

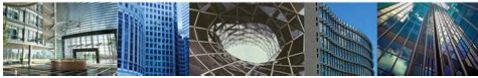


The Construction Specifications Institute

Construction Specifications

Practice Guide

- Serves as an authoritative resource for effective writing of design intent
- Includes CSI's best practices for authoring specifications
- Offers specialized guidance on project information in the context of BIM and sustainable design



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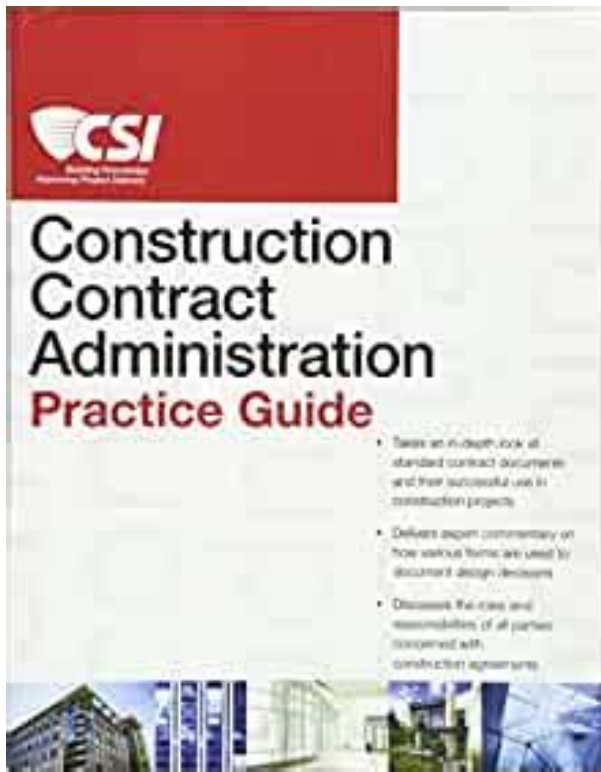
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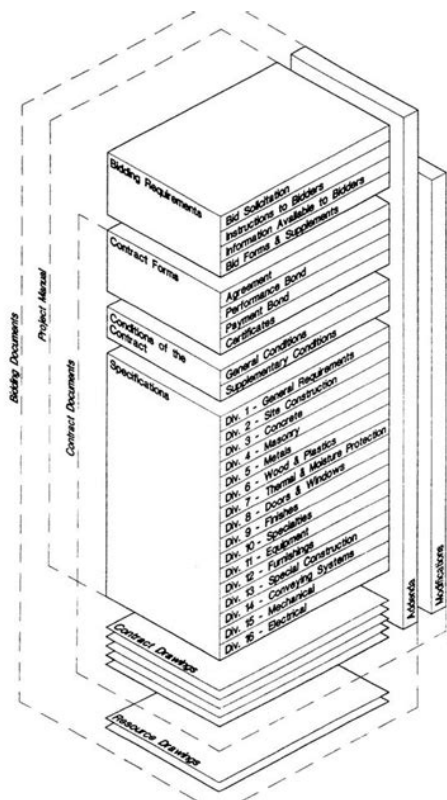


The specifications are unique to SRP, and the information needs to be reviewed and understood by the contractors and their subcontractors. For convenience, the specifications are divided by division and are updated regularly. It may not be suitable for use with other facility operations. SRP does not warrant the accuracy, correctness, noninfringement, merchantability, suitability or fitness for a particular purpose of the information, materials and information contained herein. You can then click on a bookmark or thumbnail page to. These longform proprietary Create a full outline spec for your next project in minutes. Select the characteristics and attributes of the products and let SpecWizard edit a 100% accurate spec in seconds. All rights reserved. Terms of Use and Privacy Policy are applicable to you. Apps Podcasts About ARCAT Terms of Use and Privacy Policy are applicable to you. The 13digit and 10digit formats both work. Please try again. Please try again. Please try again. First published in 1967, the CSI Manual of Practice has been recognized as the standard for project manual preparation and administration The authoritative resource for the organization, preparation, use, and interpretation of construction documents encompassing the entire life cycle of a facility. This new edition considers the need for interdependent processes of design, construction and facility use. It promotes a team model for successful implementation. Then you can start reading Kindle books on your smartphone, tablet, or computer no Kindle device required. In order to navigate out of this carousel please use your heading shortcut key to navigate to the next or previous heading. In order to navigate out of this carousel please use your heading shortcut key to navigate to the next or previous heading. Page 1 of 1 Start over Page 1 of 1 In order to navigate out of this carousel please use your heading shortcut key to navigate to the next or previous heading

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Register a free business account CSI also provides technical information and publications, continuing education, professional conferences, and product shows to assist the professions involved in creating and sustaining the built environment. CSIs 18,000 members in more than 140 chapters include architects, engineers, specifiers, contractors, building owners, facility managers, and product manufacturers. Founded in 1948, CSI is the only organization that serves all the major disciplines involved in facility design and construction. From the first glimmering of a project idea, through every stage of procurement, design, and construction, to facility management, PRM gives you working tools to make every project go smoother and quicker. It helps avoid errors, misunderstandings, and cost overruns, and assists you in reaching the ultimate project goal coming in on time and within budget, and meeting the owners requirements. Let The Project Resource Manual CSI Manual of Practice, help improve your company or practice today. CSI also provides technical information and publications, continuing education, professional conferences, and product shows to assist the professions involved in creating and sustaining the built environment. CSIs 18,000 members in more than 140 chapters include architects, engineers, specifiers, contractors, building owners, facility managers, and product manufacturers. Founded in 1948, CSI is the only organization that serves all the major disciplines involved in facility design and construction. To calculate the overall star rating and percentage breakdown by star, we don't use a simple average. Instead, our system considers things like how recent a review is and if the reviewer bought the item on Amazon. It also analyzes reviews to verify trustworthiness. Please try again later. Chris Baumbach 5.0 out of 5 stars This is a great companion to the AIA Handbook. If the AIA Handbook is about running a firm, the CSI PRM is about running a project. <http://www.newgo.ru/media/fda-bacteriological-analytical-manual-pdf.xml>



CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATION FOR
CATHODIC PROTECTION

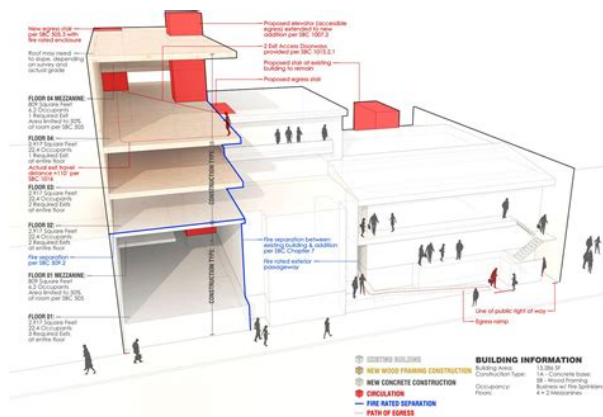
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An oversimplification, yes, but both books are so dense and full of critical information, no 100 word review could do either justice. My only complaint is that the text is so dense it takes a lot of time and energy to absorb all of the information within. Its as if they took a 1000 page tome and compressed it into 300 pages. The product description says 1200 pages, but its only an inch thick, so Im guessing 300 pp. A musthave for architects who strive to deliver projects in a more expert and professional manner, and wish to more effectively interface with contractors during the construction phase. I cant believe I made it through 6 years of architectural education without being required to own this book. Very valuable information. However, it is a little dense, and the way the information is presented is not the most userfriendly. No images or diagrams that could make the experience much better. Still recommended tho! It is very detailed and spells out all the relationships between Architects, Owners, and Contractors as it relates to a construction project. If you are studying for the CDT, CCA, or any of the other CSI Certifications this book is a must have. It is also great to keep around the office for a quick reference guide. It isnt very exciting to read cover to cover, but it does have all the needed components for a successful project. This book is a reference manual, intended to explain the CSI perspective on standards and protocols in industries related to building construction. Points are given for the scope and holistic treatment of the subject, for depth of coverage and insight, and clear and unambiguous language. This book is intended as the backbone for the CDT certification, which is the prerequisite for more advanced CSI certifications. As such, CSI promotes their products along with those produced by other professional interest associations throughout this manual.

It should be understood that using a standard method, developed by experts, imparts many advantages. These alone should be sufficient to purchase the book. Unfortunately, some of the text apparently breaking the CSI rule of saying something only once has literally been copied and pasted from one section to another, and wordy exposition is prevalent. Editing out convincing narratives and justifications would greatly reduce the size of the book without affecting the scope. In addition, the inclusion of several pages worth of advice for Product Representatives, including attire and manners, in the center of the section on Design left me with more questions relating to the ability of the editors than answers about the subject of construction standards and protocols. The approach toward the subject matter also occasionally, maddeningly oscillates between the assumption that the

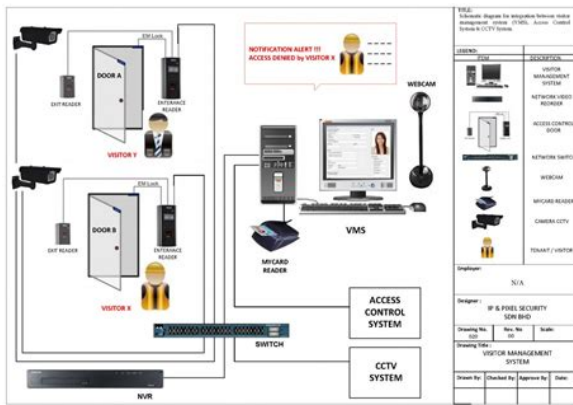
reader has advanced construction knowledge referring casually to the various sleeves, anchors, bolts and other bits of building with complete exposition that would suit only the ignorant. It leaves me with the impression of a knowitall jerk dropping technical terms for his own aggrandizement while patronizing his students, a practice for which I have little patience. In all, what works with this book has great value, but theres a lot of room for revision. If I were in a position where I didnt need to read this book for the certification, I would do so. Having read it, I feel I have benefited from the information, at a price equal to my annoyance. As a practicing professional I enjoyed reading it and learning. I filled in some holes in my methods and proposal writing. I would highly recommend it. It is very complete, but reads as youd expect more like a specification than a textbook. Five stars for completeness, and five stars for cure for insomnia.



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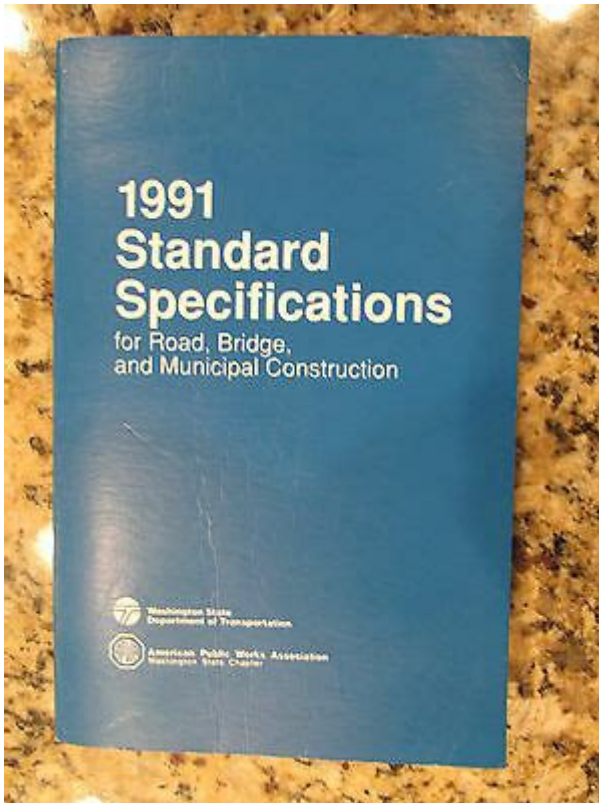
Originally published as a three volume hardcover edition in 1999 and amended in May 2001, the current edition is only available through the City website. Each volume contains a design section, specifications and drawings as required, plus any other guidelines or manuals appropriate to that discipline. The objective is to ensure that all infrastructure work in the City of Edmonton is constructed to a consistent standard. Keep in mind the following The City will be receptive to change in those cases where variations will achieve a better technical or economical solution. Indeed, consultants are encouraged to seek new and better solutions. Please choose between the following five options. Please enable scripts and reload this page. There will be site specific situations where the design will depart from these practices as it is not possible nor is it the intention of the City to anticipate every situation. In the upper right corner you can click to download the entire document as a.pdf Note These are large files All Rights Reserved. They describe the project to be constructed, supplementing drawings and forming part of the contract, and describe qualities of materials, their methods of manufacture and their installation, and workmanship and mode of construction. They also provide other information not shown in the drawings, including a description of the final result. Many designers have considerable difficulty preparing a competent set of standard building specifications, partly because it demands that they shift gears, using a different medium to express design content written instead of drawn. They also propel the designer into the technical realm of materials not normally dealt with on a daily basis and which the designer may not be up to speed on. Specifications should complement drawings, not overlap or duplicate them, and normally prescribe the quality standards of construction expected on the project.

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They indicate the procedure by means of which it may be determined whether requirements are satisfied. Because specifications are an integral part of the Contract Documents, they are considered to be legal documents, and should therefore be comprehensive, accurate, and clear. Specification writing has two principal objectives to define the scope of work and to act as a set of instructions. Defining the scope of work is at the core of specification writing. The required quality of the product and services must be clearly communicated to bidders and the party executing the contract, and must ensure that the completed project conforms to this specified quality. Projects now generally incorporate specifications in a project manual that is issued as part of the contract package along with drawings, bidding requirements, and other contract conditions. The specification writer should ensure that the requirements are compatible with the methods to be employed and that the methods selected in one specification are compatible with those selected in another. A primary function of project specifications is to deliver detailed information regarding materials and methods of work for a particular construction project. They cover various components relating to the project, including general conditions, scope of work, quality of materials, and standards of workmanship. The drawings, collectively with the project specifications, define the project in detail and clearly delineate exactly how it is to be constructed. The project drawings and specifications are an integral part of the Contract Documents and are inseparable. They reflect what the project specifications are unlikely to cover; the project specifications outline what the drawings are unlikely to portray. Specifications are also sometimes used to clarify details that are not adequately covered by the drawings and notes. Project specifications always take precedence over the drawings, should the drawings conflict with them.

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Its format of organization is widely recognized. CSI is a nationwide organization composed of architects, engineers, manufacturers' representatives, contractors, and other interested parties who closely collaborated to develop this format. Its specification standards are noted in MasterFormat, which in 2004 was expanded from 16 to 50 divisions as described later in this chapter. It should be noted that the 1995 edition of the format is no longer supported by CSI. The MasterFormat 2011 Update, produced jointly by the CSI and Construction Specifications Canada CSC, replaces all previous editions. In recent years we have witnessed a fundamental change in specification writing due to technology and green-related practices, which have had a tremendous impact on the construction industry and on the general way we conduct our business. Examples of this are specification production and reproduction, which in a few short years have progressed tremendously. Master systems are now commercially available in electronic form that a specifier can simply load into the computer and get instant access to drawing checklists and explanation sheets. After editing the relevant sections, a printout can be made with an audit trail that informs and records what has been deleted and what decisions remain undetermined. The CSI comments, Construction projects use many different kinds of delivery methods, products, and installation methods, but one thing is common to all—the need for effective teamwork by the many parties involved to ensure the correct and timely completion of work. The successful completion of projects requires effective communication amongst the people involved, and that in turn requires easy access to essential project information. Efficient information retrieval is only possible when a standard filing system is used by everyone. MasterFormat provides such a standard filing and retrieval scheme that can be used throughout the construction industry.

Green building specifications can be easily incorporated into CSI MasterFormat in three general ways 1 environmental protection procedures, 2 green building materials, and 3 practical application of environmental specifications. View chapter Purchase book Read full chapter URL Dry Soil Mixing for the Ballina Bypass Motorway Upgrade Richard Kelly. Theva Muttuvel, in Ground Improvement Case Histories, 2015 9.2.5 Construction specification The construction specification outlined the process required to construct the columns and the acceptance criteria on the product. The process was as follows 1. Perform laboratory mix trials to estimate the binder type and quantity prior to mobilizing to site. The tests also provided a trend for strength gain with time. 2. Perform field trials

to confirm binder types and quantity along with mixing parameters that optimize construction. 3. Perform production tests to confirm quality has been achieved. Production tests were often performed at 7 days and were extrapolated to 28 days using the trend line developed in the laboratory trials. Production testing was initially specified as three columns with pull out resistance tests PORT and three columns sampled by triple tube coring and the samples subjected to unconfined compressive strength UCS testing. The acceptance criteria for the project were that 1. the strength of the columns had to exceed a target minimum strength criteria of 150 kPa beneath the crest of the embankment and 100 kPa in the interlocking panels beneath the batters; but 2. to allow for variations inevitably associated with DSM, the acceptance criteria for DSM allowed for 10% of the test results falling below the target minimum strength criteria provided these test results were equal to or greater than 75% of the target strength. The definition of column strength as an average column strength or the minimum column strength along the entire length of the column was left vague.

<http://kraljicabih.com/wp-content/plugins/formcraft/file-upload/server/content/files/162852d95ab61c--burt-labeler-manual.pdf>

Acceptance was at the sole discretion of the geotechnical manager for the project. If acceptance did not occur, it triggered a nonconformance report for further column testing or replacement of columns at the contractor's cost. In practice, the effect of the acceptance criteria was to increase the mean column strength required in construction above the design column strength to account for the inherent variability in the strength of DSM columns. Reinstallation of nonconforming columns was a cost and time risk to the contractor, so the constructed mean column strength was usually made much higher than implied by the philosophy of the acceptance criteria to minimize rework. PORTs are described in SGF495E Swedish Geotechnical Society, 1997 . In summary, a vane is installed below the columns prior to construction and then pulled out through the columns some time later. The pullout force is corrected for friction on the wire rope and converted using an empirical factor, N, which was taken to have a value of 10. The UCS tests were performed measuring axial displacement as well as force to obtain both UCS data and a measure of stiffness for comparison with the design assumptions. View chapter Purchase book Read full chapter URL Green Specifications and Documentation Sam Kubba PH.D., LEED AP, in Handbook of Green Building Design and Construction Second Edition, 2017 13.4 Developing the Project Manual The CSI developed the first standard format for organizing construction information in 1963 and which later became known as MasterFormat. In 1964 the American Institute of Architects AIA developed the concept of the "Project Manual," primarily to meet the pressing need for a consistent arrangement of building construction specifications. The Project Manual consists of an assemblage of documents related to the construction work on a project, and which is employed to guide the construction process.

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It typically includes bidding requirements contract forms, bonds, certificates, etc., sample documents, conditions of the contract, and the technical specifications which together with the drawings, constitute the contract documents. The project manual has gained general acceptance in the industry and is greatly preferred to the traditional method of organizing the project manual which was previously a matter of individual preference by the design firm producing them, resulting in a wide diversity of method around the country that became very confusing. This applies where contracts are awarded through the bidding process. Source American Institute of Architects. Being legal documents, the specification language must be written in a clear precise and unambiguous manner in order to communicate the intended concept. In this respect, a convention has developed over the years as to what specific information should be shown on the drawings and what should more appropriately be included in the specifications. Drawings should depict information that can be

most aptly and effectively expressed graphically by means of drawings and diagrams. This would include relevant information such as dimensions, sizes, proportions, gauges, arrangements, locations, and interrelationships. Additionally, drawings are used to express quantity, whereas specifications normally describe quality. Confusion may result in some cases when there are exceptions to these understandings. For example, building departments of the majority of municipalities will only accept drawings with applications for building permits, and refuse to accept a project manual with specifications. Additionally, all data demonstrating building code compliance must be indicated on the drawings. However, the repetition of identical data on both the specifications and the drawings exposes the documents to potential errors and inconsistency.

Moreover, they should not contain conflicting requirements, errors, omissions, or duplications. Below is a summary of project manual requirements for a new construction project. It is normally written by referencing specific products by manufacturer and brand or model name and applies to materials and equipment. For example, a specification for a terra cotta tile would use a proprietary specification to name the product or products selected by the specifier, a descriptive specification to specify the size and design, and a reference standard to specify the ASTM standard, grade, and type required. It is distinguished from prescriptive specifications in that the physical characteristics are inferred rather than explicitly stated. For an individual product, proprietary, performance, and descriptive specifying techniques may be used. They provide the contractor with the necessary information to bid and build a project. The more accurately a concept is conveyed, the more likely it will be realized. It is important therefore that the building specifications be an integral part of the written documents and go hand in hand with the drawings; they describe the materials to be used as well as the methods of installation. They also prescribe the quality and standards of construction required to be achieved on the project. Thus, in order to facilitate communication of the building design concept, the construction industry has standardized the format for construction documents. The working drawings describe the location, size, and quantity of materials, whereas the specifications the written documents that accompany the working drawings describe the quality of construction. For example, if a working drawing shows a plaster wall, the specifications would include the description of the plaster mix, lath and paper backing, and finishing techniques. To do this more effectively, several standard formats were developed.

However, the most widely used today is the standard organizational format for specifications developed by the Construction Specifications Institute CSI, which is now used by manufacturers, architects, engineers, interior designers, contractors, and building officials throughout the United States to format construction specifications in building contracts. The obvious purpose of this format is to assist the user in locating specific types of information. Moreover, Green specifications can be used to benchmark the efficacy of other environmental specifications. Likewise, environmental goals for a specific project can easily be implemented into the CSI MasterFormat. There is also a wealth of information on greening your specifications on the Internet. The EPA format, in particular, is designed to help supplement project specifications. Furthermore, the EPA team will reportedly assist in the development and modification of project specifications to meet LEED credit requirements. But in order to achieve this, a clear understanding is necessary of how the specifications can best be used as a proactive mechanism to assist in procuring materials that are environmentally friendly and for collecting required LEED information from subcontractors and suppliers Figure 3.8 . Figure 3.8. The roots of Integrated Project Delivery IPD can be traced back to large healthcare projects, like the Sutter Medical Center Extension in Sacramento, California. Photo KMD Architects. The specifications are basically general guidelines as to product selection and installation and may not be appropriate for a specific project, which is why before using the Guideline Specifications the reader should read their disclaimer. It lists titles and section numbers for organizing data about construction requirements, products, and activities.

By standardizing such information, MasterFormat facilitates communication among architects, specifiers, contractors and suppliers, which helps them meet building owners' requirements, timelines and budgets. The previous guideline specifications for a range of sections throughout the various divisions have been replaced with a much more comprehensive set of guideline specifications for four sections in Division 1 only. There are several significant modifications included in the LEED v4 edition update. The MasterFormat Maintenance Task Team conducts a biennial revision cycle process, publishing updates to the format every 2 years. This committee of volunteers develops the changes to the format based on input from industry supporters and proposals from individual users that were submitted through www.masterformat.com. The Task Team comprises appointees from CSI, CSC, ARCAT, ARCOM, Building Systems Design, Inc. BSD, Specification Consultants in Independent Practice SCIP, Digicon, and Canadian National Master Specifications. MasterFormat is a master list of numbers and titles classified by work results for construction practices. It is used to organize project manuals, detail cost information, and relate drawing notations to specifications. By fostering fuller and more detailed construction specifications, MasterFormat is designed to reduce costly changes and delays in projects due to incomplete, misplaced or missing information. "Before 2004, MasterFormat consisted of 16 Divisions. The standard is the most widely used standard for organizing specifications and other written information for commercial and institutional building projects in the US and Canada. It provides a master list of divisions, and section numbers and titles within each division, to follow in organizing information about a facility's construction requirements and associated activities.

Many LEED credits may not be addressed directly in the Guideline Specifications primarily because attaining those credits are determined by choices made in site selection or design and are not affected by product choices or other activities governed by these sections. The responsibility lies with the designer to ensure that any such credits have been satisfactorily addressed in the design and construction process. Earlier versions of LEED required the submittal of extensive documentation from contractors and subcontractors to verify compliance with credit requirements. However, with the shift to online submissions, documentation requirements have been dramatically reduced. For projects pursuing LEED certification, the contractor should be provided with a "LEED Submittal Form" for each LEED credit that the contractor is to provide documentation. The contractor would then complete the form and attach any additional documentation to it. Project managers sometimes link receipt of the completed forms to payment requests from the contractor at appropriate points in the construction process. In addition, there may be submittals required for LEED or for the client that are not typically within the scope of the specifications document. It consists of sample specification language intended to be inserted into project specifications on this subject as appropriate to "greening" your specifications. Certain provisions, where indicated, are required for US federal agency projects. Sample specification language is numbered to clearly distinguish it from advisory or discussion material. Aggregates for use in concrete include normal sand and gravel, crushed stone, expanded clay, expanded shale, expanded slate, pelletized or extruded fly ash, expanded slag, perlite, vermiculite, expanded polystyrene beads, or processed clay, diatomite, pumice, scoria, or tuff. Architectural items e.g.

, planters, lintels, bollards fabricated from lightweight and recycled content aggregates are available. The quantity and type of recycled materials vary from manufacturer to manufacturer and include cellulose, fiberglass, polystyrene, and rubber. Autoclaved aerated concrete AAC is a type of lightweight precast concrete prevalent in Europe, Asia, and the Middle East and recently available through manufacturing facilities in the United States. It is made with Portland cement, silica sand or fly ash, lime, water, and aluminum powder or paste. The aluminum reacts with the products of hydration to release millions of tiny hydrogen gas bubbles that expand the mix to approximately five times the normal volume. When set, the AAC is cut into blocks or slabs and steamcured in an autoclave. Precast concrete generally requires less Portland cement per volume of concrete for

similar performance due to better quality control. Performance Performance is more predictable in precast operations since more exact dimensions, placement of reinforcing, and surface finishing can be obtained. Precast concrete can be fabricated with continuous insulation. AAC is significantly lighter about one-fifth the weight of traditional concrete than normal concrete and can be formed into blocks or panels. Lightweight concretes generally have greater fire and thermal resistance but less strength than traditional normalweight concrete. A full range of lightweight concretes are available and their strength and weight is determined by the aggregates used. SPECIFIER NOTE Specifying local materials may help minimize transportation impacts; however it may not have a significant impact on reducing the overall embodied energy of a building material because of efficiencies of scale in some modes of transportation. Green building rating systems frequently include credit for local materials. Transportation impacts include fossil fuel consumption, air pollution, and labor.

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