

1 AMBIGUOUS SPECIFICATION

A specification, by definition, is intended to give specific guidelines for the work to be done and requirements for the materials to be supplied. In order for the intent of a specification to be followed, it must leave no loop-holes. The litmus test for any specification is when the same specification is used on multiple buildings with consistently identical results. With a loosely written spec, like the one below, who knows what results you may get?

Division 7 - THERMAL & MOISTURE PROTECTION

Section 07710 - Prefabricated Roof Specialties

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.01 DESCRIPTION

A. Provide labor, materials, equipment and incidentals required for the completion of the work shown on the drawings and/or specified under this section.

1.02 SCOPE OF WORK

A. Work under this section shall include, but necessarily be limited to the following:

1. Metal fascia, counterflashing, gutters, downspouts, expansion joints, pipe supports and roof pavers.

1.03 SUBMITTALS

A. Shop drawings and product data.

B. Samples of finish color on metal.

C. Pipe support

1.04 GUARANTEE

A. Furnish a written 20-year non-prorated guarantee on finish and material.

B. Materials and labor at membrane roofing areas to be covered under the membrane roofing manufacturer's 15-year full system warranty.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.01 METAL FASCIA, COUNTERFLASHING, GUTTERS & DOWNSPOUT

A. 24-gauge galvanized steel by:

1. Vincent Metals, ColorKlad
2. Metal Building Components, Inc.
3. Petersen Aluminum Corp. Pac-Clad
4. AEP Span
5. Copper Sales, Una-Clad
6. Metal-Era Inc.

B. Sizes and shapes as shown on the drawings.

C. Finish: Kynar 500, color as selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range of non-metallic colors.

D. Manufacturer must be as specified and required by membrane roofing manufacturer to provide the specified 15-year full system warranty.

3 VERY DIFFERENT RESULTS...

These three buildings are all midwestern schools built within months of each other using the same specification, but with very different outcomes.

The first school used contractor fabricated metal, without the benefit of splice plates. As a result of overlapping the metal, the fascia began to pull away from the building shortly after installation. Clearly an unacceptable interpretation of this spec.

The second school uses contractor fabricated external splice plates, per the NRCA detail. There is no failure at this time, but the use of external splice plates opens up the edge to a greater risk. It also creates a more segmented and less attractive appearance. Certainly not an ideal interpretation of the spec.

The last building uses a tested and proven, manufacturer fabricated fascia with concealed splice plates. This provides reliable, long-term quality as well as an aesthetically pleasing appearance. Clearly this was what the specifier intended when writing the spec.



1. Contractor Fabricated



2. Contractor Fabricated



3. Manufacturer Fabricated



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