

BUILDING[®] BRIEFS

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SPRING, 2009

Meredith Machinery Moves Into New Facility

Meredith Machinery has recently moved into its new 9,200 square foot manufacturing and office facility at the Precedent South Business Center in Greenwood, Indiana.

The facility, constructed by Runnebohm Construction Company, is a 92 foot x 100 foot pre-engineered structure with precast concrete wall panels and an eave height of 36 feet. Additional features of the new facility include a standing seam metal roof, a 25 ton top running crane and a concrete storage mezzanine over the 3,200 square foot office area.

Meredith Machinery is based in Louisville, Kentucky and sells machines, application support and automated systems to machine shops and manufacturers throughout the Midwest. The new facility will also give the distributor an added display area to showcase its automated systems to clients.

If a new facility is in your future, the Runnebohm design/build process may be the right choice to guide you through the planning and construction phase. For more information, contact Jim Bogemann at 317-398-4722 or visit us online at www.runnebohm.com.

Space inside the facility gives additional area to showcase their automated systems.



A new 9,200 square foot manufacturing facility built by Runnebohm Construction in the Precedent South Business Center.

Want It Done Right? Hire A Professional!

Well before your building project gets underway, your builder will explain the final inspection procedure. This last step ensures that you are satisfied with all of the work. Having you thoroughly inspect your new building also protects the builder by obtaining your approval on all details prior to the move-in.

The final inspection consists of a complete walk-through of the building when construction is nearly complete. A "punch list" is usually put together to reference items that still need attention. You and the builder will agree upon a timetable for completing repairs, most of which will be corrected before you take occupancy. Both of you should have signed copies of the itemized modifications to prevent misunderstandings.

The company representative assigned to the final inspection should be knowledgeable about the total scope of your project. In addition to creating the "punch list," it's necessary to ask a lot of questions. Find out about warranties and limitations that cover faulty product quality. Get copies of operating manuals for all major systems and be sure that the appropriate personnel understand the proper operation and maintenance of these systems.

Here are some of the items you and your building professional should inspect:

Exterior:

- Grading and Foundation. The ground around the foundation should slope away from the building. Check for ponding water or signs of erosion in any area. Shrubbery should be placed 2 to 3 feet away from the foundation.
- Roof and Gutters. Roofing materials should be secure and tight-fitting. Make sure gutters, downspouts, and splash blocks drain away from the structure.
- Exterior Appearance. Inspect all windows and doors for proper operation and appropriate weather stripping. Check for cracks in exterior trim surfaces and closely examine painted surfaces.

Interior:

- Make sure windows have securely fitted glass.
- Assure proper installation of wall coverings, carpeting and other flooring materials, ceilings, light fixtures, and electrical outlet distribution.
- Ensure proper operation of all water, heating and cooling fixtures, and major appliances.
- Carefully inspect surfaces of walls, cabinetry, and interior trim.

Your builder will coordinate and schedule final inspection and certification by all appropriate governmental agencies.

Your ultimate satisfaction is the priority of a professional builder. The goal is to get the job done right, and the final inspection helps ensure this mission is accomplished.

FOOTING NOTES

The most ignored signs are WET PAINT and CLOSE COVER BEFORE STRIKING. The most obeyed sign is NO TIPPING ALLOWED.

Designing office lighting involves not only selecting illumination values, but considering light source characteristics, environmental factors, and emergency lighting and safety.

"The world is a tragedy to those who feel," said the English author Horace Walpole, "but a comedy to those who think."

The term "penny" refers to the length of a nail and is represented by the symbol (d). Nails can be from 2d (about one inch) to 60d (about six inches) long.

Exercise is as potent as statin drugs in preventing heart disease, according to the February 2009 issue of Reader's Digest.

Solid vinyl or vinyl clad windows plus vapor barriers can limit heat transference and minimize condensation, making the interior environment more comfortable.

"Perseverance is not a long race; it is many short races one after another," noted Walter Elliott.

To maximize human comfort in buildings, interior temperature, relative humidity and velocity of air movement must be controlled.



Doors Open New Options In Decorating

Entryway doors are often selected according to their functionality. Building owners want to be sure that the hardware can swing, latch, lock, release and close the door repeatedly. Aesthetics should remain part of the equation, however. Depending on the type of business you have, you'll want the design and material used in the entrance to draw people into the building.

The earliest doors were made of wood. Their pleasing appearance and wide range of finishes and cores explain why wood doors remain popular despite the emergence of other types.

Metal doors offer affordability and a wide variety of applications. Resistant to climate and temperature changes, metal doors retain their shape regardless of

the environment. They also offer a high degree of fire resistance.

Stainless steel doors are more expensive, but are corrosion-free and require little maintenance. The law requires stainless steel doors for commercial facilities such as dairy, meat, and pharmaceutical plants.

Aluminum doors are the most widely used doors for main entrances and lobbies of commercial facilities. Available in a variety of colors and finishes, they possess the corrosion-resistance and low maintenance of stainless steel doors, but are lighter in weight.

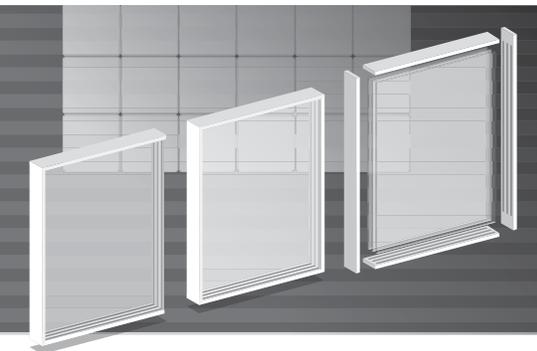
Fiberglass doors are a recent innovation. The properties of fiberglass, such as its high strength, light weight, and non-magnetic and non-conductive tendencies, give it the widest range of applications. Fiberglass doors have few limitations, but they are also the most expensive doors.

Don't forget to enhance an entrance's visual appeal with decorative features



such as sidelights, transoms, arched-top transoms and window walls.

Entrances must invite, identify and protect. The proper balance of function and aesthetics will provide a positive impression to all who enter.



A Clear Look At Glass

The creative use of architectural glass can not only enhance a building's appearance, it can maximize energy efficiency and safety as well.

Function and placement determine the specifications of glass used in commercial construction. Glass is most often fitted into a frame and used as an exterior closure in doors and windows. It is also used to form curtain wall systems.

Builders determine the appropriate thickness of glass placed in an exterior opening based on the size and support of the opening, wind pressure, and how far the opening is from the ground. Glass in single-story buildings does not need to be as thick as glass used in taller buildings, where strong winds are a concern.

Single-strength glass, 3/32-inch thick, is the most common glass used to create windows. Double-strength glass ranges in thickness from 1/8 inch to 1/2 inch. Residential homes usually

feature annealed glass, also called plate or float glass. This type of glass is easily broken and can shatter into dangerous shards.

Building codes require the use of tempered glass in and around doors where high pedestrian traffic increases the possibility of breakage. This type of glass, which costs about twice as much as annealed glass, is made by rapidly cooling annealed glass that has been heated in a furnace. This process quadruples the strength of the glass. Tempered glass offers a measure of safety when broken because it disintegrates into small square pieces instead of sharp-edged shards.

Laminated glass consists of two panes bonded with an inner layer of plastic. It can be made of annealed, tempered, or heat-strengthened glass. When broken, the glass fragments tend to adhere to the plastic layer. These safety properties make laminated glass ideal for use in overhead panels and skylights. The unique construction of this glass makes it well-suited as a sound insulator.

Insulated glass, which costs about three times as much as regular glass, consists of two or more panes separated by an air space. The air space improves energy efficiency and reduces noise. An extremely good thermal insulator, insulated glass is about three times as effective as single-pane glass at limiting heat loss.

Coated glass is made by adding a reflective material to any of the above

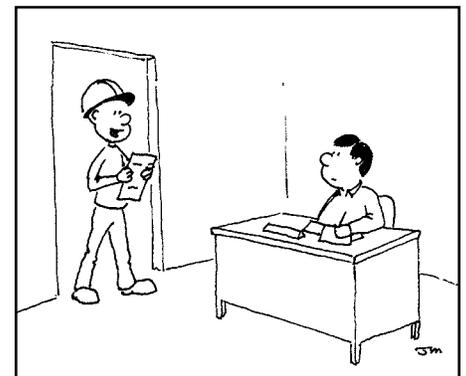
types of glass. The coating looks like a mirror during the day and like dark transparent glass at night. The coating process cuts down on glare and reduces heat gain.

Glass blocks come as either single bricks or pre-assembled systems for use as windows or walls. They provide good thermal protection and some noise reduction. Usually opaque, glass blocks let light filter through and can be made transparent.

Wired glass, usually specified for firewalls and doors, is manufactured by rolling meshed wire into molten sheets of glass. If the glass breaks, the wire holds the pieces of glass in place.

We can show you how the appropriate use of glass can improve the aesthetics, functionality, and value of your building.

DIGSBY™



"Great news! We got a shovel-ready stimulus project contract to build a ...shovel factory!"



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*Project Profile:
 See page 1
 for details*

Honda Federal Credit Union Opens In Greensburg

Honda Federal Credit Union, along with the Honda Trading Company, has recently moved into a new facility located near the entrance to the new Honda Manufacturing of Indiana plant in Greensburg.



The new facility will provide convenient banking services to all Honda associates at the Greensburg facility.

A new banking facility built for Honda Federal Credit Union by Runnebohm Construction Company in Greensburg, Indiana.

The 7,800 square foot banking facility, built by Runnebohm Construction Company, is an American Buildings Company pre-engineered structure that utilizes a standing seam roof and a brick masonry exterior.

The new facility has a drive-up ATM lane, two drive-thru lanes for customer convenience and a lobby area that has three easily accessible teller locations and one ADA accessible teller area. The facility also has an employee break area that both the Honda Federal Credit Union and Honda Trading Company use, as well as two small

conference rooms for associate and business meetings.

The new facility will provide convenient banking and personalized services to all Honda associates at this Honda Manufacturing plant, as well as all of their family members.

If you are planning a new facility for your growing business, Runnebohm Construction can help you through the planning and building process that will produce the most efficient and cost effective facility to meet your needs. Call or visit our website at www.runnebohm.com.



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