



Standard Practice for Installation of Exterior Windows, Doors and Skylights¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E 2112; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

INTRODUCTION

This document is intended to provide technical guidance to organizations that are developing training programs for installers of fenestration units in low-rise residential and light commercial structures. The majority of fenestration units selected for installation in these types of structures are certified as meeting specified performance characteristics in standardized laboratory testing. Experience indicates, however, that the performance of fenestration installations is frequently significantly inferior to the performance of the manufactured units in laboratory testing. Installation of fenestration units can significantly influence in-service performance.

The requirements promulgated in this practice have, by consensus, (of individuals with specialized knowledge concerning installation of fenestration units) been identified as necessary to ensure that as-installed performance is roughly equivalent to performance in laboratory testing. The task group responsible for development of this practice recognizes that building owners sometimes, accept as adequate, in-service performance of fenestration installations that are significantly inferior those of the units in laboratory testing. This practice is not intended for use in such circumstances, where owner expectations are modest. The intent of this practice is to provide guidance to those concerned with ensuring that as-installed performance is comparable to the capabilities of the units installed for a solid majority of installations.

A particularly noticeable behavior that indicates deficiencies in installation is rainwater leakage. Rainwater leakage has been the leading reason for dissatisfaction of building owners with performance of fenestration installations. For this reason, this practice places greater emphasis on preventing or limiting rainwater leakage than on any other single performance characteristic.

This practice emphasizes that the water-shedding surfaces of fenestration units must be adequately integrated with adjacent water-shedding surfaces of the building envelope. It does not, however, attempt to promulgate requirements for water-shedding surfaces of building envelopes other than those interfacing with fenestration units. The standard assumes that the basic design of the building's water-shedding system is adequate, that is, that either (1) there is a high probability that the outermost building surface will dependably prevent all water entry, or (2) the building envelope incorporates an effective concealed barrier that will dependably prevent further intrusion of incidental water that breaches the outermost surface. The practice further assumes that fenestration units can be dependably sealed to, and integrated with, at least one of these surfaces. If the basic design of the building's water-shedding system is inadequate, or does not allow for reliable integration of fenestration units into it, competent installation of the units is unlikely to nullify these deficiencies.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice covers the installation of fenestration products in new and existing construction. For the purpose of this practice, fenestration products shall be limited to windows,

sliding patio-type doors, swinging patio type doors, and skylights, as used primarily in residential and light commercial buildings.

1.2 This practice assumes that the installer possesses basic woodworking skills and an understanding of wall and roof construction, sheet metal work, and joint sealant practices.

1.3 This practice attempts to instruct and familiarize the installer with the concepts of both Barrier Systems and Membrane/Drainage Systems, in order to ensure the continuity

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E06 on Building Constructions and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E06.51 on Performance of Windows, Doors, Skylights and Curtain Walls.

Current edition approved July 10, 2001. Published September 2002.

of the building envelope. This practice attempts to educate the installer, builder, architect, and other users in the identification and understanding of the water shedding system of the building envelope.

1.4 This practice covers the installation process from pre-installation procedures through post-installation procedures, for single units or factory-mulled multiple units in a single opening. It does not cover the fabrication or assembly of multiple units, whether such fabrication takes place in a factory or at the intended installation site. The installer should check with the manufacturer of factory-assembled units for instructions for anchoring. When using field-mulled units, follow manufacturer's recommendations and make certain that they meet applicable codes. This practice does not cover the selection of appropriate fenestration products for a given application, nor the selection of other products or systems for use in the installation.

1.5 This practice provides minimum requirements that will help to accomplish the installation of fenestration products in an effective manner. Actual conditions in buildings vary greatly and, in some cases, substantial additional precautions may be required. In the event that the manufacturer's installation instructions provided with the product conflict with requirements of this practice, the manufacturer's instructions shall prevail. This practice is not intended to limit or exclude other new procedures that may refine or further improve the effectiveness of fenestration installation.

1.5.1 This practice is intended to be used for background information in order to develop training manuals and training programs. Further, this practice attempts to consolidate and unify the various steps of construction, tying together the various trades involved with the continuity between fenestration products and the building envelope.

1.6 The text of this practice references notes and footnotes that provide explanatory material. These notes and footnotes (excluding those in tables and figures) shall not be considered as requirements of this practice.

1.7 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The values shown in parentheses are for information only.

1.8 This standard has not been created to address all issues related to every possible installation situation one might experience in the field. Furthermore, this practice does not purport to provide fail-safe installation methods, assurance or protection against installation deficiencies, or a standard by which architects can specify or ensure delivered performance.

NOTE 1—There are no ISO standards covering the primary subject matter of this practice.

1.9 *This practice does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* For specific precautionary statements, see Section 5, Related Procedures. Where a lead hazard is known or suspected, refer to *ASTM Standards on Lead Hazards Associated with Buildings* and to applicable state and federal regulations. Where an asbestos

hazard is known or suspected, refer to the *ASTM Manual on Asbestos Control*, and to applicable state and federal regulations.

1.10 Table of Contents:

	Section
Scope	1
Table of Contents	1.10
Referenced Documents	2
Terminology	3
Definitions	3.1
Description of Terms Specific to this Standard	3.2
Abbreviations	3.3
Significance and Use	4
Related Issues and Procedures	5
Continuity with the Weather Barrier Systems	5.1
Joints and Anchorages	5.2
Moisture Entrapment	5.3
Weather Resistant Barrier	5.4
Weatherability	5.5
Construction Sequence	5.6
Construction Damage	5.7
Inspection	5.8
Rough Opening	5.9
Rough Opening Size	5.9.1
Insulating or Filling the Rough Opening Gap	5.9.2
Materials Protection	5.10
Cleaning and Maintenance	5.11
Dissimilar Materials	5.12
Flashing Requirements	5.13
Fastening Systems/Anchorage	5.14
Shimming	5.15
Panning Systems and Subsills for Weatherability	5.16
Pre-Installation Procedures	5.17
Sealants—Selection and Use	5.18
Window Cleaner Anchors and Related Safety Hardware	5.19
Continuity Between the Fenestration Products and Other Components of the Building Envelope	6
Water Shedding Strategies of Wall and Roof Systems	7
Concept of Surface Barrier Systems and Membrane/Drainage Systems	7.1
Surface Barrier Systems	7.1.1
Membrane/Drainage Systems	7.1.2
Identification of Systems	7.2
Installation Methods For Windows	8
Windows in Walls Utilizing a Membrane/Drainage System	8.1
Windows with Perimeter Mounting Flanges (Nail Fins) in Drainage Type Wall Construction	8.1.1
Flange Types	8.1.1.1
Selection of Installation Method	8.1.1.2
Method A	8.1.1.3.1
Method B	8.1.1.3.2
Method A1	8.1.1.3.3
Method B1	8.1.1.3.4
Non-Finned Windows in Membrane/Drainage Type Walls	8.1.2
Windows in Walls Utilizing a Barrier Wall System (Sealant Method)	8.2
Windows in Walls Utilizing an Exterior Barrier System (EIFS or Direct Applied)	8.3
Special Considerations	8.4
Aluminum Framed Windows	8.4.1
Vinyl Framed Windows	8.4.2
Replacement Window Installation	8.5
Partial Window Replacement for Existing Integral Flange Windows	8.5.1
Partial Replacement of Mill Shop Wood Windows	8.5.2
Complete Window Replacement	8.5.3
Destructive Window Replacement (Fin Type)	8.5.3.1
Non-Destructive Window Replacement (Non-Fin Type)	8.5.3.2
Installation Methods for Doors	9

Doors in Walls Utilizing a Membrane/Drainage System	9.1
Doors with Perimeter Mounting Flanges (Nailing Fins) in Drainage Type Wall Construction	9.1.1
Flange Types	9.1.1.1
Selection of Installation Method	9.1.1.2
Method A	9.1.1.4.1
Method B	9.1.1.4.2
Method A1	9.1.1.4.3
Method B1	9.1.1.4.4
Hinged Swing (Non-finned) Doors in Membrane/Drainage Type Walls	9.1.2
Installation Methods for Skylights	10
Product Types	10.1
Flashing Procedures	10.2
Aluminum/Copper Sheet Flashing	10.3
Aluminum/Copper Step Flashing (Fabricated or Engineered)	10.4
Membrane Flashing	10.5
Post-Installation Procedures	11
Keywords	12
Air Barrier Foam Sealant Used in the Rough Opening Gap	Annex A1
Emergency Escape and Rescue Requirements	Annex A2
Minimum Height Requirements for Interior Height of Pan Flashing	Annex A3
Sealants	Annex A4
Window/Door Flashing Types	Appendix X1
Cautions for Installation	Appendix X2
Bibliography/Other Referenced Installation Guides	Appendix X3

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

- A 123 Specification for Zinc (Hot Dipped Galvanized) Coatings on Iron and Steel Products²
- B 456 Specification for Electrodeposited Coatings of Copper plus Nickel Plus Chromium and Nickel Plus Chromium³
- B 663 Specification for Silver-Tungsten Carbide Electrical Contact Material⁴
- B 766 Specification for Electrodeposited Coatings of Cadmium³
- C 717 Terminology of Building Seals and Sealants⁵
- C 755 Practice for Selection of Vapor Barriers for Thermal Insulation⁶
- C 794 Test Method for Adhesion-in-Peel of Elastomeric Joint Sealants⁵
- C 797 Practices and Terminology for Use of Oil- and Resin-Based Putty and Glazing Compounds⁵
- C 834 Specification for Latex Sealants⁵
- C 920 Specification for Elastomeric Joint Sealants⁵
- C 1085 Specification for Butyl Rubber-Based Solvent-Release Sealants⁷
- C 1193 Guide for Use of Joint Sealants⁵
- C 1281 Specification for Preformed Tape Sealants for Glazing Applications⁵
- C 1299 Guide for Use in Selection of Liquid-Applied Sealants⁵

- C 1311 Specification for Solvent Release Sealants⁵
- C 1382 Test Method for Determining Tensile Adhesion Properties of Sealants When Used in Exterior Insulation and Finish Systems (EIFS) Joints⁵
- C 1397 Practice for Application of Class PB Exterior Insulation and Finish Systems⁸
- D 779 Test Method for Water Resistance of Paper, Paperboard, and Other Sheet Materials by the Dry Indicator Method⁹
- D 1970 Specification for Self-Adhering Polymer Modified Bituminous Sheet Materials, Used as Steep Roofing Underlayment for Ice Dam Protection¹⁰
- D 2822 Specification for Asphalt Roof Cement¹⁰
- E 283 Test Method for Determining Rate of Air Leakage Through Exterior Windows, Curtain Walls, and Doors Under Specified Pressure Differences Across the Specimen¹¹
- E 331 Test Method for Water Penetration of Exterior Windows, Skylights, Doors, and Curtain Walls by Uniform Static Air Pressure Difference¹¹
- E 547 Test Method for Water Penetration of Exterior Windows, Skylights, Doors, and Curtain Walls by Cyclic Static Air Pressure Difference¹¹
- E 631 Terminology of Building Constructions¹¹
- E 783 Test Method for Field Measurement of Air Leakage Through Installed Exterior Windows and Doors¹¹
- E 1105 Test Method for Field Determination of Water Penetration of Installed Exterior Windows, Skylights, Doors and Curtain Walls by Uniform or Cyclic Static Air Pressure Difference¹¹
- 2.2 AAMA Standards:
- 502 Voluntary Specification for Field Testing of Windows and Doors¹²
- 800 Voluntary Specifications and Test Methods for Sealants¹²
- 808.3 Voluntary Specifications for Exterior Perimeter Sealing Compounds¹²
- 809.2 Voluntary Specification for Non Drying Sealant¹²
- 850 Fenestration Sealants Guide Manual¹²
- 2.3 ANSI/AAMA/NWDA Standard:
- 101/I.S.2 Voluntary Specifications for Aluminum, Vinyl (PVC) and Wood Windows and Glass Doors¹²
- 2.4 AAMA/WDMA Standard:
- 1600/IS7 Voluntary Specifications for Roof Windows and Skylights¹²
- 2.5 ANSI/ASME Standard:
- A39.1 Standard, Safety Requirements for Window Cleaning¹³
- 2.6 ANSI/EIMA Standard:
- 99-A-200 Exterior Insulation and Finish Systems (EIFS)¹³

² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 01.06.

³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 02.05.

⁴ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 02.04.

⁵ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 04.07.

⁶ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 04.06.

⁷ Discontinued; see Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 04.07. Replaced by Specification C 1311.

⁸ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 04.01.

⁹ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 15.09.

¹⁰ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 04.04.

¹¹ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 04.11.

¹² Available from American Architectural Manufacturers Assoc., 1827 Walden Office Sq., Suite 550, Schaumburg, IL 60173-4268.

¹³ Available from American National Standards Institute, 11 W. 42nd St., 13th Floor, New York, NY 10036.

2.7 ANSI/ISDI Standard:

102 Insulated Steel Door Systems—Installation Standard¹³

2.8 CSA Standards:

A440.4 Fenestration Product Installation¹⁴

A440-M90 Windows—A National Standard of Canada¹⁴

2.9 CPSC Standard:

16CFR1201 USA Consumer Product Safety Commission, Code of Federal Regulations; Part 1201, Safety Standard for Architectural Glazing Materials, 1977¹⁵

2.10 ICBO Standards:

National Evaluation Services, Acceptance Criteria for Sloped Glass and Glazing in Solariums, Patio Covers and Prefabricated Skylights¹⁶

Uniform Building Code, Chapter 28¹⁶

Uniform Building Code, Section 310.4, Access and Exit Facilities and Emergency Escapes¹⁶

Uniform Building Code, Section 2325.1, Fastenings¹⁶

Uniform Building Code, Section 2406, Safety Glazing¹⁶

2.11 WDMA Standard:

I.S.4 Industry Standard for Water-Repellent Preservative Treatment for Millwork¹⁷

2.12 OSHA Standards:

29CFR–1926.62 Lead in Construction Standard¹⁸

29CFR–1926.1101 Asbestos Construction Standard¹⁸

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Definitions are in accordance with Terminology E 631 and Terminology C 717, unless otherwise specified.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *accessory groove, n*—a shape included on a fenestration product frame that is designed to mate with installation accessories.

3.2.2 *air barrier, n*—the assembly of materials used in building construction to reduce or retard the uncontrolled passage of air into and out of the building.

3.2.3 *air barrier foam sealant, n*—an aerosol foam product dispensed as a bead into the air gap area around the fenestration perimeter to reduce the infiltration or exfiltration of air past the fenestration product.

3.2.4 *air leakage, n*—also referred to as *air infiltration*. According to Terminology E 631 in buildings, the passage of uncontrolled air through cracks or openings in the building envelope or its components, such as ducts, because of air pressure or temperature difference.

3.2.5 *anchor line (or anchor point), n*—a line (or point) of reference on a fenestration product or the building, or both, where attachment is made.

3.2.6 *annealed glass, n*—raw glass used as a glazing product.

3.2.6.1 *Discussion*—Further processing is required to transform annealed glass into safety glazing material.

3.2.7 *anodic finishes, n*—clear or colored coatings composed of aluminum oxide that are electrolytically deposited and are an integral part of the aluminum substrate.

3.2.7.1 *Discussion*—Careful control permitted by the electrolytic anodizing process provides substantial improvement over a natural oxide film due to greater thickness, density, and hardness of these factory-produced finishes. Pre-anodic chemical treatments clean and prepare the aluminum for the anodic finish. The Aluminum Association classifies architectural anodic coatings depending on coating thickness and recommended use. Further detailed information and specifications on anodic finishes is available from the Aluminum Association and the American Architectural Manufacturers Association.

3.2.8 *apron, n*—a molding applied horizontally to the wall, directly below the window sill and used to hide the rough edge of the drywall or plaster below the window framing.

3.2.9 *backer rod, n*—a material placed into a joint, primarily to control the depth of the sealant, also serves as a bond breaker.

3.2.10 *barrier wall system, n*—a wall system that is intended to manage all water at the exterior surface.

3.2.10.1 *Discussion*—These wall systems consist of the exterior surface of the wall and the exterior surface of the fenestration product, usually connected by a sealant joint.

3.2.11 *bead, n*—sealant applied in a joint, such as sealant bead, glazing bead, and so forth. According to Terminology E 631, in glazing, (1) a strip of metal or wood used around the periphery of a pane of glass to secure it in place (also referred to as a stop) and (2) a strip of sealant, glazing compound, or putty.

3.2.12 *bite, n*—amount of overlap between the stop and the panel or light. According to Terminology E 631, the distance that the surround member (rail or stile) overlaps the glazing.

3.2.13 *blind nailing, n*—nailing in such a way that the nail heads are not visible on the face of the finished work.

3.2.14 *blind stop, n*—a rectangular molding attached to the side and head of a window to serve as a stop for storm windows and screens.

3.2.15 *block frame fenestration product (sometimes called box frame), n*—a type of non-finned fenestration product (either window or door) that has no factory-applied moldings and that is installed into the rough opening either by driving fasteners through shimmed side jambs or by use of installation clips or brackets.

3.2.15.1 *Discussion*—Exterior moldings or casings may be supplied with the fenestration unit (that is, by the manufacturer) for installation after the unit is secured in the rough opening. It is generally easier to ensure effective integration of a block-frame unit's water-shedding surfaces with the weather resistant barrier (WRB) of a membrane/drainage wall system than it is to accomplish the same task with a non-finned unit to which exterior moldings have been factory-installed.

3.2.15.2 *Discussion*—Block-frame windows are commonly used in most of the Canadian provinces. They are relatively

¹⁴ Available from Canadian Standards Association, 178 Rexdale Blvd., Toronto, Ontario M9W 1R3, Canada.

¹⁵ Available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, 732 North Capitol Street, NW, Mail Stop: SDE, Washington, DC 20401. Online at www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/cfr-table-search.html.

¹⁶ Available from International Conference of Building Officials, 5360 Workman Mill Road, Whittier, California 90601–2298.

¹⁷ Available from WDMA, 1400 East Touhy Avenue, Suite 470, Des Plaines, IL 60018.

¹⁸ Available from U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington D.C. 20210.

rare in residential construction in the United States, where nailing flange windows and windows with factory-applied brick moldings are more common.

3.2.16 *bond breaker, n*—a material used to prevent three-sided adhesion in sealant joints.

3.2.17 *brick mold, n*—an exterior trim molding which forms a boundary between bricks or other siding and a fenestration product.

3.2.17.1 *Discussion*—Brick mold fenestration units are a type of non-finned product (either window or door) with factory-supplied exterior moldings that are brick moldings. The unit may be supplied without the brick moldings attached, and intended for installation as a block-frame unit. More commonly, the brick moldings are factory-applied, and the unit is secured in the rough opening by nailing through the brick moldings into framing members.

3.2.17.2 *Discussion*—Ensuring that the water shedding surfaces of the fenestration unit are effectively integrated with the WRB of a membrane/drainage wall system can be challenging. This practice does not recognize the brick moldings on fenestration units as being permanently effective water-shedding surfaces; finger joints in wood brick moldings may open over time unless paint maintenance is meticulous, and upper-corner miter joints may open sufficiently to permit some water intrusion. This practice assumes that the water-shedding surfaces of a brick mold fenestration unit are the window sash or door, the top and side jambs of the unit, and the unit's sill. This practice further recognizes, however, that over the service life of the fenestration unit, water leakage may occur between the side jambs and sill, which is why pan flashings are recommended for use with these units (see 8.2).

3.2.18 *buck, n*—a rough wooden framework, built into a window or door opening in a concrete or masonry wall, to which the window or door frame is secured.

3.2.19 *building envelope, n*—the exterior of a building.

3.2.19.1 *Discussion*—According to Terminology E 631, the outer elements of a building, both above and below ground, that divide the external from the internal environments.

3.2.20 *building paper, n*—a membrane material made of cellulose paper impregnated with asphalt (to inhibit passage of liquid water through the material) and which is commonly used as a concealed weather-resistant barrier in membrane/drainage walls.

3.2.20.1 *Discussion*—Typically installed after windows and window flashing. Block or brickmold windows may be installed after building paper (defer to manufacturer's instructions).

3.2.21 *buttering, n*—application of sealant compound to the flat surface of a member before placing the member in position.

3.2.22 *cap/capping, n*—see *pan/panning*.

3.2.23 *casing, n*—a trim molding used around doors and windows to cover the area between the wall and the edge of the jamb.

3.2.24 *caulk (non-elastomeric), n*—see *sealant*.

3.2.25 *cementitious material, n*—material binding aggregate particles together into a heterogeneous mass.

3.2.26 *channel, n*—a three-sided, U-shaped opening in sash or frame to receive a light or panel.

3.2.26.1 *Discussion*—In sash or frame units in which the light or panel is retained by a removable stop.

3.2.27 *channel depth, n*—the measurement from the bottom of the channel to the top of the stop, or measurement from sight line to base of channel.

3.2.28 *channel glazing, n*—the sealing of the joints around lights or panels set in a U-shaped channel employing removable stops.

3.2.29 *channel width, n*—the measurement between stationary and removable stops in a U-shaped channel at its widest point.

3.2.30 *cladding system, n*—the aesthetic covering of a building.

3.2.30.1 *Discussion*—According to Terminology E 631, material assembly applied to a building as a non-load-bearing wall, or attached to a wall surface as a protective and ornamental covering.

3.2.31 *cohibition point, n*—a location where movement is restricted between the sash and the frame such as at a hinge or lock.

3.2.32 *complete window replacement, n*—the installation of a replacement window where the previously-installed window is completely removed.

3.2.33 *composite materials, n*—fenestration members which contain two or more materials, structurally combined or connected so as to perform structurally as a singular material such as poured and de-bridged aluminum shapes, fiberglass and man-made wood products.

3.2.34 *compound, n*—a formulation of ingredients, usually grouped as vehicle or polymer pigment and fillers to produce caulking compounds and elastomeric joint sealants.

3.2.35 *consistency, n*—degree of softness or firmness of a compound as supplied in the container.

3.2.35.1 *Discussion*—Consistency varies according to method of application, such as gun, knife, trowel, etc.

3.2.36 *construction documents, n*—architectural drawings, specifications, shop drawings, manufacturing details, test reports, contracts, building permits, applicable codes.

3.2.37 *counter-flashing, n*—horizontally applied sheet (flashing) material that joins layers of flashings where they join the weather resistant barrier, enhancing drainage by gravity.

3.2.38 *cripple stud, n*—a short stud above or below a window or door opening.

3.2.39 *cross shims, n*—see *shim*.

3.2.40 *curing, n*—a chemical process which over time results in the ultimate properties of a finish or other material.

3.2.41 *curing agent, n*—one part of a two-part sealant which, when added to the base, will cause the base to change its physical state.

3.2.42 *drainage wall system, n*—see *membrane/drainage system*.

3.2.43 *drip, n*—any exterior horizontal course or molding that projects to the weather side of a wall or other surface to throw off water.

3.2.43.1 *Discussion*—A small drip groove is sometimes used on the underside of a drip cap or window sill to prevent water from running back under the cap or window.

3.2.44 *drip cap*, *n*—a molding or flashing commonly installed over windows and doors to direct water away from the building in order to prevent seepage; also called a drip molding.

3.2.44.1 *Discussion*—A rounded or beveled metal strip attached to the bottom of an exterior door to prevent water from draining or blowing under the door.

3.2.45 *drying*, *n*—the process of removing water from a material; usually accomplished with heated air.

3.2.45.1 *Discussion*—According to Terminology E 631, the process of developing, solely by evaporation of volatile ingredients, ultimate properties of a finish or other material over a specified period of time; compare *curing*.

3.2.46 *durometer*, *n*—an instrument used to measure hardness of a material.

3.2.46.1 *Discussion*—Shore hardness is a commonly used hardness measurement scale.

3.2.47 *egress*, *n*—a means of exiting a room or building in an emergency.

3.2.47.1 *Discussion*—An egress window is one that is large enough for an adult to exit the room in case of an emergency. The size is defined by national or local building codes.

3.2.48 *EIFS*, *n*—see *exterior insulation and finish system*.

3.2.49 *elastomer*, *n*—an elastic, rubber-like substance, such as natural or synthetic rubber.

3.2.50 *elastomeric sealant*, *n*—a sealant that returns to its initial dimensions and shape after substantial deformation.

3.2.51 *end dam*, *n*—any means provided to stop the flow of water out of the ends of a sill, panning system or subsill and into the wall cavity, such as, sealants, upstands, plates, or gasketing.

3.2.52 *exterior insulation and finish system (EIFS)*, *n*—according to Practice C 1397, a non-load-bearing outdoor wall finish system consisting of a thermal insulation board, an attachment system, a reinforcement system, and a compatible finish.

3.2.53 *fenestration product*, *n*—any transparent or translucent glazing material plus associated sash, frame, mullions, and dividers, in the envelope of a building, including but not limited to windows, sliding glass doors, French doors, skylights, curtain walls, and garden windows.

3.2.54 *flashing*, *n*—sheet material that bridges and protects the joint (gap) between the window or door frame members and the adjacent construction for the purpose of preventing water penetration by draining water away from the window or door to the exterior. For further discussion, see Appendix X1—Window/Door Flashing Types. (See also *pan flashing*.)

3.2.55 *flashing system*, *n*—integrated system of flashings intended to move incidental water to the building exterior.

3.2.56 *frame*, *n*—the outside perimeter of a window or door consisting of 2 side jamb members, 1 head member and 1 sill member which holds the glass lights or sash panels.

3.2.56.1 *Discussion*—According to Terminology E 631, an assembly of structural members that surrounds and supports the sash, ventilators, doors, panels, or glazing that is installed into an opening in a building envelope or wall.

3.2.57 *frame liners*, *n*—covers or track assemblies, typically of vinyl or aluminum, designed to fit into an existing fenestration product frame for the purpose of accepting new sash or glazing. (Also known as *jamb liners*.)

3.2.58 *galvanic corrosion*, *n*—a form of deterioration of metal resulting from the electrochemical reaction that occurs when certain dissimilar metals are in contact with each other in the presence of moisture.

3.2.59 *glazing*, *n*—window sash and door panel in-fills that contain glass or glass-like materials.

3.2.59.1 *Discussion*—According to Terminology E 631, a material installed in a sash, ventilator, or panel such as glass, plastic, etc.

3.2.60 *head*, *n*—the top of a fenestration product.

3.2.60.1 *Discussion*—According to Terminology E 631, an upper horizontal member of a window or door frame.

3.2.61 *head expander*, *n*—an inverted U-channel fenestration installation accessory that may be fitted to the head of a replacement window to accommodate differences between rough opening height and product height.

3.2.62 *header*, *n*—a horizontal structural member (beam) that supports the load over an opening, such as that of a door or window. The header transfers that load to the vertical members at the sides of the opening.

3.2.63 *house wrap*, *n*—a polymer-based sheet material provided in a variety of dimensions and used as a weather-resistant barrier (User of this product should defer to manufacturer's instructions).

3.2.64 *inorganic*, *n*—designating or composed of materials that are derived from neither living organisms nor hydrocarbon sources.

3.2.64.1 *Discussion*—Most inorganic compounds do not contain carbon and are derived from mineral sources. Calcium carbonate (that is, limestone) is generally classified as an inorganic material, although it contains carbon. Fossil or non-fossil remnants of dead organisms (for example, mollusks, limestone) are generally classified as inorganic materials provided that they are not composed of hydrocarbon molecules.

3.2.65 *installation accessories*, *n*—components that are specifically designed to *trim out* the product with various surrounding constructions.

3.2.66 *installation holes*, *n*—holes in window or door frames that are fabricated by the manufacturer to locate and accommodate installation fasteners.

3.2.67 *installer*, *n*—for the purpose of this practice the installer of fenestration products is person or persons who do the installation labor and those who supervise such labor.

3.2.68 *integral fin*, *n*—a permanent appendage protruding from the body of a window or door, used as either an installation attachment feature or part of the weather resistant barrier interface between the product and the wall, or both.

3.2.68.1 *Discussion*—Some fin designs allow them to be folded against the fenestration frame for shipping and *folded up* for installation.

3.2.69 *isolation coating*, *n*—a material which separates two adjacent materials to prevent galvanic corrosion of one of the materials by the other material. (See also *galvanic corrosion*.)

3.2.70 *jack stud*, *n*—a stud that does not extend from floor to ceiling, and which supports a lintel on its (the stud's) upper end.

3.2.70.1 *Discussion*—Jack studs are used in conjunction with king studs, and form the vertical surfaces of rough openings.

3.2.71 *jamb*, *n*—a vertical member of a fenestration product frame (side jamb); or the horizontal member across the top of a fenestration product frame (head jamb).

3.2.72 *king stud*, *n*—the full length stud next to a door or window opening to which the jack stud or trimmer and lintel are nailed.

3.2.73 *level*, *n*—having a horizontally flat, even surface with no irregularities and no vertical tilt.

3.2.73.1 *Discussion*—No part of the surface is higher or lower than any other part. The end points of a line drawn on a level surface are equal distances from the center of the earth.

3.2.74 *lintel*, *n*—a horizontal member above a window or door that supports the exterior wall surface such as brick veneer.

3.2.75 *lite*, *n*—another term for a pane of glass used in a window; sometimes spelled light.

3.2.75.1 *Discussion*—According to Terminology E 631, Lite—one piece of glazing (preferred term); (synonym: *pane*).

3.2.76 *mastic/roofing mastic*, *n*—water-proofing material used to seal or decorate.

3.2.76.1 *Discussion*—According to Terminology E 631, a material composition that, after application as a thin layer, is converted to a solid protective, or decorative, or functional adherent film.

3.2.77 *membrane/drainage system*, *n*—a wall system employing a concealed weather resistant barrier in which the exterior building surface is not the sole method of protecting the building from moisture penetration; that is, stucco, brick veneer, siding.

3.2.77.1 *Discussion*—The waterproofing and weatherability of the fenestration product is integrated into the system and is waterproofed and sealed to a surface that is behind the exterior building surface. The fenestration product is usually integrated (sealed) to an underlayment membrane or flashing system which is a weather resistant barrier that is not exposed directly to the weather. Incidental moisture that is collected at the underlayment membrane or flashing is drained to the exterior at the bottom most locations of each floor/story/level. Fenestration products and other wall penetrations are typically integrated (sealed) to the membrane, underlayment or flashing system such that the membrane/drainage system provides continuous protection against wall moisture penetration. See also *primary seal*.

3.2.78 *mill finish aluminum*, *n*—uncoated aluminum that possesses a silvery, natural finish.

3.2.78.1 *Discussion*—This finish protects aluminum against most atmospheric corrosion. Atmospheric or certain job site conditions may affect the surface appearance of mill finish aluminum.

3.2.79 *modular opening (M.O.)*, *n*—nominal (callout) opening.

3.2.80 *modular size (M.S.)*, *n*—nominal (callout) size.

3.2.81 *molding*, *n*—a strip of wood or other material having a rounded or otherwise decorative surface used to conceal joints or to accent and highlight other surfaces.

3.2.82 *mullion*, *n*—a slender bar separating the compartments or apertures in a screen or window.

3.2.83 *multiple units*, *n*—single fenestration products mulled together to form a larger unit.

3.2.84 *muntin*, *n*—grids, or grilles

3.2.85 *new installation*, *n*—installation of a fenestration product in a new building or wall.

3.2.86 *non-fin window*, *n*—a fenestration product that has no integral appendage (fin) attached to the body of the window or door for the purposes of installation or air/water resistance. (Also called *block frame* or *box frame*.) See discussion under *block frame fenestration product*.

3.2.87 *organic*, *n*—designating any material derived from hydrocarbon sources (for example, petroleum, coal or natural gas) or from living organisms (for example, carbohydrates, proteins or lipids).

3.2.88 *organic finishes*, *n*—organic coatings such as paints, enamels and resins having a wide range of colors achieved through the addition of pigments.

3.2.89 *pan flashing*, *n*—a type of flashing used at the base of rough opening to divert incidental water to the exterior or to the exterior surface of a concealed WRB.

3.2.89.1 *Discussion*—Pan flashings have upturned legs at the interior edge and ends of the rough opening to form a three-sided *pan*. They are intended to collect and drain water toward the exterior, including water that may enter through the window unit (for example, between the jambs and sill).

3.2.90 *pan or panning*, *n*—cosmetic covering, usually found on the exterior of the fenestration product to achieve aesthetic sight lines or to integrate the fenestration product system into the building surface or weatherproofing system.

3.2.90.1 *Discussion*—If panning is being used for weatherability, the panning is not considered cosmetic, but part of the window system.

3.2.91 *pane*, *n*—see *lite*.

3.2.92 *partial window replacement*, *n*—the installation of a replacement window where a component of the previously-installed window frame will remain.

3.2.93 *plumb*, *n*—to make vertical.

3.2.93.1 *Discussion*—Aligned with an imaginary line through the center of the earth.

3.2.94 *primary seal*, *n*—the seal beyond which no water is allowed to pass.

3.2.94.1 *Discussion*—This is the location included in the building envelope construction which forms a weather resistant barrier that is ultimately responsible for maintaining water impermeability between the interior and exterior of a building envelope.

3.2.95 *prime window (primary window)*, *n*—the first (main) window, completely installed in a rough opening, which is designed to function as the sole fenestration product.

3.2.95.1 *Discussion*—This is contrasted to a storm window, which serves as a secondary window in conjunction with a primary window.

3.2.96 *pultrusion*, *n*—fiberglass reinforced polymer (plastic) structural members having a constant cross-section.

3.2.96.1 *Discussion*—Pultruded fenestration product members are typically polyester polymer reinforced by continuous fiberglass filaments.

3.2.97 *rabbet*, *n*—a two-sided L-shaped opening used on a face glazed window sash to receive the glass.

3.2.98 *rain-screen concept*, *n*—a concept for wall design, the goal of which is to limit or prevent intrusion of wind-blown rain past the cladding system, and in which attainment of this goal is attempted by construction design that would limit the magnitude of wind pressures across the cladding system.

3.2.98.1 *Discussion*—A rain screen wall incorporates a ventilated airspace between the cladding system and the more inboard components of the wall, vent passages to allow pressurization of the space by wind, and relatively airtight construction for that portion of the wall inboard of the airspace.

3.2.99 *R-point*, *n*—reference anchoring point which has a rigidity (strength) equal to double that of other anchors.

3.2.99.1 *Discussion*—This may be achieved by using two anchors instead of one or by using an anchor that is twice as rigid as those used at other points.

3.2.100 *R-value (thermal resistance)*, *n*—(1) the resistance of a material to the flow of heat from warmer to cooler points. (2) a measure of thermal resistance, usually applied to insulation and other homogeneous materials.

3.2.100.1 *Discussion*—When applied to non-homogeneous combinations of building materials such as wall systems and fenestration products, the *effective R-value* is the inverse of the system U-factor (the sum of the individual component area-weighted thermal transmission values (that is, Effective R-value = $1/U_{\text{system}}$, where $U_{\text{system}} = (U_1A_1 + U_2A_2 + \dots)/(A_1 + A_2 + \dots)$, where 1, 2, etc. represent the specific components of the system or product.)

3.2.101 *rack*, *v*—by application of force to adjust the form of a fenestration unit or the sash of a fenestration unit with respect to either: (1) squareness within a flat plane or (2) deviation from a flat plane (that is, twist).

3.2.101.1 *Discussion*—The term can be used to indicate adjustment to or from squareness and flatness, but is more commonly used to indicate the latter (that is, adjustment to an out-of-square or out-of-flat condition). The term is also sometimes used to denote unintentional application of force that deforms a unit or sash to an out-of-square or out-of-plane condition.

3.2.102 *release agent*, *n*—a petroleum-based liquid chemical, usually spray applied to a wall form or fixture, that prevents cementitious material from adhering to it.

3.2.103 *remodel*, *n*—to enhance the aesthetics and livability of a building by replacing or reconditioning its components.

3.2.103.1 *Discussion*—According to Terminology E 631, to replace or improve a building or its parts.

3.2.104 *replacement installation*, *n*—installation of a fenestration product which is designed for replacement of existing similar type product, by either destructive or non-destructive installation methods.

3.2.105 *replacement window*, *n*—a window that is designed for and subsequently installed after removal of all or part of a previously installed window.

3.2.106 *retrofit*, *n*—according to Terminology E 631, to add new materials or equipment not provided at the time of original construction.

3.2.107 *reveal*, *n*—the part of the edge of a door or window frame or jamb not covered by the casing.

3.2.108 *roof*, *n*—the top cover of a building; includes the roofing system.

3.2.108.1 *Discussion*—According to Terminology E 631, roofing system—assembly of interacting components designed to weatherproof, and sometimes to insulate, the roof surface of a building.

3.2.109 *roof window*, *n*—sloped fenestration product with an operable sash.

3.2.110 *rough opening*, *n*—an unfinished fenestration opening in the building envelope.

3.2.111 *rough opening gap*, *n*—the space between the rough opening and the fenestration product frame.

3.2.112 *safety glazing materials*, *n*—materials that reduce the possibility of severe injury upon accidental impact. These materials shall meet 16 CFR 1201 and ANSI Z97.1.

3.2.113 *sash*, *n*—the moveable portion of an operable window.

3.2.113.1 *Discussion*—According to Terminology E 631, an assembly of one or more lites of glazing, encompassed by surrounding edge members, which when operable, slides in the plane of the window. In the wood window industry, the term *sash* is used regardless of the mode of operation.

3.2.114 *seal (plug seal)*, *n*—weather barrier installed to prevent entry of water, snow, dust or insects into a rough opening gap.

3.2.115 *sealant*, *n*—any of a variety of compounds used to fill and seal joints or openings in wood, metal, masonry, and other materials.

3.2.115.1 *Discussion*—As contrasted to a sealer, which is a liquid used to seal a porous surface. Some common types of sealants are: acoustical, neoprene, polysulfide rubber, silicone, acrylic latex, butyl rubber, polyurethane.

3.2.116 *setting block*, *n*—a small piece of neoprene or other suitable material used to position a piece of glass in its sash or frame.

3.2.117 *shim*, *n*—a thin, flat or wedge-shaped piece of wood or other suitable material used to level or plumb a fenestration product frame during installation.

3.2.117.1 *Discussion*—Lateral shims are placed in the rough opening adjacent to the frame jambs. Setting shims are placed in the rough opening beneath the sill.

3.2.118 *shingle-lapped (fashion)*, *n*—lapped in a water-shedding fashion (such as roofing shingles).

3.2.119 *shore hardness*, *n*—measure of firmness of a material determined by means of a durometer hardness gage.

3.2.119.1 *Discussion*—the range of 20 to 25 Shore Hardness is about the firmness of an art gum eraser; 90 is about the firmness of a rubber shoe heel.

3.2.120 *sill*, *n*—the horizontal bottom part of a window or door.

3.2.120.1 *Discussion*—According to Terminology E 631, a lower horizontal member of a fenestration product frame.

3.2.121 *sill angle, n*—an L-shaped installation accessory that may be employed at the sill of a replacement window to accommodate the slope of the existing sill construction.

3.2.122 *sill horn, n*—the horizontal projection of a wood window sill that forms the base for the brick molding or other exterior casing.

3.2.123 *skylight, n*—sloped or flat application of fenestration products which allows for natural day-lighting and ventilation.

3.2.123.1 *Discussion*—Usually located on a roof where they are out-of-reach.

3.2.124 *spacer, n*—see *shim*.

3.2.125 *square, n*—two construction members that meet at a right (90°) angle.

3.2.125.1 *Discussion*—In fenestration, the condition in which the jambs are perpendicular to the head and sill.

3.2.126 *stool, n*—the flat narrow shelf forming the top member of the interior trim at the bottom of a window.

3.2.127 *stop, n*—the part of a fenestration product that controls or limits the position of the sash or panel.

3.2.127.1 *Discussion*—According to Terminology E 631, in glazing, a strip of metal or wood used around the periphery of a pane of glass to secure it in place.

3.2.127.2 *Discussion*—Also defined as the narrow trim along the jamb and head of a hinged window or door which limits the swing of the sash or panel, or creates a channel for a sliding sash or panel.

3.2.128 *stucco, n*—cementitious mixture used for exterior plaster.

3.2.129 *subsill, n*—a separate framing member that, when installed on the underside of a sill, becomes an integral part of the sill.

3.2.130 *terne metal, n*—an alloy of lead and tin applied to steel by dipping steel into molten terne metal.

3.2.130.1 *Discussion*—The alloy has a dull appearance resulting from the high lead content.

3.2.131 *thermal barrier, n*—an element made of material with relatively low thermal conductivity, which is inserted between two members having high thermal conductivity, in order to limit heat transfer.

3.2.132 *thermal bridge, n*—an entity that allows for large amounts of conductive heat flow (relative to the amount that would flow at that location if the entity were not present) between surfaces at different temperatures.

3.2.133 *through-wall flashing, n*—flashing that extends completely underneath the sill or over the head of a window, and has an upturned leg on the interior side.

3.2.134 *tooling, n*—the operation of pressing in and striking off the sealant in a joint.

3.2.134.1 *Discussion*—To press the sealant against the sides of a joint and secure good adhesion; the finishing off of the surface of a sealant in a joint so that it is smooth and flush with the surface.

3.2.135 *trimmer stud, n*—see *jack stud*.

3.2.136 *U-factor, n*—the overall coefficient of heat transfer of a material or system.

3.2.136.1 *Discussion*—In systems composed of non-homogeneous materials, such as fenestration systems, it is the area-weighted sum of the individual material U-factors (that is, $U_{\text{system}} = U_1A_1 + U_2A_2 + \dots / (A_1 + A_2 + \dots)$ where 1, 2, etc. represent the specific components of the system or fenestration product. See also *R-value*.

3.2.137 *unit, n*—refers to complete or total assembly, such as for fenestration products including all frame, sash, glazing, door slabs, hardware or other elements defining the complete fenestration product.

3.2.138 *upstand, n*—the vertical portion of a panning, flashing, or subsill system that prevents the migration of collected water behind the membrane or into the wall cavity.

3.2.139 *vapor retarder (commonly called vapor barrier), n*—material used in a house building envelope to retard the passage of water vapor or moisture.

3.2.140 *wall, n*—one of the sides of a room or building connecting floor and ceiling or foundation and roof.

3.2.141 *water shedding system, n*—a system that prevents or limits to extremely small amounts, liquid water intrusion from the building exterior into parts of the building envelope where water accumulation would cause serviceability or durability problems.

3.2.142 *weather barrier system, n*—a system design which integrates various components to provide a weather-resistant assembly including the fenestration product and the adjacent construction.

3.2.142.1 *Discussion*—In barrier wall systems the exterior-most surface is the weather barrier. In membrane/drainage systems a membrane, which is the weather-resistant barrier (WRB), is incorporated behind the exterior surface.

3.2.143 *weather resistant barrier (WRB), n*—the surface or surfaces of a wall system responsible for preventing water infiltration to the building interior.

3.2.144 *weatherability, n*—the capability of a building, assembly, component, product or construction to resist the deteriorating effects of weather exposure; for example, sun, wind, rain, frost, heat, cold, high and low humidity.

3.2.145 *window cleaner anchor, n*—an anchor, either single or double headed, conforming to ASME A39.1 Standard, Safety Requirements for Window Cleaning, that will allow a window cleaner to safely access the exterior of a window for cleaning.

3.2.146 *wired glass (fire resistant), n*—flat, clear, transparent or translucent soda lime silicate glass which has a steel mesh welded at all intersections incorporated in the glass during its manufacturing process.

3.2.146.1 *Discussion*—To be considered as fire resistant this product shall be covered by an appropriate listing body and shall be labeled accordingly when installed.

3.2.147 *window/wall assembly, n*—the building envelope and the fenestration products incorporated into it.

3.3 Abbreviations:

3.3.1 *AAMA*—American Architectural Manufacturers Association

3.3.2 *ANSI*—American National Standards Institute

3.3.3 *ASME*—American Society of Mechanical Engineers

3.3.4 *ASTM International*—American Society for Testing and Materials

3.3.5 *CPSC*—U.S. Consumer Products Safety Commission

3.3.6 *CSA*—Canadian Standards Association

3.3.7 *EIFS*—Exterior Insulation and Finish System

3.3.8 *GFRC*—Glass Fiber Reinforced Concrete

3.3.9 *HMMA*—Hollow Metal Manufacturers Association

3.3.10 *IBC*—International Building Code

3.3.11 *ICBO*—International Conference of Building Officials

3.3.12 *ISDSI*—Insulated Steel Door Systems Institute

3.3.13 *NAMI*—National Accreditation and Management Institute

3.3.14 *NFRC*—National Fenestration Rating Council

3.3.15 *psf*—pounds per square foot

3.3.16 *UBC*—Uniform Building Code

3.3.17 *USOSHA*—U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration

3.3.18 *WDMA*—Window and Door Manufacturers Association

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This practice recognizes that the effective performance of installed fenestration products is dependent in part upon following proper installation procedures and appropriate workmanship.

4.2 This practice recognizes that the coordination of trades and proper sequencing are essential for effective fenestration installation. The general contractor shall be responsible for the necessary coordination of trades and proper construction sequencing of the installed fenestration product.

4.3 Improper installation of units contributes to excessive air, water and sound leakage, and condensation. It may promote the deterioration of wall constructions, insulation, fenestration products, and their respective finishes.

4.4 This practice presumes a working knowledge of applicable federal, state, and local codes and regulations; specifically, but not limited to required means of egress, requirements for safety glazing materials, and structural requirements of applicable codes.

4.5 This practice presumes a working knowledge of the tools, equipment, and methods necessary for the installation of specified fenestration products. It further assumes familiarity with flashing and sealing, glazing procedures, finishes where applicable, and an understanding of the fundamentals of construction that affect the installation of these units.

4.6 This practice presumes that the products that have been furnished for the installation and their locations within the structure comply with all the applicable building codes and regulations.

5. Related Issues and Procedures

5.1 *Continuity*—Continuity shall be maintained between elements in the fenestration product and the weather resistant barrier that provides weather protection, air leakage control, and resistance to heat flow and vapor diffusion. To ensure continuity with the weather resistant barrier, the installer shall identify the elements in the weather barrier system and the fenestration product that provide each of these functions.

Where the installer is required to furnish or repair a vapor barrier, the material shall comply with the requirements of Practice C 755.

5.2 *Joints and Anchorages*—Joints and anchorages between the building envelope (weather barrier assembly) and fenestration product shall be designed to accommodate differential thermal expansion and moisture migration within the window/wall assembly.

5.3 *Moisture Entrapment*—At no time shall an exterior seal be installed in a manner that will trap moisture in the perimeter cavity between the fenestration product and the wall.

5.4 *Weather Resistant Barrier*—A weather resistant barrier shall be created to preclude entry of water into the fenestration product perimeter area, or promptly drain water that enters the fenestration product perimeter area, or both.

5.5 *Weatherability*—The capability of a building, assembly, component, product or construction to resist the deteriorating effects of weather exposure, for example, sun, wind, rain, frost, heat, cold, high and low humidity.

5.6 *Construction Sequence*—Effective integration and continuity of the fenestration product and other components of the building envelope is dependent on proper construction sequencing.

5.7 *Construction Damage*—The installed weather resistant barrier shall be protected from damage during construction. Any damage to the weather resistant barrier shall be repaired prior to completing the installation of the fenestration product.

5.8 *Inspection*—Prior to installation, the installer shall inspect for racked corners, gaps, plugged weep holes and fractured seals. The installer is responsible for inspecting before and after installation of the fenestration product, and re-sealing corners where necessary. Reseal or replace as directed by manufacturer.

5.9 Rough Opening:

5.9.1 Rough Opening Size:

5.9.1.1 The rough opening shall be larger in both width and height than the actual net dimension of the product to be installed. The installer shall obtain all available plan details and construction documents, as well as the manufacturer's rough opening requirements and instructions.

5.9.1.2 The installer shall notify his client if any conditions exist that would prevent the proper installation of the fenestration product, or prevent application of materials and components in accordance with this practice.

5.9.2 Insulating or Filling the Rough Opening Gap:

5.9.2.1 Rough opening gaps shall be insulated following the fenestration product installation to reduce air leakage and energy loss. The material used to fill the rough opening gap shall be selected to enhance the energy-saving performance of the fenestration product installation.

5.9.2.1.1 Glass or mineral fiber insulation, one-component polyurethane foam sealants, or other code approved material shall be used to fill the rough opening gap as required by applicable codes or the contract documents or the fenestration product manufacturer.

NOTE 2—Excessive insulating material may distort the fenestration frame, requiring the removal and re-injection of the proper amount of insulation. Too little material will leave voids in the rough opening gap

and permit excess air infiltration. See Annex A1—Air Foam Sealant Used in the Rough Opening Gap, for the recommended procedure for using one-component polyurethane foam sealants.

5.9.2.2 Thermal Barriers—Where thermally broken metal fenestration systems are used, exercise care to seal and insulate the interior metal framing from the location of the thermal barrier to the rear with insulation, protecting the interior side from the presence of exterior ambient temperatures. See Fig. 1.

5.9.2.3 Adequate clearance shall be allowed for thermal expansion of the fenestration product. Joint size will vary based on the allowance for lineal thermal expansion. Tables 1 and 2 provide guidance for determining the thermal expansion requirements of various materials.

NOTE 3—These tables are for readily available fenestration materials. Where other materials or composite materials are used, the fenestration manufacturer should be consulted for the coefficient of expansion and tolerances required. Adequate perimeter clearance must be allowed so that perimeter sealants are not damaged. A good rule of thumb is that the joint should be at least twice the expected movement dimension. See 5.18.2 and 5.18.3 for further information.

5.10 Materials Protection—Proper protection of the window or door during application of the building finish is important to ensure its intended function, aesthetics, and durability. It can expedite or eliminate any necessary cleanup, and it can prevent unnecessary damage. When it is likely that the fenestration units will be subjected to paint over-spray or harsh cleaning chemicals (as in masonry applications that are cleaned with brickwash), it is considered good practice to fully mask the unit, for example, with plastic film or paper, prior to the application of any potentially damaging exterior finish.

5.10.1 Use caution to avoid damage to fenestration products before and after installation. Many field-applied protective coatings can damage fenestration gaskets and sealants, especially insulating glass sealants, and are not recommended. Contact fenestration manufacturer before applying any such coatings. Brick wash (muriatic acid), which is commonly used

to clean masonry, can etch glass and corrode hardware. Exterior surfaces of windows and doors should be poly-wrapped during masonry acid cleaning. Masking tapes may, when heated by sunlight, bake onto window surfaces, causing damage when they are removed. Masking tape shall not be allowed to remain on the product for an extended period of time as exposure to sunlight may make adhesive residue difficult to remove. Stucco left to cure on frames and glass may scratch these surfaces when being removed. Glass and aluminum surfaces and hardware exposed to leaching water from new concrete or stucco shall be rinsed immediately with clear water to prevent permanent staining. See 11.4—Post Installation Surface Care.

NOTE 4—Cleaning from the highest part of the building down is most appropriate so that water run-off does not affect areas previously cleaned. For each opening, the cleaning process should start at the top and work toward the bottom, followed by a thorough rinsing with clean water.

5.11 Cleaning and Maintenance—Cleaning of fenestration products shall be in strict accordance with the fenestration products manufacturer's installation instructions. Solvents shall be used in strict accordance with solvent manufacturer's instructions and applicable codes, safety regulations, and environmental regulations. (**Warning**—MEK (Methyl ethyl ketone) and similar solvents may damage organic sealants, gaskets and finishes used on fenestration products. They shall be used with great care and should not be allowed to come in contact with organic materials. Their use shall be avoided on anodic finishes protected by clear organic coatings. Organic solvents should be used only in accordance with manufacturers' safety recommendations. Do not use solvents on painted aluminum, PVC, fiberglass or other materials unless specifically recommended by the manufacturer.) (**Warning**—If lubricants are required, the installer shall ensure that the lubricant is compatible with the fenestration components.)

5.11.1 All parts of a fenestration product shall be cleaned as soon as the installation is complete. Exposed interior metal surfaces shall be washed down using a solution of mild domestic detergent in warm water, applied with a soft clean wiping cloth. Exposed exterior non-metal surfaces shall be cleaned as recommended by the manufacturer of the material.

5.11.2 Glass surfaces shall be cleaned soon after installation and regularly if surrounding construction leaves deposits on glass. Paint, plaster and sealant spills or splashes shall be removed from the glass immediately. Glass shall not be cleaned with abrasive material or cleaners. Commercial glass cleaning products or household dish washing detergents in water solutions will not normally harm glass or glazing sealants and may be used. Before using more aggressive cleaning chemicals or rubbing compounds, their compatibility and application techniques shall be verified with the typical fenestration product manufacturer and sealant supplier. Glass and aluminum surfaces exposed to leaching water from new concrete or stucco shall be rinsed immediately to prevent permanent damage.

5.11.3 If lubrication is required, hardware and tracks shall be lubricated according to the manufacturer's instructions after installation is complete. Tracks of wood windows shall be lubricated only after finishing because lubricant over-spray

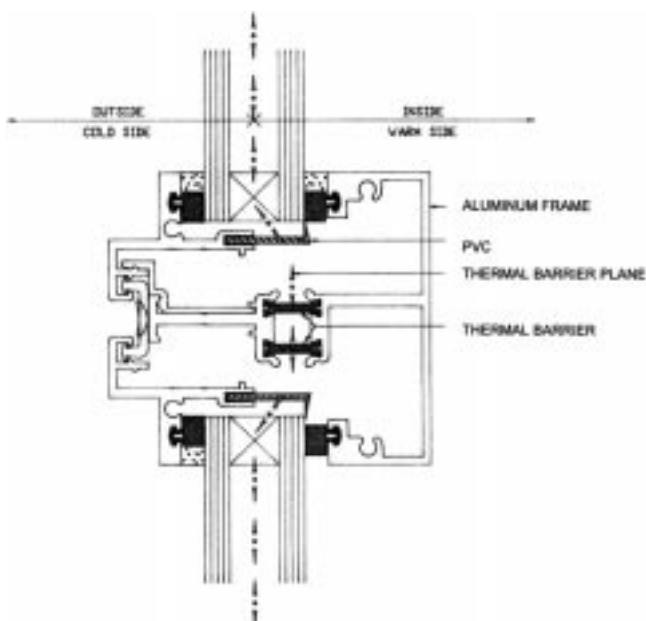


FIG. 1 Thermal Barrier

TABLE 1 Guidance for Determining Thermal Expansion Requirements

NOTE 1—Example: If you have a 12-ft (3.65 m) wide aluminum window there would be 0.000013 in. (0.00033 mm)/in./°F coefficient of expansion. To obtain the total movement for a 100°F (38°C) temperature change, multiply as follows:

Table factor \times 100°F \times 12 in.(300 mm)/ft. \times 12 ft = movement

0.000013 \times 100 \times 12 \times 12 = 0.19 in. (4.7 mm).

Material	Coefficient of Expansion	
	Fahrenheit	Celsius
Aluminum	13.0×10^{-6} (in./in./°F)	34.4×10^{-6} (mm/mm/°C)
Carbon Steel	6.5×10^{-6} (in./in./°F)	17.2×10^{-6} (mm/mm/°C)
Fiberglass Pultrusion-longitudinal	6.0×10^{-6} (in./in./°F)	15.9×10^{-6} (mm/mm/°C)
Glass	5.0×10^{-6} (in./in./°F)	13.2×10^{-6} (mm/mm/°C)
Rigid PVC	22.0 to 44.0 $\times 10^{-6}$ (in./in./°F)	58.2 to 116.5 $\times 10^{-6}$ (mm/mm/°C)
Wood—longitudinal	1.7 to 2.5 $\times 10^{-6}$ (in./in./°F)	4.5 to 6.6 $\times 10^{-6}$ (mm/mm/°C)

TABLE 2 Rates of Thermal Movement for Common Materials

NOTE 1—This table is provided through the courtesy of AAMA.

NOTE 2—Based on a 100°F (38°C) temperature change using an 8 ft (2.4 m) section of material.

Material	Range of Movement	
	(IP)	(SI)
Rigid PVC	0.22 to 0.44 in. ($\frac{7}{32}$ to $\frac{7}{16}$ in.)	5.6 to 11.1 mm
Aluminum	0.130 in. ($\frac{1}{8}$ in.)	3.2 mm
Steel	0.065 in. ($\frac{1}{16}$ in.)	1.6 mm
Wood	0.017 to 0.025 in. ($\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{32}$ in.)	0.4 to 0.8 mm
Glass reinforced polyester	0.100 to 0.140 in. ($\frac{3}{32}$ to $\frac{9}{64}$ in.)	2.4 to 4.0 mm

adversely affects the bond between the wood and the finish. When lubricating metal and vinyl track, silicone aerosol spray shall be prevented from contacting plastic locking mechanisms as these may be made of impact-resistant polycarbonate, which will begin to dissolve when coming into contact with the solvents contained in these sprays.

5.11.4 Correctly identify the material and finish to be cleaned when selecting an appropriate cleaning method. Check specifications or *as built* drawings, or both, if in doubt as to the finish. If this information is not available, contact the product manufacturer to determine the finish of the product.

5.11.5 Never use aggressive alkaline or acid cleaners on finishes, glass or sealants. Do not use cleaners containing trisodium phosphate, phosphoric acid, hydrochloric acid, hydrofluoric acid, or similar compounds on anodized aluminum finishes. Always follow the cleaner manufacturer's recommendations as to the proper cleaner and concentration.

NOTE 5—Always test-clean a small area first. Different cleaners should not be mixed.

5.11.6 It is preferable to clean the fenestration product when shaded. Do not attempt to clean hot, sun-heated surfaces since possible chemical reactions on hot surfaces will be highly accelerated and non-uniform. Also, avoid cleaning in freezing temperatures or when temperatures are sufficiently cold to cause condensation. Surfaces cleaned under these adverse conditions can become so streaked or tainted that they cannot be restored to their original appearance.

5.11.7 Apply the cleaning solution only to an area that can be conveniently cleaned without changing position. Thoroughly rinse the surface with clean water before applying cleaner. Minimize cleaner rundown over the lower portions of the building and rinse such areas as soon as practical.

5.11.8 Cleaners containing strong organic solvents will have a deleterious effect on organic overlay coatings, but not on anodized aluminum itself. The possibility of solvents extracting stain-producing chemicals from sealants and affecting the function of the sealants, however, shall be considered. Test a small area first.

5.11.9 Strong cleaners should not be used on glazing materials and other building accessories where it is possible for the cleaner to come in contact with the finish of the fenestration product. Solutions of water and mild detergents should be used. If an aggressive cleaner is required for some other component of the building, use care to prevent the cleaner from contacting the fenestration product's finish.

5.11.10 Do not use excessive abrasive rubbing to remove stubborn stains. Such procedures can produce an undesirable appearance or adversely affect the finish.

5.11.11 *Removal of Light Surface Soil From Aluminum Products:*

5.11.11.1 Removal of light surface soil may be accomplished by alternative methods as described in the following four paragraphs. Only trial and error employing progressively stronger cleaning procedures can determine which will be most effective.

5.11.11.2 The simplest procedure is to flush the surface with water using moderate pressure to dislodge the soil.

5.11.11.3 If the soil is still present after air drying the surface, clean the surface with a soft brush or sponge and water (concurrently spraying the surface with water and sponging).

5.11.11.4 If soil still adheres, a mild detergent cleaner should be used with brushing or sponging. The washing should be accomplished with uniform pressure, cleaning first with a horizontal motion and then with a vertical motion. The surfaces

shall be thoroughly rinsed by spraying with clean water and thoroughly dried from top to bottom.

5.11.11.5 For anodized aluminum surfaces only, a cleanup with methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) or similar solvent using a clean cloth to wipe the surface is recommended if it is necessary to remove oils, wax, polish and other materials. Always test-clean a small area first to determine the effect on the finish.

5.11.12 *Removal of Heavy Surface Soil From Aluminum Products:*

5.11.12.1 If surface soil still adheres on painted materials, a mild solvent such as mineral spirits may be used to remove grease, sealant, or caulking compounds. Stronger solvents or solvent containing cleaners may have a deleterious or softening effect on paints and should not be used. Consult with the coating manufacturer on recommendations pertaining to the use of solvents on their finishes.

5.11.12.2 Always spot-test the use of solvents on painted surfaces in inconspicuous locations. Exercise care to ensure that no marring of the surface is taking place when using solvents. Solvents shall be applied with a clean cloth and removed with a second clean cloth. Any remaining residue should be washed with mild soap and rinsed with water. Always use solvents sparingly.

5.11.12.3 If surface soil still adheres on anodized aluminum surfaces after using procedures for removal of light surface soil, cleaning with the assistance of a non-abrasive nylon cleaning pad can be employed. (**Warning**—The following procedures shall not be used on surfaces that are painted or have a factory applied clear protective coating (lacquer) unless the clear coating has deteriorated and the owner has specifically requested that it be removed.)

5.11.12.4 Hand-scrub the surface using a nylon non-abrasive cleaning pad. Thoroughly wet with clean water and a mild detergent cleaner. Start at the top and work down, rubbing the surface with uniform pressure in the direction of the grain.

5.11.12.5 Scrubbing with a non-abrasive nylon cleaning pad wet with surface protectant material is also suggested for removing stubborn soils and stains.

5.11.12.6 After scrubbing, the surface should be rinsed thoroughly with clean water or wiped with solvent to remove all residues. It may be necessary to sponge the surface while rinsing, particularly if the cleaner is permitted to dry on the surface.

5.11.12.7 The rinsed surface is either permitted to air dry or is wiped dry with a chamois, squeegee or lint-free cloth.

5.11.13 *Cleaning of Vinyl Products:*

5.11.13.1 For more difficult stains and dirt, use readily available household cleaners. Before using mildly abrasive cleaners, test on an inconspicuous location, as the mild abrasive component may have a negative effect on the glass and vinyl surfaces.

5.11.13.2 Cleaners with aggressive organic solvents, such as chlorine bleach, liquid grease remover, strong detergents and furniture cleaners should be avoided, due to the high probability of softening or surface damage on vinyl and glazing sealants.

5.11.13.3 For vinyl substrates laminated with wood veneer, PVC films or pigmented coatings, consult the application, product or manufacturer's recommendations for general clean-up, protection, and contact with incompatible materials.

5.11.14 *Cleaning of Fiberglass, Pultrusion, Composites:*

5.11.14.1 To clean black marks or residual adhesive from sash and frame surfaces after installation, use a non-abrasive liquid cleaner carefully applied with a clean plastic fiber rubbing pad. To avoid damage to the surface, do not use this cleaning method repeatedly. Use of harsh abrasive cleaning agents can result in surface dullness and discoloration.

5.11.14.2 For ongoing maintenance, wipe with a damp sponge or soft cloth and non-abrasive multi-purpose liquid or spray cleaner. Follow manufacturer's instructions for proper use of the cleaning agent. (**Warning**—Damage can also occur as a result of the cleaning process; for example, sand particles in stucco overspray on the glass can cause scratches in the glass while the overspray is being removed, if precautions are not taken.)

5.12 *Dissimilar Materials:*

5.12.1 Direct contact of aluminum surfaces with all incompatible materials shall be avoided. Aluminum shall be protected from incompatible materials by placing between the surfaces substances such as bituminous coatings of paint, caulking, non-absorptive plastic, elastomeric tapes or gaskets.

5.12.2 Wood or other absorptive materials which may become repeatedly wet and which are in contact with aluminum should be painted with two coats of waterproof exterior paint and the joints sealed with a properly selected caulking compound.

5.12.3 Compatibility of caulks, sealants and adhesives should be checked. As with any dissimilar materials, the applicator should consult both the manufacturer of the fenestration product as well as of the caulk, sealant, adhesive manufacturer. For cleaning procedures see 5.11.

NOTE 6—See Annex A4—Sealants, for additional information.

NOTE 7—Further information concerning the protection of aluminum from dissimilar materials can be found in the Uniform Building Code, Section 28.1. Dissimilar metals (except 300 series stainless steel, zinc, or a small area of white bronze) should be painted if used in locations where drainage from these metals passes over aluminum. Aluminum surfaces in contact with mortar, concrete, other masonry materials or pressure-treated wood framing shall be isolated with alkali resistant coatings, a vinyl liner, or other available method.

5.12.3.1 *Incompatibility of Caulks, Sealants and Gaskets:*

5.12.3.1.1 Refer to 11.4—Post Installation Surface Care. See also Annex A4—Sealants. Self-adhesive type flashing products may not require the use of additional sealant during application to the substrate or the fenestration product as long as the flashing securely adheres to the materials. The surface that this flashing is applied to must be clean, dry and frost-free. Where sealant is used near these materials (for example, at exterior facade installation joints), do not use sealant that contains solvent. Sealant that contains solvent can have an affect on the bond and performance of self-adhesive type flashing materials. Consult the supplier of these materials to determine what type of sealant or primer, or both, can be used with these products. Always consult the flashing supplier to

determine compatibility with the various installation materials, and to obtain specific installation techniques.

5.12.4 *Steel and Other Metals*—Steel components such as framing, anchors and other types of unexposed metal clips should be isolated from the fenestration product according to the manufacturer's recommendation.

5.12.5 *Stucco, Concrete and Mortar*—Stucco, concrete and mortar left to cure on frames, sash and glass will damage these surfaces. Remove and clean all such materials from surfaces prior to curing. In addition, glass and frame surfaces exposed to leaching water from new concrete, stucco or mortar shall be rinsed immediately with clear water to prevent damage.

5.12.6 *Wood and Wood Components*—Unless wood is moderately or appreciably decay-resistant, its surfaces should not be placed in direct contact with concrete, masonry units, mortar or stucco, as these materials may hold substantial quantities of water for extended periods. Common *white woods* (such as pine spruce, hemlock or fir) have relatively low decay resistance and should be protected from direct contact with these materials by paint coatings, caulking materials, non-absorptive plastic or elastomeric tapes or gaskets between the surfaces. For woods of moderate decay resistance, treatment with water repellent preservatives may afford sufficient protection so as to allow direct contact.

NOTE 8—Heartwood of redwood, cedars, cypress, or wood pressure-treated with preservatives may be considered appreciably decay resistant. Heartwood of Douglas fir is moderately decay resistant. See the Wood Handbook (USDA, Forest Service) for decay resistance of other species.

5.13 Flashing Requirements:

5.13.1 Proper flashing and sealing are necessary to prevent water from entering between the weather resistant barrier, the fenestration product frame and the adjacent construction materials.

5.13.2 In no case shall a paper-based material be used as a waterproof membrane on surfaces or roofs having a slope of less than 60° from the horizontal. (See Fig. 2). (**Warning**—The use of a paper-based material in an application where water can pool or collect on its surface may result in the degradation of this material and the penetration of water through the building weather resistant barrier.)

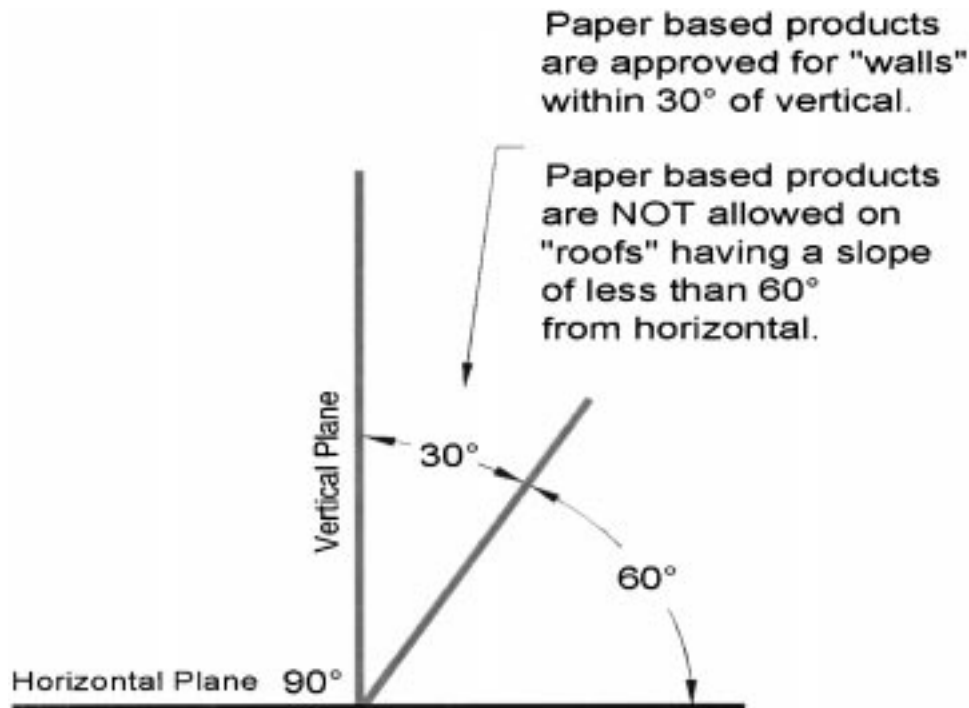
5.13.3 Minimum Requirements for Flashing Material:

5.13.3.1 Unless otherwise specified, flashing material shall provide twenty-four (24) hour minimum protection from water penetration when tested in accordance with Test Method D 779. See Appendix X1—Window/Door Flashing Types.

5.13.3.2 The flashing membrane shall be securely affixed to minimize any weather damage prior to the building's exterior treatment being applied. The fenestration product and flashing shall be integrated into the overall weather resistant barrier. The fenestration and flashing manufacturers shall be consulted for any special flashing requirements unique to their products.

NOTE 9—Numerous references to properly and securely attaching flashing materials are mentioned in the following sections. The building contractor is responsible for coordination of this work, as it is greatly dependent on the construction schedule. Once installed, local wind and weather conditions, as well as exposure to other trades, can have a detrimental effect on the permanent attachment of flashing.

5.13.3.3 Unless otherwise specified, when aluminum or copper sheet, or both, or step flashing is specified, it shall be no



NOTE 1—The use of a paper-based material in an application where water can pool or collect on its surface may result in the degradation of this material and the penetration of water through the building weather resistant barrier.

FIG. 2 Flashing On Sloped Surfaces

less than 0.040 in thickness. It can be mill finished if totally concealed but if exposed shall be anodized or coated with an appropriate paint. In all cases the aluminum sheet shall be separated from dissimilar metals or masonry, or both, by tape, gasket, elastomeric sheet, a heavy coat of bituminous paint or other approved separation materials.

5.13.3.4 When aluminum sheet or step flashing is specified for installation of skylights, it shall be installed in accordance with acceptable roofing practices or according to the manufacturer's installation instructions.

5.13.3.5 Unless otherwise specified, when aluminum or copper or galvanized metal is specified for head flashing, it shall be no less than 26 gage in thickness. Galvanized metal shall be zinc coated on both sides and the coatings can be hot dipped galvanized or electroplated in conformance with Specification A 123. It can be surface treated for painting by phosphatizing.

5.13.3.6 When Terne metal is used, it shall consist of copper bearing steel, coated both sides with lead-tin alloy. Coating weights are typically 0.047 lb/ft² (0.23 kg/m²). See Appendix X1.

5.14 Fastening Systems/Anchorage:

5.14.1 Important: When specifying or considering the structural load requirements for windows and doors, it is important to consider the method of fastening the unit(s) into the opening. Consult with the window/door manufacturer's fastening specifications to ensure units are installed properly to meet or exceed performance ratings. Selection of the appropriate fastening method is the responsibility of the installer, contractor, structural engineer, architect, building owner and/or consumer.

5.14.2 Fasteners shall be installed to secure the unit under service conditions (weight, wind load, temperature variations, etc.). It is not recommended that horizontal surfaces of flashings be penetrated with fasteners. Fasteners passing through the interior sill shall be sealed by putting sealant in the hole before the screw, then tightly installing the screw, then sealing the top surface of the fastening head. Refer to manufacturer's instructions or construction documents in all cases. See 5.13 for further information.

5.14.3 To provide adequate protection against galvanic corrosion, use only fasteners that are compatible with the materials joined and that will not result in galvanic corrosion. Refer to 5.12, Dissimilar Materials.

5.14.4 Plated or coated steel fasteners or non-magnetic stainless steel fasteners shall meet the minimum requirements as indicated in Table 3.

5.14.5 Fastener length shall be sufficient to penetrate the substrate to a depth designed to meet applicable building codes, manufacturer's recommendations and structural calculations. Number and spacing shall be sufficient to meet loads. See 8.4.2 for anchoring of vinyl frames.

5.14.6 Fasteners shall not be installed through exterior sill tracks unless recommended by the fenestration manufacturer, as this could cause water penetration into the walls below. Fasteners passing through the interior sill shall be sealed by putting sealant in the hole before screw, then tightly installing the screw, then sealing the top surface of the fastener head.

5.14.7 The installation of fasteners or fastening systems shall not cause excessive distortion ($\pm 1/16$ in. (1.588 mm)) of any frame or sash member, nor in any way impede the operation of the unit. However, when fastening windows to the building structure through an integral nailing flange, the frequency of said fasteners shall be as required to prevent excessive buckling ($\pm 1/16$ in. (1.588 mm)) of the flange and ensure continuous and positive compression on perimeter caulking between flange and structure (see 8.4.2). The integral nailing flange at the head of the window shall be fastened in such a manner as to insure that the window head will not bow downwards if the head beam over the window deflects. This can be accomplished by vertically elongated installation holes in the integral nailing flange at the window head or special flange clips that allow movement of the flange in a vertical direction. When units are nailed through the exterior wood casing during installation, set nails below the surface and fill nail holes with wood putty. Fill or finish any exterior holes such as staple or nail holes on exterior glazing beads or stops.

NOTE 10—When using an elongated hole or L-shaped slot, do not drive the fastener tight, in order to allow freedom of vertical or horizontal movement.

NOTE 11—When interior trim is used, make sure the trim is attached to either the fenestration product or the framing, but not both; allowing for bowing of the header.

5.14.8 Anchoring of window or door products should always be done according to the manufacturer's instructions, the construction documents or according to the recommendations of a qualified structural engineer. The following references may be used when determining the proper number, type and size of fasteners to be used for anchoring window and door products. (**Warning**—Fasteners shall never encroach on the designed clearance for glass in the frame.)

(1) "Aluminum Design Manual, Section III"—The Aluminum Association.

TABLE 3 Fastener Selection

Fastener Material	Fastener Exposure	Performance Requirement
Steel—cadmium plated	not visible after installation	Specification B 766 (8 Microns Thick)
	visible after installation	not recommended
Steel—zinc plated	not visible after installation	Specification B 663 (8 Microns Thick)
	visible after installation	not recommended
Steel—nickel/chrome plated	not visible after installation	Specification B 456, Type SC 2
	visible after installation	not recommended
Magnetic stainless steel	not visible after installation	recommended
400 Series min. 16 % chrome	visible after installation	not recommended
Non-magnetic stainless steel	not visible after installation	recommended
300 Series	visible after installation	recommended

(2) TIR A9-1991, “Metal Curtain Wall Fasteners”—The American Architectural Manufacturers Association.

(3) “Standard Handbook of Fastening and Joining”—Robert O. Parmley, P.E., McGraw Hill Book Company, 1977.

(4) “Fastener Standards” and “Manufacturer’s Capability Guide”, latest editions—Industrial Fasteners Institute.

(5) “Standard Handbook for Mechanical Engineers”—Baumeister and Marks, McGraw Hill Book company, latest edition.

5.14.9 Anchorage of multiple units or assemblies containing multiple units may involve additional fastening requirements from those specified for single units. See manufacturer’s instructions for details.

5.15 Shimming:

5.15.1 When required, shims shall be installed in a manner and in sufficient number to minimize deflection, distortion or rotation of the frame to achieve proper operation of the fenestration products, or as recommended by fenestration manufacturer. (**Warning**—When perimeter sealants are used, take proper care that the shims are recessed into the perimeter sealant cavity so that they will not impede on the sealant joint. Make sure that a bond-breaker exists between the edge of the shims and the sealant. See 5.18 for more information. See Fig. 3.)

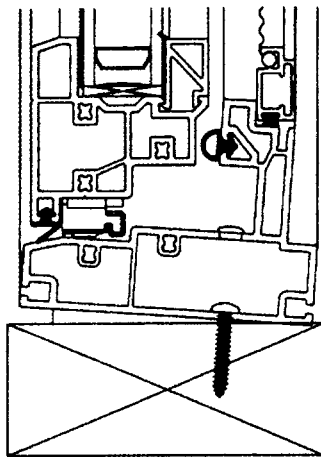
NOTE 12—Proper shimming is extremely important. Under-shimming can cause the unit to sag out of square. Over-shimming can result in bowed jambs and/or head jamb and/or sill. Both conditions can contribute to improper operation of the sash. See Figs. 3 and 4.

5.15.2 Sill shims used with framing materials shall be made from materials capable of sustaining all loads placed on them by the fenestration products including a minimum compressive strength of 1100 psi (7600 kPa). High-impact plastic or metal shims are recommended for sill support. Wood shims under the sill are not permitted unless specifically recommended by the fenestration manufacturer.

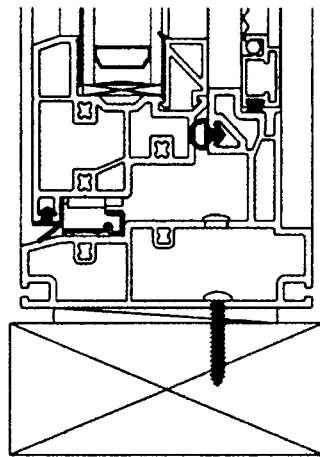
NOTE 13—The compressive strength of wood shims may not be sufficient to support the weight of the product.

5.15.3 The sill shall be supported in a straight and level condition at a minimum of three points. Shims shall be located 3 in. (75 mm) from each end and at midspan, or at 3 in. (75 mm) from each end plus one point per 12 in. (300 mm) of nominal width. See Fig. 4. Shim spacing shall never exceed 12 in. (300 mm). In the absence of manufacturer’s instructions, shims shall never be closer than 3 in. (75 mm) from any corner of a fenestration assembly. The sill can be supported through the use of shims, support blocking, rough opening sill, or components of the pre-existing window. Refer to the manufacturer’s instructions for recommended sill support system details.

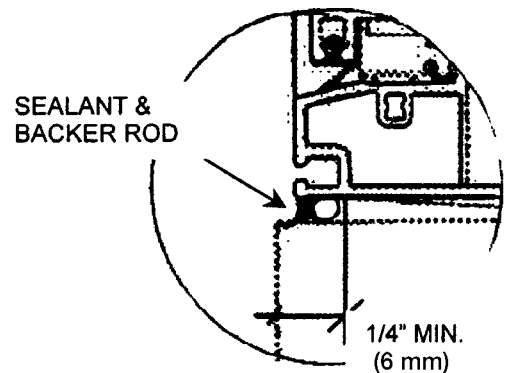
5.15.4 Do not over-shim. Check head/side jambs to be sure they are straight $\pm 1/16$ in. (1.588 mm). Products shall not be racked more than $1/8$ in. (3.175 mm) out of square for dimensions up to 4 ft (1.3 m) or more than $3/16$ in. (4.763 mm) for dimensions greater than 4 ft. (1.3 m).



NOT ACCEPTABLE



ACCEPTABLE



HOLD BACK OR CUT EDGE OF SHIM

FIG. 3 Shimming Recommendations



X - DENOTES SHIM LOCATION

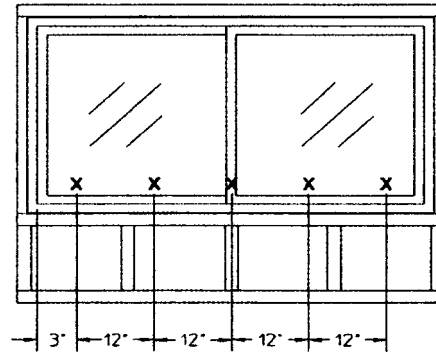


FIG. 4 Shim Locations

5.15.5 Refer to the manufacturer's instructions for unit shimming requirements. In the absence of manufacturer's instructions for shimming, the tolerances to the product dimensions after installation are given in Table 4 as a guide only.

5.16 *Pan Flashing Systems and Subsills for Weatherability*—Where through-wall pan/sill flashings are provided, these flashings shall be sloped toward the exterior. The interior side and the ends of the pan flashing shall be upturned to prevent water from flowing off the flashing into the wall or onto interior finishes. The height of the pan shall be appropriate for the fenestration product being installed, according to manufacturer's instructions or the advice of a design professional. To determine the minimum height requirements for interior height of pan flashing, refer to Annex A3.

5.16.1 When used, pan flashing systems, sill and subsills shall be designed to divert water to the exterior of the building.

5.16.2 The panning system and subsill ends shall prevent water from entering the walls at the lower corners of windows. End dams shall be incorporated at both ends of the panning sills and subsills to restrict water entry. See Annex A3 for Pan Heights with detail.

5.17 Pre-Installation Procedures:

5.17.1 *Control of Hazardous Materials*—Hazards such as lead and asbestos are present on many older homes and shall be handled with caution. Any handling of these materials shall comply with applicable codes and standards. See ASTM Standards on Lead Hazards Associated with Buildings.

5.17.1.1 Homes built prior to 1978 are likely to have been painted with paints containing lead. Studies have shown that windows, doors, and exterior trim have the highest quantities of leaded paints and disturbing these surfaces can result in significant exposures to workers and occupants (EPA, Lead

Exposure Associated with Renovation and Remodeling Activities). OSHA's Lead in Construction Standard (29 CFR 1926.62) applies to all construction work where an employee may be occupationally exposed to lead. Installation should comply with the requirements set forth in ASTM Standards on Lead Hazards Associated with Buildings.

5.17.1.2 Asbestos-containing materials can be found throughout a building in shingle siding, drywall, drywall mud, and sealants. OSHA's Asbestos Construction Standard (29 CFR 1926.1101) applies in these areas. Any disruption of these materials also triggers OSHA requirements for asbestos control.

5.17.2 Preparation of the Opening:

5.17.2.1 The fenestration product manufacturer's detailed installation instructions shall be used as the fenestration installer's primary guide. In the absence of such manufacturer's instructions, the procedures outlined herein shall be followed.

5.17.2.2 Measure the rough opening to ensure that it will allow installation of the fenestration product in a square, plumb and level condition in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. If the opening will not allow correct installation, correct these deficiencies before proceeding.

5.17.2.3 Check that the fenestration products are the correct size and type for the opening, including tolerances for plumb, level and square installation. See Figs. 5 and 6 for plumb, square and level tolerances. (**Warning**—Rough Opening Trueness/Racking of Fenestration Unit—As a general rule, fenestration units should not be racked so as to permit installation in openings that are out-of-square or out-of-plane. This practice does not recognize as acceptable any racking that would interfere with intended operation (opening and closing)

TABLE 4 Unit Shimming Tolerance (\pm in.) from Nominal

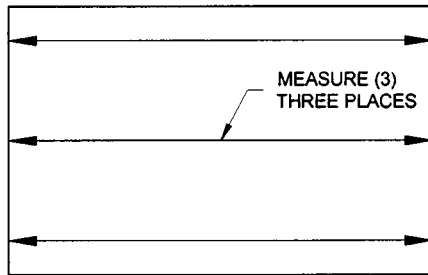
NOTE 1—Products shall not be racked more than $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (3 mm) out of square for dimensions up to 4 ft (1.3 m) or more than $\frac{3}{16}$ in. (1.6 mm) for dimensions greater than 4 ft (1.3 m).

	in./ft	in. Over 4 ft	in., max	Method of Measure
Level (horizontal measure)	$\frac{1}{32}$ in. (0.8 mm)	$\frac{1}{8}$ in. (3 mm)	$\frac{1}{8}$ in. (3 mm)	level and steel rule or tape
Plumb (vertical measure)	$\frac{1}{32}$ in. (0.8 mm)	$\frac{1}{8}$ in. (3 mm)	$\frac{1}{8}$ in. (3 mm)	level or plumb-line and steel rule or tape
True/Rack	$\frac{1}{32}$ in. (0.8 mm)	$\frac{1}{16}$ in. (3mm)	$\frac{3}{16}$ in. (1.6 mm)	using two strings across corners
Straight (measure of straightness)	$\frac{1}{64}$ in. (0.4 mm)	$\frac{1}{16}$ in. (1.6 mm)	$\frac{1}{16}$ in. (1.6 mm)	level or plumb-line and steel rule or tape
Squareness (diagonal measure)	N/A	N/A	^A	steel rule or tape

^A $\frac{1}{8}$ in. up to 20 ft² (3 mm up to 1.8 m²)

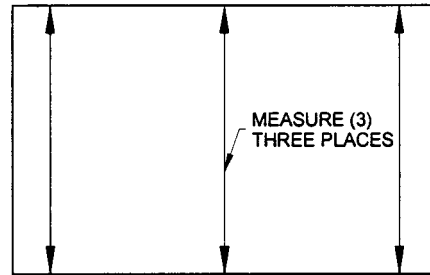
$\frac{1}{4}$ in. over 20 ft² (6 mm over 1.8 m²)

MEASURE WIDTH (REPLACEMENT)



ELEVATION

MEASURE HEIGHT (REPLACEMENT)



ELEVATION

NOTE: AT EXISTING METAL WINDOW
FRAMES, MEASURE TO SMALLEST
DAYLIGHT OPENING DIMENSION

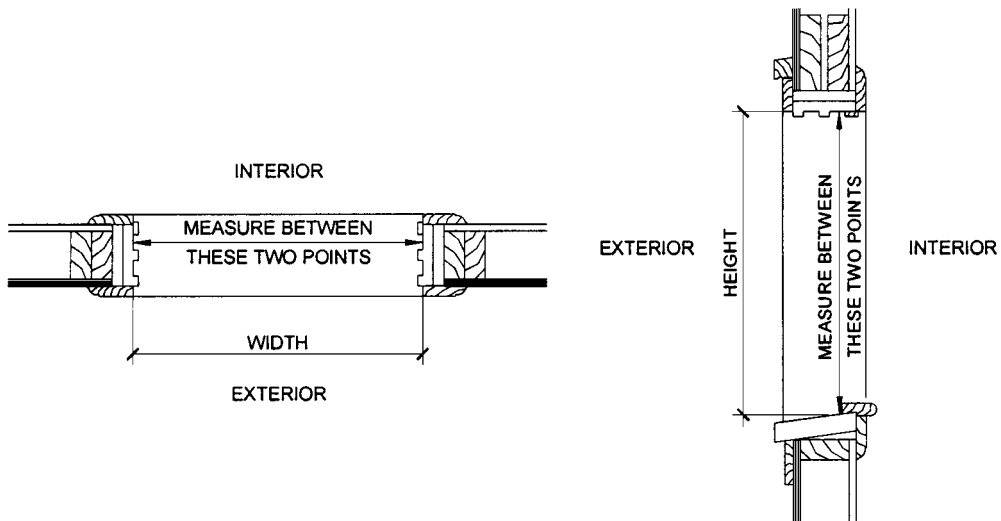


FIG. 5 Measuring Replacement Openings

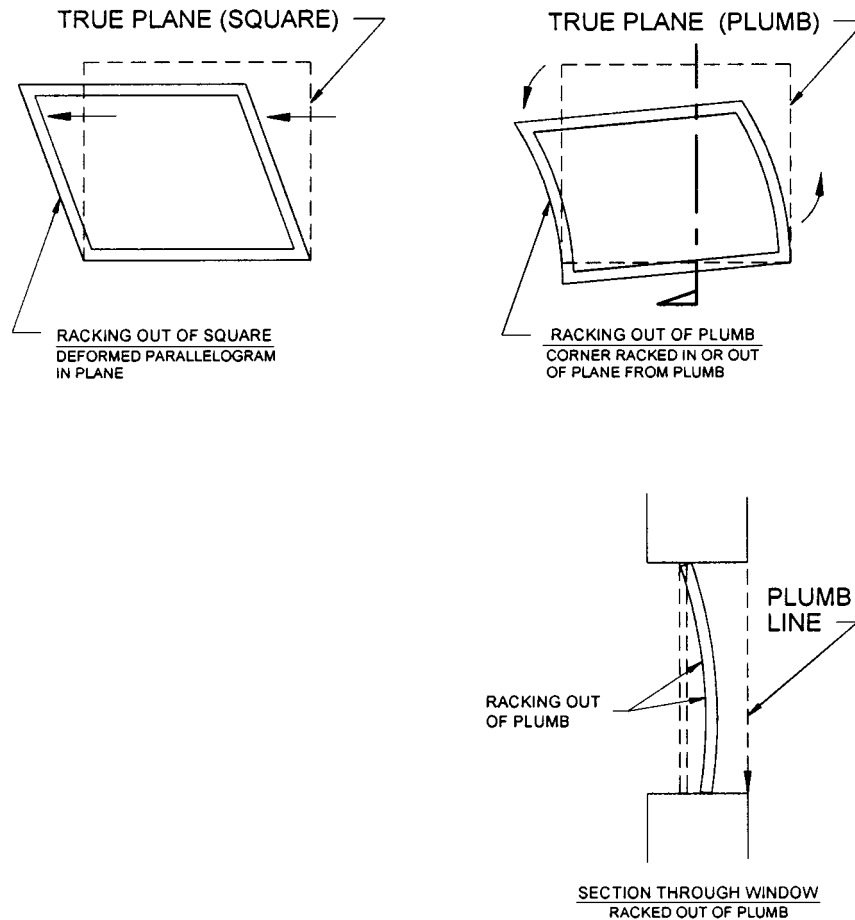


FIG. 6 Check for Racking

of sash or doors. Even if racking does not noticeably interfere with operation of movable sash or doors it may nevertheless render the unit prone to water intrusion, air leakage, excessive noise transmission, or degrade its ability to withstand design wind loads. Some units may, however, withstand being racked to limited degrees. Unit manufacturers will generally provide information on request concerning the tolerance of their units to being racked. The installer should obtain this tolerance information prior to beginning installation, so as to identify if rough openings will permit installation within manufacturer's tolerances. In the absence of information from the manufacturer, the installer shall assume that the units have no tolerance for being racked.)

5.17.2.4 When specified, the installer shall verify that all interfacing components (such as panning systems, drip caps or moldings, and other weather barrier systems) have been installed.

5.18 Sealants—Selection and Use:

5.18.1 The ability of a sealant joint to provide durable continuity (see Section 6) between building envelope components depends on joint design, selecting the right sealant and proper sealant installation. See Table A4.1.

5.18.1.1 The installer shall follow the approving authorities' or architects' recommendations for joint geometry, sealant type and application. In the absence of such specific recommendations, the installer should contact the manufacturers of the

fenestration product, other wall system components, and sealant manufacturer for recommendations. The installer shall consider the following criteria when selecting a sealant or sealants:

- (1) Anticipated joint movement and the sealants' movement capability. See Annex A4—Sealants, Table A4.1.
- (2) Adhesion of the sealant(s) to all joint surfaces such as frame components, flashing, siding and other wall components. See Annex A4—Sealants, Table A4.2.
- (3) Compatibility of sealant(s) with coatings, adhesives and other component surfaces.
- (4) Need for primers and their use.
- (5) Surface preparation such as cleaning (see 5.18.11 for guidelines on cleaning).

5.18.1.2 Sealants shall be applied and tooled in accordance with the sealant manufacturer's instructions with respect to surface preparation, application procedures and application temperatures.

5.18.1.3 The installer shall obtain sufficient information to confirm the sealant is acceptable with respect to these criteria. Information is available from sealant manufacturer product information bulletins and web sites. See Annex A4—Sealants, Table A4.1.

5.18.1.4 In barrier wall systems, the exterior joints between fenestration product frames and the building envelope shall be sealed.

5.18.2 There are four basic types of sealant joints encountered in installation: bridge, butt, fillet, and lap. Descriptions of each are given in Terminology C 717. The installer should be familiar with and follow the guidelines of Guide C 1193, Standard Guide for Use of Joint Sealants unless the sealant manufacturer makes other recommendations. Guide C 1299 provides a list of characteristics and properties of liquid applied sealants. See Annex A4 and Fig. A4.1.

5.18.3 If not specified in the construction documents, design sealant joints and select sealant material to accommodate expected movements.

5.18.3.1 Joints, which are designed or engineered to accommodate movement, require an elastomeric sealant meeting Specification C 920. Blueprints or shop drawings should be obtained and followed to insure proper sealant joints. A Class 12-½ or Class 25 sealant should be used according to the movement expected. Refer 5.9.2.3.

5.18.3.2 In sealant joints with less than 15 % movement, sealants meeting Specifications C 834, C 1311 or AAMA 808.3 can be used if recommended by the manufacturers of the fenestration product and the sealant. Exercise caution when using any sealant where movement has not been anticipated and there is a lack of designed joints. The installer shall verify that movement will not exceed the capability of the sealant and that sufficient sealant dimensions are used.

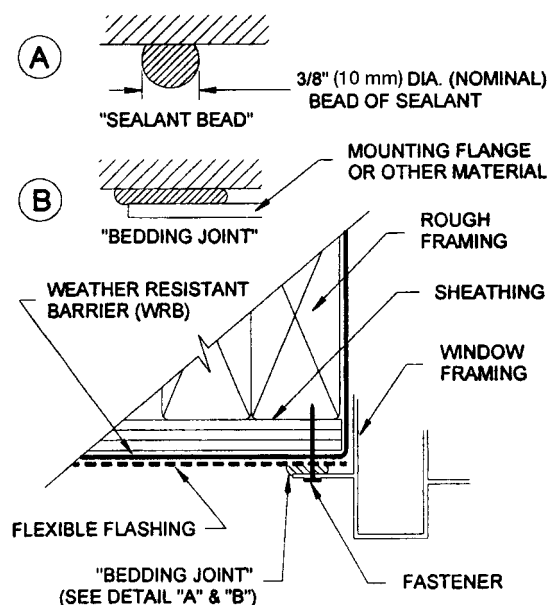
5.18.4 For skylight and roof window installation where there may be accumulation of snow or the possibility of ice damming; a rubberized, asphaltic or other weatherproofing membrane shall be used to seal the joint between the fenestration product and the building envelope prior to the installation of the roof covering. See Specification D 1970.

5.18.5 The selection and use of pre-cured silicone sealants or liquid applied sealants for bridge joints should carefully follow the sealant manufacturer's recommendations and instructions.

5.18.6 Applications where flashing, building paper, weather resistant barriers, or fins are *bedded* with sealant are typically low movement lap type joints where adhesion and compatibility are the primary sealant considerations. In a lap or guttering joint the sealant shall be non-hardening. For liquid-applied sealants, recommendations from the manufacturers of the components shall be followed. An application of a nominal ⅜ in. (10 mm) diameter bead of sealant is recommended. Pre-formed Butyl Tape Sealants shall meet Specification C 1281 or AAMA 804.3. See also 5.18.3.1. See Fig. 7.

5.18.7 When a J-shaped molding, terminus cap or stucco mold is installed to receive the wall cladding, the junction of these devices and the fenestration product shall also be sealed according to 5.18.10, joining both fenestration product and these devices together. When receivers are not used, a properly designed perimeter joint between the fenestration product and the wall cladding is still recommended. (See Fig. 8). (**Warning**—The general contractor should determine which trade provides and installs these devices. This determination will in turn determine who is responsible for sealing between the termination devices and the fenestration unit. Coordination among the different trades is essential to ensure the completion and adequacy of these seals.)

5.18.8 A minimum of two ⅜ in. (10 mm) parallel beads of sealant shall be applied below door sills, one on the exterior side and one on the interior side. Both beads of sealant shall make continuous contact with the door sill and substrate. The two continuous beads of sealant must be connected at both jambs, and not left open. The heads of the attachments through the sill must be thoroughly sealed. The continuous beads of sealant are to stop blow-through water. The door sill anchor or other structural attachment system shall be between the lines of sealant. See Section 9, Fig. 36.



NOTE 1—Compress flange and look for squeeze out of sealant to confirm adequate bedding quality.

FIG. 7 Bedded Joint

JOINT WIDTH (W)	
1/4" - 1/2" (6 mm - 12 mm)	1/2" - 1" (12 mm - 25 mm)
$D = W$	$D = \frac{W}{2}$

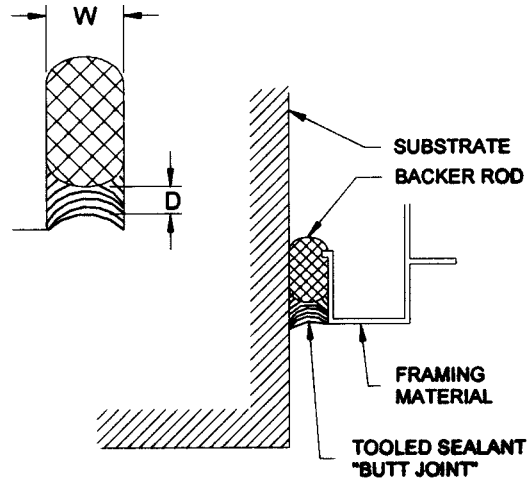


FIG. 8 Sealant Joint Depth-Width Ratio

5.18.8.1 When a sill extension is used, the slope of the sill shall be continued, and at the point of its junction with the sill, it shall be sealed against water leakage.

5.18.8.2 The joint between a sill or subsill end dam and the fenestration product frame shall be sealed.

5.18.9 Frequently the installer does not apply sealant between the outermost surfaces of the fenestration product and the building envelope. The siding installer or painter is often responsible for this sealing. In such cases there shall be a coordinated effort between architect, builder, fenestration product installer and siding installer or painter to insure that sealant selection and use and compatibility between different sealants are in accordance with this practice and the sealant manufacturer's recommendations. Refer to 4.2.

5.18.9.1 Some vinyl window manufacturers require a seal between the stucco product and the vinyl product. The coordination for the placement of this seal is the responsibility of the general contractor.

5.18.10 Most sealant joints require a sealant backing material to assure proper joint shape and sealant dimensions and to prevent "3-sided adhesion" (see figures 2, 3 and 4 of AAMA excerpt in Figs. 9 and 10). Joints should be a minimum of ¼ in. (6 mm) wide. If joints are less than ¼ in. (6 mm) wide, the sealant manufacturer shall be consulted for recommendations. Refer to Guide C 1193 for guidelines on the use of sealant backing materials. In general, sealant backing should be installed in butt joints so that the depth of the sealant is no more than half the joint width. Sealant depth should not be less than ¼ in. (6 mm) nor more than ½ in. (12 mm).

5.18.10.1 The following is an excerpt from AAMA 850 (Figure numbers in this section are retained from the AAMA document):

"In butt and perimeter joints, the width and depth-to-width ratio are both critical. The width shall be large enough to allow for a sufficient quantity of sealant. A general rule of thumb is ¼ in. minimum. Typically, the depth of the joint should be no smaller than half the width, but in no case should the depth be greater than the width."

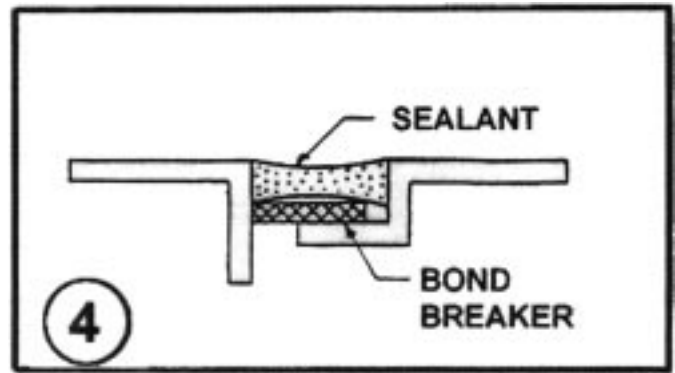


FIG. 10 AAMA Excerpt (figure 4)

"Joint depth is usually controlled by the installation of back-up material, as shown in figure 2 (Fig. 9). Backer rod is usually cylindrical and compressible. The diameter is larger than the joint and the rod is compressed when inserted into the joint. Compression of the backer rod provides the proper configuration for the sealant. Caution shall be exercised not to puncture the rod during insertion. The sealant should also not adhere to the backer rod. Three-sided adhesion will result if adhesion exists between the sealant and backer rod, as shown in figure 3 (Fig. 9). Joint movement might excessively stress the sealant if the sealant is unable to slide over the rod, resulting in cohesive failure."

"In cases where insufficient depth exists to insert a backer rod, as for example with an offset, then a bond breaker should be installed to accommodate sealant elongation as shown in figure 4 (Fig. 10)."

NOTE 14—Prevents three-sided adhesion and allows sealant elongation.

5.18.11 Surfaces must be clean, dry and sound for adequate sealant adhesion. Remove dust, dirt and other loose particles by brushing or wiping. Remove oily substances by wiping with a solvent dampened cloth. Change cloths frequently to prevent re-deposition and wipe dry with a clean cloth before solvent

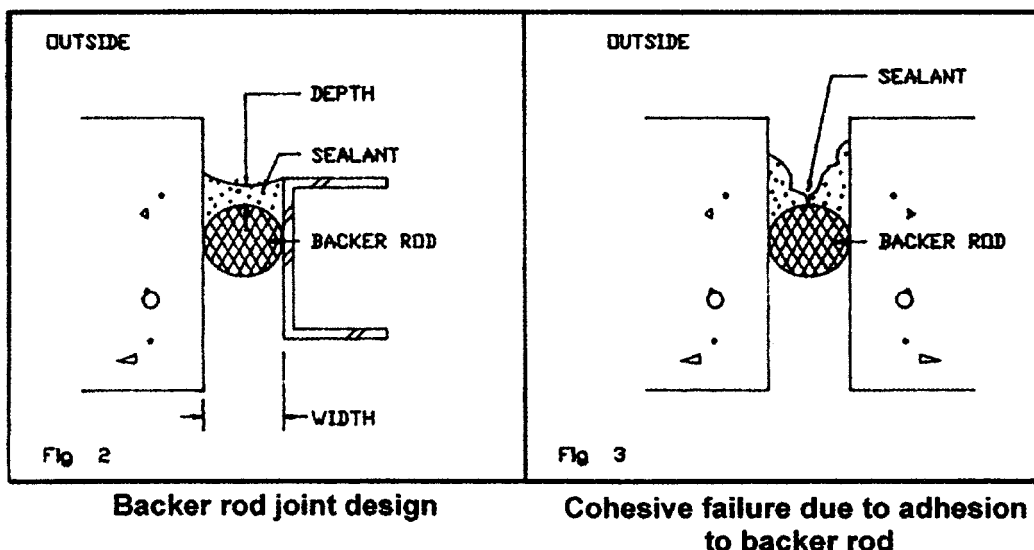


FIG. 9 AAMA Excerpt (figures 2 and 3)

evaporates from the surface. Use caution used when handling any solvent; be sure to understand and follow any safety statements on the solvent container. Be sure the solvent is compatible with, and will not attack, the surfaces. Abrasive cleaning may be required to obtain a sound, clean surface. Sanding, wire brushing, grinding or cutting can be used to expose a good surface. Old sealant is removed by cutting or scraping. Silicone sealant residue must be removed by abrasion followed by a thorough cleaning with solvent. Be sure to allow residual solvent in porous surfaces to evaporate before applying sealant.

5.19 Window Cleaner Anchors and Related Safety Hardware—When a window cleaner anchor or a related item of safety hardware is to be installed as a part of the fenestration product, it shall be in conformance with the prevailing codes or the ASME A39.1 Standard. The window and building members that will sustain the load requirements of these items shall be in conformance with the prevailing codes.

6. Continuity Between the Fenestration Products and Other Components of the Building Envelope

6.1 It is essential that the installer understand the building system employed to prevent water and vapor penetration through the envelope.

6.2 The installer shall have an understanding of the weatherability of the fenestration products to be installed.

6.3 The installer shall understand the recommended systems of sealant, flashing, pannings or cappings employed to integrate the fenestration product correctly into the building envelope.

6.4 When installing into new construction, the installation system should be submitted to the approving authority(ies) as a plan check to allow those authorities to determine if the fenestration system has been properly designed to integrate into the building envelope. Drawings or details showing the methodology used to connect both the fenestration product and building envelope and which clearly show the continuity of the entire installation as a continuous weather barrier system should be submitted to the approving authority. Types of sealant, flashings, membranes, cappings and pannings should be clearly shown in these details, with notations made to indicate types of sealants and adhesives used and anchor location to perfect the installation.

6.5 When installing retrofit/replacement fenestration products into an existing building, the installer should clearly understand the existing weather barriers, exercising care to ensure that the fenestration product has been installed into the previously designed and existing building envelope. Exercise precaution to ensure that the retrofit/replacement installation does not impair the existing system from working properly, or destroy the weatherability of the existing system.

6.5.1 If a non-destructive installation is used, proper and effective sealing between the existing fenestration product and the new unit is essential.

6.5.2 If a destructive installation system is employed for retrofit/replacement fenestration products, exercise caution to ensure that the new fenestration product is properly flashed and sealed to the elements of the existing building envelope employed as a weather resistant barrier.

6.6 There are two primary methods of integrating a building envelope. They are barrier systems and membrane/drainage systems. These systems are further described for clarity in Section 7.

NOTE 15—Where there is no concealed weather resistant barrier (WRB), treat as a surface barrier system (seal between the exterior surface of wall and window).

6.7 All component manufacturers' installation instructions shall be reviewed and adhered to. If the component manufacturers' instructions or details do not describe the integration of the fenestration product to the building envelope, the component manufacturers should be contacted for installation details. If installation instructions cannot be obtained in this manner, the details set forth in this practice should be used.

6.8 Table 5 indicates details shown in the annexes for a variety of fenestration products integrated into various building envelopes (A = Windows, B = Doors and C = Skylights). These details should be reviewed prior to installation of any fenestration product that has similar configurations and details as may be required.

6.9 Special construction details may be required for multiple units or assemblies containing multiple units. See manufacturer's instructions for details.

7. Water Shedding Strategies of Wall and Roof Systems

7.1 The water shedding strategies employed by roof and wall systems can be broadly categorized as surface barrier systems and membrane/drainage systems. It is important that the installer understand the essential features of surface barrier and membrane drainage systems, and which system is employed in the wall or roof in which the fenestration unit(s) will be installed.

NOTE 16—All types of wall systems are susceptible to water intrusion if the components are not assembled properly. The installer should become familiar with the various wall systems and materials, to be aware of potential problems.

7.1.1 *Surface Barrier Systems* can be identified as those systems in which the outermost surface of the wall or roof is the sole barrier to intrusion of liquid water. Barrier systems are designed to be sealed at the exterior surface to keep water out. Barrier systems rely on sealants around building penetrations to prevent moisture intrusion. Most systems make no provision for drainage of incidental moisture that does enter the system. In addition, they generally include an exterior coating that is relatively impermeable to moisture. Examples of barrier system include EIFS, concrete panels and single-wythe masonry. The two most common surface barrier cladding systems used on light frame buildings are certain forms of EIFS (Exterior Insulation and Finish System) wall cladding and large panel cladding systems installed without weather-resistant barrier membranes (see Fig. 11). In barrier systems, fenestration units are sealed to the outermost wall surface.

7.1.2 *Membrane/Drainage Systems* can be identified as systems which employ first surface water barriers and a weather-resistant barrier. Examples include the types of building envelopes whose exterior surfaces are made from stucco, siding, veneers, panels, shingles, wood shakes, metal panels, tile or other applied exterior surfaces. In these applications the

TABLE 5 Windows, Doors, and Skylights

A—WINDOWS		
Window Type	Barrier Wall/First Surface	Membrane/Drainage Wall
Integral Fin Type—New Construction	See Figures: 2, 3, 4, 7, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 30, 50, 52, 53	See Figures: 2, 3, 4, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 30, 50, 52, 53, 54
Non-Fin/Block Type—New and Replacement Construction	See Figures: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 50, 51, 52, 53	See Figures: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 13, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 50, 52, 53
B—DOORS		
Door Type	Barrier Wall	Membrane/Drainage Wall
Integral Fin Type—New Construction	See Figures: 3, 4, 7, 21, 30, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53	See Figures: 3, 4, 7, 21, 30, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54
Non-Fin /Block Type—New and Replacement Construction	See Figures: 3, 4, 8, 13, 30, 31, 32, 36, 44, 45, 50, 52, 53	See Figures: 3, 4, 8, 13, 30, 31, 32, 36, 44, 45, 50, 52, 53
C—SKYLIGHTS		
Skylight Type	Flashing Procedure	Flashing Installed at Roof Line
Flush Mount (Type 1) Flange Mount/Self Flashing (Type 2) Curb Mount/Integral Curb (Type 2 and Type 3) Curb Mount/Integral Curb (Type 2, Type 3 and Type 4)	Mastic Mastic Sheet Flashing Step Flashing	Figures 55, 59 Figure 56 Figure 57 Figure 58

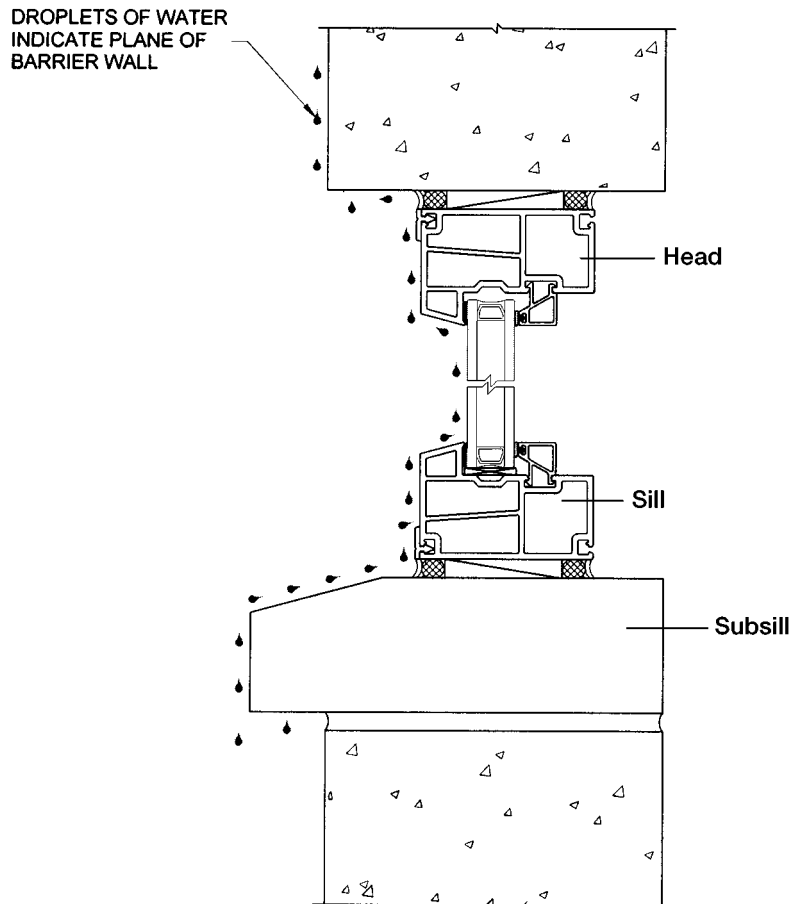


FIG. 11 Surface Barrier Wall (Head and Sill Detail)

weather-resistant or backup surfaces behind the first surface become the area where the drainage or membrane system has

been utilized. Building envelopes whose wall systems include a cavity between the exterior cladding system and the wall

sheathing, are generally included in this definition. See Fig. 12. In membrane/drainage walls, fenestration units are integrated with, and sealed to the weather-resistant barrier; this includes the sealing of the flashing system and any installation accessories. See Fig. 11. Flashing systems shall direct all incidental water to the outer surface of the wall. The design of membrane/drainage wall systems may allow the flashing system to route incidental water to the drainage plane only. Use of pan flashing to direct incidental water onto the outer wall surface in membrane/drainage systems is acceptable and may be preferable.

7.1.2.1 The installer shall ensure that his installation does not allow moisture to penetrate the membrane/drainage wall. The installer, when installing into a multi-surface barrier system, shall ensure that the fenestration product has been tied

homogeneously into the designed membrane/drainage system at the surface of that membrane/drainage cavity; that is, on the exterior surface of the interior wall or the exterior of the roof sheathing, using flashings, counter-flashings, and sealants that connect the fenestration product's first surface water shedding area directly to the membrane/drainage system employed.

7.1.2.2 The installer shall recognize that the exterior siding, veneers, stucco, shingles and other exterior applications that are placed in front of the building envelope's membrane, waterproofing and water shedding system are not the sole method of protecting the building from moisture; but act as a component of a system with the interior drainage surfaces.

7.1.2.3 This practice requires sealing and integration between the fenestration unit and the concealed WRB if the unit is being installed in a membrane/drainage system. More

**INSTALLATION OF WINDOW WITH FIN
(JAMB DETAIL REPRESENTS METHOD "A1" - OTHER APPLICATIONS SIMILAR)**

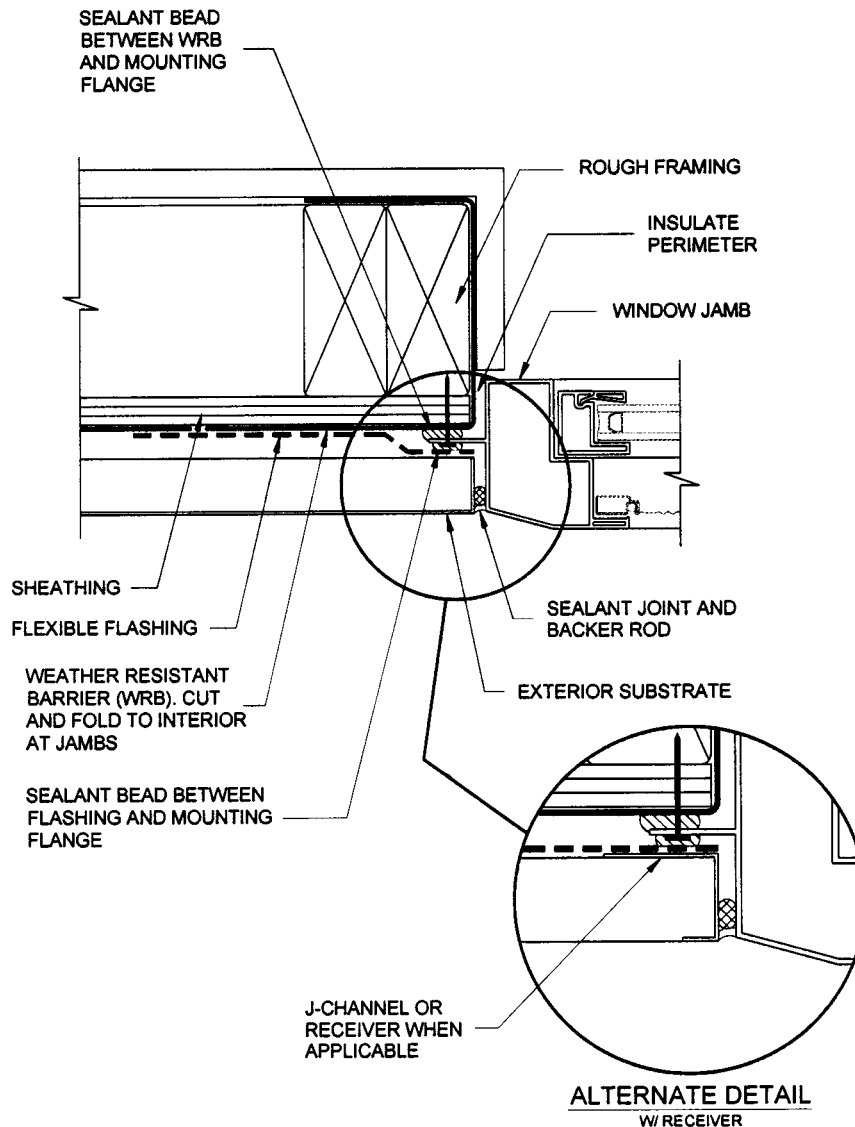


FIG. 12 Membrane/Drainage System

specifically, it does NOT recognize as acceptable the substitution of a seal between the unit and the outermost surface of the cladding in lieu of sealing and integration between the unit and the concealed WRB. (**Warning**—Installation to first surface architectural exterior surface walls such as stucco, siding and veneers may inhibit and otherwise trap water inside the rain-shield system, allowing such water to drain to the interior of the building.)

7.2 Identification of Systems:

7.2.1 Roofing Systems—Some roofing systems (for example, elastomeric, built-up bituminous, neoprene or EPDM, and some metal roof systems) do not incorporate a weather-resistant barrier membrane and can therefore be classified as surface barrier systems. Many wood shake, wood shingle, clay tile and concrete tile roofs incorporate a weather-resistant barrier membrane and a drainage space and can be classified as membrane/drainage systems. Asphalt shingle roofs are installed with a weather-resistant membrane (roofing felt and in some cases self-sealing water-barrier membrane). Asphalt shingle roofs therefore are generally viewed as membrane drainage systems, although they do not include a drainage space. In installation of skylights it is imperative that the installer does not permit wetting of the roof sheath.

7.2.2 Wall Systems on Light Frame Buildings—The majority of wall cladding systems used on light frame buildings incorporate a weather-resistant barrier (WRB) behind them, and therefore are membrane/drainage systems. Examples include: stucco (including adhered tile claddings in cementitious base), interlocking lap sidings (such as vinyl, aluminum, and steel) lap sidings (such as lumber, plywood and hardboard), mechanically attached veneers (such as brick or tile), wood shingles and shakes, and some installations of panel cladding systems. Surface barrier cladding systems are relatively rare in light frame construction.

7.2.2.1 Diagonal Installations of Siding—Installation of sidings in a diagonal direction can result in appreciable water intrusion past the siding at fenestration units. The concentrated intrusion of water past the siding at window and door casings may well exceed the capacity of the membrane to prevent water intrusion further into the wall. Diagonal installation of sidings should be avoided or the project must be designed to accommodate the concentrated water exposures that can be expected at window and door casings when siding is applied diagonally.

7.2.2.2 EIFS Claddings on Light Frame Buildings—EIFS systems installed in light framed construction can be either a barrier system or a system employing a drainage plane and weather-resistant barrier. The installer shall obtain information regarding the type of EIFS system to be installed, in order to properly install the fenestration product and associated flashing materials (see ANSI/EIMA 99–A-2001).

7.2.2.2.1 EIFS cladding systems are proprietary and may not be compatible with all types of fenestration products, flashing systems or sealant. The installer should verify the requirements of the fenestration, flashing, sealant and EIFS manufacturers for proper compatibility and installation require-

ments. If a problem with compatibility exists, the installer shall receive clarification on installation requirements before proceeding.

7.2.2.3 Large Panel Cladding Systems on Light Frame Buildings—Large panel cladding systems have been installed on light frame buildings without a weather-resistant membrane, as a surface barrier system. Installation of fenestration units in buildings with this type of cladding system shall follow the requirements for surface barrier walls. See 8.2—Window Installation Method “A”.

7.2.3 Wall Systems in Concrete and Masonry Buildings—Concrete and masonry buildings are commonly designed as having surface barrier type walls. Use of secondary weather-resistant barrier membranes in these buildings is relatively rare. An illustration of a generic window installation in a cast concrete surface barrier type wall system is shown in Fig. 12.

7.2.3.1 EIFS Claddings on Concrete or Masonry Buildings—EIFS claddings are frequently used on concrete or masonry buildings. EIFS claddings used on these buildings generally are designed to function as surface barrier systems. EIFS systems are proprietary. The EIFS manufacturer should be consulted when fenestration units are to be installed in buildings clad with an EIFS system.

8. Installation Methods for Windows

8.1 Windows in Walls Utilizing a Membrane/Drainage System:

8.1.1 Windows with Perimeter Mounting Flanges (Nail Fins) in Drainage Type Wall Construction:

8.1.1.1 Windows with perimeter mounting flanges shall be installed with flashing, which shall be applied so as to integrate with the flanges on the window unit and with the weather barrier materials in a shingle-lap manner. Four different methods (A, B, A1, and B1) may be used. These methods are described in this section.

8.1.1.1.1 Not all flanges are considered structural by the manufacturer; however, they still are integrated into the wall using the following procedures. Flanges are classified into the following categories:

- (1) Integral, structural flanges;
- (2) Integral, non-structural flanges;
- (3) Applied, structural flanges; and
- (4) Applied, non-structural flanges.

In this classification scheme, integral implies permanence, continuity, seamlessness, and being waterproof. Applied flanges may require more elaborate flashing and sealing details to ensure weather protection of the installed unit. When using applied flanges, follow the manufacturers’ instructions for sealing the flange to the frame. See Fig. 13. Structural implies that the flange can be used as an anchoring device or nailing flange and that the flange is capable of sustaining the structural load requirements of the fenestration unit in its location in the building. Non-structural flanges must not be used as the sole means of anchoring the window. Follow manufacturer’s installation instructions for anchoring the unit.

8.1.1.1.2 Selection of an installation method (A, B, A1 or B1) is based on the relative order in which materials are installed, and on whether the pieces of flashing sheet used alongside the window (the jamb sheets) are applied over or

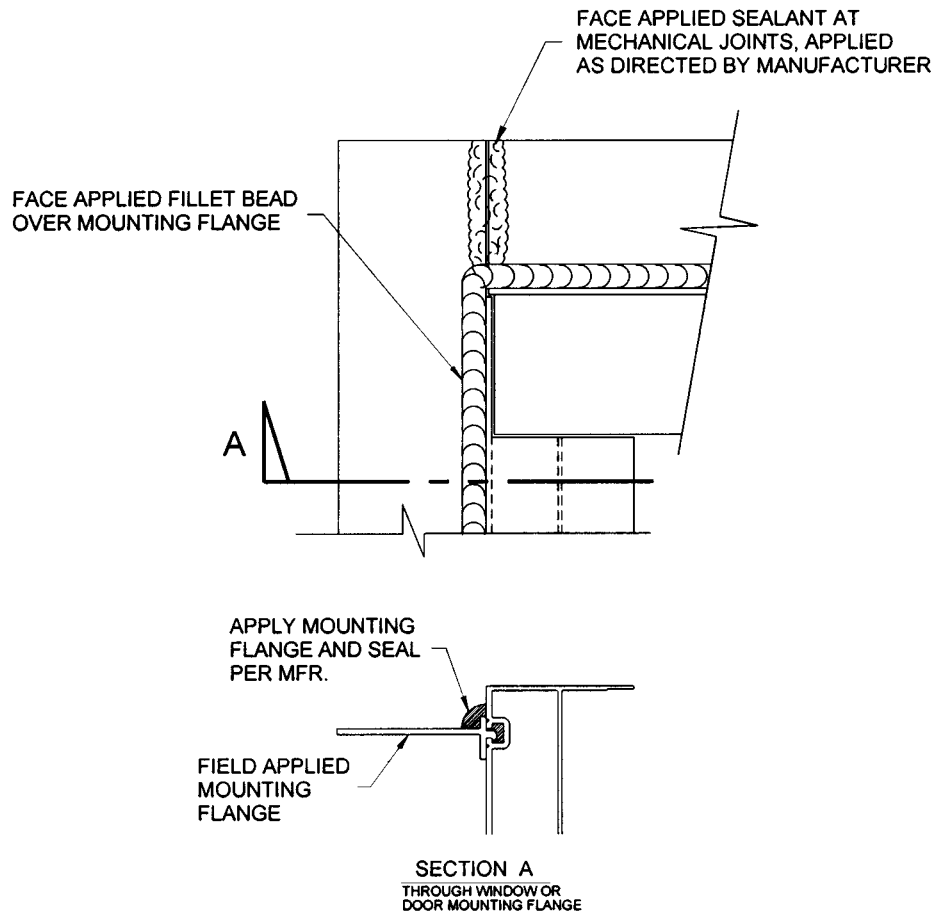


FIG. 13 Applied Flanges and Mechanical Joints

behind the window unit's side flanges. Windows with integral installation flanges may be installed either before or after the weather-resistant membrane. Although window installers often do not install the weather-resistant membrane, the window installation shall be integrated properly with the membrane. To avoid confusion between membrane installation and window installation crews, it is recommended that the relative order of their work be identified in advance and that the identified order be maintained for either an entire project or for clearly demarcated portions of the project. This will allow selection of an installation method for the project, and help eliminate errors caused by installers having to switch between methods. Once a method is selected, all of the procedures of that method shall be performed in the sequence indicated, never mixing or matching methods or altering the sequence of operations within a method.

NOTE 17—Step 1 below recommends that flashings be precut to size (prior to installation). The purpose is to prevent the sealant from skinning over prior to getting the last section of flashing in place. If the installer knows that given the climatic conditions the sealant will not skin over, the installer may omit this step.

8.1.1.1.3 The references to the application of sealant under or over the mounting flanges refer to the use of "Bedding Joints". A bedding joint consists of the application of a bead of sealant which is later compressed against the substrate or flashing materials. All bedding joints are to have a nominal

diameter of $\frac{3}{8}$ in. (10 mm) prior to compression. During compression of a bedding joint, the installer should look for the sealant to "bleed out" or appear along the edge to ensure adequate bedding quality.

8.1.1.1.4 Use the flashing cut formulas (see Table 6) to determine the length of each strip of flashing for each window. The ASTM standard requires a flexible flashing minimum roll width of 9 in. (230 mm). Wider flashing materials, (for example, 12 in. (300 mm)) may be used, however the actual cut lengths figured by using the chart will increase. The use of self-adhesive type flashing is acceptable. Self-adhesive type flashing seals itself to the weather resistant barrier and to the mounting flange without the need for additional sealant applied to the exterior face of the flange. Self-adhesive type flashing materials must properly adhere, (creating a water tight joint) to the (WRB) and to the mounting flange material in order to be acceptable for use. Refer to 5.12.3.1. (See Note 18). **(Warning—**All notations of flashing placement, (for example, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. (220 mm) up and $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. (220 mm) over) are based on the use of a 9 in. (230 mm) wide flashing.

TABLE 6 Flashing Lengths and Cut Formulas

Sill Flashing = R.O. Width + (2 × Flashing Width)
Jamb Flashing = R.O. Height + (2 × Flashing Width) – 1 in. (25 mm)
Head Flashing = R.O. Width + (2 × Flashing Width) + 2 in. (50 mm)

NOTE 18—Tip: In order to save time and develop an efficient installation process, the flashing materials can be cut in advance using the rough opening dimensions and the formulas shown in the following table. Cutting flashing in advance also reduces the chance for the sealant to skin over prior to the application of flashing. The instructions in the installation section of this chapter assume that the flashing is previously cut to the appropriate length.

8.1.1.2 Table 7 can be used to select the appropriate installation method.

8.1.1.3 The following procedures should be followed completely and finished the day the procedure starts in order to avoid damage to the flashing and weather resistant paper. If it is impossible to finish the complete process, the loose ends of the flashing and paper shall be temporarily secured into position using tape. The building contractor is responsible for the coordination of this work, as it is greatly dependent on the construction schedule. Once installed, local wind and weather conditions as well as exposure to other trades can have a detrimental effect on the permanent attachment of the flashing. The building contractor must inspect and maintain the flashing, ensuring that it is secure and in proper working condition prior to being covered up by other materials.

NOTE 19—All methods described below require the use of a 9 in. (230 mm) (minimum) wide approved flashing material. Flashing cut lengths are to be increased respectively depending on the actual width of the flashing used on the job. Flashing is always to be lapped in a water shedding (weather board, shingle or ship-lapped) fashion.

8.1.1.3.1 *Method A: Weather-Resistant Barrier (WRB) Applied after the Window Installation—Flashing Applied Over the Face of the Mounting Flange:*

8.1.1.3.1.1 Step 1: Apply the horizontal sill flashing material first, level with the top edge of the rough opening. Cut the sill flashing long enough to extend an equal distance beyond the 9 in. (230 mm) jamb flashing, which will be applied later. (See Figs. 14 and 15). Fasten the top edge of the sill flashing to the framing. Place fasteners along the edge of the rough opening where they will be covered by the mounting flange of the window later.

NOTE 20—Do not fasten the bottom edge or the last 9 in. (230 mm) of each end, as the weather resistant barrier will be applied under the flashing in a water shedding fashion later. It is recommended that the corners and bottom edge be temporarily taped at 24 in. (610 mm) on center, to prevent wind damage.

8.1.1.3.1.2 Step 2: Apply a continuous bead of sealant to the back side (interior surface) of the mounting flange of the window. Sealant selection and bead design shall be in accordance with 5.18 of the Standard. Immediately set the window into the opening, and apply shims as required to ensure the unit

is plumb, level and square. Fasten the window perimeter securely into position as described in 5.14 of the installation procedures.

NOTE 21—Apply the sealant in line with the pre-punched holes or slots on the mounting flange when provided. (See Fig. 15).

8.1.1.3.1.3 Step 3: Next, apply a continuous bead of sealant to the exposed mounting flange (exterior surface) at the side jambs of the installed window.

NOTE 22—The application of sealant to the exterior face of the flange is not necessary if using self-adhesive type flashing over the mounting flange. A continuous bead of sealant shall be applied to the back side of the mounting flange prior to placing the window. Refer to 5.12.3.1.

(1) Continue the sealant bead at the jambs vertically 8-½ in. (220 mm) above the rough opening at the head of the window (to the face of the header), to allow for application of the top portion of the jamb flashing into sealant in the next step.

NOTE 23—Apply the sealant in line with the pre-punched holes or slots on the mounting flange when provided and over the heads of the fasteners. Refer to 5.12.3.1.

(2) For windows with mechanically joined mounting flanges, apply sealant to the full length of the joints or seam where the flanges meet. (See Fig. 13).

8.1.1.3.1.4 Step 4: Install the jamb flashings next, by pressing the flashing into the sealant beads previously applied to the exterior face of the mounting flanges. Attach the flashing into position to the rough opening framing using staples or other appropriate fasteners. Extend the bottom edge of the jamb flashing 8½ in. (220 mm) beyond the rough opening sill, and extend the top edge 8-½ in. (220 mm) beyond the rough opening head. (See Fig. 16)

NOTE 24—Do not attach the bottom of the jamb flashing until after the weather resistant barrier is applied later. Refer to 5.12.3.1.

8.1.1.3.1.5 Step 5: Next, apply a continuous bead of sealant to the exposed mounting flange (exterior surface) at the head of the installed window.

NOTE 25—The application of sealant to the flange is not necessary if using self-adhesive type flashing over the mounting flange.

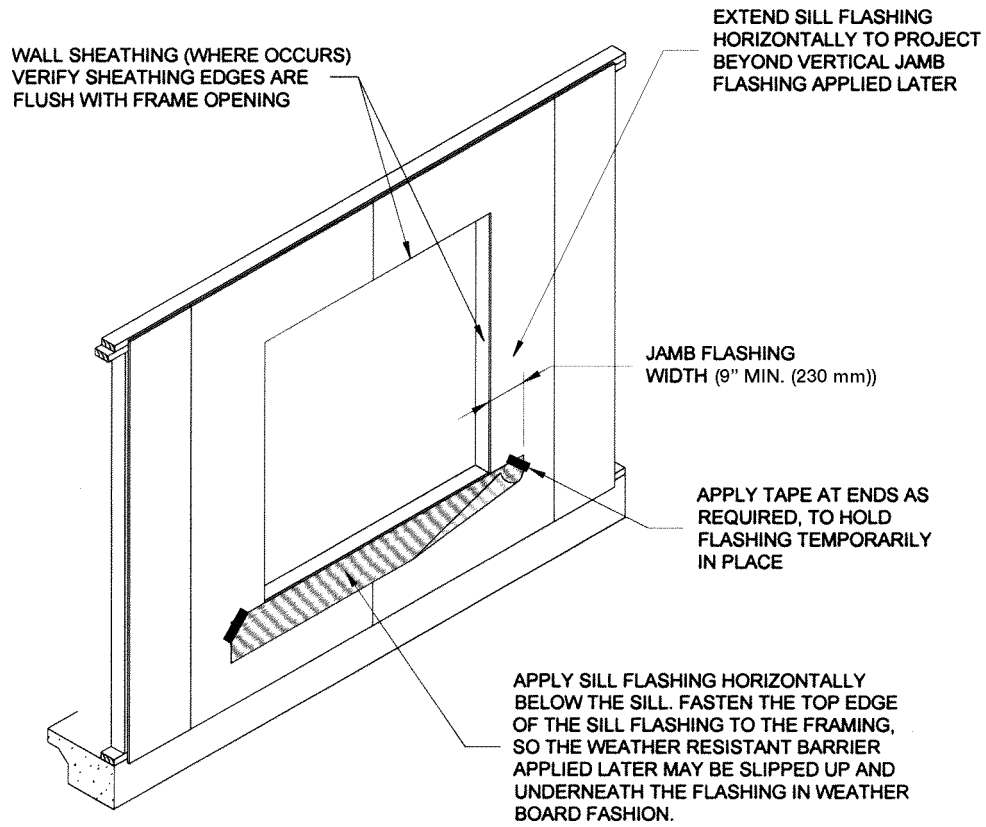
NOTE 26—Apply the sealant in line with the pre-punched holes or slots on the mounting flange when provided and over the heads of the fasteners. (See Fig. 17).

8.1.1.3.1.6 Step 6: Install the head flashing by pressing the flashing into the sealant bead previously applied across the mounting flange. When applying the head flashing, press the bottom edge of the flashing into the sealant until the sealant appears. This will ensure that no voids remain between the flashing and the mounting flange. Extend the ends of the head

TABLE 7 Installation Procedure Selection Chart (Windows)

NOTE 1—Based on windows with integral fins being installed in drainage type wall systems.

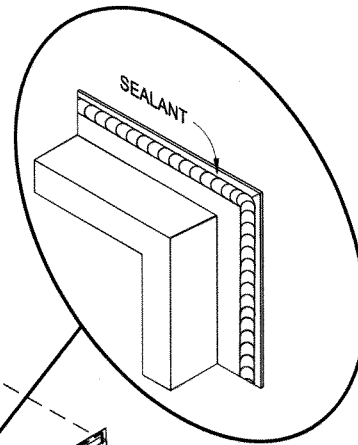
	Head and jamb flashing will be applied over the face of the integral mounting flange	Jamb and sill flashing will be applied behind the face of the integral mounting flange
Weather resistant barrier is to be applied after window installation	Use Method A	Use Method B
Weather resistant barrier is to be applied prior to window installation	Use Method A1	Use Method B1



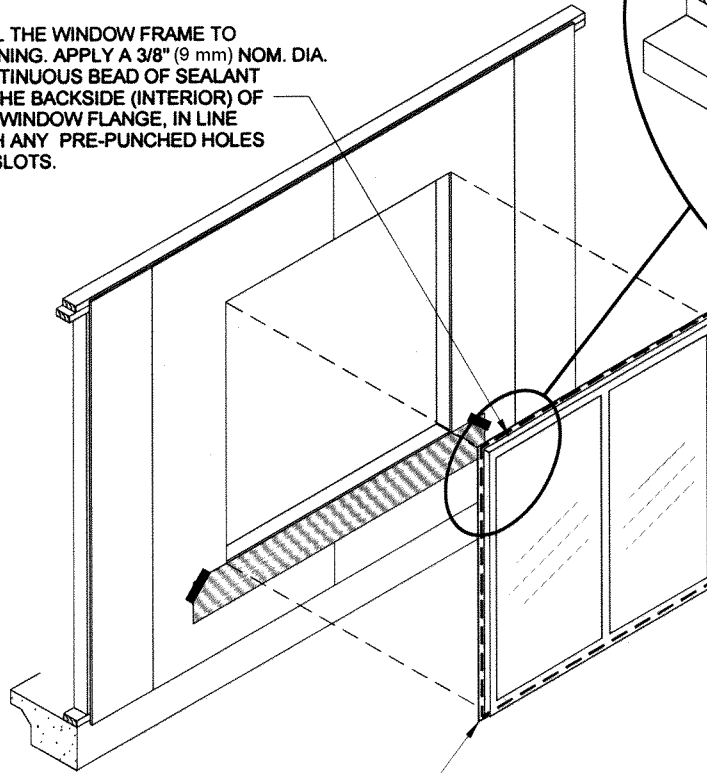
NOTE: FOR METHODS "A1" AND "B1" THE WEATHER RESISTANT BARRIER (WRB) HAS BEEN INSTALLED. A FLAP AT THE HEAD OF THE WINDOW HAS BEEN TEMPORARILY TAPED OUT OF THE WAY TO ALLOW FOR FLASHING AND WINDOW INSTALLATION.

FIG. 14 Sill Flashing (Methods A and B)

SEAL THE WINDOW FRAME TO OPENING. APPLY A 3/8" (9 mm) NOM. DIA. CONTINUOUS BEAD OF SEALANT TO THE BACKSIDE (INTERIOR) OF THE WINDOW FLANGE, IN LINE WITH ANY PRE-PUNCHED HOLES OR SLOTS.



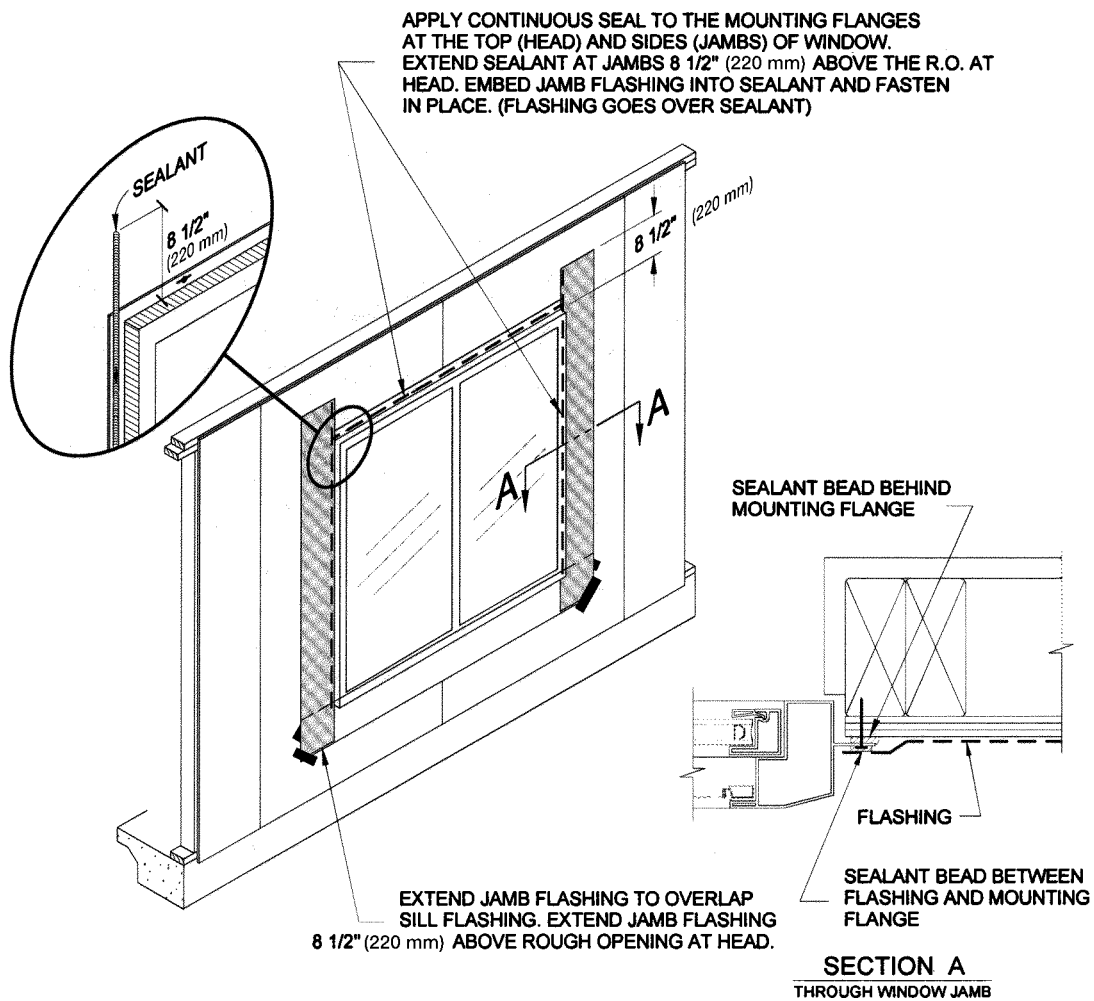
INTERIOR VIEW
TOP L.H. CORNER OF WINDOW



SHIM AND ADJUST WINDOW TO ACHIEVE SQUARE, PLUMB, AND LEVEL CONDITION. USE CORROSION RESISTANT FASTENERS. FASTEN WINDOWS PER SECTION 5.14 - FASTENING SYSTEMS / ANCHORAGE

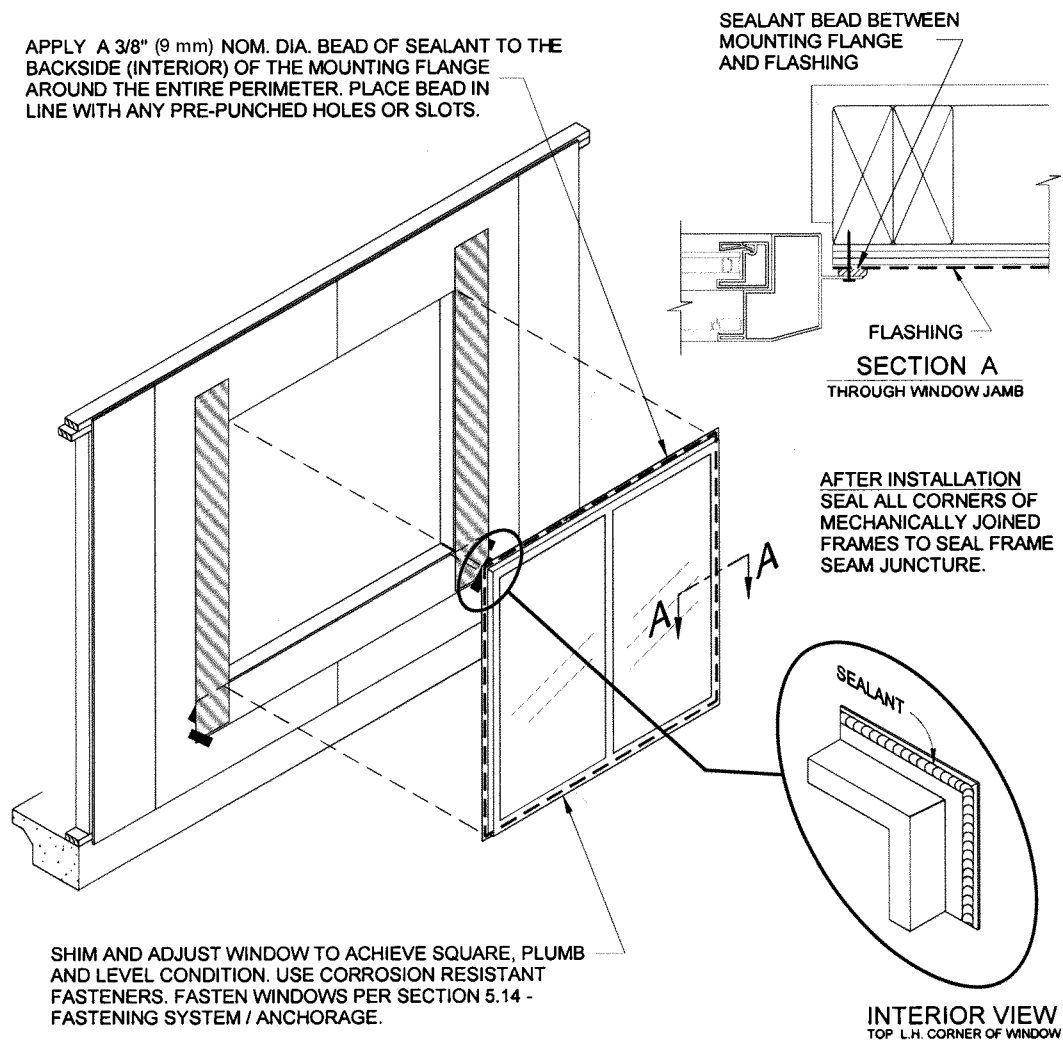
NOTE 1—For Method A1 the weather resistant barrier (WRB) has been installed. A flap at the head of the window has been temporarily taped out of the way to allow for flashing and window installation.

FIG. 15 Window Installation (Method A)



NOTE 1—For Method A1 the weather resistant barrier (WRB) has been installed. A flap at the head of the window has been temporarily taped out of the way to allow for flashing and window installation.

FIG. 16 Jamb Flashing (Method A)



NOTE 1—For Method B1 the weather resistant (WRB) has been installed. A flap at the head of the window has been temporarily taped out of the way to allow for flashing and window installation.

FIG. 17 Window Installation (Method B)

flashing 10 in. (250 mm) beyond the rough opening, over the top of the jamb flashing. Fasten the head flashing into place along the top edge using staples or other appropriate fasteners. (See Fig. 18). (**Warning**—The building shall be constructed in such a manner to secure or support the flashing to prevent destruction or displacement prior to installation of the weather resistant barrier. The flashing shall never be left unsupported and vulnerable to wind damage.)

NOTE 27—Where recommended as part of the exterior wall finish system, install the WRB as outlined. The application of the WRB may be by trades other than the window installer. The contractor shall coordinate this work as required.

8.1.1.3.1.7 Step 7: In water shedding fashion, starting at the base of the wall and working towards the top, install the weather resistant barrier to the face of the building framing or sheathing. At the sill of the windows, tuck the weather resistant barrier under the sill flashing and loose ends of the jamb flashing. Next, continue to apply the weather resistant barrier in water shedding fashion over the jamb flashing and over the head of the windows. (See Fig. 19). Attach the WRB into position using staples or other appropriate fasteners.

NOTE 28—Whenever applying the weather resistant barrier, flashing or other materials do not penetrate the mounting flange with the fasteners.

8.1.1.3.2 *Method B: Weather-Resistant Barrier (WRB) Applied after the Window Installation—Flashing Applied Behind the Face of the Mounting Flange:*

8.1.1.3.2.1 Step 1: Apply the horizontal sill flashing material first, level with the top edge of the rough opening. Cut the sill flashing long enough to extend an equal distance beyond the 9 in. (230 mm) jamb flashing, which will be applied later. (See Fig. 20.) Fasten the top edge of the sill flashing to the framing. Place fasteners along the edge of the rough opening where they will be covered by the mounting flange of the window later.

NOTE 29—Do not fasten the bottom edge or the last 9 in. (230 mm) of each end, as the weather resistant barrier will be applied under the flashing in a water shedding fashion later. It is recommended that the corners and bottom edge be temporarily taped at 24 in. (610 mm) on center, to prevent wind damage.

8.1.1.3.2.2 Step 2: Apply the jamb flashing to the edge of the framing at each jamb. Place fasteners along the edge of the rough opening where they will be covered by the mounting flange of the window later. Extend the jamb flashing 8-½ in. (220 mm) beyond the rough opening dimension at the head and sill. The bottom end of the jamb flashing is to overlap the sill flashing (2 × Flashing Width) -1 in. (25 mm).

NOTE 30—Do not attach the bottom of the jamb flashing until the weather resistant barrier is applied later. (See Fig. 20.)

8.1.1.3.2.3 Step 3: Apply a continuous bead of sealant around the full perimeter of the back side (interior surface) of the window mounting flange. Sealant selection and bead design shall be in accordance with 5.18.

NOTE 31—Apply the sealant in line with the pre-punched holes or slots on the mounting flange when provided.

8.1.1.3.2.4 Step 4: Immediately install the window into the opening pressing the window against the framing to compress the sealant. Apply shims as required to ensure the unit is

plumb, level and square. Fasten the window perimeter securely into position as described in 5.14. For windows with mechanically joined mounting flanges, apply sealant to the full length of the joinery or seam where the flanges meet. (See Figs. 13 and 21).

NOTE 32—Caution shall be taken to avoid disrupting the continuous seal. Always install the window immediately after the application of the sealant.

8.1.1.3.2.5 Step 5: Apply a continuous bead of sealant horizontally across the face of the exposed mounting flange (exterior surface) at the head of the installed window.

NOTE 33—The application of sealant to the flange is not necessary if using self-adhesive type flashing over the mounting flange.

NOTE 34—Apply the sealant in line with the pre-punched holes or slots on the mounting flange when provided and over the heads of the fasteners. (See Fig. 18.)

8.1.1.3.2.6 Step 6: Install the head flashing by pressing the flashing into the sealant bead previously applied to the mounting flange. When applying the head flashing, press the bottom edge of the flashing into the sealant until the sealant appears. This will ensure that no voids remain between the flashing and the mounting flange. Extend the ends of the head flashing 10 in. (260 mm) beyond the rough opening, over the top of the jamb flashing. Fasten the head flashing into place along the top edge using staples or other appropriate fasteners. (See Fig. 18.) (**Warning**—The building shall be constructed in such a manner to secure or support the flashing to prevent destruction or displacement prior to installation of the weather resistant barrier. The flashing shall never be left unsupported and vulnerable to wind damage.)

NOTE 35—Where recommended as part of the exterior wall finish system, install the WRB as outlined below. The application of the WRB may be by trades other than the window installer. The contractor shall coordinate this work as required.

8.1.1.3.2.7 Step 7: In water shedding fashion, starting at the base of the wall and working towards the top, install the weather resistant barrier to the face of the building framing or sheathing. At the sill of the windows, tuck the weather resistant barrier under the sill flashing and loose ends of the jamb flashing. Next, continue to apply the weather-resistant barrier in water shedding fashion over the jamb flashing and over the head of the windows. (See Fig. 19). Attach the WRB into position using staples or other appropriate fasteners.

NOTE 36—Whenever applying the weather barrier, flashing or other materials do not penetrate the mounting flange with the fasteners.

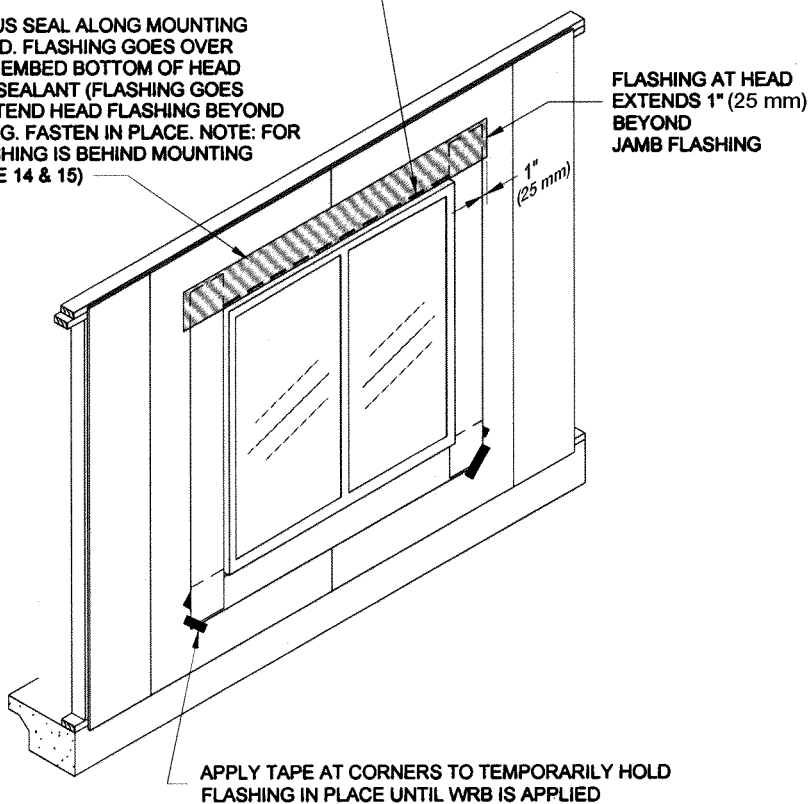
8.1.1.3.3 *Method A1: Weather-Resistant Barrier (WRB) Applied Prior to the Window Installation—Flashing Applied Over the Face of the Mounting Flange:*

8.1.1.3.3.1 Step 1: Where a weather resistant barrier (WRB) is used, apply the WRB in water shedding fashion, starting at the base of the wall and working towards the top. Install the weather resistant barrier to the face of the building framing or sheathing flush with the rough opening of the window head, jambs and sill. At the head of the opening, starting at the top corner of the window, measure from the corner 9 in. (230 mm) up and 9 in. (230 mm) over and mark. At a 45° angle, carefully cut the barrier on a diagonal. Gently raise the top edge of the



METHOD A:
EMBED BOTTOM OF THE HEAD FLASHING AGAINST THE PREVIOUSLY APPLIED SEALANT (FLASHING GOES OVER SEALANT). EXTEND HEAD FLASHING BEYOND EACH JAMB FLASHING. FASTEN IN PLACE.

METHOD B:
APPLY A CONTINUOUS SEAL ALONG MOUNTING FLANGE AT THE HEAD. FLASHING GOES OVER MOUNTING FLANGE. EMBED BOTTOM OF HEAD FLASHING AGAINST SEALANT (FLASHING GOES OVER SEALANT). EXTEND HEAD FLASHING BEYOND EACH JAMB FLASHING. FASTEN IN PLACE. NOTE: FOR TYPE "B", JAMB FLASHING IS BEHIND MOUNTING FLANGE. SEE FIGURE 14 & 15)



NOTE 1—For Methods A1 and B1 the weather resistant barrier (WRB) has been installed. A flap at the head of the window has been temporarily taped out of the way to allow for flashing and window installation.

FIG. 18 Head Flashing (Methods A and B)

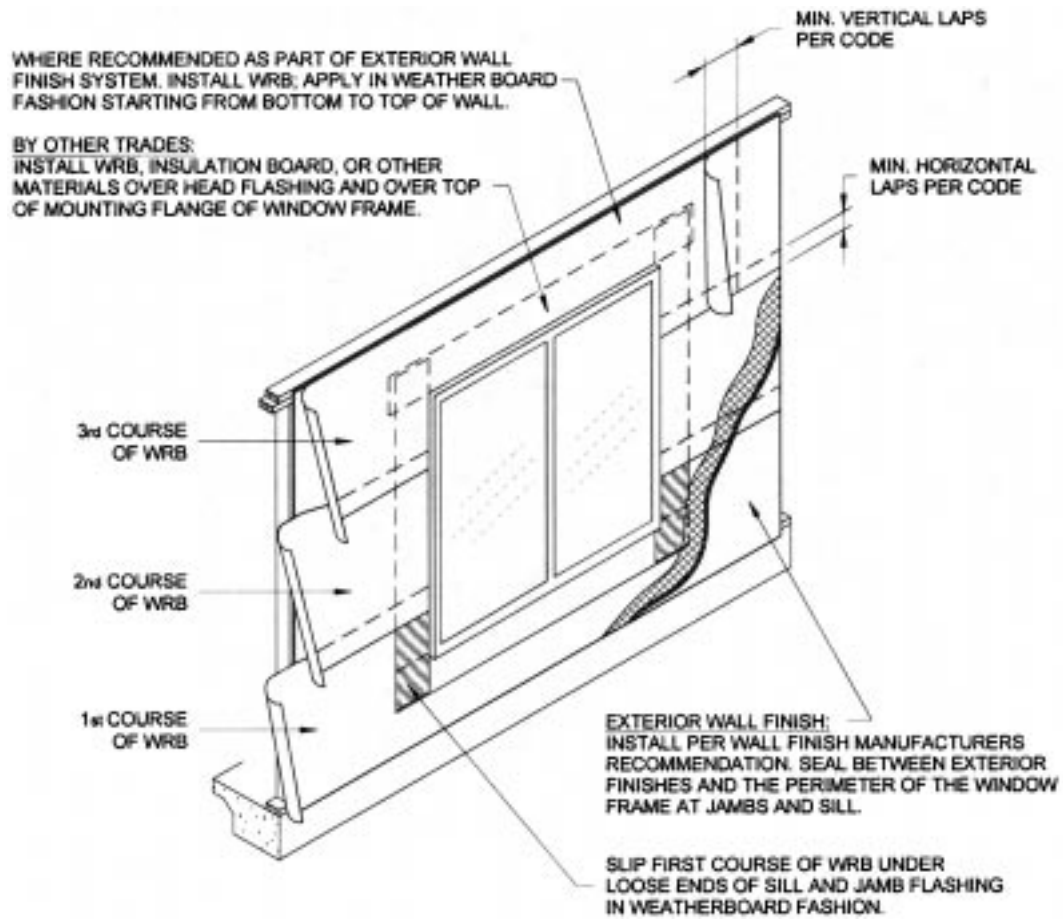
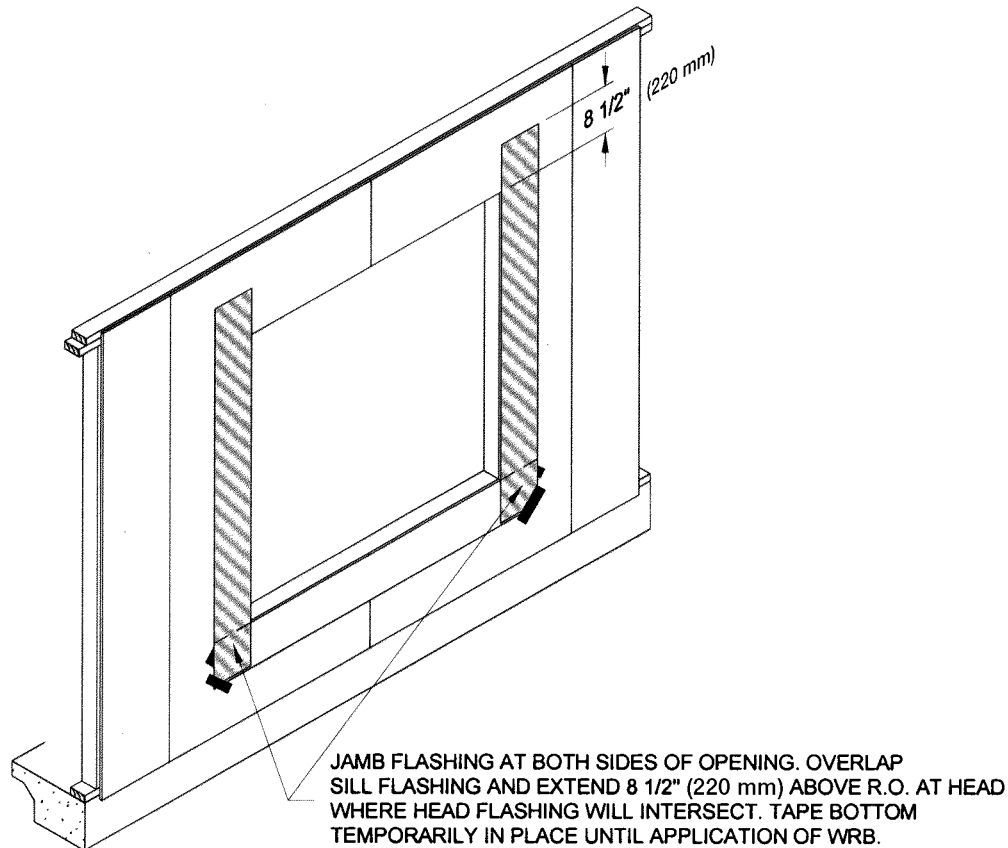


FIG. 19 Weather Resistant Barrier (WRB) Application (Methods A and B)



NOTE 1—For Method B1 the weather resistant barrier (WRB) has been installed. A flap at the head of the window has been temporarily taped out of the way to allow for flashing and window installation.

FIG. 20 Application of Jamb Flashing (Method B)

barrier up and temporarily tape the top corners and center to the exterior weather resistant barrier surface above. This is done in order to allow for installation of the window and flashing later. Once the weather resistant barrier is applied as described in this step, proceed immediately to Step No. 2. Alternatively you can follow the same procedures as outlined for house wrap type WRB. Where the weather resistant barrier used is a building paper type material and covers the window, carefully cut the barrier in a modified "T" pattern as shown in Fig. 22. Fold the bottom and side flaps over and behind the interior side of the framing. Attach the barrier into position on the inside of the rough opening. At the head of the opening, starting at the top corner of the window, measure from the corner 9 in. (230 mm) up and 9 in. (230 mm) over and mark. At a 45° angle, carefully cut the barrier on a diagonal as shown in Fig. 22. Gently raise the top edge of the barrier up and temporarily tape the top corners and center to the exterior weather resistant barrier surface above. This is done in order to allow for installation of the window and flashing later.

8.1.1.3.3.2 Step 2: Apply the horizontal sill flashing material next, level with the top edge of the rough opening. Cut the sill flashing long enough to extend an equal distance beyond the 9 in. (230 mm) jamb flashing, which will be applied later. (See Fig. 14). Fasten the top edge of the sill flashing to the framing. Place fasteners along the edge of the rough opening where they will be covered by the mounting flange of the window later.

8.1.1.3.3.3 Step 3: Apply a continuous bead of sealant to the back side (interior surface) of the mounting flange of the window. Sealant selection and bead design shall be in accordance with 5.18 of the installation procedures. Immediately set the window into the opening, and apply shims as required to ensure the unit is plumb, level and square. Fasten the window perimeter securely into position as described in 5.14.

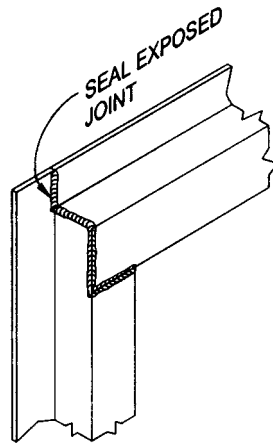
NOTE 37—Apply the sealant in line with the pre-punched holes or slots on the mounting flange when provided. (See Fig. 15.)

8.1.1.3.3.4 Step 4: Next, apply a continuous bead of sealant to the exposed mounting flange (exterior surface) at the side jambs of the installed window.

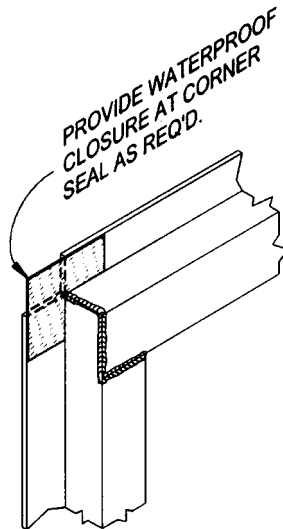
NOTE 38—The application of the additional bead of sealant to the flange may not be necessary if using self-adhesive type flashing over the mounting flange, as long as the flashing securely adheres. Some flashing manufacturers may require the use of primer materials to help facilitate the bonding to the various substrates. When using sealant near self-adhesive flashing, do not use sealant that contains solvent. Always consult with the flashing supplier to determine compatibility with the various installation materials and to obtain specific installation techniques. Refer to 5.12.3.1.2.

(1) Continue the sealant bead at the jambs vertically 8-1/2 in. (220 mm) above the rough opening at the head of the window (to the face of the header), to allow for application of the top portion of the jamb flashing into sealant in the next step.

NOTE 39—Apply the sealant in line with the pre-punched holes or slots

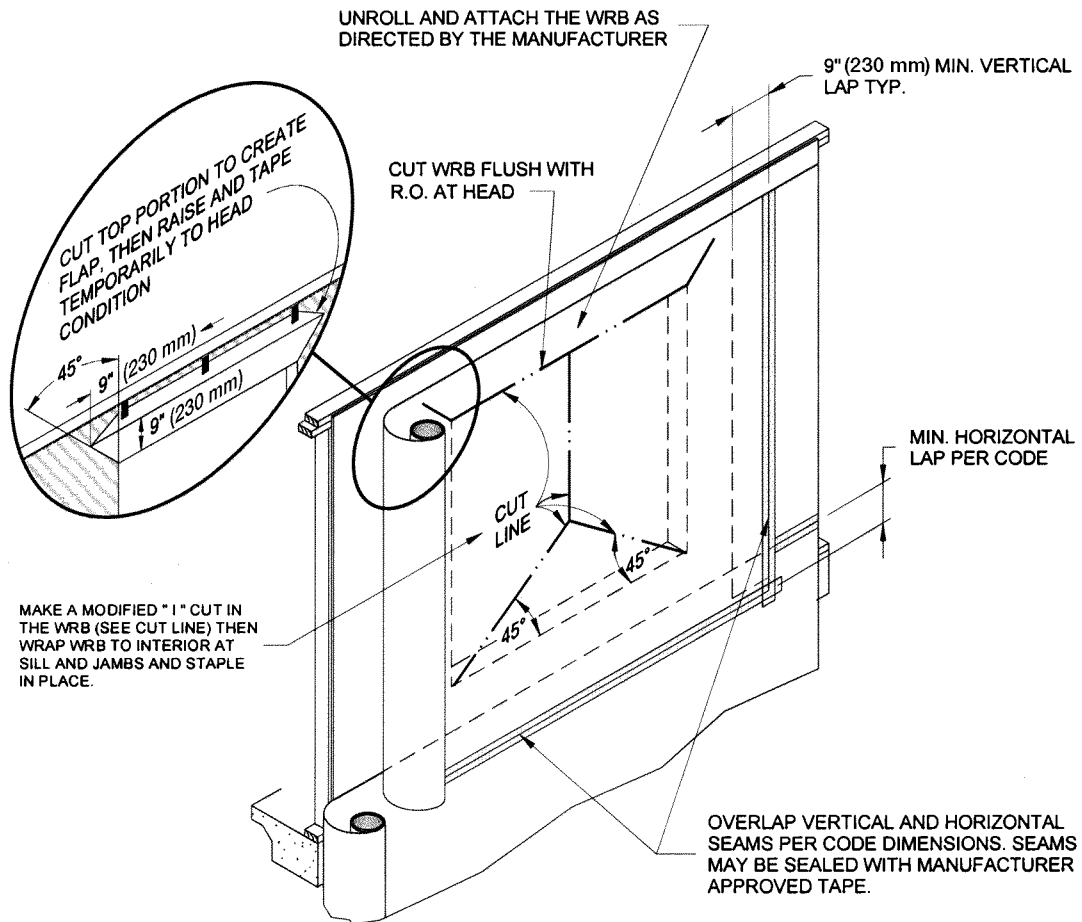


BUTT JOINT



OPEN ("NOTCHED") CORNER

FIG. 21 Common Frame Joints (Head-Jamb)



WRB FOR FLOORS OR LEVELS BELOW SHALL BE OVERLAPPED WITH WRB ABOVE IN WEATHER BOARD FASHION.

FIG. 22 Weather Resistant Barrier (WRB)-House Wrap

on the mounting flange when provided and over the heads of the fasteners.

(2) For windows with mechanically joined mounting flanges, apply sealant to the full length of the joints or seam where the flanges meet. (See Figs. 13 and 21).

8.1.1.3.3.5 Step 5: Install the jamb flashing next, by pressing the flashing into the sealant beads on the mounting flanges. Attach the flashing into position to the rough opening framing using staples or other appropriate fasteners. Extend the bottom edge of the jamb flashing 8-½ in. (220 mm) beyond the rough opening sill, and extend the top edge 8-½ in. (220 mm) beyond the rough opening head, where the head flashing will be placed next. Tuck the top of the jamb flashing under the flap of the weather resistant barrier at the head. (See Fig. 16.)

8.1.1.3.3.6 Step 6: Next, apply a continuous bead of sealant to the exposed mounting flange (exterior surface) at the head of the installed window. (See Fig. 18).

NOTE 40—The application of sealant to the flange is not necessary if using self-adhesive type flashing over the mounting flange.

NOTE 41—Apply the sealant in line with the pre-punched holes or slots on the mounting flange when provided and over the heads of the fasteners.

8.1.1.3.3.7 Step 7: Install the head flashing by pressing the flashing into the sealant bead previously applied across the mounting flange. When applying the head flashing, press the bottom edge of the flashing into the sealant until the sealant appears. This will ensure that no voids remain between the

flashing and the mounting flange. Extend the ends of the head flashing 10 in. beyond the rough opening, over the top of the jamb flashing. Fasten the head flashing into place along the top edge using staples or other appropriate fasteners. (See Fig. 18).

8.1.1.3.3.8 Step 8: Remove the previously applied tape, which holds the flap of the weather resistant barrier at the head. Allow the flap to lay flat over the head flashing. Apply a new piece of sheathing tape over the entire diagonal cut made in the weather resistant barrier. The tape should be compressed against the weather barrier and the head flashing, which extends over the jamb. See Fig. 23.

8.1.1.3.4 *Method B1: Weather Barrier Applied Prior to the Window Installation—Flashing is Applied Behind the Mounting Flange:*

8.1.1.3.4.1 Step 1: Where weather-resistant barrier (WRB) is used, apply the WRB in water shedding fashion, starting at the base of the wall and working towards the top. Install the weather resistant barrier to the face of the building framing or sheathing flush with the rough opening of the window head, jambs and sill. At the head of the opening, starting at the top corner of the window, measure from the corner 9 in. (230 mm) up and 9 in. (230 mm) over and mark. At a 45° angle, carefully cut the barrier on a diagonal. Gently raise the top edge of the barrier up and tape the top corners and center to the exterior weather resistant barrier surface above. This is done in order to

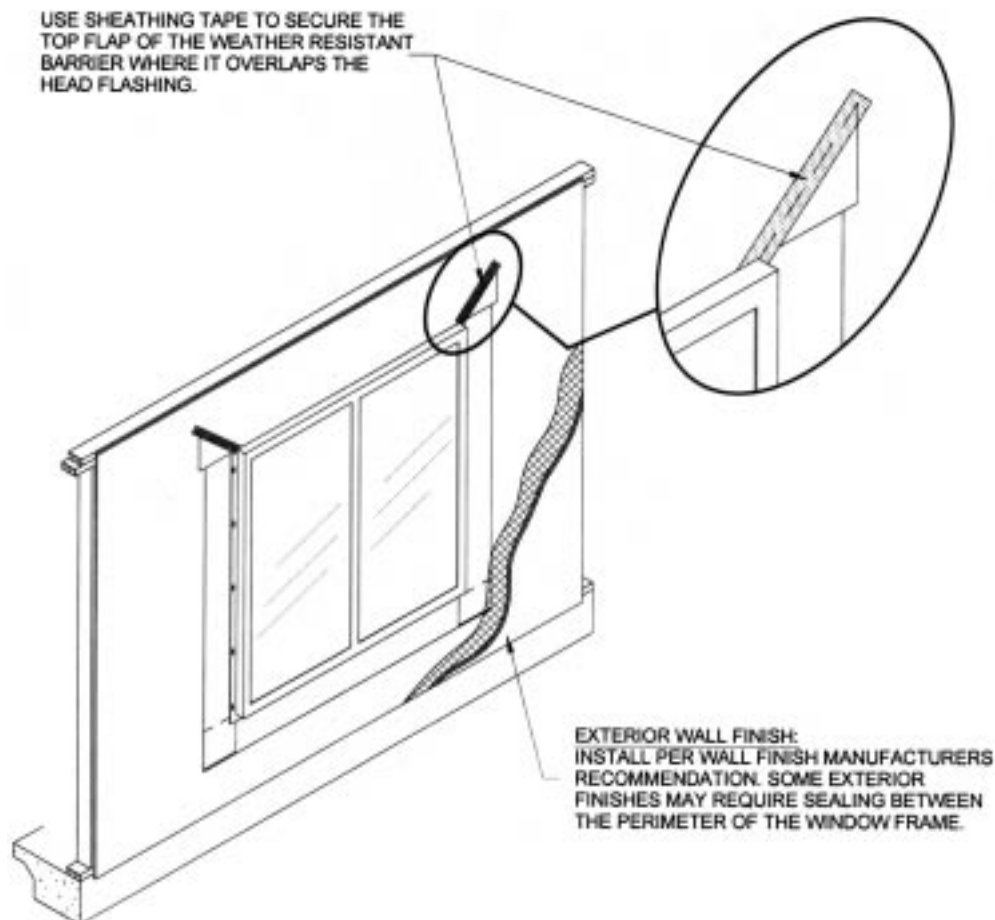


FIG. 23 Secure WRB at Head (Method A1 and B1)

allow for installation of the window and flashing later. Once the WRB is applied as described in this step, proceed immediately to Step No. 2. Alternatively you can follow the same procedures as outlined for house wrap type materials below. Where the weather resistant barrier used is a building paper type material and covers the window carefully cut the barrier in a modified “T” pattern as shown in Fig. 22. Fold the bottom and side flaps over and behind the interior side of the framing. Attach the barrier into position on the inside of the rough opening. At the head of the opening, starting at the top corner of the window, measure from the corner 9 in. (230 mm) up and 9 in. (230 mm) over and mark. At a 45° angle, carefully cut the barrier on a diagonal as shown in Fig. 22. Gently raise the top edge of the barrier up and tape the top corners and center to the exterior weather resistant barrier surface above. This is done in order to allow for installation of the window and flashing later.

8.1.1.3.4.2 Step 2: Apply the horizontal sill flashing material next, level with the top edge of the rough opening. Cut the sill flashing long enough to extend an equal distance beyond the 9 in. (230 mm) jamb flashing, which will be applied later. (See Fig. 14). Fasten the top edge of the sill flashing to the framing. Place fasteners along the edge of the rough opening where they will be covered by the mounting flange of the window later.

8.1.1.3.4.3 Step 3: Apply the jamb flashing to the edge of the framing at each jamb. Place fasteners along the edge of the rough opening where they will be covered by the mounting flange of the window later. Extend the jamb flashing 8-½ in. (220 mm) beyond the rough opening dimension at the head and sill. The bottom end of the jamb flashing is to overlap the sill flashing. The head flashing applied next will overlap the top end of the jamb flashing. (See Fig. 20)

8.1.1.3.4.4 Step 4: Apply a continuous bead of sealant around the full perimeter of the back side (interior surface) of the window mounting flange. Sealant selection and bead design shall be in accordance with 5.18.

NOTE 42—Apply the sealant in line with the pre-punched holes or slots on the mounting flange when provided.

8.1.1.3.4.5 Step 5: Immediately install the window into the opening pressing the window against the framing to compress the sealant. Apply shims as required to ensure the unit is plumb, level and square. Fasten the window perimeter securely into position as described in 5.14.

NOTE 43—Exercise caution to avoid disrupting the continuous seal. Always install the window immediately after the application of the sealant.

(1) For windows with mechanically joined mounting flanges, apply sealant to the full length of the joinery or seam where the flanges meet. (See Figs. 13 and 21).

8.1.1.3.4.6 Step 6: Apply a continuous bead of sealant horizontally across the face of the exposed mounting flange (exterior surface) at the head of the installed window. The sealant bead on the header should be placed in line where the top of the flashing (8-½ in. (220 mm) above the rough opening) will be placed, so the top of the flashing can be pressed into the sealant in the next step. Continue the sealant bead over the top edge (exterior side) of the jamb flashing in order to fully integrate the head and jamb flashing together. (See Fig. 18).

NOTE 44—The application of sealant to the flange is not necessary if using self-adhesive type flashing over the mounting flange.

NOTE 45—Apply the sealant in line with the pre-punched holes or slots on the mounting flange when provided and over the heads of the fasteners. (See Fig. 15).

8.1.1.3.4.7 Step 7: Install the head flashing by pressing the flashing into the sealant bead previously applied to the mounting flange. When applying the head flashing, press the bottom edge of the flashing into the sealant until the sealant appears. This will ensure that no voids remain between the flashing and the mounting flange. Extend the ends of the head flashing 10 in. (260 mm) beyond the rough opening, over the top of the jamb flashing. Fasten the head flashing into place along the top edge using staples or other appropriate fasteners.

8.1.1.3.4.8 Step 8: Finally, remove the previously applied tape, which holds the flap of the weather resistant barrier at the head. Allow the flap to lay flat over the head flashing. Apply a new piece of sheathing tape over the entire diagonal cut made in the weather resistant barrier. The tape should be compressed against the weather barrier and the head flashing which extends over the jamb. Refer to Fig. 23.

8.1.2 Non-Finned Windows in Membrane/Drainage Type Walls:

8.1.2.1 *Integration of Non-Finned Windows with the Drainage Membrane*—Non-finned windows do not have mounting flanges (nail fins), which are typically integrated with flashing sheets as outlined in 8.1.1. Non-finned windows should be sealed to the wall’s weather-resistive membrane at the jamb moldings and where the sill horn extends beyond the sides of the rough opening. To meet this requirement, the window shall be installed after the weather resistant barrier (WRB) is installed. The WRB shall wrap into the rough opening at the base and sides of the opening. The WRB shall not however wrap into the top of the rough opening. Starting with the WRB trimmed even with the top edge of the rough opening, two diagonal cuts are made in the membrane at the top corners of the rough opening, (see Fig. 24) to form a flap in the membrane above the rough opening. A horizontal strip equal to the width of the window unit’s head trim is then cut off the bottom edge of this flap (see Fig. 24). This is to allow installation of the window unit without interference with or damage to the flap. The remaining flap will later be integrated with window head flashing.

8.1.2.2 *Use of Pan Flashings*—This practice recommends that pan flashings be used below non-finned windows. For pan flashings to serve their purpose, they shall be integrated with the wall’s weather resistant barrier in shingle-lap fashion, and should be sealed to the weather resistant barrier at the sill of the rough opening with a discontinuous bead of sealant. Although non-finned windows should be sealed to the weather resistant barrier on their sides and where the sill horns extend beyond the rough opening, sealant shall not be used between the window unit’s sill and any portion of the pan flashing outboard of the sheathing. Do not seal the front of pan. This is because application of sealant at this location could prevent outward drainage from the pan flashing. See Fig. 25.

8.1.2.3 *Installation of Pan Flashings*—Pan flashings are installed after installation of the weather-resistant barrier (WRB) and before the window is installed. They are placed at

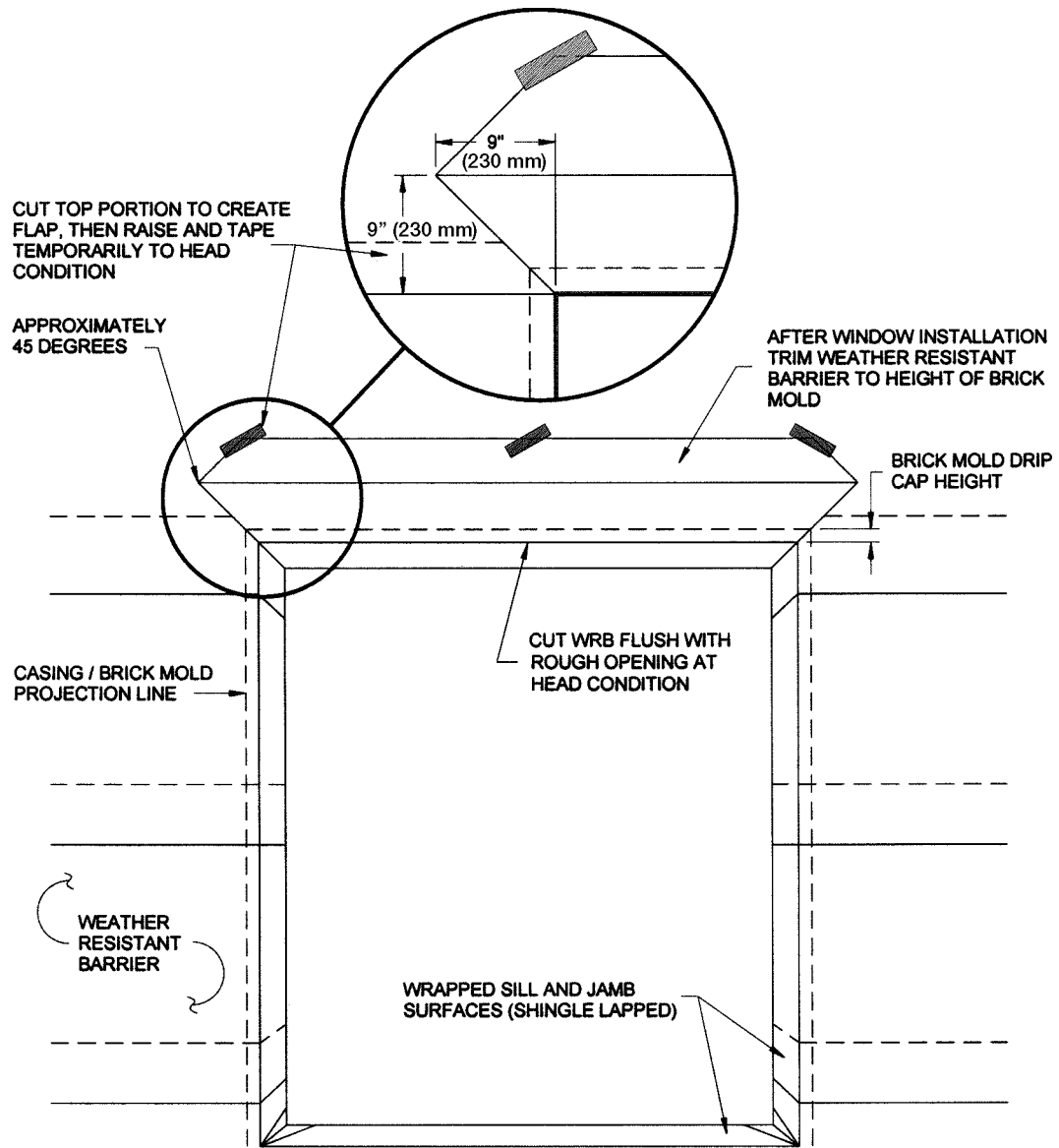


FIG. 24 Membrane/Drainage System-Wrapping of Rough Opening (Non Finned Window)

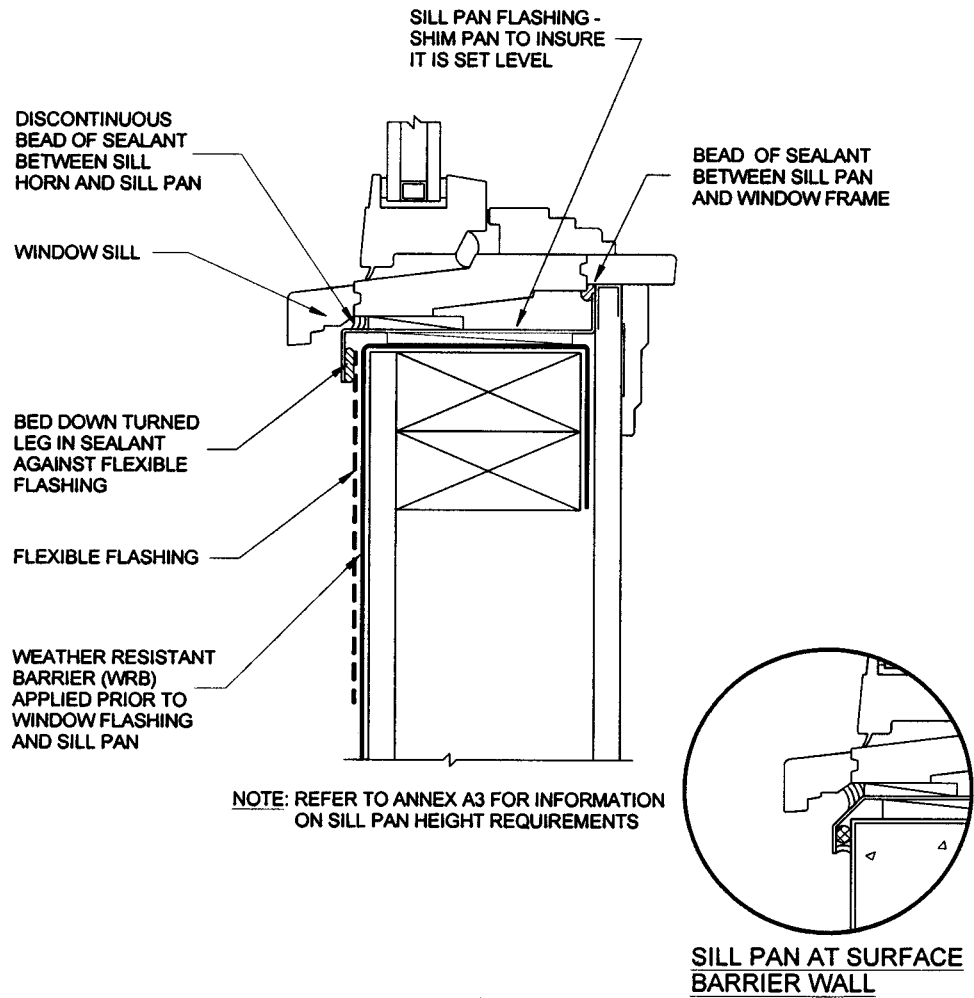


FIG. 25 Membrane/Drainage System-Installation of Sill Pan

the sill of the rough opening, over the wrapped rough opening sill and jamb faces. A continuous bead of sealant is applied to the back side of the outer vertical leg of the pan flashing. This will allow the flashing to seal directly to the WRB (refer to Fig. 26). Once the pan flashing is set in place, a sealant is applied between the upturned legs that form the end dams of the pan flashing and the side jambs of the rough opening. The sealant is tooled to create a smooth surface, which will allow water on the jamb surfaces of the rough opening to easily drain into the sill pan. Reference Annex A4—Sealants. The pan flashing should be secured in place to prevent movement. Driving fasteners through the pan will reliably hold pan flashings in place, but will compromise the water-tightness of the pan if done carelessly. For this reason, attachment by driving fasteners through the pan shall be done carefully and with sealant at the fasteners. Use of pan-head screws is recommended. A minimum of three (3) screws is used, and screws should not be closer than 16 in. (410 mm) (except when minimum 16 in. (410 mm) spacing would result in use of fewer than three screws). To install screws, drill holes in the pan at the appropriate locations, fill the holes with sealant, and drive the screws. Once screws are driven, seal over the screw heads with sealant to create a watertight installation. Once the pan flashing is secured, fillets of sealant are applied between the upper edge of the outer leg of the pan flashing and the barrier (slightly above the bottom corners of the opening), and the fillet beads are smoothed. The window unit may then be installed in the opening. Nails used to install the window unit shall not puncture the pan flashing, as it is impossible to seal these punctures with sealant.

8.1.2.3.1 Pan Flashings and Window Shimming—Use of pan flashings substantially complicates shimming of units, because the interior vertical leg of a pan flashing makes insertion of shims in the rough opening space below the sill much more difficult. In no case should the interior vertical leg of the pan flashing be cut or bent, or both, or hammered flat to facilitate insertion of shims from the interior, because doing so would compromise the design intent of a pan flashing. Leveling shims used below the side jambs need to be cut to the thickness needed for leveling. These leveling shims are either inserted toward the jambs (that is, away from the center of the opening in a direction parallel with the plane of the wall; this being done with the window fully inserted into the opening), or tacked to the bottom of the jambs (before the window is fully inserted into the rough opening). Sill support shims, (used to prevent sagging of sills of wide window units), are put into position running parallel with the plane of the wall, just outboard of the interior vertical leg of the pan flashing.

8.1.2.3.2 Pan Flashings and Air Infiltration Seals—Air infiltration seals installed around window perimeters may, if carelessly applied, obstruct drainage from pan flashings. To reduce the chance of this occurring, air infiltration seals at window sills should be made at the inboard vertical leg of pan flashings, and should not extend outward for more than one-third of the wall thickness. By limiting wind-induced air infiltration, infiltration seals at window unit sills may be expected to result in build-up of stagnation wind pressures in the rough opening gap below the window, which will impede

entry of wind-blown precipitation. As indicated previously in this section however, air infiltration seals shall be carefully installed so that they do not interfere with outward drainage from pan flashings.

8.1.2.3.3 Pan Flashings as Thermal Bridges—Pan flashings, by design, extend through most of a wall's thickness. When fabricated from sheet metal, pan flashings may therefore act as thermal bridges. Where this may pose a problem, (for example buildings in cold climates whose occupancies require that they be operated at moderate to high levels of indoor humidity), fabricating pan flashings from material with lower thermal conductivity than sheet metal may be justified. Selection of pan flashing material on the grounds of thermal conductivity is the responsibility of the building designer, not the window installer (who often is unaware if there are special building occupancy requirements, and who cannot reasonably be expected to perform thermal conductivity and dew point analyses). Be aware that climate and special building occupancy requirements can influence the selection of pan flashing material. In cases where pan flashing materials are not specified, the installer should confer with the building designer to identify if there are special requirements.

8.1.2.4 Drip Caps—Unless the window unit's head trim has a top surface that slopes toward the exterior and has a pronounced drip edge, a drip cap, which has these characteristics and extends outward beyond the head trim's outermost surface, shall be installed over the window unit's head trim. The end-grain surfaces of wood drip caps should be sealed with water-repellent or water-repellent preservative at time of installation. See Fig. 27. If a drip cap is required, it shall be installed underneath the flap cut in the weather resistant barrier above the window.

8.1.2.5 Head Flashing (See Figs. 28-31)—The top edge of a wood drip cap (or the top edge of the window unit's head trim; if it meets the requirements outlined at the start of 8.1.2.3) should be covered with a rigid metal flashing, and the upper leg of this flashing shall be integrated with the wall's weather resistant barrier (WRB). This is performed by installing the head flashing underneath the flap cut in the WRB, trimming the membrane so that it will cover the upper leg of the head flashing but not extend below the upper leg of the flashing, sealing the barrier to the upper leg of the head flashing with a bead of sealant, and fastening the flap in place. Depending on the installation details, it may be possible to use a rigid metal flashing to serve the combined purposes of drip cap and flashing. See Fig. 28.

8.1.2.6 Trades Responsibility for Drip Cap and Flashing—This practice recommends that drip cap and head flashing be installed by the window installers. If these items are not installed by the window installers, the following undesirable events may occur: (1) water may intrude at the window head before the drip cap and head flashing are installed, (2) the flap in the barrier above the window may be damaged by wind or by workers installing or removing fasteners or batten strips used to temporarily secure it. Although it is less than ideal, head flashings are sometimes installed by the cladding system installers. Regardless of which trade group installs window head flashing, proper integration of it with the drip cap or

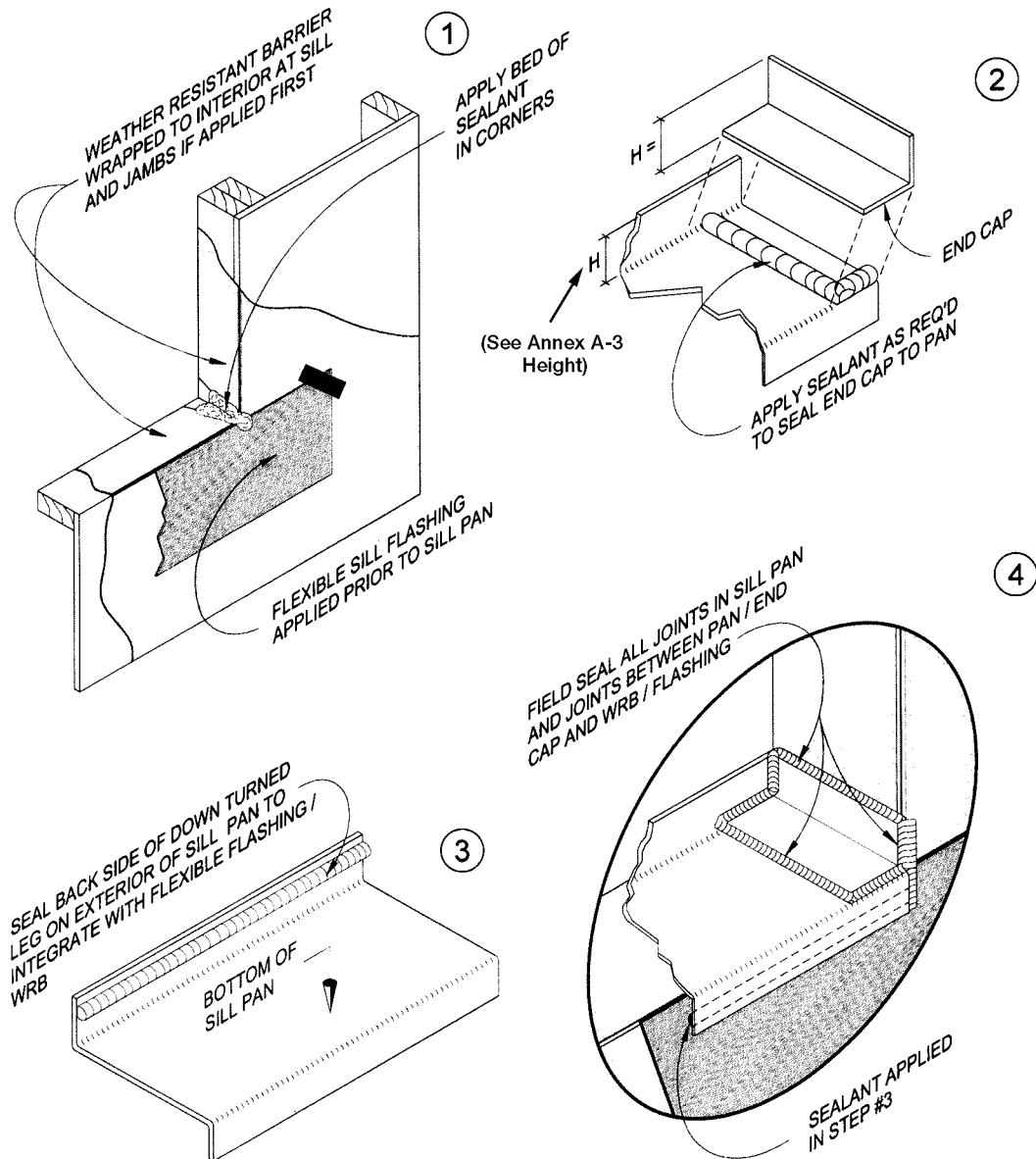
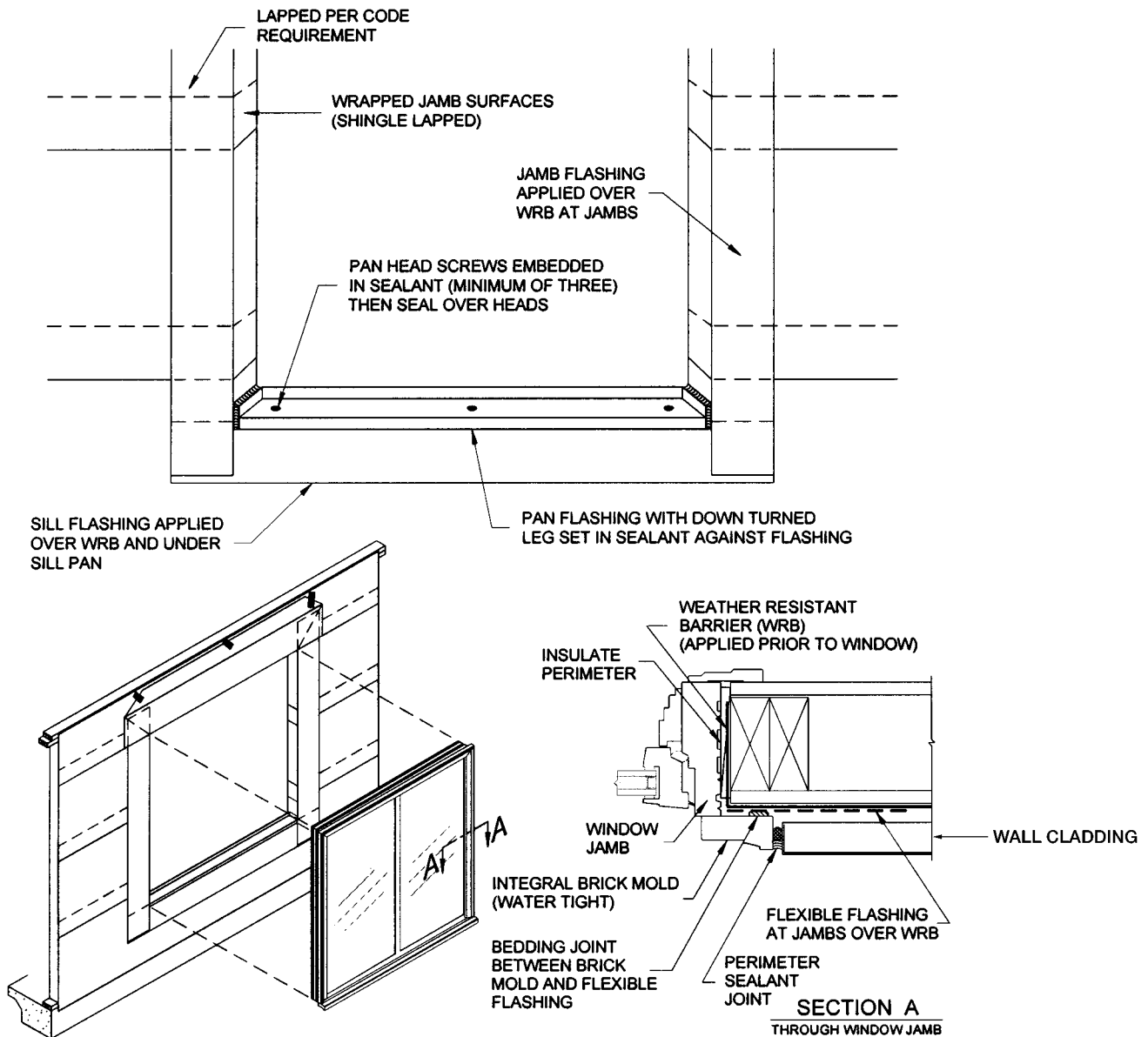


FIG. 26 Installation of Sill Pan Flashing



BLOCK FRAME WITH INTEGRAL BRICK MOLD INSTALLATION SHOWN (NON-INTEGRAL SIMILAR)

FIG. 27 Wrapped Jamb Surfaces (Shingle Lapped)(Non-Finned Windows)

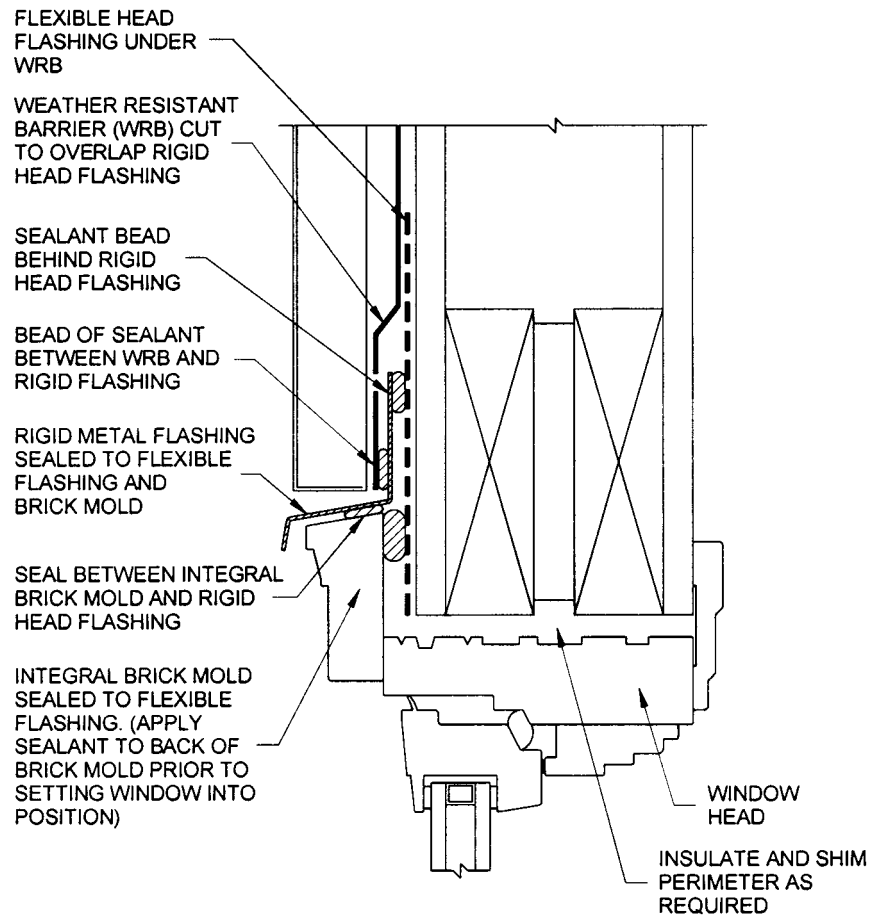


FIG. 28 Head of Non-Finned Window (Integral Brick Mold)

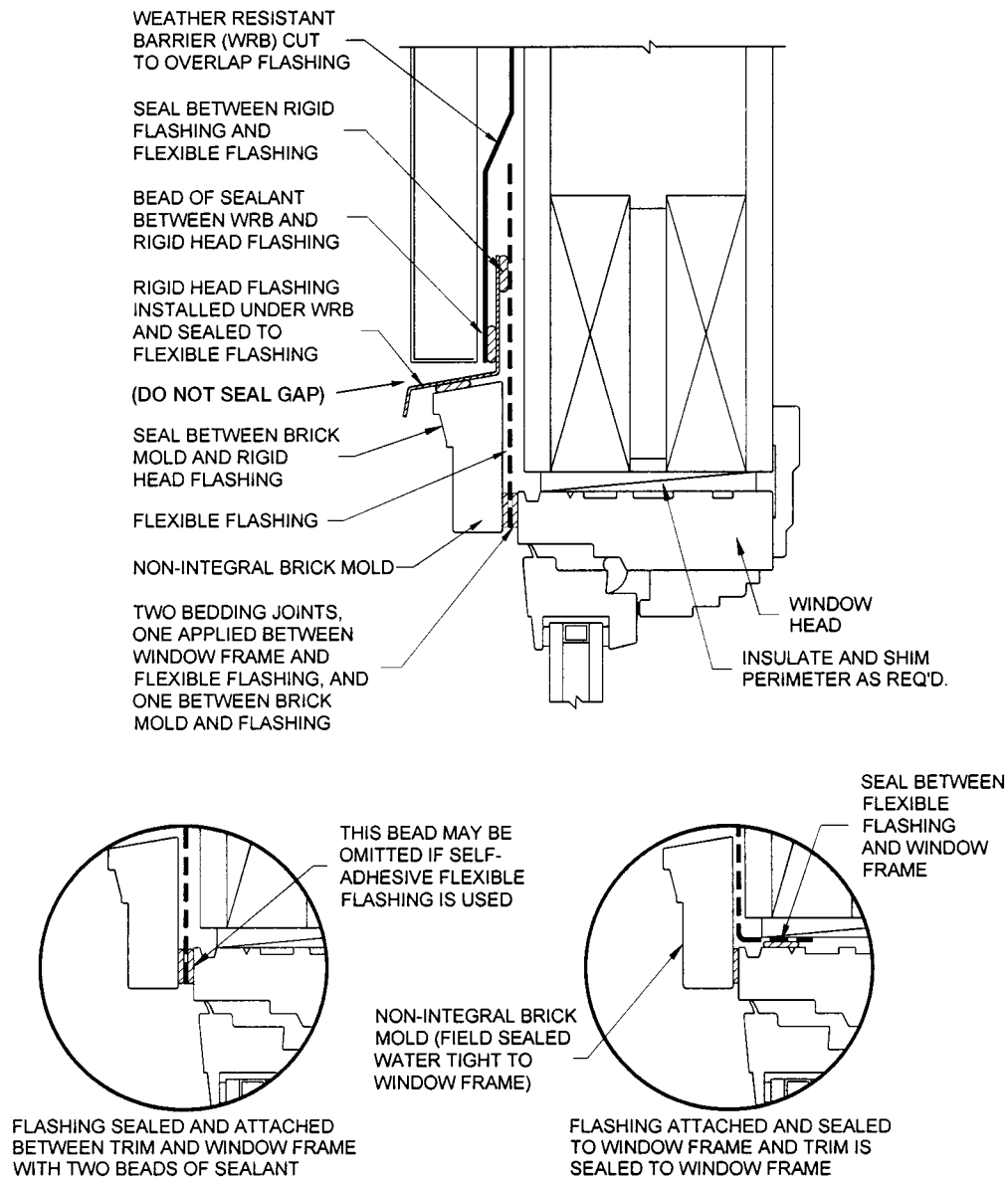


FIG. 29 Head Detail of Non-Finned Window (Non-Integral Brick Mold)

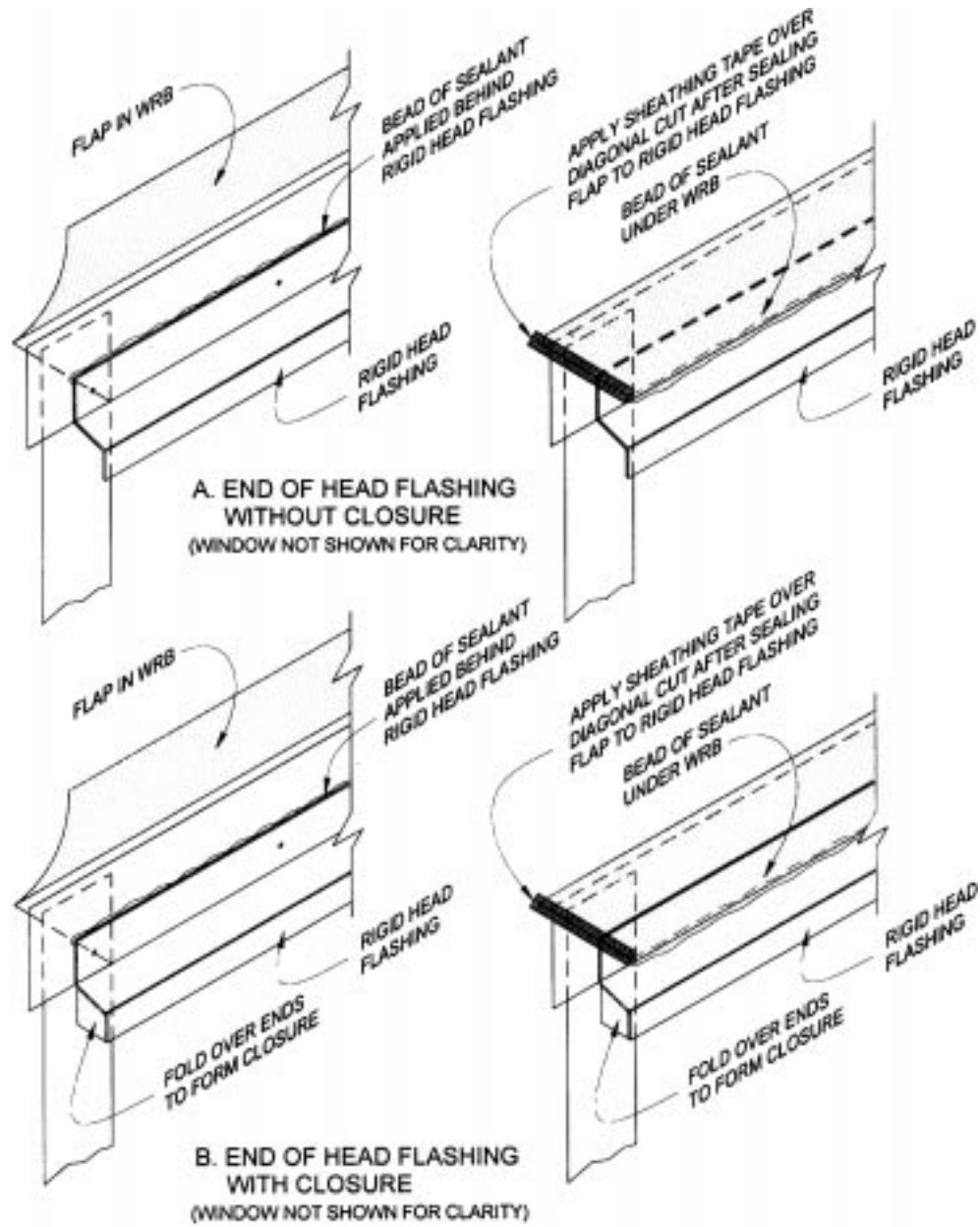


FIG. 30 Common Rigid Head Flashing Details

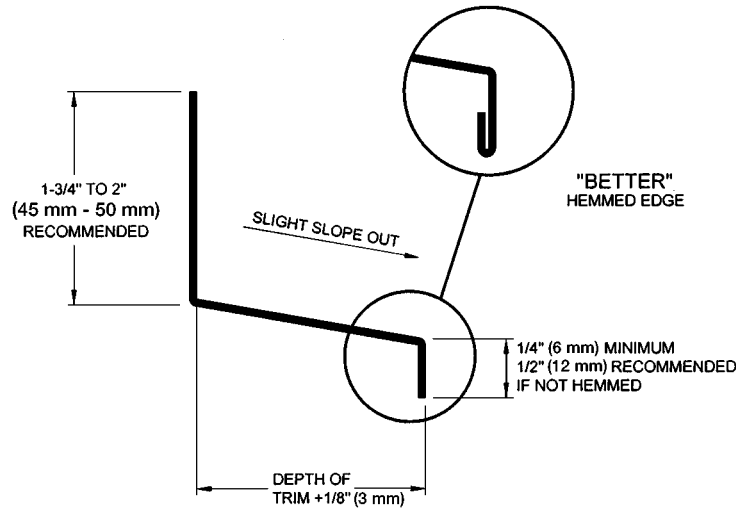


FIG. 31 Typical Head Flashing Detail

window head trim, with the weather-resistive barrier, and with the cladding system is essential. Special flashing details that are specific to different cladding systems and their variations may be necessary (for example, jamb flashings on downhill sides of diagonally-applied wood siding). Such special flashing details are beyond the scope of this practice.

8.2 Sealant Method: Surface-Sealed Barrier Wall System (Water Contained on Exterior Surface)—In surface sealed systems water infiltration is prevented at the exterior (outermost) surface. Continuity between wall and fenestration components is attained by sealant joints. Note that this section does not address projected fenestration products such as bay, bow or garden windows.

8.2.1 The following guidelines pertain to all openings:

8.2.1.1 Rough framing shall be structurally sound and free of damage or deterioration (for example, wood decay).

8.2.1.2 Use sealant recommended by the window manufacturer or use a sealant with adequate movement capability and adhesion to sash or frame and rough opening materials.

8.2.1.3 For proper sealant selection follow guidelines in 5.18 and Annex A4.

8.2.2 When installing in rough opening (not utilizing an existing frame):

8.2.2.1 Sealant dimensions in the gap between the new frame and opening perimeter should be $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ in. (6 × 6 mm) deep minimum. In no case should the sealant depth be greater than its width.

8.2.2.2 Use backer rod to control sealant depth.

8.2.3 Installing a replacement product where an existing frame will remain:

8.2.3.1 All sash, strips, hardware and other obstructions shall be removed.

8.2.3.2 Existing frames shall be structurally sound and free of deterioration (for example, dry rot).

8.2.3.3 See 5.18 for sealant application.

8.3 Windows in Walls Utilizing an Exterior Barrier System. (EIFS or Direct Applied)—The EIFS industry is currently revising details with reference to fenestration products. When

complete, those details will be reviewed. Contact the manufacturer of EIFS system for details, and fenestration manufacturer for particular EIFS details (see ANSI/EIMA 99-A-2001).

8.4 Special Considerations—Windows should be adequately sealed at the corners in the factory prior to arriving at the job site. Installer should inspect these seals for sealant integrity prior to installation. Reseal according to manufacturer's instructions, or reject if unable to repair.

8.4.1 Aluminum Framed Windows—Aluminum framed windows do not come from the factory with welded corners, with the exception of some types of casement windows. Special consideration should be given to the joinery of the frames, making sure that they are properly sealed to each other. Make sure when nailing window to a rough opening through a nailing flange, that the nailing fin is not cracked by the concussion of the hammer. If it is, make sure sealant is applied at the crack (Refer to Fig. 13).

8.4.2 Vinyl Framed Windows—Vinyl window manufacturers often offer a range of installation accessories designed to mate or trim out the window with the surrounding construction. Consult the manufacturer for available and appropriate installation accessories prior to product installation. Vinyl frames with integral nailing flanges shall employ fasteners of sufficient length to penetrate the structural framing to a depth designed to meet the applicable design wind loads and codes. Utilize pre-punched holes on the flange, at intervals of a maximum of 12 in. (300 mm) on center, or according to manufacturer's instructions. Vinyl frames with integral nailing flanges shall require the use of shims to ensure that jamb, head, and sill members remain straight and plumb or level to within $\frac{1}{16}$ in. (1.588 mm). Use a minimum of three shims per frame member (head, sill and jambs), including one at mid-span and one within 3 in. (75 mm) of each end. Windows with height or width in excess of 36 in. (900 mm) shall employ these shims on maximum 12 in. (300 mm) centers, while maintaining the mid and end of member requirements. An example of shim location requirements is illustrated in 5.15. The shims shall be fixed to

the surrounding construction; this may be accomplished by way of the use of small fasteners or a gunnable sealant.

8.5 Replacement Window Installation—The following sections pertain to the subsequent installation of a window after removal of a previously installed prime or replacement window. Many combinations of construction detail variables exist for this type of installation. This practice does not purport to address every condition. The most common conditions are categorized here by the totality of previous window removal, the type of window being replaced and the type of surrounding construction.

8.5.1 Partial Window Replacement For Existing Integral Flange Windows—When the existing window frame is to remain with the building and the seals have not been broken or disturbed between the window and the existing weather resistant barrier, that is, stucco/siding/exterior finish/membrane, it will be assumed that the existing seals are still functional. If it is determined during the pre-installation inspection that the existing seals and remaining frame are not intact and functional, or that the wall contents are damaged, then the installer shall contact the general contractor to ensure that repairs are made before installing the replacement window or door. (See Fig. 32). When installing a new window, the new seals shall be between the new window and the existing frame or window, thus bridging the existing seals connected to the existing window with the new sash. See Fig. 32.

8.5.2 Partial Replacement of Mill Shop Wood Windows:

8.5.2.1 “Mill Shop” Wood Windows (Vertical or Horizontal Sliding)—Inspect the existing jambs, head and sill for signs of damage, decay, or other deterioration. Extensive damage shall be repaired, if repairs are not possible, refer to 8.5.3 (Complete Window Replacement).

8.5.2.1.1 Thoroughly inspect for indications of damage to interior trim finish, walls or flooring, or both. If damage is found to be caused by leakage from the exterior, as opposed to condensate, locate the source of the leakage and establish whether partial window replacement will correct the problem. If not, plan necessary corrective measures before proceeding, then correct the problem prior to installation.

8.5.2.1.2 Measure the clear width and height dimensions, as defined in Fig. 5, at three locations (at each end and the mid-point), the smallest of the three measurements will be the rough opening size. Note if the opening is out of square or not in plane. Adjust rough opening size (if necessary) to ensure the replacement window can be installed square, level, plumb in both directions, and with a straight sill.

8.5.2.1.3 The clear opening size after the sash has been removed is typically used when ordering replacement windows. The window manufacturer will then subtract a standard dimension that will allow for installation clearance. Discuss installation clearance when ordering according to the manufacturer’s standard practice.

8.5.2.1.4 Ensure that the replacement window is the correct size and type for the opening, including tolerances and provisions for adjustments to out of square, plumb or level.

8.5.2.1.5 If a storm window is present, first remove glass and screen panels, then carefully disconnect storm frame from window frame.

8.5.2.1.6 Score the joints, and then remove the interior sash stops from the jambs and head. Use special care when removing these stops if they are to be reinstalled after window installation (optional). See Fig. 33.

8.5.2.1.7 Disconnect the sash from balances (if employed), remove the interior sash. Remove parting stop, disconnect the sash from balances (if employed), remove the exterior sash (See Fig. 34). The glass in fixed lites may need to be broken in order to remove, (always wear safety glasses and gloves) place drop cloths at the interior and exterior to catch the debris. (**Warning**—Some balancing devices may move rapidly and with great force when the weight of the sash is removed. Care shall be exercised to avoid serious injury.)

8.5.2.1.8 Remove remaining balance assemblies. Fill any large holes with insulation. Replace any unsound material. Remove debris. Use a carpenter’s level to determine if the sill is level, apply shims as necessary to support the replacement sill in a level position at a minimum of three points.

8.5.2.1.9 Un-package the replacement window, remove the sash and screen from the frame (if possible). Set the frame into the opening against the exterior stops to confirm fit and to determine if a head expander or sill angle accessories, or both, are required. A head expander will be required if the head does not contact the top exterior stop. Measure the sill gap as illustrated in Fig. 35, a sill angle will be required if the sill gap exceeds 1/8 in. (3 mm). Mark the sill angle location (if required) on the wood sill. Remove the frame.

8.5.2.1.10 If a sill angle accessory is required, place a bead of sealant along the length of the lower face and fasten to the sill on marks with a minimum of three fasteners as illustrated in Fig. 35. Apply breakable cladding to exposed exterior surfaces as necessary. Place a 1/4 in. (6 mm) bead of sealant around the interior face of the exterior stops, and (if employed) across the top of the exterior face of the sill angle upturned leg (see Fig. 35).

8.5.2.1.11 Newly exposed surfaces of components of original window installation require protection from weathering. Such protection may consist of painting, panning or break metal cladding.

8.5.2.1.12 Mount the head expander (if employed) to the window creating the minimum height. Place the window frame in the opening on the sill shims (if employed) and against the sealant on the exterior stops. The sill angle shall align behind the down-turned exterior sill leg as illustrated in Fig. 35. Square the frame using a carpenter’s square.

8.5.2.1.13 Install the number, type and size fasteners at the locations prescribed by the manufacturer for this sized window model and location. Adjust the fasteners to create and hold window squareness while maintaining frame load bearing on the sill or sill shims. Do not over-tighten the fasteners.

8.5.2.1.14 Install the sash and screen, then check for proper operation, locking and fit. Make adjustments to fasteners or hardware as necessary.

8.5.2.1.15 If a head expander accessory is employed, slide the expander up for maximum contact with the sealant, then secure to the replacement window head according to the manufacturer’s instructions. If a sill angle accessory was not employed, seal the full width of the sill to the sill construction

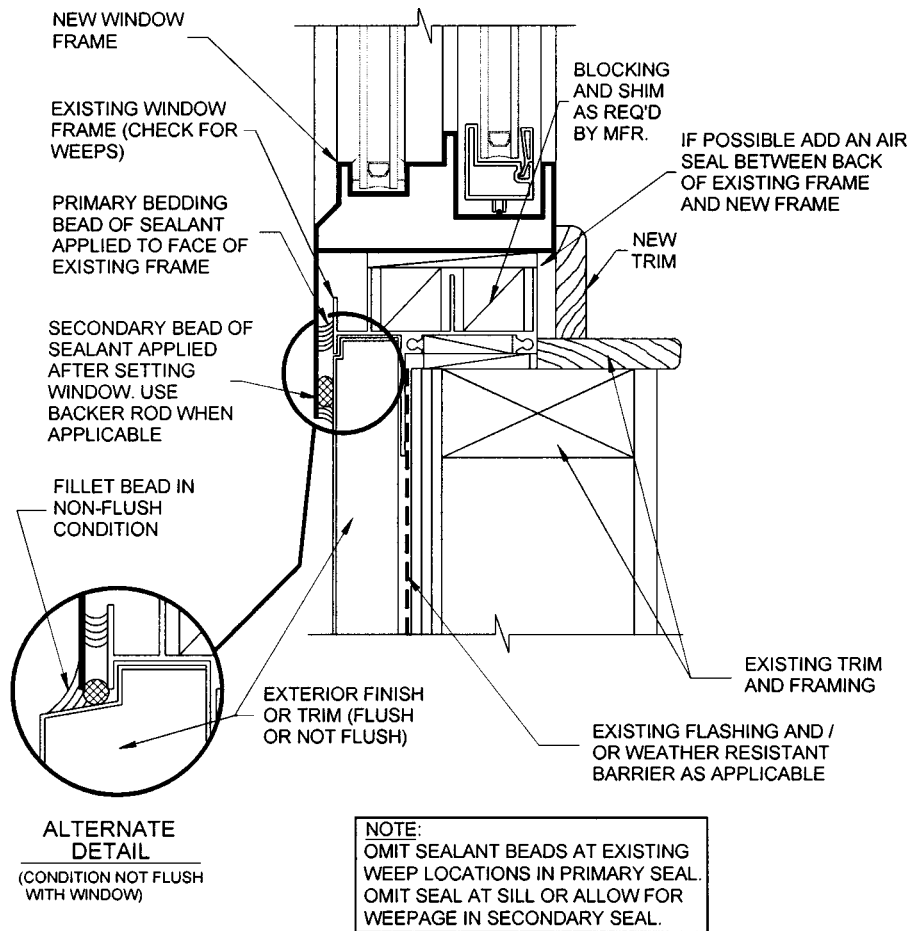


FIG. 32 Partial Window Replacement Detail Flush Fin or Stucco Flange (Sill Detail Shown-Jambs and Head Similar)

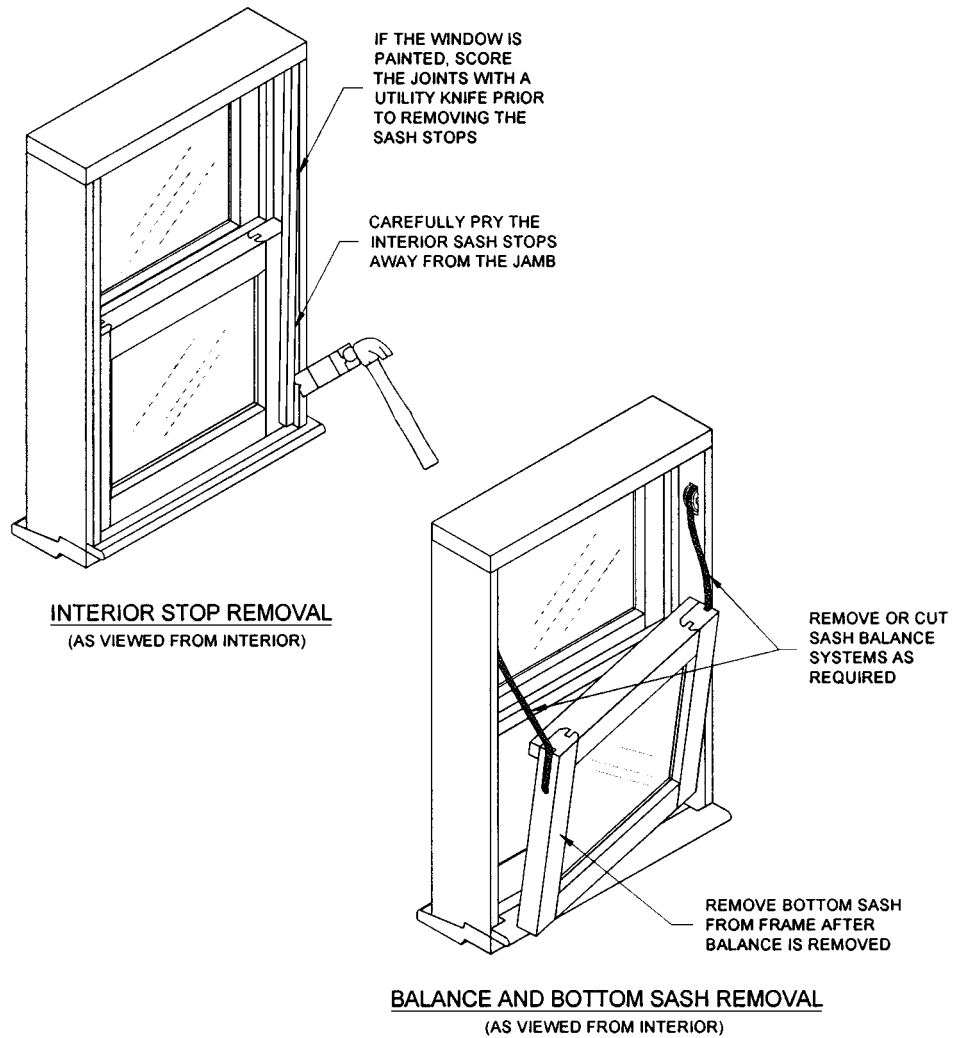


FIG. 33 Window Replacement-Bottom Sash Removal (Inside-Out Method)

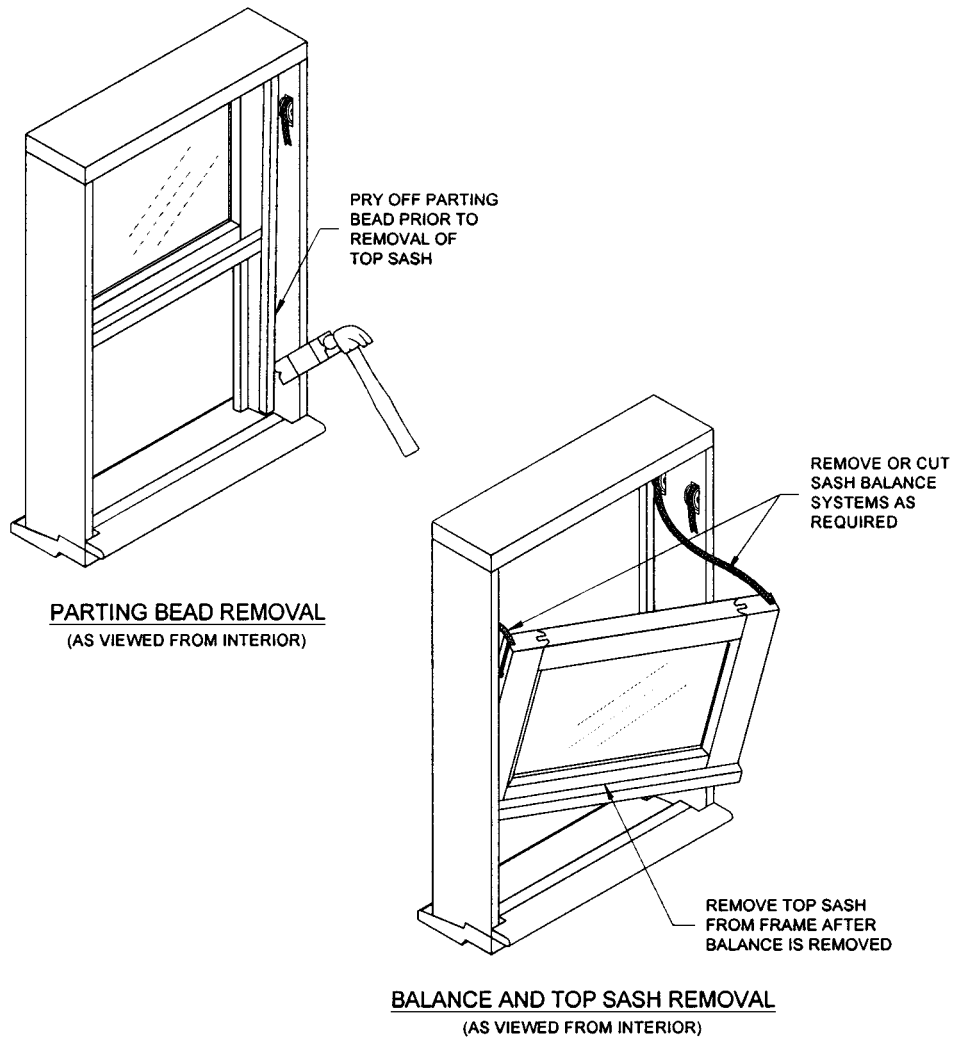


FIG. 34 Window Replacement-Top Sash Removal (Inside-Out Method)

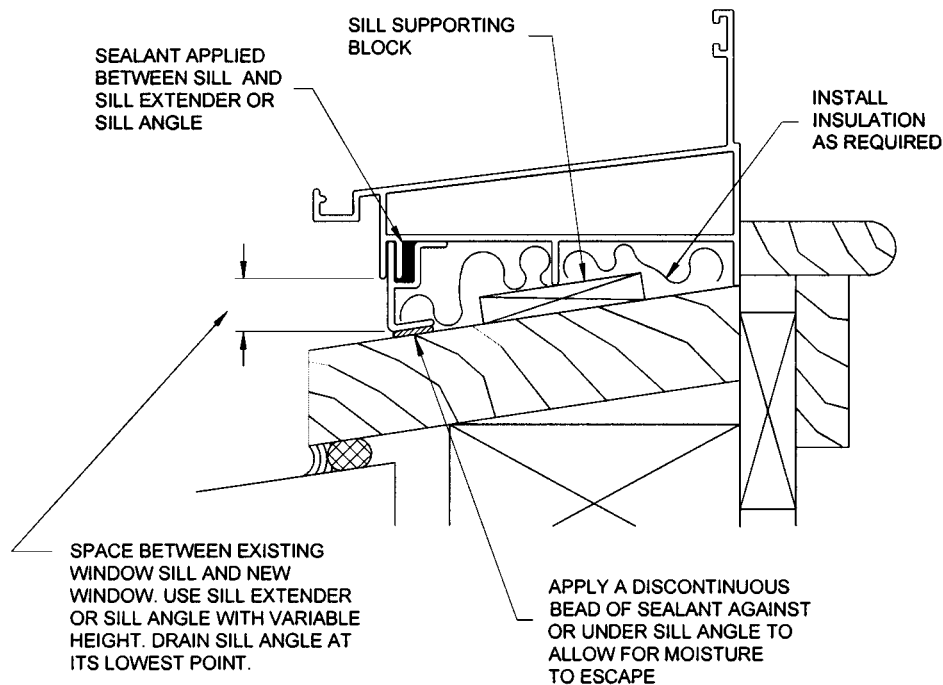


FIG. 35 Window Replacement-Sill Extender/Sill Angle Installation

with a bead of sealant. Fill the frame web perimeter voids with insulation. Install interior trim accessory parts or reinstall the interior sash stops removed according to Fig. 33. If neither option is available then measure, cut, install and finish new interior sash stops.

8.5.2.1.16 Insulate the voids between replacement and existing framing members in accordance with 5.9.2.

8.5.2.2 *Wood Windows Containing Frame Liners (Vertical or Horizontal Sliding)*—Inspect the existing wood jambs, head and sill for signs of damage, decay, or other deterioration. Also measure the interior to exterior jamb depth without the liners and exterior stop size/location to determine if the replacement window will mate with the existing frame. If a partial replacement is not feasible or if damage cannot be repaired, refer to 8.5.3—Complete Window Replacement.

8.5.2.2.1 Thoroughly inspect for indications of damage to interior trim finish, walls, or flooring, or a combination thereof. If damage is found to be caused by leakage from the exterior, as opposed to condensate, locate the source of the leakage and establish whether partial window replacement will correct the problem. If not, plan necessary corrective measures before proceeding, then correct the problem prior to installation.

8.5.2.2.2 Carefully remove the interior trim and stops to reveal the jamb to jamb and head to sill dimensions without the liners. Measure the clear width and height dimensions, at three locations (at each end and the mid-point), the smallest of the three measurements will be the rough opening size. Note if the opening is out of square or not in plane. Adjust rough opening size (if necessary) to ensure the replacement window can be installed square, level, plumb in both directions, and with a straight sill. See Fig. 6.

8.5.2.2.3 The clear opening size after the sash is removed is typically used when ordering replacement windows, the window manufacturer will then subtract a standard dimension that

will allow for installation clearance. Discuss installation clearance when ordering according to the manufacturer's standard practice.

8.5.2.2.4 Remove the sash. The glass in fixed lites may need to be broken in order to remove, (always wear safety glasses and gloves) place drop cloths at the interior and exterior to catch the debris. Carefully remove the frame liners in a manner that will minimize damage to the remaining frame. Remove all liner fasteners, and clear the rough opening of obstructions or protrusions that would interfere with the installation of the replacement window.

8.5.3 *Complete Window Replacement*—For complete window replacement, remove the existing window in a manner that will minimize damage to the remaining construction. Remove all window fasteners, and clear the rough opening of obstructions or protrusions that would interfere with the installation of the replacement window. If felts or other protective membrane are disturbed, patch all damaged areas with appropriate materials so as to maintain continuity of the water barrier. Avoid damaging any existing flashings inside the wall. Where existing openings are re-framed to a smaller size, insulate the voids between framing members and the window, and provide air barriers to control air movement. For cold climates, install a vapor retarder on the warm side of the installation. Provide interior and exterior coverings compatible with existing construction. Where new felts (or other building paper materials) are installed, place the new felts under the existing felts in shingle fashion, so as to shed water to the outside. Where two or more windows are installed in a horizontal series, provide appropriate blocking, gusset plates, or studs between the windows. Extend head flashings to cover exposed joints between adjacent windows. For clad windows in a series, install exterior trim strips between windows, and cover the exposed top with appropriate flashing accessories. Do not

install multiple windows without adequate intermediate supports to resist loads perpendicular to the plane of the windows. Where two or more windows are stacked vertically or mulled horizontally, consult the manufacturer's recommendations to ensure that the type of window used is appropriate for such stacking or mulling. Provide appropriate flashings to prevent leakage.

8.5.3.1 Destructive Window Replacement (Fin Type)—Destructive window replacement shall be accomplished by removal of the original window product and the carefully planned removal of building veneers with minimal damage to the surrounding veneers or framing. The removal of the building veneer is required to facilitate the installation of the new window product using an anchoring fin under the exterior veneer.

8.5.3.1.1 Remove the perimeter sealant both on the inside and outside perimeter edges of the installed window. Exercise care to avoid damage to the exterior and interior finished veneered surfaces. Wherever possible, sealant shall be cut away, not pulled from the opening with attendant possible damage to the surround.

8.5.3.1.2 Disengage the anchoring components of the window from the surrounding support framework. If the window was anchored through the window frame with fasteners which passed into the support framework, these fasteners shall be carefully cut through or removed starting at the bottom of the window and working upward. If the window was anchored with an anchoring fin, it shall be exposed by removal of the exterior building veneer(s) prior to disengaging the anchoring fasteners. Removal of the veneer(s) shall be planned so as to minimize damage to the veneer and the building's exterior appearance.

8.5.3.1.3 Exercise care to temporarily support the window product so that it does not suddenly fall from the opening, possibly endangering the technician and damaging the surrounding veneers.

8.5.3.1.4 Ideally, the replacement of mounting flange windows would allow for the use of 9 in. (230 mm) wide flashing materials as required in new construction installation. Due to aesthetic reasons, however, this would require a much wider cut than might be acceptable to the building owner. Whenever it is practical to remove the exterior facade to allow for 9 in. (230 mm) wide flashing, the installer should do so, but in cases where the homeowner insists on limiting the amount of removal, the cutout can be reduced to a 3 in. (75 mm) minimum. When reducing the cutout to 3 in. (75 mm), the use of 4 in. (100 mm) wide (min.) self-adhesive flashing is required.

8.5.3.1.5 The veneer shall either be cut back from the opening using a sharp utility knife or saw; or in the case of discreet veneer components, removal of the components one at a time. The veneer shall be cut back a minimum of 3 in. (75 mm) or a distance to permit the installation of perimeter flashing and weathering materials using the following steps.

8.5.3.1.6 Remove the window product from the opening and set it aside for later disposal. Carefully examine the opening created by removal of the original window product. If there has been damage or deterioration of the supporting framework

either due to the removal process or to the effects of weathering of the old installation, this damage shall be repaired before installation of the new replacement window is attempted. The supporting framework shall be structurally sound prior to continuing with this installation.

8.5.3.1.7 In the event that portions of the weather resistant barrier were cut out during window removal (for example, cutting out around mounting flange windows), the installer should replace the weather resistant barrier. This can be accomplished by lapping a new piece of material over the remaining weather resistant barrier. The new piece of material should overlap the existing by a minimum of 1 in. (25 mm). Additionally, the overlapping edge should be sealed or taped to the existing material (for example, sealant in the case of building paper or taped in the case of house wrap).

8.5.3.1.8 Building air barriers and exterior veneer under-sheathing shall be restored prior to commencing installation of the new window. The window opening shall be returned to at least the condition as originally constructed, prior to installation of the new product.

8.5.3.1.9 In some applications, it is possible that the installer can remove the existing window without causing any damage, leaving the existing flashing or weather resistant barrier, or both, materials in good condition. When this occurs, the installer can reuse the existing materials and reset the window.

8.5.3.1.10 After the completion of previous steps, the replacement window shall be installed and sealed as a new window product with perimeter installation fins. This installation process shall be accomplished according to the procedures outlined as follows.

8.5.3.1.11 When the exterior facade has been removed to allow for the installation of a full 9 in. (230 mm) piece of flexible flashing, the installation process will be treated much like installing a mounting flange in new construction. New mounting flange window installation instructions are outlined in 8.1, and will depend on the existing materials and the method selected.

8.5.3.1.12 When the cutout is smaller than 9 in. (230 mm) (3 in. (75 mm) minimum), new self-adhesive type flashing materials (4 in. (100 mm) minimum) can be used to integrate the existing weather resistant barrier and mounting flange together. The installation process used will be similar to new installation Method A1, assuming the existing weather resistant barrier is in place. In cases where the cutout is less than 9 in. (230 mm), the procedure follows.

8.5.3.1.13 Once the window is removed and repairs have been made to the existing weather resistant barrier, flashing is applied at the sill condition. In the event that the existing flashing is in good condition and is being reused, proceed with window installation.

8.5.3.1.14 When flashing has been removed or does not exist, apply a piece of self-adhesive sill flashing level with the top of the rough opening directly over the weather resistant barrier at the sill condition.

8.5.3.1.15 Prior to installing the window, cut a flap in the weather resistant barrier at the head. The cut will be from the corner of the rough opening to the corner of the cutout in the

facade, at approximately 45°. Raise the flap up and tape it out of the way, allowing for the installation of the new window and the jamb flashing.

8.5.3.1.16 Seal and install the mounting flange replacement window according to the instruction outlined in 8.1 for Method A1. This process will include the sealing of the entire back side of the mounting flange prior to installation.

8.5.3.1.17 After the window is installed, apply a piece of self-adhesive flashing over the face of the mounting flange at each jamb. See 5.12.3.1. Place the jamb flashing under the flap in the weather resistant barrier at the head, and over the sill flashing in weather-board fashion. When required by the flashing manufacturer, allow the sealant to cure prior to flashing installation, as some flashing materials are not to come into contact with solvent-release sealants.

8.5.3.1.18 Apply the self-adhesive flashing over the mounting flange at the head. The head flashing will be installed similar to the jamb flashing, except the head flashing will be placed completely under the flap of the weather resistant barrier at the head.

8.5.3.1.19 After the window is properly positioned, sealed, flashed and securely fastened in place, finish the opening by applying rigid head flashing, blocking, casing/trim and perimeter seals as required.

8.5.3.1.20 Install blocking (filler strips) into the void that was cut out when removing the old window. The blocking should be flush with the exterior face of the façade.

NOTE 46—Tip: When removing wood siding, the old materials can be reused to fill the gap.

8.5.3.1.21 Apply new exterior casing/trim over the cutout made in the facade. In the case of a 3 in. (75 mm) minimum cutout, a new piece of 1 × 4 can be used to trim the opening. When reapplying trim, leave a minimum of a ¼-in. (6-mm) joint around the perimeter of the window to allow for the application of a perimeter sealant joint.

8.5.3.2 *Non-Destructive Window Replacement (Non-Fin Type)*—Non-destructive window replacement shall be accomplished by removal of the original window product without significant damage to the surrounding building veneers or framing.

8.5.3.2.1 Remove the perimeter sealant both on the inside and outside perimeter edges of the installed window. Exercise care to avoid damage to the exterior and interior finished veneered surfaces. Wherever possible, sealant shall be cut away, not pulled from the opening with attendant possible damage to the surround.

8.5.3.2.2 Disengage the anchoring components of the window from the surrounding support framework. If the window was anchored through the window frame with fasteners which passed into the support framework, these fasteners shall be carefully cut through or removed starting at the bottom of the window and working upward. If the window was anchored with an anchoring fin, the fin shall be cut through as close to the surface of the supporting framework as possible. This may be accomplished utilizing a sharp utility knife or a saw such as a reciprocating cut-off saw. Exercise care to temporarily support the window product so that it does not suddenly fall

from the opening, possibly endangering the installer and damaging the surrounding veneers.

8.5.3.2.3 Remove the window product from the opening and set it aside for later disposal.

8.5.3.2.4 Carefully examine the opening created by removal of the original window product. If there has been damage or deterioration of the supporting framework either due to the removal process or due to the effects of weathering of the old installation, this damage shall be repaired before installation of the new replacement window is attempted. The supporting framework shall be structurally sound prior to continuing with this installation.

8.5.3.2.5 After the completion of steps 8.5.2.1 and 8.5.3, the replacement window shall be installed and sealed as a new window product in a punched opening. This installation shall be accomplished according to the procedures outlined in 8.1.2 for non-finned windows.

9. Installation Methods for Doors

9.1 *Doors in Walls Utilizing a Membrane/Drainage System:*

9.1.1 *Doors with Perimeter Mounting Flanges (Nailing Fins) in Drainage Type Wall Construction:*

9.1.1.1 Doors with perimeter mounting flanges shall be installed with flashing sheets, which shall be applied so as to integrate with the flanges on the door unit and with the weather resistant barrier materials in a shingle-lap manner. Four different methods (A, B, A1, and B1) may be used. These methods are described in this section.

9.1.1.1.1 Not all mounting flanges are considered structural by the manufacturer; however, they still are to be integrated into the wall using the following procedures. Mounting flanges are classified into the following categories:

- (1) Integral, structural mounting flanges
- (2) Integral, non-structural mounting flanges
- (3) Applied, structural mounting flanges
- (4) Applied, non-structural mounting flanges.

9.1.1.1.2 In this classification scheme, integral implies permanence, continuity, seamless, and waterproof. Applied mounting flanges may require more elaborate flashing and sealing details to ensure weather protection of the installed unit. When using applied mounting flanges, follow the manufacturer's instructions for sealing the flange to the frame.

9.1.1.1.3 Structural implies that the mounting requirements of the fenestration unit in its location in the building. Non-structural flanges will require different anchoring methods to ensure the integrity of the installation. When using non-structural mounting flanges, follow the manufacturer's instructions for proper anchoring of the fenestration product.

9.1.1.1.4 Additionally, doors are often shipped to the job site (KD) or knocked down for field assembly. If the doors are pre-assembled, manufacturers often suggest removing the operable panels for ease of installation. Numerous references to the installation of the door (or door frame) are used in these instructions. As a point of clarification, the use of the terms door, and door frame are interchangeable.

9.1.1.2 Selection of an installation method (A, B, A1 or B1) is based on the relative order in which materials are installed, and on whether the pieces of flashing sheet used alongside the door (the jamb sheets) are applied over or behind the door

unit's side flanges. Doors with mounting flanges may be installed either before or after the weather-resistant barrier (WRB). Although door installers often do not install the weather resistant barrier, the door installation shall be integrated properly with the membrane. To avoid confusion between membrane-installation and door-installation crews, it is recommended that the relative order of their work be identified in advance and that the identified order be maintained for either an entire project or for clearly demarcated portions of the project. This will allow selection of an installation method for the project, and help eliminate errors caused by installers having to switch between methods. Once a method is selected, all of the procedures of that method shall be performed in the sequence indicated. Never mix or match methods or alter the sequence of operations within a method.

9.1.1.2.1 The references to the application of sealant under or over the mounting flanges refer to the use of *Bedding Joints*. A bedding joint consists of the application of a bead of sealant which is later compressed against the substrate or flashing materials. All bedding joints are to have a nominal diameter of $\frac{3}{8}$ in. (10 mm) prior to compression. During compression of a bedding joint, the installer should look for the sealant to *squeeze out* or appear along the closest edge to ensure adequate bedding quality.

9.1.1.2.2 Use the flashing cut formulas (see Table 6) to determine the length of each strip of flashing for each window. The ASTM standard requires a flexible flashing minimum roll width of 9 in. (230 mm). Wider flashing materials, (for example, 12 in. (300 mm)) may be used, however the actual cut lengths figured by using the chart will increase. The use of self-adhesive type flashing is acceptable. Self-adhesive type flashing seals itself to the weather resistant barrier and to the mounting flange without the need for additional sealant. A continuous bead of sealant shall be applied to the back side of the mounting flange prior to placing the window. Self-adhesive type flashing materials must properly adhere, (creating a water tight joint) to the WRB and to the mounting flange material in order to be acceptable for use. Refer to 5.12.3.1. (**Warning**—All notations of sealant placement, (for example, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. (220 mm) up and $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. (220 mm) over) are based on the use of a 9 in. (230 mm) wide flashing.)

NOTE 47—Tip: In order to save time and develop an efficient installation process, the flashing materials can be cut in advance using the rough opening dimensions and the formulas shown in the table below. Cutting flashing in advance also reduces the chance for the sealant to skin over prior to the application of flashing. The instructions in the installation section of this chapter assume that the flashing is previously cut to the appropriate length.

9.1.1.3 Table 8 can be used to select the appropriate

installation method.

9.1.1.4 The following procedures should be followed completely and finished the day the procedure starts in order to avoid damage to the flashing and weather resistant barrier (WRB). If it is impossible to finish the complete process, the loose ends of the flashing and WRB shall be temporarily secured using tape. The building contractor is responsible for the coordination of this work, as it is greatly dependent on the construction schedule. Once installed, local wind and weather conditions as well as exposure to other trades can have a detrimental effect on the permanent attachment of flashing. The building contractor must inspect and maintain the flashing, insuring it is secure and in proper condition prior to being covered up by other materials.

NOTE 48—All methods described below require the use of a 9 in. (230 mm) (minimum) wide approved flashing material. Flashing cut lengths are to be increased respectively depending on the actual width of the flashing used on the job. Flashing is always to be lapped in a water shedding (weather board, shingle or ship-lapped) fashion.

9.1.1.4.1 *Method A: Weather-Resistant Barrier (WRB) Applied after the Door Installation—Flashing Applied Over the Face of the Mounting Flange:*

9.1.1.4.1.1 Step 1: Assumes mounting flange on door sill. Go to Step 1a or 1b for pan flashings or sealant only method). Apply the horizontal sill flashing material first, level with the top edge of the rough opening. Cut the sill flashing long enough to extend an equal distance beyond the 9 in. (230 mm) jamb flashing, which will be applied later. (See Fig. 36). Fasten the top edge of the sill flashing to the framing. Place fasteners along the edge of the rough opening where they will be covered by the mounting flange of the door later.

NOTE 49—Do not fasten the bottom edge or the last 9 in. (230 mm) of each end, as the weather resistant barrier will be applied under the flashing in a water shedding fashion later. It is recommended that the corners and bottom edge be temporarily taped at 24 in. (610 mm) on center, to prevent wind damage.

9.1.1.4.1.2 Step 1a. Assumes no sill mounting flange on bottom of door sill or use of pan flashing. Apply continuous sealant beads across the full floor length of the framed opening (or along the bottom of the door frame) in a location where the floor makes contact with the door sill. Two $\frac{3}{8}$ in. (10 mm) diameter beads shall be used. Deposit a sufficient amount of the sealant at the framed opening corners so the bottom door frame corners are embedded in sealant when the door is installed. See 5.18 for sealant selection and use.

NOTE 50—All surfaces contacting sealant shall be free of dust and dirt prior to application of sealant. Sealant used shall be compatible with substrates both chemically and adhesively. See Annex A4.

TABLE 8 Installation Procedure Selection Chart (Doors)

NOTE 1—Based on doors with mounting fins being installed in drainage type wall systems.

	Head and jamb flashing will be applied over the face of the integral mounting flange	Jamb and sill flashing will be applied behind the face of the integral mounting flange
Weather resistant barrier is to be applied after door installation	Use Method A	Use Method B
Weather resistant barrier is to be applied prior to door installation	Use Method A1	Use Method B1

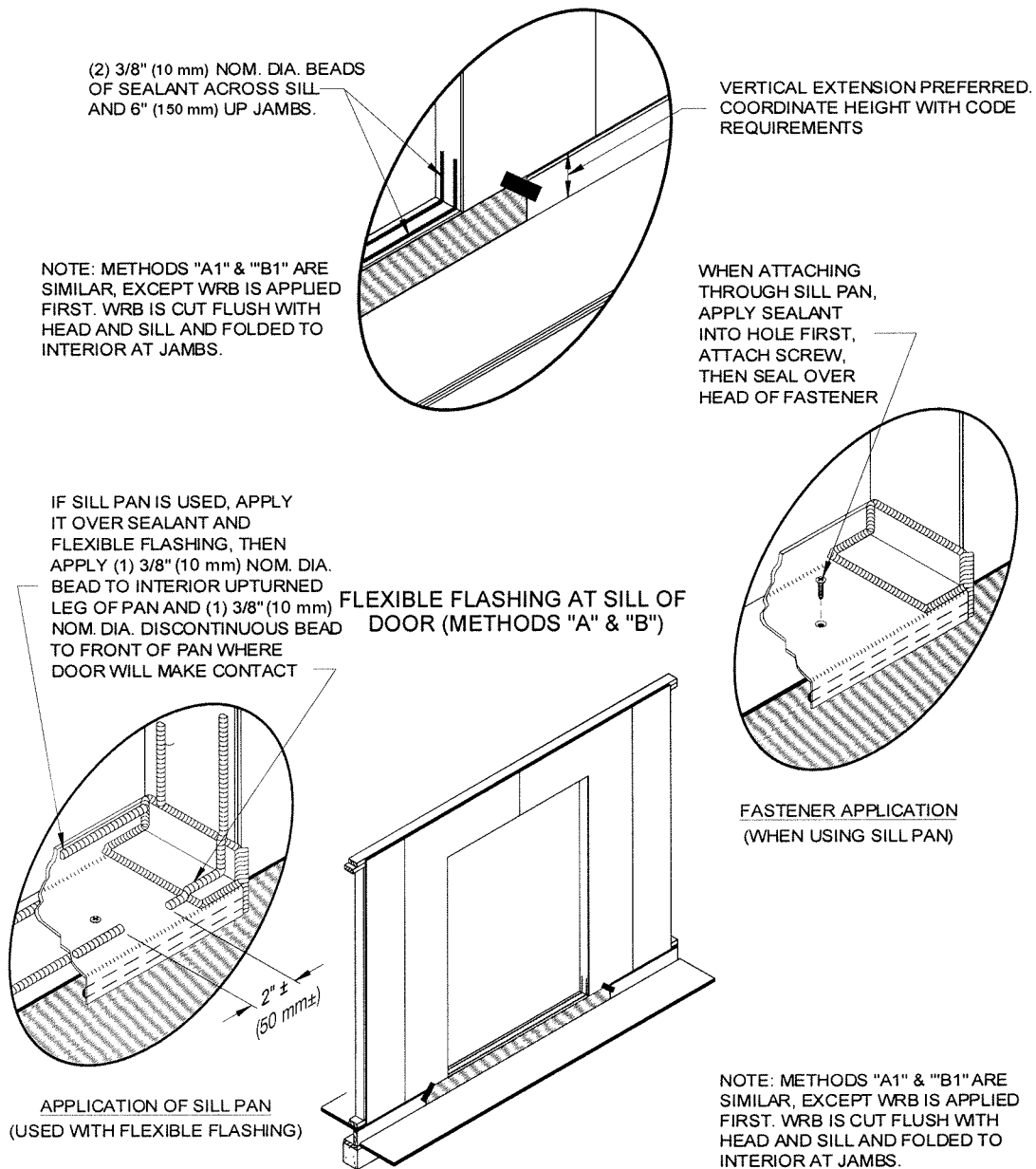


FIG. 36 Flexible Flashing at Sill of Door (Methods A and B)

9.1.1.4.1.3 Step 1b. Assumes no sill mounting flange, but uses pan flashing across the threshold. Apply two beads of sealant as noted in 1a above. Then apply a continuous pan flashing along full width of rough opening. Make sure each end of pan flashing is end dammed. See 5.16 through 5.16.2. Inside of pan flashing shall have an upturned leg at a height selected from Annex A3, depending on door rating or grade used.

9.1.1.4.1.4 Step 2: Apply a continuous bead of sealant to the back side (interior surface) of the mounting flange of the door. Sealant selection and bead design shall be in accordance with 5.18 of the installation procedures. Immediately set the door into the opening, apply shims as required to ensure the unit is plumb, level and square. Fasten the door perimeter securely into position as described in 5.14 and 5.15 in the Related Procedures Section.

NOTE 51—Apply the sealant in line with the pre-punched holes or slots on the mounting flange when provided (See Fig. 37). Refer to 5.12.3.1.

9.1.1.4.1.5 Step 3: Next, apply a continuous bead of sealant to the exposed jamb mounting flanges (exterior surface) at the side jambs of the installed door. Continue the sealant bead at the jambs vertically $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. (220 mm) above the rough opening at the head of the door (to the face of the header), to allow for application of the top portion of the jamb flashing into sealant in the next step.

NOTE 52—Apply the sealant in line with the pre-punched holes or slots

on the mounting flange when provided and over the heads of the fasteners. Refer to 5.12.3.1.

9.1.1.4.1.6 For doors with mechanically joined mounting flanges, apply sealant to the full length of the joints or seam where the mounting flanges meet the door frame and at the corner joints. (See Fig. 37).

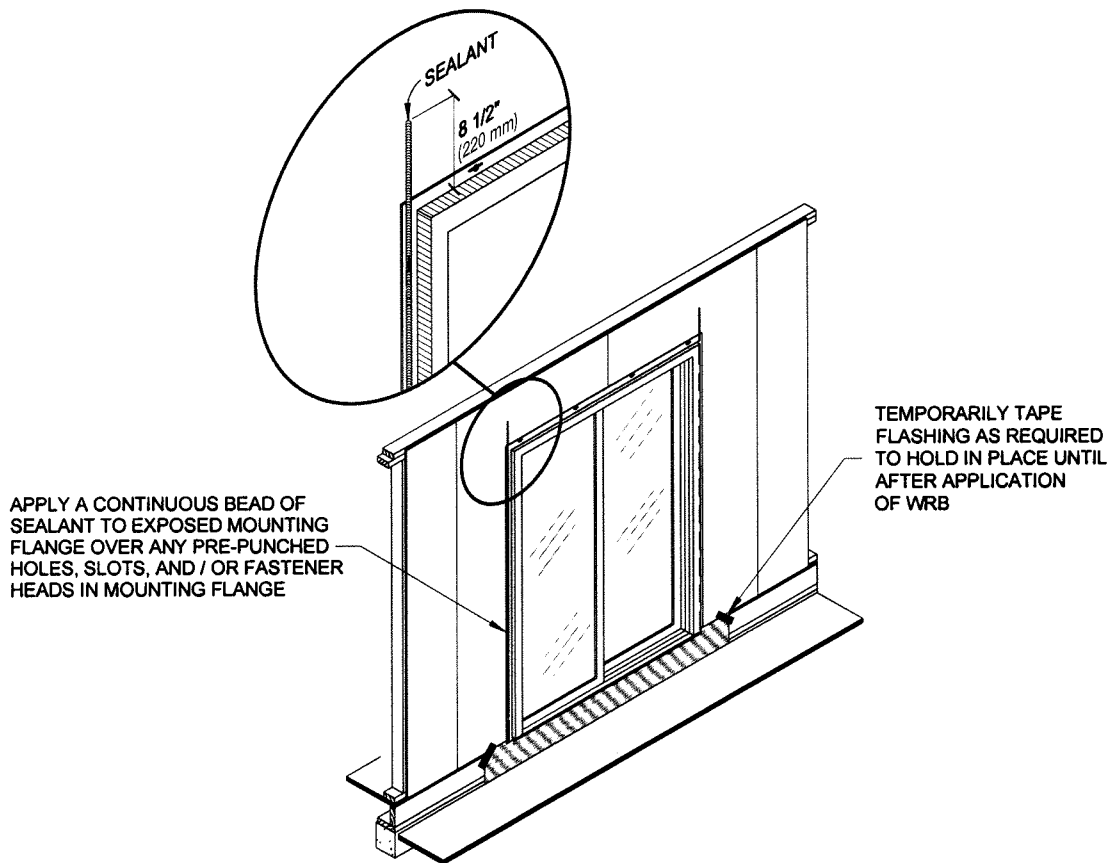
9.1.1.4.1.7 Step 4: Install the jamb flashings next, by pressing them into the sealant beads previously applied to the exterior face of the mounting flanges. Attach the flashing to the sheathing surrounding the rough opening using staples or other appropriate fasteners. Extend the bottom edge of the jamb flashing $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. (220 mm) beyond the rough opening sill, and extend the top edge $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. (220 mm) beyond the rough opening head. (See Fig. 38).

NOTE 53—Do not attach the bottom of the jamb flashing until after the weather resistant barrier is applied later.

9.1.1.4.1.8 Step 5: Next apply a continuous bead of sealant to the exposed mounting flange (exterior surface) at the head of the installed door.

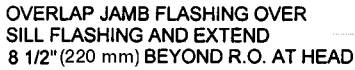
NOTE 54—Apply the sealant in line with the pre-punched holes or slots in the mounting flange when provided and over the heads of the fasteners. (See Fig. 39). The application of sealant to the flange is not necessary if using self-adhesive type flashing over the mounting flange.

9.1.1.4.1.9 Step 6: Install the head flashing by pressing the flashing into the sealant beads previously applied across the



NOTE 1—For Method A1 the weather resistant barrier (WRB) has been installed. A flap at the head of the window has been temporarily taped out of the way to allow for flashing and door installation.

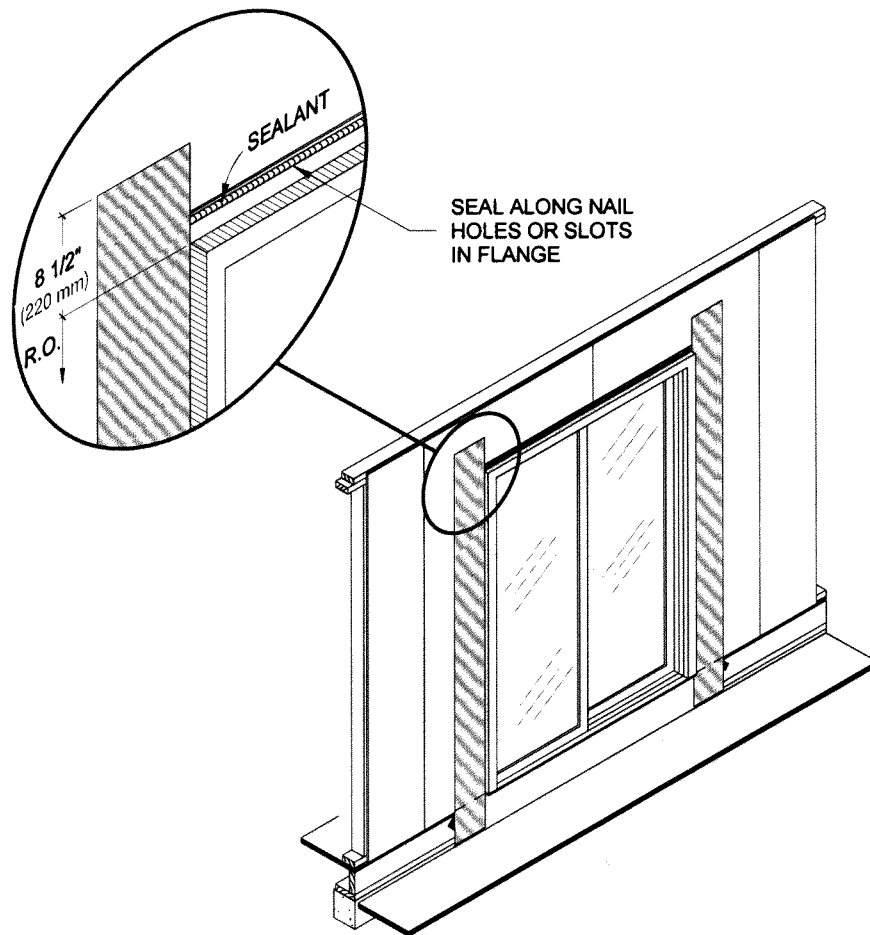
FIG. 37 Apply Sealant Over Mounting Flange at Jambs (Method A)



**INSTALL 9" (230 mm)
WIDE FLASHING OVER JAMB
FLANGES OF DOOR FRAME. PRESS
INTO SEALANT FOR METHOD "A".**

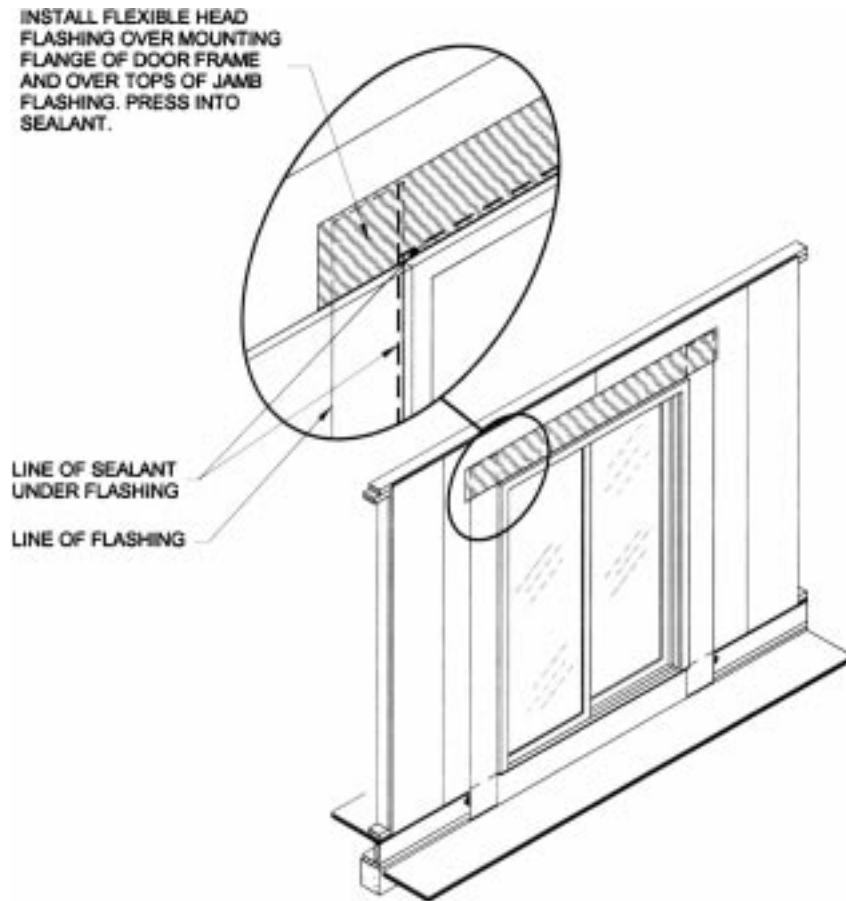
FIG. 38 Application of Jamb Flashing (Method A)

9.1.1.4.2.3 Step 1b. Assumes no sill mounting flange, but uses pan flashing across the threshold. Apply two beads of



NOTE 1—For Method A1, the weather resistant barrier (WRB) has been installed. A flap at the head of the window has been temporarily taped out of the way to allow for flashing and door installation.

FIG. 39 Application of Sealant to Mounting Flange at Head (Method A)



NOTE 1—For Method A1, the weather resistant barrier (WRB) has been installed. A flap at the head of the window has been temporarily taped out of the way to allow for flashing and door installation.

FIG. 40 Application of Head Flashing (Method A)

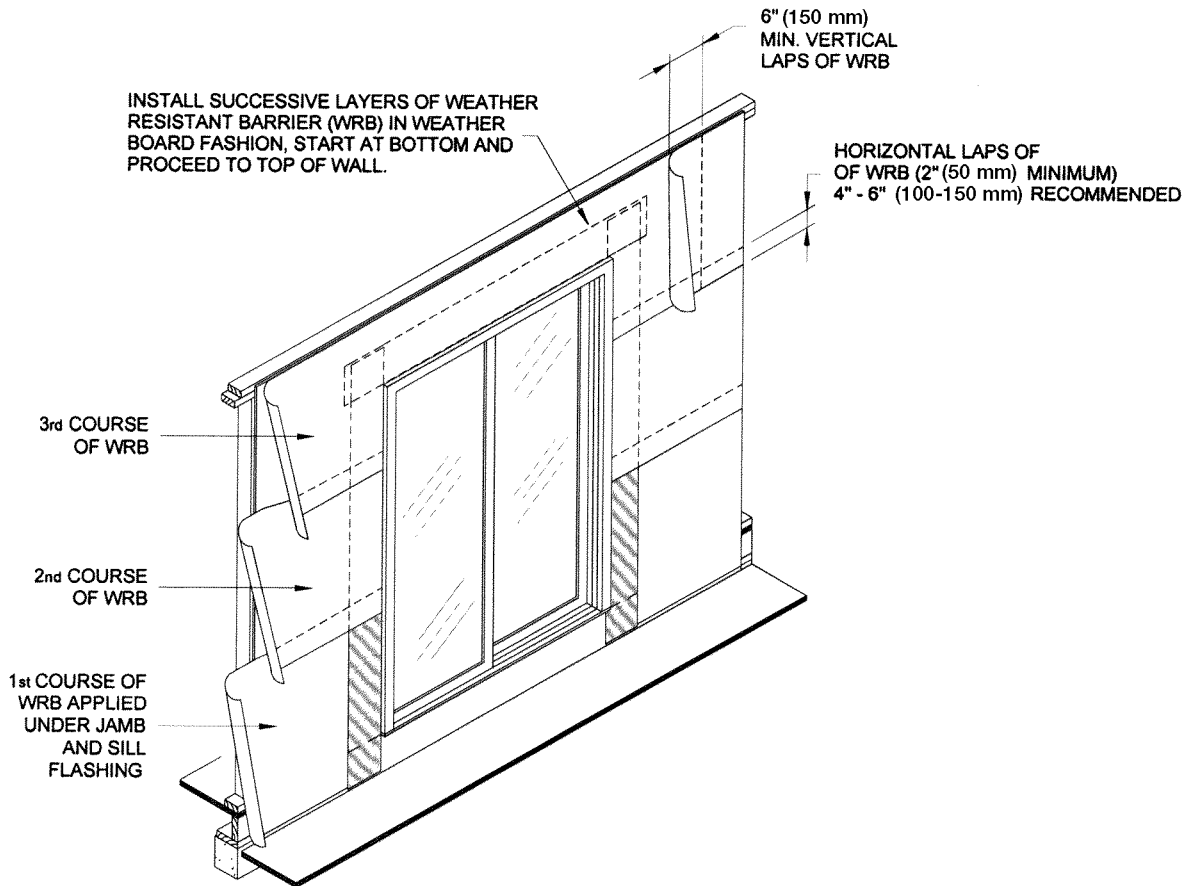


FIG. 41 Weather Resistant Barrier (WRB) Application (Method A Shown-Method B Similar)

continuous sealant as noted in 1a above. Then apply a continuous pan flashing along full width of rough opening. Make sure each end of pan flashing is end dammed. See 5.16 through 5.16.2. Inside of pan flashing must have an upturned leg at a height selected from Annex A3, depending on door rating or grade used.

9.1.1.4.2.4 Step 2: Apply the jamb flashing to the edge of the framing at each jamb. Place fasteners along the edge of the rough opening where they will be covered by the jamb mounting flange of the door later. Extend the jamb flashing 8-½ in. (220 mm) beyond the rough opening at the head and sill. The bottom end of the jamb flashing must overlap the sill flashing.

NOTE 59—Do not attach the bottom of the jamb flashing until the weather resistant barrier is applied later. (See Fig. 41)

9.1.1.4.2.5 Step 3: Apply a continuous bead of sealant around the full perimeter of the back side (interior surface) of the door mounting flanges. Sealant selection and bead design shall be in accordance with 5.18 of the installation procedures.

NOTE 60—Apply the sealant in line with the pre-punched holes or slots on the mounting flange when provided. Alternatively, you may seal around the entire perimeter of the opening at the location where the back side (interior surface) of the mounting flange will make contact with the perimeter seal. (See Fig. 42)

9.1.1.4.2.6 Step 4: Immediately install the door into the opening pressing the door against the framing to compress the

sealant. Apply shims as required to ensure the unit is plumb, level and square. Fasten the door perimeter securely into position as described in 5.14 and 5.15 of the installation procedures.

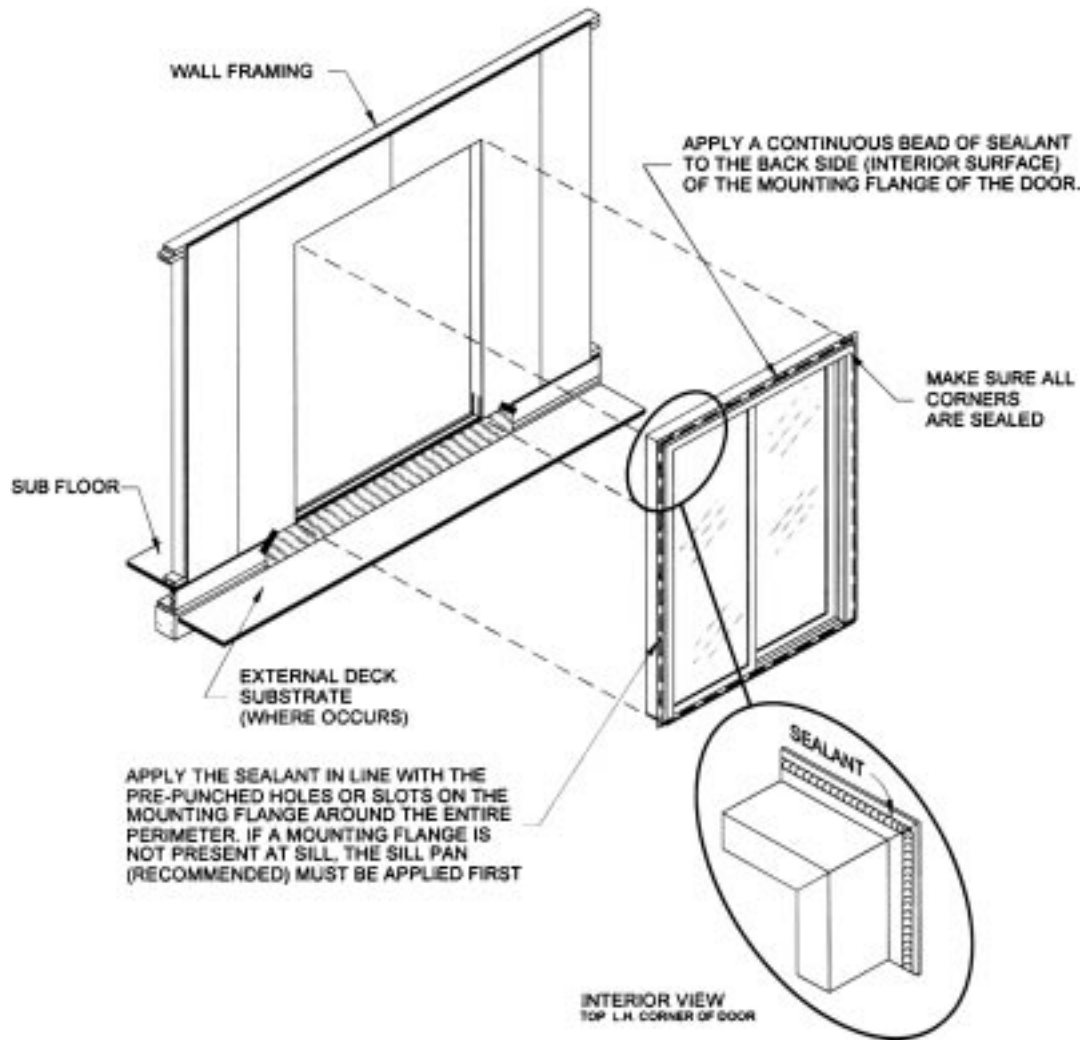
NOTE 61—Exercise caution to avoid disrupting the continuous seal. Always install the door immediately after the application of the sealant.

For doors with mechanically joined mounting flanges, apply sealant to the full length of the joinery or seam where the flanges meet. (See Fig. 21).

9.1.1.4.2.7 Step 5: Apply a continuous bead of sealant horizontally across the face of the header at the top of the door rough opening and a continuous bead of sealant to the exposed mounting flange (exterior surface) at the head of the installed door. The sealant bead on the header should be placed in line with the top of the jamb flashing (8-½ in. (220 mm) above the rough opening), so the top of the head flashing can be pressed into the sealant in the next step. Continue the sealant bead over the top edge (exterior side) of the jamb flashing in order to fully integrate the head and jamb flashing together. (See Fig. 39).

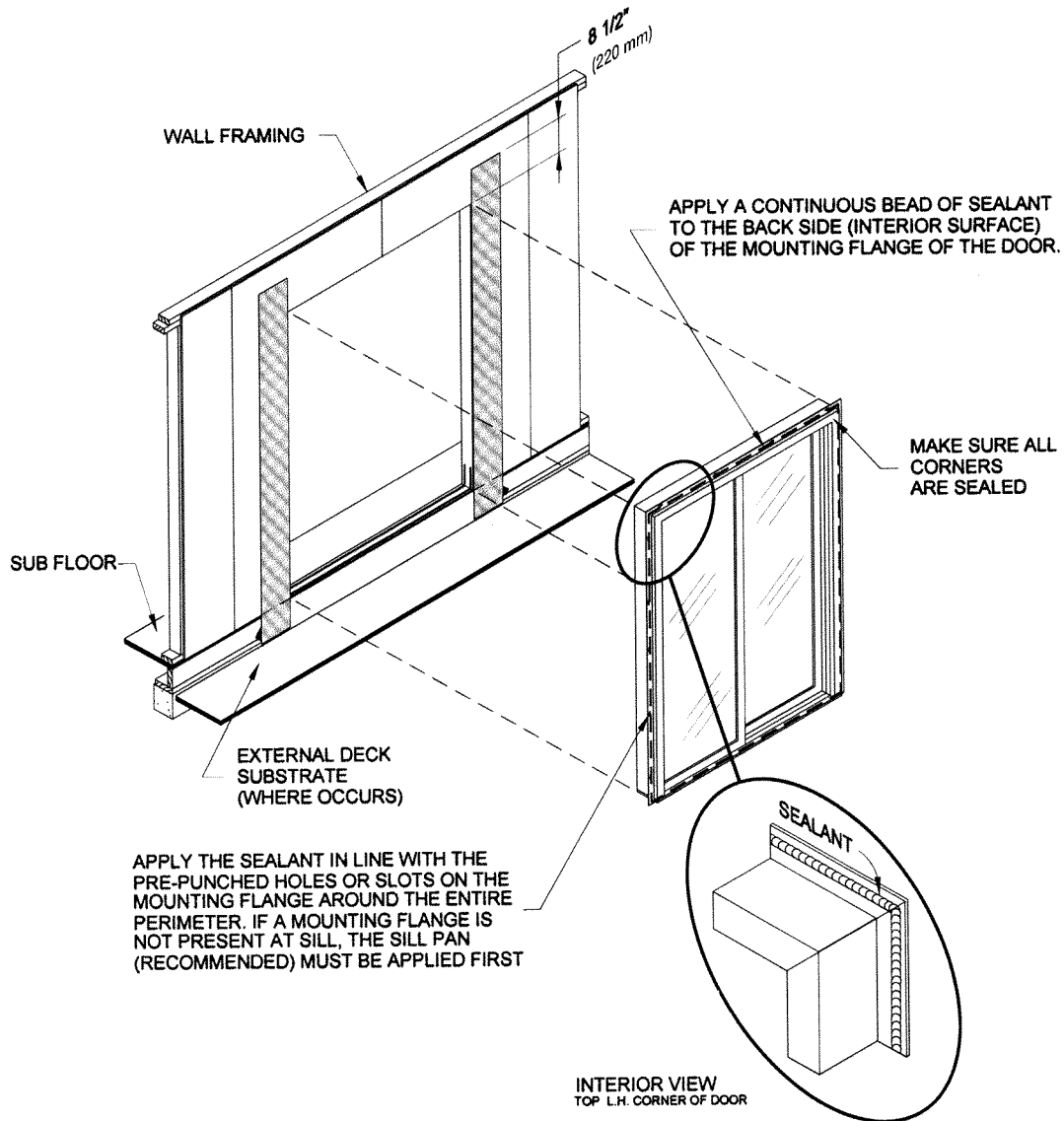
NOTE 62—Apply the sealant in line with the pre-punched holes or slots in the mounting flange when provided and over the heads of the fasteners. (See Fig. 43). The application of sealant to the flange is not necessary if using self-adhesive type flashing over the mounting flange.

9.1.1.4.2.8 Step 6: Install the head flashing by pressing the flashing into the sealant beads previously applied to the head mounting flange and 8-½ in. (220 mm) above the rough



NOTE 1—For Method A1, the weather resistant barrier (WRB) has been installed. A flap at the head of the window has been temporarily taped out of the way to allow for flashing and door installation.

FIG. 42 Apply Sealant to Door and Install (Method A) (Sill Flashing Similar for Method B)



NOTE 1—For Method B1, the weather resistant barrier (WRB) has been installed. A flap at the head of the window has been temporarily taped out of the way to allow for flashing and door installation.

FIG. 43 Application of Jamb Flashing and Door Installation (Method B)

opening. Press the bottom and top edge of the flashing into the sealant until it squeezes out at the edges of the flashing. This will ensure that no voids remain between the flashing and the header or mounting flange, which could potentially admit and trap water behind the flashing. Extend the ends of the head flashing 10 in. (250 mm) beyond the rough opening, over the top of the jamb flashing. Fasten the head flashing into place along the top edge using staples or other appropriate fasteners. (See Fig. 40). (**Warning**—The building shall be constructed in a manner to secure or support the flashing to prevent its destruction or displacement prior to installation of the weather resistant barrier. The flashing shall never be left unsupported and vulnerable to wind damage.)

NOTE 63—When used as part of the exterior wall system, install the weather resistant barrier as outlined below. Note that the application of the weather resistant barrier may be by trades other than the door installer. The contractor shall coordinate this work as required.

9.1.1.4.2.9 Step 7: When building paper is used, in water shedding fashion, starting at the base of the wall and working towards the top, install it on to the face of the building framing or sheathing. At the sill of the doors, tuck the building paper under the sill flashing and lower ends of the jamb flashing. Next, continue to apply the building paper in water shedding fashion over the jamb flashing and over the head flashing of the doors. (See Fig. 41). Attach the building paper to the sheathing using staples or other appropriate fasteners.

9.1.1.4.2.10 Step 7a: When one piece weather resistant barrier is used, install it under the sill flashing and over the jamb and head flashings as described above for building paper installation.

9.1.1.4.3 *Method A1: Weather-Resistant Barrier (WRB) Applied Prior to the Door Installation—Flashing Applied Over the Face of the Mounting Flange:*

9.1.1.4.3.1 Step 1: Where building paper is used as a weather resistant barrier, apply the barrier in water shedding fashion, starting at the base of the wall and working towards the top. Install the weather resistant paper to the face of the building framing or sheathing flush with the rough opening of the door head, jambs and sill. At the head of the opening, starting at the top corner of the door, measure from the corner 9 in. (230 mm) up and 9 in. (230 mm) over and mark. At a 45° angle, carefully cut the building paper on a diagonal. Gently raise the top edge of the barrier up and temporarily tape the top corners and center to the exterior weather resistant barrier surface above. This is done in order to allow for installation of the door and flashing later. Once the building paper is applied as described in this step, proceed immediately to Step No. 2. Alternatively you can follow the same procedures as outlined for house wrap type weather resistant barrier below.

9.1.1.4.3.2 Where the weather resistant barrier used is a *house wrap* type material and covers the door, carefully cut the barrier in a modified “T” pattern. Fold the bottom and side flaps over and behind the interior side of the framing and secure with staples or other appropriate fasteners. Attach the barrier to the inside of the rough opening. At the head of the opening, starting at the top corner of the door, measure from the corner 9 in. (230 mm) up and 9 in. (230 mm) over from the door rough opening and mark. At a 45° angle, carefully cut the barrier on

a diagonal as shown in Fig. 44. Gently raise the top edge of the barrier up and temporarily tape the top corners and center to the exterior weather resistant barrier surface above. This is done in order to allow for installation of the door and flashing later.

9.1.1.4.3.3 Step 1a. Assumes no sill mounting flange or use of pan flashing. Apply continuous sealant beads across the full floor length of the framed opening (or along the bottom of the door frame) at a point that makes contact with the door sill. Two 3/8 in. diameter beads should be used. Deposit a sufficient amount of the sealant at the framed opening corners so the bottom door frame corners are embedded in sealant when the door is installed. See 5.18 for sealant selection and use.

NOTE 64—All surfaces contacting sealant shall be free of dust and dirt prior to application of sealant. Sealant used shall be compatible with substrates both chemically and adhesively. See Annex A4.

9.1.1.4.3.4 Step 1b. Assumes no sill mounting flange, but uses pan flashing across the threshold. Apply two beads of sealant as noted in 1a above. Then apply a continuous pan flashing along full width of rough opening. Make sure each end of pan flashing is end dammed. See 5.16 through 5.16.2. Inside of pan flashing must have an upturned leg at a height selected from Annex A3, depending on door rating or grade used.

9.1.1.4.3.5 Step 2: Apply the horizontal sill flashing material next, level with the top edge of the rough opening. Cut the sill flashing long enough to extend to the edge of the 9 in. (230 mm) jamb flashings, which will be applied later. (See Fig. 37).

NOTE 65—Do not fasten the bottom edge of the sill flashing. It is recommended that the corners and bottom edge be taped at 24 in. (600 mm) on center, to prevent wind damage. Never apply the tape continuously, as this could potentially trap water behind the flashing.

9.1.1.4.3.6 Step 3: Apply a continuous bead of sealant to the back side (interior surface) of the mounting flange of the door. Sealant selection and bead design shall be in accordance with 5.18 of the installation procedures. Immediately set the door into the opening, apply shims as required to ensure the unit is plumb, level and square. Fasten the door perimeter securely into position as described in 5.14 and 5.15 of the installation procedures.

NOTE 66—Apply the sealant in line with the pre-punched holes or slots on the mounting flange when provided. (See Fig. 43)

9.1.1.4.3.7 Step 4: Next, apply a continuous bead of sealant to the exposed mounting flanges (exterior surface) at the side jambs and head of the installed door. Continue the sealant bead at the jambs vertically 8-1/2 in. (220 mm) above the rough opening at the head of the door (to the face of the header), to allow for application of the top portion of the jamb flashing into sealant in the next step.

NOTE 67—Apply the sealant in line with the pre-punched holes or slots on the mounting flange when provided and over the heads of the fasteners.

NOTE 68—The application of sealant to the flange is not necessary if using self-adhesive type flashing over the mounting flange.

9.1.1.4.3.8 For doors with mechanically joined mounting flanges, apply sealant to the full length of the joints or seam where the mounting flanges meet the door frame and at the corner joints. (See Fig. 21).

9.1.1.4.3.9 Step 5: Install the jamb flashing next, by pressing the flashing into the sealant beads on the mounting flanges.

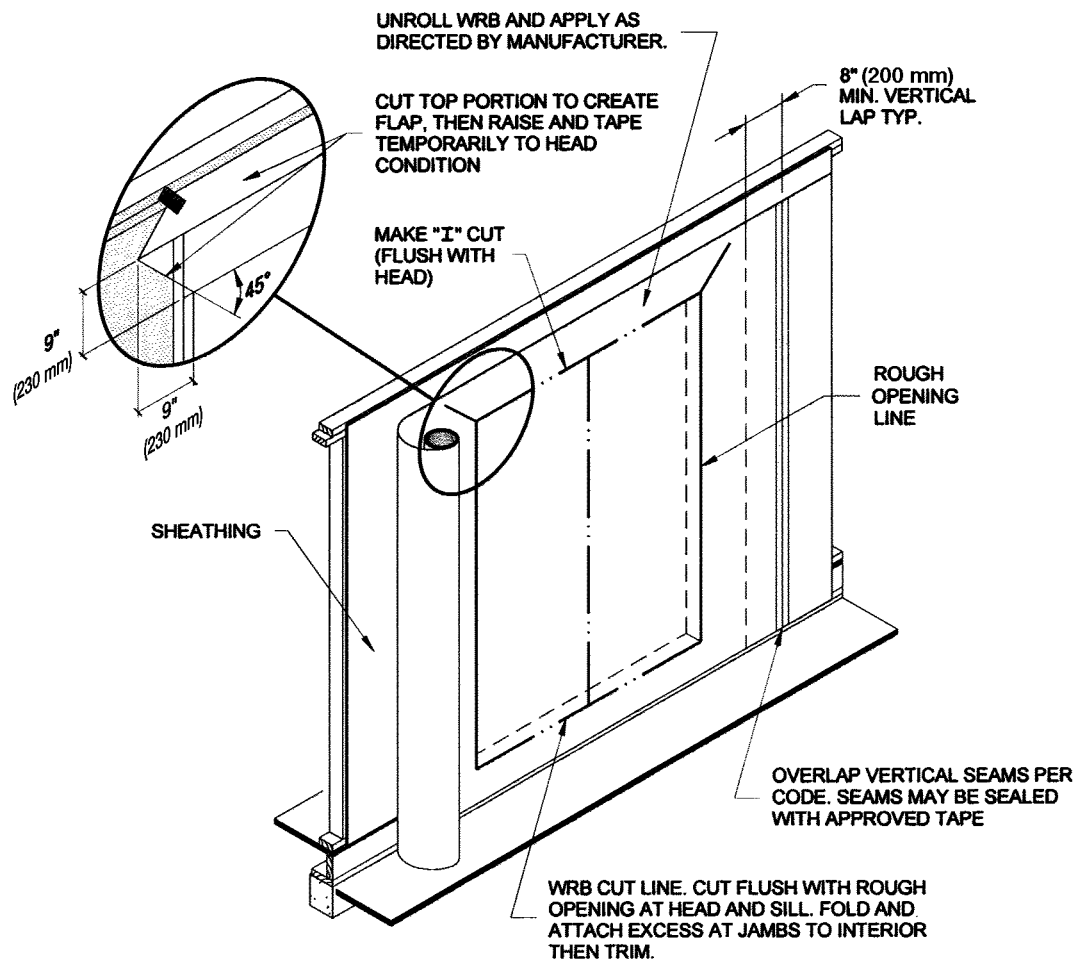


FIG. 44 Weather Resistant Barrier (WRB)-House Wrap (Method A1 and B1)

Attach the flashing to the rough opening framing using staples or other appropriate fasteners. Extend the bottom edge of the jamb flashing 8-½ in. (220 mm) beyond the rough opening sill, and extend the top edge 8-½ in. (220 mm) beyond the rough opening head, where the head flashing will be placed next. Tuck the top of the jamb flashing under the flap of the weather resistant barrier at the head. (See Fig. 37)

9.1.1.4.3.10 Step 6: Apply a continuous bead of sealant horizontally across the face of the header at the top of the door rough opening and a continuous bead of sealant to the exposed mounting flange (exterior surface) at the head of the installed door. The sealant bead on the header should be placed in line with the top of the jamb flashing (8-½ in. (220 mm) above the rough opening), so the top of the head flashing can be pressed into the sealant in the next step. Continue the sealant bead over the top edge (exterior side) of the jamb flashing in order to fully integrate the head and jamb flashing together. (See Fig. 39).

NOTE 69—Apply the sealant in line with the pre-punched holes or slots in the mounting flange when provided and over the heads of the fasteners. (See Fig. 43). The application of sealant to the flange is not necessary if using self-adhesive type flashing over the mounting flange.

9.1.1.4.3.11 Step 7: Install the head flashing by pressing the flashing into the sealant beads previously applied to the head mounting flange and 8½ in. (220 mm) above the rough opening. Press the bottom and top edge of the flashing into the

sealant until it squeezes out at the edges of the flashing. This will ensure that no voids remain between the flashing and the header or mounting flange, which could potentially admit and trap water behind the flashing. Extend the ends of the head flashing 10 in. (250 mm) beyond the rough opening, over the top of the jamb flashing. Fasten the head flashing into place along the top edge using staples or other appropriate fasteners. (See Fig. 40)

9.1.1.4.3.12 Step 8: Remove the previously applied tape, which holds the flap of the weather resistant barrier folded up at the head. Allow the flap to lay flat over the head flashing. Apply a new piece of sheathing tape over the entire diagonal cut made in the weather resistant barrier. The tape should be compressed against the weather barrier and the head flashing, which extends over the jamb. See Fig. 45.

9.1.1.4.4 *Method B1: Weather-Resistant Barrier (WRB) Applied Prior to the Door Installation—Flashing is Applied Behind the Mounting Flange:*

9.1.1.4.4.1 Step 1: Where building paper is used as a weather resistant barrier (WRB), apply the barrier in water shedding fashion, starting at the base of the wall and working towards the top. Install the weather resistant paper to the face of the building framing or sheathing flush with the rough opening of the door head, jambs and sill. At the head of the opening, starting at the top corner of the door, measure from

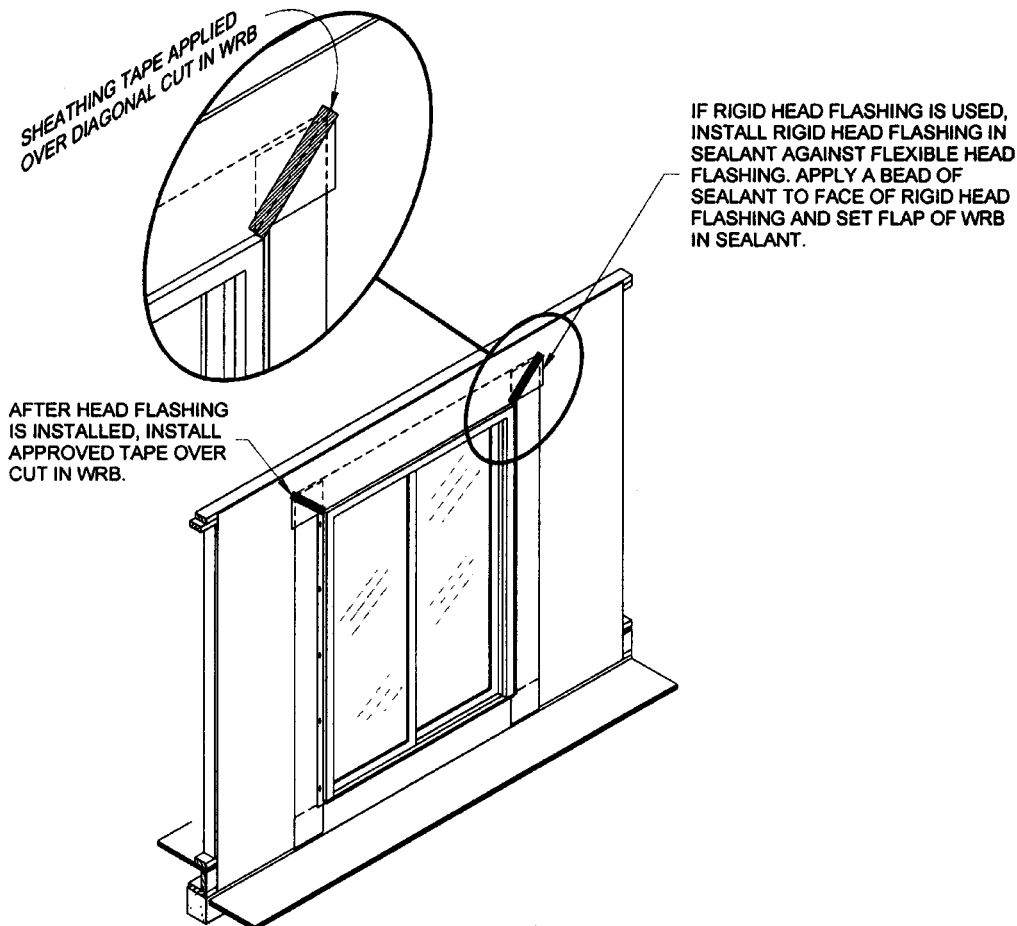


FIG. 45 Secure WRB at Head (Method A1 and B1)

the corner 9 in. (230 mm) up and 9 in. (230 mm) over and mark. At a 45° angle, carefully cut the barrier on a diagonal. Gently raise the top edge of the barrier up and temporarily tape the top corners and center to the exterior weather resistant barrier surface above. This is done in order to allow for installation of the door and flashing later. Once the building paper is applied as described in this step, proceed immediately to Step No. 2. Alternatively you can follow the same procedures as outlined for house wrap type weather resistant barrier below.

9.1.1.4.4.2 Where the weather resistant barrier used is a *house wrap* type material and covers the door, carefully cut the barrier in a modified “T” pattern (See Fig. 44). Fold the bottom and side flaps over and behind the interior side of the framing and secure with staples or other appropriate fasteners to the interior surface of the wall around the rough opening.

9.1.1.4.4.3 At the head of the opening, starting at the top corner of the door, measure from the corner 9 in. (230 mm) up and 9 in. (230 mm) over and mark. At a 45° angle, carefully cut the WRB on a diagonal from the upper corner of the rough opening to the mark as shown in Fig. 44. Gently raise the top edge of the barrier up and tape the top corners and center to the exterior weather resistant barrier surface above. This is done in order to allow for installation of the door and flashing later.

9.1.1.4.4.4 Step 1a. Assumes no sill mounting flange or the use of pan flashing. Apply continuous sealant beads across the full floor length of the framed opening (or along the bottom of the door frame) at a location that makes contact with the door sill. Use two (2) $\frac{3}{8}$ in. (10 mm) diameter beads. Deposit a sufficient amount of the sealant at the framed opening corners so the bottom door frame corners are embedded in sealant when the door is installed. See 5.18.

NOTE 70—All surfaces contacting sealant shall be free of dust and dirt prior to application of sealant. Sealant used shall be compatible with substrates both chemically and adhesively. See Annex A4—Sealants.

9.1.1.4.4.5 Step 1b. Assumes no sill mounting flange, but uses a pan flashing across the threshold. Apply two beads of sealant as noted in 1a above. Then apply a continuous pan flashing along full width of rough opening. Make sure each end of pan flashing is end dammed. See 5.16 through 5.16.2. Inside of pan flashing must have an upturned leg at a height selected from Annex A3, depending on door rating or grade used.

9.1.1.4.4.6 Step 2: Apply the horizontal sill flashing material next, level with the top edge of the bottom member of the rough opening. Cut the sill flashing long enough to extend to the outer edge of the 9 in. (230 mm) jamb flashing, which will be applied later. (See Fig. 36). Fasten the top edge of the sill flashing to the framing. Place fasteners along the edge of the rough opening where they will be covered by the sill mounting flange of the door later.

NOTE 71—Do not fasten the bottom edge of the sill flashing. It is recommended that the corners and bottom edge be taped at 24 in. on center, to prevent wind damage. Never apply the tape continuously as this could potentially trap water behind the flashing.

9.1.1.4.4.7 Step 3: Apply the jamb flashing to the edge of the framing at each jamb. Place fasteners along the edge of the rough opening where they will be covered by the jamb mounting flange of the door later. Extend the jamb flashing 9

in. (230 mm) beyond the rough opening dimension at the head and sill. The bottom end of the jamb flashing is to overlap the sill flashing. The head flashing will overlap the top end of the jamb flashing. (See Fig. 40)

9.1.1.4.4.8 Step 4: Apply a continuous bead of sealant around the full perimeter of the back side (interior surface) of the door mounting flange near the outermost edge. Sealant selection and bead design shall be in accordance with 5.18 of the installation procedures.

NOTE 72—Apply the sealant in line with the pre-punched holes or slots on the mounting flange when provided. Alternatively, you may seal around the entire perimeter of the opening at the point where the back side (interior surface) of the mounting flange will make contact with the perimeter seal. (See Fig. 42)

9.1.1.4.4.9 Step 5: Immediately install the door into the opening pressing the door mounting flanges against the framing to compress the sealant. Apply shims as required to ensure the unit is plumb, level and square. Fasten the door perimeter securely into position as described in 5.14 and 5.15 of the installation procedures.

NOTE 73—Exercise caution to avoid disrupting the continuous seal. Always install the door immediately after the application of the sealant.

9.1.1.4.4.10 For doors with mechanically joined mounting flanges, apply sealant to the full length of the joinery seam where the flanges are attached to the frame and where the flanges meet at the corners. (See Fig. 21).

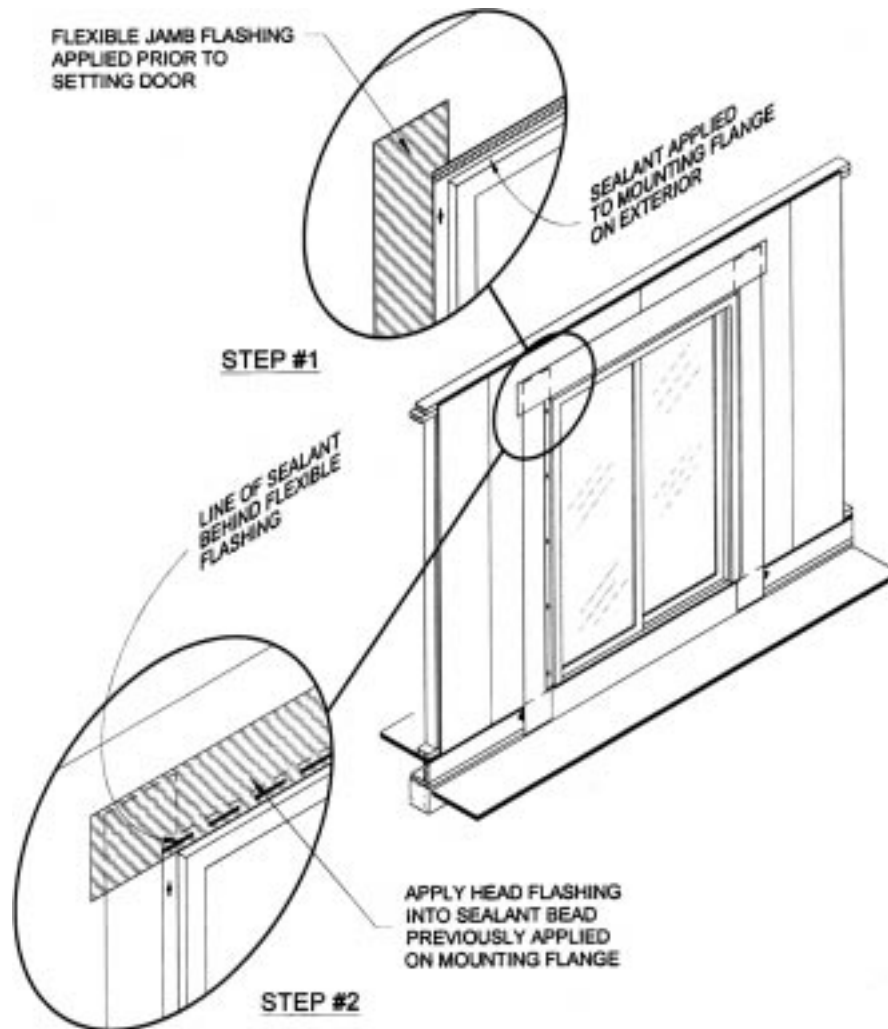
9.1.1.4.4.11 Step 6: Apply a continuous bead of sealant horizontally across the face of the header at the top of the door rough opening and a continuous bead of sealant to the exposed head mounting flange (exterior surface) at the head of the installed door. The sealant bead on the header should be placed in line with where the top of the head flashing will be placed (8-½ in. (220 mm) above the rough opening), so the top of the flashing can be pressed into the sealant in the next step. Continue the sealant bead over the top edge (exterior side) of the jamb flashing in order to fully integrate the head and jamb flashing together. (See Figs. 39 and 40).

NOTE 74—The application of sealant to the head mounting flange is not necessary if using self-adhesive type flashing over the mounting flange. Refer to 5.12.3.1.

NOTE 75—Apply the sealant in line with the pre-punched holes or slots in the mounting flange when provided and over the heads of the fasteners.

9.1.1.4.4.12 Step 7: Install the head flashing by pressing it into the sealant bead previously applied to the mounting flange. When applying the head flashing, press the top and bottom edge of the flashing into the sealant until the sealant appears at the edges of the flashing. This will ensure that no voids remain between the flashing and the header or mounting flange, which could potentially trap water behind the flashing. Extend the ends of the head flashing 10 in. (250 mm) beyond the rough opening, over the top of the jamb flashing. Fasten the head flashing into place along the top edge using staples or other appropriate fasteners. Attach the flashing along its top edge through the sealant bead under the flashing. (See Fig. 46)

9.1.1.4.4.13 Step 8: Finally, remove the previously applied tape, which holds the flap of the weather resistant barrier folded up at the head. Allow the flap to lay flat over the head flashing. Apply a new piece of sheathing tape over the entire



NOTE 1—For Method B1, the weather resistant barrier (WRB) has been installed. A flap at the head of the window has been temporarily taped out of the way to allow for flashing and door installation.

FIG. 46 Application of Head Flashing (Method B)

diagonal cut made in the weather resistant barrier. The tape should be compressed against the weather resistant barrier and the head flashing which extends over the jamb.

9.1.2 Hinged Swing Doors in Walls Utilizing a Membrane Drainage System—The installer shall perform the following steps:

9.1.2.1 Check the rough opening: The floor and the header shall be level and true. If needed, level the sill using continuous wood blocking between the sill and the sub-floor. Do not use shims. The jambs shall be straight, plumb and square with the sill.

9.1.2.2 Diagonal measurements of the opening should be equal within $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (6 mm). Make sure that the rough opening dimensions are as the manufacturer recommends. Typically:
Rough Opening Height = Door Frame Height plus $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (12 mm).
Rough Opening Width = Door Frame Width plus $\frac{3}{4}$ in. (20 mm).

NOTE 76—Installation nails through the fins will not hold the door frame in place if Styrofoam or other “soft” sheathings are used on the building exterior. Replace *soft* sheathings with solid material around the opening.

9.1.2.3 Install wood blocking or metal sill support on the exterior of the box plate to support the outer edge of the door sill. Locate this blocking or sill support so that the upper edge is flush with the surface of the sub-floor.

9.1.2.4 If the door uses a fin installation system, install (or bend up) fins according to manufacturer’s instructions. Be sure to apply the fin corner sealing method recommended by the manufacturer. Flexible corner covers are provided by some manufacturers. Others give a recommended caulking procedure.

9.1.2.5 If door uses a clip installation system, install clips according to manufacturer’s instructions. Note that it is more common to require closer clip spacing for a hinged door than for a window or sliding door, especially on the lock jamb. Caulk according to manufacturer’s instructions at brick mould or drip cap.

9.1.2.6 Apply two beads of sealant to the sub-floor at location recommended by the manufacturer. These beads will be located so as to contact and seal the sill to the sub-floor (see Fig. 36).

9.1.2.7 Move the assembled and packaged door in front of the opening where it is to be installed and un-package it according to manufacturer’s instructions. DO NOT remove bracing or spacers intended by the manufacturer to be left in place until the door is installed in the opening.

9.1.2.8 Set the door in the rough opening. Be careful not to smear the sealant on the sub-floor. The recommended method is for two installers to tip the top of the door away from the rough opening about 12 in. (300 mm) and gently set the sill into position. The top of the door may then be pivoted into place and secured temporarily with a nail or screw through the nailing fin or an installation clip.

9.1.2.9 Using at least a 4-ft (1.2 m) level, check that the sill is level and that both jambs are plumb. The door should also be checked for squareness by measuring the diagonals. Diagonal measurements should be equal within $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (3 mm).

9.1.2.10 If the unit is not plumb and square, remove the temporary nail or screw and shift the frame until it is correct. Again temporarily secure the door, making sure that all corners are seated properly against the sheathing. An angle brace may be used on some products to hold them square until the installation is complete.

9.1.2.11 Open the hinged panel, remove any shipping spacers and re-close the panel. Just before the door panel is completely closed check for even contact between it and the weather-strip on the lock jamb and the head. If the door panel does not meet the weather-strip uniformly, the wall may be out of plumb and shall be realigned. Correct this situation before proceeding.

9.1.2.12 Check for uniform gap between door panel and frame. The gap should be approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (3 mm) at the head and lock jamb (see manufacturer’s instructions for specific recommendations).

9.1.2.13 Install shims between the door frame and framing studs. There shall be a shim at each hinge and the lock strike. If tapered shims are used, they shall be used in pairs with the taper pointing in opposite directions to make sure that the shim surfaces are parallel to prevent twisting the door frame. Install other shims as needed to keep jambs straight. DO NOT bow the frame.

9.1.2.14 When the door is square and plumb and the panel meets the weather strip properly, finish nailing or screwing the fins or installation clips into place. If brick mould is present it may be nailed at this time. EXERCISE CARE to ensure that you do not pull the frame out of its square, plumb and level condition when installing the nails or screws.

9.1.2.15 For doors hinged at the frame, many manufacturers supply one long screw for each hinge and one for the lock strike. If these are provided, drill a pilot hole at the open hole in each hinge or strike in to the stud and drive these screws into place. When installing these screws, EXERCISE CARE to ensure that you do not pull the frame out of its square, plumb and level condition.

9.1.2.16 At this point, if the operating clearances between the panel and the frame specified by the manufacturer have not been achieved, factory-installed shims under the hinges (if present) may be removed to achieve proper clearance. If clearances are too great, additional shims may be added.

9.1.2.17 If the manufacturer recommends caulking after installation, do so at this time. Install siding and apply sealant to the head and jambs of the door and the exterior siding. Be certain to seal the ends of the sill to support blocking and the siding.

NOTE 77—IMPORTANT: Do not plug weep holes.

9.1.2.18 Install hardware per the manufacturer’s instructions.

9.1.2.19 Install screen door according to manufacturer’s instructions.

9.1.2.20 If the door is not pre-finished, follow the manufacturer’s instructions. Many manufacturer warranties are void unless finishing schedules are followed.

10. Standard Practice for the Installation of Roof Windows and Skylights (Manufactured Sloped Fenestration Products)

Always refer to and install roof window and skylight units in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Prior to installation, determine from the manufacturer's instructions the proper rough opening size and orientation of the unit. A working knowledge of the different methods of installation and flashing of the sloped fenestration product unit will be beneficial prior to beginning any installation. (See AAMA/WDMA 1600/IS7).

There are four basic classifications of sloped fenestration products and four basic flashing methods. The sloped fenestration product classifications are Flush Mount (no curb), Curb Mounted (fabricated curb not included), Deck Mount (fabricated curb/mounting flange included) and Inset Mount (integral frame). The basic flashing methods are Installation with Mastic (Deck Mount), Aluminum/Copper Sheet (Curb/ Deck Mount/ Inset), Aluminum/Copper Step Flashing (Curb/Deck Mount/ Inset), and Membrane Roofing (All Types). (See Specification D 2822).

10.1 Product Types:

10.1.1 *Type 1 Flush Mount*—Fixed (non-operable) units designed for flush mounting. They are manufactured with or without integral condensation or weep gutters. They typically provide no means of carrying internal moisture to the exterior. They may be furnished in multi-layer designs for the purposes of thermal improvement and minimizing condensation. (See Fig. 47).

10.1.2 *Type 2 Curb Mount*—Fixed or operable units designed for mounting on a curb furnished by others. They may have condensation and weepage gutters and may provide a means of carrying internal moisture to the exterior. They may be furnished in multi-layer designs for the purposes of thermal improvement and minimizing condensation. (See Fig. 48).

10.1.3 *Type 3 Deck Mount*—Fixed or operable units supplied with a manufactured integral curb and a factory mounted flange, as a complete unit. They may have condensation and weepage gutters and may provide a means of carrying internal moisture to the exterior. They may be furnished in multi-layer

designs for the purposes of thermal improvement and minimizing condensation. (See Fig. 49).

10.1.4 *Type 4 Inset Mount*—Fixed or operable units with a manufactured integral curb. They may be mounted with the bottom of the curb at roof level or may mount inset into the rough opening. They may have condensation and weepage gutters and may provide a means of carrying the internal moisture to the exterior. They may be furnished in multi-layer designs for the purpose of thermal improvement and minimizing condensation. (See Fig. 50).

10.2 Flashing Procedures:

NOTE 78—Acceptable-roofing practices should be followed at all times.

NOTE 79—Exercise caution to avoid penetrating any surface of the flashing material parallel to the plane of the roof. This includes, but not limited to, nails or screws used to fasten roofing material to the roof sheathing.

NOTE 80—In areas of snow accumulation and possible ice damming, the rough opening should be protected with a self-adhering adhesive membrane.

NOTE 81—A sheet metal water or snow diverter may be necessary on very shallow or steep roof with a large amount of roof area above the unit.

10.2.1 *Installation with Mastic*—This type of flashing installation is utilized with flush mount (Type 1) and Deck Mount (Type 3) sloped fenestration products.

10.2.2 *Flush Mount*—After the rough opening has been prepared, apply the mastic to the roof sheathing material, in a ¼ in. (6 mm) thick by 4 in. (100 mm) wide band around the perimeter of the rough opening. Be sure to keep the mastic back ½ in. (12 mm) from the rough opening. Use the mastic generously to ensure a watertight installation. After the sloped fenestration product has been mounted to the roof deck, install roofing material starting from the bottom of the unit and working toward the top. With the flush mount type product, the roofing material will be sealed to the flange of the unit with mastic. (See Fig. 51 and Fig. 52).

10.2.3 *Deck Mount/Self Flashing Units*—Type 3 fenestration products with an integral curb and a factory-mounted flange should be sealed to the roof sheathing material with mastic. Apply the mastic in ¼ in. (6 mm) thick by 4 in. (100

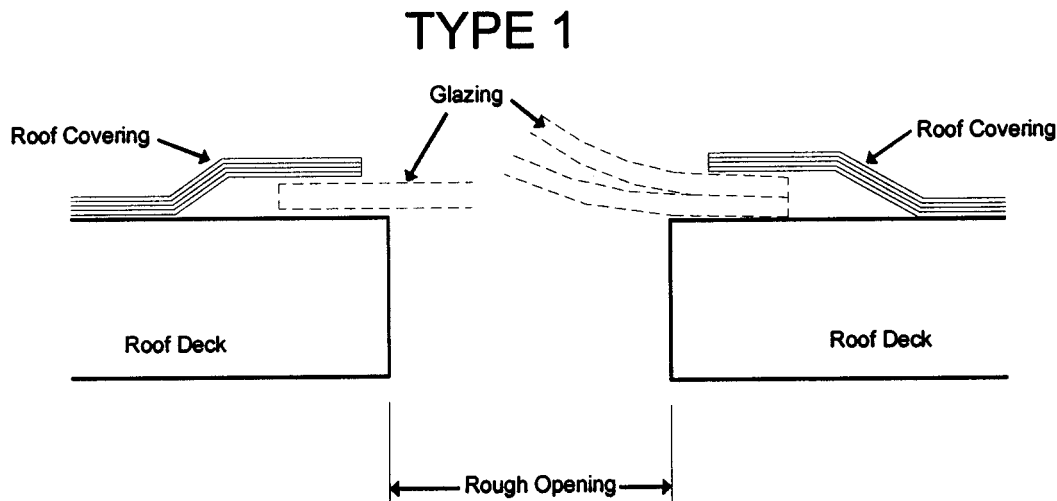


FIG. 47 Type 1—Flush Mount

TYPE 2

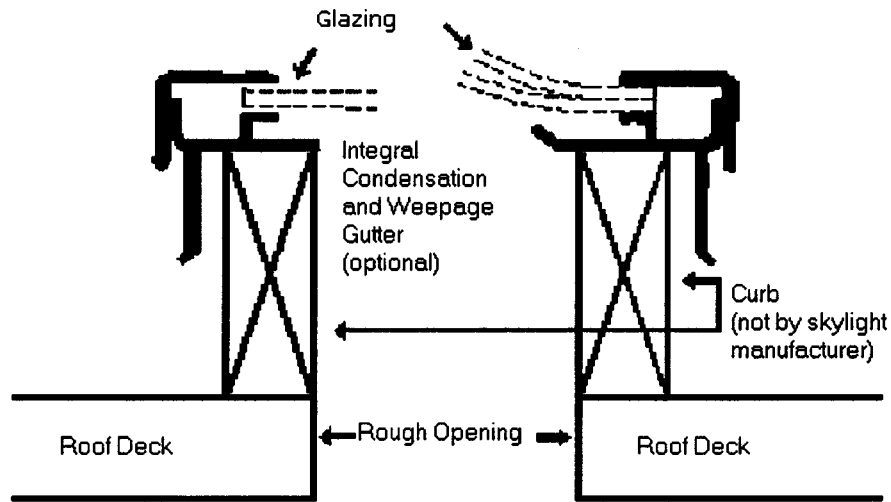


FIG. 48 Type 2-Curb Mount

TYPE 3

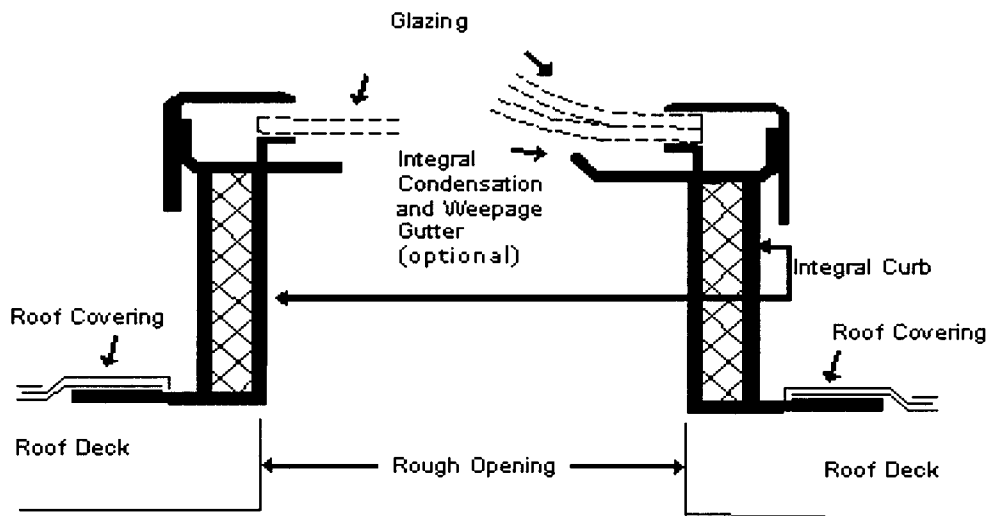


FIG. 49 Type 3-Deck Mount

mm) band around the perimeter of the rough opening. Be sure to keep the mastic $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (12 mm) back from the rough opening. Use the mastic generously to ensure a watertight installation. Once the sloped fenestration product has been mounted to the roof sheathing, the application of mastic over the flange, along the top and both sides, may be required in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. The mastic, when used, is to be placed in a 4 in. (100 mm) wide band, 2 in. (50 mm) on the flange and 2 in. (50 mm) on the roof sheathing. After the flange has been sealed to the roof sheathing and the roofing underlayment has been put in place, apply the roofing material starting from the bottom and proceeding to the top. Keep shingles back $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (12 mm) from the sides of the unit. The shingles/roofing material may be sealed to the flange with mastic as according to manufacturer's recommendations. If

mastic is used on exterior surface of the flange and the roofing material, it shall not impede the watershed effect of the flange. (See Fig. 53 and Fig. 54).

10.3 Aluminum/Copper Sheet Flashing—This type of flashing method is utilized with curb mount (Type 2), deck mount (Type 3) and inset mount (Type 4) sloped fenestration products. Flashing components are usually field fabricated. After the rough opening has been prepared, the curb is built in place (for Type 2) or the deck mount (Type 3) or inset (Type 4) unit is then mounted and secured over the rough opening. For deck mount/self flashing units, the application of mastic over the flange may be required in accordance with manufacturer's installation instructions. Roofing felt should be extended up the curb or unit frame on all four sides. This will protect the rough

TYPE 4

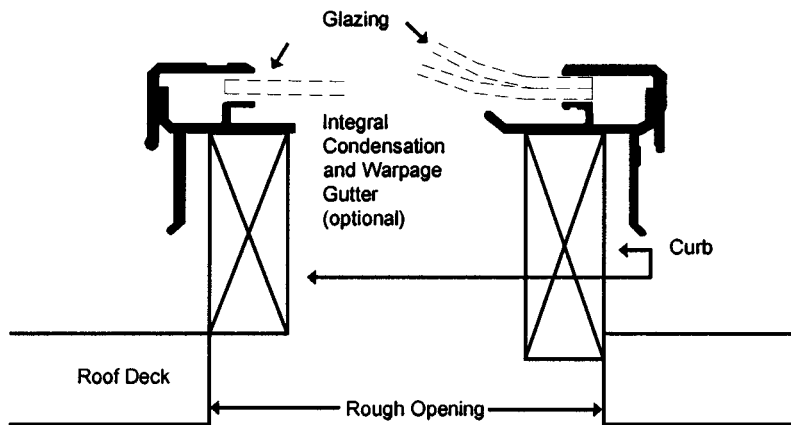


FIG. 50 Inset Mount

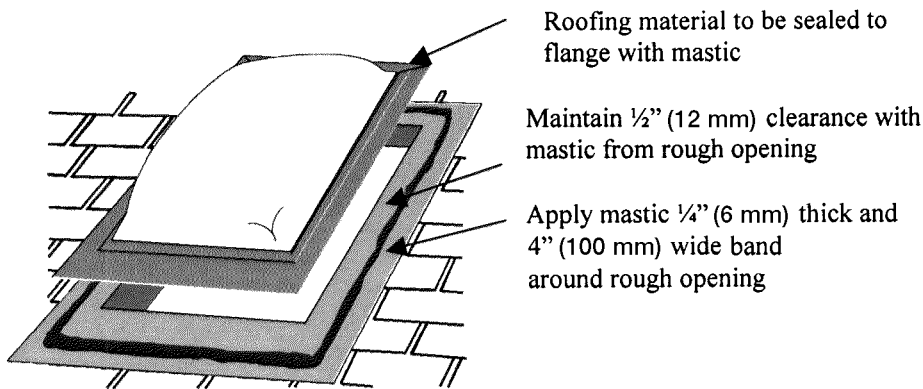


FIG. 51 Type 1 with Mastic

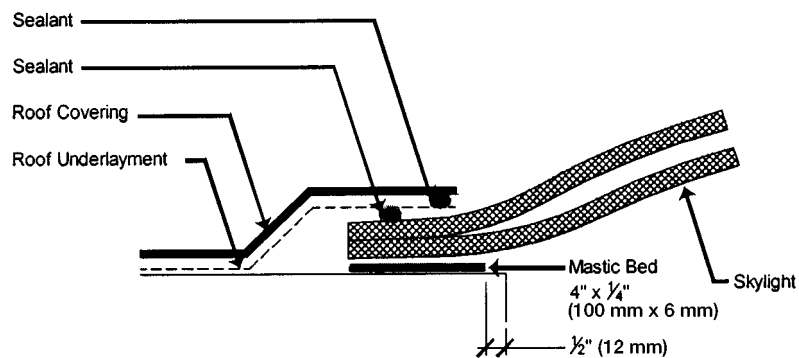


FIG. 52 Type 1, Flush Mount, Mastic

opening from possible water penetration from intrusion of water under the roofing material.

10.3.1 Next, bring roofing material up to the bottom of the curb or unit frame. Fabricate the sill-flashing piece. The sill-flashing piece is to be installed on top on the roofing material in order to insure watershed effect. Corners of sill flashing should be watertight joints by using mastic, welding or soldering of over lapping pieces. All pieces are to be fastened to the curb or roof sheathing, or both.

10.3.2 After installation of the sill flashing, continuous side flashing pieces are fabricated. These pieces should run the length of the curb or unit, over lap the sill-flashing piece and

extend 6 in. (150 mm) above the top of the curb or unit. The side flashing pieces should be sealed with mastic to the sill-flashing piece where it overlaps. The sill-flashing piece shall be secured to the roof sheathing/curb/unit frame using acceptable roofing practices. Apply the roofing material up the sides and across the top of the curb or unit. (See Fig. 55).

NOTE 82—Roofing material should be sealed to the side flashing pieces with mastic according to manufacturer's recommendations.

10.3.3 Fabricate the head-flashing piece. The head flashing piece should overlap the side flashing pieces 6 in. (150 mm) and extend above the curb or unit at least 8 in. (200 mm).

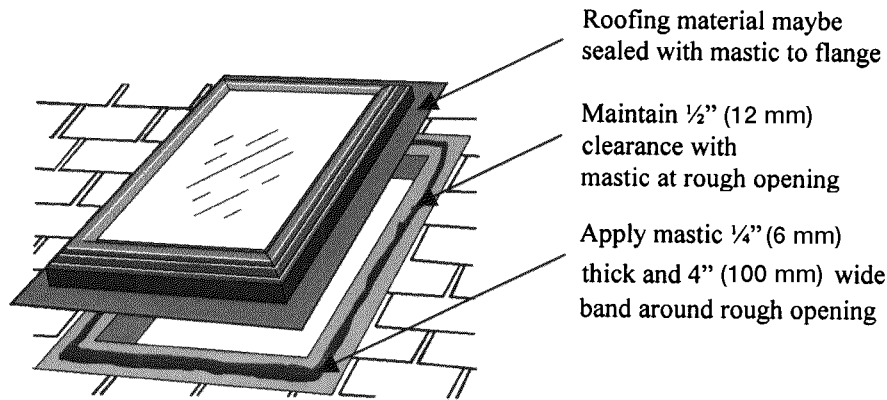


FIG. 53 Type 3, Skylight With Mastic

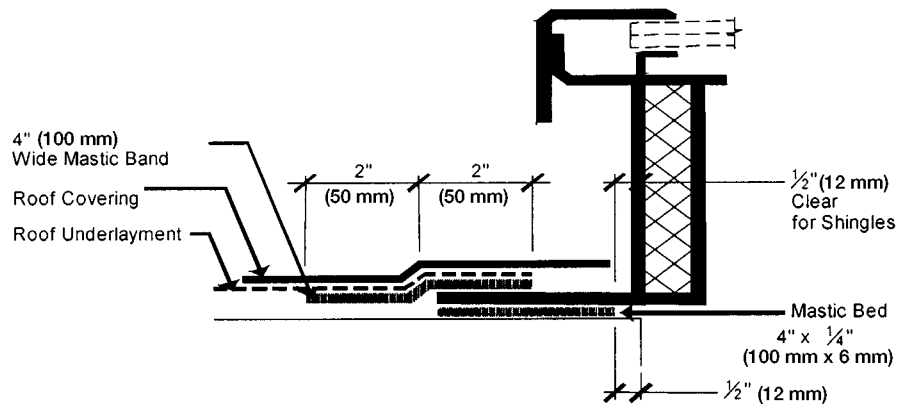


FIG. 54 Type 3, Integral Curb, Mastic

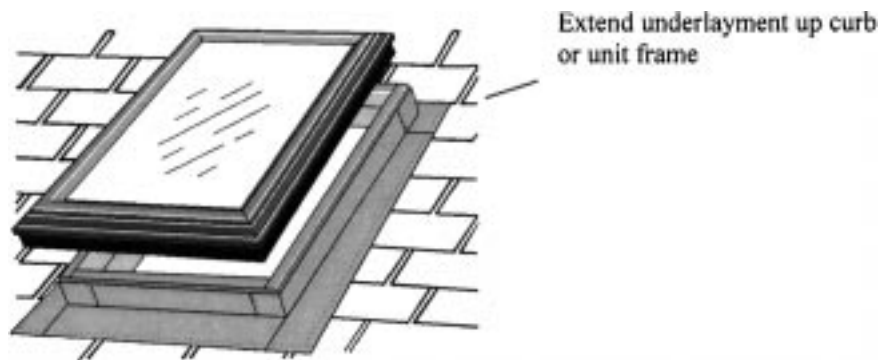


FIG. 55 Skylights with Sheet Flashing

Corners of the head-flashing piece should be watertight joints by using mastics, welding or soldering of overlapping pieces. Corners that wrap around and overlap the side flashing pieces should be sealed with mastic. The head flashing piece extending above the curb or unit may be sealed to the roof sheathing with mastic or installed under the roofing felt to ensure proper watershed effect of intrusion of water underneath the roofing material. Continue with the installation of the roofing material.

10.4 Aluminum/Copper Step Flashing (Field-Fabricated or Pre-Engineered)—This method of flashing is utilized with curb mount (Type 2), deck mount (Type 3) and inset (Type 4) sloped fenestration products. (See Figs. 56-58).

10.4.1 After the rough opening has been prepared, the curb is built in place or the unit frame is mounted and secured over

the rough opening. Roofing felt should be extended up the curb or unit frame on all four sides. This will protect the rough opening from possible water penetration from intrusion of water under the roofing material.

10.4.2 Bring roofing material up to the bottom of the curb or unit. Install the sill flashing piece, either field fabricated or pre-engineered. The sill flashing piece should be installed on top on the roofing material in order to ensure watershed effect. Corners of the fabricated sill-flashing piece should be watertight joints by using mastics, welding or soldering of overlapping pieces. Corner pieces that extend up the side frame of the curb or unit frame are to be installed in such fashion to interweave with continuing courses of roofing material and step flashing pieces. All pieces to be fastened to the curb or

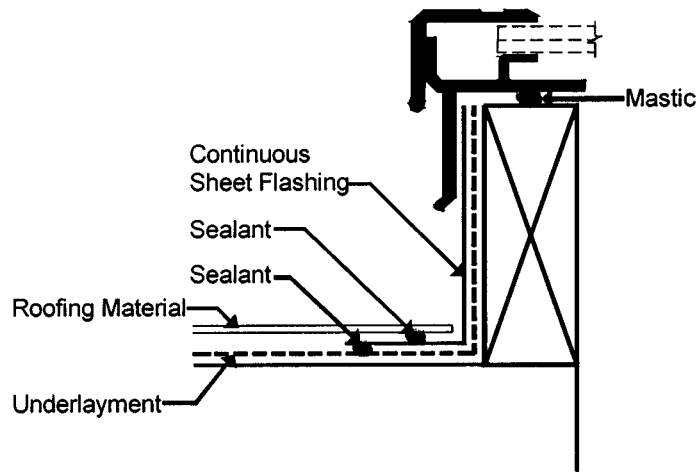


FIG. 56 Skylight with Sheet Flashing (Typical for Types 2, 3 and 4)

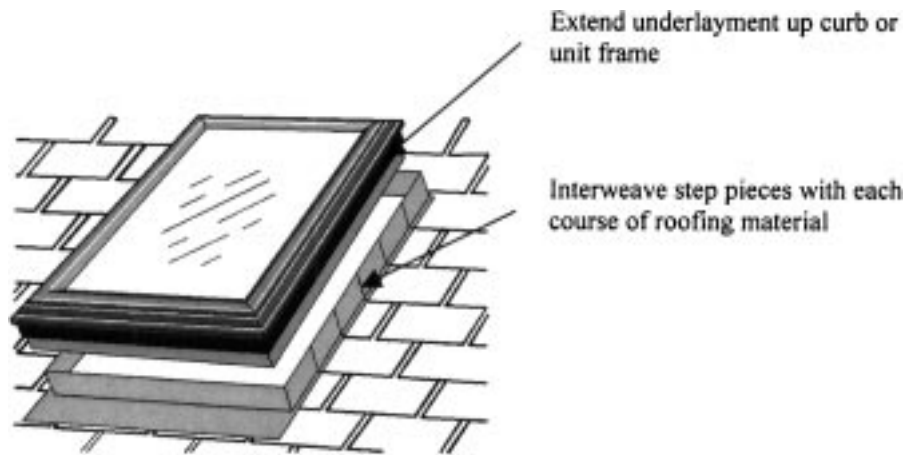


FIG. 57 Skylight With Step Flashing (Typical for Types 2, 3 and 4)

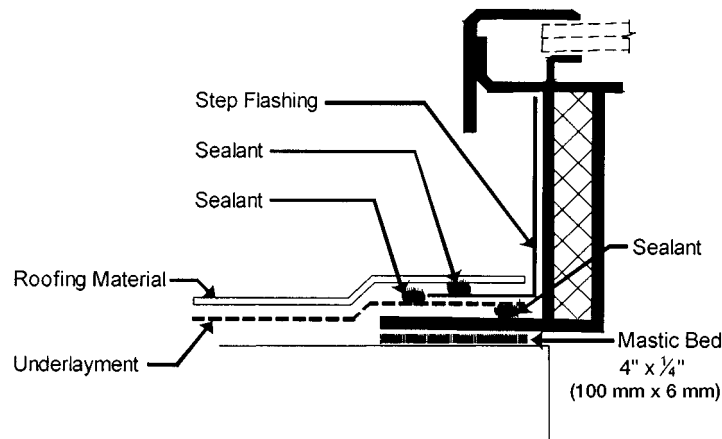


FIG. 58 Skylight with Step Sheet Flashing (Typical for Types 2, 3 and 4)

frame or roof sheathing, or a combination thereof, utilizing acceptable roofing practices or per manufacturers recommendations.

10.4.3 After installation of the sill-flashing piece, continue up both sides of the curb or unit frame, interweaving the step flashing pieces with the roofing material. Align the individual step-flashing piece with the shingle in accordance with accept-

able roofing practices. Step flashing pieces to be fastened to the roof sheathing or unit frame, or both, or curb according to manufacturer's recommendation or in accordance with acceptable roofing practices.

10.4.4 Field-fabricate or install the pre-engineered head-flashing piece. The head-flashing piece should overlap the side flashing pieces a minimum of 6 in. (150 mm) and extend above

the curb or unit at least 8 in. (200 mm). Corners of the fabricated head-flashing piece should be watertight joints by using mastics, welding or soldering of overlapping pieces. The head flashing section is to be installed in such a fashion so as to interweave with continuing courses of roofing material. The head-flashing section should be installed under the roofing felt to ensure watershed effect of intrusion of water underneath roofing material. All head-flashing pieces to be fastened to the curb or roof sheathing utilizing acceptable roofing practices or according to manufacturers recommendations.

10.5 Membrane Flashing—This method of flashing can be used with all four types of sloped fenestration products—Type 1 Flush Mount, Type 2 Curb Mount, Type 3 Deck Mount and Type 4 Inset.

10.5.1 Follow the flashing procedures for using mastic for Type 1 and Type 3 fenestration products, substituting a membrane tape for the mastic bed in methods shown in 10.2.2 and 10.2.3. See Fig. 59. It may also be recommended to extend the membrane material up the side of the curb or unit frame.

11. Post Installation Procedures

11.1 The installer shall ensure that the fenestration product frame and sash are installed square, plumb and level within the specified tolerances.

11.2 If necessary to check all aspects of the installation, the installer shall remove all removable sash and screens. Any removed items shall be remounted or otherwise reinstalled by the installer prior to project completion.

11.3 Check of Operable Elements—The installer shall ensure that all sash move freely within their frames and that weather stripping or compressible seals make full contact with mating surfaces.

11.3.1 The installer shall ensure that operable hardware such as locks, cranks, latches and hinges, operate smoothly and that all locking mechanisms engage properly.

11.3.2 The installer shall ensure that all operable elements move freely and function correctly by operating the operable elements of the fenestration product and its hardware.

11.3.3 The installer shall ensure that all accessories and other components of the fenestration product assembly are present, such as screens and hardware.

11.3.4 Drainage holes shall be inspected for blockage and freed of any obstructions to allow drainage.

11.4 Post Installation Surface Care—Exercise caution to avoid damage to fenestration products before and after installation. Many field-applied protective coatings can damage fenestration sealants, especially insulating glass sealants. Contact manufacturer before applying any such coatings. Brick wash (muriatic acid), which is commonly used to clean masonry, can etch glass and corrode hardware. Exterior surfaces of windows, doors and skylights should be poly-wrapped during masonry acid cleaning. Masking tapes may, when heated by sunlight, bake onto glass and frame surfaces, causing damage when they are removed. Stucco left to cure on frames and glass may scratch these surfaces when being removed. Glass and frame surfaces and hardware exposed to leaching water from new concrete or stucco shall be rinsed immediately with clear water to prevent permanent staining. See 5.10—Materials Protection.

11.4.1 Weather stripping, hardware components, tracks or vinyl components shall not be painted or stained.

11.4.2 Any chemicals, petroleum-based releasing agents or protective coatings made of petroleum or corrosive materials that are used in the installation of interior finishes or exterior cementitious products such as stucco or EIFS, shall not be applied to any portion of the fenestration product. These chemicals, agents and coatings could artificially age and deteriorate sealants, framing or other fenestration components.

11.5 Field Tests:

11.5.1 Building projects sometimes require testing of installed fenestration products either as a quality assurance procedure or as proof of compliance with project specifications. The test procedures used for field tests of air leakage and water penetration are defined in Test Methods E 783 and E 1105 respectively. AAMA 502-90 incorporates these test procedures, describes specimen selection and addresses methods for testing the product alone or the product including installation. The installer shall be familiar with these procedures and coordinate with and provide assistance to the general contractor when field testing of fenestration products is specified.

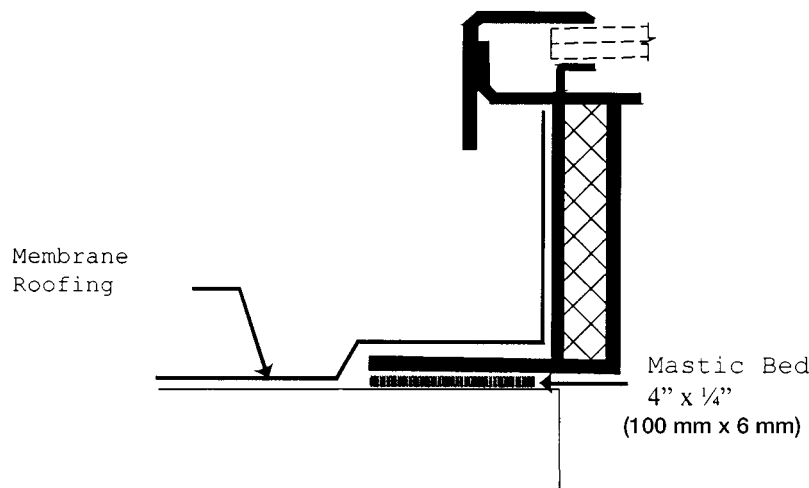


FIG. 59 Skylight With Membrane Roofing (Typical for Types 2, 3 and 4)

11.5.2 At the completion of installation and following all post installation checks and testing, the installer shall deliver to the owner or owner's agent any and all materials related to the fenestration product. These materials include, but are not limited to: keys; extra hardware accessories; warranty materials; owner's guides; care and treatment specifications; and other related materials. (See Test Methods E 283, E 331, and E 547).

12. Keywords

12.1 barrier system; continuity of weather barrier; door anchorage, window; door flashing, window; door installation; door perimeter sealing; membrane drainage wall system, window; skylight installation; weather resistance; weather-resistant barrier; window installation

ANNEXES

(Mandatory Information)

A1. AIR BARRIER FOAM SEALANT USED IN THE ROUGH OPENING GAP (ONE-COMPONENT LOW EXPANSION FOAM SEALANTS)

A1.1 Low expansion foam sealants are used to insulate and air seal the rough opening gap. When using foam sealants, the installer should consider the following factors prior to installation:

A1.1.1 Choose a minimally expanding foam.

A1.1.2 A rough opening gap of at least $\frac{3}{8}$ in. width.

A1.1.3 Select a foam that provides an air tight seal of the gap.

A1.1.4 The foam applicator should be controllable in terms of foam volume and foaming rate.

A1.1.5 The gap should not be filled more than one-third full per bead pass.

A1.1.6 An installed foam fill should not distort the fenestration frame more than $\frac{1}{16}$ in. (1.5 mm) along any side. (**Warning**—Before any material is used to fill the rough opening gap, test the window for ease of operation and cut off the excess portions of the shims.)

A1.2 *Minimally expanding*, refers to the volumetric expansion

properties of the foam immediately upon its application and during its curing time.

A1.3 *Controllable*, refers to the installer's ability to direct foam at a controlled rate and volume with the use of the applicator prescribed by the foam manufacturer. Generally, it is desirable that the foam sealant be dispensed through a professional-grade gun or wand, although some straw foam products also offer limited control. (See Figs. A1.1-A1.3).

A1.4 Fenestration Product Applications:

A1.4.1 Follow the fenestration manufacturer's installation instructions taking special care with shimming and squaring of the fixtures. Trim and caulk around shims before foaming. In cases where no nailing flange is used, apply caulking at the exterior shim location before capping or installing exterior wall cladding material. Foam tightly up to the shims to link with caulking.

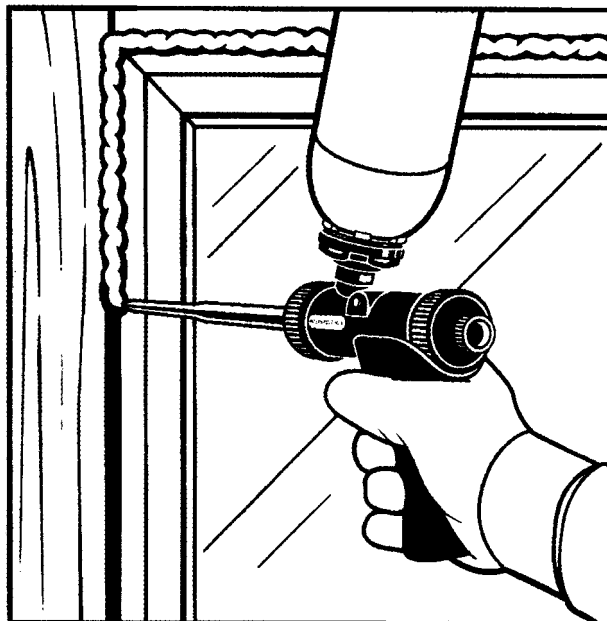


FIG. A1.1 Best Control

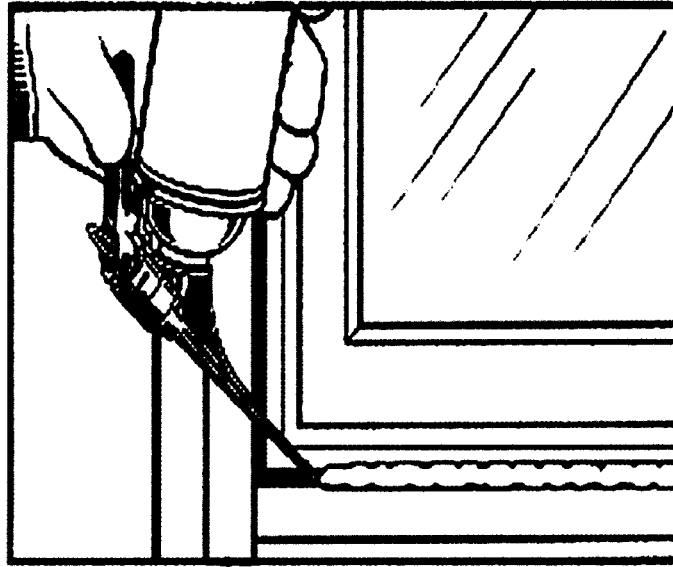


FIG. A1.2 Excellent Control

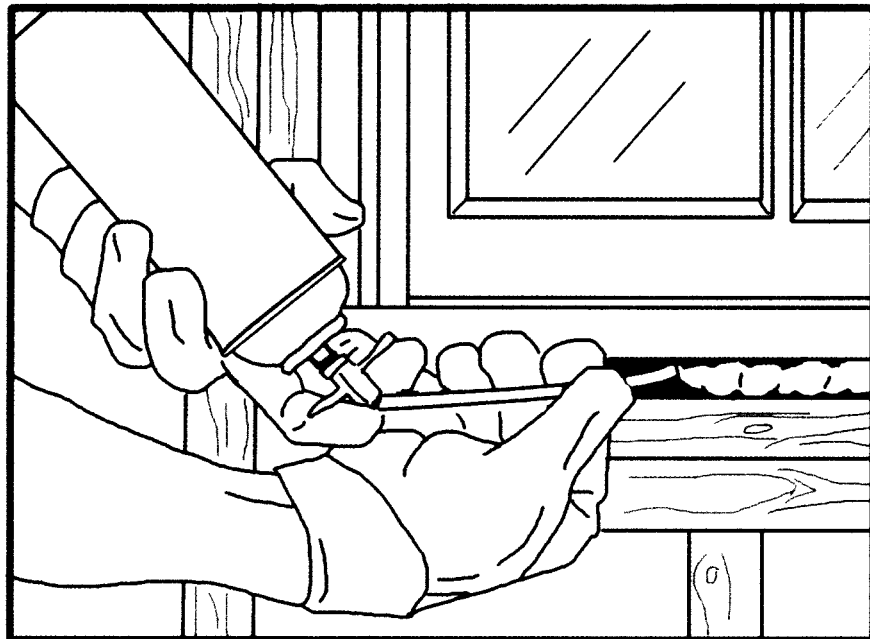


FIG. A1.3 Limited Control

A1.4.2 Before and after foaming, and at all stages of the installation, check to ensure the fenestration product operates properly. Do not foam or continue foaming unless the window or door easily opens and closes. The window or door shall be closed during foaming.

A1.4.3 Prior to applying the foam, dispense several beads onto drop cloth or newspaper to become familiar with the volume and rate of the foam. Allowing the bead to cure will indicate to the installer how much expansion to expect.

A1.4.4 The rough opening gap should be at least $\frac{3}{8}$ in. (10 mm) wide to facilitate the barrel of the foam applicator. Smaller gaps limit control of the foam applicator, promote overfilling the gap, and increase risk of distortion greater than $\frac{1}{16}$ in. (1.5 mm). Gaps smaller than $\frac{3}{8}$ in. (10 mm) should be

sealed only at the interior face of the gap with a minimal size bead. (See Fig. A1.4).

A1.4.5 If the rough opening is framed, foam between the frame and the rough opening, if accessible. This also applies if installing a replacement window within the old frame. (See Fig. A1.5).

A1.4.6 If the rough opening gap is overfilled, the foam must be manually removed after it cures, and the proper amount of foam should be re-applied.

A1.4.7 If the rough opening gap is over 2 in. (50 mm) deep, the installer may decide to inject a second optional bead of foam around the entire fenestration product perimeter creating an *air sandwich*. The first bead is allowed to become tack-free (at least 10 minutes) before the second bead is applied. On

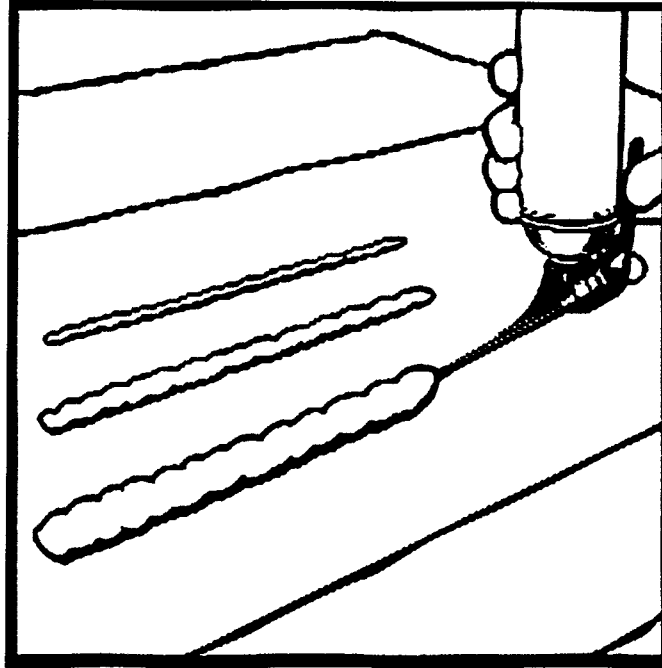


FIG. A1.4 Illustration of Dispensing "Practice" Beads

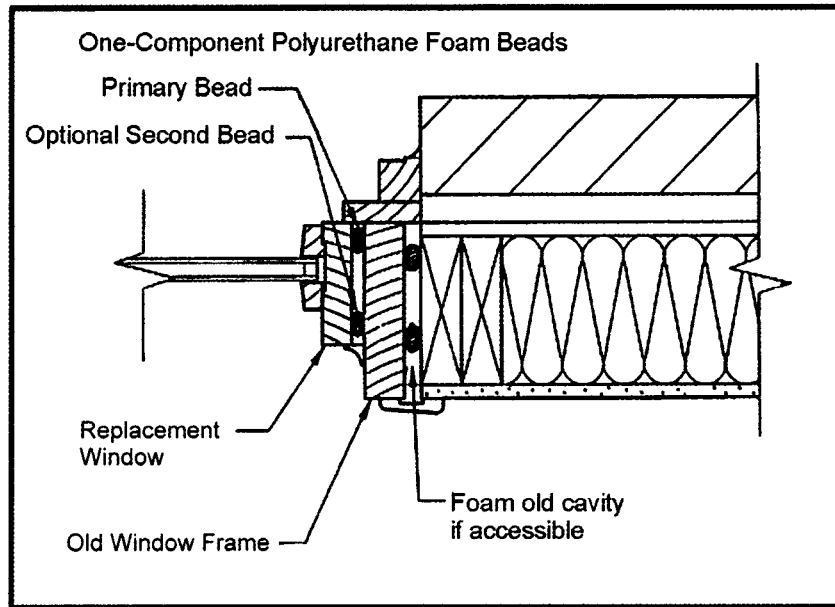


FIG. A1.5 Illustration of Foaming a Replacement Window

some fenestration products, one bead is applied from the outside and another from the inside. If windows are flanged, both beads are applied from the inside leaving an air gap between them. (See Fig. A1.6 and Fig. A1.7).

A1.4.8 DO NOT OVERFILL THE CAVITY. Fill gaps only one-third full to allow for proper expansion and to minimize the risk of distorting the fenestration product frame.

A1.4.9 If pan flashing is used, the exterior foam bead shall not make direct contact with the pan to ensure proper drainage.

A1.4.10 Wait until foam has cured (consult manufacturer's recommendation) before cutting excess foam flush with wall and installing trim. Check operation of window or door one final time.

NOTE A1.1—At the head rough opening gap, the installer should apply a single bead of foam sealant just sufficient to air-seal this area. This technique reduces the downward force transmitted to the head jamb of the window should the structural header tend to sag over time.

NOTE A1.2—Consult the fenestration product manufacturer's recommendation for filling the rough opening gap prior to application.



FIG. A1.6 Illustration of Optional Second Bead Approach

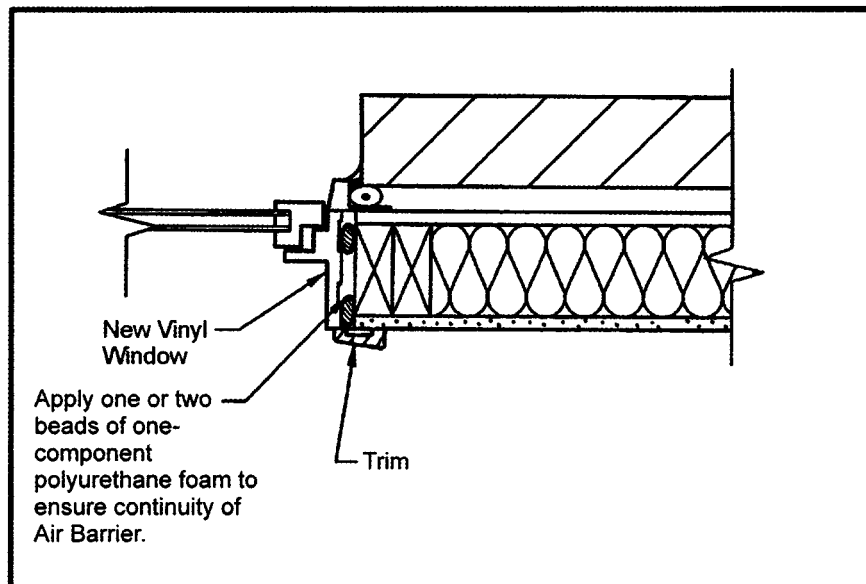


FIG. A1.7 Illustration of Foaming a Vinyl Window

A2. EMERGENCY ESCAPE AND RESCUE REQUIREMENTS

A2.1 Windows shall meet applicable egress code requirements.

A2.2 Installing windows, especially when the existing window frame is left in place, can significantly reduce the size of the clear opening by as much as 2 in. (50 mm) of height and

3 in. (75 mm) of width. This may prevent emergency egress.

A2.3 Jurisdictions have specific egress requirements for windows. Know what the local building official requires before replacing an egress window.

A3. MINIMUM HEIGHT REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERIOR HEIGHT OF PAN FLASHING

A3.1 *Determining Interior Leg Heights*—Table A3.1 is meant to be a guide to the installer. The pan flashing height represents the known rise of a vertical column of water plus $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (3 mm) at different pressures. However, several factors may affect performance, and the flashing requirements may vary. (See Fig. A3.1 and Fig. A3.2).

Example: A DP-20 (assuming no coefficients) is rated for 20 psf (960 Pa). The required panning height, at 0.192 q, would be 3.84 in. + $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (98 mm + 3 mm), or about 4 in. (100 mm). Practically, this is not usually needed because of weather history indicating that high rain and wind are usually not simultaneous, and is why windows are normally tested at 15 % of design pressure, which in this example is 3 psf (150 Pa). $3 \text{ psf} \times 0.192 = 0.57 \text{ in.}$ or about $\frac{9}{16} \text{ in.} + \frac{1}{8} \text{ in.} = \frac{11}{16} \text{ in.}$ ($143.6 \text{ Pa} \times 0.101 = 14.5 \text{ mm} + 3 \text{ mm} = 17.5 \text{ mm}$).

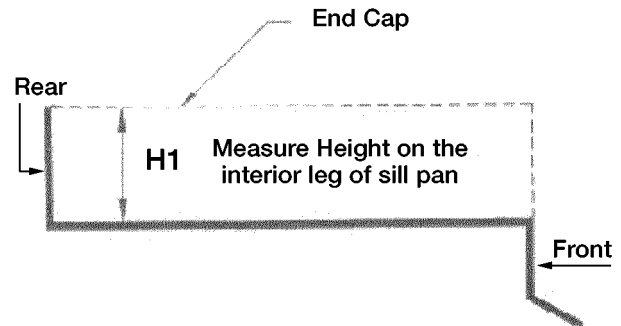
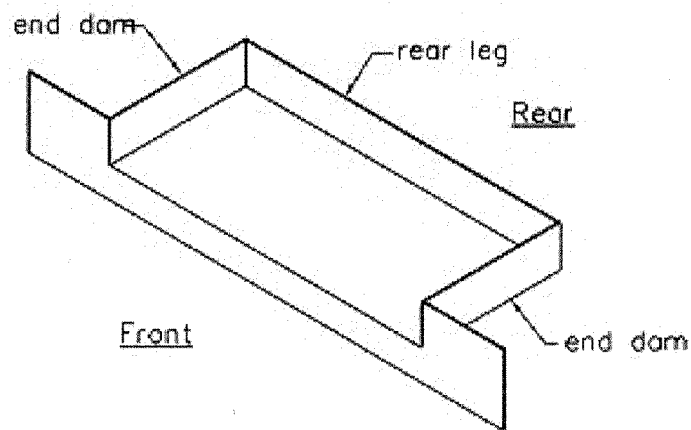
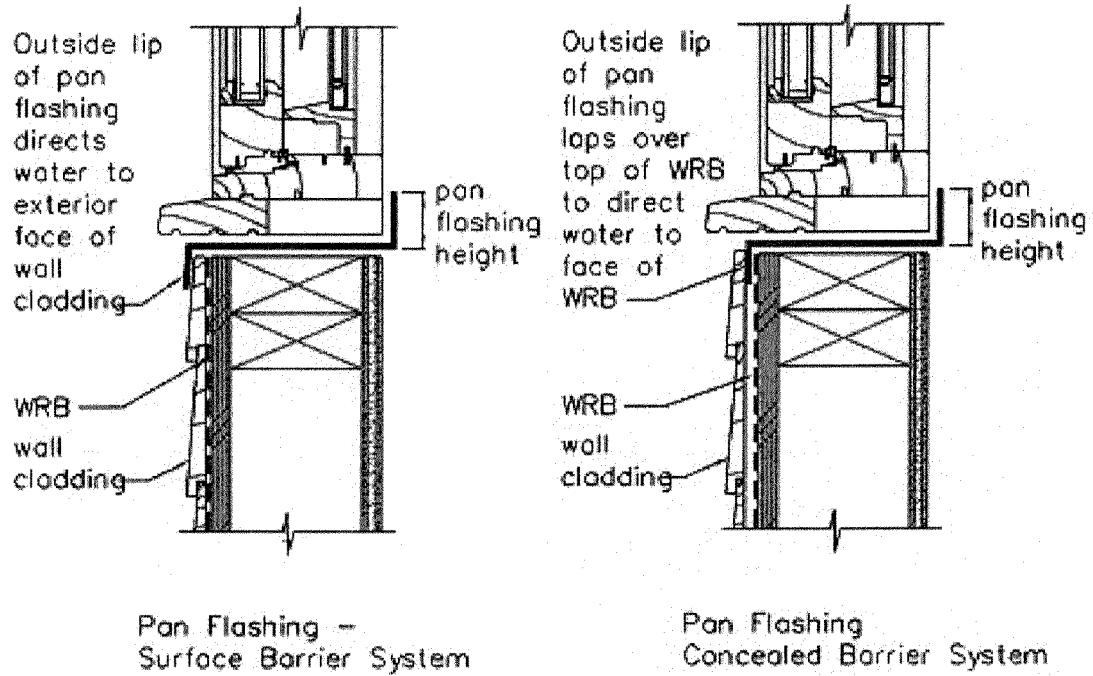


FIG. A3.1 Determining Interior Leg Heights

TABLE A3.1 Pan Height

WTP Water Test Pressure P.S.F. (Pa)	D.P. Design Pressure P.S.F. (Pa)	H1 Water Height and Minimum Leg Height, in. (mm)
2.86 (140)	15 (720)	$1\frac{1}{16}$ in. (18 mm)
3.0 (150)	20 (960)	$\frac{3}{4}$ in. (19 mm)
3.75 (180)	25 (1200)	$\frac{7}{8}$ in. (21 mm)
4.5 (220)	30 (1440)	1 in. (25 mm)
5.25 (260)	35 (1630)	$1\frac{1}{8}$ in. (31 mm)
6.0 (290)	40 (1920)	$1\frac{5}{16}$ in. (34 mm)
6.75 (330)	45 (2160)	$1\frac{7}{16}$ in. (37 mm)
7.5 (360)	50 (2400)	$1\frac{9}{8}$ in. (41 mm)
8.25 (400)	55 (2640)	$1\frac{3}{4}$ in. (45 mm)
9.0 (440)	60 (2880)	$1\frac{7}{8}$ in. (48 mm)
9.75 (470)	65 (3120)	2 in. (50 mm)



Pan Flashing - Isometric

FIG. A3.2 Pan Flashing

A4. SEALANTS

A4.1 The following tables are provided to aid in sealant selection. This information should be used only as a general guideline to narrow down the number of sealants that may be suitable for a given use and substrate materials.

A4.2 Uses and applicable specifications are given in Table A4.1. It should be recognized by the purchaser or design professional that not all sealants meeting a listed specification are suitable for the intended use. Commercially available products meeting a listed specification vary considerably in performance characteristics. Suitability of a specific product

should be verified with the sealant supplier following the guidelines in 5.10.1.

A4.3 Table A4.2 provides general adhesion characteristics for the most commonly used types of sealants. A wide variety of materials exists within most of the listed substrate categories, and commercially available sealant products within any one sealant type can vary considerably in adhesion to a given material. A range is provided where a significant variation in adhesion between products can be expected. For further information see Terminology C 717. (See AAMA 800).

TABLE A4.1 Applicable Specifications

NOTE 1—Where more than one specification is listed for an application, the sealant is required to meet at least one of the specifications.

NOTE 2—X = Applicable Specification.

Use Specification	Perimeter Joints Total Cyclic Movement		Bedding of Fin, Flashing, Etc	Thresholds	Sills	End Dams Panning
	>15 %	<15 %				
Specification C 834 Emulsion (Latex)		X and AAMA 808				
Specification C 920 Elastomeric	X	X and AAMA 808	X	X	X	X
Specification C 1085 Butyl Solvent Release		X and AAMA 808	X	X	X	X
Specification C 1311 Solvent Release		X and AAMA 808	X	X	X	X
AAMA 804.3 Butyl Tapes			X			
AAMA 808.3 Ext. Perimeter		X with above	X			
AAMA 809.2 Non-Drying			X			X
Applicable Sections	5.10.3.1, 7.2	5.10.3.2, 7.2.3	5.10.6, 8.1.1, 10.2.1	5.10.8	5.10.8.1, 5.10.8.2	5.10.8.2



TABLE A4.2 Sealant Adhesion

NOTE 1—N/A = Not Applicable

N/R = Not Recommended

G = Good = Adhesion of 5 PLI and 75 % cohesive failure minimum as measured by Test Method C 794

F = Fair = Adhesion of 5 PLI and less than 75 % cohesive failure as measured by Test Method C 794

P = Poor = Adhesion less than 5 PLI and predominantly adhesive failure

Sealant Type	Silicone		Latex		Polyurethane	Solvent Release		Butyl Tape	Notes About Substrates
Specification	C 920	C 920	C 834	C 920	C 1085	C 1311	AAMA 809	AAMA 804	
Aluminum Mill Finish	G	G	F	G	G	P-G	G	G	Compatibility with solvent release sealants shall be verified
Aluminum Anodized	G	G	F	G	G	P-G	G	G	
Building Paper (Asphalt)	P-G	P-G	P-G	P-G	P-G	P-G	G	G	
Brick	G	G	F	G	G	P-G	NA	NA	Adhesion in areas of prolonged moisture exposure shall be verified Some sealants can produce corrosion Test Method C 1382 is used to determine adhesion to finish or base coats
Concrete	F-G	F-G	P-F	G	G	P-G	G	P	
Copper	P-G	P-G	P-F	F-G	G	P-G	G	G	
EIFS	F-G	F-G	P-F	F-G	NR	NR	NA	NA	Test Method C 794 after ultraviolet exposure is used to determine adhesion Adhesion of a specific sealant product and job site coating(s) should be verified
Steel Galvanized	P-G	P-G	P-F	P-G	G	P-G	G	G	
Glass	G	G	F	P-G	F	P-G	NA	G	
Painted Surfaces	P-G	P-G	P-G	P-G	P-G	P-G	G	P-G	Resistance to vehicle migration and staining should be verified Cleaning by Isopropyl Alcohol wipe is recommended
Polyethylene	P	P	P	P-G	P-G	P-F	G	G	
Stone	G	G	F	G	G	F-G	G	P-F	
Stucco	G	G	F	G	F-G	F-G	NA	NA	Cleaning by Isopropyl Alcohol wipe is recommended
Vinyl	P-G	P-F	P-F	P-G	P-G	P-G	G	P-G	
Wood Raw	G	G	F-G	G	F-G	P-G	G	P-G	
Wood Treated	G	G	F-G	G	F-G	P-G	G	P-G	

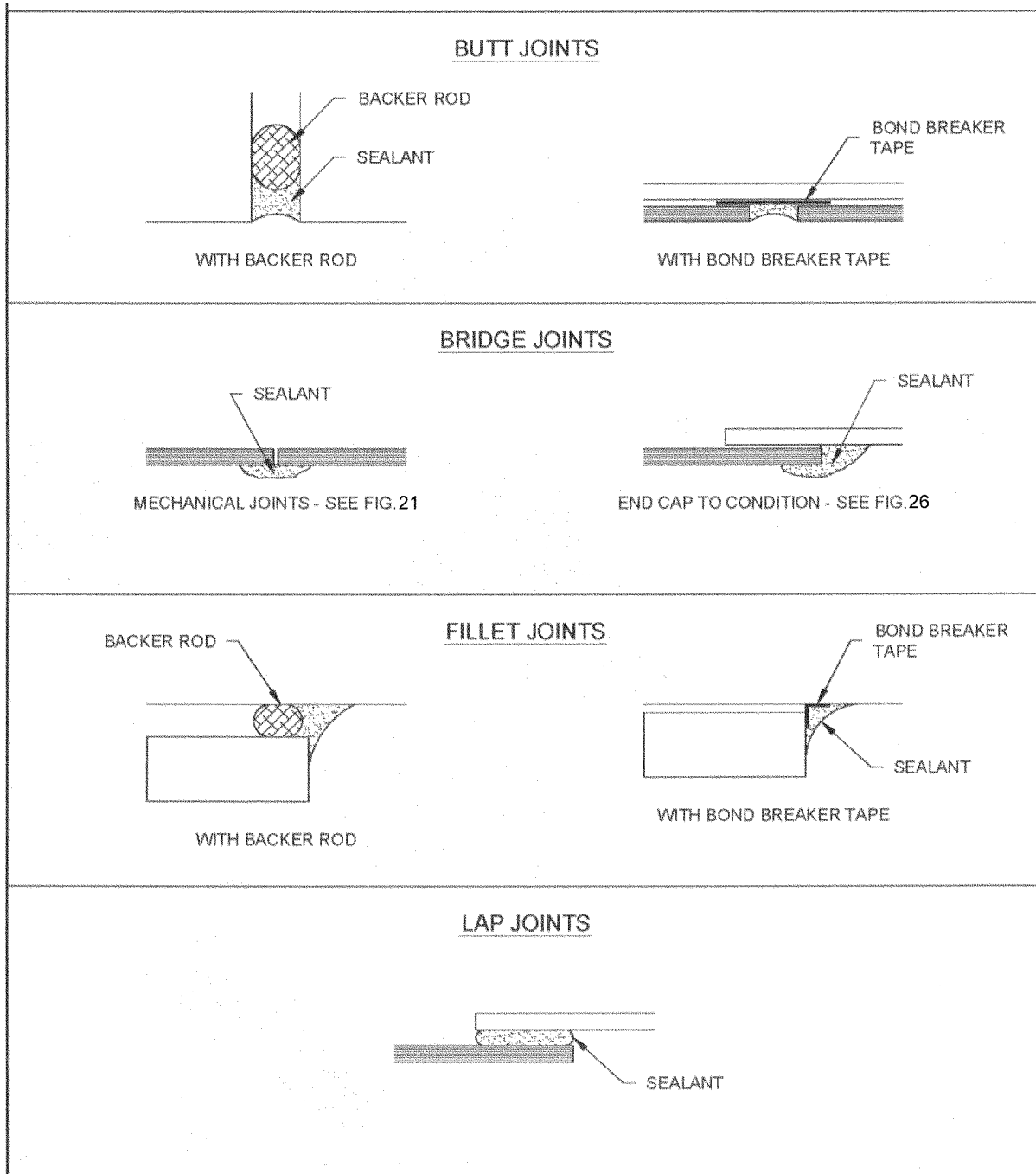


FIG. A4.1 Types of Sealant Joints

APPENDIXES

(Nonmandatory Information)

X1. WINDOW/DOOR FLASHING TYPES

INTRODUCTION

The following describes the various types of common window and door flashing products available on the market.

X1.1 Flexible Flashings

X1.1.1 Paper Flashing—Typically two sheets of kraft paper laminated with asphalt and reinforced with fiberglass yarns. These products shall meet Test Method D 779, with a water resistance of at least 24 + h.

X1.1.2 Polyethylene Coated Flashing—These products have a polyethylene coated exterior. There are two qualities: one with polyethylene coating on both sides, with polyethylene coating on one side with kraft paper on the other side. Both of these types are reinforced with fiberglass yarns. These products shall meet Test Method D 779, and those with two-sided coating shall have a water resistance of at least 48 + h.

X1.1.3 Bitumen Flashing—The flashing has a bitumen type filler between two sheets of polyethylene and/or polypropylene.

X1.2 Flexible Flashing—Adhesive Type

X1.2.1 Polyethylene Flashing with Adhesive Strip—These products are coated (see X1.1.2). They are laminated and reinforced. The product has a 3-in. adhesive strip designed to cover the window flange to provide additional sealing between the flange and either the flashing under the flange or the frame, or both, depending on which installation method is used to install the fenestration product. This type of flashing is used as a *system* in conjunction with other types of flashing. These typically are one of the materials described in X1.1.2.

X1.2.2 Bitumen Type Flashing—Bitumen flashing typically has a rubberized bitumen material applied to a sheet of polyethylene, polypropylene, or in some cases a foil. In the majority of these products, the release sheet is pulled off, exposing the rubberized bitumen adhesive, which is then put down on the flange or the frame, depending on the installation method being used. These products provide a complete seal, as their adhesive is across the entire product.

X1.3 Rigid Flashing

X1.3.1 Rigid flashings are generally of metal, most commonly either galvanized or copper. These products are often custom made in order to fit a particular window or door, or both.

X1.4 1994 Uniform Building Code—Flashing Requirements

X1.4.1 Refer to UBC 14.104.2, Grade A, High Water-Vapor Resistant. Grade A paper shall have the dry tensile strength, water-resistance and water-vapor transmission properties shown in Table 14-1-A.

X1.4.2 Refer to UBC 14.104.3, Grade B, Moderate Water-Vapor Resistant. Grade B paper shall have the dry tensile strength, water-resistance and water-vapor transmission properties shown in Table 14-1-A.

X1.4.3 Refer to UBC 14.104.4, Grade C, Water Resistant. Grade C paper shall have the dry tensile strength and water-resistance properties shown in Table 14-1-A.

X1.4.4 Refer to UBC 14.104.5, Grade D, Water-Vapor Permeable. Grade D paper shall have the dry tensile strength, water-resistance and water-vapor transmission properties shown in Table 14-1-A.

X1.4.5 Refer to UBC 14.104.6, Style 1a, Uncreped, Unreinforced. Style 1a paper shall be uncreped and shall not be reinforced.

X1.4.6 Refer to UBC 14.104.7, Style 1b, Uncreped, Unreinforced, Red Rosin Sized. Style 1b paper shall be uncreped, not reinforced, and shall be coated with red rosin sizing.

X1.4.7 Refer to UBC 14.104.8, Style 2, Uncreped, Unreinforced, Saturated. Style 2 paper shall be uncreped, not reinforced, and shall be saturated or infused with asphalt on both sides. Ground wood pulp may be included in the paper.

X1.4.8 Refer to UBC 14.104.9 Style 3, Creped One Direction, Unreinforced. Style 3 paper shall be creped in one direction, not reinforced, and shall have a minimum elongation (stretch) of 15 percent.

X1.4.9 Refer to UBC 14.104.10, Style 4, Uncreped, Reinforced. Style 4 paper shall be uncreped and reinforced.

X2. CAUTIONS FOR INSTALLATION

INTRODUCTION

The following list outlines specific cautions and issues of concern for the preparation and installation of fenestration products into building openings.

X2.1 Thermal Break Fenestration Products

X2.1.1 *Independent Frame Anchors*—Independently anchor the inner and outer metal frame portions of thermally broken fenestration systems to the building structure, where polyurethane thermal barrier material structurally joins the inner and outer metal frame portions in tension. Do not install anchorage fasteners through the thermal barrier material.

X2.1.2 *Weep Hole Location*—Inspect weep hole locations prior to installation. Do not drill weep holes through both the metal frame and the thermal barrier material. Do not install products with mislocated weep holes.

X2.1.3 *Cracks in Thermal Barrier*—Inspect the thermal barrier surface for visible defects prior to installation. Do not install thermally broken fenestration products with hairline or larger cracks, tears or splits in the thermal barrier material.

X2.1.4 *Aluminum Subsills*—Aluminum subsills should be thermally isolated from the fenestration product sill member and exposed interior surfaces. Independently anchor the subsill and the fenestration product. Do not install aluminum subsills with polyurethane thermal breaks.

X2.2 Weep Holes and Weepage Path

X2.2.1 Maintain free drainage openings for weep holes and weepage drain paths. Do not block weep holes with insulation.

Install insulation so that it does not get wet from weepage at weep holes and weepage paths. Do not seal weep holes or pan flashing drainage outlets with sealant.

X2.3 Mulled Windows/Doors

X2.3.1 *Edges of Flashings and Weather-resistant Barriers*—Integrate and seal perimeter flashings and weather-resistant barriers (WRB) to be weather tight and lapped shingle-fashion at vertically and horizontally mulled fenestration units. Do not allow the WRB or flashing edges to be unsealed with vertically mulled units placed less than 9 in. apart. Do not allow the WRB or flashing edges of horizontally mulled fenestration units to be lapped so that the laps are not counter-flashed.

X2.4 Curved Window / Door Heads

X2.4.1 *Flashing Curved Window/Door Heads*—Install a separate head flashing cap at the tops of curved window/door units which do not provide a continuous flashing fin.

X2.5 Wood and Plastic Frame Cracks

X2.5.1 *Frame Cracks*—Inspect the surface condition of wood and plastic framed units for visible cracks, splits or other defects which might interfere with the fastening or flashing of the product in the building opening.

X3. BIBLIOGRAPHY / OTHER REFERENCED INSTALLATION GUIDES

X3.1 Residential Fenestration Product Installation Guide, Version 1.3:

Association of Fenestration Product Installers
11300 U.S. Highway One, No. 400
North Palm Beach, FL 33408

X3.2 AAMA 2400 (CAWM 400)—Standard Practice for Installation of Windows with Integral Mounting Flange in Wood Frame Construction

X3.3 AAMA 2410 (CAWM 410)—Standard Practice for Installation of Sliding Glass Doors with Integral Mounting Flange in Wood Frame Construction

X3.4 Recommended Procedure for Installation of Vinyl Windows:

Vinyl Fenestration Product Institute Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc.
1275 K Street NW, Suite 400
Washington, DC 20005

X3.5 CSA A440.4—Fenestration Product Installation:

Canadian Standards Association
178 Rexdale Boulevard
Rexdale, Ontario M9W 1R3

X3.6 CEGS Section 08520—Aluminum Window Installation Guide Specification:

Department of the Army
Army Engineer Division,
Huntsville CEHND-ED-ES (GS Section)
P.O. Box 1600
Huntsville, AL 35807-4301

X3.7 ASTM Standards on Lead Hazards Associated with Buildings:

ASTM International, Customer Service
100 Barr Harbor Drive
West Conshohocken PA 19428-2959

X3.8 Product Rating Standards:

ANSI/AAMA/NWDA 101/I.S.2-97, Voluntary Specifications for Aluminum, Vinyl (PVC) and Wood Windows and Glass Doors

ANSI/ISDI-102-1993, American National Standard for Insulated Steel Door Systems—Installation Standard
 CSA A440-M90, Windows—A National Standard of Canada
 SDI-I22-90, Installation and Troubleshooting Guide for Standard Steel Doors and Frames

X3.9 Reference Workbook:

Nail-on Windows: Installation and Flashing Procedures for Windows & Sliding Glass Doors, 1995, 1st Edition; Robert Bateman, DTA, Inc. Mill Valley, CA 94941

X3.10 Product Certification Agencies:

AAMA American Architectural Manufacturers Association
 WDMA Window and Door Manufacturers Association
 NAMI National Accreditation Management Institute
 NFRC National Fenestration Rating Council
 CWDMA Canadian Window and Door Manufacturers Association
 ITS-WH Intertek Testing Services—Warnock-Hersey

ASTM International takes no position respecting the validity of any patent rights asserted in connection with any item mentioned in this standard. Users of this standard are expressly advised that determination of the validity of any such patent rights, and the risk of infringement of such rights, are entirely their own responsibility.

This standard is subject to revision at any time by the responsible technical committee and must be reviewed every five years and if not revised, either reapproved or withdrawn. Your comments are invited either for revision of this standard or for additional standards and should be addressed to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee, which you may attend. If you feel that your comments have not received a fair hearing you should make your views known to the ASTM Committee on Standards, at the address shown below.

This standard is copyrighted by ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, PO Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, United States. Individual reprints (single or multiple copies) of this standard may be obtained by contacting ASTM at the above address or at 610-832-9585 (phone), 610-832-9555 (fax), or service@astm.org (e-mail); or through the ASTM website (www.astm.org).