1 High traffic areas

1.1 Main corridor and other high traffic areas must be designed to withstand not just the traffic, but the actual occupancy of students arriving early for class, participating in impromptu discussions, and general lounging.

1.2 Surface mounted or otherwise exposed conduit should not be used in publicly accessible spaces.

2 Offices

2.1 University standards control office sizes. Strict compliance with sizes noted in the Architectural Program is required.

2.2 Typically, an office will have its long dimension perpendicular to the corridor with the door on the “end” wall. It is assumed that the desk will be located against the long wall farthest from the door.

2.3 Lighting will be designed for general distribution. Task lighting in offices and specialty labs can be used to supplement room lighting.

2.4 Offices will not be allowed within laboratories except under specific circumstances and with specific approval.

3 Entrances

3.1 Building entrances should have a vestibule with recessed mats.

3.2 Vestibules should be deep enough to accommodate appropriate placement of automatic door operators, switches, and wheelchair access to those switches.

Note: The code minimum 7’ vestibule does not provide this degree of access. In addition, the deeper the vestibule, the more effective the walk-off mats.

4 Wall Construction

4.1 Unless the Program directs otherwise, all walls will be constructed tight to the underside of the structural deck above. The top of the partition must be sealed to the deck and all openings for passage of services must also be sealed.

4.2 Install fire rated blocking in frame walls for hanging items and at the base of the corridor walls for resistance to damage from floor cleaning equipment.

5 Anchors

5.1 Install no anchors in the underside of concrete joists or beams. All anchors must be set horizontally as near as possible to the neutral axis of the structural member. Drill and Set anchors in beams (not power driven).

5.2 Plastic anchors are not acceptable for securing items to walls.

5.3 Use of powder-actuated fasteners into the underside of concrete slabs is discouraged.

6 Partition Construction and Surface Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Coated CMU</th>
<th>Gyp Board</th>
<th>STC level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Traffic Corridor</td>
<td>X(2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Traffic Corridor</td>
<td>X(2)</td>
<td>X(1,3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical rooms</td>
<td>X(2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>60(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Areas</td>
<td>X(2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrooms</td>
<td>X(2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classrooms</td>
<td>X(2)</td>
<td>X(1)</td>
<td>45(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offices</td>
<td>X(2)</td>
<td>X(1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recording studios</td>
<td>X(4)</td>
<td></td>
<td>60(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Areas with confidential conversations</td>
<td>X(2)</td>
<td>X(1)</td>
<td>60(4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) In general, use of gypsum board is to be approved by the University Project Manager. We use it only in areas with low traffic.

(2) CMU surface coating material needs to be chosen for the specific use but may include glazing, painting, epoxy coating etc. Ceramic tile is appropriate for most restroom finishes.

(3) If gypsum walls are used in corridors (this is discouraged), rails, corner guards, wainscot treatments, and other special treatments will be necessary. A veneer plaster finish will probably be necessary as well.

(4) These sound transmission levels will require special construction and insulation considerations.

(5) Vinyl wall covering can only be used in certain areas due to its tendency to be
peeled away at corners. When it is used, the paste must be carefully specified.

7 Severe weather refuge

7.1 Specific strategies to provide a severe weather refuge must be discussed with the Project Manager.

Note: In many pre-engineered steel buildings and certain other buildings of special construction techniques, it may be difficult for the occupants to find adequate refuge from flying glass and sheet metal in the event of severe weather. For this reason it is recommended that when appropriate, due to the building type, interior space(s) shall be provided that are of a more substantial construction type to withstand severe weather and large enough to house the building's occupants.