## ESSEX COUNTY NATIONAL BANK

NEWARK, N. J. CLINTON & RUSSELL, Architects

PLACED just beside the Public Service Building, which was finished about a year ago, and which forms part of the Prudential group on Broad Street, Newark, the Essex County National Bank is a building with a three-story feade built up of white marble with a great bronze screen sixty feet in beight which contains all the window area of the front. The portal is also of marble and frames the bronze entrace doors.

Within, the floors and counters are of or marshe, the sereens above the counters reof bronze, the sidewalls of Caen stone and the ceiling of ornamental design in white plaster. The marshe of the flooring is Tennessee and the marshe for the theocounter bases is Bottoein. Besides the windows at the rear, there is a series of square celling lights which furnish an even illumination for the interior for the three counters.

The bank directors originally contemplated a fifteen-story building and had in view a much wider plot. However, the problem finally presented was to place a banking equipment on a plot some 39 feet in width, and this was the problem which was worked out by Clinton and Russell, architects, and Thomas Frace Boyd, the bank engineer. The primary scheme was a one-sided bank with a front entrance to one side, but Mr. Ioyd developed the horse-shee plan with a center door. This gave good accommodation for present needs and sufficient room for expansion. The bank is planned on a unit principle and is schemed for the efficient conduct of a banking business in the future.

In arrangement the cartast space is for public we may be the the tombing area is arranged about the walls with the force of the present and the control of the cartast area of the cartast

The second floor occupies the whole lot area except for a central well above the skylight of the main banking room. It is reached by stairs and elevators both front and rear. This space is in-





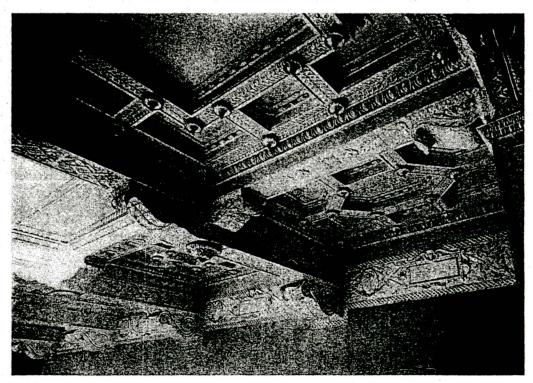
Builders: The Hedden Construction Co.

Gorton Wrought Steel Boilers.

Bronze Façade and Doors: John Polachek Bronze & Iron Co.

Bank Vault Engineer: Frederick S. Holmes. Clinton & Russell, Architects.





THE RICHLY ORNAMENTAL PLASTER CEILING. ESSEX COUNTY NATIONAL BANK.

Ornamental and Plain Plastering: Dominic A. Walsh. Clinton & Russell, Architects.





MARBLE PLOOR AND COUNTERS, RRONZE COUNTER SURRENS, ESSEX COUNTY NATIONAL BANK.

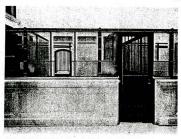
Grant Overhead Polleys.

MATIONAL BANK.

Clinton & Russell, Architecta. Lighting Pixtures: The Brove Co.

Seboo Expansion Boils Deed. Bronze & Iron Co.

Chicago Spring Batts Used-Co.





COUNTER DETAIL AND VIEW TOWARD THE ENTRANCE. ESSEX COUNTY NATIONAL BANK.

Lighting Fixtures: The Browe Co.
Strand Crescent Expansion Boits Used.
Interior Browne: John Polachek Bronze & Iron Co.
Bujiprent and Furniture Designed By Interior Marbie: George Brown & Co.
Thomas Bruce Boyd.

tended for the working force of the bank In the basement there is a safe deposit vault of which Mr. Frederick S. Holmes

is the engineer. It is so built and illuminated that the watchman on guard can

means of mirrors. The Hedden Construction Co. were the general contractors. The interior

marble work was done by George Brown & Co. and the ornamental plaster ceiling was carried out by Dominic A. Walsh. The screens for the banking room and the grills and rails for the

elevator most and balconies are of bronze east by the John-Polachek Bronze and Iron Co. This firm also produced the bronze window frame work of the exterior. The Browe Co. made the lighting fixtures. Besides being instruinspect all sides and the bottom by mental in the planning of the bank, Mr. Boyd also designed the furniture and banking equipment.

The heating plant consists of two Gorton wrought steel boilers set in twin connection so that they can be run separately or together. Each boiler has a capacity for heating 3,950 square feet of direct radiating surface.

## STANDPIPE AND HOSE SYSTEM IN BUILDINGS

Being Portions of the Report of the Committee on Standards of the National Fire Protection Association.

W C RORINSON Chairman

MR. ROBINSON'S report is val-uable in that it presents a concise statement of the requirements of standpipe and hose equipments. The matter published herewith comprises about onethird of the report and contains much valuable general information which should be useful to the structural engineer.

STANDPIPE AND HOSE SYSTEMS

Your Committee on Standards has given consideration to the subject of standnine and hose systems during the past year, with a view of formulating rules and requirements sufficiently comprehensive to warrant their adoption as a standard for all classes of buildings.

Next to the automatic sprinkler equipment a well-designed, properly equipped and reliably maintained stand-pipe system constitutes the best means for the extinguishment of fire in buildings. Each of these equipments is capable of furnishing a class of service of which the other is incapable, and in most instances they may be made to serve as components of each

other.

At the outset the preparation of a standard for standpipes was found to be much more complex and difficult than anticipated. The subject is somewhat complicated by the great difference in municipal requirements, and in the opinions relative to the value of standpine and hose systems as a means of fire extinguishment, but the existing requirements are usually so general in character that a comprehensive standard can probably be made to include all

of their good features. The Committee has confined its efforts to the consideration of inside standpine and hose systems in which the water pressures can be maintained at all times. Standpipes for installation on the exterior of buildings and standpipes subject to freezing and in which the water cannot be maintained will also require careful consideration. As a result of the investigations made, the subject has been divided into the subdivisions indicated by the general headings in this report. An attempt has been made to include under each division all of the more essential features which require special consideration, particularly those relating to installation, use and maintenance. No attempt has thus far been made to formulate definite requirements or specifications, but it is hoped that the various items have been