SECTION 07 62 13

COPPER SHEET METAL FLASHING AND TRIM

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM B152/B152M	(2013) Standard Specification for Copper Sheet, Strip, Plate, and Rolled Bar
ASTM B32	(2008; R 2014) Standard Specification for Solder Metal
ASTM B370	(2012) Standard Specification for Copper Sheet and Strip for Building Construction
ASTM C1136	(2017) Standard Specification for Flexible, Low Permeance Vapor Retarders for Thermal Insulation
ASTM D226/D226M	(2009) Standard Specification for Asphalt-Saturated Organic Felt Used in Roofing and Waterproofing
ASTM D4586/D4586M	(2007; E 2012; R 2012) Asphalt Roof Cement, Asbestos-Free
ASTM F547	(2006; R 2012) Nails for Use with Wood and Wood-Base Materials

SHEET METAL AND AIR CONDITIONING CONTRACTORS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION (SMACNA)

SMACNA 1793	(2012) Architectural Sheet Metal Manual, 7th Edition

U.S. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA)

CID A-A-51145	(Rev D; Notice 1; Notice 2) Flux, Soldering, Non-Electronic, Paste and Liquid

1.2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

a. Perform sheet metalwork to accomplish weathertight construction. Install the work without waves, warps, buckles, fastening stresses or distortion, allowing for expansion and contraction. Cutting, fitting, drilling, and other operations in connection with sheet metal required to accommodate the work of other trades shall be performed by sheet metal mechanics. Exposed edges shall be hemmed. Bottom edges of

exposed vertical surfaces shall be angled to form drips. Form flashing into a 3-dimensional configuration, at the end of a run. to direct water to the outside of the system. Weights and thicknesses of copper flashing shall be as specified in TABLE 1. Install joints as specified in TABLE 2. Provide accessories and other items, essential to complete the sheet metal installation, though not specifically indicated or specified.

b. Installation of sheet metal items used in conjunction with roofing shall be coordinated with roofing work to permit continuous roofing operations. Factory-fabricated components shall be packed in cartons marked with the manufacturer's name or trademark printed or embossed at frequent intervals to permit easy identification. Sheet metalwork pertaining to heating, ventilating, and air conditioning is specified in other sections.

c. Galvanic action between copper and iron or steel shall be avoided by the use of proper insulation. The copper shall be insulated by the following: covering the steel member with insulation; placing strips of sheet lead between the two metals; or by heavily tinning the iron.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for [Contractor Quality Control approval.] [information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government.] Submittals with an "S" are for inclusion in the Sustainability eNotebook, in conformance to Section 01 33 29 SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Sheet Metal

SD-03 Product Data

Contractor Quality Control

SD-04 Samples

Materials

1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Materials shall be adequately packaged and protected during shipment and inspected for damage, dampness, and wet-storage stains upon delivery to the jobsite. Materials shall be clearly labeled as to type and manufacturer. Sheet metal items shall be carefully handled to avoid damage. Store materials in dry, weathertight, ventilated areas until installation.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

Provide materials conforming to the requirements specified below, and those given in TABLE 1. Materials exposed to weather shall be copper.

Recyclable materials (building paper, etc.) shall conform to EPA requirements in conformance with Section 01 33 29 SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING. Submit samples of materials proposed for use, upon request.

2.1.1 Asphalt Roof Cement

ASTM D4586/D4586M, Type I.

2.1.2 Fasteners

Fasteners shall conform to TABLE 1. Nails shall conform to ASTM F547 or be as approved. Nails and rivets shall be copper. Screws and bolts shall be bronze. Fasteners shall be the best type for the application.

2.1.3 Felt

ASTM D226/D226M, Type II.

2.1.4 Flux

CID A-A-51145, Type I.

2.1.5 Slip Sheet

Building paper meeting the requirements of ASTM C1136, Type IV, style optional.

2.1.6 Sheet Metal

Sheet metal shall conform to ASTM B152/B152M, ASTM B370, Light cold-rolled temper (H00) copper. Submit drawings showing weights, gauges, or thickness of sheet metal; type of material; joining, expansion-joint spacing, and fabrication details; and installation procedures. Materials shall not be delivered to the site until after the approved detail drawings have been returned to the Contractor.

2.1.7 Solder

ASTM B32 Sn50.

2.2 SEALANTS AND SEALING COMPOUNDS

Sealants and sealing compounds are specified in Section 07 92 00 JOINT SEALANTS.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EXISTING COPPER SHEET METAL

Existing, original, historic copper sheet metal elements that are intact and serviceable shall be salvaged and reused whenever possible. This may include, but is not limited to, gutters, hangers, downspouts, connectors, leader heads, leader straps, basket strainers, splash pans, and other architectural sheet metal elements such as finials, and decorative panels. When work involves repair and replacement of copper sheet metal elements, new elements shall match existing original elements as closely as possible.

3.2 SOLDERING AND SEAMING

3.2.1 Soldering

Edges of sheet metals, except lead coated material, shall be pretinned before soldering is begun. Soldering shall be done slowly with well heated soldering irons to thoroughly heat the seams and completely sweat the solder through the full width of the seam. Edges of lead coated material to be soldered shall be scraped or wire-brushed to produce a bright surface, and seams shall have a liberal amount of flux brushed in before soldering is begun. Soldering shall follow immediately after application of the flux. Upon completion of soldering, the acid flux residue shall be thoroughly cleaned from the sheet metal with a solution of washing soda in water and rinsed with clean water.

3.2.2 Seams

Flat-lock and soldered-lap seams shall finish not less than 1 inch wide. Unsoldered plain-lap seams shall lap not less than 3 inches unless otherwise specified. Flat seams shall be made in the direction of the flow.

3.3 COVERING ON MINOR FLAT, PITCHED, OR CURVED SURFACES

Unless otherwise indicated, minor flat, pitched, or curved surfaces, such as crickets, bulkheads, dormers, and small decks, shall be covered or flashed with 18 x 24 inch metal sheets and shall be secured with cleats. One ply of felt covered with 1 ply of slip sheet shall be applied as underlayment on wood surfaces. Two cleats shall be placed on the long side and 1 cleat shall be placed on the short side. Seams shall be locked and soldered.

3.4 CLEATS

Provide a continuous cleat where indicated or specified to secure loose edges of the sheet metalwork. Space butt joints approximately 1/8 inch apart. Fasten the cleat to the supporting construction with nails evenly spaced not over 12 inches on centers. Where the fastening is to be made to concrete or masonry, use screws driven in expansion shields set in concrete or masonry. The cleat for fascia anchorage shall be installed to extend below the supporting construction to form a drip and to allow the flashing to be hooked over the lower edge at least 3/4 inch. The cleat shall be of sufficient width to provide adequate bearing area to ensure a rigid installation. Where horizontal nailer is vented for insulation and the cleat is placed over masonry or concrete, the cleat shall be installed over 1/16 inch thick metal washers placed at screws. Washers shall be of metal that is electrolytically compatible with the continuous cleat.

3.5 EXPANSION JOINTS

Provide expansion joints at 40 foot intervals, except that where the distance between the last expansion joint and the end of the continuous run is more than half the required interval spacing, an additional joint shall be provided. Joints shall be evenly spaced.

3.6 FLASHINGS

3.6.1 General

Install flashings at intersections of roof with vertical surfaces and at projections through roof, except that flashing for heating and plumbing, including piping, roof, and floor drains, and for electrical conduit projections through roof or walls is covered in appropriate sections for such work. Cap flashings shall be turned around exterior corners of masonry or concrete walls at least 2 inches, shall be secured into masonry joints and into concrete with expansion anchors and shall be sealed with No. 2 or 4 sealing compound. Corner units shall have mitered joints, shall be installed with 3 inch lap joint over flashings on each side. Unless otherwise indicated, through-wall flashing shall be terminated 1/2 inch inside each exposed face of the wall. Cap flashings shall be provided over base flashings. Perforations in flashings made by masonry anchors shall be covered up by an application of bituminous plastic cement at the perforation. Exposed and unfastened flashings shall have the edge of the strip turned under 1/2 inch. Flashing shall be installed on top of joint reinforcement.

3.6.2 Base Flashings

a. Extend base flashings under the uppermost row of tile the full depth of the tile or at least 4 inches over the tile immediately below the metal.

b. Turn up the vertical leg of the metal not less than 4 inches and preferably 8 inches on the abutting surface. Where a vertical surface butts against the roof slope, the base flashing shall be built into each course of tile as it is laid, turning the metal out 4 inches on the tile and at least 8 inches above the roof.

c. Where the roof stops against a stuccoed wall, secure a wood 2 x 4 with a beveled top edge to the wall. Then turn out base flashing over the tile at least 4 inches and bend up vertically at least 3 inches on the board.

d. Turn out the base flashing 4 inches on the roof surface and from 6 to 8 inches on the vertical surface for either sloping or flat slate roofs.

e. Use base flashings where posts, flagpoles, or scuttles project through the roof. Vent pipes shall have base flashings in the form of special sleeves and/or EPDM boots.

3.6.3 Cap Flashings (Counterflashings)

Where the base flashing is not covered by vertical tile or siding, build a cap flashing into the masonry joints lapping not less than 2 inches vertically, extending down over the base flashing 4 inches, and the edge bent back and up 1/2 inch.

3.6.4 Stepped Flashing

Install stepped flashing where sloping roofs surfaced with tiles abut vertical surfaces. Place separate pieces of base flashing in alternate tile courses. Extend each piece of base flashing out onto the roof at least 4 inches and nail to the deck. Extend the stepped base flashing up

along the wall not less than 4 inches and stop beneath the cap flashing or anchor beneath wood siding in frame construction. Set cap flashings in a reglet into masonry and concrete construction, and lap cap flashing over the flashing below not less than 3 inches. Lap the stepped base flashing at vertical joints between the sections not less than 3 inches.

3.6.5 Valley Flashing

Valley flashing shall be free from longitudinal seams and shall be of a width sufficient to extend not less than 6 inches under the roof covering on each side. Lap the sheets not less than 8 inches in the direction of flow and secure to roofing construction with cleats on each side. Space cleats not more than 24 inches on centers. Do not puncture the copper sheet with nails at any place.

3.6.5.1 Open Valley Flashings

a. Open valleys shall be not less than 4 inches wide. The proper width shall be determined by the following rule: Starting at the top with a width of 4 inches, increase the width 1 inch for every 8 feet of length of the valley. Flashing pieces shall be full length sheets and of sufficient width to cover the open portion of the valley and extend up under the roofing not less than 6 inch on each side.

b. Where two valleys of unequal size come together; where the areas drained by the valley are unequal; where the slope of the valley is 26 degrees or less (6 inches or less per foot;) or where the intersecting roofs are of different slopes, an inverted V-joint 1 inch high, shall be provided along the centerline of the valley, and the edge of the valley sheets shall extend 8 inches under the roof covering on each side.

3.6.5.2 Closed Valleys

a. Flashing pieces for closed valleys shall be of sufficient length to extend 2 inches above the top of the roofing piece and lap the flashing piece below 3 inches, and of sufficient width to extend up the sides of the valley far enough to make the valley 8 inches deep.

b. Place flashing with the roofing so that all pieces are separated by a course of tile. Set pieces so as to lap at least 3 inches and to be entirely concealed by the tiles. Fasten flashing by nails at the top edge only.

3.6.6 Through-Wall Flashing

Through-wall flashing includes sill, lintel, and spandrel flashing. The flashing shall be laid with a layer of mortar above and below the flashing so that the total thickness of the two layers of the mortar and flashing are the same thickness as the regular mortar joints. Flashing shall be one piece for lintels and sills.

3.6.6.1 Lintel Flashing

Extend lintel flashing the full length of lintel. Extend it through the wall one masonry course above the lintels and bend down over the top of masonry and precast concrete lintels. Underlay bedjoints of lintels at control joints with sheet metal bond breaker.

3.6.6.2 Sill Flashing

Extend sill flashing the full width of the sill and not less than 4 inches beyond ends of sill except at a control joint where the flashing is terminated at the end of the sill.

3.6.7 Eave and Rake Flashings

Place eave and rake flashings in accordance with SMACNA 1793.

3.7 REGLETS

Reglets shall be a factory fabricated product, complete with fittings and special shapes as may be required. Open-type reglets shall be filled with fiberboard or other suitable separator to prevent crushing of the slot during installation. Reglets shall be located not less than 8 inches nor more than 16 inches above roofing not having cant strips or shall be located not less than 5 inches nor more than 13 inches above cant strip. Reglet plugs shall be spaced not over 12 inches on centers and reglet grooves shall be filled with sealant. Friction or slot-type reglets shall have metal flashings inserted the full depth of slot and shall be lightly punched every 12 inches to crimp the reglet and cap flashing together.

3.8 GRAVEL STOPS AND FASCIA

Fabricate sheets without longitudinal joints except where 2-piece fasciae are used when fascia depth exceeds 7 inches. Provide provision for expansion at joints. Factory fabricated internal and external corner units with mitered joints shall be provided. Roof flange and splice plate of the gravel stop and fascia shall extend out on the roof not less than 4 inches, and shall be set in bituminous cement over the roofing felt. Roof flange shall be secured with nails spaced not greater than 3 inches on centers located within 1 inch of the outer edge of the flange. The fascia section shall not be face nailed except as specified for 2-piece fasciae. The upper piece of two-piece fascia shall be the same as specified above except that the fascia depth shall be at least 3-1/2 inches, and shall overlap the lower fascia not less than 2 inches. The lower piece shall be hooked 1/2 inch over edge strip and splice plate and face nailed on 12 inch centers 1 inch below top of sheet. The upper fascia shall be hemmed 1/2 inch at lower edge and shall be formed to fit tight against lower fascia.

3.9 DOWNSPOUTS

Downspouts shall be set plumb and not less than 1 inch from the wall. Leaders shall connect gutters on overhanging eaves to downspouts. Leaders shall be set with a slope not less than 0.3 degrees, 1/16 inch per foot or more than 30 degrees below a horizontal line. Leaders shall fit over the outlet tube in gutter bottom and shall fit into and be riveted to the downspout. Rivet spacing shall be not more than 2 inches. Strainers shall be set loosely in the eave tube opening in gutter. Joints between lengths of downspouts shall be made by telescoping the end of the upper lengths at least 3/4 inch into the lower length. Downspouts terminating in drainage lines shall be neatly fitted into downspout boots and the joint filled with a portland cement mortar cap sloped away from downspout. Downspouts terminating at splash blocks or splash pans shall be provided with stock elbow-type fittings. Downspout hangers shall be provided adjacent to the joint at the top of each section of downspout, except that the bottom section shall have an additional strap adjacent to the bottom joint when splash blocks or splash pans are required. Hangers

shall be 1/16 x 1 inch flat stock of the same material as the downspout.

3.10 GUTTERS

Terminate gutters at least 1/2 inch away from vertical surfaces. [Anchor supporting cleats to the structure at spacings not exceeding 16 inches.] [Fasten gutter brackets and spacersto roof nailer by screws or deformed shank-type nails and interlock with or fasten to the leading edge of gutter. Gutter spacers shall be 1/16 x 1 inch flat-stock of the same material as the gutter. Alternate brackets and spacers at not more than 36 inches on centers.] hang gutters with high points at ends or equidistant from downspouts and [level] [slope not less than 0.3 degrees 1/16 inch per foot].

3.11 SCUPPER LININGS

Line the interior of scupper openings with sheet metal. Form the lining to return not less than 1 inch against both faces of the wall or parapet with the outside edges folded under 1/2 inch less on the top and sides. The perimeter of the lining shall be approximately 1/2 inch less than the perimeter of the scupper. Join the top and sides of scuppers on the roof-deck side to base flashing by a locked and soldered joint. Join the bottom edge by a locked and soldered joint to the base flashing and where required, form with a ridge to act as a gravel stop around the scupper inlet. Coat surfaces to receive the lining with bituminous cement.

3.12 SPLASH PANS

Install splash pans where downspouts discharge on roof surfaces and at other locations as indicated. Pans shall be of size indicated. Pans and roof flanges shall be bedded in plastic bituminous cement and strip flashed.

3.13 CONTRACTOR QUALITY CONTROL

Establish and maintain a quality control procedure for sheet metal used in conjunction with roofing to assure compliance of the installed sheet metalwork with the contract requirements. Promptly remove and replace or correct any work found not to be in compliance with the contract in an approved manner. Submit a Quality Assurance Plan, including a checklist of points to be observed, prior to start of roofing work. Quality control shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

a. Observation of environmental conditions; number and skill level of sheet metal workers; condition of substrate.

b. Verification of compliance of materials before, during, and after installation.

c. Inspection of sheet metalwork, for proper size and thickness, fastening and joining, and proper installation.

The actual quality control observations and inspections shall be documented and a copy of the documentation furnished to the Contracting Officer at the end of each day.

TABLE 1 - COPPER SHEET METAL WEIGHTS AND THICKNESSES	
Item Description	Copper (oz/square foot)
Building expansion joints: Cap	16
Building expansion joints: Waterstop - bellows or flanged-U-type	16
Cleats (Continuous)	24
Covering on minor flat, pitched or curved surfaces	20
Downspouts, heads and leaders	16
Flashings: Base	20
Flashings: Cap, stepped or valley	16
Gravel stops and fasciae: Sheets, corrugated	16
Gutters (girth): Up to15 inches	16
Gutters (girth): 15 to 20 inches	16
Gutters (girth): 20 to 25 inches	20
Gutters (girth): 25 to 30 inches	24
Gutter brackets (girth): Up to15 inches	1/8 x 1 inch
Gutter bracket s (girth): 15 to 20 inches	1/4 x 1 inch
Gutter brackets (girth): 20 to 24 inches	1/4 x 1 1/2 inch
Gutter cleats and cover plates	16
Scupper lining	20
Strainers (wire gauge)	No. 9
Reglets (1)	10
Splash pans	16
Copings	16
Pitch pockets	16
Through-wall, flashings above roof line	16
Through-wall, below roof line, except as otherwise specified in paragraph MATERIALS	10

TABLE 2 - COPPER SHEET METAL JOINTS	
Item Designation	Type of Joint
Building expansion joint at roof	1-1/4 inch single lock standing seam, cleated
Cleats (Continuous)	Butt
Flashings: Base	1 inch flat locked, soldered 3 inch lap for expansion joint
Cap - in reglet	3 inch lap
Cap - two - piece	Receiver 3 inch lap Cap piece 3 inch lap
Stepped	3 inch lap
Through-wall spandrel flashing (metal	1-1/2 inch mechanical interlock
Valley	6 inch lap, cleated
Sheet, corrugated	Butt with 1/4 inch
Sheet, smooth	Butt with 1/4 inch space
Gutters	1-1/2 inch lap, riveted and soldered
Pitch pockets	1 inch soldered lap
Reglets	Butt joint

-- End of Section --