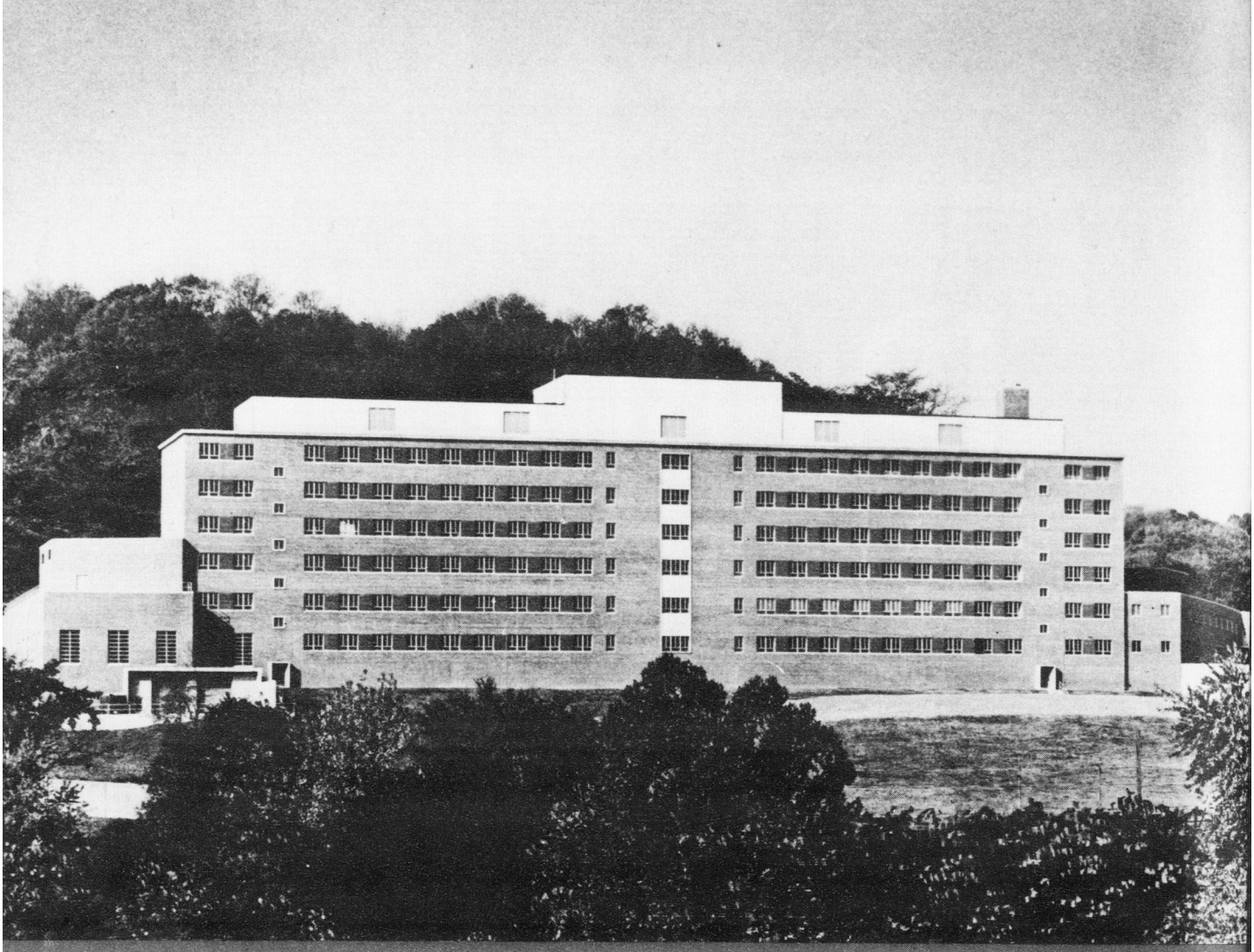

Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center

Cincinnati, Ohio

see overleaf

The Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center

The new $4-million building in Cincinnati, Ohio, which houses the Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center of the Public Health Service, was dedicated by Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, April 8, 1954.

The Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, until recently the Environmental Health Center, is the focal point of the Federal Government's research and study into how the health of human beings may be affected by contacts with elements found in air, water, and food, and by radiation and other factors in the environment (see story on p. 507 of this issue of *Public Health Reports.*)

The six-story building, which is located at Columbia Parkway and Grandin Road about 6 miles east of downtown Cincinnati, is designed on a functional basis to serve present and proposed work of the Sanitary Engineering Center. Its gross floor area of 159,000 square feet is arranged on a modular plan of repeated standard units. Each unit, which is 12 by 8 feet, is provided with high- and low-voltage electricity, hot and cold water, steam, compressed air, vacuum, gas, and acid-resistant waste lines. Interior partition walls are non-load bearing and are built of 4-inch concrete block to facilitate remodeling.

Lighting is designed to provide 50-foot-candle intensity at laboratory bench level from fluorescent fixtures. Provision is made for filtered air recirculation through most of the structure. A separate air supply and exhaust system is provided for the animal quarters, and a separate system is provided for the new "purged" type hoods in the laboratories.

One special feature of the building is the 3,600-square-foot water and waste experimental area in the wing at the southeast end of the building, which provides space for pilot plant scale studies. Raw water from the nearby Little Miami River and city sewage will be pumped into this wing for such studies. Adjacent experimental areas will be used for milk and food pilot plant operations.

Other special features include: segregation of relatively "high" and "low" level radiochemistry operations; special constant temperature rooms for the microbiology, chemistry, and aquatic biology laboratories; centralized water stills from which distilled water is piped to each of the laboratory floors; and special instrument rooms to house major heavy physical equipment, such as electron microscope, emission spectrograph, electrophoresis apparatus, refrigerated ultra centrifuge, and ultra sonorator.

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OVETA CULP HOBBY, *Secretary*

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
LEONARD A. SCHEELE, *Surgeon General*

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