A Library Design Bookshelf

Stephen G. Margeton

This “Library Design Bookshelf” includes books, book chapters, and articles that describe academic library design and construction. Organized according to topics covering construction activity and major library design elements, the annotated titles should prove useful to librarians new to the construction process and those needing a refresher.

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* © Stephen G. Margeton, 2019. This bibliography is a revised and updated version, which first appeared in *Designing Law and Other Academic Libraries: Building upon Change*, 3rd ed.

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Readers may wonder whether preparing a bibliography on library design and construction is a valuable exercise during a noticeable period of library downsizing, administrators strapped for funds, and little renovation or new construction on the horizon. Yet most librarians would agree that libraries continue to evolve and reinvent themselves. At some point many library administrators will face the challenge of improving lighting, upgrading mechanical systems, downsizing work areas, increasing student amenities, and even repurposing library spaces. Truly, our libraries are not “going away,” just “going different ways.”

The books, book chapters, and articles listed herein do not represent a comprehensive list of library design texts but rather embody what the author has found noteworthy. Some of the materials below are older and classic; others, newer but significant. Some books cover the whole range of design topics and can be found among the materials in the section on Survey Works.

The bibliography is arranged by construction planning activity, new academic library design trends, and specific library spaces. The table of contents will assist the reader in quickly finding a topic of particular interest, though of course, many titles could fit within many topics.

Designing Library Spaces That Encourage Learning


The author discusses the changing role of the library—commons or athenaeum? He argues that the hallmarks of information commons—user-designed space, nonlibrary services, and clusters of computers—have led to increased numbers of students who come to use the generous computer resources rather than more typical library services. He further postulates that the increase of small mobile computer devices will obviate the need to use library equipment, and that a better model for future library services will be the athenaeum model, which emphasizes librarians as scholars and educators, who sponsor lectures, conferences, and presentations for students.


Mestrovic’s invitation to a variety of design professionals has resulted in a work with interesting chapters covering topics that are useful for the beginning planner. Particularly worthwhile are the introductory pieces on working with the architect and contractor, sustainable design, lighting, and integrating technology. Chapters are short and frequently include excellent bibliographies.


This excellent article discusses the changes in students’ learning styles and the methods that libraries may adopt to accommodate these new patterns. First, the
author reviews contemporary law library design history, noting the evolution from quantitative accreditation standards to more flexible, qualitative principles, and the migration to electronic information. Next, Peoples examines the scholarship on the new concept of “libraries designed for learning,” which focuses on the social dimensions of learning, as well as the influence of the electronic research revolution. The designed-for-learning model hypothesizes that many campus areas outside of the classroom, including the library, can have greater impact on the learning process. Accompanying arguments demonstrate how one can balance both social and communal spaces in the library to achieve learning objectives. Such spaces might include silent study areas, spaces for collaborative study, and areas for just plain socializing. The balance of the article investigates methods by which the library director can “design in” features that follow this new paradigm.

Sumerville, Mary M., and Lydia Collins. “Collaborative Design: A Learner-Centered Library Planning Approach.” Electronic Library 26, no. 6 (2008): 803–20. The authors discuss the benefits of “collaborative planning” of faculty, students, librarians, and other campus stakeholders necessary for the creation of a successful learning commons. This article emphasizes that the “highly participatory” design approach must continue as changes in pedagogy advance. The authors also cite academic institutions that have developed library facilities, services, and systems using this approach.


Making the Case; Collecting Data

Dando, Priscille. Say It with Data: A Concise Guide to Making Your Case and Getting Results. Chicago: American Library Association, 2014. This book focuses on the importance and power of using data to make strong arguments to library funding agencies and policy authorities when trying to preserve, grow, and enrich programs. Particularly useful is the chapter on how to use data effectively, cautioning the surveyor to be careful to rely on only valid statistical results, thus avoiding reliance on inaccurate data. The author explores the methodology of preparing a strong survey and discusses various issues of working with focus groups. Lastly, she examines the details of presenting the survey findings in the most visually influential manner. The book’s intended readers, however, are public and high school audiences.

Kopycinski, Doreen, and Kimberley Sando. User Surveys in College Libraries. Clip Note, no. 38. Chicago: Association of College and Research Libraries, 2007. Kopycinski and Sando’s Clip Note describes and summarizes a survey sent to 118 college and university libraries inquiring about their experience with user surveys. Included with the interpreted results are the sample surveys that went out to faculty and students. This material might be useful for evaluating and drafting survey questions, although methodology, questions, and related elements change rapidly in this field.

The author provides a very thorough discussion of the *why* and the *what* in collecting statistics to support many types of public projects. Between its covers are chapters on the objectives of collecting data, methods used (including focus groups, questionnaires, and samplings), data analysis, and data utilization. The appendix includes many examples of tools for planning and helping constituents visualize the project.


The authors in this book rely on a theory that library designers should take a holistic look at library design, recognizing that patrons encounter many “touchpoints” that all add up to a good or bad user experience. With this in mind, the book tackles the areas of library design and use that will have the most effect on patron attitude. Among the topics thought to be essential are the physical design and upkeep of the library, the policies in place, library signage, and the institution’s online presence. The authors maintain that if all touchpoints are tuned to the users’ needs, patrons should come away with the general feeling that the library and its services are useful, usable, and desirable.

**Survey Works for Beginners and Experienced Librarians**


Allen’s look at project management provides an interesting and extremely informative work on all types of library management projects from “strategic or operation projects” to “simple or complex projects” to “local or distributed projects” (p.3). This includes everything from moving a library to developing shared services to building a learning resource center. The material also discusses the financial and the people side of projects that involve change.

Divided into eight short chapters, the material of most interest includes hints on the importance of detailed planning for successful project management, including how to prepare a brief outline of the project, an action plan to carry it out (including resources, both financial and personnel), and a strategy for risk analysis.

Later chapters cover the evaluation process, as well as how to use IT to support the necessary labor. Budgeting, interfacing with people, and working in a partnership complete the text. The book is well written with interesting examples. It is a useful read, especially for newcomers to project management.


Unfortunately, new or renovated libraries cost substantial sums of money. Butler’s book provides food for thought by examining case studies of successful capital campaigns. Eleven administrators recount the tales of fund-raising, which should provide information and inspiration to librarians contemplating the process. Chapters 8, “The Library’s Role in the Capital Campaign,” and 11, “What Moti-
vates Presidents to Raise Money for Academic Libraries,” are particularly useful. Chapter 12 includes an excellent bibliography.


This unusual item for the bookshelf should be consulted at another library rather than purchased. Designed for architects, the work summarizes basic data for the most common building types. Chapter 4, “Educational Facilities,” includes material on academic and research libraries. Many formulas and standards—for example, those for column spacing, seating configurations, ceiling heights, aisle widths, study room sizes, and books per linear foot—are crammed into 17 pages. The chapter also includes other types of educational facilities, as well as educational and administrative technology and security.


This short work presents three case studies for the reader's consideration. Each demonstrates the close working relationship between library staff and the architectural design team required to ensure a successful, seamless library addition. As one case study author notes, “a seamless addition is one in which the architectural design, floor plan and support functions, such as climate control, pedestrian traffic ways, and elevators all work together to create a safe, easy-to-maintain, adaptable, pleasing and scholarly environment.” Very clear visuals and a checklist of relatively recent additions to academic library buildings are included.


Leighton and Weber's third edition of the original Metcalf library planning guide is the bible of library planners. It does not matter whether one is planning a private, public, or academic library, the material included in this monumental work is adaptable to all. An excellent table of contents and a very thorough index direct the reader to the appropriate material. Both are particularly useful to those who do not plan to read the work from beginning to end.


Lidsky cautions senior administrators about the occasional pitfalls of hiring architects who have star power. While the author recognizes that “star architects have their place,” much of the article suggests that this place might not be in academia. Several recent high-profile campus buildings are reviewed, noting in each instance why “sculpturally” influenced building designs may prove less adaptable to change as curricula and programs evolve.


This work updates an earlier text of a well-respected authority on library design. It is divided into four parts: history, planning process, specific functional areas, and “source box.” This text is especially strong in the features and “source box” sections, the former of which covers the main features of modern public librar-

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ies—for example, administration offices, staff areas, computers, and lighting. “Source box” includes materials relegated to appendices in other works, including shelving specifications, suppliers, and the like.


The subtitle says it all. The work is especially helpful to first-time library designers because it summarizes each major segment of the design project in an easy-to-read length and format. Individual chapters focus on programming, building design, construction documents, bidding and negotiation, construction administration, and the like. The work also provides a good refresher for the experienced library designer.


This title covers traditional academic library design information and important newer trends, such as libraries designed for learning, libraries without walls, libraries as placeholders, Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), and Wi-Fi installation. The manual serves as a starting point for librarians, architects, deans, faculty, and institutional administrators new to the academic design and construction process. The text collects in one volume the basic information one needs to know about the sequencing and progression of a large construction project. The core of the text focuses on planning for academic library spaces, operations, and services. Particularly useful are the many chapter footnotes that refer readers to experts in the field for more in-depth information. The appendices provide additional resources, including an annotated bibliography, a typical construction project timeline, and a list of law schools holding archives and special collections. A comprehensive table of contents and index provide many points of entry into the work.


This short book chronicles the journey of the Georgetown Law School building committee chair, as he supervised the $61 million project to construct both an international law building (that included a law library) and a fitness center, which were to be final additions to the downtown Washington, D.C., complex. The day-to-day trials and tribulations of a construction project prove to be very worthwhile reading for newcomers to the construction process.


*Building Science 101* is a concise look at the basic terms, processes, and people that will be encountered by any librarian charged with renovating a building or designing a new facility. Of particular interest is the authors’ focus on building maintenance and facilities management, which emphasizes getting a good return on one’s investment when purchasing major building components. The work includes sample charts of facility operating costs, along with brief chapters on the various parts of the structure, including foundation, floors, walls, ceiling, and interior finishes.


Experienced library design consultants Schlipf and Moorman have written a very substantial (1000-page) textbook, which evolved over a 20-year period covering most aspects of public library design and construction. Two detailed points of
entry, a must for such a large volume, include an exhaustive table contents and an
easy-to-use index. All the essential planning information for design and construc-
tion of a major public library, including site location, funding, remodeling, overall
design, and even the nitty gritty of building mechanical systems, is covered. Other
topics not usually mentioned in design materials include “dysfunctional designs,”
converting nonlibrary spaces to public libraries, and an interesting subchapter
entitled, “What can go wrong when you work with architects.” For those not
familiar with the great variety of study room possibilities—a popular library fea-
ture with patrons and civic groups—the authors have devoted more than 50 pages.

Whitlow, Betha. “Space Planning for the Analog to Digital Transition.” Visual
Resources Association Bulletin 36, no. 3 (Fall 2009): 33–35.
The author, a media librarian, discusses the interaction between librarian, archi-
tect, contractor, and university development office during the library planning
and design phase of the Sam Fox School of Art and Design at the University of
Saint Louis. She offers practical tips in maintaining positive, collaborative rela-
tionships, while at the same time focusing on the myriad issues that arise during
such a project. A newcomer to the building process herself, she offers guidance
about how and when to intercede in the design phase, particularly if the architect
is unfamiliar with planning library space.

Williamsburg Regional Library Staff. Library Construction from a Staff Perspective.
Although limited to the experiences of employees at one library over a four-year
building project (and a public library at that), this work is unique because few
texts truly approach the construction process from the staff perspective. I espe-
cially enjoyed chapter 5, “Dealing with Construction Professionals.”

Woodward, Jeannette A. Countdown to a New Library: Managing the Building Proj-
This work is a very worthwhile addition to the bookcase. As the subtitle suggests,
it provides a thorough and practical approach to planning for, and dealing with,
the day-to-day design and construction issues of new library space. Chapter 2,
“The World of Architects and Contractors,” is especially helpful to librarians who
wish to learn more about the politics of working with professionals. Chapter 8
does an excellent job of briefly surveying floors, wall coverings, and furnishings.
Overall, this is an excellent source for beginners.

“Library without Walls,” as “Place” and as “Placeholder”

Peoples, Lee F. “Placemaking in the Academic Law Library.” Legal Reference Services
Peoples reports that public and university libraries have embraced placemaking
theories to develop user-centric library spaces. Placemaking has largely been
overlooked in the context of academic law libraries. The author explores the range
of space planning choices available to law libraries as they downsize their print
collections. Peoples goes on to thoughtfully present all of the benefits of reimagi-
ning law library space using placemaking concepts as possible options.

Simoni, Christopher, and Robert Richards. “Perspective: But Why Do You Need the
The authors address the changing study and research habits of law students. They
hypothesize that because students like to study in groups with some ambient noise
and activity surrounding them, librarians should plan to have sufficient seating
for some of these activities outside of the library proper. However, they are quick to point out that ABA standards on library seating capacity should always take precedence and that outside seating should complement the library’s chairs for quiet research and study. They also reaffirm that the mission and program of housing research materials suggest that the collection must be within the walls for proper library control.


Young takes a fresh look at law libraries where students are within a place of their own choosing that cannot be controlled by faculty and other school influences. It is a neutral gathering space where all people feel included, a place where a leveling on conversation and contact can be achieved. It is also a place for reflection, relaxation, and interaction and, lastly, a place that feels like home. Noting that recent authors believe libraries are evolving from monasteries into marketplaces, Young indicates that getting the right design mix is not easy and provides some context for thinking through what students really want.

**Needs Assessment and Program Statement**


This is an excellent source to learn the basic “nuts and bolts” of library construction and maintenance. Important areas of planning for, and living through, a construction project are laid out for the project newcomer. Briefly discussed topics range from the design process to building systems, standards and building codes, construction plans, interiors, signage, security, “green libraries,” and, of course, individual library spaces. Later chapters cover library maintenance and the operation of a facility undergoing renovation. Lots of practical information for beginners in a 200-page practical reference book.


The chapter presents a good overview of issues raised in undertaking a needs assessment survey and preparing a written statement. Basic to the work is coming to consensus among team members about the useful building life span, effects of technology, influence of curricula, and the like. Methodology for gathering and analyzing information is also discussed in detail.


This short work (24 pages) is an extremely useful starting point for planning net assignable space in the new or soon-to-be-renovated library. The concepts of programmed and nonprogrammed space (net to gross) are discussed. Required square feet (or square meters) for library activity, special features, and equipment, all of which can be adapted to individual library plans, are suggested. Useful furniture and equipment placement illustrations are included.

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4. Collected in the work are 10 papers from the Library Administration and Management Association Buildings and Equipment Section Preconference at the 1984 American Library Association Annual Conference, Dallas, Texas.
Griffey, Jason, ed. “Library Spaces and Smart Buildings: Technology, Metrics, and Iterative Design.” Library Technology Reports 54, no. 1 (January 2018): 5–29. Griffey edits a Library Technology Reports issue that examines how the “Internet of Things” (objects embedded with sensing devices that report patron patterns of use and daily building operations) can improve library services, increase student satisfaction, and achieve cost reduction. To achieve these goals, the author postulates that the future of gathering statistics for design purposes includes new measuring standards by which we evaluate and quantify patron activity. Using established software such as Raspberry Pi or Beaglebone, which work in tandem with sensors installed throughout libraries, one can create automated collection devices. To demonstrate how this works, the first contributor to the Report documents how staff tried this concept to tackle noise reduction by developing an LED NoiseSign, a real-time sign that flashed notification of unacceptable noise levels, based on preset decibel-level analysis. A second contributor at another facility discusses furniture tracking, in which tracking devices installed on equipment followed the “movement of furniture . . . [with the hope] to better understand our users’ interactions with its spaces . . . to illuminate patterns of student work, examine density of particular work areas, and ultimately create more effectively designed learning spaces” (p.24). Lessons learned from each project reveal successes and pitfalls, as well as technology and privacy issues to consider—a new way to undertake a needs assessment.


Hernon, Peter, and Joseph R. Matthews, eds. Reflecting on the Future of Academic and Public Libraries. Chicago: American Library Association, 2013. Through a series of scenario-planning operations, the Hernon and Matthews book explores the short-range future of what various interviewees see as the future of academic and public libraries. Chapters 5 and 6 address the future trends of academic libraries and present some interesting forecasts, which range from the library as “traditional service provider” to the library as a “learning enterprise,” as “expanding in its service role,” as a “scholarly publisher,” and as a “more active research partner.” Space considerations also are mentioned as the individual scenarios warrant.


Mason, Ellsworth. “Writing the Library Program.” In Mason on Library Buildings, 72–90. Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow, 1980. The chapter discusses the entire needs assessment and programming phase of library design. It covers staff involvement, working with an architect, areas of specific concern (groups) within the library, and student and faculty input to the process. The author indicates he has worked on more than 80 library projects, which alone is a good reason to read this older piece. The footnotes provide a lively description of some of his projects.
Design Development: Schematics and Interior Design


Brown updates her 1995 work on interior design for the new decade. Of particular interest are the chapters on signage, selecting materials and finishes, and lighting and acoustics. Chapter 4, “Library Furnishings,” is particularly strong, and includes shelving requirements. The work uses many photographs to illustrate the text.


Carroll’s chapter introduces using bubble diagrams to express relationships between library areas and operations. As the author indicates, trying to write out all of this information (about which space goes where in the building) would quickly become very difficult. Carroll illustrates how the diagraming process can be used to great advantage in library design. Many bubble diagrams are included.


This excellent, classic chapter introduces one to the world of color and describes how to use it effectively in library spaces. Particularly interesting is the discussion about how color influences a patron’s mood toward work or relaxation. Carpet color and drapery color are also touched upon briefly, as well as how lighting affects color.


Draper and Brooks have prepared a very useful chapter that focuses solely on library floors—carpet, tile, wood, and brick. The bulk of the material addresses the different properties of various types of carpet, including wool, nylon, and synthetics. Underlayment and cleaning are also mentioned. The authors are no fans of carpet tiles, but one must remember the piece was written in 1979.


French has prepared an excellent annotated bibliography for the law library director, as well as the library building committee charged with planning a new or renovated law library. It covers a broad range of construction science topics, from making the case for a new space to directing the final move. The bibliography has become essential reading by both the experienced and newly appointed academic law library designer.

Kemper, Cynthia. “At the Heart of a Law School: University of Colorado’s Law School Embraces the Library as the Core of Student Life.” AALL Spectrum 12, no. 7 (May 2008): 14–15, 35.

The author provides an overview of the design and construction of the Wise Law Library at the University of Colorado. Covered are the early funding problems,
as well as the ultimate solutions that restarted the delayed project, which finally opened in 2007. Also noted are limitations on building site space that drove the architect's design for a centrally located, three-floor library. Of particular interest is the treatment of the library's western theme and decor colors. As mentioned by the author, many energy efficient options and environmentally acceptable materials make this a gold-certified LEED project.


The *Codes Guidebook* describes in general all of the various national and international standards of which architects, engineers, interior designers, and other professional building consultants must be aware when planning the interior of a facility. It provides substantial detail about the background and requirements of interior design codes. The book is easy for lay readers to understand and clearly explains how codes should be interpreted in a very readable format.

The codes include occupancy classifications and loads, means of egress, fire-resistant materials, fire protection systems, plumbing and mechanical requirements, electrical and communications requirements, finish and furniture selection, and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The appendix lists code organizations, standards organizations, and the like. It is a useful background source when conversing with architects and designers.


Mahnke's handbook on the psychological effects of color on human beings is thoroughly researched and written by an author who made research in color theory his life's work. The text delves into the relationships of human beings and their environment. Although color can be seen throughout the natural world, the book focuses on the use of color in the man-made environment.

The first part of the book "looks at . . . factors that make up and influence human response to our indoor and outdoor surroundings" (p.3). The second part, perhaps the reason to peruse the book, concerns itself with "color and light for a variety of environments" (id.). Diverse institutions are reviewed in this section. All aspects of color attributes are covered (hue, saturation, lightness, contrast). Perhaps most interesting for librarians in the process of designing space is the chapter on the biological effects of light.


Good descriptive article of Fordham’s new T.J. and Nancy Maloney Law School high-rise library, part of the first new law school construction project at the Lincoln Center (New York City) university location in 30 years. The new library grew only 5000 square feet more than the existing facility, largely due to changes in research requirements and urban construction costs. The library features all of the expected new student conveniences. “If any architectural component of the new library best conveys the professionalism, seriousness of purpose and prestige, it is the Weinstein Library Administration Suite [with its] conference room floor-to-ceiling windows overlooking the plaza at Lincoln Center” (p.24).

Beginning with the biannual supplement to *Library Journal* of 2009, the editors reprint important library projects that have captured the attention of the library world because of their innovation, design excellence, and forward thinking. The book's division of materials includes chapters on flexible strategies, classic buildings updated, green “LEEDers,” building on a small budget, trend followers, and iconic institutions. Great photography enhances the compilation.


O’Brien provides a good overview of the schematic and design development process. She carefully describes how architects work with very precise functional and spatial requirements in the form of circles and arrows. Discussion about how such drawings evolve into the design for a functional library follows.


Peoples pens a fine description of the renovation of a former city-block-sized high school building into the new downtown campus of the Oklahoma City University School of Law. Touting spectacular period architecture, the new campus provides a two-floor spacious library that includes a learning commons, café, numerous study rooms, and places for quiet contemplation. To prepare for the move, the library discarded some 87,000 print volumes and 70,000 microfiche equivalents over a four-year period. The library belongs to several consortia that provide law materials on demand. The “library without walls” concept is embraced throughout the building.


Sannwald’s sixth edition of the *Checklist* keeps pace with the evolution of library architecture and engineering by accomplishing what it sets out to do: furnish the reader with authoritative checklists for every facet of library design.


The article describes the theory and use of color in the work environment. Among the issues discussed is the practical use of color to disguise or highlight features. The psychological uses of color are characterized and include how it encourages different employee moods. The effect of light on color and the relationship between color and safety round out this excellent overview.


“Where to put the caterers” sums up the gist of this short article that addresses how demands placed on large city libraries have undergone a “quantum leap in the sophisticated library facilities and services” (p.110). While written from a large public library point of view, the issues covered lend themselves easily to the academic setting. Academics likewise are faced with the demand for meeting rooms, auditoriums, and requests to use the library for “elegant dinners, to weddings to wakes” (p.110). It is a truly down-to-earth look at a whirlwind of change.
Construction Documents: Working Drawings, Schedules, and Specifications

See supra at 201.

See supra at 202.

Floors

See supra at 204.

See supra at 207.

Scott’s work, like Yatt’s below, is an easily readable architectural/engineering work that explains how architects design buildings. It covers all of the modern methods of constructing buildings and the national and local building codes to which buildings designed for different occupancies must conform. Substantial space is allocated to fire protection and means of egress, as well as to the ADA. Scott makes the learning process relatively simple. There are excellent graphics and a reasonably good index. It is a worthwhile addition to the library’s reference collection of design titles.

This text can help the librarian decipher why architects and engineers design buildings the way they do. In addition to being readable, the work includes excellent pictures and indexing. This is an architectural text to keep in your reference collection.

Heating, Ventilation, and Air-Conditioning, and “Leadership in Environmental and Energy Design” (LEED)

See supra at 204.

The author, a frequent lecturer on green buildings, has written a very readable yet technical text on designing sustainable buildings. Beginning with the theory of
sustainable construction, she explores many topics, including assessing library site location, energy management of lighting and mechanical heating and cooling systems, characteristics of green materials, indoor environmental quality, construction management, and building operation and management. The book should be on a librarian’s must-read list when beginning a new building or renovating.


The book flyer indicates that the authors’ purpose is to introduce “librarians and design professionals to information, standards and tools necessary to construct or renovate a library in accordance with the United States Building Council Leadership in Environmental and Energy Design (LEED).” A second goal is to instill confidence to construct sustainable buildings, including buildings under renovation. Chapters follow this philosophy by focusing on new structures, major renovation projects, and existing buildings being fitted with updated features that “LEED” to sustainability.


For the librarian trying to understand the principles of HVAC systems, one really has to turn to a serious technical manual. Fortunately, *Heating Systems* is a very readable manual. One can skip over the chapters on types of boilers to the more relevant chapters on “Alternate Means of Heat Generation,” “Systems and Controls,” and “Energy Consumption of Heating Systems.” Although published for a British audience, much of the information transfers easily to U.S. construction.


*See supra* at 207.


The author indicates that the almost universal acceptance and popularity of modular designed libraries over the past 50 years may be waning in favor of facilities that focus more on patrons’ needs and the lifetime costs of operation. Surveying 10 recently (ca. 2009) completed library projects, he notes that we may return to library designs that are more people-friendly (high ceilings, natural lighting, study rooms, food service, etc.). He focuses too on more efficient heating and cooling systems, a very real, ongoing budget issue. The survey also reveals that academic libraries are capping the size of book collections because material is online or easily borrowed. Librarians also are teaching more to offer value-added expert services.


An excellent source to which both neophyte and experienced librarians can turn to understand the basics of building operation, housekeeping, energy management, security, disaster planning, and other issues that help reduce costs and ensure that the structure and environment are properly maintained. The authors cover the building from roof to pavement, emphasizing the importance of “designing in” maintenance strategies and energy saving features. Checklists cover an array of important information, including the useful life span of building components and lighting applications.

Although technically written for attorneys wishing to learn more about the construction industry before trial, *Sticks & Bricks* also may easily serve as an introduction to all major building systems and components for the library director and building committee. One can delve into such arcane topics as “concrete basics” and “curtain wall design,” but the chapter on HVAC systems, as well as those on electrical systems and plumbing, probably will be thumbed through more regularly. The work also includes chapter glossaries and an excellent index.


The article investigates the challenges of designing sustainable library space. The author notes that there must be a new mindset and strategies when dealing with “widespread professional and staff engagement” (p.12). He concludes that clear vision and purpose are essential to a successful learning environment.


The article provides an overview of issues involved in designing buildings that employ passive energy-saving techniques, are energy efficient, and are LEED certified. The author summarizes the benefits of passive solar heating and cooling modern buildings from south-facing windows, thermal mass for walls and floors, green roofs, and natural and artificial lighting. Even floor coverings and ceiling construction are briefly discussed.

**Electrical Power**


See supra.


See supra at 208.


See supra.
Physically Challenged Patrons


Beck’s chapter on “wayfinding” in libraries proves to be excellent background reading for those embarking on a design project. She argues for a simple spatial library layout that requires less cognitive effort for users who represent a wide disparity of ages and may be either able-bodied or physically challenged. The author posits that universal design, which “goes far beyond the minimum specifications and limitations of legislated mandates for accessible and barrier-free facilities,” serves “the potential needs of all users” (p.20). The piece cites many examples of how good visual and tactile design serves the needs of different ages and classes of users. It suggests that technology, color, signage, and maps play increasingly important roles in helping libraries embrace physically challenged patrons.


This report briefly covers special technology, which libraries must furnish to their disabled patrons if the institutions provide free access to public programs and services, including electronic services. If libraries offer free access to computers, they are responsible for providing adaptive technologies for those who need it. Chapter 2, “Making the Right Decisions about Assistive Technologies in Your Library,” provides good coverage of equipment on the market. Chapters 4 and 5 discuss what type of access to provide to patrons with disabilities in order for them to access the library’s digital collections and the Internet.


This concise work (92 pages) covers all issues one should consider pertaining to the ADA when constructing a new facility or updating an older library. Particularly useful are chapters on building design issues, accessible seating, and safety and security concerns. A selected bibliography includes handbooks, manuals, application of the ADA, and videos.


Although aging a bit, the Dalton text is still worth adding to your collection of ADA guides, if you can find it. Spanning 22 chapters, everything there is to know about the deaf and hearing-impaired patron and staff member can be located within its pages. Scholarly references are included throughout the 371-page book, as well as a very thorough table of contents and index.


Chapters in this text cover the many different aspects of designing libraries that both

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6. Keeping in mind, of course, that this book precedes passage of the ADA.
comply with and exceed the requirements of the ADA. Accepting the premise that students with disabilities are now often “mainstreamed” in the academy and have come to expect disability-friendly libraries, chapter contributors address individual disabilities and specific accommodations. Appendix B includes a sample generic survey for identifying specific library accommodations required by disabled users.


Even though this pamphlet predates the ADA, it recommends important barrier-free design solutions to assist physically challenged patrons as they use new or rehabilitated facilities. Many of the design requirements are accompanied by simple, yet effective, illustrations. An eight-page “Suggested Revised Accessibility Checklist” is included.


See supra at 208.

**Acoustics**


This article is the result of a site visit to four South Florida academic libraries that agreed to participate in a study of noise management, and what steps each institution took to curb problems with acoustics. Some interesting tactics for dealing with unwanted acoustical issues include observing student behavior to identify naturally noisy locations, using book stacks to buffer sound, and separating group study and casual lounge areas from individual study carrels. The authors also emphasize that the more comfortable the atmosphere of library spaces, the more conducive to noise.


This short article emphasizes a team approach to isolate the most common sources of acoustical disturbances in the library caused by poor design. The author catalogs a variety of construction options for effectively controlling sound emitted from HVAC systems and electrical lighting. She advises setting “standards for what is acceptable” at the outset and keeping a dialogue going among all parties concerned. Lastly, she implores the reader to adhere to the extra measures specifically designed into the project to control sound.

**Shelving**


This is a brief but thorough account of one library’s investigation, planning, and installation of compact shelving. Although a bit dated, it provides an excellent overview of the decision-making process that must be undertaken when planning for a compact shelving installation. The work also includes a useful request for proposal for soliciting bids to supply mobile equipment.

See supra at 206.


See infra at 219.


Eckelman and Erdil report the test results of 15 samples of bracket-type library bookstacks submitted by eight different vendors. This was the first performance test study undertaken since the Single-Tier Steel Bracket Library Shelving Standard was adopted in 1994 (see following entry). The report explains the various divisions of the ANSI/NISO standard and the type of shelving covered, and offers a definition of a manufacturer sampling, a list of material tested, and a list of some eight physical tests that should be carried out on the shelving and its components. The tests cover both the integrity of the structural parts and the bookstack paint finish. Tests measure loaded “uprights” lateral deflection, as well as shelf sagging. Finishes are measured for gloss, adhesion, and resistance to damage from various substances. Individual test results complete the report.


This pamphlet contains the standards library shelving should meet. It is divided into sections that define shelving terminology, product appearance, design characteristics, and physical characteristics determined by testing. Line drawings illustrate the various shelving features.


Novak's report on the uses and purchase considerations when considering compact shelving is comprehensive, offering advice on when it is advantageous to use compact shelving and which type (manual, mechanically assisted, or electrical) is practical in individual library situations. The author's information on system specifications is extremely thorough with many illustrations. Coverage includes descriptions about motor, rail, and wheel assemblies; the mechanics of various types of drive systems; and all the new safety technology that is quickly replacing older passive safety systems. Novak also provides some comparative information on the cost advantages of manually operated versus mechanically assisted equipment, as well as mechanically assisted systems versus electrically operated units. The report is a must-have item for librarians planning to purchase and install compact shelving. It also is useful to those who have older systems because it brings the reader up to date on the state of compact shelving technology.

**Lighting**


The IES *Lighting Handbook* is the engineer’s crib sheet for lighting recommendations in library reading areas, study areas, open access stacks, closed stacks, cir-
calculation desks, conference rooms, display areas, audiovisual rooms, computer and microform viewing areas, offices, and archives. This is quite an expensive item and one most likely available at a nearby library that has a substantial architecture and engineering collection.


This article was written following a study on daylighting, a controlled architectural tool that influences users’ perceptions and behavior in libraries. It primarily focuses on four environmental factors: user perceptions of privacy, personal space, territoriality, and crowding. As preparation for the study, the authors surveyed the subject field, which usually addresses lighting in other institutional settings, but not academic libraries. Here they found a strong preference for a natural inclination toward window study space.

Background research suggests that workspace lighting generally affects the body’s natural circadian rhythm, very much according to the lighting intensity. It also has a direct bearing on workplace satisfaction, the length we stay, and the quality of the stay. Users will even adjust easier to natural daylight glare than glare from artificial lighting. The conclusion states that “daylight and amount of time spent have significant effects on users’ satisfaction” (p.478). The study also recommends methods and venues for future academic library daylighting studies.


Mason’s article discusses the evolution of library lighting and the reasons why it continues to be an enigma for some architects. He surveys library lighting from the earliest period through the modern era, noting that recommended lighting levels fluctuated from the turn of the century’s extremely low levels to very high foot-candle standards that easy government library money encouraged after World War II. Along the way, Mason unmasks the problems of glare and dealing with lighting fixtures. He further contends that lighting installations were less successful in 1987 than they were 20 years earlier when he undertook his survey. Perhaps the most telling of his remarks is the admonition he gives to librarians: “Let us not, colleagues, turn illumination over to the architects” (p.141).


This is a “borrow item,” being long out of print. Metcalf dissects the anatomy of good library lighting by briefly analyzing five major lighting problems—quality, functionality, aesthetics, intensity, and costs—remarking that each contributes to making library illumination “one of the most controversial problems” for librarians and architects. Chapter 2 summarizes a wide range of viewpoints and the opinions of 55 architects, engineers, physicists, interior designers, physical plant engineers, financial officers, ophthalmologists, and psychiatrists who were asked to respond to lighting questions specifically geared to their field of competence. Metcalf completes the work with conclusions, observations, and his own recommended lighting intensity levels for specific areas of the library. The work is useful because it provides grounding in basic lighting principles and acknowledges varying professional viewpoints.

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7. Metcalf indicates that 9 different sets of questions were prepared. In addition, 12 personal interviews were arranged, and 12 group meetings were held.
Scherer, Jeffrey. “Light and Libraries.” *Library Hi Tech.* 17, no. 4 (1999): 358–71. Scherer provides an excellent overview of how the physics of light, both daylight and electric illumination, functions and can be controlled to facilitate a comfortable, inviting, and productive work environment. A frequent speaker at the ABA's *Bricks, Bytes and Continuous Renovation* law school building design conferences, Scherer provides an understandable explanation of how light, a form of electromagnetic radiation, works and how it should be used in the library setting. A design checklist is included.


Subcommittee on Library Lighting of the Committee on Institutions of the Illuminating Engineering Society. “Recommended Practice of Library Lighting.” *Journal of the Illuminating Engineering Society* 3, no. 3 (1974): 253–81. This IES report updates an earlier 1950 study by the same name. It is essentially a guide to recommended modern (ca. 1974) library lighting techniques. It enumerates the objectives of good lighting throughout the library from reading rooms to more specialized spaces such as archives. The report summarizes general lighting criteria, including luminance, reflectance (off solid walls, floors, furniture, and equipment), direction and distribution, color, and glare. The subcommittee concludes its recommendations with information about lighting design procedures and lighting systems: daylight and electric light (incandescent, fluorescent, high-intensity, etc.) sources. Table 1 lists levels of illumination in foot-candles for individual areas within the library. Today the levels are generally a bit lower, but the information in the report is solid.

**Staff Work Spaces**

Boss, Richard W. “Ergonomics for Libraries.” *Library Technology Reports* 37, no. 6 (November/December 2001): 3–71. The entire Boss report offers a concise overview of what librarians should know about employee musculoskeletal disorders brought on by poorly designed chairs and other library equipment. Particularly helpful is chapter 4 (pp.25–31), which discusses the basics of creating an ergonomically sound environment. Additional chapters provide useful information on ergonomic standards (pp.33–38) and product lines (pp.39–48) designed to be ergonomically friendly (chairs, workstations, computer accessories, etc.). A glossary, bibliography, and directory of consultants round out this resource.


Joyce, Amy. “Chair, as in Cherished: Few of Us Could Stand to Lose Our Seats, Most Personal of Office Furniture.” *Washington Post*, January 11, 2004, F6. Steelcase manufacturer Ken Tamelig’s revelation: “I know a guy who changed five jobs within the company and took his chair with him, state to state,” provides you with a good sense of where the author will take this piece. The author describes some of the lengths to which employees will go to protect their equipment because it becomes like a “perfect fitting shoe.” The article is included here to
provide support for the director who may need to make an argument for well-designed staff furniture (and to explain why some staff may demand to take old furniture with them to a new space).


Saval, Nikil. Cubed: A Secret History of the Workplace. New York: Doubleday, 2014. Cubed provides an interesting history of the workplace environment and how it has developed over the 20th century. The author describes how Robert Propst, a professor of art at the University of Colorado, after trial and error, devised the first practical landscape-type furniture, which came to be known as the cubicle. Propst worked with furniture manufacturer Herman Miller, leading the way for other companies in the office furniture world. The book presents an interesting overview of how we got to where we are as a white-collar working-class society and the positives and negatives of being “cubed.”

Vasi, John. “Computer Ergonomics for Library Staff and Users.” In Recreating the Academic Library: Breaking Virtual Ground, edited by Cheryl LaGuardia, 107–20. New York: Neal-Schuman, 1998. A portion of Vasi’s chapter focuses on the difficulties staff encounter working on computers for long periods. The author suggests developing staff workspaces around an L-shaped computer workstation rather than a desk. He also recommends permitting individuals to select their own chairs and to customize work areas with peripheral equipment of their own choosing. The first part of the chapter covers similar information for patrons who use computers for shorter periods.

Special Collections

Anglim, Christopher. “Preservation—Conservation Strategy.” In Special Collections Policies, Procedures and Guidelines, 87–164. Buffalo: William S. Hein, 1993. This chapter addresses general environmental requirements for rare materials. Among the issues discussed are appropriate lighting, climate, causes of pollution, self-destructing acidic materials, and biological attack. Several pages are devoted to temperature and relative humidity, as well as to humidity monitors. The author elaborates on standards prepared by the National Information Standards Organization, indicating that some variance may be required to account for fluctuation in HVAC performance throughout the building. Insect and mold control are also covered.


The editors provide the first set of standards for archives design in the United States. The manual covers every aspect of construction, from the building itself to display units. It also includes standards on archival environment, fire protection, security, and lighting among the various chapters. An excellent bibliography is included.

Rotzenthaler, Mary Lynn. *Preserving Archives & Manuscripts*. 2nd ed. Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 2010. *Preserving Archives & Manuscripts* is an extremely well-written and inclusive text on preservation science. Of particular note for library designers are chapter 5, “Creating a Preservation Environment,” and chapter 7, “Storing and Housing Archival Materials.” In chapter 5, Rotzenthaler discusses temperature, humidity, and special equipment recommended for monitoring the space. Other chapter 5 topics include air quality, light, good housekeeping, and security, which covers the installation of various fire suppression systems. Chapter 7, “Storing and Housing Archival Materials,” covers storage shelving and containers good for use with archival collections. It addresses shelving requirements and product finishes considered acceptable. There is a special note about appropriate uses of compact shelving in the archives area. It also touches on cabinets and other equipment for the special collections room and the archives.

Swartzburg, Susan Garretson, and Holly Bussey, with Frank Garretson. *Libraries and Archives: Design and Renovation with a Preservation Perspective*. Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow, 1991. This thorough discussion of how to plan a special collections facility with an eye toward protection of materials is a worthwhile read before embarking on one’s own project. Beginning with a chapter on working with the consultant, Swartzburg and Bussey cover all of the pertinent design and construction issues from renovating older libraries to environmental protection and ordinary safety and security in newer facilities. They also include disaster preparedness.

### Displays and Exhibits


Leysen, Sherry L., and Alena L. Wolotira. “Innovative Displays in Law Libraries.” *AALL Spectrum* 17, no. 9 (July 2013): 17–19. While technically not an article on designing display space, this piece covers the field on various types of law library displays and how this information provides insight into what the librarian should consider when planning for furniture, cabinets, and the like. What kind of space will you need to create a display area, plug in an LED monitor, or position an exhibit case? Have you thought about storage space for old displays you may wish to recycle? Food for thoughtful display planning.

This chapter begins with a discussion of environmental issues when mounting exhibits, including lighting, temperature, and humidity. Brief descriptions of types of exhibit cases (flat, slanted-top, upright, and tabletop or shelf-mounted) follow. Although built-in millwork is not covered, wood products that “should not be used” in constructing millwork cases are discussed in detail.

Furniture


See supra at 216.


This second edition of Brown’s book is a completely reorganized and rewritten version, which includes substantial information about furniture requirements under the ADA, computer furniture, and library space design in general. The work also looks at furniture performance testing and standards in more detail. It has excellent photographs throughout and good illustrations of furniture (table and chair) construction methods. The chapter on service desks (circulation counters), sign systems, and display units proved useful, as did the short chapters on the furniture bidding process and the library furniture manufacturer market. Chapter 4, “Library Furnishings,” is particularly strong, and includes shelving requirements.


Brown’s first outing on planning library interiors is perhaps the most complete text available on library furniture. The book covers essential information on furniture construction, which proves to be quite helpful to the librarian unfamiliar with the characteristics of different types of wood and furniture assembly. Brown also surveys the categories of shelving, including mobile shelving. A must-have for one’s design bookcase.


One of the few reports that discusses in some detail the structural characteristics of chairs and tables. Eckelman categorizes different types of frame construction for both types of furniture and explains how the addition of rails and stretchers (side and front supports) increases furniture load-bearing capability. Section 3 discusses expectations for table performance and divides each table’s load-bearing capacities into light, medium, and heavy. In section 4, he describes the general nature of table support systems, highlighting with illustrations the various combinations of tops, legs, rails, and stretchers. Eckelman indicates four factors to consider when evaluating the strength of tables: “(1) total structural support system, (2) strength and stiffness of legs and other supporting members, (3) strength and stiffness of top and its reinforcing members, if any, and (4) strength and stiffness of joints and attachments” (p.367).

Carl Eckelman, the dean of library furniture testing standards, began his work with furniture in the mid-1970s at Purdue University’s Forest Products Laboratory and later continued at his own facility in Lafayette, Indiana. In this report, he describes the value and methodology of performance testing for chairs. Eckelman evaluates both single-point acceptance level testing (all products meet the requirements) and multipoint level testing (some products meet the requirements better than others do), emphasizing practical considerations for the vendor trying to meet testing standards. Most of the report is devoted to describing testing procedures, including the purpose of and the procedure to be followed for each test, as well as why the test is necessary. Reasonable acceptance levels for each performance test and the results of tests on 30 chairs complete the report.


This is an amusing though serious recounting of “good architects, a good manufacturer, and a decent sales company locked in torment with a learning librarian over the question of chair durability” (p.31). Lots to be learned about furniture testing and standards from one librarian’s experience. The author concludes with 10 very useful tips.


This title on library furnishings is one of but a few that limit their focus to how we purchase and use the great variety of library furniture and equipment. Of particular note are chapters on shelving and seating. “Seating: Types, Performance Testing and Use” provides a good overview of what types of chairs are available for libraries, how they are constructed, and in what manner they should be tested. Chapter 4 provides a good summary of what to look for in shelving, aptly titled, “Will It Meet the Test of Time?” The wide range of shelving systems is covered, which includes a discussion of structural features, stability, paint finishes, shelf depth, available components, and installation. Two other brief but useful chapters focus on the ADA and library signage.


This is not a must-read when purchasing tables, chairs, and carrels, but, for librarians who want to delve a bit further into the various types of woods, it provides additional knowledge. Woodworking methods and generous color photographs of dozens of wood types highlight the information.


Microforms


With much of our collections consisting of microforms, this article on microtext room illumination proves useful. The author briefly discusses a duality of lighting purpose (task and general lighting), effects of natural lighting, reading-equipment lamp intensity, and reflective materials used on walls and ceilings.

Computers


The authors have written a very readable text for the layperson on wireless networking. The book includes a short history of wireless communication from the early Marconi wireless to the present day. It provides reasons for why the library should go wireless, what hardware is required, and how to troubleshoot problems. The material also covers the types of wireless services and how networks can be kept secure. This text is good for the beginner or as a refresher for the more experienced staff member.


As the title suggests, Bailey and Tierney’s volume presents a brief overview of the development of the information commons from the mid-1990s through almost the end of the first decade of the millennium, giving special emphasis to planning for, implementation of, and assessment of the commons for academic libraries. Some treatment on the difference between an information commons and a learning commons fleshes out the early discussions, but the majority of the text is devoted to reports of successful commons projects at 20 colleges and universities.


This complete guide to design and construction of a technology-rich law school facility uses ideas that any academic institution can adapt. Barton walks you through all the pertinent steps of preparing for and carrying out such a detail-driven project, from forming a building technology committee, to making law school visits, to interviewing AV and information technology consultants. Special focus is given to technology spaces and functions, including adjacency requirements, as well as choices that must be considered when designing more faculty-oriented equipment, such as teaching lecterns in the digital age.


See supra at 216.


This report covers all the important information one needs to know to plan and install a wireless network in a library. The author first reviews network basics, including how wireless systems operate. In later chapters, he describes wireless LAN features, policies for operation, and the benefits that accrue to library users and staff. A discussion of websites that offer additional assistance rounds out the article.

The authors have invited senior library managers from across the globe to focus on the future of academic library space. The introduction covers a historical prospective of space requirements, and the following chapters discuss current approaches to designing library space, the influence of technology on space, the traditional requirements of print materials on space, and opportunities that should be considered for redesigning space. Among other interesting contributions are chapters on sharing space with the university, reimaging space for learners, and a case study that focuses on evaluating measures of using space.

Rajesh K. “Know Your Cat 5-6-7 Unshielded Twisted Pair (UTP) Network Cables.” *excITingIP.com* (November 11, 2010), http://www.excitingip.com/847/know-your-cat-5-6-7-unshielded-twisted-pair-utp-network-cables/ [https://perma.cc/7LJE-N9SA].

This web article is an excellent, concise source of information about “Cat x UTP (Unshielded Twisted Pair) cables [which are] the backbone of TCP/IP computer networks.” Describing UTP as “four pairs of copper conductors enclosed within an insulation outer bracket and using RJ-45 connectors (mostly) at the ends to terminate on the network hardware equipment,” the piece includes a breakdown of the available x series of cables from Cat 3 through Cat 7A cable, removing some of the mystery of jargon. It also describes how data travels over the cable in coded form, enabling the cable to transfer more data over limited bandwidth. Although nine years old, the article is useful and an easy read for the nontechnical librarian.


This text is a report of a survey undertaken in 2010 of the more than 350 library construction projects from 2003 through 2009. Each brief chapter reviews the characteristics of the responses in terms of the planning process and the scope of the building characteristics, such as size, multiuse, technology, seating, access and planning, and user spaces. For those at the very beginning of the planning process, the statistics can be very useful.


*See supra* at 217.

**Security**


Ayer’s article on Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) is a natural follow-up to Boss’s 2003 piece on the same topic (see below). In addition to refreshing the reader’s memory with an overall description of RFID technology, it focuses on the benefits of evolving standards and interoperability. Ayer begins with a brief discussion of why RFID failed to bring as much impact to library operations as the technology created in other industrial applications. The reasons she cites for the reluctance to upgrade control of hardcopy are cost, slow-to-evolve standards, introduction of electronic books, and concerns over patron privacy. However,
she believes that agreed-upon standards may pave the way to realizing the full potential of RFID, particularly with regard to functional interoperability among libraries.


This *Washington Post* article reports on the new Kastle System–produced app for smartphones, at the time in beta testing by 50 firms throughout the United States. KastlePresence represents the latest in keycard technology, permitting hands-free activation of electronic door locks when a smartphone is on and within range. The article notes other possibilities for the new software app, including improving security and activating other building structural systems as employees come and go throughout the day and night.


Boss does an excellent job of introducing the librarian to RFID systems and describes how they differ from existing library security equipment. RFID systems, using embedded microchips, provide specific identification information about library items, and operate by means of radio frequency transmission, dismissing the need for barcode scanning. Boss describes how the system works, surveys existing vendors, and provides a sample request for proposal (RFP) and glossary.


The *Fire Protection Handbook* provides answers to all the questions a librarian may have about building standards that effectively prevent, contain, and otherwise suppress a fire in the library. The work defines the terminology and explains basic fire prevention concepts and equipment, which can be particularly helpful to those unfamiliar with fire safety. Chapters of interest to librarians include those describing the fundamentals of fire-safe building design, fire warning systems, mechanics of fire suppression systems, and provisions for patron safety. A portion of chapter 8 covers fire-safe library and museum construction in detail. Includes excellent bibliographies.


Reflecting the realities of crime and natural disasters, Cravy’s work is a study in modern security measures for libraries, detailing every conceivable safety problem with recommended solutions. The work is heavier on library policy than on how to design library components to provide better security, but it does alert the reader to the many possible breaches of security that good library design must overcome. The author also discusses safeguarding electronic files and security for library special events.


Contributors discuss a variety of management issues for protecting special collections, from theft to disaster planning. Particularly informative is the chapter entitled “Law Enforcement in the Library,” which presents an overview of what to expect when reporting a theft to local authorities. Other chapters address what steps to take after a security breach, how to prepare for an internal security audit, and how to address collection security in terms of preservation.

Shuman’s book explores most areas of library security and safety, with particular emphasis on staff and patron safety. Considerable material is devoted to preparing staff for security incidents, as well as emergency and disaster management, which makes the work useful, though perhaps not essential, for the library design shelf. It has a good index and several important checklists. Readers will want to check out the section on electronic security and Shuman’s excellent bibliography.


Everything you need to know about adopting an RFID system for your library. There is a special emphasis on the cost factor and an insightful survey of many U.S. and international libraries that have committed to RFID. The table of contents is particularly helpful because of its useful, detail-level entry points. The book covers everything from making the decision to install the system, to determining return on the library’s investment, to protecting patron privacy.

**Signage**


*See supra* at 204.


*See supra* at 212.


Included here are useful suggestions for placing some restrictions on “out of control” signs. Although the article does not tackle major signage issues, it does move one to think about where all the brochures, guides, and so forth will find a home in the new library.


This early work evaluates what makes signage effective, particularly for patrons new to the library. It describes a broad range of successful approaches to signage theory.

**Patron Amenities**


Responding to the yearnings of the Internet generation, Texas Christian University (and at least a dozen other schools) added a bookstore-style coffee bar at its
library entrance in an effort to be more accommodating and increase patronage. The article indicates that libraries are incorporating meeting spaces and other gimmicks into new and renovated library spaces to bring students back to the library.

Cranford, Jessie. Survey on Food and Drink in Law Libraries. Briefs in Law Librarianship Series, no. 6. Getzville, NY: William S. Hein, 2002. This report includes the findings of a survey on food and drink in libraries that elicited 105 responses, 68 of which were from academic law libraries. Typically, many law libraries are relaxing restrictions to make the library more welcoming and user-friendly. Those with restrictions cite material and vermin as chief reasons to continue strict policies. However, staff enforcement of policies continues to be a problem.


Managing Food and Drink in ARL Libraries: A SPEC Kit. Washington, DC: Association of Research Libraries, 1998. This kit reports on (1) the extent to which libraries permit food and drink, (2) the shift in the liberalization of consumption policies, (3) the methods of enforcing restrictions, and (4) success stories for management of food consumed in libraries. Reporting libraries indicate that restrictions on food and drink are being relaxed; that those libraries that do restrict food and drink are reasonably successful, although frequently staff are reluctant to enforce policies; and that posting information at the library entrance with clear reasons for the policy is the best deterrent.


Staff Amenities


Expansion and Renovation


This brief article describes the background issues of a large addition to and complete renovation of the William & Mary Law School library. Among the points covered are problems with the old 1980 vintage library, the process of staging the project, and the difficulties of living with construction disruption for two years. Of particular interest are the many student-centered features incorporated into the new design: 12 study rooms, recreation space, a kitchen, and a number of comfortable lounges. Also noted is the greatly improved natural lighting.

Transition, Occupancy, and Punchlists


This book is a must-read for any librarian who contemplates a small or large collection move, whether within the building or to new quarters. Chapters on the planning process, measuring the collection, designing shelf layout, and recruiting workers are excellent. Individual chapters cover moving with carts and boxes. Special attention is also paid to moving microform collections. The appendix includes useful forms, worksheets, and sample signs. This title should be in every library's catalog.


Habich offers a well-designed manual for moving any library. It focuses on the analysis required for determining the size of your existing collection, projecting future growth, and designing a layout for the new space. No detail of the move is left to chance, from making decisions about whether to hire a professional mover (when and how, including a request for proposal) to planning a move without one. In the latter case, she covers self-moving logistical and management issues in detail. Of particular interest are sections on identification tagging for successful delivery of materials to the correct locations, providing collection growth joints (empty shelves and shelving units), cleaning books, controlling pests, and moving a disorganized collection. This work covers it all.


This concise and informative article chronicles every aspect of planning a move of some 300,000 volumes in four-and-a-half days. The piece includes analysis of the project objectives, consideration of alternatives, logistical and managerial methodology, organizing the plan, budgeting, and applying the plan.

*A Law Library Move* emphasizes the importance of pre-move planning. An entire chapter is devoted to organizing the library staff to accomplish the move and to manage extended workers. The authors note the importance of sensitivity to staff stress during relocation. The authors clearly explain several traditional methods of identifying materials for relocation. Tips on executing the move and dealing with post-move issues complete this concise work.


*See supra* at 208.