# SPECWORK

CSI® LITTLE ROCK CHAPTER

Little Rock Chapter - Chartered November 1965 March 2026

## In This Issue

# President's Thoughts

By: Billy J. Mathis, FCSI, CDT, Little Rock Chapter President

Your Chapter needs your help. As you read this article, we are fast approaching the time when the Chapter needs to begin preparations for hosting the 2027 Gulf States Region Conference. This event requires the involvement of multiple people from the Chapter in various roles. We need the following:

1. A Chairperson. Someone to lead the way and coordinate the activities of each of the volunteer teams.
2. Executive Team. This team will be responsible for coordinating with the Hotel for rooms, parking, meals, snacks, etc. The chair of this team will be the primary point of contact with the Hotel for all matters.
3. Advertisement Team. This team is responsible for producing the brochures, registration documents, sponsorship documents, and getting those documents into the hands of the people.
4. Registration Team. These people have the responsibility to coordinate and manage the registration process from the time we open registration to after the last day of the Conference. This includes manning the registration table during the conference.
5. Itinerary Team. This team will coordinate all speakers, all training sessions, and the Key Not Speaker. They are responsible for making sure that the rooms are setup appropriately with the AV equipment needed and that the sessions all go according to schedule.
6. Hospitality Room Host. This person or persons will be responsible for the Hospitality room including the beverages, shacks, open and closing times, managing the activities in the room and making sure that we have no issues.

As you can see, we need a group of people, all dedicated to pulling this off. Our goal is to have a Conference that fulfills all the requirements as set forth from the Region Board, to be fiscally responsible to both the people attending and the Chapter. Our goal is to break even at the end of the conference and when all bills are settled. If this sound like something you might like to help with, please contact myself (Billy J. Mathis, FCSI, CDT at bjmathis@taggarch.com or Mindy Burton, CSI, CDT at mburton@cromwell.com.


One of the best benefits of CSI membership is the opportunity to lead — and our Little Rock Chapter is looking for a few members ready to bring fresh ideas and energy to our Board of Directors. These roles are very manageable (often handled over lunch hours) and are great for emerging professionals and seasoned members looking to give back.

We're currently looking to fill the following positions:

**Treasurer -** Much simpler than it sounds. With only a few recurring expenses and a streamlined credit card system in place, this role focuses on maintaining clear records and providing a brief monthly financial update. Low time commitment, high impact.

**Director of Programs** - Help bring CSI to life by coordinating monthly programs. This includes reaching out to speakers, organizations, or product reps to host lunch-and-learns, tours, or occasional evening events. Perfect for someone outgoing who enjoys networking and planning ahead.

**Director of Communications** - This behind-the-scenes role keeps our chapter connected and informed and includes:

Website Manager – Help maintain and grow our chapter website into a go-to resource for the local construction community.
Newsletter Editor – Pull together a monthly newsletter highlighting chapter news, upcoming events, member spot lights, and industry content.

If you've ever thought about getting more involved but weren't sure how — this is your sign. A small time commitment can make a big difference for our chapter. Interested? Let us know — we'd love to talk with you! We're hoping to have these roles filled by March 15, 2026.

# Certification

The CSI Certifications are designed to educate, inform and validate those in all areas of design and construction. The Nashville CSI Chapter aggressively promotes the Construction Documents Technology (CDT) certification program which is the basis for the other three certifications: CCS, CCCA and CCPR. Starting in February each year the Nashville Chapter provides 10 weeks of two hour classes focused on the CDT criteria. The CDT Certification is a comprehensive overview for anyone who writes, interprets, enforces, or manages construction documents. Classes are open to anyone (within the Gulf States Region) interested. CSI membership is not required and there is no cost to attend the classes. The CDT classes cover MasterFormat, UniFormat, AIA A201 – 2017 General Conditions and various other documents commonly used in construction. To find out more about CSI and the CDT and other Certification programs visit csiresources.org/home and click on Certification. In addition to the CDT classes, the chapter may provide assistance for candidates who intend to take the CCS, CCCA or CCPR exams. For more information contact: Carl Manka CManka@comcast.net or Lynn Jolley LJolley@comcast.net Class information is shown below.

**CSI CDT Classes** will be live online using Zoom – Thursdays from 5:00 pm until 7:00 pm CST starting February 12, 2026 and running for 10 weeks. Invitation is open to anyone in the CSI Gulf States Region. Membership in CSI is not required to attend these classes. A 2025 CDT Registration form is available on the CSI Nashville website: https://csinashville.org/ Click on Certification. We will use the CSI Project Delivery Practice Guide (PDPG) – Third Edition as our class text. Students should have access to a digital or hard copy of the PDPG-3. It is available from https://www.csiresources.org/home or check around to borrow a copy. We will also use AIA A201-2017 General Conditions and related documents. Each class is eligible for 2 CEU's. Upon request we will issue an attendance certificate for each class.

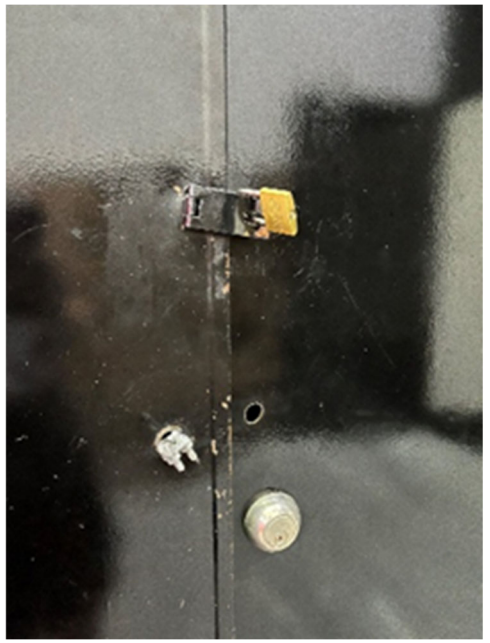
**Agenda and Class Schedule**

Week 1 – February 12 Fundamentals – Domain 1, Chapter 1 plus Introduction & Formats (CM)
Week 2 – February 19 Project Conception & Delivery – Domain 2, Chapter 2&3 (CM)
Week 3 – February 26 Design Process – Domain 3, Chapter 4 (LJ)
Week 4 – March 5 AIA A-201 General Conditions (JWP)
Week 5 – March 12 AIA A-201 General Conditions (JWP)
Week 6 – March 19 Construction Documents – Domain 4, Chapter 5 (LJ)
Week 7 – March 26 Procurement & Preconstruction – Domain 5&6, Chapters 6&7 (SP)
Week 8 – April 2 Construction – Domain 7, Chapter 8 (CC)
Week 9 – April 9 Life Cycle Activities – Domain 8, Chapter 9 & General Review (CM – LJ)
Week 10 – April 16 Mock Exam

# Wordless Wednesday: At the Mall

By: Lori Greene, I Dig Hardware Blog

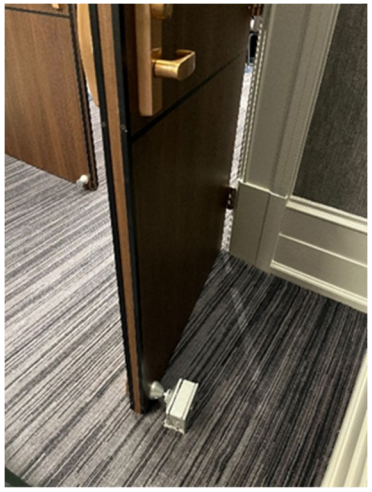
Even though this room (likely a storage or mechanical room) may not normally be occupied, this locking method would not comply with the US model codes. #wordless



# Wordless Wednesday: That’s one way to handle it

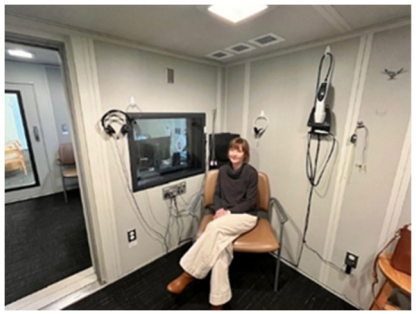
By: Lori Greene, I Dig Hardware Blog

While today’s Wordless Wednesday photos do not depict a code issue, I would have specified this a little differently… how about you?



# STC Doors In the Wild

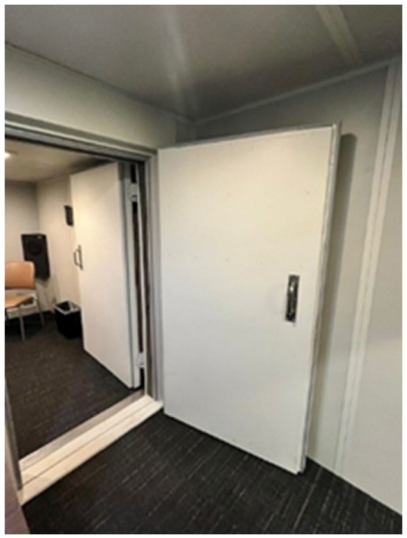
By: Mark Kuhn, I Dig Hardware Blog



In today's guest blog post, Mark Kuhn shares some sound doors that he saw recently during an appointment with his wife for some testing.

Some people have asked me (and Lori) where we come up with our topics…well, I had an up close and personal STC door encounter recently…or at least my wife did. I was just there to take pictures .

Special door assemblies can always pose a challenge, and I would say some of the most challenging are STC doors. For anyone I just lost in my first sentence, STC stands for Sound Transmission Class. In simple terms these are the types of doors we use when we are worried about sound transferring from one side of an opening to the other side. An STC rating takes into consideration frequency and decibels and then gives a material (in our case a door) a rating based on its ability to stop the transfer of sound.



What makes these openings a challenge is not typically the specifying of the hardware (although this can be a little complicated and I'll explain why in a minute). No, what makes them challenging is that they are normally presented like this; "We want those doors to be sound rated." or "We want sound doors at those locations." And sometimes people will even use the term STC but have no idea what it really means. To a door and hardware professional, this is a little like saying, "I want a shirt" – you didn't give me enough information…I need style, size, color, etc. All of these are needed if I'm going to get you a shirt and the same goes for a "sound door."

What most people don't understand is the average commercial wall construction (3-5/8" metal stud with a single layer of 5/8" sheetrock on each side) has an STC rating in the mid-40's while the average solid core wood door (perfectly sealed against sound transmission) only has an STC rating in the high 20's. And a standard hollow metal door (perfectly sealed against sound transmission) only achieves an STC rating in the low 30's…BTW in the STC world the higher the number the BETTER (the more sound is stopped). Armed with this information, the average architect or owner now sees that the door is the weak spot in their sound barrier, and we have a serious conversation about STC rated doors.

I would say that my projects where STC doors come up in conversation fall into 2 categories:
They say, “Thank you very much for the information” – then they go research STC doors and the various ratings and the cost to achieve those various ratings. Spoiler alert, the higher the rating the higher the cost. And they come back to me with more information. Either the “true STC doors” fit in the budget and I they will call out actual STC ratings. Or they don’t fit in the budget, and they ask me to use sound rated seals on standard doors. But, either way I have allowed them to make an informed decision.

OR – they know exactly what they want as far as STC ratings are concerned. I typically see this when I’m writing a spec for a facility that deals with STC ratings…a theater, TV/radio station, hospital or even a courthouse.

Remember I said that sometimes the hardware on STC doors can be a little complicated? Well as you can imagine, the hardware complications are concerning the seals on the door. And surprisingly it’s the lower rated STC doors that can be the most complicated. The reason is, these doors can sometimes come with seals (typically an adhesive seal at the head and jambs and a concealed automatic door bottom) and sometimes they do not. This depends on the door manufacturer and how they’ve tested their STC doors.

Another complication is that some manufacturers have tested with special hinges called cam-lift hinges. Instead of a spring-loaded automatic door bottom sealing the bottom of the door, there is a built-in (non-moving) seal across the bottom of the door and the entire door lowers when it closes. These are all things we need to know about when writing the hardware sets for these types of doors. The reason the higher STC rated doors (STC 50 and above) are not as complicated, is because these doors almost ALWAYS come with their own seals and cam-lift hinges.

I could probably go on for a little longer, but I’ve touched on the high points of STC doors and hardware. Before I get a lot of technical comments, it was my intention not to get too far into the weeds. I know STC is a science unto itself and we could write a book on the subject (and I’m sure that there are many books on the subject ).

# Fixed-It Friday: BRRR

By: Lori Greene, I Dig Hardware Blog


I spent this week in Indianapolis, where I felt temperatures unlike any that I can remember experiencing in at least 25 years. Motivated by the will to survive (after learning that hypothermia can become fatal in less than an hour), I spent some time learning to navigate downtown Indy without going outside. Yes! It's possible to use the convention center and connecting bridges to go quite a long way!

One of my mostly-interior power walks took me to one of the larger office buildings in the city, and I noticed this set-up in the lobby. There were actually two "situations" that we can all learn from. The most obvious was this signage offering help to exit the building – just press the button. As you can imagine, that caught my attention.

So is this acceptable? Let's assume the security station is attended 24/7, and the person at the desk has a way to let someone exit through a door that is equipped with an electromagnetic lock. There is no exit sign over this particular door, and there is another door nearby (see below).

In my opinion – no, this does not meet the intent of the I-Codes, because as I stood in the lobby, I saw at least 10 people leave through that door (apparently it's only locked at night). To me, that's a door that is "provided for egress purposes", and the I-Codes require those doors to be code-compliant, even if they are considered "extra" doors. The door should have a sensor to unlock it for egress when a building occupant approaches, along with a push-to-exit button, and fire alarm/ power failure release.

The door with the auto operator does have a creative fix for the flush ceiling condition...

Here's the other door that's nearby – this one does have an exit sign – it's just not showing in the photo. As I stood there, I saw someone try to exit through one of the swinging doors, and her coworker said, "Oh, that door's locked." This was not "after hours" – it was during normal working hours. The swinging doors had double-cylinder deadbolts which we know must be unlocked when the building is occupied, and the locks were not the indicator type or otherwise readily distinguishable as locked. The doors were also missing the signage stating: This door to remain unlocked when this space is occupied.

The swinging doors did have very nice bright chrome plated LCN 4040 closers!

# Decoded: Fire Protection System Requirements for Special Locking Arrangements

By: Lori Greene, I Dig Hardware Blog

In this Decoded article, I took a closer look at the requirements related to fire protection systems for doors with electrified hardware.

For the electrified hardware used in some special locking arrangements, there are code requirements for automatic release operations that must occur to allow egress during a fire alarm activation. A great question hit my inbox the other day, related to this topic:

**Do the codes permit the installation of electrified hardware on doors serving buildings that do not have a fire alarm or sprinkler system?**

The answer to this question depends on the type of electrical locking system, so here's a quick rundown:

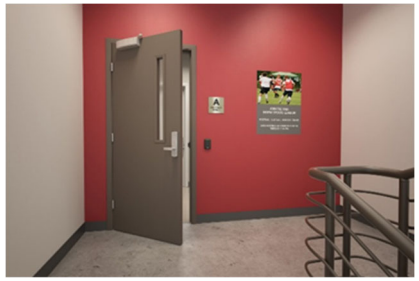
Doors with electrified hardware that controls access but does not affect egress are not considered special locking arrangements.

**Access Control / Free Egress** – This electrified hardware uses a credential reader, keypad, or other access control device to control access, but the electrical system does not impact egress. These systems are not considered special locking arrangements. The hardware on the egress side of the door – panic hardware, lever handle, etc. – may be used at any time to exit freely without the use of a key, special knowledge, or effort. This application is addressed by Section 1010.2.9 of the 2024 International Building Code (IBC) and International Fire Code (IFC), along with monitored or recorded egress applications. The I-Codes (IBC+IFC) do not require the building to have a fire alarm or sprinkler system in order for this hardware to be installed, and there is no requirement in this section of the code for the hardware to receive a signal from the fire protection system (if provided).

One consideration that could mandate a fire alarm connection for these "normal locking arrangements" is when this hardware is installed on a fire door assembly. For electrified hardware that controls the latching of the door (ex. electric latch retraction fire exit hardware and locksets, or fail secure electric strikes), the latch must be engaged during a fire to ensure that the door remains closed. Because an access control system could hold the latch in the retracted position for a prolonged period of time, the system should be connected to the fire alarm system so the latch is automatically projected if a fire occurs.

**Stairway Doors –** When a stairway door leading to the interior of the building is lockable on the stairway side of the door, the lock must release if there is an emergency to allow building occupants to leave the stair to seek another exit or wait for assistance. Beginning with the 2024 I-Codes (Section 1010.2.6), this automatic release must occur upon:

Provide each OPENING with the following:



A change to the 2024 I-Codes requires stairway doors to unlock on the stair side (without unlatching) when any of the three specified conditions occur.

1. a signal from the fire command center or from a location inside the main entrance to the building,
2. activation of a fire alarm signal when a fire alarm system is present in an area served by the stairway, and
3. failure of the power supply to the electric lock or the locking system.

Note that if any of these three conditions occur, the doors must unlock (without unlatching) on the stair side. The fire alarm release is only required if the building has a fire alarm system; this section does not mandate a fire alarm or sprinkler system in the building. Stairway discharge doors are exempt from this requirement but must provide code-compliant egress. There are two additional exceptions in this section for buildings with single exit stairways.

**Door Hardware Release** – These doors have door hardware (ex. panic hardware, lever handle, sensor bar) that incorporates a switch to release an electrified lock; the lock typically used in these systems is an electromagnetic lock. When the door-mounted hardware is operated, the electric lock is released to permit egress. The door must also unlock for egress upon loss of power to the electrical locking system.

Section 1010.2.10 of the 2024 I-Codes does not require the building to be equipped with a fire protection system in order for this type of locking system to be installed. There is no specific action that is required to occur upon fire alarm activation for this application.

**Sensor Release** – Electromagnetic locks are also commonly used in sensor release systems, but the code requirements are much different from the requirements for door hardware release applications. Sensor release applications are covered in Section 1010.2.11 of the IBC and IFC, which require the electrified lock to be released for egress by a sensor detecting an approaching building occupant, loss of power to the electric lock, sensor, or the electrical locking system, and actuation of a manual unlocking device – typically a push button (refer to the adopted code for specifics).

In addition, activation of the building fire alarm system, where provided, must automatically unlock the electrified lock, and the lock must remain unlocked until the fire alarm system is reset. The same requirements apply to activation of

the building automatic sprinkler system, where provided. Note that it is acceptable to install this type of system in a building that is not equipped with these systems.

**Delayed Egress** – In a delayed egress system, egress is delayed for a period of time – typically 15 seconds, or 30 seconds where approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). In order for a building to have doors with delayed egress locks, the I-Codes require the building to be equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system or an approved automatic smoke and heat detection system in accordance with the code. If delayed egress locks are installed on secondary exits in courtrooms, the building must be equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system.

The 15-second delay must be deactivated for immediate egress upon activation of the automatic sprinkler system or automatic fire detection system, upon loss of power to the electrical locking system or electrified lock, and the system must have the capability of remote release from the fire command center and other approved locations. In addition to these automatic and remote release methods, actuating the hardware or moving the door slightly in an attempt to egress must begin the timing sequence; at the end of the prescribed time period the door may be used to exit. There are many additional requirements in Section 1010.2.12 of the 2024 I-Codes.

In health care facilities where patients require containment for their safety or security, controlled egress locks are permitted to lock doors in the direction of egress until evacuation is needed.

**Controlled Egress in Health Care Facilities** – This type of locking system is only permitted by the model codes in Group I-1 and I-2 units where patients require containment for their safety or security; this typically applies to memory care, maternity, pediatrics, and similar areas. Controlled egress doors are locked in the direction of egress under normal operation, and the building must be equipped with an automatic sprinkler system or approved automatic smoke detection system in order for this application to be used.

In addition, the model codes mandate several release methods (refer to Section 1010.2.13 of the 2024 I-Codes):

- Activation of the automatic sprinkler system or automatic smoke detection must unlock the doors to allow immediate egress.
- Loss of power to the electrified lock or the electrical locking system must unlock the doors for egress.
- A switch at the fire command center, nursing station, or other approved location must unlock the doors by directly breaking power to the electric lock.
- A building occupant must not be required to pass through more than one door equipped with a controlled egress lock before entering an exit.

- Unlocking procedures must be described and approved as part of the emergency planning and preparedness (see IFC Chapter 4).
- All clinical staff must have the capability to unlock the doors for egress, including any keys, codes, or other means necessary.

Note that the I-Codes include exceptions that allow Items 1-4 to be omitted from the system requirements for doors serving areas where patients require restraint or containment as a function of a psychiatric or cognitive treatment area. Items 1-4 may also be omitted in areas where a listed egress control system is used to reduce the risk of child abduction from nursery and obstetric areas of a Group I-2 hospital.

**Elevator Lobby Exit Access Doors** – A new section (1010.2.14) was added to the 2024 I-Codes, addressing doors serving elevator lobbies without direct access to an exit. In the past, the IBC and IFC required at least one door serving each elevator lobby to allow code-compliant egress, which in many cases allowed access to the tenant space. The new requirements allow these doors to be locked with fail safe electrified locks which prevent egress under normal conditions when security is desired. In order to use this application, the building must be equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system and a fire alarm system, and the secured elevator lobby must be provided with an automatic smoke detection system, in accordance with Chapter 9 of the code. When the fire alarm system is activated by means other than a manual fire alarm box, the elevator lobby doors must automatically unlock to allow egress from the lobby. The locks must remain unlocked until the fire alarm system is reset.

In addition to the fire alarm requirements, this section of the I-Codes addresses unlocking upon loss of power and upon activation of a remote switch, and the need for a two-way communication system in the lobby, emergency lighting, and UL listings. Refer to the 2024 I-Codes for additional information.

NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, includes similar requirements to those of the I-Codes, but some sections do vary. It's always important to check the adopted codes in a project's jurisdiction, as state and local modifications may apply. For additional assistance, consult with the AHJ.

# Bringing Acoustics to Hardware: The Science Behind Low-Noise Design

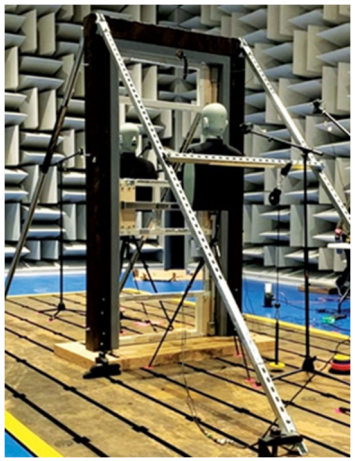
By: Anthony Gambrall , Director of Standards for Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association (BHMA)

Increasingly, building projects are not only concerned with requirements such as safety and energy efficiency, but also occupant comfort. One aspect of this is noise. Noise from HVAC units, noise from other work areas, and noise from door hardware. How many times has a person's concentration been disrupted at a meeting or conference by someone entering or exiting the room? It is essential to specify door hardware for those areas of the building that require an additional level of quiet. The Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association (BHMA) has undertaken the task of determining door hardware suitable for quiet environments with its new standard, ANSI/BHMA A156.42, Acoustic Performance Rating for Operational Noise of Architectural Hardware.

BHMA is the trade association for North American manufacturers of commercial builders' hardware. The organization is involved in standards, codes, life-safety regulations, and other activities that influence performance requirements for products such as locks, closers, exit devices, and related components. BHMA is the only organization accredited by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) to develop and maintain performance standards for locks, closers, exit devices, and other builders' hardware. BHMA currently has more than 40 ANSI/BHMA standards. The widely known ANSI/BHMA A156 series of standards sets performance criteria for an array of products, including locks, closers, exit devices, butts, hinges, power-operated doors, and access control products.

With A156.42, BHMA is once again looking to stay abreast of market needs. There are studies detailing the effects of extraneous noise in various environments. The studies show many factors contribute to the issue. The BHMA member companies have decided to address this problem and ensure that their products are part of the solution. But the concept of "quiet" is not easily quantifiable and varies considerably for different applications. In a medical environment, acceptable noise levels differ significantly from those in a conference room.

The development of the standard took a total of six years. A significant factor during this time frame was the lack of acoustical measurement expertise within the BHMA membership. So, forming a strong partnership with a sound laboratory was essential.



The first development was a test fixture designed to be acoustically dead, minimizing external noise that could affect recordings. It also needed to accommodate various products and allow for quick changeovers. After several iterations, a fixture was created that met these requirements and did not introduce any additional noise during testing.

First on the list of developments was a test fixture. Above all, it had to be acoustically dead. Noise from external elements can be hard to remove from recordings and will impact the product's sound. Additionally, it had to be able to accommodate a wide variety of products and facilitate quick changeovers. After several iterations, a fixture was developed to meet this criterion; in testing, it did not add any extraneous noise to the recording.

Next, a testing procedure needed to be developed. The cadence established is a combination of real-world usage and limitations on recording. The real-world aspect was determined by averaging field measurements, such as the speed at which a bar is pushed and released, the rate at which a lever is turned, and the rate at which a door closes. Recording restrictions are necessary not only because of the large file sizes, but also because long recordings make it more difficult to identify specific areas of concern.

The testing cadence is broken up into three main activities:

- Door opening—Actuation of the product and opening the door (e.g. turning a lever or pushing a bar).
- Product release—With the door in a fixed open position, the actuation point of the product is released (e.g. letting go of a lever or bar).
- Door closing—A weight system pulls the door closed at a fixed speed, allowing the product to latch.

These three activities define typical door operation, allowing manufacturers to focus on areas for improvement. When aspects, such as pushbar actuation versus release, are evaluated separately and receive their own score, it helps the manufacturer determine where to allocate design effort. Further, each activity is monitored for execution speed, which includes avoiding excessive pushing or turning, as well as measuring the total time taken to complete the activity. If any of these parameters fall outside specified values, the recording is rejected, and a new one is taken. All actuations are performed by human hands. The lab has experience with this and found that non-human actuation introduces noise.

A sound jury is comprised of a group of impartial individuals who assess a variety of sounds, rating each based on how it might be perceived in a quiet setting.

Lastly, products were needed to test. With multiple door hardware companies participating, a wide range of products was tested to achieve not only a broad application range but also a diverse sound range. Once the “what,” “where,” and “how” were determined, the recording process began. Testing was conducted in a semi-anechoic sound chamber, with the fixture and testing procedure in place. There were 10 recordings made for each activity, each two seconds long.

Once the recordings were finished, an analysis of the recordings began. At first, a simple analysis was considered using Peak Instantaneous Loudness. It was quick and understandable, but too general to decide what a quiet device was. Even when products deemed quiet were tested, it was not possible to distinguish them from other products. Due to the lack of clear product delineation, the BHMA team and testing laboratory personnel concluded that this analysis was inconclusive.

The subsequent phase involved evaluating the recordings by a sound jury. A sound jury is comprised of a group of impartial individuals who assess a variety of sounds, rating each based on how it might be perceived in a quiet setting. In this study, a total of 53 jurors from diverse demographics participated in sessions lasting 45 minutes. Each participant engaged in four paired comparison tests and one semantic differential test.

During the paired comparison test, jurors listened to two sample sounds and indicated which one they found to be less disruptive. Following this, participants ranked the sounds on scales that represented opposing extremes, such as “annoying” and “pleasant,” during the semantic differential test. The sounds from the three activities were interspersed throughout the evaluation process, yielding valuable insights into the results of the paired comparisons.

From an analysis of the sound jury’s preferences of the recorded sounds, a characteristic curve was created for each of the three activities. The curve is defined by taking sounds from an activity and ranking them from least disturbing to most. This curve, then, can be used to conduct a correlation study to compare which sound quality metrics correlate most strongly. The sound quality metrics, such as amplitude, roughness, tonality, and modulation, are the computed objective parameters for each sound. There are more than 30 metrics available for comparison. Once the top two or three best-fitting metrics have been identified, a regression equation is created. Using this equation, BHMA estimated a sound’s position on the jury’s original characteristic curve. This helps quantify whether a door hardware sound from a specific action is considered more or less perceptually intrusive.

The regression equations are key to answering the question, “What is quiet door hardware?” The backbone of the equations is based on end-user preferences and is further strengthened by solid sound quality metrics. This gives confidence that products meeting A156.42 are the best choice for noise-sensitive environments that need an extra level of quiet.

With A156.42, Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association (BHMA) is looking to stay abreast of market needs. There are studies detailing the effects of extraneous noise in various environments.

To come full circle, the same products that were deemed “inconclusive” in the loudness analysis were re-analyzed with the regression equations, and quiet products were discernible from their counterparts. Since then, there has been a solid division, which led to the creation of a numerical threshold in the standard. Products that score above this threshold in each of the three activities are considered appropriate for use in a quiet environment.

As with all BHMA standards, products that are certified to A156.42 are listed in the BHMA Certified Product Directory. On the landing page, select A156.42 as the standard, and a list of products with manufacturers’ names and model numbers will be displayed. Additionally, each product certified to A156.42 must also pass certification for its mechanical standard; however, it does not replace mechanical requirements. The mechanical standard and grade level will be part of the A156.42 listing. It is crucial for the specified product to meet additional code criteria.

**Author**

Tony Gambrall serves as the Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association (BHMA) director of standards. He coordinates the development and revision of the BHMA performance standards for building hardware products. He came to BHMA following a career in door hardware manufacturing, focusing on the areas of product testing and development. During this time, Gambrall was also a BHMA member participating in and chairing the development of standards. He can be reached at agambrall@kellencompnay.com.

**Key Takeaways**

The new ANSI/BHMA A156.42 standard provides a measurable method for evaluating quiet door hardware, using specialized fixtures, human-actuated testing, and sound-jury analysis. Regression-based thresholds now define what qualifies as “quiet,” and certified products must also meet their mechanical standards, giving designers clearer guidance for noise-sensitive environments.

# FDAI: Fire Door Assembly Inspection

By: Loiri Greene, IDigHardware Blog

Yes! This is a fire door assembly! Click on the image to read more.

Over the last few months, I've shared posts here on iDigHardware about each of the 13 criteria for swinging fire door inspections, as documented in NFPA 80 – Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives. Thank you to all of my guest bloggers for your help in taking a closer look at the inspection requirements!

I'm excited to report that I'm seeing much more state and local enforcement of the inspections, which are required after installation, after maintenance or repair work, and annually. In turn, I expect to see the condition of fire door assemblies in the field improving, which will enhance the protection provided during a fire.

This final post in the series is a wrap-up of the past posts; I also wanted to share a list of information that NFPA 80 requires to be included in each inspection and testing report:

- Inspection date
- Facility name and address
- Inspector name, company name and address, signature of inspector
- Individual record of each fire door assembly that was inspected and tested, including opening identifier and location, type and description
- Verification of visual inspection and functional operation
- Listing of deficiencies

The format of the inspection report is not dictated by NFPA 80 – I have seen reports with one assembly per page and others that are more like a spreadsheet, with one door opening per line. The inspection can be documented in hard copy (paper/pencil) but many facilities and inspectors use fire door inspection software.

If you missed any of the posts, here are the titles (all of which can be viewed on the IDigHardware Blog):

- FDAI: Inspection Criteria 1 – Labels
- FDAI: Inspection Criteria 2 – Open Holes
- FDAI: Inspection Criteria 3 – Glazing
- FDAI: Inspection Criteria 4 – Proper Working Order
- FDAI: Inspection Criteria 5 – Missing/Broken Parts

- FDAI: Inspection Criteria 6 – Clearances
- FDAI: Inspection Criteria 7 – Closing Operation
- FDAI: Inspection Criteria 8 – Coordinators
- FDAI: Inspection Criteria 9 – Positive Latching
- FDAI: Inspection Criteria 10 – Auxiliary Hardware Items
- FDAI: Inspection Criteria 11 – Job-Site Preps and Field Modifications
- FDAI: Inspection Criteria 12 – Gasketing
- FDAI: Inspection Criteria 13 – Signage

To learn more about fire door assemblies, the Fire Door page of iDigHardware includes a video, a free laminated card, and links to additional info.  Click here to check it out!

# Fixed-It Friday: Spoons

By: Lori Greene, I Dig Hardware Blog

I saw these creative Fixed-it Friday “door pulls” recently on a door in San Miguel de Allende, Mexico.  Sometimes you just have to work with what you’ve got on hand!

# FDAI: Inspection Criteria 13

By: Ian Heckman, Allegion

Today's post is the thirteenth post exploring the inspection criteria for fire door assemblies. The thirteenth criterion listed in NFPA 80 for the inspection of swinging doors is:

***(13) Signage affixed to a door meets the requirements listed in 4.1.6.***

In today's Decoded article I addressed some recent changes to the NFPA 80 requirements applicable to signage mounted on fire door assemblies.

***Follow the link below to read other posts in this series and learn more about fire door inspection:***

https://idighardware.com/category/fdai/

For as long as I can remember, NFPA 80 – Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives, has limited signage on a fire door assembly to 5 percent of the area of the door face. For a 3-foot x 7-foot door, the maximum allowable sign based on the 5 percent calculation would be slightly more than one square foot. NFPA 80 has also traditionally required signs on fire doors to be installed with adhesive.

Changes to the NFPA 80 standard have raised this month's question:


According to the 2022 and 2025 editions of NFPA 80, signs painted on fire doors using stencils or similar methods are not limited in size.

***What are the current limitations on signs attached to fire door assemblies, and when do the changes go into effect?***

The 2019 edition of NFPA 80, along with previous editions, permits informational signage installed on the surface of a fire door, in accordance with the door manufacturer's listings or as detailed in the standard. This includes the limit on the total area of signage not to exceed 5 percent of the area of the face of the door. This edition and those prior require attachment with adhesive and specifically prohibit the use of metal fasteners such as screws or nails for attaching signs to fire doors. These limitations continue to apply in jurisdictions where the adopted code or codes reference the 2019 edition of NFPA 80 or an earlier edition.

The requirements for signage were modified in the 2022 edition of the standard and were carried forward into the 2025 edition with a few modifications. These requirements will apply in jurisdictions where the adopted codes reference the 2022 or 2025 editions of NFPA 80. Typically, the model code will reference the most recently published edition of the standard. For example, the 2019 edition of NFPA 80 was referenced in the 2021 model codes, the 2022 edition is referenced in the 2024 model codes, and the 2025 edition will likely be referenced in the 2027 model codes.

According to the 2022 and 2025 editions of NFPA 80, signs painted on fire doors using stencils or similar

As with previous editions of the standard, in the 2022 and 2025 editions, signage is allowed on fire doors as described in NFPA 80 or as permitted by the door manufacturer's published listings. Regarding size limitations, the standard now addresses the size based on the material the sign is made from.

The 2022 edition states that the 5 percent limit applies to signs made from combustible materials or from vinyl that is up to 0.008 inches (0.2 mm) thick. In the 2025 edition, instead of vinyl, the limit applies to polymeric materials of the same thickness. Vinyl is one example of a polymeric material, along with acrylic, polycarbonate, polystyrene, polypropylene, and many other materials.

If the signage is painted on the door with stencils or similar methods, the size is not limited. In addition, NFPA 80-2022 states that metal signage up to 20-gauge thickness may measure up to 200 square inches in area – for a 3-foot x 7-foot door, a sign of this size would be almost 7 percent of the 21-square-foot area of the door face. In the 2025 edition, the 20-gauge measurement has been changed to 0.04 inch (1 mm).

Unlike previous editions of the standard which prohibited the use of screws or nails to attach signs to fire doors, the more recent editions allow mechanical fasteners meeting certain criteria. The specific requirements of NFPA 80 differ between the 2022 and 2025 editions:

**NFPA 80 – 2022 Edition:**

***4.1.3.2.3 Up to four steel or stainless steel sheet metal screws up to U.S. size #8 (4.2 mm) or up to four other steel fasteners not exceeding 0.17 inch (4.2 mm) shall be permitted to penetrate one side of a fire door to attach metal signs.***

**NFPA 80 – 2025 Edition:**

***4.1.6.2.3 For hollow metal doors and 1/3-hour-rated wood doors, up to four steel or stainless steel sheet metal screws up to US size #8 (4.2 mm) in diameter or up to four other steel fasteners not exceeding 0.17 inch (4.2 mm) shall be permitted to penetrate one side of a fire door to attach signage.***

4.1.6.2.4 Steel fasteners permitted by 4.1.6.2.3 shall not exceed 0.5 inch (12.7 mm) in length.

Note that the 2022 editions limits the mechanical fasteners to metal signs, and the 2025 edition does not. In addition, the 2025 edition has been changed to limit the use of fasteners to hollow metal doors and 20-minute wood doors, while the door material was not specifically stated in the 2022 edition. Both editions clarify that the fasteners can only penetrate one side of the fire door, with the 2025 edition limiting the length of the fastener to ½ inch. Adhesive must be used for applications that do not meet the criteria above, although the 2025 edition clarifies that a door manufacturer's listings may allow another method of attachment.

**Signage on Glazing**

The 2022 and 2025 editions of NFPA 80 prohibit the installation of signage on glazing in fire doors. This is consistent with the 2007, 2010, and 2013 editions of NFPA 80. However, the 2016 and 2019 editions of the standard specified that signs could not be installed on fire-protection-rated glazing; this was typically interpreted to mean that signage would be permitted on fire-resistance-rated glazing.

A paragraph in Annex A of the 2016 and 2019 editions stated that when signage was required by code to be attached to a fire door (for example, signage for a delayed egress lock), and there was no other option but to put the sign on the glazing, it should be fire-resistance-rated glazing that had been evaluated for temperature rise on the unexposed surface. This annex note does not appear in the 2022 or 2025 editions, and Chapter 4 prohibits installation of signage on glazing without being specific about the type. This indicates that signage must not be installed on any type of glazing in a fire door, so it's important to consider the location of signs when choosing a door elevation.

Finally, NFPA 80-2022 and 2025 state that signs must not impair or interfere with the proper operation of the fire door – this paragraph was also included in earlier editions of the standard.

**Conclusion**

When considering the installation of signs on fire doors, keep in mind that the most recent editions of NFPA 80 which include the new requirements may not yet be referenced by the adopted code(s) in the project's jurisdiction. For example, the Department of Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) has currently adopted the 2012 edition of NFPA 101 – Life Safety Code, which references NFPA 80-2010. It could be several years before the 2022 or 2025 edition of the standard is adopted by reference for health care facilities. Technically, in order to use the updated signage requirements, the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) would have to approve them as an equivalency or a code

# Coming in 2027: Two Releasing Motions for Bedroom Doors

By: Loiri Greene, IDigHardware Blog

In Tuesday's post, I wrote about a change that is coming in the 2027 edition of the International Building Code (IBC). This change will allow individual restrooms and bathing rooms to have hardware – such as a latchset and separate deadbolt – that requires two non-simultaneous releasing motions to unlatch the door for egress. Current and past editions of the IBC do not include this exception, so individual restrooms must currently have hardware that unlatches with one motion.

The other change that I mentioned in that post is related to bedrooms within a dwelling unit or sleeping unit, typically dormitory suites. There is often a desire to have separate deadbolts on these bedroom doors within a dwelling unit or sleeping unit, but current and past editions of the code only allow the second releasing motion for the entrance doors serving dwelling units and sleeping units, not for bedrooms within those units. I wrote about this issue back in 2020, so you can read all about it here.

The Unlatching section of the 2027 code mentions this change in Exception 3, but the most important part of the change occurs in Item 5 of the Locks and Latches section, which states:

***5. Doors complying with any of the following are permitted to be equipped with a night latch, manual bolt, or security chain that requires a second non-simultaneous releasing motion, provided that such devices are openable from the inside without the use of a key or tool.***

***5.1. Doors from individual Group R dwelling or sleeping units where a single exit complies with Section 1006.2.1 or 1006.3.4.***

***5.2 Doors from individual sleeping rooms within sleeping units of congregate living facilities of Group R-2 and Group R-3 occupancies provided the doors from the sleeping units require not more than one motion for egress.***

***5.3 Doors from individual sleeping rooms within dwelling units of Group R-2 occupancies serving as college or university student housing provided the doors from the dwelling units require not more than one motion for egress.***

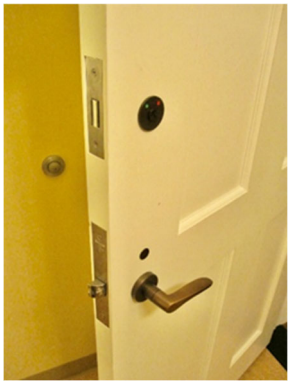
***Item 5.1 is basically restating (in a slightly different way) what was in the code previously. Entrance doors serving dwelling units and sleeping units are permitted to have hardware that requires an additional non-simultaneous releasing motion.***

***Items 5.2 and 5.3 address bedrooms within sleeping units of congregate living facilities and bedrooms within dwelling units of college or university dormitories. These bedrooms may be equipped with hardware that requires a second releasing motion for egress. Note that if this hardware is used on the individual bedroom door within the suite, the entrance door to the unit (corridor to dorm suite, for example) must unlatch with one releasing motion for egress. In addition, the locking and latching hardware must be operable for egress without a key or tool.***

**Remember, this change does not technically apply until the 2027 edition of the IBC is adopted in a project's jurisdiction, although an AHJ may allow a code modification based on the upcoming change.**

# Coming in 2027: Two Releasing Motions for Individual Restroom Doors

By: Loiri Greene, IDigHardware Blog



Over the last few weeks, I've been spending some time editing the Commentary edition of the 2027 International Building Code (IBC). This edition helps to explain the intent of the code with some extra context, and the Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association (BHMA) assists with the door-related portions of Chapter 10, Means of Egress.

While re-reading the 2027 code I realized that there is a change coming that I had not yet shared. The Unlatching section of Chapter 10 requires almost all doors to unlatch for egress with not more than one releasing motion in a single linear or rotational direction; this single motion must release all latching and locking devices. In past editions, there have been three exceptions to this requirement:

1. places of detention and restraint (ex. I-3 occupancies)
2. pairs of doors with manual, automatic, or constant latching flush bolts (refer to the IBC table on these applications)
3. doors serving individual dwelling units and sleeping units in residential occupancies

There are two important changes to note. First, Exception 3 will be slightly modified in the 2027 edition, to address individual bedroom doors in some residential occupancies which may have hardware that requires a second releasing motion. I will write a separate post on this change.

Second, a fourth exception will be added, stating:

***4. Doors serving individual toilet or bathing room or compartment shall not require more than two non-simultaneous motions.***

This change, which is not applicable until the 2027 edition of the IBC is adopted in a project's jurisdiction, will permit an additional deadbolt or privacy device on an individual restroom door, as long as the two motions do not have to be conducted simultaneously.

**Remember, this does not apply yet, but it's something to keep an eye out for in the future.**

CSI LOS ANGELES CHAPTER

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Registration does not include the cost of the CSI certification exam or the required study materials, which can be purchased from the Institute. For information on registering for and taking the CDT, CCCA, CCS, or CCPR exams, call (800) 689-2900 or visit: https://www.csiresources.org/certification/cdt/cdt-registration-info

**CCS prep classes will begin in September 2026. Further information will be available in late summer.**

## Schedule

**CDT**
Saturday, February 14–March 14, 2026
9:00 – 11:00 am
Saturday, March 21, 2026
9:00 am – 12:00 pm
Five CDT Classes
AIA Document A201

**CCCA**
Tuesdays, February 10–March 17, 2026
5:00 – 6:30 pm
Saturday, March 21, 2026
9:00 am – 12:00 pm
Six CCCA Classes
AIA Document A201

**CCPR**
Thursdays, February 19–March 19, 2026
5:15 – 6:15 pm
Saturday, March 21, 2026
9:00 am – 12:00 pm
Five CCPR Classes
AIA Document A201

**Location**
All sessions will be Virtual

**Price Per Class**
CSI Members: $100.00
Non-CSI Members: $150.00

Cost includes CDT, CCCA, or CCPR classes plus three-hour session on AIA Document 201 and a Mock Exam (CDT only).

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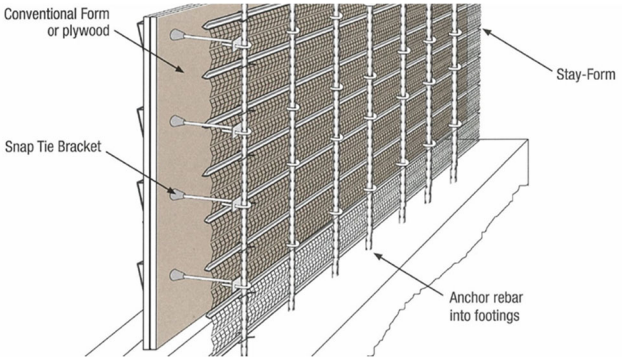
# Concrete Forming 101: From Traditional Wall Forms to Stay-in-Place Systems

By: Filomeno Deleon , Ron Blank and Associates




Below-grade walls, grade beams, ductbanks, and staged structural pours routinely create a practical problem: you need a reliable bulkhead or one-sided form face, but access constraints or schedule pressure make form stripping and surface preparation expensive and risky. STAY-FORM (by AMICO) is a stay-in-place, galvanized steel forming system that replaces temporary plywood bulkheads and sacrificial boards with a permanent, ribbed, open-mesh panel. The result is a faster forming sequence, a construction-joint face that is inherently keyed, and fewer steps between pours.

For architects and specifiers, STAY-FORM is useful when you want to reduce labor and rework at construction joints, improve readiness for the next pour, and simplify forming in tight excavations where stripping conventional forms is impractical.

**What is STAY-FORM?**

STAY-FORM is manufactured from hot-dipped galvanized sheet steel and formed into panels with V-ribs and expanded mesh openings. A commonly referenced standard panel size is 27 inches by 96 inches, with 3/4-inch-deep ribs at approximately 3-7/8 inches on center. The open mesh is a deliberate design feature: it enables visual confirmation of concrete consolidation during placement, permits incidental water to drain out of the formwork during the pour, and creates a roughened interface at bulkheads and construction joints.

**TYPICAL PROJECT APPLICATIONS**

STAY-FORM is most frequently used where (1) form removal is difficult or (2) a construction joint face must be created quickly and reliably. Typical applications include bulkheads, blindside walls, pile caps and grade beams, utility ductbanks, and shotcrete backstops.

**1) Bulkheads and construction joints**

Bulkheads are often formed with plywood, stripped after the pour, then mechanically roughened (scabbled) to prepare for the next placement. That sequence adds labor, creates debris, and can delay the next pour. With STAY-FORM, the bulkhead remains in place, and the ribs/mesh create a mechanically textured surface that is ready for the subsequent placement without the same level of surface preparation.

- Use at planned construction joints in walls, slabs-on-grade pour breaks, and grade beam/pile cap terminations.
- Particularly useful when the joint will be concealed (below grade, inside a wall cavity) but performance and schedule still matter.
- Coordinate with waterstops or joint sealants where the joint is required to be watertight (STAY-FORM does not replace waterstop design).

**2) Blindside walls (one-sided forming)**

Blindside conditions occur when one face of a wall cannot be accessed for conventional formwork removal (property lines, existing foundations, shoring systems, or tight excavations). STAY-FORM can function as the outside stay-in-place form face, secured to reinforcement and bracing, with a conventional form system used on the accessible side. This approach can reduce excavation width and eliminate the need to strip forms from the blind side.

· Common in urban infill, podium basements, additions adjacent to existing structures, and retaining walls poured against shoring.

· Best results come from early coordination of reinforcement congestion, ties, penetrations, and concrete placement rate.

**3) Pile caps and grade beams**

In excavations for grade beams and pile caps, contractors frequently battle sloughing soils, water intrusion, and limited working room. STAY-FORM can help retain surrounding soil and reduce forming and stripping labor in repetitive below-grade work.

· Useful where form stripping adds time or is unsafe due to access constraints.

· Can reduce rework by allowing visual inspection of consolidation at the form face.

**4) Ductbanks and utility corridors**

Utility ductbanks often involve repeated linear pours with many penetrations and tight corridors. A stay-in-place forming approach can accelerate production, reduce stripping and disposal, and simplify sequencing for large campus or infrastructure projects.

**5 Shotcrete backstops**

In certain shotcrete detailing, STAY-FORM can act as a backstop tied to reinforcement, helping contain placement and shape edges where conventional forming is difficult.

**ADVANTAGES OVER WOOD BULKHEAD FORMING**

Architects typically evaluate alternatives through a combination of constructability, performance, and cost. Compared with plywood bulkheads, STAY-FORM offers several advantages that are directly relevant to schedule and quality control.

**1. Eliminates stripping and reduces joint preparation**

- No stripping of the bulkhead form after the pour (the form remains in place).
- Reduced or eliminated scabbling/roughening labor at the construction-joint face because the ribs/mesh create a keyed surface.
- Less debris and fewer trips for form removal, staging, and disposal.
- No stripping of the bulkhead form after the pour (the form remains in place).
- Reduced or eliminated scabbling/roughening labor at the construction-joint face because the ribs/mesh create a keyed surface.

### 2. Supports quality control during placement

- Open mesh enables visual confirmation of consolidation and concrete movement at the bulkhead face during placement.
- Water can drain out of the formwork during the pour, reducing the risk of trapped water pockets behind a tight plywood face.
- Handles penetrations and field adjustments efficiently
- Sheets can be cut and notched to accommodate rebar, embeds, and conduit penetrations.
- Panels can be bent to form keyways and transitions with minimal specialty carpentry.

### 3. Handles penetrations and field adjustments efficiently

- Sheets can be cut and notched to accommodate rebar, embeds, and conduit penetrations.
- Panels can be bent to form keyways and transitions with minimal specialty carpentry.

## COST AND SCHEDULE IMPACTS: where the savings come from

Published materials cite labor savings of up to 35% in applicable conditions, but the more defensible way to discuss savings in design and VE narratives is to tie them to specific scope reductions. The principal savings mechanisms are straightforward:

- Labor avoided: stripping bulkheads and handling/removing plywood forms.
- Labor reduced: surface preparation at construction joints (scabbling/roughening) prior to the next pour.
- Logistics reduced: disposal of plywood and transport/storage of conventional forms for future use.
- Schedule de-risking: fewer sequential steps between pours, which matters most in repetitive below-grade work and tight excavations.

As with any forming method, total installed cost depends on the contractor's means and methods, bracing strategy, pour rate, and the complexity of geometry and penetrations. The specification should focus on performance intent and clear execution requirements, then allow the contractor to select the most efficient installation approach.

## INSTALLATION ESSENTIALS THAT SHOULD APPEAR IN THE SPECIFICATION

Architects typically avoid prescribing means-and-methods, but STAY-FORM performance depends on a few non-negotiable installation requirements. Including these in Section 03 11 00 helps avoid substitutions or field improvisation that undermine the system.

### 1. Panel orientation and laps

- Install panels with ribs projecting toward and into the concrete pour.
- Side laps: nest the outside rib of adjoining sheets and wire-tie at a maximum of 12 inches on center.
- Provide end laps over supports; secure both adjoining sheets with wire ties at the lap and around the support.
- Typical running-sheet laps are commonly shown as 4 to 8 inches minimum; stacked sheets should maintain at least a two-rib minimum lap.

### 2. Concrete placement and vibration

- Concrete slump is commonly indicated as 3 to 6 inches; higher slump can increase grout flow through openings.
- Keep internal vibrators at least 4 inches away from STAY-FORM and avoid direct contact with the panels.

### 3. Bracing responsibility

Require bracing to be designed and installed in accordance with industry formwork practice. Manufacturer guidance describes a rule of thumb to brace STAY-FORM similarly to plywood, with walers, strongbacks, kickers, and supports consistent with conventional forming practice.

## HOW TO SPECIFY STAY-FORM (ARCHITECT-READY GUIDANCE)

Most teams place STAY-FORM under 03 11 00 Concrete Forming. Where the product is used strictly as a construction-joint bulkhead, you may also cross-reference execution requirements in 03 30 00 Cast-in-Place Concrete for coordination (waterstops, joint sealants, and construction-joint preparation).

### 1. MasterFormat placement

- 03 11 00 - Concrete Forming (primary).
- 03 30 00 - Cast-in-Place Concrete (coordination only: joints, waterstops, placement sequencing).
- 03 15 00 - Concrete Accessories (optional cross-reference if treated as an accessory at joints).

## SUGGESTED SPECIFICATION FRAMEWORK (COPY/PASTE STARTER)

- Product: Provide STAY-FORM stay-in-place galvanized steel concrete forming panels as manufactured by AMICO, at locations indicated on drawings and at construction joints and bulkheads where form stripping is impractical.
- Submittals: Submit product data, installation instructions, and details showing laps, bracing approach, and penetrations. Where blindside conditions exist, submit layout drawings indicating ties to reinforcement, bracing spacing, and pour rate assumptions.
- Execution: Install STAY-FORM with ribs projecting toward and into the pour. Nest side laps and wire-tie at max 12 inches on center. Provide end laps over supports and tie at laps. Brace in accordance with conventional formwork practice and manufacturer recommendations. During placement, keep internal vibrators at least 4 inches from the panels and avoid contact.

## DETAILING AND COORDINATION NOTES FOR ARCHITECTS

- Coordinate STAY-FORM bulkheads with construction-joint waterstops where required. The forming system does not replace joint waterproofing design.
- Where architectural concrete appearance is exposed, confirm whether STAY-FORM will remain visible; most applications are concealed or below grade.
- For corrosive environments or long service life requirements, confirm galvanizing requirements and compatibility with project exposure class.

**ARCHITECT'S CHECKLIST**

- Identify where bulkheads and staged pours occur and whether stripping access is constrained.
- Call out STAY-FORM locations on structural details (bulkheads, blindside walls, grade beams, ductbanks).
- Require mock-up or first-installation review on complex blindside conditions.
- Require submittals that document laps, bracing, penetrations, and placement plan.
- Confirm maintenance/exposure expectations for galvanized steel left in place.

**FURTHER INFORMATION**

For additional details, inquiries, or follow-up discussions related to this article, please contact: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817.757.6693
fdeleon@amicoglobal.com


RON BLANK & ASSOCIATES, INC

# FDAI: Fire Door Assembly Inspection

By: Loiri Greene, IDigHardware Blog

I received today's Wordless Wednesday photo from TJ Gottwalt of Allegion...it reminds me of the photos I posted a few weeks ago. I have occasionally seen mag-locks used to hold doors open, but not typically on the floor where they become a major tripping hazard!

# Wordless Wednesday: Door Not Operational

By: Loiri Greene, IDigHardware Blog

Scott Taylor posted today's Wordless Wednesday photos and tagged me (love that!) on the Big Door Facebook page. They were taken in the men's room of an all-boys high school gym, where the baby changing station was installed in such a way that it prevented the use of one of the doors. Weird and wordless!

# LITTLE ROCK CHAPTER INFORMATION

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| President-Elect: | Mindy Burton, CSI, CDT |
| Immediate Past President: | Open |
| Secretary: | Carrie J. Gray, CSI, CDT |
| Treasurer: | Clark Wood, CSI |
| Directors | |
| Operations | Open |
| Honors | Billy J. Mathis, FCSI, CDT |
| Membership | Clark Wood, CSI |
| Education / Certification | Open |

## Chapter Info

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| **Chapter Website:** | https://csilittlerock.org |
| **Chapter Newsletter:** | https://csilittlerock.org and Click on the Current Newsletter Tab |
| **Chapter Meeting Day and Time:** | As Determined by the Chapter Board of Directors and based on availability of the presenters. |
| **Chapter Board Meeting Day and Time:** | As determined by the Chapter President |
| **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 |


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