

STONE TYPE AND CURTAIN WALL VERTICAL MULLIONS

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- ARCH243I
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THIN STONE WALL SYSTEMS

INTRODUCTION

- Thin stone wall systems used for exterior building envelopes typically consist of stone panels ranging in thickness from $\frac{3}{4}$ inches to 2 inches. Most panels are fabricated from granite, while marble; limestone, travertine, and sandstone are also used to a lesser extent. A common panel thickness is $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch (3 cm). Overall panel dimensions can vary significantly for different buildings, depending on the strength of the stone used and architectural affect desired. However, maximum panel dimensions are usually approximately 3 to 4 feet and usually not more than approximately 6 feet. Typically each panel is independently supported to the building structure or back up system using an assemblage of metal components and anchors. Joints at the perimeter of each panel are usually $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in width and are filled with sealant. A drainage cavity is typically located behind the stone panels to collect and divert to the exterior water that penetrates through the joints.



STONE TYPES

- Granite is the most commonly used stone type in thin stone wall systems. The commercial classification of granite usually refers to a stone that includes any visibly granular igneous rock consisting of mostly feldspar and quartz minerals. This commercial term encompasses a wide variety of geologic stone types rather than only the limited number that fall under the geologic classification of granite. Geologically, marble is a metamorphic rock resulting from the recrystallization of limestone. While less commonly used in this type of application today, marble is also sometimes used in thin stone wall systems. Commercially, the term marble refers to many rocks with a wide variety of geologic classifications. These can be true marbles of calcite and dolomite, as well as dense limestones which will polish, serpentine rocks, and travertine. Sedimentary rocks such as limestone and sandstone can also be used in thin stone wall systems. However, panels fabricated from these stone types are usually not less than 2 inches in thickness because of the lesser strengths of these stones relative to granite and marble. Commercially, limestone refers to rocks that are both limestone and dolomite. Sandstone belongs to the commercial "quartz-based" group which includes stones with high quartz and silica contents.

SUPPORT AND ANCHORAGE SYSTEMS

- There are two primary types of stone installation. The first is the "hand-set" method, in which each stone is individually attached to the building's primary structural frame or onto a secondary wall framing system. The second is the panelized installation method, in which the stone panel or multiple panels are preinstalled onto a frame or attached to a precast concrete panel. The frames or panels are transported to the building, where the entire assembly is attached to the building's structural frame or secondary structural members or framing system.
- In either installation system, anchors must be used to attach and support the stone panels to the building's primary or secondary framing system, or to the panelized system frame or element. Anchors that are in direct contact with stone are usually constructed of non-corroding metals such as Type 304 stainless steel or aluminum.

HAND-SET SYSTEMS

There are numerous types and styles of anchors used to support and anchor individual stone panels. Commonly used anchor types include:

- Kerf supported stone with stainless steel or aluminum angles
- Side supports, dowels, straps, and disks
- Undercut anchor
- Embedded Adhesive Pin Anchor

Panelized Systems

- Precast Systems
- Steel Truss Systems

JOINTS AND JOINT TREATMENTS

- Depending upon the overall design of the wall assembly and manner in which the stone is set, the appropriate use of these materials will vary from project to project. Joint mortar should be carefully evaluated relative to mix design and compressive strength, particularly with regard to load transfer (either intentional or inadvertent), bond intimacy (necessary for improved water penetration resistance) and the potential for moisture and/or thermally-induced degradation/spalling of the mortar and/or surrounding stone. Joint sealant should be carefully evaluated for elongation and movement capacity, adhesion, cohesion, and staining of stone substrates. Epoxies should be evaluated for adhesion and bond strength, as well as UV stability.

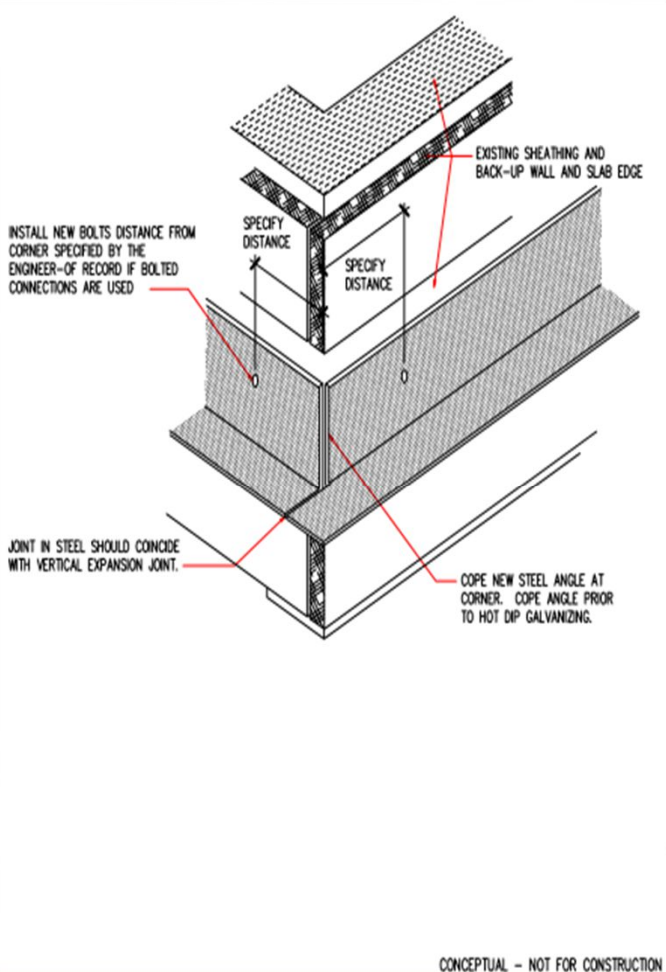
JOINTS AND JOINT TREATMENTS

- Joint profiles on exterior wall surfaces should also be designed with a positive slope to shed rainwater away from the building in a manner that will prevent "ponding" of water along the joint. When designing for joint sealant, overall joint widths should be designed to accommodate differential thermal movement between individual stone veneer panels without damage to the stone substrate or failure of the sealant. Joint configurations should also be designed to conform to the sealant manufacturer's guidelines and applicable industry standards for width-to-depth ratios, and minimum bond surfaces at joint substrates.

COMMON BACKUP WALL ELEMENTS

- Insulation
- Air and moisture barrier
- Metal stud framing
- CMU
- Flashing

DETAILS ILLUSTRATIONS



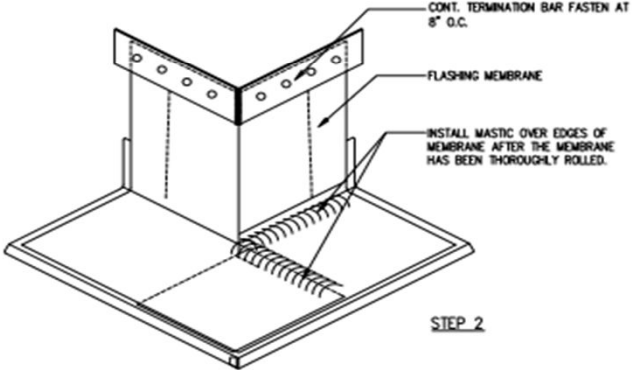
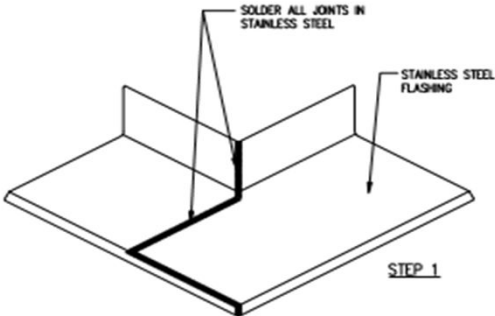
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The air barrier can either be formed by an exterior side air barrier or by employing the interior side airtight drywall approach.

The location of or need for a vapor retarder within wall assemblies will vary based upon climate, and can be significantly influenced by the storage capacity and vapor permeance of the materials selected for each layer of the wall system. A climate-specific, hygrothermal analysis for any wall assembly should be considered to further evaluate this concern.

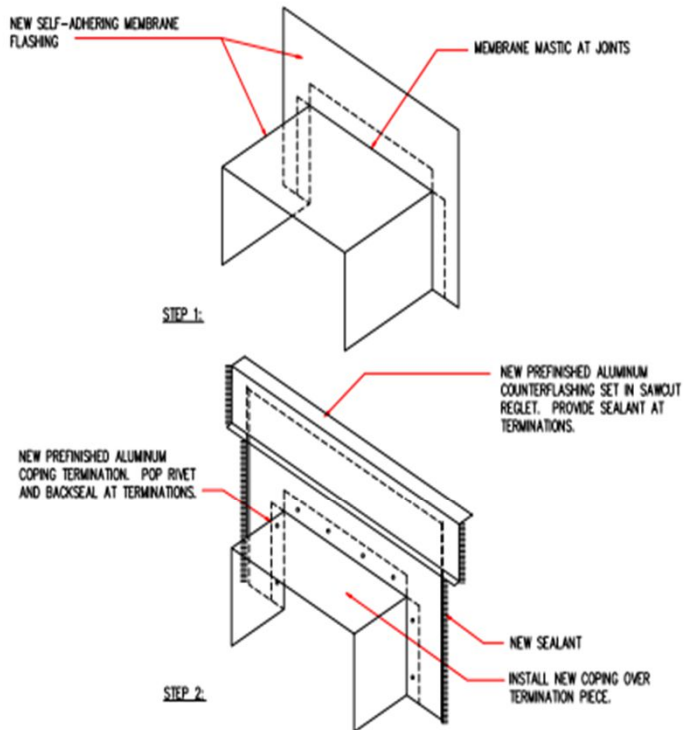
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MASONRY TYPICAL SHELF ANGLE OUTSIDE CORNER



NOTE:
SPICES IN METAL FLASHING MUST BE LOCATED A MIN. OF 2"-6" FROM CORNER FLASHING PIECE.

CONCEPTUAL - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



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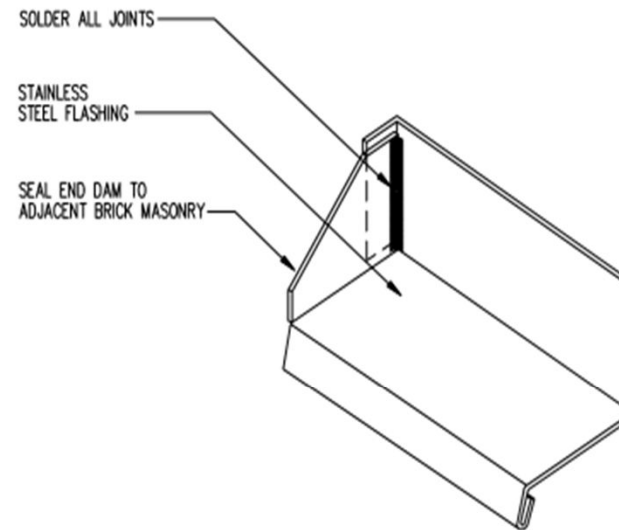
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MASONRY TYPICAL COPING TERMINATION



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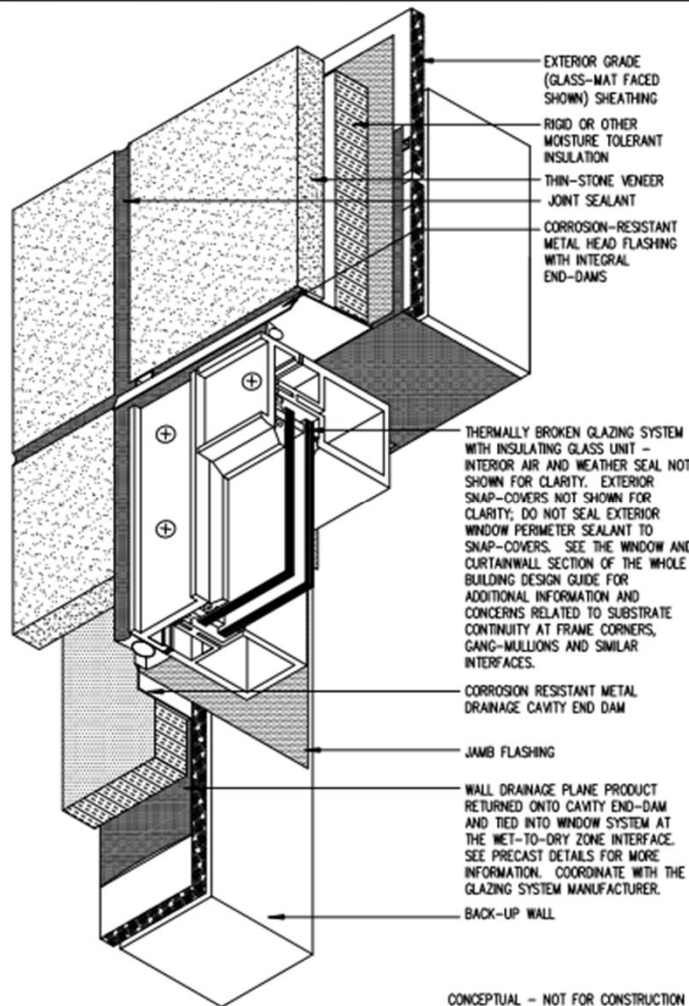
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MASONRY TYPICAL END DAM - STAINLESS STEEL SHOWN



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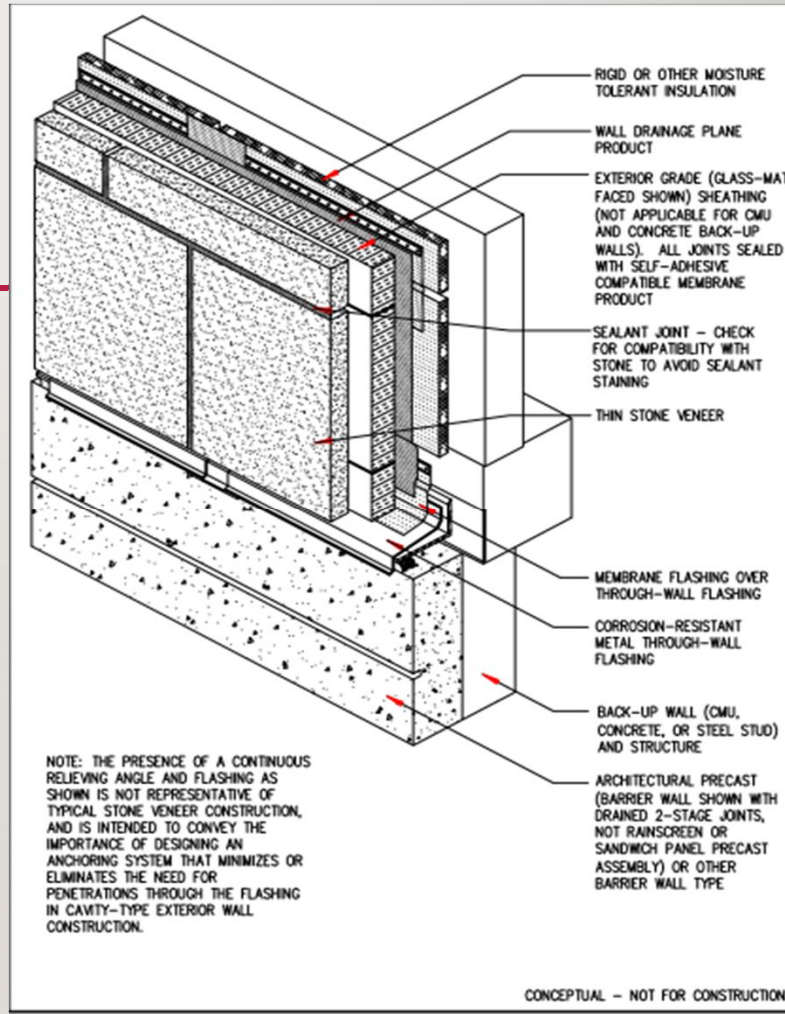
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**STONE VENEER
HEAD AND JAMB
FLASHING -
OVERALL DETAIL**



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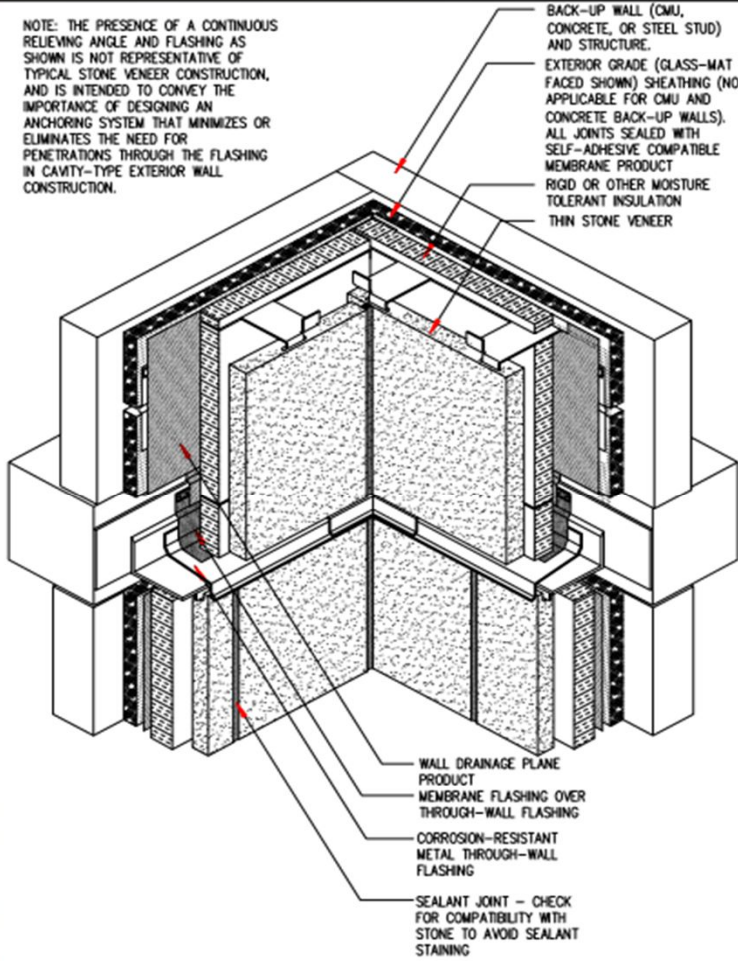
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**STONE VENEER TO
PRECAST HORIZONTAL
INTERFACE -
OVERALL DETAIL**

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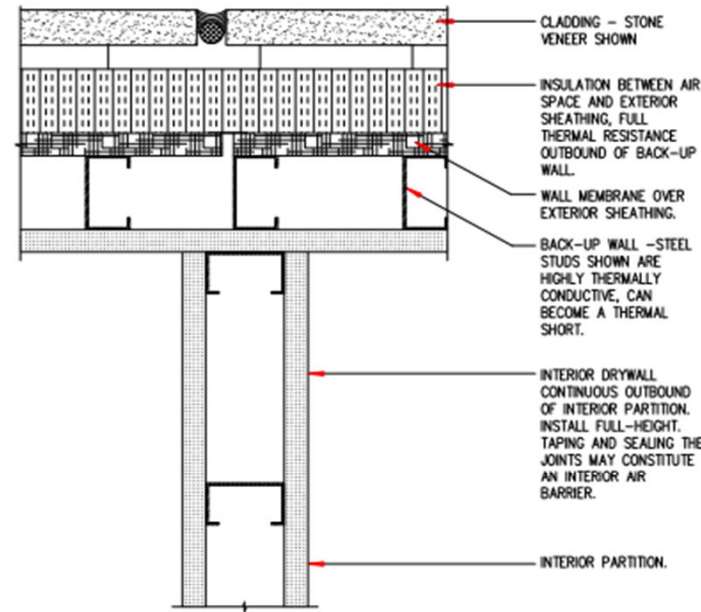
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**STONE VENEER
INSIDE CORNER -
OVERALL DETAIL**

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**INTERFACE BETWEEN
INTERIOR AND
EXTERIOR WALL**

THE INTERIOR WALL NEEDS TO BE SEPARATED FROM EXTERIOR WALLS.

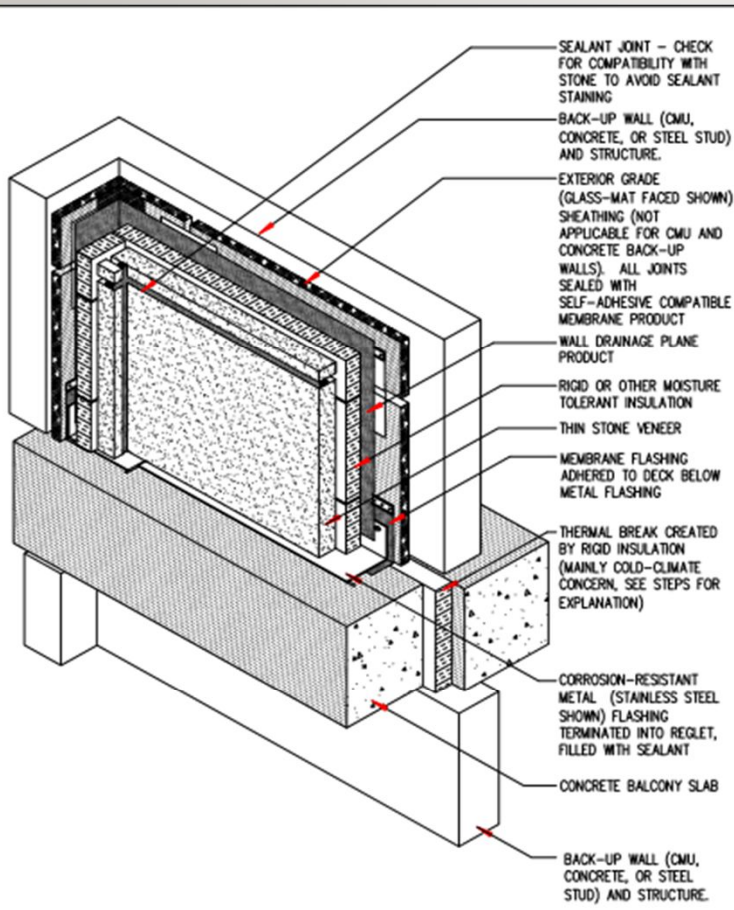
RUN THE INTERIOR DRYWALL CONTINUOUS AT EXTERIOR WALLS PRIOR TO INSTALLING PARTITION FRAMING.

INSTALL SEALANT AT TOP AND BOTTOM PLATES.

THE INTERIOR DRYWALL IS TO RUN CONTINUOUS FOR THE FULL HEIGHT (SLAB TOP TO SLAB SOFFIT (ABOVE)) BETWEEN FLOORS. IT SHOULD NOT STOP AT THE DROP CEILING OR ABOVE A RAISED ACCESS FLOOR. NOT DOING SO MAY CREATE AN ACCIDENTAL PLENUM BETWEEN THE EXTERIOR WALL AND THE INTERIOR PARTITION, RAISED ACCESS FLOOR AND/OR DROP CEILING.

ALL JOINT SEALANT IN CONTACT WITH NATURAL STONE CLADDING SHALL BE TESTED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION FOR ADHESION, MOVEMENT CAPACITY, AND STAIN RESPONSE IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE ASTM STANDARDS. COMPLETE FIELD PEEL-ADHESION TESTING OF INSTALLED JOINT SEALANT BY A QUALIFIED TECHNICAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SEALANT MANUFACTURER.

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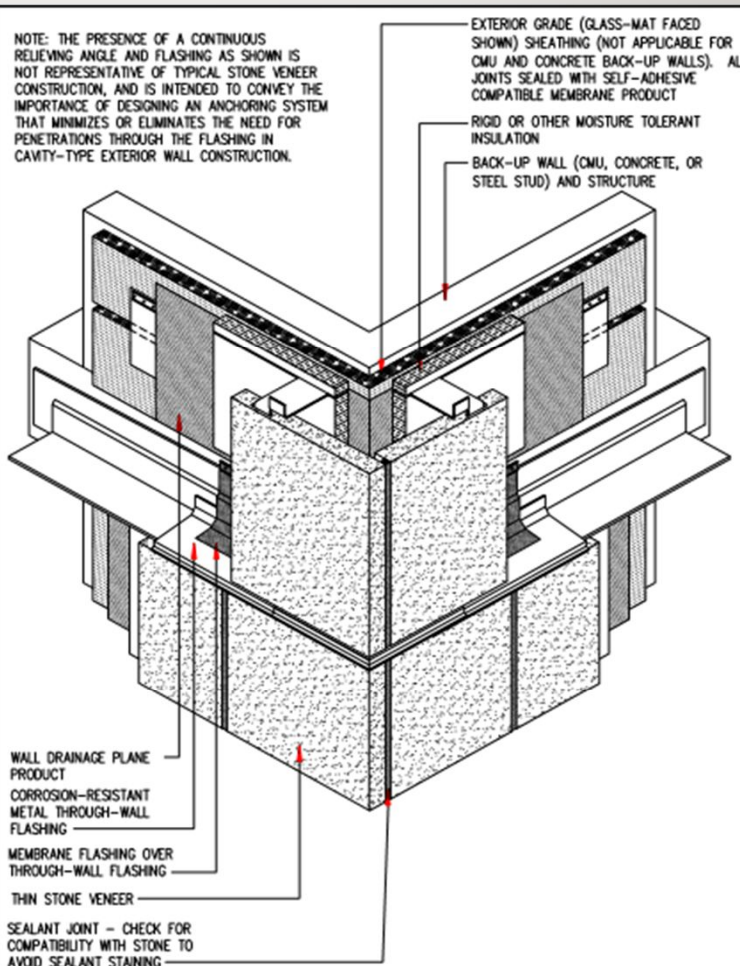
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**STONE VENEER
 INTERFACE WITH
 BALCONY -
 OVERALL DETAIL**



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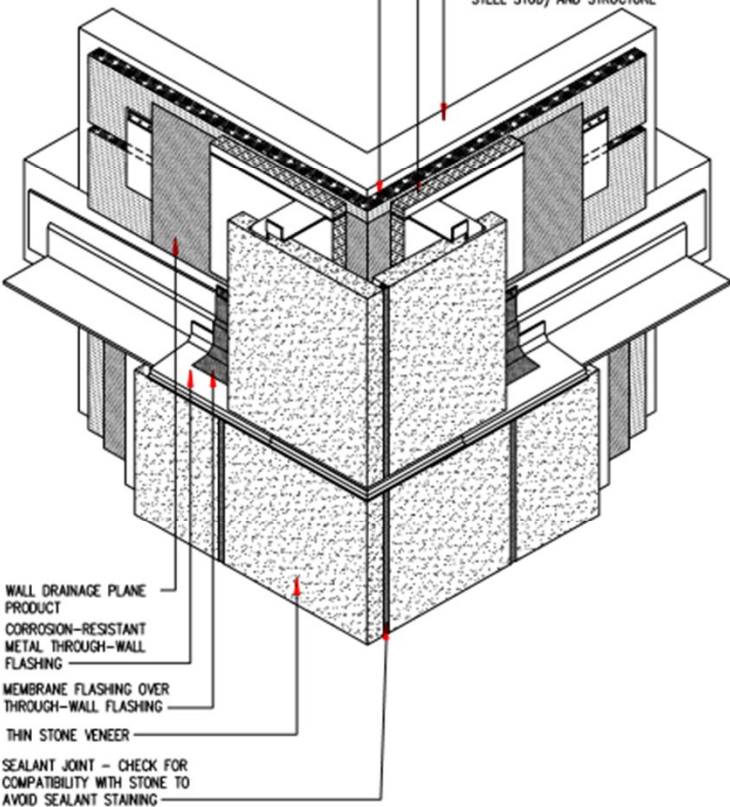
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**STONE VENEER
 OUTSIDE CORNER -
 OVERALL DETAIL**

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EXTERIOR GRADE (GLASS-MAT FACED SHOWN) SHEATHING (NOT APPLICABLE FOR CMU AND CONCRETE BACK-UP WALLS). ALL JOINTS SEALED WITH SELF-ADHESIVE COMPATIBLE MEMBRANE PRODUCT

RIGID OR OTHER MOISTURE TOLERANT INSULATION

BACK-UP WALL (CMU, CONCRETE, OR STEEL STUD) AND STRUCTURE

WALL DRAINAGE PLANE PRODUCT

CORROSION-RESISTANT METAL THROUGH-WALL FLASHING

MEMBRANE FLASHING OVER THROUGH-WALL FLASHING

THIN STONE VENEER

SEALANT JOINT - CHECK FOR COMPATIBILITY WITH STONE TO AVOID SEALANT STAINING

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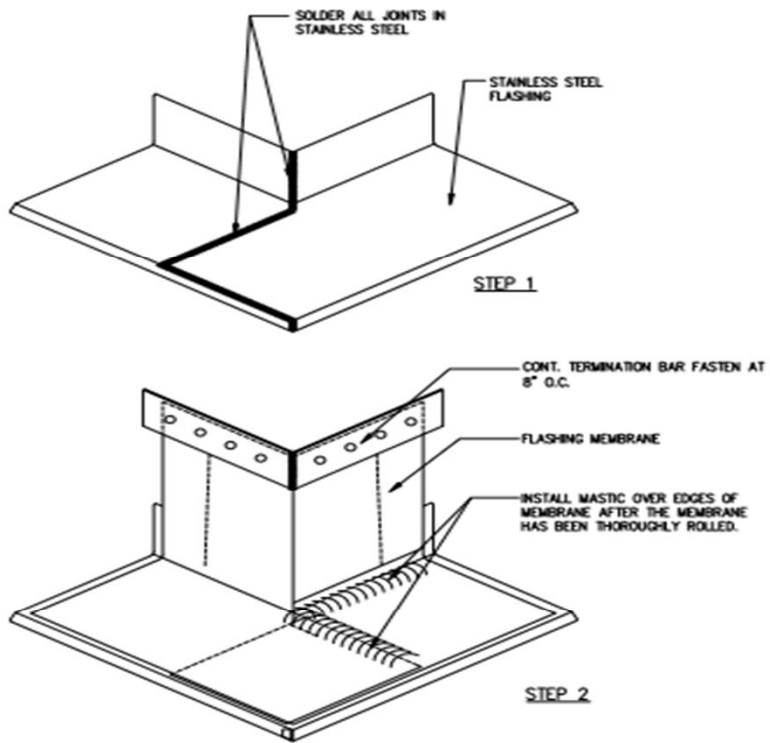
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**STONE VENEER
OUTSIDE CORNER -
OVERALL DETAIL**



STEP 1

STEP 2

SOLDER ALL JOINTS IN STAINLESS STEEL

STAINLESS STEEL FLASHING

CONT. TERMINATION BAR FASTEN AT 8" O.C.

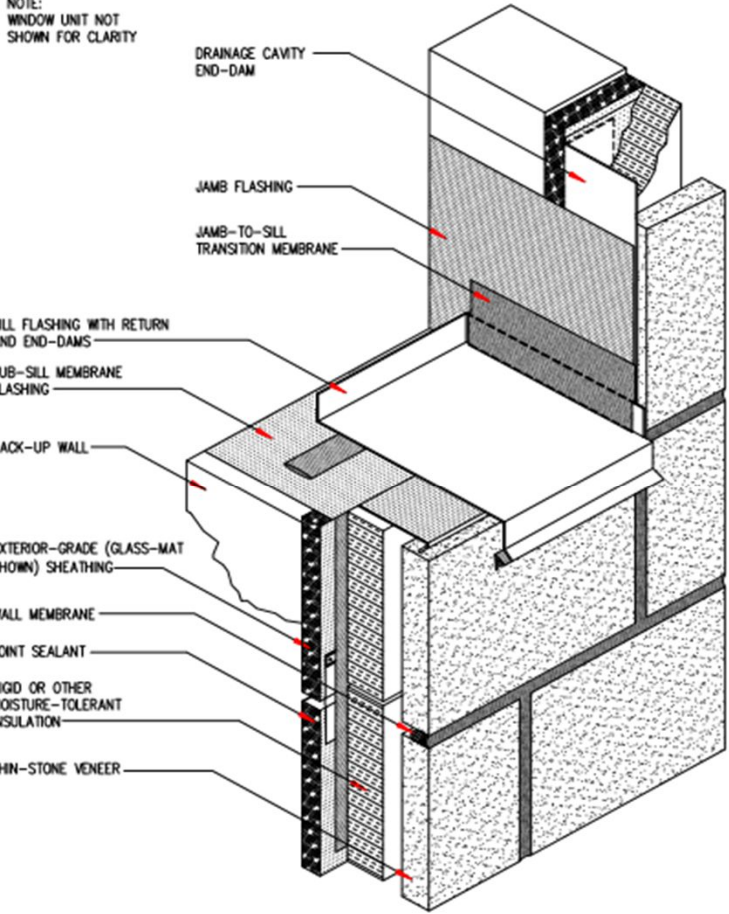
FLASHING MEMBRANE

INSTALL MASTIC OVER EDGES OF MEMBRANE AFTER THE MEMBRANE HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY ROLLED.

NOTE: SPLICES IN METAL FLASHING MUST BE LOCATED A MIN. OF 2'-6" FROM CORNER FLASHING PIECE.

CONCEPTUAL - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

NOTE:
WINDOW UNIT NOT
SHOWN FOR CLARITY



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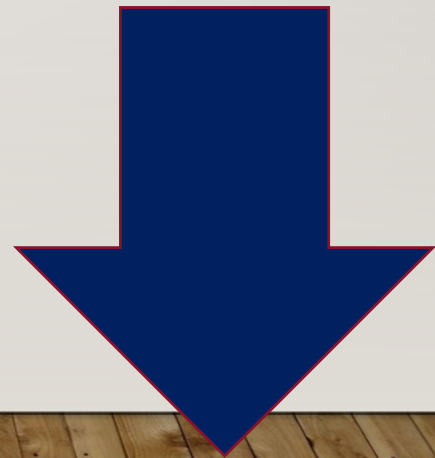
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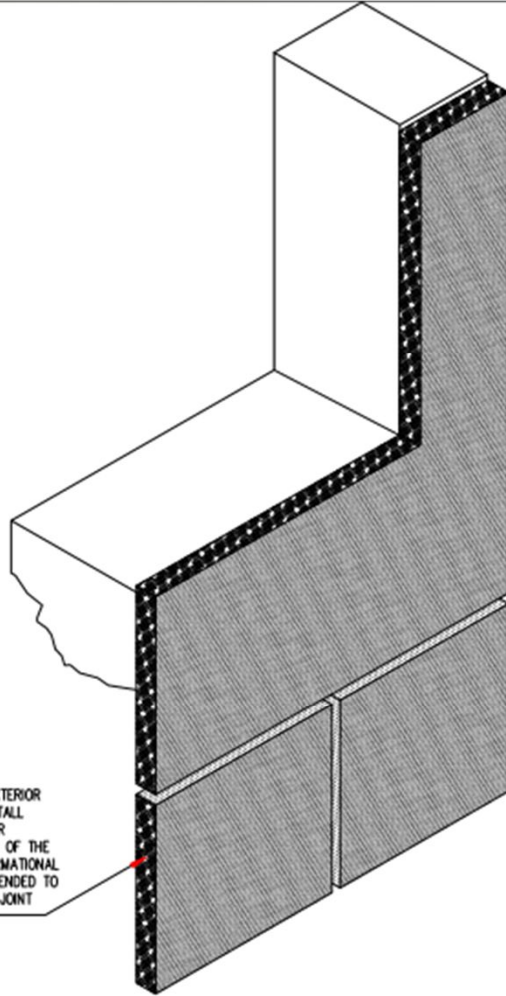
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**STONE VENEER
SILL AND JAMB
FLASHING -
OVERALL DETAIL**

Stages of Details





STEP 1:
INSTALL GLASS MAT FACED EXTERIOR SHEATHING OVER STUDS. INSTALL FOLLOWING ALL MANUFACTURER INSTRUCTIONS. THE LOCATION OF THE JOINTS SHOWN ARE FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY AND ARE INTENDED TO CONVEY EXTERIOR SHEATHING JOINT SEALING CONCEPTS.

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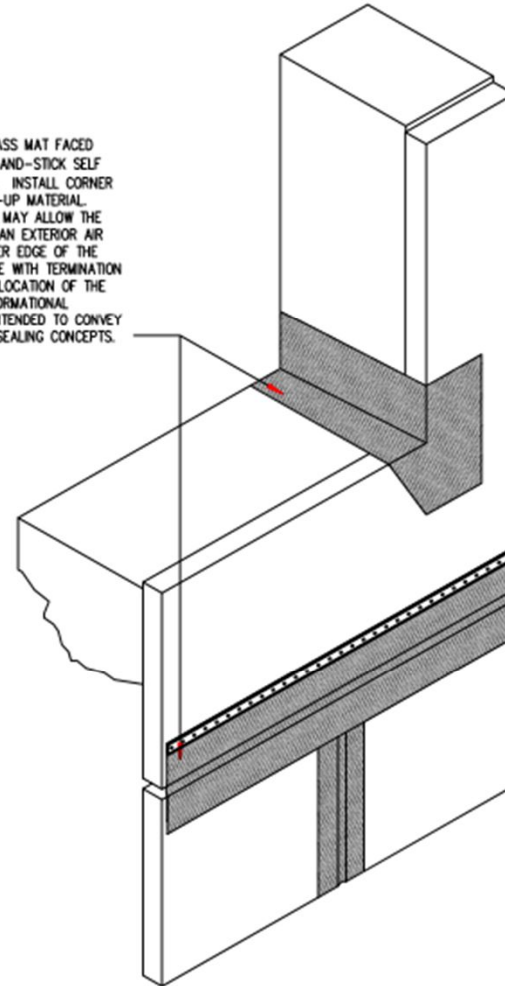
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**STONE VENEER
SILL AND JAMB
FLASHING -
STEP 1**

STEP 2:
SEAL ALL JOINTS IN THE GLASS MAT FACED EXTERIOR SHEATHING (PEEL-AND-STICK SELF ADHESIVE FLASHING SHOWN). INSTALL CORNER SECTION OF FLASHING BACK-UP MATERIAL. SEALING ALL OF THE JOINTS MAY ALLOW THE SHEATHING TO BE USED AS AN EXTERIOR AIR BARRIER. SECURE THE UPPER EDGE OF THE HORIZONTAL JOINT MEMBRANE WITH TERMINATION BAR AND FASTENERS. THE LOCATION OF THE JOINTS SHOWN ARE FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY AND ARE INTENDED TO CONVEY EXTERIOR SHEATHING JOINT SEALING CONCEPTS.



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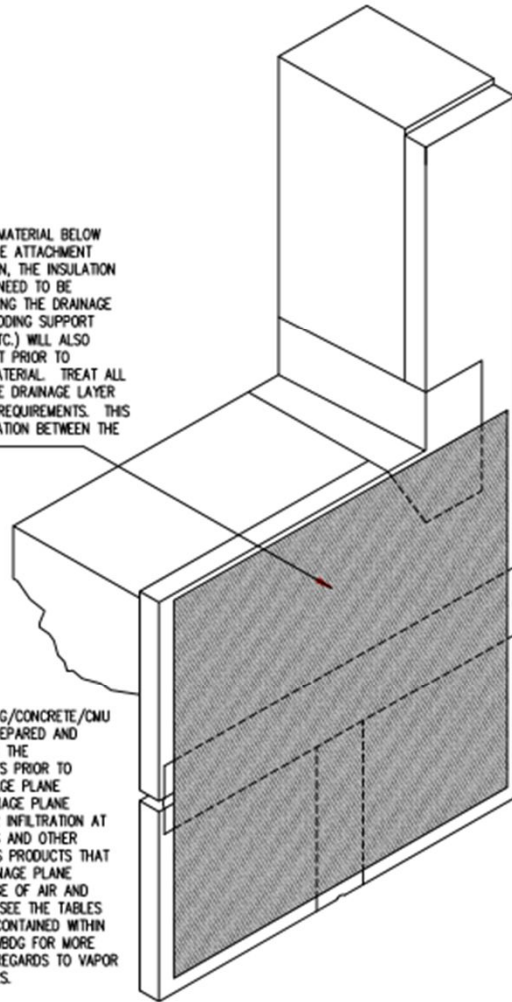
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**STONE VENEER
SILL AND JAMB
FLASHING -
STEP 2**

STEP 3:
INSTALL DRAINAGE PLANE MATERIAL BELOW WINDOW. DEPENDING ON THE ATTACHMENT METHOD FOR THE INSULATION, THE INSULATION ATTACHMENT DEVICES MAY NEED TO BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO SECURING THE DRAINAGE PLANE MATERIAL. THE CLADDING SUPPORT ELEMENTS (TIES, ANGLES, ETC.) WILL ALSO LIKELY REQUIRE ATTACHMENT PRIOR TO SECURING THE DRAINAGE MATERIAL. TREAT ALL PENETRATIONS THROUGH THE DRAINAGE LAYER PER THE MANUFACTURER'S REQUIREMENTS. THIS LAYER IS THE HARD SEPARATION BETWEEN THE WET AND DRY ZONES.



NOTE: ENSURE ALL SHEATHING/CONCRETE/CMU SURFACES ARE PROPERLY PREPARED AND PRIMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURER REQUIREMENTS PRIOR TO INSTALLING THE WALL DRAINAGE PLANE PRODUCT. DETAIL THE DRAINAGE PLANE PRODUCT TO PREVENT WATER INFILTRATION AT THE STONE VENEER ANCHORS AND OTHER PENETRATIONS. THE VARIOUS PRODUCTS THAT CAN BE USED FOR THE DRAINAGE PLANE MATERIAL HAVE A WIDE RANGE OF AIR AND VAPOR PERMEANCE VALUES; SEE THE TABLES AND THE GENERAL SECTION CONTAINED WITHIN THE WALL PORTION OF THE WBDG FOR MORE SPECIFIC INFORMATION WITH REGARDS TO VAPOR RETARDERS AND AIR BARRIERS.

CONCEPTUAL - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

KEY CONCEPTS:

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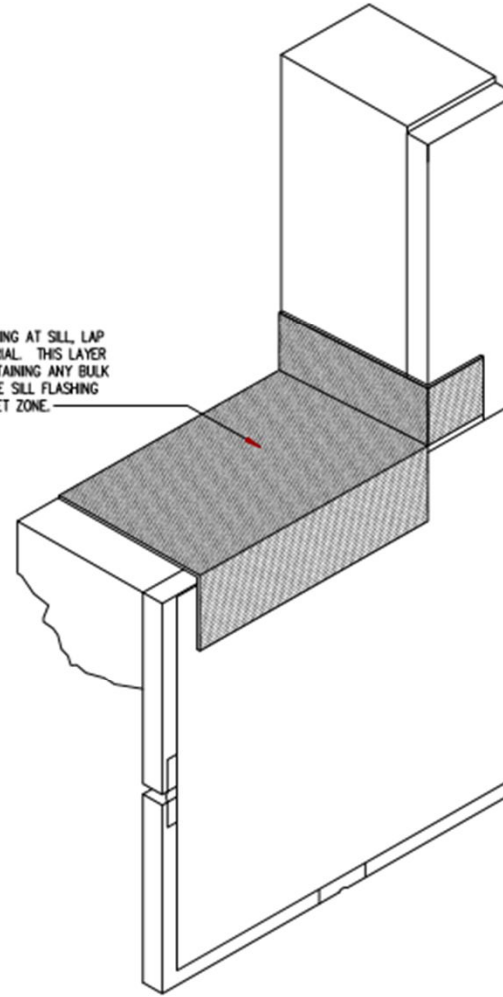
The air barrier can either be formed by an exterior side air barrier or by employing the interior side airtight drywall approach.

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See the General section of the WBDG for additional information and guidance.

**STONE VENEER
SILL AND JAMB
FLASHING -
STEP 3**

STEP 4:
INSTALL BACK-UP SILL FLASHING AT SILL, LAP OVER DRAINAGE PLANE MATERIAL. THIS LAYER IS IMPORTANT TO AID IN CONTAINING ANY BULK WATER THAT MAY BYPASS THE SILL FLASHING BY REDIRECTING IT TO THE WET ZONE.



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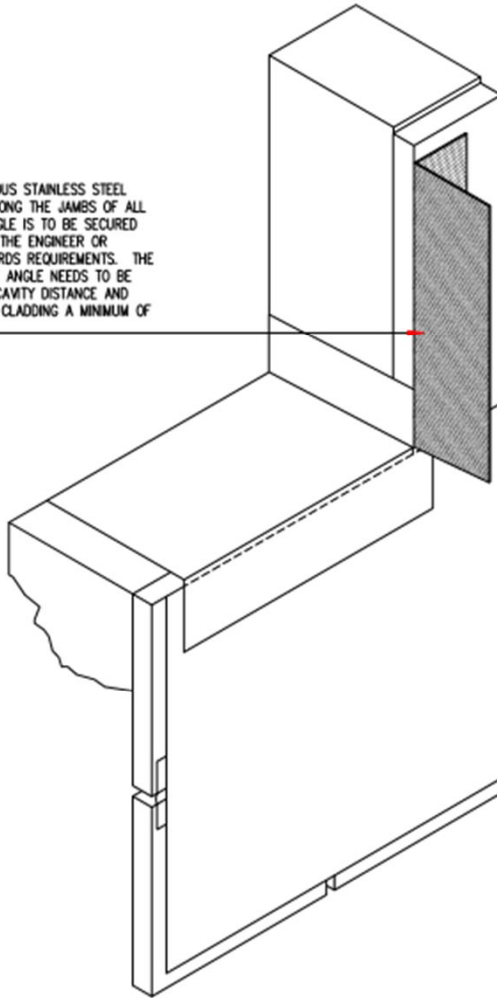
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**STONE VENEER
SILL AND JAMB
FLASHING -
STEP 4**

STEP 5:
INSTALL A CONTINUOUS STAINLESS STEEL
ANGLE END-DAM ALONG THE JAMBS OF ALL
OPENINGS. THE ANGLE IS TO BE SECURED
TO THE STUDS PER THE ENGINEER OR
ARCHITECT OF RECORDS REQUIREMENTS. THE
RETURN LEG OF THE ANGLE NEEDS TO BE
LONGER THAN THE CAVITY DISTANCE AND
OVERLAP ONTO THE CLADDING A MINIMUM OF
1/2 INCH.



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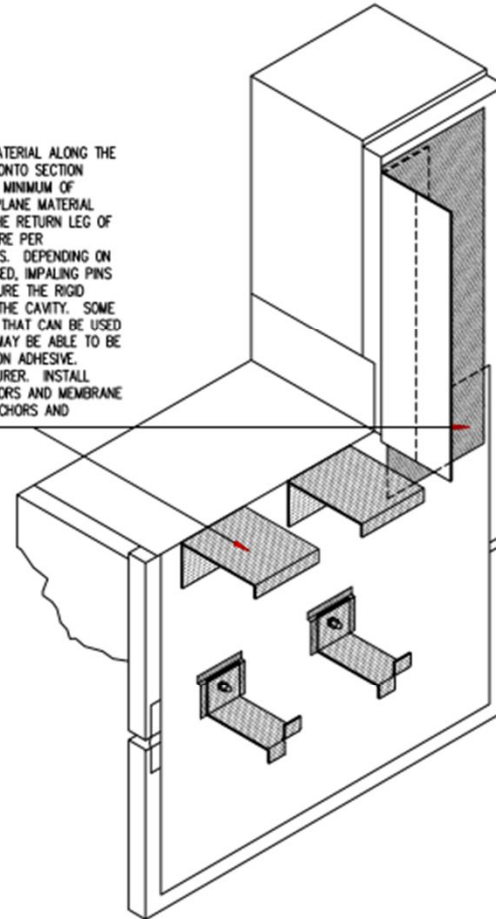
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**STONE VENEER
SILL AND JAMB
FLASHING -
STEP 5**

STEP 6:
INSTALL DRAINAGE PLANE MATERIAL ALONG THE
CAVITY END DAM, AND LAP ONTO SECTION
INSTALLED BELOW WINDOW A MINIMUM OF
6-INCHES. THE DRAINAGE PLANE MATERIAL
NEEDS TO OVERLAP ONTO THE RETURN LEG OF
THE CAVITY END-DAM. SECURE PER
MANUFACTURER INSTRUCTIONS. DEPENDING ON
THE MEMBRANE PRODUCT USED, IMPALING PINS
MAY BE NECESSARY TO SECURE THE RIGID
INSULATION OUTBOUND OF THE CAVITY. SOME
TROWEL-APPLIED PRODUCTS THAT CAN BE USED
IN LIEU OF THE MEMBRANE MAY BE ABLE TO BE
USED ALSO AS AN INSULATION ADHESIVE.
VERIFY WITH THE MANUFACTURER. INSTALL
IMPALING PINS, STONE ANCHORS AND MEMBRANE
COVER STRIPS OVER THE ANCHORS AND
IMPALING CLIPS.



CONCEPTUAL - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

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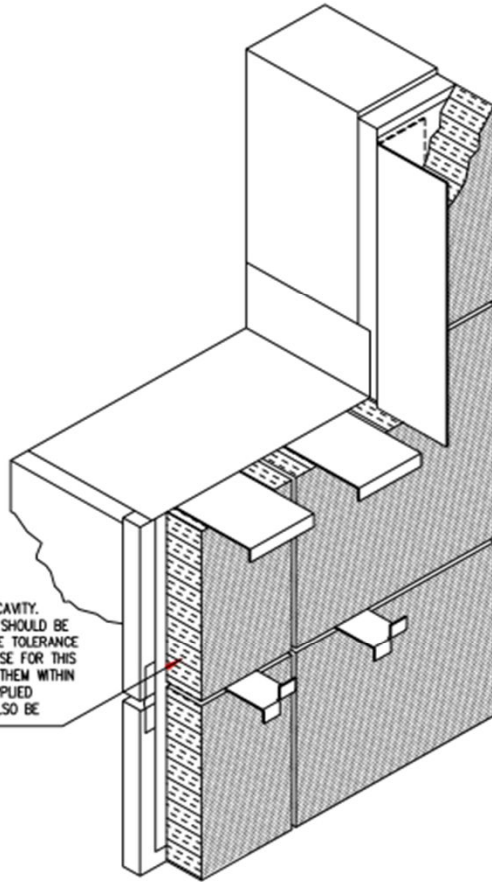
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**STONE VENEER
SILL AND JAMB
FLASHING -
STEP 6**



STEP 7:
INSTALL RIGID INSULATION IN CAVITY. OTHER INSULATION PRODUCTS SHOULD BE EXAMINED FOR THEIR MOISTURE TOLERANCE AND APPROPRIATENESS FOR USE FOR THIS PLANE IF CONSIDERING USING THEM WITHIN THE CAVITY. SOME SPRAY APPLIED INSULATION PRODUCTS MAY ALSO BE APPROPRIATE.

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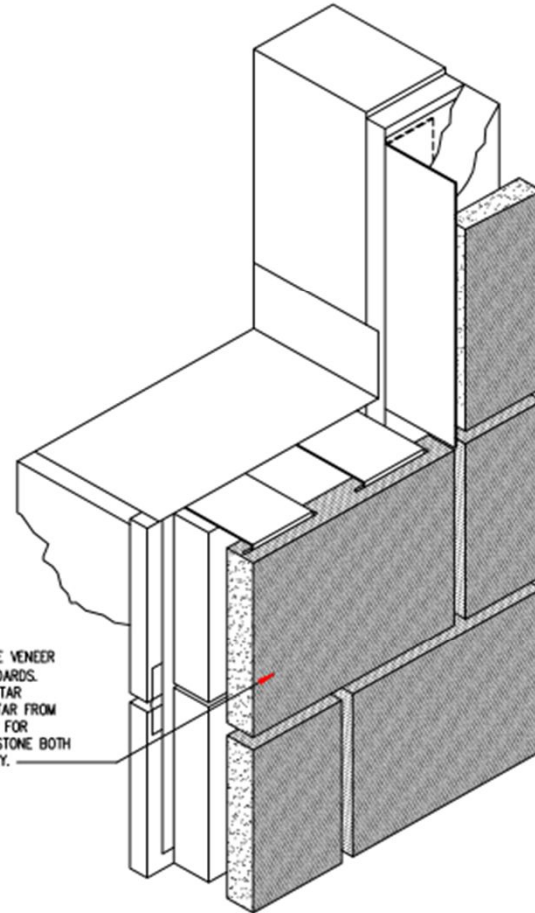
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**STONE VENEER
SILL AND JAMB
FLASHING -
STEP 7**

CONCEPTUAL - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



STEP 8:
INSTALL THE CLADDING (STONE VENEER SHOWN), PER INDUSTRY STANDARDS. WHERE USED, CLEAR ALL MORTAR DROPPINGS AND EXCESS MORTAR FROM CAVITY. PROVIDE ALLOWANCE FOR THERMAL MOVEMENT OF THE STONE BOTH VERTICALLY AND HORIZONTALLY.

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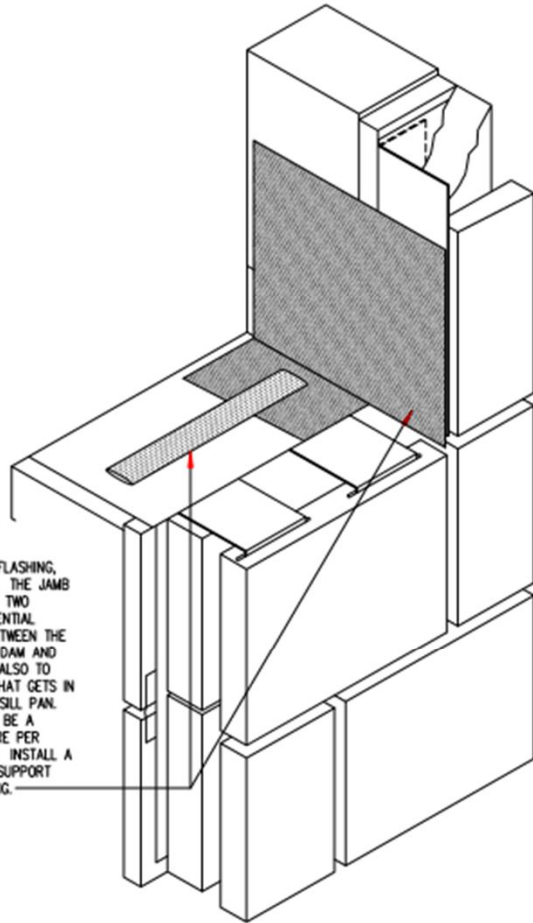
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**STONE VENEER
SILL AND JAMB
FLASHING -
STEP 8**

CONCEPTUAL - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



STEP 9:
INSTALL A CONTINUOUS JAMB FLASHING, OVERLAP AND NOTCH AT SILL. THE JAMB FLASHING MATERIAL WILL HAVE TWO PURPOSES; TO SEPARATE POTENTIAL DISSIMILAR METAL CONTACT BETWEEN THE STAINLESS STEEL CAVITY END-DAM AND THE ALUMINUM SILL PAN AND ALSO TO DRAIN AND REDIRECT WATER THAT GETS IN AT THE JAMB BACK INTO THE SILL PAN. THE OVERLAP AT SILL SHOULD BE A MINIMUM OF 6-INCHES. SECURE PER MANUFACTURER INSTRUCTIONS. INSTALL A BED OF SEALANT AND OTHER SUPPORT DEVICES FOR THE SILL FLASHING.

CONCEPTUAL - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

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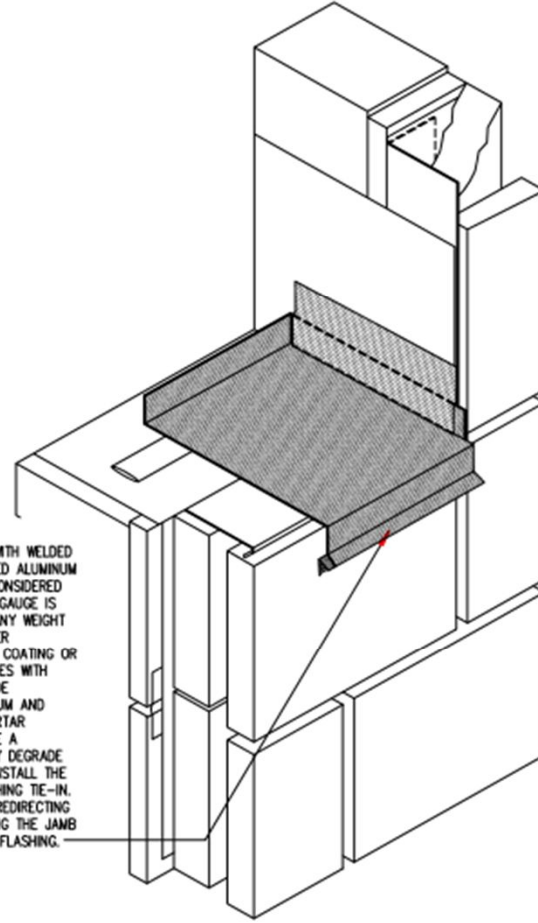
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**STONE VENEER
SILL AND JAMB
FLASHING -
STEP 9**



STEP 10:
INSTALL THE SILL FLASHING, WITH WELDED END-DAMS. HIGH-END COATED ALUMINUM OR EQUIVALENT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED FOR FLASHING. ENSURE THE GAUGE IS THICK ENOUGH TO SUPPORT ANY WEIGHT THAT MAY REST ON IT. EITHER BACK-COAT WITH BITUMINOUS COATING OR ENSURE COATED ON BOTH SIDES WITH HIGH-END COATING TO PROVIDE SEPARATION BETWEEN ALUMINUM AND POTENTIAL CONTACT WITH MORTAR PRODUCTS WHICH WILL CREATE A COMPATIBILITY ISSUE AND MAY DEGRADE THE ALUMINUM OVER TIME. INSTALL THE JAMB FLASHING TO SILL FLASHING TIE-IN. THIS SECTION IS CRITICAL IN REDIRECTING WATER THAT MAY DRAIN ALONG THE JAMB FLASHING INTO THE SILL PAN FLASHING.

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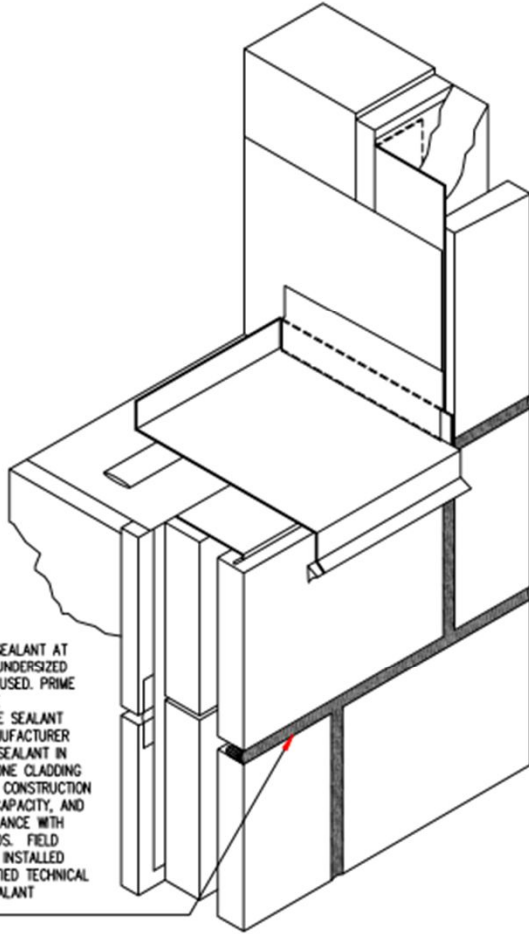
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**STONE VENEER
SILL AND JAMB
FLASHING -
STEP 10**

STEP 11:
INSTALL BACKER ROD AND SEALANT AT ALL JOINTS. TWISTED AND UNDERSIZED BACKER ROD MUST NOT BE USED. PRIME JOINTS, IF REQUIRED BY THE MANUFACTURER. ENSURE THE SEALANT PROFILE WILL MEET THE MANUFACTURER REQUIREMENTS. ALL JOINT SEALANT IN CONTACT WITH NATURAL STONE CLADDING SHALL BE TESTED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION FOR ADHESION, MOVEMENT CAPACITY, AND STAIN RESPONSE IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE ASTM STANDARDS. FIELD PEEL-ADHESION TESTING OF INSTALLED JOINT SEALANT BY A QUALIFIED TECHNICAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SEALANT MANUFACTURER.



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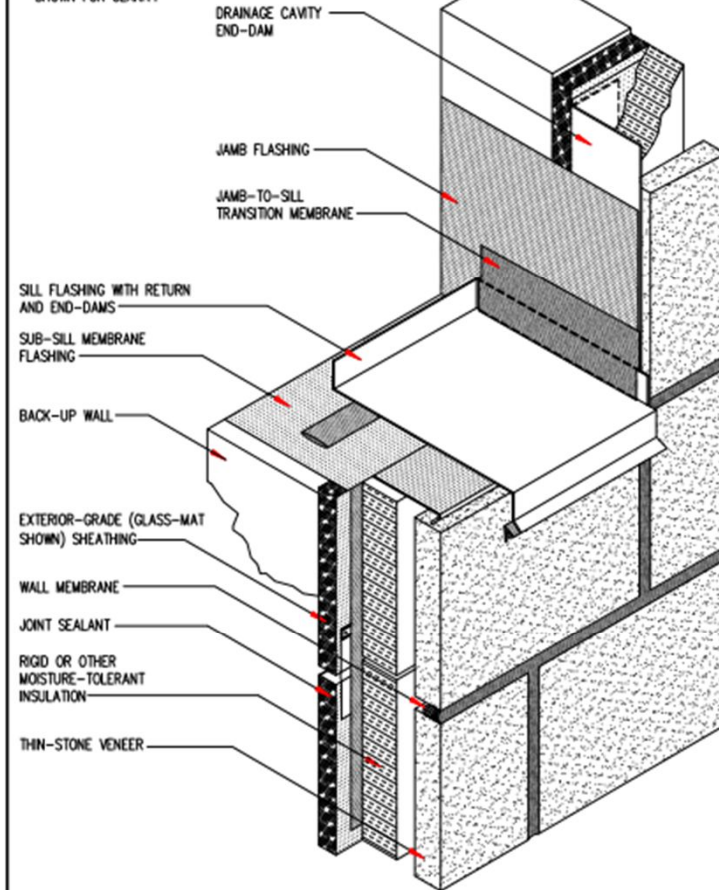
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**STONE VENEER
SILL AND JAMB
FLASHING -
STEP 11**

NOTE:
WINDOW UNIT NOT
SHOWN FOR CLARITY



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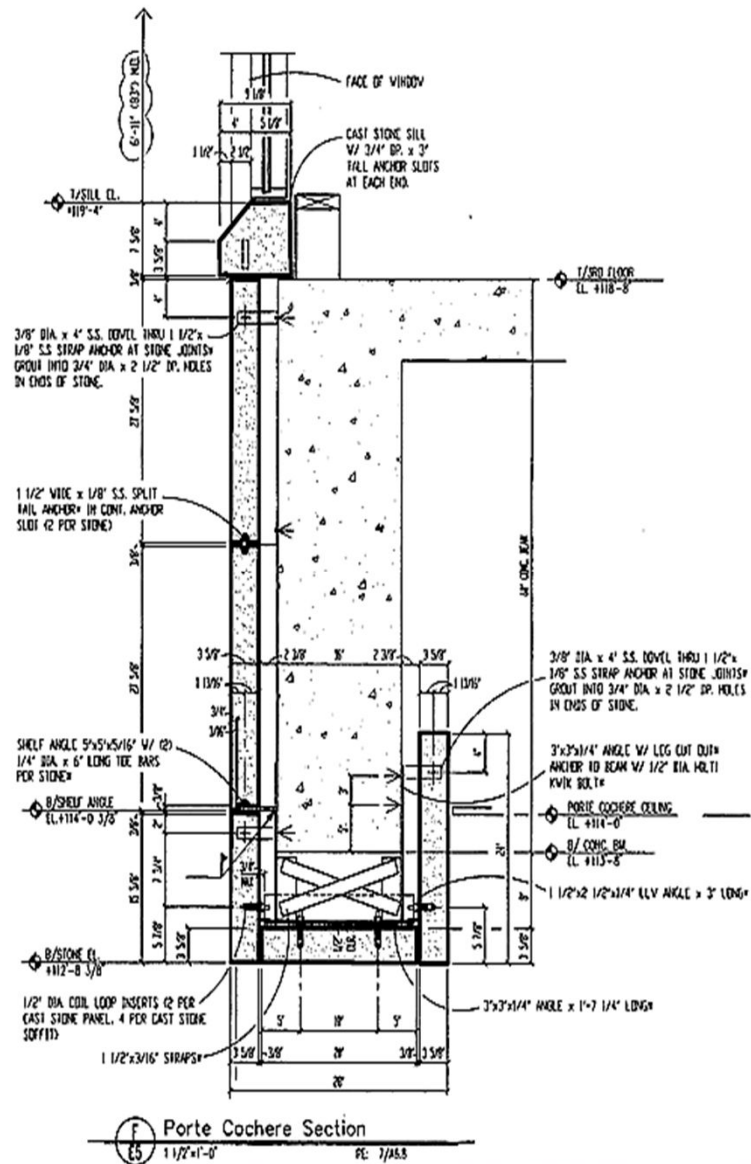
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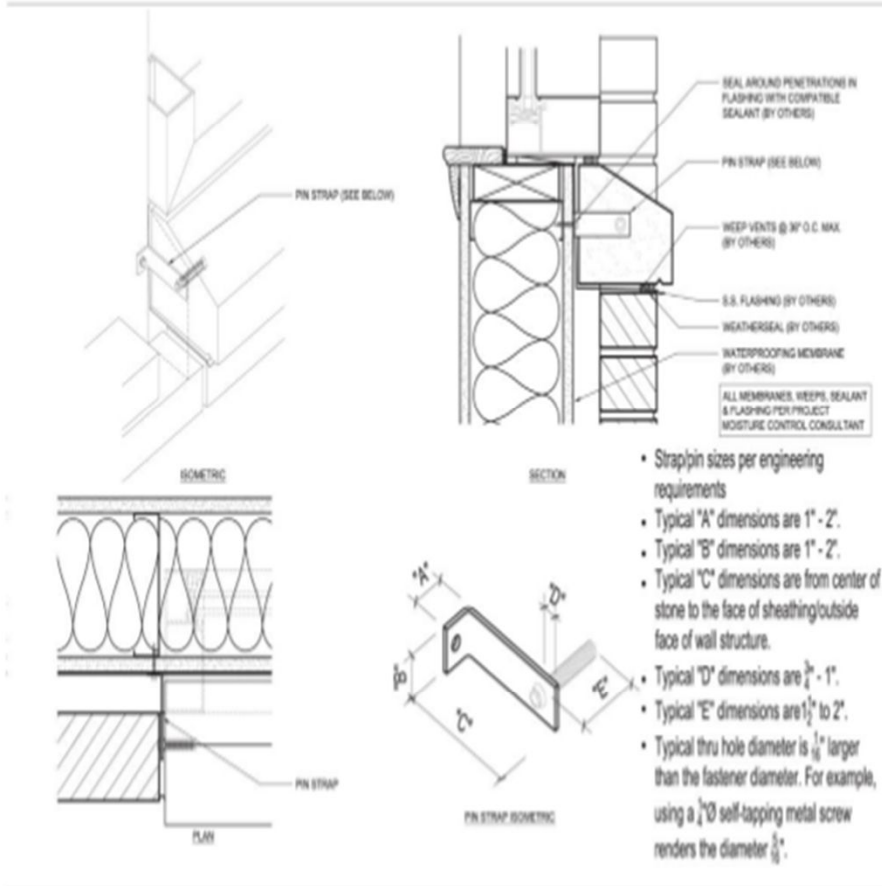
**STONE VENEER
SILL AND JAMB
FLASHING -
OVERALL DETAIL**

EACH ENTRY OF THE COMPLEX WAS MADE EYE-APPEALING BY THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF CAST STONE PANELS. CAST STONE IS ATTACHED TO STEEL THROUGH THE USE OF STAINLESS STEEL COIL LOOP INSERTS, SPLIT TAIL ANCHORS, SHELF ANGLES AND STRAP ANCHORS. CAST STONE JOINTS ARE CLOSED BY USING BACKER ROD AND SEALANT.

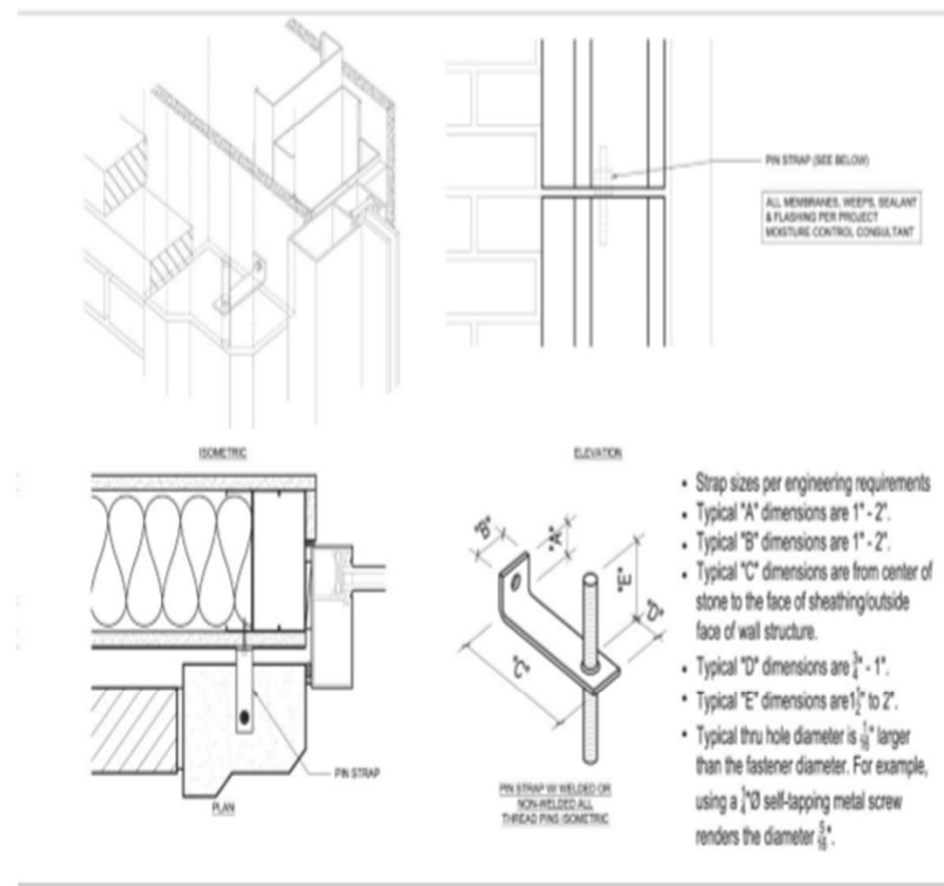
SEALANT.



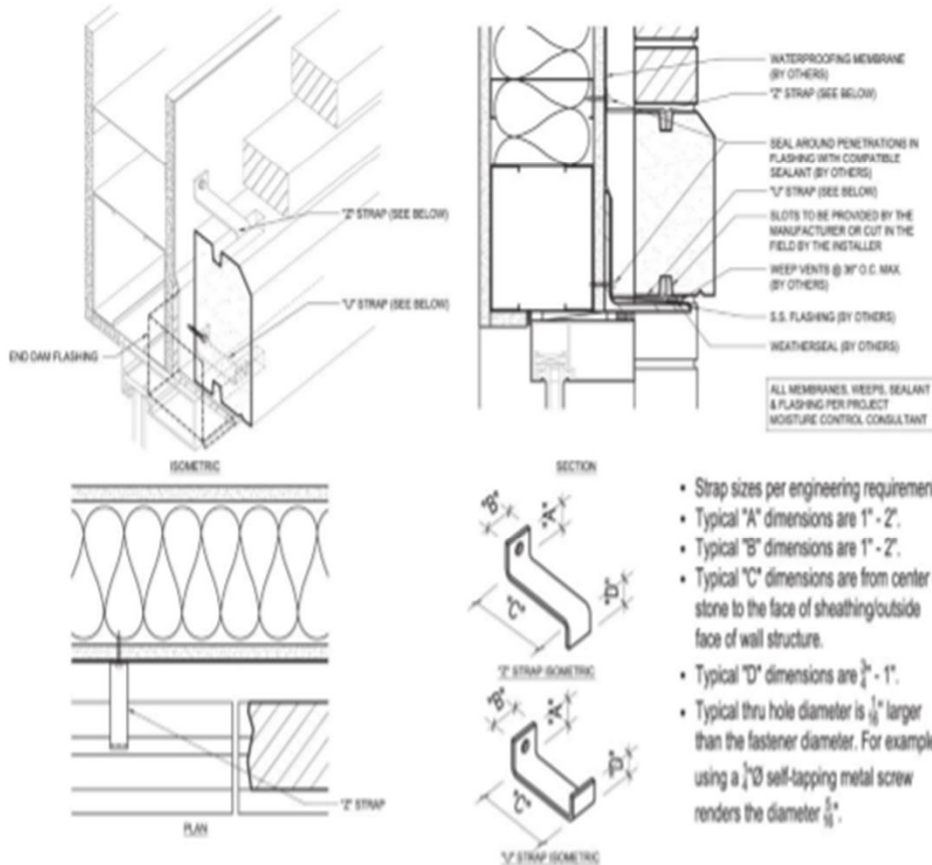
SILL - DETAIL #1



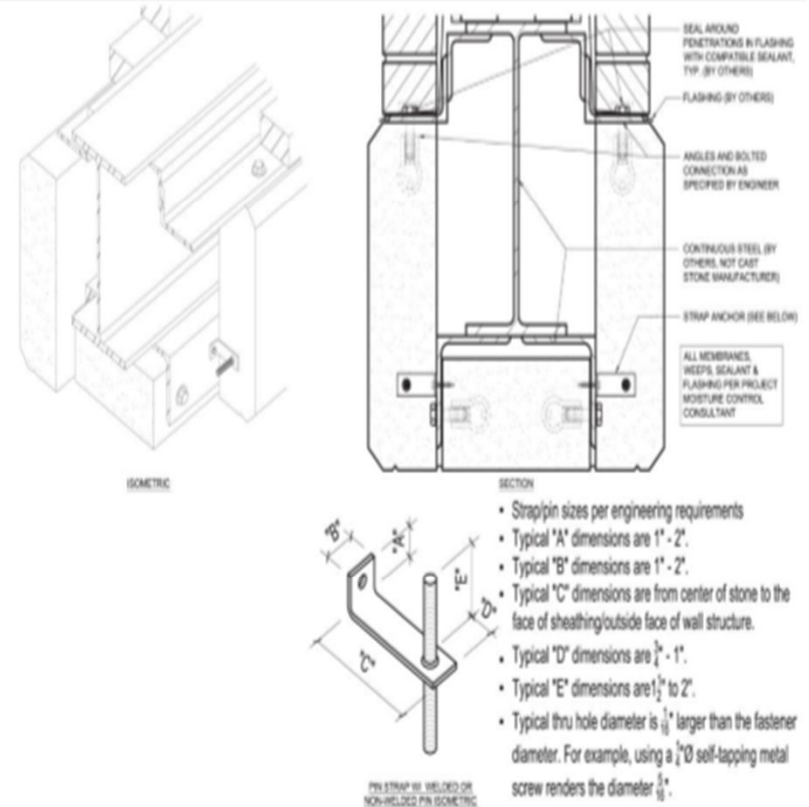
JAMB - DETAIL #1



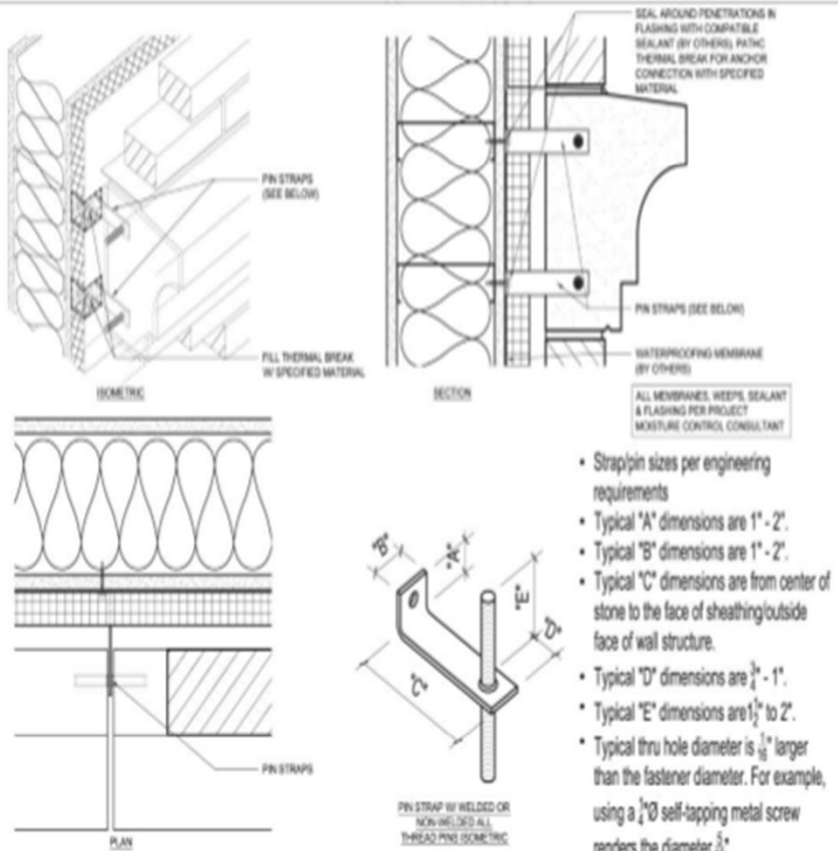
ANCHORING & FLASHING HEADER - DETAIL #1



FASCIA/SOFFIT - DETAIL #1

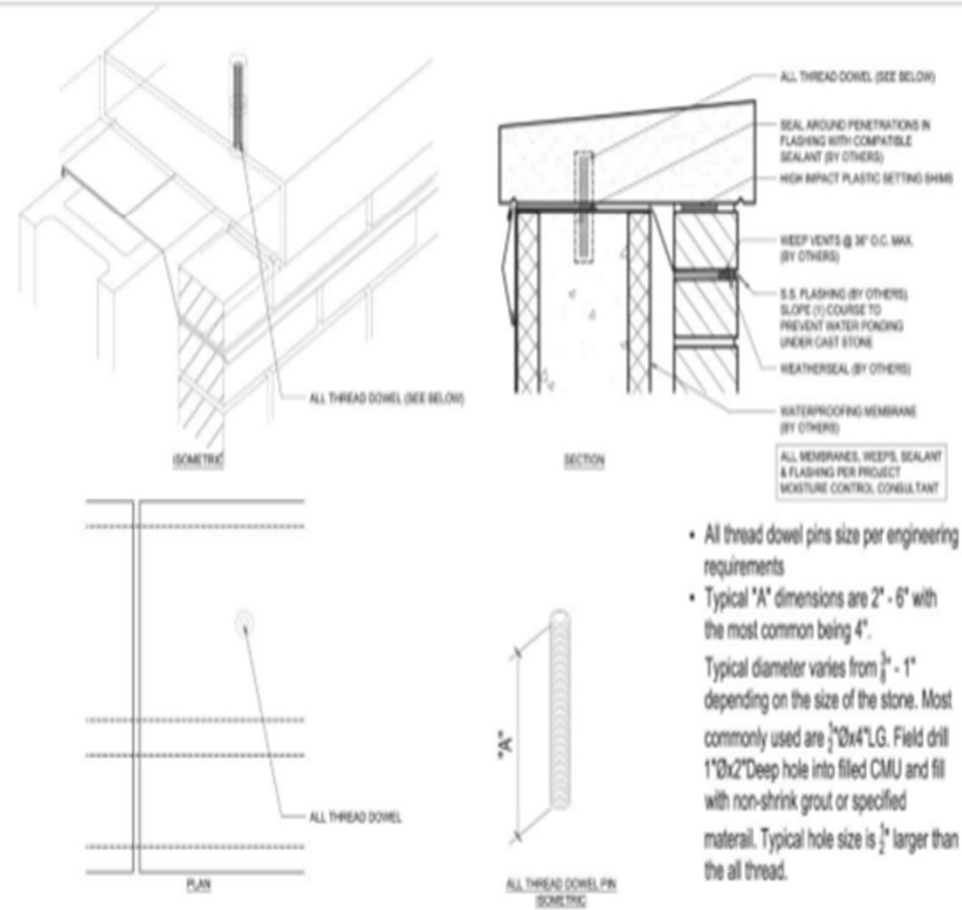


CORNICE - DETAIL #1

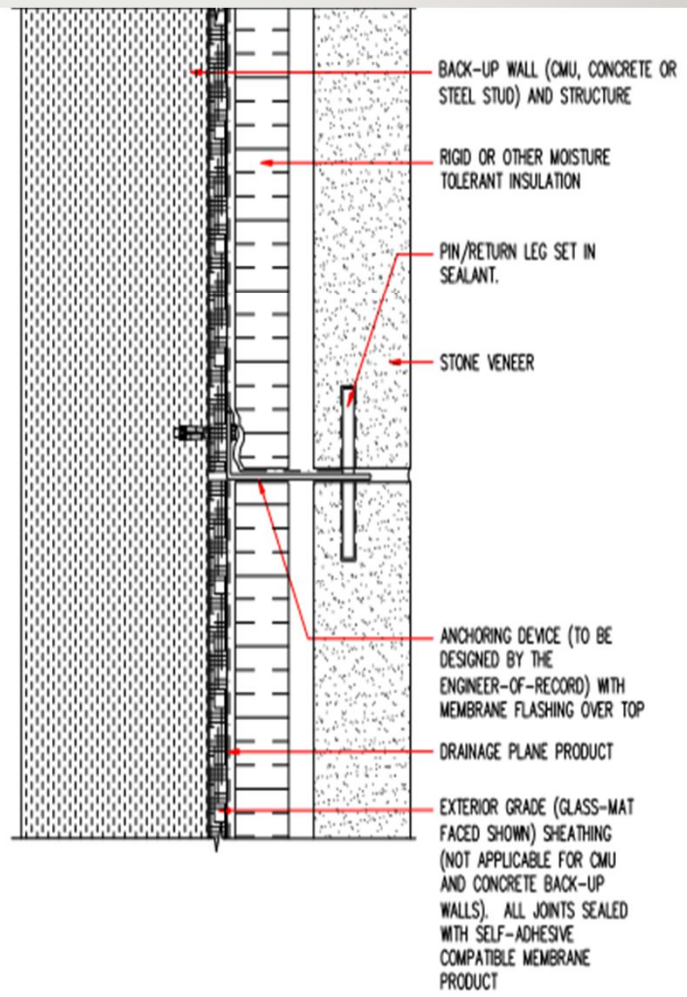
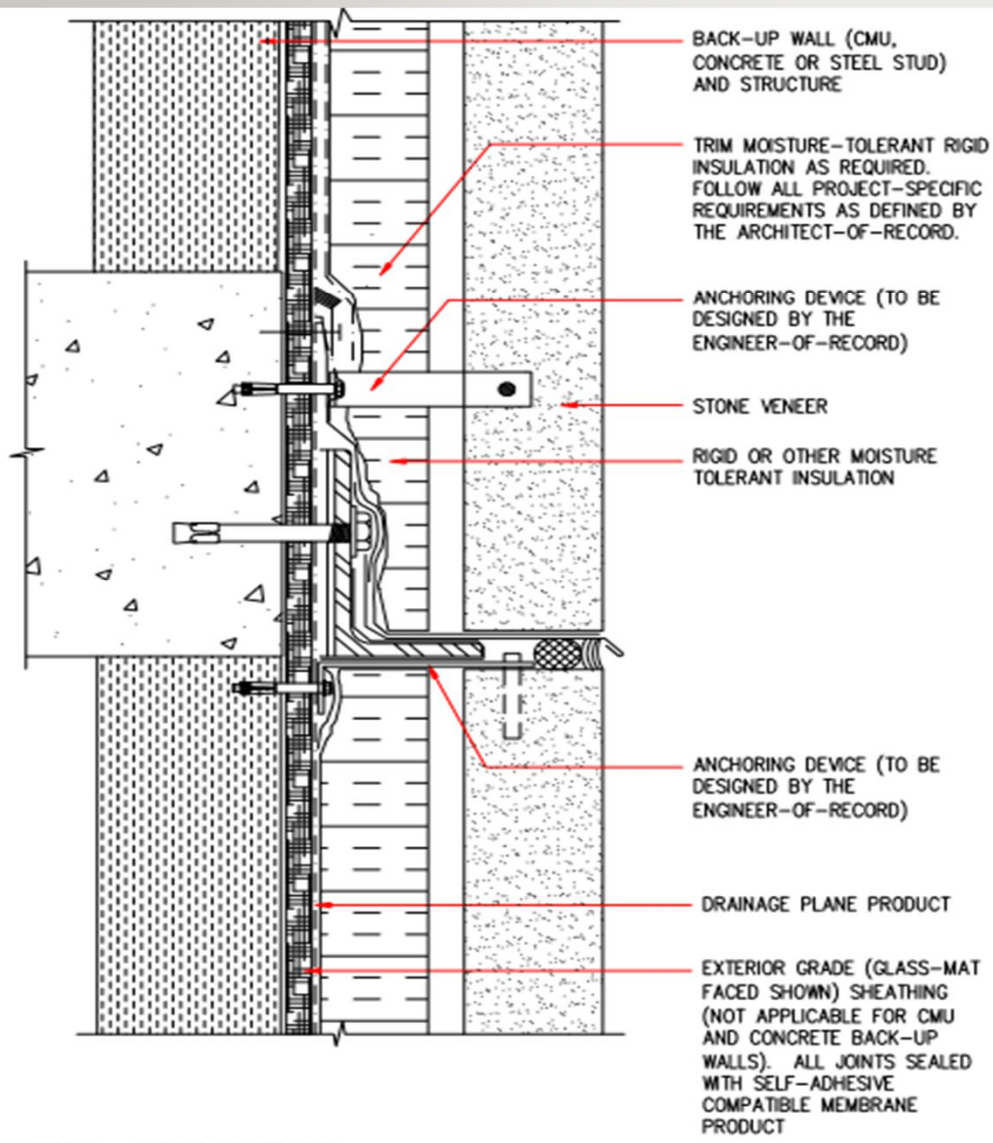


- Strap/pin sizes per engineering requirements
- Typical "A" dimensions are 1" - 2".
- Typical "B" dimensions are 1" - 2".
- Typical "C" dimensions are from center of stone to the face of sheathing/outside face of wall structure.
- Typical "D" dimensions are 1/2" - 1".
- Typical "E" dimensions are 1 1/2" to 2".
- Typical thru hole diameter is 1/8" larger than the fastener diameter. For example, using a 1/2" self-tapping metal screw renders the diameter 3/8".

COPING - DETAIL #3



- All thread dowel pins size per engineering requirements
- Typical "A" dimensions are 2" - 6" with the most common being 4". Typical diameter varies from 3/8" - 1" depending on the size of the stone. Most commonly used are 3/8"x4" L.G. Field drill 1"x2" Deep hole into filled CMU and fill with non-shrink grout or specified material. Typical hole size is 1/2" larger than the all thread.



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**STONE VENEER
DRAINAGE PLANE
CONTINUITY AT
ANCHORING DEVICE**

CONCEPTUAL - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

CONCEPTUAL - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

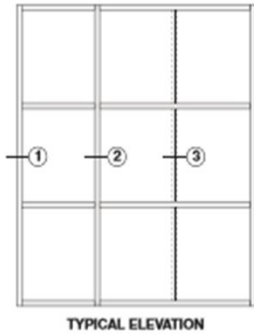
CURTAIN WALL VERTICAL MULLIONS



Typical Details

VERTICAL MULLIONS FOR 2" (51) TRIPLE GLAZING

NOTE: Part numbers shown are available in 24' (7.3 m) stock lengths. Visit usalum.com for more information.



High Performance Thermally Broken

- Series HP3253
- Series HP3253SG

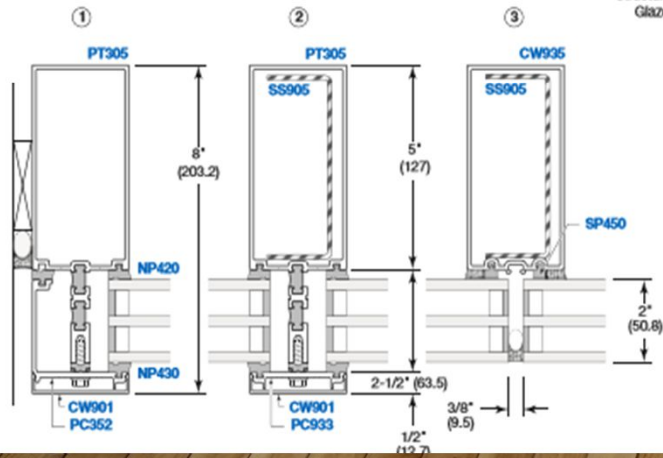
Patent No. 7,975,442



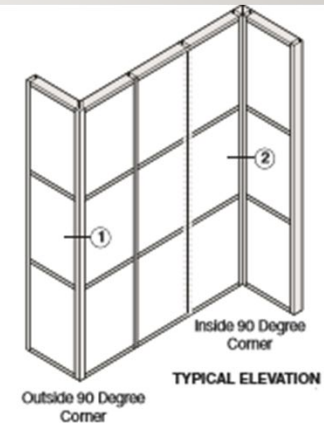
SERIES HP3253
Captured Vertical Glazed Curtain Wall



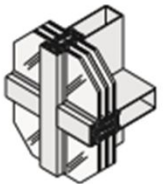
SERIES HP3253SG
Structural Silicone Vertical Glazed Curtain Wall



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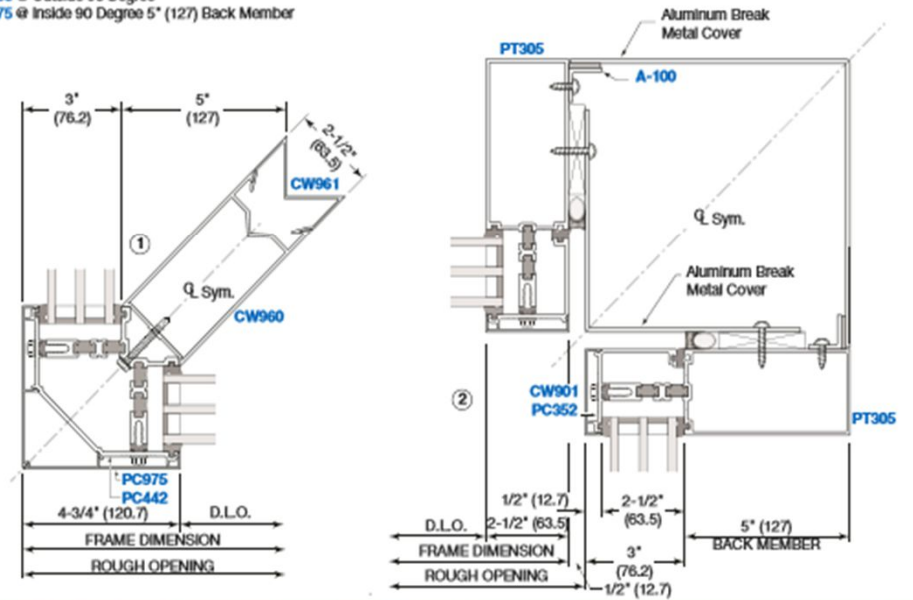


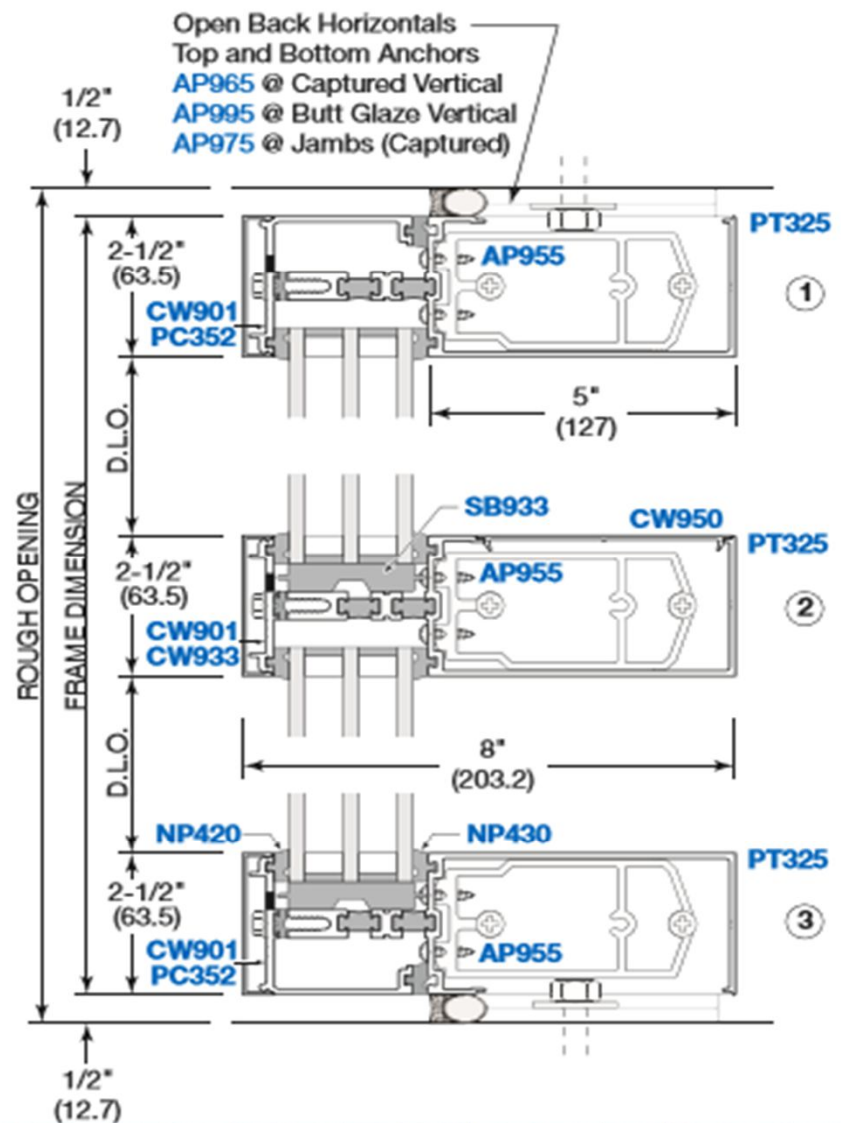
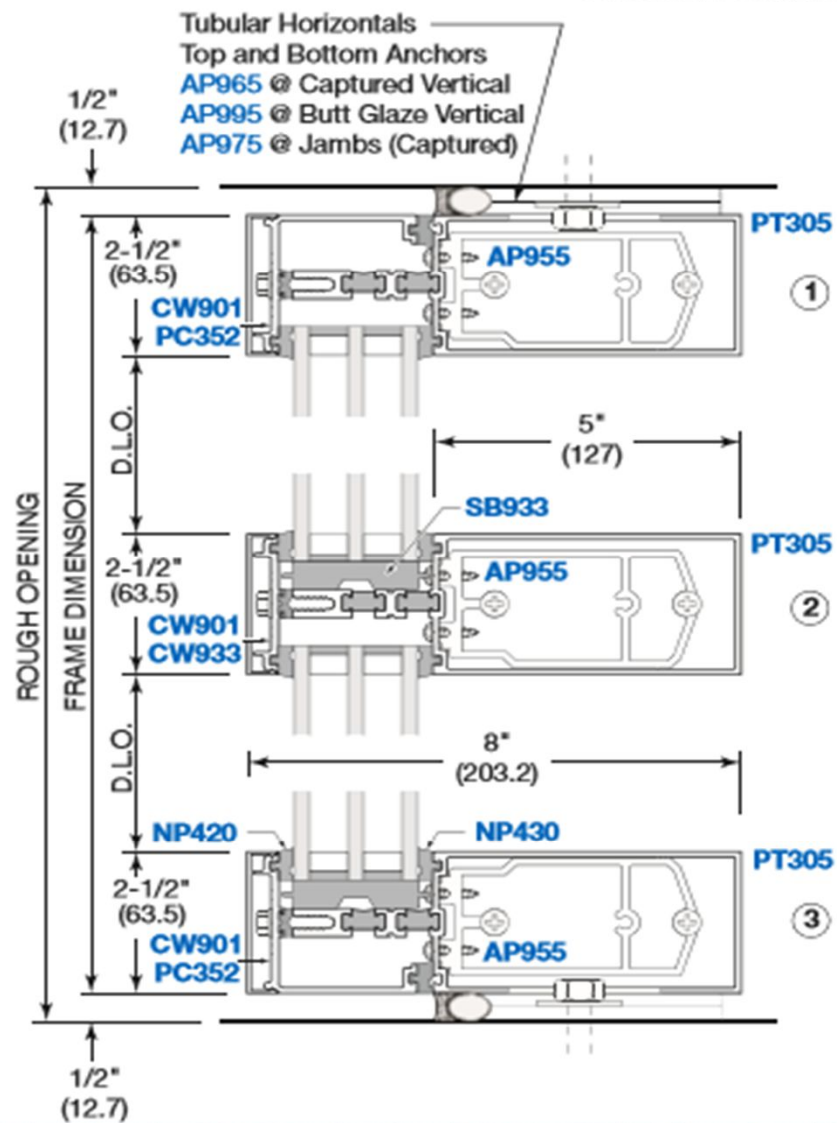
Series HP3253
Patent No. 7,975,442



SERIES HP3253
Captured Glazed Curtain Wall

Top and Bottom Anchors
AP960 @ Outside 90 Degree
AP975 @ Inside 90 Degree 5" (127) Back Member

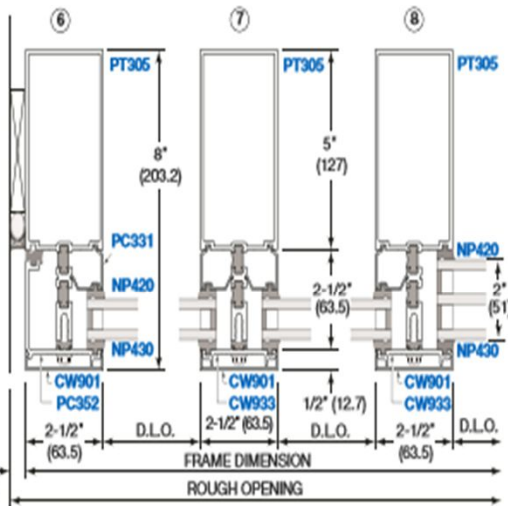
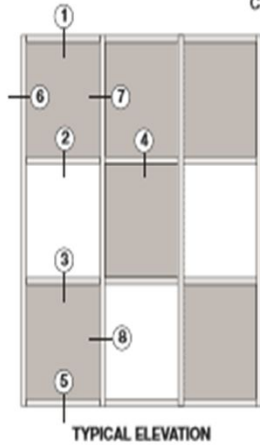
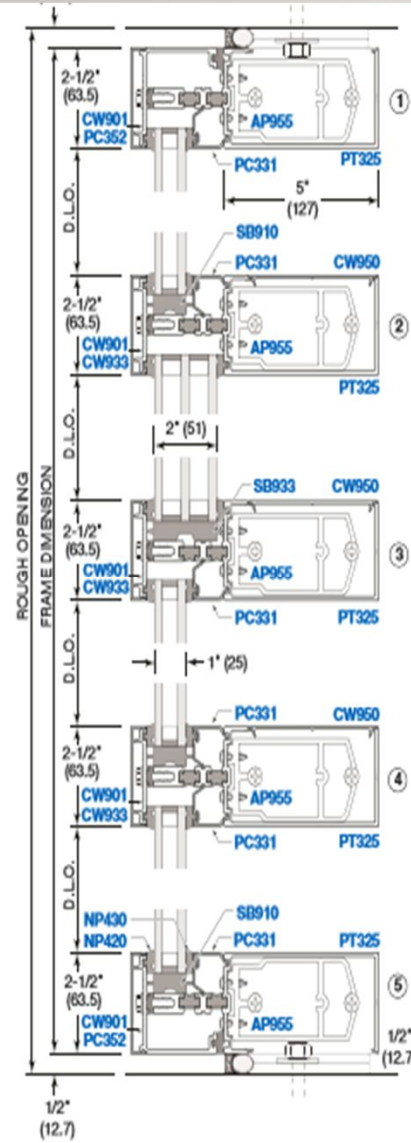




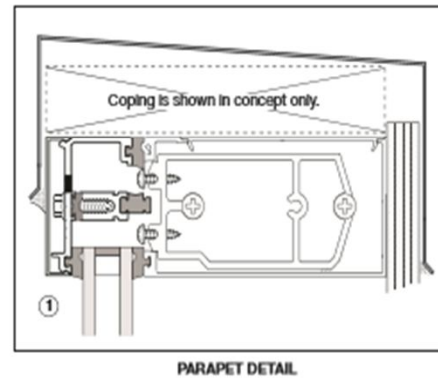
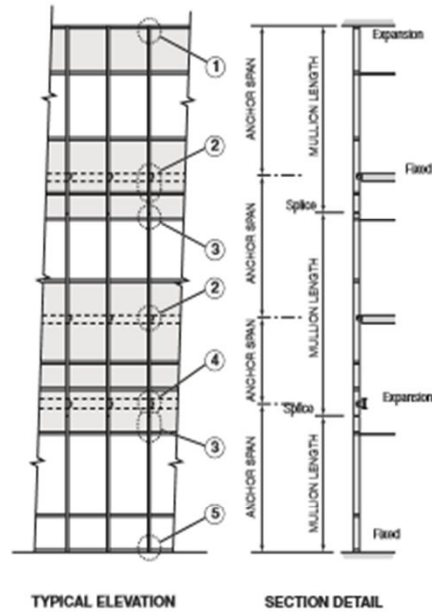
lengths. Visit usalum.com for more information.



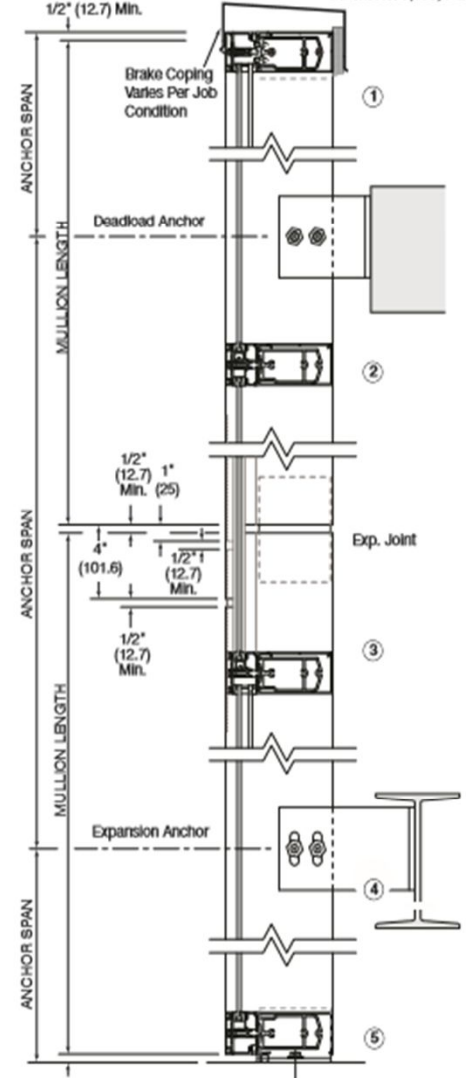
SERIES HP3253
Captured Vertical Glazed Curtain Wall



NOT TO SCALE



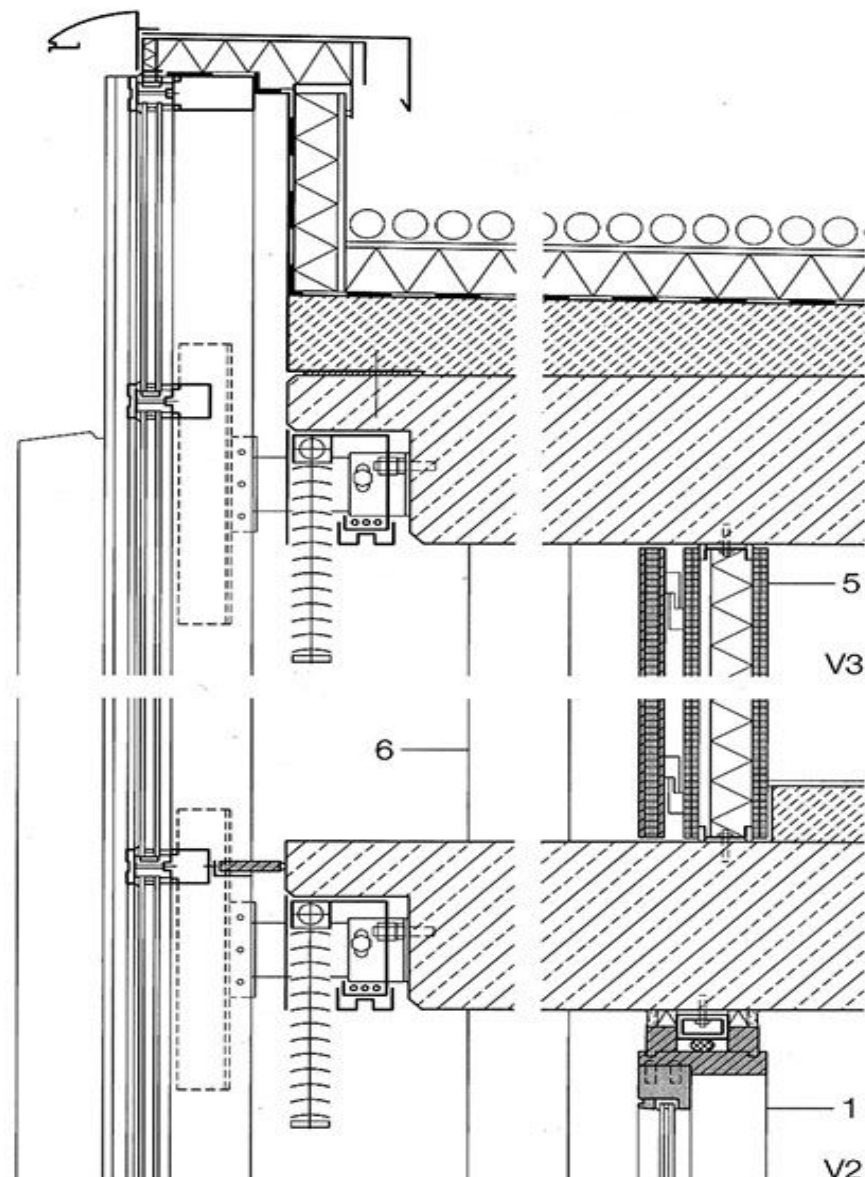
• Series HP3253
• Series HP3253SG
Patent No. 7,975,442

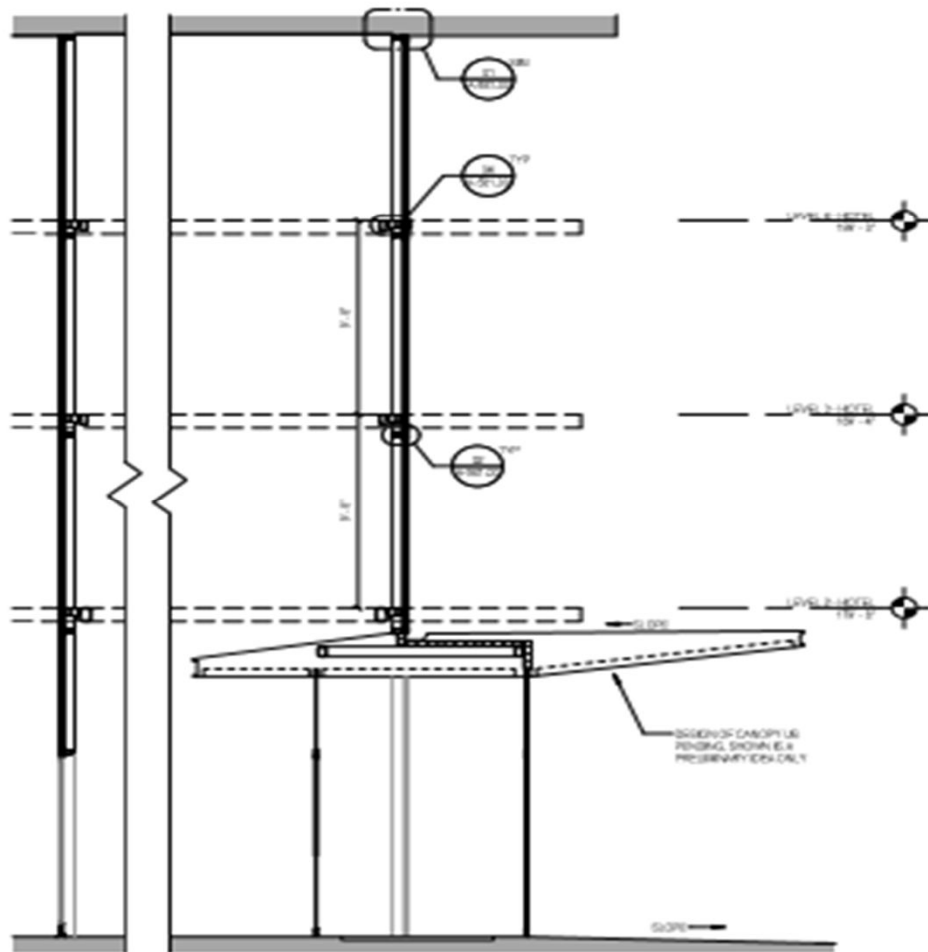


PART NO.	DETAIL	DESCRIPTION	PKG. QTY.
AP965		Intermediate Vertical Anchor at Head and Sill for PT605	12
AP995		Intermediate Vertical Anchor at Head and Sill for CW935	12
AP975		Wall Jamb Anchor at Head and Sill for PT605	6
AP960		Outside 90 Degree Corner Anchor at Head and Sill for CW960	12
SL945		Mullion Splice Sleeve for PT605	12
SL935		Mullion Splice Sleeve for CW935	12
SL960		Outside 90 Degree Corner Mullion Splice Sleeve for CW960	5
NP430		Exterior Gasket	250' Roll
NP420		Interior Gasket	250' Roll
SP450		Spacer Gasket for Butt Glaze	250' Roll
RG720		Temporary Glass Retainer for 2" (51) Butt Glaze. Patent No. D295,952	50
AW901		Edge Block 1-7/16" x 2-1/2" (36.5 x 63.5)	100
AW900		Edge Block 11/16" x 2-1/2" (17.5 x 63.5)	50

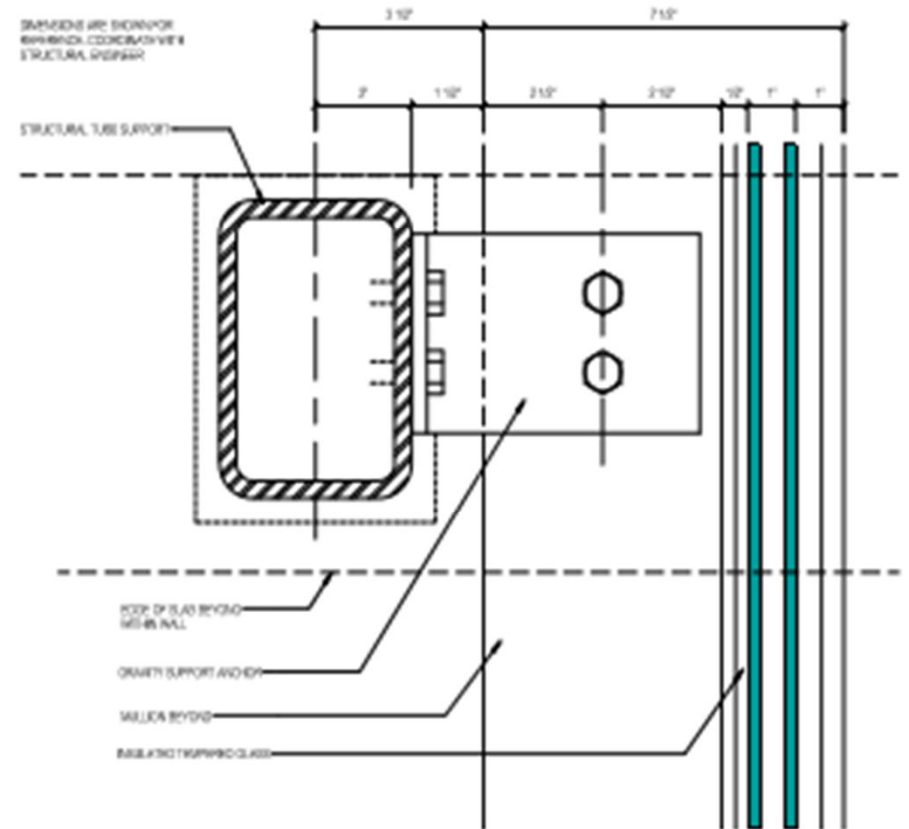
PART NO.	DETAIL	DESCRIPTION	PKG. QTY.
AP955		Intermediate Shear Block for 5" (127) Back Members (Includes Screws)	20
AP926		Shear Block Inside and Outside Corners (Includes Screws)	20
HD685		End Dam for Captured Mullions For 2" (51) Glass	50
ED503		End Dam for Butt Glaze Mullions for 2" (51) Glass	50
CP685		Closure Plate for Captured Mullions	50
CP948		Closure Plate for Vertical Mullions	50
CP953		Closure Plate for Outside Corner	10
CW368		Temporary Glass Retainer for Captured Mullions	50
WD961		Water Dam for Outside Corner	10
MS222		Screw for Pressure Bar 1/4"-20 x 1" (25) HW-HCS with SRGS	200
SB933		Setting Block for 2" (51) Glass; 4" (101.6) Long	100
SB910		Transition Glazing Setting Block for 1" (25) Glass; 4" (101.6) Long	100
SB925		Transition Glazing Setting Block for 1/4" (6) Glass; 4" (101.6) Long	100

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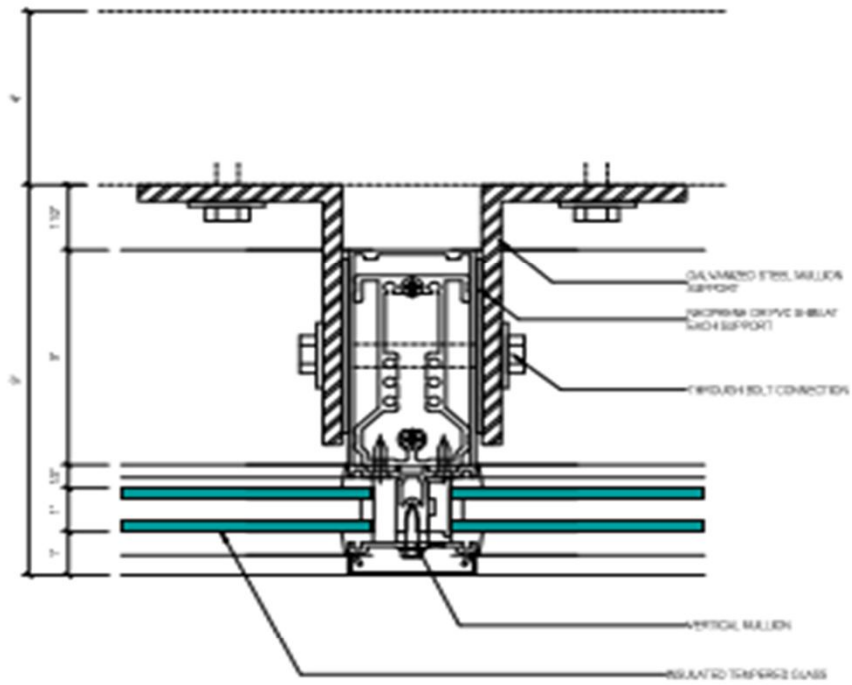




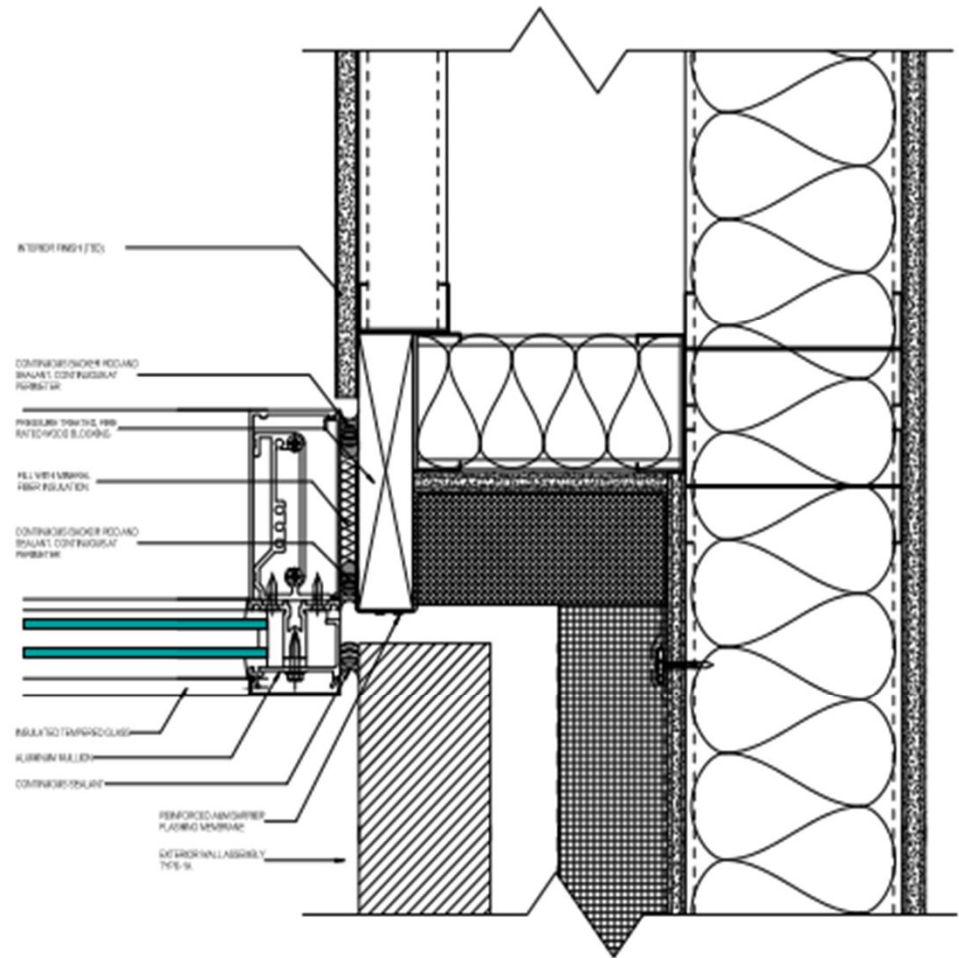
06 SECTION THROUGH HOTEL LOBBY CURTAIN WALL
1/4" = 1'-0"



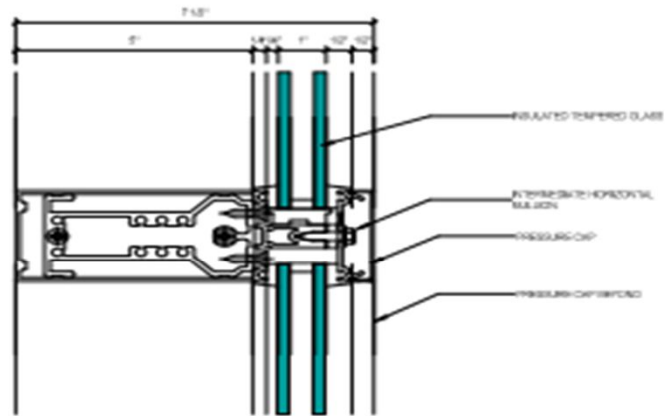
04 EXTERIOR CURTAIN WALL INTERMEDIATE MULLION DETL.
AT SUPPORT
1/2" = 1'-0"



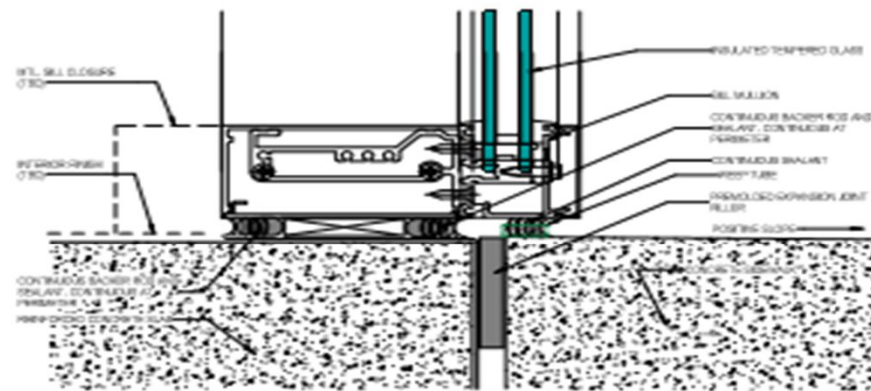
07 PLAN DETAIL AT INTERMEDIATE VERTICAL MULLION
1/4" = 1'-0"



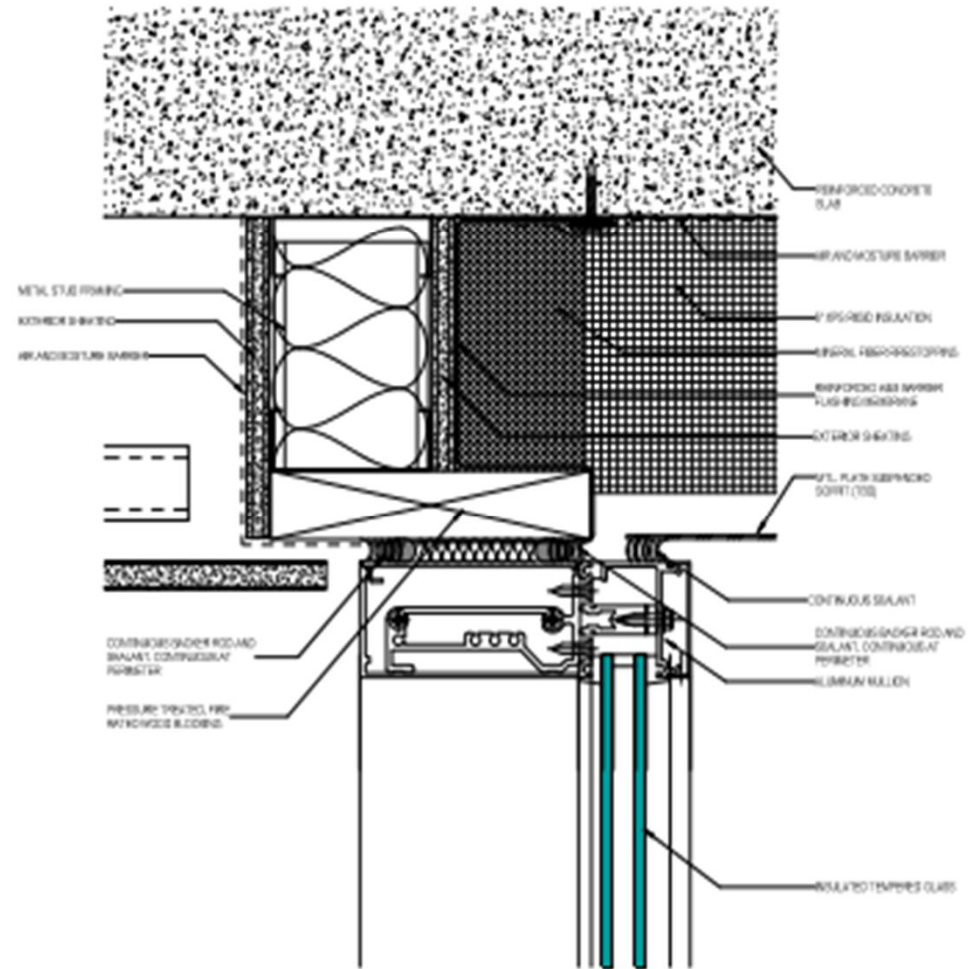
05 EXTERIOR CURTAIN WALL DETAIL AT JAMB (TYP.)
1/4" = 1'-0"



02 EXTERIOR CURTAIN WALL INTERMEDIATE MULLION DTL.
 1" = 1'-2"



03 EXTERIOR SECTION DETAIL AT CURTAIN WALL SILL -
 GROUND FLOOR HOTEL LOBBY



01 EXTERIOR CURTAIN WALL MULLION HEAD DTL. 2
 1" = 1'-2"

CITATIONS

- <https://www.wbdg.org/guides-specifications/building-envelope-design-guide/wall-systems/thin-stone-wall-systems>
- file:///E:/Class%2014%20Facades%20-%20Wall%20Sections%20and%20Details/Class%2014.15%20-%20CRL%20Curtain%20Wall%20DEtails.pdf