

president's message

by Les Seeley

I know it seems inadequate but THANKS. Thanks: to all the hard working people from the 1980/81 year that allowed me to begin my duties as your new president without missing a beat. Thanks: to the new board of directors and committee members that have been working so diligently through the summer. Thanks: to Ivan McCormick for his leadership last year and super advice as we begin the new year. Last but certainly not least, thanks for placing your trust in me for the coming year. This first president's letter will be a report of this summer's activity and basic goals for 1981/82. Future letters will address subjects that will hopefully generate some interesting and worthwhile discussion.

With that here we go —

Most of our committees have been formed and are working hard. They all need help however and many of you will be contacted as the needs surface. In the very near future, you will be getting a schedule of the meeting times, programs and, dates. Bruce Townsend and crew have been working hard to get this ready. Betty Sherman's budget committee has a balanced budget to propose and we are dedicated to making it our ceiling not just a guide. Dick Gira has been working his behind off for us and the institute on education programs. More of that as the year progresses. Of course Lee Kilbourn has six or seven Rep's nailed to the wall somewhere until they join so that we can keep our growth rate. And then there's Janet Styner. She hasn't been around long enough to be much help but be patient. (For those that aren't aware, Janet is our answer to wonderwoman. There isn't enough room to list all the things she does for us.)

For other major activities that have taken place this summer see page 4, National Convention Report and page 3, N.W. Region Leadership Conference and planning meeting.

Major Goals for 1981/82

- 1 Greater membership participation.
- 2 Continued membership growth.
- 3 Greater service to the membership
- 4 Improved inter-chapter involvement, especially with the chapters in our N.W. Region
- 5 Another super products fair
- 6 Preparation for the 1981 Regional Conference to be hosted by the Portland Chapter CSI

In closing, please remember that the chapter is YOUR chapter and without your involvement it cannot serve you. On behalf of the board of directors I urge you to participate and we look forward to a great year.

september chapter meeting

DATE:

September 8, 1981

PLACE:

The Portland Chapter CSI
200 Dekum Building
519 S.W. Third Avenue
Portland, OR 97204

TIME:

5:30 Social Hour
Wine and Hors d'oeuvres
6:30 Program

RESERVATIONS:

\$5.00 per person — Call Janet at 223-8231 prior to 10:00 A.M. Tuesday, September 8, 1981

Mr. Tom Geary, a world renowned authority on concrete, employed by The Flintkote Company, Calaveras Cement Division, will discuss concrete flatwork and Portland Cement Plaster

Geary will be discussing: bases, pouring techniques in different weather conditions, preventing or controlling cracking, color control and curing of concrete.

Items of discussion concerning Portland Cement Plaster are: component proportions, backing, ad mixtures, placement and curing

Members, guests and spouses are welcome.

BS by KS

Basic Specs by Ken Searl

One left-over item from last season: Your opinion is needed in the formulation of revising the standard AIA 201 General Conditions. Any opinions or suggested revisions you may have, please forward to any of the following organizations: American Institute of Architects, The Construction Specifications Institute or the Associated General Contractors. On a local level you may for-

ward your recommendations to the AIA-CSI office in the Dekum Building and they will be forwarded to the proper committee.

As you probably know, writing a column on a monthly schedule eventually necessitates a duplication of previous subjects. I would like to hear from you readers concerning your preference for subjects you feel are most important and should be discussed. Drop me a line at the AIA-CSI office in the Dekum Building and let me know your wishes.

As a past chapter president it seems to me that two of the on-going concerns are attracting and keeping members in the local chapter and the selection of the monthly meeting programs. These two items go hand in hand. If a new member feels the programs are not the right kind they may not continue coming to meetings and may not even renew their membership. It is up to all the members to support, promote and attend, when possible, our chapter meetings to assure the continued growth and well-being of the chapter. Please think about this and if you have any suggestions let our chapter president or program chairman know your thoughts. Maybe we should start a new service called "BS", meaning "Better Suggestions". Well, what the heck, you didn't expect old Ken not to come up with some corn, now did you?

Next month's "BS by KS" will cover architects' and engineers' liability. There are constant changes occurring on this subject and how to protect oneself from suits. I have been doing some research and will pass on some of my findings.

PS to BS by KS

In this morning's *Oregonian* newspaper the top story states: "Arbiter's Order Reinstates Two Fired Police Officers". In the article is the statement that the arbiter's opinion was thirty-five pages long. I asked myself just what could require thirty-five pages to come up with an opinion? Can you imagine a specification writer this lengthy? (Yes, Virginia, there are a few of them out there.) Also, why was there only one arbitrator? It seems to me in any case requiring arbitration there should not be less than three arbitrators, one chosen by each side and then the two chosen arbitrators choose a third member. This last bit is sort of like one kid cutting a piece of cake in half and then his brother or sister gets to choose the first piece of cake.

abbr.

by Lee Kilbourn

Another in the continuing series of the Education Committee of the Portland Chapter CSI to explain abbreviations of various standards making organizations

This time let's look at the Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc. or SPI. Their offices are located at 355 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York 10017 and their phone number if you should ever need it, is 212/573-9400. Their goal is to promote the use of plastics. I think we could insert "proper" in front of the words "use of plastics."

I have had several discussions with their technical staff over the years and found them quite helpful. They now have several divisions or groups. One of them, the Expandable Polystyrene Materials Group, which is located in Des Plaines, Illinois, exhibited at the St. Louis Convention and has brochures in the 1981 Sweet's Products for General Building File, the green one.

The SPI has funded the construction of a new fire test facility at the Southwest Research Institute in San Antonio, which provides a means for fire testing in a multi-story building. They were also involved in the 8 Foot by 12 Foot Modified Corner/Room Test, which has formed the thermal barrier concept used in the Model Building Codes. The SPI recognizes that the real fire problem with plastics is smoke, which the codes presently do not mention. Work is being done to find methods of evaluating smoke and its toxicity. Mr. John G. Degenkolb, a Fire Protection Engineer and Code Consultant from Glendale, California, writing in the July-August 1981 issue of *Building Standards*, which is the publication of the International Conference of Building Officials (which publishes the UBC) writes "It is my understanding that SPI Policy is that no use of foam plastics will be supported without being properly substantiated by realistic fire tests. The basic policy is that all foam plastic used in building construction shall be protected by a thermal barrier unless it is adequately demonstrated that a thermal barrier is not necessary." He is speaking from the standpoint of the SPI Plastics and Construction Committee, with which he consults. He goes on to say "the real fire problem involves furnishings. Why is not more attention being given the problem of furnishings and smoke? Rate of heat release, toxicity, pipe insulation, etc., are important, but our real problems with foam plastic involve furnishings and smoke. How about doing some research on those basic problems."

I agree

board of directors minutes

June 2, 1981

PRESENT Ivan McCormick, Les Seeley, Bruce Townsend, Robert Strickler, Ken Searl, Lee Kilbourn, Hunt Jones, Jim Davidson, Bill Merritt, Bob Klas, Rod Moorman, Dick Gira, Betty Sherman, Stan Nelson, Janet Styner.

1. Treasurer's Report:

Stan Nelson reported the Chapter's financial condition.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Fiscal Year (FY) May 1, 1980 thru April 30, 1981

Extended to June 30, 1981

Current Report for Period Ending May 31, 1981 (13th Month of FY)

	May 31, 1981
Cash	\$20.00
Checking Account	4,240.44
Savings Account	21.66
Postal Permit 1737	190.73
Accounts Payable	235.00
Net Assets	\$4,237.83

Nelson suggested that the Chapter's checking account be maintained with a double signature. Discussion ensued.

A motion was made and seconded that there be only one signature required, that of the President or the Treasurer. Motion passed.

2. Education:

The Reprographics Seminar held was well attended.

The Chapter will be co-sponsoring a seminar in February 1982. Bob Klas will be working on the publicity for the seminar. Klas requested seed money to start on the publicity — it would cover printing costs, etc.

Rod Moorman made the motion; Bill Merritt seconded that Klas be allowed up to \$300.00 to prepare the mailers. Motion passed.

3. Membership:

Lee Kilbourn reported that the Chapter has a membership of 240, as of May 31, 1981.

The membership roster will cost about \$1,000.00 to publish and print. COM-GROUP will be doing the printing.

4. 1983 Regional Conference

Discussion continued on the location of the 1983 Regional Conference

Stan Nelson moved that the conference be held in downtown Portland. Motion died for lack of a second.

The minutes of the May 5, 1981 Board of Directors meeting were cited. The minutes stated that it had been decided that we would not hold the conference in conjunction with the Products Fair or a seminar, and that the conference would be held at Bowman's (Red Lion).

5. National Convention:

Those members going to Convention in St. Louis will be: Les Seeley, Lee Kilbourn and Gordon Todd.

6. Leadership Training Conference:

The Leadership Training Conference will be held in Seattle August 7 and 8, 1981. All Board members and officers are encouraged to take advantage of this opportunity and meet Institute and Regional Officers and members of other chapters in Seattle.

7. Budget/1981-1982:

Les Seeley will host a Budget Meeting at his home in Hazeldell, WA on Saturday June 27. Further details will be mailed at a later date.

The meeting was adjourned at 1:10 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Janet Styner, Recording Secretary

construction delays & claims seminar

"Construction Delays & Claims" a one-day Continuing Education Seminar sponsored by the Cook Inlet Chapter CSI will be given, Friday, October 23, 1981 8:30 A.M. — 4:30 P.M.

The seminar will be presented at the University of Alaska, Student Center, 2533 Providence Drive Anchorage, Alaska.

Registration fees are \$150.00 for CSI member and \$175.00 for Non-members.

building news, inc. in portland

Building News, Inc., publishers and distributors of books, codes and forms for the construction and allied industries now has a regional representative, Ron Milstein, based in Portland. Building News, Inc. maintains one of the largest selections of technical books in the industry with over 3500 titles in inventory.

Write: Building News, Inc., Northwest Division
4306 S.W. Admiral Court
Portland, OR 97221

code tips

by Ken Seerl

Following are listed two code interpretations of the Uniform Building Code that may be of interest:

1. *Question:*

A question has arisen concerning Sections 3302 (a) and 1204 of the Uniform Building Code. Several four-plexes and six-plexes in our area have been constructed with two apartments in the basement. Each apartment exits into a single central stairway serving the basement and upper level apartments. Additionally, each apartment is provided with windows from each room to the exterior of the building.

Can the windows, if they meet the specifications of Section 1204, be utilized as exits to satisfy the requirements of Section 3302 (a) or are two separate stairways from the basement required?

Has this requirement changed substantially since the 1958 edition?

Answer:

In response to your inquiry regarding the number of exits required from the basement of an apartment house, Section 3302 (a) would regulate this condition. Since the two apartments in the basement have access to only one stairway, the exiting will not satisfy the requirements specified in Section 3302 (a). All occupants at the basement level must have access to two complying means of egress. Please be advised that the requirements of Section 1204 are for the purposes of emergency egress and rescue. They should not be construed as meeting the requirements of a complying exit required by the code. The exiting requirements from the basements have not changed substantially since the 1958 edition. Two exits were required from the basement at that time as are currently required.

2. *Question:*

Are sprinklers required in the blind space created by the attaching of fire rated 5/8 inch gypsum board directly to the bottom chord of truss joist constructed of wood (2 inches by 4 inches) top and bottom chord with 1-1/8 inch pipe webbing? The joist is 3/4 inch plywood onto which 1-1/2 inch of concrete is poured. (Reference is to Section 4-4.4 Blind Space and 4-4.4.2 (a) which permits omission of sprinklers when ceiling is attached directly to the underside of the supporting beams and the combustible floor or roof deck.)

Answer:

Yes. Section 4-4-4.1 of NFPA 13 requires "in partly or wholly combustible bar joist construction, sprinklers shall be installed wherever the total depth of the space exceeds 6 inches between roof or floor deck and ceiling; the spacing of

sprinklers in that case may be on the basis of light hazard classification provided the space is not accessible for storage or other use". In arriving at this interpretation, it is the committee's opinion that the truss joist described in the question is equivalent to a bar joist and therefore sprinklers are required.

n.w. region leadership training conference

The N.W. Region Leadership Training Conference and Planning Meeting was held August 7-8, 1981, at the Vance Airport Inn at SeaTac. Representing the Portland Chapter CSI were, Les Seeley, Dick Gira, Don Walton, Don Ashton, Lee Kilbourn, and Ron Hamstad.

Lee Kilbourn and Don Ashton graciously accepted responsibility in leading round table discussions. Don Walton was there as a participant from Portland and also as the Region Trustee. Dick Gira reported on our education committee efforts and serves on the Institute Education Committee. Ron Hamstad added great wisdom and enthusiasm and Les Seeley promoted the Portland Chapter. Perky Kilbourn and Paula Seeley graced the evening social function with their charm.

Major emphasis was placed on discussing leadership roles of the Board of Directors, Committee Chairmen and members. Round table discussions were well planned and generated a good exchange of ideas. Membership involvement was discussed at length, and some of the items you see in our chapter goals reflect advice and experience of other chapters as well as ours.

All those who attended the conference were unanimous in their praise of the manner in which the conference was conducted. A special thank you to Paul Edlund and Bill Mincks for their unselfish expenditure of time, effort and funds.

Lest we forget, a thanks also to John Greiner (Seattle Chapter President) and crew for hosting us. They made everyone feel at home.

more from les

Congratulations to L.A. & C.J.

JOIN THE LKFFC

Thanks to Dave Thomas for the "tour".

Contact Dan Kidd at 232-7582 if you are interested in Tabletops for the coming year

(please turn to page 4)

the end of an era: the last warning

We've all been told that there's no such thing as a free lunch, and while it hasn't always been true for non-members of CSI, it will be soon. Almost 750 mailboxes are filled with **THE PREDICATOR** every month, although only about a third of the recipients pay to support it's publication. At \$3/year, it's the second biggest bargain in town. The first, of course, is CSI membership. But if your pocketbook or disposition cannot handle belonging, we'd sure like to keep sending you **THE PREDICATOR**. We'll do it if you send us a check or money order and the coupon below (or a facsimile thereof). Don't leave us now! Such a deal.

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1981 national convention

The 1981 National Convention was held June 22-24, in St. Louis, Missouri. The Portland Chapter was represented by Lee Kilbourn, Zimmer Gunsul Frasca Partnership, Gordon Todd, Todd Building Company, Les Seeley, D.E.L. Distributing, and for a portion of the festivities, Nick Merriman, Mason Supply. Official attendance at the convention was 4,624.

Technical programs and product displays were outstanding by any standard. Presentations were made with a total sense of professionalism, that made the long hours of travel worthwhile. Over the years, many of us have wondered whether it is cost effective to send a delegate from our local chapter to the convention. From our experience the answer has to be yes. Many new ideas and approaches that will enhance our industry are generated and shared at this type of event.

Listed below are some of the highlights of the convention. For those of you that feel as though you would like a more complete report, tape recordings of the technical presentations are available for a fee. Please keep in mind that the statements and ideas listed below do not necessarily reflect the positions or opinions of any one person connected with this chapter or the Industry.

- 1 SUGGESTIONS AND DISCUSSION AT BUSINESS MEETINGS
 - a. Request to eliminate distinction between Professional and Industry memberships. No action taken.
 - b. Request to eliminate membership category known as Member At Large. Institute Executive Director explained that this could not be done.
 - c. Proposed updating of membership packets by the Institute. Favorably received. (Portland Chapter is also preparing a membership packet).
 - d. Junior members are to convert to full membership after a specific period of time.
 - e. Lee Kilbourn was presented with an honorable mention award for specification writing.
- 2 CONSTRUCTION FAILURES, CAUSES IN ORDER OF FREQUENCY
 - a. Design failure: interferences, incompatible materials and products, improper systems.
 - b. Poor or improper construction methods used.
 - c. Product failure: does not perform job intended.
 - d. Product wearing out.
 - e. Too much expertise expected of the manufacturer or their representative.
 - f. Poor interpretation of codes and written documents.

Special emphasis was given to the belief that if good common sense and practices are employed, most failures could be prevented.

- 3 EVALUATING RESPONSIBILITY (Who's at fault?)
 - a. Lack of concern between colleagues when problems occur.
 - b. Court decisions rendered based on the court's feeling of right or fair, without regard to precedent setting cases. This leads to inconsistency in judicial process.
 - c. Document language is often lengthy, making responsibility difficult to determine.
 - d. Mutual trust needed. (Positive part of CSI's involvement).
 - e. Attitudes need to be improved:
 - 1 *Public*, sees contractors as crooked and wealthy.
 - 2 *Government*, believes more control laws are needed.
 - 3 *Professionals*, feel threatened and values self protection.
 4. CONCLUSION — settle, don't sue.
- 4 PRODUCT SELECTION
 - a. Use products represented by people you can trust.
 - b. Investigate new products thoroughly.
 - c. "Laws" regarding products:
 1. MURPHY'S law — If it can go wrong it will.
 2. PARKINSON'S law — The work expands to fill the time allowed.
 3. PETER'S law — Man rises to his level of incompetence.
 4. JONES' law — Murphy was an optimist.

In summary, we must reiterate that the technical and product displays were excellent. Social events were fun and well attended. Next year's National Convention in Atlanta should be every bit as well produced. See you there.

1981 portland fact book

The Portland Bureau of Planning is pleased to announce the publication of the 1981 PORTLAND FACT BOOK, a collection of current and historical information about Portland and the region.

Data has been collected from a wide range of sources and combined into one book. These sources include various departments of the City of Portland, regional and state agencies, public and private groups, and the U.S. Census.

The FACT BOOK is 145 pages in length. It is well indexed, with a Table of Contents at the beginning, and one for each chapter. The twelve chapters are: Population, Economy, Housing, Land Use, Transportation, Environment, Energy, Public Services, Schools, Government, Geographic Divisions and Boundaries, and City Government Plans and Reports. Other items include a Glossary and list of further information sources. Most of the information is in tabular form, but graphs, charts and maps are also used extensively.

The FACT BOOK is intended for use by the public and private sectors. It will provide another link between the City and the business community. It will be a useful tool for decision-makers by providing them with current and relevant facts. It will aid developers, consultants, realtors, market researchers and students. Visitors to Portland will also find it interesting and helpful.

The PORTLAND FACT BOOK is available for \$7.00 from the Portland Bureau of Planning at 621 SW Alder, Portland, Oregon 97205. For further information, contact Bruce Halperin at 248-4260. Quantities are limited.

more from les

(continued from page 3)

SHORT FORM REMODEL SPECIFICATION

Smash to Fit
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Contractor Make Look Nice

WATCH UPCOMING ISSUES OF THE PREDICATOR FOR:

Cook Inlet Seminar — October 1981
Spokane Products Fair
1982 Regional in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
Portland Chapter Seminar — February 1982
Portland Chapter Products Fair — April 1982

1981 Chapter Awards Presented To:
Cristal Johnson for her work on the 1981 Products Fair

Dick Gra for his work on the Chapter, Institute and Regional Education Committees.
Janet Styner for staff support of the Chapter.
Ivan McCormick for his outstanding year as Chapter President.

Tony Vidak received a special award for his years of dedication to the construction industry.

1981 National Awards Presented To:
Lee Kilbourn — Honorable Mention for Specification Writing.


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the predicator



volume 21, number 2 construction specifications institute, portland chapter

october, 1981

president's message

by Les Seeley

Reproduced below, is an article that I found to be quite humorous. I hope you do too! Next month, I will address some issues of Chapter interest, but for now — enjoy!

I am writing in response to your request for additional information. In block number 3 of the accident reporting form, I put quote — poor planning — unquote as the cause of my accident. You said in your letter that I should explain more fully, and I trust that the following details will be sufficient.

I am a bricklayer by trade. On the day of the accident, I was working alone on the roof of a new six story building. When I completed my work, I discovered that I had about 500 pounds of brick left over. Rather than carry the bricks down by hand, I decided to lower them in a barrel by using a pulley which fortunately was attached to the side of the building, at the sixth floor.

Securing the rope at ground level, I went up to the roof, swung the barrel out, and loaded the brick into it. Then I went back to the ground and untied the rope, holding it tightly to insure a slow descent of the 500 pounds of bricks. You will note in block number eleven of the accident reporting form that I weigh 135 pounds.

Due to my surprise to being jerked off the ground so suddenly, I lost my presence of mind and forgot to let go of the rope. Needless to say, I proceeded at a rather rapid rate up the side of the building.

In the vicinity of the third floor, I met the barrel coming down. This explains the fractured skull and broken collarbone.

Slowed only slightly, I continued my rapid ascent, not stopping until the fingers of my right hand were two knuckles deep into the pulley.

Fortunately, by this time I had regained my presence of mind and was able to hold tightly to the rope in spite of my pain.

At approximately the same time, however, the barrel of bricks hit the ground — and the bottom fell out of the barrel. Devoid of the weight of the bricks, the barrel now weighed approximately fifty pounds.

(please turn to page 2)

october chapter meeting

DATE:
October 13, 1981

PLACE:
John's Meatmarket
115 N.W. 22nd
(Parking Lot at the Restaurant)

TIME:
5:00 Social
6:00 Dinner
7:00 Program

For dinner you may choose one of the following entrees: Teriyaki Chicken-\$10.30, Halibut Filet-\$10.85, or Filet Mignon (8 oz.)-\$13.00. All dinners include spinach salad, fresh vegetables, beverage and 15% gratuity.

PROGRAM:
Mr. Norm Smith, Representative from the 7th House District and Assistant Minority Leader of the Oregon House of Representatives, will be the guest speaker and will be discussing the 1981 Legislative Session and its impact on the Building Industry.

The new lien law, and how we as contractors, suppliers and professionals, can collect past due bills and fees, will be covered in detail.

RESERVATIONS:
Call Joan or Marilyn at the CSI Office, 223-8231, by Monday, October 12, 1981, at 12:00 Noon. RESERVATIONS ARE VERY IMPORTANT BECAUSE OF THE CHANGE OF MEETING LOCATION.

BS by KS

Basic Specs by Ken Seerl

A main on-going concern of architects and engineers is professional liability claims. The very thought sort of puts one in the place of that ancient person with the proverbial sword hanging by a thread (no one seems to remember his name but they all seem to remember the incident). It isn't just the thought of a possible claim but many claims name the architect or engineer as a defendant even though it is obvious that no

liability is evident.

Many insurance companies and lawyers over the past few years have given words of advice but many times it proved to be unsound and later we are told we shouldn't be doing it that way. I will give an example: A few years back when OSHA was just beginning to make the scene we were advised to include in our documents a phrase pointing out the contractor's responsibility towards OSHA. Now some of these same people tell us we never should have done this in the first place.

We are now getting advice to include in both the Owner-Architect/Engineer Agreement and the specifications something along the following lines: "The contractor and not the architect is responsible for on-site construction site safety, construction methods or techniques." It is noted that under Article 2.2.4 of AIA General Conditions this is covered but evidently not covered enough. It does seem to me that this article could be rewritten to be more positive, but it does spell out the architect isn't responsible for safety precautions and procedures but it does not specifically use the words construction site project safety. Apparently in some court cases this has made a difference in the award of damages.

Another item of advice from liability insurance companies is to make the statement that the design professional is not an "agent" of the owner. For years I always thought the architect was the agent of the owner but now it appears that was a wrong assumption. This disclaimer is supposed to avoid the possibility that the court will impose duties upon the architect or engineer which more properly belong to the owner.

I believe some of the advice we get is based on experience in the central and eastern part of the country and from what I have observed over the years it is a different world entirely when you go east of Denver. You don't suppose western Canada and western United States could form their own country?

Anyway, design professionals' liability is a most critical item and steps should be taken to protect one's firm against civil litigation but exactly how seems to be the 64-dollar question. I hope this article will be a catalyst to get architects and engineers to review and evaluate their present documents.

president's message

by Les Seoley

(continued from page 1)

I refer you again to my weight in block number eleven. As you might imagine, I began a rapid descent down the side of the building

In the vicinity of the third floor, I met the barrel coming up. This accounts for the two fractured ankles and the lacerations of my legs and lower body

The encounter with the barrel slowed me enough to lessen my injuries when I fell onto the pile of bricks and, fortunately, only three vertebrae were cracked.

I am sorry to report, however, that as I lay there on the bricks — in pain, unable to stand, and watching the empty barrel six stories above me — I again lost my presence of mind —

I let go of the rope.

september chapter meeting notes

The first Portland Chapter CSI meeting of fall, 1981 could have been entitled:

"All you ever wanted to know about Concrete and Portland Cement Plaster but were afraid to ask."

It was a presentation by Tom Geary of Flin-kote Company Calaveras Cement Division.

Tom started out discussing the preparation of base soil before pouring concrete slabs on grade. He recommended removing the first 4 to 6 inches of soil (or more if required) to get to a firm base. Then put down a layer of pea gravel to act as a cushion to take up the shock and control cracking of the concrete.

Water is a crucial ingredient of concrete. Water is used in the original mix with aggregate and cement and then also for curing. Methods of curing include puddling water, wet material on the surface of the concrete and curing compounds. Too much water causes just as many problems as not enough water--- they are just different problems.

Water also affects colored concrete by causing it to spot. Spots of dark color occur in low depressions where water has puddled and light colored spots occur in raised areas where the concrete dried out before curing. Other causes of inconsistent color of concrete were discussed including iron aggregate and insufficient mixing.

Tom discussed pouring concrete in rainy weather when the time element is critical. Concrete can be poured during gentle rainfall if immediately covered with a layer of polyethylene film, removed for concrete finishers, and covered again. Alternately, the water could be removed from the surface of the concrete by carefully dragging a hose across the surface, but this is tricky.

Dry topping is not a good idea (dry cement dusted on the surface — even though Tom's firm sells it) but you can use a mixture of 2 parts sand and 1 part cement on the surface to absorb the extra water. Water reducing agents could be added with caution.

Various additives were discussed including curing agents, hardeners, glass fibers and fly ash (pozzolanic mixtures). Tom said you can add any or all of these additives depending on what you want to accomplish.

The questions brought Mr. Tom Geary back to color control and he observed that in order to use colored cement successfully, try to get it all poured at once since matching existing work is usually difficult. Also acrylic latex used in cement plaster may affect color of finish.

It was a fascinating program with a lot of audience participation — asking questions and indicating what has worked for them in a particular situation.

abbr.

by Lee Kilbourn

What is a standard? Kilbourn thinks the following explanation, from the August 1981 issue of ASTM Standardization News will explain.

If we call a horse an animal we are correct but imprecise. If we call an animal a horse we may be more precise, but then again we may be wrong. If we call a horse a cow, we are wrong.

The evolution of language in the slow victory over Babel was man's greatest forward move in his eternal struggle to bring order out of chaos. Standardization, of course, is nothing more than the forced-draft creation of language. Language itself is a set of standard symbols for things and concepts. The standards that ASTM produces comprise a language for commerce, a language for research, a language for regulation, a language, if you will, for accommodating the fruits of science and technology to our culture. It ill behooves us, therefore, to suffer imprecision of language in describing our own product. It is about time we recognize in some formal way, the fact that the word "standards" is a generic word like "animal," and just as there are many species of animals, there are many species of standards.

And the species to which a given standard belongs depends upon the use to which it is put. Further, the use to which it is put should determine the method used in its development.

To illustrate, let's look at two extremes. Frank G. Gilbreth once wrote that he had formalized for himself a method for soaping his body during a shower, claiming it saved him time and thought in his hurried mornings. Scope of utility for this standard: one person. Required degree of consensus: one person. At the other extreme is the standard definition for any word in the English language. Scope of utility: most English-speaking persons. Required consensus: most English-speaking persons. Between these extremes there is a continuum in which various levels of utility and consequently of required consensus may be defined. A standard specification for oil-field drilling equipment requires a consensus of the petroleum industry. It is called an industry standard. A standard method for posting the octane rating of gasoline requires, according to the Federal Trade Commission, a full consensus development method consisting of procedures, consumers and general-interest people. This is the reason that the FTC has designated ASTM D 439, The Specification for Automobile Gasoline, as the test base for its posting program. And so on.

ASTM long ago showed an understanding of the "species" nature of standards by distinguishing between those standard committees in which the membership should be classified by producer, consumer and general interest, and those committees in which this is unnecessary. This is a clear application of the principle that the utility of a standard varies directly with the degree of consensus achieved in its development.

lien law changes

There has been a change in the lien law.

Everybody involved in the construction project now has to give notice to the owner when he begins work on a project. Liens cannot be claimed for any work prior to 10 days before the notice is given.

Notice is only required to be given on residential work. Residential work is all work on buildings where the building is occupied by the owner and has no more than four units.

Notice must be given when the work is done at the request of someone other than the owner. The contents of the notice letter are very formal and set out by the statute. Check with the statute or a lawyer before sending such a letter.



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using this masterformat

MASTERFORMAT covers the organization of the four major groupings of the documentary information which comprise Project Manuals. These groupings are:

- Bidding Requirements*
- Contract Forms*
- Conditions of the Contract and*
- Specifications (Divisions 1 through 15)*

The first three of these groupings — *Bidding Requirements, Contract Forms and Conditions of the Contract* are contained in Division 0 of the **MASTERFORMAT**. The designation system for headings in Division 0 has been included for standardization, and for storage, search, edit and retrieval of the various elements. As in Divisions 1 through 16 for specifications

In the interest of standardization and coordination between items of documentation, it is recommended that titles and terminology be fixed, and listed in the sequence shown

However, under different methods of construction procurement some titles will be unnecessary. For example, under the owner builder procurement method bidding information will not be required. An infinite number of additional entries may be inserted by decimal expansion, if required.

The organization of Divisions 1 through 16 provide both a flexible system and a standard framework for fixed sections facilitating automated processing. The decision between fixed or flexible Section Titles remains the prerogative of the user. In the interest of consistency and standardization, this document recommends — for either a fixed or flexible system — the inclusion of the Broadscope Section Titles, with the wording and in the sequence proposed whenever the project requires their use.

DIVISION 0 — BIDDING AND CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS

- 00010 PRE BID INFORMATION
- 00100 INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS
- 00200 INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO BIDDERS
- 00300 BID/TENDER FORMS
- 00400 SUPPLEMENTS TO BID/TENDER FORMS
- 00500 AGREEMENT FORMS
- 00600 BONDS AND CERTIFICATES
- 00700 GENERAL CONDITIONS OF THE CONTRACT
- 00800 SUPPLEMENTARY CONDITIONS
- 00950 DRAWINGS INDEX
- 00900 ADDENDA AND MODIFICATIONS

DIVISION 1 — GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- 01010 SUMMARY OF WORK
- 01020 ALLOWANCES
- 01030 SPECIAL PROJECT PROCEDURES
- 01040 COORDINATION
- 01050 FIELD ENGINEERING
- 01060 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS
- 01070 ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS
- 01080 IDENTIFICATION SYSTEMS
- 01100 ALTERNATES/ALTERNATIVES
- 01150 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT
- 01200 PROJECT MEETINGS
- 01300 SUBMITTALS
- 01400 QUALITY CONTROL
- 01500 CONSTRUCTION FACILITIES AND TEMPORARY CONTROLS
- 01600 MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT
- 01650 STARTING OF SYSTEMS
- 01660 TESTING, ADJUSTING AND BALANCING OF SYSTEMS
- 01700 CONTRACT CLOSEOUT

DIVISION 2 — SITEWORK

- 02010 SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION
- 02050 DEMOLITION
- 02100 SITE PREPARATION
- 02150 UNDERPINNING
- 02200 EARTHWORK
- 02300 TUNNELLING
- 02350 PILES, CAISSONS AND COFFERDAMS
- 02400 DRAINAGE
- 02440 SITE IMPROVEMENTS
- 02480 LANDSCAPING
- 02500 PAVING AND SURFACING
- 02550 PONDS AND RESERVOIRS
- 02600 PIPED UTILITY MATERIALS AND METHODS
- 02700 PIPED UTILITIES
- 02800 POWER AND COMMUNICATION UTILITIES
- 02850 RAILROAD WORK
- 02880 MARINE WORK

DIVISION 3 — CONCRETE

- 03050 CONCRETING PROCEDURES
- 03100 CONCRETE FORMWORK
- 03150 FORMS
- 03180 FORM TIES AND ACCESSORIES

- 03200 CONCRETE REINFORCEMENT
- 03250 CONCRETE ACCESSORIES
- 03300 CAST-IN PLACE CONCRETE
- 03350 SPECIAL CONCRETE FINISHES
- 03360 SPECIALLY PLACED CONCRETE
- 03370 CONCRETE CURING
- 03400 PRECAST CONCRETE
- 03500 CEMENTITIOUS DECKS
- 03600 GROUT
- 03700 CONCRETE RESTORATION AND CLEANING

DIVISION 4 — MASONRY

- 04050 MASONRY PROCEDURES
- 04100 MORTAR
- 04150 MASONRY ACCESSORIES
- 04200 UNIT MASONRY
- 04400 STONE
- 04500 MASONRY RESTORATION AND CLEANING
- 04550 REFRACTORIES
- 04600 CORROSION RESISTANT MASONRY

DIVISION 5 — METALS

- 05010 METAL MATERIALS AND METHODS
- 05050 METAL FASTENING
- 05100 STRUCTURAL METAL FRAMING
- 05200 METAL JOISTS
- 05300 METAL DECKING
- 05400 COLD FORMED METAL FRAMING
- 05500 METAL FABRICATIONS
- 05700 ORNAMENTAL METAL
- 05800 EXPANSION CONTROL
- 05900 METAL FINISHES

DIVISION 6 — WOOD AND PLASTICS

- 06050 FASTENERS AND SUPPORTS
- 06100 ROUGH CARPENTRY
- 06130 HEAVY TIMBER CONSTRUCTION
- 06150 WOOD METAL SYSTEMS
- 06170 PREFABRICATED STRUCTURAL WOOD
- 06200 FINISH CARPENTRY
- 06300 WOOD TREATMENT
- 06400 ARCHITECTURAL WOODWORK
- 06500 PREFABRICATED STRUCTURAL PLASTICS
- 06600 PLASTIC FABRICATIONS

DIVISION 7 — THERMAL AND MOISTURE PROTECTION

- 07100 WATERPROOFING
- 07150 DAMPPROOFING
- 07200 INSULATION
- 07250 FIREPROOFING
- 07300 SHINGLES AND ROOFING TILES
- 07400 PREFORMED ROOFING AND SIDING
- 07500 MEMBRANE ROOFING
- 07570 TRAFFIC TOPPING
- 07600 FLASHING AND SHEET METAL
- 07800 ROOF ACCESSORIES
- 07900 JOINT SEALANTS

DIVISION 8 — DOORS AND WINDOWS

- 08100 METAL DOORS AND FRAMES
- 08200 WOOD AND PLASTIC DOORS
- 08250 DOOR OPENING ASSEMBLIES
- 08300 SPECIAL DOORS
- 08400 ENTRANCES AND STOREFRONTS
- 08500 METAL WINDOWS
- 08600 WOOD AND PLASTIC WINDOWS
- 08650 SPECIAL WINDOWS
- 08700 HARDWARE
- 08800 GLAZING
- 08900 GLAZED CURTAIN WALLS

DIVISION 9 — FINISHES

- 09100 METAL SUPPORT SYSTEMS
- 09200 LATH AND PLASTER
- 09230 AGGREGATE COATINGS
- 09250 GYPSUM WALLBOARD
- 09300 TILE
- 09400 TERRAZZO
- 09500 ACOUSTICAL TREATMENT
- 09550 WOOD FLOORING
- 09600 STONE AND BRICK FLOORING
- 09650 RESILIENT FLOORING
- 09680 CARPETING
- 09700 SPECIAL FLOORING
- 09760 FLOOR TREATMENT
- 09800 SPECIAL COATING
- 09900 PAINTING
- 09950 WALL COVERING

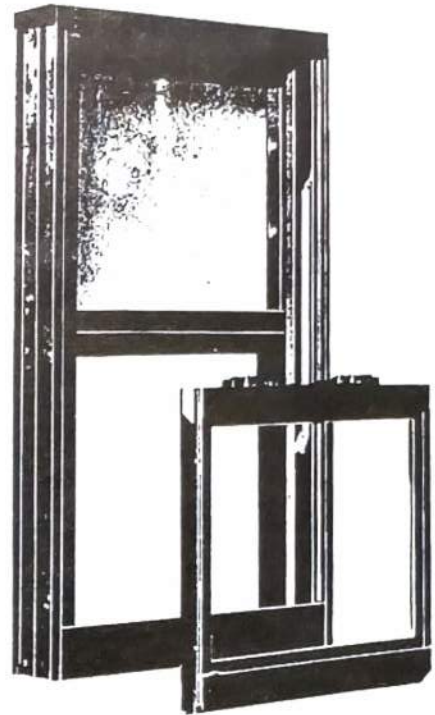
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volume 21, number 3 construction specifications institute, portland chapter

november, 1981

president's message

by Les Seeley

For this month's "message" I would like to relate an interesting phenomenon. There are three reasons for this earthshaking revelation: 1) you were promised some discussion generating material, 2) because it is time to address the subject, 3) your editor threatened me with serious bodily harm if she did not get some material for **THE PREDICATOR**.

The phenomenon is—as president of the local CSI Chapter, one apparently becomes a "why?" expert. Yours truly has been asked "why?" more times since August 1981 than all the years as a parent of six inquisitive children and four grandchildren.

Now the real meat of this article—the two really big "whys?"

"Why don't design teams and specification writers stick to their specs?" A goodly number of suppliers and representatives are asking this question more now than ever before (or at least in my ten years experience as a rep).

Perhaps it has something to do with the move away from the almost absolute control that was once a part of the design team's contract. Maybe the more stringent rules relating to non proprietary spec's is a factor. Then again, maybe decision makers just aren't as tough and confident as they once were.

Suggested solution to the Rep—Get prior approval

Suggested solution to the Spec Writer—Say what you mean and mean what you say!

The other side of the coin is—**"Why don't suppliers and product representatives read and stick to the spec's?"** In many instances it could be the influences of the owner, developer, regulating bodies, etc. Often there are strong monetary considerations. Too often though we hear the phrase "well it's too late now, and besides, it will probably do the job just as well."

Suggested solution to the Rep—Be proud enough of your products to stand by them.

Suggested solution to the Spec Writer—

Be proud enough of your spec's to stand by them.

Those of you that receive the **DOCUMENTOR** from the Willamette Valley Chapter will note that their December 1981 program will touch on this subject. It is not an isolated concern of just a few.

I would encourage your comments in writing and personally would like to see a meeting or seminar devoted to this subject.

We have in the Northwest, one of the healthiest attitudes in the country (if not the healthiest). With organizations such as CSI, AIA, CPMC, PEO, and CECO, we can all do our part to keep our industry healthy. Well written specifications and responsible representation will go a long way in maintaining this high standard.

Once again, please send your comment to the Editor of **THE PREDICATOR**, c/o CSI Chapter Office.

1981-1982 csi meetings

November 10, 1981
Seismic Bracing for Suspended Ceilings

December 8, 1981
Party

January 12, 1982
Landscaping

February 9, 1982
Hardware—Joint meeting with the Door and Hardware Institute

March 4, 1982
(Thursday at Noon)
Retainage—Joint meeting with Producers Council

April 13, 1982
Paint and Coatings

May 11, 1982
Energy

June 8, 1982
Party

The location of each meeting will be announced in **THE PREDICATOR** each month prior to the appropriate meeting.

november chapter meeting

DATE:
November 10, 1981

PLACE:
Osbecks' Rose Manor Inn
4534 S.E. McLoughlin Blvd.
(Corner of Holgate and McLoughlin)

TIME:
5:30 Social
6:30 Dinner
7:30 Program

RESERVATIONS:
Call Joan or Marilyn at 223-8231, by Monday, November 9, 1981, at 12:00 noon. Dinner will be \$11.00 per person.

PROGRAM:
This month's meeting is a joint meeting with the Associated Interior Contractors of Oregon and Southwest Washington. The AIC is an association of drywall and acoustical ceiling contractors, manufacturers and suppliers.

Our program will be a panel presentation by the AIC on the City of Portland's "Installation Standards for Suspended Acoustical Ceilings."

Representatives from the Ceiling Manufacturers, Ceiling Contractors and the City of Portland will be covering the Uniform Building Code's seismic bracing requirements for suspended acoustical ceilings. Professional members are encouraged to attend for an informative meeting on this important subject.

tabletops

Contact Dan Kidd at 232-7582 if you are interested in Tabletops at any of the upcoming Chapter Meetings.

more from les

GET WELL, BILL MERRITT AND LISTEN TO YOUR DOCTOR!

code tips

by Ken Searl

On November 22-23, 1981, the Oregon State Fire Marshal and co-sponsor Western Oregon State College Division of Continued Education, will host Round Table No. 4 at Salishan Lodge on the Oregon coast. This two-day session will cost \$55.00 for registration, materials, coffee breaks and two lunches. The deadline for registration is November 13, 1981. Some of the topics of discussion will be plastic pipe in combustible construction, atriums, shopping center malls, residential sprinkler systems, door closures—institutional facilities, building plans review—quality and responsibility, elevator doors—corridor protection, and State Building Code Division reorganization, plus other items. I recommend you attend if at all possible. I have attended two of the first three and will attend No. 4. It is certainly felt these are worthwhile meetings even though they don't really have any round tables. Ha! I suppose now someone will set up one round table to prove me wrong.

For more information contact Joan S. Pratt, Coordinator of Special Projects at Monmouth, or call 838-1220, or call KS and I will help if I can.

BS by KS

Basic Specs by Ken Searl

Article 12.2 of AIA 201 General Conditions covering Concealed Conditions reads as follows "12.2.1 Should concealed conditions encountered in the performance of the Work below the surface of the ground or should concealed or unknown conditions in an existing structure be at variance with the conditions indicated by the Contract Documents, or should unknown physical conditions below the surface of the ground or should concealed or unknown conditions in an existing structure of an unusual nature, differing materially from those ordinarily encountered and generally recognized as inherent in work of the character provided for in this Contract, be encountered, the Contract Sum shall be equitably adjusted by Change Order upon claim by either party made within twenty days after the first observance of the conditions." One gets the general feeling upon reading this article that any concealed conditions of an unusual nature should be adjusted equitably by a change order. However, in the same paragraph it states: "differing materially from those ordinarily encountered and generally recognized as inherent in work of the character provided, etc." Now this brings out the \$64.00 question, who or what determines ordinary conditions encountered?

I will give you an example. On a local project the general contractor forces ruptured an underground metal utility pipe while excavating for footings, and called in the mechanical subcontractor to make repairs immediately. After the repairs were made the general contractor refused payment on the basis that the piping in question was not shown in the correct location on the contract drawings and therefore was not the general contractor's responsibility. The insurance company for the general contractor paid approximately 75% of the costs to the mechanical subcontractor, leaving the remaining 25% hanging out on the proverbial limb.

Now the bottom line is, who should pay the remaining 25%, the general contractor, the owner, the architect, or should the mechanical contractor just charge it up to profit and loss?

In my opinion from a legal sense the general contractor should pay because he was the one ordering the work done. If the mechanical subcontractor insists on the general paying the remainder then he runs a risk of not doing any further business with the general so if the amount is small and nobody else will pay, probably the matter drops there. Now assuming the location shown on the contract drawings is incorrect, is the owner or the architect responsible for payment?

I have asked some questions, now does anyone out there have any good answers? If you do, please forward your thoughts on this subject.

PS to BS by KS

For those of you who are of a curious nature, I have this bit of information for you regarding last month's column. Some nice person called in and said the name of the ancient person with the proverbial sword over his head was Damocles.

more from les

Thought for the Month: When you argue with a fool—be sure he is not similarly engaged.

Obstacles— are what you see when you take your eye off the objective.

Don't forget the LKFFC

Thanks to Ken Searl for taking on the CSI-AGC Liaison.

Quoting a Local Architect: "I'm not forgetful! I use selective retention of information."

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specification language

by Andrew B. Olson

The CSI Manual of Practice recommends that written construction documents be directed to the prime contractor and the prime contractor only. This is good logic and I agree with it one-hundred percent.

There has been much discussion over the years regarding approval or acceptance of various substrates to receive subsequent work. Specifications have been written in various ways trying to assist subcontractors in their complaints regarding application or installation of materials over unsatisfactory substrates. They often tell the "sub" to report such unsatisfactory conditions to the General Contractor. Specifications have been directed to subcontractors, suppliers, applicators, installers and the like.

Why do we let ourselves get involved in personalities? Why do we try to lead every subcontractor around by the nose, pointing out how they can protect themselves from the faulty work of other trades and the unscrupulous and sometimes overbearing attitudes of prime contractors? Why not put the obligations of the contract back on the prime contractor where they belong? After all, the prime contractor is the only entity who has a direct contract with the owner. Certainly none of the subcontractors do.

Coordination of the contract is the responsibility of the prime contractor. There is no reason at all for the specifier to try to protect the subcontractor from himself or from unsatisfactory related work applied or installed by others.

The AIA General Conditions started the references to subcontractors by its very definition of the word:

"The term Subcontractor is referred to throughout the Contract Documents as if singular in number, etc."

The key phrase here is "throughout the Contract Documents." That started the ball rolling and gave everyone license to refer to subcontractors any time they wanted to.

Then came PSAE "Masterspec" which included the following paragraph in many of its Sections:

"Installer (Applicator, etc.) must examine the conditions under which (the item of work) is to be installed (applied, etc.) and notify the General Contractor in writing of conditions detrimental to the proper and timely completion of the work. Do not

proceed with the work until unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected in a manner acceptable to the Installer (Applicator, etc.)"

This paragraph may be found under "Job Conditions" in Part I of a given Section, or more likely, under "Inspections" in Part III.

You might get the idea, since so many specifiers are including this PSAE paragraph in their specifications, or are using PSAE Masterspec verbatim, that this is acceptable and recommended practice condoned by CSI. Well, that just isn't so! Many CSI articles have been written stating: "Write product specs as if one person were doing the work. Forget you ever heard of 'this contractor' or 'that contractor'." One thing for sure, if you use the imperative mood in writing specifications, as recommended in the Manual of Practice, Chapter 12: Specification Language, it would be rather difficult to direct your remarks to a subcontractor.

Some spec writers, in their attempt to modify the above PSAE paragraph, and again to assist subs with their problems, have deleted the words: "General Contractor" and substituted the word "Architect." This is, in my opinion, a self-defeating and dangerous approach to take. It relieves the Contractor of responsibility for coordination of the work and makes the Architect liable for surfaces he accepts that may later result in an unsatisfactory finished or installed product.

If the specifier feels that an inspection paragraph must be used, it should be directed to the prime contractor, or simply stated imperatively:

"Examine conditions under which (the item of work) is to be installed (applied, etc.). Correct all unsatisfactory conditions before proceeding with the work."

The wording in this paragraph automatically tells the "Contractor" to inspect the work previously completed and to correct all defects found therein prior to proceeding. It's the Contractor's responsibility to direct those who installed the previous work in the first place to make the necessary corrections.

I'm aware that many subs have complained about General Contractors forcing them to install or apply a product to an unsatisfactory substrate installed by another trade. I think this problem would better be handled in Section 01040, Coordination, under General Requirements, (Division 1). The following paragraph is one way it could be handled; it should be included in Section 01040:

PROJECT COORDINATION:

- A Coordinate the Work of all subcontractors involved in the Project and make certain that, where the Work of one trade is dependent upon the Work of another trade, the Work first installed is properly placed, installed, aligned, and finished as specified or required to properly receive subsequent materials applied or attached thereto.
- B Direct subcontractors to correct defects in substrates they install when subcontractors of subsequent materials have a reasonable and justifiable objection to such surfaces.
- C Do not force subcontractors to apply or install products to improperly placed or improperly finished substrates that would result in an unsatisfactory or unacceptable finished product.

May I suggest that those who use PSAE Masterspec and agree with what I have suggested above, write to PSAE in Washington, D.C. and urge them to change those paragraphs in Masterspec which are not in agreement with the recommendations of the CSI MANUAL OF PRACTICE. If you don't use Masterspec you can still write to PSAE and express your opinion on the "Inspection" paragraph. Their address is: Production Systems for Architects and Engineers, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. This article by Andrew B. Olson, was sponsored by the Education Committee of the Portland Chapter, Construction Specifications Institute, chaired by Richard Gira.

out of town member?

If you are a Portland Chapter CSI member and live out of the metropolitan area, why not plan to attend one of our Chapter Meetings?

The meetings are held regularly, the second Tuesday of each month, September through June. If you have questions, please call the Chapter Office, 223-8231, and we will try to schedule a time for you to meet the rest of the membership.

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board of directors minutes

October 6, 1981

Those in attendance were: Les Seeley, Ivan McCormick, Cristal Arnold, Jim Davidson, Betty Sherman, Hunt Jones, Bob Strickler, Lee Kilbourn, and Janet Styner

Janet Styner read the minutes of September 1, 1981. It was moved and seconded that the minutes be approved as read. Passed.

Betty Sherman circulated the Quarterly Report for the period of July, August, September, 1981.

Cash	\$0.00
Checking Account	235.96
Columbia Daily	
Income Company	4,000.00
Accounts Receivable	0.00
Accounts Payable	617.53
Postal Permit	220.29
Net Assets	\$3,838.72

Sherman noted that income budget item 101-Advertising, is also receiving the \$3.00 newsletter subscription money. Expense budget items, 407-Other has been debited approximately \$200.00 for the annual Golf Tournament; 409-Secretarial Services has already spent almost half of its budgeted amount.

Old Business:

The National CSI Board voted not to assign CSI Members at Large to specific Chapters. There is a potential problem to CSI Chapters if this trend continues, as members could conceivably belong to National CSI and not to the Chapter structure.

Les Seeley assigned each Committee Chairperson to a Board of Directors member as a liaison between the Committees and the Board. Seeley asked that comments be directed to him personally if there was a problem with a particular assignment.

Seeley asked for the Board of Directors opinion concerning the Chapter Tabletops policy. The Board decided that the tabletops at any given meeting should not compete with the program, and that they should be commensurate with the space available at any given meeting.

New Business:

Seeley suggested that the Chapter purchase airline tickets for National Con-

ventions, and NW Regional Conferences in advance to save the Chapter money on ever-increasing fares. Bob Strickler moved; Jim Davidson seconded that the Chapter purchase airline tickets in advance to save the Chapter money. Passed.

The December 1981 meeting will be a party. Seeley mentioned to Betty Sherman that Tom Clucas and Jane Sampier would be needing to know how much is budgeted for the December meeting.

Committee Reports:

Ivan McCormick said that a Paint Seminar will be sponsored by the Chapter during the 1981-1982 fiscal year. No date has been chosen for the seminar.

Lee Kilbourn reported that the current Portland Chapter membership is 236.

Hunt Jones discussed the Chapter's badge case. The case is too small for the Portland Chapter. The Willamette Valley chapter should be approached to purchase the case and the Portland Chapter then could build or purchase a new case.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:55 PM.

Respectfully submitted,

Cristal Arnold, Secretary
Janet Styner, Recording Secretary

new technical document service

The Construction Specifications Institute announced that its Technical Aid Series Documents and The Construction Sciences Research Foundation's highly successful SPECTEXT, as marketed by CSI, will have a new look and new availability. Through the use of an IBM 6670 Information Distributor (laser beam printer) CSI will offer TAS and SPECTEXT by Section, Division, or complete set.

The Technical Aid Series documents are comprehensive source documents for building components and materials and contain listings of applicable standards, association and institute publications, related books, publications, and articles, applicable regulations, available specification aids and national or regional manufacturers.

The documents are being electronically stored in CSI's IBM 34 Data/Word Processing System and will be printed on a demand basis, although a new print format was required for TAS, the program eliminated typesetting and costly inventories while adding the capability for rapid updating of stored documents.

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october chapter meeting notes

On October 13, Norm Smith, 7th Congressional District, Oregon House of Representatives, reviewed some of the issues concerning the Construction Industry in Oregon. Smith addressed particular legislative bills that interested those of us connected with the industry and relayed the effects that these pieces of legislation may have on us in the future.

Smith stated that 942 new laws were passed by the 1981 Oregon Legislature. Among them, laws dealing with Bankruptcy—new exemptions; Usury Law—on rotating accounts; Outstanding Accounts Receivable—amounts under \$700.00 can be collected through small claims court, and Lien Laws—architects, landscape architects, engineers, and surveyors may lien land, as of January 1, 1982, rather than only an improvement or structure as in the past.

Smith indicated that he would be pleased to speak with anyone at length about any particular questions if they would contact him at his office.

Norm Smith's presentation, although brief, was well delivered and most informative. The Chapter thanks him for his efforts in providing us with an overview of the 1981 Legislative Year.

using the masterformat

continued from october, 1981 issue

Listed below is the conclusion of the **MASTERFORMAT** Divisions that were featured in last month's issue of **THE PREDICATOR**.

DIVISION 10 — SPECIALTIES

10100	CHALKBOARDS AND TACKBOARDS
10150	COMPARTMENTS AND CUBICLES
10200	LOUVERS AND VENTS
10240	GRILLES AND SCREENS
10250	SERVICE WALL SYSTEMS
10260	WALL AND CORNER GUARDS
10270	ACCESS FLOORING
10280	SPECIALTY MODULES
10290	PEST CONTROL
10300	FIREPLACES AND STOVES
10340	PREFABRICATED STEEPLES SPIRES AND CUPOLAS
10350	FLAGPOLES
10400	IDENTIFYING DEVICES
10450	PEDESTRIAN CONTROL DEVICES
10500	LOCKERS
10520	FIRE EXTINGUISHERS CABINETS AND ACCESSORIES
10530	PROTECTIVE COVERS
10550	POSTAL SPECIALTIES
10600	PARTITIONS
10650	SCALES
10670	STORAGE SHELVING
10700	EXTERIOR SUN CONTROL DEVICES
10750	TELEPHONE ENCLOSURES
10800	TOILET AND BATH ACCESSORIES
10900	WARDROBE SPECIALTIES

DIVISION 11 — EQUIPMENT

11010	MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT
11020	SECURITY AND VAULT EQUIPMENT
11030	CHECKROOM EQUIPMENT
11040	ECCLESIASTICAL EQUIPMENT
11050	LIBRARY EQUIPMENT
11060	THEATER AND STAGE EQUIPMENT
11070	MUSICAL EQUIPMENT
11080	REGISTRATION EQUIPMENT
11100	MERCANTILE EQUIPMENT
11110	COMMERCIAL LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING EQUIPMENT
11120	VENDING EQUIPMENT
11130	AUDIO-VISUAL EQUIPMENT
11140	SERVICE STATION EQUIPMENT
11150	PARKING EQUIPMENT
11160	LOADING DOCK EQUIPMENT
11170	WASTE HANDLING EQUIPMENT
11190	DETENTION EQUIPMENT
11200	WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT EQUIPMENT
11300	FLUID WASTE DISPOSAL AND TREATMENT EQUIPMENT
11400	FOOD SERVICE EQUIPMENT
11450	RESIDENTIAL EQUIPMENT
11460	UNIT KITCHENS
11470	DARK-ROOM EQUIPMENT
11480	ATHLETIC RECREATIONAL AND THERAPEUTIC EQUIPMENT
11500	INDUSTRIAL AND PROCESS EQUIPMENT
11600	LABORATORY EQUIPMENT
11650	PLANETARIUM AND OBSERVATORY EQUIPMENT
11700	MEDICAL EQUIPMENT
11780	MORTUARY EQUIPMENT
11800	TELECOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT
11850	NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT

DIVISION 12 — FURNISHINGS

12100	ARTWORK
12300	MANUFACTURED CABINETS AND CASEWORK
12500	WINDOW TREATMENT
12550	FABRICS
12600	FURNITURE AND ACCESSORIES
12670	RUGS AND MATS
12700	MULTIPLE SEATING
12800	INTERIOR PLANTS AND PLANTINGS

DIVISION 13 — SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION

13010	AIR SUPPORTED STRUCTURES
13020	INTEGRATED ASSEMBLIES
13030	AUDIOMETRIC ROOMS
13040	CLEAN ROOMS
13050	HYPERBARIC ROOMS
13060	INSULATED ROOMS
13070	INTEGRATED CEILINGS
13080	SOUND VIBRATION AND SEISMIC CONTROL
13090	RADIATION PROTECTION
13100	NUCLEAR REACTORS
13110	OBSERVATORIES
13120	PRE-ENGINEERED STRUCTURES
13130	SPECIAL PURPOSE ROOMS AND BUILDINGS
13140	VAULTS
13150	POOLS
13160	ICE RINKS
13170	KENNELS AND ANIMAL SHELTERS
13200	SEISMOGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTATION
13210	STRESS RECORDING INSTRUMENTATION
13220	SOLAR AND WIND INSTRUMENTATION
13410	LIQUID AND GAS STORAGE TANKS
13510	RESTORATION OF UNDERGROUND PIPELINES
13520	FILTER UNDERDRAINS AND MEDIA
13530	DIGESTION TANK COVERS AND APPURTENANCES
13540	OXYGENATION SYSTEMS
13550	THERMAL SLUDGE CONDITIONING SYSTEMS
13560	SITE CONSTRUCTED INCINERATORS
13600	UTILITY CONTROL SYSTEMS
13700	INDUSTRIAL AND PROCESS CONTROL SYSTEMS
13800	OIL AND GAS REFINING INSTALLATIONS AND CONTROL SYSTEMS
13900	TRANSPORTATION INSTRUMENTATION
13940	BUILDING AUTOMATION SYSTEMS
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13980	SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEMS
13990	WIND ENERGY SYSTEMS

DIVISION 14 — CONVEYING SYSTEMS

14100	DUMBWAITERS
14200	ELEVATORS
14300	HOISTS AND CRANES
14400	LIFTS
14500	MATERIAL HANDLING SYSTEMS
14600	TURNABLES
14700	MOVING STAIRS AND WALKS
14800	FLOWERED SCAFFOLDING
14900	TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

DIVISION 15 — MECHANICAL

15050	BASIC MATERIALS AND METHODS
15200	NOISE, VIBRATION AND SEISMIC CONTROL
15250	INSULATION
15300	SPECIAL PIPING SYSTEMS
15400	PLUMBING SYSTEMS
15450	PLUMBING FIXTURES AND TRIM
15500	FIRE PROTECTION
15600	POWER OR HEAT GENERATION
15650	REFRIGERATION
15700	LIQUID HEAT TRANSFER
15800	AIR DISTRIBUTION
15900	CONTROLS AND INSTRUMENTATION

DIVISION 16 — ELECTRICAL

16050	BASIC MATERIALS AND METHODS
16200	POWER GENERATION
16300	POWER TRANSMISSION
16400	SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTION
16500	LIGHTING
16600	SPECIAL SYSTEMS
16700	COMMUNICATIONS
16850	HEATING AND COOLING
16900	CONTROLS AND INSTRUMENTATION

"construction trends & problems"

The Construction Sciences Research Foundation, Inc., has published a report identifying the top construction trends and problems of the coming decade. The report is an outgrowth of an exhaustive study conducted by the Kellogg Corporation, Littleton, Colorado.

Arthur J. Miller, FCSI, President, CSRF, said the report is an effort to contribute to the knowledge of what the future holds in perhaps one of the least understood of the great American industries — the construction industry.

In reviewing some of the present day concerns Miller identified: increasing regulatory controls, poor management supervision, rising costs, declining natural resources, low productivity, inequitable risk allocation and industry fragmentation. He called for a joint effort by the industry to begin resolving the critical issues identified in the report.

Commissioned by CSRF, the study "Construction Trends and Problems Through 1990", consisted of personal interviews, two mail surveys and a February 1979 workshop in Denver at which two rounds of discussion took place. Eighty-one leaders from throughout the construction industry participated. After identifying 55 construction trends and problems they ranked the top 18.

The publication is available from CSRF, 1150 17th St., N.W., Suite 300, Washington DC 20036 for \$9.50.

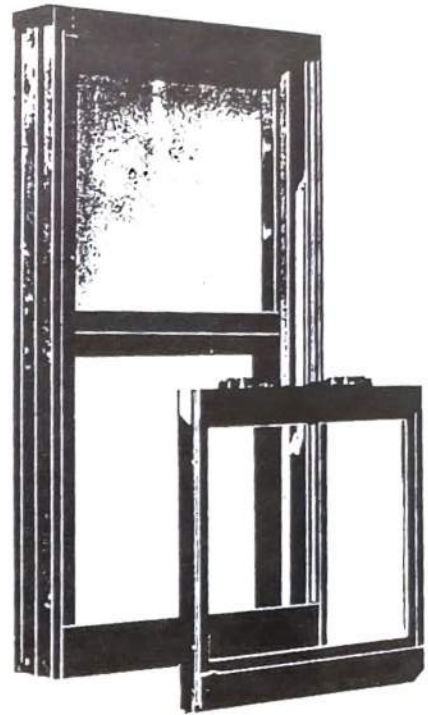
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president's message

by Les Seeley

Even though our article this month is not construction oriented, it does serve two purposes first it is an update of an important published paper, and secondly our editor will stop accusing me of attacking her hands with my throat Boy is she a mean one.

Once upon a time, in a far-away country, there lived a little girl called Red Riding Hood. One day her mother asked her to take a basket of fruit to her grandmother, who had been ill and lived alone in a cottage in the forest.

It happened that a wolf was lurking in the bushes and overheard the conversation. He decided to take a short-cut to grandmother's house and get the goodies for himself. The wolf killed the grandmother, then dressed in her nightgown and jumped into bed to await the little girl.

When she arrived, he made several nasty suggestions and then tried to grab her. But by this time, the child was very frightened and ran screaming from the cottage.

A woodcutter, working nearby, heard her cries and rushed to the rescue. He killed the wolf with his ax, thereby saving Red Riding Hood's life. All the townspeople hurried to the scene and proclaimed the woodcutter a hero.

But at the inquest, several facts emerged:

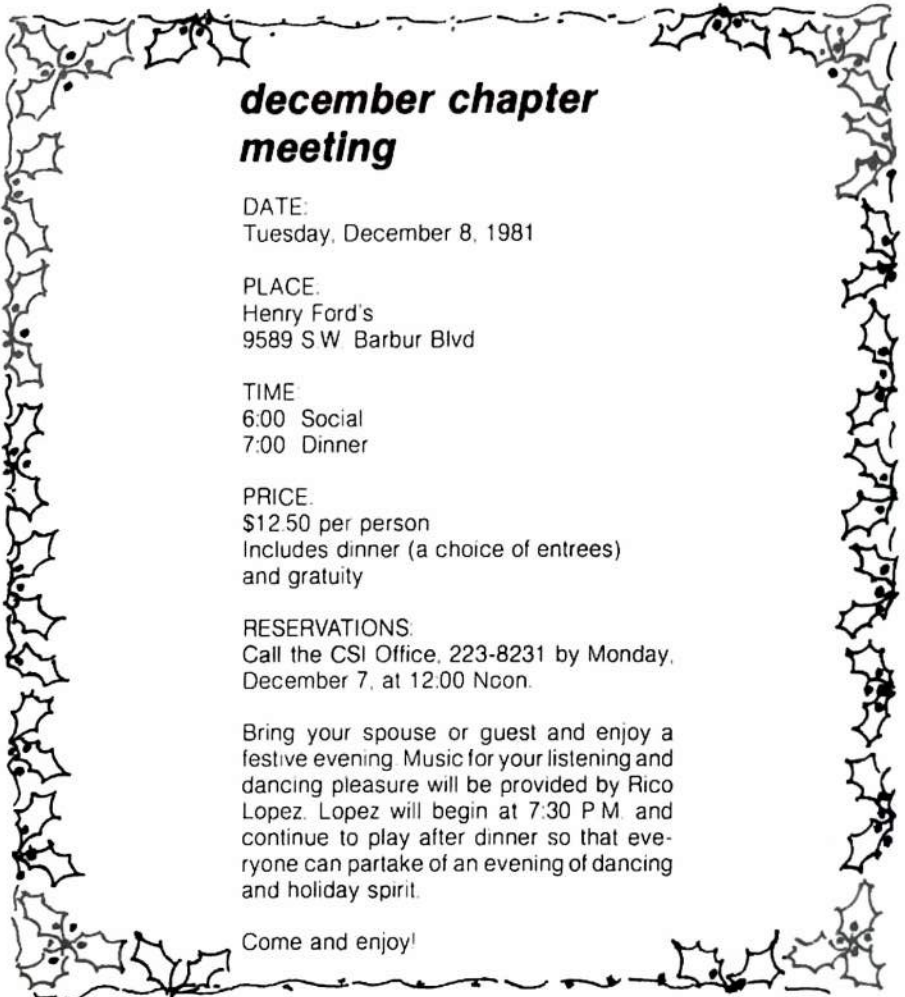
(1) The wolf had never been advised of his rights.

(2) The woodcutter had made no warning swings before striking the fatal blow.

(3) The Civil Liberties Union stressed the point, that although the act of eating Grandma may have been in bad taste, the wolf was only "doing his thing" and thus didn't deserve the death penalty.

(4) The SDS contented that the killing of the grandmother should be considered self-defense since she was over 30 years old, and therefore, couldn't be taken seriously because the wolf was trying to make love, not war

On the basis of these considerations, it was decided there was no valid basis for



december chapter meeting

DATE:
Tuesday, December 8, 1981

PLACE:
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TIME
6:00 Social
7:00 Dinner

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Come and enjoy!

charges against the wolf. Moreover, the woodcutter was indicted for unaggravated assault with a deadly weapon.

Several nights later, the woodcutter's cottage was burned to the ground.

One year from the date of "The grandmother incident" her cottage was made a shrine for the wolf who had bled and died there. All the village officials spoke at the dedication, but it was Red Riding Hood who gave the most touching tribute.

She said that, while she had selfishly been grateful for the woodcutter's intervention, she realized in retrospect that he had overreacted. As she knelt and placed a wreath in honor of the brave wolf, there wasn't a dry eye in the whole forest.

Sound like anything you've dealt with lately?

BS by KS

Basic Specs by Ken Seert

In the September issue of *Concrete Construction Magazine* there is an article entitled "How to Minimize Cracking and Increase Strength of Slabs on Grade" written by Leo P. Nicholson, Assistant General Manager of Sequoia Rock Company. This article states that if no impervious polyethylene base is installed directly under the concrete slab but poured over fine sand, the majority of our slab-on-grade cracking problems will not occur. The closing statement reads as follows: "The conclusion is inescapable, when concrete is cast on an impervious base such as polyethylene, clay, or tightly compacted soil, it has less strength and is much more susceptible to cracking than when it is cast on a pervious

(please turn to page 2)

BS by KS

Basic Specs by Ken Searl

(continued from page 1)

base such as sand." I certainly wish everything was that simple but alas, dear kiddies, I'm afraid it just won't wash.

Three test slabs were poured with thicknesses of 3 to 3½ inches and slumps were 8, 8, and 9 inches. Stop right there, folks! I thought slumps of that magnitude had gone out years ago. Furthermore, the article states that a dry-shake topping was used on part of each slab. I also thought that practice was relegated to the darker ages of concrete pouring. Years ago, when I was much younger, I always wondered why the concrete was poured real wet, or sloppy, if you prefer, and then a dryer was sprinkled on to speed up water removal when it appeared obvious that if the concrete hadn't been poured so wet the dryer wouldn't be needed.

Please note, I do not challenge or doubt the veracity of the above-mentioned article, but I feel there are some glaring examples of how concrete slabs on grade should not be poured. In the first place, 8" and 9" slump appears excessive. If one goes past a 6" slump it should normally be rejected in my opinion. A 3" to 3½" thick slab is not adequate both for possible cracking and its ability to support loads over a long period of time. We use 5" and 6" concrete slabs with a specified slump of 3" to 5" and we specify a water-reducing agent which gives good workability and increases concrete strength. It is also noted we do not believe in wire mesh. If it needs reinforcing we specify rebar.

Over the years I have found that concrete cracking has been caused mainly by fresh-poured concrete's worst enemy — wind! I would much rather pour concrete with a temperature of 120° F and no wind than 70° F and a wind. Believe me, these figures may look a little exaggerated, but wind is a real former for cracking.

Before accepting the information as gospel in this report for all concrete slabs I would want to see the results of concrete test slabs poured the way I feel they should be; then we would have comparisons. As you know sometimes we have to specify an impervious plastic base whether we like it or not.

How about you readers out there? What are your thoughts and experiences on this subject? If you would like a copy of the article, let me know and I'll send you one.

portland hosts seminar

by Bob Klas

At this time everyone should have received information about our national seminar "Specifications and Construction Contracts", to be hosted by the Portland chapter at the Hilton Hotel, Feb 8-11, 1982. Portland and the Northwest Region have quite a reputation with the folks back East for being able to get the largest attendance in the country at seminar presentations; therefore, you might say it is a matter of pride to do as well this time. On the other hand, some might think that this is not the best of years to make such an investment, but that is not true. We may have more time this winter to take advantage of the educational opportunity; and, having done so, we will certainly have better techniques to handle the workload that is going to come in next spring — when the construction industry has to make up for a lost year.

I do not have to impress anyone who reads **The Predictor** about the importance of the subject. Owners, designers, and contractors have all spent more time than they should discussing and worrying about these documents because they were not well understood or well prepared. In this respect, I can almost promise you that the fee will be recovered in time saved on your next few projects. As you may well know, this subject is not effectively covered by our educational institutions. Until now, it has taken long years of practice to learn a grasp of the intricacies of Specifications and Construction Contracts. Now we have an opportunity to learn more about these documents in four days than we could learn in a reasonable time anywhere before.

These will not be four easy days. It is an intense, concentrated, thorough course, taught from a variety of backgrounds. For those of us who lack the steel-trap-mind, the handouts (which have always covered the national seminar courses so thoroughly) may be digested later. I will not use this space to reiterate the details of the seminar. See your brochure or call me to send you another. However, I do want to list the leaders:

Sheldon Israel, FCSI, CCS is President of Tecon, Inc. Construction Technology Consultants; Chairman and instructor for specifications and construction contracts at Broward College, and, President of the CSI education committee.

Ben Greenwood, FCSI, CCS has honored us with his presence before at a couple of very successful seminars. In my estimation, he is one of the founders of the CSI Concept.

Our own *Bill Merritt* is certainly one of the most knowledgeable people around about

the legal complexities of construction documents.

Diana Hamilton is director of specifications for Kaplan McLoughlin Diaz in San Francisco. She has served on National Education and Technical Committees, and she lectures at colleges in the San Francisco area.

In summary, the point of this article is that Owners, Designers, and Contractors, can each learn enough from this presentation to make the cost negligible. In the past our seminars have attracted people from as far away as Arizona and Montana, and out to Alaska and Hawaii. We had to close registration two weeks early at the last National Seminar held in Portland because it was filled. We are promoting the Specifications and Construction Contracts Seminar throughout the nation and in Canada. We expect attendance from the East, and certainly would like to have our own region well represented to benefit our construction industry. Since registration is limited, the only way to insure this is by early registration.

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november chapter meeting

Ed Charles, the Executive Director of the Acoustical Interior Contractors moderated the November meeting of the Portland Chapter of CSI. The topic of the panel presentation was the announcement that the City of Portland would enforce the Seismic Bracing requirements of the Uniform Building Code. The announcement was made in March to be effective in July, 1981. The Acoustical Interior Contractors have been working with the City of Portland to get an enforceable and working agreement for all concerned, namely installers, manufacturers and providers.

Those participating in the panel and a brief summary of their statements follows:

Chuck Stalsberg, Code Policy Officer of the City of Portland, who discussed the City's requirement and the changes that had occurred following coordination with the Acoustical Interior Contractors.

Clyde Tucker, of Chicago Metallic gave a brief history of Seismic bracing-restraint that started in California

Jeff Petras, of Donn Corporation discussed grid load rating and load classifications of ceiling systems.

Ivan McCormick, of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill presented the Specifications writer's point of view, and the importance of uniform specifications of ceiling installation.

Dave Beckman, the Inspections Manager for the City indicated that they were trying to have all 12 inspectors meet and agree on a uniform inspection. All the inspectors would look for the same thing.

Additional persons who were introduced were Karl Nulton of Johnson Acoustical and Supply Company; Ron Henderson, President of Ceiling Systems; Jim Hart, Jim Hart of the City Engineers Office — Plan Review Section; George Okamoto of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, and John Merrifield of Moffet, Nichol and Bonney.

One all members of the panel had been presented and those who wished to, spoke their piece, the meeting was opened up to questions and answers. Topics raised included the point that light fixtures contribute to the weight of ceilings and need to have the lighting fixtures independently supported and braced. The City is now talking with the National Electrical Contractors Association about the Seismic Bracing of Light Fixtures.

Gordon Todd of Todd Building Company pointed out the increased cost that a Seismic braced ceiling costs over a standard one.

Engineer Designed Ceilings were discussed and the idea that often only one Ceiling System would work thus have a

proprietary system specified. The mechanical equipment above the ceiling should also be seismically braced and thus mechanical engineers should be aware of the requirement. Below the ceiling, curtains and movable partitions are often hung from the ceiling and should be braced separately from the ceiling system, or load could be added to the load of the ceiling. Some failures are caused by Architect failing to tell the manufacturer the load the ceiling will carry. Should specify the performance that is the load the ceiling will carry which includes curtain walls below and mechanical equipment above as well as lighting fixtures which go through the ceiling. Donn Corporation gives information on lateral force the ceiling will hold up and procedure for calculating the load of a ceiling.

There was a brief, semi-heated discussion of who is responsible for the final ceiling, the Contractor (General or Sub), the Architect, the Engineer, or the Manufacturer. The conclusion seemed to be that it should be a cooperative effort. Clyde Tucker pointed out that a manufacturer could start working with an Architect and Contractor at the design stage even on government work requiring competitive bids because the manufacturer was picked from other manufacturers at that point because their product would fulfill the requirements of the Architect for the design. Thus you can write a proprietary specification if have ruled out other products during design stage. An interesting meeting!

The November Chapter meeting was one of the better attended meetings that we have had, and generated some constructive discussion concerning a timely subject. Thank you for attending and participating.

code tips

by Ken Searl

Recently I received a letter from one of our CSI members addressed to specification writers with subject matter: "FM Approvals — Loosely Laid Roof Systems; UL Ratings — Built-Up Roofing Manufacturers".

This letter addresses and points out that apparently there is some misunderstanding as to whether or not various new single ply loose laid ballasted membranes have a FM Class and Class 1-60 securement approval. Evidently only a few loose laid systems have these approvals.

The letter goes on to say to make sure the roofing insulation you are specifying is roof insulation — not siding! Apparently this is happening over metal decking more than other sub-strates. Be sure when you specify a loose laid system you are getting the UL Class needed and the FM Class 1

approval listed where applicable. The letter also calls this type of roofing "the new exotic roof system". Now, doggone it, why is the word "exotic" applied? I have yet to see any, and I repeat, any roof system as exotic — erotic or erratic, maybe, but never exotic. So there!


Anyway, I pass on this good information to you out there, be on the lookout for improperly specified roofing systems.

Incidentally, Chapter 32 entitled "Roof Construction and Covering" of the 1979 Edition of ICBO does not address roofing in its present state of the art and should be revised and brought up to date.

more from les


Update on the last CSI Convention: Perky didn't eat all of her horseradish

Thank you for the first half of the year. Have an enjoyable holiday season




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school of design opens

Reprinted from the November 1981 BULLETIN

The new Oregon School of Design has opened the doors to 38 students at 726 N.W. 14th Avenue, according to Director Clark Llewellyn. With the space still being remodeled and students building their own desks, the school has applied for educational accreditation and is offering classes in first, second and third year design. Tuition is \$2,000 per year, and faculty includes Clark Llewellyn, Tod Lundy and David Slusarenko, architecture, graphics taught by Doug Walton; design seminars by Henry Hardnett and Will Martin; building systems by Alfred Edelman, architecture history by Phil Sylvester; and mechanical and structural courses taught by Robert Gulick and Roger McGarrigue.

Board chairman for the school is Donald Stastny, and director of administration is David Slusarenko. The school is operating on a \$150,000 budget, one-third donated by architects, one-third from grants and other gifts, and the balance from tuition. Student enrollment is planned to go up to 100 in 1982 and eventually to 300.

Hirosh Watanabe, Japanese lecturer and architecture critic, will speak at 8:00 p.m. at the Northwest Service Center on Current Trends in Japanese Architecture. The program will be held December 2, 1981.

For further information, call the Oregon School of Design, 222-3727.

board of directors minutes

November 3, 1981

PRESENT Don Eggleston, Bill Merritt, Bob Strickler, Hunt Jones, Lee Kilbourn, Betty Sherman, Les Seeley, Ivan McCormick, Jim Davidson, Bob Klas, Ken Searl, Bruce Townsend, Dick Gira, Janet Styner

1. Treasurer's Report:

Cash	\$	—
Checking Account		344.08
Columbia Daily Income Company		2,538.65
Accounts Receivable		—
Postal Permit		142.91
Net Assets	\$3,025.64	

Bob Strickler moved that the Treasurer's Report be accepted. Bruce Townsend seconded the motion. Passed.

2. Old Business:

a) The plans for the December Chapter

meeting are underway. Jane Sampier is handling the plans.

b) Bob Klas reported that the mailings for the seminar to be held February 8-11, 1982 in Portland are underway. Please register.

c) The Board discussed the 1982 Regional Conference in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. If money is available, we should purchase tickets for Les Seeley and Don Eggleston in Advance.

d) Regional Conference — 1983: Seeley reported that the Conference will be held April 20-23, 1983 at Bowman's/Rippling River. The chairpeople are being contacted and will meet at the first of next year.

e) Seeley said that the Fellowship Committee is progressing on schedule. Larry Arnold is chairing that effort.

3. New Business:

a) The Board discussed the importance of all Board members participating at Board meetings each month. A reminder — Board meetings are regularly scheduled — the first Tuesday of each month, September through June.

b) A discussion ensued concerning costs for the production of **THE PREDICATOR** and the new Chapter roster. Janet Styner and Jim Davidson will look into the situation and report back to the Board.

The meeting was adjourned at 1:00 P.M.

nafp information central

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FUTURE EVENTS

DECEMBER 17, 1981

CPMC Luncheon - Portland Motor Hotel -
12:00 Noon
Larry Steele, Former Portland Trailblazer

JANUARY 13, 1982

CPMC Professional Development Seminar -
Willamette Center Auditorium - 6:30 P.M.
INSULATION - \$15.00 per person

FEBRUARY 8-11, 1982

"Specifications and Construction Contracts"
Hilton Hotel, Portland, Oregon.
Further Information - Bob Klas, 644-4222

FEBRUARY 24, 1982

CPMC Professional Development Seminar -
Willamette Center Auditorium - 6:30 P.M.
LIGHTING - \$15.00 per person

MARCH 4, 1982

CSI/CPMC Joint Chapter Meeting - 12:00 Noon

MAY 26-27, 1982

Portland Chapter CSI Products Fair -
Memorial Coliseum

APRIL 29- MAY 1, 1982

Northwest Regional Conference -
Coeur D'Alene, Idaho

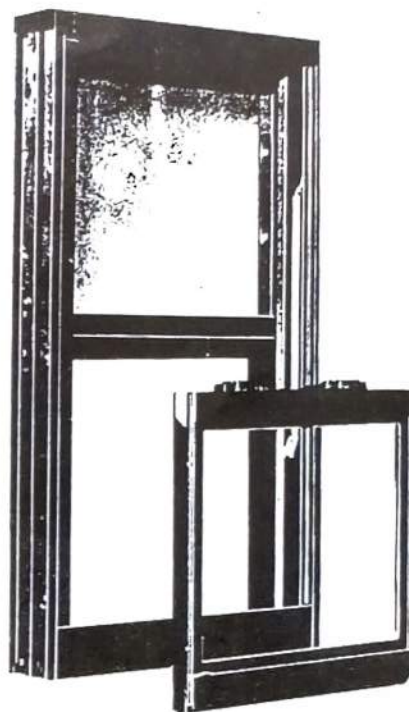
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the predicator



volume 21, number 5 construction specifications institute, portland chapter

January, 1982

president's message

by los sooley

This month's "message" is a reminder as to why **you** should be active in **your** CSI Chapter. Unlike most things I write, it will be straight and to the point. (I've been told if bologna was music, yours truly would be a brass band.) The article is in two parts. This way you won't have to bother reading the stuff that doesn't apply to you.

Industry members — QUESTION: "Why should you belong and be active?" ANSWER: Because you have a strong voice and influence in our industry that can make it even better. If that particular thing doesn't grab you, think about the fact that reliable statistics show that the specification writer is one of the two most influential persons you call on. These folks don't get paid those astronomical salaries to just sit and look pretty, (if nobody calls to straighten me out on that salary bit, it will prove that no one read this column). At the risk of sounding corny, let me say that belonging to CSI has made me a better rep than I used to be and both Paula and I have made some friends for life. Now, if these reasons aren't enough, then stop by at our next meeting and we'll wear out your ear.

Professional members — QUESTION: "Why should you belong and be active?" ANSWER: Well the answers are not too different. Most significant is one thing that our active members have discovered. The professional members that are active are usually the ones that have a first hand feel for our industry products and services. This is not to say that a non-member might not, but as a general comment, it seems very much like the industry members position in reverse. That extra little courtesy extended, that extra effort to assist and that willingness to help prevent and solve problems are all things that come from your industry member colleagues. This can often be the "leg up" on your competition and goodness knows every little advantage is important these days.

In summary let me suggest that if you are a member, but not very involved, get involved. It's fun and can make you money. Those seem like two darn good reasons.

If you have an acquaintance that doesn't belong to CSI, please invite them to investigate the advantages. Our membership chairman, Lee Kilbourn, knows as much about CSI as anyone and has no aversion to sharing the information.

january chapter meeting

DATE:
January 12, 1982

PLACE:
Osbecks' Rose Manor Inn
4534 S.E. McLoughlin Blvd.
(Corner of Holgate and McLoughlin)

TIME:
5:30 Social
6:30 Dinner
7:30 Program

RESERVATIONS:
Call Joan or Marilyn at 223-8231, by Monday, January 10, 1982, at 12:00 noon. Spouses and guests are most welcome.

COST
Dinner will be \$9.00 per person.

PROGRAM:
"Landscape Architecture"

Our guest speakers will be:
John A. Nelson, ASLA — President, Oregon Chapter, American Society of Landscape Architects; Mitchell and Nelson Associates, Incorporated, Portland.

Ronald M. Walters, ASLA — Trustee, Oregon Chapter, American Society of Landscape Architects; Chief Landscape Architect, Region X, U.S. Forest Service, Portland.

Mr. Nelson and Mr. Walters will discuss the profession of Landscape Architecture from the perspective of both the public and private sectors. They will describe the relationship with other disciplines and present a fifteen minute film.

edlund to visit

Paul Edlund, FCSI, Northwest Region Director from Eugene, will be visiting the Portland Chapter during its January Chapter Meeting. Hope to see you all there to greet Paul.

more from les

You have mastered the language when you have learned when to say nothing at all.

Sampson killed 10,000 Philistines with the jaw-bone of an ass. 20,000 sales are killed everyday with the same weapon.

BS by KS

Basic Specs by Ken Searl

In recent months we have had several cases of sub-bidders or suppliers quoting a bit to a general contractor and stating that "Yes, our product is approved by the architect", or in some instances, statements were made to the effect that their firm was franchised or acceptable to a manufacturer when in fact no approval or acceptance was given.

I will give you some examples: Several months ago our specifications listed not less than four acceptable applicators for an applied floor and wall system. When the successful general contractor submitted the subcontractor-supplier list a firm located one thousand miles away was shown. This firm specifically told the general contractor that yes, they handled that particular product and were authorized by the manufacturer. Upon investigation by our office it was determined that the manufacturer did not approve this firm. Acceptance of this sub-bid by the general contractor cost his firm an additional \$2,000.00.

Another more recent case which I understand cost the general contractor approximately ten thousand dollars plus a time delay of thirty to forty-five days involved a system where only one product system was specified in the specifications and during bidding period no substitutions were permitted. It developed that the two lowest sub-bidders submitted bids on other product lines. The low bidder insisted that verbal approval was given by our firm, which we did not. We only give written approval submitted on the Portland Chapter CSI substitution request form and list approved item on addenda issued prior to bid opening.

Now what can be done to alleviate this situation which is becoming more critical due to the present construction climate. It seems to me a concentrated effort by both the architect and general contractor is in order. The general contractor, if in any doubt, should verify with the architect if a particular product or supplier is indeed approved even though verbal assurances have been given. If a general contractor cannot find approval or acceptance of certain sub-bidders or suppliers either in the specifications or addenda, then a call to the architect is in order. I know you are

(please turn to page 2)

BS by KS

Basic Specs by Ken Searl

(continued from page 1)

going to tell me the last couple of hours prior to bid submittal is very hectic, but if you lose money on a submitted sub-bid that can also be very hectic, even miserable yet.

The architect can help the general contractor by notifying them by telephone if you have reason to believe non-acceptable sub-bids will be presented. On one of our last projects just prior to bidding I called all general bidders and informed them of a possible problem and I'm glad I did because two of the prospective bidders had received unacceptable bids and would have used them in preparation of their submitted bids. I don't like to use this method and it will be done sparingly but something must be done to assist the general contractors so they won't be in the position of losing money and in some cases have to throw in the old towel which none of us want.

If anyone has some suggestions regarding this subject, please let us know.

food for thought

The Fall issue of *Tau Beta Pi* Magazine printed the following quotation of the great trial lawyer Edward Bennett Williams.

"The desire to perform well, the sense of craftsmanship in vocation, the commitment to excellence, has been fading from the national scene for almost two decades. The really great people of each generation are those who have a commitment to excellence, a commitment that transcends every other facet of their lives; the commitment to excel, to be at all times, in all places, under all circumstances, the very best that they can, at whatever they do, whether they be doctors or lawyers, or politicians or ball players or bankers or bartenders or boot-blacks. They're the real champions, they are the exciting people of the world, they are the people worth knowing and admiring and loving. They are the people who have made our country great — the people who are driven by an inner spirit to greatness, not for money, nor for power, nor for glory; but from a simple dedication to use whatever talents with which God has endowed them to the ultimate. It is this spirit which needs new incandescence across the land, if we are to meet the crises of our day."

Wise words to any profession

portland hosts seminar

by Bob Klas

At this time everyone should have received information about our national seminar "Specifications and Construction Contracts", to be hosted by the Portland chapter at the Hilton Hotel, Feb 8-11, 1982. Portland and the Northwest Region, have quite a reputation with the folks back East for being able to get the largest attendance in the country at seminar presentations, therefore, you might say it is a matter of pride to do as well this time. On the other hand, some might think that this is not the best of years to make such an investment, but that is not true. We may have more time this winter to take advantage of the educational opportunity, and, having done so, we will certainly have better techniques to handle the workload that is going to come in next spring — when the construction industry has to make up for a lost year.

I do not have to impress anyone who reads **The Predictor** about the importance of the subject. Owners, designers, and contractors have all spent more time than they should discussing and worrying about these documents because they were not well understood or well prepared. In this respect, I can almost promise you that the fee will be recovered in time saved on your next few projects. As you may well know, this subject is not effectively covered by our educational institutions. Until now, it has taken long years of practice to learn a grasp of the intricacies of Specifications and Construction Contracts. Now we have an opportunity to learn more about these documents in four days than we could learn in a reasonable time anywhere before.

These will not be four easy days. It is an intense, concentrated, thorough course, taught from a variety of backgrounds. For those of us who lack the steel-trap-mind, the handouts (which have always covered the national seminar courses so thoroughly) may be digested later. I will not use this space to reiterate the details of the seminar. See your brochure or call me to send you another. However, I do want to list the leaders.

Sheldon Israel, FCSI, CCS is President of Tecon, Inc. Construction Technology Consultants, Chairman and instructor for specifications and construction contracts at Broward College; and, President of the CSI education committee.

Ben Greenwood, FCSI, CCS has honored us with his presence before at a couple of very successful seminars. In my estimation, he is one of the founders of the CSI Concept.

Our own **Bill Merritt** is certainly one of the most knowledgeable people around about

the legal complexities of construction documents.

Diana Hamilton is director of specifications for Kaplan, McLoughlin, Diaz in San Francisco. She has served on National Education and Technical Committees, and she lectures at colleges in the San Francisco area.

In summary, the point of this article is that Owners, Designers, and Contractors, can each learn enough from this presentation to make the cost negligible. In the past our seminars have attracted people from as far away as Arizona and Montana, and out to Alaska and Hawaii. We had to close registration two weeks early at the last National Seminar held in Portland because it was filled. We are promoting the Specifications and Construction Contracts Seminar throughout the nation and in Canada. We expect attendance from the East, and certainly would like to have our own region well represented to benefit our construction industry. Since registration is limited, the only way to insure this is by early registration.

Send your application to Manager, Education Programs

CSI

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letters to KS

November 13, 1981

Mr Ken Searl
Wegroup Architects
812 S W Washington
Portland, Oregon

Dear Ken:

I am an ardent reader of your B.S. by K.S. and your editorial in the November issue I felt needed some comments.

Your question of who pays for work ordered, I think, has a very simple and positive answer, i.e. "The one that orders the work done, pays, unless there is a declaration at the time that a change order will be written or one of the other parties who is present at the time assumes this responsibility"

We see more and more of this happening where the architect or contractor agree that a change has to be made, extra cost is involved and the comment is made that "We'll worry about the cost later" Or, as has happened to us several times, the architect says "Well, I'll get the engineer to pay it" B.S., if the engineer isn't present to defend himself, nobody, and I repeat, nobody has the right to obligate him to any payment. I recently had an architect tell me that "We as architects are perfect and we expect our consultants to be likewise" I responded with "Yes, God!" We no longer work for this architect.

The question as to who pays for underground hidden piping, wiring, etc., presents some ugly problems. We recently had about two miles of geothermal piping to be laid under city streets in Klamath Falls. The city gave us a survey to work from showing all known piping. We subsequently sent drawings to the power company, Ma Bell, and the gas company and asked them to locate any utilities they had underground. We then walked the route to note any surface conditions that would give a clue to buried conditions. With all this located on the drawings the contractor proceeded. Surprisingly enough, very little was missed. However, in the first two hours of excavating, we cut a 20 pair telephone cable. The telephone company paid the repair bill. Generally speaking though, I feel that the owner must assume this risk. Again, he should be consulted before proceeding too much further.

Keep up the good work, Ken, I for one feel your B.S. is provocative and meaningful

Sincerely

James K. Balzhiser, P.E.
President, Balzhiser/Hubbard &
Associates

code tips

by Ken Searl

Last month I attended the State Fire Marshal's Round Table No. 4 at Salishan and yup, you guessed it, no round tables; however, lots of good discussion occurred and I will pass some of it on to you.

UBC Pending Chapter 7 will cover malls. Recommendation that permits by mall owner be used to control usage. One group is already doing this. Kiosk area will be limited to 150 square feet. Limited enclosed space (counters, drawers, etc.) is maximum of four feet, ten feet clear on all sides. Display purposes (open shelves, etc.) cannot obstruct sprinklers. Overhead construction 18 inches from sprinklers — 70% open heat producing appliances are approved for 120 volts and 2-1/2-pound container of propane is acceptable.

Discussion was held regarding B 1-1/2-hour elevator doors under UBC Section 1807(b) and 3304(g). Question was asked can pressurization per code actually be accomplished. Gasketed enclosure on main level was also discussed.

Regarding last month's Code Tip article, I received a letter stating that a loose-laid roofing system dependent upon a ballast for securement doesn't stand a chance for UL wind uplift because the specific test

designed some time ago involves securing the deck of a roof section and pulling up on the surface by mechanical or vacuum means. Factory Mutual grants approval on individual jobs at the discretion of their local officials. No loose-laid systems have an FM rating.

alaska holds trade show

The 1982 Alaska Construction Products Trade Show will be held in Anchorage, Alaska, February 25-26, 1982. The show is organized by the Cook Inlet Chapter, Thomas Lee Smith, President. Booth space is \$800 for the two day show. If you are interested in further specific information, leave a message for Janet at 223-8231.

more from les

Two selfish words that all people see, Those nasty rascals "I" and "Me" and Two sharing words as strong as a tree, That sound so nice are "Us" and "We"



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board of directors minutes

December 1, 1981

PRESENT: Betty Sherman, Hunt Jones, Dick Gira, Ken Searl, Jim Davidson, Ivan McCormick, Les Seeley, Bill Merritt, Lee Kilbourn, Bob Klas, Jim Grady, Janet Styner.

1. The minutes of November 3, 1981 were reviewed and approved as circulated.

2. Treasurer's Report:

Cash	\$ —
Checking Account	312.50
Columbia Daily Income Company	2,582.75
Accounts Receivable	—
Postal Permit	\$265.74
Net Assets	\$3,160.99

Betty Sherman reported on airfare costs to Coeur d'Alene and Atlanta for the President and President Elect. It was decided that the chapter should not deplete its reserves just to save money on airfare.

3. Old Business:

Board member participation was discussed. It is important that those serving on the Board of Directors, participate and contribute as the Board is not large and a quorum is needed to transact business.

4. New Business:

Lee Kilbourn reported that new membership applications are declining in number.

It was moved by Jim Grady and seconded by Ivan McCormick that extra chapter directories be \$10 for members and \$50 for non-members. Passed.

5. Announcements:

Bob Klas announced that the seminar mailings had all gone out across the country. There is a possibility that a January mailing may be necessary. Klas will keep track of registrations and make that decision at the first of the year.

Paul Edlund, FCSI, has been nominated to run for Institute Vice President. Art Nordling and Bob Fritsch are running for Regional Director at the 1982 Region Conference.

The Portland Chapter ought to be thinking of a candidate for Industry Regional for the 1983 Conference.

Les Seeley announced that Paul Edlund will be invited to the January 1982 Chapter Meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:55 P.M.

value engineering course offered

Portland State University Division of Continuing Education will present a course in Value Engineering/Analysis during Winter Term 1982. The course will consist of twelve sessions from 6:40 to 9:30 PM on Thursdays starting January 7, 1982 in Room 247, Cramer Hall.

The course meets 40 hour VE Workshop requirements of the General Services Administration, the Society of American Value Engineers, and others. The \$275 fee includes the text and other materials. Approximately one-half of the course time will be spent in workshop sessions on "live" projects. Instructors will be Robert H. Mitchell and Stanley R. Kelley of Consulting Value Specialists, Inc. Both are accredited as Certified Value Specialists by the Society of American Value Engineers, and have had many years of VE consulting, teaching, and program management experience.

Value Engineering/Analysis is a highly-successful technique for reducing costs without degradation of necessary function or quality. Although chiefly used to reduce the costs of construction projects and manufactured items, it is equally applicable to operational procedures, business methods and problem solving.

The course will cover basic concepts, theory of value and function, project selection, function analysis systems technique, cost visibility and cost models, creativity, contractual aspects, selling proposals to management and customers, and managing a successful value engineering/analysis program.

Information on the course (limited to 25 students) may be obtained from Carroll Gorg, PSU/DCE Coordinator, 229-4824.

technical clearinghouse

Have a technical question about renewable energy or conservation? Want the results from federally funded research and demonstration projects? Need tax credit or financial assistance information? Can't locate a particular report?

Answers are the specialty of the CONSERVATION AND RENEWABLE ENERGY INQUIRY AND REFERRAL SERVICE (CAREIRS). The Service, formerly the National Solar Heating and Cooling Information Center, is a clearinghouse for information about:

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Active Solar Wood Energy

Passive Solar
Bioconversion
Wind Energy
Alcohol Fuels
Solar Thermal
Ocean Energy

In addition to answering questions about these technologies, CAREIRS maintains contact with a nationwide network of public and private organizations which specialize in highly technical or regionally-specific information. When necessary, callers are referred to other sources: trade and professional organizations, researchers, state and local groups, federal agencies, consultants, and special interest groups.

For the answer to your question, call toll-free 800-523-2929 Continental U.S., Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico
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ceco/aia/csi-agc committee reactivates

Ken Searl has agreed to be CSI's liaison to the CECO/AIA/CSI-AGC committee which has recently reactivated. Ken attended the first meeting of this group on November 19, 1981. Outlined below are the topics of discussion from that meeting. The next meeting had not been scheduled as of press time. We will keep you posted.

PURPOSE AND GOAL

To develop a record to keep contract specifications and documents up to date.

DESIGN-BUILD CONCEPT

The design-build concept needs further guidelines and discussion.

CHANGE ORDERS

How does one handle various cost items within i.e. supervision, overhead, profit, etc.

Decisions should be made quickly if possible.

Guidelines should be established for change orders.

another five letter word

Specification writers and architects are often asked to approve substitute products not specified for a project. If you haven't,

you will be. My purpose is to give you a few reminders and provide information.

Most requests for approval of substitute materials represent an advantage for someone, generally not the owner. The advantage is money. Be certain that materials submitted for approval are presented properly, and in accordance with your General Conditions.

The following questions will provide some insight to the situation.

1. Do your **General Conditions** include a way of dealing with "equal" products?
2. Do they require "equal" products to be presented prior to bid opening?
3. If not, what way do you plan to handle "equal" products?
4. Do your Specifications list products and/or "equals" with nothing about "equals" in the **General Conditions**?
5. Do you adhere to what the **General Conditions** call for when the contractor asks for approval of an "equal" shortly before the product is to be used on the project?
6. Do you require certification of compliance with Industry Standards?
7. Do you ask for and receive accurate unit costs, F.O.B. jobsite?
8. Do you then call the local representative and/or distributor of a product specified for information and verification of:
F.O.B. prices on specified product?
Availability of product specified,
when contractor tells you a specified product is not available?

Their opinion of product submitted for approval?

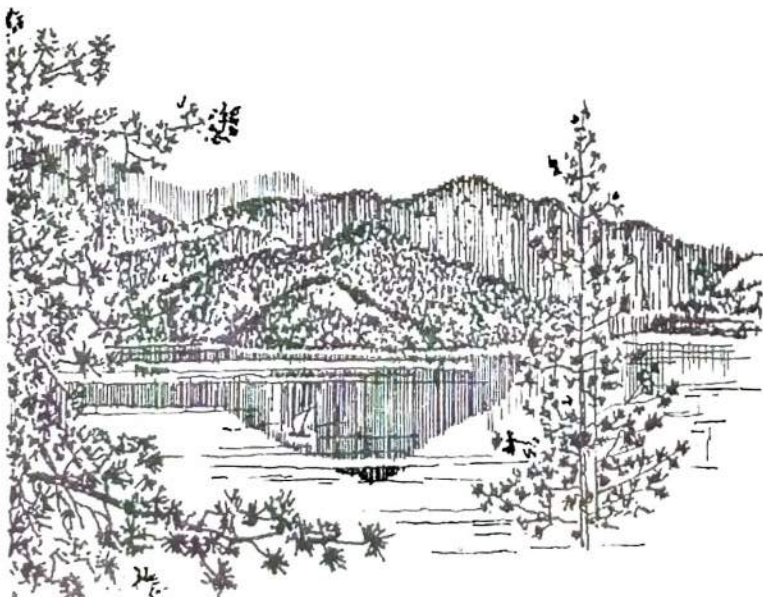
9. Do you ask for accounting of costs? Differential between product specified and product submitted for approval? Is there a credit due the owner?
10. DO YOU BACK UP YOUR SPECIFICATIONS?

Answering the questions will give you a better understanding of what can be done. This is **your** project. You and your company designed it, drew the plans, wrote the specifications. (Only to have someone outside your company, generally not with interest in the project, tell you you haven't done your job well?) Please tell those who would re-design your project and/or re-write the specifications, that when they draw the plans and write the specifications, they can take the responsibility and use any product they choose. However, until then, let you make the decisions.

This is not to say that all requests for approvals of substitute products are not legitimate. Quite the contrary.

As previously mentioned, money is generally the advantage in a substitution. The dollar variables seldom find their way back into the owner's pocket. Change orders and extra costs are their lot. Back up your specifications with the required procedures. Do it for the owner. Do it for yourself.

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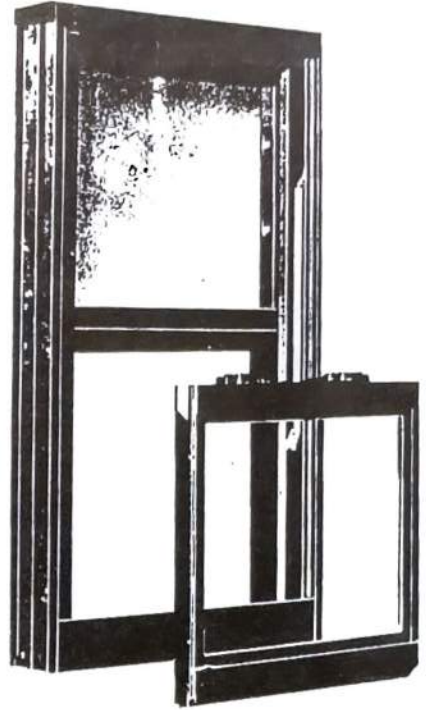
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volume 21, number 6 construction specifications institute, portland chapter

february, 1982

president's message

By Les Sealey

With all the fuss regarding specifications and their enforcement, we have overlooked an important facet of specification writing and that is ADDENDA's. In deference to Gordon Todd's retirement, I felt a little levity on the subject would be in order since there is serious stuff found elsewhere in this worthy publication. The addendum below was pulled from Gordon's secret file and you will note that specific reference to any specific design discipline has been changed to "consultant" to protect the guilty

NOTIS TO CONTRACTTERS

(Addendum to Specifications Which Is Attached)

1 The work we want did is cleerly showed on the attached plans and specerfications. Our consultants whose had plenty of college, spent one hell of a lot of time when he drewed up these here plans and specerfications. But nobody cannot think of everything. Once your bid is in, that's it, Brother. From then on, anything wanted by our consultants, or any of his friends, or anybody else (excep the contractter) shall be considered as showed, specerfied, or emplide and shall be previded by the contractter, without expence to nobody, but himself (meanin the kontrakter).

2 If the work is did without no extry expence to the contractter, then the work will be took down and did over again until the extry expence to the contractter is satisfactory to our consultants.

3 Our consultant's planes is right as drawn. If sumthin is drawn wrong, it shall be discovered by the contractter, keredted, and did right with no extry expence to us. It don't cut no ice with us or our consultants if you point out any mistakes our consultant has drawn. If you do, it will be one hell of a long time before you do any work for us or him (meanin the consultant).

4 The contractter is not sposed to make fun of our consultant, his plans, or the kind of work weire havin did. If he do, it's just to bad for him (meanin the contractter).

5 Any contractter walking round the job with a smile on his face is subjec to the revue of his bid.

6 If the contractter don't find all our consultants mistakes before he bids this job, or if the contractter ain't got enuf sence to know that our consultant's going to think up a bunch of new stuff that's going to have to be did before the job is compleatly did, then, it's just too bad for him (meanin the contractter).

7. The contractter gotta use all good stuff on this job — none of this imported junk.

Personal to Gordon Todd: We all join in wishing you and yours the very best in your future endeavors and are grateful to learn that you intend to continue your involvement in CSI.

february chapter meeting

DATE:

February 9, 1982

PLACE:

Henry Ford's
9589 S.W. Barbur Blvd.

TIME:

6:00 PM Social
7:00 PM Dinner
8:00 PM Program

RESERVATIONS:

Call Joan or Marilyn at 223-8231, by Monday, February 8, 1982, at 12:00 Noon. Spouses and guests are most welcome.

COST:

\$13.00 per person (includes gratuity). Four entrees will be offered and you may choose which you would prefer at the meeting.

PROGRAM:

This is a joint meeting with the Door and Hardware Institute. "Hardware for Exit Doors" is the title of this evening's program. A panel discussion will touch on problems with codes, building officials, and specifiers!

come and honor gordon todd

The Portland Chapter CSI will honor Gordon Todd at the February 9, 1982 Chapter Meeting. Gordon retired from Todd Building Company on January 31, 1982. He has contributed much to our chapter, (thankfully he is still planning on being active) so come and tell him how much we appreciate his years in the Chapter.

BS by KS

Basic Specs by Ken Seerl

First of all, I want to call to your attention the next CSI Northwest Region Conference scheduled for April 29, 30 and May 1, 1982, at Northshore Resort Hotel in Coeur D'Alene, Idaho. For those of you intending to drive there the mileage is approximately 390 miles from Portland. This particular road does not have any steep hills and is an enjoyable one-day drive requiring six to seven hours of driving, so if one starts out by eight a.m. you can be there by three p.m. I have checked with the weather department and they say the weather will be great all that week. Now if you believe this last statement, you'll probably also believe that all specifiers know exactly what they are specifying.

Last month's *BS BY KS* has received more comment than any written before. Sometimes I will receive some pros and cons regarding an article but all the comments received were strictly pro. That sounds reasonable because it is doubtful that any subcontractor or supplier is going to let it be known that their firm submits bids to general contractors when, in fact, they are not authorized, franchised or architect approved. It is noted that at least one contractor has initiated their own prequalification process for subcontractors and suppliers. They ask for project histories and want to know about other jobs on which subcontractors and suppliers are currently working. Their main concern besides being approved is that the subcontractor or supplier does not file bankruptcy in the middle of a job.

I do have one point I feel is very important and that is a subcontractor-supplier list should be supplied to architect and owner within 48 hours after bid opening and before contract award so that the architect and owner can review this list and discuss and iron out any difficulties prior to contract award. This list should be a requirement of the contract documents.

abbr.

By Lee Kilbourn

This month we're cribbing (with their permission) a story from the December 1981 IPSAE "M2emo" (pronounced em'-two-em'oh!) which they publish for Masterspec subscribers

WOOD TREATMENT ORGANIZATIONS ELUCIDATED

Can you accurately associate the abbreviations AWWA, AWPB, AWPI and SAWP with the names of the organizations they signify and the functions they perform? If not, the following brief descriptions of each should help

AWPA stands for the American Wood Preservers Association, which was founded in 1904. Its membership includes treating companies, manufacturers of wood-treating chemicals, inspectors, and users of treated wood. One of AWWA's principal functions is developing and maintaining the industry standards for wood treatment. The *AWPA Book of Standards* is divided into the following six sections: Section 1, Introduction and Index, includes just what its title indicates; Section 2, Preservatives (P-series), contains specifications for wood preservatives; Section 3, Commodities (C-series), consists of treatment specifications for different commodities; Section 4, Analysis Methods (A-series), contains specifications for testing preservatives and the results of treatment; Section 5, Miscellaneous Standards (M-series), includes a guide for purchasing treated wood products, quality control for wood treatment plants, inspection procedures, proper handling of treated wood products, glossary of terms used in wood preservation, etc.; and Section 6, Conversion Factors and Correction Tables (F-series), contains information primarily of interest to producers.

AWPB represents the American Wood Preservers Bureau, which was founded in 1971. It is an independent, third party quality control agency which licenses selected qualified testing agencies to inspect participating wood treatment plants and to test their products for compliance with AWPB standards. Participating firms which comply with requirements are licensed to identify their products with the appropriate AWPB Quality Mark. AWPB originates its own set of standards, each of which covers one product, one kind of preservative and one penetration/retention combination. While AWPB standards are based on AWWA standards, which are incorporated by reference, they also add their own requirements for quality control of treatment process and finished products.

AWPI signifies the American Wood Preservers Institute. Originally called the

Service Bureau of AWWA, it assumed its present name in 1955 and now is an independent, not-for-profit organization. Its membership is drawn from pressure treating companies and manufacturers of wood treatment chemicals. AWPI's primary role is to disseminate information about the proper use of pressure treated wood. Although no longer involved in writing its own quality control standards for performing inspections, which are functions assumed by AWPB, it does offer a number of publications on a variety of subjects concerning wood treatment as well as accepting orders for AWWA and AWPB standards. It also answers inquiries about wood treatment and publishes a bimonthly magazine "A/E Concepts in Wood Design."

SAWP stands for Society of American Wood Preservers, which was founded in 1958. Its membership is made up of wood treatment plants and chemical suppliers who are involved with water-borne chemicals for preservative and fire-retardant treatment. SAWP provides members with technical assistance at state and federal levels. It also provides marketing information on use of water-borne chemicals. Its principal role is to encourage use of water-borne chemicals for pressure treating wood products.

For more complete information concerning each organization and the services and publications each offers, contact them directly

O'I Kilbourn thought that was a pretty good write-up, he hopes readers will file it away someplace handy. The addresses and phone numbers for those outfits are:

AWPA
7735 Old Georgetown Road, Bethesda MD
20014; 301/652-3109

AWPB
2772 S. Randolph Street, Arlington VA
22206; 703/931-8180

AWPI
1651 Old Meadow Road, McLean VA
22102; 703/893-4005

SAWP
1401 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA
22209; 703/841-1500

Locally, we have several knowledgeable folks to discuss wood treatment with. I'd say "let your fingers " but won't since Pacific Northwest Bell doesn't understand the benefits of membership in our local chapter. Another source is the AWPI District Engineer Bruce Miller, whose phone number is 503/684-1600 (that's Tigard, folks). He is a candidate for CSI Membership!

cpmc offers lighting seminar

February 24, 1982
6:30 P M

Willamette Center
121 S.W. Salmon Street

\$15.00 per person,
payable at the door

This program provides the design professional with an overview of basic lighting theory, supplemented by recent developments in this field, including methods of scientific, empirical and intuitive evaluation. It will also include a discussion of lighting quality in terms of ESI (Equivalent Sphere Illumination). ESI footcandles is a new measurement of interior illumination that relates to the visibility of a task rather than the quantity of illumination supplied by the light fixture.

"Lighting" will bring, therefore, the design professional up to date in the field of lighting to enable him to better meet the needs of clients.

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code tips

by Ken Searl

Solar code is being finalized. Envelope systems and bedroom egress are being evaluated and as soon as this is accomplished the solar code will be completed and published.

Kerosene unvented portable heaters are not approved in Oregon and are not approved by ICBO contrary to what claims you may have heard.

Hearings are set up to review code changes on plastic piping. State Fire Marshal's office wants no plastic pipe in separation walls. Expect some changes soon.

Backflow preventers in connection with automatic fire sprinkler systems seem to be a hot potato of discussion. In the first place, they are very expensive; a six-inch connection can cost \$4,500.00 upwards. The usual question is asked, how come we need these rascals anyway? How many cases of cross connections are recorded in Oregon? To answer the first question, it appears the backflow preventer manufacturers have a stronger lobby than anyone else and the answer to the second question is no, there are not any cross connections recorded as yet in Oregon.

There is a study underway at the moment to determine if backflow preventers are really needed.

It is noted that an alarm check valve, if plumbed correctly, makes a very good indicator if there is any cross connection or improper connection. If a drip is coming out of the retard chamber repairs should be made.

It is also noted that a double check backflow preventer device requires testing not less than once yearly but if a test is made and any debris is under the check valves, it can leak for nearly a whole year undetected, but if an alarm check valve is installed you know it immediately.

January chapter meeting

John A. Nelson, ASLA President, partner in the firm Mitchell & Nelson Associates, and Ronald M. Walters, US Forest Service Landscape Architect, spoke at the January 12, 1982 Chapter Meeting.

Nelson introduced a film produced by the National American Society of Landscape Architects, "A Legacy for Living".

Nelson explained that the Landscape

Architect is often in a cooperative position on a design team; their involvement is sometimes small, but important. To illustrate his point, Nelson narrated slides of the Tektronix/Clark County job: Zimmer Gunsul Frasca Partnership, Architect; Peterson Associated Engineers, Engineer; Mitchell & Nelson Associates, Landscape Architect. Nelson discussed what is considered in planning and designing . . . aesthetics . . . look . . . appeal . . . circulation patterns.

Ronald Walters, from the U.S. Forest Service represented the public sector of landscape architecture. Walters reviewed the government agencies that utilize landscape architects: Highway Division; Bonneville Power Administrator; HUD; U.S. Park Department, Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Forest Service; Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Walters also spoke about a study done by the National ASLA "Landscape Architecture into the 21st Century." Statistics concerning population and professional trends in the 21st Century were reviewed.

After the formal presentation the floor was opened to questions and answers. All in all a very informative presentation. Thank you to John Nelson and Ronald Walters.

portland hosts seminar

by Bob Kias

At this time everyone should have received information about our national seminar "Specifications and Construction Contracts", to be hosted by the Portland chapter at the Hilton Hotel, Feb. 8-11, 1982. Portland and the Northwest Region, have quite a reputation with the folks back East for being able to get the largest attendance in the country at seminar presentations; therefore, you might say it is a matter of pride to do as well this time. On the other hand, some might think that this is not the best of years to make such an investment, but that is not true. We may have more time this winter to take advantage of the educational opportunity; and, having done so, we will certainly have better techniques to handle the workload that is going to come in next spring — when the construction industry has to make up for a lost year.

Send your application to Manager, Education Programs

CSI
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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20039

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problems and their solutions

by Andrew B. Olson

Sometimes problems get designed into buildings without being recognized as problems by anyone on the design team. Don't ask me how or why it happens, it just does. It's unfortunate because once installed, an ill-conceived idea is difficult to correct.

About two years ago a new gymnasium was added to a middle school somewhere in the greater Portland area. The structure consisted of concrete floors, concrete block walls and partitions (some with gypsum plaster applied thereto), and wood framed roof construction. The roof framing consisted of glu-lam beams spaced about 10 feet apart, sloped around 2" in 12" to provide roof drainage. Two inch by 8 inch joists were installed at 16" o.c. between the beams with top surfaces held up 1-1/2" above top of beams for cross ventilation. Four inch fiberglass batt insulation was installed in the joist spaces, plastic sheathing was applied over the bottom of the joist for a vapor retarder which was in turn covered with gypsum wallboard. Sound okay so far? Well, all except for two small details: (1) The insulation was pressed firmly up against the underside of the sheathing and held in place with light wire mesh cut slightly oversize and sprung in between the joists and pressed up against the insulation; (2) no means of ventilation was provided to the outside air.

Shortly after the interior space was heated and the outside temperature dropped below 40° F, the ceiling started to sweat. Then water started running out here and there. It worked its way down the sloped ceiling and got the exterior wall all wet.

This system had worked previously in Southern California without any problem whatsoever. Why doesn't it work here in Oregon?

Well, for one thing, in Southern California the buildings are air conditioned most of the year. The roofing membrane is on the "warm side" of the insulation and makes an excellent vapor barrier.

In Oregon we have both hot and cold weather. In effect, we need a vapor barrier both above and below the insulation to properly compensate for the changing seasons. The trouble is you rarely get a true vapor barrier on the inside of a building. Certainly nothing like a built-up roofing system would provide. Vapor barriers are now called vapor retarders because they never stop the vapor within a heated space from passing through into the insulated joist space 100 percent.

No matter how tight a vapor retarder may be, you're not going to get a continuous vapor "barrier" across the insulated portion of the structure. You're going to get small cuts and tears that look unimportant. You're going to get cut-outs for light fixtures, light switches, convenience outlets and the like. Each of these breaks in the vapor retarder allows small amounts of vapor to escape into the insulated space. If this vapor isn't drawn to the outside by means of ventilation, it will sooner or later reach its dewpoint. Dewpoint is the temperature where water vapor turns into liquid. If this occurs within the insulation itself, the insulation will get wet, lose its efficiency and compound the problem. That's what happened in the above example.

The owner, the contractor and the architect then decided to ventilate the joist spaces to remove the vapor. The contractor installed hundreds of roof vents over holes that perforated the roofing and decking down to the top of the insulation. This cost the owner literally thousands of dollars and did not improve the situation to any extent. The contractor then cut slots along each side of the glu-lam beams to "improve" ventilation. This action just dumped more water vapor into the joist spaces adding to the moisture problem.

The only solution would be to remove the gypsum wallboard ceiling vapor retarder and wet insulation, and install new material properly. This means installing batt insulation at the *bottom* of the joist spaces thus freeing up ventilation above the insulation and over the glu-lam beams. Installing a new continuous vapor retarder over the joist and covering the retarder with gypsum wallboard would complete the system. Sealing the vapor retarder to electrical fixtures, mechanical penetrations and perimeter construction would be a good bonus feature. Similar systems are recommended in most design manuals on wood construction and in books on proper way to insulate wood structures.

References:

1 ASHRAE, Handbook of Fundamentals, Chapter 17, Thermal Insulation and Water Vapor Barriers.

2 Owens/Corning Fiberglas Application Instructions, Fiberglas Building Insulation, Publications 3-BL-4992, May 1980; page 8, Installing Insulation in Ceilings.

This article written in conjunction with the Portland Chapter CSI, Education Committee.

treasurer's report

Cash	\$ 00.00
Checking Account	367 10
Columbia Daily Income Company	2,118.95
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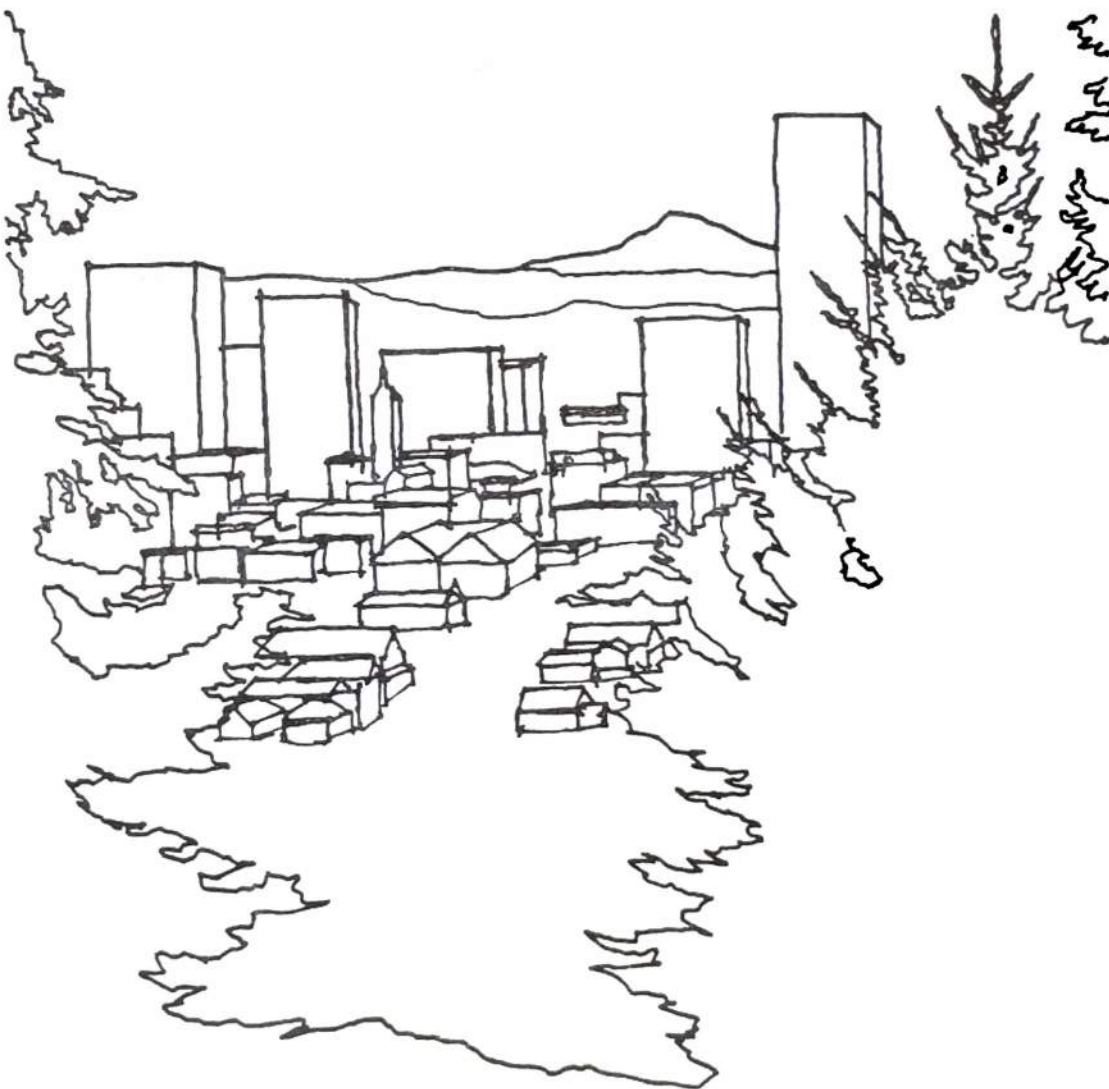
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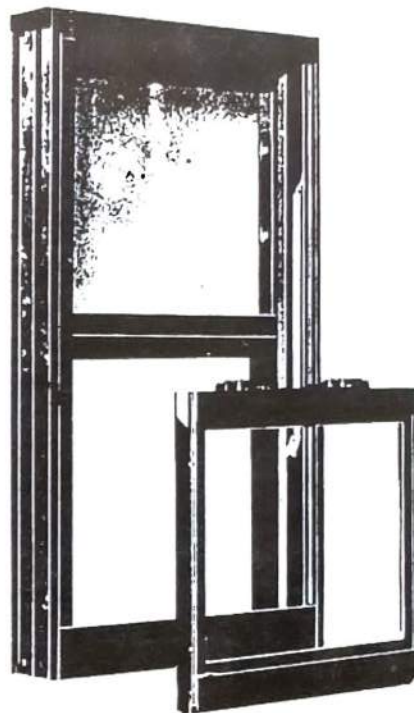
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volume 21, number 7 construction specifications institute, portland chapter

march, 1982

president's message

by Lea Seeley

This month's article is not new. It is, however, a very IMPORTANT article and apparently not well read.

Unlike past items of this year, your President has taken license and is putting forth his opinion in no uncertain terms.

The court's decision as indicated here is a proper one. I do not believe in proprietary specifications as a rule. They are not in the best interest of our industry and should not be commonplace. There are times though when the customer (who pays for all this) is best served by a particular product or service that is in fact better or uniquely more appropriate than any other.

In cases such as this, a performance specification that requires a product or service to meet the standards of the best product available are appropriate. Now — how do we enforce this? The best way is to first insist that any proposed substitute be proved to meet the standard that YOU require. Then, if somewhere along the line you discover that the product does not meet the requirements, make the appropriate person replace it. Even the most suspect outfit gets the idea pretty quickly after one time around with this. This brings us back to our basic philosophy — "Say what you mean" and "Mean what you say".

The article below is reprinted from Nashville's CHAPTER SPECIFACTS.

Affirming a decision handed down by the U.S. District Court of Massachusetts, the Federal 1st Circuit Court, in the case of Whitten Corp. vs Paddock, Inc., was backed up by the U.S. Supreme Court which several weeks ago refused to hear further appeals. The decision is unique in that it defines the specifying party's clear authority at the federal level where previous decisions have been at lower court levels.

Four major judgements regarding specifications come from this landmark decision:

1) The court ruled that proprietary specifications are not a violation of anti-trust laws. Further, the court stated that trained professionals —

specifiers — make informed judgements on products which they feel best serves their client's needs. Technically, few brands of materials or equipment are exactly alike, and if the specifier wants to limit the specification to one source, he has the responsibility to do so and to enforce it.

2) The court ruled that other suppliers or manufacturers can qualify as "Or Equal" only when the specifier chooses to waive specifications or permit those suppliers or manufacturers to bid.

It clearly stated the the specifying source is charged with the responsibility and judgement for determining whether a proposed substitution is an "Or Equal". Further, where "Or Equal" is not stated in the specifications, it is still the specifying source's decision as to what products do or do not qualify as "Or Equal."

3) The court stated that the specifier "... may waive specifications in order to obtain a more desirable product for the client". The implication is again that only the specifier (from start to finish of the construction process) can ultimately decide that another desirable product is available in lieu of the product originally specified in the client's best interest.

4) The court concluded "the burden is on the supplier or manufacturer who has not been specified to convince the specifier that their product is equal for the purpose of a particular project"

This is probably one of the most powerful court judgements in construction law history in that the judgements establish the specifier's legal brand selection prerogatives and authority. It should also merit very important consideration in every manufacturer's future marketing strategies.

march chapter meeting

This month the Portland Chapter CSI is having a joint meeting with the Portland Chapter of the Construction Products Manufacturers Council, (formerly the Producers Council, Inc.). Please note that this meeting is a luncheon rather than an evening meeting.

DATE
March 4, 1982

PLACE:
Portland Motor Hotel
1414 S.W. Sixth Avenue

TIME:
12:00 Noon

RESERVATIONS:
Call Joan or Marilyn at 223-8231, by Tuesday, March 2, 1982, at 12:00 Noon. Spouses and guests are most welcome.

COST:
The luncheon will be \$7.00 per person. The price includes gratuity.

PROGRAM:
The subject of this month's Chapter Meeting is RETAINAGE. There have been some changes in Oregon Law that could effect the use of retainage in negotiating contracts.

William E. Merritt, Lawyer and licensed Architect will moderate a panel that will express four different points of view. Gordon Todd will represent the General Contractor's view, Peter Daniels of Broome, Oringdolph, O'Toole, Rudolf & Associates, the architect's view; Bob Miller of Crawford Door will speak as the Sub-Contractor; and Legrand Marchant, Engineering Design Manager of the Port of Portland will represent the view of the Owner.

It should be a most informative program. Join us and bring a guest.

BS by KS

Basic Specs by Ken Searl

Our discussion at the February meeting of the AIA/AGC/CSI Joint Committee centered largely on change orders. It appears that change orders should have more clear and concise information as to proper methods in requesting, submitting and preparation. It was mentioned several times that no one liked change orders. In general, this is true, but how about the general contractor employee whose main duty is handling and processing change orders? That is the exception to the so-called proverbial rule. Who should begin or request a change order? Everybody, including the sub-subcontractor, subcontractor, contractor, architect and owner. Certain procedures and guidelines should be followed, including written information rather than verbal.

Change order costs naturally brought forth lots of discussion. Following are listed items of concern.

1. Costs of work plus foreman's time, superintendent's time, as well as overhead cost and profit. This has a ripple effect across sub trades and has caused a \$400 work item to cost the owner \$800 to \$900.
2. Superintendent's time should not be charged unless there is an extension of time involved with the change order.
3. Approval time for change order authorization. This can require additional cost if it is delayed and cannot be scheduled into the work of the job progress.
4. Extension of time for change order activities.
5. Subcontractors overhead and profit ranging from 35 to 45 percent.
6. Change orders should be in writing only. This includes requests, change order costs, and authorization. Verbal instructions can be misleading and create problems at job completion.
7. Subcontractors, through the prime contractor, contractors, architects and owners should all have the right to initiate a change order request.
8. Some architects are authorized by the owner to approve change orders under a maximum cost (up to \$1,000.00 or on larger projects much higher) so that project can continue in a timely manner. This method is extremely important on a fast-track project or any project on a tight schedule.
9. Change orders and payment application: Should change orders be a separate item or should they be blended into the project's cost breakdown?
10. Reimbursement for change order costs when change order is not executed.

Not mentioned above but should be considered, do we need a full breakdown submitted with change order quotation? Some owners and architects require full backup on changes involving \$1,000.00 or greater and upon request items under \$1,000.00.

It appears that some standard form of cost preparation is badly needed. Some mechanical subcontractors use the standards prescribed by the Mechanical Contractors' Association of America, which has merit. This organization also shows a suggested work change authorization which is primarily for field work authorizations or when a change is needed at once.

Some owners such as the federal GSA will not allow any work to be done until change order is processed but they have revised their requirements under Clause 23 to speed up changes including establishing a thirty-day time limit for the Contracting Officer to take action on a proposed change order.

Under item 10 listed above, covering reimbursement for change order costs when change order is not executed, sounds like a red hot potato. On one hand we have seen certain owners request a change order quotation and then when they get it they say "No thanks, our own forces can do it cheaper". One would get the feeling that the only reason for the price quotation was to establish a price for their own forces. On the other hand, if an owner requests a quotation and the price comes in higher than expected or costs more money than is available, then what? I believe trying to collect fees for non-executed change orders is like asking Nancy Reagan to return her chinaware.

I do believe that the time has come to come up with a better way of handling change orders. If you have any suggestions, let us hear from you out there.

february chapter meeting

Last March there was a joint meeting with the Oregon Chapter of the Door and Hardware Institute. Approximately 80 people met at Henry Ford's Restaurant to hear a discussion on Stock steel doors and frames, their standards and custom "hollow metal" products. Because of the success of this first meeting, CSI and the Door and Hardware Institute had another joint meeting this February.

The topic this time was "Hardware for Exit Doors" and began with a brief discussion by Oren "Gus" Gustafson, CSI, AHC. Gus pointed out that the federal and state requirements for barrier free design door closers were not the same and that there had been much discussion. The matter had finally been resolved by having automatic openers or push button activated openers and automatic closers or assisted door closers.

Bruce Purdy, CSI, AHC, who was acting as moderator, then introduced Hal Roth, the Fire and Life Safety Specialist for Beaverton. Hal discussed the fact that the Building Officials are trying to do a good job and that they have an organization called "International Conference of Building Officials", or ICBO (see Lee's story on "abbr" last February). They administer the Uniform Building Code and attempt to unify their interpretation of Building Codes.

Hal Roth then discussed some of the specific problems that have been partially resolved and are still being discussed by building officials. The first was that the building code discussed access for the handicapped but does not discuss how the handicapped are to get out of a building in an emergency. The reply (in another group) to this question came from a person who was handicapped who observed if they could get **into** the building then **they** would worry about getting out in case of a fire. One of the members in the audience then asked who would be liable if the handicapped person did not successfully make it out of the building and the answer was essentially "I don't know".

Next was a brief discussion of non-uniformity of enforcement of the Uniform Building Code across the state. The conclusion was that the code should be enforced uniformly but it isn't. The locked-unlocked situation of public buildings was discussed. No solution was arrived at since the code is a bit confusing (see Ken Searl's article "Code Tips" in **THE PREDICATOR** October 1981).

Also discussed were remodeling and changing door widths to comply with the changes in codes since the buildings were built. It again appears to be a question of code interpretation. If someone gets killed because, in part, of an erroneous interpretation of the code then everyone (including the building officials) who approved the plans may be liable. Knurled door knobs to dangerous areas were also discussed as well as the copyright problems of using NFPA in the UBC by ICBO (alphabet soup?).

All in all a fascinating meeting with about 90 in attendance.

code tips

by Ken Seari

In high rise and complex buildings a computer-operated controller controls many functions, including the fire safety system. If computer is down the fire safety system does not function. It is recommended that a hard-wired system of override be installed as a backup to computer functions

Under NFPA 13 sprinkler standards there is a change in policy to allow more innovative changes. This sounds sort of hard to believe, sort of like believing Nancy Reagan shops for her clothes at the Goodwill, but I have been assured the changes in policy have occurred.

Among the changes are hydraulic designs now appearing in lieu of standard pipe schedule systems. Lightweight pipe, Schedule 10, will probably be permitted. Hydraulic characteristics for Schedule 10 piping is much better than Schedule 40.

It is anticipated that plastic pipe will be permissible in the near future and new types of joining pipes will be in the offing. I wonder if all this means the sprinkler installation firms will become less hard nosed and will actually cooperate with owners, architects and general contractors.

A new fast response sprinkler head will soon be available. It is noted a present standard head can take up to four minutes to operate and the new fast response head has a sixteen-second response time. Grinnel Company now has an approved fast-response head and no doubt this head will be allowed in commercial applications. This new head has a trifle less than a 3/8-inch orifice.

Next month I intend to bend your ears about fire dampers. Fire dampers in rated walls and ductwork, in my estimation, need some discussion, so stand by.

board of directors minutes

February 2, 1982

PRESENT Les Seeley, Jim Davidson, Bret Biggs, Bob Strickler, Bruce Townsend, Dick Gira, Don Eggleston, Cristal Arnold, Bob Klas, Betty Sherman, Bill Merritt, Jerry Eaker, Jim Grady, Dick Ehmann, Janet Styner

1. The minutes of December 1, 1981 were reviewed and approved as published in the January 1982 issue of **THE PREDICATOR**.

2. Treasurer's Report:

Cash	\$ —
Checking Account	1,072.54
Columbia Daily	1,642.85
Income Company	
Accounts Receivable	175.00*
Postal Permit	244.39
Total	3,134.78
Accounts Payable	—
Net Assets	\$3,134.78

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3. Old Business:
a. 1983 Region Conference: Dick Ehmann discussed the importance of pulling the information for the Region Conference together prior to the 1982 Region Conference in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. Ehmann will call a meeting of those chairmen that have accepted duties, within the next few weeks.

b. Bret Biggs reported on the progress of the 1982 Products Fair. There was discussion concerning the Attendees Mailing list. Many Board members felt that that particular list could be expanded this year. Les Seeley volunteered to help Bret compile a new mailing list.

c. Sixteen people have registered for the "Specifications and Construction Contracts Seminar" to begin February 8 and conclude February 11. Bob Klas asked Board members to volunteer to be available to take some of the out of town guests to dinner during the week.

Bob Klas was congratulated on a job well done in organizing the seminar from the Portland Chapter CSI.

d. Les Seeley announced that Don Walton has agreed to run for Region Director/Industry, to replace Bill Mincks. The election will be held at the 1983 Region Conference at Bowmans/Rippling River.

4. New Business:
Betty Sherman discussed the problem of our current budget, in that our reserves are being depleted rapidly. The Products Fair will help the cash flow. Betty feels that **THE PREDICATOR** is too costly and that additional ads should be sold to help support the publication. It was decided to discuss the problem more thoroughly at the next Board of Directors meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 1:25 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Cristal Arnold, Secretary
Janet H. Styner, Recording Secretary

etc. . . .

by Ken Seari

Tests were performed in the Bonneville Power Administration Mechanical-Electrical Laboratory to determine the effects, severity, and possible overheating of service conductor insulation when external thermal blankets are applied to electric water heaters.

Results, based on appropriately conservative conditions, indicate that thermal blankets can safely be used in residential conservation programs provided that the water temperature be limited to 140°F and that a cutout be provided in the thermal blanket at the point where the service wiring enters the tank thermostat holes (usually two).

Test data was used to determine the efficiency of various tank wrapping methods. If wrapped as described above, a 44% reduction of conductive heat loss can be expected. For a typical residence annual power savings is expected to be 809 kwh through the use of thermal blankets for a yearly saving of \$40.45.

This yearly savings can vary due to where the water heater is located. If heater is located inside an interior closet or furnace room it would probably have less savings and if located in a non-heated garage may even save more.



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bid irregularities

The AIA-AGC Joint Cooperative Committee (Oregon-Columbia Chapter, AGC, and Oregon Council of Architects, AIA issued a pamphlet entitled "Handling Bid Irregularities". The following information should be of interest to owners and architects:

"GUIDELINES FOR HANDLING BID IRREGULARITIES"

The practices of awarding construction contracts on the basis of competitive bidding is one of long standing. When properly used, the competitive bid process delivers good results for both public and private construction consumers. This guide is intended to establish a better understanding between owner, owner's representative and contractors in the event of an irregularity in the bid process. In the event of irregularities, the integrity of the competitive bid process and the interests of all concerned will be served by adhering to these guidelines.

The guide was developed with the assistance of Cities, Counties, School Districts, State Agencies, Architects, Engineers, Contractors and Subcontractors. In developing this guide, they considered: Standard Contract forms, Standard Instructions to Bidders, Oregon Court Cases, Oregon Statutes on public purchasing, and prevailing industry practices.

The guidelines distinguish minor irregularities which may be waived from substantial irregularities requiring rejection of that bidder's bid. Contracts shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder whose bid substantially conforms to the invitation and the owner's best interests.

This guideline is not an exclusive list of minor or substantial irregularities. It may serve as an aid in distinguishing other irregularities. Interested parties may consult the AIA — AGC Joint Cooperative Committee, 1185 Fairfield, Eugene, Oregon 97401, 689-2261 or submit other irregularities for listing.

"SUBSTANTIAL BIDDING IRREGULARITIES REQUIRING REJECTION OF BID:"

- (1) Bid proposals not submitted on specified forms, or altered in form by a bidder.
- (2) Unsigned bid proposals.
- (3) Bid proposals not accompanied by the specified guarantee (bid bond,

etc.) for a bidding entity.

(4) Bid proposals by non-prequalified entities where prequalification was specified (Except for lawfully submitted, pending, prequalification statements.)

(5) Conditioning of a bid or bid items in a bid proposal contrary to the specified requirements of bid items or bidding documents.

(6) Bid proposals which have items omitted by the bidder. An exception: "NO BID" on an alternate should not disqualify a bid unless that alternate is pertinent in determining who will be low.

(7) Post bid, monetary modification of bid proposals due to probable mistakes of fact.

(8) Post bid refusal to submit to specified bidding requirements such as: Minority Business Enterprise, Wages, Equal Employment Opportunity, Non-Collusion or Sub-Contractors listing.

(9) Altering a bid as to specified time of commencement or completion of work.

(10) Bid proposals not received prior to the specified deadline.

"MINOR BIDDING IRREGULARITIES THAT MAY BE WAIVED."

(1) Omissions of date when signed, or title of person signing.

(2) Failure to initial erasures. (Assuming other information is legible.)

(3) Failure to acknowledge an addendum which does not affect quantity, quality, time or price.

(4) Submission of a bid in an unsealed envelope.

(5) Omission of a sub-contractor's or supplier's name at bid submission time.

(6) Unit price bid proposals which include reconcilable arithmetic errors may be corrected if it does not change the unit price.

(7) Lump sum bid proposals which include reconcilable arithmetic errors may be corrected if it does not change the amount on which the award will be based."

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abbr.

By Lee Kilbourn

This month we're cribbing (with their permission) a story from the December 1981 1PSAE "M2emo" (pronounced em'-two-em'oh!) which they publish for Masterspec subscribers

WOOD TREATMENT ORGANIZATIONS ELUCIDATED

Can you accurately associate the abbreviations AWPB, AWPB, AWPI and SAWP with the names of the organizations they signify and the functions they perform? If not, the following brief descriptions of each should help.

AWPA stands for the American Wood Preservers Association, which was founded in 1904. Its membership includes treating companies, manufacturers of wood-treating chemicals, inspectors, and users of treated wood. One of AWPA's principal functions is developing and maintaining the industry standards for wood treatment. The *AWPA Book of Standards* is divided into the following six sections: Section 1, Introduction and Index, includes just what its title indicates; Section 2, Preservatives (P-series), contains specifications for wood preservatives; Section 3, Commodities (C-series), consists of treatment specifications for different commodities; Section 4, Analysis Methods (A-series), contains specifications for testing preservatives and the results of treatment; Section 5, Miscellaneous Standards (M-series), includes a guide for purchasing treated wood products, quality control for wood treatment plants, inspection procedures, proper handling of treated wood products, glossary of terms used in wood preservation, etc.; and Section 6, Conversion Factors and Correction Tables (F-series), contains information primarily of interest to producers.

AWPB represents the American Wood Preservers Bureau, which was founded in 1971. It is an independent, third party quality control agency which licenses selected qualified testing agencies to inspect participating wood treatment plants and to test their products for compliance with AWPB standards. Participating firms which comply with requirements are licensed to identify their products with the appropriate AWPB Quality Mark. AWPB originates its own set of standards, each of which covers one product, one kind of preservative and one penetration/retention combination. While AWPB standards are based on AWPA standards, which are incorporated by reference, they also add their own requirements for quality control of treatment process and finished products.

AWPI signifies the American Wood Preservers Institute. Originally called the

Service Bureau of AWPB, it assumed its present name in 1955 and now is an independent, not-for-profit organization. Its membership is drawn from pressure treating companies and manufacturers of wood treatment chemicals. AWPB's primary role is to disseminate information about the proper use of pressure treated wood. Although no longer involved in writing its own quality control standards for performing inspections, which are functions assumed by AWPB, it does offer a number of publications on a variety of subjects concerning wood treatment as well as accepting orders for AWPA and AWPB standards. It also answers inquiries about wood treatment and publishes a bimonthly magazine "A/E Concepts in Wood Design."

SAWP stands for Society of American Wood Preservers, which was founded in 1958. Its membership is made up of wood treatment plants and chemical suppliers who are involved with water-borne chemicals for preservative and fire-retardant treatment. SAWP provides members with technical assistance at state and federal levels. It also provides marketing information on use of water-borne chemicals. Its principal role is to encourage use of water-borne chemicals for pressure treating wood products.

For more complete information concerning each organization and the services and publications each offers, contact them directly

O'I Kilbourn thought that was a pretty good write-up, he hopes readers will file it away someplace handy. The addresses and phone numbers for those outfits are:

AWPA
7735 Old Georgetown Road, Bethesda MD
20014; 301/652-3109

AWPB
2772 S. Randolph Street, Arlington VA
22206; 703/931-8180

AWPI
1651 Old Meadow Road, McLean VA
22102; 703/893-4005

SAWP
1401 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA
22209; 703/841-1500

Locally, we have several knowledgeable folks to discuss wood treatment with. I'd say "let your fingers ..." but won't since Pacific Northwest Bell doesn't understand the benefits of membership in our local chapter. Another source is the AWPI District Engineer Bruce Miller, whose phone number is 503/684-1600 (that's Tigard, folks). He is a candidate for CSI Membership!


This article written in conjunction with the Portland Chapter CSI, Education Committee.

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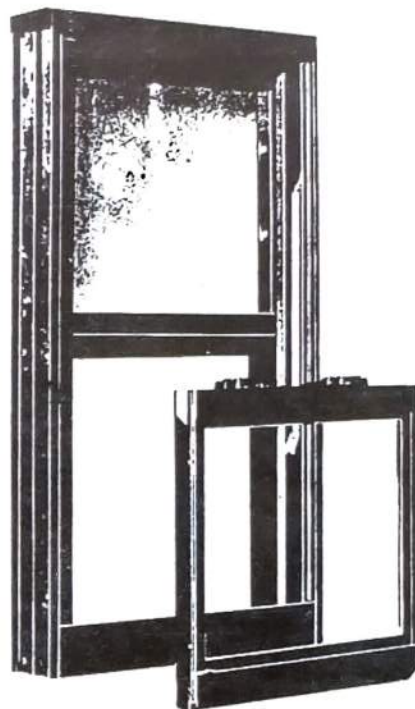
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volume 21, number 8 construction specifications institute, portland chapter

april, 1982

president's message

By Lee Sealey

Well, here it is again. Time to furnish our editor with another article for **THE PREDICATOR**. She's already threatened me with six successful raps to the nasal passage, so I'd better get with it.

Since my mood is neither humorous nor serious, I thought maybe some philosophical reflections might be acceptable reading. It will be short so even if you don't like it there isn't too much to dislike. On the other hand, if we share the same options, then we can gloat together about how very astute we are.

During a recent trip to Mexico on a "research project", it became apparent that something was different as we, (Paula & I) watched the indigenous inhabitants as they went about their daily chores, duties, assignments or whatever your ego requires you to call your job.

First, we observed that nearly everyone, from small children on up, were engaged in some worthwhile endeavor. Secondly, it was obvious that their tools and methods usually fit somewhere between obsolete and antiquated. Next, we noticed that the attitude of these industrious and imaginative people was a positive one. It didn't seem to matter whether it was a beach vendor of trinkets and wearing apparel, a store manager, or a repairman hacking away at a cobblestone street repair, they all demonstrated a positive attitude. Perhaps the key here is PRIDE. Everyone seemed to accept his or her elected job as something at which they would do the best they could and be proud for having done so.

It occurred to me during this "research" mission that perhaps these observations have some philosophical worth. Here then are a few thoughts that might be worth pondering.

Maybe, just maybe, if the number of people complaining about not having work was equal to the number earnestly looking for work, our beaurocratic statistics might be a little less gloomy.

Also, even though I believe (almost to the point of obsession) that the very most modern tools and methods available should be used, we must also realize that this is not

always affordable and indeed not always cost effective. In these cases shouldn't we say — look, this isn't the very best but it is what there is and by golly I'm going to make it work? This is where we insert the comment that many of the projects observed were constructed with those "totally unacceptable" methods and materials, but have been in place more years than any of our family albums go back.

Last, but certainly not least, PRIDE. How very pleasant it was to watch and talk to people that no matter what their economic station in life happened to be, they were proud. Proud of who they were, proud of their work and not afraid to look you in the eye as if to say — this is my work, I've done my best and am proud of it.

Perhaps there is a lesson in all this then, or at least a reminder. In this great industry and great country of ours, maybe we can re-learn that getting the job done is somewhere nearly as important as all the unadulterated baloney that accompanies the job on too many occasions.

Well, as our old cartoon friend says, "that's all folks". It's time to stop now, because my humor is returning with the knowledge that 'ole J.S. can't beat me over the head with that portable moving van she calls a purse, since this is in on time. (Well, nearly on time.)

See you at the April Chapter Meeting.

congratulations, congratulations!

It is with a great deal of pleasure that we announce that Lee F. Kilbourn has received notification from the Institute that he has been elected into the ranks of Fellowship in CSI. We are extremely proud of Lee and his accomplishments and offer our most sincere congratulations.

Lee will be installed as a Fellow in Atlanta, Georgia on June 18, 1982, at the CSI National Convention.

Other news from Washington, D.C. — Paul Edlund, FCSI, Eugene, Oregon, has been elected Vice President of the Institute. Art Nordling, from the Spokane Chapter CSI, has been elected Northwest Region Director, replacing Paul Edlund. Congratulations and best wishes to you both.

april chapter meeting

DATE
April 13, 1982

PLACE:
Osbeck's Rose Manor Inn
S.E. Holgate & McLoughlin Blvd.

TIME:
5:30 Social
6:30 Dinner
7:30 Program

COST:
\$9.00 per person

RESERVATIONS:
Call Joan Vance at the CSI Office, 223-8231, by Monday, April 12, 1982 at 12:00 Noon. Spouses and guests are most welcome.

PROGRAM:
"The Paint Industry . . . Where We Came From, Where We Are Today, and Where We Are Going"

Ken Peterson of Rodda Paint Company will be our guest speaker.

In remembrance

It is with a great deal of sadness that we say goodbye to a colleague and friend, Mr. "Al" Warford, whom many of us got to know as "Mr. Specification Writer" at CH2M-Hill in Corvallis.

Al lost a courageous battle with cancer in February and will be sorely missed. His professional and reasonable approach to the design and specification business epitomized the very thing most of us believe in. Always a gentleman, Al could, with his disarming smile and chuckle, tell a representative that he had accepted or rejected a service or product with equal sense of fair play and dedication to arrive at the best solution available.

To the Warford family, we offer our sincere condolences and hope that somehow Al can know that he was directly responsible for the enrichment of many lives, both professionally and personally.

BS by KS

Basic Specs by Ken Seerl

For a long time I have considered discussing shop drawings so here goes. It seems in recent years shop drawings have taken on a different set of values primarily due to the atmosphere of look out or we will sue you syndrome. Not too many years ago we received shop drawings, gave them the old eagle eye and then either rejected or approved them with these notations on the shop drawings. Well, as you know, one is not supposed to do that any more. We now scrutinize them and then stamp them with stamps that are considered by some people as being the ultimate weasel clause. Perhaps they are nearly correct because most stamps use the heading "Shop Drawing Review" with boxes to check under "Architect's Review" as follows: No exceptions taken; Rejected; Note markings, and Comments attached. Nowhere does one see the word approved or even acceptance. The word rejected is the only word still sounding like the old days but I have been told that should be changed to the word unacceptable.

Now to top it all off, let me quote how the body of the stamp reads: "Architect's review is for general conformance with the design concept and contract documents. Markings or comments shall not be construed as relieving the Contractor from compliance with the project plans and specifications, nor departures therefrom. The Contractor remains responsible for details and accuracy, for confirming and correlating all quantities and dimensions, for selecting fabrication processes, for techniques of assembly, and for performing his work in a safe manner." You now know why some people call this the ultimate weasel clause. In the present construction climate one cannot call a shovel a shovel. You must call it a spade or something else even less incriminating.

As long as we're on the subject of shop drawings, I'll just make a few more comments. (Some wit said I always had one more comment!) Many firms request the submittal of shop drawings for a lot of specification sections; in my opinion, too many. Better instructions should be given as to just what is wanted for submittals. Be explicit, state concisely what is needed, such as shapes required, wall details, elevations, or whatever, but don't just ask for shop drawings, and say nothing more.

I feel many shop drawings submitted to the Architect end up being just a copy of the construction drawings or specifications, and I'm sure we can all do without that method. What happens in that case is the Architect looks over the shop drawings and looks over the contract drawings, and if they

match, accepts them even if the original drawings are wrong. I'll give you a good example: For years we requested a finish hardware schedule be submitted and yes, one would be submitted with the same mistakes we had listed, so just what good the submittal did was debatable except the submittal process slowed down delivery of the finish hardware which in some cases was critical. Since then I do not request finish hardware schedules. Ordering can be done very soon after the contract award and there are no more mistakes than before. Some of the firms can't get used to this method, even telling me they can't order the hardware until they get approval but they usually quiet down when I ask them to show me in the project manual the requirement for submittal and approval.

Just recently one of the completed project manuals listed the following sections requiring shop drawings, brochures or schedules:

Precast Concrete	— Section 03400
Metal Fabrications	— Section 05500
Millwork	— Section 06220
Steel Doors and Frames	— Section 08114
Aluminum Doors and Windows	— Section 08120
Toilet Compartments	— Section 10150
Miscellaneous Specialties	— Section 10999
Elevators	— Section 14200
Mechanical Equipment Brochures	— Section 15050
Electrical Brochures and Lighting Fixtures	— Section 16010

You will note I try to keep shop drawings to a minimum. On small projects many sections, including Millwork, Toilet Compartments and Miscellaneous Specialties could be eliminated.

One thing to keep in mind and that is to keep shop drawings from being bogged down timewise. Keep track of them and keep them moving.

Oh, yes, one more comment: Think of all the time saving going back and forth from contractor to Architect if even one set of shop drawings is eliminated. If you folks out there, particularly the subcontractors, suppliers and contractors, have any views on the subject, drop us a line and we will either take no exceptions, reject them or attach our comments.

pipe railing manual provides information

Enactment of federal regulations governing the design of railings has placed greater emphasis on their structural design and physical features. One source of authoritative information on this subject is the *Pipe Railing Manual* published by the

National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers (NAAMM), a Chicago-based trade association.

The manual contains up-to-date data on appropriate materials for modern pipe railings, graphic representation of commonly used construction details, guidance for proper structural design under current regulations, advice for installing and anchoring and guidelines for specifying. The 32-page publication also features tables and illustrations to supplement the text, plus a glossary of terms.

The information in the manual represents the consensus recommendations and objective advice of the many NAAMM member companies who are leading manufacturers of pipe railings or suppliers of component parts.

You can order a copy of the *Pipe Railing Manual* by sending a check for \$9.00, plus \$2.50 for handling to NAAMM Headquarters, 221 North LaSalle St., Chicago, IL 60601.

warren koepke resigns

Warren Koepke, C.S.I., has announced his resignation from Modernfold Northwest/Interior Technology effective February 24, 1982. He has represented Modernfold for some 12 years and was one of the original four partners who founded the local corporation in 1971, remaining as corporate secretary since that time. He indicated that his resignation was prompted by "recent internal changes."

Warren has been an active member of C.S.I. for 10 years, including a term as vice president — Portland chapter. Prior to moving to Oregon in 1968 he worked in the field of architecture and interior design in the Chicago area, and so was able to function from the viewpoint of the "professional" as well as "industry." He states that he is grateful for the fine working relationship that he has enjoyed with the architects and spec-writers in Oregon and Southwest Washington, especially those who have been active in C.S.I. "It was interesting to observe the increased use of the C.S.I. format and generally improved quality of specifications along with increasing chapter membership and activities over the years — the correlation is obvious."

At this point, Warren's plans for the future are indefinite, but he promises to keep in touch.

more on specifcation language

By Andrew B. Olson, CSI, CCS

Specification language has improved immensely over the past 34 years since the incorporation of the Construction Specifications Institute in 1948. Perhaps the more dramatic changes have occurred during the past 10 or 15 years. Sentences have been reduced in length and are short and more to the point. The imperative mood has become well established in most specifications written today. I wonder how many specifiers remember when it wasn't unusual to see one-sentence paragraphs occupying over half a page in a specification. Everyone accepted them as having been written by or influenced by attorneys.

Well, there are still specifiers out there inserting statements in specifications that make very little sense and certainly do not belong in modern day specifications.

The following paragraph was found in a very recent project specification under description of a drainage system which appeared in one of the mechanical sections. It represents a very poorly written statement, one which should have been picked up by the project architect or the architect's spec writer and humanely eliminated:

"Complete outside storm drainage work shall be installed as shown and specified. Material, labor and equipment furnished therefor all in accordance with the drawings or these specifications, or both, together with any incidental items not shown or specified which can reasonably be inferred or taken as belonging to the work and necessary in good practice to provide complete systems described or shown, as intended."

This is nothing more than a "scope" paragraph which, if you follow the recommendations of CSI and the Manual of Practice, should never have been written. Sometimes scope paragraphs are desirable, but most of the time they are superfluous. If included, they should at least be properly written.

In the above example, the first sentence is thoroughly covered in the subsequent specifications and needs no introduction at the beginning of the Section. The second (last) sentence, which is over three-fourths of the paragraphs, is well covered in the AIA General Conditions of the Contract for Construction and in most, if not all, general conditions in use today.

Then we come to the word "intended", which makes as much sense as "etc.". I don't believe anyone reading a technical

document such as specifications is truly a mind reader. No one can assume what the writer "intended" to say but didn't.

I have also, on other occasions, encountered similar statements in specifications which start out with, "It is the intention of these specifications that ...", and then goes on to specify those intentions. Such phrases are superfluous and should be eliminated from today's specs. To say that it is the intention of the specifications to require something, doesn't make it mandatory upon the contractor to provide it. Such a statement weakens specifications and makes them less demanding. If you want something included in the contract, say so in a demanding way. Make a positive statement. Use the imperative mood.

Sufficient evidence exists that there are still quite a few spec writers out there who should take a very critical look at their specifications, do some very serious re-drafting, and make changes paralleling the well-established directions taken by C.S.I. Their specs will be all the better for it.

This article is a continuing effort of the Portland Chapter CSI Educational Committee.

response from the industry

The following letter was received by Ken Searl in response to the March Chapter Meeting on Retainage.

Dear Ken,

After our phone conversation and the joint meeting of C.S.I. and Producers Council, I thought I would add my comments to the retainage problem.

I never have agreed with retainage and our firm does not accept these type of purchase orders. I believe the original intent of retainage was to get contractors and sub-contractors to complete the work in a prescribed time schedule. As you are well aware this does not work for those firms who have a tendency never to complete any project on time and I do not understand how any owner or architect can feel by penalizing all sub-contractors and suppliers that this will solve that problem. It never has nor will it in the future. What it really does is cost the owner and contractor as this added cost has to be passed on to someone.

As a material supplier I expect to be paid when we deliver our product to the job or make arrangements to hold it in a warehouse as we have completed what our

purchase order required — delivery of the product. We have to pay our manufacturers upon receipt of the product and expect the contractor to do the same. It is a known fact that some contractors just automatically pass along retention to all subs and suppliers and therefore can work on our monies.

I know legislation has been started to do away with retention but I think it has to be started locally with the specification. If an owner, architect, or contractor want to hold retention I think they should also be willing to pay interest on the use of the money.

Retention to me is as bad as a penalty clause. In most cases it is something we have no control over and I personally feel that any reputable firm that enters into a contract wants to complete it as soon as possible and receive his monies for said service or material.

I have also thought that a general contractor should take into consideration the track record of a sub or supplier when taking a bid. If he does not perform and it costs you money he is not the legitimate low bidder.

I hope you will continue to argue against retention as it does not work and is unfair to those who try to complete a project.

Yours very truly,
OREGON BUILDERS HARDWARE, INC.
J. Kenneth Payseno, President



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code tips

by Ken Searl

The Oregon State new Solar Code effective March 1, 1982 is now available for \$5.00 from the Oregon State Department of Commerce. It appears that Oregon has the first Solar Code in the USA. How come Arizona or some other sun-belt state isn't first? Oregon has had a lot of firsts over the years but when it comes to self-service gasoline it appears we will be last if ever.

Now for some more tidbits of information. There will be a new section in NFPA 13 allowing fast response sprinkler heads in residential construction or sleeping room portions of commercial buildings. There will also be a new section allowing a more economy-priced commercial system.

Residential sprinkler system rules and requirements are being changed to more accurately allow systems that will operate within existing residence's water supply.

New 13a will cover care and maintenance of sprinkler system.

Last item is there will be a rewrite on UBC Chapter 38, Fire Extinguisher Systems, to bring out more uniformity and standard requirements.

1982 products fair

The Portland Chapter CSI is continuing plans for the 1982 Products Fair to be held at the Memorial Coliseum, Convention Hall, May 26-27, 1982. Exhibit space is still available, but selling fast. If you are interested in purchasing an exhibit space, contact the CSI Office at 223-8231.

As time gets nearer to the actual event, a mailing will be sent to exhibitors and attendees to provide information concerning a schedule of events for the two day fair. Watch next month's issue of **THE PREDICATOR** for further details.

northwest region conference

The Northwest Region Conference will be held April 29 — May 1, 1982, in Coeur D'Alene, Idaho. The Spokane Chapter, CSI has mailed information to all members concerning the program, registration, and accommodations. If you have not received the packet and are interested in attending the conference, contact T.R. Crossan, c/o Sylvester Associates, 416 Paulsen Building, Spokane, WA 99201. It should be a very interesting and enjoyable time for all.

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KEN PETERSON
Vice-President

Res.: 830-0174

board of directors minutes

March 2, 1982

PRESENT. Les Seeley, Cristal Arnold, Bob Strickler, Don Walton, Jim Davidson, Bob Klas, Lee Kilbourn, Betty Sherman, Ivan McCormick, Don Eggleston, Dick Ehmann, Bill Mincks.

1. The minutes of February 2, 1982 were approved as published in **THE PREDICATOR**.

2. Treasurer's Report:

Betty Sherman reported that there are no outstanding bills and that the reserves are in good condition.

Cash	\$ —
Checking Account	1,906.84
Columbia Daily	
Income Company	5,153.62
Accounts Receivable	—
Postal Permit	\$122.41
Accounts Payable	—
Net Assets	\$7,182.87

3. Old Business:

a. Discussion of **THE PREDICATOR** was tabled until Janet Styner is able to attend the Board Meeting.

b. CSI/CPMC is having a joint Chapter Meeting on Thursday, March 4, 1982, at the Portland Motor Hotel, 12:00 Noon. The subject is Retainage.

4 New Business:

a It was suggested that next year's programs not include a joint meeting with the Door and Hardware Institute. The suggestion will be considered at the next Board Meeting on April 6, 1982.

b. Region Conference, 1983: The budget will be finalized prior to the Conference being held in Coeur d'Alene. The facilities are reserved at Red Lion/Rippling River. Many committees are set up and operating at this time, including, Programs, Spouse Programs, Transportation, Social Events, and Banquet Reservations.

Bill Mincks mentioned that he would appreciate a report on the Region '83 program at the Region '82 banquet. It was agreed that a presentation will be made.

c. Bill Mincks spoke for a few minutes concerning the Region '82 Conference in Coeur d'Alene. Mincks asked that the program be promoted in our next Chapter Meeting. There are extensive recreational facilities at Coeur d'Alene and Mincks felt

that there was something for everyone who attended the conference.

5. Products Fair:

The theme for the 1982 Products Fair is "The Best For You in '82". All systems are go and booths are selling well.

The meeting was adjourned at 1:15 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,
Cristal Arnold, Secretary

directory available from NCCA

The National Coil Coaters Association (NCCA) announces the availability of its newly-reprinted 1982-83 Product Capability Directory "Looking for Pre-Coated Metals?".

Published initially in 1971 and updated periodically since then, the 1982-83 edition has been revised and redesigned from its last printing in 1980.

The Product Capability Directory describes the coil coating industry, as well as the types of coatings available. NCCA member coil coaters and other sources of coated coil are also listed.

Additionally, a center chart shows the current capabilities of all NCCA member coil coaters.

Individual copies of the eight-page Product Capability Directory are available without charge from:

National Coil Coaters Association
1900 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Come and share the new spirit of the Old South. Plan now to attend the 26th Annual CSI Convention/Exhibit in Atlanta, June 18-20. Plan on discounted week-end hotel room rates and lower weekend air fares.

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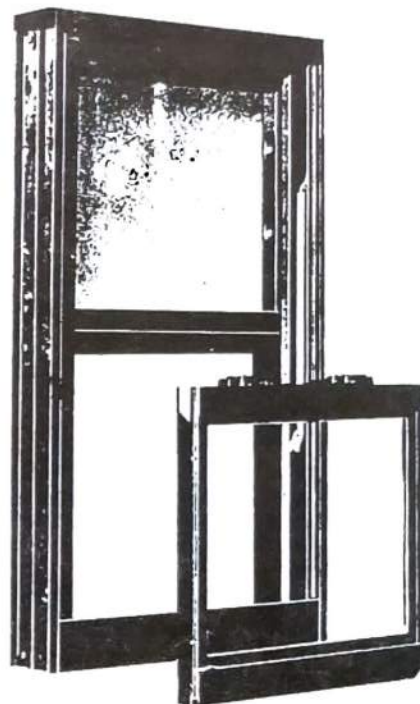
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the predicator



volume 21, number 9 construction specifications institute, portland chapter

may, 1982

president's message

by Les Sooley

Oh Oh — here it is 11th hour again. Time for one of those enlightening and articulate column user-uppers for **THE PREDICATOR**. This one is intended to impart a friendly message along with the hope that our Editor will allow me to come up out of the basement for my fine literary talents. Also, it may wander a bit since she won't even turn on the lights or let my wife in to see me, and I'm getting dizzy with hunger, not to mention loneliness. The message is offered from two obviously different perspectives, so please don't get angry and stop reading without having read it through.

To be read as a poem or sung to the tune of "Down in the Valley":

Verse 1

There was a spec writer who wrote a loose spec
He sent it to bid with an "oh what the heck"
The job it was bid and the job it was let
Now it's ten years but isn't right yet
I hope you see now why I feel so darn blue
As I sit in this dungeon and write this for you
For it was my product so tried and so true
That got thrown out for some putty and glue
Maybe next time all things will go right
And I'll end up with money to spend in the night
So please mister writer of documents strong
Tighten your specs and we'll sing you a song
Of projects built well with all parties to thank
Where we all stroll happily to our favorite bank

Verse 2

Well I dotted my "i"'s and crossed my "T"'s
And reminded you sir to read them all please
Some parts are not clear 'till you study them through
But remember my friend they protect me and you
My job is not simple and requires great thought

That takes all my time and some I've not got
With all jobs complex and all in a rush
It's really no wonder my brain feels like mush
So read them with care and do what they say
You'll find they make sense when they're used this way
So exercise caution while reading with haste
This way your time spent will not be a waste
Then if you still doubt and well that you may
Give me a call and we'll both clear the way
The crux of my story is simple and clear
Show me it's wrong and I'll lend you my ear
But don't just complain 'cause it's easy to do
Let's make our jobs fun for me and for you
As the writer of specs don't think me a crank
It's just that I too must go to the bank.

There you have it. Thoughts from both sides. Either both sides are happy (or both angry). Anyway the messages are there and I think I hear the bolt on the basement door so I'll see you at our May 11, 1982 meeting.

congratulations, congratulations!

Ken Searl has been selected to receive the Institute's CITATION AWARD. This award has been bestowed upon only four people in its history. We offer our congratulations to Ken. The award will be presented at the National Convention in Atlanta, Georgia, June 18-20.

al staehli to speak

Portland Chapter's Al Staehli will be speaking as part of the program at the National Convention in Atlanta, Georgia. Staehli's program, "Specifying for Preservation and Rehabilitation", will be presented from 9:30 AM - 10:20 AM, Saturday, June 19, 1982. Sounds as if it will be an interesting program for all those able to attend.

may chapter meeting

TIME:
5:30 Social
6:30 Dinner
8:00 Program

PLACE:
Red Lion-Portland Center
4th & Lincoln Streets

PROGRAM:
"Computer Aided Energy Design"

Mr. Carl Fullman, vice president, of Energy Management Service will discuss the role of computers in energy design in building.

Mr. Fullman will discuss site selection, shading, glazing, insulation and how computers can help make these energy related decisions.

COST:
\$11.25 per person (this price includes the gratuity).

RESERVATIONS:
Please call Joan at 223-8231 before 12:00 Noon on Monday, May 10, 1982. IT IS VERY IMPORTANT THAT YOU CALL IN!

BS by KS

Basic Specs by Ken Searl

There has been lots of discussion over the years regarding code information and enforcement. Many complaints have been aired and at long last one group is trying to do something about this situation. The Doors and Hardware Institute has several things going on to facilitate better understanding of codes and requirements on both sides of the fence. One program is called the Safety Code Officials Reference and Educational Seminar. It is designed for regulatory officials with little exposure and provides a magnitude of pertinent and relevant information. It has become apparent to DHI some inspection bodies have a limited knowledge of fire doors and hardware particularly in the smaller communities and any information presented to these people will help both the code enforcers and the enforcees. This program has been tried and tested with good results in certain selected areas.

(please turn to page 2)

BS by KS

by Ken Searl

(continued from page 1)

DHI also has a new Building Code Task Force holding their first meeting on February 1st established the following goals.

- 1 — To expand DHI member knowledge of the codes and how they are instituted in each area.
- 2 — To decide where the codes share borders with similar specifications, stressing the task force is not set up to change the codes — only to work within the existing framework.
- 3 — To publish a simple reference guide for DHI members and others involved with codes.

When all the problem areas are identified and a clear restatement is made, a guide will be published with the important element being to keep the guide simple. There is enough confusion in the code book, one does not want to add to that confusion, especially with apprentice members and newcomers to the scene. All information will be based on existing codes and apparently will be published with a Nixon-like clarity. By now you may be asking, when will this guide be ready? Apparently that date is not known as yet but will be announced at the DHI annual meeting in Salt Lake City scheduled for September 26-29. As a specification writer who leans towards finish hardware I feel it would be great if we all played the same tune and a properly prepared guide would definitely be a welcome addition. I have discussed this with some of the local DHI members and asked them to keep us informed of any developments.

code tips

by Ken Searl

Just received information on a new product manufactured by 3M Company. The product is a fire barrier penetration sealing system plus a fire barrier caulk. The caulking works to seal cracks up to four inches depth or holes up to two inches diameter and works in conjunction with the fire barrier system. Both products withstand the severe punishment of a three-hour UL test (UL 1479). Both products are intumescent in action by expanding under heat.

The fire barrier system usable on both floors and walls consists of pre-cut aluminum-faced sheets for sealing round penetrations in fire-rated assemblies of 4, 6, 8 and 10-inch diameters. It consists of a wall wrap, partitions and two end caps and provides rapid inexpensive installation.

For more information, call 3M Company at 228-8508.

board of directors minutes

April 6, 1982

PRESENT: Les Seeley, Betty Sherman, Ken Searl, Jim Davidson, Hunt Jones, Cristal Arnold, Janet Styner

A quorum of the Board was not present at this meeting.

The minutes of March 2, 1982 were reviewed. No action was taken.

Treasurer's Report:

Betty Sherman reported that the Products Fair rental fees has increased the balance of the CDIC fund.

Cash	\$1,911 75
Checking Account	884 92
Columbia Daily Income Company	13,229 05
Accounts Receivable	—
Postal Permit	141 75
Accounts Payable	—
Net Assets	\$16,167 47

Old Business:

THE PREDICATOR was discussed. The

attitude of those present was to try to sell enough advertising to break even next year. It is preferable to keep it looking as it does now.

The Products Fair is proceeding well. There are approximately 31 booths to be sold.

The Regional Conference for 1983 was discussed. Don Eggleston has prepared a tentative budget for the conference. Les Seeley reported that two speakers have been contacted to be on the program. All is going according to schedule.

Les Seeley reported that the Nominating Committee will be formed within the next few days. He apologized for being late but promised that it was going to be done very soon.

It was announced that Ken Searl has received the Institute's Citation Award. Only four other people have received this award. Congratulations to Ken.

The meeting was adjourned at 1:05 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,
Cristal Arnold, Secretary
Janet H. Styner, Recording Secretary



Plan to spend a long weekend in Atlanta—
June 18, 19, 20 1982
It's the 26th Annual
CSI Convention/Exhibit.
Plan on discounted weekend hotel room rates and lower weekend air fares.

abbr.

by Lee Kilbourn

This month we're cribbing (with their permission) a story from the March 1982 1PSAE "M2emo" (pronounced em'-two-em'oh!) which they publish for Masterspec subscribers.

PSAE's professional staff is aware of several recent articles in CSI chapter publications, renewing the old wives' tale that "project specs should contain no references to anyone other than the Owner and prime Contractor(s)." This misstatement is based on the otherwise sound fact that specifications are an integral part of the Contract or Contract Documents, which should be devoted primarily to statements of requirements to be fulfilled by parties of the Contract, normally limited to Owner and prime Contractor. So far so good, but then to conclude that it is therefore inadmissible to name or recognize other responsible entities in text of specs is simply not valid and never has been anyone's actual practice. Consider the circumstances of each of the following entities which are frequently named in specification including M2 text:

- **Governing authority:** the Contract does not slip out from under the law of the land simply because it is between only two parties.
- **Architect or Engineer;** neither is a party of the Contract, unless it happens to be the Owner's employee.
- **Independent Test Agency:** it is certainly proper to require certain work to be inspected or tested by an independent party, regardless of which party of the Contract is specified to pay for such service.
- **Product manufacturer:** as an example, does anyone really believe Contractor is going to mine the ore, smelt the iron, roll the sheets, hot-dip galvanize and form steel decking simply because there is no expression of a responsible manufacturer?
- **Fabricator:** this is only a specific form of manufacturer.
- **Installer;** for many units of work, the installer is truly an on-site fabricator or manufacturer; e.g., the "roofer" for BUR system work.
- **Specialized tradespersons;** could anyone argue that it is not A/E specifier's right (if not duty) to require certain work to be done by qualified tradespersons; e.g., certified welders.
- **Authors of standards;** by virtue of specifying compliance with a recognized standard in the construction industry, author and maintainer of that standard is standard is recognized as a responsible entity.
- **Insurers;** how better can specifier

convey to Contractor that work must be capable of being insured by Owner's underwriter than to straightout identify the underwriter and regulations for insurability, e.g., FM or UL minimum requirements.

Therefore, as you can see from above examples, there is a substantial listing of named entities which are virtually unavoidable on any project; so why have arbitrary restrictions at all against simply "naming" recognized responsible entities involved in the project. The question of whether it is lawful to specify by name of product/manufacturer has been tested repeatedly, with positive answers. This in no way makes it unlawful for owner to require A/E to avoid the use of such names in specs, whether because of Federal procurement regulations or other reasons. On this same basis it is equally reasonable for specifier to impose upon Contractors similar requirements implied by the foregoing listing of named entities.

So what is the smoke-screen or controversy all about? The real essence of this problem is to avoid detracting from total and ultimate responsibility between contracting parties. Don't give either an opportunity to claim that it has been relieved of responsibility by way of other entities being named in specifications. Reasonable care has been exercised in production of M2 text to minimize any possibility of such perversion. However, you must be careful in editing M2 text to not introduce poorly choose wording, or to change master wording in ways which could lead to problems. Common sense should be a sufficient guide, with advice of counsel on crucial provisions you may want to insert.

Every time we have reconsidered this matter over the past 13 years, answers have come back to us with approximately the same results specifier, owners, contractors and others like specific naming of entities of all kinds in master text, and the actual record of real difficulties resulting from this provision is virtually nonexistent. Just the reverse is believed to be the real case, although difficult to prove; better construction communications result from specific naming of responsible entities in specifications, leading to fewer mistakes, misunderstandings, claims and losses.

This article sponsored by Portland Chapter CSI Education Committee.

pipe railing manual provides information

Enactment of federal regulations governing the design of railings has placed greater emphasis on their structural design and physical features. One source of authoritative information on this subject is the *Pipe Railing Manual* published by the National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers (NAAMM), a Chicago-based trade association.

The manual contains up-to-date data on appropriate materials for modern pipe railings, graphic representation of commonly used construction details, guidance for proper structural design under current regulations, advice for installing and anchoring and guidelines for specifying. The 32-page publication also features tables and illustrations to supplement the text, plus a glossary of terms.

The information in the manual represents the consensus recommendations and objective advice of the many NAAMM member companies who are leading manufacturers of pipe railings or suppliers of component parts.

You can order a copy of the *Pipe Railing Manual* by sending a check for \$9.00, plus \$2.50 for handling to NAAMM Headquarters, 221 North LaSalle St., Chicago, IL 60601



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products fair seminars

The Chapter Education Committee reports there will be four mini-seminars presented at the 1982 Products Fair.

Session 1: May 26, 1982; 1:30 P.M.

Topic: Soil Boring, Soil Testing, Classification

The interpretation, understanding and importance of these tests and their relations to the building

Presenter: Northwest Testing Laboratory

Session 2: May 26, 1982; 3:30 P.M.

Topic: Cement Grout

Why is grouting important?

What are the differences between the various types of grout?

Presenter: Master Builders

Session 3: May 27, 1982; 1:30 P.M.

Topic: Hollow Metal

Doors, Frames and Cabinets — Expectations and Limitations

Presenter: Grand Metal Products

Session 4: May 27, 1982; 3:30 P.M.

Topic: Leak Detection

Locating the outside entry point of water and air leaks in buildings — the easy way

Presenter: Leak Detectors, Inc.

1982 products fair

The Portland Chapter CSI is continuing plans for the 1982 Products Fair to be held at the Memorial Coliseum, Convention Hall, May 26-27, 1982. Exhibit space is still available, but selling fast. If you are interested in purchasing an exhibit space, contact the CSI Office at 223-8231.

As time gets nearer to the actual event, a mailing will be sent to exhibitors and attendees to provide information concerning a schedule of events for the two day fair. Watch next month's issue of **THE PREDICATOR** for further details.

WIC golf tournament

The Portland Chapter of the National Association of Women in Construction is holding its Second Annual Golf Tournament, Friday, June 18, 1982. The tournament, a "Texas Scramble", 18 holes, will be held at Glendoveer Golf Course, 14015 N.E. Glisan Street.

The price per person is \$20.00, which includes lunch, coffee, beer, and soft drinks. Reservations will be taken on Wednesday, June 9, 1982. Call Dee Gower at Lloyd Corporation, 233-5874 for further information.

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april chapter meeting the paint industry

Jim Hess CSI of Hess-Schraeder Painting, Inc., introduced the speaker, Ken Peterson, CSI, Vice President of Rodda Paint Company. As well as being a member of Portland Chapter CSI, Ken Peterson is an associate member of AGC, the National Paint and Varnish Manufacturers Association and the Portland Paint Club.

WHERE WE COME FROM: Ken advised that the paint business originated with Indians crushing berries and smearing the results on themselves. From this beginning it was a short step to adding binding oils and using the product on buildings, tents and for waterproofing canoes. There is a stone trough in which paint pigments and oils are placed and then a large stone ball was rolled back and forth in it grinding the pigments and mixing them with the oil. This stone is called "The Boston Stone" and the mixing stone is still in the wall of a building in Boston.

Shellac came next using alcohol as a solvent. After application to a surface the alcohol will evaporate leaving the material on the surface. Casein paints were next to be invented with different protein compounds acting as bonding agents. Casein is milk protein but in addition there were cottage cheese paints, and paints using blood as a binder for pigments. Oil soluble paints followed as well as calcimine. Finally we come to the latex paints of today. Latex paints were developed as an answer to the air and water pollution which resulted from oil based paints.

WHERE WE ARE TODAY: there are about 1600 paint companies. The larger companies tend to merge with the small companies which allows new painting manufacturing firms to be formed. Ken gave some impressive figures as to the amount of paint which is manufactured.

Next came a discussion of the pros and cons of latex versus oil based paint. Adhesion is one problem with latex paint but its strong points are good color retention and moderate cost plus the ease of cleaning up. Another problem is that latex paints do not go well over steel surfaces. Also you can't use latex paints successfully in cold weather because the components will not coalesce (pigments and binders fuse together) if too cold.

A true stain is semi-transparent and as you add more pigment you produce a paint rather than a stain. For exterior work the best solution is to use a true stain first and then follow in a few years with a heavy-bodied ("paint") stain. For interior work the

latexes work well except for painting wood trim, metal doors, etc. There is also some difficulty painting with lowsheen latex on a wall because imperfections may show — i.e., indentations, uneven textures, and tape joints.

Definitions and clarifications of some commonly used terms:

Primers — these are surface preparation. For hard to control surfaces (wallboard paper next to finishing compound) you want to build up a good surface for final paint coats.

Sealers — these are compounds which are used to minimize porosity of porous materials such as wallboard paper facings.

Surfacers — these are used before sending

Surfacers — these are used before sanding to remove existing dents and scratches. Surfacers are added to fill depressions and then the surface can be sanded down and primed before final painting. Then followed brief discussion of who is responsible for touching up prime coats on steel which has been fabricated and shop primed. Galvanized flashings are another thing which needs to be shop primed.

Ken's next topic was fire retardant paints. They are not the best paint coating but they do reduce flame spread. He then demonstrated with a propane torch and a piece of plywood with 4 coats of fire retardant paint, producing smoke but no flame. The paint just seemed to char and expand.

Mildew is the plague of the paint industry. Spores land on a surface and if allowed to remain will germinate and produce mildew. Mercury compounds are good antifungicides and are put in paints to keep mildew under control.

WHERE WE ARE GOING: Rodda has some paint on the moon — on the face of some instruments. There are new germ proof paints being developed, also insect proof paints. Insulating paints are being developed as well as luminescent paints and elastomeric coatings.

Ken then opened the meeting up for questions and answers:

The first question was on exterior acrylic latex and whether they were good for graphics. Some colors may not be as brilliant as in oil but otherwise often used. Their product named Masstone latex enamels begin with a modest gloss which is reduced with time, about a month, to the desired gloss.

Mark Carpenter, from a steel fabricating firm pointed out that there are Steel

Structures Painting Council Surface Preparation Specifications. These state the responsibilities of the fabricator. He agreed that the painter should paint the steel once it is on the job and the steel fabricator should be able to tell the painter what was used for priming.

Deep tones are achieved by adding a large volume of pigment. Titanium oxide (white) particles are diluted with other colored particles. Particles don't change their color — you just mix two different colored particles.

Exterior wood decks should probably not be painted. The wood will wear only where there is traffic. The paint will remain where there is no traffic and thus it is difficult to repaint without extensive sanding.

There are now black solar heat absorbing paints available.

Paints are often more shiny than desired when newly applied. Pigments tend to reduce the gloss of paints.

For preparing gypsum wallboard for painting it was suggested that you sponge down the wall after sanding and then apply a clear PVA sealer. Then paint or texture over that.

Primers help the final coat of paint if you change color with each coat, getting closer to the final paint color with each coat.

Texture may be good because it prevents shadow casting on flat walls.

The final question was on the shelf life of latex paint — the answer was "indefinitely" though the paint may have to be shaken well to get it mixed up again — and don't let 'em freeze.

directory available from NCCA

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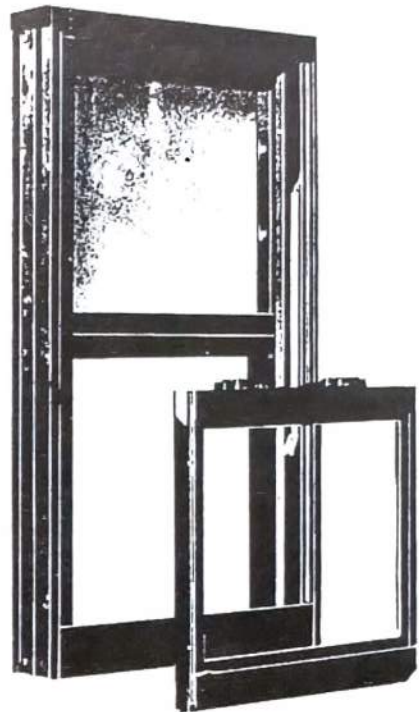
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csi technical documents — the better way to uniform quality specifications

the predicator



volume 21, number 10 construction specifications institute, portland chapter

June, 1982

president's column

by Los Seeley

Hey, all you old military types! Remember this cadence song — Heidi-Heidi-Heidi Ho — Only one more left to go. Well hot dang, this is it. The very last of those collector's item pieces of literary genius. I've tried to be sincere, humble, clever and once or twice informative.

This little blurb is a plea. And here it is.

Please give next year's President and Board of Directors the same support you gave this year. At the risk of sounding corny, serving as your President for one short year has been a very rewarding and worthwhile experience. We did not accomplish all the things we wanted to accomplish, but with a group of super professional people I believe we did make proper and important decisions.

Next year's goals are pretty well defined and many people are already working towards their successful completion. To me, this is a very real sign that our affairs are being handled by people that do care and will get the job done.

A special "thanks" to the past Presidents upon whom I relied so heavily for advice and help in so many ways. Having traveled a fair amount these last two years, I'm here to tell you the Portland Chapter CSI is blessed with a talent and experience factor not to be found in many places.

A summary of accomplishments and things yet to be done will be presented at our June meeting, so please attend and join the festivities.

BS by KS

Basic Specs by Ken Searl

In the preparation of the Project Manual one tries to make sure that all legal bases are covered in the General and Supplementary Conditions. You may have noticed that many specifiers, even though using the

same standard General Conditions, usually have different items in their Supplementary Conditions. Some of the differences are items tailored to that particular project but many items are items the specifier feels comfortable with as experience over the years dictates.

As new items crop up from time to time on a working project you will note as difficulties are encountered, the specifier will try to cover these items in the future so no more trouble or difficulties occur.

Recently a new item was brought to my attention which no doubt will cause some rewriting by various specifiers or at least give them much food for thought. This involves a case wherein a good-sized project was under construction and was over fifty percent complete when the general contractor declared bankruptcy (is this sort of declaring war on a construction project?) and the bonding company took over, engaging the services of another contractor to complete the project.

Well, so far this all sounds fine. Apparently the owner will get the project completed on time with no increase in cost, but when it comes to getting the remainder of the work done the new general contractor apparently called for new sub and supplier bids on all work not on place or on the job site. Now this brings up the 64-dollar question: Does a sub or supplier with a contract or purchase order with the first general contractor have any rights under this type of situation? What if the new contractor accepts a bid for an item or article not covered in the Project Manual or by addenda?

It would seem to me that the architect should insist on compliance with the Project Manual. What should the architect's position be in the event of a general contractor throwing in the towel and a new contractor taking over? From what I hear there may be some legal action taken by some subs or suppliers on the project who did not get to complete their specific installations.

Is there anything that can be added to the original Supplementary Conditions to alleviate this type of condition? It appears we have a whole new can of worms opened up for our inspection. Does anyone out there have any ideas or suggestions? If so, we'll be glad to hear from you.

June chapter meeting

DATE:
Tuesday, June 29, 1982

TIME:
6:00 Social
7:00 Dinner and Awards
8:00 Entertainment and Dancing

PLACE:
The River Queen
1300 N.W. Front Avenue

COST:
\$11.00 per person

RESERVATIONS:
Call Joan at 223-8231 by Friday, June 25, 1982 for reservations.

may chapter meeting

The Portland Chapter CSI met on May 11, 1982 at the Red Lion/Portland Center. The topic of our meeting was "Computers In Energy Design" presented by Mr. Carl Fullman, Vice President of Energy Management Service, Portland, Oregon.

Mr. Fullman gave a short review of energy awareness in the country and locally. Oregon has just published a State Energy Code with the help of the U.S. Department of Energy. Since President Reagan took office in January 1981, the Department of Energy has slowly been dissolved throughout the country.

Fullman predicted that the United States will be looking at long gas lines again in a year or two, as we are still importing 40% of the country's crude oil. The electricity supply is close to real or projected needs of the immediate future.

Computer analysis of a building's energy efficiency is the coming technology. There are many ways to make a building more energy efficient, without spending an exorbitant amount of money: the siting of the building; thermostat controls; lessent he amount of east and west facing glass; double glazing and insulation.

Fullman stated that the West Coast was already very energy conscious. We are currently averaging approximately 1¢ per kilowatt hour as compared to the East Coast which is averaging about 10¢ per kilowatt hour.

code tips

by Ken Seerl

An interesting item regarding codes has come to light. In California the ICBO Research Committee ruled that all roofs constructed of concrete roofing tiles placed over spaced sheathing board without underlayment of any kind must:

1. Be installed by an applicator trained and certified by the tile manufacturer. The names of every certified applicator shall be on file at ICBO headquarters in Whittier, California.
2. Be inspected and certified as meeting the installation requirements found in the specific tile manufacturer's research report. Both the "Certified Applicator" and an employee of the manufacturer must sign this inspection report, which will remain attached to the structure prior to inspection and "sign off" by the local building official.

I don't know all the particulars that brought forth this type of requirement but can you imagine any tile company complying? Talk about your can of legal worms that could result. One company has already stated they have withdrawn their open sheathing system and I am sure all the other firms will do likewise.

It would seem to me that it would have been simpler if the ICBO made a ruling that underlayment is required. This ruling by ICBO is sort of like throwing out the baby with the bath water.

concrete standards

Those who frequently utilize the design and construction standards of the American Concrete Institute might have a need for a companion volume — the appropriate ASTM standards cited in the ACI standards.

There is now such a companion volume available from the American Concrete Institute. It is ACI Special Publication 71, a collection of 58 different standards of the American Society for Testing and Materials cited in ACI standards. These are the standards referenced in the following ACI publications: 301, Structural Concrete Specifications; 318, Building Code Requirements; and 349, Code Requirements for Nuclear Safety Related Structures.

These 58 ASTM standards include those pertaining to concrete reinforcement, prestressed concrete strands, cement, air-entraining admixtures, curing compounds, lightweight aggregates, and ready-mixed concrete. Test methods are also given for compressive strength, soundness of aggregates, unit weight and air content, slump, and tensile strength.

SP-71, which consists of 319 pages, may be ordered from the Publication Sales Department, American Concrete Institute, P.O. Box 19150, Detroit, Mich., 48219. The cost is \$25.95; \$19.50 to ACI members. Shipping and handling charges are \$2.50 in the United States; \$5.00 outside the United States.



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Announcing the 1983 Northwest Region Conference at Rippling River April 21-23, 1983



construction specifications institute, portland chapter

Planning is nearly complete for the 1983 Region Conference to be held at Rippling River 30 miles east of Portland International Airport in the foot hills of the Cascades. Some innovations are planned to make the weekend as enjoyable as it will be productive.

Arrangements are being made for industry or trade organizations to sponsor an individual portion of the program such as a coffee break, a cocktail bar, etc. If this can be done soon, it will be far enough in advance so that proper credit can be given to the various sponsors in the advance mailing and in the printed programs. Sponsorship of one of these functions will also entitle that sponsor to a table top display or other presentation at the conference. No other product displays will be allowed. It was felt that our loyal sponsors should be given maximum exposure in return for their generous investment in the success of the program.

One modification of past practice will be the scheduling of the Region business meeting on Friday morning. This will give members the remainder of Friday and Friday night to discuss any matters that need it and prepare for a Saturday morning wrap-up of the Region business discussions.

There will be free time late Friday afternoon and on Saturday afternoon, some of which will be taken up with a little friendly competition between the Chapters of our Region.

As usual the conference will end with the gala awards banquet with entertainment into the small hours.

In addition to the usual room accommodations, Rippling River also offers some two bedroom condominiums which will be ideal for two couples to rent jointly.

The first official mailing, which will include a response card, will be sent to all members in September. Watch for it, send the card back immediately and be prepared to enjoy a great conference with the good guys from Portland. Industry people interested in sponsoring some portion of the program can contact Dick Ehmann at 644-4222.

gira appointed to education committee

Richard Gira of the Northwest Lath and Plaster Bureau, has been appointed to the Institute's Education Committee for a third consecutive year.

Gira will represent the Northwest and Western Regions of CSI at the Institute level. He will attend at least two meetings a year in his area of responsibility. Last October Gira attended a West Region meeting in Sacramento and prior to that in August, 1981, attended the Northwest Region's Leadership Conference in Seattle, Washington.

We congratulate Dick on his reappointment and feel certain that he will continue to represent both Regions as well as he has in the past.

board of directors meeting

May 4, 1982

PRESENT: Don Eggleston, Ivan McCormick, Dick Gira, Les Seeley, Jim Davidson, Cristal Arnold, Bob Strickler, Ken Searl, Lee Kilbourn, Bruce Townsend, Betty Sherman, Bill Merritt, Janet Styner.

1. Cristal Arnold read the minutes of the April 6, 1982 Board of Directors meeting. The minutes were approved as read.

2. Old Business:

Ken Searl reported that the AGC/AIA/CSI joint committee will meet again on May 25, 10:00 AM. The topic of the meeting will be Change Order Procedures/Contract Closeout.

Les Seeley announced that the joint office with AIA was in question for next year. AIA is planning on finding new space, and they do not believe that there will be room for the tenants that they have housed previously.

Discussion followed. Lee Kilbourn has spoken with Martha Bergman, Chapter Executive of AIA, and felt that the AIA had already decided that the tenants would not be moving with them.

Cristal Arnold said that the discussion sounded as if the CSI Board had already decided to make new arrangements before this meeting commenced. Seeley told Arnold that this was not true, and that he was just trying to be prepared if we are asked to find new quarters.

Actual "foot traffic" in the office was discussed. There is more telephone

contact made than people coming into the Chapter office.

Seeley asked the Board to consider the problem, and to have some ideas at the June Board Meeting.

c **THE PREDICATOR** was discussed. It was moved and seconded that **THE PREDICATOR** advertising be sold by Janet Styner. Any profit made will go to the Chapter, as would any shortfall. Passed.

3. Treasurer's Report:

Betty Sherman distributed the Treasurer's report for the period ending April 30, 1982. Sherman suggested that the Chapter watch expenses so that the next Treasurer did not have the same problem in early January and February with cash flow.

Cash	—
Checking Account	728.97
Columbia Daily	
Income Company	21,357.16
Accounts Receivable	—
Postal Permit	219.48
Net Assets	\$22,305.61

4 New Business:

a. Ivan McCormick presented the Nominating Committee report to the Board of Directors, as follows:

President Elect	Dick Gira
Secretary	Janet Styner
Treasurer	Ivan McCormick
Industry Director	Cristal Arnold
(vote for 1)	Hunt Jones
	Ken Trinklein
Professional Director	Dennis Destefano
(vote for 2)	Betty Sherman
	Al Staehli

b. Education Committee: Dick Gira announced three plant tours organized by the Education Committee:

Portland Wire and Iron Works — Wednesday, May 19, 1982 — 3:30 PM.
 Grand Metal Products — Wednesday, June 2, 1982 — 12:00 Noon.
 Interpace Corporation — Friday, June 4, 1982 — 3:00 PM.

A flyer will be sent out to the membership announcing these tours.

The meeting was adjourned at 1:15 PM

Respectfully submitted,
 Cristal Arnold, Secretary
 Janet H. Styner, Recording Secretary

computer directory for construction

Contractors finally have available a single source reference to locate software written specifically for construction.

Construction Computer Applications

Directory (CCAD) contains listings of over 1000 software programs for construction contractors produced by over 150 vendors. These include products for microcomputers, minicomputers and mainframes.

Also included in the Directory are two yearly updates, listings of construction consultants and a special section entitled "A Software/Hardware Evaluator for Construction Users" by Larry True of Demand Construction Services, Inc.

For more information on CCAD or Construction Computer Applications Newsletter (CCAN) write Construction Industry Press, 1105-F Spring St., Dept. D, Silver Spring, MD 20910 or call (301) 589-4884.

products fair booths honored

The Chairman's Award for Best Decorated Booth was given to three firms at the 8th Annual Products Fair, May 26-27, 1982 at the Memorial Coliseum.

Chapter President, Les Seeley, and Products Fair Chairman, Bret Biggs, presented the plaques to Lemon's Millwork, Mohr Construction Systems, and Tube Specialties for their displays at the two-day trade show. Our congratulations to these three firms, and a thank you to all of you who participated in this year's Products Fair.



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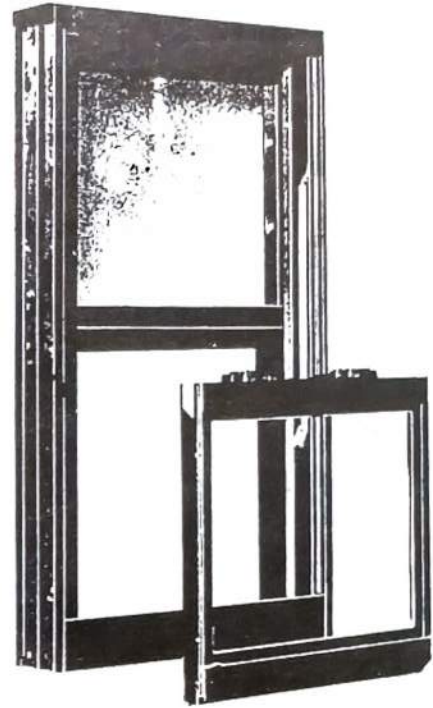
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