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TAB A – PROCEDURES & PROCESS

1. Introduction - Consultant Roles and Responsibilities

1.1 Contracts

1.1.1 The Consultant’s role and responsibility is to conduct the design process and provide coordination and assistance throughout the process and construction phases of the project.

1.1.2 The Consultant’s role may vary from project to project based in part on the type of project as well as the contracting or delivery method being used. UNLV, as the Owner, utilizes several types of delivery methods for projects and as such the consultant’s role, responsibility as well as contractual relationship with the University may differ depending on type.

1.1.3 The basis of professional services and document submittal standards for UNLV projects are per the amended AIA Documents as referenced. DRAFT versions of these AIA Documents have been developed by UNLV. The appropriate documents will be included by reference in professional services contracts. It is intended that the standards and requirements for document submittals at each design phase are the same for each delivery method, with the exception of a Design-Build contract, which may have a modified submittal structure, particularly at the schematic design and/or proposal phase of the design-build process. The AIA Documents as amended by UNLV are referenced in these Design Guidelines and are attached in the Appendix at the end of these Standards. These include the following:

a. Design-Bid-Build: The Design Consultant will contract directly with UNLV using the following AIA Standard Form of Agreements, as modified/amended by UNLV. Typically under this method, the Consultant’s scope of services shall include full consultant and engineering services from Programming through Construction Administration.

   This Agreement may be used to obtain A/E Services for developing Scoping Documents which will be utilized to bid to a Design-Build team.

2) B101–2007 – as amended: Exhibit A: Initial Information

3) B105–2007 – as amended: Standard Form of Agreement – for Small Commercial Projects may be used by UNLV on smaller tenant improvement projects and as determined appropriate.

4) UNLV will use the A101-2007 – as amended: (Standard Form of Agreement Between Owner and Contractor) and A201-2007 – (General Conditions of the Contract for Construction) for contracting with General Contractors on competitively bid projects.

5) UNLV will use the A105-2007 – as amended– for Small Commercial Projects may be used by UNLV on smaller tenant improvement projects and as determined appropriate.

b. Design-Build: The Lead Design Consultant as part of the Design-Build team is contracted directly to the General Contractor. The scope of services as noted in the Agreement, typically have the Lead Design Consultant with their sub-consultants and others in the design-build team taking the design forward from the
concept drawings at a Schematic Design level. The concept drawings will have been prepared by another consultant under a separate contract.

1) A141-2004 - as amended: *Standard Form of Agreement Between Owner and Design-Builder.*


c. **Construction Manager:** The Design Consultant will contract directly with UNLV and the design services and document submittal requirements are much the same as for a Design-Bid-Build; however, the Consultant’s services shall be provided in conjunction with the services of a Construction Manager. This shall be the case for both a Construction Manager at Risk (CMAR) and where a Construction Manager is not the Constructor. The consultant will work closely with the CMAR throughout the design process in developing the design and documents to meet the Owner’s budget and schedule.


2) UNLV will use the A133 and A133 Exhibit A - as amended and A201-2007 – (General Conditions of the Contract for Construction) as amended for contracting with the CMAR.

c. **Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment:** There will be instances as noted in this document, where FF&E will be part of the consultant's scope, and thus the consultant will be required to work with contracts for procurement.


2) A251 – 2007 – as amended: *General Conditions of the Contract for Furniture, Furnishings, and Equipment. (REV 01)*

### 1.2 Building – Design Standards

1.2.1 Overall design standards, as provided in TAB B of this document, are intended to guide consultants, contractors and vendors in the design, construction and facilities industry with information on what systems, elements and specific requirements result in a successful facility at UNLV and that performs to an acceptable minimum level over the life of the facility.

1.2.2 The standards are critical for the Owner to operate and maintain functional educational and support facilities in an efficient, effective and predictable manner to support a successful institution of higher learning.

1.2.3 TAB C of this document provides in greater detail specifics on material and systems that Owner prefers. As noted, these are provided in order to standardize typical building elements and systems as much as possible throughout the University.

### 1.3 Campus Master Plan

1.3.1 The planning and design of all facilities, as well as exterior spaces must conform to the UNLV Comprehensive Campus Master Plan, (current version – prepared in March, 2004, as well as the Midtown UNLV Precinct Plan, prepared in 2006.) The Master Plan is available on-line at [http://masterplan.unlv.edu/index.htm](http://masterplan.unlv.edu/index.htm). Additionally, as appropriate to the location of a proposed project, the Consultant shall coordinate with the Master Plan(s).
1.3.2 During the programming and schematic design phase, the Consultant shall coordinate with the Master Plan(s) and identify how proposed designs address master plan requirements. Owner shall review and comment on the project designs.

1.4 Sustainability

1.4.1 Owner is committed to continually improve its advocacy for sustainable and energy/water efficient technologies in the classroom, in research, and in the facilities. Innovative ideas and best practices will be utilized to achieve this aspiration within limits of funding and resource availability. Refer to TAB B for details on sustainability measures and project impacts, including but not limited to LEED equivalence/certification progress and other measures.

1.5 Codes and Regulatory Agencies

1.5.1 The Nevada State Public Works Board (SPWB) is the Building Official for UNLV projects. All codes adopted by the SPWB apply to codes for UNLV projects. All SPWB requirements for applications, plan reviews, approvals, inspections and other items as the Building Official must be complied with. More information about the SPWB may be found at: http://www.spwb.state.nv.us/.

1.5.2 The Nevada State Fire Marshall (SFM) regulates and performs reviews for fire, life safety and other code related items for UNLV projects. Applications, plan review, deferred submittals; approval of submittals and inspections must be made to and coordinated with the SFM for UNLV Projects. More information about the SFM may be found at: http://fire.state.nv.us/.

1.5.3 The SFM has inter-local agreements with local Nevada fire departments related to plan reviews, reviews of deferred submittals, inspections and approvals/acceptance. The local fire department to be coordinated with must be determined based on the location of the UNLV project (i.e. UNLV Maryland Campus – Clark County, UNLV Shadow Lane Campus – City of Las Vegas, etc…). Requirements of both the SFM and the local fire department must be coordinated and satisfied.

1.5.4 Other entities may review plans, submittals, and/or inspect and approve elements of UNLV Facilities. These entities must be coordinated with for any applications, plan review, submittals, inspections, approvals or other items. Elements that need to be addressed for applications, reviews, inspections and approvals include but are not limited to food service, boilers, backup generators, elevators, emissions generating building items/equipment, licensing requirements and other items. These entities include but are not necessarily limited to, depending on facility element or issues:
   a. State Health Department
   b. Clark County Health Department
   c. Clark County Department of Air Quality
   d. State Elevator Inspector
   e. State Boiler Inspector
   f. Local Fire Department (City, County, etc…)
   g. Others as determined during preliminary code analysis or other review.

1.5.5 The Design Consultant shall make him or herself become familiar with all possible code entities and their requirements at the start of project.

1.6 Utilities

1.6.1 The Design Consultant and engineers shall start interfacing with the Utility companies as early in the planning and design process as soon as possible. Consultant shall work with
the Owner and the utility/agency for design reviews during schematic design and design development to determine and address process and technical issues, and design determination.

1.6.3 Submittals to utilities shall occur as soon as possible after these issues have been resolved and shall be coordinated with the project schedule and the utility/agency requirements, process and timelines to meet project schedule requirements for approvals and construction. It is preferred that submittals be made prior to the completion of construction documents, and that approved utility/agency documents be included in bid/buy-out documents.

1.6.4 Any submittals to utilities must be coordinated with the Owner to ensure submittal information is correct and meets Owner’s standards. This typically includes Owner name, contact information, and any terms and conditions of agreements or contracts related to submittals. Issues relative to formal Owner name for utilities (which may be UNLV or Board of Regents of the Nevada System of Higher Education, on behalf of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, depending on the agreement), indemnity language, insurance language and terms and conditions for agreements and contracts (which many times include easement or easement-like language or other property and legal issues) must be addressed with the Owner prior to submittal to utilities.

1.7 General Construction Requirements and Construction Staging/Operations

1.7.1 General

a. Pursuant to NRS 338.075, any contract for construction work for which the estimated cost exceeds $100,000 shall be subject to the provisions of NRS 338.020 through 339.090, including but not limited to payment of prevailing wages, regardless of whether the construction work qualifies as a "public work" as defined by NRS 338.010. (REV 01)

b. In accordance with NRS 279.500, Contractor agrees that the Project is subject to the Prevailing Wage Act, NRS 338.010 through 338.094 inclusive. Contractor agrees to comply with the Prevailing Wage Act and all other provisions of NRS that are applicable to the Project. Contractor shall obtain a State of Nevada Public Works Number as required by the State Labor Commissioner. Contractor shall use the State Labor Commissioner’s prevailing rate of per diem wages in the locality in which the improvements are to be constructed for each craft or type of workman needed to construct the improvement. Subject to the provisions of applicable law, Contractor agrees not to pay less than the specified prevailing rate of wages to the contractor and its employees selected to construct the improvements. Contractor will include the substance of the prevailing wages requirement of this Section as contractual language in all contracts and lower tier subcontracts. In addition, all solicitations and contracts shall contain the applicable prevailing wage rates. Contractor will monitor compliance to the payment of prevailing wages pursuant to Nevada Administrative Code § 338. Contractor shall keep accurate records showing the name, occupation and actual per diem wages paid to each employee used in connection with construction of the improvements. Such records shall be open to inspection and reproduction by the Owner during normal business hours. Contractor will send one (1) copy of each wage report to Owner. (REV 01)

c. Construction staging and operations must be planned during the design phase of the project and properly validated by the Contractor.

d. Construction staging and operations shall minimize impacts to existing access, parking, pedestrians, facilities, infrastructure, etc.

e. Construction staging and operations shall address safety at the project and surrounding area.
f. All planning must be coordinated with Owner’s typical operations and special events

g. Contractor must provide clear, well located sized, professional and weather resistant signage to address impacts of construction staging (i.e. project access, public vehicular and pedestrian access, restricted access, other considerations.)

h. Contractors — superintendents, foremen, subcontractors, and other contractor staff must park all vehicles in areas approved by Owner, and must purchase appropriate classification of parking permit from UNLV Parking in the Public Safety Building. These permits are only good in the Naples Lot north of CSB (Campus Services Building). The student permit rate applies to these permits. It is required that the design and construction team must coordinate all parking/staging with Owner.

(i) Contractor to coordinate access and activities in areas impacted by project scope both inside and outside the main limits of construction, i.e. access/work in operating areas, restrooms, IDF rooms, labs, classrooms, offices, and other spaces. Coordination with Owner for items such as access, signage, notification to users and other items is required. (REV 01)

1.7.2 Planning

a. Design must take into account construction staging and construction operations impacts. It is critical that impacts from construction and construction staging/operations are minimized for Owner operations, activities, special events, parking supply, access, vehicular and pedestrian access, safety, utility disruptions and other considerations.

b. Construction staging plans and impacts, in drawing format to match design documents at Design Development and Construction Document phase, must be submitted to the Owner for approval. These construction staging plans should include but not be limited to considerations for area of construction staging, fencing, access, signage, operations management, disruptions to utilities, infrastructure, pedestrian and vehicular access, and alternate plans for typical site operations. Where design-bid-build is the delivery method, the construction staging plans and impacts shall be a part of the bid documents.

c. Contractor is to provide a submittal for their construction staging plan and impacts per the design documents. Contractor submittal shall address all items for construction staging and operations, including but not limited to those above. Contractor’s construction schedule shall clearly show any coordination with Owner events and construction staging and operations impacts and approaches shall be reflected in the schedule to work around and not disrupt Owner events. Any deviations to the bid document construction staging and operations plan shall be approved by the Owner, and any cost impacts for these changes shall be the sole responsibility of the Contractor in their original bid cost submittal.

d. Where Design-Build and Design-CMAR project delivery methods are used, the Contractor shall work with the design team during the design process to propose and develop the construction staging and operations plan, and shall collaborate on the agreed proposal for the construction staging and operations plan as a part of the Design Development and Construction Document submittals. The Contractor shall agree to the approved staging plan as a part of their GMP.

1.7.3 Management during construction

a. Contractor shall actively manage construction and staging operations during the construction process. If issues come up regarding construction staging and operations that affect Owner operations, Owner events, or operations relative to the construction project, Owner and Contractor shall work together to address these issues. Issues of safety, pedestrian and vehicular access, utility disruption
1.7.4 Cleanup, Repair and Closeout
   a. Contractor shall clean-up all areas and affected by construction staging and operations, and shall repair any damage that did not exist prior to the start of any construction staging or activities to the project area or that was caused by the Contractor outside of the project area (i.e. access, out-of-fence work areas, etc…)

2. Document Submittal Standards

2.1 General

2.1.1 Following are general notes relative to documents produced for the project. More detail as to specific requirements are included in the following section as well as outlined in the Professional Services Agreements.

2.1.2 A high standard of professionalism in Architectural, Engineering and Consultant drawings, specifications, and calculations is required. The Planning and Construction Department reserves the right to reject any work, which does not meet the accepted standards of professional representation for Architectural, Engineering or Consulting practices.

2.1.3 Proprietary specifications shall be avoided except in those cases where the product is designed to match others in use at a particular facility as approved by the Owner. In cases involving a unique or novel product, the use of which is deemed to be in the best interest of the Project, with the Owner’s approval, only one product or manufacturer need be listed. The use of such products shall be approved by the Owner prior to specification.

2.1.4 Otherwise all products used for a project shall be described in the specifications and shall be non-proprietary except as noted in the paragraph above. A specific product may be identified as “basis for design” provided that the reference to that product is followed by the wording “or APPROVED Equal”. Submission for an “Approved Equal” shall include a comparison of the major characteristics of the product used as the basis of design with that proposed as an equal. A list of “approved” Manufacturers may be referenced also.

2.2 Conflicts

2.2.1 Any conflict between these guidelines and standards shall be resolved by using the more conservative or stringent requirement unless specifically directed otherwise by the Owner.

2.2.2 Furthermore, no Plan Check or approval shall relieve the Consultant of the responsibility for developing a project in full compliance with these Guidelines, adopted codes and regulations, and applicable federal, state and local laws.

2.3 Plan Check – State Public Works Board

2.3.1 As noted above, the Consultant with the Owner’s Project Manager shall verify the specific numbers of stamped and signed contract document sets that are required to be submitted for plan review by the SPWB, State Fire Marshall and all other regulatory and applicable entities.
3. Design Submittal Milestones and Requirements

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The following sections/paragraphs outline the Owner’s expectations for programming, design and construction administration. These requirements are to be taken in conjunction with the specific “Phase” requirements as outlined in the Professional Services Agreements and Scope of Services.

3.1.2 The Submittals are separated by phases from Programming to Post Construction. At the end of each phase are forms that may be required by the Project Manager as a checklist to assure that the specific requirements for that phase have been completed.

3.1.3 The intent of describing submittal requirements is to provide a common document that will be used by the Project Manager and the Owner to determine the exact scope of the A/E contract. These submittal requirements may be abbreviated, depending on the size and scope of the project, with the Owner approval. Copies of the final requirements may be incorporated, after editing in the A/E contract.

3.1.4 It should be noted that there is a formal UNLV review process at the conclusion of each milestone/phase of work/submittal.

3.2 Schedule

3.2.1 Developing and maintaining the Project Schedule is critical to the success of the project. The Consultant with the Owner’s Project Manager shall review the draft schedule established by the Owner in the Project Overview Document and establish a more detailed Project Schedule. The schedule shall establish milestones, review periods, as well as include meeting dates with the Users, Planning & Construction, code officials, utility companies, consultants, etc. Consultant must identify meetings that need to be scheduled but are not yet scheduled and list descriptions and critical dates for items that require input or decisions by the Owner.

3.2.2 The schedule will meet the contract dates and will include adequate review and approval times for the Owner at each of the submittal or presentation stages.

3.2.3 The Project Schedule shall be reviewed and updated as required at each Milestone Submittal.

3.2.4 The schedule shall include important milestones that impact the overall design, approval and construction activities, such as Owner events and activities that must be considered in the project scheduling (i.e. Thomas and Mack Events, scheduled conferences, competitions and other events that may impact schedule, and must be considered in the planning.)

3.2.5 The schedule shall include periods for Owner review and regulatory reviews. Unless stated and approved in writing by the Owner otherwise, the following review periods shall be maintained in all design, design-build and construction schedules, as applicable. If the Consultant or Contractor is able to ascertain alternate regulatory review period lengths that are credible, these shall be discussed with the Owner.

- Owner Schematic Design Review: 21 calendar days
- Owner Design Development Review: 21 calendar days
- Owner Construction Document Review: 21 calendar days
- Plan Check Review: 90 calendar days (coordinate with any staged or fast-track plan check processes)
Phases of design following review periods may commence after the Owner provides comments in writing. Comments shall be addressed by the Consultant or Contractor in writing through updated drawings and a submittal using the Owner’s comments as a format to directly respond to comments. Consultant or contractor shall advise Owner of any risks in proceeding with next phase of design while responding to Owner’s written comments from previous phase of design. Owner and consultant or contractor shall work cooperatively to address comments and not disrupt the project schedule or any GMP commitments through the comment response process, resulting in a compliant and acceptable design within Owner approved project parameters.

3.3 Project Overview Document

3.3.1 It is the thorough and all inclusive upfront planning and programming of the project that will set the course for the project and ultimately the final success.

3.3.2 Following is the outline for the Project Overview Document that the Owner will prepare, and which the Consultant will receive upon award of the project. In the case of Design-Build, this information may be part of the solicitation (RFP). This document will require validation by the Consultant as they start Programming.

3.3.3 The Project Overview will include the following:

a. General Scope Outline: Defines general space types and functions such as undergraduate wet labs, general classrooms, faculty offices, etc…

b. Defined Program Assumptions: Defines program assumptions, what specific needs have to be met, and planning for flexibility for the future. This may include benchmarking with peer institutions as necessary.

c. Range of Gross Square Feet to be delivered.

d. Site Options and Site Preference(s), as applicable, including parking impacts and resolution options.

e. Compliance and objectives relative to Campus Master Plan.

f. Major Master Plan Objectives/Assumptions: Such as participation in Midtown UNLV, matching design elements of other UNLV facilities, etc…

g. Building Density: Size of footprint and number of stories, massing.

h. Building Efficiency Target: Efficiency of Net to Gross Square Feet

i. Level of LEED Certification Equivalence.

j. Application of the Owner’s Design Standards: Any exemptions to be listed.

k. Design Standards: In addition to the UNLV Design Standards, specific information to guide quality levels of interior and exterior finishes mechanical systems and other important project elements.

l. Building Systems (HVAC, Conveying, etc.)

m. Special systems (wet labs, auditoria, etc.)

n. Safety and environmental requirements

o. Plant Investment Fees: These are to be accounted for in the project budget.

p. Project Schedule: Completion of project and critical dates to be maintained.

q. Project Delivery Method: Design-Build, Design-Bid-Build, Design-CMAR, Lease-Purchase combined with one of the previous methods, other.
r. Milestones for Presentation and Approvals: Milestones when project must be presented to the Program Vice President/Cabinet Member, Senior Vice President for Finance and Business, President, Cabinet or other major presentations. Milestones may be at the completion of programming, conceptual design, schematic design, prior to proceeding with construction documents, etc.

3.4 Program Document

3.4.1 A well developed and comprehensive project program is a key element to defining a project and its parameters. Once a Project Overview is received for a project, a programming process is to proceed to better define the project within the parameters of the Project Overview. This programming process may be an internal Planning and Construction process or may engage outside consultants to assist, or may be a combination of the two. An Owner’s Project Advisory Steering Committee is expected to participate in the development of this document.

3.4.2 The Project Program shall further define the project to provide detailed information for a design-build solicitation or the design process of the A/E who will design the project (this A/E may or may not be involved in the development of this Project Program). The Project Program shall include:

a. Project Overview: This document shall be attached for reference and guidance.
b. List of Spaces: List of spaces that will be provided in the project. This list shall also include the following information:
   c. Size of space – net square feet
d. Number of each type of space, if multiples (i.e. offices, classrooms, etc…)
e. Factors for Gross Square Footage based on Project Overview Building Efficiency Targets – this must be validated for feasibility.
f. Adjacency requirements of spaces
g. Spaces shall be group according to program assignments, as well as location in building. Project Program should make presumptions about floor level locations of spaces.
h. Summary description of function of each space
i. General/Specific Requirements of each space:
   1) Detailed description of functional requirements and features
   2) Building Systems and related infrastructure requirements – general or specific
   3) Finish requirements/levels/types
   4) Lighting requirements or preferences
   5) Security requirements
   6) Acoustical requirements
   7) Special features, functional
   8) Furniture and Equipment required and to be supported
j. Project Cost Estimate
   1) A project cost estimate is generated based on assumptions about project hard costs, soft costs and the cost of furniture and equipment for the particular building type. The project estimate is reviewed by the PM and the Planning and Construction supervisors for compliance with the Project
Overview Document. Plant Investment Fees (PIF’s) once formally defined shall also be a part of the Project Cost Estimate.

k. Project Schedule Updated

l. Special factors that will impact project (approvals, site conditions, access, infrastructure, others issues that need to be addressed.)

3.4.3 The Project Program will also validate the Project Overview Document in writing, through a tabular list.

Furniture and Equipment Plan as a part of the Project Program:

3.4.4 The Project Program shall provide specific information relative to Furniture and Equipment. The Furniture and Equipment Plan defines both the overall F&E required for the project as a whole (building-wide F&E items like network and VOIP equipment), and the anticipated Furniture and Equipment needs of the facility for each specific space.

3.4.5 The Furniture and Equipment Plan is to define equipment types or specific pieces of equipment as possible, and provide cut sheets or other documents as available to define the operating parameters of this equipment (building systems and related infrastructure needs, HVAC demands, electrical/plumbing requirements, space needs, structural requirements, access and loading/install requirements, other items.)

3.4.6 If it is only feasible to define broad Furniture and Equipment needs in the Project Program, then the Project Manager and/or A/E Consultant shall develop a detailed Furniture and Equipment Plan during schematic design, so that the schematic design can define the requirements to support the furniture and equipment in the facility. This must be carefully coordinated with the other schematic design requirements/documents and the design-build solicitations as well, as applicable.

3.4.7 The Owner’s Project Manager will work very closely with the A/E Consultant as applicable and will work with the Project Advisory Steering Committee and the defined user and technical advisors to this committee to create the Furniture and Equipment Plan.

3.4.8 The Furniture and Equipment Plan must be consistent within the objectives of the Project Overview Documents and requirements for the project relative to scope, budget/cost, quality and schedule.

3.4.9 The Project Furniture and Equipment may include but is not limited to:

a. Furniture (Office, classroom, conference room, non-fixed laboratory, etc...)

b. IT equipment (computers, printers, software/related licenses, head-in/IDF room equipment, wireless equipment, etc...)

c. Telecommunications equipment (switches, VOIP equipment, telephones, voicemail licenses, etc...)

d. Custodial equipment

e. Facilities management equipment for O&M

f. Security Cameras (excluding conduit/cabling and other building infrastructure)

g. Alarm Systems (excluding conduit/cabling and other building infrastructure)

h. Emergency Phones (excluding conduit/cabling and other building infrastructure)

i. Tackboards

j. Whiteboards
k. Non-built-in shelving/storage equipment and mail/delivery equipment
l. Free-standing lockers
m. Non-fixed equipment that are not a part of the construction scope of work.
n. Specialty program equipment (i.e. research, teaching, broadcast, athletic, etc…)

3.4.10 Items that are sometimes considered F&E and other times considered construction items are to be specifically discussed. These items typically include (but are not limited to):

a. Data/telecommunications cabling (to be budgeted for and delivered in the construction contract unless otherwise approved by the Owner.)
b. Audio-Visual, videoconference systems and equipment (building services and infrastructure are to be in the construction contract. Coordinate with Owner as the requirements for Audio-Visual, videoconference systems and equipment to be in the construction contract per Owner’s requirements).
c. Fixed tables and chairs (to be budgeted for and delivered in the construction contract)
d. Window blinds (to be budgeted for and delivered in the construction contract)
e. Interior signage, way-finding signage (to be budgeted for and delivered in the construction contract)
f. Fume hoods or other fixed laboratory equipment (to be budgeted for and delivered in the construction package, particularly for items that affect building commissioning or require hard infrastructure connections.)

3.4.11 The Furniture and Equipment Plan shall include:
a. Project Program Space in which Furniture and Equipment is located
b. Furniture and Equipment Type/Name
c. Quantity of Furniture and Equipment
d. Estimated Unit Cost of Furniture and Equipment per line
e. Total Cost of Furniture and Equipment per line
f. Backup Cut-sheet Binder for Furniture and Equipment for detailed description of technical requirements and information, as well as any other information (options, finishes, etc…) – If this cannot be fully delivered in the Project Program – this must be completed during schematic design so the A/E can integrate these items in the design. This must be carefully coordinated with schematic design and any design-build solicitation/development as well.
g. If Furniture and Equipment is to be reused/ moved into a project from existing location(s), it is to be accounted for in the plan with its associated costs (decommissioning, moving, reinstall, other….).
h. Cost categories at summary levels shall account for the following overall costs.
These costs should be calculated in addition to the specific F&E items as summary estimated costs:
1) Design
2) Freight/Delivery
3) Handling/Installation
4) Escalation
5) Moving Allowance
6) Contingency

i. Overall Project Furniture and Equipment to support the entire project. These items may not be assigned to a specific room but the support the entire facility operation. Items may include:

1) Network and Telecommunications head-in and IDF room equipment
2) Custodial Equipment
3) Facilities Maintenance Equipment for O&M
4) Wireless Data Nodes
5) Security Cameras
6) Alarm Systems
7) Emergency Phones
8) Data/telecommunications cabling
9) Audio-Visual, videoconference systems & equipment
10) Window blinds
11) Interior signage, way-finding signage
12) Trashcans – all spaces

3.5 Program Validation

3.5.1 In the case that the Project Program is developed by the Owner without the assistance of an A/E or a consulting team, once an A/E is selected a Program Validation and Preliminary Site Analysis shall be developed.

3.5.2 For a design-build project – this shall be a part of the RFP requirements for the design-build project, for the design-builder to submit with their proposal response to the RFP. For other project delivery methods, the A/E shall perform the Project Program Validation and Preliminary Site Analysis prior to engaging in further design.

3.5.3 The Project Program Validation shall be based on the Owner’s developed Project Program. The A/E shall develop an assessment and report of all elements of the Owner’s developed Project Program. This A/E assessment and report shall advise on areas where the A/E believes the Project Program to be complete and accurate and areas where the A/E recommends further development, inclusion of additional information or differing assessments for Owner consideration.

3.5.4 If information is not in the Owner’s Project Program that is required as a part of the general Project Program then the A/E shall provide it (i.e. Room Data Sheets). The Project Program Validation should provide a document with comprehensive/defined information as defined in the Project Program as outlined above, and is not to be a report with general responses to an Owner developed Project Program.

3.6 Site Analysis

3.6.1 The Preliminary Site Analysis is to be prepared by the A/E, and shall show several options for project site alternatives per the Project Overview Document. Project site alternatives shall take into account issues such as:

a. Project Overview concerns such as building footprint, massing and efficiency
b. Evaluation of the site’s proposed use and location for consistency with the land use proposals of relevant campus planning documents

c. Thorough civil analysis of topography and proposed surface drainage, grading, etc.

d. Parking

1) A parking count/requirement analysis per the Owner’s parking requirements (coordination with Owner’s Parking and Transit services)

2) Any other regulatory parking analysis

3) Parking to be provided with the project

4) Parking displacement potentially caused by the project (which is to be minimized)

5) Strategies to replace displaced parking

6) Cart (Owner’s staff on-campus carts) parking and charging locations

e. Staging and Contractor Parking strategies and areas (location and site area footprint, impacts)

f. Utility, underground and other technical and infrastructure issues and points of connection/service

g. Impacts to access by emergency services, both temporarily or long-term

h. Siting impacts for LEED Silver equivalency or sustainable/green building design objectives

i. Identification of solar orientation, prevailing winds and local wind and breeze conditions

j. Conceptual determination of the project site boundaries, including future development phases if required. Determine horizontal control points for construction. Identify paved areas and proposed materials

k. Identification of site opportunities including views and solar access

l. Identification of vehicular access (visitor, delivery, garbage collection and fire/emergency, bicyclists), parking areas and/or parking access, pedestrian routes from campus and from parking areas, and ADA access from campus and from parking areas. Cart parking and cart path. Location(s) for recycle bins.

m. Identification of trash (dumpster) locations adjacent to the building. Graphically show that there is adequate access for the largest vehicle that will serve the building.

n. Identification of site constraints, such as trees to be preserved, floodplain locations, and potential wind tunnel effects.

o. Aesthetic considerations – views, exterior space

p. Identification of possible environmental impacts and mitigation measures during construction, and interruption of campus circulation patterns and utilities services.

q. Other impacts to the Owner based on siting alternatives

3.6.2 Submit a narrative and graphic summary of the conclusions drawn from the evaluation.
3.7 Design Milestone Checklists

3.7.1 At each milestone of the Design Process, the Consultant in conjunction with the Owner’s Project Manager is required to complete a check list. Payment for each project milestone/phase shall be contingent upon verification by the Project Manager that the submittal is complete and information accurate, and upon approval by the Executive Director of Planning and Construction.

3.7.2 Check lists will be provided electronically to the Consultant by the Owner. They are included here for guidance on the minimum requirements to be met at each Milestone/Phase. These are in conjunction with specific Milestone requirements of the Contract.

3.7.3 Specific requirements per Milestone/Phase are noted as follows prior to the Checklist.

3.8 Schematic Design

3.8.1 The Consultant and design team shall produce a minimum of three (3) conceptual/schematic design options, which significantly vary from each other, for review by the Project Planning Committee as part of their early Schematic Design Process. This will be required on all projects, unless waived by the Owner’s Project Manager due to project size and scope and except for design-build solicitations, which shall follow the Owner’s Standards and requirements of the RFQ/RFP.

3.8.2 For each project, a detailed analysis of the cost of operation and maintenance of the building shall be completed to identify and evaluate measures for the conservation of energy. The analysis shall include operation and maintenance cost comparisons of at least three different HVAC system types or variations of a UNLV Design Standards compliant system type as appropriate and determined by the Owner.

3.8.3 LEED: The Consultant and design team shall conduct a session with Planning and Construction as well as the users to identify areas of most importance in designing to a LEED Silver Equivalency level, whether the project is being certified or not. The group, led by the Consultant shall complete the LEED scorecard that will be used as the guide throughout the project.
### 3.9 Schematic Design Checklist

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<td>Prepared by:</td>
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1. Meet with UNLV Project Steering Committee to present Schematic Design Submittal.  
2. Meet with UNLV President and/or VP of Finance and Business (if applicable).  
3. Architectural deliverables (minimum requirements):
   a. Title sheet;  
   b. Site plan (Refer to Standards Manual - Consultants);  
   c. Site plan indicating all existing conditions and how it will be impacted;  
   d. Floor plans (Refer to Standards Manual - Consultants);  
   e. Building elevations indicating major materials and finishes, elevations of major building elements and overall height of building;  
   f. Building sections indicating major areas and volumes, separation and rated walls;  
   g. Preliminary reflected ceiling plans;  
   h. Perspective sketches, if required;  
   i. Study models; if required;  
   j. Preliminary exiting plan and code analysis, including ADA analysis;  
   k. Area efficiency calculations (Refer to Standards Manual - Consultants);  
   l. Presentation boards depicting major material and finish selections;  
   m. Plans indicating space allocations and partition locations;  
   n. Furniture layout;  
   o. Equipment layout;  
   p. Presentation boards depicting major furniture and furniture finish selections;  
   q. Furniture and Equipment Plan has been developed, submitted to Owner, and review comments have been received and addressed.  
   r. Narrative including the following:
      i. General project scope (refer to Standards Manual - Consultants);  
      ii. Describe the impact of the project on the existing building and site elements  
      iii. Program summary (refer to Standards Manual - Consultants);  
      iv. Evaluation of cost estimate including suggestions for cost reduction if necessary. Identify bid alternates so that base bid is between 90% and 95% of the construction budget;  
      v. Project schedule (refer to Standards Manual - Consultants); Include major milestones, assumptions, schedule constraints, coordination with Owner events and other factors.  
      vi. Description of major building systems;  
      vii. Description of major materials, finishes and quality standards;  
      viii. Investigation of alternate systems, materials and equipments;
ix List regulatory agencies having authority & any deadlines for submission;  

x List utility companies requirements including connection and/or permit fees, deadlines and schedules;  

xi Description of how the consultant has applied their quality control procedures to the Schematic Design submittal.  

4 Civil Engineering Deliverables:  
   a Plans indicating:  
      i Horizontal control points for construction  
      ii Fire protection systems and fire truck access to site and buildings;  
      iii Drainage systems;  
      iv Paving;  
      v Vehicular & pedestrian access to site and buildings and site circulation, including accessibility requirements;  
   b Preliminary utility plan including on-site and off-site utility work;  
   c Preliminary grading plan;  
   d Site plan indicating all existing conditions and how it will be impacted;  
   e Narrative describing:  
      i Condition of existing facilities and the impact of the work on the existing facilities including existing utilities capacity, access and location;  
      ii Identification of potential materials, systems and equipment, and their criteria and quality standards;  
      iii Investigation of availability and suitability of alternative materials, systems and equipment;  
      iv Regulatory agency and utility reviews required, including fees, deadlines and schedules.  

5 Structural design deliverables:  
   a Preliminary foundation plan;  
   b Preliminary framing plans noting critical clearances;  
   c Preliminary load calculations;  
   d Analysis of structural load distribution (particularly for irregular structures) and 3-D structural analysis based on building complexity  
   e Narrative for describing:  
      i Condition of existing facilities and the impact of the work on the existing facilities;  
      ii Identification of potential materials, systems and equipment, and their criteria and quality standards;  
      iii Investigation of availability and suitability of alternative materials, systems and equipment;  
      iv Approving authority reviews required, including deadlines and schedules.  

6 Mechanical narrative covering the following:  
   a Recommended HVAC systems and equipment and their criteria and quality standards, based on analysis of at least three potential HVAC systems;  
   b Investigation of availability and suitability of alternative materials, systems and equipment;  
   c Approximate space requirements for HVAC systems and equipment;  
   d Energy conservation concepts;
e Energy/fuel sources;
f Plumbing fixtures and equipment, including suggested locations for water heaters;
g Fire sprinkler system;
h Condition of existing facilities and impact of work on existing facilities (if applicable);
i Approving authority reviews required including fees, deadlines and schedules.

7 Electrical narrative covering the following:
a Anticipated power service and distribution;
b Anticipated lighting requirements and design concepts;
c Anticipated telephone and communication systems and design concepts;
d Fire detection and alarm systems;
e Emergency and stand-by power systems;
f Security systems;
g Special electrical systems;
h Approximate space requirements for electrical equipment and systems;
i Condition of existing facilities and impact of work on existing facilities (if applicable);
j Identification of potential materials, systems and equipment, and their criteria and quality standards;
k Investigation of availability and suitability of alternative materials, systems and equipment;
l Approving authority reviews required including fees, deadlines and schedules.

8 Landscape design deliverables;
a Conceptual plan including the following:
i Preliminary planting/species list;
ii Preliminary irrigation and maintenance systems & equipment.
b Narrative including:
i Water conservation methods;
ii Maintenance requirements;
iii Condition of existing facilities and the impact of the work on the existing facilities;
iv Identification of potential materials, systems and equipment, and their criteria and quality standards;
v Investigation of availability and suitability of alternative materials, systems and equipment;
vi Approving authority reviews required, including deadlines and schedules.

9 Outline specifications for all sixteen Master Specification Divisions.

10 Line item construction cost estimate to include all sixteen Master Specification Divisions.

11 Project schedule – Noted in Item 3 above

12 Energy conservation cost analysis (for building more than 20,000 sq. ft. only)
a Operating and maintenance cost analysis of three HVAC systems types;
b HVAC system components as they relate to energy conservation;
c Building envelope insulating values.

13 LEED/Sustainability

Issued: July 31, 2009 (REV. 01 – July 31, 2010)
a Review and update LEED Checklist and provide a list of sustainability measures and their relationship to the Owner’s Design Standards. 

14 The documents comply with UNLV Design Standards. 

15 UNLV comments received and addressed in documents. 

16 University approval of schematic design. 

17 Provide a data copy to the Owner in a data format acceptable to the Owner of the approved complete Schematic Design submittal.
3.10 Design Development

General Requirements

3.10.1 Design development phase documents shall include drawings and preliminary specification developed from the schematic design documents. The design development phase documents shall provide greater detail as required to confirm or adjust all aspects of the schematic design documents and shall include a revised cost estimate reflecting the more detailed development.

3.10.2 Based on the approved schematic design documents and any adjustments authorized by the Owner in the project program, schedule, or construction budget, the Consultant shall prepare, design development documents consisting of drawings and other documents as necessary to fix and describe the size and scope of the project as pertains to architectural, structural, mechanical and electrical systems, materials, and other such elements as may be appropriate.

3.10.3 The Consultant shall schedule a meeting with the Owner to present an overview of the Design Development documents immediately after the documents are submitted. The Architect and the major sub-consultants (including the mechanical, electrical, civil, and structural sub-consultants, and any other major sub-consultants as applicable) shall each provide a summary presentation pertaining to their portion of the submittal. Approval of the design development submittal shall be condition of final payment for that phase of design.
### 3.11 Design Development Checklist

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<td>1</td>
<td>Meet with UNLV project Steering Committee to present Schematic Design Submittal.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Meet with UNLV President and/or VP of Finance and Business (if applicable).</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Architectural documents to establish final scope, relationships, form, size and appearance including:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>a Title sheet.</td>
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<td>b Refined site plan;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>c Construction site plan (refer to Standards Manual - Consultants);</td>
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<td>d Representative site details;</td>
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<td>e Refined floor plans, dimensioned and annotated;</td>
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<td>f Floor plans with furniture and equipment layout;</td>
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<td>g Floor finish plans;</td>
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<td>h Enlarged plans, dimensioned and annotated;</td>
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<td>i Refined building elevations;</td>
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<td>j Refined building sections;</td>
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<td>k Wall sections</td>
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<td>l Refined reflected ceiling plans coordinated with MPE elements;</td>
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<td>m Interior elevations, indicating Architectural elements and finish materials;</td>
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<td>n Wall assemblies;</td>
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<td>o Door, window and hardware schedules;</td>
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<td>p Typical construction details;</td>
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<td>q Finish schedules;</td>
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<td>r Final presentation boards that display exterior and interior finishes with finishes properly labeled regarding location and application (2 sets);</td>
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<td>s Equipment layouts;</td>
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<td>t Refined exiting plan and code analysis;</td>
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<td>u Project Manual that includes a preliminary version of all specifications sections to be included in the Construction Documents;</td>
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<td>v Narrative including:</td>
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<td>i General project scope (refer to Standards Manual - Consultants);</td>
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<td>ii Describe the impact of the project on the existing buildings and site elements.</td>
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<td>iii Program summary (refer to Standards Manual - Consultants);</td>
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<td>iv Identification and resolution of code issues;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>v Evaluation of cost estimate including suggestions for cost reduction and value engineering if necessary. Identify bid alternates so that base bid is between 90% and 95% of the construction budget</td>
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vi Project schedule (refer to Standards Manual - Consultants); _____ _____

vii Description of major building systems; _____ _____

viii List of regulatory agencies contacted and written summary of meetings including:
1 Date of meeting; _____ _____
2 List of attendees; _____ _____
3 Summary of results. _____ _____

ix List of all Utilities contacted and written summary of meetings including:
1 Date of meeting; _____ _____
2 List of attendees; _____ _____
3 Summary of results; _____ _____
4 Current status of project submittal; _____ _____
5 Connection and/or permit fees. _____ _____

x Description of how the Consultant has applied their Quality Control procedures to the Design Development submittal including coordination with sub-consultants and Owner consultants. _____ _____

4 Civil Engineering Deliverables:
   a Final site plans indicating drainage, paving, curbs, gutters & sidewalks and fire lanes; _____ _____
   b Final utility plan including connections, coordinated with MEP; _____ _____
   c Final grading plan; _____ _____
   d Final site plan indicating all existing conditions and the impact of the work; _____ _____
   e Representative details. _____ _____

5 Structural design deliverables:
   a Final structural design criteria and loads; _____ _____
   b Updated plans including dimensions; _____ _____
   c Preliminary sizing of major structural components; _____ _____
   d Floor and roof framing plans; _____ _____
   e Major building sections/elevations; _____ _____
   f Representative details; _____ _____
   g Preliminary structural specifications; _____ _____

6 Mechanical Engineering deliverables:
   a Mechanical plans indicating:
      i HVAC equipment locations; _____ _____
      ii Main HVAC ductwork and piping systems layouts with sizes and one-line diagrams; _____ _____
      iii Required chases for ductwork and piping; _____ _____
      iv Each thermal zone identified. _____ _____
      v Coordination of mechanical systems with other disciplines for space requirements, duct/line routing, access and other mechanic coordination issues. _____ _____
   b HVAC equipment schedule, including sizes and capacities; _____ _____
   c Temperature control system schematic diagrams; _____ _____
   d Plumbing plans indicating:
      i Plumbing fixture/equipment locations; _____ _____
ii Main plumbing piping systems layouts with sizes and invert elevations.

e Plumbing fixture schedule:

f Preliminary technical specifications for all materials, systems and equipment;

g Preliminary HVAC load calculations;

h Locations of fire sprinkler system components;

i Narrative including:
   i Identification of energy conservation methods;
   ii Catalogue cuts on all HVAC equipment and plumbing fixtures.

7 Electrical Engineering deliverables:
   a Lighting, power and communications systems plans;
   b Sizes, capacities and locations of major system components;
   c Cut sheets for all equipment;
   d Light fixture schedule;
   e Catalogue cuts on all light fixtures;
   f Required chases and clearances for conduit and cabling;
   g Model Energy Code compliance calculations;
   h One-line diagrams illustrating power distribution, with separate riser diagrams for different power systems (i.e. house power, controls power other power);
   i Life safety system components identified and located;
   j Preliminary technical specifications for all materials, systems and equipment;
   k Provide data port counts and cable number counts. (REV 01)

8 Landscape design documents, to establish final scope for landscape work.

9 Interior Design deliverables to include preliminary furniture specifications including photos/cut sheets and dimensions, and estimate quantities. (if applicable)

10 Updated detail line item construction cost estimate to include all sixteen Master Specification Divisions.

11 Provide updated schedule.

12 Furniture and Equipment Plan has been updated, submitted to Owner, and review comments have been received and addressed.

13 LEED/Sustainability
   a Review and update LEED Checklist and provide a list of sustainability measures and their relationship to the Owner’s Design Standards.

14 The documents comply with UNLV Design Standards.

15 UNLV comments received and addressed in documents.

16 The consultant has received a copy of the UNLV General Conditions to coordinate with consultant's Supplemental General Conditions.

17 University approval of Design Development.

18 Provide a data copy to the Owner in a data format acceptable to the Owner of the approved complete Schematic Design submittal.
3.12 Construction Documents

General Requirements

3.12.1 From approved design development documents, prepare and satisfactorily complete within the time allowed, construction documents and a detailed construction cost estimate.

3.12.2 The Construction Documents submittal shall be stamped and signed by each of the responsible disciplines, and sets noted as ‘100% Construction Documents.’

3.12.3 Fast Track Option: The Owner must be in agreement with the fast track plan check/permit and construction plan. Any fast track approach is undertaken at the risk of the construction vendor. Any fast track delivery approach must limit risk on non-compliant work, changes, plan check/permit risk or other associated fast track delivery risks. The Owner will not agree to fast track delivery methods where structural design is approved in multiple packages (i.e. a foundation package separate from a superstructure package). All structural items in a fast track delivery approach must be plan checked and permitted within one submittal package to the Building Official and plan check/ approval entities. On fast track projects, such as for a Design-Build or CMAR project, the Consultant and team shall be prepared to do phased or multiple bid packages. These may include but are not necessarily limited to:

a. Bid Package 1: Site, Foundation/ Structure Bid Package
b. Bid Package 2: Tenant Improvements, Interiors Bid Package

3.12.4 Bid Alternates, as approved by the Owner, shall be clearly identified on the drawings and in the specifications.

3.13 Required Review and Approvals

3.13.1 The Consultant shall obtain and address review comments from the State agencies listed below (as applicable). This may include submitting applications for plan reviews and inspections and provisions for inspections to be coordinated with the constructor of the project.

a. State Public Works Board (including issuance of building permit)
b. State Fire Marshal
c. Clark County or City Fire Department (depending on which campus the project resides on) for sprinkler and alarm review and approval.
d. State Health Department
e. State Department of Transportation
f. State Environmental Protection Division
g. Clark County Health Department
h. Clark County Department of Air Quality (Coordinate with Owner and its Risk Management and Safety Department, including BACT Analysis for Generators, Cooling Towers, Boilers and other emission producing equipment)
i. State Elevator Inspector
j. State Boiler Inspector
k. Other agencies as may be applicable

3.13.2 The Consultant shall obtain and address review comments as applicable from county and/or local government agencies, including, but not limited to, those listed below.
3.12.3  Review comments that either conflict with State requirements or which substantially affect the project cost shall be brought to the attention of the State for resolution.

a. Local Utility and Public Works Departments (City, County, etc… as applicable)
b. Local Fire Department (City, County, etc… as applicable)
c. Community Development and/or Zoning and Planning Department, as required and with advance Owner approval for coordination purposes.

3.13.4  Owner’s Facility Management & Planning and Construction shall sign off on all equipment specified for the project prior to approval for bidding. Consultant shall review all equipment in specifications with Owner.
3.14 Construction Documents Checklist

Project Name: _________________________________
Project Number: ________________________________
File Code: __________________________________
Date Prepared: ________________________________
Prepared by: __________________________________

1 Line item construction cost estimate submitted at 50%. Evaluation of cost estimate including identifying areas for cost reductions, if necessary. Identify bid alternates so that base bid is between 90% and 95% of the construction budget. _____ _____

2 Line item construction cost estimate submitted at 95%. Evaluation of cost estimate including identifying areas for cost reductions, if necessary. Identify bid alternates so that base bid is between 90% and 95% of the construction budget. _____ _____

3 100% construction document approval by the University including:
   a Supplemental General Conditions (coordinated with UNLV General Conditions); _____ _____
   b Bid alternates; _____ _____
   c Bid Proposal Form; _____ _____
   d Narrative including the following:
      i General project scope (Refer to Standards Manual - Consultants); _____ _____
      ii Describe the impact of the project on the existing buildings and site elements; _____ _____
      iii Program summary (Refer to Standards Manual - Consultants); _____ _____
      iv Identification and resolution of code issues; _____ _____
      v Project schedule (Refer to Standards Manual - Consultants) _____ _____
   e Minimum calculations required
      i Structural Calculations
         1 Complete vertical and lateral loads
         2 Programs used shall be identified and results documented. _____ _____
      ii Mechanical Calculations (Note – all mechanical calculations to confirm compliance with ASHRAE and other standards per UNLV Design Guidelines.
         1 Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning Calculations
         2 HVAC load calculations.
         3 Building envelope compliance calculations.
         4 Air handler/fan e.s.p. calculations.
         5 Duct static regain calculations.
         6 Pump head calculations.
         7 Expansion tank sizing calculations.
         8 General summary of central plant equipment selection criteria. _____ _____
      iii Plumbing Calculations
         1 CW pipe sizing calculations.
         2 HW pipe sizing calculations.
         3 Gas pipe sizing calculations.
         4 Roof drain pipe sizing calculations.
         5 Miscellaneous pipe sizing calculations. _____ _____
6 Water heater sizing calculations.  
7 Sand/oil and/or grease interceptor sizing calculations.  
8 Special equipment calculations.  

iv Electrical Calculations  
1 Model energy code compliance calculations.  
2 Lighting calculations.  
3 Feeder voltage drop calculations.  
4 Short circuit calculations.  
5 Service load calculation.  

4 The consultant has performed a quality control review of the 100% construction documents all disciplines  

5 Provide a narrative description of how the consultant has applied their quality control procedures to the Construction Documents submittal.  

6 The UNLV General Conditions have been coordinated with the Consultant’s Supplemental General Conditions.  

7 All applicable sections of the technical specifications are consistent with the requirements of the General Conditions and the Supplementary General Conditions of the contract.  

8 As certain utility company connection permit fees, and fees for work by the utility company.  

9 All applicable utility companies have reviewed and approved the relevant construction documents. (Provide a list of all relevant utility companies and the approval date.)  

10 The approved utility documents are incorporated in the 100% set.  

11 The construction documents have been submitted to all regulating agencies. List agencies and submittal dates. Provide written confirmation that approval was obtained from the following:  
   a State Public Works Board (or designated plans checker)  
   b State Fire Marshal  
   c State Health Depart.  
   d State Department of Transportation  
   e State Environmental Protection Division  
   f Clark County Health Department  
   g Clark County Department  
      Air Quality  
   h State Elevator Inspector  
   i. State Boiler Inspector  
   j Other agencies as may be required  

12 Revise construction documents as required in response to plan checking comments and revise cost estimate (if applicable).  

13 Provide updated schedule.  

14 Verify and update from DD phase - data port counts and cable number counts. (REV 01)  

14 Update finish/materials boards as required.  

15 LEED/Sustainability  
   a Review and update LEED Checklist and provide a list of sustainability measures and their relationship to the Owner’s Design Standards.  

Issued: July 31, 2009 (REV. 01 – July 1, 2010)
16 The documents comply with UNLV Design Standards.  

17 UNLV comments received and addressed in documents.  

18 Meet with the University to present and review the Construction Documents after all plan check comments have been incorporated.  

19 Provide a data copy to the Owner in a data format acceptable to the Owner of the approved complete Schematic Design submittal.
3.15  **Bid Documents Phase**

3.15.1 From approved construction documents, the Consultant shall prepare and satisfactorily complete the bid documents within the time allowed. Consultant shall coordinate all front end documents and Division 1 requirements with Owner’s standards.

3.15.2 This section applies primarily to Design-Bid-Build and CMAR projects (for CMAR projects this section relates to the bid/buyout phase).

3.15.3 Bid documents prepared by the Consultant shall include the drawings, specifications and addenda. The Owner will provide one copy of the following documents for duplication and incorporation into the project manual:
   a. Invitation to Bid.
   b. Instructions to Bidders.
   c. Wage Scales.
   d. Bid Proposal Form.
   e. Owner-Contractor Agreement.
   f. General Conditions of the Contract.

3.15.4 The intent of the bid documents and the Consultant’s construction cost estimate shall be to provide a project that can be completed within the construction budget, not including contingency.

3.15.5 The Consultant shall assemble, print and bind the required number of sets of bid documents, and shall distribute the sets as directed by the Owner.

3.15.6 Provide assistance in soliciting and obtaining bids from properly licensed contractors.

3.15.7 Issue all required addenda to contractors bidding the project. No addenda shall be issued less than 72 hours before the bid time established in the Invitation to Bid.

3.15.8 Attend the bid opening and any pre-bid conferences

3.15.9 Review all bids received and provide the Owner with a recommendation for the award of the construction contract.

3.15.10 In accordance with the Owner’s Agreement with the Architect, if the Owner’s budget for the Cost of the Work at the conclusion of the Construction Documents Phase Services is exceeded by the lowest bona fide bid or negotiated proposal, the Owner shall
   a. give written approval of an increase in the budget for the Cost of the Work;
   b. authorize rebidding or renegotiating of the Project within a reasonable time;
   c. terminate in accordance with the Agreement;
   d. in consultation with the Architect, revise the Project program, scope, or quality as required to reduce the Cost of the Work; or
   e. implement any other mutually acceptable alternative.

3.15.11 If the Owner chooses to proceed under the Owner’s Agreement with the Architect, the Architect, without additional compensation, shall modify the Construction Documents as necessary to comply with the Owner’s budget for the Cost of the Work at the conclusion of the Construction Documents Phase Services, or the budget as adjusted per the Agreement.

3.16  **Substitutions**

3.16.1 Substitutions will not be permitted at the Bid Phase for Design-Bid-Build projects. This shall be clearly delineated in the Division 1 Bid Documents.
3.16.2 For Design-Build projects, any and all substitution requests shall be submitted with the proposal response to the RFP.

3.16.3 CMAR projects: All substitutions must be submitted and approved prior to the Bid/buyout phase.

3.17 **Construction Administration Phase**

3.17.1 The Consultant shall provide construction administration services as described in the Agreement between the Owner and Architect/Consultant.

3.17.2 The Construction Administration Phase shall commence with the issuance of the Notice to Proceed, and terminate when the Owner issues a Notice of Completion.

3.17.3 The Consultant shall provide administration of the Contract between the Owner and the Contractor as set forth in the Owner’s Agreement with the Architect and the General Conditions of the Contract for Construction.

3.17.4 The Consultant shall attend the preconstruction conference. The Consultant shall prepare and submit a list of significant issues to be addressed at the preconstruction conference.

3.17.5 **Site Visits**

a. The number of site visits shall per the Owner’s Agreement with the Architect. At a minimum the consultant shall make weekly site visits with appropriate sub-consultants in attendance based on the scope of work being performed in the construction process.

b. Site visits shall be coordinated with the Owner’s Project Manager.

c. The Consultant and appropriate sub-consultants shall attend all regularly scheduled job-site meetings.

3.17.6 **Interpretations**

a. The Consultant will be the interpreter of the Drawings and Specifications. The Consultant shall, within a reasonable time, render such written interpretations as may be necessary for proper execution of the Work. All interpretations and decisions by the Consultant shall be consistent with the intent of the Contract Documents. Notwithstanding any other terms of this Agreement, it shall be the responsibility of the Consultant to notify the Owner of any installation, practice, method, means or material contrary to or not in accordance with the Construction Documents, which is discovered by the Consultant through the proper exercise of its responsibilities as defined by this Agreement.

3.17.7 **Change Orders**

a. Change orders are modifications of the construction documents during the construction phase of the Project. The Consultant shall prepare Change Orders and Construction Change Directives for review and approval by the Owner. All change orders must have prior approval of the Owner, in accordance with Owner policy in order to process payment. The Consultant shall prepare drawings, specifications and other supporting documentation as required to facilitate changes in the Work. The Consultant shall review and evaluate proposals from the Contractor regarding changes in the Work.

b. The Consultant shall have authority to order minor changes in the Work that do not involve an adjustment in the Contract Sum or an extension of the Contract Time. Such minor changes shall be consistent with the intent of the Contract Documents and shall be implemented only through written order.
3.17.8 Submittals – Submission / Reviews

a. One of the most important tasks of the Consultant in the construction administration phase is review of submittals. Consequently, submittal requirements must be clearly identified in the contract documents. The Consultant shall review shop drawings and submittals for conformance with the Contract Documents. Shop drawings and submittals shall be reviewed and returned to the General Contractor within 14 days of receipt thereof, or as stipulated in the Owner’s Agreement with the Architect and the General Conditions of the Contract for Construction. All submittals shall have Owner review prior to any orders being placed or items released for fabrication, unless Owner waives this requirement.

b. Based upon site observations and the Contractor’s Requests for Payment, the Consultant shall review and evaluate the amounts claimed by the Contractor. Requests for payment shall be reviewed each month at the project site with the Contractor and the Owner’s Project Manager.

c. Contractor/constructor shall submit equipment lists as a part of their bid or buyout phase, and all equipment shall be in compliance with the design and specifications for the project. If the contractor/constructor submits any equipment not compliant with the design and specifications, the contractor/constructor shall provide equipment in compliance with the design and specifications.

d. Submittals for license, software or other agreements/contracts that are required to be signed by Owner must be submitted as a formal submittal with adequate time for Owner review, negotiation and approval (i.e. 90-120 days in advance of signature). (REV 01)

3.17.9 Contractor’s As-Builts

a. The Consultant and sub-consultants shall continually monitor and evaluate the progress and quality of the Contractor’s as-built drawings being maintained on site, which shall indicate the complete project as constructed, including dimensioned locations and sizes of buried utility lines. At a minimum, the Consultant and his consultants shall review the as-built drawings each month, prior to evaluating the Contractor’s Request for Payment.

3.17.10 Close-Out/ Commissioning

a. Project closeout and commissioning is a joint activity, which the Consultant must participate in and coordinate to ensure that the project is completed in a timely manner, and ready to be used and operated by the Owner. The contract documents must clearly indicate the requirements imposed on the Contractor so those claims for extra work or time delays do not result from the process. Accordingly, the Consultant and his sub-consultants are advised to note the responsibilities of all parties in the contract documents, at the pre-construction meeting, and at the final phase of the project.

b. The Consultant and its applicable sub-consultants shall attend and participate in the commissioning of all systems, in coordination with the third-party commissioning consultant.

c. At such time that the Contractor states that the Project is complete the Consultant shall conduct a review (or reviews) of the Project and shall prepare a punch-list identifying all noted deficiencies. Consultant shall follow-up on punchlist items for ongoing status until punchlist items are complete and resolved.
d. The Consultant shall conduct observations to determine the date of Substantial Completion and the date of final completion. Upon completion the Consultant shall receive and forward to the Owner all records, written warranties and related documents required by the Contract Documents and assembled by the Contractor.

e. The Consultant shall review all Operating & Maintenance manuals for compliance with the project specifications, prior to submitting to the Owner. All Operating & Maintenance manuals shall be provided to the Owner in hardcopy and .pdf format.

3.17.11 Record Drawings

a. The Consultant shall prepare a set of reproducible record drawings showing changes in the Work made during construction based on the as-built drawings and other data furnished by the Contractor to the Consultant. This responsibility may not be assigned to the Contractor.

b. Reproducible record drawings shall be 3 mil mylar with matt finish on both sides, unless Owner approves another reproducible record drawing hard format. The drawings shall incorporate all pertinent revisions and changes that occurred during the course of construction. All revisions and changes shall be properly drawn and noted by a qualified drafts-person. Each transparency sheet shall be prominently noted “Record Drawing” and shall be signed and dated by the Consultant or Engineer of record. The reproducible transparencies shall all be of the same standard size and furnished at no added cost to the Owner.

c. In addition to the record drawings, the Consultant shall furnish the Owner a record set of reproducible computer compact disks in AutoCad .dwg and Acrobat .pdf formats acceptable to the Owner. The drawings on the compact disks shall not include the Consultant’s stamp and each drawing shall be identified in the lower right hand corner as “Record Drawing”. Each computer disk shall include a copy of all externally referenced drawings.

d. In a case where the record drawings have been prepared utilizing a software program other than AutoCAD to create the drawings, the drawing files shall be converted to AutoCAD .dwg files prior to submitting them to the Owner.

3.18 Post Construction Services

3.18.1 The Consultant and his consultants shall attend a nine-month (9 month) warranty inspection at the Project site and shall prepare a list of any warranty issues observed during the inspection.

3.18.2 The Consultant shall provide written opinions or interpretations regarding warranty items for the duration of the warranty period.

3.18.3 Approval by the Owner of any of the documents associated with this project shall in no way affect or limit the responsibilities of the Consultant.

3.19 Variance Procedures

3.19.1 Should the Consultant determine that any of the requirements contained here-in for the project are not practically attainable, the Consultant may request in writing, to the Owner’s Project Manager, a variance from that requirement. The request shall identify the requirement, the hardship that requirement places upon the project, and a proposed alternative recommendation and/or solution. The proposed alternative shall be clearly explained in terms of how it will be of equivalent or greater value to the project without adversely affecting the usability of the project for its intended purpose, the health and safety of occupants and visitors, or the overall quality of the construction.
a. Variances requests shall be submitted by the completion of the Schematic Design Phase for design-bid-build projects. No variance requests from the Owner’s Standard and Design Guidelines will be accepted after this phase.

b. Projects being performed as design-build shall have any and all variance requests submitted as part of the GMP submittal at the proposal response to the RFP. For CMAR projects, the variance requests shall be submitted during the phase of design at which the item for which a variance request is applicable, and in no case later than the submittal of the GMP. Any deviation from the Owner’s technical and design standards must be submitted and approved as part of the initial submittal.

UNLV DESIGN CONSTRUCTION AND SUSTAINABILITY STANDARDS
REQUEST FOR VARIANCE

Instructions:

1. Complete form in type written text.
2. Be sure to include your name, firm, and telephone number.
3. Provide as much justification for request as possible. Attach additional sheets if necessary and reference the on this form.
4. Please limit requests to one item or subject per form.
5. Return form via email to Owner’s Project Manager for Owner’s review.

Date: ______________________

Name of Submitter: ______________ Telephone: ______________________
Company: ___________________ Email: ____________________

Please consider the following revision/variance to the UNLV Design Guidelines and Technical Standards. The nature of this request (circle one):

Addition    Revision    Deletion

Section Number or Other Reference Code: ________________________________

Revision Requested (attach additional sheets if necessary):

_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

Reason or Justification for Revision (attach additional sheets if necessary):

_____________________________________________________________________
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TAB B – DESIGN CRITERIA

1. General

Included in this document are general standards for Design Criteria for UNLV projects. Additional information to supplement these standards may be included in documents related to specific solicitations (RFQ’s, RFP’s and other documents) for specific projects.

Consultants, contractors and vendors are to comply with these standards. Any requested substitutions must be submitted to the Owner in advance per substitution procedures, for review, rejection or approval. Consultants, contractors and vendors must comply with these standards in any design, proposal or submittal. Any deviance from these standards by a consultant, contractor or vendor is at their own risk, and Owner, at its sole determination, may enforce all elements of these standards in any design, proposal or submittal or reject any design, proposal or submittal on the basis of non-compliance with these standards.

1.1 NSHE Standards

1.1.1 NSHE Standards: All UNLV projects shall be in compliance with standards per the Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE), the NSHE Board of Regents Handbook, and the NSHE Procedures and Guidelines Manual. These documents may be found at: http://system.nevada.edu/Board-of-R/index.htm. Sections of primary relevance include:

a. NSHE Board of Regents Handbook:
   Title 4, Chapter 1, Section 9: Campus Development
   Other sections as applicable.

b. NSHE Procedures and Guidelines Manual:
   Chapter 1: Campus Development
   Chapter 5: Section 4. General Guidelines for Physical Master Plans to be Incorporated into the NSHE Master Plan

c. Include in construction scope and budget any plaques required as specified in NSHE Board of Regents Handbook, NSHE Procedures and Guidelines Manual or other NSHE materials. If other plaques are required on buildings based on other standards (i.e. SPWB or others), coordinate location of two plaques in unison. Location, text, font, layout, finish and other features of all plaques are to be approved by the Owner prior to ordering, fabrication and installation.

1.2 Sustainability

1.2.1 The Owner is committed to continually improving its advocacy for sustainable and energy/water efficient technologies in the classroom, in research, and in the facilities. Innovative ideas and best practices will be utilized to achieve this aspiration within limits of funding and resource availability. In addition, since the Owner is a co-signer of the American College & University Climate Commitment, all initiatives and actions will comply with that commitment. These commitments are noted in this document.

1.2.2 The Consultant shall assist Owner with evaluating, documenting, and complying with the desired green building design goals as applicable to each project designated by the Owner to pursue sustainability.

1.2.3 The A/E Consultant shall schedule meetings with Owner and with all necessary sub-consultants as necessary to facilitate successful compliance with the applicable green building design goals. The Consultant’s submittal shall include the initial cost and the return on investment (when applicable) for each green building design feature. The
Consultant shall prepare and submit all calculations necessary to demonstrate compliance with the desired reductions in building energy and water consumption.

1.2.4 The green building design goals for projects involving a building with a gross floor area greater than 20,000 square feet will typically include, at a minimum, a 20% reduction in energy consumption beyond the requirements of ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-2004 and a 20% reduction in water consumption beyond the requirements of the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

1.2.5 Should the Owner determine that it wants the project to attain a LEED Certification; the Consultant shall assist the Owner with obtaining the LEED certification from the U.S. Green Building Council. The Consultant shall lead the process including all necessary sub-consultants, and LEED specialty consultants as necessary to facilitate successful completion of the certification process (including meetings during the construction administration phase and during the warranty period when necessary).

1.2.6 The following guidelines are overall comments and direction as mandated in the Owner's Sustainability Policy, draft submitted July 1, 2008. Please refer to specific other references to sustainable design within other sections of these Design Guidelines.

a. UNLV Sustainability Task Force Document recommendations:
   1) Campus facilities to be planned designed and constructed to be sustainable, efficient and livable.
   2) Energy Star rated products to be used where products exist (and UNLV FM validates that these are maintainable and conserve resources/provide performance.)
   3) Consider the connection of all campus planning, design and construction projects to multimodal transportation systems, and review feasibility and implement with Owner’s approval bicycle commuter facilities (storage, changing, showering in the context of access and the campus master plan) and priority parking for car poolers. (coordinate with Owner’s Parking and Transit Services)
   4) Provide recycling containers (in accordance with LEED requirements) and space provisions as such in projects where refuse containers exist, especially in central areas and consolidated refuse collection/service areas in projects.

b. American College and University Presidents Climate Commitment
   1) Building systems and elements for projects must be focused on being climate neutral.
   2) New campus construction is recommended to be designed and built to a LEED Silver standard or equivalent. Coordinate with UNLV Planning and Construction as to requirements for LEED Certification or other methods of tracking LEED equivalence/LEED Certification.
   3) Projects must be designed and constructed to encourage use of and provide access to public transportation for all faculty, staff, students and visitors of the institution.

c. UNLV Task Force on Sustainability – Guidelines - July 1, 2008
   1) Design and construction should, when possible, embody approaches that reduce life cycle costs, restore or maintain the functioning of natural systems, and enhance human well-being, guided by the University’s mission coupled with the University’s resources and the Campus Master Plan.
2) Design and construction should promote practices (in the design and
construction process, as well as the resultant facility) that maximize
beneficial effects and minimize harmful effects of operations.

3) The Owner will evaluate the impacts of its construction projects; incorporate
green building and design methods; and consider the needs of future
generations of the University community, including its greater Las Vegas
setting, in campus planning, with the goal of minimizing the environmental
footprint of campus.

4) To maximize the energy efficiency of UNLV the facilities and buildings will be
constructed, renovated and maintained using LEED as a guideline. The
standards for new construction will require LEED-NC or equivalent at the
silver level but not necessarily LEED Certification. The standards for existing
buildings will require LEED-EB or equivalent at the silver level equivalency
but not necessarily LEED Certification. (Coordinate with UNLV Planning and
Construction as to requirements for LEED Certification or other methods of
tracking LEED equivalence/LEED Certification.)

5) The Owner will contribute to the reduction of the waste streams to the
landfills through construction and operations recycling and reuse of waste
materials.

6) As a resident of the Desert Southwest, the Owner will utilize all means to
reduce water use. Turf reduction and water efficient appliances /fixtures are
only (some) examples.

7) Alternate modes of transportation will be used or encouraged as appropriate.

8) New technologies, processes and procedures for improved sustainability will
be reviewed and considered, not limited to renewable energy technologies.

9) Motion and light sensors shall be installed in existing buildings and new
construction so that lighting is not wasted on unused space. In spaces with
much natural sunlight, indoor lighting may be completely unnecessary for
many days of the year in our climate.

10) Inefficient, aging equipment such as air handlers, motors, boilers, etc…in all
possible cases shall be replaced with high energy efficient models.

11) Energy set-points shall be 78 degrees in summer and 68 degrees in winter
for all facilities.

12) Incandescent bulbs shall not be used – Fluorescents, compact fluorescents,
LED’s or other efficient technologies shall be used for lighting.

13) Decorative lighting shall be kept to a minimum. Decorative lighting shall
address project goals for building design and shall contribute to the overall
lighting plan for the project.

14) Ambient light sensors to dim lights at the brightest part of the day shall be
used when no cost is involved or the A/E Consultant shall validate if there is
a cost/payback analysis that justifies their use with the Owner’s approval.

15) Outdoor lighting systems will utilize the latest technologies in efficiency and
‘dark skies’. Replacements/retrofits will follow these same requirements as
appropriate. Fixture and bulb selection must coordinate with the Owner’s
Facilities Maintenance standards for maintenance programs.

16) The design of parking structures shall consider the provision for photovoltaic
panels on the top deck to provide the dual benefits of shaded parking spots
and on-site power production. Due to the long payback periods and
technology cost creative processes will be reviewed to make these viable options. Partnering with utility companies or other contractors is a possible avenue and will be investigated.

17) Planning and Construction shall consider potentials for new and existing buildings to be serviced in some fashion or proportion by alternative fuel sources such as solar and other renewable technologies.

18) Energy Star certified products will be purchased in all areas where such ratings exist. Review of inclusion in design and construction projects shall be conducted with the Owner’s Facilities Maintenance of these items in terms of effectiveness and capability to maintain.

d. UNLV SUSTAINABILITY POLICY - Issuance Date: September 1, 2007
http://urban21.unlv.edu/taskforce/policy.html

1) Policy Statement
The mandate for the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV) is to be the beacon concerning environmental sustainability and energy/water efficiency. Best practices will be utilized to achieve the goals of sustainability within limits of funding and resource availability.

2) Reason for Policy
Although many of the actions for and energy/water efficiency are the responsibility of Facilities Management, overall environmental stewardship is a campus-wide mandate and needs to be viewed as such. To be good stewards of our environment and protect our natural resource, UNLV must have a primary objective directed toward sustainability. It is imperative that the campus adopts a sustainability and energy/water efficiency policy to promote efficient use of energy and water while protecting the environment. Effective Sustainability could result in savings that can be reinvested into UNLV high priorities, in addition to conserving our natural resources. Although energy conservation is the focus of this policy, comfortable work and study conditions must also be achieved.

3) Introduction
The Senior Vice President for Finance and Business (SVPF&B), with Facilities Management as his agent, has the overall responsibility for energy and water efficiency for buildings at UNLV. The SVPF&B, together with Facilities Management and Planning and Construction, are in campus leadership roles to help promote and support overall environmental sustainability goals. The purpose of this procedure is to provide understanding, guidance, and direction to all who are involved in campus buildings.

4) Project Initiatives
Sustainable and Renewable Energy Sources ---
To investigate pending funds, determine resource availability, and then implement sustainable and renewable projects. These would include all technologies available such as Photovoltaic’s, Solar Collectors, Bio-waste products, Ground Source Heat Pump Systems, and Water Smart Landscaping (Xeriscaping).

5) To obtain all available rebates or subsidies from any sources to make these endeavors more economically viable. Examples are Nevada Power’s Solar
Generations and Sure Bet Programs or Southern Nevada Water Authority’s landscaping rebate.

6) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Existing Buildings (LEED EB) --- To use LEED EB as a guideline to apply to existing building renovations, replacements and repairs, as well as new construction.

7) “Green” Products, Services and Equipment ---

During the planning and installation of all renovations, replacements, new construction, and repairs, Priority consideration must be given to high efficiency and environmentally friendly products and services. Examples of which are: lighting, motors, HVAC, etc.

To purchase Energy Star appliances and equipment if available.
To purchase “Green” products such as cleaning supplies.

8) Communications

To support overall campus environmental sustainability goals and to engage the Owner’s Community (Faculty, Staff, and Students) in sustainability and energy efficiency. Any media options may be used “to get the word out.”

To continue to participate in programs which encourage the public to do its part. The Energy Star “Change a Light Campaign” is an example.

9) Process

UNLV Temperature Guidelines —

To maintain reasonable comfort and lower energy expenditures, UNLV has adopted the State of Nevada Energy Conservation Plan recommended standards for comfort heating and cooling. Summer thermostat settings (air conditioning) are to be 76 to 78 degrees F. Winter settings (heating) are to be 68 to 72 degrees F. Exceptions to these guidelines must be approved.

10) Building Resource Management —

Windows and doors need to be kept closed during the heating season and during the summer in those areas that have mechanical cooling. Every member of the UNLV community will be asked to assume the responsibility of closing windows, turning off personal (desktop) computers and other office equipment when not in use, and shutting off the lights when leaving a room. Energy management devices and strategies will continue to be added. Schedulers of classes, meetings, and other campus activities will endeavor to minimize energy use. Evening and weekend classes will be concentrated in the fewest buildings possible, and where appropriate, the buildings used will be those that already have late night temperature setback. Use of stairs rather than elevators, except for the physically challenged and persons transporting heavy equipment or materials, is encouraged.

11) Lighting —

In compliance with Nevada Assembly Bill 178, which states that by January 2012 all incandescent bulbs will be banned in the state of Nevada, interior lighting will be energy efficient technologies such as fluorescent or LED as appropriate. New energy-saving fixtures, lamps and ballasts will be used to replace existing less efficient lighting whenever economically feasible and appropriate. Exterior lighting will be high-pressure sodium or metal halide (metal halide is preferred) whenever possible, and will meet minimum current safety requirements. Decorative lighting will be kept to a minimum. Lighting
levels recommended by the most recent edition of the IES (Illuminating Engineering Society) Lighting Handbook shall be used as guidelines. Where it makes economic sense, occupancy/motion sensors (ultrasonic or infrared) wired to area lighting will be installed to reduce and/or turn off lights in unoccupied, vacated areas. Day-lighting controls will be installed to automatically adjust lighting levels as appropriate. Task lighting, such as desk lamps, is recommended to reduce overall ambient lighting levels. Desk lights will be of the fluorescent type, which are now readily available.

12) Space Heaters —

Only electric space heaters purchased and owned by UNLV are allowed for use in campus buildings. In addition, the use of space heaters is only for emergency and temporary conditions. This requirement is necessary for fire safety and energy efficiency. All space heaters used on campus must be approved for fire safety, as classified by the National Fire Protection Association. No liquid fueled space heaters (e.g., kerosene heaters) shall be used on the UNLV Campus. Some electric space heaters also pose an unacceptable fire hazard. All space heaters must meet the following four specifications: Heaters must (1) be UL approved, (2) have elements that are protected from contact, (3) be tilt-proof (when tipped over, heater goes off), and (4) be thermostat-controlled. The issue of energy efficiency is also important — electric space heaters are a very costly means of heating. If a member of the campus community feels that a space heater is necessary for adequate warmth, this may indicate that the central heating system needs repair. Facilities Management will be consulted if the central heating system is incapable of meeting comfort requirements. Facilities Management will also be contacted if a space heater is to be used to offset excessive air conditioning. State regulations require that UNLV follow ASHRAE Standard 90.1, which says that heating and cooling are not allowed simultaneously in the same space for the sole purpose of achieving comfort. Excessive cooling of a space on campus below the summertime UNLV Temperature Guidelines will be reported to UNLV Facilities so that air-conditioning levels can be adjusted.

13) Window Air Conditioning Units —

The use of window air conditioning/heat pump units is discouraged except in cases of last resort, which require Facilities Management approval. They cause damage to the buildings, have high life cycle cost (energy and maintenance), and are noisy. Facilities Management must approve a new application of a window unit. Specific petitions for installation will be reviewed only after Facilities Management has determined that the primary heating/cooling source is not capable of meeting UNLV Temperature Guidelines.

14) Switchover from Heating to Cooling and Cooling to Heating —

Facilities personnel perform required changeover from heating to air-conditioning in the spring. Because of the varying equipment installed throughout the campus, buildings must be changed over individually. Because there are many old systems on campus that require manual intervention between the heating and cooling seasons, Facilities Management performs the changeover on the basis of priorities established to maintain required temperatures to protect equipment and research in progress, and serve the greatest number of individuals and activities. Cooling (Air Conditioning) may not begin until outside temperature is at or above 75 degrees F for three consecutive days. Temperature projections are also considered. Heating may not begin until the high outside air temperature has
dropped below at least 55 degrees F for three consecutive days. The wide swings in temperature during the spring and fall of the year and the difficulty in switching between heating and cooling make this policy necessary. Special problems or hardships with this policy will be addressed to Facilities Management.

1.3 UNLV Master Plan

1.3.1 Review the UNLV Master Plan so that the project complies with the master plan principles and initiatives, including but not limited to the following. Executive Summary and other summary master plan information may be found at http://masterplan.unlv.edu/
   a. Recommended site capacity for building area and minimum number of stories
   b. Open space relationships
   c. Mall systems
   d. Campus circulation system (pedestrian, vehicular/service), including Campus Mall system and related circulation.
   e. Linkage to sites beyond the university, particularly at the Midtown UNLV sites
   f. Give consideration to the university’s relationship with the adjacent community and design buildings at the edge of campus to engage the community.
   g. Other considerations.

1.4 Security Considerations

1.4.1 Consideration should be given to the design of the exterior space around the building. There should be adequate lighting and visibility for pedestrians to accommodate their safety. Landscaping and building features should be designed such that there are no nooks or areas where someone can hide and pedestrian safety is maximized at all times. Provide appropriately located conduit to provide coverage of main entries, service entries, and main walking paths around the building.

1.4.2 All exterior doors shall be equipped with an electronic strike controlled by the Marlok system. Provide conduit for Owner’s Marlock card readers at ALL exterior doors (primary and secondary entries). The Owner will designate which doors will receive the Marlock card readers. Refer to hardware standards for more information.

1.4.3 Provide security cameras on both exterior site areas and interior public spaces. Exact locations shall be determined in coordination with the Owner. Location of cameras shall be coordinated with UNLV Police, through the Owner, to address security, privacy and surveillance issues.

1.4.4 Determine locations of existing Emergency Phones in the vicinity of the project, to include at a minimum emergency phones near all exterior entries and in parking and site areas within the project site area, and coordinate with the Owner all final Emergency Phone locations.

1.5 Building Commissioning

1.5.1 Building Commissioning shall be required on all major projects. Commissioning observation and review shall be done by a third party firm specializing in testing and commissioning of mechanical, electrical, climate control and smoke control systems. This shall be done to test and document the functionality of the systems to confirm that the performance meets the documented design intent and the owner's operational requirements. The construction contractor and their subcontractors shall provide all services, verifications and activities to support the commissioning review and observation.
by the third-party commissioning consultant. Systems to be tested and commissioned shall include the following as applicable to each project. Other systems may require commissioning in projects based on the specific systems applicable to each project.

a. Mechanical/Plumbing:
   1) Cooling System
   2) Heating System
   3) Air handling and Ventilation System
   4) Terminal Units
   5) Fume Hood Systems (If applicable)
   6) Exhaust System
   7) Plumbing systems (domestic hot water, sinks, toilets, specialty systems, and other plumbing systems).
   8) Facility Automation System/EMCS and related controls
   9) Building HVAC Controls/ EMCS

b. Electrical:
   1) Lighting Controls System
   2) Emergency Power System
   3) Power Distribution System
   4) Electromagnetic Interference and other shielding requirement compliance.
   5) Security systems
   6) Data and telecommunication systems

c. Process:
   1) Lab gases and Vacuum systems
   2) Process chilled water systems

2. Site

2.1 Civil Site Design

2.1.1 All projects shall be above grade and shall have positive drainage away from buildings.

2.1.2 Civil design shall be addressed early in the project to address grading and drainage issues, utility coordination, traffic control, and accessibility. (i.e. limit/eliminate handrails where possible, provide positive drainage away from the building(s) at the entire perimeter and at all entries and openings.)

2.1.3 Fire Lane Routes

a. In consultation with the Owner, designate the fire lane route to the building in coordination with the existing fire lane for the campus. The Owner, the Architect, and the Civil Engineer will meet with the CCFD to review the proposed route. Upon preliminary approval of the proposed route by the CCFD, the civil engineer will complete the design documents for submittal to the CCFD. If the CCFD proposes changes to the route, the Architect must meet with UNLV to discuss the changes before revising the documents.

2.1.4 Public Utility Equipment and Service/Access

a. In consultation with the Owner, designate the locations of equipment and screening methods for all equipment such as transformers, backflow devices, meters, etc. that service the building or campus. The Owner, Architect, and the Architect’s subconsultant will meet with each public utility that is providing service for the project to review the proposed design. Upon preliminary approval of the proposed route, equipment location and equipment specifications by the public utility, the subconsultant will complete the design documents for submittal to the public utility. If
the public utility proposes changes to the design, the Architect must meet with the Owner to discuss the changes before revising the documents. The Architect should try to locate this equipment so they equipment does not conflict with pedestrian and vehicular circulation and is set back from sidewalks and other open space.

b. Do not locate this equipment in or adjacent to the main mall quad, open space or pedestrian access areas.

c. Investigate utility availability, capacity, access and location to determine the impacts (cost, convenience, disruption) on the project and on the campus. Utilities include but are not limited to the following: Sanitary Sewer, Storm Sewer, Gas, Water (Fire and Domestic), Electricity, Emergency Power, Data, Telephone, Cable and Central Plant Services.

d. Coordinate all utility services with Owner Plant Capacity and Plant Investment Fee (PIF) program to ensure capacity and PIF concerns are addressed.

e. Coordinate all applications for service, design initiation, design review, service agreements and other utility procedural items with Owner.

2.1.5 Accessibility

a. Public buildings and their related sites which are accessible to the public and/or offer employment to individuals with disabilities shall comply with all requirements of the latest adopted edition of the building code and with ADA, ADAAG, and ICC/ANSI regulations. Coordinate all access/accessibility items with other civil design issues as well as architectural, lighting, landscape and other design components.

b. All major building entries must be accessible. In consultation with Owner determine designated accessible route from the campus main walkways, nearest staff and student parking lots, and nearest transit stop to the main entries of the building. The project must provide adequate signage that designates the accessible routes. Slopes that meet sidewalk criteria (1:20 or less) are highly preferred to accessible ramps requiring landings and handrails. If these sidewalk criteria cannot be met, the Consultant shall review alternatives with the Owner prior to proceeding with the design.

c. Walkways, steps, ramps, and accessible routes shall be designed with slip-resistant surfaces as required by ADA, ADAAG, and ICC/ANSI regulations.

2.1.6 Site Lighting

a. Site lighting shall be restricted to that required for safety and function, and shall be shielded from adjacent properties and from the sky. Site lighting shall incorporate appropriately selected cut-off light fixtures that meet or exceed the sustainability initiatives, policies and requirements as outlined in these Design Guidelines.

2.1.7 Flight Path – McCarran International Airport

a. UNLV is located within the flight path of McCarran. Building heights must be within the limits set forth by the FAA. In conjunction with Owner determine building height limitations using FAA maps. Building design must address issues of noise and vibration so that the building programs are not adversely affected (See Appendix 5 REV 01).
2.2 Site Design and Improvements

2.2.1 Do not empty roof drains on to sidewalks. Where feasible, connect roof drains to storm sewer.

2.2.2 Concrete (not asphalt) shall be used for sidewalks.

2.2.3 Give consideration to special areas for alternative hardscape materials.

2.2.4 Site design shall ensure positive drainage and minimum erosion.

2.2.5 Structural sections for access roads and parking areas shall be designed in accordance with the recommendations of the geotechnical report for the project and shall be coordinated with any Uniform Standards for appropriate use designations (i.e. structural, traffic, walkway, landscaping, etc.)

2.2.6 Site design shall include appropriate consideration for on-site parking, traffic circulation, and site ingress and egress.

2.2.7 Traffic control, pavement markings, and exterior signage shall comply with the guidelines listed in the most current edition of the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (published by the U.S. Department of Transportation).

2.2.8 Trash receptacles, emergency generators, cooling towers and other similar equipment shall be enclosed or screened in accordance with the Owner’s approved types, models, and specifications as noted in the Owner’s Technical Specifications.

2.2.9 Site furnishings, guardrails and handrails shall be designed to discourage the use of skateboards and/or roller skates and in accordance with the Owner’s approved types, models, and specifications as noted in the Owner’s Technical Specifications.

2.2.10 Transportation requirements must be considered in each project. Major considerations in this area include:

   a. All projects must provide a means of access in compliance with accessibility and other codes to accessible parking, within the campus network of accessible campus parking. Based on code requirements and approval by the Owner, this may include site improvements for accessible parking or accessible routes to existing accessible parking.

   b. Project planning and budgeting must include provisions for parking replacement and new parking supply subject to specific conditions of the project. This may include all types and classifications of parking (i.e. student, faculty/staff, metered, accessible, etc…)

   c. All projects must coordinate with Owner’s Shuttle services. This includes planning for accessible routes, shuttle stops/signage, shuttle directional signage and other provisions.

   d. All projects must consider access and provisions for public transit and alternative transit in consultation with the Owner. This may include coordination with any public transit routes on campus for vehicle and transit stop accommodation, provisions for carpools, alternative fuel vehicles, bikes, pedestrian access and other means of public or alternative transit.

   e. Parking layouts are required where existing parking is impeded or new parking added. (REV 01)
2.3 Site Amenities

2.3.1 Provide fixed site amenities and furnishings. Plan for site amenities and furnishings that are part of the FF&E project package. Give consideration to amenities in the vicinity. For instance, every building does not need a bike rack, but if there are none in the vicinity, we would want to consider locating them at the project site. Similar consideration will apply for trash receptacles, benches and other standard and special site amenities and furnishings.

2.3.2 Recycle Bins: Recycle Bins shall be provided at appropriate locations and integrated into the landscape and exterior design as appropriate. Typically they will be located at entries/exits as a minimum, but this must be coordinated with the Owner’s Project Manager and in accordance with the Owner’s technical standards.

2.4 Landscape

2.4.1 General Information

a. Grading, dust control, week control, cubs, gutters, streets, off-street parking and sidewalks shall conform to local ordinances and local design and site construction standards.

b. Maintenance requirements shall be included in the specifications of selected planting/species.

2.4.2 Landscaping

a. This is a desert environment, and one of the key goals for the Owner is to be sustainable. Drought-tolerant, low water use and native plants must be considered in all landscaping designs. Consultant shall meet with the Owner during the early design phase to review acceptable plant materials.

b. Landscaping design shall be appropriate for the type of building, the environmental setting, and the needs of the building occupants. Plant selection shall be adaptable to USDA zone 9b or Sunset zone 11 and shall be approved by Owner prior to final design (See Appendix 6 REV 01).

c. Consider connection to existing landscaping when proposing design solutions. Sitework and landscaping in projects should connect to adjacent projects and improvements in a consistent and sensible manner to maintain a coordinated campus environment.

d. Existing trees shall be preserved where practical.

e. Grass/turf, if used, should not be planted up to the sidewalk to prevent overspray. Grass/turf shall only be considered where it provides functional benefits (i.e. events and activity space) or connects in a reasonable manner to adjacent existing campus grass/turf. These connections to adjacent existing grass/turf shall be accomplished in the most efficient and sensible manner to accomplish project objectives and connections while limiting the use of grass/turf.

2.4.3 Water Conservation

a. Landscaping design shall minimize water use and maintenance.

b. Irrigation systems shall be automatically controlled and drip irrigation shall be provided in tree and shrub areas. Irrigation controls must fully integrate with the existing RainBird Maxicom system.

c. Lawn sprinkler designs shall provide for head-to-head coverage.
2.5 Exterior Signage

2.5.1 Way finding concept:
   a. Projects will incorporate Owner’s kiosk monuments with maps at the main building entry. Owner’s kiosk monuments also need to be considered at secondary building entries and main access paths to or from the project site (See Appendix 3 REV 01).

2.5.2 Building identification signage.
   a. All main building entries shall have Owner’s Building ID signs with building and program names on sign header and slats.
   b. Buildings shall have building name signage clearly visible in 12” – 18” letters at major building entries and approaches. Building names and signage shall be approved by Owner. The first letter shall be capitalized and 18” high with the rest in lower case in Bronze or Silver opposite the background. (REV 01)
   c. Building signage shall include the three letter designation identification in all CAPS 12” – 18” letters, coordinated with building names locations, entries and building access paths/approaches. (REV 01)

2.5.3 Building plaques:
   a. Building plaques shall be one piece cast bronze and shall be provided in accordance with the Nevada System of Higher Education Procedures and Guidelines Manual, Chapter 1, Section 1.
   b. In certain instances, unique building plaques, donor signage or other recognition may be required. All instances of these types of signage or plaques shall be approved by Owner (See Appendix 4 REV 01).

3. Architectural Design Standards

3.1 General Information

3.1.1 Following information are general comments that should be addressed or taken into consideration on all of the Owner’s buildings.

3.1.2 Service Access
   a. Identify the service entry for buildings. Designate the service route from the nearest street or access to the service entry. Avoid pedestrian and vehicle conflicts. Consider campus deliveries including mail delivery, general commercial deliveries, trash pick-up, and hazardous material delivery and disposal. Design service access and service area for the largest delivery vehicle that will (regularly) service the building.
      1) Is a loading dock appropriate?
      2) Are roll-up doors required?
      3) Is a freight elevator required near the service entry?
   b. Provide service access in a manner that is most consistent with the campus master plan and reduces or eliminates disruptions to pedestrian access, non-service access or general campus activity. Service access should be located, designed and screened so as to be discrete and non-disruptive to non-service campus activity.
   c. Locate service access to provide direct access to spaces/functions within the building that require it. This may include, but not be limited, to services such as
building receiving, mail, building technical services (electrical, IDF, mechanical areas), freight/service-related elevators, and other building elements.

3.1.3 Room Numbering
a. Submit room numbering plans to the Owner for approval, prior to finalizing design documents. Every room, (including corridors and building service rooms) will receive a room number. Owner will approve all room numbering plans.

3.1.4 Equipment and Trash Enclosures
a. All exterior mechanical and/or electrical equipment shall be screened from view. This includes rooftop equipment and ground-level equipment. The screening should be adequate to fully cover the equipment from ground level or adjacent building view. Screening shall also be reviewed and accepted by any applicable utility provider.
b. Trash enclosures shall be provided with each project unless waived by Owner. Trash enclosures should also be screened from public areas, campus view corridors and building entries. Screening shall be provided from ground level views as well as any adjacent building views.

3.2 Building Services – Infrastructure
3.2.1 An integral part of the programming and designing the project is to plan for a well integrated infrastructure to support not only the building but also anticipated and programmed equipment, furniture and fixtures.

3.2.2. Aside from typical building services and infrastructure, the following items must be addressed during initial project planning. The following items (in addition to other building services and infrastructure, including but not limited to HVAC, plumbing, electrical, specialty, and other building services and infrastructure) shall be incorporated into every project, unless directed otherwise by the Owner. As previously noted in these Guidelines, the planning for this infrastructure begins during programming. Space plan and furniture layouts during design shall take all infrastructure requirements into account.
   a. Data/phone
   b. Wireless
   c. Emergency power – if applicable.
   d. Emergency phones – if applicable
   e. Security cameras – if applicable

3.3 Building/Space/Room Design Guidelines
3.3.1 General Requirements
a. Consultant or contractor is to verify with Owner if central clock systems are to be included in projects, with clocks to be considered at a minimum in and directly outside of classrooms, class laboratories and lecture halls. Clocks may be needed in other areas, if required, including but limited to reception areas to suites, wet labs, corridors and other areas.
b. Building services (power, data, etc…) acoustics, lighting, sound/vibration attenuation, electrical interference attenuation/treatment, HVAC, structural and other performance requirements/measures are to be addressed for all spaces based on operational, equipment and user requirements. This is particularly important for spaces/equipment that have uses, operations and equipment that either require special consideration in these areas to function properly, or have
uses, operations and equipment that lead to issues that require special treatment to not impact other areas of the building. Considerations here may include, but are not limited to:

1) Mechanical, plumbing, vacuum, compressed air and electrical equipment/services
2) Laboratory and class laboratory equipment
3) Audio-Visual equipment/services
4) Storage systems (standard, high-density, automated retrieval and other storage systems)
5) Medical, dental and other clinical or health services equipment
6) Other items with special requirements

c. Coordinate the specification, provision and installation of all toilet, washroom and related accessories with the Owner, to ensure operation criteria are addressed.

d. Radioactive-type building exit signs or other illuminated signs are not to be used.

e. Provide code required and Owner required fixed mounted, safety related devices per code, and consider access to these items to meet code requirements and functional access accounting for access control and locked/restricted access doors. Final location of these items are subject to Owner approval. These items are to be provided in the construction budget, and include but are not limited to:

1) Fire extinguishers (semi-recessed or recessed cabinet, extinguisher type to be determined based on nature of fire risk in room/area)
2) Eye washes and emergency showers with drains
3) Automatic External Defibrillator (AED’s) (one per every other floor per building, to be located in an easily accessible and visible public area, with building services necessary for AED function (i.e. power, data, telephone)

f. Mock-ups of typical exterior wall materials and finishes will be required as well as for unique or high performance requirement elements of the building (i.e. exterior finishes/systems, specialized casework, a standard module of a building with performance requirements where a mock-up will reduce potential for errors in the final product.) This should be included in drawings, specifications and in the construction budget.

g. Provide interior wall and corner protection in areas of building subject to heavy use and movement of materials, supplies and equipment.

h. All UNLV buildings are to be designed for wireless data services. Construction budget shall include conduit, cabling and terminations for all elements of a wireless data system.

i. In consultation with Owner, floor drains are to be provided where plumbing fixtures exists and there is a risk of flooding if a plumbing fixture malfunctions or generates high flow (i.e. eye showers, restrooms, mechanical areas with water service, areas with significant plumbing fixture counts, other conditions.)

j. Acoustical considerations are to be reviewed and addressed in terms of overall building performance, specific room/space performance, and adjacency of room/space performance. This applies to all acoustical performance issues/requirements, including but not limited to the performance of acoustics within a room/space to support function, the isolation of acoustics from a room/space to support function, and the relationship between rooms/spaces (horizontally
and vertically) to support acoustical performance/function. Consultant, vendor and contractor shall identify the schedule, function and performance requirements of rooms/spaces, for the full range of acoustical issues (i.e. frequency, volume, performance requirements, other requirements) and address these issues and performance standards to support the function and performance of the facility (i.e. classroom, auditoria, performance and media playback spaces functioning with the room, and not disturbing adjacent rooms, privacy of speech issues in rooms, critical acoustical isolation between adjacent rooms, other items).

k. Location of the mail room and specific requirements for number of mailboxes, as well as other spatial and mailroom arrangement requirements should be verified for each applicable project with the Owner. (REV 01)

l. Mailbox numbering, key specifications and procurement shall be coordinated with the Owner to ensure the campus uniformity. (REV 01)

3.3.2 Space Requirements:

At the end of this section are individual Space/Room Design Layout/Information Sheets. These space/room sheets illustrate the layout and features of some common/typically programmed spaces (but is not fully inclusive of all potential spaces) and provide typical square footages, suggested FF&E layouts as well as detailed information on power, data and other infrastructure requirements. Spaces may require further investigation during design; particularly for spaces likely to have more specific requirements based on use (i.e. offices and service spaces are more likely to be typical, whereas classrooms, labs and clinical spaces are more likely to require specific investigation on a project-by-project basis).

The following table shall be used as a guideline in assigning office and support spaces in design. Where applicable and efficient for building planning, Consultant shall work with Owner to assign space allowances to typical building program elements that are repeated to allow flexibility/consistency with building planning modules for building systems coordination (i.e. building structure, exterior window systems modules, etc…). Space assignment shall take into consideration future flexibility of space for potential building remodel as well. It is the goal that the minimum necessary space types be used to accomplish project space goals, accommodation of users and required FF&E in a space, and provide modular flexibility for future remodel or reimplementation of space as functions and users change.

These areas shall be verified with the Owner’s Project Manager during programming and design.

a. Space Assignment Guidelines: In consultation with the Owner, a planning module is to be established for the basis of space planning. 65 net square feet is considered a good starting space planning module for administrative and office space (excludes classrooms, laboratories and other special purpose spaces)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Suggested Allowable Net Space (SF)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dean</td>
<td>225-240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Dean</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director/ Department Chair</td>
<td>150 - 170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Office</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-Person Office</td>
<td>130 - 160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Office</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin Office</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Open Office, Large  80
Open Office, Medium  65
Open Office, Standard  48

**Support Spaces**

- Custodial Closets  100 min.
- IDF Rooms  100 min.
- Copy/work rooms  260

Spaces below largely depend on specific program intent, equipment/usage. Guidelines below are general in nature, and specific space assignments shall be verified during programming and design.

- Conference Rooms (8-10)  260
- Breakout Space (6-8)  130
- Classroom Minimum Size (30)  700 - 800
- Computer Lab (20-25)  400 - 500
- Lecture Hall (150)  3,300 – 3,500
- Lecture Hall (100)  2,200 – 2,500
- Wet Lab  600 nsf per bay (subject to specifics of wet lab type)

Consultant shall prepare similar space/room specification sheets as part of the programming phase, with appropriate spaces and space features per project.

### 3.3.3 Specific Space Requirements

Below are a series of specific space requirements for projects at UNLV. These requirements are not exhaustive, but are intended to highlight major points/elements and items relative to the design, performance and construction of these spaces. Specific project programming information may supplement these requirements. Additionally, spaces may exist in project programs that are not specifically addressed in these standards where supplemental program data may provide information for these spaces.

These standards are to be used in guidance for design, construction and performance of these spaces and as general information, for typical UNLV requirements.

### 3.3.4 Offices

- **a.** Show furniture and equipment layout on floor plans at Schematic Design Phase. At Design Development and Construction Documents Phases, provide separate floor plan for furniture and equipment. Demonstrate ADA clearances in offices with furniture shown – to scale.
- **b.** Provide natural light as much as possible
- **c.** Indirect lighting is preferred for artificial light
- **d.** Provide 3-way switching w/ occupancy sensor
- **e.** Floor Finish – carpet or carpet tile – per Owner’s approval.
- **f.** Base: Rubber
- **g.** Walls: Paint – Semi-gloss or eggshell
- **h.** Ceilings: Provide acoustical ceiling tile treatment – 2x4 lay-in w/ reflective tile as base option, or other to be approved by Owner.
i. Doors: Wood stain grade doors (no-lites), 15” door offset from wall to provide space for bookcase behind door.

j. Show data and power locations on plans. Duplex power receptacle min. to be provided on each office wall (4 power receptacles per office min.), quad power receptacle preferable on return side of desk in place of duplex receptable, quad data receptacle min. to be provided on desk and credenza wall locations (2 data receptacles per office min.)

k. Signs: Provide Owner’s standard room signs

l. Window Treatments: Hand operable, fabric screen shade. Mechoshade or approved equal.

m. Corridors in office areas: double loaded corridors should terminate with natural light whenever possible. Doors should be offset across corridors (i.e. doors of spaces across a corridor should not align and should be fully offset for visual and acoustical reasons) to maximize privacy.

n. Provide acoustical privacy in private offices. Preferable methods are through insulated walls and ceiling tiles/surfaces. Insulated/finished walls to bottom of deck may be used as well. Consideration of measures of acoustical privacy relative to building systems shall be considered as well (i.e. HVAC provisions and other.) Provisions for acoustical privacy shall have special consideration and measures (i.e. insulated and finished walls to bottom of deck, other measures to meet performance criteria) at areas of high acoustical privacy, i.e. counseling rooms, HIPAA compliant spaces, spaces where matters of high privacy are discussed, etc…

o. Access control: Hard key unless otherwise requested by Owner.

3.3.5 Office and Administrative Areas

a. Individual departments have internal procedures that address security procedures and operations. A project’s design should enhance these procedures and the capability of the department to properly secure their areas of responsibility. Coordinate closely through Owner’s Project Manager with department and security representatives before renovating an office or administrative area.

3.3.6 Conference Rooms

a. Show furniture and equipment layout on floor plans at Schematic Design Phase. At Design Development and Construction Documents Phases, provide separate floor plan for furniture and equipment. Demonstrate ADA clearances with furniture shown – to scale.

b. Provide natural light as much as possible

c. Indirect lighting is preferred for artificial light

d. Provide 3-way switching w/ occupancy sensor

e. Floor Finish – carpet or carpet tile – per Owner’s approval

f. Base: Rubber
g. Walls: Paint – Semi-gloss or eggshell

h. Ceilings: Provide acoustical ceiling tile treatment – 2x4 lay-in w/ reflective tile base option, or other to be approved by Owner.

i. Doors: Wood stain grade doors (lites to be approved by Owner), 15” door offset from wall to provide space for bookcase behind door.

j. Show data and power locations on plans. Duplex power receptacle min. to be provided on each wall (4 power receptacles min.), quad data receptacle min. to be
provided on two wall locations min. Power and data receptacles shall be provided in floors to support equipment use and furniture layout.

d. Signs: Provide Owner’s standard room signs

e. Window Treatments: Hand operable, fabric screen shade. Mechoshade or approved equal.

f. Provide acoustical privacy in private offices. Preferable methods are through insulated walls and ceiling tiles/surfaces. Insulated/finished walls to bottom of deck may be used as well. Consideration of measures of acoustical privacy relative to building systems shall be considered as well (i.e. HVAC provisions and other.) Provisions for acoustical privacy shall have special consideration and measures (i.e. insulated and finished walls to bottom of deck, other measures to meet performance criteria) at areas of high acoustical privacy, i.e. counseling rooms, HIPAA compliant spaces, spaces where matters of high privacy are discussed, etc…

h. Conference rooms typically have audio-visual systems in them, for visual systems/projection, audio systems, lecterns and other considerations to support classroom use. Audio-visual systems and their performance is to be coordinated with building services, acoustical, lighting and other systems.

i. Provide key access control to all conference rooms. Coordinate with Owner where Marlok card reader is required on conference rooms, and where conference room doors require ‘swipe-open, swipe-lock’ capability.

j. Special Considerations: Consider donor signage or potential for future signage applications in design.

3.3.7 Lobbies

d. Main entries should have vestibules with built-in recessed walk-off mats.

f. Lobby floor finishes should be durable attractive (poured in place terrazzo is preferred. Terrazzo tile or other approved tile finish is acceptable.)

c. Carpet, vinyl tile and exposed concrete are not desirable. In existing buildings, carpet may be required for acoustical reasons.

d. Lobbies should have direct access to toilet rooms that are visually screened. Way-finding is important in lobbies. Lied Library is an example of a building designed with way-finding in mind. Provide building directories, wayfinding/directional signage, code required signage (exiting, accessibility and other) and other signage in construction budget.

h. Provide a building directory in the main lobby and secondary entries as suitable.

i. Provide a location for news stands for campus publications

j. Elements that should be considered when designing lobbies: donor wall, seating, screened trash/recycling receptacles, data and power for lobby users, campus phone, upgraded finishes for appearance and durability, monitors for building
information, specialty lighting, reception or security counter, natural lighting, display cases, bulletin boards.

k. Potential areas near the lobby: concession area, vending area, recycle bins.

l. Window Treatments: Hand operable, fabric screen shade. Mechoshade or approved equal.

3.3.8 Classrooms (Including Class Dry Labs/Computer Labs and similar spaces)

General: Classrooms (Including Class Dry Labs/Computer Labs and similar spaces) can be very unique and custom designed spaces to support the activities and teaching methods that occur within them. It is typical that these types of spaces may have unique requirements accordingly, and special needs for fixed furniture, equipment, building services, audio-visual equipment, HVAC service/tolerances/redundancy, access control, and other features. Below are some general guidelines to support the requirements of these spaces that are subject to refinement, validation and further definition based on the specific function, requirements and activities of a particular space.

a. Floor Finish – carpet tile. In consultation with Owner other materials such as VCT or seamless flooring may be necessary.

b. Base: Rubber

c. Walls: Paint – Semi-gloss, min. Apply acoustical treatment as required to provide an effective classroom environment.

d. Ceilings: Provide acoustical ceiling tile treatment – 2x4 lay-in w/ reflective tile min. Provide other finishes, such as painted drywall or other ceiling systems to address acoustical, lighting, A/V and other performance considerations.

e. Doors: Wood stain grade doors (w/ lite) Door size.

f. Show data and power locations on plans. In consultation with Owner provide hard wired power and data at all fixed classroom furniture through furniture systems. If furniture is not fixed, power and data is to be provided in both floors and walls to provide a reasonable ‘grid’ of power and data to support access to these services based on multiple potential furniture configurations. Fixed classroom furniture and equipment is to be provided in the construction budget unless Owner approves otherwise.

g. Signs: Provide Owner’s standard room signs

h. Directories – In consultation with Owner provide monitor directories outside of classrooms for information, schedule and other display information, unless specifically waived by Owner.

i. Accessibility – Ensure accessibility standards are met in classrooms, including but not limited to audio-visual systems compliance, assisted listening systems, number, location and distribution of accessible seating locations, floor walks/ ramps/stairs, handrails, and other elements of accessibility. Integrate accessibility elements into the base design so that they are functional, meet requirements, and integrated into the design so that they are not ‘afterthoughts’ or appear/act as supplementary to the overall design. Integrate principals of universal design.

j. Classrooms are to have audio-visual systems in them, for visual systems/ projection, audio systems, lecterns and other considerations to support classroom use. Audio-visual systems and their performance is to be coordinated with building services, acoustical, lighting, window treatments and other systems.
k. Sloped floors in classrooms need to be provided where size and configuration requires a sloped floor for sightlines and classroom function (i.e. typically over 50 students, subject to program verification). Ceiling configuration needs to be considered to work with floor configuration and support classroom and classrooms systems functions (i.e. A/V systems, lighting, acoustics, service access, surface treatment and other considerations for function).

l. Provide Marlok access control to all classroom doors, with ‘swipe-open, swipe lock’ capability.

m. Window Treatments: Hand operable, fabric screen shade. Mechoshade or approved equal.

n. Special Considerations: Consider donor signage or potential for future signage applications in design.

3.3.9 Wet Labs (Including Research, Teaching and other Wet Labs and similar spaces)

General: Wet Labs can be very unique and custom designed spaces to support the activities and research that occur within them. It is typical that wet labs will have unique requirements accordingly, and special needs for fixed furniture, equipment, building services (i.e. power, water, RO/DI water, data, gas, compressed air, vacuum and other services), shielding, vibration tolerances, EMI resistance/levels, HVAC service/tolerances/redundancy, access control, structural requirements and other features. Below are some general guidelines to support the requirements of wet labs that are subject to refinement, validation and further definition based on the specific function, requirements and activities of a particular wet lab.

a. Floor/Base Finish – VCT, seamless surface, chemical, static, microbial or other resistance, other as required based on program, use, equipment requirements.

b. Walls: Paint – Semi-gloss, min. Special/upgraded finishes to address chemical, static, microbial or other resistance, shielding requirements, or other as required based on program, use, equipment requirements.

c. Ceilings: Provide washable and chemical/stain resistant acoustical ceiling tile treatment – 2x4 lay-in w/ reflective tile min. Special/upgraded finishes to address chemical, static, microbial or other resistance, other as required based on program, use, equipment requirements.

d. Doors: Wood stain grade doors (w/ lite) 36” min. larger as required. Special upgraded finishes and performance to address chemical, static, microbial or other resistance, shielding requirements, or other as required based on program, use, equipment requirements.

e. Provide fixed furniture and equipment (lab benches, shelving/cabinets, carriers and other fixed systems) in labs and coordinate with building services (i.e. power, water, RO/DI water, data, gas, compressed air, vacuum and other services) to provide all required building services in a modular and regular manner (i.e. 3’ on center, 6’ on center, other).

f. Provide all building services (HVAC, power, water, RO/DI water, data, gas, compressed air, vacuum and other services) to support space use and to support equipment to be used in space.

h. Signs: Provide Owner’s standard room signs

g. Shielding – provide shielding from electrical interference (EMI, RF and other types) or to contain any radioactivity or other items/activities requiring containment in the
space (e.g. shielded walls), to support the operational requirements of equipment and activities in wet labs.

i. Vibration resistance/tolerances – ensure vibration tolerances are met for equipment/instrumentation operation and to support research activities.

j. Accessibility – Ensure accessibility standards are met in wet labs.

k. Provide Marlok access control to all wet lab doors.

l. Window Treatments: Hand operable, fabric screen shade. Mechoshade or approved equal.

m. Special Considerations:
   1) Consider donor signage potentials and special signage for functional or warning purposes in design.
   2) Plan wet labs on a modular basis to work with furniture and equipment. Design with modularity to allow for future flexibility in space use, arrangement, assignment and provisions for furniture and equipment. This applies to many items in the wet lab design (structural bays, layout of bench and equipment areas, design of benches and their modularity/adjustability (layout, height, etc…) and other considerations.
   3) Lockable storage, in furniture and equipment and built-in casework, should be provided based on the user needs.
   4) Management and disposal of biohazards must be addressed, per the requirements of the operations needs of clinical facilities.
   5) Provide analysis of and provision for any chemical storage and use provisions (fire separations/ratings, control areas, maximum allowable chemical storage, etc….)
   6) Provide for and coordinate all lab safety provisions and requirements.
   7) Provide eye-wash, emergency shower and other safety equipment in clinical areas where chemicals, fluids, pathogen carrying materials or other such items or activities warrant safety equipment and provisions. Refer to Risk Management and Safety Design Considerations.
   8) Although important for all aspects of the project, design and construction and construction administration/verification to support specific technical requirements for equipment and activities is particularly critical to wet lab performance and function.

3.3.10 Clinical Spaces (Including Clinical Research, Teaching, Service and other similar spaces)

Clinical spaces can be very unique and custom designed spaces to support the activities and research that occur within them. It is typical that clinical spaces will have unique requirements accordingly, and special needs for equipment, building services (i.e. power, water, RO/DI water, data, gas, compressed air, vacuum and other services), shielding, vibration tolerances, HVAC service/tolerances/redundancy, access control, privacy, structural requirements and other features. Below are some general guidelines to support the requirements of clinical spaces that are subject to refinement, validation and further definition based on the specific function, requirements and activities of a particular clinical space.

a. Floor/Base Finish – VCT, seamless surface, chemical, static, microbial or other resistance, other as required based program, use, equipment requirements.
b. Walls: Paint – Semi-gloss, min. Special/upgraded finishes to address chemical, static, microbial or other resistance, shielding requirements, or other as required based on program, use, equipment requirements.

c. Ceilings: Provide acoustical ceiling tile treatment – 2x4 lay-in w/ reflective tile min. May be required to be washable, and chemical/stain resistant based on specific space program/use. Special/upgraded finishes to address chemical, static, microbial or other resistance, other as required based on program, use, equipment requirements.

d. Doors: Wood stain grade doors (w/o lite standard) 36” min. larger as required. Special/upgraded finishes and performance to address chemical, static, microbial or other resistance, shielding requirements, or other as required based on program, use, equipment requirements. Lites in doors should be reviewed based on use.

e. Provide fixed furniture and equipment (shelving/cabinets, other fixed systems) in clinical spaces and coordinate with building services (i.e. power, water, RO/DI water, data, gas, compressed air, vacuum and other services) to provide all required building services in a manner to service clinical spaces.

f. Provide all building services (HVAC, power, water, RO/DI water, data, gas, compressed air, vacuum and other services) to support space use and to support equipment to be used in space.

g. Signs: Provide Owner’s standard room signs

h. Shielding – provide shielding from electrical interference (EMI, RF and other types) or to contain any radioactivity or other items/activities requiring containment in the space (i.e. shielded walls), to support the operational requirements of equipment and activities in clinical spaces.

i. Vibration resistance/tolerances – ensure vibration tolerances are met for equipment/instrumentation operation and to support clinical activities.

j. Accessibility – Ensure accessibility standards are met in clinical spaces.

k. Provide Marlok access control to overall clinic area (i.e. clinical area access should be controlled by Marlok to manage patient and visitor access), and provide Marloks as required to specific clinical spaces.

l. Window Treatments: Hand operable, fabric screen shade. Mechoshade or approved equal.

m. Special Considerations:
   1) Consider donor signage potentials and special signage for functional, safety or warning purposes in design.
   2) Plan clinical spaces on a modular basis to work with furniture and equipment. Design with modularity to allow for future flexibility in space use, arrangement, assignment and provisions for furniture and equipment.
   3) Address all HIPAA, OSHA and other requirements for the operations of clinical spaces. This may include but not be limited to privacy, acoustical performance, records security, quality of finishes (ability to clean/disinfect, non-porous/resistant to bacterial growth, other items) and other considerations relative to specialty function/requirements for clinical spaces.
   4) Lockable storage, in furniture and equipment and built-in casework, should be provided based on the user needs.
   5) Management and disposal of biohazards must be addressed, per the requirements of the operations needs of clinical facilities.
6) Provide analysis of and provision for any chemical storage and use provisions (fire separations/ratings, control areas, maximum allowable chemical storage, etc.)

7) Provide for and coordinate all clinical safety provisions and requirements.

8) Provide eye-wash, emergency shower and other safety equipment in clinical areas where chemicals, fluids, pathogen carrying materials or other such items or activities warrant safety equipment and provisions. Refer to Risk Management and Safety Design Considerations.

9) Although important for all aspects of the project, design and construction and construction administration/verification to support specific technical requirements for equipment and activities is particularly critical to clinical space performance and function.

3.3.11 Audio/Visual Guidance (REV 01)

These standards for audio-visual FF&E are general in nature. Specific design of audio-visual systems is to be coordinated with Owner (See Appendix 2 REV 01).

a. All infrastructure and building services are to be coordinated with audio-visual requirements. The building services required to support audio-visual systems are to be included in the design and construction packages of the project.

b. Security issues of audio-visual equipment are to be addressed. Outside of Marlok requirements for rooms, security provisions such as Marloks, keyed hardware at lecterns, A/V closets/racks, audio-visual specific security/alarm devices, and other items shall be addressed.

c. Coordinate any front end network, equipment or other provisions with Owner to support function of audio-visual systems.

d. Specialized or unique classroom, teaching or laboratory environments beyond the conventional types noted below may need additional provisions to support their function.

e. Classrooms – Large (30 – 50 person and over) and similar spaces/functions:

   1) Coordinate all lighting, acoustics/acoustical separation, access, building systems and other items for effective audio-visual systems function.

   2) Dual ceiling or rear projection room mounted projectors. Provide capability to project unique or duplicate program material, and coordination with audio and controls to be effective in either arrangement.

   3) Dual powered ceiling recessed projection screens, sized based on room design for image clarity and site lines. Capability to project unique or duplicate program material, and coordination with audio and controls to be effective in either arrangement.

   4) Ceiling mounted or desk mounted document camera, per Owner’s option.

   5) Fixed ceiling and wall mounted speakers as appropriate for all program materials/sources.

   6) Secured racks for head-end audio-visual equipment not contained in the lectern. Coordinate security/access provisions for closet or room based rack with Owner.

   7) Lectern per UNLV standard design (See Appendix 2 REV 01) to include:

      a. Current spec rack mounted computer with 24” widescreen monitor.
b. DVD player.
c. VHS player.
d. Fixed and 2 mobile lapel microphones.
e. Document camera controls.
f. Powered screen or flat panel monitor controls.
g. 6" minimum control panel (i.e. Creston), specified and programmed per Owner requirements.
h. All input and output controls and sources at lectern.
i. Laptop connections for audio and video.
j. Remote control.
k. Room lighting controls, programmed per Owner requirements.
l. Other room environment controls (i.e. blinds if powered, other items) programmed per Owner requirements.
m. Head-end equipment to support function in rack or A/V closet (i.e. codecs, encoders, remote control systems, processors, control head-end, receivers, power conditioners, UPS, amplifiers, switches, mixers, other).

f. Classrooms – Small (30 – 50 person and under) and similar spaces/functions:

1) Coordinate all lighting, acoustics/acoustical separation, access, building systems and other items for effective audio-visual systems function.

2) Single ceiling or rear projection room mounted projector minimum, dual preferred if possible. If dual is possible, provide capability to project unique or duplicate program material, and coordination with audio and controls to be effective in either arrangement.

3) Single powered ceiling recessed projection screen minimum, sized based on room design for image clarity and site lines, dual preferred if possible. If dual is possible, provide capability to project unique or duplicate program material, and coordination with audio and controls to be effective in either arrangement.

4) Ceiling mounted or desk mounted document camera, per Owner’s option.

5) Fixed ceiling and wall mounted speakers as appropriate for all program materials/sources.

6) Secured racks for head-end audio-visual equipment not contained in the lectern. Coordinate security/access provisions for closet or room based rack with Owner.

7) Lectern per UNLV standard design (See Appendix 2 REV 01) to include:
   a. Current spec rack mounted computer with 24” widescreen monitor
   b. DVD player
   c. VHS player
   d. Fixed and 2 mobile lapel microphones
   e. Document camera controls
   f. Powered screen or flat panel monitor controls
   g. 6" minimum control panel (i.e. Creston), specified and programmed per Owner requirements
   h. All input and output controls and sources at lectern
   i. Laptop connections for audio and video
j. Remote control
k. Room lighting controls, programmed per Owner requirements
l. Other room environment controls (i.e. blinds if powered, other items) programmed per Owner requirements.
m. Head-end equipment to support function in rack or A/V closet (i.e. codecs, encoders, remote control systems, processors, control head-end, receivers, power conditioners, UPS, amplifiers, switches, mixers, other)

g. Conference Rooms and similar spaces/functions:
   1) Coordinate all lighting, acoustics/acoustical separation, access, building systems and other items for effective audio-visual systems function.
   2) Single ceiling or rear projection room mounted projector, or wall mounted flat panel display, sized appropriately, 50” minimum.
   3) Single powered ceiling recessed projection screen minimum, sized based on room design for image clarity and site lines, or wall mounted flat panel display, sized appropriately, 50” minimum.
   4) Fixed ceiling and wall mounted speakers as appropriate for all program materials/sources.
   5) Telephone line with teleconferencing telephone.
   6) Laptop audio/video link at conference table.
   7) Lectern per UNLV standard design (See Appendix 2 REV 01) to include:
      a. Current spec rack mounted computer with 24” widescreen monitor
      b. DVD player
      c. VHS player
      d. 6” minimum control panel (i.e. Creston), specified and programmed per Owner requirements, mobile
      e. Central input and output controls and sources at A/V source location
      f. Powered screen or flat panel monitor controls
      g. Room lighting controls, programmed per Owner requirements
      h. Other room environment controls (i.e. blinds if powered, other items) programmed per Owner requirements.
      i. Laptop connections for audio and video.
      j. Coordinate all security/access provisions for A/V cabinet/closet with Owner.
      k. Head-end equipment to support function in cabinet mounted rack or A/V closet (i.e. codecs, encoders, remote control systems, processors, control head-end, receivers, power conditioners, UPS, amplifiers, switches, mixers, other)

h. Videoconference Facilities – All Room Types (Classrooms, conference rooms, other):
   1) Dual projection or monitors for sites and angles.
   2) One confidence monitor minimum (two preferred – one for distance material, one for local material) in rear, sized for effective viewing, 42” minimum.
   3) 2 cameras minimum, near and far.
4) Presenter and audience microphones to support program based needs (i.e. push to talk or other microphone systems to support videoconferencing functions.

5) Head-end equipment to support video-conferencing functions.

3.3.12 IDF and MDF Closets

a. Provide one MDF and any additional IDFs as required to meet cable length requirements. The minimum space requirement for the MDF is 14' x 10' and additional IDFs must be at least 8' x 10', and at least 8 feet high ceilings. No false floors or ceilings.

b. MDF and IDF rooms shall be separate spaces not intended for joint use or any other purpose. Co-location of any non-data related equipment (custodial, electrical, HVAC, facility, storage) is not acceptable. Contractor, sub-contractor, and vendors shall not use the MDF and IDF room as storage within 21 days of Substantial Completion.

c. MDF and IDFs shall be directly accessible from a corridor or service hallway. MDFs and IDFs shall not be accessed through intermediary spaces (restrooms, electrical rooms, others) unless approved by Office of Information Technology and Project Manager. In some instances, MDFs are preferable to be accessed through doors to the exterior or service yards. This shall be coordinated with Office of Information Technology and Project Manager.

d. MDF and IDF rooms shall have a separate HVAC thermostat and be air conditioned with a separate zone or air conditioning unit 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

e. Signs: Provide Owner's standard room signs.

f. Access control: Marlock swipe access.

3.3.13 Toilet Rooms

a. Sight lines should screen the toilet room interior from public view.

b. Tile floors (12 x 12 is desirable, 6 x 6 is minimum size), tile walls at least to 6” above the partition height, preferably to the ceiling. Grout should be a medium to dark color. The floor and the wall grout should be the same color. The wall base should be a pre-manufactured cove base.

c. Gypsum Board walls should be painted with washable semi-gloss paint.

d. Provide at least one floor drain per toilet room and slope the floor to the drain.

e. Ceiling hung toilet partitions (supported from the structure above the ceiling) are required. Make sure this is coordinated with the structural drawings. Partition material should be solid surface.

f. Ceilings should be gypsum board painted with washable semi-gloss paint.

g. Countertop material to be solid surface.

h. Accessory shelves where faculty/students/staff can set their books/possessions while they use the sinks are desirable. They shall be 12” deep minimum.

i. Integral sinks are not acceptable.

j. Moisture resistant plywood backing is required in wet areas. (i.e. Dur-a-rock or equal). Provide a light fixture over each stall.
k. A continuous recessed light fixture at the back wall of the stalls and over the mirrored wall of the sink area is preferred. Coordinate access and service provisions with Owner for ease of access.

l. Lighting shall be carefully considered in toilet and restrooms to provide minimum required lighting levels per code and to be functional. Lighting shall also be specified and located for ease of access and maintenance.

m. Drinking fountains (wall mounted electric water cooler type) should be in the proximity of the toilet rooms.

3.3.14 Elevators

a. Walls around elevators should be finished in hard durable surface (i.e. wall tile to match or coordinate with floor surfaces/tile or ceramic tile, other options). The surface should be cleanable, stain resistant and able to withstand impact from equipment.

b. Equip elevators with an emergency telephone that connects directly to the Owner’s Police Services Dispatch. Information concerning the approved types and models may be obtained from Owner’s Communications Services through the Owner’s Project Manager.

c. Emergency telephones installed in elevators and areas of refuge telephones must be “hands free” type and ADA accessibility compliant, including such accessibility items such as visual signaling indicators for the hearing impaired.

d. Doors should be stainless steel.

e. Floors shall be rubber with a non-skid raised pattern in service or exterior elevators (i.e. garages) or upgraded flooring (i.e. terrazzo tile, ceramic tile, other materials) in all other elevators.

f. Interior cabs shall be of metal, solid surface or other durable and high quality finishes that will discourage and hide vandalism and provide an attractive elevator cab finish. Passenger elevators in UNLV’s Greenspun Hall with metal mesh wall cab finish and terrazzo tile floor finish is a good example of a passenger elevator with durable, vandal-resistant and attractive finishes.

g. Elevator controllers and door operators shall not be proprietary.

h. Elevator equipment rooms, in addition to meeting all code requirements, shall have access to allow for equipment and technicians to reasonably service room and its equipment. Access to room shall be direct and shall be located in a discrete fashion to not appear as a publicly accessible room. Co-location of any non-elevator equipment (mechanical, electrical, data/telecommunications, facility/other storage, etc…) is not acceptable.

i. Elevators may require Marlok access control, either for elevator access (outside the elevator) or for specific floor access (inside the elevator). Marloks in or at elevators may be required for access during business hours or after business hours. Coordinate requirements with Owner.

j. Coordinate requirements for elevator equipment rooms. This may include location, access off service corridors (similar to other service spaces), proximity to elevator chase, building service requirements (power, data, telephone, HVAC/venting, other items) and other considerations.

k. Elevator ceiling shall be finished with vandal resistant coating and/or surface. (REV 01)
3.3.15 Custodial Closets
   a. Provide minimum one per floor.
   b. The minimum requirement for any facility of 0 - 20,000 S.F. is 100 S.F. of custodial work space and equipment storage for every 20,000 S.F. of building space.
   c. In addition to the above, for all buildings of 50,000 S.F. or more, a 120 S.F. storage area is required, with lights, fixtures, 120V 20 amp outlets, and switches where needed.
   d. Custodial closets shall be separate spaces not intended for joint use or any other purpose. Co-location of any non-custodial equipment (mechanical, electrical, data/telecommunications, facility/other storage, etc...) is not acceptable.
   e. Custodial closets shall be directly accessible from a corridor or service hallway. Custodial closets shall not be accessed through intermediary spaces (restrooms, electrical rooms, others) unless approved by Owner.
   f. Signs: Provide Owner's standard room signs
   g. Access control: Key unless otherwise requested by Owner.
   h. Provide HVAC/venting, power and other building services to address issues with any storage/venting of cleaning supplies or special considerations for custodial materials/equipment.

3.3.16 Mechanical Spaces/Roofs
   a. Mechanical spaces shall have the floor painted with a two part urethane epoxy.
   b. Mechanics spaces shall be separate spaces not intended for joint use or any other purpose. Co-location of any non-mechanical equipment (custodial, electrical, data/telecommunications, facility/other storage, etc...) is not acceptable.
   c. Mechanical spaces shall be directly accessible from a corridor or service hallway. Mechanical spaces shall not be accessed through intermediary spaces (restrooms, electrical rooms, others) unless approved by the Owner. In some instances, mechanical spaces are preferable to be accessed through doors to the exterior or service yards. This shall be coordinated with the Owner.
   d. Building HVAC controls (Honeywell) should be located in these spaces and not the electrical rooms or IDF rooms.
   e. Mechanical spaces and elements within shall be treated with sound, vibration and other attenuation measures to ensure they do not adversely impact the performance of the building and its spaces/elements/FF&E.
   f. All mechanical equipment is to be located in mechanical rooms. No mechanical equipment shall be located in rooms not specifically designated as mechanical rooms (i.e. storage areas and other areas.)
   g. Signs: Provide Owner's standard room signs
   h. Access control: Key unless otherwise requested by Owner.
   i. Provide any standard or special building services to support mechanical room operations, conditions and other factors for performance. This may include but not be limited to considerations for power, data, telephone, HVAC/venting and other considerations to address unique issues and performance requirements.
   j. House keeping pads shall be provided for all equipment. When possible, conduit and piping penetrations into the mechanical space shall be made at the floor level and not the ceiling level. Floor sinks shall be located in appropriate areas and
sized for full flow. Floor sinks shall be below the level of the surrounding area to allow for gravity flow.

3.3.17 Electrical Spaces/Rooms

a. Electrical spaces shall have the VCT static resistant flooring unless an alternate flooring material is approved by the Owner.
b. Electrical spaces shall be separate spaces not intended for joint use or any other purpose. Co-location of any non-electrical equipment (custodial, mechanical, data/telecommunications, facility/other storage, etc…) is not acceptable.
c. Electrical spaces shall be directly accessible from a corridor or service hallway. Electrical spaces shall not be accessed through intermediary spaces (restrooms, mechanical rooms, others) unless approved by the Owner. In some instances, electrical spaces are preferable to be accessed through doors to the exterior or service yards. This shall be coordinated with the Owner.
d. Electrical spaces and elements within shall be treated with shielding, sound, vibration and other attenuation measures to ensure they do not adversely impact the performance of the building and its spaces/elements/FF&E.
e. All electrical equipment and panels are to be located in electrical rooms. No electrical equipment shall be located in rooms not specifically designated as electrical rooms (i.e. storage areas and other areas.)
f. IDF/data rooms are separate rooms from electrical rooms/spaces and shall be addressed per the Owner’s data/telecommunications standards for all aspects (i.e. building services/infrastructure, finishes, security/access control and other items).
g. Signs: Provide Owner’s standard room signs
h. Access control: Key unless otherwise requested by Owner for Electrical Rooms. IDF rooms are to have Marlok access control.
i. Provide any standard or special building services to support electrical room operations, conditions and other factors for performance. This may include but not be limited to considerations for power, data, telephone, HVAC/venting and other considerations to address unique issues and performance requirements.

3.3.18 Storage Spaces/Rooms

a. Storage spaces shall have the VCT flooring unless and alternate flooring material is approved by the Owner. Owner may consider sealed concrete in storage rooms for ‘building service’ type functions.
c. Ceilings: Provide acoustical ceiling tile treatment – 2x4 lay-in w/ reflective tile min. Security considerations may require hard ceilings.
d. Doors: Wood stain grade doors (w/o lite) 36” min. larger as required. Consider metal doors w/o lite for specific applications.
e. Storage spaces shall be separate spaces not intended for joint use or any other purpose. Co-location of other function in storage rooms (custodial, mechanical, data/telecommunications, facility/other storage, etc…) is not acceptable.
f. Storage spaces shall be directly accessible from a corridor or service hallway. Storage spaces shall not be accessed through intermediary spaces (restrooms, mechanical rooms, others) unless approved by the Owner. In some instances,
storage spaces are preferable to be accessed through doors to the exterior or service yards. This shall be coordinated with the Owner.

g. Storage spaces shall be designed with module, sizing and building services in mind for potential future conversion to office space. See office requirements for additional information.

h. Access control: Key unless otherwise requested by Owner.

i. Signs: Provide Owner’s standard room signs

j. Storage rooms may have special requirements based on the contents to be stored in the room (i.e. security, temperature/humidity control, venting, etc…) Coordinate any special requirements with Owner.

k. Provide built in storage items (i.e. casework, shelving, others) per Owner’s requirements.

3.3.19 Copy/Work Rooms

a. Copy/Work Rooms shall have the VCT flooring unless an alternate flooring material is approved by the Owner.


c. Ceilings: Provide acoustical ceiling tile treatment – 2x4 lay-in w/ reflective tile min. Security considerations may require hard ceilings.

d. Doors: Wood stain grade doors (w/o lite) 36” min. larger as required.

e. Copy/Work spaces shall be separate spaces not intended for joint use or any other purpose. Co-location of other function in copy/work rooms (custodial, mechanical, data/telecommunications, etc…) is not acceptable. At times, storage functions may be accommodated in Copy/Work Rooms. If this occurs, Storage Area/Room design guidelines shall be coordinated.

f. Copy/Work spaces shall be directly accessible from a corridor or service hallway. Copy/Work spaces shall not be accessed through intermediary spaces (i.e. offices, storage rooms, others) unless approved by the Owner.

g. Copy/Work spaces/rooms shall be designed with module, sizing and building services in mind for potential future conversion to office space. See office requirements for additional information.

h. Access control: Key unless otherwise requested by Owner.

i. Signs: Provide Owner’s standard room signs

j. Copy/Work space/rooms may have special requirements based on the activities and equipment requirements in the room (i.e. building services for equipment, venting, etc…) Coordinate any special requirements with Owner.

k. Provide built in storage items (i.e. casework, shelving, others) per Owner’s requirements.

l. Coordinate with Owner the need for any lockable built-in items.

3.3.20 Parking Structures

a. Parking structure shall include minimum stall size and aisle width requirements to comply with local regulatory requirements unless otherwise approved by Owner. Stall sizes shall not be less than 8’-6” wide x 18’-0” deep and aisle widths shall not
be less than 24'-0" wide, with a total bay width of 60'-0", unless approved otherwise in writing by Owner.

b. Parking structures shall be designed to effectively move traffic in and out of the structure and surrounding access. Service levels for vehicle access and egress shall be coordinated with Owner.

c. Floor/Ground Finish – Concrete with striping

d. Interior Finish - concrete: Pre-cast or cast-in place concrete with white or light colored Tnemic Paint. Paint shall be applied to all interior surfaces 4'-0" from lowest bottom edge of perimeter beam or spandrel minimum (e.g. to include ceiling beams, and 4'-0" down on columns from bottom edge of deepest perimeter beam or spandrel), including but not limited to interior sides of spandrel panels, beams, slab, columns and other surfaces.

e. Interior Finish – masonry (CMU): CMU masonry shall have a smooth face, upgraded finish (i.e. honed block) and shall be coated with an anti-graffiti coat per the Tab C standards.

f. Interior Finish – other: All material finishes in a parking garage must be durable, low maintenance and resistant to vandalism. They typically will be concrete (pre cast or cast-in-place) or CMU masonry. Other materials are to be approved by Owner, whether they are significant in use or limited in use (i.e. upgraded finishes at circulation cores or other areas).

g. Exterior Finish: Exterior finishes must be durable, low maintenance and resistant to vandalism. Acceptable exterior finish materials are concrete (cast-in-place or pre-cast), CMU masonry (smooth face, upgraded finish (i.e. honed block)), metal panels, durable and aesthetic metal infill panels for security. Exterior concrete shall be integral color unless otherwise approved by Owner. Materials shall be located in a manner so that vehicle and public interface are appropriate to the material location (i.e. metal panels shall not be located so that they can be damaged by vehicles or easily vandalized) and maintenance can be easily conducted. Refer to Building Materials section for more information, particularly on concrete finishes.

h. Doors: Metal exterior paint grade doors. Lites in doors should be reviewed based on use and security.

i. Provide all building services (HVAC, power, water, data, other services) to support facility use and to support equipment to be used in facility. Where rooms/elements are required to support these items (i.e. IDF rooms, electrical rooms, mechanical rooms, elevators/elevator equipment rooms, security equipment rooms, etc…) address the standards/requirements for those rooms.

j. Provide fixed furniture and equipment (security cameras, directional signage, other signage, etc…) and coordinate with building services.

k. Signs: Provide UNLV standard room signs at all rooms. Provide provisions on exterior of structure, two sides minimum, for electronic signage to be mounted to exterior at upper levels of garage. Provide all directional signs, interior and exterior, for vehicles and pedestrians (i.e. entry signage, accessible signage, vehicle wayfinding/directional signage, pedestrian vehicle/wayfinding signage, other signage). Coordinate all signage with power and data services to support signage operations.

l. Accessibility – Ensure accessibility standards are met in parking garages. Coordinate provisions for accessible parking and accessible routes with overall
campus parking and access system for locations, quantity, etc… All parking structures are to provide accessible parking.

m. Security/Safety:
   1) Provide Marlok access control all IDF/data, and rooms/spaces housing security equipment.
   2) Provide security cameras in parking structure construction scope and budget. Provide full coverage of parking structure interior and exterior perimeter and at each vehicular exit that read the exiting vehicular license plates. (REV 01) Coordinate front end security system, camera requirements and other elements of camera security system with Owner’s existing security system. All cameras are to provide pan-tilt-zoom (PTZ) capability unless approved otherwise by the Owner. Cameras must have day/night capability at a resolution acceptable to the Owner.
   3) Provide emergency phone locations and infrastructure per site design requirement for security. Provide emergency phone locations and infrastructure at elevator locations on each floor and on stair locations on opposite end of elevator locations at a minimum.
   4) Lighting, both exterior and interior, must be carefully considered to provide adequate lighting for safety, wayfinding, security camera operation in night conditions, and other considerations. Significant consideration is to be given to lighting type (e.g. LED for sustainability or metal-halide for application.) Fluorescent lighting is not preferred and may be rejected.
   5) Sustainability:
      i. Consideration must be given to sustainability standards for parking structures and meeting these standards.
      ii. As parking structures may have limited systems to consider for sustainability (i.e. limited HVAC and energy using systems), the elements and systems that parking structures do have must be more carefully considered to meet sustainability requirements, such as:
          a) All parking structures must be designed to accept future top level parking canopies with photovoltaic (PV) arrays, unless specifically waived in writing by the Owner. (Some specific projects may require this item in the base requirements for the project). Provisions for future PV arrays must require building systems and elements (structural, power/conduit, secure inverter space, meter linkage plan, etc…) for a future ‘bolt-in’ simple installation of a PV system.
          b) Material specifications for the limited materials that exist in a parking structure must be considered carefully for sustainability. Items such as concrete mix composition (i.e. higher slag content in line with structural/material performance requirements), lighting fixture types (i.e. LED fixtures) must be considered in the design to meet sustainability standards.
   n. Lighting, both exterior and interior, must be carefully considered to provide adequate lighting for safety, wayfinding, security camera operation in night conditions, and other considerations.
o. Provide concrete pedestrian walkways from all parking structure exits to the exterior. Provide managed and safe pedestrian access and movement within and outside of parking structures that does not conflict with vehicular movement.

p. Special Considerations:

1) Consider donor signage potentials and special signage for functional, safety or warning purposes in design.

3.4 Interior Signage

3.4.1 Wayfinding concepts.

a. A way-finding conceptual plan shall be presented as part of the design development phase submittal and review. Construction document submittals must include wayfinding elements to accomplish the approved way-finding plan.

b. Provide interior way-finding signage and/or graphics as required to direct people within buildings. Building maps or floor plans may be installed at key locations. Directional signs and/or directories shall be installed on walls opposite elevators, and possibly at the intersection of several corridors. Signage must also be provided at key locations in the building to indicate destinations or other key building locations. Design and installation (i.e. mounting height, contrast, visibility, other factors) shall meet ADA guidelines for all signage.

3.4.2 Room Signage: Every room shall have a wall mounted room sign or plaque, per technical specifications under TAB C. Signage shall contain room numbers, occupant name and room space identification as well as Braille symbols and meet all ADA requirements. All signage shall be approved by the Owner’s Project Manager.

3.4.3 Building Directory. Provide main directory near the main entrance or entrances of the building – primarily at major public access points.

3.4.4 Donor plaques/naming opportunities. Review requirements for providing donor plaques or donor walls in a project with the Owner’s Project Manager.

3.5 Building Materials

General:

1. The Owner requires to be involved in the building design and materials directly and will approve all building designs. Below is a listing of materials to guide design and construction so that consultants, contractors and vendors are well aware of Owner’s preferences, minimum requirements and restrictions.

2. All materials shall be chosen, designed and specified to address issues of constructability, appearance, durability, longevity of performance and ease/efficiency of maintenance. The character of finish options for materials (especially but not limited to exterior building materials) is to be selected based on its ability to provide a consistent and high-quality finish and selections, quality and characteristics must be coordinated with the Owner. Some examples here may include, but are not limited to:

a. Concrete finishes. Concrete finishes shall be specified to address the natural qualities of concrete to provide a reasonably consistent finished surface and appearance and shall address inherent consistencies in concrete character (texture, color and other) and natural properties of fabricating, installing and ongoing maintenance/aging of concrete. At a minimum, smooth and fine concrete textures shall not be specified, and more textured concrete finishes shall be used.
to hide and imperfections acceptable based on the project specifications and the impacts of wear and aging of concrete.

b. Metal/metal panel finishes. Metal and metal panel finishes, colors, textures, reflectance quality, patterns, seam layouts and other characteristics shall be chosen, design and specified to address any potential or understood inconsistencies of metal/metal panel finishes, so the overall composition of metals and metal panels addresses any inconsistent finish issues or material quality to result in a cohesive and deliberate metal/metal panel finish and overall composition. Issues including but not limited to design, fabrication and installation tolerances with metal/metal panel colors, textures, seams, reflectance quality and variance amount pieces/panels and other issues shall be carefully considered and addressed. The completed project should result in a consistent finish, or, where a consistent finish cannot be achieved based on the basis of the material and its fabrication, the design shall account for inconsistencies in the material in a deliberate manner to result in a installation acceptable to the Owner.

c. Masonry, CMU, tile and other finishes. Masonry, CMU, tile and other similar finishes shall be thoroughly mixed on-site prior to installation where a similar masonry material (of the same finish specification) is being provided on project on continuous surfaces, and different deliveries, quarry pallets or fabrication runs of these materials are being provided. Mixing of these materials shall result in a consistent finish to continuous surfaces without any obvious differentiation of material, delivery pallet, quarry pallet, fabrication run or other inconsistencies. Similar measures and caution is to be taken with grout (and all components within, such as cement, water and other grout assembly components), coatings and other related finishes to ensure a consistent finish. Where design specifies a finish where material inconsistency (i.e. quarried material with significant variations in material appearance, or other) vendors shall work with Owner to achieve desired finish quality acceptable to Owner. Unless otherwise approved by Owner, these materials shall be installed with minimal surface projection or deviation.

3.5.1 Exterior Building Materials

a. Preferred: sandstone tiles (mechanically fastened), brick to match Greenspun Hall, honed CMU block, metal panels such as those used on the Lied Library, cast-in-place concrete, and factory applied coatings for high-quality appearance, durability and longevity.

b. Acceptable: smooth face block (with color and finish enhancements such as honing or other, i.e. no standard gray precision block), metal wall panels, mechanically fastened stone/tile, metal standing seam roof metal batten roof or similar and should complement main roof planes to be compliant with Roofing section of these standards.

c. Not preferred: Stucco, EIFS, Composite Pre-cast panels, split face block, adhered tile, glass block, clay/concrete roof tile, Corten steel, wood, painted or stained materials including block, fabric structures (except as a site feature), tilt-up concrete panels.

d. Other materials will be considered particularly where existing conditions warrant their use. Consider context with adjacent buildings/materials.

e. Exterior masonry construction shall be sealed with an ultraviolet resistant, acrylic or siloxane based sealer.

f. All exterior concrete, stone, CMU or other porous materials/finishes shall be covered with a graffiti coating per Owner’s Technical Standards in TAB C. Coating
shall go to 12 feet above grade minimum on ‘broken’ surfaces to a break line, reveal or joint that provides a clean break and full height on wall surfaces with no easily identifiable break.

g. Designs including exterior tile shall include specifications requiring appropriate special inspection of the exterior tile installation.

3.5.2 Glazing

a. Preferred: insulated clear glass,

b. Not preferred: tinted, reflective, operable windows

c. Exterior glazing should be shaded as appropriate. Shading needs to be designed to discourage pigeon roosting, through design features or anti-pigeon roosting measures to be approved by Owner (i.e. scent distribution systems or other measures). Exterior windows with and without shading devices need to be designed so that they can be easily maintained and accessed for cleaning.

3.5.3 Roofing

a. Membrane roofing systems shall be specified to be constructed of 60 mil minimum thickness polyvinyl chloride (PVC) membrane material.

b. Other membrane material will not be considered equivalent to PVC membrane material. Membrane roofing systems other than PVC membrane material shall be specified only when specifically approved by Owner.

c. Membrane roofing specifications shall include verbiage stating that patches shall be limited to a maximum of three patches on any 100 square foot area. Excessive patching or damage to the finished roof membrane shall be ground for Owner to require the replacement of the entire roofing membrane at the Contractor’s expense.

d. Roof slope, including cricket, for new roof construction shall be per code or exceed code at all points, but shall be a minimum of ¼” per foot. Crickets need to be twice the opposite slope of the main body of the roof at all times.

e. Re-roofing projects shall follow the same slope standards as new roofing systems. To the greatest extent possible, the roof slope shall be achieved by sloping the structural members.

f. Slope variances will be considered by Owner only for re-roofing projects where existing conditions necessitate a lesser slope.

g. Roofing systems shall be designed and specified to limit roof penetrations to single penetrations that are a minimum of 12” away from any other roof penetration, curb or bash flashing.

h. Points of access to all roofs will be permanently installed eliminating the need for portable ladders. Roof access shall be handled in a discrete manner to provide access to all roofs. Roof access shall be through an internal building access method unless otherwise approved by Owner. Access to the roof through an elevator is preferred. Access to the roof through a stair tower is acceptable. Access to the roof through a ladder and access hatch is allowable with Owner’s approval. Secondary roof areas may be access through discrete methods such as an access through a door/operable panel in a window system, wall hatch, or discrete ladder with approval by Owner. All roof access needs to consider getting staff and materials to the roof in a reasonable manner.
i. Mechanical equipment shall be set on roof curbs. No wood sleepers will be allowed.

j. The top of roof curbs, including curbs for skylights, shall be a minimum of eight inches above the finished roof, including crickets.

k. Roof membranes shall be permanently protected with an appropriate walk pads or wearing surfaces in high traffic or service areas.

l. Wood nailers and architectural metal coping (or other approved metal system) shall be used at the top of all parapet walls. As any alternative parapet top detail must be approved by Owner in writing.

m. Roofing systems shall be designed and specified to meet the most stringent requirements of the following:
   1) FM 1-75 requirements using systems which meet FM certifications.
   2) Roofing systems shall be designed to provide a UL Class A rated roof assembly.

n. Plans and specifications shall include notation that restricts work on the finished membrane. Notation shall include:
   1) No work including staging or access to other portions of the work shall be permitted on the finished membrane.
   2) All roofing work shall commence at the furthest point from the workers access and progress back towards the access point.
   3) If staging, access, or work is required on the finished membrane, the Contractor shall provide protection along the access path and under the work extending 48" beyond the required work area. Protection shall consist of 3/4” plywood over a heavy canvas tarp with sand bag ballasts as required to prevent the plywood from becoming airborne during strong winds.

o. The use the pitch pockets will not be allowed.

p. The Consultant’s specifications shall require the Contractor to schedule and attend roofing coordination meetings and inspections as described in the Roofing Specification in TAB C. The meeting shall require the attendance of the general contractor, roofing contractor, sub-contractors scheduled to perform any work on the roof, the roofing manufacturer’s representative, the Consultant, and the Owner’s representative.

q. Roof parapet and screens shall fully screen rooftop equipment. Design documents shall show the outlines of all roof equipment and indicate parapets and screens to ensure all rooftop equipment is fully screened.

r. Refer to Technical Standards – Section 07542 – Polyvinyl-Chloride (PVC) Roofing for more specific detail on the Owner’s requirements.

3.6 Hardware

3.6.1 Mechanical Keys (Keys)

a. All permanent cores, housings, and keys are to Yale KeyMark only. No substitutions will be allowed.

b. Door locks shall have changeable cylinders. Lock cylinders/cores to be master keyed-seven pin.
c. Hardware supplier shall meet with the Owner’s Lock Shop through the Owner’s Project Manager to determine the keying and hardware requirements of the project.
d. No full glass (Herculite) style doors and related hardware are to be used.
e. No surface or concealed vertical rod exit devices. Provide rim exit devices with key-removable Mullions.
f. No surface or automatic bolts are to be used on pairs of doors. Provide locksets on each door with a removable hollow metal mullion or a removable Mullion.
g. No magnetic locks are to be used.
h. Refer to Technical Standards – TAB C for all of the Owner’s hardware requirements.

3.6.2 Electronic Access Control

a. The Marlok electronic access system is to be used, no substitutions will be allowed. All exterior perimeter doors shall have an electric strike tied to the Marlok access control system at a minimum. The Owner’s Project Manager will determine with the Owner’s Lock Shop and End User groups which exterior perimeter doors shall have card readers. All exterior perimeter doors shall have conduit and infrastructure to accept card readers.
b. If an entry is integral to student, faculty, staff or public access to a space or portion of the building (i.e. a set of doors in a bank of doors to a wing, classroom, etc.) they shall receive Marlok devices as well. All primary and secondary building exterior entries at a minimum shall have Marlok devices installed.
c. The Owner’s Project Manager, working with the End User and the Technical Groups, will determine which interior doors are to receive electronic access control devices at start up and which interior doors are to receive conduit only for future electronic access control devices in compliance with room design guidelines and specific requirements.
d. All classrooms shall have Marlok devices, hardware and programming to provide ‘swipe-open, swipe-lock” functionality where classrooms can have Marlok’ed doors unlocked for set periods of time (i.e. a one-hour class) and locked after these unlocked periods of time, both based on programming and card swiping mechanisms.
e. Define proper location of Marlok readers (i.e. easy to swipe card without obstructions in the way). Classroom doors should be tied together on Marlok system if more than one entrance (i.e. either Marloks at each door tied together, or a strike at each door). (REV 01)

3.7 Security Systems

3.7.1 Emergency Phones and Intercoms

a. The Owner’s Communications Services is responsible for the purchase and installation of phones used throughout the University. They also establish the type, model, and manufacturer requirements. Coordinate with Owner’s Communications Services through the Owner’s Project Manager on all communications requirements. See TAB C for size and specifications of emergency phone pole and mount, as this pole must be fabricated and cannot be purchased.
b. Coordinate emergency phone locations with UNLV Police Services and Owner’s Telecommunications Services through the Owner’s Project Manager. Outside the building, at a minimum, emergency phones should be located near the primary and secondary building entries. Emergency phones should also be located in parking and site areas.

c. Emergency phones and intercoms are linked directly to the Owner’s Police Services Dispatch. When activated, these devices solicit a police response.

d. Inside the building, emergency phones may be installed in:
   1) designated areas of refuge
   2) isolated areas inside academic and administrative buildings
   3) outside locations approved by the Owner’s Police Services.

e. The red emergency phones (with blue light) are weatherproof, are equipped with other special features, and are recommended for exterior use only.

f. In addition to emergency phones, other devices (such as intercoms) may be used for communicating emergencies. The locations of these items shall be coordinated with the Owner.

3.7.2 Security Cameras

a. Unless specifically waived by Owner, projects shall have IP based pan-tilt-zoom (PTZ) security cameras with full coverage of the site/exterior, appropriate for day/night lighting applications to provide acceptable resolution for viewing. Owner may require interior PTZ or fixed IP cameras based on the specific requirements of the project.

b. All security camera material shall be recorded to a DVR/NVR, per Owner’s determination. Recording capability must be for 30 days minimum, and may be event based for recording.

c. All security camera systems must tie into Owner’s head-end security camera monitoring and recording system in a manner acceptable to Owner, to provide full function and seamless operations.

d. All security camera systems and their elements must be non-proprietary or serviceable from several discrete vendors who serve the Las Vegas area.

e. Security cameras systems must interface and interact with the Owner’s data network in a manner acceptable to the Owner, regarding performance, service, security and other considerations.

f. All security camera systems shall include a 2-year service contract in the construction project budget for all security camera system elements (i.e. head-end elements, cameras, wiring, etc…)

g. Security cameras head-end equipment shall be in a dedicated room, and shall not be co-located in other rooms (i.e. IDF rooms, storage rooms, electrical rooms, etc…). (REV 01)
4. MECHANICAL GENERAL DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

4.1 General

4.1.1 Refer to Technical Standards, Section 15010 – Basic Mechanical Requirements for technical detail.

4.1.2 HVAC, plumbing, and fire sprinkler systems shall be designed to comply with the requirements of the adopted codes and regulations listed, with the most current edition of following reference standards as applicable to each specific project:
   a. ASHRAE Handbooks
   b. ASHRAE Standards
   c. International Energy Conservation Code and/or ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1
   d. SMACNA Duct Construction Standards
   e. ASPE Data Books
   f. Nevada Administrative Code Chapter 455C (Boilers, Elevators, and Pressure Vessels)
   g. Other codes as applicable.

4.2 Energy Conservation

4.2.1 Mechanical and plumbing systems shall be designed and documented to comply with the requirements of the International Energy Conservation Code and/or ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1.

4.2.2 In accordance with NRS 338.190, prior to the construction or renovation of any public building, a detailed life cycle cost analysis including the cost of operation and maintenance, must be completed. At the discretion of the Owner, a life-cycle cost analysis may be deleted on certain projects. The study shall identify measures for the conservation of energy (and shall consider the use of alternate non-fossil fuels when applicable). The analysis shall include comparisons of at least three different HVAC system types. The three different system types to be evaluated shall be reviewed and approved by the Owner prior to beginning the analysis. A separate narrative shall be provided outlining the building envelope insulating values (for walls, glass, roof, etc.) and specific HVAC system components (i.e. plate and frame heat exchangers, variable frequency drives, compensating type kitchen exhaust hoods, etc.) as they relate to energy conservation.

4.2.3 All Buildings shall comply with the minimum building sustainability design standards as defined by Owner for each project (typically a 20% reduction in both energy and water consumption beyond the values allowed by ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-2004).

4.2.4 Coordinate all energy conservation measures with sustainability requirements and policies.

4.3 HVAC Systems and Equipment

4.3.1 HVAC systems and equipment shall be designed in conformance with all applicable sections of the ASHRAE Handbooks and ASHRAE Standards (e.g., ASHRAE Standards NO. 15, 55, 62, 90.1 etc.). The most current edition of all ASHRAE Handbooks and Standards shall be utilized.

4.3.2 Preferred base line system: VAV Air Handling systems with VAV terminal units with reheat coils, using the chilled water and heating hot water as a cooling and heating source. The Design shall be in agreement with ASHRAE 90.1-2007 and the ASHRAE AEDG for K-12 schools.
4.3.3 All selected systems must incorporate 100% air side economizers and water side tower free cooling through plate/frame heat exchangers.

4.3.4 Owner’s Preferred systems. Water cooled central plants, single zone air handling systems, VAV air handling systems with terminal reheat.

4.3.5 Acceptable systems: Water cooled packaged RTV’s with VAV terminal units with reheat. Air cooled equipment is acceptable but not preferred and should be pre-approved by Owner. Owner reserves the right to reject any acceptable system offered in lieu of the preferred system.

4.3.6 Non acceptable systems: Multiple small RTV’s and multiple water source heat pumps, maintenance intensive, and absorption chillers.

4.3.7 Life cycle cost analysis shall be presented for each project including the first costs, utility costs and maintenance costs. Energy consumption should be evaluated in detail indicating all ECM’s (energy conservation measures).

4.3.8 All equipment and equipment rooms shall be designed to ensure adequate provisions for service, maintenance, and removal/replacement of equipment, filters, controls, etc. Special consideration shall be given to ensure proper clearances for maintenance and removal of chiller and boiler tubes, fan housings, fan shafts, and filters.

4.3.9 Access to equipment for service and maintenance shall be thoroughly coordinated with Owner. Required clearance areas shall be specifically identified on the drawings (for equipment such as fan coils, variable air volume boxes, indoor air handling units, etc.). Coordinate with other disciplines to ensure that other trades (electrical, fire sprinkler, etc.) are made aware of the required clearances.

4.3.10 Rooms containing electrical equipment (transformers, switchgear, telephone, data equipment, etc.) shall be thoroughly reviewed and coordinated with the architect, the electrical engineer, and the Owner to ensure that service clearances and cooling requirements are appropriately defined and addressed. Use building exhaust system for the electrical rooms whenever possible. Provide a dry cooler system for the cooling of the IDF rooms and data rooms in winter or heating season when the central plant cooling service is down.

4.3.11 Project specifications shall limit the length of the flexible ducts to a maximum of 6 feet.

4.4 Central Plant (Chilled Water)

4.4.1 Utilize only primary/secondary pumping system with VFD’s on all chilled water and condenser water pumps. Variable primary pumping systems shall be used only when pre-approved by Owner on specific projects.

4.4.2 Locate chilled water plant equipment at ground level.

4.4.3 Provide plate/frame heat exchangers with integral strainers and P/T ports and flow sensors on both sides for water-side economizer operation.

4.4.4 Provide drain valves in chw and cw piping at plate heat exchanger.

4.4.5 Utilize counter-flow induced draft cooling towers whenever possible/practical.

4.4.6 Specify cooling tower hot and cold basins (wetted surfaces) to be all stainless steel construction.

4.4.7 Provide side-stream condenser water filter and tower basin sweep system (either centrifugal filter or air/dirt separator with motorized ball valve for automatic purge).

4.4.8 On projects that incorporate two chillers provide two separate cooling towers (incorporate valved equalizing line between towers and/or cell basins).
4.4.9 The chiller schedule should include the following information and/or options: The required minimum chiller efficiency – specifically the Integrated Part Load Value (IPLV), the required refrigerant (typically R-134a), BACnet MS/TP interface for remote communication with ddc control system, contacts for remote start/stop and for remote monitoring of alarm/failure status, capability for remote adjustment of CHWS temperature, capability to unload to 10% of maximum capacity, suction service valves and compressor sound blankets.

4.4.10 The compressor oil filters are to be replaced just prior to the end of the one year warranty period by the chiller manufacturer’s authorized service representative.

4.4.11 Water chillers shall be energy efficient with the best kw/ton rating in the corresponding categories, listed in ASRAE 90.1.

4.4.12 All refrigerants shall meet ASHRAE 15 and 34 and shall be classified as A1 refrigerants

4.4.13 Refrigerant equipment rooms and chillers shall be acoustically covered, blankets, ceilings and walls such that STC-50 conditions are maintained.

4.4.14 RER shall have floors and walls sealed water-tight with plenum rated materials. No fiberglass un-backed products are acceptable.

4.4.15 All piping shall be suspended by acoustically isolated spring hangers.

4.4.16 Floor supported or suspended equipment shall be secured with seismic snubbers and/or seismic bracing.

4.4.17 Provide acoustical, vibration and other attenuation/separation in all central plant areas to meet the operations and performance requirements of the building.

4.5 Central Plant (Heating Water)

4.5.1 Select boilers/pumps for 100% to 120% of design load (two boilers at 50% to 60% capacity each). No boiler is to have an IBR > 1.99 MBH.

4.5.2 Utilize high efficiency gas-fired copper fin-tube boilers (87% minimum combustion efficiency).

4.5.3 Design/calculate heating water system utilizing a 180°F hws temperature.

4.5.4 Select pumps for a minimum 20°F temperature difference (30°F is typically appropriate).

4.5.5 Utilize primary/secondary pumping (vfd’s on secondary pumps)

4.5.7 Equip boilers with contacts for remote start/stop and alarm monitoring. Monitoring devices shall communicate directly with campus EMS.

4.5.8 Locate heating water plant equipment at ground level.

4.5.9 Provide modulating 3-way bypass valve at each boiler (to prevent condensation problems in boiler).

4.5.10 The boiler schedule should include the following information and/or options: List the required minimum boiler efficiency, contacts for remote start/stop, contacts for remote monitoring of alarm/failure status, and list the desired/required pressure relief valve pressure rating.

4.5.11 Boiler rooms shall have floors and walls sealed water-tight with plenum rated materials. No fiberglass un-backed products are acceptable.

4.5.12 Provide acoustical, vibration and other attenuation/separation in all central plant areas to meet the operations and performance requirements of the building.
4.6  Air Handling Units (Variable Air Volume)

4.6.1  Provide Supply and Return air measuring devices.
4.6.2  Provide dual low leakage opposing blade outside air dampers (one for economizer and one for minimum outside air).
4.6.3  Provide backdraft damper(s) in exhaust air at each vav air handler.
4.6.4  Provide CO₂ sensor(s) at each air handling unit in mixed air plenum to modulate minimum outside air cfm. Shall be direct reading at UNLV EMS.
4.6.5  Select cooling coils with an entering water temperature of no less than 45°F.
4.6.6  Provide humidification and direct evap. cooling where possible, when required with an RO water misting system as the preferred method.
4.6.7  Direct drive fans are preferred. Direct drive fan wall systems are preferred where possible.
4.6.8  List internal pipe chase as a required option in the schedule for each outdoor A.H. unit.
4.6.9  Provide internal air conditioned VFD and control panel compartment(s) as may be applicable.
4.6.10 System design shall result in building pressurization of between .02” and .05” w.c.
4.6.11 Energy recovery systems shall be utilized and implemented as much as possible on each project. Run-around coils system and heat pipes are acceptable systems. Heat wheels shall not be utilized, due to high maintenance costs.

4.7  Variable Air Volume Boxes (Terminal Units)

4.7.1  Specify VAV boxes with maximum, minimum, and reheat cfm (100%, 20% & 50%, Respectively, all adjustable).
4.7.2  Designate a 36” by 36” service/access area at each VAV box (boxes no more than 18” above ceiling).
4.7.3  Require electrical disconnect, control enclosure, and reheat coil connections to be located on the same side of each vav box (to allow for access from a single service/access location).
4.7.4  Provide discharge air temperature sensor at each VAV box and flow cross measuring devices for each.
4.7.5  Schedule/specify VAV boxes for a total air pressure drop of no more than .60” w.c. (combined pressure drop thru both damper and reheat coil) and with reheat coils selected to ensure a discharge air temperature not lower than 85°F.
4.7.6  Schedule/select terminal units with maximum, minimum, and reheat cfm values of 100%,20%, and 50% respectively.
4.7.7  Schedule/select terminal units with a total air pressure drop of .60”w.c. or less (total pressure drop to include the combined air pressure drop thru both the damper and the reheat coil). Terminal units should also be selected with an inlet velocity between 1700 and 2300 fpm (2000 fpm plus or minus 15%) to ensure controllability at the minimum and reheat cfm set-points.

4.8  Fan Coil Units (serving data closets, server rooms, and IDF rooms)

4.8.1  Dedicated fan-coil unit shall be utilized for all IDF rooms in order to maintain the room temperatures between 72°F and 75°F. Consultant is to confirm with Owner the room temperatures during design. IDF rooms shall be properly zoned in order to provide the
alternate source of cooling during the winter/heating season when the central plant cooling service is shut down. Adequate back-up shall be designed (dry cooler or DX system) for winter operation.

4.8.2 Provide a discharge air temperature sensor at each fan coil unit.

4.9 Electrical Rooms Ventilation

4.9.1 Utilize exhaust system for all electrical rooms providing the adequate transfer ducts from the building R/A plenums. Provide fire dampers at all duct penetrations through fire rate walls.

4.10 Air Handling Units

4.10.1 VFD and control panel compartment(s) need to be conditioned with supply air.

4.10.2 Clarify/note that air handling units are to be configured with a minimum of 6" between the heating coil and the cooling coil (to allow for installation of an averaging type temperature sensor between the coils). Provide at least one hinged access door to allow access to the space between the coils.

4.10.3 Provide bell mouth supply air fittings.

4.10.4 Provide bell mouth supply air vents at the top of each coil.

4.11 Variable Frequency Drives

4.11.1 Furnish vfd’s with input line reactors (to limit harmonic distortion to 5% or less).

4.11.2 Locate all vfd’s inside the conditioned building envelope or in an appropriately air conditioned air handling unit compartment (conditioned compartment to be sized for vfd’s and temperature control panel).

4.11.3 Coordinate with the electrical engineer to ensure that electrical disconnects are required to be installed on the line side of each vfd (since installing a disconnect on the load side of a vfd can result in permanent damage to the vfd if the disconnect is opened with the vfd in operation).

4.12 Miscellaneous

4.12.1 Schedule fire/smoke dampers with an air pressure drop no greater than .05" w.c.

4.12.2 Provide pressure/temperature test at inlets and outlets of Hydronic equipment.

4.12.3 Provide individual high torque actuators at all valves and dampers (no multiple control using linkage).

4.12.4 Provide current sensors on all fan motors and on all pump motors.

4.12.5 Air filter differential pressure sensors shall be analog type (to read and display actual pressure drop).

4.13 Plumbing Systems and Equipment

4.13.1 General

a. The minimum number of plumbing fixtures shall be determined in accordance with International Building Code Chapter 29.

b. Plastic piping shall not be used inside any building, except for acid waste piping, deionized water piping, or other process piping when and if specifically approved.
by Owner. In cases where plastic piping is approved to be utilized inside a building, the piping shall have a flame spread and smoke developed rating of 25/50 or less.

c. In cases where plastic piping is utilized below a floor slab (to accommodate corrosive soil conditions or to accommodate other unusual design parameters) the requirements for bedding depth, bedding width, and bedding material shall be carefully evaluated, clearly specified, and the piping system installation shall be inspected and approved prior to covering. The transition from plastic to cast iron shall be made approximately three inches above the floor slab with flexible coupling.

d. Wherever a plumbing pipe penetrates a concrete slab-on-grade the pipe shall be protected with a minimum of ½” thick insulation (typically closed cell elastomeric type insulation). Where site water table conditions warrant, pipe sleeves & watertight seals shall be specified at each penetration of a floor slab or foundation wall.

e. All plumbing fixtures shall be specifically designed to conserve water. Maximum water usage by specific fixture type shall be as follows:

   Water Closets 1.28 gallons per flush
   Urinals 0.5 gallons per flush
   Restroom lavatories 2.2 gallons per minute (automatic shut-off at .25 gallons or less)
   Showers 2.0 gallons per minute

f. Water closets shall be wall-mounted type (except in remodel construction where existing wall or chase space does not allow for wall-mounted type) unless written authorization is obtained from Owner allowing floor-mounted water closets.

g. Accessible shut-off valves shall be installed to allow for isolation of groups of plumbing fixtures (such as at restrooms, kitchens, laboratories, and at each floor of a multi-story building).

h. A shut-off valve and pressure reducing valve with full size bypass and pressure gauges shall be installed on the domestic cold water riser in each building.

i. Water hammer arrestors shall be provided as required to protect against noise and damage from water hammer (sizes and locations shall be in accordance with the ASPE Data Book or other recognize standard).

j. The domestic cold water service to each building shall incorporate a reduced pressure backflow preventer to protect the water supply from backflow. The reduced pressure backflow preventer shall be located inside the building whenever possible (to maximize access for service and maintenance and to minimize the potential for freezing). Confirm required/acceptable location with the local water utility.

k. The fire sprinkler water service to each building shall incorporate a double check detector assembly or a reduced pressure backflow preventer to protect the water supply from backflow. The selected device shall be located inside the building whenever possible at not more than 5’ AFF or grade. Confirm required/acceptable location with the local water utility.

l. When the water service configuration requires a reduced pressure backflow preventer located inside the building the design shall incorporate an adequately sized receptor and drain piping to ensure that a full discharge (from backflow preventer failure) or water will be directed to the exterior of the building. Device not to be more than 5’ AFF.
m. Provide for re-circulation of domestic hot water at a point immediately behind each bank of low-flow lavatory faucets such that no more than two feet of domestic hot water piping is un-circulated.

n. Provide a balancing valve at each domestic hot water re-circulating branch.

o. Provide a seismic gas shut-off valve on the gas piping just prior to entering each building. Seismic gas valve as manufactured by Pacific Seismic Products (equipped with optional Model MS remote monitoring switch to be interfaced with the direct digital control system). Gas piping immediately adjacent to the seismic gas valve shall be secured to the building utilizing a unistrut channel brace.

p. Plumbing Equipment Schedules
   1) Specify on plumbing equipment schedule that motors 1 hp and larger are to be premium efficiency.

q. Plumbing Plan Requirements
   1) Coordinate all utilities with the civil engineer and the civil drawings (including waste inverts).
   2) Clarify intended gas distribution pressure and pressure regulator requirements.
   3) Provide a seismic gas shutoff valve immediately outside the gas service entrance to the building. Specify method of securing the adjacent gas piping to the building, with unistrut channel bracing.
   4) Depict and note that domestic hot water is to be re-circulated immediately behind each group of lavatories (within two feet of each faucet to ensure hot water availability within a reasonable time period at low flow faucets).
   5) Provide enlarged plumbing plans (or isometric diagrams) for restrooms, laboratories, central plants, and other areas with congested plumbing. Provide separate enlarged plans (or isometric diagrams) for domestic water piping and for waste and vent piping.
   6) Clarify provisions for draining the cooling tower (including dam for preventing rainwater from entering exterior drain box).

r. Fire Sprinkler Requirements
   1) Provide a separate fire riser room which is accessible from outside the building.
   2) Provide a separate fire sprinkler floor plan sheet to clarify/indicate the general fire sprinkler system requirements. That sheet should include as a minimum the fire riser location, a fire riser diagram, and the location of the inspector's test station (at a location that is substantially remote from the fire riser location).
   3) Review/coordinate fire department connection location with the local fire department and with the civil engineer.

s. Adequate fire extinguishers shall be installed to meet code compliance as part of the project.

4.13.2 Seismic Bracing for Mechanical Systems
   a. All equipment, ductwork, and piping, shall be braced for the applicable seismic forces. Seismic bracing requirements shall be specifically identified on the plans.
b. Seismic bracing specifications shall require compliance with all applicable codes and shall require compliance with the means and methods outlined in the National Uniform Seismic Installation Guidelines (NUSIG) manual, the International Seismic Application Technology (ISAT) manual, or an approved equivalent.

4.13.3 Mechanical/Roofing Coordination

a. Ductwork, piping, and conduit shall be routed below the roof on all new construction projects and to the best extent possible on all remodel projects. Any design requiring ductwork, piping, or conduit to be exposed above a roof requires written approval from the Owner.

b. Air handling units located above the roof shall be specified with integral disconnects, integral receptacle outlets, and integral chases designed to accept all required piping and conduit.

c. Mechanical design drawings shall incorporate the applicable details from the current Owner’s Mechanical Roofing Coordination Details (current details are to be acquired from the Owner and are to be modified and incorporated into the design drawings as necessary for each particular project). The applicable mechanical roofing coordination details shall be reviewed with the Architect prior to incorporation into the design documents to confirm that the details are suitable for the project and to ensure conformance with the Architect’s roofing system design requirements.

4.13.4 Ductwork Plan Requirements

a. Identify on the plans the designated service/access area at each terminal unit, fan coil unit, and fire-smoke damper utilizing a shaded area on the floor plan.

b. Provide a detail clarifying that no piping, ductwork, conduit, and/or ceiling hangers are to be installed in the designated service/access area. The detail should also indicate that terminal units and/or fan coil units are to be installed no more than 18” above the ceiling (to facilitate ladder access).

c. Provide a detail clarifying that terminal units are to be installed with a minimum 24” length of straight duct at the inlet (10’-0” maximum length) at the same size as the inlet connection and with a minimum 48” length of lined duct at the outlet.

d. Coordinate access to all terminal unit and/or fan coil unit locations with light fixtures shown on the electrical drawings.

e. Review all duct and pipe routing with the architect and the structural engineer to ensure that the ductwork and piping (including fire sprinkler piping) will fit into the available space above the ceilings after allowing for electrical conduit, light fixtures, etc.

f. Locate duct static pressure sensors for control of supply fan vfd’s on the appropriate ductwork plan.

g. Review/coordinate fire/smoke damper locations with the architect and with the exiting plan. Route ductwork to minimize the required number of fire/smoke dampers.

h. Provide a single line duct drawing identifying the design cfm, velocity, and pressure drop (per 100 feet) in each section of medium pressure duct (upstream of terminal units).

i. All ducts shall be designed to withstand the greatest positive or negative pressure capability of the fan(s) serving the system.
j. All supply ducts are to be insulated, minimum R-8 UNO.

4.13.5 Piping Plan Requirements

a. Piping and/or ductwork shall not be routed in the dedicated electrical space at or above electrical switchboards, distribution boards, motor control centers,

b. Locate fan coil units serving data/electrical rooms outside of the data/electrical room.

c. Require that the bottom of all air handling unit pipe chases be insulated and sealed air and water tight.

d. Provide location of differential pressure sensors for chilled water system and heating water system secondary pump vfd control (locate differential pressure sensors on the appropriate piping plans).

e. Specify all valves as 2-way except for 3-way valves at one air handling unit at end of longest run.

f. Indicate required type of balancing valve at all chilled water and heating water coils. Valves to be automatic pressure-compensating type valves.

g. Specify/note that temperature/pressure test ports are to be installed immediately at connections at each chiller, at each plate heat exchanger, and at each heating and/or cooling coil.

h. Provide isolation valves at or near the plate heat exchanger to facilitate periodic removal of port filters for cleaning. Provide notation requiring that isolation valves be installed as close as possible to the heat exchanger (to ensure a minimal loss of treated water when heat exchanger is drained to clean port filters).

i. Provide a drain valve with a hose connection at the low point in the piping at both the cold side and warm side of the plate heat exchanger (to facilitate drain-down for removal and cleaning of port filters).

j. List required chilled water system and heating water system fill pressure and expansion tank charge pressure.

k. List required chilled water system and heating water system relief valve pressures.

l. Provide a 12" high inverted loop in the condenser water return piping at each cooling tower (to prevent overflow of tower basin when condenser water pumps are shut off).

m. Specify/note that all heat traced piping exposed outdoors is to be insulated with closed cell polyisocyanurate insulation (ITW, or approved equal) and covered with aluminum jacketing.

n. Provide a venturi type flow sensor in the secondary chilled water supply and in the secondary heating water supply (to allow for assessment of potential problems with variable secondary flow). This requirement can be addressed by incorporating a Flow Design Model EF Accu-Setter venturi/valve combination. A more accurate alternative for applications requiring remote assessment via the ddc control system is a magnetic flow meter (Onicon Model F-3000, or equal).

4.13.6 Mechanical Load Calculations and Equipment Capacity

a. Load calculations are to be prepared utilizing maximum occupant loads that are based on an assessment of the intended use for each space in the building (which is generally somewhat less than the occupant load determined as part of the architect’s life safety or exiting analysis). Prepare and submit a written summary
sheet (developed/provided by both the architect and the engineer) listing/comparing both the life safety exiting occupant load and the estimated maximum occupant load (utilized in cooling load calculations) for each space in the building.

f. Provide a summary calculation of the continuous general exhaust cfm (from restrooms, janitor’s closets, etc.) associated with the area served by each air handling unit. This information is utilized in the control sequences to clarify testing and balancing procedures for each air handling unit and is also utilized to evaluate the minimum outside air quantities required for building pressurization.

g. Provide a summary calculation listing the total of all vav box maximum cfm values (separate total for each air handling unit) to allow for an assessment of the diversity between the total maximum air flow and the air handling unit supply fan cfm).

h. Provide a summary calculation listing the total of all chilled water coil and all heating water coil gpm values (to allow for an assessment of the diversity between the total coil flows and the secondary pump gpm).

i. Provide a summary/comparison sheet to list the capacity of each boiler and chiller as a percentage of the calculated building peak block heating and cooling loads.

5. MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

5.1 General

5.1.1 All HVAC, Plumbing and Fire Sprinkler shall comply with the requirements of the most current adopted editions of the following codes, regulations, and references:

a. International Building Code (IBC)
b. Uniform Mechanical Code (UMC)
c. Uniform Plumbing Code (UPC)
d. Uniform Fire code (UFC)
e. National Fire Codes (NFPA Standards)
f. B31.1 Power Piping Code
g. ASHRAE Handbooks
h. ASHRAE Standards
i. International Energy Conservation Code (IECC)
j. SMACNA Duct Construction Standards
k. National Uniform Seismic Installation Guidelines
l. ASPE Data Books
m. NAC Chapter 618 (Boilers and Pressure Vessels)
n. Americans with Disabilities Act
o. The American National Standard for Accessible & Usable Buildings & Facilities
p. Local codes and ordinances as may be applicable

5.1.2 HVAC Systems and Equipment

a. HVAC equipment shall be rated for an elevation of 2100 feet above mean sea level.

5.1.3 Maintenance

a. All equipment and equipment rooms shall be designed to ensure adequate provisions for maintenance. Special consideration shall be given to ensure proper
clearances for maintenance of filters and removal of chiller and boiler tubes, fan housing, and fan shafts.

5.2 Electrical Requirements for Mechanical Equipment

5.2.1 All motors over ½ horsepower shall be premium efficiency type. Motors shall be open drip-proof (ODP), or totally enclosed fan cooled (TEFC), IF in high heat or high humidity locations or outside installation. Minimum motor efficiencies at full load shall be as follows:
   a. 1.0 HP 86% 50.0 HP 94.1%
   b. 5.0 HP 89.5% 100.0 HP 95.1%
   c. 10.0 HP 91%

5.2.2 Those motors that will be controlled by a frequency drive shall be inverter rated. Any motor that could possibly have a frequency drive installed at a future date shall be inverter rated.

5.3 Basic Materials and Methods

5.3.1 All equipment, ductwork, and piping shall be braced for the applicable seismic zone. Seismic bracing requirements shall be specifically identified in the Contract Documents (such that bracing requirements and/or methods are not merely left to the discretion of the Contractor).

5.4 Heating Hot Water Boilers

5.4.1 Hot water boilers shall be designed to provide 180 degrees F boiler water. Boilers shall be designed and constructed in accordance with ASME Boiler & Pressure Valve Code Section IV and designed for 250 degrees F and 160 psig.

5.4.2 Burners shall be modulating.

5.4.3 Modular, gas-fired boilers up to 1,900,000 BTU/h that can communicate with UNLV EMS directly are non-condensing type, copper fin tube, 87% minimum thermal efficiency. Units shall be forced draft with modulating burners, and controls.

5.4.4 The specifications for projects including a boiler shall require that the contractor apply for and obtain all required boiler inspections and operating permits (as required by the Nevada Industrial Relations Division, Occupational Safety and Health Enforcement Section, the contractor shall obtain an installation application prior to beginning any work and shall apply for a final inspection as required to obtain the boiler operating permit). Reference NRS 455C.

5.4.5 All new gas burners on boilers will have an IRI (Industrial Risk Insurers) approved gas train.

5.5 Water Chillers

5.5.1 Chillers shall comply and be tested in accordance with ARI 550/590. Pressure vessels shall be in accordance with ASME B&PV Code Section VIII. Units shall be factory assembled including evaporator, condenser, compressor, lubrication system, refrigerant charge and controls/wiring. Chillers shall be UL listed.

5.5.2 The chiller shall have a graphic control panel with a stand-alone microprocessor to control the chiller. The display shall include the following:
   a. Chiller liquid leaving temperature
   b. Chiller liquid entering temperature
   c. Condenser liquid entering temperature
d. Condenser liquid leaving temperature
e. Percent full load amps
f. Operating hours
g. Input kW
h. Evaporator pressure
i. Condenser pressure
j. Oil Sump Temperature
k. Oil pressure

5.5.3 Microprocessor shall be able to communicate directly with Owner’s EMS.
5.5.4 Compressor drives shall be VFD drives.

5.6 Cooling Towers
5.6.1 Cooling towers to be designed and constructed in accordance with the Cooling Tower Institute and CTI 201.
5.6.2 Cooling towers to be either cross flow or counter flow design, 2-cell, induced flow type designed for outdoor use with all-around 316 stainless steel construction with PVC fill and mist eliminators. Low noise axial fan with V-belt drive. Where exposed to freezing conditions, cold water basin to have electric basin heaters.
5.6.3 Cooling tower basin shall be equipment with a basin cleaning system consisting of PVC piping and nozzles. A tower filtration system for the condenser water system shall be provided in a form of full-flow air/ dirt separator with automatic drain valve and manual bypass valve. Flame spread of all materials used shall be 25 or less.
5.6.4 The cooling tower where required, shall have an OSHA-compliant handrail around the top and/or side where access is necessary and cage ladder to all platforms. Permanent access from grade to the platform shall be provided.

5.7 HVAC Equipment: Spot Cooling Applications
5.7.1 For high density cooling applications, such as computer/server rooms or other sensitive electronic equipment, that requires constant 24/7 cooling: the product allowed is Liebert precision air conditioning systems.

5.8 Heat Exchangers
5.8.1 Plate and Frame Heat Exchangers
5.8.2 For free cooling systems, a plate and frame heat exchanger shall be specified. Heat exchanger shall be sized for a 2 degree F approach. 304 stainless steel plates and nitrite, EPDM or BUNA N gaskets. Flanged connections to be 150# ANSI raised faced flanges. Frames shall be epoxy painted carbon steel. Frame bolting to be stainless steel with carbon steel nuts. Provide in line conical stainless steel strainer.

5.9 Air Handlers
5.9.1 Roof top air handlers shall be built in accordance with AMCA and ARI standards and shall be factory assembled and tested. The exterior casing shall be 22 gauge steel or better with 2” thick acoustic panels. Unit shall have a C-channel steel base and 14 gauge floor plate. Unit shall have fully gasketed access doors same thickness as walls. Minimum door dimensions are 24” x 72”. Finish shall be epoxy prime coat and acrylic finish. Centrifugal backward incline or air foil fans shall be steel or aluminum. Minimum bearing life to be AFBMA L- 10 200,000 hours.
5.9.2 Dampers shall be air-foil opposed blade, low leakage with end spring seals.

5.10 **Unitary Air Conditioners**

5.10.1 Window or wall mounted air conditioners are not acceptable. Where space cooling is needed and the building primary system cannot be used, split DX cooling systems with a remote condenser shall be used.

5.11 **Air Distribution Systems - Laboratory Ventilation Systems**

5.11.1 Ducts shall be sheet metal, per latest SMACNA standards.

5.11.2 Pressure rating shall be equal to maximize positive or negative pressure of connected fans.

5.12 **Piping Specialties**

5.12.1 Ball Valves shall be full-port.

5.12.2 All dielectric separations shall be made with clear flow nipples. Bronze fittings are not an acceptable separation.

5.13 **Centrifugal Pumps**

5.13.1 Centrifugal pumps shall be horizontal, end-suction type or horizontal in-line type. Impellers to be bronze, pump casings to be cast iron. Mechanical shaft seals shall be specified. All shaft bearings to be ball bearings with AFBMA L10 life of 100,000 hours. Suction and discharge connections to be 125# flat face flanges. Pump impeller shall be selected for best efficiency and be between 50% and 80% if the maximum impeller diameter.

5.13.2 Pump speed shall be 1750 RPM, direct driven by squirrel cage, induction motor, TEFC type. Motors shall have a 1.15 service factor.

5.13.3 Pump accessories shall include a triple duty valve on the discharge and flexible connections on both the inlet and outlet connections. Pumps shall have a low point drain connection and high point air release connection, minimum ¾” NPT.

5.14 **Water Treatment**

5.14.1 All new water treatment chemicals shall be approved by UNLV prior to its introduction to the system.

5.14.2 All new hydronic water pipe shall be initially cleaned before start-up of any equipment.

5.14.3 No untreated water shall be allowed to remain in any closed or open loop system or its related equipment after leak tests have been completed.

5.14.4 Specialized systems such as RO, DI, etc shall, after testing, remain in service with fluids being maintained at specified conditions.

5.15 **Testing, Adjusting, and Balancing**

5.15.1 Who Performs: Testing, adjusting and balancing (TAB) shall be performed by an independent testing agency. The project shall provide an allowance for Owner to hire an independent testing agency. The test and balance agency will visit the project during the installation of the HVAC system. TAB shall be a certified AABC firm.

5.15.2 Witnessing: No work shall be done unless the TAB firm is accompanied by representatives of the owner’s Facilities Management HVAC Shop. The TAB firm shall give the owner’s Office of Planning and Construction three working days notice prior to
beginning work. If the TAB firm fails to coordinate with Owner and performs work, this work shall be repeated, with UNLV representation, at no cost to Owner. The contractor may have representatives accompany the TAB.

5.15.3 Deficiencies: Deficiencies uncovered during TAB shall be corrected at no cost to Owner.

6. BUILDING AUTOMATION AND CONTROL SYSTEMS

6.1 General

6.1.1 The control system shall be based on Honeywell Control System. Minimum 25% spare capacity in communications capabilities shall be provided for future requirements. Points lists and control strategies for various HVAC design items will be provided by the engineer of record for approval by Owner at each phase of submittal.

6.1.2 Every building shall be evaluated for the use of Environmental Management and Control System (EMCS). Final decision regarding the use of EMCS shall be made by the Owner’s Office of Planning & Construction.

6.1.3 Any Building Automation and Control System installed at UNLV must be fully compatible and transparent to the existing installed systems. Interface protocol connections must be evaluated and approved by owner’s Energy Management and Controls Systems representatives.

6.1.4 The Honeywell Enterprise Building Integrator shall provide the option to monitor and report electrical, gas, water consumption and other energy consumable, billable usage. The ability to correctly monitor and report these consumptions shall be demonstrated to Facilities Management personnel by the Contractor. Measurements, to insure accuracy and operability, shall be by independent instruments. All data retrieved by the system shall be capable of trending and historical data collection methods.

6.1.5 There shall be no annual maintenance or licensing fees of any kind required to be paid by the Owner at any time during the ongoing use of the installed system and software. Licenses shall be issued and authorized as directed by Owner. Licenses shall be issued such that they can be modified by owner without the permission of the contractor and/or local system integrator. Specific license wording and format shall be provided as part of the contractor’s submittals.

6.2 EMCS Standardization

6.2.1 The UNLV campus uses Honeywell Enterprise Buildings Integrator and Excel 5000 Building Control Systems as the standard Environmental Management and Control Systems (EMCS). Owner’s Facilities Management has standardized the campus EMCS, based on the equipment and technical support provided by Honeywell International, Inc. The UNLV campus standard is to be maintained, and represents the cost effective method for campus operation, monitoring and maintenance. Buildings are monitored and controlled from a central computer station located in the Campus Services Building (CSB). All EMCS are to be monitored and controlled with an Internet TCP/IP protocol to the existing central EMCS computer station.

6.2.2 All projects will be provided with the most current version of software and hardware for the EMCS. Multiple systems must have full access and archiving for all program changes. The EMCS must have full capability for saving of histories data. Modernization or remodel projects will comply with this standard.

6.2.3 Fire/Life Safety systems will provide a single input to the EMCS system to indicate an alarm condition with the Fire/Life Safety System.

6.2.4 DDC panels shall be located in an environmentally controlled area. The environmental
conditions provided for the occupant comfort are adequate for the DDC panels. The area inside a roof or outdoor mounted air handler that does not provide adequate conditioned air for the devices is not an acceptable location. Where indicated in the specifications or drawings, panels may be externally mounted in equipment exposed to ambient conditions, provided the devices are rated for the conditions to be encountered, the panels are accessible, are shaded, and are provided with surge suppressors as necessary for lightning protection. Janitorial closets, restrooms, and IDF rooms are unacceptable locations unless prior approval from UNLV Facilities Maintenance and the Office of Planning and Construction.

6.3 Sequence of Operation
6.3.1 Specific sequence of operation for each building shall be provided by the engineer of record in all phases of design development
6.3.2 At the completion of construction a commissioning process shall insure that all requirements of this specification and the Sequence of Operation are adhered to.

6.4 Communications
6.4.1 Communication between the network controller and the equipment controllers shall be via Ethernet backbone. Communication between the equipment controllers and application specific controllers shall be via LonWorks or BACnet MS/TP network.
6.4.2 All third party software and hardware must seamlessly communicate with the Honeywell EMCS systems via one of the protocols in 7.4.1.
6.4.3 Static TCP/IP addresses shall be obtained from the UNLV IT/NOC Department through the UNLV EMS Controls Shop. The project is shall provide all work, equipment, and material to connect the building to the Building Control System located currently in the Campus Services Building.

6.5 Training
6.5.1 Upon completion of the commissioning process, the Control Contractor shall provide formal training to the Owner’s Facilities Management on the operation of all control system software features, shall provide a complete explanation of the control sequence for each item of equipment, and shall provide instructions on the operation and maintenance of all control devices.
6.5.2 Formal training on programming and engineering will be provided for the Owner’s EMS Controls Shop personnel.

6.6 Warranty Period Services
6.6.1 The Contractor shall provide full service for the temperature control system for a period of one year after the date of Substantial Completion.
6.6.2 The Contractor shall provide a scheduled monitoring and reporting service for the duration of the one year warranty period.
7. ELECTRICAL GENERAL DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

7.1 General

7.1.1 The most current editions of the following codes, regulations, and standards shall be used in electrical systems designs:

- National Electric Code
- National Electric Safety Code
- National Fire Codes (NFPA Standards)
- Uniform Building Code
- Uniform Fire Code
- Model Energy Code
- ASHRAE 90.1-2007
- Lighting Handbook published by the Illuminating Engineering Society (IES)
- IEEE Recommended Practice Color Book Series published by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
- Nevada State Fire Marshal’s Regulations
- Americans with Disabilities Act
- Local codes and ordinances as may be applicable

7.1.2 All electrical equipment and equipment rooms shall be designed to ensure adequate provisions for service, maintenance, and removal/replacement of electrical equipment, panels, switchboards, transformers, generators, etc.

7.1.3 All electrical equipment, light fixtures, etc. shall be securely anchored to resist earthquake loads.

7.1.4 Electrical calculations are required for all aspects of the electrical systems. The minimum calculations required for each project are:

- Energy code Compliance calculations
- Lighting calculations for all spaces (interior and exterior) in accordance with ASHRAE 90.1-2007
- Feeder voltage drop calculations in accordance with ASHRAE 90.1-2007
- Short circuit calculations
- Service load calculations (Per NEC)

7.1.5 Electrical circuits should be assigned and dedicated to differing elements of the electrical system and related elements (i.e. building controls, smoke detectors, duct detectors and other items) so that important and critical building systems are not designed to share electrical circuits among unique and different systems (i.e. the building controls systems should not be on the same circuits as duct detectors). Circuiting design must accommodate discrete operations of these types of systems on independent circuits.
7.2 **Energy Conservation**

7.2.1 The electrical design shall take all steps economically feasible to insure the lowest energy consumption possible.

7.2.2 Lighting design shall exceed the requirements of IECC by 20% by utilizing energy efficient lamp and ballast combinations. Incandescent sources will not be used.

7.2.3 Buildings shall utilize 480/277 volt three phase distribution systems, unless otherwise approved by the Owner. Each building shall have its own service transformer.

7.2.4 Coordinate all energy conservation measures with sustainability requirements and policies.

7.3 **Electrical Equipment**

7.3.1 Electrical distribution equipment-switchboards, distribution boards, panel boards and dry-type transformers shall be located in interior rooms dedicated as electrical rooms. Exceptions must be approved by Owner.

7.3.2 The main service entrance main disconnecting means must be provided with a shunt trip operated from the main electrical room exterior.

7.3.3 All electrical distribution boards, motor control centers, panel boards shall have a minimum of 25% spare positions but as a minimum 6 poles.

7.3.4 Dry type transformers shall be Energy Star compliant. Coordinate heat generation requirements with the project mechanical engineer. Transformer coil shall be copper.

7.3.5 All equipment buses shall be copper.

7.3.6 Provide means for harmonic suppression for equipment that are likely to have significant harmonic content.

7.3.7 Power factor correction shall be utilized for suspected highly inductive/capacitive loads. Design to maintain a total building power factor of greater than 0.90 at all times.

7.4 **Conduit/Raceways**

7.4.1 All conductors are to be enclosed by conduit or other suitable means, e.g., totally enclosed cable trays, surface raceways.

7.4.2 Flexible conduit in lengths exceeding six feet in length are not to be used. AC or MC type cables shall not be used.

7.4.3 PVC conduit shall be used only below grade.

7.4.4 Fittings electrical metallic tubing (EMT) shall be galvanized steel, watertight, compression type. Rigid threadless and die-cast fittings are not permitted.

7.5 **Conductors**

7.5.1 All conductors shall be copper.

7.5.2 Minimum power and lighting conductor size is #12 AWG.

7.5.3 Conductors shall be sized for voltage drop in accordance with ASHRAE 90.1-2007.

7.6 **Lighting**

7.6.1 Special use areas or areas used for multiple purposes which may require unusual levels of illumination shall be reviewed with Owner and approved during the early stages of design.
7.6.2 Fluorescent fixtures shall be specified with high frequency electronic ballasts having a total harmonic distortion of 20% or less and a power factor of 90% or greater. Ballasts shall be program start only.

7.6.3 Automatic lighting shutoff shall be provided in accordance with ASHRAE 90.1-2007. Lighting controls shall be provided for all building spaces unless otherwise approved by Owner. Lighting shall be controlled by motion sensors, multi-level switching, daylight dimming or on/off control, and/or time-scheduling devices as appropriate.

7.6.4 Multiple lighting control override switches shall be provided throughout the building to accommodate custodians and occupants during after-hours building use. Number of switches, locations, and circuits/zones controlled shall be submitted to Owner for review, at each phase of the design process.

7.6.5 In-ground exterior light fixtures shall not be specified.

7.7 Grounding

7.7.1 All circuit grounds shall be made up such that a continuous path is reliably maintained to a grounding electrode or system. The ground field (ufer, grids, plates, etc.) shall have a maximum resistance of 5 ohms.

7.7.2 Special consideration shall be given to grounding of sensitive office equipment (computer, servers, data circuits, etc.).

7.8 Telephone and Data Systems

7.8.1 In all new buildings, and where required as part of the project scope of work, the design shall provide for communications pathways and spaces for the elements of the communications systems including, but not limited to, multi-service communication systems, twisted-pair systems, coaxial cable systems, and optical fiber systems.

7.8.2 Coordinate the extent and layout of conduits, raceways, conductors, and cables with the Using Agency and allow for significant but reasonable changes in use of the spaces served.

7.8.3 Coordinate telephone and data systems with detailed Data/Telecommunication requirements per Tab C and Section 16741 standards.

7.8.4 Coordinate design and building services in IDF rooms, server rooms and other data service rooms with Owner’s OIT Department through the Project Manager.

7.8.5 All projects are to have wireless capability. A wireless survey is to be conducted for wireless system design. Construction budget shall include all conduit and cable (power and data) necessary to support full wireless service and coverage. This may also include wireless services at site/exterior portions of the project.

7.8.6 Coordinate all requirements by complying with UNLV standards for low voltage wiring. (REV 01)

7.8.7 Contractor shall provide test results and labeling for all data cabling (copper, fiber etc) prior to substantial completion. Results to be submitted to the Owner in electronic format. (REV 01)

7.8.8 The hard wired emergency phones are Ramtel RR733 one button with enclosure. Coordinate with Owner for pole specifications. (REV 01)
7.9 Fire Alarm Systems

7.9.1 New buildings shall be equipped with a fire alarm system when required by the International Building Code. When a fire alarm system is required, the system shall be designed in conformance with the requirements of the International Building Code and the International Fire Code.

7.10 Generator

7.10.1 When a standby generator is required due to elevator or other mechanical loads, an exterior mounted-weatherproof generator set will be provided. If generator will also serve exit and egress lighting, diesel shall be the fuel choice. It shall also have a sound attenuating enclosure.

7.10.2 Emergency generators shall be specified for a combined mechanical and electrical efficiency of 80% or greater.

7.10.3 Emergency generators shall be specified with the capability for recovery to 90% of the rated voltage and 90% of the rated frequency within 1 second (60 cycles).

7.10.4 Provide integral 75% resistive load bank.

7.10.5 Provide BACT analysis for any generators. Approval of generator during design, prior to ordering, fabrication and installation, must be coordinated through the Project Manager with Owner’s Risk Management and Safety Department, Clark County Department of Air Quality Management and other applicable agencies.

7.10.6 Location of generator needs to be coordinated with outside air intakes of new project, as well as surrounding buildings. Generators must be screened from view, with appropriate access, service and operational clearances provided.

7.10.7 Provide emissions control equipment for regulatory requirements and to not disrupt the use of open spaces and adjacent facilities through emissions or odors from generators.

7.11 Testing of Electrical Systems

7.11.1 Specifications shall include testing requirements (including documentation of test results) as are appropriate for the electrical systems utilized in the project. Testing and testing documentation requirements shall be in accordance with a recognized testing standard (such as those published by the International Electrical Testing Association, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, or the James Biddle Company).

7.12 Metering

7.12.1 Measurements: Meters shall measure voltage and amperage of all phases, KW, KVA, Power Factor, accumulated KWH, peak KW demand for a 15 minute period, and harmonics/power quality as necessary.

7.12.2 Locations: Meters shall be installed on each main service of a building. Sub-meters shall be installed on motor control centers serving major HVAC equipment and other major services.

7.12.3 Communications: Provide and install all communications and network devices necessary to fully communicate with the existing campus metering network provided by SquareD/Powrlogic or equivalent. Communications are via the Campus LAN to the SquareD/Powrlogic software on the server in the Campus Services Building. On multiple meter installations, on meter shall act as the master connection to the Campus LAN and all other meters shall be chained to the master. Since the system is Internet TCP/IP protocol based, static TCP/IP addresses shall be obtained from the Owner’s IT Department through the Owner’s Office of Planning and Construction. If no Internet
connection is available, the project shall provide all work and equipment required to connect the building to the central Campus Metering computer station located in the Campus Services Building.

7.12.4 Software: All systems must be fully compatible with the SquareD/Powerlogic networked system. All interfaces and protocols must be transparent to the user/owner. Any software modifications or adds must be approved by Owner and will be installed and fully tested and operational.

7.12.5 Meter Selection: Meters shall be selected using SquareD/Powerlogic or equivalent with the following schedule. 1000 to 6000 amps use Square D CM3350 or equivalent. 300 to 1000 amps use Square D PM850 or equivalent. Less than 300 amps use Square D PM710 or equivalent. All meters must be compatible with and communicate with the UNLV MODBUS system which is the SquareD/Powerlogic System Manager Software. Final meter selection shall be approved by Owner.

8. RISK MANAGEMENT AND SAFETY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

8.1 General

8.1.1 Risk Management and Safety General Building Considerations

a. Fire/Life Safety
   i. Sprinkler Systems (Drains)
   ii. Fire Alarm Systems
   iii. Fire Extinguishers (type, location, access, compliance with code)
   iv. Smoke Detectors (type, location, access, compliance with code)
   v. Egress (Stairways, Exits)
   vi. Stair Design (size, tread)
   vii. Fire Rated Walls (compliance with code)
   viii. Automatic External Defibrillator Locations and building services

b. Occupational Safety
   i. Accessibility and access safety issues – i.e. Stairway/Ramp Handrails
   ii. Lighting – location, quality, coverage, other factors.
   iii. Code required signage, i.e. exit signs, room occupancy signs, building evacuation signs, NFPA required signs, other factors.
   iv. Ventilation Systems (Air Handling Vis-à-vis Hoods), other factors

c. Lab – Chemical Safety
   i. Hoods
      General Chemistry
      Organic – Stainless steel or other solvent resistant hood
      Metals - Polypropylene or other polymer based acid resistant hood
      Radiochemistry
      Iodine/No Iodine (filtration)
      Stainless Steel Hoods for Radiochemistry
      Perchloric Acid Chemistry
      Welded/smooth Stainless
No nooks or crannies for perchloric to hide
Wash down system

ii. Eyewashes, Safety Showers, Sinks, Drains – locations, water/drain service, other considerations.

iii. Provide code analysis for chemicals to be used/quantities, maximum use and storage of chemicals, and code requirements (fire separations/ratings, required control areas, egress, other considerations) to meet code requirements.

iv. Chemical storage, management and disposal and impact of building systems/elements (Biosafety cabinets (vented/non-vented), chemical collection/disposal and design/materials of sewer system, neutralization as necessary, text sample collection boxes on sewer system for chemical management verification, other considerations.)

v. NFPA Diamonds

d. Lab – Biological Safety

i. Biosafety Levels (I, II, and perhaps III)

ii. HEPA Filtration Systems

iii. Biosafety Cabinets


END OF TAB B SYSTEMS NARRATIVE
Room Design Guidelines

July 31, 2009
REV – 01 July 1, 2010
Space/Room Design Guidelines

Space Type - Office - Dean

Square Footage: 225-240
Dimensions: 11'-0" x 21'-6"
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"
Adjacency: Office suite
Natural Lighting: Controlled
Artificial Lighting: Direct/Indirect with task lighting

Acoustical Issues: Isolation, noise reduction
Communications: As shown
Audio/Visual:
Movable Equipment: N/A
Fixed Equipment: N/A
Heating and Cooling: Typical

Access: Key
Flooring: Carpet
Walls: Low sheen paint
Ceiling: Lay-in, 9'-0" minimum, 10'-0" preferred
Casework: N/A
Other Requirements: Tackboard under upper cabinets

Furniture Symbols:
01 Desk with return (where shown)
02 Conference table
03 Bookcase
04 Credenza
05 Filing Cabinet
06 Table with chairs
07 Flat screen TV
08 Storage shelving
09 Whiteboard/tackboard
10 Overhead projector and screen
11 Lockers
12 Printer/fax
13 Lectern with AV/lighting control
14 Server rack
15 Backer board
16 Mop/broom rack
17 Copier
18 Small refrigerator
19 Fixed classroom tables in construction scope
20 A/V rack, lockable and ventilated
21 Upper storage cabinets with tackable surfaces on doors
Space/Room Design Guidelines

Key:
- Receptacle
- Quad Receptacle
- Data/Phone
- Floor Data/Phone
- Floor Receptacle
- Media Outlet

Furniture Symbols:
- 01 Desk with return (where shown)
- 02 Conference table
- 03 Bookcase
- 04 Credenza
- 05 Filing Cabinet
- 06 Table with chairs
- 07 Flat screen TV
- 08 Storage shelving
- 09 Whiteboard/tackboard
- 10 Overhead projector and screen
- 11 Lockers
- 12 Printer/fax
- 13 Lectern with AV/lighting control
- 14 Server rack
- 15 Backer board
- 16 Mop/broom rack
- 17 Copier
- 18 Small refrigerator
- 19 Fixed classroom tables in construction scope
- 20 A/V rack, lockable and ventilated
- 21 Upper storage cabinets with tackable surfaces on doors

Space Type - Office - Associate Dean

Square Footage: 195
Dimensions: 11'-0" x 17'-9"
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"
Access: Key

Acoustical Issues: Isolation, noise reduction
Communications: As shown
Audio/Visual:
Movable Equipment: N/A
Fixed Equipment: N/A
Heating and Cooling: Typical

Access: Key
Flooring: Carpet
Walls: Low sheen paint
Ceiling: Lay-in, 9'-0" minimum, 10'-0" preferred
Casework: N/A
Other Requirements:
Space/Room Design Guidelines

Space Type - Office - Director/Department Chair

Square Footage: 150-170
Dimensions: 11'-0" x 15'-6"
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"
Adjacency: Office suite
Natural Lighting: Controlled
Artificial Lighting: Direct/Indirect with task lighting

Acoustical Issues: Isolation, noise reduction
Communications: As shown
Audio/Visual: 
Movable Equipment: N/A
Fixed Equipment: N/A
Heating and Cooling: Typical

Access: Key
Flooring: Carpet
Walls: Low sheen paint
Ceiling: Lay-in, 9'-0" minimum, 10'-0" preferred
Casework: N/A
Other Requirements:

Furniture Symbols:
01 Desk with return (where shown)
02 Conference table
03 Bookcase
04 Credenza
05 Filing Cabinet
06 Table with chairs
07 Flat screen TV
08 Storage shelving
09 Whiteboard/tackboard
10 Overhead projector and screen
11 Lockers
12 Printer/fax
13 Lectern with AV/lighting control
14 Server rack
15 Backer board
16 Mop/broom rack
17 Copier
18 Small refrigerator
19 Fixed classroom tables in construction scope
20 A/V rack, lockable and ventilated
21 Upper storage cabinets with tackable surfaces on doors
Space/Room Design Guidelines

Key:
- Receptacle
- Quad Receptacle
- Data/Phone
- Floor Data/Phone
- Floor Receptacle
- Media Outlet

Furniture Symbols:
- 01 Desk with return (where shown)
- 02 Conference table
- 03 Bookcase
- 04 Credenza
- 05 Filing Cabinet
- 06 Table with chairs
- 07 Flat screen TV
- 08 Storage shelving
- 09 Whiteboard/tackboard
- 10 Overhead projector and screen
- 11 Lockers
- 12 Printer/fax
- 13 Lectern with AV/lighting control
- 14 Server rack
- 15 Backer board
- 16 Mop/broom rack
- 17 Copier
- 18 Small refrigerator
- 19 Fixed classroom tables in construction scope
- 20 A/V rack, lockable and ventilated
- 21 Upper storage cabinets with tackable surfaces on doors

Space Type - Office - Large Office

Square Footage: 150
Acoustical Issues: Privacy, noise reduction
Access: Key

Dimensions: 11'-0" x 13'-8"
Communications: As shown
Flooring: Carpet

Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"
Audio/Visual: 
Walls: Low sheen paint

Adjacency: Office suite
Movable Equipment: N/A
Ceiling: Lay-in, 9'-0" minimum, 10'-0" preferred

Natural Lighting: Controlled
Fixed Equipment: N/A
Casework: N/A

Artificial Lighting: Direct/Indirect with task lighting
Heating and Cooling: Typical
Other Requirements:

Issued: July 31, 2009  (REV. 01 – July 1, 2010)
Space Type - Office - Two Person Office

Square Footage: 130-160
Dimensions: 11'-0" x 11'-6"
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"
Adjacency: Office suite
Natural Lighting: Controlled
Artificial Lighting: Direct/Indirect with task lighting

Acoustical Issues: Privacy, noise reduction
Communications: As shown
Audio/Visual: N/A
Movable Equipment: N/A
Fixed Equipment: N/A
Heating and Cooling: Typical

Access: Key
Flooring: Carpet
Walls: Low sheen paint
Ceiling: Lay-in, 9'-0" minimum, 10'-0" preferred
Casework: N/A
Other Requirements:

Furniture Symbols:
01 Desk with return (where shown)
02 Conference table
03 Bookcase
04 Credenza
05 Filing Cabinet
06 Table with chairs
07 Flat screen TV
08 Storage shelving
09 Whiteboard/tackboard
10 Overhead projector and screen
11 Lockers
12 Printer/fax
13 Lectern with AV/lighting control
14 Server rack
15 Backer board
16 Mop/broom rack
17 Copier
18 Small refrigerator
19 Fixed classroom tables in construction scope
20 A/V rack, lockable and ventilated
Space/Room Design Guidelines

Key:
- Receptacle
- Quad Receptacle
- Data/Phone
- Floor Data/Phone
- Floor Receptacle
- Media Outlet

Furniture Symbols:
- 01 Desk with return (where shown)
- 02 Conference table
- 03 Bookcase
- 04 Credenza
- 05 Filing Cabinet
- 06 Table with chairs
- 07 Flat screen TV
- 08 Storage shelving
- 09 Whiteboard/tackboard
- 10 Overhead projector and screen
- 11 Lockers
- 12 Printer/fax
- 13 Lectern with AV/lighting control
- 14 Server rack
- 15 Backer board
- 16 Mop/broom rack
- 17 Copier
- 18 Small refrigerator
- 19 Fixed classroom tables in construction scope
- 20 A/V rack, lockable and ventilated
- 21 Upper storage cabinets with tackable surfaces on doors

Space Type - Office - Standard Office

Square Footage: 130
Acoustical Issues: Privacy
Access: Key
Dimensions: 11'-0" x 11'-6"
Communications: As shown
Flooring: Carpet
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"
Audio/Visual: N/A
Walls: Low sheen paint
Adjacency: Office suite
Movable Equipment: N/A
Ceiling: Lay-in, 9'-0" minimum, 10'-0" preferred
Natural Lighting: Controlled
Fixed Equipment: N/A
Casework: N/A
Artificial Lighting: Direct/Indirect with task lighting
Heating and Cooling: Typical
Other Requirements:

Issued: July 31, 2009  (REV. 01 – July 1, 2010)
Space/Room Design Guidelines

Key:
- Receptacle
- Quad Receptacle
- Data/Phone
- Floor Data/Phone
- Floor Receptacle
- Media Outlet

Furniture Symbols:
- 01 Desk with return (where shown)
- 02 Conference table
- 03 Bookcase
- 04 Credenza
- 05 Filing Cabinet
- 06 Table with chairs
- 07 Flat screen TV
- 08 Storage shelving
- 09 Whiteboard/tackboard
- 10 Overhead projector and screen
- 11 Lockers
- 12 Printer/fax
- 13 Lectern with AV/lighting control
- 14 Server rack
- 15 Backer board
- 16 Mop/broom rack
- 17 Copier
- 18 Small refrigerator
- 19 Fixed classroom tables in construction scope
- 20 A/V rack, lockable and ventilated

Space Type - Office - Admin Office

Square Footage: 110
Dimensions: 11'-0" x 10'-0"
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"
Adjacency: Office suite
Natural Lighting: Controlled
Artificial Lighting: Direct/Indirect with task lighting
Acoustical Issues: Privacy
Communications: As shown
Audio/Visual: N/A
Movable Equipment: N/A
Fixed Equipment: N/A
Heating and Cooling: Typical

Access: Key
Flooring: Carpet
Walls: Low sheen paint
Ceiling: Lay-in, 9'-0" minimum, 10'-0" preferred
Casework: N/A
Other Requirements:

Issued: July 31, 2009 (REV. 01 – July 1, 2010)
Space/Room Design Guidelines

Key:
- Receptacle
- Quad Receptacle
- Data/Phone
- Floor Data/Phone
- Floor Receptacle
- Media Outlet

Furniture Symbols:
- 01 Desk with return (where shown)
- 02 Conference table
- 03 Bookcase
- 04 Credenza
- 05 Filing Cabinet
- 06 Table with chairs
- 07 Flat screen TV
- 08 Storage shelving
- 09 Whiteboard/tackboard
- 10 Overhead projector and screen
- 11 Lockers
- 12 Printer/fax
- 13 Lectern with AV/lighting control
- 14 Server rack
- 15 Backer board
- 16 Mop/broom rack
- 17 Copier
- 18 Small refrigerator
- 19 Fixed classroom tables in construction scope
- 20 A/V rack, lockable and ventilated

Space Type - Office - Open Office, Large (Systems Furniture)

Square Footage: 80
Acoustical Issues: Privacy
Access: Key if a private office or several systems furniture located in a lockable room. Provide key access to storage for systems furniture and support

Dimensions: 8'-0" x 10'-0"
Communications: As shown
Flooring: Carpet

Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"
Audio/Visual: N/A
Walls: Low sheen paint

Adjacency: Movable Equipment: N/A
Ceiling: Lay-in, 9'-0" minimum, 10'-0" preferred

Natural Lighting: Optional
Fixed Equipment: N/A
Casework: N/A

Artificial Lighting: Direct/Indirect with task lighting
Heating and Cooling: Typical
Other Requirements: Verify electrical requirements in system furniture

Issued: July 31, 2009 (REV. 01 – July 1, 2010)
**Space/Room Design Guidelines**

**Key:**
- Receptacle
- Quad Receptacle
- Data/Phone
- Floor Data/Phone
- Floor Receptacle
- Media Outlet

**Furniture Symbols:**
- 01 Desk with return (where shown)
- 02 Conference table
- 03 Bookcase
- 04 Credenza
- 05 Filing Cabinet
- 06 Table with chairs
- 07 Flat screen TV
- 08 Storage shelving
- 09 Whiteboard/tackboard
- 10 Overhead projector and screen
- 11 Lockers
- 12 Printer/fax
- 13 Lectern with AV/lighting control
- 14 Server rack
- 15 Backer board
- 16 Mop/broom rack
- 17 Copier
- 18 Small refrigerator
- 19 Fixed classroom tables in construction scope
- 20 A/V rack, lockable and ventilated

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**Space Type - Office - Open Office, Medium (Systems Furniture)**

- **Square Footage:** 65-80
- **Acoustical Issues:** Open
- **Access:** Key if a private office or several systems furniture located in a lockable room. Provide key access to storage for systems furniture and support
- **Dimensions:** 8'-0" x 8'-0"
- **Communications:** As shown
- **Flooring:** Carpet
- **Scale:** 1/4" = 1'-0"
- **Audio/Visual:** N/A
- **Walls:** Systems walls
- **Adjacency:** Grouped
- **Movable Equipment:** N/A
- **Ceiling:** Lay-in, 9'-0" minimum, 10'-0" preferred
- **Natural Lighting:** Optional
- **Fixed Equipment:** N/A
- **Casework:** N/A
- **Artificial Lighting:** Direct/Indirect with task lighting
- **Heating and Cooling:** Typical
- **Other Requirements:** Verify electrical requirements in system furniture

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**Issued:** July 31, 2009  *(REV. 01 – July 1, 2010)*
Space/Room Design Guidelines

Space Type - Office - Open Office, Standard (Systems Furniture)

Square Footage: 50-60
Acoustical Issues: Open
Access: Key if a private office or several systems furniture located in a lockable room. Provide key access to storage for systems furniture and support

Dimensions: 6'-0” x 8'-0”
Communications: As shown
Flooring: Carpet

Scale: 1/4” = 1'-0”
Audio/Visual: N/A
Walls: Systems walls

Adjacency: Grouped
Movable Equipment: N/A
Ceiling: Lay-in, 9’-0” minimum, 10’-0” preferred

Natural Lighting: Optional
Fixed Equipment: N/A
Casework: N/A

Artificial Lighting: Direct/Indirect with task lighting
Heating and Cooling: Typical
Other Requirements: Verify electrical requirements in system furniture

Issued: July 31, 2009 (REV. 01 – July 1, 2010)
Space/Room Design Guidelines

Key:
- Receptacle
- Quad Receptacle
- Data/Phone
- Floor Data/Phone
- Floor Receptacle
- Media Outlet

Furniture Symbols:
01  Floor machine
02  Wet/dry vacuum
03  Carpet drying fan
04  Vacuum back pack
05  Burnisher
06  Floor machine
07  Carpet extractor
08  Trash Barrel
09  Mop rack
10  Mop bucket
11  (4) 4’ long shelves at 24” a.f.f.
12  Custodial cart
13  (2) 4’ long shelves at 48” a.f.f.
14  Floor sink

Space Type - Support - Custodial Closet

Square Footage: 110
Dimensions: 11’-0” x 10’-0”
Scale: 1/4” = 1'-0”
Adjacency: Central to served area
Natural Lighting: Not required
Artificial Lighting: Service

Acoustical Issues: N/A
Communications: N/A
Audio/Visual: N/A
Movable Equipment: See above
Fixed Equipment: Shelving (3/4” Plywood with p-lam finish and proper blocking), Broom/mop storage
Heating and Cooling: Typical. Provide venting for cleaning agents and chemicals - coordinate switching with Owner and sustainability provisions

Access: Key
Flooring: Sealed concrete or VCT
Walls: Semi-gloss paint, FRP
Ceiling: Gyp. Board, painted
Casework: N/A

Other Requirements: 1 Custodial Closet per 20,000 SF of building.
Buildings over 50,000 SF a 120 SF Supply Storage is required

Issued: July 31, 2009  (REV. 01 – July 1, 2010)
Space/Room Design Guidelines

Key:
- Receptacle
- Quad Receptacle
- Data/Phone
- Floor Data/Phone
- Floor Receptacle
- Media Outlet
- Hardwire 50 AMP Circuit

Furniture Symbols:
01 Desk with return (where shown)
02 Conference table
03 Bookcase
04 Credenza
05 Filing Cabinet
06 Table with chairs
07 Flat screen TV
08 Storage shelving
09 Whiteboard/tackboard
10 Overhead projector and screen
11 Lockers
12 Printer/fax
13 Lectern with AV/lighting control
14 Server rack
15 Backer board
16 Mop/broom rack
17 Copier
18 Small refrigerator
19 Fixed classroom tables in construction scope
20 A/V rack, lockable and ventilated

Space Type - Support – IDF/MDF Room

Square Footage: 100  Acoustical Issues: N/A  Access: Marlok with backup keyed hardware
Dimensions: 10’-0” x 10’-0”  Communications: As shown  Flooring: Low dissipative VCT
Scale: 1/4” = 1’-0”  Audio/Visual: N/A  Walls: Semi-gloss paint
Adjacency: Central to served area  Movable Equipment:  Ceiling: Optional
Natural Lighting: No  Fixed Equipment: Server rack – anchored to floor  Casework: N/A
Artificial Lighting: Service w/ glare reduction  Heating and Cooling: Dedicated HVAC. Provide discrete support cooling system  Other Requirements: Access to cable trays. Fire treated backer board
Sleeve 4” conduits into room – exact location to be coordinated with IT.

Issued: July 31, 2009  (REV. 01 – July 1, 2010)
Space Type - Support - Copy/Work Room

Square Footage: 260
Dimensions: 11'-0" x 23'-0" Space should be able to be converted to two 130 sf. standard offices.

Acoustical Issues: Noise reduction
Communications: As shown
Access: Key

Flooring: Low dissipative VCT
Walls: Low sheen paint

Scale: NTS
Adjacency: Office suite
Natural Lighting: Optional
Artificial Lighting: Direct/Indirect

Movable Equipment: Printer, fax, copier
Fixed Equipment:

Heating and Cooling: Controllable, Zoned for Space, with venting based on material storage, off-gassing, equipment emissions and sustainability provisions

Other Requirements: Space should be able to be converted to two 130 sf. standard offices
SPACE/ROOM DESIGN GUIDELINES

Key:
- Receptacle
- Quad Receptacle
- Data/Phone
- Floor Data/Phone
- Floor Receptacle
- Media Outlet

Furniture Symbols:
- 01 Desk with return (where shown)
- 02 Conference table
- 03 Bookcase
- 04 Credenza
- 05 Filing Cabinet
- 06 Table with chairs
- 07 Flat screen TV
- 08 Storage shelving
- 09 Whiteboard/tackboard
- 10 Overhead projector and screen
- 11 Lockers
- 12 Printer/fax
- 13 Lectern with AV/lighting control
- 14 Server rack
- 15 Backer board
- 16 Mop/broom rack
- 17 Copier
- 18 Small refrigerator
- 19 Fixed classroom tables in construction scope
- 20 A/V rack, lockable and ventilated

Space Type - Support - File Room

Square Footage: 130
Dimensions: 11'-0" x 11'-6"
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"
Adjacency: Office suite
Natural Lighting: Optional
Artificial Lighting: Direct/Indirect with task lighting
Acoustical Issues: Noise reduction
Communications: As shown
Audio/Visual: N/A
Movable Equipment: N/A
Fixed Equipment: N/A
Heating and Cooling: Typical
Access: Key
Flooring: Low dissipative VCT
Walls: Low sheen paint
Ceiling: Lay-in, 9'-0" minimum, 10'-0" preferred
Casework: N/A
Other Requirements:

Issued: July 31, 2009 (REV. 01 – July 1, 2010)
Space/Room Design Guidelines

Key:
- Receptacle
- Quad Receptacle
- Data/Phone
- Floor Data/Phone
- Floor Receptacle
- Media Outlet

Furniture Symbols:
- 01 Desk with return (where shown)
- 02 Conference table
- 03 Bookcase
- 04 Credenza
- 05 Filing Cabinet
- 06 Table with chairs
- 07 Flat screen TV
- 08 Storage shelving
- 09 Whiteboard/tackboard
- 10 Overhead projector and screen
- 11 Lockers
- 12 Printer/fax
- 13 Lectern with AV/lighting control
- 14 Server rack
- 15 Backer board
- 16 Mop/broom rack
- 17 Copier
- 18 Small refrigerator
- 19 Fixed classroom tables in construction scope
- 20 A/V rack, lockable and ventilated

Space Type - Support - Storage Room

Square Footage: 260
Dimensions: 11'-0" x 23'-0"
Scale: NTS
Adjacency: Office suite
Natural Lighting: Optional
Artificial Lighting: Direct/Indirect with task lighting
Acoustical Issues: Noise reduction
Communications: As shown
Audio/Visual: N/A
Movable Equipment: N/A
Fixed Equipment: N/A
Heating and Cooling: Typical
Access: Key
Flooring: Low dissipative VCT
Walls: Low sheen paint
Ceiling: Lay-in, 9'-0" minimum, 10'-0" preferred
Casework: N/A
Other Requirements: Space should be able to be converted to two 130 sf. standard offices

Issued: July 31, 2009  (REV. 01 – July 1, 2010)
Space/Room Design Guidelines

Space Type - Support - Conference Room

Square Footage: 260
Dimensions: 11'-0" x 23'-0"
Scale: NTS
Adjacency: Office suite
Natural Lighting: Optional, controlled with blackout
Artificial Lighting: Direct/Indirect, dimmable

Acoustical Issues: Isolation, noise reduction
Communications: As shown
Audio/Visual: Sound system, multimedia outlet
Movable Equipment: Small refrigerator
Fixed Equipment:
Heating and Cooling: Controllable, Zoned for Space

Access: Key
Flooring: Carpet
Walls: Low sheen paint, chair rail
Ceiling: Lay-in, 9'-0" minimum, 10'-0" preferred
Casework: Plastic laminate with solid surface counter. Provide lockable built in cabinets per Owner’s request.
Other Requirements: Space should be able to be converted to two 130 sf. standard offices
Option: Projection Screen in lieu of flat screen TV.
Space/Room Design Guidelines

Key:
- Receptacle
- Quad Receptacle
- Data/Phone
- Floor Date/Phone
- Floor Receptacle
- Media Outlet

Furniture Symbols:
- 01 Desk with return (where shown)
- 02 Conference table
- 03 Bookcase
- 04 Credenza
- 05 Filing Cabinet
- 06 Table with chairs
- 07 Flat screen TV
- 08 Storage shelving
- 09 Whiteboard/tackboard
- 10 Overhead projector and screen
- 11 Lockers
- 12 Printer/fax
- 13 Lectern with AV/lighting control
- 14 Server rack
- 15 Backer board
- 16 Mop/broom rack
- 17 Copier
- 18 Small refrigerator (under counter)
- 19 Fixed classroom tables in construction scope
- 20 A/V rack, lockable and ventilated

Space Type - Classroom - Breakout Space

Square Footage: 150
Acoustical Issues: Isolation, noise reduction
Access: Key

Dimensions: 11'-0" x 13'-6"
Communications: As shown
Flooring: Carpet

Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"
Audio/Visual: Sound system, multimedia outlet
Walls: Low sheen paint, chair rail

Adjacency: Computer lab, classrooms, lecture halls
Movable Equipment:
Ceiling: Lay-in, 9'-0" minimum, 10'-0" preferred

Natural Lighting: Controlled
Fixed Equipment: whiteboard/tackboard
Casework:

Artificial Lighting: Direct/Indirect, dimmable
Heating and Cooling: Controllable, Zoned for Space
Other Requirements:

Issued: July 31, 2009 (REV. 01 – July 1, 2010)
Space/Room Design Guidelines

Key:
- Receptacle
- Quad Receptacle
- Data/Phone
- Floor Data/Phone
- Floor Receptacle
- Media Outlet

Furniture Symbols:
01 Desk with return (where shown)
02 Conference table
03 Bookcase
04 Credenza
05 Filing Cabinet
06 Table with chairs
07 Flat screen TV
08 Storage shelving
09 Whiteboard/tackboard
10 Overhead projector and screen
11 Lockers
12 Printer/fax
13 Lectern with AV/lighting control
14 Server rack
15 Backer board
16 Mop/broom rack
17 Copier
18 Small refrigerator
19 Fixed classroom tables in construction scope
20 A/V rack, lockable and ventilated

Space Type - Classroom - 30 Person Classroom

Square Footage: 700-800
Acoustical Issues: Isolation, noise reduction
Access: Marlok - Swipe
Open/Swipe Closed

Dimensions: 27'-0" x 27'-6"
Communications: Flooring: Carpet

Scale: NTS
Audio/Visual: Sound system, multimedia outlet, video conference - coordinate videoconference needs with Owner
Walls: Low sheen paint, chair rail, corner guards

Adjacency:
Movable Equipment: Lectern, printer
Ceiling: Lay-in, 10'-0" height

Natural Lighting: Optional, controlled with blackout
Fixed Equipment: Projector, retractable screen
Casework:

Artificial Lighting: Direct/Indirect, dimmable
Heating and Cooling: Controllable, Zoned for Space
Other Requirements: Coordinate with Owner if moveable classroom tables with floor data and power are an acceptable alternative
Space/Room Design Guidelines

Key:
- Receptacle
- Quad Receptacle
- Data/Phone
- Floor Data/Phone
- Floor Receptacle
- Media Outlet

Furniture Symbols:
01 Desk with return (where shown)
02 Conference table
03 Bookcase
04 Credenza
05 Filing Cabinet
06 Table with chairs
07 Flat screen TV
08 Storage shelving
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10 Overhead projector and screen
11 Lockers
12 Printer/fax
13 Lectern with AV/lighting control
14 Server rack
15 Backer board
16 Mop/broom rack
17 Copier
18 Small refrigerator
19 Fixed classroom tables in construction scope
20 A/V rack, lockable and ventilated

Space Type - Classroom - 20 Person Computer Lab

Square Footage: 400-500
Acoustical Issues: Isolation, noise reduction
Access: Marlok

Dimensions: 17'-6" x 26'-0"
Communications: As shown
Flooring: Low dissipative VCT

Scale: NTS
Audio/Visual: Sound system, multimedia outlet, video conference - coordinate videoconference needs with Owner
Walls: Low sheen paint, chair rail, corner guards

Adjacency: Movable Equipment: Printer
Ceiling: Lay-in, 9'-0" minimum, 10'-0" preferred

Natural Lighting: Optional, controlled with blackout
Fixed Equipment:
Casework: Plastic laminate with solid surface counter

Artificial Lighting: Direct/Indirect, dimmable, low glare
Heating and Cooling: Controllable, Zoned for Space
Other Requirements: Coordinate with Owner if moveable classroom tables with floor data and power are an acceptable alternative.

Issued: July 31, 2009 (REV. 01 – July 1, 2010)
Space Type - Classroom - Lecture hall (150)

Square Footage: 3,200-3,500
Dimensions: 60'-6" x 54'-6"
Scale: NTS

Acoustical Issues: Isolation, noise reduction
Communications: As shown
Audio/Visual: Sound system, multimedia outlet, video conference-coordinate videoconference needs with Owner

Access: Marlok - Swipe Open/Swipe Closed
Flooring: Sloped, carpet, sealed concrete under seats
Walls: Low sheen paint, chair rail, corner guards

Movable Equipment: Lectern
Fixed Equipment: Projector, retractable screen
Heating and Cooling: Controllable, Zoned for Space

Natural Lighting: Optional, controlled with blackout
Artificial Lighting: Direct/Indirect, dimmable, low glare

Adjacency:
Accessibility: Meet all special accessibility criteria

Natural Lighting: Optional, controlled with blackout
Artificial Lighting: Direct/Indirect, dimmable, low glare

Other Requirements: Fixed classroom tables in construction scope. Provide power to each table and provide conduit for future data.

Issued: July 31, 2009  (REV. 01 – July 1, 2010)
Space Type - Classroom - Lecture Hall (100)

Square Footage: 2,200 - 2,500
Acoustical Issues: Isolation, noise reduction

Dimensions: 54'-0" x 44'-0"
Communications: As shown

Scale: NTS
Audio/Visual: Sound system, multimedia outlet, video conference-coordinate videoconference needs with Owner

Adjacency: Movable Equipment: Lectern
Accessibility: Meet all special accessibility criteria

Natural Lighting: Optional, controlled with blackout
Fixed Equipment: Projector, retractable screen

Artificial Lighting: Direct/Indirect, dimmable, low glare
Heating and Cooling: Controllable, Zoned for Space

Accessibility: Meet all special accessibility criteria

Movable Equipment: Lectern

Walls: Low sheen paint, chair rail, corner guards

Ceiling: 12'-18' minimum at lowest point - design ceiling and provide height to coordinate with lighting, acoustical, A/V and other provisions

Casework: N/A

Other Requirements: Fixed classroom tables in construction scope. Provide power to each table and provide conduit for future data.
Space/Room Design Guidelines

Space Type - Classroom - Lecture Hall (80)

Square Footage: 1,750 - 2,000
Acoustical Issues: Isolation, noise reduction

Dimensions: 42'-0" x 42'-0"
Communications: As shown

Scale: NTS
Audio/Visual: Sound system, multimedia outlet, video conference-coordinate videoconference needs with Owner

Adjacency:
Movable Equipment: Lectern

Accessibility: Meet all special accessibility criteria
Ceiling: 12'-0" minimum at lowest point - design ceiling and provide height to coordinate with lighting, acoustical, A/V and other provisions

Natural Lighting: Optional, controlled with blackout
Fixed Equipment: Projector, retractable screen

Artificial Lighting: Direct/Indirect, dimmable, low glare
Heating and Cooling: Controllable, Zoned for Space

Other Requirements: Fixed classroom tables in construction scope. Provide power to each table and provide conduit for future data.

Key:
- Receptacle
- Quad Receptacle
- Data/Phone
- Floor Data/Phone
- Floor Receptacle
- Media Outlet

Furniture Symbols:
01 Desk with return (where shown)
02 Conference table
03 Bookcase
04 Credenza
05 Filing Cabinet
06 Table with chairs
07 Flat screen TV
08 Storage shelving
09 Whiteboard/tackboard
10 Overhead projector and screen
11 Lockers
12 Printer/fax
13 Lectern with AV/lighting control
14 Server rack
15 Backer board
16 Mop/broom rack
17 Copier
18 Small refrigerator
19 Fixed classroom tables in construction scope
20 A/V rack, lockable and ventilated

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Space/Room Design Guidelines

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- Floor Receptacle
- Media Outlet

Furniture Symbols:
- 01 Desk with return (where shown)
- 02 Conference table
- 03 Bookcase
- 04 Credenza
- 05 Filing Cabinet
- 06 Table with chairs
- 07 Flat screen TV
- 08 Storage shelving
- 09 Whiteboard/tackboard
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- 14 Server rack
- 15 Backer board
- 16 Mop/broom rack
- 17 Copier
- 18 Small refrigerator
- 19 Fixed classroom tables in construction scope
- 20 A/V rack, lockable and ventilated

Space Type - Support - Facilities Storage Room

Square Footage: 130
Dimensions: 11'-0" x 11'-6"
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"
Adjacency: Office suite
Natural Lighting: Optional
Artificial Lighting: Direct/Indirect with task lighting

Acoustical Issues: Noise reduction
Communications: As shown
Audio/Visual: N/A
Movable Equipment: N/A
Fixed Equipment: N/A
Heating and Cooling: Typical

Access: Key
Flooring: Low dissipative VCT
Walls: Low sheen paint
Ceiling: Lay-in, 9'-0" minimum, 10'-0" preferred
Casework: N/A

Other Requirements: Space should be able to be converted to a 130 sf. standard office
Space/Room Design Guidelines

Key:
- Receptacle
- Quad Receptacle
- Data/Phone
- Floor Data/Phone
- Floor Receptacle
- Media Outlet

Furniture Symbols:
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- 13 Lectern with AV/lighting control
- 14 Server rack
- 15 Backer board
- 16 Mop/broom rack
- 17 Copier
- 18 Small refrigerator
- 19 Fixed classroom tables in construction scope
- 20 A/V rack, lockable and ventilated

Space Type - Support - Faculty Lounge

Square Footage: 300
Dimensions: 15'-0" x 20'-0"
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"
Adjacency: Office suite
Natural Lighting: Yes
Artificial Lighting: Direct/Indirect, dimmable

Acoustical Issues: Isolation, noise reduction
Communications: As shown
Audio/Visual: Sound system, multimedia outlet
Movable Equipment: Refrigerator, microwave
Fixed Equipment: Sink
Heating and Cooling: Controllable, Zoned for Space

Access: Key
Flooring: Low dissipative VCT
Walls: Low sheen paint, chair rail, corner guards
Ceiling: Lay-in, 9’-0” minimum, 10’-0” preferred
Casework: Plastic laminate with solid surface counter
Other Requirements: Provide power/data for flat screen TV.
Space/Room Design Guidelines

Space Type – Wet Lab – Open Lab Module Option 1

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Key:
- Receptacle
- Quad Receptacle
- Data/Phone
- Floor Data/Phone
- Floor Receptacle
- Media Outlet

Furniture Symbols:
- 01 Flammable Storage Cabinet
- 02 Fume Hood
- 03 3' Wide Storage Cabinet
- 04 Mobile Storage Cab. w/ Shelves
- 05 4' Mobile Desk
- 06 6' Mobile Bench
- 07 OH Utilities
- 08 Bench & Storage Cab. w/ Shelves
- 09 Equipment Area

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Space/Room Design Guidelines

Key:
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- Data/Phone
- Floor Data/Phone
- Floor Receptacle
- Media Outlet

Furniture Symbols:
- 01 Flammable Storage Cabinet
- 02 Fume Hood
- 03 3' Wide Storage Cabinet
- 04 Mobile Storage Cab. w/ Shelves
- 05 4' Mobile Desk
- 06 6' Mobile Bench
- 07 OH Utilities
- 08 Bench & Storage Cab. w/ Shelves
- 09 Equipment Area

Space Type – Wet Lab – Open Lab Module Option 2

Square Footage: 1089
Access: Key
Acoustical Issues: Isolation, noise reduction
Communications: As shown
Flooring: Low dissipative VCT
Dimensions: 33'-0" x 33'-0"
Audio/Visual:
Walls: Low sheen paint, corner guards
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"
Movable Equipment:
Ceiling: Lay-in, 9'-0" minimum, 10'-0" preferred
Natural Lighting: Yes
Fixed Equipment: Fume Hood, Sink, Flammable Storage Cabinet
Artificial Lighting: Direct/Indirect, dimmable
Heating and Cooling: Controllable, Zoned for Space
Other Requirements:

Issued: July 31, 2009  (REV. 01 – July 1, 2010)
Space/Room Design Guidelines

Key:

- Receptacle
- Quad Receptacle
- Data/Phone
- Floor Data/Phone
- Floor Receptacle
- Media Outlet

Furniture Symbols:
01 Flammable Storage Cabinet
02 Fume Hood
03 3' Wide Storage Cabinet
04 Mobile Storage Cab. w/ Shelves
05 4' Mobile Desk
06 6' Mobile Bench
07 OH Utilities
08 Bench & Storage Cab. w/ Shelves
09 Equipment Area

Space Type – Wet Lab – Open Lab Module Option 3

Square Footage: 1089
Acoustical Issues: Isolation, noise reduction
Access: Key

Dimensions: 33'-0" x 33'-0"
Communications: As shown
Flooring: Low dissipative VCT

Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"
Audio/Visual:
Walls: Low sheen paint, corner guards

Adjacency:
Movable Equipment:
Ceiling: Lay-in, 9'-0" minimum, 10'-0" preferred

Natural Lighting: Yes
Fixed Equipment: Fume Hood, Sink, Flammable Storage Cabinet
Casework: Plastic laminate with solid surface counter. Provide lockable built in cabinets per Owner’s request

Artificial Lighting: Direct/Indirect, dimmable
Heating and Cooling: Controllable, Zoned for Space
Other Requirements:

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This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
The work covered by this section includes the handling and control of asbestos-containing materials and describes some of the resultant procedures and equipment required to protect workers, the environment and occupants of the building or area, or both, from contact with airborne asbestos fibers. The work also includes the disposal of any asbestos-containing materials generated by the work. More specific operational procedures shall be outlined in the Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan called for elsewhere in this specification.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. References
The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI)

ANSI Z88.2 (1992) Respiratory Protection


ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM D 1331 (1989; R 2001) Surface and Interfacial Tension of Solutions of Surface-Active Agents

NEVADA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE (NAC)

NAC 618 Occupational Safety and Health

NEVADA REVISED STATUTES (NRS)

NRS 618 Occupational Safety and Health

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

2. Definitions

*Abatement* - Procedures to control fiber release from asbestos-containing material or asbestos-containing building material.

*ACM* - Asbestos-Containing Material.

*Amended Water* - Water containing a wetting agent or surfactant with a maximum surface tension of 29 dynes per centimeter when tested in accordance with ASTM D 1331.

*Asbestos* - The term asbestos includes chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, tremolite asbestos, anthophyllite asbestos, and actinolite asbestos and any of these minerals that has been chemically treated or altered. Materials are considered to contain asbestos if the asbestos content of the material is determined to be at least one percent.

*Asbestos Permissible Exposure Limit* - 0.1 fibers per cubic centimeter of air as an 8-hour time weighted average measured in the breathing zone as defined by 29 CFR 1926.1101.

*Authorized Visitor* - Any visitor to the site whose visit has been authorized by the owner.

*Contractor* - The Contractor is that individual, or entity under contract to UNLV to perform the herein listed work.
Competent Person - A person meeting the requirements for competent person as specified in 29 CFR 1926.1101. The competent person shall be a supervisor licensed by the Enforcement Section in accordance with NAC 618.

Encapsulation - The abatement of an asbestos hazard through the appropriate use of chemical encapsulants.

Encapsulants - Specific materials in various forms used to chemically or physically entrap asbestos fibers in various configurations to prevent these fibers from becoming airborne. There are four types of encapsulants as follows which must comply with performance requirements as specified herein.

a. Removal Encapsulant (can be used as a wetting agent)

b. Bridging Encapsulant (used to provide a tough, durable surface coating to asbestos containing material)

c. Penetrating Encapsulant (used to penetrate the asbestos containing material encapsulating all asbestos fibers and preventing fiber release due to routine mechanical damage)

d. Lock-Down Encapsulant (used to seal off or "lock-down" minute asbestos fibers left on surfaces from which asbestos containing material has been removed).

Friable Asbestos Material - One percent (or greater) asbestos-containing material that can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure when dry.

Glovebag Technique - Those asbestos removal and control techniques put forth in 29 CFR 1926.1101 Appendix G.

HEPA Filter Equipment - High efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filtered vacuum and/or exhaust ventilation equipment with a filter system capable of collecting and retaining asbestos fibers. Filters shall retain 99.97 percent of particles 0.3 microns or larger as indicated in UL 586.

Negative Pressure Enclosure (NPE) - That engineering control technique described as a negative pressure enclosure in 29 CFR 1926.1101.

Non-friable Asbestos Material - Material that contains asbestos in which the fibers have been immobilized by a bonding agent, coating, binder, or other material so that the asbestos is well bound and will not normally release asbestos fibers during any appropriate use, handling, storage or transportation.

Owner - The University, hereinafter referred to as the Owner or UNLV, or the authorized representative of the Owner, or the consultant.


**Personal Sampling** - Air sampling which is performed to determine asbestos fiber concentrations within the breathing zone of a specific employee, as performed in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1101.

**Time Weighted Average (TWA)** - The TWA is an 8-hour time weighted average airborne concentration of asbestos fibers.

**Wetting Agent** - A chemical added to water to reduce the water's surface tension thereby increasing the water's ability to soak into the material to which it is applied. An equivalent wetting agent must have a surface tension of at most 29 dynes per centimeter when tested in accordance with ASTM D 1331.

### 3. Intent

a. These specifications are intended to describe and illustrate all material, labor, and equipment necessary for asbestos removal. These specifications and accompanying drawings represent the Owner's best estimate of the extent and presence of asbestos-containing or asbestos-contaminated material in the campus facilities. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to determine the precise lineal footage, number of fittings, and/or square footage of asbestos-containing material. No extra compensation will be allowed for differences between the "best estimate" and the Contractor's field determination of actual pipe routing or configuration, paper size, number of fittings, lineal footage, square footage, etc. By these documents, the Contractor shall properly remove all asbestos-containing material from the areas designated on the drawings.

b. Each bidder will be held to have examined the premises and satisfied himself with the conditions which would in any manner affect the work under the contract, and no later claims for extra compensation for labor, materials, and equipment which could have been foreseen by such examination will be recognized. The Contractor shall take all necessary measurements for his work at the site and shall verify all measurements given on the drawings.

### 4. Requirements

a. **Water**

   Existing service is available for the Contractor’s use. Utility charges for water service will be paid by the Owner.

b. **Electrical Service**

   Provide temporary service for all Contractor operations.

   I. Contractors shall be responsible for furnishing such light bulbs, temporary lighting, and extension cords as may be essential to the execution of their respective branches of the work, and for
extensions of lines to sheds or to power tools, and remote areas that cannot be reached with extension cords.

II. Contractor shall be responsible for replacement cost of transformers, panels, circuit breakers, and any other item(s) of electrical equipment and installation thereof which is destroyed or broken as a result of or during the course of the Contractor’s abatement activity.

c. **Job Telephone**
   Contractor shall provide and pay for his/her telephone service at the site.

d. **Medical Requirements**
   Provide medical requirements including but not limited to medical surveillance and medical record keeping as listed in 29 CFR 1926.1101.

e. **Medical Examinations**
   Before exposure to airborne asbestos fibers, provide workers with a comprehensive medical examination as required by 29 CFR 1926.1101 or other pertinent State or local directives. This requirement must have been satisfied within the 12 months prior to the start of work on this contract.

f. **Medical Records**
   Maintain complete and accurate records of employees’ medical examinations, medical records, and exposure data for a period of 50 years after termination of employment.

g. **Employee Training**
   Submit certificates indicating that employees have received training in the proper handling of materials and wastes that contain asbestos in accordance with 40 CFR 763. Furnish each employee with respirator training and fit testing as required by 29 CFR 1926.1101.

h. **Permits, Licenses, and Notifications**
   Obtain necessary permits and licenses in conjunction with asbestos removal, encapsulation, hauling, and disposition, and furnish notification of such actions required by Federal, State, and local authorities prior to the start of work. When applicable, notify the local fire department 3 days prior to removing fire-proofing material from the building including notice that the material contains asbestos.

i. **Environment, Safety and Health Compliance**
   In addition to detailed requirements of this specification, comply with those applicable laws, ordinances, criteria, rules, and regulations of Federal, State, regional, and local authorities regarding handling, storing, transporting, and disposing of asbestos waste materials. Comply with the applicable requirements of the current issue of 29 CFR 1926.1101, 40 CFR 61-SUBPART A, and 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M. Submit matters of
interpretation of standards to the UNLV Project Manager for resolution before starting the work. Where the requirements of this specification, applicable laws, rules, criteria, ordinances, regulations, and referenced documents vary, the most stringent requirement as defined by the UNLV shall apply.

j. **Respiratory Protection Program**
   Establish and implement a respirator program as required by ANSI Z88.2, 29 CFR 1926.1101, and 29 CFR 1926.103.

k. **Respirator Program Records**
   Maintain records of the respirator program as required by ANSI Z88.2, 29 CFR 1926.103, and 29 CFR 1926.1101.

l. **Asbestos Hazard Control Supervisor**
   The Contractor shall be represented on-site at all times by a supervisor, trained using the model Contractor accreditation plan as indicated in the Federal statutes for all portions of the herein listed work.

m. **Hazard Communication**
   Adhere to all parts of 29 CFR 1926.59 and provide the UNLV Project Manager with a copy of the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for all materials brought to the site.

n. **Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan**
   Submit a detailed plan of the safety precautions such as lockout/tagout, fall protection, confined space entry procedures, and equipment and work procedures to be used in the removal and disposal of materials containing asbestos. The plan, not to be combined with other hazard abatement plans, shall be prepared and signed by an AHERA accredited Project Designer. Such plan shall include, but not be limited to, the precise personal protective equipment to be used, respiratory protection, type of whole-body protection, the location of asbestos control areas (including clean and dirty areas), buffer zones, showers, storage areas, change rooms, abatement method, sequencing of asbestos related work, disposal plan, type of wetting agent and asbestos sealer to be used, locations of local exhaust equipment, planned air monitoring strategies, and a detailed description of the method to be employed in order to control environmental pollution. The plan shall also include fire and medical emergency response plans. Once approved by the UNLV Project Manager, the plan will be enforced as if an addition to the specification. Any changes required in the specification as a result of the plan shall be identified specifically in the plan to allow for free discussion and approval by the UNLV Project Manager prior to starting work.

o. **Testing Laboratory**
   Submit the name, address, and telephone number of each testing laboratory selected for the sampling, analysis, and reporting of airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers along with evidence that each
laboratory selected holds the appropriate State license and/or permits and certification that each laboratory is American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) accredited and that persons counting the samples have been judged proficient by current inclusion on the AIHA Asbestos Analysis Registry (AAR) and successful participation of the laboratory in the Proficiency Analytical Testing (PAT) Program. Where analysis to determine asbestos content in bulk materials or transmission electron microscopy is required, submit evidence that the laboratory is accredited by the National Institute of Science and Technology (NIST) under National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) for asbestos analysis. The testing laboratory firm shall be independent of the asbestos contractor and shall have no employee or employer relationship which could constitute a conflict of interest.

p. **Landfill Approval**
Submit written evidence that the landfill is approved for asbestos disposal by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and local regulatory agencies. Within 3 working days after delivery, submit detailed delivery tickets, prepared, signed, and dated by an agent of the landfill, certifying the amount of asbestos materials delivered to the landfill. Submit a copy of the waste shipment records within 1 day of the shipment leaving the project site.

q. **Medical Certification**
Provide a written certification for each worker and supervisor, signed by a licensed physician indicating that the worker and supervisor has met or exceeded all of the medical prerequisites listed herein and in 29 CFR 1926.1101 and 29 CFR 1926.103 as prescribed by law.

C. **Submittals**
UNLV approval and acceptance is required for the following submittals:

1. Local exhaust ventilation equipment
2. Respirators to be used
3. Pressure differential automatic recording instrument
4. Amended water specifications
5. Glovebags (if applicable)
6. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for all materials proposed for transport to the project site
7. Encapsulants
8. Air sampling results (during and post-event)
9. Pressure differential recordings for local exhaust system (during abatement)
10. Asbestos disposal quantity report (post event)
11. Asbestos hazard abatement plan
12. Testing Laboratory qualifications
13. Competent person documentation
14. Worker's licenses
15. Employee training records
16. Landfill approval
17. Medical surveillance documentation
18. Waste shipment records and if applicable exemption report
19. Written respiratory protection program
20. Water filtration equipment
21. Vacuums
22. Show compliance with ANSI Z9.2 by providing manufacturers' certifications.
23. Notifications
24. Rental equipment
25. DOP testing records

F. Materials

1. Rental Equipment
   Provide a copy of the written notification to the rental company concerning the intended use of the equipment and the possibility of asbestos contamination of the equipment.

2. Encapsulants
   Shall conform to current USEPA requirements and shall contain no toxic or hazardous substances as defined in 29 CFR 1926.59.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Equipment
At all times, provide the UNLV Project Manager with at least two complete sets of personal protective equipment as required for entry to and inspection of the asbestos control area.

a. **Respirators**
   Select respirators from those approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Department of Health and Human Services.

I. **Respirators for Handling Asbestos**
   Provide personnel engaged in pre-cleaning, cleanup, handling, encapsulation, removal, or demolition of asbestos materials with respiratory protection as indicated in 29 CFR 1926.1101 and 29 CFR 1926.103.

b. **Exterior Whole Body Protection**
   I. **Outer Protective Clothing**
      Provide personnel exposed to asbestos with disposable "non-breathable" whole body outer protective clothing, head coverings, gloves, and foot coverings. Provide disposable plastic or rubber gloves to protect hands. Cloth gloves may be worn inside the plastic or rubber gloves for comfort, but shall not be used alone.
   
   II. **Personal Decontamination Unit**
      Provide a temporary, negative pressure unit with a separate decontamination locker room with a shower that complies with 29 CFR 1926.51(f)(4)(ii) through (V) in between for personnel required to wear whole body protective clothing. Locate showers between the decontamination locker room and the clean locker room and require that all employees shower before changing into street clothes. Collect used shower water and filter with approved water filtration equipment to remove asbestos contamination. Dispose of filters and residue as asbestos waste. Discharge clean water to the sanitary system. Dispose of asbestos contaminated work clothing as asbestos contaminated waste or properly decontaminate as specified in the Contractor’s Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan. Decontamination units shall be physically attached to the asbestos control area.
   
   III. **Eye Protection**
      Provide goggles to personnel engaged in asbestos abatement operations when the use of a full face respirator is not required.

  
c. **Warning Signs and Labels**
      Provide bilingual warning signs at all approaches to asbestos control areas. Locate signs at such a distance that personnel may read the sign and take the necessary protective steps required before entering the
area. Provide labels and affix to all asbestos materials, scrap, waste, debris, and other products contaminated with asbestos.

I. **Warning Sign**

II. **Warning Labels**
Provide labels conforming to 29 CFR 1926.1101 of sufficient size to be clearly legible.

d. **Local Exhaust System**
Provide a local exhaust system in the asbestos control area in accordance with ANSI Z9.2 and 29 CFR 1926.1101 that will provide at least four air changes per hour inside of the negative pressure enclosure. Local exhaust equipment shall be operated 24 hours per day, until the asbestos control area is removed and shall be leak proof to the filter and equipped with HEPA filters. Maintain a minimum pressure differential in the control area of minus -0.02 inch of water column relative to adjacent, unsealed areas. Provide continuous 24-hour per day monitoring of the pressure differential with a pressure differential automatic recording instrument. In no case shall the building ventilation system be used as the local exhaust system for the asbestos control area. Filters on exhaust equipment shall conform to ANSI Z9.2 and UL 586. The local exhaust system shall terminate out of doors and remote from any public access or ventilation system intakes. Contractor is responsible for providing emergency power in order to maintain local exhaust system.

e. **Tools**
Vacuums shall be leak proof to the filter and equipped with HEPA filters. Filters on vacuums shall conform to ANSI Z9.2 and UL 586. Do not use power tools to remove asbestos-containing materials unless the tool is equipped with effective, integral HEPA filtered exhaust ventilation systems. Remove all residual asbestos from reusable tools prior to storage or reuse.

f. **Rental Equipment**
If rental equipment is to be used, furnish written notification to the rental agency concerning the intended use of the equipment and the possibility of asbestos contamination of the equipment.

g. **Glovebags**
Submit written manufacturers proof that glovebags will not break down under expected temperatures and conditions.

2. **Work Procedure**

a. Perform asbestos related work in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1101, 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M, and as specified herein. Use wet removal
procedures and appropriate encapsulation procedures as listed in the accepted asbestos hazard abatement plan. Personnel shall wear and utilize protective clothing and equipment as specified herein. Eating, smoking, drinking, chewing gum, tobacco, or applying cosmetics shall not be permitted in the asbestos work or control areas.

b. Coordinate with UNLV Facilities Department with regard to shutting down the building heating, ventilating, and air conditioning system prior to the commencement of asbestos work. When applicable, seal all roof top penetrations, except plumbing vents, prior to asbestos roofing work. Coordinate with UNLV Facilities Department to disconnect electrical service when encapsulation or wet removal is performed and provide temporary electrical service with verifiable ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) protection. If an asbestos fiber release or spill occurs outside of the asbestos control area, stop work immediately, correct the condition to the satisfaction of the UNLV Project Manager including clearance sampling, prior to resumption of work.

c. **Protection of Existing Work to Remain**
Perform work without damage or contamination of adjacent work. Where such work is damaged or contaminated as verified by the UNLV Project Manager using visual inspection or sample analysis, it shall be restored to its original condition or decontaminated by the Contractor at no expense to UNLV as deemed appropriate by the UNLV Project Manager. This includes inadvertent spill of dirt, dust, or debris in which it is reasonable to conclude that asbestos may exist. When these spills occur, stop work immediately. Then clean up the spill. When satisfactory visual inspection and air sampling results are obtained work may proceed at the discretion of the UNLV Project Manager.

d. **Furnishings**
Where applicable, furniture and equipment will be removed from the area of work by UNLV before asbestos work begins.

e. **Pre-cleaning**
Wet wipe and HEPA vacuum all surfaces potentially contaminated with asbestos prior to establishment of an enclosure.

f. **Asbestos Control Area Requirements**

   I. **Negative Pressure Enclosure**
The Contractor shall block and seal openings in areas where the release of airborne asbestos fibers can be expected. Establish a negative pressure enclosure with the use of curtains, portable partitions, or other enclosures in order to prevent the escape of asbestos fibers from the contaminated asbestos work area. Negative pressure enclosure development shall include protective covering of uncontaminated walls and ceilings with at least two layers of minimum 6-mil plastic sheet sealed with tape to prevent
water or other damage. Provide at least two layers of 6-mil plastic sheet over floors and extend a minimum of 12 inches up walls. Seal all joints with tape. Openings will be allowed in enclosures of asbestos control areas for personnel and equipment entry and exit, the supply and exhaust of air for the local exhaust system and the removal of properly containerized asbestos containing materials. Replace local exhaust system filters as required to maintain the efficiency of the system.

II. Glovebag (when applicable)
The construction of a negative pressure enclosure is infeasible for the removal of asbestos-containing thermal system insulation. Use alternate techniques as indicated in 29 CFR 1926.1101. Establish designated limits for the asbestos regulated area with the use of rope or other continuous barriers, and maintain all other requirements for asbestos control areas. Contractor shall collect personal air samples from each worker engaged in asbestos handling (removal, disposal, transport and other associated work) throughout the duration of the project. If the quantity of airborne asbestos fibers monitored at the breathing zone of the workers at any time exceeds background or 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter whichever is greater, stop work, evacuate personnel in adjacent areas or provide personnel with approved protective equipment at the discretion of the UNLV Project Manager.

g. General Removal Procedures
The Contractor shall wet asbestos material with a fine spray of amended water during removal, cutting, or other handling so as to reduce the emission of airborne fibers. Remove material and immediately place in 6 mil plastic disposal bags. Remove asbestos-containing material in a gradual manner, with continuous application of the amended water or wetting agent in such a manner that no asbestos material is disturbed prior to being adequately wetted. Where unusual circumstances prohibit the use of 6 mil plastic bags, submit an alternate proposal for containment of asbestos fibers to the UNLV Project Manager for approval.

I. Sealing Contaminated Items Designated for Disposal (when applicable)
As indicated on abatement drawings: Remove contaminated architectural, mechanical, and electrical appurtenances such as venetian blinds, full-height partitions, carpeting, duct work, pipes and fittings, radiators, light fixtures, conduit, panels, and other contaminated items designated for removal by completely coating the items with an asbestos lock-down encapsulant in the work area before removing the items from the asbestos control area.

II. Exposed Pipe Insulation Edges (when applicable)
Contain edges of asbestos insulation to remain that are exposed by a removal operation. Wet and cut the rough ends true and
square with sharp tools and then encapsulate the edges with a 1/4 inch thick layer of non-asbestos containing insulating cement troweled to a smooth hard finish. When cement is dry, lag the end with a layer of non-asbestos lagging cloth, overlapping the existing ends by at least 4 inches. When insulating cement and cloth is an impractical method of sealing a raw edge of asbestos, take appropriate steps to seal the raw edges as approved by the UNLV Project Manager.

h. **Air Sampling**

Sampling of airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers shall be performed in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1101 and as specified herein. Sampling performed in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1101 shall be performed by the Contractor. Sampling performed for environmental and quality control reasons shall be performed by UNLV or a private consultant retained by UNLV. Unless otherwise specified, use NIOSH Method 7400 for sampling and analysis. Personal monitoring may be duplicated by UNLV at the discretion of the UNLV Project Manager. If the air sampling results obtained by UNLV differ from those results obtained by the Contractor, UNLV will determine which results predominate.

I. **Sampling Prior to Asbestos Work**

UNLV shall collect area air samples to establish the baseline one day prior to the masking and sealing operations for each asbestos removal worksite.

II. **Sampling During Asbestos Work**

The Contractor shall provide personal sampling as indicated in 29 CFR 1926.1101. UNLV shall collect area samples at least once every work shift close to the work inside the enclosure, outside the clean room entrance to the enclosure, and at the exhaust opening of the local exhaust system. If sampling outside the enclosure shows airborne levels have exceeded background or 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter, whichever is greater, UNLV shall issue a stop-work order.

III. **Sampling After Final Clean-Up** (Clearance Sampling)

UNLV shall collect area samples using aggressive air sampling techniques as defined in the EPA 560/5-85-024 to establish an airborne asbestos concentration of less than 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter after final clean-up but before removal of the enclosure or the asbestos work control area. After final cleanup and the asbestos control area is dry but prior to clearance sampling, the Contractor and UNLV Project Manager shall perform a visual inspection in accordance with ASTM E 1368 to ensure that the asbestos control and work area is free of any accumulations of dirt, dust, or debris. Use transmission electron microscopy (TEM) to analyze clearance samples. The asbestos fiber counts from these samples shall be less than 70 structures per square
millimeter. Clearance air samples should be based on a 24-hour laboratory turnaround schedule. Should any of the final samples indicate a higher value, the Contractor shall take appropriate actions to re-clean the area and shall repeat the sampling and TEM analysis at the Contractor's expense.

i. **Lock-Down**
Prior to removal of plastic barriers and after pre-clearance clean up of gross contamination, UNLV shall conduct a visual inspection of all areas affected by the abatement project in accordance with ASTM E 1368. Inspect for any visible fibers and to ensure that encapsulants were applied evenly and appropriately. A post removal (lock-down) encapsulant shall then be spray applied to ceiling, walls, floors and other areas exposed in the removal area. The exposed area shall include but not be limited to plastic barriers, furnishings and articles to be discarded as well as dirty change room, air locks for bag removal and decontamination chambers.

j. **Site Inspection**
While performing asbestos engineering control work, the Contractor shall be subject to on-site inspection by the UNLV Project Manager who may be assisted by or represented by safety or industrial hygiene personnel. If the work is found to be in violation of this specification, the UNLV Project Manager or his representative will issue a stop work order to be in effect immediately and until the violation is resolved. All related costs including standby time required to resolve the violation shall be at the Contractor's expense.

3. **Clean-up and Disposal**
a. **Housekeeping**
Essential parts of asbestos dust control are housekeeping and clean-up procedures. Maintain surfaces of the asbestos control area free of accumulations of asbestos fibers. Give meticulous attention to restricting the spread of dust and debris; keep waste from being distributed over the general area. Use HEPA filtered vacuum cleaners. **DO NOT BLOW DOWN THE SPACE WITH COMPRESSED AIR.** When asbestos removal is complete, all asbestos waste is removed from the work-site, and final clean-up is completed, the UNLV Project Manager will attest that the area is safe before the signs can be removed. After final clean-up and acceptable airborne concentrations are attained but before the HEPA unit is turned off and the enclosure removed, remove all pre-filters on the building HVAC system and provide new pre-filters. Dispose of filters as asbestos contaminated materials. Coordinate with the UNLV Facilities Department to re-establish HVAC mechanical and electrical systems in proper working order. The UNLV Project Manager will visually inspect all surfaces within the enclosure for residual material or accumulated dust or debris. The Contractor shall re-clean all areas showing dust or residual
materials. If re-cleaning is required, air sample and establish an acceptable asbestos airborne concentration after re-cleaning.

b. **Title to Materials**
All waste materials, except as specified otherwise, shall become the property of the Contractor and shall be disposed of as specified in applicable local, State, and Federal regulations and herein.

c. **Disposal of Asbestos**

I. **Procedure for Disposal**
Collect asbestos waste, asbestos-contaminated water, scrap, debris, bags, containers, equipment, and asbestos-contaminated clothing which may produce airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers and place in sealed fiber-proof, waterproof, non-returnable containers (e.g. double plastic bags 6 mils thick, cartons, drums or cans). Wastes within the containers must be adequately wet in accordance with 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M. Affix a warning and Department of Transportation (DOT) label to each container including the bags or use at least 6 mils thick bags with the approved warnings and DOT labeling preprinted on the bag. The name of the waste generator and the location at which the waste was generated shall be clearly indicated on the outside of each container. Prevent contamination of the transport vehicle (especially if the transport vehicle is a rented truck likely to be used in the future for non-asbestos purposes). These precautions include lining the vehicle cargo area with plastic sheeting (similar to work area enclosure) and thorough cleaning of the cargo area after transport and unloading of asbestos debris is complete. Dispose of waste asbestos material at an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or State-approved asbestos landfill off UNLV property. For temporary storage, store sealed impermeable bags in asbestos waste drums or skids. An area for interim storage of asbestos waste-containing drums or skids will be assigned by the UNLV Project Manager or his authorized representative. Procedure for hauling and disposal shall comply with 40 CFR 61-SUBPART M, State, regional, and local standards. Sealed plastic bags may be dumped from drums into the burial site unless the bags have been broken or damaged. Damaged bags shall remain in the drum and the entire contaminated drum shall be buried. Uncontaminated drums may be recycled. Workers unloading the sealed drums shall wear appropriate respirators and personal protective equipment when handling asbestos materials at the disposal site.

II. **Asbestos Disposal Quantity Report**
Notify the UNLV Project Manager as to the amount of asbestos-containing material removed and released for disposal (daily). Deliver the report for the previous day at the beginning of each
day shift with amounts of material removed during the previous day reported in linear feet or square feet as described initially in this specification and in cubic feet for the amount of asbestos-containing material released for disposal.

K. Quality Control

1. **Contractor’s Project Designer**
   Submit the name, address, and telephone number of the Contractor’s Project Designer selected to prepare the Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan. The Project Designer and the asbestos contractor shall not have an employee/employer relationship or financial relationship which could constitute a conflict of interest.

2. **Competent Person Documentation**
   Submit training certification and a current State of Nevada Asbestos Contractor’s and Supervisor’s License.

3. **Worker’s License**
   Submit documentation that requires all workers have a current State of Nevada Asbestos Workers License.

4. **Contractor’s License**
   Contractor shall have current Nevada asbestos contractor’s license. Submit a copy of the asbestos contractor’s license issued by the State of Nevada.

5. **Air Sampling Results**
   Complete fiber counting and provide results to the UNLV Project Manager for review within 16 hours of the "time off" of the sample pump. Notify the UNLV Project Manager immediately of any airborne levels of asbestos fibers in excess of the acceptable limits. Submit sampling results to the UNLV Project Manager and the affected Contractor employees where required by law within 3 working days. Notify the UNLV Project Manager immediately of any variance in the pressure differential which could cause adjacent unsealed areas to have asbestos fiber concentrations in excess of 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter or background whichever is higher. In no circumstance shall levels exceed 0.1 fibers per cubic centimeter.

6. **Pressure Differential Recordings for Local Exhaust System**
   Provide a local exhaust system that creates a negative pressure of at least -0.02 inches of water relative to the pressure external to the enclosure and operate it continuously, 24 hours a day, until the temporary enclosure of the asbestos control area is removed. Submit pressure differential recordings for each work day to the UNLV Project Manager within 24 hours from the end of each work day.

7. **Protective Clothing Decontamination Quality Control Records**
   Provide all records that document quality control for the decontamination of reusable outer protective clothing.

8. **Protective Clothing Decontamination Facility Notification**
Submit written evidence that persons who decontaminate, store, or transport asbestos contaminated clothing used in the performance of this contract were duly notified in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1101.

M. Warranty

1. Guarantee

   a. The Contractor and each Subcontractor shall guarantee that all materials and workmanship shall be free from original defects or against injury from proper and usual wear when used for purposes intended for one year after date of final certification.

   b. The Contractor shall, in case of work performed by his Subcontractors and where guarantees are required, secure warranties from said subcontractors and deliver copies of same to the Owner upon completion of the work and prior to final retention payment.

   c. All portions of the work shall also be maintained in perfect condition during this period. Such written guarantees as may be requested shall be submitted in duplicate at the completion of the work. These will be supplementary to and not in any way canceling specific guarantees which apply to various portion of the work.

   d. If, in the Contractor’s opinion, any work is shown on the drawings or called for in the specifications in such a manner as to make it impossible for him to produce and guarantee a first-class piece of work, he shall refer the same to the Owner before proceeding.
02200

Earthwork

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
This section contains general design criteria for earthwork.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Consultant shall follow the earthwork design criteria as established in the geo-technical report. Any deviations from the Geo-Technical Report recommendations are required to be approved by both the Geo-Technical Engineer as well as the UNLV Project Manager.

2. Existing Utilities: Location of existing underground utilities shall be coordinated with both “Call Before You Dig” and UNLV Planning and Construction, as there are both utility and UNLV owned underground installations on campus.

3. Protect existing structures, utilities, sidewalks, pavements, and other facilities from damage caused by settlement, lateral movement, undermining, washout, and other hazards created by earthwork operations.

4. Unclassified Excavation: Excavate to sub-grade elevations regardless of the character of surface and subsurface conditions encountered. Unclassified excavated materials may include rock, soil materials, and obstructions. No changes in the Contract Sum or the Contract Time will be authorized for rock excavation or removal of obstructions. Revise this Article to suit Project.

5. Fill unauthorized excavation under foundations or wall footings by extending bottom elevation of concrete foundation or footing to excavation bottom, without altering top elevation. Lean concrete fill, with 28-day compressive strength of 2500 psi, may be used when approved by the project’s Architect of Record.

K. Quality Control

1. Testing Agency: a qualified independent geotechnical engineering testing agency shall perform field quality-control testing.

2. Protecting Graded Areas: Protect newly graded areas from traffic, freezing, and erosion. Keep free of trash and debris.
3. Repair and reestablish grades to specified tolerances where completed or partially completed surfaces become eroded, rutted, settled, or where they lose compaction due to subsequent construction operations or weather conditions.

4. Where settling occurs before Project correction period elapses, remove finished surfacing, backfill with additional soil material, compact, and reconstruct surfacing.

L. **Cleaning and Adjusting**  
Disposal: Remove surplus satisfactory soil and waste material, including unsatisfactory soil, trash, and debris, and legally dispose of it off Campus property.
02231

Tree Protection and Trimming

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for and includes the protection and possible trimming of existing trees during construction.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Drawings shall clearly identify which existing trees and other plant materials are to remain.

2. Coordinate with the Owner’s Arborist on which plants shall remain.

3. Locate and clearly flag trees and vegetation to remain or to be relocated.

4. Erect and maintain temporary fencing around tree protection zones before starting site clearing. Remove fence when construction is complete.

5. Provide method for providing temporary watering for all existing trees and plants scheduled to remain.

6. Do not excavate within tree protection zones, unless otherwise indicated.

7. Do not prune any plant material without authorization from Owner’s representative.

8. Repair or replace trees and vegetation indicated to remain that are damaged by construction operations, in a manner approved by Architect.
02510
Water Distribution

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager. Also refer to “Uniform Design and Construction Standards” (UDACS), latest edition.

A. Summary
This section contains the design criteria for exterior water distribution systems. Section 15140: Domestic Water Piping contains the design criteria for internal water systems.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements
1. Place all water distribution piping a minimum of 10' horizontally and/or 18" vertically from sanitary sewer piping. Follow UDACS Section 2.19 Separation Requirements.
2. Bury water distribution piping at least 4' below grade.
3. All work performed within the Las Vegas Valley Water District (LVVWD) and Clark County right-of-way must conform to regional water authority design standards.

C. Submittals
Submit the following design and construction documents to UNLV.

1. Design Documents
   a. Submit plan views of all design drawings. Profile views shall be provided for all crossings/conflicts.
   b. Before starting construction, submit permits for exterior water main improvements to the regional water authority.

2. Construction Documents
   a. Manufacturer specifications must conform to the standards in this section and must also be on the LVVWD approved materials list.
   b. Before starting construction, forward manufacturer installation procedures and disinfection certificates to UNLV.
   c. Provide a list of materials and the names and addresses of the organizations that can readily stock repair parts.

D. Product Standards
All water distribution pipe joints must conform to ANSI A21.10 and ANSI

1. A21.11 standards for push-on-joint type, ductile iron pipe.

2. All water distribution pipes for underground use must conform to ANSI A-21.51 and AWWA Class 52 standards with a working pressure of not less than 150 psi, unless otherwise specified. Use cement mortar lining of standard thickness that conforms to ANSI A-21.4 or AWWA C205 standards. PVC pipe shall meet CL150, C900 AWWA criteria.

3. Unless otherwise specified, all fittings must withstand a minimum pressure of 150 psi.

4. Fire hydrants must be UL listed and have:
   a. A main valve opening of 5.5"
   b. Two, 2.5" hose nozzles and one 4.5" pumper nozzle
   c. Standard threads
   d. A left-hand opening nut
   e. A working pressure of 175 psi

G. Accessories or Special Features
Install all fire hydrants with a gate valve on the hydrant service main.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Mechanically tie all bends, tees, crosses, hydrants, and valves to the straight runs of water distribution pipe, using approved retaining glands and/or threaded rods and nuts.

2. UNLV will consider the use of thrust blocks in lieu of mechanical restraints. Review this design consideration with UNLV before completing the construction document.

3. Provide a uniform bedding for the pipe by placing a 4" of sand or fine gravel in the trench and tamping it. Using a material similar to the bedding, backfill the entire trench width evenly in 6" lifts to 6" above the top of the pipe. Compact the lifts to at least a 95% Standard Proctor density, meeting ASTM D1556 standards at optimum moisture (or as recommended by the soils engineer). Backfill the remaining trench in lifts not to exceed 12" up to the sub-grade height for the surface condition encountered. Compact the lifts to a 95% Standard Proctor density, meeting ASTM D1556 standards at optimum moisture (or as recommended by the soils engineer). Backfilling and compacting above the sub-grade must be determined by the soils engineer or by the recommended paving design for the project. In LVVWD Easements and County right-of-ways, bedding
shall be in conformance with municipal standards.

4. Preparation

a. In conjunction with UNLV, prepare a shutdown procedure document, before starting construction, that outlines scheduling and notification requirements.

b. Contact the regional water authority when working within the LVVWD right-of-way. A permit is required when connecting to the regional water authority.

K. Quality Control
Work on exterior water distribution systems must conform to the following quality control standards.

a. Testing Laboratory
UNLV will retain the services of a qualified, independent testing laboratory to conduct compaction tests, as directed, during construction.

b. Testing Methodology and Extent
After the trench is partially backfilled, hydrostatically test water distribution piping to 200 psi in accordance with AWWA C-600. Open and close all valves several times during the test. Any drop in pressure requires a visual inspection of all joints.

L. Cleaning and Adjusting

1. Disinfect all tested water distribution systems in accordance with AWWA C-601.

2. Dispose of all wastewater in a sanitary sewer, not in a storm sewer.

N. Start-up and Training
The contractor must walk the site with UNLV personnel to verify the location and operation of all valves.
02530

Sanitary Sewerage Systems

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager. Also refer to “Uniform Design and Construction Standards” (UDACS), latest edition.

A. Summary

This section contains the design criteria for exterior sanitary sewer systems. Section 15150: Sanitary or Laboratory Waste and Vent Piping contains the design criteria for internal sanitary sewer system piping.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Separate all combined sanitary and storm sewer systems as part of any new building project. Sanitary and storm sewer systems must be placed at least five feet from building walls. Sanitary and storm sewer system pipes must be separated by at least ten feet.

2. All work, including connection to public sewer mains, must meet Clark County Water Reclamation District (CCWRD) sanitary district requirements.

3. The minimum slope on all service pipes must be 0.4% for 8”. 4” and 6” pipes must meet minimum building code requirements.

4. All mains that collect more than one service line must be at least 8” in diameter.

5. All service lines from buildings must be at least 4” in diameter.

6. Place at least two, but not more than five, 2” concrete adjusting rings on all sanitary sewer system manholes, before placing the manhole castings.

7. Stamp the words "Sanitary Sewer" on all manhole casting covers.

8. Install manholes wherever sanitary sewer pipe must bend. Clean-outs are not allowed for exterior sanitary sewerage.

9. Place sanitary sewer piping at least 10' horizontally and/or 18" vertically from all water distribution lines. Follow UDACS Section 2.19 Requirements.

C. Submittals

Submit the following design and construction documents to UNLV:

1. Design Documents
   a. Plan and profile views of all design drawings
   b. Pipe sizing calculations shall show minimum 2 ft/sec. velocities for self cleaning.
2. **Construction Documents**  
   Before starting construction, submit:
   
   a. A list of materials
   
   b. Manufacturer specifications and installation procedures

E. **Manufacturers**  
Subject to compliance with the design requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to the Campbell Foundry Co. (manhole castings and covers).

F. **Materials**

1. All exterior sanitary sewer pipe must be polyvinyl chloride (PVC) SDR 35, with gasket watertight joints, that meets the requirements of ASTM D3034.

2. All manholes must be pre-cast, reinforced concrete with aluminum- or plastic-covered steel rungs.

3. Manhole castings must be cast iron that meets ASTM A48, Class 25 B requirements for frames and 30 B requirements for covers.

4. Materials shall be on the Clark County Water Reclamation approved materials list.

J. **Installation Guidelines**

1. Where possible, provide a uniform pipe bedding of suitable on-site material. If suitable material is not available, backfill the trench with sand. Using a material similar to the bedding, backfill the entire trench width evenly in 6" lifts to 6" above the top of the pipe. Compact the lifts to at least a 95% Standard Proctor density, meeting ASTM DI 556 standards at optimum moisture (or as recommended by the soils engineer). Backfill the remaining trench in lifts not to exceed 12" up to the sub-grade height for the surface condition encountered. Compact the lifts to a 95% Standard Proctor density, meeting ASTM DI 556 standards at optimum moisture (or as recommended by the soils engineer). Backfilling and compacting above the sub-grade must be determined by the soils engineer or by the recommended paving design for the project. Construction within CCRWD easements or a public right-of-way shall conform to entity requirements.

2. In conjunction with UNLV, prepare a shutdown procedure document, before starting construction, that outlines scheduling and notification requirements.

3. When connecting to the public sewer main, contact the CCWRD for approval. A permit is required from the CCWRD to connect to their public sewer main and for all work.
K. Quality Control

1. Work on exterior sanitary sewer systems must conform to the following quality control standards.

   a. Testing Laboratory
      UNLV will retain the services of a qualified, independent testing laboratory to perform soil compaction tests, as directed, during construction.

   b. Testing Methodology and Extent
      Mandrel and exfiltration tests must be performed on all sanitary sewer system piping before acceptance by UNLV. Plugging the lower end of the pipe at a manhole, filling the upstream manhole to 4' with water, and checking for leaks constitutes an exfiltration test. Leakage cannot exceed 0.15 gal/inch per 100' of pipe for one hour.
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A. Summary
This section contains general design criteria for site utilities.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. High Voltage Conduit
   a. All underground service conduits serving systems over 600 Volts shall be encased in red colored concrete with the encasement extending a minimum of 3 inches completely around the conduit.
   b. A spare conduit shall be provided wherever a conduit containing a circuit over 600 Volts is routed under a hard surface such as a concrete slab, concrete sidewalks, block planters, asphalt parking lot, etc.

2. Manholes
Manholes and pull boxes used for communication circuits shall have their covers painted green. Manholes and pull boxes used for power circuits shall have their covers painted red. They shall be prepared and painted properly for the material involved.

3. Routes and Trenching
Utility installation shall be routed with existing trees considered. Roots under 2” in diameter must be cut cleanly and not left crushed or torn. Utility installation in areas where roots exceed 2” in diameter should be accomplished by tunneling under the root system as opposed to cutting. Protect as large a root area as possible.
02551

Hydronic Distribution

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for and includes information on hydronic distribution piping.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. This includes the design of piping to be used for closed-loop hydronic piping systems and ground-source heat exchange systems.

2. System shall be designed by a registered engineer.

3. Consultants shall review geo-technical reports for project site in regards to soil conditions, recommendations for buried piping, etc.

4. Piping shall be polyethylene plastic – ASTM D 2239, and/or ASTM D 3035. Provide minimum pressure rating of at least 160 psig.

5. Provide fittings per manufacturer’s recommendations to withstand design pressures.

6. Grout (Sealing Clay): Mixture of high-solids bentonite clay and potable water. Do not use bentonite ‘gel.’

7. Coordinate with Earthwork Section regarding excavating, trenching and backfilling.

8. Clean PE pipe and fittings for loop. Minimize number of joints.

9. Purge, flush and pressure test piping before backfilling trenches. Owner’s representative shall be present for all testing.

10. Hydrostatic Tests: Test at not less than 1-1/2 times working pressure for minimum of 2 hours.

   a. Increase pressure in 50-psig increments and inspect each joint between increments. Hold at test pressure for 1 hour; decrease to 0-psig. Slowly increase again to test pressure and hold for 1 more hour. Repair leaks and retest until no leaks exist.

   b. Prepare reports of testing activities.
11. Identification: Install continuous underground detectable warning tape for underground piping. Locate below finished grade, directly over piping. Refer to Earthworks Section for underground warning tapes – and specific designation type.
02584
Underground Ducts and Utility Structures

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for and includes information on underground ducts, duct banks and utility structures.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Provide for ducts in direct-buried or concrete-encased duct banks. Handholes and Manholes shall be provide per applicable code and as follows:

2. Components
   a. Handholes: Precast, reinforced concrete
      I. Extensions to Grade: Precast collars and rings
      II. Waterproofing
      III. Sump frame and grate.
   b. Manholes: Precast concrete with iron frames and covers.
      I. Extensions to Grade: Precast collars and rings.
      II. Waterproofing.
      II. Sump frame and grate.

3. Applications
   a. Underground Ducts for Electrical Cables Higher Than 600 V: Type EPC-40-PVC, concrete encased.
   b. Underground Ducts for Electrical Feeders: Type EB-20-PVC, concrete encased.
   c. Underground Ducts for Electrical Branch Circuits: Type DB-60-PVC, direct buried.
d. Underground Ducts for Telephone Utility Service: Type EPC-40-PVC, direct buried.

e. Underground Ducts for Communication Circuits: Type EPC-40-PVC, direct buried.

f. Install Warning tape above concrete-encased duct banks.

g. Concrete warning planks above direct-buried duct banks.

4. Coordination

a. Coordinate layout and installation of ducts, manholes, and handholes with final arrangement of other utilities and site grading, as determined in the field.

b. Coordinate elevations of ducts and duct-bank entrances into manholes and handholes with final profiles of conduits as determined by coordination with other utilities and underground obstructions. Revise locations and elevations from those indicated as required to suit field conditions and to ensure duct runs drain to manholes and handholes, and as approved by Architect.

5. Earthwork

a. Excavation and Backfill: Comply with Division 2 Section "Earthwork" but do not use heavy-duty, hydraulic-operated, compaction equipment.

b. Restore surface features at areas disturbed by excavation and reestablish original grades, unless otherwise indicated. Replace removed sod immediately after backfilling is completed.

c. Restore all areas disturbed by trenching, storing of dirt, cable laying, and other work. Restore vegetation and include necessary topsoiling, fertilizing, liming, seeding, sodding, sprigging, and mulching. Comply with Division 2 Section "Landscaping."

d. Restore disturbed pavement. Refer to Division 1 Section "Cutting and Patching."

6. Conduit and Duct Installation

a. Installation to conform to applicable local codes.

b. Testing of all underground ducts to be witnessed by UNLV Inspector.
02630

Storm Drainage

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
This section contains the design criteria for exterior storm sewer systems. Section 15160: Storm Drainage Piping contains the design criteria for internal storm sewer piping.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Separate all combined sanitary and storm sewer systems as part of any new building project. Sanitary and storm sewer systems must be placed at least five feet from building walls. Sanitary and storm sewer system pipes must be separated by at least ten feet. Separation may be reduced to six feet when “water quality” type pipe is used for the Sanitary system.

2. All work within the Clark County right-of-way, including connection to public storm sewer mains, must meet entity requirements.

3. The minimum slope on all service pipes must be 0.5%.

4. All mains must be at least 12” in diameter.

5. Place at least two, but not more than five, 2” concrete adjusting rings on all storm manholes, before placing the manhole casting.

6. Stamp the words "Storm Sewer" on all manhole casting covers.

7. Install manholes wherever storm sewer pipe must bend. Clean-outs are not allowed for exterior storm sewerage.

8. All storm water management must meet Clark County guidelines.

9. All storm water piping systems must conform to the 10-year, 1 -hour design.

10. Provide erosion control measures for construction activities that meet Clark County guidelines.

11. During design, always consider removing, to the surface, the direct flow of runoff from pipes and discharge to reduce the time of concentration runoff. This design is consistent with EPA Phase II storm water rules, minimizes downstream impacts, and improves water quality treatment.
C. **Submittals**
Submit the following design and construction documents.

1. **Design Development Documents**
   a. Submit plan and profile views of all design drawings to UNLV Project Manager.
   b. Submit storm water management calculations to Clark County for review and approval, as required.

2. **Construction Documents**
The project specifications shall direct the contractor to submit a list of materials, manufacturer specifications, and installation procedures to UNLV before starting construction.

E. **Manufacturers**
Subject to compliance with the design requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the Campbell Foundry Co. (catch basin and manhole castings and covers).

F. **Materials**

   1. All exterior storm sewer pipe must be:
      a. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) SDR 35, with gasket watertight joints, that meets the requirements of ASTM D3034
      b. Class 5, reinforced concrete pipe (RCP), with gasket joints, that meets the requirements of ASTM C76
      c. Heavy duty polyethylene (HDPE) pipe that meets AASHTO Specification M294, Type S and the requirements of ASTM D3350

   2. All manholes must be pre-cast, reinforced concrete, with aluminum- or plastic-covered steel rungs.

   3. Manhole and catch basin castings must be cast iron that meets ASTM A48, Class 25 B requirements for frames and 30 B requirements for covers.

H. **Special Requirements**
All force main pumps must be duplex pumps.

J. **Installation Guidelines**

   1. Where possible, provide a uniform pipe bedding of suitable on-site material. If suitable material is not available, backfill the trench with sand. Using a material
similar to the bedding, backfill the entire trench width evenly in 6” lifts to 6” above the top of the pipe. Compact the lifts to at least a 95% Standard Proctor density, meeting ASTM D1556 standards at optimum moisture (or as recommended by the soils engineer). Backfill the remaining trench in lifts not to exceed 12” up to the sub-grade height for the surface condition encountered. Compact the lifts to a 95% Standard Proctor density, meeting ASTM D1556 standards at optimum moisture (or as recommended by the soils engineer). Backfilling and compacting above the sub-grade must be determined by the soils engineer or by the recommended paving design for the project.

2. In conjunction with UNLV, prepare a shutdown procedure document, before starting construction, that outlines scheduling and notification requirements.

3. When connecting to the public storm sewer main, contact Clark County for approval. A permit is required from the city to connect to their public sewer main and for all work within the Clark County right-of-way.

K. Quality Control

1. Work on exterior storm sewer systems must conform to the following quality control standards.

a. Testing Laboratory
   UNLV will retain the services of a qualified, independent testing laboratory to perform soil compaction tests, as directed, during construction.

b. Testing Methodology and Extent
   A mandrel test must be performed on all non-concrete storm sewer piping before acceptance by UNLV.

L. Cleaning and Adjusting

With the participation of UNLV personnel, lamp all piping before acceptance by UNLV.
02741

Asphalt Paving

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A. Summary

This section contains design criteria for and information for asphaltic paving.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Allow Tolerances: Finished surfaces shall be true to required elevations within ¼ inch in 10-feet with no evidence of cracking, uneven settlement, improper drainage, depressions, birdbaths, or junctions with adjoining surfaces. Flood surfaces as instructed to verify drainage characteristics.


3. Protect concrete in place, adjacent structure, and surfaces from injury, damage, staining, marking, or discoloration from paving and surfacing work.

4. Base: Type 2; class “B”, aggregate, crusher-run, ¾ inch maximum size.

5. Prime coat: Liquid asphalt, type MC

6. Asphalt: Provide materials of class, grade, or type indicated on Drawings and conforming to relevant provisions of Section 203 – Bituminous Materials of the Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction.

7. Seal Coat: Fog seal consisting of SSI asphaltic emulsion. Immediately remove spilled and splattered materials from adjacent surfaces

8. Pavement Marking

   a. Traffic paint

      I. White: Fuller O’Brien or equal

      II. Blue: Glidden or equal

   b. Follow manufacturer’s printed instructions and details shown

9. When seal coat is dry, air temperature is over 50 degrees F and weather conditions are favorable, but not sooner than 24 hours after application of
fog seal, paint symbols, stripes and arrows to dimensions and alignment in accordance with manufacturer’s recommendations.

   a. Paint a 3-foot square International Symbol of Accessibility in blue paint on each accessible parking space.
02770
Site Concrete Work

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for and information for Portland cement concrete pavement, cement walks, curbs, gutters, trash pick-up area, ramps, mowing strips, fence post footings, sliding gate concrete tracks, catch basins, pipe bedding and encasements, thrust blocks, transition structures, flagpoles and light standard bases and footings, athletic equipment footings and equipment pads.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Quality Assurance
   Comply with Standard Specifications For Public Works Construction.

C. Submittals

1. Shop Drawings: Submit plans, elevations and details of concrete site Work.

2. Product Data: Submit mix designs and manufacturer’s technical data for materials and products. Submit 3” x 3” concrete Sample of each specified color.

3. For Decorative Concrete paving a minimum 8’ x 8’ sample of each type of decorative concrete paving, and/or color shall be provided for approval. These samples upon approval shall remain on site as a mock-up to establish level of finish required.

4. Material Sample: Submit one concrete bumper to the IOR for destructive testing.

F. Materials

1. Concrete, Mortar and Related Materials: Comply with applicable provisions of Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction, Section 201 - Concrete, Mortar and Related Materials:
   a. Concrete: 28-day compressive strength 2,500 psi, unless specified otherwise.
   b. Reinforcing Mesh: ASTM A 185, 4x4/W1.4 x W1.4 welded wire mesh.
2. Color Pigment: ASTM C 979, synthetic mineral-oxide pigments or colored water-reducing admixtures; color stable, free of carbon black, non-fading, and resistant to lime and other alkalis.

3. Slip-Resistive Aggregate Finish: Factory-graded, packaged, rustproof, non-glazing, abrasive aggregate of fused aluminum-oxide granules or crushed emery with emery aggregate containing not less than 50 percent aluminum oxide and not less than 20 percent ferric oxide; unaffected by freezing, moisture, and cleaning materials.

4. Form Materials:
   a. Side forms: Douglas fir, Construction Grade or Better or metal forms.
   b. Stakes: Douglas fir, Construction Grade or Better or metal stakes.

5. Concrete Parking Bumpers:
   a. Precast concrete, smooth and free of pits and rock pockets, providing a minimum 28-day compressive strength of 3,500 psi. Size at least 7-1/2 inches wide, 5-1/2 inches high and 6 feet long. Reinforce with 2 #5 reinforcing bars. Provide 2-3/4 inch diameter pre-drilled holes for anchor installation.
   b. Bumper Anchors: Provide ½-inch diameter x 18-inch long galvanized steel pipe.
   c. Bumper Adhesive: Provide adhesive recommended by bumper manufacturer/installer for fastening bumpers to concrete pavement.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Construction of Form for cast-in-Place Structures.
   b. Miscellaneous Exposed Concrete: Install concrete curbs, walks, gutters, cross gutters, access ramps, driveways, catch basins, yard boxes, vaults and similar structures, in compliance with the Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction, Section 303 - Concrete and Masonry Construction.
   c. Exposed Concrete Bases: Install bases, such as for post, flagpole, light standards and similar bases, in compliance with the Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction, Section 303 - Concrete and Masonry Construction.
d. Post, flagpole, light standard footings below grade, underground conduit bedding, encasements, thrust blocks and similar structures may be placed directly in excavations conforming to the required sizes.

e. Reinforcement installation and concrete placement, surface finishes, curing and removal of forms shall be performed in compliance with applicable provisions of Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction, Section 303 - Concrete and Masonry Construction. Provide heavy broom finish at slopes exceeding six (6) percent and medium broom finish at slopes up to six (6) percent.

2. Installation of Parking Bumpers
   Install bumpers as indicated on the Drawings. On bituminous paving, install anchors through pavement and into the ground a minimum of 12 inches. On concrete pavement, install bumpers in a continuous bed of adhesive.

L. Cleaning and Adjusting

1. Clean Up
   Remove rubbish, debris, and waste materials and legally dispose of off the Project site.

2. Protection
   Protect the Work of this section until Substantial Completion.
02780
Unit Pavers

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for and information for exterior unit pavers. This may include brick, stone and or pre-cast concrete pavers set in a paving bed.

B. System design and Performance Requirements

1. Quality Assurance
   a. Build mockups for each form and pattern of unit paver.
   b. Retain below if mockups are erected as part of Project; otherwise, Division 1 requires that mockups be removed when directed.
   c. Approved mockups may become part of the completed Work if undisturbed at time of Substantial Completion.

C. Submittals

1. Samples: Showing the full range of colors, textures, and patterns available for each type of unit paver indicated.
2. Include Samples of material for joints and accessories involving color selection.

D. Product Standards

1. Unit Pavers
   a. Brick Pavers: Light-traffic paving brick; ASTM C 902, Class and type appropriate for application. Provide brick without frogs or cores in surfaces exposed to view in the completed Work.
   b. Concrete Pavers: Solid, interlocking paving units, ASTM C 936, made from normal-weight aggregates in sizes and shapes indicated.
   c. Rough-Stone Pavers: Rectangular tumbled paving stones, with split faces and edges, made from granite complying with ASTM C 615.
   d. Asphalt-Block Pavers: Manufacturer's standard solid units consisting of coarse aggregate, inorganic dust as filler, and asphalt cement; in sizes and shapes indicated.
2. Accessories

a. Plastic Edge Restraints: Manufacturer's standard triangular PVC extrusions, 1-3/4 inches (45 mm) high by 3-1/2 inches (89 mm) wide; rigid type for straight edges and flexible type for curved edges, with pipe connectors and 3/8-inch (9.5-mm) diameter by 12-inch- (300-mm-) long steel spikes.

b. Steel Edge Restraints: Painted commercial steel edging, 3/16 inch (4.8 mm) thick by 4 inches (100 mm) high, with loops pressed from or welded to face to receive stakes at 36 inches (900 mm) o.c., and steel stakes 15 inches (380 mm) long for each loop.

c. Aluminum Edge Restraints: Extruded-aluminum edging, 3/16 inch (4.8 mm) thick by 4 inches (100 mm) high, with loops pressed from face to receive stakes at 12 inches (300 mm) o.c., and aluminum stakes 12 inches (300 mm) long for each loop.

d. Cork Joint Filler: Preformed strips complying with ASTM D 1752, Type II.


3. Aggregate Setting-Bed Materials

a. Graded Aggregate for Base: Sound crushed stone or gravel complying with ASTM D 448 for Size No. 8.

b. Geotextile: Woven or nonwoven polyester or polypropylene geotextile, with a permeability rating 10 times greater than that of subgrade soil and an apparent opening size small enough to prevent passage of fines from leveling course into base course.

c. Sand for Leveling Course: Sound, sharp, washed sand complying with gradation requirements of ASTM C 33 for fine aggregate.

d. Sand for Joints: Sharp, washed sand with 100 percent passing No. 16 (1.18-mm) sieve.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Mix pavers from several pallets or cubes, as they are placed, to produce uniform blend of colors and textures.

2. Cut unit pavers with motor-driven masonry saw to provide pattern indicated and to fit adjoining work neatly. Use full units without cutting where possible.

a. For concrete pavers, a block splitter may be used.
3. **Tolerances:** Do not exceed 1/16-inch (1.6-mm) unit-to-unit offset from flush nor 1/8 inch in 24 inches (3 mm in 600 mm) and 1/4 inch in 10 feet (6 mm in 3 m) from level, or indicated slope.

4. **Expansion and Control Joints:** Provide joint filler as backing for sealant-filled joints where indicated. Install joint filler before setting pavers.

5. **Provide edge restraints as indicated.** Install edge restraints before placing unit pavers.

6. **Tamp bed and to bring finished surfaces within indicated tolerances.** Set each paver in a single operation before initial set of mortar; do not return to areas already set and disturb pavers for purposes of realigning finished surfaces or adjusting joints.
02810

Irrigation Systems

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A. Summary

1. Furnish all labor, materials, supplies, equipment, tools, and transportation, and perform all operations in connection with and reasonably incidental to the complete installation of the irrigation system, and guarantee/warranty as shown on the drawings, the installation details, and as specified herein. Items of work specifically included are:

   a. Procurement of all applicable licenses, permits, and fees.
   b. Coordination of Utility Locations – Notify "Call Before You Dig" and UNLV Planning and Construction.
   c. Connection of electrical power supply to the irrigation control system.
   d. Connection of irrigation control system to the master irrigation control system.
   e. Sleevning for irrigation pipe and wire.
   f. Installation of pump station for irrigation system.
   g. Maintenance period.

2. Work Not Included

   a. Items of work specifically excluded or covered under other sections are:

      I. Provision of electrical power supply for irrigation control system.

3. Related Work

   a. Division 2: Site Work

      I. Section 02920 - Fine Grading and Soil Preparation
      II. Section 02931 - Seeding
      III. Section 02932 - Sodding
IV. Section 02950 - Trees, Plants and Ground Cover

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Rules and Regulations
   a. Work and materials shall be in accordance with the latest edition of the National Electric Code, the Uniform Plumbing Code as published by the Western Plumbing Officials Association, and applicable laws and regulations of the governing authorities.
   b. When the contract documents call for materials or construction of a better quality or larger size than required by the above-mentioned rules and regulations, provide the quality and size required by the contract documents.
   c. If quantities are provided either in specifications or on these drawings, these quantities are provided for information only. It is the contractor's responsibility to determine the actual quantities of all material, equipment, and supplies required by the project and to complete an independent estimate of quantities and wastage.

2. Reviews
   The purpose of on-site reviews by the Owner's Representative is to observe the Contractor's interpretation of the construction documents and to address questions with regards to the installation.
   a. Scheduled reviews such as those for irrigation system layout are to be scheduled with the Owner's Representative as required by these specifications.
   b. Impromptu reviews may occur at any time during the project.
   c. Final review will occur at the completion of the irrigation system installation and submittal of Record (As-Built) Drawings.

3. Project Record (As-Built) Drawings
   a. Maintain on-site and separate from documents used for construction, one complete set of contract documents as Project Documents. Keep documents current. Do not permanently cover work until as-built information is recorded.
   b. Record pipe and wiring network alterations. Record work which is installed differently than shown on the construction drawings. Record accurate reference dimensions, measured from at least two permanent reference points, of each irrigation system valve, each backflow prevention device, each controller or control unit, each sleeve end, each stub-out for future pipe or wiring connections, and other irrigation
components enclosed within a valve box. Locate buried components by dimension above grade features.

c. 

Prior to Final Acceptance, submit a red-lined mark-up of as-built conditions to architect/engineer. Label each sheet "Record Drawing". Completion of the Record Drawings will be a prerequisite for the Final Review.

4. Maintenance

a. 

Upon completion of Final Review, maintain irrigation system for a duration of 90 calendar days. Make periodic examinations and adjustments to irrigation system components so as to achieve the most desirable application of water.

b. 

Following completion of the Contractor's maintenance period, the Owner will be responsible for maintaining the system in working order during the remainder of the guarantee/warranty period, for performing necessary minor maintenance, for trimming around sprinklers, for protecting against vandalism, and for preventing damage after the landscape maintenance operation.

5. Cleanup

Upon completion of work, remove from the site all machinery, tools, excess materials, and rubbish.

C. Submittals

1. Submittals

Submittals shall be in conformance with section 01330- Submittal Procedures.

2. Materials List

Include pipe, fittings, mainline components, water emission components, control system components. Quantities of materials need not be included.

3. Manufacturers' Data

Submit manufacturers' catalog cuts, specifications, and operating instructions for equipment shown on the materials list.

4. Shop Drawings

Submit shop drawings called for in the installation details. Show products required for proper installation, their relative locations, and critical dimensions. Note modifications to the installation detail.

F. Materials

1. Quality
Materials used in the system shall be new and without flaws or defects of any type, and shall be the best of their class and kind.

2. Substitutions

Pipe sizes referenced in the construction documents are minimum sizes, and may be increased at the option of the Contractor.

3. Sleeving

a. Install separate sleeve beneath paved areas to route each run of irrigation pipe or wiring bundle.

b. Sleeving material beneath pedestrian pavements shall be PVC Schedule 40 pipe with solvent welded joints.

c. Sleeving beneath drives and streets shall be PVC Schedule 40 pipe with solvent welded joints.

d. Sleeving diameter: equal to twice that of the pipe or wiring bundle.

4. Pipe and Fittings

a. Mainline Pipe and Fittings

I. Use Schedule 40 conforming to the dimensions and tolerances established by ASTM Standard D1785.

II. Use rubber-gasketed pipe for mainline pipe with a nominal diameter greater than or equal to 3-inches. Use rubber-gasketed PVC, ductile iron, or epoxy-coated steel fittings with lubricant approved by the pipe manufacturer. Use PVC gasketed fittings which are manufactured in one piece of injection molded PVC compound meeting ASTM D1784 and are rated Schedule 40. Use ductile iron fittings conforming to ASTM C153. Use gasketed pipe equipped with Reiber Gasket System. Pipe fittings may use standard gaskets.

III. Use solvent weld pipe for mainline pipe with a nominal diameter less than 3-inches or where a pipe connection occurs in a sleeve. Use Schedule 40, Type 1, PVC solvent weld fittings conforming to ASTM Standards D2466 and D1784. Use primer approved by the pipe manufacturer. Solvent cement to conform to ASTM Standard D2564.

b. Lateral Pipe and Fittings

I. Use Schedule 40, SDR-21, rated at 200 PSI, conforming to the dimensions and tolerances established by ASTM Standard
2241. Fittings for PVC pipe shall be Schedule 40, Type 1, PVC solvent weld fittings, ASTM Standards D2466 and D1784.

II. Use primer approved by the pipe manufacturer. Solvent cement to conform to ASTM Standard D2564, of a type approved by the pipe manufacturer.

III. Drip Lateral Pipe downstream of Zone Control Valves
   i. Use flexible, algae resistant, PVC hose extruded from integrally algae resistant PVC compound conforming to ASTM D2287.
   ii. Fittings shall be Schedule 40, Type 1, PVC solvent weld fittings compatible with the PVC hose. Use tubing stakes to all hold above-ground pipe in place even if covered by mulch materials.

5. Specialized Pipe and Fittings
   a. Copper pipe
      I. Type "K" rigid conforming to ASTM Standard B88. All Copper pipe to be buried shall be wrapped to avoid corrosion.
      II. Fittings shall be wrought copper or cast bronze, soldered or threaded per the installation details. Solder shall be 95% tin and 5% antimony.
   b. Use a dielectric union wherever a copper-based metal (copper, brass, bronze) is joined to an iron-based metal (iron, galvanized steel, stainless steel).
   c. Low Density Polyethylene Hose
      I. Use pipe specifically intended for use as a flexible swing joint.
         i. Inside diameter:  0.490+0.010 inch.
         ii. Wall thickness:  0.100+0.010 inch.
         iii. Color:  Black.
      II. Use 3/8" Salco with glued fittings supplied by the same manufacturer as the hose.
   d. Assemblies calling for threaded pipe connections shall utilize PVC Schedule 80 nipples and PVC Schedule 40 threaded fittings.
e. Joint sealant
   Use only Teflon-type tape pipe joint sealant on plastic threads. Use non-
   hardening nontoxic pipe joint sealant formulated for use on water-carrying
   pipes on metal threaded connections.

6. Thrust Blocks
   a. Use thrust blocks for fittings on pipe greater than or equal to 3-inch
diameter or any diameter rubber gasketed pipe.
   b. Use 3,000 PSI concrete.

7. Mainline Components
   a. Main System Shutoff Valve
      As per local practice and in compliance with local code. Must be all brass
      Nepco with hexnut for shut off.
   b. Backflow Prevention Assembly
      As presented in the installation details.
   c. Flow Meter Assembly
      As presented in the installation details.
   d. Isolation Gate Valve Assembly
      As presented in the installation details. Install a separate valve box over
      a 3-inch depth of 3/4-inch gravel for each assembly.
   e. Quick Coupling Valve Assembly
      Double swing joint as presented in the installation details.

8. Sprinkler and Bubbler Irrigation Components
   a. Remote Control Valve (RCV) Assembly for Sprinkler and
      Bubbler Laterals
      As presented in the installation details. Use wire connectors and
      waterproofing sealant to join control wires to solenoid valves (specifically,
      Rain Bird PEB valves). Install a separate valve box over a 3-inch depth
      of 3/4-inch gravel for each assembly. Also, valve box must be branded
      for identification.
   b. Sprinkler Assembly
      As presented in the drawings and installation details.
   c. Bubbler Assembly
      As presented in the drawings and installation details.

9. Drip Irrigation Components
a. Remote Control Valve (RCV) Assembly for Drip Laterals  
As presented in the installation details.  Use wire connectors and 
waterproofing sealant to join control wires to solenoid valves.  Install a 
separate valve box over a 3-inch depth of 3/4-inch gravel for each 
assembly.

b. Zone Control Valve Assembly  
As presented in the installation details.  Install a separate box over a 3-
inch depth of 3/4-inch gravel for each assembly.

c. Drip Emitter Assembly
   I. Glued fittings and pressure compensating emitter device as 
      presented in the installation details.
   II. Install Bowsmith emitter types and quantities on the following 
      schedule:
      i. Ground cover plant 
         1 single outlet emitter each or 1 single outlet emitter per 
         square foot of planting area, whichever is less
      ii. Shrub 
         2 single outlet emitters each
      iii. Tree 
         Placed as required for current tree size and mature growth.
   III. Use 1/8-inch diameter flexible plastic tubing to direct water from 
        emitter outlet to emission point. Length of emitter outlet tubing 
        shall not exceed five feet.  Secure emitter outlet tubing with tubing 
        stakes.
   IV. Install an access sleeve for each multiple-outlet emitter.

d. Flush Cap Assembly  
As presented in the installation details, locate at the end of each drip 
irrigation lateral pipe.  Install a separate valve box over a 3-inch depth of 
3/4-inch gravel for each assembly.

10. Control System Components

   a. Irrigation Control Units
      I. Satellite control unit 
         Rain Bird ESP Site SAT, Stainless Steel. All satellite controllers to 
         be compatible with existing central control system.
      II. Wire markers
Pre-numbered or labeled with indelible non-fading ink, made of permanent, non-fading material.

III. Lightning protection
As recommended by the control system manufacturer.

IV. Primary surge protection arrestors
Model LPP-K, manufactured by Rain Bird Sprinkler Manufacturing Corporation, Glendora, California.

V. Valve output surge protection arrestors
Model LPV-K, manufactured by Rain Bird Sprinkler Manufacturing Corporation, Glendora, California.

b. Signal Wire

I. Electrical wire from the central control unit to the satellite control units shall be double jacketed, four (4) conductor cable ___, as recommended by the control unit manufacturer.

II. Splices
Use 3M Series 3500 Scotch-Lok connector pack 3M 82A connector pack ___. All splices must be in junction box (no buried splicer).

III. Warning tape
Inert plastic film highly resistant to alkalis, acids, or other destructive chemical components likely to be encountered in soils. Three inches wide, colored yellow, and imprinted with "CAUTION: BURIED ELECTRIC LINE BELOW."

c. Control Wire

I. Electric wire from the satellite control unit to each remote control valve shall be American Wire Gauge (AWG) No. 14 (minimum) solid copper, Type UF cable, UL approved for direct underground burial.

II. Color
Wire color shall be continuous over its entire length. Use white for common ground wire. Use easily distinguished colors for other control wires. Spare control wires shall be of a color different from that of the active control wire.

III. Splices
Use wire connector with waterproof sealant. Wire connector to be of plastic construction consisting of two (2) pieces, one piece which snap locks into the other. A copper crimp sleeve to be provided with connector.
IV. Warning tape
Inert plastic film highly resistant to alkalis, acids, or other destructive chemical components likely to be encountered in soils. Three inches wide, colored yellow, and imprinted with "CAUTION: BURIED ELECTRIC LINE BELOW."

d. Existing Control Wire
It is assumed that existing 24 VAC control wire between existing independent controllers and solenoid valves is in workable condition. Any concerns or problems identified prior to or during the installation of the replacement satellite controller, are to be brought to the attention of the owner's Representative.

11. Other Components: Tools and Spare Parts
Provide operating keys, servicing tools, test equipment, other items, and spare parts indicated in the General Notes of the drawings.

I. Quality Control Testing

1. Notify the Owner's Representative three days in advance of testing.

2. Pipelines jointed with rubber gaskets or threaded connections may be subjected to a pressure test at any time after partial completion of backfill. Pipelines jointed with solvent-welded PVC joints shall be allowed to cure at least 24 hours before testing.

3. Subsections of mainline pipe may be tested independently, subject to the review of the Owner's Representative.

4. Furnish clean, clear water, pumps, labor, fittings, and equipment necessary to conduct tests or retests.

5. Hydrostatic Pressure Test


b. Subject mainline and lateral pipe to a hydrostatic pressure equal to the anticipated operating pressure for two hours. Leakage will be detected by visual inspection. Replace defective pipe, fitting, joint, valve, or appurtenance. Repeat the test until the pipe passes test.

c. Cement or caulking to seal leaks is prohibited.

6. Coverage Test
a. Activate each remote control valve in sequence. The Owner's Representative will visually observe water application patterns.

b. Adjust or move system components to correct coverage deficiencies. Repeat the test until the system passes test.

7. **Signal Wire**

   a. Test for leaks to ground per manufacturer's recommendations. Test results must meet or exceed manufacturer's guidelines for acceptance.

   b. Replace defective wire, underground splices, or appurtenances. Repeat the test until the manufacturer's guidelines are met.

**J. Installation Guidelines**

1. **Inspection and Reviews**

   a. **Site Inspections**

      I. Verify site conditions and note irregularities affecting work of this section. Report irregularities to the Owner's Representative prior to beginning work.

      II. Beginning work of this section implies acceptance of existing conditions.

   b. **Irrigation System Layout Review**

      Irrigation system layout review will occur after the layout has been completed. Notify the Owner's Representative two days in advance of review. Modifications will be identified by the Owner's Representative at this review.

   c. **Utility Locates ("Call Before You Dig")**

      I. Arrange for and coordinate with University personnel the location of all underground utilities.

      II. Repair any underground utilities damaged during construction which were properly located prior to construction. Make repairs at no additional cost to the contract price.

2. **Layout of Work**

   Stake out the irrigation system. Items staked include: sprinklers, pipe, control valves, pump station, satellite controllers, and isolation valves.

3. **Excavation, Trenching, and Backfilling**
a. Excavate to permit the pipes to be laid at the intended elevations and to permit work space for installing connections and fittings.

b. Minimum cover (distance from top of pipe or control wire to finish grade):
   I. 30-inch over mainline pipe 6-inch and larger.
   II. 24-inch over mainline pipe 4-inch and smaller.
   III. 24-inch over control wire and electrical conduit.
   IV. 24-inch over signal wire.
   V. 12 to 18-inches over lateral pipe to sprinklers and bubblers and drip manifold pipe to drip system zone control valves.
   VI. 8-inch over drip lateral pipe in turf or paved areas downstream of drip system zone control valves.
   VII. 3-inch minimum mulch cover over drip lateral pipe in planting beds downstream of drip system zone control valves.

c. PVC lateral pipes may be pulled into the soil utilizing a device specifically manufactured for pipe pulling. Minimum burial depths equals minimum cover listed above.

d. Backfill only after lines have been reviewed and tested.

e. Use "washed plaster sand" for bedding around mainline pipe. Install a minimum 2-inch thickness of bedding around the mainline pipe.

f. Excavated material is generally satisfactory for backfill above mainline pipe bedding and lateral piping. Backfill shall be free from rubbish, vegetable matter, and stones larger than 2-inches in maximum dimension. Remove material not suitable for backfill. Backfill placed next to lateral pipe shall be free of sharp objects which may damage the pipe.

g. Backfill unsleeved pipe in either of the following manners:
   I. Backfill and puddle the lower half of the trench. Allow to dry 24 hours. Backfill the remainder of the trench in 6-inch layers. Compact to density of surrounding soil.
   II. Backfill the trench by depositing the backfill material equally on both sides of the pipe in 6-inch layers and compacting to the density of surrounding soil.
h. Enclose pipe and wiring beneath roadways, walks, curbs, etc., in sleeves. Minimum compaction of backfill for sleeves shall be 95% Standard Proctor Density, ASTM D698-78 or as required by Clark County Regulations for roadway crossings. Conduct one compaction test for each sleeved crossing less than 50 feet long. Conduct two compaction tests for each sleeved crossing greater than 50 feet long. Costs for such testing and any necessary retesting shall be borne by the Contractor. Use of water for compaction around sleeves, "puddling", will not be permitted.

i. Dress backfilled areas to original grade. Dispose of excess backfill off site.

j. Where utilities conflict with irrigation trenching and pipe work, contact the Owner’s Representative for trench depth adjustments.

4. Sleeving and Boring

a. Install sleeving at a depth which permits the encased pipe or wiring to remain at the specified burial depth.

b. Extend sleeve ends six inches beyond the edge of the paved surface. Cover pipe ends and mark with stakes. Mark concrete with a chiseled "x" at sleeve end locations.

c. Bore for sleeves under obstructions which cannot be removed. Employ equipment and methods designed for horizontal boring.

5. Assemblies and Pipe Fittings

a. General

I. Keep pipe free from dirt and pipe scale. Cut pipe ends square and debur. Clean pipe ends.

II. Keep ends of assembled pipe capped. Remove caps only when necessary to continue assembly.

b. Mainline Pipe and Fittings

I. Use only strap-type friction wrenches for threaded plastic pipe.

II. PVC Rubber-Gasketed Pipe

i. Use pipe lubricant. Join pipe in the manner recommended by manufacturer and in accordance with accepted industry practices.
ii. Epoxy-coated steel fittings shall not be struck with a metallic tool. Cushion blows with a wood block or similar shock absorber.

III. PVC Solvent Weld Pipe

i. Use primer and solvent cement. Join pipe in a manner recommended by the manufacturer and in accordance with accepted industry practices.

ii. Cure for 30 minutes before handling and 24 hours before allowing water in pipe.

iii. Snake pipe from side to side within the trench.

c. Lateral Pipe and Fittings

I. Use only strap-type friction wrenches for threaded plastic pipe.

II. PVC Solvent Weld Pipe

i. Use primer and solvent cement. Join pipe in the manner recommended by the manufacturer and in accordance with accepted industry practices.

ii. Cure for 30 minutes before handling and 24 hours before allowing water in the pipe.

iii. Snake pipe from side to side within the trench.

III. Drip Lateral Pipe downstream of Zone Control Valves

i. Join pipe in the manner recommended by manufacturer and in accordance with accepted industry practices.

ii. Snake pipe from side to side within the trench or on the soil surface. On the soil surface, hold pipe in place with tubing stakes spaced every five feet.

d. Specialized Pipe and Fitting

I. Copper Pipe

i. All buried copper piping shall be wrapped.

ii. Buff surfaces to be joined to a bright finish. Coat with solder flux.
iii. Solder so that a continuous bead shows around the joint circumference.

II. Insert a dielectric union wherever a copper-based metal (copper, brass, bronze) and an iron-based metal (iron, galvanized steel, stainless steel) are joined.

III. Low Density Polyethylene Hose  
Install per manufacturer's (Salco) recommendations.

IV. PVC Threaded Connections
   i. Use only factory-formed threads. Field cut threads are not permitted.
   ii. Use only Teflon-type tape.
   iii. When connection is plastic-to-metal, the plastic component shall have male threads and the metal component shall have female threads.

V. Make metal-to-metal, threaded connections with Teflon-type tape or pipe joint compound applied to the male threads only.

e. Thrust Blocks
   I. Use cast-in-place concrete bearing against undisturbed soil.
   II. Size, orientation and placement shall be as shown on the installation details.

6. Installation of Mainline components
   a. Main System Shut Off Valve  
Install where indicated on the drawings.

   b. Backflow Prevention Assembly  
Install where indicated on the drawings. Install assembly so that its elevation, orientation, access, and drainage conform to the manufacturer's recommendations and applicable health codes.

   c. Flow Meter Assembly  
Install where indicated on the drawings.

   d. Isolation Gate Valve Assembly  
I. Install where indicated on the drawings.
   III. Locate at least 12-inches from and align with
adjacent walls or edges of paved areas.

e. Quick Coupling Valve Assembly
   Install where indication on the drawings.

7. Installation of Sprinkler and Bubbler Irrigation Components

   a. Remote Control Valve (RCV) Assembly for Sprinkler and Bubbler Laterals

      I. Flush mainline before installation of RCV assembly.

      II. Install where indicated on the drawings. Wire connectors and waterproof sealant shall be used to connect control wires to remote control valve wires. Install connectors and sealant per the manufacturer’s recommendations.

      III. Install only one RCV to a valve box. Locate valve box at least 12-inches from and align with nearby walls or edges of paved areas. Group RCV assemblies together where practical. Arrange grouped valve boxes in neat, rectangular patterns. Allow at least 12-inches between valve boxes.

      IV. Adjust RCV to regulate the downstream operating pressure.

   b. Sprinkler Assembly

      I. Flush lateral pipe before installing sprinkler assembly.

      II. Install per the installation details at locations shown on the drawings.

      III. Locate rotary sprinklers 12-inches from adjacent walls, fences, or edges of paved areas.

      IV. Locate spray sprinklers 3-inches from adjacent walls, fences, or edges of paved areas.

      V. Set sprinkler perpendicular to the finish grade.

      VI. Supply appropriate nozzle or adjust arc of coverage of each sprinkler for best performance.

      VII. Adjust the radius of throw of each sprinkler for best performance.

   c. Bubbler Assembly

      I. Install bubbler assembly per the installation details at locations shown on the drawings.
II. Adjust the output flow of each bubbler for best performance.

8. Installation of Drip Irrigation Components
   a. Remote Control Valve (RCV) Assembly for Drip Laterals
      I. Flush mainline pipe before installing RCV assembly.
      II. Locate as shown on the drawings. Wire connectors and waterproof sealant shall be used to connect control wires to remote control valve wires. Connectors and sealant shall be installed as per the manufacturer's recommendations.
      III. Install only one RCV to valve box. Locate at least 12-inches from and align with nearby walls or edges of paved areas. Group RCV assemblies together where practical. Allow at least 12-inches between valve boxes.
      IV. Arrange grouped valve boxes in rectangular patterns. Set RCV assembly discharge pressure to 30 PSI.
   b. Zone Control Valve Assembly
      Install at locations shown on the drawings.
   c. Drip Emitter Assembly
      I. Locate as shown on the drawings and installation details.
      II. Flush lateral pipe before installing emitter assembly.
      III. Cut emitter outlet distribution tubing square.
      IV. Install an access sleeve as part of each multiple-outlet emitter assembly.
      V. Use tools and techniques recommended by the manufacturer. Make openings for barb-mounted emitters with the emitter manufacturer's hole-punching tool.
   d. Flush Cap Assembly
      Install at the end of each drip irrigation lateral pipe as shown on the installation details.
   e. Pressure Adjustment Procedure
      I. Fully open all zone control valves and energize the RCV assembly.
II. Determine which emitter has the least outlet pressure; this is the critical emitter.

III. Identify zone control valve associated with the critical emitter; this is the critical zone control valve.

IV. Set discharge pressure of RCV such that the critical emitter has a pressure of 30 PSI + 2 PSI.

V. Identify the critical emitter for remaining zone control valves.

VI. Set each zone control valve such that its critical emitter has a pressure of 30 PSI + 2 PSI.

9. Installation of Control System Components
   a. Irrigation Control Units
      I. The locations of the control units as depicted on the drawings are approximate; the Owner's Representative will determine their exact site locations during sprinkler layout review.
      II. Install electrical connections between central control unit components and satellite control units per manufacturer's recommendations.
      III. Lightning protection: Install per manufacturer's recommendations.
      IV. Install primary surge protection arrestors on incoming power lines.
      V. Install one valve output surge protection arrestor on each control wire and one for the common wire.
      VI. Attach wire markers to the ends of control wires inside the controller unit housing. Label wires with the identification number (see drawings) of the remote control valve to which the control wire is connected.
      VII. Connect control wire or signal wire to the corresponding control unit terminal.
   b. Signal Wires
      I. Route signal wire as directed on plans. Install with a minimum number of field splices.
II. All signal wire shall be laid in trenches. The use of a vibratory plow is not permitted.

III. Carefully backfill around signal wire to avoid damage to wire insulation or wire connectors.

IV. If a signal wire must be spliced, make splice with recommended connector, installed per manufacturer's recommendations. Locate all splices in a separate 6-inch round valve box. Coil 2 feet of signal wire in valve box.

V. Unless noted on plans, install wire parallel with and under PVC mainline pipe.

VI. Protect wire not installed with PVC mainline pipe with a continuous run of warning tape placed in the backfill six inches above the wiring.

c. Control Wire

I. Bundle control wires where two or more are in the same trench. Bundle with pipe wrapping tape spaced at 10-foot intervals.

II. Control wiring may be pulled into the soil utilizing a vibratory plow device specifically manufactured for pipe pulling. Minimum burial depth equals minimum cover previously listed.

III. Provide a 24-inch excess length of wire in an 8-inch diameter loop at each 90 degree change of direction, at both ends of sleeves, and at 100-foot intervals along continuous runs of wiring. Do not tie wiring loop. Coil 24-inch length of wire within each remote control valve box.

IV. Install common ground wire and one control wire for each remote control valve. Multiple valves on a single control wire are not permitted. Install spare control wires so at least two (2) wires pass each Remote Control Valve Assembly.

V. If a control wire must be spliced, make splice with wire connectors and waterproof sealant, installed per the manufacturer's instructions. Locate splice in a valve box which contains an irrigation valve assembly, or in a separate 10-inch round valve box. (Use same procedure for connection to valves as for in-line splices.)

VI. Unless noted on plans, install wire parallel with and under PVC mainline pipe.
VII. Protect wire not installed with PVC mainline pipe with a continuous run of warning tape placed in the backfill six inches above the wiring.

10. Installation of Other Components

a. Tools and Spare Parts

I. Prior to the Pre-Maintenance Review, supply to the Owner operating keys, servicing tools, test equipment, and any other items indicated on the drawings.

II. Prior to Final Review, supply to the Owner the spare parts indicated in the General Notes on the drawings.

b. Other Materials
Install other materials or equipment shown on the drawings or installation details to be part of the irrigation system, even though such items may not have been referenced in these specifications.

M. Warranty

1. The purpose of this guarantee/warranty is to insure that the Owner receives irrigation materials of prime quality, installed and maintained in a thorough and careful manner.

a. For a period of one year from commencement of the formal maintenance period, guarantee/warranty irrigation materials, equipment, and workmanship against defects. Fill and repair depressions. Restore landscape or structural features damaged by the settlement of irrigation trenches or excavations. Repair damage to the premises caused by a defective item. Make repairs within seven days of notification from the Owner's Representative.

b. Contract documents govern replacements identically as with new work. Make replacements at no additional cost to the contract price.

c. Guarantee/warranty applies to originally installed materials and equipment and replacements made during the guarantee/warranty period.
02870

Site Furnishings

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary

This section contains design criteria for and information for site furnishings and accessories.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Benches, tables, bollards, bicycle racks receptacles, if appropriate to the facility, shall be included in the project. All site furnishings shall meet the UNLV Master Plan Guidelines, unless specified otherwise.

2. Generally these items shall be anchored in concrete so as not to be removed by vandals. Specify items which can be readily replaced if damaged.

3. Products

a. Benches - Dura Art Stone and Gametime "Ultrim" UF-3000. Concrete and perforated metals are preferred to wood and fiberglass

b. Trash Receptacles - Form Products, 7-WCF-ATL. Victor Stanley Model S-42. (REV 01) Do not locate on or above paved surfaces.

c. Bicycle parking racks – Per UNLV Master Plan Guidelines. Secure Site Design LLC Model numbers BRWS-103 (3 loop), BRCS-105 (5 loop), BRCS-107 (7 loop), and BRCS-109 (9 loop). (REV 01)

d. Tree Grates - Neenah, Urban Accessories, Canterbury International. To be installed with frames.

e. Drinking Fountains - Haws. Must be handicapped accessible

f. Public and Emergency (blue light) telephones. Must be handicapped (ADA) accessible. Emergency telephone shall be hands free operation by Talk-A-Phone, Model 400 - cfr Mushroom. Blue light fixture shall be combination type for both blue light and strobe operation.

g. Building ID Signs. Per Division 10

h. Ash Urns – Victor Stanley Model S-20 (REV 01)
02900
Trees, Shrubs and Ground Covers

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for and information for trees, shrubs, ground covers and other new plantings.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Designers are encouraged to use plant material in energy conserving, climate ameliorating ways. Combinations of deciduous and evergreen shade trees can do much to moderate weather and climatic extremes.

2. Designers shall refer to site paving drawings and coordinate size of plant pits so as to not undermine hardscape.

3. Plant materials shall be selected from the most current revision of the UNLV Landscape Guidelines.

4. Water harvesting measures should be considered where available.

D. Product Standards

1. Imported topsoil shall be natural, friable loam. Submit written evidence of tests for pH and total dissolved salts (TDS) prior to delivery. pH shall be between 6.5 and 8.0, TDS shall not exceed 1000 parts/million.

2. Mulch shall be "Forest Magic" brand or other approved nitrogen stabilized (nitrolized) fine ground fir bark.

3. Fertilizer shall be commercial Ammonium Phosphate w/an NPK ration of 16-20-0; use Agriform 20-10-5 formula, 21 gram tablets for salvaged and replanted plants.

4. Soil sulphur shall be agricultural grade, pilled or granulated, containing 99.5% active and 0.5% inert ingredients.

5. Manure shall be composted, well rotted, free of refuse and containing not more than 25% straw or other bedding material.

6. Soil mix for backfilling shall be three parts topsoil to one part mulch with one pound Ammonium Phosphate and two pounds soil sulphur added per cubic yard.
7. Tree stakes shall be three (3) inch diameter by eight (8) feet long, pressure-treated Lodgepole Pine, free of any weakening knots or other defect. Stake trees up to 15 gallon size with two (2) stakes. Larger sizes shall be staked or guyed.

8. Guy wire shall be new, 12 gauge, annealed, galvanized.

9. Chafing guards shall be new, 3/4” dia. reinforced rubber or vinyl hose, 12” long (min) or as necessary to protect tree from guy wires.

10. Pre-emergent herbicide shall be “Surflan” or approved equal.

11. Palm tying twine shall be natural fiber.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. New and existing utilities shall not conflict with planting.

2. Where plant material will be placed in soil beneath existing pavement, especially asphalt pavement, or other condition where soil sterilant or other treatment potentially harmful to plant material may have been applied shall be tested for the presence of any such chemicals or condition. Affected soils shall be treated and/or excavated and disposed of in accordance with local codes.

3. Minimum planting pit sizes shall be as follows:
   a. One (1) gallon size container: 18” in dia.
   b. Five (5) gallon size container: 36” in dia.
   c. Fifteen (15) gallon size container: 60” in dia.
   d. Twenty four (24”) inch box. 60” square.
   e. Thirty six (36") inch box and larger. 18” clear on all sides.
   f. Depth of all pits no deeper than the rootball to prevent settling.

4. Plant pits shall not undermine hardscape nor shall hardscape elements be placed over plant pits.

5. Areas to receive ground cover plants shall be excavated in their entirety to 18" below finish grade and backfilled with backfill mix described above.

6. Planting pit percolation rates to be determined prior to planting in the presence of UNLV representative.

7. After water settling backfill, set plants lower than finish grade to create irrigation basins such that the crown of the root ball shall be 4” lower than
surrounding finish grade. Basins shall be as wide as the plant pit. Top of rootball shall be flush with finish grade of the basin.

8. 2" of mulch shall be incorporated into the top 3" of soil in irrigation basin areas.

9. Root balls of existing palm trees to be transplanted shall have a minimum diameter of 4 feet plus the diameter of the trunk measure 12" above the ground. Vitamin B-1 shall be used per manufacturer's recommendations with the first watering.

10. Salvage of existing trees from the project shall be performed by a firm approved by the University and with at least four years experience with this type of work. The work shall be guaranteed and conducted in a manner consistent with local practice. The University shall designate a holding area and source of irrigation for boxed or other wise temporarily stored trees.

11. The landscape contractor shall maintain all planting until accepted. Maintenance operations shall include: watering, mulching, tightening or adjusting of tree ties, resetting plants to proper grade, restoration of irrigation basins, fertilization and weeding. Replacement materials shall meet all specifications of original materials.

12. Palm ties, not broken naturally, shall be cut by contractor after 4 months.

13. All plant materials shall be guaranteed for 1 full year following substantial completion or replacement.
02940
Lawns and Grasses

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for and information for lawns and grass sodding. New lawn Grass sodding and or seeding is currently prohibited at UNLV as an integral part of saving resources. The following spec shall be considered for patching of existing lawns scheduled to remain.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Quality Assurance
   a. Contractor Qualifications: All work specified herein shall be performed by a licensed landscape contractor experienced with the type and scale of work required and having equipment and personnel adequate to perform the work satisfactorily, and having all applicable insurance, licenses, and permits to legally perform that work.
   b. Contractor shall have on the site at all times a representative capable of reading and interpreting drawings and specifications.
   d. Source Quality Control:
      I. Compliance with Laws: All plant materials shall comply with State and Federal Laws with respect to inspection for disease infestation.
      II. Analysis and Standards: All packaged standard products shall have manufacturer's certified analysis. For other materials, provide analysis if required in these specifications. Analysis is to be by a recognized laboratory and made in accordance with methods established by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists.

2. Site Investigation and Protection
Contractor shall locate and protect existing adjoining pavement, curbing, structures, electric cables or conduits, irrigation and utility lines, existing plant materials, and other existing features or conditions above or below ground level that might be damaged as a result of his operations.
3. Sod
   a. Provide strongly rooted sod, not less than two years old, free of weeds and undesirable grasses and machine cut to pad thickness of 3/4" (+/- 1/4"), excluding top growth and thatch. Provide only sod capable of vigorous growth and development when planted. Sod grass shall be viable and not dormant at time of installation.
   b. Provide sod of uniform pad sizes with maximum 5% deviation in either length or width. Broken pads or pads with uneven ends will not be acceptable. Sod pads incapable of supporting their own weight when suspended vertically with a firm grasp on upper 10% of pad will be rejected. Sod pads shall be no less than 12 inches wide and three (3) feet long. Sod shall be a good healthy color when delivered and planted - free of dry or decayed spots.
   c. Mixture or type of sod shall be as noted on the Drawings or to match existing sod blend, in renovation situations or for replacement of damaged sod.

4. Approval of Subgrades
   The Contractor is to inspect the subgrade prior to beginning preparation for sod. If the subgrade does not meet required rough grades or has conditions deleterious to sod growth, including but not limited to soil contaminants, debris, large rocks, etc., the Contractor shall notify the Architect in writing and receive directions from the Architect.

C. Submittals
   1. Product Data:
      a. Submit name of sod supplier for approval by the Architect prior to ordering sod.
      b. Submit two copies of product names, literature and application rates for amendments and miscellaneous materials used for sodding including, but not limited to, fertilizer and soil amendments. Soil amendments and rates to be determined based on results of soil analysis.

J. Installation Guidelines
   1. Preparation
      a. Preparation of Subgrade: Before subgrade preparation, clean existing soil of roots, plants, sod, stones, clay lumps and other extraneous materials harmful or toxic to plant growth.
      b. Preparation for Sodding:
I. Subgrade: All areas prepared for sod shall be brought to an even grade and shaped to drain. Set subgrades to allow for amendments such that the required finish grades will be met when completed. Areas to be sodded shall be uniformly compacted to prevent uneven settlement after sod installation.

II. Apply half of the amendments and thoroughly rototill them into the soil to a minimum depth of 12". Rototill in two directions each at right angles to each other. Drag to even grade, and compact to (90) percent-modified proctor.

II. Rake and remove stones over 1" in any dimension, sticks, roots, rubbish and other extraneous matter brought to surface by the soil amendment process.

IV. Water: Water area to be sodded thoroughly. Apply a minimum of two inches of water throughout area. Allow area to dry.

V. Regrade as necessary to insure drainage and to meet proposed grades. Correct any differential settlement as required.

c. Fine Grading:

I. Fine grade after fertilizing to smooth, even surface with loose, uniformly fine texture. Roll, rake and drag area, remove ridges, repair erosion and fill depressions as required to meet finish grades. Limit fine grading to areas which can be sodded within 24 hours after grading. Remove stones over 1" in any dimension, sticks, roots, rubbish and other extraneous matter brought to surface.

II. Moisten prepared areas before sodding if soil is dry. Do not create a muddy soil condition.

2. Installation of Sod

a. Apply the other half of the amendments prior to sodding. Rake amendments evenly into the top two inches of soil and thoroughly moisten soil. Lay sod within 48 hours from time of stripping. Do not install sod if ground is frozen.

b. Lay sod to form solid mass with tightly fitted joints. Lay sod over moistened soil, lightly raking the area ahead of each sod strip. Butt ends and sides of sod strips; do not overlap. Stagger strips to offset joints in adjacent courses. Lay sod parallel to the contours. Avoid damage to subgrade or sod. Tamp firmly and evenly by hand to ensure contact with subgrade. Unless approved by Architect, do not place sod pieces into gaps between sod strips. Instead, relay sod to close gaps. With approval
of the Architect, sand can be sifted into minor gaps smaller than 1/2 inch.
Remove excess soil to avoid smothering grass.

c. Water sod thoroughly with a fine spray immediately after laying, until
subsoil is wet to a minimum of four inches.

L. Cleaning and Adjusting

1. During the work, keep all pavements clean and work area in an orderly condition.

2. Protect existing elements from damage due to sodding operations, operations by
other contractors, other trades and trespassers. Maintain protection during
installation and maintenance periods. Treat, repair or replace damaged work to
the satisfaction of the Owner at no cost to the Owner.

M. Warranty

1. Warranty sodded areas for a period of one full year after date of final acceptance
against defects including death and unsatisfactory growth as determined by the
Architect, unless such failure is determined to be due to the Owner's negligence
in following the contractor's recommended maintenance procedure.

2. Replace dead or unhealthy sod at the end of the warranty period, unless, in the
opinion of the Architect, it is advisable to extend the warranty until the next full
growing season. If an extended warranty period is enacted, an inspection will be
conducted at the end of the extended warranty period to determine acceptance
or rejection of plant material under the warranty requirements.

3. Contractor shall guarantee all sodding, from issue of substantial completion,
through specified maintenance period, until issue of final acceptance. This
warranty shall exclude damage due to Owner's negligence, vandalism, and/or
other destruction.

4. Maintenance: Contractor shall maintain sod regularly throughout the
maintenance period defined in these Specifications. Owner shall provide
maintenance afterwards.

5. Final acceptance shall be issued at end of warranty period, and the Architect /
Designer has inspected and is satisfied with all work.
03300
Cast-In-Place Concrete

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A. Summary

1. Section Includes
   Cast-in-place concrete.
   Concrete mixes
   Accessories

2. References

American Concrete Institute (ACI)
ACI 301 Specifications for Structural Concrete for Buildings. (Must be available at Project Site at all times.)

ACI 302R Guide for Concrete Floor and Slab Construction.

ACI 305R Hot Weather Concrete work.

ACI 306R Cold Weather Concrete work.

ACI 308 Standard Practice for Curing Concrete.

ACI 309 Standard Practice for Consolidation of Concrete.

ACI 318 Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete.

ACI 503.2 Standard Specification for Bonding Plastic Concrete to Hardened Concrete with a Multi-Component Epoxy Adhesive.

3. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)

ASTM C33 Standard Specifications for Concrete Aggregates.


ASTM C309 Standard Specifications for Liquid Membrane Forming Compounds for Curing Concrete.


ASTM C494 Standard Specifications for Chemical Admixtures for Concrete.

ASTM C567 Standard Test Method for Unit Weight of Structural Lightweight Concrete

ASTM C618 Standard Specifications for Fly Ash and Raw or Calcined Natural Pozzolan for Use as a Mineral Admixture in Portland Cement Concrete


ASTM D1751 Specification for Performed Expansion Joint Filler for Concrete Paving and Structural Construction (Nonextruding and Resilient Bituminous Types).

ASTM D1752 Specification for Preformed Sponge Rubber and Cork Expansion Joint Filler for Concrete Paving and Structural Construction.


C. Submittals

1. Comply with Division 1 and/or general conditions, unless otherwise indicated.

   a. Allow time for architect and engineers review of submittals as detailed in Division 1 and/or general conditions.

2. Product Data Manufacturer's specifications and technical data including the following

   a. Certified test reports indicating compliance with performance requirements specified herein.

   b. Laboratory reports 3 copies of tests and reports specified.

3. Concrete Design Mix Submit for each concrete type for review and return prior to placing concrete.
a. Include description of method by which mix design was formulated and supporting backup data.

b. Manufacturer's data sheets for admixtures.

4. Delivery Tickets 1 copy indicating quantity, mix identification, admixtures, design strength, aggregate size, design air content, design slump, and time of batching for each load delivered.

5. Authorization Requests Written requests for authorization for use of admixtures not specified, Site mixing of concrete, and use of bonding agents.

6. Quality Control Submittals
   a. Statement of qualifications.
   b. Design data.
   c. Test reports.

7. Standards of Workmanship Comply with ACI References listed above, unless otherwise indicated. See installation guidelines.

**F. Materials**

1. Cement
   Unless indicated otherwise use ASTM C150 Types I, IA, III, or IIIA. For all footings, slabs and retaining walls, use Type V cement.

2. Coarse Aggregate
   a. For Regular weight concrete use ASTM C33, maximum size as indicated for class of concrete.
   b. For Lightweight concrete use ASTM C330, maximum size as indicated for class of concrete.

3. Fine Aggregate ASTM C33

4. Admixtures. Use only the following unless otherwise approved.
   a. Air entraining ASTM C260.
   b. Water reducing ASTM C494, Type A.
   c. Set control ASTM C494, Type B,C,D,E.
   d. Calcium chloride Not permitted.
5. Cementitious Admixtures must meet the following criteria
   a. Fly Ash ASTM C-618, Class C, loss on ignition - less than 2 percent.
   b. Ground Granulated Blast-Furnace Slag ASTM C989, Grade 120
      Maximum percent by weight of total cementitious material in mix of either
      specified admixture  25
   c. Mix design must provide average 28 day compressive and flexural
      strength of cured concrete is equal to or in excess of specified values.
   d. Unless otherwise approved, use of admixture type and amount of
      admixture must be consistent for Project concrete.

6. Vapor Barrier: 10 mil (minimum) polyethylene sheeting.

7. Mixes
   
   Concrete Mixes  ACI 301, design for the following classes

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Strength PSI</th>
<th>Agg Max</th>
<th>Slump In.</th>
<th>Air %</th>
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<th>Location</th>
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<td>¾</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>Std-Wt</td>
<td>Interior Slabs &amp; Walls</td>
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<tr>
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<td>¾</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Stair Fill at Landings &amp; Treads</td>
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<tr>
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<td>½</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>Lt-Wt</td>
<td>Interior Slabs (where noted)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Air Entrained Concrete  In place value as scheduled.

   Fly Ash Mixes  Do not use in air entrained or architectural concrete.

   Light Weight Concrete Density: Lightweight Class, 110 +/-3 pcf air dry weight
   according to ASTM C567.

   Water/Cement Ratio  Unless noted shall have all concrete shall have a maximum
   water/cement ratio of 0.50.  All trowel finished interior slabs, subjected to
   vehicular traffic, shall have a maximum w/c ratio of 0.48.
Admixture Usage: All concrete must contain the specified water-reducing admixture or the specified high-range water-reducing admixture (superplasticizer). All concrete slabs placed at air temperatures below 50°F shall contain the specified non-corrosive, non-chloride accelerator. All concrete required to be air entrained shall contain an approved air entraining admixture. All pumped concrete, concrete for industrial slabs, synthetic fiber concrete, architectural concrete, concrete required to be watertight or concrete with a water/cement ratio below 0.50 shall contain the specified high-range water-reducing admixture (superplasticizer).

Water : Cementitious Materials Ratio: Cementitious materials include all cement and pozzolan (fly ash, silica fume, etc.) materials.

Cast In Place Walls And Suspended Slabs: 0.45, maximum.
Slabs on grade on Grade: 0.45, maximum.
All other concrete: Comply with requirements found in ACI 318-99.

G. Accessories or Special Features


2. Curing Materials for areas not scheduled for other finishes ASTM C309 Type 1 liquid membrane.


4. Expansion Joint Filler
   a. ASTM D1751 for use without sealant.
   b. ASTM D1752, sponge rubber or cork for use where sealant is required.

5. Bond Breaker 15 pound asphalt felt.


7. Bonding Agent Epoxy adhesive (ACI 503.2) - ASTM C881 Type II.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Verify Conditions
Examine areas and conditions under which Work is to be performed and identify conditions detrimental to proper or timely completion. Do not proceed until unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.
2. Preparation
   a. Coordination  Notify others involved to allow installation and completion of their work prior to concrete placement.
   b. Surface Preparation  Immediately before concrete placement, thoroughly wet moisture absorbing material that will be in contact with concrete, without developing standing water.

3. Installation
   a. Concrete Mixing ACI 301, ready mixed unless permission is given to Site mix.
   b. Hot weathering concrete. Comply with ACI 305 R when maximum daily temperature exceeds 85 degrees F. or rapid drying conditions exist (evaporation rates exceeds 0.15 pounds per square foot per hour. Refer to ACI 305R. Chapter 2).
   c. Cold Weather Concrete  Comply with ACI 306R when freezing conditions or a mean daily temperature below 40 degrees F. is encountered.
   d. Manufactured Items. Place manufactured forms and accessories per manufacturer's instructions.

4. Concrete Placement and Consolidation
   a. Place concrete within 1-1/2 hours after mix water has been added.
   b. Maximum Free Fall  5 feet.
   c. Concrete Placed on Steel Deck  Coordinate placement technique with deck supplier for strength and shoring requirements to avoid damaging deck.
      i. Heavier deck gauge may be used at no expense to Owner.
   d. Columns and Walls  Do not pour monolithic with slabs which bear on columns or walls.
   e. New Concrete Placed against Existing  Thoroughly clean and wet existing, coat with paste of neat cement and water. Commercial bonding agent may be submitted for approval.
   f. Curbs  Provide 3-1/2 inch high concrete curbs around exposed duct openings and pipes not sleeved in unfinished areas (such as store rooms and equipment rooms) over finished rooms or areas.

5. Tolerances
a. Concrete slabs on grade shall be placed and finished to a tolerance of FF/30FL20 (specified overall average) and FF20/FL15 (minimum local values).

b. Structural concrete composite slabs on deck shall be placed and finished to a tolerance of FF25 (specified overall average) and FF15 (minimum local values).

c. Minimum local values of “F” numbers shall be based on an individual concrete pour, bounded by slab edges or construction joints, or a 30 foot by 30 foot section of each individual pour.

d. For purposes of flatness and levelness testing, delete Paragraphs 7.2.3 and 7.3.2 of ASTM E1155, except that Paragraph 7.3.2. may be used at columns or at pipe sleeves or conduits which vertically penetrate through the top of the concrete.

6. Finishes

a. Exposed Vertical Surfaces: Smooth form finish (only where indicated) shall comply with ACI 301, 10.2.2 and produce a smooth, uniform texture with an orderly pattern of form mark. Coordinate finishes with design documents.


c. ACI 301 Chapters 10 and 11 set the basis for slab finishes as defined herein. Apply this or other finishes with design documents.

I. CONC-1 Steel trowel finish consisting of a floated finish as specified in ACI 301 Section 11.7.2, then power troweled, and finally hand troweled to smooth uniform texture free of trowel marks.

   i. At all interior locations, unless otherwise indicated.

   ii. Slabs to receive waterproofing membrane.

II. CONC-2 Light broom finish consisting of steel trowel finish above except delete hand troweling and provide light brooming transversely across surface to uniform scored texture.

   i. Interior stair treads and landings, unless otherwise indicated.

   ii. Interior slabs scheduled to receive ceramic tile, stone tile, hardeners, and other coatings.
III. CONC-3 Light broom finish with grit shall consist of a light broom
finish as specified above with an aluminum oxide grit spread over
surface at a rate of not less than 25 pounds per 100 square feet.

i. Use at interior stairs and ramps without carpeting, all
exterior stairs and ramps shown on structural drawings and
as otherwise indicated on Drawings.

ii. Do not use on surfaces that receive architectural finish.

IV. CONC-6 Wood float finish shall consist of hand float or power
bladed trowel with float shoes to comply with ACI 301, 11.7.2.

i. Slabs scheduled to received concrete topping.

V. Exposed exterior vertical surfaces smooth rubbed finish unless
otherwise indicated.

d. Concealed surfaces as cast for formed surfaces and floated for slab
unless indicated otherwise.

e. Slabs to Receive Topping or Similar Finish Scratched finish.

f. Slabs to Receive Membrane Troweled unless waterproofing
manufacturer recommends otherwise.

g. Future Floors Troweled finish.

h. Slip-resistant Finish 1/3 pound/square foot of non-slip aggregate placed
just prior to first troweling. Apply to exposed stairs, ramps, and dock
slabs and scheduled locations.

7. Curing

a. Use waterproof sheet materials or liquid membrane. Curing method shall
not impair finish or bonding of finish materials.

I. Do not apply liquid membrane on slabs scheduled to receive
ceramic tile, stone tile, hardeners, and other coatings.

II. Additional curing time and precautions are required for fly ash
concrete.

8. Field Quality Control

a. Duties of the contracted Testing and Inspection Agency :

I. Contracted testing and inspection agency shall provide inspection
and testing listed below and in accordance with the Building Code.
b. Scope of Batch Plant Inspection: The scope of batch plant inspection by the contracted testing laboratory shall include the following:

I. Inspection of batch plant facilities: Prior to the start of concrete Work, the Owner’s testing laboratory shall inspect batch plant facilities proposed for use in the Work and report in writing inspection results to the Architect and Construction Manager for approval before the start of the Work. The inspection shall follow that outline in ASTM C94 and as recommended by the National Concrete Ready Mix Association. Inspection shall include:

   a. Batch plant operations and equipment.

   b. Truck mixers.

   c. Scales.

   d. Stockpile placement.

   e. Material storage.

   f. Admixture dispensers.

c. Duties of batch plant inspector: The duties of the Owner’s testing laboratory batch plant inspector shall include the following:

I. Perform initial inspection of batch plant facilities as specified above and periodic inspections as follows:

   i. Secure samples of aggregates for testing.

   ii. Perform visual inspection of aggregates stockpiles to determine uniformity, cleanliness, and moisture variation to be performed each visit to the plant facility.

   iii. Adjust design weights for moisture in aggregates to be performed each visit if required.

   iv. Inspect aggregate conveying system for possible segregation to be performed at each visit.

   v. Observe batching procedure at each visit. Verify that concrete mix design number is being batched and randomly monitor weighing operation for correct weights of each mix ingredient, including admixture dosages.
vi. Prior to loading the truck at the batch plant verify that the drum is free of water, fresh concrete, or aggregates. Check conditions and cleanliness of drum, fins, and blades.

vii. During loading, observe loading procedures.

viii. After loading, hold the truck for proper mix time and inspect concrete for thorough mix and consistency prior to leaving the batch plant.

ix. Check size of batch for rated truck capacity.

x. The technician will initiate concrete mix inspection at the batch plant, then will proceed to the project site with the first truckloadings to continue to inspect the mix at the point of discharge. He will remain at the jobsite to inspect the mix for the required consistency for the duration of the concrete placement.

d. Concrete Batch Plant Inspection: The following types of concrete inspection shall be provided by the contracted testing laboratory for the classes of concrete described in each type of inspection below.

I. Continuous concrete inspection: Continuous concrete inspection at the batch plant and point of discharge at the job site shall be followed for the following concrete: All architectural concrete.

II. The Contracted testing laboratory shall assign the required number of technicians with the necessary equipment for each scheduled placement of the above listed concrete to provide continuous concrete inspection at both the batch plant and the point of discharge at the job site.

e. Job Site Inspection: The scope of the work to be performed by the Owner’s testing laboratory on the jobsite shall be as follows:

I. Verify that air temperatures at the point of placement in the structure are within acceptable limits defined above prior to ordering of concrete by the Contractor.

II. Inspect concrete upon arrival to verify that the proper concrete mix number, type of concrete, and concrete strength is being placed at the proper location.

III. Inspect plastic concrete upon arrival at the job site to verify proper batching. Verify that no water has been added at the job site, or in transit.

IV. Obtain concrete test cylinders.
V. Perform slump tests and air entrainment tests at the point of placement in the structure.

VI. Record information for concrete test reports.

VII. Verify that all concrete being placed meets job specifications. Report concrete not meeting the specified requirements and immediately notify the Contractor, Batch Plant Inspector, Architect, and Construction Manager.

VIII. Pick up and transport to laboratory, cylinders cast the previous day.

IX. Check concrete placing techniques to determine that concrete deposited is uniform and that vertical drop does not exceed five feet.

X. The contracted testing laboratory shall report any irregularities that occur in the concrete at the job site or test results to the Contractor, Architect, and Construction Manager.

XI. Concrete Batch Trip Tickets:

   i. All concrete batch trip tickets shall be collected and retained by the Contractor. Compressive strength, slump, air, and temperature tests shall be identified by reference to a particular trip ticket. All tickets shall contain the information specified in ASTM C 94. The Contractor and contracted testing laboratory shall immediately notify the Architect, Construction Manager and each other of tickets not meeting the criteria specified.

f. Concrete Test Cylinders by the contracted Testing Laboratory:

   Molding and testing:

   I. Field sample cylinders for strength tests shall be molded and laboratory cured in accordance with ASTM C31 "Method of Making and Curing Concrete Test Cylinders in the Field" and tested in accordance with ASTM C39 "Method of Testing for Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens".

   II. Field samples:

       i. Field samples for strength tests shall be taken in accordance with ASTM C173 "Method of Sampling Fresh Concrete".
III. Frequency of testing: Each set of test cylinders shall consist of a minimum of four standard test cylinders. A set of test cylinders shall be made according to the following frequency guidelines:

i. One set for each class of concrete taken not less than once a day.

ii. Columns, Caissons: One set for each 100 cubic yards or fraction thereof.

iii. Footings and Pile Caps: One set for each 100 cubic yards or fraction thereof.

iv. Floors: One set for each 100 cubic yards or fraction thereof but not less than one set for each 5000 square foot of floor area.

v. All other concrete: A minimum of one set for each 150 cubic yards or fraction thereof.

vi. No more than one set of cylinders at a time shall be made from any single truck.

vii. If the total volume of concrete is such that the frequency of testing as specified above would provide less than five strength tests for a given class of concrete, tests shall be made from at least five randomly selected batches or from each batch if fewer than five batches are used.

viii. The above frequencies assume that one batch plant will be used for each pour. If more than one batch plant is used, the frequencies cited above shall apply for each plant used.

g. The cylinders shall be numbered, dated, and the point of concrete placement in the building recorded. Of the four cylinders per set break one at seven days, two at 28 days, and one automatically at 56 days only if either 28 day cylinder break is below required strength.

h. Cylinder storage box
The Contractor shall be responsible for providing a protected concrete cylinder storage box at a point on the job site mutually agreeable with the testing laboratory for the purpose of storing concrete cylinders until they are transported to the Laboratory.

i. Transporting cylinders
The contracted testing laboratory shall be responsible for transporting the cylinders to the Laboratory in a protected environment such that no damage or ill effect will occur to the concrete cylinders.
Other Required Tests of Concrete by the contracted Testing Laboratory:

I. Slump tests: Slump tests (ASTM C143) shall be made at the beginning of concrete placement for each batch plant and for each set of test cylinders made.

II. Air entrainment: Air entrainment (ASTM C233) tests shall be made at the same time slump tests are made as cited above. Air entrainment test shall be at the pumping discharge.

III. Concrete temperature: Concrete temperature at placement shall be measured at the same time slump tests are made as cited above.

Information on concrete test reports: The contracted testing laboratory shall make and distribute concrete test reports after each job cylinder is broken. Such reports shall contain the following:

i. Truck number and ticket number.

ii. Concrete batch plant.

iii. Mix design number.

iv. Accurate location of pour in the structure.

v. Strength requirement.

vi. Date cylinders made and broken.

vii. Technician making cylinders.

viii. Concrete temperature at placing.

ix. Air temperature at point of placement in the structure.

x. Amount of water added to the truck at the batch plant and at the site and whether it exceeds the amount allowed by the mix design.

xi. Slump.

xii. Unit weight.

xiii. Air content.
xiv. Cylinder compressive strengths with type of failure if concrete does not meet specification requirements. Seven day breaks are to be flagged if they are less than 60 percent of the required 28 day strength. 28 day breaks are to be flagged if either cylinder fails to meet specification requirements.

I. Causes for Rejection of Concrete: The Contractor shall reject all concrete delivered to the site for any of the following reasons:

I. Wrong class of concrete (incorrect mix design number).

II. Concrete with temperatures exceeding 95 degrees F. may not be placed in the structure.

III. Air contents, as determined by the Owner’s testing laboratory, outside the limits specified in the mix designs.

IV. Slumps, as determined by the Owner’s testing laboratory, outside the limits specified in the mix design.

V. Excessive age: Concrete shall be discharged within 90 minutes of plant departure or before it begins to set if sooner than 90 minutes, unless approved by the Owner’s testing laboratory job inspector or other duly appointed representative.

VI. Water added at job site, or in transit.

VII. The Contractor is responsible that all concrete placed in the field is in conformance to the Contract Documents.

m. Evaluation and Acceptance of Concrete:

I. Strength test
A strength test shall be defined as the average strength of two 28 day cylinder breaks from each set of cylinders.

II. Quality control charts and logs: The contracted testing laboratory shall keep the following quality control logs and charts for each class of concrete containing more than 2,000 cubic yards. The records shall be kept for each batch plant and submitted on a weekly basis with cylinder test reports:

i. Number of 28 day strength tests made to date.

ii. 28 day strength test results containing the average of all strength tests to date, the high test result, the low test result, the standard deviation, and the coefficient of variation.
ii. Number of tests under specified 28 day strength.

iv. A histogram plotting the number of 28 day cylinders versus compressive strength.

v. Quality control chart plotting compressive strength test results for each test.

vi. Quality control chart plotting moving average for strength where each point plotted is the average strength of three previous test results.

vii. Quality control chart plotting moving average for range where each point plotted is the average of 10 previous ranges.

n. Acceptance criteria: The strength level of an individual class of concrete shall be considered satisfactory if both of the following requirements are met.

I. The average of all sets of three consecutive strength tests equal or exceed the required f’c.

II. No individual strength test (average of two 28 day cylinder breaks) falls below the required f’c by more than 500 PSI.

III. If either of the above requirements is not met, the contracted testing laboratory shall immediately notify the architect, construction manager, and owner’s representative associated with the project by telephone. Steps shall immediately be taken to increase the average of subsequent strength tests.

o. Investigation of Low Strength Concrete Test Results:

I. Contractor responsibility for low strength concrete
If any strength test of laboratory cured cylinders falls below the required f’c by more than 500 psi, the Contractor shall take steps immediately to assure that the load carrying capacity of the structure is not jeopardized. All related services of the contracted testing laboratory shall be borne by the contractor in accordance with item 1.06.H and item 1.07.A.

II. Nondestructive field tests
The contracted testing laboratory shall under the direction of the Architect perform nondestructive field tests of the concrete in question using Swiss Hammer, Windsor Probe, or other appropriate methods as approved by the Architect and report the results in the same manner as for cylinder test reports.
p. Core tests:

1. If the likelihood of low strength concrete is confirmed and computations indicate that the load carrying capacity of the structure has been significantly reduced, tests of cores by the contracted testing laboratory, drilled from the area in question under the direction of the Architect, will be required in accordance with ASTM C42 "Method of Obtaining and Testing Drilled Cores and Sawed Beams of Concrete". In such case, three cores shall be taken for each strength test more than 500 psi below required f'c. If concrete in the structure will be dry under service conditions, cores shall be air dried (temperature 60 degrees to 80 degrees F., relative humidity less than 60 percent) for 7 days before test and shall be tested dry. If concrete in the structure will be more than superficially wet under service conditions, cores shall be immersed in water for at least 48 hours and tested wet. The Contractor shall fill all holes made by drilling cores with an approved drypack concrete.

2. Acceptance criteria for core tests
Concrete in an area represented by core tests shall be considered structurally adequate if the average of three cores is equal to at least 85 percent of f'c and if no single core is less than 75 percent of f'c. If approved by the Architect, locations of erratic core strengths may be retested to check testing accuracy.

3. Load test
If the above criteria are not met and the structural adequacy remains in doubt, the Architect may order a load test as specified in ACI 318 for the questionable portion of the structure. The contracted testing laboratory shall perform or monitor this load test.

4. Strengthening of the structure, or demolition, or excavation
If the structural adequacy of the affected portion of the structure remains in doubt, the Architect may order the structure to be strengthened by an appropriate means or demolished or excavated and rebuilt.

q. Concrete Finish Measurement:

1. Measurement Standards: All floors indicated to have flatness/levelness tolerances shall be measured for flatness and levelness according to ASTM E 1155 "Standard Test Method for Determining Floor Flatness and Levelness Using the F-Number System".
II. Time Period for Measurement and Reporting: Measurement of the finished concrete surface profile for any test section shall be made by the contracted Testing Laboratory within 24 hours after completion of finishing operations. For structural elevated floors measurement shall also be made prior to removal of forms and shores. The Contractor shall be notified immediately after the measurements of any section are complete and a written report of the floor measurement results shall be submitted within 72 hours after finishing operations are complete.

III. Measuring Equipment: The concrete surface profile shall be measured using equipment manufactured for the purpose such as a Dipstick Floor Profiler as manufactured by the Edward W. Face Company in Norfolk, Virginia, optical or laser means or other method specified in ASTM E 1155.

IV. Floor Test Sections: For purposes of this specification, a floor test section is defined as the smaller of the following areas:

   i. The area bounded by column and/or wall lines.
   ii. The area bounded by construction and/or control joint lines.
   iii. Any combination of column lines and/or control joint lines.
   iv. Test sample measurement lines within each test section shall be multidirectional along two orthogonal lines as defined by ASTM E 1155.

V. The precise layout of each test section shall be determined by the contracted testing agency and shall be submitted for Construction Manager and Architect review and approval.

VI. Extent of Testing: The following outlines the minimum testing to be performed on the respective floor slabs. Additional testing will be requested by the Construction Manager if deemed necessary.

   i. Event Floor Level: Test a total of 40 randomly selected sections.
   ii. Other Floor Levels: Test a total of 20 randomly selected sections on each floor.

VII. The Testing Laboratories’ written reports must clearly identify the locations of each section tested.

r. Prior to any concrete placement, the contracted Testing Laboratory shall inspect anchor bolts as described in the installation guidelines.
s. Inspections  Verify formwork, reinforcing steel, inserts, and items are complete, accurately placed, clean, and secure.

9. Repair of Concrete Surfaces

I. Tie Holes  Patching not required.

II. Concrete Surfaces under Waterproofing  Remove fins and fill voids and tie holes as recommended by waterproofing manufacturer.

III. Cutting and patching existing floor slab. Score with 1 inch deep sawcut. Remove slab with jackhammer or similar method to leave a rough exposed edge. Patch with new concrete and finish to match existing slab.
03331
Cast-in-Place Architectural Concrete

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for and information for architectural concrete that will be exposed to view and may require non-standard formwork and/or finishes.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. General
   1. In general, all of the items included in Section 03300 – Cast-In-Place Concrete, will apply. This section shall be included when concrete will be exposed and special finishes may require non-standard formwork, special design mixes (for color or texture) and services of a specialized consultant to assist the Contractor in providing the required design results.

   2. All of the above items should be considered if special finishes are desired. Attempts to get them without the benefit of special attention and/or an expert in this field will result in poor quality, compromised design and possibly additional charges on the part of the Contractor in connection with efforts to provide what was not specified or detailed.

   3. Drawings must be very specific concerning the detailing for Architectural Concrete.

2. Quality Assurance
   a. Field sample panels may be used to verify that Contractor can produce cast-in-place architectural concrete of required finish, color, and texture. On simpler projects, field samples may suffice and make mockups unnecessary. For more complex projects, field samples may be needed before producing full-scale mockups.

   b. Field Sample Panels: After approval of verification sample and before casting architectural concrete, produce field sample panels to demonstrate the approved range of selections made under sample submittals. Produce a minimum of 3 sets of full-scale panels, cast vertically, approximately 48 by 48 by 6 inches (1200 by 1200 by 150 mm) minimum, to demonstrate the expected range of finish, color, and texture variations.
c. Mockups: Before casting architectural concrete, build mockups to verify selections made under sample submittals and to demonstrate typical joints, surface finish, texture, tolerances, and standard of workmanship. Build mockups to comply with the following requirements, using materials indicated for the completed Work:

d. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.

C. Submittals
Provide product data, design mixtures, formwork shop drawings, placement schedule, as well as samples of all materials proposed to be used.

F. Materials

1. Form-Facing Materials
   1. General: Comply with Division 3 Section "Cast-in-Place Concrete" for formwork and other form-facing material requirements.
   2. Form-Facing materials may include special form panels in steel, glass-fiber reinforced plastic, or other approved non-absorptive panel materials that will provide continuous, true, and smooth architectural concrete surfaces. Furnish in largest practicable sizes to minimize number of joints.
   3. Other materials may include form liners; rustication strips; chamfer strips; form ties, etc.

2. Steel Reinforcement and Accessories
   General: Comply with Division 3 Section "Cast-in-Place Concrete" for steel reinforcement and other requirements for reinforcement accessories.

3. Concrete Materials
   Cementitious Material: Use the same concrete materials, admixtures, water etc. as noted in 03300, unless noted otherwise by the Structural Engineer.

4. Concrete Mixtures
   a. Prepare design mixtures for each type and strength of cast-in-place architectural concrete proportioned on basis of laboratory trial mixture or field test data, or both, according to ACI 301.
      i. Use a qualified independent testing agency for preparing and reporting proposed design mixtures based on laboratory trial mixtures.
b. Color Pigment: Add color pigment to concrete mixture according to manufacturer's written instructions and to result in hardened concrete color consistent with approved mockup.

5. Finishes

a. Architectural Concrete Finish: Match Architect's design reference sample, identified and described as indicated, to satisfaction of Architect.

b. Related Unformed Surfaces: At tops of walls, horizontal offsets, and similar unformed surfaces adjacent to formed surfaces, strike off smooth and finish with a texture matching adjacent formed surfaces.

   i. Continue final surface treatment of formed surfaces uniformly across adjacent unformed surfaces, unless otherwise indicated.

c. Maintain uniformity of special finishes over construction joints, unless otherwise indicated.

d. Sandblasting and other similar types of finished can be very disruptive and messy, that is not easily accomplished on an occupied campus. Compliance with all Clark County and State Air Quality Standards will be required.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. General: Comply with Division 3 Section "Cast-in-Place Concrete" for formwork, embedded items, and shoring and reshoring.

2. In addition to ACI 303.1 limits on form-facing panel deflection, limit cast-in-place architectural concrete surface irregularities, designated by ACI 347R as abrupt or gradual, as follows:

3. Fabricate forms to result in cast-in-place architectural concrete that complies with ACI 117, "Specifications for Tolerances for Concrete Construction and Materials."

4. Clean forms and adjacent surfaces to receive concrete. Remove chips, wood, sawdust, dirt, and other debris just before placing concrete.

5. Retighten forms and bracing before placing concrete, as required, to prevent mortar leaks and maintain proper alignment.

6. Place form liners accurately to provide finished surface texture indicated. Provide solid backing and attach securely to prevent deflection and maintain stability of liners during concreting. Prevent form liners from sagging and stretching in hot weather. Seal joints of form liners and form liner accessories to prevent mortar leaks. Coat form liner with form-release agent.
7. When forms are reused, clean surfaces, remove fins and laitance, and tighten to close joints. Align and secure joints to avoid offsets. Do not use patched forms for cast-in-place architectural concrete surfaces.

8. Repairs and Protection
   a. Repair and cure damaged finished surfaces of cast-in-place architectural concrete when approved by Architect. Match repairs to color, texture, and uniformity of surrounding surfaces and to repairs on approved mockups.
      1. Remove and replace cast-in-place architectural concrete that cannot be repaired and cured to Architect's approval.
   c. Protect corners, edges, and surfaces of cast-in-place architectural concrete from damage; use guards and barricades.
   d. Protect cast-in-place architectural concrete from staining, laitance, and contamination during remainder of construction period.
04100  
**Mortar and Masonry Grout**

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### A. Summary

1. This section includes mortar and grout for masonry.

2. **Related Sections**
   - Section 01400 - Quality Control.
   - Section 04300 - Unit Masonry System.
   - Section 08111 – Steel Doors, Windows and Frames.

3. **References**
   - ASTM C91 - Masonry Cement.
   - ASTM C94 - Ready-Mixed Concrete.
   - ASTM C144 - Aggregate for Masonry Mortar.
   - ASTM C150 - Portland Cement.
   - ASTM C270 - Mortar for Unit Masonry.
   - ASTM C387 - Packaged, Dry, Combined Materials, for Mortar and Concrete.
   - ASTM C404 - Aggregates for Masonry Grout.
   - ASTM C476 - Grout for Masonry.
   - ASTM C780 - Preconstruction and Construction Evaluation of Mortars for Plain and Reinforced Unit Masonry.
C. Submittals

1. Submit under provisions the front end and/or general conditions.

2. Product Data
   Submit manufacturer's data on materials where Owner's acceptance is required.

3. Mix Design
   Indicate Proportion or Property method used, required environmental conditions, and admixture limitations. All mix designs shall bear the project name and the location where the mix is to be used. All mix designs shall bear the wet seal and signature of a Registered Professional Engineer licensed to practice in the State of Nevada.

4. Samples
   Submit two (2) ribbons of mortar color, illustrating color and color range.

5. Test Reports
   a. Submit reports on mortar indicating conformance to ASTM C270.
   b. Submit reports on grout indicating conformance to ASTM C476.

6. Delivery, Storage, And Handling
   a. Deliver store and protect products under provisions of the front end and/or general conditions.
   b. Maintain packaged materials clean, dry, and protected against dampness, freezing, and foreign matter.

7. Environmental Requirements
   Maintain materials and surrounding air temperatures to minimum 50 degrees F (10 degrees C) prior to, during, and forty-eight (48) hours after completion of masonry work, or provide satisfactory evidence of compliance with cold weather requirements of IBC.

F. Materials

1. Portland Cement: ASTM C150, Type II; Type V cement for mortar and grout in block placed below grade.

2. Masonry Cement: ASTM C91, Type S.


4. Hydrated Lime: ASTM C207, Type S.
5. Premix Mortar: ASTM C387, using white cement, Normal strength Type S. Submit manufacturer's data for approval.


7. Water: Clean and potable.

8. Bonding Agent: Submit for approval.

9. **Mortar Color**
   Color to match masonry unit; manufactured by SGS or approved equal.

10. **Admixtures**
    Plasticizer: Water reducing type which reduces porosity and absorption to increase bond strength; submit for approval.

11. **Mortar Mixes**

    a. **Mortar for Walls and Partitions**
       ASTM C270, Type S, utilizing the Proportion Method to achieve compressive strength noted on structural drawings; or where none is indicated not less than shown in MORTAR PROPORTIONS FOR UNIT MASONRY Table of the IBC. Notes on structural drawings govern.

    b. **Pointing Mortar**
       ASTM C270, Type N, using the Property Method with maximum two percent (2%) ammonium stearate or calcium stearate per cement weight.

    c. **Stain Resistant Pointing Mortar**
       One part Portland cement, 1/8 part hydrated lime, and two (2) parts graded (80 mesh) aggregate, proportioned by volume. Add aluminum tristearate, calcium stearate, or ammonium stearate equal to two (2) percent of Portland cement by weight.

    d. Do Not use calcium chloride in mortar.

12. **Mortar Mixing**

    a. Thoroughly mix mortar ingredients in the proportions required by the IBC for immediate use in accordance with ASTM C270 or C780.

    b. Add mortar color and approved admixtures in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Provide uniformity of mix and coloration.
c. Do not use anti-freeze compounds to lower the freezing point of mortar.

d. If water is lost by evaporation, retemper only within two (2) hours of mixing.

e. Use mortar within two (2) hours after mixing at temperatures of 80 degrees F (26 degrees C), or two-and-one-half hours at temperatures under 50 degrees F (10 degrees C).

13. **Grout Mixes**

a. **Engineered Masonry**

   Grout mix as noted on structural drawings but not less than 2000 psi strength at 28 days; 7-10 inches slump; premixed type in accordance with ASTM C94, or mixed in accordance with ASTM C476 and IBC requirements for coarse grout. Grout strength may have to be increased in order to obtain an \( f'_m = 1500 \) psi.

b. Comply with water-repellant admixture manufacturer’s recommendations for slump and consistency.

14. **Grout Mixing**

a. Mix concrete in accordance with ASTM C94.

b. Thoroughly mix mortar ingredients in quantities needed for immediate use in accordance with ASTM C476 grout, and in accordance with GROUT PROPORTIONS BY VOLUME Table of the IBC.

c. Add admixtures in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Provide uniformity of mix.

d. Do not use anti-freeze compounds to lower the freezing point of grout.

e. Do not use fly ash.

15. **Mix Tests**

a. Testing of mortar and grout shall be performed by an independent testing laboratory in accordance with the front end and/or general conditions.

b. **Testing of Mortar Mix**

   Test mortar mix for compressive strength, consistency, mortar aggregate ratio, water content, and air content in accordance with ASTM C780.
c. Testing of Grout Mix: Test grout mix for compressive strength and slump in accordance with ASTM C1019.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Preparation
   a. Request inspection of spaces to be grouted.
   b. Plug cleanout holes with block masonry units to prevent leakage of grout materials. Brace masonry for wet grout pressure.

2. Installation
   a. Install mortar and grout to requirements of the specific masonry sections.
   b. Work grout into masonry cores and cavities to eliminate voids.
   c. Do not displace reinforcement while placing grout.
   d. Remove grout spaces of excess mortar.
   e. Form bottom of bond beams with approved type metal lath or manufactured product. In no case use cardboard, paper, or unapproved materials.

3. Schedules
   CMU Masonry: Type S mortar with Type N pointing mortar (or as noted on structural drawings).
04900

Masonry Restoration and Cleaning

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A. Summary
This section contains general design criteria for masonry restoration and cleaning.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. The preservation of UNLV’s historic masonry buildings is critical to maintaining the character of the campus. When undertaking masonry restoration and cleaning, use extreme care to renew and extend the life of these buildings. Specify the minimum possible treatment necessary to attain a clean masonry surface.

2. Refer to the National Park Service publication, "Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing," which can be found at: http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/standeuide/index.hlm

3. During the design phase, review products and methods for masonry cleaners, pointing, and color of mortar with UNLV.

C. Submittals
Submit a list of cleaning products and methods to UNLV, and specify the recommended mortar color.

H. Special Requirements
Masonry restoration and cleaning may entail unforeseen changes in the work. To maintain fair pricing to UNLV for changes in construction work, the bid documents should contain a bid schedule of anticipated types of work (by architect), unit prices (by contractor), anticipated quantities (by architect), the cost of work (by contractor), additional work unit prices (by contractor), verified final quantities, and the final cost of work. This bid schedule enables adjustments, based on quantity, to fairly compensate for increases or decreases in the scope of work. The owner, architect, and contractor must document and agree on the final scope of work.

L. Cleaning and Adjusting
Take the necessary precautions to protect adjacent materials, buildings, and people in the area from masonry restoration and cleaning activities. Refer to environmental, health, and safety dust control measures.

   a. Use wet methods or vacuum systems to minimize dust.
b. Control dust at the building exterior and at air intakes to the building's ventilation system.

c. Seal all openings in the building envelope, including windows and doors, during dusty operations.

d. When the HVAC systems allows, the building air pressure should be positive to keep dust from infiltrating through windows and doors.

K. Quality Control

Masonry restoration contractors must provide UNLV with evidence of similar work and must have at least five years experience.
04810

Unit Masonry Assemblies

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A. Summary
Section contains general design criteria for Unit Masonry Assemblies.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Masonry Selection
   a. The architect will coordinate masonry selection with the UNLV Planning and Construction Project Manager. Masonry selection prior to bidding is required. A/E will select three masonry suppliers that meet standards for block specifications and color. Finish boards shall include 4” x 4” samples for each type and color of masonry block used.
   b. Masonry shall be selected for durability and low maintenance.
   c. Split-face block is approved for exterior use only. Do not use split face block as an interior wall finish.
   d. Specifications: Split face tolerances must be defined as 1/2” maximum from the face. A maximum tolerance of ¾” total deviation will be allowed.
   e. Drawing Coordination: Where split-faced block is used, provide smooth face block at signs, hose bibs, lighting, outlets, etc. Coordinate location of all wall-mounted items.

2. Masonry Finish
   a. Seal all masonry with two coats of a non-staining UV resistant sealer.
   b. Do not specify acidic cleaners for masonry in areas adjacent to stone surfaces, and where existing landscape materials may be damaged by run-off.
   c. Metal parapet cap shall be required for all exterior walls. Slope cap towards roof to avoid staining exterior wall finishes. Cap stones will not be allowed.
   d. All masonry color shall be integral.
   e. Paint or stain cannot be applied to masonry to achieve uniformity.
f. Sand blasting shall not be allowed on visible masonry surfaces.

g. Specifications shall include the statement, “masonry units with factory applied silicone coatings are not acceptable”.

h. Provide anti-graffiti coatings on all masonry walls that extend below 8 feet.

3. **Masonry Installation**
a. The specifications state “brick shall be broken out of pallets and intermixed on the site prior to installation, to ensure color randomness”.

b. Avoid installing low masonry walls adjacent to hard surfaces to help prevent skateboard damage.

c. Specify requirements for continuous or periodic special inspection of masonry, as approved by UNLV.

4. **Joints**
a. Specify tooled joints in all masonry exposed to weather. Raked, struck, or other similar joints in masonry may be used only with units not exposed to the weather.

b. Coordinate control joints with the structural engineer. Provide appropriately spaced control joints. Control joints shall be shown on building elevations and floor plans in the Design Development submittal.

c. Drawing Coordination: Show control joints on building elevations and floor plans in design development submittal

C. **Submittals**

1. Erect sample wall panel prior to installation of masonry work, min. 4’ x 4’ or 6 course high x 6 unit wide panel (whichever is larger), for each block type. The panel shall remain on site throughout masonry work.

2. The Contractor’s work shall be held to approved mock up standard for masonry color, grout color, joint consistency, and surface tolerances
05030

Metal Coatings

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for metal coatings and includes the preparation, protective coating and painting of exposed metal surfaces.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. All exposed metal shall have a protective coating.

2. Material Quality: Provide manufacturer's best-quality paint material of the various coating types specified that are factory formulated and recommended by manufacturer for application indicated.

3. Indicate paint colors in a separate schedule or show location and extent on Drawings. The number of colors used on a project and use of deep-tone colors will affect Project cost. See the Evaluations in Division 9 Section "Painting."

4. Exterior Primer: Exterior alkyd or latex-based primer of finish coat manufacturer and recommended in writing by manufacturer for use with finish coat and on substrate indicated.
   a. Ferrous-Metal and Aluminum Substrates: Rust-inhibitive metal primer.
   b. Zinc-Coated Metal Substrates: Galvanized metal primer.
   c. Where manufacturer does not recommend a separate primer formulation on substrate indicated, use paint specified for finish coat.

5. Surface Preparation: Clean and prepare surfaces to be painted according to manufacturer's written instructions for each particular substrate condition and as specified.

6. Exposed Surfaces: Include areas visible when permanent or built-in fixtures, grilles, convector covers, covers for finned-tube radiation, and similar components are in place. Extend coatings in these areas, as required, to maintain system integrity and provide desired protection.
   a. Paint surfaces behind movable equipment and furniture the same as similar exposed surfaces. Before final installation of equipment, paint surfaces behind permanently fixed equipment or furniture with prime coat only.
b. Paint interior surfaces of ducts with a flat, nonspecular black paint where visible through registers or grilles.

c. Paint back sides of access panels and removable or hinged covers to match exposed surfaces.

7. Submit product data, samples, 1 foot by 1 foot mockup of each finish, and a composition breakdown of the proposed coating and paint product to ensure compliance with UNLV Paint Composition Standards. Products and paint systems must be approved by UNLV.
05120

Structural Steel

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A. Summary
This section contains general design criteria relative to structural steel framing.

B. System Design and Requirements

1. All structural steel and their connections shall be designed, fabricated and erected in accordance with the latest specifications of the American Institute of Steel Construction.

2. The Engineer of Record shall: (a) design and detail all connections on the structural drawings, or (b) review and approve all shop drawings, including connections designed and detailed by the Fabricator. For connections to be designed by the Fabricator, the Engineer of Record shall clearly indicate all design loads on the drawings.

3. Quality Assurance

   a. Fabricator Qualifications: A qualified fabricator who participates in the AISC Quality Certification Program and is designated an AISC-Certified Plant, Category Sbd.


C. Submittals

1. Product Data: For each type of product designed and to be erected.

2. Shop Drawings: Show fabrication of structural-steel components.

D. Product Standards

1. Structural Steel

   a. The allowable types and grades of all structural steel, plate, bar, pipe, tubes, bolts and associated materials shall be specified in the construction documents.
b. Shop prime steel surfaces except as required for field fabrication, sprayed fire-resistive materials, galvanized surfaces.

K. Quality Control

1. Owner will engage an independent testing and inspecting agency to perform shop tests and inspections and prepare test reports. Comply with testing and inspection requirements of Part 3, Article "Field Quality Control."

2. Correct deficiencies in Work that test reports and inspections indicate does not comply with the Contract Documents.
05500

Metal Fabrications

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for and information for miscellaneous metal items and fabrications.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements
In general, miscellaneous metal items such as lintels, embeds, grating, ladders, bollards, stair nosings, trim and similar architectural features shall be designed and sized to meet codes and their applications.

C. Submittals
1. Shop Drawings: Include plans, elevations, sections, and details of metal fabrications and their connections. Show anchorage and accessory items.
2. Templates: For anchors and bolts.
3. Samples: For each type and finish of extruded nosing and tread.

F. Materials
1. Metal Surfaces, General: Provide materials with smooth, flat surfaces without blemishes.
2. All metals shall meet ASTM standards, applicable for specific shape, type.
4. Concrete Materials and Properties: Comply with requirements in Division 3 Section "Cast-in-Place Concrete" for normal-weight, air-entrained, ready-mix concrete with a minimum 28-day compressive strength of 3000 psi (20 MPa), unless otherwise indicated.

J. Installation Guidelines
1. Fabrication
   a. Cut, drill, and punch metals cleanly and accurately. Remove burrs and ease edges. Remove sharp or rough areas on exposed surfaces.
b. Weld corners and seams continuously. Use materials and methods that minimize distortion and develop strength and corrosion resistance of base metals. Obtain fusion without undercut or overlap. Remove welding flux immediately. Finish exposed welds smooth and blended.

c. Form exposed connections with hairline joints, flush and smooth, using concealed fasteners where possible. Locate joints where least conspicuous.

d. Fabricate seams and other connections that will be exposed to weather in a manner to exclude water. Provide weep holes where water may accumulate.

e. Where units are indicated to be cast into concrete or built into masonry, equip with integrally welded steel strap anchors, not less than 24 inches (600 mm) o.c.

f. Miscellaneous Framing and Supports: Provide steel framing and supports not specified in other Sections as needed to complete the Work. Fabricate units from steel shapes, plates, and bars of welded construction. Cut, drill, and tap units to receive hardware, hangers, and similar items.

g. Miscellaneous Steel Trim: Fabricate units from steel shapes, plates, and bars of profiles shown with continuously welded joints and smooth exposed edges. Miter corners and use concealed field splices where possible. Provide cutouts, fittings, and anchorages as needed to coordinate assembly and installation with other work.

h. Metal Bollards shall be a minimum of 6 inch diameter.

2. Installation

a. General: Perform cutting, drilling, and fitting required for installing metal fabrications. Set metal fabrications accurately in location, with edges and surfaces level, plumb, and true.

b. Welds shall be ground and sanded smooth for uniform painted appearance. The use of “Bondo” to fill large gaps and holes is discouraged.

c. All sharp corners shall be radiused a minimum of 1/8”.
A. **Summary**

This section contains design criteria for and information for metal stairs and handrails.

B. **System Design and Performance Requirements**

1. **Performance Requirements**

   a. **Structural Performance of Stairs:** Provide metal stairs capable of withstanding the effects of gravity loads and the following loads and stresses within limits and under conditions indicated:

      I. Uniform Load: 200 lbf/sq. ft.

      II. Concentrated Load: 400 lbf applied on an area of 4 sq. in.

      III. Uniform and concentrated loads need not be assumed to act concurrently.

      IV. Stair Framing: Capable of withstanding stresses resulting from railing loads in addition to loads specified above.

      V. Limit deflection of treads, platforms, and framing members to L/480 or 1/8 inch, which is less.

   b. **Seismic Performance**

      Provide metal stairs capable of withstanding the effects of earthquake motions determined according to ASCE 7, “Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and other Structures”; Section 9, “Earthquake Loads” and conforming to the requirements of 1998 UBC for Zone 2B.

2. **Quality Assurance**

   a. **Installer Qualifications:** Fabricator of products.

   b. **NAAMM Stair Standard:** Comply with "Recommended Voluntary Minimum Standards for Fixed Metal Stairs" in NAAMM AMP 510, "Metal Stairs Manual," for class of stair designated, unless more stringent requirements are indicated.

C. **Submittals**
1. Shop Drawings: Include plans, elevations, sections, details, and attachments to other work.
   a. Provide templates for anchors and bolts specified for installation under other Sections.
   b. For installed products indicated to comply with design loads, include structural analysis data signed and sealed by the qualified professional engineer responsible for their preparation.

2. Welding certificates.

3. Qualification Data: For professional engineer.

4. Product Test Reports: Based on evaluation of comprehensive tests performed by a qualified testing agency, for stairs.

**D. Product Standards**

Metal Surfaces, General: Provide materials with smooth, flat surfaces, unless otherwise indicated. For components exposed to view in the completed Work, provide materials without seam marks, roller marks, rolled trade names, or blemishes.

**J. Installation Guidelines**

1. Fabrication, General
   1. Provide complete stair assemblies, including metal framing, hangers, struts, clips, brackets, bearing plates, and other components necessary to support and anchor stairs and platforms on supporting structure.
      a. Join components by welding, unless otherwise indicated.
      b. Use connections that maintain structural value of joined pieces.
   2. Pre-assembled Stairs: Assemble stairs in shop to greatest extent possible. Disassemble units only as necessary for shipping and handling limitations. Clearly mark units for reassembly and coordinated installation.
   3. Cut, drill, and punch metals cleanly and accurately. Remove burrs and ease edges to a radius of approximately 1/32 inch, unless otherwise indicated. Remove sharp or rough areas on exposed surfaces.
   4. Form bent-metal corners to smallest radius possible without causing grain separation or otherwise impairing work.
   5. Form exposed work true to line and level with accurate angles and surfaces and straight edges.
6. Weld connections to comply with the following:
   a. Use materials and methods that minimize distortion and develop strength and corrosion resistance of base metals.
   b. Obtain fusion without undercut or overlap.
   c. Remove welding flux immediately.
   d. Weld exposed corners and seams continuously, unless otherwise indicated.
   e. At exposed connections, finish exposed welds and surfaces smooth and blended so no roughness shows after finishing and contour of welded surface matches that of adjacent surface.

7. Form exposed connections with hairline joints, flush and smooth, using concealed fasteners where possible. Where exposed fasteners are required, use Phillips flat-head (countersunk) screws or bolts unless otherwise indicated. Locate joints where least conspicuous.

8. Metal-Pan Stairs: Form risers, subtread pans, and subplatforms to configurations shown from steel sheet of thickness needed to comply with performance requirements but not less than 0.0677 inch.

9. Avoid the use of metal pans for exterior stairs and shall only be used when approved by UNLV. When used in exterior applications, all metal pans and other associated metal stair components shall be galvanized or 100% seal weld with all metal pan surfaces epoxy painted prior to filling with concrete to alleviate the development of rust on any hidden or confined surfaces.
06200 Finish Carpentry

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A. Summary
This section contains general design criteria for finish carpentry. The designer is responsible for specifying and designing details for UNLV’s approval.

D. Product Standards
Finish carpentry products must conform to AW1 quality standards, custom-grade.

F. Materials
Finish carpentry materials must conform to the following standards.

1. Exterior Finish Carpentry
   a. Use of exterior shall be avoided.
   b. Trim and boards for transparent finishes must be western red cedar, Grade B and better, number 1 and 2 clear.
   c. Trim and boards for painted finishes must be hardwood suitable for exposure and loading.
   d. Plywood for painted finishes must be APA-rated, exterior, medium-density, overlay plywood.

2. Interior Finish Carpentry
   a. Trim, boards, and plywood for transparent finishes must be hardwood of a species required by the designer, or as required to match existing trim, boards, and plywood. Sequence match veneers for plywood.
   b. Trim and boards for painted finishes must be hardwood suitable for exposure and use.
   c. Shelving
      I. Shelving must be solid hardwood, plywood with hardwood edge bands, or high-density particleboard, faced on all sides and edges with plastic laminate.
II. Shelving at labs shall be appropriate for the lab use and approved by UNLV and user.

III. Material thickness or reinforcement must be appropriate for the shelf loads, with regard to shelf depth and span.

d. **Wood Treatment**

I. Items in contact with roofing, flashing, waterproofing, masonry, concrete, or the ground must be pressure-treated with a waterborne preservative. The vehicle for the preservative must be compatible with the finish.

II. Where required by code or local authorities, use ASTM E 84, Class A fire-retardants. The vehicle for the fire-retardant preservative must be compatible with the finish.

J. **Installation Guidelines**

1. Run trim in single lengths to the extent possible.

2. All carpentry work must be set to required levels and lines, with members plumb, true, and cut to fit.
06400
Architectural Woodwork

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for architectural woodwork, including the installation of shop-fabricated exposed woodwork and casework.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Certification Requirements
Manufacturers must be AWI-certified.

C. Submittal

1. Shop Drawings must:
   a. Indicate the physical dimensions and details or profiles of all elements of the work, including the location of different grades, species, and/or finishes.
   b. Provide dimensions, details, and specific directions for all blocking required for installation.
   c. Indicate dimensions, details, and specific directions for all cutouts or easements required for equipment, accessories, utilities, or service access.

D. Product Standards
Architectural woodwork products must conform to AWI quality standards, custom-grade, unless otherwise indicated or approved.

F. Materials
Architectural woodwork materials must conform to the following standards.

1. Wood Species
   a. With transparent finishes, use the hardwood species required by the designer or a species that matches the existing hardwood.
   b. With painted finishes, use a closed-grain hardwood suitable for the exposure and loading.
c. With laminate backings, use at least 45 lb density particleboard.

2. Veneer Matching
Use the veneer required by the designer or a veneer that matches the existing veneer.

3. Plastic Laminate
Use NEMA LD-3, 0.050" thick horizontal-grade plastic laminate at exposed surfaces. Use 0.020" thick horizontal-grade laminate at semi-exposed parts, such as cabinet liners. The designer will select the color, texture, and pattern.

4. Solid Surfacing
Use DuPont® Corian® solid surfaces or an approved equivalent.

5. Casework and Counters
With transparent, painted, or plastic laminate finishes, use AWI custom-grade wood.

6. Hardware
Use stainless steel hardware. Brass may be used as an exception depending on the scope of work.

7. Glass, Doors, and Shelves
Use tempered safety glass.

8. Finishes
a. For transparent finishes, use:
   I. Catalyzed polyurethane
   II. AWI finish system TR-6
   III. Custom-grade
b. For opaque finishes, use:
   I. Catalyzed vinyl
   II. AWI finish system OP-5
   III. Custom-grade

9. Fire-Retardant Treatment
Where required by code or local authorities, use ASTM E 84, Class A fire-retardants. The vehicle for the fire-retardant preservative must be compatible with the finish.
A. Summary
This section contains general design criteria for interior architectural woodwork, plastic laminate materials and solid surfacing.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. A/E to establish casework with UNLV during design development, including all keying needs, plumbing, mechanical and electrical interfaces.

2. During design phases, illustrate all casework plans, elevations and identify quality of all millwork at a minimum of ¼” scale or larger. Details shall be shown at 3” = 1”-0” minimum, when required.

3. Use custom grade millwork or better, per AWI Quality Certification. Economy grade millwork will not be accepted.

4. Submittals: A/E shall require that samples of all woodwork and plastic laminates and/or solid surface materials be provided during the construction submittal process. Samples shall be of sufficient size to adequately illustrate material and patterns if appropriate.

F. Materials

1. General: Provide materials that comply with requirements of AWI's quality standard for each type of woodwork and quality grade specified, unless otherwise indicated.

2. Wood Species and Cut for Transparent Finish: To be recommended to UNLV for approval.

3. Wood Products: Comply with the following:
   Veneer-Faced Panel Products (Hardwood Plywood): HPVA HP-1, made with adhesive containing no urea formaldehyde.

4. High-Pressure Decorative Laminate: NEMA LD 3, grades as indicated or, if not indicated, as required by woodwork quality standard.

5. a. Manufacturer: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide high-pressure decorative laminates by one of the following:
I. Formica

II. Nevamar

III. Wilsonart

IV. Lamin-Art, Inc.

V. Panolam Industries International Incorporated (Pionite).


   a. Manufacturer: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:

      I. Formica Corporation

      II. Corian

      III. Or an approved equal

   b. Type: Standard type or Veneer type made from material complying with requirements for Standard type, as indicated, unless Special Purpose type is indicated.

   c. Colors and Patterns: As approved by UNLV

7. Cabinet Hardware and Accessories

   a. General: Provide cabinet hardware and accessory materials associated with architectural cabinets.

   b. Frameless Concealed Hinges (European Type): BHMA A156.9, B01602, 135 degrees of opening, self-closing.

   c. Wire Pulls: Back mounted, solid metal, 4 inches long, 5/16 inch in diameter.

   d. Shelf Rests: BHMA A156.9, B04013; metal.

   e. Drawer Slides: BHMA A156.9, B05091.

      I. Heavy Duty (Grade 1HD-100 and Grade 1HD-200): Side mounted; full-extension type; zinc-plated steel ball-bearing slides.

      f. Exposed Hardware Finishes: As selected from manufacturer’s full range of standard.
g. For concealed hardware, provide manufacturer's standard finish that complies with product class requirements in BHMA A156.9.

8. Miscellaneous Materials

a. Furring, Blocking, Shims, and Hanging Strips: Fire-retardant-treated softwood lumber, kiln dried to less than 15 percent moisture content. Wall blocking shall be steel sheet; see “Gypsum Board Assemblies” Blocking, Bracing and Backing Plate.

b. Adhesives, General: Do not use adhesives that contain urea formaldehyde.

c. VOC Limits for Installation Adhesives and Glues: Use installation adhesives that comply with the following limits for VOC content when calculated according to 40 CFR 59, Subpart D (EPA Method 24):

d. Adhesive for Bonding Plastic Laminate: Unpigmented contact cement, PVA or Urea resorcinol as per manufacturers recommendation.

e. Adhesive for Bonding Edges: Hot-melt adhesive or adhesive specified above for faces.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Grade: Install woodwork to comply with requirements for the same grade specified for fabrication of type of woodwork involved.

2. Assemble woodwork and complete fabrication at Project site to comply with requirements for fabrication, to extent that it was not completed in the shop.

3. Install woodwork level, plumb, true, and straight. Shim as required with concealed shims. Install level and plumb (including tops) to a tolerance of 1/8 inch in 96 inches.
07130

Waterproofing

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A. Summary
This section contains general design criteria for Waterproofing.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Waterproofing Locations
   Provide waterproofing at the following locations:
   a. Below-grade at the perimeter of the structure in locations subject to hydrostatic pressure.
   b. Exterior decks or plazas that form a roof over enclosed space.
   c. Pools or fountains.
   d. Toilet rooms and shower floors over occupied areas.
   e. Mechanical room floors and custodial room floors over occupied areas.
   f. Waterproof all floors that house HVAC equipment.
   g. Elevator Pits.

2. General Performance Requirements
   a. Waterproofing systems must prevent the infiltration of water and moisture through specific building components.
   b. Waterproofing systems must show evidence of successful performance for a minimum of five (5) years.
   c. Waterproofing systems must have extremely minimal permeability.
   d. Waterproofing systems must have extremely minimal emulsification or degradation in a constant water environment.
   e. Waterproofing systems must have high elasticity.
   f. Waterproofing systems must have crack bridging capability, to limit approved by manufacturer.
g. Waterproofing systems must exhibit leak location characteristics by preventing the migration of water under the waterproofing.

h. All waterproofing system components must be compatible products as recommended by the manufacturer. The components must be applied according to the manufacturer's instructions.

i. All waterproofing membranes, except fluid, sprayed, or crystalline materials, must be terminated with a non-corrosive metal bar. The bar must be subject to the membrane manufacturer's approval.

j. Waterproofing systems must resist the effects of de-icing chemicals.

k. Waterproofing systems must have watertight compatibility at tie-ins to existing systems.

l. Fumes must be minimized during installation.

3. Specific Performance Requirements

Whenever possible and appropriate, the waterproofing system for a given condition must respond to project-specific needs, including the following:

a. Below-grade perimeter wall waterproofing subject to hydrostatic pressure must have the following characteristics:

   I. High-static loading (so drainage composite sheet dimples are not driven into the insulation, damaging the membrane itself)

   II. Structural integrity that is greater than the structural burden, including anticipated live loading.

b. Mechanical room floor waterproofing over occupied areas must have the following characteristics.

   I. Resistance to wear from foot traffic

   II. Slip resistance when wet or dry

C. Submittals

Submit the following design and construction documents to the UNLV Project Manager.

1. Design Development Documents

   a. Submit documentation of the intended systems for review that includes the following:

      I. An understanding of the conditions that require waterproofing
II. A description of the system to be installed

III. Materials to be used

IV. Evidence of successful applications

b. Details of each typical waterproofing condition must be drawn at large scale, so that all components are clearly shown and labeled.

2. Construction Documents

a. Specifications to require the contractor to submit product data for all waterproofing materials. Include material, warranty, and installation instructions.

b. Specifications to require the contractor to submit installer certification that the manufacturer has provided training in the installation of warranted waterproofing materials.

F. Materials
Waterproofing materials for specific applications must conform to the following standards.

1. Below-Grade Waterproofing
Below-grade waterproofing materials may include the following:

a. Asphalt/polyethylene sheet consisting of a self-adhering, rubberized asphalt membrane bonded to polyethylene sheeting

I. At least 0.060" thick, with 0.004" polyethylene film

II. Bituthane manufactured by W.R. Grace and Company or an approved equivalent

b. Thermoplastic membrane consisting of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) flexible sheets

I. Conforms to ASTM D4434 standards

II. Manufactured by Sarnafil Waterproofing Systems, Inc.

c. Bentonite waterproofing consisting of Volclay Type I panels

I. Manufactured by American Colloid Company or an approved equivalent

d. Primer

I. Rubber based type
II. Free of toxic solvents

III. Compatible with waterproofing

e. Prefabricated geocomposite drainage core

I. High impact polymeric drain core

II. Flow channels on one side

III. Filter fabric bonded to the molded dimples

f. Protection board consisting of 1/8" thick asphaltic core

I. PC-2 protection board manufactured by WR Meadows, Inc. or an approved equivalent

2. Exterior Plaza Waterproofing

   The designer must provide a waterproofing recommendation for approval by UNLV.

3. Pool and/or Fountain Waterproofing

   The designer must provide a waterproofing recommendation for approval by UNLV.

4. Toilet Room and Shower Floor Waterproofing

   Use a cold-applied, liquid rubber membrane and reinforcing fabric by Laticrete 9235. Use a polyethylene membrane system by Schluter-DITRA, or an approved equivalent.

5. Mechanical Room Floor Waterproofing

   The designer must provide a waterproofing recommendation for approval by UNLV.

K. Quality Control

1. During the design phase, the Consultant and UNLV will determine if a full-time waterproofing consultant is required during the construction phase to observe critical waterproofing operations.

2. Horizontal waterproofing surfaces with occupied space below must be flood-tested before backfilling or other overburden installation. To ensure that university property is not damaged during flood testing, the contractor must have personnel on-site during the entire flood test.

M. Warranty
Consultant to specify that the warranties must cover the entire cost of repairs or replacement of defective work during the warranty period, including the costs associated with exposing the waterproofing and replacing all materials.
07200

Building Insulation

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for and information for concealed building insulation.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. General
   In general, miscellaneous metal items such as lintels, embeds, grating, ladders, bollards, stair nosings, trim and similar architectural features shall be designed and sized to meet codes and their applications.

2. Quality Assurance
   a. Source Limitations: Obtain each type of building insulation through one source.
   b. Fire-Test-Response Characteristics: For exterior walls that are fire rated (south wall of Café Room 1261), provide insulation and related materials with the fire-test-response characteristics indicated, as determined by testing identical products per test method indicated below by UL or another testing and inspecting agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction. Identify materials with appropriate markings of applicable testing and inspecting agency.

3. Insulating Materials
   a. Unfaced Mineral-Fiber Blanket Insulation: ASTM C 665, Type I (blankets without membrane facing); consisting of fibers manufactured from glass, slag wool, or rock wool; with maximum flame-spread and smoke-developed indices of 25 and 50, respectively; passing ASTM E 136 for combustion characteristics.
c. Insulations shall provide the following R-Values as a minimum:
   R-19 at walls
   R-30 at roofs and exposed floors

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Installation, General
   a. Comply with insulation manufacturer's written instructions applicable to
      products and application indicated.
   b. Install insulation that is undamaged, dry, and unsoiled and that has not
      been left exposed at any time to ice and water.
   c. Extend insulation in thickness indicated to envelop entire area to be
      insulated. Cut and fit tightly around obstructions and fill voids with
      insulation. Remove projections that interfere with placement.
   d. Water-Piping Coordination: If water piping is located on inside of
      insulated exterior walls, coordinate location of piping to ensure that it is
      placed on warm side of insulation and insulation encapsulates piping.
   e. Apply single layer of insulation to produce thickness indicated, unless
      multiple layers are otherwise shown or required to make up total
      thickness.

2. Installation of General Building Insulation
   a. Apply insulation units to substrates by method indicated, complying with
      manufacturer's written instructions. If no specific method is indicated,
      bond units to substrate with adhesive or use mechanical anchorage to
      provide permanent placement and support of units.
   b. Install mineral-fiber blankets in cavities formed by framing members
      according to the following requirements:
   c. Use blanket widths and lengths that fill the cavities formed by framing
      members. If more than one length is required to fill cavity, provide
      lengths that will produce a snug fit between ends.
   d. Place blankets in cavities formed by framing members to produce a
      friction fit between edges of insulation and adjoining framing members.

3. Installation of Reflective Insulation
   Install reflective insulation directly on the concrete slab and walls of the second
   floor recessed computer floor area. Comply with the manufacturer's
   recommendations for placement and attachment.

4. Protection
Protect installed insulation from damage due to harmful weather exposures, physical abuse, and other causes. Provide temporary coverings or enclosures where insulation is subject to abuse and cannot be concealed and protected by permanent construction immediately after installation.
07500

Design Analysis for Roof Replacement

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
This section contains general design criteria for the design analysis for roof replacement.

B. System Design and Performance Requirement

1. Obtain initial budget estimate for the project. Identify type of system to be used for replacement.

2. Contact manufacturers of system and request current updates to standard specification. Do not proceed without this information. Manufacturer’s literature is changing several times per year with new and edited inserts.

3. Visit the site, photograph in color slide or digital camera, with close ups of all details, problem areas, HVAC installations, etc. Review design analysis form to identify all question answered at the site.

4. Answer all questions thoroughly. Put N/A in all non-applicable spaces.

5. Submit report to Executive Director of Planning Construction for review and approval.
UNLV Planning and Construction – Standards Manual
Division 7 / Construction Standards/ 07500 Design Analysis for Roof Replacement

University of Nevada, Las Vegas - Division of Facilities Management
Box 451027, 4505 Maryland Pkwy., Las Vegas, NV  89154-1027  702.895.2500

Design Analysis - Roof Replacement

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Building ________________________ Specific Wing, Addition _______________________

Project Manager ______________________________________________________________

Consultant(s) if required ________________________________________________________

Proposed Roofing System Manufacturer __________________________________________

GENERAL SCOPE OF PROPOSED WORK

Calendar for Work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date for Substantial Completion</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date on the Work begins</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>60 day min. before Subset Completion</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Receive Bids</td>
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<tr>
<td>45 day min. before start of the Work</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advertisement for Bids</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 day min. before Receiving Bids</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complete Bid Documents and Submit to Director</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 day min. before Advertisement for Bids</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start Preparation of Bid Documents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 day min. before Complete Bid Documents and Submit to Director</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation of Design Analysis</td>
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<tr>
<td>21 day min. before Start Preparation of Bid</td>
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EXISTING CONDITIONS

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing Drawings</th>
<th></th>
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<tr>
<td>Title of Drawings</td>
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<td>Original Architect</td>
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<tr>
<td>Original Structural Engineering</td>
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<tr>
<td>Original Building Construction Date</td>
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<tr>
<td>Last Roof Replacement</td>
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</table>
## EXISTING CONDITIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental Conditions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roof Height Above Ground</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. Of Stories</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HIGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max. Snow Load (NWS)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow load by UBC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Wind Speed (NWS)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UBC - Wind Uplift for Roof Slope</td>
<td>UBC - Wind Uplift for Corners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Wind Load Allowed For Proposed System (for UL Class A and FM Class I approved systems)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Harmful contaminants present:** (OIL, KEROSENE, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, ETC.) Note the presence of any of these is harmful to certain types of roofing systems. Confirm with manufacturer other harmful contaminants. Presence of any harmful contaminants or asbestos containing materials must be corrected (eliminated) in the scope of the Work. List:

**Humidity level expected for interior spaces (evaluation of vapor barrier requirements):**
STRUCTURAL CONDITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

All aspects of existing and proposed conditions and ultimate recommendations must be under the signature and stamp of a registered structural engineer. The listed questions are only a starting point.

Original Structural Engineer:

Structural Engineer reviewing conditions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing Structure</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Framing</td>
<td>Type:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Condition:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decking</td>
<td>Type:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thickness:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs Required</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movement Expected in Structure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Conditions</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Loads</td>
<td>Live Load Design:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dead Load Design:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect of Proposed System on Loading Conditions</td>
<td>Actual Live Load:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Actual Dead Load:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary of Structural Recommendations:

______________________________
Engineers Seal

Signature of Structural Engineering   Date
## ROOFING SYSTEM

Actual existing slope:

Proposed system slope limits:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing Roofing System</th>
<th>Proposed Roofing System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vapor Barrier:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Vapor Barrier:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type:</td>
<td>Type:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition:</td>
<td>Condition:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Existing Roof R Value:</strong></td>
<td><strong>New Roof R Value:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Type:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thickness:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Roofing Type:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Roofing Type:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacturer:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Manufacturer:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Condition of Decking:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Condition of Decking:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Corrections to Decking:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Condition of Insulation:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Condition of Insulation:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Corrections to Insulation:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Demolition Proposed:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Re-use Proposed:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most insulation not only has lost its insulating value, but will also cause rust to metal decks and structural components and rotting to wood decks and structures. Insulation with even a small amount of moisture could cause trouble if a vapor barrier is present, or a mopping of bitumen was used to adhere original insulation. It will not dry from below. Remove entire system if moisture is present.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drainage - Existing</th>
<th>Gutters</th>
<th>Downspouts</th>
<th>Roof Drains</th>
<th>Scuppers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Area:</strong></td>
<td>SF</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Type</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Material</strong></td>
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</table>
### Summary of Drainage Design:

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<th>Gutters</th>
<th>Downspouts</th>
<th>Roof Drains</th>
<th>Scuppers</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Size</td>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Number</td>
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</table>

### Fascias - Existing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Anchorage</th>
<th>Sub-Base</th>
<th>Drip</th>
<th>Gravel Stop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</table>

### Fascias - New

<table>
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<th>Material</th>
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<th>Height</th>
<th>Anchorage</th>
<th>Sub-Base</th>
<th>Drip</th>
<th>Gravel Stop</th>
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</thead>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Summary Comments of Fascia System:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parapets (if any)</th>
<th>Parapets- New Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Existing</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Height</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thickness</td>
<td>Thickness</td>
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<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Material</td>
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<td>Coping Type and Sub-Base</td>
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<td>Size</td>
<td>Size</td>
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<td>Anchorage</td>
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<td>Flashing</td>
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Summary Comments of Parapet System Repairs and Reconstruction:

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<th>Reglets- (if any)</th>
<th>Reglets- New Conditions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Existing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Material</td>
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<td>Wall Material</td>
<td>Wall Material</td>
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<tr>
<td>Counter Flashing</td>
<td>Counter Flashing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Height</td>
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Summary Comments of Reglet Repairs and Reconstruction:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expansion Joints - (if any) Existing (sketch or photograph)</th>
<th>Expansion Joints - New Conditions (draw detail of each proposed condition)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Material</td>
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<tr>
<td>Width of Joint</td>
<td>Width of Joint</td>
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<tr>
<td>Base Anchor</td>
<td>Base Anchor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Condition</td>
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</table>

Summary Comments of Expansion Joint Reconstruction:
### Existing Equipment (Sketch or Photograph Details and Layout)

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<tr>
<th>Component</th>
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<th>Curb Height</th>
<th>Curb</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Supporting</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Width</th>
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</table>
ROOF MOUNTED EQUIPMENT & ACCESSORIES

Proposed Conditions for Roof Mounted Equipment (provide all details)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment Type</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Cant</th>
<th>Curb Height</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Anchor</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Pitch Pans</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Other Conditions or Equipment at Roof:
SUMMARY OF PROPOSED BID DOCUMENTS, RATIONALE, AND BUDGET

Proposed Bid Document Package

Schematic Design Analysis By:
Drawings proposed (list):

System Proposed:

Specifications Sections; List all necessary specifications sections to be prepared for work in Division 2 through Division 16.

Justification for Recommended System

Weight:

Appearance:

Reflective/Energy Conservation:

Cost:

Insulation:

Thickness:

Warranty:

Other:

Some materials are incompatible with other existing and other new materials. Has clearance from manufacturer of all proposed components been approved as compatible for each other and actual site conditions?
**PROPOSED BUDGET**

Complete all previous questions before completing this table. Attach itemized breakdowns of all estimated costs, including Consultant services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roof Area</th>
<th>Structural Work</th>
<th>Mechanical Work</th>
<th>Masonry Work</th>
<th>Other Work</th>
<th>Consultant Fees, Testing</th>
<th><strong>Subtotal</strong></th>
<th>Project Contingency (10% of subtotal)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**STATEMENT OF BUDGET, TOTAL:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design Analysis Prepared by</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approved by Director, Planning and Construction</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
07542
Polyvinyl-Chloride (PVC) Roofing

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
Install a new 60 mil PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride) membrane with factory laminated felt backing mechanically-attached with flashings and other components to comprise a roofing system as follows. This included general design criteria for both re-roofing and new roof construction.

1. Related Work
   The work includes but is not necessarily limited to the installation of:
   a. Substrate Preparation
   b. Roof Drains
   c. Wood Blocking
   d. Roof Membrane
   e. Fasteners
   f. Adhesive for Flashings
   g. Roof Membrane Flashings
   h. Separation Board
   i. Walkways
   j. Metal Flashings
   k. Sealant

2. Bidding Requirements
   a. Pre-Bid Meeting
      A pre-bid meeting shall be held with the Owner's Representative and involved trades to discuss all aspects of the project. The Applicator's field representative or roofing foreman for the work shall be in attendance. Procedures to avoid rooftop damage by other trades shall be determined. Meeting time and place are to be set by the Owner.
b. Site Visit
Bidders shall visit the site and carefully examine the areas in question as to conditions that may affect proper execution of the work. All dimensions and quantities shall be determined or verified by the contractor. No claims for extra costs will be allowed because of lack of full knowledge of the existing conditions unless agreed to in advance with the Owner or Owner's Representative.

3. Pre-Construction Conference
a. The Applicator, Owner's Representative/Designer and PVC Membrane Manufacturer(s) shall attend a pre-construction conference. Time and Date to be determined the owner.

b. The meeting shall discuss all aspects of the project including but not limited to:

   I. Safety
   II. Set up
   III. Construction schedule
   IV. Contract conditions
   V. Coordination of the work

B. System Design and Performance Requirements
The applicator shall submit evidence that the proposed roof system meets the requirements of the local building code and has been tested and approved or listed by the following test organizations. These requirements are minimum standards and no roofing work shall commence without written documentation of the system's compliance.

1. Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. - Northbrook, IL
   a. Class A assembly

2. Factory Mutual Research Corporation (FM)
   a. Class 1-90

C. Submittals
All submittals which do not conform to the following requirements will be rejected.
1. Submittals
   a. A list of each primary component to be used in the roof system and the Manufacturer's current literature for each component.
   b. Sample copy of Roofing Manufacturer's warranty.
   c. Sample copy of Contractor's warranty.
   d. Letter from Roofing Manufacturer confirming that the Contractor is an authorized applicator of the specified roof system.

2. Submittals of Equals
   Submit proposed equals to be considered for use on this project no less than ten (10) days prior to bid date. Proposed roof systems which have been reviewed and accepted will be listed in an addendum prior to bid date; only then will roof systems be accepted at bidding. Submittals of equals shall include the following:
   a. Copies of Specification including physical properties.
   b. Samples of each primary component to be used in the roof system and the manufacturer's current literature for each component.
   c. Written approval by the insulation manufacturer (as applicable) for use and performance of the product in the proposed system.
   d. Sample copy of Manufacturer's warranty including no exclusion for ponding water without time limit.
   e. Sample copy of Applicator/Contractor’s warranty.
   f. Certifications by manufacturers of roofing and insulating materials that all materials supplied comply with all requirements of the identified ASTM and industry standards or practices and requirements of this specification as stated in Section 2.01, C & D.
   g. Certification from the Applicator that the system specified meets all identified code and insurance requirements as required by the Specification.
   h. Letter from the proposed manufacturer confirming the number of years it has DIRECTLY manufactured the proposed roof system under the trade names and/or trademarks as proposed. Note: No private labeled membranes will be accepted.
   i. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)
D. Product Standards

1. The components of the PVC mechanically-attached roof system are to be products of Sika Sarnafil or approved equal as indicated on the Detail Drawings and specified in the Contract Documents provided by the Owner.

2. Components to be used that are other than those supplied or approved by PVC manufacturer may be submitted for review and acceptance by PVC manufacturer. PVC manufacturer’s acceptance of any other product is only for a determination of compatibility with approved PVC products and not for inclusion in the manufacturer’s warranty. The specifications, installation instructions, limitations, and/or restrictions of the respective manufacturers must be reviewed by the Owner’s Representative for acceptability for the intended use with approved PVC manufacturer’s products.

3. Membrane shall be certified by the manufacturer to be within two (2) mils of the specified membrane thickness as stated in this section. ASTM minimum requirements will not be accepted.

F. Materials

1. Membrane

   a. 60 mil PVC Manufacturer shall be Sika Sarnafil® S327 polyester reinforced feltback membrane with an integral factory-applied lacquer coating to repel dirt and sustain reflectivity.

   b. Membrane shall conform to ASTM D4434-96 (or latest revision), “Standard for Polyvinyl Chloride Sheet Roofing,” Classification: Type II, Grade I.

   i. PVC membrane shall be Sika Sarnafil S327-15, 60 mil (1.5 mm), thermoplastic membrane with polyester reinforcement with a factory applied 9 oz. geotextile felt backing. Or approved Equal.

   c. Color of Membrane

      EnergySmart (white), initial reflectivity of 0.83, initial emissivity 0.90, solar reflective index (SRI) of >104. (Determined by the EPA’s Energy Star Products Program and Cool Roof Materials Database).
2. Typical Physical Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>ASTM Test Method</th>
<th>Minimum ASTM Requirement</th>
<th>Sarnafil Typical Physical Properties</th>
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<tr>
<td>Reinforcing Material</td>
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<td>Polyester</td>
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*Failure occurs through membrane rupture not seam failure. Physical Properties shown are prior to applying feltbacked, if specified.

3. Flashing Materials

a. Wall/Curb Flashing

i. PVC Flashing Membrane
   A fiberglass reinforced membrane adhered to approved substrate using adhesive.

ii. PVC Asphalt Resistant Flashing Membrane
   An asphalt-resistant, fiberglass reinforced membrane adhered to approved substrate using adhesive.

iii. PVC Mechanically Attached Flashing Membrane
   A polyester reinforced membrane used for mechanically-attached flashings to approved substrate using disc or bar.
iv. PVC Clad Metal
A PVC-coated, heat-weldable sheet metal capable of being formed into a variety of shapes and profiles. Clad Metal is a 25 gauge, G90 galvanized metal sheet with a 20 mil (1 mm) unsupported PVC membrane laminated on one side. The dimensions of clad metal are 4 ft x 8 ft (1.2 m x 2.4 m) or 4 ft x 10 ft (1.2 m x 3.0m).

b. Perimeter Edge Flashing

i. PVC Clad Metal
A PVC-coated, heat-weldable sheet metal capable of being formed into a variety of shapes and profiles. Clad Metal is a 25 gauge, G90 galvanized metal sheet with a 20 mil (1 mm) unsupported PVC membrane laminated on one side. The dimensions of clad metal are 4 ft x 8 ft (1.2 m x 2.4 m) or 4 ft x 10 ft (1.2 m x 3.0m).

ii. Non-Typical Edge
Project-specific perimeter edge detail reviewed and accepted for one-time use by Manufacturer's Technical Department. Consult Regional Technical Manager prior to job start for review and consideration for acceptance.

4. Separation Board

a. Dens-Deck Prime®
A siliconized gypsum, fire-tested hardboard with glass-mat facers and pre-primed surface of one side. Dens-Deck Prime is provided in a 4 ft x 8 ft (1.2 m x 2.4 m) board size and in thickness of 1/2 inch.

5. Attachment Components

a. Insulation Plate
Used with various fasteners to attach insulation boards to roof deck. Insulation plate is a 3 inch (75 mm) square or round, 26 gauge stamping of SAE 1010 steel with an AZ 55 Galvalume coating.

b. Insulation Fastener #12
A #12 corrosion-resistant fastener used with plates to attach insulation boards to steel or wood roof decks. Fastener #12 has a modified buttress thread, a shank diameter of approximately 0.168 inch (4 mm) and a thread diameter of approximately 0.214 inch (5 mm). The driving head has a diameter of approximately 0.435 inch (11 mm) with a #3 Phillips recess for positive engagement.
c. Membrane Fastener-XP  
   A #15, heavy-duty, corrosion-resistant fastener used with plate to attach insulation or disc, disc-XPN and bar to attach Sarnafil S327 roof membrane to steel or wood roof decks. Fastener-XP has a shank diameter of approximately 0.21 inch (5.3 mm) and the thread diameter is approximately 0.26 inch (6.6 mm). The driving head has a diameter of approximately 0.435 inch (11 mm) with a #3 Phillips recess for positive engagement.

d. Fastener-MAXLoad  
   A specially designed, heavy-duty, corrosion-resistant fastener used with the polymeric batter strip to clamp PVC roof membrane to steel roof decks. Fastener-MAXLoad has a shank diameter of approximately 0.26 inch (6.6 mm) and a thread diameter of approximately 0.33 inch (8.4 mm). The driving head has a diameter of approximately 0.66 inch (16.8 mm) with a #3 Phillips recess for positive engagement and simplicity of application.

e. Membrane Disc-XPN  
   A high strength linear plate used with a fastener to attach PVC roof membrane to steel, wood or concrete roof decks. Disc-XPN is an 18 gauge (1.2 mm), 1½ inch by 3¾ inch (38 mm x 95 mm) corrosion resistant steel plate.

f. Membrane Disc-XPS  
   A high strength linear plate used with fastener-XPS to attach PVC roof membrane to steel roof decks. Disc-XPS is an 18 gauge (1.2 mm), 2 inch by 3¼ inch (50 x 82 mm) corrosion resistant steel plate.

6. Walkway Protection

a. Tread  
   A polyester reinforced, 0.096 inch (96 mil/2.4 mm), weldable PVC membrane with surface embossment. Used as a protection layer from rooftop traffic. Tread is supplied in rolls of 39.3 inches (1.0 m) wide and 32.8 feet (10 m) long.

7. Miscellaneous Accessories

a. Aluminum Tape  
   A 2 inch (50 mm) wide pressure-sensitive aluminum tape used as a separation layer between small areas of asphalt contamination and the membrane and as a bond-breaker under the coverstrip at Clad joints.
8. Miscellaneous Fasteners and Anchors

a. All other fasteners, anchors, nails, straps, bars, etc. shall be post-galvanized steel, aluminum or stainless steel. Mixing metal types and methods of contact shall be assembled in such a manner as to avoid galvanic corrosion. Fasteners for attachment of metal to masonry shall be expansion type fasteners with stainless steel pins. All concrete fasteners and anchors shall have a minimum embedment of 1¼ inch (32 mm) and shall be approved for such use by the fastener manufacturer. All miscellaneous wood fasteners and anchors used for flashings shall have a minimum embedment of 1 inch (25 mm) and shall be approved for such use by the fastener manufacturer.

b. Related Materials

i. Wood Nailer (if required)
   Treated wood nailers shall be installed at the perimeter of the entire roof and around such other roof projections and penetrations as specified on Project Drawings. Thickness of nailers must match the insulation thickness to achieve a smooth transition. Wood nailers shall be treated for fire and rot resistance (wolmanized or osmose treated) and be #2 quality or better lumber. Creosote or asphalt-treated wood is not acceptable. Wood nailers shall conform to Factory Mutual Loss Prevention Data Sheet 1-49. All wood shall have a maximum moisture content of 19% by weight on a dry-weight basis.

ii. Plywood (if required)
   When bonding directly to plywood, a minimum 5/8 inch (12 mm) CDX (C side out), smooth-surfaced exterior grade plywood with exterior grade glue shall be used. Rough-surfaced plywood or high fastener heads will require the use of Felt behind the flashing membrane. Plywood shall have a maximum moisture content of 19% by weight on a dry weight basis.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Remove existing SINGLE PLY roof system flashings from curbs, walls and mechanical units specified by the owner at the time of the mandatory job walk and prepare to receive new asphalt resistant 60 mil membrane flashing. Install new flashing per manufacturer’s recommended detail and installation requirements.

2. Install new PVC 60 Mil membrane w/factory laminated felt backing by mechanical attachment (see following specification) over the existing single ply roof system currently in place into the existing metal deck. Install new PVC membrane per the manufacturer’s standard and detail requirements.
3. Remove all pitch pockets and re-flash each pipe penetration per the approved PVC manufacturer’s standard details.

4. Flash each curb under existing counter-flashing and add extender piece as necessary.

5. Flash each pipe penetration with cone flashing membrane per approved PVC membrane manufacturer’s standard and detail requirement.

6. Install new clad edge metal at all edge conditions and weld (per enclosed specification and approved membrane manufacturer’s requirements) field sheet to clad edge metal.

7. Remove and dispose of all existing wood sleepers and install new redwood sleepers at the same locations per the membrane manufacturer’s standard and detail requirements.

8. Flash all scuppers per the approved PVC manufacturer’s installation and standard details.

9. At internal scupper/drain location with laminated PVC membrane, install new vertical drain insert manufactured by Olympic. Install per manufacturer’s requirements.

10. At all antennae locations, install new eye-hood supports into the existing metal deck and re-install all guide wires per the owners directions.

11. At sloped perimeter – At base of slope, remove and dispose of approximately 12” high up the slope down to the existing metal framing and install new 5/8” fire treated plywood and attach to the existing metal framing. Install new plywood per all local building codes.

12. At sloped perimeter – Install new layer of ¼” Dens Deck Prime and over the existing single ply membrane and newly installed plywood. Mechanically attach with #12 fastener and approved insulation plate through the existing single ply and 5/8” gypsum board and into existing metal framing. Install new layer of 60 mil PVC membrane to the new Dens Deck Prime with approved manufacturer’s flashing adhesive. Install new PVC membrane per the approved PVC manufacturer’s recommended detail and installation requirements.

13. Quality Assurance

   a. This roofing system shall be applied only by a Roofing Contractor authorized by approved PVC membrane manufacturer prior to bid. The Roofing Contractor shall have at least five (5) years of experience as an applicator with the submitted manufacturer as certified in writing by the manufacturer.
b. Upon completion of the installation and the delivery to PVC membrane manufacturer by the Applicator of a certification that all work has been done in strict accordance with the contract specifications and manufacturer's requirements, an inspection shall be made by a Technical Representative of PVC membrane manufacture to review the installed roof system.

c. There shall be no deviation made from the Project Specification or the approved shop drawings without prior written approval by the Owner, the Owner's Representative and approved manufacturer.

d. All work pertaining to the installation of PVC membrane and flashings shall only be completed by Applicator personnel trained and authorized by PVC membrane manufacturer in those procedures.

e. PVC Membrane to have no formulation changes in the last fifteen (15) years as certified in writing by the manufacturer.

f. PVC membrane manufacturer must directly produce their product, no private labeled products/membranes will be accepted.

g. Approved Roofing Applicator must provide proof that they have an operating office within 25 miles of the site. Office must have been in business and have current City of Las Vegas, Clark County or Henderson business licenses for a minimum of one (1) year.

14. Product Delivery, Storage, and Handling

a. All products delivered to the job site shall be in the original unopened containers or wrappings bearing all seals and approvals.

b. Handle all materials to prevent damage. Place all materials on pallets and fully protect from moisture.

c. Membrane rolls shall be stored lying down on pallets and fully protected from the weather with clean canvas tarpaulins or approved other means. Unvented polyethylene tarpaulins are not accepted due to the accumulation of moisture beneath the tarpaulin in certain weather conditions that may affect the ease of membrane weldability.

d. All adhesives shall be stored at temperatures between 40º F (5º C) and 80º F (27º C).

e. All flammable materials shall be stored in a cool, dry area away from sparks and open flames. Follow precautions outlined on containers or supplied by material manufacturer/supplier.
f. All materials which are determined to be damaged by the Owner's Representative or PVC membrane manufacturer are to be removed from the job site and replaced at no cost to the Owner.

15. Job Conditions

a. Approved manufacturer’s materials may be installed under certain adverse weather (to be determined by the owner and applicator at time of installation) conditions but only after consultation with approved manufacturer, as installation time and system integrity may be affected.

b. Only as much of the new roofing as can be made weathertight each day, including all flashing and detail work, shall be installed. All seams shall be cleaned and heat welded before leaving the job site that day.

c. All work shall be scheduled and executed without exposing the interior building areas to the effects of inclement weather. The existing building and its contents shall be protected against all risks.

d. All surfaces to receive new insulation, membrane or flashings shall be dry. Should surface moisture occur, the Applicator shall provide the necessary equipment to dry the surface prior to application.

e. All new and temporary construction, including equipment and accessories, shall be secured in such a manner as to preclude wind blow-off and subsequent roof or equipment damage.

f. Uninterrupted waterstops shall be installed at the end of each day's work and shall be completely removed before proceeding with the next day's work. Waterstops shall not emit dangerous or unsafe fumes and shall not remain in contact with the finished roof as the installation progresses. Contaminated membrane shall be replaced at no cost to the Owner.

g. The Applicator is cautioned that certain PVC membranes are incompatible with asphalt, coal tar, heavy oils, roofing cements, creosote and some preservative materials. Such materials shall not remain in contact with Sarnafil membranes. The Applicator shall consult PVC manufacturer regarding compatibility, precautions and recommendations.

h. Arrange work sequence to avoid use of newly constructed roofing as a walking surface or for equipment movement and storage. Where such access is absolutely required, the Applicator shall provide all necessary protection and barriers to segregate the work area and to prevent damage to adjacent areas. A substantial protection layer consisting of plywood over felt or plywood over insulation board shall be provided for all new and existing roof areas that receive rooftop traffic during construction.
i. Prior to and during application, all dirt, debris and dust shall be removed from surfaces either by vacuuming, sweeping, blowing with compressed air and/or similar methods.

j. The Applicator shall follow all safety regulations as required by OSHA and any other applicable authority having jurisdiction.

k. All roofing, insulation, flashings and metal work removed during construction shall be immediately taken off site to a legal dumping area authorized to receive such materials. Hazardous materials, such as materials containing asbestos, are to be removed and disposed of in strict accordance with applicable City, State and Federal requirements.

l. All new roofing waste material (i.e., scrap roof membrane, empty cans of adhesive) shall be immediately removed from the site by the Applicator and properly transported to a legal dumping area authorized to receive such material.

m. The Applicator shall take precautions that storage and/or application of materials and/or equipment does not overload the roof deck or building structure.

n. Installation of a PVC membrane over coal tar pitch or a resaturated roof requires special consideration to protect the PVC membrane from volatile fumes and materials. Consult PVC manufacturer for precautions prior to bid.

o. Flammable adhesives shall not be stored and not be used in the vicinity of open flames, sparks and excessive heat.

p. All rooftop contamination that is anticipated or that is occurring shall be reported to PVC manufacturer to determine the corrective steps to be taken.

q. The Applicator shall verify that all roof drain lines are functioning correctly (not clogged or blocked) before starting work. Applicator shall report any such blockages in writing (letter copy to PVC manufacturer) to the Owner's Representative for corrective action prior to installation of the PVC roof system.

r. Applicator shall immediately stop work if any unusual or concealed condition is discovered and shall immediately notify Owner of such condition in writing for correction at the Owner's expense (letter copy to Sarnafil).

s. Site cleanup, including both interior and exterior building areas that have been affected by construction, shall be completed to the Owner's satisfaction.
t. All landscaped areas damaged by construction activities shall be repaired (to the satisfaction of the PVC manufacturer and owner) at no cost to the Owner.

u. The Applicator shall conduct fastener pullout tests in accordance with the latest revision of the SPRI/ANSI Fastener Pullout Standard to help verify condition of deck/substrate and to confirm expected pullout values. Pull out test are to be done prior to start of the project and results are to be sent to the PVC manufacturer for approval.

v. The PVC mechanically-attached membrane shall not be installed under the following conditions without consulting PVC Manufacturer Technical for precautionary steps:
   i. The roof assembly permits interior air to pressurize the membrane underside.
   II. Any exterior wall has 10% or more of the surface area comprised of opening doors or windows.
   III. The wall/deck intersection permits air entry into the wall flashing area.

w. Precautions shall be taken when using adhesives at or near rooftop vents or air intakes. Adhesive odors could enter the building. Coordinate the operation of vents and air intakes in such a manner as to avoid the intake of adhesive odor while ventilating the building. Keep lids on unused adhesive cans at all times.

x. Protective wear shall be worn when using solvents or adhesives or as required by job conditions.

16. Substrate Inspection
   a. A dry, clean and smooth substrate shall be prepared to receive the mechanically-attached roof system.
   b. The Applicator shall inspect the substrate for defects such as excessive surface roughness, contamination, structural inadequacy, or any other condition that will adversely affect the quality of work.
   c. The substrate shall be clean, smooth, dry, free of flaws, sharp edges, loose and foreign material, oil and grease. Roofing shall not start until all defects have been corrected.
   d. All roof surfaces shall be free of water, ice and snow.
e. Membrane shall be applied over compatible and accepted substrates only.

17. Installation of PVC Membrane

The surface of the insulation or substrate shall be inspected prior to installation of the PVC roof membrane. The substrate shall be clean, dry, free from debris and smooth with no surface roughness or contamination. Broken, delaminated, wet or damaged insulation boards shall be removed and replaced.

a. General

i. PVC membrane is to be attached with fasteners and bar according to PVC Manufacturer’s requirements.

ii. Membrane overlaps shall be shingled with the flow of water where possible.

iii. PVC membrane full-width (120 inch) rolls shall be fastened perpendicular to the direction of the steel deck flutes, wood plank, precast or cementitious wood fiber panel where possible.

iv. **Tack welding of PVC full or half-width rolls for purposes of temporary restraint during installation is not permitted.** Consult Manufacturer’s Technical Department for further information.

b. Perimeter and Corner Areas

i. Over the properly installed and prepared substrate surface, PVC membrane half-width (60 inches) rolls are to be installed parallel with the entire perimeter edge. The number of adjacent half-rolls will be determined by building height and width and other conditions according to PVC Manufacturer’s Technical. Fasteners and discs are installed along the edge of the membrane on the fastening line at a spacing determined by pvc manufacturer and the Owner’s Representative/Designer. Discs are held-back 1 inch (25 mm) from the outer edge of the membrane. The adjacent half-roll is positioned to overlap the fastened edge of the first half-roll by 5-1/2 inches (140 mm) in accordance with the overlap lines marked on it’s edge. The 5-1/2 inch (140 mm) overlap will allow the top membrane to extend 2-1/2 inches (63 mm) past the discs for heat-welding. Fasteners shall clamp the PVC membrane tightly to the substrate. In corner areas where perimeter half-rolls intersect, add rows of fasteners and discs over the top the half-rolls and weld a (PVC) coverstrip above them for watertightness. See Detail Drawings.
Notes:

(I) Perimeter area is defined as the outer boundary of the roof. If the roof is broken into different levels, each roof area shall be treated as an individual roof with its outer boundary being treated as a perimeter. Typically, internal expansion joints and firewalls are not considered to be full perimeters.

(II) The ridge area is defined as the high point in the roof area formed by two intersecting planes. When the sum of the slopes is a minimum of 4 inches in 12 inches (30 degrees), each side of the ridge shall be treated as a perimeter area.

ii. Hot-air weld overlaps according to manufacturer’s requirements. Seam test cuts shall be taken at least 3 times per day.

c. Interior Area

i. Over the properly installed and prepared substrate surface, S327 full-width (120 inches) rolls are to be installed perpendicular to the steel deck flutes, wood plank or wood or concrete panels. Fasteners and discs are installed along the edge of the membrane on the fastening line at a spacing determined by manufacturer and the Designer. Discs are held-back 1 inch (25 mm) from the outer edge of the membrane. The adjacent full-roll is positioned to overlap the fastened edge of the first full-roll by 5-1/2 inches (140 mm) in accordance with the overlap lines marked on it’s edge. The 5-1/2 inch (140 mm) overlap will allow the top membrane to extend 2-1/2 inches (63 mm) past the discs for heat-welding. Fasteners shall clamp the PVC membrane tightly to the substrate.

ii. Hot-air weld overlaps according to Manufacturer’s recommendations. Seam test cuts shall be taken at least 3 times per day.

d. Securement Around Rooftop Penetrations

i. Around all perimeters, at the base of walls, drains, curbs, vent pipes, or any other roof penetrations, Fasteners and discs shall be installed according to perimeter rate of attachment. Fasteners shall be installed according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Fasteners shall be installed using the fastener manufacturer’s recommended torque-sensitive fastening tools with depth locators. Fasteners shall clamp the Sarnafil membrane tightly to the substrate.
ii. PVC membrane flashings shall extend 2-1/2 inches (63 mm) past the discs and be hot-air welded to the Sarnafil deck membrane.

18. Hot-Air Welding of Seam Overlaps

a. General

i. All seams shall be hot-air welded. Seam overlaps should be 3 inches (75 mm) wide when automatic machine-welding and 4 inches (100 mm) wide when hand-welding, except for certain details which may occur.

ii. Welding equipment shall be provided by or approved by PVC Manufacturer. All mechanics intending to use the equipment shall have successfully completed a training course provided by a PVC Manufacturer Technical Representative prior to welding.

iii. All membrane to be welded shall be clean and dry.

b. Hand-Welding

Hand-welded seams shall be completed in two stages. Hot-air welding equipment shall be allowed to warm up for at least one minute prior to welding.

i. The back edge of the seam shall be welded with a narrow but continuous weld to prevent loss of hot air during the final welding.

ii. The nozzle shall be inserted into the seam at a 45 degree angle to the edge of the membrane. Once the proper welding temperature has been reached and the membrane begins to "flow," the hand roller is positioned perpendicular to the nozzle and pressed lightly. For straight seams, the 1½ inch (40 mm) wide nozzle is recommended for use. For corners and compound connections, the ¾ inch (20 mm) wide nozzle shall be used.

c. Machine Welding

i. Machine welded seams are achieved by the use of automatic welding equipment. When using this equipment, Sarnafil's instructions shall be followed and local codes for electric supply, grounding and over current protection observed. Dedicated circuit house power or a dedicated portable generator is recommended. No other equipment shall be operated off the generator.

ii. Metal tracks may be used over the deck membrane and under the machine welder to minimize or eliminate wrinkles.
d. Quality Control of Welded Seams
The Applicator shall check all welded seams for continuity using a rounded screwdriver. Visible evidence that welding is proceeding correctly is smoke during the welding operation, shiny membrane surfaces, and an uninterrupted flow of dark gray material from the underside of the top membrane. On-site evaluation of welded seams shall be made daily by the Applicator to locations as directed by the Owner's Representative or Manufacturer's representative. One inch (25 mm) wide cross-section samples of welded seams shall be taken at least three times a day. Correct welds display failure from shearing of the membrane prior to separation of the weld. Each test cut shall be patched by the Applicator at no extra cost to the Owner.

19. Membrane Flashings
All flashings shall be installed concurrently with the roof membrane as the job progresses. No temporary flashings shall be allowed without the prior written approval of the Owner's Representative and PVC Manufacturer. Approval shall only be for specific locations on specific dates. If any water is allowed to enter under the newly completed roofing, the affected area shall be removed and replaced at the Applicator's expense. Flashing shall be adhered to compatible, dry, smooth, and solvent-resistant surfaces. Use caution to ensure adhesive fumes are not drawn into the building.

a. Adhesive for PVC Membrane Flashings
i. Over the properly installed and prepared flashing substrate, adhesive shall be applied according to instructions found on the Product Data Sheets provided by the PVC manufacturer. The approved adhesive shall be applied in smooth, even coats with no gaps, globs or similar inconsistencies. Only an area which can be completely covered in the same day's operations shall be flashed. The bonded sheet shall be pressed firmly in place with a hand roller.

ii. No adhesive shall be applied in seam areas that are to be welded. All panels of membrane shall be applied in the same manner, overlapping the edges of the panels as required by welding techniques.

b. PVC manufacturer's requirements and recommendations and the specifications shall be followed. All material submittals shall have been accepted by approved manufacturer prior to installation.

c. All flashings shall extend a minimum of 8 inches (0.2 m) above roofing level unless otherwise accepted in writing by the Owner's Representative and PVC Manufacturer's Technical Department.
d. All flashing membranes shall be consistently adhered to substrates. All interior and exterior corners and miters shall be cut and hot-air welded into place. No bitumen shall be in contact with the Sarnafil membrane.

e. All flashing membranes shall be mechanically fastened along the counter-flashed top edge with peel-stop at 6-8 inches (0.15-0.20 m) on center.

f. PVC flashings shall be terminated according to PVC manufacturer recommended details.

g. All adhered flashings that exceed 30 inches (0.75 m) in height or that of the perimeter bar spacings shall receive additional securement. Consult PVC Manufacturer’s Technical Department for securement methods.

h. All mechanically-attached flashings that exceed 18 inches (0.46 m) in height shall receive additional securement. Consult Manufacturer’s Technical Department for securement methods.

20. Sarnaclad Metal Base Flashings/Edge Metal
All flashings shall be installed concurrently with the roof membrane as the job progresses. No temporary flashings shall be allowed without the prior written approval of the Owner's Representative and PVC manufacturer. Acceptance shall only be for specific locations on specific dates. If any water is allowed to enter under the newly completed roofing due to incomplete flashings, the affected area shall be removed and replaced at the Applicator's expense.

a. Clad metal flashings shall be formed and installed per the Detail Drawings.

i. All metal flashings shall be fastened into solid wood nailers with two rows of post galvanized flat head annular ring nails, 4 inches (100 mm) on center staggered. Fasteners shall penetrate the nailer a minimum of 1 inch (25 mm).

ii. Metal shall be installed to provide adequate resistance to bending and allow for normal thermal expansion and contraction.

b. Adjacent sheets of clad metal shall be spaced ¼ inch (6 mm) apart. The joint shall be covered with 2 inch (50 mm) wide aluminum tape. A 4 inch minimum (100 mm) wide strip of PVC flashing membrane shall be hot-air welded over the joint.

21. Walkway Installation
a. **PVC Tred Walkway**

Roofing membrane to receive Tred Walkway shall be clean and dry. Place chalk lines on deck sheet to indicate location of Walkway. Apply a continuous coat of approved adhesive (provided by approved PVC manufacturer) to the deck sheet and the back of Walkway in accordance with PVC manufacturer's technical requirements and press Walkway into place with a water-filled, foam-covered lawn roller. Clean the deck membrane in areas to be welded. Hot-air weld the entire perimeter of the Walkway to the PVC deck sheet. Check all welds with a rounded screwdriver. Re-weld any inconsistencies. **Important:** Check all existing deck membrane seams that are to be covered by Walkway with rounded screwdriver and reweld any inconsistencies before Walkway installation.

21. **Temporary Cut-Off**

a. All flashings shall be installed concurrently with the roof membrane in order to maintain a watertight condition as the work progresses. All temporary waterstops shall be constructed to provide a 100% watertight seal. The stagger of the insulation joints shall be made even by installing partial panels of insulation. The new membrane shall be carried into the waterstop. The waterstop shall be sealed to the deck and/or substrate so that water will not be allowed to travel under the new or existing roofing. The edge of the membrane shall be sealed in a continuous heavy application of sealant as described in this section. When work resumes, the contaminated membrane shall be cut out. All sealant, contaminated membrane, insulation fillers, etc. shall be removed from the work area and properly disposed of off site. None of these materials shall be used in the new work.

b. If inclement weather occurs while a temporary waterstop is in place, the Applicator shall provide the labor necessary to monitor the situation to maintain a watertight condition.

c. If any water is allowed to enter under the newly-completed roofing, the affected area shall be removed and replaced at the Applicator's expense.

22. **Substrate Condition**

a. Applicator shall be responsible for acceptance or provision of proper substrate to receive new roofing materials.

b. Applicator shall verify that the work done under related sections meets the following conditions:

i. Roof drains and/or scuppers have been reconditioned and/or replaced and installed properly.
ii. Roof curbs, nailers, equipment supports, vents and other roof penetrations are properly secured and prepared to receive new roofing materials.

iii. All surfaces are smooth and free of dirt, debris and incompatible materials.

iv. All roof surfaces shall be free of water, ice and snow.

23. Substrate Preparation
The roof deck and existing roof construction must be structurally sound to provide support for the new roof system. The Applicator shall load materials on the rooftop in such a manner to eliminate risk of deck overload due to concentrated weight. The Owner's Representative shall ensure that the roof deck is secured to the structural framing according to local building code and in such a manner as to resist all anticipated wind loads in that location.

a. Re-roofing Over Existing Single Ply Roof System
The owners representative and applicator shall determine the condition of the roof deck and existing insulation. Deteriorated decking or wet or deteriorated materials are to be removed and replaced. Install new layer of approved PVC felt back membrane and mechanically attach per manufacturer's recommended detail and installation requirements.

M. Warranty
Upon successful completion of work the following warranties may be obtained:

1. Manufacturer's Warranty – 15 Year “No Dollar Limit” (see section 1.08 for definition)

2. Roofing Contractor Warranty – 5 Year

3. PVC Manufacturer's Standard Warranty (only products purchased from approved PVC manufacturer are covered under Standard Warranty)
   Upon successful completion of the work to the Roofing Manufacturer's and Owner's satisfaction, and receipt of final payment, the fifteen (15) Year Standard Warranty shall be issued. The Standard Warranty shall provide for the roof membrane, all accessories that comprise a roof system, and contractor labor. The Warranty shall be **Non-Prorated** provide for No Dollar Limit (NDL), and **shall not exclude ponding water and no time limited shall be assigned for any such ponding water during the warranty period.**

4. Applicator/Roofing Contractor Warranty
The Applicator shall supply the Owner with a separate two-year workmanship warranty. In the event any work related to roofing, flashing, or metal is found by the PVC manufacturer to be within the Applicator warranty term, defective or otherwise not in accordance with the Contract Documents, the Applicator shall repair that defect at no cost to the Owner. The Applicator’s warranty obligation shall run directly to the Owner, and a copy shall be sent to PVC Membrane Manufacturer.

5. Owner Responsibility
Owner shall notify both Manufacturer and the Applicator of any leaks as they occur during the time period when both warranties are in effect.

6. Completion
   a. Prior to demobilization from the site, the work shall be reviewed by the Owner’s Representative and the Applicator. All defects noted and non-compliances with the Specifications or the recommendations of Sarnafil shall be itemized in a punch list. These items must be corrected immediately by the Applicator to the satisfaction of the Owner’s Representative and PVC Manufacturer prior to demobilization.

   b. All Warranties referenced in this Specification shall have been submitted and have been accepted at time of contract award.
07600

**Flashing and Sheet Metal**

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A. **Summary**
   This section contains design criteria for and information for flashing systems and sheet metal on roof systems; as well as formed reglets.

B. **System Design and Performance Requirements**

1. **General**
   a. Install sheet metal flashing and trim to withstand wind loads, structural movement, thermally induced movement, and exposure to weather without failing, rattling, leaking, and fastener disengagement.
   
   b. **Thermal Movements**: Provide sheet metal flashing and trim that allow for thermal movements resulting from the following maximum change (range) in ambient and surface temperatures by preventing buckling, opening of joints, hole elongation, overstressing of components, failure of joint sealants, failure of connections, and other detrimental effects. Provide clips that resist rotation and avoid shear stress as a result of sheet metal and trim thermal movements. Base engineering calculation on surface temperatures of materials due to both solar heat gain and nighttime-sky heat loss.

   c. **Water Infiltration**: Provide sheet metal flashing and trim that do not allow water infiltration to building interior. Designer shall not avoid relying solely on sealants as the sole source of prohibiting water intrusion.

   d. **Sheet Metal Flashing and Trim Standard**: Comply with SMACNA's "Architectural Sheet Metal Manual." Conform to dimensions and profiles shown unless more stringent requirements are indicated.

   e. Coordinate installation of sheet metal flashing and trim with interfacing and adjoining construction to provide a leakproof, secure, and noncorrosive installation.

F. **Materials**

1. Specify minimum 24 gauge thickness for galvanized metal, and identify specific heavier gauges where the project requires.
2. Specify minimum 16 ounce for copper, and identify specific heavier materials where the project requires.

3. Use only minimum 16 ounce copper for masonry through-wall, lintel, or other similar embedded flashings.

4. Use only 4 pound lead for roof drain sump pans.

5. When necessary, use 4 pound lead for flashings involving compound curves or where sheetmetal can not be adequately formed. This application requires a galvanized sheet metal protective cover.

6. Where 2-piece reglets are required, describe the specific shape and substrate conditions, but do not reference proprietary manufacturer’s products.

7. Do not specify roof jacks or boots which utilize integral neoprene seals.

8. Use only galvanized structural steel tube or pipe for downspout sections which are subject to impact and abuse.

9. Specify only 50/50 tin/lead solder when applicable.

10. Specify only non-corrosive fasteners, same material as metal being fastened, with matching finish on exposed heads. Specify neoprene-backed washers for screw fasteners.

J. Installation Guidelines

a. General: Anchor sheet metal flashing and trim and other components of the Work securely in place, with provisions for thermal and structural movement. Use fasteners, solder, welding rods, protective coatings, separators, sealants, and other miscellaneous items as required to complete sheet metal flashing and trim system.

b. Torch cutting of sheet metal flashing and trim is not permitted.

c. Metal Protection: Where dissimilar metals will contact each other or corrosive substrates, protect against galvanic action by painting contact surfaces with bituminous coating or by other permanent separation as recommended by fabricator or manufacturers of dissimilar metals.

d. Coat side of uncoated aluminum, stainless-steel and sheet metal flashing and trim with bituminous coating where flashing and trim will contact wood, ferrous metal, or cementitious construction.

e. Underlayment: Where installing metal flashing directly on cementitious or wood
substrates, install a course of felt underlayment and cover with a slip sheet or install a course of polyethylene underlayment.


g. Install exposed sheet metal flashing and trim without excessive oil canning, buckling, and tool marks.

h. Install sheet metal flashing and trim true to line and levels indicated. Provide uniform, neat seams with minimum exposure of solder, welds, and elastomeric sealant.

i. Install sheet metal flashing and trim to fit substrates and to result in watertight performance. Verify shapes and dimensions of surfaces to be covered before fabricating sheet metal.

j. Expansion Provisions: Provide for thermal expansion of exposed flashing and trim. Space movement joints at a maximum of 10 feet with no joints allowed within 24 inches of corner or intersection. Where lapped or bayonet-type expansion provisions cannot be used or would not be sufficiently watertight, form expansion joints of intermeshing hooked flanges, not less than 1 inch deep, filled with elastomeric sealant concealed within joints.

k. Wall Flashing Installation
   General: Install sheet metal wall flashing to intercept and exclude penetrating moisture according to SMACNA recommendations and as indicated. Coordinate installation of wall flashing with installation of wall-opening components such as windows, doors, and louvers.

l. Miscellaneous Flashing Installation
   Equipment Support Flashing: Coordinate installation of equipment support flashing with installation of roofing and equipment. Weld or seal flashing with elastomeric sealant to equipment support member.
07811
Fireproofing

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for and information for sprayed fire-resistive materials applied to surfaces concealed from view.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. The consultant shall indicate on the drawings, the UL Listing Number and show the UL system be listed for each condition of structural fireproofing.

2. Fireproofing systems which are part of a renovation project (e.g. repair of damaged or missing systems, or removal and replacement of existing systems) should follow these standards. Existing fire resistance ratings must not be compromised. The consultant must prepare a complete specification and details for the required repair work. Generic "repair fireproofing as required" notes are not acceptable.

3. This is a section where the Consultant should use a "performance specification". Do not specify proprietary flashing and trim to withstand wind loads, structural movement, thermally induced movement, and exposure to weather without failing, rattling, leaking, and fastener disengagement.

C. Submittals

1. Product Data: For each product indicated.

2. Shop Drawings: Show extent of sprayed fire-resistive material for each construction and fire-resistance rating, applicable fire-resistive design designations of a qualified testing and inspecting agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, and minimum thicknesses.

3. Compatibility and adhesion test reports.

D. Product Standards

1. Products
No asbestos containing materials will be permitted.

2. Concealed Strayed Fire-Resistive Materials
   a. General: For concealed applications of sprayed fire-resistive materials,
provide manufacturer's standard products complying with requirements indicated for material composition and physical properties representative of installed products.

b. Material Composition: Either of the following, or as required for project:

I. Cementitious sprayed fire-resistant material consisting of factory-mixed, dry formulation of gypsum or portland cement binders and lightweight mineral or synthetic aggregates mixed with water at Project site to form a slurry or mortar for conveyance and application.

II. Sprayed-fiber fire-resistant material consisting of factory-mixed, dry formulation of inorganic binders, mineral fibers, fillers, and additives conveyed in a dry state by pneumatic equipment and mixed with water at spray nozzle to form a damp, as-applied product.

c. Physical Properties: Minimum values, unless otherwise indicated, or higher values required to attain designated fire-resistance ratings, measured per standard test methods referenced with each property as follows:

d. If surfaces of structural steel receiving sprayed fire-resistant material are primed or otherwise painted for coating materials, perform series of bond tests specified in UL's "Fire Resistance Directory." Provide bond strength indicated in referenced UL fire-resistance criteria, but not less than 150 lbf/sq. ft. (7.2 kPa) minimum per ASTM E 736.

e. Minimum thickness of sprayed fire-resistant material tested in laboratory shall be 0.75 inch (19 mm).

f. Fire-Test-Response Characteristics: Provide sprayed fire-resistant materials with the following surface-burning characteristics as determined by testing identical products per ASTM E 84 by UL or another testing and inspecting agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction:

3. Auxiliary Fire-Resistive Materials

a. General: Provide auxiliary fire-resistant materials that are compatible with sprayed fire-resistant materials and substrates and are approved by UL or another testing and inspecting agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction for use in fire-resistance designs indicated.

b. Substrate Primers: For use on each substrate and with each sprayed fire-resistant product, provide primer that complies with one or more of the following requirements:

c. Adhesive for Bonding Fire-Resistive Material: Product approved by
manufacturer of sprayed fire-resistive material.


I. Quality Control Testing

1. Testing Agency: Owner will engage a qualified independent testing and inspecting agency to perform field tests and inspections and to prepare test reports.

2. Testing Services: Testing and inspecting of completed applications of sprayed fire-resistive material shall take place in successive stages, in areas of extent and using methods as follows. Do not proceed with application of sprayed fire-resistive material for the next area until test results for previously completed applications of sprayed fire-resistive material show compliance with requirements. Tested values must equal or exceed values indicated and required for approved fire-resistance design.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Examine substrates, areas, and conditions, with Installer present, to determine whether they are in satisfactory condition to receive sprayed fire-resistive material and to verify the following:

   a. Substrates are free of oil, grease, rolling compounds, incompatible primers, loose mill scale, dirt, or other foreign substances capable of impairing bond of fire-resistive materials with substrates under conditions of normal use or fire exposure.

   b. Objects penetrating fire-resistive material, including clips, hangers, support sleeves, and similar items, are securely attached to substrates.

   c. Substrates are not obstructed by ducts, piping, equipment, and other suspended construction that will interfere with applying fire-resistive material.

   d. Cover other work subject to damage from fallout or overspray of fire-resistive materials during application.

2. Spray apply fire-resistive materials to maximum extent possible. Following the spraying operation in each area, complete the coverage by trowel application or other placement method recommended in writing by sprayed fire-resistive material manufacturer.

3. Where sealers are used, apply products that are tinted to differentiate them from sprayed fire-resistive material over which they are applied.
4. Apply concealed sprayed fire-resistive material in thicknesses and densities not less than those required to achieve fire-resistance ratings designated for each condition, but apply in greater thicknesses and densities if specified in Part 2 "Concealed Sprayed Fire-Resistive Materials" Article.

5. Immediately after completing spraying operations in each containable area of Project, remove material overspray and fallout from surfaces of other construction and clean exposed surfaces to remove evidence of soiling.

6. Repair or replace work that has not been successfully protected.

K. Quality Control

a. Installer Qualifications: A qualified installer, approved by manufacturer to install manufacturer's products. A manufacturer's willingness to sell its sprayed fire-resistive materials to Contractor or to an installer engaged by Contractor does not in itself confer qualification on the buyer.

b. Mockups: Apply mockups to verify selections made under sample Submittals and to demonstrate aesthetic effects and qualities of materials and execution.

c. Approved mockups may become part of the completed Work if undisturbed at time of Substantial Completion.

M. Warranty

1. Special Warranty: Manufacturer's standard form, signed by Contractor and by Installer, in which manufacturer agrees to repair or replace sprayed fire-resistive materials that fail in materials or workmanship within two years from date of Substantial Completion.

2. Failures include, but are not limited to, cracking, flaking, spalling, eroding in excess of specified requirements; peeling; or delaminating of sprayed fire-resistive materials from substrates.

3. Not covered under the warranty are failures due to damage by occupants and Owner's maintenance personnel and other causes not reasonably foreseeable under conditions of normal use.
A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for and information for firestopping of penetrations.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. General
   a. Describe in this section all requirements for firestopping wall penetrations, floor penetrations, ceiling penetrations and joints. Do not rely on general references in the Sealants Section for these systems.
   b. This includes boards, blankets, pillows, tapes, caulks, foams, intumescents and other similar materials.
   c. Performance specifications should be used of these systems, and unless noted otherwise should not be limited to a specific manufacturer or vendor.
   d. In those instances where a UL rated systems cannot be attained, it may become necessary to use and Engineering Judgment. Although acceptable to the State, if and only if a published UL listing cannot be met, these shall be used as a last resort for obtaining an approved firestopping assembly.
   e. The General Contractor is solely responsible for coordination, scheduling and the application of the firestop systems for penetrations of all trades. The General Contractor will employee the services of a single applicator to install through-penetration firestop material for all trades and all applications.

2. Performance Requirements
   a. General: For penetrations through fire-resistance-rated constructions, including both empty openings and openings containing penetrating items, provide through-penetration firestop systems that are produced and installed to resist spread of fire according to requirements indicated, resist passage of smoke and other gases, and maintain original fire-resistance rating of construction penetrated.
b. If Project includes non-fire-resistance-rated constructions requiring that penetrations be protected by through-penetration firestop systems, indicate this on Drawings and insert new subparagraph below noting these exceptions.

C. Submittals

1. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.

2. Through-Penetration Firestop System Schedule: Indicate locations of each through-penetration firestop system, along with the following information:
   a. Types of penetrating items.
   b. Types of constructions penetrated, including fire-resistance ratings and, where applicable, thicknesses of construction penetrated.
   c. Through-penetration firestop systems for each location identified by firestop design designation of qualified testing and inspecting agency.

D. Product Standards

1. Compatibility: Provide through-penetration firestop systems that are compatible with one another; with the substrates forming openings; and with the items, if any, penetrating through-penetration firestop systems, under conditions of service and application, as demonstrated by through-penetration firestop system manufacturer based on testing and field experience.

2. Accessories: Provide components for each through-penetration firestop system that are needed to install fill materials and to comply with Part 1 "Performance Requirements" Article. Use only components specified by through-penetration firestop system manufacturer and approved by qualified testing and inspecting agency for firestop systems indicated. Accessories include, but are not limited to, the following items:

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Preparation
   a. Surface Cleaning: Clean out openings immediately before installing through-penetration firestop systems to comply with firestop system manufacturer's written instructions and with the following requirements:
   b. Remove from surfaces of opening substrates and from penetrating items foreign materials that could interfere with adhesion of through-penetration firestop systems.
   c. Clean opening substrates and penetrating items to produce clean, sound
surfaces capable of developing optimum bond with through-penetration firestop systems. Remove loose particles remaining from cleaning operation.

d. Remove laitance and form-release agents from concrete.

2. Through-Penetration Firestop System Installation

a. Install through-penetration firestop systems to comply with Part 1 "Performance Requirements" Article and with firestop system manufacturer's written installation instructions and published drawings for products and applications indicated.

b. The installation of all through-penetration firestop material for all trades will be performed by a single applicator at the direction of the General Contractor.

c. Install forming/damming/backing materials and other accessories of types required to support fill materials during their application and in the position needed to produce cross-sectional shapes and depths required to achieve fire ratings indicated.

K. Quality Control

1. Quality Assurance

a. Installer Qualifications: A firm that has been approved by FMG according to FMG 4991, "Approval of Firestop Contractors."

b. Source Limitations: Obtain through-penetration firestop systems, for each kind of penetration and construction condition indicated, through one source from a single manufacturer.

c. UL in its "Fire Resistance Directory."

2. Coordination

a. The General Contractor is solely responsible for coordination, scheduling and the application of the firestop systems for penetrations of all trades.

b. Coordinate construction of openings and penetrating items to ensure that through-penetration firestop systems are installed according to specified requirements.

c. Do not cover up through-penetration firestop system installations that will become concealed behind other construction until each installation has been examined by building inspector, if required by authorities having jurisdiction.
3. Examination
   
a. Examine substrates and conditions, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for opening configurations, penetrating items, substrates, and other conditions affecting performance of work.
   
b. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

L. Cleaning and Adjusting

1. Clean off excess fill materials adjacent to openings as Work progresses by methods and with cleaning materials that are approved in writing by through-penetration firestop system manufacturers and that do not damage materials in which openings occur.

2. Provide final protection and maintain conditions during and after installation that ensure that through-penetration firestop systems are without damage or deterioration at time of Substantial Completion. If, despite such protection, damage or deterioration occurs, cut out and remove damaged or deteriorated through-penetration firestop systems immediately and install new materials to produce systems complying with specified requirements.
**07900 Joint Sealants**

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A. **Summary**

This section contains design criteria for and information for all joint sealants.

B. **System Design and Performance Requirements**

1. **General**

   a. Describe all requirements for installation of sealants required to prohibit the penetration of moisture and dust, and required to seal joints between dissimilar materials, in this Section.

   b. Specify certain specialized sealants which are ordinarily part of a "complete in place" installation by a particular trade (e.g. glazing sealants and painting) in the appropriate sections.

   c. Pay particular attention in sealant system design to expected joint movement, joint dimensions, sealant position (horizontal, vertical, or overhanging), and potential for physical abuse of the sealed joint.

2. **Quality Assurance**

   a. Installer Qualifications: Manufacturer's authorized Installer who is approved or licensed for installation of elastomeric sealants required for this Project.

   b. Source Limitations: Obtain each type of joint sealant through one source from a single manufacturer.

C. **Submittals**

1. **Product Data**: For each joint-sealant product indicated.

2. **Samples for Initial Selection**: Manufacturer's color charts consisting of strips of cured sealants showing the full range of colors available for each product exposed to view.

3. **Samples for Verification**: For each type and color of joint sealant required, provide Samples with joint sealants in 1/2-inch- wide joints formed between two 6-inch- long strips of material matching the appearance of exposed surfaces adjacent to joint sealants.
4. Product Certificates: For each type of joint sealant and accessory, signed by product manufacturer.

5. Qualification Data: For Installer.

F. Materials

1. Compatibility: Provide joint sealants, backings, and other related materials that are compatible with one another and with joint substrates under conditions of service and application, as demonstrated by sealant manufacturer, based on testing and field experience.

2. VOC Content of Interior Sealants: Provide interior sealants and sealant primers that comply with the following limits for VOC content when calculated according to 40 CFR 59, Subpart D (EPA Method 24):

   Sealants: 250 g/L.
   a. Sealant Primers for Nonporous Substrates: 250 g/L.
   b. Sealant Primers for Porous Substrates: 775 g/L.

3. Specify each particular type of sealant and accessory required for a complete system.
   a. Elastomeric Sealants.
   b. Latex Joint Sealants
   c. Acoustical Joint Sealants
   d. Preformed Joint Sealants
   e. Preformed Tape Sealants
   f. Joint Sealant Backing

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Examination
   a. Examine joints indicated to receive joint sealants, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for joint configuration, installation tolerances, and other conditions affecting joint-sealant performance.
   b. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.
2. Preparation
Contractor is responsible for assuring that all substrates are clean and ready for joint sealants.

3. Installation of Joint Sealants
   a. General: Comply with joint-sealant manufacturer's written installation instructions for products and applications indicated, unless more stringent requirements apply.
   b. Provide a sealant schedule identifying location and type of each sealant.

4. Cleaning
Clean off excess sealant or sealant smears adjacent to joints as the Work progresses by methods and with cleaning materials approved in writing by manufacturers of joint sealants and of products in which joints occur.

5. Protection
Protect joint sealants during and after curing period from contact with contaminating substances and from damage resulting from construction operations or other causes so sealants are without deterioration or damage at time of Substantial Completion. If, despite such protection, damage or deterioration occurs, cut out and remove damaged or deteriorated joint sealants immediately so installations with repaired areas are indistinguishable from original work.

M. Warranty
   a. Special Installer's Warranty: Installer's standard form in which Installer agrees to repair or replace elastomeric joint sealants that do not comply with performance and other requirements specified in this Section within specified warranty period.
   b. Warranty Period: Two years from date of Substantial Completion.
08110
Steel Doors and Frames

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A. Summary

1. Section Includes
   a. Pressed steel hollow metal doors and frames.
   b. Fire-rated hollow metal doors and frames.
   c. Hollow metal window-walls, glazed openings, and other hollow metal frames for glass.
   d. Metal louvers in hollow metal doors.
   e. Rough bucks, frame reinforcing, door reinforcing, door insulation, closer reinforcements, clip angles and anchorage.
   f. Factory prime paint finish.
   g. Grouting of hollow metal frames with masonry mortar where not covered under other Sections.

2. Related Sections
   a. Section 04810 - Unit Masonry: Grouting of frames in masonry construction.
   b. Section 08710 - Hardware: Door hardware.
   c. Section 08800 - Glazing: Glass and glazing.
   d. Section 09910 - Painting: Finish painting

3. Scheduling
   Deliver doors and frames to the jobsite in a timely manner so as not to delay progress of other trades.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements
1. ANSI A250.8-1998/SDI-100 - Recommended Specifications - Standard Steel Doors and Frames, Steel Door Institute, unless herein specified.

2. Underwriters’ Laboratories Inc. (UL) UL 10C-98 – Fire Tests of Door Assemblies.


8. ASTM-A 569-91a – Specification for Steel, Carbon, (0.15 maximum percent), Hot-Rolled Sheet and Strip Commercial Quality.


10. SDI-105-92 – Recommended Erection Instructions for Steel Frames.

11. ANSI A115.1-.18 - Specification for Door and Frame Preparation for Hardware.

12. ANSI A156.7 - Standard Template Hinge Dimensions.

C. Submittals
Shop Drawings: Submit in accordance with the front end and/or general conditions. Indicate general construction, configurations, jointing methods, reinforcements, and location of hardware and cutouts for glass and louvers.

D. Product Standards

1. Applicable Standards: Specifications and standards of SDI 100-98.

2. Wind Load Performance Requirements

3. Supplier Qualification
Qualified direct distributor of products to be furnished. The distributor shall have in their regular employment an A.H.C./C.D.C. or person of equivalent experience who will be available at reasonable times to consult with the Architect, Contractor and/or Owner regarding any matters affecting the total door and frame openings.
4. Installer Qualification
Experience with installation of similar materials.

5. Fire-Rated Door Assemblies
Where fire-rated door assemblies are indicated or required, provide fire-rated door and frame assemblies that comply with NFPA 80 "Standard for Fire Doors and Windows", and have been tested, listed, and labeled in accordance with ASTM E152 "Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies" by nationally recognized independent testing and inspection agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.

   a. Oversize Fire-Rated Door Assemblies
      For door assemblies required to be fire-rated and exceeding sizes of tested assemblies, provide certificate or label from approved independent testing and inspection agency, indicating that door and frame assembly conforms to requirements of design, materials and construction as established by individual listings for tested assemblies.

   b. Temperature Rise Rating
      At stairwell enclosures, provide doors which have Temperature Rise Rating of 450 degrees F maximum in 30 minutes of fire exposure.

E. Manufacturers
Acceptable Manufacturers: (providing the products supplied comply with the provisions of this specification) Curries, Ceco, Fleming or equal approved by Owner.

F. Materials

1. Hollow Metal

   a. Cold Rolled Steel Sheets
      Commercial quality, stretcher leveled flatness, cold-rolled steel, free from scale, pitting or other surface defects, complying with ASTM A366 and A568 general requirements.

   b. Galvanealed Steel Sheets
      ASTM A924, A60 zinc coating. Use galvanealed steel sheets for exterior hollow metal doors, door frames and door louvers. Internal reinforcing may be manufactured of hot rolled pickled and oiled steel per ASTM-A569.

   c. Minimum gauges of hollow metal are specified below. Provide heavier gauge if required by details or specific condition. Entire frame and sidelight shall be of same gauge.

      I. 16 gauge: Interior door frames, and glazed opening frames.

      II. 16 gauge: Labeled frames (or heavier if required by label).
III. 18 gauge: Interior doors (or heavier if required by label).

IV. 16 Gauge: Exterior door frames, window-wall and window frames, transom and sidelight frames.

V. 16 gauge: Exterior doors.

VI. 20 gauge: Trim members.

d. Coating Materials, primer
   Use manufacturer’s standard rust inhibiting primer conforming to ANSI-A224.1-1990.

2. Related Materials
   b. Door Bumpers or Silencers: Per ANSI A156.16.

3. Hollow Metal Frames
   a. General
      Form to profiles indicated. Where necessary, alternate details will be considered provided design intent is maintained. Consider and provide for erection methods.
   b. Typical Reinforcing
      Provide minimum hinge reinforcement 3/16 inch by 1-1/2 inch by 10 inch. Provide similar reinforcement for hardware items as required to adequately withstand stresses, minimum 12 gauge, including channel reinforcement for door closers and closer arms, door holders and similar items. Provide reinforcement and clearances for concealed in-head door closers and for mortise locks.
   c. Cover Plates
      For hinge and strike plate cutouts, provide fully enclosed pressed steel cover boxes spot welded to frames behind mortises.
   d. Hardware
      Mortise, reinforce, drill and tap for mortise hardware, except drilling and tapping for surface door closers, door closer brackets and adjusters shall be done in field.
   e. Anchorage
      Provide standard and special anchorage items as required. Provide formed steel channel spreader at bottom of frames, removable without damaging frame. At masonry, provide anchors (about 2 inch by 10 inch) approximately 24 inches on center.
f. Silencers
Provide specified silencers, except where stop does not occur and at smoke gasketed openings, 3 per jamb at single door and one for each door at double doors.

g. Extensions
Reinforce transom bars or mullions as necessary to provide rigid installation. Where required (as at multiple openings) to stabilize large frames, provide frame or mullion extensions to anchor to structure above, proper size to fit within overhead construction. Provide angle clips to fasten to structure.

h. Mullions
Provide mullions, straight and without twist, of tubular design. For removable mullions provide reinforcing at frame head.

i. Clearances
Provide and be responsible for proper clearances at metal frames, including for weatherstripping, soundstripping and smoke gasketing. Glass clearance shall be thickness of glass plus clearance each side (1/8 inch minimum exterior - 1/16 inch minimum interior), adjust for installation, glass thickness to allow for glazing and sealant. Where sealed double glazing is indicated, provide rebates at minimum of 3/4 inch and provide 1/4 inch clearance at glass edges. Where units fit around concrete blocks (blocks built into frames) obtain actual dimensions of blocks being used to establish minimum clearances.

j. Drip Cap
Galvanized steel field painted per applicable specifications. Secure to frame at exterior doors.

k. Stops
Set with countersunk or Jackson head screws.

I. Hospital Stops
On all doors except lead lined doors, doors in 2-hour fire rated partitions and one hour smoke and fire rated partitions; stops shall be cut at 6 inches above floor with 45 degree miter and welded closed.

l. Labeled Frames
Construct in accordance with requirements for labeled work. Attach proper U.L. label, Warnok Hersey. "B" labeled frames shall be 1-1/2 hour construction.
m. Joinings
At frames with equal width jambs and head, neatly mitre on face (except locations as at transom bars and at frames with large head members). Cope and butt stops. Weld length of entire joint, including face and flat intersections. Grind smooth, at other frames, provide same mitred joint wherever possible (at intersection of jamb-head or jamb-sill) and at other locations butt metal neatly and full weld. If tight butt joints are utilized, joints shall be neatly caulked smooth.

n. Workmanship
Fabricate so no grind marks, hollow or other out-of-plane areas are visible. At joints of intermediate members (such as mullions and transom bars), provide tight joining, neatly accomplished without holes, burned out spots, weld built up or other defacing work. Fill to close cracks and to preserve shapes. Tightly fit loose stops, to hairline joints.

o. Finish
Clean frames by degreasing process and apply thorough coating of baked-on primer, covering inside as well as outside surfaces. At galvanealed frames, coat welds and other disrupted surface with zinc-rich paint containing not less than 90 percent zinc dust by weight.

4. Hollow Metal Frames with electric through wire
a. Provide all hollow metal frames receiving electrified hardware with ElectroLynx™ or as approved by Owner to seamlessly interface with the electric hardware wiring harness and concealed plug connectors on one end to accommodate up to twelve wires.

b. Coordinate ElectroLynx™ connectors, or each approved by Owner to seamlessly interface with the electric hardware on end of the wiring harness to plug directly into the electrified hardware and the electric hinge.

5. Hollow Metal Doors
a. Provide to design indicated, including flush panel doors, flush panel with cut-out as indicated, stile and rail type, stile and rail with door louver. Use galvanealed steel at exterior doors.

b. Flush Doors
Reinforce, stiffen and sound deaden. Provide cut-outs for glass and louvers with stops as shown. Provide flush steel closure at top of exterior and interior doors and at bottom of exterior doors with drain holes in bottom closure. Provide seamless edge. Following door construction types are acceptable.

I. Exterior Doors (and Interior Reinforced Doors)
20 gauge steel stiffener reinforced vertically 6 inches o.c. full height and width, spot welded 5 inches o.c. to both face sheets. Stiffeners welded together top and bottom. Insulate with 2 lb minimum density mineral wool insulation.

II. Composite Core Interior Doors (Typical)
Polystyrene core permanently laminated to inside face sheets.

III. Door Construction
Manufacturer's standard polystyrene, polyurethane foamed in place, vertical steel stiffeners, or rigid mineral fiber core with internal sound deadener on inside of face sheets where appropriate in accordance with SDI standards.

c. Labeled Doors
Insulate as required by Underwriters Laboratories. Build in special hardware and provide astragals as indicated. At one hour and at 1-1/2 hour doors at enclosures, maximum transmitted temperature end point shall not exceed 450 degrees F above ambient at end of 30 minutes of fire exposure per U.L..

d. Seamless Vertical Edges
Construct doors with smooth flush surfaces, without visible joints or seams on exposed faces or stile edges. Interior and exterior door edge seams shall be full height wire welded and ground smooth.

e. Exterior Hollow Metal Door Louvers
Fabricate louver units of 16-gauge galvanized steel sheets with stationary, weatherproof Z-shaped blades and U-shaped frames, not less than 1-3/8 inch thick. Space louver blades not more than 1-1/2 inch o.c. Assemble units by welding. Provide insect screen on interior side of frame, consisting of 14 by 18 wire mesh in rigid, formed metal frame.

f. Interior Hollow Metal Door Louvers
Fabricate of 20-gauge cold-rolled steel sheets with stationary sightproof inverted V-shaped blades and U-shaped frames. Space louver blades not more than 3 inches o.c. Assemble units by welding.

g. Typical Reinforcement
Provide as required for hardware items. For lock reinforcement, provide manufacturer's standard reinforcement. Provide 12 gauge reinforcement for escutcheons or rose. centering clips to hold lock case in alignment. For door checks, provide 3/16 inch channel type reinforcements, 3-1/2 inch deep by 14 inches long, or as required. Hinge reinforcement minimum 7 gauge by 1-1/2 inch by 9 inch bar. Weld reinforcing to door. Reinforce doors for surface items such as surface and semi-concealed closers, brackets, surface holders and door stops. Drilling and tapping
installation of these surface items shall be done in field by hardware installer.

h. Special Reinforcing
At exterior doors, reinforce inside of door on hinge side with high frequency hinge preparation. Weld to door.

i. Hardware
Mortise, reinforce, drill and tap for hardware furnished under Section 08710 - Hardware, except drilling and tapping for surface door closers, door closer brackets and adjusters shall be done in field. Obtain templates from hardware supplier.

j. Finish
Provide prime coat finish on doors. Thoroughly clean off rust, grease and other impurities. Grind welds smooth, no marks shall show. Apply metallic filler as required to fill cracks and joints and to level any weld areas or similar imperfections. Sand filler coat smooth.

6. Hollow Metal Doors with electric through wire

a. Provide all hollow metal doors receiving electrified hardware with ElectroLynx™ through-door or as approved by Owner to seamlessly interface with the electric hardware wiring harness and concealed plug connectors on each end to accommodate up to twelve wires.

b. Coordinate ElectroLynx™ connectors or as approved by Owner to seamlessly interface with the electric hardware on each end of the wiring harness to plug directly into the electrified hardware and the electric hinge.

7. Hollow Metal Panels
Same materials and constructed and finished in same way as specified for hollow metal doors.

8. Fastenings
Provide fastenings, anchors and clips as required to secure hollow metal work in place. Provide Jackson head screws, or flatter. Dimple metal work to receive screw heads. Set stops and other non-structural fastenings with #6 Jackson head self-tapping screws.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Examine supporting structure and conditions under which hollow metal is to be installed. Do not proceed with installation until unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

2. Deliver hollow metal doors in manufacturer's protective covering. Handle hollow metal with care to prevent damage.
3. Door Storage
Store doors in upright position, under cover. Place doors on at least 4 inch (101.6) high wood sills or on floors in manner that will prevent rust and damage. Do not use non-vented plastic or canvas shelters which create humidity chamber and promote rusting. If corrugated wrapper on door becomes wet, or moisture appears, remove wrapping immediately. Provide 1/4 inch (6.3) space between doors to promote air circulation.

4. Frame Storage
Store frames under cover on 4 inch wood sills on floors in manner that will prevent rust and damage. Do not use non-vented plastic or canvas shelters which create humidity chamber and promote rusting. Store assembled frames in vertical position, 5 units maximum in stack. Provide 1/4 inch space between frames to promote air circulation.

5. Install hollow metal in accordance with reviewed shop drawings and manufacturer's printed instructions. Securely fasten and anchor work in place without twists, warps, bulges or other unsatisfactory or defacing workmanship. Set hollow metal plumb, level, square to proper elevations, true to line and eye. Set clips and other anchors with Ramset "shot" anchors or drill in anchors as approved. Units and trim shall be fastened tightly together, with neat, uniform and tight joints.

6. Placing Frames
Set frames accurately in position, plumbed, aligned, and braced securely until permanent anchors are set. After wall construction is complete, remove temporary braces and spreaders leaving surfaces smooth and undamaged. In masonry construction, building-in of anchors and grouting of frames with mortar is specified in Section 04810 - Unit Masonry. At in-place concrete or masonry construction, set frames and secure in place using countersunk bolts and expansion shields, with bolt heads neatly filled with metallic putty, ground smooth and primed.

7. Place fire-rated frames in accordance with NFPA Standard #80.

8. Door Installation
Fit hollow metal doors accurately in their respective frames, within following clearances: Jambs and head 3/32 inch, meeting edges pair of doors 1/8 inch, sill where no threshold or carpet 1/4 inch above finished floor, sill at threshold 3/4 inch maximum above finished floor, sill at carpet 1/4 inch above carpet. Place fire-rated doors with clearances as specified in NFPA Standard #80.
L. Cleaning and Adjusting

1. Prime Coat Touch-Up
   Immediately after installation, sand smooth rusted or damaged areas of prime coat and apply touch-up of compatible air-drying primer.

2. Protection Removal
   Immediately before final inspection, remove protective wrappings from doors and frames.
08210

Wood Doors

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A. Summary

1. Section Includes:
   a. Prefinished standard and fire rated type wood doors with flush faces.
   b. Prefit and premachine pre-finished wood doors.

2. Related Sections:
   a. Section 06100 - Rough Carpentry.
   b. Section 06460 - Wood Frames.
   c. Section 08110 - Hollow Metal Doors and Frames.
   d. Section 08710 - Hardware.
   e. Section 08810 - Glazing: Glass and glazing for doors.
   f. Section 06405 - Architectural Woodwork.

3. References
   b. NFPA-80 Standards for Fire Doors.

C. Submittals

1. Shop Drawings and Product Data:
   a. Submit in accordance with Section 01330.
b. Indicate general construction, jointing methods, hardware and louver locations, and locations of cut-outs for glass. Indicate thickness of veneers.

2. Samples
Submit samples of wood veneer and factory finishing in accordance with WDMA Quality Standards I.S. 1-A 1997, sections G-18 and Guide Specifications 1.03 C.

3. Certification
Submit certification that doors and frames comply with UBC 7-2 1997.

E. Manufacturers
1. Western Oregon Door
2. Graham Manufacturing
3. Algoma Hardwoods

F. Materials
1. Door Construction
a. Non-Fire Rated Doors: Thickness: 1-3/4 inches, interior flush wood, bonded, solid core conforming to WDMA I.S. 1-A 1997 and the following:
   I. Core: bonded particle core (PC) conforming to WDMA I.S. 1-A 1997.
   II. Door construction shall conform to WDMA I.S. 1-A 1997 Premium Grade requirements.
   III. Stiles: Hardwood to match face veneer over structural composite lumber (SCL), glued to core.
   IV. Rails: Mill option hardwood or SCL. Top and bottom: 2 inches.
   V. Facing: Wood veneer as specified.

b. Fire Rated Doors: Thickness: 1-3/4 inches, interior flush wood, bonded, solid core conforming to WDMA I.S. 1-A 1997 and the following:
   I. Core: bonded mineral core (FD) conforming to WDMA I.S. 1-A 1997.
   II. Door construction shall conform to WDMA I.S. 1-A 1997 Premium Grade requirements.
III. Stiles: Hardwood to match face veneer over mineral composite, glued to core.

IV. Rails: Mineral composite as required by fire door authorities. Top and bottom: as required by manufacturer’s fire door authorities.

V. Facing: Wood veneer as specified.

2. Wood Veneer
   a. Door face veneers shall meet HPVA “A” grade quality standards conforming to WDMA I.S. 1-A for transparent or semi-transparent finish. Minimum face veneer thickness shall be 1/50” at 12% moisture content after finish sanding.
   b. Species: Red Oak. *(specify)*
   c. Face Cut: Plain Sliced / Rotary / Rift Cut / Quarter Sliced / Flat Cut. *(specify)*
   d. Face Assembly: Book Match / Slip Match / Random Match. *(specify)*
   e. Face Symmetry: Running Match / Balanced Match / Center Balanced Match. *(specify)*

3. Adhesives
   Face to core adhesives shall be Type I as appropriate for location in building. Adhesives must be classified Type I per WDMA TM-6 “Adhesive Bond Test Method”, or PUR adhesive. Type I adhesives shall be used for doors in exterior applications.

4. Core
   a. Non-rated and 20 minute doors: Solid particleboard.
   b. Fire-rated doors: Non-combustible mineral core containing no asbestos.

5. Factory Finishing
   a. Comply with referenced WDMA Section G-15, “Factory Finishing.”.
   b. Pre-finish wood doors at factory with standard clear finish. *(specify)*
   c. Transparent Finish: Match finish indicated in WDMA Section G-17: WDMA System #6.

G. Accessories or Special Features

1. Vision Frames
a. Non-rated doors: Flush wood frames, hardwood to match facing.
b. 20 minute fire rated doors: Provide manufacturer's tested metal clip or comparable system with wood stop appearance.
c. Fire-rated doors: ITS – Warnock Hersey or UL approved glazing system.
d. Glass: Refer to Section 08810 for glass types.

J. **Installation Guidelines**

1. **Product Handling**
   Plastic wrap and protect wood doors during transit, storage and handling to prevent damage, soiling or deterioration. Follow the Care and Installation guidelines as described in WDMA I.S. 1-A 1997.

2. **Fabrication**
   1. Fabricate wood doors in accordance with requirements of WDMA I.S. 1-A 1997 Quality Standards.
   2. Fabricate fire rated doors in accordance with requirements of ITS – Warnock Hersey or Underwriters' Laboratories, with metal label on each door including UL-10C.
   3. Fabricate doors with WDMA Quality Standards hardware blocking options as follows:
      a. Provide HB-1 – head and HB-2 – sill rails and HB-4 – lock block on all doors.
      b. Provide HB-6 only when exit devices are specified for door.
      c. Provide HB-8 for pivots or when floor bolts are specified under Section 08710 – Finish Hardware.
   4. Provide doors with minimum ¼ inch thick edge strips, of wood species to match face veneers except as required for fire rating.
   5. Make cut-outs and provide stops for glass and louvers. Install metal door louvers. Seal cut-outs prior to installation of moldings.
      a. For full light doors: Provide cut out from flush wood door, with vertical grain direction.
   6. Bevel lock edge only of single acting doors 3 degrees or 1/8 inch in 2 inches. Radius strike edge of double acting swing doors as required by pivot hinge manufacturer.
7. Prepare doors to receive hardware. Refer to Section 08710 - Hardware and NFPA 80 for hardware requirements including UL-10C.
   a. Prefit and bevel to net opening size less approximately 1/4 inch in width on single swing doors 3/16 inch in width for paired doors. Provide 1/4 inch clearance above finished floor, unless otherwise indicated on drawings. Provide 1/8 inch clearance at top of door.
   b. Slightly ease vertical edges.

8. Fire Rated Pair of Doors; greater than 20 minute: Supply overlapping astragals or metal edge sets only as required by NFPA 80 1999 or by door manufacturer's fire door authorities. If an astragal is required, to comply with fire rated labeling requirements for pairs of fire rated doors, provide door manufacturer's standard tested astragal.

9. Examination
   a. Examine installed door frames before hanging doors.
   b. Verify that frames comply with indicated requirements for type, size, location, and swing characteristics and have been installed with plumb jambs and level heads.
   c. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

10. Installation
   a. Handle doors in accordance with recommendations of WDMA I.S. 1-A, “Care and Installation at Job Site.”
   b. Condition doors to average temperature and humidity in area of installation for not less than 48 hours prior to installation. Store doors per recommendations of WDMA I.S. 1-A, “Care and Installation at Job Site.”
   c. Install in neat and workmanlike manner, free from hammer or tool marks, open joints or slivers.
   d. Set plumb, level, square and true. Install work after building humidity is at acceptable level.
   e. Remove and replace all doors found to be warped, twisted, bowed, or otherwise damaged. Do not install doors which cannot be properly fitted to frames.
   f. Adjust pre-finished doors and hardware and other moving or operating parts to function smoothly and correctly.
g. If doors are to be field finished, the process must follow the WDMA I.S. 1-A, “Care and Handling at Job Site” instructions for field applied finishes.

h. Ensure that smoke gaskets are in-place before prefinished door installation.

K. Quality Control

1. Quality Assurance

   a. Fire-Rated Wood Doors: Provide wood doors which are identical in materials and construction to units tested in door and frame assemblies in accordance NFPA 252 and which are labeled and listed for ratings indicated by ITS – Warnock Hersey, UL or other testing and inspection agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.

   I. Doors: Comply with UBC 7-2 1997 where required.

   II. Provide intumescent requirements in compliance with UL-10C.

b. WDMA I.S. 1-A 1997 Quality Standard: Window and Door Manufacturers Association Quality Standards for grade of door, core, construction, finish, and other requirements.

c. Temperature Rise Rating: At stairwell enclosures, provide doors which have Temperature Rise Rating of 250 degrees F maximum in 30 minutes of fire exposure.

L. Cleaning and Adjusting

1. Clean prefinished doors and hardware.

2. At clear finished doors, do not partially cover door surfaces with paper, cardboard, or any other opaque covering that will create uneven aging of wood veneer.

3. Protect doors as directed under Section 01700.

4. Refinish or replace finished doors damaged during installation.

M. Warranty

Provide manufacturer’s guarantee for all wood doors. Guarantee period: Lifetime of original installation. Doors exhibiting defects in materials or workmanship including warp and delamination within guarantee period shall be replaced (including hanging and finishing) with new doors. These terms shall be part of the manufacturer’s standard warranty.
A. Summary
This section contains general design criteria for wood doors.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements
Historic, reproduction, special, or custom doors shall be detailed by the architect.

C. Submittals
Submit the following design and construction documentation to UNLV.

1. Shop Drawings
   a. Indicate elevations of each door type, location, size, fire rating, swing, undercuts, stile and rail reinforcement, internal blocking for hardware attachment, and cut-outs for glazing.
   b. Note fire-rated door frames and their rating.
   c. Indicate large-scale drawings of veneer layout.
   d. Note each frame condition.
   e. Designate the work to be provided by other trades and coordinate accordingly.

2. Product Data
   Provide the door manufacturer's technical product data for each type of door and frame specified, including core details, factory finishing, and fire test data.

3. Samples
   Provide four samples of factory finishing for color approval.

4. Notarized Certificates of Compliance
   Provide a notarized certificate of compliance indicating compliance with NWWDA 1 A, AW1 PC-5, and AWIFD requirements.

5. Closeout
   Provide a written warranty signed by the door manufacturer, installer, and contractor agreeing to replace defective doors. The warranty must cover the
cost of refinishing, hardware installation, and re-hanging defective doors.

D. **Product Standards**

Products must conform to the following standards:

a. ANSI/BHMA 115-W - Wood Door Preparation Standards
b. ASTM E1 52 - Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies
c. AWI - Quality Standards of Architectural Woodwork Institute
d. NFPA 80 - Fire Doors and Windows
e. UL 10B - Fire Tests of Door Assemblies
f. UL IOC - Standard for Positive Pressure Fire Tests of Door Assemblies

E. **Manufacturers**

1. Subject to compliance with the design requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following.
   a. Algoma Hardwoods, Inc.
   b. Eggers Industries
   c. Marshfield Door Systems, Inc.
   d. Or equal as approved by Owner

F. **Materials**

1. Flush interior wood doors must conform to AWI PC-5 standards and have a quality grade of AWI Premium. Flush interior wood doors must also meet the following additional criteria.
   a. 1-3/4" thick
   b. Solid core
   c. Five-ply construction
   d. Solid-particle core bonded to stiles and rails using Type 1 waterproof glue

2. The architect selects the face veneers with owner approval.
3. Flush interior wood doors intended to receive a painted finish must have birch veneer faces.

4. Hollow-core, flush interior wood doors must be 1 -3/4", AWI custom grade, with closed-grain hardwood faces.

G. Accessories or Special Features

1. Finish
   Factory finish doors in accordance with AWI Quality Standard, the front end and/or general conditions to the designation AWI System TR-6: Transparent Catalyzed Polyurethane.

H. Special Requirements

1. Maintain a maximum diagonal distortion of 1/16" from corner to corner.

2. Conceal wiring between the door frame and door in hinges and within the door for security and power assist wiring needs at historic or custom wood doors.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Verify that doors are free of defects prior to hanging.

2. Install doors in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements and AWI quality standards.

3. Install fire-rated doors and frames in accordance with NFPA 80.

K. Quality Control

L. Cleaning and Adjusting
Adjust hardware for smooth and balanced door operation.
08300
Access Doors and Frames

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for and information for special doors and openings.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Provide access doors to overhead areas, mechanical equipment rooms, elevator equipment spaces, and ceiling and wall spaces where equipment, and/or valves require access.

2. Coordinate with work in other divisions (i.e., electrical and mechanical). On architectural drawings show all access doors on ceiling plans and/or wall elevations. Do not rely on contractors to locate and identify the requirement for access doors from mechanical and electrical drawings.

C. Submittals

1. Product Data: For each type of door and frame indicated. Include construction details relative to materials, individual components and profiles, finishes, and fire ratings (if required) for access doors and frames.

2. Shop Drawings: Show fabrication and installation details of customized doors and frames. Include plans, elevations, sections, details, and attachments to other Work.

3. Schedule: Provide complete door and frame schedule, including types, general locations, sizes, construction details, latching or locking provisions, and other data pertinent to installation.

4. Coordination Drawings: Reflected ceiling plans drawn to scale and coordinating penetrations and ceiling-mounted items with concealed framing, suspension systems, piping, ductwork, and other construction. Show the following:

5. Method of attaching door frames to surrounding construction.

D. Product Standards

1. Products

   a. Minimum size shall be 16” x 16” for walls and 24” x 24” for ceilings. Size may vary if required for replacement of materials and/or equipment.
b. Access doors shall be fire rated where required, and all locations shall be noted on plans.

c. All access doors shall be metal.

2. Paint
   Shop Primers: Provide primers that comply with Division 9 Section "Painting."

3. Access Doors and Frames
   b. Fire-Resistance Rating: As required to maintain partition fire rating.
   c. Door: Flush panel with a core of mineral-fiber insulation enclosed in sheet metal with a minimum thickness of 0.036 inch.
   d. Frame: Minimum 0.060-inch-thick sheet metal with drywall bead.
   e. Hinges: Concealed pin type.
   f. Automatic Closer: Spring type.
   g. Lock: Key-operated cylinder lock with interior release.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Fabrication
a. General: Provide access door assemblies manufactured as integral units ready for installation.
   b. Metal Surfaces: For metal surfaces exposed to view in the completed Work, provide materials with smooth, flat surfaces without blemishes. Do not use materials with exposed pitting, seam marks, roller marks, rolled trade names, or roughness.
   c. Steel Doors and Frames: Grind exposed welds smooth and flush with adjacent surfaces. Furnish attachment devices and fasteners of type required to secure access panels to types of supports indicated.
   d. For trimless frames with drywall bead for installation in gypsum board assembly, provide edge trim for gypsum board securely attached to perimeter of frames.
   e. Latching Mechanisms: Furnish number required to hold doors in flush, smooth plane when closed.
   f. Other devices available include pull rings, Allen head, Phillips head,
spanner head, tee handle, push button, and thumb turn.

g. For cylinder lock, furnish two keys per lock and key all locks alike.

2. Finishes, General
   a. Comply with NAAMM's "Metal Finishes Manual for Architectural and Metal Products" for recommendations for applying and designating finishes.

   b. Finish metal fabrications after assembly.

3. Preparation
   Advise installers of other work about specific requirements relating to access door and floor door installation, including sizes of openings to receive access door and frame, as well as locations of supports, inserts, and anchoring devices.

4. Installation
   Comply with manufacturer's written instructions for installing access doors and frames.

K. Quality Control

1. Source Limitations: Obtain doors and frames through one source from a single manufacturer.

2. Fire-Rated Access Doors and Frames: Units complying with NFPA 80 that are identical to access door and frame assemblies tested for fire-test-response characteristics per the following test method and that are labeled and listed by UL, ITS, or another testing and inspecting agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction:

3. NFPA 252 or UL 10B for vertical access doors.

4. Verification: Determine specific locations and sizes for access doors needed to gain access to concealed equipment, and indicate on schedule specified in "Submittals" Article.
08331
Overhead Coiling Doors

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for and information for overhead coiling doors.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Provide overhead coiling doors where required for service or large access. Avoid the use of swing type pair doors for access.

2. Where egress is required, provide adjacent (not integral) personnel exit door assembly.

3. If required to be insulated use a sectional garage type door.

C. Submittals

1. Shop Drawing: Furnish shop drawings for architect's approval. Include elevations, sections, and details indicating dimensions, materials, finishes, conditions for anchorage and support of each door.

2. Product Literature: Submit manufacturer's technical literature describing the product to be used under this section including UL ratings.

3. Maintenance and Operating Manuals: Furnish complete manuals describing the materials, devices and procedures to be followed in operating and maintaining all doors under this section. Include manufacturer's brochures and parts lists describing the actual materials used in the product.

4. Warranty: Furnish written warranty signed by the manufacturer and installer.

D. Product Standards

1. Assembled of galvanized steel slats, cold rolled. Slats shall have endlocks locking each end of alternate slats to act as a wearing surface, and maintain slat alignment. Curtain shall be 20 gauge minimum or gauge required by Underwriters Laboratories whichever is greater.

2. Slats: Shall be equal to McKeon F3 slat design with a cross section not less than 3" wide by 7/8" deep. Slat galvanizing shall be of a hot process with a high grade zinc coating (minimum 1.25 oz. per square foot).
3. Bottom bar: Shall be of a double angle assembly equipped with an obstruction sensing safety edge.

4. Vision Panel (If required): Provide 3 hour UL approved vision lights 1 ½” in height by 5” in length in quantities and slat configuration as indicated on contract drawings.

5. Smoke Seals: Provide UL approved perimeter smoke seals conforming to UL1784. Provide units with an “S” Label.

6. Grooves:
   a. Each fire door is to be mounted on 3” x 3” structural steel tubes provided by the door manufacturer. Tubes shall be constructed with a slip joint at the top to provide for thermal expansion.
   b. Each assembly shall be fabricated of a minimum 3” x 3” self supporting steel tubes, with 1/8” thick minimum steel shapes with a minimum 3-1/2” depth. Grooves shall be provided with slotted holes to allow for thermal expansion.
   c. Floating Guide: The bottom of each curtain shall be equipped with a double angle floating guide to ensure proper feeding of the curtain into the door frame.
   d. Hoods: Shall be provided to entirely enclose coiled curtain and counterbalance assemblies. Hoods shall be of a half hexagon design to match brackets. Tops and bottoms shall be bent and reinforced for stiffness. Provide intermediate support brackets at all seams to prevent sagging.
   e. Electric Motor Operator: Electrically operated doors shall be provided with a compact power unit designed and built by the door manufacturer. Operators shall be equipped with an adjustable screw-type limit switch to break the circuit at termination of travel. High efficiency planetary gearing running in an oil bath, shall be furnished together with a centrifugal governor, spring-set solenoid-operated brake and a fail-safe magnetic release device, completely housed to protect against damage, dust, and moisture. Operator is to be NEMA type 1 enclosure. An efficient overload protection device, which will break the power circuit and protect against damage to the motor windings shall be integral with the unit.
   f. Motor: Shall be totally enclosed fan cooled, continuous duty, thermally protected, ball bearing type with a class A or better insulation. Single phase motors shall be capacitor start, polyphase shall be squirrel cage induction. Horsepower of motor is to be 1/2 HP minimum or of manufacturer’s recommended size, which ever is greater.
g. Starter: Shall be size "00" magnetic reversing starter, across the line type with mechanical and electrical interlocks, with 10 amp continuous rating and 24 volt control circuit.

h. Reducer: Planetary gear type, 90% efficiency minimum, 77:1 reduction.

i. Control Station: All operators are to be furnished with flush mount key switch control station.

j. Self-Closing Mechanism: The fire door is to be designed with a centrifugal governor as an integral part of the operator's construction. The automatic release mechanism shall be triggered by a fusible link, smoke detector or fire alarm. When triggered the door is released and begins to close due to gravitational force. The speed of the door is governed by a centrifugal governor, designed to match the normal operating speed of the door, at a rate of not greater than 9" per second or less than 6" per second.

k. Magnetic Release Mechanism: A fail-safe magnetic release device shall be built into the operator as an integral part of the release mechanism. When power is interrupted to the release mechanism by the smoke detector or fire alarm, the door shall begin to self-close. In the event of a complete power failure, the magnetic release mechanism shall release causing the door to self-close. Once the power is restored, the fire door shall resume normal function without any resetting or adjustment to the limit switches.

7. Easy Drop Test Feature: The fire door shall be designed so that it may be drop-tested simply by cutting power to the operator. By turning the power switch off, the door shall self-close. Once the fire door has satisfactorily closed, it shall be reset simply by turning the power back on. No ladders or tools shall be needed to reset the door.

8. Painting: After completion of fabrication, clean all metal surfaces to remove dirt and chemically treat to provide for paint adhesion. Apply baked on enamel primer. Slats are to receive a prime coat of .2 mils of Epoxy primer and .8 mils of Polyester paint.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Perform installation using only factory approved and certified representatives of the door manufacturer.

2. Adjust door installation to provide uniform clearances and smooth non-binding operation.

3. Install wiring in accordance with applicable local codes and the National Electrical Code. Standard Materials shall be UL listed.

4. Test door closing sequence when activated by the building's fire alarm system. Reset door after successful test.
K. Quality Control

1. Quality Assurance
   a. Fire-Rated Assemblies: Provide all doors with fire resistance rating required to comply with governing regulations which are inspected, tested, listed and labeled by UL, complying with NFPA 80 for class of opening. Provide UL label permanently fastened to each fire door assembly.
   b. Regulatory Requirements: Door will be provided with an “S” Label and tested in accordance with UL10B and UL1784. Comply with applicable requirements of the laws, codes, ordinances and regulations of federal, state and municipal authorities having jurisdiction.

2. Examination
   a. Examine surfaces and field conditions to which this work is to be performed and notify architect if conditions of surfaces exist which are detrimental to proper installation and timely completion of work.
   b. Verify all dimensions taken at job site affecting the work. Notify the architect in any instance where dimensions vary.
08411
Aluminum-Framed Entrances and Storefronts

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for and information for aluminum framed entrances, storefronts and aluminum windows.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. General
   1. System shall be “engineered.”
   2. Consultant shall evaluate how future reglazing is easily accomplished, and preferably from the exterior to minimize occupant disruption.
   3. Aluminum storefront systems shall accommodate UNLV’s hardware requirements.

2. Performance Requirements
   a. General: Provide aluminum-framed systems, including anchorage, capable of withstanding, without failure, the effects of the following:

      I. Structural loads.
      II. Thermal movements.
      III. Movements of supporting structure indicated on Drawings including, but not limited to, story drift and deflection from uniformly distributed and concentrated live loads.
      IV. Specify dimensional tolerances for support system and adjacent construction in other Sections of this Project's Specifications.
      V. Deflection requirements
      VI. Water and wind penetrations

3. Quality Assurance
a. Installer Qualifications: Capable of assuming engineering responsibility and performing work of this Section and who is acceptable to manufacturer.

b. Engineering Responsibility: Preparation of data for aluminum-framed systems including Shop Drawings based on testing and engineering analysis of manufacturer's standard units in assemblies similar to those indicated for this Project and submission of reports of tests performed on manufacturer's standard assemblies.

c. Product Options: Information on Drawings and in Specifications establishes requirements for systems' aesthetic effects and performance characteristics. Aesthetic effects are indicated by dimensions, arrangements, alignment, and profiles of components and assemblies as they relate to sightlines, to one another, and to adjoining construction. Performance characteristics are indicated by criteria subject to verification by one or more methods including preconstruction testing, field testing, and in-service performance.

4. Project Conditions

a. Field Measurements: Verify actual locations of structural supports for aluminum-framed systems by field measurements before fabrication and indicate measurements on Shop Drawings.

C. Submittals

1. Product Data: Include construction details, material descriptions, dimensions of individual components and profiles, and finishes for each type of product indicated.

2. Shop Drawings: For aluminum-framed systems. Include plans, elevations, sections, details, and attachments to other work.

3. For entrances, include hardware schedule and indicate operating hardware types, functions, quantities, and locations.

4. Samples for Verification: For each type of exposed finish required, in manufacturer's standard sizes.

5. Glazing.

D. Product Standards

1. Products
   Use products with high percentage of recycled and post-consumer content.
2. Framing Systems/Components
   
a. Doors
   
   I. Doors: Manufacturer's standard glazed doors, for manual swing operation.
   
   II. Door Construction: 2-inch overall thickness, with minimum 0.188-inch-thick, extruded-aluminum tubular rail and stile members. Rail and stile voids shall be packed with mineral wool to achieve a STC 33 rating. Mechanically fasten corners with reinforcing brackets that are deep penetration and fillet welded or that incorporate concealed tie rods. Wide style type.
   
   III. Coordinate door design with hardware requirements. Narrow stile doors may not be able to accommodate some exit devices.
   
   IV. Accessible Doors: Smooth surfaced for width of door in area within 10 inches above floor or ground plane.
   
   V. Door Hardware: As specified in Division 8 Section "Door Hardware."
   
   b. Windows
   
   I. Manufacturer's standard glazed windows. Custom sizes shall be reviewed with manufacturer.
   
   II. Window Construction: 2-inch overall thickness, with minimum 0.188-inch-thick, extruded-aluminum tubular rail and stile members.
   
   III. Operable Windows: Per manufacturer’s standard details.
   
   IV. System shall provide positive drainage to the exterior.
   
   c. Aluminum Finishes
   
   I. General: Comply with NAAMM's "Metal Finishes Manual for Architectural and Metal Products" for recommendations for applying and designating finishes.
   
   II. All finishes shall be noted. Anodized or powder coated shall have class of finish.
   
   III. If Kynar finish is specified, provide for a 20-year finish warranty.
   
3. Framing Systems/Components
a. Framing Members: Manufacturer's standard extruded-aluminum framing members of thickness required and reinforced as required to support imposed loads.

b. Construction: Framing members are composite assemblies of two separate extruded-aluminum components permanently bonded by an elastomeric material of low thermal conductance.

c. Determine if window washing hooks or roof mounted systems are required.

d. If sunscreens, light-shelfs or other aluminum system components are incorporated in the design, all components and aluminum systems shall be from the same manufacturer and shall have been tested assemblies. UNLV prefers not to be a test site for un-tested assemblies or construction.

e. System shall provide positive drainage to the exterior.

E. Manufacturers

1. Available Manufacturers: The design should be based on Kawneer or equal as the Basis of Design. Subject to compliance with the requirements and compatibility of the architectural design, details and attachment, manufacturers offering products may be incorporated into the Work.

2. System shall be selected and designed for specific installation requirement.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Comply with manufacturer's written instructions.

2. Where aluminum will contact dissimilar metals, protect against galvanic action by painting contact surfaces with primer or by applying sealant or tape or installing nonconductive spacers as recommended by manufacturer for this purpose.

3. Where aluminum will contact concrete or masonry, protect against corrosion by painting contact surfaces with bituminous paint.

4. Install components to drain water passing joints, condensation occurring within framing members, and moisture migrating within the system to exterior.

5. Entrances: Install to produce smooth operation and tight fit at contact points.

K. Quality Control
1. Examination
   Examine areas, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for
   installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance of work.

L. Cleaning and Adjusting

1. Entrances: Adjust operating hardware for smooth operation according to
   hardware manufacturers’ written instructions.

2. For doors accessible to people with disabilities, adjust closers to provide a 3-
   second closer sweep period for doors to move from a 70-degree open position to
   3 inches from the latch measured to the leading door edge.

M. Warranty

1. Warranty Period: Five years from date of Substantial Completion

2. Special Finish Warranty: Manufacturer's standard form in which manufacturer
   agrees to repair or replace components on which finishes fail within specified
   warranty period. Warranty does not include normal weathering.
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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for and information for metal framed windows.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. General
   Includes cold-formed welded steel windows.

2. Quality Assurance
   a. Installer Qualifications: An installer acceptable to steel window manufacturer for installation of units required for this Project.
   b. SWI Publication: Comply with applicable requirements in SWI's "The Specifier's Guide to Steel Windows" except where more stringent requirements are indicated.
   c. Fire-Test-Response Characteristics: Assemblies complying with NFPA 80 that are listed and labeled by a testing and inspecting agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, for fire-protection ratings indicated, based on testing according to the test method indicated.

3. Project Conditions
   Field Measurements: Verify steel window openings by field measurements before fabrication and indicate measurements on Shop Drawings.

C. Submittals

1. Product Data: Include construction details, material descriptions, dimensions of individual components and profiles, and finishes for steel windows.

2. Shop Drawings: Include plans, elevations, sections, details, attachments to other work, and the following:
   a. Layout and installation details, including anchors.
   b. Elevations of continuous work at 1/4 inch = 1 foot scale and typical window unit elevations at 3/4 inch = 1 foot scale.

D. Product Standards
1. Use products with high percentage of recycled and post-consumer content.

2. Cold-Formed Steel Window Members: Provide frame members mechanically formed from metallic-coated, low-carbon, cold-rolled steel sheet complying with ASTM A 653.

3. Glazing beads shall be manufacturer's standard.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Fabrication
   a. General: Fabricate steel windows of type and in sizes indicated to comply with SWI standards. Include a complete system for assembly of components and anchorage of window units.
   b. Provide units that are reglazable.

2. Installation
   a. Comply with manufacturer's written instructions for installing windows, hardware, operators, accessories, and other components.
   b. Install windows level, plumb, and true to line, without distortion. Anchor securely to surrounding construction with approved fasteners.
   c. Separate corrodible surfaces subject to electrolytic action at points of contact with other materials.
   d. Set sill members in a bed of sealant or with gaskets, as indicated, for weathertight construction.
   e. Seal exterior joints between window frame and opening substrate with sealant.
   f. Repair abraded areas of factory-applied finishes.

K. Quality Control

1. Examination
   a. Examine openings, substrates, structural support, anchorage, and conditions, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances, rough opening dimensions, levelness of sill plate, coordination with wall flashings and vapor retarders, and other conditions affecting performance of work.
b. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.
08710
Finish Hardware

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A. Summary

1. Section Includes:
   Finish hardware for doors as specified and as listed in “Hardware Groups: and required by actual conditions.
   a. Include screws, special screws, bolts, special bolts, expansion shields and other devices for proper application of hardware.

2. Related Sections
   a. Section 06101: Carpentry
   b. Section 08110, Section 08120 and Section 08211- Certain hardware items installed with doors.
   c. Division 16: Electrical

3. Hardware Groups
   a. Note: Contact Dave Demchik, AHC (602) 494-3235 for hardware sets.
   b. NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS/ SPECIFICATION CONSULTANTS
      I. No Full Glass (Herculite) style doors are to be used.
      II. No surface or concealed vertical rod exit devices. Provide rim exit devices with key-removable mullions.
      III. No magnetic locks are to be used.
      IV. Electric Strikes and door position switches are to be specified in hardware sets and will be furnished by the access control supplier.
      V. Lock power supplies and the access control system will be furnished by the access control supplier.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements
Provide items, articles, material, operations and methods listed, mentioned or scheduled herein or on drawings, in quantities as required to complete project. Provide hardware that functions properly. Prior to furnishing hardware, advise Architect of items that will
not operate properly, are improper for conditions, or will not remain permanently anchored.

C. Submittals

1. Hardware Schedule: Submit 6 copies of hardware schedule in vertical format as illustrated by the Sequence of Format for the Hardware Schedule as published by the Door and Hardware Institute prior to fabrication or delivery of product to the jobsite. Schedules which do not comply will be returned for correction before checking.

2. Hardware schedule shall clearly indicate architect’s hardware group and manufacturer of each item proposed.

3. The schedule shall be reviewed prior to submission by an experienced door and hardware professional who can attest to the completeness and correctness of the document:
   a. Provide two (2) copies of illustrations from manufacturer’s catalogs and data in brochure form.
   b. Check specified hardware for suitability and adaptability to details and surrounding conditions. Indicate unsuitable or incompatible items and proposed substitutions in hardware schedule.
   c. Provide listing of manufacturer’s template numbers for each item of hardware in hardware schedule.
   d. Furnish other Contractors and Subcontractors concerned with copies of final approved hardware schedule. Submit necessary templates and schedules as soon as possible to hollow metal, wood door and aluminum door fabricators in accordance with schedule they require for fabrication.
   e. Samples: Submit samples of each type of exposed hardware unit in the correct finish specified and tagged with full description for all items that were not listed or specified in this specification. Provide 3 samples prior to submission of final hardware schedule. Samples will be returned to supplier. Samples that are acceptable and remain undamaged through the submittal review process, and any required field comparison process may, after final check of operation, be incorporated in work, within limitations of keying and coordination requirements.
   f. Keying Schedule: Submit separate detailed schedule indicating clearly how the Owner’s final instructions on keying has been fulfilled.

4. Wiring Diagrams: Provide complete and detailed system operation and elevation diagrams specially developed for each opening requiring electrified hardware, except openings where only magnetic hold-opens or door position switches are
specified. Provide these diagrams with hardware schedule submittal for review. Provide detailed wiring diagrams with hardware delivery to jobsite.

5. Installation Instructions: Provide manufacturer's written installation and adjustment instructions for finish hardware. Send installation instructions to site with hardware.

6. Templates: Submit templates and “reviewed Hardware Schedule” to door and frame supplier and others as applicable to enable proper and accurate sizing and locations of cutouts and reinforcing.

7. Contract Closeout Submittals: Comply with Section 01700 including specific requirements indicated below:

   a. Operating and maintenance manuals: Submit 3 sets containing the following:

      I. Complete information in care, maintenance and adjustment, and data on repair and replacement parts and information on preservation of finishes.

      II. Catalog pages for each product.

      III. Name, address and phone number of local representative for each manufacturer.

      IV. Parts list for each product.

      V. Copy of final approved hardware schedule, edited to reflect “As Installed”.

      VI. Copy of final keying schedule.

      VII. As installed “Wiring Diagrams” for each opening connected to power, both low voltage and 110 volts.

      VIII. One complete set of special tools required for maintenance and adjustment of hardware, including changing of cylinders.

      IX. One dogging key for each exit device.

E. Manufacturers

1. Hinges

   a. Acceptable Manufacturers and Types:
b. Non-removable pins (NRP)
   I. Provide NRP (non-removable pins) at outswing lockable doors.

c. Size
   I. 2-1/4" thick doors  5" X 5"
   II. 1-3/4" thick doors  4-1/2" X 4-1/2"
   III. 1-3/8" thick doors  3-1/2" X 3-1/2"

d. Quantity
   I. 2 hinges per leaf for openings through 60 inches high.
   II. 1 additional hinge per leaf for each additional 30 inches in height or fraction thereof.
   III. 4 hinges for Dutch doors up to 90 inches in height.

e. Drill 5/32 inch hole and use No. 12, 1-1/4 inch steel, threaded to the head, wood screws for hinges on wood doors.

2. Electric Hinges
   
   a. Acceptable manufacturers:
      
      | Command Access (No substitutions) |
      | ETH x No. Wires Required x 4545 |

   b. Provide sufficient number of concealed wires to accommodate electric function of specified hardware.

c. Locate electric hinges at second hinge from bottom of door. Where electric hinges are used in conjunction with exit devices, locate hinge nearest to exit device.

d. Provide mortar guide similar to McKinney MG-16 for each electric hinge specified.

3. Continuous Geared Hinges
a. Acceptable manufacturers:

<p>| | |</p>
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<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pemko</td>
<td>McKinney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFM_HD1</td>
<td>MCK-25HD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFS_HD1</td>
<td>MCK-22HD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHS_HD1</td>
<td>MCK-54HD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KCFM_HD1</td>
<td>MCK-K25HD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Provide one of the above two models of continuous hinges as appropriate for the type, inset and thickness of door where specified. Coordinate hinge types with the door supplier.

4. Locksets-Bored

a. Acceptable manufacturers and Series:

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<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yale</td>
<td>Schlage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-AU5400LN</td>
<td>ND90BD Series x Rhodes x Less Core</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Provide lock functions specified in Hardware Groups, with the following provisions:

I. Locks shall meet the requirements of ANSI/BHMA A156.2-2003, operational Grade 1. Provide SFIC cylinder cores as specified in hardware groups.

II. Backset: 2-3/4”

III. Strikes: Provide wrought boxes and strikes with proper lip length to protect trim but not to project more than 1/8” beyond trim, frame or inactive leaf. Where required, provide open back strike and protect with astragal to allow practical and secure operation.

IV. All locks and latches must be BHMA certified.

5. Locksets-Mortise

a. Acceptable manufacturers and Series:

<p>| | |</p>
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<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yale</td>
<td>Schlage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUR8800FL x Less Cylinder</td>
<td>L9000 x 06B x Less Cylinder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Provide lock functions specified in Hardware Groups, with the following provisions:

I. Locks shall meet the requirements of ANSI/BHMA A156.13-2005, operational Grade 1 and Security Grade 1. Provide SFIC cylinder cores as specified in hardware groups.
II. Backset: 2-3/4"

III. Strikes: Provide wrought boxes and strikes with proper lip length to protect trim but not to project more than 1/8" beyond trim, frame or inactive leaf. Where required, provide open back strike and protect with astragal to allow practical and secure operation.

IV. All locks and latches must be BHMA certified.

6. Exit Devices and Key-Removable Mullions
   a. Acceptable manufacturers and Series:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yale</th>
<th>Von Duprin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7000 Series x AU600F</td>
<td>99 Series x 996L-NL x 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KRM200</td>
<td>KR4954</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   b. Provide exit device series and functions as specified in Hardware Groups.
   c. All exit devices shall be UL listed for panic. Exit devices for labeled doors shall be listed as “Fire Exit Hardware”.
   d. Where lever trim is specified, provide lever design to match lock levers.
   e. Provide cylinders for key locking mullions and exit devices with locking trim.
   f. Provide keyed removable mullions as specified in the Hardware Groups.
   g. All exit devices must be BHMA certified.

7. Electric Strikes
   a. Acceptable manufacturers and Series:

   | HES (No substitutions) |
   | 1006 Series |
   | 7000 Series |
   | 9500 Series |
   | 9600 Series |

   b. Provide electric strikes designed for use with the type locks shown at each opening where specified.
   c. Electric strikes shall be UL Listed as burglary resistant electric door strikes and, where required, shall be UL Listed as electric strikes for fire rated doors and frames. Provide fail secure type electric strikes unless otherwise specified.
d. Provide power supplies for each electric strike as required. Verify voltage with electrical contractor.

8. Keying
   a. Acceptable manufacturers and Series:

   | Yale (No substitutions) | KeyMark |

   b. Master key or Grand master key cylinders and key in groups, unless otherwise specified. Factory masterkey with manufacturer retaining permanent keying records.

   c. Provide 6 masterkeys for each masterkey set. Provide 3 change keys for each lock. Provide 2 control keys for core removal. Stamp keys: "DUPLICATION PROHIBITED BY FEDERAL UTILITY PATENT LAW". Do not stamp keys with bitting ID or keying ID. All keys MUST be ordered with the “VKC0” option.

   d. Hardware supplier shall meet with the UNLV Lock Shop to determine keying requirements of the project. Submit proposed keying schedule in a standard DHI format to the UNLV Lock Shop for final approval. Provide approved keying schedule in a standard DHI format to Vegas Valley Locking Systems to accompany keys, cores, and housings order.

   e. Provide construction cores for use during the construction phase of the project. Hardware supplier is responsible for supplying the correct cylinder collars and spacers as required. Upon substantial completion, coordinate replacement of construction cores with permanent cores. Return construction cores to the supplier.

   f. All permanent cores, housings, and keys are to be Yale KeyMark only. No substitutions will be allowed. Contact Vegas Valley Locking Systems (702-614-3939) for pricing prior to bidding this section. Exclusions of the KeyMark keys, cores and housings will NOT be allowed or acceptable.

   g. Permanent cores and cylinders are to be installed by Vegas Valley Locking Systems. All permanent keys are to be delivered directly to the UNLV Lock Shop by Vegas Valley Locking Systems. No exceptions allowed.

   h. Authorized Yale KeyMark dealer: Vegas Valley Locking Systems (702) 614-3939.

9. Door Trim
   a. Acceptable manufacturers and Series:
b. Pulls: Where required, mount back to back with push bars.


d. At single and pairs of doors provide kick and armor plates 2" less door width (2" LDW).

e. Provide kick plates at a height of 10" unless otherwise specified.

10. Door Closers

a. Acceptable manufacturers and Series:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>McKinney</th>
<th>Don-Jo</th>
<th>Trimco</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PO53</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>1001-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DP503</td>
<td>7115</td>
<td>1010-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP8102</td>
<td>1157147</td>
<td>1737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KP50</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>KO050</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Provide non-sized closers, adjustable to meet maximum opening force requirements of ADA.

c. Provide drop plates, brackets or adaptors for arms and as required to suit details.

d. Install closers on room side of corridor doors, inside of exterior doors and stair side of stairway doors.

e. Provide back check for all door closers.

f. Provide hold open arms where specified.

g. Provide closers as specified in Hardware Groups and, in addition, provide closers for labeled doors whether or not specifically noted in Hardware Groups.

h. Provide closers meeting the requirements of UBC7-2, 1997 and UL 10C positive pressure tests.

11. Closers/holders

a. Acceptable manufacturers and Series:
b. Provide non-sized closers, adjustable to meet maximum opening force requirements of ADA.

c. Provide drop plates, brackets or adaptors for arms and as required to suit details.

d. Install closers on room side of corridor doors, inside of exterior doors and stair side of stairway doors.

e. Provide back check for all door closers.

f. Provide single point or multi-point hold open where specified.

g. Provide closers meeting the requirements of UBC7-2, 1997 and UL 10C positive pressure tests.

12. Automatic Operators

a. Acceptable manufacturers and Series:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stanley (No substitutions)</th>
<th>Curran Engineering</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Magic-Force Operators</td>
<td>Actuators</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Provide automatic operators as specified in Hardware Groups. Provide complete with drop plates, brackets or adaptors for arms as required to suit details.

c. Provide wall mounted actuator switches. Actuators shall be weather resistant type at exterior doors.

d. Contact Vegas Valley Locking Systems (702-614-3939) for pricing on Stanley Automatic Operators and actuators.

13. Overhead Stops

a. Acceptable manufacturers and Series:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rixson (No substitutions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 Series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Series</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Provide overhead stops for doors that open against equipment, casework, sidelites, or other objects that would make wall stops inappropriate.
c. Provide plated finishes only. Sprayed finishes are not acceptable.
d. Provide sex bolts to attaché overhead stops and holders to mineral core doors.

14. Wall Stops and Holders
   a. Acceptable manufacturers and Series:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>McKinney</th>
<th>Don-Jo</th>
<th>Trimco</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WS01</td>
<td>1406</td>
<td>1270WX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WS02</td>
<td>1407</td>
<td>1270WV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS01</td>
<td>1440</td>
<td>1211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS29</td>
<td>1448</td>
<td>1214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS30</td>
<td>1449</td>
<td>1214H</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   b. Provide wall stops as applicable for each door leaf, except where floor stops are specified in Hardware Groups, or where conditions require the use of an overhead stop.
c. Provide an appropriate carpet rise for floor stops, as needed.

15. Thresholds
   a. Acceptable manufacturers and Series:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>McKinney</th>
<th>Pemko</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MCK272</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   b. Provide thresholds to match details.
c. Refer to drawings for details. Provide accessories, shims and fasteners, as required.
d. Where thresholds occur at openings with one or more mullions, they shall be cut for the mullions and extended continuously for the entire opening.
e. Install thresholds using an ‘H’ cut with the threshold contacting the inside and outside rabbets, stops and soffit.

16. Weather-stripping
   a. Acceptable manufacturers and Series:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>McKinney</th>
<th>Pemko</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweeps</td>
<td>MCK18100CNB</td>
<td>18100CNB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting Stile</td>
<td>MCK18041CNB</td>
<td>18041CNB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jambs</td>
<td>MCK45041CNB</td>
<td>45041CNB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raindrip</td>
<td>MCK346C</td>
<td>346C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b. Provide self tapping fasteners for weather-stripping being applied to hollow metal frames.

c. Provide specified brush weather-strip seals in black color.

d. Where rain drips are specified in hardware groups, provide raindrip X fill frame width, unless detailed otherwise.

17. Gasketing

a. Acceptable manufacturers and Series:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>McKinney</th>
<th>Pemko</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MCKS88D</td>
<td>S88D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCKHSS2000</td>
<td>HSS-2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Provide gaskets for 20 Minute doors and doors designated for smoke and draft control.

c. Where frame applied intumescent seals are required by the manufacturer, provide gaskets that comply with UC 7-2 and UL 10C positive pressure tests.

d. Install adhesive mounted smoke seals per manufacturer’s direction and provide silencers as needed to prevent door to frame contact.

18. Sound Gasketing

a. Acceptable manufacturers and Series:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>McKinney</th>
<th>Pemko</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MCK434ARL</td>
<td>434ARL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCK4301CRL</td>
<td>4301CRL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCKS88BK</td>
<td>S88BK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19. Magnetic Holders

a. Acceptable manufacturers and Series:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rixson (No substitutions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>998</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Verify voltage with Electrical Contractor.

c. Provide transformer for each wall magnet (low voltage).

20. Latch Protectors

a. Acceptable manufacturers and Series:
21. Fasteners

a. Use only manufacturer supplied fasteners to anchor, attach or otherwise install all pieces of hardware.

b. Install all door closers and exit devices with machine screws, whether or not self-tapping (self drilling) fasteners are offered by the manufacturer. Provide sex bolts (SNB) at fire rated wood doors unless approved proper blocking is provided by the door manufacturer.

c. Use phillips head at all exposed screws. Aluminum screws are not acceptable to attach or install any hardware.

d. Provide self-tapping (self-drilling) screws for attachment of sweeps and stop applied weatherstrip only.

e. Replace all fasteners that have damaged heads due to inappropriate installation methods.

F. Materials

1. Finishes and Materials

a. Hinges

I. Exterior- BHMA 630 (US32D)

II. Interior- BHMA 652 (US26D)

b. Continuous Hinges

I. BHMA 628 (US28)

c. Flush Bolts

I. BHMA 626 (US26D)

d. Exit Devices

I. BHMA 630 (US32D)
e. Locks and Latches
   I. BHMA 626 (US26D)

f. Pulls, Push Plates, Push Bars
   I. BHMA 630 (US32D)

g. Coordinators
   I. BHMA 600 (USP)

h. Kick Plates, Armor Plates and Edge Guards
   I. BHMA 630 (US32D)

i. Overhead Stops and Holders
   I. Exterior- BHMA 630 (US32D)
   II. Interior- BHMA 652 (US26D)

j. Surface Mounted Door Closers
   I. BHMA 689 (Painted Aluminum)

k. Latch Protectors
   I. BHMA 630 (US32D)

l. Miscellaneous Hardware
   I. BHMA 626 (US26D)

2. Knox Boxes
   Model 3200-R, 4"W X 5" H X 3-1/4"D with 7"W X 7"H flange, black polyester powder coat finish.

3. Electrical Substitutions
   The electrical products and designs contained within this specification represent a carefully engineered system. Alternate electrical products or designs are the responsibility of the distributor to bear the cost of providing a complete and working system, including re-engineering of electrical diagrams, wiring diagrams and system layout, as well as power supplies, power transfers and all required electrical components. Coordinate with security systems contractor and electrical engineer to ensure that line voltage and low voltage wiring is coordinated to provide a complete and properly working system.

J. Installation Guidelines
1. Delivery Storage and Handling
   a. Deliver hardware to jobsite in manufacturer’s original packaging, marked to correspond with approved hardware schedule. Do not deliver hardware until suitable locked storage space is available. Check hardware against reviewed hardware schedule. Store hardware to protect against loss, theft or damage.
   b. Deliver hardware required to be installed during fabrication of hollow metal, aluminum, wood or stainless steel doors prepaid to manufacturer.

2. Examination
   Examine doors, frames and related items for conditions that would prevent the proper application of finish hardware. Do no proceed until defects are corrected.

3. Installation
   a. Install finish hardware in accordance with reviewed hardware schedule and manufacturer’s printed instructions. Prefit hardware before finish is applied: remove and reinstall after finish is completed. Install hardware so that parts operate smoothly, close tightly and do not rattle.
   b. Installation of hardware shall comply with NFPA 80 and NFPA 101.
   c. Set units level, plumb and true to line and location. Adjust and reinforce attachment to substrate as necessary for proper installation and operation.
   d. Drill and countersink units which are not factory-prepared for anchorage fasteners. Space fasteners and anchors in accordance with industry standards.
   e. Set thresholds for exterior doors in full bed of butyl rubber or polyisobutylene mastic sealant, forming tight seal between threshold and surface to which set. Securely and permanently anchor thresholds using countersunk, non-ferrous screws to match color of thresholds. Provide stainless steel screws at aluminum thresholds.
   f. Lead Protection: Lead wrap hardware penetrating lead-lined doors. Levers and roses to be lead lined. Apply kick and armor plates with 3M adhesive #1357, as recommended by 3M Company, on lead lined doors.

K. Quality Control

1. Quality Assurance
   a. Manufacturer: Obtain each type of hardware (i.e. latch, and locks, hinges, closers, etc.) from single manufacturer, although several may be indicated as offering products complying with requirements. Where
hardware may be furnished by more than one supplier, provide hardware to match the preponderance of building hardware.

b. Supplier: A recognized architectural door hardware supplier who stocks products in their own Las Vegas warehouse in reasonable quantities used on this project and who has maintained an office and who has been furnishing hardware on similar projects in the project’s vicinity for a period of at least five (5) years. Hardware supplier **MUST** be capable of providing comprehensive emergency repair service 24-hours a day and 7-days a week. **No exceptions will be allowed.** Hardware supplier shall have a local office and a local inventory of products used on this project and warehouse facilities to accommodate this project. Hardware supplier must own the inventory of products used. Wholesale distributor inventories do **NOT** meet this requirement. **No exceptions will be allowed.** Hardware supplier shall have in his employment at least one (1) Architectural Hardware Consultant (AHC) or equal who is available at reasonable times during business hours for consultation about the project’s hardware and requirements to the owner, architect and contractor. Hardware supplier must be an authorized **factory-direct** distributor of all products specified herein. “Factory-direct” translates to having an open account and able to purchase “directly” from the specified manufacturers. **No exceptions will be allowed.**

c. Installer: Firm with 3 years experience in installation of similar hardware to that required for this project, including specific electronic hardware specified and used on this project.

d. Regulatory Label Requirements: Provide nationally recognized testing agency (U.L., Warnock Hersey, Factory Mutual) label or stamp on hardware for labeled openings. Where labeling requirements conflict with drawings or specifications, hardware conforming to the labeling requirements shall be provided. Conflicts and proposed substitutions shall be clearly indicated in hardware schedule.

e. Pre-Installation Conference: Prior to the installation of hardware, manufacturer’s representatives for locks, closers and exit devices shall arrange and hold a jobsite meeting to instruct the installing contractor’s personnel on the proper installation of their respective products. A letter of compliance, indicating when this meeting is held and who is in attendance, shall be sent to the Architect and Owner.

2. Field Quality Control
At completion of project, a qualified door and hardware professional shall inspect the hardware installation. After this inspection, a letter shall be sent to Architect reporting on conditions, verifying that hardware has been properly installed and adjusted. Any deficiencies noted shall be corrected prior to final payment.

3. Protection
Provide for proper protection of items of hardware until Owner accepts Project as complete.

L. Cleaning and Adjusting

1. At final completion, hardware shall be left clean and free from disfigurement. Make final adjustment to door closers and other items of hardware. Where hardware is found defective, repair, replace or otherwise correct as directed.

2. Adjust door closers to meet opening force requirements of Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards.

3. Final Adjustment: Wherever hardware installation is made more than one month prior to acceptance or occupancy of space or area, return to work during week prior to acceptance of occupancy and make final check and adjustment of hardware items in such space or area. Clean operating items as necessary to restore proper function and finish of hardware.

4. Instruct Owner’s personnel in proper adjustment and maintenance of door hardware and hardware finishes.

5. Clean adjacent surfaces soiled by hardware installation.

M. Warranty

1. Guarantee workmanship and material provided against defective manufacture. Repair or replace defective workmanship and material appearing within a period of one year after Substantial Completion.

2. Provide ten year warranty on door closer body against defects in material and workmanship from date of occupancy of Project.

3. Replace shortages and incorrect items with correct material at no additional cost to Owner.
08740

Electrical Locking Systems

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary

1. Section Includes: Electric Locking Systems

2. Related Sections
   a. Section 08710 - Door Hardware.
   b. Section 13700 - Security Access and Surveillance.
   c. Section 16100 - Wiring Methods.

3. References
   a. ANSI/BHMA A156.2 - Bored and Preassembled Locks and Latches.
   b. ANSI/BHMA A156.13 - Locks and Latches, Mortise.

4. Definitions Used with On-line Electronic Access Control System
   a. Access Group: A list of access points and the time zone that users will be allowed access.
   b. Access Reader: Provides control of the access point by interfacing a card, electronic key, chip, or keypad with the system.
   c. Alarm Monitoring: Provides the system a status of the alarm devices.
   d. Distributed Architecture: Describes the operation of the system that allows the system to function with its normal routines without communications to the computers.
   e. Door Controller: Provides the system the interface of the reader and alarm inputs along with the relay outputs and communicates the information to the computer.
   f. Elevator Controller: Restricts user access to the floors by user access group.
g. Operator Log-On: Computer operator that has been granted access to the system software by a user ID and password.

h. Relay Control: Provides control of devices by time zones or linking events by the software.

i. Site Controller: Provides the interface of 100 DCD’s (Door Control Device) and 10 RCD’s (Relay Control Device) with the computer.

j. Site Ethernet Interface: Provides TCP/IP connectivity via an Ethernet network with any number of site control units.

k. Time Zone: Start and end period along with days of the week that can be used to control user access, automatic unlocking access points, alarms inputs, reports, and relay operations.

l. User: Holder of a card, Marlok key, Touch chip, or keypad ID.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Online access system utilizing HID Wiegand Swipe Reader proximity card readers with a minimum 8” normal read range as specified herein and on the project drawings.

2. System shall be administered from a designated point and shall communicate with each site via LVMPD existing network, direct wire, (where feasible), or dial-up modem.


      i. System shall have capability to perform:

         i. Access control.

         ii. Alarm monitoring.

         iii. Identification badging.

         iv. Programmable relay control.

         v. View events in real time.

         vi. Print selected events in real time.

         vii. Elevator control.

         viii. Controlled by a computer.
b. Computer System Characteristics:

I. Millenium Application Server
   i. Pentium class PC (Network-ready if using workstations)
   ii. 256 MB RAM
   iii. 10 GB Hard Drive
   iv. CD ROM drive (16X read speed)
   v. 800 X 600 16 bit color VGA card
   vi. Two DB-9 Serial Ports
   vii. Accurate Clock (1 to 5 minutes per year)
   viii. Windows NT, XP or 2000, latest Service Pack
   ix. Microsoft SQL Server 7 (minimum) in Standard or Enterprise edition

II. Millenium Workstation
   i. Network-ready Pentium class PC
   ii. 128 MB RAM
   iii. 2 GB Hard Drive
   iv. CD ROM drive (16X read speed)
   v. 800 X 600 16 bit color VGA card
   vi. Accurate Clock (1 to 5 minutes per year)
   vii. Windows 98SE, ME, NT (SP 6), XP or 2000 (SP 2)

c. Software Design

I. Native 32-bit, multi-tasking and multi-threaded, running under Windows NT 4.0 with Service Pack 3 or higher, or Windows 95 or higher.

II. Use a GUI (Graphical User Interface) based upon Windows standards, have extensive on-line help, and provide familiar icon-driven, tabbed dialog menu options.
III. Perform network communications tasks via a separate integrated application running in background.

IV. Alarm monitoring, alarm editing, and setup applications shall require operator logon to function.

d. Identification Badge Software

I. Include totally integrated identification badging, utilizing same database as access control system. No import or export shall be necessary. Can be added at any time with no database conversion necessary.

II. Provide complete card layout capabilities, including graphic file import capability for all standard formats, and providing “drag and drop” element placement. Portrait and landscape card types in any dimensions shall be supported.

III. Provide ability to design and print both sides of a card using suitable printers.

IV. Provide ability to print any selected database fields on card.

V. Support Twain compatible devices for image capture.

VI. Support FlashPoint series of video capture cards.

VII. Support batch printing of badges.

VIII. Support encoding of any or all of 3 high or low coercivity magnetic tracks, using suitable printers or encoders, from selected database fields.

IX. Support fingerprint, bar code, and signature using suitable options.

e. Operators Software

I. Limit system operator by default operator levels.

II. Capability of individual operator passwords for logging on.

III. Capability of programmable operator levels. These levels shall be fully programmable as to menu items and functions available to an operator.

IV. Provide an automatic operator logoff delay.
V. Require a logon ID different from operator name to maintain network security.

f. Database Software:
   
   I. Support ODBC standard and be supplied with a compatible database.
   
   II. Supplied with a database management application to allow archiving of history, database repair functions, and import/export.
   
   III. Support near-real-time import of data, and be arranged to support scheduling options for unattended operation.
   
   IV. Support automatic update of user access rights as a result of import process.
   
   V. Allow for a unique industry standard ISO card number to be generated on demand as part of import process.
   
   VI. Protect each database by a specially generated unique password known only internally in software.

V. Alarm Monitoring Software
   
   I. Support a minimum of 4 supervised alarm inputs per door controller with time zone disable feature, and a programmable shunt delay timer from 0 to 255 seconds.
   
   II. Support 3 additional non-supervised alarm inputs per door controller.
   
   III. Provide a forced-door entry with an ajar alarm. Forced-door alarm shall have a shunt delay timer of 0 to 255 seconds. Ajar alarm shall have a programmable delay timer of 1 to 255 minutes.
   
   IV. Support adding name of alarm in a field minimum of 19 characters.
   
   V. Support prioritizing of alarms to 99 levels.
   
   VI. Support linking specific alarms to relay control devices.
   
   VII. Include a graphical alarm editing application that shall allow a user to define alarms including graphical maps. Animated icons shall be placed on maps to indicate standard alarm types such as fire and break-in. Four levels of zoom shall be provided for each alarm.
VIII. Require acknowledgment text so personnel monitoring alarms shall provide response information.

IX. Include an alarm monitor application separate from main software that shall display alarms graphically in priority with which they were programmed. Application shall be able to be run from any workstation.

X. Provide alarm monitor with capability to display a user portrait in response to valid or invalid access attempts.

XI. Provide alarm monitor with support for standard sound cards and .wav files so user defined sounds can be played for alarms.

XII. Log-off required to quit alarm monitor.

XIII. Programmable requests for incident reports.

XIV. Support up to 4 floor maps per door controller.

h. Client (Guard) Tour Software:

I. Include a guard or client tour application which can be run from any workstation on network.

II. Provide client tour application for up to 100 tours, with a maximum of 96 intervals each.

III. Types of Tours Available:

i. Global: Assigned to any individual card holder at time tour is selected.

ii. Individual: Assigned to a card holder at time of creation.

IV. Allow for selective filtering at device level, so as to allow multiple workstations to run different tours.

i. Other Software Functions

I. Capability of programmable Daylight Savings Time.

II. Not allow duplication of user names or user ID.

III. 18 predefined user identification fields, 10 configurable user ID field, and 1 “Note” page per user.

IV. Support multiple access reader technologies on same system simultaneously.
V. Provide for multiple “lost card” entries so a lost access credential can be easily identified if used.

VI. Support a door controller address and text description name in a field minimum of 19 characters.

VII. Support door controllers that total an even or odd number on system.

VIII. Support minimum of 2 relays for each door controller.

IX. Support unlocking a strike/magnetic lock automatically in accordance with a programmable time zone.

X. Support unlocking a strike/magnetic lock device at a defined time, but only after first valid user accesses access reader.

XI. Capability of programming relay operation time for use with such items as a strike or magnetic lock.

XII. Provide an audit trail programmable by date and time range, user(s), and access reader(s).

XIII. Notify when status of a door or relay controller changes because of a communication or device problem.

XIV. Support programmable reports viewed on monitor or printed.

XV. Support programmable reports on printer in real time.

XVI. Provide capability of sorting history events by time, dates, users, access readers, and operators.

XVII. Have ability to print a “dossier” report, which includes a person’s portrait along with user selected database fields and notes.

XVIII. Support custom ABA and Wiegand formats for access readers.

XIX. Support combination access readers with 1 Wiegand output.

XX. Support user pin number along with a card that is enabled by a time zone.

XXI. Support a door pin number that is enabled by a time zone.

XXII. Support anti-passback mode.

XXIII. Support relays that can be programmed to operate by a time zone, alarms or by events linked to access points.
XXIV. Have the Owner's name encrypted and displayed on monitor.

XXV. Able to accept any 3-digit facility code of card or chip provided.

XXVI. Capabilities to archive data from hard drive to a floppy disk and be able to select dates of data being archived.

XXVII. Capability of routing system history to workstations on network such that if desired, multiple alarm monitoring stations can be maintained, each with separate alarm displays.

XXVIII. Provide an option to run on a Windows supported TCP/IP network with a minimum of 10 concurrent workstations.

XXIX. Provide option of communication to sites using TCP/IP and Millenium Site Ethernet Interface.

XXX. Advise and display on computer monitor status of door and relay controller(s) if communication or power is lost on system.

XXXI. Minimum Parameters

i. System Software: Unlimited users.

ii. Each Site Controller: 100 access readers.

iii. Each system: 1,000 site controllers.

iv. Maximum doors: 100,000


j. System Hardware

I. System shall be able to be configured from 1 to 100 access readers for each site control unit.

II. Controllers shall have capacity of memory support, including real-time clock for a minimum of 24 hours, in case of AC loss of power and battery backup is exhausted.
III. System shall use a fully-distributed architecture in which system alarms, access, relays, and elevator control shall continue to function in a normal mode without computer communications.

IV. Site controller shall be able to communicate to computer via EIA standard RS-232, RS-485, dial-up modem, lease line, fiber optics, wireless Spread Spectrum modem, or with use of a Site Ethernet Interface, via TCP/IP protocol.

VI. Site controller shall have a local relay to monitor status of communications with door control units. In case of device failure relay will open, providing a means of triggering an external monitoring device.

VI. Site, door, relay, and elevator controller features shall have capability to be field upgraded by a firmware change. Such firmware upgrades shall be offered as needed to registered users on an exchange basis, labor not included.

VII. Door controller shall support any Wiegand standard based readers in any bit format up to 50 total; bit patterns fully programmable within software.

VIII. Door controller shall read Dallas touch chip format directly without use of accessory devices.

IX. Door controller shall have ability to read Marlok™ metal keys and key readers without use of interface devices.

X. Example supported reader types include but are not limited to: Wiegand, Mag-stripe, Bar Code, Proximity, Dallas TouchKey, Keypad, Biometrics and/or combination keypad with Wiegand/Proximity/Magnetic stripe.

XI. Door controller shall be able to be programmed for custom ABA formats from PC software, including ability to ignore user specified characters in format.

XII. Door controller shall be programmable to accept either normal or inverted strobe signals from ABA format readers.

XIII. Same door controller shall be programmed for all access reader technologies as specified by means of PC software.

XIII. Site controller shall buffer last 2,000 events from door controllers when computer communications has been lost or terminated.

XV. Each door controller shall buffer an additional 2,000 events when site controller buffer has filled.
XVI. All system controllers shall have a built-in tamper alarm to detect when a cover to controller is removed.

XVII. Door Controller

i. Request to Exit input.

ii. Single reader input configuration.

iii. Located within 10 feet (3 m) of access reader.

iv. Function at full capacity without communications to computer, and buffer events up to a maximum of 2,000 during this period.

v. Continue to function on battery backup at a minimum of 9 V DC.

XVIII. Door and relay controller shall have Form C dry contact configuration.

XIX. Door and relay controller shall have relays with a minimum current rating of 24 V DC at 2 A with solid-state automatically re-settable over current protection for contacts.

XX. Door controller shall have a relay that can be programmed by software for: Valid User, Auto Activate, First User Auto Activate, Any User, Rejected User, or Alarm Options.

XXI. Relay controller shall have relays that can be configured by software for Time Zone Activation, Timed Activation, Timed Released, First Event Activation, and First Event Released.

XXII. Relay on door controller shall have a programmable timer and settings in software for strike and magnetic lock operation.

XXIII. Door and relay controller shall provide a dedicated tamper alarm to monitor opening of controller mounting boxes.

XXIV. Site to door controller communication conform to EIA RS-485 for a recommended total cable length of 5,000 feet (1,524 m).

XXV. Power Supply

a. Battery backup capable of providing power for system during temporary AC power outage.

b. Provide a relay to notify system when there is a loss of AC power.
k. System Access Readers

I. Wiegand Output Format Readers: Output of 26-bit Wiegand format or a custom bit configuration from 13 to 50. HID 310 Classic Swipe Reader.

l. Door Control Device (DCD)

I. Description

i. Designed to control a single access point.

ii. Contains a real-time clock and sufficient memory to provide access control independent of main PC.

iii. Transaction history shall be automatically buffered when not on line with PC.

iv. Priority event buffer assures alarms are annunciated in a timely manner even if history buffer is full.

II. Power: 9 to 14 V DC, supplied by central power supply; 80 to 110 mA, depending upon reader technology. 225 mA additional required during unlock of Marlok rotating cylinder (7 seconds maximum). Accessory relays require additional 20 mA each.

III. Power Protection: Reverse polarity, over voltage, transient.

IV. Reader Technologies Supported: Marlok key, Wiegand card (any bit format up to 50), ABA/ISO Track 2, proximity, keypad, combination reader/keypad, Dallas TouchKey and biometrics.

V. Reader Interfaces Supported: Marlok, clock/data, clock/data inverted, Dallas touch and Wiegand.

VI. History Buffer: 2,000 transactions.

VII. Priority Event Buffer: 100 transactions.

VIII. On-Board Memory and Clock Backup: 24 hours minimum.

IX. Maximum Users Stored in Memory: 10,000.

X. Alarm Input Points: 7 total, 2-wire supervised (EOL resistor) including built-in door contact monitoring.

XI. Alarm Input Monitoring Circuit: Analog to digital conversion.

XII. Tamper Alarm: On-board switch.
XIII. Output Relays: 2 each with Form C contacts rated 2 A, 30 V.

XIV. Output Relay Contact Protection: Solid-state polymeric re-settable.

XV. Connectors: 5 mm plug-on screw terminal.

XVI. Address Switches: Rotary, direct-reading 00 to 99.

XVII. Communications: Multi-drop RS-485, proprietary protocol.

XVIII. Operating Environment
   i. Between 14 degrees F and 104 degrees F (-10 degrees C and 40 degrees C).
   ii. Less than 90 percent noncondensing humidity.

XIX. Dimensions, Mounted in Back Box: 10-1/2 inches high x 4-3/4 inches wide x 1-3/4 inches deep (267 mm high x 121 mm wide x 44 mm deep).

XX. Weight, Mounted in Back Box: 5.0 pounds (2.3 kg).

m. Site Control Unit (SCU)

I. Description
   i. Designed to control a maximum of 100 door controllers and a maximum of 10 relay controllers.
   ii. Normally used for a single site or building, contains a real-time clock and sufficient memory to supervise site.
   iii. Maximum of 1,000 site controllers can be addressed in a system.
   iv. Transaction history is automatically buffered when not on line with PC.
   v. Priority event buffer assures alarms are annunciated in a timely manner even if history buffer is full.
   vi. On-board switches select operational modes.

II. Power: 9 to 14 V DC, supplied by central power supply; 50 mA standby, 90 mA maximum.

III. Power Protection: Reverse polarity, over voltage, transient.
IV. PC to SCU Communications Interface: RS-232, RS-485 4-wire, or TCP/IP.

V. SCU to DCD Communications Interface: RS-485 multi-drop 2-wire.

VI. Modem Support: Hayes AT command set, 9,600 baud or greater.

VII. Supervisory Relay: Rated 2 A, 30 V Form C. Opens on-site fault.

VIII. History Buffer: 2,000 transactions.

IX. Priority Event Buffer: 100 transactions.

X. On-Board Memory and Clock Backup: 24 hours minimum.

XI. Alarms: Lost AC input.

XII. Tamper Alarm: On-board switch.

XIII. Connectors: 5 mm screw terminal.

XIV. Address Switches: Rotary, direct-reading 000 to 999.

XV. Operating Environment
   i. Between 14 degrees F and 104 degrees F (-10 degrees C and 40 degrees C).
   ii. Less than 90 percent noncondensing humidity.

XVI. Dimensions, Mounted in Back Box: 10-1/2 inches high x 4-3/4 inches wide x 1-3/4 inches deep (267 mm high x 121 mm wide x 44 mm deep).

XVII. Weight, Mounted in Back Box: 5.0 pounds (2.3 kg).

n. Relay Control Device (RCD)

I. Power: 9 to 14 V DC, supplied by central power supply; 35 mA standby current, 20 mA additional for each relay activated.

II. Memory and Clock Backup: 24 hours minimum.

III. Relay Outputs: 7 Form C contacts, rated 30 V DC maximum at 2 A.

IV. Supervisory Function: Relay 0 on first board installed. Opens on system fault.
V. Communications: Multi-drop RS-485, proprietary protocol. Auxiliary programming jack for use with Marlok AP-1 and cable for stand-alone operation.

VI. Tamper Alarm: On-board switch.

VII. Configuration Jumpers: J3, relay polarity select all 16 relays; J5, relay override select.

VIII. Address Switch: Rotary, direct-reading 0 to 9.

IX. Operating Environment
   i. Between 14 degrees F and 104 degrees F (-10 degrees C and 40 degrees C).
   ii. Less than 90 percent noncondensing humidity.

X. Dimensions, Mounted in Back Box: 10-1/2 inches high x 4-3/4 inches wide x 1-3/4 inches deep (267 mm high x 121 mm wide x 44 mm deep).

XI. Weight, Mounted in Back Box: 5.0 pounds (2.3 kg).

o. Power Supply

I. Power: [120 V AC, 60 Hz, 2 A, unswitched].

II. Fuses: 2 A AC input slow-blow, 1 A AC input (export), 8 A (battery output protection).

III. Output: 13.8 V DC nominal, 5 A maximum.

IV. Battery Backup: 2 gelled lead acid cell, 6 V DC, 8.0 Ah, supplied with power supply.

V. Alarm Outputs: Cover tamper switch and AC or power supply failure (dry contacts).

p. Trunk Interface Unit (TIU)

I. Description: Trunk interface unit provides interface between RS-232 PC serial port and site controller(s).

II. Power: 120 V AC to 9 V DC power cube, 200 mA.


IV. Output: RS-485, 2 or 4-wire in 5-pin screw terminal connector.
V. Indicators: LED type, power, transmit, receive.

VI. Protection: Reverse DC polarity, communications surges.

q. Elevator Control Unit (ECU)

I. Description

i. Designed to provide access control for a maximum of 16 floors.

ii. Each site controller can support a maximum of 4 Elevator Control Units, giving a maximum of 64 floors per Site Controller.

iii. Each group of elevator control units supports a maximum of 10 elevator readers.

II. Power: [120 V AC, 60 Hz, 1 A, unswitched] [220 V AC, 50 Hz, 1 A, unswitched (export)].

III. Power Supply Output: 5 V DC, 1 A, for local circuit board only.

IV. Memory and Clock Backup: 24 hours minimum

V. Relay Outputs: 16 Form C.

VI. Contact Ratings: 5 A, 30 V DC; 10 A, 125 V AC; 6 A, 277 V AC.

VII. Normal Mode: Energized.

VIII. Override Input: Normally closed.

IX. Unit Address: 4 position dip.

X. Alarm Inputs: 4 unsupervised.

XI. Tamper: Built-in switch with activation spring.

r. Elevator Control Device (ECD)

I. Description

i. Designed to mount inside an elevator car.

ii. Contains reader and communications circuitry to interface with elevator control unit.
iii. Maximum of 10 elevator control devices can be used for each site controller.

II. Power: 9 to 14 V DC, supplied by power cube (local) or central power supply; 80 to 110 mA depending upon reader technology.

III. Power Protection: Reverse polarity, over voltage, transient.

IV. Reader Technologies Supported: Marlok key, Wiegand card (any bit format up to 50), ABA/ISO track 2, proximity, keypad, Dallas TouchKey, biometrics.

V. Reader Interfaces Supported: Marlok, clock/data, clock/data inverted, Dallas touch, Wiegand.

VI. Connectors: 5 mm plug-on screw terminal.

VII. Address Switches: Rotary, direct-reading 0 to 9.

VIII. Communications: Multi-drop RS-485, proprietary protocol.

IX. Operating Environment
   i. Between 14 degrees F and 104 degrees F (-10 degrees C and 40 degrees C).
   ii. Less than 90 percent noncondensing humidity.

X. Dimensions, Mounted in Back Box: 10-1/2 inches high x 4-3/4 inches wide x 1-3/4 inches deep (267 mm high x 121 mm wide x 44 mm deep).

XI. Weight, Mounted in Back Box: 4.5 pounds (2.0 kg).

s. Site Ethernet Interface (SEI)

I. Description: Designed to provide communications between Millennium Windows PC and site control unit(s) by means of Ethernet networks utilizing TCP/IP protocol.

II. Power: 12 to 15 V DC, supplied by either central power supply or auxiliary power supply; 800 mA maximum.

III. IP Address Setting: Software through RS-232 port.

IV. Data Backup: Nonvolatile memory.

V. Network Interface: 10 base T, AUI.
VI. SCU Interface: RS-232-C, 9,600 baud.

VII. Communications Protocol (Network): TCP/IP.

VIII. Communications Protocol (SCU Interface): Proprietary.

IX. Operating Environment

i. Between 32 degrees F and 104 degrees F (0 degrees C and 40 degrees C).

ii. Less than 90 percent noncondensing humidity.

X. Dimensions: 7 inches high x 6 inches wide x 1-1/4 inches deep (178 mm high x 152 mm wide x 32 mm deep).

XI. Weight: 2.0 pounds (0.9 kg).

t. Wiegand Swipe Cards
Quantity of cards to be supplied to UNLV will be based on the quantity of door openings.
- 1 - 25 door openings = 50 cards to be supplied.
- 26 - 100 door openings = 250 cards to be supplied.
- 101 - 250 door openings = 500 cards to be supplied.
- 251+ door openings = 1,000 cards to be supplied.

C. Submittals

1. Comply with Section 01330 - Submittal Procedures.

2. Product Data: Submit manufacturer's product data, including installation instructions.

3. Operating and Maintenance Instructions: Submit manufacturer’s operating and maintenance instructions.

4. Warranty: Submit manufacturer’s standard warranty.

E. Manufacturers
Millenium Group, Millenium SQL Access Control System (By: Vegas Valley Locking Systems @ 702-614-3939) – NO SUBSTITUTIONS ALLOWED.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Examination
Examine areas to receive electronic access control system. Notify Architect if areas are not acceptable. Do not begin installation until unacceptable conditions have been corrected.
2. Installation
   a. Install electronic access control system in accordance with manufacturer's instructions by factory-trained and certified installers.
   b. Install system at locations as indicated on the drawings.
   c. Install door hardware as specified in Section 08710.
   d. Install electrical wiring to on-line system components as specified in Section 16100.
   e. Use manufacturer's supplied hardware.
   f. Replace defective or damaged components as directed by the Architect.
   g. Furnish to the Owner all required keys and keycards.

3. Delivery, Storage, and Handling
   a. Delivery: Deliver materials to site in manufacturer's original, unopened containers and packaging, with labels clearly identifying product name and manufacturer.
   b. Storage: Store materials indoors, in a clean, dry area in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
   c. Handling: Protect materials and finishes during handling and installation to prevent damage.

K. Quality Control
   1. Manufacturer Qualifications:
      a. Responsible for all components.
      b. Continuously engaged in electronic access control system construction with a minimum of 10 years successful experience.
      c. Able to demonstrate successful performance on comparable projects.
      d. Responsible for system design, including:
         I. Preparation of engineering and production documentation.
         II. Development of testing program and interpretation of test results.
f. Capability of providing manufacturer-employed field service personnel for installation assistance as required.

g. Capability of providing 24-hour, 7 days per week technical service assistance through a toll free telephone number after acceptance of work by the Owner.

h. Capability of providing manufacturer-employed field service personnel for technical service and maintenance after acceptance of work by the Owner.

2. Installer Qualifications

a. Trained and certified in installation, service and system support by the manufacturer.

b. Installer must have a minimum of 5 years experience with the system and have a minimum of 10 existing system installations within a 50 mile radius of the project. Installer must maintain a repair and service facility within 50 miles of the project.

3. Pre-installation Meeting: Convene a pre-installation meeting [2] weeks before start of installation of electronic access control system. Require attendance of parties directly affecting work of this section, including Contractor, Architect, Electrical Contractor and installer. Review installation, field quality control, adjusting, demonstration, and coordination with other work.

4. Field Quality Control
Test completed installation to verify each component of electronic access control system is properly installed and operating.

L. Cleaning and Adjusting

1. Adjusting

a. Adjust electronic access control system as required to perform properly.

b. Adjust locksets for smooth operation without binding.

2. Cleaning

a. Clean surfaces in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

b. Use cleaners approved by manufacturer, as some cleaners may damage keylok/keyreaders.

c. Do not use abrasive cleaners.

N. Start-up and Training
1. Demonstration
   a. Provide comprehensive on-site training to Owner’s personnel by factory-trained and certified trainers.
      I. Demonstrate system to Owner’s personnel.
      II. Train Owner’s personnel in proper operation and maintenance.
A. Summary
This section contains general design criteria for glass and glazing.

1. Section Includes
   a. Glass and glazing for hollow metal and wood doors.
   b. Glass and glazing for Metal Framed Curtain Wall.
   c. Glass and installation of mirrors not specified in Section 10801 - Toilet and Bath.

2. Related Sections
   a. Section 08110 - Standard Steel Doors and Frames.
   b. Section 08211 - Flush Wood Doors.
   c. Section 08411 - Aluminum Framed Entrances and Storefront.
   d. Section 10801 - Toilet and Bath Accessories.

3. References
   a. ASTM C1036 - Flat Glass.
   b. ASTM C1048 - Heat-Treated Flat Glass - Kind FT Uncoated Glass.
   c. ASTM E773 - Seal Durability of Sealed Insulating Glass Units.
   d. ASTM E774 - Sealed Insulating Glass Units.
   e. FGMA, Flat Glass Marketing Association, Glazing Manual.
   f. SIGMA - Sealed Insulated Glass Manufacturers Association.
   h. ANSI Z97.1, Transparent Safety Glazing Material Used in Buildings.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Protect glazed openings from glass breakage caused by vandalism.


3. Perform Work in strict accordance with requirements established by the rating agency as a condition of the fire rating assigned.

C. Submittals

1. Submit under provisions of the front end and/or general conditions.

2. Product Data: Provide structural, physical and environmental characteristics, size limitations, special handling or installation requirements, rating requirements and special conditions applicable to safety glazing ratings.

3. Samples: Submit two (2) samples, eight (8) x eight (8) inch of glass types.

4. Manufacturer's Instructions: Indicate special installation precautions required to meet safety ratings specified.

D. Product Standards

1. Glazing materials must conform to standards contained in the Flat Glass Marketing Association glazing manual.

2. Glass type and thickness must meet ASTM 1300 standards in combination with other applicable factors. The minimum thickness for each lite is 6 mm.

E. Manufacturers

1. Float Glass Manufacturers
   a. Guardian Industries Corp.
   b. Pilkington
   c. PPG
   d. Saint Gobain
   e. Visteon
2. Float Glass Fabricators - Tempered, Non-Coated, Insulated
   a. ACI
   b. AFGD
   c. Hehr Glass
   d. Northwestern Industries
   e. Oldcastle Glass

3. Coated Insulated Glass Fabricators
   a. AFGD
   b. Guardian Industries Corp.
   c. Interpane
   d. Northwestern Industries
   e. Oldcastle Glass
   f. Viracon

4. Custom Laminated/Security Glass
   a. Globe Amerada
   b. Hehr Glass
   c. Northwestern Industries
   d. Oldcastle Glass

5. Substitutions
   Under provisions of the front end and/or general conditions.

F. Materials
   Glass and glazing materials must conform to the following standards. UNLV strongly prefers clear glazing. With Owner approval, light green or light gray glass will be considered on a case by case basis.

1. Glass Schedule
   a. Curtain wall—1" thick insulating unit, clear glass, with Low-E at exterior.
   b. Aluminum window—1" thick insulating unit, clear glass, with Low-E at
2. Glazing Sheets
   a. Primary glass, Federal Specification DD-G-451—clear and tinted float glass and wire glass
   c. Coated glass products
   d. Laminated glass products
   e. Mirrors, silvering, copper coating, and protective organic coating
   f. Plastic glazing—acrylic, polycarbonate
   g. Wire glass
   h. Fire-rated glazing

3. Insulating Glass units
   Sealed insulating units must be fabricated from two panes of glass, with air space between. The units must include a dual sealing system, spacer, desiccant, and corner reinforcement. Glass thicknesses and heat strengthening must be determined by manufacturer for wind loading conditions. A 10-year insulation glass warranty is required.

J. Installation Guidelines

   1. Fabrication
      Verify in the field, exact measurements before fabrication.

   2. Examination
      a. Verify that openings for glazing are correctly sized and within tolerance.
b. Verify that surfaces of glazing channels or recesses are clean, free of obstructions, and ready to receive glazing.

3. Preparation

a. Do not install glazing when ambient temperature is less than 50 degrees F.

b. Maintain minimum ambient temperature before, during and twenty-four (24) hours after installation of glazing compounds.

c. Clean contact surfaces with solvent and wipe dry.

d. Seal porous glazing channels or recesses with substrate compatible primer or sealer.

e. Prime surfaces scheduled to receive sealant.

4. Exterior - Wet/Dry Method (Tape and Sealant)

a. Cut glazing tape to length and set against permanent stops, 3/16 inch below sight line. Seal corners by butting tape and dabbing with butyl sealant.

b. Apply heel bead of butyl sealant along intersection of permanent stop with frame ensuring full perimeter seal between glass and frame to complete the continuity of the air and vapor seal.

c. Place setting blocks at 1/3 points with edge block no more than 6 inches from corners.

d. Rest glazing on setting blocks and push against tape and heel bead of sealant with sufficient pressure to attain full contact at perimeter of pane or glass unit.

e. Install removable stops, with spacer strips inserted between glazing and applied stops, 1/4 inch below sight line. Place glazing tape on glazing pane or unit with tape flush with sight line.

f. Fill gap between glazing and stop sealant to depth equal to bite of frame on glazing, but not more than 3/8 inch below sight line.

g. Apply cap bead of sealant along void between the stop and the glazing, to uniform line, flush with sight line. Tool or wipe sealant surface smooth.

5. Interior - Wet/Dry Method (Tape And Sealant)

a. Cut glazing tape to length and install against permanent stops, projecting 1/16 inch above sight line.
b. Place setting blocks at 1/3 points with edge block no more than 6 inches from corners.

c. Rest glazing on setting blocks and push against tape to ensure full contact at perimeter of pane or unit.

d. Install removable stops, with spacer shims inserted between glazing and applied stops at 24 inch intervals, 1/4 inch below sight line.

e. Fill gaps between pane and applied stop with sealant to depth equal to bite on glazing, to uniform and level line. Trim protruding tape edge.

f. At acoustical locations indicated on drawings, set glass in continuous U-shaped neoprene gaskets and stop in continuous bead of non-hardening resilient sealant.

6. Mirrors

   a. Verify flatness and trueness of wall surface for installation of mirror glass.

   b. Coordinate installation with other trades for proper sequencing.

   c. Adhesive mount to wall surfaces in strict accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

   d. Apply adhesive in uniform coating to entire back side of mirror.

7. Protection
   After installation, mark pane with an 'X' by using cross streamers not touching glass. Keep glass face clean of any material.

L. Cleaning and Adjusting

   1. Clean work under provisions of 01700.

   2. Remove glazing materials from finish surfaces.

   3. Remove labels after work is complete.

   4. Clean glass.

M. Warranty

   1. Provide ten (10) year manufacturer's warranty under provisions of the front end and/or general conditions.

   2. Warranty: Include coverage for sealed glass units from seal failure, interpane dusting or misting, and replacement of same.
09020 Floor Systems Preparation Treatment

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A. Summary
Newly installed floors shall be thoroughly cleaned and treated prior to Substantial Completion. The Contractor shall have copies of the cleaning, stripping, and sealing product Material Safety Data Sheets, and ensure that the workers are properly briefed on their contents, and comply with the provisions of the Material Safety Data Sheets.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Cleaning
Resilient and non-resilient floor surfaces shall be thoroughly cleaned with a neutral cleaning agent prior to final sealing. Neutral cleaning agents include water based cleansers that are completely soluble, and do not leave deposits or etch the finished floor surface when properly applied. Cleaning agents shall be compatible with the Franklin brand series of strippers and cleaners.

2. Resilient Floor Systems
Resilient floor systems include VCT and other resilient flooring. Sealing shall be accomplished using Franklin "Grand-Prix" ultra high speed floor finish. The sealing compound shall be applied on a clean dry floor. Apply the sealing compound using a clean mop and bucket. Apply three coats of “Grand-Prix” ultra high speed floor finish. Allow 20 to 30 minutes cure time between successive coats. When the final coat has been applied, allow 24 hours before ultra high speed buffing. Dry buff with a Brillo RPM Ultra High Speed Floor Pad or a Brillo "The Natural" Floor Pad. Dry buffing speed shall be 2,000 RPM to produce best results.

3. Non-resilient Floor Systems
Non-resilient floor systems include concrete, ceramic tile, and other non-resilient masonry floor systems. Sealing shall be accomplished using Franklin "Runway" urethane emulsion sealer. The sealing compound shall be applied on a clean dry floor using a mop or spray application. The floor surface must be completely cured prior to application. Apply three coats of Franklin “Runway” urethane emulsion sealer. Allow 30 minutes to one hour drying time between coats. The final coat shall dry 6-8 hours before being opened to traffic.
09200 Portland Cement Plaster

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for and information for Portland Cement Plaster (Stucco).

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Lath and plaster installations shall be detailed on the drawings, to the extent not sufficiently established by industry standards and to avoid misunderstandings. Pay particular attention to substrates, intersections, joints, expansion and contraction.

2. Avoid integral color plaster due to inconsistencies of color mixing. Apply plaster in standard gray color and finish with paint to seal and provide desired color.

3. Lath and plaster work shall be in accordance with the recommendations of the following:


5. “Specifications for Metal Lathing and Furring” published by the Metal Lath/Steel Framing Association, a division of the NAAMM

6. “Plaster/Metal Framing Systems/Lath Manual” distributed by the Plastering Information Bureau of California

7. On major new projects, require a field constructed mock-up for verification of texture, assembly, and details.

   a. The mockup shall be maintained at the job site until the end of the project.

8. Generally, remodeled plastered areas shall be plaster board with plaster finish coats as required and new plastered walls shall be the Imperial plaster board base with Imperial plaster finish.

D. Product Standards

1. Expanded metal lath shall be self-furring, 3.4 lbs./sq. yd., diamond mesh, galvanized steel sheet for exterior use and wet interior areas.
2. Plaster on masonry shall be two coat type work and on wood or steel framing shall be three coat type work.

3. Mix design shall be verified before plastering operations begin and shall include alkaline resistant glass or polypropylene fiber reinforcement strands.

4. Plaster accessories shall be metal. Small-nose corner beads shall be fabricated of zinc alloy and have expanded flanges of large mesh diamond lath for plaster embedment. Casing beads shall be square-edge type.

5. Expansion joints shall be one piece type in “M” shaped configuration, with expanded metal flanges, except 2- piece type may be used where expansion exceeds the one piece capabilities.

J. **Installation Guidelines**

1. Provide for expansion in exterior and interior plaster installations. Locate expansion joints where recommended by standards, but not more than ten feet on center nor defining panels greater than 100 square feet. Re-entrant corners shall have expansion joints provided.

2. Moist cure Portland cement plaster in accordance with the requirement of ASTM C926, including “Annex A2 Design Considerations”
09260
Gypsum Board Assemblies

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for and information for non-load bearing metal stud framing, interior and exterior gypsum board.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. General
   a. This Section includes the following:
      I. Interior gypsum wallboard.
      II. Exterior sheathing.
      III. Tile backing panels.
      IV. Non-load-bearing steel framing.

2. Quality Assurance
   a. Fire-Test-Response Characteristics: For gypsum board assemblies with fire-resistance ratings, provide materials and construction identical to those tested in assembly indicated according to ASTM E 119 by an independent testing and inspecting agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.
   b. Indicate design designations of specific assemblies on Drawings.
   c. Sound Transmission Characteristics: For gypsum board assemblies with STC ratings, provide materials and construction identical to those tested in assembly indicated according to ASTM E 90 and classified according to ASTM E 413 by a qualified independent testing agency.

C. Submittals

1. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.

2. Shop Drawings: Show locations, fabrication, and installation of control and expansion joints including their locations on Drawings.
D. Product Standards

1. Products
   a. General
      I. Use products with high percentage of recycled and post-consumer content.
      II. Where possible, use products that are produced locally and use a high content of regional materials.

2. Steel Suspended Ceiling and Soffit Framing Components, General: Comply with ASTM C 754 for conditions indicated.

3. Steel Partition and Soffit Framing
   a. Comply with ASTM C 754 for conditions indicated.
   b. Steel Sheet Components: Complying with ASTM C 645 requirements for metal and with ASTM A 653, G40, hot-dip galvanized zinc coating.
   c. Steel Studs and Runners: ASTM C 645.
   d. GA-600 recommends 0.0312-inch- (0.79-mm-) thick studs at fire-door frames supporting standard and heavy-weight doors, but includes an alternate detail for nested 0.0179-inch (0.45-mm) studs for standard-weight doors.
   e. Minimum 20 gauge (Steel Stud) with minimum wall thickness of 0.0300”. Studs shall be located at 16 inches on center – maximum.

4. Interior Gypsum Wallboard
   a. Panel Size: Provide in maximum lengths and widths available that will minimize joints in each area and correspond with support system indicated.
   c. Type X: 5/8 inch thick where required for fire-resistance rated assembly.

5. Sheathing
   a. Glass-Mat Gypsum Wall Sheathing: ASTM C 1177/1177M.
   b. Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide "Dens-Glass Gold" by G-P Gypsum Corp.
c. Type and Thickness: 5/8 inch thick.

6. Tile Backing Panels

a. Panel Size: Provide in maximum lengths and widths available that will minimize joints in each area and correspond with support system indicated.

b. Glass-Mat, Water-Resistant Backing Board: ASTM C 1178/C 1178M.

c. Available Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, "Dens-Shield Tile Backer" manufactured by G-P Gypsum Corp.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Execution
Examine areas and substrates, with Installer present, and including welded hollow-metal frames, cast-in anchors, and structural framing, for compliance with requirements and other conditions affecting performance. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

2. Preparation

a. Suspended Ceilings: Coordinate installation of ceiling suspension systems with installation of overhead structure to ensure that inserts and other provisions for anchorages to building structure have been installed to receive ceiling hangers at spacing required to support ceilings and that hangers will develop their full strength.

b. Furnish concrete inserts and other devises indicated to other trades for installation in advance of time needed for coordination and construction.

c. Coordination with Sprayed Fire-Resistive Materials:

d. Detail requirements for attaching gypsum board assemblies to construction protected by sprayed fire-resistive materials on Drawings.

e. Before sprayed fire-resistive materials are applied, attach offset anchor plates or ceiling runners (tracks) to surfaces indicated to receive sprayed-on fire-resistive materials. Where offset anchor plates are required, provide continuous plates fastened to building structure not more than 24 inches o.c.

f. After sprayed fire-resistive materials are applied, remove them only to extent necessary for installation of gypsum board assemblies and without reducing the fire-resistive material thickness below that which is required to obtain fire-resistance rating indicated. Protect remaining fire-resistive materials from damage.
3. Installing Steel Framing, General
   
a. ASTM C 840 includes installation requirements not included in ASTM C 754.
   
b. Installation Standards: ASTM C 754, and ASTM C 840 requirements that apply to framing installation.
   
c. Install supplementary framing, blocking, and bracing at terminations in gypsum board assemblies to support fixtures, equipment services, heavy trim, grab bars, toilet accessories, furnishings, or similar construction. Comply with details indicated and with gypsum board manufacturer's written recommendations or, if none available, with United States Gypsum's "Gypsum Construction Handbook."

4. Installing Steel Suspended Ceiling and Soffit Framing
   
a. Suspend ceiling hangers from building structure as follows:
   
b. Install hangers plumb and free from contact with insulation or other objects within ceiling plenum that are not part of supporting structural or ceiling suspension system. Splay hangers only where required to miss obstructions and offset resulting horizontal forces by bracing, countersplaying, or other equally effective means.
   
c. Where width of ducts and other construction within ceiling plenum produces hanger spacings that interfere with the location of hangers required to support standard suspension system members, install supplemental suspension members and hangers in form of trapezes or equivalent devices. Size supplemental suspension members and hangers to support ceiling loads within performance limits established by referenced standards.
   
d. Secure wire hangers by looping and wire-tying, either directly to structures or to inserts, eyescrews, or other devices and fasteners that are secure and appropriate for substrate, and in a manner that will not cause them to deteriorate or otherwise fail.

5. Installing Steel Partition and Soffit Framing
   
a. Install tracks (runners) at floors, ceilings, and structural walls and columns where gypsum board assemblies abut other construction.
   
b. Where studs are installed directly against dissimilar metals at exterior walls, install foam-gasket isolation strip between studs and wall.
   
c. Installation Tolerance: Install each steel framing and furring member so fastening surfaces vary not more than 1/8 inch from the plane formed by the faces of adjacent framing.
d. Extend partition framing full height to structural supports or substrates above suspended ceilings, except where partitions are indicated to terminate at suspended ceilings. Continue framing over frames for doors and openings and frame around ducts penetrating partitions above ceiling to provide support for gypsum board.

6. Applying and Finishing Panels, General


b. Install sound attenuation blankets before installing gypsum panels, unless blankets are readily installed after panels have been installed on one side.

c. Install ceiling board panels across framing to minimize the number of abutting end joints and to avoid abutting end joints in the central area of each ceiling. Stagger abutting end joints of adjacent panels not less than one framing member.

d. Install gypsum panels with face side out. Butt panels together for a light contact at edges and ends with not more than 1/16 inch of open space between panels. Do not force into place.

e. Locate edge and end joints over supports, except in ceiling applications where intermediate supports or gypsum board back-blocking is provided behind end joints. Do not place tapered edges against cut edges or ends. Stagger vertical joints on opposite sides of partitions. Do not make joints other than control joints at corners of framed openings.

7. Finishing Gypsum Board Assemblies

a. General: Treat gypsum board joints, interior angles, edge trim, control joints, penetrations, fastener heads, surface defects, and elsewhere as required to prepare gypsum board surfaces for decoration. Promptly remove residual joint compound from adjacent surfaces.

b. Gypsum Board Finish Levels: Finish panels to levels indicated below, according to ASTM C 840, for locations indicated:

c. Level 1: Embed tape at joints in ceiling plenum areas, concealed areas unless a higher level of finish is required for fire-resistance-rated assemblies and sound-rated assemblies.

d. Level 2 is suitable for surfaces receiving medium- or heavy-textured finishes before painting or heavy wallcoverings where lighting conditions are not critical.

e. Level 3: For surfaces to receive wall covering. Embed tape and apply
separate first and fill coats of joint compound to tape, fasteners, and trim flanges for all exposed walls.

f. Level 5: For surfaces to receive gloss, semi-gloss or nontextured flat paint. All joints and interior angles shall have tape embedded in joint compound and two separate coats of joint compound applied over all flat joints and one separate coats of joint compound applied over interior angles. Fastener heads and accessories shall be covered with three separate coats of joint compound. The surface shall be smooth and free of tool marks and ridges.

g. Level 4 is suitable for surfaces receiving light-textured finish wallcoverings and flat paints. It is generally the standard exposed finish.

8. Sheathing
   General: Fasten glass-mat, water-resistant sheathing to supports with galvanized screws; comply with GA-253 and manufacturer's recommended spacing and referenced fastening schedule. Keep perimeter fasteners 3/8 inch from edges and ends of units.

K. Quality Control
   Above-Ceiling Observation: Before Contractor installs gypsum board ceilings, Architect will conduct an above-ceiling observation and report deficiencies in the Work observed. Do not proceed with installation of gypsum board to ceiling support framing until deficiencies have been corrected.
09310
Ceramic Tile

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A. Summary
This section contains general design criteria for Ceramic Tile.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Flooring
   a. Tiles are to be 12”x12” or larger of a ceramic or porcelain material with a minimum 1/4” thickness. Color should be fully saturated through the thickness of the tile. All interior tile finishes will be approved by UNLV Planning and Construction Department.

      ASTM Technical Data Requirements

      water absorption <0.5%
      abrasive wear >100
      breaking strength >250 lbs
      coefficient of friction textured >=0.6
      facial dimension range <1.5%
      range of thickness <0.04"
      warpage/diagonal <0.75%
      wedging <1.00%
      resistance to freeze/thaw cycling Resistant

   b. Tile floors larger than 10'-0" in any direction shall have relief joints not to exceed 10'-0” on center.

2. Wall Tile
   a. Wall tile should be 8"X 8" or larger of a ceramic or porcelain material with the color fully saturated through the thickness of the tile. The specifications are the same as the floor tile.
b. All tile flooring and grouting shall be sealed using a water emulsion, acrylic sealer with a minimum 18% non-evaporative solids. This requirement can be waived if approved by UNLV.

E. Manufacturers

1. Cooperativa Ceramic D’Imola
2. Crossville Ceramics
3. Arizona Tile
09385

Dimension Stone Tile

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for and information for dimensioned stone tile and setting materials for both floors and walls.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. General
   a. Provide stone tile installation systems and accessories as indicated on drawings, and as specified.
   b. Exterior and interior stone wall tile veneer installed over Steel Framing and Cement Backer Units using Latex Thin-Set Mortar, Grout and Waterproof Membrane.
   c. Interior floor tile

2. Quality Assurance
   a. Source Limitations for Stone: Obtain stone, regardless of finish, from a single quarry with resources to provide materials of consistent quality in appearance and physical properties.
   b. Installation System Manufacturer: Company specializing in installation systems/adhesives/mortars/grouts with ten years minimum experience. Obtain products from single source manufacturer to insure consistent quality and compatibility.
   c. Installer qualifications: company specializing in installation of ceramic tile, mosaics, pavers, trim units and thresholds with 5 years documented experience with installations of similar scope, materials and design.

3. Pre-Installation Conference
   At least three weeks prior to commencing the work attend a meeting at the jobsite to discuss conformance with requirements of specification and job site conditions. Representatives of UNLV, architect, general contractor, tile subcontractor, Installation System Manufacturer, and other parties who are involved in the scope of this installation must attend the meeting.

4. Project/Site Conditions

07/20/2009
a. Provide ventilation and protection of environment as recommended by manufacturer.

b. Prevent carbon dioxide damage to installation mortars, adhesives, grouts and ceramic tile by venting temporary heaters to the exterior.

c. Maintain ambient temperatures not less than 50º F or more than 100º F during installation. Protect work for extended period of time and from damage by other trades. Installation with Latex Portland cement mortars requires substrate, ambient and material temperatures at least 37º F. There should be no ice on substraight. Protect Portland cement based mortars and grouts from direct sunlight, radiant heat, forced ventilation (heat & cold) and drafts until cured to prevent premature evaporation of moisture. Epoxy mortars and grouts require surface temperatures between 60º F and 90º F at time of installation.

C. Submittals

1. Submit shop drawings and manufacturers’ product data.

2. Submit manufacturers’ installation instructions.

3. Mockup of installation system demonstrating compatibility/functional relationships between ad.

4. Mock-ups

   a. Mockups: Build mockups to verify selections made under sample Submittals and to demonstrate aesthetic effects and qualities of materials and execution.

   b. Build mockups for each type of stone veneer assembly in sizes approximately 72 inches long by 72 inches high by full thickness, including face and backup.

   c. Include metal cap flashing, if applicable.

   d. Protect accepted mockups from the elements with weather-resistant membrane.

   e. Approval of mockups is for color, texture, and blending of stone; relationship of mortar and sealant colors to stone colors; tooling of joints; and aesthetic qualities of workmanship.

D. Product Standards

1. Product Standards
a. Stone Tile

I. Depending on type of stone, granite (ASTM C 615), limestone (ASTM C 568), marble (ASTM C 503), Slate (ASTM C 629); travertine (ASTM C 1527). Stone shall be appropriate for interior or exterior installation.

II. Cut, size/module and finish to be reviewed and approved by UNLV Planning and Construction prior to being specified.

III. Back Side: Comply with requirements of UBC 1997 Section 1403.5.4.2. Units are to be ground to true up any deviations from plane.

IV. Match Architect's samples for variety, color range, finish and other stone characteristics relating to aesthetic effects.

2. Mortar, Grout and Adhesive Manufacturer
   Depending on setting system, all mortar, grout and adhesives to meet ANSI requirements.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Execution
   a. Verify that wall and/or floor surfaces to be covered with waterproofing and stone veneer are:

      I. Sound and conform to good design/engineering practices; rigid, with maximum deflection of L/480 distributed uniformly over the span.

      II. Clean and free of dirt, oil, grease, sealers, curing compounds, form oil or loose plaster, paint, and scale.

      III. Level and true to within: ¼ in. in 10 ft.

      IV. Advise General Contractor and Architect of any surface or substrate conditions requiring correction before stonework commences. Beginning of work constitutes acceptance of substrate or surface conditions.

2. Surface Preparation
   Cement Backer Unit (CBU): must be attached in accordance with manufacture’s instructions and ANSI 108.11. All board joints and corners must be taped with 2” glass fiber mesh tape embedded with a skim coat of Laticrete 4237 Latex Mortar, or equal mixed with Laticrete 211 Filler Powder or Laticrete 254 Multi-Purpose Thin-Set Mortar before receiving waterproof membrane.
3. Installation-Stone Tile

a. General: Install in accordance with ANSI A108.5 Standard for Ceramic Tile installation and TCA Method W244-03. Cut and fit tiles neatly around corners, fittings, and obstructions. Perimeter tile to be minimum half tile. Chipped, cracked, and split tile edges are not acceptable. Make joints even, straight, plumb and of uniform width to tolerance +/- 1/16" over 8ft.

b. Thin Bed Method: Clean back of stone with a damp sponge to remove dust and foreign debris before installing with latex thin-set mortar adhesive. Use the appropriate size notched trowel (minimum 1/4" x 3/8") to insure full mortar coverage of the stone. “Burn in” mortar on substrate with the flat side of the trowel before notching to insure good surface contact. “Back butter” the backside of each stone with the flat side of the trowel before placement into the mortar bed to insure good contact and full coverage. Lift pieces of stone occasionally to verify full mortar coverage on back. Spread only as much adhesive as can be covered in 10 - 20 minutes or while adhesive surface is still wet and tacky. Beat each piece into adhesive with a rubber mallet to insure full bedding and flat, level joints. Clean off excess adhesive from the surface of the stone with a damp cloth or sponge while the adhesive is fresh. Allow stone to set 24 hours before grouting.

c. Grout: Verify grout joints are free of dirt, debris or tile spacers. Sponge or wipe dust/dirt off the face of the stone. Pack joints full and free of voids/pits with rubber grouting float; "squeegee" excess grout from tile faces using edge of rubber float and diagonal strokes (at 45° angle to direction of joints); Cleaning Portland cement grouts – Pull/drag sponge diagonally across tile faces/joints to remove remaining grout film and allow tile work to dry. Hardened grout film or haze should be removed within 24 hours.

d. Expansion joints: Provide expansion joints as per TCA EJ171-03 and as specified by architect. Existing joints in subsurface must be carried through the stone work. Install expansion joints where stone abuts restraining surfaces, such as perimeter walls, curbs, columns, corners, pipe penetrations, and any other vertical / horizontal transitions. Use LATICRETE Latasil Silicone Sealants for these joints.

e. Adjusting: Correction of defective work for a period of 1 year following substantial completion, return to job and correct all defective work. Defective work includes, without limitation, tiles broken in normal abuse due to deficiencies in setting bed, loose tiles or grout, and all other defects which may develop as a result of poor workmanship or defective materials.

4. Protection

a. Provide protection of newly installed waterproof membrane, even if
covered with thin-bed stone installation against exposure to rain or other water for a minimum of 5 days per adhesive manufacturer’s recommendations. Protect latex thin-set mortars and grout from rain for 48 hours per mortars manufacturer’s recommendations. Close areas to other trades and traffic until tile being installed has set firmly.

b. Extend period of protection of stone work at lower temperatures per adhesive manufacturer’s recommendations.

L. Cleaning and Adjusting
Clean excess mortar from surface with water as work progresses. Perform cleaning while mortar is fresh and before it hardens on surfaces. Take care to not contaminate joints while cleaning prior to grouting. Sponge and wash tile diagonally across joints. Polish with clean dry cloth. Remove grout haze following recommendation of mortar and grout additive manufacturer. Do not use acids for cleaning.

M. Warranty
Standard 10 year system warranty.

N. Start-up and Training
Submit maintenance data. Include cleaning methods, cleaning solutions recommended, stain removal methods, and polishes and waxes recommended.
A. **Summary**
This section contains design criteria for and information for standard cementitious terrazzo flooring.

B. **System Design and Performance Requirements**

1. **General**
   Cementitious terrazzo, over either sand bed, structural metal deck or as determined.

2. **Quality Assurance**
   a. Installer Qualifications: An installer who is a contractor member of NTMA.
   b. NTMA Standards: Comply with NTMA Guide Specification and written recommendations for terrazzo type indicated unless more stringent requirements are specified.
   c. Mockups: Install mockups to verify selections made under sample Submittals and to demonstrate aesthetic effects and qualities of materials and execution.
   d. Install terrazzo mockups of at least 100 sq. ft. (9 sq. m) of typical flooring and base condition for each color and pattern in locations directed.
   e. Approved mockups may become part of the completed Work if undisturbed at time of Substantial Completion.

C. **Submittals**

1. **Product Data:** For each type of terrazzo and accessory indicated.
2. **Shop Drawings:** Include terrazzo fabrication and installation requirements. Include plans, elevations, sections, component details, and attachments to other Work.
3. **Samples:** For each type, color, and pattern of terrazzo and accessory required and in size indicated below:
4. **Terrazzo:** 6-inch-square Samples.
5. Precast Terrazzo: 6-inch-square Samples.

6. Accessories: [6-inch- (150-mm-)] <Insert size> long Samples of each exposed strip item required.

7. Requiring NTMA membership may prequalify installers. See "Installer Considerations" Article in the Evaluations in Division 9 Section "Terrazzo." Coordinate below with qualification requirements retained in "Quality Assurance" Article.

8. Qualification Data: For Installer.

D. Product Standards

1. Products

   a. Cementitious Terrazzo

      I. Cementitious Terrazzo Type: Sand cushion.

      II. Thickness: As indicated.

      III. Materials:

         i. Portland Cement: ASTM C 150, Type 1.

         ii. Retaining second or third option in subparagraph below limits NTMA plate selections. Coordinate with mix specified or retain default requirement. White cement is uniform in color. Gray cement may not be uniform in color and may produce matrix shade variations.

         iii. Color for Exposed Matrix: [As required by mix indicated] [White] [Gray].


         v. Marble Chips: Complying with NTMA standards and of type and in gradation required for mix indicated.

         vi. Matrix Pigments: Pure mineral or synthetic pigments, alkali resistant, color stable, and compatible with matrix binder.

         vii. Sand-Cushion-Terrazzo Isolation Membrane: Polyethylene sheeting, ASTM D 4397, 4 mils (0.1 mm) thick; or No. 15 unperforated roofing felt complying with ASTM D 226, Type 1.
viii. Divider-Strip Adhesive: Adhesive recommended by manufacturer for this use.

IV. Mixes:

i. Cementitious Terrazzo Installed over Metal Deck or Underbed: Reinforced concrete, as specified in Division 3 Section "Cast-in-Place Concrete."


2. Accessories

a. Heavy-Top Divider Strips: Straight or angle type with anchoring device and in depth required for topping thickness indicated.

b. Control-Joint Strips: Separate, double L-type angles, positioned back to back, that match material, thickness, and color of divider strips and in depth required for topping thickness indicated.

c. Accessory Strips: Match divider-strip width, material, and color, unless otherwise indicated. Use the following types of accessory strips as required to provide a complete installation:

I. Base bead and base dividers.

II. Nosings for stair treads and landings.

III. Edge beads for exposed edges of terrazzo.

3. Precast Cementitious Terrazzo

a. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:

I. Precast & Building Supply Corp.

II. Precast Terrazzo Enterprises, Inc.

III. Romoco Precast Terrazzo Products.

IV. Wausau Tile, Inc.; Terra Paving Products Division.

b. Precast Terrazzo Base Units: Minimum 3/4-inch- (19-mm-) thick, reinforced-cementitious terrazzo units cast in maximum lengths possible, but not less than 36 inches (900 mm).
c. Outside Corner Units: With finished returned edges at outside corner.

d. Precast Terrazzo Units: Comply with NTMA's written recommendations for fabricating precast cementitious terrazzo units in sizes and profiles indicated. Reinforce units as required by unit sizes, profiles, and thicknesses and as recommended by manufacturer.

e. Stair Treads and Landings.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Clean substrates to produce clean, dry, and neutral substrate for terrazzo application.

2. Bonded Systems: Remove substances that might impair bond of terrazzo system, including oil, grease, and curing compounds.

3. Concrete: Roughen concrete substrates before installing terrazzo system according to NTMA's written recommendations.

4. Dust Control: Protect other work from dust generated by grinding operations. Control dust to prevent air pollution and comply with environmental protection regulations.

5. Erect and maintain temporary enclosures and other suitable methods to limit dust migration and to ensure adequate ambient temperatures and ventilation conditions during installation.

6. Cementitious Terrazzo Installation, General: Comply with NTMA's guide specification for terrazzo type indicated.

7. Seed additional stone chips in matrix to uniformly distribute chips on surface.

8. Delay fine grinding until heavy trade work is complete and construction traffic through area is restricted.


10. Divider and Accessory Strips: Install in locations indicated.

11. Divider Strips: Install at centers of joists or beams supporting metal deck.


13. Abrasive Strips: Install with surface of abrasive strip positioned 1/32 inch higher than terrazzo surface.

15. **Repair:** Cut out and replace terrazzo areas that evidence lack of bond with substrate or underbed, including areas that emit a "hollow" sound if tapped. Cut out terrazzo areas in panels defined by strips and replace to match adjacent terrazzo, or repair panels according to NTMA's written recommendations, as approved by Architect.

**L. Cleaning and Adjusting**

1. Remove grinding dust from installation and adjacent areas.

2. Wash surfaces with cleaner according to NTMA's written recommendations and manufacturer's written instructions; rinse surfaces with water and allow to dry thoroughly.

3. Seal terrazzo surfaces according to NTMA's written recommendations. Apply sealer according to sealer manufacturer's written instructions.
A. **Summary**
This section contains design criteria for and information for thin-set epoxy flooring.

B. **System Design and Performance Requirements**

1. **General**
   a. Thin-set epoxy terrazzo.
   b. Thin-set, precast epoxy terrazzo base and tread units.

2. **Quality Assurance**
   a. Installer Qualifications: A qualified installer (applicator) who is acceptable to epoxy terrazzo manufacturer to install manufacturer's products.
   b. Engage an installer who is certified in writing by terrazzo manufacturer as qualified to install manufacturer's products.
   c. Engage an installer who is a contractor member of NTMA.
   d. Source Limitations: Obtain primary terrazzo materials through one source from a single manufacturer. Provide secondary materials including patching and fill material, joint sealant, and repair materials of type and from source recommended by manufacturer of primary materials.
   e. Source Limitations for Aggregates: Obtain each color, grade, type, and variety of aggregate from one source with resources to provide materials of consistent quality in appearance and physical properties.
   f. Mockups: Install mockups to verify selections made under sample Submittals and to demonstrate aesthetic effects and qualities of materials and execution.
   g. For epoxy terrazzo, install mockups of at least 100 sq. ft. of typical flooring and base condition for each color and pattern in locations directed by Architect.
h. Approved mockups may become part of the completed Work if undisturbed at time of Substantial Completion.

i. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site to comply with requirements in Division 1 Section "Project Management and Coordination." Review methods and procedures related to terrazzo including, but not limited to, the following:

3. Project Conditions

a. Environmental Limitations: Comply with manufacturer's written instructions for substrate temperature, ambient temperature, moisture, ventilation, and other conditions affecting terrazzo installation.

b. Provide permanent lighting or, if permanent lighting is not in place, simulate permanent lighting conditions during terrazzo installation.

c. Close spaces to traffic during epoxy terrazzo application and for not less than 24 hours after application unless manufacturer recommends a longer period.

d. Control and collect dust produced by grinding operations. Protect adjacent construction from detrimental effects of grinding operations.

C. Submittals

1. Submittals

a. Product Data: For each type of terrazzo and accessory indicated.

b. Shop Drawings: Include terrazzo fabrication and installation requirements. Include plans, elevations, sections, component details, and attachments to other Work. Show layout of the following:

I. Divider and control- and expansion-joint strips.

II. Base and border strips.

III. Abrasive strips.

IV. Stair treads, risers, and landings.

V. Precast terrazzo jointing and edge configurations.

VI. Terrazzo patterns.

c. Samples for Initial Selection: Master Terrazzo Technologies color plates showing the full range of colors and patterns available for each terrazzo type indicated.
d. Installer Certificates: Signed by manufacturers certifying that installers comply with requirements.

2. Products
Use products with high percentage of recycled and post-consumer content.

3. Epoxy Terrazzo

a. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following Basis-of-Design. Submit equal or better products for approval under provisions of the General Conditions of the Contract, 2.5 Substitutions.

b. Basis-of-Design:
Manufacturer: Master Terrazzo Technologies, LLC

c. Thickness: 3/8 inch.

d. Materials:

I. Flexible Reinforcing Membrane: Manufacturer's resinous membrane for substrate crack preparation and reflective crack reduction.

II. Reinforcement: Fiberglass scrim, if required.

III. Primer: Morricite primer, 100% solids, moisture insensitive. No solvents containing primers are allowed.

IV. Epoxy Resin: Manufacturer's standard recommended for use indicated and in color required for mix indicated.

V. If desired for decorative effect, insert requirements for aggregates other than marble chips, such as glass and granite; consult manufacturers for recommendations.

e. Divider-Strip Adhesive: Epoxy-resin adhesive recommended by adhesive manufacturer for this use and acceptable to terrazzo manufacturer.


g. Seal Coat: SealOn low viscosity, clear acrylic finish. Provide maintenance instructions in the maintenance and operation manuals.

h. Mix: Comply with NTMA's "Guide Specification for Epoxy Terrazzo" and manufacturer's written instructions for component proportions and mixing.

4. Divider and Accessory Strips
a. Thin-Set Divider Strips: Angle or T type, 1/4 inch deep.

b. Brass may react with resin matrices. Verify that material retained below is acceptable to terrazzo manufacturers.

c. Control-Joint Strips: Separate, double L-type angles, positioned back to back, that match material, thickness, and color of divider strips and in depth required for topping thickness indicated.

d. Accessory Strips: Match divider-strip width, material, and color unless otherwise indicated. Use the following types of accessory strips as required to provide a complete installation:

5. Precast Epoxy Terrazzo

a. Manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following. Submit equal or better products for approval under provisions of Substitutions requirements Section 01600.

b. Master Terrazzo Technologies.

c. Precast Epoxy Terrazzo Base Units: 3/8 inch thick; cast in maximum lengths possible, but not less than 36 inches; with rounded, finished top edge.

d. Precast Epoxy Terrazzo Stair Treads: 1/2 inch thick with rounded nosing edge.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Execution
Examine substrates and areas, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions, including levelness tolerances, have been corrected.

2. Preparation

a. Clean substrates of substances that might impair epoxy terrazzo bond, including oil, grease, and curing compounds.

b. Provide clean, dry, and neutral substrate for terrazzo application. Determine dryness characteristics by performing moisture tests recommended by terrazzo manufacturer.

c. Erect and maintain temporary enclosures and other suitable methods to limit dust migration and to ensure adequate ambient temperatures and ventilation conditions during installation.
3. Epoxy Terrazzo Installation
   a. Comply with NTMA's written recommendations for terrazzo and accessory installation.
   b. Ensure that matrix components and fluids from grinding operations do not stain terrazzo by reacting with divider and control-joint strips.
   c. Prepare membrane according to manufacturer's written instructions before applying substrate primer.
   d. Primer: Apply to terrazzo substrates according to manufacturer's written instructions.
   e. Indicate strip spacings and locations on Drawings or revise paragraph below.
      I. Divider and Accessory Strips: Install in adhesive setting bed without voids below strips.
      II. Control-Joint Strips: Install back to back directly above substrate control joints.
      III. Install with 1/4-inch gap between strips and install sealant in gap.
   f. Abrasive Strips: Install with surface of abrasive strip positioned 1/16 inch higher than terrazzo surface.
   g. Fine Grinding: Grind with 120 or finer grit stones until all grout is removed from surface. Repeat rough grinding, grout coat, and fine grinding if large voids exist after initial fine grinding. Produce surface with a minimum of 70 percent aggregate exposure.
   h. Remove and replace terrazzo areas that evidence lack of bond with substrate. Cut out terrazzo areas in panels defined by strips and replace to match adjacent terrazzo, or repair panels according to NTMA's written recommendations, as approved by Architect.
   i. Construction Tolerances: Limit variation in terrazzo surface from level to 1/4 inch in 10 feet.

4. Precast Epoxy Terrazzo
   a. Set units using method recommended by NTMA and manufacturer unless otherwise indicated. Set units with alignment level and true to dimensions, varying 1/8 inch maximum in length, height, or width.
   b. Treads: Back-butter for full contact with substrate.
   c. Seal joints between units with joint sealants.
L. Cleaning and Adjusting

1. Remove grinding dust from installation and adjacent areas.

2. Wash surfaces with cleaner according to NTMA's written recommendations and manufacturer's written instructions; rinse surfaces with water and allow to dry thoroughly.

3. Seal surfaces according to NTMA's written recommendations. Apply sealer according to sealer manufacturer's written instructions.

4. Provide final protection and maintain conditions, in a manner acceptable to Installer, that ensure terrazzo is without damage or deterioration at time of Substantial Completion.
09512

**Acoustical Tile Ceilings**

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. **Summary**

1. **Section Includes**
   a. Suspended metal grid ceiling system.
   b. Acoustical panels.
   c. Metal ceiling and grid are specified in Section 09546 - Metal Ceiling System.

2. **Related Sections**
   a. Section 09546 - Metal Ceiling System.
   b. Division 15 - Mechanical.
   c. Division 16 - Electrical.

C. **Submittals**

1. Submit under provisions per owner requirements.
2. **Coordination Drawings**
   Submit reflected ceiling plans, prepared by installer for installation purposes, drawn accurately to scale and coordinated with related mechanical, electrical, fire sprinkler and other work above, penetrating, or connected to acoustical ceiling. Show ceiling suspension members, method of anchorage to building structure of hangers, and ceiling-mounted work including light fixtures, diffusers, grilles, fire sprinkler heads and special moldings. Scale 1/4 inch = 1 foot 0 inches minimum.

3. **Product Data**
   Submit manufacturer’s data on metal grid system components, suspension trim system and acoustic units.

4. **Samples**
   Submit two (2) samples illustrating material and finish of acoustic units of each panel and tile type and two (2) samples, 6 inches long, of suspension system main runner, cross runner and edge trim.
5. Manufacturer's Installation Instructions
   Indicate special procedures, perimeter conditions requiring special attention and
   anchorage requirements.

D. Product Standards

1. References
   a. ASTM C635 - Metal Suspension Systems for Acoustical Tile and Lay-in
      Panel Ceilings
   b. ASTM C636 - Installation of Metal Ceiling Suspension Systems for
      Acoustical Tile and Lay-in Panels.
   c. ASTM E84 - Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building
      Materials.
   d. ASTM E580 - Installation of Ceiling Suspension Systems requiring
      Seismic Restraint.

2. Quality Assurance
   a. Manufacturer
      Company specializing in manufacture of ceiling suspension system and
      ceiling tile with three (3) years minimum experience.
   b. Installer
      Company with three years minimum experience.

3. Regulatory Requirements
   a. Conform to IBC for fire rated assembly and combustibility requirements
      for materials.
   b. Fire Performance Characteristics
      Identify components with markings of applicable testing organization.
   c. Surface Burning Characteristics
      Tested in accordance with ASTM E 84.
      I. Flame Spread: 25 or less
      II. Smoke Developed: 50 or less.
   d. Fire Resistance Ratings
4. Suspension System
   a. Armstrong's 15/16 "Prelude" Exposed Tee System or USG's Donn DX System with downward access removable T, components die cut and interlocking with hemmed edges. Grid manufactured from commercial quality cold rolled steel with galvanized coating.
   b. Rating
      Heavy-Duty in accordance with ASTM C635.
   c. Accessories
      Provide edge trim, hanger wires, support channels and other accessories as required for a complete system in size and configuration shown on drawings and in accordance with IBC requirements.
   d. Exposed Trim and Accessories
      Formed steel finished to match grid.
   e. Hangers and Supports
      Galvanized steel. Hangers not less than 12 gauge.
   f. Finish
      Factory finished, white.
   g. Ceiling Struts
      Pre-manufactured struts, specifically designed for horizontal restraint of suspended ceiling systems, similar to USG’S Donn Compression Posts. Site fabricated posts of 1/2 inch and 3/4 inch EMT may be used if fabricated and installed in accordance with ICBO Evaluation Report ER-4071 and acceptable to the governing authority.

5. Acoustical Panels
   a. USG's "Radar - ClimaPlus" - Illusion two/24, 2 x 4 scored to 2 x 2, 3/4 inch thick, mineral fiber lay-in acoustical tile.
   b. Edge: Square for 15/16 inch grid.
   c. Ratings: NRC of .55, STC of 35 to 39.

E. Manufacturers
1. Suspension System
   a. USG Interiors.
   b. Armstrong.
   c. Chicago Metallic Corp.
   d. Substitutions: Under provision of Section 01630.

2. Acoustic Panels
   b. Armstrong.
   c. Celotex Corporation.
   d. Substitutions: Under provisions of Section 01630.

F. Materials

1. Extra Material
   Provide two (2) cartons of each type of ceiling panel installed.

J. Installation Guidelines (includes Preparation)

1. Examination
   a. Verify that existing conditions are ready to receive work.
   b. Verify that layout of hangers will not interfere with other work.
   c. Coordinate installation in areas containing major ductwork.
   d. Beginning of installation means acceptance of existing conditions.

2. Preparation
   a. Do not install acoustical ceilings until building is enclosed, sufficient heat is provided, dust generating activities have terminated, and overhead work is completed, tested, and approved.
   b. Schedule installation of acoustic units after interior wet work is dry.

3. Installation
a. Install system in accordance with IBC Standards, ASTM C636 and ASTM E580 and as supplemented in this Section.

b. Install system capable of supporting imposed loads to a deflection of 1/360 maximum and in accordance with the details on the drawings.

c. Install after major above ceiling work is complete. Coordinate the location of hangers with other work.

d. Supply hangers or inserts for installation to installers of work of Section 05314 and 05316 with instructions for their correct placement. If metal deck is not supplied with hanger tabs, coordinate the installation of hanger clips during steel deck erection. Provide additional hangers and inserts as required. Submit detail of hanging/block reinforcement to Architect prior to commencing work.

e. Hang system independent of walls, columns, ducts, pipes and conduit. Where carrying members are spliced, avoid visible displacement of face plane of adjacent members.

f. Where ducts or other equipment prevent the regular spacing of hangers, trapeze above or below interfering members.

g. Locate system on room axis according to reflected plan.

h. Do not eccentrically load system, or produce rotation of runners.

i. Do not support components on main runners or cross runners if weight causes total dead load to exceed deflection capability. Support fixture loads by supplementary hangers located within 6 inches of each corner, or support components independently.

j. Install edge molding at intersection of ceiling and vertical surfaces, using longest practical lengths. Miter corners. Provide edge moldings at junctions with other interruptions.

k. Form expansion joints as required. Form to accommodate plus or minus one inch movement. Maintain visual closure.

l. Fit acoustic units in place, free from damaged edges or other defects detrimental to appearance and function.

m. Install acoustic units level, in uniform plane, and free from twist, warp and dents.

n. Install hold-down clips to retain panels tight to grid system within 10 ft of exterior doors.
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Division 9/ Construction Standards/ 09512 Acoustical Tile Ceilings

o. Provide lateral force bracing consisting of splayed wire restraints and struts as required by IBC and ASTM C636 and ASTM E580.

I. Four No. 12 gauge wires secured to main runners within 2 inches of cross runner intersection and splayed 90 degrees from each other at an angle not exceeding 45 degrees from the plane of the ceiling.

II. Struts fastened to the main runner extending to and fastening to structure above. Place struts 12 feet on center in both directions with the first point within 6 feet from each wall.

K. Quality Control

1. Environmental Requirements
   Maintain uniform temperature of minimum 60 degrees F, and humidity of 20 to 40 percent prior to, during, and after installation.

2. Tolerances
   Variation from Flat and Level Surface: 1/8 inch in 10 ft.

M. Warranty
Minimum one (1) year warranty per contract for installation and workmanship. Manufacturer shall provide standard warranty for all materials.
09651

Resilient Floor Tile

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A. Summary

1. Section Includes
   a. Floor tile.
   b. Resilient base.
   c. Rubber stair tread, riser, landing and stringer.
   d. Rubber landing flooring in elevators.

2. Related Sections:
   Section 03300 - Cast-In-Place Concrete.

C. Submittals

1. Submit under provisions of Section 01300.

2. Product Data: Submit manufacturer's data on specified products.

3. Samples: Submit four (4) samples, 12 x 12 inches (nominal) in size, illustrating color and pattern for each floor tile and base.

4. Samples: Submit four (4) samples of base material for each color specified.

5. Operation and Maintenance Data
   a. Submit cleaning and maintenance data under provisions of Section 01700.
   b. Include maintenance procedures, recommended maintenance materials, and suggested schedule for cleaning, stripping, and re-waxing.
   c. Manufacturer's representative to provide a physical maintenance training demonstration to Owner's maintenance staff.

D. Product Standards
1. References
   b. ASTM E662 - Specific Optical Density of Smoke Generated by Solid Materials.
   c. ASTM F1066 - Standard Specification for Vinyl Composition Floor Tile.

2. Regulatory Requirements
   Conform to IBC for flame/ fuel/smoke rating requirements of resilient flooring in accordance with ASTM E648 and E662.

E. Manufacturers

1. Flooring Tile
   b. Rickett Quartz Floor tile by “Rickett” a Knight Company: Distributor Scorpion Group (702) 558-9600.
   c. Substitutions: Not allowed.

2. Base
   a. Roppe.
   b. Allstate.
   c. Burke.
   d. Johnsonite.

3. Rubber Tread, Riser, Landing and Stringers
   a. Johnsonite
   b. Approved Equals

F. Materials

1. Floor Tile
Vinyl Composition Tile: ASTM F1066, Class 2, Composition 1; 12 x 12 inch size, 1/8 inch thick, in colors and patterns as shown on drawings.

2. Base Materials
   a. Base: ASTM F-1861, Type TS, Group 1, thermoset vulcanized extruded rubber; 4 inch high; 1/8 inch thick; standard toe, color as shown on drawings.
   b. Provide premolded exterior corners.

3. Rubber Tread, Risers and Stringers
   a. Tread: Johnsonite Hammer Textured rubber stair tread and riser, HTR, .210 inches thick tapered, color #06, Diablo Red.
   b. Stringer: Johnsonite rubber stringer, to match tread and riser, color #06, Diablo Red.
   c. Landing: Johnsonite rubber tile to match tread and riser, color #06 Diablo Red.

G. Accessories or Special Features

1. Environmental Requirements
   a. Store materials for three (3) calendar days prior to installation in area of installation to achieve temperature stability.
   b. Maintain ambient temperature required by adhesive manufacturer three (3) calendar days prior to, during, and 24 hours after installation of materials.

2. Accessories
   a. Subfloor Filler
      Cementitious, non-shrinking latex fortified hydraulic cement patching compound recommended by flooring material manufacturer.
   b. Primers and Adhesives
      Waterproof; types recommended by flooring manufacturer.
   c. Edge Strips
      Vinyl edge strips appropriate for transition to adjacent material. Provide reducer strips where elevation difference occurs.
   d. Sealer and Wax
      Types recommended by flooring manufacturer.
J. **Installation Guidelines**

1. **Examination**
   a. Verify that surfaces are smooth and flat with maximum variation of 1/8 inch in 10 ft, and are ready to receive Work.
   b. Verify concrete floors are dry to a maximum moisture content of seven percent, and exhibit negative alkalinity, carbonization, or dusting. Test to ensure a moisture vapor transmission does not exceed 5 lb./1,000 sq.ft/24 hours (ASTM F 1869)
   c. Verify metal stair system is complete and not subject to additional construction loading.
   d. Beginning of installation means acceptance of existing substrate and site conditions.

2. **Preparation**
   a. Remove sub-floor ridges and bumps. Fill low spots, cracks, joints, holes, and other defects with subfloor filler.
   b. Apply, trowel, and float filler to leave a smooth, flat, hard surface.
   c. Prohibit traffic from area until filler is cured.
   d. Vacuum clean substrate.
   e. Apply primer to surfaces.

3. **Installation- Floor Tile**
   a. Install in accordance with manufacturers' instructions.
   b. Mix tile from container to ensure shade variations are consistent.
   c. Quarter turn tile per manufacturer's recommendations
   d. Spread only enough adhesive to permit installation of materials before initial set.
   e. Set flooring in place, press with heavy roller to attain full adhesion.
   f. Install tile to square grid pattern with all joints aligned.
   g. Terminate flooring at centerline of door openings where adjacent floor finish is dissimilar.
h. Install edge strips at unprotected or exposed edges, and where flooring terminates.

i. Scribe flooring to walls, columns, cabinets, floor outlets, and other appurtenances to produce tight joints.

j. Install flooring under movable partitions without interrupting floor pattern.

k. Install feature strips, edge strips, and floor markings where indicated. Fit joints tightly.

4. Installation- Base Material

a. Fit joints tight and vertical. Maintain minimum measurement of 18 inches between joints.

b. Miter internal corners. At external corners, use premolded units. At exposed ends use premolded units.

c. Install base on solid backing. Bond tight to wall and floor surfaces.

d. Scribe and fit to door frames and other interruptions.

e. Install toeless base at carpet flooring. Install standard toe base at all other locations.

K. Quality Control

1. Protection
   Prohibit traffic on floor finish for 48 hours after installation.

L. Cleaning and Adjusting

1. Remove excess adhesive from floor, base, and wall surfaces without damage.

2. Clean, seal, and apply protective polish to the floor and base surfaces in accordance with manufacturer's instructions for initial maintenance.
A. **Summary**
This section contains design criteria for and information for resilient sheet flooring.

B. **System Design and Performance Requirements**

1. **Quality Assurance**
   a. Installer Qualifications: A qualified installer who employs workers for this Project that are competent in heat-welding techniques required by manufacturer for floor covering installation.
   b. Engage an installer who employs workers for this Project that are trained or certified by floor covering manufacturer for heat-welding techniques required.
   c. Fire-Test-Response Characteristics: Provide products identical to those tested for fire-exposure behavior per test method indicated by a testing and inspecting agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.

2. **Project conditions**
   a. Maintain temperatures within range recommended by manufacturer, but not less than 70 deg F or more than 85 deg F, in spaces to receive floor tile during the following time periods:
      i. 48 hours before installation.
   b. After post-installation period, maintain temperatures within range recommended by manufacturer, but not less than 55 deg F or more than 95 deg F.

3. **Extra Materials**
   a. Furnish extra materials described below that match products installed and that are packaged with protective covering for storage and identified with labels describing contents.
   b. Furnish not less than 10 linear feet for every 500 linear feet or fraction thereof, in roll form and in full roll width for each color, pattern, and type of floor covering installed.
C. Submittals

1. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.

2. Samples for Verification: In manufacturer's standard size, but not less than 6-by-9-inch sections of each different color and pattern of floor covering required.

3. For heat-welding bead, manufacturer's standard-size Samples, but not less than 9 inches long, of each color required.

4. Heat-Welded Seam Samples: For each flooring product and welding bead color and pattern combination required; with seam running lengthwise and in center of 6-by-9-inch Sample applied to a rigid backing and prepared by Installer for this Project.

5. Qualification Data: For Installer.

6. Maintenance Data: For floor coverings to include in maintenance manuals.

D. Product Standards

1. Products
   Use products with high percentage of recycled and post-consumer content.

2. Sheet Vinyl Floor Covering
   a. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following Basis-of-Design. Submit equal or better products for approval under General Conditions of the Contract, 2.5 Substitutions.
   c. Sheet Vinyl Floor Covering With Backing.
      I. Type (Binder Content): I, minimum binder content of 90 percent.
      II. Wear-Layer Thickness: Grade 1.
      III. Overall Thickness: .080.
      IV. Interlayer Material: None
      V. Backing Class: Class B (nonfoamed plastic).
   d. Color and Pattern: As selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range.
   e. Wearing Surface: Embossed.
f. Sheet Width: 6.5 feet.
g. Seaming Method: Heat welded
h. Fire-Test-Response Characteristics:
   I. NFPA 101, "Life Safety Code," requires that floor covering materials in exits and in accesses to exits meet critical radiant flux limitations in certain occupancies. Authorities having jurisdiction may impose other restrictions. Delete paragraph above and subparagraph below if not applicable or revise to suit Project.
   II. Critical Radiant Flux Classification: Class I, not less than 0.45 W/sq. cm.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Installation Materials
   a. Trowelable Leveling and Patching Compounds: Latex-modified, portland cement based or blended hydraulic cement based formulation provided or approved by floor covering manufacturer for applications indicated.
   b. Adhesives: Water-resistant type recommended by manufacturer to suit sheet vinyl floor covering and substrate conditions indicated.
   c. Use adhesives that have a VOC content of 50 g/L or less when calculated according to 40 CFR 59, Subpart D (EPA Method 24).
   e. Color: Match floor covering.
   f. Integral-Flash-Cove-Base Accessories:
   g. Cove Strip: 1-inch radius provided or approved by floor covering manufacturer.
   h. Cap Strip: Square metal, vinyl, or rubber cap provided or approved by floor covering manufacturer.
   i. Metal Edge Strips: Extruded aluminum with mill finish of width shown, of height required to protect exposed edges of floor coverings, and in maximum available lengths to minimize running joints.

2. Execution
a. Coordinate requirements specified in other Sections for subfloor construction and tolerances to ensure that they are appropriate for sheet vinyl floor coverings selected.

b. Examine substrates, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances, moisture content, and other conditions affecting performance.

c. Verify that finishes of substrates comply with tolerances and other requirements specified in other Sections and that substrates are free of cracks, ridges, depressions, scale, and foreign deposits that might interfere with adhesion of floor coverings.

d. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3. Preparation

a. Extensive surface preparation is required over substrates from which existing floor coverings have been removed. Requirements vary among manufacturers. Insert requirements to suit Project.

b. Prepare substrates according to manufacturer’s written recommendations to ensure adhesion of floor coverings.

c. Concrete Substrates:

I. Verify that substrates are dry and free of curing compounds, sealers, and hardeners.

II. Alkalinity and Adhesion Testing: Perform tests recommended by manufacturer. Proceed with installation only after substrates pass testing.

d. Moisture Testing:

I. Perform anhydrous calcium chloride test. Proceed with installation only after substrates have maximum moisture-vapor-emission rate of 3 lb of water/1000 sq. ft. in 24 hours.

II. Perform tests recommended by manufacturer. Proceed with installation only after substrates pass testing.

e. Use trowelable leveling and patching compound to fill cracks, holes, and depressions in substrates.

f. Move floor coverings and installation materials into spaces where they will be installed at least 48 hours in advance of installation.
g. Do not install floor coverings until they are same temperature as space where they are to be installed.

4. Installation

a. Minimize number of seams; place seams in inconspicuous and low-traffic areas, at least 6 inches away from parallel joints in floor covering substrates.

b. Match edges of floor coverings for color shading at seams.

c. Scribe and cut floor coverings to butt neatly and tightly to vertical surfaces, permanent fixtures, and built-in furniture including cabinets, pipes, outlets, edgings, thresholds, and nosings.

d. Extend floor coverings into toe spaces, door reveals, closets, and similar openings.

e. Adhere floor coverings to substrates using a full spread of adhesive applied to substrate to produce a completed installation without open cracks, voids, raising and puckering at joints, telegraphing of adhesive spreader marks, and other surface imperfections.

f. Heat-Welded Seams: Rout joints and use welding bead to permanently fuse sections into a seamless floor covering. Prepare, weld, and finish seams to produce surfaces flush with adjoining floor covering surfaces.

L. Cleaning and Adjusting

1. Remove adhesive and other blemishes from floor covering surfaces.

2. Protect floor coverings from mars, marks, indentations, and other damage from construction operations and placement of equipment and fixtures during remainder of construction period. Use protection methods recommended in writing by manufacturer.

3. Apply protective floor polish to surfaces that are free from soil, visible adhesive, and blemishes if recommended in writing by manufacturer.

4. Cover floor coverings with undyed, untreated building paper until Substantial Completion.
09680 Carpet

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A. Summary

Carpeting is to be either 12' or 6' wide broadloom Antron type nylon of a level loop type construction with a minimum 26 oz yarn weight. The following is a typical manufacturers specification. All Flooring Materials And Interior Finishes Are To Be Approved By UNLV Planning and Construction Department.

D. Product Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction:</th>
<th>Patterned Loop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Machine Gauge:</td>
<td>1/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yarn Content:</td>
<td>Dupont Certified Antron Legacy Nylon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tufted Pile Height:</td>
<td>218” Presheared Tufted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yarn Weight: 28 oz./sq.yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximate Total Weight:</td>
<td>64 oz./sq.yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Back:</td>
<td>Reinforced woven polypropylene.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Back:</td>
<td>Action Bac* or Unitex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Width:</td>
<td>12 feet and 6 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Static Control:</td>
<td>Antron* Legacy Nylon reduces static</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>electricity below the level of human</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sensitivity for the lifetime of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>carpet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Retardant:</td>
<td>Dura Tech* Patented soil resistant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimicrobial:</td>
<td>Sanitized antimicrobial treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability ratings:</td>
<td>Pass Methenamine Pill Test (DOC FF1-70)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Flooring Radiant Panel Test: Exceeds minimum requirement and is suitable for health and all other occupancies as required by HEW.

NBS Smoke Chamber Test: Exceeds Test requirements with a MSOD of 350 or less in the flaming mode

M. **Warranty**

Warranty: 10 year warranty
A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for and information for acoustical fabric wrapped wall panels.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. General

2. Quality Assurance
a. Fabricator Qualifications: Shop that employs skilled workers who custom-fabricate products similar to those required for this Project and whose products have a record of successful in-service performance.

b. Source Limitations: Obtain acoustical wall panels through one source from a single manufacturer.

c. Fire-Test-Response Characteristics: Provide acoustical wall panels with the following surface-burning characteristics as determined by testing identical products per ASTM E 84 by UL or another testing and inspecting agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction:

d. Mockups: Build mockups to verify selections made under sample submittals and to demonstrate aesthetic effects and set quality standards for materials, fabrication, and installation.

3. Project Conditions
a. Environmental Limitations: Do not install acoustical wall panels until spaces are enclosed and weatherproof, wet work in spaces is complete and dry, work above ceilings is complete, and ambient temperature and humidity conditions are maintained at the levels indicated for Project when occupied for its intended use.

b. Lighting: Do not install acoustical wall panels until a permanent level of lighting is provided on surfaces to receive acoustical wall panels.
c. Air-Quality Limitations: Protect acoustical wall panels from exposure to airborne odors, such as tobacco smoke, and install panels under conditions free from odor contamination of ambient air.

d. Field Measurements: Verify locations of acoustical wall panels by field measurements before fabrication and indicate measurements on Shop Drawings.

4. Extra Materials

a. Furnish extra materials described below, before installation begins, that match products installed and that are packaged with protective covering for storage and identified with labels describing contents.

b. Fabric: For each fabric, color, and pattern installed, provide length equal to 10 percent of amount installed, but no fewer than 10 yards.

c. Acoustical Wall Panel Mounting Devices: Full-size units equal to 5 percent of amount installed, but no fewer than 5 attachment devices.

C. Submittals

1. Product Data: For each type of panel edge, core material, and mounting indicated.

2. Shop Drawings: For acoustical wall panels. Include mounting devices and details at panel head, base, joints, and corners; and details at ceiling, floor base, and wall intersections. Include elevations showing panel sizes and direction of fabric weave and pattern matching. Indicate panel edge and core materials.

3. Coordination Drawings: Show intersections with lighting fixtures, air outlets and inlets, access panels, and other adjacent work.

4. Samples for Verification: For the following products. Prepare Samples from same material to be used for the Work.

5. Fabric: Full-width by 36-inch-long Sample from dye lot to be used for the Work, and as follows:

a. With specified treatments applied.

b. Show complete pattern repeat.

c. Mark top and face of fabric.

d. Panel Edge: 12-inch-long Sample showing edge profile, corner, and finish.

e. Core Material: 12-inch-square Sample showing corner.

g. Sample Panels: No larger than 36 by 36 inches. Show joints and mounting methods.

D. Product Standards

1. Products

   a. Core Materials: Glass-Fiber Board: 6-7 pcf compressed fiberglass core with 1/8" thick 16 pcf Hi Impact fiberglass facing.

   b. Retain core material in paragraph below for tackable face layer over glass-fiber board core. This layer provides tackability and some impact resistance and only minimally decreases noise reduction performance of glass-fiber board core.

   c. Core materials listed above are standard for acoustical wall panels. It may be possible to add other acoustical components such as sound absorbing, blocking, or reflective backings, facings, or septums. Although they reduce acoustical performance, wood nailing strips within the core may be available from some manufacturers.

2. Back-Mounted Edge-Reinforced Acoustical Wall Panels with Glass-fiber Core, AWP-1

   a. Basis-of-Design:

      I. Manufacturer: LBI/Boyd

      II. Product: APS-100 Hi Impact panel

   b. Panel Construction: Manufacturer’s standard panel construction consisting of facing material laminated to front face, edges, and back border of dimensionally stable, rigid glass-fiber board core; with edges chemically hardened or impact resistant to reinforce panel perimeter against warpage and damage.

   c. Higher board density in first paragraph below is typical, especially for cores of 3/4 to 1 inch (19 to 25 mm) thick or less. Lower board density or a combination of mineral-fiber boards with different densities may be recommended by manufacturers to decrease the weight of thicker cores.

   d. Facing Material: Fabric from same dye lot; color and pattern as indicated by manufacturer’s designations Edit list below to coordinate with option retained in paragraph above.

   e. Applied Treatments: Stain resistance.
f. Nominal Core Density: 6 to 7 lb/cu.ft.

g. Nominal Core Thickness and Overall System NRC: 1.125" and not less than NRC 0.80, for Type A mounting as tested by an NVLAP accredited facility.

h. Panel Edge Detail: Square.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Fabrication

a. Sound-Absorption Performance: Provide acoustical wall panels with minimum NRCs indicated, as determined by testing per ASTM C 423 for mounting type specified and tested by an NVLAP accredited facility.

b. Acoustical Wall Panels: Panel construction consisting of facing material adhered to face, edges and back border of dimensionally stable core; with rigid edges to reinforce panel perimeter against warpage and damage.

c. Fabric Facing: Stretched straight, on the grain, tight, square, and free from puckers, ripples, wrinkles, sags, blisters, seams, adhesive, or other foreign matter. Applied with visible surfaces fully covered.

d. Where square corners are indicated, tailor corners. Heat seal vinyl fabric seams at corners.

e. Core-Face Layer: Evenly stretched over core face and edges and securely attached to core; free from puckers, ripples, wrinkles, sags.

f. Measurement in paragraph below is CISCA and industry consensus; however, some manufacturers fabricate to plus or minus 1/32 inch (0.79 mm).

g. Back-Mounting Devices: Concealed on backside of panel, recommended to support weight of panel, with base-support bracket system where recommended by manufacturer for additional support of panels, and as follows:

2. Execution

a. Examine fabric, substrates and conditions, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements, installation tolerances, and other conditions affecting performance of acoustical wall panels.

b. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3. Installation
a. Install acoustical wall panels in locations indicated with vertical surfaces and edges plumb, top edges level and in alignment with other panels, faces flush, and scribed to fit adjoining work accurately at borders and at penetrations.

b. Comply with acoustical wall panel manufacturer's written instructions for installation of panels using type of concealed mounting accessories indicated or, if not indicated, as recommended by manufacturer. Anchor panels securely to supporting substrate.

c. Match and level fabric pattern and grain among adjacent panels.

d. Variation from Level and Plumb: Plus or minus 1/16 inch.

e. Variation of Panel Joints from Hairline: Not more than 1/16 inch wide.

L. Cleaning and Adjusting

1. Protection

a. Provide final protection and maintain conditions, in a manner acceptable to manufacturer and Installer, to ensure that acoustical wall panels are without damage or deterioration at time of Substantial Completion.

b. Replace acoustical wall panels that cannot be cleaned and repaired, in a manner approved by Architect, before time of Substantial Completion.
09910
Painting

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A. Summary

1. Provide painting and surface preparation for interior and exterior unfinished surfaces as scheduled.

2. Provide painting and surface preparation of exposed mechanical and electrical piping, conduit, ductwork, and equipment.

3. Provide repainting and surface preparation at areas of remodeling.

4. Provide painting of entire surface where patch painting is required.

C. Submittals

1. Submit product data, samples, 4 foot by 4 foot mockup of each color, and a composition breakdown of the proposed paint product to ensure compliance with UNLV Paint Composition Standards. Products and paint systems must be approved by UNLV.

Categories include:

a. Interior, vinyl wall paint, flat sheen, water base

b. Interior, semi-gloss, water base

c. Interior, low sheen, water base

d. Interior/exterior, non-blocking, gloss, water base

e. Interior/exterior, flat, water base

f. Interior, semi-gloss, solvent base

g. Exterior, semi-gloss, solvent base.

h. Interior/exterior, high gloss, solvent base.
2. Detailed formulation specifications of the UNLV Paint Composition Standards are found at the end of this section.
   a. Material Data Safety Sheets (MSDS) must be supplied to UNLV for all paint products used.
   b. Prior to project close-out, a corrected room finish schedule, color guide, manufacturer's color code information for all finished surfaces, and extra stock consisting of 1 unopened gallon of each product and color of paint used is to be provided to UNLV.

D. Product Standards

1. First-line commercial-quality products for all coating systems.

2. Regulations
   Compliance with Nevada VOC and environmental regulations.

3. Products
   All paint products shall meet the requirements of the UNLV Paint Composition Standards as follows.

4. The contractor shall remove from campus all hazardous materials and waste generated by the painting activity.

F. Materials

1. Concrete Unit Masonry Block Fillers
   Factory-formulated high-performance latex block fillers.

2. Exterior Primers

3. Interior Primers
   b. Interior Concrete and Masonry Primer: Factory-formulated alkali-resistant acrylic-latex interior primer for interior application.
d. Interior Zinc-Coated Metal Primer: Factory-formulated galvanized metal primer.

4. Exterior Finish Coats
   c. Exterior Semigloss Acrylic Enamel: Factory-formulated semigloss waterborne acrylic-latex enamel for exterior application.

5. Interior Finish Coats
   Interior Semigloss Acrylic Enamel: Factory-formulated semigloss acrylic-latex enamel for interior application.

6. Interior Wood Stains and Varnishes
   b. Open-Grain Wood Filler: Factory-formulated paste wood filler applied at spreading rate recommended by manufacturer.
   c. Interior Wood Stain: Factory-formulated alkyd-based penetrating wood stain for interior application applied at spreading rate recommended by manufacturer.
   d. Clear Sanding Sealer: Factory-formulated fast-drying alkyd-based clear wood sealer applied at spreading rate recommended by manufacturer.
   e. Interior Waterborne Clear Satin Varnish: Factory-formulated clear satin acrylic-based polyurethane varnish applied at spreading rate recommended by manufacturer.

E. Manufacturers
Acceptable manufacturers included the ICI Group (Glidden, DeVoe, Ameritone, Sinclair, Decatrend), Dunn-Edwards, Frazee, Dutch Boy, and others whose products comply with the UNLV Paint Composition Standards.

J. Installation Guidelines
All painted walls shall have a high-end, acrylic, scrubbable paint. If a solvent based paint is not used for shelving and doors, it must be at least an acrylic non-blocking paint. Exterior painted masonry surfaces shall be properly sealed and prepared, and finished with a 100% acrylic flat finish. Exterior metal must be properly prepared and finished with a suitable system. Occupied facilities shall be painted with brush and roller. Use of spray paint application is prohibited in occupied facilities.

1. Installation
   a. All material used shall be delivered to the job site in clean, sealed, original containers with all labels and other markings intact. Material will be stored in the area designated and all storage areas will be kept neat, clean, and locked.
   b. Protect the work area as well as adjacent areas and materials, lawns, shrubbery and other areas not to be painted with suitable covering.
   c. Remove cover plates and protect hardware and adjacent surfaces.
   d. All surfaces to be painted or finished shall be thoroughly dry and cured and free of dirt, dust, grease, oil, and other foreign matter.
   e. All voids, cracks, nicks, etc., will be repaired with appropriate patching material and finished flush with surrounding surfaces.
   f. Marred or damaged shop coats on metal shall be spot primed with appropriate metal primer.
   g. Steel and iron preparation may necessitate removal of mill scale and/or rust by sandblasting or sanding
   h. New aluminum and galvanized metal surfaces must receive a solvent wash prior to application of material, and a test sample of the complete painting system should be applied and checked for adhesion before the job begins.

2. Preparation
a. All work shall be performed by experienced, **trained, and supervised** crafts persons to assure finished work of first class quality and durability.

b. All work shall be done under favorable weather conditions or the work shall be suitably protected from the weather.

c. Every precaution will be taken to prevent fires. At the end of each day’s work all oily rags, empty containers and combustible material shall be removed from the premises.

d. All paints and coatings shall be mixed and applied strictly in accordance with the manufacturer’s printed instructions.

e. All material shall be applied evenly to achieve manufacturer’s recommended dry film thickness, and shall be free of runs, sags, skips and other defects.

f. Provide field-applied mock-ups of each color and finish selected on actual surfaces to be painted.

g. Test sample area for adhesion for each type of paint.

h. Sand before painting until smooth and flat and sand between coats.

i. All undercoats shall be tinted to approximate the finish coat.

j. Paint entire surface where patch painting is required.

k. Recoat areas which show bleed-through or defects.

l. Freshly painted areas shall be properly vented to aid drying.

**L. Cleaning and Adjusting**

1. Upon completion of the work remove all equipment, excess materials and debris, remove all paint splatters from adjacent surfaces and glass and leave the area in a neat and orderly condition.

2. Touch-up damaged surfaces at completion of construction.

**K. Quality Control**

1. Owner reserves the right to invoke the following test procedure at any time and as often as Owner deems necessary during the period when paint is being applied:
a. Owner will engage a qualified independent testing agency to sample paint material being used. Samples of material delivered to Project will be taken, identified, sealed, and certified in the presence of Contractor.

b. Testing agency will perform appropriate tests for the following characteristics as required by Owner:

2. Owner may direct Contractor to stop painting if test results show material being used does not comply with specified requirements. Contractor shall remove non-complying paint from Project site, pay for testing, and repaint surfaces previously coated with the non-complying paint. If necessary, Contractor may be required to remove non-complying paint from previously painted surfaces if, on repainting with specified paint, the two coatings are incompatible.
09960

High Performance Coatings

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for and information for high performance coatings.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. General
Includes surface preparation and field application of high-performance coatings.

2. Quality Assurance
   a. Benchmark Samples (Mockups): Provide a full-coat benchmark finish sample of each color and type of coating required. Comply with procedures specified in PDCA P5.
   b. Wall Surfaces: Apply samples on at least 100 sq. ft. of wall surface.
   c. Final approval of finishes will be made from benchmark samples.
   d. Approved benchmark samples may become part of the completed Work if undisturbed at time of Substantial Completion.

3. Project conditions
   a. Apply coatings only when temperature of surfaces to be coated and surrounding air temperatures are between [45 and 95 deg F (7 and 35 deg C)] "Insert range".
   b. Do not apply coatings in snow, rain, fog, or mist; when relative humidity exceeds 85 percent; at temperatures less than 5 deg F (3 deg C) above the dew point; or to damp or wet surfaces.
   c. Allow wet surfaces to dry thoroughly before proceeding with or continuing coating operation.
   d. Work may continue during inclement weather only if areas and surfaces to be coated are enclosed and temperature within the area can be maintained within limits specified by manufacturer during application and drying periods.

4. Extra Materials
High-Performance Coatings: Full, unused containers equal to [5] <Insert number> percent of each material and color applied, but not less than 1 gal. (3.785 L) or 1 case, as appropriate.

C. Submittals

1. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.

2. Samples: Manufacturer’s color charts showing full range of colors available for each type of finish material indicated.

D. Product Standards

1. Products
   a. Provide high performance coating products per individual application and need.
   b. Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the products specified.
   c. Manufacturers listed distribute products nationally. Consider adding local and regional paint manufacturers.

   I. Carboline Company (Carboline).
   II. DuPont Company; High Performance Coatings (DuPont).
   III. ICI Dulux Paints; Devoe Coatings (ICI).
   IV. International Protective Coatings; Courtaulds Coatings (International).
   V. Moore, Benjamin & Co. (Moore).
   VI. Pittsburgh Paint; PPG Industries, Inc. (PPG).
   VII. Rust-Oleum Corporation (R-O).
   VIII. Sherwin Williams; Industrial and Marine Coatings (S-W).
   IX. Tnemec Company, Inc. (Tnemec).

2. Materials, General
   a. Material Compatibility: For each finish indicated, provide separate component coat materials of one manufacturer that are compatible with
one another and the substrates indicated under conditions of service and application, as demonstrated by manufacturer based on testing and field experience.

b. Material Quality: Provide manufacturer's best-quality material for each coating material specified.

c. Show locations of various coating colors on Drawings or in schedules.

d. Colors: As selected from manufacturer's full range.

e. Block Filler: Acrylic or epoxy block filler of topcoat manufacturer.

f. Primer: Acrylic or epoxy primer of topcoat manufacturer recommended in writing by manufacturer for use with intermediate and topcoats and substrate indicated under environmental conditions indicated.

g. Intermediate Coat: Epoxy intermediate coat of topcoat manufacturer recommended in writing for use with primer, and topcoat, and substrate indicated under environmental conditions indicated.

3. Exterior High-Performance Topcoats


b. Nonferrous Metal Substrates: 9800 System Urethane High Build Mastic Coatings.

c. Concrete Masonry Unit and Metal Substrates: 97-84XX Series.

d. Ferrous Metal Substrates: Corothane II Satin B65W400 Series.

e. Concrete or Masonry (Other Than Concrete Masonry Unit) and Ferrous Metal Substrates: 3359 Waterborne Acrylic.

f. Concrete Masonry Unit and Metal Substrates: Series 29 Tufcryl Acrylic Emulsion.

4. Interior High-Performance Topcoats

a. Severe-Environment, High-Gloss Epoxy:

I. Wood and Nonferrous Metal Substrates: Corlar 26P High Solids Epoxy Enamel.

II. Concrete or Masonry (Other Than Concrete Masonry Unit) and Ferrous Metal Substrates: Dev
III. Concrete Masonry Unit Substrates: Tile Clad II High Solids B62WZ Series B60V3.

b. Moderate-Environment, High-Gloss Epoxy:
I. Concrete Masonry Unit Substrates: Corlar 26P HB DTM High Build Epoxy Enamel.

II. Concrete Masonry Unit Substrates: Devran 250 Direct to Metal Gloss Epoxy.

III. Concrete Masonry Unit Substrates: M36/M37 Polyamide Epoxy Gloss Coating.

IV. Nonferrous Metal Substrates: 9300 System Heavy-Duty Epoxy Finish.

c. Severe-Environment, Semigloss Epoxy:

d. Moderate-Environment, Semigloss Epoxy:
I. Concrete and Masonry (Other Than Concrete Masonry Unit) Substrates: 888 2-Component Polyamide Epoxy.

II. Concrete Masonry Unit Substrates: Devran 224 HS High Build Epoxy Enamel.

e. High-Gloss Acrylic Enamel:

f. Semigloss Acrylic Emulsion:

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Application

a. General: Application of coatings indicates Applicator's acceptance of surfaces and conditions.

b. Coordination of Work: Review other Sections in which primers or other coatings are provided to ensure compatibility of total systems for various substrates. On request, furnish information on characteristics of specified finish materials to ensure compatible primers.

c. If a potential incompatibility of primers applied by others exists, obtain the following from primer Applicator before proceeding:

e. Provide barrier coats over incompatible primers or remove primers and reprime substrate.

f. Wood Substrates: Clean surfaces of dirt, oil, and other foreign substances with scrapers, mineral spirits, and sandpaper, as required. Smoothly sand surfaces exposed to view and dust off.

g. Immediately on delivery, prime edges, ends, faces, undersides, and backsides of wood to be coated.

h. Ferrous-Metal Substrates: Clean ungalvanized ferrous-metal surfaces that have not been shop coated; remove oil, grease, dirt, loose mill scale, and other foreign substances. Use solvent or mechanical cleaning methods that comply with SSPC recommendations.

i. Nonferrous-Metal Substrates: Clean nonferrous and galvanized surfaces. Remove pretreatment from galvanized sheet metal fabricated from coil stock by mechanical methods.

J. Coating Application:

I. Do not apply high-performance coatings over dirt, rust, scale, grease, moisture, scuffed surfaces, or conditions detrimental to forming a durable coating film.

II. Apply coatings to exposed surfaces, including areas visible when permanent or built-in fixtures, convector covers, grilles, covers for finned-tube radiation, and similar components are in place, and maintain system integrity and provide desired protection.

III. Coat surfaces behind movable equipment and furniture the same as similar exposed surfaces. Before final installation, coat surfaces behind permanently fixed equipment or furniture with prime coat only.

IV. Coat back sides of access panels, removable or hinged covers, and similar hinged items to match exposed surfaces.

V. Scheduling Coating: Apply first coat to surfaces that have been cleaned, pretreated, or otherwise prepared for coating as soon as practicable after preparation and before subsequent surface deterioration.

VI. Allow sufficient time between successive coats to permit proper drying. Do not recoat surfaces until coating has dried to where it feels firm, does not deform or feel sticky under moderate thumb pressure, and application of another coat does not cause undercoat to lift or lose adhesion.
VII. If undercoats or other conditions show through final coat, apply additional coats until cured film has a uniform coating finish, color, and appearance. Give special attention to edges, corners, crevices, welds, exposed fasteners, and similar surfaces to ensure that they receive a dry film thickness equivalent to that of flat surfaces.

VIII. Cleanup: At end of each workday, remove rubbish, empty cans, rags, and other discarded materials from Project site.

IX. After completing coating application, clean spattered surfaces. Remove spattered coatings by washing, scraping, or other methods. Do not scratch or damage adjacent finished surfaces.

X. Protect work of other trades, whether being coated or not, against damage from coating operation. Correct damage by cleaning, repairing, replacing, and recoating, as approved by Architect, and leave in an undamaged condition.

XI. Provide "Wet Paint" signs to protect newly coated finishes. After completing coating operations, remove temporary protective wrappings provided by others to protect their work.

XII. At completion of construction activities of other trades, touch up and restore damaged or defaced coated surfaces. Comply with procedures specified in PDCA P1.
10100 Visual Display Boards

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A. Summary

1. Section Includes
   a. Porcelain enamel markerboards.
   b. Tackboards.
   c. Trim, chalkrail and accessories.

2. Related Sections
   a. Section 04300 - Unit Masonry System.
   b. Section 09260 - Gypsum Board Systems.

3. References
   a. ASTM A424 - Steel Sheets for Porcelain Enameling.
   b. ASTM B221 - Aluminum & Alloy Extrusions.
   c. ASTM C208 - Insulating Board.
   e. ANSI A208.1 - Particle Board.

C. Submittals

1. Submit under provisions of Section 01300.

2. Shop Drawings
Indicate wall elevations, dimensions, joint locations, special anchor details.

3. Product Data
   Provide manufacturer's information on chalkboards, markerboards, tackboards, trim and accessories.

4. Samples
   Submit five (5) samples of each illustrating materials and finish, color, and texture of chalkboard and trim and tackboard.

5. Submit manufacturer's installation instructions under provisions of Section 01300.

6. Maintenance Data
   a. Submit maintenance data under provisions of Section 01700.
   b. Include maintenance information on regular cleaning and stain removal.

D. Product Standards

1. Regulatory Requirements
   Conform to IBC requirements for flame/fuel/smoke rating of cork covered tackboards in accordance with ASTM E84.

2. Markerboards
   a. Similar to Lemco, Model No. 254 porcelain enamel markerboard.
   b. 28 gauge sheet steel face pressure laminated to core.
   c. 1/2 inch particle board core.
   d. Extruded aluminum factory fabricated frame with continuous marker trough and maprail and matching accessories. Aluminum channel shall be not less than .062 inch wall thickness.
      I. Marker Trough: 2-5/8 inch blade type aluminum marker trough, continuous full length of board with 1 inch radius ends at each corner.
      II. Maprail: 1 inch high, continuous full length of board, with 3/4 inch X 1/4 inch natural cork insert and endstops.
   e. Manufacturer's standard brackets for concealed, mechanical mounting.
   f. Finish: White steel board with clear anodized trim.
g. Provide 4 foot high and in lengths shown on drawings.

3. Tackboards

a. Similar to Lemco, Model No. 3358 vinyl fabric on cork and fiber board tackboard.

b. Cloth supported vinyl fabric meeting Class A (0-25) flame spread.

c. 1/4 inch cork laminated to 3/8 inch fiberboard core.

d. Manufacturer's standard brackets for concealed, mechanical mounting.

e. Extruded aluminum factory fabricated frame.

f. Finish: Shall be selected by Architect from manufacturer's standard selection.

g. Provide 4 foot high in lengths as shown on drawings.

E. Manufacturers

1. Lemco.

2. Claridge Manufacturing Company.

3. Tri-Adco.

4. Greensteel Division Advanced Equities, Inc.

5. Substitutions: Under provisions of Section 01630.

F. Materials

1. Steel Sheet: ASTM A424, Type I, commercial quality.


5. Particle Board: ANSI A208.1; wood shavings set with waterproof resin binder, sanded faces.

6. Adhesives: Type recommended by manufacturer.
J. Installation Guidelines

1. Inspection
   a. Verify that surfaces and internal wall blocking are ready to receive work, and opening dimensions are as instructed by the manufacturer.
   b. Beginning of installation means acceptance of substrate construction.

2. Installation
   a. Install markerboards and tackboards in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
   b. Establish top of perimeter frame at 84 inches above finished floor unless noted otherwise.
   c. Secure units level and plumb.
   d. Butt markerboard panels tight with concealed spline to hairline joint.

3. Cleaning
   a. Clean writing surfaces in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
   b. Cover writing surfaces with protective cover, taped to frame.
   c. Remove protective cover at Date of Substantial Completion.
10125
Display Cases

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for and information for interior display cases.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. General
   a. Illuminated display cases – Glazed cabinet with adjustable shelves.
   b. Provide anchorage of display cases capable of withstanding the effects of earthquake motions determined according to IBC.

2. Quality Assurance
   a. Installer Qualifications: An authorized representative of manufacturer for installation and maintenance of units required for this Project.
   b. Source Limitations: Obtain each type of product through one source from a single manufacturer.

3. Project Conditions
   Field Measurements: Verify recessed openings by field measurements before fabrication and indicate measurements on Shop Drawings.

C. Submittals

1. Product Data: Include construction details, material descriptions, dimensions of individual components and profiles, and finishes for display cases.

2. Shop Drawings: Include plans, elevations, sections, details, and attachments to other work.
   a. Show location of tack assembly seams and joints.
   b. Include sections of typical trim members.
   c. Wiring Diagrams: Power, signal, and control wiring for illuminated units.
   d. Samples for Initial Selection: For units with factory-applied color finishes as follows:
e. Qualification Data: For Installer.

f. Maintenance Data: For tack assemblies to include in maintenance manuals.

D. Product Standards

1. Products
Use products with high percentage of recycled and post-consumer content.

2. Tack Assemblies
Natural-Cork Tack Assembly: 1/4-inch thick, natural cork sheet factory laminated to 1/4-inch thick hardboard backing.

3. Display Case
a. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:

   I. Claridge Products & Equipment, Inc.
      860/632-2026

b. Accent Series Recessed Display and Trophy Case

   I. Recessed, Plywood-Framed Cabinet: Factory-fabricated cabinet, with top, bottom, and sides fabricated from hardwood veneer plywood; with tack assembly on back inside surface, glazed doors at front, and 2-by-2-inch extruded-aluminum angle with access trim on face to cover edge of recessed opening.

   II. Veneer Species: Maple with transparent finish.

   III. Aluminum Finish: Color anodic.

   IV. Accent Trim: Selected by the Architect from full range of Manufacturer’s standard colors.

   V. Glazed Sliding Doors: 6-mm-thick tempered glass; unframed; with extruded-aluminum top and bottom track; supported on nylon or ball-bearing rollers; with plastic top guide and rubber bumpers. Equip each door with ground finger pull and adjustable cylinder lock with two keys.

   VI. Number of Doors: Three pair.

   VII. Shelves: 6-mm-thick tempered glass; supported on adjustable shelf standards and supports.
VIII. Shelf Width: 12 inches.

IX. Number of Shelves: Three full length.

X. Adjustable Shelf Standards and Supports: BHMA A156.9, B04102; with shelf brackets, B04112; recess mounted in rear surface. Provide standards full height of display case.

XI. Tack Surface: Natural-cork tack assembly, Color: No.1132 Black.

XII. Illumination System: Concealed top-lighting system consisting of fluorescent-strip fixtures. Include lamps and internal wiring with single concealed electrical connection to building system. Coordinate electrical characteristics with power supply provided.

XIII. Ballasts: Low-temperature, high-power-factor, low-energy, fluorescent lamp ballasts that comply with CBMA standards and carry its label.

XIV. Width: 48 inches, full width of cabinet.

XV. Depth: 8 inches.

4. Aluminum Finishes

a. Comply with NAAMM's "Metal Finishes Manual for Architectural and Metal Products" for recommendations for applying and designating finishes.

b. Protect mechanical finishes on exposed surfaces from damage by applying a strippable, temporary protective covering before shipping.

c. Appearance of Finished Work: Variations in appearance of abutting or adjacent pieces are acceptable if they are within one-half of the range of approved Samples. Noticeable variations in the same piece are not acceptable. Variations in appearance of other components are acceptable if they are within the range of approved Samples and are assembled or installed to minimize contrast.

d. Class II, Color Anodic Finish: AA-M12C22A32/A34 (Mechanical Finish: nonspecular as fabricated; Chemical Finish: etched, medium matte; Anodic Coating: Architectural Class II, integrally colored or electrolytically deposited color coating 0.010 mm or thicker) complying with AAMA 611.


f. Resin: 70% PVDF Kynar 500

g. Color: Duranar XL Coating; UC51713 XL Pewter.
h. Acceptable Coating Manufacturers:
   I. PPG Industries, Inc.
   II. Valspar Corporation
   III. BASF

F. Materials
   b. Particleboard: ANSI A208.1, Grade 1-M-1, made with binder containing no urea formaldehyde.
   c. Fiberboard: ANSI A208.2, Grade MD, made with binder containing no urea formaldehyde.
   d. Hardwood Plywood: HPVA HP-1, made with adhesive containing no urea formaldehyde.
   e. Cork Sheet: MS MIL-C-15116-C, Type II.
   f. Natural Cork Sheet: Seamless, single-layer, compressed fine-grain cork sheet; bulletin board quality; face sanded for natural finish.
   g. Extruded-Aluminum Bars and Shapes: ASTM B 221, Alloy 6063.
   h. Clear Tempered Glass: ASTM C 1048, Kind FT, Condition A, Type I, Class 1, Quality q3, with exposed edges seamed before tempering, and 6 mm thick, unless otherwise indicated.
   i. Fasteners: Provide screws, bolts, and other fastening devices made from same material as items being fastened, except provide hot-dip galvanized, stainless-steel, or aluminum fasteners for exterior applications. Provide types, sizes, and lengths to suit installation conditions. Use security fasteners where exposed to view.

J. Installation Guidelines
   1. Fabrication
      a. Fabricate display cases to requirements indicated for dimensions, design, and thickness and finish of materials.
      b. Use metals and shapes of thickness and reinforcing to produce flat surfaces, free of oil canning, and to impart strength for size, design, and application indicated.
UNLV Planning and Construction – Standards Manual
Division 10/ Construction Standards/ 10125 Display Cases

c. Fabricate cabinets and door frames with reinforced corners, mitered to a hairline fit, with no exposed fasteners.

d. Fabricate shelf standards plumb and at heights to align shelf brackets for level shelves.

2. Execution

a. Examine walls, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances, surface conditions of wall, and other conditions affecting performance of work.

b. Examine roughing-in for electrical power system to verify actual locations of connections before installation of illuminated units.

c. Examine walls and partitions for proper backing for display cases.

d. Examine walls and partitions for suitable framing depth where recessed units will be installed.

e. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3. Installation

a. General: Install units in locations and at mounting heights indicated on Drawings, or if not indicated, at heights indicated below. Keep perimeter lines straight, plumb, and level. Provide grounds, clips, backing materials, adhesives, brackets, anchors, trim, and accessories necessary for complete installation.

b. Recessed Display Cases: Attach units to wall framing with fasteners at not more than 16 inches o.c. Attach aluminum trim over edges of recessed display cases and conceal grounds and clips. Attach trim with fasteners at not more than 24 inches o.c.

L. Cleaning and Adjusting

1. Adjust doors to operate smoothly without warp or bind and contact points meet accurately. Lubricate operating hardware as recommended by manufacturer.

2. Touch up factory-applied finishes to restore damaged or soiled areas.
10155

Toilet Compartments

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A. Summary
This section contains general design criteria for toilet enclosures, urinal screens, and shower stall doors.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Toilet Partitions
Phenolic or solid plastic, color impregnated throughout the assembly, with a 15 year warranty; Ceiling mounted units.

C. Submittals
Submit product data for each type of product indicated. Include construction details, material descriptions, dimensions of individual components, and profiles and finishes.

E. Manufacturers
Subject to compliance with the design requirements, provide products by Santana Products, Inc. or an approved equivalent.

F. Materials

1. Provide door, panel, and pilaster in solid, high-density polyethylene (HDPE) panel material, not less than 1" thick, with eased edges and with homogenous color and pattern throughout the thickness of the material.
   a. Provide full-height (continuous) type aluminum brackets.
   b. Provide extruded-aluminum strips fastened to the exposed bottom edges of the components to prevent burning.
   c. Provide overhead cross bracing for ceiling-hung units fabricated from solid polymer.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Provide the manufacturer's standard ceiling-hung units with corrosion-resistant anchoring assemblies complete with threaded rods, lock washers, and leveling adjustment nuts at pilasters for connection to structural support above the finished ceiling. Provide assemblies that support pilasters from the structure without transmitting the load to the finished ceiling. Provide sleeves (caps) at the
pilaster tops to conceal anchorage. **Coordinate structural support with structural drawings.**

2. Provide in-swinging, 24" wide doors for standard toilet compartments and out-swinging, 36" wide doors for accessible compartments.
   
   a. Provide self-closing type doors that can be adjusted to hold them open at any angle up to 90 degrees.

   b. Provide a latch and keeper designed for emergency access and with a combination rubber-faced door strike and keeper.

   c. Provide a coat hook with rubber-tipped bumper, sized to prevent the door from hitting compartment-mounted accessories.

   d. Provide a door bumper with a rubber-tipped bumper at out-swinging doors.

   e. Provide a door pull at out-swinging doors that complies with accessibility requirements. Provide them on both sides of the door at accessible compartments.

G. **Accessories or Special Features**

   a. Provide the manufacturer's standard design, heavy-duty operating hardware and accessories in a chrome-plated brass finish.

   b. Provide the manufacturer's standard exposed fasteners of stainless steel or chrome-plated steel or brass, finished to match hardware with theft-resistant-type heads. Provide hex-type bolts for through-bolt applications. Use hot-dipped, galvanized, or other rust-resistant, protective-coated steel for concealed anchors.
10410 
Directories

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for and information for building directories.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. General
   a. Design should complement the building. Size and location of directory and any display boards shall be coordinated with the UNLV Planning and Construction and the User.
   b. Adequate sizes shall be established to allow for building growth and sufficient sets of letters shall be provided with the units. Size of letters and tactile marking to comply with ADA requirements shall be considered.
   c. Units shall be vandal proof constriction.

D. Product Standards
Consultant shall propose to Planning and Construction.

J. Installation Guidelines
Mounting shall be concealed and vandal proof.
10431 Signage

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for and information for interior panel signs.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. General
   a. Interior panel signs.
   b. Signage accessories.

2. Quality Assurance
   a. Verify availability and applicability either of workers trained and approved by signage manufacturer or of authorized representatives of signage manufacturer before retaining either option below and the related "Qualification Data" paragraph in Part 1 "Submittals" Article.
   b. Source Limitations: Obtain each sign type through one source from a single manufacturer.
   c. Regulatory Requirements: Comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and with code provisions as adopted by authorities having jurisdiction.
      I. Signage required to be accessible to people with disabilities must comply with requirements in the ADA, Section 703, or with requirements of authorities having jurisdiction, whichever are more stringent. Many areas of the U.S. have adopted amendments to the ADA and model codes. Verify local requirements and, if desired, insert applicable requirements below.
      d. Interior Code Signage: Provide signage as required by accessibility regulations and requirements of authorities having jurisdiction. These include, but are not limited to, the following:
         I. Illuminated Exit Signs: Refer to Division 16.
         II. Fire Doors
III. Room Capacity

IV. Elevator Signs

V. Stairway Identification

VI. Live Load Capacity

VII. Signs for Accessible Spaces

VIII. Signs indicating the storage of Hazardous Materials

3. Project Conditions
   Field Measurements: Where sizes of signs are determined by dimensions of surfaces on which they are installed, verify dimensions by field measurement before fabrication and indicate measurements on Shop Drawings.

C. Submittals

1. Product Data: Include construction details, material descriptions, dimensions of individual components and profiles, and finishes for each type of sign.

2. Shop Drawings: Include plans, elevations, and large-scale sections of typical members and other components. Show mounting methods, grounds, mounting heights, layout, spacing, reinforcement, accessories, and installation details.

3. Provide message list for each sign, including large-scale details of wording, lettering, artwork and braille layout.

4. Samples for Verification: For each type of sign, include the following Samples to verify color selected:

5. Panel Signs: Full-size Samples of each type of sign required.

6. Approved samples will not be returned for installation into Project.

D. Product Standards

1. Available Manufacturers
   Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the manufacturers specified.

2. Panel Signs
   a. General: Provide panel signs that comply with requirements indicated for materials, thicknesses, finishes, colors, designs, shapes, sizes, and details of construction.
b. Produce smooth panel sign surfaces constructed to remain flat under installed conditions within tolerance of plus or minus 1/16 inch measured diagonally.

c. Manufacturers:

I. Kroy Sign System, Inc.

II. Product: Low Profile System with square corners, clear non glare acrylic backed photopolymer lense with reverse painted double borders.

d. A sign schedule should be included at end of Part 3 or on Drawings to clearly indicate graphic content of each sign. For signs required to comply with ADA Accessibility Guidelines, indicate in a sign schedule colors that produce a light-on-dark or dark-on-light contrast between characters and their background.

e. Graphic Content and Style: Provide sign copy that complies with requirements indicated in UNLV standards for size, style, spacing, content, mounting height and location, material, finishes, and colors of signage.

f. ADA Accessibility Guidelines and ICC/ANSI A117.1 require tactile and braille characters to be raised a minimum of 1/32 inch (0.8 mm) from face of sign.

g. Tactile and Braille Copy: Manufacturer's standard process for producing copy complying with ADA Accessibility Guidelines and ICC/ANSI A117.1. Text shall be accompanied by Grade 2 braille. Produce precisely formed characters with square cut edges free from burrs and cut marks.

h. Panel Material: Manufacturers standard

i. Raised-Copy Thickness: Not less than 1/32 inch.

3. Accessories

a. Reflective film is usually required for exterior applications; retain paragraph below if applicable.

b. Mounting Methods: Use double-sided vinyl tape fabricated from materials that are not corrosive to sign material and mounting surface.

4. Sign Schedule (Sample)

a. Provide Standard UNLV Signage As Follows:

   Each Office: 4 ½” x - 8 ½” with labeling
Each Laboratory Door: 7” x 11 ¾” with hazard graphic and labeling

Each Hazardous Waste Room Door: 7” x 11 ¾” with hazard graphic and labeling

Each Chemical Storeroom Door: 7” x 11 ¾” with hazard graphic and labeling

Each Unisex Restroom: #2385224 - 8 ¾” x - 8 ¾” with graphic and labeling

Each Men’s Room: #2385222 - 8 ¾” x - 8 ¾” with graphic and labeling

Each Women’s Room: #2385223 - 8 ¾” x - 8 ¾” with graphic and labeling

Emergency Exit Signage, 6 per floor: 11 ¾” x - 11 ¾” with graphic and labeling. Graphics to be supplied by the University.

Each Classroom Door: 7” x 11 ¾” with graphic and labeling

Auditorium Entry Door: 7” x 11 ¾” with graphic and labeling

Stairs: #2385227 - 8 ¾” x - 8 ¾” with graphic and labeling.

No Smoking, at all exterior doors: #2385226 - 8 ¾” x - 8 ¾” with graphic and labeling

In Case of Fire Use Stairs, at all elevator entry doors: #2424403 - 8 ¾” x - 8 ¾” with graphic and labeling.

TDD symbol, 6 per floor: #2424703 - 8 ¾” x - 8 ¾” with graphic and labeling.

Hearing Loss, total of 6: #2424603 - 8 ¾” x - 8 ¾” with graphic and labeling.

Assisted Listening, at all entry doors to classrooms and auditorium: #2424503 - 8 ¾” x - 8 ¾” with graphic and labeling.

All Remaining Room Doors: 4 ½” x - 8 ½” with labeling

Directional Signage, 10 per floor: 11 ¾” x - 11 ¾” with graphic and labeling.

Exit Stairs:

Comply with Uniform Fire Code 1210.4 Stairway Identification Appendix 1-C.
Labeling shall indicate roof access, the floor level and the upper and lower terminus of the stairway.

J. **Installation Guidelines**

1. **Execution**
   a. Examine substrates, areas, and conditions, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance of work.
   b. Verify that items provided under other sections of Work are sized and located to accommodate signs.
   c. Examine supporting members to ensure that surfaces are at elevations indicated or required to comply with authorities having jurisdiction and are free from dirt and other deleterious matter.
   d. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

2. **Installation**
   a. General: Locate signs and accessories where indicated, see details for typical placement. Use mounting methods of types described and in compliance with manufacturer's written instructions.
   b. Install signs level, plumb, and at heights indicated, with sign surfaces free from distortion and other defects in appearance.
   c. Wall-Mounted Panel Signs: Attach panel signs to wall surfaces using methods indicated below:
      1. Vinyl-Tape Mounting: Use double-sided foam tape to mount signs to smooth, nonporous surfaces. Do not use this method for vinyl-covered or rough surfaces.
   d. Where panel signs are scheduled or indicated to be mounted on glass, provide matching plate on opposite side of glass to conceal mounting materials.

L. **Cleaning and Adjusting**
After installation, clean soiled sign surfaces according to manufacturer's written instructions. Protect signs from damage until acceptance by Owner.
10505 Metal Lockers

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for and information for metal lockers.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Summary
   a. All-welded, corridor metal lockers.
   b. Locker benches.

2. Quality Assurance
   a. Accessibility Requirements:
      I. Provide not less than 1 shelf located no higher than 48 inches (1219 mm) above the floor for forward reach.
      II. Provide 1 shelf located at bottom of locker no lower than 15 inches (381 mm) above the floor for forward reach.
      III. Provide hardware that does not require tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist, and that operates with a force of not more than 5 lbf (22.2 N).

C. Submittals

1. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.

2. Shop Drawings: Include plans, elevations, sections, details, and attachments to other work.

3. Include locker identification system.

4. Samples: For each exposed finish.

D. Product Standards

1. Products
a. Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, products specified.

b. Basis-of-Design Product: The design for each metal locker specified is based on the product named. Subject to compliance with requirements, provide either the named product or a comparable product by one of the other manufacturers specified.

2. All-Welded Metal Lockers

a. Basis-of-Design Product: <Insert manufacturer's name; product name or designation> or a comparable product of one of the following:

I. Art Metal Products, Div. of Fort Knox Storage Co.; [Champ] [Bulldog] Corridor Lockers.

II. DeBourgh Mfg. Co.; Sentry Corridor/Personnel Lockers.

III. List Industries Inc.; Marquis Protector Single-Point Latch Corridor Lockers.

IV. Lyon Workspace Products; All-Welded Lockers.

V. Penco Products, Inc., Subsidiary of Vesper Corporation; [All-Welded] [All-Welded Defiant SPL] Lockers.

b. Locker Arrangement; To be determined per project.

I. Body: Assembled by welding body components together. Fabricate from unperforated, cold-rolled steel sheet with backs 0.0428 inch (1.1 mm) thick, and tops, bottoms, sides, and shelves 0.0528 inch (1.35 mm) thick.

II. Frames: Channel formed; fabricated from 0.0528-inch- (1.35-mm-) thick, cold-rolled steel sheet; lapped and factory welded at corners; with top and bottom main frames factory welded into vertical main frames. Form continuous, integral door strike full height on vertical main frames.

III. Locker Base: Structural channels, formed from 0.0528-inch- (1.35-mm-) thick, cold-rolled steel sheet; welded to front and rear of side-panel frames.

IV. Doors: One-piece; fabricated from 0.0677-inch- (1.7-mm-) thick, cold-rolled steel sheet; formed into channel shape with double bend at vertical edges, and with right-angle single bend at horizontal edges.
V. Reinforcement: Manufacturer's standard reinforcing angles, channels, or stiffeners for doors more than 15 inches (381 mm) wide; welded to inner face of doors.

VI. Door Style: [Unperforated panel] [Louvered vents at top and bottom of face of door] [Security vents] [Perforated vents].

VII. Hinges: Self-closing; welded to door and attached to door frame with not less than 2 factory-installed rivets per hinge that are completely concealed and tamper resistant when door is closed; fabricated to swing 180 degrees.

VIII. Continuous Hinges: Manufacturer's standard, steel continuous hinge.

IX. Recessed Door Handle and Latch: Stainless-steel cup with integral door pull, recessed so locking device does not protrude beyond face of door; pry resistant.

X. Multipoint Latching: Finger-lift latch control designed for use with built-in combination locks or padlocks; positive automatic and prelocking.

XI. Latch Hooks: Equip [doors 48 inches (1219 mm) and higher with 3 latch hooks] [and] [doors less than 48 inches (1219 mm) high with 2 latch hooks]; fabricated from minimum 0.1116-inch- (2.8-mm-) thick steel; welded to full-height door strikes; with resilient silencer on each latch hook.

XII. Latching Mechanism: Manufacturer's standard rattle-free latching mechanism and moving components isolated to prevent metal-to-metal contact and incorporating a prelocking device that allows locker door to be locked while door is open and then closed without unlocking or damaging lock or latching mechanism.

XIII. Equipment: Equip each metal locker with identification plate and the following, unless otherwise indicated:

i. Single-Tier Units: Shelf, one double-prong ceiling hook, and two single-prong wall hooks.

ii. Double-Tier Units: One double-prong ceiling hook and two single-prong wall hooks.

iii. Triple-Tier Units: One double-prong ceiling hook.

iv. Coat Rods: For each compartment of [single-tier] [double-tier] [and] [triple-tier] metal lockers.
3. Locker Benches
   a. Bench Tops: Manufacturer's standard 1-piece units, of the following material, minimum 9-1/2 inches (240 mm) wide by 1-1/4 inches (32 mm) thick, with rounded corners and edges:
   b. Laminated maple with one coat of clear sealer on all surfaces, and one coat of clear lacquer on top and sides.
   c. Fixed Pedestals: Manufacturer's standard supports, with predrilled fastener holes for attaching bench top and anchoring to floor, complete with fasteners and anchors, and as follows:
   d. Color: As selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range.
   e. Tubular Steel: 1-1/4-inch- (32-mm-) diameter steel tubing, with 0.1265-inch- (3.2-mm-) thick steel flanges welded at top and base; with [baked-enamel] [zinc-plated] finish; anchored with exposed fasteners.

4. Steel Sheet Finishes
   b. Powder-Coat Finish: Immediately after cleaning and pretreating, electrostatically apply manufacturer's standard baked-polymer thermosetting powder finish. Comply with resin manufacturer's written instructions for application, baking, and minimum dry film thickness.

F. Materials
   1. Cold-Rolled Steel Sheet: ASTM A 1008, Commercial Steel (CS) Type B, suitable for exposed applications.
   2. Expanded Metal: ASTM F 1267, Type II (flattened), Class I, 3/4-inch (19-mm) steel mesh, with at least 70 percent open area.
   3. Fasteners: Zinc- or nickel-plated steel, slotless-type exposed bolt heads, and self-locking nuts or lock washers for nuts on moving parts.

J. Installation Guidelines
   1. Fabrication
      a. General: Fabricate metal lockers square, rigid, and without warp; with metal faces flat and free of dents or distortion. Make exposed metal
edges free of sharp edges and burrs, and safe to touch.

b. Form body panels, doors, shelves, and accessories from one-piece steel sheet, unless otherwise indicated.

c. Provide fasteners, filler plates, supports, clips, and closures as required for a complete installation.

2. Execution

a. General: Install level, plumb, and true; shim as required, using concealed shims.

b. Anchor locker runs at ends and at intervals recommended by manufacturer, but not more than 36 inches (910 mm) o.c. Install anchors through backup reinforcing plates, channels, or blocking as required to prevent metal distortion, using concealed fasteners.

c. Freestanding Locker Benches: Place benches in locations indicated on Drawings.

d. Clean, lubricate, and adjust hardware. Adjust doors and latches to operate easily without binding. Verify that integral locking devices operate properly.

M. Warranty

1. Special Warranty: Manufacturer's standard form in which manufacturer agrees to repair or replace components of metal lockers that fail in materials or workmanship, excluding finish, within specified warranty period.

2. Failures include, but are not limited to, the following:

I. Structural failures.

II. Faulty operation of latches and other door hardware.

III. Damage from deliberate destruction and vandalism is excluded.

3. Warranty Period for All-Welded Metal Lockers: Lifetime from date of Substantial Completion.
10520

Fire Protection Specialties

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
This section contains general design criteria for fire protection specialties.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements
Place fire extinguisher cabinets in locations that are highly visible and readily accessible, in compliance with local building codes, and as directed by the Fire Marshall. Provide mounting brackets for extinguishers in non-public spaces, such as mechanical rooms, where cabinets are not needed. Fire extinguishers must carry the appropriate Underwriters Laboratory label.

C. Submittals
The contractor must submit product literature and shop drawings that indicate mounting condition and location.

D. Product Standards
Products must conform to applicable local building, fire, and accessibility codes.

E. Manufacturers
Subject to compliance with the design requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to J.L. Industries or an approved equivalent.

F. Materials
1. Provide pressurized, multi-purpose, dry chemical extinguishers, with a 101b. capacity and a minimum U.L. rating of 4A-60BC. The cylinder must be heavy duty steel, with a red enamel finish.

2. Provide carbon dioxide extinguishers, with a minimum U.L. rating of 10BC. The cylinder must be high-pressure aluminum, with a red enamel finish.

3. Fire extinguisher cabinets must be enameled steel boxes, with trim, frames, doors and accessories. Recessed mounting is preferred unless existing conditions require surface mounting. Trim must be flat at recessed mounting locations. Door and trim materials must be:
   a. Enameled steel, baked enamel finish
   b. Aluminum, anodized finish
c. Stainless steel, AISI No. 4 bright directional finish

4. Doors must be lockable, with full, glass break type panels.

J. Installation Guidelines
The location and quantity of fire extinguisher cabinets must be in accordance with local building codes and as directed by the Fire Marshall. Cabinets and/or brackets must be plumb and level.

K. Quality Control
Provide fire extinguisher cabinets and accessories by a single manufacturer.
10651
Operable Panel Partitions

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for and information for operable partitions constructed of separate panels.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Summary
Manually operated, individual panel partitions.

2. Performance Requirements

   a. Seismic Performance: Provide operable panel partitions capable of withstanding the effects of earthquake motions determined according to ASCE 7, "Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures."

   b. Acoustical Performance: Provide operable panel partitions tested by a qualified testing agency for the following acoustical properties according to test methods indicated:

   c. Sound Transmission Requirements: Operable panel partition assembly tested in a full-scale opening, 14 by 9 feet, for laboratory sound transmission loss performance according to ASTM E 90, determined by ASTM E 413, and rated for not less than the STC indicated.

4. Quality Assurance
Installer Qualifications: An employer of workers trained and approved by manufacturer.

5. Project Conditions
Field Measurements: Verify operable panel partition openings by field measurements before fabrication and indicate measurements on Shop Drawings.

C. Submittals

1. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.

2. Shop Drawings: Include plans, elevations, sections, details and attachments to other work.
3. For installed products indicated to comply with design loads, include structural analysis data signed and sealed by the qualified professional engineer responsible for their preparation.

4. Indicate storage and operating clearances. Indicate location and installation requirements for hardware and track, blocking, and direction of travel.

5. Coordination Drawings: Reflected ceiling plans, drawn to scale, on which the following items are shown and coordinated with each other, based on input from installers of the items involved.

6. Samples for Initial Selection: For each type of finish, covering, or facing indicated.
   a. Fabric: Full width by not less than 36-inch-long section of fabric from dye lot to be used for the Work, with specified treatments applied. Show complete pattern repeat.
   b. Panel Facing Material: Manufacturer's standard-size unit, not less than 3 inches square.
   c. Panel Edge Material: Not less than 3 inches long.
   d. Hardware: Manufacturer's standard exposed door-operating device.
   e. Qualification Data: For Installer.
   f. Product Test Reports: Based on evaluation of comprehensive tests performed by a qualified testing agency, for each operable panel partition.
   g. Maintenance Data: For operable panel partitions to include in maintenance manuals.

D. Product Standards

1. Products
   a. Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
      I. Hufcor; 5600R – single panel.
      II. KWIK-WALL Company; 2020 Series – single panels.

2. Operable Panels
   a. Panel Construction: Provide top reinforcement as required to support panel from suspension components and provide reinforcement for
hardware attachment. Fabricate panels with tight hairline joints and concealed fasteners. Fabricate panels so finished in-place partition is rigid; level; plumb; aligned, with tight joints and uniform appearance; and free of bow, warp, twist, deformation, and surface and finish irregularities.

b. Dimensions: Fabricate operable panel partitions to form an assembled system of dimensions indicated and verified by field measurements.

c. Panel Width: Equal widths designed to fit into storage pocket

d. STC: Not less than 50 as tested under ASTM E 90 indicating 1/3-octave band transmission loss data from 125 Hz to 4000 Hz.

e. Panel Weight: 12 lb/sq. ft. maximum.

f. Panel Thickness: Not less than 3 inches.

g. Panel Closure: Manufacturer's standard.

h. Initial Closure: Flexible, resilient PVC, bulb-shaped acoustical seal.

i. Final Closure: Constant-force, lever-operated mechanical closure expanding from panel edge to create a constant-pressure acoustical seal.

j. Hardware: Manufacturer's standard as required to operate operable panel partition and accessories; with decorative, protective finish.

3. Seals

a. General: Provide types of acoustical seals indicated that produce operable panel partitions complying with acoustical performance requirements and the following:

b. Seals having the same or better seals as were used to meet the STC rating in lab testing.

c. Seals fitting tight at contact surfaces and sealing continuously between adjacent panels and between operable panel partition perimeter and adjacent surfaces, when operable panel partition is extended and closed.

d. Vertical Seals: Deep-nesting, interlocking astragals mounted on each edge of panel, with continuous PVC acoustical seal.

e. Horizontal Top Seals: Continuous-contact, extruded-PVC seal exerting uniform constant pressure on track when extended.

f. Horizontal Bottom Seals: PVC-faced, mechanical, retractable, constant-force-contact seal exerting uniform constant pressure on floor when
extended, ensuring horizontal and vertical sealing and resisting panel movement.

g. Mechanically Operated: Extension and retraction of bottom seal by operating handle or built-in operating mechanism, with operating range not less than 1-1/2-inch between retracted seal and floor finish.

4. Finish Facing

a. General: Provide finish facings that comply with indicated fire-test-response characteristics and that are factory applied to operable panel partitions with appropriate backing, using mildew-resistant nonstaining adhesive as recommended by facing manufacturer's written instructions.

b. Apply one-piece, seamless facings free of air bubbles, wrinkles, blisters, and other defects, with invisible seams complying with Shop Drawings for location, and with no gaps or overlaps. Horizontal seams are not permitted. Tightly secure and conceal raw and selvage edges of facing for finished appearance.

c. Color/Pattern: As selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range.

d. Vinyl-Coated Fabric Wall Covering: Manufacturer's standard mildew-resistant, washable, vinyl-coated fabric wall covering; complying with CFFA-W-101-B for type indicated; Class A.

e. Antimicrobial Treatment: Additives capable of inhibiting growth of bacteria, fungi, and yeasts.

f. Paint: Manufacturer's standard factory-painted finish.

g. Cap-Trimmed Edges: Protective perimeter-edge trim with tight hairline joints concealing edges of panel and finish facing, finished as follows:

h. Aluminum: Alloy and temper recommended by aluminum producer and finisher for type of use and finish indicated, and with not less than the strength and durability properties of alloy and temper required to comply with performance requirements; and with manufacturer's standard color anodic finish.

5. Suspension Systems

a. Suspension Tracks: Steel or aluminum mounted directly to overhead structural support, designed for type of operation, size, and weight of operable panel partition indicated. Size track to support partition operation and storage without damage to suspension system, operable panel partitions, or adjacent construction. Limit track deflection to no more than 0.10 inch between bracket supports. Provide a continuous
system of track sections and accessories to accommodate configuration and layout indicated for partition operation and storage.

b. Head Closure Trim: As required for acoustical performance; with factory-applied, decorative, protective finish.

c. Carriers: Trolley system as required for configuration type, size, and weight of partition and for easy operation; with ball-bearing wheels.

d. Multidirectional Carriers: Capable of negotiating 90-degree L intersections without track switches.

e. Track Intersections, Switches, and Accessories: As required for type of operation, storage, track configuration, and layout indicated for operable panel partitions, and compatible with partition assembly specified. Fabricate track intersections and switches from steel or aluminum.

f. Aluminum Finish: Mill finish or manufacturer's standard, factory-applied, decorative finish, unless otherwise indicated.

F. Materials


2. Steel Face/Liner Sheets: Tension-leveled steel sheet, manufacturer's standard thickness.

3. Gypsum Board: ASTM C 36/C 36M.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Execution

   a. Examine flooring, structural support, and opening, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance of operable panel partitions.

   b. Floor flatness shall meet the minimum tolerances required by manufacturer to maintain STC ratings.

   c. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

2. Installation

   a. Verify that manufacturer's written instructions do not conflict with ASTM E 557.
b. Install operable panel partitions and accessories after other finishing operations, including painting, have been completed.

c. Install panels from marked packages in numbered sequence indicated on Shop Drawings.

d. Broken, cracked, chipped, deformed, or unmatched panels are not acceptable.

L. Cleaning and Adjusting

1. Adjust operable panel partitions to operate smoothly, without warping or binding. Lubricate hardware and other moving parts.

2. Clean soiled surfaces of operable panel partitions to remove dust, loose fibers, fingerprints, adhesives, and other foreign materials according to manufacturer's written instructions.

M. Warranty

Warranty Period: Five years from date of Substantial Completion.

N. Start-up and Training

Engage a factory-authorized service representative to train Owner’s maintenance personnel to adjust, operate, and maintain operable panel partitions.
10801
Toilet and Bath Accessories

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A. Summary
This section contains general design criteria for toilet and bath accessories.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Toilet Accessories
Specify toilet paper dispensers in the accessible stalls only, Brady Cormatic Vu-All liquid soap dispensers, inexpensive plastic toilet seat cover dispensers that take standard toilet seat covers, and feminine napkin disposals.

2. (Scott #9550) in all stalls except the accessible stalls and the paper towel dispensers. Do not specify electric hand dryers or feminine napkin dispensers.

D. Product Standards
Products must conform to the following standards.

1. ASTM A167 - Stainless and Heat-Resisting Chromium-Nickel Steel Plate, Sheet, and Strip

2. Local accessibility codes

3. UNLV accessibility guidelines

4. Equipment
Provide the following equipment for toilet rooms, bathrooms, locker rooms, and custodial closets. All dispensers must be surface mounted.

   a. Toilet Rooms

      I. Towel dispensers—one per every two lavatories, furnished by UNLV, and installed by the contractor

      II. Waste dispensers

      III. Toilet paper dispensers—double roll, one per stall, furnished by UNLV, and installed by the contractor

      IV. Sanitary napkin disposals—one per stall, surface mounted, Waxie or approved equivalent
V. Soap dispensers—one per lavatory, furnished by UNLV, and installed by the contractor

VI. Grab bars—1-1/2" diameter, quantity and arrangement as indicated in the contract documents and per local accessibility codes

VII. Shelves—welded corners, one per toilet room

VIII. Mirrors

b. Bathrooms

I. Toilet paper dispensers—double roll, one per stall, furnished by UNLV, and installed by the contractor

II. Grab bars—I-1/2" diameter, quantity and arrangement as indicated in the contract documents and per local accessibility codes

III. Shelves—one, with welded corners

IV. Mirrors

V. Towel hooks—two per shower stall

VI. Soap dishes—one per shower stall

c. Locker Rooms

I. Toilet paper dispensers—double roll, one per stall, furnished by UNLV, and installed by the contractor

II. Grab bars—1-1/2" diameter, quantity and arrangement as indicated in the contract documents and per local accessibility codes

III. Shelves—one, with welded corners

IV. Mirrors

V. Shower curtain rods—one per shower stall shower curtain and hooks—one per shower stall

VI. Sanitary napkin dispensers—one per women's shower room

VII. Sanitary napkin disposals—through partition type, one per every two stalls
c. Custodial Closets
   
   I. Custodian's utility units—two per closet
   II. Shelves—stainless steel, full width of closet

E. Manufacturers
Subject to compliance with the design requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to Bobrick Washroom Equipment Inc, or and an approved equivalent.

F. Materials
Toilet and bath materials must be stainless steel, ASI No. 4, with a bright directional polish finish.
A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for and information for ceiling mounted projection screens.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Summary
Electric ceiling mounted front projection screens.

2. Quality Assurance
   a. Measurement of Gain of Screen Viewing Surface: Measure gain of screen viewing surface against that of a magnesium carbonate surface by means of a photogoniometer using test methods and test apparatus per FS GG-S-00172D(1) for determining effect of reflected light at various viewing angles on screen surfaces.

   b. Fire Performance Characteristics: Provide projection screen fabrics identical to those materials which have undergone testing and passed requirements for flame resistance as indicated below:

      I. NFPA 701 per small scale test.


C. Submittals

1. Product Data: Submit manufacturer's product data for each type of screen indicated.

2. Wiring Diagram: Submit manufacturer's wiring diagram for electrically operated units.

3. Installation: Submit frame/case fabrication details and mounting details specific to each screen installation.
4. Maintenance: Submit manufacturer’s maintenance and care instructions.

D. Product Standards

1. Products
   Provide manufacturer’s standard UL-listed and -marked units consisting of case, screen, motor, controls, mounting accessories and other components as required for a complete installation and complying with requirements indicated for screen surface, controls and for case, motor and screen under description of operation and type.

2. Electric Ceiling Mounted Front Projection Screen (Type 1):
   a. Screen Material:
      I. Comply with the following requirements for type of viewing surface:
         i. Completely seamless.
         ii. Mildew- and flame-resistant vinyl-coated glass fiber or polyvinyl fabric with viewing surface complying with requirements indicated.
         iii. Viewing surface - Provide Ultramatte 130 screen surface, with a gain of 1.3 unless otherwise indicated.
         iv. Provide Cinemaperf surface option including extra black drop.
      II. Each side of surface equipped with tab-guide cable system to maintain even lateral tension and hold surface flat. Bottom of surface supported and masked by black, extruded aluminum dowel weighted to apply proper vertical tension.
      III. Edge Treatment: Black masking borders, tab tensioned.
   b. Image Size:
      I. Size of image as indicated on schedule.
      II. Provide extra black drop as required to locate screen at elevation shown on screen schedule.
   c. Screen Controls:
      I. Remote control operation of each screen as follows:
         i. Provide One 3-Position 24 Volt Control Switch.
1. Single Station Control: Low voltage control system for each screen consisting of a single control unit containing transformer for reducing 120 VAC electric power supply to 24 volts, pulse sequence relays, and multi button control stations of number and at locations indicated, with metal device boxes and cover plates for flush wall mounting.

d. Screen Motor:
Electrically operated 110-120V. AC, 60 Hz. 5-wire motor mounted inside screen roller, instantly reversible, lifetime lubricated with thermal overload protector and electric brake. Preset, accessible limit switches.

e. Screen Housing:
I. Units designed and fabricated for recessed or surface installation and complying with the following requirements:

II. Roller: Roller is to be at least 3" diameter metal, mounted on rubber insulated supports.

III. Screen Case: Case constructed of aluminum and fire-retardant hardboard. Case finished semigloss black.

f. Acceptable Product:
Stewart Filmscreen Corp Model ABT.

3. Electric Ceiling Mounted Front Projection Screen (Type 2):

a. Screen Material:
I. Comply with the following requirements for type of viewing surface:

i. Completely seamless.

ii. Viewing surface flame and mildew resistant fiberglass matt white, mounted to one-piece rigid steel roller.

iii. Bottom of viewing surface enclosed in dowel.

II. Edge Treatment: Black masking borders.

b. Image Size:
I. Size of image as indicated on schedule.

II. Provide extra black drop as required to locate screen at elevation shown on screen schedule.
c. Screen Controls:

I. Remote control operation of each screen as follows:

i. Provide One 3-Position 24 Volt Control Switch.

(1) Single Station Control: Low voltage control system for each screen consisting of a single control unit containing transformer for reducing 120 VAC electric power supply to 24 volts, pulse sequence relays, and multi button control stations of number and at locations indicated, with metal device boxes and cover plates for flush wall mounting.

d. Screen Motor:

Electrically operated 110-120V. AC, 60 Hz. 3-wire motor mounted inside screen roller, instantly reversible, lifetime lubricated with thermal overload protector and electric brake. Preset, accessible limit switches.

e. Screen Housing:

I. Units designed and fabricated for recessed installation and complying with the following requirements:

II. Roller: Roller is to be 3” diameter metal, mounted on rubber insulated supports.


f. Acceptable Product:

Da-Lite Advantage Electrol w/ Single Motor Low Voltage Control System.

4. Screen Schedule (Provide Schedule with locations and sizes)

J. Installation Guidelines

a. General: Install projection screens at locations indicated in compliance with screen manufacturer's instructions.

b. Install ceiling mounted projection screens with screen cases in position and relationship to adjoining work indicated, securely anchored to supporting structure, and in manner which produces a smoothly operating screen with plumb and straight vertical edges and plumb and flat viewing surfaces when lowered. During screen travel, no objects shall impact or interfere with screen surface.

c. Test electrically-operated units to verify that screen, controls, limit switches, closure and other operating components are in optimum functioning condition.
L. Cleaning and Adjusting
Protect projection screens after installation from damage during construction. If despite such protection, damage occurs, remove and replace damaged components or entire unit as required to restore units to their original, undamaged condition.
11150 Parking Control Equipment

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for and information for parking control equipment.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Summary
   a. This Section includes the following:
      I. Automatic barrier gates.
      II. Vehicle detectors.
      III. Ticket dispensers.
      IV. Exit terminals.
      V. Parking facility management software.

2. Quality Assurance
   a. Installer Qualifications: Manufacturer's authorized representative who is trained and approved for installation of units required for this Project.
   b. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, Article 100, by a testing agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended use.

3. Extra Materials
   a. Furnish extra materials described below that match products installed and that are packaged with protective covering for storage and identified with labels describing contents.
   b. Gate Arms: Two breakaway gate arms for each gate installed, complete with accessory components.

C. Submittals

1. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.
2. Shop Drawings: Include details of installation.

3. Operation and maintenance data.

D. **Product Standards**

1. **Products**
   
a. **Available Manufacturers:** Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:

   b. **Manufacturers:** Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:

      I. Amano Cincinnati, Inc.

      II. American Parking Equipment, Inc.

      III. Ascom Trindel Corporation.

      IV. Automatic Control Systems, Inc.

      V. Delta Scientific Corporation.

      VI. Operator Specialty Company, Inc.

2. **Automatic Barrier Gates**
   
a. **General:** Provide UL-approved parking control device consisting of operator and controller housed in cabinet enclosure with gate arm. Device shall be activated by a signal from access or revenue control device. Fabricate unit with gate arm height in down position of not more than 35 inches (889 mm) to prevent even small vehicles from passing under gate arm.

   b. **Controller:** Factory-sealed, solid-state, plug-in type, with galvanized steel box for wiring connections. Equip unit with the following features:

   c. Capable of storing successive inputs and sequentially processing each one.

   d. Automatic instant-reversing mechanism that stops downward motion of gate arm if arm strikes an object and that immediately returns arm to upward position. Include a 0- to 60-second variable-time reset device.

   e. **Cabinets:** Fabricated from metal sheet with seams welded and ground smooth; approximately 15 inches square by 40 inches (381 mm square by 1016 mm) tall. Provide single, gasketed access door for each cabinet.
with flush-mounted locks. Furnish two keys for each lock[, all locks keyed alike]. Fabricate cabinet with internal reinforcing and four mounting holes accessible only from inside cabinet.

f. Straight Gate Arm: 1-by-4-inch nominal- Fiberglass, PVC, or polycarbonate, with painted finish and black diagonal stripes on traffic-side face. Provide mounting flange with breakaway feature to ensure clean break if arm is struck by vehicle.

I. Length: As indicated on Drawings.

g. Operator: 1/2 hp 60 Hz, single-phase, instant-reversing, continuous-duty motor for operating gate arm. Transmit power to gate-arm drive shaft through speed reducer to harmonic-acting crank and connecting rod. Fabricate crank, rod, and drive shaft of galvanized solid bar steel. Provide an operable cam for adjusting arm travel.

3. Vehicle Detectors

a. Vehicle Loop Detector System: Provide self-tuning electronic detector with adjustable detection patterns, adjustable sensitivity and frequency settings, and panel indicator light designed to detect presence or transit of a vehicle over an embedded loop of wire and to emit signal activating gate-arm operator. Include automatic closing timer with adjustable time delay before closing, timer cut-off switch, and vehicle loop detector designed to hold gate arm open until traffic clears. Provide number of loops consisting of multiple strands of wire, number of turns, loop size, and method of placement at location shown on Drawings, as recommended in writing by detection system manufacturer for function indicated.

b. Field-Assembled Loop: Wire, in size indicated for field assembly, and sealant; style for saw-cut installation.

c. Vehicle Presence Detector: Provide emitter/receiver-type detector with adjustable detection zone pattern and sensitivity, designed to detect the presence or transit of vehicle in gate-arm pathway by interrupting infrared beam in zone pattern and to emit signal activating gate-arm operator. Include automatic closing timer with adjustable time delay before closing, timer cut-off switch, and vehicle presence detector designed to hold gate arm open until traffic clears.

4. Ticket Dispensers

a. General: Provide ticket dispenser units, consisting of ticket printing and issuing mechanisms, ticket magazines, and controllers housed in cabinet enclosures. Include the following features:

b. Activation button with "Push for Ticket" message.
c. Battery backup for clock and RAM memory.

d. Cabinets: Fabricated from metal sheet with seams welded and ground smooth, approximately 15 inches square by 40 inches (381 mm square by 1016 mm) tall; consisting of base and top components. Provide single, gasketed access door for each base component with flush-mounted locks. Furnish two keys for each lock, all locks keyed alike. Fabricate cabinet with internal reinforcing and four mounting holes accessible only from inside cabinet. Fabricate top component so it can be unlocked and opened for ticket loading and maintenance. Include flush-mounted lock in rear of top, keyed the same as base component lock.

e. Units shall be activated by push-button operation. On activation, unit automatically records entry time and date on ticket, sounds buzzer, and dispenses ticket.

5. Exit Terminals

a. General: Provide exit terminals consisting of magnetic-stripe ticket readers, LCD displays, and dot-matrix or thermal printers housed in metal cabinet. Provide "Please Insert Ticket" sign on side of cabinet visible to driver. Include the following features:

b. Operation: On-line communication to remote computer.

c. System Performance: Capable of being activated by vehicle loop detector; programming grace period, display, and timer; and producing reports.

d. Cabinets: Fabricated from metal sheet with seams welded and ground smooth; approximately 15 inches square by 40 inches (381 mm square by 1016 mm) tall. Provide single, gasketed access door for each cabinet with flush-mounted locks. Furnish two keys for each lock, all locks keyed alike. Fabricate cabinet with internal reinforcing and four mounting holes accessible only from inside cabinet.

6. Parking Facility Management Software

a. General: Manufacturer's standard software that is compatible with security access control system and that provides automatic facility monitoring, supervision, and remote control of parking control equipment from one or more locations.

b. System Performance: Capable of collecting data for revenue and activity reporting and for access and space control, and capable of tracking tickets and programming parking control equipment.

J. Installation Guidelines
1. Examine roughing-in for electrical systems to verify actual locations of connections before parking control equipment installation.

2. Automatic Barrier Gates: Anchor cabinets to concrete bases with anchor bolts or expansion anchors and mount barrier-gate arms.

3. Vehicle Loop Detectors: Cut grooves in pavement and bury and seal wire loop at locations indicated on Drawings. Connect to parking control equipment operated by detector.

4. Connect equipment to remote computer.

5. Adjust parking control equipment to operate smoothly, easily, and properly. Confirm that locks engage accurately and securely without forcing or binding.

6. Remove barrier-gate arms during the construction period to prevent damage, and install them immediately before Substantial Completion.

K. Quality Control

1. Manufacturer's Field Service: Engage a factory-authorized service representative to inspect, test, and adjust field-assembled components and equipment installation, including connections, and to assist in field testing. Report results in writing.

2. Operational Test: After electrical circuitry has been energized, units shall be started to confirm proper motor rotation and unit operation.

3. Controls and safeties shall be tested and adjusted. Report any damaged and malfunctioning controls and equipment.

4. Remove and replace parking control equipment where test results indicate that it does not comply with specified requirements.

N. Start-up and Training

Engage a factory-authorized service representative to train Owner’s maintenance personnel to adjust, operate, and maintain parking control equipment.
11600
Fume Hood

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A. Summary

1. The Department of Risk Management & Safety (RMS) has adopted the following guidelines for the design, installation, renovation, maintenance, and dismantling of chemical fume hoods on the UNLV campus and UNLV affiliated facilities.

2. These guidelines reflect federal, state, local, and University health and safety regulations and policies. The guidelines do not stand alone, but must be incorporated with other applicable standards into the design and construction of a fume hood. Regulations and technology are constantly changing and these guidelines may not reflect current best practices and regulatory requirements; therefore RMS shall be consulted whenever new fume hoods are to be installed or when existing hoods need to be modified or replaced. In this way, those who use and maintain chemical fume hoods will be ensured of an adequate level of protection from the possible harmful effects of laboratory chemicals.

3. A laboratory fume hood is a ventilated enclosure where hazardous materials can be handled safely. The purpose of the hood is to contain contaminants and prevent their escape into the laboratory. This is accomplished by drawing (by air flow) contaminants within the hood’s work area away from the user thereby preventing and minimizing inhalation and contact with hazardous materials.

4. To create airflow into the hood, an exhaust blower “pulls” air from the laboratory room into and through the hood and exhaust system. A baffle, airfoil, and other aerodynamically designed components control the patterns of air moving into and through the hood.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. References

   a. Air Movement and Control Association, Inc (AMCA)
   c. American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRE), Fundamental Handbook
   d. American Society of Testing Materials (ASTM) E 162
e. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Materials, NFPA 91-2004
g. Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Occupational Exposures to Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories, 29CFR 1910.1450

I. Quality Control Testing
During routine servicing and repair or dismantling of a laboratory fume hood the potential exists for exposure to hazardous substances that had been used or stored in the hood. To guard against this, certain protective measures, appropriate to the specific situation, should be implemented before work begins.

1. Fume Hood Evaluation in the Field: Evaluation of new or refurbished laboratory fume hoods shall be performed by the installer prior to releasing the fume hoods for use. Tests shall be performed by qualified personnel to verify proper operation of the fume hoods.

2. Average face velocities shall be checked by RMS every six (6) months.
   a. Verify that the building make-up air system is in operation, the doors and windows are in normal operating position, and that all other hoods and exhaust devices are operating at design conditions.
   b. Check room conditions in front of the fume hood using a thermal anemometer and a smoke source to verify that the velocity of cross drafts does not exceed 20 percent of specified average fume face velocity. Any cross drafts that exceed these values shall be eliminated before proceeding with the fume hood test.
   c. With the sash open 18 inches, measure the face velocity at nine different points across the fume hood face. Readings should be taken at equal distances across the face of the hood. Average air velocity at the hood face must be 80 linear feet per minute (fpm) with a minimum of 60 fpm at any measured point.
   d. Fume hoods with acceptable face velocities shall be labeled and signed off by the RMS representative.
   e. Deficient fume hoods shall be labeled with appropriate signage (See Caution Notice, Forms Section). The principal investigator will be informed that the fume hood is deficient and should not be utilized pending repair by Facilities Management.
   f. Fume hoods with inadequate face velocities will be reported to Facilities Management for repair. Facilities Management personnel shall follow the
procedures listed in the Servicing and Dismantling Section of this policy.

g. Upon completion of the repair work, Facilities Management will notify RMS. RMS will then evaluate the face velocity of the hood to assure optimum conditions are being met. A label will then be placed in the hood indicating that the hood is certified for use.

3. Procedures Prior to Servicing or Dismantling

a. Laboratory personnel must:

I. Remove all equipment in the hood that may impede or impair access.

II. Remove all chemicals and radioactive materials in the hood that may pose a hazard.

III. If necessary, decontaminate the interior of the hood as appropriate.

b. If necessary, don protective clothing (i.e. goggles, respirator, coveralls, gloves, arm guards).

c. If the fume hood needs to be turned off, notify laboratory workers and post a Caution Notice on the hood. A designated person from the laboratory is responsible for ensuring that the procedures mentioned above have been done. Upon completion of the necessary decontamination procedures, the responsible party must fill out the appropriate form and attach it to the front of the fume hood.

4. Fume Hood Service Procedures

The following procedures are to be followed by anyone who must service any part of a fume hood system at UNLV. (Service includes mechanical work, sheet metal work, painting and electrical work.)

a. Locate on the roof the fume hood blower or motor to be serviced and the room in which it is housed.

b. Communicate to lab personnel the need to service the fan or hood and obtain permission to shut down the hood. If lab personnel are not available, contact the department office to obtain permission to shut down the hood. **DO NOT TURN OFF WITHOUT PERMISSION FROM AN AUTHORIZED PERSON.**

c. Fill out a Caution Notice and fix it to the hood sash (copy attached, Forms Section). Then shut down the fan. Note: Information on the tag should include:
I. Date of shut down

II. Expected duration of shut down

III. Reason for shut down

IV. Your name

V. Your supervisor's phone number

d. After service is completed, restart the fan and remove the notice from the fume hood(s).

J. Installation Guidelines

Listed below are the guidelines to be followed as part of the fume hood construction, installation, or renovation process. These guidelines are divided into nine categories: Laboratory Design, Fume Hood Construction and Installation, Ductwork, Exhaust Fan, Exhaust Stack, Plumbing, Electrical, Utility Service Fixtures, and Sashes.

1. Laboratory Design

a. Fume Hoods must be located away from heavy traffic aisles and doorways so that persons exiting the lab do not have to pass in front of the fume hood. The potentially dangerous portion of an experiment is usually conducted in a fume hood. Many lab fires and explosions originate in fume hood and a fume hood located adjacent to a path of egress could trap someone in the lab.

b. There must be two exits from rooms where new fume hoods are to be installed. If this is not feasible, the fume hood must be situated on the side of the room furthest from the door. A fire or chemical hazard, both of which often start in a fume hood, can render an exit impassible. For this reason, all labs with fume hoods are required to maintain two unblocked routes of egress.

c. Fume hoods must not be situated directly opposite occupied work stations. Materials splattered or forced out of a hood could injure anyone seated across from it.

d. Fume hoods should be so located within the laboratory to avoid cross currents at the fume hood face due to heating, cooling, or ventilation supply or exhaust diffusers. Cross currents outside a hood can nullify or divert air flow onto a hood, negatively affecting its capture ability.

e. Sufficient make-up air must be available within the laboratory to permit fume hoods to operate at their specified face velocities. A fume hood exhausts a substantial amount of air. Therefore, additional make-up air
must be brought into the room to maintain a proper air balance.

f. Windows in labs that have fume hoods must be fixed closed. Breezes coming in through open lab windows can adversely affect the proper functioning of the hood. Turbulence caused by these wind currents can easily bring the contaminated air inside the hood back into the laboratory.

g. Safety devices such as deluge showers, eye wash stations, fire extinguishers, and fire blankets should be located convenient to the fume hood operating personnel.

h. Fume hoods shall not have an on/off control accessible in the laboratory, unless the lab has an alternate exhaust ventilation system or the exhaust is being filtered through a charcoal or HEPA filter. Fume hoods are an integral part of the entire laboratory's air balancing system which must be maintained.

i. Labs must be maintained under positive pressure. And when a fume hood is turned off, the lab must maintain positive pressure.

2. Fume Hood Construction and Installation

a. Supply or auxiliary air hoods are unacceptable for new fume hoods installations. It is very difficult to keep air supply and exhaust of supply hoods properly balanced. In addition, the supply air is intemperate, causing discomfort for those working in the hot or cold air stream.

b. Constant volume bypass fume hoods are recommended. These hoods permit a stable air balance between the lab's ventilation system and the fume hoods exhaust by incorporating an internal bypass feature. This allows a constant volume of air to be exhausted through the hood regardless of sash position. Variable volume systems may be acceptable if properly designed.

c. Portable, non-ducted fume hoods are not allowed except for limited uses as approved by RMS. Non-ducted fume hoods utilize filters which may be overwhelmed in the event of a spill. Breakthrough can also occur as the contaminant is dislodged with the sudden changes in air flow velocity associated with turning the blower on and off. In addition, an adequate level of protection cannot be assured for different classes of chemicals.

d. Interior fume hood surface should be constructed of durable, corrosion-resistant, non-porous, non-combustible, fire-resistant materials such as stainless steel or special composite or polymer material. Corrosive materials can damage many types of materials, shortening fume hood life. In addition, some materials, when exposed to direct flame, emit noxious and toxic fumes.
e. The work surface inside the fume hood must be of the recessed type. With a recessed type work surface, spills can be effectively contained by the retaining lip.

f. Plastic or fiberglass hoods are unacceptable. Although some plastic and fiberglass containing construction materials may be non-combustible; when involved in a fire they generate large quantities of dense, potentially toxic smoke. This smoke presents a hazard to both building occupants and fire fighters.

g. An airflow indicator must be provided at the fume hood.

h. Hood shall operate at an acceptable sound level so that it does not pose a hearing loss hazard or be an annoyance.

i. There should be a horizontal bottom airfoil inlet at the front of the hood. The airflow at the front of the hood assures a good sweep of air across the floor toward the back of the hood. This minimizes the generation of turbulent eddy currents at the entrance to the hood.

j. A baffle with adjustable horizontal slots should be present at the back and top of the fume hood interior. Baffles assist in maintaining a unidirectional airflow.

k. Baffles should be adjusted in such a way that less than a +10 variation in face velocity measured with the sash in its maximum open position can be obtained.

l. Average air velocity at the hood face must be at least 80 linear feet per minute (fpm), with a minimum of 60 fpm at any measured point. If regulated carcinogens are to be used, an average air velocity of 100 fpm should be maintained with a minimum of 80 fpm at any measured point.

m. Where feasible, chemical fume hoods should be capable of switching to emergency power in case of a power failure.

3. Ductwork

a. If gang ducting of fume hoods is necessary, the system must be properly designed with final approval from RMS and Facilities Management.

b. Perchloric and radioactive material hoods shall have individual exhaust systems.

c. Design criteria for fume hood duct construction include:

I. Minimum 18 gauge, Type 316 stainless steel. Coated galvanized
steel may be considered under circumstances.

II. Heliarc inert gas with Type 316 welded seams

III. Follow the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association (SMACNA) Round Industrial Duct Construction Standards for duct supports and reinforcement using stainless steel material.

IV. Follow SMACNA 2000 HVAC Duct Construction Standards using type 316 stainless steel for exhaust stack on roof.

d. Fire control-type dampers should not be utilized in fume hood exhaust systems.

e. Duct velocities should maintained between 1600-2000 linear feet per minute (fpm) to minimize noise, static pressure loss, and blower power consumption within a duct system.

f. Slope all horizontal ducts down towards the fume hood (Guideline: 1/8" to the foot). Liquid pools, which result from condensation, can create a hazardous condition if allowed to collect.

g. New duct installation should be tested at negative pressure, 1 1/2 times its operating pressure. Tests should show zero leakage.

4. Exhaust Blower and Stack

a. New exhaust blowers should be oriented in an up-blast orientation. Any other type of fan orientation increases the work load required from the fan.

b. The exhaust blower should be located at the roof of the point of final discharge to provide a negative pressure in that portion of the duct system located within the building.

c. Hood exhausts in the roof should be located away from air intakes to prevent re-entrainment of exhaust fumes.

d. Fume hood exhaust stacks shall be of adequate height (at least seven feet above the roof or at two feet above the top of a parapet wall, whichever is greater) to prevent or minimize re-entry of contaminants or to comply with air pollution regulations. Discharge must be directed vertically upward.

e. Discharge from exhaust stacks should have a velocity of at least 3,000 fpm. A sufficient discharge velocity is necessary to adequately disperse
contaminants. Provide air cleaning on exhaust as needed.

5. Exhaust stacks shall be color-coded as follows:
   a. Green: Regular Chemical Hood
   b. Yellow: Perchloric Acid Hood
   c. Magenta: Radiological Hood
   d. Blue: Biosafety Hood

6. Plumbing
   a. All Plumbing utilities must have a shut-off valve or cock adjacent to the hood.
   b. If remote control fittings are used for hood utilities, the extension rod shall be solid four-sided stainless steel with a monel coupling and set screw.
   c. Hot or cold water supplies must be connected to non-potable industrial water system. If industrial water is not available in the building, then a reduced pressure type back flow device shall be used on each water system. A single device may serve several hoods.

7. Electrical
   a. Electrical outlets must be outside the hood. The atmosphere inside a fume hood may contain flammable gases or vapors that can ignite, resulting in a fire or explosion. For this reason, any activity - including plugging into and unplugging from an electrical outlet - which may produce a spark, must be performed outside the hood.
   b. Lighting fixtures should be of the fluorescent type. Fluorescent bulbs give off less heat than conventional bulbs. They help maintain a safe and comfortable work area inside the hood.
   c. Light fixtures should be sealed and vapor tight, UL-listed and protected by a transparent impact resistant shield. The potential for flammable or combustible atmospheres requires explosion-proof electrical equipment.

8. Utility Service Fixtures
   a. Utility service include connections to gases, air, water, and vacuum.
   b. Should be installed to allow the connection of service supply lines either on the hood itself or the work surface supporting the hood.
c. Service valves shall be accessible for maintenance.
d. Service valves shall be corrosion-resistant if located inside the hood.
e. All service fixtures controls shall be controlled from the outside of the hood.
f. All service fixture controls shall be color-coded and shall be clearly identified.

9. Sashes

a. Sashes may either be horizontal, vertical, or a combination, and should have the capability to completely close off the hood face.

b. Sashes should be made of safety glass:

   I. Laminated safety glass for standard use when internal temperature is anticipated to be less than 1600 F.
   
   II. Tempered safety glass when high internal temperatures are anticipated that will result in sash surface temperatures greater than 1600°F. Where hydrofluoric acid is used, sashes will be made of plastic or lexan with a flammability rating of 25 or less when tested in accordance with ASTM E162-76

   c. Horizontally sliding sash panels may not be less than twelve inches, nor more than fifteen inches in width. Such sashes may offer extra protection to lab workers as they can be positioned to act as a blast shield.

10. Special Use

a. Perchloric Acid - Perchloric acid is a strong oxidizer which, in contact with organic materials, can form an explosive reaction product. For this reason, special construction materials are required for laboratory fume hoods in which substantial quantities of perchloric acid are frequently used. For additional information or consultation contact RMS at extension 54226.

   I. Laboratory fume hoods designated for use with perchloric acid shall be identified by a label indicating suitability for use with perchloric acid procedures.
   
   II. All exposed hood and duct construction materials shall be suitable for use with perchloric acid - inorganic, non-reactive, acid resistant and relatively impervious.
   
   III. The work surface in the hood shall be water tight and dished or
furnished with a raised bar to contain spills and washdown water.

IV. The fume hood and exhaust ducting design shall be provided with a water spray (washdown) system. The baffle must be removable to allow for periodic cleaning and inspection.

V. Each perchloric acid fume hood must have an individually designated duct and exhaust system. The duct system should be straight, vertical and as short as possible.

VI. Use only an acid resistant metallic fan.

VII. Do not use lubricants, caulking materials, gaskets or other materials in the fan that are not compatible with perchloric acid. Use fluorocarbon type grease.

VIII. The fan motor must be located outside of the airstream.

b. Radiological Fume Hoods

I. Facilities Maintenance personnel shall contact the person responsible for the lab to schedule service, and shall NOT enter a laboratory or area restricted for purposes of radiation safety unless accompanied by the Authorized User or Radiological Safety Office personnel. Written Radiological Safety Officer (RSO) approval shall be posted on the hood by the user prior to servicing.

II. All radiological hoods shall vent separately to the outside of the building.

III. The RSO shall provide a list of fume hoods used for radiological materials.

IV. Maintenance personnel are to receive basic radiation safety instruction from the Radiological Safety Officer prior to work in active laboratories.

V. The RSO shall monitor fume hoods at the request of the authorized user or Facilities Maintenance personnel PRIOR to scheduled repair or maintenance, and provide written approval to be posted on the hood.

VI. The authorized user of radioactive materials shall control radioactive materials used in hoods as follows:

i. Radioactive materials shall be secured against unauthorized removal, and all surfaces decontaminated and surveyed to assure that no contamination remains
when unattended. This is to assure that no radiation hazard is present during routine, non-scheduled maintenance activities.

ii. If radioactive materials are unattended for any reason without direct supervision by the user or trained assistants, the room shall be locked to prevent unauthorized entry.

iii. The authorized user or his assistants shall promptly notify the RSO of any spill, accident, or any operation which may have contaminated the hood or released any contamination.

VII. The user shall provide documentation of his or her radiation and contamination surveys of the hood to the RSO. The user may directly supervise work without RSO approval, and then assumes responsibility for radiation safety.

VIII. All radiological fume hoods and exhaust blowers shall be labeled: “CAUTION Radioactive Material” and exhaust stacks shall be striped magenta.

c. Iodination Mini Hoods

I. The Radiation Safety Officer shall be contacted before an iodination mini hood is installed.

II. Iodination mini hoods must be located within an already operative laboratory fume hood. Each mini hood must be equipped with a charcoal filter.

III. The mini hood should be compatible with the laboratory fume hood with respect to size and airflow.

d. Air flow through the arm portals should be maintained at 150 linear feet per minute.

e. Plexiglas construction is recommended.
12360

Laboratory Casework

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A. Summary
This section contains general design criteria for laboratory casework, countertops, sinks and service fixtures.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Casework must be manufactured, delivered, and installed under the direct supervision of a single manufacturer to ensure a single source of responsibility.

2. Depending on lab use, select lab casework material on a case-by-case basis.

C. Submittals
Contractors must submit the following design and construction documents to UNLV.

1. Product Data
Provide product data for appliances and equipment, cabinet hardware, sinks, and tailpieces.

2. Shop Drawings
Indicate component dimensions, configurations, elevations, construction details, joint details, and attachments.

3. Samples
   a. Submit samples of casework finish designating the finish and color.
   b. Submit samples of countertop materials.

4. Test Reports
Submit product test data. The following product performance tests must be performed and certified by an independent testing agency.
   a. Base cabinet construction—racking test
   b. Wall cabinet construction—racking test
   c. Wall cabinet construction—static load test
   d. Drawer comer or joinery strength test
UNLV Planning and Construction – Standards Manual
Division 12/ Construction Standards/ 12360 Laboratory Casework

e. Drawer construction—static load test

f. Cabinet adjustable shelf and support devices—static load test

g. Cabinet interior, exterior, and edging materials- acid resistance tests

5. Warranty
Provide a five-year manufacturer’s warranty covering all casework furnished.

D. Product Standards

1. All casework must conform to Scientific Equipment and Furniture Association publication SEFA 8-1998: Performance and Recommended Practices.

2. Table 1 is a guide for selecting laboratory countertop materials. Select countertop materials based on the use of the laboratories and an evaluation of the chemicals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countertop Material</th>
<th>Life Expectancy</th>
<th>Type of Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plastic laminate</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Offices, electronics lab, dry activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical-resistant plastic laminate</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Clinical labs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid surfacing (Corian), Group C Sink bowl</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Clinical labs, some chemical labs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenolic resin composite</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Chemical labs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epoxy resin - black, 1&quot; thick Sink bowl</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Chemical labs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epoxy resin - gray, 1&quot; thick</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Chemical labs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epoxy resin - white, 1&quot; thick, factory quote only</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Chemical labs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stainless steel, type 302/304 Sink bowl</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td>Wet Labs with frequent cleaning and high durability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Cost per lineal foot assumes that the counter top is 25" deep with 4" high square backsplash (except coved at stainless steel).

2. Cost per lineal foot includes installation.

3. Sink installation and connections by others.
E. **Manufacturers**  
Subject to compliance with the design requirements, provide products by Fisher-Hamilton or Kewaunee.

F. **Materials**  
Use the following laboratory casework materials.

1. **Steel**
   a. ASTM A366, mild steel, cold-rolled, pickled, double annealed patent leveled  
   b. Free from rust, scales, scratches, buckles and other defects  
   c. Steel sheets must be metallic furniture stock  
   d. Electro-statically applied urethane powder coat finish

2. **Stainless Steel**
   a. ASTM A240, Type 304 stainless steel for tops, sinks, shelves, and casework  
   b. #4 satin finish

3. **Epoxy Resin Bench Tops**
   a. Molded, modified epoxy resin sheets  
   b. Uniform mixture throughout  
   c. Not depending on a surface coating that can be readily removed by chemical abuse

4. **Glass**
   1/4" thick clear, laminated, safety glass for framed and unframed cabinet doors

5. **Solid Surface Countertops**
   Corian by DuPont or an approved equivalent

6. **Plastic Laminate and Chemically-Resistant Plastic Laminate**
   Nevamar, Formica, or an approved equivalent

J. **Installation Guidelines**

1. The top, bottom, sides and doors of flammable liquid storage cabinets must be
not less than 18-gauge, double-walled steel construction, with 1-1/2" between the walls. Cabinet doors must be equipped with a three-point latch system. Provide a liquid-tight pan that can hold 2" of liquid. Cabinets must be ventilated, with flame arrestors provided on all vents. Cabinet fronts must be clearly labeled "FLAMMABLE-KEEP FIRE AWAY" with 1" high letters.

2. Corrosive chemical storage cabinets must be constructed from a complete corrosion-resistant liner. Cabinets must be ventilated. Provide a liquid-tight pan that can hold 2" of liquid. Cabinet fronts must be clearly labeled "ACID STORAGE" with 1" high letters.
12484
Floor Mats and Frames

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for and information for recessed floor mats and grilles.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Summary
   a. Recessed floor mats shall be provided at each building entrance.
   b. Entry mats shall be recessed aluminum tread rail hinged floor mats, or carpet-type mats.
   c. Frames shall be aluminum, bronze or another material which complements the building design and is approved by the Owner.

2. Quality Assurance
   Accessibility Requirements: Comply with "Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities (ADAAG)" and requirements of authorities having jurisdiction.

C. Submittals

1. Product Data: For each product indicated.
2. Shop Drawings: Include plans, elevations, sections, details, and attachments to other Work.
3. Verify recesses and openings in substrates by field measurements before fabrication and indicate measurements on Shop Drawings.
4. Samples: 12-inch- (300-mm-) square assembled sections of floor mats, frame members, and tread rails with selected tread surface showing each type of metal finish and color of exposed floor mats, tread rails, frames, and accessories required.

D. Product Standards

1. Roll-up Aluminum Rail Hinged Mats: Extruded-aluminum tread rails sitting on continuous vinyl cushions.
2. Aluminum Finish: To be determined to match building

3. Treads: As selected for specific project: Plain serrated aluminum; Textured-surface, resilient vinyl inserts; Ribbed-design-surface, resilient vinyl inserts; Mineral abrasive particles bonded to or embedded in vinyl inserts; or Aluminum oxide or silicon-carbide grit abrasive fill in epoxy matrix inserts.

4. Carpet-Type Mats: Carpet bonded to 1/8- to 1/4-inch- (3- to 6-mm-) thick, flexible vinyl backing to form mats 3/8 or 7/16 inch (9.5 or 11 mm) thick with nonraveling edges.

   I. Carpet Material: Nylon.

   II. Tapered Flexible Molding: Tapered vinyl carpet edge moldings with flanges fused to back of mat at all four edges, with mitered corners.

   III. Recessed Aluminum Frames: Extruded aluminum, ASTM B 221 (ASTM B 221M), alloy 6061-T6 or alloy 6063-T5, T6, or T52.

   IV. Finish: As appropriate to building design.

E. Manufacturers

1. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:

   a. AFCO-USA.

   b. Arden Architectural Specialties, Inc.

   c. Balco, Inc.

   d. Construction Specialties, Inc.

   e. Musson, R. C. Rubber Co. (The).

   f. Pawling Corporation.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Fabrication

   a. Floor Mats: Shop fabricate units to the greatest extent possible.

   b. If not otherwise indicated, provide single unit for each mat installation; do not exceed manufacturer's recommended maximum sizes for units that are removed for maintenance and cleaning.
c. Where joints in mats are necessary, space symmetrically and away from normal traffic lanes.

d. Miter corner joints in framing elements with hairline joints or provide prefabricated corner units without joints.

e. Recessed Metal Mat Frames: Size and style to fit floor mat type specified, for permanent recessed installation, complete with corner pins or reinforcement and anchorage devices.

f. Corrosion Protection: Coat surfaces of aluminum frames that will contact cementitious material with manufacturer's standard protective coating.

2. Installation

a. Install recessed mat frames to comply with manufacturer's written instructions. Set mat tops at height recommended by manufacturer for most effective cleaning action; coordinate top of mat surfaces with bottom of doors that swing across mats to provide clearance between door and mat.

b. For installation in terrazzo flooring areas, provide allowance for grinding and polishing of terrazzo without grinding surface of recessed frames. Coordinate with other trades as required.

c. Install surface-type units coordinated with entrance locations and traffic patterns.

d. Anchor fixed surface-type frame members to floor with devices spaced as recommended by manufacturer.

e. Protection: After completing frame installation and concrete work, provide temporary filler of plywood or fiberboard in recesses and cover frames with plywood protective flooring. Maintain until Substantial Completion.
12492

Vertical Louver Blinds

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for and information for vertical louver blinds.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Summary
Vertical louver blinds with PVC vanes.

2. Quality Assurance
Vertical Louver Blinds Fire-Test-Response Characteristics: Provide products passing flame-resistance testing according to NFPA 701.

C. Submittals

1. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.

2. Shop Drawings: Include plans, elevations, sections, details, details of installation, operational clearances, and relationship to adjoining Work.

3. Verify dimensions by field measurements before fabrication and indicate measurements on Shop Drawings.

4. Samples: For each exposed finish and for each color and texture required.

5. Window Treatment Schedule: Use same room designations indicated on Drawings.

D. Product Standards

1. Finish:
Louver Vanes: Colors, textures, patterns, and glosses selected from manufacturer's full range.

2. Rail: Manufacturer's standard baked-on, color-coated finish in colors as selected from manufacturer's full range.

3. Valance: Color, textures, pattern, and gloss matching louver vanes, as selected from manufacturer's full range.
4. Rail System: Headrail, Dual system with head and bottom rails may be considered for special locations.

5. Rails: Extruded aluminum; long edges returned or rolled; channel-shaped, enclosing operating mechanisms.

6. Louver Vanes: Lead-free, UV-stabilized, integrally colored, opaque, permanently flexible, extruded PVC that will not crack or yellow; and not less than 3/8-inch (9.5-mm) overlap when vanes are rotated fully closed.
   I. Profile: Flat, in 3 inches minimum width. Perforated vanes are acceptable.
   II. Vane Directional Control: Manual with nickel-plated metal bead chain.

7. Mounting: As indicated on drawings and permitting easy removal and replacement without damaging blind or adjacent surfaces and finishes; with spacers and shims required for blind placement and alignment indicated.

8. Provide intermediate support brackets if end support spacing exceeds spacing recommended by manufacturer for weight and size of blind.

E. Manufacturers

1. Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
   a. Hunter Douglas Window Fashions
   b. Levolor Contract, a Newell Company, LouverDrape
   c. Springs Window Fashions Division, Inc., Graber

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Install blinds level and plumb and aligned with adjacent units according to manufacturer's written instructions. Install intermediate support as required to prevent deflection in headrail. Allow clearances between adjacent blinds and for operating glazed opening's operation hardware, if any.

2. Coordinate requirements for distance between blinds and glass with clearances between blind perimeter and surrounding construction, tilt limits, glass type, and placement of heating/cooling air supplies to avoid heat build-up and possible damage to glass. Generally retain option for 2 inches (50 mm) in subparagraph below. See Evaluations and GANA's "Glazing Manual."
3. Preferred Installation: Flush Mounted: Install blinds with louver edges flush with finish face of opening when vanes are tilted open.

4. Adjusting: Adjust vertical louver blinds to operate smoothly, easily, safely, and free from binding or malfunction throughout entire operational range.

5. Cleaning: Clean vertical louver blind surfaces after installation, according to manufacturer's written instructions.
A. **Summary**

This section contains design criteria for and information for fixed audience seating.

B. **System Design and Performance Requirements**

1. **Summary**

   a. Fixed audience seating with the following:

   I. Self-rising seat mechanism.

   II. Pedestal mounting.

   III. Molded-plastic with upholstered-insert chairs.

2. **Quality Assurance**

   a. Installer Qualifications: An experienced installer who has specialized in installing work similar in material, design, and extent to that indicated for this Project and who is acceptable to manufacturer.

   b. Fire-Test-Response Characteristics of Upholstered Chairs: As Follows:

   c. Padding: Comply with California Technical Bulletin 117

   d. Source Limitations: Obtain each type of seating required, including accessories and mounting components, through one source from a single manufacturer.


   f. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listen and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, Article 100, by a testing agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdictions, and marked for intended use.

   g. Mockups: Before installing seating, install mockups for each type of seating required to verify selections made under sample Submittals and to demonstrate aesthetic effects and qualities of materials and execution.
Install mockups to comply with the following requirements, using materials indicated for the completed Work:

I. Install mockups in the locations and of the size indicated or, if not indicated, as directed by Architect.

II. Notify Architect seven days in advance of dates and times when mockups will be constructed.

III. Obtain Architect’s approval of mockups before starting installation.

IV. Maintain mockups during installation in an undisturbed condition as a standard for judging the completed Work.

V. Approved mockups may become part of the completed Work if undisturbed at time of Substantial Completion.

VI. Reinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site to comply with requirements in Division 1 Section “Project Meetings.”

C. Submittals

1. Samples for Verification: For each type of exposed finish required, prepared on Samples of size indicated below and of same thickness and material indicated for the Work. If finishes involve normal color and texture variations, include sample sets showing the full range of variations expected.

   a. Upholstery Fabric: Full-width Sample, not less than 36 inches long, with fabric treatments applied. Show complete pattern repeat. Mark top and right side.

   b. Molded Plastic: Manufacturer’s standard-size unit, not less than 3 inches square.

   c. Plastic Laminate: Manufacturer’s standard-size unit, not less than 3 inches square.

   d. Baked-on Coating Finishes: Manufacturer’s standard-size unit, not less than 3 inches square.

   e. Aluminum Finishes: Manufacturer’s standard-size unit, not less than 3 inches square.

   f. Wood and Plywood Materials and Finishes: Manufacturer’s standard-size unit, not less than 3 inches square.

   g. Row-Letter and Chair-Number Plates: Full-size units with letters and numbers marked.
h. Exposed Fasteners: Full-size units of each type.

D. Product Standards

1. Basis-of-Design:
   Manufacturer: Irwin Seating Company “Millennium”

2. Materials And Finishes
   I. Fabric: Manufacturer’s standard 100 percent nylon or 100 percent olefin.
   II. Weight: 18 oz./linear yd..
   III. Color and Pattern: As selected by Architect.

3. Chair Mounting: As follows:
   Floor attached.

F. Materials

1. Extra Materials
   a. Furnish extra materials described below, before installation begins, that are from the same production run and match products describing contents. Deliver extra materials to Owner.
   b. Chair Seats and Backs: Furnish a quantity of full-size units equal to 5 percent of the amount installed for each type and size of chair seat and back.
   c. Upholstered, Slip-on Cushions: Furnish a quantity of full-size units equal to 5 percent of the amount installed for each type and size of cushion.
   d. Tablet Arms: furnish a quantity of full-size units equal to 5 percent of the amount installed for each type of armrest.
   e. Armrest: Furnish a quantity of full-size units equal to 5 percent of the amount installed for each type of armrest.

H. Special Requirements
Environmental Limitations: Do not install seating until space is enclosed and weather proof; wet work in space is complete and dry; finishes, including painting, are complete; and work above ceilings is complete. Do not install seating until ambient temperature and humidity conditions are continuously maintained at the levels anticipated for final occupancy.

J. Installation Guidelines
1. Fabrication

a. Upholstery: Fabricate fabric-covered items with molded padding beneath fabric and with fabric covering free of welts, creases, stretch lines, and wrinkles. For each upholstered component, install pile and pattern run in a consistent direction.

b. Upholstered Chairs: As follows:

I. Backs: Backs shall be padded and upholstered on their face with a one-piece injection molded polypropylene rear panel, and shall extend to a nominal 32 ½” above finished floor. The top perimeter shall be shaped to be level across the top and blend at the sides with the vertical edges of the back. The face of the back shall be upholstered over a (2”) thick polyurethane foam pad. The outer panel shall be injection molded polypropylene plastic, high impact resistant, with textured outer surface, formed to enclose the top of the inner upholstery panel. Rear, outer panels should not be less than 28 ½” in length, extending below the seat level to protect the seat cushion. There shall be no exposed screws above the armrests. Back wings for attaching the backs to the standards shall not be less than 14 gauge steel, and shall be secured to the inner panel by through-bolting via four (4) machine screws and threaded steel washers. Back wings shall provide for 18 degree, 22 degree, or 26 degree pitch of back.

II. Seats: Seats shall be Loge style, upholstered on their face with serpentine spring cushions supported by a structural, injections molded polypropylene foundation, and shall be quietly and automatically self-lifting to a ¾ fold position when unoccupied. The seat cushion shall be 4 ½: high at the front, and have a base structure of five serpentine springs spanning a structural, injection molded, glass filled polypropylene frame. Height of the cushion at the front edge shall be consistent at 4 ½” above the foundations. The seat cushion assembly shall be securely locked to the front seat foundation, preventing unauthorized removal; but facilitating convenient removal by trained maintenance personnel. Seat foundation shall be 25% glass-filled, injection molded polypropylene, strengthened by deep internal ribs and gussets, completely enclosing the self-lifting mechanism. Bolted attachment of the seat component to the chair structure shall be concealed by a color-coordinated plastic cap. The seat shall rotate on two, molded, structural glass-filled nylon hinge rods in internally molded channels with integral downstops for strength. Seat-lift shall be accomplished by compression springs and lubricated plastic cams.
III. Chair Seat hinges: Self-lubricating, compensating type with noiseless self-rising seat mechanism passing ASTM F 851 and with positive internal stops cushioned with rubber or neoprene.

c. Chair Back Hinges: Self-lubricating type with noiseless mechanism that raises back to vertical position when chair is unoccupied.

d. Armrests: Fabricated for concealed mounting and with rounded edges.

I. Foldaway Tablet Arms: With cast-iron or steel hinge and swivel mechanism that gives positive support in open position and semiautomatic return to stored position below arm block and parallel to chair.

2. Installation
Install seating with chair ends aligned from first to last row and with backs and seats varied in width to optimize sightlines.
13100
Lightening Protection

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for and information for lightning protection.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Summary
   a. Lightning protection systems shall be designed by a qualified engineer. If not the project’s electrical engineer of record, the lightning engineer shall coordinate with the electrical engineer.
   b. Lightning protection systems shall be tailored for the specific environmental requirements of the project.
   c. The following items of work are specifically included in, but not necessarily limited to, the work of this section without limiting the generality implied by these specifications:
      I. ESE (Early Streamer Emission) lightning protection air terminal
      II. Mast, complete with base and supports
      III. Down conductors
      IV. Grounds
      V. Transient Voltage Surge Suppression

2. Description of System
   a. The ESE installer shall provide a complete installation of equipment to comprise a complete system in accordance with Manufacturer’s Recommendations.
   b. The ESE installer shall be responsible for all components and labor to accomplish this result.
   c. The system, including the ESE air terminal, conductors, mast and complementary parts, shall be installed so that completed work is unobtrusive and does not detract from the building appearance.
d. The ground resistance of the completed system shall be measured using IEEE "Fall of Potential Method" in the presence of the Architect/Engineer and shall be forwarded to the ESE manufacturer.

e. Ground resistance shall be ten (10) ohms or less.

3. Codes, Regulations, Permits

a. The completed system shall comply with all local codes and applicable governing authorities as well as the ESE manufacturer's standard, equipment supplier drawings and specification requirements for installation of ESE lightning protection systems.

b. The installer, at his expense, shall accomplish any corrections required by the inspection.

c. Noncompliance shall be reported to the equipment supplier for consideration.

D. Product Standards

1. Products

a. ESE Air Terminal

   I. The complete assembly shall consist of a 5/8" air terminal, which is HD 29 CU, and heavy chrome plated 24 CH. Lock nut and washer shall be chrome plated copper. Support structure shall be chrome plated soft copper. Sphere shall be threaded to the air terminal.

   II. The base of the ESE air terminal shall be threaded for interconnection to top of mast.

b. Conductors

   I. Copper conductors shall be 28 strands of 14-gauge wire rope lay, with a net weight of 375 pounds per 1,000 feet (60mm2), minimum.

   II. The structural steel may be utilized as the main conductor provided the steel is electrically continuous or is made so via other means.

   III. Bare copper components shall not be installed on dissimilar metals. Corrosion resistant copper equipment shall be utilized where these conditions exist.

   IV. Each ESE terminal shall have two (2) paths to ground from the
Base plate of the mast, with the exception of an elevated mast that may have a single conductor run for a maximum of 16'-0" (4880mm) before two (2) down conductors shall be initiated.

V. The electrical contractor shall furnish and install all necessary PVC conduit for concealed down conductors.

c. Mast
   Aluminum or stainless steel mast with threaded connection for the ESE air terminal and bonding plate for cable connection. Wind and safety factors shall be documented for the geographic area of installation, to determine the size and structure of mast.

d. Grounding System
   I. Ground rods shall be copperbond 3/4" x 10'-0", minimum.
   II. A minimum of one (1) inspection well, rated for the traffic of the installation area, shall be installed for each down conductor or two (2) minimum per ground loop.
   III. Bonding of grounded systems shall be via main size conductors. The bonding shall be accomplished to achieve equal potential of all grounds.

e. Connectors, Fittings, Fasteners, and Hardware
   I. Provide all connectors, fittings, fasteners, hardware, clamps, guards, lugs, etc., as required to connect, and install all parts of the system.
   II. All equipment shall be fabricated from copper and/or bronze components

f. Surge Suppression
   I. Provide surge protection on the electrical, telephone, and antenna and TV lead wires.
   II. The surge suppresser for the main electrical panel shall be industrial grade, with replaceable modules, fused, indicator lights.
   III. The electrical surge suppression equipment shall be installed at the main entrance of the electrical system with a disconnecting mechanism.
   IV. The surge suppresser shall have the capability of being disconnected without shutting down the electrical system.
V. The suppresser shall be industrial grade with replaceable modules, and a reaction time of less than one (1) nanosecond.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Installation shall be accomplished in a professional manner by an installer of verifiable ESE system installations.

2. All work installed within the building shall be concealed.

3. All work installed in accessible locations shall be properly guarded and protected.

4. All roof, wall or other building penetrations shall be made in a manner to prevent the ingress of water or moisture.

5. Roof penetrations, flashings/pitch pans shall be furnished and installed by the roofing contractor.
13200
Liquid and Gas Storage Tanks

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A. Summary
This section contains restraints and/or storage racks for laboratory gas bottles.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Gas Cylinder Restraints
   a. Description: Provide metal framing system members, fastened to the wall or laboratory bench, for mounting of cylinder restraint devices.
   b. Metal Framing System Components: Unistrut Corporation, Elcen, Grinnell Power-Strut, or equal. Unistrut Part Numbers are referenced. Paint with color selected by the Owner's Representative.
   c. Chain Restraints: Size 3/16 inch (5 mm) chain, Type 304 stainless steel, length as required to restrain a standard 9 or 10 inch (230 or 250 mm) gas cylinder. Provide male swivel hanger attached to metal framing system member and an oval eye swivel hook, with spring latch, attached to each end of the chain.

2. Gas Cylinder Storage Rack
   a. Description: Provide metal framing system members, fastened to the wall or laboratory bench, for mounting of cylinder restraint devices.
   b. Metal Framing System Components: Unistrut Corporation, Elcen, Grinnell Power-Strut, or equal. Unistrut Part Numbers are referenced. Paint with color selected by the University's Representative.
   c. Rod Restraints: 0.375 inch (9 mm) diameter, Type 304, polished stainless steel rod. Bend 90 degrees at 1.50 inches (38 mm) from each end. Insert bend ends into 0.375 inch (9 mm) diameter holes drilled into top and bottom horizontal channels.
A. Summary
This section contains general security-related design requirements. These encompass specs for several sections that may be used in putting together final specifications.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements
Before developing the project design documents, the Project Manager, UNLV's Lock Shop and UNLV Police Services should review and/or determine the security requirements. Provide adequate time to conduct a thorough review of the plans. A minimum of 10 working days is needed to adequately review and comment on the plans.

1. Entrance Doors
Where feasible, mount the hinges on the interior side of the door. In those instances where egress requirements dictate that hinges be mounted on the outside of the door, install non-removable pins.

2. Roof Area Access
a. Examine and design access doors and routes to roof areas to prohibit persons from gaining unauthorized access to these areas. Ensure that doors automatically lock when closed, thereby prohibiting re-entry.

b. Install a 1” throw, deadbolt-type lock.

3. Office and Administrative Areas
Individual departments have internal procedures that address security procedures and operations. A project's design should enhance these procedures and the capability of the department to properly secure their areas of responsibility. Coordinate closely with department and security representatives before renovating an office or administrative area.

4. Electronic Access Control
a. All perimeter doors shall be provided with conduit for future electronic access control devices (Marloc). The UNLV Project Manager shall determine which perimeter doors will receive the electronic access control devices at start up.

b. The UNLV Project Manager, working with the End User and the Technical Groups, will determine which interior doors are to receive electronic
access control devices at start up and which interior doors are to receive conduit only for future electronic access control devices. At a minimum, Computer Labs, Classrooms, and IDF rooms require electronic access control devices at start up.

c. Electronic access control systems should be capable of indicating whether a monitored door is closed or open, locked or unlocked. Electronic access control systems should also be capable of being programmed to initiate a predetermined alarm at the control center for specific conditions.

d. Do not install electronic access control components, especially heat- and humidity-sensitive components in such areas as mechanical rooms and tunnels that are not compatible with the components.

e. Electronic access control equipment, such as control panels, modems, and remote or satellite units, should be installed only in secure areas and within locked and secure cabinets.

5. Lighting

a. Exterior Lighting

I. Use fluorescent or metal halide-type lamps for exterior security lighting in pedestrian areas.

II. Use high-pressure sodium lamps for parking area lighting.

III. The minimum level of foot-candles for walks and other pedestrian passage areas shall be per the current Illumination Engineering Society of North America (IESNA) Recommended Illuminance Levels. Depending upon a given lighting application, lower levels are permitted upon approval by the UNLV Director of Planning and Construction.

IV. The maximum illumination uniformity ratio (average to minimum illumination level) for walks and other pedestrian passage areas shall be per the current IESNA recommended standards.

V. To provide some illumination in the event of a lighting failure or vandalism, consider overlapping illumination coverage.

VI. Illumination patterns (symmetrical, asymmetrical) are determined by the lighting application.

VII. Where automatic control is required for security and/or safety lighting, use photoelectric sensing devices or other University-approved automatic means to control the lighting. The use of time clock-type switching is not permitted unless approved by the
b. Interior Lighting
   Interior lighting must provide for a safe and secure environment.

c. Special Lighting
   Special lighting reviews might be required for areas where closed circuit
   television coverage is required or for loading docks, isolated entryways,
   and other areas.

6. Elevators
   a. Equip elevators with an emergency telephone that connects directly to the
      UNLV Police Services Dispatch. Information concerning the approved
      types and models may be obtained from UNLV Communications
      Services.

   b. Emergency telephones installed in elevators and areas of refuge
      telephones must be "hands free" type and ADA compliant. ADA
      compliance includes visual signaling indicators for the hearing impaired.

7. Mechanical Keys
   a. Yale is the standard keying system for UNLV.

   b. Coordinate the re-keying or coring of locks on new projects with the
      UNLV lock shop through the Planning and Construction Project Manager.
      All requests to use outside contractors must be routed through the UNLV
      lock shop.

8. Emergency Phones and Intercoms
   a. The UNLV Communications Services is responsible for the purchase and
      installation of phones used throughout the University. They also establish
      the type, model, and manufacturer requirements. Coordinate with UNLV
      Communications Services on all communications requirements.

   b. Coordinate emergency phone locations with UNLV Police Services
      through the UNLV Planning and Construction Project Manager.

   c. Emergency phones and intercoms are linked directly to the UNLV Police
      Services Dispatch. When activated, these devices solicit a police
      response. Emergency phones may be installed in:

      I. designated areas of refuge

      II. isolated areas inside academic and administrative buildings

      III. outside locations approved by the UNLV Police Services.
d. The blue emergency phones are weatherproof, are equipped with other special features, and are recommended for exterior use only.

e. In addition to emergency phones, other devices (such as intercoms) may be used for communicating emergencies.

9. Construction Site Security
During the construction phase, the security of buildings and articles within are of major concern. Contractors who have successfully bid on a project must submit a security plan that encompasses such areas as access control, security guards, hours of operation, point of contact, key requirements, and other factors. Contractors must submit security plans to the UNLV Project Manager for review and approval before beginning the project.

C. Submittals
Use the industry-standard CSI MasterFormat™ for all construction documents. If a summary of the project's security-related requirements is required for review, a cross-reference or a separate listing should be requested from the designer.
A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for and information for video surveillance equipment and installation.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Summary
   a. Video surveillance system consisting of cameras, data transmission wiring, and a control station.
   b. System is integrated with monitoring and control system.

2. Quality Assurance
   b. Electronic Data Exchange: System shall be tied to access control where required.

F. Materials

1. Color Camera: CCD interline transfer, 380,000 771(H) by 492(V) pixels.
2. Automatic Color Dome Camera: Dome assembly with color camera, motorized pan and tilt, zoom lens, and receiver/driver.
3. Pan and Tilt: Controlled by operator, with 8 user-definable scenes, each allowing 16-character titles.
4. Lenses: Optical-quality coated optics, designed specifically for video surveillance applications, and matched to specified camera. Provide color-corrected lenses with color cameras.
5. Camera-Supporting Equipment: Rated for the total weight supported times a safety factor of two.
6. Protective Housings for Cameras: Steel or 6061 T6 aluminum enclosures.
7. Enclosure Rating: NEMA 250, Type 3R <Insert other NEMA Type designation>.
8. Monitors: Color.

9. Metal cabinet units designed for continuous operation.

10. Horizontal Resolution: 600 lines, minimum, at center.

11. Videotape Recorders: Industrial, time-lapse type, designed for continuous operation. Tape format is 1/2 inch (13 mm) using industrial-grade, T-120 cassettes. With automatic alarm recording with audio.

12. Digital Video Recorders: Digital, time-lapse type, full frame and motion and audio recorder, with removable hard drive.

J. Installation Guidelines
Wiring Method: In raceways, except in accessible indoor ceiling spaces and attics.

K. Quality Control
Testing: Contractor to align and adjust system and components, verify operation of components, set and name preset positions, and connect and verify responses to alarms.

M. Warranty
Cameras and Equipment: Three years.
13800

Building Automation Systems

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B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Any Building Automation and Control System installed at UNLV must be fully compatible and transparent to the existing installed systems. Interface protocol connections must be evaluated and approved by UNLV Energy Management and Controls Systems representatives.

2. The Honeywell Enterprise Buildings Integrator shall provide the option to monitor and report electrical, gas, water consumption and other energy consumable, billable usage. The ability to correctly monitor and report these consumptions shall be demonstrated to Facilities Maintenance personnel by the Contractor. Measurements, to insure accuracy and operability, shall be by independent instruments. All data retrieved by the system shall be capable of trending and historical data collection methods.

3. EMCS Standardization: The UNLV campus uses Honeywell Enterprise Buildings Integrator and Excel 5000 Building Control Systems as the standard Environmental Management and Control Systems (EMCS). UNLV Facilities Management has standardized the campus EMCS, based on the equipment and technical support provided by Honeywell International, Inc. The UNLV campus standard is to be maintained, and represents the cost effective method for campus operation, monitoring and maintenance Buildings are monitored and controlled from a central computer station located in the Campus Services Building (CSB). All EMCS are to be monitored and controlled with an Internet TCP/IP protocol to the existing central EMCS computer station.

   a. All projects will be provided with the most current version of software and hardware for the EMCS. Multiple systems must have full access and archiving for all program changes. The EMCS must have full capability for saving of histories data.

   b. Modernization and/or remodel will comply with this standard.

4. Refer to Section 15990 for further detail on Controls.
13930

Fire Suppression

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary

This section contains design criteria for building fire suppression systems. See UNLV Fire Protection Specification, Section 15310 for system installation specification details.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. General

If not specifically covered in the building design program or mandated by the building code, the architect will decide during the early design stage what types of fire extinguishers, sprinklers, and standpipe systems to include. Also, the insurers will review an early printing of the contract documents. Therefore, schedule a meeting, through the UNLV Planning and Construction, with the State Fire Marshal and with the municipal fire department (Clark County, City of Las Vegas or North Las Vegas) having jurisdiction to discuss the project and its fire protection requirements.

2. Design Considerations

a. Fire Protection designs must account for end-user needs and the actual conditions encountered in the field during construction. Coordinate equipment locations with existing and new architectural, structural, and mechanical work.

b. Construction drawings must reflect, as closely as possible, actual equipment locations and piping routes.

I. Where possible, surface mount fire suppression system equipment (for example, panelboards, starters, contactors, and control panels) in dedicated electrical rooms so that exposed conduits can be run to the equipment, facilitating future changes. Where dedicated electrical rooms are not available, locate such equipment in mechanical rooms or electrical closets.

II. Install a fire alarm annunciator panel at the designated Fire Department building access area.

III. Follow NFPA and IBC requirements for earthquake protection and seismic bracing.
IV. Where possible, all fire sprinkler piping must be concealed or directed.

3. Combined Systems
The standpipe system and the sprinkler risers can be combined when the system is hydraulically calculated.

4. Hydraulic Design Versus Pipe Schedule
   a. Design all sprinkler systems based on the hydraulic design as stated above and NFPA 13. Design systems to include inside and outside hose streams as listed in NFPA.
   b. Use a pipe schedule only when adding to an existing system that was installed based on a pipe schedule and when adding less than 10 sprinkler heads. If 10 or more sprinkler heads are to be added, then base the entire system for the floor on hydraulic design, and submit drawings.
   c. If additional sprinkler heads are to be installed on a hydraulically designed system, the addition must be hydraulically designed.

5. Hydraulically Calculated Fire Protection Systems
Sprinkler systems must be hydraulically designed for each hazard group density in a project based on NFPA requirements, the proposed campus wide high-pressure fire main system, State Fire Marshal requirements, and municipal AHJ requirements.

6. Water Supplies
Obtain fire pump and hydrant flow test data from the Las Vegas Fire Marshal to determine the water supply available and its pressure at the project location. Obtain data on the campus high-pressure fire mains and fire pumps from the Las Vegas Fire Marshal.

7. Piping Mains
The fire main minimum piping size must be:
   a. 10" underground or 8" above ground. (If a building has a fire main loop and it is connected at both ends, a 6" main may be used.)
   b. 6" loop within a building
   c. 8" feeder for a building from the express main
   d. 10" express mains for more than one building

8. Multiple Water Feeds to a Single Area
Fire mains on each floor must have only one control valve per section. If more than one supply is needed on a floor, split the system with a separate supply for each section of the building. No area may have more than one supply (for
example, no cross-connection of mains).

9. Factors Influencing the Water Demand for Sprinklers
   The water demand required for sprinkler protection depends upon occupancy, discharge density, design area, type of sprinkler system (wet or dry), type of construction, and other building features.

10. Water Demand for Sprinklers
    Use Table 1 to determine the water demand required for sprinklers.

11. Design Densities
    Design densities in Table 1 are minimum densities. Each sprinkler in the design area must discharge at least the flow rate required to produce the stipulated density.

12. Design Area
    The design areas shown in Table 1 are the most hydraulically-remote areas.

13. Water Demand for Hose Streams
    Hose streams are needed concurrently with sprinkler discharge to achieve final extinguishment or to wet down adjacent structures. Use Table 1 to determine the hose for sprinkled occupancies.

14. Total Water Demand for Sprinklered Occupancies
    The total water demand for sprinklered occupancies is equal to the sum of the domestic demand plus the sprinkler system(s) water demand and the hose stream(s) demand. The total demand must be available at the sprinkler system connection to the underground main, and at the pressure necessary to produce the required sprinkler density over the required, most hydraulically-remote area of sprinkler operation.

### Table 1. Water Demands for Sprinklered Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupancy Classification</th>
<th>Sprinkler Design Density (Gal/Min)/Sq Ft</th>
<th>Design Area SqFt</th>
<th>Hose Gal/Min</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light Hazard</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary Hazard Group 1</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary Hazard Group 2</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 For dry pipe and preaction systems, increase design area by 30 percent.

15. System Types
   a. All systems must be wet pipe, except in areas subject to temperatures below 40°F, which must have a dry pipe system installed.
b. Install dry pipe systems in all areas subject to temperatures below 40°F, such as attics and unheated areas.

c. Use a pre-action system only in areas where water damage by accidental activation or damage to a sprinkler head is of most concern.

16. Occupancy Classifications

a. Light Hazard

   I. Dwelling units
   II. Chapels
   III. Classrooms
   IV. Libraries, except stack areas
   V. Offices
   VI. Data processing or computer rooms
   VII. Theaters and auditoriums, except stages and prosceniums

b. Ordinary Hazard I

   I. Dining hall service area
   II. All laboratory units

c. Ordinary Hazard II

   I. Attics and basements used for storage
   II. Library stack areas
   III. Mechanical rooms
   IV. Custodial rooms
   V. Stages

17. Protection of Domestic Water Supplies

   Install a reduced-pressure back-flow preventer (RPBFP) on all fire sprinkler or standpipe systems, as required by the regional water authority, but not on the main since it already has at least one RPBFP. Include any pressure reduction in the system hydraulic calculations. Install the back-flow preventer inside the building, with control valves before and after the unit. Pipe the drain to a proper drain location, such as outside, to a sump pit, or to a floor drain that is in good
condition. Verify the condition of all drains before any piping is done. Install the back-flow preventer after the fire pump, per NFPA 20.

18. Main Drain Capacity
Pipe all main drains from the sprinkler system and standpipe system to a proper drain location that can handle both water supply testing and draining of the systems. Proper drains are from alarm check valves, dry pipe valves, pre-action valves, deluge valves, riser valves, and sectional drain connections, including drain lines at floor control valves. These drains must be piped outside the building or to a sump pit that can handle a flow of 250 GPM for at least 3 minutes. Size the main drain per NFPA 13.

19. Valves—Above Ground and Within Buildings
All control valves must be butterfly valves. Each valve must have a built-in tamper switch and two sets of contacts. Connect the tamper switch to the building fire alarm system as a separate point or zone and as a supervisory alarm (trouble), but not on the same point or zone of any alarm-causing device. All valves must be left hand to open (counter-clockwise).

20. Valves—Underground
All curb boxes, post indicator valves (PIVs), and other control valves must be left hand to open (counter-clockwise). All PIVs must include a tamper switch with two sets of contacts.

21. Roof Manifolds
Provide roof manifolds, as required, to test the standpipe system for proper flow and pressure at the top of the most remote riser. Provide all manifolds subject to freezing with a butterfly valve that includes:

a. a tamper switch
b. an auxiliary drain with valve
c. a hose connection and cap above the control valve

22. Pipe Identification

a. Provide color-coded pipe identification markers. Pipe markers must be snap-on laminated plastic with an acrylic coating applied after architectural painting.

b. Provide an arrow marker with each pipe content marker to indicate direction of flow. If flow can be in either direction, use a double-headed arrow marker.

c. Label mains as follows:

   i. At points of entry and exit from the mechanical room
II. At points of entry and exit from the building

III. Next to valves

IV. On risers

V. At tee fittings

VI. At least once in each room

VII. At intervals not longer than 20 ft

d. Label piping with SETON pipe marking system as per NFPA13.

**Table 2. Pipe Marker Identification**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Legend</th>
<th>Background Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sprinkler</td>
<td>Sprinkler</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Sprinkler - Standpipe</td>
<td>Sprinkler - Fire</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire</td>
<td>Fire</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. Provide valve tags on fire protection valves and valve charts. Valve tags must list the building and valve number. The chart must be wall-mounted, and its location coordinated with the State Fire Marshal.

II. No Piping shall be routed above electrical equipment, per NEC Section 110.26 (F).

III. All standpipes, must be 6” ID, except in the residential colleges where by hydraulic calculation they can be 4” ID.

IV. Fire Department Connections connectors must use threads designated by the NFPA 13.

V. Provide fire plugs with threaded connections per Fire Marshall Requirements.

VI. Provide NIC portable fire extinguishers. IBC or NFPA Standards will specify the size. Portable fire extinguishers are usually mounted in recessed cabinets with doors, and are usually located in egress areas in or near egress stairwells. The architect/engineer will determine additional locations. Extinguishers must be mounted with the top a maximum of 60 inches above floor.
C. **Submittals**  
Designer submittals must include the following:

1. Preliminary calculations to determine water flow requirements and the need for a fire pump
2. Fire pump selection and pump curve
3. List of fire protection equipment, including the manufacturers' name and model or catalog number
4. Owner's certificate (as outlined in NFPA 13, Chapter 4)

D. **Product Standards**  
Products must conform to the following standards:

1. Color banding must meet the latest ANSI and OSHA requirements.
2. Use only Underwriters Laboratories- or Factory Mutual-listed items.

E. **Manufacturers**  
See UNLV Fire Protection Specification, Section 15300.

F. **Materials**  
See UNLV Fire Protection Specification, Section 15300.

J. **Installation Guidelines**  
See UNLV design standard for Fire Protection Specialties, Section 15310.

K. **Quality Control**  
Contractor directions must include the following:

1. Arrange for the testing of completed units of work in successive stages in each area. Do not proceed with the next system and area until the test results for the work completed previously is verified to be in compliance with the design requirements.

2. Provide a contractor's material and test certificate for below- and above-ground piping. Underground piping is to remain uncovered until inspected by AHJ as per code.

3. Provide the services of a factory-authorized service representative to supervise the field assembly of components and the installation of the fire pump, including piping and electrical connections. Report the results in writing.

4. If incorporating commissioning into this portion of the project, verify that:
a. Specification insertions to this section have been made that reference commissioning procedures and the commissioning specification section.

b. This section does not conflict with commissioning procedures for testing and training.
14200

Elevators

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
This section contains general design criteria for elevators.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Equipment Selection:
   a. For rise up to 45 feet or 4-stops – Select hydraulic type elevator machine. Piston stabilizers, telescoping pistons, or “roped hydros” are not allowed. Holeless installations are permitted.
   b. For rise above 45 feet or greater than 4-stops – Select electric traction machines.

2. Elevator Speed
   a. Electric traction elevators
      Freight minimum: 200 fpm
      Passenger minimum: 350 fpm
      Service minimum: 250 fpm
   b. Hydraulic elevator
      Freight minimum: 80 fpm
      Freight maximum: 100 fpm
      Passenger minimum: 100 fpm
      Passenger maximum: 160 fpm

3. Hydraulic pump for freight elevators to be dry only; hydraulic pump for passenger elevators, submersible is permitted.

4. Controller – Specify non-proprietary microprocessor controls (mandatory unless written exception is granted by UNLV). Refer to section 1.A for approved equipment manufacturers. Where a written exception is granted, proprietary controllers requiring proprietary diagnostic tools used for set up, adjustment or troubleshooting of any part of the system must be provided to UNLV at no additional cost. Controllers and tools must include a complete set of use instructions. If periodic reprogramming of the tool is required, this service will be provided by the elevator company, at no additional cost to UNLV, for the life of the equipment. In addition, electric traction elevators must have SCR drive or
Variable Voltage Variable Frequency drive (VVVF).

5. Hydraulic Elevator Cylinder Unit – Provide an outer cylinder casing using at least schedule 30 steel pipe. Provide a PVC liner (Schedule 40, ½” wall thickness) between outer casing and cylinder unit, sealed at the bottom. Use only clean, silica sand to fill void between outer casing and the liner and between the liner and the cylinder unit. Seal the top of the PVC/ cylinder casing with epoxy resin to prevent any moisture being absorbed by the sand. Provide PVC protection for underground pipelines.

6. Door Panels – Use single speed door operation only, side slide or center opening.

7. Door Protection – Do not specify incandescent type light beams or mechanical safe edges. Specify infrared type multi-beams – full door curtain type only. Provide differential timing feature and nudging.

8. Automatic Freight Door Closer – If an automatic door closer is utilized, an alarm must sound prior to and during door closing. The vertical gate must be equipped with an infrared reopening device.

9. Roller Guides – The roller guides are not to be fixed but spring loaded adjustable. Slide guides must be approved by UNLV.

10. Position Indicators to be LED Digital Display.

11. All rails shall be “T” rails.

12. All selectors/ landing control systems shall be non-proprietary.

13. “No load”, “Rated load” and “Relief pressures” of hydraulic elevators shall be permanently marked on each individual controller.

14. Design coordination:
   a. Do not locate elevators or dumb waiters directly off of a corridor line. Inset elevator a minimum of six feet.
   b. Do not locate passenger elevators and freight elevators within the same core.
   c. Provide minimum of 12 feet of width for passenger elevator lobbies and 14 feet of width for service elevator lobbies.
   d. Do not design elevators with both front and side openings.
   e. Do not exceed 40 feet rise for hydraulic elevators.
   f. Do not locate elevators over occupied areas.
   g. Do not place 4 or more elevators in a straight line.
C. Submittals

1. Manuals - all information must be submitted to the Owner’s Representative within 30 days prior to the acceptance of the elevator installation. Acceptance will be delayed until all specified information is received, reviewed and approved by the Owner’s Representative. The information shall include, but not be limited to the following:

   a. Supporting mechanical and software manuals with appropriate diagnostic means for the necessary maintenance, adjustment and diagnostic function of the group dispatch, car control and motion control systems. The diagnostic means, which shall be the property of the Owner, may be a hand held “smart” tool or may be integrated into the control system. If a hand held tool is provided, it shall be programmed for the specified elevator system only.

   b. Complete wiring diagrams of “as-installed” elevator circuits with index of location and function of all components.

   c. Complete lubricating instructions and frequency charts, including recommended grade of lubricants.

   d. Complete parts catalogs for all replaceable mechanical or solid-state components, including ordering forms and instructions.

E. Manufacturers

1. Approved Equipment Manufacturers:

   a. Micro-Processor Based Controller

      I. For traction elevators – Motion Control Engineering Model with SCR Drive or VVVF or Swift/Computerized Elevator Control, Corp.

      II. For hydraulic elevators – Motion Control Engineering Model HMC 1000 or Elevator Controls Corp. with electronic soft start features to limit inrush current and remote diagnostics.

   b. Door Operator & Equipment (Passenger)

      I. GAL Manufacturing Corp Model MOVFR.

   c. Door Operator & Equipment (Freight)

      I. Peele

      II. EMS Group, Inc.
M. Warranty
Lifts shall carry a warranty of one year for labor and parts. Full service maintenance by trained employees shall be provided for a period of 9 months to run concurrently with the warranty. One-year warranty shall be honored regardless of service contractor as long as the contractor is licensed by the State of Nevada.

N. Start-up and Training

1. Maintenance
   a. After completion of the installation, maintenance and 24-hour callback service for the equipment shall be provided for a period of nine months as a part of the contract. The service shall also include regular examination (biweekly; advise UNLV Facilities Department each time after completion of service) of the installation during regular working hours by trained employees of the Contractor, and shall include all necessary adjustments, greasing, oiling, cleaning, supplies and parts to keep the equipment in proper operation, except parts made necessary by misuse, accidents or neglect caused by others. Contractor shall conduct a “walk through” with the UNLV Facilities Department on the last scheduled maintenance visit. UNLV shall obtain a signed letter certifying all equipment that is required to be left on the site has been signed over to UNLV.

   b. All maintenance service must be performed by the installers and not by any other services agency. Also, the installer must have an established maintenance and service organization available for performance in the City of Las Vegas that can provide regular and emergency service, 24 hours a day, every day of the year and respond to the job site within two hours of a call. If the emergency is for an “occupied” elevator, the response time shall be within twenty minutes of the call.
14300
Escalators

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
   This section contains general design criteria for escalators.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements
   1. The diagnostic means, which shall be the property of the Owner, may be a hand held “smart” tool or may be integrated into the control system. If a hand held tool is provided, it shall be programmed for the specified escalator system only.

   2. State in specifications that escalators requiring proprietary diagnostic tools are not allowed unless a written exception is granted by UNLV. Where a written exception is granted, proprietary diagnostic tools used for set up, adjustment or troubleshooting of any part of the system must be provided to UNLV at no additional cost. Tools must also include a complete set of use instructions. If periodic reprogramming of the tool is required, this service will be provided by the elevator company, at no additional cost to UNLV, for the life of the equipment.

C. Submittals
   All escalator shop drawings must be submitted to UNLV for approval.

M. Warranty
   Escalators shall carry a warranty of one year for labor and parts. Full service maintenance by trained employees shall be provided for a period of 9 months to run concurrently with the warranty. One-year warranty shall be honored regardless of service contractor as long as the contractor is licensed by the State of Nevada.

N. Start-up and Training
   1. Maintenance
      a. After completion of the installation, maintenance and 24-hour callback service for the equipment shall be provided for a period of nine months as a part of the contract. The service shall also include regular examination (biweekly; advise UNLV Facilities Department each time after completion of service) of the installation during regular working hours by trained employees of the Contractor, and shall include all necessary adjustments, greasing, oiling, cleaning, supplies and parts to keep the equipment in proper operation, except parts made necessary by misuse, accidents or neglect caused by others. Contractor shall conduct a “walk through” with the UNLV Facilities Department on the last scheduled maintenance visit.
UNLV shall obtain a signed letter certifying all equipment that is required to be left on the site has been signed over to UNLV.

b. All maintenance service must be performed by the installers and not by any other services agency. Also, the installer must have an established maintenance and service organization available for performance in the City of Las Vegas that can provide regular and emergency service, 24 hours a day, every day of the year and respond to the job site within two hours of a call. If the emergency is for an “occupied” elevator, the response time shall be within twenty minutes of the call.
14400
Vehicle Wheelchair Lifts

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A. Summary
This section contains general design criteria for vehicle wheelchair lifts.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements
Lifts shall have a minimum 700-pound capacity.

E. Manufacturers
Submit manufacturer to UNLV for approval.

M. Warranty
Lifts shall carry a warranty of one year for labor and parts. Full service maintenance by trained employees shall be provided for a period of 9 months to run concurrently with the warranty. One-year warranty shall be honored regardless of service contractor as long as the contractor is licensed by the State of Nevada.

N. Start-up and Training

1. After completion of the installation, maintenance and 24-hour callback service for the equipment shall be provided for a period of nine months as a part of the contract. The service shall also include regular examination (biweekly; advise UNLV Facilities Department each time after completion of service) of the installation during regular working hours by trained employees of the Contractor, and shall include all necessary adjustments, greasing, oiling, cleaning, supplies and parts to keep the equipment in proper operation, except parts made necessary by misuse, accidents or neglect caused by others. Contractor shall conduct a “walk through” with the UNLV Facilities Department on the last scheduled maintenance visit. UNLV shall obtain a signed letter certifying all equipment that is required to be left on the site has been signed over to UNLV.

2. All maintenance service must be performed by the installers and not by any other services agency. Also, the installer must have an established maintenance and service organization available for performance in the City of Las Vegas that can provide regular and emergency service, 24 hours a day, every day of the year and respond to the job site within two hours of a call. If the emergency is for an “occupied” lift, the response time shall be within twenty minutes of the call.
15010

General Mechanical Design Requirements

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary

This section contains General Mechanical Design information that relates to all Mechanical sections.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. HVAC, plumbing, and fire sprinkler systems shall be designed to comply with the requirements of the adopted codes and regulations listed in Section 2, with the most current edition of following reference standards as applicable to each specific project:

   a. ASHRAE Handbooks
   b. ASHRAE Standards
   c. International Energy Conservation Code and/or ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1
   d. SMACNA Duct Construction Standards
   e. ASPE Data Books
   f. Nevada Administrative Code Chapter 455C (Boilers, Elevators, and Pressure Vessels)

2. Energy Conservation

   a. Mechanical and plumbing systems shall be designed and documented to comply with the requirements of the International Energy Conservation Code and/or ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1.
   
   b. In accordance with NRS 338.190, prior to the construction or renovation of any public building with a gross floor area greater than 20,000 square feet, a detailed life cycle cost analysis including the cost of operation and maintenance, must be completed. The study shall identify measures for the conservation of energy (and shall consider the use of alternate non-fossil fuels when applicable). The analysis shall include comparisons of at
least three different HVAC system types. The three different system types to be evaluated shall be reviewed and approved by UNLV prior to beginning the analysis. A separate narrative shall be provided outlining the building envelope insulating values (for walls, glass, roof, etc.) and specific HVAC system components (i.e. plate and frame heat exchangers, variable frequency drives, compensating type kitchen exhaust hoods, etc.) as they relate to energy conservation.

c. All Buildings shall comply with the minimum building sustainability design standards as defined by Owner for each project (typically a 20% reduction in both energy and water consumption beyond the values allowed by ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-2004).

d. All motors one horsepower and larger shall be specified to be premium/high efficiency type with full load efficiencies equal to or great than those recommended by ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1.

3. HVAC Systems and Equipment

a. HVAC systems and equipment shall be designed in conformance with all applicable sections of the ASHRAE Handbooks and ASHRAE Standards (e.g., ASHRAE Standards NO. 15, 55, 62, 90.1 etc.). The most current edition of all ASHRAE Handbooks and Standards shall be utilized.

b. Preferred base line system: VAV Air Handling systems with VAV terminal units with reheat coils, using the chilled water and heating hot water as a cooling and heating source. The Design shall be in agreement with ASHRAE 90.1-2007 and the ASHRAE AEDG for K-12 schools.

c. All selected systems must incorporate air side economizers and water side tower free cooling through plate/frame heat exchangers.

d. Preferred systems at UNLV. Water cooled central plants, single zone air handling systems, VAV air handling systems with terminal reheat.

e. Acceptable systems: Water cooled packaged RTV’s with VAV terminal units with reheat. Air cooled equipment is acceptable but not preferred and should be pre-approved by UNLV.

f. Non acceptable systems: Multiple small RTV’s and multiple water source heat pumps, maintenance intensive.
g. Life cycle cost analysis shall be presented for each project including the first costs, utility costs and maintenance costs. Energy consumption should be evaluated in detail indicating all ECM’s (energy conservation measures).

h. Heating and air conditioning load calculations shall be completed utilizing the following criteria:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indoor</th>
<th>Outdoor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heating 72°F</td>
<td>ASHRAE 99.6% Winter Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooling 74°F</td>
<td>ASHRAE 0.4% Summer Coincident Values</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

i. Heating and air conditioning load calculations shall not incorporate safety factors. Any safety factors deemed appropriate shall be applied in equipment selections and/or in coil selections but in no case shall the applied safety factors exceed 15% of the calculated load for that element of the mechanical system.

j. Minimum outside air calculations shall be based on the anticipated maximum occupant load as determined by the Consultant in cooperation with UNLV. Minimum outside air calculations shall not be based on the life safety exiting occupant load.

k. All equipment and equipment rooms shall be designed to ensure adequate provisions for service, maintenance, and removal/replacement of equipment, filters, controls, etc. Special consideration shall be given to ensure proper clearances for maintenance and removal of chiller and boiler tubes, fan housings, fan shafts, and filters.

l. Access to equipment for service and maintenance shall be thoroughly coordinated with UNLV. Required clearance areas shall be specifically identified on the drawings (for equipment such as fan coils, variable air volume boxes, indoor air handling units, etc.). Coordinate with other disciplines to ensure that other trades (electrical, fire sprinkler, etc.) are made aware of the required clearances.

m. Boilers for critical use and/or emergency response facilities shall be configured to allow for a loss of the primary fuel source. The most practical and cost-effective approach may be to provide natural gas boilers with a back-up boiler that utilizes propane gas.

n. The specifications for projects that include a boiler, chiller, or other pressure vessel shall require that the Contractor apply for and obtain all required inspections and operating permits (as required by the Nevada Department of Business and Industry, Division of Industrial Relations, Occupational Safety and Health Enforcement.
UNLV Planning and Construction – Standards Manual  
Division 15/ Construction Standards/ 15010 General Mechanical Design Requirements

Section).

o. Rooms containing electrical equipment (transformers, switchgear, telephone, data equipment, etc.) shall be thoroughly reviewed and coordinated with the architect, the electrical engineer, and UNLV to ensure that service clearances and cooling requirements are appropriately defined and addressed. Use building exhaust system for the electrical rooms whenever possible. Provide a dry cooler system for the cooling of the IDF rooms and data rooms in winter season when the central plant is down.

p. Project specifications shall limit the length of the flexible ducts to a maximum of 6 feet.

C. **Submittals**

Refer to specific sections for identified submittal requirements.
A. Summary
This section contains general HVAC design criteria for electric motors.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements
1. Unless otherwise specified, provide constant speed, TEFC, squirrel cage induction motors per NEMA Design B.
2. Unless totally enclosed, motors must have a 1.15 service factor.
3. Motors must have Class B insulation.
4. Unless otherwise specified, design motors under 1/2 hp for 120 V, 60 Hz, single-phase.
5. 1/2 hp motors and over must be as required in schedules.
7. All motors must be high-or premium-efficiency. All motors over 5 hp must be premium-efficiency. Motors for variable-frequency drives must be high-efficiency.
8. Do not select motors based solely on how they operate in their service factors.
9. Select all motors to be non-overloading throughout the fan or pump service operating range.
10. Specify that all motors must be aligned with driven equipment.

D. Product Standards
Motors must conform to NEMA Standard MG-1-12.53a. Determine motor efficiencies in accordance with IEEE Standard 112 Method B. List the NEMA nominal efficiency on the motor nameplate.
E. Manufacturers
Subject to compliance with the design requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Baldor
2. Lincoln
3. General Electric
4. U.S. Motors

J. Installation Guidelines
Provide sufficient clearance for motor maintenance and removal upon completion of construction. Allow a minimum clearance of 2” 6” around the motors. In locations where a portable hoist cannot be maneuvered, such as within air handling units, install horizontal lift beams with hoists for motors over 100 pounds.
15061
Hangers and Supports for HVAC and Plumbing, Piping, and Equipment

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for the support and hanging of HVAC and plumbing piping and equipment including piping exposed on roofs.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Provide complete support systems, including bases, framing, supports, anchors, hangers, rollers, clamps, guides and other devices required for supporting piping and ductwork on roof and elsewhere as indicated.

2. All piping and suspended equipment in mechanical rooms shall be provided with vibration isolation via adjustable-acoustically isolated spring hangars, similar to Mason PCN-30N.

3. All hangers and anchorages shall be as a Nevada registered Professional Engineer has prepared the calculations, and stamped and signed. Calculations must be submitted to authority having jurisdiction, and approved before commencing work or ordering parts.

4. Piping and ductwork on roof shall be supported by an engineered prefabricated structural steel frame system specifically designed to be installed on the roof without roof penetrations, flashing or damage to the roofing material. The system shall consist of rubber and plastic bases, structural steel frame, and suitable hangers and supports. The system shall be designed to fit the piping, ductwork, and conduits to be installed and the actual conditions of service.

5. Bases
Injection molded and pressed, recycle plastic and rubber conforming to the following:

   a. Bases shall be sized as required, and as designed for weight of pipes to be supported, fabricated in the shop with inserts for square tubing or threaded rods as required.

6. Framing
B-Line 1-5/8 B22TH or 1-7/8” BTS22TH, fabricated of steel conforming to
ASTM A570, Grade 33. Framing shall be roll formed of 12 gage (2.7 mm thick) steel into 3 sided or tubular shape. Tubing shall be perforated with 9/16" (47.6 mm) holes at 1-7/8" (47.6 mm) centers on 3 sides.

7. Pipe Supports and Hangers
Conform to MSS SP-58 and MSS SP-69. Supports and hangers shall be fabricated of carbon steel where framing is carbon steel.

8. Duct and Equipment Supports
Factory fabricated to support exact duct sizes and equipment to be installed, from B-Line 1-5/8" B22TH and 1-7/8" BTS22TH 3 sided channels, and bases as specified above.

9. Roof Walk
Factory fabricated of bases as specified above, tubular sections and galvanized, slotted metal grating, in configuration as indicated. Provide tubular handrails where shown.

10. Accessories
Provide all clamps, bolts, nuts, washers, and other devices as required for a complete system.

11. Bases
Black color as molded.

G. Accessories or Special Features

1. Finishes
a. Metal Surfaces
   I. Metal framing, supports and hangers shall be hot dip galvanized after fabrication.

   II. Produce coatings free of roughness, whiskers, unsightly spangles, icicles, runs, barbs, sags, droplets, and other surface blemishes.

   III. Galvanizing shall conform to ASTM A123 for tubing and ASTM A153 for hardware and accessories.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Verify that roofing system is complete, and that roof surfaces are smooth and flat and are ready to receive work.

2. Verify that roof temperature is a minimum of 60 degrees F. (15.5 degrees C.) for proper adhesive performance.
a. Use care in installation of portable pipe support systems not to damage roofing, flashing, equipment or related materials.

b. Bases and support framing shall be located as indicated on drawings and as specified herein. The support of all piping shall be complete and adequate, whether or not all required devices are shown.

c. The use of wood or wire for supporting piping will not be permitted.

d. Deflection of pipes shall not exceed 1/240th of the span.

e. Framing system shall be installed at spacings indicated, but in no case should spacing exceed 10' (3 m.) centers.

f. Set bases with adhesive in accordance with manufacturer's installation instructions. Accurately locate and align bases. Where applicable, replace gravel around bases.

g. Set framing posts into bases and assemble framing structure as indicated.

h. Use galvanized fasteners for galvanized framing, and use stainless steel fasteners for stainless steel framing.
15076 Identification for all HVAC Equipment

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for mechanical systems identification. See Section 13915 for fire suppression system identification. Consultants shall provide as part of each schedule a column with header called “Tag Number”. This number shall be provided by UNLV Facilities Management, and included with the contract documents when issued for bid, and be included on all equipment tags for equipment and in the “Record Documents”. Tag number shall be shown as numerics and in a Bar Code Format on all equipment.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements
Ensure that identification systems are compatible with existing systems and are consistent throughout the project. Provide for future additions to the systems.

1. Plumbing Systems Identification

a. Provide color-coded pipe identification markers on piping installed per this section. Use snap-on, laminated, plastic pipe markers protected with a clear acrylic coating. Apply pipe markers after architectural painting where such painting is required.

b. Provide an arrow marker with each pipe content marker to indicate the direction of flow. If flow can be in either direction, use a double-headed arrow marker.

c. Pipe markers must have legends and color coding with black letters. Apply markers to all piping per Table 1, regardless of all under-jacket colors.
Table 1. Pipe Marker Color Coding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Legend</th>
<th>Background Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cold water</td>
<td>Cold water</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot water</td>
<td>Domestic hot water</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot water return</td>
<td>Domestic hot water return</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected cold water</td>
<td>Protected cold water</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected hot water</td>
<td>Protected hot water</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected hot water return</td>
<td>Protected hot water return</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-potable water</td>
<td>Non-potable</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compressed air</td>
<td>Compressed air</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitary</td>
<td>Sanitary Sewer</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vent</td>
<td>Vent</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainwater</td>
<td>Storm Sewer</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pump discharge</td>
<td>Pump discharge</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pure water</td>
<td>Pure water</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacuum</td>
<td>Vacuum</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central vacuum</td>
<td>Vacuum</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lab waste</td>
<td>Lab waste</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lab vent</td>
<td>Lab vent</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclaimed/Gray water</td>
<td>Gray water</td>
<td>Purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tempered water</td>
<td>Tempered water</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tempered water return</td>
<td>Tempered water</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use colored PVC jackets in penthouses, plumbing rooms, shipping docks, janitor's closets, and other areas without hung ceilings. Cover all insulated plumbing piping exposed in mechanical rooms with a Ceel-Co plastic jacket. The system identification and color pattern legend must be per Table 2.
Table 2. System Identification and Color Patterns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Piping System (and Legend)</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potable Cold Water</td>
<td>Green, Blue,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potable Hot Water</td>
<td>Green, Blue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Potable Cold Water</td>
<td>Yellow, Gray.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Potable Hot Water</td>
<td>Yellow, Gray.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm Drain</td>
<td>Purple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RODI Water</td>
<td>Yellow, White.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray Water</td>
<td>Purple, Blue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tempered Water</td>
<td>Green, Blue.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d. Plastic jackets include fitting and piping covers.

e. Insulate and finish the piping to be covered with plastic jackets, per this section, then apply the plastic jackets.

2. Tags, Valves, Equipment, and Instruments

a. Upon completion of work, attach engraved laminated plastic tags to all valves and instrumentation. In every mechanical space, tags must be seen when hung with valve/riser charts.

b. Equipment must bear stamped, stainless steel tags.

c. Tags must be numbered consecutively with black characters on a white face. Numerals must be at least 3/8" high.

d. Embossed or engraved aluminum or brass tags may be substituted for stainless steel or laminated tags, if desired.

e. Tags must be at least 1" in diameter, at least 1/8" thick, and attached by S-hooks and chains.

3. HVAC Systems Identification

a. Stencil ductwork at each junction or branch takeoff, at least once in each room, and at intervals not longer than 20 feet. Stencils must clearly identify the duct service area (S for supply, R for return, X for exhaust) served by the branch, and must include an arrow indicating the direction of flow.
b. Provide color-coded pipe identification markers on piping installed per this section. Use snap-on, laminated, plastic pipe markers protected with a clear acrylic coating. Apply pipe markers after architectural painting where such painting is required.

c. Provide an arrow marker with each pipe content marker to indicate the direction of flow. If flow can be in either direction, use a double headed arrow marker.

d. Label mains

   I. At points of entrance and exit from mechanical rooms
   II. Adjacent to each valve
   III. On each riser
   IV. At each tee fitting
   V. At points of entrance and exit from building
   VI. At least once in each room
   VII. At intervals no longer than 20 ft

e. The size of legend letters on markers and the length of the color field must be per the latest edition of ANSI.

f. Use the color-coding in Table 3, with names in black letters on a white background and white letters on a green background.
Table 3. Pipe Marker Color Coding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Legend</th>
<th>Background Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chilled water supply</td>
<td>CHWS</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chilled water return</td>
<td>CHWR</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot water supply</td>
<td>HWS</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot water return</td>
<td>HWR</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cold water</td>
<td>Cold water supply</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low pressure condensate return</td>
<td>LPR</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium pressure condensate return</td>
<td>MPR</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High pressure condensate return</td>
<td>HPR</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High pressure steam</td>
<td>HPS</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low pressure steam</td>
<td>LPS</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium pressure steam</td>
<td>MPS</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumped condensate</td>
<td>PC</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam</td>
<td>Steam</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycol supply</td>
<td>GS</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycol return</td>
<td>GR</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. **Product Standards**
Color banding must meet the latest ANSI and OSHA requirements.

E. **Manufacturers**

1. Ceel-Co plastic jacket
2. Seton Name Plate Corporation
3. Marking Services Incorporated
4. Approved equal
F. **Materials**  
Use Setmark markers by the Seton Name Plate Corporation, or approved equal.

J. **Installation Guidelines**

1. Mains shall be labeled at points of entrance and exit from mechanical room, adjacent to each valve, on each riser, at each tee fitting, at points of entrance and exit from building, at least once in each room, and at intervals no longer than 20'.

2. In general, use 2” high legends for 4” and larger diameter pipe lines, and 3/4” high legends for pipe lines 3” diameter and smaller pipe lines.

3. Use screws or rivets to securely attach nameplates, catalog numbers, and rating identifications to mechanical and electrical equipment. The use of adhesives or cements is not permitted.

4. Identify non-potable water outlets with permanently attached, yellow color-coding or 4” high triangle tags that read "Non-potable Water."

5. Coordinating the numbering system, with existing piping tags to avoid duplicate numbers.
15083
HVAC and Pipe Insulation

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for piping insulation and jacketing.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements
1. Verify with the UNLV Facilities group that information related to insulation and jacketing is the most recent.

2. Insulation must be fiber glass insulation with a factory-applied, fire retardant, vapor barrier jacket and a K factor of at least 0.23 at a mean temperature of 75°F. ASTM E-84 fire hazard ratings must be 25 flame spread, 50 smoke developed and 50 fuel contributed.

3. Refer to Table 1. for UNLV pipe insulation thicknesses.

Table 1. Pipe Insulation Thicknesses for UNLV Insulations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pipe Insulation Thicknesses for UNLV Insulations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hrs. of Operation &amp; Bldg. Types</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8700 hrs./yr. Distr. systems &amp; lab bldgs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000 hrs./yr. Non-lab bldgs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Subject to change for individual projects, chilled water insulation directives must be as follows:
   a. Insulate all chilled water return piping and all chilled water supply piping.

E. Manufacturers
Subject to compliance with the design requirements, provide products by one of the
following manufacturers:

1. Insulation
   Dow Corning Trymer 2000 XP or approved manufacturers subject to UNLV approval.

2. Insulation Jacketing
   Subject to compliance with the design requirements, provide products by one of the following manufacturers:
   
   a. Advanced Thermal Corporation, represented by:
      Powers & Process, Inc., 1168 Farmington Avenue, Kensington, CT 06037
   
   b. D&N Insulation Company, 88 Farwell Street, West Haven, CT 06516
   
   c. Shannon Enterprises of WNY, Inc., represented by:
      Components & Controls, Inc., 256 Oakwood Drive, Glastonbury, CT 06033

F. Materials
   Insulate chilled water distribution piping with polyurethane foam wrapped with glass fabric and then coated to insure watertight integrity.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Install pipe insulation as required by the manufacturer.

2. All supports, hangers, etc shall be outside the insulation vapor barrier and protective jacket.

3. Chiller evaporative barrels shall be factory insulated with an elastometric closed cell insulation that meets the smoke contribution/flame spread requirements for use in a return air plenum.

4. Chiller evaporative end Bell caps shall be insulated with a 40 mil thick layer of Mascoat DTI GEN2.

5. All other chilled water equipment and pipe fittings, such as pumps, valves, flow sensors, sidestream filter housings, expansion tanks, air separators, shall be covered with a 40 mil layer of Mascoat DTI GEN 2.

6. Heating hot water systems and equipment shall be covered with a 40 mil of Mascoat DTI GEN2.
15100 Piping

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A. Summary

1. All pipe and fittings shall comply with the applicable ASTM Standards for the materials intended use.

2. Foreign manufactured materials must submit proof of compliance prior to bidding, and must be approved prior to submitting a bid.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Piping and/or ductwork shall not be routed in the dedicated electrical space at or above electrical switchboards, distribution boards, motor control centers, etc. (as prohibited by 2002 National Electrical Code Section 110-26F), particularly applicable at chiller rooms, boiler rooms, electrical rooms and data/server rooms.

2. Locate fan coil units serving data/electrical rooms outside of the data/electrical room being service (so that piping does not end up being routed in the dedicated electrical space and/or over sensitive data/electrical equipment).

3. Require that the bottom of all air handling unit pipe chases be insulated and sealed air and water tight.

4. Provide location of differential pressure sensors for chilled water system and heating water system secondary pump vfd control (locate differential pressure sensors on the appropriate piping plans).

5. Indicate where 3-way valves will be incorporated in the chilled water and the heating water piping systems to ensure that the secondary pumps cannot be operated at a no-flow condition. Typically this requirement can be accomplished by specifying all valves as 2-way except for 3-way valves at one air handling unit (or at all fan coil units).

6. Indicate required type of balancing valve at all chilled water and heating water coils (manual balancing valves versus automatic pressure-compensating valves). Valves in variable flow pumping applications should typically be automatic pressure-compensating type valves.
7. Specify/note that temperature/pressure test ports are to be installed immediately at connections at each chiller, at each plate heat exchanger, and at each heating and/or cooling coil.

8. Provide isolation valves at or near the plate heat exchanger to facilitate periodic removal of port filters for cleaning. Provide notation requiring that isolation valves be installed as close as possible to the heat exchanger (to ensure a minimal loss of treated water when heat exchanger is drained to clean port filters).

9. Provide a drain valve with a hose connection at the low point in the piping at both the cold side and warm side of the plate heat exchanger (to facilitate drain-down for removal and cleaning of port filters).

10. List required chilled water system and heating water system fill pressure and expansion tank charge pressure.

11. List required chilled water system and heating water system relief valve pressures.

12. Provide a 12" high inverted loop in the condenser water return piping at each cooling tower (to prevent overflow of tower basin when condenser water pumps are shut off).

13. Specify/note that all heat traced piping exposed outdoors is to be insulated with closed cell polyisocyanurate insulation (Dow Trymer, or approved equal) and covered with aluminum jacketing.
15111

General-Duty Valves

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A. Summary

This section summarizes the design criteria for valves used in plumbing and HVAC systems. Valve requirements for steam, steam condensate, condenser water, chilled water, heating hot water, glycol, and fuel oil services are shown in Tables 1 through 8.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. General

   a. Cast or stamp the name of the manufacturer and guaranteed working pressure on the valve bodies.

   b. Valves of a similar type must be by a single manufacturer.

   c. Provide chain operators for valves 3" and larger that are installed 7' or more above floor.

   d. Gaskets and packings must not contain asbestos.

   e. Ratings must include ANSI class rating and hole pattern for flanges.

   f. All steam system valves in steam and condensate piping must be gate or globe valves.

2. Butterfly Valves

   a. Provide lug-style butterfly valves as shown in Tables 1 through 8. When required by the manufacturer, install valves in the proper direction for shutoff and dead-end service.

   b. General service valves must be ductile iron body and threaded-lug, with resilient EPDM seats, stainless steel disks, and 416 stainless stems.

   c. Valves 6" and larger must have gear operators.

   d. Valves smaller than 6" must have seven-position levers.

   e. If valves are used for fuel oil, provide reinforced Teflon seats and 316 stainless disks.
f. For chilled water systems, select high-performance butterfly valves for isolation and shutoff applications on mains and branches over 4” in diameter.

3. Ball valves
   a. Hot water systems should incorporate ball valves for isolation purposes.
   b. Ball valves may be used on chilled water lines that are 4” in diameter and smaller. The pressure rating must be per ANSI standard.
   c. Provide full-port, two-piece ball valves with reinforced Teflon scats, seals, bearings, stainless steel balls, and packing.
   d. Select 1-1/4” ball valves for drains.
   e. Valves on insulated piping must have 2” extended stems.
   f. All ball valves must have locking handles to allow servicing and removal of equipment.

4. Globe Valves
   a. Provide globe valves as shown in Tables 1 through 8.
   b. Refrigerant valves must be back-seating, globe stop valves, winged and sealed. 1” and under cap valves must have diaphragm packing.

5. Plug Valves
   a. Provide plug valves with 70 percent port openings for balancing.
   b. Provide gear operators with memory indicators.

6. Check Valves
   a. Use silent and lift checks for heating hot water and chilled water systems.
   b. Use swing checks for steam systems.

7. Spring-Loaded Relief Valves
   a. Reliefs must be ASME-approved.
   b. For water reliefs, pipe the discharge into an indirect drain. Where permitted by the building code, pipe chiller refrigerant and steam relief devices through the building envelope.
8. Gate Valves
   a. Steam systems should incorporate gate valves for isolation purposes.
   b. Provide gate valves as shown in Tables 1 through 8.
   c. Gate valves may be used on 4" and smaller chilled water lines. The pressure rating must be per ANSI standard.
   d. Select 1", full-port gate valves for vents.
   e. In general, gate valves must have OS&Y rising stems to indicate position. For restricted clearances, gate valves must have non-rising stems. The contractor must submit the location where each type of gate valve is used.

9. Serrated-Tip Laboratory Faucets
   For use on laboratory faucets, serrated-tip laboratory faucets must have vacuum breakers.

10. Reference Tables
Table 1. Steam and Condensate Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialty</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Body/Seat</th>
<th>Body/Trim</th>
<th>Connection</th>
<th>Minimum Rating¹,²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ball valve</td>
<td>Not used</td>
<td>Gate valve</td>
<td>Isolation</td>
<td>OS&amp;Y</td>
<td>2-1/2-36&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Bronze</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Globe valve</td>
<td>Manual steam</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Stainless Bronze/Bronze</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>steam modulation only</td>
<td>Bonnet</td>
<td>2-1/2--10&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Bronze</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Butterfly</td>
<td>Not used</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Check valve</td>
<td>Not used</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plug valve</td>
<td>Steam and condensate horizontal flow</td>
<td>Non Y-type swing check valve (15° angle)</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Teflon</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Strainer</td>
<td>Control valves and flow meters and steam traps</td>
<td>Y-Type</td>
<td>2-1/2-30&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Iron</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacuum breaker</td>
<td>Steam coils and HX and condensate trap legs</td>
<td>Steam vacuum breaker</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Teflon</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>(Use dielectrics for condensate)</td>
<td>Class 125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. These are minimum ratings. For actual maximum allowable valve and strainer ratings, refer to the documents listed under References.

2. SWP = Steam Working Pressure WOG = Water, Oil, or Gas WSP = Working Steam Pressure Class = ANSI Standard
### Table 2. Steam and Condensate Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialty</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Body/Seat Body/Trim</th>
<th>Connection</th>
<th>Minimum Rating 1,2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ball valve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gate valve</td>
<td>Isolation</td>
<td>OS&amp;Y</td>
<td>2-1/2&quot;-36&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Bronze Iron/Iron</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Globe valve</td>
<td>Manual steam modulation only</td>
<td>Union Bonnet</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Stainless Bronze/Bronze</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>250 psig SWP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OS&amp;Y</td>
<td>2-1/2&quot;-10(^m)</td>
<td>Iron/Bronze</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly valve</td>
<td>Not used</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plug valve</td>
<td>Not used</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check valve</td>
<td>Steam and condensate horizontal flow</td>
<td>NonY-Type swing check valve (15°)</td>
<td>1/2(^m)-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Teflon</td>
<td>Threaded (Use dielectrics for condensate)</td>
<td>250 psig WSP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2-1/2&quot;-30&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Iron</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strainer</td>
<td>Control valves and flow meters and steam traps</td>
<td>Y-Type</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Stainless (1/16&quot; diameter)</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2-1/2&quot;-10&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Stainless (3/64&quot; diameter)</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12&quot;-24&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Stainless (1/16&quot; diameter)</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacuum breaker</td>
<td>Steam coils and HX and condensate trap legs</td>
<td>Steam vacuum breaker</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Teflon</td>
<td>Threaded (Use dielectrics for condensate)</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. These are minimum ratings. For actual maximum allowable valve and strainer ratings, refer to the documents listed under References.

2. SWP = Steam Working Pressure WOG = Water, Oil, or Gas WSP = Working Steam Pressure Class = ANSI Standard
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialty</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Connection</th>
<th>Minimum Rating¹ ²</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gate valve</td>
<td>Isolation</td>
<td>OS&amp;Y</td>
<td>2-1/2&quot;-36&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Bronze</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Iron/Iron</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Globe valve</td>
<td>Manual steam modulation</td>
<td>Union Bonnet</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Stainless</td>
<td>250 psig SWP</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bronze/Bronze</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly valve</td>
<td>Not used</td>
<td>OS&amp;Y</td>
<td>2-1/2&quot;-10&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Bronze</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plug valve</td>
<td>Not used</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check valve</td>
<td>Steam and condensate horizontal</td>
<td>NonY-Type</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Teflon</td>
<td>250 psig WSP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>flow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Threaded (Use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dielectrics for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>condensate)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2-1/2-30&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Iron</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strainer</td>
<td>Control valves and flow meters</td>
<td>Y-Type</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and steam traps</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2-1/2-10&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Stainless</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1/16&quot; diameter)</td>
<td>(3/64&quot; diameter)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Flanged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12&quot;-24&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Stainless</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1/16&quot; diameter)</td>
<td>(1/16&quot; diameter)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacuum breaker</td>
<td>Steam coils and HX and condensate</td>
<td>Steam</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Teflon</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>trap legs</td>
<td>vacuum</td>
<td></td>
<td>Threaded (Use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>breaker</td>
<td></td>
<td>dielectrics for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>condensate)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. These are minimum ratings. For actual maximum allowable valve and strainer ratings, refer to the documents listed under References.

2. SWP = Steam Working Pressure  WOG = Water, Oil, or Gas  WSP = Working Steam Pressure  Class = ANSI Standard
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialty</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Body/Seat Body/Trim</th>
<th>Connection</th>
<th>Minimum Rating¹,²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ball valve</td>
<td>Isolation</td>
<td>Full port 2- pc.</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Teflon</td>
<td>Sweat'</td>
<td>400 psig WOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Full Port 2- pc.</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Teflon</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>400 psig WOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gate valve</td>
<td>Not Used</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Globe valve</td>
<td>ATC modulation</td>
<td>Control valve</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Metal</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>400 psig WOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly valve</td>
<td>Isolation</td>
<td>General service</td>
<td>2 1/2&quot;-12&quot;</td>
<td>Ductile iron/EPDM</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>175 psig CWP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>General service</td>
<td>14&quot;-24&quot;</td>
<td>Ductile iron/EPDM</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>150 psig CWP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plug value</td>
<td>Throttling</td>
<td>Non-lubricated</td>
<td>3-12&quot;</td>
<td>Steel/Iron</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check valve</td>
<td>Pumps</td>
<td>Silent</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Bronze</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>200 psig WOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Silent globe</td>
<td>2-1/2&quot;-24&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Bronze</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piping</td>
<td>Y-Pattern swing</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Bronze</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td></td>
<td>200 psig WOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2-1/2&quot;-24&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Bronze</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td></td>
<td>Class 125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strainer</td>
<td>Control valves and flow meters</td>
<td>Y-Type</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Stainless s (1/16&quot;)</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>200 psig WOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2-1/2--4&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Stainless (1/16&quot; diameter)</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5&quot;-24&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Stainless (1/8&quot; diameter)</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 4. Glycol, Chilled, and Condenser Water Service—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialty</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Body/Seat Body/Trim</th>
<th>Connection</th>
<th>Minimum Rating&lt;sup&gt;1,2&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strainer</td>
<td>Pump suction</td>
<td>In-line Y-Type</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Stainless 1/16&quot; Threaded</td>
<td>200 psig WOG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2-1/2&quot;-4&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Stainless 3/16&quot; Flanged</td>
<td>Class 125</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5&quot;-24&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Stainless 3&quot; diameter&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt; Flanged</td>
<td>Class 125</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Angle suction</td>
<td></td>
<td>2&quot;-12&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Stainless 3/16&quot; diameter&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt; Startup strainer = 16 mesh Flanged</td>
<td>Class 125</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. These are minimum ratings for ASTM A126, Class B and ASTM B-61 and 62. For higher pressures and temperatures, adjust these values to include static head plus 1.1 times pressure relief valve setting plus pump shutoff head pressure. For actual maximum allowable valve and strainer ratings, refer to "Pressure-Temperature Ratings • Non Shock" tables and "Adjusted Pressure Ratings" for copper tube, soldered end valves [and strainers].

2. SWP= Steam Working Pressure
   CWP= Cold Water Working Pressure
   WSP= Working Steam Pressure
   WOG= Water, Oil, or Gas
   Class= ANSI Standard

3. Use 1/8" diameter for plate heat exchanger application.
### Table 5. Glycol, Chilled, and Condenser Water Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialty</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Body/Seat Body/Trim</th>
<th>Connection</th>
<th>Minimum Rating¹,²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ball valve</td>
<td>Isolation</td>
<td>Full port 2-pc.</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Teflon</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>600 psig WOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gate valve</td>
<td>Not used</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Globe valve</td>
<td>ATC modulation</td>
<td>Control valve</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Metal</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>600 psig WOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly valve</td>
<td>Isolation</td>
<td>High performanc e</td>
<td>2-1/2&quot;-24&quot;</td>
<td>Carbon steel/PTFE</td>
<td>Threaded lug</td>
<td>285 psig CWP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plug valve</td>
<td>Throttling</td>
<td>Non-lubricated</td>
<td>3&quot;-12&quot;</td>
<td>Steel/Iron</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check valve</td>
<td>Pumps</td>
<td>Silent</td>
<td>1&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Bronze</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>Class 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Silent</td>
<td>2-1/2&quot;-24&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Bronze</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piping</td>
<td>Y-Pattern swing</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Bronze</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>Class 300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2-1/2&quot;-24&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Bronze</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strainer</td>
<td>Control valves</td>
<td>Y-Type</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Stainless s (1/16&quot; diameter)</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and flow meters</td>
<td></td>
<td>2-1/2&quot;-4&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Stainless (1/16&quot; diameter)</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>5&quot;-24&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Stainless (1/8&quot; diameter)</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pump suction</td>
<td>In-line Y-Type</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Stainless (1/16&quot; diameter)</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2-1/2&quot;-4&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Stainless (3/16&quot; diameter)³</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5-24&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Stainless (3&quot; diameter)³</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 5. Glycol, Chilled, and Condenser Water Service—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialty</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Body/Seat Body/Trim</th>
<th>Connection</th>
<th>Minimum Rating&lt;sup&gt;1,2&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strainer</td>
<td>Pump suction</td>
<td>Angle suction diffuser end suction pumps</td>
<td>2&quot;-12&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Stainless (3/16&quot; diameter)&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt; Startup strainer = 16 mesh bronze</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. These are minimum ratings. For higher pressures and temperatures, adjust these values to include static head plus 1.1 times pressure relief valve setting plus pump shutoff head pressure. For actual maximum allowable valve and strainer ratings, refer to "Pressure-Temperature Ratings - Non Shock" tables.

2. SWP = Steam Working Pressure  
   CWP = Cold Water Working Pressure  
   WSP = Working Steam Pressure  
   WOG = Water, Oil or Gas  
   Class = ANSI Standard

3. Use 1/8” diameter for plate heat exchanger application.
## Table 6. Hot Water Service

**Hot Water Service**
Maximum 250°F and 175 psig (1/2" - 12")/125 psig (14"-24")

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialty</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Body/Seat Body/Trim</th>
<th>Connection</th>
<th>Minimum Rating(^{1,2})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ball valve</td>
<td>Isolation</td>
<td>Full port 2-pc.</td>
<td>1/2-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Teflon</td>
<td>Sweat(^1)</td>
<td>400 psig WOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Full port 2-pc.</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Teflon</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>400 psig WOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gate valve</td>
<td>Not used</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Globe valve</td>
<td>ATC modulation</td>
<td>Control valve</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Metal</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>400 psig WOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly valve</td>
<td>Isolation</td>
<td>General service</td>
<td>2-1/2&quot;-12&quot;</td>
<td>Ductile Iron/EPDM</td>
<td>Threaded lug</td>
<td>200 psig CWP 200 psig bi-directional shutoff 200 psig dead end service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14-24&quot;</td>
<td>Ductile Iron/EPDM</td>
<td>Threaded lug</td>
<td>150 psig CWP 150 psig bi-directional shutoff 150 psig dead end service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plug value</td>
<td>Throttling</td>
<td>Non-lubricated</td>
<td>3&quot;-12&quot;</td>
<td>Steel/Iron</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check valve</td>
<td>Pumps</td>
<td>Silent</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Bronze</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>200 psig WOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Silent globe</td>
<td>2-1/2&quot;-24&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Bronze</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Piping</td>
<td>Y-Pattern swing</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Bronze</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>200 psig WOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2-1/2&quot;-24&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Bronze</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strainer</td>
<td>Control valves and flow meters</td>
<td>Y-Type</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Stainless s (1/16&quot;)</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>200 psig WOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2-1/2&quot;-4&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Stainless s (1/16&quot; diameter)</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5&quot;-24&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Stainless s (1/8&quot; diameter)</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pump suction</td>
<td>In-line Y-Type</td>
<td></td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Stainless s (1/16&quot; diameter)</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>200 psig WOG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

04/07/2009
Table 6. Hot Water Service—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialty</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Body/Seat Body/Trim</th>
<th>Connection</th>
<th>Minimum Rating¹,²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strainer</td>
<td>Pump suction</td>
<td>In-line Y-Type</td>
<td>2-1/2”-4”</td>
<td>Iron/Stainless (3/16” diameter)³</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5”-24”</td>
<td>Iron/Stainless (3” diameter)³</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Angle suction diffuser end suction</td>
<td>2”-12”</td>
<td>Iron/Stainless (3/16” diameter)³</td>
<td>Startup strainer = 16 mesh</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. These are minimum ratings for ASTM A126, Class B and ASTM B-61 and 62. For higher pressures and temperatures, adjust these values to include static head plus 1.1 times pressure relief valve setting plus pump shutoff head pressure. For actual maximum allowable valve and strainer ratings, refer to "Pressure-Temperature Ratings • Non Shock" tables and "Adjusted Pressure Ratings" for copper tube, soldered end valves [and strainers].

2. SWP = Steam Working Pressure
   CWP = Cold Water Working Pressure
   WSP = Working Steam Pressure
   WOG = Water, Oil or Gas
   Class = ANSI Standard

3. Use 1/8” diameter for plate heat exchanger application.
### Table 7. Hot Water Service

Maximum 250°F and 400 psig (1/2"-12")/250 psig (14"-24")

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialty</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Body/Seat Body/Trim</th>
<th>Connection</th>
<th>Minimum Rating¹,²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ball valve</td>
<td>Isolation</td>
<td>Full port 2-pc.</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Teflon</td>
<td>Sweat¹</td>
<td>Do not use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Full port 2-pc.</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Teflon</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>600 psig WOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gate valve</td>
<td>Not used</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Globe valve</td>
<td>ATC modulation</td>
<td>Control valve</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Metal</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>600 psig WOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly</td>
<td>Isolation</td>
<td>High performance</td>
<td>2-1/2&quot;-24&quot;</td>
<td>Carbon steel/PTFE</td>
<td>Threaded lug</td>
<td>740 psig CWP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plug value</td>
<td>Throttling</td>
<td>Non-lubricated</td>
<td>3-12&quot;</td>
<td>Steel/Iron</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check valve</td>
<td>Pumps</td>
<td>Silent</td>
<td>T-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Bronze</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Silent globe</td>
<td>2-1/2&quot;-24&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Bronze</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piping</td>
<td>Y-Pattern swing</td>
<td>1&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>1-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Bronze</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2-1/2&quot;-24&quot;</td>
<td>2-1/2&quot;-24&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Bronze</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strainer</td>
<td>Control valves and flow meters</td>
<td>Y-Type</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Stainless (20 mesh)</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 1/2&quot;-4&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Stainless (1/16&quot; diameter)</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5&quot;-24&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Stainless (1/8&quot; diameter)</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pump suction</td>
<td>In-line Y-Type</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Stainless (1/16&quot; diameter)</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2-1/2&quot;-4&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Stainless (3/16&quot; diameter)³</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5&quot;-24&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Stainless (3&quot; diameter)³</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 7. Hot Water Service—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialty</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Body/Seat Body/Trim</th>
<th>Connection</th>
<th>Minimum Rating&lt;sup&gt;1,2&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strainer</td>
<td>Pump suction</td>
<td>Angle suction diffuser end suction</td>
<td>2&quot;-12&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Stainless (3/16&quot; diameter)&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt; Startup strainer = 16 mesh</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. These are minimum ratings for ASTM A126, Class Band ASTM B-61 and 62. For higher pressures and temperatures, adjust these values to include static head plus 1.1 times pressure relief valve setting plus pump shutoff head pressure. For actual maximum allowable valve and strainer ratings, refer to "Pressure-Temperature Ratings - Non Shock" tables and "Adjusted Pressure Ratings" for copper tube, soldered end valves (and strainers).  
2. SWP = Steam Working Pressure  
   CWP = Cold Water Working Pressure  
   WSP = Working Steam Pressure  
   WOG = Water, Oil or Gas  
   Class = ANSI Standard  
3. Use 1/8" diameter for plate heat exchanger application.
Table 8. Hot Water Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialty</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Body/Seat Body/Trim</th>
<th>Connection</th>
<th>Minimum Rating(^{1,2})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ball valve</td>
<td>Isolation</td>
<td>Full port 3-pc.</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Carbon steel/PTFE</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>250 psig WSP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gate valve</td>
<td>Isolation</td>
<td></td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Metal</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>Class 125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Globe valve</td>
<td>ATC modulation</td>
<td>Control valve</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Metal</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>400 psig WOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly valve</td>
<td>Not used</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plug value</td>
<td>Throttling</td>
<td>Non-lubricated</td>
<td>3-12&quot;</td>
<td>Steel/Iron</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check valve</td>
<td>Piping</td>
<td>Y-Pattern swing</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Bronze</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>200 psig WOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strainer</td>
<td>Control valves</td>
<td>Y-Type</td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Stainless (1/16&quot; diameter)</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>200 psig WOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pump suction</td>
<td>In-line Y-Type</td>
<td></td>
<td>1/2&quot;-2&quot;</td>
<td>Bronze/Stainless (1/16&quot; diameter)</td>
<td>Threaded</td>
<td>200 psig WOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2-1/2&quot;-4&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Stainless (1/16&quot; diameter)</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5-24&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Stainless (1/8&quot; diameter)</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

\(^{1}\) Maximum 150°F and 150 psig (1/2"-12")/125 psig (14"-24")
Table 8. Hot Water Service—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialty</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Body/Seat Body/Trim</th>
<th>Connection</th>
<th>Minimum Rating&lt;sup&gt;1,2&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strainer</td>
<td>Pump suction</td>
<td>Angle suction</td>
<td>2&quot;-12&quot;</td>
<td>Iron/Stainless (3/16&quot; diameter) Startup strainer = 16 mesh bronze</td>
<td>Flanged</td>
<td>Class 125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. These are minimum ratings for ASTM A1 26, Class B and ASTM B-61 and 62. For higher pressures and temperatures, adjust these values to include static head plus 1.1 times pressure relief valve setting plus pump shutoff head pressure. For actual maximum allowable valve and strainer ratings, refer to "Pressure-Temperature Ratings - Non Shock" tables.

2. SWP = Steam Working Pressure
CWP = Cold Water Working Pressure
WSP = Working Steam Pressure
WOG = Water, Oil or Gas
Class = ANSI Standard

3. Use 1/8" diameter for plate heat exchanger application.

E. Manufacturers
Subject to compliance with the design requirements, provide products by one of the following manufacturers:

1. Butterfly Valves
   a. 2" to 12" lug valves:
      I. Jamesbury
      II. Milwaukee
      III. Hills-McCanna
      IV. Dezurick
   b. 2" to 12" wafer valves:
      I. Jamesbury
      II. Milwaukee
      III. Dezurik
      IV. Hills-McCanna
2. Threaded and Soldered Ball Valves
   a. Stockham, B-22T series
   b. Milwaukee
   c. Apollo
   d. Walworth
   e. Lunkenheimer

3. Globe Valves
   a. 2” threaded and soldered valves:
      I. Stockham, B-22T series
      II. Milwaukee
      III. Apollo
      IV. Walworth
      V. Lunkenheimer
      VI. Hammond
   b. 2” to 12” flanged valves:
      I. Stockham, B-22T series
      II. Milwaukee
      III. Apollo
      IV. Walworth
      V. Lunkenheimer
      VI. Hammond

4. Plug Valves
   a. DeZurik
   b. Carol Test
   c. KyroTest
5. Check Valves

a. Check swing 2" threaded and soldered valves
   I. Stockham, B-22T series
   II. Milwaukee
   III. Walworth
   VII. Lunkenheimer
   VIII. Hammond

b. Check swing 2" to 12" flanged valves
   I. Stockham, B-22T series
   II. Milwaukee
   III. Nibco
   IV. Apollo
   V. Walworth
   VI. Lunkenheimer
   VII. Hammond

c. Check lift 2" threaded and soldered valves
   I. Stockham, B-22T series
   II. Milwaukee
   III. Nibco
   IV. Walworth
   V. Lunkenheimer
   VI. Hammond

6. Gate Valves

a. 2" threaded, soldered, and flanged valves
   I. Stockham, B-100 series
II. Milwaukee

III. Apollo

IV. Hammond

b. 2½ to 12" flanged valves

I. Stockham, B-100 series

II. Milwaukee

III. Apollo

IV. Walworth

V. Lunkenheimer

VI. Hammond

7. Laboratory Faucet Vacuum Breakers
   a. Nidel 3/8" (double-tight inline)
   b. T&S BL-5550-8.2 (double-tight inline)

8. Steam Heat Exchanger Vacuum Breakers
   a. Hoffman

9. Steam Valves
   a. Jenkins
   b. Stockham
   c. Lunkenheimer

10. Circuit Setters
    a. Armstrong
    b. Bell&Gossett
    c. Griswold
    d. Tour Anderson
    e. Walworth
f. Lunkenheimer

11. Balancing Valves
   a. Armstrong
   b. Bell & Gossett
   c. Griswold
   d. Tour Anderson

12. Triple Duty Valves
   a. Bell & Gossett

F. Materials
   Combination balancing shut-off valves must be of bronze body or brass ball construction
   with glass and carbon-filled TFE seat rings. The valves must have differential pressure
   readout ports across the valve seat area. Readout ports must be fitted with internal EPT
   inserts and check valves. The valves must have memory stops to allow them to be
   closed for service, then reopened to setpoint without disturbing the balancing position.
   Balancing valves cannot be used for isolation valves.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Distilled Water Systems
   Avoid the use of snap-action valves and/or faucets.

2. Circuit Setters and Valves
   a. Circuit setters are required in the supply and return of heating hot water
      and-chilled water coils.
   b. Valves are inexpensive compared to the function they perform. Provide a
      sufficient number of valves to isolate equipment for maintenance
      purposes by showing a valve between each piece of equipment on a
      loop or header.
   c. Install isolation valves on both sides of control valves and coils, and on
      the entering and leaving sides of equipment.
   d. Provide adequate balancing valves to facilitate and verify reliable test and
      balance.

   When the potential for flooding exists, special attention to details (including the
   use of back-water valves) is required at basement and area drain installations.
Back-water valves are not totally satisfactory, and their use should be limited to storm lines. A more satisfactory installation is the use of sump pumps and sewage ejectors.

4. Vacuum breakers
Equip water faucets having provisions for hose attachments with vacuum breaker back-flow preventers. Note that serrated-tip laboratory faucets are included in this category.

a. Type (when available): Integral; (otherwise) vandal-proof spout-end.

b. Angle should not be used on faucets because of spillage onto sink tops.
15123

Expansion Fittings and Loops

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
Expansion fittings or engineered expansion loops shall be provided on all hot water piping runs greater the 150 feet in length.
15126

**Meters and Gauges**

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

**A. Summary**

1. This section contains design criteria for meters and gauges.

2. Flow meters, turbine shall be provided in condenser, chilled, and heating hot water systems. Meters shall be Oinicon turbine for closed loops and Oinicon Acoustical for the condenser loop.

**B. System Design and Performance Requirements**

1. Pressure gauges must be bronze Bourdon tube-type, accurate to ±1 percent.

2. Pressure gauges must be easily accessible and easily read. Gauges readable from the floor at less than 5’ must have 4-1/2" dials. Other gauges must have 6" dials. Gauge graduations must meet the limit requirements of normal operation. Gauges must indicate at mid-scale.

3. Thermometers must have a 9" scale and white face with black-filled engraved letters. Thermometers must be angular or straight-stemmed, as conditions necessitate.

4. Combination pressure and temperature (P/T) test plugs must be 1/4" or 1/2" NPT. Plugs must be rated at zero leakage from vacuum to 1000 psig.

**E. Manufacturers**

Subject to compliance with the design requirements, provide products by one of the following manufacturers:

1. Pressure gauges
   a. U.S. Gauge
   b. Trerice
   c. Ashcroft

2. Thermometers
   a. U.S. Gauge
b. Trerice  
c. Ashcroft  

3. Combination pressure and temperature (P/T) test plugs  
   a. Peter Equipment Company "Petes Plug"  
   b. Sisco, Inc. “P/T Plugs”  

F. Materials  

1. Thermometer wells must be bronze.  
2. Combination pressure and temperature (P/T) test plugs must be constructed of solid brass with a Nordel valve core suitable for temperatures up to 350°F.  
3. Gauges must have white faces with black-filled, engraved lettering. Gauge bodies must be set in phenolic cases. Provide siphons and shut-off cocks.  

G. Accessories or Special Features  
Provide combination pressure and temperature (P/T) test plugs with extension plug suitable for use with 2” maximum pipe insulation.  

J. Installation Guidelines  

1. Install thermometer wells to ensure the minimum restriction of water flow in the pipe.  
2. Provide access for reading gauges.  
3. To facilitate performance verification and for on-going operation and maintenance, provide sufficient temperature and pressure gauges and flow meters beyond that necessary to control the systems.  
4. Provide pressure and temperature (P/T) test plugs close to the controlling sensors for verifying their calibration.
15140

Domestic Water Piping

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for domestic water systems piping within a facility.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. The maximum water velocity in piping must not exceed 5 feet per second.

2. Provide water shock absorbers at all flush valves and other locations where sudden valve closures would cause water hammer. Do not use capped air columns, which become water logged after a period of time.

3. The maximum static water pressure at fixtures must be 75 psig. Provide pressure reducing valves where static pressure exceeds 75 psig.

4. For large plan spaces, such as laboratories, consider a looped piping system to facilitate changes to the system and provide redundancy of feed and constant pressure to all areas.

5. Provide adequate expansion loops and anchors.

6. Be sure building service connections coordinate with the HVAC equipment.

7. Provide freeze protection for exterior water lines, such as cooling tower feeds.

8. Install hose bibs in all machinery rooms, kitchens, and in all rooms containing floor drains but no water-supplied fixtures.

9. Provide trap primers at all floor drains and floor sinks.

10. Faucets and urinal flush valves shall be battery operated and useable for Handicapped.

11. Flush valves for water closets shall be the two-flush Sloan or equal.

12. Exposed plumbing drains, clean outs, shall be satin finished bronze, and all shall be square or rectangular, and only in carpeted areas may the shape be round.
C. **Submittals**
Submit the following design and construction documentation.

1. **Designer Submittals**
   Submit domestic water load and non-potable load calculations with sketch.

2. **Construction Documents**
   Submit pipe cleaning and pipe pressure test reports.

D. **Manufacturers**
Subject to compliance with the design requirements

E. **Materials**
All interior copper water piping above grade must be Type L seamless only.

1. **Domestic Cold Water**
   Maximum operating limits: 100 psig, 250°F maximum temperature: copper

2. **Domestic Hot Water**
   Maximum operating limits: 100 psig, 250°F maximum temperature: copper

3. **Domestic Hot Return**
   Maximum operating limits: 100 psig, 250°F maximum temperature: copper

4. **Non-Potable Water**
   Maximum operating limits: 100 psig, 250°F maximum temperature: copper

J. **Installation Guidelines**

1. Install a control valve on each piping riser branch take-off.

2. Install drain valves with 3/4" hose connections and caps at all low points in the system. Each hose bibb must have an integral vacuum breaker.

3. Ensure that water piping pitches up in the direction of flow.

4. To prevent transmitting vibrations through the piping system, install flexible connections on piping connected to vibrating equipment.

5. Do not install plumbing piping in transformer vaults, switchboard rooms, data centers or telephone rooms, or electrical rooms.

6. Install frost-proof hose bibs every 100 ft around the building, on the roof for washing down air handling unit coils, and in mechanical rooms.
A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for sanitary, laboratory waste, and vent systems piping within a facility.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Where noise is a consideration, use cast iron drain lines for sanitary drainage. Only cast iron shall be installed within the building.

2. The lab waste drainage and vent piping system must be separate from the domestic sanitary waste and vent system until after lab waste neutralization system tanks. Laboratory wastes and animal cage washroom floor drains must pass through the neutralization system.

3. All condensate from air conditioning equipment and other HVAC drains, including cooling tower overflow and drain, must go to the sanitary sewer system.
   a. There must be no direct connection between air conditioning equipment drain piping and the sanitary plumbing system.
   b. Drains from air conditioning equipment must terminate, with an air gap, above the flood level rim of a plumbing fixture, such as a floor drain, floor sink, sink, or open-sight drain.
   c. Open-sight drains, if used, must not be in concealed spaces. Provide trap primers for drains.

4. The following requirements apply to the condensate drains from cooling coils and to the drains from sections of air conditioning units and plenums.
   a. All fan coils must have condensate drain lines, even if designed for sensible cooling only. Provide a sufficient number of unit drain risers to permit a slope in the horizontal drain lines of at least one inch per 40 feet. The minimum horizontal drain must be 3/4 inches in diameter. As a general rule, the maximum horizontal run must be 40 feet.
   b. Condensate drainage directly through the wall to the ground is not permitted per code.
C. **Submittals**  
Submit the following design and construction documentation.

1. **Designer Submittals**  
   Submit sanitary and laboratory fixture count calculations with sketch.

2. **Construction Documents**  
   Submit pipe cleaning and pipe pressure test reports.

F. **Materials**

1. Use PVDF for all lab-waste and vent within plenums (25/50 rating).

2. **Sanitary Waste and Vent Piping**  
   Gravity flow, 120°F maximum temperature, cast iron pipe.

3. **Force Main**  
   Maximum operating limits: 50 psig, galvanized steel.

4. **Lab Vent Piping**  
   Gravity flow, 100°F maximum temperature, polypropylene.

5. **Lab Waste Piping**  
   Gravity flow, 120°F maximum temperature, polypropylene.

6. **Lab Waste Forced Main**  
   150 psig, 120°F maximum temperature, polypropylene.

J. **Installation Guidelines**

1. **Maintain air gaps,** as required by code, where indirect waste discharges into traps or funnel drains.

2. **Provide floor drains with trap primers** at the following locations:
   
   a. **At fire protection riser alarm valves** and at test-and-drain valves when not discharged through a wall, a floor sink is required.

   b. **At pumps,** refrigeration compressors, air compressors, vacuum pumps, boilers, water heaters, air conditioning equipment, water softeners, and other locations as required.

   c. **In kitchens near dishwashers,** steam kettles, large refrigerators, and at other locations as required.
15160

Storm Drainage Piping

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for storm drainage system piping within a facility.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. 1/4 per linear foot slope (minimum).

2. Where slope is not feasible, locate drains below the adjacent roof surface near the center of structural framing bays, but not near columns, girders, and intersections with vertical surfaces. Drain size must be 3" IPS (minimum), with strainer.

3. When the roof area is surrounded by parapet walls, provide emergency overflow scupper drains, as required by code, in addition to interior drains. The bottom of the scupper, if used, must be above the top of the cant strip (or 4" above the top of the roof surface at the drain).

4. Use the latest code for 1.5" rainfall per hour for a 1-hour duration and a 100-year return period. Follow the UPC Table.

C. Submittals
Submit the following design and construction documentation.

1. Designer Submittals
Submit storm roof drain sizing calculations with sketch.

2. Construction Documents
Submit pipe cleaning and pipe pressure test reports.

F. Materials

1. Use cast iron drain lines where noise is a consideration. Only cast iron piping shall be used within the building.

2. Storm drain: gravity flow, 80°F maximum temperature, cast iron pipe.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Take below-grade clear water drains to a sump pit. Use duplex sump pumps to
pump the water into the gravity house drain.

2. Take footing drains through a sediment interceptor before connecting them to a sump pit.
15181
Hydronic Piping

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for hydronic heating and cooling system piping and specialties within a facility.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Air Vents
   a. All closed hydronic systems shall have an automatic air venting valve, located at a high point in the system, at the top of coils, and plate-frame exchangers. The air vent is to ensure complete bleed-off of air trapped in the closed system. The air vent shall be a self closing type that closes when the pumps are off, and shall contain an inline shut-off valve or pet-cock. A drain pipe shall be installed to ensure proper drainage, clear of the insulation.
   b. Every closed loop hydronic system shall include the installation of an air separator, expansion tank, and make up water connection at the pump suction.

2. Design piping, hangers, and braces for seismic zone C-per IBC. The hanger supplier is not responsible for seismic design. The engineer is responsible for the design of anchors, thrust restraints, guides, and similar components.

3. Include pipe marking requirements in the project specifications. See Section 15076, Mechanical Identification. Underground systems design must include buried identification and warning tape for damage prevention.

4. Underground systems design requires an evaluation of cathodic protection. If needed, the engineer will design these systems, not the vendor.

5. Leak detection is generally not required on underground chilled water systems.

6. For large plan spaces, such as laboratories, consider a looped piping system to facilitate changes to the system and provide redundancy of feed and constant pressure to all areas.

7. Provide adequate expansion loops and anchors.

8. Water velocity and pressure drop limits.
a. Water velocity over occupied spaces
   I. 4 fps is the maximum water velocity for 2” and smaller piping.
   II. 8 fps is the maximum water velocity for 2-1/2” and larger piping to minimize water noise.

b. Water velocity over equipment or unoccupied spaces.
   I. 4 fps is the maximum water velocity for 2” and smaller piping.
   II. 8 fps is the maximum velocity for 2-1/2” and larger piping.

c. Minimum velocity and pressure drop for air removal.
   I. 1.5 to 2 fps is the minimum velocity for 2” and smaller piping.
   II. 0.75 ft/100 ft is the minimum pressure drop for 2-1/2” and up piping.

d. The maximum pressure drop is 4 ft/100 ft.

C. Submittals
   Submit the following design and construction documentation.

   1. Designer Submittals
      Submit heating and cooling load calculations, with sketch, for heating hot water, chilled water, and condenser water systems.

   2. Construction Documents
      Submit pipe cleaning and pipe pressure test reports.

E. Manufacturers
   Subject to compliance with the design requirements, provide products by one of the following manufacturers:

   1. Watts Fluid Strainers

   2. Strainers, Y-type or basket:
      a. Elliot
      b. Sarco
      c. Zum
      d. Mueller
      e. Huffman
3. Thermostatic radiator valves:
   a. Honeywell Brachmann
   b. Macon

F. Materials

1. Chilled Water Piping
   Pipe and fittings must be manufactured in the USA. System selection is project-specific. The following underground piping systems are acceptable:
   a. Welded steel pipe in tunnel or half tunnel.
   b. Direct-buried, cement-lined ductile iron.
   c. Welded steel pipe in insulated FRP conduit, pre-insulated.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Piping design must include drains at low points and vents at high points.
2. Install a control valve on each piping riser.
3. Install a drain valve with a 3/4” hose connection, cap and vacuum breaker at all low points in the system.
4. Ensure that water piping pitches up in the direction of flow.
5. Piping connected to vibrating equipment must have flexible connections to prevent transmitting vibrations through the piping system.
6. Do not install piping in transformer vaults, switchboard rooms, data centers, or telephone rooms, or electrical rooms per NEC.

I. Quality Control Testing

1. Specify weld inspection and testing that is appropriate for the project.
2. Specify hydrostatic testing at 150 percent of the design pressure. Testing at 150 percent of the working pressure is not acceptable.

L. Cleaning and Adjusting

1. All new hydronic water pipe shall be initially cleaned before start-up of any equipment with San Joaquin Chemicals, Inc. Sanasolv 8103 or equal.
2. Water treatment specialists shall be Chem Aqua. All new water treatment chemicals shall be approved by UNLV prior to its introduction to the system.

3. Cleaning
   a. All hydronic systems shall be flushed and cleaned with an approved cleaner prior to issuance of substantial completion. Representatives of the UNLV Office of Planning shall approve the cleaner and witness the process. The flushing and cleaning process shall be performed to the satisfaction of the UNLV representative witnessing the process. The contractor shall retest the hydronic media two weeks after the installation of the water-treatment chemicals or products to determine if that procedure has dislodged any debris, dirt, etc. not observed during the preceding tests. If the turbidity has increased, the contractor shall at his cost reclean the system, and retest every two weeks thereafter until no change in turbidity is observed by the UNLV Planning and Construction representative.
   b. Refer to section 15545- Chemical Water Treatment.
15183
Refrigerant Piping and Specialties

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for refrigerant piping and piping specialties.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Where more than one piping system material is specified ensure system components are compatible and joined to ensure the integrity of the system is not jeopardized. Provide necessary joining fittings. Ensure flanges, union, and couplings for servicing are consistently provided.

2. All piping shall be copper tubing, unless approved otherwise by UNLV Planning and Construction.

3. Provide pipe hangers and supports in accordance with ASTM unless indicated otherwise.

4. Refrigerant:
ASHRAE 34

5. Liquid Indicators:
Use line size liquid indicators in main liquid line leaving condenser.


7. Strainers:
Use line size strainer upstream of each automatic valve.

8. Permanent Filter-Driers:
Use in low temperature systems.

9. Receivers:
   a. Use on systems five tons and larger, sized to accommodate pump down charge.
   b. Use on systems with long piping runs.
10. Flexible Connectors: Utilize at or near compressors where piping configuration does not absorb vibration.

11. Valves: Provide diaphragm packless valves; packed angle valves; ball valves and/or service valves and check valves as required for complete installation.

C. Submittals
Submit product data, drawings and schedule for the following items per the provisions of Division 1.

F. Materials
1. Provide two refrigeration oil test kits each containing everything required to conduct one test.

2. Provide two filter-dryer cartridges of each type.

I. Quality Control Testing
1. Test refrigeration system in accordance with ASME.

2. Pressure test system with dry nitrogen to 200 psi. Perform final tests using electronic leak detector. Test to no leakage.

J. Installation Guidelines
1. Install refrigeration specialties in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and as required.

2. Route piping in orderly manner, parallel to building structure, and maintain gradients as required.

3. Install piping to conserve building space and not interfere with use of space.

4. Group piping whenever practical at common elevations and locations.

5. Install piping to allow for expansion and contraction without stressing pipe, joints, or connected equipment.

6. Flood piping system with nitrogen when brazing.

7. Follow ASHRAE procedures for charging and purging of systems and for disposal of refrigerant.

8. Provide replaceable cartridge filter-driers, with isolation valves and valved bypass.

9. Fully charge completed system with refrigerant after testing.
10. Provide electrical connection to solenoid valves.
A. **Summary**
This section contains design criteria for plumbing and HVAC system hydronic pumps.

B. **System Design and Performance Requirements**
1. Use end-suction pumps for most systems.
2. Use in-line pumps for 100 gpm or less in hot water heating systems.
3. Use double-suction pumps for large-capacity hot water and chilled water systems.
4. Provide pressure gauges for every pump, except small "boosters," which must have gauge cocks only.
5. Specify that piping and pumps be installed and connections aligned, but not made up, until inspection by UNLV University. All piping must be supported independently of the pumps.
6. In-line, end-suction and split-case pumps bearing frame and pump internals must be serviceable without disturbing motors or connected piping.
7. Select pumps for an impeller diameter not greater than 90 percent of the maximum pump impeller diameter.
8. Select pump motors to be non-overloading at any point along the pump impeller curve.
9. Select pumps between 65 and 95 percent of best efficiency point along the pump impeller curve.
10. Specify shaft grounding systems when variable-frequency drives are applied.

C. **Submittals**
Submit the following design, construction, and certification documentation.
1. Designer Submittals
   Submit pump sizing calculations with system sketch.
2. Construction Documents
   a. Submit the following test reports:
   b. Installed pump performance test and balance report.
   c. Pump alignment report

3. **Product Certificates Signed by Manufacturer**
   Specify that pumps be inspected by the manufacturer's authorized representative who must submit a written report to the engineer with a copy to UNLV University stating that the pump has been properly installed, is operating correctly, and the installation is acceptable to the manufacturer in every respect.

D. **Product Standards**
   Products must conform to the following standards:
   a. Hydraulic Institute standards
   b. ASME PTC 8.2 and 9
   c. CSA standards
   d. UL Motor-Operated Water Pumps Standard

E. **Manufacturers**
   Subject to compliance with the design requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. In-Line Pumps
   a. Bell & Gossett
   b. Taco

2. Booster Pumps-Circulator
   a. Bell & Gossett (lubricated bearing with oil seals)
   b. Taco (sealed bearing)

3. End-Suction Pumps
   a. Bell & Gossett (Series 1510)
   b. Armstrong

4. Double-Suction Pumps
a. Bell & Gossett
b. Armstrong

5. Vertical-Split and Split-Case Pumps
   a. Bell & Gossett (structural steel base with groutable coupling replacement, without removing motor or pump).
   b. Provide pump alignment on a strong base.
   c. Provide an integral, variable-frequency drive for all large pumps over 5hp.

6. Suction Diffuser
   a. Bell & Gossett

F. Materials

1. Double-Suction Split-Case Pumps
   a. Double suction pumps must have horizontally- or vertically-split casings.
   b. Materials of construction must be a bronze-fitted pump and must include a cast-iron casing, bronze shaft sleeves, alloy steel shafts, and a bronze-enclosed double-suction impeller. Provide re-greaseable ball bearings, replaceable casing wear rings (at all critical clearances between the impeller and volute), drains and vents, flexible coupling, coupling guards, and a steel baseplate. At the manufacturer's option, a stainless steel shaft with no sleeve may be substituted for the shaft components.
   c. When mounted vertically, split case must be designed for complete servicing without disturbing piping or alignment.
   d. Pump volute must be supplied with plugged vent drain and gauge tappings at suction and discharge ports.
   e. Provide internally-flushed ceramic seal seats and carbon seal rings.
   f. Where a variable-frequency drive (VFD) is used with the pump, provide an elastomeric coupling that is compatible with the VFD technology applied to the pump.

2. End-Suction Pumps
   a. End-suction pumps must be base mounted, horizontally coupled, with vertically-split cases.
   b. Materials of construction must be for a bronze, fitted pump and must
include cast iron casings; bronze shaft sleeves; alloy steel shafts; and bronze, enclosed impellers. Provide regreaseable or permanently-lubricated ball bearings, replaceable casing wear rings (at all critical clearances between the impeller and volute), drains and vents, coupling guards, and a steel base plate.

c. Pump casings must have vent and drain ports, and must have gauge ports at the suction and discharge nozzles.

d. The base plate must be structural steel.

e. Provide a flexible-type coupler and coupling guard.

f. Where a variable-frequency drive (VFD) is used with the pump, provide an elastomeric coupling that is compatible with the VFD technology applied to the pump.

3. In-Line Pumps

a. In-line pumps must have bronze-fitted construction and must include cast iron casings, bronze or copper shaft sleeves, alloy steel shafts, and bronze impellers. Bearings shall be either sleeve-type or re-greaseable ball bearings.

b. In-line pumps must have a working pressure of 175 psi, a ceramic seal, and a carbon seal ring.

c. Pump casings must have vent and drain ports, and must have gauge ports at the suction and discharge nozzles.

d. Provide replaceable casing wear rings at all critical clearances between the impeller and volute and between the drain and vent connections. Provide a flexible coupling or direct drive connection between the pump and motor. If the schedule pump includes ball bearings and a direct drive motor-to-impeller connection, the submitted pump must not have sleeve bearings or a flexible coupling between the pump and motor.

e. Pumps for domestic water applications must be of bronze construction.

f. Where a variable-frequency drive (VFD) is used with the pump, provide an elastomeric coupling that is compatible with the VFD technology applied to the pump.

4. Pump Motor Drives
   All pumps over 5 hp must have a variable-frequency drive.

G. Accessories or Special Features

1. Couplings
Couplings must be approved by the UNLV Facilities group.

2. Strainers
   a. For water service, strainers must be the same size as entering pipe size and have a maximum clean pressure drop of one psi.
   b. Use pump startup strainer screens for cleaning, and remove the afterwards.
   c. Provide a blow-off valve on each strainer. Where feasible and permitted by code, blow-off must be piped to the closest drain.

3. Suction Diffusers
   a. Suction diffusers must have an angle-type body with inlet vanes and a combination diffuser - strainer orifice cylinder. Suction diffusers must also have 200 psi cast-iron body and stainless steel sleeve with 5/32" perforations. Units must include flanged connections, a removable gasketed cover, a permanent magnet, and straightening vanes.
   b. Provide a 16-mesh startup strainer.
   c. Provide blow-off tapping and a valve on the bottom of the unit.
   d. Provide a full-size inlet and outlet

4. Triple-Duty Valve
   a. Triple-duty valves must have a combination non-slam check valve with a loaded-weight, contoured disc. The valves must feature calibrated regulation of pump discharge flow and a positive shut-off.
   b. Valves must be repacked under full line pressure.
   c. The valve must be capable of operating in conditions up to 170 psi and 300°F.

H. Special Requirements
The manufacturer must maintain an inventory of all wearing parts within 50 miles of Las Vegas, NV.

J. Installation Guidelines
   1. Provide pump suction fittings on the suction sides of base-mounted, centrifugal pumps.
   2. Provide combination pump discharge valves on the discharge sides of base-mounted centrifugal pumps.
3. Support pump fittings with floor-mounted pipe and flange supports.

4. Each pump must be level and re-aligned. Base-mounted pumps must be grouted.

5. Provide a spring-loaded check valve in the pump discharge, in lieu of a swing check valve.

6. All steam and condensate pumps must be vented to the outdoors.

7. All steam and condensate pumps must be fitted with wafer check valves, thermometers, and Y-type strainers.

8. The receivers on condensate pumps must be sized for a minimum of 15 minutes of net storage.

9. All duplex pump sets require electric alternators for the two pumps.

K. Quality Control

1. If this portion of the project includes commissioning, verify that insertions in the project specifications have been made that refer to the commissioning procedures in the commissioning specification section. Verify that the systems and equipment identified in this section of the standards and listed in the project specifications do not conflict with commissioning procedures for testing and training.

2. Specify that at least one final alignment be performed in the field.
15186
Steam and Condensate Pumps

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for steam and condensate pumps. This section is under further development, in that no new systems are anticipated.
15189

HVAC Water Treatment

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary

1. This section contains HVAC system water treatment design criteria.

2. Related Section: Section 15545- Chemical Water Treatment.

C. Submittals

Submit a water treatment analysis.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Install coupon racks for heating, cooling and condenser water systems in an accessible location on all closed hydronic systems, and insulate pipe and equipment for chilled water systems and/or all which may condensate.

2. Install chemical shot feeders in areas that are easily accessible and where shot feeders can be washed down.

3. Provide a means for lifting and moving chemical treatment drums.

4. Clean and flush all water lines before connecting them to the central plant.

5. Provide backflow preventers on all systems using chemical treatments.

6. Provide a means of secondary containment for all chemical treatment drums.

7. Provide design criteria that requires treatment to UNLV standard.
15190

**Mechanical Identification**

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary

This section contains design criteria for mechanical systems identification. See Section 13915 for fire suppression system identification.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

Ensure that identification systems are compatible with existing systems and are consistent throughout the project. Provide for future additions to the systems.

1. References

   Identification of mechanical systems shall be done in accordance with ANSI/ASME A13.1.

2. Piping

   All interior piping and water flow systems shall be marked and identified throughout the building as to their function and direction of flow. Identification shall be installed in clear view and aligned with axis of pipe. Identification shall be located not to exceed 20 feet apart on straight runs, including risers and drops, adjacent to each valve and “T”, at each side of penetration of structure or enclosure, and at each obstruction.

3. Unique Identification

   Each individual piece of equipment shall have its own unique identification number. Identifying identical pieces of equipment at multiple locations with the same number is not acceptable.

4. Equipment Identification

   Each air handling unit, exhaust fan, and all equipment on drawing schedules shall be identified with an engraved plastic nameplate permanently attached. The plastic plate shall be black with 1/2” high white letters.

5. Power Source Identification

   Each piece of equipment shall have a permanent label describing the location of the power source. The label shall contain the room number the electric panel is located in, the electric panel name and the circuit number. As an example, the label for an exhaust fan fed from circuit 23 of electrical panel ‘1L1’ located in Room 120 would read “Rm 120, ‘1L1’-23”.

6. Exhaust Fans
All exhaust fans shall have a label permanently attached name plate describing the area or room the fan serves. Provide each with its individual disconnect switch. Direct drives are preferred, and with VFD’s on motors larger than two-horsepower. Insulated fan curb height shall be 12”.

7. Controls
Control panels and major control components shall have engraved plastic nameplates permanently attached. The plastic plate shall be black with 1/2” high white letters.

8. Valves
All valves shall be identified with tags. Provide full-port ball valves for use through to 2”, and butterfly valves for uses greater than 2”. Wafer type valves shall be lug type. Valves shall be UL or FM listed for their intended use and application.

9. Ductwork
All exhaust ductwork shall have stenciled painting identifying the exhaust fan and room served. The identification shall be located at each side of structure penetration or enclosure and at each obstruction. Construction shall be in accordance with the latest SMACNA Duct Construction Standard, and leakage as determined by the air-balance contractor/consultants reported test results shall be limited to five percent or less. Construction standards shall be based upon the design especific use and corresponding fan total static pressure plus a factor of safety of fifty percent, unless specified otherwise. One inch thick, two pound per cubic foot density thermal and acoustical liner shall be provided in the last ten feet of duct at the fans intake, or three feet beyond the first elbow, whichever is greater.

10. Valve and Terminal Unit Chart and Schedule
Valve and terminal unit charts and schedules shall be provided in an aluminum frame with a removable clear plastic shield. The chart and schedule shall contain the equipment identification number, location, function, area served and manufacturer’s name and model number. The chart and schedule shall be installed in a location approved by the UNLV Office of Planning and Construction, included in the O&M manuals, and other specified locations.

11. Plumbing Systems Identification
a. Provide color-coded pipe identification markers on piping installed per this section. Use snap-on, laminated, plastic pipe markers protected with a clear acrylic coating. Apply pipe markers after architectural painting where such painting is required.

b. Provide an arrow marker with each pipe content marker to indicate the direction of flow. If flow can be in either direction, use a double-headed arrow marker.
c. Pipe markers must have legends and color coding with black letters. Apply markers to all piping per Table I, regardless of under-jacket colors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Legend</th>
<th>Background Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cold water</td>
<td>Cold water</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot water</td>
<td>Domestic hot water</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot water return</td>
<td>Domestic hot water return</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected cold water</td>
<td>Protected cold water</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected hot water</td>
<td>Protected hot water</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected hot water return</td>
<td>Protected hot water return</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-potable water</td>
<td>Non-potable</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compressed air</td>
<td>Compressed air</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitary</td>
<td>Sanitary Sewer</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vent</td>
<td>Vent</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainwater</td>
<td>Storm Sewer</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pump discharge</td>
<td>Pump discharge</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pure water</td>
<td>Pure water</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacuum</td>
<td>Vacuum</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central vacuum</td>
<td>Vacuum</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lab waste</td>
<td>Lab waste</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lab vent</td>
<td>Lab vent</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclaiming/Gray water</td>
<td>Gray water</td>
<td>Purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tempered water</td>
<td>Tempered water</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tempered water return</td>
<td>Tempered water</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use colored PVC jackets in penthouses, plumbing rooms, shipping docks, janitor's closets, and other areas without hung ceilings. Cover all insulated plumbing piping exposed in mechanical rooms with a Ceel-Co plastic jacket. The system identification and color pattern legend must be per Table 2.
Table 2. System Identification and Color Patterns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Piping System (and Legend)</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potable Cold Water</td>
<td>Green, Blue,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potable Hot Water</td>
<td>Green, Blue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Potable Cold Water</td>
<td>Yellow, Gray.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Potable Hot Water</td>
<td>Yellow, Gray.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm Drain</td>
<td>Purple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RODI Water</td>
<td>Yellow, White.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray Water</td>
<td>Purple, Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tempered Water</td>
<td>Green, Blue.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e. Plastic jackets include fitting and piping covers.

f. Insulate and finish the piping to be covered with plastic jackets, per this section, then apply the plastic jackets.

12. Tags, Valves, Equipment, and Instruments

a. Upon completion of work, attach engraved laminated plastic tags to all valves and instrumentation. In every mechanical space, tags must be seen when hung with valve/riser charts.

b. Equipment must bear stamped, stainless steel tags.

c. Tags must be numbered consecutively with black characters on a white face. Tags for general valves must be prefixed with the letter P. Tags must bear the number used in the P&DDs for those items so marked. Numerals must be at least 3/8” high.

d. Embossed or engraved aluminum or brass tags may be substituted for stainless steel or laminated tags, if desired.

e. Tags must be at least 1” in diameter, at least 1/8” thick, and attached by S-hooks and chains.

13. HVAC Systems Identification

a. Stencil ductwork at each junction or branch takeoff, at least once in each room, and at intervals not longer than 20 feet. Stencils must clearly identify the duct service area (S for supply, R for return, X for exhaust) served by the branch, and must include an arrow indicating the direction of flow.
b. Provide color-coded pipe identification markers on piping installed per this section. Use snap-on, laminated, plastic pipe markers protected with a clear acrylic coating. Apply pipe markers after architectural painting where such painting is required.

c. Provide an arrow marker with each pipe content marker to indicate the direction of flow. If flow can be in either direction, use a double-headed arrow marker.

d. **Label mains:**

   I. At points of entrance and exit from mechanical rooms

   II. Adjacent to each valve

   III. On each riser

   IV. At each tee fitting

   V. At points of entrance and exit from building

   VI. At least once in each room

   VII. At intervals no longer than 20 ft

e. The size of legend letters on markers and the length of the color field must be per the latest edition of ANSI.

f. Use the color-coding in Table 3, with names in black letters on a white background and white letters on a green background.
Table 3. Pipe Marker Color Coding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Legend</th>
<th>Background Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chilled water supply</td>
<td>CHWS</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chilled water return</td>
<td>CHWR</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot water supply</td>
<td>HWS</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot water return</td>
<td>HWR</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cold water</td>
<td>Cold water supply</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low pressure condensate return</td>
<td>LPR</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium pressure condensate return</td>
<td>MPR</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High pressure condensate return</td>
<td>HPR</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High pressure steam</td>
<td>HPS</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low pressure steam</td>
<td>LPS</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium pressure steam Pumped condensate</td>
<td>MPS</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumped condensate</td>
<td>PC</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam</td>
<td>Steam</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycol supply</td>
<td>GS</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycol return</td>
<td>GR</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. **Product Standards**
Color banding must meet the latest ANSI and OSHA requirements.

E. **Manufacturers**
1. Ceel-Co plastic jacket.
2. Seton Name Plate Corporation
3. Marking Services Incorporated
4. Approved equal

F. **Materials**
Use Setmark markers by the Seton Name Plate Corporation, or approved equal.

J. **Installation Guidelines**
1. Mains shall be labeled at points of entrance and exit from mechanical room,
adjacent to each valve, on each riser, at each tee fitting, at points of entrance and exit from building, at least once in each room, and at intervals no longer than 20'.

2. In general, use 2" high legends for 4" and larger diameter pipe lines, and 3/4" high legends for pipe lines 3" diameter and smaller pipe lines.

3. Use screws or rivets to securely attach nameplates, catalog numbers, and rating identifications to mechanical and electrical equipment. The use of adhesives or cements is not permitted.

4. Identify non-potable water outlets with permanently attached, yellow color-coding or 4" high triangle tags that read "Water unsafe."

5. Coordinate the numbering system with existing piping tags to avoid duplicate numbers.
**15194**

*Fuel Gas Piping*

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**A. Summary**

This section contains design criteria for fuel gas systems. All work of this section shall meet the Nevada State and UFC standards.

**B. System Design and Performance Requirements**

1. Gas detection devices are required for labs with gas outlets. The piping at the building entrance shall have a California Seismic Gas Shutoff valve to automatically shutoff gas to the building in the event of an earthquake.

2. Underground installations: Schedule 40 welded carbon steel pipe “Ex-Tru-Coat” or fusion welded polyethylene. For carbon steel pipe weld joints and wrap all joints with 2 layers of 3 mil. plastic tape. Provide sacrificial anodes with testing well every 200 feet. Test piping at 70 lbs. for 24 hours.

3. Above-grade natural gas line: Schedule 40, A53 carbon steel pipe with malleable iron threaded fittings 2-/12 inch diameter and larger and schedule 80 for less than 2-/12 inch for gas pipe inside buildings. To be tested with compressed air at 35 lbs. for 24 hours.

4. All gas lines shall be tested to fixture with monometer by a licensed contractor with a gas card.

**C. Submittals**

Submit the following design and construction documentation.

1. **Designer Submittals**
   Submit fuel gas calculations, with pipe sizes and sketch, for each gas-user system.

2. **Construction Documents**
   Submit pipe cleaning and pipe pressure test reports.

**F. Materials**

1. Natural gas.

15211
General Service Compressed Air Piping

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for non-medical compressed air piping systems and accessories.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements
Design compressed air systems for longevity, durability, and flexibility.

C. Submittals
Submit compressed air calculations, with sketch, for compressed air system equipment selection and piping.

F. Materials
Compressed air—maximum operating limits: 125 psi, 120°F, copper or 314 stainless steel.

K. Quality Control
If this portion of the project includes commissioning, verify that insertions in the project specifications have been made that refer to the commissioning procedures in the commissioning specification section. Verify that the systems and equipment identified in this section of the standards, and listed in the project specifications, do not conflict with commissioning procedures for testing and training.
15212
Vacuum Piping for Laboratory and Healthcare Facilities

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for pipe, fittings, and specialties for laboratory air and vacuum systems.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements
1. Design laboratory air and vacuum systems for longevity, durability, and flexibility.
2. Design compressed air and vacuum systems for medical, surgical, dental, and laboratory facilities to be completely independent of each other.
3. Provide a dew point monitor for the compressed air system, and the list the required system dewpoint in the contract documents.

C. Submittals
Submit the following design and construction documentation.
1. Designer Submittals
Submit laboratory air and vacuum calculations, with sketch, for piping and equipment selection.
2. Construction Documents
Submit pipe cleaning and pipe pressure test reports.

K. Quality Control
If this portion of the project includes commissioning, verify that insertions in the project specifications have been made that refer to the commissioning procedures in the commissioning specification section. Verify that the systems and equipment identified in this section of the standards, and listed in the project specifications, do not conflict with commissioning procedures for testing and training.
15213
Gas Piping for Laboratory and Healthcare Facilities

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for pipe, fittings, and specialties for medical gas piping systems.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements
1. Design laboratory air and vacuum systems for longevity, durability, and flexibility.
2. Design compressed air and vacuum systems for medical, surgical, dental, and laboratory facilities to be completely independent of each other.
3. Provide a dew point monitor for the compressed air system, and list the required system dewpoint in the contract documents.

C. Submittals
Submit the following design and construction documentation.
1. Designer Submittals
   a. Submit medical air and vacuum calculations, with sketch, for piping and equipment selection.
   b. Provide dewpoint.
2. Construction Documents
   Submit pipe cleaning and pipe pressure test reports.

F. Materials
Medical Air—maximum operating limits: 125 psi, 120°F copper or seamless 314 stainless steel.

K. Quality Control
If this portion of the project includes commissioning, verify that insertions in the project specifications have been made that refer to the commissioning procedures in the commissioning specification section. Verify that the systems and equipment identified in this section of the standards, and listed in the project specifications, do not conflict with commissioning procedures for testing and training.
15250

Mechanical Insulation

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A. Summary

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Piping
   All hydronic piping and domestic hot water piping shall be insulated. Preformed plastic covered sections shall be used for interior straight runs with preformed elbow and fitting plastic covered sections used for joints and fittings. Insulation shall be a minimum of one inch thick.

2. Asbestos containing materials shall not be used.

3. The insulation shall have a reinforced vapor barrier outer jacket, impervious to the effects of ultra-violet radiation, or provided with stainless steel jacket for pipe and fittings for exterior applications.

4. Points of support shall be rigid prefabricated or manufactured lengths of calcium silicate or other approved products for this application.

5. All joints and connections shall be sealed to prevent condensation on all chilled water, refrigerant, or other piping containing media whose temperature is less than the design dew point temperature.

6. All insulation materials and adhesives shall meet the smoke and flame spread criteria for use in a return air plenum.
A. **Summary**
This section contains design criteria for non-medical, general service compressed air equipment, including air dryers.

B. **System Design and Performance Requirements**
Design compressed air systems for longevity, durability and flexibility. All compressors shall be oil free and of the maximum efficiency.

E. **Manufacturers**
Subject to compliance with the design requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Ingersoll Rand
2. Scales
3. Zerk (air dryers)

K. **Quality Control**
If this portion of the project includes commissioning, verify that insertions in the project specifications have been made that refer to the commissioning procedures in the commissioning specification section. Verify that the systems and equipment identified in this section of the standards, and listed in the project specifications, do not conflict with commissioning procedures for testing and training.
15252
Laboratory Air and Vacuum Equipment

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for laboratory air and vacuum systems equipment, including air dryers.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Design laboratory air and vacuum systems for longevity, durability, and flexibility. All equipment shall be oil free and water free, and of the maximum operating efficiency.

2. Vacuum pumps serving laboratories must be duplex package, with receivers, alarms, and control panels. Each pump must be capable of carrying the entire load.

3. Air compressors serving laboratories must be duplex or triplex package, with alarms, desiccant dryers, receivers, and control panels.

4. Design compressed air and vacuum systems for medical, surgical, dental, and laboratory facilities to be completely independent of each other.

K. Quality Control
If this portion of the project includes commissioning, verify that insertions in the project specifications have been made that refer to the commissioning procedures in the commissioning specification section. Verify that the systems and equipment identified in this section of the standards, and listed in the project specifications, do not conflict with commissioning procedures for testing and training.
15255

Medical Air and Vacuum Equipment

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for medical air and vacuum systems, including compressors, dryers, purification, filters and vacuum pumps, and oral evacuation systems.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements
1. Design laboratory air and vacuum systems for longevity, durability, and flexibility.
2. Vacuum pumps serving medical facilities must be duplex package, with receivers, alarms, and control panels meeting NFPA 99 requirements. Each pump must be capable of carrying the entire load.
3. Air compressors serving laboratories must be duplex or triplex package, with dryers, receivers, alarms, and control panels. Air compressors must meet NFPA 99 requirements.
4. Design compressed air and vacuum systems for medical, surgical, dental, and laboratory facilities to be completely independent of each other.
5. Provide a dew point monitor for the compressed air system, and list the required system dewpoint in the contract documents.

E. Manufacturers
Subject to compliance with the design requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following:
1. ITT Domestic Clinical
2. Nash
3. Beacon Medical
4. Ingersoll-Rand

K. Quality Control
If this portion of the project includes commissioning, verify that insertions in the project specifications have been made that refer to the commissioning procedures in the commissioning specification section. Verify that the systems and equipment identified in
this section of the standards, and listed in the project specifications, do not conflict with commissioning procedures for testing and training.
15300

Fire Protection

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for the Fire Protection.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Fire Hydrants
   All fire hydrant installations shall conform to Clark County Fire Department specifications, and the Nevada State Fire Marshall. Plans must be submitted and approved prior to the ordering of equipment or the beginning of work. UNLV Planning and Construction shall review the submittals for scope of work completeness prior to submittal to the authorities having jurisdiction for approval.

2. Fire Protection Service
   The fire sprinkler water service to each building shall incorporate a double check detector assembly or a reduced pressure backflow preventer to protect the water supply from backflow. The selected device shall be located as directed by TMWA and Facilities Services.

3. Fire Protection Piping
   a. All fire protection systems shall be designed in accordance with NFPA 13. All building fire suppression piping systems shall be made with A53 Grade B carbon steel pipe. Threaded pipe fittings with schedule 40 steel pipe or Victualic fittings with ASTM A135 schedule 10 steel pipe.
   b. All devices shall be UL listed.
   c. Provide a separate fire riser with is accessible from outside the building.
   d. Provide a separate fire sprinkler floor plan sheet to clarify/indicate the general fire sprinkler system requirements. That sheet should indicate as a minimum the fire riser location, a fire riser diagram, and the location of the inspector’s test station (at a location that is substantially remote from the fire riser location.)
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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for General Plumbing Design.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Roof Drain
Do not attach roof drains to structural members. Roof drains shall be piped to storm sewer if available. Do not pipe roof drains to any sidewalk or pedestrian paths. Provide splash blocks in landscape areas. No scuppers or external gutter and downspout systems allowed. Roof drains and covers shall be cast iron. Plastic drains are prohibited.

2. References
Plumbing installation shall conform to the requirements of Nevada Revised Statute 338.193 for Standards for plumbing fixtures.

3. Backflow Prevention
All connections to water supply systems shall have backflow preventers. This includes connections for domestic water, irrigation, and fire sprinkler systems. Depending on location of the project, the water supply system may be owned by either the Las Vegas Valley Water district or UNLV.

4. Backflow Preventers
Backflow preventers shall be listed on the most recent “List of Approved Backflow Prevention Assemblies” published by the Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research of the University of Southern California. A manufacturer’s label verifying approval by the Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research of the University of Southern California shall be provided with each backflow preventer.

5. Backflow Preventer Locations
Backflow preventers shall be mounted above ground in a weather sheltered area with at least three feet of clear space on either side of the preventer. The backflow preventer shall be located so no part of the building needs to be dismantled to replace the preventer. All exterior locations or other sites subject to freezing shall be provided with insulated, lockable hot boxes.

6. Water hammer arrestors shall be provided as required to protect against noise and damage from water hammer (sizes and locations shall be in accordance with UPC, chapter 6).
7. Valve Type
   Ball valves shall be used whenever possible.

8. Isolation Valves
   At a minimum, isolation valves shall be installed on the hot and cold water supply for each floor of the building. Isolation valves shall be installed on main water lines to each building of a multi-building complex.

9. Isolation Valve Location
   The isolation valves shall be located for easy access in an emergency. Isolation valves shall be wall mounted no lower than 3 feet and no higher than 5 feet. The location shall be equally accessible to both sexes.

10. Floor Drains
    Every toilet room and custodial room shall have a floor drain. The floor drain shall be located at the lowest point in the floor. If the floor drain is not at the lowest point in the floor, the situation shall be corrected at no cost to UNLV. Provide trap primers on all floor drains, or floor sinks.

    a. Accessible shut-off valves shall be installed to allow for isolation of groups of plumbing fixtures, restrooms, and each floor of multi-floor buildings for all piping systems.

    b. A shut-off valve and pressure reducing valve and pressure reducing valve with full size bypass shall be installed on the domestic cold water riser in each building.

    c. All boiler and cooling tower feeds must be equipped with approved back flow preventer.

11. Oversize Floor Drains
    All air handler and mechanical equipment rooms shall have oversize drain located at the lowest point of the floor. If the floor drain is not at the lowest point in the floor, the situation shall be corrected at no cost to UNLV.

12. Perchloric Acid Fume Hoods
    Perchloric acid fume hood washes shall drain to the sanitary sewer. For other fume hood requirements refer to the UNLV Department of Environmental Health and Safety “Chemical Fume Hood Guide”.

13. Roof Drains
    Roof drains shall be connected to storm sewer wherever possible. Roof drains shall not discharge onto any paved pedestrian areas or walkways. Minimum size for all roof and over-flow drains shall be 3”. All outflows through the building walls above grade shall be via a J.R. Smith Figure 1770 downspout, or equal.

14. Drain Tests
    The drains shall be checked to be clear by running a television camera through the piping. Any abnormalities, including, but not limited to construction debris,
pulled out joints, broken pipe, and improper slope shall be corrected at no cost to UNLV. The television run shall be witnessed by representatives of the UNLV Office of Planning and Construction. Results acceptable to UNLV Office of Planning and Construction must be obtained prior to issuance of substantial completion.

15. Plastic Piping
Plastic piping shall not be used inside any building, except for acid waste piping, deionized water piping, or other process piping when and if specifically approved by UNLV. In cases where plastic piping is approved to be utilized inside a building the piping shall have a flame spread and smoke developed rating of 25/50 or less.

16. Underground Piping
In cases where plastic piping is utilized below a floor slab (to accommodate corrosive soil conditions or to accommodate other unusual design parameters) the requirements for bedding depth, bedding width, and bedding material shall be carefully evaluated, clearly specified, and the piping system installation shall be inspected and approved prior to covering. The transition from plastic to cast iron shall be made approximately three inches above the floor slab with flexible coupling.

17. Faucets
   a. Faucets shall be Sloan or Chicago infrared type automatic faucet operated from 120 volts. Faucets with plastic internal parts are unacceptable. Symmons faucets are unacceptable.
   b. Wherever a plumbing pipe penetrates a concrete slab-on-grade the pipe shall be protected with a minimum of ½” thick insulation (typically closed cell elastomeric type insulation). Where site water table conditions warrant, pipe sleeves & water-tight seals shall be specified at each penetration of a floor slab or foundation wall.

18. Toilet Room Hose Bibs
A lockable cover, loose keyed hose bib shall be provided in each toilet room. The hose bib shall be attached to the hot water supply. This hose bib is used for power wash down of the room.

19. ADA Protection
Sinks intended for ADA compliance shall be designed from the start for compliance. A stainless steel panel restricting access to supply and drain pipes or commercially available preformed pipe jackets are acceptable methods. Supply and drain pipes wrapped with foam pipe insulation as an afterthought is unacceptable.

20. Flushometers
Automatic flushometers shall be battery powered, infrared type with a manual override button.
A. **Summary**
This section contains design criteria for plumbing fixtures, including faucets and flush valves.

B. **System Design and Performance Requirements**
Design the plumbing system for safety, longevity, durability, and flexibility. Provide thermostatic mixing and pressure balancing valves for all baths and showers.

1. **Water Conservation**
   All plumbing fixtures shall be specifically designed to conserve water. Maximum water usage by specific fixture type shall be as follows:

   - **Water Closets**: 1.28 gallons per flush
   - **Urinals**: 0.125 gallons per flush (REV 01)
   - **Restroom lavatories**: 2.2 gallons per minute (automatic shut off at .25 gallons or less)

2. **Fixture Quantities (General)**

   a. UNLV will not tolerate under-fixturing on individual floors or in specific building areas. All designs must meet the potty parity as required by local and state codes.

   b. Base quantities on the anticipated maximum, normal-use building capacity.

   c. Quantities must be satisfactory to code-enforcing officials and/or funding agencies. Use the quantities listed in Table 1 as a guide for preliminary planning.

   d. For all new or remodeled building construction, the aim is to satisfy anticipated demand. However, avoid over-fixturing because of the comparatively high cost of these facilities and spaces.

   e. When comparing proposed quantities to codes or other required standards, be aware that codes and standards usually apply to fixture totals for an entire single-type occupancy building. Therefore, fixture quantities on each floor of such a building need not necessarily meet codes or standards.
3. Fixture Quantities
Verify fixture quantities as specified by state and local building codes.

a. Office Buildings
The OSHA quantities for water closets and urinals listed in Table 1 are satisfactory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Closets, Lavatories, and Urinals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Men</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81-110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151-190</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Research Buildings
Per code, fixture quantities should be the same as for office buildings, but only if it is anticipated that all occupants will be in the building as constantly as occupants of an office building. If the building program does not define this constancy, it must be determined for its effect on fixture quantities. If proposed quantities are less than the code requirements, a code exception will be investigated.

c. Places Of Assembly
Designers may recommend fixture quantities in places of assembly. See the applicable code for minimum requirements. However, provide no less than two of each type of fixture in any one toilet room.

d. Libraries
Per code, a library, depending on its type, could fall into either the same category as an office building or in the public or semi-public building category. Evaluate each library according to its type and category. Some small libraries can be categorized as classrooms. A large library, such as Sterling Memorial, could fall into a category not covered by code. As a guide for such a separate category, about one sanitary fixture (water closet or urinal) per 50 reader seats (and about the same number of lavatories) should be adequate, if facilities for staff are considered.

Table 1. Fixture Quantities (modify to meet PP)
separately. A proposal involving such a separate category should be approved by code or funding authorities prior to incorporation into a building.

e. Classroom Buildings
UNLV does not yet have an inventory of fixtures (and adequacy of same) in its classroom buildings. Until such an inventory is available, use Table 2 as a guide. The number of fixtures must be approved by code or funding authorities before incorporation into a building. However, unless the anticipated use by either sex is nominal (under 25), provide at least two of each fixture for each sex.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fixture Type</th>
<th>Student Stations per Fixture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WCs</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinals</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavatories</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WCs</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavatories</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

f. Other Building Types
If fixture quantities are not stated in the building program for other types of buildings, base the quantities on modifications of those developed by the architect and approved by UNLV University and code or funding authorities for the types of buildings listed above.

g. Counting Fixtures for the Handicapped
Include all fixtures provided for the physically handicapped in the fixture count. Wherever "unisex" toilet rooms are used, apply each WC as a deduction from the combined requirement for both sexes before apportioning the remaining needs among such gang toilet rooms as might be designated for each sex. Unisex toilet rooms are preferred, where feasible, for this use.

4. Mounting of Fixtures
Hang fixtures on walls wherever possible. Use chair hangers or (as for a battery of lavatories) a less expensive substitute.

5. Fixture Types
a. Lavatories
UNLV prefers vitreous china lavatories with integral back and front faucets. The minimum size is 20" W x 18" outside. Space is 26" o.c.
b. Water Closets
Water closets must be elongated, siphon-jet action, with open front white seats. Include flush valves where feasible.

c. Urinals
Urinals (men only) must be vitreous china, siphon-jet action, with flush valves. For standards of quality, see the manufacturers and model numbers listed below under Manufacturers.

6. Plumbing Fittings
For lavatory faucets, use fittings that are not self-closing.

7. All new construction shall include automatic flush devices and faucets.

E. Manufacturers
Subject to compliance with the design requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Faucets – All sensored faucets shall be Zurn Z6915 (REV 01)
   a. Chicago (REV 01)
      I. Chicago 3300 ABCP (REV 01)
      II. Chicago 2200-4E2805 ABCP (REV 01)
      III. Chicago 1102-E29CP kitchen sink/spray (REV 01)
      IV. Chicago 100-L5VBCM 8 inch deck mount mop basin faucet (REV 01)
      V. Chicago 540-LD897SGCP 8 inch wall mount faucet (REV 01)
   b. Moen (REV 01)
      I. Moen 8720 Kitchen Sink (REV 01)
      II. Moen 8400 Single handle lav. Faucet (REV 01)
      III. SC-5811 -RCP for a slop sink, with an 8” faucet center.
   b. Moen4420
   c. Kohler
   d. Triton
   e. American Standard
2. Metering Faucets
   a. Chicago – V665CP (REV 01)
   b. Kohler S-60-G (for a regular sink temperature selection and 4" centerset grid strainer drain assembly)
   c. T&S Laboratory

3. Shower Valves
   a. Posi-Temp 8350 (REV 01)
   b. Chicago 1902-600CP (REV 01)

4. Angle Stops
   a. Brasscraft
   b. Furyyne Ansonia (Teledyne) A-200 series

5. Janitor's Sink
   a. Kohler K-6718, (wall hung K-6673 trap standard adjust for 3" IPS connect c.o. plug strainer s.s. rim guard, black back)
   b. American Standard 7692.023

6. Mop Basin
   a. Fiat MSB-3624, 36" x 24" x 10" with shelf
   b. MSB-2424, 24" x 24" x 10" without shelf

7. Dorm Sinks
   a. Kohler K-6718
   b. American Standard 7692.023

8. Dorm Sinks-Cast Iron, Enamel
   a. Kohler K-2861
   b. American Standard 4869.012 (dorm sink, wall mount 19" x 17" with 4" faucet center)
9. Dorm Sinks
   a. Kohler
      I. K-6562 (counter top bar)
      II. K-2904 (counter top 4")
      III. K-2900 (counter top)
      IV. K-5964 (kitchen single)
      V. K-5965 (kitchen single)
      VI. K-5961
      VII. K-3283
   b. American Standard
      I. 7185.803 (sink 3 hole drill)
      II. 3303.00 (faucet center)
      III. 3211.000 (4" faucet center metal frame)
      IV. 7024.804 (basin, 4 hole or drillings, 7172.804)
      V. 7024.803 (basin, 3 hole or drillings, 7172.803)
      VI. 7172.803 or 7024.803 (kitchen single, basin 3 hole drillings)
      VII. ELKAY PSR-3322-4 (kitchen double basin, 4 hole drillings)

10. Dorm Sinks, Vitreous China, Handicapped
    a. Kohler
       I. K-12636 (handicapped sink)
       II. K-2032 (handicapped sink)
       III. K-2054 (handicapped sink)
    b. American Standard
       I. 9141.011 (wall mount 27" x 20" with 4" faucet center)
       II. 0355.012 (wall mount, back splash, 4" faucet center concealed arm carrier)
III. Wall mount to back splash 4" faucet center concealed arm carrier

11. Urinal, Vitreous China, Regular Use and Handicapped
   a. Kohler K-4985 (regular use)
   b. American Standard 6561-017 (wall-mount, siphon-jet action, 3/4" top spud inlet, 2" IPS outlet)
   c. Kohler K-5014-T (handicapped)
   d. American Standard 6541.132 (regular use, wall mount, siphon-jet action, 1/4" top spud inlet, 2" IPS outlet)

12. Toilets, Wall Mount
   b. Kohler K-4430-ET (wall mount)
   c. American Standard 2257.103 (3.5 gallon)

13. Water Closet, Vitreous China; Regular Use and Handicapped
   a. Kohler K-4430-ET (regular use)
   b. American Standard 2257.103 (handicapped use, water saving siphon-jet action, 2-1/2" passageway, 1-1/2" top spud)
   c. Kohler K-4250 (regular use, floor mount, water-saving siphon-jet action, 2-1/2" passageway, 1-1/2" top spud, 10" - 12" roughing in)
   d. Kohler K-3420-ET (regular use)
   e. American Standard 2234.015 (floor mount, tank type, 1-3/4" passageway, 3/8" IPS water supply, 12" roughing in)
   f. Kohler K-3527-EB (handicapped)
   g. American Standard 2216.143 (3.5 gallon use, floor mount tank type, 18" high bowl, 3/8" IPS water supply, 10" roughing in)
   h. Kohler K-4268 (handicapped)
   i. American Standard 3043.102 (regular use, floor mount siphon-jet action, 18" high bowl, water saving, 2-3/4" passageway, 1-1/2" top spud, 12" roughing in)

14. Toilet Tank
   a. Kohler K-2867
15. Tubs
   a. Kohler K-4250 (floor mount)
   b. Kohler K-4330 (wall hung)
   c. Kohler K-4350ET (floor bolted)
   d. Kohler, K-3420EB (floor bolted)
   e. American Standard 2234.015 (3.5 gallon)

16. Flush Valves – All flush valves shall be Zurn ZERKCPM (REV 01)
   a. Zurn Z6003-EWS (REV 01)
   b. Zurn Z6001AV (REV 01)
   c. Zurn Z6000AV-HET (REV 01)

17. Lab Faucets
   a. Chicago 943-CP (REV 01)
   b. T&S Brass (REV 01)
   c. Moen S0003 (spout only, 8132 handles only)

K. Quality Control
   If this portion of the project includes commissioning, verify that insertions in the
   project specifications have been made that refer to the commissioning procedures in
   the commissioning specification section. Verify that the systems and equipment
   identified in this section of the standards, and listed in the project specifications, do
   not conflict with commissioning procedures for testing and training.
15412

Emergency Plumbing Fixtures

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for emergency eyewash and shower units.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements
1. Design the plumbing system for safety, longevity, durability, and flexibility.
2. Provide a tempered water supply for all emergency showers and eyewashes.
3. Eyewashes must be full-face.

D. Product Standards
Products shall conform to ANS1-358.1 standards.

E. Manufacturers
Subject to compliance with the design requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Emergency Showers
   a. Speakman
   b. Symmons
2. Emergency Eyewash Units: Haws

J. Installation Guidelines
1. Install the floor drain beneath the emergency shower.
2. Verify that tempered water has been specified for emergency fixtures.
3. In conjunction with code and standard requirements, emergency showers must be located in adjacent corridors or at the hazard room door exits. The showers are to be accessible, require not more than 10 seconds to reach, and be within a travel distance of no greater than 50 ft from the hazard rooms.
4. Provide emergency showers and eyewash fountains for:
a. Laboratories

b. Boiler rooms

c. Cooling towers

d. Chemical treatment areas

e. Deionizing acid regenerant tank

f. Battery charging rooms

g. Provide additional emergency showers and eyewash fountains in other areas that:

I. have hazardous materials that will be used in the area

II. have no other emergency showers and eyewash fountains located within 50 feet of the area.

5. Provide full-size ball valves to isolate emergency showers or eyewash fountains. Lock the valves in the open position.

K. Quality Control

If this portion of the project includes commissioning, verify that insertions in the project specifications have been made that refer to the commissioning procedures in the commissioning specification section. Verify that the systems and equipment identified in this section of the standards, and listed in the project specifications, do not conflict with commissioning procedures for testing and training.
15415 Drinking Fountains and Water Coolers

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for drinking fountains and water coolers.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements
Design the plumbing system for safety, longevity, durability, and flexibility.

1. Fixture Quantities (General)
UNLV will not tolerate under-fixturing on individual floors or in specific building areas.

   a. Base quantities on the anticipated maximum, normal-use building capacity.

   b. Quantities must be satisfactory to code-enforcing officials and/or funding agencies.

   c. For all new or remodeled building construction, the aim is to satisfy anticipated demand. However, avoid over-fixturing because of the comparatively high cost of these facilities and spaces.

   d. When comparing proposed quantities to codes or other required standards, be aware that codes and standards usually apply to fixture totals for an entire single-type occupancy building. Therefore, fixture quantities on each floor of such a building need not necessarily meet codes or standards.

2. Fixture Quantities
Verify fixture quantities as specified by state and local building codes.

D. Product Standards
Products must conform to ANSI/NSF 61 standards.

E. Manufacturers
Subject to compliance with the design requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following:

   a. Halsey Taylor
b. Elkay

c. Oasis

K. Quality Control

If this portion of the project includes commissioning, verify that insertions in the project specifications have been made that refer to the commissioning procedures in the commissioning specification section. Verify that the systems and equipment identified in this section of the standards, and listed in the project specifications, do not conflict with commissioning procedures for testing and training.
15430
Plumbing Specialties

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for water and drainage piping specialties, including backflow preventers, vacuum breakers, mixing valves, water hammer arrestors, and domestic water meters.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements
1. Design the plumbing system for safety, longevity, durability, and flexibility.
2. Install an approved, reduced-pressure, double-check type valve in both the potable and non-potable water supplies.
   a. Only potable water must supply drinking fountains, lavatories, sinks, janitor closets, safety showers, eyewash stations, and water heaters.
   b. Non-potable water or potable water is to supply fire protection systems, toilets, urinals, fume hoods, laboratory sinks, outside hose bibs, and other supplies not for human consumption.
   c. A check valve must be installed upstream from the reduced-pressure valve to prevent valve dumping every time the main line pressure drops. That is provide a reduced pressure back-flow preventer in all applications
   d. Provide reduced pressure back-flow preventers with fire service detector checks on all building water service entrances, The devices must be accessible and freeze protected with an insulated hot-box or equal.
   e. Identify and label gray-water systems.

E. Manufacturers
Subject to compliance with the design requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Mixing Valves
   a. Speakman
   b. Symmons
2. Water Hammer Arrestors
   a. Wade
   b. JMJ Cord

3. Backflow Preventers: Watts

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Where reduced-pressure backflow preventers are installed, install a floor drain nearby that will accommodate the full flow from the backflow preventer emergency dump port, if the valve malfunctions.

2. Install a hose bib at least every 100 ft around a building and in the mechanical room. Install a non-freeze type hose bib on the roof, near the air handling units.

3. Use trap primers only when necessary. Install them in accessible locations for maintenance.

K. Quality Control

If this portion of the project includes commissioning, verify that insertions in the project specifications have been made that refer to the commissioning procedures in the commissioning specification section. Verify that the systems and equipment identified in this section of the standards, and listed in the project specifications, do not conflict with commissioning procedures for testing and training.
A. Summary
   This section includes design criteria for inline, end suction, and water pressure boosters for domestic water pumping systems.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

   1. Provide a three-pump system for water booster pumping. Size one pump for approximately 1/3rd of the total water demand. Size each of the other two pumps for approximately two-thirds of the total water demand. Design the system so the smaller pump will run constantly until the water demand exceeds the capacity of the pump, at which point the smaller pump will stop and one of the large pumps will start. When the water demand exceeds the capacity of the larger pump, the smaller pump will automatically restart and operate together with the larger pump to provide the total water demand. The third pump will act as a standby pump. The pumps must be free of cavitation over their operating range.

   2. The system must be controlled by a combination of flow or pressure switches and pressure-regulating valves, and must be designed to prevent water hammer.

   3. Provide pressure gauges for every pump.

   4. Specify that piping and pumps be installed and connections aligned, but not made-up, until inspection by UNLV. All piping must be supported independently of the pumps.

   5. In-line, end-suction, and split-case pumps bearing frame and pump internals must be serviceable without disturbing motors or connected piping.

   6. Select pumps for an impeller diameter not greater than 90 percent of the maximum pump impeller diameter.

   7. Select pump motors to be non-overloading at any point along the pump impeller curve or in combination with other pumps.

   8. Provide pressure gauges for every pump, except small so-called "boosters" which must have gauge cocks only.

   9. Select pumps between 65% and 115% of best efficiency point along the impeller curve.
10. Provide an accumulator type storage tank to reduce the number of pump starts.

11. Provide and digital annuciator compatible with the campus EMS system to communicate the booster system status continuously.

C. **Submittals**

Submit the following construction and certification documentation.

1. **Construction Documents**

Submit the following test reports:

   a. Installed pump performance test and balance report.
   
   b. Pump alignment report

2. **Product Certificates Signed by Manufacturer**

Specify that pumps be inspected by the manufacturer's authorized representative who must submit a written report to the engineer with a copy to UNLV stating that the pump has been properly installed, is operating correctly, and the installation is acceptable to the manufacturer in every respect.

D. **Product Standards**

Products must conform to the following standards:

1. Hydraulic Institute standards

2. ASMEPTC8.2and9

3. CSA standards

4. UL Motor-Operated Water Pumps Standard

E. **Manufacturers**

Subject to compliance with the design requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. In-Line Pumps
   
   a. Bell&Gossett
   
   b. Taco

2. Booster Pumps—Circulator
   
   a. Bell & Gosset (lubricated bearing with oil seals)
   
   b. Taco (sealed bearing)
3. City and Hot Water Pressure Booster Pumping Systems
   a. Bell & Gossett (multiple control panel, 2-3 pumps with small tank)
   b. Tiger Flow (single control panel, 2-3 pumps with small tank)
   c. Canaris Corporation
   d. Synchroflo Corporation

4. Suction Diffuser
   a. Bell & Gossett
   b. Taco

F. Materials
   All wetted parts in recirculation hot water pumps and in-line boosters must be of bronze construction.

G. Accessories or Special Features

1. Couplings
   Couplings must be approved by the UNLV Facilities group.

2. Strainers
   1. For water service, strainers must be the same size as entering pipe size and have a maximum clean pressure drop of one psig.
   2. Use pump startup strainer screens for cleaning, and remove them afterwards.
   3. Provide a blow-off valve on each strainer. Where feasible and permitted by code, blow-off must be piped to the closest drain.
   4. Strainer material for use in domestic water systems must be of stainless steel construction.

I. Quality Control Testing

1. After factory assembly, the packaged pumping system must be hydrostatically tested and undergo a complete electric and hydraulic test from 0 to 100% design flow at the factory.

2. All controls, pump sequencing devices, alarms and instrumentation must be tested and calibrated for proper operation during factory testing.
J. Installation Guidelines

1. Specify that pumps be aligned, doweled, and grouted.
2. Provide pump suction fittings on the suction sides of base-mounted, centrifugal pumps.
3. Provide combination pump discharge valves on the discharge sides of base-mounted centrifugal pumps.
4. Support pump fittings with floor-mounted pipe and flange supports.
5. Each pump must be level and re-aligned. Base-mounted pumps must be grouted.
6. Provide a spring-loaded check valve in the pump discharge, in lieu of a swing check valve.
   a. If the pump motor is above 15 hp, provide a beam or rail system for removal from a crowded mechanical room.

K. Quality Control

1. If this portion of the project includes commissioning, verify that insertions in the project specifications have been made that refer to the commissioning procedures in the commissioning specification section. Verify that the systems and equipment identified in this section of the standards, and listed in the project specifications, do not conflict with commissioning procedures for testing and training.
2. Specify that at least one final alignment be performed in the field.
15480
Domestic Water Heaters

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for tankless, instantaneous- and storage-type electric, gas, and oil-fired hot water heaters, both household and commercial.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Design the plumbing system for safety, longevity, durability and flexibility.

2. The setpoint temperature for water heaters must be 120°F for general service and 140°F for kitchen dishwasher preheat. Provide mixing valves to distribute water to fixtures at 110°F.

3. Provide a minimum of two central water heaters for dormitories.

4. Provide temperature and pressure gauges at the inlet and outlet of each water heater.

5. Provide a minimum of two central domestic water heaters for each laboratory facility, each supplying 75% of demand. Coordinate with the UNLV Facilities group for other types of facilities for number of water heaters.

6. Use circulated hot water piping system, limiting dead ends to 20 feet.

7. Install lockable-type shutoff valve, with lock, locked in the open position between the expansion tank and cold water supply.

8. Provide a properly sized pressure and temperature relief valve for each domestic water heater.

9. Recirculating pumps in domestic water heating systems must be of bronze construction.

C. Submittals
Submit the following design and certification documentation.

1. Designer Submittals
Submit domestic hot water load calculations for:

a. Building domestic hot water heaters
b. Kitchen booster hot water system

c. Laundry hot water system

2. **Product Certificates Signed by Manufacturer**
   Specify that water heaters be inspected by the manufacturer’s authorized representative who shall submit a written report to the engineer with copy to UNLV stating that the water heaters have been properly installed, are operating correctly, and the installation is acceptable to the manufacturer in every respect.

D. **Product Standards**
   Products must conform to the following standards:

1. ASHRAE90.1b
2. ASME

E. **Manufacturers**
   Subject to compliance with the design requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. High-Recovery, High-Efficiency Gas Water Heaters
   a. AO Smith
   b. PVI

2. High-Recovery, High-Efficiency Electric Water Heaters
   a. AO Smith
   b. PVI

K. **Quality Control**
   If this portion of the project includes commissioning, verify that insertions in the project specifications have been made that refer to the commissioning procedures in the commissioning specification section. Verify that the systems and equipment identified in this section of the standards, and listed in the project specifications, do not conflict with commissioning procedures for testing and training.
A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for steam, hot water, instantaneous, and storage-type water heaters.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements
1. Design the plumbing system for safety, longevity, durability and flexibility.
2. Domestic hot water generators must be double wall.

C. Submittals
Submit the following design and certification documentation:

1. Designer Submittals
   Submit domestic hot water load calculations for:
   a. Building domestic hot water heaters
   b. Kitchen booster hot water system
   c. Laundry hot water system

2. Product Certificates Signed by Manufacturer
   Specify that water heaters be inspected by the manufacturer's authorized representative who shall submit a written report to the engineer with copy to UNLV stating that the water heaters have been properly installed, are operating correctly, and the installation is acceptable to the manufacturer in every respect.

D. Product Standards
Products must conform to the following standards:

1. ASHRAE90.1b
2. ASME

E. Manufacturers
Subject to compliance with the design requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following:
1. Instantaneous Steam Water Heaters
   a. Leslie
   b. Armstrong

2. Semi-Instantaneous Steam Water heaters
   a. Patterson-Kelley
   b. Leslie

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Provide pull space for coils.

2. Provide a 2' minimum clearance around the units for maintenance.

K. Quality Control

1. If this portion of the project includes commissioning, verify that insertions in the project specifications have been made that refer to the commissioning procedures in the commissioning specification section.

2. Verify that the systems and equipment identified in this section of the standards and listed in the project specifications do not conflict with commissioning procedures for testing and training.
15510

Heating Boilers and Accessories

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for heating boilers.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Select boilers/pumps for 100% to 120% of design load (two boilers at 50% to 60% capacity each).

2. Utilize high efficiency gas-fired copper fin-tube boilers (87% minimum combustion efficiency).

3. Design/calculate heating water system utilizing a 180°F hws temperature.

4. Select pumps for a minimum 20°F temperature difference (30°F is typically appropriate).

5. Utilize primary/secondary pumping (vfd’s on secondary pumps)

6. Provide stand-by pump for secondary heating water system (and in some cases for primary pumps).

7. Equip boilers with contacts for remote start/stop and alarm monitoring.

8. Provide a 3-way valve for HWS reset based on OA temperature (incorporate bridge piping to ensure full primary water flow thru boilers regardless of 3-way valve position).

9. Locate heating water plant equipment at ground level.

10. Provide modulating 3-way bypass valve at each boiler (to prevent condensation problems in boiler).

11. Hot water boilers shall be designed to provide 180 degrees F boiler water. Boilers shall be designed and constructed in accordance with ASME Boiler & Pressure Valve Code Section IV and designed for 250 degrees F and 160 psig.

12. Burners shall be designed for a minimum 6:1 turndown.
13. The waterside pressure loss through the boilers at rated load shall not exceed 4psi.

14. The boiler shall have a factory installed insulation with metal jacket. Minimum of 2” thick fiberglass or mineral wool insulation. Jacket to be 18 gauge, painted steel with heat resistant primer and finish coats.

15. Provide ASME safety valve(s).

16. Each boiler shall be equipped with a combination feeder and low water cut-off. Low water cut-off shall be float type with manual reset.

17. Each boiler shall be equipped with a manual reset type high temperature limit control.

18. Modular, gas-fired boilers up to 1,000,000 BTU/h are non-condensing type, copper fin tube, 87% minimum thermal efficiency. Units shall be forced draft with modulating burners.

19. The specifications for projects including a boiler shall require that the contractor apply for and obtain all required boiler inspections and operating permits (as required by the Nevada Industrial Relations Division, Occupational Safety and Health Enforcement Section, the contractor shall obtain an installation application prior to beginning any work and shall apply for a final inspection as required to obtain the boiler operating permit). Reference NRS 455C.

20. All new gas burners on boilers will have an IRI (Industrial Risk Insurers) approved gas train.

21. Boilers must contain digital capability to communicate with campus EMS.

C. Submittals
The boiler schedule should include the following information and/or options: List the required minimum boiler efficiency, contacts for remote start/stop, contacts for remote monitoring of alarm/failure status, and list the desired/required pressure relief valve pressure rating.

E. Manufacturers

1. Patterson Kelley

2. RBI
15515
Watertube Boilers

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for watertube boilers.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Use flexible watertube boilers for boilers of 50 hp and above.

2. General requirements include showing the location of utility service connection points, verifying the capacity of these connection points, and installing equipment in a safe, well lit, and accessible location.

3. All closed-loop, hot water systems must be piped to allow for chemical injection, as needed, for proper water treatment.

4. Equip heating systems with isolation and backflow prevention valves to prevent the cross flow of water systems.

5. The temperature drop across the boiler must match the boiler manufacturer's criteria and be within the stipulated supply and return temperature ranges.

6. Consider using a tankless heater at the boiler for heating domestic water.

7. For planned shutdown procedures, consult with the UNLV Project Manager.

8. To ensure sufficient excess or redundant capacity, install two boilers, each capable of handling 70 percent of the total load.

9. Verify the turndown ratio and the minimum steam and hot water usage. Verify that the system design can accommodate minimum and maximum loads.

10. Check boiler room ventilation to ensure that adequate combustion air has been provided.

11. Ensure that the boiler is not located in the same space as refrigerant-using machines.

12. Verify the stack height with local codes and manufacturer requirements.

13. To comply with applicable codes and preclude drawing stack discharge into intakes due to wind circulation patterns around the building, verify that stack
discharge is located away from outdoor air intakes.

14. Coordinate with the UNLV Facilities group regarding plant sizing for future loads.

C. Submittals
Submit the following design and certification documentation.

1. Designer Submittals
   a. See Section 01330: Designer Submittals.
   b. Submit calculations for heating hot water loads with future load considerations
   c. Submit a boiler combustion test report.

2. Product Certificates Signed by Manufacturer
   Specify that boilers be inspected by the manufacturer’s authorized representative who shall submit a written report to the engineer with copy to UNLV stating that the boilers have been properly installed, are operating correctly, and the installation is acceptable to the manufacturer in every respect.

G. Accessories or Special Features

1. The manufacturer is to provide microprocessors, and similar components, ensure that they are included in the specifications, along with required performance, and must be compatible with the existing campus EMS.

2. Provide the gas train specified by the UNLV insurance underwriter.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Allow building access for replacement of boilers and boiler components. List maximum permissible boilers dimensions in the specifications.

2. Allow space around boilers for tube pull and replacement.

3. Provide adequate access to boiler components, especially on top where a catwalk might be required.

K. Quality Control
If this portion of the project includes commissioning, verify that insertions in the project specifications have been made that refer to the commissioning procedures in the commissioning specification section. Verify that the systems and equipment identified in this section of the standards, and listed in the project specifications, do not conflict with commissioning procedures for testing and training.
15540

HVAC Pumps

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for HVAC Pumps.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Pumps
Water pump assemblies shall be end suction type, Bell & Gossett Series 1510, or equal, with inlet suction diffusers. Split case type pumps are not acceptable. Past maintenance history has shown excessive down time to repair split case pumps. Condenser, sump, or ejector pump applications shall include a compound gage with manifold for determining pump performance. The closed loop systems shall include a manifold with pressure gage reading in feet of head for the pumps rated capacity plus fifty percent.

2. Pump Speed
Hydronic pumps shall operate at 1750 rpm. Pumps that operate at 3500 rpm are not acceptable.

3. Pump Motors
Motors driving pumps shall be sized for single pump operation, larger than the design operating point such that pump motor overloading cannot occur.

4. Backup Systems
All pumping equipment shall have a secondary backup system connected in parallel, with non-slam check valves in the discharge, and isolating valves for each pump. All connecting pipe, valves, fittings, etc shall be sized for design flow rates.
15545

Chemical Water Treatment

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for the Chemical Water Treatment.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Chemicals
Water treatment for all mechanical water systems shall be by San Joaquine Inc. Coordinate this requirement with UNLV Planning and Construction.

2. Initial Treatment
Initial water treatment shall be witnessed by representatives of the UNLV Office of Planning and Construction. Initial water treatment shall not be done before the system is cleaned in accordance with Specification 15510. Retesting of the system shall be completed every two weeks thereafter until the turbidity is within specified limits and is constant. If additional cleaning is required, it shall be at the expense of the contractor, and shall be completed by the installation of a side stream filter with a replaceable filter media section. Filters shall be provided by the contractor.
15550
Heat Generation

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for Heating Boilers.

B. Design System and Performance Requirements

1. Boiler Tests
a. New boiler systems shall be tested by an independent third party for proper operation prior to issuance of substantial completion. Any deficiencies found by the test shall be corrected at no cost to UNLV. A flue gas analysis shall be completed for each boiler or domestic water heater that requires permitting and operating tests by Clark County or the State of Nevada Boiler Inspection Division, the results provided to UNLV Planning and Construction, and the statement that the results show the boiler, "does or does not" meet the manufacturers or contract documents specified efficiency.

b. If the test shows the unit does not meet the specified efficiency, the contractor shall include in the report the reason(s), and provide the necessary corrections, and retesting. The boiler shall be replaced at the contractor’s expense if the specified efficiency cannot be achieved prior to the beginning of scheduled boiler startup. Coordinate this requirement with UNLV Planning and Construction.

2. Electric Resistance Heating
The use of electric resistance heating methods for space heating is not acceptable.
Centrifugal Water Chillers

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for water chillers.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Select chillers based on performance, service and maintainability, and life-cycle costing.

2. Specify factory testing for each new chiller, witnessed by the Engineer and Owner with cost of testing and engineer and Owner travel expenses included in Contractor pricing.

3. Use of the chilled water supply for condenser water in direct expansion refrigeration equipment is not allowed. The chilled water return may be used for condensing and returned to the chilled water return piping. A circulation pump is required.

4. Energy-efficient centrifugal chillers should be selected at 0.50-.60 kw/ton at full load and approximately 0.4 kw/ton at partial load. Screw chillers should be selected at 0.62-0.72 kw/ton and air cooled chillers at 0.7-0.78 kw/ton.
   a. Size two chillers for 70% of the load and pipe them to cross feed with their own and the other chiller's tower.

5. Verify with the structural engineer that a lift beam and winch has been specified to lift chiller motors and compressors.

6. Maintain ambient temperatures in chiller mechanical rooms within 13°F of outdoor ambient design.

7. Verify that the system design can accommodate minimum and maximum loads.

8. On larger chillers, specify the installation of davits with marine boxes and flanged piping to simplify the removal of the heads.

9. Design chiller condensing piping to facilitate the future installation of a brush cleaning system.

10. Pipe chilled water circuits for complete functional flexibility. Provide cross-
connection for chilled water pumps, suctions, and discharges. Provide automatic on/off valves where necessary to avoid pumping through an inoperative chiller.

11. Provide a chilled water filter, connected from the pump discharge back to the suction, for 1% to 2% of total flow with a constant flow device in the branch piping, for new or existing systems. Include the filter gpm in the chilled water pump capacity.

12. Typical critical systems include:
   a. Laboratories
   b. Medical areas
   c. Administrative areas
   d. Libraries
   e. Museums

13. Typical comfort cooling systems include:
   a. Master's offices
   b. Master's houses
   c. Dean and Fellow's suites
   d. Dean's offices
   e. Faculty offices
   f. Seminar rooms

14. Some units on campus (in computer rooms) are completely stand-alone with their own condensing units. Those units that cannot stand alone should be connected to the chilled water return from the central plant as a condensing medium.

15. Do not purchase R11 and R12 units. Alternative refrigerants of low toxicity and pressure are the desired refrigerants for the stand-alone systems. Use new refrigerants only.

16. Isolate the water systems in such a way that no chiller water could pass into the domestic water system.

17. As a minimum, safety devices are required for protection against high head pressure, oil failure, and electrical malfunctions. They will be reset manually. Any rupture disc should vent outside to a safe location.
18. Pumps and compressors, as they are located in individual buildings, must take into account the seismic restrictions for people in the adjacent areas. Noise and vibration has been a problem in some UNLV facilities.

19. Central air conditioning systems for a building or group of buildings must be served by two or more chillers. The size of the various chillers should be such that the load profile of the facility is matched as close as practicable through the sequential use of the selected chillers. A load profile analysis may indicate the beneficial use of two or more chillers of different size.

20. Base the selection of refrigeration equipment for system capacity over 100 tons on an economic life-cycle cost analysis. The analysis must consider the hours of operation at various loads and the life expectancy of each piece of equipment. Apply relevant UNLV guidelines for an engineering economic analysis.

21. The selection of the most appropriate equipment must be made by comparing three alternatives from the following types:

   a. Chiller size less than 200 tons
      I. Electric driven reciprocating chiller
      II. Electric driven centrifugal chiller
      III. Electric driven screw chiller
      IV. Steam absorption (single stage) chiller

   b. Chiller size from 200 tons to 1,000 tons
      I. Electric driven constant speed centrifugal chiller
      II. Electric driven variable speed centrifugal chiller
      III. Electric driven screw chiller
      IV. Steam absorption (single or double stage) chiller
      V. Turbine driven centrifugal chiller—(steam or gas turbine)

   c. Chiller size over 1,000 tons—give special consideration to combined solutions such as:
      I. Steam turbine driven centrifugal combined with absorption.
      II. Gas turbine driven centrifugal with waste heat boiler and absorption.
      III. Electric driven centrifugal powered by engine driven generator
22. Refrigeration equipment for small air conditioning systems with capacity less than 100 tons does not need a life-cycle analysis and the comparison of three alternatives. For smaller sizes, air-cooled, direct expansion units may be used. For larger sizes, air-cooled chillers may be used.

C. Submittals
Submit the following design, testing, and certification documentation.

1. Designer Submittals
   a. See Section 01330: Designer Submittals.
   b. Submit calculations for:
      I. Chilled water tonnage
      II. Chilled water gpm
      III. Chilled water temperature requirements
      IV. Chilled water temperature differential
   c. Chiller Schedule
      I. The chiller schedule should include the following information and/or options:
      II. The required minimum chiller efficiency—specifically the integrated Part Load Value (IPLV), the required refrigerant (typically R-134a), BACnet MS/TP interface for remote communication with DDC control system, contacts for remote start/stop and for remote monitoring of alarm/failure status, capability to unload to 10% of maximum capacity, suction service valves and compressor sound blankets.

2. Contractor Submittals
   Submit a factory test report.

3. Product Certificates Signed by Manufacturer
   Specify that chillers be inspected by the manufacturer's authorized representative who shall submit a written report to the engineer with copy to UNLV stating that the chillers have been properly installed, are operating correctly, and (he installation is acceptable to the manufacturer in every respect.
E. **Manufacturers**
Subject to compliance with the design requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Carrier
2. York
3. Trane

G. **Accessories or Special Features**

1. **Flow Proving Switches**
   Equip all chillers with flow proving switches wired to prevent the compressor from starting until chilled water flow has been established. Differential pressure switches are preferred. If flow switches are used, piping must be large enough to permit paddle installation without trimming.

2. **Safety Cut-Outs**
   All safety cut-outs must be manual reset types. Provide time delay for all machines.

3. **Required Devices**
   1. Provide a thermostat to prevent the unit from attempting to start when the ambient temperature is too low.
   2. Provide a head pressure controller for cooling tower applications.

I. **Quality Control Testing**
Specify a factory test with the engineer and a UNLV witness to verify performance kw/ton at design operating conditions and at integrated part load value (IPLV).

J. **Installation Guidelines**

1. Allow sufficient clearance and access in building construction for replacement chillers and parts, and for normal chiller maintenance.

2. In new construction, the equipment room layout must provide designated space for a future machine and accessories equal in size to the largest machine being furnished. In existing buildings or plants, it is sufficient to dot-in future building expansion, if necessary, to provide the space for the future machine. In either case, space must be designated for the future starter, pumps, and cooling tower.

3. Locate chiller plants at grade level for ease of servicing. Size, arrange, and valve the plant piping for installation of the future chiller, pumps, cooling tower, and...
other equipment.

4. Allow sufficient clearance for tube bundle pulling and cleaning.

5. Provide marine boxes and piping to facilitate head removal.

6. Do not install chillers in the same space as fuel-firing equipment, such as boilers and water heaters.

7. Arrange chilled and condenser water piping with offsets for flexibility. Adequately support and brace the piping independently of the chiller to avoid strain on the unit.

8. Install each water pipe connected to a chiller with a flexible connection, as necessary for seismic conditions. See Section 00200: Information Available to Designers for seismic requirements.

9. Use a flexible connection at least 24" long to make all water chiller electrical connections.

10. Use vibration elimination hangers to hang all piping connected to chillers.

11. The contractor is responsible for the notification of all sections or individuals identified by the project manager at least three days prior to disruption of utilities.

12. The contractor will provide a 24-hour emergency telephone number that will be maintained at the Physical Plant Control Center or the UNLV Utilities Department.

13. During installation, the contractor must have personnel available for immediate response in case of emergency (for example, broken pipes or interrupted electricity).

14. Testing of the chilled water system must be accomplished with the Physical Plant mechanics, and when specified, requires certification from an independent testing company.

K. Quality Control

1. If this portion of the project includes commissioning, verify that insertions in the project specifications have been made that refer to the commissioning procedures in the commissioning specification section.

2. Verify that the systems and equipment identified in this section of the standards, and listed in the project specifications, do not conflict with commissioning procedures for testing and training.
15635

Refrigerant Detection and Alarm

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for refrigerant monitoring and safety equipment.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. General requirements include showing the locations of utility service connection points, verifying the capacity of these connection points, and installing equipment in a safe, well-lit, and accessible location.

2. Verify emergency power for refrigerant monitoring and ventilation equipment.

3. The detector status shall report to the campus EMS.

K. Quality Control

1. If this portion of the project includes commissioning, verify that insertions in the project specifications have been made that refer to the commissioning procedures in the commissioning specification section.

2. Verify that the systems and equipment identified in this section of the standards, and listed in the project specifications, do not conflict with commissioning procedures for testing and training.
15640 Cooling Towers

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for open-circuit, mechanical draft cooling towers.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Cooling towers to be designed and constructed in accordance with the Cooling Tower Institute and CTI 201.

2. Cooling towers to be either cross flow or counter flow design, 2-call, induced flow type designed for outdoor use with all-around 316 stainless steel construction with PVC fill and mist eliminators. Low noise axial fan with V-belt drive. Towers systems to include conductivity controller to blow down valve. Where exposed to freezing conditions, cold water basin to have electric basin heaters.

3. Cooling tower basin shall be equipment with a basin cleaning system consisting of PVC piping and nozzles. A tower filtration system for the condenser water system shall be provided in a form of full-flow Spirotherm air/dirt separator with automatic drain valve and manual by-pass valve. Flame spread of all materials used shall be 25 or less.

4. General requirements include showing the locations of utility service connection points, verifying the capacity of these connection points, and installing equipment in a safe, well-lit, and accessible location.

5. Size towers for 70 percent of the load, and pipe them to cross-feed with the other towers.

6. Locate the cooling tower so that spray or plume, which can be a source of Legionella, cannot enter outdoor air intakes.

7. Consult the tower manufacturer for the octave band sound power ratings of the tower and for assistance in sound evaluations. An analysis of the proposed cooling tower relative to adjacent occupancies must be made considering noise, fan horsepower, and the cost of alternative cooling tower selections. The 60 dBA requirement at 120 feet in Section 00700: General Design Conditions, may be changed for particular projects (lower for critical locations, which may also require attenuation, and higher for non-critical locations).

8. Verify that the tower is located such that condenser pumps have sufficient net positive suction head (NPSH).
9. Provide water treatment for cooling towers, and show the location of the equipment on the drawings.

10. Treatment chemicals may be put into the return piping if the feed pump is interlocked with cooling water flow.

11. Cooling towers for systems that are not to be drained in winter must be winterized for automatic winter operation.

12. If a cooling tower by-pass is provided, the by-pass must discharge to the cooling tower basin(s) rather than to the outlet piping.

13. Provide for hoist beams overhead so that the condenser and chiller heads can be removed.

14. Piping to refrigeration equipment must be supported independently. Piping to chillers must include offsets and mechanical couplings or flanges to permit removal of heads and tubes.

15. Cooling Tower Water Treatment

   a. Provide a chemical treatment system with tanks, pumps, piping and controls. EPA approved dual biocides for microbiological control. The following criteria must be met:

      I. Biological control of both bulk water and under deposit bacteria. The program components must be EPA registered as a biocide and be known to be effective against Legionella. Our maximum counts for open systems are 10,000 cells/ml or less for total aerobic; 50 cells/ml or less for anaerobic in the bulk water; and no Legionella.

      II. Scale Control
          This is normally accomplished with a combination of polymers & phosphonates. The LSI's should be calculated at various cycles and the program limitations identified. The highest skin temperatures are used in this calculation.

      III. Corrosion Control
          This is normally accomplished with a combination of the waters naturally scaling tendencies (hardness + alkalinity) and then modified as necessary using phosphates, zinc, molybdenum, etc. for mild steel. Azoles are used for copper corrosion control. Our acceptable corrosion rates are 1.0 mils/yr or less for mild steel and 02 mils/yr or less for copper. Provide for storage tanks, positive displacement metering pumps and piping for two alternating biocides and two corrosion inhibitors on cooling tower condenser water circuit.
E.  Manufacturers

1. Marley
2. Baltimore Air Coil
3. Evapco

F.  Materials
Use stainless steel drain pans for long service life and to help in restricting microbial growth.

I. Quality Control

1. Product Certificates Signed by Manufacturer
   Specify that cooling towers be inspected by the manufacturer's authorized representative who shall submit a written report to the engineer with copy to UNLV stating that the cooling towers have been properly installed, are operating correctly, and the installation is acceptable to the manufacturer in every respect.

2. Testing
   Biweekly testing and written reports by the vendor for a period of one year from building occupancy, at no cost to the University, of condenser water with the following testing and data; conductivity, M alkalinity, pH, iron, copper, chlorides and microbiological counts (anaerobic species and identification of species). Also, install steel, copper, and galvanized steel (or 304ss) coupons in a 4-position rack. Examine, weigh and replace coupons every ninety days. Also, the vendor must have a plan and demonstrate passivation of the cooling tower surfaces over a 90-day break-in period if galvanized. At the end of one year of continuous services the vendor shall perform a borescope inspection of the chiller condenser bundle with photographs showing tube surfaces.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Install davits, beams, or other means for assisting in the removal and replacement of tower motors larger than 15 hp.

2. For multiple tower installations, provide for equalizing pipe, and provide balancing valves in the supply and return piping.

3. Valve each tower separately for servicing.

4. Provide for sufficient free and unobstructed space around the tower per manufacturer recommendations to ensure adequate air supply.

5. Do not locate towers downstream of boiler stacks or upstream and near to outdoor air intakes.
6. Install tower piping to allow for expansion and contraction flexibility between the tower and piping.

7. The cooling tower must be located to avoid problems with noise, vibration, air recirculation or drift.

8. Provide security and maintenance lights and receptacles for maintenance at the cooling tower. When access to the tower is greater than 7 feet above grade, provide structural ladder and platform to enable access to the access doors in the cooling tower sidewalls.
   a. The cooling tower where required, shall have an OSHA-compliant handrail around the top and/or side where access is necessary and cage ladder to all platforms. Permanent access from grade to the platform shall be provided.

9. At stations where Cottonwood or similar types of trees are likely to interfere with cooling tower operation, provide easily-cleaned screens or roughing filters at the air inlets.

10. Consider how several drums of chemicals with spares might be moved to and from the point of use

K. Quality Control

1. If this portion of the project includes commissioning, verify that insertions in the project specifications have been made that refer to the commissioning procedures in the commissioning specification section.

2. Verify that the systems and equipment identified in this section of the standards, and listed in the project specifications, do not conflict with commissioning procedures for testing and training.
A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for Refrigeration Producing Equipment.

B. Design System and Performance Requirement

1. Buildings Over 20,000 Square Feet
Large central chiller systems shall be used on buildings larger than 20,000 gross square feet. Consideration shall be given for using a looped chilled water/hot water distribution system with an existing building.

2. Buildings Under 20,000 Square Feet
Water source heat pumps or roof mounted packaged AC units may be considered for buildings under 20,000 gross square feet.

3. Refrigerant
All new refrigeration equipment shall use refrigerant having a “Refrigerant Safety Group Classification of A-1”, as defined by ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 34=1997, for example HFC-134a. Refrigerant type HCFC-22 may be used with written permission form UNLV Office of Planning & Construction. All other refrigerant types are not acceptable.

4. Water Source Heat Pumps
The compressors for water source heat pumps shall be stacked or located in mechanical rooms for easy access. Adequate space shall be provided around each unit to allow monthly replacement of filters and repair or replacement of the unit without removal of building walls or fixtures that are not part of the equipment installation. These units shall be located so they do not violate the OSHA mandated clearances in front of electrical equipment. Water source heat pumps mounted above the ceiling are not acceptable. Any changes required for new installations to comply with these requirements shall be done at no cost to UNLV.

5. Package AC Units
   a. The compressors for package AC units shall be located for easy access. Adequate space shall be provided around each unit to allow monthly replacement of filters and repair or replacement of the unit without removal of building walls or fixtures that are not part of the equipment installation. These units shall be located so they do not violate the OSHA mandated clearances in front of electrical equipment. Any changes
required for new installations to comply with these requirements shall be done at no cost to UNLV.

b. The placement of any packaged DX equipment inside a room or enclosure, that results in the space being considered a “Refrigerant Equipment Room”, shall have the refrigerant piped to the exterior for venting, and shall be provided with the emergency ventilation fans, alarms, electrical shut-off/on switches and make-up air systems as defined in ASHRAE Standard 15-2001. All refrigerant equipment shall be installed per the manufacturers recommends unless this conflicts with local codes, including refrigerant relief vent piping. Coordinate a safe discharge location with UNLV Planning and Construction.

6. Cooling Towers

Cooling towers shall induced draft counter flow type with sound reducing nozzle, and be constructed of ceramic, fiber-glass, or stainless steel materials and built for institutional purposes. All cooling towers should have variable frequency drives, and be provided with anti-vortex strainers, makeup water stilling chambers, low loss media, drift eliminators, nozzle basin covers, a cold water basin scrubber, and vibration cut-off switches capable of being monitored by the UNLV EMS. Acceptable manufacturers are:

a. Baltimore

b. Marley

c. Evapco

d. Others

7. Cooling Tower Sizing

Cooling towers shall be sized for the larger of chiller load or tower free cooling load.
15672
Air-Cooled Condensers

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for air-cooled condensers and condensing units.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements
1. Units must consist of coils with integral sub-cooling, and casings with stands.
2. Coil must be aluminum plate fins on mechanically-expanded copper tubes. Coils must be cleaned, dehydrated, sealed, leak tested at 150 psig, and pressure tested at 420 psig.
3. Fans must be direct-drive, propeller fans protected with guards.
4. Condensers must have two, 3-phase motors and one permanent split capacitor motor for use with accessory speed controls suitable for reduced-voltage starting. Motors must be pre-lubricated, with built-in overload protection.
5. Fan shafts must be corrosion-protected. Fan blades must have an irradiate or aluminum finish. Magnetic contactors must be field-supplied. Provide magnetic contactors in accessory fan cycling control packages to cycle fans in response to the outdoor ambient temperature.
6. Casings must have baked enamel finishes. Provide access panels for electrical connections.
7. Provide openings for power and refrigerant connections.
8. Condensers must have low ambient operating capability and controls.

J. Installation Guidelines
1. Locate the condenser or condensing unit away from side and overhead restrictions. Maintain at least a one-half length or full-width distance from side restrictions, or as directed by the manufacturer. Overhead clearance should not restrict the full discharge of hot air.
2. Do not locate the discharge near outdoor air intakes.
3. Mount air-cooled condensers on grade on a concrete pad that is 6" larger all around than the condenser. The bottom of the pad should be carried below the
frost line.

4. When mounted on the roof, a steel framework should be erected. Install vibration pads between the structural framework and the condenser supports.

5. Do not install the condenser or condensing unit in locations where the coils can become plugged, such as near cottonwood trees or in locations where construction is to take place in the near future. When not possible, provide easily-cleaned screens or roughing filters at the air inlets.

K. Quality Control

If this portion of the project includes commissioning, verify that insertions in the project specifications have been made that refer to the commissioning procedures in the commissioning specification section. Verify that the systems and equipment identified in this section of the standards, and listed in the project specifications, do not conflict with commissioning procedures for testing and training.
A. **Summary**
This section contains design criteria for shell and tube heat exchangers and for plate and frame heat exchangers.

B. **System Design and Performance Requirements**

1. Shell and tube heat exchangers are typically used for heating. Plate and frame heat exchangers are used for cooling applications.

2. The engineer must ensure that no cross-contamination occurs and that the materials are suitable for service.

3. Design heat exchanger piping so that the heat exchanger can be backwashed. Include a floor drain of sufficient size to accommodate the backwash.

4. Provide separate heat exchangers for reheat and for perimeter heating systems.

5. Provide safety pressure relief valves on both sides of the unit between the heat exchanger and shut off valves to guard against thermal expansion when the unit is not in service and to protect against over-pressurization. Provide relief valves on heated fluid connections. Install relief valves full size of valve connection to floor drain.

6. Maintain manufacturer-recommended clearances for service and maintenance.

7. Provide piping connections to facilitate heat exchanger service and maintenance.

8. Provide shutoff valves at heat-exchanger inlet and outlet connections.

9. Provide a vacuum breaker at the heat exchanger steam inlet connection.

10. Provide a hose-end valve to drain the shell.

D. **Product Standards**

1. **ASME Compliance**
Fabricate and label heat exchangers in compliance with the ASME Boiler and
Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII: Pressure Vessels, Division 1.

2. Registration
Fabricate and label shell and tube heat exchangers in compliance with Tubular Exchanger Manufacturers Association standards.

E. Manufacturers
Subject to compliance with the design requirements, provide products by one of the following manufacturers:

1. Shell and Tube Heat Exchangers—Heating and Steam-to-Hot Water Applications
   a. ITT Industries
   b. Bell and Gossett
   c. Armstrong Pumps, Inc.
   d. Bryan Steam Corp.

2. Gasketed Plate and Frame Heat Exchangers—Chilled Water Applications
   a. Alfa Laval
   b. Tranter PHE, Inc
   c. ITT Industries
   d. API Heat Transfer Inc.

H. Special Requirements

1. All heat exchangers must have a pressure rating of at least 125 psig for both the shell and tube bundle, even if the operating pressures are less. For high-pressure applications (above 15 psig), the shell and head must be rated for the maximum steam temperature available at the building location.

2. Equip the shell with an ASME-approved pressure/temperature relief device, piped appropriately.

3. Pipe and test heat exchangers using high pressure steam in accordance with the ASME Power Piping Code. Hydrostatic tests are required of all high-pressure components, inclusive of tests across closed valves (leakage tests). Both high- and low-pressure exchangers must be ASME-rated.
J. Installation Guidelines

1. Install glycol heat exchangers only in mechanical rooms.
2. Pipe heat exchangers to enable easy venting.
3. Provide service access with sufficient clearance for draining.
4. Provide sufficient pull space for shell and tube heat exchangers.
5. For plate and frame heat exchangers, provide sufficient space for adding and removing plates.
6. Coordinate plate and frame heat exchanger bolt extensions with nearby piping and equipment.
7. Heat exchanger backwashing must be accomplished without dismantling the unit and by just adding a hose.

K. Quality Control

If this portion of the project includes commissioning, verify that insertions in the project specifications have been made that refer to the commissioning procedures in the commissioning specification section. Verify that the systems and equipment identified in this section of the standards, and listed in the project specifications, do not conflict with commissioning procedures for testing and training.
A. **Summary**
This section contains design criteria for air handling units.

B. **System Design and Performance Requirements**

1. Provide each plenum with a trapped condensate drain piped to an open waste. The trap seal must be deep enough to withstand system pressures—positive or negative at the trap inlet—and maintain trap seal. Allow 1" to drain.

2. All built-up systems and all air handling units installed without cooling coils must be constructed with all necessary perforated plates to provide systems resistance equal to the cooling coil.

3. When final filtration is provided in an air handling unit downstream from the cooling coils, make provisions to avoid wetting the filters. Carefully evaluate blow-through units in this application.

4. Air handling unit supply and exhaust air fans serving laboratories are redundant.

C. **Submittals**

1. Submit calculations for air handler airflow and pressure sizing.

2. The manufacturer's representative must check air handling units of 25 hp and over for proper installation, alignment, belt tension, and operation. File a written report with the engineer, and provide a copy to UNLV. The report must state that at the time of the report the fan is running properly and is acceptable to the manufacturer in every respect.

3. Provide sound-level data by octave band.

E. **Manufacturers**
Subject to compliance with the design requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. **Modular Air Handling Units**
   a. Carrier
b. York  
c. Trane  

2. Custom Air Handling Units  
a. Air Enterprises  
b. AARON  
c. Air Zone  
d. RACAN (Canadian)  

3. Heat Recovery Air Handling Units  
a. Engineered Air  
b. ACT  
c. AARON  

F. Materials  

1. Housing Construction for Factory-Built Modular Units  
a. Structural Criteria  
Units must conform to the structural provisions of the BOCA code (with Connecticut addendum), including but not limited to, snow load, seismic forces, and lateral wind loads.  
b. Base  
The base must consist of steel beams or channels for direct bearing support of the steel floor and major components in the casing. The base must be painted with rust-inhibiting primer and rust-inhibiting exterior enamel. The base must have steel lining lugs (1/2” minimum) welded to the corners of each rigging module.  
c. Floor  
l. The floor must be of 3/16” thick steel plate welded to the base. Pans must be braced and welded at sufficient intervals to support internal equipment components and live loads without sagging or pulsating. The floor must be painted with rust-inhibiting primer and rust-inhibiting exterior enamel. Floor drains must be 2” Type L copper piping, extended to the bottom closure of the base unit. Insulate all piping within the base frame.
II. The underside of the floor must be continuously insulated with two layers of 1 1/2" thick (minimum) rigid fiberglass insulation board, with a density of three pounds per cubic foot.

d. **Coil Drain Pan**

I. The main drain pan must extend beneath the entire cooling coil, including the coil pipe header and return bends in the airway. The main drain must extend a minimum of 18" downstream of the coils.

II. The main drain pan must be 16-gauge stainless steel, continuously welded to form a watertight basin. The sides must be at least 4" high, with threaded 2" half-couplings welded to one side for drainage.

III. Provide intermediate drain pans beneath each stacked cooling coil, extending a minimum of 12" downstream of the coil. These intermediate drain pans must have 2" sides and 1-1/4" stainless steel or copper vertical leader pipes to the bottom pan. Provide dielectric fittings between different materials.

IV. Avoid the use of condensate pumps; the preferred method is gravity drainage. For gravity drainage and efficient removal of condensate, air handling units must be installed with sufficient elevation to allow for required condensate trap and piping runout clearances to drain.

e. **Humidifier Drain Pan**

Provide a 16-gauge stainless steel drain pan beneath the humidifier section, with 2" sides and fully welded seams. Provide 2" drain piping from the sloped pan to the unit floor drain.

f. **Walls, Partitions, and Roof Structure**

I. Designate panel skin thickness, stiffener, frame spacing and thickness, and core density to eliminate panel pulsation and to limit the maximum deflection at design pressures to 1/200 of any span.

II. Panels must be double-walled, with an inner 20-gauge (minimum) liner and a 16-gauge (minimum) exterior sheet. The inner wall at the fan section must be perforated galvanized steel or aluminum. Panels downstream of the cooling coil and/or the final filter must have fibrous glass completely encapsulated in a high-strength plastic film meeting NFPA 90A requirements to preclude any fiber entraining in the airstream. Exterior surfaces must be suitable for weather exposure (including rust-inhibiting primer and exterior...
III. The minimum panel thickness must be 4” filled with a full thickness of three pounds per cubic foot fiberglass insulation board. Panel sandwich construction must incorporate a thermal break at all structural members. Panels, including insulation, must meet NFPA-90A fire hazard rating requirements. Noise transmission must be limited so that the noise level does not exceed 65 dB at any location within 10 feet of the unit.

IV. Access doors must be double-walled, with construction and performance as specified for panels. Doors must close tight against the gasket and must be air-tight.

i. Provide one 12"x12" window (double-glazed acrylic, tempered- or wire-glass) in each door. Provide air-tight runner seals and desiccant in the air space.

ii. Doors must be a nominal 70" high and 24" wide. Doors must have three tapered latches to force the door against the gasket, and must have a full-height stainless steel piano hinge on the upstream side.

iii. Doors on the suction side of the fan must swing outward, and doors on the discharge side of the fan must swing inward. Latches must operate from both sides of the door.

iv. Access doors are required for both faces of heating and cooling coils and at fan sections, automatic dampers, louvers, humidifiers, and filters. Show access sections on the drawings.

v. Provide removable, gasketed access panels for removal of the fan and motor. Panels must be bolted in place. Provide supports for field mounting of piping, control panels, and miscellaneous lightweight components.

vi. Panels must be factory-sealed and air-tight at the corners and seams, without visible caulking on the casing exterior. Modules assembled in the field with caulking and gasketing must be air-tight, without visible exterior caulking.

vii. Provide sufficient room for removal of the fan and fan shaft from the air handler.

g. Roof
The roof must have a one percent minimum pitch after deflection under snow load, without external standing seams. Cover the assembled roof with a continuous rubber membrane roofing system, with a 20-year warranty. Provide underlayment as required by the roof membrane manufacturer. The roof membrane must be installed by an installer approved by the membrane manufacturer. Roof construction must provide a bearing capacity for suspension of field-installed mechanical piping. Roof construction must be 4" thick, with insulation as specified for wall panels.

2. Field-Erected Units
   
a. Construct field-erected units on a concrete curb. The mechanical contractor must coordinate the dimensions of the air handling unit with the curb. The contractor must also coordinate the locations of all penetrations, including electrical penetrations and floor drains, with the requirements of the built-up unit. The mechanical contractor must prepare concrete curb drawings and give them to the general contractor for coordination and erection.

b. Provide vapor-tight, marine-type incandescent lighting fixtures in each air handling unit compartment (and outside the unit on each side, if it is an exterior unit).

c. Provide galvanized, rigid-steel conduit from the fan motor through the casing wall. Use liquid-tight, flexible-steel conduit for the connection to the fan motor. Rigid conduit must be fixed to the casing and must not interfere with operation or access.

d. Provide two empty, rigid-steel conduit sleeves at each compartment for ATC wiring and air tubing. Conduit sleeve locations of the must be coordinated by the testing, adjusting, and balancing contractor.

e. Provide two weather-tight duplex receptacles on the exterior of the unit in appropriate locations. Circuit separately from the lights.

f. Provide a local disconnect switch for the fan motor, directly outside the fan enclosure.

3. Packaged Air Handling or Blower Coil Units
   
a. Air handling units must be factory-assembled, tested, and shipped in one piece. Provide the manufacturer’s certified drawings before the building steel fabrication drawings are prepared.

b. Air handling units must consist of:
   
   I. A single wall cabinet, except the wet section
II. A chilled water coil

III. A hot water coil

IV. A filter section

V. Supply fan sections

c. The frame and unit base must be 12-gauge, galvanized steel. The exterior panels must be 18-gauge, galvanized steel. Provide gasketed, hinged access doors to each section.

I. Provide 1" thick, 1-1/2 lb density insulation that has the following characteristics when tested in accordance with ASTME-84:

   i. Maximum K-factor of 0.27

   ii. Maximum flame spread of 25

   iii. Maximum smoke developed of 50

II. Provide lifting brackets on each unit base to accept cable or chain hooks.

d. Provide removable hydronic coils fabricated from 1 1/4" or 5/8" OD seamless copper tubing with copper heads, mechanically bonded to rippled and corrugated aluminum fins.

I. Provide vent and drain connections.

II. Leak test at 250 psig: air pressure under water, guarantee for 150 psig working pressure.

e. Provide a double-walled PVC drain pan for the cooling coil that is connected to a threaded drain connection extended through unit base.

f. Provide galvanized steel filter racks, with specified filters accessible from both sides of the unit.

g. Panel filters must be 1" standard efficiency throwaway filters, mounted in galvanized steel filter frames. Provide one complete spare set of filters for each unit.

h. Supply fans must be forward curve centrifugal-type fans.

i. Supply fans must be statically and dynamically balanced for quiet operation.
j. Fan wheels must be fabricated from aluminum, with the fan blades continuously welded to the back plate and end rim.

k. Units must have solid steel fan shafts mounted in heavy-duty 200,000-hour ball bearings that can be lubricated.

l. The entire fan assembly must be completely isolated from the unit bulkhead with neoprene gasketing and mounted on double deflection, spring isolators (minimum 1” deflection).

m. Supply fan motors must be heavy-duty, high-efficiency type motors, with variable-pitch sheaves and adjustable bases for proper alignment and belt tension adjustment. Motors must also be 1800 rpm, open drip-proof type motors with ball bearings that can be lubricated.

n. Wire and test air handling units at the factory before shipment. Wiring must meet NEC and UL standards. Provide 115V control circuit transformers, 115V receptacles, system service switches, and control circuit fuses.

I. Supply fan motors must have contactors and external overload protection.

II. The main control panel must be weatherproof with a dead-front cover over the main power circuit controls.

o. Automatic temperature controls and the sequence of operation must be as shown on the drawings or detailed in ATC specifications.

p. Provide sufficient room so that the fan and fan shaft can be removed from the air handler.

I. Quality Control Testing

1. Pressure test each coil to be installed in the unit per the latest edition of ARI Standard 410. Bulk sampling test results are not acceptable. Test pressures must be 150 psig for steam preheat coils, 150 psig for water heating coils, and 200 psig for water cooling coils. Tests must be conducted by an independent testing agency. The test results must be reviewed and approved by the engineer before installing the coils.

2. Conduct a vibration test on the fans. Operate the fans at the design RPM. In the case of an air handling unit with multiple fans, conduct the test with each fan operating individually, and with all other possible operating combinations. The fan, motor, drive, and base assembly vibration must be brought to within two mils double amplitude. The test must be witnessed by an independent testing agency and video-taped. The test results and video tape must be reviewed and approved by the engineer before the unit is shipped.
3. Air pressure test the air handling unit at 150 percent of normal operating pressure, per the latest edition of the SMACNA HVAC Air Duct Leakage Test Manual. Conducted both positive and negatively tests. All duct connections must be capped, and the individual modules (if so constructed) must be sealed temporarily.

4. Leakage must not exceed one percent of the total design CFM when operating at 150 percent of the design pressure. A UNLV representative must witness the test. (The contract documents must include a provision for the contractor to include airfare and accommodations for one UNLV representative in the bid price.)

5. Conduct a fan performance test of the assembled air handling unit. The test must include the operation of the fans at three representative output levels. Simulate external duct resistance to demonstrate fan performance. The airflow measurements must be conducted by an independent testing agency and witnessed by a UNLV representative (at the same time as the pressure test for the air handling unit).

6. Conduct a noise level test at 100 percent of the normal operating pressure and 100 percent of the normal system air flow. The noise level cannot exceed 65dB at any location within 10 feet of the unit.

7. Energize all electrical devices before shipment to ensure operational integrity. Tests must be witnessed by an independent testing agency. The results must be reviewed and approved by the engineer before the air handling unit is shipped.

8. The UNLV representative must have at least one week’s time to review the shop drawing of the unit, including sound data, before witnessing any of the above tests.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. General
   a. Install air handling units so that the coil or fan shaft can be replaced.
   
b. Provide access to all components for servicing and maintenance.
   
c. When mixing return and outdoor air, mixing should supply the cooler (outdoor) air at the top of the mixing box plenum and provide as much distance as possible before the heating or cooling coil.

2. Outdoor Air Intakes
   a. Do not place fresh air louvers near a loading dock or near diesel generator exhaust.
b. Do not locate intakes near collected organic debris, such as wet leaves, animal nests, trash, wet soil, and grass clippings, or in low areas where dust and moisture collect.

c. Design outdoor air intakes to exclude rain and show intake (see Section 15855: Diffusers, Registers, Grilles, and Louvers). Intake louvers must have screens.

d. Verify that intakes do not provide ledges that will collect bird droppings.

e. Locate intakes per code to ensure adequate separation and dilution given the contaminant source concentration and nature, the direction of prevailing winds, and building geometry.

f. Install intakes at least six feet above grade and three feet above the roof.

K. Quality Control

1. Field Tests

a. Air pressure test the air handling unit at 150 percent of normal operating pressure, per the latest edition of the SMACNA HVAC Air Duct Leakage Test Manual. Conduct both positive and negative tests. All duct connections must be capped, and the individual modules (if so constructed) must be sealed temporarily.

b. Leakage must not exceed one percent of the total design CFM when operating at 150 percent of the design pressure. An independent testing agency must witness the test.

c. Conduct a fan performance test of the assembled air handling unit. The test must include the operation of the fans at three representative output levels. Simulate external duct resistance to demonstrate fan performance. The airflow measurements must be conducted by an independent testing agency.

2. Commissioning

1. If this portion of the project includes commissioning, verify that insertions in the project specifications have been made that refer to the commissioning procedures in the commissioning specification section.

2. Verify that the systems and equipment identified in this section of the standards, and listed in the project specifications, do not conflict with commissioning procedures for testing and training.
A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for rooftop package and custom air conditioners.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Sound levels at building entrances and exits must meet UNLV acoustical requirements.

2. Glycol/hot water is the preferred method for preheat coils. Provide recirculation pumps for each preheat system.

3. Coordinate seismic installations with the structural designer, and verify that code requirements are met.

4. For units equipped with cooling coils, size air handling cabinets for a maximum coil face velocity of 475 fpm.

5. When blow-through units are specified, ensure that there is an appropriate means of distributing air across the entire coil face. The use of plenum fans in blow-through applications is preferred because they promote even air distribution and velocity across the coil face.

6. Plenum fans are preferred in draw-through applications where discharge duct configurations (associated with centrifugal fans) cause system effect losses and noise.

7. To minimize noise from a rooftop units:
   a. Follow ASHRAE and SMACNA recommendations for duct transition geometry near the fan.
   b. Use round ductwork over sensitive spaces.
   c. Locate units as close to the main supporting columns as possible.
   d. Cut out only enough decking for ducts. Do not cut out decking under the entire roof curb.
   e. Do not oversize units.
f. When an elbow must be placed within 1.5 duct diameters of a high-
velocity fan discharge, it should be placed along a radius elbow that does
not have turning vanes.

g. After test and balance has determined the proper fan speed using an
adjustable sheave, replace the adjustable sheave with a fixed one of the
proper pitch.

h. Ensure that there is adequate structural support for the equipment and
that wall and floor assemblies have sufficient mass to attenuate low-
frequency noise around the equipment.

8. Extra Materials
   Provide two sets of filters and fan belts.

C. Submittals

1. Designer Submittals
   Custom unit designs must be reviewed and approved by UNLV Planning and
   Construction/Engineering.

2. Construction Documents
   The contractor must certify that rooftop air conditioners, accessories, and
   components will withstand seismic forces.

D. Product Standards
   Products must conform to the following standards:

1. Units must be ARI-certified and listed.

2. Electrical components, devices, and accessories must be listed, labeled, and
   marked for intended use—as defined in NFPA 70, Article 100—by a testing
   agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.

3. The refrigeration system must be fabricated and labeled in compliance with

4. The energy-efficiency ratio must be equal to or greater than prescribed by
   ASHRAE 90.1: Energy Efficient Design of New Buildings Except Low-Rise
   Residential Buildings.

5. The coefficient of performance must be equal to or greater than prescribed by
   ASHRAE 90.1: Energy Efficient Design of New Buildings Except Low-Rise
   Residential Buildings.

E. Manufacturers
   Subject to compliance with the design requirements, provide products by one of the
   following manufacturers:
1. Custom Rooftop Air Conditioning Units
   a. Air Enterprise
   b. Industrial Sheet Metal
   c. Buffalo Air Handling
   d. Webco
   e. Governair

2. Package Rooftop Air Conditioning Units
   a. Carrier Corporation
   b. Lennox Industries
   c. McQuay
   d. Trane Company
   e. York International
   f. Engineered Air
   g. Governair

F. Materials

1. Exterior doors on all custom units must be stainless steel.
2. Do not use exposed fiberglass ductwork in air handlers.

G. Accessories or Special Features

1. Whenever possible, provide motor lift rails on units with motors larger than 10 hp.
2. Spaces for controls must be kept dry and the temperature maintained between 60 and 95°F.
3. Equip small package units with self-diagnostics.
4. Factory-installed controls must be compatible with the UNLV building automation system.
5. Direct-drive actuators and damper blades must be driven by gears instead of linkages. These designs improve the mechanical reliability of the
economizer/outdoor air section by reducing the number of moving parts.

6. Unit to have disposable pre-filters, 4 inch thick, meeting MERV 6. Final filters to be MERV 13 or better. Strion electro-static filters shall be evaluated for large units. Provide sound attenuators in unit.

I. **Special Requirements**

1. Install gutters above exterior doors that drain away from the doors.

2. Provide all units with a laptop plug-in port for unit analysis.

3. Design variable-frequency drive (VFD) enclosures with an appropriate ventilation fan.

4. Maintain the minimum clearance between VFD cabinets recommended by the manufacturer.

5. Outside air dampers must be airfoil-type with edge seals to provide a tight-closing, low-leakage damper.

6. All water coils must have copper tubes and return bends with a minimum thickness of .035." Headers must be non-ferrous. Fin spacing should not exceed 12 fpi.

7. Use only manual reset freezestats; automatic freezestats are not acceptable.

8. All closed-loop heating/cooling systems to rooftop air handlers must have adequate air venting. Vents must be automatic, with a ball valve between the vent and the piping, and equipped to handle system pressure.

9. Unit roofs must be sloped.

10. Drain pans must be at least 18-gauge stainless steel, insulated, and pitched to drain. Drain pans must extend in the direction of airflow far enough to catch condensate at the maximum recommended coil air velocity.

11. Units must have single-point power connections.

12. Each section of the unit that provides service access must be equipped with watertight, wire-guarded marine lights. At least one ground-fault-interruption receptacle must be located at each access side of the unit.

13. Unit curbs must be 12” high and factory-built to ensure the correct fit.

14. At a minimum, provide access doors at fan and cooling coils.

15. Fans, motors, and drives must be internally spring-isolated on a structural steel base,
complete with flex connections and lateral restraints.

16. The roof and floor must be of double-wall construction. Panels must be unitized to prevent disturbing the insulation if the panels are removed.

17. Perforated inner walls are acceptable for use in all sections, except in the outside air intake, cooling coil, and humidifier sections.

18. The doors on positively-pressurized sections must swing inward. The doors on negatively-pressurized sections must swing outward.

19. Coils sections must be separated by a minimum space of 18”. Each coil section must be equipped with a full-size access door.

20. Controls must be located in a heated space. Provide sufficient space to work with the door to the air handling unit closed.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Do not block maintenance or coil-pull access doors with equipment or piping installations.

2. Exposed heating or cooling piping and valves on the roof is prohibited. Locate all valves and piping within the building or within the air handling unit.

3. Verify that unit installations are level.

4. All roof penetrations must be sealed and waterproofed.

K. Quality Control

If this portion of the project includes commissioning, verify that insertions in the project specifications have been made that refer to the commissioning procedures in the commissioning specification section. Verify that the systems and equipment identified in this section of the standards, and listed in the project specifications, do not conflict with commissioning procedures for testing and training.
A. **Summary**

This section contains design criteria for computer room vertical and horizontal air conditioning systems.

B. **System Design and Performance Requirements**

1. Provide for additional equipment and running online so that if any part of the process cooling system fails, the remaining equipment will continue to properly cool the room.

2. Provide local alarm and an alarm to the campus EMS;
   a. Temporary loss of power
   b. On failure or need for servicing of the equipment
   c. Loss of airflow
   d. Dirty filters
   e. Any overload condition
   f. Excessive room temperature

3. Determine whether the use of outdoor air is cost-effective. The cost of humidification might outweigh savings in compressor energy.

4. Specify cooling systems that discharge air at a relative humidity that meets computer manufacturer relative humidity requirements, without relying on underfloor mixing.

5. Coordinate with room designer and to provide methodology to make room vapor-tight.

C. **Submittals**

Submit the following design and certification documentation.
1. Designer Submittals
   a. Estimated cooling load
   b. Life cycle cost of humidification
   c. Report on the methods used to make the room vapor-tight
   d. Life-cycle cost of the cooling system, including cost to make room vapor-tight

2. Product Certificates Signed by the Manufacturer
   Specify that computer room air conditioning units be inspected by the manufacturer's authorized representative who shall submit a written report to the engineer with copy to UNLV stating that the computer room units have been properly installed, are operating correctly, and the installation is acceptable to the manufacturer in every respect.

E. Manufacturers
   Subject to compliance with the design requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following:

   1. Liebert

J. Installation Guidelines

   1. When ventilation air is brought into the computer room, provide a positive ventilation system to take in outside air and discharge into the intake of the process cooling system.

   2. Ensure that all cracks are sealed, including cracks in any sub-floor, to preclude dust from entering the data processing equipment. Ensure that the room is a vapor-tight envelope.

   3. Verify that there is sufficient space in underfloor distribution to allow for the velocity pressure of the air handler discharged air to develop into static pressure. Not doing so can lead to hot spots where the pressure is insufficient to enter the data processing equipment.

   4. Avoid running condenser water feed lines in underfloor cavity.

   5. Provide accessible shutoff valves.

K. Quality Control

   1. If this portion of the project includes commissioning, verify that insertions in the project specifications have been made that refer to the commissioning
2. Verify that the systems and equipment identified in this section of the standards, and listed in the project specifications, do not conflict with commissioning procedures for testing and training.
15738

Split-System Air-Conditioning Units

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for split-system air conditioners.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements
Provide complete a DX system for central station air conditioning. The system must consist of matching air-cooled condensing units, compressors, piping, controls, wiring, and other accessories, as well as the appurtenances necessary to provide a fully-automatic system.

F. Materials

1. Condenser coils must be aluminum plate fins, mechanically bonded to seamless copper tubes, circuited for subcooling.

2. Provide openings for power and refrigerant connections.

3. Provide a service access panel.

4. Provide copper tubes, circuited for sub-cooling. Provide propeller fans arranged for vertical discharge. Condenser fan motors must have inherent protection, and must be permanently-lubricated and resiliently-mounted. Fans must have safety guards. Provide controls for cycling fans.

5. Compressors must be serviceable, hermetic compressors, with external spring isolators and an automatically reversible oil pump.

   a. Compressors must unload in steps, in response to suction pressure, for partial load operation. Separate compressors from condenser fans and coils.

   b. Multiple compressor units must have stop-start fans and coils. Compressor motors must have a part-winding start.

6. Provide refrigerant piping between air-cooled condensing units and air conditioning units. Refrigerant piping must be equipped with the necessary auxiliary equipment, such as strainers, sight glasses, oil traps, scale traps, and other devices, to make the system complete and operable under fully-automatic control.
7. Refrigeration piping must be ACR copper tubing made up with wrought copper fittings, using silver solder and installed with a nitrogen charge while soldering. Use the piping size recommended by the manufacturer of the air conditioning unit and matching air-cooled unit. Casings must be galvanized steel finished with baked enamel.

K. Quality Control

1. If this portion of the project includes commissioning, verify that insertions in the project specifications have been made that refer to the commissioning procedures in the commissioning specification section.

2. Verify that the systems and equipment identified in this section of the standards, and listed in the project specifications, do not conflict with commissioning procedures for testing and training.
15761

Air Coils

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for HVAC system components for hydronic, electric, and steam coils.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Initiate a discussion with the UNLV Facilities group about the need for split coils, center supply, and similar types of equipment, to provide good air distribution.

2. Use non-freeze, steam preheat coils wherever steam is available in sufficient quantities. Use hot water-glycol preheat coils where steam is not available.

3. Provide electric coils equipped with perforated plates to equalize airflow across the face.

4. Provide completely drainable chilled water coils. Coils must be ARI certified, and the scheduled performance must be guaranteed by the manufacturer. At design conditions, the coils must provide a minimum water temperature rise of 15°F.

5. The cooling coil face velocity must not exceed 450 fpm for constant-volume systems and 550 fpm for variable-volume systems. Base the cooling coil face area on a maximum face velocity. Provide an intermediate drain trough for each section of coil banks more than one coil high. Extend the trough a minimum of 6" downstream of the coil face, and pipe it individually piped to the unit pan. Each coil section drain must have a deep seal trap and extend to an open sight drain.

6. The cooling section of a built-up unit must have a trapped drain at the bottom. Deep seal traps might necessitate raising the entire unit above the floor or disposing of drainage on the floor below.

7. Preheat coils must be face or bypass steam coils (integral or conventional) or water coils for hot glycol-water systems. Preheat coils downstream of heat recovery wheels or coils may be standard steam distributing coils.

8. Provide hot glycol-water systems for preheat coils, unless face and bypass steam coils (integral or conventional) are used. Hot glycol-water is preferred over steam for heating coils and reheat systems. To maintain flow rates at a relatively high level, reset the hot water temperature inversely with outdoor temperature.

9. Where heat recovery equipment is used in conjunction with a preheat coil, size
the preheat coil for the total load in case the heat recovery equipment becomes inoperable.

10. The preheat and heating coil maximum face velocity must be 800 fpm for standard coils and 600 fpm for integral-face and bypass coils to hold the pressure drop to about 0.25" WC.

11. Offset the piping to coils, and arrange shut-off valves and flanges or unions to permit the removal of the coil from the side of the unit.

12. Heating coils immediately upstream of the cooling coils must be designed for face velocities close to that of the cooling coils.

C. Submittals
Provide a list of heating and cooling coil selections.

E. Manufacturers
Subject to compliance with the design requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Aerovenl
2. Armstrong Type C or T coils for below freezing temperatures
3. Centifeed
4. Wing-bypass steam coils

F. Materials

1. General
Limit the coil depth to six rows and no greater than 14 fins/in. Use multiple coils if a single coil will not suffice. Allow access space for cleaning on the entrance and exit sides of the coils.

2. Glycol-Water Coils
   a. Coils must have copper rubes with helically-wound aluminum fins.
   b. Casing must be hot-dipped galvanized steel.
   c. Headers must have stainless steel barrels with vents; drains; and serpentine, continuous tube design suitable for 200 psig working pressure.
   d. Coils must be housed in a factory-fabricated frame, independent of the unit casing.
e. Coil frames must be 11-gauge, hot-dipped, galvanized steel.

f. Coil frames must support coil sections independently to enable the coil to be removed through the unit casing normal to direction of airflow, without disturbing other coil sections.

g. Coil casings must have a removable panel on each side.
15763

Fan-Coil Units

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A. Summary
   This section contains design criteria for hot water, and chilled water fan coil units.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. New buildings should not allow for fan coil units except as noted herein. Fan coil units should only be used if ductwork cannot be installed in an existing building, or if local loads are beyond the capacity of the building air conditioning system.

2. If fan coil units are used, systems must be four-pipe, with floor-mounted units at the exterior wall when serving as perimeter heat. Two-pipe fan coil units may be ceiling-mounted or concealed above the ceiling for cooling only.

3. Fan Coil Units (serving data closets, server rooms, and IDF rooms)
   a. Dedicated fan-coil unit shall be utilized for all IDF rooms in order to maintain the room temperatures between 72°F and 75°F. UNLV to conform the room temperatures. IDF rooms shall be properly zoned in order to provide the alternate source of cooling during the winter season when the central plant is shut down. Adequate back-up shall be designed (dry cooler or DX system) for winter operation.
   b. Fan coil units should typically be located in an adjacent room and then ducted into the data-electrical room (due to inherent problems with water piping and/or condensate drain piping being routed above sensitive electrical panels and equipment).
   c. Select fan coil unit cooling coils with an entering water temperature if no less than 55°F (to extend potential hours for use of water-side economizer and dry cooler system in the winter season- particularly during unoccupied hours.)
   d. Designate a 36" by 36" service/access area at each fan coil unit (fan coil unit no more than 18" above ceiling).
   e. Require electrical disconnect, control enclosure, coil connections, and filter access to be located on the same side of each fan coil unit (to allow for access from a single service/access location).
   f. Provide a discharge air temperature sensor at each fan coil unit.
C. **Submittals**  
Submit heating or cooling load calculations for fan-coils and the reason why they are needed.

E. **Manufacturers**  
Subject to compliance with the design requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Carrier  
2. York  
3. McQuay  
4. Trane

F. **Materials**

1. Fan coil units must include the following components:
   a. A galvanized steel cabinet with a baked enamel finish liner, covered with UL 25/50 Mylar or foil.
   b. Service panels on the bottom of ceiling-mounted equipment that must be hinged or provided with safely chains to prevent them from falling when opened.
   c. Centrifugal, forward-curved, galvanized steel fans, statically and dynamically balanced, with permanently-lubricated or ball bearing shaft bearings.
   d. A water coil with aluminum fins mechanically bonded to staggered 1/2" O.D. copper tubes. Leak test the coil at an air pressure of 350 psig.

2. Provide manual valves to isolate each fan coil.

J. **Installation Guidelines**  
Provide for filter, motor, and valve maintenance access.

K. **Quality Control**

1. If this portion of the project includes commissioning, verify that insertions in the project specifications have been made that refer to the commissioning procedures in the commissioning specification section.

2. Verify that the systems and equipment identified in this section of the standards, and listed in the project specifications, do not conflict with commissioning procedures for testing and training.
15766

Cabinet and Unit Heaters

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for electric, and heating hot water cabinet and unit heaters.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Cabinet unit heaters should be used in and near outdoor entrances, at the base of stairwells, and in other locations that require heat but do not have the wall space for fin tube radiation.

2. Unit heaters should be used in non-public spaces that require additional heat and have steam or water available. Non-public spaces include mechanical and storage rooms. Electric unit heaters should be used in electric rooms.

3. Electric cabinet heaters should be used only if the cost to pipe hot water is prohibitive.

4. The mechanical system engineer will determine hot water cabinet heater piping installation guidelines.

E. Manufacturers
Subject to compliance with the design requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Carrier
2. York
3. Trane

F. Materials

1. Electric Cabinet Heaters
   a. Cabinet heaters must be factory-assembled for field installation. Cabinets must be 16-gauge steel, with corrosion-resistant finishes.
   b. Heating coils must be single terminal end, long-life electric fin tube coils, with brazed helical-coiled fins.
c. Provide cabinet heaters with automatic reset thermal overload protectors.
d. Filters must be disposable.

2. Hot Water Cabinet Heaters
   a. Cabinet heaters must be factory-assembled for field installation.
   b. Coils must have seamless copper serpentine tubes and aluminum or copper fins bonded to the tubes. Coils must be tested at 200 psig air pressure without leaks.
   c. Provide cabinet heaters with tamper-proof front panel screws and key latches.
   d. Filters must be disposable.
   e. Provide a factory-mounted disconnect switch.
   f. Each unit must be valved separately and have union connections to facilitate easy removal.

3. Hot Water Unit Heaters
   a. Unit heaters must be factory-assembled for field installation.
   b. Coils must have seamless copper serpentine tubes and aluminum or soldered copper fins bonded to the tubes. Coils must be tested at 200 psig air pressure without leaks.
   c. Hangers and supports must incorporate vibration and noise isolators. The motor and fan must be separated from the heater by resilient vibration isolators. Provide OSHA-approved fan guards on the heaters.
   d. Each unit must be valved separately and have union connections to facilitate easy removal.

K. Quality Control
   If this portion of the project includes commissioning, verify that insertions in the project specifications have been made that refer to the commissioning procedures in the commissioning specification section. Verify that the systems and equipment identified in this section of the standards, and listed in the project specifications, do not conflict with commissioning procedures for testing and training.
15815 Metal Ducts

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for rectangular and round metal ductwork, duct liners, and hangers for supply, return, and exhaust systems.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Keep the ductwork layout simple to reduce ductwork system cost. Use short, direct runs where ever possible, and conserve ceiling space.

2. All return/exhaust air must be ducted. The use of ceiling plenums for return/exhaust air is prohibited.

3. Perchloric acid fume exhaust ductwork must be individually ducted without connection to other exhausts.

4. Fume hoods and contaminated or hazardous areas must be exhausted by a system of ducts entirely separate from all other exhaust systems. The location of area exhausts should be carefully coordinated with reference to remoteness from supply air outlets, doors, and windows. Animal areas and toilet rooms shall have separate exhausts.

5. Wherever possible, exhaust ducts carrying noxious or corrosive fumes must be under negative pressure; connect them on the suction side of the fan.

6. Keep fan discharge ducts as short as possible, and make them completely airtight. One method of ensuring tightness is to line the duct with a coating that meets code and NFPA 90A requirements. Install flexible duct connectors on the fan discharge, taking special care to guard against leaks.

7. Provide a volume damper in each (supply and exhaust) branch duct.

8. For low pressure systems, limit the maximum air velocities and/or friction losses to the figures shown in Table I.

9. Ductwork located in ceiling space near air handling device with filters is to be routed so that filter access/removal space is maintained.
Table 1. Maximum Duct Air Velocities and Friction Losses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Velocity/Friction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main supply</td>
<td>1800 fpm/0.08&quot; per 100'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main return</td>
<td>1800 fpm/0.08&quot; per 100*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main exhaust</td>
<td>2500 fpm/0.10&quot; per 100'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branch supply</td>
<td>1600 fpm/0.08&quot; per 100'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branch return</td>
<td>1400 fpm/0.08&quot; per 100'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branch exhaust</td>
<td>1800 fpm/0.10&quot; per 100'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At supply outlet</td>
<td>750 fpm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At return/exhaust intake</td>
<td>400 fpm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within the space</td>
<td>50 fpm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Use round ducts as much as possible. The aspect ratios for rectangular ducts must not be greater than 6:1, unless space is limited.

11. Install triple-vaned, full-radius turning vanes within 35' of the air handling unit discharge, within 10' of a FCU discharge, or whenever the velocity exceeds 2000 fpm. Where the velocity exceeds 2500 fpm, use five, full-radius turning vanes. Do not use turning vanes in exhaust or return ductwork.

12. Limit the reduction in area due to obstructions to not more than 10 percent. Streamline obstructions inside ducts. Limit transitions to a 15 degree slope on the upstream side and a 30 degree slope on the downstream side.

13. Install access panels for duct cleaning and the inspection or servicing of dampers, controls, or duct-mounted equipment. Install the panels in accessible locations. Panel sizes must be appropriate to the need and may be larger than the minimum sizes listed in Table 2.
Table 2. Minimum Sizes for Access Panels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Minimum Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fire dampers</td>
<td>12&quot;x12&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combination fire and smoke dampers</td>
<td>12&quot;x12&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoke dampers</td>
<td>6&quot; x 6&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatic control dampers</td>
<td>6&quot; x 6&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual volume dampers (2 sq ft and l)</td>
<td>6&quot; x 6&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inlet side to all coils</td>
<td>12&quot;x12&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suction and discharge sides of inline fans</td>
<td>24&quot;x24&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At additional locations indicated on drawings, or specified elsewhere</td>
<td>12&quot;x12&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flow measuring stations</td>
<td>12&quot;x12&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. Install access doors within ductwork on both sides of fire dampers and duct-mounted coils, where possible.

15. Provide exhaust with heated make-up, as required, from hydraulic elevator machine rooms, sewage lifts, and neutralization rooms.

16. Ductwork is not usually lined.

17. Install ducts with the fewest possible joints.

18. Locate ducts vertically, horizontally, parallel, and perpendicular to building lines. Avoid diagonal runs. Install duct systems along the shortest route that does not obstruct usable space or block access for servicing the building and its equipment.

19. Provide a clearance of 1" where furring is shown for the enclosure or concealment of ducts. Allow for insulation thickness, where applicable.

20. Install insulated ducts with a minimum clearance of 1" outside of the insulation.

21. Provide 4" (100 mm) wide galvanized sheet metal collars at sleeves and prepared openings, sized to cover the entire duct penetration, including sleeve and seal, and to accommodate duct insulation, as necessary. Edges must have milled lips ground smooth and painted to match the duct finish.

22. Ductwork must be free from vibration under all conditions of operation.

23. No pipe, conduit, hanger, architectural element, or structural member may pass through any duct.

24. Do not route ductwork through transformer vaults or electrical equipment spaces and enclosures.
25. The maximum length of flexible duct is 6’ (1800 mm).

26. Specify that duct system interiors be vacuumed to remove dust and debris before final acceptance.

27. Ductwork Design Plan Requirements

   a. Identify on the plans the designated service/access area at each terminal unit, fan coil unit, and fire-smoke damper utilizing a shaded area on the floor plan.

   b. Provide a detail clarifying that no piping, ductwork, conduit, and/or ceiling hangers are to be installed in the designated service/access area. The detail should also indicate that terminal units and/or fan coil units are to be installed no more than 18” above the ceiling (to facilitate ladder access).

   c. Provide a detail clarifying that terminal units are to be installed with a minimum 24” length of straight duct at the inlet (10’-0” maximum length) at the same size as the inlet connection and with a minimum 48” length of lined duct at the outlet.

   d. Coordinate access to all terminal unit and/or fan coil unit locations with light fixtures shown on the electrical drawings.

   e. Review all duct and pipe routing with the architect and the structural engineer to ensure that the ductwork and piping (including fire sprinkler piping) will fit into the available space above the ceilings after allowing for electrical conduit, light fixtures, etc.

   f. Locate duct static pressure sensors for control of supply fan vfd’s on the appropriate ductwork plan.

   g. Review/coordinate fire/smoke damper locations with the architect and with the exiting plan. Route ductwork to minimize the required number of fire/smoke dampers.

   h. Provide a single line duct drawing identifying the design cfm, velocity, and pressure drop (per 100 feet) in each section of medium pressure duct (upstream of terminal units).

F. Materials

1. Galvanized Steel Supply, Return, and Non-Hazardous Exhaust Ducts

   a. High-pressure ductwork must not be less than 24-gauge.

   b. Low-pressure ductwork must not be less that 26-gauge.
c. Use the Ductmale, Nexus, or Transverse Duct Connection systems to join galvanized steel exhaust ducts.

d. Use duct sealant to seal galvanized steel exhaust ducts.

e. Exhaust ducts must be pitched whenever there is a possibility that water will collect in or on them.

2. Choosing Material for Fume Hood Ducts

a. Materials for fume hood ducts must be carefully selected. In most cases, Type 316 stainless steel is satisfactory. Use number 2B finish in concealed areas and number 4 finish in exposed areas.

b. Use Type 316 stainless steel for laboratory or fume hood exhaust. However, in severe applications, a more resistant material should be used.

c. Final selection should not be made without consulting UNLV's Office of Environmental Health and Safety.

3. Stainless Steel Ducts Used for Fume Hood and Hazardous Exhaust

a. High-pressure ductwork must not be less than 24-gauge.

b. Low-pressure ductwork must not be less than 26-gauge.

c. Stainless steel ducts must be sealed by providing welded joints and pitched so that moisture cannot collect in them.

d. Fabricate fume hood ductwork in accordance with SMACNA requirements. However, do not cross-break. Increase the gauge to provide a gauge that is 0.5 lbs/sq ft (2.5 kg/m²) heavier than standard.

4. Stainless Steel Ducts Used for Non-Hazardous, Moist Air

a. Use stainless steel ducts for collecting non-hazardous moist air, such as dishwasher or shower room exhausts. Use Type 304 stainless steel for the following:

   I. For all ductwork outside the building

   II. For all ductwork outside dishwasher and shower rooms

   III. 15 feet downstream of humidifiers and dryer exhausts

   IV. For any duct containing more than 25 percent air from a shower

b. Use number 2B finish in concealed areas and number 4 finish in exposed
c. High-pressure ductwork must not be less than 24-gauge.
d. Low-pressure ductwork must not be less than 26-gauge.
e. Stainless steel ducts must be sealed using duct sealant and pitched so that moisture cannot collect in them.

5. Additional Materials Requirements

a. Use stainless steel for exhaust ducts, from inlet to discharge, for glass washers, dish washers, cart washers, and cage washers. Joints must be welded, and the ducts must be pitched to drain.
b. Kitchen grease exhaust ductwork must be of 16-gauge, welded steel construction, and pitched to meet code and NFPA 96 requirements.
c. Use galvanized steel for all supply and return and non-hazardous, non-moisture-carrying exhaust ductwork. The ductwork must have a galvanized coating of G-90 (G-60 is not acceptable).
d. All dampers installed in fume hood exhaust systems must be of same material as the duct.
e. Provide the proper pressure and leakage-rated, gasketed, and duct-mounted access doors or panels.

I. In insulated ducts, access doors must be insulated, double-wall doors.

II. Door material gauges, the number of hinges, and the number and type of door locks must meet SMACNA duct construction standards.

II. Unhinged doors must be chained to the frame with at least 6" of chain to prevent loss of the door.

IV. For seal Class A. hinged doors and screwed or bolted access panels are not acceptable.

V. Access doors must be leakage-rated, neoprene-gasketed, UL 94 BF1 listed, DUCTM ATE Sandwich doors.

VI. Door metal must be the same as the attached duct material.

VII. For grease and high temperature ducts, the door assembly must be rated for 2300°F.
J. Installation Guidelines

1. Do not route fume or kitchen exhaust through fire walls.

2. Keep ductwork routed outdoors and across roofs to a minimum; route ductwork within the building as much as possible. Any design requiring ductwork to be exposed above a roof requires written approval from UNLV Planning and Construction.

K. Quality Control

1. If this portion of the project includes commissioning, verify that insertions in the project specifications have been made that refer to the commissioning procedures in the commissioning specification section. Verify that the systems and equipment identified in this section of the standards, and listed in the project specifications, do not conflict with commissioning procedures for testing and training.

2. Systems with a Design Static Pressure of Less than 2" Positive or Negative Before installing exterior duct insulation, test all supply, return, and exhaust ductwork for air leakage. Conduct the tests per the latest edition of the SMACNA HVAC Air Duct Leakage Test Manual. The test pressure must be 25 percent greater than the design duct operating pressure. The total allowable leakage must not exceed 5.0 percent of the total system flow. When partial sections of the duct system are tested, the summation of all sections must not exceed the 5.0 percent total allowable leakage for the system. The test must be witnessed by an independent testing agency.

3. Systems with a Design Static Pressure of More than 2" Positive or Negative Before installing exterior duct insulation, test all supply, return, and exhaust ductwork for air leakage. Conduct the tests per the latest edition of the SMACNA HVAC Air Duct Leakage Test Manual. The least pressure must be 25 percent greater than the design duct operating pressure. The total allowable leakage must not exceed 1.0 percent of the total system flow. When partial sections of the duct system are tested, the summation of all sections must not exceed the 1.0 percent total allowable leakage for the system. The test must be witnessed by an independent testing agency.

L. Cleaning and Adjusting

Specify that all ductwork and plenums be cleaned when the job is turned over to UNLV. In special areas where extreme cleanliness is required, specify that ducts and plenums be vacuum-cleaned. Before consideration of acceptance of the duct systems or plenum inspection, acceptance by UNLV's job coordinator is required.
A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for supply, return, and exhaust system fans.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. General
   a. Base fan size selections on the manufacturer’s published sound level, effluent exhaust, and/or cfm and static pressure requirements.
   b. Specify that protective coatings be applied to components in or out of the airstream (or both) to resist chemical attack and corrosion.
   c. Specify whether the fan rotation arrow must be shown as part of the manufacturer’s unit or installed by the contractor.
   d. Select all scheduled fan motor sizes, 1/2 hp and larger, as follows for supply fans, return fans, and exhaust fans to provide for increasing the rpm above design, if necessary.

   I. Using design air quantity and static pressure (adjusted as necessary for altitude, temperature, fan inlet restrictions, discharge conditions, and system effect factors), select a fan from fan curves that will operate well within the stable range at a reasonable static efficiency. Note fan speed.

   II. Add 10 percent, but not to exceed 3/4 inches of water, to design static pressure. Using the same design cfm, check for satisfactory operation of the fan. Note the fan brake horsepower required to prevent overloading at any point on the fan curve.

   e. Select outlet velocities and fan tip speed for quiet operation. Higher outlet velocity and static pressure result in increased sound output. Balance cost and space against sound and efficiency. The fan manufacturer’s catalog should be consulted for outlet velocities and fan tip speed.

   f. The largest single factor causing poor fan performance is a poorly-designed inlet connection. A poorly-designed inlet connection will often reduce the fan capacity by 30 percent without appreciably changing the horsepower. Poor fan discharge duct connections can reduce
capacity. See the SMACNA duct design guide for fan inlet and outlet system effect factors that contribute to fan performance loss and increased noise.

g. Verify that fans have been isolated from the building structure.

h. Use flexible connectors to isolate all fans connected to ductwork. Use flexible conduit to connect the electric motor to the power source.

i. Fan performance curves are based on dry, "standard" air at 70°F at sea level. Include temperature and pressure corrections when operating at other conditions. (Note: kitchen fans operate at high temperatures.)

j. Explosion-proof construction must include an explosion-proof motor; explosion-proof disconnect switch; static resistant belts; and an aluminum, non-sparking wheel.

k. All fans must be statically and dynamically balanced individually by the manufacturer to within 1 mil double amplitude at 125 percent of the rated speed.

l. Use direct-drive fans with variable frequency drives whenever possible (depending on the airstream) to avoid losses and maintenance associated with belt-drive units.

m. Centrifugal fans must meet the class requirements of project design, with a minimum Class II.

n. Fans 50 hp and over must have fixed-pitch sheaves on the fan and motor.

o. Select fans to operate well within the critical limits of the shaft and bearings.

p. Air handling unit supply and exhaust air fans serving laboratories must be redundant.

q. Fans used for fume hood and other contaminated exhaust must have bearings, drives, motors, and all controls located outside the airstream. Fans serving such systems must not be interlocked with the supply units.

r. All fans that will exhaust fume hoods must be non-sparking and must be either coated steel (Heresite, PVC) or of corrosion resistant construction.

s. Laboratory exhaust systems must use redundant, high-plume blowers.

t. Perchloric fume exhaust fans must be of non-sparking construction.

u. Forward-curved fan wheels can deliver large volumes of air at slow speeds and a steep brake horsepower curve and can be overloaded if the
static pressure drops. Where noise might be a factor, use forward-curved fan wheels up to 20” in diameter. Because of its curved shape, a forward-curved fan wheel cannot be used where there is foreign material present in the air that would lodge in the blade cup. Forward-curved fan wheels are used primarily in small ventilating fans, with lower pressures, where the use of a backward-inclined wheel would create too high an operating speed for the bearings. A backward-inclined fan wheel gives the fan a flat horsepower curve, and proper fan motor selection will never cause it to be overloaded.

v. As a general guideline, use forward curved fans for systems less than 12,000 cfm and less than 4” total design static. Specify air foil fans for conditions in excess of 16,000 cfm or 4” design TSP.

w. Provide sufficient room so that the fan and fan shaft can be removed.

2. Roof Ventilators

a. Avoid large roof ventilators servicing extensive duct runs.

b. Avoid the use of direct-driven roof ventilators with wheels in excess of 20” nominal diameter. Specify V-belt drive arrangements to provide for flexibility.

c. Specify shaft seals to prevent the entry of contaminated exhaust air into the motor compartment.

d. Specify a non-fused, disconnect switch in an appropriate enclosure (to suit environmental conditions), mounted adjacent to the motor.

e. Specify mesh size, material, and function to exclude the entry of birds or insects.

f. Specify dampers for use with roof ventilator fans.

g. Specify an aluminum, felt-edged damper that opens when the fan is started and is closed by gravity when the fan is shut off. Do not use gravity dampers when local wind conditions or stack effect will cause the damper to chatter open and closed.

h. Specify electric motor-operated dampers when positive and tight closure is necessary.

i. Specify a hinged sub-base for wheel diameter sizes through 36”. For larger sizes, specify a mounting pedestal with a removable access panel.

j. The roof curb manufacturer must be same as the roof ventilator manufacturer. Include the type of material in the specification.
3. **Utility Vent Sets**
See the information above for forward- and backward-curved fans.

4. **Double-Width Inlet Fans**
Allow one fan diameter between the fan and side wall casing and two fan diameters between adjacent double-width fan inlet collars.

5. **Propeller Fans**
   a. Limit the use of propeller fans to locations with low static pressures and where noise is not a factor. Propeller fans handle large volumes of air at low static pressures and low power consumption. The use of ductwork adversely affects their efficiency, greatly reduces the volume of air they will handle, and increases power consumption.

   b. When propeller fans must operate against an appreciable resistance, and when running at high speeds, they are generally not suited for quiet operation due to high tip speeds.

6. **Inline Fans**
   a. **Centrifugal In-Line Fans**
The wheel may have forward- or backward-curved blades. Forward-curved blades generally produce less head and are economical at low static pressure and low capacity. Backward-curved blades are the most efficient. Centrifugal in-line fans are well-suited for use at high static pressure and high capacity. A variation of the backward-curved blade has an airfoil cross-section that produces quiet and efficient operation in its range, and is well suited for high pressure and high capacity use.

   b. **Axial In-Line Fans**
Because of the air turbulence in this type of fan, axial in-line fans are not recommended for quiet operation at high capacity, without providing fan silencers.

   c. **Vaneaxial In-Line Fans**
Vaneaxial fans are similar to axial in-line fans and are provided with flow vanes. Vaneaxial fans are well-suited for high pressure and capacity use and are most suitable for variable-volume and/or variable-pressure systems. Sound attenuation is usually required for this type of fan. Vaneaxial fan airflow may be controlled by an adjustable blade pitch or variable frequency drives.

7. **Centrifugal Fans**
   a. Centrifugal fans must have welded steel housings and wheels balanced dynamically and statically.

   b. Provide V-belt, variable-pitch drives, with spring-loaded belt tensioners,
for ±10 percent speed variation.

c. Fans must be equipped with backward-curved blades connected to an electric motor so that in no instance can the fan motor be overloaded at the capacities shown on the drawing schedule. Provide an open, drip-proof motor on an adjustable base.

d. Provide V-belt drives sized as recommended by the manufacturer. Belt construction must be rubber and cord. Belt sets must be matched for length. Belt capacity must be 150 percent of the motor horsepower rating. Belts must be stamped A- or B-type. Sheaves must be cast and machined iron steel larger than the minimum diameters recommended for a particular belt. Sheaves must be dynamically and statically balanced.

e. Provide belt guards of 18-gauge steel mesh, perforated steel sheets, or expanded steel sheets, with angle frames and galvanized steel or rigidly-braced iron trim.

f. Provide ports for tachometer speed measurements at the fan shaft.

g. Provide spring vibration isolation bases.

h. Provide seismic isolation as required by code.

i. Provide an inlet screen, bolted access door, bearings with an L-10 life of 200,000 hours, and anti-corrosion coalings.

j. Fan shall be selected not to exceed 1200 rpm.

8. Centrifugal Roof Exhausters

a. Provide V-belt (dome, low-silhouette, or penthouse), variable-pitch, belt-drive fans certified to bear the AMCA seal.

b. Provide a 12" high, pre-fabricated aluminum roof curb with a lining that provides at least 30% sound reduction.

c. Provide the following components:

I. Gravity backdraft dampers

II. Bird screen

III. Spun aluminum housing

IV. Disconnect switch

V. Inlet venturi orifice
VI. Vibration isolation

VII. Permanently-lubricated ball bearings

VIII. Enclosed, fan-cooled motor

IX. Junction box

d. Belt drives must have ±5 percent speed variation and a spring-loaded belt tensioner. Direct drives must have speed controllers in the junction boxes.

e. Fan must be selected not to exceed 1200 rpm.

9. Centrifugal In-Line Fans

a. The tubular housing must be heavy-gauge steel, all-welded construction. Provide a bolted and gasketed full-access door with a "swingout" clamshell design to permit inspection or removal of the fan impeller.

b. The fan wheel and drive assembly must be statically and dynamically balanced at the factory.

c. V-belt capacity must be 150 percent of the motor horsepower rating. Fan motor pulleys must be adjustable-pitch pulleys. Provide an adjustable motor base. Provide an OSHA-approved belt guard for drive components that are located outside of the fan housing.

d. Provide ports for tachometer speed measurements at the motor shaft.

e. Provide self-aligning bearings with a minimum L-10 life of 200,000 hours.

f. Provide extended lubrication lines.

g. Fan must be selected not to exceed 1200 rpm.

10. Extra Materials

Specify one spare belt set for each type of fan.

C. Submittals

Submit the following design and certification documentation.

1. Designer Submittals
   Submit fan selection calculations.

2. Product Certificates Signed by the Manufacturer
   The manufacturer's representative must check each fan of 25 hp and over for proper installation, alignment, belt tension, and operation. The manufacturer's representative must submit a written report to the engineer, with a copy to UNLV, stating that at the time of the report, the fan is running properly and is acceptable
to the manufacturer in every respect.

D. **Product Standards**
   Products must conform to AMCA standards—certified and sealed.

E. **Manufacturers**
   Subject to compliance with the design requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. General Supply and Exhaust Fans
   a. Greenheck
   b. Buffalo Forge
   c. Loren Cook
   d. Perm
   e. Hartzell
   f. Barry Blower

3. High-Velocity Roof Exhausters for Laboratory Exhaust
   a. Strobic
   b. MK Plastic
   c. Greenheck

4. Belts
   a. Browning
   b. Gates

5. Blowers
   a. Buffalo Forge
   b. New York Blower
   c. Aerovent
   d. Barry Blower
   e. Hartzell
G. **Accessories or Special Features**  
Provide fan guards for the motor side and the discharge side of propeller fan installations less than 7’ above the floor. Provide expandable wire mesh on the intake and motor-operated shutters on the discharge to protect the fan and building interior against rain, snow, and sleet intake when the fan is off. Motorized shutters prevent wind pressure from chattering when the fan is off.

K. **Quality Control**  
If this portion of the project includes commissioning, verify that insertions in the project specifications have been made that refer to the commissioning procedures in the commissioning specification section. Verify that the systems and equipment identified in this section of the standards, and listed in the project specifications, do not conflict with commissioning procedures for testing and training.
15840
Air Terminal Units

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for constant- and variable-volume air terminal units.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Verify that VAV boxes can provide turndown to the minimum set-point cfm when the system static pressure decreases.

2. Do not oversize VAV boxes in an attempt to decrease sound power output.

3. Decreased airflow across the velocity sensor can produce erratic readings at low flow.

4. Consider series-type, fan-powered boxes in lieu of parallel-type boxes for interior spaces. Series boxes provide constant air circulation. Fan and motor noise is also less noticeable than with on-off or parallel-type boxes.

5. Schedule the following:
   a. Minimum and maximum air flows
   b. NC level, discharge and radiated
   c. Duct inlet and outlet sizes
   d. Motor horsepower and power requirements

6. Show power connection to VAV boxes.

7. Equipment
   a. Air terminal units must be 24-gauge galvanized steel, lined with 1-1/2 pound insulation as required by UL-181 and NFPA-90A. Insulation must be covered with hospital-grade Mylar® or foil meeting NFPA fire and smoke requirements.
   b. Provide a damper motor suitable for electronic (DDC) control.
   c. Responsibilities for providing a damper actuator and DDC VAV box controller, including a velocity pressure transducer and control
transformer, are described in Section 15950: Energy Management and Control Systems. The terminal box manufacturer must include with their bid the costs of mounting the controller on their box and piping the controller's transducer to their flow sensor (in accordance with the control manufacturer's instructions).

d. Provide 3’ long sound attenuators and a hot water reheat coil. Provide an access door at the reheat coil section, before and after the coil.

e. Boxes must have multipoint averaging-type airflow sensors.

f. The contractor must include the following items with the shop drawing submittal:

I. The name of the terminal box manufacturer.

II. The name of the temperature controls manufacturer.

III. A statement that the mechanical division contractor has contacted both vendors and verified that the terminal box and VAV DDC controller are compatible with each other and that they can perform all sequences of operation shown on the control drawings.

g. Provide power to VAV boxes using 24 volt transformer or line voltage as required.

h. Provide discharge air temperature sensor at each VAV box.

i. Schedule/specify VAV boxes for a total air pressure drop of no more than .60” w.c. (combined pressure drop thru both damper and reheat coil) and with reheat coils selected to ensure a discharge air temperature not lower than 85°F.

j. Schedule/select terminal units with maximum, minimum, and reheat cfm values of 100%, 20%, and 50% respectively.

k. Schedule/select terminal units with a total air pressure drop of .60”w.c. or less (total pressure drop to include the combined air pressure drop thru both the damper and the reheat coil). It is somewhat customary to select reheat coils such that the leaving air temperature is not lower than 85°F. Terminal units should also be selected with an inlet velocity between 1700 and 2300 fpm (2000 fpm plus or minus 15%) to ensure controllability at the minimum and reheat cfm set-points.

l. Provide notation at terminal unit schedule(s) to require that each terminal unit be provided with a bottom access panel (to allow for access to the inlet side of the reheat coil) and with four threaded rod hanger brackets. Titus is one of the manufacturers that offers these options in their
m. Utilize a numbering scheme that provides a unique number/designation for each terminal unit that is associated with the corresponding air handling unit VAV 1-1 thru VAV 1-20 for AH-1 and VAV 2-1 thru 2-20 for AH-2, etc).

n. Incorporate a summary calculation line in each terminal unit schedule that lists the total of the maximum cfm values and the total of the reheat coil gpm values for each air handling unit.

o. Provide notation requiring that each terminal unit is to be configured with the disconnect, control enclosure and piping connections located on the same side of the unit.

D. Product Standards

Products must conform to the following standards:

1. NFPA 90A
2. UL181
3. NEMA

E. Manufacturers

Subject to compliance with the design requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Trane
2. Robocon
3. Titus
4. Carrier

J. Installation Guidelines

1. On drawings, show access space for the VAV box control panel, damper actuator, filter, fan motor, and reheat valve.
2. Designate a 36” by 36” service/access area at each VAV box (boxes no more than 18” above ceiling)
3. Require electrical disconnect, control enclosure, and reheat coil connections to be located on the same side of each vav box (to allow for access from a single service/access location).
4. On drawings, show the access door downstream of the reheat coils.

5. On drawings and in specifications, indicate that a minimum of 2-1/2 duct diameters of straight duct must be maintained for flex duct entering the VAV box.

K. **Quality Control**

If this portion of the project includes commissioning, verify that insertions in the project specifications have been made that refer to the commissioning procedures in the commissioning specification section. Verify that the systems and equipment identified in this section of the standards, and listed in the project specifications, do not conflict with commissioning procedures for testing and training.
15855

**Diffusers, Registers, and Grilles**

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. **Summary**

This section contains design criteria for covers, diffuser, grilles, registers, and intake and discharge louvers.

B. **System Design and Performance Requirements**

1. **Supply, Return and Exhaust Outlets**
   a. Equipment must handle air quantities at operating velocities. Select and apply the air distribution apparatus so that the temperature in the occupied zone varies no more than ±2°F.
   b. Air motion in the occupied space must be between 25 and 45 fpm over the full control range of the variable-volume controller.
   c. The noise criteria level in the space must be no greater than that scheduled on the drawings and 30 noise criteria where not scheduled.
   d. The supply diffuser must be located in the center of the room and uniformly placed in the center of tiles and in logical patterns that include lighting, sprinklers, and other similar types of equipment.
   e. Damper shall be placed at duct branch line off main feeding diffuser or 10 ft minimum from diffuser.
   f. The return or exhaust grille may be located anywhere (with the exception of laboratory fume hoods) in the room, but as far as possible from the supply outlet. Give special attention to laboratory supply diffusers with fume hoods. The location of all supply diffusers must minimize the creation of eddy currents in the fume hood that could spill the fume hood's contents into the laboratory. The velocity of the air in front of the fume hoods must be less than 50 fpm or 1/2 of the hood face velocity.
   g. If fintube radiation is not used (with permission from the UNLV Project Manager and Facilities group), then the supply diffuser must be located on the outside walls and be of the linear type.

2. **Air Intakes**
   a. Size all intakes to provide an air velocity of
600 fpm or less. Louvers reduce the free area by at least 50 percent and usually much more. Size and locate intakes to prevent the entrance of light fluffy snow (intake \( v \) < 250 fpm) and polluted air peculiar to the building site.

b. Intakes near or below ground level not permitted. The minimum height of the bottom of intake must be:

   I. 6’ above grade

   II. 3’ above the roof

c. Examine intake locations for proximity to contaminated air exhausts, such as laboratory discharges.

d. All intakes must have a 1/2" mesh wire screen on the outside or as required by code.

3. Equipment

   a. Each grille, register, and diffuser provided must have the accessories necessary to perform satisfactorily and to be fully adjustable, including opposed-blade volume dampers operable from the front, air deflectors, vanes, blanking quadrants, and similar components. At each inlet and outlet device, provide accessories to accomplish the positive regulation of air volumes and the uniform distribution of airflow over the outlet.

   b. Supply registers must have two sets of directional control blades.

   c. Diffusers within same room or area must be of same type and style to provide architectural uniformity.

   d. Diffusers should be full-size for 24" x 24" tiles or half-size (24" x 24") for 24" x 48" tiles.

   e. Provide surface-mounted diffusers, registers, and grilles with gaskets. Installed them with faces set level, plumb, and tight against the mounting surface.

   f. The architect will determine the finish.

4. Additional Requirements

   a. Avoid the use of perforated ceilings for the air supply. If such a system seems unavoidable, consult with the UNLV Facilities Management group before designing the installation to discuss specific requirements.

   b. Supply registers and grilles must be double-deflection type.
c. Where possible, ceiling diffusers must be adjustable for air pattern.

d. All registers and grilles must be equipped with appropriate setting frames. Ceiling-mounted devices must match ceiling type.

e. As a rule of thumb, decrease the selected noise criteria level of selected diffusers by 3 db for every doubling of the number of diffusers in the space.

f. Minimum throttling cfm to avoid dumping:

   I. Perforated diffuser not lower than 0.7 cfm/sq ft
   II. Linear diffuser not lower than 0.3 cfm/sq ft
   III. Architectural diffuser not lower than 0.3 cfm/sq ft

g. State in the specification state that the contractor must adjust linear diffuser air directional vanes.

C. Submittals

   1. Submit schedules on the drawings of all air distribution apparatus. List the following data in the schedules:

      a. Item number, location, and/or area served
      b. Style or model
      c. Listed size
      d. Cubic feet per minute, SP
      e. Noise criteria
      f. Throw
      g. Drop (where applicable)
      h. Plan symbol
      i. Material
      j. Finish
      k. Any remarks

   2. Rooms that have pressure requirements different from adjacent rooms must show the relative room pressurization airflow drawing. The airflow drawing must
show the supply diffusers, exhaust or return grilles, and fume hoods (if any), including the cfm capacity for each unit.

E. Manufacturers
Subject to compliance with the design requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Titus
2. Price
3. Metalaire
4. Krueger
5. Anemostat
6. Tuttle and Bailey

F. Materials
Do not use expanded metal or stamped or formed grilles, unless the air intake size is sufficient to provide a velocity of 600 fpm or less and to prevent snow draw through the louver or grille under maximum air flow conditions.

J. Installation Guidelines
Do not locate registers or grilles in the floor, unless project calls for a raised floor application.
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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for disposable, extended surface, roll, activated carbon, and HEPA air filtration systems.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Understand the function of the facility and the needs of UNLV and the facility users, as well as the source of outdoor air drawn into the facility for ventilation.

2. Meet with UNLV Planning & Construction and the facility users to obtain specific data and information about the nature, concentration, particle size, and distribution rate of airborne contaminants generated within the facility.

3. Meet with UNLV Planning & Construction and the facility users to obtain specific data and information about the nature, concentration, particle size, and distribution rate of outdoor contaminants, such as auto pollution, construction dust, contaminants from cooling towers, and vegetation.

4. Consider:
   a. Whether a filter with high moisture resistance is needed
   b. Pressure drop for energy performance
   c. Cost and ease of filler disposal for UNLV

5. Select the minimum efficiency-reporting value (MERV) filters necessary to effectively filter particles sizes and gases encountered. Include MERV designations in specifications along with the expected final resistance value.

6. For low efficiency selections, use ASHRAE 52.1 for information on arrestance, which ASHRAE defines as the percentage of test dust, by weight, that a filter can capture. Use this standard to determine the dust-holding capacity service life of the filters.

7. Select absorbents for gas-phase chemical control. Specify with test coupons.

8. In some cases, design conditions might require more efficient filtering than that afforded by non-HEPA filters. In such cases, discuss filtering needs with the UNLV Facilities group and facility users before selecting the air filters.
9. Specify pleating, pocket attachment, framing, and surface area for best dirt holding capacity, pressure drop, and life-cycle use.

10. Select the filter retaining devices and sealing materials—gaskets and seals—to withstand air stream contaminants and ensure that there is no bypass around the filter.

11. Oversize filter banks as much as possible to increase filter life-cycle and decrease fan energy.

12. Do not expose filters to moisture, which can shorten filter life and weaken the filter support structure. Determine whether specialized filters are needed for moist, ambient conditions.

13. The design face velocity should not exceed 500 fpm for all filters.

14. Provide the following for all systems handling 200 cfm or more and for all high-efficiency applications, regardless of size:

   a. Primary air filters (pre-filters) must be UL Class 2, 2" thick, pleated, fabric filters. Efficiency must be 35 to 50 percent as measured by ASHRAE test standard 52-76. Design filters to operate up to 500 fpm.

   b. MERV 6: 35 < E3 < 50, minimum final resistance of 0.6" wc.

   c. Secondary filters (final filters) must be UL Class 1 with an efficiency of 90 to 95 percent as measured by ASHRAE test standard 52-76. Design filters to operate up to 500 fpm.

   d. MERV 14: 75 <= E1, 85, 90 < E2, 90 <= E3; minimum final resistance of 1.4" wc.

C. Submittals
Submit the following design and testing documentation.

1. Designer Submittals
   a. Air contaminants
   b. Filter selections

2. Contractor Submittals
   Submit a gas phase filtration test coupon testing report.

D. Product Standards
Products must conform to the following standards:

1. Underwriters Laboratories Class 1 or 2
2. ASHRAE 51
3. ASHRAE 52

E. Manufacturers
Subject to compliance with the design requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Filter Sales
2. Air Technology
3. Farr
4. American Air Filter

G. Accessories or Special Features

1. Provide filters with a Dwyer manehelic filter gauge across each filter bank, equipped with an adjustable flag to indicate the need to change filters.
2. Dirty filter alarms must be taken back to the building automation system.
3. The preferred filter face dimension is 24" x 24".

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Provide access to filters. Ensure that piping, ductwork, and electrical system components do not block access. If installing an air handler in a ceiling space, locate it where the filter access or removal space is away from ductwork.
2. Do not allow the air handling system to be operated during construction without all panicle filtration in place. Construction dirt, dust, and debris can accumulate in ductwork and lead to indoor air quality problems.
3. Extra Materials
   Specify the number of filters to be used during construction, plus one additional filter set to be installed at the end of construction.

K. Quality Control
If this portion of the project includes commissioning, verify that insertions in the project specifications have been made that refer to the commissioning procedures in the commissioning specification section. Verify that the systems and equipment identified in this section of the standards, and listed in the project specifications, do not conflict

1. With commissioning procedures for testing and training.
2. Use coupon test strips for gas phase filtration.
3. Provide minimum of 2" 6" clearance space to change fillers.

N. **Start-up and Training**
Include the following statement in the specifications: "The contractor is responsible for installing new filters throughout the system immediately before the completion of all contract work."
15880

Air Distribution

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for air distribution systems.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Filtration
   All filter systems must operate with 55% efficiency or greater. Unique filtering systems, for dedicated operations, must operate independently of the building’s main system and provide efficiency ratings as needed for the application.

2. Fan Tip Speed
   As a sound control measure, fan tip speed shall not exceed 55 feet per second.

3. Fan Mounting
   Fan casings shall be resiliently mounted to minimize noise and vibration. Fan mounting shall comply with the more stringent of the latest ASHRAE standard or the manufacturer’s recommendation.

4. Laboratory Ventilation System
   a. Ventilation. For each project, a life cycle cost analysis shall be performed to compare constant volume type fume hoods and variable volume systems, and other appropriate technologies, to determine the life cycle costs for each type of system. The analysis will consider energy costs, other operating costs, maintenance costs and initial capital costs. The results shall be reviewed by UNLV.

   b. If the analysis indicates a payback of ten (10) years or less for the variable volume system, that system should be specified.

   c. If a variable volume system is chosen, it shall have an occupant sensor for each fume hood which will reduce air flow to a minimum level when the hood is not in use.

   d. For all variable volume systems, the fume hood shall have a local override control that will permit the operator to run the hood air volume to its maximum rate.

   e. Variable air volume systems controllers must be integrated with the campus controls system. The system shall provide BACnet interface
Variable air volume systems shall have pressure independent airflow control valves suitable for up to 3” w.g. pressure drop.

f. Variable volume control system must react within 3 second to changes in air flow.

g. Fume hood average face velocities shall be a minimum of 80 fpm at the design sash position of 16” with no individual face velocity measurement less than 65 fpm. All hoods must be tested both in the factory and on-site in accordance with ASHRAE 110. Fume hood designs that demonstrate as installed containment with an average face velocity of less than 80 fpm, such as low flow constant volume hoods, can be considered with approval from Facilities Services and EH&S; however, average face velocities at the design sash position shall be at least 60 fpm. In addition to meeting the requirements of ASHRAE 110 as installed, hood field certification by EH&S is required before being turned over for service to the user.

h. All fume hoods shall have a flow indicator installed which has both an audible and visual alarm for low flows.

i. All fume hood exhaust ducting shall be made from 16 or 18 gauge 316 stainless steel with screwed slip joint connections sealed with an appropriate sealant such as polysulfide. Facilities Services will determine if welded ‘TIG’ joints are required based on the laboratory materials and use planned for the fume hoods. (Type 316L must be used if welded joints are specified.)

j. Additionally, Facilities Services will review alternate duct materials such as galvanized steel if proposed.

k. Fume hood exhaust shall not pass through unducted areas. Exhaust ducts shall always be at a negative pressure with regard to ambient.

l. All exhaust fans shall be located outside of the building on the roof or in a dedicated penthouse mechanical room with its own independent ventilation. All motors shall be outside of the duct and be of spark-proof design.

m. Laboratories with fume hoods shall maintain a slightly negative air pressure with regards to non-laboratory areas. Biosafety level 3 & 4 laboratories require a minimum of -0.03 5o -0.05 w.g. differential between the laboratory and adjacent areas.

n. The fume hood and ducting shall have materials with a flame spread rating of 25 or less, per NFPA method 255.
o. Fume hood exhausts shall extend above the building roof at least seven (7) feet to prevent personnel exposure and re-entrainment unless modeling demonstrates a higher point of discharge. Air dispersion modeling shall be done for new installations with two or more fume hoods.

p. Fume hood exhausts should be located at least fifty (50) feet away from any supply air intakes. Exhaust discharge velocities shall be 3,000 fpm to prevent personnel exposure and re-entrainment unless modeling determines a different value is required. This requirement does not negate the need to perform air dispersion modeling. Mixed-flow exhaust fans shall be considered in addition to centrifugal fans.

q. The minimum air changes for laboratories are six (6) changes per hour (ACH) for occupied conditions and four (4) ACH for unoccupied conditions. Supply air is 100% outside air. Variable volume (and constant volume) systems should be designed to have some capability for additional ventilation rates beyond the design level. Facilities Services and EH&S will work with the design team on what additional capacity is feasible for each zone. For a single lab which is served by a single, dedicated make-up air unit and the cooling load cfm exceeds the required exhaust cfm, a make-up air system with outside air and return air is acceptable provided however that the 6 ACH minimum cfm rate required must be outside air.

r. Fume hoods shall not have automatic sprinkler systems or fire detection devices installed in them unless specifically required by the authority having jurisdiction.

s. Heat recovery systems for room and/or laboratory fume hood exhaust shall be considered and a life cycle cost analysis should be performed to determine if the heat recovery system has a payback of ten (10) years or less, Heat recovery for fume hood exhausts shall be 100% cross contamination free between the two air stream.
15890

Ductwork

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A. Summary
This section contains general design criteria for Ductwork.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. References
All ductwork system installation shall comply with the current SMACNA standards for low and medium velocity ductwork systems.

2. Main Ducts
Air velocity in main ducts shall be kept below 1500 feet per minute to minimize noise.

3. Room Discharge
Air velocity discharging from supply registers or entering return registers shall be not exceeding 400 feet per minute.

4. Duct Layout
Ducts shall be laid out to prevent “cross talk” between rooms. This is especially important in groups of classrooms.

5. Flexible Duct
Flexible ductwork shall not exceed 6 feet in length.

6. Fiberglass Ductwork
Preformed fiberglass ductwork is not acceptable.
A. Summary
This section contains standards and guidelines for testing, adjusting, and balancing mechanical systems.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Who Performs
Testing, adjusting, and balancing (TAB) shall be performed by an independent testing agency. The project shall provide an allowance for UNLV to hire an independent testing agency. The test and balance agency will visit the project during the installation of the HVAC system.

2. Witnessing
No work shall be done unless the TAB firm is accompanied by representatives of the UNLV Facilities Maintenance HVAC shop. The TAB firm shall give the UNLV Office of Planning and Construction three working days notice prior to beginning work. If the TAB firm fails to coordinate with UNLV and performs work, this work shall be repeated, with UNLV representation, at no cost to UNLV. The Contractor may have representatives accompany the TAB.

3. Deficiencies
Deficiencies uncovered during TAB shall be corrected at no cost to UNLV.

4. Specifications must provide for the balancing and adjusting of all air, hot water heating, and chilled water cooling systems.

5. Balancing specifications must require written reports on the design and actual capacities of pumps and fans, motor voltage, amperage, rpm, and the design and performance of terminal units.

6. Air balancing must be done by a balancing contractor, not by the mechanical or sheet metal contractor. Preliminary balancing is the responsibility of the mechanical contractor. Final balancing of the system must be performed by an approved balancing contractor selected by UNLV. Include a statement in the base specifications that the mechanical contractor must provide additional mechanical equipment and/or features, such as turning vanes, volume dampers, splitter dampers and duct scaling, as determined by the approved balancing contractor for proper system balancing.
7. On large jobs, UNLV contracts directly for all air balancing work. Determine whether this will be the case on a given job by conferring with the University of Nevada/Las Vegas Facilities group before writing the specifications.

8. As soon as possible after the TAB contractor is selected, specify that the TAB contractor must review the contract documents to ensure that the design intent is completely understood, identify potential balancing problems, and develop a written report that outlines the balancing procedure and lists areas of concern. The contractor must also examine the drawings for potential balancing or other problems that might affect future HVAC system operation.

9. Specify that a meeting must take place at job site before commencing test and balancing work. Meeting attendees must include the TAB contractor, design engineer, and mechanical contractor. The purpose of the meeting is to ensure that all attendees completely understand system operation and participate in designing and building a balanced and properly-controlled HVAC system. If commissioning is included in project scope, coordinate with the commissioning authority.

I. Quality Control Testing

1. Product Certificates Signed by the Contractor
   a. Include a copy of the certificate and a list of calibrated instruments, with date of calibration, in the balancing report.
   b. At least one supervisor of the balancing firm must be certified by the National Environmental Balancing Bureau (NEBB).

2. Suppliers
   The air and hydronic systems balancer must be a NEBB member. Do not use air-balancing contractors with only Associated Air Balance Council (AABC) membership. Only NEBB contractors provide the quality of work required by UNLV. NEBB requires that all testing instruments must be calibrated.

K. Quality Control

1. If this portion of the project includes commissioning, verify that insertions in the project specifications have been made that refer to the commissioning procedures in the commissioning specification section.

2. Verify that the systems and equipment identified in this section of the standards and listed in the project specifications do not conflict with commissioning procedures for testing and training.
15990 Controls

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A. Summary

1. This section contains design criteria for the EMCS Control Systems.

2. Honeywell must be required to review all mechanical submittals prior to issuance to the consultants. This review is to prevent inconsistencies during construction and to expose any communication issues.

3. There must be a pre-construction and pre-installation meeting for all Honeywell controls to coordinate with all involved trades. These include but are not limited to the general contractor, mechanical subcontractor, electrical subcontractor, alarm subcontractor, controls, subcontractor, and the owner.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Use of EMCS
   Every building shall be evaluated for the use of Environmental Management and Control System (EMCS). Final decision regarding the use of EMCS shall be made by the UNLV Office of Planning & Construction.

2. EMCS Standardization
   The UNLV campus uses Honeywell Delta Net/Graphic Central as the standard Environmental Management and Control System (EMCS). UNLV is satisfied with the equipment and the technical support provided by Honeywell. A standard system is used to reduce the inventory of spare parts and training of personnel. UNLV does not have the funding or manpower to “experiment” with different systems. Buildings are monitored and controlled from a central computer station located in the Facilities Maintenance offices. All EMCS are to be monitored and controlled with a direct interface to the existing central EMCS computer station.

3. Connect to EMCS Central Station
   Every building with EMCS is to be connected to the central EMCS computer station in the Facilities Maintenance building. The preferred method is by a fiber optic link. The building project shall provide all work, cable, accessories and equipment required to connect to a designated pair of fiber optic ST type connectors located in the telecommunications room. The project shall also provide all work, cable, accessories and equipment required in the campus fiber optic hubs to ensure the building is connected to the central computer station. Coordination with the UNLV fiber optic network shall be provided by the UNLV Academic Systems Computing Department through the UNLV Office of Planning.
and Construction. If the fiber optic link is not available, the project shall provide all work and equipment required to connect the building to the central EMCS computer station located in the Facilities Maintenance building.

4. Data Generated
The EMCS shall be programmed to generate a daily HVAC profile including outside air temperature, and relative humidity.

5. Positive Status
The EMCS shall provide positive status points for fans and pumps. The preferred method is by a current sensor on the motor leads.

6. DDC Panel Location
DDC panels shall be located in an environmentally controlled area. The environmental conditions provided for occupant comfort are adequate for the DDC panels. The area inside a roof or outdoor mounted air handler is not an acceptable location.

7. Manual Control
All fans and equipment shall have “hand control” to allow for manual operation from within the building.

8. Space Sensor Mounting
Temperature space sensors shall be mounted 5 feet above the floor. These sensors are not intended to be adjustable by building occupants. The sensors are too easily damaged if they are mounted at the same height required by the ADA for light switches.
16010 Electrical General Design Requirements

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A. Summary
This section contains general information for Electrical Design.

B. General Design and Performance Requirements

1. The most current editions of the following codes, regulations, and standards shall be used in electrical systems designs:
   c. National Fire Codes (NFPA Standards)
   d. Uniform Building Code
   e. Uniform Fire Code
   f. Model Energy Code
   g. Lighting Handbook published by the Illuminating Engineering Society (IES)
   h. IEEE Recommended Practice Color Book Series published by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
   k. Nevada State Fire Marshal’s Regulations
   l. Americans with Disabilities Act
   m. Local codes and ordinances as may be applicable
2. All electrical equipment and equipment rooms shall be designed to ensure adequate provisions for service, maintenance, and removal/replacement of electrical equipment, panels, switchboards, transformers, generators, etc.

3. All electrical equipment, light fixtures, etc. shall be securely anchored to resist earthquake loads.

4. Sinks: When receptacles are installed within 1.8 m (6 ft.) of the outside edge of any sink, this includes laboratory sinks, they shall be GFCI protected.

5. Electrical calculations are required for all aspects of the electrical systems. Calculations shall be neatly prepared and organized so that an independent peer reviewer can readily check the validity and completeness of the analysis and design. All significant electrical components shall be validated by calculations. Computer programs used shall be identified by name and version number and the input results shall be clearly documented and presented.
   a. The minimum calculations required for each project are:
   b. Energy code Compliance calculations
   c. Lighting calculations for all spaces (interior and exterior)
   d. Feeder voltage drop calculations
   e. Short circuit calculations
   f. Service load calculations (Per NEC)

6. Refer to specific technical sections in this guide for more specific requirements.

7. Energy Conservation
   a. The electrical design shall take all steps economically feasible to insure the lowest energy consumption possible.
   b. Lighting design shall exceed the requirements of IECC by 20% by utilizing energy efficient lamp and ballast combinations. Incandescent sources will not be used.
   c. Buildings larger than 20,000 square feet in area shall utilize 480/277 volt three phase distribution systems. Smaller buildings shall be either 208/120 volt single or three phase.

8. Electrical Service
   a. Each building shall have its own service transformer.
b. Metering of each service shall be provided at each main switchboard. Meter shall measure voltage and amperage for all phases, KW, KVA, power factor, accumulated KWH, peak KW demand for a 15 minute period and harmonic/power quality. Additionally sub-metering will be provided at motor control centers or distribution boards serving motors/HVAC equipment. Metering requirements are addressed by specification section 16290.

9. Electrical Equipment

a. Electrical distribution equipment-switchboards, distribution boards, panel boards and dry-type transformers shall be located in interior rooms dedicated as electrical rooms. Exceptions would be areas that have significant electrical load requirements such as mechanical rooms, laboratories, data centers, kitchens and the like.

b. The main service entrance main disconnecting means must be provided with a shunt trip operated from the main electrical room exterior.

c. All electrical distribution boards, motor control centers, panel boards shall have a minimum of 10% spare positions but as a minimum 6 poles.

d. Where a branch circuit panel is installed flush in a wall, provide one ¾” conduit per every three pole spare, stubbed into accessible ceiling space.

e. All equipment must be permanently labeled. Branch circuit directories must be typewritten and each circuit connected must have a complete description of the load served.

f. Dry type transformers shall be Energy Star compliant. Coordinate heat generation requirements with the project mechanical engineer. Transformer coil shall be copper.

g. Provide means for harmonic suppression for equipment that are likely to have significant harmonic content.

h. All equipment buses shall be copper.

10. Conduit/Raceways

a. All conductors are to be enclosed by conduit or other suitable means, i.e., totally enclosed cable trays, surface raceways.

b. Flexible conduit in lengths exceeding six feet in length are not to be used. This includes AC or MC type cables.

c. The minimum size conduit installed below grade shall be ¾” otherwise the minimum above grade conduit size is to ½”.
d. Fittings electrical metallic tubing (EMT) shall be steel, watertight, gland-ring type or steel set screw type.

e. PVC conduit shall be used only below grade.

f. Conduit transition from below grade to above grade shall be accomplished with PVC coated GRC elbows (or 2 lap wrapped with approved tape to achieve a minimum 20 mil. thickness over standard GRC elbows).

g. Conduits located in concrete slabs shall not exceed ¾” in diameter and be spaced no closer than 8” on center except in junction/pull boxes.

h. Conduit installed overhead or in ceiling plenum spaces shall be independently supported and routed parallel or perpendicular to the building lines.

i. Conduit routed within walls shall be supported and secured with properly manufactured devices. Ferrous metal wire shall not be used.

j. For systems above 50 volts provide an accessible pull box after every 270 degrees of bend. For tele/data systems, provide pull box after every 180 degrees of bend.

11. Conductors

a. All conductors shall be copper.

b. Minimum power and light conductor #12AWG.

c. Insulation shall be properly rated for system voltage and conditions.

d. Do not exceed minimum bending radius for conductors.

e. Conductors to variable frequency drives (VFD) shall be routed through the disconnecting means before being routed to the VFD.

12. Lighting

a. Special use areas or areas used for multiple purposes which may require unusual levels of illumination shall be reviewed with UNLV and approved during the early stages of design.

b. Exterior doors and entries shall have illumination on the outside.

c. Fluorescent fixtures shall be specified with high frequency electronic ballasts having a total harmonic distortion of 20% or less and a power factor of 90% or greater.
d. Lighting controls shall be provided for all building spaces except for small spaces served by a single two-lamp fluorescent fixture. Lighting shall be controlled by motion sensors, multi-level switching, or daylight dimming, as appropriate.

e. In-ground exterior light fixtures shall not be specified.

13. Grounding

a. Proper grounding shall be provided for all electrical systems. Requirements for bonding connections at service entrances, metal piping, structures, panel boards, and transformers shall be clearly noted on the appropriate drawings.

b. All circuit grounds shall be made up such that a continuous path is reliably maintained to a grounding electrode or system. The ground field (ufer, grids, plates, etc.) shall have a maximum resistance of 5 ohms.

c. Special consideration shall be given to grounding of sensitive office equipment (computer, servers, data circuits, etc.).

14. Telephone and Data Systems

a. In all new buildings, and where required as part of the project scope of work, the design shall provide for communications pathways and spaces for the elements of the communications systems including, but not limited to, multi-service communication systems, twisted-pair systems, coaxial cable systems, and optical fiber systems.

b. Data equipment rooms shall be located on each floor and all data drops shall be less than 300 feet from face plate to the point of termination. Distances shall be measured along the actual cable path including service loops.

c. Coordinate the extent and layout of conduits, raceways, conductors, and cables with the Using Agency and allow for significant but reasonable changes in use of the spaces served.

d. Wherever multiple data/voice connections are specified at a single location each data/voice connection type shall be a different color (generally blue for data and white for voice).

15. Fire Alarm Systems

a. New buildings shall be equipped with a fire alarm system when required by the International Building Code. When a fire alarm system is required, the system shall be designed in conformance with the requirements of the

b. All initiating and indicating devices shall be specified to be tested for both “alarm” and “trouble” conditions in a test conducted by the installing contractor and witnessed by the appropriate fire authority and by UNLV's designated representative.

16. Generator

a. When a standby generator is required due to elevator or other mechanical loads, an exterior mounted-weatherproof generator set will be provided. If generator will also serve exit and egress lighting, diesel shall be the fuel choice.

b. Emergency generators shall be specified for a combined mechanical and electrical efficiency of 80% or greater.

c. Emergency generators shall be specified with the capability for recovery to 90% of the rated voltage and 90% of the rated frequency within 1 second (60 cycles).

d. Provide integral 50% resistive load bank.

I. Quality Control Testing
Specifications shall include testing requirements (including documentation of test results) as are appropriate for the electrical systems utilized in the project. Testing and testing documentation requirements shall be in accordance with a recognized testing standard (such as those published by the International Electrical Testing Association, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, or the James Biddle Company).
16020

Metering

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A. Summary

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

This section contains design criteria for Electrical Metering of Buildings.

1. Measurements
Meters shall measure voltage and amperage of all phases, KW, KVA, Power Factor, accumulated KWH, peak KW demand for a 15 minute demand period, and harmonics/power quality as necessary.

2. Locations
Meters shall be installed on each main service of a building. Sub-meters shall be installed on the motor control centers serving major HVAC equipment and other major services.

3. Communications
Provide and install all communications and network devices necessary to fully communicate with the existing campus metering network provided by SquareD/Powerlogic or equivalent. Communications are via the Campus LAN to the SquareD/Powerlogic software on the server in the Campus Services Building. On multiple meter installations, one meter shall act as the master connection to the Campus LAN and all other meters shall be chained to the master. Since the system is Internet TCP/IP protocol based, static TCP/IP addresses shall be obtained from the UNLV IT Department through the UNLV Office of Planning and Construction. If no Internet connection is available, the project shall provide all work and equipment required to connect the building to the central Campus Metering computer station located in the Campus Services Building.

4. Software
All systems must be fully compatible with the SquareD/Powerlogic networked system. All interfaces and protocols must be transparent to the user/owner. Any software modifications or adds must be approved by UNLNV and will be installed and fully tested and operational.

5. Meter Selection
Meters shall be selected using SquareD/Powerlogic or equivalent with the following schedule: 1000 to 6000 amps use Square D CM3350 or equivalent. 300 to 1000 amps use Square D PM850 or equivalent. Less than 300 amps use Square D PM710 or equivalent. All meters must be compatible with and
communicate with the UNLV MODBUS system which is the SquareD/Powerlogic System Manager Software Final meter selection shall be approved by UNLV.
16060

Grounding and Bonding

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A. Summary

This section contains design criteria for the grounding of building services and separately-derived systems under 600 volts. "Building service" can refer to utility services or services originating in other UNLV buildings. This section also contains design criteria for grounding and bonding electrical equipment.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Ground all equipment with insulated ground wires run in conduit with circuit conductors. Construct metal raceway systems to create an independent and redundant ground path bonded to the ground wire at all boxes and enclosures. Provide another redundant ground where nonmetallic conduits are used (for example, use ground loop).

2. For all circuits of systems over 50 volts to ground, include an insulated equipment grounding wire sized according to NEC requirements. In addition, design metal raceway systems to serve as a redundant grounding conductor, and bond the insulated grounding wire to the metal raceway system at all terminations.

3. Where isolated grounding systems are provided, provide an additional insulated grounding wire to serve isolated ground terminals.

4. Grounding System Resistance shall be Five Ohm or less.

5. All medium voltage duct banks shall contain a minimum #2/0 bare stranded copper conductor, connect this conductor to other grounding conductors and/or grounding electrodes.

6. Every feeder and branch circuit raceway shall contain an equipment grounding conductor.

7. Proper grounding shall be provided for all electrical systems, noting bonding connections at services entrances, metal piping, structures, panel boards, transformers, etc.

8. All circuit grounds shall be made up such that a continuous path is reliably maintained to a grounding electrode or system.
9. Special consideration shall be given to grounding of sensitive office equipment (computer data circuits, etc.)

10. Provide code acceptable isolated grounding for computer and communications room.

11. Utilize ground busses for termination of grounding conductors.

12. Configure emergency generator systems as separately derived systems.

13. Cable or electrode connections shall be exothermic.

14. Provide all building services with a minimum of two grounding electrodes described by the NEC and bonded together to form a grounding electrode system.

15. Ensure that all grounding electrode system bonding conductors are the same size and type as the grounding electrode conductor from the system neutral connection and are run within conduit.
   a. Effectively ground metal building frames by using connections to concrete-encased electrodes within the foundation, a ground ring encircling the building.
   b. Provide concrete-encased electrodes and ground rings for all new buildings.

16. Do not bond neutral conductors to grounding conductors at locations other than those specifically allowed by the NEC. Connect generators to wiring systems by transfer switches employing solid neutrals. Do not bond grounding conductors to neutral conductors at generators.

17. Where a special grounding system (for example, an isolated ground or ground grid) is provided for sensitive electronic equipment, bond the grounding system to the equipment grounding conductor only at the grounding system's point of connection to the system neutral conductor. Special grounding systems that are completely isolated from the building's normal equipment grounding system are never acceptable. Where shielded isolation transformers are provided, bond the electrostatic shield to the primary circuit equipment grounding conductor.

18. On construction drawings, indicate all required methods of service grounding and separately derived system grounding by specific details or notes. References to NEC requirements without such details or notes is not acceptable.

D. Product Standards

Ensure that all products conform to the requirements contained in UL 467, Electrical Grounding and Bonding Equipment.
E. Manufacturers
Any products that meet the materials requirements are acceptable.

F. Materials
1. Use copper-clad steel ground rods with a minimum diameter of 3/4 inches and a minimum length of 10 feet. Where longer rods are required, use 1-inch diameter sectional rods.

2. For grounding conductors, use green insulated building wire.

3. Connectors used for grounding must meet the following requirements:
   a. Mechanical connectors shall be cast bronze. Connectors used in branch circuits with #14 to #10 AWG solid conductors may be spring wire connectors with a green plastic shell, designed for grounding.
   b. Compression connectors must be copper.
   c. Welded connections must be exothermic-type and copper.

J. Installation Guidelines
1. Where ground grids are required under raised floors, specify #2 AWG bare copper conductors in each direction on 24-inch centers with cross-type compression connectors where grid conductors cross. Bond each item of equipment in room individually to the grid and to the isolated grounding conductor. Bond the grid directly to the isolated grounding conductor. Where necessary, bond the grid to each floor pedestal.

2. For buildings with metal siding that does not have an electrical connection to a metal building structure, bond the siding to equipment grounding conductors in panelboards at a minimum two, diametrically opposite locations.

3. Provide ground busses in all access holes and vaults containing circuits operating over 600 volts.

4. Specify new insulated or isolated ground bar for all panelboards through which isolated grounding conductors are run.

5. Do not bond isolated grounding conductors to equipment grounding conductors at locations other than at the point where system neutral is bonded to grounding electrodes. In small projects where new wiring does not extend beyond a local panelboard, insulated or isolated ground bar may be bonded to equipment ground bar in the panelboard.

6. At isolated grounding receptacles, bond the equipment grounding conductor to
7. Preparation
   a. Where new feeders terminate in existing switchboards that do not contain grounding busses, specify new copper grounding busses sized at 20 percent of the phase busses, located at the bottom of the enclosures, and extending the full width of the enclosures.
   b. Where new circuits terminate in existing panelboards and the ground bar is full or does not exist, specify a new ground bar.

K. Quality Control
   1. Test the resistance to ground of all grounding electrodes under any of the following conditions, and submit the test results to UNLV:
      a. Where new low voltage building services are installed.
      b. Where existing low voltage building services are upgraded.
      c. Where new or replacement grounding electrodes are installed or newly connected.
16075

Electrical Identification

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for electrical and wiring identification systems.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Ensure that identification systems are compatible with existing systems, provide for future additions to system, and are consistent throughout the project.

2. On construction documents, indicate identification systems and designations for all equipment and wiring.

3. On identifying plates, indicate unit designation or load served, as applicable, and other information not readily apparent, which might be required by service personnel, particularly with regard to emergency conditions.

4. Ensure that color-coding for power and lighting circuits is in accordance with Section 16120: Wire and Cables.

5. For systems such as fire alarm, intrusion detection, access control, intercom, public address, television, and audio/visual, ensure that the color-coding of wiring is in accordance with UNLV and industry or manufacturers' standards. In instances where these standards conflict, UNLV standards take precedence, UNLV Telecommunications.

6. In accordance with Section 16442: Panelboards, follow a specific methodology for panelboard designations. Show the designation on every panel schedule on the panel door and in the construction document.

E. Manufacturers
Any product that meets the materials requirements is acceptable.

F. Materials

1. For equipment identification plates, use:
   a. Laminated phenolic resin
   b. Black with a white core (unless specific design conditions require an alternate color scheme)
2. For branch circuit wiring and circuit cable identification markers for systems such as fire alarm and intrusion detection, use:
   a. Pre-printed plastic
   b. Black-on-white background
   c. Pressure-sensitive adhesive

**J. Installation Guidelines**

1. Provide all equipment, including switchboards, panelboards, transformers, safety switches, and motor controllers with identification plates secured with stainless steel screws.

2. Neatly type directories for equipment controlling multiple circuits (panelboards, fire alarm control panels, intrusion detection control panels), and mount them on the inside of the panel front cover. Ensure that circuit numbers marked in the field match the circuit numbering contained in the construction documents, so that future references to system wiring can be obtained easily.

3. Identify branch circuit numbering at the panelboard. Identify wiring for other systems, such as fire alarm and intrusion detection, at all terminations and connections.

4. When required by individual standards, such as fire alarm systems and energy management and control systems standards, paint conduit and boxes to identify the system contained within. Painting is described in Division 9, Finishes standards.
A. Summary
This section contains criteria for Wires and Cables.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Medium Voltage Cable
Insulated cable for use above 600 Volts shall have copper conductor with a copper tape shield.

2. Medium Voltage Splices
Splices made on cable used over 600 volts shall be heat shrink type with appropriate shield ground kits. Splices points with more than two cables shall be made with a manufactured product. Taped splices and “T” taps shall be used only on existing equipment with written permission from UNLV Office of Planning and Construction.

3. Medium Voltage Terminations
Cable used above 600 Volts shall use elbow type terminations, where possible. If existing equipment does not have provisions for elbow type terminations, heat shrink termination kits shall be used. Taped terminations can be used only with written permission from UNLV Office of Planning and Construction.

4. Medium Voltage Spares
UNLV Facilities Maintenance shall be provided with a spare set of three of each type and size splice or termination kit used.

5. Slack Cable
Sufficient cable slack shall be allowed in manholes with spliced cables and at termination equipment to allow for replacing the splice or termination.

6. Low Voltage Cable
All wire and cable for use below 600 Volts shall have copper conductor.

7. Materials
a. Conductor material shall be copper.

b. No wire smaller than #12 AWG shall be sued for light and power circuits.
c. Conductors shall be solid for #10 AWG and smaller and stranded for #8 or larger.

d. Instrument cable shall consist of twisted shielded pair or triads.

e. Color code cables as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>120/240 Volts</th>
<th>120/208 Volts</th>
<th>277/480 Volts</th>
<th>Isolated Ground</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Contrast Stripe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>Contrast Stripe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>Contrast Stripe</td>
</tr>
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<td>White</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Gray</td>
<td>Contrast Stripe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equip. Ground</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Contrast Stripe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Type MC cable shall not be used.
16130

Raceway and Boxes

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for conduit, metal raceways, multi-outlet assemblies, and various box systems for general electrical construction.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. All building interior power, telephone, signal and other low voltage wiring (whether plenum rated or not) shall be installed in raceways, except for low voltage wiring in a remodel where other methods are currently being utilized.

2. Cable Trays
Open top ladder cable trays shall be installed. History shows that covers are traditionally left off covered trays, thus rendering the fire rating of the covered tray useless. Cable trays shall be installed with a minimum clearance of two (2) feet above the cable tray for installation, future addition, and maintenance access. Access space for a ladder shall be provided to the side and below the cable tray. The Architect shall ensure that the design includes provisions and methods to prevent obstructions from entering this access space. Project specifications shall include a statement to the effect that if obstructions are found, they will be corrected at Contractor’s expense. If this statement is omitted from the project, obstructions will be corrected at the Architect’s expense.

3. Conduit
Conduit shall be secured and supported as required by the NEC. Conduit runs shall be installed level and plumb. Non compliance with these requirements shall be corrected at the Contractor’s expense.

4. Cover Over Medium Voltage Conduit
Underground conduit for all medium and high voltage circuits over 35 kV shall be encased in red concrete. Work shall be in accordance with Nevada Power Standards for those installations where Nevada Power Standards require red concrete.

5. Flexible Conduit
Flexible conduit shall only be used for lighting whips. Any run of flexible conduit longer than 6 feet is unacceptable. All flexible conduits shall be steel. Aluminum flexible conduit is unacceptable.
6. **Manhole Locations**
   Underground manholes and pull boxes shall not be located in turf areas. Manholes and pull boxes shall not be located at the lowest point of grade. Manholes and pullboxes shall not be located in a drainage path. Site grading shall slope away from all sides of underground manhole and pull box locations. All manholes and pull boxes located in a landscape area shall be raised 8 inches above finished grade.

7. **Vibration Isolation**
   Liquid tight conduit shall be used to isolate equipment from isolation. Normal flexible conduit shall not be used in this application.

8. **Design metal conduit systems to maintain a continuous grounding path redundant to the grounding path provided by insulated grounding conductors.**

9. **Where necessary, field-paint conduit or raceway systems to match the color of existing surfaces upon which they are installed.**

10. **Provide dedicated conduit systems for the following:**
    a. Alternate service circuits
    b. emergency circuits
    c. Fire alarm systems
    d. Intrusion detection systems
    e. Access control systems
    f. Telecommunications systems
    g. Public address systems
    h. Audio/visual systems

11. **Where wiring for environmental controls (including EMS and isolated HVAC systems) must be run within conduits, provide a dedicated conduit system. This is mandatory.**

12. **Ensure that conduit or raceway routings shown on construction drawings follow actual proposed routings as closely as possible.**

13. **Give priority over conduit or raceway runs to runs of ductwork and piping that pitch or have similar elevation or location requirements.**
14. As much as possible, conceal conduit that runs through finished areas. Design conduit routings that enable conduit to be fished through existing hollow walls and ceilings and routed through adjacent unfinished areas, such as basements, storage rooms, mechanical rooms, closets, and attics.

15. Spray on fireproofing

16. Do not run exposed conduit on exterior walls.

17. Minimum conduit sizes:
   a. Conduit sizes must meet the minimum sizes permitted by NEC calculations.
   b. The minimum conduit size above grade must be 1/2 inches.
   c. The minimum conduit size below grade is two inches, unless noted otherwise in the specification.
   d. The minimum conduit size in the electrical duct bank for 12.47 kV and 4.16 kV systems is four inches (4”). The duct bank must have concrete encasement with #4 rebar reinforcement at both ends. The rebar reinforcement is required if the duct bank is installed under a roadway. The top of the duct bank must be dyed red with warning tap and covered with metal. The last ten feet of duct bank before it enters the building must be rigid conduit through coupling. All 90 degree bends must also be rigid conduit.

18. Use surface raceways only in finished areas where conduits cannot be concealed in existing construction.

19. If unavoidable, design surface raceway routings to blend in with existing architectural elements. Where possible, locate equipment in areas that will keep raceway runs unobtrusive.

20. Size boxes in accordance with NEC requirements for maximum capacity of the largest conduit entering the box, unless restricted by available installation space.

21. Locate boxes in finished areas above accessible ceilings. Where boxes are installed above inaccessible ceilings, locate them within six inches of the access panel.

22. Enclosures or boxes must be suitable for the locations in which they are installed.
   a. Dry locations: NEMA 1 (general purpose).
   b. Damp and wet locations: NEMA 3R (rain-tight).
c. Swimming pools and certain laboratories where corrosive fumes may be present: NEMA 4X (corrosion-resistant watertight and dust-tight).

d. Areas where gases and vapors create explosion hazards: NEMA 7 (Class I hazardous locations - air-break equipment).

e. Areas where combustible dust creates explosion hazards: NEMA 9 (Class II hazardous locations - air-break equipment).

f. Carpentry shops, machine shops, and similar locations: NEMA 12 (dust-tight and drip-tight) or NEMA 13 (oil-tight and dust-tight), as applicable.

g. Fittings for electrical metallic tubing shall be steel, watertight, gland-ring types or steel setscrew types.

h. All metal conduit, couplings, elbows, and fittings buried below grade shall be coated with PVC or 1/2-lap wrapped with an approved tape (coating or wrapping shall be a 20 mil total thickness). In lieu of rigid galvanized conduit for horizontal secondary service raceways and branch circuit wiring in or under a floor slab, Schedule 40 PVC may be used with rigid steel conduit termination stub-ups out of the ground or slab and into the building.

D. **Product Standards**

Ensure that all products conform to the following standards:

1. NEMA RN1, Polyvinyl-Chloride Externally Coated Galvanized Rigid Steel Conduit and Electrical Metallic Tubing

2. NEMA TC2, Electrical Plastic Tubing (EPT) and Conduit (EPC-40 and EPC-80)

3. NEMA TC3, PVC Fittings for Use with Rigid PVC Conduit and Tubing

4. UL 1, Flexible Metal Electrical Conduit

5. UL 6, Rigid Metal Electrical Conduit

6. UL 360, Liquid-Tight Flexible Steel Conduit, Electrical

7. UL 514B, Fittings for Conduit and Outlet Boxes

8. UL 651, Schedule 40 and 80 Rigid PVC Conduit

9. UL 651 A, Type EB and A Rigid PVC Conduit and 11DPE Conduit

10. UL 797, Electrical Metallic Tubing

11. UL 886, Outlet Boxes and Fittings for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations
12. UL 1242, Intermediate Metal Conduit
13. UL 5, Surface Metal Electrical Raceways and Fittings
14. UL 498, Electrical Attachment Plugs and Receptacles
15. UL 50, Electrical Cabinets and Boxes
16. NEMA OS1, Sheet-Steel Outlet Boxes, Device Boxes, Covers and Box Supports
17. UL 514A, Metallic Outlet Boxes, Electrical
18. UL 870, Electrical Wireways, Auxiliary Gutters, and Associated Fittings

E. Manufacturers

1. Acceptable surface raceway systems manufacturers include:
   a. Walker Wiremold

2. Any other products that meet the materials requirements are acceptable.

F. Materials

1. Rigid metal conduit (RMC), intermediate metal conduit (IMC), electrical metallic tubing (EMT), and flexible metal conduit (FMC) must be galvanized steel, unless specific design conditions require alternate material.

2. Liquid-tight flexible metal conduit (LFMC) must be of interlocked steel construction with a PVC jacket. Specify conduit up to I-1/4 inch trade size with an integral continuous grounding conductor.

3. Rigid nonmetallic conduit (RNMC) must be self-extinguishing, schedule 40 PVC, unless noted otherwise.

4. Fittings and supports must be compatible with conduit material. Die-cast zinc fittings are not acceptable.

5. Bushings must be of a metallic, insulating type, consisting of an insulating insert molded or locked onto the metallic body of the fitting.
   a. Insulating material must be nylon or thermosetting phenolic. Bushings made entirely of metal or nonmetallic material are not permitted. However, metallic bushings may be used where EMT is terminated without entering a box (such as at telephone backboards).
   b. Bushings on I-1/4 inch trade size and larger conduits must be grounding-type.
6. Set screw fillings are acceptable only on EMT systems. Do not use split, clamp-type, threadless fittings unless required by specific design conditions.

7. Conduits located in concrete slabs shall not exceed 3/4” and shall be spaced no closer than eight inches on center except at panel and junction boxes where they shall be spread as widely as possible. Provide for special framing when required where conduits enter a panel board. In cases where conduits larger than 3/4” are to be placed in a concrete slab, the structural engineer shall be notified/consulted.

8. Use flexible steel conduits in the following applications and install a code sized ground wire. 3-foot maximum length on flexible conduit except as authorized by University’s representative:
   a. recessed lighting fixtures
   b. motor connections
   c. connection between fan plenum and structure
   d. at expansion joints
   e. at transformers and other equipment that produces vibration
   f. at damp and wet locations or where exposed to weather, flexible steel conduit shall be liquid tight type. MC cable shall not be used; except for a maximum of six feet at ceiling lighting fixtures.

9. All surface raceways must be steel, with a baked enamel finish, or aluminum. Nonmetallic raceways are not acceptable.

10. Outlet and device boxes installed in dry locations must be galvanized steel with knockouts. Outlet and device boxes installed in damp or wet locations must be cast malleable iron.

11. Floor boxes must be fully adjustable, cast malleable iron for concrete floors and galvanized steel for wood floors.

12. Pull and junction boxes installed in dry locations must be sheet steel with an enamel finish. Pull and junction boxes installed in damp or wet locations must be cast aluminum with threaded hubs.

13. Wireways must be general-purpose, lay-in type, sheet steel with an enamel finish, and must include knockouts, fittings, and adapters, as necessary for a complete system.
14. Box covers must be suitable for use with boxes. Specify gaskets in damp and wet locations.

15. NEMA 1 cabinets and enclosures must be sheet steel with an enamel finish. Where cabinets and enclosures are provided for housing controls, such as pushbuttons, pilot lights, and relays, covers must be mounted with a continuous hinge and close with a key-operated flush- or lever-type latch. Covers must also be equipped with an interior steel pocket for the storage of drawings and instructions. Provide an interior panel for mounting items such as terminal blocks, relays, and similar equipment. Provide accessory feet for free-standing units.

16. NEMA 3R enclosures must be sheet steel with an enamel finish.

17. NEMA 4X enclosures must be fiberglass-reinforced polyester.

18. NEMA 7 and 9 enclosures must be cast aluminum. Covers must be of a threaded type or employ an alternate method to open and close quickly and easily. Covers with numerous bolts are not acceptable. Specify breathers and drains when enclosures are mounted in damp or wet locations.

19. NEMA 12 enclosures must be sheet steel with an enamel finish. Enclosures with knockouts are not acceptable.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Unless otherwise noted, exposed raceways in finished interior locations must be surface metal raceway.

2. Specify EMT in all concealed or unfinished interior locations, with the following exceptions:
   a. Specify FMC in dry locations to fish through inaccessible spaces (for example, within hollow walls or above hung ceilings not constructed of removable tiles or panels).
   b. Specify FMC to connect to movable equipment, equipment installed in hung ceilings, or bus duct plugs in dry locations. Lengths of such flexible conduits must accommodate all anticipated ranges of movement. Lighting connections cannot exceed six feet.
   c. Specify LFMC to connect to vibrating equipment or equipment where sound isolation is required, including 25 KVA and larger transformers in dry locations.
   d. Specify LFMC for the installation conditions described in paragraphs a, b, and c that occur in damp or wet locations, or where subject to contact with coolants, oils, corrosives, or other similar substances.
e. Specify RMC or IMC for all other installation conditions in damp or wet locations.

f. Specify LFMC under raised floors.

g. Specify RMC in hazardous locations. Where flexible connections are required in hazardous locations, specify fittings listed for such use.

h. In corrosive locations, specify rigid non-metallic conduit. Where conduit is also subject to physical damage, specify plastic-coated RMC. In such locations, conduit fittings must also have plastic coatings.

i. Specify RMC where conduit is subject to physical damage.

j. Specify RMC where conduit is provided for systems operating above 600 volts.

k. Conduits installed within interior concrete slabs or below grade within building walls are considered to be installed in exterior locations.

3. Specify RMC in all exterior locations, with the following exceptions:

a. Conduits installed underground must be PVC or HDPE, schedule 80. Where such conduits are encased by two inches or more of concrete, PVC or HDPE, schedule 40 may be specified. The minimum earth cover must be 30 inches. Underground conduits serving circuits over 600 volts must be concrete-encased.

b. Concrete-encased conduits within buildings must be HDPE or PVC, schedule 40.

c. Conduits installed on rooftops must be sunlight-resistant PVC, schedule 80.

4. Where empty conduits are to be run, specify a pull wire with identification tags at each end, indicating the purpose of the conduit and the location of other end.

5. Plug the end of the conduit with the pull wire in place.

6. Where conduits are to be run underneath metal roof decking, specify spacers that provide a minimum one-inch gap between the conduit and the roof deck to avoid penetration of the conduit by roofing fasteners.

7. Maintain a conduit clearance of at least six inches from hot water, steam, and other high-temperature lines. Maintain a clearance of at least six inches between power conduits and instrument or communication conduits.

8. Specify that surface metal raceways be painted in accordance with the requirements of Division 9, Finishes to match adjoining finishes.
9. Conduit bodies may be substituted for conductor pull boxes up to #2 AWG, except in telecommunications systems. Given sufficient conduit quantities and wire fill, outlet boxes 4 inches square by 1-1/2 inches deep or larger may be substituted for pull and junction boxes in runs of 1/2-inch and 3/4-inch conduit.

10. The minimum depth of outlet and device boxes is 2-1/2 inches, except for boxes containing only splices, which may be 1-1/2 inches deep. The minimum depth of pull and junction boxes is twice the trade size of the largest conduit entering the box.

11. The installation of back-to-back recessed boxes in walls or partitions is not permitted.
16140
Wiring Devices

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for receptacles, wall switches, and cover plates; as well as miscellaneous items, such as dimmers, small fan speed controls, interval timers, time switches, occupancy sensors, photocontrols and call-for-aid devices.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Cover Plates
Cover plates for convenience outlets located in classrooms, hallways, and lobbies shall be stainless steel.

2. Split-face Block
On split block walls, the Architect/Engineer shall coordinate with Division 4 to provide a smooth block at all electrical, fire alarm, communications, and control device locations. If a smooth block is not provided, the device shall have a stainless steel cover plate.

3. Weather Proof Outlets
Weather proof convenience outlets shall have covers that maintain their weatherproof rating while the outlet is in use. The exception to this is if the outlet is located where the cover would be subject to damage. In this case, a standard weather proof cover may be used.

4. Confirm all receptacle configurations with the equipment plug to be connected. Use only standard NEMA configurations.

5. All receptacles must be grounding-type, including locking types, three-phase, and special configurations. Where areas of renovation projects contain ungrounded receptacles, remove and replace them with grounding-types receptacles. Replace the plugs and cords on associated equipment, and add grounding conductors to branch circuits to provide a continuous grounding path.

6. Use ground-fault receptacles in preference to ground-fault breakers located in panelboards.

7. Specify occupancy sensors with off delay for the control of exhaust fans in toilet rooms.

8. Use time switches only for mechanical loads. Use occupancy sensors and
photocontrols for automatic control of lighting loads.

9. Outlet boxes, covers, rings and other fittings shall be galvanized steel.

10. Gang type plates shall be used for multiple gang boxes.

11. Locate occupancy sensors on walls. Where necessary, provide ceiling sensors to supplement wall sensors. Should be located above doors.

12. Locate photocontrols in areas where their operation will not be affected by lighting from buildings, vehicles, or other artificial sources.

13. It is the engineer's responsibility to provide and tag life safety dedicated circuits, such as the circuits for the fire alarm and direct digital controller. Incorporate locking devices for circuit breakers providing power to these circuits.

C. Submittals
Furnish occupancy sensors with a minimum three-year manufacturer’s warranty.

D. Product Standards
Ensure that products conform to the following standards:

1. NEMA WD1, General-Purpose Wiring Devices
2. NEMA WD2, Semiconductor Dimmers for Incandescent Lamps
3. NEMA WD5, Specific-Purpose Wiring Devices
4. UL 20, General-Use Snap Switches
5. UL 498, Electrical Attachment Plugs and Receptacles
6. UL 508, Electric Industrial Control Equipment
7. UL 773A, Non-Industrial Photoelectric Switches for Lighting Control
8. UL 943, Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupters
9. UL 1449, Transient Voltage Surge Suppressors

E. Manufacturers
*All manufacturers need to be verified with facilities.*
Subject to compliance with the design requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Wiring Devices, Fan Speed Controls, and Dimmers
   a. Bryant
b. General Electric

c. Hubbell

d. Leviton

e. Lutron (dimmers only)

f. Pass & Seymour

2. Occupancy Sensors

a. Leviton

b. Hubbell

c. Sensor Switch

d. Switchomatic

e. VEC

3. Interval timers, Time Switches, and Photocontrols

a. Paragon

b. M.H. Rhodes

c. Tork

d. Zenith

4. Call-for-Aid Devices

a. DuKane

b. Edwards

c. Florence

F. Materials

1. Use specification-grade, side-wired receptacles only, with nylon or thermoplastic faces, and colored ivory in finished areas, unless other colors are more appropriate for adjacent wall finishes. Receptacles must be rated for a minimum of 20 amperes, except where 15-ampere locking receptacles are required to suit particular equipment.

a. Use duplex receptacles that feature break-off tabs for split wiring.
b. Use feed-through type ground-fault receptacles for downstream fault protection. For ground-fault protection for personnel, use Class A-rated ground-fault circuit interrupters with test and reset buttons.

c. Use isolated ground receptacles that feature an orange face and marking on the front to indicate an isolated grounding system.

d. Use feed-through type surge suppression receptacles for downstream protection that contain visual and audible means to indicate when the device no longer provides specified protection. Surge suppressors must protect against normal- and common-mode surges, with a clamping level maximum of 500 volts upon a 120 volts basis per UL permanently-wired test, a minimum peak energy rating of 140 joules, and a response time of five nanoseconds or less.

e. Specify receptacles connected to emergency circuits with a distinctive face color to distinguish emergency circuits from normal circuits. In existing buildings, color codes must match existing systems. Color codes in new buildings are determined by the UNLV Project Manager.

2. Use only specification-grade, side-wired switches, with grounding terminals where available and ivory toggles in finished areas, unless other colors are more appropriate for adjacent wall finishes.

a. Use full-capacity, 20 ampere-rated snap switches with resistive, tungsten, fluorescent, and high intensity discharge lighting sources. Use 80 percent capacity snap switches with motor loads.

b. Use ivory, slide-type dimming switches with a positive off position and separate rocker switch to allow on-off switching without disturbing the preset light level. Use solid-state dimmers with circuitry to filter radio-frequency interference.

I. Use incandescent dimmers rated for a minimum of 1000 watts.

II. Use fluorescent dimmers that are suitable for use with 32 watt, T8 rapid-start lamps (minimum 6 lamps, maximum 30) and are listed for use with electronic ballasts. Thyristor-type dimmers are not acceptable.

c. Use single pole, double throw (center return), momentary contact switches.

d. Use ivory, slide-type fan speed control switches for fractional horsepower motors with a positive off position and a separate rocker switch to allow on-off switching without disturbing preset speed levels. The control switches must be single-pole with a minimum 10-ampere rating. Use solid-state speed controls suitable for use with split-capacitor or shaded-pole motors with circuitry to filter radio-frequency interference.
Use spring-wound, rotary electronic-type interval timer switches with a 30 minute range. The interval timer switches must be single-pole, single-throw, with a minimum 15-ampere rating at 120 volts.

Use digital controller time switches with a capacitor backup requiring no battery. If the required configuration is not available with a capacitor backup, an alkaline battery backup may be specified. Time switches must be suitable for 120 volt control with minimum single-pole, double-throw dry contacts rated at 20 amperes inductive at 120/240 volts. Time switches must also contain an LCD display and must be capable of seven-day scheduling with automatic daylight savings time and leap year adjustments that include a minimum of 16 set points at one minute resolution and manual override capability to next scheduled event.

Use passive, infrared-type occupancy sensing switches for lighting control. Sensing switches must be rated at a minimum of 600 watts and equipped with an Off-Automatic selector switch with manual override by special key only. The time delay must be field-adjustable from 1 to 20 minutes. Sensitivity must also be field-adjustable. The LED must indicate when motion is sensed. Sensor failure must result in a continuously-energized load. After a power failure, the sensor must energize the load instantly upon restoration of power. Sensors must be RF1 resistant and compatible with electronic ballasts.

I. The minimum sensing pattern of wall-mounted sensors must be 160° in the horizontal plane and 40° in the vertical plane, except in cases where a narrower pattern is required to eliminate detection of unrelated motion.

II. The minimum sensing pattern of ceiling-mounted sensors must be 360° around the vertical axis, except in cases where a narrower pattern is required to eliminate detection of unrelated motion.

III. Sensors must be capable of sensing, at a distance of 20 feet, the motion of a 12-inch long object rotating around the central axis of the sensor (with one end of the object fixed on the central axis) at a rate of 90° per second through a 90° arc in a plane perpendicular to the central axis of the sensor.

3. Use ASTM type 430, stainless steel cover plates for recessed boxes in finished areas and for boxes on surface metal raceway systems. Use nylon plates where colored cover plates are required. Use galvanized steel cover plates for surface boxes on exposed conduit systems.

a. Covers for cast boxes must be cast of the same metal as the box and equipped with a gasket.
b. Covers for weatherproof receptacles in damp locations must be cast aluminum for horizontal mounting, with an individual, spring-loaded, gasketed cover for each boss of a duplex receptacle.

c. Covers for weatherproof receptacles in wet locations must be polycarbonate for horizontal mounting, with a hinged cover enclosing sufficient space for attachment plugs and cords to be connected with the cover closed.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. The following list identifies the standard mounting heights of receptacles and switches from a finished floor to the center of the device:

   a. Receptacles (except as noted below): 18 inches.

   b. Receptacles above counters: minimum 4 inches above the counter surface to the center of the device.

   c. Switches: 48 inches.

   d. Wall switches near doors shall be mounted not more than 12 inches from the jamb of the latch side.

2. Install receptacles in vertical the position with the grounding pole at the bottom of the receptacle face. Receptacles installed in two-piece surface metal raceway systems, or with weatherproof covers, may be installed horizontally. Install switches on the strike side of a door, approximately four inches from the trim, in a vertical position with the load de-energized when the toggle is down. Arrange three-way switches such that the load is de-energized when both toggles are in the same position.

   a. Switches should generally be located within sight of the controlled load.

   b. Whenever possible, install receptacles with protective functions, such as feed-through protection in ground-fault and surge suppressor receptacles, in locations where the protective function is evident from the location of the protected device.

3. Wrap conductors a 3/4 turn around screw terminals. Back wiring is not acceptable.

4. Install dedicated neutral conductors on the load side of dimmers and fan speed controls.

5. Use bonding jumpers to connect branch circuit equipment grounding conductors to devices and boxes.
6. Where switches are ganged on 277-voll systems, provide a barrier between each switch.

7. In laboratories and health care facilities, install receptacle cover plates with adhesive markers identifying the circuit number.

8. Where receptacles are connected to emergency circuits, install cover plates engraved with the legend, "EMERGENCY" unless the receptacle face is color-coded in accordance with the standard in use throughout the building. Where receptacles are connected to alternate system circuits, install cover plates engraved with the legend, "ALT. SYSTEM".

9. All corridors on hallways shall have duplex receptacles spaced over 50 feet apart.

K. Quality Control
   Use a plug-in receptacle tester to verify proper receptacle wiring. Use an external, calibrated ground-fault simulator to test all receptacles protected by ground-fault circuit interrupters for proper orientation.
16231
Diesel Generator Set

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for Diesel Generators.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Diesel Generator Sets
   a. Diesel generator sets for critical buildings shall have a fuel storage system that will permit a 4 hour run time at full load before refueling occurs.
   b. Non critical units shall have minimum fuel storage to permit 4 hours run time before refueling occurs. Only diesel fuel is acceptable.
   c. The generator/engine/control panel shall be a package system by a specified manufacturer with a minimum of ten years documented experience.
   d. Generator sets shall have “One source responsibility”. Gen sets and components to be prototype tested, factory built and production tested.
   e. Generator sets below 750 kw shall meet or exceed Tier III emissions minimum.
   f. Generator supplier shall have factory authorized engine and generator service center within fifty miles.
   g. Generator set shall be rated for 2100’ altitude or higher.
   h. Generator set controls shall have pre alarms for fuel level, coolant level, coolant temp, oil pressure as well as safety shutdowns.
   i. Generator shall be equipped with controls to permit remote communication.
   j. Generator shall be equipped with PMG (permanent magnetic excitation).
   k. Engine shall be equipped with an electronic governor.
   l. Generator set shall be rated for 120º F. ambient temperature or higher.
m. Generator/ engine cooling system shall be capable of dissipating 100% engine heat rejection @ 100% rated load at spec. temp and altitude.

n. Generator set enclosure should be sound attenuated for 75 dba or less.

o. Generator set enclosure shall be rodent proof.

p. Unit mounted or remote load bank @ 50% or greater of rated load.

q. Generator set shall be equipped with external drains for coolant, oil and fuel.

r. Generator set shall have isolation valves for engine heater.

s. Engine cooling system shall be equipped with a coolant level sight glass.

t. Engine heater, (s) shall have an adjustable thermostat (s).

u. Battery charger shall be equipped with adjustable rate.

v. Generator set shall be equipped with complete service and parts manuals.

w. Programming and or monitoring software and connecting cables to be included as well as detailed training.

x. Provide a non-drawnout molded case circuit breaker at the generator for generator protection.

y. Generator shall be capable of 75% block load minimum.

z. Installation shall include minimum four hour load bank testing on startup.

2. Provide minimum FOUR hours on-site operator training.

3. Transfer Switches

a. Acceptable mfg. are; Asco, Zenith, Cummins, Caterpillar.

b. Transfer Switch shall include an in phase monitor option.

c. Transfer Switch shall include transfer inhibit capabilities.

d. Transfer Switch shall include remote monitoring capabilities.

e. Start up, (configuring) to be included.

4. Generator site location considerations
a. Access for large fuel truck and load bank trailer.

b. Generator engine exhaust in relation to building air intakes.

c. Landscaping – caution with deciduous trees in close proximity to generator enclosure (debris gets sucked into radiator).

d. Drainage from nearby cooling towers.

e. Bird habit issues

f. The generator shall have 2/3 pitch windings.

g. The package generator/engine set shall be mounted within a weather protective sound rated enclosure. Sound rating on the enclosure shall be 72-75 decibels.

5. Related Sections
   16415: Transfer Switches
16290

**Metering**

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A. **Summary**

This section contains design criteria for electrical metering.

B. **System Design and Performance Requirements**

1. **Measurements**
   Meters shall measure voltage and amperage of all phases, KW, KVA, Power Factor, accumulated KWH, and peak KW demand for a 15 minute period, and harmonics/power quality as necessary.

2. **Locations**
   Meters shall be installed on each main service of a building. Sub-meters shall be installed on the motor control center serving major HVAC equipment and other major services.

3. **Communications**
   Provide and install all communications and network devices necessary to fully communicate with the existing campus metering network provided by Square D/Powerlogic or equivalent. Communications are via the Campus LAN to the Square D/Powerlogic software in the Campus Services Building. On multiple meter installations, one meter shall act as the master connection to the Campus LAN and all other meters shall be chained to the master. Since the system is Internet TCP/IP protocol based, static TCP/IP addresses shall be obtained from the UNLV IT Department through the UNLV Office of Planning and Construction. If no Internet connection is available, the project shall provide all work and equipment required to connect the building to the central Campus Meeting computer station located in the Campus Services Building.

4. **Software**
   All systems must be fully compatible with the Square D/Powerlogic networked system. All interfaces and protocols must be transparent to the user/owner. Any software modifications or adds must be approved by UNLV and will be installed and fully tested and operational.

5. **Meter Selection**
   Meters shall be selected using Square D/Powerlogic or equivalent with the following schedule. 1000 to 6000 amps use Square D CM3550 or equivalent. 300 to 1000 amps use Square D PM850 or equivalent. Less than 300 amps use Square D PM710 or equivalent. All meters must be compatible with and communicate with the UNLV MODBUS system which is the Square D/Powerlogic System Manager Software, final meter selection shall be approved by UNLV.
16410 Power Factor Correction

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A. Summary
This section specifies power design requirements.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Requirements
The building shall maintain a power factor of not less than .90 at the point of metered load connection. Automatic power factor correction at the service or power factor correction at the load shall be evaluated for the best solution.

2. Restrictions
The KVAR of power factor correction capacitors shall not exceed 25% of the KVA of the transformer supplying the service.

3. Variable Frequency Drives
Power factor correction shall not be used on variable frequency drives or their motors.

J. Installation Guidelines
Wiring for individual motor power factor capacitors shall be installed in conduit.
16415 Transfer Switches

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for automatic transfer switches and manual bypass or isolation switches.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Select three-cycle, short circuit closing and withstand ratings of transfer switches, including bypass/isolation switches, in accordance with a short circuit analysis that takes into account all current sources and all impedances between the sources and the switch.

2. Transfer switches shall be rated to carry 100 percent of rated current continuously.

3. Transfer switches shall be supplied with a switched neutral pole. The switched neutral shall be overlapping so that UPS system maintains voltage continuity.

4. All sensing controls such undervoltage, overvoltage, under frequency, engine start, return to normal, etc. shall be adjustable.

5. Provide an exerciser clock to set the day/time/duration of the generator set exercise/test period.

6. Specify the automatic transfer sequence as follows:

   a. When the normal source voltage drops below 80 percent on any phase (after a time delay adjustable up to six seconds to allow for momentary dips), the engine starting contacts shall close to start the generator.

   b. After restoration of the normal source on all phases to 90 percent of rated voltage, a time delay adjustable up to 30 minutes shall delay re-transfer to allow stabilization of the normal source. If the alternate source should fail during this time delay period, the switch shall immediately return to the normal source.

   c. For switches controlling engine-generator sets, the engines shall be allowed to operate at no load for a fixed, five-minute period after re-transfer to the normal source.
7. Specify an Automatic Transfer Switch (ATS) with an integral Bypass/Isolation Switch (BPS) where the transfer switch serves critical loads that cannot be interrupted at any time for testing and maintenance.

8. The nameplate ampacity of switches must be a minimum of 140 percent of the connected load at nominal system voltage.

9. Equipment
   a. The ATS must have three or four poles, with all poles mounted on a common shaft. The ATS must be double-throw, actuated by a single electrical operator, momentarily energized, and connected to the electrical operator with a simple over-center type linkage. The total transfer time must not exceed one-half second. The transfer switch must be capable of transferring successfully in either direction with 70 percent of rated voltage applied to the switch terminals.
   
   b. The normal and emergency contacts must be positively interlocked mechanically and electrically to prevent simultaneously closure. The main contacts must be mechanically locked in both the normal and emergency positions, without the use of hooks, latches, magnets or springs, and must be provided on all transfer switches. Interlocked, molded-case circuit breakers or contactors are not acceptable.
   
   c. The ATS must be equipped with a safe manual operator, attached permanently to the motor operator and designed to prevent injury to operating personnel. The manual operator must provide the same contact-to-contact transfer speed as the electrical operator to prevent flashover from switching the main contacts slowly.
   
   d. The BPS must provide a safe and convenient means for manually bypassing and isolating the ATS, regardless of the condition or position of the ATS. The BPS must also be able to be used as an emergency back-up system in the event of ATS failure. Operation of the BPS must be assured, regardless of the position of the ATS. In addition, the BPS must be used to facilitate maintenance and repair of the ATS. The ATS must be completely isolated from the BPS by means of insulating barriers and separate access doors to positively prevent a hazard to operating personnel while servicing the ATS.
   
   e. Inherent double-throw (break-before-make) operation of the BPS must provide positive assurance against accidentally short-circuiting the normal and alternate power sources. Arrangements using the interlocking of single-throw devices are not acceptable. The operating speed of the contacts must be independent of the speed at which the handle is moved.
   
   f. The BPS must be fully manually operated and must not be dependent upon electrical operators, relays, or interlocks for operation.
g. Provide indicating lights to show the BPS in the bypass position, in the fully isolated position, and to indicate source availability. Include a maintained-type test switch to simulate a normal power failure. Mount two auxiliary contacts, rated at 15 amperes, 120 volts, on the main shaft, one closed on normal and one closed on emergency. Wire both contacts to a terminal strip for ease of field connections. Provide one set of relay contacts that open upon loss of the normal power supply.

h. All control wires must be 600 volt, SIS switchboard-type. Identify all control wire terminations with tubular, sleeve-type markers.

C. Submittals
Submit the following design and construction documentation.

1. Designer Submittals
Submit switch size calculations.

2. Construction Documents
a. Product Data
   I. Shop drawings and product data
   II. Parts list
b. Operations and Maintenance Data
Submit operation and maintenance instructions.

D. Product Standards
Ensure that all products conform to UL 1008, Automatic Transfer Switches standards.

E. Manufacturers

1. Subject to compliance with the design requirements, provide products by one of the following manufacturers:
   a. ASCO
   b. Cummins
   c. Zenith
   d. Caterpillar

2. Both the ATS and BPS must be supplied by the same manufacturer. The manufacturer must verify that the design has been in continuous production for not less than five years, with at least ten similar installations operating
continuously and successfully for that period of time.

I. Quality Control Testing

1. Factory testing must be in accordance with UL Standard 1008 for Automatic Transfer Switches and certified by a nationally-recognized testing laboratory.
   
   a. During the three-cycle closing and withstand tests, there must be no contact welding or damage. Perform the three-cycle tests without the use of current limiting fuses. Furnish oscillograph traces across the main contacts to verify that contact separation has not occurred, and that there is contact continuity across all phases after completion of testing.

   b. When conducting temperature rise tests, the manufacturer must include post-endurance temperature rise tests to verify the ability of the transfer switch to carry full-rated current after completing the overload and endurance tests.

2. The manufacturer must provide certified copies of factory test reports upon request.

J. Installation Guidelines

Relays, timers, control wiring, and accessories must be front-accessible.

K. Quality Control

Demonstrate proper transfer operation by opening the circuit breaker or switch in normal distribution system on the line side of the transfer switch. After an alternate source is operational, demonstrate re-transfer by closing the breaker on the normal side. Demonstrate re-transfer again by opening the breaker on the normal side. After transfer, test immediate re-transfer by closing the breaker on the normal side and opening the breaker on the alternate side during the timing period.
Panelboards

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for panelboards, including distribution panels and branch circuit panels

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Location
Panelboards shall not be located in public hallways. Panelboards shall be located in electrical rooms that are not used for any other purpose.

2. Non-linear Loads
Harmonic distortion in areas of large electronic loads should be considered in the electrical design. If no other means are provided for mitigating the effects of harmonics, panelboards listed for use with non-linear (electronic) loads shall be specified.

3. Where possible, provide separate panelboards to serve each of the following load classifications:
   a. Lighting
   b. Motors and general-use receptacles
   c. Equipment requiring clean power

4. Panelboards must be surface-mounted in electrical closets, where electrical closets are available. Where electrical closets are not available, locate panelboards in mechanical rooms or similar unfinished areas where surface mounting is permissible. Door hinges must be piano type, double hinged, with a lockable latch.

5. Where electrical closets, mechanical rooms, or similar unfinished areas are not available and panelboards must be located in finished areas, flush-mount the panels in walls with all branch circuit conduits concealed within the walls. Provide spare two-inch conduit to a spare 12-inch by 12-inch junction box mounted in an accessible, concealed location.

6. All distribution boards, motor control centers, and branch circuit panels shall have a minimum of 10% spare positions, but in case less than 6 poles.
7. Where panels are installed flush with the walls, empty conduits shall be extended from the panel to an accessible space above or below. A minimum of one ¾ inch conduit shall be installed for every three single pole spare circuit breakers or spaces, or fraction thereof, but not less than two empty conduits.

8. All panelboards shall have bolt in breakers.

9. Where underfloor space is accessible, spare conduits shall be extended there in addition to the ceiling space. Panels shall have a typewritten directory giving circuit numbers and a complete description of all outlets controlled by each panel circuit breaker.

10. Panelboards rated at 100 amperes must contain space for 30, single-pole circuits. Panelboards rated at 225 amperes must contain space for 42, single-pole circuits. At a minimum, panelboards must contain space for 125 percent of the active poles. Where necessary, provide double panels to conform to this requirement. No less than 6 poles.

11. Include in each panelboard a minimum of one spare, 20-ampere, 1-pole circuit breaker for every 750 square feet of floor area served by such panelboard.

12. Equipment
   a. Panelboards must include the following features:
      I. A copper bus with a full-capacity neutral. Where individual neutrals cannot be provided due to raceway size restrictions, multi-wire branch circuits may be provided with a neutral conductor ampacity sized at 200 percent of the over-current protective device setting (see Section 16120: Conductors and Cables). Increase the panel neutral accordingly.
      II. A ground bar. Panels on clean power systems shall include additional insulated/isolated ground bar.
      III. A hinged cover with externally-accessible screws.
      IV. Bolt-on circuit breakers.
   b. Where system expansion is anticipated, provide panelboards with feed-through lugs or sub-feed lugs.
   c. Load centers are not acceptable.
   d. Panelboards must be fully bussed with mounting brackets for all positions, including spares.

D. Product Standards
   Ensure that all products conform to the following standards:
1. NEMA PBI, Panelboards
2. UL 50, Electrical Cabinets and Boxes
3. UL 67, Electric Panelboards

E. Manufacturers
Cutler-Hammer, Square D, General Electric, and Siemens are the only acceptable manufacturer's of electrical panel boards.

J. Installation Guidelines
Where panelboards are flush-mounted in fire-rated walls, include installation details to maintain the fire resistance rating of the wall assembly.

1. Panelboard Designation Format
Panelboard designations must adhere to the following format, which provides identifiers for system type and panel location, separated by a slash (for example, HPP/3M1, ELP/B2, CP/1).

a. The first component of the system identifier must indicate the type of distribution system.
   I. For normal systems: no letter.
   II. For alternate systems, use the letter A.
   III. For emergency systems, use the letter E.
   IV. For standby systems, use the letter S.

b. The second component of the system identifier must indicate the system voltage level.
   I. For systems of 240 volts and below: no letter.
   II. For systems of 480 volts, use the letter H.
   III. For direct current systems, use the letter D.

c. The third component of the system identifier must indicate the classification of loads served.
   I. For lighting, use the letters LP.
   II. For ordinary power, use the letters PP.
   III. For clean power, use the letters CP.
   IV. For the main distribution panels (maximum of one per building for
The first component of the location identifier must indicate the floor on which the panel is located.

I. For sub-basements: use the letters SB.
II. For basements: use the letter B.
III. For numbered floors: use the floor number (for example, I).
IV. For mezzanines: use the number of the floor number from which access is gained followed by the letter M (for example, 2M).
V. For attics: use the letter A.
VI. For penthouses: use the letter P.

The second component of the location identifier must indicate the location of the panel on the floor (for example, by riser number, entryway, or building sub-division).

The third component of the location identifier must indicate supplementary information, when applicable (for example, sections of multiple panels or the sequence of sub-panels).

2. Identification Requirements

a. For the panel front, provide an engraved, phenolic nameplate indicating the panel designation.

b. The directory must be typewritten and indicate circuit designations assigned in the panel schedule.

c. Number all circuit wiring with preprinted, adhesive identification labels.

K. Quality Control

With all connected loads energized, measure the current in each phase and neutral of the panel feeder, and submit the results to UNLV.
16443
Motor-Control Centers

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for motor control centers.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Motor control centers must consist of the following components arranged in a single assembly, as described in this section. Additional or alternative devices may be provided, as necessary, to suit particular applications.
   a. Disconnect switches, circuit breakers, and motor controllers, as described in Section 16410: Enclosed Switches and Circuit Breakers and in Section 16420: Motor Controllers.
   b. Fuses, as described in Section 16491: Fuses.

2. Single-sided lineups are the preferred arrangement. Avoid back-to-back arrangements.

3. Equipment
   a. Provide motor control centers with Class 1, Type B wiring, track-mounted terminal blocks for power, and control wiring mounted in the units, unless the specific application requires otherwise.
   b. All bus bars must be tin-plated copper. The neutral bus must be half-size, unless design conditions require a larger neutral. Provide horizontal and vertical ground busses.
   c. Specify full bussing in all vertical sections, with a minimum of 25 percent of the layout available for future use.
   d. Design motor control centers and their components for available short-circuit current, but not less than 30,000 amperes RMS symmetrical.
   e. Provide motor control centers with bus barriers and bottom covers to reduce risk of accidental contact.
   f. Specify NEMA 12 enclosures for motor control centers located in mechanical rooms.
g. Identify each motor control center and individual unit therein using an engraved nameplate, as described in Section 16075: Electrical Identification.

C. Submittals
Submit the following design and construction documentation.

1. Designer Submittals
   Submit control center layout detail (on construction drawings).

2. Construction Documents
   a. Shop drawings and product data
   b. Service manuals for operation and maintenance

D. Product Standards
Ensure that all products conform to the following standards:

1. NEMA ICS 2, Industrial Control Devices. Controllers, and Assemblies
2. UL 845, Electric Motor Control Centers

E. Manufacturers
Subject to compliance with the design requirements, provide products by one of the following manufacturers:

1. Cutler Hammer
2. Allen Bradley
3. Square D

J. Installation Guidelines
Install motor control centers on a four-inch concrete housekeeping pad. Wherever possible, size and locate the pad to allow the addition of future vertical sections.

N. Start-up and Training
Follow the procedure recommended in standard NEMA PB 1.1 to energize motor control centers.
16450

Enclosed Bus Assemblies

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A. Summary

This section contains design criteria for enclosed bus ducts rated at 225 amperes and higher.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Size bus ducts at standard ratings equal to or greater than the smaller of the following:
   a. 160 percent of the connected load
   b. The full-load transformer rating on the line side of busway

2. Bus ducts must be derated where ambient temperatures are expected to exceed 40°C.

3. Do not run bus ducts through fire-rated walls or partitions, unless fittings are specifically listed for such use.

4. Size busses in accordance with the NEC.

5. Equipment
   a. Except where feeder-types are specifically required, bus ducts must be plug-in types consisting of standard 10-foot sections, with special sections and fittings necessary to suit the installation. Feeder sections must be interchangeable without the use of special joint covers.
   b. Size neutral busses according to feeder neutral sizing requirements. Specify an internal ground bus sized at 50 percent of the phase bus rating. Design busways for a maximum 55°C temperature rise above a 40°C ambient temperature. Brace busways to withstand a minimum 50,000-ampere short-circuit current.
   c. Joints for busways rated at 600 amperes and higher must be of single-bolt design and permit safe testing of tightness without de-energizing. One side of the bus duct must be removable for access without disturbing adjacent sections. Provide joint covers with captive hardware.
   d. Bus ducts must be non-ventilated and capable of being mounted in any
position without derating. Horizontal runs must be suitable for hanging on
10-foot centers. On vertical runs, provide one adjustable hanger per floor.
e. Bus plugs must be circuit breaker types, but fused disconnect types may
be used to feed individual motor circuits, if plugs are readily accessible.

C. Submittals
Submit the following design and construction documentation.

1. Designer Submittals
   Submit calculations for sizing bus ducts.

2. Construction Documents
   Submit shop drawings and product data.

D. Product Standards
Ensure that all products conform to the following standards:

1. NEMABUl.Busways

2. UL 857, Busways and Associated Fittings

E. Manufacturers
Subject to compliance with the design requirements, provide products by one of the
following manufacturers:

1. Cutler-Hammer

2. General Electric

3. Siemens/ITE

4. Square D

F. Materials

1. Use plated copper bus bars with polyester insulation or barriers to isolate the bus
   bars from each other and from the housing.

2. Use steel housings with an enamel finish.

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Run horizontal bus ducts at ceiling level.

2. Provide expansion fittings where straight runs exceed 150 feet and where runs of
   bus duct cross building expansion joints.
K. **Quality Control**

1. Test with megohmmeter or high potential voltage prior to energizing to be sure that excessive leakage paths between phases and ground do not exist.

2. Verify that a proper phase relationship exists between the bus duct and associated equipment.
16461

Dry-Type Transformers/ Under 600 Volts

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A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for low-voltage, dry-type transformers.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. Design transformers for continuous operation (24 hours per day) at rated KVA, with normal life expectancy.

2. All transformers must be of a delta-wye configuration, except where small loads require buck-boost transformers connected as autotransformers to change from 240 volts to 208 volts, or vice versa.

3. Transformer impedance levels must be minimum of three percent to limit short-circuit currents on secondary systems.

4. Transformers serving loads which generate excessive harmonics in the grounded circuit conductor, as defined for feeders in Section 16120: Wires and Cables, must be selected with K-factor ratings suitable for the load served. Such transformers must be of a delta-wye configuration, three-legged core construction, with full-width copper electrostatic shielding. Because there is no low-impedance path for the third harmonic current, three single-phase transformers and open delta arrangements are not acceptable.

5. Transformers under 500 kVA can be air cooled. All transformers must have copper windings.

6. Equipment
   a. Transformers must be dry-type with a 150°C total temperature system based on an 80°C rise. All insulation materials must be flame-retardant and must not support combustion, as defined in ASTM D635, Standard Test Method for Rate of Burning and/or Extent and Time of Burning of Plastic in a Horizontal Position.
   b. Transformer cores must be constructed with high-grade, non-aging, grain-oriented silicone steel, with high magnetic permeability and low hysteresis and eddy current losses. Maximum magnetic flux densities must be substantially below the saturation point. Core volume must allow efficient transformer operation at 10 percent above the highest tap voltage. Core
laminations must be tightly clamped and compressed. Coils must be wound with electrical-grade copper wiring and continuous-wound construction.

c. On units rated below 30 KVA, the core and coil assembly must be completely encapsulated in a proportioned mixture of resin and aggregate to provide a moisture-proof, shock-resistant seal.

d. On units rated at 30 KVA and above, the core and coil assembly must be impregnated with a non-hygroscopic, thermo-setting varnish and cured to reduce hot spots and seal out moisture. Install the assembly on a vibration-absorbing pad and bolt it securely to the base to minimize sound transmission.

7. Transformer sound levels shall not exceed the following:
   a. 9 KVA and below: 40 dBA
   b. 10-50 KVA: 45 dBA
   c. 51-150 KVA: 50 dBA
   d. 151-300 KVA: 55 dBA
   e. 301-500 KVA: 60 dBA

8. Equip transformers with voltage taps in the primary winding, as follows:
   a. 2 KVA and below: no taps required
   b. 3-9 KVA: two, five percent FCBN
   c. 10-25 KVA: four, 2-1/2 percent FCBN
   d. Above 25 KVA: four, 2-1/2 percent FCBN and two, 2-1/2 percent FCAN

9. Transformers enclosures located indoors must be NEMA I. Transformers located outdoors must be NEMA 3R. Wiring compartments must be suitable for conduit entry and large enough to allow convenient wiring. The core must be visibly grounded to the enclosure.
   a. On units rated below 30 KVA, the enclosures must be totally enclosed, non-ventilated, and equipped with lifting eyes.
   b. On units rated at 30 KVA and above, enclosures must be ventilated and equipped with lifting holes.

C. Submittals
Submit the following design and construction documentation.

1. **Designer Submittals**
   Submit calculations for selection and sizing of all transformers, including:
   
   a. Connected load
   
   b. Future loads
   
   c. Harmonics
   
   d. Temperature considerations

2. **Construction Documents**
   
   a. Shop drawings and product data
   
   b. Factory test results
   
   c. Operation and maintenance instructions

**D. Product Standards**
Ensure that all products conform to the following standards:

1. NEMA ST20, Dry-Type Transformers, for general applications

2. NEMA TR27, Commercial, Institutional, and Industrial Dry-Type Transformers

3. UL 506, Specialty Transformers

4. UL 1561, Large General Purpose Transformers

**E. Manufacturers**
Subject to compliance with the design requirements, provide products by one of the following manufacturers:

1. Cutler-Hammer

2. General Electric

3. Siemens

4. Square D

**I. Quality Control Testing**

1. Perform ratio tests on the rated voltage connection and on all tap connections.
2. Perform polarity and phase-relation tests on the rated voltage connection.

3. Perform applied and induced potential tests.

4. Perform the following additional tests on transformers larger than 500 KVA:
   a. Resistance measurements on all windings on the rated voltage connection of each unit and at the tap extremes of the first unit made of a new design
   b. No-load and excitation current at rated voltage on the rated voltage connection

**J. Installation Guidelines**

1. Secure transformers to the building structure in compliance with the seismic provisions of the State Building Code, but in such a manner that vibrations are not transmitted to the structure during operation.

2. Make provisions to prevent heat buildup within transformers and within rooms containing transformers.

**K. Quality Control**

Perform insulation resistance and moisture tests prior to energizing a transformer.
16491
Fuses
This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for fuses rated at 600 volts and less.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements
1. Select the short-circuit interrupting ratings of fuses in accordance with a short-circuit analysis that accounts for all current sources and impedances between the sources and the fuses. The minimum interrupting rating must be 50,000 amperes.

2. Selectively coordinate all fuses for all fault and overload conditions so that a fuse clears before any over-current device on its line side and remains intact throughout the clearing time of any device on its load side.

3. Current limiting fuses may be specified, where appropriate, based on the results of the short-circuit and coordination studies described in paragraphs I and 2.

4. Fuses for use on motor circuits must incorporate time delay characteristics to pass motor starting currents.

C. Product Standards
Ensure that all products conform to the following standards:

1. NEMA FUI, Low-Voltage Cartridge Fuses

2. UL 198C, High-Interrupting-Capacity Fuses, Current-Limiting Types

3. UL198E, Class R Fuses

D. Manufacturers
Subject to compliance with the design requirements, provide products by one of the following manufacturers:

1. Bussmartn

2. Economy

3. Gould Shawmut

4. Littelfuse
F. Materials

1. Fuses connected directly to switchboard buses must be Class L. All other fuses must be class RK5, unless specific design conditions require class RKI.

2. The following fuses are not acceptable:
   a. Class G fuses
   b. Class H fuses
   c. Class J fuses
   d. Class T fuses
   e. Plug fuses
   f. Renewable fuses

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Install fuses so that ratings are readily visible.

2. Specify spare fuses as follows:
   a. Two sets of three fuses of each size and type installed in main distribution center and distribution switchboards.
   b. Ten percent, but not less than three additional fuses for each size and type of fuse used in all other locations.

3. Provide cabinet for spare fuses. Cabinet shall be installed where directed by Facilities Management.
A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for interior lighting systems.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. General
   a. Design lighting systems to achieve required levels of illumination while minimizing energy consumption. Select lamps and luminaires for high efficiency. Interior lighting systems must operate at the highest practical voltage level available. Specify high reflectivity interior finishes to achieve the following minimum reflectances:

   I. Ceilings: 80 percent
   II. Walls: 50 percent
   III. Floors: 20 percent

   b. Incorporate natural day lighting in the design to greatest extent possible to replace or supplement artificial lighting.

   I. Use windows, clerestories, and skylights to admit light into interior spaces. Use control devices, such as blinds, diffusers, and light shelves to control distribution, brightness, and glare.

   II. Arrange interior lighting systems so appropriate areas can be switched off or dimmed when adequate natural light is present. Where applicable, provide control by the following means:

      i. Wall switches placed for occupant convenience
      ii. Occupancy sensors
      iii. Dimming controls, which may include multi-level stepping or switching
      iv. Photo sensors
      v. Programmable central control systems
c. The lighting system shall be designed with maintenance access in mind. Maintenance includes changing lamps, replacing diffusers, and repairing luminaries. An alternative maintenance access method shall be provided to any light fixture that us not reachable by portable means.

d. Design interior lighting systems to conform to levels in IES handbook.

e. In occupancies where specialized tasks are performed (for example, at serving areas in dining halls and at mirrors in toilet rooms), the illumination levels listed in paragraph 3 might not be sufficient for adequate illumination. At such locations, increase the ambient lighting levels as necessary. Ambient lighting may also be supplemented by task lighting with the approval of the UNLV Project Manager (the ambient level should not be less than one-third the level at the task).

f. Design exterior lighting systems to achieve a minimum illumination level of 0.5 maintained horizontal footcandles at ground level along main walkways, with a maximum uniformity ratio of 6:1. Provide luminaires at all building entrances. The UNLV Project Manager will determine lighting levels in other exterior occupancies. Coordinate all new exterior lighting with existing lighting so that areas are not lit excessively.

g. Arrange lighting throughout all critical areas (including egress areas, assembly occupancies, health care facilities, and public safety operations) so that failure of any single element of the system, such as a lamp, ballast, switch, circuit breaker, or conductor, does not leave any portion of a critical area in darkness or illuminated at less than the levels required by code.

a. Where only the normal distribution system is available, provide self-contained emergency lighting units connected to an unswitched lighting branch circuit conductor.

b. Where both normal and alternate distribution systems are available, lighting fixtures must alternate between each source along the entire length of the critical area.

h. In lighting calculations, maintenance factors (LLD x LDD) must not exceed 0.65. For high-intensity discharge fixtures, ballast factors must not exceed 0.9.

i. Interior light sources must be fluorescent or compact fluorescent, except when approved by the Planning and Construction Project Manager.

j. Exterior light sources are as noted in Section 16521- Exterior Lighting.

k. In areas where variable levels of illumination might be required by
multiple users of the space, or for energy conservation purposes, provide multi-level switching or dimming capabilities. Such areas can include auditoriums and lecture halls, classrooms, gymnasiums, laboratories, offices, and workshops.

I. Use motion sensors to control lighting in areas subject to extended unoccupied periods during normal hours of occupancy. Such areas include the following:

I. Classrooms

II. Conference rooms

III. Private offices

IV. Bathrooms in residential facilities (locate sensors so that the interiors of toilet stalls are within the field of view)

V. Electrical, mechanical, T/D communication rooms

VI. Storage areas

VII. Laundry rooms

m. Use photocell-actuated combination lighting contactors to control exterior lighting systems. Mount manual-automatic selector switches on the contactors.

n. Coordinate luminaire locations with architectural features of space and with adjacent structural and mechanical elements.

o. Avoid quartz-restrike capability with HID luminaires.

p. Areas in which lighting is critical, such as means of egress, places of assembly, etc., should be provided with multiple lighting circuits fed from both normal and alternate systems so that failure of either source does not require transferring of the load. In all cases, luminaire design and placement must make it difficult for combustible debris to contact hot portions of luminaires, such as lamps and ballasts. Where the control of glare is a consideration, parabolic louvers are preferred. In rooms where two or more video display terminals are used, fixtures must have a minimum 0.7 visual comfort probability (VCP) value.

q. Avoid custom fixtures, but minor modifications to stock fixtures are acceptable. Custom fixtures are acceptable only when necessary to preserve the architectural character of prominent spaces (for example, dining halls and common rooms in residential colleges).

r. Avoid inefficient luminaries. Coefficients of utilization should exceed 0.7
for a room cavity ratio of 1.0.

s. Luminaires recessed in fire-rated construction must be specifically listed for such use.

t. Unless required to suit specific design conditions, such as wet locations, do not specify luminaires for interior spaces that are designed for exterior use.

u. The preferred method of general illumination is 2’x4’ recessed non air handling fluorescent fixtures with three lamps, two ballasts and parabolic lenses.

2. Lamps

a. Avoid unusual lamps. Unless justified by specific design conditions, restrict lamp types to those commonly stocked by Facilities Services, which are identified in paragraph 2 under Equipment. For small renovation projects, fluorescent lamps must match existing lamps used in adjacent areas. For other projects, fluorescent lamps must be T-8 energy-saving types in conjunction with electronic ballasts.

b. Do not use energy-saving lamps in cold temperature applications (below 50°F) or where fluorescent emergency lighting or dimming systems are used.

c. Use incandescent lamps only where other sources are unsuitable.

d. Where incandescent lamps rated at 130 volts are used on nominal 120 volt systems, base lighting calculations on the assumption that actual lumen output is 75 percent of the output at rated voltage.

e. Low-pressure sodium and mercury vapor lamps are not acceptable.

f. Avoid luminaires that use unusual lamps. Unless justified by specific design conditions, restrict lamp types to those described in this section. The use of 2-foot by 2-foot fluorescent fixtures is discouraged. Such fixtures may be used only with the approval of the UNLV Project Manager. Where such fixtures are permitted, use Fl 7T8 lamps. U-shaped lamps are not acceptable.

3. Ballasts

a. All ballasts must be high power factor, energy-efficient, multiple-input types, where such products are commercially available.

b. All fluorescent ballasts must be electronic-type used in conjunction with T-8 lamps.
c. In small areas, such as toilets or portions of egress areas, where multiple fixtures are not provided, specify two-lamp fixtures with two, single-lamp ballasts so that the failure of one ballast will not leave the area in darkness.

4. Emergency Lighting
   a. Self-contained battery-type emergency lighting systems are acceptable only where alternate distribution systems are not available.
   b. Locate emergency lighting units so that the lamps do not create excessive glare for persons traveling along egress areas to the nearest exit.
   c. Where power packs are to be added to standard fluorescent fixtures to achieve the required emergency lighting, calculations must indicate the actual lumen output of standard lamps in the emergency mode.

5. Exit Signs
   a. Exit signs that incorporate emergency lighting heads in one unit are not acceptable because glare from the lights obscure the exit sign during emergencies.
   b. LED exit signs must be specified.

6. Equipment
   a. Use long-life, soft white or inside frosted, Type A incandescent lamps with an average life of 3,000 hours at 130 volts.
   b. Use energy-saving, Type R incandescent lamps. Specify 130 volt models where available.
   c. Compact fluorescent lamps must have a two-pin base, with a minimum rated lamp life of 10,000 hours. Chromaticity must be between 2700°K and 3000°K; however, 3500°K lamps may be used where necessary to match the color of T-8 fluorescent lamps. The following lamp types are preferred:
      I. Twin tube, 7 watts: NEMA CFT7W/G23
      II. Twin tube, 9 watts: NEMA CFT9W/G23
      III. Twin tube, 13 watts: NEMA CFT13W/GX23
      IV. Quad type, 13 watts: NEMA CFQ13W/G24d
      V. Quad type, 18 watts: NEMA CFQ18W/G24d
VI. Quad type, 26 watts: NEMA CFQ26W/G24d
d. Use 265 milliamp, T-8 rapid-start fluorescent lamps wherever possible. Lamp chromaticity must be 3500°K. Lamps of 3000°K may be used with the UNLV Project Manager’s approval, but other colors are not acceptable. The minimum rated lamp life must be 20,000 hours. Only four-foot lamps are acceptable in fixtures four feet or more in length. U-shaped lamps are not acceptable. The following lamp types are preferred:

   i. Four-foot, bi-pin base: I’32T8/3500K/RS
   ii. Two-foot, bi-pin base: FI7T8/3500K/RS

5. Metal halide lamps must be clear-, medium-, or mogul-base only with a minimum rated lamp life of 10,000 hours. Use self-extinguishing lamps in applications, such as sports lighting or open-bottom downlighting, where damage due to impact may be anticipated. Where color uniformity within groups of lamps is important, such as walkway lighting applications, use General Electric "Halarc" series lamps. The following lamp types are preferred:

   a. 50 watt, medium base, for MI 10 ballast
   b. 70 watt, medium base, for M98 ballast
   c. 100 watt, medium base, for M90 ballast
   d. 175 watt, mogul base, for M57 ballast
   e. 250 watt, mogul base, for M58 ballast
   f. 400 watt, mogul base, for M59 ballast
   g. 1000 watt, mogul base, for M47 ballast
   h. 1500 watt, mogul base, for M48 ballast

6. Ballasts

   a. Fluorescent ballasts must be ETL/CBM certified.
   b. Fluorescent ballasts, other than reactance type, used with interior fixtures must be labelled UL Class P.
   c. Fluorescent ballasts that are not used for dimming or cold weather applications must meet or exceed Federal Ballast Efficacy Factor requirements for fixtures intended for use in commercial buildings.
   d. Fluorescent ballasts must carry an "A" rating in the manufacturer’s sound classifications; however, ballasts for 800 milliamp lamps may carry "B"
rating.

e. Use integrated circuit fluorescent electronic ballasts.

f. Fluorescent ballasts used where ambient temperatures fall below 50°F must be labelled for cold weather operation.

g. Fluorescent ballasts used in dimming applications must be listed for use with the specific dimming controls provided, unless labeled for connection to Class 2 limited energy circuits.

h. Where fluorescent ballast operation will interfere with radio reception, specify ballasts with radio interference filters.

i. Use weatherproof ballasts only where directly exposed to weather. Use UL Type 2 outdoor ballasts for installation in exterior lighting fixtures.

7. Use regulating, high-intensity discharge lamp ballasts with a minimum starting temperature of -20°F. For interior use, use enclosed, potted-type HID ballasts with the lowest available sound rating.

8. Do not provide luminaries with fuses.

9. Do not provide luminaries with receptacle outlets.

10. Fixtures must be hard-wired. Cord-and-plug connected luminaires are not acceptable, except in high-ceiling HID applications.

11. Self-contained emergency lighting units must operate from a maintenance-free, lead-calcium battery with an automatic charger. The units must be 6 VDC, except where high capacity is required to illuminate long distances or large areas, in which case 12 VDC units are acceptable. Use the following standard PAR 36, sealed-beam lamps:

   a. Halogen: 6 watts minimum

   b. Tungsten: 9 watts minimum

12. Battery power pack emergency lighting units must be hard-wired. Cord-and-plug connected units are not acceptable.

13. Power packs for standard fluorescent fixtures must be compatible with lamps and ballasts furnished with the fixture. Power packs must contain a battery, a charger, and control circuitry in one housing and be suitable for high-temperature operation. Power packs must be capable of being wired to switched fixtures without unnecessary emergency operation. Power packs must have LED indications to show the condition of their control circuit and batteries and have an audible alarm for component failure.
14. For energy conservation and low maintenance requirements, use Light-Emitting Diode (LED) exit signs with a maximum consumption of two watts per face. To permit visibility within a 170° field of view, furnish exit signs that have red letters with prismatic diffusers for even illumination across all parts of all letters.

15. Exit signs must operate on 120 VAC or 277 VAC power. If not connected to an emergency distribution system, specify exit signs with battery backups that include a charger and control circuitry. Specify batteries as described paragraphs 12 and 14.

C. **Submittals**
Submit the following design and construction documents.

1. Designer Submittals
   a. Lighting calculations or isofootcandle layouts demonstrating that required illumination footcandle levels and watts per square foot will be achieved throughout all spaces, including means of egress described in Section 00706: General Electrical Design Conditions.
   b. Catalog cuts

2. Construction Documents
   a. Shop drawings and product data
   b. Exit signs must be furnished with a minimum, 20-year manufacturer's warranty (exclusive of the battery)
   c. Operation and maintenance instructions, with parts lists

D. **Product Standards**
Ensure that all products conform to the following standards:

1. ANSI C78.1 (with supplements), Dimensional and Electrical Characteristics of Fluorescent Lamps, Rapid Start Types
2. ANSI C78.2 (with supplements), Dimensional and Electrical Characteristics of Fluorescent Lamps, Preheat Start Types
3. ANSI C78.20, Characteristics of Incandescent Lamps of A, G, PS, and Similar Shapes with E26 Medium Screw Bases
4. ANSI C78.21, Characteristics of Incandescent Lamps of PAR and R Shapes
5. ANSI C78.1350 through C78.1359, High-Pressure Sodium Lamps
6. ANSI C78.1375 through C78.1381, Metal Halide Lamps
7. ANSI C82.1, Specifications for Fluorescent Lamp Ballasts
8. ANSI C82.2, Methods of Measurement of Fluorescent Lamp Ballasts
9. ANSI C82.3, Specifications for Fluorescent Lamp Reference Ballasts
10. ANSI C82.4 (with supplement), Specifications for High-Intensity-Discharge and Low-Pressure Sodium Lamp Ballasts (Multiple-Supply Type)
11. ANSI C82.5 (with supplement), Specification for High-Intensity Discharge Lamp Reference Ballasts
12. ANSI C82.6 (with supplement), Methods of Measurement of High-Intensity Discharge Lamp Ballasts
13. UL 935, Fluorescent-Lamp Ballasts
14. UL 1029, High-Intensity-Discharge-Lamp Ballasts
15. NEMA LEI, Fluorescent Luminaires
16. UL 1570, Fluorescent Lighting Fixtures
17. UL 1571, Incandescent Lighting Fixtures
18. UL 1572, High Intensity Discharge Lighting Fixtures
19. UL 924, Emergency Lighting and Power Equipment

E. Manufacturers
Select luminaires that contribute to the aesthetic appeal of UNLV facilities while maintaining high standards of quality, energy efficiency, maintainability, and cost-effectiveness. The following manufacturers offer such features. However, this list does not exclude other manufacturers who, based on the experience of design professionals, might also produce acceptable luminaires.

1. Compact fluorescent downlights:
   a. Edison-Price
   b. Halo
   c. Lightolier
   d. Prescolite

2. Decorative compact fluorescent lighting:
   a. Kamro-Champion
b. Lightolier

c. Seagull

d. Shaper

3. General fluorescent lighting, including troffers, wraparounds, and industrial fixtures:

   a. Columbia
   b. Day-Brite
   c. Lithonia
   d. Metalux

4. Decorative fluorescent lighting:

   a. Alkco
   b. Architectural Lighting Systems
   c. Litecontrol

5. Track lighting:

   a. Juno, Prescolite, or Ruud (interchangeable on the same track)
   b. Lightolier
   c. Staff

6. Industrial lighting:

   a. Holophane
   b. Hubbell
   c. Lumark
   d. Sportlite

7. Lamps:

   a. General Electric
   b. Phillips
c. Sylvania/Osram

d. Link

8. Emergency Lights:
   a. Dual-Lite
   b. Emergi-Lite
   c. Lithonia

9. Exit Signs:
   a. Exitronix
   b. Hubbell
   c. Self-Powered Lighting (SPL)

J. Installation Guidelines

1. Install lamps only in positions indicated in the lamp designation code.

2. Do not install high-intensity discharge lamps with scratched bulbs.

3. Do not energize high-intensity discharge lamps until they are enclosed within fixtures.

4. Bond all ballast cases to the equipment grounding conductor.

5. Luminaires installed in occupancies, such as laboratories and workshops, must be oriented parallel to benches and centered over the edge of the working surface. Space luminaires to maintain a maximum uniformity ratio of 2:1.

6. Use a maximum six-foot length of flexible metal conduit to connect luminaires located in suspended ceilings to branch circuit wiring.

7. Where dual-level or multi-level switching is provided, wire luminaires so that each switch controls corresponding lamps in all luminaires controlled by the switch.

8. Connect emergency lighting and exit sign units to unswitched conductors fed from the same branch circuit serving normal lighting in the protected area.

9. Do not mount emergency lighting and exit sign units higher than 10 feet above the finished floor unless provisions are made for the maintenance of such units.

10. Center exit signs on building elements, such as corridors and doorways.
11. Luminaires must be fitted with swivels or otherwise adjusted so they hang plumb and true. Pendent Luminaires must not be chain hung.

12. Preparation
   Protect luminaires from wall and ceiling finishing operations. Do not install the exposed portions of luminaires until the finishes have been applied to the surrounding areas and allowed to dry.

I. Quality Control

1. After the lamps have been in service for 100 hours, obtain footcandle measurements during periods of darkness at a sufficient number of locations to demonstrate that the design criteria have been met. Submit the results to UNLV.

2. Where ballast noise is audible above the normal ambient noise, use sound level meter capable of measuring as low as 35 dBA to test the ballast noise level in accordance with the ballast manufacturer's specifications. Provide replacement ballasts where ballast noise is excessive. Where heat dissipation is not a concern, a resilient pad may be installed between the ballast and fixture.

3. Test emergency lighting units by opening the circuit breakers that serve normal lighting in the areas protected by the emergency lighting units.

4. Test exit signs by opening the circuit breakers that serve normal lighting in the areas served by the exit signs.

L. Cleaning and Adjusting
   Clean and adjust luminaires at the end of the construction period.
16521

Exterior Lighting

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

A. Summary
This section contains design criteria for general, exterior-use luminaries and poles.

B. System Design and Performance Requirements

1. The primary purposes of exterior lighting are for safe passage of pedestrians and building security. The secondary purpose of exterior lighting is to illuminate signage. Lighting for aesthetic purposes and building accent shall be limited. Aesthetic and accent lighting shall be done only with prior written approval from the UNLV Office of Planning and Construction.

2. Illumination
All walkways included in a project shall have lighting provided by the project. Illumination levels shall conform to IES recommendations. Exterior building can be used to illuminate some areas.

3. Design and locate all exterior luminaires to minimize damage from vandalism.

4. Design and locate all exterior luminaires to minimize illumination of adjoining private property not owned by UNLV or its affiliates.

5. Design exterior luminaires, poles, and foundations to withstand sustained winds of minimum 90 miles per hour.

6. Avoid luminaires that use unusual lamps. Unless justified by specific design conditions, restrict lamp types to those described in Section 16511: Interior Lighting.

7. Avoid custom fixtures; however, minor modifications to stock fixtures are acceptable.

8. Generally all exterior doors and entries shall have illumination on the outside.

9. Use only lamps of 4000 degree Kelvin rating with the highest color rendering index available for outdoor lighting.

10. Equipment

   a. Use at least two feet of flexible cord to connect luminaires that are movable for aiming or relamping to an adjacent junction box. Specify
fittings for strain relief.

b. Do not provide luminaires with fuses.

C. **Submittals**

Submit the following design and construction documentation.

1. **Designer Submittals**
   Submit catalog cuts.

2. **Construction Documents**
   Submit shop drawings and product data.

D. **Product Standards**

Ensure that all products conform to the following standards:

1. NEMA FA1, Outdoor Floodlighting Equipment
2. UL 1570, Fluorescent Lighting Fixtures
3. UL 1571, Incandescent Lighting Fixtures
4. UL 1572, High-Intensity Discharge Lighting Fixtures

E. **Manufacturers**

Select luminaires that contribute to the aesthetic appeal of UNLV facilities while maintaining high standards of quality, energy efficiency, maintainability, and cost-effectiveness. The following manufacturers offer such features. However, this list does not exclude other manufacturers who, based on the experience of design professionals, might also produce acceptable luminaires.

1. **Area and flood lights:**
   a. Holophane
   b. Hubbell
   c. Lumark
   d. McGraw-Edison
   e. Moldcast
   f. Ruud

2. **Decorative, high-intensity discharge lighting:**
   a. Architectural Area Lighting
b. Hadco

c. Hanover

d. Herwig

e. Sentry

F. Materials

1. Walkway Lights
   Walkway lights shall have a luminaire similar to Gardco Form 10 A style, bronze anodized 19” rectilinear sharp cutoff luminaire, 19 ½" wide by 29-1/4" long by 9'-¾" high with in-head fusing, Type I reflector, standard clear lens and a 250 watt metal halide lamp. New installations shall match luminaries in adjacent area.

2. Poles for walkway lights
   Poles for walkway lights shall be 15 foot, bronze anodized aluminum pole with 9" bolt pattern with hinged base. Experience has shown a pole spacing of about 75 feet is adequate for the typical walkway. New installations shall match luminaries in adjacent areas.

3. Parking lot lights and poles
   Luminaires and poles for parking lot lights shall be of the same type of design as the walkway lights with pole heights up to 35 feet (non-hinged).

4. Bollards
   Bollard type lighting fixtures shall be bronzed anodized aluminum with a metal halide lamp.

5. Well lights
   Well lights shall be installed in paved areas. Well lights shall not be installed in planter beds or tree walls. Well lights shall use metal halide lamps and multi-tap ballasts. Reflectors shall be as required for application.

L. Cleaning and Adjusting
   Clean and adjust luminaires at the end of the construction period. If necessary, aim the lights after dark.
A. **Summary**
This section summarizes the design criteria for underground exterior electrical distribution systems.

B. **System Design and Performance Requirements**
1. The minimum allowable concrete duct compressive strength is 3,000 psi.
2. Design all underground electrical raceways and duct banks for seismic zone 2.

C. **Submittals**
Submit the following design and construction documents to UNLV.
1. Design Documents
   a. Plan and profile views of all design drawings
   b. Maximum wire pulling tension calculations for proposed conduits
2. Construction Documents
   a. Product data on manholes, hand holes, and fittings
   b. Equipment and machinery proposed for bending metal conduit

D. **Product Standards**
The following products are standard for UNLV:
1. Underwriters Laboratories
2. ANS1/NEMA 70: National Electrical Code
5. National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc. (NECA) 5055: Standard of Installation
E. **Manufacturers**
   Subject to compliance with the design requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated in the work include, but are not limited to, the following.
   
   1. Pre-cast Manholes
      a. Ditullio
      b. Rotondo
      c. A UNLV approved equivalent
   
   2. Manhole Covers
      a. Waterbury 3024 or a UNLV approved equivalent with the word "Electrical" cast into the upper surface
      b. Minimum 7" deep and frame

F. **Materials**
   Use schedule 40, rigid, nonmetallic conduit in straight sections, unless otherwise noted or specified. Use rigid steel conduit for bends, kicks, sweeps, elbows, offsets, and within five feet of wall penetrations.

G. **Accessories or Special Features**
   1. All end seals, gland seals, and anchors must be designed and factory prefabricated to prevent the ingress of moisture into the system.
   
   2. All subassemblies must be designed to allow for complete draining and drying of the conduit system.
   
   3. Anchors must be manufactured to minimize the heat transfer from the carrier pipe to the jackets.

H. **Special Requirements**
   1. Provide steel cable racks with demountable insulated cable brackets in all manholes.
   
   3. Maintain a minimum grade of 4" in 100 feet, either from one manhole, hand hole, or pull box to the next, or from a high point between them, depending on surface contour.
   
   4. Pipe bends must have at least a 10' radius.

J. **Installation Guidelines**
1. For pipe bedding:
   a. Where possible, provide a uniform pipe bedding of granular material conforming to the requirements of SW, SP, or SP-SW soil classifications for on-site material. If suitable material is not available, backfill the trench with sand.
   b. Using a material similar to the bedding, backfill the entire trench width evenly in 6" lifts to 6" above the top of the pipe. Compact the lifts to at least a 95% Standard Proctor density, meeting ASTM D1556 standards at optimum moisture (or as recommended by the soils engineer).
   c. Backfill the remaining trench in lifts not to exceed 12" up to the sub-grade height for the surface condition encountered. Compact the lifts to a 95% Standard Proctor density, meeting ASTM D1556 standards at optimum moisture (or as recommended by the soils engineer).
   d. Backfilling and compacting above the sub-grade must be determined by the soils engineer or by the recommended paving design for the project.
   e. Salvage existing topsoil and reuse it, where possible, as directed by UNLV grounds personnel. Replacement topsoil must meet UNLV grounds personnel requirements.

2. Leave a nylon fish tape in all spare conduits.

3. All conduits entering a structure must terminate with a threaded end that will accept a lock nut, connector, or grounding bushing.

4. Bury all ducts at least 30" below grade, unless otherwise noted. Maintain 12" of vertical and horizontal separation with other piping systems.

5. Unless noted otherwise, encase conduits with 3,000 psi concrete, with #5 steel reinforcing.

6. For each manhole, place a label on the manhole wall adjacent to the duct. Indicate the name of the manhole at the other end and the distance to the next structure. Where duct banks enter buildings, vaults, or other structures, dowel into the concrete wall with #6 reinforcing steel at the four comers of the duct bank (minimum) and every 12" around the perimeter of the duct bank. Extend the dowels at least to the depth of the wall and the same distance into the duct bank.

7. Union type fittings are not permitted. Stagger all couplings for multiple conduit runs.

8. Provide preformed, non-metallic spacers designed to secure and separate parallel conduit runs in a trench or concrete duct bank encasement. Install spacers per NPFA 70 but not greater than 10 feet.
9. Apply wraparound duct band with on-half tape width overlap to obtain two layers at all couplings and joints.

10. Empty raceways must have a permanent removable cap over each end.

11. Install a metal lined, plastic, 6" wide warning tape 18" above all raceways and duct banks.

12. Furnish and install a "Danger - High Voltage" sign at each manhole, cable chamber, junction box, pull box, and vault.

K. Quality Control

Work on exterior electrical distribution systems must conform to the following quality control standards.

1. Testing Laboratory
   a. UNLV will retain the services of a qualified, independent testing laboratory to perform soil compaction tests, as directed, during construction.
   b. All materials within the scope of Underwriters Laboratories must conform to UL standards and have an applied UL listing mark.

2. Testing Methodology and Extent
   a. Inspect and test in accordance with NETA-ATS requirements, except section 4.
   b. Perform inspections and tests listed in NETA-ATS, section 7.3.2.

N. Start-up and Training

1. A final inspection of electrical systems is required before final payment.

2. Contractors must provide competent instructors to train UNLV personnel in the care, adjustment, and operation of all parts of the electrical system.
16741

Telecommunications

This document provides design standards only, and is not intended for use, in whole or in part, as a specification. Do not copy this information verbatim in specifications or in notes on drawings. Refer questions and comments regarding the content and use of this document to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Project Manager.

The office of information and technology regularly updates their wiring standards for all new construction and renovation. Please refer to the link below for the most current wiring standards.

http://oit.unlv.edu/forms/unlv-wiring-specifications
Appendix 1 – AIA Contracts
Please refer to the following link below to access the current sample of the AIA contracts

http://facilities.unlv.edu/plancon/contracts.html
Appendix 2 – Audio/Visual Standards
Minimum Standards for Technology Enhanced Classrooms


UNLV
### INTRODUCTION

**WHY STANDARDS**

**TYPES OF LEARNING SPACES**

1. **GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL TYPES OF CLASSROOMS**

2. **INFRASTRUCTURE**

3. **A/V TECHNOLOGY**

4. **NEW CONSTRUCTION**

5. **DESIGN AND CONSULTATION PROCESS**

6. **RESOURCES**

7. **APPENDIX 1 – LECTERN SPECIFICATIONS**

8. **APPENDIX 2 – LINE DRAWING**

9. **APPENDIX 3 – TYPICAL ROOM LAYOUT**

10. **APPENDIX 4 – LIGHTING AND ZONE DIAGRAM**

11. **APPENDIX 5 – CONDUIT LAYOUT**

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**Issued:** July 31, 2009  *(REV. 01 – July 31, 2010)*
Minimum Standards for Technology Enhanced Classrooms

Introduction

Office of Information Technology, Classroom Technology Services provides consultation, design, installation, and maintenance services for the University’s classrooms, meeting rooms, computer labs, and other learning environments. These are the general Audio Visual technical guidelines for designing, constructing, and renovating instructional spaces at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. These are minimal standards and are not all inclusive. There will be unique situations that will require modifications. This manual offers current standards for the design of instructional spaces at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. Periodic reviews of classroom facilities are done to identify deficiencies and develop plans for any needed upgrades or improvements. This is a “living document” that will be under constant review and adjusted as audio visual technology advances.

Why Standards?

Today, technology and an increased emphasis on undergraduate education have rekindled interest in classroom design. Institutions now invest significant amounts of scarce funds to "bring classrooms into the modern century.” Colleges and universities recognize that to recruit and retain good students and faculty, modern and well-equipped instructional facilities are as important as modern and well-equipped research facilities.

Well-designed classrooms do not occur by chance. An attitude must be fostered among faculty, students and administrators that reinforce the idea that classrooms are the responsibility of everyone. While offices, conference rooms, laboratories, and other spaces typically have their own advocacy group or responsible department, general classrooms are institutional resources that belong to everyone. For this reason, in addition to using these guidelines to direct the improvement of instructional spaces, The Office of Information Technology, Classroom Technology Services has taken the role of advocacy for these classrooms. This group includes technology support personnel, classroom designers, scheduling staff, and administrators who are concerned about the quality of instruction and instructional space on campus.

The intent of this document is to NOT impede evolutionary thinking relative to classroom design. New ideas that can be advantageous to the educational process are encouraged and are to be presented to the Office of Information Technology, Classroom Technology Services for feedback from the design team.

Types of Learning Spaces

1.1 Learning Spaces

1.1.1 Seminar TEC – 1-19 seats

1.1.2 Classroom TEC - 20 to 59 Seats

1.1.3 Lecture Room TEC - 60 to 149 Seats

1.1.4 Auditorium TEC - 150+ Seats

1.1.5 DISTANCE EDUCATION OR INTERACTIVE VIDEO CLASSROOMS
Room-based videoconferencing equipment standards vary dramatically and depend on the specifics of the room, budget, and planned use. A consultation is highly recommended.

1.1.6 COMPUTER LABS CLASSROOMS

General requirements for all types of classrooms

This applies to new construction and renovation of existing facilities unless otherwise noted.

Infrastructure

1.2 Network

1.2.1 (7) Drops for networking (at instructor lectern) – pass 2 drops through the lectern to projector and access point (additionally there is 3 cat6 cables from the lectern to projector for analog and digital video signals)

1.2.2 Network ready devices
   - Data/Video Projector
   - 802.11x Access Point
   - Control Processor
   - Laptop
   - Installed PC
   - Blu-ray DVD Player
   - Spare

1.3 Conduit (see Appendix 5)

1.3.1 (1.25 inch) conduit shall be installed from lectern to projector (see Appendix 3)

1.3.2 (1) inch conduit shall be installed from the lectern or equipment rack location in each learning space to all locations where equipment will be installed that must be connected to the lectern or rack (screens, speakers, instructor area equipment/inputs, lighting control system, cameras, ceiling mics, wireless mic antenna, assistive listening transmitter, etc.)

1.3.3 No section of conduit shall be longer than 30m (100ft) or contain more than two 90 degree bends between pull points or pull boxes

1.3.4 Fill capacity for conduit not more than 50%

1.4 Electrical

1.4.1 An isolated 115v/20 amp circuit shall be provided for the lectern and projector. (see Appendix 5)

1.4.2 All low-voltage connections shall be separated from the electrical circuits to the room through separate conduit or separate channel within a raceway or cable tray. These services include control and signal cables for audio, video, data, and voice feeds.

1.4.3 Cables and conductors of Class 2 and Class 3 circuits shall not be placed in any cable, cable tray, compartment, enclosure, outlet box, device box, raceway, or similar fitting with conductors of electric light, power, Class 1, nonpower-limited fire alarm circuits, and medium power network-powered broadband communications cables.

1.4.4 Audio, video, voice and data telecommunications cabling shall not be run adjacent and parallel to power cabling – even along short distances – unless one or both cable types are shielded and grounded. For low voltage communication cables, a minimum
5-inch distance is required from any fluorescent lighting fixture or power line over 2 kVA and up to 24 inches from any power line over 5 kVA.

1.5 Security

1.5.1 Install Marlock Control system with Latching Relay on single point entrance

1.5.2 Install Marlock Control system with Latching Relay on AV control rooms and AV closets

1.5.3 Projectors and document cameras shall have a Sonic Alert attached to them.

1.5.4 Bryce Security screws shall be used when mounting equipment in racks

1.5.5 Key locked Access panel shall be designed into Lectern

1.5.6 Flat panel displays shall be secured to the mount with keylock.

1.6 Telecommunications

1.6.1 Each room shall have a telephone installed for Technical Support

1.6.2 Telephone jack shall be installed in or near the lectern

1.7 ADA Compliance

1.7.1 Every consideration should be taken to accommodate requirements set forth by the ADA, including but not limited to appropriate lighting and space for an interpreter, wheelchair access and any other accommodations.

1.7.2 The ADA Code of Federal regulations may be found at http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/ada/adastd94.pdf (PDF document).

1.7.3 Closed Captioning capabilities at projector thru relay in control system

1.7.4 Infrastructure in place for Assistive listening devices

1.8 Lighting (see Appendix 4)

1.8.1 Less than 5 Vertical Foot-candles shall be on screen

1.8.2 Apply window treatments if necessary to control ambient light.

1.8.3 Room lights shall be conveniently be controlled from the teaching area, along with any lights that are capable of being dimmed during projection, as well as whiteboard lights.

1.8.4 There are four lighting zones in most classrooms:

Zone 1 Main classroom lighting (student seating area):

This zone services students and allows them to read and take notes in class.
Zone 2 – Projection area

While light bleed isn’t the problem it once was, it is still important that light not shine directly on a screen during projection. Because of this, we recommend that lights which shine directly on the screen be switched separately. They can be turned off during presentations, but turned on when maximum whiteboarding are needs to be illuminated.

Zone 3 – Instructor Workstation

The light direction above the instructor workstation should be switched separately whenever possible to allow the instructor to see their materials while conducting a class with the rest of the lights off for projection.

Emergency Lights

Due to fire and safety codes, many classrooms must have an emergency light that stays on at all times, even when the lights are shut off. Because this can cause interference with the clarity of the projected image on screen, every effort must be made to isolate light radiation to the back of the room away from the projection screen.

A/V Technology

1.9 Design and technology employed

The design and the technology remain relatively consistent; the actual equipment manufacturer may vary as new technology become available. (see Appendix 2)

1.10 Screen: Draper Manufacturing (see Appendix 2)

1.10.1 Screen shall be 16:10 or 16:9 (depending on application) Electric Projection Screens

1.10.2 Screen shall be sized vertically (Furthest Viewer divided by 5)

1.10.3 Screen shall be screen are recessed mounted when appropriate

1.10.4 The bottom of screen shall be drop no lower than 60” AFF

1.10.5 Screen shall be matt white with gain of about 1.0 (30 Lamberts per square foot of screen area)

1.10.6 Screen shall have a black border

1.10.7 Screen shall be electrically operated with low voltage control

1.10.8 An unobstructed view shall be provided of the entire image on all screens from all seats within the viewing angles.

1.10.9 The viewing angle shall be a Maximum 45-degree horizontal angle from the perpendicular to the center of screens and a Maximum 35-degree vertical angle from the perpendicular to the top of each screen

1.10.10 Screens should be oriented towards the “center of gravity” of the seating area so students in all seats can easily see projected images and the whiteboards.

1.10.11 Minimum distance between screen and closest seat is 9’
1.11 Audio Systems

1.11.1 Speech reinforcement sound amplification shall be present and distributed through a minimum of four ceiling speakers separate from the Program audio speakers.

1.11.2 Program sound amplification shall be present when a data/video projector is designed into the room.

1.11.3 There shall be at least one each midrange left and right speakers.

1.11.4 Program Speakers shall be mounted in front of the room where instruction takes place.

1.11.5 Program Speakers shall be mounted up near the ceiling.

1.11.6 Film Studies and Music teaching faculty should be consulted about their specific needs.

1.11.7 Wireless microphones shall be Sennheiser True Diversity microphone systems.

1.12 Lectern

1.12.1 There shall be laptop connectivity support via cable pass through to include VGA with Audio, Composite Video with Audio, and Network – a minimum of 4’ reach from cubby. Cables color coded at connectors.

1.12.2 A power conditioner shall be provided with a 8 outlet minimum.

1.12.3 A VGA confidence monitor shall be mounted to Ergonomic Arm (widescreen).

1.12.4 The lectern shall be Marshall MPL60 Custom Designed Lectern.

   **NOTE:** Most “off-the-shelf” lectern furniture does not meet our goals. The University has worked closely with AV vendors and A/V Furniture Manufacturers to develop custom designs that do meet these goals and seek to standardize workstation and user interface design for each classroom. This standardization simplifies ease of use and minimizes instructor training. Refinements to the University’s custom-designed instructor workstations are made periodically. Architects and Consultants should obtain electronic copies of drawings for the appropriate current design(s) from UNLV’s Classroom Technology Support Services (SEE APPENDIX 1).

1.13 Interface (Crestron or Extron)

1.13.1 The Control system manufactured by Crestron shall be with Roomview Control (rack mounted).

1.13.2 The Control system manufactured by Extron shall be with Globalviewer Control (rack mounted).

1.13.3 The control system shall be programmable and capable of being re-programmed.

1.13.4 The interface shall have controls for AV equipment, screens, lights and other selected programmable devices.

1.13.5 Touchpanel shall be a Crestron 6 inches panel minimum in renovated spaces and for new construction the minimum shall be a 10 inch panel.
1.13.6 The Crestron control system shall be eControl capable and ready.

1.13.7 The touch panel on the instructor lectern shall be easy-to-read, simple menu choices which mirror the UNLV chosen standard design.

**NOTE:** Design samples will be supplied by the Classroom Technology Support.

1.13.8 All source codes, compiled codes, and access passwords shall be provided to the University at acceptance and become University property.

1.13.9 AV vendor shall provide updates to existing code during the life of the AV vendor equipment service warranty.

1.14 Computer

1.14.1 There shall be at least one computer installed in the classroom (small chassis for rack mounting) with the following specifications:

- Ultrasharp LCD display with VGA\DVI\HDMI input
- DVD/ROM drive
- USB 2.0, 6 port standard
- One active USB 2.0 powered extension
- Possible fire wire card for MACs
- One micro or standard sized keyboard
- Custom rack shelf with bezel for security
- One optical scroll wheel mouse
- Current version of Windows operating system
- Front USB connections

**NOTE:** Check with Classroom Technology Support for current computer specifications.

1.15 Document Camera

1.15.1 There shall be at least one Document Camera installed with the following specifications:

- Progressive scan camera.
- Digital SXGA, XGA or SVGA signal on RGBHV and DVI outputs Composite video out.
- Able to upgrade firmware.
- 75Hz and 60Hz output modes.
- RS232 and USB inputs for control and connection to other devices.
- Automatic and manual Focus.
- Brightness controls.
White working surface that dampens reflection and allows for transparency use.

USB connectivity for live document camera preview and control on local pc.

1.16 DVD/VCR Player

1.16.1 There shall be at least one Combination DVD/VCR player installed with the following specifications:

- NTSC signal VCR is required
- IR ports for control through the Crestron or other controllers
- Consumer grade playback machines are acceptable
- Playback decks should be able to fit in standard AV racks
- Outputs should be BNC or RCA or both
- Input connections for video, left and right audio channels (RCA type connectors)
- Custom rack shelf with bezel for security

1.17 Video/Data Projector

**NOTE:** To keep pace with current technology, the Classroom Technologies/IT team should work directly with audio-visual consultants/vendors to specify projectors that meet current criteria established by UNLV. Cost should not be the only consideration when selecting projection options.

1.17.1 The criteria for projector selection shall include the minimum criteria:

- Seminar TEC – 1-19 seats - 4000 Lumen
- Classroom TEC - 20 to 59 Seats - 4000 Lumen
- Lecture Room TEC - 60 to 149 Seats - 4000 -5000 Lumens
- Auditorium 150+ seats – 5000+ Lumens
- Low noise output - 37 dB (High Brightness Mode)30 dB (Low Brightness Mode)
- Compatibility with classroom computers, laptops other audio-visual components
- Uniformly bright, clear images with good resolution and excellent color rendition
- Reliability including proven track record for good customer service and next day advanced replacement warranty
- Availability and cost of lamps and replacement parts
- Low-profile size to avoid blocking views of screens and whiteboards
- Availability of specialized projectors and/or lenses for unique classroom spaces
- Accessibility of lamp or filter change housing without removing projector
1.17.2 Projectors shall be mounted with security mount (BMS Mfg.)

**NOTE:** Projector mounts should not cover the lamp or filter change housing area so that lamp changes can be made without removing the projector from the ceiling mount.

1.17.3 A projector that is in excess of 14 feet AFF shall have a motorized lift installed for serviceability. Lift shall be able to be operated from the control system and/or manual switch.

1.17.4 Projector location: The center of the lens shall be exact height of the top of white projection area of the screen and perpendicular to the center of the screen.

**New Construction**

1.18 Room Layout (see Appendix 2)

1.18.1 Minimum Ceiling Height = Screen Size (vertically) + 5’

1.18.2 Prefer Square Room

1.18.3 If Fixed tables (power included), and conduit for data. If non-fixed, power in floor boxes in strategic locations around room.

1.18.4 Table rows should be separated enough to allow students to enter row easily when others are seated.

1.18.5 Leave 9’ between front of room and first student table.

1.18.6 Instructor location to left or right of screen (See APPENDIX 3)

1.19 Acoustical (including room properties and the effects of HVAC and mechanical systems)

1.19.1 Intelligibility: STI > .9

1.19.2 Hard surfaces up front and soft in the back

1.19.3 Overall Noise Level <= 35dBA SPL
1.19.4 Sound Level 70dB +-3dB over entire seating area, THD >0.5%

1.19.5 HVAC designed for NC30 or below

1.19.6 No AC vents by screen, no noise by teacher or back rows, and classrooms placed away from noise generating locations (i.e., mechanical rooms, bathrooms, elevator shafts, etc)

1.19.7 Entrances in back of room, Door has window for viewing whether class is in session

1.19.8 Acoustic Ceiling Tiles and Carpeting (Tiles) for flooring – static resistant, lifetime warrantee for wear/ravel/stain

1.19.9 The front wall may reflect sound to the rear of the room. If a reverberation problem occurs, apply a small amount of acoustical material to the walls in the rear of the room to deaden the problem. Walls in the classroom should have a minimum sound transmission class (STC) of 50.

1.19.10 The rear wall of any large classroom (over 75) should have an acoustically absorbent finish. Side walls in large lecture halls should not be parallel and they should have a rough or textured surface. Noise levels should not exceed NC 25-30.

**Design and Consultation process**

Design guidance is of little value if it is not read, understood, or followed. We welcome suggestions to improve it, and we actively solicit opinions from faculty, students, and staffs after new rooms are brought on-line.

**Resources:**

- **Minimum Acceptable Standards for Teaching Spaces**
  Victoria University, 2006.

- **Emory College Classroom Design Guide**
  Emory College April 16th, 2008

- **Classroom Design Guidance: Classrooms**
  University of Cincinnati
  Department of Planning+Design+Construction
  April 2009
Appendix 1 – Lectern Specifications

Marshall Furniture Construction Methods and Quality Standards

Basis
Marshall Furniture is a member in good standing of the Architectural Woodwork Institute (AWI). We base our construction methods and quality standards on the 2003, 8th edition standards and will comply immediately with the new edition when it is published.

Grades
AWI grades work as Economy, Custom and Premium. The majority of our projects fall into the Custom grade, except that we build the audience side of presentation furniture to Premium standards as standard practice. The main difference between the two grades are cosmetic, never structural. Premium grade standards for the “working” side of presentation furniture can add considerable extra cost to a project. A choice must be made between Custom and Premium grade. Several of our new stock items are made in melamine to Economy standards.

Materials
Substrates
AWI specifies that medium density fiberboard (MDF) is the required substrate for Premium grade cabinets both for veneer and plastic laminate. Beginning with the 7th edition of AWI quality standards, Veneer core plywood is specifically forbidden from Premium grade work, especially doors, and not recommended for Custom grade. To quote from AWI Section 400A-T-3, 8th edition: “Veneer core doors will not be guaranteed against warping, telegraphing or delamination.”
We therefore recommend against using veneer core plywood unless there is a compelling reason to do so. If used, the cabinet and doors will not be guaranteed against warping, telegraphing or delamination.
Economy Grade cabinets are made of MDF or particle board.

Veneer
Unless otherwise specified, all of our veneer panels are plain sliced, grade AA/AA, or if not available AA/A. We use the highest grade available. Additionally, we specify extra wide leaves. Veneered panel stock made to our specifications is book-matched, sequenced and numbered. Veneer pressed in our plant can be matched as specified. All panels and shelves are veneered and then edgebanded on all sides.

Solids
All solids are plain sliced AWI grade 1 (highest), unless otherwise specified.

Laminates
We use whatever brand, color and grade are specified. Be aware that laminate stock from proprietary brands (Steelcase, Hon, Knoll International and others) are available, but generally at a significant premium in price. The choice of such products must be made known to us at the time of quotation.

Construction Methods
Presentation furniture has unique requirements. Much of it is on wheels and it sustains the abuse inherent in moving heavy furniture over door jams and into elevators. Most presentation furniture is loaded with electronic equipment which is heavy, produces heat and is a tempting target for theft.
Finally, we often ship long distances by common carrier, itself a special form of abuse. Therefore the furniture must withstand shock loads, twisting, side loads and the abrasion of constant use. To that end, we have developed a casework structure, refined by 21 years of experience that can handle all these assaults and still function and look good for many years. Our case construction method can be adapted to any exterior design and it leaves the entire interior open and available for equipment and storage. Ours is a proprietary construction technique and
differs from standard practice. Our ten-year guarantee is only valid when we build to our specifications.

Case construction
We build all casework with dado joints, reinforced with blocking, on all horizontal surfaces. These joints are glued and screwed together under pressure. Vertical joints are mitered, blocked and glued under pressure. The result is a slightly flexible casework shell that is almost indestructible. Joints can flex without opening because they are trapped in dadoes. They can’t pull apart because of blocking. The flex allows castered cabinets to roll over obstructions without breaking joints.

There has not been a case failure with this design in more than 20 years. Melamine construction is based on a 32mm, glued dowel assembly to better than industry standards.

Doors
We recommend flush inset doors and drawers for most presentation applications. While this is the most expensive approach, it is the most durable in presentation applications. Inset doors are more difficult to pry open than overlay doors. Door alignment is protected by the cabinet frame. This is especially important on cabinets on casters. Full and partial overlay doors are available on request.

Drawers
Our drawer construction is to AWI Custom specifications, except that our drawer bottoms are 1/2” thick and all of the drawer parts are made from 9-ply Baltic Birch plywood. All joints are dadoed, lapped, glued and pinned. This construction is stronger than dovetails, especially in large drawers.

Edge treatments
All panels with exposed edges are edgebanded after they are veneered. High wear edges are banded with 3/8” solid, the panel is then veneered and edgebanded. All edges are broken on both solid, veneer and plastic laminate panels. Laminates are edgebanded first and faced second as required by AWI Custom/Premium standards.

Shelves
Shelves are edgebanded 3/4” MDF panels supported by pins with safety shoulders. Larger shelves or shelves designed for heavy weight are edged front and rear with 1 1/2” or larger solid applied at a 90° angle with biscuits and glue under pressure. Most shelves are indexed front to rear with a machined recess under the shelf pins. This allows a full width, 4” gap in the rear for ventilation and cord passage.

Finish
Our standard finish is precatalyzed M.L. Campbell Magna Max lacquer, satin #35. Different sheen levels may be specified. This finish is very durable, repairable, water resistant, has no HAP solvents and is EPA compliant.

Design/Build & Shop Drawings
Marshall Furniture provides design/build drawings, dimensioned in 2D and 3D for all projects as part of our service. There is no charge for these drawings, nor for revisions to them. We base our production on these drawings by our proprietary construction methods. They must be signed off by the responsible party for production to begin. Generally these drawings do not detail construction methods.

If traditional shop drawings are needed to detail construction methods, they are available at an additional cost and take up to two weeks to get from our drafting service. Drawings and revisions to drawings are billed at cost. Initial drawings cost $500 to $1000 depending on complexity and the level of detail required. These drawings are not available until we have received a purchase order either for the project or for the drawings alone.

Hardware
Hinges
For most applications we use 110° European hinges (Salice). Hinges with a greater opening are available but be aware they intrude on the interior space by as much as three inches per side. Allow extra cabinet width to maintain interior space requirements for equipment. This is especially important when equipment racks are involved. Butt, wraparound, pivot and piano hinges are used as needed.
Drawer Slides
   Accuride full extensions slides are used in all applications unless otherwise specified.
Knobs & Pulls
   Our standard knobs are solid brass, 7/8” diameter round knobs. Finish is brass or chrome. Other finishes and shapes are available as specified.
Locks
   We use National, Timberline, Best and Olympic locks as needed or specified.
Guarantee
   We guarantee our work in solid wood, veneer or high pressure laminates for ten years. Melamine construction is guaranteed for five years.
APPENDIX 3 – Typical Room Layout

Screen Dimension Height = 1/5th x (2.5ft (furthest viewer)) = 5ft
16:10 screen = 8' x 5'
Projector location: The center of the lens shall be exact height of the top of white projection area of the screen and perpendicular to the center of the screen.

White projection area of screen

Wall Speakers
Program Playback
APPENDIX 4 – Lighting Zone Diagram

Lighting Zones:
Zone 1 - Main classroom lighting (student seating area):
Zone 2 - Projection area
Zone 3 - Instructor Workstation

1* Emergency Light

Lectern

Screen
APPENDIX 5 - Conduit Layout

Conduit to be allowed in this area (to minimize electrical interference):

- One 3/4" conduit for 120V dedicated power circuit
- One 3/4" conduit for lighting power
- One 1" conduit for network infrastructure
- One 1 1/2" conduit for low voltage projector AV
- One 1" conduit for low voltage speaker and control
- One 1" conduit for future use

Ceiling Speaker box

Room lighting control

Audio/Video control

120V dedicated circuit

30A switch

Horn lighting control

120V dedicated circuit

(100A breaker)

Left speaker

Right speaker

Screen rise

Voltage control

Conduit layout in the lecture area.
Appendix 3 – Exterior Signage
Pre-cast concrete with rounded edges and natural, rough aggregate finish. Rebars are painted red. Fabricated aluminum reverse channel letters with 1 1/2" return; painted red with white copy on brand; clear coated for protection. Graphics mount flush with concrete wall. Base to have concrete mow-guard.
LOCATION MAP KIOSK: 3/4"=1'-0"
Pre-cast concrete with rounded edges and natural, rough aggregate finish. Reveal are painted red.
UNLV logo is recessed in concrete base and painted red. Recessed illuminated single face sign cabinets,
painted red with lean face painted second surface; background is dark grey with white copy and graphics.
Opposite side is recessed with cork board face. Base to have concrete mow guard.
STREET DIRECTIONAL - 3/4" x 1-3/4"

Aluminum sign face, 6" deep, painted red with dark grey directional copy area.
Logo is silver; copy and arrows are white reflective vinyl copy; clear coated for protection.
Radiused, 5" diameter aluminum posts with brushed aluminum finish.
SIDEWALK DIRECTIONAL - 3'/4" x 1' 9"

Pre-cast concrete with rounded edges and natural, rough aggregate, finish. Reaves are painted red. Recessed illuminated sign cabinet, (4) eldred, painted red with lexan face painted second surface; background is dark grey with white copy and arrows. Recessed area to hold emergency call box, painted red. Base to have concrete mow-guard.
Beam Hall
Business, Economics &
Hotel Administration

Building IDs: 3/4" x 1/8"
Aluminum sign face, 6" deep, painted red with dark grey building copy area.
Logo is silver and building copy is white; clear coated for protection.
Radius, 3" diameter, aluminum posts with brushed aluminum finish.
Aluminum sign face, 6'' deep, painted red with dark grey building copy area. Logo in silver and copy in white; clear coated for protection. Cork board area is recessed 2'' and enclosed with a tempered glass door with an aluminum frame painted red, hinged at bottom and locks at top. Radiused, 3'' diameter, aluminum posts with brushed aluminum finish.
Appendix 4 – Dedication Plaque
S/F WALL PLAQUE 3"=1'-0"

SUPPLY & INSTALL (1) S/F WALL PLAQUE

CAST BRONZE PLAQUE
STIPPLE FINISH BKGD. - SATIN DURANODIC FINISH
5/16" THICK w/ NO BORDER
Appendix 5 – Flight Path Information
Recording Requested by: Clark County Dept. of Aviation
P.O. Box 11005
Las Vegas, Nevada 89111-1005

EXHIBIT “A”

INTERLOCAL CONTRACT BETWEEN CLARK COUNTY
AND THE BOARD OF REGENTS ON BEHALF OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS

Assessors Parcel Numbers:

162-22-801-001
162-22-402-004
162-22-403-001
162-22-308-009
162-22-308-010
162-22-701-002
162-22-303-004
162-22-303-001
162-22-601-001
162-22-203-001
162-22-510-010
162-22-501-006
162-22-501-001
162-22-105-001
162-22-104-005
162-22-104-003
CLARK COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
AGENDA ITEM

Issue: Interlocal Contract with the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada System

Petitioner: Robert N. Broadbent, Director of Aviation

Recommendation:
That the Board of County Commissioners authorize the Director of Aviation to enter into an interlocal contract between Clark County and the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada System (UNLV) to implement construction restrictions and standards for new construction on UNLV property generally located near the Thomas and Mack Center and to relocate the UNLV track.

FISCAL IMPACT:
Funds are available in the airport budget.

BACKGROUND:
On August 17, 1993, the Board held a Public Hearing and agreed to the purchase of the Paradise Elementary School from the Clark County School District. The negotiations have resulted in a proposed interlocal agreement between Clark County and the School District to allow the County to purchase the property for $7,500,000.00. The School District, in turn, has agreed to forfeit any requirements for the County to soundproof Helen Cannon Junior High or the Southern Nevada Vocational-Technical Schools. And, unless approved by Clark County, the School District has also agreed not to construct any new schools within McCarran International Airport’s 60 LDN noise contour (Cooperative Management Agreement Area with the Bureau of Land Management).

Subsequently, Clark County and the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV) have resolved to enter into an interlocal contract where the Clark County Department of Aviation will pay the costs involved in the relocation and functional replacement of the UNLV track facility. The UNLV track will be relocated to a suitable location on UNLV property to enable the School District to construct a replacement elementary school on that site.

In exchange for this, UNLV has agreed to comply and implement construction restrictions and standards for new construction on UNLV property that lies within McCarran International Airport’s Airport Environs Overlay District (AEOD), and complies with Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR) Part 150.

This item was approved by the UNLV Board of Regents on October 4, 1996.

Respectfully submitted,

DONALD L. SHALMY
County Manager

AUTHORIZED AS RECOMMENDED

Claroed for Agenda

Agenda Item # 44
January 14, 1997

McCarran International Airport  
P. O. Box 11005  
Las Vegas, NV 89111-1005

ATTN: Jacob Snow

RE: Interlocal Contract

Dear Jacob:

Attached please find an executed copy of the Interlocal Agreement between the University of Nevada, Las Vegas and Clark County concerning Paradise Elementary School.

We will process the contract for consultant services for the track relocation, and will keep you informed of our progress.

We look forward to working with you on this project.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

John Amend
Associate Vice President for Administration

cc: Norval Pohl, Vice President for Finance and Administration

Enc.
INTERLOCAL CONTRACT

This Interlocal Contract is made pursuant to NRS 277.180 and entered into this 15th day of October, 1996, by and between the Board of Regents of the University and Community College System of Nevada, on behalf of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV), and Clark County, Nevada, a political subdivision of the State of Nevada (COUNTY).

WITNESSETH

WHEREAS, COUNTY has a requirement to ensure land use compatibility in and around McCarran International Airport;

WHEREAS, the Paradise Elementary School is located within a high noise area (AE-70) and according to Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and Clark County land use guidelines, the noise level associated with this area is incompatible with schools that are not provided with proper noise attenuation; and

WHEREAS, COUNTY, due to the high noise level and the traffic congestion that results from the school zone on Swenson St. and Tropicana Ave., has plans to purchase the Paradise Elementary School from the Clark County School District (CCSD); and

WHEREAS, COUNTY and UNLV have previously cooperated in compatible land use planning for property in and around the Thomas & Mack Center, and the FAA has approved a new noise mitigation measure as part of the Part 150 Noise Compatibility Program for McCarran International Airport wherein COUNTY and UNLV have agreed to cooperate in future land use planning decisions; and
WHEREAS, UNLV desires to enhance educational opportunities by providing a way for students in the College of Education to interact with actual elementary school students, teachers, and administrators in a laboratory environment; and

WHEREAS, UNLV is willing to provide the land for the relocation of the school and;

WHEREAS, COUNTY, the CCSD and UNLV desire to maximize use of public facilities to reduce costs and provide more and better services to the community, while providing for development that is compatible with airport and aircraft noise levels; and

WHEREAS, in light of the aircraft noise problem, COUNTY, CCSD and UNLV have resolved to relocate the Paradise Elementary School from its current site to a new location on UNLV property;

WHEREAS, COUNTY has enacted an Airport Environ Overlay District to ensure future development of the present site of Paradise Elementary School is compatible with the Airport; and

WHEREAS, UNLV, under its enabling legislation, does not have to comply with the COUNTY’S Airport Environ Overlay District and, therefore, has previously proposed to construct incompatible developments within the Overlay District’s boundaries; and

WHEREAS, UNLV is willing to implement construction restrictions and standards within the COUNTY’S Airport Environ Overlay District;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the following, the parties agree as follows:

1. Each party represents that it is authorized by law to perform the services, activities and undertakings which it agrees to assume under this agreement.

2. UNLV agrees that all future development of UNLV property inside the AE-70 will comply with certain construction restrictions and standards within the Airport Environ Overlay
District as of September 1, 1996, in an area generally bounded by Flamingo Road on the north, Tropicana Avenue on the south; a line running north and south along the eastern edge of the Thomas & Mack Center (not including the Thomas and Mack Center), between Tropicana Avenue and Flamingo Road as the eastern boundary; and Paradise Road on the west. In this area UNLV will; a) prohibit the construction of residential housing units in that portion of the above defined area south of Harmon Avenue; b) incorporate appropriate sound attenuation standards that reduce the exterior to interior noise levels in any new construction; and c) limit the height of new construction in the area to 100 feet above the surrounding grade with that height limit increasing by no more than one foot for every 50 feet going north from the UNLV Thomas and Mack Center.

3. COUNTY and UNLV agree to cooperate with each other to promote a mutually beneficial relationship whereby property currently owned or obtained in the future by UNLV can be developed for uses which are compatible with the Airport Environ Overlay District restrictions and the aircraft noise environment.

4. COUNTY agrees to work with UNLV to identify COUNTY property administered and controlled by the Department of Aviation which could be available for a long-term lease to UNLV for uses which are compatible with the Airport Environ Overlay District restrictions and the aircraft noise environment.

5. COUNTY intends to enter into a separate agreement with CCSD concerning attenuation of airport-related noise which affects certain school district properties. Such separate agreement will include the purchase by COUNTY of the Paradise Elementary School.
6. In the event COUNTY and CCSD enter into such an agreement, UNLV agrees to enter into its own, separate agreement with CCSD wherein UNLV will agree to permit CCSD to build a new, larger elementary school on UNLV property upon the property currently used as the track facility.

7. In consideration of UNLV’s agreement to comply with paragraph 2 as outlined above, COUNTY agrees to negotiate in good faith with UNLV for the reuse and redevelopment of the current Paradise Elementary School site at the southeast corner of Tropicana Ave. and Swenson St. Further, in the event the separate agreements with CCSD, described in Paragraphs 5 and 6, above, are entered into, and the new elementary school is placed where the UNLV track facility is currently located, COUNTY agrees to pay UNLV the costs involved in the relocation and functional replacement of the UNLV track to a suitable location on UNLV property.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have caused this Agreement to be executed by their duly authorized representatives.

Attest:
Loretta Bowman, County Clerk

By: [Signature]

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

By: [Signature]

Date: [Signature]

Approved as to form:
Stewart Bell, District Attorney

By: [Signature]

(Deputy)

BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY AND COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM OF NEVADA on behalf of the UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS

By: [Signature]

Richard S. Jarvis, Chancellor

Date: [Signature]

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS

By: [Signature]

Carol C. Harter, President

Date: [Signature]
Appendix 6 – Plant List
### Native and Adapted Shrubs, Grasses, Perennials, Succulents and Cacti for Southern Nevada

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leather Leaf Acacia</td>
<td>Acacia craespedocarpa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Desert Carpet Acacia</td>
<td>Acacia redolens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raspberry Fuzzies</td>
<td>Acalypha monostachya</td>
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<td>Mescal Ceniza</td>
<td>Agave colorata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sharkskin Agave</td>
<td>Agave ‘Shark Skin’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cetury Plant</td>
<td>Agave americana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Variegated Century Plant</td>
<td>Agave americana v. marginata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Variegated Century Plant</td>
<td>Agave americana v. mediopicta</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cow’s Horn Agave</td>
<td>Agave bovicornuta</td>
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<td>Spider Agave</td>
<td>Agave bracteosa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dwarf Century Plant</td>
<td>Agave desmettiana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Variegated Dwarf Century Plant</td>
<td>Agave desmettiana ‘variegata’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dark Green Agave, Thread Leaf Agave</td>
<td>Agave filifera</td>
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<tr>
<td>Twin-flowered Agave</td>
<td>Agave geminiflora</td>
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<tr>
<td>Creme Brulee Century Plant</td>
<td>Agave guiengola ‘Crème Brulee’</td>
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<td>Harvard Agave</td>
<td>Agave havardiana</td>
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<td>Center Stripe Agave</td>
<td>Agave lophantha</td>
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<td>Black Spined Agave</td>
<td>Agave macrocantha</td>
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<td>Mountain Agave</td>
<td>Agave montana</td>
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<td>Chahuquiqui</td>
<td>Agave multifilifera</td>
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<td>Murphy’s Agave</td>
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<td>Whale’s Tongue Agave</td>
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<td>Cabbage Head Agave</td>
<td>Agave parrasana</td>
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<td>Estrella</td>
<td>Agave parry v. parryi</td>
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<td>Artichoke Agave</td>
<td>Agave parry v. turncata</td>
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<td>Huachuca Century Plant</td>
<td>Agave parryi v huachucensis</td>
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<td>Agave parryi v neomexicana</td>
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<td>Agave parryi v. parryi</td>
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<td>Smallflower Century Plant</td>
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<td>Butterfly Agave</td>
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<td>Ornamental Pulque Agave</td>
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<td>Rough-leaved Agave</td>
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<td>Durango Delight</td>
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<td>Mescal Agave</td>
<td>Agave utahensis</td>
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<td>Queen Victoria Agave</td>
<td>Agave victoriae-reginae</td>
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<td>Compact Queen Victoria Agave</td>
<td>Agave victoriae-reginae ‘Compacta’</td>
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<td>Octopus Agave</td>
<td>Agave vilmoriniana</td>
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<td>Weber Agave</td>
<td>Agave weberi</td>
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<td>Indian Mallow</td>
<td>Albutillon palmeri</td>
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<td>Tree Aloe</td>
<td>Aloe arborescens</td>
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<td>Medicinal Aloe (Aloe Vera)</td>
<td>Aloe barbadensis</td>
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<td>Nubian Aloe</td>
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<td>Dawe’s Aloe</td>
<td>Aloe dawei</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kokerbom</td>
<td>Aloe dichotoma</td>
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Issued: July 31, 2009 (REV. 01 – July 31, 2010)
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<tr>
<td>Aloe ferox</td>
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<td>Aloe marlothii</td>
<td>Flat-flowered Aloe</td>
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<td>Gold Tooth Aloe</td>
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<td>Aloe saponaria</td>
<td>African or Tiger Aloe</td>
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<td>Aloe sinkatana</td>
<td>Sudan Aloe</td>
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<td>Aloe striata</td>
<td>Coral Aloe</td>
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<td>Aloe variegata</td>
<td>Partridge Breast Aloe</td>
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<td>Aloe x ‘Blue Elf’</td>
<td>Blue Elf Aloe</td>
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<td>Yerba Mansa</td>
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<td>Anisacanthus quadrifid us v. wrightii</td>
<td>Mexican Fire (Mexican Flame)</td>
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<td>Pink Desert Hibiscus (African Mallow)</td>
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<td>Angel Hair</td>
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<td>Powis Castle Wormwood</td>
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<td>Desert Broom</td>
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<td>Thompson’s Seedless Baccharis</td>
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<td>Bebbia juncea</td>
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<td>Sideoats Grama</td>
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<td>Blue Grama</td>
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<td>Buddleja davidii</td>
<td>Summer Lilac (Butterfly bush)</td>
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<td>Shrubby Bulbine (Yellow Bulbine)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Caesalpinia gilliesii</td>
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<td>Guayacan (Tranquility Tree)</td>
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<td>Palo Colorado</td>
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<td>Red Bird of Paradise</td>
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<td>Phoenix Bird of Paradise</td>
<td>Caesalpinia pulcherrima 'Phoenix Bird'</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cascalete</td>
<td>Caesalpinia cocalaco</td>
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<td>Purple Orchid Vine</td>
<td>Callaeeum iliacene</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow Orchid Vine</td>
<td>Callaeeum macropterum</td>
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<td>Baja Fairy Duster</td>
<td>Calliandra californica</td>
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<td>Pink Fairy Duster</td>
<td>Calliandra eriophylla</td>
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<td>Sierra Star Fairy Duster</td>
<td>Calliandra x</td>
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<td>Fendler’s Sundrops</td>
<td>Calylophus hartwegii v. fendleri</td>
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<td>California Meadow Sedge</td>
<td>Carex pansa</td>
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<td>Texas Hill Country Sedge</td>
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<td>Blue Mist</td>
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<td>Mountain Mahogany</td>
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<td>Purple Rock Rose</td>
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<td>Conocclinium greggii</td>
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<td>Cowiana stansburiana</td>
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<td>Firecracker Plant</td>
<td>Cuphea ignea</td>
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<td>Bat Faced Cuphea</td>
<td>Cuphea llavea</td>
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<td>Silver Dalea</td>
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<td>Monterey Blue Dalea</td>
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<td>Sierra Gold Dalea</td>
<td>Dalea capitata ‘Sierra Gold’</td>
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<td>Sierra Negra Dalea</td>
<td>Dalea frutescens ‘Sierra Negra’</td>
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<td>Trailing Indigo bush</td>
<td>Dalea greggi</td>
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<td>Indigo Bush</td>
<td>Dalea pluchra</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purple Prarieclover</td>
<td>Dalea purpurea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mountain Delight Dalea</td>
<td>Dalea versicolor v. sessilis</td>
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<td>Toothless Sotol</td>
<td>Dalyslirion quadrangulatum</td>
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<td>Green Desert Spoon</td>
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<td>Mexican Grass Tree</td>
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<td>Green Desert Spoon</td>
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<td>Dalyslirion texanum</td>
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<td>Desert Spoon (stool)</td>
<td>Dalyslirion wheelerei</td>
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<td>Hop Bush</td>
<td>Dicliptera resupinata</td>
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<td>Hopseed</td>
<td>Dodonaea viscosa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iceplant</td>
<td>Drosanthemum speciosum ‘Rosea’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sky Flower</td>
<td>Duranta erecta ‘Sweet Memory’</td>
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<td>Plant Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
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<td>Strawberry Hedgehog</td>
<td>Echinocereus engelmanii</td>
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Issued: July 31, 2009 (REV. 01 – July 31, 2010)
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<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
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<td>Opuntia ramosissima,(Cylindropuntia ramosissima)</td>
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<td>Opuntia violacea v. Santa Rita</td>
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<td>Golden Saguaro</td>
<td>Trichocereus terscheckii</td>
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# Traditional Landscape Plant List for Southern Nevada

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
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<td>Abelia x grandiflora</td>
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<td>Ajuga reptans ‘Atropurpurea’</td>
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<td>Queens Wreath</td>
<td>Antigonon leptopus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cape Honeysuckle</td>
<td>Tecomaria capensis</td>
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<td>Asiatic Jasmine</td>
<td>Trachelospermum asiaticum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Star Jasmine</td>
<td>Trachelospermum jasminoides</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purple Heart</td>
<td>Tradescantia pallida ‘Purpurea’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Society garlic</td>
<td>Tulbahia violacea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spring Bouquet Viburnum</td>
<td>Viburnum tinus ‘Spring Bouquet’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf Periwinkle, Vinca</td>
<td>Vinca minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona Grape</td>
<td>Vitis arizonica</td>
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<tr>
<td>California Grape</td>
<td>Vitis californica</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shiny Xylosma</td>
<td>Xylosma congestum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Xylosma</td>
<td>Xylosma congestum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compact Xylosma</td>
<td>Xylosma congestum ‘Compactum’</td>
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Issued: July 31, 2009 (REV. 01 – July 31, 2010)
# TREES AND PALMS FOR SOUTHERN NEVADA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>BOTANICAL NAME</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mulga</td>
<td>Acacia aneura</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guajillo</td>
<td>Acacia berlandieri</td>
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<tr>
<td>White Thorn Acacia</td>
<td>Acacia constricta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knife Acacia</td>
<td>Acacia cultiformis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leather Leaf Acacia</td>
<td>Acacia craspedocarpa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Acacia</td>
<td>Acacia farnesiana (A. smallii)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat’s Claw Acacia</td>
<td>Acacia greggi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeping Acacia</td>
<td>Acacia pendula</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blackbrush Acacia</td>
<td>Acacia rigidula</td>
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<tr>
<td>Willow Acacia</td>
<td>Acacia salicina</td>
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<tr>
<td>Twisted Acacia</td>
<td>Acacia schaffneri</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shoestring Acacia</td>
<td>Acacia stenophylla</td>
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<tr>
<td>Palo Blanco</td>
<td>Acacia willardiana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strawberry Tree</td>
<td>Arbutus unedo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pink Orchid Tree</td>
<td>Bauhinia lunaroides ‘Pink’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Orchid Tree</td>
<td>Bauhinia lunaroides ‘White’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican Orchid Tree</td>
<td>Bauhinia mexicana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottle Tree</td>
<td>Brachychniton populneus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common Hackberry</td>
<td>Celtis occidentalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert Hackberry</td>
<td>Celtis palida</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western Hackberry</td>
<td>Celtis reticulata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neatleaf Hackberry</td>
<td>Celtis laevigata v reticulata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Redbud</td>
<td>Cercis canadensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western Redbud</td>
<td>Cercis occidentalis</td>
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<td>Desert Mahagony</td>
<td>Cercocarpus ledifolius</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carob Tree</td>
<td>Certonia siliqua</td>
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<tr>
<td>Desert Willow (many varieties available)</td>
<td>Chilopsis linearis</td>
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<td>Chitalpa</td>
<td>Chitalpa x tashkentensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas Olive</td>
<td>Cordia boisserii</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smoke Tree</td>
<td>Cotinus coggygria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rosewood</td>
<td>Dalbergia sissoo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas Ebony</td>
<td>Ebanopsis ebeno (Pithecellobium)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japanese Blueberry Tree</td>
<td>Elaeocarpus dicipiens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kidneywood</td>
<td>Erysenchardia orthocarpa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red River Gum</td>
<td>Eucalyptus camaldulensis v. obtuse</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red Cap gum</td>
<td>Eucalyptus erythrocarys</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forman’s Eucalyptus, Feather Gum</td>
<td>Eucalyptus formanii</td>
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<td>Colibah Tree</td>
<td>Eucalyptus microtheca</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ghost Gum</td>
<td>Eucalyptus papuana (E. pauciflora)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Redbox Gum</td>
<td>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</td>
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<tr>
<td>Narrow-Leaf Gimlet</td>
<td>Eucalyptus spathulata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raywood Ash</td>
<td>Fraxinus angustifolia F. oxycaarpa ‘Raywood’</td>
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<td>Littleleaf Ash</td>
<td>Fraxinus greggii</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shamel Ash</td>
<td>Fraxinus uhdei</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arizona Ash</td>
<td>Fraxinus velutina</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fan-Tex Ash</td>
<td>Fraxinus velutina ‘Rio Grande’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Modesto Ash</td>
<td>Fraxinus velutina ‘Glabra’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thornless Honey Locust</td>
<td>Gleditsia trianths inermis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moraine Locust</td>
<td>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis ‘Moraine’</td>
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<td>Shade Master Honey Locust</td>
<td>Gleditsia triacanthos ‘Shade Master’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunburst Locust</td>
<td>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis ‘Sunburst’</td>
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<td>Thornless Honey Locust</td>
<td>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</td>
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<td>Juglans mahor</td>
<td>Arizona Walnut</td>
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<td>Goldenrain Tree</td>
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<td>Bay Laurel</td>
<td>Laurus nobilis</td>
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<td>Golden Leadball Tree</td>
<td>Leucaena retusa</td>
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<td>Sweet Gum</td>
<td>Liquidambar styraciflua</td>
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<td>Silk Tree</td>
<td>Mimosa julibrissens</td>
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<td>Swan Hill Olive</td>
<td>Olea europea ‘Swan Hill’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mexican Palo Verde</td>
<td>Parkinsonia aculeata</td>
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<td>Blue Palo Verde</td>
<td>Parkinsonia florida</td>
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<td>Foothill Palo Verde</td>
<td>Parkinsonia microphylla</td>
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<td>Palo Brea</td>
<td>Parkinsonia praecox</td>
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<td>Desert Museum Palo Verde</td>
<td>Parkinsonia x Desert Museum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mondel Pine (Afghan Pine)</td>
<td>Pinus eldarica</td>
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<td>Aleppo Pine</td>
<td>Pinus haldensis</td>
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<td>Stone Pine</td>
<td>Pinus pinea</td>
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<td>Chir Pine</td>
<td>Pinus roxburghii</td>
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<td>Japanese Black Pine</td>
<td>Pinus thunbergiana</td>
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<td>Mt. Atlas Pistache</td>
<td>Pistacia atlantica</td>
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<td>Red Push Pistache</td>
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<td>Palo Chino (Mexican Ebony)</td>
<td>Pithecellobium Mexicana (Harvidia Mexicana)</td>
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<td>California Sycamore</td>
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<td>Arizona Sycamore</td>
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<td>London Plane Tree</td>
<td>Platanus x acerefolia</td>
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<td>Yew Pine</td>
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<td>Prosopis alba</td>
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<td>Chilean Mesquite</td>
<td>Prosopis chilensis</td>
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<td>Native Mesquite</td>
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<td>Honey Mesquite</td>
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<td>Velvet Mesquite</td>
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<td>Bradford Pear</td>
<td>Pyrus calleryana</td>
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<td>Valley Oak</td>
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<td>Quercus suber</td>
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<td>Quercus virginiana</td>
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<td>Rhus lancea</td>
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<td>Black Locust</td>
<td>Robinia pseudoacacia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purple Robe Locust</td>
<td>Robinia x ambiguа ‘Purple Robe’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Idaho Locust</td>
<td>Robinia ambigua ‘Idahoensis’</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Mexican Elderberry</td>
<td>Sambucus mexicana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japanese Pagoda Tree</td>
<td>Sophora japonica</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas Mountain Laurel</td>
<td>Sophora secundiflora</td>
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<td>Silver Peso Mountain Laurel</td>
<td>Sophora secundiflora ‘Silver Peso’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lacebark Elm</td>
<td>Ulmus parvifolia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chaste Tree</td>
<td>Vitex agnus-castus</td>
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<td>Xylosma</td>
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<td>Japanese Zelkova (Sawleaf)</td>
<td>Zelkova serrata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jujube (Chinese Date)</td>
<td>Ziziphus jujube</td>
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</table>

### PALMS

| Mexican Blue Palm            | Brahea armata                 |
| Pindo Palm                   | Butia capitata                |
| Mediterranean fan Palm       | Chamaerops humilis            |
| Sago Palm                    | Cycas revolute                |
| Canary Island date Palm      | Phoenix canariensis           |
| Date Palm                    | Phoenix dactylifera           |
| Pygmy Date Palm              | Phoenix roebelenii            |
| Windmill Palm                | Trachycarpus fortunei         |
| California Fan Palm          | Washingtonia filifera         |
| Mexican Fan Palm             | Washingtonia robusta          |