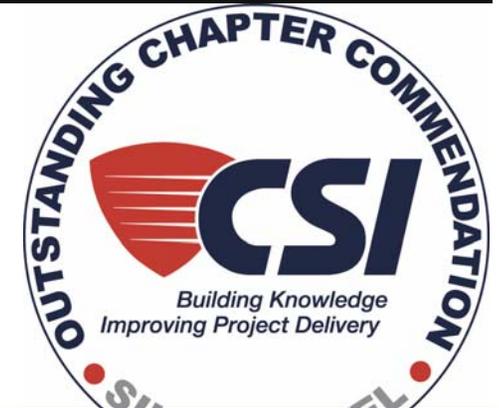


SPECWORK



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Why I Joined CSI and am Still Active 21 Years Later

Billy J. Mathis, FCSI, CDT

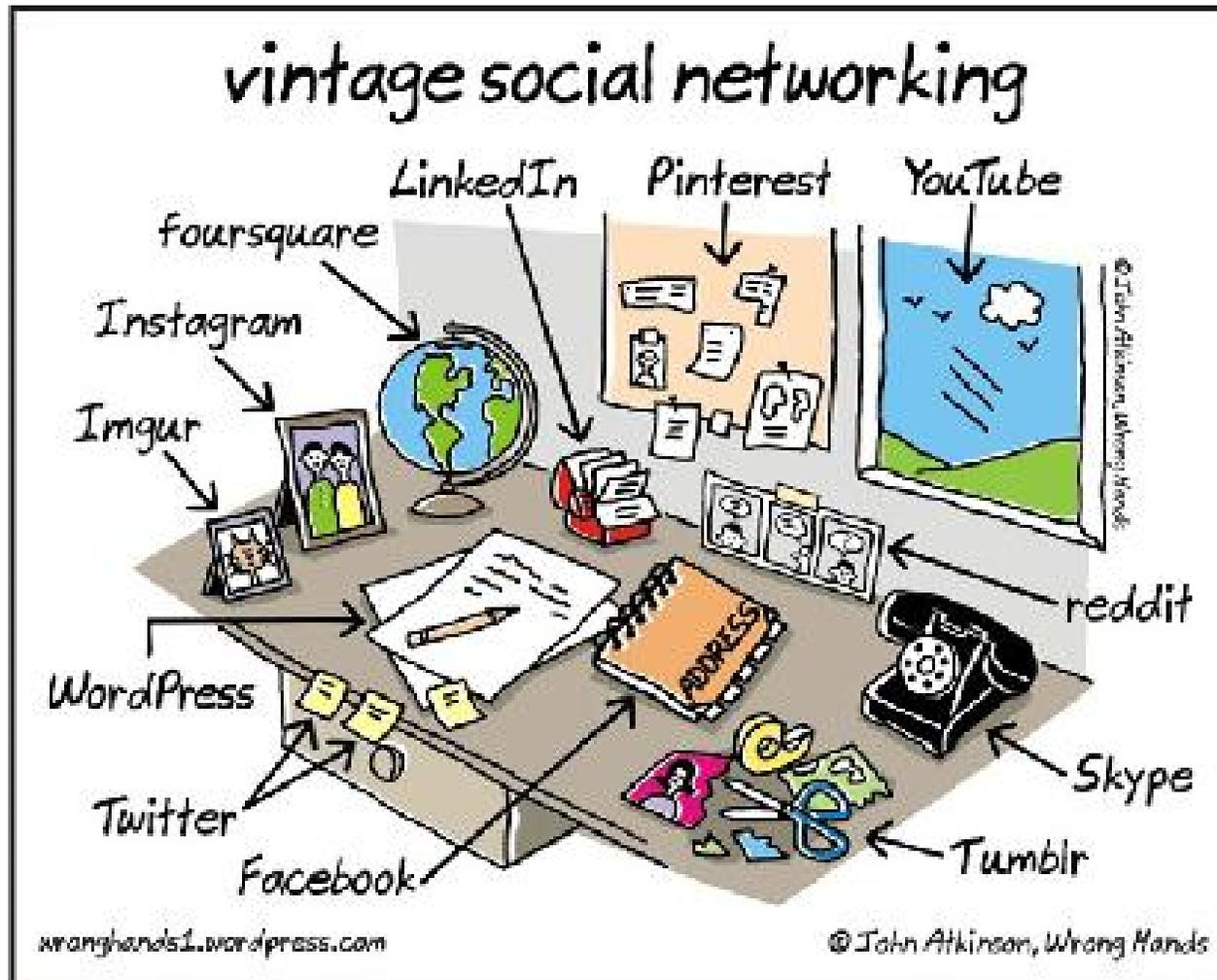
There are a lot of reasons why people join CSI. My journey began after getting hired at my current firm. I was responsible for coordinating things call Specifications and putting them into Project Manuals. Not knowing a thing about either, I started looking around for someone or some organization that could help me understand just what I was getting into. I was introduced to Ms. Betty Hays who invited me to my first Little Rock Chapter meeting. I walked in, thinking I would be a wall flower and just get a feel from what was going on. Well Betty and Jan Sanders had other ideas and basically brought me into the middle of the room, introducing me to so many people who would later become my friends and fellow Chapter Members. I was hooked at that point. I worked with Betty for a short time unofficially beginning to get a feel for just what specifications were and then I started on my path to getting my CDT and becoming active within the Chapter leadership.

I have now been associated with CSI for just over 21 years and I have loved every minute of it. I have made so many friends that I cannot keep count. I have learned so much from so many that I will never be able to pay it all back through my actions and involvement. But more than that, I learned many things that enhanced my ability to perform in my current job and to make doing my job so much more productive and fun. Sure there are time when I get challenged and even some times when I wonder just what I am doing here again, but when I think back to those who mentored me and showed me so many things I never knew about CSI and about the Construction Industry overall, then I jut put my shoulder back on the gind stone and press forward. Don't get me wrong, it has not all been work. There are plenty of times that different people showed me that you can get the job done and still have some fun along the way. For this I will be forever grateful.

What keeps me involved now, 21 years later. Well I see the potential that CSI offers to a whole new generation of Construction Industry people. The problem is not that we have so much to offer, it is that we don't know how to get the information to them in such a manner as to make their active involvement become apparent. We need young leaders to step up. We need people who want to take CSI to the next level of its evolution. The Institute has taken the necessary steps to give Chapters the tools they need to accomplish this all we need is for younger people to join and keep the ball rolling. This transition of power is what I am actively staying involved for. I want to see the next generation take the reins and run with it.

Mark The Date - Gulf States Region Leadership Conference is June 7 - 8, 2019. Sponsorship opportunities are available.

Mark the Date - Little Rock Chapter Annual Golf Tournament set for April 26, 2019



Customize Your Volunteer Experience with CSI's Volunteer Portal



Are you interested in...

[Reaching out to educators](#) to bring CSI principles into the classroom?

[Meeting and greeting](#) with fellow members at Construct 2018?

Guiding others studying for the CSI certification exams – lead an [online study group](#)?

Sign up for these opportunities and more at CSI's NEW Volunteer Portal:

See all volunteer opportunities in one location

Easily apply for options that interest you and work with your schedule

Opt into the volunteering pool, sit back and have volunteering invitations come directly to you

Join your fellow members... Jump into the [volunteer pool](#) and make a difference!

See how you can volunteer today on the [Volunteer Portal](#).

If you have any questions about volunteering, please email volunteer@csinet.org.

PREDICTED: RESPECT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION TRADES



Contributed by [Liz O'Sullivan](#)

(Editor's Note: It should be noted that the skilled trades gap has been a long time coming, and this post was originally written by Liz over seven years ago on her blog that you can find [here](#))

I have great respect for people who work hard and are good at their work.

Many people consider hard work and skill to be respect-worthy. However, the same people who respect hard-working and successful doctors, actors, and software engineers, often have little or no respect for hard-working, successful construction tradespeople.

This lack of respect may partially stem from a lack of understanding of what is involved in the work of tradespeople. Sometimes we do a little fix-it work around our own homes and figure that it's not that hard. We watch tradespeople on TV who make their work look easy, and think, "Oh, well I could do that." But it actually only looks easy, and that's because they know what they're doing!

I suspect that there's actually a deeper and broader pattern of thinking that's at work here, and it needs to change, soon.

There is a lack of respect for the construction trades because of the push by schools to get kids to college. Somehow, attaining a 4-year college degree has become the only respected post-high-school option for many kids. It may be the only avenue they hear about from their guidance counselors and parents.

In the Denver Post on February 20, 2011, a guest writer, high school teacher Michael Mazenko wrote:

“...schools keep pushing the college-for-all mentality. The education system should promote the trades and skilled labor as much as it does academics and bachelor’s degrees, and education at all levels should become more experiential and skill-based.”

“This conclusion is supported by the recently released Harvard study that concluded not all kids should go to college – or at least not a four-year university in pursuit of a bachelor’s degree. The aptly titled report ‘Pathways to Prosperity’ recommends a new direction for education reform, based on the practical needs of students and the economy.”

Not every teenager really wants to have a career that requires a 4-year-college diploma. But there is pressure from society to go get that college diploma, or else he may be considered to be not smart, or to be an underachiever. Sometimes it works out, and the college student thrives, and ends up taking a career path that did require that college degree. Sometimes it doesn’t work out, the student struggles or hates college, or just wonders why he’s there, AND has student loan debt to deal with after the inevitable drop out of college.

Maybe it made sense to keep pushing oneself through college in the days when a 4-year-college degree guaranteed a job. But today, when a college degree guarantees little more than loads of student loan debt for many, if someone’s not cut out for college, it doesn’t make sense to go.

If alternative education paths, and alternative career paths, were considered to be acceptable, and respectable, by a greater percentage of people in the U.S., we’d have fewer kids dropping out of college, and maybe we’d even have fewer kids dropping out of high school. We’d surely have more, and better-trained, construction tradespeople. They’d get their educations in trade schools or two-year technical college programs, and on the job. While in high school, they’d have a better understanding of how their class subject matter will be used in their careers.

I’m lucky to have known since I was 12 years old what I wanted to do for a living. Some people my age still aren’t sure... If young people are exposed to more options at a young age, options for careers, not just options for more education, they may be as lucky as I was, and be able to live through the rest of their formal educational lives with clear goals in sight.

Another surprising and great piece of information from Michael Mazenko’s piece addresses wages:

“In a study of Florida college graduates, the earnings discrepancy between two-year programs and bachelor degrees is a revelation. Five years out of school, the average trade school or community college graduate makes \$47,000 per year compared to bachelor degree holders who average \$36,000. School administrators, counselors, and education reformers are being disingenuous if they fail to promote this information to students and parents. By not offering advice on students’ realistic prospects for college degrees and marketable skills, schools are setting up too many kids for failure.”

And, from the Harvard “Pathways to Prosperity” study:

There will ...be a huge number of job openings in so-called blue-collar fields like construction, manufacturing, and natural resources, though many will simply replace retiring baby boomers. These fields will provide nearly 8 million job openings, 2.7 million of which will require a post-secondary credential. In commercial construction, manufacturing, mining and installation, and repair, this kind of post-secondary education—as opposed to a B.A.—is often the ticket to a well-paying and rewarding career.”

These post-secondary credentials mentioned above include 2-year associate's degrees and occupational certificates. A four-year-college degree is not required for any of these 8 million job openings, and only a high school degree is required for over 5 million of these jobs.

If this pattern of “college-for-all thinking” doesn't change, these jobs will be tough to fill with qualified, properly trained, people. I see a future with a large percentage of new construction being pretty bad, and a very small percentage of new construction being good, but very expensive. There just won't be enough skilled tradespeople to go around, so those with the skills will become very expensive and very much in demand. (And how will they have the time to train the skilled tradespeople of the future?)

Well, maybe that'll be the way to engender the respect that is due... If the U.S. won't learn the easy way, by reading studies and making some changes in our patterns of thinking, maybe we'll learn the hard way – by experiencing even higher financial costs of good quality construction, and the less-measurable costs of living with poor quality construction. I've seen and lived with both. I've seen good work in action, and I've seen bad work in action. I highly respect the good work of good tradespeople! Now if we can just get the rest of the U.S. to think this way, we can have a brighter economic future, and a better built environment.



Let's Fix Construction Blog

How Do You Define Excellence?

Contributed by [Brent Williams](#)

Hi, I'm Brent Williams and I'm a self-described construction materials geek. I come from an architecture background, but I was serendipitously detoured into the product rep world...and I've never looked back. Why, you ask?

Because I love working in the visual oriented design world that we live in. I've been lucky enough to become a hyper-specialist in one, weird little construction product. But my product is unusual & amazing, it solves a myriad of issues in the industry and I completely love my amazing job.

A big chunk of what a professional building product rep does on a daily basis is explain exactly where, why, how and how not to deploy these products to the design community. In medical terms, our friends in the Architecture world are General Practitioners, while the rep is a Micro Neurosurgeon. Architects, by the design of their craft, need to know at least a little bit about everything. Me? I need to know everything that there is about one tiny little thing. More importantly, I need to know what THEY need to know about my tiny little corner of the world.

And therein lies the magic, the alchemy, as it were. Product Reps have to communicate quickly and accurately, at an incredibly high level of proficiency, in both directions...both to and from the client. You simply must be empathetic, intuitive and proactive. Not the simplest matrix of executables and doubly tough to execute rapidly and on the fly. Nothing less than excellence will be tolerated by the modern construction industry.

An experienced rep needs to be both an incredible listener yet anticipate issues and questions almost before they are spoken. Frankly, all of us in the product representation arena either hold this skill set, or we're not around very long. Check any employment website, or look on LinkedIn, and there are lots of vacancies for reps and lots of reps looking for employment.



If you think about it, just about everyone involved in the design industry must possess most of this skill set in order to be able to sustain the construction process. You either communicate at scale, or you're gone. No quarter. You can't do a proper program unless you can communicate at a very high level, with all of the constituents in and on a project.

Because I know my craft well and because I am blessed enough to actually be the sole independent technical support person in my corner of the industry, this is a pretty easy stunt for me to pull off. Thanks to more than 15 years as a Construction Specifications Institute (CSI) member, I've also learned specifically what is required from my clients, what the precise format that the information is required to be delivered in, and how to interface with the people and systems that need my information. I've learned to speak, emote and deploy marketing resources against my targets in the industry...and I've done pretty well at it.

Very early in my CSI career, I was encouraged to sit for my Construction Document Technologist (CDT) Certificate. At the time, I simply did not understand how that would be of benefit to my career.

I simply could not have been more wrong.

Earning my CDT Certificate was the single most important thing that I've ever done in my career field, and that includes my college education. No, I'm not kidding...it's proven to be the best thing that I've ever done. Why, do you ask?

Because the CDT was fundamentally both a certificate and educational process that builds into the holder the understanding of every level and facet of the construction process.

Construction Law? It's in there.

Submittals and how they work? They're in there.

How everything is supposed to flow and how it's all supposed to work together for good? It's in there.

Stuff you didn't even know existed in the construction process? They're in there.

It's the foundation of excellence for communication in the built environment. The CDT teaches you how it all works, how it all fits together and how the community works together for good. It ties together designers, specifiers, product reps, General Contractors, commissioning agents and more. It simply provides an efficient structure for project delivery. It is, in every facet, a conduit...delivering the information to the party that needs it in a timely and direct manner.

Today, the need for excellence in every facet of the construction process is only heightened, given that any information on the planet is available to anyone at just the click of a few key.

Information is plentiful, knowledge is cheap...but wisdom is becoming harder and harder to find."

CSI continues to lead the way in providing structure, systems and education to enhance the way in which we all communicate within the built environment and will continue to pursue that excellence. Special interests in the AEC industry, like USGBC, SCIP, DHI and other specialized voices, like letsfixconstruction.com, will add value and context to the community and let us continue the joint pursuit of excellence.

On July 1, 2018, the CDT program transitioned from a certificate to a certification, with the main change to the program adding prerequisites and a continuing education requirement. CDT certifications are only offered during a spring and a fall testing window each year and the spring window is fast approaching: 2019 CDT Exam early registration is February 11 to April 10 and the late registration is April 11 to Apr 30. The exam testing window is April 15 – May 24, 2019.

To read more about CDT Certification, please visit www.csiresources.org/certification/cdt

Personally, I'm going to continue to provide content, share best practices and continue my work in communication excellence. I'm stoked to see what is happening, how the community is truly striving to provide excellence and how the media market and the working world are beginning to blur for everyone. I'm happy to help, so reach out if I can be of assistance and please help me spread the word.

If you are interested in following the Little Rock Chapter, our links are as follows (*for Facebook and LinkedIn look for the CSI Little Rock Chapter*):

Website: <https://csilittlerock.org>

Facebook: www.facebook.com

LinkedIn: www.linkedin.com

If you are interested in Joining CSI or if you are just interested in keeping up with the information provided by CSI, follow this link to the Institute Website Membership Pages:

For Membership Information:

<https://www.csiresources.org/communities/membership/individual-membership>

To Join CSI:

https://higherlogicdownload.s3.amazonaws.com/CSIRESOURCES/143a718d-6df6-484a-8a79-76d79635b741/UploadedImages/PDFs/CSI_MembershipFormFY18.pdf

To See what CSI is all about:

https://higherlogicdownload.s3.amazonaws.com/CSIRESOURCES/143a718d-6df6-484a-8a79-76d79635b741/UploadedImages/CSI_ResourcesCatalogFinalLowRes.pdf

Digital Transformation: A Practical Definition

By: **Adrian Gonzalez Influencer**

President at Adelante SCM & Founder/Host of Talking Logistics

Author's Note: The following is an excerpt from "[Construction Is Lagging In Digitization LET'S GET UNSTUCK](#)," a research e-book produced by Adelante SCM and published by Command Alkon (a *Talking Logistics* sponsor).

What is so new about digital transformation? Haven't we been using the internet, Web, email, and other digital tools for decades in our business? Wasn't that what "e-business" was all about in the late 90s?

Those questions always come up when discussing digital transformation, and the reality is that digital transformation is not new; it has been going on for decades, dating back to the dawn of the computer age and the rise of the internet and Web.

Then why all the fuss today about digital transformation?

The short answer is because many companies and their trading partners, especially in the heavy building materials (HBM) and construction industry, [have not advanced very far on the digital transformation journey](#). They still rely on paper-based, manual processes; they lack electronic connectivity with most of their trading partners; their data quality is still poor (inaccurate, incomplete, and/or not timely); and they have failed to modernize their IT systems.

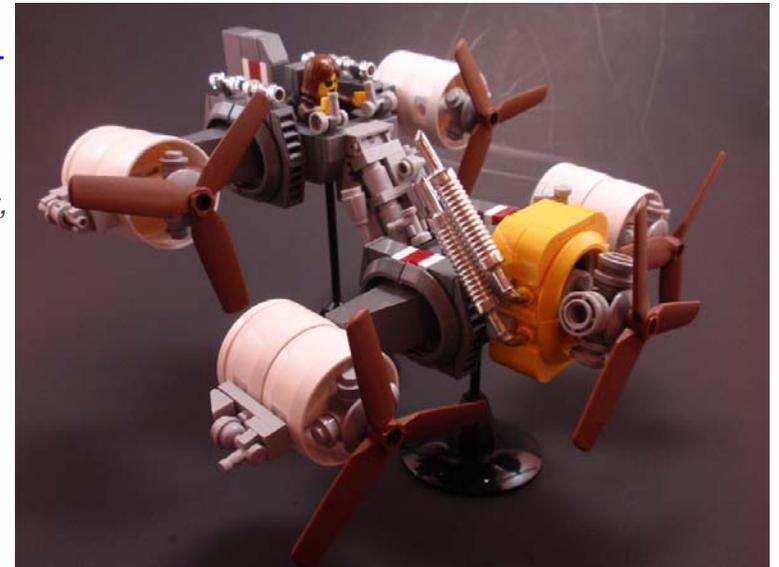
For years, companies have been able to succeed despite these shortcomings, but as the pace of change has accelerated, as customer requirements have become more demanding, and as competitive pressures have intensified, companies are struggling to keep up. Simply put, the old ways of working are no longer aligned with the new rules for success, which are centered on having the ability to make smarter decisions faster and on [delivering an enhanced customer experience profitably](#).

If you do an online search for "digital transformation definition," you get about 133 million results, including the following examples:

Digital transformation is the application of digital technologies to fundamentally impact all aspects of business and society

(Source: [InfoWorld](#))

Digital Transformation is application of digital capabilities to processes, products, and assets to improve efficiency, enhance customer value, manage risk, and uncover new monetization opportunities. (Source: [CIO](#))



While these definitions are valid, they are also too broad and high level, especially for executives who are trying to grasp where and how to get started or move forward on this journey. Therefore, we propose a more grounded and practical definition:

Digital transformation is taking action to:

- Eliminate waste from the value chain, which includes eliminating manual and paper-based business processes;
- Break down the silos between functional groups and IT systems and enable true collaboration and intelligence sharing between them;
- Integrate electronically with all trading partners, preferably in a cloud- and network-based platform, using modern technologies such as APIs and web services;
- Treat data as an asset and develop processes and a governance structure to manage data quality;
- Leverage network-based business intelligence, optimization, and analytics tools to convert data into actionable intelligence.

That is, digital transformation is taking action to solve these long-standing issues that add cost, complexity, and inefficiencies to supply chains.

FOUR NOTIONS ON BEING A PROJECT MANAGER

Contributed by Marvin Kemp - Let's Fix Construction Blog 12/18/2018



In a musing about leading meetings, I wrote that "I'm an architect by education and licensure. I'm a project manager by definition of my firm." Since a recent strategic planning exercise our firm went through, I've been thinking about what it means to be an architect and a project manager. The architect part is easy, legally speaking: you've earned a first professional degree in architecture from an accredited university, completed the Intern Development Program (now known as Architectural Experience Program AXP), passed the Architects Registration Exam (ARE) and have applied for and been granted a license to practice architecture in the State where you reside. Okay, so maybe its not that easy, but it is a straightforward and linear process.

The philosophical notion of what it means to be an architect is much more complicated and probably meant for a different blog post or maybe even several blog posts! But, from the beginning of my career, I had the goal of becoming an architect. I accomplished that in 2001, just shy of seven years after I graduated from college. I also had the goal of being a project manager and eventually a partner or principal in a firm. Project manager may seem a strange goal for someone educated as an architect. I was never the strongest design student in school. At first, I wasn't mature enough to understand or focus on the studio curriculum. That set me back in terms of my design maturation. I probably could have caught up but let my ego and confrontations with several professors get in the way. I graduated with a respectable GPA north of 3.0, but had many C's in design studios, though I did manage a B on my thesis project.

When I took my first job out of school, it was with a small firm that did good work, but not great design work. Generally, the two partners were the designers and with our clientele there was little opportunity for more than basic design solutions. I got my shot at some basic planning and elevations studies, but rarely had the budget to do much more from a design standpoint. At the same time, one of my bosses and first mentors, began taking me to client meetings. I found I really liked being out of the office, meeting with our clients and

also had four solid examples, other than the two partners, of what good project managers do in that office. My first desk was in a studio with three of them! What a treat to work with them, interact with them and listen to their phone conversations on a daily basis. It was in those early experiences that I decided I wanted to be the hot shot project manager, not the hot shot designer.

Nearly 21 years later, what does it mean to be the "hot shot project manager?" Here are some notions.

1. You Manage Your Clients

This is something that many architects struggle with. There seems to be two prevailing notions about clients in our profession. The first is, much like in retail, the client is always right. Do whatever it takes to keep the client happy, even if it is outside of your scope of services and outside of your fee proposal. The second notion is the polar opposite: this is my building and you will merely pay for it and not second guess a single decision I make. I'm sure we all know architects that fit into each of those categories. They are both equally dangerous and for different reasons.

I try to assume the middle ground. Yes, my clients are very important to me and yes, I should do everything I can do to keep them happy. However, I negotiated a fee in good faith based on a scope of work. When that scope of work changes, I deserve to be compensated for the changes. Fair is fair. I work almost exclusively in higher education, so most of my clients are in the business of educating people. They are not necessarily in the business of making money. However, not understanding that I am running a business is no excuse for bad behavior or unfair play.

The beautiful buildings we design are equally important. However, when the job is built and the owner moves in, I'm on to the next project. My client, however, has to live with my decisions. My favorite clients have hired our firm to build a beautiful building, but one that is also functional, operational and reasonably priced. Those are the best clients to work with because you truly work with them, not for them and certainly they do not work for you.

2. You Lead Your Teams

I mentioned at the end of a different post the difference between being a manager and a leader. The "hot shot project managers" are also visionary leaders. The line I used was "we can see the forest and the trees." As important as it is to nurture our clients, it is equally important to nurture our staff. And not just the architects and designers; we must also mentor the administrative staff, the specifiers, everyone. Managing is not easy, but leading is incredibly difficult. It requires the focus and discipline that I lacked when taking design studios in college. While I'm not the greatest leader, I work at it and think about it every single day.

Your team also includes your consultants. Most of my projects have large teams; sometimes as many as ten different firms! As project manager, I try to have a personal and professional connection with the lead of each firm on my team: their project manager, their principal-in-charge, whomever is closely working on my project. I try to be a clear communicator as it relates to schedule, design goals, and anything else related to the project. If no one knows what is going on, you are not effectively leading.

3. You Manage the Finances

We are in the business of designing buildings but we are also in the business of making money. Sometimes those are at odds with each other, but not typically. My firm has software that we use to manage our time sheets, expense sheets, invoicing and other financial items. It can very powerfully present up-to-date information on the financial health of our projects. However, if you use it to find out there is a problem, you've already lost money.

Managing the finances must be proactive, not reactive. When we kick off a project, I let our internal team know what our fee is, how much we're going to spend in each phase and what that means in terms of hours each week of individual effort on their part. I follow up with the team at regular intervals to make sure they are progressing as necessary to complete the work profitably. Setting and communicating expectations to your teams lets them know you care about them but also about the financial profitability of the firm.

4. You Mentor Your Staff

Part of being a strong manager and strong leader is recognizing that you need to find and develop your replacement. The architecture industry is riddled with firms whose owners never planned for ownership transition. At some point, the sole practitioner or partnership pair realized they were old, tired and needed to transition ownership, only to find that they had run off all the bright, entrepreneurial minded architects and were left with a group of worker bees. Or, worse yet, they so over value the worth of the firm that their employees cannot afford to purchase the firm.

That ownership transition plan starts at the project team level. If the hot shot project manager aspires to be a firm owner then they need to replace themselves with the next hot shot project manager so that they can move up to firm owner or leader without a drop off in revenue. Its difficult to look over your shoulder, but it is critically important.

These are just four notions that I have on project management. I'm currently working with one of our senior principals at work to do a presentation to our project managers about what we expect from them. Each of these notions is covered in that presentation.

Panic Hardware Quick Question: Field Painted Panic Hardware

By Lori Greene, DAHC/CDC, CCPR, FDAI—I Dig Hardware Website



Every so often, someone asks me...

Can panic hardware be painted in the field without voiding the label?

This may be because the finish has been damaged, or because they want to change the finish/color without investing thousands of dollars in new hardware. I understand the motivation, but it's a risky undertaking.

Panic hardware is a labeled product, certified to comply with UL 305 – Standard for Panic Hardware, BHMA A156.3 – Standard for Exit Devices, and if it's fire exit hardware, UL 10C – Standard for Positive Pressure Fire Tests of Door Assemblies. These products can not be modified in any way that would impact the listings.

While painting over the existing finish may seem like a pretty benign modification, it could affect the operation of the device...did you ever try to open an old window that had been painted shut? Because there's no way to know whether or not field painting would affect the performance of the panic hardware, the listing labs do not have an official protocol and as a manufacturer, we can't

authorize field painting. It's possible that an AHJ could approve it, but a painted finish is not likely to hold up well even if it doesn't have a negative affect on egress.

If you would like to read the comments on this question or if you would like to dig in and provide a comment, go to:

<https://idighardware.com/>

Select the article "QQ: Field Painted Panic Hardware and review / add comments.

Escape Room Tragedy

By Lori Greene, DAHC/CDC, CCPR, FDAI—I Dig Hardware Website

A few years ago, I wrote about potential code modifications for escape rooms – the now-popular entertainment facilities where participants are “locked in a room” until they can solve the clues needed to escape ([that blog post is here](#)). These rooms are not specifically addressed by the model codes, so any egress situations that do not meet the code requirements for free egress must be approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).

Often, non-code-compliant decisions about inhibiting egress are based on the belief that a fire or other emergency is unlikely to happen. But last Friday, five 15-year-old girls were killed in a fire in an escape room in Poland, and one man was injured. Media outlets are reporting that the fire began in a reception area and was started by a gas leak and/or shoddy wiring.

With many tragedies like this one, lessons tend to be learned after it's too late for the victims. The US model codes are in place to help keep building occupants safe, and these codes are created and modified in part because of fires and other events that have occurred. When we see a code violation, it may be tempting to brush it off thinking, “The chances are slim that this condition will actually put someone's life at risk.” But imagine explaining that to the victims' families (or the judge).

Some tips for escape rooms:

If the calculated occupant load of an individual room is less than 50 people, only one exit is typically required. I have seen escape rooms where the entrance door is never locked, and participants solve clues to open a different door in the room which is not considered an egress door. In most cases, this arrangement would be code-compliant as long as the means of egress is readily distinguishable.



Photo: Stew Milne for the Boston Globe

Some escape room doors have electrified hardware that can be released by the attendant or a “panic button” in the escape room. If the door is a required means of egress from the room, this set-up would have to be approved by the AHJ, and the hardware should be “fail safe.” This type of hardware will allow egress when power is cut – whether that function is performed by a button or by the fire alarm system.

Electromagnetic locks are fairly common on escape room doors, with a release button beside the door. Mag-locks are fail safe, so the lock can be released by the fire alarm or sprinkler system if the building has one. The auxiliary release button should be the type that will unlock the door for a period of time – usually 30 seconds. This 30-second release is one of the requirements for the auxiliary push button used with mag-locks that are released by a sensor – the sensor wouldn't be feasible in most escape-room situations (the door would unlock whenever someone approached the door). Because an electrically-locked door with just an auxiliary push button does not meet the model code requirements without the sensor, this application must be approved by the AHJ if the door is an egress door.

LITTLE ROCK CHAPTER INFORMATION

Chapter Officers

President:		Garrett Shaffer, CSI
President-Elect:		Open
Immediate Past President:		Clark Wood, CSI
Secretary:	T	Clark Wood, CSI, CDT
Treasurer:		Billy J. Mathis, FCSI, CDT
Directors		
Operations		Rachal Belanger, CSI
Honors		Melissa Aguiar, CSI, CDT
Membership		Carlie Massery, CSI
Education / Certification		

Chapter Info

Chapter Website:	https://csilittlerock.org
Chapter Newsletter:	SpecWork
Chapter Meeting Day and Time:	2nd Wednesday of Each Month unless otherwise specified by the Chapter President
Chapter Board Meeting Day and Time:	1st Friday of each Month unless otherwise specified by Chapter President

If you are interested in Joining CSI or if you are just interested in keeping up with the information provided by CSI, See the slides shown from the "Why CSI" presentation