

PROJECT MANUAL

Repairs to the Walt Williams Filtration Plant AND Walt Williams Filtration Plant Filter Rehabilitation

(Project Nos. 36432-10 and 36432-11)



LAGRANGE
G E O R G I A

Volume II of III

**City of LaGrange
LaGrange, Georgia**

JULY 2022

ISSUED FOR BIDS

BARGE
DESIGN SOLUTIONS

Repairs to the Walt Williams Filtration Plant
(Project No. 36432-10)

AND

Walt Williams Filtration Plant Filter Rehabilitation
(Project No. 36432-11)

City of LaGrange
LaGrange, Georgia

The following licensed professionals are responsible for the various portions by which their seal, signature and date is affixed:

- Division 00 – Procurement and Contracting Requirements
- Division 01 - General Requirements
- Division 04 - Masonry
- Division 06 – Wood, Plastics and Composites
- Division 07 – Thermal and Moisture Protection
- Division 08 - Openings
- Division 09 – Finishes



Kerry Osborne, RA

Division 05 – Metals



5/5/2022
Brian Wood, PE

END OF SECTION

Section 00 01 05

Certifications

The following licensed professionals are responsible for the various portions of the Project manual by which their seal, signature and date is affixed:

- Division 00 – Procurement and Contracting Requirements
- Division 01 - General Requirements
- Division 02 - Existing Conditions
- Division 09 – Finishes
- Division 40 - Process Integration



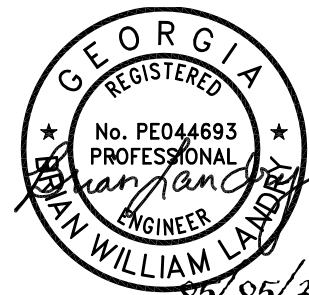
Mike Alexander, PE

- Division 03 - Concrete
- Division 05 – Metals



Brian Wood, PE

- Division 26 – Electrical



Brian Landry, PE

END OF SECTION

SPECIFICATIONS

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Part 1 General

1.1 Summary

- A. Section includes cleaning the following:
 - 1. Unit masonry surfaces.
 - 2. Stone surfaces.

1.2 Definitions

- A. Low-Pressure Spray: 100 to 400 psi; 4 to 6 gpm.

1.3 Action Submittals

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.

1.4 Quality Assurance

- A. Mockups: Prepare mockups of cleaning on existing surfaces to demonstrate aesthetic effects and to set quality standards for materials and execution.
 - 1. Cleaning: Clean an area approximately 25 sq. ft. for each type of masonry and surface condition.
 - a. Test cleaners and methods on samples of adjacent materials for possible adverse reactions. Do not test cleaners and methods known to have deleterious effect.
 - b. Allow a waiting period of not less than seven days after completion of sample cleaning to permit a study of sample panels for negative reactions.

Part 2 Products

2.1 Cleaning Materials

- A. Water: Potable.
- B. Hot Water: Water heated to a temperature of 140 to 160 deg F.
- C. Mold, Mildew, and Algae Remover, Job Mixed: Solution prepared by mixing 2 cups of tetrasodium pyrophosphate (TSPP), 5 quarts of 5 percent sodium hypochlorite (bleach), and 15 quarts of hot water for every 5 gal. of solution required.

Part 3 Execution

3.1 Protection

- A. Comply with each manufacturer's written instructions for protecting building and other surfaces against damage from exposure to its products. Prevent paint removers and chemical cleaning solutions from coming into contact with people, motor vehicles, landscaping, buildings, and other surfaces that could be harmed by such contact.
 - 1. Cover adjacent surfaces with materials that are proven to resist paint removers and chemical cleaners used unless products being used will not damage adjacent surfaces. Use protective materials that are waterproof and UV resistant. Apply masking agents according to manufacturer's written instructions. Do not apply liquid strippable masking agent to painted or porous surfaces. When no longer needed, promptly remove masking to prevent adhesive staining.

3.2 Cleaning Masonry, General

- A. Cleaning Appearance Standard: Cleaned surfaces are to have a uniform appearance as viewed from 20 feet away by Architect.
- B. Proceed with cleaning in an orderly manner; work from top to bottom of each scaffold width and from one end of each elevation to the other. Ensure that dirty residues and rinse water do not wash over dry, cleaned surfaces.
- C. Use only those cleaning methods indicated for each masonry material and location.
 - 1. Brushes: Do not use wire brushes or brushes that are not resistant to chemical cleaner being used.
 - 2. Spray Equipment: Use spray equipment that provides controlled application at volume and pressure indicated, measured at nozzle. Adjust pressure and volume to ensure that cleaning methods do not damage surfaces, including joints.
 - a. Equip units with pressure gages.
 - b. For chemical-cleaner spray application, use low-pressure tank or chemical pump suitable for chemical cleaner indicated, equipped with nozzle having a cone-shaped spray.
 - c. For water-spray application, use fan-shaped spray that disperses water at an angle of 25 to 50 degrees.
 - d. For heated water-spray application, use equipment capable of maintaining temperature between 140 and 160 deg F at flow rates indicated.

- D. Perform each cleaning method indicated in a manner that results in uniform coverage of all surfaces, including corners, moldings, and interstices, and that produces an even effect without streaking or damaging masonry surfaces. Keep wall wet below area being cleaned to prevent streaking from runoff.
- E. Perform additional general cleaning, paint and stain removal, and spot cleaning of small areas that are noticeably different when viewed according to the "Cleaning Appearance Standard" Paragraph, so that cleaned surfaces blend smoothly into surrounding areas.
- F. Water-Spray Application Method: Unless otherwise indicated, hold spray nozzle at least 6 inches from masonry surface and apply water in horizontal back-and-forth sweeping motion, overlapping previous strokes to produce uniform coverage.

3.3 Preliminary Cleaning

- A. Removing Plant Growth: Completely remove visible plant, moss, and shrub growth from masonry surfaces. Carefully remove plants, creepers, and vegetation by cutting at roots and allowing remaining growth to dry as long as possible before removal. Remove loose soil and plant debris from open joints to whatever depth they occur.
- B. Preliminary Cleaning: Before beginning general cleaning, remove extraneous substances that are resistant to planned cleaning methods. Extraneous substances include paint, calking, asphalt, and tar.
 - 1. Carefully remove heavy accumulations of rigid materials from masonry surface with sharp chisel. Do not scratch or chip masonry surface.
 - 2. Remove paint and calking with alkaline paint remover.
 - a. Comply with requirements in "Paint Removal" Article.
 - b. Repeat application up to two times if needed.
 - 3. Remove asphalt and tar with solvent-type paste paint remover.
 - a. Comply with requirements in "Paint Removal" Article.
 - b. Apply paint remover only to asphalt and tar by brush without prewetting.
 - c. Allow paint remover to remain on surface for 10 to 30 minutes.
 - d. Repeat application if needed.

3.4 Cleaning Masonry

- A. Mold, Mildew, and Algae Removal:
 - 1. Wet surface with hot water applied by low-pressure spray.

2. Apply mold, mildew, and algae remover by brush or low-pressure spray.
3. Scrub surface with medium-soft brushes until mold, mildew, and algae are thoroughly dislodged and can be removed by rinsing. Use small brushes for mortar joints and crevices. Dip brush in mold, mildew, and algae remover often to ensure that adequate fresh cleaner is used and that surface remains wet.
4. Rinse with cold water applied by low-pressure spray to remove mold, mildew, and algae remover and soil.
5. Repeat cleaning procedure above where required to produce cleaning effect established by mockup.

END OF SECTION

Part 1 General

1.1 Summary

- A. Section includes repairing brick masonry.

1.2 Unit Prices

- A. Work of this Section is affected by unit prices specified in Section 01 22 00 "Unit Prices."

1.3 Definitions

- A. Rebuilding (Setting) Mortar: Mortar used to set and anchor masonry in a structure, distinct from pointing mortar installed after masonry is set in place.

1.4 Action Submittals

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.
- B. Shop Drawings:
 - 1. Include plans, elevations, sections, and locations of replacement bricks on the structure.
 - 2. Show provisions for expansion joints or other sealant joints.
- C. Samples: For each exposed product and for each color and texture specified.

1.5 Informational Submittals

- A. Quality-control program.

1.6 Quality Assurance

- A. Brick Masonry Repair Specialist Qualifications: Engage an experienced brick masonry repair firm to perform work of this Section. Firm shall have completed work similar in material, design, and extent to that indicated for this Project with a record of successful in-service performance. Experience in only installing masonry is insufficient experience for masonry repair work.
- B. Quality-Control Program: Prepare a written quality-control program for this Project to systematically demonstrate the ability of personnel to properly follow methods and use materials and tools without damaging masonry. Include provisions for supervising performance and preventing damage.

Part 2 Products

2.1 Masonry Materials

- A. Face Brick: As required to complete brick masonry repair work.
 - 1. Brick Matching Existing: Units with colors, color variation within units, surface texture, size, and shape that match existing brickwork.
 - a. Physical Properties: According to ASTM C67.
 - b. For existing brickwork that exhibits a range of colors or color variation within units, provide brick that proportionally matches that range and variation rather than brick that matches an individual color within that range.
 - 2. Special Shapes:
 - a. Provide molded, 100 percent solid shapes for applications where core holes or "frogs" could be exposed to view or weather when in final position and where shapes produced by sawing would result in sawed surfaces being exposed to view.
 - b. Provide specially ground units, shaped to match patterns, for arches and where indicated.
 - c. Mechanical chopping or breaking brick, or bonding pieces of brick together by adhesive, are unacceptable procedures for fabricating special shapes.
- B. Building Brick: ASTM C62, Grade SW where in contact with earth or Grade SW, MW, or NW for concealed backup; and of same vertical dimension as face brick, for masonry work concealed from view.

2.2 Mortar Materials

- A. Portland Cement: ASTM C150/C150M, Type I or Type II, except Type III may be used for cold-weather construction; white or gray where required for color matching of mortar.
 - 1. Provide cement containing not more than 0.60 percent total alkali when tested according to ASTM C114.
- B. Hydrated Lime: ASTM C207, Type S.
- C. Mortar Cement: ASTM C1329/C1329M.
- D. Mortar Sand: ASTM C144.

1. Exposed Mortar: Match size, texture, and gradation of existing mortar sand as closely as possible. Blend several sands if necessary to achieve suitable match.
 2. Colored Mortar: Natural sand or ground marble, granite, or other sound stone of color necessary to produce required mortar color.
- E. Mortar Pigments: ASTM C979/C979M, compounded for use in mortar mixes, and having a record of satisfactory performance in masonry mortars.
- F. Water: Potable.

2.3 Manufactured Repair Materials

- A. Brick Patching Compound: Factory-mixed cementitious product that is custom manufactured for patching brick masonry.
1. Use formulation that is vapor and water permeable (equal to or more than the brick), exhibits low shrinkage, has lower modulus of elasticity than bricks being repaired, and develops high bond strength to all types of masonry.
 2. Formulate patching compound in colors and textures to match each brick being patched.

2.4 Accessory Materials

- A. Setting Buttons and Shims: Resilient plastic, nonstaining to masonry, sized to suit joint thicknesses and bed depths of bricks, less the required depth of pointing materials unless removed before pointing.
- B. Other Products: Select materials and methods of use based on the following, subject to approval of a mockup:
1. Previous effectiveness in performing the work involved.
 2. Minimal possibility of damaging exposed surfaces.
 3. Consistency of each application.
 4. Uniformity of the resulting overall appearance.
 5. Do not use products or tools that could leave residue on surfaces.

2.5 Mortar Mixes

- A. Measurement and Mixing: Measure cementitious materials and sand in a dry condition by volume or equivalent weight. Do not measure by shovel; use known measure. Mix materials in a clean, mechanical batch mixer.

- B. Colored Mortar: Produce mortar of color required by using specified ingredients. Do not alter specified proportions without Architect's approval.
 - 1. Mortar Pigments: Where mortar pigments are indicated, do not add pigment exceeding 10 percent by weight of the cementitious or binder materials, except for carbon black which is limited to 2 percent.
- C. Do not use admixtures in mortar unless otherwise indicated.
- D. Mixes: Mix mortar materials in the following proportions:
 - 1. Rebuilding (Setting) Mortar by Property: ASTM C270, Property Specification, Type N unless otherwise indicated; with cementitious material limited to portland cement and lime or mortar cement.
 - 2. Pigmented, Colored Mortar: Add mortar pigments to produce exposed, setting (rebuilding) mortar of colors required.

Part 3 Execution

3.1 Protection

- A. Remove gutters and downspouts adjacent to masonry and store during masonry repair. Reinstall when repairs are complete.
 - 1. Provide temporary rain drainage during work to direct water away from building.

3.2 Brick Removal and Replacement

- A. At locations indicated, remove bricks that are damaged, spalled, or deteriorated. Carefully remove entire units from joint to joint, without damaging surrounding masonry, in a manner that permits replacement with full-size units.
- B. Support and protect remaining masonry that surrounds removal area.
- C. Maintain flashing, reinforcement, lintels, and adjoining construction in an undamaged condition.
- D. Notify Architect of unforeseen detrimental conditions including voids, cracks, bulges, and loose units in existing masonry backup, rotted wood, rusted metal, and other deteriorated items.
- E. Remove in an undamaged condition as many whole bricks as possible.
 - 1. Remove mortar, loose particles, and soil from brick by cleaning with hand chisels, brushes, and water.

2. Remove sealants by cutting close to brick with utility knife and cleaning with solvents.
- F. Clean masonry surrounding removal areas by removing mortar, dust, and loose particles in preparation for brick replacement.
- G. Replace removed damaged brick with other removed brick in good condition, where possible, matching existing brick. Do not use broken units unless they can be cut to usable size.
- H. Install replacement brick into bonding and coursing pattern of existing brick. If cutting is required, use a motor-driven saw designed to cut masonry with clean, sharp, unchipped edges.
1. Maintain joint width for replacement units to match existing joints.
 2. Use setting buttons or shims to set units accurately spaced with uniform joints.
- I. Lay replacement brick with rebuilding (setting) mortar and with completely filled bed, head, and collar joints. Butter ends with enough mortar to fill head joints and shove into place. Wet both replacement and surrounding bricks that have ASTM C67 initial rates of absorption (suction) of more than 30 g/30 sq. in. per min. Use wetting methods that ensure that units are nearly saturated but surface is dry when laid.
1. Tool exposed mortar joints in repaired areas to match joints of surrounding existing brickwork.
 2. Rake out mortar used for laying brick before mortar sets according to Section 04 01 20.64 "Brick Masonry Repointing." Point at same time as repointing of surrounding area.
 3. When mortar is hard enough to support units, remove shims and other devices interfering with pointing of joints.
- J. Curing: Cure mortar by maintaining in thoroughly damp condition for at least 72 consecutive hours, including weekends and holidays.
1. Hairline cracking within the mortar or mortar separation at edge of a joint is unacceptable. Completely remove such mortar and repoint.

3.3 Brick Masonry Patching

- A. Patching Bricks:
1. Remove loose material from masonry surface. Carefully remove additional material so patch does not have feathered edges but has square or slightly undercut edges on area to be patched and is at least 1/4 inch thick, but not less than recommended in writing by patching compound manufacturer.

2. Mask adjacent mortar joint or rake out for repointing if patch extends to edge of brick.
3. Mix patching compound in individual batches to match each unit being patched. Combine one or more colors of patching compound, as needed, to produce exact match.
4. Rinse surface to be patched and leave damp, but without standing water.
5. Brush-coat surfaces with slurry coat of patching compound according to manufacturer's written instructions.
6. Place patching compound in layers as recommended in writing by patching compound manufacturer, but not less than 1/4 inch or more than 2 inches thick. Roughen surface of each layer to provide a key for next layer.
7. Trowel, scrape, or carve surface of patch to match texture and surrounding surface plane or contour of brick. Shape and finish surface before or after curing, as determined by testing, to best match existing brick.
8. Keep each layer damp for 72 hours or until patching compound has set.

3.4 Final Cleaning

- A. After mortar has fully hardened, thoroughly clean exposed masonry surfaces of excess mortar and foreign matter; use wood scrapers, stiff-nylon or -fiber brushes, and clean water, applied by low pressure spray.
 1. Do not use metal scrapers or brushes.
 2. Do not use acidic or alkaline cleaners.

END OF SECTION

Part 1 General

1.1 Summary

- A. Section includes repointing joints with mortar.

1.2 Unit Prices

- A. Work of this Section is affected by unit prices specified in Section 01 22 00 "Unit Prices."

1.3 Preinstallation Meetings

- A. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site

1.4 Action Submittals

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.
- B. Samples: For each exposed product and for each color and texture specified.

1.5 Informational Submittals

- A. Quality-control program.

1.6 Quality Assurance

- A. Brick Masonry Repointing Specialist Qualifications: Engage an experienced brick masonry repointing firm to perform work of this Section. Firm shall have completed work similar in material, design, and extent to that indicated for this Project with a record of successful in-service performance. Experience in only installing masonry is insufficient experience for masonry repointing work.
- B. Quality-Control Program: Prepare a written quality-control program for this Project to systematically demonstrate the ability of personnel to properly follow methods and use materials and tools without damaging masonry. Include provisions for supervising performance and preventing damage.
- C. Mockups: Prepare mockups of brick masonry repointing to demonstrate aesthetic effects and to set quality standards for materials and execution.
 - 1. Repointing: Rake out joints in two separate areas, each approximately 36 inches high by 48 inches wide, unless otherwise indicated, for each type of repointing required, and repoint one of the areas.

Part 2 Products

2.1 Mortar Materials

- A. Portland Cement: ASTM C150/C150M, Type I or Type II, except Type III may be used for cold-weather construction; white or gray where required for color matching of mortar.
 - 1. Provide cement containing not more than 0.60 percent total alkali when tested according to ASTM C114.
- B. Hydrated Lime: ASTM C207, Type S.
- C. Mortar Cement: ASTM C1329/C1329M.
- D. Mortar Sand: ASTM C144.
 - 1. Match size, texture, and gradation of existing mortar sand as closely as possible. Blend several sands if necessary to achieve suitable match.
 - 2. Color: Provide natural sand or ground marble, granite, or other sound stone of color necessary to produce required mortar color.
- E. Mortar Pigments: ASTM C979/C979M, compounded for use in mortar mixes, and having a record of satisfactory performance in masonry mortars.
- F. Water: Potable.

2.2 Mortar Mixes

- A. Measurement and Mixing: Measure cementitious materials and sand in a dry condition by volume or equivalent weight. Do not measure by shovel; use known measure. Mix materials in a clean, mechanical batch mixer.
 - 1. Mixing Pointing Mortar: Thoroughly mix cementitious materials and sand together before adding any water. Then mix again, adding only enough water to produce a damp, unworkable mix that retains its form when pressed into a ball. Maintain mortar in this dampened condition for 15 to 30 minutes. Add remaining water in small portions until mortar reaches desired consistency. Use mortar within one hour of final mixing; do not retemper or use partially hardened material.
- B. Colored Mortar: Produce mortar of color required by using specified ingredients. Do not alter specified proportions without Architect's approval.
 - 1. Mortar Pigments: Where mortar pigments are indicated, do not add pigment exceeding 10 percent by weight of the cementitious or binder materials, except for carbon black which is limited to 2 percent.

- C. Do not use admixtures in mortar unless otherwise indicated.
- D. Mixes: Mix mortar materials in the following proportions:
 - 1. Pointing Mortar by Property: ASTM C270, Property Specification, Type N unless otherwise indicated; with cementitious material limited to portland cement and lime mortar cement. Add mortar pigments to produce mortar colors required.

Part 3 Execution

3.1 Protection

- A. Remove gutters and downspouts and associated hardware adjacent to masonry and store during masonry repointing. Reinstall when repointing is complete.
 - 1. Provide temporary rain drainage during work to direct water away from building.

3.2 Repointing

- A. Rake out and repoint joints to the following extent:
 - 1. All joints in areas indicated.
 - 2. Joints indicated as sealant-filled joints. Seal joints according to Section 07 92 00 "Joint Sealants."
 - 3. Joints at locations of the following defects:
 - a. Holes and missing mortar.
 - b. Cracks that can be penetrated 1/4 inch or more by a knife blade 0.027 inch thick.
 - c. Cracks 1/8 inch or more in width and of any depth.
 - d. Hollow-sounding joints when tapped by metal object.
 - e. Eroded surfaces 1/4 inch or more deep.
 - f. Deterioration to point that mortar can be easily removed by hand, without tools.
 - g. Joints filled with substances other than mortar.
- B. Do not rake out and repoint joints where not required.

- C. Rake out joints as follows, according to procedures demonstrated in approved mockup:
1. Remove mortar from joints to depth of 2-1/2 times joint width or not less than that required to expose sound, unweathered mortar. Do not remove unsound mortar more than 2 inches deep.
 2. Remove mortar from brick and other masonry surfaces within raked-out joints to provide reveals with square backs and to expose masonry for contact with pointing mortar. Brush, vacuum, or flush joints to remove dirt and loose debris.
 3. Do not spall edges of brick or other masonry units or widen joints. Replace or patch damaged brick or other masonry units as directed by Architect.
- D. Notify Architect of unforeseen detrimental conditions including voids in mortar joints, cracks, loose masonry units, rotted wood, rusted metal, and other deteriorated items.
- E. Pointing with Mortar:
1. Rinse joint surfaces with water to remove dust and mortar particles. Time rinsing application so, at time of pointing, joint surfaces are damp but free of standing water. If rinse water dries, dampen joint surfaces before pointing.
 2. Apply pointing mortar first to areas where existing mortar was removed to depths greater than surrounding areas. Apply in layers not greater than 3/8 inch until a uniform depth is formed. Fully compact each layer, and allow it to become thumbprint hard before applying next layer.
 3. After deep areas have been filled to same depth as remaining joints, point joints by placing mortar in layers not greater than 3/8 inch. Fully compact each layer and allow to become thumbprint hard before applying next layer. Where existing masonry units have worn or rounded edges, slightly recess finished mortar surface below face of masonry to avoid widened joint faces. Take care not to spread mortar beyond joint edges onto exposed masonry surfaces or to featheredge the mortar.
 4. When mortar is thumbprint hard, tool joints to match original appearance of joints as demonstrated in approved mockup. Remove excess mortar from edge of joint by brushing.
 5. Cure mortar by maintaining in thoroughly damp condition for at least 72 consecutive hours, including weekends and holidays.
 6. Hairline cracking within mortar or mortar separation at edge of a joint is unacceptable. Completely remove such mortar and repoint.

- F. Where repointing work precedes cleaning of existing masonry, allow mortar to harden at least 30 days before beginning cleaning work.

3.3 Final Cleaning

- A. After mortar has fully hardened, thoroughly clean exposed masonry surfaces of excess mortar and foreign matter; use wood scrapers, stiff-nylon or -fiber brushes, and clean water, applied by low pressure spray.
 - 1. Do not use metal scrapers or brushes.
 - 2. Do not use acidic or alkaline cleaners.

END OF SECTION

Part 1 General

1.1 Summary

A. Section Includes:

1. Roof deck.

1.2 Action Submittals

A. Product Data:

1. Roof deck.

B. Shop Drawings:

1. Include layout and types of deck panels, anchorage details, reinforcing channels, pans, cut deck openings, special jointing, accessories, and attachments to other construction.

1.3 Informational Submittals

A. Certificates:

1. Product Certificates: For each type of steel deck.

B. Field Quality-Control Submittals:

1. Field quality-control reports.

1.4 Delivery, Storage, And Handling

- A. Store products in accordance with SDI MOC3. Stack steel deck on platforms or pallets and slope to provide drainage. Protect with a waterproof covering and ventilate to avoid condensation.

1.5 Unit Price

- A. Work of this Section is affected by unit prices specified in Item 3 of the Bid Form 00 41 00.

1. Unit prices apply to authorized work covered by estimated quantities.
2. Unit prices apply to authorized additions to and deletions from the Work as authorized by Change Orders.

- B. General: Unit prices include the cost of preparing existing construction to receive the work indicated and costs of field quality control required for units of work completed.

Part 2 Products

2.1 Performance Requirements

- A. AISI Specifications: Comply with calculated structural characteristics of steel deck in accordance with AISI S100.

2.2 Roof Deck

- A. Roof Deck: Fabricate panels, without top-flange stiffening grooves, to comply with SDI RD and with the following:
 1. Galvanized- and Shop-Primed Steel Sheet: ASTM A653/A653M, Structural Steel (SS), Grade 33 (230), G60 (Z180) zinc coating; cleaned, pretreated, and primed with manufacturer's standard baked-on, rust-inhibitive primer.
 - a. Color: Gray top surface with white underside.
 2. Deck Profile: As indicated.
 3. Profile Depth: As indicated.
 4. Design Uncoated-Steel Thickness: As indicated.
 5. Span Condition: As indicated.
 6. Side Laps: Overlapped.

2.3 Accessories

- A. Provide manufacturer's standard accessory materials for deck that comply with requirements indicated.
- B. Mechanical Fasteners: Corrosion-resistant, low-velocity, power-actuated or pneumatically driven carbon-steel fasteners; or self-drilling, self-threading screws.
- C. Side-Lap Fasteners: Corrosion-resistant, hexagonal washer head; self-drilling, carbon-steel screws, diameter as indicated.
- D. Flexible Closure Strips: Vulcanized, closed-cell, synthetic rubber.

- E. Miscellaneous Sheet Metal Deck Accessories: Steel sheet, minimum yield strength of 33,000 psi (230 MPa), not less than 0.0359-inch (0.91-mm) design uncoated thickness, of same material and finish as deck; of profile indicated or required for application.
- F. Galvanizing Repair Paint: ASTM A780/A780M.
- G. Repair Paint: Manufacturer's standard rust-inhibitive primer of same color as primer.

Part 3 Execution

3.1 Installation, General

- A. Install deck panels and accessories in accordance with SDI C, SDI NC, and SDI RD, as applicable; manufacturer's written instructions; and requirements in this Section.
- B. Install temporary shoring before placing deck panels if required to meet deflection limitations.
- C. Locate deck bundles to prevent overloading of supporting members.
- D. Place deck panels on supporting frame and adjust to final position with ends accurately aligned and bearing on supporting frame before being permanently fastened. Do not stretch or contract side-lap interlocks.
- E. Place deck panels flat and square and fasten to supporting frame without warp or deflection.
- F. Cut and neatly fit deck panels and accessories around openings and other work projecting through or adjacent to deck.
- G. Provide additional reinforcement and closure pieces at openings as required for strength, continuity of deck, and support of other work.
- H. Comply with AWS requirements and procedures for manual shielded metal arc welding, appearance and quality of welds, and methods used for correcting welding work.
- I. Mechanical fasteners may be used in lieu of welding to fasten deck. Locate mechanical fasteners and install in accordance with deck manufacturer's written instructions.

3.2 Installation Of Roof Deck

- A. Side-Lap and Perimeter Edge Fastening: Fasten side laps and perimeter edges of panels between supports, at intervals not exceeding the lesser of one-half of the span or 18 inches (460 mm), and as follows:
 - 1. Mechanically fasten with self-drilling, carbon-steel screws, as indicated.
- B. End Bearing: Install deck ends over supporting frame with a minimum end bearing of 1-1/2 inches (38 mm), with end joints as follows:
 - 1. End Joints: Lapped 2 inches (50 mm) minimum.
- C. Miscellaneous Roof-Deck Accessories: Install ridge and valley plates, finish strips, end closures, and reinforcing channels in accordance with deck manufacturer's written instructions. mechanically fasten to substrate to provide a complete deck installation.
 - 1. Weld cover plates at changes in direction of roof-deck panels unless otherwise indicated.

3.3 Repair

- A. Galvanizing Repairs: Prepare and repair damaged galvanized coatings on both surfaces of deck with galvanized repair paint in accordance with ASTM A780/A780M and manufacturer's written instructions.
- B. Repair Painting:
 - 1. Wire brush and clean rust spots, welds, and abraded areas on both surfaces of prime-painted deck immediately after installation, and apply repair paint.

3.4 Field Quality Control

- A. Testing Agency: Owner will engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
- B. Tests and Inspections:
 - 1. Special inspections and qualification of welding special inspectors for cold-formed steel floor and roof deck in accordance with quality-assurance inspection requirements of SDI QA/QC.
 - a. Field welds will be subject to inspection.
 - 2. Steel decking will be considered defective if it does not pass tests and inspections.
- C. Prepare test and inspection reports.

END OF SECTION

Part 1 General

1.1 Summary

A. Section Includes:

1. Rooftop equipment bases and support curbs.
2. Wood blocking, cants, and nailers.

1.2 Informational Submittals

A. Material Certificates:

1. For dimension lumber specified to comply with minimum allowable unit stresses. Indicate species and grade selected for each use and design values approved by the ALSC Board of Review.
2. For preservative-treated wood products. Indicate type of preservative used and net amount of preservative retained.

Part 2 Products

2.1 Wood Products, General

A. Lumber: Comply with DOC PS 20 and applicable rules of grading agencies indicated. If no grading agency is indicated, comply with the applicable rules of any rules-writing agency certified by the ALSC Board of Review. Grade lumber by an agency certified by the ALSC Board of Review to inspect and grade lumber under the rules indicated.

1. Factory mark each piece of lumber with grade stamp of grading agency.

B. Maximum Moisture Content:

1. Boards: 19 percent.
2. Dimension Lumber: 19 percent unless otherwise indicated.

2.2 Preservative Treatment

A. Preservative Treatment by Pressure Process: AWPA U1; Use Category UC3b for exterior construction not in contact with ground.

B. Kiln-dry lumber after treatment to a maximum moisture content of 19 percent. Do not use material that is warped or that does not comply with requirements for untreated material.

- C. Mark lumber with treatment quality mark of an inspection agency approved by the ALSC Board of Review.
- D. Application: Treat items indicated in the following:
 - 1. Wood cants, nailers, curbs, equipment support bases, blocking, stripping, and similar members in connection with roofing, flashing, vapor barriers, and waterproofing.
- E. Kiln-dry lumber after treatment to maximum moisture content of 19 percent.
- F. Identify fire-retardant-treated wood with appropriate classification marking of qualified testing agency.
- G. Application: Treat items indicated in the following:
 - 1. Roof construction.

2.3 Miscellaneous Lumber

- A. Provide miscellaneous lumber indicated and lumber for support or attachment of other construction, including the following:
 - 1. Blocking.
 - 2. Nailers.
 - 3. Rooftop equipment bases and support curbs.
 - 4. Cants.
- B. Dimension Lumber Items: Construction or No. 2 grade lumber of any species.

2.4 Fasteners

- A. General: Fasteners shall be of size and type indicated and shall comply with requirements specified in this article for material and manufacture. Provide nails or screws, in sufficient length, to penetrate not less than 1-1/2 inches into wood substrate.
 - 1. Where rough carpentry is exposed to weather, in ground contact, pressure-preservative treated, or in area of high relative humidity, provide fasteners with hot-dip zinc coating complying with ASTM A153/A153M.
- B. Power-Driven Fasteners: Fastener systems with an evaluation report acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, based on ICC-ES AC70.

Part 3 Execution

3.1 Installation

- A. Set work to required levels and lines, with members plumb, true to line, cut, and fitted. Fit rough carpentry accurately to other construction. Locate nailers, and similar supports to comply with requirements for attaching other construction.
- B. Install metal framing anchors to comply with manufacturer's written instructions. Install fasteners through each fastener hole.
- C. Do not splice structural members between supports unless otherwise indicated.
- D. Comply with AWPA M4 for applying field treatment to cut surfaces of preservative-treated lumber.
- E. Where wood-preservative-treated lumber is installed adjacent to metal decking, install continuous flexible flashing separator between wood and metal decking.
- F. Securely attach rough carpentry work to substrate by anchoring and fastening as indicated, complying with the following:
 - 1. Table 2304.9.1, "Fastening Schedule," in ICC's International Building Code (IBC).
 - 2. Table R602.3(1), "Fastener Schedule for Structural Members," and Table R602.3(2), "Alternate Attachments," in ICC's International Residential Code for One- and Two-Family Dwellings.
 - 3. ICC-ES evaluation report for fastener.

3.2 Protection

- A. Protect rough carpentry from weather. If, despite protection, rough carpentry becomes wet enough that moisture content exceeds that specified, apply EPA-registered borate treatment. Apply borate solution by spraying to comply with EPA-registered label.

END OF SECTION

Part 1 General

1.1 Summary

- A. Section Includes:
 - 1. Full tear-off of roof system at areas indicated on Drawings.
 - 2. I tear-off of roof areas indicated on Drawings.
 - 3. Re-cover preparation of roof areas indicated on Drawings.
 - 4. Removal of flashings and counterflashings.

1.2 Allowances

- A. Allowance for removal of existing wet insulation, and replacement with new insulation, is specified under Section 01 22 00 "Measurement and Payment."
- B. Allowance for removal of existing deteriorated metal roof deck, and replacement with new metal roof deck, is specified under Section 01 22 00 "Measurement and Payment."
- C. Allowance for removal of existing deteriorated wood roof deck, and replacement with new wood deck, is specified under Section 01 22 00 "Measurement and Payment."
- D. Allowance for removal of existing deteriorated wood nailers and curbs, and replacement with new wood, is specified under Section 01 22 00 "Measurement and Payment."
- E. Allowance for removal of existing deteriorated parapet wall sheathing, and replacement with new sheathing, is specified under Section 01 22 00 "Measurement and Payment."

1.3 Unit Prices

- A. Work of this Section is affected by insulation removal and replacement unit price, metal deck removal and replacement unit price, roof sheathing removal and replacement, unit price and parapet wall sheathing removal and replacement unit price.

1.4 Preinstallation Meetings

- A. Preliminary Roofing Conference: Before starting removal Work, conduct conference at Project site.

1.5 Informational Submittals

- A. Photographs or Videotape: Show existing conditions of adjoining construction and site improvements, including exterior and interior finish surfaces, that might be misconstrued as having been damaged by reroofing operations.
 - 1. Submit before Work begins.

1.6 Quality Assurance

- A. Installer Qualifications: Approved by warrantor of existing roofing system to work on existing roofing.

1.7 Field Conditions

- A. Existing Roofing System: TPO roofing.
- B. Owner will occupy portions of building immediately below reroofing area.
 - 1. Conduct reroofing so Owner's operations are not disrupted.
 - 2. Provide Owner with not less than 72 written notice of activities that may affect Owner's operations.
 - 3. Coordinate work activities daily with Owner so Owner has adequate advance notice to place protective dust and water-leakage covers over sensitive equipment and furnishings, shut down HVAC and fire-alarm or -detection equipment if needed, and evacuate occupants from below work area.
 - 4. Before working over structurally impaired areas of deck, notify Owner to evacuate occupants from below affected area.
 - a. Verify that occupants below work area have been evacuated before proceeding with work over impaired deck area.
- C. Protect building to be reroofed, adjacent buildings, walkways, site improvements, exterior plantings, and landscaping from damage or soiling from reroofing operations.
- D. Maintain access to existing walkways, corridors, and other adjacent occupied or used facilities.

- E. Conditions existing at time of inspection for bidding will be maintained by Owner as far as practical.
 - 1. Construction Drawings for existing roofing system are provided for Contractor's convenience and information, but they are not a warranty of existing conditions. They are intended to supplement rather than serve in lieu of Contractor's own investigations. Contractor is responsible for conclusions derived from existing documents.
- F. Limit construction loads on existing roof areas to remain, and existing roof areas scheduled to be reroofed to 12 psf for uniformly distributed loads.
- G. Weather Limitations: Proceed with reroofing preparation only when existing and forecasted weather conditions permit Work to proceed without water entering existing roofing system or building.
 - 1. Remove only as much roofing in one day as can be made watertight in the same day.

1.8 Warranty

- A. Existing Warranties: Remove, replace, patch, and repair materials and surfaces cut or damaged during reroofing, by methods and with materials so as not to void existing roofing system warranty.

Part 2 Products

2.1 Auxiliary Reroofing Materials

- A. General: Use auxiliary reroofing preparation materials recommended by roofing system manufacturer for intended use and compatible with components of [existing and]new roofing system.

Part 3 Execution

3.1 Preparation

- A. Seal or isolate windows that may be exposed to airborne substances created in removal of existing materials.
- B. Shut off rooftop utilities and service piping before beginning the Work.
- C. Test existing roof drains to verify that they are not blocked or restricted.
 - 1. Immediately notify Architect of any blockages or restrictions.

- D. Coordinate with Owner to shut down air-intake equipment in the vicinity of the Work. Cover air-intake louvers before proceeding with reroofing work that could affect indoor air quality or activate smoke detectors in the ductwork.
- E. During removal operations, have sufficient and suitable materials on-site to facilitate rapid installation of temporary protection in the event of unexpected rain.
- F. Maintain roof drains in functioning condition to ensure roof drainage at end of each workday.
 - 1. Prevent debris from entering or blocking roof drains and conductors.
 - a. Use roof-drain plugs specifically designed for this purpose.
 - b. Remove roof-drain plugs at end of each workday, when no work is taking place, or when rain is forecast.
 - 2. If roof drains are temporarily blocked or unserviceable due to roofing system removal or partial installation of new roofing system, provide alternative drainage method to remove water and eliminate ponding.
 - a. Do not permit water to enter into or under existing roofing system components that are to remain.

3.2 Roof Tear-Off

- A. Notify Owner each day of extent of roof tear-off proposed for that day and obtain authorization to proceed.
- B. Lower removed roofing materials to ground and onto lower roof levels, using dust-tight chutes or other acceptable means of removing materials from roof areas.
- C. Remove pavers and accessories from roofing.
 - 1. Store and protect pavers and accessories for reuse in manner not to exceed structural loading limitations of roof deck.
 - 2. Discard cracked pavers.
- D. Full Roof Tear-off: Where indicated on Drawings, remove existing roofing and other roofing system components down to the existing roof deck.
 - 1. Remove substrate board, vapor retarder, roof insulation, and cover board.
 - 2. Remove base flashings and counter flashings.
 - 3. Remove perimeter edge flashing and gravel stops.
 - 4. Remove copings.

5. Remove expansion-joint covers.
 6. Remove flashings at pipes, curbs, mechanical equipment, and other penetrations.
 7. Remove roof drains indicated on Drawings to be removed.
 8. Remove wood blocking, curbs, and nailers.
 9. Remove fasteners from deck.
- E. I Roof Tear-off: Where indicated on Drawings, remove existing roofing down to existing insulation and immediately check for presence of moisture.
1. Engage a qualified testing agency to perform the following test:
 - a. Coordinate with Owner's testing agency to schedule times for tests and inspections immediately after removal.
 2. Survey exposed substrate that is to remain using infrared color thermography according to ASTM C1153.
 - a. Prepare survey report of initial scan indicating locations of entrapped moisture, if any, and area calculations of locations of entrapped moisture.
 3. Remove wet or damp materials below existing roofing and above deck as directed by Architect.
 - a. Removal is paid for by adjusting the Contract Sum according to unit prices included in the Contract Documents.
 4. Inspect wood blocking, curbs, and nailers for deterioration and damage.
 - a. If wood blocking, curbs, or nailers have deteriorated, immediately notify Architect.
 - b. Removal is paid for by adjusting the Contract Sum according to unit prices included in the Contract Documents.
 5. Remove excess asphalt from steel deck that is exposed by removal of wet or damp materials.
 - a. A maximum of 15 lb/100 sq. ft. of asphalt is permitted to remain on steel decks.
 6. Remove fasteners from deck or cut fasteners off slightly above deck surface.

3.3 Deck Preparation

- A. Inspect deck after tear-off of roofing system.
- B. If broken or loose fasteners that secure deck panels to one another or to structure are observed, or if deck appears or feels inadequately attached, immediately notify Architect.
 - 1. Do not proceed with installation until directed by Architect.
- C. If deck surface is unsuitable for receiving new roofing or if structural integrity of deck is suspect, immediately notify Architect.
 - 1. Do not proceed with installation until directed by Architect.
- D. Provide additional deck securement as indicated on Drawings.
- E. Replace steel deck as indicated on Drawings.
- F. Replace steel deck as directed by Architect.
 - 1. Deck replacement will be paid for by adjusting the Contract Sum according to unit prices included in the Contract Documents.

3.4 Roof Re-Cover Preparation

- A. Remove blisters, ridges, buckles, mechanically attached roofing fastener buttons projecting above roofing, and other substrate irregularities from existing roofing that inhibit new recover boards from conforming to substrate.
 - 1. Coordinate with Owner's inspector to schedule times for tests and inspections.
 - 2. Verify that existing substrate is dry.
 - a. Spot check substrates with an electrical capacitance moisture-detection meter.
 - 3. Remove materials that are wet or damp.
 - a. Removal will be paid for by adjusting the Contract Sum according to unit prices included in the Contract Documents.
- B. Remove blisters, ridges, buckles, mechanically attached roofing fastener buttons projecting above roofing, and other substrate irregularities from existing roofing that inhibit new roofing from conforming to substrate.
 - 1. Broom clean existing substrate.
 - 2. Coordinate with Owner's inspector to schedule times for tests and inspections.

3. Verify that existing substrate is dry before proceeding with installation.
 - a. Spot check substrates with an electrical capacitance moisture-detection meter.
4. Remove materials that are wet and damp.
 - a. Removal will be paid for by adjusting the Contract Sum according to unit prices included in the Contract Documents.

3.5 Base Flashing Removal

- A. Remove existing base flashings.
 1. Clean substrates of contaminants, such as asphalt, sheet materials, dirt, and debris.
- B. Do not damage metal counterflashings that are to remain.
 1. Replace metal counterflashings damaged during removal with counterflashings specified in Section 076200 "Sheet Metal Flashing and Trim" or specified in Section 077100 "Roof Specialties."
- C. Inspect parapet sheathing, wood blocking, curbs, and nailers for deterioration and damage.
 1. If parapet sheathing, wood blocking, curbs, or nailers have deteriorated, immediately notify Architect.
 2. If parapet framing, wood blocking, curbs, or nailers have deteriorated, immediately notify Architect.
- D. When directed by Architect, replace parapet framing, wood blocking, curbs, and nailers to comply with Section 061000 "Rough Carpentry."

END OF SECTION

Part 1 General

1.1 Summary

A. Section Includes

1. Thermoplastic Polyolefin Single-Ply Roofing Membrane
2. Thermoplastic Polyolefin Flashings
3. Thermoplastic Polyolefin Accessories
4. Insulation

B. Related Sections

1. Section 07 62 00: Sheet Metal Flashing and Trim

1.2 References

A. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) - Annual Book of ASTM Standards

1. ASTM D-751 – Standard Test Methods for Coated Fabrics
2. ASTM D-2137 - Standard Test Methods for Rubber Property—Brittleness Point of Flexible Polymers and Coated Fabrics
3. ASTM E-96 - Standard Test Methods for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials
4. ASTM D1204 - Standard Test Method for Linear Dimensional Changes of Nonrigid Thermoplastic Sheeting or Film at Elevated Temperature
5. ASTM D-471 - Standard Test Method for Rubber Property—Effect of Liquids
6. ASTM D-1149 - Standard Test Methods for Rubber Deterioration—Cracking in an Ozone Controlled Environment
7. ASTM C-1549 - Standard Test Method for Determination of Solar Reflectance Near Ambient Temperature Using a Portable Solar Reflectometer
8. ASTM C-1371 - Standard Test Method for Determination of Emittance of Materials Near Room Temperature Using Portable Emissometers
9. ASTM E 903 – Standard Test Method for Solar Absorptance, Reflectance, and Transmission of Materials Using Integrating Spheres

- 10. ASTM G155 - Standard Practice For Operating Xenon Arc Light Apparatus For Exposure Of Non-Metallic Materials
- 11. ASTM D573 - Standard Test Method For Rubber - Deterioration In An Air Oven
- B. Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association, Inc. (SMACNA) - Architectural Sheet Metal Manual
- C. National Roofing Contractors Association (NRCA)
- D. American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE)
- E. S. Green Building Council (USGBC)
 - 1. Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED)
- F. Factory Mutual (FM Global) - Approval Guide
- G. Underwriters Laboratories (UL) - Roofing Systems and Materials Guide (TGFU R1306)
- H. California Title 24 Energy Efficient Standards
- I. ENERGY STAR
- J. Cool Roofing Rating Council (CRRC)
- K. Miami-Dade County

1.3 Definitions

- A. Roofing Terminology: Refer to ASTM D1079 and the glossary of the National Roofing Contractors Association (NRCA) Roofing and Waterproofing Manual for definitions of roofing terms related to this section.

1.4 Submittals

- A. Product Data: Provide product data sheets for each type of product indicated in this section.
- B. Shop Drawings: Provide manufacturers standard details and approved shop drawings for the roof system specified.
- C. Samples: Provide samples of insulations, fasteners, membrane materials and accessories for verification of quality.
- D. Certificates: Installer shall provide written documentation from the manufacturer of their authorization to install the roof system, and eligibility to obtain the warranty specified in this section.

1.5 Quality Assurance

- A. **Manufacturer's Qualifications:** GAF shall provide a roofing system that meets or exceeds all criteria listed in this section.
- B. **Source Limitations:** All components listed in this section shall be provided by a single manufacturer or approved by the primary roofing manufacturer.
- C. **Final Inspection:** Manufacturer's representative shall provide a comprehensive final inspection after completion of the roof system. All application errors must be addressed and final punch list completed.

1.6 Pre-Installation Conference

- A. Prior to scheduled commencement of the roofing installation and associated work, conduct a meeting at the project site with the installer, architect, owner, GAF representative and any other persons directly involved with the performance of the work. The installer shall record conference discussions to include decisions and agreements reached (or disagreements) and furnish copies of recorded discussions to each attending party. The main purpose of this meeting is to review foreseeable methods and procedures related to roofing work.

1.7 Performance Requirements

- A. Provide an installed roofing membrane and base flashing system that does not permit the passage of water, and will withstand the design pressures calculated in accordance with the most current revision of ASCE 7.
- B. GAF shall provide all primary roofing materials that are physically and chemically compatible when installed in accordance with manufacturers current application requirements.
- C. **Heat Aging**
 - 1. Test Method D573. Age sheet specimens for 150 days at 275°F. After exposure, the specimens shall be removed, wrapped around a 3-inch mandrel, and inspected for cracks and crazing. A specimen is rated "pass" if no cracks or crazing is observed.
- D. **Weather Resistance:**
 - 1. Test Method G151 and G155, using conditions detailed in ASTM D6878 except that the radiant exposure should be 40,320 kJ/m².nm at 340 nm (i.e. 4 times the D6878 standard). After exposure, the specimens shall be removed, wrapped around a 3-inch mandrel, and inspected for cracks and crazing. A specimen is rated "pass" if no cracks or crazing is observed.

1.8 Regulatory Requirements

- A. All work shall be performed in a safe, professional manner, conforming to all federal, state and local codes.

1.9 Delivery, Storage and Handling

- A. Deliver all roofing materials to the site in original containers, with factory seals intact. All products are to carry a GAF® label.
- B. Store all pail goods in their original undamaged containers in a clean, dry location within their specified temperature range.
- C. Do not expose materials to moisture in any form before, during, or after delivery to the site. Reject delivery of materials that show evidence of contact with moisture.
- D. Remove manufacturer supplied plastic covers from materials provided with such. Use “breathable” type covers such as canvas tarpaulins to allow venting and protection from weather and moisture. Cover and protect materials at the end of each work day. Do not remove any protective tarpaulins until immediately before the material will be installed.
- E. Materials shall be stored above 55°F a minimum of 24 hours prior to application.

1.10 Project Conditions

- A. Weather
 - 1. Proceed with roofing only when existing and forecasted weather conditions permit.
 - 2. Ambient temperatures must be above 45°F when applying hot asphalt or water based adhesives.

1.11 Warranty

- A. Provide Manufacturers standard EverGuard® Diamond Pledge(Guarantee with single source coverage and no monetary limitation where the manufacturer agrees to repair or replace components in the roofing system, which cause a leak due to a failure in materials or workmanship.
 - 1. Duration: Up to Twenty (20) years from the date of completion.
 - a. *Materials and workmanship of listed products within this section when installed in accordance with current GAF application and specification requirements. Contact GAF Contractor Services for the full terms and conditions of the guarantee.

Part 2 Products

2.1 Acceptable Manufacturer

- A. GAF® - 1 Campus Drive, Parsippany, NJ 07054

2.2 Insulation

- A. Rigid polyisocyanurate cover board, with coated polymer-bonded glass fiber mat facers on both major surfaces of the core foam conforming to or exceeding the requirements of ASTM C 1289, Type 2, Class 4, Grade 1. EnergyGuard™ HD Polyiso Insulation, with the following characteristics:
 - 1. Board Thickness: 1/2" or 12.7mm
 - 2. Minimum Compressive Strength: 80psi (551kPa)
 - 3. Thermal Resistance (LTTR value) of: >2.5
- B. Underlayment or overlayment board with a water-resistant and silicone treated gypsum core with glass fiber facers embedded on both sides. GP Dens-Deck(Roof Board, distributed by GAF®
 - 1. Board Thickness: 1/2"
 - 2. Thermal Resistance (R value) of: .56
- C. Fiber-reinforced gypsum panel with an integral water-resistant core. Securock® Glass Mat Roof Board by US Gypsum.
 - 1. Board Thickness: 1/2"
 - 2. Thermal Resistance (R value) of: .53
- D. Tapered Insulation: Provide factory-tapered polyisocyanurate board insulation: ASTM C 1289, Type II, Class I, Grade 2 felt or glass-fiber mat facer on both major surfaces.
 - 1. Slope 1/2" per foot at crickets and drains as indicated on roof plan.

2.3 Membrane Materials

- A. A smooth type, polyester scrim reinforced thermoplastic polyolefin membrane with a nominal 0.080-inch (80 mil) thickness, for use as a single ply roofing membrane. Engineered to provide high solar reflectivity and extremely high UV and thermal resistance. These combined characteristics produce a single-ply membrane suitable for the most demanding solar installations as well as any other high heat or solar loading applications. Meets or exceeds the minimum requirements of ASTM D-6878. UL Listed and FM Approved. Each full roll contains approximately 1000 sq.ft. of roofing material, 10' X 100', weighing 322 lbs. Half sheet roll required for roof perimeter use in mechanically attached systems. EverGuard Extreme® TPO 80 mil thermoplastic single-ply roofing membrane by GAF.

2.4 Flashing Materials

- A. A smooth type, polyester scrim reinforced thermoplastic polyolefin membrane with a nominal 0.060-inch (60 mil) thickness, for use as a single ply roofing membrane. Engineered to provide high solar reflectivity and extremely high UV and thermal resistance. These combined characteristics produce a single-ply membrane suitable for the most demanding solar installations as well as any other high heat or solar loading applications. Meets or exceeds the minimum requirements of ASTM D-6878. UL Listed and FM Approved. Each full roll contains approximately 1000 sq.ft. of roofing material, 10' X 100', weighing 322 lbs. EverGuard Extreme® TPO 60 mil thermoplastic single-ply roofing membrane by GAF.

2.5 Adhesives, Sealants and Primers

- A. Solvent-based Bonding Adhesive: Solvent based rubberized adhesive for use with EverGuard TPO membranes, EverGuard® 1121 Bonding Adhesive, by GAF.
- B. Solvent based liquid, required to protect field cut edges of EverGuard TPO membranes. Applied directly from a squeeze bottle, EverGuard® TPO Cut Edge Sealant, by GAF.
- C. Solvent based primer for preparing surfaces to receive butyl based adhesive tapes, EverGuard® TPO Primer, by GAF.
- D. Solvent based seam cleaner used to clean exposed or contaminated seam prior to heat welding, EverGuard® TPO Seam Cleaner, by GAF.
- E. Solvent based, trowel grade synthetic elastomeric sealant. Durable and UV resistant suitable for use where caulk is typically used. Available in 10 oz. tubes, FlexSeal™ Caulk Grade Roof Sealant by GAF.

- F. Commercial grade roofing sealant suitable for sealing the upper lip of exposed termination bars and penetrations and around clamping rings and comes with a 20 yr. ltd warranty against leaks caused by manufacturing defects. Meets the performance criteria of ASTM D412, ASTM D2196, ASTM D1475 and ASTM D1644, FlexSeal™ Roof Sealant, by GAF.

2.6 Accessories

A. Mechanical Fasteners

1. Drill•Tec™ Standard Screws: Standard duty alloy steel insulation fastener with CR-10 coating with a .220" diameter thread. Factory Mutual Standard 4470 Approved, #3 Phillips head for use on steel and wood decks.

B. Flashing Accessories

1. A smooth type, unreinforced thermoplastic polyolefin based membrane for use as an alternative flashing/reinforcing material for penetrations and corners. Required whenever preformed vent boots cannot be used, 0.055 inches (55 mils) nominal thickness and sheet size: 24in x 50ft. EverGuard Extreme(TPO UN-55 Detailing Membrane, by GAF.
2. An 8 inch wide smooth type, polyester scrim reinforced thermoplastic polyolefin membrane strip for use as a cover strip over coated metal and stripping-in coated metal flanges and general repairs: 0.045 inches (45 mils) nominal thickness with 100 foot length, EverGuard Extreme(TPO Utility Flashing Membrane, by GAF.
3. Extruded aluminum termination bar with angled lip caulk receiver and lower leg bulb stiffener. Pre-punched slotted holes at 6" on center or 8" on center. 3/4" x 10' with 0.090" cross section, Drill-Tec™ Termination Bar, by GAF.
4. A 6-inch wide, smooth type, heat-weldable polyester scrim reinforced thermoplastic polyolefin membrane strip. Designed for use as a cover strip over non-coated metal edges and flanges. Each full roll contains approximately 100 Lineal Ft. of material, 6" X 100'. EverGuard Extreme(TPO Heat-Weld Cover Tape, by GAF.
5. 0.045" reinforced TPO membrane with pressure sensitive adhesive, to be installed on horizontal surfaces using plates and fasteners as a base attachment in fully adhered systems. Size 6" x 100', EverGuard® RTA (Roof Transition Anchor) Strip™, by GAF

6. 24 gauge steel with 0.025" thick TPO based film as required for fabrication into metal gravel stop and drip edge profiles, metal base and curb flashings, sealant pans, and scupper sleeves. Standard sheet size 4' x 10', sheet weight 47 lbs. Custom sizes available, EverGuard® TPO Coated Metal, by GAF.
 - a. Available Stock Colors: White

C. Wall & Curb Accessories

1. 55 mil TPO membrane and 24 gauge coated metal prefabricated into standard and custom size thru wall scuppers. Available in two sizes: 4" x 6" x 12" (l x w x d) with a 5.75" x 3.75" opening and 8" x 10" x 12" (l x w x d) with a 9.75" x 7.75" opening, EverGuard® TPO Scupper, by GAF
2. 0.045" thick reinforced TPO membrane fabricated corners. Available in four standard sizes to flash curbs. Four corners are required to flash the curb, EverGuard Extreme® Corner Curb Wraps, by GAF.
3. 0.045" thick molded TPO membrane outside corners of base and curb flashing. Hot-air welds directly to EverGuard TPO membrane. Size 4" x 4" with 6" flange, EverGuard® TPO Universal Corners by GAF.
4. 0.055" molded TPO membrane inside corners of base and curb flashing. Hot-air welds directly to Everguard TPO membrane. Size 6" x 6" x 5.5" high EverGuard® TPO Preformed Corners by GAF.
5. 8" diameter, nominal .050" vacuum formed unreinforced TPO membrane for use in flashing outside corners of base and curb flashings, EverGuard Extreme® TPO Fluted Corner, by GAF.
6. 0.050" molded TPO membrane inside corners of base and curb flashing. Hot-air welds directly to Everguard TPO membrane. Size 6" x 6" x 5.25" high EverGuard Extreme® TPO Inside Corners by GAF.

D. Penetration Accessories

1. 0.065" thick molded TPO membrane sized to accommodate most common pipe and conduits, (1" to 6" diameter pipes), including square tube. Hot-air welded directly to EverGuard TPO membrane, supplied with stainless steel clamping rings, EverGuard Extreme® TPO Preformed Vent Boots by GAF.
2. 0.045" thick molded TPO membrane preformed boots are split to accommodate most common pipes and conduits and available in three standard sizes, EverGuard Extreme® TPO Split Pipe Boots, by GAF.

3. 0.045" thick molded TPO membrane preformed square boots are split to accommodate most common square penetrations and conduits and available in three standard sizes, EverGuard Extreme® TPO Square Tube Wraps, by GAF.
4. 0.070" thick molded penetration pocket to provide structure and foundation for the application of a pourable sealant for a variety of roof penetrations, weldable and 9" x 6" x 4" (l x w x h). EverGuard® TPO Pourable Sealer Pocket
5. Constructed from spun aluminum and preflashed using .055" thick smooth type, unreinforced thermoplastic polyolefin membrane. Available in a wide range of sizes to allow a proper fit into any size roofing drain. EverGuard® TPO Drain by GAF
6. Aluminum drain unit coated with a weldable TPO compound. TPO membrane can be heat welded directly to the drain body, resulting in a strong, secure installation. Each drain is fitted with a BlueSeal® mechanical drain seal for a secure, tight seal into the building drain system. Available in two sizes (3" and 4"), and custom sizes are available. Everguard® TPO Coated Metal Drain by GAF®

E. Roof Edge Accessories

1. Three piece fascia system with continuous galvanized steel spring cant, exterior decorative snap-on fascia and available in 10 foot lengths in standard or custom colors, EverGuard® Snap-on Fascia by GAF®.
2. Two piece fascia system with rigid terminator base plate and exterior decorative fascia cover available in 10 foot lengths in standard or custom colors for use with 45 mil and 60 mil only, EverGuard® EZ Fascia by GAF®.
3. Two piece fascia system with rigid extruded terminator base plate and exterior decorative snap-on fascia cover available in 10 foot lengths in standard or custom colors, EverGuard® EZ Fascia EX by GAF®.

F. Field of Roof Accessories

1. Pre-manufactured expansion joint covers used to bridge expansion joint openings in a roof structure. Fabricated to accommodate all roof to wall and roof to roof applications, made of .060" reinforced TPO membrane, available in 5 standard sizes for expansion joint openings up to 8" wide. EverGuard Extreme® TPO Expansion Joint Covers, by GAF
2. 0.055" thick smooth type, unreinforced thermoplastic polyolefin membrane designed for use as a conforming membrane seal over T-joints in 60 and 80 mil membrane applications. EverGuard(T-Joint Patches, by GAF.

3. 1/8" thick extruded and embossed TPO roll 34" x 50', heat welds directly to roofing membrane. Unique herringbone traction surface. Available in gray or yellow, EverGuard® TPO Walkway Rolls, GAF.

G. Walkways

1. Flexible Walkways: Factory-formed, nonporous, heavy-duty, slip-resisting, surface-textured walkway pads or rolls, approximately 3/16 inch thick and acceptable to roofing system manufacturer.
 - a. Size: Approximately 36 by 60 inches
 - b. Color: Contrasting with roof membrane

Part 3 Execution

3.1 Examination

- A. Verify that the surfaces and site conditions are ready to receive work.
- B. Verify that the deck is supported and secured.
- C. Verify that the deck is clean and smooth, free of depressions, waves, or projections, and properly sloped to drains, valleys, eaves, scuppers or gutters.
- D. Verify that the deck surfaces are dry and free of ice or snow.
- E. Verify that all roof openings or penetrations through the roof are solidly set, and that all flashings are tapered.

3.2 Substrate Preparation

- A. Recover – Over Existing Substrate
 1. Suitable roofs for recover shall be free of dust, dirt, debris, and any contaminants that may adversely affect the performance of the new roof. Areas of substantial deck deflection or membrane imperfections shall be corrected prior to installing any new roofing.
 2. For recover installations over single-ply, fluid applied, coal tar and metal roofs, contact GAF Contractor Services for prior approval and technical requirements.
 3. Taking test cuts to verify the existing roof construction and condition. Three test cuts should be made for roofs under 100 squares and one test cut per 100 squares above the minimum amount. It is highly recommended and in certain circumstances, required, that a moisture survey be made to determine the extent of wet insulation and moisture entrapment. Contact GAF Contractor Services for more information on moisture surveys.

4. Existing substrates and insulation (if applicable) must be dry over the majority of the roof area. Wet or deteriorated areas of insulation and substrate must be removed and replaced with new materials. When adhering insulation or new roofing directly to the existing roof surface, the existing roof system components must be well attached to each other and their substrate.
5. All applicable code requirements must be met for recover over an existing roofing system.
6. GAF does not recommend partial recover or re-roofing of a single roof area due to the potential for defects in the portion of the roof system not replaced or negatively affecting the performance of the new membrane. When required by project conditions or budget considerations, GAF requires full separation of the old and new roof areas by means of a full curb mounted expansion joint or area divider installed to provide a complete watertight seal or break between areas. Tie-in constructions, in which the old and new membranes are adhered directly to each other and stripped in are not acceptable for coverage under certain guarantees.

3.3 Installation - General

- A. Install GAF's EverGuard® TPO roofing system according to all current application requirements in addition to those listed in this section.
- B. GAF EverGuard® TPO Specification #: TMARI60EX
- C. Start the application of membrane plies at the low point of the roof or at the drains, so that the flow of water is over or parallel to, but never against the laps.

3.4 Insulation - General

- A. Do not apply roof insulation or roofing until all other work trades have completed jobs that require them to traverse the deck on foot or with equipment. A vapor retarder coated lightly with asphalt may be applied to protect the inside of the structure prior to the insulation and final roofing installation. Before the application of the insulation, any damage or deterioration to the vapor retarder must be repaired.
- B. Do not install wet, damaged or warped insulation boards.
- C. Install insulation boards with staggered board joints in one direction (unless taping joint).
- D. Install insulation boards snug. Gaps between board joints must not exceed 1/4". All gaps in excess of 1/4" must be filled with like insulation material.
- E. Wood nailers must be 3-1/2" minimum width or 1" wider than metal flange. They shall be of equal thickness as the insulation and be treated for rot resistance. All nailers must be securely fastened to the deck.

- F. Do not kick insulation boards into place.
- G. Miter and fill the edges of the insulation boards at ridges, valleys and other changes in plane to prevent open joints or irregular surfaces. Avoid breaking or crushing of the insulation at the corners.
- H. Insulation should not be installed over new lightweight insulating concrete.
- I. Do not install any more insulation than will be completely waterproofed each day.

3.5 Insulation

- A. The insulation must be securely attached to the roof deck. A minimum FMRC 1-60 attachment is recommended. Refer to FMRC Approval Guide for FM fastening patterns.
- B. Use only fasteners with a minimum 3-inch stress plate when mechanically attaching insulation. Do not attach insulation with nails.
- C. Do not install any more insulation than will be completely waterproofed each day.

3.6 Membrane Application

- A. Mechanically Attached:
 - 1. Place membrane so that wrinkles and buckles are not formed. Any wrinkles or buckles must be removed from the sheet prior to permanent attachment. Roof membrane shall be mechanically fastened immediately after it is rolled out, followed by welding to adjacent sheets.
 - 2. Overlap roof membrane a minimum of 6" for side laps and 3" for end laps.
 - 3. Install membrane so that the side laps run across the roof slope lapped towards drainage points.
 - 4. All exposed sheet corners shall be rounded a minimum of 1".
 - 5. Use full width rolls in the field of roof and half width rolls in the perimeter and corner region of the roof and mechanically fastened in the side lap area to the roof deck.
 - 6. Membrane laps shall be heat-welded together. All welds shall be continuous, without voids or partial welds. Welds shall be free of burns and scorch marks.
 - 7. Weld shall be a minimum of 1-1/2" in width for automatic machine welding and a minimum 2" in width for hand welding.
 - 8. All cut edges of reinforced membrane must be sealed with EverGuard(TPO Cut Edge Sealant.

9. The membrane shall be mechanically fastened in the side lap area to the roof deck with appropriate Drill-Tec(fasteners and plates as required by roof system specification and/or Factory Mutual classification requirements.
10. The metal plates must be placed within 1/4" to 1/2" of the membrane edge. Plates shall not be placed less than 1/4" from the membrane edge.
11. In the corner regions, additional fasteners shall be installed through the perimeter membrane to form a grid pattern, with an 8" wide EverGuard(TPO reinforced membrane flashing-strip welded over the additional fasteners. Corners include both outside and inside corners that measure 75 - 105 angle degrees.
12. Membrane attachment to the roof deck is required at locations of deck angle changes in excess of five (5) angle degrees (1" in 12").
13. Supplemental membrane attachment is required at the base of all walls and curbs, and where the angle of the substrate changes by more than ten (10) degrees (1" in 12"). Roofing membrane shall be secured to the structural deck with screws and plates of the same type and spacing used for in-lap attachment. The screws and plates must be installed no less than 1/2" from the membrane edge. Alternatively, the roofing membrane may be turned up the vertical plane a minimum of 3" and secured with screws and termination bar. Fastener spacing is the same as is used for in-lap attachment. The termination bar must be installed within 1-1/2" to 2" of the plane of the roof membrane, with a minimum of 1" of membrane extending above the termination bar.
14. Supplemental membrane attachment to the structural deck is required at all penetrations. Roofing membrane shall be secured to the deck with appropriate Drill-Tec(screws and plates.
15. Fasteners must be installed to achieve the proper embedment depth. Install fasteners without lean or tilt.
16. Install fasteners so that the plate or termination bar is drawn down tightly to the membrane surface. Properly installed fasteners will not allow the plate or termination bar to move (underdriving), but will not cause wrinkling of the membrane (overdriving).

3.7 Flashings

A. General:

1. All penetrations must be at least 24" from curbs, walls, and edges to provide adequate space for proper flashing.
2. Flash all perimeter, curb, and penetration conditions with coated metal, membrane flashing, and flashing accessories as appropriate to the site condition.

3. All coated metal and membrane flashing corners shall be reinforced with preformed corners or non-reinforced membrane.
4. Hot-air weld all flashing membranes, accessories, and coated metal. A minimum 2" wide (hand welder) weld or minimum 1 - 1/2" automatic machine weld is required.
5. All cut edges of reinforced membrane must be sealed with EverGuard(TPO Cut Edge Sealant.
6. Consult the EverGuard® Application and Specifications Manual or GAF Contractor Services for more information on specific construction details, or those not addressed in this section.

B. Coated Metal Flashings:

1. Coated metal flashings shall be formed in accordance with current EverGuard construction details and SMACNA guidelines.
2. Coated metal sections used for roof edging, base flashing and coping shall be butted together with a 1/4" gap to allow for expansion and contraction. Hot-air weld a 6" wide reinforced membrane flashing strip to both sides of the joint, with approximately 1" on either side of the joint left un-welded to allow for expansion and contraction. 2" wide aluminum tape can be installed over the joint as a bond-breaker, to prevent welding in this area.
3. Coated metal used for sealant pans, scupper inserts, corners of roof edging, base flashing and coping shall be overlapped or provided with separate metal pieces to create a continuous flange condition, and pop-riveted securely. Hot-air weld a 6" wide reinforced membrane flashing strip over all seams that will not be sealed during subsequent flashing installation.
4. Provide a 1/2" hem for all exposed metal edges to provide corrosion protection and edge reinforcement for improved durability.
5. Provide a 1/2" hem for all metal flange edges whenever possible to prevent wearing of the roofing and flashing membranes at the flange edge.
6. Coated metal flashings shall be nailed to treated wood nailers or otherwise mechanically attached to the roof deck, wall or curb substrates, in accordance with construction detail requirements.

C. Reinforced Membrane Flashings:

1. The thickness of the flashing membrane shall be the same as the thickness of the roofing membrane.
2. Membrane flashing may either be installed loose or fully adhered to the substrate surface in accordance with "Construction Detail Requirements".

3. Where flashings are to be fully adhered, apply bonding adhesive at a rate resulting in 60 square feet/gallon of finished roofing material for solvent-based bonding adhesives, and at a rate of 125 square feet/gallon of finished roofing material for water-borne bonding adhesive. Apply bonding adhesive to both the underside of the membrane and the substrate surface at 120 square feet per gallon (Solvent Based) and 250 square feet per gallon (Water Based). A greater quantity of bonding adhesive may be required based upon the substrate surface condition. The bonding adhesive must be allowed to dry until tacky to the touch before flashing membrane application.
4. Apply the adhesive only when outside temperature is above 40°F. Recommended minimum application temperature is 50°F to allow for easier adhesive application.
5. The membrane flashing shall be carefully positioned prior to application to avoid wrinkles and buckles.

D. Un-reinforced Membrane Flashings:

1. Un-reinforced membrane is used to field-fabricate penetration or reinforcement flashings in locations where preformed corners and pipe boots cannot be properly installed.
2. Penetration flashings constructed of un-reinforced membrane are typically installed in two sections, a horizontal piece that extends onto the roofing membrane and a vertical piece that extends up the penetration. The two pieces are overlapped and hot-air welded together.
3. The un-reinforced membrane flashing shall be adhered to the penetration surface. Apply bonding adhesive at a rate resulting in 60 square feet/gallon of finished roofing material for solvent-based bonding adhesives, and at a rate of 125 square feet/gallon of finished roofing material for water-borne bonding adhesive. Apply bonding adhesive to both the underside of the membrane and the substrate surface at 120 square feet per gallon (Solvent Based) and 250 square feet per gallon (Water Based). A greater quantity of bonding adhesive may be required based upon the substrate surface condition. The bonding adhesive must be allowed to dry until tacky to the touch before flashing membrane application.

E. Roof Edges:

1. Roof edge flashings are applicable for gravel stop and drip edge conditions as well as for exterior edges of parapet walls.
2. Flash roof edges with metal flanges nailed 4" O.C. to pressure-treated wood nailers. Where required, hot-air weld roof membrane to coated metal flanges.
3. When the fascia width exceeds 4", coated metal roof edging must be attached with a continuous cleat to secure the lower fascia edge. The cleat must be secured to the building no less than 12" O.C.

4. Alternatively, roof edges may be flashed with a 2-piece snap on fascia system, adhering the roof membrane to a metal cant and face nailing the membrane 8" on center prior to installing a snap-on fascia.

Flash roof edge scuppers with a coated metal insert that is mechanically attached to the roof edge and integrated as a part of the metal edging.

F. Parapet and Building Walls:

1. Flash walls with EverGuard TPO membrane adhered to the substrate with bonding adhesive, loose applied (Less than 24" in height) or with coated metal flashing nailed 4" on center to pressure-treated wood nailers.
2. Secure membrane flashing at the top edge with a termination bar. Water Block shall be applied between the wall surface and membrane flashing underneath all exposed termination bars. Exposed termination bars shall be mechanically fastened 8" on center; termination bars that are counter flashed shall be fastened 12" on center.
3. Roof membrane must be mechanically attached along the base of walls with screws and plates (deck securement) or screws and inverted termination bar (wall securement) at the following rate:
 - a. Mechanically Attached Systems: Per in-lap on center spacing, with a 12" maximum
4. All coated metal wall flashings and loose applied membrane flashings must be provided with separate metal counterflashing, or metal copings.
5. Metal counterflashing may be optional with fully adhered flashings depending on guarantee requirements. Exposed termination bars must be sealed with FlexSeal® roofing cement or FlexSeal® caulk grade.
6. Flash wall scuppers with a coated metal insert that is mechanically attached to the wall and integrated as part of the wall flashing.

G. Curbs and Ducts:

1. Flash curbs and ducts with EverGuard TPO membrane adhered to the curb substrate with bonding adhesive, loose applied (Less than 18" in height) or with coated metal flashing nailed 4" on center to pressure-treated wood nailers.
2. Secure membrane flashing at the top edge with a termination bar. Water Block shall be applied between the curb/duct surface and membrane flashing underneath all termination bars. Exposed termination bars shall be mechanically fastened every 8" o.c.; termination bars that are counter flashed shall be fastened 12" on center.

3. Roof membrane must be mechanically attached along the base of walls with screws and plates (deck securement) or screws and inverted termination bar (wall securement) at the following rate:
 - a. Mechanically Attached Systems: Per in-lap on center spacing, with a 12" maximum
4. All coated metal curb flashings and loose applied membrane flashings must be provided with separate metal counterflashing, or metal copings.
5. Metal counterflashing may be optional with fully adhered flashings depending on guarantee requirements. Exposed termination bars must be sealed with FlexSeal® roofing cement or FlexSeal® caulk grade.

H. Roof Drains:

1. Roof drains must be fitted with compression type clamping rings and strainer baskets. Original-type cast iron and aluminum drains, as well as retrofit-type cast iron, aluminum or molded plastic drains are acceptable.
2. Roof drains must be provided with a minimum 36" x 36" sump. Slope of tapered insulation within the sump shall not exceed 4" in 12".
3. Extend the roofing membrane over the drain opening. Locate the drain and cut a hole in the roofing membrane directly over the drain opening. Provide a ½" of membrane flap extending past the drain flange into the drain opening. Punch holes through the roofing membrane at drain bolt locations.
4. For cast iron and aluminum drains, the roofing membrane must be set in a full bed of water block on the drain flange prior to securement with the compression clamping ring. Typical water block application is one 10.5-ounce cartridge per drain.
5. Lap seams shall not be located within the sump area. Where lap seams will be located within the sump area, a separate roof membrane drain flashing a minimum of 12" larger than the sump area must be installed. The roof membrane shall be mechanically attached 12" on center around the drain with screws and plates. The separate roof drain flashing shall be heat welded to the roof membrane beyond the screws and plates, extended over the drain flange, and secured as above.
6. Tighten the drain compression ring in place.

3.8 Traffic Protection

- A. Install walkway rolls at all roof access locations and other designated locations including roof-mounted equipment work locations and areas of repeated rooftop traffic.

- B. Walkway pads must be spaced 2" apart to allow for drainage between the pads.
- C. Heat-weld walkway rolls to the roof membrane surface continuously around the perimeter of the roll.
- D. Walkway rolls may be installed with TPO primer and 3" seam tape.
 - 1. Roll or brush the TPO primer on the back of the TPO pad along the edges and down the middle length of the pad.
 - 2. Clean and prime the roof membrane where the pad will be installed.
 - 3. Install tape to the back of the cleaned area of the pad and roll in with a silicone hand roller.
 - 4. Remove release paper and install the tapes pads directly onto the roof membrane. Roll pads to secure in place

3.9 Roof Protection

- A. Protect all partially and fully completed roofing work from other trades until completion.
- B. Whenever possible, stage materials in such a manner that foot traffic is minimized over completed roof areas.
- C. When it is not possible to stage materials away from locations where partial or complete installation has taken place, temporary walkways and platforms shall be installed in order to protect all completed roof areas from traffic and point loading during the application process.
- D. Temporary tie-ins shall be installed at the end of each workday and removed prior to commencement of work the following day.

3.10 Clean-Up

- A. All work areas are to be kept clean, clear and free of debris at all times.
- B. Do not allow trash, waste, or debris to collect on the roof. These items shall be removed from the roof on a daily basis.
- C. All tools and unused materials must be collected at the end of each workday and stored properly off of the finished roof surface and protected from exposure to the elements.
- D. Dispose of or recycle all trash and excess material in a manner conforming to current EPA regulations and local laws.

- E. Properly clean the finished roof surface after completion, and make sure the drains and gutters are not clogged.
- F. Clean and restore all damaged surfaces to their original condition.

END OF SECTION

Part 1 General

1.1 Summary

A. Section Includes:

1. Formed low-slope roof sheet metal fabrications.
2. Formed wall sheet metal fabrications.
3. Formed equipment support flashing.

B. Related Requirements:

1. Section 06 10 00 "Rough Carpentry" for wood nailers, curbs, and blocking.
2. Section 07 54 23 "Thermoplastic-Polyolefin (TPO) Roofing" for roof edge and coping.

1.2 Coordination

- #### A.
- Coordinate sheet metal flashing and trim layout and seams with sizes and locations of penetrations to be flashed, and joints and seams in adjacent materials.
- #### B.
- Coordinate sheet metal flashing and trim installation with adjoining roofing and wall materials, joints, and seams to provide leakproof, secure, and noncorrosive installation.

1.3 Preinstallation Meetings

A. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.

1. Review construction schedule. Verify availability of materials, Installer's personnel, equipment, and facilities needed to make progress and avoid delays.
2. Review special roof details, roof drainage, roof-penetration flashing, equipment curbs, and condition of other construction that affect sheet metal flashing and trim.
3. Review requirements for insurance and certificates if applicable.
4. Review sheet metal flashing observation and repair procedures after flashing installation.

1.4 Action Submittals

- A. Product Data: For each of the following
 1. Underlayment materials.
 2. Elastomeric sealant.
 3. Butyl sealant.
 4. Epoxy seam sealer.

- B. Shop Drawings: For sheet metal flashing and trim.
 1. Include plans, elevations, sections, and attachment details.
 2. Detail fabrication and installation layouts, expansion-joint locations, and keyed details. Distinguish between shop- and field-assembled Work.
 3. Include identification of material, thickness, weight, and finish for each item and location in Project.
 4. Include details for forming, including profiles, shapes, seams, and dimensions.
 5. Include details for joining, supporting, and securing, including layout and spacing of fasteners, cleats, clips, and other attachments. Include pattern of seams.
 6. Include details of termination points and assemblies.
 7. Include details of expansion joints and expansion-joint covers, including showing direction of expansion and contraction from fixed points.
 8. Include details of roof-penetration flashing.
 9. Include details of edge conditions, including eaves, ridges, valleys, rakes, crickets, flashings, and counterflashings.
 10. Include details of special conditions.
 11. Include details of connections to adjoining work.
 12. Detail formed flashing and trim at scale of not less than 3 inches per 12 inches.

- C. Samples: For each exposed product and for each color and texture specified, 12 inches long by actual width.

- D. Samples for Initial Selection: For each type of sheet metal and accessory indicated with factory-applied finishes.

- E. Samples for Verification: For each type of exposed finish.
 - 1. Sheet Metal Flashing: 12 inches long by actual width of unit, including finished seam and in required profile. Include fasteners, cleats, clips, closures, and other attachments.
 - 2. Trim, Metal Closures, Expansion Joints, Joint Intersections, and Miscellaneous Fabrications: 12 inches long and in required profile. Include fasteners and other exposed accessories.
 - 3. Unit-Type Accessories and Miscellaneous Materials: Full-size Sample.
 - 4. Anodized Aluminum Samples: Samples to show full range to be expected for each color required.

1.5 Informational Submittals

- A. Qualification Data: For fabricator.
- B. Product Certificates: For each type of coping and roof edge flashing that is ANSI/SPRI/FM 4435/ES-1 tested.
- C. Product Test Reports: For each product, for tests performed by a qualified testing agency.
- D. Evaluation Reports: For copings and roof edge flashing, from an agency acceptable to authority having jurisdiction showing compliance with ANSI/SPRI/FM 4435/ES-1.
- E. Sample Warranty: For special warranty.

1.6 Closeout Submittals

- A. Maintenance Data: For sheet metal flashing and trim, and its accessories, to include in maintenance manuals.
- B. Special warranty.

1.7 Quality Assurance

- A. Fabricator Qualifications: Employs skilled workers who custom fabricate sheet metal flashing and trim similar to that required for this Project and whose products have a record of successful in-service performance.
 - 1. For copings and roof edge flashings that are ANSI/SPRI/FM 4435/ES-1 tested, shop shall be listed as able to fabricate required details as tested and approved.

- B. Mockups: Build mockups to verify selections made under Sample submittals, to demonstrate aesthetic effects, and to set quality standards for fabrication and installation.
 - 1. Build mockup of typical roof edge, including fascia trim, approximately 48" long, including supporting construction cleats, seams, attachments, underlayment, and accessories.
 - 2. Approval of mockups does not constitute approval of deviations from the Contract Documents contained in mockups unless Owner specifically approves such deviations in writing.
 - 3. Subject to compliance with requirements, approved mockups may become part of the completed Work if undisturbed at time of Substantial Completion.

1.8 Delivery, Storage, and Handling

- A. Do not store sheet metal flashing and trim materials in contact with other materials that might cause staining, denting, or other surface damage.
 - 1. Store sheet metal flashing and trim materials away from uncured concrete and masonry.
 - 2. Protect stored sheet metal flashing and trim from contact with water.
- B. Protect strippable protective covering on sheet metal flashing and trim from exposure to sunlight and high humidity, except to extent necessary for period of sheet metal flashing and trim installation.

1.9 Warranty

- A. Special Warranty on Finishes: Manufacturer agrees to repair finish or replace sheet metal flashing and trim that shows evidence of deterioration of factory-applied finishes within specified warranty period.
 - 1. Exposed Panel Finish: Deterioration includes, but is not limited to, the following:
 - a. Color fading more than 5 Delta E units when tested in accordance with ASTM D2244.
 - b. Chalking in excess of a No. 8 rating when tested in accordance with ASTM D4214.
 - c. Cracking, checking, peeling, or failure of paint to adhere to bare metal.
 - 2. Finish Warranty Period: 20 years from date of Substantial Completion.

Part 2 Products

2.1 Performance Requirements

- A. Sheet metal flashing and trim assemblies, including cleats, anchors, and fasteners, shall withstand wind loads, structural movement, thermally induced movement, and exposure to weather without failure due to defective manufacture, fabrication, installation, or other defects in construction. Completed sheet metal flashing and trim shall not rattle, leak, or loosen, and shall remain watertight.
- B. Sheet Metal Standard for Flashing and Trim: Comply with NRCA's "The NRCA Roofing Manual: Architectural Metal Flashing, Condensation and Air Leakage Control, and Reroofing" and SMACNA's "Architectural Sheet Metal Manual" requirements for dimensions and profiles shown unless more stringent requirements are indicated.
- C. Sheet Metal Standard for Copper: Comply with CDA's "Copper in Architecture Handbook." Conform to dimensions and profiles shown unless more stringent requirements are indicated.
- D. SPRI Wind Design Standard: Manufacture and install copings roof edge flashings tested in accordance with ANSI/SPRI/FM 4435/ES-1 and capable of resisting the following design pressure:
 - 1. Design Pressure: As indicated on Drawings.
- E. Thermal Movements: Allow for thermal movements from ambient and surface temperature changes to prevent buckling, opening of joints, overstressing of components, failure of joint sealants, failure of connections, and other detrimental effects. Base calculations on surface temperatures of materials due to both solar heat gain and nighttime-sky heat loss.
 - 1. Temperature Change: 120 deg F, ambient; 180 deg F, material surfaces.

2.2 Sheet Metals

- A. Protect mechanical and other finishes on exposed surfaces from damage by applying strippable, temporary protective film before shipping.
- B. Aluminum Sheet: ASTM B209, alloy as standard with manufacturer for finish required, with temper as required to suit forming operations and performance required; with smooth, flat surface.

1. Exposed Coil-Coated Finish:
 - a. Two-Coat Fluoropolymer: AAMA 2605. Fluoropolymer finish containing not less than 70 percent polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) resin by weight in color coat. Prepare, pretreat, and apply coating to exposed metal surfaces to comply with coating and resin manufacturers' written instructions.
- C. Metallic-Coated Steel Sheet: Provide zinc-coated (galvanized) steel sheet in accordance with ASTM A653/A653M, G90 coating designation or aluminum-zinc alloy-coated steel sheet in accordance with ASTM A792/A792M, Class AZ50 coating designation, Grade 40; prepainted by coil-coating process to comply with ASTM A755/A755M.
 1. Surface: Smooth, flat and with manufacturer's standard clear acrylic coating on both sides.
 2. Exposed Coil-Coated Finish:
 - a. Two-Coat Fluoropolymer: AAMA 621. Fluoropolymer finish containing not less than 70 percent polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) resin by weight in color coat. Prepare, pretreat, and apply coating to exposed metal surfaces to comply with coating and resin manufacturers' written instructions.
 3. Color: As selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range.
 4. Concealed Finish: Pretreat with manufacturer's standard white or light-colored acrylic or polyester backer finish, consisting of prime coat and wash coat with minimum total dry film thickness of 0.5 mil.

2.3 Underlayment Materials

- A. Felt: ASTM D226/D226M, Type II (No. 30), asphalt-saturated organic felt; nonperforated.
- B. Self-Adhering, High-Temperature Sheet Underlayment: Minimum 30 mils thick, consisting of a slip-resistant polyethylene- or polypropylene-film top surface laminated to a layer of butyl- or SBS-modified asphalt adhesive, with release-paper backing; specifically designed to withstand high metal temperatures beneath metal roofing. Provide primer in accordance with underlayment manufacturer's written instructions.
 1. Source Limitations: Obtain underlayment from single source from single manufacturer.
 2. Low-Temperature Flexibility: ASTM D1970/D1970M; passes after testing at minus 20 deg F or lower.
- C. Slip Sheet: Rosin-sized building paper, 3 lb/100 sq. ft. minimum.

2.4 Miscellaneous Materials

- A. Provide materials and types of fasteners, solder, protective coatings, sealants, and other miscellaneous items as required for complete sheet metal flashing and trim installation and as recommended by manufacturer of primary sheet metal or manufactured item unless otherwise indicated.
- B. Fasteners: Wood screws, annular threaded nails, self-tapping screws, self-locking rivets and bolts, and other suitable fasteners designed to withstand design loads and recommended by manufacturer of primary sheet metal or manufactured item.
 - 1. General: Blind fasteners or self-drilling screws, gasketed, with hex-washer head.
 - a. Exposed Fasteners: Heads matching color of sheet metal using plastic caps or factory-applied coating. Provide metal-backed EPDM or PVC sealing washers under heads of exposed fasteners bearing on weather side of metal.
 - b. Blind Fasteners: High-strength aluminum or stainless steel rivets suitable for metal being fastened.
 - c. Spikes and Ferrules: Same material as gutter; with spike with ferrule matching internal gutter width.
 - 2. Fasteners for Copper Zinc-Tin Alloy-Coated Copper Sheet: Copper, hardware bronze or passivated Series 300 stainless steel.
 - 3. Fasteners for Aluminum Sheet: Aluminum or Series 300 stainless steel.
 - 4. Fasteners for Stainless Steel Sheet: Series 300 stainless steel.
 - 5. Fasteners for Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Aluminum-Zinc Alloy-Coated Steel Sheet: Series 300 stainless steel or hot-dip galvanized steel in accordance with ASTM A153/A153M or ASTM F2329.
 - 6. Fasteners for Zinc Sheet: Series 300 stainless steel or hot-dip galvanized steel in accordance with ASTM A153/A153M or ASTM F2329.
- C. Solder:
 - 1. For Copper: ASTM B32, Grade Sn50, 50 percent tin and 50 percent lead.
 - 2. For Zinc-Tin Alloy-Coated Copper: ASTM B32, 100 percent tin, with maximum lead content of 0.2 percent, as recommended by sheet metal manufacturer.
 - 3. For Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Steel: ASTM B32, Grade Sn50, 50 percent tin and 50 percent lead or Grade Sn60, 60 percent tin and 40 percent lead.

4. For Zinc: ASTM B32, 40 percent tin and 60 percent lead with low antimony, as recommended by zinc manufacturer.
- D. Sealant Tape: Pressure-sensitive, 100 percent solids, polyisobutylene compound sealant tape with release-paper backing. Provide permanently elastic, nonsag, nontoxic, nonstaining tape 1/2 inch wide and 1/8 inch thick.
- E. Elastomeric Sealant: ASTM C920, elastomeric polyurethane polymer sealant; of type, grade, class, and use classifications required to seal joints in sheet metal flashing and trim and remain watertight.
- F. Butyl Sealant: ASTM C1311, single-component, solvent-release butyl rubber sealant; polyisobutylene plasticized; heavy bodied for hooked-type expansion joints with limited movement.
- G. Epoxy Seam Sealer: Two-part, noncorrosive, aluminum seam-cementing compound, recommended by aluminum manufacturer for exterior nonmoving joints, including riveted joints.
- H. Bituminous Coating: Cold-applied asphalt emulsion in accordance with ASTM D1187/D1187M.
- I. Asphalt Roofing Cement: ASTM D4586, asbestos free, of consistency required for application.

2.5 Fabrication, General

- A. Custom fabricate sheet metal flashing and trim to comply with details indicated and recommendations in cited sheet metal standard that apply to design, dimensions, geometry, metal thickness, and other characteristics of item required.
 1. Fabricate sheet metal flashing and trim in shop to greatest extent possible.
 2. Fabricate sheet metal flashing and trim in thickness or weight needed to comply with performance requirements, but not less than that specified for each application and metal.
 3. Verify shapes and dimensions of surfaces to be covered and obtain field measurements for accurate fit before shop fabrication.
 4. Form sheet metal flashing and trim to fit substrates without excessive oil-canning, buckling, and tool marks; true to line, levels, and slopes; and with exposed edges folded back to form hems.
 5. Conceal fasteners and expansion provisions where possible. Do not use exposed fasteners on faces exposed to view.

- B. Fabrication Tolerances:
1. Fabricate sheet metal flashing and trim that is capable of installation to a tolerance of 1/4 inch in 20 feet on slope and location lines indicated on Drawings and within 1/8-inch offset of adjoining faces and of alignment of matching profiles.
 2. Fabricate sheet metal flashing and trim that is capable of installation to tolerances specified.
- C. Expansion Provisions: Form metal for thermal expansion of exposed flashing and trim.
1. Form expansion joints of intermeshing hooked flanges, not less than 1 inch deep, filled with butyl sealant concealed within joints.
 2. Use lapped expansion joints only where indicated on Drawings.
- D. Sealant Joints: Where movable, nonexpansion-type joints are required, form metal in accordance with cited sheet metal standard to provide for proper installation of elastomeric sealant.
- E. Fabricate cleats and attachment devices from same material as accessory being anchored or from compatible, noncorrosive metal.
- F. Fabricate cleats and attachment devices of sizes as recommended by cited sheet metal standard for application, but not less than thickness of metal being secured.
- G. Seams:
1. Fabricate nonmoving seams with flat-lock seams. Tin edges to be seamed, form seams, and solder.
 2. Fabricate nonmoving seams with flat-lock seams. Form seams and seal with elastomeric sealant unless otherwise recommended by sealant manufacturer for intended use. Rivet joints where necessary for strength.
 3. Seams for Aluminum: Fabricate nonmoving seams with flat-lock seams. Form seams and seal with epoxy seam sealer. Rivet joints where necessary for strength.
- H. Do not use graphite pencils to mark metal surfaces.

2.6 Roof-Drainage Sheet Metal Fabrications

- A. Hanging Gutters:
1. Fabricate to cross section required, complete with end pieces, outlet tubes, and other accessories as required.

2. Fabricate in minimum 96-inch-long sections.
 3. Furnish flat-stock gutter brackets and flat-stock gutter spacers and straps fabricated from same metal as gutters, of size recommended by cited sheet metal standard, but with thickness not less than twice the gutter thickness.
 4. Fabricate expansion joints, expansion-joint covers, gutter bead reinforcing bars, and gutter accessories from same metal as gutters. Shop fabricate interior and exterior corners.
 5. Gutter Profile: Style A in accordance with cited sheet metal standard.
 6. Expansion Joints: Lap type.
 7. Accessories: Wire-ball downspout strainer.
 8. Gutters with Girth up to 15 Inches: Fabricate from the following materials:
 - a. Aluminum: 0.032 inch thick.
 9. Gutters with Girth 16 to 20 Inches: Fabricate from the following materials:
 - a. Aluminum: 0.040 inch thick.
 10. Gutters with Girth 21 to 25 Inches: Fabricate from the following materials:
 - a. Aluminum: 0.050 inch thick.
 11. Gutters with Girth 26 to 30 Inches: Fabricate from the following materials:
 - a. Aluminum: 0.063 inch thick.
- B. Downspouts: Fabricate rectangular downspouts to dimensions indicated on Drawings, complete with mitered elbows. Furnish with metal hangers from same material as downspouts and anchors. Shop fabricate elbows.
1. Fabricated Hanger Style: Fig. 1-35G in accordance with SMACNA's "Architectural Sheet Metal Manual."
 2. Manufactured Hanger Style: Fig. 1-34A in accordance with SMACNA's "Architectural Sheet Metal Manual."
 3. Fabricate from the following materials:
 - a. Aluminum: 0.024 inch thick.
- C. Splash Pans: Fabricate to dimensions and shape required and from the following materials:
1. Aluminum: 0.040 inch thick.

2.7 Low-Slope Roof Sheet Metal Fabrications

- A. Roof Edge Flashing (Gravel Stop): Fabricate in minimum 96-inch-long, but not exceeding 12-foot-long sections. Furnish with 6-inch-wide, joint cover plates. Shop fabricate interior and exterior corners.
1. Joint Style: Overlapped, 4 inches wide.
 2. Fabricate with scuppers spaced 10 feet apart, to dimensions required with 4-inch-wide flanges and base extending 4 inches beyond cant or tapered strip into field of roof. Fasten gravel guard angles to base of scupper.
 3. Fabricate from the following materials:
 - a. Aluminum: 0.050 inch thick.
- B. Copings: Fabricate in minimum 96-inch-long, but not exceeding 12-foot-long, sections. Fabricate joint plates of same thickness as copings. Furnish with continuous cleats to support edge of external leg and drill elongated holes for fasteners on interior leg. Miter corners, fasten and seal watertight. Shop fabricate interior and exterior corners.
1. Coping Profile: Fig. 3-4A in accordance with SMACNA's "Architectural Sheet Metal Manual."
 2. Joint Style: Butted with expansion space and 6-inch-wide, concealed backup plate.
 3. Fabricate from the following materials:
 - a. Aluminum: 0.050 inch thick.
- C. Roof and Roof-to-Wall Transition Expansion-Joint Cover: Shop fabricate interior and exterior corners. Fabricate from the following materials:
1. Aluminum: 0.050 inch thick.
- D. Base Flashing: Shop fabricate interior and exterior corners. Fabricate from the following materials:
1. Aluminum: 0.040 inch thick.
- E. Counterflashing: Shop fabricate interior and exterior corners. Fabricate from the following materials:
1. Aluminum: 0.032 inch thick.
- F. Flashing Receivers: Fabricate from the following materials:
1. Aluminum: 0.032 inch thick.

G. Roof-Penetration Flashing: Fabricate from the following materials:

1. Stainless Steel: 0.0188 inch thick.

2.8 Wall Sheet Metal Fabrications

A. Through-Wall Flashing: Fabricate continuous flashings in minimum 96-inch-long, but not exceeding 12-foot-long, sections, under copings, and at shelf angles. Fabricate discontinuous lintel, sill, and similar flashings to extend 6 inches beyond each side of wall openings; and form with 2-inch-high, end dams. Fabricate from the following materials:

1. Copper: 16 oz./sq. ft.
2. Stainless Steel: 0.0156 inch thick.
3. Zinc-Tin Alloy-Coated Copper: 16 oz./sq. ft.
4. Zinc: 0.032 inch thick.
5. Copper-Clad Stainless Steel: 0.016 inch thick.

B. Wall Expansion-Joint Cover: Fabricate from the following materials:

1. Aluminum: 0.040 inch thick.

2.9 Miscellaneous Sheet Metal Fabrications

A. Equipment Support Flashing: Fabricate from the following materials:

1. Copper: 16 oz./sq. ft.
2. Stainless Steel: 0.0188 inch thick.
3. Zinc-Tin Alloy-Coated Copper: 16 oz./sq. ft.
4. Galvanized Steel: 0.028 inch thick.
5. Aluminum-Zinc Alloy-Coated Steel: 0.028 inch thick.
6. Copper-Clad Stainless Steel: 0.018 inch thick.

Part 3 Execution

3.1 Examination

A. Examine substrates, areas, and conditions, with installer present, for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances, substrate, and other conditions affecting performance of the Work.

1. Verify compliance with requirements for installation tolerances of substrates.
 2. Verify that substrate is sound, dry, smooth, clean, sloped for drainage, and securely anchored.
 3. Verify that air- or water-resistant barriers have been installed over sheathing or backing substrate to prevent air infiltration or water penetration.
- B. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3.2 Installation of Underlayment

- A. Felt Underlayment: Install felt underlayment, wrinkle free, using adhesive to minimize use of mechanical fasteners under sheet metal flashing and trim.
1. Install in shingle fashion to shed water.
 2. Lap joints not less than 2 inches.
- B. Self-Adhering, High-Temperature Sheet Underlayment:
1. Install self-adhering, high-temperature sheet underlayment; wrinkle free.
 2. Prime substrate if recommended by underlayment manufacturer.
 3. Comply with temperature restrictions of underlayment manufacturer for installation; use primer for installing underlayment at low temperatures.
 4. Apply in shingle fashion to shed water, with end laps of not less than 6 inches staggered 24 inches between courses.
 5. Overlap side edges not less than 3-1/2 inches. Roll laps and edges with roller.
 6. Roll laps and edges with roller.
 7. Cover underlayment within 14 days.
- C. Install slip sheet, wrinkle free, over underlayment before installing sheet metal flashing and trim.
1. Install in shingle fashion to shed water.
 2. Lapp joints not less than 4 inches.

3.3 Installation, General

- A. Install sheet metal flashing and trim to comply with details indicated and recommendations of cited sheet metal standard that apply to installation characteristics required unless otherwise indicated on Drawings.

1. Install fasteners, solder, protective coatings, separators, sealants, and other miscellaneous items as required to complete sheet metal flashing and trim system.
 2. Install sheet metal flashing and trim true to line, levels, and slopes. Provide uniform, neat seams with minimum exposure of solder.
 3. Anchor sheet metal flashing and trim and other components of the Work securely in place, with provisions for thermal and structural movement.
 4. Install sheet metal flashing and trim to fit substrates and to result in watertight performance.
 5. Install continuous cleats with fasteners spaced not more than 12 inches o.c.
 6. Space individual cleats not more than 12 inches apart. Attach each cleat with at least two fasteners. Bend tabs over fasteners.
 7. Install exposed sheet metal flashing and trim with limited oil-canning, and free of buckling and tool marks.
 8. Do not field cut sheet metal flashing and trim by torch.
 9. Do not use graphite pencils to mark metal surfaces.
- B. Metal Protection: Where dissimilar metals contact each other, or where metal contacts pressure-treated wood or other corrosive substrates, protect against galvanic action or corrosion by painting contact surfaces with bituminous coating or by other permanent separation as recommended by sheet metal manufacturer or cited sheet metal standard.
1. Coat concealed side of uncoated-aluminum and stainless steel sheet metal flashing and trim with bituminous coating where flashing and trim contact wood, ferrous metal, or cementitious construction.
 2. Underlayment: Where installing sheet metal flashing and trim directly on cementitious or wood substrates, install underlayment and cover with slip sheet.
- C. Expansion Provisions: Provide for thermal expansion of exposed flashing and trim.
1. Space movement joints at maximum of 10 feet with no joints within 24 inches of corner or intersection.
 2. Form expansion joints of intermeshing hooked flanges, not less than 1 inch deep, filled with sealant concealed within joints.
 3. Use lapped expansion joints only where indicated on Drawings.

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- D. Fasteners: Use fastener sizes that penetrate substrate not less than recommended by fastener manufacturer to achieve maximum pull-out resistance.
 - E. Conceal fasteners and expansion provisions where possible in exposed work and locate to minimize possibility of leakage. Cover and seal fasteners and anchors as required for a tight installation.
 - F. Seal joints as required for watertight construction.
 - 1. Use sealant-filled joints unless otherwise indicated.
 - a. Embed hooked flanges of joint members not less than 1 inch into sealant.
 - b. Form joints to completely conceal sealant.
 - c. When ambient temperature at time of installation is between 40 and 70 deg F, set joint members for 50 percent movement each way.
 - d. Adjust setting proportionately for installation at higher ambient temperatures.
 - 1) Do not install sealant-type joints at temperatures below 40 deg F.
 - 2. Prepare joints and apply sealants to comply with requirements in Section 07 92 00 "Joint Sealants."
 - G. Soldered Joints: Clean surfaces to be soldered, removing oils and foreign matter.
 - 1. Pre-tin edges of sheets with solder to width of 1-1/2 inches; however, reduce pre-tinning where pre-tinned surface would show in completed Work.
 - 2. Do not solder metallic-coated steel and aluminum sheet.
 - 3. Do not pre-tin zinc-tin alloy-coated copper.
 - 4. Do not use torches for soldering.
 - 5. Heat surfaces to receive solder, and flow solder into joint.
 - a. Fill joint completely.
 - b. Completely remove flux and spatter from exposed surfaces.
 - 6. Stainless Steel Soldering:
 - a. Tin edges of uncoated sheets, using solder for stainless steel and acid flux.

- b. Promptly remove acid-flux residue from metal after tinning and soldering.
 - c. Comply with solder manufacturer's recommended methods for cleaning and neutralization.
- 7. Copper Soldering: Tin edges of uncoated sheets, using solder for copper.
- 8. Copper-Clad Stainless Steel Soldering: Tin edges of uncoated sheets, using solder for copper-clad stainless steel.
- H. Rivets: Rivet joints in uncoated aluminum zinc where necessary for strength.

3.4 Installation Of Roof-Drainage System

- A. Install sheet metal roof-drainage items to produce complete roof-drainage system in accordance with cited sheet metal standard unless otherwise indicated. Coordinate installation of roof perimeter flashing with installation of roof-drainage system.
- B. Hanging Gutters:
 - 1. Join sections with riveted and soldered joints or joints sealed with sealant.
 - 2. Provide for thermal expansion.
 - 3. Attach gutters at eave or fascia to firmly anchor them in position.
 - 4. Provide end closures and seal watertight with sealant.
 - 5. Slope to downspouts.
 - 6. Fasten gutter spacers to front and back of gutter.
 - 7. Anchor and loosely lock back edge of gutter to continuous cleat eave or apron flashing.
 - 8. Anchor back of gutter that extends onto roof deck with cleats spaced not more than 24 inches apart.
 - 9. Anchor gutter with gutter brackets spaced not more than 24 inches apart to roof deck unless otherwise indicated, and loosely lock to front gutter bead.
 - 10. Install gutter with expansion joints at locations indicated on Drawings, but not exceeding, 50 feet apart. Install expansion-joint caps.
- C. Downspouts:
 - 1. Join sections with 1-1/2-inch telescoping joints.

2. Provide hangers with fasteners designed to hold downspouts securely to walls.
 3. Locate hangers at top and bottom and at approximately 60 inches o.c.
 4. Provide elbows at base of downspout to direct water away from building.
 5. Connect downspouts to underground drainage system.
- D. Splash Pans:
1. Install where downspouts discharge on low-slope roofs.
 2. Set in asphalt roofing cement or elastomeric sealant compatible with the substrate.

3.5 Installation of Roof Flashings

- A. Install sheet metal flashing and trim to comply with performance requirements, sheet metal manufacturer's written installation instructions, and cited sheet metal standard.
1. Provide concealed fasteners where possible, and set units true to line, levels, and slopes.
 2. Install work with laps, joints, and seams that are permanently watertight and weather resistant.
- B. Roof Edge Flashing:
1. Install roof edge flashings in accordance with ANSI/SPRI/FM 4435/ES-1.
 2. Anchor to resist uplift and outward forces in accordance with recommendations in cited sheet metal standard unless otherwise indicated. Interlock bottom edge of roof edge flashing with continuous cleat anchored to substrate at staggered 3-inch centers.
 3. Anchor to resist uplift and outward forces in accordance with recommendations in FM Global Property Loss Prevention Data Sheet 1-49 for FM Approvals' listing for required windstorm classification.
- C. Copings:
1. Install roof edge flashings in accordance with ANSI/SPRI/FM 4435/ES-1.
 2. Anchor to resist uplift and outward forces in accordance with recommendations in cited sheet metal standard unless otherwise indicated.
 - a. Interlock exterior bottom edge of coping with continuous cleat anchored to substrate at 24-inch centers.

- b. Anchor interior leg of coping with washers and screw fasteners through slotted holes at 24-inch centers.
- 3. Anchor to resist uplift and outward forces in accordance with recommendations in FM Global Property Loss Prevention Data Sheet 1-49 for specified FM Approvals' listing for required windstorm classification.
- D. Pipe or Post Counterflashing: Install counterflashing umbrella with close-fitting collar with top edge flared for elastomeric sealant, extending minimum of 4 inches over base flashing. Install stainless steel draw band and tighten.
- E. Counterflashing: Coordinate installation of counterflashing with installation of base flashing.
 - 1. Insert counterflashing in reglets or receivers and fit tightly to base flashing.
 - 2. Extend counterflashing 4 inches over base flashing.
 - 3. Lap counterflashing joints minimum of 4 inches.
 - 4. Secure in waterproof manner by means of snap-in installation and sealant or lead wedges and sealant anchor and washer spaced at 12 inches o.c. along perimeter and 6 inches o.c. at corners areas unless otherwise indicated.
- F. Roof-Penetration Flashing: Coordinate installation of roof-penetration flashing with installation of roofing and other items penetrating roof. Seal with elastomeric sealant and clamp flashing to pipes that penetrate roof.

3.6 Installation of Wall Flashings

- A. Install sheet metal wall flashing to intercept and exclude penetrating moisture in accordance with cited sheet metal standard unless otherwise indicated. Coordinate installation of wall flashing with installation of wall-opening components such as windows, doors, and louvers.
- B. Opening Flashings in Frame Construction: Install continuous head, sill, jamb, and similar flashings to extend 4 inches beyond wall openings.

3.7 Installation of Miscellaneous Flashing

- A. Equipment Support Flashing:
 - 1. Coordinate installation of equipment support flashing with installation of roofing and equipment.
 - 2. Weld or seal flashing with elastomeric sealant to equipment support member.

3.8 Installation Tolerances

- A. Installation Tolerances: Shim and align sheet metal flashing and trim within installed tolerance of 1/4 inch in 20 feet on slope and location lines indicated on Drawings and within 1/8-inch offset of adjoining faces and of alignment of matching profiles.

3.9 Cleaning

- A. Clean exposed metal surfaces of substances that interfere with uniform oxidation and weathering.
- B. Clean and neutralize flux materials. Clean off excess solder.
- C. Clean off excess sealants.

3.10 Protection

- A. Remove temporary protective coverings and strippable films as sheet metal flashing and trim are installed unless otherwise indicated in manufacturer's written installation instructions.
- B. On completion of sheet metal flashing and trim installation, remove unused materials and clean finished surfaces as recommended in writing by sheet metal flashing and trim manufacturer.
- C. Maintain sheet metal flashing and trim in clean condition during construction.
- D. Replace sheet metal flashing and trim that have been damaged or that have deteriorated beyond successful repair by finish touchup or similar minor repair procedures, as determined by Architect.

END OF SECTION

Part 1 General

1.1 Summary

- A. Section Includes:
 - 1. Copings.
 - 2. Roof-edge specialties.
 - 3. Roof-edge drainage systems.
 - 4. Reglets and counterflashings.

1.2 Action Submittals

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.
- B. Shop Drawings: For roof specialties.
 - 1. Include plans, elevations, expansion-joint locations, keyed details, and attachments to other work. Distinguish between plant- and field-assembled work.
- C. Samples: For each type of roof specialty and for each color and texture specified.

1.3 Informational Submittals

- A. Product Test Reports: For tests performed by a qualified testing agency.
- B. Sample warranty.

1.4 Closeout Submittals

- A. Maintenance Data: For roofing specialties to include in maintenance manuals.

1.5 Quality Assurance

- A. Manufacturer Qualifications: A qualified manufacturer offering products meeting requirements that are FM Approvals listed for specified class.

1.6 Warranty

- A. Special Warranty on Painted Finishes: Manufacturer agrees to repair finish or replace roof specialties that show evidence of deterioration of factory-applied finishes within specified warranty period.

1. Fluoropolymer Finish: Deterioration includes, but is not limited to, the following:
 - a. Color fading more than 5 Delta E units when tested according to ASTM D2244.
 - b. Chalking in excess of a No. 8 rating when tested according to ASTM D4214.
 - c. Cracking, checking, peeling, or failure of paint to adhere to bare metal.
2. Finish Warranty Period: 20 years from date of Substantial Completion.

Part 2 Products

2.1 Performance Requirements

- A. FM Approvals' Listing: Manufacture and install copings and roof-edge specialties that are listed in FM Approvals' "RoofNav" and approved for windstorm classification, Class 1-90. Identify materials with FM Approvals' markings.
- B. Thermal Movements: Allow for thermal movements from ambient and surface temperature changes to prevent 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 thermal movements. Base calculations on surface temperatures of materials due to both solar heat gain and nighttime-sky heat loss.
 1. Temperature Change (Range): 120 deg F, ambient; 180 deg F, material surfaces.

2.2 Copings

- A. Metal Copings: Manufactured coping system consisting of metal coping cap in section lengths not exceeding 12 feet, concealed anchorage; with corner units, end cap units, and concealed splice plates with finish matching coping caps.
 1. ATLAS International, Inc. Continuous Cleat Coping
 2. Metallic-Coated Steel Sheet Coping Caps: Zinc-coated (galvanized) steel, nominal 0.028-inch thickness or thickness as required to meet performance requirements.
 - a. Surface: Smooth, flat finish.
 - b. Finish: Two-coat fluoropolymer.
 - c. Color: As selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range.

3. Corners: Factory mitered and continuously welded.
4. Coping-Cap Attachment Method: face leg hooked to continuous cleat with back leg fastener exposed, fabricated from coping-cap material.
 - a. Face-Leg Cleats: Concealed, continuous galvanized-steel sheet.

2.3 Roof-Edge Specialties

- A. Canted Roof-Edge Fascia: Manufactured, two-piece, roof-edge fascia consisting of compression-clamped metal fascia cover in section lengths not exceeding 12 feet and a continuous formed galvanized-steel sheet cant, 0.028 inch thick, minimum, with extended vertical leg terminating in a drip-edge cleat. Provide matching corner units.
 1. ATLAS International, Inc. Edge-Lok2 Fascia
 2. Metallic-Coated Steel Sheet Fascia Covers: Zinc-coated (galvanized) steel, nominal 0.028-inch thickness or thickness as required to meet performance requirements.
 - a. Surface: Smooth, flat finish.
 - b. Finish: Two-coat fluoropolymer.
 - c. Color: As selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range.
 3. Corners: Factory mitered and continuously welded.
 4. Splice Plates: Concealed, of same material, finish, and shape as fascia cover.
- B. Roof-Edge Fascia: Manufactured, two-piece, roof-edge fascia consisting of snap-on metal fascia cover in section lengths not exceeding 12 feet and a continuous metal receiver with integral drip-edge cleat to engage fascia cover and secure single-ply roof membrane. Provide matching corner units.
 1. Metal-Era Edge Systems One Roof Edge
 2. Metallic-Coated Steel Sheet Fascia Covers: Zinc-coated (galvanized) steel, nominal 0.028-inch thickness or thickness as required to meet performance requirements.
 - a. Surface: Smooth, flat finish.
 - b. Finish: Two-coat fluoropolymer.
 - c. Color: As selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range.

3. Formed Aluminum Sheet Fascia Covers: Aluminum sheet, thickness as required to meet performance requirements.
 - a. Surface: Smooth, flat finish.
 - b. Finish: Two-coat fluoropolymer.
 - c. Color: As selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range.
4. Corners: Factory mitered and continuously welded.
5. Splice Plates: Concealed, of same material, finish, and shape as fascia cover.
6. Receiver: Manufacturer's standard material and thickness.

2.4 Roof-Edge Drainage Systems

- A. SAF SMACNA Style A Gutter
- B. Gutters: Manufactured in uniform section lengths not exceeding 12 feet, with matching corner units, ends, outlet tubes, and other accessories. Elevate back edge at least 1 inch above front edge. Furnish flat-stock gutter straps, gutter brackets, expansion joints, and expansion-joint covers fabricated from same metal as gutters.
 1. Zinc-Coated Steel: Nominal 0.028-inch thickness.
 2. Gutter Profile: Style A according to SMACNA's "Architectural Sheet Metal Manual."
 3. Corners: Factory mitered and continuously welded.
 4. Gutter Supports: Gutter brackets and Straps with finish matching the gutters.
 5. Gutter Accessories: Flat ends.
- C. Downspouts: Plain rectangular complete with smooth-curve elbows, manufactured from the following exposed metal. Furnish with metal hangers, from same material as downspouts, and anchors.
 1. Zinc-Coated Steel: Nominal 0.028-inch thickness.

2.5 Reglets and Counterflashings

- A. Exceptional Metals – Surface Mount Counterflashing
- B. Reglets: Manufactured units formed to provide secure interlocking of separate reglet and counterflashing pieces, from the following exposed metal:
 1. Zinc-Coated Steel: Nominal 0.022-inch thickness.

2. Corners: Factory mitered and continuously welded.
 3. Surface-Mounted Type: Provide reglets with slotted holes for fastening to substrate, with neoprene or other suitable weatherproofing washers, and with channel for sealant at top edge.
- C. Counterflashings: Manufactured units of heights to overlap top edges of base flashings by 4 inches and in lengths not exceeding 12 feet designed to snap into reglets and compress against base flashings with joints lapped, from the following exposed metal:
1. Zinc-Coated Steel: Nominal 0.022-inch thickness.
- D. Accessories:
1. Counterflashing Wind-Restraint Clips: Provide clips to be installed before counterflashing to prevent wind uplift of counterflashing lower edge.
- E. Zinc-Coated Steel Finish: Two-coat fluoropolymer
1. Color: As selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range.

2.6 Materials

- A. Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Steel Sheet: ASTM A653/A653M, G90 coating designation.

2.7 Miscellaneous Materials

- A. Fasteners: Manufacturer's recommended fasteners, suitable for application and designed to meet performance requirements. Furnish the following unless otherwise indicated:
1. Exposed Penetrating Fasteners: Gasketed screws with hex washer heads matching color of sheet metal.
 2. Fasteners for Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Steel Sheet: Series 300 stainless steel or hot-dip zinc-coated steel according to ASTM A153/A153M or ASTM F2329.
- B. Elastomeric Sealant: ASTM C920, elastomeric polyurethane polymer sealant of type, grade, class, and use classifications required by roofing-specialty manufacturer for each application.

2.8 Finishes

A. Coil-Coated Galvanized-Steel Sheet Finishes:

1. High-Performance Organic Finish: Prepare, pretreat, and apply coating to exposed metal surfaces to comply with ASTM A755/A755M and coating and resin manufacturers' written instructions.
 - a. Two-Coat Fluoropolymer: AAMA 621. Fluoropolymer finish containing not less than 70 percent polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) resin by weight in color coat.
 - b. Three-Coat Fluoropolymer: AAMA 621. Fluoropolymer finish containing not less than 70 percent polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) resin by weight in both color coat and clear topcoat.
 - c. Two-Coat Mica Fluoropolymer: AAMA 621. Fluoropolymer finish with suspended mica flakes containing not less than 70 percent polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) resin by weight in color coat.
 - d. Three-Coat Metallic Fluoropolymer: AAMA 621. Fluoropolymer finish with suspended metallic flakes containing not less than 70 percent polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) resin by weight in both color coat and clear topcoat.

Part 3 Execution

3.1 Installation, General

- A. Install roof specialties according to manufacturer's written instructions. Anchor roof specialties securely in place, with provisions for thermal and structural movement. Use fasteners, solder, protective coatings, separators, underlayments, sealants, and other miscellaneous items as required to complete roof-specialty systems.
 1. Install roof specialties level, plumb, true to line and elevation; with limited oil-canning and without warping, jogs in alignment, buckling, or tool marks.
 2. Provide uniform, neat seams with minimum exposure of solder and sealant.
 3. Install roof specialties to fit substrates and to result in weathertight performance. Verify shapes and dimensions of surfaces to be covered before manufacture.
 4. Torch cutting of roof specialties is not permitted.
 5. Do not use graphite pencils to mark metal surfaces.

- B. Metal Protection: Protect metals against galvanic action by separating dissimilar metals from contact with each other or with corrosive substrates by painting contact surfaces with bituminous coating or by other permanent separation as recommended by manufacturer.
 - 1. Coat concealed side of roof specialties with bituminous coating where in contact with wood, ferrous metal, or cementitious construction.
 - 2. Bed flanges in thick coat of asphalt roofing cement where required by manufacturers of roof specialties for waterproof performance.
- C. Expansion Provisions: Allow for thermal expansion of exposed roof specialties.
 - 1. Space movement joints at a maximum of 12 feet with no joints within 18 inches of corners or intersections unless otherwise indicated on Drawings.
 - 2. When ambient temperature at time of installation is between 40 and 70 deg F, set joint members for 50 percent movement each way. Adjust setting proportionately for installation at higher ambient temperatures.
- D. Fastener Sizes: Use fasteners of sizes that penetrate substrate not less than recommended by fastener manufacturer to achieve maximum pull-out resistance.
- E. Seal concealed joints with butyl sealant as required by roofing-specialty manufacturer.
- F. Seal joints as required for weathertight construction. Place sealant to be completely concealed in joint. Do not install sealants at temperatures below 40 deg F.
- G. Soldered Joints: Clean surfaces to be soldered, removing oils and foreign matter. Pre-tin edges of sheets to be soldered to a width of 1-1/2 inches; however, reduce pre-tinning where pre-tinned surface would show in completed Work. Tin edges of uncoated copper sheets using solder for copper. Do not use torches for soldering. Heat surfaces to receive solder and flow solder into joint. Fill joint completely. Completely remove flux and spatter from exposed surfaces.

3.2 Installation of Coping

- A. Install cleats, anchor plates, and other anchoring and attachment accessories and devices with concealed fasteners.
- B. Anchor copings with manufacturer's required devices, fasteners, and fastener spacing to meet performance requirements.
 - 1. Interlock face and back leg drip edges of snap-on coping cap into cleated anchor plates anchored to substrate at manufacturer's required spacing that meets performance requirements.
 - 2. Interlock face-leg drip edge into continuous cleat anchored to substrate at manufacturer's required spacing that meets performance requirements.

Anchor back leg of coping with screw fasteners and elastomeric washers at manufacturer's required spacing that meets performance requirements.

3.3 Installation of Roof-Edge Specialties

- A. Install cleats, cants, and other anchoring and attachment accessories and devices with concealed fasteners.
- B. Anchor roof edgings with manufacturer's required devices, fasteners, and fastener spacing to meet performance requirements.

3.4 Installation of Roof-Edge Drainage-System

- A. Install components to produce a complete roof-edge drainage system according to manufacturer's written instructions. Coordinate installation of roof perimeter flashing with installation of roof-edge drainage system.
- B. Gutters: Join and seal gutter lengths. Allow for thermal expansion. Attach gutters to firmly anchored gutter supports spaced not more than 30 inches apart. Attach ends with rivets and seal with solder to make watertight. Slope to downspouts.
 - 1. Install gutter with expansion joints at locations indicated but not exceeding 50 feet apart. Install expansion-joint caps.
- C. Downspouts: Join sections with manufacturer's standard telescoping joints. Provide hangers with fasteners designed to hold downspouts securely to walls and 1 inch away from walls; locate fasteners at top and bottom and at approximately 60 inches o.c.
 - 1. Provide elbows at base of downspouts at grade to direct water away from building.
 - 2. Connect downspouts to underground drainage system indicated.
- D. Parapet Scuppers: Install scuppers through parapet where indicated. Continuously support scupper, set to correct elevation, and seal flanges to interior wall face, over cants or tapered edge strips, and under roofing membrane.
- E. Conductor Heads: Anchor securely to wall with elevation of conductor top edge 1 inch below gutter discharge.

3.5 Installation of Reglets and Counterflashings

- A. Surface-Mounted Reglets: Install reglets to receive flashings where flashing without embedded reglets is indicated on Drawings. Install at height so that inserted counterflashings overlap 4 inches over top edge of base flashings.

- B. Counterflashings: Insert counterflashings into reglets or other indicated receivers; ensure that counterflashings overlap 4 inches over top edge of base flashings. Lap counterflashing joints a minimum of 4 inches and bed with butyl sealant. Fit counterflashings tightly to base flashings.

3.6 Cleaning and Protection

- A. Clean exposed metal surfaces of substances that interfere with uniform oxidation and weathering.
- B. Clean and neutralize flux materials. Clean off excess solder and sealants.
- C. Remove temporary protective coverings and strippable films as roof specialties are installed.

END OF SECTION

Part 1 General

1.1 Summary

- A. Section Includes:
 - 1. Roof curbs.
 - 2. Equipment supports.

1.2 Action Submittals

- A. Product Data: For each type of roof accessory.
- B. Shop Drawings: For roof accessories.
- C. Samples: For each exposed product and for each color and texture specified.

1.3 Informational Submittals

- A. Sample warranties.

1.4 Closeout Submittals

- A. Operation and maintenance data.

1.5 Warranty

- A. Special Warranty on Painted Finishes: Manufacturer's standard form in which manufacturer agrees to repair finishes or replace roof accessories that show evidence of deterioration of factory-applied finishes within 20 years from date of Substantial Completion.

Part 2 Products

2.1 Roof Curbs

- A. Roof Curbs: Internally reinforced roof-curb units capable of supporting superimposed live and dead loads, including equipment loads and other construction indicated on Drawings, bearing continuously on roof structure, and capable of meeting performance requirements; with welded or mechanically fastened and sealed corner joints, straight sides and integrally formed deck-mounting flange at perimeter bottom.

1. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide Pate Company (The); or comparable product by one of the following:
 - a. Roof Products and Systems (RPS); a division of Hart & Cooley, Inc.
 - b. Thybar Corporation.
- B. Size: Coordinate dimensions with roughing-in information or Shop Drawings of equipment to be supported.
- C. Material: Zinc-coated (galvanized) steel sheet, 0.052 inch thick.
 1. Finish: Two-coat fluoropolymer
 2. Color: As selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range.
- D. Construction:
 1. Curb Profile: Profile as indicated on Drawings compatible with roofing system.
 2. On ribbed or fluted metal roofs, form deck-mounting flange at perimeter bottom to conform to roof profile.
 3. Fabricate curbs to minimum height of 12 inches above roofing surface unless otherwise indicated.
 4. Top Surface: Level top of curb, with roof slope accommodated by sloping deck-mounting flange.
 5. Sloping Roofs: Where roof slope exceeds 1:48, fabricate curb with perimeter curb height tapered to accommodate roof slope so that top surface of perimeter curb is level. Equip unit with water diverter or cricket on side that obstructs water flow.
 6. Insulation: Factory insulated with 1-1/2-inch thick glass-fiber board insulation.
 7. Liner: Same material as curb, of manufacturer's standard thickness and finish.
 8. Nailer: Factory-installed wood nailer along top flange of curb, continuous around curb perimeter.
 9. Wind Restraint Straps and Base Flange Attachment: Provide wind restraint straps, welded strap connectors, and base flange attachment to roof structure at perimeter of curb, of size and spacing required to meet wind uplift requirements.
 10. Platform Cap: Where portion of roof curb is not covered by equipment, provide weathertight platform cap formed from 3/4-inch-thick plywood covered with metal sheet of same type, thickness, and finish as required for curb.

11. Metal Counterflashing: Manufacturer's standard, removable, fabricated of same metal and finish as curb.

2.2 Equipment Supports

- A. Equipment Supports: Internally reinforced perimeter metal equipment supports capable of supporting superimposed live and dead loads between structural supports, including equipment loads and other construction indicated on Drawings, spanning between structural supports; capable of meeting performance requirements; with welded corner joints, and integrally formed structure-mounting flange at bottom.
 1. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide Pate Company (The); or comparable product by one of the following:
 - a. Roof Products and Systems (RPS); a division of Hart & Cooley, Inc.
 - b. Thybar Corporation.
- B. Size: Coordinate dimensions with roughing-in information or Shop Drawings of equipment to be supported.
- C. Material: Zinc-coated (galvanized) steel sheet, 0.052 inch thick.
 1. Finish: Two-coat fluoropolymer
 2. Color: As selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range.
- D. Construction:
 1. Curb Profile: Profile as indicated on Drawings compatible with roofing system.
 2. Insulation: Factory insulated with 1-1/2-inch thick glass-fiber board insulation.
 3. Liner: Same material as equipment support, of manufacturer's standard thickness and finish.
 4. Nailer: Factory-installed continuous wood nailers 3-1/2 inches wide on top flange of equipment supports, continuous around support perimeter.
 5. Wind Restraint Straps and Base Flange Attachment: Provide wind restraint straps, welded strap connectors, and base flange attachment to roof structure at perimeter of curb of size and spacing required to meet wind uplift requirements.
 6. Platform Cap: Where portion of equipment support is not covered by equipment, provide weathertight platform cap formed from 3/4-inch-thick plywood covered with metal sheet of same type, thickness, and finish as required for curb.

7. Metal Counterflashing: Manufacturer's standard, removable, fabricated of same metal and finish as equipment support.
8. On ribbed or fluted metal roofs, form deck-mounting flange at perimeter bottom to conform to roof profile.
9. Fabricate equipment supports to minimum height of 12 inches above roofing surface unless otherwise indicated.
10. Sloping Roofs: Where roof slope exceeds 1:48, fabricate each support with height to accommodate roof slope so that tops of supports are level with each other. Equip supports with water diverters or crickets on sides that obstruct water flow.

2.3 Metal Materials

- A. Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Steel Sheet: ASTM A653/A653M, G90 coating designation and mill phosphatized for field painting where indicated.
 1. Mill-Phosphatized Finish: Manufacturer's standard for field painting.

2.4 Miscellaneous Materials

- A. Provide materials and types of fasteners, protective coatings, sealants, and other miscellaneous items required by manufacturer for a complete installation.
- B. Acrylic Glazing: ASTM D4802, thermoformable, monolithic sheet, manufacturer's standard, Type UVA (formulated with UV absorber), Finish 1 (smooth or polished).
- C. Polycarbonate Glazing: Thermoformable, monolithic polycarbonate sheets manufactured by extrusion process, burglar-resistance rated according to UL 972 with an average impact strength of 12 to 16 ft-lbf/in. of width when tested according to ASTM D256, Method A (Izod).
- D. Glass-Fiber Board Insulation: ASTM C726, nominal density of 3 lb/cu. ft., thermal resistivity of 4.3 deg F x h x sq. ft./Btu x in. at 75 deg F, thickness as indicated.
- E. Polyisocyanurate Board Insulation: ASTM C1289, thickness and thermal resistivity as indicated.
- F. Wood Nailers: Softwood lumber, pressure treated with waterborne preservatives for aboveground use, acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, containing no arsenic or chromium, and complying with AWPA C2; not less than 1-1/2 inches thick.
- G. Fasteners: Roof accessory manufacturer's recommended fasteners suitable for application and metals being fastened. Match finish of exposed fasteners with finish of material being fastened. Provide nonremovable fastener heads to exterior exposed fasteners. Furnish the following unless otherwise indicated:

- H. Gaskets: Manufacturer's standard tubular or fingered design of neoprene, EPDM, PVC, or silicone or a flat design of foam rubber, sponge neoprene, or cork.
- I. Elastomeric Sealant: ASTM C920, elastomeric polymer sealant as recommended by roof accessory manufacturer for installation indicated; low modulus; of type, grade, class, and use classifications required to seal joints and remain watertight.

Part 3 Execution

3.1 Installation

- A. Verify dimensions of roof openings for roof accessories. Install roof accessories according to manufacturer's written instructions.
 - 1. Install roof accessories level; plumb; true to line and elevation; and without warping, jogs in alignment, buckling, or tool marks.
 - 2. Anchor roof accessories securely in place so they are capable of resisting indicated loads.
 - 3. Use fasteners, separators, sealants, and other miscellaneous items as required to complete installation of roof accessories and fit them to substrates.
 - 4. Install roof accessories to resist exposure to weather without failing, rattling, leaking, or loosening of fasteners and seals.
- B. Metal Protection: Protect metals against galvanic action by separating dissimilar metals from contact with each other or with corrosive substrates by painting contact surfaces with bituminous coating or by other permanent separation as recommended by manufacturer.
 - 1. Coat concealed side of uncoated aluminum roof accessories with bituminous coating where in contact with wood, ferrous metal, or cementitious construction.
 - 2. Underlayment: Where installing roof accessories directly on cementitious or wood substrates, install a course of underlayment and cover with manufacturer's recommended slip sheet.
- C. Seal joints with elastomeric sealant as required by roof accessory manufacturer.

3.2 Repair and Cleaning

- A. Galvanized Surfaces: Clean field welds, bolted connections, and abraded areas and repair galvanizing according to ASTM A780/A780M.
- B. Clean exposed surfaces according to manufacturer's written instructions.
- C. Replace roof accessories that have been damaged or that cannot be successfully repaired by finish touchup or similar minor repair procedures.

END OF SECTION

Part 1 General

1.1 Work Included

- A. All exterior joints of dissimilar material. All exterior joints of similar materials in fabricated panels and /or where indicated on the drawings.
- B. All interior joints of dissimilar materials and /or where indicated on the drawings.

1.2 System Performance Requirements

- A. Provide elastomeric joint sealants that have been produced and installed to establish and to maintain watertight and airtight continuous seals without causing staining or deterioration of joint substrates.
- B. Provide joint sealants for interior applications that have been produced and installed to establish and maintain airtight continuous seals that are water resistant and cause no staining or deterioration of joint substrates.

1.3 Submittals

- A. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 - Submittals.
- B. Product data from manufacturers for each joint sealant product required.
- C. Certificates from manufacturers of joint sealants attesting that their products comply with specification requirements and are suitable for the use indicated.

1.4 Quality Assurance

- A. Installer Qualifications: Engage an experienced Installer who has completed joint sealant applications similar in material, design, and extent to that indicated for Project that have resulted in construction with a record of successful in-service performance.
- B. Single Source Responsibility for Joint Sealant Materials: Obtain joint sealant materials from a single manufacturer for each different product required.

1.5 Delivery, Storage, and Handling

- A. Deliver materials to Project site in original unopened containers or bundles with labels indicating manufacturer, product name and designation, color, expiration period for use, pot life, curing time, and mixing instructions for multicomponent materials.

- B. Store and handle materials in compliance with manufacturer's recommendations to prevent their deterioration or damage due to moisture, high or low temperatures, contaminants, or other causes.

1.6 Project Conditions

- A. Environmental Conditions: Do not proceed with installation of joint sealants under the following conditions:
 - 1. When ambient and substrate temperature conditions are outside the limits permitted by joint sealant manufacturer.
 - 2. When ambient and substrate temperature conditions are outside the limits permitted by joint sealant manufacturer or below 40(F.
 - 3. When joint substrates are wet.
- B. Joint Width Conditions: Do not proceed with installation of joint sealants where joint widths are less than allowed by joint sealant manufacturer for application indicated.
- C. Joint Substrate Conditions: Do not proceed with installation of joint sealants until contaminants capable of interfering with their adhesion are removed from joint substrates.

Part 2 Products

2.1 Materials

- A. Compatibility: Provide joint sealants, joint fillers, 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.
- B. Colors: Provide color of exposed joint sealants to comply with the following:
 - 1. Provide selections made from manufacturer's full range of standard colors for products of type indicated. Color of sealants are to match the color of the material being applied.
- C. Architectural Sealants:
 - 1. Toxicity/IEQ:
 - a. Comply with applicable regulations regarding toxic and hazardous materials, and as specified. Sealants must meet or exceed requirements of Bay Area Resources Board, reg. 8, rule 51.

- b. Sealants containing aromatic solvents, fibrous talc, formaldehyde, halogenated solvents, mercury, lead, cadmium, chromium and their compounds, are not permitted.
- c. Comply with California's South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) #1168.

2.2 Silicone Joint Sealants (Exterior)

- A. Silicone, S, NS, 50, T, NT: Single-component, nonsag, plus 50 percent and minus 50 percent movement capability, traffic- and nontraffic-use, neutral-curing silicone joint sealant; ASTM C920, Type S, Grade NS, Class 50, Uses T and NT.
 - 1. Manufacturer for the following uses:
 - a. Masonry-to-masonry:
 - 1) Dow Corning 790.
 - 2) Tremco Spectrum 1.
 - 3) Pecora 8790.
 - b. Metal-to-metal or Metal-to-masonry:
 - 1) Dow Corning 795.
 - 2) Tremco Spectrum 2.
 - 3) Pecora 895.
 - c. CMU-to-CMU or CUM-to-concrete:
 - 1) Sika Flex 2C.
 - 2) Sonneborn NP-2.
 - 3) Dymeric 240 FC.
 - d. Masonry flashing splice:
 - 1) Dow Corning 795.
 - 2) Tremco Spectrum 2.
 - 3) Pecora 895.

2.3 Definitions

- A. Type S - Single component.
- B. Type M - Multiple component (2 part).
- C. Grade P - Pourable - rated for traffic use.
- D. Grade NS - Nonsag for vertical application.
- E. Use T - Traffic, Exposure vehicular or pedestrian.
- F. Use NT - Nontraffic exposure.
- G. Use M - For adhering to mortar.
- H. Use G - For adhering to glass.
- I. Use A - For adhering to aluminum.
- J. Use O - Tested for cycle movement and adhesion in peel.

2.4 Solvent-Release-Curing Joint Sealants (General Internal Use)

- A. Acrylic Sealant: Manufacturer's standard one-part, nonsag, solvent-release-curing acrylic terpolymer sealant complying with AAMA 808.3 or FS TT-S-00230 or both, with capability when tested for adhesion and cohesion under maximum cyclic movement per ASTM C 719, to withstand the following percentage change in joint width existing at time of application and remain adhered to joint substrates indicated for Project without failing cohesively:
 - 1. 12-1/2 percent movement in both extension and compression for a total of 25 percent.
- B. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
 - 1. Acrylic Sealant:
 - a. "60+Unicrylic," Pecora Corp.
 - b. "PTI 738," Protective Treatments, Inc.
 - c. "PTI 767," Protective Treatments, Inc.
 - d. "Mono," Tremco, Inc.

2.5 Acoustical Joint Sealants

- A. Acoustical Sealant: Manufacturer's standard nonsag, paintable, nonstaining latex sealant complying with ASTM C 834 and the following requirements:
 - 1. Product is effective in reducing airborne sound transmission through perimeter joints and openings in building construction as demonstrated by testing representative assemblies per ASTM E 90.
- B. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
 - 1. Acoustical Sealant:
 - a. "SHEETROCK Acoustical Sealant," United States Gypsum Co.
 - b. "AC-20 FTR Acoustical and Insulation Sealant," Pecora Corp.
 - c. Tremco Acoustical Sealant, Tremco, Inc.

2.6 Latex Joint Sealants (Interior Use)

- A. Provide manufacturer's standard one-part, nonsag, mildew-resistant, paintable latex sealant of formulation indicated that is recommended for exposed applications on interior and protected exterior locations and that accommodates indicated percentage change in joint width existing at time of installation without failing either adhesively or cohesively.
- B. Acrylic-Emulsion Sealant: Provide product complying with ASTM C 834 that accommodates joint movement of not more than 5 percent in both extension and compression for a total of 10 percent.
- C. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
 - 1. Acrylic-Emulsion Sealant:
 - a. "AC-20," Pecora Corp.
 - b. "Sonolac," Sonneborn Building Products Div., ChemRex, Inc.
 - c. "Tremco Acrylic Latex 834," Tremco, Inc.

2.7 Joint Sealant Backing

- A. Provide sealant backings of material and type that are nonstaining; are compatible with joint substrates, sealants, primers and other joint fillers; and are approved for applications indicated by sealant manufacturer based on field experience and laboratory testing.

- B. Plastic Foam Joint Fillers: Preformed, compressible, resilient, nonstaining, nonwaxing, nonextruding strips of flexible plastic foam of material indicated below and of size, shape, and density to control sealant depth and otherwise contribute to producing optimum sealant performance:
 - 1. Closed-cell polyethylene foam, nonabsorbent to liquid water and gas, nonoutgassing in unruptured state.
- C. Bond-Breaker Tape: Polyethylene tape or other plastic tape as recommended by sealant manufacturer for preventing sealant from adhering to rigid, inflexible joint filler materials or joint surfaces at back of joint where such adhesion would result in sealant failure. Provide self-adhesive tape where applicable.

2.8 Miscellaneous Materials

- A. Material recommended by joint sealant manufacturer where required for adhesion of sealant to joint substrates indicated, as determined from preconstruction joint sealant-substrate tests and field tests.
- B. Cleaners for Nonporous Surfaces: Chemical cleaners acceptable to manufacturers of sealants and sealant backing materials, free of oily residues or other substances capable of staining or harming in any way joint substrates and adjacent nonporous surfaces, and formulated to promote optimum adhesion of sealants with joint substrates.
- C. Masking Tape: Nonstaining, nonabsorbent material compatible with joint sealants and surfaces adjacent to joints.

Part 3 Execution

3.1 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. Do not proceed with installation of joint sealants until unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3.2 Preparation

- A. Surface Cleaning of Joints: Clean out joints immediately before installing joint sealants to comply with recommendations of joint sealant manufacturer and the following requirements:
1. Remove all foreign material from joint substrates that could interfere with adhesion of joint sealant, including dust, paints (except for permanent, protective coatings tested and approved for sealant adhesion and compatibility by sealant manufacturer), old joint sealants, oil, grease, waterproofing, water repellents, water, surface dirt, and frost.
 2. Clean concrete, masonry, unglazed surfaces of ceramic tile, and similar porous joint substrate surfaces by brushing, grinding, blast cleaning, mechanical abrading, or a combination of these methods to produce a clean, sound substrate capable of developing optimum bond with joint sealants. Remove loose particles remaining from above cleaning operations by vacuuming or blowing out joints with oil-free compressed air.
 3. Remove laitance and form release agents from concrete.
 4. Clean metal, glass, porcelain enamel, glazed surfaces of ceramic tile, and other nonporous surfaces with chemical cleaners or other means that do not stain, harm substrates, or leave residues capable of interfering with adhesion of joint sealants.
- B. Joint Priming: Prime joint substrates where indicated or where recommended by joint sealant manufacturer based on preconstruction joint sealant-substrate tests or prior experience. Apply primer to comply with joint sealant manufacturer's recommendations. Confine primers to areas of joint sealant bond; do not allow spillage or migration onto adjoining surfaces.
- C. Masking Tape: Use masking tape where required to prevent contact of sealant with adjoining surfaces that otherwise would be permanently stained or damaged by such contact or by cleaning methods required to remove sealant smears. Remove tape immediately after tooling without disturbing joint seal.

3.3 Installation of Joint Sealants

- A. Comply with joint sealant manufacturer's printed installation instructions applicable to products and applications indicated, except where more stringent requirements apply.
- B. Sealant Installation Standard: Comply with recommendations of ASTM C 1193 for use of joint sealants as applicable to materials, applications, and conditions indicated.

- C. Acoustical Sealant Application Standard: Comply with recommendations of ASTM C 919 for use of joint sealants in acoustical applications as applicable to materials, applications, and conditions indicated.
- D. Installation of Sealant Backings: Install sealant backings to comply with the following requirements:
1. Install joint fillers of type indicated to provide support of sealants during application and at position required to produce the cross-sectional shapes and depths of installed sealants relative to joint widths that allow optimum sealant movement capability.
 - a. Do not leave gaps between ends of joint fillers.
 - b. Do not stretch, twist, puncture, or tear joint fillers.
 - c. Remove absorbent joint fillers that have become wet prior to sealant application and replace with dry material.
 2. Install bond breaker tape between sealants where backer rods are not used between sealants and joint fillers or back of joints.
- E. Installation of Sealants: Install sealants by proven techniques that result in sealants directly contacting and fully wetting joint substrates, completely filling recesses provided for each joint configuration, and providing uniform, cross-sectional shapes and depths relative to joint widths that allow optimum sealant movement capability. Install sealants at the same time sealant backings are installed.
- F. Tooling of Nonsag Sealants: Immediately after sealant application and prior to time skinning or curing begins, tool sealants to form smooth, uniform beads of configuration indicated, to eliminate air pockets, and to ensure contact and adhesion of sealant with sides of joint. Remove excess sealants from surfaces adjacent to joint. Do not use tooling agents that discolor sealants or adjacent surfaces or are not approved by sealant manufacturer.
1. Provide concave joint configuration per Figure 5A in ASTM C 1193, unless otherwise indicated.
 - a. Use masking tape to protect adjacent surfaces of recessed tooled joints.
 2. Provide recessed joint configuration, per Figure 5C in ASTM C 1193, of recess depth and at locations indicated.

- G. Install sealants to depths as shown; where not shown, within the following limitations:
1. For sidewalks, pavements and similar joints sealed with elastomeric sealants and subject to traffic and other abrasion and indentation exposures, fill joints to a depth equal to 75% of joint width, but not more than 3/4" deep or less than 3/8" deep.
 2. For normal moving joints sealed with elastomeric sealants but not subject to traffic, fill joints to a depth equal to 50% of joint width, but not more than 1/2" deep or less than 1/4" deep.
 3. For joints sealed with nonelastomeric sealants and caulking compounds, fill joints to a depth in the range of 75% to 125% of joint width.

3.4 Cleaning

- A. Clean off excess sealants or sealant smears adjacent to joints as work progresses by methods and with cleaning materials approved by manufacturers of joint sealants and of products in which joints occur.

3.5 Protection

- A. Protect joint sealants during and after curing period from contact with contaminating substances or from damage resulting from construction operations or other causes so that they 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 that and installations with repaired areas are indistinguishable from original work.

END OF SECTION

Part 1 General

1.1 Summary

- A. Section includes:
 - 1. Exterior standard steel doors and frames.
 - 2. Exterior custom hollow-metal doors and frames.

1.2 Action Submittals

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.
- B. Shop Drawings: Include the following:
 - 1. Elevations of each door type.
 - 2. Details of doors, including vertical- and horizontal-edge details and metal thicknesses.
 - 3. Frame details for each frame type, including dimensioned profiles and metal thicknesses.
- C. Product Schedule: For hollow-metal doors and frames, prepared by or under the supervision of supplier, using same reference numbers for details and openings as those on Drawings. Coordinate with final door hardware schedule.

1.3 Informational Submittals

- A. Product test reports.
- B. Field quality control reports.

1.4 Closeout Submittals

- A. Record Documents: For fire-rated doors, list of door numbers and applicable room name and number to which door accesses.

1.5 Quality Assurance

- A. Fire-Rated Door Inspector Qualifications: Inspector for field quality control inspections of fire-rated door assemblies shall meet the qualifications set forth in NFPA 80, Section 5.2.3.1 and the following:
 - 1. Door and Hardware Institute Fire and Egress Door Assembly Inspector (FDAI) certification.

- B. Egress Door Inspector Qualifications: Inspector for field quality control inspections of egress door assemblies shall meet the qualifications set forth in NFPA 101, Section 7.2.1.15.4 and the following:
 - 1. Door and Hardware Institute Fire and Egress Door Assembly Inspector (FDAI) certification.

Part 2 Products

2.1 Manufacturers

- A. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide Ceco Door; ASSA ABLOY Doors, Frames and Transom]; or comparable product by one of the following:
 - 1. Curries Company; ASSA ABLOY.
 - 2. MPI Group, LLC (The).

2.2 Exterior Standard Steel Doors and Frames

- A. Construct hollow-metal doors and frames to comply with standards indicated for materials, fabrication, hardware locations, hardware reinforcement, tolerances, and clearances, and as specified.
- B. Heavy-Duty Doors and Frames: ANSI/SDI A250.8, Level 2; ANSI/SDI A250.4, Level B. At locations indicated in the Door and Frame Schedule.
 - 1. Doors:
 - a. Type: As indicated in the Door and Frame Schedule.
 - b. Thickness: 1-3/4 inches.
 - c. Face: Metallic-coated steel sheet, minimum thickness of 0.042 inch, with minimum A60 coating.
 - d. Edge Construction: Model 2, Seamless.
 - e. Edge Bevel: Bevel lock and hinge edges 1/8 inch in 2 inches.
 - f. Top Edge Closures: Close top edges of doors with flush closures of same material as face sheets. Seal joints against water penetration.
 - g. Bottom Edges: Close bottom edges of doors where required for attachment of weather stripping with end closures or channels of same material as face sheets. Provide weep-hole openings in bottoms of exterior doors to permit moisture to escape.

h. Core: Polyisocyanurate and Steel stiffened

2. Frames:

a. Materials: Metallic-coated steel sheet, minimum thickness of 0.053 inch, with minimum A60 coating.

b. Construction: Face welded.

2.3 Exterior Custom Hollow-Metal Doors and Frames

A. Commercial Doors and Frames: NAAMM-HMMA 861; ANSI/SDI A250.4, Physical Performance Level A. At locations indicated in the Door and Frame Schedule.

1. Doors:

a. Type: As indicated in the Door and Frame Schedule.

b. Thickness: 1-3/4 inches.

c. Face: Metallic-coated steel sheet, minimum thickness of 0.053 inch, with minimum A60 coating.

d. Edge Construction: Continuously welded with no visible seam.

e. Top Edge Closures: Close top edges of doors with flush closures of same material as face sheets. Seal joints against water penetration.

f. Bottom Edges: Close bottom edges of doors where required for attachment of weather stripping with end closures or channels of same material as face sheets. Provide weep-hole openings in bottoms of exterior doors to permit moisture to escape.

g. Core: Polyisocyanurate and Steel stiffened.

2. Frames:

a. Materials: Metallic-coated steel sheet, minimum thickness of 0.053 inch, except 0.067 inch for openings exceeding 4 feet wide; with minimum G60 or A60 coating.

b. Construction: Face welded.

2.4 Frame Anchors

A. Jamb Anchors:

1. Type: Anchors of minimum size and type required by applicable door and frame standard, and suitable for performance level indicated.

2. Quantity: Minimum of three anchors per jamb, with one additional anchor for frames with no floor anchor. Provide one additional anchor for each 24 inches of frame height above 7 feet.
 3. Postinstalled Expansion Anchor: Minimum 3/8-inch-diameter bolts with expansion shields or inserts, with manufacturer's standard pipe spacer.
- B. Floor Anchors: Provide floor anchors for each jamb and mullion that extends to floor.
- C. Floor Anchors for Concrete Slabs with Underlayment: Adjustable-type anchors with extension clips, allowing not less than 2-inch height adjustment. Terminate bottom of frames at top of underlayment.
- D. Material: ASTM A879/A879M, Commercial Steel (CS), 04Z coating designation; mill phosphatized.
1. For anchors built into exterior walls, steel sheet complying with ASTM A1008/A1008M or ASTM A1011/A1011M; hot-dip galvanized in accordance with ASTM A153/A153M, Class B.

2.5 Materials

- A. Cold-Rolled Steel Sheet: ASTM A1008/A1008M, Commercial Steel (CS), Type B; suitable for exposed applications.
- B. Hot-Rolled Steel Sheet: ASTM A1011/A1011M, Commercial Steel (CS), Type B; free of scale, pitting, or surface defects; pickled and oiled.
- C. Metallic-Coated Steel Sheet: ASTM A653/A653M, Commercial Steel (CS), Type B.
- D. Inserts, Bolts, and Fasteners: Hot-dip galvanized in accordance with ASTM A153/A153M.
- E. Power-Actuated Fasteners in Concrete: Fastener system of type suitable for application indicated, fabricated from corrosion-resistant materials, with clips or other accessory devices for attaching hollow-metal frames of type indicated.
- F. Mineral-Fiber Insulation: ASTM C665, Type I (blankets without membrane facing); consisting of fibers manufactured from slag or rock wool; with maximum flame-spread and smoke-developed indexes of 25 and 50, respectively; passing ASTM E136 for combustion characteristics.
- G. Glazing: Comply with requirements in Section 08 80 00 "Glazing."

2.6 Fabrication

- A. Hollow-Metal Frames: Fabricate in one piece except where handling and shipping limitations require multiple sections. Where frames are fabricated in sections, provide alignment plates or angles at each joint, fabricated of metal of same or greater thickness as frames.

1. Transom Bar Frames: Provide closed tubular members with no visible face seams or joints, fabricated from same material as door frame. Fasten members at crossings and to jambs by welding.
 2. Provide countersunk, flat- or oval-head exposed screws and bolts for exposed fasteners unless otherwise indicated.
- B. Hardware Preparation: Factory prepare hollow-metal doors and frames to receive templated mortised hardware, and electrical wiring; include cutouts, reinforcement, mortising, drilling, and tapping in accordance with ANSI/SDI A250.6, the Door Hardware Schedule, and templates.
1. Reinforce doors and frames to receive nontemplated, mortised, and surface-mounted door hardware.
 2. Comply with BHMA A156.115 for preparing hollow-metal doors and frames for hardware.
- C. Glazed Lites: Provide stops and moldings around glazed lites where indicated. Form corners of stops and moldings with mitered hairline joints.
1. Provide stops and moldings flush with face of door, and with beveled stops unless otherwise indicated.
 2. Multiple Glazed Lites: Provide fixed and removable stops and moldings so that each glazed lite is capable of being removed independently.
 3. Provide fixed frame moldings on outside of exterior and on secure side of interior doors and frames. Provide loose stops and moldings on inside of hollow-metal doors and frames.
 4. Coordinate rabbet width between fixed and removable stops with glazing and installation types indicated.
 5. Provide stops for installation with countersunk flat- or oval-head machine screws spaced uniformly not more than 9 inches o.c. and not more than 2 inches o.c. from each corner.

2.7 Steel Finishes

- A. Prime Finish: Clean, pretreat, and apply manufacturer's standard primer.
1. Shop Primer: Manufacturer's standard, fast-curing, lead- and chromate-free primer complying with ANSI/SDI A250.10; recommended by primer manufacturer for substrate; compatible with substrate and field-applied coatings despite prolonged exposure.

Part 3 Execution

3.1 Preparation

- A. Remove welded-in shipping spreaders installed at factory. Restore exposed finish by grinding, filling, and dressing, as required to make repaired area smooth, flush, and invisible on exposed faces. Touch up factory-applied finishes where spreaders are removed.
- B. Drill and tap doors and frames to receive nontemplated, mortised, and surface-mounted door hardware.

3.2 Installation

- A. Hollow-Metal Frames: Comply with ANSI/SDI A250.11.
 - 1. Set frames accurately in position; plumbed, aligned, and braced securely until permanent anchors are set. After wall construction is complete, remove temporary braces without damage to completed Work.
 - a. Where frames are fabricated in sections, field splice at approved locations by welding face joint continuously; grind, fill, dress, and make splice smooth, flush, and invisible on exposed faces. Touch-up finishes.
 - b. Install frames with removable stops located on secure side of opening.
 - 2. Fire-Rated Openings: Install frames in accordance with NFPA 80.
 - 3. Floor Anchors: Secure with postinstalled expansion anchors.
 - a. Floor anchors may be set with power-actuated fasteners instead of postinstalled expansion anchors if so indicated and approved on Shop Drawings.
 - 4. Solidly pack mineral-fiber insulation inside frames.
 - 5. In-Place Concrete or Masonry Construction: Secure frames in place with postinstalled expansion anchors. Countersink anchors, and fill and make smooth, flush, and invisible on exposed faces.
 - 6. Installation Tolerances: Adjust hollow-metal frames to the following tolerances:
 - a. Squareness: Plus or minus 1/16 inch, measured at door rabbet on a line 90 degrees from jamb perpendicular to frame head.
 - b. Alignment: Plus or minus 1/16 inch, measured at jambs on a horizontal line parallel to plane of wall.

- c. Twist: Plus or minus 1/16 inch, measured at opposite face corners of jambs on parallel lines, and perpendicular to plane of wall.
 - d. Plumbness: Plus or minus 1/16 inch, measured at jambs at floor.
- B. Hollow-Metal Doors: Fit and adjust hollow-metal doors accurately in frames, within clearances specified below.
- 1. Non-Fire-Rated Steel Doors: Comply with ANSI/SDI A250.8.
- C. Glazing: Comply with installation requirements in Section 08 80 00 "Glazing" and with hollow-metal manufacturer's written instructions.

3.3 Field Quality Control

- A. Inspection Agency: Engage a qualified inspector to perform inspections and to furnish reports to Architect.
- B. Inspections:
- 1. Egress Door Inspections: Inspect each door equipped with panic hardware, each door equipped with fire exit hardware, each door located in an exit enclosure, each electrically controlled egress door, and each door equipped with special locking arrangements in accordance with NFPA 101, Section 7.2.1.15.
- C. Repair or remove and replace installations where inspections indicate that they do not comply with specified requirements.
- D. Reinspect repaired or replaced installations to determine if replaced or repaired door assembly installations comply with specified requirements.

3.4 Repair

- A. Prime-Coat Touchup: Immediately after erection, sand smooth rusted or damaged areas of prime coat and apply touchup of compatible air-drying, rust-inhibitive primer.
- B. Metallic-Coated Surface Touchup: Clean abraded areas and repair with galvanizing repair paint according to manufacturer's written instructions.
- C. Touchup Painting: Cleaning and touchup painting of abraded areas of paint are specified in painting Sections.

END OF SECTION

Part 1 General

1.1 Scope and Definitions

- A. Furnish and install doors, frames of FRP composite construction in accordance with details and schedule shown on the project drawings and as specified herein. Door and frame products of aluminum, steel or wood constructions that use FRP face sheets are strictly excluded.
- B. FRP is defined as "Fiberglass Reinforced Polyester"

1.2 Related Sections

- A. Section 06 10 00: Rough Carpentry
- B. Section 08 71 11: Door Hardware
- C. Section 08 80 00: Glazing

1.3 Quality Assurance

- A. Referenced Standards
 - 1. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)
 - 2. Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE)
 - 3. International Building Code, Plastics (Chapter 26)
 - 4. UL Standards for Safety UL10B / UL10C, UBC 7-2
 - 5. ANSI A250.4 1,000,000 cycle test
- B. Experience: Manufacturer shall be engaged in the manufacture of FRP door and frame systems for a minimum of twenty five (25) years documented experience prior to the start of this work, and who has a history of successful production acceptable to the Architect.
- C. Referenced Standard: Where labeled fire doors are required, Fiberglass Doors and frames shall be UL listed and shall be tested successfully to UL10B / UL10C, UBC 7-2 standards.
- D. Process: Certify that FRP doors are manufactured via press-molding technology.

- E. Warranty: Provide written limited guarantee for FRP doors and frames as follows:
 - 1. Heavy Duty doors are guaranteed for the life of the product against delamination and failure due to corrosion from the specific chemical environment named at the time of purchase. Furthermore, all products are inspected prior to shipment and guaranteed against defective workmanship for a period of ten (10) calendar years after the date of purchase.

1.4 Submittals

- A. Product Data: Provide catalog cut of FRP door detailing internal construction and reinforcements, materials used and description of molding process.
- B. Shop Drawings: To include the following specific information:
 - 1. Specifications relating to FRP door thickness, resin type, core material, method of construction, finish color, type of glass and glazing, anchor systems, joint construction and complete warranty information.
 - 2. Complete schedules or drawings of FRP doors and frames (and associated Builders Hardware) showing identifying mark numbers, door and frame types, typical elevations, nominal sizes, handing, actual dimensions and clearances, and required hardware preps and reinforcements.
 - 3. Supporting reference drawings pertaining to frame mounting details, door lite or louver installation, hardware locations, and factory hardware cutouts and reinforcements.
- C. Color Samples: Provide a complete set of available finish colors from the manufacturer for color selection upon request.
- D. Installation instructions: Include manufacturer's specific information describing procedures, sequence and required fasteners for frame and door installation.
- E. Production of FRP doors and frames shall not proceed until final approval of submittals and all necessary manufacturing information is received from customer.

1.5 Delivery, Storage and Handling

- A. FRP doors and frames are to be delivered to jobsite in adequate crating with foam sheet separations between all components.
- B. Upon receipt of shipment, remove and inspect the doors and frames for damage. Note any damage on the shipping papers prior to accepting. If there is any noted (visible or concealed) damage, notify Chem-Pruf at 1-800-444-6924, immediately.
- C. Handling and storage of the doors and frames after receipt is the responsibility/liability of the customer. It is recommended that the doors be stored indoors in a vertical position, clear of the floor, with blocking between the doors to

permit air circulation between the doors and prevent damage to the door faces. Rain/water or condensation must not be allowed to collect or lay between stored doors. Do not wrap in plastic sheeting as it will promote condensation formation within. Permanent discoloration can result. Failure to comply with the receiving and reporting instructions shall void the Chem-Pruf warranty.

- D. Use care in handling FRP doors and frames to prevent damage to factory finishes. Wear protective gloves and do not slide or drag doors or frames against one another.

Part 2 Products

2.1 Manufacturer

- A. FRP Doors and Frames shall be as manufactured by Chem-Pruf, 5224 FM 802 Brownsville, TX 78521 ph: 800.444.6924 Website: www.chem-pruf.com

2.2 FRP Doors

- A. Heavy Duty FRP Doors

1. Design: FRP doors shall be of seamless press-molded construction. Laminated FRP face sheets shall be applied while wet and uncured to an internal door stile and rail subframe/core assembly and then press-molded under heat and pressure. The composite door panel must be integrally fused over its entire surface area, not just adhesive-bonded at perimeter stiles and rails. Doors shall remain under pressure during curing for flat, warp-free surfaces.
2. Stiles & Rails: A high-modulus pultruded FRP square or rectangular tube subframe is to be provided within the door. Tubes are to be mitered and joined internally at the corners with solid polymer blocks to yield a one-piece unit that does not require any secondary external sealing. Provide a tubular midrail across width of door at lock height, and additional horizontal rails where specific design conditions dictate. Doors shall incorporate molded-in FRP edge strips, chemically bonded to the subframe stiles, for machining of hardware mortises so as not to cut or otherwise compromise the integrity of the pultruded stiles, nor allow moisture to penetrate into the core of the door. All connections shall be chemically welded. No mechanical fasteners will be allowed. The use or inclusion of aluminum, steel, gypsum or wood into stile and rail construction is not permitted.
3. Core: For maximum rigidity and compressive strength a triangular shaped 3/8" cell phenolic resin impregnated kraft paper honeycomb core shall be used. Molding pressure and resin gel time shall be sufficient to allow for penetration of resin into the cellular structure of the core to maximize shear and peel strengths at the skin/core interface and eliminate the possibility of delamination. The honeycomb is to be completely enclosed within the stile and rail subframe. Polypropylene plastic honeycomb core with a non woven

polyester veil and 2lb. Polyisocyanurate Foam can be used. Use of balsa wood is not permitted.

4. Internal Reinforcement: High-modulus pultruded tubular FRP, high-density polymer compression blocks, or plastic compression blocking at all hardware locations, and corner locations. No wood blocking, steel or aluminum reinforcing plates, ribs or fittings shall be used. A minimum of 900 lbs of pullout strength is required for each factory supplied hinge screw.
5. Faces: Door facings shall utilize a chemical resistant thermosetting polyester resin system with fiber reinforcing layers. Supplier shall furnish door faces as shown on the drawings and in the door elevations. Chopped strand mat layers shall be used to provide bond integrity between gelcoat, laminated facings and the internal door structure. Structural reinforcement shall be in the form of a knitted multi-layer material with layers of uni-directional glass fiber oriented in both the vertical and horizontal directions for high stiffness, impact resistance and resistance to warping. Gelcoat surface integrally molded to be 25/30 mils thick (wet) ultra-violet light stabilized marine grade NPG-isophthalic polyester gelcoat.
6. Finish: The exposed FRP door faces shall have a 3-4 mils (wet) factory applied two-part aliphatic polyurethane fully cured coating of industrial urethane. Coating shall have a minimum hardness of H to 2H. Finish shall be a slightly textured semi-gloss to minimize the visual effects of wear and tear.
7. Astragals: All pairs of doors shall be furnished with an astragal from door manufacturer made of same pultruded FRP material as door stile, rail and edge as required. Astragal shall be located on the meeting stile edge of each inactive leaf of double door pairs. Architect shall advise active leaf of door, and astragal shall be installed to cover meeting stile gap to effect seal and security.
8. Lites: Glass per job specification shall be factory furnished, glazed and installed. Standard glass thickness is 1/4". Centered glazing shall be installed between 45 degree pultruded FRP glazing stops and vinyl foam tape with concealed compression retainers for 1/4" glazing. No exposed fasteners or exposed silicone will be allowed for securing 1/4" glazing. Stainless steel screws may be allowed for other glazing thicknesses. All glazing stop material shall be pultruded FRP with a minimum fiberglass content of 50%. Metal, pvc, or vinyl "Glass Kit" type lites are not acceptable for non-fire rated openings.
9. Raised panels and plants: All doors shown in elevation to have raised panels or plants shall be equipped with plants in configuration as shown on plans and in door schedule. Plants shall be applied by the door manufacturer as an integral part of the door face. Plants shall be bonded to the door skin; no mechanical fasteners shall be permitted. All applied moldings shall be of resin material, and shall be installed by the manufacturer to resemble a raised panel door. Field applied plants or moldings shall not be acceptable.

10. Provisions for lites shall be performed during manufacture and shall not be attempted in the field. Cutouts are to be totally enclosed by pultruded FRP stiles and rails incorporated into the door structure. Lite and louver cutouts that expose core material are not acceptable.

2.3 FRP Frames

A. FRP Frames:

1. Design: FRP Door frames furnished under this specification shall utilize a high-modulus pultruded structural FRP shape. The frame section shall be standard double rabbeted 5-3/4" deep x 2" face, 3/16" thick, with integral 5/8" doorstop, to match typical hollow metal configurations.
2. Corner Joints: Frame jambs and header shall be joined at corners via miter connections with hidden FRP angle clips and associated fasteners. Post and beam corners will not be acceptable.
3. Hardware Reinforcements: FRP reinforcing shall be chemically welded to door frame material at required locations. Minimum screw pullout strength of 1100 lb per #12 x 1-1/4" sheet metal screw is required. Mechanically fastened reinforcements are not permitted.
4. Anchors:
 - a. Bolt-In: Provide manufacturer's required number of 3/8" diameter x 4" long flat head stainless steel sleeve anchors for masonry openings, 3/8" diameter x 4" machine screw with nut and washers for structural steel openings, #14 x 4" stainless steel flat head sheet metal screws for wood or steel stud openings. Include extra anchors for additional frame height in two foot increments above 8'-0". Provide single bolt anchor at center of all headers over four feet in nominal width. Stainless Steel fasteners shall be furnished by the factory.
5. Finish: Frames shall have a 3-4 mils (wet) factory applied two-part aliphatic polyurethane fully cured coating of industrial urethane. Industrial urethane chemical coating color topcoat, to match the color and sheen of the doors, for superior weatherability. Gelcoat may not be sprayed onto the frame as a secondary coating.

2.4 Mechanical Properties and Test Performance

- ### A. Pultruded structural shapes for stiles; rails, frames, and astragals shall exhibit the following minimum longitudinal coupon properties (per ASTM):
1. Tensile strength (D638) 30,000 psi
 2. Comprehensive strength (D695) 30,000 psi

3. Flexural strength (D790) 30,000 psi
 4. Flexural modulus (D790) 1,600,000 psi
 5. Shear strength (D2846) 4,500 psi
 6. Impact, notched (D256) 25 ft-lb/in
 7. Barcol hardness (D2853) 50
- B. Core material shall exhibit the following minimum coupon properties (per ASTM):
1. Shear strength, longitudinal direction (C273) 68.2 psi
 2. Shear strength, transverse direction (C273) 25.8 psi
 3. Shear modulus, longitudinal direction (C273) 6940 psi
 4. Shear modulus, transverse direction (C273) 1878 psi
 5. Shear elongation, longitudinal direction (C393 short beam) 1.79%
 6. Shear elongation, transverse direction (C393 short beam) 2.72%
 7. Maximum facing stress, longitudinal direction (C393 short beam) 735 psi
 8. Maximum facing stress, transverse direction (C393 short beam) 289 psi
 9. Maximum core shear stress, longitudinal direction (C393 short beam) 63.8 psi
 10. Maximum core shear stress, transverse direction (C393 short beam) 24.9 psi
 11. Modulus of elasticity (EI) per 1" width, longitudinal direction (C393 short beam) 4.92E+04 psi
 12. Modulus of elasticity (EI) per 1" width, transverse direction (C393 short beam) 1.97E+04 psi
 13. Maximum facing stress, longitudinal direction (C393 long beam) 9011 psi
 14. Maximum facing stress, transverse direction (C393 long beam) 4727 psi
 15. Maximum core shear stress, longitudinal direction (C393 long beam) 48.3 psi
 16. Maximum core shear stress, transverse direction (C393 long beam) 23.5psi
 17. Modulus of elasticity (EI) per 1" width, longitudinal direction (C393 long beam) 1.14E+05 psi

18. Modulus of elasticity (EI) per 1" width, transverse direction (C393 long beam) 7.23E+05 psi
 19. Stiffness "D", longitudinal direction (C393 long beam) 379,270 psi
 20. Stiffness "D", longitudinal direction (C393 long beam) 260,608 psi
 21. Compressive strength (C365) 53 psi
 22. Compressive modulus (C365) 2110 psi
 23. Density (C271) 2.42 lb/ft³
- C. Adhesive shall exhibit the following minimum coupon properties (per SAE)
1. Tensile Strength (D882-83A modified) minimum 2000 psi
 2. 8 day 25° C at 100% humidity Cross Peel (SAE J1553) minimum 330 psi
 3. 7 day immersion in seawater Cross Peel (SAE J1553) minimum 330 psi
 4. 30 day immersion in saltwater Cross Peel (SAE J1553) minimum 330 psi
 5. 72 hour immersion in gasoline Cross Peel (SAE J1553) minimum 330 psi
 6. 72 hour immersion in 20% sulfuric acid Cross Peel (SAE J1553) minimum 300 psi
- D. ANSI A250.4 1,000,000 cycle test
1. 4' x 8' door (up to a full lite) and frame successfully tested in excess of 1,000,000 cycles with no failure of any of the design features of the door or frame.

2.5 Fasteners

- A. All fasteners for all hardware shall be type 304 CRSS (18-8 series corrosion resistant stainless steel) with no exception. No carbon steel or aluminum components shall be used.

2.6 Hardware

- A. Doors shall be factory mortised and drilled for mortise template butt hinges, with #12 x 3" long stainless steel screws for hinge attachment. Provide 161 cylindrical lock bore, rim deadbolt, ANSI 86 mortise lock edge prep and pocket, or flushbolt cutouts as required.
- B. Frames shall be factory machined and drilled for all hardware requiring mortises, with #12 x 1-1/4" long stainless steel screws for hinge attachment.

- C. Hardware shall be furnished as listed in Section 08 71 11 or as so designated in appropriate section, and shall be coordinated by GC and installed by experienced mechanics.
- D. Supplier shall furnish manufacturer's standard templates, installation instructions, or full size approved door and frame preparation instructions as approved by the architect and as required by door and frame manufacturer prior to door and frame factory initiated manufacture.

Part 3 Execution

3.1 Identification

- A. Factory mark all doors and frames using a chemical resistant plastic tag or indelible marker with identifying number, keyed to shop drawings, prior to shipment.

3.2 Installation

- A. Frames: Install in strict accordance with manufacturer's printed instructions. Set plumb and square, using shims for bolt-in of existing openings, or wood bracing prior to grouting of jambs. Use at least two 2x6 wood spreaders inside frame to maintain critical opening dimensions during grouting.
- B. Doors: Hang per manufacturer's printed instructions using special screws provided for hinge attachment. Install doors to swing freely and to stand open at any angle. After installation make final adjustments to hardware to allow for proper door operation and latching. All surface applied hardware shall be thru bolted.

3.3 Cleaning

- A. Clean exposed surfaces of FRP doors and frames with a mild, non-abrasive cleaner and water.

END OF SECTION

Part 1 General

1.1 Summary

A. Section Includes:

1. Service doors.

1.2 Action Submittals

A. Product Data: For each type and size of overhead coiling door and accessory.

B. Shop Drawings: For each installation and for special components not dimensioned or detailed in manufacturer's product data.

1. Include points of attachment and their corresponding static and dynamic loads imposed on structure.
2. Show locations of controls, locking devices detectors or replaceable fusible links, and other accessories.
3. Include diagrams for power, signal, and control wiring.

C. Samples: For each exposed product and for each color and texture specified.

1.3 Informational Submittals

A. Sample warranty.

1.4 Closeout Submittals

A. Special warranty.

B. Maintenance data.

C. Record Documents: For fire-rated doors, list of door numbers and applicable room name and number to which door accesses.

1.5 Quality Assurance

A. Installer Qualifications: An entity that employs installers and supervisors who are trained and approved by manufacturer for both installation and maintenance of units required for this Project.

B. Fire-Rated Door Inspector Qualifications: Inspector for field quality control inspections of fire-rated door assemblies shall meet the qualifications set forth in NFPA 80, Section 5.2.3.1 and the following:

1. Door and Hardware Institute Fire and Egress Door Assembly Inspector (FDAI) certification.

1.6 Warranty

- A. Special Warranty: Manufacturer agrees to repair or replace components of doors that fail in materials or workmanship within specified warranty period.
 1. Warranty Period: Two years from date of Substantial Completion.

Part 2 Products

2.1 Performance Requirements

- A. Fire-Rated Door Assemblies: Complying with NFPA 80; listed and labeled by qualified testing agency, for fire-protection ratings indicated, based on testing at as close to neutral pressure as possible according to NFPA 252 or UL 10B.
 1. Temperature-Rise Limit: At exit enclosures and exit passageways, provide doors that have a maximum transmitted temperature end point of not more than 450 deg F above ambient after 30 minutes of standard fire-test exposure.
 2. Smoke Control: In corridors and smoke barriers, provide doors that are listed and labeled with the letter "S" on the fire-rating label by a qualified testing agency for smoke- and draft-control based on testing according to UL 1784; with maximum air-leakage rate of 3.0 cfm/sq. ft. of door opening at 0.10 inch wg for both ambient and elevated temperature tests.
- B. Accessibility Standard: Comply with applicable provisions in the USDOJ's "2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design" and ICC A117.1.
- C. Structural Performance, Exterior Doors: Capable of withstanding the following design wind loads:
 1. Design Wind Load: As indicated on Drawings.
 2. Testing: According to ASTM E330/E330M or DASMA 108 for garage doors and complying with acceptance criteria of DASMA 108.
- D. Windborne-Debris Impact Resistance: Provide impact-protective overhead coiling doors that pass ASTM E1886 missile-impact and cyclic-pressure tests according to STM E1996 for Wind Zone 2 for basic protection.
 1. Large-Missile Test: For overhead coiling doors located within 30 ft. grade.
- E. Seismic Performance: Overhead coiling doors shall withstand the effects of earthquake motions determined according to ASCE/SEI 7.

2.2 Door Assembly – OHC Overhead Coiling

- A. Service Door: Overhead coiling door formed with curtain of interlocking metal slats.
 - 1. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide Cornell; 1024 High Performance Rolling Door or comparable product by one of the following:
 - a. Amarr Garage Doors.
 - b. Clopay Building Products.
- B. Operation Cycles: Door components and operators capable of operating for not less than 50,000.
- C. Insulated Door Curtain R-Value: 4.5 deg F x h x sq. ft./Btu.
- D. Insulated Door Assembly U-Factor: 0.90 Btu/deg F x h x sq. ft..
- E. Door Curtain Material: Galvanized steel.
- F. Door Curtain Slats: Flat profile slats of 2-5/8-inch center-to-center height.
- G. Bottom Bar: Two angles, each not less than 1-1/2 by 1-1/2 by 1/8 inch thick; fabricated from hot-dip galvanized steel and finished to match door.
- H. Curtain Jamb Guides: Galvanized steel with exposed finish matching curtain slats.
- I. Hood: Match curtain material and finish.
 - 1. Mounting: Face of wall.
- J. Locking Devices: Equip door with slide bolt for padlock and chain lock keeper.
- K. Manual Door Operator: Chain-hoist operator.
- L. Curtain Accessories: Equip door with weatherseals.
- M. Door Finish:
 - 1. Baked-Enamel or Powder-Coated Finish: Color as selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range.
 - 2. Factory Prime Finish: Manufacturer's standard color.
 - 3. Interior Curtain-Slat Facing: Match finish of exterior curtain-slat face.

2.3 Door Curtain Materials and Construction

- A. Door Curtains: Fabricate overhead coiling-door curtain of interlocking metal slats, designed to withstand wind loading indicated, in a continuous length for width of door without splices. Unless otherwise indicated, provide slats of thickness and mechanical properties recommended by door manufacturer for performance, size, and type of door indicated, and as follows:
 - 1. Metal Interior Curtain-Slat Facing: Match metal of exterior curtain-slat face, with minimum steel thickness of 0.010 inch.
- B. Curtain Jamb Guides: Manufacturer's standard angles or channels and angles of same material and finish as curtain slats unless otherwise indicated, with sufficient depth and strength to retain curtain, to allow curtain to operate smoothly, and to withstand loading. Slot bolt holes for guide adjustment. Provide removable stops on guides to prevent overtravel of curtain.

2.4 Hoods

- A. General: Form sheet metal hood to entirely enclose coiled curtain and operating mechanism at opening head. Contour to fit end brackets to which hood is attached. Roll and reinforce top and bottom edges for stiffness. Form closed ends for surface-mounted hoods and fascia for any portion of between-jamb mounting that projects beyond wall face. Equip hood with intermediate support brackets as required to prevent sagging.

2.5 Locking Devices

- A. Slide Bolt: Fabricate with side-locking bolts to engage through slots in tracks for locking by padlock, located on both left and right jamb sides, operable from coil side.
- B. Chain Lock Keeper: Suitable for padlock.

2.6 Curtain Accessories

- A. Weatherseals for Exterior Doors: Equip each exterior door with weather-stripping gaskets fitted to entire exterior perimeter of door for a weather-resistant installation unless otherwise indicated.

2.7 Counterbalance Mechanism

- A. General: Counterbalance doors by means of manufacturer's standard mechanism with an adjustable-tension, steel helical torsion spring mounted around a steel shaft and contained in a spring barrel connected to top of curtain with barrel rings. Use grease-sealed bearings or self-lubricating graphite bearings for rotating members.
- B. Brackets: Manufacturer's standard mounting brackets of either cast iron or cold-rolled steel plate.

2.8 Manual Door Operators

- A. General: Equip door with manual door operator by door manufacturer.
- B. Push-up Door Operation: Lift handles and pull rope for raising and lowering doors, with counterbalance mechanism designed so that required lift or pull for door operation does not exceed 25 lbf.
- C. Chain-Hoist Operator: Consisting of endless steel hand chain, chain-pocket wheel and guard, and gear-reduction unit with a maximum 25-lbf force for door operation. Provide alloy-steel hand chain with chain holder secured to operator guide.

Part 3 Execution

3.1 Installation, General

- A. Install overhead coiling doors and operating equipment complete with necessary hardware, anchors, inserts, hangers, and equipment supports; according to manufacturer's written instructions and as specified.

3.2 Field Quality Control

- A. Testing Agency: Engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections and to furnish reports to Architect.
- B. Repair or remove and replace installations where inspections indicate that they do not comply with specified requirements.
- C. Reinspect repaired or replaced installations to determine if replaced or repaired door assembly installations comply with specified requirements.

3.3 Demonstration

- A. Engage a factory-authorized service representative to train Owner's maintenance personnel to adjust, operate, and maintain overhead coiling doors.

END OF SECTION

Part 1 General

1.1 Summary

A. Section Includes:

1. Aluminum-framed entrance door systems.

1.2 Action Submittals

A. Product Data: For each type of product.

B. Shop Drawings: For aluminum-framed entrances and storefronts. Include plans, elevations, sections, full-size details, and attachments to other work.

1. Show connection to and continuity with adjacent thermal, weather, air, and vapor barriers.
2. Include point-to-point wiring diagrams.

C. Samples: For each type of exposed finish required.

D. Entrance Door Hardware Schedule: Prepared by or under supervision of supplier, detailing fabrication and assembly of entrance door hardware, as well as procedures and diagrams.

E. Delegated Design Submittal: For aluminum-framed entrances and storefronts, including analysis data signed and sealed by the qualified professional engineer responsible for their preparation.

1.3 Informational Submittals

A. Energy Performance Certificates: NFRC-certified energy performance values from manufacturer.

B. Product test reports.

C. Source quality-control reports.

D. Field quality-control reports.

E. Sample warranties.

1.4 Closeout Submittals

A. Maintenance data.

1.5 Quality Assurance

- A. Installer Qualifications: An entity that employs installers and supervisors who are trained and approved by manufacturer and that employs a qualified glazing contractor for this Project who is certified under the North American Contractor Certification Program (NACC) for Architectural Glass & Metal (AG&M) contractors.
- B. Testing Agency Qualifications: Qualified in accordance with ASTM E699 for testing indicated and acceptable to Owner and Architect.
- C. Product Options: Information on Drawings and in Specifications establishes requirements for aesthetic effects and performance characteristics of assemblies. 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.
 - 1. Do not change intended aesthetic effects, as judged solely by Architect, except with Architect's approval. If changes are proposed, submit comprehensive explanatory data to Architect for review.

1.6 Warranty

- A. Special Warranty: Installer agrees to repair or replace components of aluminum-framed entrances and storefronts that do not comply with requirements or that fail in materials or workmanship within specified warranty period.
 - 1. Warranty Period: Five years from date of Substantial Completion.
- B. Special Finish Warranty, Anodized Finishes: Standard form in which manufacturer agrees to repair finishes or replace aluminum that shows evidence of deterioration of anodized finishes within specified warranty period.
 - 1. Warranty Period: Five years from date of Substantial Completion.

Part 2 Products

2.1 Performance Requirements

- A. Delegated Design: Engage a qualified professional engineer registered in the state of the project to design aluminum-framed entrances and storefronts.
- B. General Performance: Comply with performance requirements specified, as determined by testing of aluminum-framed entrances and storefronts representing those indicated for this Project without failure due to defective manufacture, fabrication, installation, or other defects in construction.

1. Aluminum-framed entrances and storefronts shall withstand movements of supporting structure, including, but not limited to, twist, column shortening, long-term creep, and deflection from uniformly distributed and concentrated live loads.
 2. Failure also includes the following:
 - a. Thermal stresses transferring to building structure.
 - b. Glass breakage.
 - c. Noise or vibration created by wind and thermal and structural movements.
 - d. Loosening or weakening of fasteners, attachments, and other components.
 - e. Failure of operating units.
- C. Structural Loads:
1. Wind Loads: As indicated on Drawings.
- D. Deflection of Framing Members Supporting Glass: At design wind load, as follows:
1. Deflection Normal to Wall Plane: Limited to $1/175$ of clear span for spans of up to 13 feet 6 inches and to $1/240$ of clear span plus $1/4$ inch for spans greater than 13 feet 6 inches.>.
 2. Deflection Parallel to Glazing Plane: Limited to amount not exceeding that which reduces glazing bite to less than 75 percent of design dimension and that which reduces edge clearance between framing members and glazing or other fixed components to less than $1/8$ inch.
 - a. Operable Units: Provide a minimum $1/16$ -inch clearance between framing members and operable units.
 3. Cantilever Deflection: Limited to $2L/175$ at unsupported cantilevers.
- E. Structural: Test in accordance with ASTM E330/E330M as follows:
1. When tested at positive and negative wind-load design pressures, storefront assemblies, including entrance doors, do not evidence deflection exceeding specified limits.
 2. When tested at 150 percent of positive and negative wind-load design pressures, storefront assemblies, including entrance doors and anchorage, do not evidence material failures, structural distress, or permanent deformation of main framing members exceeding 0.2 percent of span.

3. Test Durations: As required by design wind velocity, but not less than 10 seconds.
- F. Water Penetration under Static Pressure: Test in accordance with ASTM E331 as follows:
1. No evidence of water penetration through fixed glazing and framing areas, including entrance doors, when tested in accordance with a minimum static-air-pressure differential of 20 percent of positive wind-load design pressure, but not less than 6.24 lbf/sq. ft.
- G. Energy Performance: Certified and labeled by manufacturer for energy performance as follows:
1. Thermal Transmittance (U-factor):
 - a. Fixed Glazing and Framing Areas: U-factor for the system of not more than 0.45 Btu/sq. ft. x h x deg F as determined in accordance with NFRC 100.
 2. Solar Heat-Gain Coefficient (SHGC):
 - a. Fixed Glazing and Framing Areas: SHGC for the system of not more than 0.35 as determined in accordance with NFRC 200.
 - b. Entrance Doors: SHGC of not more than 0.35 as determined in accordance with NFRC 200.
 3. Air Leakage:
 - a. Fixed Glazing and Framing Areas: Air leakage for the system of not more than 0.06 cfm/sq. ft. at a static-air-pressure differential of 6.24 lbf/sq. ft. when tested in accordance with ASTM E283.
 - b. Entrance Doors: Air leakage of not more than 1.0 cfm/sq. ft. at a static-air-pressure differential of 1.57 lbf/sq. ft..
 4. Condensation Resistance Factor (CRF):
 - a. Fixed Glazing and Framing Areas: CRF for the system of not less than 55 as determined in accordance with AAMA 1503.
 - b. Entrance Doors: CRF of not less than 57 as determined in accordance with AAMA 1503.
- H. Windborne-Debris Impact Resistance: Passes ASTM E1886 missile-impact and cyclic-pressure tests in accordance with ASTM E1996 for Wind Zone 3 for basic protection.
1. Large-Missile Test: For glazing located within 30 feet of grade.

2. Small-Missile Test: For glazing located between 60 feet above grade.
- I. Thermal Movements: Allow for thermal movements resulting from ambient and surface temperature changes.
 1. Temperature Change: 120 deg F, ambient; 180 deg F, material surfaces.
- J. Brackets and Reinforcements: Manufacturer's standard high-strength aluminum with nonstaining, nonferrous shims for aligning system components.

2.2 Entrance Door Systems

- A. Entrance Doors: Manufacturer's standard glazed entrance doors for manual-swing or automatic operation.
 1. Door Construction: 2-inch overall thickness, with minimum 0.188-inch thick, extruded-aluminum tubular rail and stile members. Mechanically fasten corners with reinforcing brackets that are deeply penetrated and fillet welded or that incorporate concealed tie rods.
 - a. Thermal Construction: High-performance plastic connectors separate aluminum members exposed to the exterior from members exposed to the interior
 2. Door Design: As indicated
 3. Glazing Stops and Gaskets: Beveled, snap-on, extruded-aluminum stops and preformed gaskets.
 - a. Provide nonremovable glazing stops on outside of door.

2.3 Entrance Door Hardware

- A. General: Provide entrance door hardware and entrance door hardware sets indicated in door and frame schedule for each entrance door, to comply with requirements in this Section.
 1. Entrance Door Hardware Sets: Provide quantity, item, size, finish or color indicated, and products complying with BHMA standard referenced.
 2. Sequence of Operation: Provide electrified door hardware function, sequence of operation, and interface with other building control systems indicated.
 3. Opening-Force Requirements:
 - a. Egress Doors: Not more than 15 lbf to release the latch and not more than 30 lbf to set the door in motion and not more than 15 lbf to open the door to its minimum required width.

- B. Designations: Requirements for design, grade, function, finish, quantity, size, and other distinctive qualities of each type of entrance door hardware are indicated in "Entrance Door Hardware Sets" Article. Products are identified by using entrance door hardware designations as follows:
1. Named Manufacturers' Products: Manufacturer and product designation are listed for each door hardware type required for the purpose of establishing minimum requirements. Manufacturers' names are abbreviated in "Entrance Door Hardware Sets" Article.
 2. References to BHMA Standards: Provide products complying with these standards and requirements for description, quality, and function.
- C. Pivot Hinges: BHMA A156.4, Grade 1.
1. Offset-Pivot Hinges: Provide top, bottom, and intermediate offset pivots at each door leaf.
- D. Butt Hinges: BHMA A156.1, Grade 1, radius corner.
1. Nonremovable Pins: Provide setscrew in hinge barrel that, when tightened into a groove in hinge pin, prevents removal of pin while entrance door is closed.
 2. Exterior Hinges: Stainless steel, with stainless steel pin Nonferrous.
 3. Quantities:
 - a. For doors up to 87 inches high, provide three hinges per leaf.
 - b. For doors more than 87 and up to 120 inches high, provide four hinges per leaf.
- E. Continuous-Gear Hinges: BHMA A156.26.
- F. Mortise Auxiliary Locks: BHMA A156.5, Grade 1.
- G. Manual Flush Bolts: BHMA A156.16, Grade 1.
- H. Automatic and Self-Latching Flush Bolts: BHMA A156.3, Grade 1.
- I. Panic Exit Devices: BHMA A156.3, Grade 1, listed and labeled by a testing and inspecting agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, for panic protection, based on testing in accordance with UL 305.
- J. Cylinders:
1. As specified in Section 08 71 11 "Door Hardware"
 2. BHMA A156.5, Grade 1.

- K. Strikes: Provide strike with black-plastic dust box for each latch or lock bolt; fabricated for aluminum framing.
- L. Operating Trim: BHMA A156.6.
- M. Removable Mullions: BHMA A156.3 extruded aluminum.
 - 1. When used with panic exit devices, provide keyed removable mullions listed and labeled by a testing and inspecting agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, for panic protection, based on testing in accordance with UL 305. Use only mullions that have been tested with exit devices to be used.
- N. Closers: BHMA A156.4, Grade 1, with accessories required for a complete installation, sized as required by door size, exposure to weather, and anticipated frequency of use; adjustable to comply with field conditions and requirements for opening force.
- O. Concealed Overhead Holders and Stops: BHMA A156.8, Grade 1.
- P. Door Stops: BHMA A156.16, Grade 1, floor or wall mounted, as appropriate for door location indicated, with integral rubber bumper.
- Q. Weather Stripping: Manufacturer's standard replaceable components.
 - 1. Compression Type: Made of ASTM D2000 molded neoprene or ASTM D2287 molded PVC.
 - 2. Sliding Type: AAMA 701/702, made of wool, polypropylene, or nylon woven pile with nylon-fabric or aluminum-strip backing.
- R. Weather Sweeps: Manufacturer's standard exterior-door bottom sweep with concealed fasteners on mounting strip.
- S. Thresholds: BHMA A156.21 raised thresholds beveled with a slope of not more than 1:2, with maximum height of 1/2 inch.
- T. Finger Guards: Manufacturer's standard collapsible neoprene or PVC gasket anchored to frame hinge-jamb at center-pivoted doors.

2.4 Glazing

- A. Glazing: Comply with Section 08 80 00 "Glazing."
- B. Glazing Gaskets: Manufacturer's standard sealed-corner pressure-glazing system of black, resilient elastomeric glazing gaskets, setting blocks, and shims or spacers.
- C. Glazing Sealants: As recommended by manufacturer.

2.5 Materials

- A. Sheet and Plate: ASTM B209.
- B. Extruded Bars, Rods, Profiles, and Tubes: ASTM B221.
- C. Structural Profiles: ASTM B308/B308M.
- D. Steel Reinforcement:
 - 1. Structural Shapes, Plates, and Bars: ASTM A36/A36M.
 - 2. Cold-Rolled Sheet and Strip: ASTM A1008/A1008M.
 - 3. Hot-Rolled Sheet and Strip: ASTM A1011/A1011M.
- E. Steel Reinforcement Primer: Manufacturer's standard zinc-rich, corrosion-resistant primer complying with SSPC-PS Guide No. 12.00; applied immediately after surface preparation and pretreatment. Select surface preparation methods in accordance with recommendations in SSPC-SP COM, and prepare surfaces in accordance with applicable SSPC standard.

2.6 Fabrication

- A. Form or extrude aluminum shapes before finishing.
- B. Weld in concealed locations to greatest extent possible to minimize distortion or discoloration of finish. Remove weld spatter and welding oxides from exposed surfaces by descaling or grinding.
- C. Fabricate components that, when assembled, have the following characteristics:
 - 1. Profiles that are sharp, straight, and free of defects or deformations.
 - 2. Accurately fitted joints with ends coped or mitered.
 - 3. Physical and thermal isolation of glazing from framing members.
 - 4. Accommodations for thermal and mechanical movements of glazing and framing to maintain required glazing edge clearances.
 - 5. Provisions for field replacement of glazing from interior.
 - 6. Fasteners, anchors, and connection devices that are concealed from view to greatest extent possible.
- D. Mechanically Glazed Framing Members: Fabricate for flush glazing without projecting stops.

- E. Entrance Door Frames: Reinforce as required to support loads imposed by door operation and for installing entrance door hardware.
- F. Entrance Doors: Reinforce doors as required for installing entrance door hardware.
- G. Entrance Door Hardware Installation: Factory install entrance door hardware to the greatest extent possible. Cut, drill, and tap for factory-installed entrance door hardware before applying finishes.
- H. After fabrication, clearly mark components to identify their locations in Project in accordance with Shop Drawings.

2.7 Aluminum Finishes

- A. Clear Anodic Finish: AAMA 611, AA-M12C22A41, Class I, 0.018 mm or thicker.

Part 3 Execution

3.1 Installation, General

- A. Comply with manufacturer's written instructions.
- B. Do not install damaged components.
- C. Fit joints to produce hairline joints free of burrs and distortion.
- D. Rigidly secure nonmovement joints.
- E. Install anchors with separators and isolators to prevent metal corrosion and electrolytic deterioration and to prevent impeding movement of moving joints.
- F. Seal perimeter and other joints watertight unless otherwise indicated.
- G. Metal Protection:
 - 1. Where aluminum is in contact with dissimilar metals, protect against galvanic action by painting contact surfaces with materials recommended by manufacturer for this purpose or by installing nonconductive spacers.
 - 2. Where aluminum is in contact with concrete or masonry, protect against corrosion by painting contact surfaces with bituminous paint.
- H. Set continuous sill members and flashing in full sealant bed, as specified in Section 07 92 00 "Joint Sealants," to produce weathertight installation.
- I. Install joint filler behind sealant as recommended by sealant manufacturer.
- J. Install components plumb and true in alignment with established lines and grades.

3.2 Installation of Glazing

- A. Install glazing as specified in Section 08 80 00 "Glazing."

3.3 Installation of Aluminum-Framed Entrance Doors

- A. Install entrance doors to produce smooth operation and tight fit at contact points.
 - 1. Exterior Doors: Install to produce weathertight enclosure and tight fit at weather stripping.
 - 2. Field-Installed Entrance Door Hardware: Install surface-mounted entrance door hardware in accordance with entrance door hardware manufacturers' written instructions using concealed fasteners to greatest extent possible.

3.4 Field Quality Control

- A. Testing Agency: Engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
- B. Field Quality-Control Testing: Perform the following test on representative areas of aluminum-framed entrances and storefronts.
 - 1. Water-Spray Test: Before installation of interior finishes has begun, areas designated by Architect shall be tested in accordance with AAMA 501.2 and shall not evidence water penetration.
 - a. Perform a minimum of two tests in areas as directed by Architect.
 - 2. Air Leakage: ASTM E783 at 1.5 times the rate specified for laboratory testing in "Performance Requirements" Article but not more than 0.09 cfm/sq. ft. at a static-air-pressure differential of 1.57 lbf/sq. ft..
 - a. Perform a minimum of two tests in areas as directed by Architect.
 - 3. Water Penetration: ASTM E1105 at a minimum uniform static-air-pressure differential of 0.67 times the static-air-pressure differential specified for laboratory testing in "Performance Requirements" Article, but not less than 6.24 lbf/sq. ft., and shall not evidence water penetration.
- C. Aluminum-framed entrances and storefronts will be considered defective if they do not pass tests and inspections.
- D. Prepare test and inspection reports.

END OF SECTION

Part 1 General

1.1 Summary

- A. This Section includes the following:
 - 1. Commercial door hardware for the following:
 - a. Swinging doors.

1.2 Submittals

- A. Product Data: Include installation details, material descriptions, dimensions of individual components and profiles, and finishes.
 - 1. Submittal Sequence: Submit the final Door Hardware Schedule at earliest possible date, particularly where approval of the Door Hardware Schedule must precede fabrication of other work that is critical in the Project construction schedule. Include Product Data, Samples, Shop Drawings of other work affected by door hardware, and other information essential to the coordinated review of the Door Hardware Schedule.
- B. Keying Schedule: Prepared under the supervision of the Owner, separate schedule detailing final keying instructions for locksets and cylinders in writing. Include keying system explanation, door numbers, key set symbols, hardware set numbers and special instructions. Owner to approve submitted keying schedule prior to the ordering of permanent cylinders.

1.3 Quality Assurance

- A. Installer Qualifications: An experienced Installer who has completed both standard and electrified builder's hardware and integrated access control installations similar in material, design, and extent to that indicated for this Project and whose work has resulted in construction with a record of successful in-service performance.
- B. Source Limitations: Obtain each type and variety of door hardware from the same single manufacturer, unless otherwise indicated.
 - 1. Provide standard door hardware, electrified hardware and access control hardware as a single sourced package from the same qualified supplier.
- C. Regulatory Requirements: Comply with provisions of the following:
 - 1. Where indicated to comply with accessibility requirements, comply with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), "Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities (ADAAG)," ANSI A117.1 as follows:

- a. Handles, Pulls, Latches, Locks, and other Operating Devices: Shape that is easy to grasp with one hand and does not require tight grasping, tight pinching, or twisting of the wrist.
 - b. Door Closers: Comply with the following maximum opening-force requirements indicated:
 - 1) Interior Hinged Doors: 5 lbf applied perpendicular to door.
 - c. Thresholds: Not more than 1/2 inch high. Bevel raised thresholds with a slope of not more than 1:2.
2. NFPA 101: Comply with the following for means of egress doors:
- a. Latches, Locks, and Exit Devices: Not more than 15 lbf to release the latch. Locks shall not require the use of a key, tool, or special knowledge for operation.
 - b. Thresholds: Not more than 1/2 inch high.
3. International Building Code

1.4 Coordination

- A. Any access reader, power supply and any electronic or electrical control will be provided by Owner under separate contract. Owner will coordinate the provision and installation of additional electronic hardware required for the access control system.

1.5 Warranty

- A. General Warranty: Special warranties specified in this Article shall not deprive Owner of other rights Owner may have under other provisions of the Contract Documents and shall be in addition to, and run concurrent with, other warranties made by Contractor under requirements of the Contract Documents.
- B. Warranty Period: One year from date of Substantial Completion, unless otherwise indicated.

1.6 Maintenance Service

- A. Maintenance Tools and Instructions: Furnish a complete set of specialized tools and maintenance instructions as needed for Owner's continued adjustment, maintenance, and removal and replacement of door hardware.

Part 2 Products

2.1 Scheduled Door Hardware

- A. General: Provide door hardware for each door to comply with the Door Hardware Schedule at the end of Part 3.
 - 1. Door Hardware Sets: Provide quantity, item, size, finish or color indicated for named products listed in Hardware Sets.

Part 3 Execution

3.1 Examination

- A. Examine doors and frames, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances, labeled fire door assembly construction, wall and floor construction, and other conditions affecting performance using a PLS Frame Set Tool.
- B. Examine roughing-in for electrical source power to verify actual locations of wiring connections before electrified door hardware installation.
- C. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.
- D. Notify architect of any discrepancies or conflicts between the door schedule, door types, drawings and scheduled hardware. Proceed only after such discrepancies or conflicts have been resolved in writing.

3.2 Installation

- A. Install each door hardware item to comply with manufacturer's written instructions. Where cutting and fitting are required to install door hardware onto or into surfaces that are later to be painted or finished in another way, coordinate removal, storage, and reinstallation of surface protective trim units with finishing work specified in Division 9 Sections. Do not install surface-mounted items until finishes have been completed on substrates involved.
- B. Thresholds: Set thresholds for exterior doors in full bed of sealant complying with manufacturer requirements.

3.3 Adjusting

- A. Initial Adjustment: Adjust and check each operating item of door hardware and each door to ensure proper operation or function of every unit. Replace units that cannot be adjusted to operate as intended. Adjust door control devices to compensate for final operation of heating and ventilating equipment and to comply with referenced accessibility requirements.

1. Door Closers: Adjust sweep period so that, from an open position of 70 degrees, the door will take at least 3 seconds to move to a point 3 inches from the latch, measured to the leading edge of the door.

3.4 Cleaning and Protection

- A. Clean adjacent surfaces soiled by door hardware installation.
- B. Clean operating items as necessary to restore proper finish. and provide final protection and maintain conditions that ensure door hardware is without damage or deterioration at time of owner occupancy.

3.5 Demonstration

- A. Secure the services of the factory-authorized service representative to train Owner's maintenance personnel to adjust, operate, and maintain door hardware and door hardware finishes.

3.6 Door Hardware Sets

- A. The hardware sets listed below represent the design intent They are a guideline only and should not be considered a detailed hardware schedule. Discrepancies, conflicting hardware and missing items should be brought to the attention of the architect during the bidding process. Any corrections will be made via addenda.

HARDWARE SCHEDULE

Hardware Set 01 – Door A1-001

3	PR	Hvy Wgt Hinges	T4A3386-NRP - 4-1/2" x 4-1/2" US32D	MK
2	EA	Exit Lock	DG1 21 8225 LNL US32D	SA
1	EA	Threshold	2005AT x MSES10SS x opening width	PE
1	EA	Sweep	345ANB x WS10SS x opening width	PE
1	SET	Gasketing	297APK x WS10SS x opening width X 2 D.H.	PE

Note: possible electric Strike, control circuit and any Access Control System by others

Hardware Set 02 – Door A1-101, A2-102_

3	PR	Hvy Wgt Hinges	T4A3386-NRP - 4-1/2" x 4-1/2" US32D	MK
2	EA	Exit Device	DG1 TB 21 43 8804 US32D	SA
2	EA	Surface Closer	SRI 351 CPS x TB x EN	SA
1	EA	Threshold	2005AT x MSES10SS x opening width	PE
1	EA	Sweep	345ANB x WS10SS x opening width	PE
1	SET	Gasketing	297APK x WS10SS x opening width X 2 D.H.	PE
1	SET	Manual Flush Bolts	1855P-US32D-630	AB

Hardware Set 03 – Door A1-102, A1-201, A2-101, A3-101, A3-104

1 1/2	PR	Hvy Wgt Hinges	T4A3386-NRP - 4-1/2" x 4-1/2" US32D	MK
1	EA	Exit Device	DG1 TB 21 43 8804 US32D	SA
1	EA	Surface Closer	SRI 351 CPS x TB x EN	SA
1	EA	Threshold	2005AT x MSES10SS x opening width	PE
1	EA	Sweep	345ANB x WS10SS x opening width	PE
1	SET	Gasketing	297APK x WS10SS x opening width X 2 D.H.	PE

Hardware Set 04 – Door A1-202, A1-203, A1-204, A1-205

1	EA	Surface Closer	SRI 351 CPS x TB x EN	SA
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Note: existing doors to remain, add closer only.

Hardware Set 05 – Door A1-206, A3-102, A3-103

1 1/2	PR	Hvy Wgt Hinges	T4A3386-NRP - 4-1/2" x 4-1/2" US32D	MK
1	EA	Passage Latch	28 10U15 LB US32D	SA
1	EA	Surface Closer	SRI 351 CPS x TB x EN	SA

Hardware Set 06 – Door A2-104, A2-107, A2-108

3	PR	Hvy Wgt Hinges	T4A3386-NRP - 4-1/2" x 4-1/2" US32D	MK
2	EA	Exit Lock	DG1 21 8225 LNL US32D	SA
2	EA	Surface Closer	SRI 351 CPS x TB x EN	SA
1	EA	Threshold	2005AT x MSES10SS x opening width	PE
1	EA	Sweep	345ANB x WS10SS x opening width	PE
1	SET	Gasketing	297APK x WS10SS x opening width X 2 D.H.	PE

Note: FRP exterior double doors

Hardware Set 07 – Door A2-105, A2-106, A2-109

1 1/2	PR	Hvy Wgt Hinges	T4A3386-NRP - 4-1/2" x 4-1/2" US32D	MK
1	EA	Exit Lock	DG1 21 8225 LNL US32D	SA
1	EA	Surface Closer	SRI 351 CPS x TB x EN	SA
1	EA	Threshold	2005AT x MSES10SS x opening width	PE
1	EA	Sweep	345ANB x WS10SS x opening width	PE
1	SET	Gasketing	297APK x WS10SS x opening width X 2 D.H.	PE

Note: FRP exterior single door

Hardware Set 08 – Door A2-103

1 1/2	PR	Hvy Wgt Hinges	T4A3386-NRP - 4-1/2" x 4-1/2" US32D	MK
1	EA	Passage Lock	28 10U15 LB US32D	SA
1	EA	Surface Closer	SRI 351 CPS x TB x EN	SA

Note: FRP interior single door

END OF SECTION

Part 1 General

1.1 Summary

A. Section Includes:

1. Glass products.
2. Laminated glass.
3. Insulating glass.
4. Glazing sealants.
5. Glazing tapes.
6. Miscellaneous glazing materials.

1.2 Coordination

- A. Coordinate glazing channel dimensions to provide necessary bite on glass, minimum edge and face clearances, and adequate sealant thicknesses, with reasonable tolerances to achieve proper safety margins for glazing retention under each design load case, load case combination, and service condition.

1.3 Preinstallation Meetings

- A. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.

1.4 Action Submittals

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.
- B. Glass Samples: For each type of glass product other than clear monolithic vision glass; 12 inches square.

1.5 Informational Submittals

- A. Product Certificates: For glass.
- B. Product test reports.
- C. Preconstruction adhesion and compatibility test report.
- D. Sample warranties.

1.6 Quality Assurance

- A. Sealant Testing Agency Qualifications: An independent testing agency qualified according to ASTM C1021 to conduct the testing indicated.

1.7 Warranty

- A. Manufacturer's Special Warranty for Laminated Glass: Manufacturer agrees to replace laminated-glass units that deteriorate within specified warranty period. Deterioration of laminated glass is defined as defects developed from normal use that are not attributed to glass breakage or to maintaining and cleaning laminated glass contrary to manufacturer's written instructions. Defects include edge separation, delamination materially obstructing vision through glass, and blemishes exceeding those allowed by referenced laminated-glass standard.

- 1. Warranty Period: 10 years from date of Substantial Completion.

- B. Manufacturer's Special Warranty for Insulating Glass: Manufacturer agrees to replace insulating-glass units that deteriorate within specified warranty period. Deterioration of insulating glass is defined as failure of hermetic seal under normal use that is not attributed to glass breakage or to maintaining and cleaning insulating glass contrary to manufacturer's written instructions. Evidence of failure is obstruction of vision by dust, moisture, or film on interior surfaces of glass.

- 1. Warranty Period: 10 years from date of Substantial Completion.

Part 2 Products

2.1 Performance Requirements

- A. Structural Performance: Glazing shall withstand the following design loads within limits and under conditions indicated determined in accordance with the IBC and ASTM E1300:

- 1. Design Wind Pressures: As indicated on Drawings.

- 2. Thermal Loads: Design glazing to resist thermal stress breakage induced by differential temperature conditions and limited air circulation within individual glass lites and insulated glazing units.

- B. Windborne-Debris-Impact Resistance: Exterior glazing shall pass ASTM E1886 missile-impact and cyclic-pressure tests in accordance with ASTM E1996 for Wind Zone 3 for basic protection.

- 1. Large-Missile Test: For glazing located within 30 feet of grade.

- 2. Small-Missile Test: For glazing located between 60 feet above grade.

- C. Thermal and Optical Performance Properties: Provide glass with performance properties specified, as indicated in manufacturer's published test data, based on procedures indicated below:
1. U-Factors: Center-of-glazing values, in accordance with NFRC 100 and based on most current non-beta version of LBL's WINDOW computer program, expressed as Btu/sq. ft. x h x deg F
 2. SHGC and Visible Transmittance: Center-of-glazing values, in accordance with NFRC 200 and based on most current non-beta version of LBL's WINDOW computer program.
 3. Visible Reflectance: Center-of-glazing values, in accordance with NFRC 300.

2.2 Glass Products, General

- A. Glazing Publications: Comply with published recommendations of glass product manufacturers and organizations below unless more stringent requirements are indicated. See these publications for glazing terms not otherwise defined in this Section or in referenced standards.
1. NGA Publications: Laminated Glazing Reference Manual and "Glazing Manual."
 2. IGMA Publication for Insulating Glass: SIGMA TM-3000, "North American Glazing Guidelines for Sealed Insulating Glass Units for Commercial and Residential Use."
- B. Insulating-Glass Certification Program: Permanently marked either on spacers or on at least one component lite of units with appropriate certification label of the IGCC.
- C. Thickness: Where glass thickness is indicated, it is a minimum. Provide glass that complies with performance requirements and is not less than thickness indicated.
- D. Strength: Where annealed float glass is indicated, provide annealed float glass, heat-strengthened float glass, or fully tempered float glass as needed to comply with "Performance Requirements" Article. Where heat-strengthened float glass is indicated, provide heat-strengthened float glass or fully tempered float glass as needed to comply with "Performance Requirements" Article. Where fully tempered float glass is indicated, provide fully tempered float glass.

2.3 Glass Products

- A. Fully Tempered Float Glass: ASTM C1048, Kind FT (fully tempered), Condition A (uncoated) unless otherwise indicated, Type I, Class 1 (clear) or Class 2 (tinted) as indicated, Quality-Q3.

- B. Heat-Strengthened Float Glass: ASTM C1048, Kind HS (heat strengthened), Type I, Condition A (uncoated) unless otherwise indicated, Type I, Class 1 (clear) or Class 2 (tinted) as indicated, Quality-Q3.

2.4 Laminated Glass

- A. Laminated Glass: ASTM C1172. Use materials that have a proven record of no tendency to bubble, discolor, or lose physical and mechanical properties after fabrication and installation.
 - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
 - a. Eastman Chemical Company.
 - b. Kuraray America, Inc.
 - 2. Construction: Laminate glass with cast-in-place and cured-transparent-resin interlayer to comply with interlayer manufacturer's written instructions.
 - 3. Interlayer Thickness: Provide thickness not less than that indicated and as needed to comply with requirements.
 - 4. Interlayer Color: Clear unless otherwise indicated.
- B. Windborne-Debris-Impact-Resistant Laminated Glass: Comply with requirements specified above for laminated glass except laminate glass with one of the following to comply with interlayer manufacturer's written instructions:
 - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
 - a. Eastman Chemical Company.
 - b. Kuraray America, Inc.
 - 2. Construction: Laminate glass with polyvinyl butyral interlayer reinforced with polyethylene terephthalate film, ionoplast interlayer, cast-in-place and cured-transparent-resin interlayer reinforced with polyethylene terephthalate film to comply with interlayer manufacturer's written instructions.
 - 3. Interlayer Thickness: Provide thickness not less than that indicated and as needed to comply with requirements.
 - 4. Interlayer Color: Clear unless otherwise indicated.

2.5 Insulating Glass

- A. Insulating-Glass Units: Factory-assembled units consisting of sealed lites of glass separated by a dehydrated interspace, qualified in accordance with ASTM E2190.

1. Sealing System: Dual seal, with manufacturer's standard primary and secondary sealants.
2. Perimeter Spacer: Manufacturer's standard spacer material and construction.
3. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
 - a. Insulite Glass Co., Inc.
 - b. Oldcastle Building Envelope.
 - c. Tempco Glass Fabrication LLC.

2.6 Glazing Sealants

A. General:

1. Compatibility: Compatible with one another and with other materials they contact, including glass products, seals of insulating-glass units, and glazing channel substrates, under conditions of service and application, as demonstrated by sealant manufacturer based on testing and field experience.
2. Suitability: Comply with sealant and glass manufacturers' written instructions for selecting glazing sealants suitable for applications indicated and for conditions existing at time of installation.
3. Colors of Exposed Glazing Sealants: As selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range of industry colors.

B. Neutral-Curing Silicone Glazing Sealant, Class 100/50: Complying with ASTM C920, Type S, Grade NS, Use NT.

2.7 Glazing Tapes

A. Back-Bedding Mastic Glazing Tapes: Preformed, butyl-based, 100 percent solids elastomeric tape; nonstaining and nonmigrating in contact with nonporous surfaces; with or without spacer rod as recommended in writing by tape and glass manufacturers for application indicated; and complying with ASTM C1281 and AAMA 800 for products indicated below:

1. AAMA 807.3 tape, for glazing applications in which tape is not subject to continuous pressure.

B. Expanded Cellular Glazing Tapes: Closed-cell, PVC foam tapes; factory coated with adhesive on both surfaces; and complying with AAMA 800 for the following types:

1. AAMA 810.1, Type 1, for glazing applications in which tape acts as primary sealant.

2. AAMA 810.1, Type 2, for glazing applications in which tape is used in combination with a full bead of liquid sealant.

2.8 Miscellaneous Glazing Materials

- A. Cleaners, Primers, and Sealers: Types recommended by sealant or gasket manufacturer.
- B. Setting Blocks:
 1. EPDM with Shore A durometer hardness of 85, plus or minus 5.
 2. Type recommended in writing by sealant or glass manufacturer.
- C. Spacers:
 1. Neoprene blocks or continuous extrusions of hardness required by glass manufacturer to maintain glass lites in place for installation indicated.
 2. Type recommended in writing by sealant or glass manufacturer.
- D. Edge Blocks:
 1. EPDM with Shore A durometer hardness per manufacturer's written instructions.
 2. Type recommended in writing by sealant or glass manufacturer.

Part 3 Execution

3.1 Glazing, General

- A. Comply with combined written instructions of manufacturers of glass, sealants, gaskets, and other glazing materials, unless more stringent requirements are indicated, including those in referenced glazing publications.
- B. Protect glass edges from damage during handling and installation. Remove damaged glass from Project site and legally dispose of off Project site. Damaged glass includes glass with edge damage or other imperfections that, when installed, could weaken glass, impair performance, or impair appearance.
- C. Apply primers to joint surfaces where required for adhesion of sealants, as determined by preconstruction testing.
- D. Install setting blocks in sill rabbets, sized and located to comply with referenced glazing publications, unless otherwise required by glass manufacturer. Set blocks in thin course of compatible sealant suitable for heel bead.

- E. Do not exceed edge pressures stipulated by glass manufacturers for installing glass lites.
- F. Provide spacers for glass lites where length plus width is larger than 50 inches (1270 mm).
- G. Provide edge blocking where indicated or needed to prevent glass lites from moving sideways in glazing channel, as recommended in writing by glass manufacturer and in accordance with requirements in referenced glazing publications.

3.2 Tape Glazing

- A. Position tapes on fixed stops so that, when compressed by glass, their exposed edges are flush with or protrude slightly above sightline of stops.
- B. Install tapes continuously, but not necessarily in one continuous length. Do not stretch tapes to make them fit opening.
- C. Cover vertical framing joints by applying tapes to heads and sills first, then to jambs. Cover horizontal framing joints by applying tapes to jambs, then to heads and sills.
- D. Place joints in tapes at corners of opening with adjoining lengths butted together, not lapped. Seal joints in tapes with compatible sealant approved by tape manufacturer.
- E. Center glass lites in openings on setting blocks, and press firmly against tape by inserting dense compression gaskets formed and installed to lock in place against faces of removable stops. Start gasket applications at corners and work toward centers of openings.

3.3 Gasket Glazing (Dry)

- A. Cut compression gaskets to lengths recommended by gasket manufacturer to fit openings exactly, with allowance for stretch during installation.
- B. Insert soft compression gasket between glass and frame or fixed stop so it is securely in place with joints miter cut and bonded together at corners.
- C. Installation with Drive-in Wedge Gaskets: Center glass lites in openings on setting blocks, and press firmly against soft compression gasket by inserting dense compression gaskets formed and installed to lock in place against faces of removable stops. Start gasket applications at corners and work toward centers of openings. Compress gaskets to produce a weathertight seal without developing bending stresses in glass. Seal gasket joints with sealant recommended in writing by gasket manufacturer.

- D. Installation with Pressure-Glazing Stops: Center glass lites in openings on setting blocks, and press firmly against soft compression gasket. Install dense compression gaskets and pressure-glazing stops, applying pressure uniformly to compression gaskets. Compress gaskets to produce a weathertight seal without developing bending stresses in glass. Seal gasket joints with sealant recommended in writing by gasket manufacturer.
- E. Install gaskets so they protrude past face of glazing stops.

3.4 Sealant Glazing (Wet)

- A. Install continuous spacers, or spacers combined with cylindrical sealant backing, between glass lites and glazing stops to maintain glass face clearances and to prevent sealant from extruding into glass channel and blocking weep systems until sealants cure. Secure spacers or spacers and backings in place and in position to control depth of installed sealant relative to edge clearance for optimum sealant performance.
- B. Force sealants into glazing channels to eliminate voids and to ensure complete wetting or bond of sealant to glass and channel surfaces.
- C. Tool exposed surfaces of sealants to provide a substantial wash away from glass.

3.5 Cleaning and Protection

- A. Immediately after installation, remove nonpermanent labels and clean surfaces.
- B. Protect glass from contact with contaminating substances resulting from construction operations. Examine glass surfaces adjacent to or below exterior concrete and other masonry surfaces at frequent intervals during construction, but not less than once a month, for buildup of dirt, scum, alkaline deposits, or stains.
 - 1. If, despite such protection, contaminating substances do contact with glass, remove substances immediately as recommended in writing by glass manufacturer. Remove and replace glass that cannot be cleaned without damage to coatings.
- C. Remove and replace glass that is damaged during construction period.

3.6 Laminated Glass Schedule

- A. Clear Laminated Glass Type: Two plies of fully tempered float glass.
 - 1. Minimum Thickness of Each Glass Ply: 6 mm
 - 2. Interlayer Thickness: 0.030 inch.
- B. Laminated Tinted Glass Type: Two plies of fully tempered float glass with outer ply tinted and inner ply clear.

1. Tint Color: Gray.
2. Minimum Thickness of Each Glass Ply: 6 mm.
3. Interlayer Thickness: 0.030 inch.

3.7 Insulating Glass Schedule

A. Clear Insulating Glass Type:

1. Overall Unit Thickness: 1 inch.
2. Minimum Thickness of Each Glass Lite: 6 mm.
3. Outdoor Lite: Fully tempered float glass.
4. Interspace Content: Air.
5. Indoor Lite: Fully tempered float glass.

B. Tinted Insulating Glass Type:

1. Overall Unit Thickness: 1 inch.
2. Minimum Thickness of Each Glass Lite: 6 mm.
3. Outdoor Lite: Tinted fully tempered float glass.
4. Tint Color: Gray
5. Interspace Content: Air.
6. Indoor Lite: Clear fully tempered float glass.

END OF SECTION

Part 1 General

1.1 Summary

- A. Section includes maintenance repainting as follows:
 - 1. Removing existing paint.
 - 2. Patching substrates.
 - 3. Repainting
- B. Related Requirements:
 - 1. Section 01 25 00 "Substitution Procedures" for general remodeling, renovation, repair, and maintenance requirements.
 - 2. Section 04 01 10 "Masonry Cleaning" for cleaning and removing paint from masonry.

1.2 Unit Prices

- A. Work of this Section is affected by unit prices specified in Section 01 22 00 "Unit Prices."

1.3 Definitions

- A. Gloss Level 1: Not more than 5 units at 60 degrees and 10 units at 85 degrees, according to ASTM D523.
- B. Gloss Level 2: Not more than 10 units at 60 degrees and 10 to 35 units at 85 degrees, according to ASTM D523.
- C. Gloss Level 3: 10 to 25 units at 60 degrees and 10 to 35 units at 85 degrees, according to ASTM D523.
- D. Gloss Level 4: 20 to 35 units at 60 degrees and not less than 35 units at 85 degrees, according to ASTM D523.
- E. Gloss Level 5: 35 to 70 units at 60 degrees, according to ASTM D523.
- F. Gloss Level 6: 70 to 85 units at 60 degrees, according to ASTM D523.
- G. Gloss Level 7: More than 85 units at 60 degrees, according to ASTM D523.

1.4 Action Submittals

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.

- B. Samples: For each type of paint system and each pattern, color, and gloss.
 - 1. For each painted color being matched to a standardized color-coding system, include the color chips from the color-coding-system company with Samples.
 - 2. Label each Sample for location and application.
- C. Product List: Printout of current "MPI Approved Products List" for each MPI-product category specified in paint systems, with the proposed product highlighted.

1.5 Informational Submittals

- A. Color Matching Certificate: For computer-matched colors.

1.6 Quality Assurance

- A. Mockups: Prepare mockups of maintenance repainting processes for each type of coating system and substrate indicated and each color and finish required to demonstrate aesthetic effects and to set quality standards for materials and execution. Duplicate appearance of approved Sample submittals.
 - 1. Surface-preparation mockups using applicable specified methods of cleaning and other surface preparation.
 - 2. Coating mockups to represent surfaces and conditions for application of each type of coating system.

Part 2 Products

2.1 Preparatory Cleaning Materials

- A. Water: Potable.
- B. Hot Water: Water heated to a temperature of 140 to 160 deg F.
- C. Detergent Solution: Solution prepared by mixing 2 cups of tetrasodium pyrophosphate (TSPP), 1/2 cup of laundry detergent that contains no ammonia, 5 quarts of 5 percent sodium hypochlorite bleach, and 15 quarts of warm water for every 5 gal. of solution required.
- D. Mildewcide: Commercial proprietary mildewcide or a job-mixed solution prepared by mixing 1/3 cup of household detergent that contains no ammonia, 1 quart of 5 percent sodium hypochlorite bleach, and 3 quarts of warm water.
- E. Abrasives for Ferrous Metal Cleaning: Aluminum oxide paper, emery paper, fine steel wool, steel scrapers, and steel-wire brushes of various sizes.
- F. Rust Remover: Manufacturer's standard phosphoric acid-based gel formulation, also called "naval jelly," for removing corrosion from iron and steel.

2.2 Paint Removers

- A. Alkaline Paste Paint Remover: Manufacturer's standard alkaline paste or gel formulation for removing paint from masonry, stone, wood, plaster, or metal as required to suit Project; and containing no methylene chloride.
 - 1. Prosoco Sure Klean Heavy Duty Paint Stripper
- B. Low-Odor, Solvent-Type Paste Paint Remover: Manufacturer's standard low-odor, water-rinsable, solvent-type paste, gel, or foamed emulsion formulation for removing paint from masonry, stone, wood, plaster, or metal as required to suit Project; and containing no methanol or methylene chloride.
 - 1. Sherwin – Williams PEEL AWAY 1 Heavy Duty Paint Remover

2.3 Paint, General

- A. Material Compatibility:
 - 1. Provide materials for use within each paint system that are compatible with one another and substrates indicated, under conditions of service and application as demonstrated by manufacturer, based on testing and field experience.
 - 2. For each coat in a paint system, provide products recommended in writing by manufacturers of topcoat for use in paint system and on substrate indicated.
- B. Colors: As selected by Architect from full range of industry colors.

2.4 Paint Materials, General

- A. MPI Standards: Provide products that comply with MPI standards indicated and that are listed in its "MPI Approved Products List."
- B. Transition Coat: Paint manufacturer's recommended coating for use where a residual existing coating is incompatible with the paint system.

2.5 Paint Material Manufacturers

- A. PPG Architectural

2.6 Paint Materials

- A. Metal Primers:
 - 1. Primer, Metal, Surface Tolerant: MPI #23.
 - a. PPG Architectural Multiprome 4160/ Devguard 4160

2. Primer, Alkyd, Anti-Corrosive for Metal: MPI #79.
 - a. PPG Architectural Speedhide Int/Ext Rust Inhibitive Steel Primer
- B. Paints:
 1. Latex, Exterior Low Sheen (Gloss Levels 3-4): MPI #15.
 - a. PPG Architectural Weatherguard Exterior 100% Acrylic Satin
 - b. PPG Architectural Premium Exterior Latex Satin Paint
- C. Metal-Patching Compound: Two-part, polyester-resin, metal-patching compound; knife-grade formulation as recommended in writing by manufacturer for type of metal repair indicated, tooling time required for the detail of work, and site conditions. Compound shall be produced for filling metal that has deteriorated from corrosion. Filler shall be capable of filling deep holes and spreading to feather edge.
- D. Cementitious Patching Compounds: Cementitious patching compounds and repair materials specifically manufactured for filling cementitious substrates and for sanding or tooling prior to repainting; formulation as recommended in writing by manufacturer for type of cementitious substrate indicated, exposure to weather and traffic, the detail of work, and site conditions.
- E. Gypsum-Plaster Patching Compound: Finish coat plaster and bonding compound according to ASTM C842 and manufacturer's written instructions.

Part 3 Execution

3.1 Maintenance Repainting, General

- A. Execution of the Work: In repainting surfaces, disturb them as minimally as possible and as follows:
 1. Remove failed coatings and corrosion and repaint.
 2. Verify that substrate surface conditions are suitable for repainting.
 3. Allow other trades to repair items in place before repainting.
- B. Mechanical Abrasion: Where mechanical abrasion is needed for the work, use gentle methods, such as scraping and lightly hand sanding, that will not abrade softer substrates, reducing clarity of detail.
- C. Heat Processes: Do not use torches, heat guns, or heat plates.

3.2 Examination

- A. Examine substrates and conditions, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for maximum moisture content and other conditions affecting performance of painting work. Comply with paint manufacturer's written instructions for inspection.
- B. Maximum Moisture Content of Substrates: Do not begin application of coatings unless moisture content of exposed surface is below the maximum value recommended in writing by paint manufacturer and not greater than the following maximum values when measured with an electronic moisture meter appropriate to the substrate material:
 - 1. Concrete: 12 percent.
 - 2. Gypsum Board: 12 percent.
 - 3. Masonry (Clay and CMU): 12 percent.
 - 4. Portland Cement Plaster: 12 percent.
 - 5. Wood: 15 percent.
- C. Alkalinity: Do not begin application of coatings unless surface alkalinity is within range recommended in writing by paint manufacturer. Conduct alkali testing with litmus paper on exposed plaster, cementitious, and masonry surfaces.

3.3 Preparatory Cleaning

- A. General: Use the gentlest, appropriate method necessary to clean surfaces in preparation for painting. Clean all surfaces, corners, contours, and interstices.
- B. Detergent Cleaning: Wash surfaces by hand using clean rags, sponges, and bristle brushes. Scrub surface with detergent solution and bristle brush until soil is thoroughly dislodged and can be removed by rinsing. Use small brushes to remove soil from joints and crevices. Dip brush in solution often to ensure that adequate fresh detergent is used and that surface remains wet. Rinse with water applied by clean rags or sponges.
- C. Solvent Cleaning: Use solvent cleaning to remove oil, grease, smoke, tar, and asphalt from painted or unpainted surfaces before other preparation work. Wipe surfaces with solvent using clean rags and sponges. If necessary, spot-solvent cleaning may be employed just prior to commencement of paint application, provided enough time is allowed for complete evaporation. Use clean solvent and clean rags for the final wash to ensure that all foreign materials have been removed. Do not use solvents, including primer thinner and turpentine, that leave residue.

- D. Mildew: Clean off existing mildew, algae, moss, plant material, loose paint, grease, dirt, and other debris by scrubbing with bristle brush or sponge and detergent solution. Scrub mildewed areas with mildewcide. Rinse with water applied by clean rags or sponges.
- E. Chemical Rust Removal:
1. Remove loose rust scale with specified abrasives for ferrous-metal cleaning.
 2. Apply rust remover with brushes or as recommended in writing by manufacturer.
 3. Allow rust remover to remain on surface for period recommended in writing by manufacturer or as determined by preconstruction testing. Do not allow extended dwell time.
 4. Wipe off residue with mineral spirits and either steel wool or soft rags, or clean with method recommended in writing by manufacturer to remove residue.
 5. Dry immediately with clean, soft cloths. Follow direction of grain in metal.
 6. Prime immediately to prevent rust. Do not touch cleaned metal surface until primed.
- F. Mechanical Rust Removal:
1. Remove rust with specified abrasives for ferrous-metal cleaning. Clean to bright metal.
 2. Wipe off residue with mineral spirits and either steel wool or soft rags.
 3. Dry immediately with clean, soft cloths. Follow direction of grain in metal.
 4. Prime immediately to prevent rust. Do not touch cleaned metal surface until primed.

3.4 Paint Removal

- A. General: Remove paint where indicated. Where cleaning methods have been attempted and further removal of the paint is required because of incompatible or unsatisfactory surfaces for repainting, remove paint to extent required by conditions.
1. Brushes: Use brushes that are resistant to chemicals being used.
 - a. Metal Substrates: If using wire brushes on metal, use brushes of same metal composition as metal being treated.
 - b. Wood Substrates: Do not use wire brushes.

2. Spray Equipment: Use spray equipment that provides controlled application at volume and pressure indicated, measured at nozzle. Adjust pressure and volume to ensure that spray methods do not damage surfaces.
 - a. Equip units with pressure gages.
 - b. Unless otherwise indicated, hold spray nozzle at least 6 inches from surface and apply material in horizontal, back-and-forth sweeping motion, overlapping previous strokes to produce uniform coverage.
 - c. For chemical spray application, use low-pressure tank or chemical pump suitable for chemical indicated, equipped with nozzle having a cone-shaped spray.
 - d. For water-spray application, use fan-shaped spray tip that disperses water at an angle of 25 to 50 degrees.
 - e. For heated water-spray application, use equipment capable of maintaining temperature between 140 and 160 deg F at flow rates indicated.
- B. Paint Removal with Hand Tools: Remove paint manually using hand-held scrapers, wire brushes, sandpaper, and metallic wool as appropriate for the substrate material.
- C. Paint Removal with Alkaline Paste Paint Remover:
 1. Remove loose and peeling paint using scrapers, stiff brushes, or a combination of these. Let surface dry thoroughly.
 2. Apply paint remover to dry, painted surface with brushes.
 3. Allow paint remover to remain on surface for period recommended in writing by manufacturer or as determined by preconstruction testing.
 4. Rinse with cold water applied by low-pressure spray to remove chemicals and paint residue.
 5. Use mechanical methods recommended in writing by manufacturer to remove chemicals and paint residue.
 6. Repeat process if necessary to remove all paint.
- D. Paint Removal with Low-Odor, Solvent-Type Paste Paint Remover:
 1. Remove loose and peeling paint using scrapers, stiff brushes, or a combination of these. Let surface dry thoroughly.

2. Apply thick coating of paint remover to dry, painted surface with natural-fiber cleaning brush, deep-nap roller, or large paintbrush. Apply in one or two coats according to manufacturer's written instructions.
3. Allow paint remover to remain on surface for period recommended in writing by manufacturer or as determined by preconstruction testing.
4. Rinse with cold water applied by low-pressure spray to remove chemicals and paint residue.
5. Use mechanical methods recommended in writing by manufacturer to remove chemicals and paint residue.
6. Repeat process if necessary to remove all paint.

3.5 Substrate Repair

- A. General: Repair substrate surface defects that are inconsistent with the surface appearance of adjacent materials and finishes.
- B. Wood Substrate:
 1. Repair wood defects including dents and gouges more than 1/4 inch in size and all holes and cracks by filling with wood-patching compound and sanding smooth. Reset or remove protruding fasteners.
 2. Where existing paint is allowed to remain, sand irregular buildup of paint, runs, and sags to achieve a uniformly smooth surface.
- C. Cementitious Material Substrate:
 1. General: Repair defects including dents and chips more than 1/4 inch in size and all holes and cracks by filling with cementitious patching compound and sanding smooth. Remove protruding fasteners.
 2. New and Bare Plaster: Neutralize surface of plaster with mild acid solution as recommended in writing by paint manufacturer. In lieu of acid neutralization, follow manufacturer's written instruction for primer or transition coat over alkaline plaster surfaces.
 3. Concrete, Cement Plaster, and Other Cementitious Products: Remove efflorescence, chalk, dust, dirt, grease, oils, and release agents. If surfaces are too alkaline to paint, correct this condition before painting.
- D. Gypsum-Plaster and Gypsum-Board Substrates:
 1. Repair defects including dents and chips more than 1/8 inch in size and all holes and cracks by filling with gypsum-plaster patching compound and sanding smooth. Remove protruding fasteners.

2. Rout out surface cracks to remove loose, unsound material; fill with patching compound and sand smooth.
- E. Metal Substrate:
1. Preparation: Treat repair locations by wire-brushing and solvent cleaning. Use mechanical rust removal method to clean off rust.
 2. Defects in Metal Surfaces: Repair non-load-bearing defects in existing metal surfaces, including dents and gouges more than 1/8 inch deep or 1 inch across and all holes and cracks by filling with metal-patching compound and sanding smooth. Remove burrs and protruding fasteners.
 3. Priming: Prime iron and steel surfaces immediately after repair to prevent flash rusting. Stripe paint corners, crevices, bolts, welds, and sharp edges. Apply two coats to surfaces that are inaccessible after completion of the Work.

3.6 Paint Application, General

- A. Prepare surfaces to be painted according to the Surface-Preparation Schedule and with manufacturer's written instructions for each substrate condition.
- B. Apply a transition coat over incompatible existing coatings.
- C. Metal Substrate: Stripe paint corners, crevices, bolts, welds, and sharp edges before applying full coat. Apply two coats to surfaces that are inaccessible after completion of the Work. Tint stripe coat different than the main coating and apply with brush.
- D. Blending Painted Surfaces: When painting new substrates patched into existing surfaces or touching up missing or damaged finishes, apply coating system specified for the specific substrate. Apply final finish coat over entire surface from edge to edge and corner to corner.

3.7 Field Quality Control

- A. Manufacturer's Field Service: Engage paint-remover manufacturer's factory-authorized service representative for consultation and Project-site inspection and to provide on-site assistance when requested by Architect.

3.8 Cleaning and Protection

- A. At end of each workday, remove rubbish, empty cans, rags, and other discarded materials from Project site.
- B. Protect work of other trades against damage from paint application. Correct damage to work of other trades by cleaning, repairing, replacing, and refinishing, as approved by Architect, and leave in an undamaged condition.

- C. At completion of construction activities of other trades, touch up and restore damaged or defaced painted surfaces.

3.9 Surface-Preparation Schedule

- A. General: Before painting, prepare surfaces where indicated on Drawings for painting according to applicable requirements specified in this schedule.
 - 1. Examine surfaces to evaluate each surface condition according to paragraphs below.
 - 2. Where existing degree of soiling prevents examination, preclean surface and allow it to dry before making an evaluation.
 - 3. Repair substrate defects according to "Substrate Repair" Article.
- B. Surface Preparation for MPI DSD 0 Degree of Surface Degradation:
 - 1. Surface Condition: Existing paint film in good condition and tightly adhered.
 - 2. Paint Removal: Not required.
 - 3. Preparation for Painting: Wash surface by detergent cleaning; use solvent cleaning where needed. Roughen or degloss cleaned surfaces to ensure paint adhesion according to paint manufacturer's written instructions.
- C. Surface Preparation for MPI DSD 1 Degree of Surface Degradation:
 - 1. Surface Condition: Paint film cracked or broken but adhered.
 - 2. Paint Removal: Scrape by hand-tool cleaning methods to remove loose paint until only tightly adhered paint remains.
 - 3. Preparation for Painting: Wash surface by detergent cleaning; use other cleaning methods for small areas of bare substrate if required. Roughen, degloss, and sand the cleaned surfaces to ensure paint adhesion and a smooth finish according to paint manufacturer's written instructions.
- D. Surface Preparation for MPI DSD 2 Degree of Surface Degradation:
 - 1. Surface Condition: Paint film loose, flaking, or peeling.
 - 2. Paint Removal: Remove loose, flaking, or peeling paint film by hand-tool or chemical paint-removal methods.
 - 3. Preparation for Painting: Wash surface by detergent cleaning; use solvent cleaning where needed. Use other cleaning methods for small areas of bare substrate if required. Sand surfaces to smooth remaining paint film edges. Prepare bare cleaned surface to be painted according to paint manufacturer's written instructions for substrate construction materials.

- E. Surface Preparation for MPI DSD 3 Degree of Surface Degradation:
 - 1. Surface Condition: Paint film surface indicated to have paint completely removed.
 - 2. Paint Removal: Completely remove paint film by hand-tool or chemical paint-removal methods. Remove rust.
 - 3. Preparation for Painting: Prepare bare cleaned surface according to paint manufacturer's written instructions for substrate construction materials.

- F. Surface Preparation for MPI DSD 4 Degree of Surface Degradation:
 - 1. Surface Condition: Missing material, small holes and openings, and deteriorated or corroded substrate.
 - 2. Substrate Preparation: Repair, replace, and treat substrate according to "Substrate Repair" Article and requirements in other Specification Sections.
 - 3. Preparation for Painting: Sand substrate surfaces to smooth remaining paint film edges and prepare according to paint manufacturer's written instructions for substrate construction materials. Remove rust.
 - 4. Painting: Paint as required for MPI DSD 2 degree of surface degradation.

3.10 Exterior Maintenance Repainting Schedule

- A. Ferrous Metal Substrates: Iron railing, hollow metal door and window frames
 - 1. Alkyd System: MPI REX 5.1D system over a transition coat.
 - a. Prime Coat: For MPI DSD 1 degree of surface degradation, touch up with topcoat.
 - b. Prime Coat: For MPI DSD 2 degree of surface degradation, spot prime with Primer, Metal, Surface Tolerant, MPI #23.
 - c. Prime Coat: For MPI DSD 3 degree of surface degradation, fully prime coat with Primer, Metal, Surface Tolerant, MPI #23.
 - d. Intermediate Coat: Alkyd, exterior, matching topcoat
 - e. Topcoat: Alkyd, exterior, semigloss (Gloss Level 5), MPI #94.
 - f. Color: Match existing colors or colors indicated on Drawings.

3.11 Interior Maintenance Repainting Schedule

- A. Ferrous Metal Substrates: Iron railing and:
1. Latex System: MPI RIN 5.1N system over a transition coat.
 - a. Prime Coat: For MPI DSD 1 degree of surface degradation, touch up with topcoat.
 - b. Prime Coat: For MPI DSD 2 degree of surface degradation, spot prime with Primer, Metal, Surface Tolerant, MPI #23.
 - c. Prime Coat: For MPI DSD 2 degree of surface degradation, spot prime with Primer, Alkyd, Anti-Corrosive for Metal, MPI #79.
 - d. Prime Coat: For MPI DSD 3 degree of surface degradation, fully prime coat with Primer, Metal, Surface Tolerant, MPI #23.
 - e. Intermediate Coat: Latex matching topcoat.
 - f. Topcoat: Latex, interior, flat (Gloss Level 1), MPI #53.
 - g. Topcoat: Latex, interior (Gloss Level 2), MPI #44.
 - h. Color: Match existing colors or colors indicated on Drawings.

END OF SECTION