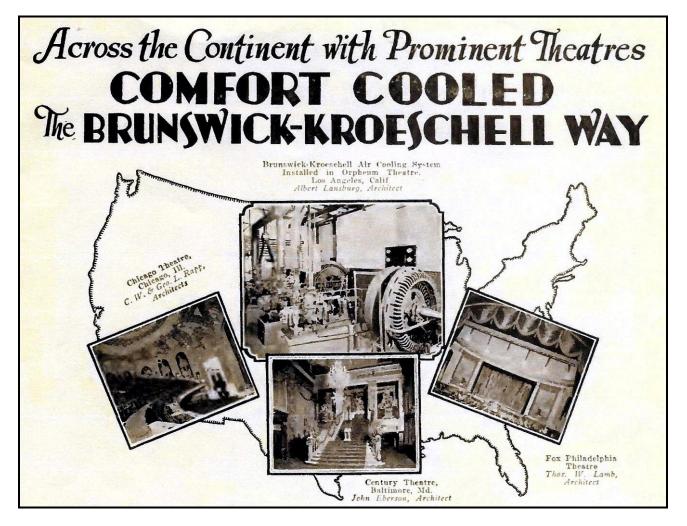
Brunswick-Kroeschell





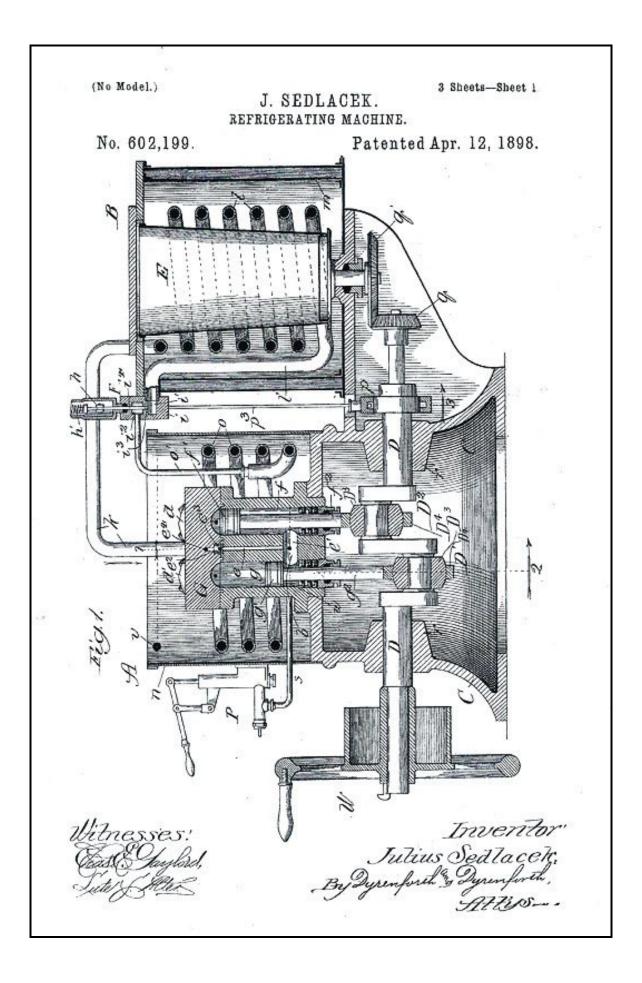
**KROESCHELL BROS ICE MACHINE COMPANY** 

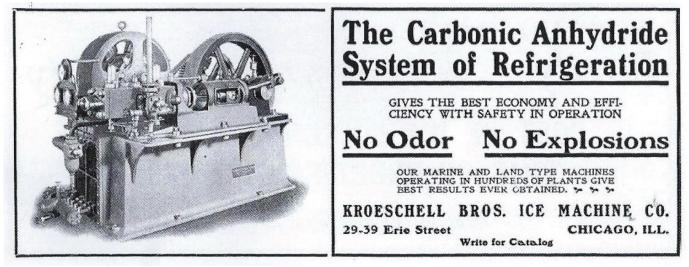
Theatres are listed in alphabetical order by name

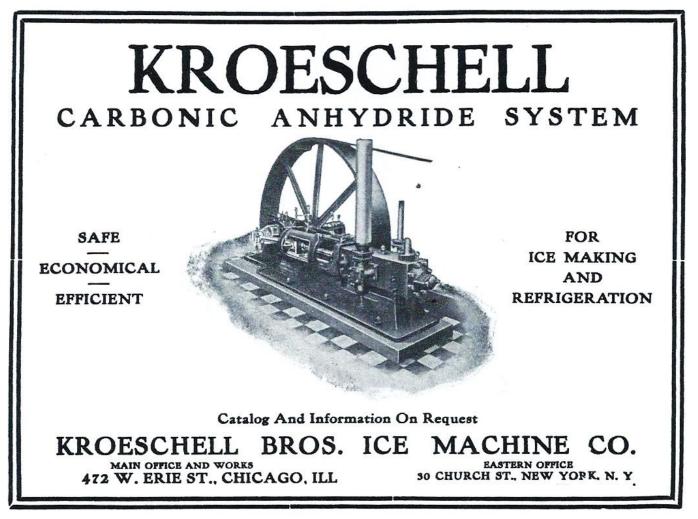


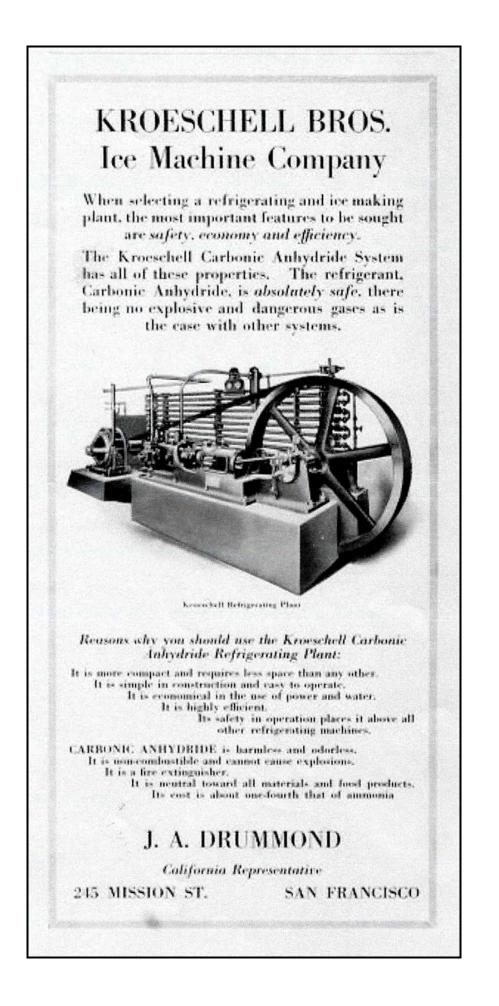
The Kroeschell Brothers Company was established in Chicago in 1879. In 1896, Frederick Wittenmeier joined Kroeschell Bros who, at the time, were in the boiler manufacturing and steam-fitting business.

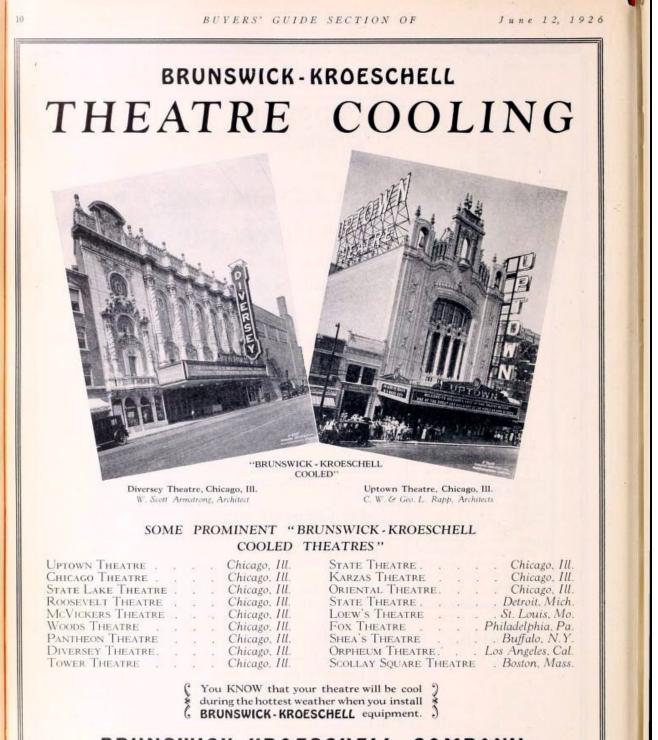
It was in Chicago that carbon dioxide refrigeration was developed by Wittenmeier and the Kroeschell Bros using patents purchased from the Hungarian Julius Sedlacek. Wittenmeier experimented with CO2 ice machines and this developed into a successful business leading to the formation of the Kroeschell Bros Ice Machinery Company in 1897 with Wittenmeier as Chief Engineer. In 1917 he set up in business as the Wittenmeier Machine Company







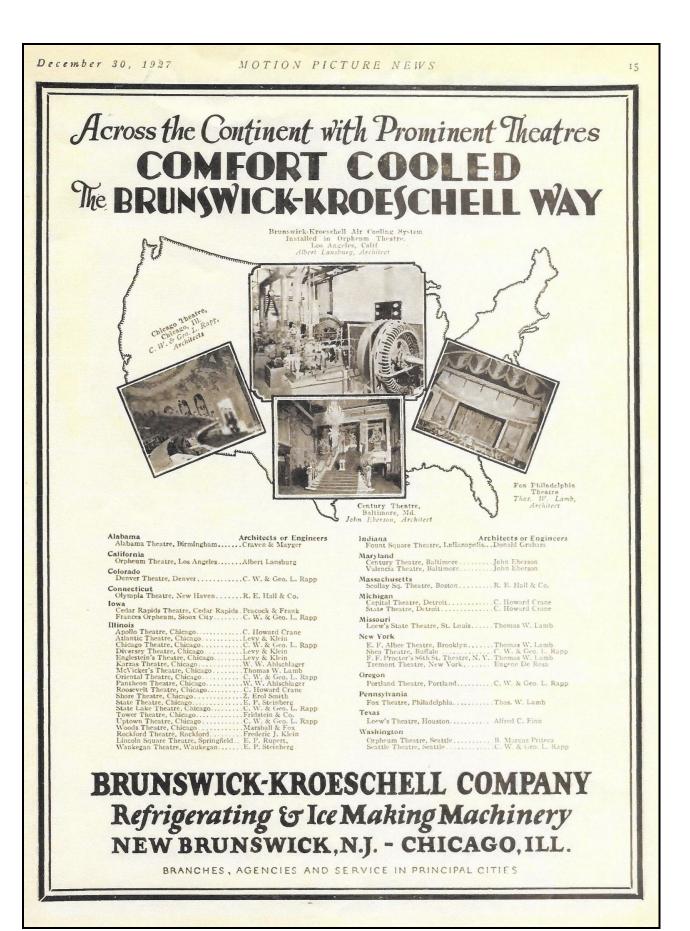




#### BRUNSWICK-KROESCHELL COMPANY

4221 DIVERSEY AVE. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 203 FULTON ST. NEW YORK CITY 700 JERSEY AVE. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Branches, Agencies and Service Stations in All Principal Cities



Alabama Alabama Theatre, Birmingham.	Architects or Engineer: Craven & Mayger
California Orpheum Theatre, Los Angeles.	
Colorado Denver Theatre, Denver	
Connecticut Olympia Theatre, New Haven.	R. E. Hall & Co.
lowa Cedar Rapids Theatre, Cedar R Frances Orpheum, Sioux City	
Illinois Apollo Theatre, Chicago Atlantic Theatre, Chicago Chicago Theatre, Chicago Diversey Theatre, Chicago Englestein's Theatre, Chicago Karzas Theatre, Chicago McVicker's Theatre, Chicago McVicker's Theatre, Chicago Pantheon Theatre, Chicago Pantheon Theatre, Chicago Shore Theatre, Chicago State Theatre, Chicago State Theatre, Chicago State Lake Theatre, Chicago Tower Theatre, Chicago Uptown Theatre, Chicago Woods Theatre, Chicago Woods Theatre, Chicago Kockford Theatre, Rockford Lincoln Square Theatre, Spring Waukegan Theatre, Waukegan.	Levy & Klein C. W. & Geo. L. Rapp Levy & Klein Levy & Klein W. W. Ahlschlager Thomas W. Lamb C. W. & Geo. L. Rapp W. W. Ahlschlager C. Howard Crane Z. Erol Smith Z. Erol Smith 

These listings include movie theatres where the air conditioning is said to have been provided by the Wittenmeier Machine Company so it seems possible that Kroeschell Brothers (before forming the joint company with Brunswick in 1924) supplied the CO<sub>2</sub> refrigerating plant. Fred Wittenmeier was the Chief Engineer for Kroeschell before setting up his own company in 1917. Wittenmeier is credited with providing the first ever air conditioning (a spray washer with an integral direct expansion refrigerant coil) for a theatre, this being the Central Park Theatre in Chicago in 1917. The Central Park was part of the Balaban & Katz chain who became pioneers in adopting air conditioning for the theatres which they owned.

Indiana Fount Square Theatre	Architects or Engineers , LudianapolisDonald Graham
Maryland Century Theatre, Ball Valencia Theatre, Bal	timoreJohn Eberson timoreJohn Eberson
Massachusetts Scollay Sq. Theatre, E	Boston R. E. Hall & Co.
Michigan Capital Theatre, Detr State Theatre, Detroit	oitC. Howard Crane
Missouri Loew's State Theatre,	St. Louis Thomas W. Lamb
Shea Theatre, Buffalo F. F. Proctor's 86th St	Brooklyn Thomas W. Lamb C. W. & Geo. L. Rapp . Theatre, N. Y Thomas W. Lamb w York Eugene De Rosa
Oregon Portland Theatre, Por	tlandC. W. & Geo. L. Rapp
Pennsylvania Fox Theatre, Philadel	phia
Texas	ton Alfred C. Finn
	attleB. Marcus Priteca deC. W. & Geo. L. Rapp

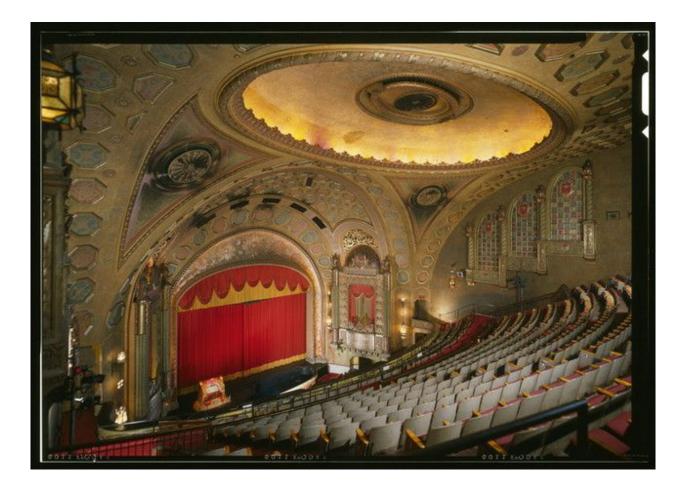
In 1930, Brunswick-Kroeschell and York Heating (a Division of York Ice Machinery) merged with Carrier Engineering Corporation to form Carrier Corporation. Both these companies made CO2 refrigerating equipment. As the major theatre chains introduced larger, more luxurious, movie theatres, the larger capacity Carrier centrifugal water chilling equipment largely dominated the market. Smaller theatres, as in Baltimore, used Frick compressors operating with the CFC refrigerant Freon-12 (R-12), developed by Thomas Midgley in 1930.

This means that in all those theatres listed as using Freon-12 refrigerant for air conditioning by Frick, this was installed between 1931 and 1940 (the date of the Vincent catalogue listing).

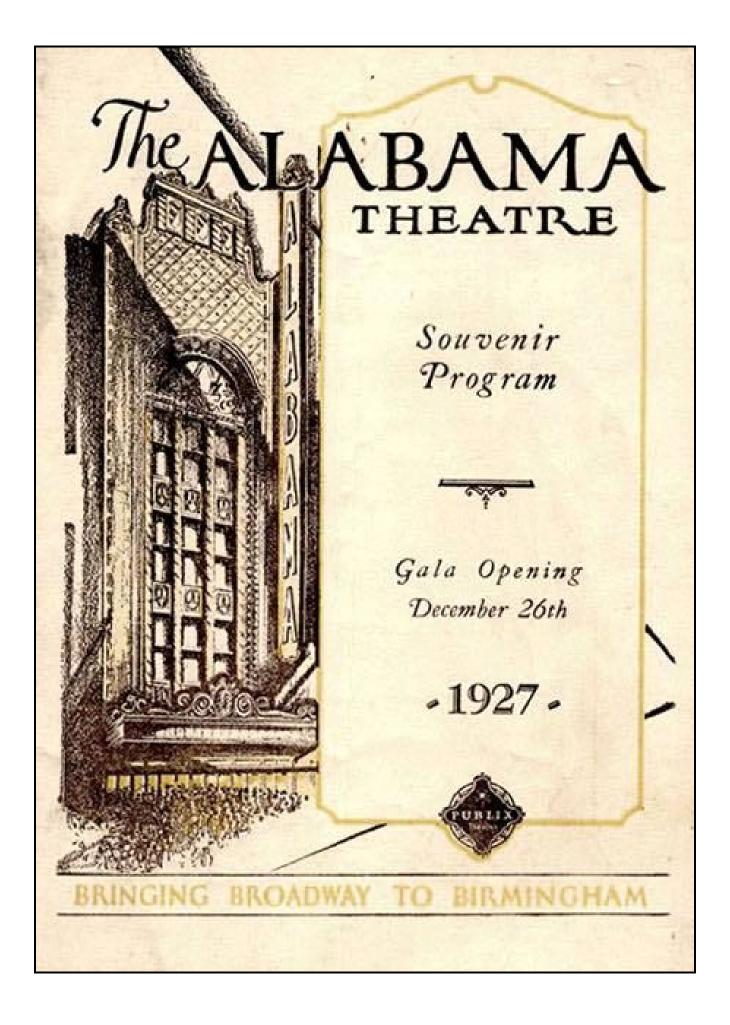
In 1935, the Wittenmeier Machine Company was advertising the use of CO<sub>2</sub>, Freon and Methyl Chloride refrigerants. Fred Wittenmeier had died in 1928.

Alabama Theatre

**BIRMINGHAM, ALAMABA** 



Date Built: 1927 Seating Capacity: 2250 Owner: Paramount Publix Architect: Craven & Mayger Air Conditioning: Brunswick-Kroeschell Company





#### **BROOKLYN, NEW YORK**



Date Built: 1925 Seating Capacity: 3250 Owner: RKO Architect: Thomas W Lamb Air Conditioning: Brunswick-Kroeschell Company

Apollo Theatre

### **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**



Date Built: 1927 Seating Capacity: 1339 Owner: United Artists Architect: C Howard Crane Air Conditioning: Brunswick-Kroeschell Company

Atlantic Theatre

#### **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**



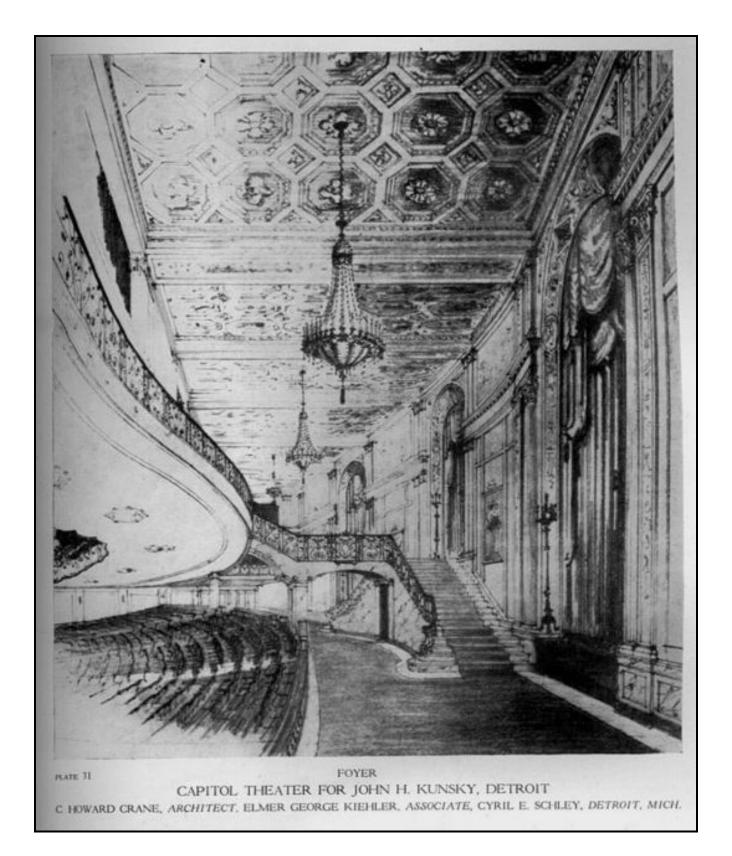
Date Built: 1917 Seating Capacity: 998 Owner: Schoenstadt Circuit Architect: Levy & Klein Air Conditioning: Brunswick-Kroeschell Company

Capital Theatre

**DETROIT, MICHIGAN** 



Date Built: 1922 Seating Capacity: 2700 Owner: John H Kunsky Architect: C Howard Crane Air Conditioning: Brunswick-Kroeschell Company



Century Theatre

**BALTIMORE, MARYLAND** 



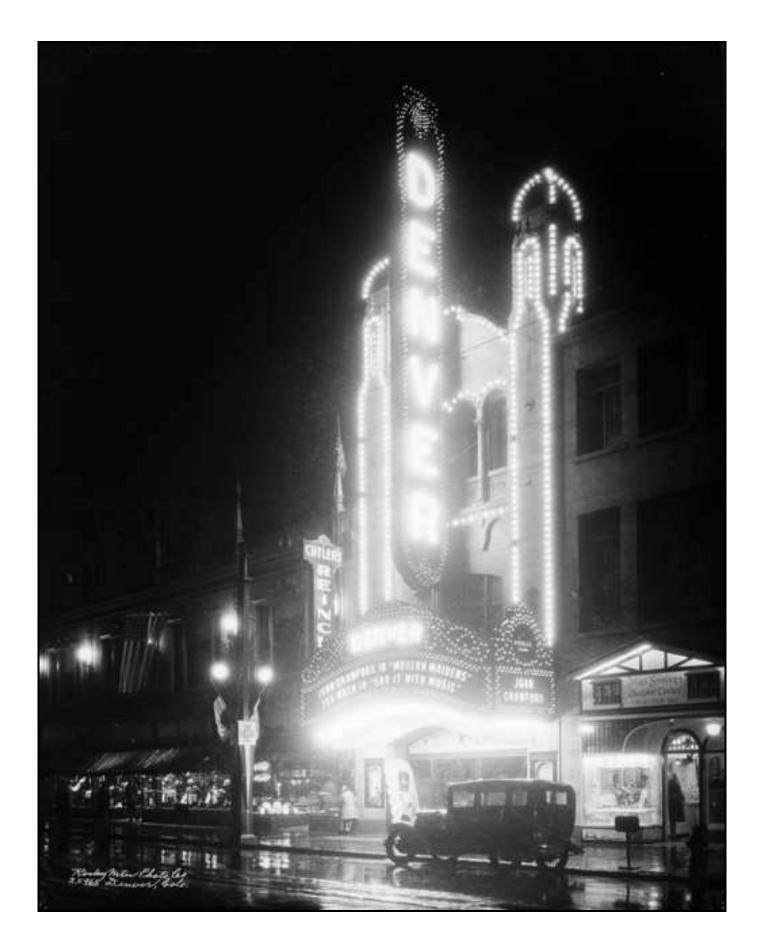
Date Built: 1921 Seating Capacity: 1400 Owner: Loew's Architect: John J Zink, John Eberson Air Conditioning: Brunswick-Kroeschell Company

Denver Theatre

### **DENVER, COLORADO**



Date Built: 1927 Seating Capacity: 2525 Owner: Fox West Coast Architect: Rapp & Rapp Air Conditioning: Brunswick-Kroeschell Company



Fount Square Theatre

**INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA** 



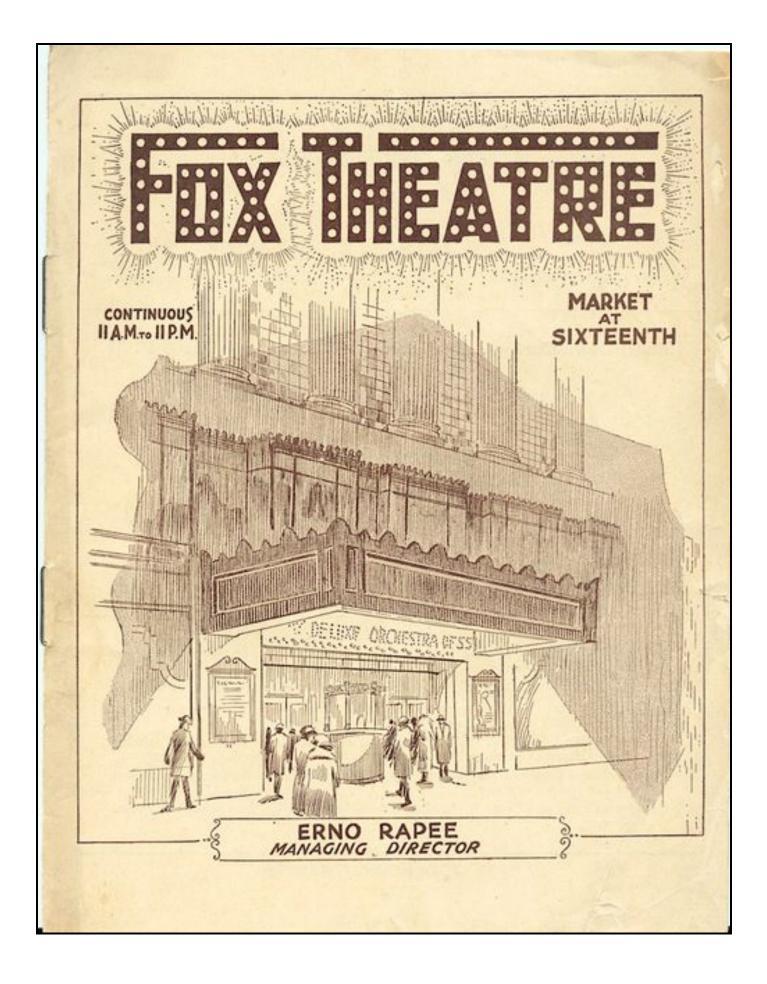
Date Built: 1928 photo nearing completion Seating Capacity: 1800 Owner: Unknown Architect: Donald Graham Air Conditioning: Brunswick-Kroeschell Company

Fox Theatre

### PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA



Date Built: 1923 Seating Capacity: 2423 Owner: Fox Architect: Thomas W Lamb Air Conditioning: Brunswick-Kroeschell Company



Loew's Theatre

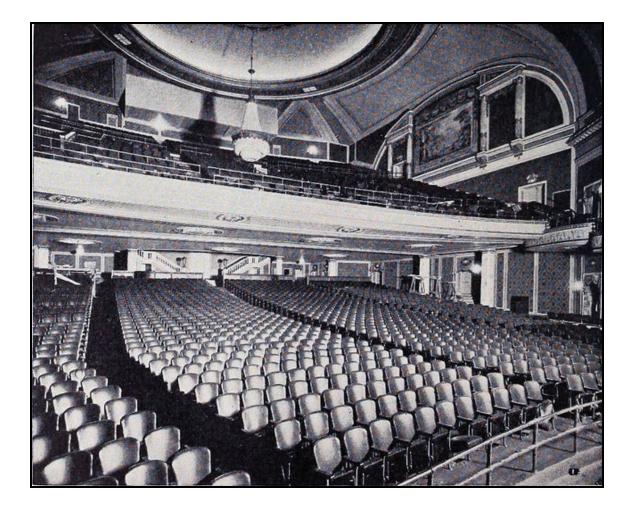
#### **HOUSTON, TEXAS**



Date Built: 1927 (Kirby Theatre originally) Seating Capacity: 2519 Owner: Loew's Architect: Alfred C Finn Air Conditioning: Brunswick-Kroeschell Company

Loew's State Theatre

#### **ST LOUIS, MISSOURI**



Date Built: 1924 Seating Capacity: 3417 Owner: Loew's Architect: Thomas W Lamb Air Conditioning: Brunswick-Kroeschell Company

McVickers Theatre

### **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**



Date Built: 1926 Seating Capacity: 2264 Owner: Balaban & Katz Architect: Thomas W Lamb Air Conditioning: Brunswick-Kroeschell Company



McVickers

Oriental Theatre

#### **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**



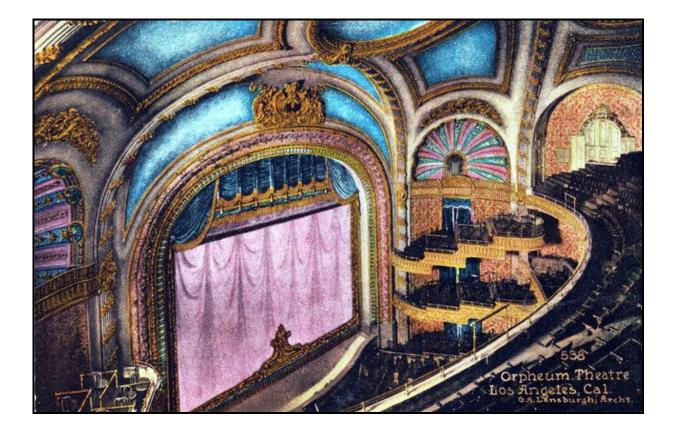
Date Built: 1926 Seating Capacity: 3217 Owner: Balaban & Katz Architect: Rapp & Rapp Air Conditioning: Wittenmeier Machine Company (?) Refrigeration: Kroeschell Status: Performing Arts Centre

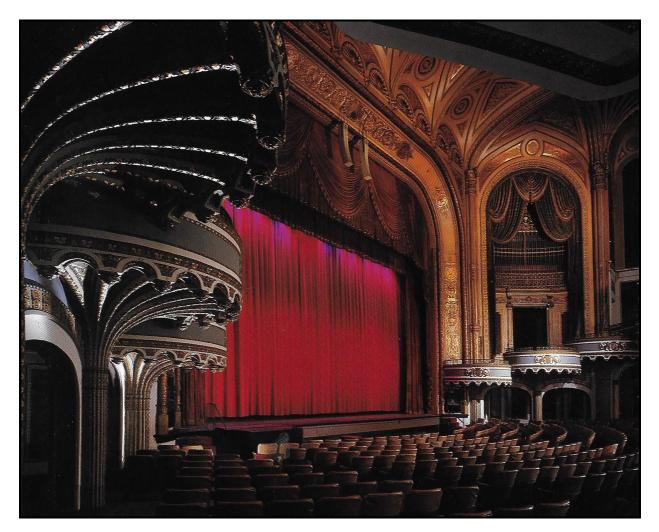
Ospheum Theatre

### LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

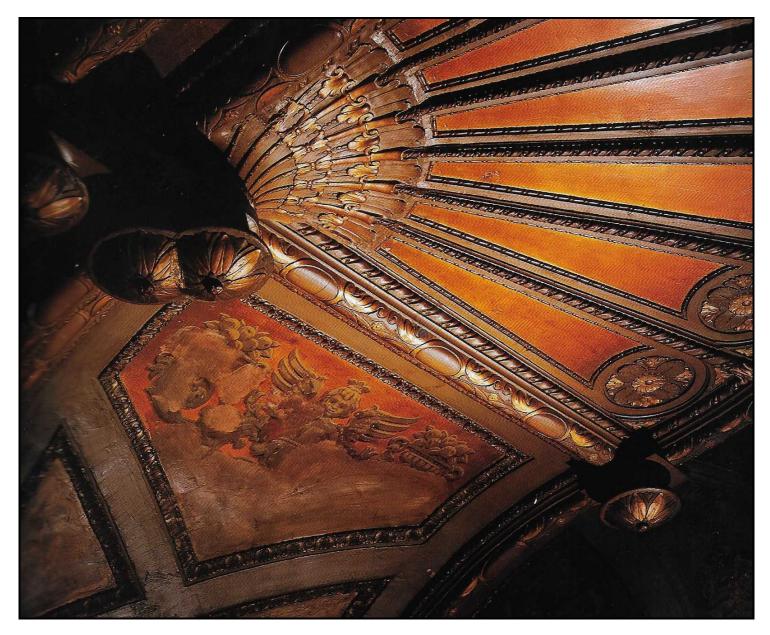


Date Built: 1926 Seating Capacity: 2190 Owner: Orpheum Chain Architect: Albert Lansburg Air Conditioning: Brunswick-Kroeschell Company





Orpheum



Orpheum

Ospheum Theatre

### SEATTLE, WASHINGTON



Date Built: 1927 Seating Capacity: 3000 Owner: Orpheum Architect: B Marcus Priteca Air Conditioning: Brunswick-Kroeschell Company

Ospheum Theatre

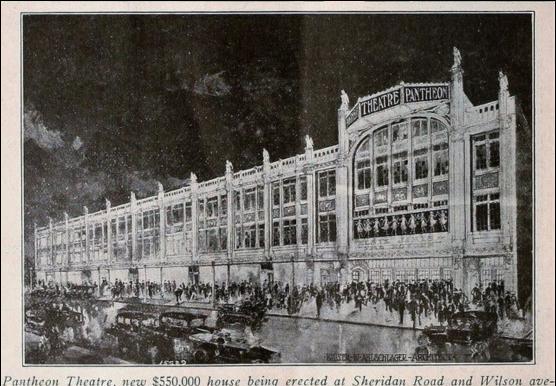
**SIOUX CITY, IOWA** 



Date Built: 1927 Seating Capacity: 2650 Owner: Frances? Architect: Rapp & Rapp Air Conditioning: Brunswick-Kroeschell Company

Pantheon Theatre

#### **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**



Pantheon Theatre, new \$550,000 house being erected at Sheridan Road and Wilson avenue, Chicago, by Lubliner and Trinz. The theatre will open in the fall.

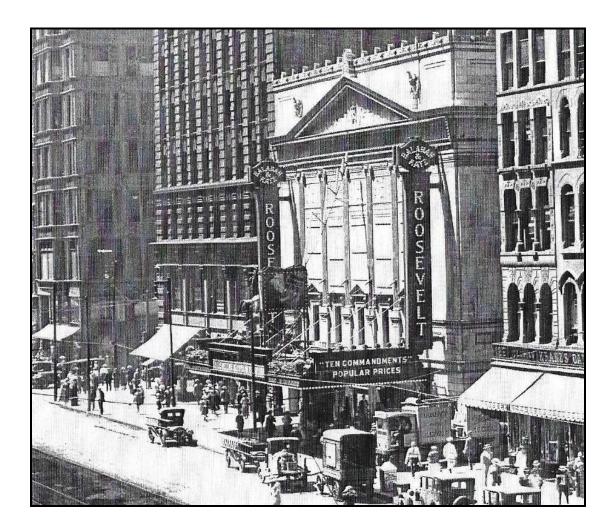
Date Built: 1918 Seating Capacity: 3000 Owner: Lubliner & Trinz (taken over by Balaban & Katz 1930) Architect: W W Ahlschlager Air Conditioning: Wittenmeier Machine Company (?) Refrigeration: Kroeschell



### **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**



Date Built: 1922 Seating Capacity: 1535 Owner: Balaban & Katz Architect: C Howard Crane Air Conditioning: Wittenmeier Machine Company (?) Refrigeration: Kroeschell





The Roosevelt demolished



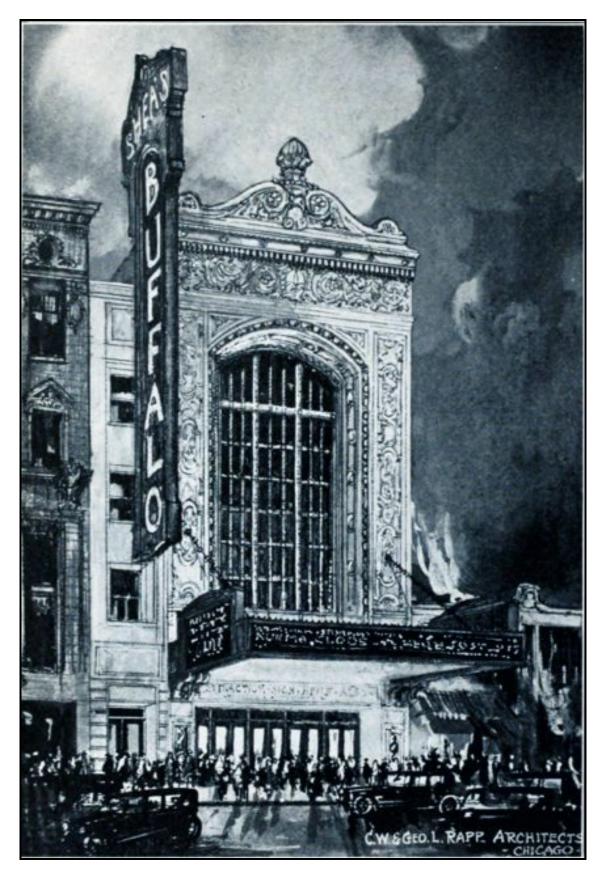
**BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS** 



Date Built: 1913 Seating Capacity: 2538 Owner: Unknown Architect: R E Hall & Company Air Conditioning: Brunswick-Kroeschell Company



Date Built: 1926 Seating Capacity: 3498 Owner: Shea Architect: Rapp & Rapp Air Conditioning: Brunswick-Kroeschell Company



Buffalo (Architect's drawing)

Shore Theatre

### **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**



Date Built: 1927 Seating Capacity: 1500 Owner: Warner Bros from 1930s Architect: Z Erol Smith Air Conditioning: Brunswick-Kroeschell Company



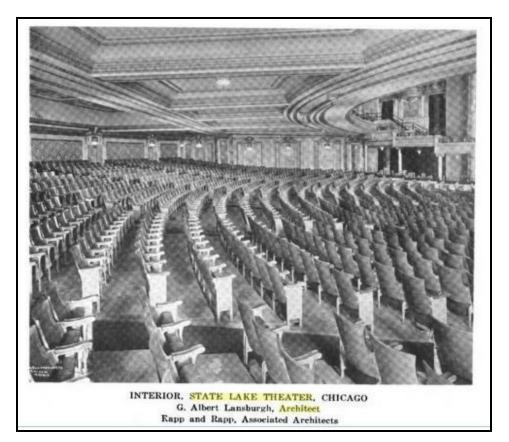
#### **DETROIT, MICHIGAN**



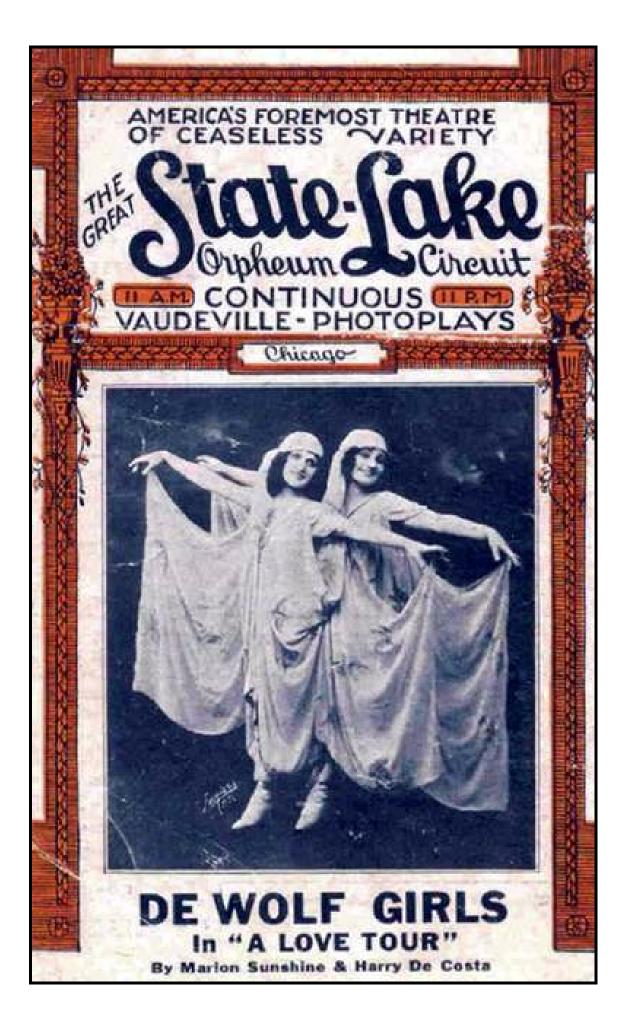
Date Built: 1925 Seating Capacity: 2200 Owner: Unknown Architect: C Howard Crane Air Conditioning: Brunswick-Kroeschell Company

State Lake Theatre

#### **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**



Date Built: 1919 Seating Capacity: 2649 Owner: Orpheum Circuit Architect: G Albert Lansburgh with Rapp & Rapp Air Conditioning: Brunswick-Kroeschell Company Refrigeration: 250 TR CO2 installation (Cooper p.92)



to one-half that of the original installation.

Comments in the foregoing case are inspired by the feeling that successful theatre air conditioning for the future lies definitely in the direction of complete replacement rather than in the too prevalent practice of augmenting out-moded equipment. The science of complete air conditioning has arrived at a stage where any theatre, regardless of size or location, may now provide most economically for the year-round comfort of its patrons.

The result can now be accomplished under sound engineering guidance at a cost far below the extravagance that gave birth

#### Obsolescence

This view shows the two 125 h.p. CO2 refrigerating units which were originally installed about fifteen years ago in the State-Lake Theatre of Chicago.

One of the banks of double pipe, countercurrent, CO2 condensers which operated in conjunction with the CO2 refrigerating units.

to complete air conditioning for theatres just a few years ago.

#### Seat Covering Material Tested by Experience

Of late, the theatre seating industry is making use of an upholstering material development of the leatherette type which is a combination of leather fabric and rubber. Although developed over twenty years ago by the United States Rubber Company, "Naugahyde," as the product is called, was confined to the luggage trade in its early stages of development.

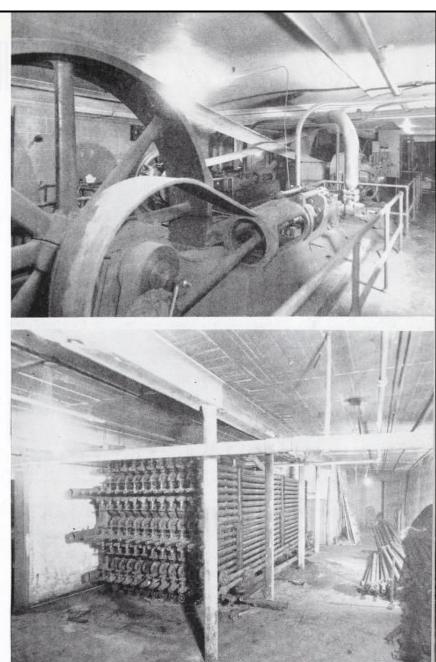
As a result of the wearability that it demonstrated in its luggage experience, it found its way into the automobile field where it is used as a seat covering material. And as time went on new colors were added, lighter weights were perfected and more flexibility was secured, permitting easier and better tailoring.

In the theatre industry, where perhaps seat upholstery is subjected to more abuse than any other type of wear due to perspiration residue, corner wear, deep seat flexing and "nervous attacks" by patrons, it is said to be particularly adaptable.

The product is a scientific combination of leather and rubber; leather for wear, rubber for elasticity. The surface is protected and tempered by a series of patented chemical treatments which eliminate the necessity of an extra coating added to the surface for desired color and wear resistance. It also sets the grain and color permanently. The material is said to be not merely "skin deep" in beauty of appearance, but uniformly the same from surface to fabric backing, and no oils or inflammable ingredients are used.

This type of material, it is claimed, is

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ideal for the new breathable type of latex cushions because of its flexibility. It is now available in over 300 different styles in all the popular colors and grains, and when used in striking color combinations of two or more tones or in combination with other upholstery materials, it becomes a most beautiful and practical method of enhancing modern theatre seating.

Antiquated theatre chairs which squeak or wobble are annoying to their occupants and as well to all those who surround them. When such signs of deterioration begin to show up, it's time to investigate what the seating market offers.

#### Unusual Beauty in New Illuminated Standards

Startling new beauty has been achieved lately in theatre chairs which are available with illuminated end standards. The standards in various designs are illuminated the entire length of the grille in colors of the theatre owner's or decorator's own selection.

Brilliant when the theatre is lighted suffused to softest glow during showings, they contribute marvelous richness and attractiveness to the interior decoration of theatre auditoriums.



HE State-Lake Theatre, when erected the largest of Orpheum Circuit houses, and now a part of the Keith-Albee-Orpheum Circuit, was opened March 17, 1919.

It transformed the theatrical map of Chicago and phenomenally increased real estate valuations for a radius of several blocks,

Its policy of seven acts of vaudeville alternating continuously with an exclusive first run feature photoplay from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. inaugurated a new era in popular price entertainment, since copied in almost every eity in the United States.

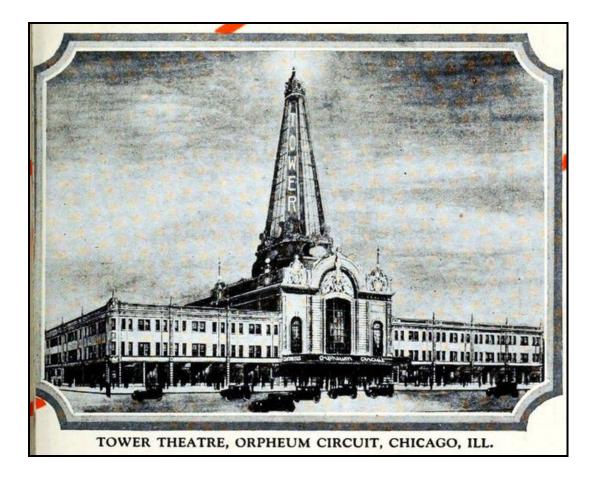
The State-Lake is equipped with every modern device, including the latest type of cooling and ventilating plant, and is a part of a 12-story office building.

The theatre seats nearly 2,800 and its patrons number over 70,000 per week. Its electric sign, 96 feet by 14 feet 6 inches, is one of the largest of any theatre in the world.

STATE-LAKE THEATRE CHICAGO T



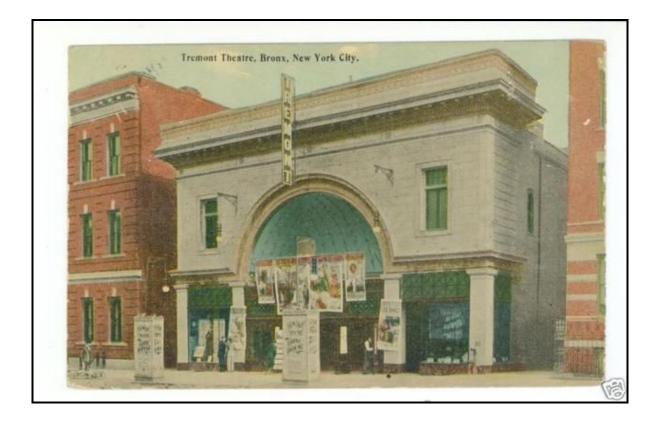
### **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**



Date Built: 1926 Seating Capacity: 1996 Owner: Orpheum Circuit Architect: Fridstein & Co Air Conditioning: Brunswick-Kroeschell Company

Tremont Theatre

#### **NEW YORK**



Date Built: 1910 Seating Capacity: 987 Owner: Unknown Architect: Eugene De Rosa Air Conditioning: Brunswick-Kroeschell

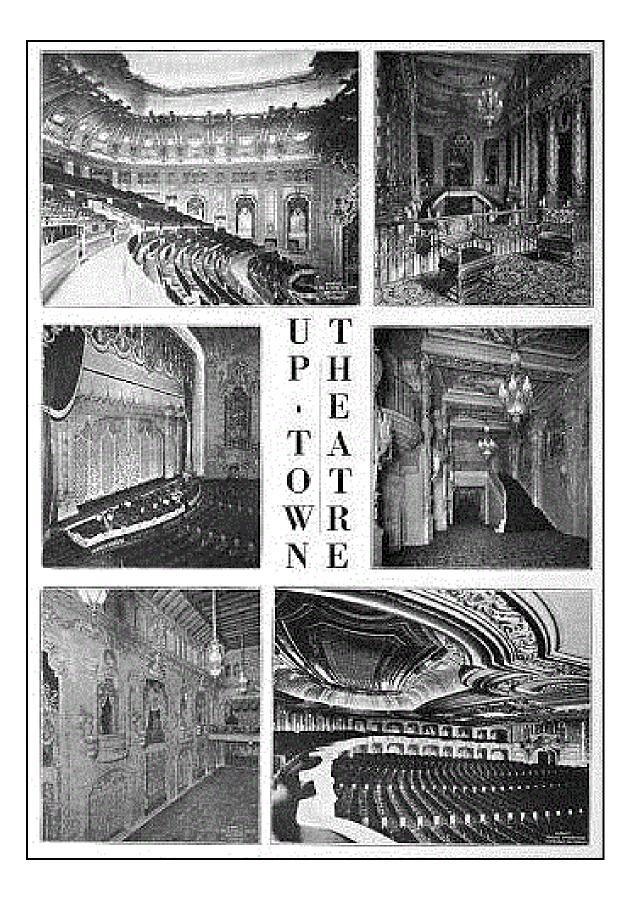


#### **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**



Date Built: 1925 (as photo above) Seating Capacity: 4320 Owner: Balaban & Katz Architect: Rapp & Rapp Air Conditioning: Wittenmeier Machine Company Refrigeration: Kroeschell



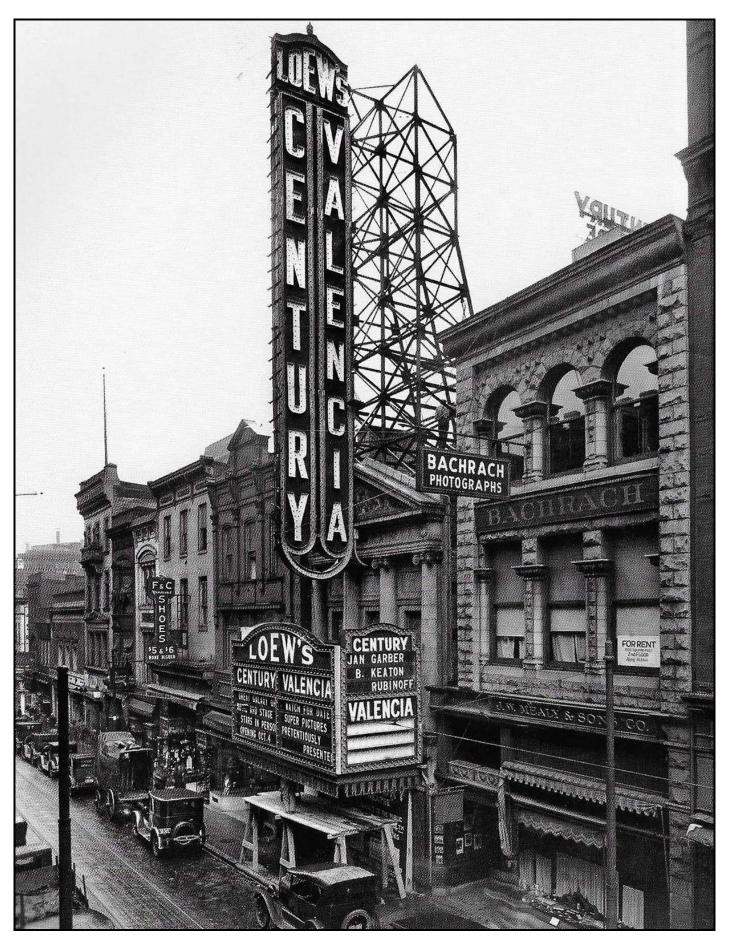


Valencia Theatre

### **BALTIMORE, MARYLAND**



Date Built: 1926 Seating Capacity: 1466 Owner: Loew's Architect: John Eberson Air Conditioning: Brunswick-Kroeschell Company





### **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**



Date Built: 1918 Seating Capacity: 1126 Owner: Unknown Architect: Marshall & Fox Air Conditioning: Brunswick-Kroeschell Company