01 - 2017





Presented By: Brian Dolin, D&L Safety Services





THE KNOXVILLE CHAPTER MEETS ON THE SECOND TUESDAY OF EVERY MONTH. GUESTS ARE WELCOME!



CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS INSTITUTE



MEMBER OF THE CSI

GULF STATES REGION

THESPECKEditor

Stacy Flick Colbaugh - Editor scolbaugh@lewisgroup.net THESPECK is published monthly by the Knoxville Chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute. Readers are encouraged to submit articles and images of the construction industry interest for our membership. All submittals should be sent via e-mail, in the following formats: PDF, RTF, TIFF, JPEG, DWG, BMP, EPS, & DOC. Deadlines are the 25th of each month.



KNOXVILLE CHAPTER: JANUARY 2017

52 PROFESSIONAL

- **1** Emerging Professional
- **3** STUDENT
- **2** EMERITUS
- 2 Retired
- **60 TOTAL**



CALENDAR OF EVENTS **JANUARY 2017**

- 03 CSI Board Meeting - Tuesday, January 3rd, 5:30 pm at Odle & Young's Office
- 10 CSI Chapter Meeting - Tuesday, January 10th, 11:30 am - 1:00 pm at Calhoun's on the River. "Safety Services: OSHA Regulations and the Professional Fields" Presented by Brian Dolin from D&L Safety Services (No AIA LU)
- CSI Lunch & Learn Thursday, January 26th, 26 11:45 am at East Tennessee Community Design Center WATE 6 Carriage House "Effective and Economical Concrete Moisture Control"

CSI LUNCH & LEARN Thursday, January 26th, 11:45 am - 1:00 pm

Effective and Economical Concrete Moisture Control

Presented by Solomon Clift from Barrier One

1 HR Learning Unit (1LU) East Tennessee Community Design Center WATE 6 Carriage House 1300 N. Broadway, Knoxville, TN 37917 RSVP to Jeremy Shipp at shipp.arc@gmail.com

FEBRUARY 2017

- 07 CSI Board Meeting - Tuesday, February 7th, 5:30 pm at Odle & Young's Office
- 14 CSI Chapter Meeting - Tuesday, February 14th, 11:30 am at Calhoun's on the River " The Nuts and Bolts of Architectural Photography" Presented by Genna Sellers, (No AIA LU)
- 23 CSI Lunch & Learn - Thursday, February 23rd, 11:45 am at East Tennessee Community Design Center WATE 6 Carriage House "Composite Subframing & Continuous Insulation" Presented by Presented by Andy Armento from SmartCI (No AIA LU)

MARCH 2017

14 CSI Product Show - Tuesday, March 14th, 4:00 pm - 8:00 pm Crowne Plaza Knoxville Downtown University, 401 W Summit Hill Dr SW, Knoxville, TN 37902

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Ms Suzan Jordan, CSI Dupont Tyvek CSI Knoxville Chapter President <u>iamswj@yahoo.com</u>

Happy New Year! I hope that each of you had the chance to visit with friends and family over the holidays. CSI Knoxville had a great opportunity to visit



with our "family" at our CSI Christmas Party, hosted by Lina and Samer Shatara. We were treated to a Mediterranean Feast! Most of which I can't pronounce but were delicious! We were also led in music by producer, director and actor, Jill Bergeron with piano accompaniment by our own Will Dunklin! And last but not least, Gary Bergeron read us a Christmas story "right" up our alley. It "left " us NOT wanting more. Anyway, the party gave us a great opportunity to get to know our membership better. The thing that these type of gatherings remind me is that CSI is possibly the most diverse building organization that exists. We have architects and owners, product reps and contractors, young professionals and retired professionals, some are technical focused, some are social focused and everything between. This is the strength that CSI brings! CSI members have fun when we get together and a "family" is formed. We find common bonds beyond the work place that creates a larger sense of community. So, when we have a visitor or a new member, welcome them as a new member of our CSI family!

Please check the calendar in the newsletter and our website upcoming education opportunities. I hope that you will be able to attend one or ALL of these events!

There are still booths available for the Product Show. This is a great use of resources for Product Reps and Design Professionals alike. It's a fantastic opportunity for Product Reps to meet with 200-300 Design Professionals all in one place. For the Design Professionals, look at all the information you can gather in a short period of time & not have to be glued to your computer! There's also something for everyone... great food, fellowship, and knowledge to be shared! Hope to see you there!

CSI BOARD HIGHLIGHTS

Katherine Proctor, RA, FCSI, CDT, AIA CSI Knoxville Chapter Planning Chair & Historian

November 2016

The board met at the offices of Odle and Young at 5:30 PM, Nov. 1, 2016. In attendance was Suzan Jordan, Jim Odle, Whitney Kaul, Gary Bergeron, Will Dunklin, Geoffrey Cavalier, Kathy Proctor, and Samer Shatara. The Golf Tournament had a successful turnout on a beautiful October 24th. The vendor packages for the March 7 Product Show have been distributed. The website is being updated to receive Product Show vendor applications online. Location and date for the Christmas Party will be announced at the November Chapter Meeting. The membership chairman, Geoffery Cavalier, will be distributing membership pins to new members at each chapter meeting. The Programs committee, Jeremy Shipp and Will Dunklin are seeking recommendations for interesting chapter programs and Lunch & Learns for next Spring. Aaron Miller and Susan Davis will chair the 2018 Gulf States Region Conference to be held in Knoxville the first weekend of June. Chapter golf shirts are available to order. Check the Speck for the order form. No chapter meeting in December.



CSI is a must for any professional involved in designing, supplying, building, negotiating, planning, contracting or any other function in the construction-building industry. CSI members bring real world solutions to this ever-changing climate. Learn more about our different membership types, discounts, resources, and educational opportunities.

Becoming a CSI member gives you a wealth of benefits, including construction industry news and resources, standards and formats, networking opportunities, webinars, events, and member discounts.

Member Types

\$250 - Professional: You author, manage, or communicate building information; to create, interpret, or use construction documents; or to educate, support, or assist the construction industry.

\$125 - Emerging Professional: You have less than three years experience.

\$30 - Student: You are a full-time student in a construction-related curriculum.

JOIN NOW!

PRESENTATION SUMMARY

Brian Dolin, Certified Safety Professional,

D&L Safety Services, LLC

Brian manages the Knoxville Fortier branch office. He has been with Fortier since 1999. Prior to Fortier, he operated as the Safety Manager for Phillips & Jordan and prior to that he served in the United States Army and the Louisiana National Guard. Brian became a Certified Safety Professional (CSP) in 2004. He holds a Bachelor of Science Degree from the University of Southwestern Louisiana in Industrial Engineering and a Master of Science in Safety Management from the University of Tennessee. In 2013, Brian and Lee Fortier established D & L Safety which provides full-time onsite safety personnel. Bio from our web page.

OSHA Regulations and the professional fields

1. Do the professional services fall under OSHA regulations?

- 2. Duty to understand and follow OSHA regulations
- 3. OSHA Regulations

4. Examples of regulations that affect professional services







D&L Safety Services, LLC employees are members of the American Society of Safety Engineers.

CSI EDUCATION

WHAT I LEARNED FROM THE CSI LUNCH AND LEARN - Grease Interceptors

MR GARY T. BERGERON, CSI Kelso-Regen Associates, Inc. CSI Knoxville Chapter President gary@kelso-regen.com



The CSI Knoxville chapter would like to thank *Yancey Quiett with Ben O'Neal Company who brought Vince Scriboni with Zurn Green Turtle* from Florida to teach 12 attendees "everything they wanted to know" about grease interceptors. Vince described the grease interceptors as large tanks which are required by the local utility company at restaurants and other food service facilities to separate Fats, Oil, and Grease (FOG) from the sanitary sewer stream to prevent Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSO) due to grease clogged pipes. The attendees were a good cross section of the construction community with one building owner, one interior designer, several architects, two general contractors, and one plumber.

Thanks also to Jeremy Shipp at Johnson & Galyon who has arranged the lunch and learn speakers along with Wayne Blasius, Leslie Fawaz and Josh Schaffer who have allowed CSI to use the East Tennessee Community Design Center conference room for the informative presentations for the past several years.





JANUARY2017



CSI LUNCH & LEARN: *Effective and Economical Concrete Moisture Control*

Presented by Solomon Clift from Barrier One

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26TH



AIA 1LU

LUNCH & NETWORKING: 11:45 A.M. – 12:00 P.M. Presentation: 12:00 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.

CSI Knoxville Chapter continues to offer you another learning opportunity "*Effective and Economical Concrete Moisture Control*" Presented by Solomon Clift from Barrier One

Learning Objectives:

• Be able to identify all sources of moisture that impact the construction process

• Be able to transform traditionally unpredictable project activities, such as flooring installation and subsequent flooring performance into controlled and known aspects

 Understand that new construction concrete slabs will NOT pass the current moisture requirements for flooring or roofing materials within today's compressed construction schedules

• Understand that there is no warranty for moisture based on field moisture tests; that moisture is explicitly excluded

• Be able to identify strategies to fully mitigate concrete moisture, impacted project budgets/timelines, and future flooring failures

• Understand the negative impact of the current design process

WHERE: East Tennessee Community Design Center WATE 6 Carriage House 1300 N. Broadway, Knoxville, TN 37917

PARKING: You should be able to find a parking space in the WATE parking lot. There also may be parking spaces available along Luttrell St.

AIA CEU: 1 HR Learning Unit (1LU)

RSVP: Seating is limited, if you wish to participate, please send to Jeremy Shipp at <u>shipp.arc@gmail.com</u> with your name, email, and phone by 3:00 pm on Wednesday, January 25th.

Solomon Clift Barrier One 407-374-0212 sclift@barrierone.com









The American Institute of Architects Continuing Education Systems AIA/CES Registered Provider Program Summary Handout

Provider:Barrier One, Inc.2017 Program:EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL CONCRETE MOISTURE CONTROLLength:60 MinutesCredits:1 LU HourProvider Number:40107411Program Number:B-1-1116

Description: This course provides an in depth examination of the epidemic issue of new construction concrete slabs not being able to pass flooring and roofing field moisture testing guidelines in today's compressed building cycle. The ramification of such equates to an additional and often unbudgeted billion dollars plus a year being spent on expensive, disruptive, and time consuming moisture mitigation systems. The root cause is embedded in the current flawed process for assessing slab moisture prior to final slab covering and is entrenched by the mistaken beliefs that, (1) new slabs can actually pass such tests within the construction schedule and (2), should the slabs pass that a warranty against a future moisture failure will convey. This program reviews the magnitude of the problem, discusses the various causes, and offers proactive solutions that enable project teams to remove concrete moisture from the construction process effectively, efficiently and with liability truly mitigated.

Learning Objectives: After completion of this course, participants will:

- Be able to identify all sources of moisture that impact the construction process
- Be able to transform traditionally unpredictable project activities, such as flooring installation and subsequent flooring performance into controlled and known aspects
- Understand that new construction concrete slabs will NOT pass the current moisture requirements for flooring or roofing materials within today's compressed construction schedules
- Understand that there is no warranty for moisture based on field moisture tests; that moisture is explicitly excluded
- Be able to identify strategies to fully mitigate concrete moisture, impacted project budgets/timelines, and future flooring failures
- Understand the negative impact of the current design process

How Taught: The CES facilitator utilizes a PowerPoint presentation to provide an in-depth overview of the methodology of proactive moisture vapor remediation. It will be an interactive session that encourages feedback and questions.

A/V Needs: Electrical power and screen for the Power Point slide presentation. The CES facilitator will supply the laptop and projector.

Target Audience: This program is perfectly suitable for architects, specifiers, structural engineers, general contractors, owners and other design professionals. It is in-depth, scholarly and meets the needs of professionals at every experience level.

Facilitator Qualifications: All Barrier One CES facilitators have been trained on CES guidelines and presentation skills. In addition, they are involved in day-to-day issues involving this topic and are considered industry experts.

Costs: There is no cost to bring this program into your firm or chapter meeting.

BELOW IS YOUR BARRIER ONE CONTACT INFORMATION:

NAME	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL	WEBSITE
Solomon Clift	407.374.0212	Sclift@barrierone.com	www.barrierone.com

PRESENTATION SUMMARY

Solomon Clift, Barrier One



My name is Solomon Clift and I served 26 Years in the United States Army and Retired as a Command Sergeant Major. I am originally from Omaha Nebraska, and currently reside in Hinesville Georgia; where I am the Regional Manager for Barrier One International, (Moisture Vapor Reduction Admixture Company). My region includes Kentucky, Nebraska, Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina. One of the many services, I provide to our clients is ongoing Educational Information Briefings to Architects, General Contractor and Engineers to ensure they receive solutions related to the industry's moisture issues and concerns. I also ensure they receive credit for required Continued Education. I am happily married to DeLisa Clift and we have three kids, Enrique, Melanie and Ismael.

Solomon Clift Barrier One 407-374-0212 sclift@barrierone.com



THE CONSTRUCTION SPECIFIER

Selecting sound-masking for healthcare projects

September 8, 2016



Healthcare facilities benefit from quiet environments for healing, but this can be a challenge with various technology-related noise sources. Sound masking can help. Photo © iStockphoto.com/babyblueut

Conversations and the cacophony emanating from telephones, televisions, alarms, carts, doors, medical equipment, and mechanical systems ensure noise is ever-present in hospitals. Fortunately, economic incentives, regulatory measures, and design guidelines have been developed over the past decade in order to encourage healthcare facilities to address this problem.

It is important for those involved in the planning and construction of such projects to understand these initiatives, as well as understand how they can help hospital administrators to achieve their acoustic goals with materials including sound-masking technologies.

To gain a better understanding, check out this suite of sound masking related features available for free download as an e-book. For more information, visit <u>www.constructionspecifier.com/logison-sound-</u> <u>masking-ebook</u>.



CSI EDUCATION

WHAT I LEARNED FROM CSI... FLOOR DRAINS

MR GARY T. BERGERON, CSI Kelso-Regen Associates, Inc. CSI Knoxville Chapter President gary@kelso-regen.com



Many of us use public restrooms several times each week,

but how many of us think about what occurs when a plumbing fixture overflows? In a "perfect storm", a "stuck open" toilet flush valve and a clogged toilet can release approximately 20 to 30 Gallons Per Minute (GPM) of water onto the floor. Many public restrooms include a floor drain (similar to that found in your home shower) to provide a method to reduce the amount of water flooding the remainder of the building. Most of the general public don't give this minor catastrophe a second thought, but to an architect, interior designer and the plumbing engineer, there are some serious considerations.



Floor drain strainer incorrectly installed below finished floor surface

According to the 2012 International Plumbing Code, a floor drain is required in public restrooms with more than one toilet to avoid flooding the restroom if a fixture overflows. The size of the floor drain strainer, free area (holes) for drainage, and the pipe outlet size are also defined. The code also specifies that the floor drain strainer shall be removable.

For an architect and an interior designer, floor drains are a device that breaks up a meticulous floor tile pattern. Floor drain strainers are available in square or round versions. The square strainers are often specified when ceramic tile is the floor finish. Round strainers are usually specified when there are no linear elements in the floor. There are various colors and finishes available to "blend in" or contrast with the adjacent floor finish. There are decorative type floor drain strainers with custom patterns available. The number and type of holes or slots in the strainer is also extensive. The holes can be round or square holes in a grid pattern, straight or curves slots, or any variety of custom drilled holes to match a college mascot profile if desired. Most of the hole sizes are also high heel "proof" to prevent tripping that could lead to an ankle sprain. Some floor drain strainers are equipped with a 4" wide sheet metal flange around the strainer to allow installation in a wood subfloor system with a seamless sheet floor overlay. The load rating of the strainer can affect the type of grate material. Most floor drain manufacturers offer standard strainers that are available in chrome, brass, nickel bronze, cast iron, and stainless steel. The type of screw securing the strainer to the floor drain body can be anything from a standard slot or Phillips head screw to a vandal resistant "snake eye" screws used in prisons.



Floor drain detail with "Pro-set" trap seal device

Architectural drawings often include an indication of the floor sloping towards the floor drain. A sloping floor can present problems to various trades and to some building occupants. The concrete contractor sometimes has difficulty achieving the desired result depending upon how the slope is depicted on the drawings. The quarry or ceramic tile installer will have some difficulty cutting tile to match the slope of the floor. The plumber may have problems installing a toilet on the toilet water closet flange. If the floor is sloping, the plumber must include shims under the toilet edge so that the toilet will remain level (not "rock" as someone sits on it). Some contractors add a bead of caulk at the

(FLOOR DRAINS... Continued on Page 9)



Zurn S415 floor drain body sectional view

toilet and floor interface which becomes a housekeeping problem. The toilet partition pedestals have adjustable feet, but sometimes the sloped floor is in two directions at the pedestal location making it difficult to anchor the partition effectively. Wheelchair users are presented with problems when their wheelchair will not remain level as they transfer to the toilet with a sloped floor or as they attempt to wash their hands at the lavatory. If the strainer is not level with the floor, the depression can cause the wheelchair user to get stuck momentarily. Several commercial kitchens also indicate sloping floors with floor drains located at the low point. Almost all kitchen equipment includes adjustable legs for uneven floors, but the equipment on wheels does not. It is sometimes difficult to keep the kitchen equipment from rolling on sloping floors even with locking casters.

This can also affect kitchen staff safety especially if the rolling cart has an open container of hot liquid such as soup or the boiling hot water from the fryer "boil out" cleaning procedure. The floor drain body depicted below has an adjustable strainer with screw threads that can adjust the final height of the strainer with the finished floor. This detail is typical on most floor drain manufactures. But protecting strainer screw threads during the concrete pour is vital to preserve this adjustability. If the concrete is poured without strainer thread protection, several floor drain manufacturers offer metal shims of various thicknesses which can be placed between the strainer and floor drain body to raise it level with the finished floor.

The floor drain body depicted above has a "water proofing membrane" which is secured with the invertible clamping collar around the floor drain body. This installation is preferred on upper floors when water draining to the drain (kitchens and mechanical rooms) is expected on a frequent basis. This membrane and clamping collar will prevent water from seeping around the floor drain strainer annular space and staining the lower floor ceiling tile. The detail above also indicates the p-trap primer connection which is a "less green" alternative to the mechanical Pro-set trap seal device. This primer connection is used when water is diverted from a plumbing fixture via an underfloor pipe to keep the p-trap full of water and prevent sewer gas from escaping.

If you want to learn more about construction and details of design, come to the next CSI member meeting or one of the CSI lunch and learn sessions.

Gary T. Bergeron Principal and Co-Owner Kelso-Regen Associates, Inc. 201 Sherlake Lane, ste 101 Knoxville, TN 37922 CSI Knoxville Chapter Past President CSI GSR Technical & Education chair O: 865-588-5348 C: 865-748-6304



Upper floor drain with water proofing membrane



CSI EDUCATION

WHAT I LEARNED FROM CSI CONSTRUCT

Ms. Susan Davis, CSI, CDT

One more summary of a talk at CONSTRUCT this year. I hope these summaries help to highlight one aspect of why these conferences are so valuable. There are many options for continuing education as well as the chance to connect with other CSI members from across the country. There are social opportunities and a trade show as well! I would recommend everyone attend at least once. With our chapter's generosity, it only requires asking the boss for the time off.

The second talk I want to summarize for you is "Insulation and Exterior Cladding" as presented by Graham Finch. Finch presented a lot of research to back up his statements which was fascinating to see. It also made me not a little proud that most of the research conducted was through the aid of our very own ORNL. Finch claims that thermal bridging can reduce thermal performance of a building by 50%, even with less than 1% of the surface area creating the bridging. Thermal bridging often occurs at girts/furring strips, Shelf angles, Flashing, and at floor slabs. Did you know that it is generally cheaper to use an angle with standouts over a deeper shelf angle?

The building enclosure controls multiple elements and performs many functions. These functions must also be satisfied in a thermal bridging solution. We cannot design a thermally brilliant enclosure that fails to keep out rain or let in light.

A lot of traditional assemblies don't meet code now because of increased energy efficiency requirements. There is a new emphasis on effective R value over nominal R value. To make a traditional assembly meet the current energy code, you can either stuff the walls (double stud) or wrap them (exterior insulation). A traditional 2x6 wall with wood studs may result in a R16. Exterior insulation assemblies can be R15-60 (but there are potential issues with attachments). A stuffed stud wall may be R20-80 but may have durability and thickness issues. Interior insulation can provide R20-30 but creates issues at the floor slab. There are lots of solutions, and no one correct way.

One solution that aids in energy efficiency as well as reducing thermal bridging is exterior insulation. Exterior

insulation eliminates many challenges. However, we must also look at performance over time when selecting a system. Performance also varies by outside temperaturesome foams perform better in colder temperatures. (Fire spread also is important.)

The potential issue with exterior insulation has to do with the attachment method. Many systems use clips made of varying materials. Aluminum is 5x more conductive than galvanized and stainless steel 4x less conductive than galvanized. Improved metal clips with thermal breaks don't help much according to research. Nonconducting clips, such as fiberglass, or screwing through the insulation is better. When screwing through the insulation, rigid insulation board fasteners can fail when you screw directly through the insulation. If you use a strap, it creates a system that acts like a truss. Screws only lose 5-25% and can be up to 12" long. Clips are generally over engineered. They are too large, too many are used, and the girts are too close together.

So take a moment to think about your insulation system on your next project. Are you creating "holes" in your system by how you are attaching it?

Ms. Susan Davis, CSI, CDT



CSI LUNCH & LEARN Thursday, January 26th, 11:45 am - 1:00 pm

Effective and Economical Concrete Moisture Control Presented by Solomon Clift from Barrier One

1 HR Learning Unit (1LU) East Tennessee Community Design Center WATE 6 Carriage House 1300 N. Broadway, Knoxville, TN 37917 RSVP to Jeremy Shipp at <u>shipp.arc@gmail.com</u>

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CSI CORNER

Building Envelope - or Building Enclosure?

By Sheldon Wolfe, RA, FCSI, CCS, CCCA Greater Minneapolis-St. Paul Area

In October, I published "<u>Tegularity</u>," a discussion of the proper term for acoustic ceiling panels. (The title came from the name for a specific type of panel edge.) Shortly thereafter, in December 2016, I received a question from Anthony Capkun, editor for *Electrical Business Magazine* and former editor for *the Construction Specifier*. He asked, "What is the correct term these days: a) Building Envelope or b) Building Enclosure?"

I responded that I had always used building envelope, and that that is the term I hear most often. But, having learned a long time ago that always hearing a term used in a particular manner does not mean that that is the correct term, I decided to investigate further.

One of the first places I go for this type of question is Google's <u>Ngram Viewer</u>. This is a handy search tool that charts frequency of appearance of words or terms, based on sources printed between 1500 and 2008. Although it has its problems, it's a convenient way to get a feel for the relative uses of similar terms. In this case, the results suggest that my experience is probably common, with building envelope being used far more frequently than building enclosure. However, in our line of work, we don't rely on popularity contests, so I turned to the experts - published standards and leaders in the subject. I started with the National Institute of Building Sciences (NIBS), self-proclaimed "Authoritative Source of Innovative Solutions for the Built Environment." NIBS has several committees, one of which is the Building Enclosure Technology and Environment Council (BETEC). In 2004, BETEC and AIA established the Building Enclosure Council - National (BEC-N), which now has 26 chapters (BECs) in various states. BETEC has other committees, some of which use building enclosure in their titles; none use building envelope. Next on my list was recognized guru Joe Lstiburek, PhD, PE, ASHRAE Fellow, principal at Building Science Corporation. Joe is blunt about his view. In **BSI-024: Vocabulary**, he said "They are **building** enclosures-they are not building envelopes. You put letters in an envelope not people." The same document defines only building enclosure. It has been reported that he also said, "Envelopes are for FedEx. Enclosures are for engineers." It's interesting to note that he wasn't always this certain; in 1999 he wrote a paper titled "Air Pressure and Building Envelopes."

A search of the <u>Whole Building Design Guide</u> shows some documents that use building envelope, while others use building enclosure. ASTM and ASHRAE use both terms, and Wiki defines building envelope only, yet has a discussion of building enclosure commissioning.

Our friends to the north have the <u>National Building</u> <u>Envelope Council of Canada</u>. As you might expect, building envelope is widely used in Canada, but building enclosure also appears. Because they've been more concerned about weather barriers than the US has, for a longer time, my initial inclination



Construction Documents Technologist (CDT) Series

Questions:

According to the AIA-A201, § Article 15 CLAIMS AND DISPUTES; § 15.4 ARBITRATION

True or False:

1. A demand for arbitration shall be made no earlier than concurrently with the filing of a request for mediation.

2. The award rendered by the arbitrator is final, and judgment is entered in accordance with the law of the court having jurisdiction at the location of the project.

Please refer to the CSI's <u>Project Delivery Practice</u> <u>Guide</u>, <u>Construction Specifications Practice Guide</u> and <u>Construction</u> <u>Contract Administration Practice Guide</u> for industry standard knowledge, understanding and guidance for the production, use and administration of construction documents... and resources for this weekly program.

Answers: 1. True 2. True



CSI's membership network is unique in the industry – no where else will you find this cross-disciplinary mix of construction professionals. Through CSI, owners, facility managers, architects, engineers, specifiers, contractors, sub-contractors, product reps and manufacturers come together. That's good news if you're looking for a job. Below are some ideas for using CSI if you're looking for a job, or think you might need to start looking in the next few months. Conducting a job hunt?

- Visit CSI's Career Center. You can post a resume and read job postings from across the country for free. Visit the Career Center.
- 2. Join a CSI chapter and go to the meetings. Your local CSI chapter is plugged in to construction in your area. Spend time with people who know which firms are hiring, and who could recommend you. Find a chapter.

(ENCLOSURE.... Continued from Page 12) was to follow their lead. Unfortunately, Joe Lstiburek and his buddies muddied the water, deciding that building enclosure was better than building envelope. I was not surprised to find that I was not the first to try to find the better of the two terms. In October 2012, Allison Bailes III, PhD, owner of *energy* vanguard, posted "Building Envelope or Building Enclosure Which Is the Better Term?" in the energy vanguard blog. After discussing the debate and stating a preference for building envelope, he ends by saying, "Both are perfectly adequate, but the existence of two terms for the same thing will create unnecessary confusion. Such is life." About a month later, he posted a follow-up titled "'Building Enclosure,' Not 'Building Envelope.'" In this piece, he discusses additional information and states, "Precision of language matters. The building enclosure is one of the most fundamental concepts in building science, and it does make sense to use a single term to describe it. I'm now a convert to 'building enclosure' and will use it exclusively." I sent inquiries to a few of the standards organizations, asking if there will be an attempt to agree on a single term. Even if they do, it will take at least a couple of years to change their standards, as they would undoubtedly wait until the standards were due for updates.

As for me, I'm going to follow the lead of NIBS and Lstiburek, and use building enclosure.

© 2017, Sheldon Wolfe, RA, FCSI, CCS, CCCA, CSC Agree? Disagree? Leave your comments at http://swspecificthoughts.blogspot.com



Building Knowledge Improving Project Delivery

President Thomas Ferguson, CSI, CCCA

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