BY SUBJECT

ACOUSTICS

“Shhh!” April 1994, pp. 18-20. Abstract: Acoustical ceiling tiles keep noise level to a minimum at Florida’s North Regional Library, where a student can study while youngsters play in the child care center.


BUILDING MATERIALS


BUSINESS

“Survey Says.” December 1994, pp. 29-35. Abstract: A recent survey of family businesses shows higher awareness of financial planning, but not much better about succession planning. Get all the facts, then see how you compare.

Gumpert, David and Peter O’Neil. “Surviving the Rest of the Decade.” January 1994, pp. 13-15. Abstract: If you’ve made it this far into the 1990s, you have what it takes to keep it going into the next century. In order to get that far; though, you might have to buckle down and maybe get some outside help.

CAULKS


CEILINGS

“Name That Ceiling” April 1994, pp. 21, 24-26. Abstract: From parallel beam to open cell to concealed metal ceilings, this article gives an overview of the different types of ceiling systems and the advantages of each.

“Shhh!” April 1994, pp. 18-20. Abstract: Acoustical ceiling tiles keep noise level to a minimum at Florida’s North Regional Library, where a student can study while youngsters play in the child care center.

COATINGS

“Colorful Restorations.” June 1994, pp. 45-46. Abstract: Did you ever consider finishing your EIFS project with an elastomeric coating?

COMPUTERS

“Photo Essay I: The Franconia Mennonite Church.” June 1994, pp. 22-23. Abstract: A metal fabricator had to bend the drywall and workers needed a “dance floor” to reach the ceiling.

Sedgwick, Kathy B. “Virtual Reality: How It May Change the Construction Workplace.” November 1994, pp. 27-32. Abstract: Evidence is mounting that within the next decade most successful construction contractors will be using some form of virtual reality in their daily business.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS


DRUG ABUSE


DRYWALL

“Drywall Challenge.” December 1994, pp. 24-27. Abstract: Retrofitting the laboratories and office space in a 70,000 square-foot building tested the mettle of drywall contractors, who used just about every interior finish product they knew.

“Photo Essay I: The Pondview Apartments.” June 1994, pp. 32-33. Abstract: The drywall contractor substituted steel studs and joists for wood, which was the original specification for this three-story building.


Porinchak, Laura M. “The Ultimate Drywall Test.” June 1994, pp. 18, 20-21. Abstract: Thought you knew it all? Todays union apprentices have to learn everything from gypsum's chemical makeup to its history to proper use of the bread pan. See if you can answer some of their test questions, and read about the contestants who participated in this years Live Drywall Finishing Contest.

**EARTHQUAKE RESISTANCE**


Sedgwick, Kathy B. “Earthquake, Part II: How Quakes Affect Buildings.” April 1994, pp. 29, 43. Abstract: Buildings experience whiplash and pounding when the ground shakes. What types of structures survived, and which ones need significant changes to survive the Big One?

**ECONOMY**

Major, Michael J. “Economic Outlook.” August 1994, pp. 24-28. Abstract: Interviews with wall and ceiling contractors from around the country indicate a brighter economic outlook, but where will the qualified labor come from?

**EIFS**

“Colorful Restorations.” June 1994, pp. 45-46. Abstract: Did you ever consider finishing your EIFS project with an elastomeric coating?

“Designed for the Patient.” March 1994, pp 56-58. Abstract: With cancer rates on the rise in Mississippi, officials at the North Mississippi Medical Center in Tupelo wanted to make sure that the outside of the cancer center looked as friendly and comfortable as the inside.

“EIFS and Religion.” September 1994, pp. 28, 30-33. Abstract: the Catholic student body at the University of Alabama grew so much the officials needed to provide them with an alternative place of worship ... and the geometric shapes on the new structure were easily handled with EIFS.


“Making Magic with EIFS.” January 1994, pp. 16-18. Abstract: A manufacturer of EIFS custom foam shapes teamed with contractors to make the magic of Disney, and you’ve also seen their work on television and in the movies.

“Retrofit.” February 1994, pp. 30. Abstract: School representatives at Rutgers are pleased about the reduced maintenance costs and greater energy efficiency, and the students who live in the student apartments like the new look provided by an EIFS retrofit.

“SMART House Grabs Eight Out of Nine.” January 1994. Abstract: Of the seven houses presented for an award, only one—featured EIFS. And guess which house won eight of the nine awards?

“You Won’t Know Until You Try It.” May 1994, pp. 40-41. Abstract: A Florida architect specifies and EIF system for the first time on a multi-story building, then on his own home.

Buchanan, C. “Buck.” “What is the Future of the EIFS Industry?” January 1994, pp. 20, 22. Abstract: Clint Eastwood’s Dirty Harry could have been talking about EIFS when he said: “A man’s got to know his limitations.” The popularity of EIFS will continue, but those involved have to remember not to over-sell the product.

**FIREPROOFING**

“And Then There Was One ...” November 1994, pp. 38-40. Abstract: The “Miracle House” survived the firestorm that destroyed everything around it.


Schilling, Larry. “High-Yield Fireproofing and High-Performance Application Setup Strike a Winning Balance at Reno’s National Bowling Stadium.” November 1994, pp. 17-20. Abstract: When form reshapes the mold that function traditionally dictates, one common result is a lot of extra work. This structure’s unprecedented scale made necessary many long hours in order to define fire protection requirements.

**FIRESTOPPING**


**GYPSUM-See DRYWALL**

**INSULATION (HOUSEWRAP)**


**INVESTMENTS**


**LABOR**

Major, Michael, J. “Economic Outlook.” August 1994, pp. 24-28. Abstract: Interviews with wall and ceiling contractors from around the country indicate a brighter economic outlook, but where will the qualified labor come from?

**LEAD**

“Is your Daily PEL Above 200ug/m3?” March 1994, pp. 29, 31. Abstract: As exposure to lead becomes the asbestos of the 1990s we now have a new language to learn. The Center to Protect Workers’ Rights can help you.

**LEAD-BASED PAINT ABATEMENT**

Fradenburg, James J. “Getting the Lead Out.” June 1994, pp. 39, 41. Abstract: The government has made lead abatement a legislative priority, and the remodeler who knows how to deal with it will see some great business opportunities.

**LEAKS**

Rennick, Dick “Problems with Drips?” January 1994, pp 32-33. Abstract: Whether it’s water, gas or just an unusual odor, specially trained leak experts can keep you from having to start over on a construction project.
MARKETING

Blumenthal, S. Steve. “Marketing Your Ideas.” June 1994, pp. 34-37. Abstract: A construction firm’s marketing person has to know the latest product lines and have access to the newest communication equipment to make it successfully in today’s business environment.

MEETINGS

“See What You’re Missing?” February 1994, pp. 37-49. Abstract: If you attend AWCI’s 77th Annual Convention and Exposition next month, you’ll see for yourself what the exhibitors in this listing have to offer.

OSHA


PARTNERING

Sedgwick, Kathy B. “Creating a City’s Showplace: Escondido’s Center for the Arts Reflects the Best of Art and Construction Craftsmanship.” October 1994, pp. 27, 30-34. Abstract: The Arts Center is a prime example of the partnering concept, a cooperative contracting process designed to prevent disputes on a project.

PLASTER

Jakacki, Edwin J. “Solving the Elusive Problem of Cracking in Veneer and Conventional Plaster Systems.” October 1994, pp. 42-46. Abstract: Lightweight materials and new construction methods, such as flat plate concrete design, enable contractors to construct buildings taller and faster than ever before. But these new technologies also present new problems, including surface cracking.

RENOVATION


“Retrofit.” February 1994, pp. 30. Abstract: School representatives at Rutgers are pleased about the reduced maintenance costs and greater energy efficiency, and the students who live in the student apartments like the new look provided by an EIFS retrofit.

“Wasn’t This Building, er, Shorter?” March 1994, pp 34-35. Abstract: In renovating the Greensboro War Memorial Coliseum in North Carolina, the owners wanted to make sure the top seats didn’t have obstructed views.

Coffey, Daniel P. “Roundup” February 1994, pp. 20, 22-25. Abstract: Yes, there are three Rs in construction: Renovation, Rehabilitation and Restoration. They sound alike, but each has a different purpose and meaning. It’s time to re-learn the definitions.


RETROFIT

“Retrofit.” February 1994, pp. 30. Abstract: School representatives at Rutgers are pleased about the reduced maintenance costs and greater energy efficiency, and the students who live in the student apartments like the new look provided by an EIFS retrofit.

SAFETY


“Hawaiian Laulima.” June 1994, pp. 25, 26, 30. Abstract: “Laulima” is Hawaiian for working together; and that’s exactly what OSHA and Hawaiian contractors are doing to maintain excellent safety records. The contractor’s reward? No inspections.


Ensman Richard G., Jr. “Play It Safe.” March 1994, pp 52, 55. Abstract: Playing it safe applies to outdoor construction work as well as to the inside of your office. Here’s a checklist to help you identify potential problem areas in the office.

SCAFFOLDS


STEEL FRAMING

“Photo Essay I: The Franconia Mennonite Church.” June 1994, pp. 22-23. Abstract: A metal fabricator had to bend the drywall and workers needed a “dance floor” to reach the ceiling.

wood, which was the original specification for this three-story building.

TOOLS

Abstract: An ergonomically correct power tool can prevent such stresses as carpal tunnel syndrome, tendinitis and Raynaud’s syndrome. Here’s an article that tells you how to get a grip.

Abstract: This article examines the lifecycle of a new product. Who comes up with the ideas? What outside factors influence the success of a new product? What’s new in the construction industry?

VENEER PLASTER

Abstract: Lightweight materials and new construction methods, such as flat plate concrete design, enable contractors to construct buildings taller and faster than ever before. But these new technologies also present new problems, including surface cracking.

BY AUTHOR


Coffey, Daniel P. “Roundup” February 1994, pp. 20, 22-25.


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