

SECTION 133419

METAL BUILDING SYSTEMS

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. Provide metal building systems, including but not limited to primary and secondary structural framing systems, roof and wall systems framing, and accessories for Cart Storage and Maintenance Buildings.
- B. This delegated design performance specification shall cover multiple accessory buildings as indicated on the drawings.
- C. Section Includes:
  - 1. Structural-steel framing.
  - 2. Metal roof panels.
  - 3. Metal wall panels.
  - 4. Metal soffit panels.
  - 5. Thermal insulation.
  - 6. Snow guards.
  - 7. Doors and frames.
  - 8. Accessories.
- D. Related Sections:
  - 1. Division 01 Sections "Quality Control" and "Special Inspection and Structural Testing" for independent testing agency procedures and administrative requirements.
  - 2. Division 03 Section "Cast-in-Place Concrete" for concrete foundations, slabs, and anchor-bolt installation.
  - 3. Section 083323 "Overhead Coiling Doors" for coiling vehicular doors in metal building systems.
  - 4. Division 31 Section "Earth Moving" for foundations and building pad preparation.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. Terminology Standard: See MBMA's "Metal Building Systems Manual" for definitions of terms for metal building system construction not otherwise defined in this Section or in referenced standards.

#### 1.4 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate sizes and locations of concrete foundations and casting of anchor-rod inserts into foundation walls and footings. Anchor rod installation, concrete, reinforcement, and formwork requirements are specified in Section 033000 "Cast-in-Place Concrete."
- B. Coordinate metal panel assemblies with rain drainage work, flashing, trim, and construction of supports and other adjoining work to provide a leakproof, secure, and noncorrosive installation.

#### 1.5 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

- A. Structural Frame Design: Design shall be based on the following:
  - 1. Clear span roof truss or rigid frame with interior column lines, as appropriate or indicated on the drawings.
  - 2. Building widths, lengths, and heights as indicated on the drawings.
  - 3. Columns: Designed as "pinned base" and bolted to foundations.
  - 4. Roof Purlins: Supported by roof truss or rigid frames.
  - 5. Wall Girts: Mounted to columns as indicated on the drawings.

#### 1.6 SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of metal building system component. Include construction details, material descriptions, dimensions of individual components and profiles, and finishes for the following:
  - 1. Structural-steel-framing system.
  - 2. Metal roof panels.
  - 3. Metal wall panels.
  - 4. Insulation and vapor retarder facings.
  - 5. Flashing and trim.
  - 6. Snow guards.
  - 7. Doors.
  - 8. Accessories.
- B. Qualification Data: For qualified erector and manufacturer.
- C. Calculations: Submit calculations signed and sealed by the New York State professional engineer responsible for their preparation. Provide a summary of all "pinned base" column, braced frame, and/or portal frame reactions at each member location for foundation design verification.
- D. Shop Drawings: For metal building system components. Include plans, elevations, sections, details, and attachments to other work.
  - 1. Anchor-Bolt Plans: Submit anchor-bolt plans and templates before foundation work begins. Include location, diameter, and projection of anchor bolts required to attach metal building to foundation.

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2. Structural-Framing Drawings: Show complete fabrication of primary and secondary framing; include provisions for openings. Indicate welds and bolted connections, distinguishing between shop and field applications. Include transverse cross-sections.
    - a. Show provisions for attaching roof curbs.
  3. Metal Roof and Wall Panel Layout Drawings: Show layouts of metal panels including methods of support. Include details of edge conditions, joints, panel profiles, corners, anchorages, trim, flashings, closures, and special details. Distinguish between factory- and field-assembled work; show locations of exposed fasteners.
    - a. Show roof-mounted items including roof hatches, equipment supports, pipe supports and penetrations, lighting fixtures, and items mounted on roof curbs.
    - b. Show wall-mounted items including doors, windows, louvers, and lighting fixtures.
  4. Accessory Drawings: Include details of the following items:
    - a. Flashing and trim.
    - b. Gutters.
    - c. Downspouts.
    - d. Roof ventilators.
    - e. Louvers.
    - f. Snow guards.
- E. Samples for Initial Selection: For units with factory-applied color finish.
- F. Samples for Verification: For each type of exposed finish required, prepared on Samples of sizes indicated below:
1. Metal Panels: Nominal 12 inches long by actual panel width. Include fasteners, closures, and other exposed panel accessories.
  2. Flashing and Trim: Nominal 12 inches long. Include fasteners and other exposed accessories.
  3. Vapor-Retarder Facings: Nominal 6-inch- square Samples.
  4. Accessories: Nominal 12-inch- long Samples for each type of accessory.
- G. Door Schedule: For doors and frames. Use same designations indicated on Drawings. Include details of reinforcement.
1. Door Hardware Schedule: Include details of fabrication and assembly of door hardware. Organize schedule into door hardware sets indicating complete designations of every item required for each door or opening.
  2. Keying Schedule: Detail Owner's final keying instructions for locks. Include schematic keying diagram and index each key set to unique door designations.
- H. Welding certificates.

- I. Metal Building System Certificates: For each type of metal building system, signed by product manufacturer.
  - 1. Letter of Design Certification: Signed and sealed by a licensed New York State professional engineer. Include the following:
    - a. Name and location of Project.
    - b. Order number.
    - c. Name of manufacturer.
    - d. Name of Contractor.
    - e. Building dimensions including width, length, height, and roof slope.
    - f. Indicate compliance with AISC standards for hot-rolled steel and AISI standards for cold-rolled steel, including edition dates of each standard.
    - g. Governing building code and year of edition.
    - h. Design Loads: Summarize all dead and live load criteria, including collateral loads, roof snow loads and drifting, wind loads and deflection limits, seismic loads and deflection limits, and auxiliary loads (hung mechanical equipment, etc.).
    - i. Load Combinations: Indicate that loads were applied acting simultaneously with concentrated loads, according to governing building code.
- J. Product Test Reports: Based on evaluation of comprehensive tests performed by manufacturer and witnessed by a qualified testing agency, for insulation and vapor-retarder facings. Include reports for thermal resistance, fire-test-response characteristics, water-vapor transmission, and water absorption.
- K. Source and Field quality-control reports.
- L. Surveys: Show final elevations and locations of major members. Indicate discrepancies between actual installation and the Contract Documents. Have surveyor who performed surveys certify their accuracy.
- M. Warranties: Sample of special warranties.

#### 1.7 SITE SUPERVISION

- A. Provide site supervision by manufacturer during installation of buildings.

#### 1.8 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Manufacturer Qualifications: A qualified manufacturer and member of MBMA.
  - 1. Accreditation: According to the International Accreditation Service's AC472.
  - 2. Engineering Responsibility: Preparation of comprehensive engineering analysis and Shop Drawings by a professional engineer who is legally qualified to practice in jurisdiction where Project is located.

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- B. Land Surveyor Qualifications: A professional land surveyor who practices in jurisdiction where Project is located and who is experienced in providing surveying services of the kind indicated.
- C. Erector Qualifications: An experienced erector who specializes in erecting and installing work similar in material, design, and extent to that indicated for this Project and who is acceptable to manufacturer.
- D. Testing Agency Qualifications: Qualified according to ASTM E 329 for testing indicated.
- E. Source Limitations: Obtain metal building system components, including primary and secondary framing and metal panel assemblies, from single source from single manufacturer.
- F. Welding Qualifications: Qualify procedures and personnel according to the following:
  - 1. AWS D1.1, "Structural Welding Code - Steel."
  - 2. AWS D1.3, "Structural Welding Code - Sheet Steel."
- G. Structural Steel: Comply with AISC 360, "Specification for Structural Steel Buildings," for design requirements and allowable stresses.
- H. Cold-Formed Steel: Comply with AISI's "North American Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members" for design requirements and allowable stresses.
- I. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.
  - 1. Review methods and procedures related to metal building systems including, but not limited to, the following:
    - a. Condition of foundations and other preparatory work performed by other trades.
    - b. Structural load limitations.
    - c. Construction schedule. Verify availability of materials and erector's personnel, equipment, and facilities needed to make progress and avoid delays.
    - d. Required tests, inspections, and certifications.
    - e. Unfavorable weather and forecasted weather conditions.
  - 2. Review methods and procedures related to metal roof panel assemblies including, but not limited to, the following:
    - a. Compliance with requirements for purlin and rafter conditions, including flatness and attachment to structural members.
    - b. Structural limitations of purlins and rafters during and after roofing.
    - c. Flashings, special roof details, roof drainage, roof penetrations, equipment curbs, and condition of other construction that will affect metal roof panels.
    - d. Temporary protection requirements for metal roof panel assembly during and after installation.
    - e. Roof observation and repair after metal roof panel installation.

3. Review methods and procedures related to metal wall panel assemblies including, but not limited to, the following:
  - a. Compliance with requirements for support conditions, including alignment between and attachment to structural members.
  - b. Structural limitations of girts and columns during and after wall panel installation.
  - c. Flashings, special siding details, wall penetrations, openings, and condition of other construction that will affect metal wall panels.
  - d. Temporary protection requirements for metal wall panel assembly during and after installation.
  - e. Wall observation and repair after metal wall panel installation.

#### 1.9 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Deliver components, sheets, panels, and other manufactured items so as not to be damaged or deformed. Package metal panels for protection during transportation and handling.
- B. Unload, store, and erect metal panels in a manner to prevent bending, warping, twisting, and surface damage.
- C. Stack metal panels horizontally on platforms or pallets, covered with suitable weather tight and ventilated covering. Store metal panels to ensure dryness, with positive slope for drainage of water. Do not store metal panels in contact with other materials that might cause staining, denting, or other surface damage.
- D. Protect foam-plastic insulation as follows:
  1. Do not expose to sunlight, except to extent necessary for period of installation and concealment.
  2. Protect against ignition at all times. Do not deliver foam-plastic insulation materials to Project site before installation time.
  3. Complete installation and concealment of foam-plastic materials as rapidly as possible in each area of construction.

#### 1.10 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. Weather Limitations: Proceed with installation only when weather conditions permit metal panels to be installed according to manufacturers' written instructions and warranty requirements.

**B. Field Measurements:**

1. Established Dimensions for Foundations: Comply with established dimensions on approved anchor-bolt plans, establishing foundation dimensions and proceeding with fabricating structural framing without field measurements. Coordinate anchor-bolt installation to ensure that actual anchorage dimensions correspond to established dimensions.
2. Established Dimensions for Metal Panels: Where field measurements cannot be made without delaying the Work, either establish framing and opening dimensions and proceed with fabricating metal panels without field measurements, or allow for field trimming metal panels. Coordinate construction to ensure that actual building dimensions, locations of structural members, and openings correspond to established dimensions.

**1.11 COORDINATION**

- A. Coordinate sizes and locations of concrete foundations and casting of anchor-bolt inserts into foundation walls and footings. Anchor rod installation, concrete, reinforcement, and formwork requirements are specified in Section 033000 "Cast-in-Place Concrete."
- B. Coordinate installation of roof curbs, equipment supports, and roof penetrations.
- C. Coordinate metal panel assemblies with rain drainage work, flashing, trim, and construction of supports and other adjoining work to provide a leak-proof, secure, and noncorrosive installation.

**1.12 WARRANTY**

- A. Structural Design - Lifetime: Manufacturer shall warrant that the building will not experience an occurrence of structural failure or an occurrence of structural damage due to improper structural design (excepting ventilation systems) on account of weather conditions, such as wind, ice, and snow. The foregoing warranty is limited to 50 years with respect to any Owner which is not an individual.
- B. Special Warranty on Metal Panel Finishes: Manufacturer's standard form in which manufacturer agrees to repair finish or replace metal panels that show 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 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.

- C. Special Weather tightness Warranty for Standing-Seam Metal Roof Panels: Manufacturer's standard form in which manufacturer agrees to repair or replace standing-seam metal roof panel assemblies that leak or otherwise fail to remain weather tight within specified warranty period.
1. Warranty Period: 20 years from date of Substantial Completion.

## **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. American Buildings Company; Division of Magnatrax Corp.
  2. Butler Manufacturing Company; a BlueScope Steel company.
  3. Ceco Building Systems; Division of NCI Building Systems, L.P.
  4. Inland Buildings; Subsidiary of Behlen Mfg. Co.
  5. Kirby Building Systems; Division of Magnatrax Corp.
  6. Metallic Building Company; Division of NCI Building Systems, L.P.
  7. Nucor Building Systems.
  8. Star Building Systems; an NCI company.
  9. VP Buildings; a United Dominion company.

### **2.2 METAL BUILDING SYSTEMS**

- A. Description: Provide a complete, integrated set of metal building system manufacturer's standard mutually dependent components and assemblies that form a metal building system capable of withstanding structural and other loads, thermally induced movement, and exposure to weather without failure or infiltration of water into building interior.
1. Provide metal building system of size and with bay spacings, roof slopes, and spans indicated.
- B. Primary-Frame Type:
1. Rigid Clear Span: Solid-member, structural-framing system without interior columns.
  2. Rigid Modular: Solid-member, structural-framing system with interior columns, as indicated on the plans.
  3. Truss-Frame Clear Span: Truss-member, structural-framing system without interior columns.
  4. Truss-Frame Modular: Truss-member, structural-framing system with interior columns, as indicated on the plans.
  5. Lean to: Solid- or truss-member, structural-framing system without interior columns, designed to be partially supported by another structure.
- C. End-Wall Framing: Manufacturer's standard, for buildings not required to be expandable.



- D. Secondary-Frame Type: Manufacturer's standard purlins, joists, and girts.
- E. Eave Height, Bay Spacing, and Roof Slope: As indicated by nominal height on Drawings.
- F. Roof System: Manufacturer's standard vertical-rib, standing-seam metal roof panels with field-installed insulation.
- G. Exterior Wall System: Manufacturer's standard concealed-fastener metal wall panels with field-installed insulation.

### 2.3 METAL BUILDING SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

- A. Delegated Design: Design metal building system, including comprehensive engineering analysis by a qualified professional engineer, using performance requirements and design criteria indicated.
- B. Structural Performance: Metal building systems shall withstand the effects of gravity loads and the following loads and stresses within limits and under conditions indicated according to procedures in MBMA's "Metal Building Systems Manual."
  - 1. Design Loads: Comply with load requirements of the Building Code of New York State (2020) and applicable national standards, as indicated below:
    - a. General:
      - 1) Building Occupancy Category: II
      - 2) Column bases to be designed as "pinned" without bending moments.
      - 3) Minimum Roof Live Load: 20 psf
      - 4) Collateral Dead Load: 10 psf
      - 5) Coordinate with mechanical equipment supplier for hung mechanical equipment loads and locations.
    - b. Snow Loads:
      - 1) Ground Snow Load: 60 psf
      - 2) Importance Factor: 1.00
      - 3) Exposure Factor: 1.00 (partially exposed)
      - 4) Thermal Factor: 1.00 (heated building)
      - 5) Thermal Factor: 1.20 (unheated canopies)
      - 6) Design for sloped roof snow loads, unbalanced loadings, and applicable drifting per Code.
    - c. Wind Loads:
      - 1) Ultimate Basic Wind Speed: 115 mph
      - 2) Exposure Category: C
      - 3) Importance Factor: 1.00
      - 4) Topography Factor: 1.00

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- 5) Directionality Factor: 0.85
      - 6) Design main building frame and components for wind loads per Code.
    - d. Seismic Loads:
      - 1) Site Soil Classification: C
      - 2) Importance Factor: 1.00
      - 3) Short Period Design Acceleration (SDS): 0.136
      - 4) One Second Period Design Acceleration (SD1): 0.071
      - 5) Seismic Design Category: B
      - 6) Design main building frame for seismic loads and deflections per Code.
  2. Deflection Limits: Design metal building system assemblies to withstand design loads with deflections no greater than the following:
    - a. Overall Building drift for Ultimate Wind Loads: 1/267 of the building height.
    - b. Overall Building drift for Allowable Wind Loads: 1/400 of the building height.
    - c. Overall building drift for Seismic Loads: Deflection limits per Code.
    - d. Trusses: Limit deflection for live or snow loads to L/360 for trusses supporting ceilings and to L/240 for overhangs and trusses not supporting ceilings
    - e. Purlins and Rafters: Vertical deflection of 1/240 of the span.
    - f. Girts: Horizontal deflection of 1/240 of the span.
    - g. Metal Roof Panels: Vertical deflection of 1/240 of the span.
    - h. Metal Wall Panels: Horizontal deflection of 1/240 of the span.
  3. Design secondary framing system to accommodate deflection of primary building structure and construction tolerances, and to maintain clearances at openings.
  4. Metal panel assemblies shall withstand the effects of gravity loads and loads and stresses within limits and under conditions indicated according to ASTM E 1592.
- C. Thermal Movements: Allow for thermal movements resulting from the following maximum change (range) in ambient and surface temperatures by preventing buckling, opening of joints, overstressing of components, failure of joint sealants, failure of connections, and other detrimental effects. Base engineering 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.
- D. Air Infiltration for Metal Roof Panels: Air leakage through assembly of not more than 0.06 cfm/sqft of roof area when tested according to ASTM E 1680 at negative test-pressure difference of 1.57 lb./sq. ft.
- E. Air Infiltration for Metal Wall Panels: Air leakage through assembly of not more than 0.06 cfm/sqft of wall area when tested according to ASTM E 283 at static-air-pressure difference of 1.57 lb./sq. ft.

- F. Water Penetration for Metal Roof Panels: No water penetration when tested according to ASTM E 1646 at test-pressure difference of 2.86 lb./sqft.
- G. Water Penetration for Metal Wall Panels: No water penetration when tested according to ASTM E 331 at a wind-load design pressure of not less than 2.86 lb./sqft.
- H. Wind-Uplift Resistance: Provide metal roof panel assemblies that comply with UL 580 for Class 90.
- I. Thermal Performance: Provide insulated metal panel assemblies with the following maximum U-factors and minimum R-values for opaque elements when tested according to ASTM C 1363 or ASTM C 518:
  - 1. Metal Roof Panel Assemblies:
    - a. U-Factor: 0.033.
    - b. R-Value: 30.
  - 2. Metal Wall Panel Assemblies:
    - a. U-Factor: 0.047.
    - b. R-Value: 13.5 + 7.5 continuous.
- J. Solar Reflectance Index: Not less than 78 when calculated according to ASTM E 1980 based on testing identical products by a qualified testing agency.

#### 2.4 STRUCTURAL-STEEL FRAMING

- A. Structural Steel: Comply with AISC 360, "Specification for Structural Steel Buildings."
- B. Bolted Connections: Comply with RCSC's "Specification for Structural Joints Using High-Strength Bolts."
- C. Cold-Formed Steel: Comply with AISI's "North American Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members" for design requirements and allowable stresses.
- D. Primary Framing: Manufacturer's standard primary-framing system, designed to withstand required loads and specified requirements. Primary framing includes transverse and lean-to frames; rafter, rake, and canopy beams; sidewall, intermediate, end-wall, and corner columns; and wind bracing.
  - 1. General: Provide frames with attachment plates, bearing plates, and splice members. Factory drill for field-bolted assembly. Provide frame span and spacing indicated.
    - a. Slight variations in span and spacing may be acceptable if necessary to comply with manufacturer's standard, as approved by Architect.

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- E. End-Wall Framing: Manufacturer's standard primary end-wall framing fabricated for field-bolted assembly designed to withstand required loads and specified requirements.
- F. Secondary Framing: Manufacturer's standard secondary framing, including purlins, girts, eave struts, flange bracing, base members, gable angles, clips, headers, jambs, and other miscellaneous structural members. Unless otherwise indicated, fabricate framing from either cold-formed, structural-steel sheet or roll-formed, metallic-coated steel sheet, prepainted with coil coating, to comply with the following:
1. Purlins: C- or Z-shaped sections; fabricated from built-up steel plates, steel sheet, or structural-steel shapes; minimum 2-1/2-inch- wide flanges. Depth as needed to comply with system performance requirements.
  2. Girts: C- or Z-shaped sections; fabricated from built-up steel plates, steel sheet, or structural-steel shapes. Form ends of Z-sections with stiffening lips angled 40 to 50 degrees from flange, with minimum 2-1/2-inch- wide flanges. Depth as needed to comply with system performance requirements.
  3. Eave Struts: Unequal-flange, C-shaped sections; fabricated from built-up steel plates, steel sheet, or structural-steel shapes; to provide adequate backup for metal panels.
  4. Flange Bracing: Minimum 2-by-2-by-1/8-inch structural-steel angles or 1-inch-diameter, cold-formed structural tubing to stiffen primary-frame flanges.
  5. Sag Bracing: Minimum 1-by-1-by-1/8-inch structural-steel angles.
  6. Base or Sill Angles: Minimum 3-by-2-inch zinc-coated (galvanized) steel sheet.
  7. Purlin and Girt Clips: Manufacturer's standard clips fabricated from steel sheet. Provide galvanized clips where clips are connected to galvanized framing members.
  8. Secondary End-Wall Framing: Manufacturer's standard sections fabricated from zinc-coated (galvanized) steel sheet.
  9. Framing for Openings: Channel shapes; fabricated from cold-formed, structural-steel sheet or structural-steel shapes. Frame head and jamb of door openings and head, jamb, and sill of other openings.
  10. Miscellaneous Structural Members: Manufacturer's standard sections fabricated from cold-formed, structural-steel sheet; built-up steel plates; or zinc-coated (galvanized) steel sheet; designed to withstand required loads.
- G. Canopy Framing: Manufacturer's standard structural-framing system, designed to withstand required loads; fabricated from shop-welded, built-up steel plates or structural-steel shapes. Provide frames with attachment plates and splice members, factory drilled for field-bolted assembly.
- H. Bracing: Provide adjustable wind bracing as follows:
1. Rods: ASTM A 36; ASTM A 572, Grade 50; or ASTM A 529, Grade 50; minimum 1/2-inch- diameter steel; threaded full length or threaded a minimum of 6 inches at each end.
  2. Angles: Fabricated from structural-steel shapes to match primary framing, of size required to withstand design loads.
  3. Rigid Portal Frames: Fabricated from shop-welded, built-up steel plates or structural-steel shapes to match primary framing; of size required to withstand design loads.

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4. Pinned-Base Columns: Fabricated from shop-welded, built-up steel plates or structural-steel shapes to match primary framing; of size required to withstand design loads.
  5. Diaphragm Action of Metal Panels: Design metal building to resist wind forces through diaphragm action of metal panels.
  6. Bracing: Provide wind bracing using any method specified above, at manufacturer's option.
- I. Anchor Rods: Headed anchor rods as indicated in Anchor Rod Plan for attachment of metal building to foundation.
- J. Bolts: Provide plain-finish bolts for structural-framing components that are primed or finish painted. Provide zinc-plated or hot-dip galvanized bolts for structural-framing components that are galvanized.
- K. Materials:
1. W-Shapes: ASTM A 992; ASTM A 572, Grade 50; or ASTM A 529, Grade 50 or 55.
  2. Channels, Angles, M-Shapes, and S-Shapes: ASTM A 36; ASTM A 572, Grade 50; or ASTM A 529, Grade 50 or 55.
  3. Plate and Bar: ASTM A 36; ASTM A 572, Grade 50; or ASTM A 529, Grade 50 or 55.
  4. Steel Pipe: ASTM A 53, Type E or S, Grade B.
  5. Cold-Formed Hollow Structural Sections: ASTM A 500, Grade B or C, structural tubing.
  6. Structural-Steel Sheet: Hot-rolled, ASTM A 1011, Structural Steel (SS), Grades 30 through 55, or High-Strength Low-Alloy Steel (HSLAS), Grades 45 through 70; or cold-rolled, ASTM A 1008, Structural Steel (SS), Grades 25 through 80, or High-Strength Low-Alloy Steel (HSLAS), Grades 45 through 70.
  7. Metallic-Coated Steel Sheet: ASTM A 653, Structural Steel (SS), Grades 33 through 80 or High-Strength Low-Alloy Steel (HSLAS), Grades 50 through 80; with G60 coating designation; mill phosphatized.
  8. Metallic-Coated Steel Sheet Prepainted with Coil Coating: Steel sheet, metallic coated by the hot-dip process and prepainted by the coil-coating process to comply with ASTM A 755.
    - a. Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Steel Sheet: ASTM A 653, Structural Steel (SS), Grades 33 through 80 or High-Strength Low-Alloy Steel (HSLAS), Grades 50 through 80; with G90 coating designation.
    - b. Aluminum-Zinc Alloy-Coated Steel Sheet: ASTM A 792, Structural Steel (SS), Grade 50 or 80; with Class AZ50 coating.
  9. Joist Girders: Manufactured according to "Standard Specifications for Joist Girders," in SJI's "Standard Specifications and Load Tables for Steel Joists and Joist Girders"; with steel-angle, top- and bottom-chord members, and end- and top-chord arrangements as indicated and required for primary framing.
  10. Steel Joists: Manufactured according to "Standard Specifications for Open Web Steel Joists, K-Series," in SJI's "Standard Specifications and Load Tables for Steel Joists and Joist Girders"; with steel-angle, top- and bottom-chord members, and end- and top-chord arrangements as indicated and required for secondary framing.

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11. Non-High-Strength Bolts, Nuts, and Washers: ASTM A 307, Grade A, carbon-steel, hex-head bolts; ASTM A 563 carbon-steel hex nuts; and ASTM F 844 plain (flat) steel washers.
    - a. Finish: Hot-dip zinc coating, ASTM A 153, Class C.
  12. High-Strength Bolts, Nuts, and Washers: ASTM A 325 or ASTM A 490, Type 1, heavy-hex steel structural bolts; ASTM A 563 heavy-hex carbon-steel nuts; and ASTM F 436 hardened carbon-steel washers.
    - a. Finish: Hot-dip zinc coating, ASTM A 153, Class C.
  13. Headed or Unheaded Anchor Rods: ASTM F 1554, Grade 36 or 55 (weldable).
    - a. Configuration: Straight.
    - b. Nuts: ASTM A 563 heavy-hex carbon steel.
    - c. Plate Washers: ASTM A 36 carbon steel.
    - d. Washers: ASTM F 436 hardened carbon steel.
    - e. Finish: Plain.
  14. Threaded Rods: ASTM A 36.
    - a. Nuts: ASTM A 563 heavy-hex carbon steel.
    - b. Washers: ASTM A 36 carbon steel.
    - c. Finish: Hot-dip zinc coating, ASTM A 153/A 153M, Class C.
- L. Finish: Factory primed. Apply specified primer immediately after cleaning and pretreating.
1. Apply primer to primary and secondary framing to a minimum dry film thickness of 1 mil.
    - a. Prime secondary framing formed from uncoated steel sheet to a minimum dry film thickness of 0.5 mil on each side.
  2. Prime galvanized members with specified primer after phosphoric acid pretreatment.
  3. Primer: SSPC-Paint 15, Type I, red oxide.

## 2.5 METAL ROOF PANELS

- A. Vertical-Rib, Standing-Seam Metal Roof Panels: Formed with vertical ribs at panel edges and intermediate stiffening ribs symmetrically spaced between ribs; designed for sequential installation by mechanically attaching panels to supports using concealed clips located under one side of panels and engaging opposite edge of adjacent panels.
1. Material: Aluminum-zinc alloy-coated steel sheet, 0.028-inch nominal thickness.
    - a. Exterior Finish: Fluoropolymer.
    - b. Color: As selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range.
  2. Clips: Manufacturer's standard, floating type to accommodate thermal movement; fabricated from aluminum-zinc alloy-coated steel sheet.
  3. Joint Type: Mechanically seamed, double folded.
  4. Panel Coverage: 16 inches.
  5. Panel Height: 2 inches.
  6. Uplift Rating: UL 90.
  7. Basis of Design: Butler Manufacturing "MR-24®" roof system.
- B. Materials:
1. Metallic-Coated Steel Sheet: Restricted-flatness steel sheet, metallic coated by the hot-dip process and prepainted by the coil-coating process to comply with ASTM A 755.
    - a. Aluminum-Zinc Alloy-Coated Steel Sheet: ASTM A 792, Class AZ50 coating designation, Grade 40 (Class AZM150 coating designation, Grade 275); structural quality.
    - b. Surface: Smooth, flat finish.
- C. Finishes:
1. Exposed Coil-Coated Finish:
    - a. Three-Coat Fluoropolymer: AAMA 621. Fluoropolymer finish containing not less than 70 percent PVDF resin by weight in both color coat and clear topcoat. Prepare, pretreat, and apply coating to exposed metal surfaces to comply with coating and resin manufacturers' written instructions.
  2. Concealed Finish: Apply pretreatment and manufacturer's standard white or light-colored acrylic or polyester backer finish, consisting of prime coat and wash coat with a minimum total dry film thickness of 0.5 mil.

## 2.6 METAL WALL PANELS

- A. Concealed-Fastener Metal Wall Panels (WP-1): Formed with vertical panel edges and reveals located 6-inches on center surface; with flush joint between panels; with 1-inch- (25-mm-) wide flange for attaching interior finish; designed to be installed by lapping and interconnecting side edges of adjacent panels and mechanically attaching through panel to supports using concealed fasteners and factory-applied sealant in side laps.
  - 1. Material: Aluminum-zinc alloy-coated steel sheet, 0.028-inch nominal thickness.
    - a. Exterior Finish: Fluoropolymer.
    - b. Color: As selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range (*brown*).
  - 2. Panel Coverage: 36 inches.
  - 3. Panel Height: 1 inch.
  - 4. Exterior Metal Wall System: Butler Manufacturing "Shadowwall" wall system.

## 2.7 METAL SOFFIT PANELS

- A. General: Provide factory-formed metal soffit panels designed to be installed by lapping and interconnecting side edges of adjacent panels and mechanically attaching through panel to supports using concealed fasteners and factory-applied sealant in side laps. Include accessories required for weather tight installation.
- B. Metal Soffit Panels: Match profile and material of metal wall panels.
  - 1. Finish: Match finish and color of metal roof panels.

## 2.8 THERMAL INSULATION

- A. Faced Metal Building Insulation: ASTM C 991, Type II, glass-fiber-blanket insulation; 0.5-lb/cu. ft. density; 2-inch- wide, continuous, vapor-tight edge tabs; with a flame-spread index of 25 or less.
- B. Mineral-Fiber-Blanket Insulation: ASTM C 665, type indicated below; consisting of fibers manufactured from glass, slag wool, or rock wool.
  - 1. Nonreflective Faced: Type II (blankets with nonreflective membrane covering), Category 1 (membrane is a vapor retarder), Class A (membrane-faced surface with a flame-spread index of 25 or less).

## 2.9 DOORS AND FRAMES

- A. Swinging Personnel Doors and Frames: As specified in Section 081113 "Hollow Metal Doors and Frames."



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- B. Swinging Personnel Doors and Frames: Metal building system manufacturer's standard doors and frames; prepared and reinforced at strike and at hinges to receive factory- and field-applied hardware according to BHMA A156 Series.
1. Steel Doors: 1-3/4 inches thick; fabricated from 0.040-inch nominal-thickness, metallic-coated steel face sheets; of seamed, hollow-metal construction; with 0.064-inch nominal-thickness, inverted metallic-coated steel channels welded to face sheets at top and bottom of door.
    - a. Design: Flush panel.
    - b. Core: Polyurethane foam with U-factor rating of at least 0.07 Btu/sq. ft. x h x deg F.
    - c. Glazing Frames: Steel frames to receive field-installed glass.
    - d. Glazing: As specified in Section 088000 "Glazing."
  2. Steel Frames: Fabricate 2-inch- wide face frames from 0.064-inch nominal-thickness, metallic-coated steel sheet.
    - a. Type: Knocked down for field assembly.
  3. Fabricate concealed stiffeners, reinforcement, edge channels, and moldings from either cold- or hot-rolled steel sheet.
  4. Hardware:
    - a. Provide hardware for each door leaf, as follows:
      - 1) Hinges: BHMA A156.1. Three plain-bearing, standard-weight, full-mortise, stainless-steel or bronze, template-type hinges; 4-1/2 by 4-1/2 inches, with nonremovable pin.
      - 2) Lockset: BHMA A156.2. Mortise, with lever handle type.
      - 3) Exit Device: BHMA A156.3. Touch- or push-bar type.
      - 4) Threshold: BHMA A156.21. Extruded aluminum.
      - 5) Silencers: Pneumatic rubber; three silencers on strike jambs of single door frames and two silencers on heads of double door frames.
      - 6) Closer: BHMA A156.4. Surface-applied, standard-duty hydraulic type.
      - 7) Weather Stripping: Vinyl applied to head and jambs, with vinyl sweep at sill.
    - b. Provide each pair of double doors with the following hardware in addition to that specified for each leaf:
      - 1) Astragal: Removable type.
      - 2) Surface Bolts: Top and bottom of inactive door.
  5. Anchors and Accessories: Manufacturer's standard units, galvanized according to ASTM A 123.

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6. Fabrication: Fabricate doors and frames to be rigid; neat in appearance; and free from defects, warp, or buckle. Provide continuous welds on exposed joints; grind, dress, and make welds smooth, flush, and invisible.

C. Materials:

1. Cold-Rolled Steel Sheet: ASTM A 1008, Commercial Steel (CS), Type B, suitable for exposed applications.
2. Hot-Rolled Steel Sheet: ASTM A 1011, Commercial Steel (CS), Type B; free of scale, pitting, or surface defects; pickled and oiled.
3. Metallic-Coated Steel Sheet: ASTM A 653, Commercial Steel (CS), Type B; with G60 zinc (galvanized) or A60 (ZF180) zinc-iron-alloy (galvannealed) coating designation.

D. Finishes for Personnel Doors and Frames:

1. Prime Finish: Factory-apply manufacturer's standard primer immediately after cleaning and pretreating.
  - a. Shop Primer: Manufacturer's standard, fast-curing, lead- and chromate-free primer complying with SDI A250.10 acceptance criteria; recommended by primer manufacturer for substrate; compatible with substrate and field-applied coatings despite prolonged exposure.
2. Factory-Applied Paint Finish: Manufacturer's standard, complying with SDI A250.3 for performance and acceptance criteria.
  - a. Color and Gloss: As selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range.

## 2.10 ACCESSORIES

- A. General: Provide accessories as standard with metal building system manufacturer and as specified. Fabricate and finish accessories at the factory to greatest extent possible, by manufacturer's standard procedures and processes. Comply with indicated profiles and with dimensional and structural requirements.
  1. Form exposed sheet metal accessories that are without excessive oil-canning, buckling, and tool marks and that are true to line and levels indicated, with exposed edges folded back to form hems.
- B. Roof Panel Accessories: Provide components required for a complete metal roof panel assembly including copings, fasciae, corner units, ridge closures, clips, sealants, gaskets, fillers, closure strips, and similar items. Match material and finish of metal roof panels unless otherwise indicated.
  1. Closures: Provide closures at eaves and ridges, fabricated of same material as metal roof panels.

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2. Clips: Manufacturer's standard, formed from aluminum-zinc alloy-coated steel sheet, designed to withstand negative-load requirements.
  3. Cleats: Manufacturer's standard, mechanically seamed cleats formed from aluminum-zinc alloy-coated steel sheet.
  4. Backing Plates: Provide metal backing plates at panel end splices, fabricated from material recommended by manufacturer.
  5. Closure Strips: Closed-cell, expanded, cellular, rubber or crosslinked, polyolefin-foam or closed-cell laminated polyethylene; minimum 1-inch- thick, flexible closure strips; cut or premolded to match metal roof panel profile. Provide closure strips where indicated or necessary to ensure weather tight construction.
  6. Thermal Spacer Blocks: Where metal panels attach directly to purlins, provide thermal spacer blocks of thickness required to provide 1-inch standoff; fabricated from extruded polystyrene.
- C. Wall Panel Accessories: Provide components required for a complete metal wall panel assembly including copings, fasciae, mullions, sills, corner units, clips, sealants, gaskets, fillers, closure strips, and similar items. Match material and finish of metal wall panels unless otherwise indicated.
1. Closures: Provide closures at eaves and rakes, fabricated of same material as metal wall panels.
  2. Backing Plates: Provide metal backing plates at panel end splices, fabricated from material recommended by manufacturer.
  3. Closure Strips: Closed-cell, expanded, cellular, rubber or crosslinked, polyolefin-foam or closed-cell laminated polyethylene; minimum 1-inch- thick, flexible closure strips; cut or premolded to match metal wall panel profile. Provide closure strips where indicated or necessary to ensure weather tight construction.
- D. Flashing and Trim: Formed from 0.022-inch nominal-thickness, metallic-coated steel sheet or aluminum-zinc alloy-coated steel sheet prepainted with coil coating; finished to match adjacent metal panels.
1. Provide flashing and trim as required to seal against weather and to provide finished appearance. Locations include, but are not limited to, eaves, rakes, corners, bases, framed openings, ridges, fasciae, and fillers.
  2. Opening Trim: Formed from 0.034-inch nominal-thickness, metallic-coated steel sheet or aluminum-zinc alloy-coated steel sheet prepainted with coil coating. Trim head and jamb of door openings, and head, jamb, and sill of other openings.
- E. Gutters: Formed from 0.022-inch nominal-thickness, aluminum-zinc alloy-coated steel sheet prepainted with coil coating; finished to match roof fascia and rake trim. Match profile of gable trim, complete with end pieces, outlet tubes, and other special pieces as required. Fabricate in minimum 96-inch- long sections, sized according to SMACNA's "Architectural Sheet Metal Manual."
1. Gutter Supports: Fabricated from same material and finish as gutters.
  2. Strainers: Bronze, copper, or aluminum wire ball type at outlets.

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- F.   Downspouts: Formed from 0.022-inch nominal-thickness, aluminum-zinc alloy-coated steel sheet prepainted with coil coating; finished to match metal wall panels. Fabricate in minimum 10-foot- long sections, complete with formed elbows and offsets.
1.   Mounting Straps: Fabricated from same material and finish as gutters.
- G.   Snow Guards: Seam-Mounted Metal Snow Guard Pads:
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.   Alpine SnowGuards; a division of Vermont Slate & Copper Services, Inc.
- b.   Berger Building Products.
- c.   Metal Roof Innovations, Ltd.; S-5! Attachment Solutions, X-Gard 2.0.
- d.   ACE Clamps Snow Guards; PMC Industries, Inc.
2.   Description: Units fabricated from metal plate anchored to standing seam and equipped with two bars.
3.   Material, Finish, and Color: Cast aluminum; powder coat; color to match metal roof panel.
4.   Pipes: 2-pipes, Aluminum, powder coated.
5.   Ice Flags: 6000 Series Aluminum 3" wide x length (as needed).
- H.   Louvers: Size and design indicated; self-framing and self-flashing. Fabricate welded frames from minimum 0.052-inch nominal-thickness, metallic-coated steel sheet; finished to match metal wall panels. Form blades from 0.040-inch nominal-thickness, metallic-coated steel sheet; folded or beaded at edges, set at an angle that excludes driving rains, and secured to frames by riveting or welding. Fabricate louvers with equal blade spacing to produce uniform appearance.
1.   Blades: Adjustable type, with weather-stripped edges, and manually operated by hand crank or pull chain.
2.   Free Area: Not less than 7.0 sq. ft. for 48-inch- wide by 48-inch- high louver.
3.   Bird Screening: Galvanized steel, 1/2-inch- square mesh, 0.041-inch wire; with rewirable frames, removable and secured with clips; fabricated of same kind and form of metal and with same finish as louvers.
- a.   Mounting: Interior face of louvers.
4.   Vertical Mullions: Provide mullions at spacings recommended by manufacturer, or 72 inches o.c., whichever is less.
- I.   Pipe Flashing: Premolded, EPDM pipe collar with flexible aluminum ring bonded to base.

J. Materials:

1. Fasteners: Self-tapping screws, bolts, nuts, self-locking rivets and bolts, end-welded studs, and other suitable fasteners designed to withstand design loads. Provide fasteners with heads matching color of materials being fastened by means of plastic caps or factory-applied coating.
  - a. Fasteners for Metal Roof Panels: Self-drilling, Type 410 stainless-steel or self-tapping, Type 304 stainless-steel or zinc-alloy-steel hex washer head, with EPDM washer under heads of fasteners bearing on weather side of metal panels.
  - b. Fasteners for Metal Wall Panels: Self-drilling or self-tapping, zinc-plated, hex-head carbon-steel screws, with EPDM sealing washers bearing on weather side of metal panels.
  - c. Fasteners for Flashing and Trim: Blind fasteners or self-drilling screws with hex washer head.
  - d. Blind Fasteners: High-strength aluminum or stainless-steel rivets.
2. Corrosion-Resistant Coating: Cold-applied asphalt mastic, compounded for 15-mil dry film thickness per coat. Provide inert-type noncorrosive compound free of asbestos fibers, sulfur components, and other deleterious impurities.
3. Nonmetallic, Shrinkage-Resistant Grout: ASTM C 1107, factory-packaged, nonmetallic aggregate grout, noncorrosive, nonstaining, mixed with water to consistency suitable for application and a 30-minute working time.
4. Metal Panel Sealants:
  - a. Sealant Tape: Pressure-sensitive, 100 percent solids, gray polyisobutylene-compound sealant tape with release-paper backing. Provide permanently elastic, non-sag, nontoxic, nonstaining tape of manufacturer's standard size.
  - b. Joint Sealant: ASTM C 920; one-part elastomeric polyurethane or polysulfide; of type, grade, class, and use classifications required to seal joints in metal panels and remain weather tight; and as recommended by metal building system manufacturer.

**2.11 SOURCE QUALITY CONTROL**

- A. Testing Agency: Owner will engage a qualified testing agency to evaluate product.

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- B. Special Inspector: Owner will engage a qualified special inspector to perform the following tests and inspections and to submit reports. Special inspector will verify that manufacturer maintains detailed fabrication and quality-control procedures and will review the completeness and adequacy of those procedures to perform the Work.
  - 1. Special inspections will not be required if fabrication is performed by manufacturer registered and approved by authorities having jurisdiction to perform such Work without special inspection.
    - a. After fabrication, submit copy of certificate of compliance to authorities having jurisdiction, certifying that Work was performed according to Contract requirements.
- C. Testing: Test and inspect shop connections for metal buildings according to the following:
  - 1. Bolted Connections: Shop-bolted connections shall be tested and inspected according to RCSC's "Specification for Structural Joints Using ASTM A 325 or A 490 Bolts."
  - 2. Welded Connections: In addition to visual inspection, shop-welded connections shall be tested and inspected according to AWS D1.1 and the following inspection procedures, at inspector's option:
    - a. Liquid Penetrant Inspection: ASTM E 165.
    - b. Magnetic Particle Inspection: ASTM E 709; performed on root pass and on finished weld. Cracks or zones of incomplete fusion or penetration will not be accepted.
    - c. Ultrasonic Inspection: ASTM E 164.
- D. Product will be considered defective if it does not pass tests and inspections.
- E. Prepare test and inspection reports.

## 2.12 FABRICATION

- A. General: Design components and field connections required for erection to permit easy assembly.
  - 1. Mark each piece and part of the assembly to correspond with previously prepared erection drawings, diagrams, and instruction manuals.
  - 2. Fabricate structural framing to produce clean, smooth cuts and bends. Punch holes of proper size, shape, and location. Members shall be free of cracks, tears, and ruptures.
- B. Tolerances: Comply with MBMA's "Metal Building Systems Manual" for fabrication and erection tolerances.

- C. Primary Framing: Shop fabricate framing components to indicated size and section, with baseplates, stiffeners, and other items required for erection welded into place. Cut, form, punch, drill, and weld framing for bolted field assembly.
1. Make shop connections by welding or by using high-strength bolts.
  2. Join flanges to webs of built-up members by a continuous, submerged arc-welding process.
  3. Brace compression flange of primary framing with steel angles or cold-formed structural tubing between frame web and purlin web or girt web, so flange compressive strength is within allowable limits for any combination of loadings.
  4. Weld clips to frames for attaching secondary framing.
  5. Shop Priming: Prepare surfaces for shop priming according to SSPC-SP 2. Shop prime primary framing with specified primer after fabrication.
- D. Secondary Framing: Shop fabricate framing components to indicated size and section by roll-forming or break-forming, with baseplates, stiffeners, and other plates required for erection welded into place. Cut, form, punch, drill, and weld secondary framing for bolted field connections to primary framing.
1. Make shop connections by welding or by using non-high-strength bolts.
  2. Shop Priming: Prepare uncoated surfaces for shop priming according to SSPC-SP 2. Shop prime uncoated secondary framing with specified primer after fabrication.
- E. Metal Panels: Fabricate and finish metal panels at the factory to greatest extent possible, by manufacturer's standard procedures and processes, as necessary to fulfill indicated performance requirements. Comply with indicated profiles and with dimensional and structural requirements.
1. Provide panel profile, including major ribs and intermediate stiffening ribs, if any, for full length of metal panel.

### **PART 3 - EXECUTION**

#### **3.1 EXAMINATION**

- A. Examine substrates, areas, and conditions, with erector present, for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance of the Work.
- B. Before erection proceeds, survey elevations and locations of concrete- and masonry-bearing surfaces and locations of anchor rods, bearing plates, and other embedments to receive structural framing, with erector present, for compliance with requirements and metal building system manufacturer's tolerances.
1. Engage land surveyor to perform surveying.
- C. Proceed with erection only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

### 3.2 PREPARATION

- A. Clean and prepare surfaces to be painted according to manufacturer's written instructions for each particular substrate condition.
- B. Provide temporary shores, guys, braces, and other supports during erection to keep structural framing secure, plumb, and in alignment against temporary construction loads and loads equal in intensity to design loads. Remove temporary supports when permanent structural framing, connections, and bracing are in place unless otherwise indicated.

### 3.3 ERECTION OF STRUCTURAL FRAMING

- A. Erect metal building system according to manufacturer's written erection instructions and erection drawings.
- B. Do not field cut, drill, or alter structural members without written approval from metal building system manufacturer's professional engineer.
- C. Set structural framing accurately in locations and to elevations indicated, according to AISC specifications referenced in this Section. Maintain structural stability of frame during erection.
- D. Base Plates: Clean concrete 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. 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.
  - 3. Promptly pack 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 shrinkage-resistant grouts.
- E. Align and adjust structural framing before permanently fastening. Before assembly, clean bearing surfaces and other surfaces that will be in permanent contact with framing. Perform necessary adjustments to compensate for discrepancies in elevations and alignment.
  - 1. Level and plumb individual members of structure.
  - 2. Make allowances for difference between temperature at time of erection and mean temperature when structure will be completed and in service.



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- F. Primary Framing and End Walls: Erect framing level, plumb, rigid, secure, and true to line. Level baseplates to a true even plane with full bearing to supporting structures, set with double-nutted anchor bolts. Use grout to obtain uniform bearing and to maintain a level base-line elevation. Moist-cure grout for not less than seven days after placement.
1. Make field connections using high-strength bolts installed according to RCSC's "Specification for Structural Joints Using ASTM A 325 or A 490 Bolts" for bolt type and joint type specified.
- G. Secondary Framing: Erect framing level, plumb, rigid, secure, and true to line. Field bolt secondary framing to clips attached to primary framing.
1. Provide rake or gable purlins with tight-fitting closure channels and fasciae.
  2. Locate and space wall girts to suit openings such as doors and windows.
  3. Locate canopy framing as indicated.
  4. Provide supplemental framing at entire perimeter of openings, including doors, windows, louvers, ventilators, and other penetrations of roof and walls.
- H. Steel Joists and Joist Girders: Install joists, girders, and accessories plumb, square, and true to line; securely fasten to supporting construction according to SJI's "Standard Specifications and Load Tables for Steel Joists and Joist Girders," joist manufacturer's written instructions, and requirements in this Section.
1. Before installation, splice joists delivered to Project site in more than one piece.
  2. Space, adjust, and align joists accurately in location before permanently fastening.
  3. Install temporary bracing and erection bridging, connections, and anchors to ensure that joists are stabilized during construction.
  4. Bolt joists to supporting steel framework using carbon-steel bolts unless otherwise indicated.
  5. Bolt joists to supporting steel framework using high-strength structural bolts unless otherwise indicated. Comply with RCSC's "Specification for Structural Joints Using ASTM A 325 or A 490 Bolts" for high-strength structural bolt installation and tightening requirements.
  6. Install and connect bridging concurrently with joist erection, before construction loads are applied. Anchor ends of bridging lines at top and bottom chords if terminating at walls or beams.
- I. Bracing: Install bracing in roof and sidewalls where indicated on erection drawings.
1. Tighten rod bracing to avoid sag.
  2. Locate interior end-bay bracing only where indicated.
- J. Framing for Openings: Provide shapes of proper design and size to reinforce openings and to carry loads and vibrations imposed, including equipment furnished under mechanical and electrical work. Securely attach to structural framing.
- K. Erection Tolerances: Maintain erection tolerances of structural framing within AISC 303.

### 3.4 METAL PANEL INSTALLATION, GENERAL

- A. Examination: Examine primary and secondary framing to verify that structural-panel support members and anchorages have been installed within alignment tolerances required by manufacturer.
  - 1. Examine roughing-in for components and systems penetrating metal panels, to verify actual locations of penetrations relative to seams before metal panel installation.
- B. General: Anchor metal panels and other components of the Work securely in place, with provisions for thermal and structural movement.
  - 1. Field cut metal panels as required for doors, windows, and other openings. Cut openings as small as possible, neatly to size required, and without damage to adjacent metal panel finishes.
    - a. Field cutting of metal panels by torch is not permitted unless approved in writing by manufacturer.
  - 2. Install metal panels perpendicular to structural supports unless otherwise indicated.
  - 3. Flash and seal metal panels with weather closures at perimeter of openings and similar elements. Fasten with self-tapping screws.
  - 4. Locate and space fastenings in uniform vertical and horizontal alignment.
  - 5. Locate metal panel splices over, but not attached to, structural supports with end laps in alignment.
  - 6. Lap metal flashing over metal panels to allow moisture to run over and off the material.
- C. Lap-Seam Metal Panels: Install screw fasteners using power tools with controlled torque adjusted to compress EPDM washers tightly without damage to washers, screw threads, or metal panels. Install screws in predrilled holes.
  - 1. Arrange and nest side-lap joints so prevailing winds blow over, not into, lapped joints. Lap ribbed or fluted sheets one full rib corrugation. Apply metal panels and associated items for neat and weather tight enclosure. Avoid "panel creep" or application not true to line.
- D. Metal Protection: Where dissimilar metals contact each other or corrosive substrates, protect against galvanic action by painting contact surfaces with corrosion-resistant coating, by applying rubberized-asphalt underlayment to each contact surface, or by other permanent separation as recommended by metal roof panel manufacturer.
- E. Joint Sealers: Install gaskets, joint fillers, and sealants where indicated and where required for weatherproof performance of metal panel assemblies. Provide types of gaskets, fillers, and sealants indicated; or, if not indicated, provide types recommended by metal panel manufacturer.

1. Seal metal panel end laps with double beads of tape or sealant the full width of panel. Seal side joints where recommended by metal panel manufacturer.
2. Prepare joints and apply sealants to comply with requirements in Section 079200 "Joint Sealants."

### 3.5 METAL ROOF PANEL INSTALLATION

- A. General: Provide metal roof panels of full length from eave to ridge unless otherwise indicated or restricted by shipping limitations.
1. Install ridge caps as metal roof panel work proceeds.
  2. Flash and seal metal roof panels with weather closures at eaves and rakes. Fasten with self-tapping screws.
- B. Standing-Seam Metal Roof Panels: Fasten metal roof panels to supports with concealed clips at each standing-seam joint, at location and spacing and with fasteners recommended by manufacturer.
1. Install clips to supports with self-drilling or self-tapping fasteners.
  2. Install pressure plates at locations indicated in manufacturer's written installation instructions.
  3. Seamed Joint: Crimp standing seams with manufacturer-approved motorized seamer tool so that clip, metal roof panel, and factory-applied sealant are completely engaged.
  4. Rigidly fasten eave end of metal roof panels and allow ridge end free movement due to thermal expansion and contraction. Predrill panels for fasteners.
  5. Provide metal closures at peaks, rake edges, rake walls and each side of ridge caps.
- C. Metal Fascia Panels: Align bottom of metal panels and fasten with blind rivets, bolts, or self-drilling or self-tapping screws. Flash and seal metal panels with weather closures where fasciae meet soffits, along lower panel edges, and at perimeter of all openings.
- D. Metal Roof Panel Installation Tolerances: Shim and align metal roof panels within installed tolerance of 1/4 inch in 20 feet on slope and location lines as indicated and within 1/8-inch offset of adjoining faces and of alignment of matching profiles.

### 3.6 METAL WALL PANEL INSTALLATION

- A. General: Install metal wall panels in orientation, sizes, and locations indicated on Drawings. Install panels perpendicular to girts, extending full height of building, unless otherwise indicated. Anchor metal wall panels and other components of the Work securely in place, with provisions for thermal and structural movement.
1. Unless otherwise indicated, begin metal panel installation at corners with center of rib lined up with line of framing.
  2. Shim or otherwise plumb substrates receiving metal wall panels.
  3. When two rows of metal panels are required, lap panels 4 inches minimum.

4. When building height requires two rows of metal panels at gable ends, align lap of gable panels over metal wall panels at eave height.
  5. Rigidly fasten base end of metal wall panels and allow eave end free movement due to thermal expansion and contraction. Predrill panels.
  6. Flash and seal metal wall panels with weather closures at eaves, rakes, and at perimeter of all openings. Fasten with self-tapping screws.
  7. Install screw fasteners in predrilled holes.
  8. Install flashing and trim as metal wall panel work proceeds.
  9. Apply elastomeric sealant continuously between metal base channel (sill angle) and concrete, and elsewhere as indicated; or, if not indicated, as necessary for waterproofing.
  10. Align bottom of metal wall panels and fasten with blind rivets, bolts, or self-drilling or self-tapping screws.
  11. Provide weatherproof escutcheons for pipe and conduit penetrating exterior walls.
- B. Metal Wall Panels: Install metal wall panels on exterior side of girts. Attach metal wall panels to supports with fasteners as recommended by manufacturer.
- C. Installation Tolerances: Shim and align metal wall panels within installed tolerance of 1/4 inch in 20 feet, non-accumulative, on level, plumb, and on location lines as indicated, and within 1/8-inch offset of adjoining faces and of alignment of matching profiles.

### 3.7 METAL SOFFIT PANEL INSTALLATION

- A. Provide metal soffit panels the full width of soffits. Install panels perpendicular to support framing.
- B. Flash and seal metal soffit panels with weather closures where panels meet walls and at perimeter of all openings.

### 3.8 THERMAL INSULATION INSTALLATION

- A. General: Install insulation concurrently with metal panel installation, in thickness indicated to cover entire surface, according to manufacturer's written instructions.
1. Install blankets straight and true in one-piece lengths. Install vapor retarder over insulation, with both sets of facing tabs sealed, to provide a complete vapor retarder.
- B. Blanket Roof Insulation: Comply with the following installation method:
1. Over-Framing Installation: Extend insulation and vapor retarder over and perpendicular to top flange of secondary framing. Hold in place by metal roof panels fastened to secondary framing.

2. Over-Purlin-with-Spacer-Block Installation: Extend insulation and vapor retarder over and perpendicular to top flange of secondary framing. Install layer of filler insulation over first layer to fill space formed by metal roof panel standoffs. Hold in place by panels fastened to standoffs.
    - a. Thermal Spacer Blocks: Where metal roof panels attach directly to purlins, install thermal spacer blocks.
  3. Retainer Strips: Install retainer strips at each longitudinal insulation joint, straight and taut, nesting with secondary framing to hold insulation in place.
- C. Blanket Wall Insulation: Extend insulation and vapor retarder over and perpendicular to top flange of secondary framing. Hold in place by metal wall panels fastened to secondary framing.
1. Retainer Strips: Install retainer strips at each longitudinal insulation joint, straight and taut, nesting with secondary framing to hold insulation in place.

### 3.9 DOOR AND FRAME INSTALLATION

- A. General: Install doors and frames plumb, rigid, properly aligned, and securely fastened in place according to manufacturers' written instructions. Coordinate installation with wall flashings and other components. Seal perimeter of each door frame with elastomeric sealant used for metal wall panels.
- B. Personnel Doors and Frames: Install doors and frames according to SDI A250.8. Fit non-fire-rated doors accurately in their respective frames, with the following clearances:
1. Between Doors and Frames at Jambs and Head: 1/8 inch.
  2. Between Edges of Pairs of Doors: 1/8 inch.
  3. At Door Sills with Threshold: 3/8 inch.
  4. At Door Sills without Threshold: 3/4 inch.
  5. At fire-rated openings, install frames according to, and doors with clearances specified in, NFPA 80.
- C. Field Glazing: Comply with installation requirements in Section 088000 "Glazing."
- D. Retain paragraph below if hardware is not specified.
- E. Door Hardware: Mount units at heights indicated in DHI's "Recommended Locations for Architectural Hardware for Standard Steel Doors and Frames."
1. Install surface-mounted items after finishes have been completed on substrates involved.
  2. Set units level, plumb, and true to line and location. Adjust and reinforce attachment substrates as necessary for proper installation and operation.
  3. Drill and countersink units that are not factory prepared for anchorage fasteners. Space fasteners and anchors according to industry standards.

4. Set thresholds for exterior doors in full bed of butyl-rubber sealant complying with requirements specified in Section 079200 "Joint Sealants."

### 3.10 WINDOW INSTALLATION

- A. General: Install windows plumb, rigid, properly aligned, without warp or rack of frames or sash, and securely fasten in place according to manufacturer's written instructions. Coordinate installation with wall flashings and other components. Seal perimeter of each window frame with elastomeric sealant used for metal wall panels.
  1. Separate dissimilar materials from sources of corrosion or electrolytic action at points of contact with other materials by complying with requirements specified in AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440.
- B. Set sill members in bed of sealant or with gaskets, as indicated, for weather tight construction.
- C. Install windows and components to drain condensation, water penetrating joints, and moisture migrating within windows to the exterior.
- D. Mount screens directly to frames with tapped screw clips.
- E. Field Glazing: Comply with installation requirements in Section 088000 "Glazing."

### 3.11 ACCESSORY INSTALLATION

- A. General: Install accessories with positive anchorage to building and weather tight mounting, and provide for thermal expansion. Coordinate installation with flashings and other components.
  1. Install components required for a complete metal roof panel assembly, including trim, copings, ridge closures, seam covers, flashings, sealants, gaskets, fillers, closure strips, and similar items.
  2. Install components for a complete metal wall panel assembly, including trim, copings, corners, seam covers, flashings, sealants, gaskets, fillers, closure strips, and similar items.
  3. Where dissimilar metals contact each other or corrosive substrates, protect against galvanic action by painting contact surfaces with corrosion-resistant coating, by applying rubberized-asphalt underlayment to each contact surface, or by other permanent separation as recommended by manufacturer.
- B. Flashing and Trim: Comply with performance requirements, manufacturer's written installation instructions, and SMACNA's "Architectural Sheet Metal Manual." Provide concealed fasteners where possible, and set units true to line and level as indicated. Install work with laps, joints, and seams that will be permanently watertight and weather resistant.
  1. Install exposed flashing and trim that is without excessive oil-canning, buckling, and tool marks and that is true to line and levels indicated, with exposed edges folded back to

- form hems. Install sheet metal flashing and trim to fit substrates and to result in waterproof and weather-resistant performance.
2. Expansion Provisions: Provide for thermal expansion of exposed flashing and trim. Space movement joints at a maximum of 10 feet with no joints allowed within 24 inches of corner or intersection. Where lapped or bayonet-type expansion provisions cannot be used or would not be sufficiently weather resistant and waterproof, form expansion joints of intermeshing hooked flanges, not less than 1 inch deep, filled with mastic sealant (concealed within joints).
- C. Snow Guards: Install snow guards according to manufacturer's written instructions. Space rows as indicated on Drawings.
- D. Gutters: Join sections with riveted-and-soldered or lapped-and-sealed joints. Attach gutters to eave with gutter hangers spaced as required for gutter size, but not more than 36 inches o.c. using manufacturer's standard fasteners. Provide end closures and seal watertight with sealant. Provide for thermal expansion.
- E. Downspouts: Join sections with 1-1/2-inch telescoping joints. Provide fasteners designed to hold downspouts securely 1 inch away from walls; locate fasteners at top and bottom and at approximately 60 inches o.c. in between.
1. Provide elbows at base of downspouts to direct water away from building.
  2. Tie downspouts to underground drainage system indicated.
- F. Louvers: Locate and place louver units level, plumb, and at indicated alignment with adjacent work.
1. Use concealed anchorages where possible. Provide brass or lead washers fitted to screws where required to protect metal surfaces and to make a weather tight connection.
  2. Provide perimeter reveals and openings of uniform width for sealants and joint fillers.
  3. Protect galvanized- and nonferrous-metal surfaces from corrosion or galvanic action by applying a heavy coating of corrosion-resistant paint on surfaces that will be in contact with concrete, masonry, or dissimilar metals.
  4. Install concealed gaskets, flashings, joint fillers, and insulation as louver installation progresses, where weather tight louver joints are required. Comply with Section 079200 "Joint Sealants" for sealants applied during louver installation.
- G. Pipe Flashing: Form flashing around pipe penetration and metal roof panels. Fasten and seal to panel as recommended by manufacturer.

### **3.12 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL**

- A. Special Inspections: Owner will engage a qualified special inspector to perform the following special inspections:
1. Inspection of fabricators.
  2. Steel construction.

- B. Testing Agency: Owner will engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
- C. Tests and Inspections:
  - 1. High-Strength, Field-Bolted Connections: Connections shall be tested and inspected during installation according to RCSC's "Specification for Structural Joints Using ASTM A 325 or A 490 Bolts."
  - 2. Welded Connections: In addition to visual inspection, field-welded connections shall be tested and inspected according to AWS D1.1 and the following inspection procedures, at inspector's option:
    - a. Liquid Penetrant Inspection: ASTM E 165.
    - b. Magnetic Particle Inspection: ASTM E 709; performed on root pass and on finished weld. Cracks or zones of incomplete fusion or penetration will not be accepted.
    - c. Ultrasonic Inspection: ASTM E 164.
- D. Product will be considered defective if it does not pass tests and inspections.
- E. Prepare test and inspection reports.

### 3.13 ADJUSTING

- A. Doors: After completing installation, test and adjust doors to operate easily, free of warp, twist, or distortion.
- B. Door Hardware: Adjust and check each operating item of door hardware and each door to ensure proper operation and function of every unit. Replace units that cannot be adjusted to operate as intended.
- C. Windows: Adjust operating sashes and ventilators, screens, hardware, and accessories for a tight fit at contact points and at weather stripping to ensure smooth operation and weather tight closure. Lubricate hardware and moving parts.
- D. Adjustable Louvers: After completing installation, including work by other trades, lubricate, test, and adjust units to operate easily and be free of warp, twist, or distortion as needed to provide fully functioning units.
  - 1. Adjust louver blades to be weather tight when in closed position.

### 3.14 CLEANING AND PROTECTION

- A. Repair damaged galvanized coatings on galvanized items with galvanized repair paint according to ASTM A 780 and manufacturer's written instructions.
- B. Remove and replace glass that has been broken, chipped, cracked, abraded, or damaged during construction period.



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- C. Touchup Painting: After erection, promptly clean, prepare, and prime or reprime field connections, rust spots, and abraded surfaces of prime-painted structural framing and accessories.
  - 1. Clean and prepare surfaces by SSPC-SP 2, "Hand Tool Cleaning," or by SSPC-SP 3, "Power Tool Cleaning."
  - 2. Apply a compatible primer of same type as shop primer used on adjacent surfaces.
- D. Touchup Painting: Cleaning and touchup painting are specified in Division 09 sections.
- E. Metal Panels: Remove temporary protective coverings and strippable films, if any, as metal panels are installed. On completion of metal panel installation, clean finished surfaces as recommended by metal panel manufacturer. Maintain in a clean condition during construction.
  - 1. Replace metal panels that have been damaged or have deteriorated beyond successful repair by finish touchup or similar minor repair procedures.
- F. Doors and Frames: Immediately after installation, sand rusted or damaged areas of prime coat until smooth and apply touchup of compatible air-drying primer.
  - 1. Immediately before final inspection, remove protective wrappings from doors and frames.
- G. Windows: Clean metal surfaces immediately after installing windows. Avoid damaging protective coatings and finishes. Remove excess sealants, glazing materials, dirt, and other substances. Clean factory-glazed glass immediately after installing windows.
- H. Louvers: Clean exposed surfaces that are not protected by temporary covering, to remove fingerprints and soil during construction period. Do not let soil accumulate until final cleaning.
  - 1. Restore louvers damaged during installation and construction period so no evidence remains of corrective work. If results of restoration are unsuccessful, as determined by Architect, remove damaged units and replace with new units.
    - a. Touch up minor abrasions in finishes with air-dried coating that matches color and gloss of, and is compatible with, factory-applied finish coating.

END OF SECTION 133419