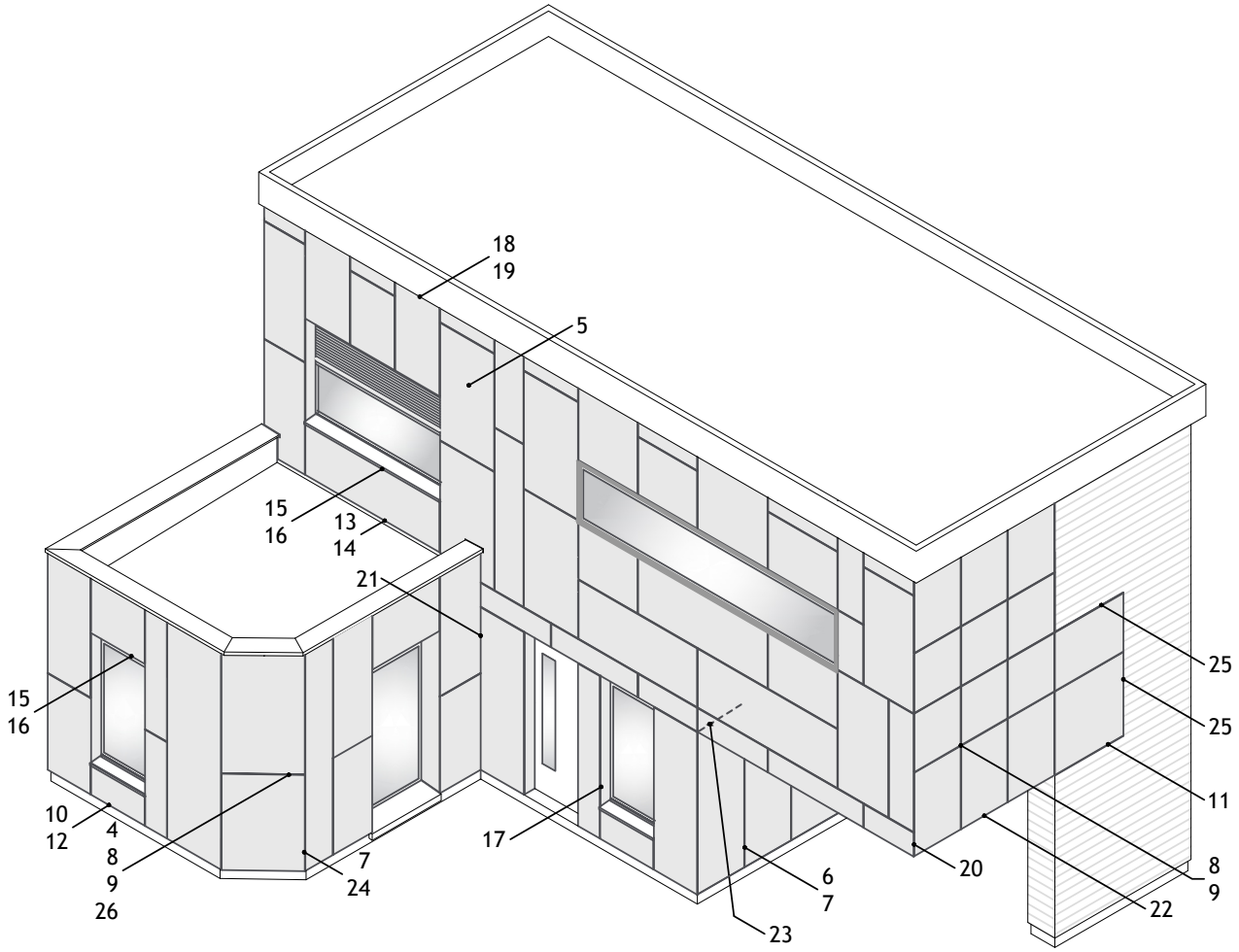
EQUITONE Exposed Fastener Using Vertical Girt Systems on Steel Stud Construction Details

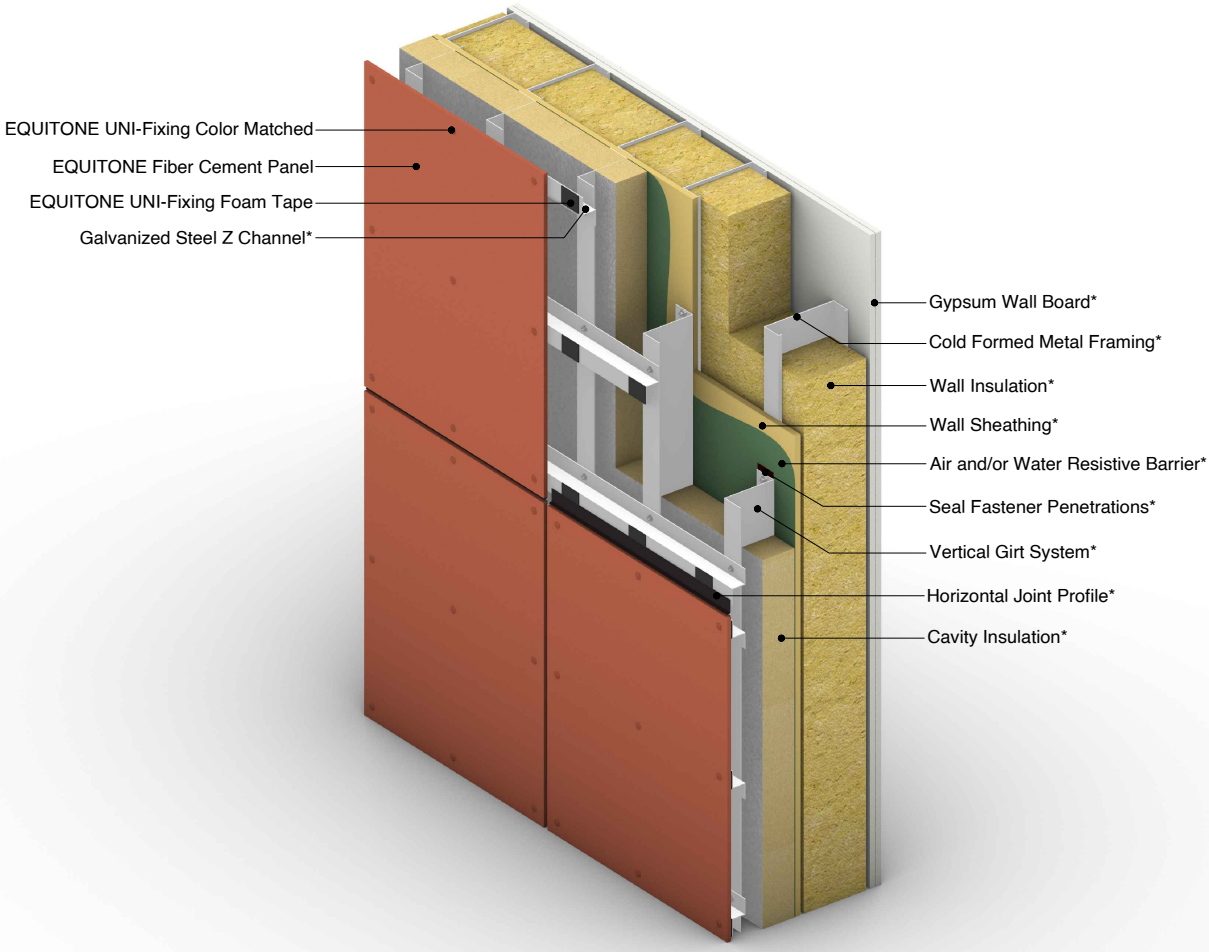


Note: The detail numbers above correspond to the following index and pages of this detail book.

DISCLAIMER: These details are provided as a guideline for proper panel and associated component installation, and are based on industry accepted practices. Location of vapor barriers, insulation, and associated flashings and sealants in these details are based on ventilated rainscreen design practices for most U.S climatic Zones. (Primary vapor placed on the “warm” side of the insulation layer. Contact EQUITONE technical services for specific projects located in areas in extreme climate zones that may require modifications to these details. All structural and subframe supports are not by EQUITONE are shown to ensure TZ the contents of this publication are accurate, ETEX, SA/NV Group, and subsidiary companies do not accept responsibility for errors or for information, TZ is Found to be misleading. Suggestions for, or description of, the end use of application of products or methods of working are for information only and ETEX, SA/NV limited and its subsidiaries accept no liability in respect thereof.

EQUITONE EXPOSED FASTENER USING VERTICAL GIRT SYSTEMS ON STEEL STUD CONSTRUCTION

EQUITONE EXPOSED FASTENER USING VERTICAL GIRT SYSTEMS ON STEEL STUD CONSTRUCTION



NOTE: THE DETAIL NUMBER ON EACH SHEET CORRESPONDS TO THE INDEX AND PAGE OF THE DETAIL BOOK

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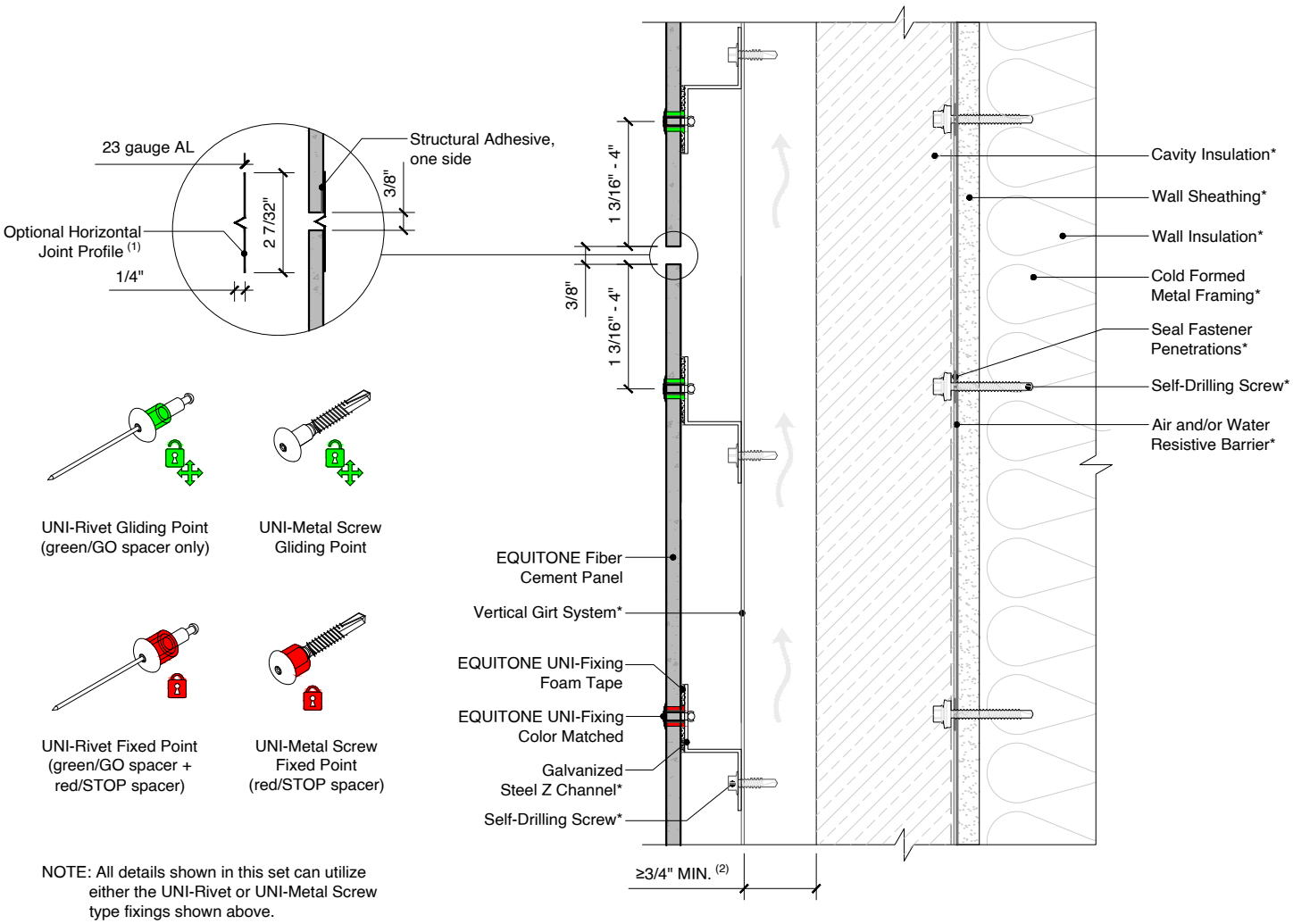
3D ASSEMBLY DETAIL

EQUITONE EXPOSED FASTENER USING VERTICAL GIRT SYSTEMS ON STEEL STUD CONSTRUCTION



NOTE: All details shown in this set can utilize either the UNI-Rivet or UNI-Metal Screw type fixings shown above.

NOTES:
1. Flashing used to close the joints may not be thicker as 1/32 in (23 gauge), including the thickness of any fastener heads. Closing the horizontal joints may require additional ventilation allowances.
2. Inlet/Outlet, air cavity, and closure perforation sizing should be modified, from those expressed herein, depending upon building height and/or local legislation. Visit the Planning and Application Guide - Face Fixing to Metal for additional information.
3. (*) symbol represents materials not supplied by EQUITONE.

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DETAIL #: EQ-EF-VG-SS-FS
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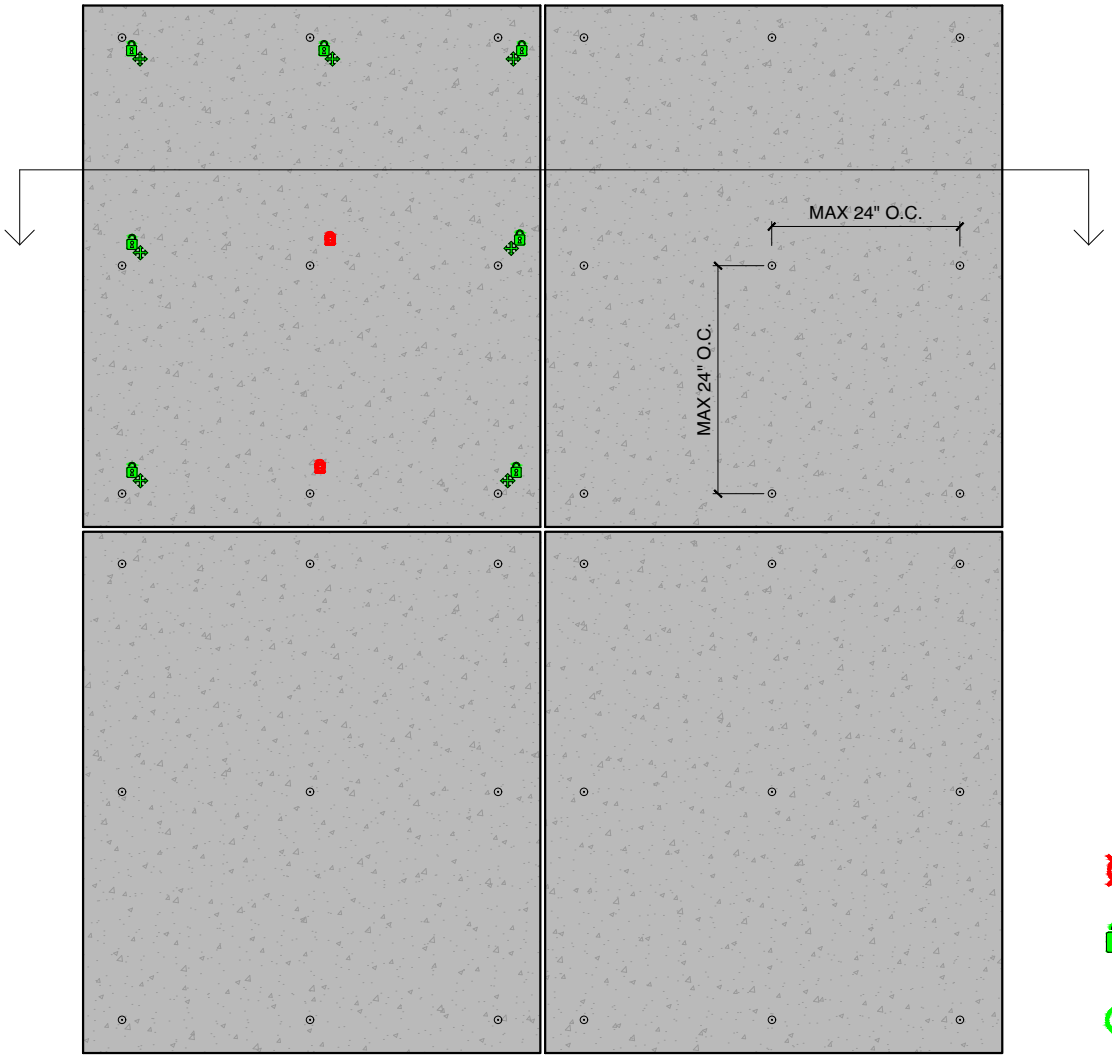
RELATION BETWEEN FIXED AND SLIDING POINTS

EQUITONE EXPOSED FASTENER USING VERTICAL GIRT SYSTEMS ON STEEL STUD CONSTRUCTION

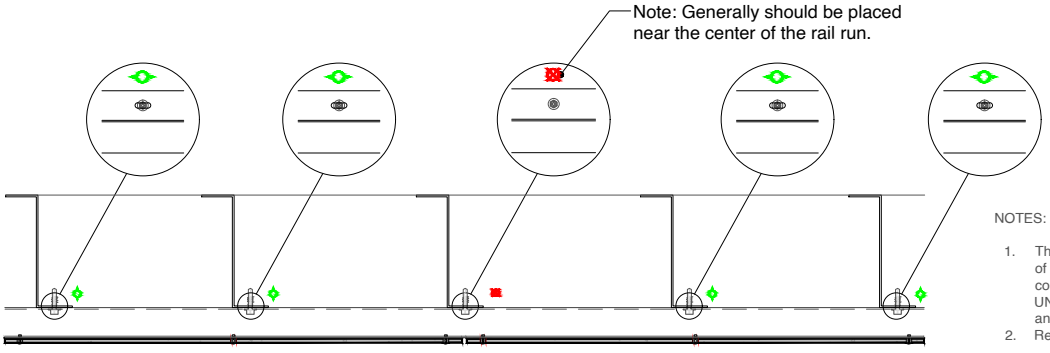


UNI-Fixing Fixed Point

Subframing Fixed Point

UNI-Fixing Sliding Point

Subframing Sliding Point



NOTES:

1. The following is a representation of the importance of allowing the sub-framing system to expand and contract in addition to the movement within the UNI-fixing systems. These are general guidelines and do not encompass all situations.
2. Recommend maximum rail lengths to be 10'-0".

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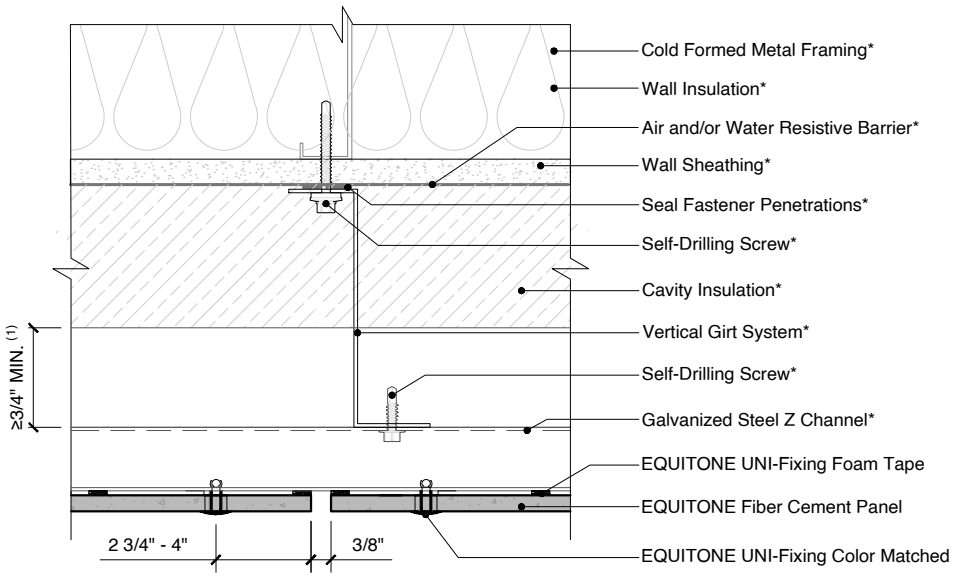
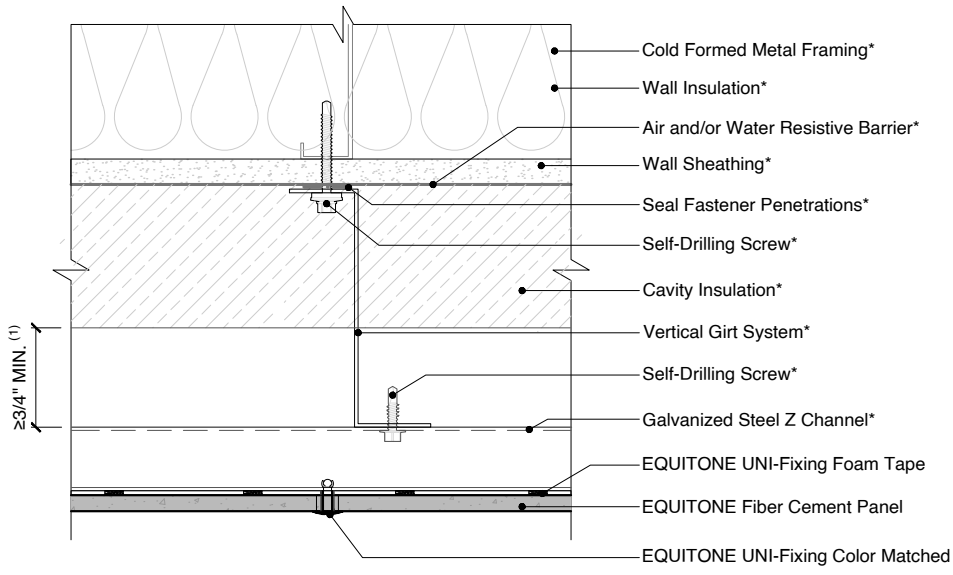
RELATION BETWEEN SUB-FRAMING AND PANEL EXPANSION POINTS

EQUITONE EXPOSED FASTENER USING VERTICAL GIRT SYSTEMS ON STEEL STUD CONSTRUCTION



Vertical Joint Profile



Intermediate Profile

NOTES:
1. Inlet/Outlet, air cavity, and closure perforation sizing should be modified, from those expressed herein, depending upon building height and/or local legislation. Visit the Planning and Application Guide - Face Fixing to Metal for additional information.
2. (*) symbol represents materials not supplied by EQUITONE.

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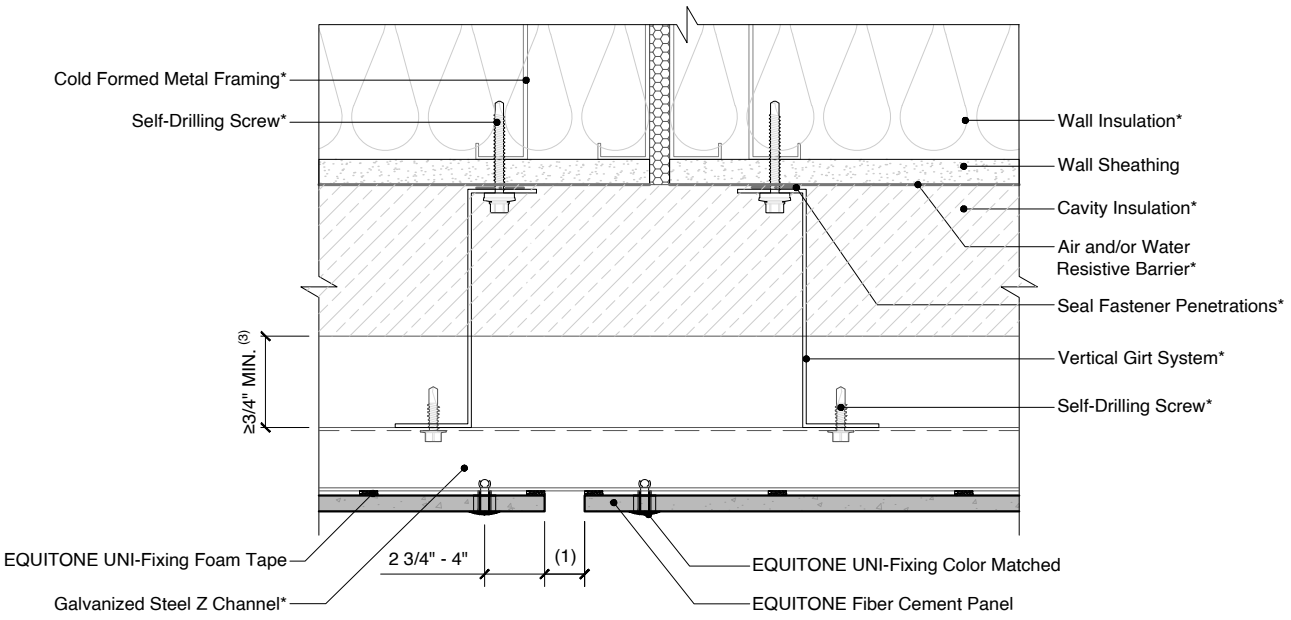
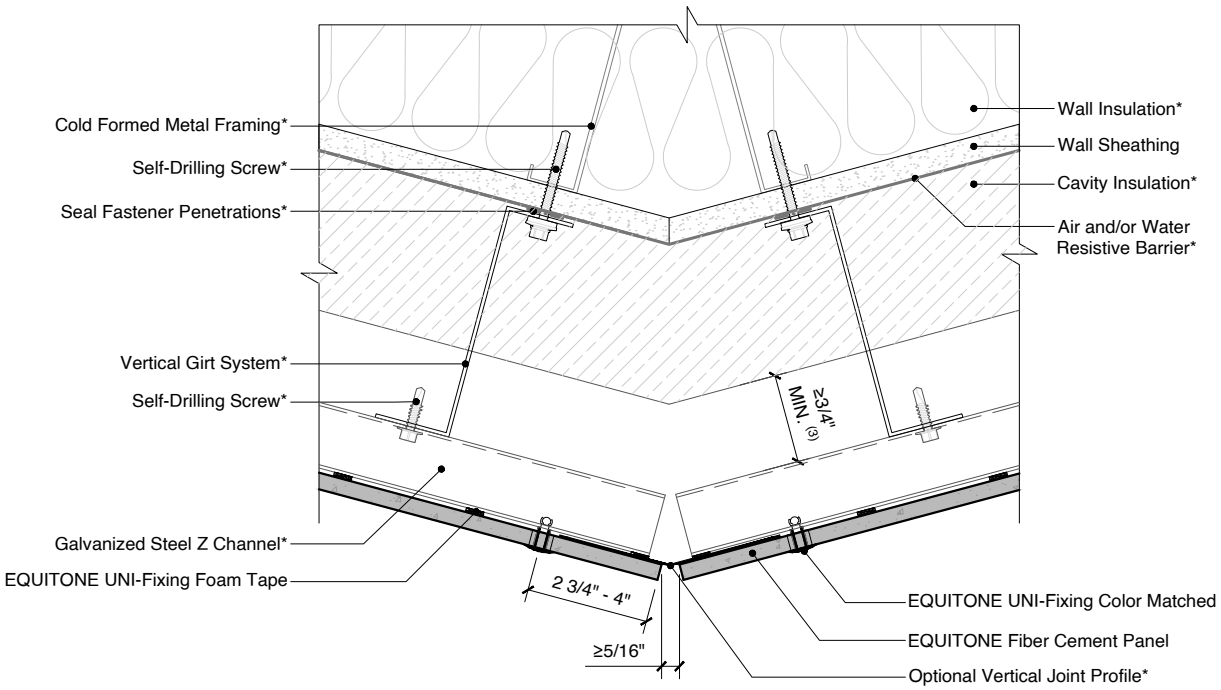
VERTICAL PROFILE DETAILS

EQUITONE EXPOSED FASTENER USING VERTICAL GIRT SYSTEMS ON STEEL STUD CONSTRUCTION



Vertical Control Joint



Vertical Joint at Angle

NOTES:
1. The width of the the facade control joint should be equal or greater than the building control joint.
2. Flashing used to close the joints may not be thicker as 1/32 in (23 gauge), including the thickness of any fastener heads.
3. Inlet/Outlet, air cavity, and closure perforation sizing should be modified, from those expressed herein, depending upon building height and/or local legislation. Visit the Planning and Application Guide - Face Fixing to Metal for additional information.
4. (*) symbol represents materials not supplied by EQUITONE.

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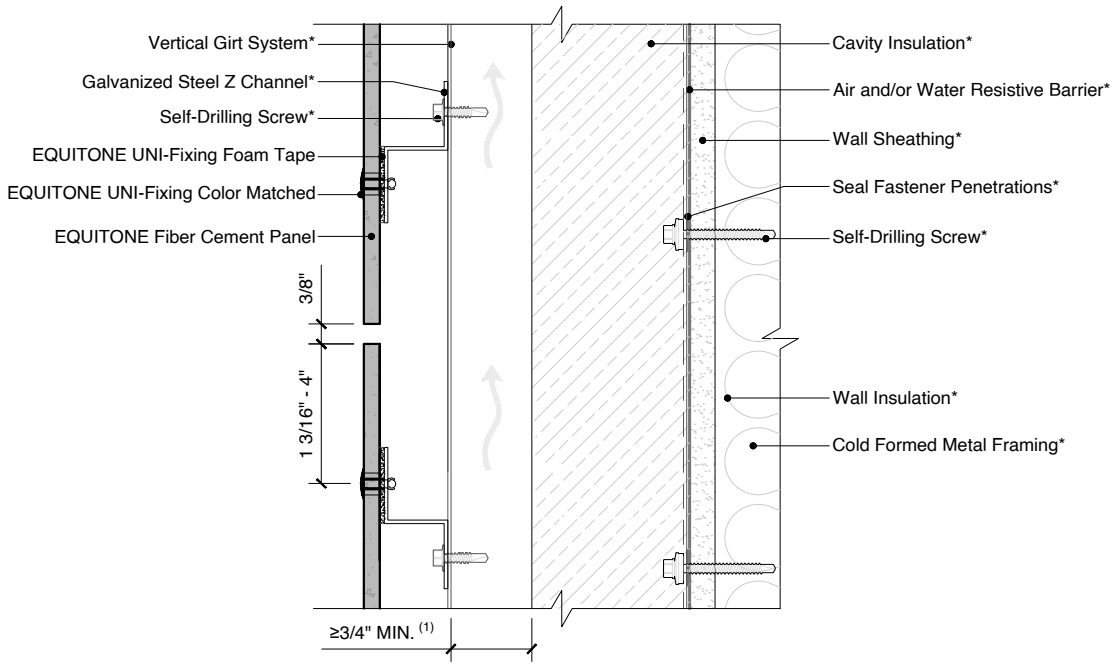
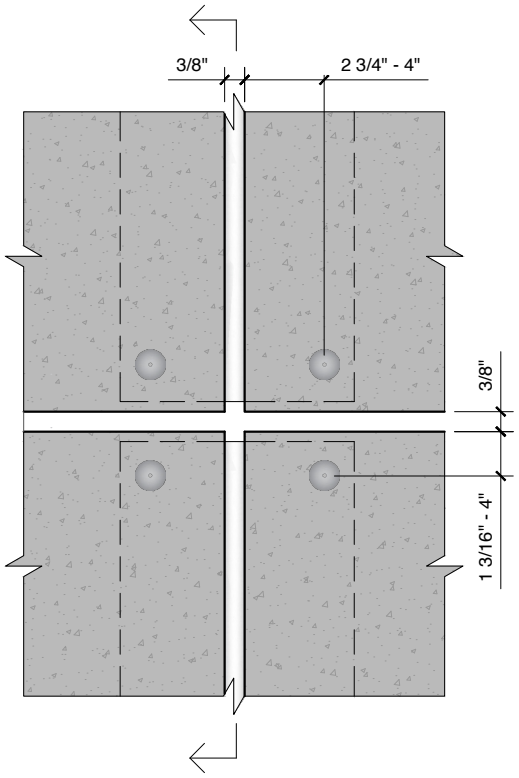
VERTICAL JOINT DETAILS

EQUITONE EXPOSED FASTENER USING VERTICAL GIRT SYSTEMS ON STEEL STUD CONSTRUCTION





NOTES:
1. Inlet/Outlet, air cavity, and closure perforation sizing should be modified, from those expressed herein, depending upon building height and/or local legislation. Visit the Planning and Application Guide - Face Fixing to Metal for additional information.
2. (*) symbol represents materials not supplied by EQUITONE.

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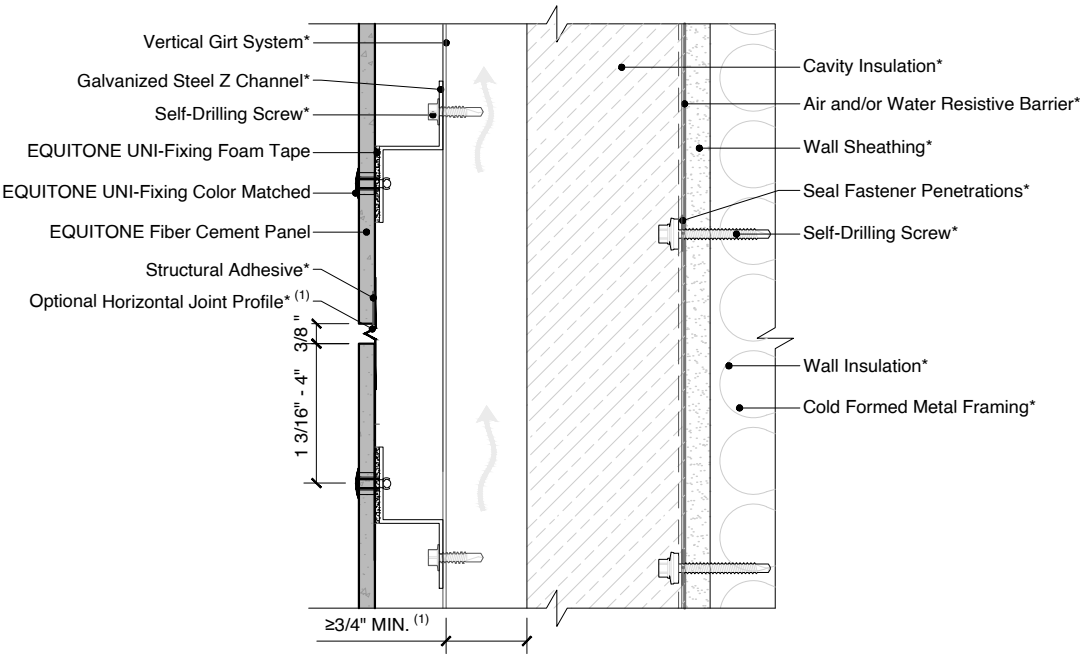
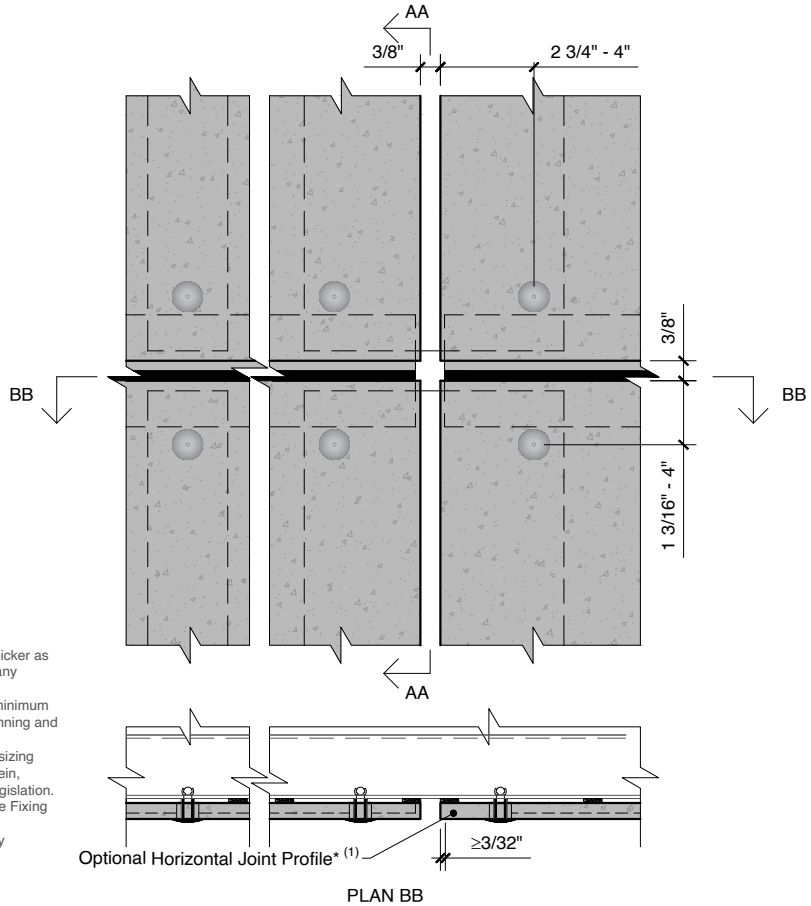
OPEN HORIZONTAL JOINT DETAILS

EQUITONE EXPOSED FASTENER USING VERTICAL GIRT SYSTEMS ON STEEL STUD CONSTRUCTION



SECTION AA



PLAN BB

NOTES:

1. Flashing used to close the joints may not be thicker as 1/32 in (23 gauge), including the thickness of any fastener heads.
2. Closing the horizontal joint may increase the minimum ventilation requirements. See EQUITONE Planning and Application Guide for more information.
3. Inlet/Outlet, air cavity, and closure perforation sizing should be modified, from those expressed herein, depending upon building height and/or local legislation. Visit the Planning and Application Guide - Face Fixing to Metal for additional information.
4. (*) symbol represents materials not supplied by EQUITONE.

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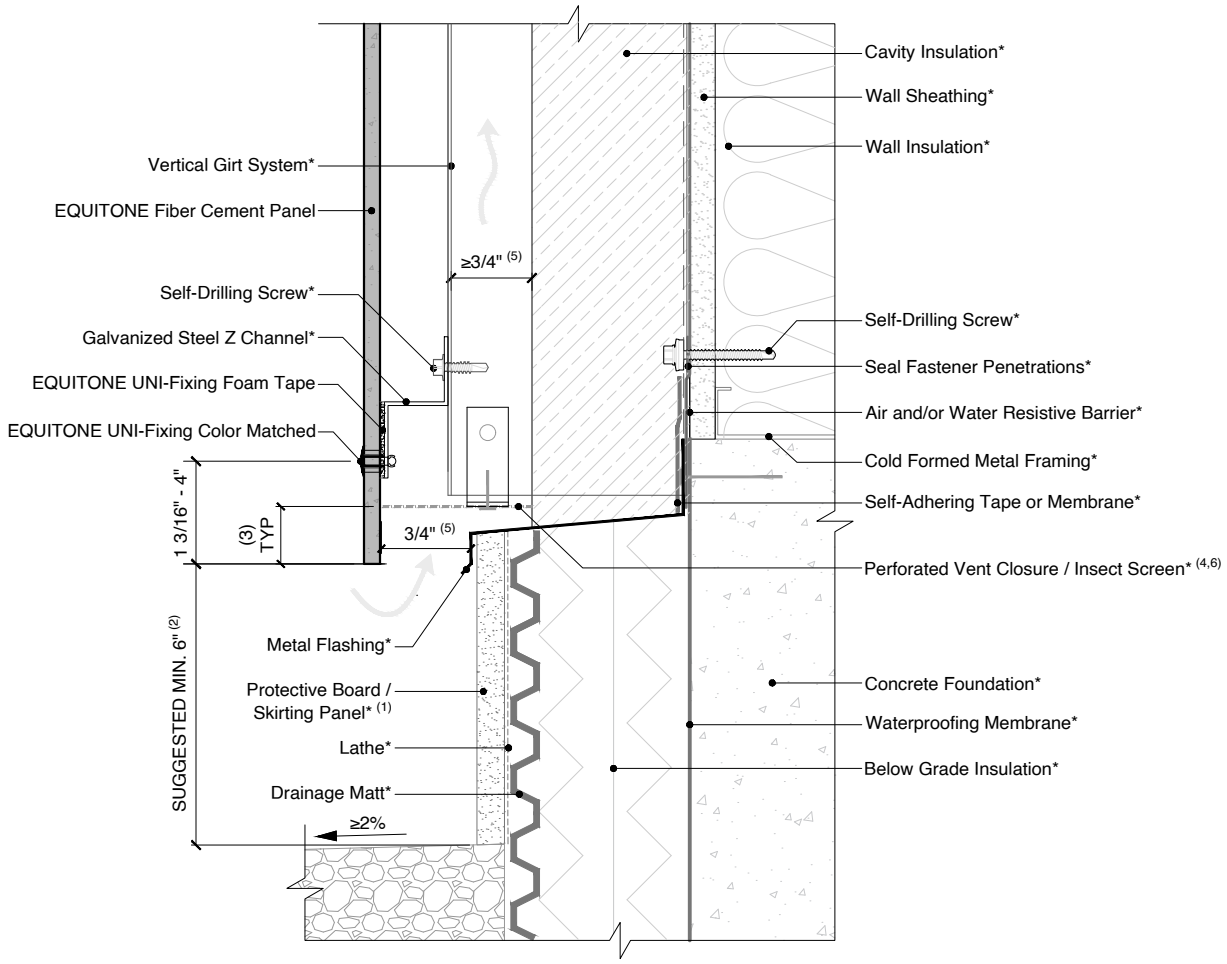
BAFFLED HORIZONTAL JOINT DETAILS

EQUITONE EXPOSED FASTENER USING VERTICAL GIRT SYSTEMS ON STEEL STUD CONSTRUCTION



NOTES:

1. The skirting board could be concrete, natural stone, render, metal flashing, etc.
2. A smaller ground clearance is possible, but it may increase the risk of water marks and panel staining caused by splash back.
3. The facade panel should preferably overhang more than 3/8 in below the ventilation profile to create a drip edge.
4. All closures, trims, screens, etc. should be held off the back of the panel by at least 1/16 inch.
5. Inlet/Outlet, air cavity, and closure perforation sizing should be modified, from those expressed herein, depending upon building height and/or local legislation. Visit the Planning and Application Guide - Face Fixing to Metal for additional information.
6. When the inlet/outlet is wider than 3/4 inch continuous, a perforated closure is recommended to prevent debris build up. The perforation pattern should allow the same volume of air to pass through as the specified continuous open joint size specified in EQUITONE guidelines.
7. Where a perforated closure is not obstructing the inlet/outlet, the opening should be a minimum of 3/8 inch continuous.
8. (*) symbol represents materials not supplied by EQUITONE.

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DETAIL #: EQ-EF-VG-SS-BGL
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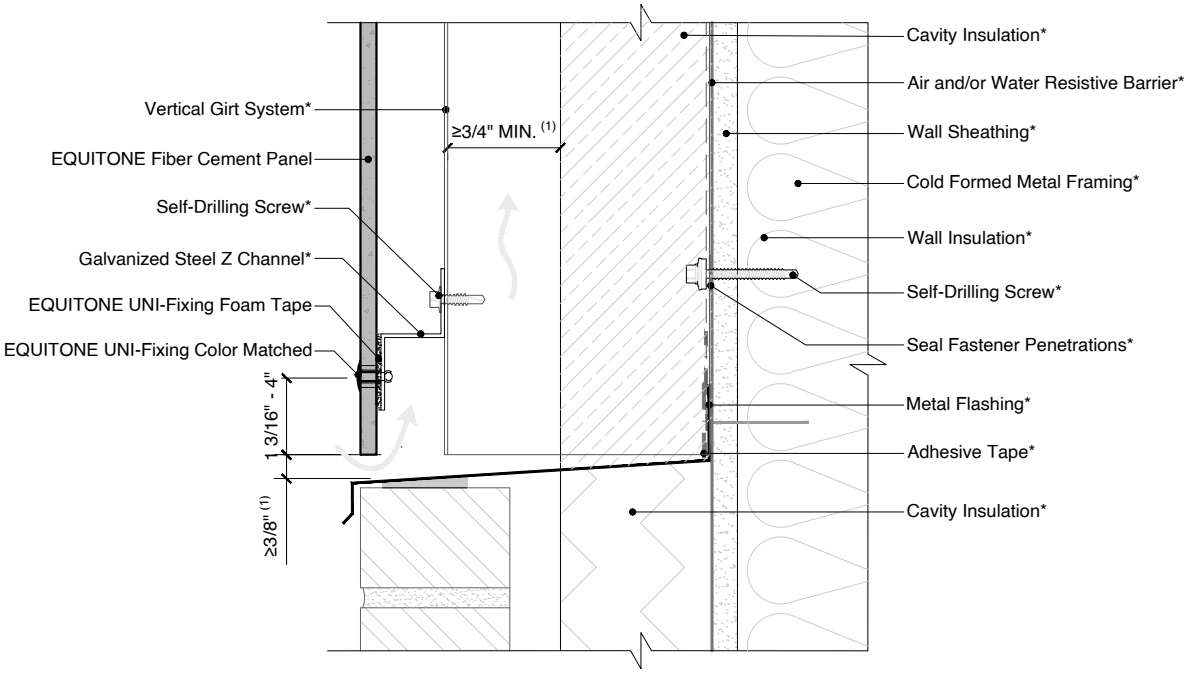
BASE DETAIL - GROUND LEVEL

EQUITONE EXPOSED FASTENER USING VERTICAL GIRT SYSTEMS ON STEEL STUD CONSTRUCTION



NOTES:
1. Inlet/Outlet, air cavity, and closure perforation sizing should be modified, from those expressed herein, depending upon building height and/or local legislation. Visit the Planning and Application Guide - Face Fixing to Metal for additional information.
2. (*) symbol represents materials not supplied by EQUITONE.

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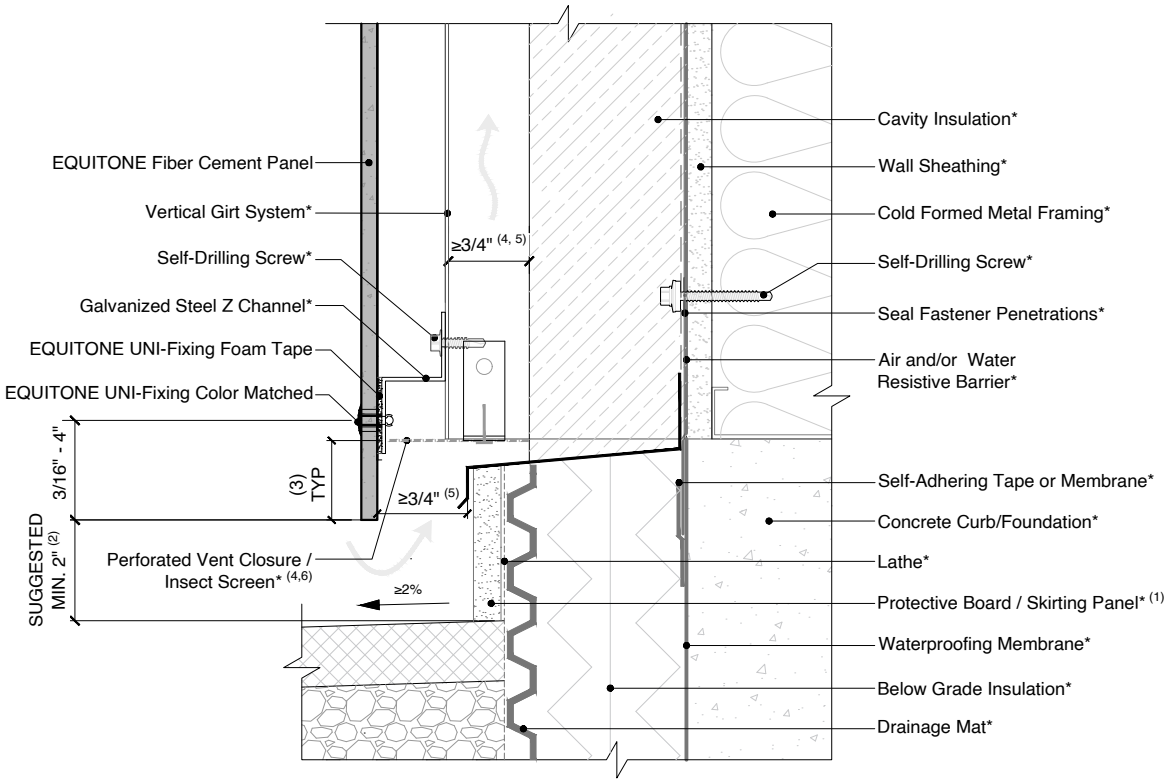
BASE DETAIL - JUNCTION WITH OTHER FACADE MATERIAL DETAIL

EQUITONE EXPOSED FASTENER USING VERTICAL GIRT SYSTEMS ON STEEL STUD CONSTRUCTION



NOTES:
1. The skirting board could be concrete, natural stone, render, metal flashing, etc.
2. A smaller ground clearance is possible, but it may increase the risk of water marks and panel staining caused by splash back.
3. The facade panel should preferably overhang more than 3/8 in. below the ventilation profile to create a drip edge.
4. All closures, trims, screens, etc. should be held off the back of the panel by at least 1/16 inch.
5. Inlet/Outlet, air cavity, and closure perforation sizing should be modified, from those expressed herein, depending upon building height and/or local legislation. Visit the Planning and Application Guide - Face Fixing to Metal for additional information.
6. When the inlet/outlet is wider than 3/4 inch continuous, a perforated closure is recommended to prevent debris build up. The perforation pattern should allow the same volume of air to pass through as the specified continuous open joint size specified in EQUITONE guidelines.
7. Where a perforated closure is not obstructing the inlet/outlet, the opening should be a minimum of 3/8 inch continuous.
8. (*) symbol represents materials not supplied by EQUITONE.

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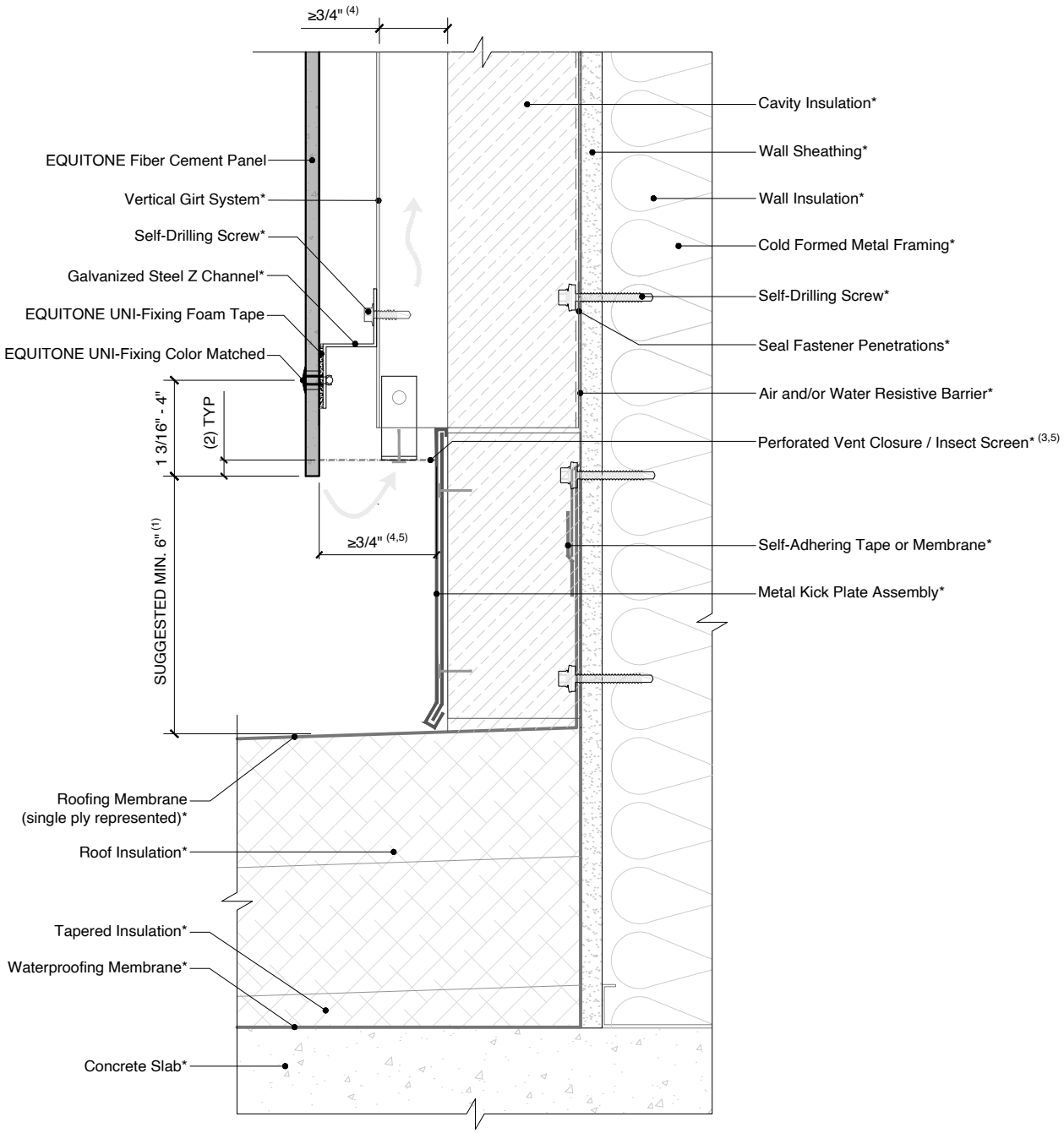
BASE DETAIL - COVERED AREA

EQUITONE EXPOSED FASTENER USING VERTICAL GIRT SYSTEMS ON STEEL STUD CONSTRUCTION



NOTES:

1. A smaller ground clearance is possible, but it may increase the risk of water marks and panel staining caused by splash back.
2. The facade panel should preferably overhang more than 3/8 in below the ventilation profile to create a drip edge.
3. All closures, trims, screens, etc. should be held off the back of the panel by at least 1/16 inch.
4. Inlet/Outlet, air cavity, and closure perforation sizing should be modified, from those expressed herein, depending upon building height and/or local legislation. Visit the Planning and Application Guide - Face Fixing to Metal for additional information.
5. When the inlet/outlet is wider than 3/4 inch continuous, a perforated closure is recommended to prevent debris build up. The perforation pattern should allow the same volume of air to pass through as the specified continuous open joint size specified in EQUITONE guidelines.
6. Where a perforated closure is not obstructing the inlet/outlet, the opening should be a minimum of 3/8 inch continuous.
7. (*) symbol represents materials not supplied by EQUITONE.

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DETAIL #: EQ-EF-VG-SS-BFR
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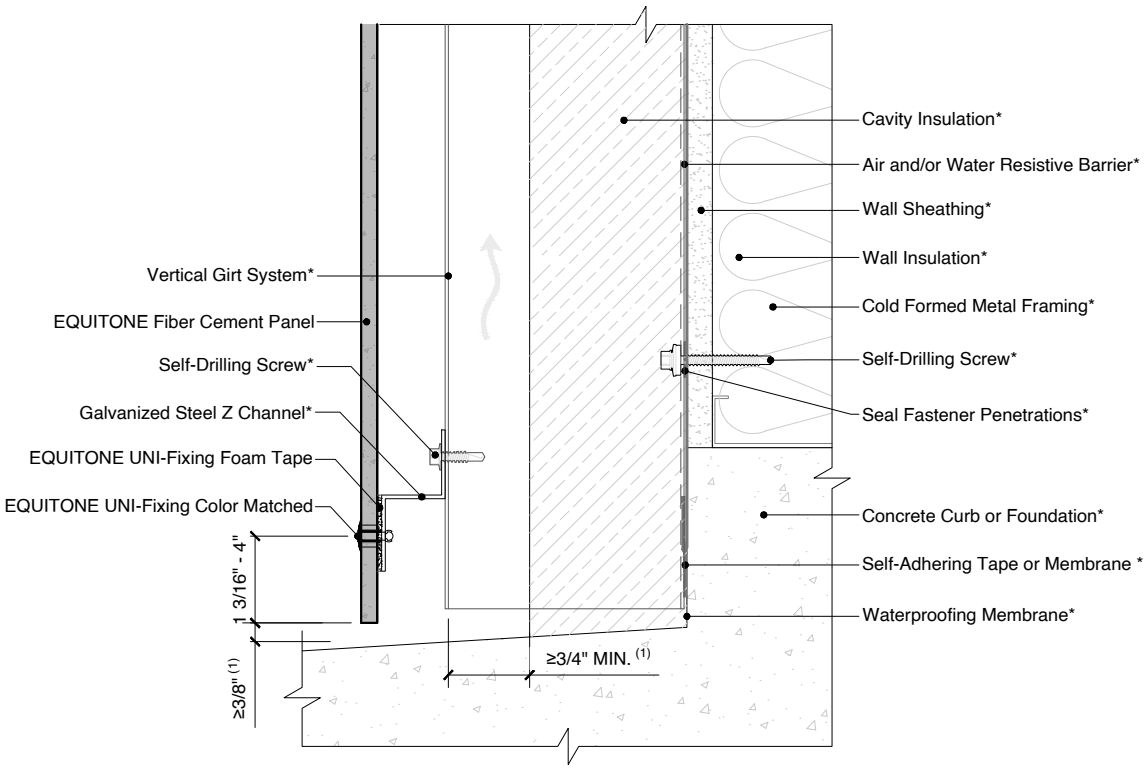
BASE DETAIL - FLAT ROOF

EQUITONE EXPOSED FASTENER USING VERTICAL GIRT SYSTEMS ON STEEL STUD CONSTRUCTION



NOTES:
1. Inlet/Outlet, air cavity, and closure perforation sizing should be modified, from those expressed herein, depending upon building height and/or local legislation. Visit the Planning and Application Guide - Face Fixing to Metal for additional information.
2. (*) symbol represents materials not supplied by EQUITONE.

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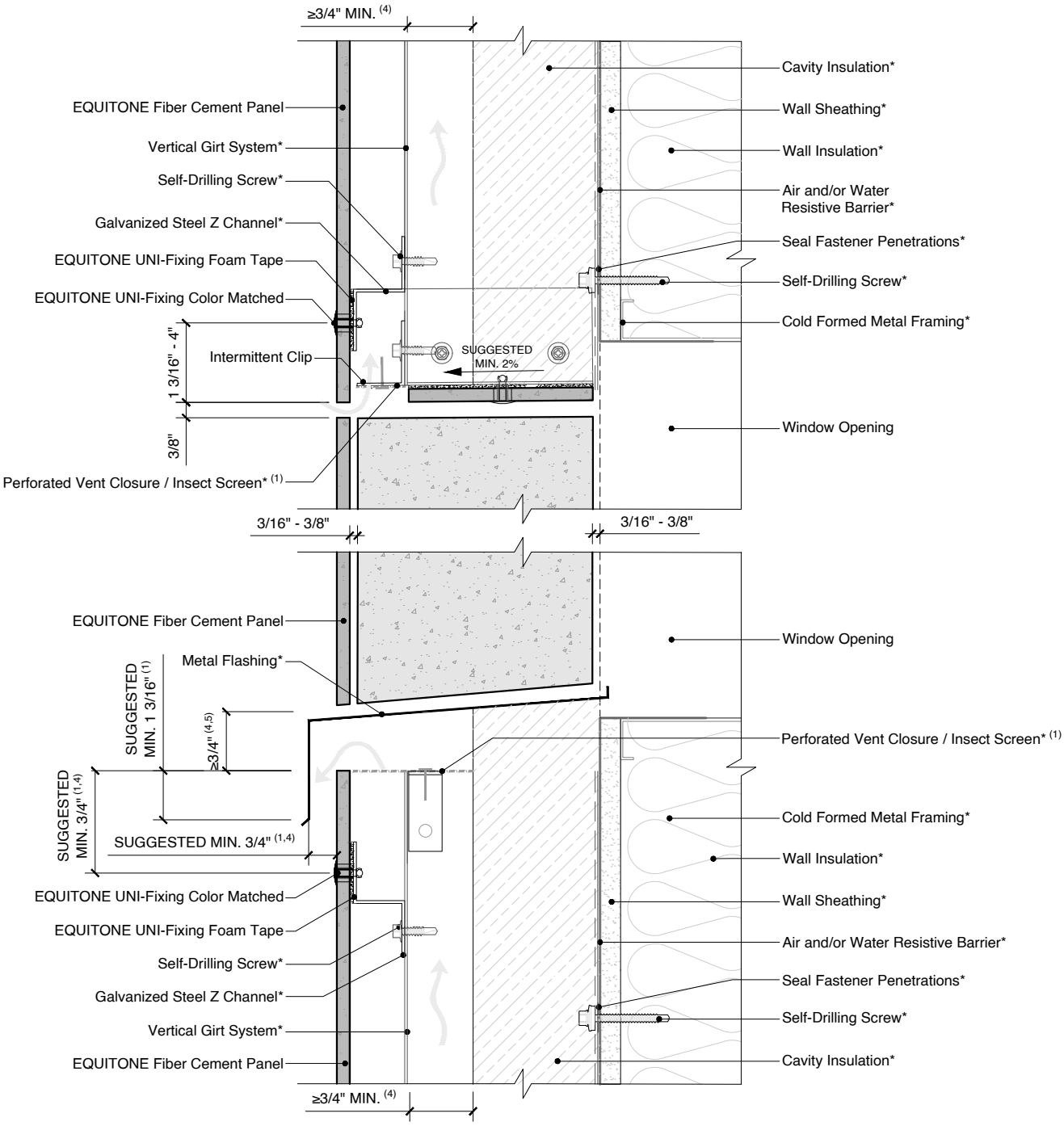
BASE DETAIL - BALCONY

EQUITONE EXPOSED FASTENER USING VERTICAL GIRT SYSTEMS ON STEEL STUD CONSTRUCTION



NOTES:

1. A smaller overlap or offset is possible, but it may increase the risk of water marks and panel staining caused by runoff. Smaller capping is also more prone to wind driven rain entering the cavity. At minimum, EQUITONE's ventilation guidelines must be followed.
2. The facade panel should preferably overhang more than 3/8 inch below the ventilation profile to create a drip edge.
3. All closures, trims, screens, etc. should be held off the back of the panel by at least 1/16 inch.
4. Inlet/Outlet, air cavity, and closure perforation sizing should be modified, from those expressed herein, depending upon building height and/or local legislation. Visit the Planning and Application Guide - Face Fixing to Metal for additional information.
5. When the inlet/outlet is wider than 3/4 inch continuous, a perforated closure is recommended to prevent debris build up. The perforation pattern should allow the same volume of air to pass through as the specified continuous open joint size specified in EQUITONE guidelines.
6. Where a perforated closure is not obstructing the inlet/outlet, the opening should be a minimum of 3/8 inch continuous.
7. (*) symbol represents materials not supplied by EQUITONE.

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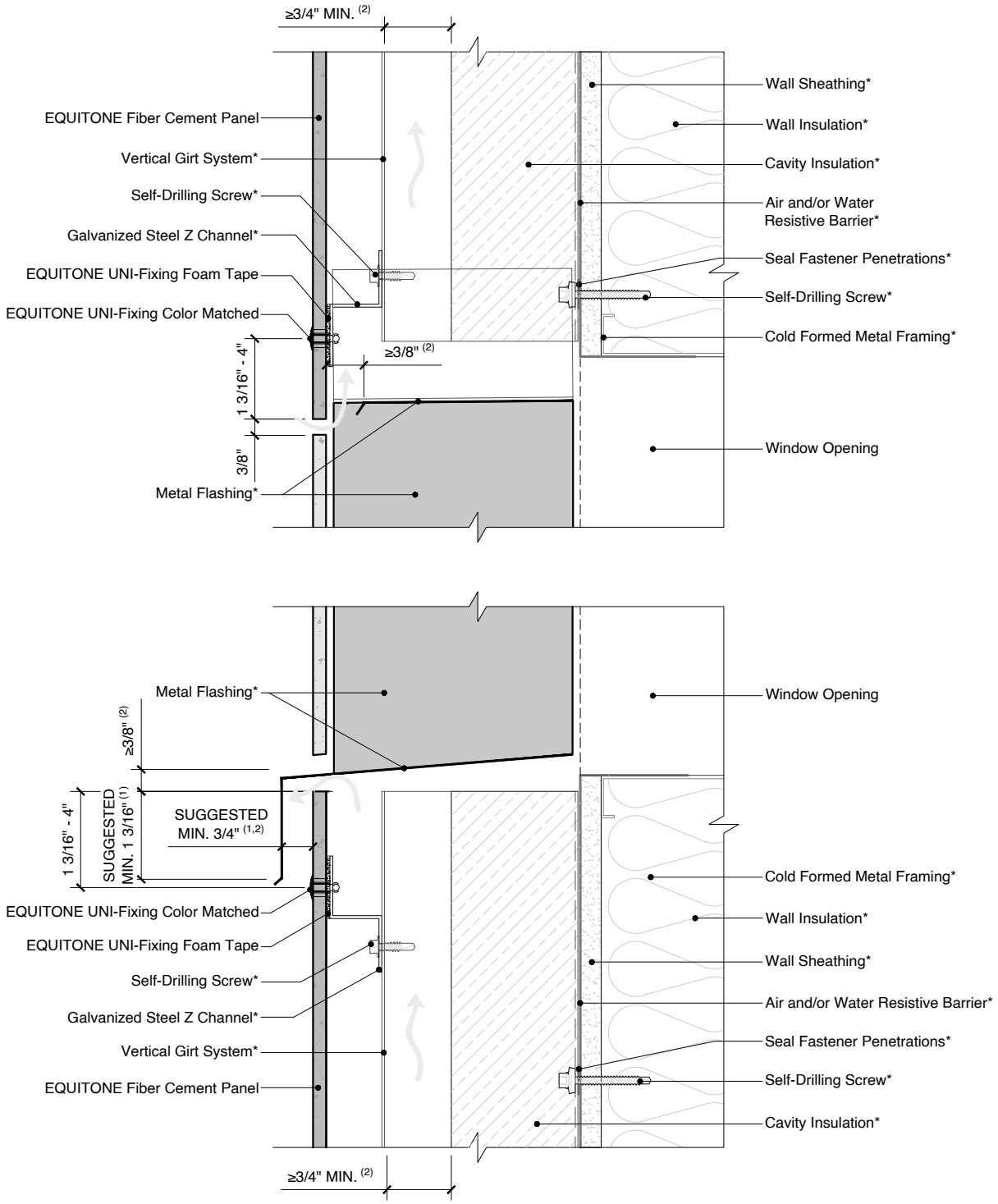
WINDOW HEAD AND SILL DETAILS - OPTION 1

EQUITONE EXPOSED FASTENER USING VERTICAL GIRT SYSTEMS ON STEEL STUD CONSTRUCTION



NOTES:

1. A smaller overlap or offset is possible, but it may increase the risk of water marks and panel staining caused by runoff. Smaller capping is also more prone to wind driven rain entering the cavity. At minimum, EQUITONE's ventilation guidelines must be followed.
2. Inlet/Outlet, air cavity, and closure perforation sizing should be modified, from those expressed herein, depending upon building height and/or local legislation. Visit the Planning and Application Guide - Face Fixing to Metal for additional information
3. (*) symbol represents materials not supplied by EQUITONE.

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RELEASE: 202412
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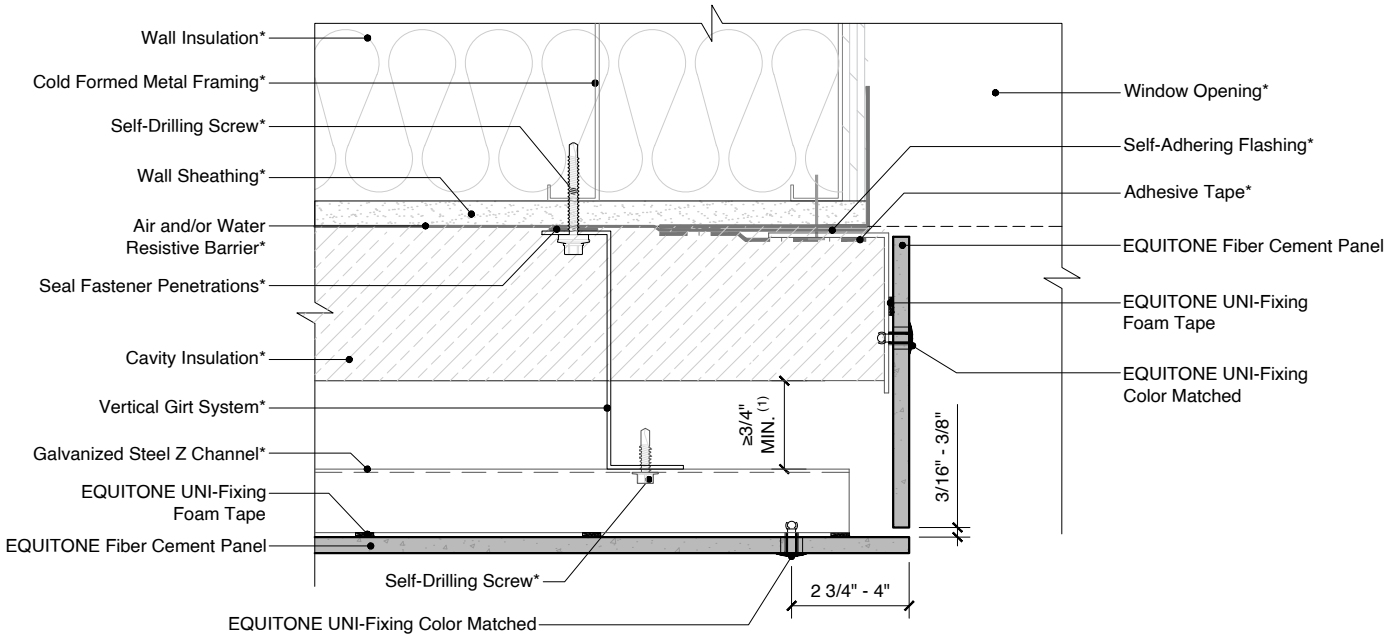
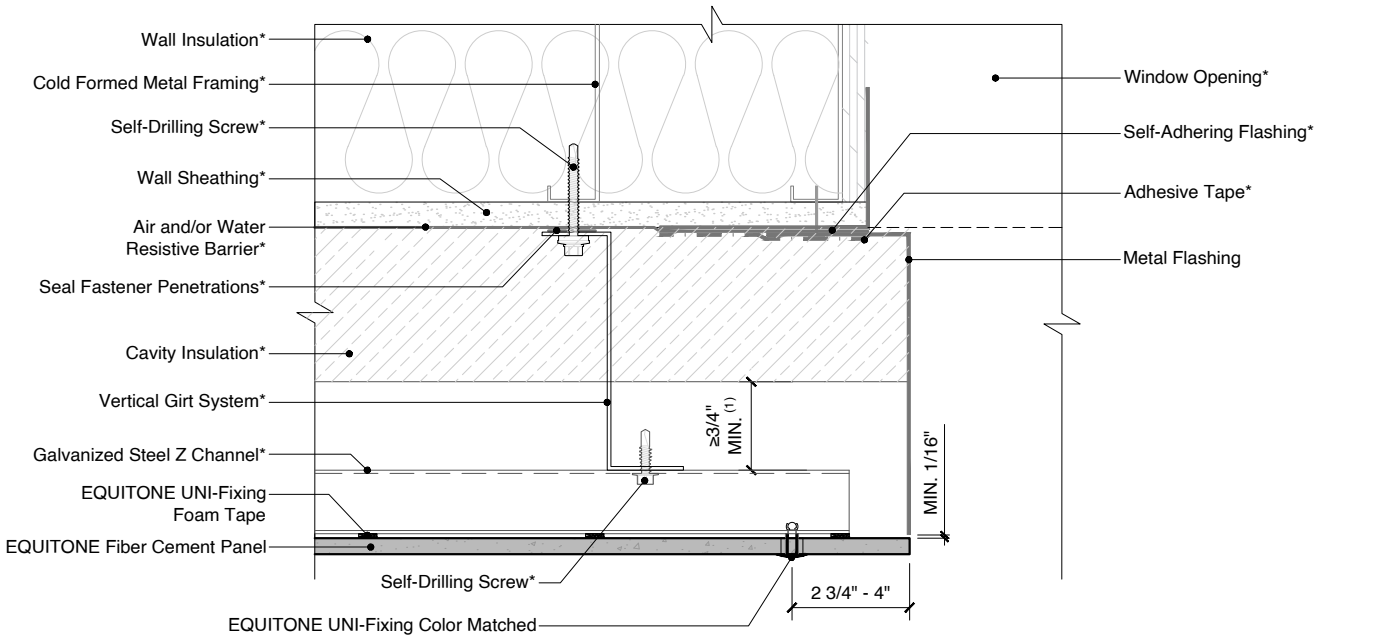
WINDOW HEAD AND SILL DETAILS - OPTION 2

EQUITONE EXPOSED FASTENER USING VERTICAL GIRT SYSTEMS ON STEEL STUD CONSTRUCTION



Jamb Detail - Option 1



Jamb Detail - Option 2

NOTES:
1. Inlet/Outlet, air cavity, and closure perforation sizing should be modified, from those expressed herein, depending upon building height and/or local legislation. Visit the Planning and Application Guide - Face Fixing to Metal for additional information.
2. (*) symbol represents materials not supplied by EQUITONE.

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DETAIL #: EQ-EF-VG-SS-WJ
RELEASE: 202412
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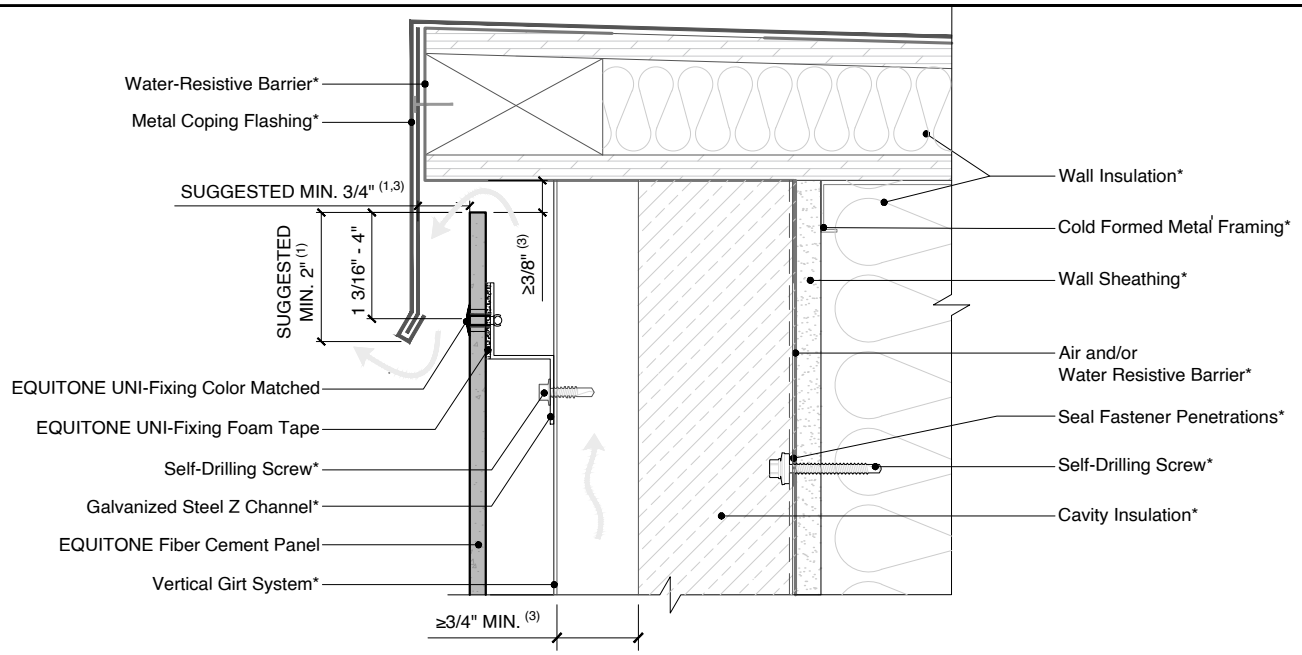
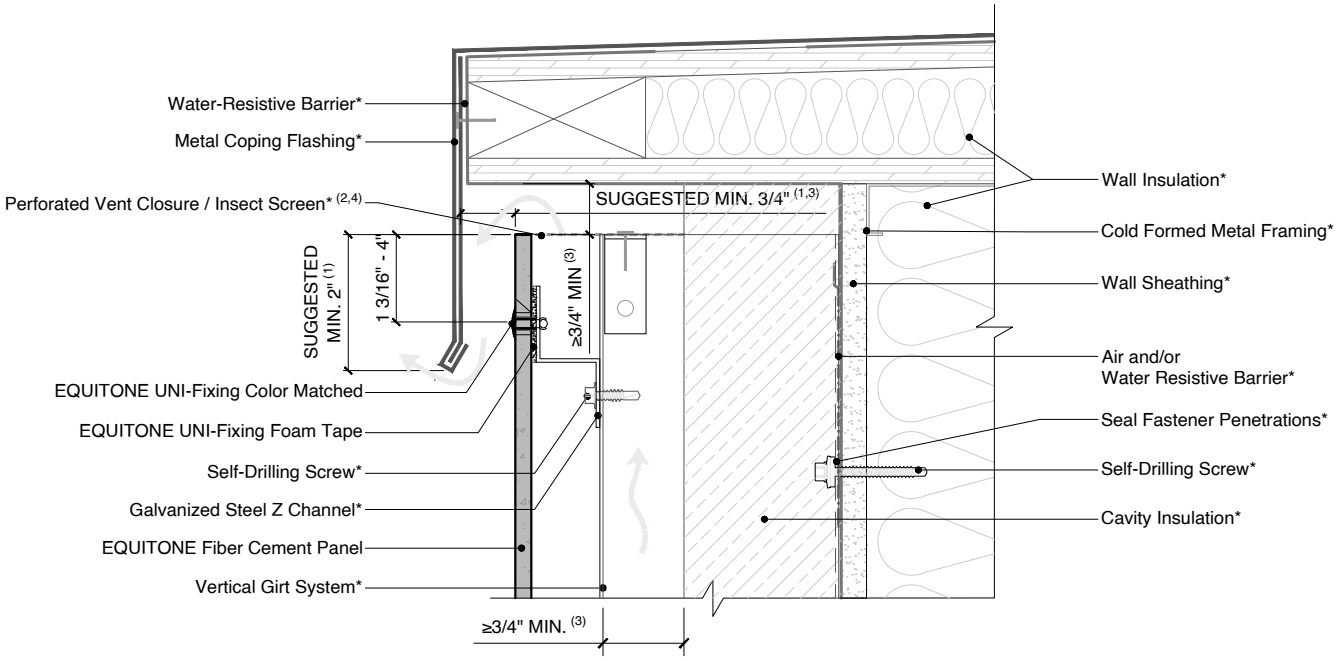
JAMB DETAIL OPTIONS

EQUITONE EXPOSED FASTENER USING VERTICAL GIRT SYSTEMS ON STEEL STUD CONSTRUCTION



Coping Detail - Up Slope



Coping Detail - Down Slope

NOTES:

1. A smaller overlap or offset is possible, but it may increase the risk of water marks and panel staining caused by runoff. Smaller capping is also more prone to wind driven rain entering the cavity. At minimum, EQUITONE's ventilation guidelines must be followed.
2. All closures, trims, screens, etc. should be held off the back of the panel by at least 1/16 inch.
3. Inlet/Outlet, air cavity, and closure perforation sizing should be modified, from those expressed herein, depending upon building height and/or local legislation. Visit the Planning and Application Guide - Face Fixing to Metal for additional information.
4. When the inlet/outlet is wider than 3/4 inch continuous, a perforated closure is recommended to prevent debris build up. The perforation pattern should allow the same volume of air to pass through as the specified continuous open joint size specified in EQUITONE guidelines.
5. Where a perforated closure is not obstructing the inlet/outlet, the opening should be a minimum of 3/8 inch continuous.
6. (*) symbol represents materials not supplied by EQUITONE.

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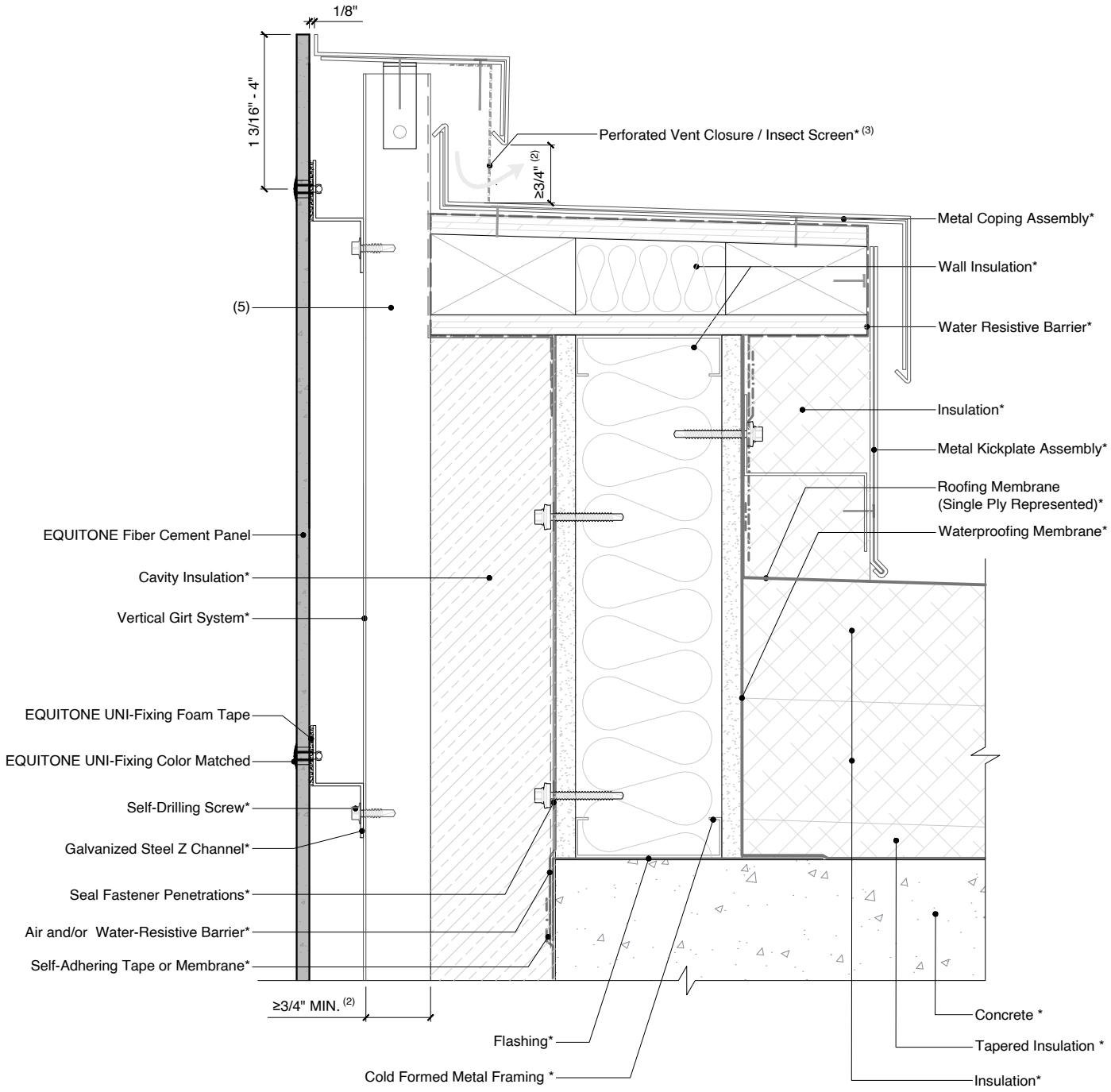
COPING DETAIL - OPTION 1

EQUITONE EXPOSED FASTENER USING VERTICAL GIRT SYSTEMS ON STEEL STUD CONSTRUCTION



NOTES:

1. The following transition from roof to parapet is valid for parapets under 24" in height. Otherwise see detail EQ-EF-VG-SS-BFR.
2. Inlet/outlet, air cavity, and closure perforation sizing will vary, from those expressed herein, depending upon the distance between inlet/outlet or local legislation. Visit the Planning and Application Guide - Face Fixing to Metal for additional information.
3. When the inlet/outlet is wider than 3/4 inch continuous, a perforated closure is recommended to prevent debris build up. The perforation pattern should allow the same volume of air to pass through as the specified continuous open joint size specified in EQUITONE guidelines.
4. Where a perforated closure is not obstructing the inlet/outlet, the opening should be a minimum of 3/8 inch continuous.
5. Reduced section of the support profiles must be taken into account during static calculations.
6. (*) symbol represents materials not supplied by EQUITONE.

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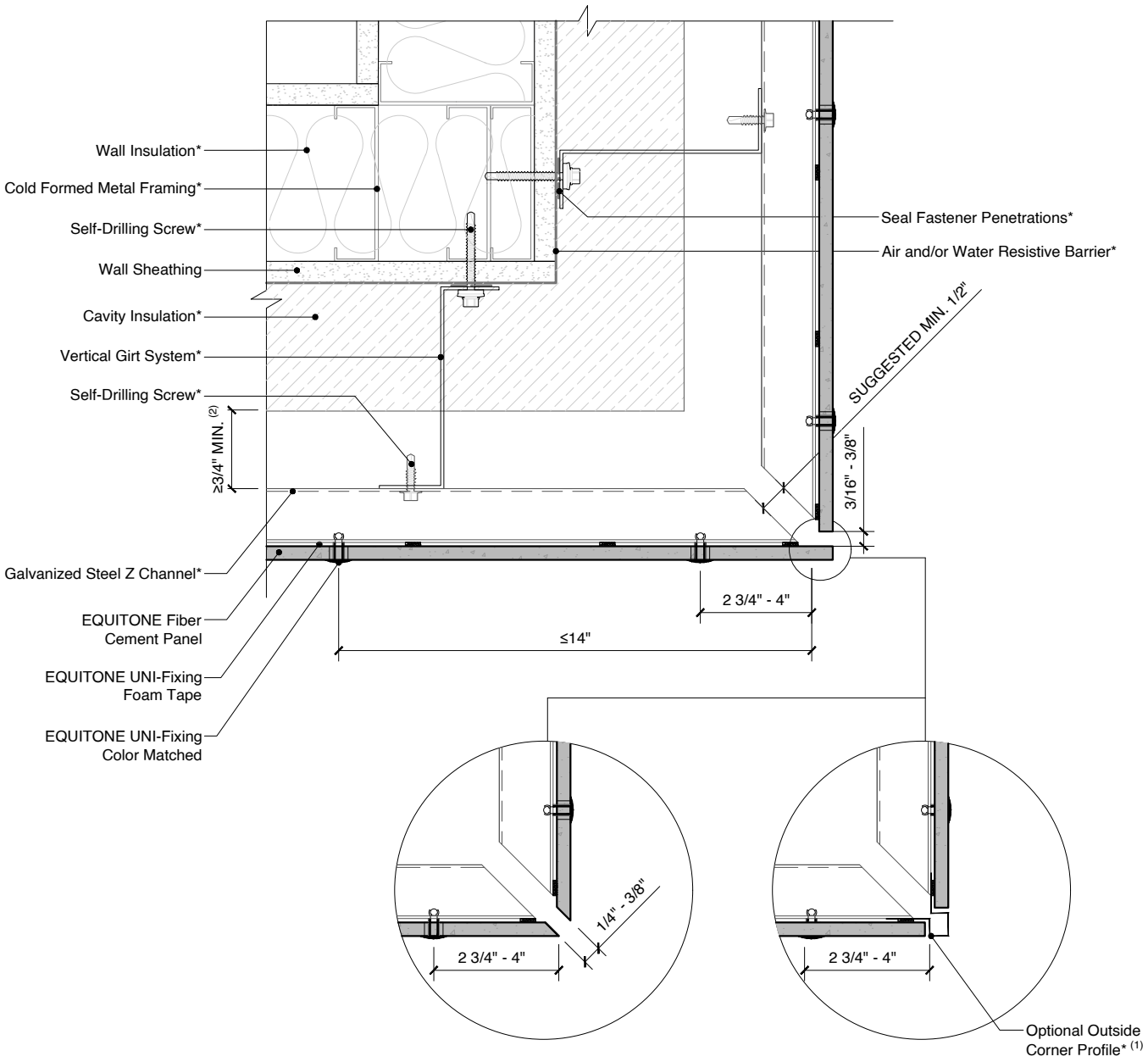
COPING DETAIL - OPTION 2

EQUITONE EXPOSED FASTENER USING VERTICAL GIRT SYSTEMS ON STEEL STUD CONSTRUCTION



NOTES:
1. Flashing used to close the joints may not be thicker as 1/32 in (23 gauge), including the thickness of any fastener heads.
2. Inlet/outlet, air cavity, and closure perforation sizing will vary, from those expressed herein, depending upon the distance between inlet/outlet or local legislation. Visit the Planning and Application Guide - Face Fixing to Metal for additional information.
3. (*) symbol represents materials not supplied by EQUITONE.

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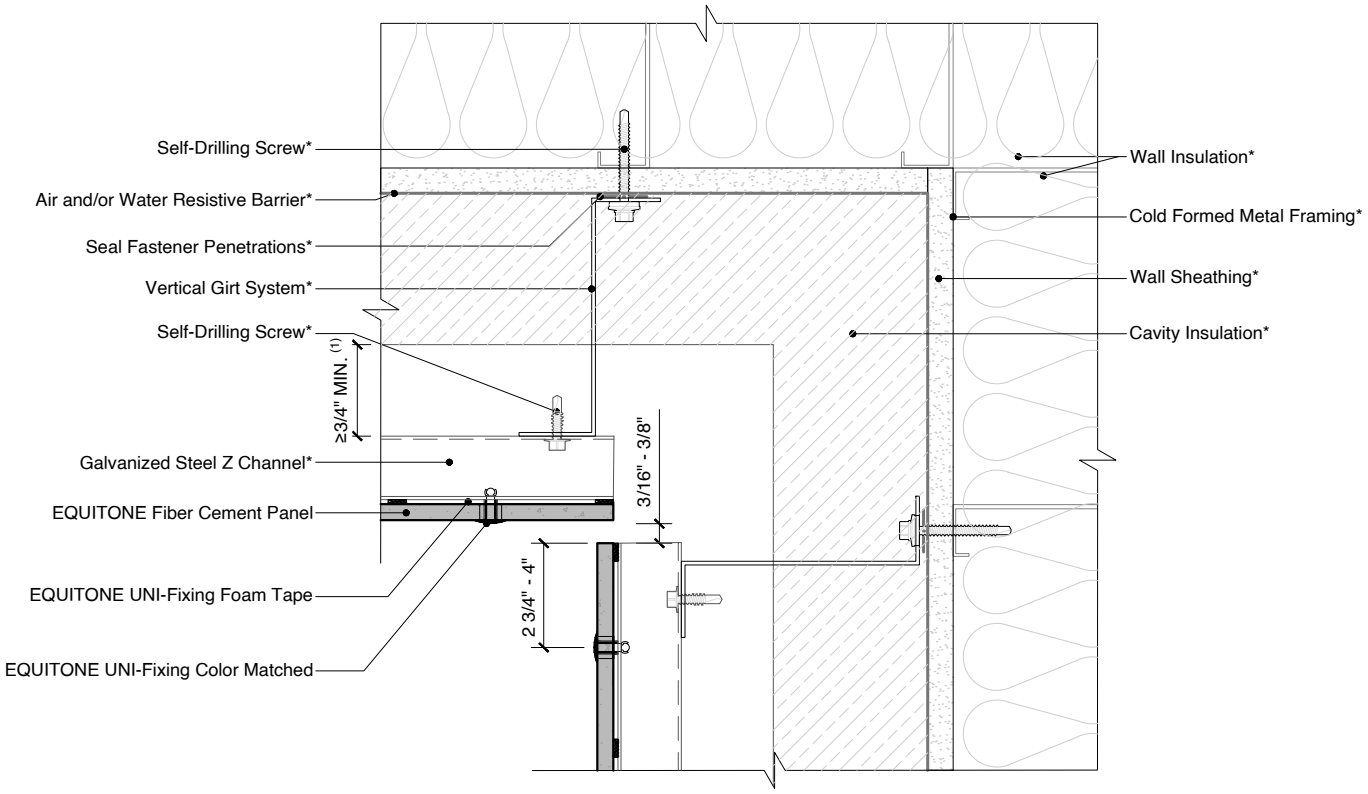
OUTSIDE CORNER DETAIL

EQUITONE EXPOSED FASTENER USING VERTICAL GIRT SYSTEMS ON STEEL STUD CONSTRUCTION



NOTES:
1. Inlet/outlet, air cavity, and closure perforation sizing will vary, from those expressed herein, depending upon the distance between inlet/outlet or local legislation. Visit the Planning and Application Guide - Face Fixing to Metal for additional information.
2. (*) symbol represents materials not supplied by EQUITONE.

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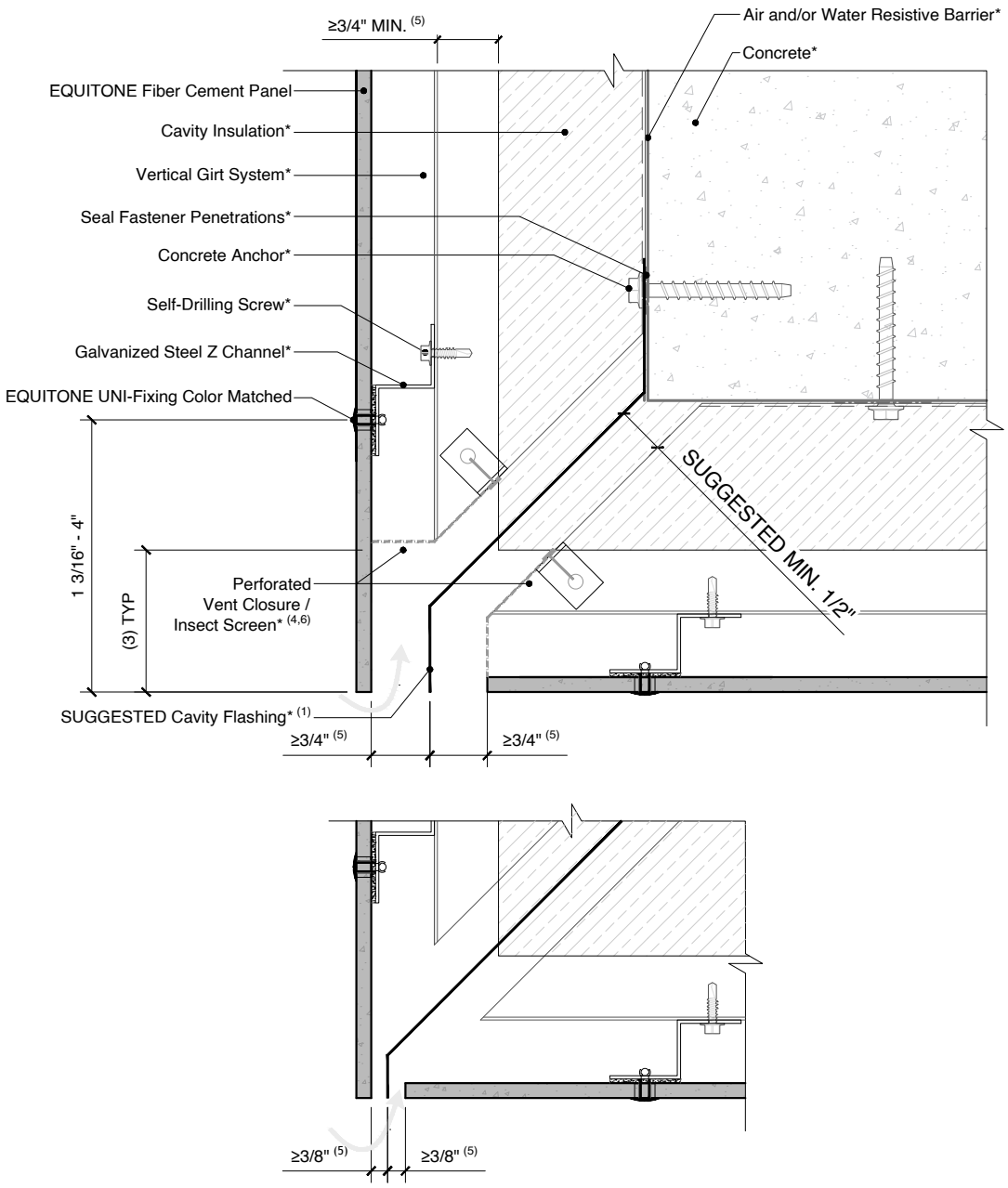
INSIDE CORNER DETAIL

EQUITONE EXPOSED FASTENER USING VERTICAL GIRT SYSTEMS ON STEEL STUD CONSTRUCTION



NOTES:

1. For soffit conditions, rivet spacing should be limited to 16 inch on center and should be confirmed through project engineering.
2. The following could also be detailed without a through wall flashing, but it may increase the risk of water marks and efflorescence on the face of the soffit panel material. At minimum, EQUITONE's ventilation guidelines must be followed.
3. The facade panel should preferably overhang more than 3/8 inch below ventilation profile to create a drip edge.
4. All closures, trims, screens, etc. should be held off the back of the panel by at least 1/16 inch.
5. Inlet/outlet, air cavity, and closure perforation sizing will vary, from those expressed herein, depending upon the distance between inlet/outlet or local legislation. Visit the Planning and Application Guide - Face Fixing to Metal for additional information.
6. When the inlet/outlet is wider than 3/4 inch continuous, a perforated closure is recommended to prevent debris build up. The perforation pattern should allow the same volume of air to pass through as the specified continuous open joint size specified in EQUITONE guidelines.
7. Where a perforated closure is not obstructing the inlet/outlet, the opening should be a minimum of 3/8 inch continuous.
8. (*) symbol represents materials not supplied by EQUITONE.

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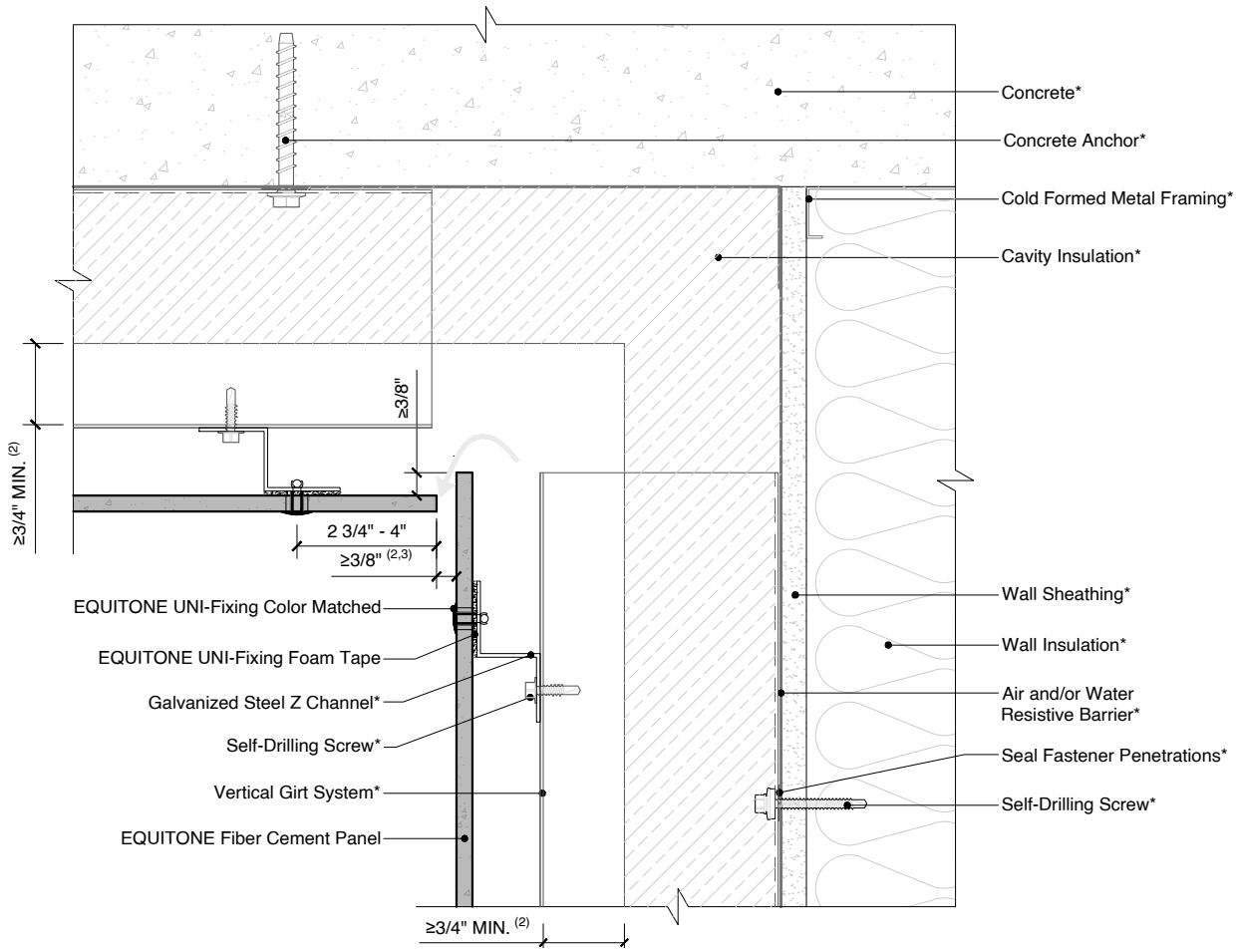
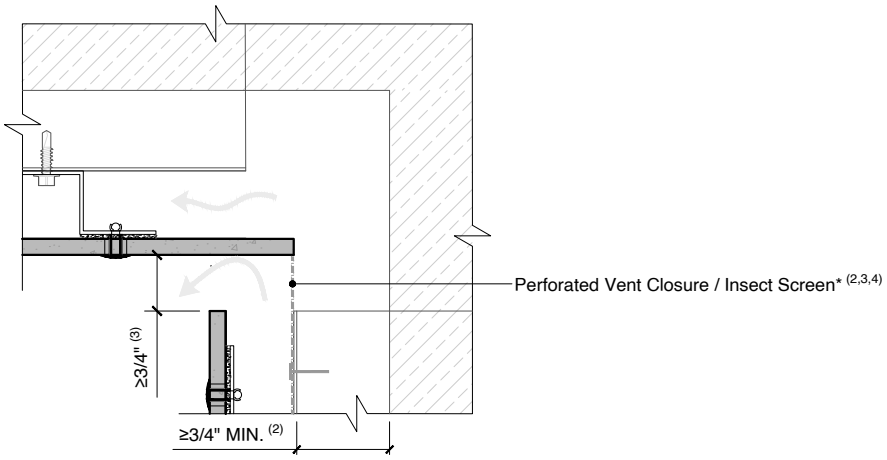
SOFFIT / CEILING WALL JUNCTION - OUTSIDE EDGE

EQUITONE EXPOSED FASTENER USING VERTICAL GIRT SYSTEMS ON STEEL STUD CONSTRUCTION





NOTES:

1. For soffit conditions, rivet spacing should be limited to 16 inch on center and should be confirmed through project engineering.
2. All closures, trims, screens, etc. should be held off the back of the panel by at least 1/16 inch.
3. Inlet/outlet, air cavity, and closure perforation sizing will vary, from those expressed herein, depending upon the distance between inlet/outlet or local legislation. Visit the Planning and Application Guide - Face Fixing to Metal for additional information.
4. When the inlet/outlet is wider than 3/4 inch continuous, a perforated closure is recommended to prevent debris build up. The perforation apttern should allow the same volume of air to pass through as the specified continuous open joint size specified in EQUITONE guidelines.
5. Where a perforated closure is not obstructing the inlet/outlet, the opening should be a minimum of 3/8 inch continuous.
6. (*) symbol represents materials not supplied by EQUITONE.

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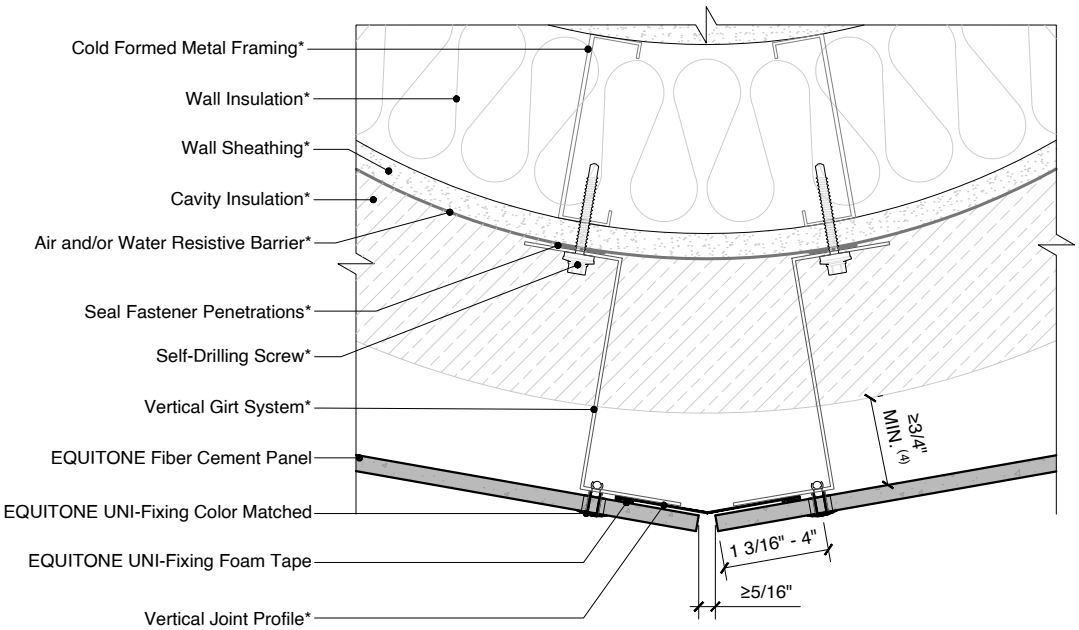
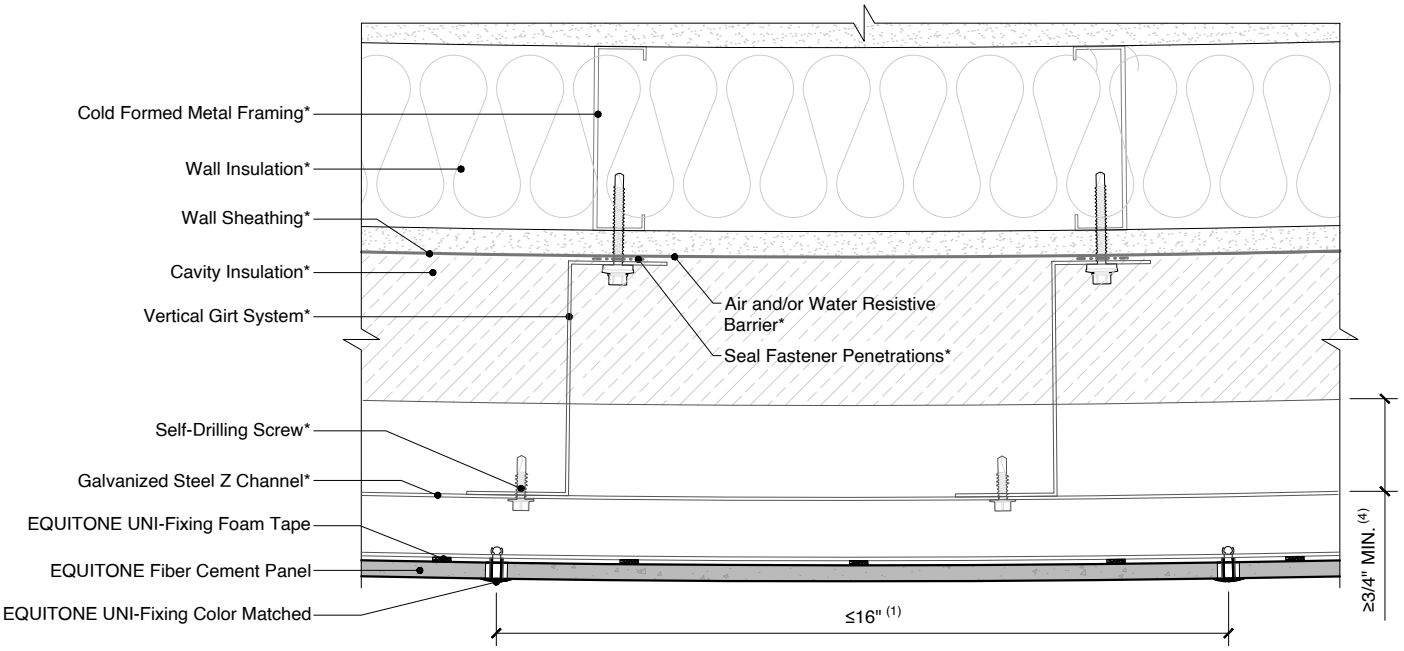
SOFFIT / CEILING WALL JUNCTION - INSIDE EDGE

EQUITONE EXPOSED FASTENER USING VERTICAL GIRT SYSTEMS ON STEEL STUD CONSTRUCTION



Segmented Facade - Radius < 39 Feet



Curved Facade - Radius ≥ 39 Feet

NOTES:
1. The minimum an EQUITONE panel can be curved is 39ft with framing centers reduced to a maximum of 16 inch. Confirm with subframe supplier if the intended system can achieve design radius.
2. For smaller radii the facade should be executed as segmented facade.
3. Flashing used to close the joints may not be thicker as 1/32 in (23 gauge), including the thickness of any fastener heads
4. Inlet/Outlet, air cavity, and closure perforation sizing should be modified, from those expressed herein, depending upon building height and/or local legislation. Visit the Planning and Application Guide - Face Fixing to Metal for additional information.
5. (*) symbol represents materials not supplied by EQUITONE.

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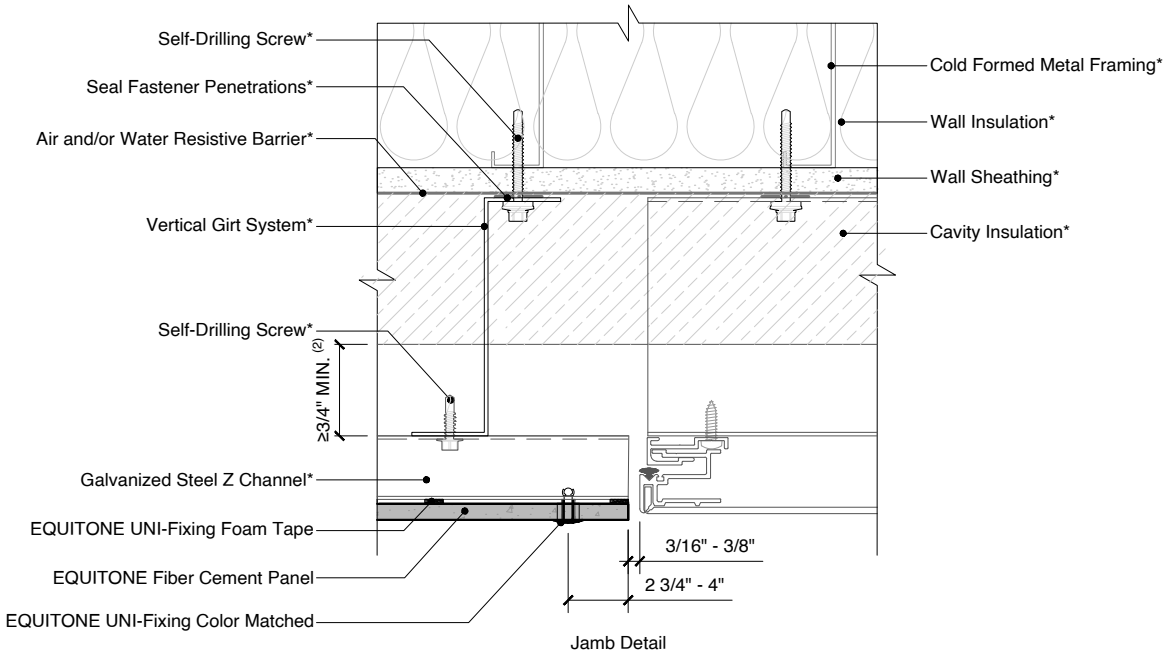
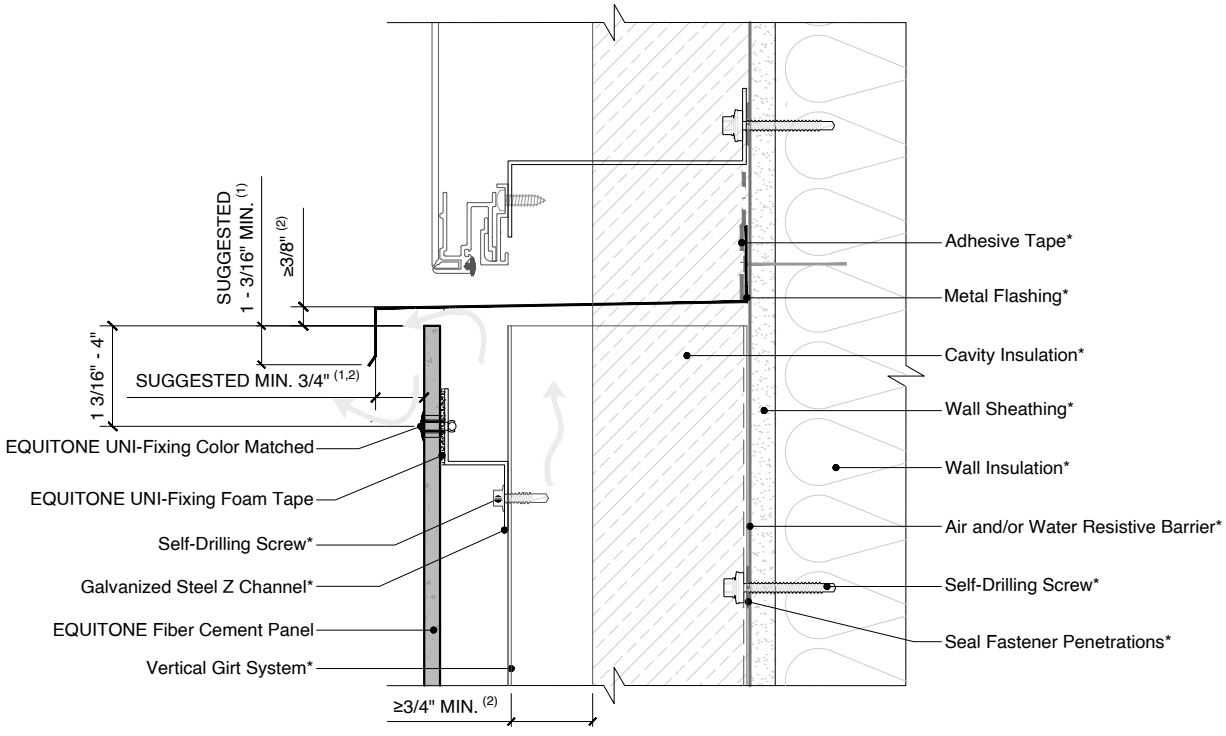
CURVED FACADE DETAILS

EQUITONE EXPOSED FASTENER USING VERTICAL GIRT SYSTEMS ON STEEL STUD CONSTRUCTION



Jamb Detail



Head Detail

NOTES:

1. A smaller overlap or offset is possible, but it may increase the risk of water marks and panel staining caused by runoff. Smaller capping is also more prone to wind driven rain entering the cavity. At minimum, EQUITONE's ventilation guidelines must be followed.
2. Inlet/Outlet, air cavity, and closure perforation sizing should be modified, from those expressed herein, depending upon building height and/or local legislation. Visit the Planning and Application Guide - Face Fixing to Metal for additional information.
3. (*) symbol represents materials not supplied by EQUITONE.

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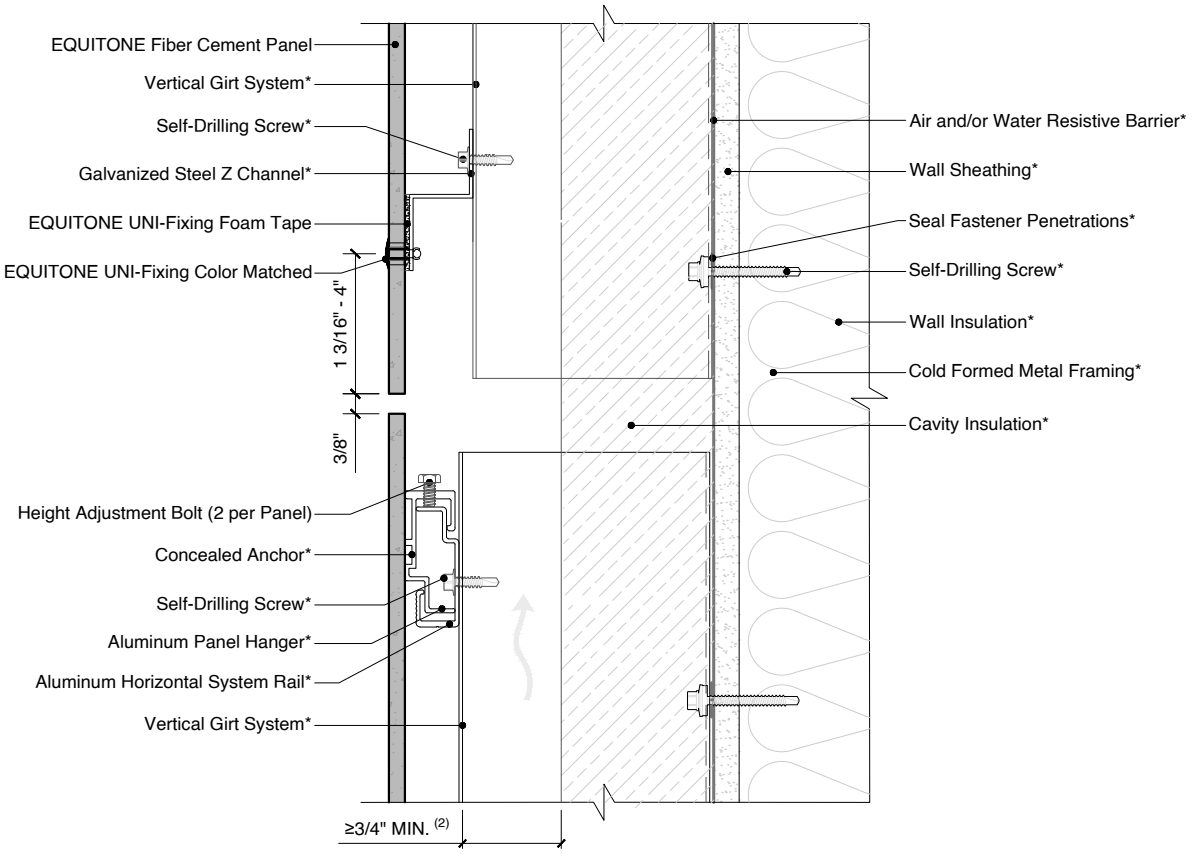
JUNCTION WITH OTHER FACADE MATERIAL DETAILS

EQUITONE EXPOSED FASTENER USING VERTICAL GIRT SYSTEMS ON STEEL STUD CONSTRUCTION



NOTES:
1. The ventilation path must be maintained between varying systems to allow clear vertical air flow.
2. Inlet/outlet, air cavity, and closure perforation sizing will vary, from those expressed herein, depending upon the distance between inlet/outlet or local legislation. Visit the Planning and Application Guide - Face Fixing to Metal for additional information.
3. (*) symbol represents materials not supplied by EQUITONE.

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EXPOSED FASTENER - CONCEALED FASTENER JUNCTION

General Information

This document provides generic construction details for EQUITONE façade systems with exposed fasteners to assist with the design of the EQUITONE façade.

This document is not designed to serve as an installation guide and is intended to be used in conjunction with the relevant EQUITONE Planning and Application Guide and other technical and installation documents

The details included in this document only illustrate general principles for detailing EQUITONE at different typical interfaces and are not to be relied upon for weatherproofing and fire safety compliance with local regulations. The weatherproofing and fire performance of any project-specific detail or application shall be evaluated by the project engineer or consultant.

Any components related to wind barriers, fire safety, moisture management, and weatherproofing include but are not limited to membranes, flashing, water seals and sealants, airtightness tapes, horizontal and/or vertical fire barriers, etc. will need to be applied according to local regulations, project requirements, and relevant standards.

The support frame, fixings, flashings, and the like shall be of adequate corrosion resistance appropriate to the corrosivity category of the project location.

All dimensions in this document are in inches [in] unless otherwise stated.

The information in this guide is comprehensive but not exhaustive, and the reader will need to satisfy themselves that the contents of this guide are suitable for their intended application. It is the responsibility of the project consultants (designers, architects, and engineers) to ensure that the information and details provided in this document are appropriate for the project.

The information in this document is correct at the time of issuing. However, due to our committed program of continuous material and system development, we reserve the right to amend or alter the information contained in this document without prior notice. Please visit www.equitone.com to ensure you have the most current version.

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