

TPG Architecture

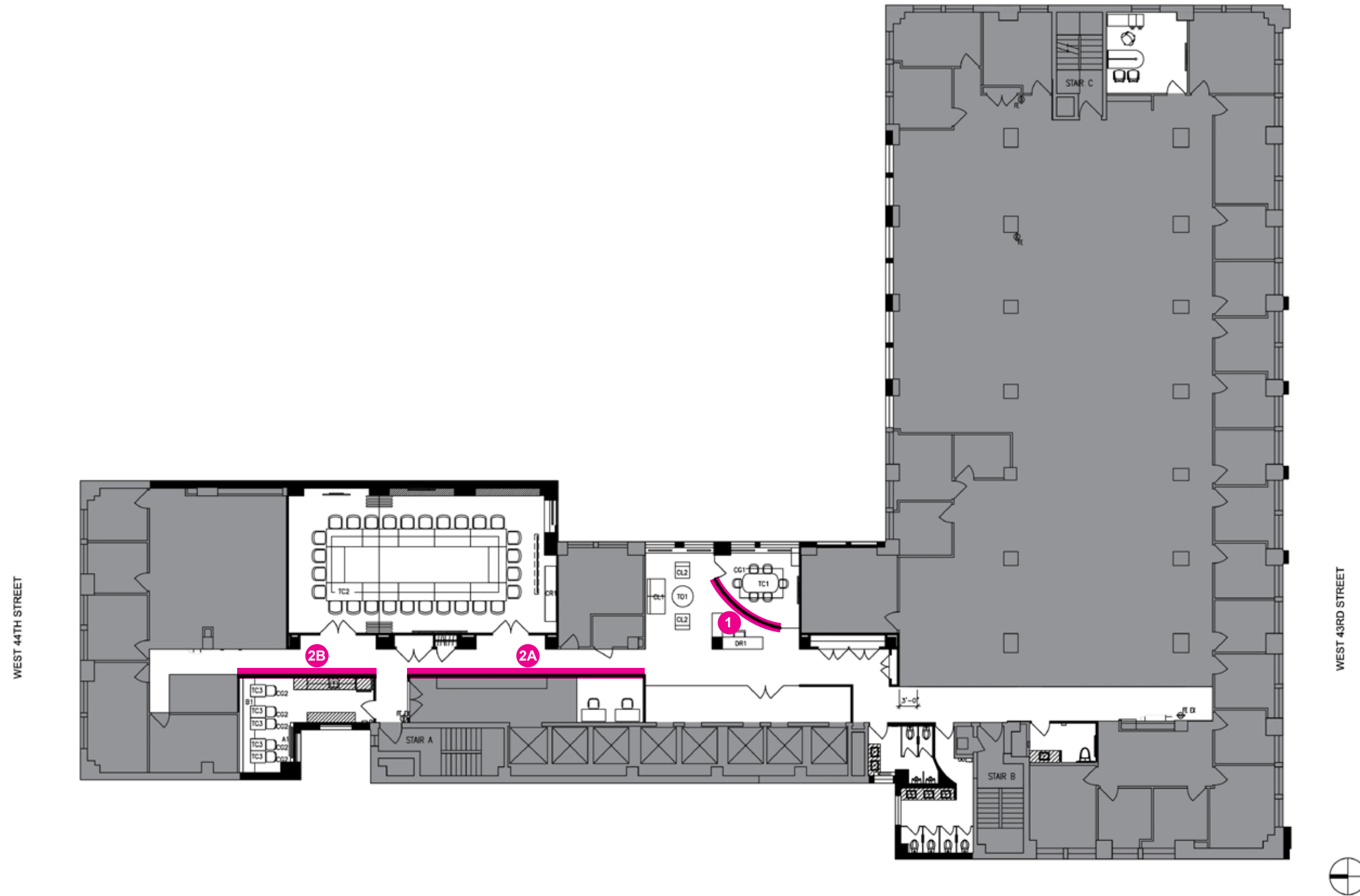


Office Relocation

25 West 43rd Street
4th Floor
New York, NY

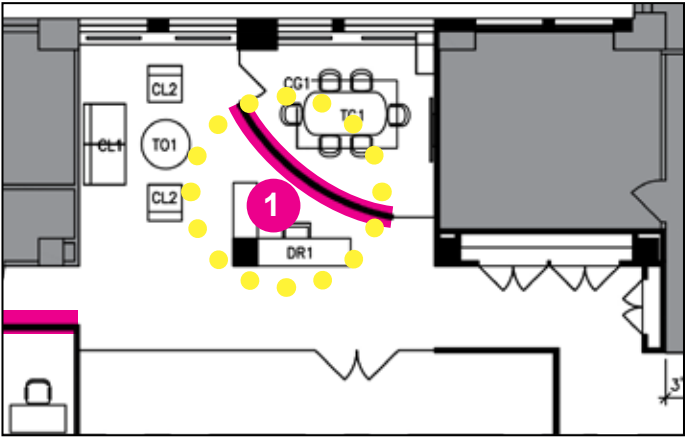
Environmental Graphic
Design Development
January 18, 2017

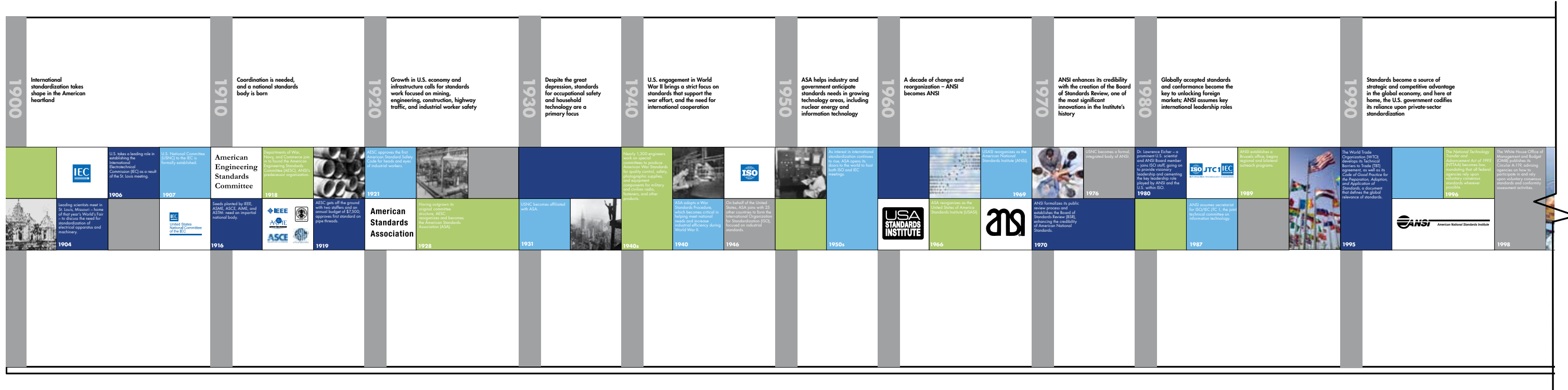
4TH FLOOR GRAPHIC LOCATIONS



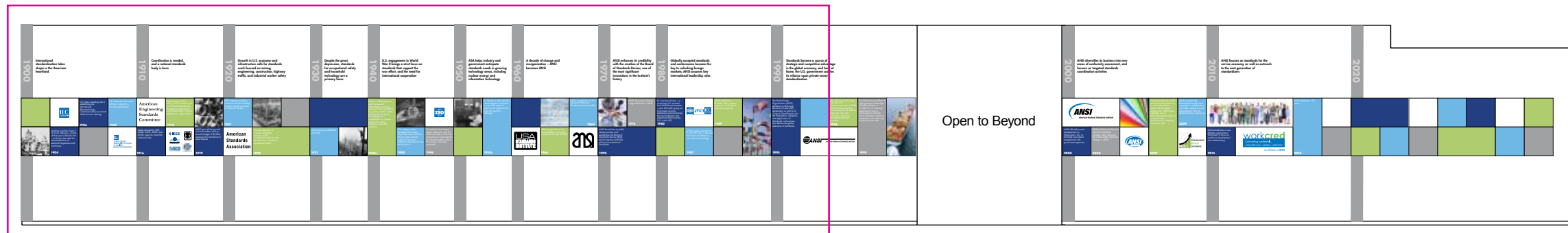


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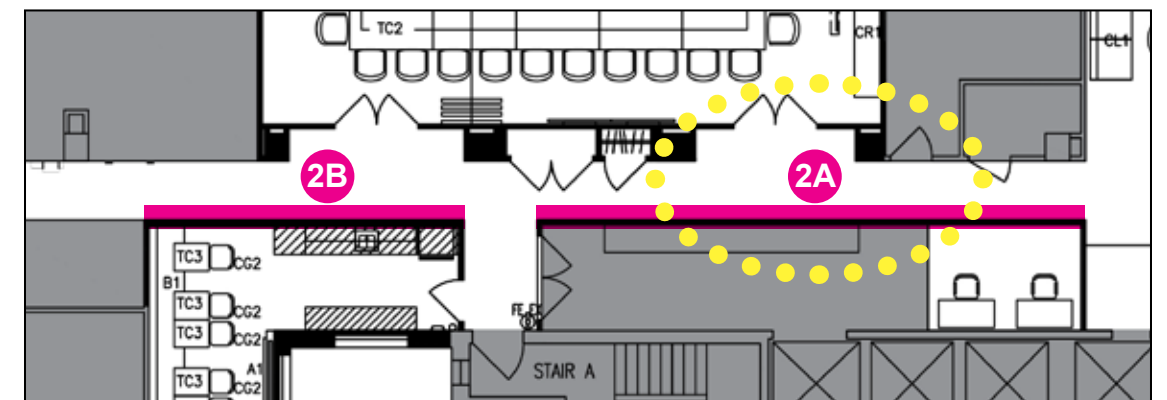


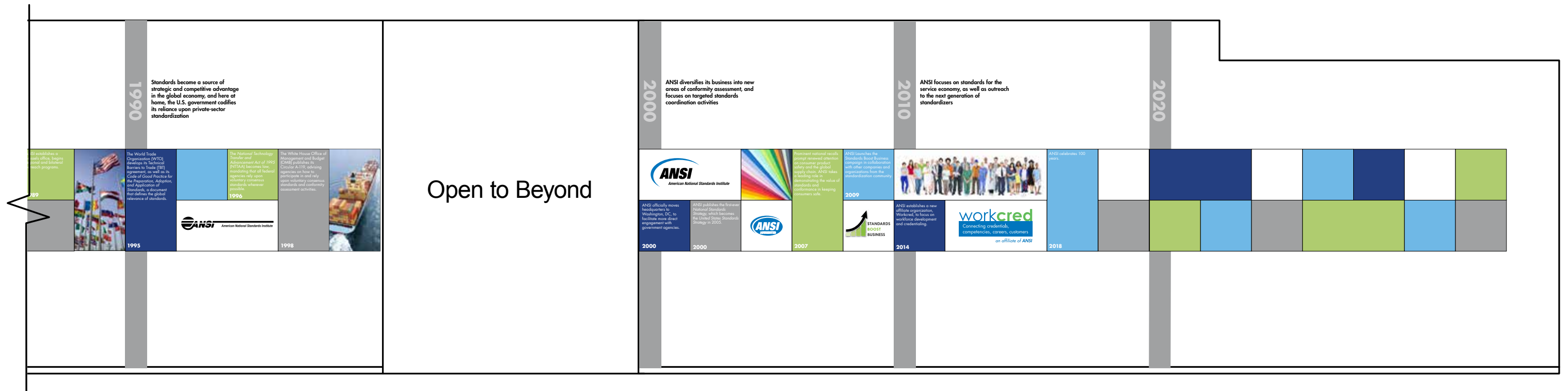
FULL ELEVATION



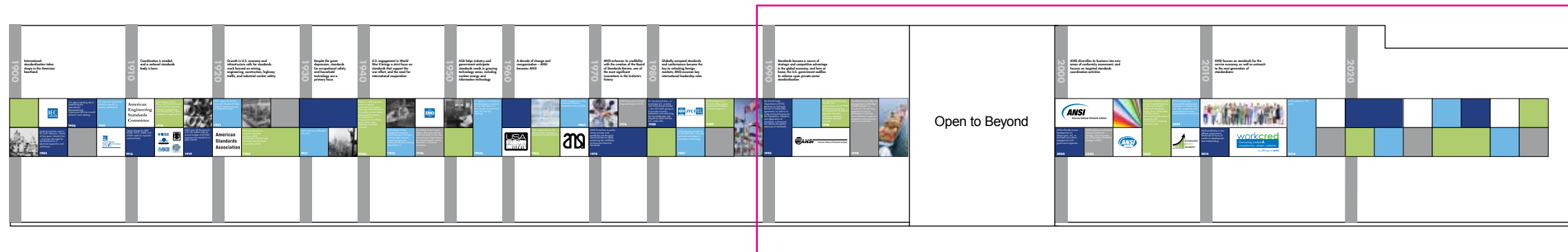
REFERENCE

- Spec:
- Straight cut vinyl corner to corner
 - 3D Aluminum Numbers
 - Printed vinyl to match PMS Colors



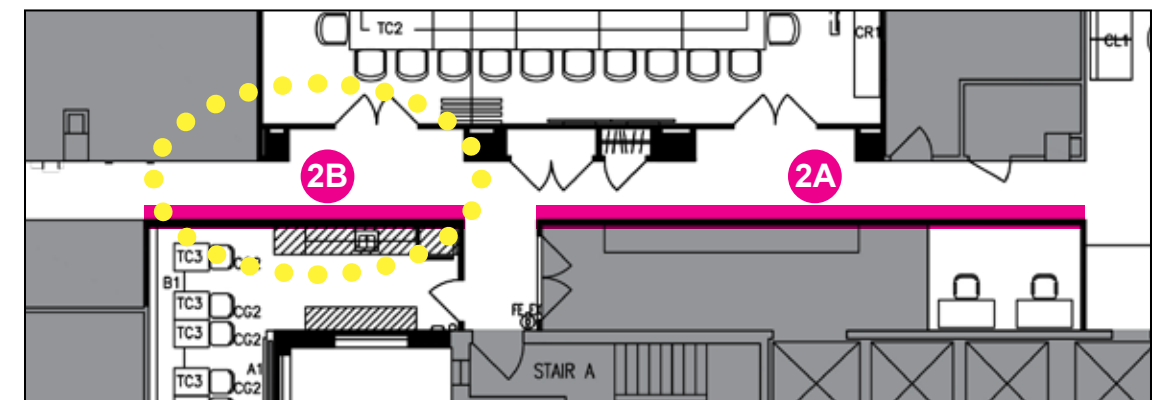


FULL ELEVATION



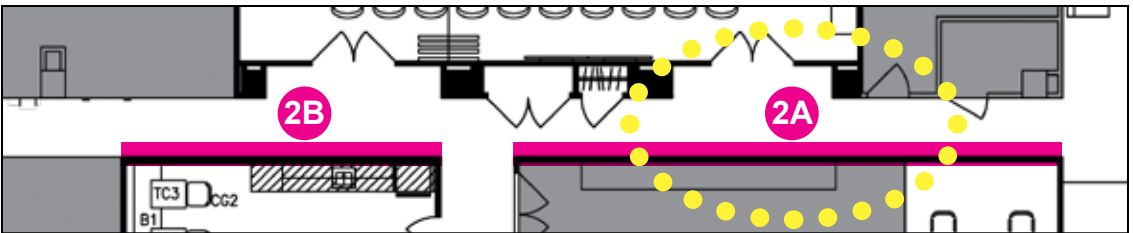
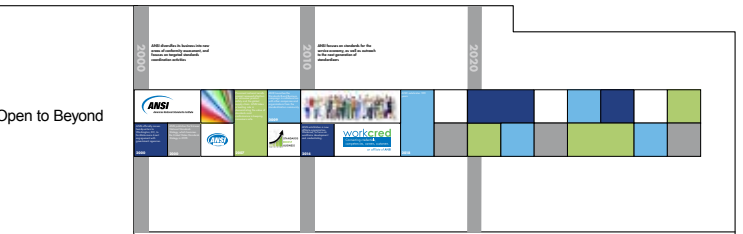
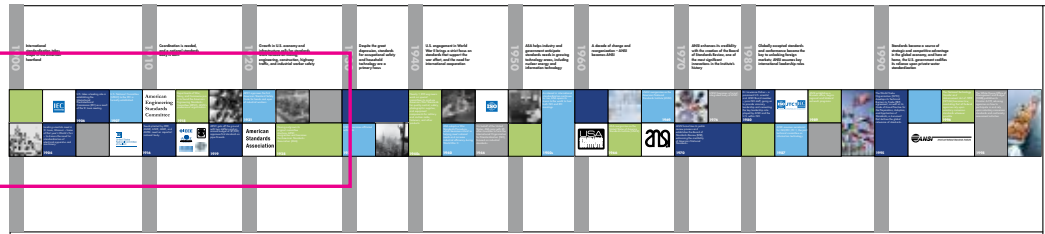
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1900	International standardization takes shape in the American heartland		1910	Coordination is needed, and a national standards body is born		1920	Growth in U.S. economy and infrastructure calls for standards work focused on mining, engineering, construction, highway traffic, and industrial worker safety	
		U.S. takes a leading role in establishing the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) as a result of the St. Louis meeting. 1906	U.S. National Committee (USNC) to the IEC is formally established. 1907	American Engineering Standards Committee	Departments of War, Navy, and Commerce join in to found the American Engineering Standards Committee (AESC), ANSI's predecessor organization. 1918	 AESC approves the first American Standard Safety Code for heads and eyes of industrial workers. 1921		
	Leading scientists meet in St. Louis, Missouri – home of that year's World's Fair – to discuss the need for standardization of electrical apparatus and machinery. 1904		 United States National Committee of the IEC	Seeds planted by IEEE, ASME, ASCE, AIME, and ASTM: need an impartial national body. 1916		AESC gets off the ground with two staffers and an annual budget of \$7,500; approves first standard on pipe threads. 1919	American Standards Association	Having outgrown its original committee structure, AESC reorganizes and becomes the American Standards Association (ASA). 1928

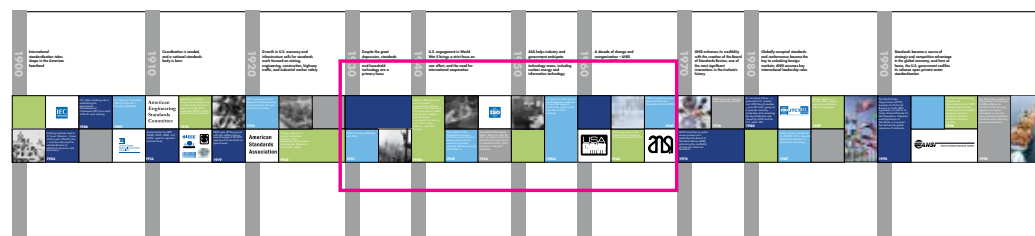
DETAIL 1900-1930
 Individual Information to be Confirmed



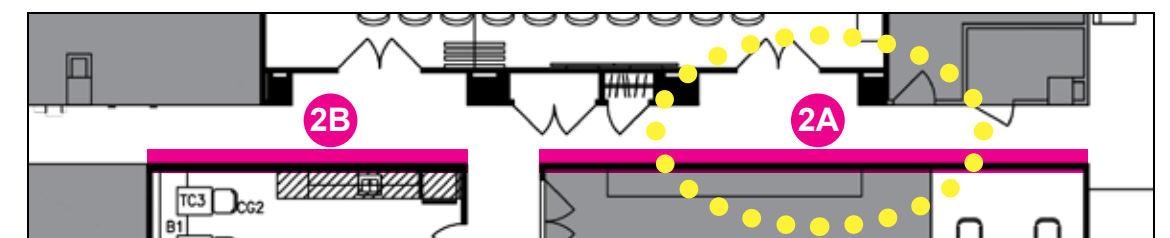
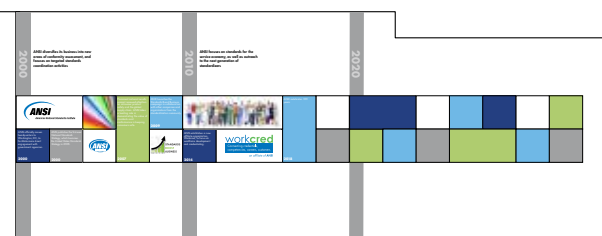
1930	Despite the great depression, standards for occupational safety and household technology are a primary focus	
1940	U.S. engagement in World War II brings a strict focus on standards that support the war effort, and the need for international cooperation	
1950	ASA helps industry and government anticipate standards needs in growing technology areas, including nuclear energy and information technology	
1960	A decade of change and reorganization – ANSI becomes ANSI	

1931	USNC becomes affiliated with ASA.		1940s	Nearly 1,300 engineers work on special committees to produce American War Standards for quality control, safety, photographic supplies, and equipment components for military and civilian radio, fasteners, and other products.		1940	ASA adopts a War Standards Procedure, which becomes critical in helping meet national needs and increase industrial efficiency during World War II.	1946	On behalf of the United States, ASA joins with 25 other countries to form the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), focused on industrial standards.		1950s	As interest in international standardization continues to rise, ASA opens its doors to the world to host both ISO and IEC meetings.		1966	ASA reorganizes as the United States of America Standards Institute (USASI).		1969	USASI reorganizes as the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).	
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DETAIL 1930-1960
Individual Information to be Confirmed



Open to Beyond

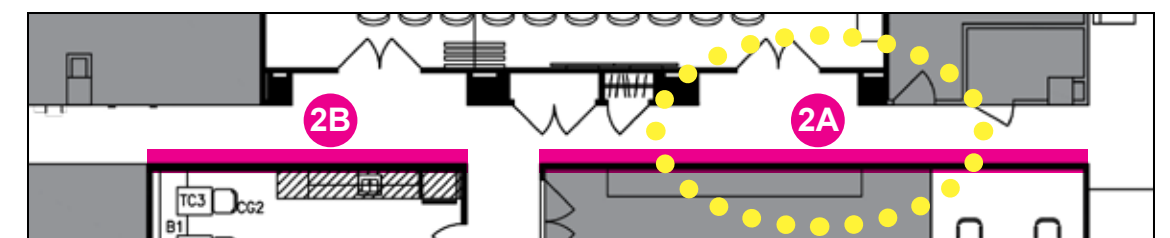
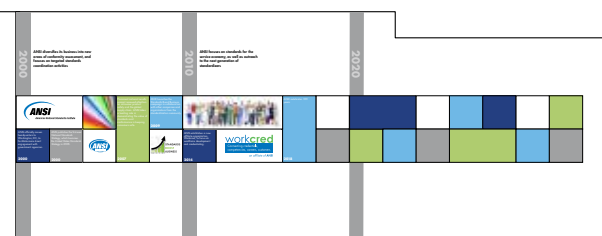


1970	ANSI enhances its credibility with the creation of the Board of Standards Review, one of the most significant innovations in the Institute's history		1980	Globally accepted standards and conformance become the key to unlocking foreign markets; ANSI assumes key international leadership roles		1990	Standards become a source of strategic and competitive advantage in the global economy, and here at home, the U.S. government codifies its reliance upon private-sector standardization	
	USNC becomes a formal, integrated body of ANSI. 1976	Dr. Lawrence Eicher – a prominent U.S. scientist and ANSI Board member – joins ISO staff, going on to provide visionary leadership and cementing the key leadership role played by ANSI and the U.S. within ISO. 1980		ANSI establishes a Brussels office, begins regional and bilateral outreach programs. 1989		The World Trade Organization (WTO) develops its Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) agreement, as well as its Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption, and Application of Standards, a document that defines the global relevance of standards. 1995		
ANSI formalizes its public review process and establishes the Board of Standards Review (BSR), enhancing the credibility of American National Standards. 1970			ANSI assumes secretariat for ISO/IEC JTC 1, the joint technical committee on information technology. 1987				The National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (NTTAA) becomes law, mandating that all federal agencies rely upon voluntary consensus standards wherever possible. 1996	The White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) publishes its Circular A-119, advising agencies on how to participate in and rely upon voluntary consensus standards and conformity assessment activities. 1998

DETAIL 1970-2000
Individual Information to be Confirmed



Open to Beyond





DETAIL 2000-2010
Individual Information to be Confirmed

