

**SECTION 07 60 00  
FLASHING AND SHEET METAL**

SPEC WRITER NOTES:

1. Use section only for NCA projects.
2. Delete or edit text in //\_\_// if not applicable to project. Also delete any other paragraph not applicable in the section and renumber the paragraphs.
3. This section requires close coordination with roofing and masonry sections for flashing installed by other trades and for flashings integral with manufactured metal roofing/wall systems where matching finish is required of the same material.
4. Coordinate with drawing terminology for correct and uniform nomenclature.
5. Follow the recommendations of the National Roofing Contractors Association "Roofing and Waterproofing Manual" for design criteria.
6. Modify this section to address reroofing of existing roofing system. Coordinate with Section 07 01 50.19 PREPARATION FOR REROOFING for reroofing of existing facilities.

**PART 1 - GENERAL**

**1.1 DESCRIPTION**

- A. Formed sheet metal work for wall and roof flashing, copings, roof edge metal, fasciae, drainage specialties, and formed expansion joint covers are specified in this section.

**1.2 RELATED WORK**

SPEC WRITER NOTES:

1. Edit Related Work to reflect other sections relating directly to this section or referenced in this section.
- A. Manufactured flashing, copings, roof edge metal, and fasciae: Section 07 71 00, ROOF SPECIALTIES.
- B. Membrane base flashings and stripping: //Section 07 51 00, BUILT-UP BITUMINOUS ROOFING// //Section 07 52 16, MODIFIED BITUMINOUS MEMBRANE ROOFING//.
- C. Flashing components of factory finished roofing and wall systems: Division 07 roofing and wall system sections.
- D. Joint Sealants: Section 07 92 00, JOINT SEALANTS.
- E. Color of factory coated exterior architectural metal and anodized aluminum items: Section 09 06 00, SCHEDULE FOR FINISHES.

- F. Integral flashing components of manufactured roof specialties and accessories or equipment: //Section 07 71 00, ROOF SPECIALTIES//  
//Section 07 72 00, ROOF ACCESSORIES//, Division 22, PLUMBING sections and Division 23 HVAC sections.
- G. Paint materials and application: Section 09 91 00, PAINTING.
- H. Flashing and sheet metal in connection with prefabricated metal buildings: Section 13 34 19, METAL BUILDING SYSTEMS.
- I. Flashing of Roof Drains: Section 22 14 00, FACILITY STORM DRAINAGE.

### 1.3 APPLICABLE PUBLICATIONS

- A. Publications listed below form a part of this specification to extent referenced. Publications are referenced in text by the basic designation only. Comply with applicable provisions and recommendations of the following, except as otherwise shown or specified.

#### SPEC WRITER NOTES:

1. Remove reference citations that do not remain in Part 2 or Part 3 of edited specification.
2. Verify and make dates indicated for remaining citations the most current at date of submittal; determine changes from date indicated on the TIL download of the section and modify requirements impacted by the changes.

- B. Aluminum Association (AA):

AA-C22A41	Aluminum Chemically etched medium matte, with clear anodic coating, Class I Architectural, 0.7-mil thick
AA-C22A42	Chemically etched medium matte, with integrally colored anodic coating, Class I Architectural, 0.7 mils thick
AA-C22A44	Chemically etched medium matte with electrolytically deposited metallic compound, integrally colored coating Class I Architectural, 0.7-mil thick finish

- C. American Architectural Manufacturers Association (AAMA):

AAMA 620	High Performance Organic Coatings on Coil Coated Architectural Aluminum
AAMA 621	High Performance Organic Coatings on Coil Coated Architectural Hot Dipped Galvanized (HDG) and Zinc-Aluminum Coated Steel Substrates

## D. American National Standards Institute/Single-Ply Roofing Institute

(ANSI/SPRI):

ANSI/SPRI ES-1-03            Wind Design Standard for Edge Systems Used with  
                                         Low Slope Roofing Systems

## E. ASTM International (ASTM):

A167-99(R2009)            Stainless and Heat-Resisting Chromium-Nickel  
                                         Steel Plate, Sheet, and StripA653/A653M-09            Steel Sheet Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) or Zinc  
                                         Alloy Coated (Galvanized) by the Hot-Dip  
                                         Process

B32-08                      Solder Metal

B209-10                    Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Sheet and Plate

B370-09                    Copper Sheet and Strip for Building  
                                         ConstructionD173-03                    Bitumen-Saturated Cotton Fabrics Used in  
                                         Roofing and WaterproofingD412-06                    Vulcanized Rubber and Thermoplastic Elastomers-  
                                         TensionD1187-97(R2002)        Asphalt Base Emulsions for Use as Protective  
                                         Coatings for MetalD3656-07                   Insect Screening and Louver Cloth Woven from  
                                         Vinyl-Coated Glass Yarns

D4586-07                   Asphalt Roof Cement, Asbestos Free

## F. FM Approvals: RoofNav Approved Roofing Assemblies and Products:

1-49-09                    Loss Prevention Data Sheet: Perimeter Flashing

## G. International Code Commission (ICC):

International Building Code, Current Edition

## H. National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers (NAAMM):

AMP 500-06                   Metal Finishes Manual

## I. Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association

(SMACNA): Architectural Sheet Metal Manual 2012

**1.4 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS**

## SPEC WRITER NOTES:

1. Select applicable subparagraph below based upon FM Approvals 1-28, Table 4. Coordinate with uplift requirements of Division 07 roofing section.

A. Wind Uplift Forces: Resist the following forces per FM Approvals 1-49:

1. Wind Zone 1: 0.48 to 0.96 kPa (10 to 20 lbf/sq. ft.): 1.92-kPa (40-lbf/sq. ft.) perimeter uplift force, 2.87-kPa (60-lbf/sq. ft.) corner uplift force, and 0.96-kPa (20-lbf/sq. ft.) outward force.
2. Wind Zone 1: 1.00 to 1.44 kPa (21 to 30 lbf/sq. ft.): 2.87-kPa (60-lbf/sq. ft.) perimeter uplift force, 4.31-kPa (90-lbf/sq. ft.) corner uplift force, and 1.44-kPa (30-lbf/sq. ft.) outward force.
3. Wind Zone 2: 1.48 to 2.15 kPa (31 to 45 lbf/sq. ft.): 4.31-kPa (90-lbf/sq. ft.) perimeter uplift force, 5.74-kPa (120-lbf/sq. ft.) corner uplift force, and 2.15-kPa (45-lbf/sq. ft.) outward force.
4. Wind Zone 3: 2.20 to 4.98 kPa (46 to 104 lbf/sq. ft.): 9.96-kPa (208-lbf/sq. ft.) perimeter uplift force, 14.94-kPa (312-lbf/sq. ft.) corner uplift force, and 4.98-kPa (104-lbf/sq. ft.) outward force.

## SPEC WRITER NOTES:

1. Standard below applies to shop-fabricated sheet metal copings and roof edge metal items tested under cited standard; it is a requirement of the current International Building Code. NRCA member firms are able to meet below utilizing NRCA-approved and tested details.

- B. Wind Design Standard: Fabricate and install //copings// //roof-edge flashings// tested per ANSI/SPRI ES-1 to resist design pressure //insert design pressure// //indicated on Drawings//.

**1.5 SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENTS**

- A. Materials in this section may contribute towards contract compliance with sustainability requirements. See Section 01 81 11, SUSTAINABLE DESIGN REQUIRMENTS, for project // local/regional materials, // low-emitting materials, // recycled content, // \_\_\_\_\_// requirements.

**1.6 SUBMITTALS**

- A. Submit in accordance with Section 01 33 23, SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA, AND SAMPLES.

## SPEC WRITER NOTES:

1. Add to shop drawing list special items not specified in this section that are added to this section.

- B. Shop Drawings: For all specified items, including:

1. Flashings.
2. Gutter and Conductors.
3. Expansion joints.
4. Fascia-cant.

- C. Manufacturer's Literature and Data: For all specified items, including:
1. Two-piece counterflashing.
  2. Thru wall flashing.
  3. Non-reinforced, elastomeric sheeting.
  4. Copper clad stainless steel.
  5. Polyethylene coated copper.
  6. Bituminous coated copper.
  7. Fascia-cant.
- D. Certificates: Indicating compliance with specified finishing requirements, from applicator and contractor.

#### **1.7 PRE-INSTALLATION CONFERENCE**

- A. Convene a meeting on site, after submittals are received and approved but before any work, to review drawings and specifications, submittals, schedule, manufacturer instructions, site logistics and pertinent matters of coordination, temporary protection, governing regulations, tests and inspections; participants to include RE/COR and all parties whose work is effected or related to the work of this section.

### **PART 2 - PRODUCTS**

#### **2.1 FLASHING AND SHEET METAL MATERIALS**

SPEC WRITER NOTES:

1. Retain paragraphs below that correspond to project requirements.

- A. Stainless Steel: ASTM A167, Type 302B, dead soft temper.
- B. Copper ASTM B370, cold-rolled temper.
- C. Bituminous Coated Copper: Minimum copper ASTM B370, weight not less than 1 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (3 oz/sf); bituminous coating weight not less than 2 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (6 oz/sf); or, copper sheets may be bonded between two layers of coarsely woven bitumen-saturated cotton fabric ASTM D173. Provide crimped exposed fabric surface.
- D. Polyethylene Coated Copper: Copper sheet ASTM B370, weighing 1 Kg/m<sup>2</sup> (3 oz/sf) bonded between two layers of (two mil) thick polyethylene sheet.
- E. Aluminum Sheet: ASTM B209, Alloy 3003-H14 //except alloy used for color anodized aluminum to be as required to produce specified color. Alloy required to produce specified color must have the same structural properties as Alloy 3003-H14//.
- F. Galvanized Sheet: ASTM A653.

G. Non-reinforced, Elastomeric Sheetting: Elastomeric substances reduced to thermoplastic state and extruded into continuous homogenous sheet (0.056 inch) thick.

1. Tensile Strength: Minimum 7 MPa (1,000 psi) tensile strength and not more than seven percent tension-set at 50 percent elongation when tested in accordance with ASTM D412.
2. No cracking or flaking when bent through 180 degrees over a 1 mm (1/32 inch) diameter mandrel and then bent at same point over same size mandrel in opposite direction through 360 degrees at temperature of -30°C (-20 °F).

## 2.2 FLASHING ACCESSORIES

- A. Solder: ASTM B32; flux type and alloy composition as required for use with metals to be soldered.
- B. Rosin Paper: Sheathing paper, weighing minimum 141 g m<sup>2</sup> (3 lbs/100 sf).
- C. Bituminous Paint: ASTM D1187, Type I.
- D. Fasteners:
  1. Use copper, copper alloy, bronze, brass, or stainless steel for copper and copper clad stainless steel, and stainless steel for stainless steel and aluminum alloy. Use galvanized steel or stainless steel for galvanized steel.
  2. Nails:
    - a. Minimum diameter for copper nails: 3 mm (0.109 inch).
    - b. Minimum diameter for aluminum nails 3 mm (0.105 inch).
    - c. Minimum diameter for stainless steel nails: 2 mm (0.095 inch) and annular threaded.
    - d. Length to provide not less than 22 mm (7/8 inch) penetration into anchorage.
  3. Rivets: Not less than 3 mm (1/8 inch) diameter.
- E. Sealant: As specified in Section 07 92 00, JOINT SEALANTS for exterior locations.
- F. Insect Screening: ASTM D3656, 18 by 18 regular mesh.
- G. Roof Cement: ASTM D4586.

## 2.3 SHEET METAL THICKNESS

- A. Except as otherwise shown or specified use thickness or weight of sheet metal as follows:
- B. Concealed Locations (Built into Construction):
  1. Copper: 30g (10 oz) minimum 0.33 mm (0.013 inch thick).
  2. Stainless steel: 0.25 mm (0.010 inch) thick.

3. Copper clad stainless steel: 0.25 mm (0.010 inch) thick.

4. Galvanized steel: 0.5 mm (0.021 inch) thick.

C. Exposed Locations:

1. Copper: 0.4 Kg (16 oz).

2. Stainless steel: 0.4 mm (0.015 inch).

3. Copper clad stainless steel: 0.4 mm (0.015 inch).

D. Thickness of aluminum or galvanized steel is specified with each item.

## 2.4 FABRICATION, GENERAL

A. Jointing:

1. Lock and solder copper, stainless steel and copper clad stainless steel joints, except expansion and contraction joints.

2. Jointing of copper over 0.5 Kg (20 oz) weight or stainless steel over 0.45 mm (0.018 inch) thick to be done by lapping, riveting and soldering.

3. Provide joints conforming to following requirements:

a. Finish flat-lock joints not less than 19 mm (3/4 inch) wide.

b. Finish lap joints subject to stress not less than 25 mm (one inch) wide; soldered and riveted.

c. Finish unsoldered lap joints not less than 100 mm (4 inches) wide.

4. Make flat and lap joints in direction of flow.

5. Edges of bituminous coated copper, non-reinforced elastomeric sheeting and polyethylene coated copper to be jointed by lapping not less than 100 mm (4 inches) in the direction of flow and cementing with asphalt roof cement or sealant as required by the manufacturer's printed instructions.

6. Soldering:

a. Pre tin both mating surfaces with solder for a width not less than 38 mm (1 1/2 inches) of uncoated copper, stainless steel, and copper clad stainless steel.

b. Wire brush to produce a bright surface before soldering lead coated copper.

c. Treat in accordance with metal producers recommendations other sheet metal required to be soldered.

d. Completely remove acid and flux after soldering is completed.

B. Expansion and Contraction Joints:

1. Fabricate in accordance with the Architectural Sheet Metal Manual recommendations for expansion and contraction of sheet metal work in continuous runs.
2. Space joints as shown or as specified.
3. Space expansion and contraction joints for copper, stainless steel, and copper clad stainless steel at intervals not exceeding 7200 mm (24 feet).
4. Space expansion and contraction joints for aluminum at intervals not exceeding 5400 mm (18 feet), except do not exceed 3000 mm (10 feet) for gravel stops and fascia-cant systems.
5. Fabricate slip-type or loose locked joints and fill with sealant unless otherwise specified.
6. Fabricate joint covers of same thickness material as sheet metal served.

C. Cleats:

1. Fabricate cleats to secure flashings and sheet metal work over 300 mm (12 inches) wide and where specified.
2. Provide cleats for maximum spacing of 300 mm (12 inch) centers unless specified otherwise.
3. Form cleats of same metal and weights or thickness as the sheet metal being installed unless specified otherwise.
4. Fabricate cleats from 50 mm (2 inch) wide strip. Form end with not less than 19 mm (3/4 inch) wide loose lock to item for anchorage. Form other end of length to receive nails free of item to be anchored and end edge to be folded over and cover nail heads.

D. Edge Strips or Continuous Cleats:

1. Fabricate continuous edge strips where shown and specified to secure loose edges of the sheet metal work.
2. Except as otherwise specified, fabricate edge strips of minimum //0.6 Kg (24 ounce) copper// //0.6 mm (0.024 inch) thick stainless steel// //1.25 mm (0.050 inch) thick aluminum//.
3. Use material compatible with sheet metal to be secured by the edge strip.
4. Fabricate in 3000 mm (10 feet) maximum lengths with not less than 19 mm (3/4 inch) loose lock into metal secured by edge strip.
5. Fabricate Strips for fascia anchorage to extend below the supporting wood construction to form a drip and to allow the flashing to be hooked over the lower edge at least 19 mm (3/4-inch).



6. Fabricate anchor edge maximum width of 75 mm (3 inches) or of sufficient width to provide adequate bearing area to insure a rigid installation using //1 Kg (32 oz.) copper// //0.8 mm (0.031 inch) thick stainless steel// //1.6 mm (0.0625 inch) thick aluminum//.

E. Drips:

1. Form drips at lower edge of sheet metal counter-flashings (cap flashings), fascias, gravel stops, wall copings, by folding edge back 13 mm (1/2 inch) and bending out 45 degrees from vertical to carry water away from the wall.
2. Form drip to provide hook to engage cleat or edge strip for fastening for not less than 19 mm (3/4 inch) loose lock where shown.

F. Edges:

1. Turn up edges of flashings concealed in masonry joints and opposite drain side 6 mm (1/4 inch) to form dam, unless otherwise specified or shown otherwise.
2. Finish exposed edges of flashing with a 6 mm (1/4 inch) hem formed by folding edge of flashing back on itself when not hooked to edge strip or cleat. Use 6 mm (1/4 inch) minimum penetration beyond wall face with drip for through-wall flashing exposed edge.
3. All metal roof edges must meet requirements of IBC, current edition.

SPEC WRITER NOTES:

1. For alteration work and small projects, minimize number of specified optional flashing materials. Match existing metals.

G. Metal Options:

1. Where options are permitted for different metals use only one metal throughout.
2. Stainless steel may be used in concealed locations for fasteners of other metals exposed to view.
3. Where copper gravel stops, copings and flashings will carry water onto cast stone, stone, or architectural concrete, or stainless steel.

## 2.5 FINISHES

SPEC WRITER NOTES:

1. If more than one finish is used on project, precede finish spec with "Finish for (list items): "Following items are of aluminum: Coping, Gravel Stop and Fascia-Cant, Exp. Jt. Cover, Gutter and Downspout.

2. Coordinate with Section 09 06 00, SCHEDULE FOR FINISHES and drawings clearly identify locations of different colors or finish on the same item.
- A. Use same finish on adjacent metal or components and exposed metal surfaces unless specified or shown otherwise.
  - B. In accordance with NAAMM Metal Finishes Manual AMP 500, unless otherwise specified.

## 2.6 THROUGH-WALL FLASHINGS

### SPEC WRITER NOTES:

1. See Sheet Metal Manual for wall flashings. Provide drips on drainage sides.
  2. Clearly detail flashings at copings, building setbacks, sills, spandrels, lintels, and grade.
  3. Coordinate with waterproofing or dampproofing to show interface.
- A. Form through-wall flashing to provide a mechanical bond or key against lateral movement in all directions. Install a sheet having 2 mm (1/16 inch) deep transverse channels spaced four to every 25 mm (one inch), or ribbed diagonal pattern, or having other deformation unless specified otherwise.
    1. Fabricate in not less than 2400 mm (8 feet) lengths; 3000 mm (10 feet) maximum lengths.
    2. Fabricate so keying nests at overlaps.
  - B. For Masonry Work When Concealed Except for Drip:
    1. Use copper, stainless steel, or copper clad stainless steel.
    2. Form an integral dam at least 5 mm (3/16 inch) high at back edge.
    3. Form exposed portions of flashing with drip, approximately 6 mm (1/4 inch) projection beyond wall face.
  - C. For Masonry Work When Exposed Edge Forms a Receiver for Counter Flashing:
    1. Use same metal and thickness as counter flashing.
    2. Form an integral dam at least 5 mm (3/16 inch) high at back edge.
    3. Form exposed portion as snap lock receiver for counter flashing upper edge.
  - D. For Flashing at Architectural Precast Concrete Panels or Stone Panels.
    1. Use plan flat sheet of stainless steel.
    2. Form exposed portions with drip as specified or receiver.
  - E. Window Sill Flashing and Lintel Flashing:

1. Use copper, stainless steel, copper clad stainless steel plane flat sheet, or non-reinforced elastomeric sheeting, bituminous coated copper, copper covered paper, or polyethylene coated copper.
2. Fabricate flashing at ends with folded corners to turn up 5 mm (3/16 inch) in first vertical masonry joint beyond masonry opening.
3. Turn up back edge as shown.
4. Form exposed portion with drip as specified or receiver.

F. Door Sill Flashing:

1. Where concealed, use 0.5 Kg (20 oz) copper, 0.5 mm (0.018 inch) thick stainless steel, or 0.5 mm (0.018 inch) thick copper clad stainless steel.
2. Where shown on drawings as combined counter flashing under threshold, sill plate, door sill, or where subject to foot traffic, use 0.6 Kg (24 ounce) copper, 0.6 mm (0.024 inch) stainless steel, or 0.6 mm (0.024 inch) thick stainless steel.
3. Fabricate flashing at ends to turn up 5 mm (3/16 inch) in first vertical masonry joint beyond masonry opening with folded corners.

SPEC WRITER NOTES:

1. Do not use galvanized steel for base flashing.

**2.7 COUNTERFLASHING (CAP FLASHING OR HOODS)**

SPEC WRITER NOTES:

1. Galvanized steel is not desired due to maintenance, especially painting, if used specify 0.6 mm (0.023 inch) thick material for counter flashing.
2. Use 1.25 mm (0.050 inch) thick aluminum for counter flashing.
3. Identify clearly locations of different metals if used for same item.

- A. Use copper or stainless steel, unless specified otherwise.
- B. Fabricate to lap base flashing a minimum of 100 mm (4 inches) with drip:
  1. Form lock seams for outside corners. Allow for lap joints at ends and inside corners.
  2. In general, form flashing in lengths not less than 2400 mm (8 feet) and not more than 3000 mm (10 feet).
  3. Two-piece, lock in type flashing may be used instead of one piece counter-flashing.
  4. Manufactured assemblies may be used.

5. Where counterflashing is installed at new work use an integral flange at the top designed to be extended into the masonry joint or reglet in concrete.
  6. Where counterflashing is installed at existing work use surface applied type, formed to provide a space for the application of sealant at the top edge.
- C. One-piece Counterflashing:
1. Back edge turned up and fabricate to lock into reglet in concrete.
  2. Upper edge formed to extend full depth of masonry unit in mortar joint with back edge turned up 6 mm (1/4 inch).
- D. Two-Piece Counterflashing:
1. Receiver to extend into masonry wall depth of masonry unit with back edge turned up 6 mm (1/4 inch) and exposed edge designed to receive and lock counterflashing upper edge when inserted.
  2. Counterflashing upper edge designed to snap lock into receiver.
- E. Surface Mounted Counterflashing; one or two piece:
1. Use at existing or new surfaces where flashing cannot be inserted in vertical surface.
  2. One piece fabricate upper edge folded double for 65 mm (2 1/2 inches) with top 19 mm (3/4 inch) bent out to form "V" joint sealant pocket with vertical surface. Perforate flat double area against vertical surface with horizontally slotted fastener holes at 400 mm (16 inch) centers between end holes. Option: One piece surface mounted counter-flashing (cap flashing) may be used. Fabricate as detailed on Plate 51 of SMACNA Architectural Sheet Metal Manual.
  3. Two pieces: Fabricate upper edge to lock into surface mounted receiver. Fabricate receiver joint sealant pocket on upper edge and lower edge to receive counterflashing, with slotted fastener holes at 400 mm (16 inch) centers between upper and lower edge.

## 2.8 HANGING GUTTERS

### SPEC WRITER NOTES:

1. See Architectural Sheet Metal Manual for minimum thickness of sheet metal and specify. Detail gutter and show size on drawings.
- A. Fabricate gutters of not less than the following:
1. //0.4// 0.5// 0.6// Kg (//16// 20// 24// oz.) copper.
  2. //0.5// 0.6// 0.8// mm (//0.018// 0.025// 0.031// inch)thick stainless steel.

3. //0.6// 0.8// 1.3// mm (//0.025// 0.032// 0.051// inch) thick aluminum.

B. Fabricate hanging gutters in sections not less than 2400 mm (8 feet) long, except at ends of runs where shorter lengths are required.

SPEC WRITER NOTES:

1. When gutter back is against fascia specify higher back edge.

C. Provide building side of gutter //not less than 38 mm (1 1/2 inches) higher than exterior side// same height as exterior side//.

D. Gutter Bead: Stiffen outer edge of gutter by folding edge over approximately 19 mm (3/4 inch) toward roof and down approximately 19 mm (3/4 inch) unless shown otherwise.

E. Gutter Spacers:

1. Fabricate of same material and thickness as gutter.

2. Fabricate 25 mm (one inch) wide strap and fasten to gutters not over 900 mm (36 inches) on center.

3. Turn back edge up 25 mm (one inch) and lap front edge over gutter bead.

4. Rivet and solder to gutter except rivet and seal to aluminum.

F. Outlet Tubes:

1. Form outlet tubes to connect gutters to conductors of same metal and thickness as gutters extend into the conductor 75 mm (3 inch). Flange upper end of outlet tube 13 mm (1/2 inch).

2. Lock and solder longitudinal seam //except use sealant instead of solder with aluminum//.

3. //Solder tube to gutter. //Seal aluminum tube to gutter and rivet to gutter. //

4. Fabricate basket strainers of same material as gutters.

G. Gutter Brackets:

SPEC WRITER NOTES:

1. Do not use spike and ferrule anchor systems. Use strap hangers or gutter brackets. Design brackets for gutter girth.

1. Fabricate of same metal as gutter. Use the following:

a. //3 by 25 mm (1/8 by 1 inch)// 6 by 25 mm (1/4 by 1 inch)// copper.

b. //3 by 25 mm (1/8 by 1 inch)// 3 by 40 mm (1/8 by 1 1/2 inch)// stainless steel.

c. //5 by 25 mm (3/16 by 1 inch)// 6 by 25 mm (1/4 by 1 inch)//  
aluminum.

2. Fabricate to gutter profile.
3. Drill two 5 mm (3/16 inch) diameter holes in anchor leg for countersunk flat head screws.

## 2.9 CONDUCTORS (DOWNSPOUTS)

- A. Fabricate conductors of same metal and thickness as gutters in sections approximately 3000 mm (10 feet) long with 19 mm (3/4 inch) wide flat locked seams.

### SPEC WRITER NOTES:

1. Use open faced downspouts in icing areas.
1. Fabricate open face channel shape with hemmed longitudinal edges.
- B. Fabricate elbows by mitering, riveting, and soldering except seal aluminum instead of solder. Lap upper section to the inside, of the lower piece.
- C. Fabricate conductor brackets or hangers of same material as conductor, 2 mm (1/16 inch) thick by 25 mm (1 inch) minimum width. Form to support conductors 25 mm (one inch) from wall surface in accordance with Architectural Sheet Metal Manual Plate 34, Design C for rectangular shapes and E for round shapes.

## 2.10 REGLETS

### SPEC WRITER NOTES:

1. Verify reglets are detailed and location clearly shown.
- A. Fabricate reglets of one of the following materials:
  1. 0.4 Kg (16 ounce) copper.
  2. Stainless steel, not less than 0.3 mm (0.012 inch) thick.
  3. Plastic coated extruded aluminum, not less than 1.4 mm (0.055 inch) thick prefilled with butyl rubber sealer and complete with plastic wedges inserted at 1000 mm (40 inches) on centers.
- B. Fill open-type reglets with fiberboard or other suitable separator, to prevent crushing of the slot during installation.
- C. Bend edges of reglets for setting into concrete to an angle of not less than 45 degrees, and make wide enough to provide firm anchorage in the concrete.
- D. Fabricate reglets for building into horizontal masonry mortar joints not less than 19 mm (3/4 inch) deep, nor more than 25 mm (one inch) deep.

- E. Fabricate mitered corners, fittings, and special shapes as may be required by details.
- F. Reglets for concrete may be formed to receive flashing and have a 10 mm (3/8 inch), 45 degree snap lock.

### **PART 3 - EXECUTION**

#### **3.1 INSTALLATION**

- A. General:
  - 1. Install flashing and sheet metal items as shown in Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association, Inc., publication, ARCHITECTURAL SHEET METAL MANUAL, except as otherwise shown or specified.
  - 2. Anchor sheet metal flashing and trim and other components of the work securely in place with provisions for thermal and structural movement. Use fasteners, solder, welding rods, protective coatings, separators, sealants and other miscellaneous items as required, to complete flashing and trim assemblies.
  - 3. Apply Sealant as specified in Section 07 92 00, JOINT SEALANTS.
  - 4. Apply sheet metal and other flashing material to surfaces which are smooth, sound, clean, dry and free from defects that might affect the application.
  - 5. Remove projections which would puncture the materials and fill holes and depressions with material compatible with the substrate. Cover holes or cracks in wood wider than 6 mm (1/4 inch) with sheet metal compatible with the roofing and flashing material used.
  - 6. Coordinate with masonry work for the application of a skim coat of mortar to surfaces of unit masonry to receive flashing material before the application of flashing.
  - 7. Apply a layer of 7 Kg (15 pound) saturated felt followed by a layer of rosin paper to wood surfaces to be covered with copper. Lap each ply 50 mm (2 inch) with the slope and nail with large headed copper nails.
  - 8. Confine direct nailing of sheet metal to strips 300 mm (12 inch) or less wide. Nail flashing along one edge only. Space nails not over 100 mm (4 inches) on center unless specified otherwise.
  - 9. Install bolts, rivets, and screws where indicated, specified, or required in accordance with the SMACNA Sheet Metal Manual. Space rivets at 75 mm (3 inch) on centers in two rows in a staggered

- position. Use neoprene washers under fastener heads when fastener head is exposed.
10. Coordinate with roofing work for the installation of metal base flashings and other metal items having roof flanges for anchorage and watertight installation.
  11. Nail continuous cleats on 75 mm (3 inch) on centers in two rows in a staggered position.
  12. Nail individual cleats with two nails and bend end tab over nail heads. Lock other end of cleat into hemmed edge.
  13. Install flashings in conjunction with other trades so that flashings are inserted in other materials and joined together to provide a water tight installation.
  14. Where required to prevent galvanic action between dissimilar metal isolate the contact areas of dissimilar metal with sheet lead, waterproof building paper, or a coat of bituminous paint.
  15. Isolate aluminum in contact with dissimilar metals others than stainless steel, white bronze or other metal compatible with aluminum by:
    - a. Paint dissimilar metal with a prime coat of zinc-chromate or other suitable primer, followed by two coats of aluminum paint.
    - b. Paint dissimilar metal with a coat of bituminous paint.
    - c. Apply an approved caulking material between aluminum and dissimilar metal.
  16. Paint aluminum in contact with or built into mortar, concrete, plaster, or other masonry materials with a coat of bituminous paint.
  17. Paint aluminum in contact with absorptive materials that may become repeatedly wet with two coats of bituminous paint or two coats of aluminum paint.

### **3.2 THROUGH-WALL FLASHING**

#### **A. General:**

1. Install continuous through-wall flashing between top of concrete foundation walls and bottom of masonry building walls; at top of concrete floors; under masonry, concrete, or stone copings and elsewhere as shown.
2. Where exposed portions are used as a counterflashings, lap base flashings at least 100 mm (4 inches) and use thickness of metal as specified for exposed locations.



3. Exposed edge of flashing may be formed as a receiver for two piece counter flashing as specified.
4. Terminate exterior edge beyond face of wall approximately 6 mm (1/4 inch) with drip edge where not part of counter flashing.
5. Turn back edge up 6 mm (1/4 inch) unless noted otherwise where flashing terminates in mortar joint or hollow masonry unit joint.
6. Terminate interior raised edge in masonry backup unit approximately 38 mm (1 1/2 inch) into unit unless shown otherwise.
7. Under copings terminate both edges beyond face of wall approximately 6 mm (1/4 inch) with drip edge.
8. Lap end joints at least two corrugations, but not less than 100 mm (4 inches). Seal laps with sealant.
9. Where dowels, reinforcing bars and fastening devices penetrate flashing, seal penetration with sealing compound. Sealing compound is specified in Section 07 92 00, JOINT SEALANTS.
10. Coordinate with other work to set in a bed of mortar above and below flashing so that total thickness of the two layers of mortar and flashing are same as regular mortar joint.
11. Where ends of flashing terminate turn ends up 25 mm (1 inch) and fold corners to form dam extending to wall face in vertical mortar or veneer joint.
12. Turn flashing up not less than 200 mm (8 inch) between masonry or behind exterior veneer.
13. When flashing terminates in reglet extend flashing full depth into reglet and secure with lead or plastic wedges spaced 150 mm (6 inch) on center.
14. Continue flashing around columns:
  - a. Where flashing cannot be inserted in column reglet hold flashing vertical leg against column.
  - b. Counterflash top edge with 75 mm (3 inch) wide strip of saturated cotton unless shown otherwise. Secure cotton strip with roof cement to column. Lap base flashing with cotton strip 38 mm (1-1/2 inch).

## SPEC WRITER NOTES:

Details required of flashing.

1. Verify details show flashing at masonry faced concrete walls and termination of back edge.

2. Coordinate with waterproofing to define interface with metal flashing at joint.
  3. Show metal flashing to have not less than 200 mm (8 inch) high vertical portion and termination against or in concrete backup or into masonry backup mortar joint.
- B. Flashing at Top of Concrete Foundation Walls Where Concrete is Exposed:  
Turn up not less than 200 mm (8 inch) high and into masonry backup mortar joint or reglet in concrete backup as specified.
- C. Flashing at Top of Concrete Floors (except where shelf angles occur):  
Place flashing in horizontal masonry joint not less than 200 mm (8 inch) below floor slab and extend into backup masonry joint at floor slab 38 mm (1 1/2 inch).
- D. Flashing at Cavity Wall Construction: Where flashing occurs in cavity walls turn vertical portion up against backup under waterproofing, if any, into mortar joint. Turn up over insulation, if any, and horizontally through insulation into mortar joint.
- E. Flashing at Veneer Walls:
1. Install near line of finish floors over shelf angles or where shown.
  2. Turn up against sheathing.
  3. At stud framing, hem top edge 19 mm (3/4 inch) and secure to each stud with stainless steel fasteners through sheathing.
  4. At concrete backing, extend flashing into reglet as specified.
  5. Coordinate with installation of waterproofing or asphalt felt for lap over top of flashing.
- F. Lintel flashing when not part of shelf angle flashing:
1. Install flashing full length of lintel to nearest vertical joint in masonry over veneer.
  2. Turn ends up 25 mm (one inch) and fold corners to form dam and extend end to face of wall.
  3. Turn back edge up to top of lintel; terminate back edge as specified for back-up wall.
- G. Window Sill Flashing:
1. Install flashing to extend not less than 100 mm (4 inch) beyond ends of sill into vertical joint of masonry or veneer.
  2. Turn back edge up to terminate under window frame.
  3. Turn ends up 25 mm (one inch) and fold corners to form dam and extend to face of wall.

## H. Door Sill Flashing:

1. Install flashing under bottom of plate sills of doors over curbs opening onto roofs. Extend flashing out to form counter flashing or receiver for counter flashing over base flashing. Set in sealant.
2. Extend sill flashing 200 mm (8 inch) beyond jamb opening. Turn ends up one inch in vertical masonry joint, extend end to face of wall. Join to counter flashing for water tight joint.
3. Where doors thresholds cover over waterproof membranes install sill flashing over water proof membrane under thresholds. Extend beyond opening to cover exposed portion of waterproof membrane and not less than 150 mm (6 inch) beyond door jamb opening at ends. Turn up approximately 6 mm (1/4 inch) under threshold.

## I. Flashing at Masonry, Stone, or Precast Concrete Copings:

1. Install flashing with drips on both wall faces unless shown otherwise.
2. Form penetration openings to fit tight against dowel or other item with edge turned up. Seal penetrations with sealant.

**3.3 BASE FLASHING**

## SPEC WRITER NOTES:

1. Limit use of metal base flashing to small penetrations; less than 3000 mm (10 feet) in length and pipes, where possible.

## A. Install where roof membrane type base flashing is not used and where shown.

1. Install flashing at intersections of roofs with vertical surfaces or at penetrations through roofs, to provide watertight construction.
2. Install metal flashings and accessories having flanges extending out on top of the built-up roofing before final bituminous coat and roof aggregate is applied.
3. Set flanges in heavy trowel coat of roof cement and nail through flanges into wood nailers over bituminous roofing.
4. Secure flange by nailing through roofing into wood blocking with nails spaced 75 mm (3 inch) on centers or, when flange over 100 mm (4 inch) wide terminate in a 13 mm (1/2 inch) folded edge anchored with cleats spaced 200 mm (8 inch) on center. Secure one end of cleat over nail heads. Lock other end into the seam.

## B. For long runs of base flashings install in lengths of not less than 2400 mm (8 feet) nor more than 3000 mm (ten feet). Install a 75 mm (3

inch) wide slip type, loose lock expansion joint filled with sealant in joints of base flashing sections over 2400 mm (8 feet) in length. Lock and solder corner joints at corners.

- C. Extend base flashing up under counter flashing of roof specialties and accessories or equipment not less than 75 mm (3 inch).

### 3.4 COUNTERFLASHING (CAP FLASHING OR HOODS)

#### SPEC WRITER NOTES:

1. At steel pipes a standard screwed iron fitting for clamping counterflashing may be used instead of turning metal down into pipe. Check with PLUMBING specification.

#### A. General:

1. Install counterflashing over and in conjunction with installation of base flashings, except as otherwise specified or shown.
2. Install counterflashing to lap base flashings not less than 100 mm (4 inch).
3. Install upper edge or top of counterflashing not less than 225 mm (9 inch) above top of the roofing.
4. Lap joints not less than 100 mm (4 inch). Stagger joints with relation to metal base flashing joints.
5. Use surface applied counterflashing on existing surfaces and new work where not possible to integrate into item.
6. When fastening to concrete or masonry, use screws driven in expansion shields set in concrete or masonry. Use screws to wood and sheet metal. Set fasteners in mortar joints of masonry work.

#### B. One Piece Counterflashing:

1. Where flashing is installed at new masonry, coordinate to insure proper height, embed in mortar, and end lap.
2. Where flashing is installed in reglet in concrete insert upper edge into reglet. Hold flashing in place with lead wedges spaced not more than 200 mm (8 inch) apart. Fill joint with sealant.
3. Where flashing is surface mounted on flat surfaces.
  - a. When top edge is double folded anchor flat portion below sealant "V" joint with fasteners spaced not over 400 mm (16 inch) on center:
    - 1) Locate fasteners in masonry mortar joints.
    - 2) Use screws to sheet metal or wood.
  - b. Fill joint at top with sealant.
4. Where flashing or hood is mounted on pipe.

- a. Secure with draw band tight against pipe.
  - b. Set hood and secure to pipe with a one by 25 mm x 3 mm (1 x 1/8 inch) bolt on stainless steel draw band type clamp, or a stainless worm gear type clamp.
  - c. Completely fill joint at top with sealant.
- C. Two-Piece Counterflashing:
- 1. Where receiver is installed at new masonry coordinate to insure proper height, embed in mortar, and lap.
  - 2. Surface applied type receiver:
    - a. Secure to face construction in accordance, with manufacturer's instructions.
    - b. Completely fill space at the top edge of receiver with sealant.
  - 3. Insert counter flashing in receiver in accordance with fabricator or manufacturer's instructions and to fit tight against base flashing.
- D. Where vented edge occur install so lower edge of counterflashing is against base flashing.
- E. When counter flashing is a component of other flashing install as shown.

### **3.5 REGLETS**

- A. Install reglets in a manner to provide a watertight installation.
- B. Locate reglets not less than 225 mm (9 inch) nor more than 400 mm (16 inch) above roofing, and not less than 125 mm (5 inch) nor more than 325 mm (13 inch) above cant strip.
- C. Butt and align end joints or each section of reglet and securely hold in position until concrete or mortar are hardened:
  - 1. Coordinate reglets for anchorage into concrete with formwork construction.
  - 2. Coordinate reglets for masonry to locate horizontally into mortar joints.

### **3.6 HANGING GUTTERS**

- A. Hang gutters with high points equidistant from downspouts. Slope at not less than 1:200 (1/16 inch per foot).
- B. Lap joints, except for expansion joints, at least 25 mm (one inch) in the direction of flow. Rivet and seal or solder lapped joints.
- C. Support gutters in brackets spaced not more than 600 mm (24 inch) on centers, brackets attached to facial or wood nailer by at least two screws or nails.

1. For copper or copper clad stainless steel gutters use brass or bronze brackets.
  2. For stainless steel gutters use stainless steel brackets.
  3. For aluminum gutters use aluminum brackets or stainless steel brackets.
  4. Use brass or stainless steel screws.
- D. Secure brackets to gutters in such a manner as to allow free movement of gutter due to expansion and contraction.

SPEC WRITER NOTES:

1. Insure roof plan shows location of gutters, outlets or conductors, and expansion joints.

E. Gutter Expansion Joint:

1. Locate expansion joints midway between outlet tubes.
2. Provide at least a 25 mm (one inch) expansion joint space between end baffles of gutters.
3. Install a cover plate over the space at expansion joint.
4. Fasten cover plates to gutter section on one side of expansion joint only.
5. Secure loose end of cover plate to gutter section on other side of expansion joint by a loose-locked slip joint.

F. Outlet Tubes: Set bracket strainers loosely into gutter outlet tubes.

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