

THE MEMPHIS

PERSPECTIVE

SEPTEMBER 2016 Edition

CSI SEPTEMBER CHAPTER MEETING

THURSDAY September 8, 2016

5:30 Social Hour, 6:00 Dinner, 7:00 Program

The Racquet Club; 5111 Sanderlin Ave. Memphis, TN 38117

A presentation by

Michelle F. Ashbery, CDT, LEED AP

**Architectural & Contract Sales Manager
Armstrong World Industries**

[Understanding Code Compliant Integrated Ceiling Solutions](#)



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CSI

www.csinet.org

Founded in 1948, the Construction Specifications Institute is a not-for-profit technical organization dedicated to the advancement of construction technology through communication, research, education and service. CSI serves the interests of architects, engineers, specifiers, interior designers, contractors, product manufacturers and others in the construction industry.

Membership

Architects, engineers, contractors, and manufacturers—14,000 members strong—are in touch with one another through their Construction Specifications Institute membership. CSI provides contacts in the construction industry as well as provides you up-to-date information to help you do your job efficiently and effectively. Yearly Institute membership fee is \$250 plus \$40 Memphis Chapter fee = \$290; Institute membership fee for an Emerging Professional is \$125 plus \$40 Memphis Chapter fee = \$165.00; and Institute membership fee for students is \$30 plus \$10 Memphis Chapter = \$40.

Contact: Richard Hill richard.hill@basf.com
662-420-9563

Tabletop Displays at Monthly Meetings

At each monthly meeting, the Chapter encourages all members to provide a table display of their product and/or services for inspection and education of those attending the meeting. After the meal and prior to the program, the displayer will be given five minutes to address the group. The table display is also encouraged to be represented during the social hour and after the program for any questions by the attendees. The presentation fee for this time is \$25.00.

Table Top Info. - Mike Zielinski
mzielinski@lrk.com
901-652-5612

The Memphis PerSPECTive Information

The Memphis PerSPECTive is published ten times a year by the Memphis Chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute. Appearance of products or services, name or editorial copy does not constitute an endorsement by the Memphis Chapter of CSI nor any of its members.

Circulation of *The Memphis PerSPECTive* includes over 500 people consisting of members of the Memphis Chapter of CSI, members of the Memphis AIA Chapter, CSI Regional editors, the CSI Institute and other interested persons nationwide. To be included on future mailings, forward your name, mailing address, and e-mail address to the following address:

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P.O. Box 172349
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You may also access a complimentary copy of *The Memphis PerSPECTive* online at www.csimemphis.org.

SUBMITTING ARTICLES

Readers are encouraged to submit articles of interest within the construction industry for publishing. Articles on individual projects whether currently in design, under construction, or recently completed are encouraged.

Any printed articles, photos or program inserts should be forwarded to:

The Memphis Perspective
Attn: Danny Clark
danny62clark@gmail.com
Or hansfaulhaber@hotmail.com

Articles and images should be submitted in electronic format via digital media or email. Microsoft Word documents are strongly preferred for articles, minus tabs and any other formatting. All images must include a date and caption. If printed photographs are submitted, please include SASE

MAGAZINE ADVERTISING

The advertising rates for 10 issues of *The Memphis PerSPECTive* in printed version and as published in the CSI Memphis Chapter website (www.csimemphis.org) are as follows:

<u>5 Issues</u>	<u>10 Issues</u>		
One-Eighth Page	\$100	\$	200
One-Fourth Page	\$200	\$	400
One-Half Page	\$400	\$	800
Full Page	\$ 800	\$	1,600

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CSI MEMPHIS CHAPTER CALENDAR 2016-2017

Board Meetings: 5:30pm - Monday preceding Chapter Meeting

Place: Allen + Hoshall Conference Room 1661 International Dr., Memphis, TN 38120

Chapter Meetings: 5:30pm second Thursday of the month

Place: Racquet Club, 5111 Sanderlin Avenue, Memphis, TN 38117

Cost: \$25 for members and guests; \$12.50 for students (*sponsors may cover student costs*)

Chapter Scheduled Events:

September 8, 2016: Michelle Ashbery w/Armstrong: Understanding Code Compliant Integrated Ceiling Solutions

October 13, 2016: Tommy Smith & Carl Drennon: The manufacturer's Role In Code Compliance

November 10, 2016: Dudley Dolinger w/Retro Plate: Contemporary Trends in Concrete Polished Floors

December 10, 2016: Holiday Party-venue TBD

January 12, 2017: Kent Kile/PPG: FLLW Colors

February 9, 2017: Cooper Pickle: Hilti: Firestopping 101: Life Safety and Relevant Code Developments

March 9, 2017: Leo Paradis/Advanced Building Products: Designing and Detailing Exterior Walls for Moisture Control

April Products Display Show

April 20, 21, 22: GSR Region Conference to be held in Memphis-look for details in future issues

May Plant Tour TBD (*tentative program place holder*)

June 10, 2017: Awards Banquet at the Butcher Shop (Cordova)

July 15, 2017: Transfer of Power Meeting at Allen + Hoshall (time TBD)



Hans Dietrich Faulhaber,
Architect
CSI Memphis
Chapter President

Greetings Memphis Chapter CSI!!

It seems like only yesterday I was returning from a great CSI convention in St. Louis. I am now preparing to go to another convention, this year in Austin, Texas, a town that prides itself on being weird. I am looking forward to the fellowship, the educational opportunities and meeting new folks in our industry. I will be there with our very own **Jeffrey Parnell**. We will both provide reports upon our return-look forward to them!

This month's meeting program is by **Michelle Ashbery**, CDT, LEED AP, a familiar face to be sure. Her program last year was on acoustics, a subject near and dear to my heart. This year she will present her program: Understanding Code Compliant Integrated Ceiling Solutions. Unfortunately for me I will be in Austin during this gathering but hope to hear from an attending member on how good it was.

We have added a new feature in the magazine for your reading pleasure: **What I Learned**. I hope will be a new feature that will be authored by a member who attended the meeting and, of course, was willing to write a quick report on what they learned. Look forward to future reports. Our first is by **Susan Evans**, CSI.

Please don't get tired of reading this plea: I want to encourage everyone who reads this-member or not- to contribute to the **Dempsey B. Morrison Scholarship Fund**. This is a tax deductible contribution to the extent allowed by law. I encourage you to **make a donation** to this very worthy scholarship fund. CSI Memphis in partnership with the University of Memphis provides two scholarships that fully fund the tuition for the two selected students for one year. This can eliminate a financial hardship that might exist and in turn provide peace of mind to the student allowing them to focus on their studies and not fund raising activities. I knew Mr. Morrison and had him as a drafting teacher while attending State Technical Institute at Memphis-now SWTCC. Please consider a donation to this very worthy endeavor. ***If I can donate to this very worthy fund...so can you!***

We have our Board meetings the Monday prior to our chapter meetings that are currently scheduled for the second Thursday evening of the month. The general membership is invited to attend the Board meetings should they have business to bring before the Board or simply want to see how the Board functions. If you have an agenda item-let me know by email the Friday prior to the meeting and I will place it on the agenda.

Once again I ***thank you*** for the opportunity to serve the chapter in this honorable position. I am humbled by the history of this chapter and its membership, past and present and hope to have an effective, productive and meaningful term. My phone is always open so if you have questions, comments, recommendations or simply suggestions give me a call. I'll see you at our next meeting!

Hans Dietrich Faulhaber, Architect
The University of Tennessee

For Membership, Fellowship and Leadership
Call a CSI Leader Today and Volunteer

A presentation by
Michelle F. Ashbery, CDT, LEED AP
Architectural & Contract Sales Manager
Armstrong World Industries

Understanding Code-compliant Integrated Ceiling Solutions [1 LU]

This seminar will help you understand new installation systems available that navigate the challenges of designing ceilings from one end of a building to another. The seminar will explain the design and construction benefits of pre-engineered integrated ceiling systems versus traditional ceiling design and construction practices as well as describe the environmental and occupant comfort benefits of pre-engineered systems versus traditional systems. Applying new construction practice knowledge to make informed product specification choices is important. The seminar will help Implement new construction methods to design ceilings that can be easily constructed and support the understanding of the value in collaborating early with your ceiling partner to ensure best practices are followed to meet your project design intent.

AIA Program Number: EX205



THURSDAY September 8, 2016

5:30 Social Hour, 6:00 Dinner, 7:00 Program

The Racquet Club; 5111 Sanderlin Ave. Memphis, TN 38117

\$25.00 for members and non-members; \$12.50 for students (non-shows will be billed).

For reservations, contact Pam Davidson at 901-261-4671

or email at [pdavidson@allenhoshall.com](mailto:p davidson@allenhoshall.com)

Or reservations may also be made on-line at www.csimemphis.org using PayPal.



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This article is related to documents required for submission prior to and typically during construction. The requirement for Submittals is found in Division 01 General Requirements and specifically in Section 01300 or 01 13 00. The individual specification sections will detail the specific submittals required.

Multiple Submittals for One Specification Section

There are essentially two issues related to this problem. The first is MPE engineers think in terms of specifying subcontracts rather than specifying products. The second is a single specification section that applies to the product submittal and installation requirements of multiple subcontractors. Both of these issues have their own special set of problems.

Engineering specifications have been traditionally known to be a sort of renegade product. That is to say they sometimes follow the CSI format and sometimes do not; more often they do not which can lead to compromising situations if specific issues are not identified before a particular product installation occurs. Because engineering professionals consider the specification “theirs” and include all aspects of that installation, a given product might be specified in multiple sections. Unfortunately the engineers desire to be comprehensive can lead to confusion, a mis-match of approved products and potentially non-compatible products submitted for installation in the work of a given project.

An example of the engineering related specification problem is Fire Stopping. Architectural specification writers will typically place this product in specification Section 07840, wherein the specifier will list a number of acceptable manufacturers. The specifier will also provide a schedule indicating where the products are to be used and under what Underwriter’s Laboratory (UL) or Factory Mutual (FM) category they fall. The architectural construction administrator would logically expect the submission of this product under one submittal covering all aspects of product submission and installation.

One way to avoid this problem is to have the engineering specification reference the architectural specification and remain silent on any other aspects of that component and its installation. To do otherwise is to invite confusion and further the notion of specifying subcontracts which is NOT what specifications are intended to accomplish. The division of labor for a given project is solely the responsibility of the bidding general contractor. The Contract Documents should in no way imply nor should the bidding contractor

infer that there is an implicit division of labor or subcontract relationship in the composition of the technical specifications: there isn’t.

When multiple subcontractors install products from the same section, a similar problem with the product and installation of that product occur. For example, Joint Sealants, which apply to windows, doors, finish materials and other components will be installed on the interior and exterior of the building by a variety of different subcontractors. The problem is that if the window installer and the masonry installer do not use the exact same brand of sealant, there might be an incompatibility problem with the final installation. One sealant may not stick to the other resulting in a leaky building.

The way for architects and engineers to avoid this problem, as related to Joint Sealants, is to simply require the use of one manufacturer throughout the project. This provides sole source responsibility and should ensure a compatibility review on the part of the successful bidder/supplier. To ensure that this review is accomplished, it too should be listed as a specified requirement.

The way a contractor can eliminate this problem is to first recognize its existence (i.e. either example) and then be pro-active by asking the architect for a modification of the offending requirement(s). The reasoning being for the contractor to provide a more comprehensive and accurate product submission and installation, a “streamlining” of the particular submittal would be a benefit to the project as a whole. A prudent architect should have no issues with this sort of request and approve it immediately.

Unrequested Submittals

Unrequested submittals are just that: components submitted for review that are not contractually required for submission, review or approval. An example of this submittal is any component that is not listed in any given specification section as being required to be submitted for review and approval.

The reviewer should beware of the potential legal liability associated with the disposition of submittals of this nature. The reviewing party will inevitably take on some liability associated with submissions of this nature. The most effective means of disposing of unrequested submittals would be to simply return them to the submitter with no action taken.

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The contractor should also be aware of the potential legal liability associated with the submission of components or information that are not required to be submitted. Just as the reviewing party will take on liability, the submitting party does too.

Resubmittals

A resubmittal, as the term implies, is the resubmission of a product or group of products for review and disposition a second time. This may occur due to the submittal being incomplete, the submittal being vague and requiring clarification, or the incorrect or inferior product being submitted. Resubmission implies that the process has already been through one review cycle for the given product. Consequently, the reviewer will have notations ready to quickly review and dispose of the resubmission once it is received.

Limiting re-submittals is an almost impossible task. Very few owners would capitulate to specification language that would cause proprietary components to be integrated into their project for the simple reason that acceptance would not be cost effective and may not provide any better quality. Not all similar products are created equal. Consequently, specifications need to be clear, concise, complete and coordinated to convey what is wanted for a project. Remember that any rejection or revision required to a submittal on the part of the submitting subcontractor will inevitably lead to a resubmission for verification. That is, unless the reviewer simply noted to provide the product with whatever notations were placed on the submittal and returned the submittal to the contractor.

In practice a resubmission of a product or assembly of products that happens in a single occurrence is generally acceptable. A third occurrence calls for the contractor and reviewer to get together face to face to determine why there is division on what the requirements are for the submittal. Without actually discussing the submittal issues, the submittal process will simply ping-pong back and forth until everyone becomes frustrated and nothing productive is accomplished and the project is potentially delayed. This sort of scenario should be avoided.

Resubmittals have professional compensation issues associated with them. Architects and engineers are compensated for their time. It is simply not equitable for one party to a contract (the contractor) to cause uncompensated extra work to another party (the architect or engineer) through their actions. The innocent party becomes the Owner when they are required to compensate the architect for additional

services related to multiple submittal reviews. Some AIA Owner Agreement forms have provisions for how many times a submittal review can occur without triggering additional service fees.

Incomplete Submittals

All specification sections have an article devoted to the requirements for the submittals under Part 1 General Requirements for the given product or assembly being specified. An incomplete submittal occurs when one or more of the listed components is omitted from the submission for review that the submittal becomes incomplete.

Incomplete submittals are product or component submissions that do not have all of the requisite submittal components attached to them as required by the specification for the given product. For example: Section 08800 Glazing typically requires small samples (12" x 12" or smaller) of the glass proposed for inclusion in the project in addition to product data on each individual glass component. Submission of the product data without the sample would be considered incomplete. The reviewer has a choice of reviewing that which was submitted and comment on it, noting that the submission of samples is required or he may reject the submittal in favor of receiving a complete submittal to review in one sitting. The contractor in this example may want to obtain approval based on the submission of the product data prior to procuring and submitting samples and in some cases this would be acceptable. However, if there is no extraordinary glazing requirement and the glass that is specified is commonly available then there is no compelling reason not to submit all of the required components at one time, the first time.

Incomplete submittals are a reality of the construction industry. In order to provide a thorough "three C" review, the submission has to be complete, clear and concise. (I like to add my 4th "C" to the process: *coordinated*. A fully coordinated set of documents will provide the contractor with the proper information in the right locations without duplication.) The easiest way to eliminate repeat submissions of incomplete submittals is to return the first incomplete submittal to the contractor with no action taken. The reviewer should note on the return transmittal the fact that the submittal is incomplete and why, thus requiring a resubmission and reactivation of the review timetable. Often this method will result in better submissions. The negative aspect of taking this action is being perceived as a non team player and one who will forever be a hindrance to the construction schedule.

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Nonresponsive Submittals

A non-responsive submittal can be best described as a submittal that is incomplete or where all the components have been submitted by multiple selections exist on the submittal data or cut sheet and none had been marked signifying that particular product for review. In other words, it does not *respond* to specified requirements. The reviewer has the option of marking and noting the correct or acceptable component and returning it to the contractor or simply taking no action and returning it to the contractor to make the selections and resubmit. The danger in marking the submittal with the acceptable component is that the contractor may respond that the marked component was not the priced component and there will be an up charge for what was indicated. Consequently I recommend reviewers return the submittal with no action taken thus reactivating the review time and placing the responsibility on the contractor for indicating which components he intends for review.

Informational submittals are assessed solely on the basis of whether they are responsive or non-responsive and not on correctness of content. For example, contractors are routinely required to submit construction progress schedules. The architect is required to review this submittal solely based on its requirement to be submitted and not the actual content, although comments may be forthcoming.

Inadequate Contractor Review

The contractor is contractually obligated to review all of the submittals it receives prior to officially submitting them to the architect for review. The contractor is required to make notations for coordination with related work and to list any items that are not in conformance with the contract documents. A product substitution may also be specified to have a listing of the features of the substitution versus the specified product so that the reviewer does not spend an inordinate amount of time determining the suitability of a given substitution. It should be noted that most specifications do not allow post-bid substitutions to be processed as ordinary submittals.

The contractor has a responsibility to verify that submissions from their subcontractors that are intended to be submitted to the architect for official review have all of the components required by the specifications. This verification process takes only minutes to perform and can potentially save hours in time. Typically inadequate contractor review will result in resubmission of the submittal which will take the subcontractor's, the contractor's and the architect's time to process. The waste of re-processing time can be

avoided by simply reviewing the submissions as they come in and verify that they comply.

Simply stamping the submission and affixing initials and a date do not constitute a review of a submittal. Once the submittal is received it should be compared to the specifications for compliance and any deficiencies or omissions annotated on the submittal. If the submittal is found to be complete, it should then be forwarded to the architect for their review.

The General Conditions for AIA document A201 state the following relative to contractor submittal review state the following under Article 3.12.6: *"By submitting Shop Drawings, Product Data, Samples and similar submittals, the Contractor represents to the Owner and Architect that the Contractor has (1) reviewed and approved them, (2) determined and verified materials, field measurements and field construction criteria related thereto, or will do so and (3) checked and coordinated the information contained within such submittals with the requirement of the Work and of the Contract Documents."*

Contractor Refuses to Approve

Prior to submission for an official review, the contractor is required to verify the completeness of a given submittal and approve it as complying with the contract documents. Typically this approval takes the form of a project manager or other reviewer looking over the submittal and stamping the submittal with the contractor's stamp signifying that the contractor has in fact reviewed the subcontractor's submittal and concurs that the submittal components and that the contents of the submittal comply with the contractual requirements.

In my experience it is very rare that the contractor will refuse to approve the subcontractor's submission for review by the A/E team. The architect or reviewer's action will typically be to reject the submittal based on the fact that there is no indication that the contractor has reviewed the submittal prior to submission for official review, which the contractor is contractually required to do.

Reasons for the contractor refusing to approve submittals can vary from the contractor not believing that the submittals are the purview of the architect and thus should not carry the review signification from the contractor. Another potential reason is that the contractor was provided with advice from his counsel advising him not to approve submittals as a matter of practice to avoid any liability associated with them.

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Regardless of the reason, the contractor has a duty to review and dispose of submissions on the part of his subcontractors that are deemed to be official submittals. Failure to do so will result in time wasted.

Overloading

Overloading is a practice by contractors where they submit a large amount of submittals on a certain date expecting them to be disposed of within the contractual timeframe, typically two weeks. If the Project Manual specifies that the contractor is to produce a submittal schedule prior to the review of any submittals, the potential for overloading is mitigated to some degree. This practice does not serve the project well as there may be truly critical submissions that will enable the contractor to move quickly and meet its schedule that might not be reviewed in as timely manner as if they had been properly submitted. The problem of overloading can be compounded when the reviewing party is located in a different city from the project or the contract administrator.

Overloading can be eliminated by enforcing the contract requirements related to the submission of a Submittal Schedule. The Submittal Schedule is or should be a living (constantly updated) document typically required to be submitted within a very short period of time after execution of a construction contract. The Submittal Schedule defines the submittal process to come and is the “road map” to the submittal process orchestrated by the general contractor. If the Submittal Schedule is submitted then there should be an orderly progression of submissions once the contract has been executed.

Multiple Submittals Requiring Coordination

“Multiple submittals that require coordination” is a good reason to require the contractor to provide a Submittal Schedule. This problem occurs when there are a number of specified components on the project that require close coordination with each other. An example for this would be a curtain wall system that is directly adjacent to an exterior metal panel system. While the two systems are independent of one another they intersect with each other and thus coordination between the two is necessary.

As previously stated the contractor is required to review submittals prior to official submission for review. When there are submittals that require coordination, the contractor should request these submittals concurrently from his subcontractors. The contractor should allow for sufficient time to review and provide the coordination as required for the submittals. The contractor’s review may require that the

submittals be returned to the subcontractor for corrections prior to official submission to the architect for review.

The complexity of the submissions requiring coordination may be such that a meeting between the subcontractors providing and erecting each of the components is conducted with the contractor and the architect and his consultant involved. The procedure would generally eliminate the potential for resubmissions as all or many of the problems would be worked out in the meeting prior to the submission of the components.

These are problems that are experienced industry wide and tend to have a negative impact on the whole construction administrative process. Enforcing all aspects of the contract documents, particularly requiring Submittal Schedules to be submitted, will enable the contractor and architect to work together to avoid these sorts of problems. Avoiding these problems will go a long way to producing a successful project that is on time and on budget and results in the level of quality prescribed in the specifications. After all, we are in business to satisfy our clients and to produce high quality products.

Hans Dietrich Faulhaber, Architect, CSI, CDT © 2016
The University of Tennessee



What I learned from the IBC Low Slop Roofing Presentation:

I learned a lot of different codes I had never heard of or paid much attention to since my main part of the building is the tile specifications, as well as floor prep & waterproofing.

Some of the categories that stood out to me are in the IBC Chapter 15 - section 1503 is for weather protection & roof drainage, and 1504 is about wind resistance. 1506 Fire classifications, 1507 Roof Covering requirements.

I also learned of the various code groups that govern all this:

BOCA - Building Officials & Code Administration formed in 1915 that developed NBC (National Building Code) published in 1950

IBCO - International Council of Building Code

SBCCI - Southern Building Code Congress International

All of these joined to form the International Code Council (ICC) in 1994. These codes are revised every 3years, and the state of TN is now following 2012 codes.

As for roofing requirements, surprisingly, the most important part of the building, roof maintenance is rare! In 2012, codes required that buildings shall be covered with approved manufacturers material & structure for weather protection. They do this wind speed testing several ways, but the most accurate is using a 12x24 table, attaching the material to it, and blowing air from underneath to see how much wind force it will withstand before letting loose. Depending on the test methods used, the wind speed may pass one test, but fail another. TN & MS are considered 90mph wind areas according to ASCE7-10. Various codes from FM1450 & 4470 cover the roof system & roof covers, and FM4474 covers simulated wind uplift resistance. Ballasting building is no longer used because it affects surrounding buildings and can damage them. The biggest area of failure is usually the perimeter corners of the roof. ANSI/SPRI ES1 covers edge securements for pull resistance.

The bottom line it seems, is always install according to the manufacturers recommendations & maintain the products!

Susan Evans, CSI

Commercial Sales, Specifications & Design Consultant

Robert F Henry Tile Company





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Each summer, boards of directors make plans for the next year, education and certification committees begin preparing study courses, newsletter editors start bugging chapter presidents for articles, and planning committees search for good technical programs and tours. All of these are serious, necessary things that must be done to provide the services members expect.

But as they say, all work and no play can make things dull and boring. Chapters, usually through region conferences, show other chapters what their committees are doing and discuss best practices. I wonder, how often do we show each other what we do to have fun? In the next couple of articles, I'm going to recount stories from North Central Region conferences; I invite you to respond with your own tales of mirth and merriment.

The first event took place at the 2003 North Central Region Conference, which was held in Duluth, Minnesota. This was a special occasion, because Gary Betts, a member of the Chicago Chapter and the North Central Region, had just been elected as Institute president. Some years before, when Robert L. McManus, another NCR member, had been elected as Institute president, he was honored by a somewhat rowdy coronation.

A couple of Minneapolis-St. Paul Chapter members, Alana and John Griffith, I believe, suggested we do something similar for Gary. Not being one to break a long-standing tradition, or to miss a chance for some good-natured fun, I wrote a script for Gary's coronation and prepared a suitably eloquent proclamation.



To set the scene, the Twin Ports Chapter, conference host, arranged a dinner cruise of the Duluth/Superior harbor. That ensured the guest of honor would be where we wanted him, with no way of escape. At some point in the evening, I presented the following speech, which segued into the coronation.

The Viking longboat, the most advanced ship of its time, was a major factor in the success of the Vikings. Built of wood and iron, these boats were fast and able to handle both open seas and inland rivers with ease. Their shallow draft meant that fully loaded boats could be sailed in rivers only three feet deep, and they could be put ashore anywhere there was a beach. (If you haven't seen one, there is a replica in a park here in Duluth.)

Blonde, burly, and brutal, hungry for loot and land. That is the disgusting stereotypical image of the Viking. Violent they may have been, but they lived in a turbulent age whose values were not ours. Recently, modern scholars have revealed another side of these sturdy folk. Contrary to popular belief, the Vikings were a sensitive, caring peo-

ple, full of civic virtue, with strong family values, a great interest in birdwatching, a love of delicate pink and yellow flowers, and a fondness for lacy undergarments.

Since those glorious days of yore, the Vikings seem to have vanished. We no longer see their graceful ships or their horned helms, and we no longer hear the ghostly call of their long battle horns. Indeed, the only reminder we have of those great warriors of old are the hapless purple and white dwarves of Minnesota, who annually do battle against the green and gold elves of Wisconsin.

Yet all is not lost! Odin, god of warriors and battle, along with his son Thor, god of thunder, and Frey, the god of fertility, colorful things, and interior design, have conspired to restore the glory of the Vikings and to reclaim the Middle Kingdom.

Years ago, in their infinite wisdom, they saw promise in one young man, who might one day be fit to rule. Chivalrous and wise though he was, a series of tests was planned to prove his mettle. Year after year he was called upon to serve in many ways. Each task was a challenge: some would test his strength, some would test his wit, and all would test his patience. In the end, he passed each trial.

Tonight, the not quite so young man who was chosen, and who has survived his trial by fire, faces the last test of his worth - the will of the People. I call to your attention a man whose actions are known to all, a man truly fit to wear the crown. Let the Lords and Ladies of the Court bring forth Gary, Lord Betts the Terrible, Master of the North Central Kingdom!

For the rest of the story, see the Form and Order of Service for The Coronation of His Highness Gary, Lord Betts the Terrible at www.northstarcsi.com/writing/Betts%20order.pdf.

Cast:

Gary, Lord Betts - Gary Betts

Jan the Griffith - John Griffith

Archbishop Saumur - Bob Saumur

Gaor the White - George White

Lady Alana - Alana Griffith

Lady Marta of Sandvik - Marthe Brock

Lord Hewitt - James Hewitt

Great Wulff, Lord Chambermaid - Sheldon Wolfe

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Agree? Disagree? Leave your comments at

<http://swconstructivethoughts.blogspot.com/>

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2015-2018 - **Pam Davidson**

2015-2018 - **Lisa Namie**

2016-2019 - **Tommy Smith**

2016-2019 - **Susan Evans**



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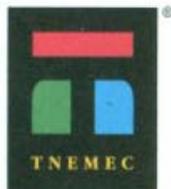
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