

DELAWARE TECHNICAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE

SPECIFICATIONS
FOR

STUDENT SUCCESS CENTER – BID PACK ‘C’

AT

DTCC – GEORGE CAMPUS – EAST BUILDING
300 N. ORANGE STREET
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE 19801

PREPARED BY

TETRA TECH
240 CONTINENTAL DRIVE
SUITE 200
NEWARK, DE 19713

Tt PROJECT # 200-35157-19002

RE-ISSUE FOR BIDDING

May 8, 2020

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END OF SECTION 00 01 15

CONTRACTOR: _____

SUBMITTAL DATE ____/____/____

- Check following as applicable:
 First Submission
 Re-submission

ARCHITECT: Tetra Tech

RESERVED FOR USE BY TETRA TECH

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Architect's
 Project No.: _____
 Proj. Name: _____
 Location: _____

Architect/Engineer's review of this submittal is only to determine if the items covered by the submittal will conform to the Contract Documents and be compatible with the design concept of the completed Project. Architect/Engineer's review does not extend to means, methods, techniques, sequences, or procedures of construction or to safety precautions or programs incident thereto. Architect/Engineer's review of this submittal does not relieve Contractor from responsibility for any variation from the requirements of the Contract Documents unless Architect/Engineer has given written approval of each such variation by specific written notation thereof incorporated in or accompanying this submittal. Contractor is responsible for complying with the requirements of the Contract Documents and is referred to the General Conditions for more detail regarding the Contractor's responsibilities for Submittals.

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Specification Section No. _____
 A/E Submittal No. _____
 Name of Product: _____

 Name of Manufacturer: _____

NO EXCEPTIONS NOTED	
EXCEPTIONS NOTED – SEE COMMENTS	
REVISE AND RESUBMIT	
REJECTED	
RECEIPT ACKNOWLEDGED – FOR INFORMATION ONLY	

SUBCONTRACTOR

SUPPLIER

RELATIONSHIP TO STRUCTURE

Building
 Name _____

 (Room #) (Room Name)
 Contract Drawing No.: _____

Tetra Tech

By: _____ Date: _____

DEVIATION FROM CONTRACT DOCUMENTS: _____

CONTRACTOR COMMENTS: _____

ARCHITECT'S COMMENTS : _____

CONTRACTOR'S STAMP

CONTRACTOR 'S CERTIFICATION

I CERTIFY THAT THIS SUBMITTAL HAS BEEN REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY THE CONTRACTOR IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE GENERAL CONDITIONS.

BY _____

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Section 01 80 00 - SCHEDULE OF SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

P – Perform these Special Inspections tasks for each welded joint or member. (AISC 360 & AISC 341)

O – Observe these Special Inspections items on a random daily basis. Operations need not be delayed pending these inspections. (AISC 360 & AISC 341)

D – Document, with a report, that the work has been performed in accordance with the contract documents. (AISC 341)

C – Continuous Special Inspections is the constant monitoring of specific tasks by a special inspector. These inspections must be carried out continuously over the duration of the particular tasks. (IBC)

P – Periodic Special Inspections is Special Inspections by the special inspector who is intermittently present where the work to be inspected has been or is being performed. (IBC)

STRUCTURAL STEEL

PRIOR TO WELDING (Table N5.4-1, AISC 360-10 & TABLE J6-1, AISC 341-10)				
Required	Task	Perform	Observe	Description
☒	1. Verify welding procedures (WPS) and consumable certificates	P	-	
☒	2. Material identification (Type/Grade)	-	O	
☒	3. Welder identification system	-	O	A system shall be maintained by which a welder who has welded a joint or member can be identified. Stamps, if used, shall be the low-stress dye type.
☒	4. Fit-up groove welds (including joint geometry)	-	O	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint preparation • Dimensions (alignment, root opening, root face, bevel) • Cleanliness (condition of steel surfaces) • Tacking (tack weld quality and location) • Backing type and fit (if applicable)
☒	5. Configuration and finish of access holes	-	O	
☒	6. Fit-up of fillet welds	-	O	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dimensions (alignment, gaps at root) • Cleanliness (condition of steel surfaces) • Tacking (tack weld quality and location)

STRUCTURAL STEEL

DURING WELDING (Table N5.4-2, AISC 360-10 & TABLE J6-2, AISC 341-10)				
Required	Task	Perform	Observe	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Use of qualified welders	-	O	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Control and handling of welding consumables	-	O	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Packaging • Exposure control.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. No welding over cracked tack welds	-	O	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4. Environmental conditions	-	O	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wind speed within limits • Precipitation and temperature
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5. WPS followed	-	O	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settings on welding equipment • Travel speed • Selected welding materials • Shielding gas type/flow rate • Preheat applied • Interpass temperature maintained (min./max.) • Proper position (F, V, H, OH) • Intermix of filler metals avoided unless approved
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6. Welding techniques	-	O	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpass and final cleaning • Each pass within profile limitations • Each pass meets quality requirements

STRUCTURAL STEEL

AFTER WELDING (TABLE N5.4-3, AISC 360-10 & TABLE J6-3, AISC 341-10):				
Required	Task	Perform	Observe	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Welds cleaned	-	O	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Size, length, and location of welds	P	-	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. Welds meet visual acceptance criteria	P	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crack prohibition • Weld/base-metal fusion • Crater cross section • Weld profiles • Weld size • Undercut • Porosity
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4. Arc strikes	P	-	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5. k-area	P	-	When welding of doubler plates, continuity plates or stiffeners has been performed in the k-area, visually inspect the web k-area for cracks within 3 in. of the weld.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6. Backing removed and weld tabs removed (if required)	P	-	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7. Backing removed, weld tabs removed and finished, and fillet welds added (if required)	P/D	-	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	8. Placement of reinforcing or contouring fillet welds (if required)	P/D	-	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	9. Repair activities	P	-	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	10. Document acceptance or rejection of welded joint/member	P	-	

STRUCTURAL STEEL

NONDESTRUCTIVE TESTING (SECTION N5.5, AISC 360-10 & SECTION J6.2, AISC 341-10):				
Required	Task	Perform	Observe	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. CJP welds (Risk Cat. II)	-	O	Ultrasonic testing shall be performed on 10% of CJP groove welds in butt, T- and corner joints subject to transversely applied tension loading in materials 5/16-inch thick or greater. Testing rate must be increased if > 5% of welds tested have unacceptable defects.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. CJP welds (Risk Cat. III, IV or V)	-	O	Ultrasonic testing shall be performed on all CJP groove welds in butt, T- and corner joints subject to transversely applied tension loading in materials 5/16-inch thick or greater.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. CJP welds	-	O	Ultrasonic testing shall be performed on 100% of CJP groove welds in materials 5/16-inch or greater. Magnetic particle testing shall be performed on 25% of all beam-to-column CJP groove welds.
<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Access holes (flange > 2")	-	O	Thermally cut surfaces of access holes shall be MT or PT when the flange thickness exceeds 2 in. for rolled shapes, or when the web thickness exceeds 2 in. for built-up shapes. Any cracks shall be deemed unacceptable regardless of size or location.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5. Welded joints subject to fatigue	-	O	Radiographic or Ultrasonically inspect welded joints identified on the contract documents to be subject to fatigue per sections 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 6.1, 6.2, and 6.3 of Table A-3.1, AISC 360-10.

STRUCTURAL STEEL

NONDESTRUCTIVE TESTING (SECTION N5.5, AISC 360-10 & SECTION J6.2, AISC 341-10):				
Required	Task	Perform	Observe	Description
☒	6. K-area NDT	P	-	Where welding of doubler plates, continuity plates or stiffeners has been performed in the k-area, the web shall be tested for cracks using magnetic particle testing (MT). The MT inspection area shall include the k-area base metal within 3-inches of the weld. The MT shall be performed no sooner than 48 hours following completion of the welding.
☒	7. Base metal NDT for lamellar tearing and laminations	-	O	After joint completion, base metal thicker than 1 1/2 in. loaded in tension in the through-thickness direction in tee and corner joints, where the connected material is greater than 3/4 in. and contains CJP groove welds, shall be ultrasonically tested for discontinuities behind and adjacent to the fusion line of such welds.
☒	8. Beam cope and access hole	-	O	At welded splices and connections, thermally cut surfaces of beam copes and access holes shall be tested using magnetic particle testing or penetrant testing, when the flange thickness exceeds 1 1/2 in. for rolled shapes, or when the web thickness exceeds 1 1/2 in. for built-up shapes.
☒	9. Reduced beam section repair	-	O	Magnetic particle testing shall be performed on any weld and adjacent area of the reduced beam section (RBS) cut surface that has been repaired by welding, or on the base metal of the RBS cut surface if a sharp notch has been removed by grinding.
☒	10. Weld tab removal sites	-	O	At the end of welds where weld tabs have been removed, magnetic particle testing shall be performed on the same beam-to-column joints receiving UT.

STRUCTURAL STEEL

PRIOR TO BOLTING (TABLE N5.6-1, AISC 360-10 & TABLE J7-1, AISC 341-10):				
Required	Task	Perform	Observe	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Manufacture's certification available for fastener materials	P	-	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Fasteners marked in accordance with ASTM requirements	-	O	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. Proper fasteners selected for joint detail (grade, type, bolt length if threads are to be excluded from shear plane)	-	O	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4. Proper bolting procedure selected for joint detail	-	O	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5. Connecting elements, including appropriate faying surface condition and hole preparation, if specified, meet applicable requirements	-	O	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6. Pre-installation verification testing by installation personnel observed and documented for fastener assemblies and methods used	-	O	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7. Proper storage provided for bolts, nuts, washers, and other fastener components	-	O	

STRUCTURAL STEEL

DURING BOLTING (TABLE N5.6-2, AISC 360-10 & TABLE J7-2, AISC 341-10):				
Required	Task	Perform	Observe	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Fastener assemblies of suitable condition, paced in all holes and washers (if required) are positioned as required	-	O	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Joint brought to the snug-tight condition prior to pretensioning operations	-	O	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. Fastener component not turned by the wrench prevented from rotating	-	O	
<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Fasteners are pretensioned in accordance with RCSC Specification, progressing systematically from the most rigid point toward the free edges	-	O	
AFTER BOLTING (TABLE N5.6-3, AISC 360-10 & TABLE J7-3, AISC 341-10):				
Required	Task	Perform	Observe	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	Document acceptance or rejection of bolted connections	P	-	
OTHER STEEL INSPECTIONS (SECTION N5.7, AISC 360-10):				
Required	Task	Perform	Observe	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Anchor rods and other embedments supporting structural steel	P	-	Verify the diameter, grade, type, and length of the anchor rod or embedded item, and the extent or depth of embedment prior to placement of concrete.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Fabricated steel or erected steel frame	-	O	Verify compliance with the details shown on the construction documents, such as braces, stiffeners, member locations and proper application of joint details at each connection.

STRUCTURAL STEEL

OTHER STEEL INSPECTIONS (Tables J8-1 & J10-1, AISC 341-10):				
Required	Task	Perform	Observe	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Reduced beam sections (RBS)	P/D	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contour and finish • Dimensional tolerances
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Protected zones	P/D	-	No holes or unapproved attachments made by fabricator or erector
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. H-piles	P/D	-	No holes or unapproved attachments made by the responsible contractor
STEEL ELEMENTS OF COMPOSITE CONSTRUCTION PRIOR TO CONCRETE PLACEMENT (TABLE N6.1, AISC 360-10):				
Required	Task	Perform	Observe	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Placement and installation of steel deck	P	-	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Placement and installation of steel headed stud anchors	P	-	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. Document acceptance or rejection of steel elements	P	-	
COMPOSITE STRUCTURES PRIOR TO CONCRETE PLACEMENT (TABLE J9-1, AISC 341-10):				
Required	Task	Perform	Observe	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Material identification of reinforcing steel (Type/Grade)	-	O	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Determination of carbon equivalent for reinforcing steel other than ASTM A706	-	O	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. Proper reinforcing steel size, spacing and orientation	-	O	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4. Reinforcing steel has not been rebent in the field	-	O	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5. Reinforcing steel has been tied and supported as required	-	O	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6. Required reinforcing steel clearances have been provided	-	O	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7. Composite member has required size	-	O	

STRUCTURAL STEEL

COMPOSITE STRUCTURES DURING CONCRETE PLACEMENT (TABLE J9-2, AISC 341-10):				
Required	Task	Perform	Observe	Description
☒	1. Concrete: Material identification (mix design, compressive strength, maximum large aggregate size, maximum slump)	-	O/D	
☒	2. Limits on water added at the truck or pump	-	O/D	
☒	3. Proper placement techniques to limit segregation	-	O	

STEEL CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN STRUCTURAL STEEL

STEEL ROOF AND FLOOR DECKS (IBC TABLE 1705.2.2):				
Required	Task	Continuous	Periodic	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Material verification of cold-formed steel deck	-	P	Confirm that identification markings are provided to conform to ASTM standards specified on approved construction documents. Verify material with manufacturer’s certified test reports.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Floor and roof deck welds	-	P	Visual inspection to confirm that welds meet acceptance criteria of AWS D1.3 and verify welder qualifications.
WELDING OF REINFORCING STEEL (IBC TABLE 1705.2.2):				
Required	Task	Continuous	Periodic	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Verification of weldability	-	P	Verify weldability of reinforcing steel, other than ASTM A 706 based upon carbon equivalent and in accordance with AWS D1.4.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Reinforcing steel resisting flexural and axial forces in intermediate or special moment frames, and boundary elements of special structural walls	C	-	Visually inspect all welds in accordance with AWS D1.4.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. Shear reinforcement	C	-	Visually inspect all welds in accordance with AWS D1.4.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4. Other reinforcing steel	-	P	Visually inspect all welds in accordance with AWS D1.4.

STEEL CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN STRUCTURAL STEEL

COLD FORMED STEEL (IBC 1705.2.2, 1705.10, 1705.11):				
Required	Task	Continuous	Periodic	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Trusses spanning 60-feet or greater	-	P	Verify that temporary and permanent truss bracing is installed in accordance with approved truss package.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Cold-formed steel light-frame construction welded connections (*, **)	-	P	Visually inspect all welds within the main wind force or seismic force resisting system in accordance with AWS D1.4.
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Cold-formed steel light-frame construction mechanical connections (*, **)	-	P	Visually inspect all screw attachment, bolting, anchoring and other fastening of components within the main wind force or seismic force resisting system including shear walls, braces, diaphragms, collectors (drag struts) and hold-downs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Cold-formed steel connections (#)	-	P	Verify proper welding operations, screw attachment, bolting, anchoring and other fastening of components within the progressive collapse resisting system, including horizontal tie force elements, vertical tie force elements and bridging elements.

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

IBC TABLE 1705.3, 1705.12.1:				
Required	Task	Continuous	Periodic	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Reinforcing steel, including prestressing tendons	-	P	Verify prior to placing concrete that reinforcing is of specified type, grade and size; that it is free of oil, dirt and rust; that it is located and spaced properly; that hooks, bends, ties, stirrups and supplemental reinforcement are placed correctly; that lap lengths, stagger and offsets are provided; and that all mechanical connections are installed per the manufacturer's instructions and/or evaluation report.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Anchors cast in concrete	-	P	Verify prior to placing concrete that cast in anchors have proper embedment, spacing and edge distance.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. Post-installed anchors or dowels	C		Inspect all post-installed anchors/dowels as required by the approved ICC-ES report.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4. Use of required mix design	-	P	Verify that all mixes used comply with the approved construction documents
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5. Concrete slump, air content, and temperature	C	-	At the time fresh concrete is sampled to fabricate specimens for strength test verify these tests are performed.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6. Concrete & shotcrete placement	C	-	Verify proper application techniques are used during concrete conveyance and depositing avoids segregation or contamination. Verify that concrete is properly consolidated.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7. Curing temperature and techniques	-	P	Inspect curing , cold weather protection and hot weather protection procedures.
<input type="checkbox"/>	8. Pre-stressed concrete	C	-	Verify application of prestressing forces and grouting of bonded prestressing tendons in the seismic force-resisting system.

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

IBC TABLE 1705.3, 1705.12.1:				
Required	Task	Continuous	Periodic	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	9. Erection of precast concrete	-	P	Verify that all precast elements are lifted, assembled and braced in accordance with the approved construction documents.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	10. In-situ concrete strength verification	-	P	Prior to the removal of shores and forms or the stressing of post-tensioned tendons verify that adequate strength has been achieved.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	11. Formwork	-	P	Inspect the forms to ensure that they are placed plumb and conform to the shapes, lines, and dimensions of the members as required by the approved construction documents.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	12. Reinforcement complying with ASTM A 615 in special moment frames, special structural walls and coupling beams (**)	-	P	Verify that ASTM A 615 reinforcing steel used in these areas complies with ACI 318: 21.1.5.2 by means of certified mill test reports. If this reinforcing steel is to be welded chemical tests shall be performed in accordance with ACI 318: 3.5.2.
<input type="checkbox"/>	13. Reinforcement placement within progressive collapse resisting system (#)	C	-	Visual inspect reinforcing steel placement with a particular emphasis on reinforcing steel anchorages, laps and other details within the progressive collapse resisting system, including horizontal tie force elements, vertical tie force elements and bridging elements.

MASONRY CONSTRUCTION – LEVEL B

PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION (SPEC ARTICLE 1.5, TMS-602/ACI 530.1-11):				
Required	Task	Continuous	Periodic	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Review material certificates, mix designs, test results and construction procedures	-	P	Verify that materials conform to the requirements of the approved construction documents.
AS CONSTRUCTION BEGINS (TABLE 1.19.2, TMS-402/ACI 530-11):				
Required	Task	Continuous	Periodic	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Proportions of site-prepared mortar	-	P	Verify that mortar is of the type and color specified on the construction documents, that it conforms to ASTM C 270, and that it is mixed in accordance with Article 2.6 A of TMS-602/ACI 530.1.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Construction of mortar joints	-	P	Verify that mortar joints comply with Article 3.3 B of TMS-602/ACI 530.1.
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Grade and size of prestressing tendons and anchorages	-	P	Verify that prestressing tendons comply with Article 2.4 B of TMS-602/ACI 530.1 and that anchorages, couplers, and end blocks comply with Article 2.4 H.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4. Location of reinforcement, connectors, and prestressing tendons and anchorages	-	P	Verify that reinforcement is placed in accordance with Article 3.4 of TMS-602/ACI 530.1. Prestressing tendons shall be placed per Article 3.6 A.
<input type="checkbox"/>	5. Prestressing technique	-	P	Verify that prestressing technique complies with Article 3.6 B of TMS-602/ACI 530.1.
<input type="checkbox"/>	6. Properties of thin-bed mortar for AAC masonry	C	P	Verify that mortar complies with Article 2.1 C of TMS-602/ACI 530.1. Continuous inspection for the first 5000 square feet of wall and periodic for all following applications.

MASONRY CONSTRUCTION – LEVEL B

PRIOR TO GROUTING (TABLE 1.19.2, TMS-402/ACI 530-11):				
Required	Task	Continuous	Periodic	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Grout space	-	P	Verify that grout space is free of mortar droppings, debris, loose aggregate, and other deleterious materials and that cleanouts are provided per Article 3.2 D and 3.2 F of TMS-602/ACI 530.1.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Grade, type, and size of reinforcement and anchor bolts, and prestressing tendons and anchorages	-	P	Verify that reinforcement, joint reinforcement, wall ties, anchor bolts and veneer anchors comply with the approved construction documents and Section 1.16 of TMS 402/ACI 530.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. Placement of reinforcement, connectors, and prestressing tendons and anchorages	-	P	Verify that reinforcement, joint reinforcement, wall ties, anchor bolts and veneer anchors are installed in accordance with the approved construction documents and Articles 3.2 E, 3.4, and 3.6 A of TMS 602/ACI 530.1.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4. Proportions of site-prepared grout and prestressing grout for bonded tendons	-	P	Verify that grout is proportioned per ASTM C 476 and has a slump between 8-11 inches. Self-consolidated grout shall not be proportioned onsite.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5. Construction of mortar joints	-	P	Verify that mortar joints are placed in accordance with Article 3.3 B of TMS 602/ACI 530.1.

MASONRY CONSTRUCTION – LEVEL B

DURING MASONRY CONSTRUCTION (TABLE 1.19.2, TMS-402/ACI 530-11):				
Required	Task	Continuous	Periodic	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Size and location of structural elements	-	P	Verify the locations of structural elements with respect to the approved plans and confirm that tolerances meet the requirements of Article 3.3 F of TMS 602/ACI 530.1.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Type, size, and location of anchors, including other details of anchorage of masonry to structural members, frames, or other construction.	-	P	Verify that correct anchorages and connections are provided per the approved plans and Sections 1.16.4.3 and 1.17.1 of TMS 402/ACI 530.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. Welding of reinforcement	C	-	Verify welded reinforcement meet the requirements of Section 2.1.7.7.2, 3.3.3.4(c), and 8.3.3.4(b) of TMS 402/ACI 530.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4. Preparation, construction, and protection of masonry during cold weather (<40°F) or hot weather (>90°F).	-	P	Verify that cold-weather construction is performed in accordance with Article 1.8 C of TMS 602/ACI 530.1 and hot weather construction per Article 1.8 D of TMS 602/ACI 530.1.
<input type="checkbox"/>	5. Application and measurement of prestressing force	C	-	Verify the proper prestressing force is applied per Article 3.6 B of TMS 602/ACI 530.1.
<input type="checkbox"/>	6. Placement of grout and prestressing grout for bonded tendons is in compliance	C	-	Verify placement of grout is done in accordance with Article 3.5 of TMS 602/ACI 530.1 and placement of grout for bonded tendons is in accordance with Article 3.6 C of TMS 602/ACI 530.1.
<input type="checkbox"/>	7. Placement of AAC masonry units and construction of thin-bed mortar joints	C	P	Verify that mortar is placed in accordance with Article 3.3 B.8 of TMS-602/ACI 530.1. Continuous inspection for the first 5000 square feet of wall and periodic for all following applications.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	8. Observation of grout specimens, mortar specimens, and/or prisms	-	P	Confirm that specimens/prisms are performed as required by Article 1.4 of TMS-602/ACI 530.1.

MASONRY CONSTRUCTION – LEVEL B

MINIMUM TESTING (TABLE 1.19.2, TMS-402/ACI 530-11):				
Required	Task	Continuous	Periodic	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Verification of Slump Flow and Visual Stability Index (VSI) for self-consolidating grout	-	-	Compressive strength tests should be performed in accordance with ASTM C 1019 for slump flow and ASTM C 1611 for VSI.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Verification of f'_m and f'_{AAC}	-	-	Determine the compressive strength for each wythe by the “unit strength method” or by the “prism test method” as specified in Article 1.4 B of TMS 602/ACI 530.1 prior to construction.

MASONRY CONSTRUCTION – LEVEL C

PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION (ARTICLE 1.5, TMS-602/ACI 530.1-11):				
Required	Task	Continuous	Periodic	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	Review material certificates, mix designs, test results and construction procedures	-	P	Verify that materials conform to the requirements of the approved construction documents.
AS CONSTRUCTION BEGINS (TABLE 1.19.3, TMS-402/ACI 530-11):				
Required	Task	Continuous	Periodic	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Proportions of site-mixed mortar	-	P	Verify that mortar is of the type and color specified on the construction documents, that it conforms to ASTM C 270, and that it is mixed in accordance with Article 2.6 A of TMS-602/ACI 530.1.
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Placement of masonry units & construction of mortar joints	-	P	Verify that mortar joints comply with Article 3.3 B of TMS-602/ACI 530.1.
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Properties of thin-bed mortar for AAC masonry	C	-	Verify that mortar complies with Article 2.1 C of TMS-602/ACI 530.1.
PRIOR TO GROUTING (TABLE 1.19.3, TMS-402/ACI 530-11):				
Required	Task	Continuous	Periodic	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Grout space prior to grouting	C	-	Verify that grout space is free of mortar droppings, debris, loose aggregate, and other deleterious materials and that cleanouts are provided per Article 3.2 D and 3.2 F of TMS-602/ACI 530.1.
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Grade, type, and size of reinforcement and anchor bolts, and prestressing tendons and anchorages	-	P	Verify that reinforcement, joint reinforcement, wall ties, anchor bolts and veneer anchors comply with the approved construction documents and Section 1.16 of TMS 402/ACI 530.
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Proportions of site-mixed grout and prestressing grout for bonded tendons	-	P	Verify that grout is proportioned per ASTM C 476 and has a slump between 8-11 inches. Self-consolidated grout shall not be proportioned onsite.
<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Placement of reinforcement, connectors, and prestressing tendons and anchorages	C	-	Verify that reinforcement, joint reinforcement, wall ties, anchor bolts and veneer anchors are installed in accordance with the approved construction documents and Articles 3.2 E, 3.4, and 3.6 A of TMS 602/ACI 530.1.

MASONRY CONSTRUCTION – LEVEL C

DURING MASONRY CONSTRUCTION (TABLE 1.19.3, TMS-402/ACI 530-11):				
Required	Task	Continuous	Periodic	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Size and location of structural elements	-	P	Verify the locations of structural elements with respect to the approved plans and confirm that tolerances meet the requirements of Article 3.3 F of TMS 602/ACI 530.1-11.
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Type, size, and location of anchors, including other details of anchorage of masonry to structural members, frames, or other construction.	C	-	Verify that correct anchorages and connections are provided per the approved plans and Sections 1.16.4.3 and 1.17.1 of TMS 402/ACI 530-11.
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Welding of reinforcement	C	-	Verify welded reinforcement meet the requirements of Section 2.1.7.7.2, 3.3.3.4(c), and 8.3.3.4(b) of TMS 402/ACI 530.
<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Preparation, construction, and protection of masonry during cold weather (<40°F) or hot weather (>90°F).	-	P	Verify that cold-weather construction is performed in accordance with Article 1.8 C of TMS 602/ACI 530.1 and hot weather construction per Article 1.8 D of TMS 602/ACI 530.1.
<input type="checkbox"/>	5. Application and measurement of prestressing force	C	-	Verify the proper prestressing force is applied per Article 3.6 B of TMS 602/ACI 530.1.
<input type="checkbox"/>	6. Placement of grout and prestressing grout for bonded tendons is in compliance	C	-	Verify placement of grout is done in accordance with Article 3.5 of TMS 602/ACI 530.1 and placement of grout for bonded tendons is in accordance with Article 3.6 C of TMS 602/ACI 530.1.
<input type="checkbox"/>	7. Placement of AAC masonry units and construction of thin-bed mortar joints	C	-	Verify that mortar is placed in accordance with Article 3.3 B.8 of TMS-602/ACI 530.1-11.
<input type="checkbox"/>	8. Observation of grout specimens, mortar specimens, and/or prisms	C	-	Confirm that specimens/prisms are performed as required by Article 1.4 of TMS-602/ACI 530.1-11.

MASONRY CONSTRUCTION – LEVEL C

MINIMUM TESTING (TABLE 1.19.3, TMS-402/ACI 530-11):				
Required	Task	Continuous	Periodic	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Verification of Slump Flow and Visual Stability Index (VSI) for self-consolidating grout	-	-	Compressive strength tests should be performed in accordance with ASTM C 1019 for slump flow and ASTM C 1611 for VSI.
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Verification of f'_m and f'_{AAC}	-	-	Determine the compressive strength for each wythe by the “unit strength method” or by the “prism test method” as specified in Article 1.4 B of TMS 602/ACI 530.1 prior to construction and every 5000 square feet during construction.
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Verification of proportions of materials in premixed or pre-blended mortar and grout	-	-	Verify that proportions for mortar meet ASTM C 270 and proportions for grout meet ASTM C 476.

WOOD CONSTRUCTION

IBC 1705.5, 1705.10.1 & 1705.11.2				
Required	Task	Continuous	Periodic	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. High-load diaphragms	-	P	Verify thickness and grade of sheathing, size of framing members at panel edges, nail/staple diameters and length, and the number of fastener lines and fastener spacing are per approved plans.
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Metal-plate-connected wood trusses spanning 60 feet or greater	-	P	Verify that temporary and permanent truss bracing is installed in accordance with approved truss package.
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Field Gluing (*, **)	C	-	Inspect all field gluing of structural wood element within the main wind-force resisting system.
<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Nailing, bolting, anchoring and other fastening of components (*, **)	-	P	If fasteners within the main wind-force resisting system are spaced less than 4-inches, verify that proper nailing, bolting, anchoring and other fastening of shear walls, diaphragms, drag struts, braces, and holdowns.
<input type="checkbox"/>	5. Nailing, bolting, anchoring and other fastening of components (#)	-	P	Verify proper nailing, bolting, anchoring, and other fastening components within the progressive collapse resisting system, including horizontal tie force elements, vertical tie force elements and bridging elements.

SOILS CONSTRUCTION

IBC TABLE 1705.6				
Required	Task	Continuous	Periodic	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Foundation bearing capacity	-	P	Verify the materials below foundations are adequate to achieve the design bearing capacity.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Excavations	-	P	Verify the excavations are extended to the proper depth and have reached proper material.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. Perform classification and testing of compacted fill materials	-	P	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4. Compacted fill material	C	-	Verify the use of proper materials, densities and lift thicknesses during placement and compaction of compacted fill.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5. Subgrade	-	P	Prior to placement of compacted fill, observe sub-grade and verify that site has been prepared properly.

DRIVEN DEEP FOUNDATIONS

IBC TABLE 1705.7				
Required	Task	Continuous	Periodic	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Verify element materials, sizes and lengths comply with the construction documents	C	-	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Determine capacities of test elements and conduct necessary load tests, as required	C	-	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. Observe drilling operations and maintain complete and accurate records for each element	C	-	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4. Verify placement locations & plumbness, confirm type & size of hammer, record number of blows per foot of penetration, determine required penetrations to achieve design capacity, record tip and butt elevations and document any damage to foundation element	C	-	
<input type="checkbox"/>	5. Steel piles	-	-	Inspect per STRUCTURAL STEEL schedule
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6. Concrete elements and concrete-filled elements.	-	-	Inspect per CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION schedule
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7. Specialty piles	-	-	Perform additional inspection as determined by the DOR.

CAST-IN-PLACE DEEP FOUNDATIONS

IBC TABLE 1705.8				
Required	Task	Continuous	Periodic	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Observe drilling operations and maintain complete and accurate records for each element	C	-	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Verify placement locations and plumbness, confirm element diameters, bell diameters (if applicable), lengths, embedment into bedrock (if applicable) and adequate end-bearing strata capacity. Record concrete or grout volumes.	C	-	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. Perform additional inspections for concrete elements.	-	-	Inspect per CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION schedule

HELICAL PILE FOUNDATIONS

IBC 1705.9				
Required	Task	Continuous	Periodic	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	Record installation equipment used, pile dimensions, tip elevations, final depth, and final installation torque	C	-	

SPRAYED FIRE-RESISTANT MATERIALS (SFRM)

IBC 1705.13				
Required	Task	Continuous	Periodic	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Surface condition	-	P	Prior to application confirm that surface has been prepared per the approved fire-resistance design and manufacturer’s instructions.
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Application	-	P	Prior to application confirm that the substrate meets the minimum ambient temperature per the approved fire-resistance design and manufacturer’s instructions.
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Material thickness	-	P	Verify that the thickness of the SFRM to structural elements is not less than the thickness require by the fire-resistant design in more than 10 percent of the measurement, but in no case less than minimum allowable thickness required by 1705.13.4.1.
<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Material density	-	P	Verify that the density of the SFRM to structural elements is not less than the density specified in the fire-resistant design.
<input type="checkbox"/>	5. Bond strength	-	P	Verify cohesive/adhesive bond strength of the cured SFRM applied to the structural elements is not less than 150 psf.

MASTIC AND INTUMESCENT FIRE-RESISTANT COATINGS (IBC 1705.14)

IBC 1705.14				
Required	Task	Continuous	Periodic	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Surface preparation	-	P	Prior to application confirm that surface temperature and substrate are acceptable in accordance with AWCI 12-B.
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Thickness	-	P	Final thickness of coating must be verified in multiple locations prior to applying top coat per AWCI 12-B.

EXTERIOR INSULATION AND FINISH SYSTEMS (EIFS)

IBC 1705.15				
Required	Task	Continuous	Periodic	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	Material and installation	C	-	Verify that water-resistive barrier, complying with ASTM E 2570, is installed appropriately over a sheathing substrate.

FIRE-RESISTANT PENETRATIONS AND JOINTS

IBC 1705.16				
Required	Task	Continuous	Periodic	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Penetration firestops	-	P	Listed systems shall be inspected in accordance with ASTM E 2174.
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Fire-resistant joint systems	-	P	Listed systems shall be inspected in accordance with ASTM E 2393.

SMOKE CONTROL

IBC 1705.17				
Required	Task	Continuous	Periodic	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Verify device locations and perform leakage testing	-	P	Perform during erection of ductwork and prior to concealment.
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Pressure difference testing, flow measurements and detection and control verification	-	P	Perform prior to occupancy and after sufficient completion.

ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS

IBC 1705.10.3, 1705.11.5 & 1705.11.7				
Required	Task	Continuous	Periodic	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Roof and wall cladding (*)	-	P	Verify appropriate materials, fasteners and attachment at commencement of work and at completion.
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Erection and fastening of exterior cladding or interior and exterior veneers (**)	-	P	Verify appropriate materials, fasteners and attachment at commencement of work and at completion. (Not required if height is less than 30 feet or weight is less than 5psf).
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Erection and fastening of interior and exterior nonbearing walls (**)	-	P	Verify appropriate materials, fasteners and attachment at commencement of work and at completion. (Not required if height is less than 30 feet or weight is less than 15psf).
<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Access floors (**)	-	P	Verify that anchorage complies with approved construction documents. Inspection of post-installed anchors shall comply with approved ICC-ES report.
<input type="checkbox"/>	5. Storage racks (**)	-	P	Verify that anchorage complies with approved construction documents. Inspection of post-installed anchors shall comply with approved ICC-ES report.

MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS

IBC 1705.11.4, 1705.11.6 & 1705.12.3 and UFC 3-301-01				
Required	Task	Continuous	Periodic	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Anchorage of emergency or standby power systems (**)	-	P	Verify that anchorage complies with approved construction documents.
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Anchorage of electrical equipment not part of emergency or standby power systems (**)	-	P	Verify that anchorage complies with approved construction documents.
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Installation of piping systems carrying hazardous materials and their associated mechanical units (**)	-	P	Verify that installation and restraint comply with approved construction documents.
<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Installation of HVAC ductwork containing hazardous materials (**)	-	P	Verify that installation and restraint comply with approved construction documents.
<input type="checkbox"/>	5. Installation of vibration isolation systems having a clearance of less than 1/4 inch between the equipment support frame and restraint	-	P	Verify that installation complies with approved construction documents and manufacturer's recommendations.
<input type="checkbox"/>	6. Designated seismic systems	-	P	Confirm that manufacturer's certificate of compliance conforms to the requirements of Section 13.2 of ASCE 7. Verify that the label, anchorage or mounting conforms to the manufacturer's certificate of compliance.
	7. Designated seismic system equipment verification	-	P	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify model number and serial number are in conformance with the Project Specific Seismic Qualification (PSSQ). • Verify Tag ID is correct and installed per specifications.
	8. Designated seismic system equipment mounting	-	P	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify that anchor base bolting is installed per PSSQ. • Verify that equipment bracing is installed per PSSQ. • Verify that bracing attachments are installed per PSSQ.

MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS

IBC 1705.11.4, 1705.11.6 & 1705.12.3 and UFC 3-301-01				
Required	Task	Continuous	Periodic	Description
	9. Designated seismic system utility conduit/piping	-	P	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verify that conduit/piping is connected to the equipment per PSSQ (flex or rigid) Verify that conduit/piping is seismically supported independently of equipment and in accordance with PSSQ support requirements.
	10. Designated seismic system clearance	-	P	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjacent equipment – Verify that there is adequate gap to eliminate the possibility of pounding. Conduit/piping – Verify that there is adequate gap to eliminate possibility of pounding.

SEISMICALLY ISOLATED STRUCTURES

IBC 1705.11.8				
Required	Task	Continuous	Periodic	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fabrication and installation	-	P	Verify that fabrication and installation of isolator units and energy dissipation devices conform to manufacturer’s recommendations and approved construction documents.

END OF SECTION 01 80 00

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Statement of Special Inspections

Project: Delaware Technical Community College - George Campus- East Building

Location: Student Success Center, Wilmington, DE

Owner: Delaware Technical Community College

Design Professional in Responsible Charge:

This *Statement of Special Inspections* is submitted as a condition for permit issuance in accordance with the Special Inspection and Structural Testing requirements of the Building Code. It includes a schedule of Special Inspection services applicable to this project as well as the name of the Special Inspection Coordinator and the identity of other approved agencies to be retained for conducting these inspections and tests. This *Statement of Special Inspections* encompass the following disciplines:

- Structural Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing
 Architectural Other: _____

The Special Inspection Coordinator shall keep records of all inspections and shall furnish inspection reports to the Building Official and the Registered Design Professional in Responsible Charge. Discovered discrepancies shall be brought to the immediate attention of the Contractor for correction. If such discrepancies are not corrected, the discrepancies shall be brought to the attention of the Building Official and the Registered Design Professional in Responsible Charge. The Special Inspection program does not relieve the Contractor of his or her responsibilities.

Interim reports shall be submitted to the Building Official and the Registered Design Professional in Responsible Charge.

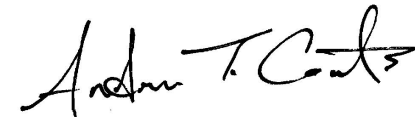
A *Final Report of Special Inspections* documenting completion of all required Special Inspections, testing and correction of any discrepancies noted in the inspections shall be submitted prior to issuance of a Certificate of Use and Occupancy.

Job site safety and means and methods of construction are solely the responsibility of the Contractor.

Interim Report Frequency: _____ or per attached schedule.

Prepared by:

Andrew T. Coats, PE
(type or print name)



Signature

9/20/19

Date



Owner's Authorization:

Building Official's Acceptance:

Signature

Date

Signature

Date

Schedule of Inspection and Testing Agencies

This Statement of Special Inspections / Quality Assurance Plan includes the following building systems:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Soils and Foundations | <input type="checkbox"/> Spray Fire Resistant Material |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cast-in-Place Concrete | <input type="checkbox"/> Wood Construction |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Precast Concrete | <input type="checkbox"/> Exterior Insulation and Finish System |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Masonry | <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical & Electrical Systems |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structural Steel | <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Systems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cold-Formed Steel Framing | <input type="checkbox"/> Special Cases |

Special Inspection Agencies	Firm	Address, Telephone, e-mail
1. Special Inspection Coordinator		
2. Inspector		
3. Inspector		
4. Testing Agency		
5. Testing Agency		
6. Other		

Note: The inspectors and testing agencies shall be engaged by the Owner or the Owner's Agent, and not by the Contractor or Subcontractor whose work is to be inspected or tested. Any conflict of interest must be disclosed to the Building Official, prior to commencing work.

SECTION 02 41 19 - SELECTIVE STRUCTURE DEMOLITION

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
 - 1. Demolition and removal of selected portions of building or structure.
 - 2. Demolition and removal of selected site elements.
 - 3. Salvage of existing items to be reused or recycled.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. Remove: Detach items from existing construction and legally dispose of them off-site unless indicated to be removed and salvaged or removed and reinstalled.
- B. Remove and Salvage: Carefully detach from existing construction, in a manner to prevent damage, and deliver to Owner ready for reuse.
- C. Remove and Reinstall: Detach items from existing construction, prepare for reuse, and reinstall where indicated.
- D. Existing to Remain: Existing items of construction that are not to be permanently removed and that are not otherwise indicated to be removed, removed and salvaged, or removed and reinstalled.

1.4 MATERIALS OWNERSHIP

- A. Unless otherwise indicated, demolition waste becomes property of Contractor.
- B. Historic items, relics, antiques, and similar objects including, but not limited to, cornerstones and their contents, commemorative plaques and tablets, and other items of interest or value to Owner that may be uncovered during demolition remain the property of Owner.
 - 1. Carefully salvage in a manner to prevent damage and promptly return to Owner.

1.5 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

- A. Predemolition Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.
 - 1. Inspect and discuss condition of construction to be selectively demolished.
 - 2. Review areas where existing construction is to remain and requires protection.

1.6 SUBMITTALS, GENERAL

- A. General: Submit all informational submittals required by this Section concurrently.

1.7 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Qualification Data: For refrigerant recovery technician.
- B. Schedule of Selective Demolition Activities: Indicate the following:
 - 1. Detailed sequence of selective demolition and removal work, with starting and ending dates for each activity. Ensure Owner's on-site operations are uninterrupted.
 - 2. Interruption of utility services. Indicate how long utility services will be interrupted.
 - 3. Coordination for shutoff, capping, and continuation of utility services.
- C. Inventory: Submit a list of items to be removed and salvaged and deliver to Owner prior to start of demolition.
- D. Predemolition Photographs or Video: Show existing conditions, including finish surfaces, which might be misconstrued as damage caused by selective demolition operations. Submit before Work begins.
 - 1. Predemolition Photographs: Provide unaltered digital photographs to accurately record physical conditions prior to start of demolition. Identify date, time and location of each image in file name.
 - 2. Predemolition Video: Provide video recordings to accurately record physical conditions prior to start of demolition. Describe scenes in video recording by audio narration identifying date, time and location.
- E. Statement of Refrigerant Recovery: Signed by refrigerant recovery technician responsible for recovering refrigerant, stating that all refrigerant that was present was recovered and that recovery was performed according to EPA regulations. Include name and address of technician and date refrigerant was recovered.
- F. Warranties: Documentation indicating that existing warranties are still in effect after completion of selective demolition.

1.8 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Inventory: Submit a list of items that have been removed and salvaged.

1.9 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Refrigerant Recovery Technician Qualifications: Certified by an EPA-approved certification program.

1.10 FIELD CONDITIONS

- A. Owner will occupy portions of building immediately adjacent to selective demolition area. Conduct selective demolition so Owner's operations will not be disrupted.
- B. Notify Architect of discrepancies between existing conditions and Drawings before proceeding with selective demolition.

C. Hazardous Materials: It is not expected that hazardous materials will be encountered in the Work.

- 1. If suspected hazardous materials are encountered, do not disturb; immediately notify Architect and Owner. Hazardous materials will be removed by Owner under a separate contract.

D. Hazardous Materials: Hazardous materials are present in buildings and structures to be selectively demolished. A report on the presence of hazardous materials is on file for review and use. Examine report to become aware of locations where hazardous materials are present.

- 1. Hazardous material remediation is specified elsewhere in the Contract Documents.
- 2. Do not disturb hazardous materials or items suspected of containing hazardous materials except under procedures specified elsewhere in the Contract Documents.

- E. Storage or sale of removed items or materials on-site is not permitted.
- F. Utility Service: Maintain existing utilities indicated to remain in service and protect them against damage during selective demolition operations.
 - 1. Maintain fire-protection facilities in service during selective demolition operations.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Regulatory Requirements: Comply with governing EPA notification regulations before beginning selective demolition. Comply with hauling and disposal regulations of authorities having jurisdiction.
- B. Standards: Comply with ANSI/ASSE A10.6 and NFPA 241.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Survey existing conditions and correlate with requirements indicated to determine extent of selective demolition required.
- B. When unanticipated mechanical, electrical, or structural elements that conflict with intended function or design are encountered, investigate and measure the nature and extent of conflict. Promptly submit a written report to Architect.
- C. Engage a professional engineer to perform an engineering survey of condition of building to determine whether removing any element might result in structural deficiency or unplanned collapse of any portion of structure or adjacent structures during selective building demolition operations.
 - 1. Perform surveys as the Work progresses to detect hazards resulting from selective demolition activities.
- D. Beginning selective demolition constitutes Contractor's acceptance of conditions.

3.2 UTILITY SERVICES AND MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS

- A. Existing Services/Systems to Remain: Maintain services/systems indicated to remain and protect them against damage.
- B. Existing Services/Systems to Be Removed, Relocated, or Abandoned: Locate, identify, disconnect, and seal or cap off indicated utility services and mechanical/electrical systems serving areas to be selectively demolished.
 - 1. If services/systems are required to be removed, relocated, or abandoned, provide temporary services/systems that bypass area of selective demolition and that maintain continuity of services/systems to other parts of building.
 - 2. Disconnect, demolish, and remove fire-suppression systems, plumbing, and HVAC systems, equipment, and components indicated to be removed.
 - a. Piping to Be Removed: Remove portion of piping indicated to be removed and cap or plug remaining piping with same or compatible piping material.
 - b. Piping to Be Abandoned in Place: Drain piping and cap or plug piping with same or compatible piping material.
 - c. Equipment to Be Removed: Disconnect and cap services and remove equipment.
 - d. Equipment to Be Removed and Reinstalled: Disconnect and cap services and remove, clean, and store equipment; when appropriate, reinstall, reconnect, and make equipment operational.
 - e. Equipment to Be Removed and Salvaged: Disconnect and cap services and remove equipment and deliver to Owner.
 - f. Ducts to Be Removed: Remove portion of ducts indicated to be removed and plug remaining ducts with same or compatible ductwork material.

- g. Ducts to Be Abandoned in Place: Cap or plug ducts with same or compatible ductwork material.
- C. Refrigerant: Remove refrigerant from mechanical equipment to be selectively demolished according to 40 CFR 82 and regulations of authorities having jurisdiction.

3.3 PREPARATION

- A. Site Access and Temporary Controls: Conduct selective demolition and debris-removal operations to ensure minimum interference with roads, streets, walks, walkways, and other adjacent occupied and used facilities.
- B. Temporary Facilities: Provide temporary barricades and other protection required to prevent injury to people and damage to adjacent buildings and facilities to remain.
- C. Temporary Shoring: Provide and maintain shoring, bracing, and structural supports as required to preserve stability and prevent movement, settlement, or collapse of construction and finishes to remain, and to prevent unexpected or uncontrolled movement or collapse of construction being demolished.
 - 1. Strengthen or add new supports when required during progress of selective demolition.

3.4 SELECTIVE DEMOLITION, GENERAL

- A. General: Demolish and remove existing construction only to the extent required by new construction and as indicated. Use methods required to complete the Work within limitations of governing regulations and as follows:
 - 1. Proceed with selective demolition systematically, from higher to lower level. Complete selective demolition operations above each floor or tier before disturbing supporting members on the next lower level.
 - 2. Neatly cut openings and holes plumb, square, and true to dimensions required. Use cutting methods least likely to damage construction to remain or adjoining construction. Use hand tools or small power tools designed for sawing or grinding, not hammering and chopping, to minimize disturbance of adjacent surfaces. Temporarily cover openings to remain.
 - 3. Cut or drill from the exposed or finished side into concealed surfaces to avoid marring existing finished surfaces.
 - 4. Do not use cutting torches until work area is cleared of flammable materials. At concealed spaces, such as duct and pipe interiors, verify condition and contents of hidden space before starting flame-cutting operations. Maintain fire watch and portable fire-suppression devices during flame-cutting operations.
 - 5. Maintain adequate ventilation when using cutting torches.
 - 6. Remove decayed, vermin-infested, or otherwise dangerous or unsuitable materials and promptly dispose of off-site.
 - 7. Locate selective demolition equipment and remove debris and materials so as not to impose excessive loads on supporting walls, floors, or framing.
 - 8. Dispose of demolished items and materials promptly.

B. Removed and Salvaged Items:

1. Clean salvaged items.
2. Pack or crate items after cleaning. Identify contents of containers.
3. Store items in a secure area until delivery to Owner.
4. Transport items to Owner's storage area designated by Owner.
5. Protect items from damage during transport and storage.

C. Removed and Reinstalled Items:

1. Clean and repair items to functional condition adequate for intended reuse.
2. Pack or crate items after cleaning and repairing. Identify contents of containers.
3. Protect items from damage during transport and storage.
4. Reinstall items in locations indicated. Comply with installation requirements for new materials and equipment. Provide connections, supports, and miscellaneous materials necessary to make item functional for use indicated.

D. Existing Items to Remain: Protect construction indicated to remain against damage and soiling during selective demolition.

3.5 SELECTIVE DEMOLITION PROCEDURES FOR SPECIFIC MATERIALS

- A. Concrete: Demolish in sections. Cut concrete full depth at junctures with construction to remain and at regular intervals using power-driven saw, then remove concrete between saw cuts.
- B. Masonry: Demolish in small sections. Cut masonry at junctures with construction to remain, using power-driven saw, then remove masonry between saw cuts.
- C. Concrete Slabs-on-Grade: Saw-cut perimeter of area to be demolished, then break up and remove.
- D. Resilient Floor Coverings: Remove floor coverings and adhesive according to recommendations in RFCI's "Recommended Work Practices for the Removal of Resilient Floor Coverings."
- E. Roofing: Remove no more existing roofing than what can be covered in one day by new roofing and so that building interior remains watertight and weathertight. See Division 07 Section "07 55 52.16 – Styrene-Butadiene-Styrene Modified Bituminous Protected Membrane Roofing" for new roofing requirements.
1. Remove existing roof membrane, flashings, copings, and roof accessories.
 2. Remove existing roofing system down to substrate.

3.6 DISPOSAL OF DEMOLISHED MATERIALS

- A. General: Except for items or materials indicated to be recycled, reused, salvaged, reinstalled, or otherwise indicated to remain Owner's property, remove demolished materials from Project site and legally dispose of them in an EPA-approved landfill.

1. Do not allow demolished materials to accumulate on-site.
 2. Remove and transport debris in a manner that will prevent spillage on adjacent surfaces and areas.
 3. Remove debris from elevated portions of building by chute, hoist, or other device that will convey debris to grade level in a controlled descent.
- B. Burning: Do not burn demolished materials.
- C. Disposal: Transport demolished materials off Owner's property and legally dispose of them.

3.7 CLEANING

- A. Clean adjacent structures and improvements of dust, dirt, and debris caused by selective demolition operations. Return adjacent areas to condition existing before selective demolition operations began.

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SECTION 03 10 00 - CONCRETE FORMING AND ACCESSORIES

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:

- 1. Form-facing material for cast-in-place concrete.
- 2. Shoring, bracing, and anchoring.

- B. Related Requirements:

- 1. Section 32 13 13 "Concrete Paving" for formwork related to concrete pavement and walks.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. Form-Facing Material: Temporary structure or mold for the support of concrete while the concrete is setting and gaining sufficient strength to be self-supporting.
- B. Formwork: The total system of support of freshly placed concrete, including the mold or sheathing that contacts the concrete, as well as supporting members, hardware, and necessary bracing.

1.4 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

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

- 1. Review the following:

- a. Special inspection and testing and inspecting agency procedures for field quality control.
- b. Construction, movement, contraction, and isolation joints
- c. Forms and form-removal limitations.
- d. Shoring and reshoring procedures.
- e. Anchor rod and anchorage device installation tolerances.

1.5 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each of the following:
1. Exposed surface form-facing material.
 2. Concealed surface form-facing material.
 3. Form ties.
 4. Form-release agent.
- B. Shop Drawings: Prepared by, and signed and sealed by, a qualified professional engineer responsible for their preparation, detailing fabrication, assembly, and support of forms.
1. For exposed vertical concrete walls, indicate dimensions and form tie locations.
 2. Indicate dimension and locations of construction and movement joints required to construct the structure in accordance with ACI 301.
 - a. Location of construction joints is subject to approval of the Architect.
 3. Indicate proposed schedule and sequence of stripping of forms, shoring removal, and reshoring installation and removal.

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Testing and Inspection Agency Qualifications: An independent agency, qualified in accordance with ASTM C1077 and ASTM E329 for testing indicated.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Concrete Formwork: Design, engineer, erect, shore, brace, and maintain formwork, shores, and reshores in accordance with ACI 301, to support vertical, lateral, static, and dynamic loads, and construction loads that might be applied, until structure can support such loads, so that resulting concrete conforms to the required shapes, lines, and dimensions.
1. Design wood panel forms in accordance with APA's "Concrete Forming Design/Construction Guide."
 2. Design formwork to limit deflection of form-facing material to 1/240 of center-to-center spacing of supports.

2.2 FORM-FACING MATERIALS

- A. As-Cast Surface Form-Facing Material:
1. Provide continuous, true, and smooth concrete surfaces.
 2. Furnish in largest practicable sizes to minimize number of joints.
 3. Acceptable Materials: As required to comply with Surface Finish designations specified in Section 03 30 00 "Cast-In-Place Concrete, and as follows:

- a. Plywood, metal, or other approved panel materials.
 - b. Exterior-grade plywood panels, suitable for concrete forms, complying with DOC PS 1, and as follows:
 - 1) APA HDO (high-density overlay).
 - 2) APA MDO (medium-density overlay); mill-release agent treated and edge sealed.
 - 3) APA Structural 1 Plyform, B-B or better; mill oiled and edge sealed.
 - 4) APA Plyform Class I, B-B or better; mill oiled and edge sealed.
- B. Concealed Surface Form-Facing Material: Lumber, plywood, metal, plastic, or another approved material.
- 1. Provide lumber dressed on at least two edges and one side for tight fit.

2.3 RELATED MATERIALS

- A. Reglets: Fabricate reglets of not less than 0.022-inch-thick, galvanized-steel sheet. Temporarily fill or cover face opening of reglet to prevent intrusion of concrete or debris.
- B. Dovetail Anchor Slots: Hot-dip galvanized-steel sheet, not less than 0.034 inch thick, with bent tab anchors. Temporarily fill or cover face opening of slots to prevent intrusion of concrete or debris.
- C. Chamfer Strips: Wood, metal, PVC, or rubber strips, 3/4 by 3/4 inch, minimum.
- D. Rustication Strips: Wood, metal, PVC, or rubber strips, kerfed for ease of form removal.
- E. Form-Release Agent: Commercially formulated form-release agent that does not bond with, stain, or adversely affect concrete surfaces and does not impair subsequent treatments of concrete surfaces.
 - 1. Formulate form-release agent with rust inhibitor for steel form-facing materials.
 - 2. Form release agent for form liners shall be acceptable to form liner manufacturer.
- F. Form Ties: Factory-fabricated, removable or snap-off, glass-fiber-reinforced plastic or metal form ties designed to resist lateral pressure of fresh concrete on forms and to prevent spalling of concrete on removal.
 - 1. Furnish units that leave no corrodible metal closer than 1 inch to the plane of exposed concrete surface.
 - 2. Furnish ties that, when removed, leave holes no larger than 1 inch in diameter in concrete surface.
 - 3. Furnish ties with integral water-barrier plates to walls indicated to receive dampproofing or waterproofing.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION OF FORMWORK

- A. Comply with ACI 301.
- B. Construct formwork, so concrete members and structures are of size, shape, alignment, elevation, and position indicated, within tolerance limits of ACI 117 and to comply with the Surface Finish designations specified in Section 03 30 00 "Cast-In-Place Concrete" for as-cast finishes and Section 03 33 00 "Architectural Concrete".
- C. Limit concrete surface irregularities as follows:
 - 1. Surface Finish-1.0: ACI 117 Class D, 1 inch.
 - 2. Surface Finish-2.0: ACI 117 Class B, 1/4 inch.
 - 3. Surface Finish-3.0: ACI 117 Class A, 1/8 inch.
- D. Construct forms tight enough to prevent loss of concrete mortar.
 - 1. Minimize joints.
 - 2. Exposed Concrete: Symmetrically align joints in forms.
- E. Construct removable forms for easy removal without hammering or prying against concrete surfaces.
 - 1. Provide crush or wrecking plates where stripping may damage cast-concrete surfaces.
 - 2. Provide top forms for inclined surfaces steeper than 1.5 horizontal to 1 vertical.
 - 3. Install keyways, reglets, recesses, and other accessories, for easy removal.
- F. Do not use rust-stained, steel, form-facing material.
- G. Set edge forms, bulkheads, and intermediate screed strips for slabs to achieve required elevations and slopes in finished concrete surfaces.
 - 1. Provide and secure units to support screed strips
 - 2. Use strike-off templates or compacting-type screeds.
- H. Provide temporary openings for cleanouts and inspection ports where interior area of formwork is inaccessible.
 - 1. Close openings with panels tightly fitted to forms and securely braced to prevent loss of concrete mortar.
 - 2. Locate temporary openings in forms at inconspicuous locations.
- I. Chamfer exterior corners and edges of permanently exposed concrete.
- J. At construction joints, overlap forms onto previously placed concrete not less than 12 inches.
- K. Form openings, chases, offsets, sinkages, keyways, reglets, blocking, screeds, and bulkheads required in the Work.

1. Determine sizes and locations from trades providing such items.
2. Obtain written approval of Architect prior to forming openings not indicated on Drawings.

L. Construction and Movement Joints:

1. Construct joints true to line with faces perpendicular to surface plane of concrete.
2. Install so strength and appearance of concrete are not impaired, at locations indicated or as approved by Architect.
3. Place joints perpendicular to main reinforcement.
4. Locate joints for beams, slabs, joists, and girders in the middle third of spans.
 - a. Offset joints in girders a minimum distance of twice the beam width from a beam-girder intersection.
5. Locate horizontal joints in walls and columns at underside of floors, slabs, beams, and girders and at the top of footings or floor slabs.
6. Space vertical joints in walls as indicated on Drawings.
 - a. Locate joints beside piers integral with walls, near corners, and in concealed locations where possible.

M. Provide temporary ports or openings in formwork where required to facilitate cleaning and inspection.

1. Locate ports and openings in bottom of vertical forms, in inconspicuous location, to allow flushing water to drain.
2. Close temporary ports and openings with tight-fitting panels, flush with inside face of form, and neatly fitted, so joints will not be apparent in exposed concrete surfaces.

N. Clean forms and adjacent surfaces to receive concrete. Remove chips, wood, sawdust, dirt, and other debris just before placing concrete.

O. Retighten forms and bracing before placing concrete, as required, to prevent mortar leaks and maintain proper alignment.

P. Coat contact surfaces of forms with form-release agent, according to manufacturer's written instructions, before placing reinforcement.

3.2 INSTALLATION OF EMBEDDED ITEMS

A. Place and secure anchorage devices and other embedded items required for adjoining work that is attached to or supported by cast-in-place concrete.

1. Use setting drawings, templates, diagrams, instructions, and directions furnished with items to be embedded.
2. Install anchor rods, accurately located, to elevations required and complying with tolerances in Section 7.5 of AISC 303.

3. Install reglets to receive waterproofing and to receive through-wall flashings in outer face of concrete frame at exterior walls, where flashing is shown at lintels, shelf angles, and other conditions.
4. Install dovetail anchor slots in concrete structures, as indicated on Drawings.
5. Clean embedded items immediately prior to concrete placement.

3.3 REMOVING AND REUSING FORMS

- A. Formwork for sides of beams, walls, columns, and similar parts of the Work that does not support weight of concrete may be removed after cumulatively curing at not less than 50 deg F for 24 hours after placing concrete. Concrete has to be hard enough to not be damaged by form-removal operations, and curing and protection operations need to be maintained.
 1. Leave formwork for beam soffits, joists, slabs, and other structural elements that support weight of concrete in place until concrete has achieved at least 70 percent of its 28-day design compressive strength.
 2. Remove forms only if shores have been arranged to permit removal of forms without loosening or disturbing shores.
- B. Clean and repair surfaces of forms to be reused in the Work.
 1. Split, frayed, delaminated, or otherwise damaged form-facing material are unacceptable for exposed surfaces.
 2. Apply new form-release agent.
- C. When forms are reused, clean surfaces, remove fins and laitance, and tighten to close joints.
 1. Align and secure joints to avoid offsets.
 2. Do not use patched forms for exposed concrete surfaces unless approved by Architect.

3.4 SHORING AND RESHORING INSTALLATION

- A. Comply with ACI 318 and ACI 301 for design, installation, and removal of shoring and reshoring.
 1. Do not remove shoring or reshoring until measurement of slab tolerances is complete.
- B. In multistory construction, extend shoring or reshoring over a sufficient number of stories to distribute loads in such a manner that no floor or member will be excessively loaded or will induce tensile stress in concrete members without sufficient steel reinforcement.
- C. Plan sequence of removal of shores and reshore to avoid damage to concrete. Locate and provide adequate reshoring to support construction without excessive stress or deflection.

3.5 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Special Inspections: Owner will engage a special inspector to perform field tests and inspections and prepare test reports.

- B. Testing Agency: Owner will engage a qualified testing and inspecting agency to perform tests and inspections and to submit reports.
- C. Inspections:
 - 1. Inspect formwork for shape, location, and dimensions of the concrete member being formed.

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SECTION 03 20 00 - CONCRETE REINFORCING

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
 - 1. Steel reinforcement bars.
 - 2. Welded-wire reinforcement.

1.3 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

- A. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.
 - 1. Review the following:
 - a. Special inspection and testing and inspecting agency procedures for field quality control.
 - b. Construction contraction and isolation joints.
 - c. Steel-reinforcement installation.

1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For the following:
 - 1. Each type of steel reinforcement.
 - 2. Zinc repair material.
 - 3. Bar supports.
 - 4. Mechanical splice couplers.
- B. Shop Drawings: Comply with ACI SP-066:
 - 1. Include placing drawings that detail fabrication, bending, and placement.
 - 2. Include bar sizes, lengths, materials, grades, bar schedules, stirrup spacing, bent bar diagrams, bar arrangement, location of splices, lengths of lap splices, details of mechanical splice couplers, details of welding splices, tie spacing, hoop spacing, and supports for concrete reinforcement.
- C. Construction Joint Layout: Indicate proposed construction joints required to build the structure.
 - 1. Location of construction joints is subject to approval of the Architect.

1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Qualification Statements: For testing and inspection agency.
- B. Welding certificates.
 - 1. Reinforcement To Be Welded: Welding procedure specification in accordance with AWS D1.4/D1.4M
- C. Material Test Reports: For the following, from a qualified testing agency:
 - 1. Steel Reinforcement:
 - a. For reinforcement to be welded, mill test analysis for chemical composition and carbon equivalent of the steel in accordance with ASTM A706/A706M.
 - 2. Mechanical splice couplers.
- D. Field quality-control reports.
- E. Minutes of preinstallation conference.

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Testing Agency Qualifications: An independent agency, qualified in accordance with ASTM C1077 and ASTM E329 for testing indicated.
- B. Welding Qualifications: Qualify procedures and personnel in accordance with AWS D1.4/D 1.4M.

1.7 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Steel Reinforcement: Deliver, store, and handle steel reinforcement to prevent bending and damage. and to avoid damaging coatings on steel reinforcement.
 - 1. Store reinforcement to avoid contact with earth.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 STEEL REINFORCEMENT

- A. Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A615/A615M, Grade 60, deformed.
- B. Low-Alloy Steel Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A706/A706M, deformed.
- C. Headed-Steel Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A970/A970M.
- D. Galvanized Reinforcing Bars:

1. Steel Bars: ASTM A615/A615M, Grade 60, deformed bars.
 2. Zinc Coating: ASTM A767/A767M, Class I zinc coated after fabrication and bending.
- E. Steel Bar Mats: ASTM A184/A184M, fabricated from ASTM A615/A615M, Grade 60, deformed bars, assembled with clips.
- F. Galvanized-Steel Welded-Wire Reinforcement: ASTM A1064/A1064M, plain, fabricated from galvanized-steel wire into flat sheets.

2.2 REINFORCEMENT ACCESSORIES

- A. Joint Dowel Bars: ASTM A615/A615M, Grade 60, plain-steel bars, cut true to length with ends square and free of burrs.
- B. Bar Supports: Bolsters, chairs, spacers, and other devices for spacing, supporting, and fastening reinforcing bars and welded-wire reinforcement in place.
1. Manufacture bar supports from steel wire, plastic, or precast concrete in accordance with CRSI's "Manual of Standard Practice," of greater compressive strength than concrete and as follows:
 - a. For concrete surfaces exposed to view, where legs of wire bar supports contact forms, use CRSI Class 1 plastic-protected steel wire, all-plastic bar supports, or CRSI Class 2 stainless steel bar supports.
- C. Steel Tie Wire: ASTM A1064/A1064M, annealed steel, not less than 0.0508 inch in diameter.
1. Finish: Galvanized.
- D. Zinc Repair Material: ASTM A780/A780M.

2.3 FABRICATING REINFORCEMENT

- A. Fabricate steel reinforcement according to CRSI's "Manual of Standard Practice."

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

- A. Protection of In-Place Conditions:
1. Do not cut or puncture vapor retarder.
 2. Repair damage and reseal vapor retarder before placing concrete.
- B. Clean reinforcement of loose rust and mill scale, earth, ice, and other foreign materials that reduce bond to concrete.

3.2 INSTALLATION OF STEEL REINFORCEMENT

- A. Comply with CRSI's "Manual of Standard Practice" for placing and supporting reinforcement.
- B. Accurately position, support, and secure reinforcement against displacement.
 - 1. Locate and support reinforcement with bar supports to maintain minimum concrete cover.
 - 2. Do not tack weld crossing reinforcing bars.
- C. Preserve clearance between bars of not less than 1 inch, not less than one bar diameter, or not less than 1-1/3 times size of large aggregate, whichever is greater.
- D. Provide concrete coverage in accordance with ACI 318.
- E. Set wire ties with ends directed into concrete, not toward exposed concrete surfaces.
- F. Splices: Lap splices as indicated on Drawings.
 - 1. Bars indicated to be continuous, and all vertical bars shall be lapped not less than 36 bar diameters at splices, or 24 inches, whichever is greater.
 - 2. Stagger splices in accordance with ACI 318.
 - 3. Weld reinforcing bars in accordance with AWS D1.4/D 1.4M, where indicated on Drawings.
- G. Install welded-wire reinforcement in longest practicable lengths.
 - 1. Support welded-wire reinforcement in accordance with CRSI "Manual of Standard Practice."
 - a. For reinforcement less than W4.0 or D4.0, continuous support spacing shall not exceed 12 inches.
 - 2. Lap edges and ends of adjoining sheets at least one wire spacing plus 2 inches for plain wire and 8 inches for deformed wire.
 - 3. Offset laps of adjoining sheet widths to prevent continuous laps in either direction.
 - 4. Lace overlaps with wire.

3.3 JOINTS

- A. Construction Joints: Install so strength and appearance of concrete are not impaired, at locations indicated or as approved by Architect.
 - 1. Place joints perpendicular to main reinforcement.
 - 2. Continue reinforcement across construction joints unless otherwise indicated.
 - 3. Do not continue reinforcement through sides of strip placements of floors and slabs.
- B. Doweled Joints: Install dowel bars and support assemblies at joints where indicated. Lubricate or asphalt coat one-half of dowel length, to prevent concrete bonding to one side of joint.

3.4 INSTALLATION TOLERANCES

- A. Comply with ACI 117.

3.5 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Special Inspections: Owner will engage a special inspector to perform field tests and inspections and prepare test reports.
- B. Testing Agency: Owner will engage a qualified testing and inspecting agency to perform tests and inspections and to submit reports.
- C. Inspections:
 - 1. Steel-reinforcement placement.
 - 2. Steel-reinforcement welding.

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SECTION 03 30 00 - CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

- 1. Cast-in-place concrete, including concrete materials, mixture design, placement procedures, and finishes.

B. Related Requirements:

- 1. Section 03 10 00 "Concrete Forming and Accessories" for form-facing materials, form liners, insulating concrete forms.
- 2. Section 03 20 00 "Concrete Reinforcing" for steel reinforcing bars and welded-wire reinforcement.
- 3. Section 31 20 00 "Earth Moving" for drainage fill under slabs-on-ground.
- 4. Section 32 13 13 "Concrete Paving" for concrete pavement and walks.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. Cementitious Materials: Portland cement alone or in combination with one or more of the following: blended hydraulic cement, fly ash, slag cement, other pozzolans, and silica fume; materials subject to compliance with requirements.

- B. Water/Cement Ratio (w/cm): The ratio by weight of water to cementitious materials.

1.4 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

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

- 1. Require representatives of each entity directly concerned with cast-in-place concrete to attend, including the following:

- a. Contractor's superintendent.
- b. Independent testing agency responsible for concrete design mixtures.
- c. Ready-mix concrete manufacturer.
- d. Concrete Subcontractor.
- e. Special concrete finish Subcontractor.

2. Review the following:
 - a. Special inspection and testing and inspecting agency procedures for field quality control.
 - b. Construction joints, control joints, isolation joints, and joint-filler strips.
 - c. Semirigid joint fillers.
 - d. Vapor-barrier installation.
 - e. Anchor rod and anchorage device installation tolerances.
 - f. Cold and hot weather concreting procedures.
 - g. Concrete finishes and finishing.
 - h. Curing procedures.
 - i. Forms and form-removal limitations.
 - j. Shoring and reshoring procedures.
 - k. Methods for achieving specified floor and slab flatness and levelness.
 - l. Floor and slab flatness and levelness measurements.
 - m. Concrete repair procedures.
 - n. Concrete protection.
 - o. Initial curing and field curing of field test cylinders (ASTM C31/C31M.)
 - p. Protection of field cured field test cylinders.

1.5 ACTION SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: For each of the following.

1. Portland cement.
2. Fly ash.
3. Slag cement.
4. Blended hydraulic cement.
5. Silica fume.
6. Performance-based hydraulic cement
7. Aggregates.
8. Admixtures:
 - a. Include limitations of use, including restrictions on cementitious materials, supplementary cementitious materials, air entrainment, aggregates, temperature at time of concrete placement, relative humidity at time of concrete placement, curing conditions, and use of other admixtures.
9. Fiber reinforcement.
10. Vapor barriers.
11. Floor and slab treatments.
12. Liquid floor treatments.
13. Curing materials.
14. Joint fillers.
15. Repair materials.

B. Design Mixtures: For each concrete mixture, include the following:

1. Mixture identification.
2. Minimum 28-day compressive strength.

3. Durability exposure class.
4. Maximum w/cm.
5. Calculated equilibrium unit weight, for lightweight concrete.
6. Slump limit.
7. Air content.
8. Nominal maximum aggregate size.
9. Synthetic micro-fiber content.
10. Indicate amounts of mixing water to be withheld for later addition at Project site if permitted.
11. Include manufacturer's certification that permeability-reducing admixture is compatible with mix design.
12. Include certification that dosage rate for permeability-reducing admixture matches dosage rate used in performance compliance test.
13. Intended placement method.
14. Submit alternate design mixtures when characteristics of materials, Project conditions, weather, test results, or other circumstances warrant adjustments.

C. Shop Drawings:

1. Construction Joint Layout: Indicate proposed construction joints required to construct the structure.
 - a. Location of construction joints is subject to approval of the Architect.

D. Concrete Schedule: For each location of each Class of concrete indicated in "Concrete Mixtures" Article, including the following:

1. Concrete Class designation.
2. Location within Project.
3. Exposure Class designation.
4. Formed Surface Finish designation and final finish.
5. Final finish for floors.
6. Curing process.
7. Floor treatment if any.

1.6 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

A. Qualification Data: For the following:

1. Installer: Include copies of applicable ACI certificates.
2. Ready-mixed concrete manufacturer.
3. Testing agency: Include copies of applicable ACI certificates.

B. Material Certificates: For each of the following, signed by manufacturers:

1. Cementitious materials.
2. Admixtures.
3. Fiber reinforcement.
4. Curing compounds.
5. Floor and slab treatments.

6. Bonding agents.
7. Adhesives.
8. Vapor barriers.
9. Semirigid joint filler.
10. Joint-filler strips.
11. Repair materials.

C. Material Test Reports: For the following, from a qualified testing agency:

1. Portland cement.
2. Fly ash.
3. Slag cement.
4. Blended hydraulic cement.
5. Silica fume.
6. Performance-based hydraulic cement.
7. Aggregates.
8. Admixtures:

- a. Permeability-Reducing Admixture: Include independent test reports, indicating compliance with specified requirements, including dosage rate used in test.

D. Floor surface flatness and levelness measurements report, indicating compliance with specified tolerances.

E. Research Reports:

1. For concrete admixtures in accordance with ICC's Acceptance Criteria AC198.
2. For sheet vapor barriers, showing compliance with ICC AC380.

F. Preconstruction Test Reports: For each mix design.

G. Field quality-control reports.

H. Minutes of preinstallation conference.

1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Installer Qualifications: A qualified installer who employs Project personnel qualified as an ACI-certified Flatwork Technician and Finisher and a supervisor who is a certified ACI Flatwork Concrete Finisher/Technician or an ACI Concrete Flatwork Technician with experience installing and finishing concrete, incorporating permeability-reducing admixtures.

1. Post-Installed Concrete Anchors Installers: ACI-certified Adhesive Anchor Installer.

B. Ready-Mixed Concrete Manufacturer Qualifications: A firm experienced in manufacturing ready-mixed concrete products and that complies with ASTM C94/C94M requirements for production facilities and equipment.

1. Manufacturer certified in accordance with NRMCA's "Certification of Ready Mixed Concrete Production Facilities."

- C. Laboratory Testing Agency Qualifications: A testing agency qualified in accordance with ASTM C1077 and ASTM E329 for testing indicated and employing an ACI-certified Concrete Quality Control Technical Manager.
 - 1. Personnel performing laboratory tests shall be an ACI-certified Concrete Strength Testing Technician and Concrete Laboratory Testing Technician, Grade I. Testing agency laboratory supervisor shall be an ACI-certified Concrete Laboratory Testing Technician, Grade II.
- D. Field Quality Control Testing Agency Qualifications: An independent agency, qualified in accordance with ASTM C1077 and ASTM E329 for testing indicated.
 - 1. Personnel conducting field tests shall be qualified as an ACI Concrete Field Testing Technician, Grade 1, in accordance with ACI CPP 610.1 or an equivalent certification program.

1.8 PRECONSTRUCTION TESTING

- A. Preconstruction Testing Service: Engage a qualified testing agency to perform preconstruction testing on each concrete mixture.
 - 1. Include the following information in each test report:
 - a. Admixture dosage rates.
 - b. Slump.
 - c. Air content.
 - d. Seven-day compressive strength.
 - e. 28-day compressive strength.
 - f. Permeability.

1.9 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Comply with ASTM C94/C94M and ACI 301.

1.10 FIELD CONDITIONS

- A. Cold-Weather Placement: Comply with ACI 301 and ACI 306.1 and as follows.
 - 1. Protect concrete work from physical damage or reduced strength that could be caused by frost, freezing actions, or low temperatures.
 - 2. When average high and low temperature is expected to fall below 40 deg F for three successive days, maintain delivered concrete mixture temperature within the temperature range required by ACI 301.
 - 3. Do not use frozen materials or materials containing ice or snow.
 - 4. Do not place concrete in contact with surfaces less than 35 deg F, other than reinforcing steel.
 - 5. Do not use calcium chloride, salt, or other materials containing antifreeze agents or chemical accelerators unless otherwise specified and approved in mixture designs.

- B. Hot-Weather Placement: Comply with ACI 301 and ACI 305.1, and as follows:
1. Maintain concrete temperature at time of discharge to not exceed 95 deg F.
 2. Fog-spray forms, steel reinforcement, and subgrade just before placing concrete. Keep subgrade uniformly moist without standing water, soft spots, or dry areas.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 CONCRETE, GENERAL

- A. ACI Publications: Comply with ACI 301 unless modified by requirements in the Contract Documents.

2.2 CONCRETE MATERIALS

A. Source Limitations:

1. Obtain all concrete mixtures from a single ready-mixed concrete manufacturer for entire Project.
2. Obtain each type or class of cementitious material of the same brand from the same manufacturer's plant.
3. Obtain aggregate from single source.
4. Obtain each type of admixture from single source from single manufacturer.

B. Cementitious Materials:

1. Portland Cement: ASTM C150/C150M, Type I or Type II, gray.
2. Fly Ash: ASTM C618, Class C or F.
3. Slag Cement: ASTM C989/C989M, Grade 100 or 120.
4. Blended Hydraulic Cement: ASTM C595/C595M, Type IS, portland blast-furnace slag Type IP, portland-pozzolan Type IL, portland-limestone Type IT, ternary blended cement.
5. Silica Fume: ASTM C1240 amorphous silica.

- C. Normal-Weight Aggregates: ASTM C33/C33M, Class 3S coarse aggregate or better, graded. Provide aggregates from a single source.

1. Alkali-Silica Reaction: Comply with one of the following:

- a. Expansion Result of Aggregate: Not more than 0.04 percent at one-year when tested in accordance with ASTM C1293.
- b. Expansion Results of Aggregate and Cementitious Materials in Combination: Not more than 0.10 percent at an age of 16 days when tested in accordance with ASTM C1567.
- c. Alkali Content in Concrete: Not more than 4 lb./cu. yd. for moderately reactive aggregate or 3 lb./cu. yd. for highly reactive aggregate, when tested in accordance with ASTM C1293 and categorized in accordance with ASTM C1778, based on alkali content being calculated in accordance with ACI 301.

2. Maximum Coarse-Aggregate Size: 1-1/2 inches nominal, for slabs on grade. All other concrete, 1 inch nominal.
 3. Fine Aggregate: Free of materials with deleterious reactivity to alkali in cement.
- D. Lightweight Aggregate: ASTM C330/C330M, 3/4-inch nominal maximum aggregate size.
- E. Air-Entraining Admixture: ASTM C260/C260M.
- F. Chemical Admixtures: Certified by manufacturer to be compatible with other admixtures that do not contribute water-soluble chloride ions exceeding those permitted in hardened concrete. Do not use calcium chloride or admixtures containing calcium chloride in steel-reinforced concrete.
1. Water-Reducing Admixture: ASTM C494/C494M, Type A.
 2. Retarding Admixture: ASTM C494/C494M, Type B.
 3. Water-Reducing and -Retarding Admixture: ASTM C494/C494M, Type D.
 4. High-Range, Water-Reducing Admixture: ASTM C494/C494M, Type F.
 5. High-Range, Water-Reducing and -Retarding Admixture: ASTM C494/C494M, Type G.
 6. Plasticizing and Retarding Admixture: ASTM C1017/C1017M, Type II.
 7. Non-Set-Accelerating Corrosion-Inhibiting Admixture: Commercially formulated, non-set-accelerating, anodic inhibitor or mixed cathodic and anodic inhibitor; capable of forming a protective barrier and minimizing chloride reactions with steel reinforcement in concrete.
 - a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following, or approved equal:
 - 1) BASF Corporation.
 - 2) Cortec Corporation.
 - 3) GCP Applied Technologies Inc.
 - 4) Sika Corporation.
 - 5) Specialty Products Group.
- G. Water and Water Used to Make Ice: ASTM C94/C94M, potable.

2.3 FIBER REINFORCEMENT

- A. Synthetic Fibrillated Micro-Fiber: Fibrillated polypropylene micro-fibers engineered and designed for use in concrete, complying with ASTM C1116/C1116M, Type III, 1/2 to 1-1/2 inches long.
1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following, or approved equal:
 - a. BASF Corporation.
 - b. Euclid Chemical Company (The); an RPM company.
 - c. FiberForce; ABC Polymer Industries, LLC.
 - d. GCP Applied Technologies Inc.
 - e. Propex Operating Company, LLC.
 - f. Sika Corporation.

- B. Synthetic Macro-Fiber: Synthetic macro-fibers engineered and designed for use in concrete, complying with ASTM C1116/C1116M, Type III, 1 to 2-1/4 inches long.
1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following, or approved equal:
 - a. Euclid Chemical Company (The); an RPM company.
 - b. FiberForce; ABC Polymer Industries, LLC.
 - c. GCP Applied Technologies Inc.
 - d. Propex Operating Company, LLC.
 - e. Sika Corporation.

2.4 VAPOR BARRIER

- A. Vapor Barrier: Water-vapor transmission rate (permeance) less than 0.015 perms (gr/ft²/hr/in-Hg), in accordance with ASTM E 1745. The product must meet water-vapor transmission rate (0.01 perms) requirement for both the new material and the ASTM E 1745 mandatory conditioning test (ASTM E 1745; paragraph 7.12 through 7.15). Provide all manufacturers' accessories required for complete installation including mastic and seam tape. Seam tape to be provided with a water-vapor transmission rate of 0.3 perms or lower.
1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following, or approved equal:
 - a. Layfield Construction Materials; VaporFlex 15, Class A.
 - b. Reef Industries, Inc.; Griffolyn Vaproguard, Class B.
 - c. Stego Industries, LLC; Stego Wrap 15 mil, Class A.

2.5 LIQUID FLOOR TREATMENTS

- A. Penetrating Liquid Floor Treatment: Clear, chemically reactive, waterborne solution of inorganic silicate or silicate materials and proprietary components; odorless; that penetrates, hardens, and densifies concrete surfaces.
1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following, or approved equal:
 - a. BASF Corporation.
 - b. ChemMasters, Inc.
 - c. ChemTec International.
 - d. Concrete Sealers USA.
 - e. Curecrete Distribution Inc.
 - f. Dayton Superior.
 - g. Euclid Chemical Company (The); an RPM company.
 - h. Kaufman Products, Inc.
 - i. Laticrete International, Inc.
 - j. NewLook International, Inc.
 - k. Nox-Crete Products Group.
 - l. PROSOCO, Inc.
 - m. SpecChem, LLC.

- n. Specialty Products Group.
- o. US SPEC, Division of US MIX Company.
- p. Vexcon Chemicals Inc.
- q. V-Seal Concrete Sealers & Specialty Coatings.
- r. W.R. Meadows, Inc.

2.6 CURING MATERIALS

- A. Evaporation Retarder: Waterborne, monomolecular film forming, manufactured for application to fresh concrete.
 - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following, or approved equal:
 - a. BASF Corporation.
 - b. Bon Tool Co.
 - c. Brickform; a division of Solomon Colors.
 - d. ChemMasters, Inc.
 - e. Dayton Superior.
 - f. Euclid Chemical Company (The); an RPM company.
 - g. Kaufman Products, Inc.
 - h. Lambert Corporation.
 - i. Laticrete International, Inc.
 - j. Metalcrete Industries.
 - k. Nox-Crete Products Group.
 - l. Sika Corporation.
 - m. SpecChem, LLC.
 - n. TK Products.
 - o. Vexcon Chemicals Inc.
 - p. W.R. Meadows, Inc.
- B. Absorptive Cover: AASHTO M 182, Class 2, burlap cloth made from jute or kenaf, weighing approximately 9 oz./sq. yd. when dry.
- C. Moisture-Retaining Cover: ASTM C171, polyethylene film burlap-polyethylene sheet.
 - 1. Color:
 - a. Ambient Temperature Below 50 deg F: Black.
 - b. Ambient Temperature between 50 deg F and 85 deg F: Any color.
 - c. Ambient Temperature Above 85 deg F: White.
- D. Curing Paper: Eight-foot-wide paper, consisting of two layers of fibered kraft paper laminated with double coating of asphalt.
- E. Water: Potable or complying with ASTM C1602/C1602M.
- F. Clear, Waterborne, Membrane-Forming, Curing and Sealing Compound: ASTM C1315, Type 1, Class A.

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following, or approved equal:
 - a. ChemMasters, Inc.
 - b. Concrete Sealers USA.
 - c. Dayton Superior.
 - d. Euclid Chemical Company (The); an RPM company.
 - e. Kaufman Products, Inc.
 - f. Lambert Corporation.
 - g. Laticrete International, Inc.
 - h. Metalcrete Industries.
 - i. Nox-Crete Products Group.
 - j. Right Pointe.
 - k. SpecChem, LLC.
 - l. TK Products.
 - m. Vexcon Chemicals Inc.
 - n. W.R. Meadows, Inc.

2.7 RELATED MATERIALS

- A. Expansion- and Isolation-Joint-Filler Strips: ASTM D1751, asphalt-saturated cellulosic fiber or ASTM D1752, cork or self-expanding cork.
- B. Bonding Agent: ASTM C1059/C1059M, Type II, nonredispersible, acrylic emulsion or styrene butadiene.
- C. Epoxy Bonding Adhesive: ASTM C881, two-component epoxy resin, capable of humid curing and bonding to damp surfaces, of class suitable for application temperature and of grade and class to suit requirements, and as follows:
 1. Types I and II, nonload bearing, for bonding hardened or freshly mixed concrete to hardened concrete.

2.8 REPAIR MATERIALS

- A. Repair Underlayment: Cement-based, polymer-modified, self-leveling product that can be applied in thicknesses from 1/8 inch and that can be feathered at edges to match adjacent floor elevations.
 1. Cement Binder: ASTM C150/C150M portland cement or hydraulic or blended hydraulic cement, as defined in ASTM C219.
 2. Primer: Product of underlayment manufacturer recommended for substrate, conditions, and application.
 3. Aggregate: Well-graded, washed gravel, 1/8 to 1/4 inch or coarse sand, as recommended by underlayment manufacturer.
 4. Compressive Strength: Not less than 4100 psi at 28 days when tested in accordance with ASTM C109/C109M.

- B. Repair Overlayment: Cement-based, polymer-modified, self-leveling product that can be applied in thicknesses from 1/4 inch and that can be filled in over a scarified surface to match adjacent floor elevations.
1. Cement Binder: ASTM C150/C150M portland cement or hydraulic or blended hydraulic cement, as defined in ASTM C219.
 2. Primer: Product of topping manufacturer recommended for substrate, conditions, and application.
 3. Aggregate: Well-graded, washed gravel, 1/8 to 1/4 inch or coarse sand as recommended by topping manufacturer.
 4. Compressive Strength: Not less than 5000 psi at 28 days when tested in accordance with ASTM C109/C109M.

2.9 CONCRETE MIXTURES, GENERAL

- A. Prepare design mixtures for each type and strength of concrete, proportioned on the basis of laboratory trial mixture or field test data, or both, in accordance with ACI 301.
1. Use a qualified testing agency for preparing and reporting proposed mixture designs, based on laboratory trial mixtures.
- B. Cementitious Materials: Limit percentage, by weight, of cementitious materials other than portland cement in concrete as follows:
1. Fly Ash or Other Pozzolans: 25 percent by mass.
 2. Slag Cement: 50 percent by mass.
 3. Silica Fume: 10 percent by mass.
 4. Total of Fly Ash or Other Pozzolans, Slag Cement, and Silica Fume: 50 percent by mass, with fly ash or pozzolans not exceeding 25 percent by mass and silica fume not exceeding 10 percent by mass.
 5. Total of Fly Ash or Other Pozzolans and Silica Fume: 35 percent by mass with fly ash or pozzolans not exceeding 25 percent by mass and silica fume not exceeding 10 percent by mass.
- C. Admixtures: Use admixtures in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions.
1. Use water-reducing, high-range water-reducing, or plasticizing admixture in concrete, as required, for placement and workability.
 2. Use water-reducing and -retarding admixture when required by high temperatures, low humidity, or other adverse placement conditions.
 3. Use water-reducing admixture in pumped concrete,.

2.10 CONCRETE MIXTURES

- A. Class A: Normal-weight concrete used for footings, foundation walls, grade beams, and tie beams.
1. Exposure Class: ACI 318 F3.
 2. Minimum Compressive Strength: 4500 psi at 28 days.

3. Maximum w/cm: 0.45.
 4. Slump Limit: 4 inches, plus or minus 1 inch or 8 inches, plus or minus 1 inch for concrete with verified slump of 3 inches plus or minus 1 inch before adding high-range water-reducing admixture or plasticizing admixture at Project site.
 5. Slump Flow Limit: 22 inches, plus or minus 1.5 inches.
 6. Air Content:
 - a. Exposure Classes F2 and F3: 6 percent, plus or minus 1.5 percent at point of delivery for concrete containing 1-inch nominal maximum aggregate size.
 7. Limit water-soluble, chloride-ion content in hardened concrete to 1.00 percent by weight of cement.
- B. Class B: Normal-weight concrete used for interior slabs-on-ground and walls.
1. Exposure Class: ACI 318 F1.
 2. Minimum Compressive Strength: 4500 psi at 28 days.
 3. Maximum w/cm: 0.45.
 4. Minimum Cementitious Materials Content: 470 lb/cu. yd..
 5. Slump Limit: 4 inches, plus or minus 1 inch or 8 inches, plus or minus 1 inch for concrete with verified slump of 3 inches plus or minus 1 inch before adding high-range water-reducing admixture or plasticizing admixture at Project site.
 6. Slump Flow Limit: 22 inches, plus or minus 1.5 inches.
 7. Air Content:
 - a. Do not use an air-entraining admixture or allow total air content to exceed 3 percent for concrete used in trowel-finished floors.
 8. Limit water-soluble, chloride-ion content in hardened concrete to 1.00 percent by weight of cement.
 9. Synthetic Macro-Fiber: Uniformly disperse in concrete mixture at manufacturer's recommended rate, but not less than a rate of 5 lb/cu. yd..
- C. Class C: Structural lightweight concrete used for interior suspended slabs and slabs on metal decking.
1. Exposure Class: ACI 318 F1.
 2. Minimum Compressive Strength: 4500 psi at 28 days.
 3. Calculated Equilibrium Unit Weight: 110 lb/cu. ft., plus or minus 3 lb/cu. ft. as determined by ASTM C567/C567M.
 4. Slump Limit: 4 inches, plus or minus 1 inch or 8 inches, plus or minus 1 inch for concrete with verified slump of 3 inches plus or minus 1 inch before adding high-range water-reducing admixture or plasticizing admixture at Project site.
 5. Slump Flow Limit: 22 inches, plus or minus 1.5 inches.
 6. Air Content:
 - a. Do not use an air-entraining admixture or allow total air content to exceed 3 percent for concrete used in trowel-finished floors.
 7. Limit water-soluble, chloride-ion content in hardened concrete to 1.00 percent by weight of cement.

8. Synthetic Micro-Fiber: Uniformly disperse in concrete mixture at manufacturer's recommended rate, but not less than a rate of 1.0 lb/cu. yd..

2.11 CONCRETE MIXING

- A. Ready-Mixed Concrete: Measure, batch, mix, and deliver concrete in accordance with ASTM C94/C94M, and furnish batch ticket information.
- B. Project-Site Mixing: Measure, batch, and mix concrete materials and concrete in accordance with ASTM C94/C94M. Mix concrete materials in appropriate drum-type batch machine mixer.
 1. For mixer capacity of 1 cu. yd. or smaller, continue mixing at least 1-1/2 minutes, but not more than five minutes after ingredients are in mixer, before any part of batch is released.
 2. For mixer capacity larger than 1 cu. yd., increase mixing time by 15 seconds for each additional 1 cu. yd..
 3. Provide batch ticket for each batch discharged and used in the Work, indicating Project identification name and number, date, mixture type, mixture time, quantity, and amount of water added. Record approximate location of final deposit in structure.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Verification of Conditions:
 1. Before placing concrete, verify that installation of concrete forms, accessories, and reinforcement, and embedded items is complete and that required inspections have been performed.
 2. Do not proceed until unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3.2 PREPARATION

- A. Provide reasonable auxiliary services to accommodate field testing and inspections, acceptable to testing agency, including the following:
 1. Daily access to the Work.
 2. Incidental labor and facilities necessary to facilitate tests and inspections.
 3. Secure space for storage, initial curing, and field curing of test samples, including source of water and continuous electrical power at Project site during site curing period for test samples.
 4. Security and protection for test samples and for testing and inspection equipment at Project site.

3.3 INSTALLATION OF EMBEDDED ITEMS

- A. Place and secure anchorage devices and other embedded items required for adjoining Work that is attached to or supported by cast-in-place concrete.

1. Use setting drawings, templates, diagrams, instructions, and directions furnished with items to be embedded.
2. Install anchor rods, accurately located, to elevations required and complying with tolerances in Section 7.5 of ANSI/AISC 303.
3. Install reglets to receive waterproofing and to receive through-wall flashings in outer face of concrete frame at exterior walls, where flashing is shown at lintels, shelf angles, and other conditions.

3.4 INSTALLATION OF VAPOR BARRIER

- A. Sheet Vapor Barriers: Place, protect, and repair sheet vapor barrier in accordance with ASTM E1643 and manufacturer's written instructions.
1. Install vapor barrier with longest dimension parallel with direction of concrete pour.
 2. Face laps away from exposed direction of concrete pour.
 3. Lap vapor barrier over footings and grade beams not less than 6 inches, sealing vapor barrier to concrete.
 4. Lap joints 6 inches and seal per manufacturer's recommendations.
 5. Terminate vapor barrier at the top of floor slabs, and grade beams, sealing entire perimeter to floor slabs, grade beams, foundation walls, or pile caps.
 6. Seal penetrations in accordance with vapor barrier manufacturer's instructions.
 7. Protect vapor barrier during placement of reinforcement and concrete.
 - a. Repair damaged areas by patching with vapor barrier material, overlapping damages area by 6 inches on all sides, and sealing to vapor retarder.

3.5 JOINTS

- A. Construct joints true to line, with faces perpendicular to surface plane of concrete.
- B. Construction Joints: Coordinate with floor slab pattern and concrete placement sequence.
1. Install so strength and appearance of concrete are not impaired, at locations indicated on Drawings or as approved by Architect.
 2. Place joints perpendicular to main reinforcement.
 - a. Continue reinforcement across construction joints unless otherwise indicated.
 - b. Do not continue reinforcement through sides of strip placements of floors and slabs.
 3. Form keyed joints as indicated. Embed keys at least 1-1/2 inches into concrete.
 4. Locate joints for beams and slabs at third points of spans.
 5. Locate horizontal joints in walls and columns at underside of floors, slabs, beams, and girders and at the top of footings or floor slabs.
 6. Space vertical joints in walls as indicated on Drawings. Unless otherwise indicated on Drawings, locate vertical joints beside piers integral with walls, near corners, and in concealed locations where possible.
 7. Use epoxy-bonding adhesive at locations where fresh concrete is placed against hardened or partially hardened concrete surfaces.

- C. Control Joints in Slabs-on-Ground: Form weakened-plane control joints, sectioning concrete into areas as indicated. Construct control joints for a depth equal to at least one-fourth of concrete thickness as follows:
1. Grooved Joints: Form control joints after initial floating by grooving and finishing each edge of joint to a radius of 1/8 inch. Repeat grooving of control joints after applying surface finishes. Eliminate groover tool marks on concrete surfaces.
 2. Sawed Joints: Form control joints with power saws equipped with shatterproof abrasive or diamond-rimmed blades. Cut 1/8-inch-wide joints into concrete when cutting action does not tear, abrade, or otherwise damage surface and before concrete develops random cracks.
- D. Isolation Joints in Slabs-on-Ground: After removing formwork, install joint-filler strips at slab junctions with vertical surfaces, such as column pedestals, foundation walls, grade beams, and other locations, as indicated.
1. Extend joint-filler strips full width and depth of joint, terminating flush with finished concrete surface unless otherwise indicated on Drawings.
 2. Terminate full-width joint-filler strips not less than 1/2 inch or more than 1 inch below finished concrete surface, where joint sealants, specified in Section 07 92 00 "Joint Sealants," are indicated.
 3. Install joint-filler strips in lengths as long as practicable. Where more than one length is required, lace or clip sections together.
- E. Doweled Joints:
1. Install dowel bars and support assemblies at joints where indicated on Drawings.
 2. Lubricate or asphalt coat one-half of dowel bar length to prevent concrete bonding to one side of joint.

3.6 CONCRETE PLACEMENT

- A. Before placing concrete, verify that installation of formwork, reinforcement, embedded items, and vapor barrier is complete and that required inspections are completed.
1. Immediately prior to concrete placement, inspect vapor barrier for damage and deficient installation, and repair defective areas.
 2. Provide continuous inspection of vapor barrier during concrete placement and make necessary repairs to damaged areas as Work progresses.
- B. Notify Architect and testing and inspection agencies 24 hours prior to commencement of concrete placement.
- C. Do not add water to concrete during delivery, at Project site, or during placement unless approved by Architect in writing, but not to exceed the amount indicated on the concrete delivery ticket.
1. Do not add water to concrete after adding high-range water-reducing admixtures to mixture.

- D. Before test sampling and placing concrete, water may be added at Project site, subject to limitations of ACI 301, but not to exceed the amount indicated on the concrete delivery ticket.
1. Do not add water to concrete after adding high-range water-reducing admixtures to mixture.
- E. Deposit concrete continuously in one layer or in horizontal layers of such thickness that no new concrete is placed on concrete that has hardened enough to cause seams or planes of weakness.
1. If a section cannot be placed continuously, provide construction joints as indicated.
 2. Deposit concrete to avoid segregation.
 3. Deposit concrete in horizontal layers of depth not to exceed formwork design pressures and in a manner to avoid inclined construction joints.
 4. Consolidate placed concrete with mechanical vibrating equipment in accordance with ACI 301.
 - a. Do not use vibrators to transport concrete inside forms.
 - b. Insert and withdraw vibrators vertically at uniformly spaced locations to rapidly penetrate placed layer and at least 6 inches into preceding layer.
 - c. Do not insert vibrators into lower layers of concrete that have begun to lose plasticity.
 - d. At each insertion, limit duration of vibration to time necessary to consolidate concrete, and complete embedment of reinforcement and other embedded items without causing mixture constituents to segregate.
- F. Deposit and consolidate concrete for floors and slabs in a continuous operation, within limits of construction joints, until placement of a panel or section is complete.
1. Do not place concrete floors and slabs in a checkerboard sequence.
 2. Consolidate concrete during placement operations, so concrete is thoroughly worked around reinforcement and other embedded items and into corners.
 3. Maintain reinforcement in position on chairs during concrete placement.
 4. Screed slab surfaces with a straightedge and strike off to correct elevations.
 5. Level concrete, cut high areas, and fill low areas.
 6. Slope surfaces uniformly to drains where required.
 7. Begin initial floating using bull floats or darbies to form a uniform and open-textured surface plane, before excess bleedwater appears on the surface.
 8. Do not further disturb slab surfaces before starting finishing operations.

3.7 FINISHING FORMED SURFACES

A. As-Cast Surface Finishes:

1. ACI 301 Surface Finish SF-1.0: As-cast concrete texture imparted by form-facing material.
 - a. Patch voids larger than 1-1/2 inches wide or 1/2 inch deep.
 - b. Remove projections larger than 1 inch.
 - c. Tie holes do not require patching.
 - d. Surface Tolerance: ACI 117 Class D.

- e. Apply to concrete surfaces not exposed to public view.
2. ACI 301 Surface Finish SF-3.0:
 - a. Patch voids larger than 3/4 inch wide or 1/2 inch deep.
 - b. Remove projections larger than 1/8 inch.
 - c. Patch tie holes.
 - d. Surface Tolerance: ACI 117 Class A.
 - e. Locations: Apply to concrete surfaces exposed to public view, or to be covered with a coating or covering material applied directly to concrete.
- B. Rubbed Finish: Apply the following to as cast surface finishes where indicated on Drawings:
1. Smooth-Rubbed Finish:
 - a. Perform no later than one day after form removal.
 - b. Moisten concrete surfaces and rub with carborundum brick or another abrasive until producing a uniform color and texture.
 - c. If sufficient cement paste cannot be drawn from the concrete by the rubbing process, use a grout made from the same cementitious materials used in the in-place concrete.
 - d. Maintain required patterns or variances as shown on Drawings or to match design reference sample, field sample panels, or mockups.
- C. Related Unformed Surfaces:
1. At tops of walls, horizontal offsets, and similar unformed surfaces adjacent to formed surfaces, strike off smooth and finish with a color and texture matching adjacent formed surfaces.
 2. Continue final surface treatment of formed surfaces uniformly across adjacent unformed surfaces unless otherwise indicated.

3.8 FINISHING FLOORS AND SLABS

- A. Comply with ACI 302.1R recommendations for screeding, restraightening, and finishing operations for concrete surfaces. Do not wet concrete surfaces.
- B. Scratch Finish:
1. While still plastic, texture concrete surface that has been screeded and bull-floated or darbied.
 2. Use stiff brushes, brooms, or rakes to produce a profile depth of 1/4 inch in one direction.
 3. Apply scratch finish to surfaces to receive concrete floor toppings or to receive mortar setting beds for bonded cementitious floor finishes.
- C. Float Finish:
1. When bleedwater sheen has disappeared and concrete surface has stiffened sufficiently to permit operation of specific float apparatus, consolidate concrete surface with power-driven floats or by hand floating if area is small or inaccessible to power-driven floats.

2. Repeat float passes and restraightening until surface is left with a uniform, smooth, granular texture and complies with ACI 117 tolerances for conventional concrete.
3. Apply float finish to surfaces to receive trowel finish and to be covered with fluid-applied or sheet waterproofing, built-up or membrane roofing, or sand-bed terrazzo.

D. Trowel Finish:

1. After applying float finish, apply first troweling and consolidate concrete by hand or power-driven trowel.
2. Continue troweling passes and restraighten until surface is free of trowel marks and uniform in texture and appearance.
3. Grind smooth any surface defects that would telegraph through applied coatings or floor coverings.
4. Do not add water to concrete surface.
5. Do not apply hard-troweled finish to concrete, which has a total air content greater than 3 percent.
6. Apply a trowel finish to surfaces exposed to view or to be covered with resilient flooring, carpet, ceramic or quarry tile set over a cleavage membrane, paint, or another thin-film-finish coating system.
7. Finish surfaces to the following tolerances, in accordance with ASTM E1155, for a randomly trafficked floor surface:

a. Slabs on Ground:

- 1) Specified overall values of flatness, F_F 35; and of levelness, F_L 25; with minimum local values of flatness, F_F 24; and of levelness, F_L 17.

b. Suspended Slabs:

- 1) Specified overall values of flatness, F_F 35; and of levelness, F_L 20; with minimum local values of flatness, F_F 24; and of levelness, F_L 15.

E. Trowel and Fine-Broom Finish: Apply a first trowel finish to surfaces indicated on Drawings or where ceramic or quarry tile is to be installed by either thickset or thinset method. While concrete is still plastic, slightly scarify surface with a fine broom perpendicular to main traffic route.

1. Coordinate required final finish with Architect before application.
2. Comply with flatness and levelness tolerances for trowel-finished floor surfaces.

F. Broom Finish: Apply a broom finish to exterior concrete platforms, steps, ramps, and locations indicated on Drawings.

1. Immediately after float finishing, slightly roughen trafficked surface by brooming with fiber-bristle broom perpendicular to main traffic route.
2. Coordinate required final finish with Architect before application.

3.9 INSTALLATION OF MISCELLANEOUS CONCRETE ITEMS

A. Filling In:

1. Fill in holes and openings left in concrete structures after Work of other trades is in place unless otherwise indicated.
 2. Mix, place, and cure concrete, as specified, to blend with in-place construction.
 3. Provide other miscellaneous concrete filling indicated or required to complete the Work.
- B. Curbs: Provide monolithic finish to interior curbs by stripping forms while concrete is still green and by steel-troweling surfaces to a hard, dense finish with corners, intersections, and terminations slightly rounded.
- C. Equipment Bases and Foundations:
1. Coordinate sizes and locations of concrete bases with actual equipment provided.
 2. Construct concrete bases 6 inches high unless otherwise indicated on Drawings, and extend base not less than 6 inches in each direction beyond the maximum dimensions of supported equipment unless otherwise indicated on Drawings, or unless required for seismic anchor support.
 3. Minimum Compressive Strength: 4500 psi at 28 days.
 4. Install dowel rods to connect concrete base to concrete floor. Unless otherwise indicated, install dowel rods on 18-inch centers around the full perimeter of concrete base.
 5. For supported equipment, install epoxy-coated anchor bolts that extend through concrete base and anchor into structural concrete substrate.
 6. Prior to pouring concrete, place and secure anchorage devices.
 - a. Use setting drawings, templates, diagrams, instructions, and directions furnished with items to be embedded.
 - b. Cast anchor-bolt insert into bases.
 - c. Install anchor bolts to elevations required for proper attachment to supported equipment.
- D. Steel Pan Stairs: Provide concrete fill for steel pan stair treads, landings, and associated items.
1. Cast-in inserts and accessories, as shown on Drawings.
 2. Screed, tamp, and trowel finish concrete surfaces.

3.10 CONCRETE CURING

- A. Protect freshly placed concrete from premature drying and excessive cold or hot temperatures.
1. Comply with ACI 301 and ACI 306.1 for cold weather protection during curing.
 2. Comply with ACI 301 and ACI 305.1 for hot-weather protection during curing.
 3. Maintain moisture loss no more than 0.2 lb/sq. ft. x h before and during finishing operations.
- B. Curing Formed Surfaces: Comply with ACI 308.1 as follows:
1. Cure formed concrete surfaces, including underside of beams, supported slabs, and other similar surfaces.
 2. If forms remain during curing period, moist cure after loosening forms.
 3. If removing forms before end of curing period, continue curing for remainder of curing period, as follows:

- a. Continuous Fogging: Maintain standing water on concrete surface until final setting of concrete.
 - b. Continuous Sprinkling: Maintain concrete surface continuously wet.
 - c. Absorptive Cover: Pre-dampen absorptive material before application; apply additional water to absorptive material to maintain concrete surface continuously wet.
 - d. Water-Retention Sheeting Materials: Cover exposed concrete surfaces with sheeting material, taping, or lapping seams.
 - e. Membrane-Forming Curing Compound: Apply uniformly in continuous operation by power spray or roller in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions.
 - 1) Recoat areas subject to heavy rainfall within three hours after initial application.
 - 2) Maintain continuity of coating and repair damage during curing period.
- C. Curing Unformed Surfaces: Comply with ACI 308.1 as follows:
1. Begin curing immediately after finishing concrete.
 2. Interior Concrete Floors:
 - a. Floors to Receive Floor Coverings Specified in Other Sections: Contractor has option of the following:
 - 1) Absorptive Cover: As soon as concrete has sufficient set to permit application without marring concrete surface, install prewetted absorptive cover over entire area of floor.
 - a) Lap edges and ends of absorptive cover not less than 12-inches.
 - b) Maintain absorptive cover water saturated, and in place, for duration of curing period, but not less than seven days.
 - 2) Moisture-Retaining-Cover Curing: Cover concrete surfaces with moisture-retaining cover for curing concrete, placed in widest practicable width, with sides and ends lapped at least 12 inches, and sealed by waterproof tape or adhesive.
 - a) Immediately repair any holes or tears during curing period, using cover material and waterproof tape.
 - b) Cure for not less than seven days.
 - 3) Ponding or Continuous Sprinkling of Water: Maintain concrete surfaces continuously wet for not less than seven days, utilizing one, or a combination of, the following:
 - a) Water.
 - b) Continuous water-fog spray.
 - b. Floors to Receive Penetrating Liquid Floor Treatments: Contractor has option of the following:

- 1) Absorptive Cover: As soon as concrete has sufficient set to permit application without marring concrete surface, install prewetted absorptive cover over entire area of floor.
 - a) Lap edges and ends of absorptive cover not less than 12 inches.
 - b) Maintain absorptive cover water saturated, and in place, for duration of curing period, but not less than seven days.
 - 2) Moisture-Retaining-Cover Curing: Cover concrete surfaces with moisture-retaining cover for curing concrete, placed in widest practicable width, with sides and ends lapped at least 12 inches, and sealed by waterproof tape or adhesive.
 - a) Immediately repair any holes or tears during curing period, using cover material and waterproof tape.
 - b) Cure for not less than seven days.
 - 3) Ponding or Continuous Sprinkling of Water: Maintain concrete surfaces continuously wet for not less than seven days, utilizing one, or a combination of, the following:
 - a) Water.
 - b) Continuous water-fog spray.
- c. Floors to Receive Curing Compound:
- 1) Apply uniformly in continuous operation by power spray or roller in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions.
 - 2) Recoat areas subjected to heavy rainfall within three hours after initial application.
 - 3) Maintain continuity of coating, and repair damage during curing period.
 - 4) Removal: After curing period has elapsed, remove curing compound without damaging concrete surfaces by method recommended by curing compound manufacturer unless manufacturer certifies curing compound does not interfere with bonding of floor covering used on Project.
- d. Floors to Receive Curing and Sealing Compound:
- 1) Apply uniformly to floors and slabs indicated in a continuous operation by power spray or roller in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions.
 - 2) Recoat areas subjected to heavy rainfall within three hours after initial application.
 - 3) Repeat process 24 hours later, and apply a second coat. Maintain continuity of coating, and repair damage during curing period.

3.11 TOLERANCES

- A. Conform to ACI 117.

3.12 APPLICATION OF LIQUID FLOOR TREATMENTS

- A. Penetrating Liquid Floor Treatment: Prepare, apply, and finish penetrating liquid floor treatment in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions.
 - 1. Remove curing compounds, sealers, oil, dirt, laitance, and other contaminants and complete surface repairs.
 - 2. Do not apply to concrete that is less than seven days' old.
 - 3. Apply liquid until surface is saturated, scrubbing into surface until a gel forms; rewet; and repeat brooming or scrubbing.
 - 4. Rinse with water; remove excess material until surface is dry.
 - 5. Apply a second coat in a similar manner if surface is rough or porous.
- B. Sealing Coat: Uniformly apply a continuous sealing coat of curing and sealing compound to hardened concrete by power spray or roller in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions.

3.13 JOINT FILLING

- A. Prepare, clean, and install joint filler in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions.
 - 1. Defer joint filling until concrete has aged at least two month(s).
 - 2. Do not fill joints until construction traffic has permanently ceased.
- B. Remove dirt, debris, saw cuttings, curing compounds, and sealers from joints; leave contact faces of joints clean and dry.
- C. Install semirigid joint filler full depth in saw-cut joints and at least 2 inches deep in formed joints.
- D. Overfill joint, and trim joint filler flush with top of joint after hardening.

3.14 CONCRETE SURFACE REPAIRS

- A. Defective Concrete:
 - 1. Repair and patch defective areas when approved by Architect.
 - 2. Remove and replace concrete that cannot be repaired and patched to Architect's approval.
- B. Patching Mortar: Mix dry-pack patching mortar, consisting of 1 part portland cement to 2-1/2 parts fine aggregate passing a No. 16 sieve, using only enough water for handling and placing.
- C. Repairing Formed Surfaces: Surface defects include color and texture irregularities, cracks, spalls, air bubbles, honeycombs, rock pockets, fins and other projections on the surface, and stains and other discolorations that cannot be removed by cleaning.
 - 1. Immediately after form removal, cut out honeycombs, rock pockets, and voids more than 1/2 inch in any dimension to solid concrete.

- a. Limit cut depth to 3/4 inch.
 - b. Make edges of cuts perpendicular to concrete surface.
 - c. Clean, dampen with water, and brush-coat holes and voids with bonding agent.
 - d. Fill and compact with patching mortar before bonding agent has dried.
 - e. Fill form-tie voids with patching mortar or cone plugs secured in place with bonding agent.
2. Repair defects on surfaces exposed to view by blending white portland cement and standard portland cement, so that, when dry, patching mortar matches surrounding color.
 - a. Patch a test area at inconspicuous locations to verify mixture and color match before proceeding with patching.
 - b. Compact mortar in place and strike off slightly higher than surrounding surface.
 3. Repair defects on concealed formed surfaces that will affect concrete's durability and structural performance as determined by Architect.

D. Repairing Unformed Surfaces:

1. Test unformed surfaces, such as floors and slabs, for finish, and verify surface tolerances specified for each surface.
 - a. Correct low and high areas.
 - b. Test surfaces sloped to drain for trueness of slope and smoothness; use a sloped template.
2. Repair finished surfaces containing surface defects, including spalls, popouts, honeycombs, rock pockets, crazing, and cracks in excess of 0.01 inch wide or that penetrate to reinforcement or completely through unreinforced sections regardless of width, and other objectionable conditions.
3. After concrete has cured at least 14 days, correct high areas by grinding.
4. Correct localized low areas during, or immediately after, completing surface-finishing operations by cutting out low areas and replacing with patching mortar.
 - a. Finish repaired areas to blend into adjacent concrete.
5. Correct other low areas scheduled to receive floor coverings with a repair underlayment.
 - a. Prepare, mix, and apply repair underlayment and primer in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions to produce a smooth, uniform, plane, and level surface.
 - b. Feather edges to match adjacent floor elevations.
6. Correct other low areas scheduled to remain exposed with repair topping.
 - a. Cut out low areas to ensure a minimum repair topping depth of 1/4 inch to match adjacent floor elevations.
 - b. Prepare, mix, and apply repair topping and primer in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions to produce a smooth, uniform, plane, and level surface.

7. Repair defective areas, except random cracks and single holes 1 inch or less in diameter, by cutting out and replacing with fresh concrete.
 - a. Remove defective areas with clean, square cuts, and expose steel reinforcement with at least a 3/4-inch clearance all around.
 - b. Dampen concrete surfaces in contact with patching concrete and apply bonding agent.
 - c. Mix patching concrete of same materials and mixture as original concrete, except without coarse aggregate.
 - d. Place, compact, and finish to blend with adjacent finished concrete.
 - e. Cure in same manner as adjacent concrete.
 8. Repair random cracks and single holes 1 inch or less in diameter with patching mortar.
 - a. Groove top of cracks and cut out holes to sound concrete, and clean off dust, dirt, and loose particles.
 - b. Dampen cleaned concrete surfaces and apply bonding agent.
 - c. Place patching mortar before bonding agent has dried.
 - d. Compact patching mortar and finish to match adjacent concrete.
 - e. Keep patched area continuously moist for at least 72 hours.
- E. Perform structural repairs of concrete, subject to Architect's approval, using epoxy adhesive and patching mortar.
- F. Repair materials and installation not specified above may be used, subject to Architect's approval.

3.15 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Special Inspections: Owner will engage a special inspector to perform field tests and inspections and prepare testing and inspection reports.
- B. Testing Agency: Owner will engage a qualified testing and inspecting agency to perform tests and inspections and to submit reports.
 1. Testing agency shall be responsible for providing curing container for composite samples on Site and verifying that field-cured composite samples are cured in accordance with ASTM C31/C31M.
 2. Testing agency shall immediately report to Architect, Contractor, and concrete manufacturer any failure of Work to comply with Contract Documents.
 3. Testing agency shall report results of tests and inspections, in writing, to Owner, Architect, Contractor, and concrete manufacturer within 48 hours of inspections and tests.
 - a. Test reports shall include reporting requirements of ASTM C31/C31M, ASTM C39/C39M, and ACI 301, including the following as applicable to each test and inspection:
 - 1) Project name.
 - 2) Name of testing agency.

- 3) Names and certification numbers of field and laboratory technicians performing inspections and testing.
 - 4) Name of concrete manufacturer.
 - 5) Date and time of inspection, sampling, and field testing.
 - 6) Date and time of concrete placement.
 - 7) Location in Work of concrete represented by samples.
 - 8) Date and time sample was obtained.
 - 9) Truck and batch ticket numbers.
 - 10) Design compressive strength at 28 days.
 - 11) Concrete mixture designation, proportions, and materials.
 - 12) Field test results.
 - 13) Information on storage and curing of samples before testing, including curing method and maximum and minimum temperatures during initial curing period.
 - 14) Type of fracture and compressive break strengths at seven days and 28 days.
- C. Batch Tickets: For each load delivered, submit three copies of batch delivery ticket to testing agency, indicating quantity, mix identification, admixtures, design strength, aggregate size, design air content, design slump at time of batching, and amount of water that can be added at Project site.
- D. Inspections:
1. Headed bolts and studs.
 2. Verification of use of required design mixture.
 3. Concrete placement, including conveying and depositing.
 4. Curing procedures and maintenance of curing temperature.
 5. Verification of concrete strength before removal of shores and forms from beams and slabs.
 6. Batch Plant Inspections: On a random basis, as determined by Architect.
- E. Concrete Tests: Testing of composite samples of fresh concrete obtained in accordance with ASTM C 172/C 172M shall be performed in accordance with the following requirements:
1. Testing Frequency: Obtain one composite sample for each day's pour of each concrete mixture exceeding 5 cu. yd., but less than 25 cu. yd., plus one set for each additional 50 cu. yd. or fraction thereof.
 - a. When frequency of testing provides fewer than five compressive-strength tests for each concrete mixture, testing shall be conducted from at least five randomly selected batches or from each batch if fewer than five are used.
 2. Slump: ASTM C143/C143M:
 - a. One test at point of placement for each composite sample, but not less than one test for each day's pour of each concrete mixture.
 - b. Perform additional tests when concrete consistency appears to change.
 3. Slump Flow: ASTM C1611/C1611M:

- a. One test at point of placement for each composite sample, but not less than one test for each day's pour of each concrete mixture.
 - b. Perform additional tests when concrete consistency appears to change.
4. Air Content: ASTM C231/C231M pressure method, for normal-weight concrete; ASTM C173/C173M volumetric method, for structural lightweight concrete.
- a. One test for each composite sample, but not less than one test for each day's pour of each concrete mixture.
5. Concrete Temperature: ASTM C1064/C1064M:
- a. One test hourly when air temperature is 40 deg F and below or 80 deg F and above, and one test for each composite sample.
6. Unit Weight: ASTM C567/C567M fresh unit weight of structural lightweight concrete.
- a. One test for each composite sample, but not less than one test for each day's pour of each concrete mixture.
7. Compression Test Specimens: ASTM C31/C31M:
- a. Cast and laboratory cure two sets of two 6-inch by 12-inch or 4-inch by 8-inch cylinder specimens for each composite sample.
 - b. Cast, initial cure, and field cure two sets of two standard cylinder specimens for each composite sample.
8. Compressive-Strength Tests: ASTM C39/C39M.
- a. Test one set of two laboratory-cured specimens at seven days and one set of two specimens at 28 days.
 - b. Test one set of two field-cured specimens at seven days and one set of two specimens at 28 days.
 - c. A compressive-strength test shall be the average compressive strength from a set of two specimens obtained from same composite sample and tested at age indicated.
9. When strength of field-cured cylinders is less than 85 percent of companion laboratory-cured cylinders, Contractor shall evaluate operations and provide corrective procedures for protecting and curing in-place concrete.
10. Strength of each concrete mixture will be satisfactory if every average of any three consecutive compressive-strength tests equals or exceeds specified compressive strength, and no compressive-strength test value falls below specified compressive strength by more than 500 psi if specified compressive strength is 5000 psi, or no compressive strength test value is less than 10 percent of specified compressive strength if specified compressive strength is greater than 5000 psi.
11. Nondestructive Testing: Impact hammer, sonoscope, or other nondestructive device may be permitted by Architect but will not be used as sole basis for approval or rejection of concrete.
12. Additional Tests:

- a. Testing and inspecting agency shall make additional tests of concrete when test results indicate that slump, air entrainment, compressive strengths, or other requirements have not been met, as directed by Architect.
 - b. Testing and inspecting agency may conduct tests to determine adequacy of concrete by cored cylinders complying with ASTM C42/C42M or by other methods as directed by Architect.
 - 1) Acceptance criteria for concrete strength shall be in accordance with ACI 301 section 1.6.6.3.
13. Additional testing and inspecting, at Contractor's expense, will be performed to determine compliance of replaced or additional work with specified requirements.
 14. Correct deficiencies in the Work that test reports and inspections indicate do not comply with the Contract Documents.
- F. Measure floor and slab flatness and levelness in accordance with ASTM E1155 within 24 hours of completion of floor finishing and promptly report test results to Architect.

3.16 PROTECTION

- A. Protect concrete surfaces as follows:
1. Protect from petroleum stains.
 2. Diaper hydraulic equipment used over concrete surfaces.
 3. Prohibit vehicles from interior concrete slabs.
 4. Prohibit use of pipe-cutting machinery over concrete surfaces.
 5. Prohibit placement of steel items on concrete surfaces.
 6. Prohibit use of acids or acidic detergents over concrete surfaces.
 7. Protect liquid floor treatment from damage and wear during the remainder of construction period. Use protective methods and materials, including temporary covering, recommended in writing by liquid floor treatments installer.
 8. Protect concrete surfaces scheduled to receive surface hardener or polished concrete finish using Floor Slab Protective Covering.

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SECTION 04 20 00 - UNIT MASONRY

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Concrete masonry units.
2. Clay face brick.
3. Mortar and grout.
4. Steel reinforcing bars.
5. Masonry-joint reinforcement.
6. Ties and anchors.
7. Embedded flashing.
8. Miscellaneous masonry accessories.
9. Masonry-cell fill.

B. Products Installed but not Furnished under This Section:

1. Cast-stone trim in unit masonry.
2. Steel lintels in unit masonry.
3. Steel shelf angles for supporting unit masonry.
4. Cavity wall insulation.

C. Related Requirements:

1. Section 05 12 00 "Structural Steel Framing" for installing anchor sections of adjustable masonry anchors for connecting to structural steel frame.
2. Section 07 21 00 "Thermal Insulation" for cavity wall insulation.
3. Section 07 62 00 "Sheet Metal Flashing and Trim" for exposed sheet metal flashing and for furnishing manufactured reglets installed in masonry joints.
4. Section 32 14 00 "Unit Paving" for exterior unit masonry paving.

1.3 ALLOWANCES

- A. Face brick is part of the Face Brick Allowance.

1.4 DEFINITIONS

- A. CMU(s): Concrete masonry unit(s).

- B. Reinforced Masonry: Masonry containing reinforcing steel in grouted cells.

1.5 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

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

1.6 ACTION SUBMITTALS

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

- B. Shop Drawings: For the following:

1. Masonry Units: Show sizes, profiles, coursing, and locations of special shapes.
2. Stone Trim Units: Show sizes, profiles, and locations of each stone trim unit required.
3. Reinforcing Steel: Detail bending, lap lengths, and placement of unit masonry reinforcing bars. Comply with ACI 315. Show elevations of reinforced walls.
4. Fabricated Flashing: Detail corner units, end-dam units, and other special applications.

- C. Samples for Initial Selection:

1. Clay face brick, in the form of straps of five or more bricks.
2. Stone trim.
3. Colored mortar.
4. Weep holes/cavity vents.

- D. Samples for Verification: For each type and color of the following:

1. Clay face brick, in the form of straps of five or more bricks.
2. Pigmented and colored-aggregate mortar. Make Samples using same sand and mortar ingredients to be used on Project.
3. Weep holes and cavity vents.
4. Accessories embedded in masonry.

1.7 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. List of Materials Used in Constructing Mockups: List generic product names together with manufacturers, manufacturers' product names, model numbers, lot numbers, batch numbers, source of supply, and other information as required to identify materials used. Include mix proportions for mortar and grout and source of aggregates.

1. Submittal is for information only. Receipt of list does not constitute approval of deviations from the Contract Documents unless such deviations are specifically brought to the attention of Architect and approved in writing.

- B. Qualification Data: For testing agency.

- C. Material Certificates: For each type and size of the following:

1. Masonry units.

- a. Include data on material properties or material test reports substantiating compliance with requirements as applicable.
 - b. For brick, include size-variation data verifying that actual range of sizes falls within specified tolerances.
 - c. For exposed brick, include test report for efflorescence according to ASTM C67.
 - d. For masonry units used in structural masonry, include data and calculations establishing average net-area compressive strength of units.
2. Integral water repellent used in CMUs.
 3. Cementitious materials. Include name of manufacturer, brand name, and type.
 4. Mortar admixtures.
 5. Preblended, dry mortar mixes. Include description of type and proportions of ingredients.
 6. Grout mixes. Include description of type and proportions of ingredients.
 7. Reinforcing bars.
 8. Joint reinforcement.
 9. Anchors, ties, and metal accessories.
- D. Mix Designs: For each type of mortar and grout. Include description of type and proportions of ingredients.
1. Include test reports for mortar mixes required to comply with property specification. Test according to ASTM C109/C109M for compressive strength, ASTM C1506 for water retention, and ASTM C91/C91M for air content.
 2. Include test reports, according to ASTM C1019, for grout mixes required to comply with compressive strength requirement.
- E. Statement of Compressive Strength of Masonry: For each combination of masonry unit type and mortar type, provide statement of average net-area compressive strength of masonry units, mortar type, and resulting net-area compressive strength of masonry determined according to TMS 602/ACI 530.1/ASCE 6.
- F. Cold-Weather and Hot-Weather Procedures: Detailed description of methods, materials, and equipment to be used to comply with requirements.
- 1.8 QUALITY ASSURANCE
- A. Testing Agency Qualifications: Qualified according to ASTM C1093 for testing indicated.
- B. Mockups: Build mockups to verify selections made under Sample submittals, to demonstrate aesthetic effects, and to set quality standards for materials and execution.
1. Build mockups for each type of exposed unit masonry construction in sizes approximately 96 inches long by 72 inches high by full thickness, including face and backup wythes and accessories.
 - a. Include a sealant-filled joint at least 16 inches long in each mockup.
 - b. Include lower corner of window opening at upper corner of exterior wall mockup. Make opening approximately 12 inches wide by 16 inches high.

- c. Include through-wall flashing installed for a 24-inch length in corner of exterior wall mockup approximately 16 inches down from top of mockup, with a 12-inch length of flashing left exposed to view (omit masonry above half of flashing).
 - d. Include metal studs, insulation, sheathing, air barrier, veneer anchors, flashing, cavity drainage material, and weep holes in exterior masonry-veneer wall mockup.
 - e. Include clay face brick on one face of interior unit masonry wall mockup.
2. Where masonry is to match existing, erect mockups adjacent and parallel to existing surface.
 3. Clean one-half of exposed faces of mockups with masonry cleaner as indicated.
 4. Protect accepted mockups from the elements with weather-resistant membrane.
 5. Approval of mockups is for color, texture, and blending of masonry units; relationship of mortar and sealant colors to masonry unit colors; tooling of joints; and aesthetic qualities of workmanship.
 - a. Approval of mockups is also for other material and construction qualities specifically approved by Architect in writing.
 - b. Approval of mockups does not constitute approval of deviations from the Contract Documents contained in mockups unless Architect specifically approves such deviations in writing.
 6. Subject to compliance with requirements, approved mockups may become part of the completed Work if undisturbed at time of Substantial Completion.

1.9 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Store masonry units on elevated platforms in a dry location. If units are not stored in an enclosed location, cover tops and sides of stacks with waterproof sheeting, securely tied. If units become wet, do not install until they are dry.
- B. Store cementitious materials on elevated platforms, under cover, and in a dry location. Do not use cementitious materials that have become damp.
- C. Store aggregates where grading and other required characteristics can be maintained and contamination avoided.
- D. Deliver preblended, dry mortar mix in moisture-resistant containers. Store preblended, dry mortar mix in delivery containers on elevated platforms in a dry location or in covered weatherproof dispensing silos.
- E. Store masonry accessories, including metal items, to prevent corrosion and accumulation of dirt and oil.

1.10 FIELD CONDITIONS

- A. Protection of Masonry: During construction, cover tops of walls, projections, and sills with waterproof sheeting at end of each day's work. Cover partially completed masonry when construction is not in progress.

1. Extend cover a minimum of 24 inches down both sides of walls, and hold cover securely in place.
 2. Where one wythe of multi-wythe masonry walls is completed in advance of other wythes, secure cover a minimum of 24 inches down face next to unconstructed wythe, and hold cover in place.
- B. Do not apply uniform floor or roof loads for at least 12 hours and concentrated loads for at least three days after building masonry walls or columns.
- C. Stain Prevention: Prevent grout, mortar, and soil from staining the face of masonry to be left exposed or painted. Immediately remove grout, mortar, and soil that come in contact with such masonry.
1. Protect base of walls from rain-splashed mud and from mortar splatter by spreading coverings on ground and over wall surface.
 2. Protect sills, ledges, and projections from mortar droppings.
 3. Protect surfaces of window and door frames, as well as similar products with painted and integral finishes, from mortar droppings.
 4. Turn scaffold boards near the wall on edge at the end of each day to prevent rain from splashing mortar and dirt onto completed masonry.
- D. Cold-Weather Requirements: Do not use frozen materials or materials mixed or coated with ice or frost. Do not build on frozen substrates. Remove and replace unit masonry damaged by frost or by freezing conditions. Comply with cold-weather construction requirements contained in TMS 602/ACI 530.1/ASCE 6.
1. Cold-Weather Cleaning: Use liquid cleaning methods only when air temperature is 40 deg F and higher and will remain so until masonry has dried, but not less than seven days after completing cleaning.
- E. Hot-Weather Requirements: Comply with hot-weather construction requirements contained in TMS 602/ACI 530.1/ASCE 6.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MANUFACTURERS

- A. Source Limitations for Masonry Units: Obtain exposed masonry units of a uniform texture and color, or a uniform blend within the ranges accepted for these characteristics, from single source from single manufacturer for each product required.
- B. Source Limitations for Mortar Materials: Obtain mortar ingredients of a uniform quality, including color for exposed masonry, from single manufacturer for each cementitious component and from single source or producer for each aggregate.

2.2 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Provide structural unit masonry that develops indicated net-area compressive strengths at 28 days.
 - 1. Determine net-area compressive strength of masonry from average net-area compressive strengths of masonry units and mortar types (unit-strength method) according to TMS 602/ACI 530.1/ASCE 6.
 - 2. Determine net-area compressive strength of masonry by testing masonry prisms according to ASTM C1314.

2.3 UNIT MASONRY, GENERAL

- A. Masonry Standard: Comply with TMS 602/ACI 530.1/ASCE 6, except as modified by requirements in the Contract Documents.
- B. Defective Units: Referenced masonry unit standards may allow a certain percentage of units to contain chips, cracks, or other defects exceeding limits stated. Do not use units where such defects are exposed in the completed Work.
- C. Fire-Resistance Ratings: Comply with requirements for fire-resistance-rated assembly designs indicated.
 - 1. Where fire-resistance-rated construction is indicated, units shall be listed and labeled by a qualified testing agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.

2.4 CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS

- A. CMUs: ASTM C90.
 - 1. Unit Compressive Strength: Provide units with minimum average net-area compressive strength of 2800 psi.
 - 2. Density Classification: Lightweight.
 - 3. Size (Width): Manufactured to dimensions 3/8 inch less than nominal dimensions.
 - 4. Exposed Faces: Provide color and texture matching the range represented by Architect's sample.
 - 5. Faces to Receive Plaster: Where units are indicated to receive a direct application of plaster, provide textured-face units made with gap-graded aggregates.

2.5 CONCRETE AND MASONRY LINTELS

- A. General: Provide one of the following:
- B. Concrete Lintels: ASTM C1623, matching CMUs in color, texture, and density classification; and with reinforcing bars indicated. Provide lintels with net-area compressive strength not less than that of CMUs.
- C. Concrete Lintels: Precast or formed-in-place concrete lintels complying with requirements in Section 03 20 00 "Concrete Reinforcing," and with reinforcing bars indicated.

- D. Masonry Lintels: Prefabricated or built-in-place masonry lintels made from bond beam CMUs matching adjacent CMUs in color, texture, and density classification, with reinforcing bars placed as indicated and filled with coarse grout. Cure precast lintels before handling and installing. Temporarily support built-in-place lintels until cured.

2.6 BRICK

- A. General: Provide shapes indicated and as follows, with exposed surfaces matching finish and color of exposed faces of adjacent units:
1. For ends of sills and caps and for similar applications that would otherwise expose unfinished brick surfaces, provide units without cores or frogs and with exposed surfaces finished.
 2. Provide special shapes for applications where stretcher units cannot accommodate special conditions, including those at corners, movement joints, bond beams, sashes, and lintels.
 3. Provide special shapes for applications requiring brick of size, form, color, and texture on exposed surfaces that cannot be produced by sawing.
 4. Provide special shapes for applications where shapes produced by sawing would result in sawed surfaces being exposed to view.
- B. Clay Face Brick: Facing brick complying with ASTM C216.
1. Grade: SW.
 2. Type: FBS.
 3. Unit Compressive Strength: Provide units with minimum average net-area compressive strength of 3350 psi.
 4. Initial Rate of Absorption: Less than 30 g/30 sq. in. per minute when tested according to ASTM C67.
 5. Efflorescence: Provide brick that has been tested according to ASTM C67 and is rated "not effloresced."
 6. Size (Actual Dimensions): 3-5/8 inches wide by 2-1/4 inches high by 7-5/8 inches long.
 7. Application: Use where brick is exposed unless otherwise indicated.
 8. Provide face brick matching color range, texture, and size of existing adjacent brickwork.

2.7 MORTAR AND GROUT MATERIALS

- A. Portland Cement: ASTM C150/C150M, Type I or II, except Type III may be used for cold-weather construction. Provide natural color or white cement as required to produce mortar color indicated.
1. Alkali content shall not be more than 0.1 percent when tested according to ASTM C114.
- B. Hydrated Lime: ASTM C207, Type S.
- C. Portland Cement-Lime Mix: Packaged blend of portland cement and hydrated lime containing no other ingredients.
- D. Masonry Cement: ASTM C91/C91M.

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
 - a. Cemex S.A.B. de C.V.
 - b. Essroc.
 - c. Holcim (US) Inc.
 - d. Lafarge North America Inc.
 - e. Lehigh Hanson; HeidelbergCement Group.

- E. Mortar Cement: ASTM C1329/C1329M.
 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by the following:
 - a. Lafarge North America Inc.

- F. Mortar Pigments: Natural and synthetic iron oxides and chromium oxides, compounded for use in mortar mixes and complying with ASTM C979/C979M. Use only pigments with a record of satisfactory performance in masonry mortar.
 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
 - a. Davis Colors.
 - b. Euclid Chemical Company (The); an RPM company.
 - c. Lanxess Corporation.
 - d. Solomon Colors, Inc.

- G. Colored Cement Products: Packaged blend made from portland cement and hydrated lime or masonry cement and mortar pigments, all complying with specified requirements, and containing no other ingredients.
 1. Colored Portland Cement-Lime Mix:
 - a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
 - 1) Essroc.
 - 2) Holcim (US) Inc.
 - 3) Lafarge North America Inc.
 - 4) Lehigh Hanson; HeidelbergCement Group.

 2. Colored Masonry Cement:
 - a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
 - 1) Cemex S.A.B. de C.V.
 - 2) Essroc.
 - 3) Holcim (US) Inc.
 - 4) Lafarge North America Inc.

- 5) Lehigh Hanson; HeidelbergCement Group.
 3. Formulate blend as required to produce color indicated or, if not indicated, as selected from manufacturer's standard colors.
 4. Pigments shall not exceed 10 percent of portland cement by weight.
 5. Pigments shall not exceed 5 percent of masonry cement or mortar cement by weight.
 - H. Aggregate for Mortar: ASTM C144.
 1. For mortar that is exposed to view, use washed aggregate consisting of natural sand or crushed stone.
 2. For joints less than 1/4 inch thick, use aggregate graded with 100 percent passing the No. 16 sieve.
 3. White-Mortar Aggregates: Natural white sand or crushed white stone.
 4. Colored-Mortar Aggregates: Natural sand or crushed stone of color necessary to produce required mortar color.
 - I. Aggregate for Grout: ASTM C404.
 - J. Cold-Weather Admixture: Nonchloride, noncorrosive, accelerating admixture complying with ASTM C494/C494M, Type C, and recommended by manufacturer for use in masonry mortar of composition indicated.
 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
 - a. BASF Corporation.
 - b. Euclid Chemical Company (The); an RPM company.
 - c. GCP Applied Technologies Inc.
 - K. Water-Repellent Admixture: Liquid water-repellent mortar admixture intended for use with CMUs containing integral water repellent from same manufacturer.
 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
 - a. ACM Chemistries.
 - b. BASF Corporation.
 - c. Euclid Chemical Company (The); an RPM company.
 - d. GCP Applied Technologies Inc.
 - L. Water: Potable.
- 2.8 REINFORCEMENT
- A. Uncoated-Steel Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A615/A615M or ASTM A996/A996M, Grade 60.
 - B. Reinforcing Bar Positioners: Wire units designed to fit into mortar bed joints spanning masonry unit cells and to hold reinforcing bars in center of cells. Units are formed from 0.148-inch steel wire, hot-dip galvanized after fabrication. Provide units designed for number of bars indicated.

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
 - a. Dur-O-Wal; a Hohmann & Barnard company.
 - b. Heckmann Building Products, Inc.
 - c. Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.
 - d. Lock Rite.
 - e. Wire-Bond.

 - C. Masonry-Joint Reinforcement, General: ASTM A951/A951M.
 1. Interior Walls: Hot-dip galvanized carbon steel.
 2. Exterior Walls: Hot-dip galvanized carbon steel.
 3. Wire Size for Side Rods: 0.187-inch diameter.
 4. Wire Size for Cross Rods: 0.187-inch diameter.
 5. Wire Size for Veneer Ties: 0.187-inch diameter.
 6. Spacing of Cross Rods, Tabs, and Cross Ties: Not more than 16 inches o.c.
 7. Provide in lengths of not less than 10 feet, with prefabricated corner and tee units.

 - D. Masonry-Joint Reinforcement for Single-Wythe Masonry: Ladder type with single pair of side rods.
 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by the following:
 - a. Wire-Bond.

 - E. Masonry-Joint Reinforcement for Multiwythe Masonry:
 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by the following:
 - a. Wire-Bond.
 2. Ladder type with one side rod at each face shell of hollow masonry units more than 4 inches wide, plus one side rod at each wythe of masonry 4 inches wide or less.
 3. Tab type, either ladder or truss design, with one side rod at each face shell of backing wythe and with rectangular tabs sized to extend at least halfway through facing wythe, but with at least 5/8-inch cover on outside face.
 4. Adjustable (two-piece) type, either ladder or truss design, with one side rod at each face shell of backing wythe and with separate adjustable ties with pintle-and-eye connections having a maximum horizontal play of 1/16 inch and maximum vertical adjustment of 1-1/4 inches. Size ties to extend at least halfway through facing wythe but with at least 5/8-inch cover on outside face. Ties have hooks or clips to engage a continuous horizontal wire in the facing wythe.
-
- F. Masonry-Joint Reinforcement for Veneers Anchored with Seismic Masonry-Veneer Anchors: Single 0.187-inch-diameter, hot-dip galvanized carbon steel continuous wire.

2.9 TIES AND ANCHORS

- A. General: Ties and anchors shall extend at least 1-1/2 inches into veneer but with at least a 5/8-inch cover on outside face.
- B. Materials: Provide ties and anchors specified in this article that are made from materials that comply with the following unless otherwise indicated:
1. Mill-Galvanized, Carbon-Steel Wire: ASTM A82/A82M, with ASTM A641/A641M, Class 1 coating.
 2. Hot-Dip Galvanized, Carbon-Steel Wire: ASTM A82/A82M, with ASTM A153/A153M, Class B-2 coating.
 3. Stainless Steel Wire: ASTM A580/A580M, Type 316.
 4. Galvanized-Steel Sheet: ASTM A653/A653M, Commercial Steel, G60 zinc coating.
 5. Steel Sheet, Galvanized after Fabrication: ASTM A1008/A1008M, Commercial Steel, with ASTM A153/A153M, Class B coating.
 6. Stainless Steel Sheet: ASTM A240/A240M or ASTM A666, Type 316.
 7. Steel Plates, Shapes, and Bars: ASTM A36/A36M.
 8. Stainless Steel Bars: ASTM A276 or ASTM A666, Type 304.
- C. Individual Wire Ties: Rectangular units with closed ends and not less than 4 inches wide.
1. Z-shaped ties with ends bent 90 degrees to provide hooks not less than 2 inches long may be used for masonry constructed from solid units.
 2. Where wythes are of different materials, use adjustable ties with pintle-and-eye connections having a maximum adjustment of 1-1/4 inches.
 3. Wire: Fabricate from 1/4-inch- diameter, hot-dip galvanized steel wire.
- D. Adjustable Anchors for Connecting to Structural Steel Framing: Provide anchors that allow vertical or horizontal adjustment but resist tension and compression forces perpendicular to plane of wall.
1. Anchor Section for Welding to Steel Frame: Crimped 1/4-inch-diameter, hot-dip galvanized steel wire. Mill-galvanized wire may be used at interior walls unless otherwise indicated.
 2. Tie Section: Triangular-shaped wire tie made from 0.25-inch- diameter, hot-dip galvanized steel wire.
- E. Rigid Anchors: Fabricate from steel bars 1-1/2 inches wide by 1/4 inch thick by 24 inches long, with ends turned up 2 inches or with cross pins unless otherwise indicated.
1. Corrosion Protection: Hot-dip galvanized to comply with ASTM A153/A153M.
- F. Adjustable Masonry-Veneer Anchors:
1. General: Provide anchors that allow vertical adjustment but resist a 100-lbf load in both tension and compression perpendicular to plane of wall without deforming or developing play in excess of 1/16 inch.
 2. Fabricate sheet metal anchor sections and other sheet metal parts from 0.105-inch-thick steel sheet, galvanized after fabrication.

3. Fabricate wire ties from 0.25-inch- diameter, hot-dip galvanized-steel wire unless otherwise indicated.
4. Contractor's Option: Unless otherwise indicated, provide any of the adjustable masonry- veneer anchors specified.
5. Screw-Attached, Masonry-Veneer Anchors: Wire tie and a rib-stiffened, sheet metal anchor section with screw holes top and bottom, with a projecting vertical tab having a slotted hole for inserting wire tie.
 - a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
 - 1) FERO Corporation.
 - 2) Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.
6. Screw-Attached, Masonry-Veneer Anchors: Wire tie and a rib-stiffened, sheet metal anchor section with screw holes top and bottom, with projecting tabs having holes for inserting vertical legs of wire tie formed to fit anchor section.
 - a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
 - 1) Heckmann Building Products, Inc.
 - 2) Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.
 - 3) Wire-Bond.
7. Screw-Attached, Masonry-Veneer Anchors: Wire tie and a sheet metal anchor section, 1-1/4 inches wide by 9 inches long, with screw holes top and bottom and with raised rib-stiffened strap, 5/8 inch wide by 5-1/2 inches long, stamped into center to provide a slot between strap and base for inserting wire tie.
 - a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by the following:
 - 1) Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.
8. Screw-Attached, Masonry-Veneer Anchors: Wire tie and a sheet metal anchor section, 1-1/4 inches wide by 6 inches long, with screw holes top and bottom and with raised rib-stiffened strap, 5/8 inch wide by 3-5/8 inches long, stamped into center to provide a slot between strap and base for inserting wire tie.
 - a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
 - 1) Heckmann Building Products, Inc.
 - 2) Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.
 - 3) Wire-Bond.
9. Screw-Attached, Masonry-Veneer Anchors: Wire tie and a gasketed sheet metal anchor section, 1-1/4 inches wide by 6 inches long, with screw holes top and bottom; top and bottom ends bent to form pronged legs of length to match thickness of insulation or sheathing; and raised rib-stiffened strap, 5/8 inch wide by 6 inches long, stamped into

center to provide a slot between strap and base for inserting wire tie. Self-adhering, modified bituminous gasket fits behind anchor plate and extends beyond pronged legs.

- a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
 - 1) Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.
 - 2) Wire-Bond.
10. Screw-Attached, Masonry-Veneer Anchors: Wire tie and a corrosion-resistant, self-drilling, eye-screw designed to receive wire tie. Eye-screw has spacer that seats directly against framing and is same thickness as sheathing and has gasketed washer head that covers hole in sheathing.
- a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
 - 1) Heckmann Building Products, Inc.
 - 2) Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.
 - 3) Wire-Bond.
11. Seismic Masonry-Veneer Anchors: Connector section and rib-stiffened, sheet metal anchor section with screw holes top and bottom, with projecting tabs having slotted holes for inserting vertical leg of connector section. Connector section consists of a rib-stiffened, sheet metal bent plate with down-turned leg designed to fit in anchor section slot and with integral tabs designed to engage continuous wire.
- a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
 - 1) Dur-O-Wal; a Hohmann & Barnard company.
 - 2) Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.
 - 3) Wire-Bond.
12. Seismic Masonry-Veneer Anchors: Wire tie and a rib-stiffened, sheet metal anchor section with screw holes top and bottom, with projecting tabs having holes for inserting vertical legs of wire tie formed to fit anchor section. Wire tie has sheet metal clip welded to it with integral tabs designed to engage continuous wire.
- a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
 - 1) Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.
 - 2) Wire-Bond.
13. Polymer-Coated, Steel Drill Screws for Steel Studs: ASTM C954 except manufactured with hex washer head and neoprene or EPDM washer, No. 10 diameter by length required to penetrate steel stud flange with not less than three exposed threads, and with organic polymer coating with salt-spray resistance to red rust of more than 800 hours according to ASTM B117.

14. Stainless Steel Drill Screws for Steel Studs: ASTM C954 except manufactured with hex washer head and neoprene or EPDM washer, No. 10 diameter by length required to penetrate steel stud flange with not less than three exposed threads; either made from Type 410 stainless steel or made with a carbon-steel drill point and 300 Series stainless steel shank.

2.10 EMBEDDED FLASHING MATERIALS

- A. Metal Flashing: Provide metal flashing complying with SMACNA's "Architectural Sheet Metal Manual" and as follows:

1. Stainless Steel: ASTM A240/A240M or ASTM A666, Type 304, 0.016 inch thick.
2. Fabricate continuous flashings in sections 96 inches long minimum, but not exceeding 12 feet. Provide splice plates at joints of formed, smooth metal flashing.
3. Fabricate through-wall metal flashing embedded in masonry from stainless steel.
 - a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
 - 1) Cheney Flashing Company.
 - 2) Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.
 - 3) Keystone Flashing Company, Inc.
4. Fabricate through-wall flashing with snaplock receiver on exterior face where indicated to receive counterflashing.
5. Fabricate through-wall flashing with drip edge where indicated. Fabricate by extending flashing 1/2 inch out from wall, with outer edge bent down 30 degrees and hemmed.
6. Fabricate metal drip edges for ribbed metal flashing from plain metal flashing of same metal as ribbed flashing and extending at least 3 inches into wall with hemmed inner edge to receive ribbed flashing and form a hooked seam. Form hem on upper surface of metal so that completed seam sheds water.
7. Fabricate metal drip edges from stainless steel. Extend at least 3 inches into wall and 1/2 inch out from wall, with outer edge bent down 30 degrees and hemmed.
8. Fabricate metal sealant stops from stainless steel. Extend at least 3 inches into wall and out to exterior face of wall. At exterior face of wall, bend metal back on itself for 3/4 inch and down into joint 1/4 inch to form a stop for retaining sealant backer rod.
9. Fabricate metal expansion-joint strips from stainless steel to shapes indicated.
10. Solder metal items at corners.

- B. Application: Unless otherwise indicated, use the following:

1. Where flashing is indicated to receive counterflashing, use metal flashing.
2. Where flashing is indicated to be turned down at or beyond the wall face, use metal flashing.
3. Where flashing is partly exposed and is indicated to terminate at the wall face, use flexible flashing with a metal drip edge.

- C. Solder and Sealants for Sheet Metal Flashings: As specified in Section 07 62 00 "Sheet Metal Flashing and Trim."

- D. Adhesives, Primers, and Seam Tapes for Flashings: Flashing manufacturer's standard products or products recommended by flashing manufacturer for bonding flashing sheets to each other and to substrates.
- E. Termination Bars for Flexible Flashing: Aluminum sheet 0.064 inch by 1-1/2 inches with a 3/8-inch sealant flange at top.

2.11 MISCELLANEOUS MASONRY ACCESSORIES

- A. Compressible Filler: Premolded filler strips complying with ASTM D1056, Grade 2A1; compressible up to 35 percent; of width and thickness indicated; formulated from neoprene.
- B. Preformed Control-Joint Gaskets: Made from styrene-butadiene-rubber compound, complying with ASTM D2000, Designation M2AA-805 and designed to fit standard sash block and to maintain lateral stability in masonry wall; size and configuration as indicated.
- C. Bond-Breaker Strips: Asphalt-saturated felt complying with ASTM D226/D226M, Type I (No. 15 asphalt felt).
- D. Weep/Cavity Vent Products: Use one of the following unless otherwise indicated:
 - 1. Rectangular Plastic Weep/Vent Tubing: Clear butyrate, 3/8 by 1-1/2 by 3-1/2 inches long.
 - 2. Mesh Weep/Vent: Free-draining mesh; made from polyethylene strands, full height and width of head joint and depth 1/8 inch less than depth of outer wythe; in color selected from manufacturer's standard.
 - a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
 - 1) Advanced Building Products Inc.
 - 2) CavClear/Archovations, Inc.
 - 3) Keene Building Products.
 - 4) Mortar Net Solutions.
- E. Cavity Drainage Material: Free-draining mesh, made from polymer strands that will not degrade within the wall cavity.
 - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
 - a. Advanced Building Products Inc.
 - b. CavClear/Archovations, Inc.
 - c. Heckmann Building Products, Inc.
 - d. Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.
 - e. Mortar Net Solutions.
 - f. Wire-Bond.
 - 2. Configuration: Provide one of the following:

- a. Strips, full depth of cavity and 10 inches high, with dovetail-shaped notches 7 inches deep that prevent clogging with mortar droppings.

2.12 MASONRY-CELL FILL

- A. Lightweight-Aggregate Fill: ASTM C331/C331M.

2.13 MASONRY CLEANERS

- A. Proprietary Acidic Cleaner: Manufacturer's standard-strength cleaner designed for removing mortar/grout stains, efflorescence, and other new construction stains from new masonry without discoloring or damaging masonry surfaces. Use product expressly approved for intended use by cleaner manufacturer and manufacturer of masonry units being cleaned.
 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
 - a. Diedrich Technologies, Inc.; a Hohmann & Barnard company.
 - b. EaCo Chem, Inc.
 - c. PROSOCO, Inc.

2.14 MORTAR AND GROUT MIXES

- A. General: Do not use admixtures, including pigments, air-entraining agents, accelerators, retarders, water-repellent agents, antifreeze compounds, or other admixtures unless otherwise indicated.
 1. Do not use calcium chloride in mortar or grout.
 2. Use portland cement-lime, masonry cement, or mortar cement, mortar unless otherwise indicated.
 3. For exterior masonry, use portland cement-lime, masonry cement, or mortar cement mortar.
 4. For reinforced masonry, use portland cement-lime, masonry cement, or mortar cement mortar.
 5. Add cold-weather admixture (if used) at same rate for all mortar that will be exposed to view, regardless of weather conditions, to ensure that mortar color is consistent.
- B. Preblended, Dry Mortar Mix: Furnish dry mortar ingredients in form of a preblended mix. Measure quantities by weight to ensure accurate proportions, and thoroughly blend ingredients before delivering to Project site.
- C. Mortar for Unit Masonry: Comply with ASTM C270, Property Specification. Provide the following types of mortar for applications stated unless another type is indicated or needed to provide required compressive strength of masonry.
 1. For masonry below grade or in contact with earth, use Type M.
 2. For reinforced masonry, use Type S.
 3. For mortar parge coats, use Type S.

4. For exterior, above-grade, load-bearing and nonload-bearing walls and parapet walls; for interior load-bearing walls; for interior nonload-bearing partitions; and for other applications where another type is not indicated, use Type N.
- D. Pigmented Mortar: Use colored cement product or select and proportion pigments with other ingredients to produce color required. Do not add pigments to colored cement products.
1. Pigments shall not exceed 10 percent of portland cement by weight.
 2. Pigments shall not exceed 5 percent of masonry cement or mortar cement by weight.
 3. Mix to match existing mortar.
 4. Application: Use pigmented mortar for exposed mortar joints with the following units:
 - a. Clay face brick.
 - b. Cast-stone trim units.
- E. Colored-Aggregate Mortar: Produce required mortar color by using colored aggregates and natural color or white cement as necessary to produce required mortar color.
1. Mix to match existing mortar.
 2. Application: Use colored-aggregate mortar for exposed mortar joints with the following units:
 - a. Clay face brick.
 - b. Cast-stone trim units.
- F. Grout for Unit Masonry: Comply with ASTM C476.
1. Use grout of type indicated or, if not otherwise indicated, of type (fine or coarse) that will comply with TMS 602/ACI 530.1/ASCE 6 for dimensions of grout spaces and pour height.
 2. Proportion grout in accordance with ASTM C476, Table 1 or paragraph 4.2.2 for specified 28-day compressive strength indicated, but not less than 2000 psi.
 3. Provide grout with a slump of 10 to 11 inches as measured according to ASTM C143/C143M.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine conditions, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance of the Work.
1. For the record, prepare written report, endorsed by Installer, listing conditions detrimental to performance of the Work.
 2. Verify that foundations are within tolerances specified.
 3. Verify that reinforcing dowels are properly placed.
 4. Verify that substrates are free of substances that impair mortar bond.

- B. Before installation, examine rough-in and built-in construction for piping systems to verify actual locations of piping connections.
- C. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3.2 INSTALLATION, GENERAL

- A. Thickness: Build cavity and composite walls and other masonry construction to full thickness shown. Build single-wythe walls to actual widths of masonry units, using units of widths indicated.
- B. Build chases and recesses to accommodate items specified in this and other Sections.
- C. Leave openings for equipment to be installed before completing masonry. After installing equipment, complete masonry to match construction immediately adjacent to opening.
- D. Use full-size units without cutting if possible. If cutting is required to provide a continuous pattern or to fit adjoining construction, cut units with motor-driven saws; provide clean, sharp, unchipped edges. Allow units to dry before laying unless wetting of units is specified. Install cut units with cut surfaces and, where possible, cut edges concealed.
- E. Select and arrange units for exposed unit masonry to produce a uniform blend of colors and textures. Mix units from several pallets or cubes as they are placed.
- F. Matching Existing Masonry: Match coursing, bonding, color, and texture of existing masonry.
- G. Wetting of Brick: Wet brick before laying if initial rate of absorption exceeds 30 g/30 sq. in. per minute when tested according to ASTM C67. Allow units to absorb water so they are damp but not wet at time of laying.

3.3 TOLERANCES

- A. Dimensions and Locations of Elements:
 - 1. For dimensions in cross section or elevation, do not vary by more than plus 1/2 inch or minus 1/4 inch.
 - 2. For location of elements in plan, do not vary from that indicated by more than plus or minus 1/2 inch.
 - 3. For location of elements in elevation, do not vary from that indicated by more than plus or minus 1/4 inch in a story height or 1/2 inch total.
- B. Lines and Levels:
 - 1. For bed joints and top surfaces of bearing walls, do not vary from level by more than 1/4 inch in 10 feet, or 1/2-inch maximum.
 - 2. For conspicuous horizontal lines, such as lintels, sills, parapets, and reveals, do not vary from level by more than 1/8 inch in 10 feet, 1/4 inch in 20 feet, or 1/2-inch maximum.
 - 3. For vertical lines and surfaces, do not vary from plumb by more than 1/4 inch in 10 feet, 3/8 inch in 20 feet, or 1/2-inch maximum.

4. For conspicuous vertical lines, such as external corners, door jambs, reveals, and expansion and control joints, do not vary from plumb by more than 1/8 inch in 10 feet, 1/4 inch in 20 feet, or 1/2-inch maximum.
5. For lines and surfaces, do not vary from straight by more than 1/4 inch in 10 feet, 3/8 inch in 20 feet, or 1/2-inch maximum.
6. For vertical alignment of exposed head joints, do not vary from plumb by more than 1/4 inch in 10 feet or 1/2-inch maximum.
7. For faces of adjacent exposed masonry units, do not vary from flush alignment by more than 1/16 inch except due to warpage of masonry units within tolerances specified for warpage of units.

C. Joints:

1. For bed joints, do not vary from thickness indicated by more than plus or minus 1/8 inch, with a maximum thickness limited to 1/2 inch.
2. For exposed bed joints, do not vary from bed-joint thickness of adjacent courses by more than 1/8 inch.
3. For head and collar joints, do not vary from thickness indicated by more than plus 3/8 inch or minus 1/4 inch.
4. For exposed head joints, do not vary from thickness indicated by more than plus or minus 1/8 inch. Do not vary from adjacent bed-joint and head-joint thicknesses by more than 1/8 inch.
5. For exposed bed joints and head joints of stacked bond, do not vary from a straight line by more than 1/16 inch from one masonry unit to the next.

3.4 LAYING MASONRY WALLS

- A. Lay out walls in advance for accurate spacing of surface bond patterns with uniform joint thicknesses and for accurate location of openings, movement-type joints, returns, and offsets. Avoid using less-than-half-size units, particularly at corners, jambs, and, where possible, at other locations.
- B. Bond Pattern for Exposed Masonry: match existing bond patter. Do not use units with less-than-nominal 4-inch horizontal face dimensions at corners or jambs.
- C. Lay concealed masonry with all units in a wythe in running bond or bonded by lapping not less than 4 inches. Bond and interlock each course of each wythe at corners. Do not use units with less-than-nominal 4-inch horizontal face dimensions at corners or jambs.
- D. Stopping and Resuming Work: Stop work by stepping back units in each course from those in course below; do not tooth. When resuming work, clean masonry surfaces that are to receive mortar, remove loose masonry units and mortar, and wet brick if required before laying fresh masonry.
- E. Built-in Work: As construction progresses, build in items specified in this and other Sections. Fill in solidly with masonry around built-in items.
- F. Fill space between steel frames and masonry solidly with mortar unless otherwise indicated.

- G. Where built-in items are to be embedded in cores of hollow masonry units, place a layer of metal lath, wire mesh, or plastic mesh in the joint below, and rod mortar or grout into core.
- H. Fill cores in hollow CMUs with grout 24 inches under bearing plates, beams, lintels, posts, and similar items unless otherwise indicated.
- I. Build nonload-bearing interior partitions full height of story to underside of solid floor or roof structure above unless otherwise indicated.
 - 1. Install compressible filler in joint between top of partition and underside of structure above.
 - 2. Fasten partition top anchors to structure above and build into top of partition. Grout cells of CMUs solidly around plastic tubes of anchors and push tubes down into grout to provide 1/2-inch clearance between end of anchor rod and end of tube. Space anchors 48 inches o.c. unless otherwise indicated.
 - 3. Wedge nonload-bearing partitions against structure above with small pieces of tile, slate, or metal. Fill joint with mortar after dead-load deflection of structure above approaches final position.
 - 4. At fire-rated partitions, treat joint between top of partition and underside of structure above to comply with Section 07 84 43 "Joint Firestopping."

3.5 MORTAR BEDDING AND JOINTING

- A. Lay CMUs as follows:
 - 1. Bed face shells in mortar and make head joints of depth equal to bed joints.
 - 2. Bed webs in mortar in all courses of piers, columns, and pilasters.
 - 3. Bed webs in mortar in grouted masonry, including starting course on footings.
 - 4. Fully bed entire units, including areas under cells, at starting course on footings where cells are not grouted.
 - 5. Fully bed units and fill cells with mortar at anchors and ties as needed to fully embed anchors and ties in mortar.
- B. Lay solid masonry units with completely filled bed and head joints; butter ends with sufficient mortar to fill head joints and shove into place. Do not deeply furrow bed joints or slush head joints.
- C. Lay structural clay tile as follows:
 - 1. Lay vertical-cell units with full head joints unless otherwise indicated. Provide bed joints with full mortar coverage on face shells and webs.
 - 2. Lay horizontal-cell units with full bed joints unless otherwise indicated. Keep drainage channels, if any, free of mortar. Form head joints with sufficient mortar so excess will be squeezed out as units are placed in position. Butter both sides of units to be placed, or butter one side of unit already in place and one side of unit to be placed.
 - 3. Maintain joint thicknesses indicated except for minor variations required to maintain bond alignment. If not indicated, lay walls with 1/4- to 3/8-inch-thick joints.
- D. Set cast-stone trim units in full bed of mortar with full vertical joints. Fill dowel, anchor, and similar holes.

1. Clean soiled surfaces with fiber brush and soap powder and rinse thoroughly with clear water.
 2. Allow cleaned surfaces to dry before setting.
 3. Wet joint surfaces thoroughly before applying mortar.
 4. Rake out mortar joints for pointing with sealant.
- E. Tool exposed joints slightly concave when thumbprint hard, using a jointer larger than joint thickness unless otherwise indicated.
- F. Cut joints flush for masonry walls to receive plaster or other direct-applied finishes (other than paint) unless otherwise indicated.
- G. Cut joints flush where indicated to receive waterproofing, cavity wall insulation, or air barriers unless otherwise indicated.

3.6 COMPOSITE MASONRY

- A. Bond wythes of composite masonry together using bonding system indicated on Drawings.
- B. Collar Joints: Solidly fill collar joints by parging face of first wythe that is laid and shoving units of other wythe into place.
- C. Corners: Provide interlocking masonry unit bond in each wythe and course at corners unless otherwise indicated.
1. Provide continuity with masonry-joint reinforcement at corners by using prefabricated L-shaped units as well as masonry bonding.
- D. Intersecting and Abutting Walls: Unless vertical expansion or control joints are shown at juncture, bond walls together as follows:
1. Provide individual metal ties not more than 16 inches o.c.
 2. Provide continuity with masonry-joint reinforcement by using prefabricated T-shaped units.
 3. Provide rigid metal anchors not more than 24 inches o.c. If used with hollow masonry units, embed ends in mortar-filled cores.

3.7 CAVITY WALLS

- A. Bond wythes of cavity walls together as follows:
1. Masonry-Veneer Anchors: Comply with requirements for anchoring masonry veneers.
- B. Keep cavities clean of mortar droppings and other materials during construction. Bevel beds away from cavity, to minimize mortar protrusions into cavity. Do not attempt to trowel or remove mortar fins protruding into cavity.
- C. Installing Cavity Wall Insulation: Place small dabs of adhesive, spaced approximately 12 inches o.c. both ways, on inside face of insulation boards, or attach with plastic fasteners designed for this purpose. Fit courses of insulation between wall ties and other confining obstructions in

cavity, with edges butted tightly both ways. Press units firmly against inside wythe of masonry or other construction as shown.

1. Fill cracks and open gaps in insulation with crack sealer compatible with insulation and masonry.

3.8 ANCHORED MASONRY VENEERS

- A. Anchor masonry veneers to wall framing and concrete and masonry backup with masonry-veneer anchors to comply with the following requirements:
 1. Fasten screw-attached and seismic anchors through sheathing to wall framing and to concrete and masonry backup with metal fasteners of type indicated. Use two fasteners unless anchor design only uses one fastener.
 2. Embed tie sections in masonry joints.
 3. Locate anchor sections to allow maximum vertical differential movement of ties up and down.
 4. Space anchors as indicated, but not more than 16 inches o.c. vertically and 25 inches o.c. horizontally, with not less than one anchor for each 2.67 sq. ft. of wall area. Install additional anchors within 12 inches of openings and at intervals, not exceeding 36 inches, around perimeter.
- B. Provide not less than 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches of airspace between back of masonry veneer and face of insulation.
 1. Keep airspace clean of mortar droppings and other materials during construction. Bevel beds away from airspace, to minimize mortar protrusions into airspace. Do not attempt to trowel or remove mortar fins protruding into airspace.

3.9 MASONRY-JOINT REINFORCEMENT

- A. General: Install entire length of longitudinal side rods in mortar with a minimum cover of $\frac{5}{8}$ inch on exterior side of walls, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch elsewhere. Lap reinforcement a minimum of 6 inches.
 1. Space reinforcement not more than 16 inches o.c.
 2. Space reinforcement not more than 8 inches o.c. in foundation walls and parapet walls.
 3. Provide reinforcement not more than 8 inches above and below wall openings and extending 12 inches beyond openings in addition to continuous reinforcement.
- B. Interrupt joint reinforcement at control and expansion joints unless otherwise indicated.
- C. Provide continuity at wall intersections by using prefabricated T-shaped units.
- D. Provide continuity at corners by using prefabricated L-shaped units.
- E. Cut and bend reinforcing units as directed by manufacturer for continuity at corners, returns, offsets, column fireproofing, pipe enclosures, and other special conditions.

3.10 ANCHORING MASONRY TO STRUCTURAL STEEL AND CONCRETE

- A. Anchor masonry to structural steel and concrete, where masonry abuts or faces structural steel or concrete, to comply with the following:
 - 1. Provide an open space not less than 1/2 inch wide between masonry and structural steel or concrete unless otherwise indicated. Keep open space free of mortar and other rigid materials.
 - 2. Anchor masonry with anchors embedded in masonry joints and attached to structure.
 - 3. Space anchors as indicated, but not more than 24 inches o.c. vertically and 36 inches o.c. horizontally.

3.11 CONTROL AND EXPANSION JOINTS

- A. General: Install control- and expansion-joint materials in unit masonry as masonry progresses. Do not allow materials to span control and expansion joints without provision to allow for in-plane wall or partition movement.
- B. Form control joints in concrete masonry using one of the following methods:
 - 1. Fit bond-breaker strips into hollow contour in ends of CMUs on one side of control joint. Fill resultant core with grout, and rake out joints in exposed faces for application of sealant.
 - 2. Install preformed control-joint gaskets designed to fit standard sash block.
 - 3. Install interlocking units designed for control joints. Install bond-breaker strips at joint. Keep head joints free and clear of mortar, or rake out joint for application of sealant.
 - 4. Install temporary foam-plastic filler in head joints, and remove filler when unit masonry is complete for application of sealant.
- C. Form expansion joints in brick as follows:
 - 1. Build flanges of metal expansion strips into masonry. Lap each joint 4 inches in direction of water flow. Seal joints below grade and at junctures with horizontal expansion joints if any.
 - 2. Build flanges of factory-fabricated, expansion-joint units into masonry.
 - 3. Build in compressible joint fillers where indicated.
 - 4. Form open joint full depth of brick wythe and of width indicated, but not less than 1/2 inch for installation of sealant and backer rod specified in Section 07 92 00 "Joint Sealants."
- D. Provide horizontal, pressure-relieving joints by either leaving an airspace or inserting a compressible filler of width required for installing sealant and backer rod specified in Section 07 92 00 "Joint Sealants," but not less than 3/8 inch.
 - 1. Locate horizontal, pressure-relieving joints beneath shelf angles supporting masonry.

3.12 LINTELS

- A. Install steel lintels where indicated.

- B. Provide masonry lintels where shown and where openings of more than 12 inches for brick-size units and 24 inches for block-size units are shown without structural steel or other supporting lintels.
- C. Provide minimum bearing of 8 inches at each jamb unless otherwise indicated.

3.13 FLASHING, WEEP HOLES, AND CAVITY VENTS

- A. General: Install embedded flashing and weep holes in masonry at shelf angles, lintels, ledges, other obstructions to downward flow of water in wall, and where indicated. Install cavity vents at shelf angles, ledges, and other obstructions to upward flow of air in cavities, and where indicated.
- B. Install flashing as follows unless otherwise indicated:
 - 1. Prepare masonry surfaces so they are smooth and free from projections that could puncture flashing. Where flashing is within mortar joint, place through-wall flashing on sloping bed of mortar and cover with mortar. Before covering with mortar, seal penetrations in flashing with adhesive, sealant, or tape as recommended by flashing manufacturer.
 - 2. At masonry-veneer walls, extend flashing through veneer, across airspace behind veneer, and up face of sheathing at least 8 inches; with upper edge tucked under air barrier, lapping at least 4 inches. Fasten upper edge of flexible flashing to sheathing through termination bar.
 - 3. At lintels and shelf angles, extend flashing a minimum of 6 inches into masonry at each end. At heads and sills, extend flashing 6 inches at ends and turn up not less than 2 inches to form end dams.
- C. Install weep holes in exterior wythes and veneers in head joints of first course of masonry immediately above embedded flashing.
 - 1. Use specified weep/cavity vent products to form weep holes.
- D. Place cavity drainage material in cavities to comply with configuration requirements for cavity drainage material in "Miscellaneous Masonry Accessories" Article.
- E. Install cavity vents in head joints in exterior wythes at spacing indicated. Use specified weep/cavity vent products to form cavity vents.
 - 1. Close cavities off vertically and horizontally with blocking in manner indicated. Install through-wall flashing and weep holes above horizontal blocking.

3.14 REINFORCED UNIT MASONRY

- A. Temporary Formwork and Shores: Construct formwork and shores as needed to support reinforced masonry elements during construction.
 - 1. Construct formwork to provide shape, line, and dimensions of completed masonry as indicated. Make forms sufficiently tight to prevent leakage of mortar and grout. Brace,

- tie, and support forms to maintain position and shape during construction and curing of reinforced masonry.
2. Do not remove forms and shores until reinforced masonry members have hardened sufficiently to carry their own weight and that of other loads that may be placed on them during construction.
- B. Placing Reinforcement: Comply with requirements in TMS 602/ACI 530.1/ASCE 6.
- C. Grouting: Do not place grout until entire height of masonry to be grouted has attained enough strength to resist grout pressure.
1. Comply with requirements in TMS 602/ACI 530.1/ASCE 6 for cleanouts and for grout placement, including minimum grout space and maximum pour height.
 2. Limit height of vertical grout pours to not more than 13.33 feet.

3.15 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing and Inspecting: Owner will engage special inspectors to perform tests and inspections and prepare reports. Allow inspectors access to scaffolding and work areas as needed to perform tests and inspections. Retesting of materials that fail to comply with specified requirements shall be done at Contractor's expense.
- B. Inspections: Special inspections according to Level B in TMS 402/ACI 530/ASCE 5.
1. Begin masonry construction only after inspectors have verified proportions of site-prepared mortar.
 2. Place grout only after inspectors have verified compliance of grout spaces and of grades, sizes, and locations of reinforcement.
 3. Place grout only after inspectors have verified proportions of site-prepared grout.
- C. Testing Prior to Construction: One set of tests.
- D. Testing Frequency: One set of tests for each 5000 sq. ft. of wall area or portion thereof.
- E. Clay Masonry Unit Test: For each type of unit provided, according to ASTM C67 for compressive strength.
- F. Concrete Masonry Unit Test: For each type of unit provided, according to ASTM C140 for compressive strength.
- G. Mortar Aggregate Ratio Test (Proportion Specification): For each mix provided, according to ASTM C780.
- H. Mortar Test (Property Specification): For each mix provided, according to ASTM C780. Test mortar for mortar air content and compressive strength.
- I. Grout Test (Compressive Strength): For each mix provided, according to ASTM C1019.
- J. Prism Test: For each type of construction provided, according to ASTM C1314 at 7 days and at 28 days.

3.16 REPAIRING, POINTING, AND CLEANING

- A. Remove and replace masonry units that are loose, chipped, broken, stained, or otherwise damaged or that do not match adjoining units. Install new units to match adjoining units; install in fresh mortar, pointed to eliminate evidence of replacement.
- B. Pointing: During the tooling of joints, enlarge voids and holes, except weep holes, and completely fill with mortar. Point up joints, including corners, openings, and adjacent construction, to provide a neat, uniform appearance. Prepare joints for sealant application, where indicated.
- C. In-Progress Cleaning: Clean unit masonry as work progresses by dry brushing to remove mortar fins and smears before tooling joints.
- D. Final Cleaning: After mortar is thoroughly set and cured, clean exposed masonry as follows:
 - 1. Remove large mortar particles by hand with wooden paddles and nonmetallic scrape hoes or chisels.
 - 2. Test cleaning methods on sample wall panel; leave one-half of panel uncleaned for comparison purposes. Obtain Architect's approval of sample cleaning before proceeding with cleaning of masonry.
 - 3. Protect adjacent stone and nonmasonry surfaces from contact with cleaner by covering them with liquid strippable masking agent or polyethylene film and waterproof masking tape.
 - 4. Wet wall surfaces with water before applying cleaners; remove cleaners promptly by rinsing surfaces thoroughly with clear water.
 - 5. Clean brick by bucket-and-brush hand-cleaning method described in BIA Technical Notes 20.
 - 6. Clean concrete masonry by applicable cleaning methods indicated in NCMA TEK 8-4A.
 - 7. Clean masonry with a proprietary acidic cleaner applied according to manufacturer's written instructions.
 - 8. Clean stone trim to comply with stone supplier's written instructions.
 - 9. Clean limestone units to comply with recommendations in ILI's "Indiana Limestone Handbook."

3.17 MASONRY WASTE DISPOSAL

- A. Salvageable Materials: Unless otherwise indicated, excess masonry materials are Contractor's property. At completion of unit masonry work, remove from Project site.
- B. Waste Disposal as Fill Material: Dispose of clean masonry waste, including excess or soil-contaminated sand, waste mortar, and broken masonry units, by crushing and mixing with fill material as fill is placed.
 - 1. Crush masonry waste to less than 4 inches in each dimension.
 - 2. Mix masonry waste with at least two parts of specified fill material for each part of masonry waste. Fill material is specified in Section 31 20 00 "Earth Moving."
 - 3. Do not dispose of masonry waste as fill within 18 inches of finished grade.
- C. Masonry Waste Recycling: Return broken CMUs not used as fill to manufacturer for recycling.

- D. Excess Masonry Waste: Remove excess clean masonry waste that cannot be used as fill, as described above or recycled, and other masonry waste, and legally dispose of off Owner's property.

END OF SECTION 04 20 00

SECTION 04 72 00 - CAST STONE MASONRY

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

- 1. Cast-stone trim including the following:
 - a. Coping.

B. Related Sections:

- 1. Section 04 20 00 "Unit Masonry" for installing cast-stone units in unit masonry.

1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: For each type of product.

- 1. For cast-stone units, include construction details, material descriptions, dimensions of individual components and profiles, and finishes.

B. Shop Drawings: Show fabrication and installation details for cast-stone units. Include dimensions, details of reinforcement and anchorages if any, and indication of finished faces.

- 1. Include building elevations showing layout of units and locations of joints and anchors.

C. Samples for Initial Selection: For colored mortar.

D. Samples for Verification:

- 1. For each color and texture of cast stone required, 10 inches square in size.
- 2. For each trim shape required, 10 inches in length.
- 3. For colored mortar, make Samples using same sand and mortar ingredients to be used on Project. Label Samples to indicate types and amounts of pigments used.

E. Full-Size Samples: For each color, texture and shape of cast-stone unit required.

- 1. Make available for Architect's review at Project site.
- 2. Make Samples from materials to be used for units used on Project immediately before beginning production of units for Project.

3. Approved Samples may be installed in the Work.

1.4 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Qualification Data: For manufacturer and testing agency.
 1. Include copies of material test reports for completed projects, indicating compliance of cast stone with ASTM C1364.
- B. Material Test Reports: For each mix required to produce cast stone, based on testing according to ASTM C1364, including test for resistance to freezing and thawing.
 1. Provide test reports based on testing within previous two years.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Manufacturer Qualifications: A qualified manufacturer of cast-stone units similar to those indicated for this Project, that has sufficient production capacity to manufacture required units, and is a plant certified by the Cast Stone Institute.
- B. Testing Agency Qualifications: Qualified according to ASTM E329 for testing indicated.
- C. Mockups: Furnish cast stone for installation in mockups specified in Section 04 20 00 "Unit Masonry."
- D. Mockups: Build mockups to verify selections made under Sample submittals and to demonstrate aesthetic effects and set quality standards for materials and execution.
 1. Build mockup of typical wall area. Coordinate location of mockup with architect.
 2. Mockup may be integrated into the work.

1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Coordinate delivery of cast stone with unit masonry work to avoid delaying the Work and to minimize the need for on-site storage.
- B. Pack, handle, and ship cast-stone units in suitable packs or pallets.
 1. Lift with wide-belt slings; do not use wire rope or ropes that might cause staining. Move cast-stone units if required, using dollies with wood supports.
 2. Store cast-stone units on wood skids or pallets with nonstaining, waterproof covers, securely tied. Arrange to distribute weight evenly and to prevent damage to units. Ventilate under covers to prevent condensation.
- C. Store cementitious materials on elevated platforms, under cover, and in a dry location. Do not use cementitious materials that have become damp.

- D. Store mortar aggregates where grading and other required characteristics can be maintained and contamination can be avoided.

1.7 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. Cold-Weather Requirements: Do not use frozen materials or materials mixed or coated with ice or frost. Do not build on frozen substrates. Comply with cold-weather construction requirements in TMS 602/ACI 530.1/ASCE 6.
 - 1. Cold-Weather Cleaning: Use liquid cleaning methods only when air temperature is 40 deg F and above and will remain so until cast stone has dried, but no fewer than seven days after completing cleaning.
- B. Hot-Weather Requirements: Comply with hot-weather construction requirements in TMS 602/ACI 530.1/ASCE 6.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MANUFACTURERS

- A. Source Limitations for Cast Stone: Obtain cast-stone units from single source from single manufacturer.
- B. Source Limitations for Mortar Materials: Obtain mortar ingredients of a uniform quality, including color, from one manufacturer for each cementitious component and from one source or producer for each aggregate.

2.2 CAST-STONE MATERIALS

- A. General: Comply with ASTM C1364.
- B. Portland Cement: ASTM C150/C150M, Type I or Type III, containing not more than 0.60 percent total alkali when tested according to ASTM C114. Provide natural color or white cement as required to produce cast-stone color indicated.
- C. Coarse Aggregates: Granite, quartz, or limestone complying with ASTM C33/C33M; gradation and colors as needed to produce required cast-stone textures and colors.
- D. Fine Aggregates: Natural sand or crushed stone complying with ASTM C33/C33M, gradation and colors as needed to produce required cast-stone textures and colors.
- E. Color Pigment: ASTM C979/C979M, synthetic mineral-oxide pigments or colored water-reducing admixtures; color stable, free of carbon black, nonfading, and resistant to lime and other alkalis.
- F. Admixtures: Use only admixtures specified or approved in writing by Architect.

1. Do not use admixtures that contain more than 0.1 percent water-soluble chloride ions by mass of cementitious materials. Do not use admixtures containing calcium chloride.
 2. Use only admixtures that are certified by manufacturer to be compatible with cement and other admixtures used.
 3. Air-Entraining Admixture: ASTM C260/C260M. Add to mixes for units exposed to the exterior at manufacturer's prescribed rate to result in an air content of 4 to 6 percent, except do not add to zero-slump concrete mixes.
 4. Water-Reducing Admixture: ASTM C494/C494M, Type A.
 5. Water-Reducing, Retarding Admixture: ASTM C494/C494M, Type D.
 6. Water-Reducing, Accelerating Admixture: ASTM C494/C494M, Type E.
- G. Reinforcement: Deformed steel bars complying with ASTM A615/A615M, Grade 60. Use galvanized or epoxy-coated reinforcement when covered with less than 1-1/2 inches of cast-stone material.
1. Epoxy Coating: ASTM A775/A775M.
 2. Galvanized Coating: ASTM A767/A767M.
- H. Embedded Anchors and Other Inserts: Fabricated from stainless steel complying with ASTM A240/A240M, ASTM A276, or ASTM A666, Type 304.

2.3 CAST-STONE UNITS

- A. Cast-Stone Units: Comply with ASTM C1364.
1. Units shall be manufactured using the vibrant dry tamp/wet-cast method.
 2. Units shall be resistant to freezing and thawing as determined by laboratory testing according to ASTM C666/C666M, Procedure A, as modified by ASTM C1364.
- B. Fabricate units with sharp arris and accurately reproduced details, with indicated texture on all exposed surfaces unless otherwise indicated.
1. Match Slope on exposed horizontal surfaces to existing slope
 2. Elsewhere, slope exposed horizontal surfaces 1:12 to drain unless otherwise indicated.
 3. Provide drips on projecting elements unless otherwise indicated.
- C. Fabrication Tolerances:
1. Variation in Cross Section: Do not vary from indicated dimensions by more than 1/8 inch.
 2. Variation in Length: Do not vary from indicated dimensions by more than 1/360 of the length of unit or 1/8 inch, whichever is greater, but in no case by more than 1/4 inch.
 3. Warp, Bow, and Twist: Not to exceed 1/360 of the length of unit or 1/8 inch, whichever is greater.
 4. Location of Grooves, False Joints, Holes, Anchorages, and Similar Features: Do not vary from indicated position by more than 1/8 inch on formed surfaces of units and 3/8 inch on unformed surfaces.
- D. Cure Units as Follows:

1. Cure units in enclosed, moist curing room at 95 to 100 percent relative humidity and temperature of 100 deg F for 12 hours or 70 deg F for 16 hours.
 2. Keep units damp and continue curing to comply with one of the following:
 - a. No fewer than five days at mean daily temperature of 70 deg F or above.
 - b. No fewer than six days at mean daily temperature of 60 deg F or above.
 - c. No fewer than seven days at mean daily temperature of 50 deg F or above.
 - d. No fewer than eight days at mean daily temperature of 45 deg F or above.
- E. Acid etch units after curing to remove cement film from surfaces to be exposed to view.
- F. Colors and Textures: Match existing units.

2.4 MORTAR MATERIALS

- A. Provide mortar materials that comply with Section 04 20 00 "Unit Masonry."

2.5 ACCESSORIES

- A. Anchors: Type and size indicated, fabricated from Type 304 stainless steel complying with ASTM A240/A240M, ASTM A276, or ASTM A666.
- B. Dowels: 1/2-inch-diameter round bars, fabricated from Type 304 stainless steel complying with ASTM A240/A240M, ASTM A276, or ASTM A666.
- C. Proprietary Acidic Cleaner: Manufacturer's standard-strength cleaner designed for removing mortar/grout stains, efflorescence, and other new construction stains from new masonry without discoloring or damaging masonry surfaces. Use product expressly approved for intended use by cast-stone manufacturer and expressly approved by cleaner manufacturer for use on cast stone and adjacent masonry materials.
1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
 - a. Diedrich Technologies, Inc.; a Hohmann & Barnard company.
 - b. EaCo Chem, Inc.
 - c. PROSOCO, Inc.

2.6 MORTAR MIXES

- A. Comply with requirements in Section 04 20 00 "Unit Masonry" for mortar mixes.

2.7 SOURCE QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Engage a qualified independent testing agency to sample and test cast-stone units according to ASTM C1364.
1. Include one test for resistance to freezing and thawing.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine substrates and conditions, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance of the Work.
- B. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3.2 SETTING CAST STONE IN MORTAR

- A. Install cast-stone units to comply with requirements in Section 04 20 00 "Unit Masonry."
- B. Set cast stone as indicated on Drawings. Set units accurately in locations indicated, with edges and faces aligned according to established relationships and indicated tolerances.
 - 1. Install anchors, supports, fasteners, and other attachments indicated or necessary to secure units in place.
 - 2. Coordinate installation of cast stone with installation of flashing specified in other Sections.
- C. Wet joint surfaces thoroughly before applying mortar or setting in mortar.
- D. Set units in full bed of mortar with full head joints unless otherwise indicated.
 - 1. Set units with joints 1/4 to 3/8 inch wide unless otherwise indicated.
 - 2. Build anchors and ties into mortar joints as units are set.
 - 3. Fill dowel holes and anchor slots with mortar.
 - 4. Fill collar joints solid as units are set.
 - 5. Build concealed flashing into mortar joints as units are set.
 - 6. Keep joints in copings and between other units open to receive sealant.

3.3 INSTALLATION TOLERANCES

- A. Variation from Plumb: Do not exceed 1/8 inch in 10 feet, 1/4 inch in 20 feet, or 1/2 inch maximum.
- B. Variation from Level: Do not exceed 1/8 inch in 10 feet, 1/4 inch in 20 feet, or 1/2 inch maximum.
- C. Variation in Joint Width: Do not vary joint thickness more than 1/8 inch in 36 inches or one-fourth of nominal joint width, whichever is less.
- D. Variation in Plane between Adjacent Surfaces (Lipping): Do not vary from flush alignment with adjacent units or adjacent surfaces indicated to be flush with units by more than 1/16 inch, except where variation is due to warpage of units within tolerances specified.

3.4 ADJUSTING AND CLEANING

- A. Remove and replace stained and otherwise damaged units and units not matching approved Samples. Cast stone may be repaired if methods and results are approved by Architect.
- B. Replace units in a manner that results in cast stone matching approved Samples, complying with other requirements, and showing no evidence of replacement.
- C. In-Progress Cleaning: Clean cast stone as work progresses.
 - 1. Remove mortar fins and smears before tooling joints.
 - 2. Remove excess sealant immediately, including spills, smears, and spatter.
- D. Final Cleaning: After mortar is thoroughly set and cured, clean exposed cast stone as follows:
 - 1. Remove large mortar particles by hand with wooden paddles and nonmetallic scrape hoes or chisels.
 - 2. Test cleaning methods on sample; leave one sample uncleaned for comparison purposes. Obtain Architect's approval of sample cleaning before proceeding with cleaning of cast stone.
 - 3. Protect adjacent surfaces from contact with cleaner by covering them with liquid strippable masking agent or polyethylene film and waterproof masking tape.
 - 4. Wet surfaces with water before applying cleaners; remove cleaners promptly by rinsing thoroughly with clear water.
 - 5. Clean cast stone by bucket-and-brush hand-cleaning method described in BIA Technical Notes 20.
 - 6. Clean cast stone with proprietary acidic cleaner applied according to manufacturer's written instructions.

END OF SECTION 04 72 00

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SECTION 05 12 00 - STRUCTURAL STEEL FRAMING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:

- 1. Structural steel.
- 2. Shear stud connectors.
- 3. Shrinkage-resistant grout.

- B. Related Requirements:

- 1. Section 05 12 13 "Architecturally Exposed Structural Steel Framing" for additional requirements for architecturally exposed structural steel.
- 2. Section 05 31 00 "Steel Decking" for field installation of shear stud connectors through deck.
- 3. Section 05 50 00 "Metal Fabrications" for steel lintels and shelf angles not attached to structural-steel frame and miscellaneous steel fabrications and other steel items not defined as structural steel.
- 4. Section 09 91 13 "Exterior Painting" and Section 09 91 23 "Interior Painting" for painting requirements.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. Structural Steel: Elements of the structural frame indicated on Drawings and as described in ANSI/AISC 303.

1.4 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate selection of shop primers with topcoats to be applied over them. Comply with paint and coating manufacturers' written recommendations to ensure that shop primers and topcoats are compatible with one another.
- B. Coordinate installation of anchorage items to be embedded in or attached to other construction without delaying the Work. Provide setting diagrams, sheet metal templates, instructions, and directions for installation.

1.5 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

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

1.6 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data:

1. Structural-steel materials.
2. High-strength, bolt-nut-washer assemblies.
3. Shear stud connectors.
4. Anchor rods.
5. Threaded rods.
6. Shop primer.
7. Galvanized-steel primer.
8. Galvanized repair paint.
9. Shrinkage-resistant grout.

- B. Shop Drawings: Show fabrication of structural-steel components.

1. Include details of cuts, connections, splices, camber, holes, and other pertinent data.
2. Include embedment Drawings.
3. Indicate welds by standard AWS symbols, distinguishing between shop and field welds, and show size, length, and type of each weld. Show backing bars that are to be removed and supplemental fillet welds where backing bars are to remain.
4. Indicate type, size, and length of bolts, distinguishing between shop and field bolts. Identify pretensioned and slip-critical, high-strength bolted connections.
5. Identify members not to be shop primed.

- C. Welding Procedure Specifications (WPSs) and Procedure Qualification Records (PQRs): Provide in accordance with AWS D1.1/D1.1M for each welded joint whether prequalified or qualified by testing, including the following:

1. Power source (constant current or constant voltage).
2. Electrode manufacturer and trade name, for demand-critical welds.

- D. Delegated-Design Submittal: For structural-steel connections indicated on Drawings to comply with design loads, include analysis data signed and sealed by the qualified professional engineer, licensed in the State of Delaware, responsible for their preparation.

1.7 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Qualification Data: For Installer and fabricator.

- B. Welding certificates.

- C. Paint Compatibility Certificates: From manufacturers of topcoats applied over shop primers, certifying that shop primers are compatible with topcoats.

- D. Mill test reports for structural-steel materials, including chemical and physical properties.
- E. Product Test Reports: For the following:
 - 1. Bolts, nuts, and washers, including mechanical properties and chemical analysis.
 - 2. Direct-tension indicators.
 - 3. Tension-control, high-strength, bolt-nut-washer assemblies.
 - 4. Shear stud connectors.
- F. Survey of existing conditions.
- G. Source quality-control reports.
- H. Field quality-control reports.

1.8 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Fabricator Qualifications: A qualified fabricator that participates in the AISC Quality Certification Program and is designated an AISC-Certified Plant, Category BU or is accredited by the IAS Fabricator Inspection Program for Structural Steel (Acceptance Criteria 172).
- B. Installer Qualifications: A qualified Installer who participates in the AISC Quality Certification Program and is designated an AISC-Certified Erector, Category CSE.
- C. Shop-Painting Applicators: Qualified in accordance with AISC's Sophisticated Paint Endorsement P1 or to SSPC-QP 3.
- D. Welding Qualifications: Qualify procedures and personnel in accordance with AWS D1.1/D1.1M.
 - 1. Welders and welding operators performing work on bottom-flange, demand-critical welds shall pass the supplemental welder qualification testing, as required by AWS D1.8/D1.8M. FCAW-S and FCAW-G shall be considered separate processes for welding personnel qualification.

1.9 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Store materials to permit easy access for inspection and identification. Keep steel members off ground and spaced by using pallets, dunnage, or other supports and spacers. Protect steel members and packaged materials from corrosion and deterioration.
 - 1. Do not store materials on structure in a manner that might cause distortion, damage, or overload to members or supporting structures. Repair or replace damaged materials or structures as directed.
- B. Store fasteners in a protected place in sealed containers with manufacturer's labels intact.
 - 1. Fasteners may be repackaged provided Owner's testing and inspecting agency observes repackaging and seals containers.
 - 2. Clean and relubricate bolts and nuts that become dry or rusty before use.

3. Comply with manufacturers' written recommendations for cleaning and lubricating ASTM F3125/F3125M, Grade F1852 bolt assemblies and for retesting bolt assemblies after lubrication.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Comply with applicable provisions of the following specifications and documents:
 1. ANSI/AISC 303.
 2. ANSI/AISC 341.
 3. ANSI/AISC 360.
 4. RCSC's "Specification for Structural Joints Using High-Strength Bolts."
- B. Connection Design Information:
 1. Option 1: Connection designs have been completed and connections indicated on the Drawings.
 2. Option 3 and 3B: Design connections and final configuration of member reinforcement at connections in accordance with ANSI/AISC 303 by fabricator's qualified professional engineer.
 - a. Use Load and Resistance Factor Design; data are given at factored-load level.
- C. Construction: Combined system of masonry sheerwalls and braced frame.

2.2 STRUCTURAL-STEEL MATERIALS

- A. W-Shapes: ASTM A992/A992M.
- B. Channels, Angles: ASTM A572/A572M, Grade 50.
- C. Plate and Bar: ASTM A36/A36M.
- D. Cold-Formed Hollow Structural Sections: ASTM A500/A500M, Grade C structural tubing.
- E. Welding Electrodes: Comply with AWS requirements.

2.3 BOLTS AND CONNECTORS

- A. High-Strength A325 Bolts, Nuts, and Washers: ASTM F3125/F3125M, Grade A325, Type 1, heavy-hex steel structural bolts; ASTM A563, Grade DH, heavy-hex carbon-steel nuts; and ASTM F436/F436M, Type 1, hardened carbon-steel washers; all with plain finish.
 1. Direct-Tension Indicators: ASTM F959/F959M, Type 325-1, compressible-washer type with plain finish.

- B. Tension-Control, High-Strength Bolt-Nut-Washer Assemblies: ASTM F3125/F3125M, Grade F1852, Type 1, heavy-hex head assemblies, consisting of steel structural bolts with splined ends; ASTM A563, Grade DH, heavy-hex carbon-steel nuts; and ASTM F436/F436M, Type 1, hardened carbon-steel washers.
 - 1. Finish: Plain.
- C. Shear Stud Connectors: ASTM A108, AISI C-1015 through C-1020, headed-stud type, cold-finished carbon steel; AWS D1.1/D1.1M, Type B.

2.4 RODS

- A. Unheaded Anchor Rods: ASTM F1554, Grade 36.
 - 1. Configuration: Straight.
 - 2. Nuts: ASTM A563 heavy-hex carbon steel.
 - 3. Plate Washers: ASTM A36/A36M carbon steel.
 - 4. Washers: ASTM F436, Type 1, hardened carbon steel.
 - 5. Finish: Plain.
- B. Headed Anchor Rods: ASTM F1554, Grade 36, straight.
 - 1. Nuts: ASTM A563 heavy-hex carbon steel.
 - 2. Plate Washers: ASTM A36/A36M carbon steel.
 - 3. Washers: ASTM F436, Type 1, hardened carbon steel.
 - 4. Finish: Plain.
- C. Threaded Rods: ASTM A36/A36M.
 - 1. Nuts: ASTM A 63 heavy-hex carbon steel.
 - 2. Washers: ASTM F436, Type 1, hardened carbon steel.
 - 3. Finish: Plain.

2.5 PRIMER

- A. Steel Primer:
 - 1. Comply with Section 09 91 13 "Exterior Painting" and Section 09 91 23 "Interior Painting."
 - 2. SSPC-Paint 23, latex primer.
 - 3. Fabricator's standard lead- and chromate-free, nonasphaltic, rust-inhibiting primer complying with MPI#79 and compatible with topcoat.

2.6 SHRINKAGE-RESISTANT GROUT

- A. Nonmetallic, Shrinkage-Resistant Grout: ASTM C1107/C1107M, factory-packaged, nonmetallic aggregate grout, noncorrosive and nonstaining, mixed with water to consistency suitable for application and a 30-minute working time.

2.7 FABRICATION

- A. Structural Steel: Fabricate and assemble in shop to greatest extent possible. Fabricate in accordance with ANSI/AISC 303 and to ANSI/AISC 360.
 - 1. Camber structural-steel members where indicated.
 - 2. Fabricate beams with rolling camber up.
 - 3. Identify high-strength structural steel in accordance with ASTM A6/A6M and maintain markings until structural-steel framing has been erected.
 - 4. Mark and match-mark materials for field assembly.
 - 5. Complete structural-steel assemblies, including welding of units, before starting shop-priming operations.
- B. Thermal Cutting: Perform thermal cutting by machine to greatest extent possible.
 - 1. Plane thermally cut edges to be welded to comply with requirements in AWS D1.1/D1.1M.
- C. Bolt Holes: Cut, drill or punch standard bolt holes perpendicular to metal surfaces.
- D. Finishing: Accurately finish ends of columns and other members transmitting bearing loads.
- E. Cleaning: Clean and prepare steel surfaces that are to remain unpainted in accordance with SSPC-SP 3.
- F. Shear Stud Connectors: Prepare steel surfaces as recommended by manufacturer of shear connectors. Weld using automatic end welding of headed-stud shear connectors in accordance with AWS D1.1/D1.1M and manufacturer's written instructions.
- G. Steel Wall-Opening Framing: Select true and straight members for fabricating steel wall-opening framing to be attached to structural-steel frame. Straighten as required to provide uniform, square, and true members in completed wall framing. Build up welded framing, weld exposed joints continuously, and grind smooth.
- H. Welded-Steel Door Frames: Build up welded-steel door frames attached to structural-steel frame. Weld exposed joints continuously and grind smooth. Plug-weld fixed steel bar stops to frames. Secure removable stops to frames with countersunk machine screws, uniformly spaced not more than 10 inches o.c. unless otherwise indicated on Drawings.
- I. Holes: Provide holes required for securing other work to structural steel and for other work to pass through steel members.
 - 1. Cut, drill, or punch holes perpendicular to steel surfaces. Do not thermally cut bolt holes or enlarge holes by burning.
 - 2. Baseplate Holes: Cut, drill, mechanically thermal cut, or punch holes perpendicular to steel surfaces.
 - 3. Weld threaded nuts to framing and other specialty items indicated to receive other work.

2.8 SHOP CONNECTIONS

- A. High-Strength Bolts: Shop install high-strength bolts in accordance with RCSC's "Specification for Structural Joints Using High-Strength Bolts" for type of bolt and type of joint specified.
 - 1. Joint Type: Snug tightened.
- B. Weld Connections: Comply with AWS D1.1/D1.1M for tolerances, appearances, welding procedure specifications, weld quality, and methods used in correcting welding work.

2.9 GALVANIZING

- A. Hot-Dip Galvanized Finish: Apply zinc coating by the hot-dip process to structural steel in accordance with ASTM A123/A123M.
 - 1. Fill vent and drain holes that are exposed in the finished Work unless they function as weep holes, by plugging with zinc solder and filing off smooth.
 - 2. Galvanize lintels, shelf angles, and welded door frames attached to structural-steel frame and located in exterior walls.

2.10 SHOP PRIMING

- A. Shop prime steel surfaces, except the following:
 - 1. Surfaces embedded in concrete or mortar. Extend priming of partially embedded members to a depth of 2 inches.
 - 2. Surfaces to be field welded.
 - 3. Surfaces of high-strength bolted, slip-critical connections.
 - 4. Galvanized surfaces unless indicated to be painted.
 - 5. Surfaces enclosed in interior construction.
- B. Surface Preparation of Steel: Clean surfaces to be painted. Remove loose rust and mill scale and spatter, slag, or flux deposits. Prepare surfaces in accordance with the following specifications and standards:
 - 1. SSPC-SP 3.
- C. Surface Preparation of Galvanized Steel: Prepare galvanized-steel surfaces for shop priming by thoroughly cleaning steel of grease, dirt, oil, flux, and other foreign matter, and treating with etching cleaner or in accordance with SSPC-SP 16.
- D. Priming: Immediately after surface preparation, apply primer in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions and at rate recommended by SSPC to provide a minimum dry film thickness of 1.5 mils. Use priming methods that result in full coverage of joints, corners, edges, and exposed surfaces.
 - 1. Stripe paint corners, crevices, bolts, welds, and sharp edges.
 - 2. Apply two coats of shop paint to surfaces that are inaccessible after assembly or erection. Change color of second coat to distinguish it from first.

2.11 SOURCE QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing Agency: Owner will engage a qualified testing agency to perform shop tests and inspections.
1. Allow testing agency access to places where structural-steel work is being fabricated or produced to perform tests and inspections.
 2. Bolted Connections: Inspect shop-bolted connections in accordance with RCSC's "Specification for Structural Joints Using High-Strength Bolts."
 3. Welded Connections: Visually inspect shop-welded connections in accordance with AWS D1.1/D1.1M and the following inspection procedures, at testing agency's option:
 - a. Liquid Penetrant Inspection: ASTM E165/E165M.
 - b. Magnetic Particle Inspection: ASTM E709; performed on root pass and on finished weld. Cracks or zones of incomplete fusion or penetration are not accepted.
 - c. Ultrasonic Inspection: ASTM E164.
 - d. Radiographic Inspection: ASTM E94/E94M.
 4. In addition to visual inspection, test and inspect shop-welded shear stud connectors in accordance with requirements in AWS D1.1/D1.1M for stud welding and as follows:
 - a. Perform bend tests if visual inspections reveal either a less-than-continuous 360-degree flash or welding repairs to any shear stud connector.
 - b. Conduct tests in accordance with requirements in AWS D1.1/D1.1M on additional shear stud connectors if weld fracture occurs on shear stud connectors already tested.
 5. Prepare test and inspection reports.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Verify, with certified steel erector present, elevations of concrete- and masonry-bearing surfaces and locations of anchor rods, bearing plates, and other embedments for compliance with requirements.
1. Prepare a certified survey of existing conditions. Include bearing surfaces, anchor rods, bearing plates, and other embedments showing dimensions, locations, angles, and elevations.
- B. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3.2 PREPARATION

- A. Provide temporary shores, guys, braces, and other supports during erection to keep structural steel secure, plumb, and in alignment against temporary construction loads and loads equal in

intensity to design loads. Remove temporary supports when permanent structural steel, connections, and bracing are in place unless otherwise indicated on Drawings.

1. Do not remove temporary shoring supporting composite deck construction and structural-steel framing until cast-in-place concrete has attained its design compressive strength.

3.3 ERECTION

- A. Set structural steel accurately in locations and to elevations indicated and in accordance with ANSI/AISC 303 and ANSI/AISC 360.
- B. Baseplates Bearing Plates and Leveling Plates: Clean concrete- and masonry-bearing surfaces of bond-reducing materials, and roughen surfaces prior to setting plates. Clean bottom surface of plates.
 1. Set plates for structural members on wedges, shims, or setting nuts as required.
 2. Weld plate washers to top of baseplate.
 3. Snug-tighten anchor rods after supported members have been positioned and plumbed. Do not remove wedges or shims but, if protruding, cut off flush with edge of plate before packing with grout.
 4. Promptly pack shrinkage-resistant grout solidly between bearing surfaces and plates, so no voids remain. Neatly finish exposed surfaces; protect grout and allow to cure. Comply with manufacturer's written installation instructions for grouting.
- C. Maintain erection tolerances of structural steel within ANSI/AISC 303.
- D. Align and adjust various members that form part of complete frame or structure before permanently fastening. Before assembly, clean bearing surfaces and other surfaces that are in permanent contact with members. Perform necessary adjustments to compensate for discrepancies in elevations and alignment.
 1. Level and plumb individual members of structure. Slope roof framing members to slopes indicated on Drawings.
 2. Make allowances for difference between temperature at time of erection and mean temperature when structure is completed and in service.
- E. Splice members only where indicated.
- F. Do not use thermal cutting during erection.
- G. Do not enlarge unfair holes in members by burning or using drift pins. Ream holes that must be enlarged to admit bolts.

3.4 FIELD CONNECTIONS

- A. High-Strength Bolts: Install high-strength bolts in accordance with RCSC's "Specification for Structural Joints Using High-Strength Bolts" for bolt and joint type specified.
 1. Joint Type: Snug tightened.

- B. Weld Connections: Comply with AWS D1.1/D1.1M for tolerances, appearances, welding procedure specifications, weld quality, and methods used in correcting welding work.
 - 1. Comply with ANSI/AISC 303 and ANSI/AISC 360 for bearing, alignment, adequacy of temporary connections, and removal of paint on surfaces adjacent to field welds.
 - 2. Remove backing bars or runoff tabs, back gouge, and grind steel smooth.

3.5 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Special Inspections: Owner will engage a special inspector to perform the following special inspections:
 - 1. Verify structural-steel materials and inspect steel frame joint details.
 - 2. Verify weld materials and inspect welds.
 - 3. Verify connection materials and inspect high-strength bolted connections.
- B. Testing Agency: Owner will engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
 - 1. Bolted Connections: Inspect bolted connections in accordance with RCSC's "Specification for Structural Joints Using High-Strength Bolts."
 - 2. Welded Connections: Visually inspect field welds in accordance with AWS D1.1/D1.1M.
 - a. In addition to visual inspection, test and inspect field welds in accordance with AWS D1.1/D1.1M and the following inspection procedures, at testing agency's option:
 - 1) Liquid Penetrant Inspection: ASTM E165/E165M.
 - 2) Magnetic Particle Inspection: ASTM E709; performed on root pass and on finished weld. Cracks or zones of incomplete fusion or penetration are not accepted.
 - 3) Ultrasonic Inspection: ASTM E164.
 - 4) Radiographic Inspection: ASTM E94/E94M.

3.6 PROTECTION

- A. Galvanized Surfaces: Clean areas where galvanizing is damaged or missing, and repair galvanizing to comply with ASTM A780/A780M.
- B. Touchup Painting: Immediately after erection, clean exposed areas where primer is damaged or missing, and paint with the same material as used for shop painting to comply with SSPC-PA 1 for touching up shop-painted surfaces.
 - 1. Clean and prepare surfaces by SSPC-SP 2 hand-tool cleaning or SSPC-SP 3 power-tool cleaning.

- C. Touchup Painting: Cleaning and touchup painting are specified in Section 09 91 13 "Exterior Painting." and Section 09 91 23 "Interior Painting."

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SECTION 05 31 00 - STEEL DECKING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

- 1. Roof Deck.
- 2. Composite floor deck.

B. Related Requirements:

- 1. Section 03 30 00 "Cast-in-Place Concrete" for normal-weight and lightweight structural concrete fill over steel deck.
- 2. Section 05 12 00 "Structural Steel Framing" for shop- and field-welded shear connectors.
- 3. Section 05 50 00 "Metal Fabrications" for framing deck openings with miscellaneous steel shapes.

1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of deck, accessory, and product indicated.

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.

1.4 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Welding certificates.

- B. Product Certificates: For each type of steel deck.

- C. Product Test Reports: For tests performed by a qualified testing agency, indicating that each of the following complies with requirements:

- 1. Power-actuated mechanical fasteners.

- D. Evaluation Reports: For steel deck, from ICC-ES.

- E. Field quality-control reports.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Testing Agency Qualifications: Qualified according to ASTM E329 for testing indicated.
- B. Welding Qualifications: Qualify procedures and personnel according to AWS D1.3/D1.3M, "Structural Welding Code - Sheet Steel."

1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Protect steel deck from corrosion, deformation, and other damage during delivery, storage, and handling.
- B. Stack steel deck on platforms or pallets and slope to provide drainage. Protect with a waterproof covering and ventilate to avoid condensation.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. AISI Specifications: Comply with calculated structural characteristics of steel deck according to AISI's "North American Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members."
- B. Fire-Resistance Ratings: Comply with ASTM E119; testing by a qualified testing agency. Identify products with appropriate markings of applicable testing agency.
 - 1. Indicate design designations from UL's "Fire Resistance Directory" or from the listings of another qualified testing agency.

2.2 ROOF DECK

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
 - 1. ASC Profiles, Inc.
 - 2. Canam Steel Corporation; Canam Group, Inc.
 - 3. Cordeck.
 - 4. DACS, Inc.
 - 5. Epic Metals Corporation.
 - 6. Marlyn Steel Decks, Inc.
 - 7. New Millennium Building Systems, LLC.
 - 8. Nucor Corp.
 - 9. Roof Deck, Inc.
 - 10. Valley Joist.
 - 11. Verco Decking, Inc., a Nucor company.

- B. Roof Deck: Fabricate panels, without top-flange stiffening grooves, to comply with "SDI Specifications and Commentary for Steel Roof Deck," in SDI Publication No. 31, and with the following:
1. Galvanized-Steel Sheet: ASTM A653/A653M, Structural Steel (SS), Grade 33, G90 zinc coating.
 2. Deck Profile: Type WR, wide rib.
 3. Profile Depth: As indicated.
 4. Design Uncoated-Steel Thickness: As indicated.
 5. Span Condition: Triple span or more.
 6. Side Laps: Overlapped.

2.3 COMPOSITE FLOOR DECK

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following, or approved equal:
1. ASC Profiles, Inc.
 2. Canam Steel Corporation; Canam Group, Inc.
 3. Cordeck.
 4. DACS, Inc.
 5. Epic Metals Corporation.
 6. Marlyn Steel Decks, Inc.
 7. New Millennium Building Systems, LLC.
 8. Nucor Corp.
 9. Roof Deck, Inc.
 10. Verco Decking, Inc., a Nucor company.
- B. Composite Floor Deck: Fabricate panels, with integrally embossed or raised pattern ribs and interlocking side laps, to comply with "SDI Specifications and Commentary for Composite Steel Floor Deck," in SDI Publication No. 31, with the minimum section properties indicated, and with the following:
1. Galvanized and Shop-Primed Steel Sheet: ASTM A653/A653M, Structural Steel (SS), Grade 33, G60 zinc coating; with unpainted top surface and cleaned and pretreated bottom surface primed with manufacturer's standard gray baked-on, rust-inhibitive primer.
 2. Profile Depth: 1-1/2 inches.
 3. Design Uncoated-Steel Thickness: 0.0358 inch.
 4. Span Condition: Triple span or more.

2.4 ACCESSORIES

- A. General: 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, No. 10 minimum diameter.
- D. Flexible Closure Strips: Vulcanized, closed-cell, synthetic rubber.
- E. Miscellaneous Sheet Metal Deck Accessories: Steel sheet, minimum yield strength of 33,000 psi, not less than 0.0359-inch design uncoated thickness, of same material and finish as deck; of profile indicated or required for application.
- F. Pour Stops and Girder Fillers: Steel sheet, minimum yield strength of 33,000 psi, of same material and finish as deck, and of thickness and profile recommended by SDI Publication No. 31 for overhang and slab depth.
- G. Column Closures, End Closures, Z-Closures, and Cover Plates: Steel sheet, of same material, finish, and thickness as deck unless otherwise indicated.
- H. Piercing Hanger Tabs: Piercing steel sheet hanger attachment devices for use with floor deck.
- I. Weld Washers: Uncoated steel sheet, shaped to fit deck rib, 0.0598 inch thick, with factory-punched hole of 3/8-inch minimum diameter.
- J. Galvanizing Repair Paint: ASTM A780/A780M.
- K. Repair Paint: Manufacturer's standard rust-inhibitive primer of same color as primer.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine supporting frame and field conditions for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance of the Work.
- B. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3.2 INSTALLATION, GENERAL

- A. Install deck panels and accessories according to applicable specifications and commentary in SDI Publication No. 31, 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 according to deck manufacturer's written instructions.

3.3 INSTALLATION OF ROOF DECK

- A. Fasten roof-deck panels to steel supporting members by arc spot (puddle) welds of the surface diameter indicated or arc seam welds with an equal perimeter that is not less than 1-1/2 inches long, and as follows:
 - 1. Weld Diameter: 5/8 inch, nominal.
 - 2. Weld Spacing: Weld edge and interior ribs of deck units with a minimum of two welds per deck unit at each support. Space welds 18 inches apart, maximum
 - 3. Weld Washers: Install weld washers at each weld location.
- B. 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, and as follows:
 - 1. Mechanically fasten with self-drilling, No. 10 diameter or larger, carbon-steel screws.
 - 2. Mechanically clinch or button punch.
 - 3. Fasten with a minimum of 1-1/2-inch-long welds.
- C. End Bearing: Install deck ends over supporting frame with a minimum end bearing of 1-1/2 inches, with end joints as follows:
 - 1. End Joints: Lapped 2 inches minimum.

3.4 FLOOR-DECK INSTALLATION

- A. Fasten floor-deck panels to steel supporting members by arc spot (puddle) welds of the surface diameter indicated and as follows:
 - 1. Weld Diameter: 3/4 inch, nominal.
 - 2. Weld Spacing: Weld edge ribs of panels at each support. Space additional welds an average of 12 inches apart, but not more than 18 inches apart.
 - 3. Weld Spacing: Space and locate welds as indicated.
 - 4. Weld Washers: Install weld washers at each weld location.
- B. 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 36 inches, and as follows:

1. Mechanically fasten with self-drilling, No. 10 diameter or larger, carbon-steel screws.
 2. Mechanically clinch or button punch.
 3. Fasten with a minimum of 1-1/2-inch-long welds.
- C. End Bearing: Install deck ends over supporting frame with a minimum end bearing of 1-1/2 inches, with end joints as follows:
1. End Joints: Lapped.
- D. Pour Stops and Girder Fillers: Weld steel sheet pour stops and girder fillers to supporting structure according to SDI recommendations unless otherwise indicated.
- E. Floor-Deck Closures: Weld steel sheet column closures, cell closures, and Z-closures to deck, according to SDI recommendations, to provide tight-fitting closures at open ends of ribs and sides of deck.
- F. Install piercing hanger tabs at 14 inches apart in both directions, within 9 inches of walls at ends, and not more than 12 inches from walls at sides unless otherwise indicated.

3.5 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing Agency: Owner will engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
- B. Field welds will be subject to inspection.
- C. Prepare test and inspection reports.

3.6 PROTECTION

- A. Galvanizing Repairs: Prepare and repair damaged galvanized coatings on both surfaces of deck with galvanized repair paint according to ASTM A780/A780M and manufacturer's written instructions.
- B. Repair Painting: Wire brush and clean rust spots, welds, and abraded areas on both surfaces of prime-painted deck immediately after installation, and apply repair paint.
 1. Apply repair paint, of same color as adjacent shop-primed deck, to bottom surfaces of deck exposed to view.
 2. Wire brushing, cleaning, and repair painting of bottom deck surfaces are included in Section 09 91 13 "Exterior Painting" and Section 09 91 23 "Interior Painting."

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SECTION 05 40 00 - COLD-FORMED METAL FRAMING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Exterior non-load-bearing wall framing.
2. Roof rafter framing.
3. Ceiling joist framing.

B. Related Requirements:

1. Section 05 50 00 "Metal Fabrications" for miscellaneous steel shapes, masonry shelf angles, and connections used with cold-formed metal framing.
2. Section 09 21 16.23 "Gypsum Board Shaft Wall Assemblies" for interior non-load-bearing, metal-stud-framed, shaft-wall assemblies, with height limitations.
3. Section 09 22 16 "Non-Structural Metal Framing" for standard, interior non-load-bearing, metal-stud framing, with height limitations and ceiling-suspension assemblies.

1.3 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

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

1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: For each type of product.

1. Exterior non-load-bearing wall framing.
2. Roof-rafter framing.
3. Ceiling joist framing.

B. Shop Drawings:

1. Include layout, spacings, sizes, thicknesses, and types of cold-formed steel framing; fabrication; and fastening and anchorage details, including mechanical fasteners.
2. Indicate reinforcing channels, opening framing, supplemental framing, strapping, bracing, bridging, splices, accessories, connection details, and attachment to adjoining work.

- C. Delegated-Design Submittal: For cold-formed steel framing.

1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Qualification Data: For testing agency.
- B. Welding certificates.
- C. Product Certificates: For each type of code-compliance certification for studs and tracks.
- D. Product Test Reports: For each listed product, for tests performed by a qualified testing agency.
 - 1. Steel sheet.
 - 2. Expansion anchors.
 - 3. Power-actuated anchors.
 - 4. Mechanical fasteners.
 - 5. Vertical deflection clips.
 - 6. Horizontal drift deflection clips
 - 7. Miscellaneous structural clips and accessories.
- E. Evaluation Reports: For nonstandard cold-formed steel framing post-installed anchors and power-actuated fasteners, from ICC-ES or other qualified testing agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Testing Agency Qualifications: Qualified according to ASTM E329 for testing indicated.
- B. Product Tests: Mill certificates or data from a qualified independent testing agency indicating steel sheet complies with requirements, including base-metal thickness, yield strength, tensile strength, total elongation, chemical requirements, and metallic-coating thickness.
- C. Code-Compliance Certification of Studs and Tracks: Provide documentation that framing members are certified according to the product-certification program of the Certified Steel Stud Association.
- D. Welding Qualifications: Qualify procedures and personnel according to the following:
 - 1. AWS D1.1/D1.1M, "Structural Welding Code - Steel."
 - 2. AWS D1.3/D1.3M, "Structural Welding Code - Sheet Steel."
- E. Comply with AISI S230 "Standard for Cold-Formed Steel Framing - Prescriptive Method for One and Two Family Dwellings."

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MANUFACTURERS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following, or approved equal:
1. AllSteel & Gypsum Products, Inc.
 2. CEMCO; California Expanded Metal Products Co.
 3. ClarkDietrich.
 4. Consolidated Fabricators Corp.; Building Products Division.
 5. Craco Manufacturing, Inc.
 6. Custom Stud.
 7. Design Shapes in Steel.
 8. Formetal Co. Inc. (The).
 9. Jaimes Industries.
 10. MarinoWARE.
 11. MBA Building Supplies.
 12. MRI Steel Framing, LLC.
 13. Nuconsteel, A Nucor Company.
 14. Olmar Supply, Inc.
 15. SCAFCO Steel Stud Company.
 16. Southeastern Stud & Components, Inc.
 17. State Building Products, Inc.
 18. Steel Construction Systems.
 19. Steel Structural Systems.
 20. Steeler, Inc.
 21. Super Stud Building Products Inc.
 22. Telling Industries.
 23. The Steel Network, Inc.
 24. United Metal Products, Inc.
 25. United Steel Deck, Inc.

2.2 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Delegated Design: Engage a qualified professional engineer, as defined in Section 01 40 00 "Quality Requirements," to design cold-formed steel framing.
- B. Structural Performance: Provide cold-formed steel framing capable of withstanding design loads within limits and under conditions indicated.
1. Design Loads: As indicated on Drawings.
 2. Deflection Limits: Design framing systems to withstand design loads without deflections greater than the following:
 - a. Exterior Non-Load-Bearing Wall Framing: Horizontal deflection of 1/600 of the wall height when backing up masonry veneer.
 3. Design framing systems to provide for movement of framing members located outside the insulated building envelope without damage or overstressing, sheathing failure,

connection failure, undue strain on fasteners and anchors, or other detrimental effects when subject to a maximum ambient temperature change of 120 deg F.

4. Design framing system to maintain clearances at openings, to allow for construction tolerances, and to accommodate live load deflection of primary building structure as follows:
 - a. Upward and downward movement of 1 inch.
 5. Design exterior non-load-bearing wall framing to accommodate horizontal deflection without regard for contribution of sheathing materials.
- C. Cold-Formed Steel Framing Standards: Unless more stringent requirements are indicated, framing shall comply with AISI S100, AISI S200, and the following:
1. Wall Studs: AISI S211.
 2. Headers: AISI S212.
 3. Lateral Design: AISI S213.
- D. Fire-Resistance Ratings: Comply with ASTM E119; testing by a qualified testing agency. Identify products with appropriate markings of applicable testing agency.
1. Indicate design designations from UL's "Fire Resistance Directory" or from the listings of another qualified testing agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.

2.3 COLD-FORMED STEEL FRAMING MATERIALS

- A. Steel Sheet: ASTM A1003/A1003M, Structural Grade, Type H, metallic coated, of grade and coating designation as follows:
1. Grade: As required by structural performance , ST33H (min).
 2. Coating: G90 or equivalent.
- B. Steel Sheet for Vertical Deflection Clips: ASTM A653/A653M, structural steel, zinc coated, of grade and coating as follows:
1. Grade: As required by structural performance, 33 (min).
 2. Coating: G90.

2.4 EXTERIOR NON-LOAD-BEARING WALL FRAMING

- A. Steel Studs: Manufacturer's standard C-shaped steel studs, of web depths indicated, punched, with stiffened flanges, and as follows:
1. Minimum Base-Metal Thickness: 0.0538 inch.
 2. Flange Width: 1-5/8 inches (min).
- B. Steel Track: Manufacturer's standard U-shaped steel track, of web depths indicated, unpunched, with unstiffened flanges, and as follows:
1. Minimum Base-Metal Thickness: 0.0538 inch.

2. Flange Width: 1-1/4 inches.
- C. Vertical Deflection Clips: Manufacturer's standard bypass clips, capable of accommodating upward and downward vertical displacement of primary structure through positive mechanical attachment to stud web.
1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following, or approved equal:
 - a. AllSteel & Gypsum Products, Inc.
 - b. ClarkDietrich.
 - c. MarinoWARE.
 - d. SCAFCO Steel Stud Company.
 - e. Simpson Strong-Tie Co., Inc.
 - f. Steel Construction Systems.
 - g. Steeler, Inc.
 - h. The Steel Network, Inc.
- D. Double Deflection Tracks: Manufacturer's double, deep-leg, U-shaped steel tracks, consisting of nested inner and outer tracks; unpunched, with unstiffened flanges.
1. Outer Track: Of web depth to allow free vertical movement of inner track, with flanges designed to support horizontal loads and transfer them to the primary structure, and as follows:
 - a. Minimum Base-Metal Thickness: 0.0538 inch.
 - b. Flange Width: 1 inch plus the design gap for one-story structures.
 2. Inner Track: Of web depth indicated, and as follows:
 - a. Minimum Base-Metal Thickness: 0.0538 inch.
 - b. Flange Width: Sum of outer deflection track flange width plus 1 inch.
- E. Drift Clips: Manufacturer's standard bypass or head clips, capable of isolating wall stud from upward and downward vertical displacement and lateral drift of primary structure through positive mechanical attachment to stud web and structure.
- 2.5 ROOF-RAFTER FRAMING
- A. Steel Rafters: Manufacturer's standard C-shaped steel sections, of web depths indicated, with stiffened flanges, and as follows:
1. Minimum Base-Metal Thickness: 0.0538 inch.
 2. Flange Width: 2 inches, minimum.
- 2.6 FRAMING ACCESSORIES
- A. Fabricate steel-framing accessories from ASTM A1003/A1003M, Structural Grade, Type H, metallic coated steel sheet, of same grade and coating designation used for framing members.

- B. Provide accessories of manufacturer's standard thickness and configuration, unless otherwise indicated, as follows:
1. Supplementary framing.
 2. Bracing, bridging, and solid blocking.
 3. Web stiffeners.
 4. Anchor clips.
 5. End clips.
 6. Foundation clips.
 7. Gusset plates.
 8. Stud kickers and knee braces.
 9. Joist hangers and end closures.
 10. Hole-reinforcing plates.
 11. Backer plates.

2.7 ANCHORS, CLIPS, AND FASTENERS

- A. Steel Shapes and Clips: ASTM A36/A36M, zinc coated by hot-dip process according to ASTM A123/A123M.
- B. Anchor Bolts: ASTM F1554, Grade 55, threaded carbon-steel hex-headed bolts, carbon-steel nuts, and flat, hardened-steel washers; zinc coated by hot-dip process according to ASTM A153/A153M, Class C.
- C. Post-Installed Anchors: Fastener systems with bolts of same basic metal as fastened metal, if visible, unless otherwise indicated; with working capacity greater than or equal to the design load, according to an evaluation report acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, based on ICC-ES AC01, ICC-ES AC193, ICC-ES AC58, or ICC-ES AC308 as appropriate for the substrate.
1. Uses: Securing cold-formed steel framing to structure.
 2. Type: Torque-controlled expansion anchor, Torque-controlled adhesive anchor, or adhesive anchor.
 3. Material for Interior Locations: Carbon-steel components zinc plated to comply with ASTM B633 or ASTM F1941, Class Fe/Zn 5, unless otherwise indicated.
 4. Material for Exterior or Interior Locations and Where Stainless Steel Is Indicated: Alloy Group 1 stainless-steel bolts, ASTM F593, and nuts, ASTM F594.
- D. Power-Actuated Anchors: Fastener systems with working capacity greater than or equal to the design load, according to an evaluation report acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, based on ICC-ES AC70.
- E. Mechanical Fasteners: ASTM C1513, corrosion-resistant-coated, self-drilling, self-tapping, steel drill screws.
1. Head Type: Low-profile head beneath sheathing; manufacturer's standard elsewhere.
- F. Welding Electrodes: Comply with AWS standards.

2.8 MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

- A. Galvanizing Repair Paint: ASTM A780/A780M.
- B. Cement Grout: Portland cement, ASTM C150/C150M, Type I; and clean, natural sand, ASTM C404. Mix at ratio of 1 part cement to 2-1/2 parts sand, by volume, with minimum water required for placement and hydration.
- C. Nonmetallic, Non-shrink Grout: Factory-packaged, nonmetallic, noncorrosive, non-staining grout, complying with ASTM C1107/C1107M, and with a fluid consistency and 30-minute working time.
- D. Shims: Load-bearing, high-density, multi-monomer, non-leaching plastic; or cold-formed steel of same grade and metallic coating as framing members supported by shims.
- E. Sealer Gaskets: Closed-cell neoprene foam, 1/4 inch thick, selected from manufacturer's standard widths to match width of bottom track or rim track members as required.

2.9 FABRICATION

- A. Fabricate cold-formed steel framing and accessories plumb, square, and true to line, and with connections securely fastened, according to referenced AISI's specifications and standards, manufacturer's written instructions, and requirements in this Section.
 - 1. Fabricate framing assemblies using jigs or templates.
 - 2. Cut framing members by sawing or shearing; do not torch cut.
 - 3. Fasten cold-formed steel framing members by welding, screw fastening, clinch fastening, pneumatic pin fastening, or riveting as standard with fabricator. Wire tying of framing members is not permitted.
 - a. Comply with AWS D1.3/D1.3M requirements and procedures for welding, appearance and quality of welds, and methods used in correcting welding work.
 - b. Locate mechanical fasteners and install according to Shop Drawings, with screws penetrating joined members by no fewer than three exposed screw threads.
 - 4. Fasten other materials to cold-formed steel framing by welding, bolting, pneumatic pin fastening, or screw fastening, according to Shop Drawings.
- B. Reinforce, stiffen, and brace framing assemblies to withstand handling, delivery, and erection stresses. Lift fabricated assemblies by means that prevent damage or permanent distortion.
- C. Tolerances: Fabricate assemblies level, plumb, and true to line to a maximum allowable variation of 1/8 inch in 10 feet and as follows:
 - 1. Spacing: Space individual framing members no more than plus or minus 1/8 inch from plan location. Cumulative error shall not exceed minimum fastening requirements of sheathing or other finishing materials.
 - 2. Squareness: Fabricate each cold-formed steel framing assembly to a maximum out-of-square tolerance of 1/8 inch.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine substrates, areas, conditions, and abutting structural framing for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance of the Work.
- B. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3.2 PREPARATION

- A. Install sealer gaskets at the underside of wall bottom track or rim track and at the top of foundation wall or slab at stud or joist locations.

3.3 INSTALLATION, GENERAL

- A. Cold-formed steel framing may be shop or field fabricated for installation, or it may be field assembled.
- B. Install cold-formed steel framing according to AISI S200, AISI S202, and manufacturer's written instructions unless more stringent requirements are indicated.
- C. Install shop- or field-fabricated, cold-formed framing and securely anchor to supporting structure.
 - 1. Screw, bolt, or weld wall panels at horizontal and vertical junctures to produce flush, even, true-to-line joints with maximum variation in plane and true position between fabricated panels not exceeding 1/16 inch.
- D. Install cold-formed steel framing and accessories plumb, square, and true to line, and with connections securely fastened.
 - 1. Cut framing members by sawing or shearing; do not torch cut.
 - 2. Fasten cold-formed steel framing members by welding, screw fastening, clinch fastening, or riveting. Wire tying of framing members is not permitted.
 - a. Comply with AWS D1.3/D1.3M requirements and procedures for welding, appearance and quality of welds, and methods used in correcting welding work.
 - b. Locate mechanical fasteners, install according to Shop Drawings, and comply with requirements for spacing, edge distances, and screw penetration.
- E. Install framing members in one-piece lengths unless splice connections are indicated for track or tension members.
- F. Install temporary bracing and supports to secure framing and support loads equal to those for which structure was designed. Maintain braces and supports in place, undisturbed, until entire integrated supporting structure has been completed and permanent connections to framing are secured.

- G. Do not bridge building expansion joints with cold-formed steel framing. Independently frame both sides of joints.
- H. Install insulation, specified in Section 07 21 00 "Thermal Insulation," in framing-assembly members, such as headers, sills, boxed joists, and multiple studs at openings, that are inaccessible on completion of framing work.
- I. Fasten hole-reinforcing plate over web penetrations that exceed size of manufacturer's approved or standard punched openings.

3.4 EXTERIOR NON-LOAD-BEARING WALL INSTALLATION

- A. Install continuous tracks sized to match studs. Align tracks accurately and securely anchor to supporting structure.
- B. Fasten both flanges of studs to bottom track unless otherwise indicated. Space studs as follows:
 - 1. Stud Spacing: 16 inches.
- C. Set studs plumb, except as needed for diagonal bracing or required for non-plumb walls or warped surfaces and similar requirements.
- D. Isolate non-load-bearing steel framing from building structure to prevent transfer of vertical loads while providing lateral support.
 - 1. Install double deep-leg deflection tracks and anchor outer track to building structure.
 - 2. Connect vertical deflection clips to infill studs and anchor to building structure.
 - 3. Connect drift clips to cold-formed steel framing and anchor to building structure.
- E. Install horizontal bridging in wall studs, spaced vertically in rows indicated on Shop Drawings but not more than 48 inches apart. Fasten at each stud intersection.
 - 1. Channel Bridging: Cold-rolled steel channel, welded or mechanically fastened to webs of punched studs.
 - 2. Strap Bridging: Combination of flat, taut, steel sheet straps of width and thickness indicated and stud-track solid blocking of width and thickness to match studs. Fasten flat straps to stud flanges and secure solid blocking to stud webs or flanges.
 - 3. Bar Bridging: Proprietary bridging bars installed according to manufacturer's written instructions.
- F. Install miscellaneous framing and connections, including stud kickers, web stiffeners, clip angles, continuous angles, anchors, and fasteners, to provide a complete and stable wall-framing system.

3.5 INSTALLATION OF JOIST FRAMING

- A. Install perimeter joist track sized to match joists. Align and securely anchor or fasten track to supporting structure at corners, ends, and spacings indicated on Shop Drawings.

- B. Install joists bearing on supporting frame, level, straight, and plumb; adjust to final position, brace, and reinforce. Fasten joists to both flanges of joist track.
 - 1. Install joists over supporting frame with a minimum end bearing of 1-1/2 inches.
 - 2. Reinforce ends and bearing points of joists with web stiffeners, end clips, joist hangers, steel clip angles, or steel-stud sections.
- C. Space joists not more than 2 inches from abutting walls, and as follows:
 - 1. Joist Spacing: As indicated on Drawings.
- D. Frame openings with built-up joist headers, consisting of joist and joist track or another combination of connected joists if indicated.
- E. Install joist reinforcement at interior supports with single, short length of joist section located directly over interior support, with lapped joists of equal length to joist reinforcement.
 - 1. Install web stiffeners to transfer axial loads of walls above.
- F. Install bridging at intervals indicated on Shop Drawings. Fasten bridging at each joist intersection as follows:
 - 1. Joist-Track Solid Bridging: Joist-track solid blocking of width and thickness indicated, secured to joist webs.
 - 2. Combination Bridging: Combination of flat, taut, steel sheet straps of width and thickness indicated and joist-track solid blocking of width and thickness indicated. Fasten flat straps to bottom flange of joists and secure solid blocking to joist webs.
- G. Secure joists to load-bearing interior walls to prevent lateral movement of bottom flange.
- H. Install miscellaneous joist framing and connections, including web stiffeners, closure pieces, clip angles, continuous angles, hold-down angles, anchors, and fasteners, to provide a complete and stable joist-framing assembly.

3.6 ERECTION TOLERANCES

- A. Install cold-formed steel framing level, plumb, and true to line to a maximum allowable tolerance variation of 1/8 inch in 10 feet and as follows:
 - 1. Space individual framing members no more than plus or minus 1/8 inch from plan location. Cumulative error shall not exceed minimum fastening requirements of sheathing or other finishing materials.

3.7 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing: Owner will engage a qualified independent testing and inspecting agency to perform field tests and inspections and prepare test reports.
- B. Field and shop welds will be subject to testing and inspecting.

- C. Testing agency will report test results promptly and in writing to Contractor and Architect.
- D. Cold-formed steel framing will be considered defective if it does not pass tests and inspections.
- E. Additional testing and inspecting, at Contractor's expense, will be performed to determine compliance of replaced or additional work with specified requirements.

3.8 REPAIRS AND PROTECTION

- A. Galvanizing Repairs: Prepare and repair damaged galvanized coatings on fabricated and installed cold-formed steel framing with galvanized repair paint according to ASTM A780/A780M and manufacturer's written instructions.
- B. Provide final protection and maintain conditions, in a manner acceptable to manufacturer and Installer, that ensure that cold-formed steel framing is without damage or deterioration at time of Substantial Completion.

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SECTION 05 50 00 - METAL FABRICATIONS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:

1. Steel framing and supports for overhead grilles.
2. Steel framing and supports for countertops.
3. Steel tube reinforcement for low partitions.
4. Steel framing and supports for mechanical and electrical equipment.
5. Steel framing and supports for applications where framing and supports are not specified in other Sections.
6. Slotted channel framing.
7. Shelf angles.
8. Miscellaneous steel trim including steel angle corner guards.
9. Abrasive metal nosings, treads, and thresholds.
10. Loose bearing and leveling plates for applications where they are not specified in other Sections.

- B. Products furnished, but not installed, under this Section include the following:

1. Loose steel lintels.
2. Anchor bolts, steel pipe sleeves, slotted-channel inserts, and wedge-type inserts indicated to be cast into concrete or built into unit masonry.
3. Steel weld plates and angles for casting into concrete for applications where they are not specified in other Sections.

- C. Related Requirements:

1. Section 04 20 00 "Unit Masonry" for installing loose lintels, anchor bolts, and other items built into unit masonry.
2. Section 05 12 00 "Structural Steel Framing" for steel framing, supports, elevator machine beams, hoist beams, divider beams, door frames, and other steel items attached to the structural-steel framing.

1.3 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate selection of shop primers with topcoats to be applied over them. Comply with paint and coating manufacturers' written instructions to ensure that shop primers and topcoats are compatible with one another.

- B. Coordinate installation of metal fabrications that are anchored to or that receive other work. Furnish setting drawings, templates, and directions for installing anchorages, including sleeves, concrete inserts, anchor bolts, and items with integral anchors, that are to be embedded in concrete or masonry. Deliver such items to Project site in time for installation.

1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For the following:

1. Nonslip aggregates and nonslip-aggregate surface finishes.
2. Fasteners.
3. Shop primers.
4. Shrinkage-resisting grout.
5. Slotted channel framing.
6. Abrasive metal nosings, treads, and thresholds.

- B. Shop Drawings: Show fabrication and installation details. Include plans, elevations, sections, and details of metal fabrications and their connections. Show anchorage and accessory items. Provide Shop Drawings for the following:

1. Steel framing and supports for overhead grilles.
2. Steel framing and supports for countertops.
3. Steel tube reinforcement for low partitions.
4. Steel framing and supports for mechanical and electrical equipment.
5. Steel framing and supports for applications where framing and supports are not specified in other Sections.
6. Shelf angles.
7. Miscellaneous steel trim including steel angle corner guards and steel edgings.
8. Loose steel lintels.

- C. Samples for Verification: For each type and finish of extruded nosing and tread.

1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Qualification Data: For professional engineer's experience with providing delegated-design engineering services of the kind indicated, including documentation that engineer is licensed in the jurisdiction in which Project is located.
- B. Mill Certificates: Signed by stainless steel manufacturers, certifying that products furnished comply with requirements.
- C. Welding certificates.
- D. Paint Compatibility Certificates: From manufacturers of topcoats applied over shop primers, certifying that shop primers are compatible with topcoats.
- E. Research Reports: For post-installed anchors.

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Welding Qualifications: Qualify procedures and personnel in accordance with the following:
1. AWS D1.1/D1.1M, "Structural Welding Code - Steel."
 2. AWS D1.2/D1.2M, "Structural Welding Code - Aluminum."
 3. AWS D1.6/D1.6M, "Structural Welding Code - Stainless Steel."

1.7 FIELD CONDITIONS

- A. Field Measurements: Verify actual locations of walls, floor slabs, decks, and other construction contiguous with metal fabrications by field measurements before fabrication.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Thermal Movements: Allow for thermal movements from ambient and surface temperature changes acting on exterior metal fabrications by preventing buckling, opening of joints, overstressing of components, failure of connections, and other detrimental effects.
1. Temperature Change: 120 deg F, ambient; 180 deg F, material surfaces.

2.2 METALS

- A. Metal Surfaces, General: Provide materials with smooth, flat surfaces unless otherwise indicated. For metal fabrications exposed to view in the completed Work, provide materials without seam marks, roller marks, rolled trade names, or blemishes.
- B. Steel Plates, Shapes, and Bars: ASTM A36/A36M.
- C. Stainless Steel Sheet, Strip, and Plate: ASTM A240/A240M or ASTM A666, Type 304.
- D. Stainless Steel Bars and Shapes: ASTM A276/A276M, Type 304.
- E. Steel Tubing: ASTM A500/A500M, cold-formed steel tubing.
- F. Steel Pipe: ASTM A53/A53M, Standard Weight (Schedule 40) unless otherwise indicated.
- G. Slotted Channel Framing: Cold-formed metal box channels (struts) complying with MFMA-4.
1. Size of Channels: 1-5/8 by 1-5/8 inches.
 2. Material: Galvanized steel, ASTM A653/A653M, commercial steel, Type B, with G90 coating; 0.079-inch nominal thickness.
 3. Material: Cold-rolled steel, ASTM A1008/A1008M, commercial steel, Type B; 0.0677-inch minimum thickness; hot-dip galvanized after fabrication.
- H. Aluminum Plate and Sheet: ASTM B209, Alloy 6061-T6.

- I. Aluminum Extrusions: ASTM B221, Alloy 6063-T6.
- J. Aluminum-Alloy Rolled Tread Plate: ASTM B632/B632M, Alloy 6061-T6.

2.3 FASTENERS

- A. General: Unless otherwise indicated, provide Type 304 stainless steel fasteners for exterior use and zinc-plated fasteners with coating complying with ASTM B633 or ASTM F1941/F1941M, Class Fe/Zn 5, at exterior walls. Select fasteners for type, grade, and class required.
 - 1. Provide stainless steel fasteners for fastening aluminum or stainless steel.
- B. Steel Bolts and Nuts: Regular hexagon-head bolts, ASTM A307, Grade A; with hex nuts, ASTM A563; and, where indicated, flat washers.
- C. High-Strength Bolts, Nuts, and Washers: ASTM F3125/F3125M, Grade A325, Type 3, heavy-hex steel structural bolts; ASTM A563, Grade DH3, heavy-hex carbon-steel nuts; and where indicated, flat washers.
- D. Stainless Steel Bolts and Nuts: Regular hexagon-head annealed stainless steel bolts, ASTM F593; with hex nuts, ASTM F594; and, where indicated, flat washers; Alloy Group 1.
- E. Anchor Bolts: ASTM F1554, Grade 36, of dimensions indicated; with nuts, ASTM A563; and, where indicated, flat washers.
 - 1. Hot-dip galvanize or provide mechanically deposited, zinc coating where item being fastened is indicated to be galvanized.
- F. Anchors, General: Capable of sustaining, without failure, a load equal to six times the load imposed when installed in unit masonry and four times the load imposed when installed in concrete, as determined by testing in accordance with ASTM E488/E488M, conducted by a qualified independent testing agency.
- G. Cast-in-Place Anchors in Concrete: Either threaded or wedge type unless otherwise indicated; galvanized ferrous castings, either ASTM A47/A47M malleable iron or ASTM A27/A27M cast steel. Provide bolts, washers, and shims as needed, all hot-dip galvanized per ASTM F2329/F2329M.
- H. Post-Installed Anchors: Torque-controlled expansion anchors or chemical anchors.
 - 1. Material for Interior Locations: Carbon-steel components zinc plated to comply with ASTM B633 or ASTM F1941/F1941M, Class Fe/Zn 5, unless otherwise indicated.
 - 2. Material for Exterior Locations and Where Stainless Steel Is Indicated: Alloy Group 1 stainless steel bolts, ASTM F593, and nuts, ASTM F594.
- I. Slotted-Channel Inserts: Cold-formed, hot-dip galvanized-steel box channels (struts) complying with MFMA-4, 1-5/8 by 7/8 inches by length indicated with anchor straps or studs not less than 3 inches long at not more than 8 inches o.c. Provide with temporary filler and tee-head bolts, complete with washers and nuts, all zinc-plated to comply with ASTM B633, Class Fe/Zn 5, as needed for fastening to inserts.

2.4 MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

- A. Shop Primers: Provide primers that comply with Section 09 91 13 "Exterior Painting" and Section 09 91 23 "Interior Painting."
- B. Shrinkage-Resistant Grout: Factory-packaged, nonmetallic, nonstaining, noncorrosive, nongaseous grout complying with ASTM C1107/C1107M. Provide grout specifically recommended by manufacturer for interior and exterior applications.
- C. Concrete: Comply with requirements in Section 03 30 00 "Cast-in-Place Concrete" for normal-weight, air-entrained concrete with a minimum 28-day compressive strength of 3000 psi.

2.5 FABRICATION, GENERAL

- A. Shop Assembly: Preassemble items in the shop to greatest extent possible. Disassemble units only as necessary for shipping and handling limitations. Use connections that maintain structural value of joined pieces. Clearly mark units for reassembly and coordinated installation.
- B. Cut, drill, and punch metals cleanly and accurately. Remove burrs and ease edges to a radius of approximately 1/32 inch unless otherwise indicated. Remove sharp or rough areas on exposed surfaces.
- C. Form bent-metal corners to smallest radius possible without causing grain separation or otherwise impairing work.
- D. Form exposed work with accurate angles and surfaces and straight edges.
- E. Weld corners and seams continuously to comply with the following:
 - 1. Use materials and methods that minimize distortion and develop strength and corrosion resistance of base metals.
 - 2. Obtain fusion without undercut or overlap.
 - 3. Remove welding flux immediately.
 - 4. At exposed connections, finish exposed welds and surfaces smooth and blended so no roughness shows after finishing and contour of welded surface matches that of adjacent surface.
- F. Form exposed connections with hairline joints, flush and smooth, using concealed fasteners or welds where possible. Where exposed fasteners are required, use Phillips flat-head (countersunk) fasteners unless otherwise indicated. Locate joints where least conspicuous.
- G. Fabricate seams and other connections that are exposed to weather in a manner to exclude water. Provide weep holes where water may accumulate.
- H. Cut, reinforce, drill, and tap metal fabrications as indicated to receive finish hardware, screws, and similar items.
- I. Provide for anchorage of type indicated; coordinate with supporting structure. Space anchoring devices to secure metal fabrications rigidly in place and to support indicated loads.

- J. Where units are indicated to be cast into concrete or built into masonry, equip with integrally welded steel strap anchors, 1/8 by 1-1/2 inches, with a minimum 6-inch embedment and 2-inch hook, not less than 8 inches from ends and corners of units and 24 inches o.c., unless otherwise indicated.

2.6 MISCELLANEOUS FRAMING AND SUPPORTS

- A. General: Provide steel framing and supports not specified in other Sections as needed to complete the Work.
- B. Fabricate units from steel shapes, plates, and bars of welded construction unless otherwise indicated. Fabricate to sizes, shapes, and profiles indicated and as necessary to receive adjacent construction.
 - 1. Fabricate units from slotted channel framing where indicated.
 - 2. Furnish inserts for units installed after concrete is placed.
- C. Galvanize miscellaneous framing and supports where indicated.
- D. Prime miscellaneous framing and supports with zinc-rich primer where indicated.

2.7 SHELF ANGLES

- A. Fabricate shelf angles from steel angles of sizes indicated and for attachment to concrete framing. Provide horizontally slotted holes to receive 3/4-inch bolts, spaced not more than 6 inches from ends and 24 inches o.c., unless otherwise indicated.
 - 1. Provide mitered and welded units at corners.
 - 2. Provide open joints in shelf angles at expansion and control joints. Make open joint approximately 2 inches larger than expansion or control joint.
- B. For cavity walls, provide vertical channel brackets to support angles from backup masonry and concrete.
- C. Galvanize and prime shelf angles located in exterior walls.
- D. Prime shelf angles located in exterior walls with zinc-rich primer.
- E. Furnish wedge-type concrete inserts, complete with fasteners, to attach shelf angles to cast-in-place concrete.

2.8 MISCELLANEOUS STEEL TRIM

- A. Unless otherwise indicated, fabricate units from steel shapes, plates, and bars of profiles shown with continuously welded joints and smooth exposed edges. Miter corners and use concealed field splices where possible.
- B. Provide cutouts, fittings, and anchorages as needed to coordinate assembly and installation with other work.

1. Provide with integrally welded steel strap anchors for embedding in concrete or masonry construction.
- C. Galvanize and primemiscellaneous steel trim.
- D. Prime exterior miscellaneous steel trim with zinc-rich primer.

2.9 ABRASIVE METAL NOSINGS, TREADS, AND THRESHOLDS

- A. Cast-Metal Units: Cast aluminum, with an integral-abrasive, as-cast finish consisting of aluminum oxide, silicon carbide, or a combination of both. Fabricate units in lengths necessary to accurately fit openings or conditions.
 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
 - a. American Safety Tread Co., Inc.
 - b. Balco; a CSW Industrials Company.
 - c. Barry Pattern & Foundry Co., Inc.
 - d. Ross Technology Corporation.
 - e. Safe-T-Metal Company, Inc.
 - f. Wooster Products Inc.
 2. Source Limitations: Obtain units from single source from single manufacturer.
 3. Nosings: Cross-hatched units, 4 inches wide with 1/4-inch lip, for casting into concrete.
 4. Thresholds: Fluted-saddle-type units, 5 inches wide by 1/2 inch high, with tapered edges.
- B. Provide anchors for embedding units in concrete, either integral or applied to units, as standard with manufacturer.
- C. Drill for mechanical anchors and countersink. Locate holes not more than 4 inches from ends and not more than 12 inches o.c., evenly spaced between ends, unless otherwise indicated. Provide closer spacing if recommended by manufacturer.
 1. Provide two rows of holes for units more than 5 inches wide, with two holes aligned at ends and intermediate holes staggered.
- D. Apply bituminous paint to concealed surfaces of cast-metal units.
- E. Apply clear lacquer to concealed surfaces of extruded units.

2.10 LOOSE BEARING AND LEVELING PLATES

- A. Provide loose bearing and leveling plates for steel items bearing on masonry or concrete construction. Drill plates to receive anchor bolts and for grouting.
- B. Galvanize bearing and leveling plates.
- C. Prime plates with zinc-rich primer.

2.11 LOOSE STEEL LINTELS

- A. Fabricate loose steel lintels from steel angles and shapes of size indicated for openings and recesses in masonry walls and partitions at locations indicated. Fabricate in single lengths for each opening unless otherwise indicated. Weld adjoining members together to form a single unit where indicated.
- B. Size loose lintels to provide bearing length at each side of openings equal to 1/12 of clear span, but not less than 8 inches unless otherwise indicated.
- C. Galvanize and prime loose steel lintels located in exterior walls.
- D. Prime loose steel lintels located in exterior walls with zinc-rich primer.

2.12 STEEL WELD PLATES AND ANGLES

- A. Provide steel weld plates and angles not specified in other Sections, for items supported from concrete construction as needed to complete the Work. Provide each unit with no fewer than two integrally welded steel strap anchors for embedding in concrete.

2.13 GENERAL FINISH REQUIREMENTS

- A. Finish metal fabrications after assembly.
- B. Finish exposed surfaces to remove tool and die marks and stretch lines, and to blend into surrounding surface.

2.14 STEEL AND IRON FINISHES

- A. Galvanizing: Hot-dip galvanize items as indicated to comply with ASTM A153/A153M for steel and iron hardware and with ASTM A123/A123M for other steel and iron products.
 - 1. Do not quench or apply post galvanizing treatments that might interfere with paint adhesion.
- B. Preparation for Shop Priming Galvanized Items: After galvanizing, thoroughly clean galvanized surfaces of grease, dirt, oil, flux, and other foreign matter, and treat with metallic phosphate process.
- C. Shop prime iron and steel items not indicated to be galvanized unless they are to be embedded in concrete, sprayed-on fireproofing, or masonry, or unless otherwise indicated.
 - 1. Shop prime with primers specified in Section 09 91 13 "Exterior Painting" and primers specified in Section 09 91 23 "Interior Painting" unless zinc-rich primer is indicated.

2.15 ALUMINUM FINISHES

- A. As-Fabricated Finish: AA-M12.
- B. Clear Anodic Finish: AAMA 611, Class I, AA-M12C22A41.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION, GENERAL

- A. Cutting, Fitting, and Placement: Perform cutting, drilling, and fitting required for installing metal fabrications. Set metal fabrications accurately in location, alignment, and elevation; with edges and surfaces level, plumb, true, and free of rack; and measured from established lines and levels.
- B. Fit exposed connections accurately together to form hairline joints. Weld connections that are not to be left as exposed joints but cannot be shop welded because of shipping size limitations. Do not weld, cut, or abrade surfaces of exterior units that have been hot-dip galvanized after fabrication and are for bolted or screwed field connections.
- C. Field Welding: Comply with the following requirements:
 - 1. Use materials and methods that minimize distortion and develop strength and corrosion resistance of base metals.
 - 2. Obtain fusion without undercut or overlap.
 - 3. Remove welding flux immediately.
 - 4. At exposed connections, finish exposed welds and surfaces smooth and blended so no roughness shows after finishing and contour of welded surface matches that of adjacent surface.
- D. Fastening to In-Place Construction: Provide anchorage devices and fasteners where metal fabrications are required to be fastened to in-place construction. Provide threaded fasteners for use with concrete and masonry inserts, toggle bolts, through bolts, lag screws, wood screws, and other connectors.
- E. Provide temporary bracing or anchors in formwork for items that are to be built into concrete, masonry, or similar construction.
- F. Corrosion Protection: Coat concealed surfaces of aluminum that come into contact with grout, concrete, masonry, wood, or dissimilar metals with the following:
 - 1. Cast Aluminum: Heavy coat of bituminous paint.
 - 2. Extruded Aluminum: Two coats of clear lacquer.

3.2 INSTALLATION OF MISCELLANEOUS FRAMING AND SUPPORTS

- A. General: Install framing and supports to comply with requirements of items being supported, including manufacturers' written instructions and requirements indicated on Shop Drawings.
- B. Anchor supports for ceiling hung toilet partitions and overhead grilles securely to, and rigidly brace from, building structure.
- C. Anchor shelf angles securely to existing construction with expansion anchors.
- D. Support steel girders on solid grouted masonry, concrete, or steel pipe columns. Secure girders with anchor bolts embedded in grouted masonry or concrete or with bolts through top plates of pipe columns.

1. Where grout space under bearing plates is indicated for girders supported on concrete or masonry, install as specified in "Installing Bearing and Leveling Plates" Article.
- E. Install pipe columns on concrete footings with grouted baseplates. Position and grout column baseplates as specified in "Installation of Bearing and Leveling Plates" Article.
 1. Grout baseplates of columns supporting steel girders after girders are installed and leveled.

3.3 INSTALLATION OF NOSINGS, TREADS, AND THRESHOLDS

- A. Center nosings on tread widths unless otherwise indicated.
- B. For nosings embedded in concrete steps or curbs, align nosings flush with riser faces and level with tread surfaces.
- C. Seal thresholds exposed to exterior with elastomeric sealant complying with Section 07 92 00 "Joint Sealants" to provide a watertight installation.

3.4 INSTALLATION OF BEARING AND LEVELING PLATES

- A. Clean concrete and masonry bearing surfaces of bond-reducing materials, and roughen to improve bond to surfaces. Clean bottom surface of plates.
- B. Set bearing and leveling plates on wedges, shims, or leveling nuts. After bearing members have been positioned and plumbed, tighten anchor bolts. Do not remove wedges or shims but, if protruding, cut off flush with edge of bearing plate before packing with shrinkage-resistant grout. Pack grout solidly between bearing surfaces and plates to ensure that no voids remain.

3.5 REPAIRS

- A. Touchup Painting:
 1. Immediately after erection, clean field welds, bolted connections, and abraded areas. Paint uncoated and abraded areas with same material as used for shop painting to comply with SSPC-PA 1 for touching up shop-painted surfaces.
 - a. Apply by brush or spray to provide a minimum 2.0-mil dry film thickness.
 2. Cleaning and touchup painting of field welds, bolted connections, and abraded areas of shop paint are specified in Section 09 91 13 "Exterior Painting" and Section 09 91 23 "Interior Painting."
- B. Galvanized Surfaces: Clean field welds, bolted connections, and abraded areas and repair galvanizing to comply with ASTM A780/A780M.

END OF SECTION 05 50 00

SECTION 05 51 13 - METAL PAN STAIRS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
 - 1. Preassembled steel stairs with concrete-filled treads.
 - 2. Railing gates at the level of exit discharge.

1.3 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate selection of shop primers with topcoats to be applied over them. Comply with paint and coating manufacturers' written recommendations to ensure that shop primers and topcoats are compatible with one another.
- B. Coordinate installation of anchorages for metal stairs. Furnish setting drawings, templates, and directions for installing anchorages, including sleeves, concrete inserts, anchor bolts, and items with integral anchors, that are to be embedded in concrete or masonry. Deliver such items to Project site in time for installation.
- C. Coordinate locations of hanger rods and struts with other work so that they do not encroach on required stair width and are within the fire-resistance-rated stair enclosure.

1.4 SUBMITTALS, GENERAL

- A. General: Submit all action submittals and informational submittals required by this section concurrently.

1.5 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For metal pan stairs and the following:
 - 1. Prefilled metal-pan-stair treads.
 - 2. Metals.
 - 3. Fasteners.
 - 4. Alkyd primer.
 - 5. Abrasive nosings.
 - 6. Paint products.

7. Brackets, flanges, fitting and anchors.

B. LEED Submittals:

1. Product Data for Credit MR 4: For products having recycled content, documentation indicating percentages by weight of postconsumer and preconsumer recycled content. Include statement indicating cost for each product having recycled content.
2. Laboratory Test Reports for Credit IEQ 4.2: For primers, documentation indicating that products comply with the testing and product requirements of the California Department of Public Health's (formerly, the California Department of Health Services') "Standard Method for the Testing and Evaluation of Volatile Organic Chemical Emissions from Indoor Sources Using Environmental Chambers."

C. Shop Drawings: Include plans, elevations, sections, details, and attachments to other work.

D. Samples for Verification: For each type and finish of nosing and tread.

1.6 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

A. Welding certificates.

B. Paint Compatibility Certificates: From manufacturers of topcoats applied over shop primers certifying that shop primers are compatible with topcoats.

1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Installer Qualifications: Fabricator of products.

B. Welding Qualifications: Qualify procedures and personnel according to the following:

1. AWS D1.1/D1.1M, "Structural Welding Code - Steel."
2. AWS D1.3/D1.3M, "Structural Welding Code - Sheet Steel."

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 METALS

A. Metal Surfaces, General: Provide materials with smooth, flat surfaces unless otherwise indicated. For components exposed to view in the completed Work, provide materials without seam marks, roller marks, rolled trade names, or blemishes.

B. Steel Plates, Shapes, and Bars: ASTM A 36/A 36M.

C. Steel Tubing: ASTM A 500 (cold formed).

D. Cast Iron: Either gray iron, ASTM A 48/A 48M, or malleable iron, ASTM A 47/A 47M, unless otherwise indicated.

- E. Uncoated, Cold-Rolled Steel Sheet: ASTM A 1008/A 1008M, structural steel, Grade 25, unless another grade is required by design loads; exposed.
- F. Galvanized-Steel Sheet: ASTM A 653/A 653M, G90 coating, structural steel, Grade 33, unless another grade is required by design loads.
- G. Woven-Wire Mesh: Intermediate-crimp, diamond/square pattern, 2-inch woven-wire mesh, made from 0.135-inch nominal diameter wire complying with ASTM A 510.

2.2 ABRASIVE NOSINGS

- A. Extruded Units: Aluminum units with abrasive filler consisting of aluminum oxide, silicon carbide, or a combination of both, in an epoxy-resin binder. Fabricate units in lengths necessary to accurately fit openings or conditions.
 - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Armstrong Products, Inc.
 - b. Balco, Inc.
 - c. Granite State Casting Co.
 - d. Wooster Products Inc.
 - 2. Provide ribbed units, with abrasive filler strips projecting 1/16 inch above aluminum extrusion.
 - 3. Provide solid-abrasive-type units without ribs.
 - 4. Nosings: Square-back units, 1-7/8 inches wide, without lip.
- B. Provide anchors for embedding units in concrete, either integral or applied to units, as standard with manufacturer.

2.3 FASTENERS

- A. General: Provide zinc-plated fasteners with coating complying with ASTM B 633 or ASTM F 1941, Class Fe/Zn 12 for exterior use, and Class Fe/Zn 5 where built into exterior walls. Select fasteners for type, grade, and class required.
- B. Bolts and Nuts: Regular hexagon-head bolts, ASTM A 307, Grade A; with hex nuts, ASTM A 563; and, where indicated, flat washers.
- C. Anchor Bolts: ASTM F 1554, Grade 36, of dimensions indicated; with nuts, ASTM A 563; and, where indicated, flat washers.
 - 1. Provide mechanically deposited or hot-dip, zinc-coated anchor bolts for stairs indicated to be galvanized.
- D. Post-Installed Anchors: Torque-controlled expansion anchors or chemical anchors capable of sustaining, without failure, a load equal to six times the load imposed when installed in unit

masonry and four times the load imposed when installed in concrete, as determined by testing according to ASTM E 488/E 488M, conducted by a qualified independent testing agency.

1. Material for Interior Locations: Carbon-steel components zinc plated to comply with ASTM B 633 or ASTM F 1941, Class Fe/Zn 5, unless otherwise indicated.

2.4 MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

- A. Alkyd Primers: Modified-alkyd primer compatible with topcoat.
 1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Tnemec, Inc.; Series 10: 10-1009 Gray.
- B. Galvanizing Repair Paint: High-zinc-dust-content paint complying with SSPC-Paint 20 and compatible with paints specified to be used over it.
- C. Bituminous Paint: Cold-applied asphalt emulsion complying with ASTM D 1187/D 1187M.
- D. Concrete Materials and Properties: Comply with requirements in Section 033000 "Cast-in-Place Concrete" for normal-weight, air-entrained, ready-mix concrete with a minimum 28-day compressive strength of 3000 psi unless otherwise indicated.
- E. Welded Wire Reinforcement: ASTM A 185/A 185M, 6 by 6 inches, W1.4 by W1.4, unless otherwise indicated.

2.5 FABRICATION, GENERAL

- A. Provide complete stair assemblies, including metal framing, hangers, struts, railings, clips, brackets, bearing plates, and other components necessary to support and anchor stairs and platforms on supporting structure.
 1. Join components by welding unless otherwise indicated.
 2. Use connections that maintain structural value of joined pieces.
- B. Preassembled Stairs: Assemble stairs in shop to greatest extent possible. Disassemble units only as necessary for shipping and handling limitations. Clearly mark units for reassembly and coordinated installation.
- C. Cut, drill, and punch metals cleanly and accurately. Remove burrs and ease edges to a radius of approximately 1/32 inch unless otherwise indicated. Remove sharp or rough areas on exposed surfaces.
- D. Form bent-metal corners to smallest radius possible without causing grain separation or otherwise impairing work.
- E. Form exposed work with accurate angles and surfaces and straight edges.
- F. Weld connections to comply with the following:

1. Use materials and methods that minimize distortion and develop strength and corrosion resistance of base metals.
 2. Obtain fusion without undercut or overlap.
 3. Remove welding flux immediately.
 4. Weld exposed corners and seams continuously unless otherwise indicated.
 5. At exposed connections, finish exposed welds to comply with NOMMA's "Voluntary Joint Finish Standards" for Type 1 welds: no evidence of a welded joint.
- G. Form exposed connections with hairline joints, flush and smooth, using concealed fasteners where possible. Where exposed fasteners are required, use Phillips flat-head (countersunk) screws or bolts unless otherwise indicated. Locate joints where least conspicuous.
- H. Fabricate joints that will be exposed to weather in a manner to exclude water. Provide weep holes where water may accumulate.

2.6 STEEL-FRAMED STAIRS

- A. NAAMM Stair Standard: Comply with "Recommended Voluntary Minimum Standards for Fixed Metal Stairs" in NAAMM AMP 510, "Metal Stairs Manual," Commercial Class, unless more stringent requirements are indicated.
- B. Stair Framing:
1. Fabricate stringers of steel plates.
 - a. Provide closures for exposed ends of channel stringers.
 2. Construct platforms of steel plate headers and miscellaneous framing members as indicated.
 3. Weld stringers to headers; weld framing members to stringers and headers.
 4. Where stairs are enclosed by gypsum board assemblies, provide hanger rods or struts to support landings from floor construction above or below. Locate hanger rods and struts where they do not encroach on required stair width and are within the fire-resistance-rated stair enclosure.
 5. Where masonry walls support metal stairs, provide temporary supporting struts designed for erecting steel stair components before installing masonry.
- C. Metal Pan Stairs: Form risers, subtread pans, and subplatforms to configurations shown from steel sheet of thickness needed to comply with performance requirements, but not less than 0.067 inch.
1. Steel Sheet: Uncoated cold-rolled steel sheet unless otherwise indicated.
 2. Directly weld metal pans to stringers; locate welds on top of subtreads where they are concealed by concrete fill. Do not weld risers to stringers.
 3. Shape metal pans to include nosing integral with riser.
 4. Provide subplatforms of configuration indicated or, if not indicated, the same as subtreads. Weld subplatforms to platform framing.

2.7 FINISHES

- A. Finish metal stairs after assembly.
- B. Preparation for Shop Priming: Prepare uncoated ferrous-metal surfaces to comply with SSPC-SP 3, "Power Tool Cleaning."
- C. Apply shop primer to uncoated surfaces of metal stair components, except those with galvanized finishes and those to be embedded in concrete or masonry unless otherwise indicated. Comply with SSPC-PA 1, "Paint Application Specification No. 1: Shop, Field, and Maintenance Painting of Steel," for shop painting.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLING METAL PAN STAIRS

- A. Beginning installation constitutes Contractor's acceptance of substrates and conditions.
- B. Fastening to In-Place Construction: Provide anchorage devices and fasteners where necessary for securing metal stairs to in-place construction. Include threaded fasteners for concrete and masonry inserts, through-bolts, lag bolts, and other connectors.
- C. Cutting, Fitting, and Placement: Perform cutting, drilling, and fitting required for installing metal stairs. Set units accurately in location, alignment, and elevation, measured from established lines and levels and free of rack.
- D. Install metal stairs by welding stair framing to steel structure or to weld plates cast into concrete unless otherwise indicated.
- E. Provide temporary bracing or anchors in formwork for items that are to be built into concrete, masonry, or similar construction.
- F. Fit exposed connections accurately together to form hairline joints. Weld connections that are not to be left as exposed joints but cannot be shop welded because of shipping size limitations. Do not weld, cut, or abrade surfaces of exterior units that have been hot-dip galvanized after fabrication and are for bolted or screwed field connections.
- G. Field Welding: Comply with requirements for welding in "Fabrication, General" Article.
- H. Place and finish concrete fill for treads and platforms to comply with Section 03 30 00 "Cast-in-Place Concrete."
 - 1. Install abrasive nosings with anchors fully embedded in concrete. Center nosings on tread width.

3.2 ADJUSTING AND CLEANING

- A. Touchup Painting: Immediately after erection, clean field welds, bolted connections, and abraded areas of shop paint, and paint exposed areas with same material as used for shop painting to comply with SSPC-PA 1 for touching up shop-painted surfaces.
 - 1. Apply by brush or spray to provide a minimum 2.0-mil dry film thickness.
- B. Galvanized Surfaces: Clean field welds, bolted connections, and abraded areas and repair galvanizing to comply with ASTM A 780/A 780M.

END OF SECTION 05 51 13

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SECTION 05 52 00 - ALUMINUM RAILINGS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General Conditions, Division 01 - General Requirements, and other applicable specification sections in the Project Manual apply to the work specified in this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Scope: Provide design and engineering, labor, material, equipment, related services, and supervision required, including, but not limited to, manufacturing, fabrication, erection, and installation for aluminum railings as required for the complete performance of the work, and as shown on the Drawings and as herein specified.
- B. Section Includes: The work specified in this Section includes, but shall not be limited to, the following:

- 1. Aluminum railings.

- C. Related Sections:

- 1. Section 05 70 00 - Decorative Metal: Adjacent or adjoining railings fabricated from steel pipe and tube components.

1.3 REFERENCES

- A. General: The publications listed below form a part of this Specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to in the text by the basic designation only. The edition/revision of the referenced publications shall be the latest date as of the date of the Contract Documents, unless otherwise specified.

- B. Aluminum Association, Inc. (AA):

- 1. AA SAS-30, "Specifications for Aluminum Structures."

- C. American Architectural Manufacturers Association (AAMA):

- 1. AAMA 611, "Voluntary Specifications for Anodized Architectural Aluminum (Revised)."
 - 2. AAMA 2604, "Voluntary Specification, Performance Requirements, and Test Procedures for High Performance Organic Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels."
 - 3. AAMA 2605, "Voluntary Specification, Performance Requirements, and Test Procedures for Superior Performing Organic Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels."
 - 4. AAMA Aluminum Curtain Wall Series No. 12, "Structural Properties of Glass."

- D. American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI):

1. AISI SG-673, Part I, "Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members."
- E. American Welding Society (AWS):
1. AWS D1.2, "Structural Welding Code – Aluminum."
- F. ASTM International (ASTM):
1. ASTM B26/B26M, "Standard Specification for Aluminum-Alloy Sand Castings."
 2. ASTM B209/B209M, "Standard Specification for Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Sheet and Plate."
 3. ASTM B210/B210M, "Standard Specification for Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Drawn Seamless Tubes."
 4. ASTM B221/B221M, "Standard Specification for Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Extruded Bars, Rods, Wire, Profiles, and Tubes."
 5. ASTM B247/B247M, "Standard Specification for Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Die Forgings, Hand Forgings, and Rolled Ring Forgings."
 6. ASTM B429/B429M, "Standard Specification for Aluminum-Alloy Extruded Structural Pipe and Tube."
 7. ASTM C1048, "Standard Specification for Heat-Treated Flat Glass - Kind HS, Kind FT Coated and Uncoated Glass."
 8. ASTM C1107, "Standard Specification for Packaged Dry, Hydraulic Cement Grout (Non-Shrink)."
 9. ASTM E488, "Standard Test Methods for Strength of Anchors in Concrete and Masonry Elements."
 10. ASTM E985, "Standard Specification for Permanent Metal Railing Systems and Rails for Buildings."
- G. Code of Federal Regulation (CFR):
1. 16 CFR Part 1201, "Safety Standard for Architectural Glazing Material" (Consumer Products Safety Commission).
- H. National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers (NAAMM):
1. NAAMM MFM, "Metal Finishes Manual."
- 1.4 DEFINITIONS
- A. See definitions in ASTM E985 for railing-related terms that apply to this Section.
- 1.5 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS
- A. General: Railings shall withstand structural loading as determined by allowable design working stresses of materials based on the following standards.
1. Aluminum: AA SAS-30.
- B. Structural Performance: Provide railings capable of withstanding the following structural loads without exceeding allowable design working stress of materials for railings, anchors, and connections:

1. Top Rail: Shall withstand the following loads:
 - a. Concentrated load of 200 lbf (890 N) applied at any point and in any direction.
 - b. Uniform load of 50 lbf per foot (730 N/m) applied horizontally or vertically downward.
 - c. Concentrated and uniform loads above need not be assumed to act concurrently.
- C. Thermal Movements: Railings shall allow for movements resulting from 120 degree F (49 degree C) changes in ambient and 180 degree F (82 degree C) surface temperatures. Base engineering calculation on surface temperatures of materials due to both solar heat gain and nighttime-sky heat loss.
- D. Corrosion Resistance: Separate incompatible materials to prevent galvanic corrosion.

1.6 SUBMITTALS

- A. General: Submit under provisions of Section 01 33 00 - Submittal Procedures.
- B. Product Data:
 1. Submit manufacturer's data sheets on each product to be used, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. Preparation instructions and recommendations.
 - b. Storage and handling requirements and recommendations.
 - c. Installation methods.
 2. Submit product data for manufacturers product lines of railings assembled from standard components, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. Grout, anchoring cements and paint products.
- C. Shop Drawings: Submit shop drawings showing fabrication and installation of railings. Include plans, elevations, sections, details, and attachments to other work.
- D. Samples:
 1. Color Selection: Submit manufacturer's color charts showing the full range of colors available for products with factory-applied color finishes.
 2. Finish Selection: Provide sections of railing or flat sheet metal which depict available mechanical surface finishes.
 3. Verification Samples: For each type of exposed finish required, prepared on components indicated below and of same thickness and metal indicated for the work. If finishes involve normal color and texture variations, include sample sets showing the full range of variations expected.
 - a. 6 inch (152 mm) long sections of each different linear railing member, including top rails.
- E. Quality Control Submittals:

1. Design Data: For installed railing systems indicated to comply with certain design loadings, include structural analysis data signed and sealed by the professional engineer who was responsible for their preparation.
2. Qualification Data: Submit documentation demonstrating capability and experience in performing installations of the same type and scope as specified by this Section. Include lists of completed projects with project names and addresses, names and addresses of architects and owners, and other information specified.
3. Certificates: Submit certification by the manufacturer that products supplied comply with local regulations controlling use of volatile organic compounds (VOC's).

1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Qualifications:

1. Manufacturer Qualifications: Manufacturer shall be a firm engaged in the manufacture of aluminum railings of types and sizes required, and whose products have been in satisfactory use in similar service for a minimum of 15 years.
2. Installer Qualifications: Installer shall be a firm that shall have a minimum of five years of successful installation experience with projects utilizing aluminum railings similar in type and scope to that required for this Project.

B. Regulatory Requirements: Comply with applicable requirements of the laws, codes, ordinances, and regulations of Federal, State, and local authorities having jurisdiction. Obtain necessary approvals from such authorities.

C. Mock-Ups: Prior to installation of the work, fabricate and erect mock-ups for each type of finish and application required to verify selections made under sample submittals and to demonstrate aesthetic effects as well as qualities of materials and execution. Build mock-ups to comply with the following requirements, using materials indicated for final unit of work. Locate mock-ups on site in location and of size indicated or, if not indicated, as directed by the Architect. Demonstrate the proposed range of aesthetic effects and workmanship to be expected in the completed work. Obtain the Architect's acceptance of mock-ups before start of final unit of work. Retain and maintain mock-ups during construction in undisturbed condition as a standard for judging completed unit of work.

1. When directed, demolish and remove mock-ups from the Project site.
2. Accepted mock-ups in undisturbed condition at time of Substantial Completion may become part of completed unit of work.

D. Single Source Responsibility: Obtain aluminum railings from a single source with resources to produce products of consistent quality in appearance and physical properties without delaying the work.

1.8 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

A. Store products in manufacturer's unopened packaging until ready for installation.

B. Store and dispose of solvent-based materials, and materials used with solvent-based materials, in accordance with requirements of local authorities having jurisdiction.

1.9 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. Environmental Requirements: Maintain environmental conditions (temperature, humidity, and ventilation) within limits recommended by manufacturer for optimum results. Do not install products under environmental conditions outside manufacturer's absolute limits.

1.10 WARRANTY

- A. General: See Section 01 77 00 - Closeout Procedures.
- B. Warranty: Provide manufacturer's standard form outlining the terms and conditions of their Standard Limited Warranty:
 - 1. Surface Finish Warranty: One-year limited warranty.
 - 2. Material Integrity Warranty: One year limited warranty.
- C. Additional Owner Rights: The warranty shall not deprive the Owner of other rights the Owner may have under other provisions of the Contract Documents and shall be in addition to and run concurrent with other warranties made by the Contractor under requirements of the Contract Documents.

1.11 EXTRA MATERIALS

- A. All supplemental materials not expressly specified in this section shall be approved by the Architect prior to installation.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MANUFACTURERS

- A. Basis of Design: Items specified are to establish a standard of quality for design, function, materials, and appearance. Equivalent products by other manufacturers are acceptable. The Architect will be the sole judge of the basis of what is equivalent.

2.2 MATERIALS

- A. Application/Scope of Work:
 - 1. Architectural railing.
 - 2. Pedestrian gate.
- B. Basis of Design: Hansen Architectural Systems, Inc.; 5500 SE Alexander Street, Hillsboro, OR 97123; Toll Free Tel: 800-599-2965, Fax: 503-356-8478; Email: info@aluminumrailing.com; Web: www.aluminumrailing.com.
- C. Metals: Provide metal free from pitting, seam marks, roller marks, stains, discolorations, and other imperfections where exposed to view on finished units.
 - 1. Aluminum: Provide alloy and temper recommended by aluminum producer and finisher for type of use and finish indicated, and with not less than strength and durability properties of alloy and temper designated below for each aluminum form required.

- a. Extruded Bar and Tube: ASTM B221/B221M, Alloy 6063-T5/T52.
 - b. Extruded Structural Pipe and Tube: ASTM B429/B429M, Alloy 6063-T832.
 - c. Drawn Seamless Tube: ASTM B210/B210M, Alloy 6063-T832.
 - d. Plate and Sheet: ASTM B209/B209M, Alloy 6061-T6.
 - e. Die and Hand Forgings: ASTM B247/B247M, Alloy 6061-T6.
 - f. Castings: ASTM B26/B26M, Alloy A356-T6.
2. Brackets, Flanges, and Anchors: Provide cast or formed metal of same type of material and finish as supported rails, unless otherwise indicated.
- a. Provide cast brackets with flange tapped for concealed anchorage to threaded hanger bolt.
 - b. Provide formed or cast brackets with predrilled hole for exposed bolt anchorage.
 - c. Provide formed steel brackets with predrilled hole for bolted anchorage and with snap-on cover that matches rail finish and conceals bracket base and bolt head.
 - d. Provide brackets with interlocking pieces that conceal anchorage. Locate set screws on bottom of bracket.

D. Railing Components:

1. Extruded Aluminum Components: Provide manufacturer's standard extruded aluminum components as follows:
 - a. Standard Post: 2.376 inches (60.35 mm) by 2.376 inches (60.35 mm) with radiused corner, 0.100 inch (2.54 mm) wall thickness.
 - b. Bottom Rail: 1.6926 inches (42.99 mm) high by 1.676 inches (43.57 mm) wide with a 0.765 inch (19.43 mm) wide pocket on the top and an open bottom.
 - c. Picket: 0.750 inches (19.05 mm) by 0.750 inches (19.05 mm), 0.062 inch (1.57 mm) wall thickness.
 - d. Top Rail: Circular cross section, radius as indicated on the Drawings or, if not indicated, as selected by the Architect from the manufacturer's standards with an open bottom, 0.0866 inch (2.20 mm) wall thickness.
2. Condensation Insert: Provide rigid plastic post insert to evacuate entrapped water in hollow sections of railing members, 2-3/8 inches (60 mm) by 2-3/8 inches (60 mm) by 4-1/8 inches (105 mm) high.
 - a. Basis of Design: "Dri-Post System," Hansen Architectural Systems, Inc.

E. Fasteners:

1. Railing Component Anchors: Use fasteners fabricated from same basic metal, unless otherwise indicated. Do not use metals that are corrosive or incompatible with materials joined.
 - a. Provide concealed fasteners for interconnecting railing components and for attaching them to other work, unless exposed fasteners are unavoidable or are standard fastening method for handrail and railing indicated.
 - b. Provide Phillips flat-head machine screws for exposed fasteners, unless otherwise indicated.
2. Cast-in-Place and Post Installed Anchors: Provide anchors of type indicated below, fabricated from corrosion-resistant materials with capability to sustain, without failure, a load equal to six

times the load imposed when installed in unit masonry and equal to four items the load imposed when installed in concrete, as determined by testing per ASTM E488 conducted by a qualified independent testing agency.

a. Cast-in-place anchors.

F. Grout and Anchoring Cement:

1. Non-Shrink, Non-Metallic Grout: Provide factory-packaged, non-staining, non-corrosive, non-gaseous grout complying with ASTM C1107. Provide grout specifically recommended by manufacturer for interior and exterior applications.

2.3 FABRICATION

- A. Assemble railings in shop to greatest extent possible to minimize field splicing and assembly. Disassemble units only as necessary for shipping and handling limitations. Clearly mark units for reassembly and coordinated installation. Use connections that maintain structural value of joined pieces.
- B. Form changes in direction of railing members as shown on the Drawings.
- C. Fabricate railings by connecting members with railing manufacturer's standard concealed mechanical fasteners and fittings, unless otherwise indicated. Fabricate members and fittings to produce flush, smooth, rigid, hairline joints.
- D. Provide manufacturer's standard wall brackets, flanges, miscellaneous fittings, and anchors to connect railing members to other construction.
- E. Provide inserts and other anchorage devices to connect railings to concrete or masonry. Fabricate anchorage devices capable of withstanding loads imposed by railings. Coordinate anchorage devices with supporting structure.
- F. Shear and punch metals cleanly and accurately. Remove burrs from exposed cut edges.
- G. Cut, reinforce, drill, and tap components as indicated on the Drawings to receive finish hardware, screws, and similar items.
- H. Close exposed ends of railing members with prefabricated end fittings.

2.4 FINISHES

- A. General: Comply with NAAMM MFM for recommendations for applying and designating finishes.
 1. Appearance of Finished Work:
 - a. Variations in appearance of abutting or adjacent units are acceptable if they are within one-half of the range of final samples. Noticeable variations in the same unit are not acceptable.
 - b. Variations in appearance of other components are acceptable if they are within the range of final samples and are assembled or installed to minimize contrast.

- B. Aluminum Finish: Finish designations prefixed by AA comply with the system established by the Aluminum Association for designating aluminum finishes.
1. Powder Coat Finish: AA-C12-C42-R1x (Chemical Finish: cleaned with inhibited chemicals; Chemical Finish: acid chromate-fluoride-phosphate conversion coating; Organic Coating: as specified below). Prepare, pretreat, and apply manufacturer's standard baked powder coat finish. Comply with coating manufacturer's written instructions for cleaning, surface preparation, pretreatment, and application.
 - a. Material: Polyester powder coating, 3.0 mil (0.076 mm). Comply with AAMA 2605, including, but not limited to, average film thickness. Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following products:
 - 1) "IPC-440 Series," Forrest Paint Co.
 - 2) "Series 75," TIGER Drylac U.S.A., Inc.
 - b. Color: Black.
 - c. Gloss: To be determined.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Verification of Conditions: Examine areas and conditions under which the work is to be installed, and notify the Contractor in writing, with a copy to the Owner and the Architect, of any conditions detrimental to the proper and timely completion of the work. Do not proceed with the work until unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.
1. Examine substrates to receive anchors verifying that locations of concealed reinforcements have been clearly marked for the Installer. Locate reinforcements and mark locations if not already done.
 2. Beginning of the work shall indicate acceptance of the areas and conditions as satisfactory by the Installer.

3.2 PREPARATION

- A. Coordinate setting drawings, diagrams, templates, instructions, and directions for installing anchors, such as sleeves, concrete inserts, anchor bolts, and miscellaneous items having integral anchors, that are to be embedded in concrete or masonry construction. Coordinate delivery of such items to the Project site.

3.3 INSTALLATION

- A. General:
1. Fitting: Fit exposed connections together to form tight, hairline joints.
 2. Cutting and Placement: Set railings accurately in location, alignment, and elevation measured from established lines and levels and free from rack.

- a. Do not weld, cut, or abrade coated or finished surfaces of railing components that are intended for field connection by mechanical or other means without further cutting or fitting.
 - b. Align rails so variations from level or parallel alignment do not exceed 1/4 inch in 12 feet (1.6 mm per m).
 - c. Provide manufacturer's proprietary system to evacuate entrapped water in hollow sections of railing members that are exposed to exterior or to moisture from condensation or other sources, in order to prevent water from entering the concrete slab. In lieu of the manufacturer's proprietary system, if acceptable to the Architect, provide another means to evacuate the entrapped water, i.e., a weep hole and epoxy fill system ("drill-and-fill").
 - d. Anchor posts in concrete by forming or core drilling holes not less than 5 inches (127 mm) deep and 3/4 inch (19 mm) greater than outside diameter of post. Clean holes of loose material, insert posts, and fill annular space between post and concrete with non-metallic, non-shrink grout, mixed and placed to comply with anchoring material manufacturer's directions.
 - 1) Cover anchorage joint with a round steel flange attached to post by set screws.
3. Corrosion Protection: Provide separation as recommended by manufacturer on concealed surfaces of aluminum that will be in contact with grout, concrete, masonry, wood, or dissimilar metals.
 4. Adjusting: Adjust railings before anchoring to ensure alignment at abutting joint's space posts at interval indicated, but not less than required to achieve structural loads.
 5. Fastening to In-Place Construction: Use anchorage devices and fasteners where necessary for securing railings and for properly transferring loads to in-place construction.
- B. Non-Welded Railings Connections: Use mechanical joints for permanently connecting railing components. Use wood blocks and padding to prevent damage to railing members and fittings.
- 3.4 ADJUSTING AND CLEANING
- A. Touch-Up Painting: Immediately after erection, clean field welds, bolted connections, and abraded areas of shop paint, and appoint exposed areas with same material.
 - B. Cleaning: Restore finishes damaged during installation and construction period so no evidence remains of correction work. Return items that cannot be refinished in field to shop; make required alterations and refinish entire unit, or provide new units.
- 3.5 PROTECTION
- A. Provide final protection and maintain conditions in a manner acceptable to the Installer, that shall ensure that the aluminum railings shall be without damage at time of Substantial Completion.
 - B. Protect finishes of railings from damage during construction period with temporary protective coverings approved by railing manufacturer. Remove protective coverings at the time of Substantial Completion.

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SECTION 06 06 60 – TRANSLUCENT RESIN PANEL SYSTEM

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and other Division 1 Specification sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. This Section includes the Plastic Fabrication as shown and specified in the described system(s):
 - 1. Balustrade Panels
 - 2. Privacy Screens
- B. Related Sections include the following:
 - 1. Section 05 52 13 Pipe and Tube Railings.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

- A. General: Submit the following in accordance with conditions of contract and Division 1 specification section 01 33 00 “Submittal Procedures”.
- B. Product Data: Submit manufacturer’s product data; include product description, fabrication information, and compliance with specified performance requirements.
- C. Submit product test reports from a qualified independent 3rd party testing agency indicating each type and class of panel system complies with the project performance requirements, based on comprehensive testing of current products. Previously completed test reports will be acceptable if for current manufacturer and indicative of products used on this project.
 - 1. Test reports required are:
 - a. Rate of Burning (ASTM D 635)
 - b. Self-Ignition Temperature (ASTM D 1929)
 - c. Density of Smoke (ASTM D 2843)
 - d. Flame spread and Smoke developed testing (ASTM E 84)
 - e. Room Corner Burn Test (NFPA 286)
 - f. Extent of Burning (UL 94)
 - g. Impact strength (ASTM D 3763)
 - h. Safety glazing impact resistance (ANSI Z97.1-2004)
 - i. UPITT Test for Combustion Product Toxicity
 - j. Dynamic environmental testing (ASTM standards D 5116 and D 6670)

- D. Building Approvals: Plastic Fabrications are to have been evaluated and must be registered with and comply to requirements of the following jurisdictions:
 - 1. New York Department of Buildings (Product must have an MEA Materials and Equipment Acceptance number) for use as Interior Finishes
 - 2. Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety (Product must have a LARR Los Angeles Research Report number) for use as Light-transmitting Panels
- E. Shop Drawings: Include plans, elevations, sections, panel dimensions, details, and attachments to other work.
- F. Samples for Initial Selection:
 - 1. Submit minimum 2-inch by 2-inch samples. Indicate full color, texture and pattern variation.
- G. Samples for Verification:
 - 1. Submit minimum 4-inch by 4-inch sample for each type, texture, pattern and color of solid plastic fabrication.
- H. Mockups:
 - 1. Build mockups to verify selections made under sample Submittals and to demonstrate aesthetic effects.
 - 2. Build mockup of each type of Plastic Fabrication.
 - 3. Approved mockups may become part of the completed Work if undisturbed at time of Substantial Completion.
- I. Maintenance Data: Submit manufacturer's care and maintenance data, including care, repair and cleaning instructions. Include in Project closeout documents.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Manufacturers Qualifications

- 1. Materials and systems shall be manufactured by a company continuously and regularly employed in the manufacture of specified materials for a period of at least five (5) consecutive years and which can show evidence of those materials being satisfactorily used on at least six (6) projects of similar size, scope and location. At least three (3) of the projects shall have been successful for use five (5) years or longer.
- 2. Manufactured panels must be produced from a minimum of 40% post-industrial recycle content. This recycle content must be certified by a recognized 3rd party certification group, such as Scientific Certification Systems (SCS).
- 3. Manufacturer must offer a documented reclaim process that will take back, at the manufacturers cost, panels that are at their end-of life cycle. Return process is preceded by following requirements highlighted in Section 02 42 00 Removal and Salvage of Construction Materials.

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Deliver Plastic Fabrications, systems and specified items in manufacturer's standard protective packaging.
- B. Do not deliver Plastic Fabrications, system, components and accessories to Project site until areas are ready for installation.
- C. Store materials in a flat orientation in a dry place that is not exposed to exterior elements.
- D. Handle materials to prevent damage to finished surfaces. Provide protective coverings to prevent damage or staining following installation for duration of project.
- E. Before installing Plastic Fabrications, permit them to reach room temperature.

1.6 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. Environmental Limitations: Do not install Solid Polymer Fabrications until spaces are enclosed and weatherproof, and ambient temperatures and humidity conditions are maintained at the levels indicated for Project when occupied for its intended use.

1.7 WARRANTY

- A. Manufacturer's Special Warranty on Plastic Fabrications: Manufacturer's standard form agreeing to repair or replace units that fail in material or workmanship within the specified warranty period.
- B. Warranty Period: 2 year after the date of substantial completion.
- C. The warranty shall not deprive the owner of other rights or remedies the Owner may have under other provisions of the Contract Documents, and is in addition to and runs concurrent with other warranties made by the Contractor under the requirements of the Contract Documents.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MANUFACTURER

- A. Manufacturer: 3form, Inc., Salt Lake City, Utah, USA / telephone 801-649-2500

2.2 MATERIALS

- A. Varia™ produced from ecoresin™ Sheet
 - 1. Engineered polyester resin
 - 2. Sheet Size: Maximum 4' x 10'
 - 3. Thickness: Minimum 1/2"

4. Basis of Design Product: The design of Plastic Fabrications is based on Varia™ produced with ecoresin™ as provided by 3form, Inc. Products from other manufacturers must be approved by the Architect or Designer prior to bidding in accordance with the Instructions to Bidders and Section 10 60 00 “Product Requirements”.
- B. Interlayer Materials: Compatible with polyesters and bonding process to create a monolithic sheet of material when complete.
- C. Sheet minimum performance attributes:
1. Rate of Burning (ASTM D 635). Material must attain CC1 Rating for a nominal thickness of 1.5 mm (0.060 in.) and greater.
 2. Self-Ignition Temperature (ASTM D 1929). Material must have a Self-ignition temperature greater than 650°F.
 3. Density of Smoke (ASTM D 2843). Material must have a smoke density less than 75%.
 4. Flame spread and Smoke developed testing (ASTM E 84). Material must be able to meet a level of Class A (Flame spread less than 25 and smoke less than 450) at thickness of 1”.
 5. Room Corner Burn Test (NFPA 286). Material must meet Class A criteria at ¼” thickness as described by the 2003 *International Building Code*.
 6. Extent of Burning (UL 94). Must submit UL card.
 7. Impact strength. Minimum impact strength test as measured by ASTM D 3763 of 20 ft. lbs. (for durability, shipping, installation, and use).
 8. Safety Glazing. Material must attain a Class A impact rating in accordance with ANSI Z97.1-2004 at 1/8” thickness.
 9. UPITT Test for Combustion Product Toxicity: Product must be recorded as “not more toxic than wood”.
 10. Dynamic environmental testing (ASTM standards D 5116 and D 6670). Panels must not have detectable VOC off-gassing agents and must be have Greenguard™ Indoor Air Quality certified.
 11. Panels must be produced from a minimum of 40% post-industrial recycle content. This recycle content must be certified by a recognized 3rd party certification group, such as Scientific Certification Systems (SCS).
 12. Building Approvals: Plastic Fabrications are to have been evaluated and must be registered with and comply to requirements of the following jurisdictions:
 - a. New York Department of Buildings (Product must have an MEA Materials and Equipment Acceptance number) for use as Interior Finishes
 - b. Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety (Product must have a LARR Los Angeles Research Report number) for use as Light-transmitting Panels

2.3 FABRICATION

- A. General: Fabricate Plastic Fabrications to designs, sizes and thicknesses indicated and to comply with indicated standards. Sizes, profiles and other characteristics are indicated on the drawings.
- B. Comply with manufacturer’s written recommendations for fabrication.
- C. Machining: Acceptable means of machining are listed below. Ensure that material is not chipped or warped by machining operations.

1. Sawing: Select equipment and blades suitable for type of cut required.
 2. Drilling: Drills specifically designed for use with plastic products.
 3. Milling: Climb cut where possible.
 4. Routing
 5. Tapping
- D. Forming: Form products to shapes indicated using the appropriate method listed below. Comply with manufacturer's written instructions.
1. Cold Bending
 2. Hot Bending
 3. Thermoforming: Acceptable only on uncoated material.
 4. Drape Forming
 5. Matched Mold Forming
 6. Mechanical Forming
- E. Laminating: Laminate to substrates indicated using adhesives and techniques recommended by manufacturer.

2.4 MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

- A. General: Provide products of material, size, and shape required for application indicated, and with a proven record of compatibility with surfaces contacted in installation.
- B. Cleaner: Type recommended by manufacturer.
- C. Fasteners: Use screws designed specifically for plastics. Self-threading screws are acceptable for permanent installations. Provide threaded metal inserts for applications requiring frequent disassembly such as light fixtures.
- D. Bonding Cements: May be achieved with solvents or adhesives, suitable for use with product and application.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine substrates, areas, and conditions where installation of Plastic Fabrications will occur, with Installer present, for compliance with manufacturer's requirements. Verify that substrates and conditions are satisfactory for installation and comply with requirements specified.

3.2 INSTALLATION

- A. General: Comply with manufacturer's written instructions for the installation of Plastic Fabrications.
- B. Manufacturer's shop to fabricate items to the greatest degree possible.

- C. Utilize fasteners, adhesives and bonding agents recommended by manufacturer for type of installation indicated. Material that is chipped, warped, hazed or discolored as a result of installation or fabrication methods will be rejected.
- D. Install components plumb, level and rigid, scribed to adjacent finishes, in accordance with approved shop drawings and product data.
- E. Form field joints using manufacturer's recommended procedures. Locate seams in panels so that they are not directly in line with seams in substrates.

3.3 CLEANING AND PROTECTION

- A. Protect surfaces from damage until date of substantial completion. Repair work or replace damaged work, which cannot be repaired to Architect's satisfaction.

END OF SECTION 06 06 60

SECTION 06 10 00 - ROUGH CARPENTRY

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
1. Rooftop equipment bases and support curbs.
 2. Wood blocking, cants, and nailers.
 3. Wood furring.
 4. Plywood backing panels.

1.2 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of process and factory-fabricated product.

1.3 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Material Certificates: 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.
- B. Evaluation Reports: For the following, from ICC-ES:
1. Wood-preservative-treated wood.
 2. Fire-retardant-treated wood.
 3. Power-driven fasteners.
 4. Post-installed anchors.
 5. Metal framing anchors.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 WOOD PRODUCTS, GENERAL

- A. Lumber: 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.
 2. Dress lumber, S4S, unless otherwise indicated.
- B. Maximum Moisture Content of Lumber: 19 percent unless otherwise indicated.

2.2 WOOD-PRESERVATIVE-TREATED LUMBER

- A. Preservative Treatment by Pressure Process: AWPA U1; Use Category UC2 for interior construction not in contact with ground, Use Category UC3b for exterior construction not in contact with ground, and Use Category UC4a for items in contact with ground.
 - 1. Preservative Chemicals: Acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction and containing no arsenic or chromium.
- 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 on Drawings, and the following:
 - 1. Wood cants, nailers, curbs, equipment support bases, blocking, stripping, and similar members in connection with roofing, flashing, vapor barriers, and waterproofing.
 - 2. Wood sills, sleepers, blocking, furring, and similar concealed members in contact with masonry or concrete.
 - 3. Wood framing and furring attached directly to the interior of below-grade exterior masonry or concrete walls.

2.3 FIRE-RETARDANT-TREATED MATERIALS

- A. General: Where fire-retardant-treated materials are indicated, materials shall comply with requirements in this article, that are acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, and with fire-test-response characteristics specified as determined by testing identical products per test method indicated by a qualified testing agency.
- B. Fire-Retardant-Treated Lumber and Plywood by Pressure Process: Products with a flame-spread index of 25 or less when tested according to ASTM E84, and with no evidence of significant progressive combustion when the test is extended an additional 20 minutes, and with the flame front not extending more than 10.5 feet beyond the centerline of the burners at any time during the test.
 - 1. Exterior Type: Treated materials shall comply with requirements specified above for fire-retardant-treated lumber and plywood by pressure process after being subjected to accelerated weathering according to ASTM D2898. Use for exterior locations and where indicated.
 - 2. Interior Type A: Treated materials shall have a moisture content of 28 percent or less when tested according to ASTM D3201 at 92 percent relative humidity. Use where exterior type is not indicated.
- C. Kiln-dry lumber after treatment to maximum moisture content of 19 percent. Kiln-dry plywood after treatment to maximum moisture content of 15 percent.
- D. Identify fire-retardant-treated wood with appropriate classification marking of qualified testing agency.

E. Application: Treat items indicated on Drawings, and the following:

1. Concealed blocking.
2. Roof construction.
3. Plywood backing panels.

2.4 MISCELLANEOUS LUMBER

A. General: 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.
5. Furring.
6. Grounds.

B. Dimension Lumber Items: Construction or No. 2 grade lumber of any species.

C. Concealed Boards: 19 percent maximum moisture content and any of the following species and grades:

1. Mixed southern pine or southern pine; No. 2 grade; SPIB.
2. Eastern softwoods; No. 2 Common grade; NeLMA.
3. Northern species; No. 2 Common grade; NLGA.
4. Western woods; Construction or No. 2 Common grade; WCLIB or WWPA.

2.5 PLYWOOD BACKING PANELS

A. Equipment Backing Panels: Plywood, DOC PS 1, Exterior, A-C, in thickness indicated or, if not indicated, not less than 1/2-inch nominal thickness.

2.6 FASTENERS

A. General: Fasteners shall be of size and type indicated and shall comply with requirements specified in this article for material and manufacture.

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.

C. Post-Installed Anchors: Fastener systems with an evaluation report acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, based on ICC-ES AC01, ICC-ES AC58, ICC-ES AC193, or ICC-ES AC308 as appropriate for the substrate.

2.7 METAL FRAMING ANCHORS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
1. Cleveland Steel Specialty Co.
 2. KC Metals Products, Inc.
 3. Phoenix Metal Products, Inc.
 4. Simpson Strong-Tie Co., Inc.
 5. USP Structural Connectors.
- B. Allowable design loads, as published by manufacturer, shall meet or exceed those of products of manufacturers listed. Manufacturer's published values shall be determined from empirical data or by rational engineering analysis and demonstrated by comprehensive testing performed by a qualified independent testing agency. Framing anchors shall be punched for fasteners adequate to withstand same loads as framing anchors.
- C. Galvanized-Steel Sheet: Hot-dip, zinc-coated steel sheet complying with ASTM A653/A653M, G60 coating designation.
1. Use for interior locations unless otherwise indicated.
- D. Hot-Dip, Heavy-Galvanized Steel Sheet: ASTM A653/A653M; structural steel (SS), high-strength low-alloy steel Type A (HSLAS Type A), or high-strength low-alloy steel Type B (HSLAS Type B); G185 coating designation; and not less than 0.036 inch thick.
1. Use for wood-preserved-treated lumber and where indicated.

2.8 MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

- A. Sill-Sealer Gaskets: Glass-fiber-resilient insulation, fabricated in strip form, for use as a sill sealer; 1-inch nominal thickness, compressible to 1/32 inch; selected from manufacturer's standard widths to suit width of sill members indicated.
- B. Sill-Sealer Gaskets: Closed-cell neoprene foam, 1/4 inch thick, selected from manufacturer's standard widths to suit width of sill members indicated.
- C. Flexible Flashing: Composite, self-adhesive, flashing product consisting of a pliable, butyl rubber compound, bonded to a high-density polyethylene film, aluminum foil, or spunbonded polyolefin to produce an overall thickness of not less than 0.025 inch.
- D. Adhesives for Gluing Furring to Concrete or Masonry: Formulation complying with ASTM D3498 that is approved for use indicated by adhesive manufacturer.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

- A. Set rough carpentry to required levels and lines, with members plumb, true to line, cut, and fitted. Fit rough carpentry accurately to other construction. Locate furring, nailers, blocking, 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 AWWPA 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 wood that has been treated with inorganic boron (SBX) from weather. If, despite protection, inorganic boron-treated wood becomes wet, apply EPA-registered borate treatment. Apply borate solution by spraying to comply with EPA-registered label.

END OF SECTION 06 10 00

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SECTION 06 16 00 - SHEATHING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
 - 1. Wall sheathing.

1.3 SUBMITTALS, GENERAL

- A. General: Submit all action submittals and informational submittals required by this Section concurrently.

1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of process and factory-fabricated product. Indicate component materials and dimensions and include construction and application details. For products receiving a waterborne treatment, include statement that moisture content of treated materials was reduced to levels specified before shipment to Project site. Include copies of warranties from chemical treatment manufacturers for each type of treatment.
 - 1. Glass-mat gypsum wall sheathing.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

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

1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Stack panels flat with spacers beneath and between each bundle to provide air circulation. Protect sheathing from weather by covering with waterproof sheeting, securely anchored. Provide for air circulation around stacks and under coverings.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Fire-Test-Response Characteristics: For assemblies with fire-resistance ratings, provide materials and construction identical to those of assemblies tested for fire resistance per ASTM E 119 by a testing and inspecting agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.
1. Fire-Resistance Ratings: Indicated by design designations from UL's "Fire Resistance Directory."

2.2 WALL SHEATHING

- A. Glass-Mat Gypsum Wall Sheathing: ASTM C 1177/1177M.
1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. CertainTeed Corporation; GlasRoc.
 - b. G-P Gypsum Corporation; Dens-Glass Gold.
 - c. United States Gypsum Co.; Securock.
 2. Type and Thickness: Type X, 5/8 inch thick.

2.3 FASTENERS

- A. General: Provide fasteners of size and type indicated that comply with requirements specified in this article for material and manufacture.
1. For wall sheathing, provide fasteners of Type 304 stainless steel.

2.4 SHEATHING JOINT-AND-PENETRATION TREATMENT MATERIALS

- A. Sealant for Glass-Mat Gypsum Sheathing: Silicone emulsion sealant complying with ASTM C 834, compatible with sheathing tape and sheathing and recommended by tape and sheathing manufacturers for use with glass-fiber sheathing tape and for covering exposed fasteners.
1. Sheathing Tape: Self-adhering glass-fiber tape, minimum 2 inches wide, 10 by 10 or 10 by 20 threads/inch, of type recommended by sheathing and tape manufacturers for use with silicone emulsion sealant in sealing joints in glass-mat gypsum sheathing and with a history of successful in-service use.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION, GENERAL

- A. Beginning installation constitutes Contractor's acceptance of substrates and conditions.
- B. Do not use materials with defects that impair quality of sheathing or pieces that are too small to use with minimum number of joints or optimum joint arrangement. Arrange joints so that pieces do not span between fewer than three support members.
- C. Cut panels at penetrations, edges, and other obstructions of work; fit tightly against abutting construction unless otherwise indicated.
- D. Securely attach to substrate by fastening as indicated, complying with the following:
 - 1. NES NER-272 for power-driven fasteners.
 - 2. Table 2304.9.1, "Fastening Schedule," in building code in effect for Project.
- E. Coordinate wall sheathing installation with flashing and joint-sealant installation so these materials are installed in sequence and manner that prevent exterior moisture from passing through completed assembly.
- F. Do not bridge building expansion joints; cut and space edges of panels to match spacing of structural support elements.
- G. Coordinate sheathing installation with installation of materials installed over sheathing so sheathing is not exposed to precipitation or left exposed at end of the workday when rain is forecast.

3.2 GYPSUM SHEATHING INSTALLATION

- A. Comply with GA-253 and with manufacturer's written instructions.
 - 1. Fasten gypsum sheathing to cold-formed metal framing with screws.
 - 2. Install boards with a 3/8-inch gap where non-load-bearing construction abuts structural elements.
 - 3. Install boards with a 1/4-inch gap where they abut masonry or similar materials that might retain moisture, to prevent wicking.
- B. Apply fasteners so heads bear tightly against face of sheathing, but do not cut into facing.
- C. Horizontal Installation: Abut ends of boards over centers of studs, and stagger end joints of adjacent boards not less than one stud spacing. Attach boards at perimeter and within field of board to each steel stud.
 - 1. Space fasteners approximately 8 inches o.c. and set back a minimum of 3/8 inch from edges and ends of boards.

- D. Vertical Installation: Install board vertical edges centered over studs. Abut ends and edges of each board with those of adjacent boards. Attach boards at perimeter and within field of board to each stud.
1. Space fasteners approximately 8 inches o.c. and set back a minimum of 3/8 inch from edges and ends of boards.
- E. Seal sheathing joints according to sheathing manufacturer's written instructions.
1. Apply elastomeric sealant to joints and fasteners and trowel flat. Apply sufficient amount of sealant to completely cover joints and fasteners after troweling. Seal other penetrations and openings.
 2. Apply glass-fiber sheathing tape to glass-mat gypsum sheathing joints and apply and trowel silicone emulsion sealant to embed entire face of tape in sealant. Apply sealant to exposed fasteners with a trowel so fasteners are completely covered. Seal other penetrations and openings.

END OF SECTION 06 16 00

SECTION 07 18 16 - COLD LIQUID APPLIED REINFORCED WATERPROOFING & SURFACING
SYSTEM FOR PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC

PART 1 GENERAL

1.01 SUMMARY

- A. The new traffic bearing waterproofing and surfacing system shall consist of a cold liquid applied reinforced waterproofing membrane, flashings, resin-mortar wearing layer, surfacing, and finish layers.
- B. Work shall include, but is not limited to, the following:
 - 1. Preparation of existing concrete and concrete plank and all flashing substrates.
 - 2. Liquid applied reinforced flashings.
 - 3. Liquid applied reinforced waterproofing.
 - 4. Liquid applied wearing layer, surfacing, and finish.
 - 5. All related materials and labor required to complete specified waterproofing necessary to receive specified manufacturer's warranty.
- C. RELATED REQUIREMENTS
 - 1. Section 01 00 00 – General Requirements
 - 2. Sections 01 10 00 – Summary of Work

1.02 DEFINITIONS

- A. ASTM D 1079- Standard Terminology Relating to Roofing and Waterproofing.
- B. The National Roofing Contractors Association (NRCA) Roofing and Waterproofing Manual, Fifth Edition Glossary.

1.03 REFERENCES

- A. AMERICAN CONCRETE INSTITUTE (ACI).
 - 1. ACI 301 – Specifications for Structural Concrete.
 - 2. ACI 308-Specification for Curing Concrete.
- B. AMERICAN STANDARD OF TESTING METHODS (ASTM):
 - 1. ASTM C 836 - Standard Specification for High Solids Content, Cold Liquid applied Elastomeric Waterproofing Membrane for Use with Separate Wearing Course.
 - 2. ASTM C 920 - Standard Specification for Elastomeric Joint Sealants.
 - 3. ASTM D 4258 – Standard Practice for Surface Cleaning Concrete for Coatings.
 - 4. ASTM D 4259 – Standard Practice for Abrading Concrete.

5. ASTM D 4541 – Standard Test Method for Pull-Off Strength of Coatings Using Portable Adhesion Testers.
6. ASTM E 96 – Test Methods of Water Vapor Transmission of Materials.
7. ASTM E 108 - Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Roof Coverings.
8. ASTM E 1980 - Standard Practice for Calculating Solar Reflectance Index of Horizontal and Low-Sloped Opaque Surfaces.
9. ASTM F 2170 – Standard Test Method for Determining Relative Humidity in Concrete Floor Slabs Using in situ Probes.

C. AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI):

D. FACTORY MUTUAL (FM):

E. INTERNATIONAL CONCRETE REPAIR INSTITUTE (ICRI).

F. NATIONAL ROOFING CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION (NRCA).

G. UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL):

1. UL 790 Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Roof Coverings.
2. UL 1256 – Fire Test of Roof Deck Constructions.

H. THE SOCIETY FOR PROTECTIVE COATINGS (SSPC)

1.04 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data Sheets: Submit manufacturer’s product data sheets, installation instructions and/or general requirements for each component.
- B. Safety Data Sheets: Submit manufacturer’s Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for each component.
- C. Sample/Specimen Warranty from the manufacturer and contractor.
- D. Shop Drawings: Provide waterproofing system detail drawings.

1.05 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Contractor Certification: Submit written certification from waterproofing system manufacturer certifying that the applicator is authorized by the manufacturer to install the specified materials and system.

1.06 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Warranty: Provide manufacturer’s and contractor’s warranties upon substantial completion of the waterproofing system.

1.07 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. MANUFACTURER QUALIFICATIONS:

1. Manufacturer shall have 20 years of experience manufacturing waterproofing materials.
2. Manufacturer shall have trained technical service representatives employed by the manufacturer, independent of sales.
3. Manufacturer shall visit the site at the beginning of related work and at least monthly thereafter. Field reports shall be provided within seven days of the site visit.
4. Manufacturer shall provide specified warranty upon satisfactory project completion.

B. CONTRACTOR QUALIFICATIONS:

1. Contractor shall be authorized by the manufacturer to install specified materials prior to the bidding period through satisfactory project completion.
2. Applicators shall have completed projects of similar scope using the same materials as specified herein.
3. Contractor shall provide full time, on-site superintendent or foreman experienced with the specified waterproofing system through satisfactory project completion.
4. Applicators shall be skilled in the application methods for all materials.
5. Contractor shall maintain a daily record, on-site, documenting material installation and related project conditions.
6. Contractor shall maintain a copy of all submittal documents, on-site, available at all times for reference.

C. SUBSTRATE EVALUATION:

1. Contractor shall evaluate substrate moisture content and adhesion of waterproofing materials to substrate throughout the work and record with daily inspection reports or other forms of reporting acceptable to the owner or his designated representative and the waterproofing manufacturer.
 - a. Moisture content: Evaluate substrate moisture content to determine acceptability for application of the specified liquid applied waterproofing materials. Moisture testing shall be performed by means suitable to the project application, or by testing substrate relative humidity (RH) in accordance with ASTM F 2170 when needed, required, or if substrate moisture content is in question.
 - b. Adhesion: Evaluate soundness and surface preparation of concrete and/or masonry substrates. Prepare representative areas using specified methods complete with applied primer and waterproofing membrane. Test for minimum acceptable tensile bond strength values as required in accordance with ASTM D 4541. Evaluate all areas where concrete appears to differ in appearance or consistency, if multiple areas are involved in the scope of work, evaluate each area with a minimum of (3) tests for every 5,000 ft² or as required by project conditions.

1.08 DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING

- A. Refer to each product data sheet or other published literature for specific requirements.
- B. Refer to product Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for storage and handling related hazards and take all necessary measures and precautions to comply with storage and handling requirements.
- C. Deliver materials and store them in their unopened, original packaging, bearing the manufacturer's name, related standards, and any other specification or reference accepted as standard.
- D. Protect and store materials in a dry, well-vented, and weatherproof location. Only materials to be used the same day shall be removed from this location.
- E. When materials are to be stored outdoors, store away from standing water, stacked on raised pallets or dunnage, at least 4 in (100 mm) or more above ground level. Carefully cover storage with "breathable" tarpaulins to protect materials from precipitation and to prevent exposure to condensation.
- F. Properly dispose of all product wrappers, pallets, cardboard tubes, scrap, waste, and debris. All damaged materials shall be removed from job site and replaced with new, suitable materials.

1.09 SITE CONDITIONS

A. SAFETY:

- 1. The contractor shall be responsible for complying with all project-related safety and environmental requirements.
- 2. The contractor shall review project conditions and determine when and where conditions are appropriate to utilize the specified liquid applied or semi-solid materials. When conditions are determined by the contractor to be unsafe or undesirable to proceed, measures shall be taken to prevent or eliminate the unsafe or undesirable exposures and conditions, or equivalent approved materials and methods shall be utilized to accommodate requirements and conditions.
- 3. The contractor shall refer to product Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for health, safety, and environment related hazards, and take all necessary measures and precautions to comply with exposure requirements.

B. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS:

- 1. Monitor substrate and material temperature, as well as all environmental conditions such as ambient temperature, moisture, sun, cloud cover, wind, humidity, and shade. Ensure conditions are satisfactory to begin work and ensure conditions remain satisfactory during the installation of specified materials. Materials and methods shall be adjusted as necessary to accommodate varying project conditions. Materials shall not be installed when conditions are unacceptable to achieve the specified results.
- 2. Precipitation and dew point: Monitor weather to ensure the project environment is dry before, and will remain dry, during the application of waterproofing

materials. Ensure all materials and substrates remain above the dew point temperature as required to prevent condensation and maintain dry conditions.

3. Contractor shall implement odor control measures where required during the application of waterproofing materials adjust methods as necessary to accommodate varying project conditions.

1.10 WARRANTY

- A. Manufacturer's Waterproofing No Dollar Limit (NDL) Warranty. The manufacturer shall provide the owner with the manufacturer's warranty providing labor and materials to for 20 years from the date the warranty is issued.
- B. Manufacturer's Surfacing Warranty: Provide waterproofing manufacturer's standard warranty for repair of PMMA components in the traffic surfacing system due to failure in materials or workmanship for a period of 5 years from the date of completion depending on the surfacing option selected.
- C. The contractor shall guarantee the workmanship and shall provide the owner with the contractor's warranty covering workmanship for a period of 2 years from completion date.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.01 MANUFACTURER

- A. SINGLE SOURCE MANUFACTURER: All liquid applied membrane shall be manufactured by a single supplier with 20 years or more manufacturing history in the US.
 1. Comply with the manufacturer's requirements as necessary to provide the specified warranty.
- B. Basis of Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide Soprema, Inc. Waterproofing and Surfacing of products listed below or compatible.

2.02 LIQUID APPLIED WATERPROOFING

- A. FIELD MEMBRANE:
 1. POLYMETHYL METHACRYLATE MEMBRANE (PMMA):
 - a. Membrane: Rapid curing, polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) liquid resin with an embedded polyester reinforcement fabric used for monolithic waterproofing field membranes.
 - i. VOC content: 2.3 g/L (summer), 2.4 g/L (winter).
 - ii. Color: Grey.
 - iii. Elongation at peak load, avg. (ASTM D412): 55%.
 - iv. Peak load at 73°F, avg. (ASTM D412): 809 lbf/in².
 - v. Tear strength (ASTM D 5147): 107 lbf.
 - vi. Shore A hardness, avg. (ASTM D2240): 81

- vii. Water absorption (Method I, 24h@73°F)(ASTM D570): 0.41%.
- viii. Water absorption (Method I, 48h@122°F)(ASTM D570): 1.57%.
- ix. Low temperature flexibility (ASTM D5147): -13°F.
- x. Dimensional stability (ASTM D5147): -0.063%.

B. FLASHING MEMBRANE:

1. POLYMETHYL METHACRYLATE FLASHING MEMBRANE (PMMA):

- a. Flashing: Rapid curing, polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) liquid resin with an embedded polyester reinforcement fabric used for monolithic waterproofing flashing membranes.
 - i. VOC content: 4.2 g/L
 - ii. Color: White, Grey, Custom Color
- b. Detailer: Micro-fiber enhanced, rapid curing, polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) paste resin used for flashing difficult penetrations where a resin/fleece/resin application is not practical.
 - i. VOC Content: 2.6 g/L
 - ii. Color: Grey

C. FIELD MEMBRANE:

1. WEARING LAYER:

- a. POLYMETHYL METHACRYLATE MORTAR (PMMA):
 - i. Mortar: Rapid curing, polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) liquid resin used as a heavy duty wearing layer in pedestrian and vehicle traffic systems. Consists of Powder and liquid resin.
 - a) Liquid Resin: Rapid curing, polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) liquid resin.
 - i) VOC content: 0.3 g/L
 - ii) Color: Grey
 - b) Powder: Filler.

2. FINISHING LAYER:

- a. COLOR FINISH BASE: Rapid curing, polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) liquid resin combined with Color Pack for custom color surfacing.
 - i. VOC Content: 1.4 g/L
 - ii. Color: Clear

- iii. Color Pack: Custom color additive.
 - a) VOC content: <5 g/L
 - b) Color: To be determined.

2.03 ACCESSORIES

A. PRIMERS:

- 1. Metal Primer: Solvent-based primer used to improve the adhesion of PMMA/PMA membranes to metal substrates.
 - a. VOC content: <5 g/L
 - b. Color: Off White
- 2. Primer: Low odor, two-part, moisture mitigation epoxy primer for concrete and approved substrates.
 - a. PART A:
 - i. VOC content: 0 g/L
 - ii. Color: Clear
 - b. PART B:
 - i. VOC content: 0 g/L
 - c. Color: Yellowish

B. CATALYST:

- 1. Catalyst Powder: Reactive agent used to cure PMMA/PMA liquid resins.

C. REINFORCING FABRIC:

- 1. Fleece: Woven polyester reinforcement used in PMMA/PMA liquid applied membrane and flashing applications.
 - a. Thickness: 30-40 mils (0.8-1 mm)
 - b. Weights: 110 g/m²
 - c. Width(s): 10.3 in (26 cm), 13.8 in (35 cm), 20.7 in (53 cm), 41.3 in (105 cm). Size as required.
 - d. Length: 164 ft (50 m)
- 2. Fleece: Factory pre-cut woven polyester reinforcement used for a variety of penetration flashings in PMMA/PMA liquid applied membrane and flashing applications.
 - a. Thickness: 30-40 mils (0.8-1 mm)

- b. Weights: 110 g/m²
- c. Component/Size(s): Small Pipe Flashing ½ - 3 in (13 - 76 mm), Large Pipe Flashing 4 - 8 in (102 – 203 mm), Universal Corner sizes as required.

D. PASTE:

- 1. Paste: Rapid curing, polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) paste resin used to fill small cracks and voids on non-traffic bearing substrates prior to the application of PMMA/PMA membranes.
 - a. VOC content: 4.4 g/L
 - b. Color: Grey

E. CLEANER:

- 1. Cleaner: Clear, blended solvent used to clean and prepare plastic and metal surfaces and used to clean existing ALSAN RS surfaces prior to the application of PMMA/PMA liquid applied membrane and flashings.
 - a. VOC content: <5 g/L
 - b. Color: Clear

F. SURFACING AGGREGATE:

- 1. Aggregate: Quartz aggregate used in PMMA/PMA membranes to provide a slip-resistant and decorative finish to the topcoat.
 - a. Size: #1.
 - b. Color: Natural

G. DRAINAGE LAYER:

- 1. Moderate-duty drainage mat for, under slabs, foundations and retaining walls. An impermeable polymeric sheet forming a high flow dimpled drainage layer that is fused to a non-woven filter fabric with a 4 in selvage lap edge. Provides hydrostatic relief by retaining soil, concrete and mortar particles and allowing filtered water to pass into the drainage core to the drainage collection system.
 - a. Drainable Layer
 - i. Core: Polypropylene dimpled sheet
 - ii. Dimensions: 50 ft (15.4 m) x 4.0 ft (1.22 m)
 - iii. Area per roll: 200ft² (18.6 m²)
 - iv. Thickness: 0.40 in (1.01 cm)
 - v. Weight per roll: 39.0 lbs (17.7 kg)
 - vi. Flow Rate: 140 gal/min/ft² (5,704 l/min/m²), per ASTM D4491
 - vii. Tensile Strength: 100 lbs (0.445 kN), per ASTM D4632
 - viii. Compressive Strength: 15,000 psf (718.0 kN/m²), per ASTM D1621

- ix. Flow (Hydraulic gradient=1), 21 gal/min/ft² (260 l/min/ft²), per ASTM D4716.

H. PAVERS:

- 1. Manufacturer's standard pressed concrete paver (or approved equal):
 - a. Wausau
 - b. Sunny Brook
 - i. Minimum compressive strength 8500 psi
 - ii. Minimum density 150 per cubic foot
 - iii. Water absorption <5%
 - iv. Size: nominal 2' x 2'
 - v. Thickness: 2"
- 2. Pedestal as approved by manufacturer

I. CONCRETE:

- 1. Type as specified by architect.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.01 EXAMINATION

- A. Examination includes visual observations, qualitative analysis, and quantitative testing measures as necessary to ensure conditions are satisfactory to begin and remain satisfactory throughout the project.
- B. The contractor shall examine all waterproofing substrates including, but not limited to decks, walls, curbs, equipment, fixtures, and wood blocking.
- C. The applicator shall not begin installation until conditions have been properly examined and determined to be clean, dry and, otherwise satisfactory to receive specified waterproofing materials.

3.02 PREPARATION

- A. Before commencing work each day, the contractor shall prepare all substrates to ensure conditions are satisfactory to proceed with the installation of specified materials.
- B. Preparation of substrates includes, but is not limited to, the following:
 - 1. General:
 - a. All substrates must be clean, dry and free from gross irregularities, loose, unsound or foreign material such as dirt, ice, snow, water, grease, oil, release agents, lacquers, or any other condition that would be detrimental

to adhesion of primer and/or resin materials to the substrate. Most surfaces will require mechanical abrasion in the form of scarifying, shot-blasting or grinding to achieve a suitable substrate.

- b. Inspect all substrates, and correct defects before application of waterproofing materials. Fill all surface voids 1/16 in (1.5 mm) or greater wide and/or deep with appropriate fill material.

2. Concrete Substrates:

- a. Concrete shall comply with requirements of ACI 301 and ACI 308.
- b. Concrete compressive strength: 3,500 psi for all primers or 2,500 psi minimum when use of a moisture mitigation primer is required.
- c. Relative humidity: Maximum 75 percent per ASTM F2170 unless otherwise approved.
- d. Surface: Scarify, shot-blast or grind to ICRI Concrete Surface Profile CSP 3 to CSP 5; CSP 3 being the preferred profile.
- e. Adhesion: Adhesion of specified primer and liquid applied membrane shall be minimum 220 psi for traffic bearing waterproofing applications or 116 psi for roofing or non-traffic bearing waterproofing applications per ASTM D4541.
- f. Areas of spalls, voids, bug holes and other deterioration on vertical or horizontal surfaces shall be repaired as required or recommended.

3. Masonry Substrates:

- a. Walls shall be structurally sound built of hard kiln dried brick, reinforced concrete block, or waterproof concrete block construction.
- b. Liquid applied membrane must not be applied over soft or scaling brick or block, faulty mortar joints, or walls with broken, damaged or leaking coping. Areas of spalls, voids, bug holes and other deterioration on vertical surfaces shall be repaired as required or recommended.
- c. Walls of ordinary hollow tile, or other materials which in themselves are not waterproofed, should not be accepted as suitable to receive liquid applied membrane unless properly waterproofed to prevent moisture infiltration from above or behind the new liquid applied membrane.
- d. Relative humidity: Maximum 75 percent per ASTM F2170 unless otherwise approved.
- e. Surface: Scarify, shot-blast or grind to ICRI Concrete Surface Profile CSP 2 to CSP 4.
- f. Adhesion: Adhesion of specified primer and liquid applied membrane shall be minimum 220 psi for traffic bearing waterproofing applications or 116 psi for roofing or non-traffic bearing waterproofing applications per ASTM D4541.

4. Metal Substrates:

- a. Clean and prepare metal to near-white metal in accordance with SSPC – SP3 (power tool clean) to a point maximum 1/8 in (3 mm) beyond the

- termination of liquid applied membrane materials and wipe with solvent cleaner to remove oils, debris or contaminants.
- b. Stainless Steel Series 300 and 400: Abrade to provide rough, open surface and wipe with solvent cleaner to remove oils, debris or contaminants.
 - c. Galvanized & Zinc-Rich Metals: Galvanized and/or zinc rich metals are coated with either a layer of oil to prevent white rust or is passivated which must be completely removed prior to applying primer or liquid applied waterproofing. This can be confirmed by applying a coat of copper sulfate solution to the prepared and cleaned galvanized/zinc metal. A properly prepared surface will turn black indicating the passivator has been removed. If the surface does not turn black, additional abrasive cleaning will be required.
 - d. Adhesion: Examine metal substrates by conducting adhesion testing. Prime with specified metal primer where required to achieve adequate adhesion.
5. Rigid Plastics (PVC & ABS):
- a. Rigid plastics should be lightly abraded and wiped with solvent cleaner. Extend preparation maximum 1/8 in (3 mm) beyond the specified termination of the liquid applied membrane flashing materials.
6. Wood Substrates:
- a. Provide sanded $\frac{3}{4}$ in (19 mm) minimum thickness APA A-C, Group 1, Exterior or Exposure 1, 48 in (1220 mm) x 96 in (2440 mm) tongue & groove sheathing panels. Install all panels with "A" side up, edges supported by blocking or structural framing, fastened using only non-corrosive screw fasteners with heads installed flush with sheathing applied at 6 in (150 mm) minimum o.c. along panel edges and 12 in (300 mm) o.c. over intermediate supports and/or additional fastening as required by jurisdictional codes. All new plywood substrates shall be structural panels performance-rated pursuant to National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) voluntary product standard PS-1-95; identified with American Plywood Association (APA) grade designations.
 - b. Hygroscopic building materials such as wood plank, timber or plywood will normally have higher moisture content (in the range of 8% to 12%) as they adsorb or desorb moisture to reach equilibrium moisture content with the surrounding air. Cold liquid applied primer and reinforced membrane should not be applied to damp or wet sheathing materials but may be applied to materials with higher moisture contents as indicated above, provided the exposed surface is clean and dry. Ultimately, determinations of moisture content and the resulting bond strength should be performed periodically to determine acceptability. If poor adhesion or blistering occurs, substrate will require additional drying time before proceeding.
 - c. After priming plywood panels, fill joint gaps, holes and cracks with proprietary PMMA paste or PMMA mortar. All joints must be covered with minimum 1 in (25 mm) wide bond breaker tape followed with minimum 6 in (150 mm) wide strips of cold liquid applied reinforced

waterproofing membrane centered over joint. Cover knot holes or cracks with strips of cold liquid applied reinforced waterproofing membrane.

7. Acceptable Rigid Insulation & Roof Cover Boards:
 - a. After panels, fill joint gaps, holes and cracks with proprietary PMMA paste or PMMA mortar. All joints must be covered with minimum 6 in (150 mm) wide strips of cold liquid applied reinforced waterproofing membrane centered over joint.

3.03 PRIMER APPLICATION (GENERAL)

- A. Refer to manufacturer's detail drawings, product data sheets and published general requirements for application rates and specific installation instructions.
- B. Examine all substrates and conduct adhesion peel tests as necessary, to ensure satisfactory adhesion is achieved.

3.04 EPOXY PRIMER APPLICATION

- A. Moisture Mitigation Primer Applications:
 1. Mix A and B parts using a clean spiral agitator on slow speed or stir stick until evenly mixed. Do not aerate. Mix only the amount of primer that can be used within the application time.
 2. Apply primer to compatible, clean and prepared substrate preferably with falling temperatures to reduce potential for pinholes from "off-gassing" and as required to enhance adhesion of new specified waterproofing materials.
 3. Apply primer using a notched squeegee and roller or brush at the rate published on the product data sheet. Do not allow primer to pond or collect in low areas.
 4. Allow primer to fully cure and inspect for bubbles, blisters, voids or pinholes.
 5. Repair bubbles, blisters, voids and pinholes as recommended by manufacturer.
 6. For steep slope, vertical and flashing applications, minimum two coats of primer are required.
 7. When primer will be left exposed beyond recommended recoat times, following any required primer repairs, apply a second coat of primer over the in-place primer and broadcast to excess with #1 (0.7 – 1.2mm) kiln-dried quartz into the final coat of epoxy primer while still wet at the rate of 30 lbs/100 ft² (1.5 kg/m²) as a mechanical bonding layer. After cure, remove loose aggregate and keep dry until subsequent system components are applied.
 8. Project conditions vary throughout the day. Monitor changing conditions and the curing time of primers.
 9. Allow primer to fully cure before membrane application.

3.05 METAL PRIMER APPLICATION

- A. Mix primer resin approximately 2 minutes using a clean spiral agitator on slow speed or stir stick until evenly mixed. Do not aerate. Mix only the amount of primer that can be used within the application time.

- B. Apply the appropriate specified primer to dry, compatible substrates as required to enhance adhesion of new specified waterproofing materials.
- C. Apply primer using brush or roller at the rate published on the product data sheet. Do not allow primer to pond or collect in low areas.
- D. Project conditions vary throughout the day. Monitor changing conditions, and the curing time of primers.
- E. Allow primer to fully cure before membrane application.

3.06 SUBSTRATE PATCHING, LEVELING & REPAIR

A. GENERAL:

- 1. After priming and before commencing with application of liquid applied waterproofing, the contractor shall patch, level or repair all substrates as required to eliminate bug holes, voids, cavities, low spots, repair cracks or any other condition that may be detrimental to proper application of the liquid applied waterproofing.

B. PATCHING, LEVELING & REPAIRS:

- 1. Contractor shall use proprietary paste or resin-mortar for all patching, leveling or repairs wherever possible. Refer to manufacturer's detail drawings, product data sheets and published general requirements for application rates and specific installation instructions.
- 2. Traffic bearing substrates: Use only resin-mortar for all substrate leveling, patching and repairs.
- 3. Non-traffic bearing horizontal or vertical substrates: Use paste or resin-mortar for all substrate leveling, patching and repairs.
- 4. Application:
 - a. Install paste or resin-mortar over a fully cured primer.
 - b. The substrate should be dry and free of any dust or loose particles.
 - c. Mix paste resin and/or resin-mortar using a slow speed agitator prior to pouring into a larger container.
 - d. When required, combine the paste or resin-mortar with #1 (0.7 – 1.2mm) kiln-dried quartz aggregate as recommended for deep voids or large areas.
 - e. Mix paste and/or resin-mortar and catalyst approximately 2 minutes using a clean spiral agitator on slow speed or stir stick until evenly mixed. Do not aerate. Mix only the amount of product that can be used within the application time.
 - f. Apply the catalyzed paste and/or resin-mortar onto the substrate using a smoothing trowel, working the material into the surface for complete coverage and full adhesion.
 - g. Paste and/or resin-mortar should be placed in lifts no greater than the maximum thicknesses recommended.

2. Provide a minimum vertical height of 8 in (200 mm) for all flashing terminations wherever possible. Flashing height shall be at least as high as the potential water level that could be reached as a result of a deluging rain and/or poor slope.
3. Do not flash over existing through-wall flashings, weep holes and overflow scuppers.
4. All flashing shall be terminated as required by the manufacturer. Cap flashings or counter flashings may be constructed of metal, stone, tile or other materials properly installed in accordance with industry-accepted practice.
5. Install all flashing membranes before installing field membranes.
6. The primed substrate shall be dry and free of any dust, loose particles or contaminants.
7. Precut reinforcing fleece to conform to terminations, transitions and penetrations being flashed. Ensure a minimum 2 in (50 mm) overlap of fleece at side laps and extend flashing 4 in (100 mm) minimum horizontally onto deck unless otherwise specified. Ensure the completed liquid applied flashing membrane is fully reinforced.
8. Wherever possible factory pre-cut fleece pipe penetration and universal corners shall be used.
9. Mix waterproofing resin and catalyst approximately 2 minutes using a clean spiral agitator on slow speed or stir stick until evenly mixed. Do not aerate. Mix only the amount of waterproofing resin that can be used within the application time.
10. Apply the base coat of catalyzed waterproofing resin onto the substrate using a brush or roller, working the material into the surface for complete coverage and full adhesion.
11. Immediately apply the reinforcing fleece into the wet base coat of resin making sure the smooth side is up. Using a brush or roller, work the reinforcing fabric into the wet resin while applying the second coat of catalyzed waterproofing resin to completely encapsulate the fleece. Avoid any folds and wrinkles.
12. At membrane tie-ins, clean cured membrane with specified cleaner before application of adjacent membrane.

B. Penetrations

1. Pipes, Conduits, Posts, Supports and Unusual Shaped Penetrations:
 - a. Pipes, conduits and other items to be flashed must be separated with ½ in (13 mm) minimum clearance or as recommended by manufacturer to adequately waterproof each individual penetration.
 - b. All penetrations must be flashed individually. Two or more items ganged together in a flashing will NOT be permitted.
 - c. Flash penetrations using cold liquid applied reinforced membrane or proprietary fibrated flashing resin as recommended. Flashing shall be applied using factory pre-cut fleece wherever possible consisting of a reinforced deck skirt/target flashing applied over a reinforced vertical wrap finger flashing.
2. Drains:

- a. Follow manufacturer's specific drain flashing details for use on traffic bearing waterproofing systems.
 - b. Flash drains using cold liquid applied membrane. Flashing shall consist of a membrane target extending minimum 12 in (300 mm) horizontally onto the substrate applied over a finger flashing extended into the prepared drain bowl a minimum of 3 in (75 mm) or terminated on exterior of trench drains where applicable.
 - c. At no time should the cold liquid applied membrane be installed to restrict or reduce the drain inlet in size.
 - d. For new drains, contractor shall include cost of all plumbing work, piping and connection to existing storm sewer system.
3. Hot Pipes:
- a. Protect cold liquid applied membrane components from direct contact with steam or heat sources when the in-service temperature exceeds 150°F (65.5°C). In all such cases flash to an intermediate "cool" sleeve.
 - b. Fabricate "cool" sleeve in the form of a metal cone using galvanized metal in accordance with manufacturer details.
 - c. Flash sleeve using cold liquid applied reinforced membrane similar to a standard pipe flashing. Flashing shall consist of a reinforced target applied over a reinforced vertical wrap finger flashing.
4. Flexible Penetrations:
- a. Provide a weather-tight gooseneck set in manufacturers resin paste and secured to the deck.
 - b. Flash gooseneck penetrations using cold liquid applied reinforced membrane as recommended. Flashing shall consist of a reinforced target and reinforced vertical wrap finger flashing.
5. Walls, Curbs and Bases:
- a. Flash all walls, curbs and bases using cold liquid applied reinforced membrane. Wherever possible extend flashing up and over tops of walls, curbs and bases so the membrane terminates on the opposite face of the vertical element.
6. Expansion Joints:
- a. Flash all expansion joints with minimum two layers of manufacturers cold liquid applied reinforced membrane applied over an expansion joint compressible filler, expansion tube, backer rod and/or bond breaker tape as recommended by manufacturer.
7. Non-standard Flashing Details:
- a. When required, consult manufacturer for recommendations on flashing non-standard conditions, penetrations or protrusions.

8. Traffic Curbs and Flashings Subject to Vehicle Impact:

- a. Liquid applied flashings applied on curbs, walls and penetrations are subject to mechanical damage from vehicles. When required, especially at vehicular curbs, flashings should be protected using metal bollards, stand-offs, steel plate or other means as necessary.

3.10 FIELD MEMBRANE APPLICATION

- A. Refer to manufacturer's detail drawings, product data sheets and published general requirements for application rates and specific installation instructions.
- B. Install all flashing membranes before installing field membranes.
- C. The primed substrate shall be dry and free of any dust, loose particles or contaminants.
- D. Precut reinforcing fleece to conform to terminations, transitions and penetrations being flashed. Ensure a minimum 2 in (50 mm) overlap of fleece at side and 4 in (100 mm) at end-laps. Ensure the completed liquid applied membrane is fully reinforced.
- E. Mix waterproofing resin and catalyst approximately 2 minutes using a clean spiral agitator on slow speed or stir stick until evenly mixed. Do not aerate. Mix only the amount of primer that can be used within the application time.
- F. Apply the base coat of catalyzed waterproofing resin onto the substrate using a brush or roller, working the material into the surface for complete coverage and full adhesion.
- G. Immediately apply the reinforcing fleece into the wet base coat of waterproofing resin making sure the smooth side is up. Using a brush or roller, work the reinforcing fabric into the wet resin while applying the second coat of catalyzed waterproofing resin to completely encapsulate the fleece. Avoid any folds and wrinkles.
- H. At membrane tie-ins, clean cured membrane with specified cleaner before application of adjacent membrane.

3.11 WATERPROOFING CONTINUITY TESTING & QC EVALUATION

- A. Prior to applying wearing layers, surfacing or finish, contractor shall conduct a complete evaluation of the installed liquid applied waterproofing membrane and flashings which shall include visual inspection as well as an acceptable method for (low voltage, high voltage or water-flood) continuity testing
- B. Immediately following evaluation and continuity testing, repair all deficiencies identified in liquid applied waterproofing membrane and flashings.
- C. Upon satisfactory completion of all required repairs, proceed with application of wearing layer, surfacing and finish installation.

3.12 WEARING LAYER FOR STAIR TREADS:

- A. Mix and apply resin-mortar layer in strict accordance with written instructions of manufacturer. Using a flat or V-notch trowel, apply an even layer of resin-mortar at minimum recommended consumption. Work wet resin with a pin rake or spiked roller, removing trapped air, and smoothing the resin-mortar layer.
- B. After resin-mortar has cured, inspect surface and repair imperfections. Apply additional resin-mortar to cover voids or low spots and/or lightly grind sharps, protrusions and high-spots to develop a smooth finished surface.
- C. Prior to applying surfacing layer or finish, remove excess residual dust, debris or contaminants from wearing layer surface by broom, vacuum or oil-free blower.

3.13 SIDEWALK:

- A. Poured-In-Place Concrete (Bonding Layer):
 - 1. For all areas to receive new direct applied cement or concrete apply a supplementary wearing coat of the membrane manufacturer's cold liquid applied resin. Mix and apply in strict accordance with written instructions of manufacturer.
 - a. Using a lambswool roller, apply an even layer of cold liquid applied resin at the minimum consumption of 30 lbs/100 ft² (1.5 kg/m²) or as recommended by the membrane manufacturer and broadcast #1 (0.7 - 1.2mm) kiln-dried quartz aggregate into the wet resin to excess for full coverage.
 - b. Allow resin bonding layer to cure as recommended by the membrane manufacturer prior to continuing application or applying loads. Remove excess unadhered aggregate from surface by broom, vacuum or oil-free blower prior to apply overburden.
 - c. When required, consult manufacturer for recommendations on flashing non-standard conditions, penetrations or protrusions.

3.14 PAVER AREAS:

- A. Pavers and pedestal over waterproofing membrane
 - 1. For all areas to receive pavers and pedestals install them following manufacturer's instructions and architectural drawings and details.
 - 2. Install drainage mat over PMMA waterproofing per manufacturer's printed instructions.
 - 3. Install pedestals and pavers over the drainage mat per manufacturer's instructions.

3.15 TRAFFIC SURFACING & FINISH

- A. GENERAL:

1. Refer to manufacturer's detail drawings, product data sheets and published general requirements for application rates and specific installation instructions.
2. Layout and install all surfacing and finish using manufacturer's recommended practice and procedure with appropriate color breaks reviewed and approved by the owner and/or owner's representative. Color breaks should help improve appearance, hide minor variations in color or texture and allow for localized repairs of the surfacing and finish if needed.
3. Install wearing, surfacing and finish layers over fully cured primer, membrane or subsequent layers.
4. The substrate shall be dry and free of any dust, loose particles or contaminants.
5. Mix resins and resin-mortars using a slow speed agitator prior to pouring into a larger container.
6. For resin-mortars, combine the powdered filler with the resin and evenly mixed to create mortar.
7. Mix resin-mortar, surfacing or finish resins with catalyst approximately 2 minutes using a clean spiral agitator on slow speed or stir stick until evenly mixed. Do not aerate. Mix only the amount of resin-mortar, surfacing or finish resin that can be used within the application time.
8. Apply the catalyzed resin-mortar, surfacing or finish resin onto the substrate as recommended, working the material into the surface for complete coverage and full adhesion.
9. At tie-ins and previously applied primer, membrane, resin-mortar, surfacing or finish layers, clean cured surface with specified cleaner before application of subsequent resin materials.
10. Traffic Surfacing and Finish are semi-rigid materials formulated for durability and performance. As semi-rigid components, when applied over softer or more flexible materials, cracks and micro fissures may occur in the surfacing and finish layer. Although this does not affect the system performance, it will impact the cosmetic appearance of the surfacing and finish. To help reduce or avoid potential cosmetic cracks or fissures, surfacing and finish should not be applied over areas of potential movement including the following:
 - a. Hold surfacing & finish back ½ in from horizontal to vertical transitions at walls, penetrations and leading edge of any bond breaker.
 - b. Do not apply surfacing & finish over any metal components where stripped in with membrane to allow for movement.
 - c. Do not apply surfacing & finish over expansion joints or other joints where movement is possible.

B. STAIRS:

1. Provide waterproofing manufacturers slip-resistant wearing layer using a textured surfacing resin with integrally mixed aggregate to create a highly slip-resistant wearing surface.
 - a. Stair Tread Surfacing Layer:

- i. Mix and apply an even topcoat of pigmented textured coating resin for normal to heavy traffic applications using a flat trowel at minimum recommended consumption. Use an appropriate roller to remove excess resin or puddling. Roll textured coating resin in one direction to obtain a uniform finish or add additional texture when required, using care not to overwork the surface.
 - b. Stair Riser Surfacing Layer:
 - i. Apply an even seal coat of pigmented or clear resin finish using a hard rubber squeegee at minimum recommended consumption. Use an appropriate roller to remove excess resin or puddling.
 - ii. Use color as picked by owner or architect.

- 3.16 CLEAN UP
 - A. Uncured resin is considered a hazardous material. Unused resin must be catalyzed and cured prior to disposal.
 - B. Clean up and properly dispose of waste and debris resulting from these operations each day as required to prevent damages and disruptions to operations.

- 3.17 PROTECTION
 - A. Upon completion of new work (including all associated work), institute appropriate procedures for surveillance and protection of finished work during remainder of construction period. Protect all areas where waterproofing membrane, wearing layer, surfacing and finish have been installed.

END OF SECTION 07 18 16

SECTION 07 21 00 - THERMAL INSULATION

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
 - 1. Foam-plastic board insulation.
 - 2. Spray polyurethane foam.

1.3 SUBMITTALS, GENERAL

- A. General: Submit all action submittals and informational submittals required by this Section concurrently.

1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

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

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Surface-Burning Characteristics: As determined by testing identical products according to ASTM E 84 by a qualified testing agency. Identify products with appropriate markings of applicable testing agency.
- B. R-values: Identify product R-values with manufacturer's markings in accordance with building code applicable to Project.

1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Protect insulation materials from physical damage and from deterioration due to moisture, soiling, and other sources. Store inside and in a dry location. Comply with manufacturer's written instructions for handling, storing, and protecting during installation.
- B. Protect foam-plastic board insulation as follows:
 - 1. Do not expose to sunlight except to necessary extent for period of installation and concealment.

2. Protect against ignition at all times. Do not deliver foam-plastic board materials to Project site before installation time.
3. Quickly complete installation and concealment of foam-plastic board insulation in each area of construction.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 FOAM-PLASTIC BOARD INSULATION

- A. Extruded-Polystyrene Board Insulation: ASTM C 578, of type and minimum compressive strength indicated below, with maximum flame-spread and smoke-developed indexes of 75 and 450, respectively, per ASTM E 84.
 1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Dow Chemical Company (The); Styrofoam Square Edge.
 - b. Owens Corning; Foamular 250 Square Edge.
 2. Type IV, 25 psi.

2.2 INSULATION FASTENERS

- A. Self-Adhering, Spindle-Type Anchors: Plate (with pre-applied, pressure-sensitive adhesive) welded to projecting spindle; capable of holding insulation of specified thickness securely in position indicated with self-locking washer in place.
 1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. AGM Industries, Inc.; Self-Adhering TACTOO Insul-Hangers.
 - b. Gemco; Peel & Press.
 2. Plate: Perforated, galvanized carbon-steel sheet, 0.030 inch thick by 2 inches square.
 3. Spindle: Copper-coated, low-carbon steel; fully annealed; 0.105 inch in diameter; length to suit depth of insulation indicated.
- B. Insulation-Retaining Washers: Self-locking washers formed from 0.016-inch-thick galvanized-steel sheet, with beveled edge for increased stiffness, sized as required to hold insulation securely in place, but not less than 1-1/2 inches square or in diameter.
 1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. AGM Industries, Inc.; SC150.
 - b. Gemco; S-150.

2. Protect ends with capped self-locking washers incorporating a spring steel insert to ensure permanent retention of cap in the following locations:
 - a. Crawl spaces.
 - b. Ceiling plenums.
 - c. Attic spaces.
 - d. Where indicated.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine substrates and conditions, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements of Sections in which substrates and related work are specified and for other conditions affecting performance.
- B. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.
- C. Beginning installation constitutes Contractor's acceptance of substrates and conditions.

3.2 PREPARATION

- A. Clean substrates of substances that are harmful to insulation or that interfere with insulation attachment.

3.3 INSTALLATION, GENERAL

- A. Comply with insulation manufacturer's written instructions applicable to products and applications indicated.
- B. Install insulation that is undamaged, dry, and unsoiled and that has not been left exposed to ice, rain, or snow at any time.
- C. Extend insulation to envelop entire area to be insulated. Cut and fit tightly around obstructions and fill voids with insulation. Remove projections that interfere with placement.
- D. Provide sizes to fit applications indicated and selected from manufacturer's standard thicknesses, widths, and lengths. Apply single layer of insulation units to produce thickness indicated unless multiple layers are otherwise shown or required to make up total thickness.
- E. Install insulation such that manufacturer's R-value markings are readily observable in accordance with building code in effect for Project.

3.4 INSTALLATION OF BELOW-GRADE INSULATION

- A. On vertical surfaces, set insulation units using manufacturer's recommended adhesive according to manufacturer's written instructions.

- B. On horizontal surfaces, loosely lay insulation units according to manufacturer's written instructions. Stagger end joints and tightly abut insulation units.

3.5 INSTALLATION OF INSULATION FOR FRAMED CONSTRUCTION

- A. Apply insulation units to substrates by method indicated, complying with manufacturer's written instructions. If no specific method is indicated, bond units to substrate with adhesive or use mechanical anchorage to provide permanent placement and support of units.
- B. Foam-Plastic Board Insulation: Seal joints between units by applying adhesive, mastic, or sealant to edges of each unit to form a tight seal as units are shoved into place. Fill voids in completed installation with adhesive, mastic, or sealant as recommended by insulation manufacturer.
- C. Miscellaneous Voids: Install insulation where indicated and in miscellaneous openings and penetrations in the exterior building envelope, including cracks, terminations, junctions, voids and cavity spaces where required to provide continuity and integrity to the building exterior envelope insulation system, sealing gaps and preventing air infiltration, using the following materials:
 - 1. Loose-Fill Insulation: Compact to approximately 40 percent of normal maximum volume equaling a density of approximately 2.5 lb/cu. ft.

3.6 PROTECTION

- A. Protect installed insulation and vapor retarders from damage due to harmful weather exposures, physical abuse, and other causes. Provide temporary coverings or enclosures where insulation is subject to abuse and cannot be concealed and protected by permanent construction immediately after installation.

END OF SECTION 07 21 00

SECTION 07 22 00 - ROOF INSULATION

PART 1 GENERAL

1.01 SUMMARY

- A. Work shall include, but is not limited to, the following:
 - 1. Preparation of existing and new roof decks and all flashing substrates.
 - 2. Vapor Retarder
 - 3. Insulation
 - 4. Cover-board
 - 5. All related materials and labor required to complete specified roofing necessary to receive specified manufacturer's warranty.

- B. Related Requirements
 - 1. Section 01 00 00 – General Requirements
 - 2. Section 01 10 00 – Summary of Work
 - 3. Section 07 27 13 – Modified Bituminous Sheet Vapor Retarders
 - 4. Section 07 52 16 – Styrene-Butadiene-Styrene (SBS) Modified Bitumen Membrane Roofing
 - 5. Section 07 62 00 – Sheet Metal Flashing and Trim

1.02 DEFINITIONS

- A. ASTM D 1079-Definitions of Term Relating to Roofing and Waterproofing.
- B. The National Roofing Contractors Association (NRCA) Roofing and Waterproofing Manual, Fifth Edition Glossary.

1.03 REFERENCES

- A. AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS - Reference Document ASCE 7, Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures.
- B. AMERICAN STANDARD OF TESTING METHODS (ASTM):
 - 1. ASTM C 726 - Standard Specification for Mineral Wool Roof Insulation Board.
 - 2. ASTM C 728 - Standard Specification for Perlite Thermal Insulation Board.
 - 3. ASTM C 1177/C 1177M - Standard Specification for Glass Mat Gypsum Substrate for Use as Sheathing.
 - 4. ASTM C 1278 - Standard Specification for Fiber-Reinforced Gypsum Panel.
 - 5. ASTM C 1289 - Standard Specification for Faced Rigid Cellular Polyisocyanurate Insulation Board.
 - 6. ASTM C 1325 – Standard Specification for Non-Asbestos Fiber-Mat Reinforced Cementitious Backer Units.
 - 7. ASTM D 41 - Standard Specification for Asphalt Primer Used in Roofing, Damp proofing, and Waterproofing.

- C. AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI)::

1. ANSI/SPRI FX-1, Standard Field Test Procedure for Determining the Withdrawal Resistance of Roofing Fasteners.
 2. ANSI/SPRI IA-1, Standard Field Test Procedure for Determining the Mechanical Uplift Resistance of Insulation Adhesives over Various Substrates.
 3. ANSI/FM 4474- American National Standard for Evaluating the Simulated Wind Resistance of Roof Assemblies Using Static Positive and/or Negative Differential Pressures.
- D. FACTORY MUTUAL (FM):
1. FM 4450 - Approval Standard - Class I Insulated Steel Roof Decks.
 2. FM 4470 - Approval Standard - Class I Roof Covers.
- E. NATIONAL ROOFING CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION (NRCA).
- F. UNDERWRITERS LABORATORY (UL):
1. UL 790 Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Roof Coverings.
 2. UL 1256 – Fire Test of Roof Deck Constructions.

1.04 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data Sheets: Submit manufacturer's product data sheets, installation instructions and/or general requirements for each component.
- B. Safety Data Sheets: Submit manufacturer's Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for each component.
- C. Sample/Specimen Warranty from the manufacturer and contractor.
- D. Shop Drawings: Provide roof plan and applicable roof system detail drawings.

1.05 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Contractor Certification: Submit written certification from roofing system manufacturer certifying that the applicator is authorized by the manufacturer to install the specified materials and system.

1.06 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Warranty: Provide manufacturer's and contractor's warranties upon substantial completion of the roofing system.

1.07 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. MANUFACTURER QUALIFICATIONS:
 1. Manufacture shall have 20 years of experience manufacturing roofing materials.
 2. Trained Technical Field Representatives, employed by the manufacturer, independent of sales shall visit the site at the beginning of work and at least monthly during the installation of the insulation.

3. Provide reports within seven days of the site visit.
4. Provide specified warranty upon satisfactory project completion.

B. CONTRACTOR QUALIFICATIONS:

1. Contractor shall be authorized by the manufacturer to install specified materials prior to the bidding period through satisfactory project completion.
2. Applicators shall have completed projects of similar scope using same materials as specified herein.
3. Contractor shall provide full time, on-site superintendent or foreman experienced with the specified roof system through satisfactory project completion.
4. Applicators shall be skilled in the application methods for all materials.
5. Contractor shall maintain a daily record, on-site, documenting material installation and related project conditions.
6. Contractor shall maintain a copy of all submittal documents, on-site, available at all times for reference.

1.08 DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING

- A. Refer to each product data sheet or other published literature for specific requirements.
- B. Deliver materials and store them in their unopened, original packaging, bearing the manufacturer's name, related standards, and any other specification or reference accepted as standard.
- C. Protect and store materials in a dry, well-vented, and weatherproof location. Only materials to be used the same day shall be removed from this location.
- D. When materials are to be stored outdoors, store away from standing water, stacked on raised pallets or dunnage, at least 4 in or more above ground level. Carefully cover storage with "breathable" tarpaulins to protect materials from precipitation and to prevent exposure to condensation.
- E. Properly dispose of all product wrappers, pallets, cardboard tubes, scrap, waste, and debris. All damaged materials shall be removed from job site and replaced with new, suitable materials.

1.09 SITE CONDITIONS

A. SAFETY:

1. The contractor shall be responsible for complying with all project-related safety and environmental requirements.
2. Refer to NRCA CERTA recommendations, local codes and building owner's requirements for hot work operations.
3. The contractor shall review project conditions and determine when and where conditions are appropriate to utilize the specified liquid-applied, or semi-solid roofing materials. When conditions are determined by the contractor to be unsafe or undesirable to proceed, measures shall be taken to prevent or eliminate the unsafe or undesirable exposures and conditions, or equivalent approved materials and methods shall be utilized to accommodate requirements and conditions.

4. The contractor shall review project conditions and determine when and where conditions are appropriate to utilize the specified hot asphalt-applied materials. When conditions are determined by the contractor to be unsafe or undesirable to proceed, measures shall be taken to prevent or eliminate the unsafe or undesirable exposures and conditions, or equivalent approved materials and methods shall be utilized to accommodate requirements and conditions. .
5. The contractor shall refer to product Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for health, safety, and environment related hazards, and take all necessary measures and precautions to comply with exposure requirements.

B. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS:

1. Monitor substrate temperature and material temperature, as well as all environmental conditions such as ambient temperature, moisture, sun, cloud cover, wind, humidity, and shade. Ensure conditions are satisfactory to begin work and ensure conditions remain satisfactory during the installation of specified materials. Materials and methods shall be adjusted as necessary to accommodate varying project conditions. Materials shall not be installed when conditions are unacceptable to achieve the specified results.
2. Precipitation and dew point: Monitor weather to ensure the project environment is dry before, and will remain dry, during the application of roofing materials. Ensure all roofing materials and substrates remain above the dew point temperature as required to prevent condensation and maintain dry conditions.

1.10 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

A. FIRE CLASSIFICATION:

1. Roof construction performance testing shall be in accordance with UL 1256, FM 4450 or FM 4470 to meet the specified requirements for interior flame spread and fuel contribution.
 - a. Roof construction meets requirements of UL 1256, or FM Class 1.

B. ROOF SLOPE:

1. Finished roof slope shall be ¼ inch per foot (2 percent) minimum for roof drainage.

C. ENERGY CONSERVATION REQUIREMENTS:

1. Polyisocyanurate Insulation "R" Value: Shall be determined in accordance with ASTM C1289-11a.
2. Thermal Resistance 'R' for the specified roof insulation system shall include the continuous insulation (ci) above the roof deck.
 - a. Total Thermal Resistance R Value, continuous insulation (ci) above-deck: R25

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.01 MANUFACTURER

- A. MANUFACTURER: All roofing materials shall be provided by a single supplier with 20 years or more manufacturing history in the US.
 - 1. Comply with the Manufacturer's requirements as necessary to provide the specified warranty.
- B. Basis of Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide Soprema, Inc. Waterproofing and Surfacing of products listed below or compatible.

2.02 ROOFING SYSTEM

- A. ROOFING SYSTEM BASIS OF DESIGN: SOPREMA

2.03 VAPOR RETARDER, COLD ADHESIVE APPLIED

- A. MODIFIED BITUMEN MEMBRANE
 - a. SBS-modified bitumen membrane ply sanded on both top and bottom surfaces. Glass fiber reinforcement. Meets or exceeds ASTM D6163, Type I, Grade S, per ASTM D5147 test methods:
 - i. Thickness: 87 mils (2.2 mm)
 - ii. Width: 39.4 in (1 m)
 - iii. Length: 49.2 ft (15 m)
 - iv. Roll weight: 102 lb (46.3 kg)
 - v. Net mass per unit area, lb/100 sq ft (g/sq m):
 - a) 63 lb (3074 g)
 - vi. Peak load @ 0°F (-18°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - a) MD 100 lbf/in (17.5 kN/m), XMD 90 lbf/in (15.8 kN/m)
 - vii. Elongation at peak load @ 0°F (-18°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - a) MD 4%, XMD 4%
 - viii. Peak load @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - a) MD 50 lbf/in (8.8 kN/m), XMD 40 lbf/in (7.0 kN/m)
 - ix. Elongation at peak load @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - a) MD 5%, XMD 4%
 - x. Ultimate Elongation @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - a) MD 45%, XMD 45%
 - xi. Tear Strength @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf (N):
 - a) MD 60 lbf (267 N), XMD 60 lbf (267 N)
 - xii. Low temperature flexibility, °F (°C):
 - a) MD/XMD: -15°F (-26°C)
 - xiii. Dimensional stability, %:
 - a) MD/XMD: Less than 0.1%
 - xiv. Compound stability, °F (°C):
 - a) MD/XMD: 250°F (121°C)

2.04 THERMAL INSULATION SYSTEM

- A. RIGID INSULATION

1. POLYISOCYANURATE INSULATION:

- a. Closed cell polyisocyanurate foam core bonded on each side to a glass fiber-reinforced felt facer.
 - i. Thickness: 2.0 in minimum board thickness. Total thickness to meet specified insulation system thermal resistance 'R' value
 - ii. Dimensions: 4 x 4 ft or 4 x 8 ft boards
 - iii. Meets or exceeds ASTM C1289, Type II, Class 1, Grade 2 (20 psi).
- b. Tapered: Closed cell polyisocyanurate foam core bonded on each side to a glass fiber-reinforced felt facer, tapered to provide slope.
 - i. Taper: ¼ in per foot. Insulation, crickets and saddles provided with taper as required for positive roof slope.
 - ii. Dimensions: 4 x 4 ft boards
 - iii. Meets or exceeds ASTM C1289, Type II, Class 1, Grade 2 (20 psi).

B. COVER-BOARD

1. ASPHALTIC ROOF BOARD

- a. Mineral fortified, asphaltic roof substrate board with glass fiber facers. For use as roof cover-board and for vertical flashing substrate. ASPHALTIC ROOF BOARD shall be manufactured by the membrane supplier.
 - i. Thickness: 1/8 in
 - ii. Dimensions: 4 x 4 ft, 4 x 5 ft and 4 x 8 ft acceptable for mechanical attachment, insulation adhesive or asphalt application.
 - iii. Water absorption: Less than 1 percent per ASTM D994.
 - iv. Impact resistance: Included in FM Approvals per 4450/4470 for FM Severe Hail (SH) rating.
 - v. Compressive strength, psi (kPa) measured at 50 percent compression, per ASTM C472:
 - a) 1/8 in board: 1,610 (11,100)
 - vi. Puncture resistance: lbf (N) per ASTM E154:
 - a) 1/8 in board: 90 (400)

C. INSULATION CANT AND TAPERED STRIP

1. CANT STRIP, RIGID MINERAL WOOL

- a. CANT STRIPS: High density, mineral wool, bitumen coated cant strips.
 - i. Length: 4 ft sections.
 - ii. Cross-section dimensions: 1.5 thick x 4 in face width. 2 in thick x 5 in face width. Size as required for flashing conditions.

- iii. Surface: Bitumen coated, sanded.
- iv. Meets or exceeds ASTM C726.

D. INSULATION ADHESIVE

1. POLYURETHANE FOAM INSULATION ADHESIVE

- a. Two-component, polyurethane foam insulation adhesive, applied in ribbons from cartridges or two-component bulk packaging with pump-driven delivery system.
 - i. Ribbon size: 1/2 in to 3/4 in wide.
 - ii. Ribbon spacing: As required to meet specified wind uplift resistance performance.
 - a) Field of Roof (Zone 1): 12 in on-centers
 - b) Perimeter of Roof (Zone 2): 6 in on-centers
 - c) Corners of Roof (Zone 3): 4 in on-centers

E. VAPOR RETARDER ADHESIVE:

- 1. ADHESIVE: Premium, non-toxic, low odor, solvent-free, polymeric membrane adhesive for use with all SBS-modified bitumen sanded base ply and all Cap Sheet membrane applications.
 - a. VOC Content: 32 g/L or less VOC Content.
 - b. Meets or exceeds ASTM D7379

2.05 ACCESSORIES

A. INSULATION FASTENERS AND PLATES

- 1. Insulation system fasteners and metal stress plates.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.01 EXAMINATION

- A. Examination includes visual observations, qualitative analysis, and quantitative testing measures as necessary to ensure conditions remain satisfactory throughout the project.
- B. Conduct qualitative insulation adhesive adhesion tests, or quantitative bonded pull tests as necessary to ensure satisfactory adhesion is achieved.
- C. The contractor shall examine all roofing substrates including, but not limited to: insulation materials, roof decks, walls, curbs, rooftop equipment, fixtures, and wood blocking.
- D. The applicator shall not begin installation until conditions have been properly examined and determined to be clean, dry and, otherwise satisfactory to receive specified roofing materials.

- E. During the application of specified materials, the applicator shall continue to examine all project conditions to ensure conditions remain satisfactory to complete the specified roofing system.

3.02 PREPARATION

- A. Before commencing work each day, the contractor shall prepare all roofing substrates to ensure conditions are satisfactory to proceed with the installation of specified roofing materials. Preparation of substrates includes, but is not limited to, substrate repairs, securement of substrates, eliminating all incompatible materials, and cleaning.
- B. Where conditions are found to be unsatisfactory, work shall not begin until conditions are made satisfactory to begin work. Commencing of work shall indicate contractor's acceptance of conditions.

3.03 VAPOR RETARDER ADHESIVE APPLICATION

- A. The ambient temperature shall be above 50°F (10°C), and the adhesive temperature shall be a minimum of 70°F (21°C) at the point of membrane application.
- B. To ensure the adhesive is applied at 70°F (21°C), during cold weather, drums and 5 gallon pails shall be stored in heated areas. Drums and 5 gallon pails exposed to cold temperature on the roof shall be provided with heaters when necessary to ensure the minimum application temperature is maintained.
- C. Priming substrates is optional when solvent-based membrane adhesives are used. Primer may be applied to reduce adhesive consumption rates for some absorptive substrates.
- D. FULLY ADHERED ADHESIVE APPLICATION:
 - 1. Adhesive may be applied using a 3/16 – 3/8 inch notched squeegee or brush. Adhesive is not spray-applied.
 - 2. Apply adhesive to clean, dry and prepared compatible substrates as required to ensure adhesion.
 - 3. Apply a uniform application of membrane adhesive at the required application rate.
 - 4. The application rate is 2 to 3 gallons per square or more over absorptive substrates and over granule surfaces. The application rate is 1-1/2 to 2 gallons per square between plies. Refer to manufacturer's product data sheet and adjust application rate based upon surface conditions.
- E. Immediately install the SBS vapor retarder ply into the adhesive before the adhesive begins to skin over. Once adhesive skins over, the ply will not adhere.

3.04 INSULATION FASTENER APPLICATION FOR METAL DECK OVER STAIRS

- A. Fasten insulation base layer to the deck using specified insulation fasteners and plates.
- B. Evenly distribute fasteners as required by the board manufacturer's published requirements.

- C. Fasten the insulation to meet the specified wind uplift resistance performance requirements and warranty requirements.
- D. Minimum insulation fastening requirement:
 - 1. Field of Roof (Zone 1): 1 fastener per 2.00 square ft
 - 2. Perimeter of Roof (Zone 2): 1 fastener per 1.33 square ft
 - 3. Corners of Roof (Zone 3): 1 fastener per 1.00 square ft
- E. For insulation and Cover-boards located partially within the defined perimeter and/or corners, install fastening for the entire board as specified herein.

3.05 INSULATION ADHESIVE APPLICATION

- A. Concrete Plank Deck: Apply the specified two-component insulation adhesive to adhere the insulation base layer to the vapor retarder along with additional insulation layers and cover-board.
- B. Metal Deck: To the mechanically fastened insulation base layer apply the specified two-component insulation adhesive to adhere additional insulation layers and cover-board.
- C. Follow insulation adhesive product data sheets and published general requirements for installation requirements.
- D. Apply insulation adhesive in uniform ribbons, 1/2 in to 3/4 in wide.
- E. Immediately install insulation components into insulation adhesive and apply weight to ensure the materials maintain full contact with all ribbons for complete adhesion. Do not allow insulation adhesive to skin-over before placing the insulation materials into the adhesive.
- F. Adhere the insulation system to meet the specified wind uplift resistance performance and specified warranty requirements.
- G. Metal Deck Note: Fill area from metal deck to height of existing deck with approximately 4.5" of iso board in two layers. Base layer to be mechanically fastened with additional layers attached with insulation adhesive. In some areas of the metal deck total insulation will be approximately 9" applied in 4 layers.
- H. Minimum insulation adhesive ribbon spacing:
 - 1. Field of Roof (Zone 1): 12 in on-centers.
 - 2. Perimeter of Roof (Zone 2): 6 in on-centers.
 - 3. Corners of Roof (Zone 3): 4 in on-centers.

3.06 INSULATION SYSTEM APPLICATION

- A. Follow insulation system component product data sheets, published general requirements and, approvals.

- B. Install all insulation system components on clean, dry, uniform and, properly prepared substrates.
- C. All insulation system boards shall be carefully installed and fitted against adjoining sheets to form tight joints.
- D. Insulation system boards that must be cut to fit shall be saw-cut or knife-cut in a straight line, not broken. Chalk lines shall be used to cut insulation components. Uneven or broken edges shall not be accepted. Remove dust and debris that develops during cutting operations.
- E. Stagger successive layers of insulation 12 in vertically and laterally to ensure board joints do not coincide with joints from the layers above and below.
- F. Crickets, saddles, and tapered edge strips shall be installed before installing Cover-boards.
- G. Install tapered insulation, saddles and crickets as required to ensure positive slope for complete roof drainage.
- H. Cover-boards shall be installed to fit tight against adjacent boards. When required by the Cover-board manufacturer, a uniform gap shall be provided between Cover-boards using a uniform guide placed between board joints to form a gap between all boards during installation.
- I. The finished insulation system surface shall be tight to, and flush with, adjacent substrates to form a satisfactory substrate to install specified roof membrane and flashings.
- J. Install specified cants where required for membrane flashing transitions.

3.07 CLEAN-UP

- A. Clean-up and properly dispose of waste and debris resulting from these operations each day as required to prevent damages and disruptions to operations.

END OF SECTION 07 22 00

SECTION 07 27 13 – SBS MODIFIED BITUMINOUS SHEET VAPOR RETARDER & AIR BARRIERS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Work shall include, but is not limited to, the following:
 1. Preparation of existing (new), concrete, steel, roof deck, and all flashing substrates.
 2. SBS-modified bitumen roof vapor retarder (air barrier).
 3. SBS-modified bitumen membrane flashings at penetrations
 4. Liquid-applied, reinforced flashings at penetrations.
 5. All related materials and labor required to complete specified roofing necessary to receive specified manufacturer's warranty.

1.3 RELATED SECTION

- A. Section 01 10 00 – Summary
- B. Section 07 22 00 – Roof Insulation
- C. Section 07 52 16 – Styrene-Butadiene-Styrene (SBS) Modified Bitumen Membrane Roofing

1.4 DEFINITIONS

- A. ASTM D 1079- Definitions of Terminology Relating to Roofing and Waterproofing.
- B. The National Roofing Contractors Association (NRCA) Roofing and Waterproofing Manual, Fifth Edition Glossary.

1.5 REFERENCES

- A. AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS - Reference Document ASCE 7, Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures.
- B. American Standard Of Testing Methods (ASTM):
 1. ASTM C 836 - Standard Specification for High Solids Content, Cold Liquid-Applied Elastomeric Waterproofing Membrane for Use with Separate Wearing Course.
 2. ASTM C 920 - Standard Specification for Elastomeric Joint Sealants

3. ASTM D 41 - Standard Specification for Asphalt Primer Used in Roofing, Damp proofing, and Waterproofing.
 4. ASTM D 312- Standard Specification for Asphalt Used in Roofing.
 5. ASTM D 1970 - Standard Specification for Self-Adhering Polymer Modified Bituminous Sheet Materials Used as Steep Roofing Underlayment for Ice Dam Protection.
 6. ASTM D 2178 - Standard Specification for Asphalt Glass Felt Used in Roofing and Waterproofing.
 7. ASTM D 3019 - Standard Specification for Lap Cement Used with Asphalt Roll Roofing, Non-Fibered, Asbestos-Fibered, and Non-Asbestos-Fibered.
 8. ASTM D 3746 - Standard Test Method for Impact Resistance of Bituminous Roofing System.
 9. ASTM D 4586 - Standard Specification for Asphalt Roof Cement, Asbestos-Free.
 10. ASTM D 4601 - Standard Specification for Asphalt-Coated Glass Fiber Base Sheet Used in Roofing.
 11. ASTM D 5147 - Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Modified Bituminous Sheet Material.
 12. ASTM D 5849 - Standard Test Method for Evaluating Resistance of Modified Bituminous Roofing Membrane to Cyclic Fatigue (Joint Displacement)
 13. ASTM D 6162 - Standard Specification for Styrene Butadiene Styrene (SBS) Modified Bituminous Sheet Materials Using a Combination of Polyester and Glass Fiber Reinforcements.
 14. ASTM D 6163 - Standard Specification for Styrene Butadiene Styrene (SBS) Modified Bituminous Sheet Materials Using Glass Fiber Reinforcements.
 15. ASTM D 6164 - Standard Specification for Styrene Butadiene Styrene (SBS) Modified Bituminous Sheet Materials Using Polyester Reinforcements.
 16. ASTM D 7379 - Standard Test Methods for Strength of Modified Bitumen Sheet Material Laps Using Cold Process Adhesive.
 17. ASTM E 108 - Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Roof Coverings.
- C. American National Standards Institute (ANSI):
1. ANSI/SPRI FX-1, Standard Field Test Procedure for Determining the Withdrawal Resistance of Roofing Fasteners.
 2. ANSI/FM 4474- American National Standard for Evaluating the Simulated Wind Resistance of Roof Assemblies Using Static Positive and/or Negative Differential Pressures
- D. International Codes Council (ICC):
1. 2015 International Building Code (IBC).
- E. National Roofing Contractors Association (NRCA).
- F. Underwriters Laboratories (UL):
1. UL 790 Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Roof Coverings.
 2. UL 1256 – Fire Test of Roof Deck Constructions.

1.6 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data Sheets: Submit manufacturer's product data sheets, installation instructions and/or general requirements for each component.
- B. Safety Data Sheets: Submit manufacturer's Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for each component.
- C. Sample/Specimen Warranty from the manufacturer and contractor.
- D. Shop Drawings: Provide waterproofing system detail drawings.

1.7 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Contractor Certification: Submit written certification from waterproofing system manufacturer certifying that the applicator is authorized by the manufacturer to install the specified materials and system.

1.8 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Warranty: Provide manufacturer's and contractor's warranties upon substantial completion of the waterproofing system.

1.9 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. MANUFACTURER QUALIFICATIONS:

- 1. Manufacturer shall have 20 years of experience manufacturing SBS-modified bitumen roofing materials.

B. CONTRACTOR QUALIFICATIONS:

- 1. Contractor shall be authorized by the manufacturer to install specified materials prior to the bidding period through satisfactory project completion.
- 2. Applicators shall have completed projects of similar scope using the same materials as specified herein.
- 3. Contractor shall provide full time, on-site superintendent or foreman experienced with the specified waterproofing system through satisfactory project completion.
- 4. Applicators shall be skilled in the application methods for all materials.
- 5. Contractor shall maintain a daily record, on-site, documenting material installation and related project conditions.
- 6. Contractor shall maintain a copy of all submittal documents, on-site, available at all times for reference.

1.10 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Refer to each product data sheet or other published literature for specific requirements.

- B. Refer to product Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for storage and handling related hazards and take all necessary measures and precautions to comply with storage and handling requirements.
- C. Deliver materials and store them in their unopened, original packaging, bearing the manufacturer's name, related standards, and any other specification or reference accepted as standard.
- D. Protect and store materials in a dry, well-vented, and weatherproof location. Only materials to be used the same day shall be removed from this location.
- E. When materials are to be stored outdoors, store away from standing water, stacked on raised pallets or dunnage, at least 4 in (100 mm) or more above ground level. Carefully cover storage with "breathable" tarpaulins to protect materials from precipitation and to prevent exposure to condensation.
- F. Properly dispose of all product wrappers, pallets, cardboard tubes, scrap, waste, and debris. All damaged materials shall be removed from job site and replaced with new, suitable materials.

1.11 SITE CONDITIONS

A. SAFETY:

1. The contractor shall be responsible for complying with all project-related safety and environmental requirements.
2. Heat-welding shall include heating the specified membrane ply using propane roof torches or electric hot-air welding equipment. The contractor shall determine when and where conditions are appropriate to utilize heat-welding equipment. When conditions are determined by the contractor to be unsafe to proceed, equivalent SBS-modified bitumen materials and methods shall be utilized to accommodate requirements and conditions.
3. Refer to NRCA CERTA recommendations, local codes and building owner's requirements for hot work operations.
4. The contractor shall review project conditions and determine when and where conditions are appropriate to utilize the specified liquid-applied, or semi-solid roofing materials. When conditions are determined by the contractor to be unsafe or undesirable to proceed, measures shall be taken to prevent or eliminate the unsafe or undesirable exposures and conditions, or equivalent approved materials and methods shall be utilized to accommodate requirements and conditions.
5. The contractor shall review project conditions and determine when and where conditions are appropriate to utilize the specified hot asphalt-applied materials. When conditions are determined by the contractor to be unsafe or undesirable to proceed, measures shall be taken to prevent or eliminate the unsafe or undesirable exposures and conditions, or equivalent approved materials and methods shall be utilized to accommodate requirements and conditions. .
6. The contractor shall refer to product Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for health, safety, and environment related hazards, and take all necessary measures and precautions to comply with exposure requirements.

B. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS:

1. Monitor substrate temperature and material temperature, as well as all environmental conditions such as ambient temperature, moisture, sun, cloud cover, wind, humidity, and shade. Ensure conditions are satisfactory to begin work and ensure conditions remain satisfactory during the installation of specified materials. Materials and methods shall be adjusted as necessary to accommodate varying project conditions. Materials shall not be installed when conditions are unacceptable to achieve the specified results.
2. Precipitation and dew point: Monitor weather to ensure the project environment is dry before, and will remain dry, during the application of roofing materials. Ensure all roofing materials and substrates remain above the dew point temperature as required to prevent condensation and maintain dry conditions.
3. Mopping asphalt application: Primer, where used, shall be fully dry before applying hot asphalt. Take all necessary measures and monitor all conditions, to ensure the specified asphalt temperature is no less than 400°F (204°C) at the point of contact with the specified membrane as it is rolled into the hot asphalt.
4. Cold adhesive application: Primer, where used, shall be fully dry before proceeding. During cold weather, store the specified membrane adhesives, flashing cements and mastics in heated storage areas. Take all necessary measures and monitor application conditions, to ensure the adhesive and cement materials are no less than 70°F (21°C) at the point of contact with the membrane.
5. Self-adhesive membrane application: During cold weather, store the specified self-adhesive membrane and primer materials in heated storage areas to ensure materials remain no less than 70°F (21°C) during application. Ensure conditions allow primer to remain tacky, but not wet so that primer will transfer to finger when touched. Self-adhered primer should not fully dry and lose tack before applying the self-adhesive membrane. Ensure conditions remain satisfactory to achieve membrane adhesion as specified.
6. Heat-Welding Application: Take all necessary precautions and measures to monitor conditions to ensure all environmental conditions are safe to proceed with the use of torches and hot-air welding equipment. Combustibles, flammable liquids and solvent vapors that represent a hazard shall be eliminated and primers shall be fully dry before proceeding with heat-welding operations. Refer to NRCA CERTA recommendations.

1.12 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

A. FIRE CLASSIFICATION:

1. Vapor Retarder/Air Barrier included in system performance testing in accordance with UL 790, ASTM E108, FM 4450 or FM 4470.
 - a. Meets requirements of UL Class A or FM Class A.
2. Vapor Retarder/Air Barrier included in system performance testing in accordance with UL 1256, FM 4450 or FM 4470 to meet the specified requirements for interior flame spread and fuel contribution.
 - a. Meets requirements of UL 1256, or FM Class 1.

1.13 WARRANTY

- A. Vapor Retarder/Air Barrier shall be included in the specified roofing Manufacturer's Warranty. The Vapor Retarder/Air Barrier manufacturer shall provide the owner with the manufacturer's warranty for 20 years from the date the warranty is issued.
- B. The contractor shall guarantee the workmanship and shall provide the owner with the contractor's warranty covering workmanship for a period of 2 years from completion date.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MANUFACTURER

- A. PRODUCT QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM: Manufacturer shall be an ISO 9001 registered company. A 'Quality Compliance Certificate (QCC) for reporting/confirming the tested values of the SBS-Modified Bitumen Membrane Materials will be supplied upon request.

2.2 SBS-MODIFIED BITUMEN VAPOR RETARDER

- A. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements and location. Provide Soprema, Inc.

1. Vapor Retarder Air Barriers and Flashing products listed below or comparable product:

- B. VAPOR RETARDER, HEAT-WELDED, PARTIALLY ADHERED:

1. SBS-modified bitumen membrane ply with 1 in wide factory-applied, heat activated bitumen strips on the underside and a sanded top surface. Glass fiber reinforced. Meets or exceeds ASTM D6163, Type I, Grade S, per ASTM D5147 test methods:

- a. Thickness: 87 mils (2.2 mm)
- b. Width: 39.4 in (1 m)
- c. Length: 49.2 ft (15 m)
- d. Roll weight: 106 lb (48 kg)
- e. Net mass per unit area, lb/100 sq ft (g/sq m):

1) 66 lb (3200 g)

- C. VAPOR RETARDER, SELF-ADHERED:

1. SBS-modified bitumen self-adhered membrane with release film on the bottom surface and a tri-laminate woven polyethylene film top surface reinforcement.

- a. Thickness: 31.5 mils (0.80 mm)
- b. Width: 45 in (1.14 m)
- c. Length: 133 ft (40.8 m)
- d. Meets or exceeds ASTM D2178 "Standard Test Method for Air Permeance of Building Materials."

- e. Meets or exceeds ASTM E96 (Procedure B) “Standard Test method for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials.”
- f. Meets or exceeds UL 1256 for direct to steel deck applications in accordance with UL Construction No. 123.

D. VAPOR RETARDER, SELF-ADHERED, PARTIALLY ADHERED:

- 1. SBS-modified bitumen membrane with 1 in wide self-adhesive bitumen strips and release film on the bottom surface, and a sanded top surface. Non-woven polyester reinforcement. Meets or exceeds ASTM D6164, Type I, Grade S, per ASTM D5147 test methods:
 - a. Thickness: 118 mils (3.0 mm)
 - b. Width: 39.4 in (1 m)

E. VAPOR RETARDER. COLD ADHESIVE/ASPHALT APPLIED

- 1. SBS-modified bitumen membrane sanded on both top and bottom surfaces. Non-woven polyester reinforcement. Meets or exceeds ASTM D6164, Type I, Grade S, per ASTM D5147 test methods:
 - a. Thickness: 118 mils (3.0 mm)
 - b. Width: 39.4 in (1 m)
 - c. Length: 32.8 ft (10 m)
 - d. Roll weight: 84 lb (38.1 kg)
 - e. Net mass per unit area, lb/100 sq ft (g/sq m):
 - 1) 78 lb (3808 g)
 - f. Peak load @ 0°F (-18°C), lbf/in (kN/m).
 - 1) MD 115 lbf/in (20.1 kN/m), XMD 90 lbf/in (15.8 kN/m)
 - g. Elongation at peak load @ 0°F (-18°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - 1) MD 35%, XMD 40%
 - h. Peak load @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - 1) MD 85 lbf/in (14.9 kN/m), XMD 65 lbf/in (11.4 kN/m)
 - i. Elongation at peak load @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - 1) MD 55%, XMD 60%
 - j. Ultimate Elongation @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - 1) MD 65%, XMD 80%
 - k. Tear Strength @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf (N):

1) MD 125 lbf (556 N), XMD 85 lbf (378 N)

l. Low temperature flexibility, °F (°C):

1) MD/XMD: -15°F (-26°C)

m. Dimensional stability, %:

1) MD/XMD: Less than 0.5%

n. Compound stability, °F (°C):

1) MD/XMD: 240°F (116°C):

F. MECHANICALLY FASTENED BASE SHEET/ANCHOR SHEET:

1. SBS-modified bitumen coated, asphalt impregnated, non-woven polyester base sheet, mechanically fastened, approved for use with torch, asphalt or cold adhesive membrane applications.

a. Thickness: 48 mils (1.2 mm)

b. Width: 39 in (1 m)

c. Meets or exceeds physical property testing in accordance with ASTM D5147.

2.3 ACCESSORIES

A. Primers:

1. Zero VOC, self-adhesive membrane primer. Low VOC solvent-based primer for the preparation of roof membrane and flashing substrates for self-adhered SBS membrane and self-adhered SBS flashing applications.

B. Vapor Retarder Adhesives:

1. SBS-modified bitumen membrane adhesive for use with sanded base ply and granule-surfaced Cap Sheet membranes.

a. VOC Content: 250 g/L or less.

b. Meets or exceeds ASTM D3019

C. Mopping Asphalt

1. MOPPING ASPHALT pre-approved in writing by membrane manufacturer for use for applying the specified SBS-modified bitumen membrane.

a. Application Rate: Solid mopping, full coverage at 23-25 lb per square and as required for specified approvals.

b. Application Temperature: Apply asphalt at the published EVT and no less than 400°F (204°C) at the point of contact when applying the SBS-modified bitumen membrane into the asphalt.

- c. The Equiviscous Temperature (EVT), the finished blowing temperature (FBT) and the flash point (FP) shall be indicated on each container.
- d. Meets or exceeds ASTM D312, Type IV as listed in Table I.

D. Flashing Cement

1. SBS-modified bitumen membrane flashing cement for use with sanded base ply flashing and granule-surfaced Cap Sheet flashing.
 - a. VOC Content: 250 g/L or less.
 - b. Meets or exceeds ASTM D4586

E. General Purpose Roofing Cement And Mastic

1. SBS Mastic. Fiber-reinforced, roofing cement, packaged in 5 gallon pails. General purpose roofing cement for low-slope roofing used for sealing membrane T-joints and membrane edges along terminations, transitions and at roof penetrations.
 - a. VOC Content: 190 g/L or less.
 - b. Meets or exceeds ASTM D4586, Type I, Class II.

F. General Purpose Sealant

1. General purpose, paintable, gun-grade, elastomeric, polyether moisture curing sealant for sealing SBS membrane terminations, Kynar 500 PVDF, horizontal and vertical construction joints.
 - a. VOC Content: 20 g/L or less.
 - b. Meets or exceeds ASTM C920, Type S, Grade NS, Class 50.
 - c. Standard color, custom color.

G. Base Sheet/Anchor Sheet Fastners And Plates:

1. Twin-Loc Nail: Preassembled nail and metal stress plate.
2. Base Sheet Fastener 1.2 in: Anchor/Base sheet fastener and metal stress plate.
3. Base Sheet Fastener 1.7 in: Anchor/Base sheet fastener and metal stress plate.

H. Liquid-Applied Reinforced Flashing System:

1. Flashing, Catalyzed polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) Catalyzed polymethacrylate (PMA) resin with polyester reinforcing fleece fabric fully embedded into the resin to form fully-reinforced waterproofing membrane flashings. Not for use over SBS cap sheets adhered with solvent-based adhesive or flashing cement.
 - a. VOC Content: No VOC content.
 - b. Polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) polymethacrylate (PMA) liquid resin.
 - c. Reactive agent added to the PMMA liquid resin to induce curing.
 - d. Polyester reinforcement fabric.
 - e. Color: Flash color and finish to match Field.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examination includes visual observations, qualitative analysis, and quantitative testing measures as necessary to ensure conditions remain satisfactory throughout the project.
- B. The contractor shall examine all roofing substrates including, but not limited to: insulation materials, roof decks, walls, curbs, rooftop equipment, fixtures, and wood blocking.
- C. The applicator shall not begin installation until conditions have been properly examined and determined to be clean, dry and, otherwise satisfactory to receive specified roofing materials.
- D. During the application of specified materials, the applicator shall continue to examine all project conditions to ensure conditions remain satisfactory to complete the specified roofing system.

3.2 PREPARATION

- A. Before commencing work each day, the contractor shall prepare all roofing substrates to ensure conditions are satisfactory to proceed with the installation of specified roofing materials. Preparation of substrates includes, but is not limited to, substrate repairs, securement of substrates, eliminating all incompatible materials, and cleaning.
- B. Where conditions are found to be unsatisfactory, work shall not begin until conditions are made satisfactory to begin work. Commencing of work shall indicate contractor's acceptance of conditions.

3.3 PRIMER APPLICATION (GENERAL)

- A. Refer to manufacturer's detail drawings, product data sheets and published general requirements for application rates and specific installation instructions.
- B. Examine all substrates and conduct adhesion peel tests as necessary to ensure satisfactory adhesion is achieved.

3.4 PMMA PRIMER APPLICATION

- A. Examine all substrates, and conduct adhesion peel tests as necessary, to ensure satisfactory adhesion is achieved.
- B. Apply the appropriate specified primer to dry, compatible substrates as required to enhance adhesion of new specified materials.
- C. Apply primer using brush, roller, or sprayer at the rate published on the product data sheet.
- D. Asphalt Primer: Apply primer to dry compatible masonry, metal, wood and other required substrates before applying asphalt and heat-welded membrane plies. Primer is optional for solvent based solvent-based SBS adhesives and cements, refer to product data sheets.

- E. Self-Adhesive Membrane Primer: Apply to dry, compatible substrates as required to enhance adhesion of self-adhesive membrane plies. Ensure self-adhered membrane primer is tacky to-the-touch, but not wet. Primer should not transfer to the finger tips when touched.
- F. Project conditions vary throughout the day. Monitor changing conditions, monitor the drying time of primers, and monitor the adhesion of the membrane plies. Adjust primer and membrane application methods as necessary to achieve the desired results.

3.5 Heat Welding

- A. The Contractor is responsible for project safety. Where conditions are deemed unsafe to use open flames, manufacturer's alternate membrane application methods shall be used to install SBS modified bitumen membrane and flashings. Acceptable alternate installation methods include hot asphalt, cold adhesive-applied, self-adhered membranes and mechanically fastened plies. Hot-air welding equipment may be used in lieu of roof torches to seal membrane side and end laps where heat welding the laps is necessary. Refer to NRCA CERTA, local codes and building owner's requirements for hot work operations.
- B. Single or multi-nozzle, hand-held propane roof torches shall be used to install heat-welded plies. Multi-nozzle carts (dragon wagons) may also be utilized to install plies. Seven (7) nozzle carts are recommended for more uniform heat application in lieu of five (5) nozzle carts.

3.6 Membrane Adhesive Application:

- A. The ambient temperature shall be above 50°F (10°C), and the adhesive temperature shall be a minimum of 70°F (21°C) at the point of membrane application.
- B. To ensure the adhesive is applied at 70°F (21°C), during cold weather, drums and 5 gallon pails shall be stored in heated areas. Drums and 5 gallon pails exposed to cold temperature on the roof shall be provided with heaters when necessary to ensure the minimum application temperature is maintained.
- C. Priming substrates is optional when solvent-based membrane adhesives are used. Primer may be applied to reduce adhesive consumption rates for some absorptive substrates.
- D. Fully Adhered Adhesive Application:
 - 1. Adhesive may be applied using a 3/16 – 3/8 inch notched squeegee, brush or spray equipment.
 - 2. Apply adhesive to clean, dry and prepared compatible substrates as required to ensure adhesion.
 - 3. Apply a uniform application of membrane adhesive at the required application rate.
 - 4. The application rate is 2 to 3 gallons per square or more over absorptive substrates and over granule surfaces. The application rate is 1-1/2 to 2 gallons per square between plies. Refer to manufacturer's product data sheet, and adjust application rate based upon surface conditions.

3.7 MOPPING ASPHALT APPLICATION

- A. Mopping asphalt manufacturer and type shall be preapproved by the manufacturer.
- B. Refer to mopping asphalt supplier published values for Softening Point, Minimum Flash Point (FP), Finished Blowing Temperature (FBT) and Equiviscous Temperature (EVT).
- C. Refer to the Softening Point for maximum Roof Slope applications. The maximum recommended roof slope for asphalt built-up roofing felts is 3/4:12. Contact the manufacturer for special requirements necessary to prevent membrane slippage for roof slopes that exceed 3/4:12.
- D. To avoid risk of fire do not heat asphalt at or above the Flash Point temperature.
- E. The EVT is the temperature at which the mopping asphalt viscosity is 125 centistokes.
- F. Apply mopping asphalt within +/- 25°F (14°C) of the published EVT to obtain the nominal 23 to 25 pounds per square coverage rate.
- G. Refer to the EVT provided by the asphalt supplier. Typically, the Type III asphalt application temperature should be within 365 to 435°F (185 to 224°C) and Type IV asphalt application temperature should be within 400 to 475°F (204 to 246°C) at the point of application when installing roofing materials into the hot asphalt.
- H. For SBS modified bitumen vapor retarder applications; ASTM D312 Type IV asphalt is required.
- I. For SBS modified bitumen plies, the asphalt temperature shall not fall below 400°F (204°C) at the point of membrane contact when installing the SBS membrane into the hot asphalt.
- J. The contractor shall monitor asphalt application temperature, and shall record the temperature during application.

3.8 FLASHING CEMENT APPLICATION

- A. The ambient temperature shall be above 50°F (10°C), and the flashing cement temperature shall be a minimum of 70°F (21°C) at the point of membrane application.
- B. To ensure the flashing cement is applied at 70°F (21°C), during cold weather, pails shall be stored in heated areas. Pails exposed to cold temperature on the roof shall be provided with heaters when necessary to ensure the minimum application temperature is maintained.
- C. Priming substrates is optional when solvent-based membrane adhesives are used. Primer may be applied to reduce adhesive consumption rates for some absorptive substrates.
- D. Flashing Cement may be applied using ¼ inch notched trowel. Apply 2.0 – 2.5 gallons per square to each surface. Primer may be used to reduce consumption of solvent based flashing cement.

- E. Flashing Cement may be applied using ¼ inch notched trowel. Apply 2.0 – 2.5 gallons per square to each surface. Priming substrates is not required when using Flashing Cement.
- F. Application rates vary based on substrate porosity and roughness.

3.9 SBS MASTIC AND GENERAL PURPOSE ROOFING CEMENT APPLICATION

- A. Apply general purpose SBS mastic and roofing cement to seal drain leads, metal flanges, seal along membrane edge at terminations, and where specified and required in detail drawings.
- B. Do not use general purpose SBS mastics and roofing cement where flashing cement applications are required. Do not use SBS mastics and roofing cement beneath SBS-modified bitumen membrane and flashing plies.
- C. Apply general purpose SBS mastic and elastic roofing cement using caulk gun, or notched trowel at 2.0 – 2.5 gallons per square on each surface. Application rates vary based on substrate porosity and roughness. Tool-in as necessary to seal laps

3.10 MECHANICALLY FASTENED ANCHOR/BASE SHEET APPLICATION

- A. Follow material product data sheets and published general requirements for installation instructions.
- B. Ensure environmental conditions are satisfactory, and will remain satisfactory, during the application.
- C. Unroll the sheet onto the roof surface and allow time to relax prior to installing the fasteners.
- D. Starting at the low point of the roof, lay out the membrane to ensure the plies are installed perpendicular to the roof slope, shingled to prevent back-water laps.
- E. Cut sheet to working lengths and widths as required, conforming to rooftop conditions.
- F. Align sheet at side-laps to produce a consistent overlap required for wind uplift resistance approvals.
- G. As uniform tension is being applied, fasten the sheet beginning at the center of the sheet and work towards the end-laps, removing all wrinkles and buckles as fastening progresses.
- H. Install specified fasteners along the center line of side-laps, and intermediate rows staggered between side-laps, and fasten all end-laps.
- I. Fasten sheet as required for specified wind uplift resistance. Install additional fasteners in roof perimeter and corners as specified.

3.11 COLD ADHESIVE-APPLIED VAPOR RETARDER APPLICATION

- A. Follow material product data sheets and published general requirements for installation instructions.

- B. Ensure environmental conditions are satisfactory, and will remain satisfactory, during the application of the membrane adhesive and membrane plies.
- C. Unroll membrane onto the roof surface and allow the membrane to relax prior to installing the membrane.
- D. Re-roll the membrane in order for the plies to be rolled into the adhesive while ensuring the specified side and end-laps are maintained
- E. Starting at the low point of the roof, lay out the membrane to ensure the plies are installed perpendicular to the roof slope, shingled to prevent back-water laps.
- F. Cut rolls to working lengths and widths to conform to roof conditions, and lay out to always work to a selvage edge.
- G. Ensure all substrates are prepared as necessary, and all substrates are acceptable to receive the specified adhesive and membrane.
- H. Install the specified membrane adhesive ahead of the membrane application. Do not allow the adhesive to skin-over before the membrane is applied into the adhesive. The membrane will not adhere where adhesive has skinned over.
- I. Where laps are adhered using membrane adhesive, apply sufficient adhesive coverage to ensure 1/8 to 1/4 in bleed-out is present at all laps.
- J. Once set in place, ensure specified side-laps and end-laps are maintained.
- K. At end-laps, cut a 45 degree dog-ear away from the selvage edge for all T-joints.
- L. For low-slope areas where the roof slope falls below 1/4 in per foot, and where otherwise specified, leave all membrane side and end-laps dry in order to hot-air weld or torch all laps watertight. Embed granules, where present, when heat welding sheets.
- M. Use a follow tool, weighted roller or broom the leading edge of the membrane to the substrate, working forward and outward as necessary to remove wrinkles. Avoid walking over the membrane during application.
- N. Each day, physically inspect all side and end-laps, and ensure the membrane is sealed watertight. Where necessary, use a torch or hot-air welder and a clean trowel to ensure all laps are fully sealed.
- O. Inspect the installation each day to ensure the plies are adhered. Repair all voids, wrinkles, open laps and all other deficiencies.

3.12 LIQUID-APPLIED, PMMA MEMBRANE AND FLASHING SYSTEM APPLICATION

- A. Refer to manufacturer's details drawings, product data sheets and published general requirements for application rates and specific installation instructions.

- B. Pre-cut polyester reinforcing fleece to conform to roof terminations, transitions and penetrations being flashed. Ensure a minimum 2 in overlap of fleece at side and end-laps. Ensure the completed liquid-applied flashing membrane is fully reinforced.
- C. Apply the base coat of catalyzed resin onto the substrate using a brush or roller, working the material into the surface for complete coverage and full adhesion.
- D. Immediately apply the fleece reinforcing into the wet base coat of resin. Using a brush or roller, work the fleece reinforcing fabric into the wet resin while applying the second coat of catalyzed resin to completely encapsulate the fleece.
- E. Refer to reinforced, polymethyl-methacrylate (PMMA) specification section and application instructions, details drawings, product data sheets and published general requirements for installation instructions.

3.13 CLEAN-UP

- A. Clean-up and properly dispose of waste and debris resulting from these operations each day as required to prevent damages and disruptions to operations.

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SECTION 07 27 26 - FLUID-APPLIED MEMBRANE AIR BARRIERS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Vapor-retarding, fluid-applied air barriers.

1.2 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

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

1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

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

- B. Shop Drawings: For air-barrier assemblies.

1. Include details for substrate joints and cracks, counterflashing strips, penetrations, inside and outside corners, terminations, and tie-ins with adjoining construction.

1.4 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Product certificates.

- B. Product test reports.

- C. Field quality-control reports.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Installer Qualifications: An entity that employs installers and supervisors who are trained and approved by manufacturer.

- B. Mockups: Build mockups to set quality standards for materials and execution.

1. Build integrated mockups of exterior wall assembly as directed by the architect incorporating backup wall construction, external cladding, window, storefront, door frame and sill, insulation, ties and other penetrations, and flashing to demonstrate surface preparation, crack and joint treatment, application of air barriers, and sealing of gaps, terminations, and penetrations of air-barrier assembly.

- a. Coordinate construction of mockups to permit inspection and testing of air barrier before external insulation and cladding are installed.
- b. Include junction with building corner condition and foundation wall intersection.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Air-Barrier Performance: Air-barrier assembly and seals with adjacent construction shall be capable of performing as a continuous air barrier and as a liquid-water drainage plane flashed to discharge to the exterior incidental condensation or water penetration. Air-barrier assemblies shall be capable of accommodating substrate movement and of sealing substrate expansion and control joints, construction material changes, penetrations, and transitions at perimeter conditions without deterioration and air leakage exceeding specified limits.
- B. Air-Barrier Assembly Air Leakage: Maximum 0.04 cfm/sq. ft. of surface area at 1.57 lbf/sq. ft. when tested according to ASTM E2357.

2.2 MEDIUM-BUILD AIR BARRIERS, VAPOR RETARDING

- A. Medium-Build, Vapor-Retarding Air Barrier: Synthetic polymer membrane with an installed dry film thickness, according to manufacturer's written instructions, of 17 to 30 mils or thicker over smooth, void-free substrates.
 1. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide Soprema, Sopraseal LM 203 or comparable product by one of the following:
 - a. BASF Corporation
 - b. Prosoco, Inc.
 - c. TK Products
 2. Physical and Performance Properties:
 - a. Air Permeance: Maximum 0.004 cfm/sq. ft. of surface area at 1.57-lbf/sq. ft. pressure difference; ASTM E2178.
 - b. Vapor Permeance: Maximum 0.1 perm ASTM E96/E96M, Desiccant Method.
 - c. Ultimate Elongation: Minimum 350 percent; ASTM D412, Die C.
 - d. Adhesion to Substrate: Minimum 16 lbf/sq. in. tested according to ASTM D4541.
 - e. Fire Propagation Characteristics: Passes NFPA 285 testing as part of an approved assembly.
 - f. UV Resistance: Can be exposed to sunlight for 90 days according to manufacturer's written instructions.
 - g. written instructions.

2.3 ACCESSORY MATERIALS

- A. Requirement: Provide primers, transition strips, termination strips, joint reinforcing fabric and strips, joint sealants, counterflashing strips, flashing sheets and metal termination bars, termination mastic, substrate patching materials, adhesives, tapes, foam sealants, lap sealants, and other accessory materials that are recommended in writing by air-barrier manufacturer to produce a complete air-barrier assembly and that are compatible with primary air-barrier material and adjacent construction to which they may seal.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 SURFACE PREPARATION

- A. Clean, prepare, treat, fill, and seal substrate and joints and cracks in substrate according to manufacturer's written instructions and details. Provide clean, dust-free, and dry substrate for air-barrier application.
- B. Mask off adjoining surfaces not covered by air barrier to prevent spillage and overspray affecting other construction.
- C. Remove fins, ridges, mortar, and other projections and fill honeycomb, aggregate pockets, holes, and other voids in concrete with substrate-patching material.
- D. Remove excess mortar from masonry ties, shelf angles, and other obstructions.
- E. At changes in substrate plane, apply sealant or termination mastic beads at sharp corners and edges to form a smooth transition from one plane to another.
- F. Bridge isolation joints, expansion joints and discontinuous wall-to-wall with air-barrier accessory material that accommodates joint movement according to manufacturer's written instructions and details.

3.2 INSTALLATION

- A. Install materials according to air-barrier manufacturer's written instructions and details to form a seal with adjacent construction and ensure continuity of air and water barrier.
 - 1. Coordinate the installation of air barrier with installation of roofing membrane and base flashing to ensure continuity of air barrier with roofing membrane.
 - 2. Install transition strip on roofing membrane or base flashing so that a minimum of 3 inches of coverage is achieved over each substrate.
 - 3. Unless manufacturer recommends in writing against priming, apply primer to substrates at required rate and allow it to dry.
 - 4. Apply primer to substrates at required rate and allow it to dry. Limit priming to areas that will be covered by air-barrier material on same day. Reprime areas exposed for more than 24 hours.

- B. Connect and seal exterior wall air-barrier material continuously to roofing-membrane air barrier, concrete below-grade structures, floor-to-floor construction, exterior glazing and window systems, glazed curtain-wall systems, storefront systems, exterior louvers, exterior door framing, and other construction used in exterior wall openings, using accessory materials.
- C. Wall Openings: Prime concealed, perimeter frame surfaces of windows, curtain walls, storefronts, and doors. Apply transition strip so that a minimum of 3 inches of coverage is achieved over each substrate. Maintain 3 inches of full contact over firm bearing to perimeter frames, with not less than 1 inch of full contact.
- D. Repair punctures, voids, and deficient lapped seams in strips and transition strips. Slit and flatten fishmouths and blisters. Patch with transition strips extending 6 inches beyond repaired areas in strip direction.
- E. Medium-Build Air Barriers: Apply continuous unbroken air-barrier material to substrates according to the following thickness. Apply an increased thickness of air-barrier material in full contact around protrusions such as masonry ties.
 - 1. Vapor-Retarding, Medium-Build Air Barrier: Total dry film thickness as recommended in writing by manufacturer to comply with performance requirements applied in one or more equal coat. Apply additional material as needed to achieve void- and pinhole-free surface.
- F. Do not cover air barrier until it has been tested and inspected by testing agency.
- G. Correct deficiencies in or remove air barrier that does not comply with requirements; repair substrates and reapply air-barrier components.

3.3 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing Agency: Owner will engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
- B. Tests: As determined by testing agency from among the following tests:
 - 1. Air-barrier dry film thickness.
 - 2. Air-Leakage-Location Testing: Air-barrier assemblies will be tested for evidence of air leakage according to ASTM E1186, chamber pressurization or depressurization with smoke tracers.
 - 3. Air-Leakage-Volume Testing: Air-barrier assemblies will be tested for air-leakage rate according to ASTM E783.
 - 4. Adhesion Testing: Air-barrier assemblies will be tested for required adhesion to substrate according to ASTM D4541 for each 600 sq. ft. of installed air barrier or part thereof.
- C. Air barriers will be considered defective if they do not pass tests and inspections.
 - 1. Apply additional air-barrier material, according to manufacturer's written instructions, where inspection results indicate insufficient thickness.
 - 2. Remove and replace deficient air-barrier components for retesting as specified above.
- D. Repair damage to air barriers caused by testing; follow manufacturer's written instructions.

- E. Prepare test and inspection reports.

3.4 CLEANING AND PROTECTION

- A. Protect air-barrier system from damage during application and remainder of construction period, according to manufacturer's written instructions.
- B. Remove masking materials after installation.

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SECTION 07 52 16

STYRENE-BUTADIENE-STYRENE (SBS) MODIFIED BITUMINOUS MEMBRANE ROOFING

PART 1 GENERAL

1.01 SUMMARY

- A. Work shall include, but is not limited to, the following:
1. Preparation of concrete roof deck, and all flashing substrates.
 2. SBS-modified bitumen base ply(s) cold adhesive-applied.
 3. SBS-modified bitumen cap sheet cold adhesive-applied.
 4. SBS-modified bitumen membrane flashings.
 5. Liquid-applied, reinforced flashings.
 6. Refer to related Sections for Insulation, Coverboard and Roof Edge Systems
 7. All related materials and labor required to complete specified roofing necessary to receive specified manufacturer's warranty.
- B. RELATED REQUIREMENTS
1. Section 01 00 00 – General Requirements
 2. Section 01 10 00 – Summary of Work

1.02 DEFINITIONS

- A. ASTM D 1079-Definitions of Term Relating to Roofing and Waterproofing.
- B. The National Roofing Contractors Association (NRCA) Roofing and Waterproofing Manual, Fifth Edition Glossary.

1.03 REFERENCES

- A. AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS - Reference Document ASCE 7, Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures.
- B. AMERICAN STANDARD OF TESTING METHODS (ASTM):
1. ASTM C 836 - Standard Specification for High Solids Content, Cold Liquid-Applied Elastomeric Waterproofing Membrane for Use with Separate Wearing Course.
 2. ASTM C 920 - Standard Specification for Elastomeric Joint Sealants
 3. ASTM D 41 - Standard Specification for Asphalt Primer Used in Roofing, Damp proofing, and Waterproofing.
 4. ASTM D 312- Standard Specification for Asphalt Used in Roofing.
 5. ASTM D 1863 – Standard Specification for Mineral Aggregate Used on Built-Up Roofs.

6. ASTM D 1970 - Standard Specification for Self-Adhering Polymer Modified Bituminous Sheet Materials Used as Steep Roofing Underlayment for Ice Dam Protection.
7. ASTM D 2178 - Standard Specification for Asphalt Glass Felt Used in Roofing and Waterproofing.
8. ASTM D 3019 - Standard Specification for Lap Cement Used with Asphalt Roll Roofing, Non-Fibered, Asbestos-Fibered, and Non-Asbestos-Fibered.
9. ASTM D 3746 - Standard Test Method for Impact Resistance of Bituminous Roofing System.
10. ASTM D 4586 - Standard Specification for Asphalt Roof Cement, Asbestos-Free.
11. ASTM D 4601 - Standard Specification for Asphalt-Coated Glass Fiber Base Sheet Used in Roofing.
12. ASTM D 5147 - Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Modified Bituminous Sheet Material.
13. ASTM D 5849 - Standard Test Method for Evaluating Resistance of Modified Bituminous Roofing Membrane to Cyclic Fatigue (Joint Displacement)
14. ASTM D 6162 - Standard Specification for Styrene Butadiene Styrene (SBS) Modified Bituminous Sheet Materials Using a Combination of Polyester and Glass Fiber Reinforcements.
15. ASTM D 6163 - Standard Specification for Styrene Butadiene Styrene (SBS) Modified Bituminous Sheet Materials Using Glass Fiber Reinforcements.
16. ASTM D 6164 - Standard Specification for Styrene Butadiene Styrene (SBS) Modified Bituminous Sheet Materials Using Polyester Reinforcements.
17. ASTM D 6298 - Standard Specification for Fiberglass Reinforced Styrene-Butadiene-Styrene (SBS) Modified Bituminous Sheets with a Factory Applied Metal Surface.
18. ASTM D 7379 - Standard Test Methods for Strength of Modified Bitumen Sheet Material Laps Using Cold Process Adhesive.
19. ASTM E 108 - Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Roof Coverings.
20. ASTM E 1980 - Standard Practice for Calculating Solar Reflectance Index of Horizontal and Low-Sloped Opaque Surfaces.

C. AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI):

1. ANSI/SPRI/FM 4435/ES-1 Wind Design Standard for Edge System Used with Low Slope Roofing System.
2. ANSI/SPRI FX-1, Standard Field Test Procedure for Determining the Withdrawal Resistance of Roofing Fasteners.
3. ANSI/SPRI IA-1, Standard Field Test Procedure for Determining the Mechanical Uplift Resistance of Insulation Adhesives over Various Substrates.
4. ANSI/FM 4474- American National Standard for Evaluating the Simulated Wind Resistance of Roof Assemblies Using Static Positive and/or Negative Differential Pressures.

D. COOL ROOF RATING COUNCIL (CRRC)

E. EPA ENERGY STAR

F. FACTORY MUTUAL (FM):

1. FM 4450 - Approval Standard - Class I Insulated Steel Roof Decks.
2. FM 4470 - Approval Standard - Class I Roof Covers.

G. NATIONAL ROOFING CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION (NRCA).

1. UL 790 Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Roof Coverings.
2. UL 1256 – Fire Test of Roof Deck Constructions.

1.04 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data Sheets: Submit manufacturer's product data sheets, installation instructions and/or general requirements for each component.
- B. Safety Data Sheets: Submit manufacturer's Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for each component.
- C. Sample warranty from the manufacturer and contractor.
- D. Provide roof plan and representative detail drawings.

1.05 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit a letter from the roofing manufacturer indicating the contractor is an authorized applicator.

1.06 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Warranty: Provide manufacturer's and contractor's warranties upon project completion.

1.07 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. MANUFACTURER QUALIFICATIONS:

1. Manufacturer shall have 20 years of manufacturing experience.
2. Manufacturer shall have trained technical service representatives employed by the manufacturer, independent of sales visit the site at the beginning of the work and at least monthly.
3. Manufacturer shall provide site visit reports within seven days of the site visit.

B. CONTRACTOR QUALIFICATIONS:

1. Contractor shall be authorized by the manufacturer to install specified materials prior to the bidding period through satisfactory project completion.
2. Applicators shall have completed projects of similar scope using same or similar materials specified.
3. Contractor shall provide full time, on-site superintendent or foreman experienced with the specified roofing from beginning through satisfactory project completion.
4. Applicators shall be skilled in the application methods for all materials.

5. Contractor shall maintain a daily record, on-site, documenting material installation and related project conditions.
6. Contractor shall maintain a copy of all submittal documents, on-site, available at all times for reference.

1.08 DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING

- A. Refer to each product data sheet or other published literature for specific requirements.
- B. Deliver materials and store them in their unopened, original packaging, bearing the manufacturer's name, related standards, and any other specification or reference accepted as standard.
- C. Protect and store materials in a dry, well-vented, and weatherproof location. Only materials to be used the same day shall be removed from this location. During cold weather, store materials in a heated location, removed only as needed for immediate use.
- D. When materials are to be stored outdoors, store away from standing water, stacked on raised pallets or dunnage, at least 4 in or more above ground level. Carefully cover storage with "breathable" tarpaulins to protect materials from precipitation and to prevent exposure to condensation.
- E. Carefully store roof membrane materials delivered in rolls on-end with selvage edges up. Store and protect roll storage to prevent damage.
- F. Properly dispose of all product wrappers, pallets, cardboard tubes, scrap, waste, and debris. All damaged materials shall be removed from job site and replaced with new, suitable materials.

1.09 SITE CONDITIONS

- A. SAFETY:
 1. The contractor shall be responsible for complying with all project-related safety and environmental requirements.
 2. Heat-welding shall include heating the specified membrane ply using propane roof torches or electric hot-air welding equipment. The contractor shall determine when and where conditions are appropriate to utilize heat-welding equipment. When conditions are determined by the contractor to be unsafe to proceed, equivalent SBS-modified bitumen materials and methods shall be utilized to accommodate requirements and conditions.
 3. Refer to NRCA CERTA recommendations, local codes and building owner's requirements for hot work operations.
 4. The contractor shall review project conditions and determine when and where conditions are appropriate to utilize the specified liquid-applied, or semi-solid roofing materials. When conditions are determined by the contractor to be unsafe or undesirable to proceed, measures shall be taken to prevent or eliminate the unsafe or undesirable exposures and conditions, or equivalent approved

materials and methods shall be utilized to accommodate requirements and conditions.

5. The contractor shall review project conditions and determine when and where conditions are appropriate to utilize the specified hot asphalt-applied materials. When conditions are determined by the contractor to be unsafe or undesirable to proceed, measures shall be taken to prevent or eliminate the unsafe or undesirable exposures and conditions, or equivalent approved materials and methods shall be utilized to accommodate requirements and conditions. .
6. The contractor shall refer to product Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for health, safety, and environment related hazards, and take all necessary measures and precautions to comply with exposure requirements.

B. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS:

1. Monitor substrate temperature and material temperature, as well as all environmental conditions such as ambient temperature, moisture, sun, cloud cover, wind, humidity, and shade. Ensure conditions are satisfactory to begin work and ensure conditions remain satisfactory during the installation of specified materials. Materials and methods shall be adjusted as necessary to accommodate varying project conditions. Materials shall not be installed when conditions are unacceptable to achieve the specified results.
2. Precipitation and dew point: Monitor weather to ensure the project environment is dry before, and will remain dry, during the application of roofing materials. Ensure all roofing materials and substrates remain above the dew point temperature as required to prevent condensation and maintain dry conditions.
3. Cold adhesive application: Primer, where used, shall be fully dry before proceeding. During cold weather, store the specified membrane adhesives, flashing cements and mastics in heated storage areas. Take all necessary measures and monitor application conditions, to ensure the adhesive and cement materials are no less than 70°F (21°C) at the point of contact with the membrane.
4. Heat-Welding Application: Take all necessary precautions and measures to monitor conditions to ensure all environmental conditions are safe to use roof torches and hot-air welding equipment. Combustibles, flammable liquids and solvent vapors that represent a hazard shall be eliminated. Flammable primers and cleaners shall be fully dry before proceeding with heat-welding operations. Prevent or protect wood, paper, plastics and other such combustible materials from direct exposure to open flames from roof torches. Refer to NRCA CERTA recommendations.

1.10 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

A. WIND UPLIFT RESISTANCE:

1. Performance testing shall be in accordance with ANSI/FM 4474, FM 4450, FM 4470, UL 580 or UL 1897.

- a. Roof System Design Pressures: Calculated in accordance with ASCE 7, or applicable standard, for the specified roof system attachment requirements.
- B. FIRE CLASSIFICATION:
1. Performance testing shall be in accordance with UL 790, ASTM E108, FM 4450 or FM 4470.
 - a. Meets requirements of UL Class A or FM Class A.
 2. Performance testing shall be in accordance with UL 1256, FM 4450 or FM 4470 to meet the specified requirements for interior flame spread and fuel contribution.
 - a. Meets requirements of UL 1256, or FM Class 1.
- C. ROOF SLOPE:
1. Finished roof slope for SBS modified bitumen surfaces shall be ¼ inch per foot (2 percent) minimum for roof drainage.
- D. IMPACT RESISTANCE:
1. Performance testing for impact resistance shall be in accordance with FM 4450, FM 4470, ASTM D3746 or CGSB 37-GP 56M to meet the specified impact resistance requirements.
 - a. Meets requirements for FM-SH (Severe Hail), ASTM D3746, or CGSB 37-GP 56M.
- E. CYCLIC FATIGUE:
1. The roof system shall pass ASTM D5849 Standard Test Method for Evaluating Resistance of Modified Bituminous Roofing Membrane to Cyclic Fatigue (Joint Displacement). Passing results shall show no signs of cracking, splitting or tearing over the joint.
 - a. Roof system shall pass Test Condition 5, tested at -4°F (-20°C) in accordance with ASTM D5849.

1.11 WARRANTY

- A. Manufacturer's No Dollar Limit (NDL) Warranty. The manufacturer shall provide the owner with the manufacturer's warranty providing labor and materials for 20 years from the date the warranty is issued.
- B. The contractor shall guarantee the workmanship and shall provide the owner with the contractor's warranty covering workmanship for a period of 2 years from completion date.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.01 MANUFACTURER

- A. MANUFACTURER: All SBS modified bitumen membrane and flashing sheets shall be manufactured by a single supplier with 20 years or more manufacturing history in the US.
 - 1. Comply with the Manufacturer's requirements as necessary to provide the specified warranty.
- B. Basis of Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide Soprema, Inc. Waterproofing and Surfacing of products listed below or compatible.

2.02 ROOFING SYSTEM

- A. ROOFING SYSTEM BASIS OF DESIGN: SOPREMA

2.03 SBS-MODIFIED BITUMEN MEMBRANES

A. BASE PLY:

1. BASE PLY, COLD ADHESIVE:

- a. SBS-modified bitumen membrane sanded on both top and bottom surfaces. Non-woven polyester reinforcement. Meets or exceeds ASTM D6164, Type I, Grade S, per ASTM D5147 test methods:
 - i. Thickness: 97 mils (2.4 mm)
 - ii. Width: 39.4 in (1 m)
 - iii. Length: 49.2 ft (15 m)
 - iv. Roll weight: 92 lb (41.7 kg)
 - v. Net mass per unit area, lb/100 sq ft (g/sq m):
 - a) 57 lb (2782 g)
 - vi. Peak load @ 0°F (-18°C), lbf/in (kN/m).
 - a) MD 110 lbf/in (19.3 kN/m), XMD 85 lbf/in (14.9 kN/m)
 - vii. Elongation at peak load @ 0°F (-18°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - a) MD 35%, XMD 40%
 - viii. Peak load @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - a) MD 85 lbf/in (14.9 kN/m), XMD 65 lbf/in (11.4 kN/m)
 - ix. Elongation at peak load @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf/in (kN/m):

- a) MD 55%, XMD 60%
- x. Ultimate Elongation @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - a) MD 60%, XMD 65%
- xi. Tear Strength @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf (N):
 - a) MD 125 lbf (556 N), XMD 85 lbf (378 N)
- xii. Low temperature flexibility, °F (°C):
 - a) MD/XMD: -15°F (-26°C)
- xiii. Dimensional stability, %:
 - a) MD/XMD: Less than 0.5%
- xiv. Compound stability, °F (°C):
 - a) MD/XMD: 240°F (116°C):

B. FLASHING BASE PLY

1. FLASHING BASE PLY, COLD ADHESIVE:

- a. SBS-modified bitumen membrane sanded on both top and bottom surfaces. Non-woven polyester reinforcement. Meets or exceeds ASTM D6164, Type I, Grade S, per ASTM D5147 test methods:
 - i. Thickness: 97 mils (2.4 mm)
 - ii. Width: 39.4 in (1 m)
 - iii. Length: 49.2 ft (15 m)
 - iv. Roll weight: 92 lb (41.7 kg)
 - v. Net mass per unit area, lb/100 sq ft (g/sq m):
 - a) 57 lb (2782 g)
 - vi. Peak load @ 0°F (-18°C), lbf/in (kN/m).
 - a) MD 110 lbf/in (19.3 kN/m), XMD 85 lbf/in (14.9 kN/m)
 - vii. Elongation at peak load @ 0°F (-18°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - a) MD 35%, XMD 40%
 - viii. Peak load @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf/in (kN/m):

- a) MD 85 lbf/in (14.9 kN/m), XMD 65 lbf/in (11.4 kN/m)

- ix. Elongation at peak load @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - a) MD 55%, XMD 60%

- x. Ultimate Elongation @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - a) MD 60%, XMD 65%

- xi. Tear Strength @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf (N):
 - a) MD 125 lbf (556 N), XMD 85 lbf (378 N)

- xii. Low temperature flexibility, °F (°C):
 - a) MD/XMD: -15°F (-26°C)

- xiii. Dimensional stability, %:
 - a) MD/XMD: Less than 0.5%

- xiv. Compound stability, °F (°C):
 - a) MD/XMD: 240°F (116°C):

C. CAP SHEET:

1. CAP SHEET, COLD ADHESIVE APPLIED:

- a. SBS-modified bitumen membrane Cap Sheet with a sanded bottom surface and mineral granule top surface. Non-woven polyester reinforced. UL Class A for specified roof slope requirements. Meets or exceeds ASTM D6164, Type I, Grade G
 - i. Thickness: 157 mils (4.0 mm)
 - ii. Width: 39.4 in (1 m)
 - iii. Length: 32.8 ft (10 m)
 - iv. Roll weight: 117 lb (53.1 kg)
 - v. Net mass per unit area, lb/100 sq ft (g/sq m):
 - a) 109 lb (5322 g)
 - vi. Peak load @ 0°F (-18°C), lbf/in (kN/m).
 - a) MD 115 lbf/in (20.1 kN/m), XMD 90 lbf/in (15.8 kN/m)
 - vii. Elongation at peak load @ 0°F (-18°C), lbf/in (kN/m):

- a) MD 35%, XMD 40%
- viii. Peak load @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - a) MD 85 lbf/in (14.9 kN/m), XMD 65 lbf/in (11.4 kN/m)
- ix. Elongation at peak load @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - a) MD 55%, XMD 60%
- x. Ultimate Elongation @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - a) MD 65%, XMD 80%
- xi. Tear Strength @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf (N):
 - a) MD 125 lbf (556 N), XMD 85 lbf (378 N)
- xii. Low temperature flexibility, °F (°C):
 - a) MD/XMD: -15°F (-26°C)
- xiii. Dimensional stability, %:
 - a) MD/XMD: Less than 0.5%
- xiv. Compound stability, °F (°C):
 - a) MD/XMD: 240°F (116°C)
- xv. Granule Surfacing:
 - a) White mineral granules.

D. FLASHING CAP SHEET

1. FLASHING CAP SHEET, COLD ADHESIVE APPLIED:

- a. SBS-modified bitumen membrane Cap Sheet with a sanded bottom surface and mineral granule top surface. Non-woven polyester reinforced. UL Class A for specified roof slope requirements. Meets or exceeds ASTM D6164, Type I, Grade G
 - i. Thickness: 157 mils (4.0 mm)
 - ii. Width: 39.4 in (1 m)
 - iii. Length: 32.8 ft (10 m)
 - iv. Roll weight: 117 lb (53.1 kg)
 - v. Net mass per unit area, lb/100 sq ft (g/sq m):

- a) 109 lb (5322 g)
- vi. Peak load @ 0°F (-18°C), lbf/in (kN/m).
 - a) MD 115 lbf/in (20.1 kN/m), XMD 90 lbf/in (15.8 kN/m)
- vii. Elongation at peak load @ 0°F (-18°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - a) MD 35%, XMD 40%
- viii. Peak load @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - a) MD 85 lbf/in (14.9 kN/m), XMD 65 lbf/in (11.4 kN/m)
- ix. Elongation at peak load @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - a) MD 55%, XMD 60%
- x. Ultimate Elongation @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - a) MD 65%, XMD 80%
- xi. Tear Strength @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf (N):
 - a) MD 125 lbf (556 N), XMD 85 lbf (378 N)
- xii. Low temperature flexibility, °F (°C):
 - a) MD/XMD: -15°F (-26°C)
- xiii. Dimensional stability, %:
 - a) MD/XMD: Less than 0.5%
- xiv. Compound stability, °F (°C):
 - a) MD/XMD: 240°F (116°C)
- xv. Granule Surfacing:
 - a) White mineral granules.

2.04 ACCESSORIES

A. PRIMERS:

1. Primer: Polymer emulsion primer, meeting low VOC requirements for the preparation of membrane substrates for hot asphalt, torch and SOPREMA COLPLY adhesive and flashing cement applications.

B. MEMBRANE ADHESIVES:

1. Adhesive: SBS-modified bitumen membrane adhesive for use with sanded base ply and granule-surfaced Cap Sheet membranes.
 - a. VOC Content: 250 g/L or less.
 - b. Meets or exceeds ASTM D3019
2. Adhesive: Premium, non-toxic, low odor, solvent-free, polymeric membrane adhesive for use with all SBS-modified bitumen sanded base ply and all Cap Sheet membrane applications.
 - a. VOC Content: 32 g/L or less VOC Content.
 - b. Meets or exceeds ASTM D7379

C. FLASHING CEMENT

1. Flashing Cement: SBS-modified bitumen membrane flashing cement for use with sanded base ply flashing and granule-surfaced Cap Sheet flashing.
 - a. VOC Content: 250 g/L or less.
 - b. Meets or exceeds ASTM D4586
2. Flashing Cement: Premium non-toxic, low-odor, solvent-free, polymeric membrane flashing cement for use with sanded base ply and all sanded Cap Sheet flashing applications.
 - a. VOC Content: 32 g/L or less VOC Content.

D. GENERAL PURPOSE ROOFING CEMENT AND MASTIC

1. SBS Mastic. Fiber-reinforced, roofing cement, packaged in 5 gallon pails. General purpose roofing cement for low-slope roofing used for sealing membrane T-joints and membrane edges along terminations, transitions and at roof penetrations.
 - a. VOC Content: 190 g/L or less.
 - b. Meets or exceeds ASTM D4586, Type I, Class II.
2. SBS Mastic. Fiber-reinforced, roofing cement, packaged in 10.4 oz caulk tubes. General purpose roofing cement for low-slope roofing used for sealing membrane T-joints and membrane edges along terminations, transitions and at roof penetrations.
 - a. VOC Content: 190 g/L or less.
 - b. Meets or exceeds ASTM D4586, Type I, Class II.

E. GENERAL PURPOSE SEALANT

1. General purpose, paintable, gun-grade, elastomeric, polyether moisture curing sealant for sealing SBS membrane terminations, Kynar 500 PVDF, horizontal and vertical construction joints.
 - a. VOC Content: 20 g/L or less.
 - b. Meets or exceeds ASTM C920, Type S, Grade NS, Class 50.
 - c. Standard color.

F. LIQUID-APPLIED REINFORCED FLASHING SYSTEM:

1. Flash, Catalyzed polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) resin with polyester reinforcing fleece fabric fully embedded into the resin to form fully-reinforced waterproofing membrane flashings. Not for use over SBS cap sheets adhered with solvent-based adhesive or flashing cement.
 - a. VOC Content: No VOC content.
 - b. FLASH: Polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) liquid resin.
 - c. Catalyst Powder: Reactive agent added to the PMMA liquid resin to induce curing.
 - d. Fleece: Polyester reinforcement fabric.
 - e. Color: Flash color and finish to match Field.

G. MINERAL GRANULES:

1. Granules: No. 11, mineral coated colored granules, color to match cap sheet, supplied by membrane cap sheet manufacturer.

H. EXPANSION JOINT:

1. Low-profile, polyester knit-reinforced, SBS-modified bitumen expansion joint membrane. Top surface consists of an aluminum-clad bond-breaker, with plastic burn-off film on the bottom surface for torch or hot air welding.
 - a. Thickness: 160 mils (4.0 mm)
 - b. Width: 18 in (457 mm)
 - c. Roll Length: 32.8 ft (10 m)
 - d. Expansion joint, maximum unsupported span: 2 in (51 mm)
 - e. Expansion joint, maximum displacement: 5/8 in (16 mm)

I. WALKWAY PROTECTION:

1. SOPREMA SOPRAWALK: Polyester reinforced SBS modified bitumen walkway protection with a granule surface and sanded underside.
 - a. Thickness: 200 mils (5.0 mm)
 - b. Width: 39.4 in (1 m)
 - c. Roll Length: 26 ft (7.9 m)
 - d. Granule Surfacing:

- i. Color: grey or tan

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.01 EXAMINATION

- A. Examination includes visual observations, qualitative analysis, and quantitative testing measures as necessary to ensure conditions remain satisfactory throughout the project.
- B. The contractor shall examine all roofing substrates including, but not limited to: insulation materials, roof decks, walls, curbs, rooftop equipment, fixtures, and wood blocking.
- C. The applicator shall not begin installation until conditions have been properly examined and determined to be clean, dry and, otherwise satisfactory to receive specified roofing materials.
- D. During the application of specified materials, the applicator shall continue to examine all project conditions to ensure conditions remain satisfactory to complete the specified roofing system.

3.02 PREPARATION

- A. Before commencing work each day, the contractor shall prepare all roofing substrates to ensure conditions are satisfactory to proceed with the installation of specified roofing materials. Preparation of substrates includes, but is not limited to, substrate repairs, securement of substrates, eliminating all incompatible materials, and cleaning.
- B. Where conditions are found to be unsatisfactory, work shall not begin until conditions are made satisfactory to begin work. Commencing of work shall indicate contractor's acceptance of conditions.

3.03 PRIMER APPLICATION

- A. Examine all substrates, and conduct adhesion peel tests as necessary, to ensure satisfactory adhesion is achieved.
- B. Apply the appropriate specified primer to dry, compatible substrates as required to enhance adhesion of new specified roofing materials.
- C. Apply primer using brush, roller, or sprayer at the rate published on the product data sheet. Lightly prime for uniform coverage, do not apply heavy or thick coats of primer.
- D. Asphalt Primer: Apply primer to dry compatible masonry, metal, wood and other required substrates before applying asphalt and heat-welded membrane plies. Primer is optional for solvent based SBS adhesives and cements. Refer to product data sheets.
- E. Primer is not required for adhesive and flashing cement.

- F. Project conditions vary throughout the day. Monitor changing conditions, monitor the drying time of primers, and monitor the adhesion of the membrane plies. Adjust primer and membrane application methods as necessary to achieve the desired results.

3.04 MEMBRANE ADHESIVE APPLICATION

- A. The ambient temperature shall be above 50°F (10°C), and the adhesive temperature shall be a minimum of 70°F (21°C) at the point of membrane application.
- B. To ensure the adhesive is applied at 70°F (21°C), during cold weather, drums and 5 gallon pails shall be stored in heated areas. Drums and 5 gallon pails exposed to cold temperature on the roof shall be provided with heaters when necessary to ensure the minimum application temperature is maintained.
- C. Priming substrates is optional when solvent-based membrane adhesives are used. Primer may be applied to reduce adhesive consumption rates for some absorptive substrates.
- D. Adhesive may be applied using a 3/16 – 3/8 inch notched squeegee, brush or spray equipment.
- E. Adhesive may be applied using a 3/16 – 3/8 inch notched squeegee or brush. Adhesive is not spray-applied.
- F. Apply adhesive to clean, dry and prepared compatible substrates as required to ensure full adhesion.
- G. Follow the adhesive product data sheet requirements for application rates.
- H. Apply a uniform application of membrane adhesive at the application rate published on the product data sheet.
- I. Apply 1-1/2 to 2 gallons per square between membrane plies. The application rate is 2 to 3 gallons per square or more over absorptive substrates and over granule surfaces. Refer to manufacturer's product data sheet and adjust application rate based upon surface conditions.
- J. Install the SBS membrane ply before the adhesive begins to skin over. Once adhesive skins over, the membrane ply will not adhere.

3.05 FLASHING CEMENT APPLICATION

- A. The ambient temperature shall be above 50°F (10°C), and the flashing cement temperature shall be a minimum of 70°F (21°C) at the point of membrane application.
- B. To ensure the flashing cement is applied at 70°F (21°C), during cold weather, pails shall be stored in heated areas. Pails exposed to cold temperature on the roof shall be provided with heaters when necessary to ensure the minimum application temperature is maintained.

- C. Priming substrates is optional when solvent-based membrane adhesives are used. Primer may be applied to reduce adhesive consumption rates for some absorptive substrates.
- D. Flashing Cement may be applied using ¼ inch notched trowel. Apply 2.0 – 2.5 gallons per square to each surface. Primer may be used to reduce consumption of solvent based flashing cement.
- E. Flashing Cement may be applied using ¼ inch notched trowel. Apply 2.0 – 2.5 gallons per square to each surface. Primer is not required for Flashing Cement.
- F. Application rates vary based on substrate porosity and roughness.

3.06 SBS MASTIC AND GENERAL PURPOSE ROOFING CEMENT APPLICATION

- A. Apply general purpose SBS mastic and roofing cement to seal drain leads, metal flanges, seal along membrane edge at terminations, and where specified and required in detail drawings.
- B. Do not use general purpose SBS mastics and roofing cement where flashing cement applications are required. Do not use SBS mastics and roofing cement beneath SBS-modified bitumen membrane and flashing plies.
- C. Apply general purpose SBS mastic and elastic roofing cement using caulk gun, or notched trowel at 2.0 – 2.5 gallons per square on each surface. Application rates vary based on substrate porosity and roughness. Tool-in as necessary to seal laps
- D. Embed matching granules into wet cement where exposed.

3.07 COLD ADHESIVE-APPLIED MEMBRANE APPLICATION

- A. Follow material product data sheets and published general requirements for installation instructions.
- B. Ensure environmental conditions are satisfactory, and will remain satisfactory, during the application of the membrane adhesive and membrane plies.
- C. Unroll membrane onto the roof surface and allow the membrane to relax prior to installing the membrane.
- D. Re-roll the membrane in order for the plies to be rolled into the adhesive while ensuring the specified side and end-laps are maintained
- E. Starting at the low point of the roof, lay out the membrane to ensure the plies are installed perpendicular to the roof slope, shingled to prevent back-water laps.
- F. Cut rolls to working lengths and widths to conform to roof conditions and lay out to always work to a selva edge.

- G. Ensure all roofing and flashing substrates are prepared as necessary, and all substrates are acceptable to receive the specified adhesive and membrane.
- H. Install the specified membrane adhesive ahead of the membrane application. Do not allow the adhesive to skin-over before the membrane is applied into the adhesive. The membrane will not adhere where adhesive has skinned over.
- I. Where laps are adhered using membrane adhesive, apply sufficient adhesive coverage to ensure 1/8 to 1/4 in bleed-out is present at all laps.
- J. Once set in place, ensure specified side-laps and end-laps are maintained.
- K. At end-laps, cut a 45 degree dog-ear away from the selvage edge for all T-joints.
- L. For low-slope areas where the roof slope falls below 1/4 in per foot, and where otherwise specified, leave all membrane side and end-laps dry in order to hot-air weld or torch all laps watertight. Embed granules, where present, when heat welding sheets.
- M. Use a follow tool, weighted roller or broom the leading edge of the membrane to the substrate, working forward and outward as necessary to remove wrinkles. Avoid walking over the membrane during application.
- N. Each day physically inspect all side and end-laps, and ensure the membrane is sealed watertight. Where necessary, use a torch or hot-air welder and a clean trowel to ensure all laps are fully sealed.
- O. Inspect the installation each day to ensure the plies are fully adhered. Repair all voids, wrinkles, open laps and all other deficiencies.
- P. Offset cap sheet side and end-laps away from the base ply laps so that cap sheet laps are not located within 18 in of base ply laps.
- Q. Immediately broadcast matching granules into adhesive bleed-out at cap sheet laps, or otherwise treat bitumen bleed-out once adhesive has dried and cured.

3.08 FLASHING APPLICATION, COLD-APPLIED FLASHING CEMENT

- A. Refer to manufacturer's membrane application instructions, flashing detail drawings, and follow product data sheets and other published requirements for installation instructions. Refer to manufacturer's membrane flashing detail drawings.
- B. It is not required to prime substrates to receive solvent-based flashing cement. Priming is recommended to enhance adhesion and reduce the consumption rate of flashing cement for absorptive substrates.
- C. Primer is not required when Flashing Cement is used.

- D. Unroll the flashing base ply and flashing Cap Sheet onto the roof surface to their complete length. Once relaxed, cut the membrane to the required working lengths to accommodate the flashing height, cants and the required over-lap onto the horizontal roof surface.
- E. Cut the flashing membrane from the end of the roll in order to always install flashings to the side-lap line or selvage edge line.
- F. Lay out the flashing base ply and flashing Cap Sheet to offset all side-laps a minimum of 12 inches so that side-laps are never aligned on top of the ply beneath. Shingle the flashing ply laps to prevent back-water laps.
- G. Install non-combustible cant strips at all horizontal-to-vertical roof transitions.
- H. Ensure correct membrane and flashing sequencing to achieve redundant, multi-ply, watertight flashings.
- I. ROOF MEMBRANE BASE PLY:
 - 1. Before installing flashings, install the roof membrane base ply in the horizontal field of the roof, and extend the base ply up to the top of the cant, where present, at roof terminations, transitions and penetrations.
- J. FLASHING BASE PLY:
 - 1. Install the flashing base ply starting at the top leading edge of the vertical flashing substrate, down over the cant and onto the horizontal surface of the roof a minimum of 3 inches beyond the of base of the cant. Cut the base ply at corners to form 3 inch side-laps. Install gussets to seal corner transitions.
 - 2. Install one or more flashing base ply(s) at all roof terminations, transitions and penetrations.
- K. ROOF MEMBRANE CAP SHEET:
 - 1. Install the roof membrane Cap Sheet in the horizontal field of the roof over the flashing base ply up to the roof termination, transition or penetration, and up to the top of cants where present.
 - 2. Using a chalk line, mark a line on the membrane Cap Sheet a minimum of 4 inches from the base of the cant onto the roof. Where granules are present, it is recommended to embed the Cap Sheet granules using a torch and trowel or granule embedder to prepare the surface to receive the flashing Cap Sheet.
- L. FLASHING CAP SHEET:
 - 1. Install the flashing Cap Sheet starting at the top leading edge on the vertical substrate, over the cant and onto the roof surface 4 inches from the base of the cant.
 - 2. Install the flashing Cap Sheet to ensure a minimum two (2) ply flashing system is present at all roof terminations, transitions and penetrations.

- M. Apply flashing cement to the substrate and to the underside of the flashing ply using a ¼ inch notched trowel. Apply 2.0 – 2.5 gallons per square to each surface. Application rates vary based on substrate conditions.
- N. During the membrane and flashing installation, ensure all plies are completely adhered into place, with no bridging, voids or openings. Ensure bitumen or flashing cement bleed-out is present at all flashing side and end-laps.
- O. Press-in the flashing plies during installation to ensure they are in full contact with the substrate below.
- P. Where sufficient bitumen bleed-out is not present, apply specified gun-grade sealant or mastic to seal the membrane termination along all roof terminations, transitions and penetrations. These include gravel stop edge metal, pipe penetrations, along the top edge of curb and wall flashing, and all other flashing terminations where necessary to seal flashings watertight.
- Q. Fasten the top leading edge of the flashing 8 inches on-centers with appropriate 1 in metal cap nails or other specified fasteners and plates. Seal fastener penetrations watertight using manufacturer’s sealant or mastic.
- R. Manufacturer’s liquid-applied, reinforced flashing systems should be installed where conditions are not favorable to install SBS modified bitumen flashings. Such conditions may include irregular shapes penetrating roof surfaces (I-beams), confined areas and low flashing heights. Liquid-applied, reinforced flashing systems are required in lieu of pitch pans and lead pipe flashings.
 - 1. For SBS modified bitumen flashings installed using adhesive and/or flashing cement, refer to manufacturer’s installation guidelines for flashing.
 - 2. For SBS modified bitumen flashings that are self-adhesive, heat-welded, installed using hot asphalt or adhesive and/or flashing cement, refer to manufacturer’s installation guidelines.

3.09 LIQUID-APPLIED, PMMA MEMBRANE AND FLASHING SYSTEM APPLICATION

- A. Refer to manufacturer’s details drawings, product data sheets and published general requirements for application rates and specific installation instructions.
- B. Pre-cut Fleece polyester reinforcing fleece to conform to roof terminations, transitions and penetrations being flashed. Ensure a minimum 2 in overlap of fleece at side and end-laps. Ensure the completed liquid-applied flashing membrane is fully reinforced.
- C. Apply the base coat of catalyzed resin onto the substrate using a brush or roller, working the material into the surface for complete coverage and full adhesion.
- D. Immediately apply the Fleece reinforcing into the wet base coat of resin. Using a brush or roller, work the Fleece reinforcing fabric into the wet resin while applying the second coat of resin to completely encapsulate the fleece.

- E. Refer to reinforced, polymethyl-methacrylate (PMMA) specification section and application instructions, details drawings, product data sheets and published general requirements for installation instructions.

3.10 WALKWAYS

- A. At areas outlined on the drawings, and around the perimeter of all rooftop equipment and at all door and stair landings, install walkway protection.
- B. Cut walkway from end of rolls. No piece shall be less than 24 in.
- C. Spot adhere walkway protection.
- D. Provide a 2 in space between sheets for drainage.

3.11 CLEAN-UP

- A. Clean-up and properly dispose of waste and debris resulting from these operations each day as required to prevent damages and disruptions to operations.

END OF SECTION 07 52 16

SECTION 07 55 52 – MODIFIED BITUMINOUS PROTECTED MEMBRANE WATERPROOFING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Work shall include, but is not limited to, the following:
 - 1. Preparation of existing (new), concrete, deck, and all flashing substrates.
 - 2. Anchor/Base Sheet mechanically fastened.
 - 3. SBS-modified bitumen base ply(s) (heat-welded, cold adhesive-applied, self-adhesive).
 - 4. SBS-modified bitumen cap sheet (heat-welded, cold adhesive-applied).
 - 5. SBS-modified bitumen membrane flashings.
 - 6. Liquid-applied, reinforced flashings.
 - 7. Refer to related Sections for Vapor Retarders, Insulation, Coverboard, Overburden and Edge Systems
 - 8. All related materials and labor required to complete specified waterproofing necessary to receive specified manufacturer's warranty.

1.3 RELATED SECTIONS

- A. Division 01 10 00 – Summary of Work
- B. Division 07 22 00 – Roof Insulation
- C. Division 07 27 13 – Modified Bituminous Sheet Vapor Retarders
- D. Division 07 62 00 – Sheet Metal Flashing and Trim

1.4 DEFINITIONS

- A. ASTM D 1079-Definitions of Term Relating to Roofing and Waterproofing.
- B. The National Roofing Contractors Association (NRCA) Roofing and Waterproofing Manual, Fifth Edition Glossary.

1.5 REFERENCES

- A. AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS - Reference Document ASCE 7, Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures.
- B. AMERICAN STANDARD OF TESTING METHODS (ASTM):
1. ASTM C 836 - Standard Specification for High Solids Content, Cold Liquid-Applied Elastomeric Waterproofing Membrane for Use with Separate Wearing Course.
 2. ASTM C 920 - Standard Specification for Elastomeric Joint Sealants
 3. ASTM D 41 - Standard Specification for Asphalt Primer Used in Roofing, Damp proofing, and Waterproofing.
 4. ASTM D 3019 - Standard Specification for Lap Cement Used with Asphalt Roll Roofing, Non-Fibered, Asbestos-Fibered, and Non-Asbestos-Fibered.
 5. ASTM D 3746 - Standard Test Method for Impact Resistance of Bituminous Roofing System.
 6. ASTM D 4586 - Standard Specification for Asphalt Roof Cement, Asbestos-Free.
 7. ASTM D 4601 - Standard Specification for Asphalt-Coated Glass Fiber Base Sheet Used in Roofing.
 8. ASTM D 5147 - Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Modified Bituminous Sheet Material.
 9. ASTM D 5385 - Standard Test Method for Hydrostatic Pressure Resistance of Waterproofing Membranes.
 10. ASTM D 5849 - Standard Test Method for Evaluating Resistance of Modified Bituminous Roofing Membrane to Cyclic Fatigue (Joint Displacement)
 11. ASTM D 6162 - Standard Specification for Styrene Butadiene Styrene (SBS) Modified Bituminous Sheet Materials Using a Combination of Polyester and Glass Fiber Reinforcements.
 12. ASTM D 6163 - Standard Specification for Styrene Butadiene Styrene (SBS) Modified Bituminous Sheet Materials Using Glass Fiber Reinforcements.
 13. ASTM D 6164 - Standard Specification for Styrene Butadiene Styrene (SBS) Modified Bituminous Sheet Materials Using Polyester Reinforcements.
 14. ASTM D 7379 - Standard Test Methods for Strength of Modified Bitumen Sheet Material Laps Using Cold Process Adhesive.
 15. ASTM E 108 - Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Roof Coverings.
- C. AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI):
1. ANSI/SPRI/FM 4435/ES-1 Wind Design Standard for Edge System Used with Low Slope Roofing System.
 2. ANSI/SPRI FX-1, Standard Field Test Procedure for Determining the Withdrawal Resistance of Roofing Fasteners.
 3. ANSI/SPRI IA-1, Standard Field Test Procedure for Determining the Mechanical Uplift Resistance of Insulation Adhesives over Various Substrates.
 4. ANSI/FM 4474- American National Standard for Evaluating the Simulated Wind Resistance of Roof Assemblies Using Static Positive and/or Negative Differential Pressures.
- D. INTERNATIONAL CODES COUNCIL (ICC):
1. 2015 International Building Code (IBC).

1.6 NATIONAL ROOFING CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION (NRCA).

1. UL 790 Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Roof Coverings.
2. UL 1256 – Fire Test of Roof Deck Constructions.

1.7 ACTION SUBMITTAL

- A. Product Data Sheets: Submit manufacturer's product data sheets, installation instructions and/or general requirements for each component.
- B. Safety Data Sheets: Submit manufacturer's Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for each component.
- C. Sample warranty from the manufacturer and contractor.
- D. Provide roof plan and representative detail drawings.

1.8 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit a letter from the waterproofing manufacturer indicating the contractor is an authorized applicator.

1.9 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Warranty: Provide manufacturer's and contractor's warranties upon project completion.

1.10 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. MANUFACTURER QUALIFICATIONS:

1. Manufacturer shall have 20 years of manufacturing experience.
2. Manufacturer shall have trained technical service representatives employed by the manufacturer, independent of sales.
3. Manufacturer shall provide site visit reports in a timely manner.

B. CONTRACTOR QUALIFICATIONS:

1. Contractor shall be authorized by the manufacturer to install specified materials prior to the bidding period through satisfactory project completion.
2. Applicators shall have completed projects of similar scope using same or similar materials specified.
3. Contractor shall provide full time, on-site superintendent or foreman experienced with the specified waterproofing from beginning through satisfactory project completion.
4. Applicators shall be skilled in the application methods for all materials.
5. Contractor shall maintain a daily record, on-site, documenting material installation and related project conditions.

6. Contractor shall maintain a copy of all submittal documents, on-site, available at all times for reference.

1.11 DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING

- A. Refer to each product data sheet or other published literature for specific requirements.
- B. Deliver materials and store them in their unopened, original packaging, bearing the manufacturer's name, related standards, and any other specification or reference accepted as standard.
- C. Protect and store materials in a dry, well-vented, and weatherproof location. Only materials to be used the same day shall be removed from this location. During cold weather, store materials in a heated location, removed only as needed for immediate use.
- D. When materials are to be stored outdoors, store away from standing water, stacked on raised pallets or dunnage, at least 4 in or more above ground level. Carefully cover storage with "breathable" tarpaulins to protect materials from precipitation and to prevent exposure to condensation.
- E. Carefully store waterproofing membrane materials delivered in rolls on-end with selvage edges up. Store and protect roll storage to prevent damage.
- F. Properly dispose of all product wrappers, pallets, cardboard tubes, scrap, waste, and debris. All damaged materials shall be removed from job site and replaced with new, suitable materials.

1.12 SITE CONDITIONS

- A. SAFETY:
 1. The contractor shall be responsible for complying with all project-related safety and environmental requirements.
 2. Heat-welding shall include heating the specified membrane ply using propane roof torches or electric hot-air welding equipment. The contractor shall determine when and where conditions are appropriate to utilize heat-welding equipment. When conditions are determined by the contractor to be unsafe to proceed, equivalent SBS-modified bitumen materials and methods shall be utilized to accommodate requirements and conditions.
 3. Refer to NRCA CERTA recommendations, local codes and building owner's requirements for hot work operations.
 4. The contractor shall review project conditions and determine when and where conditions are appropriate to utilize the specified liquid-applied, or semi-solid waterproofing materials. When conditions are determined by the contractor to be unsafe or undesirable to proceed, measures shall be taken to prevent or eliminate the unsafe or undesirable exposures and conditions, or equivalent approved materials and methods shall be utilized to accommodate requirements and conditions.
 5. The contractor shall refer to product Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for health, safety, and environment related hazards, and take all necessary measures and precautions to comply with exposure requirements.

B. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS:

1. Monitor substrate temperature and material temperature, as well as all environmental conditions such as ambient temperature, moisture, sun, cloud cover, wind, humidity, and shade. Ensure conditions are satisfactory to begin work and ensure conditions remain satisfactory during the installation of specified materials. Materials and methods shall be adjusted as necessary to accommodate varying project conditions. Materials shall not be installed when conditions are unacceptable to achieve the specified results.
2. Precipitation and dew point: Monitor weather to ensure the project environment is dry before, and will remain dry, during the application of waterproofing materials. Ensure all waterproofing materials and substrates remain above the dew point temperature as required to prevent condensation and maintain dry conditions.
3. Cold adhesive application: Primer, where used, shall be fully dry before proceeding. During cold weather, store the specified membrane adhesives, flashing cements and mastics in heated storage areas. Take all necessary measures and monitor application conditions, to ensure the adhesive and cement materials are no less than 70°F (21°C) at the point of contact with the membrane.
4. Self-adhesive membrane application: During cold weather, store the specified self-adhesive membrane and primer materials in heated storage areas to ensure materials remain no less than 70°F (21°C) during application. Ensure conditions allow primer to remain tacky, but not wet so that primer will not transfer to finger when touched. Self-adhesive primer shall not fully dry and lose tack before applying the self-adhesive membrane. Ensure conditions remain satisfactory to achieve membrane adhesion as specified.
5. Heat-Welding Application: Take all necessary precautions and measures to monitor conditions to ensure all environmental conditions are safe to proceed with the use of torches and hot-air welding equipment. Combustibles, flammable liquids and solvent vapors that represent a hazard shall be eliminated. Flammable primers and cleaners shall be fully dry before proceeding with heat-welding operations. Prevent or protect wood, paper, plastics and other such combustible materials from direct exposure to open flames from roof torches. Refer to NRCA CERTA recommendations.

1.13 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

A. WIND UPLIFT RESISTANCE:

1. Performance testing shall be in accordance with ANSI/FM 4474, FM 4450, FM 4470, UL 580 or UL 1897.
 - a. Waterproofing Membrane Design Pressures: Calculated in accordance with ASCE 7, or applicable standard, for the specified waterproofing membrane attachment requirements:

1.14 FIRE CLASSIFICATION:

A. Performance testing shall be in accordance with UL 790, ASTM E108, FM 4450 or FM 4470.

1. Meets requirements of UL Class A or FM Class A.

- B. Performance testing shall be in accordance with UL 1256, FM 4450 or FM 4470 to meet the specified requirements for interior flame spread and fuel contribution.
 - 1. Meets requirements of UL 1256, or FM Class 1.
- C. IMPACT RESISTANCE:
 - 1. Performance testing for impact resistance shall be in accordance with FM 4450, FM 4470, ASTM D3746 or CGSB 37-GP 56M to meet the specified impact resistance requirements.
 - a. Meets requirements for FM-SH (Severe Hail), ASTM D3746, or CGSB 37-GP 56M.
- D. CYCLIC FATIGUE:
 - 1. The waterproofing membrane shall pass ASTM D5849 Standard Test Method for Evaluating Resistance of Modified Bituminous Roofing Membrane to Cyclic Fatigue (Joint Displacement). Passing results shall show no signs of cracking, splitting or tearing over the joint.
 - a. Waterproofing membrane shall pass Test Condition 4, tested at 14°F (-10°C) in accordance with ASTM D5849
 - b. Waterproofing membrane shall pass Test Condition 5, tested at -4°F (-20°C) in accordance with ASTM D5849.

1.15 WARRANTY

- A. Manufacturer's Warranty. The manufacturer shall provide the owner with the manufacturer's warranty providing labor and materials for 20 years from the date the warranty is issued.
- B. The contractor shall guarantee the workmanship and shall provide the owner with the contractor's warranty covering workmanship for a period of 2 years from completion date.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MANUFACTURER

- A. SINGLE SOURCE MANUFACTURER: All SBS modified bitumen membrane and flashing sheets shall be manufactured by a single supplier with 20 years or more manufacturing history in the US.
 - 1. Comply with the Manufacturer's requirements as necessary to provide the specified warranty.
- B. PRODUCT QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM: Manufacturer shall be an ISO 9001 registered company. A 'Quality Compliance Certificate (QCC) for reporting/confirming the tested values of the SBS-Modified Bitumen Membrane Materials will be supplied upon request.

- C. Basis of Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide Soprema, Inc.; Colphene 180 family of products listed below or comparable product:

2.2 WATERPROOFING MEMBRANE

- A. WATERPROOFING MEMBRANE BASIS OF DESIGN: SOPREMA

2.3 SBS-MODIFIED BITUMEN MEMBRANES

- A. BASE PLY:

1. BASE PLY, COLD ADHESIVE/ASPHALT APPLIED:

- a. SBS-modified bitumen membrane sanded on both top and bottom surfaces. Non-woven polyester reinforcement. Meets or exceeds ASTM D6164, Type I, Grade S per ASTM D5147 test methods.

- 1) Thickness: 87 mils (2.2 mm)
- 2) Width: 39.4 in (1 m)
- 3) Length: 49.2 ft (15 m)
- 4) Roll weight: 83 lb (37.7 kg)
- 5) Net mass per unit area, lb/100 sq ft (g/sq m):
 - a) 52.3 lb (2552 g)
- 6) Peak load @ 0°F (-18°C), lbf/in (kN/m).
 - a) MD 110 lbf/in (19.3 kN/m), XMD 85 lbf/in (14.9 kN/m)
- 7) Elongation at peak load @ 0°F (-18°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - a) MD 35%, XMD 40%
- 8) Peak load @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - a) MD 85 lbf/in (14.9 kN/m), XMD 65 lbf/in (11.4 kN/m)
- 9) Elongation at peak load @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - a) MD 55%, XMD 60%
- 10) Ultimate Elongation @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - a) MD 60%, XMD 65%
- 11) Tear Strength @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf (N):
 - a) MD 125 lbf (556 N), XMD 85 lbf (378 N)
- 12) Low temperature flexibility, °F (°C):
 - a) MD/XMD: -15°F (-26°C)
- 13) Dimensional stability, %:
 - a) MD/XMD: Less than 0.5%
- 14) Compound stability, °F (°C):
 - a) MD/XMD: 240°F (116°C)
- 15) ASTM D 5385:
 - a) Pass

- B. FLASHING BASE PLY

1. FLASHING BASE PLY, COLD ADHESIVE:

- a. SBS-modified bitumen membrane sanded on both top and bottom surfaces. Non-woven polyester reinforcement. Meets or exceeds ASTM D6164, Type I, Grade S per ASTM D5147 test methods.
 - 1) Thickness: 87 mils (2.2 mm)
 - 2) Width: 39.4 in (1 m)
 - 3) Length: 49.2 ft (15 m)
 - 4) Roll weight: 83 lb (37.7 kg)
 - 5) Net mass per unit area, lb/100 sq ft (g/sq m):
 - a) 52.3 lb (2552 g)
 - 6) Peak load @ 0°F (-18°C), lbf/in (kN/m).
 - a) MD 110 lbf/in (19.3 kN/m), XMD 85 lbf/in (14.9 kN/m)
 - 7) Elongation at peak load @ 0°F (-18°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - a) MD 35%, XMD 40%
 - 8) Peak load @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - a) MD 85 lbf/in (14.9 kN/m), XMD 65 lbf/in (11.4 kN/m)
 - 9) Elongation at peak load @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - a) MD 55%, XMD 60%
 - 10) Ultimate Elongation @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - a) MD 60%, XMD 65%
 - 11) Tear Strength @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf (N):
 - a) MD 125 lbf (556 N), XMD 85 lbf (378 N)
 - 12) Low temperature flexibility, °F (°C):
 - a) MD/XMD: -15°F (-26°C)
 - 13) Dimensional stability, %:
 - a) MD/XMD: Less than 0.5%
 - 14) Compound stability, °F (°C):
 - a) MD/XMD: 240°F (116°C)
 - 15) ASTM D 5385:
 - a) Pass

C. CAP SHEET:

1. CAP SHEET, COLD ADHESIVE:

- a. SBS-modified bitumen membrane sanded on both top and bottom surfaces. Non-woven polyester reinforcement. Meets or exceeds ASTM D6164, Type I, Grade S per ASTM D5147 test methods.
 - 1) Thickness: 87 mils (2.2 mm)
 - 2) Width: 39.4 in (1 m)
 - 3) Length: 49.2 ft (15 m)
 - 4) Roll weight: 83 lb (37.7 kg)
 - 5) Net mass per unit area, lb/100 sq ft (g/sq m):
 - a) 52.3 lb (2552 g)
 - 6) Peak load @ 0°F (-18°C), lbf/in (kN/m).
 - a) MD 110 lbf/in (19.3 kN/m), XMD 85 lbf/in (14.9 kN/m)
 - 7) Elongation at peak load @ 0°F (-18°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - a) MD 35%, XMD 40%
 - 8) Peak load @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - a) MD 85 lbf/in (14.9 kN/m), XMD 65 lbf/in (11.4 kN/m)
 - 9) Elongation at peak load @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - a) MD 55%, XMD 60%

- 10) Ultimate Elongation @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - a) MD 60%, XMD 65%
- 11) Tear Strength @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf (N):
 - a) MD 125 lbf (556 N), XMD 85 lbf (378 N)
- 12) Low temperature flexibility, °F (°C):
 - a) MD/XMD: -15°F (-26°C)
- 13) Dimensional stability, %:
 - a) MD/XMD: Less than 0.5%
- 14) Compound stability, °F (°C):
 - a) MD/XMD: 240°F (116°C)
- 15) ASTM D 5385:
 - a) PasS

D. FLASHING CAP SHEET

1. FLASHING CAP SHEET, FLASHING CEMENT-APPLIED:

- a. SBS-modified bitumen membrane sanded on both top and bottom surfaces. Non-woven polyester reinforcement. Meets or exceeds ASTM D6164, Type I, Grade S per ASTM D5147 test methods.
 - 1) Thickness: 87 mils (2.2 mm)
 - 2) Width: 39.4 in (1 m)
 - 3) Length: 49.2 ft (15 m)
 - 4) Roll weight: 83 lb (37.7 kg)
 - 5) Net mass per unit area, lb/100 sq ft (g/sq m):
 - a) 52.3 lb (2552 g)
 - 6) Peak load @ 0°F (-18°C), lbf/in (kN/m).
 - a) MD 110 lbf/in (19.3 kN/m), XMD 85 lbf/in (14.9 kN/m)
 - 7) Elongation at peak load @ 0°F (-18°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - a) MD 35%, XMD 40%
 - 8) Peak load @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - a) MD 85 lbf/in (14.9 kN/m), XMD 65 lbf/in (11.4 kN/m)
 - 9) Elongation at peak load @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - a) MD 55%, XMD 60%
 - 10) Ultimate Elongation @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf/in (kN/m):
 - a) MD 60%, XMD 65%
 - 11) Tear Strength @ 73.4°F (23°C), lbf (N):
 - a) MD 125 lbf (556 N), XMD 85 lbf (378 N)
 - 12) Low temperature flexibility, °F (°C):
 - a) MD/XMD: -15°F (-26°C)
 - 13) Dimensional stability, %:
 - a) MD/XMD: Less than 0.5%
 - 14) Compound stability, °F (°C):
 - a) MD/XMD: 240°F (116°C)
 - 15) ASTM D 5385:
 - a) Pass

2.4 ACCESSORIES

A. PRIMERS:

1. Primer: 0 g/L VOC solvent, self-adhesive membrane primer. Low VOC, solvent-based primer for the preparation of membrane substrates for self-adhered SBS membrane and self-adhesive SBS flashing applications.

B. MEMBRANE ADHESIVES:

1. SBS-modified bitumen membrane adhesive for use with sanded base ply and cap sheet membranes.
 - a. VOC Content: 250 g/L or less.
 - b. Meets or exceeds ASTM D3019

C. FLASHING CEMENT

1. FLASHING CEMENT: SBS-modified bitumen membrane flashing cement for use with sanded base ply flashing and cap sheet flashing.
 - a. VOC Content: 250 g/L or less.
 - b. Meets or exceeds ASTM D4586

D. GENERAL PURPOSE ROOFING CEMENT AND MASTIC

1. SBS Mastic. Fiber-reinforced, roofing cement, packaged in 5 gallon pails. General purpose roofing cement used for sealing membrane T-joints and membrane edges along terminations, transitions and at penetrations.
 - a. VOC Content: 190 g/L or less.
 - b. Meets or exceeds ASTM D4586, Type I, Class II.

E. GENERAL PURPOSE SEALANT

1. General purpose, paintable, gun-grade, elastomeric, polyether moisture curing sealant for sealing SBS membrane terminations, Kynar 500 PVDF, horizontal and vertical construction joints.
 - a. VOC Content: 20 g/L or less.
 - b. Meets or exceeds ASTM C920, Type S, Grade NS, Class 50.
 - c. Standard color

F. BASE SHEET/ANCHOR SHEET FASTENERS

1. BASE SHEET FASTENER 1.2 in: Anchor/Base sheet fastener and metal stress plate.

G. LIQUID-APPLIED REINFORCED FLASHING SYSTEM:

1. Catalyzed polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) resin with polyester reinforcing fleece fabric fully embedded into the resin to form fully-reinforced waterproofing membrane flashings.

- a. VOC Content: No VOC content.
- b. SOPREMA ALSAN RS 230 FLASH Polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) liquid resin.
- c. CATALYST POWDER: Reactive agent added to the PMMA liquid resin to induce curing.
- d. FLEECE: Polyester reinforcement fabric.
- e. Color: Flash color and finish to match Field.

H. MINERAL GRANULES:

1. Granules: No. 11, mineral coated colored granules, color to match cap sheet, supplied by membrane cap sheet manufacturer.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examination includes visual observations, qualitative analysis, and quantitative testing measures as necessary to ensure conditions remain satisfactory throughout the project.
- B. The contractor shall examine all waterproofing substrates including, but not limited to: insulation materials, decks, walls, curbs, equipment, fixtures, and wood blocking.
- C. The applicator shall not begin installation until conditions have been properly examined and determined to be clean, dry and, otherwise satisfactory to receive specified waterproofing materials.
- D. During the application of specified materials, the applicator shall continue to examine all project conditions to ensure conditions remain satisfactory to complete the specified waterproofing membrane.

3.2 PREPARATION

- A. Before commencing work each day, the contractor shall prepare all waterproofing substrates to ensure conditions are satisfactory to proceed with the installation of specified waterproofing materials. Preparation of substrates includes, but is not limited to, substrate repairs, securement of substrates, eliminating all incompatible materials, and cleaning.
- B. Where conditions are found to be unsatisfactory, work shall not begin until conditions are made satisfactory to begin work. Commencing of work shall indicate contractor's acceptance of conditions.

3.3 PRIMER APPLICATION

- A. Examine all substrates, and conduct adhesion peel tests as necessary, to ensure satisfactory adhesion is achieved.

- B. Apply the appropriate specified primer to dry, compatible substrates as required to enhance adhesion of new specified waterproofing materials.
- C. Apply primer using brush, roller, or sprayer at the rate published on the product data sheet. Lightly prime for uniform coverage, do not apply heavy or thick coats of primer.
- D. Asphalt Primer: Apply primer to dry compatible masonry, metal, wood and other required substrates before applying heat-welded membrane plies. Primer is optional for solvent based solvent-based SBS adhesives and cements. Refer to product data sheets.
- E. Self-Adhesive Membrane Primer: Apply to dry, compatible substrates as required to enhance adhesion of self-adhesive membrane plies. Ensure self-adhered membrane primer is tacky to-the-touch, but not wet. Primer should not transfer to the finger tips when touched.
- F. Project conditions vary throughout the day. Monitor changing conditions, monitor the drying time of primers, and monitor the adhesion of the membrane plies. Adjust primer and membrane application methods as necessary to achieve the desired results.

3.4 HEAT WELDING

- A. The Contractor is responsible for project safety. Where conditions are deemed unsafe to use open flames, manufacturer's alternate membrane application methods shall be used to install SBS modified bitumen membrane and flashings. Acceptable alternate installation methods include cold adhesive-applied and self-adhered membranes. Hot-air welding equipment may be used in lieu of roof torches to seal membrane side and end laps where heat welding the laps is necessary. Refer to NRCA CERTA, local codes and building owner's requirements for hot work operations.
- B. Single or multi-nozzle, hand-held propane roof torches shall be used to install heat-welded membrane and flashing plies. Multi-nozzle carts (dragon wagons) may also be utilized to install membrane plies. Seven (7) nozzle carts are recommended for more uniform heat application in lieu of five (5) nozzle carts.

3.5 MEMBRANE ADHESIVE APPLICATION

- A. The ambient temperature shall be above 50°F (10°C), and the adhesive temperature shall be a minimum of 70°F (21°C) at the point of membrane application.
- B. To ensure the adhesive is applied at 70°F (21°C), during cold weather, drums and 5 gallon pails shall be stored in heated areas. Drums and 5 gallon pails exposed to cold temperature shall be provided with heaters when necessary to ensure the minimum application temperature is maintained.
- C. Priming substrates is optional when solvent-based membrane adhesives are used. Primer may be applied to reduce adhesive consumption rates for some absorptive substrates.
- D. ADHESIVE may be applied using a 3/16 – 3/8 inch notched squeegee, brush or spray equipment.

- E. Apply adhesive to clean, dry and prepared compatible substrates as required to ensure full adhesion.
- F. Follow the adhesive product data sheet requirements for application rates.
- G. Apply a uniform application of membrane adhesive at the application rate published on the product data sheet.
- H. Apply 1-1/2 to 2 gallons per square between membrane plies. The application rate is 2 to 3 gallons per square or more over absorptive substrates and over granule surfaces. Refer to manufacturer's product data sheet, and adjust application rate based upon surface conditions.
- I. Install the SBS membrane ply before the adhesive begins to skin over. Once adhesive skins over, the membrane ply will not adhere.

3.6 FLASHING CEMENT APPLICATION

- A. The ambient temperature shall be above 50°F (10°C), and the flashing cement temperature shall be a minimum of 70°F (21°C) at the point of membrane application.
- B. To ensure the flashing cement is applied at 70°F (21°C), during cold weather, pails shall be stored in heated areas. Pails exposed to cold temperature shall be provided with heaters when necessary to ensure the minimum application temperature is maintained
- C. Priming substrates is optional when solvent-based membrane adhesives are used. Primer may be applied to reduce adhesive consumption rates for some absorptive substrates.
- D. FLASHING CEMENT may be applied using ¼ inch notched trowel. Apply 2.0 – 2.5 gallons per square to each surface. Primer may be used to reduce consumption of solvent based flashing cement.

3.7 SBS MASTIC AND GENERAL PURPOSE ROOFING CEMENT APPLICATION

- A. Apply general purpose SBS mastic and roofing cement to seal drain leads, metal flanges, seal along membrane edge, at terminations, and where specified and required in detail drawings.
- B. Do not use general purpose SBS mastics and roofing cement where flashing cement applications are required. Do not use SBS mastics and roofing cement beneath SBS-modified bitumen membrane and flashing plies.
- C. Apply general purpose SBS mastic and elastic roofing cement using caulk gun, or notched trowel at 2.0 – 2.5 gallons per square on each surface. Application rates vary based on substrate porosity and roughness. Tool-in as necessary to seal laps
- D. Embed matching granules into wet cement where exposed.

3.8 MECHANICALLY FASTENED ANCHOR/BASE SHEET APPLICATION

- A. Follow material product data sheets and published general requirements for installation instructions.
- B. Ensure environmental conditions are satisfactory, and will remain satisfactory, during the application.
- C. Unroll the sheet onto the surface and allow time to relax prior to installing the fasteners.
- D. Starting at the low point, lay out the membrane to ensure the plies are installed perpendicular to the waterproofing membrane slope, shingled to prevent back-water laps.
- E. Cut sheet to working lengths and widths as required, conforming to conditions.
- F. Align sheet at side-laps to produce a consistent overlap required for wind uplift resistance approvals.
- G. As uniform tension is being applied, fasten the sheet beginning at the center of the sheet and work towards the end-laps, removing all wrinkles and buckles as fastening progresses.
- H. Install specified fasteners along the center line of side-laps, and intermediate rows staggered between side-laps, and fasten all end-laps.
- I. Fasten sheet as required for specified wind uplift resistance. Install additional fasteners in perimeter and corners as specified.

3.9 COLD ADHESIVE-APPLIED MEMBRANE APPLICATION

- A. Follow material product data sheets and published general requirements for installation instructions.
- B. Ensure environmental conditions are satisfactory, and will remain satisfactory, during the application of the membrane adhesive and membrane plies.
- C. Unroll membrane onto the surface and allow the membrane to relax prior to installing the membrane.
- D. Re-roll the membrane in order for the plies to be rolled into the adhesive while ensuring the specified side and end-laps are maintained
- E. Starting at the low point of the surface, lay out the membrane to ensure the plies are installed perpendicular to the slope, shingled to prevent back-water laps.
- F. Cut rolls to working lengths and widths to conform to conditions, and lay out to always work to a selvage edge.
- G. Ensure all waterproofing and flashing substrates are prepared as necessary, and all substrates are acceptable to receive the specified adhesive and membrane.

- H. Install the specified membrane adhesive ahead of the membrane application. Do not allow the adhesive to skin-over before the membrane is applied into the adhesive. The membrane will not adhere where adhesive has skinned over.
- I. Where laps are adhered using membrane adhesive, apply sufficient adhesive coverage to ensure 1/8 to 1/4 in bleed-out is present at all laps.
- J. Once set in place, ensure specified side-laps and end-laps are maintained.
- K. At end-laps, cut a 45 degree dog-ear away from the selvage edge for all T-joints.
- L. For low-slope areas where the slope falls below 1/4 in per foot, and where otherwise specified, leave all membrane side and end-laps dry in order to hot-air weld or torch all laps watertight. Embed granules, where present, when heat welding sheets.
- M. Use a follow tool, weighted roller or broom the leading edge of the membrane to the substrate, working forward and outward as necessary to remove wrinkles. Avoid walking over the membrane during application.
- N. Each day, physically inspect all side and end-laps, and ensure the membrane is sealed watertight. Where necessary, use a torch or hot-air welder and a clean trowel to ensure all laps are fully sealed.
- O. Inspect the installation each day to ensure the plies are fully adhered. Repair all voids, wrinkles, open laps and all other deficiencies.
- P. Offset cap sheet side and end-laps away from the base ply laps so that cap sheet laps are not located within 18 in of base ply laps.
- Q. Immediately broadcast matching granules into adhesive bleed-out at cap sheet laps, or otherwise treat bitumen bleed-out once adhesive has dried and cured.

3.10 FLASHING APPLICATION, COLD-APPLIED FLASHING CEMENT

- A. Refer to manufacturer's membrane application instructions, flashing detail drawings, and follow product data sheets and other published requirements for installation instructions. Refer to manufacturer's membrane flashing detail drawings.
- B. It is not required to prime substrates to receive solvent-based flashing cement. Priming is recommended to enhance adhesion and reduce the consumption rate of flashing cement for absorptive substrates.
- C. Unroll the flashing base ply and flashing Cap Sheet onto the surface to their complete length. Once relaxed, cut the membrane to the required working lengths to accommodate the flashing height, cants and the required over-lap onto the horizontal surface.
- D. Cut the flashing membrane from the end of the roll in order to always install flashings to the side-lap line or selvage edge line.

- E. Lay out the flashing base ply and flashing Cap Sheet to offset all side-laps a minimum of 12 inches so that side-laps are never aligned on top of the ply beneath. Shingle the flashing ply laps to prevent back-water laps.
- F. Install non-combustible cant strips at all horizontal-to-vertical transitions.
- G. Ensure correct membrane and flashing sequencing to achieve redundant, multi-ply, watertight flashings.
- H. WATERPROOFING MEMBRANE BASE PLY:
 - 1. Before installing flashings, install the waterproofing membrane base ply in the horizontal field area, and extend the base ply up to the top of the cant, where present, at waterproofing terminations, transitions and penetrations.
- I. FLASHING BASE PLY:
 - 1. Install the flashing base ply starting at the top leading edge of the vertical flashing substrate, down over the cant and onto the horizontal surface a minimum of 3 inches beyond the of base of the cant. Cut the base ply at corners to form 3 inch side-laps. Install gussets to seal corner transitions.
 - 2. Install one or more flashing base ply(s) at all waterproofing terminations, transitions and penetrations.
- J. WATERPROOFING MEMBRANE CAP SHEET:
 - 1. Install the waterproofing membrane Cap Sheet in the horizontal field area over the flashing base ply up to the waterproofing termination, transition or penetration, and up to the top of cants where present.
 - 2. Using a chalk line, mark a line on the membrane Cap Sheet a minimum of 4 inches from the base of the cant. Where granules are present, it is recommended to embed the Cap Sheet granules using a torch and trowel or granule embedder to prepare the surface to receive the flashing Cap Sheet.
- K. FLASHING CAP SHEET:
 - 1. Install the flashing Cap Sheet starting at the top leading edge on the vertical substrate, over the cant and onto the horizontal surface 4 inches from the base of the cant.
 - 2. Install the flashing Cap Sheet to ensure a minimum two (2) ply flashing system is present at all waterproofing terminations, transitions and penetrations.
- L. Apply flashing cement to the substrate and to the underside of the flashing ply using a ¼ inch notched trowel. Apply 2.0 – 2.5 gallons per square to each surface. Application rates vary based on substrate conditions.
- M. During the membrane and flashing installation, ensure all plies are completely adhered into place, with no bridging, voids or openings. Ensure bitumen or flashing cement bleed-out is present at all flashing side and end-laps.
- N. Press-in the flashing plies during installation to ensure they are in full contact with the substrate below.

- O. Where sufficient bitumen bleed-out is not present, apply specified gun-grade sealant or mastic to seal the membrane termination along all waterproofing terminations, transitions and penetrations. These include gravel stop edge metal, pipe penetrations, along the top edge of curb and wall flashing, and all other flashing terminations where necessary to seal flashings watertight.
- P. Fasten the top leading edge of the flashing 8 inches on-centers with appropriate 1 in metal cap nails or other specified fasteners and plates. Seal fastener penetrations watertight using manufacturer's sealant or mastic.
- Q. Manufacturer's liquid-applied, reinforced flashing systems should be installed where conditions are not favorable to install SBS modified bitumen flashings. Such conditions may include irregular shapes penetrating surfaces (I-beams), confined areas and low flashing heights. Liquid-applied, reinforced flashing systems are required in lieu of pitch pans and lead pipe flashings.

3.11 LIQUID-APPLIED, PMMA (PMA) MEMBRANE AND FLASHING SYSTEM APPLICATION ALSAN RS

- A. Refer to manufacturer's details drawings, product data sheets and published general requirements for application rates and specific installation instructions.
- B. Pre-cut polyester reinforcing fleece to conform to waterproofing terminations, transitions and penetrations being flashed. Ensure a minimum 2 in overlap of fleece at side and end-laps. Ensure the completed liquid-applied flashing membrane is fully reinforced.
- C. Apply the base coat of catalyzed resin onto the substrate using a brush or roller, working the material into the surface for complete coverage and full adhesion.
- D. Immediately apply the FLEECE reinforcing into the wet base coat of resin. Using a brush or roller, work the FLEECE reinforcing fabric into the wet resin while applying the second coat of catalyzed resin to completely encapsulate the fleece.
- E. Refer to reinforced, polymethyl-methacrylate (PMMA) specification section and application instructions, details drawings, product data sheets and published general requirements for installation instructions.

3.12 CLEAN-UP

- A. Clean-up and properly dispose of waste and debris resulting from these operations each day as required to prevent damages and disruptions to operations.

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SECTION 07 62 00 - SHEET METAL FLASHING AND TRIM

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Manufactured reglets with counterflashing.
2. Formed roof-drainage sheet metal fabrications.
3. Formed wall sheet metal fabrications.

B. Related Requirements:

1. Section 06 10 00 "Rough Carpentry" for wood nailers, curbs, and blocking.
2. Section 07 71 00 "Roof Specialties" for manufactured copings, roof-edge specialties, roof-edge drainage systems, reglets, and counterflashings.
3. Section 07 72 00 "Roof Accessories" for set-on-type curbs, equipment supports, roof hatches, vents, and other manufactured roof accessory units.

1.3 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.

1.4 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 1-1/2 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 ICC-ES 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.

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. SPRI Wind Design Standard: Manufacture and install 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.
- D. FM Approvals Listing: Manufacture and install roof edge flashings that are listed in FM Approvals' "RoofNav" and approved for windstorm classification, Class 1-60. Identify materials with name of fabricator and design approved by FM Approvals.
- 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.

2.3 UNDERLAYMENT MATERIALS

- A. 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. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the work include by not limited to the following:
 - a. Carlisle WIP Products; a brand of Carlisle Construction Materials.

- b. GCP Applied Technologies Inc.
 - c. Henry Company.
2. Source Limitations: Obtain underlayment from single source from single manufacturer.
 3. Low-Temperature Flexibility: ASTM D1970/D1970M; passes after testing at minus 20 deg F or lower.

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 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.
 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 Stainless Steel Sheet: Series 300 stainless steel.
- C. Solder:
 1. For Stainless Steel: ASTM B32, Grade Sn60/Grade Sn96, with acid flux of type recommended by stainless steel sheet manufacturer.

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 and by FM Global Property Loss Prevention Data Sheet 1-49 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.

H. Do not use graphite pencils to mark metal surfaces.

2.6 ROOF-DRAINAGE SHEET METAL FABRICATIONS

A. Parapet Scuppers: Fabricate scuppers to dimensions required, with closure flange trim to exterior, 4-inch-wide wall flanges to interior, and base extending 4 inches beyond cant or tapered strip into field of roof. Fasten gravel guard angles to base of scupper. Fabricate from the following materials:

1. Stainless Steel: 0.0188 inch thick.

2.7 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. Stainless Steel: 0.0156 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. Synthetic Underlayment: Install synthetic underlayment, wrinkle free, in accordance with manufacturers' written instructions, and using adhesive where possible to minimize use of mechanical fasteners under sheet metal.
 1. Lap horizontal joints not less than 4 inches.
 2. Lap end joints not less than 12 inches.
- C. 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.

- D. 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, 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 sealant.
 - 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 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.
- D. Fasteners: Use fastener sizes that penetrate wood blocking or sheathing not less than 1-1/4 inches for nails and not less than 3/4 inch for wood screws.

- 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. Soldered Joints: Clean surfaces to be soldered, removing oils and foreign matter.
 - 1. Pretin edges of sheets with solder to width of 1-1/2 inches; however, reduce pretinning where pretinned surface would show in completed Work.
 - 2. Do not solder metallic-coated steel sheet.
 - 3. Do not pretin 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.
- G. Rivets: Rivet joints in 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. Parapet Scuppers:
 - 1. Continuously support scupper, set to correct elevation, and seal flanges to interior wall face, over cants or tapered edge strips, and under roofing membrane.
 - 2. Anchor scupper closure trim flange to exterior wall and seal with elastomeric sealant to scupper.
 - 3. Loosely lock front edge of scupper with conductor head.
 - 4. Seal with elastomeric sealant exterior wall scupper flanges into back of conductor head.

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 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.

3.7 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.

3.8 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.

3.9 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 07 62 00

SECTION 07 71 00 - ROOF SPECIALTIES

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
 - 1. Roof-edge flashings.
 - 2. Roof-edge drainage systems.
 - 3. Reglets and counterflashings.
 - 4. Pipe stands.

1.3 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. General Performance: Roof specialties shall withstand exposure to weather and resist thermally induced movement without failure, rattling, leaking, or fastener disengagement due to defective manufacture, fabrication, installation, or other defects in construction.
- B. FM Approvals' Listing: Manufacture and install roof-edge flashings that are listed in FM Approvals' "RoofNav" and approved for windstorm classification, Class 1-90. Identify materials with FM Approvals' markings.
- C. SPRI Wind Design Standard: Manufacture and install roof-edge flashings tested according to SPRI ES-1 and capable of resisting the design pressures as calculated according to ASCE/SEI 7.
 - 1. Wind Speed: Basic wind speed (3-second gust) of 110 mph at 33 feet above ground.
- D. 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.

1.4 SUBMITTALS, GENERAL

- A. General: Submit all action submittals (except Samples for Verification) and informational submittals required by this Section concurrently.

1.5 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated. Include construction details, material descriptions, dimensions of individual components and profiles, and finishes.
 - 1. Aluminum sheet.
 - 2. Zinc-coated (galvanized) steel sheet.
 - 3. Self-adhering, high-temperature sheet.
 - 4. Fasteners.
 - 5. Elastomeric sealant.
 - 6. Reglets.
 - 7. Counterflashings.
- B. Shop Drawings: For roof specialties. Include plans, elevations, keyed details, and attachments to other work. Distinguish between plant- and field-assembled work. Include the following:
 - 1. Pattern of seams and layout of fasteners, cleats, clips, and other attachments.
 - 2. Details of termination points and assemblies, including fixed points.
 - 3. Details of special conditions.
- C. Samples for Initial Selection: For sealant and each type of roof specialty indicated with factory-applied color finishes.
- D. Samples for Verification: For roof-edge flashings and roof-edge drainage systems [reglets and counterflashings].

1.6 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Warranty: Sample of special warranty.

1.7 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Maintenance Data: For roofing specialties to include in maintenance manuals.
- B. Warranty: Executed special warranty.

1.8 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.
 - 1. Meet with Owner, Architect, Installer, and installers whose work interfaces with or affects roof specialties including installers of roofing materials and accessories.
 - 2. Examine substrate conditions for compliance with requirements, including flatness and attachment to structural members.
 - 3. Review special roof details, roof drainage, and condition of other construction that will affect roof specialties.

1.9 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

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

1.10 WARRANTY

- A. Special Warranty: Warranty, as part of special warranty in Division 07 Section "Modified Bituminous Membrane Roofing", in which Installer agrees to repair or replace components that fail in materials or workmanship within specified warranty period.
- B. Special Warranty on Painted Finishes: Manufacturer's standard form in which 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 Hunter units when tested according to ASTM D 2244.
 - b. Chalking in excess of a No. 8 rating when tested according to ASTM D 4214.
 - 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 EXPOSED METALS

- A. Aluminum Sheet: ASTM B 209, alloy as standard with manufacturer for finish required, with temper to suit forming operations and performance required.
 - 1. Surface: Smooth, flat finish.
 - 2. Exposed Coil-Coated Finishes: Prepare, pretreat, and apply coating to exposed metal surfaces to comply with coating and resin manufacturers' written instructions.
 - a. Two-Coat Fluoropolymer: AAMA 620. System consisting of primer and fluoropolymer color topcoat containing not less than 70 percent PVDF resin by weight.
 - 3. Clear Anodic Finish, Coil Coated: AAMA 611, AA-M12C22A41, Class I, 0.018 mm or thicker.

2.2 CONCEALED METALS

- A. Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Steel Sheet: ASTM A 653/A 653M, G90 coating designation.

2.3 UNDERLAYMENT MATERIALS

- A. Self-Adhering, High-Temperature Sheet: Minimum 30 to 40 mils thick, consisting of slip-resisting polyethylene-film top surface laminated to layer of butyl or SBS-modified asphalt adhesive, with release-paper backing; cold applied. Provide primer when recommended by underlayment manufacturer.
 - 1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Carlisle Coatings & Waterproofing; CCW WIP 300HT.
 - b. Grace Construction Products, a unit of W. R. Grace & Co.; Ultra.
 - c. Henry Company; Blueskin PE200 HT.

2.4 MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

- A. General: Provide materials and types of fasteners, protective coatings, sealants, and other miscellaneous items required by manufacturer for a complete installation.
- B. Fasteners: Manufacturer's recommended fasteners, of Series 300 stainless steel, suitable for application and designed to meet performance requirements.
 - 1. Exposed Fasteners: Not permitted.
- C. Elastomeric Sealant: ASTM C 920, elastomeric polymer sealant of type, grade, class, and use classifications required by roofing-specialty manufacturer for each application.
 - 1. Color: As selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range to match color of roof specialties, unless noted otherwise.

2.5 REGLETS AND COUNTERFLASHINGS

- A. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide Firestone Building Products; 2 Pc. Counterflashing or comparable product.
- B. Reglets: Manufactured units formed to provide secure interlocking of separate reglet and counterflashing pieces, from the following exposed metal:
 - 1. Formed Aluminum: Not less than 0.050 inch thick and as required to meet performance requirements.
 - 2. Masonry Type, Embedded: Provide reglets with offset top flange for embedment in masonry mortar joint.
- 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 or masonry mortar joint and compress against base flashings with joints lapped, from the following exposed metal:
 - 1. Formed Aluminum: Not less than 0.050 inch thick and as required to meet performance requirements.

- D. Aluminum Finish: Clear anodic.

2.6 PIPE STANDS

- A. Pipe Stand: Roller-bearing pipe support used to support roof mounted gas pipes, electrical conduit and other mechanical piping.
 - 1. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide Miro Industries, Inc., Pillow Block Pipestand, or comparable product.
 - 2. Pad: Install roofing material or pipe stand support pad between pipe stand and roofing membrane.

2.7 GENERAL FINISH REQUIREMENTS

- A. Comply with NAAMM's "Metal Finishes Manual for Architectural and Metal Products" for recommendations for applying and designating finishes.
- B. Protect mechanical and painted finishes on exposed surfaces from damage by applying a strippable, temporary protective covering before shipping.
- C. Appearance of Finished Work: Noticeable variations in same piece are not acceptable. Variations in appearance of adjoining components are acceptable if they are within the range of approved Samples and are assembled or installed to minimize contrast.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine substrates, areas, and conditions, with Installer present, to verify actual locations, dimensions, and other conditions affecting performance of the Work.
- B. Examine walls, roof edges, and parapets for suitable conditions for roof specialties.
- C. Verify that substrate is sound, dry, smooth, clean, sloped for drainage, and securely anchored.
- D. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.
- E. Beginning installation constitutes Contractor's acceptance of substrates and conditions.

3.2 UNDERLAYMENT INSTALLATION

- A. Self-Adhering Sheet Underlayment: Install wrinkle free. Apply primer if required by underlayment manufacturer. Comply with temperature restrictions of underlayment manufacturer for installation; use primer rather than nails for installing underlayment at low temperatures. Apply in shingle fashion to shed water. Overlap edges not less than 3-1/2 inches. Roll laps with roller. Cover underlayment within 14 days.

3.3 INSTALLATION, GENERAL

- A. General: 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, 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 watertight 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 applying adhered roofing membrane or self-adhering isolation barrier membrane or by other permanent separation as recommended by manufacturer.
1. Underlayment: Where installing metal directly on cementitious or wood substrates, install a course of self-adhering, high-temperature sheet underlayment.
- 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 24 inches of corners or intersections unless otherwise shown 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 or lower ambient temperatures.
 3. Loose-nail fascia extender at center of pre-punched slotted hole; do not draw nail tight.
 4. Stagger joints in fascia from those in fascia extender by not less than 2 feet.
- D. Fastener Sizes: Use fasteners of sizes that will penetrate substrate not less than recommended by fastener manufacturer to achieve maximum pull-out resistance.
- E. Seal joints with elastomeric sealant as required by roofing-specialty manufacturer.
- F. Seal joints as required for watertight construction. Place sealant to be completely concealed in joint. Do not install sealants at temperatures below 40 deg F.

3.4 REGLET AND COUNTERFLASHING INSTALLATION

- A. General: Coordinate installation of reglets and counterflashings with installation of base flashings and termination bar.
- B. Coordinate installation of upper portion of two-piece counterflashing with masonry Installer.
- C. 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 elastomeric sealant. Fit counterflashings tightly to base flashings.

3.5 CLEANING AND PROTECTION

- A. Remove temporary protective coverings and strippable films as roof specialties are installed. On completion of installation, clean finished surfaces. Maintain roof specialties in a clean condition during construction.
- B. Replace roof specialties that have been damaged or that cannot be successfully repaired by finish touchup or similar minor repair procedures.

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SECTION 07 72 00 - ROOF ACCESSORIES

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

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

1.3 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. General Performance: Roof accessories shall withstand exposure to weather and resist thermally induced movement without failure, rattling, leaking, or fastener disengagement due to defective manufacture, fabrication, installation, or other defects in construction.

1.4 SUBMITTALS, GENERAL

- A. General: Submit all action submittals required by this Section concurrently.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of roof accessory indicated.
- B. Shop Drawings: For roof accessories. Include plans, elevations, keyed details, and attachments to other work. Indicate dimensions, loadings, and special conditions.

1.6 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate layout and installation of roof accessories with roofing membrane and base flashing and interfacing and adjoining construction to provide a leakproof, weathertight, secure, and noncorrosive installation.
- B. Coordinate dimensions with rough-in information or Shop Drawings of equipment to be supported.
- C. Coordinate construction operations on or adjacent to roof, included in different Sections, which depend on each other for proper installation, connection, and operation.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 METAL MATERIALS

- A. Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Steel Sheet: ASTM A 653/A 653M, G90 coating designation.
- B. Aluminum Sheet: ASTM B 209, manufacturer's standard alloy for finish required, with temper to suit forming operations and performance required.
 - 1. Mill Finish: As manufactured.
- C. Aluminum Extrusions and Tubes: ASTM B 221, manufacturer's standard alloy and temper for type of use, finished to match assembly where used, otherwise mill finished.

2.2 MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

- A. General: Provide materials and types of fasteners, protective coatings, sealants, and other miscellaneous items required by manufacturer for a complete installation.
- B. Cellulosic-Fiber Board Insulation: ASTM C 208, Type II, Grade 1, thickness as indicated.
- C. Glass-Fiber Board Insulation: ASTM C 726, thickness as indicated.
- D. 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.
- E. Fasteners: Screws complying with ASME B18.6.1, Series 300 stainless steel, non-magnetic, torx or square drive, #10, length as required to provide minimum embedment of 1 1/2" into substrate. Use stainless steel washers.
- F. 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.
- G. Elastomeric Sealant: ASTM C 920, 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.

2.3 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; with welded or mechanically fastened and sealed corner joints and integrally formed deck-mounting flange at perimeter bottom.
 - 1. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide Pate Company (The); PC-2 or comparable product by one of the following:
 - a. Conn-Fab Sales Incorporated.

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: Mill phosphatized.
- D. Construction:
 - 1. Insulation: Factory insulated with 1-1/2-inch-thick glass-fiber board insulation.
 - 2. Factory-installed wood nailer at top of curb, continuous around curb perimeter.
 - 3. Fabricate curbs to minimum height of 12 inches unless otherwise indicated.

2.4 EQUIPMENT SUPPORTS

- A. Equipment Supports: Internally reinforced metal equipment supports capable of supporting superimposed live and dead loads, including equipment loads and other construction indicated on Drawings; with welded or mechanically fastened and sealed corner joints and integrally formed deck-mounting flange at perimeter bottom.
 - 1. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide Pate Company (The); ES-2 or comparable product by one of the following:
 - a. Conn-Fab Sales Incorporated.
 - b. Thybar Corporation.
- B. Size: Coordinate dimensions with roughing-in information or Shop Drawings of equipment to be supported. Provide equipment supports in pairs of equal length unless otherwise noted.
- C. Material: Zinc-coated (galvanized) steel sheet, 0.052 inch thick.
 - 1. Finish: Mill phosphatized.
- D. Construction:
 - 1. Factory-installed continuous wood nailers 3-1/2 inches wide at tops of equipment supports.
 - 2. Metal Counterflashing: Manufacturer's standard, removable, fabricated of same metal and finish as equipment support.
 - 3. Fabricate equipment supports to minimum height of 12 inches unless otherwise indicated.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine substrates, areas, and conditions, with Installer present, to verify actual locations, dimensions, and other conditions affecting performance of the Work.

- B. Verify that substrate is sound, dry, smooth, clean, sloped for drainage, and securely anchored.
- C. Verify dimensions of roof openings for roof accessories.
- D. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.
- E. Beginning installation constitutes Contractor's acceptance of substrates and conditions.

3.2 INSTALLATION

- A. General: 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, excessive oil canning, buckling, or tool marks.
 - 2. Anchor roof accessories securely to supporting substrates with specified fasteners at spacing not to exceed 12 inches on center.
 - 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. Install isolation barrier membrane between metal and wood blocking, wrinkle free. Apply primer if required by membrane manufacturer. Use primer rather than nails for installing membrane at low temperatures. Overlap edges not less than 3-1/2 inches. Roll laps with roller. Cover membrane within 14 days.
- C. Roof Curb Installation: Install each roof curb so top surface is level.
- D. Equipment Support Installation: Install equipment supports so top surfaces are level and parallel with each other.
- E. Seal joints with elastomeric sealant as required by roof accessory manufacturer.

3.3 REPAIR AND CLEANING

- A. Galvanized Surfaces: Clean field welds, bolted connections, and abraded areas and repair galvanizing according to ASTM A 780.
- B. Clean exposed surfaces according to manufacturer's written instructions.
- C. Clean off excess sealants.
- D. Replace roof accessories that have been damaged or that cannot be successfully repaired by finish touchup or similar minor repair procedures.

END OF SECTION 07 72 00

SECTION 07 84 13 - PENETRATION FIRESTOPPING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
 - 1. Penetrations in fire-resistance-rated walls.
 - 2. Penetrations in horizontal assemblies.
 - 3. Penetrations in smoke barriers.

1.3 SUBMITTALS, GENERAL

- A. General: Submit all action submittals and informational submittals required by this Section concurrently.

1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.
 - 1. Cast-in-place firestop devices.
 - 2. Latex sealants.
 - 3. Firestop devices.
 - 4. Intumescent composite sheets.
 - 5. Intumescent putties.
 - 6. Intumescent wrap strips.
 - 7. Mortars.
 - 8. Pillows/bags.
 - 9. Silicone foams.
 - 10. Silicone sealants.
- B. Product Schedule: For each penetration firestopping system. Include location and design designation of qualified testing and inspecting agency.

1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Qualification Data: For qualified Installer.

- B. Installer Certificates: From Installer indicating penetration firestopping has been installed in compliance with requirements and manufacturer's written recommendations.
- C. Product Test Reports: Based on evaluation of comprehensive tests performed by a qualified testing agency, for penetration firestopping.

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Installer Qualifications: A firm with a minimum of three years' experience in installing penetration firestopping similar in material, design, and extent to that indicated for this Project, whose work has resulted in construction with a record of successful performance. Qualifications include having the necessary experience, staff, and training to install manufacturer's products per specified requirements. Manufacturer's willingness to sell its penetration firestopping products to Contractor or to Installer engaged by Contractor does not in itself confer qualification on buyer.
- B. Fire-Test-Response Characteristics: Penetration firestopping shall comply with the following requirements:
 - 1. Penetration firestopping tests are performed by a qualified testing agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.
 - 2. Penetration firestopping is identical to those tested per testing standard referenced in "Penetration Firestopping" Article. Provide rated systems complying with the following requirements:
 - a. Penetration firestopping products bear classification marking of qualified testing and inspecting agency.
 - b. Classification markings on penetration firestopping correspond to designations listed by the following:
 - 1) UL in its "Fire Resistance Directory."
- C. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.

1.7 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. Environmental Limitations: Do not install penetration firestopping when ambient or substrate temperatures are outside limits permitted by penetration firestopping manufacturers or when substrates are wet because of rain, frost, condensation, or other causes.
- B. Install and cure penetration firestopping per manufacturer's written instructions using natural means of ventilations or, where this is inadequate, forced-air circulation.

1.8 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate construction of openings and penetrating items to ensure that penetration firestopping is installed according to specified requirements.

- B. Coordinate sizing of sleeves, openings, core-drilled holes, or cut openings to accommodate penetration firestopping.
- C. Notify Owner's testing agency at least seven days in advance of penetration firestopping installations; confirm dates and times on day preceding each series of installations.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MANUFACTURERS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - 1. A/D Fire Protection Systems Inc.
 - 2. Grace Construction Products.
 - 3. Hilti, Inc.
 - 4. Johns Manville.
 - 5. NUCO Inc.
 - 6. RectorSeal Corporation.
 - 7. Specified Technologies Inc.
 - 8. 3M Fire Protection Products.
 - 9. Tremco, Inc.; Tremco Fire Protection Systems Group.

2.2 PENETRATION FIRESTOPPING

- A. Provide penetration firestopping that is produced and installed to resist spread of fire according to requirements indicated, resist passage of smoke and other gases, and maintain original fire-resistance rating of construction penetrated. Penetration firestopping systems shall be compatible with one another, with the substrates forming openings, and with penetrating items if any. Annular space is not to exceed 1 inch.
- B. Penetrations in Fire-Resistance-Rated Walls: Provide penetration firestopping with ratings determined per ASTM E 814 or UL 1479, based on testing at a positive pressure differential of 0.01-inch wg.
 - 1. Fire-resistance-rated walls include fire-barrier walls, smoke-barrier walls, and fire partitions.
 - 2. F-Rating: Not less than the fire-resistance rating of constructions penetrated.
- C. Penetrations in Horizontal Assemblies: Provide penetration firestopping with ratings determined per ASTM E 814 or UL 1479, based on testing at a positive pressure differential of 0.01-inch wg.
 - 1. Horizontal assemblies include floors or floor/ceiling assemblies.
 - 2. F-Rating: At least 1 hour, but not less than the fire-resistance rating of constructions penetrated.
 - 3. T-Rating: At least 1 hour, but not less than the fire-resistance rating of constructions penetrated except for floor penetrations within the cavity of a wall.

- D. Penetrations in Smoke Barriers: Provide penetration firestopping with ratings determined per UL 1479.
 - 1. L-Rating: Not exceeding 5.0 cfm/sq. ft. of penetration opening at 0.30-inch wg at both ambient and elevated temperatures.
- E. Mold Resistance: Provide penetration firestopping products with mold and mildew resistance rating of 0 as determined by ASTM G21.
- F. Accessories: Provide components for each penetration firestopping system that are needed to install fill materials and to maintain ratings required. Use only those components specified by penetration firestopping manufacturer and approved by qualified testing and inspecting agency for firestopping indicated.
 - 1. Permanent forming/damming/backing materials, including the following:
 - a. Slag-wool-fiber or rock-wool-fiber insulation.
 - b. Sealants used in combination with other forming/damming/backing materials to prevent leakage of fill materials in liquid state.
 - c. Fire-rated form board.
 - d. Fillers for sealants.
 - 2. Temporary forming materials.
 - 3. Substrate primers.
 - 4. Collars.
 - 5. Steel sleeves.

2.3 FILL MATERIALS

- A. Cast-in-Place Firestop Devices: Factory-assembled devices for use in cast-in-place concrete floors and consisting of an outer metallic sleeve lined with an intumescent strip, a radial extended flange attached to one end of the sleeve for fastening to concrete formwork, and a neoprene gasket.
- B. Latex Sealants: Single-component latex formulations that do not re-emulsify after cure during exposure to moisture.
- C. Firestop Devices: Factory-assembled collars formed from galvanized steel and lined with intumescent material sized to fit specific diameter of penetrant.
- D. Intumescent Composite Sheets: Rigid panels consisting of aluminum-foil-faced elastomeric sheet bonded to galvanized-steel sheet.
- E. Intumescent Putties: Nonhardening dielectric, water-resistant putties containing no solvents, inorganic fibers, or silicone compounds.
- F. Intumescent Wrap Strips: Single-component intumescent elastomeric sheets with aluminum foil on one side.

- G. Mortars: Prepackaged dry mixes consisting of a blend of inorganic binders, hydraulic cement, fillers, and lightweight aggregate formulated for mixing with water at Project site to form a nonshrinking, homogeneous mortar.
- H. Pillows/Bags: Reusable heat-expanding pillows/bags consisting of glass-fiber cloth cases filled with a combination of mineral-fiber, water-insoluble expansion agents, and fire-retardant additives. Where exposed, cover openings with steel-reinforcing wire mesh to protect pillows/bags from being easily removed.
- I. Silicone Foams: Multicomponent, silicone-based liquid elastomers that, when mixed, expand and cure in place to produce a flexible, nonshrinking foam.
- J. Silicone Sealants: Single-component, silicone-based, neutral-curing elastomeric sealants of grade indicated below:
 - 1. Grade: Pourable (self-leveling) formulation for openings in floors and other horizontal surfaces, and nonsag formulation for openings in vertical and sloped surfaces, unless indicated firestopping limits use of nonsag grade for both opening conditions.

2.4 MIXING

- A. For those products requiring mixing before application, comply with penetration firestopping manufacturer's written instructions for accurate proportioning of materials, water (if required), type of mixing equipment, selection of mixer speeds, mixing containers, mixing time, and other items or procedures needed to produce products of uniform quality with optimum performance characteristics for application indicated.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine substrates and conditions, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for opening configurations, penetrating items, substrates, and other conditions affecting performance of the Work.
- B. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.
- C. Beginning installation constitutes Contractor's acceptance of substrates and conditions.

3.2 PREPARATION

- A. Surface Cleaning: Clean out openings immediately before installing penetration firestopping to comply with manufacturer's written instructions and with the following requirements:
 - 1. Remove from surfaces of opening substrates and from penetrating items foreign materials that could interfere with adhesion of penetration firestopping.

2. Clean opening substrates and penetrating items to produce clean, sound surfaces capable of developing optimum bond with penetration firestopping. Remove loose particles remaining from cleaning operation.
 3. Remove laitance and form-release agents from concrete.
- B. Priming: Prime substrates where recommended in writing by manufacturer using that manufacturer's recommended products and methods. Confine primers to areas of bond; do not allow spillage and migration onto exposed surfaces.
- C. Masking Tape: Use masking tape to prevent penetration firestopping from contacting adjoining surfaces that will remain exposed on completion of the Work and that would otherwise be permanently stained or damaged by such contact or by cleaning methods used to remove stains. Remove tape as soon as possible without disturbing firestopping's seal with substrates.

3.3 INSTALLATION

- A. General: Install penetration firestopping to comply with manufacturer's written installation instructions and published drawings for products and applications indicated.
- B. Install forming materials and other accessories of types required to support fill materials during their application and in the position needed to produce cross-sectional shapes and depths required to achieve fire ratings indicated.
1. After installing fill materials and allowing them to fully cure, remove combustible forming materials and other accessories not indicated as permanent components of firestopping.
- C. Install fill materials for firestopping by proven techniques to produce the following results:
1. Fill voids and cavities formed by openings, forming materials, accessories, and penetrating items as required to achieve fire-resistance ratings indicated.
 2. Apply materials so they contact and adhere to substrates formed by openings and penetrating items.
 3. For fill materials that will remain exposed after completing the Work, finish to produce smooth, uniform surfaces that are flush with adjoining finishes.

3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Owner will engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
- B. Where deficiencies are found or penetration firestopping is damaged or removed because of testing, repair or replace penetration firestopping to comply with requirements.
- C. Proceed with enclosing penetration firestopping with other construction only after inspection reports are issued and installations comply with requirements.

3.5 CLEANING AND PROTECTION

- A. Clean off excess fill materials adjacent to openings as the Work progresses by methods and with cleaning materials that are approved in writing by penetration firestopping manufacturers and that do not damage materials in which openings occur.
- B. Provide final protection and maintain conditions during and after installation that ensure that penetration firestopping is without damage or deterioration at time of Substantial Completion. If, despite such protection, damage or deterioration occurs, immediately cut out and remove damaged or deteriorated penetration firestopping and install new materials to produce systems complying with specified requirements.

3.6 PENETRATION FIRESTOPPING SCHEDULE

- A. Where UL-classified systems are indicated, they refer to system numbers in UL's "Fire Resistance Directory" under product Category XHEZ.
- B. For each location where a fire-resistance-rated floor or wall assembly is penetrated, provide a UL-listed firestopping system selected from the applicable UL number range listed in the following chart that complies with this Section and is suitable for the penetration conditions indicated for the Project.

cPENETRATION FIRESTOPPING SCHEDULE								
FIRESTOPPING SYSTEMS ARE LISTED USING THE ALPHA-ALPHA-NUMERIC IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM PUBLISHED IN UL'S FIRE RESISTANCE DIRECTORY, VOLS. 2A - 2B								
TYPE OF PENETRANT	CONSTRUCTION							
	FLOOR PENETRATION SYSTEMS (FIRST ALPHA COMPONENT = C OR F)				WALL PENETRATION SYSTEMS (FIRST ALPHA COMPONENT = C OR W)			
	CONCRETE FLOORS WITH A MINIMUM THICKNESS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 5 INCHES (127 MM)	CONCRETE FLOORS WITH A MINIMUM THICKNESS OF MORE THAN 5 INCHES (127 MM)	FRAMED FLOORS	FLOOR-CEILING ASSEMBLIES CONSISTING OF CONCRETE WITH MEMBRANE PROTECTION	CONCRETE OR MASONRY WALLS WITH A MINIMUM THICKNESS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 8 INCHES (203 MM)	CONCRETE OR MASONRY WALLS WITH A MINIMUM THICKNESS OF MORE THAN 8 INCHES (203 MM)	FRAMED WALLS	COMPOSITE PANEL WALLS
NO PENETRATING ITEMS	C-AJ-0001-0999 or F-A-0001-0999	C-BJ-0001-0999 or F-B-0001-0999	F-C-1001-1999		C-AJ-0001-0999, C-BJ-0001-0999, or W-J-0001-0999		W-L-0001-0999	
METALLIC PIPE, CONDUIT, OR TUBING	C-AJ-1001-1999 or F-A-1001-1999	C-BJ-1001-1999, C-BK-1001-1999, or F-B-1001-1999	F-C-1001-1999	F-E-1001-1999	C-AJ-1001-1999, C-BJ-1001-1999, or W-J-1001-1999	C-BK-1001-1999 or W-K-1001-1999	W-L-1001-1999	W-N-1001-1999
NONMETALLIC PIPE, CONDUIT, OR TUBING	C-AJ-2001-2999 or F-A-2001-2999	C-BJ-2001-2999, C-BK-2001-2999, or F-B-2001-2999	F-C-2001-2999	F-E-2001-2999	C-AJ-2001-2999, C-BJ-2001-2999, or W-J-2001-2999	C-BK-2001-2999 or W-K-2001-2999	W-L-2001-2999	W-N-2001-2999
ELECTRICAL CABLES	C-AJ-3001-3999 or F-A-3001-3999	C-BJ-3001-3999, C-BK-3001-3999, or F-B-3001-3999	F-C-3001-3999	F-E-3001-3999	C-AJ-3001-3999, C-BJ-3001-3999, or W-J-3001-3999	C-BK-3001-3999 or W-K-3001-3999	W-L-3001-3999	
CABLE TRAYS WITH ELECTRICAL CABLES	C-AJ-4001-4999 or F-A-4001-4999	C-BJ-4001-4999 or F-B-4001-4999			C-AJ-4001-4999, C-BJ-4001-4999, or W-J-4001-4999	W-K-4001-4999	W-L-4001-4999	
INSULATED PIPES	C-AJ-5001-5999 or F-A-5001-5999	C-BJ-5001-5999, C-BK-5001-5999, or F-B-5001-5999	F-C-5001-5999	F-E-5001-5999	C-AJ-5001-5999, C-BJ-5001-5999, or W-J-5001-5999	C-BK-5001-5999	W-L-5001-5999	W-N-5001-5999
MISCELLANEOUS ELECTRICAL PENETRANTS	C-AJ-6001-6999 or F-A-6001-6999	C-BJ-6001-6999			C-AJ-6001-6999, C-BJ-6001-6999, or W-BJ-6001-6999		W-L-6001-6999	
MISCELLANEOUS MECHANICAL PENETRANTS	C-AJ-7001-7999 or F-A-7001-7999	C-BJ-7001-7999 or F-B-7001-7999	F-C-7001-7999	F-E-7001-7999	C-AJ-7001-7999, C-BJ-7001-7999, or W-J-7001-7999		W-L-7001-7999	W-N-7001-7999
GROUPINGS OF PENETRATIONS	C-AJ-8001-8999 or F-A-8001-8999	C-BJ-8001-8999 or F-B-8001-8999	F-C-8001-8999	F-E-8001-8999	C-AJ-8001-8999, C-BJ-8001-8999, or W-J-8001-8999		W-L-8001-8999	

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SECTION 07 84 46 - FIRE-RESISTIVE JOINT SYSTEMS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
 - 1. Joints in or between fire-resistance-rated constructions.
 - 2. Joints at exterior curtain-wall/floor intersections.
 - 3. Joints in smoke barriers.

1.3 SUBMITTALS, GENERAL

- A. General: Submit all action submittals and informational submittals required by this Section concurrently.

1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.
 - 1. Joints in or between fire-resistance-rated constructions.
 - 2. Joints at exterior curtain-wall/floor intersections.
 - 3. Joints in smoke barriers.
- B. Product Schedule: For each fire-resistive joint system. Include location and design designation of qualified testing agency.

1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Qualification Data: For qualified Installer.
- B. Product Test Reports: Based on evaluation of comprehensive tests performed by a qualified testing agency, for fire-resistive joint systems.

1.6 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Installer Certificates: From Installer indicating fire-resistive joint systems have been installed in compliance with requirements and manufacturer's written recommendations.

1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. **Installer Qualifications:** A firm experienced in installing fire-resistive joint systems similar in material, design, and extent to that indicated for this Project, whose work has resulted in construction with a record of successful performance. Qualifications include having the necessary experience, staff, and training to install manufacturer's products per specified requirements. Manufacturer's willingness to sell its fire-resistive joint system products to Contractor or to Installer engaged by Contractor does not in itself confer qualification on buyer.
- B. **Fire-Test-Response Characteristics:** Fire-resistive joint systems shall comply with the following requirements:
 - 1. Fire-resistive joint system tests are performed by a qualified testing agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.
 - 2. Fire-resistive joint systems are identical to those tested per testing standard referenced in "Fire-Resistive Joint Systems" Article. Provide rated systems complying with the following requirements:
 - a. Fire-resistive joint system products bear classification marking of qualified testing agency.
 - b. Fire-resistive joint systems correspond to those indicated by reference to designations listed by the following:
 - 1) UL in its "Fire Resistance Directory."
- C. **Preinstallation Conference:** Conduct conference at Project site.

1.8 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. **Environmental Limitations:** Do not install fire-resistive joint systems when ambient or substrate temperatures are outside limits permitted by fire-resistive joint system manufacturers or when substrates are wet due to rain, frost, condensation, or other causes.
- B. Install and cure fire-resistive joint systems per manufacturer's written instructions using natural means of ventilation or, where this is inadequate, forced-air circulation.

1.9 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate construction of joints to ensure that fire-resistive joint systems are installed according to specified requirements.
- B. Coordinate sizing of joints to accommodate fire-resistive joint systems.
- C. Notify Owner's testing agency at least seven days in advance of fire-resistive joint system installations; confirm dates and times on day preceding each series of installations.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 FIRE-RESISTIVE JOINT SYSTEMS

- A. Where required, provide fire-resistive joint systems that are produced and installed to resist spread of fire according to requirements indicated, resist passage of smoke and other gases, and maintain original fire-resistance rating of assemblies in or between which fire-resistive joint systems are installed. Fire-resistive joint systems shall accommodate building movements without impairing their ability to resist the passage of fire and hot gases.
- B. Joints in or between Fire-Resistance-Rated Construction: Provide fire-resistive joint systems with ratings determined per ASTM E 1966 or UL 2079:
1. Joints include those installed in or between fire-resistance-rated walls floor or floor/ceiling assemblies.
 2. Fire-Resistance Rating: Equal to or exceeding the fire-resistance rating of construction they will join.
 3. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. A/D Fire Protection Systems Inc.
 - b. Fire Trak Corp.
 - c. Grace Construction Products.
 - d. Hilti, Inc.
 - e. Johns Manville.
 - f. Nelson Firestop Products.
 - g. NUCO Inc.
 - h. Passive Fire Protection Partners.
 - i. RectorSeal Corporation.
 - j. Specified Technologies Inc.
 - k. 3M Fire Protection Products.
 - l. Tremco, Inc.; Tremco Fire Protection Systems Group.
 - m. USG Corporation.
- C. Joints at Exterior Curtain-Wall/Floor Intersections: Provide fire-resistive joint systems with rating determined by ASTM E 119 based on testing at a positive pressure differential of 0.01-inch wg or ASTM E 2307.
1. Fire-Resistance Rating: Equal to or exceeding the fire-resistance rating of the floor assembly.
 2. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. A/D Fire Protection Systems Inc.
 - b. Grace Construction Products.
 - c. Hilti, Inc.
 - d. Johns Manville.
 - e. NUCO Inc.

- f. Passive Fire Protection Partners.
 - g. RectorSeal Corporation.
 - h. Specified Technologies Inc.
 - i. 3M Fire Protection Products.
 - j. Thermafiber, Inc.
 - k. Tremco, Inc.; Tremco Fire Protection Systems Group.
- D. Joints in Smoke Barriers: Provide fire-resistive joint systems with ratings determined per UL 2079.
- 1. L-Rating: Not exceeding 5.0 cfm/ft of joint at 0.30 inch wg at both ambient and elevated temperatures.
 - 2. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Grace Construction Products.
 - b. Hilti, Inc.
 - c. Johns Manville.
 - d. Nelson Firestop Products.
 - e. NUCO Inc.
 - f. Passive Fire Protection Partners.
 - g. Specified Technologies Inc.
 - h. 3M Fire Protection Products.
 - i. Tremco, Inc.; Tremco Fire Protection Systems Group.
- E. Exposed Fire-Resistive Joint Systems: Provide products with flame-spread and smoke-developed indexes of less than 25 and 450, respectively, as determined per ASTM E 84.
- F. Accessories: Provide components of fire-resistive joint systems, including primers and forming materials, that are needed to install fill materials and to maintain ratings required. Use only components specified by fire-resistive joint system manufacturer and approved by the qualified testing agency for systems indicated.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine substrates and conditions, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for joint configurations, substrates, and other conditions affecting performance of the Work.
- B. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.
- C. Beginning installation constitutes Contractor's acceptance of substrates and conditions.

3.2 PREPARATION

- A. Surface Cleaning: Clean joints immediately before installing fire-resistive joint systems to comply with fire-resistive joint system manufacturer's written instructions and the following requirements:
 - 1. Remove from surfaces of joint substrates foreign materials that could interfere with adhesion of fill materials.
 - 2. Clean joint substrates to produce clean, sound surfaces capable of developing optimum bond with fill materials. Remove loose particles remaining from cleaning operation.
 - 3. Remove laitance and form-release agents from concrete.
- B. Priming: Prime substrates where recommended in writing by fire-resistive joint system manufacturer using that manufacturer's recommended products and methods. Confine primers to areas of bond; do not allow spillage and migration onto exposed surfaces.
- C. Masking Tape: Use masking tape to prevent fill materials of fire-resistive joint system from contacting adjoining surfaces that will remain exposed on completion of the Work and that would otherwise be permanently stained or damaged by such contact or by cleaning methods used to remove stains. Remove tape as soon as possible without disturbing fire-resistive joint system's seal with substrates.

3.3 INSTALLATION

- A. General: Install fire-resistive joint systems to comply with manufacturer's written installation instructions and published drawings for products and applications indicated.
- B. Install forming materials and other accessories of types required to support fill materials during their application and in position needed to produce cross-sectional shapes and depths required to achieve fire ratings indicated.
 - 1. After installing fill materials and allowing them to fully cure, remove combustible forming materials and other accessories not indicated as permanent components of fire-resistive joint system.
- C. Install fill materials for fire-resistive joint systems by proven techniques to produce the following results:
 - 1. Fill voids and cavities formed by joints and forming materials as required to achieve fire-resistance ratings indicated.
 - 2. Apply fill materials so they contact and adhere to substrates formed by joints.
 - 3. For fill materials that will remain exposed after completing the Work, finish to produce smooth, uniform surfaces that are flush with adjoining finishes.

3.4 IDENTIFICATION

- A. Identify fire-resistive joint systems with preprinted metal or plastic labels. Attach labels permanently to surfaces adjacent to and within 6 inches of joint edge so labels will be visible to anyone seeking to remove or penetrate joint system. Use mechanical fasteners or self-adhering-

type labels with adhesives capable of permanently bonding labels to surfaces on which labels are placed. Include the following information on labels:

1. The words "Warning - Fire-Resistive Joint System - Do Not Disturb. Notify Building Management of Any Damage."
2. Contractor's name, address, and phone number.
3. Designation of applicable testing agency.
4. Date of installation.
5. Manufacturer's name.
6. Installer's name.

3.5 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Inspecting Agency: Owner will engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
- B. Where deficiencies are found or fire-resistive joint systems are damaged or removed due to testing, repair or replace fire-resistive joint systems so they comply with requirements.
- C. Proceed with enclosing fire-resistive joint systems with other construction only after inspection reports are issued and installations comply with requirements.

3.6 CLEANING AND PROTECTING

- A. Clean off excess fill materials adjacent to joints as the Work progresses by methods and with cleaning materials that are approved in writing by fire-resistive joint system manufacturers and that do not damage materials in which joints occur.
- B. Provide final protection and maintain conditions during and after installation that ensure fire-resistive joint systems are without damage or deterioration at time of Substantial Completion. If damage or deterioration occurs despite such protection, cut out and remove damaged or deteriorated fire-resistive joint systems immediately and install new materials to produce fire-resistive joint systems complying with specified requirements.

3.7 FIRE-RESISTIVE JOINT SYSTEM SCHEDULE

- A. Where UL-classified systems are indicated, they refer to system numbers in UL's "Fire Resistance Directory" under product Category XHBN or Category XHDG.
- B. Floor-to-Floor, Fire-Resistive Joint Systems:
 1. UL-Classified Systems: FF-D- 0000-0999.
- C. Wall-to-Wall, Fire-Resistive Joint Systems:
 1. UL-Classified Systems: WW-D- 0000-0999.
- D. Floor-to-Wall, Fire-Resistive Joint Systems:

1. UL-Classified Systems: FW-D- 0000-0999.
- E. Head-of-Wall, Fire-Resistive Joint Systems:
1. UL-Classified Systems: HW-D- 0000-0999.
- F. Bottom-of-Wall, Fire-Resistive Joint Systems:
1. UL-Classified Systems: BW-S-0000-0999.

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SECTION 07 92 00 - JOINT SEALANTS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
 - 1. Silicone joint sealants.
 - 2. Preformed joint sealants.

1.3 SUBMITTALS, GENERAL

- A. General: Submit all action submittals (except Samples for Verification) and informational submittals required by this Section concurrently.

1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each joint-sealant product indicated.
 - 1. Single-component, nonsag, neutral-curing silicone joint sealant.
 - 2. Single-component, nonsag, urethane joint sealant.
 - 3. Bond-breaker tape.
 - 4. Primer.
 - 5. Cleaners for nonporous surfaces.
 - 6. Masking tape.
 - 7. Cylindrical sealant backings.
- B. Samples for Initial Selection: Manufacturer's color charts consisting of strips of cured sealants showing the full range of colors available for each product exposed to view.
- C. Samples for Verification: For each kind and color of joint sealant required, provide Samples with joint sealants in 1/2-inch-wide joints formed between two 6-inch-long strips of material matching the appearance of exposed surfaces adjacent to joint sealants.
- D. Joint-Sealant Schedule: Include the following information:
 - 1. Joint-sealant application, joint location, and designation.
 - 2. Joint-sealant manufacturer and product name.
 - 3. Joint-sealant formulation.

1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Qualification Data: For qualified Installer.
- B. Product Certificates: For each kind of joint sealant and accessory, from manufacturer.
- C. Product Test Reports: Based on evaluation of comprehensive tests performed by a qualified testing agency, indicating that sealants comply with requirements.
 - 1. Materials forming joint substrates and joint-sealant backings have been tested for compatibility and adhesion with joint sealants.
 - 2. Interpretation of test results and written recommendations for primers and substrate preparation needed for adhesion.

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Installer Qualifications: Manufacturer's authorized representative who is trained and approved for installation of units required for this Project.
- B. Source Limitations: Obtain each kind of joint sealant from single source from single manufacturer.

1.7 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. Do not proceed with installation of joint sealants under the following conditions:
 - 1. When ambient and substrate temperature conditions are outside limits permitted by joint-sealant manufacturer or are below 40 deg F.
 - 2. When joint substrates are wet.
 - 3. Where joint widths are less than those allowed by joint-sealant manufacturer for applications indicated.
 - 4. Where contaminants capable of interfering with adhesion have not yet been removed from joint substrates.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS, GENERAL

- A. Compatibility: Provide joint sealants, backings, and other related materials that are compatible with one another and with joint substrates under conditions of service and application, as demonstrated by joint-sealant manufacturer, based on testing and field experience.
- B. VOC Content of Interior Sealants: Sealants and sealant primers used inside the weatherproofing system shall comply with the following limits for VOC content when calculated according to 40 CFR 59, Subpart D (EPA Method 24):
 - 1. Architectural Sealants: 250 g/L.
 - 2. Sealant Primers for Nonporous Substrates: 250 g/L.

3. Sealant Primers for Porous Substrates: 775 g/L.

- C. Liquid-Applied Joint Sealants: Comply with ASTM C 920 and other requirements indicated for each liquid-applied joint sealant specified, including those referencing ASTM C 920 classifications for type, grade, class, and uses related to exposure and joint substrates.
- D. Stain-Test-Response Characteristics: Where sealants are specified to be nonstaining to porous substrates, provide products that have undergone testing according to ASTM C 1248 and have not stained porous joint substrates indicated for Project.
- E. Colors of Exposed Joint Sealants: As selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range.

2.2 SILICONE JOINT SEALANTS

- A. Single-Component, Nonsag, Neutral-Curing Silicone Joint Sealant: ASTM C 920, Type S, Grade NS, Class 100/50, for Use NT.
 - 1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Dow Corning Corporation; 790.
 - b. Pecora Corporation; 890.
 - c. Tremco Incorporated; Spectrem 1.

2.3 JOINT SEALANT BACKING

- A. General: Provide sealant backings of material 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. Bond-Breaker Tape: Polyethylene tape or other plastic tape recommended by sealant manufacturer for preventing sealant from adhering to rigid, inflexible joint-filler materials or joint surfaces at back of joint. Provide self-adhesive tape where applicable.
- C. Cylindrical Sealant Backings: ASTM C 1330, Type C (closed-cell material with a surface skin) or Type O (open-cell material), and of size and density to control sealant depth and otherwise contribute to producing optimum sealant performance.

2.4 MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

- A. Primer: 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 joint substrates and adjacent nonporous surfaces in any way, and formulated to promote optimum adhesion of sealants to 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.
- B. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.
- C. Beginning installation constitutes Contractor's acceptance of substrates and conditions.

3.2 PREPARATION

- A. Surface Cleaning of Joints: Clean out joints immediately before installing joint sealants to comply with joint-sealant manufacturer's written instructions 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 porous joint substrate surfaces by brushing, grinding, 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 after cleaning operations above by vacuuming or blowing out joints with oil-free compressed air.
 - 3. Remove laitance and form-release agents from concrete.
 - 4. Clean nonporous joint substrate 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 recommended by joint-sealant manufacturer or as indicated by preconstruction joint-sealant-substrate tests or prior experience. Apply primer to comply with joint-sealant manufacturer's written instructions. 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 or primer 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. General: Comply with joint-sealant manufacturer's written installation instructions for products and applications indicated, unless more stringent requirements apply.

- B. Sealant Installation Standard: Comply with recommendations in ASTM C 1193 for use of joint sealants as applicable to materials, applications, and conditions indicated.
- C. Install sealant backings of kind indicated to support sealants during application and at position required to produce cross-sectional shapes and depths of installed sealants relative to joint widths that allow optimum sealant movement capability.
 - 1. Do not leave gaps between ends of sealant backings.
 - 2. Do not stretch, twist, puncture, or tear sealant backings.
 - 3. Remove absorbent sealant backings that have become wet before sealant application and replace them with dry materials.
- D. Install bond-breaker tape behind sealants where sealant backings are not used between sealants and backs of joints.
- E. Install sealants using proven techniques that comply with the following and at the same time backings are installed:
 - 1. Place sealants so they directly contact and fully wet joint substrates.
 - 2. Completely fill recesses in each joint configuration.
 - 3. Produce uniform, cross-sectional shapes and depths relative to joint widths that allow optimum sealant movement capability.
- F. Tooling of Nonsag Sealants: Immediately after sealant application and before skinning or curing begins, tool sealants according to requirements specified in subparagraphs below to form smooth, uniform beads of configuration indicated; to eliminate air pockets; and to ensure contact and adhesion of sealant with sides of joint.
 - 1. Remove excess sealant from surfaces adjacent to joints.
 - 2. Use tooling agents that are approved in writing by sealant manufacturer and that do not discolor sealants or adjacent surfaces.
 - 3. Provide concave joint profile per Figure 8A in ASTM C 1193, unless otherwise indicated.
- G. Installation of Preformed Foam Sealants: Install each length of sealant immediately after removing protective wrapping. Do not pull or stretch material. Produce seal continuity at ends, turns, and intersections of joints. For applications at low ambient temperatures, apply heat to sealant in compliance with sealant manufacturer's written instructions.

3.4 CLEANING

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

3.5 PROTECTION

- A. Protect joint sealants during and after curing period from contact with contaminating substances and from damage resulting from construction operations or other causes so sealants are without

deterioration or damage at time of Substantial Completion. If, despite such protection, damage or deterioration occurs, cut out and remove damaged or deteriorated joint sealants immediately so installations with repaired areas are indistinguishable from original work.

3.6 JOINT-SEALANT SCHEDULE

A. Joint-Sealant Application: Exterior joints up to 1 inch wide in horizontal nontraffic surfaces.

1. Joint Locations:

- a. Control and expansion joints.
- b. Other joints as indicated.

2. Joint Sealant: Single component, nonsag, urethane joint sealant.

B. Joint-Sealant Application: Exterior joints in vertical surfaces.

1. Joint Locations:

- a. Joints between metal panels.
- b. Joints between different materials.
- c. Other joints as indicated.

2. Joint Sealant: Single component, nonsag, neutral curing, silicone joint sealant.

END OF SECTION 07 92 00

SECTION 08 41 13 - ALUMINUM-FRAMED ENTRANCES AND STOREFRONTS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
 - 1. Exterior storefront framing.
 - 2. Exterior swing entrance doors and door-frame units.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. ADA/ABA Accessibility Guidelines: U.S. Architectural & Transportation Barriers Compliance Board's "Americans with Disability Act (ADA) and Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities."

1.4 SUBMITTALS, GENERAL

- A. General: Submit all action submittals (except Samples for Verification) and informational submittals required by this Section concurrently.

1.5 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated. Include construction details, material descriptions, dimensions of individual components and profiles, and finishes for aluminum-framed systems.
 - 1. Nonthermal framing members.
 - 2. Thermally improved framing members.
 - 3. Brackets and reinforcements.
 - 4. Fasteners and accessories.
 - 5. Concrete and masonry inserts.
 - 6. Concealed flashing.
 - 7. Framing stop gaskets and sealants.
 - 8. Glazing gaskets.
 - 9. Spacers and setting blocks.
 - 10. Standard-duty entrance doors.
 - 11. Heavy-duty entrance doors.
 - 12. Flush entrance doors.

13. Removable mullions.
 14. Weather stripping.
 15. Weather sweeps.
 16. Silencers.
 17. Bituminous paint.
- B. Shop Drawings: For aluminum-framed systems. Include plans, elevations, sections, details, and attachments to other work.
1. Include details of provisions for system expansion and contraction and for drainage of moisture in the system to the exterior.
 2. For entrance doors, indicate operating hardware types, functions, quantities, and locations.
- C. Samples for Initial Selection: For units with factory-applied color finishes.
- D. Samples for Verification: For each type of exposed finish required, in manufacturer's standard sizes.
- E. Delegated-Design Submittal: For aluminum-framed entrances and storefronts indicated to comply with performance requirements and design criteria, including analysis data signed and sealed by the qualified professional engineer responsible for their preparation.

1.2 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Qualification Data: For qualified Installer.
- B. Energy Performance Certificates: For aluminum-framed entrances and storefronts, accessories, and components, from manufacturer.
1. Basis for Certification: NFRC-certified energy performance values for each aluminum-framed entrance and storefront.
- C. Product Test Reports: Based on evaluation of comprehensive tests performed by a qualified testing agency, for aluminum-framed systems, indicating compliance with performance requirements.
- D. Sample Warranties: For special warranties.

1.3 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Maintenance Data: For aluminum-framed systems to include in maintenance manuals.
- B. Executed Warranties: For special warranties.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Installer Qualifications: Manufacturer's authorized representative who is trained and approved for installation of units required for this Project.

- B. Fire-Test-Response Characteristics: Provide fiberglass reinforced polyester (FRP) meeting the following as determined by testing identical products by UL or another testing and inspecting agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction:
 - 1. Surface-Burning Characteristics: As determined by testing per ASTM E 84.
 - a. Flame-Spread Index: 25 or less.
 - b. Smoke-Developed Index: 450 or less.
- C. Product Options: Information on Drawings and in Specifications establishes requirements for systems' aesthetic effects and performance characteristics. Aesthetic effects are indicated by dimensions, arrangements, alignment, and profiles of components and assemblies as they relate to sightlines, to one another, and to adjoining construction. Performance characteristics are indicated by criteria subject to verification by one or more methods including preconstruction testing, field testing, and in-service performance.
 - 1. Do not revise intended aesthetic effects, as judged solely by Architect, except with Architect's approval. If revisions are proposed, submit comprehensive explanatory data to Architect for review.
- D. Accessible Entrances: Comply with applicable provisions in the U.S. Architectural & Transportation Barriers Compliance Board's ADA-ABA Accessibility Guidelines and ICC/ANSI A117.1.
- E. Source Limitations for Aluminum-Framed Systems: Obtain from single source from single manufacturer.
- F. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.

1.5 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. Field Measurements: Verify actual locations of structural supports for aluminum-framed systems by field measurements before fabrication and indicate measurements on Shop Drawings.

1.6 MAINTENANCE SERVICE

- A. Entrance Door Hardware:
 - 1. 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 entrance door hardware.

1.7 WARRANTY

- A. Special Warranty: Manufacturer 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. Failures include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Structural failures including, but not limited to, excessive deflection.
 - b. Noise or vibration created by wind and thermal and structural movements.
 - c. Deterioration of metals, metal finishes, and other materials beyond normal weathering.
 - d. Water penetration through fixed glazing and framing areas.
 - e. Failure of operating components and hardware.
2. Warranty Period: 10 years from date of Substantial Completion.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Delegated Design: Engage a qualified professional engineer, as defined in Section 01 40 00 "Quality Requirements," 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, story drift, 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: Determine loads based on applicable building code requirements including applicable portions of ASCE/SEI 7 and the design criteria indicated on Drawings.
 2. Other Design Loads: As indicated on Drawings.
- D. Deflection of Framing Members: At design wind pressure, as follows:
 1. Deflection Normal to Wall Plane: Limited to edge of glass in a direction perpendicular to glass plane shall not exceed $L/175$ of the glass edge length for each individual glazing lite or an amount that restricts edge deflection of individual glazing lites to $3/4$ inch, whichever is less.
 2. Deflection Parallel to Glazing Plane: Limited to $L/360$ of clear span or $1/8$ inch, whichever is smaller.

- a. Operable Units: Provide a minimum 1/16-inch clearance between framing members and operable units.
3. Cantilever Deflection: Where framing members overhang an anchor point, as follows:
 - a. Perpendicular to Plane of Wall: No greater than 1/240 of clear span plus 1/4 inch for spans greater than 11 feet 8-1/4 inches or 1/175 times span, for spans less than 11 feet 8-1/4 inches.
- E. Structural: Test according to ASTM E 330 as follows:
 1. When tested at positive and negative wind-load design pressures, systems do not evidence deflection exceeding specified limits.
 2. When tested at 150 percent of positive and negative wind-load design pressures, systems, including anchorage, do not evidence material failures, structural distress, and 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. Air Infiltration: Test according to ASTM E 283 for infiltration as follows:
 1. Fixed Framing and Glass Area:
 - a. Maximum air leakage of 0.06 cfm/sq. ft. at a static-air-pressure differential of 1.57 lbf/sq. ft..
 2. Entrance Doors:
 - a. Pair of Doors: Maximum air leakage of 1.0 cfm/sq. ft. at a static-air-pressure differential of 1.57 lbf/sq. ft..
 - b. Single Doors: Maximum air leakage of 0.5 cfm/sq. ft. at a static-air-pressure differential of 1.57 lbf/sq. ft..
- G. Water Penetration under Static Pressure: Test according to ASTM E 331 as follows:
 1. No evidence of water penetration through fixed glazing and framing areas when tested according to a minimum static-air-pressure differential of 20 percent of positive wind-load design pressure, but not less than 10 lbf/sq. ft..
- H. Energy Performance: Certify and label energy performance according to NFRC as follows:
 1. Thermal Transmittance (U-factor): Fixed glazing and framing areas shall have U-factor of not more than 0.45 Btu/sq. ft. x h x deg F as determined according to NFRC 100.
 2. Solar Heat Gain Coefficient: Fixed glazing and framing areas shall have a solar heat gain coefficient of no greater than 0.35 as determined according to NFRC 200.
 3. Condensation Resistance: Fixed glazing and framing areas shall have an NFRC-certified condensation resistance rating of no less than 45 as determined according to NFRC 500.
- I. Noise Reduction: Test according to ASTM E 90, with ratings determined by ASTM E 1332, as follows:
 1. Outdoor-Indoor Transmission Class: Minimum 26.

- M. 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.

2.2 MATERIALS

- A. Aluminum: Alloy and temper recommended by manufacturer for type of use and finish indicated.

1. Sheet and Plate: ASTM B 209.
2. Extruded Bars, Rods, Profiles, and Tubes: ASTM B 221.
3. Extruded Structural Pipe and Tubes: ASTM B 429.
4. Structural Profiles: ASTM B 308/B 308M.
5. Welding Rods and Bare Electrodes: AWS A5.10/A5.10M.

- B. Steel Reinforcement: 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 according to recommendations in SSPC-SP COM and prepare surfaces according to applicable SSPC standard.

1. Structural Shapes, Plates, and Bars: ASTM A 36/A 36M.
2. Cold-Rolled Sheet and Strip: ASTM A 1008/A 1008M.
3. Hot-Rolled Sheet and Strip: ASTM A 1011/A 1011M.

2.3 FRAMING SYSTEMS

- A. Nonthermal Framing Members: Manufacturer's standard extruded-aluminum framing members of thickness required and reinforced as required to support imposed loads.

1. Construction: Nonthermal.
2. Glazing System: Retained mechanically with gaskets on four sides.
3. Glazing Plane: Center.
4. Framing Design: 2-inch wide by 4-1/2-inch deep, with minimum 0.080-inch-thick, extruded-aluminum members.
5. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. EFCO Corporation; System 402 Flush-Glazed Shear Block Storefront.
 - b. Kawneer North America; an Alcoa company; Trifab VG 451 Storefront System.
 - c. Special-Lite, Inc.; SL-245FG.

- B. Thermally Improved Framing Members: Manufacturer's standard thermally improved extruded-aluminum framing members of thickness required and reinforced as required to support imposed loads.

1. Construction: Thermally improved.
2. Glazing System: Retained mechanically with gaskets on four sides.
3. Glazing Plane: Center.

4. Framing Design: 2-inch wide by 4-1/2-inch deep, with minimum 0.080-inch-thick, extruded-aluminum members. Poured-in-place, polyurethane thermal barrier.
5. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. EFCO Corporation; System 403 Thermal Flush-Glazed Shear Block Storefront.
 - b. Kawneer North America; an Alcoa company; Trifab VG 451T Storefront System.
 - c. Special-Lite, Inc.; SL-450T.
- C. Brackets and Reinforcements: Manufacturer's standard high-strength aluminum with nonstaining, nonferrous shims for aligning system components.
- D. Fasteners and Accessories: Manufacturer's standard corrosion-resistant, nonstaining, nonbleeding fasteners and accessories compatible with adjacent materials.
 1. Use self-locking devices where fasteners are subject to loosening or turning out from thermal and structural movements, wind loads, or vibration.
 2. Reinforce members as required to receive fastener threads.
 3. Use exposed fasteners with countersunk Phillips screw heads, finished to match framing system.
- E. Concrete and Masonry Inserts: Hot-dip galvanized cast-iron, malleable-iron, or steel inserts, complying with ASTM A 123/A 123M or ASTM A 153/A 153M.
- F. Concealed Flashing: Manufacturer's standard corrosion-resistant, nonstaining, nonbleeding flashing compatible with adjacent materials.
- G. Framing System Gaskets and Sealants: Manufacturer's standard, recommended by manufacturer for joint type.

2.4 GLAZING SYSTEMS

- A. Glazing: As specified in Division 08 Section "Glazing."
- B. Glazing Gaskets: Manufacturer's standard compression types; replaceable, molded or extruded, of profile and hardness required to maintain watertight seal.
- C. Spacers and Setting Blocks: Manufacturer's standard elastomeric type.

2.5 ENTRANCE DOOR SYSTEMS

- A. Standard-Duty Entrance Doors: Manufacturer's standard glazed entrance doors for swing operation.
 1. Door Construction: 1-3/4-inch overall thickness, with minimum 0.125-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.
 2. Door Design: Wide stile; 5-inch nominal width.

- a. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - 1) EFCO Corporation; D500 Wide Stile Doors.
 - 2) Kawneer North America; an Alcoa company; 500 Wide Stile Entrances.
 - b. Accessible Doors: Smooth surfaced for width of door in area within 10 inches above floor or ground plane.
 3. Glazing Stops and Gaskets: Square, snap-on, extruded-aluminum stops and preformed gaskets.
- B. Heavy-Duty Entrance Doors: Manufacturer's heavy-duty glazed entrance doors for swing 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.
 2. Door Design: Wide stile; 5-inch nominal width.
 - a. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - 1) EFCO Corporation; D518 Wide Stile Doors.
 - 2) Kawneer North America; an Alcoa company; 500 Tuffline Entrances.
 - b. Accessible Doors: Smooth surfaced for width of door in area within 10 inches above floor or ground plane.
 3. Glazing Stops and Gaskets: Square, snap-on, extruded-aluminum stops and preformed gaskets.
- C. Flush Entrance Doors: Manufacturer's flush and glazed entrance doors for swing operation.
1. Door Construction: 1-3/4-inch overall thickness, with 0.062-inch-thick smooth aluminum face sheet and 1/8-inch-thick hardboard backer with poured-in-place or frothed-in-place urethane insulation and interlocked into extruded-aluminum rail and stile members to conceal edges of face sheets.
 - a. Provide either of the following corner reinforcing configurations:
 - 1) Mitered corners with 3/8 inch diameter full width tie rod through extruded splines at each end and secured with hex-type aircraft nuts; nylon nuts not acceptable.
 - 2) Mechanical clip fastener with SIGMA deep penetration plug welds and not less than 1-1/8 inch fillet welds inside and outside of all four corners.
 - b. Color and Gloss: As selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range.
 - c. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - 1) Kawneer North America; an Alcoa company; Flushline Entrances.

2) Special-Lite, Inc.; SL-16 Aluminum Flush Doors.

2. Glazing Stops and Gaskets: Snap-on, extruded-aluminum stops and preformed gaskets.

D. Entrance Door Hardware: As specified in Division 08 Section "Door Hardware."

2.6 ACCESSORY MATERIALS

A. Joint Sealants: For installation at perimeter of aluminum-framed systems, as specified in Division 07 Section "Joint Sealants."

B. Bituminous Paint: Cold-applied, asphalt-mastic paint complying with SSPC-Paint 12 requirements except containing no asbestos; formulated for 30-mil thickness per coat.

2.7 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. Framing Members, General: 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. Means to drain water passing joints, condensation within framing members, and moisture migrating within the system to exterior.
4. Physical and thermal isolation of glazing from framing members.
5. Accommodations for thermal and mechanical movements of glazing and framing to maintain required glazing edge clearances.
6. Provisions for field replacement of glazing.
7. 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. Storefront Framing: Fabricate components for assembly using shear-block system.

F. Entrance Door Frames: Reinforce as required to support loads imposed by door operation and for installing entrance door hardware.

1. At exterior doors, provide compression weather stripping at fixed stops.
2. At interior doors, provide silencers at stops to prevent metal-to-metal contact. Install three silencers on strike jamb of single-door frames and two silencers on head of frames for pairs of doors.
3. Fabricate entrance door frames with 5/8-inch high screw-applied door stops, minimum wall thickness of 0.125-inch, with integral weather stripping. Blade-type stops are not acceptable.

- G. Entrance Doors: Reinforce doors as required for installing entrance door hardware. Where fasteners screw-anchor into aluminum, reinforce interior with aluminum or nonmagnetic stainless steel bar stock to receive screw threads.
 - 1. At pairs of exterior doors, provide sliding-type weather stripping retained in adjustable strip and mortised into door edge.
 - 2. At exterior doors, provide weather sweeps applied to door bottoms.
- H. 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.
- I. After fabrication, clearly mark components to identify their locations in Project according to Shop Drawings.

2.8 ALUMINUM FINISHES

- A. Clear Anodic Finish: AAMA 611, AA-M12C22A41, Class I, 0.018 mm or thicker.
- B. High-Performance Organic Finish: 2-coat fluoropolymer finish complying with AAMA 2605 and containing not less than 70 percent 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.
 - 1. Color and Gloss: As selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine areas and conditions, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance of the Work.
- B. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.
- C. Beginning installation constitutes Contractor's acceptance of areas and conditions.

3.2 INSTALLATION

- A. General:
 - 1. Comply with manufacturer's written instructions.
 - 2. Do not install damaged components.
 - 3. Fit joints to produce hairline joints free of burrs and distortion.
 - 4. Rigidly secure nonmovement joints.
 - 5. Install anchors with separators and isolators to prevent metal corrosion and electrolytic deterioration.
 - 6. Seal joints watertight unless otherwise indicated.

- B. Metal Protection:
 - 1. Where aluminum will contact dissimilar metals, protect against galvanic action by painting contact surfaces with primer or applying sealant or tape, or by installing nonconductive spacers as recommended by manufacturer for this purpose.
 - 2. Where aluminum will contact concrete or masonry, protect against corrosion by painting contact surfaces with bituminous paint.
- C. Install components to drain water passing joints, condensation occurring within framing members, and moisture migrating within the system to exterior.
- D. Set continuous sill members and flashing in full sealant bed as specified in Division 07 Section "Joint Sealants" to produce weathertight installation.
- E. Install components plumb and true in alignment with established lines and grades, and without warp or rack.
- F. Install glazing as specified in Division 08 Section "Glazing."
- G. Entrance Doors: Install 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 according to entrance door hardware manufacturers' written instructions using concealed fasteners to greatest extent possible.
- H. Install perimeter joint sealants as specified in Division 07 Section "Joint Sealants" to produce weathertight installation.

3.3 ERECTION TOLERANCES

- A. Install aluminum-framed systems to comply with the following maximum erection tolerances:
 - 1. Location and Plane: Limit variation from true location and plane to 1/8 inch in 12 feet; 1/4 inch over total length.
 - 2. Alignment:
 - a. Where surfaces abut in line, limit offset from true alignment to 1/16 inch.
 - b. Where surfaces meet at corners, limit offset from true alignment to 1/32 inch.
- B. Diagonal Measurements: Limit difference between diagonal measurements to 1/8 inch.

3.4 ADJUSTING

- A. Adjust operating entrance door hardware to function smoothly as recommended by manufacturer.

1. For entrance doors accessible to people with disabilities, adjust closers to provide a 3-second closer sweep period for doors to move from a 70-degree open position to 3 inches from the latch, measured to the leading door edge.

3.5 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing Agency: Owner will 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 according to AAMA 501.2 and shall not evidence water penetration.
 - a. Perform tests in each test area as directed by Architect. Perform at least three tests, prior to 10, 50, and 80 percent completion.
 - b. Where failures occur repeat tests at Contractor's expense and test one additional unit for each failure, also at Contractor's expense.
 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 tests in each test area as directed by Architect. Perform at least three tests, prior to 10, 50, and 80 percent completion.
 - b. Where failures occur repeat tests at Contractor's expense and test one additional unit for each failure, also at Contractor's expense.
 3. Water Penetration: ASTM E1105 at 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 08 41 13

SECTION 08 44 13 - GLAZED ALUMINUM CURTAIN WALLS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section includes conventionally glazed aluminum curtain walls installed as stick assemblies.

1.3 SUBMITTALS, GENERAL

- A. General: Submit all action submittals (except Samples for Verification) and informational submittals required by this Section concurrently.

1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated. Include construction details, material descriptions, dimensions of individual components and profiles, and finishes.
 - 1. Framing members.
 - 2. Brackets and reinforcements.
 - 3. Fasteners and accessories.
 - 4. Anchors.
 - 5. Concealed flashing.
 - 6. Glazing gaskets.
 - 7. Glazing sealants.
 - 8. Insulated spandrel panels.
 - 9. Bituminous paint.
- B. Shop Drawings: For glazed aluminum curtain walls. Include plans, elevations, sections, full-size details, and attachments to other work.
 - 1. Include details of provisions for assembly expansion and contraction and for draining moisture occurring within the assembly to the exterior.
 - 2. Include full-size isometric details of each vertical-to-horizontal intersection of glazed aluminum curtain walls, showing the following:
 - a. Joinery, including concealed welds.
 - b. Anchorage.
 - c. Expansion provisions.
 - d. Glazing.
 - e. Flashing and drainage.

- C. Samples for Initial Selection: For units with factory-applied color finishes.

1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Qualification Data: For qualified Installer.
- B. Energy Performance Certificates: For glazed aluminum curtain walls, accessories, and components from manufacturer.
 - 1. Basis for Certification: NFRC-certified energy performance values for each glazed aluminum curtain wall.

1.6 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Maintenance Data: For glazed aluminum curtain walls to include in maintenance manuals.

1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Manufacturer Qualifications: A manufacturer capable of fabricating glazed aluminum curtain walls that meet or exceed energy performance requirements indicated and of documenting this performance by certification, labeling, and inclusion in lists.
- B. Installer Qualifications: Manufacturer's authorized representative who is trained and approved for installation of units required for this Project.
- 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 revise intended aesthetic effects, as judged solely by Architect, except with Architect's approval. If revisions are proposed, submit comprehensive explanatory data to Architect for review.
- D. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.

1.8 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. Field Measurements: Verify actual locations of structural supports for glazed aluminum curtain walls by field measurements before fabrication and indicate measurements on Shop Drawings.

1.9 WARRANTY

- A. Special Assembly Warranty: Manufacturer agrees to repair or replace components of glazed aluminum curtain wall that do not comply with requirements or that fail in materials or workmanship within specified warranty period.

1. Failures include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Structural failures including, but not limited to, excessive deflection.
 - b. Noise or vibration created by wind and thermal and structural movements.
 - c. Deterioration of metals, metal finishes, and other materials beyond normal weathering.
 - d. Water penetration through fixed glazing and framing areas.
 - e. Failure of operating components.
 2. Warranty Period: 10 years from date of Substantial Completion.
- B. Special Finish Warranty: Standard form in which manufacturer agrees to repair finishes or replace aluminum that shows evidence of deterioration of factory-applied finishes within specified warranty period.
1. Deterioration includes, but is not limited to, the following:
 - a. Color fading more than 5 Hunter units when tested according to ASTM D 2244.
 - b. Chalking in excess of a No. 8 rating when tested according to ASTM D 4214.
 - c. Cracking, checking, peeling, or failure of paint to adhere to bare metal.
 2. Warranty Period: 20 years from date of Substantial Completion.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Delegated Design: Engage a qualified professional engineer, as defined in Section 01 40 00 "Quality Requirements," to design glazed aluminum curtain walls.
- B. Structural Loads:
1. Wind Loads: Determine loads based on applicable building code requirements including applicable portions of ASCE/SEI 7 and the design criteria indicated on Drawings.
 2. Other Design Loads: As indicated on Drawings.
- C. Deflection of Framing Members: At design wind pressure, as follows:
1. Deflection Normal to Wall Plane: Limited to edge of glass in a direction perpendicular to glass plane shall not exceed $L/175$ of the glass edge length for each individual glazing lite or an amount that restricts edge deflection of individual glazing lites to $3/4$ inch, whichever is less.
 2. Deflection Parallel to Glazing Plane: Limited to $L/360$ of clear span or $1/8$ inch, whichever is smaller.
 - a. Operable Units: Provide a minimum $1/16$ -inch clearance between framing members and operable units.
 3. Cantilever Deflection: Where framing members overhang an anchor point, as follows:

- a. Perpendicular to Plane of Wall: No greater than $1/240$ of clear span plus $1/4$ inch for spans greater than 11 feet $8-1/4$ inches or $1/175$ times span, for spans less than 11 feet $8-1/4$ inches.
- D. Structural: Test according to ASTM E 330 as follows:
1. When tested at positive and negative wind-load design pressures, systems do not evidence deflection exceeding specified limits.
 2. When tested at 150 percent of positive and negative wind-load design pressures, systems, including anchorage, do not evidence material failures, structural distress, and 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.
- E. Air Infiltration: Test according to ASTM E 283 for infiltration as follows:
1. Fixed Framing and Glass Area:
 - a. Maximum air leakage of 0.06 cfm/sq. ft. at a static-air-pressure differential of 1.57 lbf/sq. ft..
- F. Water Penetration under Static Pressure: Test according to ASTM E 331 as follows:
1. No evidence of water penetration through fixed glazing and framing areas when tested according to a minimum static-air-pressure differential of 20 percent of positive wind-load design pressure, but not less than 10 lbf/sq. ft..
- G. Interstory Drift: Accommodate design displacement of adjacent stories indicated.
1. Design Displacement: As indicated on Drawings.
 2. Test Performance: Complying with criteria for passing based on building occupancy type when tested according to AAMA 501.4 at design displacement.
- H. Energy Performance: Certify and label energy performance according to NFRC as follows:
1. Thermal Transmittance (U-factor): Fixed glazing and framing areas shall have U-factor of not more than 0.45 Btu/sq. ft. x h x deg F as determined according to NFRC 100.
 2. Solar Heat Gain Coefficient: Fixed glazing and framing areas shall have a solar heat gain coefficient of no greater than 0.35 as determined according to NFRC 200.
 3. Condensation Resistance: Fixed glazing and framing areas shall have an NFRC-certified condensation resistance rating of no less than 45 as determined according to NFRC 500.
- I. Noise Reduction: Test according to ASTM E 90, with ratings determined by ASTM E 1332, as follows.
- J. 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.

2.2 MANUFACTURERS

- A. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
1. EFCO Corporation; System 5900.
 2. Kawneer North America; an Alcoa company; 1600 Wall System 3.
 3. Vistawall Architectural Products; The Vistawall Group; a Bluescope Steel company; CW-250.

2.3 MATERIALS

- A. Aluminum: Alloy and temper recommended by manufacturer for type of use and finish indicated.
1. Sheet and Plate: ASTM B 209.
 2. Extruded Bars, Rods, Profiles, and Tubes: ASTM B 221.
 3. Extruded Structural Pipe and Tubes: ASTM B 429/B 429M.
 4. Structural Profiles: ASTM B 308/B 308M.
 5. Welding Rods and Bare Electrodes: AWS A5.10/A5.10M.
- B. Steel Reinforcement: 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 according to recommendations in SSPC-SP COM and prepare surfaces according to applicable SSPC standard.
1. Structural Shapes, Plates, and Bars: ASTM A 36/A 36M.
 2. Cold-Rolled Sheet and Strip: ASTM A 1008/A 1008M.
 3. Hot-Rolled Sheet and Strip: ASTM A 1011/A 1011M.

2.4 FRAMING

- A. Framing Members: Manufacturer's extruded- or formed-aluminum framing members of thickness required and reinforced as required to support imposed loads.
1. Construction: Thermally improved.
 2. Glazing System: Retained mechanically with gaskets on four sides.
 3. Glazing Plane: Front.
- B. Brackets and Reinforcements: Manufacturer's standard high-strength aluminum with nonstaining, nonferrous shims for aligning system components.
- C. Fasteners and Accessories: Manufacturer's standard corrosion-resistant, nonstaining, nonbleeding fasteners and accessories compatible with adjacent materials.
1. Use self-locking devices where fasteners are subject to loosening or turning out from thermal and structural movements, wind loads, or vibration.
 2. Reinforce members as required to receive fastener threads.

3. Use exposed fasteners with countersunk Phillips screw heads, finished to match framing system.
- D. Anchors: Three-way adjustable anchors with minimum adjustment of 1 inch that accommodate fabrication and installation tolerances in material and finish compatible with adjoining materials and recommended by manufacturer.
 1. Concrete and Masonry Inserts: Hot-dip galvanized cast-iron, malleable-iron, or steel inserts complying with ASTM A 123/A 123M or ASTM A 153/A 153M requirements.
- E. Concealed Flashing: Manufacturer's standard corrosion-resistant, nonstaining, nonbleeding flashing compatible with adjacent materials.

2.5 GLAZING

- A. Glazing: Comply with Division 08 Section "Glazing."
- B. Glazing Gaskets: Manufacturer's standard sealed-corner pressure-glazing system of black, resilient elastomeric glazing gaskets, setting blocks, and shims or spacers.

2.6 OPERABLE UNITS

- A. Venting Windows: Comply with Division 08 Section "Aluminum Windows."
- B. Doors: Comply with Division 08 Section "Aluminum-Framed Entrances and Storefronts."

2.7 ACCESSORY MATERIALS

- A. Bituminous Paint: Cold-applied asphalt-mastic paint complying with SSPC-Paint 12 requirements except containing no asbestos, formulated for 30-mil thickness per coat.

2.8 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.

6. Provisions for safety railings mounted on interior face of mullions or between mullions at interior.
 7. Fasteners, anchors, and connection devices that are concealed from view to greatest extent possible.
- D. Fabricate components that, when assembled, have the following characteristics:
1. Internal guttering system or other means to drain water passing joints, condensation occurring within framing members, and moisture migrating within glazed aluminum curtain wall to exterior.
- E. Curtain-Wall Framing: Fabricate components for assembly using shear-block system.
- F. After fabrication, clearly mark components to identify their locations in Project according to Shop Drawings.

2.9 SUN CONTROL

- A. Source Limitations: Obtain all components of sun control devices and accessories, from same manufacturer as curtain wall system.
- B. Sunshades: Assemblies consisting of manufacturer's standard outrigger brackets, louvers, and fascia, designed for attachment to curtain wall with mechanical fasteners. Obtain components of sunshade system from same manufacturer as curtainwall system.
1. Orientation: Vertical.
 2. Projection from Wall: As indicated on Drawings.
 3. Outriggers: Straight with square edges.
 4. Fasciae: Rectangular.
 5. Finish: Match adjacent glazed aluminum curtain wall.
- C. Materials:
1. Aluminum: Alloy and temper recommended by manufacturer for type of use and finish indicated.
 - a. Sheet and Plate: ASTM B209 / B209M.
 - b. Extruded Bars, Rods, Profiles, and Tubes: ASTM B221 / B221M.
 - c. Extruded Structural Pipe and Tubes: ASTM B429 / B429M.
 - d. Structural Profiles: ASTM B 308 / B308M.

2.10 ALUMINUM FINISHES

- A. Clear Anodic Finish: AAMA 611, AA-M12C22A41, Class I, 0.018 mm or thicker.
- B. Color Anodic Finish: AAMA 611, AA-M12C22A42/A44, Class I, 0.018 mm or thicker.
1. Color: As selected by Architect from full range of industry colors and color densities.

- C. High-Performance Organic Finish: Two-coat fluoropolymer finish complying with AAMA 2605 and containing not less than 70 percent 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.
 - 1. Color and Gloss: As selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine areas, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance of the Work.
- B. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.
- C. Beginning installation constitutes Contractor's acceptance of substrates and conditions.

3.2 INSTALLATION

- A. General:
 - 1. Comply with manufacturer's written instructions.
 - 2. Do not install damaged components.
 - 3. Fit joints to produce hairline joints free of burrs and distortion.
 - 4. Rigidly secure nonmovement joints.
 - 5. Install anchors with separators and isolators to prevent metal corrosion and electrolytic deterioration and to prevent impeding movement of moving joints.
 - 6. Weld components in concealed locations to minimize distortion or discoloration of finish. Protect glazing surfaces from welding.
 - 7. Seal joints watertight unless otherwise indicated.
- B. Metal Protection:
 - 1. Where aluminum will contact dissimilar metals, protect against galvanic action by painting contact surfaces with primer or by applying sealant or tape or installing nonconductive spacers as recommended by manufacturer for this purpose.
 - 2. Where aluminum will contact concrete or masonry, protect against corrosion by painting contact surfaces with bituminous paint.
- C. Install components to drain water passing joints, condensation occurring within framing members, and moisture migrating within glazed aluminum curtain wall to exterior.
- D. Install components plumb and true in alignment with established lines and grades.
- E. Install operable units level and plumb, securely anchored, and without distortion. Adjust weather-stripping contact and hardware movement to produce proper operation.
- F. Install glazing as specified in Division 08 Section "Glazing."

3.3 ERECTION TOLERANCES

- A. Erection Tolerances: Install glazed aluminum curtain walls to comply with the following maximum tolerances:
1. Plumb: 1/8 inch in 10 feet; 1/4 inch in 40 feet.
 2. Level: 1/8 inch in 20 feet; 1/4 inch in 40 feet.
 3. Alignment:
 - a. Where surfaces abut in line or are separated by reveal or protruding element up to 1/2 inch wide, limit offset from true alignment to 1/16 inch.
 - b. Where surfaces are separated by reveal or protruding element from 1/2 to 1 inch wide, limit offset from true alignment to 1/8 inch.
 - c. Where surfaces are separated by reveal or protruding element of 1 inch wide or more, limit offset from true alignment to 1/4 inch.
 4. Location: Limit variation from plane to 1/8 inch in 12 feet; 1/2 inch over total length.

3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing Agency: Owner will 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 according to AAMA 501.2 and shall not evidence water penetration.
 - a. Perform tests in each test area as directed by Architect. Perform at least three tests, prior to 10, 50, and 80 percent completion.
 - b. Where failures occur repeat tests at Contractor's expense and test one additional unit for each failure, also at Contractor's expense.
 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. (0.45 L/s per sq. m) at a static-air-pressure differential of 1.57 lbf/sq. ft. (75 Pa).
 - a. Perform tests in each test area as directed by Architect. Perform at least three tests, prior to 10, 50, and 80 percent completion.
 - b. Where failures occur repeat tests at Contractor's expense and test one additional unit for each failure, also at Contractor's expense.
 3. Water Penetration: ASTM E1105 at the static-air-pressure differential specified for laboratory testing in "Performance Requirements" Article, but not less than 6.24 lbf/sq. ft. (300 Pa), and shall not evidence water penetration.
- C. Aluminum-framed entrances and storefronts will be considered defective if they do not pass tests and inspections.

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D. Prepare test and inspection reports.

END OF SECTION 08 44 13

SECTION 08 44 23 - STRUCTURAL-SEALANT-GLAZED CURTAIN WALLS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Four-sided structural-sealant-glazed curtain-wall assemblies.

B. Related Requirements:

1. Section 07 84 13 "Fire Resistive Joint Systems".
2. Section 07 92 00 "Joint Sealants" for installation of joint sealants installed with structural-sealant-glazed curtain walls and for sealants to the extent not specified in this Section.
3. Section 08 80 00 "Glazing."

1.2 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

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

1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

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

- B. Shop Drawings: 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.

- C. Sample: For each type of exposed finish required.

- D. Delegated-Design Submittal: For structural-sealant-glazed curtain walls, including analysis data signed and sealed by the qualified professional engineer responsible for their preparation.

1.4 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

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

- B. Product test reports.

- C. Quality-Control Program: Developed specifically for Project, including fabrication and installation, according to recommendations in ASTM C1401. Include periodic quality-control reports.

- D. Source quality-control reports.
- E. Field quality-control reports.
- F. Sample warranties.

1.5 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Maintenance data.

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Installer Qualifications: An entity that employs installers and supervisors who are trained and approved by manufacturer.
- B. Testing Agency Qualifications: Qualified according to 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.
- D. Structural-Sealant Glazing: Comply with ASTM C1401 for design and installation of structural-sealant-glazed curtain-wall assemblies.

1.7 WARRANTY

- A. Special Warranty: Manufacturer agrees to repair or replace components of structural-sealant-glazed curtain wall that do not comply with requirements or that fail in materials or workmanship within specified warranty period.
 - 1. Warranty Period: 10 years from date of Substantial Completion.
- B. Special Finish Warranty, Factory-Applied Finishes: Standard form in which manufacturer agrees to repair finishes or replace aluminum that shows evidence of deterioration of factory-applied finishes within specified warranty period.
 - 1. Warranty Period: 10 years from date of Substantial Completion.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Delegated Design: Engage a qualified professional engineer, as defined in Section 01 40 00 "Quality Requirements," to design structural-sealant-glazed curtain walls.
- B. General Performance: Comply with performance requirements specified, as determined by testing of structural-sealant-glazed curtain walls representing those indicated for this Project without failure due to defective manufacture, fabrication, installation, or other defects in construction.
 - 1. Structural-sealant-glazed curtain walls shall withstand movements of supporting structure, including, but not limited to, story drift, 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.
- C. Structural Loads:
 - 1. Wind Loads: As indicated on Drawings.
 - 2. Other Design Loads: As indicated on Drawings.
- D. Deflection of Framing Members: At design wind pressure, as follows:
 - 1. Deflection Normal to Wall Plane: Limited to edge of glass in a direction perpendicular to glass plane not exceeding $1/175$ of the glass edge length for each individual glazing lite or an amount that restricts edge deflection of individual glazing lites to $3/4$ inch whichever is less.
 - 2. Deflection Parallel to Glazing Plane: Limited to $1/360$ of clear span or $1/8$ inch, whichever is smaller
 - 3. Cantilever Deflection: Where framing members overhang an anchor point, as follows:
 - a. Perpendicular to Plane of Wall: No greater than $1/240$ of clear span plus $1/4$ -inch for spans of greater than 11 feet $8-1/4$ inches or $1/175$ times span, for spans of less than 11 feet $8-1/4$ inches.
- E. Structural: Test according to ASTM E330/E330M as follows:
 - 1. When tested at positive and negative wind-load design pressures, assemblies do not evidence deflection exceeding specified limits.
 - 2. When tested at 150 percent of positive and negative wind-load design pressures, assemblies, including 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 according to ASTM E331 as follows:
1. No evidence of water penetration through fixed glazing and framing areas when tested according to a minimum static-air-pressure differential of 20 percent of positive wind-load design pressure, but not less than 10 lbf/sq. ft.
- G. Seismic Performance: Structural-sealant-glazed curtain walls shall withstand the effects of earthquake motions determined in accordance with ASCE/SEI 7.
- H. Energy Performance: Certified and labelled 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 0.40 Btu/sq. ft. x h x deg F as determined according to NFRC 100.
 2. Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC):
 - a. Fixed Glazing and Framing Areas: SHGC for the system of not more than 0.40 as determined according to NFRC 200.
 3. Air Leakage:
 - a. Fixed Glazing and Framing Areas: Air leakage for the system of not more than 0.09 cfm/sq. ft. at a static-air-pressure differential of 1.57 lbf/sq. ft. when tested according to ASTM E283.
 4. Condensation Resistance Factor (CRF):
 - a. Fixed Glazing and Framing Areas: CRF for the system of not less than 55 as determined according to AAMA 1503.
- 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. Structural-Sealant Joints:
1. Designed to carry gravity loads of glazing.
- K. Structural Sealant: ASTM C1184. Capable of withstanding tensile and shear stresses imposed by structural-sealant-glazed curtain walls without failing adhesively or cohesively. When tested for preconstruction adhesion and compatibility, cohesive failure of sealant shall occur before adhesive failure.
1. Adhesive failure occurs when sealant pulls away from substrate cleanly, leaving no sealant material behind.
 2. Cohesive failure occurs when sealant breaks or tears within itself but does not separate from each substrate, because sealant-to-substrate bond strength exceeds sealant's internal strength.

2.2 FOUR-SIDED STRUCTURAL-SEALANT-GLAZED CURTAIN-WALL ASSEMBLIES

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
 - 1. Kawneer North America, an Arconic company.
 - 2. Oldcastle, Inc.
 - 3. Wausau Window and Wall Systems; Apogee Wausau Group, Inc.
 - 4. YKK AP America Inc.
- B. Framing Members: Manufacturer's extruded- or formed-aluminum framing members of thickness required and reinforced as required to support imposed loads.
 - 1. Glazing System: Retained with structural sealant on four sides.
 - 2. Finish: High-performance organic finish.
 - 3. Fabrication Method: Either factory- or field-fabricated system.
 - 4. Aluminum: Alloy and temper recommended by manufacturer for type of use and finish indicated.
 - 5. Steel Reinforcement: As required by manufacturer.
- C. Brackets and Reinforcements: Manufacturer's standard high-strength aluminum with nonstaining, nonferrous shims for aligning system components.

2.3 GLAZING

- A. Comply with Section 08 80 00 "Glazing."
- B. Glazing Gaskets:
 - 1. ASTM C509 or ASTM C864. Manufacturer's standard
 - a. Color: Black.
- C. Glazing Sealants:
 - 1. As recommended by manufacturer.
- D. Structural Glazing Sealants: ASTM C1184, chemically curing silicone formulation that is compatible with system components with which it comes into contact, specifically formulated and tested for use as structural sealant and approved by structural-sealant manufacturer for use in structural-sealant-glazed curtain-wall assembly indicated.
 - 1. Color: Black.
- E. Weatherseal Sealants: ASTM C920 for Type S; Grade NS; Class 25; Uses NT, G, A, and O; chemically curing silicone formulation that is compatible with structural sealant and other system components with which it comes into contact; recommended by structural-sealant, weatherseal-sealant, and structural-sealant-glazed curtain-wall manufacturers for this use.
 - 1. Color: Match structural sealant.

2.4 MATERIALS

- A. Sheet and Plate: ASTM B209
- B. Extruded Bars, Rods, Profiles, and Tubes: ASTM B221.
- C. Extruded Structural Pipe and Tubes: ASTM B429/B429M.
- D. Structural Profiles: ASTM B308/B308M.
- E. 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.
- F. 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 according to recommendations in SSPC-SP COM, and prepare surfaces according to applicable SSPC standard.

2.5 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 exterior.
 - 6. Provisions for safety railings mounted on interior face of mullions.
 - 7. Fasteners, anchors, and connection devices that are concealed from view to greatest extent possible.
 - 8. Components curved to indicated radii.
- D. Factory-Assembled Frame Units:
 - 1. Rigidly secure nonmovement joints.
 - 2. Prepare surfaces that will contact structural sealant according to sealant manufacturer's written instructions, to ensure compatibility and adhesion. Preparation includes, but is not limited to, cleaning and priming surfaces.
 - 3. Seal joints watertight unless otherwise indicated.
 - 4. Install structural glazing.

- a. Set glazing into framing according to sealant manufacturer and framing manufacturer's written instructions and standard practice. Use a spacer or backer as recommended by manufacturer.
 - b. Set glazing with proper orientation, so that coatings face exterior or interior as specified.
 - c. Apply structural silicone sealant to completely fill cavity, according to sealant manufacturer's written instructions with the framing and glazing in a fully supported position.
 - d. Brace or stiffen framing and glazing in such a manner to prevent undue stresses on the glass edge seal and structural joints or movement of the glazing, until sealant is fully cured according to manufacturer's recommendations.
 - e. After structural sealant has completely cured, insert backer rod between lites of glass as recommended by sealant manufacturer.
 - f. Install weatherseal sealant to completely fill cavity, according to sealant manufacturer's written instructions, to produce weatherproof joints.
 - g. Clean and protect glass as indicated in Section 08 80 00 "Glazing."
 - h. Retain bracing or stiffening until erected to prevent racking of units during transportation and erection.
- E. After fabrication, clearly mark components to identify their locations in Project according to Shop Drawings.

2.6 ALUMINUM FINISHES

- A. High-Performance Organic Finish, Two-Coat PVDF: Fluoropolymer finish complying with AAMA 2604 and containing not less than 50 percent PVDF resin by weight in color coat.
1. Prepare, pretreat, and apply coating to exposed metal surfaces to comply with coating and resin manufacturers' written instructions.
 2. Color and Gloss: as selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range.

2.7 SOURCE QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Structural Sealant: Perform quality-control procedures complying with ASTM C1401 recommendations, including, but not limited to, assembly material qualification procedures, sealant testing, and assembly fabrication reviews and checks.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION OF STRUCTURAL-SEALANT-GLAZED CURTAIN WALLS

- 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. Where welding is required, weld components in concealed locations to minimize distortion or discoloration of finish. Protect glazing surfaces from welding.
- G. Seal joints watertight unless otherwise indicated.
- H. Metal Protection:
 - 1. Where aluminum is in contact with dissimilar metals, protect against galvanic action by painting contact surfaces with primer, applying sealant or tape, or installing nonconductive spacers as recommended by manufacturer for this purpose.
 - 2. Where aluminum is in contact with concrete or masonry, protect against corrosion by painting contact surfaces with bituminous paint.
- I. Install components plumb and true in alignment with established lines and grades.

3.2 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing Agency: Owner will engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
- B. Test Area: Perform tests on one bay at least 30 feet , by one story.
- C. Field Quality-Control Testing: Perform the following test on representative areas of structural-sealant-glazed curtain walls.
 - 1. Water-Spray Test: Before installation of interior finishes has begun, areas designated by Architect shall be tested according to AAMA 501.2 and shall not evidence water penetration.
 - a. Perform tests in each test area as directed by Architect. Perform at least three tests, prior to 10, 50, and 80 percent completion.
 - b. Where failures occur repeat tests at Contractor's expense and test one additional unit for each failure, also at Contractor's expense.
 - 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 tests in each test area as directed by Architect. Perform at least three tests, prior to 10, 50, and 80 percent completion.
 - b. Where failures occur repeat tests at Contractor's expense and test one additional unit for each failure, also at Contractor's expense.
 - 3. Water Penetration: ASTM E1105 at 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.

- D. Structural-Sealant Adhesion: Test structural sealant according to recommendations in ASTM C1401, Destructive Test Method A, "Hand Pull Tab (Destructive)," Appendix X2.
 - 1. Test a minimum of four areas on each building facade.
 - 2. Repair installation areas damaged by testing.
- E. Structural-sealant-glazed curtain walls will be considered defective if they do not pass tests and inspections.
- F. Prepare test and inspection reports.

END OF SECTION 08 44 23

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SECTION 08 80 00 - GLAZING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section includes glazing for the following products and applications, including those specified in other Sections where glazing requirements are specified by reference to this Section:
 - 1. Windows.
 - 2. Doors.
 - 3. Glazed curtain walls.
 - 4. Storefront framing.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. Glass Manufacturers: Firms that produce primary glass, fabricated glass, or both, as defined in referenced glazing publications.
- B. Glass Thicknesses: Indicated by thickness designations in millimeters according to ASTM C 1036.
- C. Interspace: Space between lites of an insulating-glass unit.

1.4 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. General: Installed glazing systems shall withstand normal thermal movement and wind and impact loads (where applicable) without failure, including loss or glass breakage attributable to the following: defective manufacture, fabrication, or installation; failure of sealants or gaskets to remain watertight and airtight; deterioration of glazing materials; or other defects in construction.
- B. Delegated Design: Design glass, including comprehensive engineering analysis according to building code in effect for the Project, by a qualified professional engineer, using the following design criteria:
 - 1. Design Wind Loads: Determine loads based on applicable building code requirements including applicable portions of ASCE/SEI 7 and the design criteria indicated on Drawings.
 - 2. Design Snow Loads: As indicated on Drawings.

3. Maximum Lateral Deflection: For glass supported on all four edges, limit center-of-glass deflection at design wind pressure to not more than 1/50 times the short-side length or 1 inch, whichever is less.
 4. Differential Shading: Design glass to resist thermal stresses induced by differential shading within individual glass lites.
- C. Thermal Movements: Allow for thermal movements from ambient and surface temperature changes acting on glass framing members and glazing components.
1. Temperature Change: 120 deg F, ambient; 180 deg F, material surfaces.

1.5 PRECONSTRUCTION TESTING

- A. Preconstruction Adhesion and Compatibility Testing: Test each glazing material type, tape sealant, gasket, glazing accessory, and glass-framing member for adhesion to and compatibility with elastomeric glazing sealants.
1. Testing will not be required if data are submitted based on previous testing of current sealant products and glazing materials matching those submitted.
 2. Use ASTM C 1087 to determine whether priming and other specific joint-preparation techniques are required to obtain rapid, optimum adhesion of glazing sealants to glass, tape sealants, gaskets, and glazing channel substrates.
 3. Test no fewer than eight Samples of each type of material, including joint substrates, shims, sealant backings, secondary seals, and miscellaneous materials.
 4. Schedule sufficient time for testing and analyzing results.
 5. For materials failing tests, submit sealant manufacturer's written instructions for corrective measures including the use of specially formulated primers.

1.6 SUBMITTALS, GENERAL

- A. General: Submit all action submittals and informational submittals required by this Section concurrently.

1.7 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each glass product and glazing material indicated.
1. Clear tempered float glass.
 2. Clear tempered float glass, with low-e coating.
 3. Uncoated gray-tinted float glass.
 4. Ceramic-coated spandrel glass.
 5. Laminated glass.
 6. Fire-protection-rated tempered glass.
 7. Gaskets, sealants and tapes.
 8. Glazing sealants for fire-rated glazing products.
 9. Miscellaneous glazing materials.
 10. Low-e-coated, tinted insulating glass (gray).

- B. Glass Samples: For each type of the following products; 12 inches square.
 - 1. Tinted glass.
 - 2. Coated glass.
 - 3. Fire-resistive glazing products.
 - 4. Insulating glass.
- C. Glazing Schedule: List glass types and thicknesses for each size opening and location. Use same designations indicated on Drawings.
- D. Delegated-Design Submittal: For glass indicated to comply with performance requirements and design criteria, including analysis data signed and sealed by the qualified professional engineer responsible for their preparation.
- E. Warranties: Sample of Project specific special warranties.

1.8 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Qualification Data: For installers.
- B. Preconstruction adhesion and compatibility test report.

1.9 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Warranties: Executed special warranties.

1.10 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Installer Qualifications: A qualified installer who employs glass installers for this Project who are certified under the National Glass Association's Certified Glass Installer Program.
- B. Sealant Testing Agency Qualifications: An independent testing agency qualified according to ASTM C 1021 to conduct the testing indicated.
- C. Source Limitations for Glass: Obtain tinted float glass from single source from single manufacturer for each glass type.
- D. Source Limitations for Glazing Accessories: Obtain from single source from single manufacturer for each product and installation method.
- E. Glazing Publications: Comply with published recommendations of glass product manufacturers and organizations below, unless more stringent requirements are indicated. Refer to these publications for glazing terms not otherwise defined in this Section or in referenced standards.
 - 1. GANA Publications: GANA's "Glazing Manual."
 - 2. AAMA Publications: AAMA GDSG-1, "Glass Design for Sloped Glazing," and AAMA TIR-A7, "Sloped Glazing Guidelines."
 - 3. IGM Publication for Sloped Glazing: IGM TB-3001, "Guidelines for Sloped Glazing."

4. IGMA Publication for Insulating Glass: SIGMA TM-3000, "North American Glazing Guidelines for Sealed Insulating Glass Units for Commercial and Residential Use."
- F. Safety Glazing Labeling: Where safety glazing labeling is indicated, permanently mark glazing with certification label complying with building code in effect for the Project. Label shall indicate manufacturer's name, type of glass, thickness, and safety glazing standard with which glass complies.
1. Comply with requirements in 16 CFR 1201.
- G. Fire-Protection-Rated Glazing Labeling: Permanently mark fire-protection-rated glazing with certification label of a testing agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction. Label shall indicate manufacturer's name, test standard, whether glazing is for use in fire doors or other openings, whether or not glazing passes hose-stream test, whether or not glazing has a temperature rise rating of 450 deg F, and the fire-resistance rating in minutes.
- H. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.
1. Review and finalize construction schedule and verify availability of materials, Installer's personnel, equipment, and facilities needed to make progress.
 2. Review temporary protection requirements for glazing during and after installation.
- 1.11 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING
- A. Protect glazing materials according to manufacturer's written instructions. Prevent damage to glass and glazing materials from condensation, temperature changes, direct exposure to sun, or other causes.
- 1.12 PROJECT CONDITIONS
- A. Environmental Limitations: Do not proceed with glazing when ambient and substrate temperature conditions are outside limits permitted by glazing material manufacturers and when glazing channel substrates are wet from rain, frost, condensation, or other causes.
1. Do not install glazing sealants when ambient and substrate temperature conditions are outside limits permitted by sealant manufacturer or below 40 deg F.
- 1.13 WARRANTY
- A. Manufacturer's Special Warranty for Coated-Glass Products: Manufacturer's standard form in which coated-glass manufacturer agrees to replace coated-glass units that deteriorate within specified warranty period. Deterioration of coated glass is defined as defects developed from normal use that are not attributed to glass breakage or to maintaining and cleaning coated glass contrary to manufacturer's written instructions. Defects include peeling, cracking, and other indications of deterioration in coating.
1. Warranty Period: Five years from date of Substantial Completion.

- B. **Manufacturer's Special Warranty on Laminated Glass:** Manufacturer's standard form in which 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:** Five years from date of Substantial Completion.
- C. **Manufacturer's Special Warranty on Insulating Glass:** Manufacturer's standard form in which 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 the 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 GLASS PRODUCTS, GENERAL

- A. **Thickness:** Where glass thickness is indicated, it is a minimum. Provide glass lites in thicknesses as needed to comply with requirements indicated.
- B. **Strength:** Where heat-strengthened glass is indicated, provide Kind HS heat-treated float glass or Kind FT heat-treated float glass as needed to comply with "Performance Requirements" Article. Where fully tempered glass is indicated, provide Kind FT heat-treated float glass.
- C. **Windborne-Debris-Impact Resistance:** Provide exterior glazing that passes basic-protection testing requirements in ASTM E 1996 for Wind Zone 1 /Wind Zone 2 /Wind Zone 3 when tested according to ASTM E 1886. Test specimens shall be no smaller in width and length than glazing indicated for use on the Project and shall be installed in same manner as glazing indicated for use on the Project.
- D. **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. For monolithic-glass lites, properties are based on units with lites 6.0 mm thick.
 2. For laminated-glass lites, properties are based on products of construction indicated.
 3. For insulating-glass units, properties are based on units of thickness indicated for overall unit and for each lite.
 4. **U-Factors:** Center-of-glazing values, according to NFRC 100 and based on LBL's WINDOW 5.2 computer program, expressed as Btu/sq. ft. x h x deg F.
 5. **Solar Heat-Gain Coefficient and Visible Transmittance:** Center-of-glazing values, according to NFRC 200 and based on LBL's WINDOW 5.2 computer program.

2.2 GLASS PRODUCTS

- A. Float Glass: ASTM C 1036, Type I, Quality-Q3, Class I (clear) unless otherwise indicated.
- B. Clear Tempered Float Glass (Type FC): Kind FT (fully tempered); Class I (clear), complying with other requirements indicated.
 - 1. Thickness: 6.0 mm.
 - 2. Visible Light Transmittance: 88 percent minimum.
 - 3. Provide safety glazing labeling.
- C. Clear Tempered Float Glass, with Low-E Coating (Type FCE): Kind FT (fully tempered); Class I (clear), sputter-coated, complying with other requirements indicated.
 - 1. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide PPG Industries, Inc.; Solarban 60 or comparable product by one of the following:
 - a. AGC Flat Glass North America, Inc.; Comfort TiAC 36
 - b. Guardian Industries Corp.; SN 68
 - 2. Thickness: 6.0 mm.
 - 3. Visible Light Transmittance: 73 percent minimum.
 - 4. Provide safety glazing labeling.
- D. Ceramic-Coated Spandrel Glass (Type HCS): ASTM C 1048, Kind HS (heat-strengthened) float glass, Condition B, Type I, Class 1 (clear), Quality-Q3, and complying with other requirements specified.
 - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. AGC Flat Glass North America, Inc.
 - b. Guardian Industries Corp.
 - c. Pilkington North America Inc.
 - d. PPG Industries, Inc.
 - 2. Thickness: 6.0 mm.
 - 3. Ceramic Coating Color: As selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range.
- E. Uncoated Gray-Tinted Float Glass (Type FY): Kind FT (fully tempered), Class 2, complying with other requirements specified.
 - 1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. AGC Flat Glass North America, Inc.; Solarshield Gray.
 - b. Guardian Industries Corp.; Gray Float Glass
 - c. Pilkington North America Inc.; Optifloat Grey Tint
 - d. PPG Industries, Inc.; Solargray.

2. Thickness: 6.0 mm.
3. Visible Light Transmittance: 44 percent minimum.
4. Provide safety glazing labeling.

2.3 LAMINATED GLASS

A. Laminated Glass (Type HCL): ASTM C 1172, clear laminated glass with two plies of Kind HS (heat-strengthened) float glass; and complying with testing requirements in 16 CFR 1201 for Category II materials, and with other requirements specified. 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, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. AGC Flat Glass North America, Inc.
 - b. Guardian Industries Corp.
 - c. PPG Industries, Inc.
2. Construction: Laminate glass with polyvinyl butyral interlayer or cast-in-place and cured-transparent-resin interlayer to comply with interlayer manufacturer's written recommendations.
3. Thickness of Each Glass Ply: 3.0 mm.
4. Interlayer Thickness: Provide thickness not less than 0.060 inch and as needed to comply with requirements.
5. Interlayer Color: Clear.
6. Provide safety glazing labeling.

B. Windborne-Debris-Impact-Resistant Laminated Glass (Type HCLW): ASTM C 1172, laminated glass with two plies of Kind HS (heat-strengthened) float glass; and complying with testing requirements in 16 CFR 1201 for Category II materials, with "Windborne-Debris-Impact Resistance" Paragraph in "Glass Products, General" Article, and with other requirements specified. Use materials that have a proven record of no tendency to bubble, discolor, or lose physical and mechanical properties after fabrication and installation.

1. Construction: Laminate glass with one of the following to comply with interlayer manufacturer's written recommendations:
 - a. Polyvinyl butyral interlayer.
 - b. Polyvinyl butyral interlayers reinforced with polyethylene terephthalate film.
 - c. Ionoplast interlayer.
 - d. Cast-in-place and cured-transparent-resin interlayer.
 - e. Cast-in-place and cured-transparent-resin interlayer reinforced with polyethylene terephthalate film.
2. Thickness of Each Glass Ply: 3.0 mm.
3. Interlayer Thickness: Provide thickness not less than 0.060 inch and as needed to comply with requirements.
4. Interlayer Color: Clear.

5. Provide safety glazing labeling.

2.4 FIRE-PROTECTION-RATED GLAZING

- A. Fire-Protection-Rated Glazing, General: Listed and labeled by a testing agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, for fire-protection ratings indicated, based on testing according to NFPA 252 for door assemblies and NFPA 257 for window assemblies.
- B. Fire-Protection-Rated Tempered Glass (Type FRS): 1/4-inch-thick, fire-protection-rated tempered glass, 20-minute fire-rated glazing without hose-stream test; complying with testing requirements in 16 CFR 1201 for Category II materials.
 1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. AGC InterEdge Technologies; PyroEdge-20.
 - b. Technical Glass Products; Fireglass 20.
 - c. Vetrotech Saint-Gobain; SSG Pyroswiss US.
 2. Provide safety glazing labeling.
- C. Laminated Ceramic Glazing (Type FRC): Laminated glass made from 2 plies of clear, ceramic flat glass; 5/16-inch total nominal thickness; fire-rated glazing with hose-stream test; complying with testing requirements in 16 CFR 1201 for Category II materials.
 1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. AGC InterEdge Technologies; PYRAN Star-L
 - b. Technical Glass Products; FireLite Plus.
 2. Provide safety glazing labeling.
- D. Laminated Glass with Intumescent Interlayers (Type FRI): Laminated glass made from multiple plies of uncoated, clear float glass; with intumescent interlayers; fire-rated glazing with 450 deg F temperature rise limitation; complying with testing requirements in 16 CFR 1201 for Category II materials.
 1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. AGC InterEdge Technologies; Pyrobel.
 - b. Technical Glass Products; PyroStop.
 - c. Vetrotech Saint-Gobain; SGG Swissflam.
 2. Provide safety glazing labeling.

2.5 INSULATED SPANDREL GLASS PANELS

- A. Insulated Spandrel Glass Panels: Laminated, glass-faced flat panels with insulating core and finished interior skin.
1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. High Standard, Inc.; Insulated Spandrel Glass Panels.
 - b. Mapes Architectural Products, Inc.; MapeSpan Insulated Spandrel Glass Panels.
 2. Overall Panel Thickness: 1 inch (25.4 mm).
 3. Exterior Skin: Ceramic-coated spandrel glass; ASTM C 1048, Kind HS (heat-strengthened) float glass, Condition B, Type I, Class 1 (clear), Quality-Q3, and complying with other requirements specified.
 - a. Thickness: 6.0 mm.
 - b. Opaque Coating Location: Second surface.
 - c. Ceramic Coating Color: As selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range.
 4. Interior Skin: Aluminum.
 - a. Thickness: Manufacturer's standard for finish and texture indicated.
 - b. Finish: Two-coat fluoropolymer.
 - c. Texture: Smooth.
 - d. Color: As selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range.
 - e. Backing Sheet: 0.157-inch- (4-mm-) thick, cement board.
 5. Thermal Insulation Core: Manufacturer's standard rigid, closed-cell, polyisocyanurate board.
 6. Surface-Burning Characteristics: For exposed interior surfaces of panels, when tested according to ASTM E 84 as follows:
 - a. Flame-Spread Index: 75 or less.
 - b. Smoke-Developed Index: 450 or less.

2.6 GLAZING GASKETS

- A. Dense Compression Gaskets: Molded or extruded gaskets of profile and hardness required to maintain watertight seal, made from one of the following:
1. EPDM complying with ASTM C 864.
 2. Silicone complying with ASTM C 1115.
 3. Thermoplastic polyolefin rubber complying with ASTM C 1115.
- B. Soft Compression Gaskets: Extruded or molded, closed-cell, integral-skinned EPDM, silicone, or thermoplastic polyolefin rubber gaskets complying with ASTM C 509, Type II, black; of profile and hardness required to maintain watertight seal.

1. Application: Use where soft compression gaskets will be compressed by inserting dense compression gaskets on opposite side of glazing or pressure applied by means of pressure-glazing stops on opposite side of glazing.

2.7 GLAZING SEALANTS

A. General:

1. Compatibility: Provide glazing sealants that are compatible with one another and with other materials they will 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.

B. Glazing Sealant: Neutral-curing silicone glazing sealant complying with ASTM C 920, Type S, Grade NS, Class 50, Use NT.

C. Glazing Sealants for Fire-Rated Glazing Products: Products that are approved by testing agencies that listed and labeled fire-resistant glazing products with which they are used for applications and fire-protection ratings indicated.

2.8 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 C 1281 and AAMA 800 for products indicated below:

1. AAMA 806.3 tape, for glazing applications in which tape is subject to continuous pressure.
2. 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 the primary sealant.

2.9 MISCELLANEOUS GLAZING MATERIALS

A. General: Provide products of material, size, and shape complying with referenced glazing standard, requirements of manufacturers of glass and other glazing materials for application indicated, and with a proven record of compatibility with surfaces contacted in installation.

B. Cleaners, Primers, and Sealers: Types recommended by sealant or gasket manufacturer.

- C. Setting Blocks: Elastomeric material with a Shore, Type A durometer hardness of 85, plus or minus 5.
- D. Spacers: Elastomeric blocks or continuous extrusions of hardness required by glass manufacturer to maintain glass lites in place for installation indicated.
- E. Edge Blocks: Elastomeric material of hardness needed to limit glass lateral movement (side walking).
- F. Cylindrical Glazing Sealant Backing: ASTM C 1330, Type O (open-cell material), of size and density to control glazing sealant depth and otherwise produce optimum glazing sealant performance.
- G. Perimeter Insulation and Framing for Fire-Resistive Glazing: Products that are approved by testing agency that listed and labeled fire-resistant glazing products with which they are used for application and fire-protection rating indicated.

2.10 FABRICATION OF GLAZING UNITS

- A. Fabricate glazing units in sizes required to fit openings indicated for Project, with edge and face clearances, edge and surface conditions, and bite complying with written instructions of product manufacturer and referenced glazing publications, to comply with system performance requirements.
- B. Clean-cut or flat-grind vertical edges of butt-glazed monolithic lites to produce square edges with slight chamfers at junctions of edges and faces.
- C. Grind smooth and polish exposed glass edges and corners.

2.11 LOW-E COATED, INSULATING-GLASS TYPES

- A. Glass Type (FY/FCE): Low-e-coated, tinted insulating glass (gray).
 - 1. Overall Unit Thickness: 1 inch.
 - 2. Thickness of Each Glass Lite: 6.0 mm.
 - 3. Outdoor Lite: Uncoated gray-tinted (tempered) float glass (Type FY).
 - 4. Interspace Content: Air.
 - 5. Indoor Lite: Clear tempered float glass, with low-e coating (Type FCE).
 - 6. Low-E Coating: Sputtered on third surface.
 - 7. Visible Light Transmittance: 35 percent minimum.
 - 8. Winter Nighttime U-Factor: 0.29 maximum.
 - 9. Summer Daytime U-Factor: 0.28 maximum.
 - 10. Solar Heat Gain Coefficient: 0.28 maximum.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine framing, glazing channels, and stops, with Installer present, for compliance with the following:
 - 1. Manufacturing and installation tolerances, including those for size, squareness, and offsets at corners.
 - 2. Presence and functioning of weep systems.
 - 3. Minimum required face and edge clearances.
 - 4. Effective sealing between joints of glass-framing members.
- B. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.
- C. Beginning installation constitutes Contractor's acceptance of substrates and conditions.

3.2 PREPARATION

- A. Clean glazing channels and other framing members receiving glass immediately before glazing. Remove coatings not firmly bonded to substrates.
- B. Examine glazing units to locate exterior and interior surfaces. Label or mark units as needed so that exterior and interior surfaces are readily identifiable. Do not use materials that will leave visible marks in the completed work.

3.3 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. Adjust glazing channel dimensions as required by Project conditions during installation to provide necessary bite on glass, minimum edge and face clearances, and adequate sealant thicknesses, with reasonable tolerances.
- C. Protect glass edges from damage during handling and installation. Remove damaged glass from Project site and legally dispose of off Project site. Damaged glass is glass with edge damage or other imperfections that, when installed, could weaken glass and impair performance and appearance.
- D. Apply primers to joint surfaces where required for adhesion of sealants, as determined by preconstruction testing.
- E. 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.
- F. Do not exceed edge pressures stipulated by glass manufacturers for installing glass lites.

- G. Provide spacers for glass lites where length plus width is larger than 50 inches.
 - 1. Locate spacers directly opposite each other on both inside and outside faces of glass. Install correct size and spacing to preserve required face clearances, unless gaskets and glazing tapes are used that have demonstrated ability to maintain required face clearances and to comply with system performance requirements.
 - 2. Provide 1/8-inch minimum bite of spacers on glass and use thickness equal to sealant width. With glazing tape, use thickness slightly less than final compressed thickness of tape.
- H. 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 according to requirements in referenced glazing publications.
- I. Set glass lites in each series with uniform pattern, draw, bow, and similar characteristics.
- J. Set glass lites with proper orientation so that coatings face exterior or interior as specified.
- K. Where wedge-shaped gaskets are driven into one side of channel to pressurize sealant or gasket on opposite side, provide adequate anchorage so gasket cannot walk out when installation is subjected to movement.
- L. Square cut wedge-shaped gaskets at corners and install gaskets in a manner recommended by gasket manufacturer to prevent corners from pulling away; seal corner joints and butt joints with sealant recommended by gasket manufacturer.

3.4 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 and then to jambs. Cover horizontal framing joints by applying tapes to jambs and 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. Do not remove release paper from tape until right before each glazing unit is installed.
- F. Apply heel bead of elastomeric sealant.
- G. 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.
- H. Apply cap bead of elastomeric sealant over exposed edge of tape.

3.5 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 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 by gasket manufacturer.
- E. Install gaskets so they protrude past face of glazing stops.

3.6 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.

3.7 CLEANING AND PROTECTION

- A. Protect exterior glass from damage immediately after installation by attaching crossed streamers to framing held away from glass. Do not apply markers to glass surface. Remove nonpermanent labels and clean surfaces.
- B. Protect glass from contact with contaminating substances resulting from construction operations. If, despite such protection, contaminating substances do come into contact with glass, remove substances immediately as recommended in writing by glass manufacturer.
- C. 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; remove as recommended in writing by glass manufacturer.

- D. Remove and replace glass that is broken, chipped, cracked, or abraded or that is damaged from natural causes, accidents, and vandalism, during construction period.
- E. Wash glass on both exposed surfaces in each area of Project not more than four days before date scheduled for inspections that establish date of Substantial Completion. Wash glass as recommended in writing by glass manufacturer.

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SECTION 31 62 24 - MICROPILES

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

- A. Prior to commencing any work on the micropiles, the Contractor, including all field personnel to be involved in drilling and installation of the micropiles, shall meet with the Project Manager to review the drawings and specifications, work plans, and submittals. Drilling may commence upon approval of the micropile installation plan and procedures described in paragraph SUBMITTALS and after the Preparatory Meeting.
- B. This work shall consist of constructing micropiles as conceptually shown on the contract plans and approved working drawings and as specified herein. The Contractor is responsible for furnishing all design, signed/sealed calculations, materials, products, accessories, tools, equipment, services, transportation, labor and supervision, and manufacturing techniques required for final design, installation and testing of micropiles and micropile top attachments for this project. If final micropile layout and/or capacity differs from that shown in these Contract Documents, Contractor to provide signed and sealed calculations proving that existing and new structural components are acceptable for revised loading conditions.
- C. The Contractor shall select the final micropile type, size, pile top attachment, installation means and methods, and determine the required grout bond length and final micropile diameter. The Contractor shall design and install final micropiles that will develop the load capacities indicated on the plans. The micropile load capacities shall be confirmed by verification and proof load testing as required and must meet the test acceptance criteria specified herein.

1.2 UNIT PRICES

- A. Contract Sum: Base Contract Sum on number and dimensions of piles from tip to pile top.
- B. Work of this Section is affected as follows:
 - 1. Pile Length: Additional payment for pile lengths in excess of that indicated, and credit for pile lengths less than that indicated, is calculated at unit prices stated in the Contract, based on net addition or deduction to total pile length as determined by Architect and measured to nearest 12 inches.
 - 2. Unit prices include labor, materials, tools, equipment, and incidentals for excavation, grout fill, reinforcement, testing and inspection, and other items for complete pile installation.
 - 3. Test piles that become part of permanent foundation system are considered as an integral part of the Work.
 - 4. No payment is made for rejected piles, including piles out of specified tolerance or defective piles.
- C. Test Piles: Same unit price as indicated for production piles.

1.3 DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

- A. The micropiles, embedment into bedrock depth, and top attachments shall be fully designed by the Contractor to meet the specific loading conditions, as shown on the plans and approved working drawings. Design the micropiles, embedment depth, and pile top to pile cap connections using the service loads indicated in the construction documents. The materials, design, load testing, and acceptance shall be in accordance with FHWA-NHI-05-039.

- B. Steel pipe used for micropile permanent casing shall incorporate an additional 1/8" thickness for sacrificial steel corrosion protection.
 - 1. Micropile Basis of Design (Minimum):
 - a. Manufacturer:
 - 1) Williams Form Engineering Corp.
103 Kestrel Dr.
Collegeville, PA 19426
610-489-0624

 - b. Parameters:
 - 1) Micropile Location: As indicated.
 - 2) Horizontal Spacing: As indicated
 - 3) Micropile Diameter 6 inches minimum.
 - 4) Minimum Design Service Load: As indicated
 - 5) Grout Strength 5,000 psi (minimum)

1.4 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:
 - 1. Preconstruction Submittals
 - a. Designer Qualifications
 - b. Fabricator Qualifications
 - c. Installer Qualifications
 - d. Installation Plan

 - 2. Shop Drawings
 - a. Fabrication and Installation Shop Drawings

 - 3. Product Data
 - a. Equipment
 - b. Core Logging and Soil Sampling

 - 4. Design Data
 - a. Design Computations
 - b. Anchor Design
 - c. Top attachment Calculations

5. Test Reports
 - a. Cement Grout Mixture Proportions
 6. Certificates
 - a. Reinforcement Bars
 7. Closeout Submittals
 - a. Driller Logs
 - b. Anchor Records
- B. The Contractor shall prepare and submit working drawings to the Engineer. The working drawings shall include all information required for the design, plans, construction and quality control of the piles. This information should include the following, but not necessarily be limited to:
1. Design Computations
 - a. A written summary report which describes the overall micropile design.
 - b. Applicable code requirements and design references.
 - c. Micropile structure critical design cross-section(s) geometry including soil/rock strata, magnitude and direction of applied loadings, including slope or external surcharge loads.
 - d. Design criteria including, soil/rock shear strengths (friction angle and cohesion), unit weights, and grout-to-ground bond values and micropile drillhole diameter assumptions for each soil/rock strata.
 - e. Safety factors used in the design of the ground-grout bond values, surcharges, soil/rock and material unit weights, steel, grout and concrete materials.
 - f. Design calculation sheets with the project number, micropile structure location, designation, date of preparation, initials of designer and checker, and page number at the top of each page. Provide an index page with the design calculations.
 - g. Design notes including an explanation of any symbols and computer program used in the design.
 2. Micropile Layout Plans
 - a. A plan of the micropile structures identifying:
 - 1) Pile numbering or identifying markers
 - 2) Micropile design load
 - 3) Type, size, and construction details of micropile
 - b. Design parameters and applicable codes.
 - c. General notes for constructing the micropile structure including construction sequencing or other special construction requirements.
 - d. A listing of the summary of quantities of each micropile structure.
 - e. Micropile typical sections including minimum drillhole diameter; pipe casing and reinforcing bar size and details; splice type and locations; centralizers and spacers, grout bond zone and casing plunge length (if used); corrosion protection details; and connection details to the substructure pile cap.
 - f. A typical detail of verification and production proof test micropile defining the micropile length, minimum drillhole diameter, inclination, and load test bonded and unbonded test lengths.

Engineer has reviewed and accepted the jack, pressure gauge, master pressure gauge and electronic load cell calibration data.

- C. Work shall not begin until all SUBMITTALS have been received, reviewed, and accepted in writing by the Engineer. Any submittals that are found to be unacceptable by the Engineer shall be revised, resubmitted and accepted prior to commencing work.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Submit anchor designer, fabricator, and installer qualifications for approval in accordance with paragraph SUBMITTALS. The submittals shall, where applicable, identify individuals who will be working on this contract and their relevant experience. No changes shall be made in approved personnel without prior approval of the Engineer.
- B. Prior to the planned start of micropile construction, the Contractor shall submit a project reference list and personnel list. The project reference list shall include a brief description with load test reports. The personnel list shall identify the supervising project engineer, drill rig operators, and on-site foreman to be assigned to the project.
- C. The micropile Contractor shall be experienced in the construction and load testing of micropiles and have successfully constructed at least 5 projects in the last 5 years involving construction totaling at least 100 micropiles of similar capacity to those required in these plans and specifications.
- D. The Contractor shall have previous micropile drilling and grouting experience in soil/rock similar to project conditions. The Contractor shall submit construction details, structural details and load test results for at least three previous successful micropile load tests from different projects of similar scope to this project.
- E. The Contractor shall assign a registered professional engineer to supervise the work. This engineer shall have experience on at least 10 projects of similar scope to this project completed over the past 5 years. The Contractor shall not use manufacturer's representatives to satisfy the supervising engineer requirements of this section.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURED UNITS

- A. Furnish materials new and without defects. Materials for micropiles shall consist of, but are not limited to the following:
 - 1. Aggregates: Fine aggregate for sand-cement grout shall conform to ACI 301. Aggregates shall not contain substances which may be deleteriously reactive with alkalis in the cement.
 - 2. Admixtures for Grout: Accelerators are not permitted. Expansive admixtures and admixtures containing chlorides are not permitted. Admixtures which control bleed, improve flowability, reduce water content and retard set may be used in the grout subject

to the approval of the Engineer. Admixtures, if used, shall be compatible with manufacturer's recommendations.

3. Cement: All cement shall be Portland cement conforming to ASTM C 150, Types I, III, or V.
4. Centralizers and Spacers: Centralizers and spacers shall be securely attached to the reinforcement; sized to position the reinforcement within 1/2 inch of plan location from center of pile; sized to allow grout tremie pipe insertion to the bottom of the drill hole; and sized to allow grout to freely flow up the drill hole and casing and between adjacent reinforcing bars
5. Grout: Neat cement or fine aggregate/cement mixture. Cement grout mixture proportions are the responsibility of the Contractor. The designer is responsible for specifying and indicating the 3 day and 28-day compressive strength. Provide applicable test reports to verify that the grout mixture proportions selected will produce grout of the quality specified.
6. Permanent Casing Pipe: Permanent steel casing shall be steel tube or pipe (ASTM A53, ASTM A500, or API Spec 5CT), selected and sized by the contractor. The selected casing size and splices shall conform to required minimum and/or maximum properties shown on the plans. The permanent steel casing shall be designed to withstand the design service loadings shown on the plans
7. Reinforcing Bars: Reinforcing steel shall be deformed bars in accordance with ASTM A615 Gr. 75. The grade, diameter, cross-sectional area, and number of bars shall be indicated by the designer. Continuous spiral deformations (i.e. continuous thread bars) shall be used. Bar tendon couplers, if required, shall develop the ultimate tensile strength of the bars without evidence of any failure.
8. Water: Provide fresh, clean, potable water free from injurious amounts of sewage, oil, acid, alkali, salts, or organic matter.

2.2 EQUIPMENT

- A. The Contractor's Quality Control manager shall verify that the equipment used on site is the same as the equipment submitted for approval. Submit catalog cuts, brochures, or other descriptive literature describing the equipment to be used for drilling, grouting, handling, and installing the micropiles. Submit sketches, drawings or details showing the access and temporary supports where required for the drilling equipment.

2.3 TESTS, INSPECTIONS, AND VERIFICATIONS

- A. Test grout in accordance with ASTM C109. These tests shall be at the Contractor's expense with results furnished to the Engineer prior to the installation of micropiles.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 MICROPILE INSTALLATION

- A. The micropile Contractor shall select the drilling method, the grouting procedure and the grouting pressure used for installation of the micropiles. The micropile Contractor shall also determine the micropile casing size, final drillhole diameter and bond length, and central tendon reinforcement steel sizing necessary to develop the specified load capacities and load testing requirements.
- B. The drilling equipment and methods shall be suitable for drilling through the conditions to be encountered without causing damage to the overburden above rock head, any overlying or adjacent structures, buried structures or utilities, or services. If called for in the drilling method description, or by the nature of the stratum to be drilled through, the micropile Contractor shall furnish an overburden casing of the type and thickness, which can be installed without distortion. The drillhole must be open along its full length to at least the design minimum drillhole diameter prior to placing grout and reinforcement.
- C. Temporary casing or other approved method of pile drillhole support will be required in caving or unstable ground to permit the pile shaft to be formed the minimum design drillhole diameter. The Contractor's proposed method(s) to provide drillhole support and to prevent detrimental ground movements shall be reviewed by the Engineer. Detrimental ground movement is defined as movement which requires remedial repair measures, in order to maintain site conditions as determined by the Engineer. Use of drilling fluid containing bentonite or any other non-reverting drilling fluid is not allowed.
- D. During construction, the Contractor shall observe the ground conditions in the vicinity of the micropile construction site on a continuous basis for signs of ground heave or subsidence. Immediately notify the Engineer if signs of movements are observed. The micropile Contractor shall immediately suspend or modify drilling or grouting operations if ground heave or subsidence is observed, if the micropile structure is adversely affected, or if adjacent structures are damaged from the drilling or grouting. If the Engineer determines that the movements require corrective action, the micropile Contractor shall take corrective actions necessary to stop the movement.
- E. Reinforcement may be placed prior to grouting the drillhole. Reinforcement surface shall be free of deleterious substances such as soil, mud, grease or oil that might contaminate the grout or coat the reinforcement and impair bond. Pile reinforcement groups, if used, shall be sufficiently strong to withstand the installation and grouting process without damage or disturbance.
- F. The micropile Contractor shall check pile top elevations and adjust all installed micropiles to the planned elevations.
- G. Centralizers and spacers shall be provided at 10ft centers maximum spacing. The upper and lower most centralizer shall be located a maximum of 3ft from the top and bottom of the micropile. Centralizers and spacers shall permit the free flow of grout without misalignment of the reinforcing bar(s) and permanent casing. The reinforcing steel shall be inserted into the drill hole to the desired depth without difficulty. Partially inserted reinforcing bars shall not be driven or forced into the hole.

- H. Lengths of casing and reinforcing bars to be spliced shall be secured in proper alignment and in a manner to avoid eccentricity or angle between the axes of the two lengths to be spliced. Splices and threaded joints shall meet the requirements of the rebar material. Threaded pipe casing joints shall be located at least two casing diameters (OD) from a splice in any reinforcing bar. When multiple bars are used, bar splices shall be staggered at least 1 foot.

3.2 GROUTING

- A. Micropiles shall be grouted the same day the load transfer bond length is drilled. The micropile Contractor shall have means and methods of measuring the grout quantity and pumping pressures during the grouting operations. The grout pump shall be equipped with a pressure gauge to monitor grout pressure. The grouting equipment shall be sized to enable each pile to be grouted in one continuous operation. The grout shall be injected from the lowest point of the drill hole and injection shall continue until uncontaminated grout flows from the top of the pile. The grout may be pumped through grout tubes, casing, hollow stem augers or drill rods. The tremie pipe or casing shall always extend below the level of the existing grout in the drillhole. The grout takes shall be controlled to prevent excessive heave or fracturing of rock or soil formulations. Upon completion of grouting, the grout tube may remain in the hole, but must be filled with grout
- B. Grout within the micropile verification test pile shall attain the minimum required 3-day compressive strength prior to load testing. During production, micropile grout shall be tested by the Contractor for compressive strength at a frequency of no less than one set of three 2 inch grout cubes, or 3" cylinders, from each grout plant each day of operation or per every 10 piles, whichever occurs more frequently. The compressive strength shall be the average of the 3 cubes tested.
- C. Provide grout cube/cylinder compressive strength and grout density test results to the Engineer within 24 hours of testing.

3.3 ALIGNMENT

- A. Micropile Allowable Construction Tolerances:
 - 1. Centerline of Piling. Centerline of piling shall not be more than 2 inches from indicated plan location.
 - 2. Plumbness. Pile shall be plumb or battered within 2 percent of total length plan alignment.
 - 3. Top Elevation of Pile. The top elevation of the pile shall be plus 1 inch or minus 1 inch maximum from vertical elevation indicated.
 - 4. Centerline of Reinforcing Steel. The centerline of the reinforcing steel shall not be more than 0.5 inches from indicated location

3.4 RECORDS

- A. The micropile Contractor shall prepare and submit to the Special Inspector full-length installation records for each micropile installed. The records shall be submitted within one work shift after that pile installation is completed. The data shall be recorded on a micropile installation log. A separate log shall be provided for each micropile.

3.5 PRE-PRODUCTION VERIFICATION LOAD TEST

- A. Perform pre-production verification tension and compression pile load test to verify the grout/rock bond strength and the design of the pile system and the construction methods proposed prior to installing any production piles. Sacrificial verification test piles shall be constructed in conformance with the approved Working Drawings. Verification test piles shall be installed at the locations shown on the plans or at a locations approved by the Engineer.
- B. The test pile proportions shall be consistent with the production piles in order to verify the adequacy of the planned production piles.
- C. Verification load test(s) shall be performed to verify that the Contractor installed micropiles will meet the compression and/or tensile load capacities and load test acceptance criteria and to verify the length of the micropile load transfer bond zone is adequate. The micropile verification load test results shall verify the Contractor's design and installation methods.
- D. The drilling method, grouting method, casing length, micropile diameter (cased and uncased), reinforcing bar length and length of embedment for the verification test pile shall be identical to those specified for the production piles at the given locations. The verification test micropile structural steel sections shall be sized to safely resist the maximum test load.
- E. The maximum verification and proof test loads applied to the micropile shall not exceed 80 percent of the structural capacity of the micropile structural elements; include steel yield in tension, steel yield or buckling in compression, or grout crushing in compression.
- F. Design the testing reaction frame to be sufficiently rigid and of adequate dimensions such that excessive deformation of the testing equipment does not occur. Align the jack, bearing plates, and stressing anchorage such that unloading and repositioning of the equipment will not be required during the test.
- G. Apply and measure the test load with a hydraulic jack and load cell.
- H. Measure the pile top movement independent of the reaction beams.
- I. Test verification piles to a maximum test load of 2.0 times the design pile load indicated on the Plans. The verification pile load tests shall be made by incrementally loading the micropile in accordance with the following load schedule for tension loading:
 - 1. The load will be added gradually by increasing from initial 5% to 25%, 50%, 75%, 100%, 125%, 150%, 175% and 200% of the design load.
 - 2. When each load increment is achieved, the next load increment will be added after 5 minutes.
 - 3. At each load increment, load, elongation and time will be recorded at 1 and 5 minutes with an accuracy of at least 0.01 mm.
 - 4. The load will then be reduced to 175%, 150%, 125%, 100%, 75%, 50%, 25% and 0% of the design load, respectively.
 - 5. At "0" load, rebound movement will be recorded at 1, 2, 4, 8, 15, 30, 40, 60 minutes and every hour thereafter until a no further settlement will be experienced.

3.6 ACCEPTANCE

- A. Acceptance of anchors shall be determined by the Engineer. The test pile will be considered a failure if a rapid progressive movement of the pile occurs in the direction of loading under a constant load, physical failure of the test pile is observed or a movement of 15 percent of the pile diameter is recorded after the total test load is applied or after rebound movement ceases.
- B. Upon completion of the test, the Contractor shall submit a report stamped by a qualified Professional Engineer licensed in the United States of the test results for review and acceptance by the Engineer prior to beginning installation of production micropiles. This report shall include written confirmation of the micropile capacity.
- C. If a verification tested micropile fails to meet the acceptance criteria, the Contractor shall modify the design, the construction procedure, or both. These modifications may include modifying the installation methods, increasing the bond length, or changing the micropile type. Any modification that necessitates changes to the structure shall be submitted as a revision to the working drawings and require the Engineer's review and acceptance. Any modifications of design or construction procedures or cost of additional verification test piles and load testing shall be at the Contractor's expense. At the completion of verification testing, test piles shall be removed down to the elevation specified by the Engineer.

END OF SECTION 31 62 24