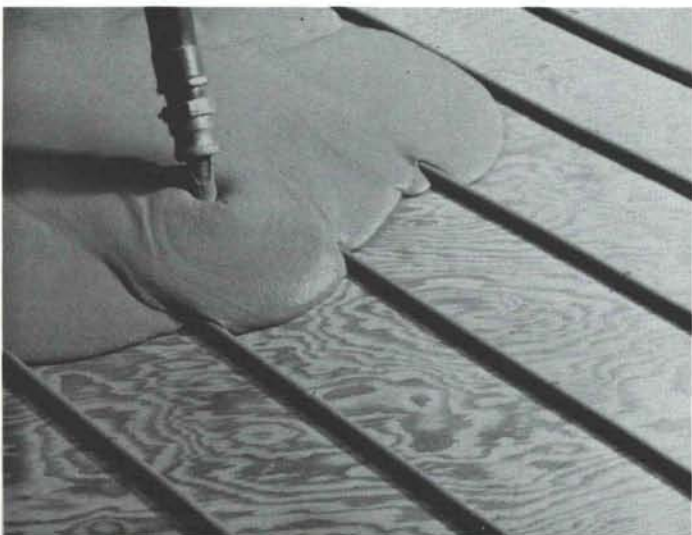




*Sound controlling, fire resistant Gyp-Crete 2000 completely encases the Infloor hot water tubes for uniform transfer of heat.*



*Hot water tubes are first stapled to the floor. They're then covered with a layer of Gyp-Crete 2000 Infloor Blend.*

Water from the primary boiler "loop" is mixed with water in the "secondary" Infloor loop to maintain the desired floor temperature. This water is circulated through the various tubes in the floor. The zone control unit is placed within a wall cavity in an easily accessed, but out-of-the-way location. The back of a closet works well.

There are less controls for the electric Infloor system. In fact, the only evidence of a heating system is the wall thermostat. Both Infloor systems can be installed over concrete slabs or typical joist-supported wood floors.

#### **Infloor increases design creativity**

With Infloor, the basement has no furnace or unsightly duct work. An Infloor basement is open and totally available for living space. And home owners can use the same hardwood flooring and tile as the rooms above.

With either Infloor system, there are no heat registers or cold-air returns. There's nothing in the Infloor system that interferes with the placement of interior furnishings.

#### **Simplified installations**

Many contractors have avoided radiant heat systems because of complex system engineering. Not anymore. Infloor Heating Systems publishes design and installation guides that greatly

simplify this preliminary work. For example, easy-to-follow charts help the contractor determine zone size and floor heat output.

#### **The ideal thermal mass**

Gyp-Crete 2000 Infloor Blend floor underlayment is the only thermal mass recommended for use with the two Infloor systems. One reason is because it's the thinnest thermal mass available. Gyp-Crete 2000 is poured to a depth of 1 inch over the electric cables; 1¼ inches over the hot water tubing. A thin thermal mass will begin to heat a room more quickly. So the need for expensive outside temperature sensing devices has been eliminated.

Gyp-Crete 200 brings other benefits to a home, too. It's a non-combustible gypsum underlayment used instead of plywood or particle board. Gyp-Crete 2000 won't warp or delaminate. And squeaks and nail pops—common complaints with wood underlayments—are reduced dramatically.

Gyp-Crete 2000 flows into the opening where the wallboard meets the floor. The result: an impervious flame barrier at the base plates. This barrier also reduces sound transfer between rooms and connecting units. And it keeps out insects, blocks air infiltration along the floor.

The underlayment dries to create an exceptionally smooth surface that extends the life of floor goods, particularly resilient flooring. Carpet, tile, wood, vinyl...virtually any floor covering can be attached to Gyp-Crete 2000.

Most American consumers and even many heating contractors may find this type of heating highly unusual. However, Europeans, particularly the Swedish, have been promoting the benefits of radiant floor heating for years.

The Swedish Housing Group has recognized the superiority of the hot water Infloor system. Their factory-built homes are exclusively designed for radiant floor heating. This group's suburban Minneapolis model home, for instance, is heated by a 95% efficient forced-ventilation boiler and four Infloor zone control valves.

Radiant floor heating — it's a simple idea whose time has come.

Infloor Heating Systems are available through Brekke Distributors in Dallas. (See advertisement page 4.)

## **DIRECTORY OF HISTORIC NEW MEXICO ARCHITECTS TO BE COMPILED**

An editorial board of three architectural historians — Boyd C. Pratt, Carleen Lazzell, and Chris Wilson — have recently received a grant from the College of Fellows Fund of The American Institute of Architects to develop a Directory of Historic New Mexico Architects. The Directory will contain information on architects practicing in New Mexico during the Territorial (1846-1912) and Statehood (1912-present) periods until 1945.

The Directory will consist of alphabetically arranged entries on all known architects. Each entry will include information on vital statistics (dates of birth and death, education and training, professional affiliations, and addresses), history of the architect's firms or firms they worked for, history of their career, including major commissions, and locations of their archival records and published information sources. An introductory essay will discuss the history of architectural practice in New Mexico.

Those who wish to submit an individual entry or provide information on specific architects should write for a table of contents and guidelines for submission to: Boyd C. Pratt, Project Manager, Directory of Historic New Mexico Architects, 1111 Barcelona Lane, Santa Fe, N.M. 87501; (505) 983-1024.