Chapter 20: Meet Steel Trims

Most Common Mistakes:

1. Failure to Inventory and promptly notify of any damage, shortage or discrepancies.
2. Overlapping trims designed to be butted.
3. Missing caulking beneath butted trims.
4. Poorly planning use to avoid having to closely use numerous small pieces.
5. Neglecting to protect trims from job site damage prior to installation.
6. Cutting base trim other than to “bend” around corners.
7. Steel siding installed prior to installing Base, J Channel**, Sliding Door Track Board, Sliding Door Track Cover and Overhead Door Jamb** trims.

** In some instances (particularly on end walls around entry and overhead doors) it is prudent to install siding, then slip these trims in under cut edges of installed steel siding, rather than creating a bind.



Before installing any trims take a few extra minutes to plan out their usage to avoid excessive short cutoff piece quantities. Most trims install best, at splices, by butting two ends together rather than lapping. Butting trims will have a thin caulk bead applied to wood framing, behind any splices. For overlapping trims (e.g. Ridge Cap, Sidewall or Endwall Flashing, Rake or Corner trims), allow 3” for all overlaps.

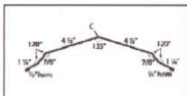
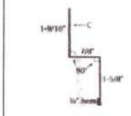
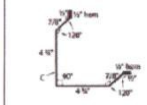
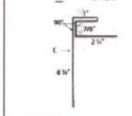
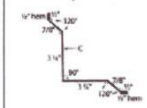
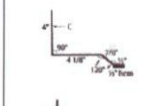
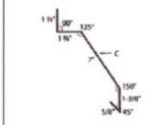
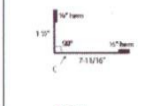
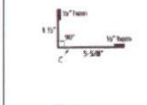
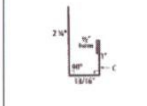
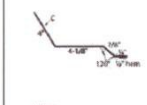
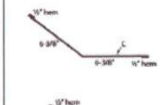
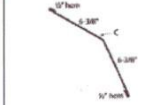
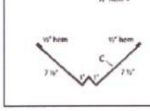
Trim Drawings

Look through following pages for trim drawings applying to this particular building. Match trim names on **Building Takeoff Sheet** to names on these drawings for application.

Apply trims according to instructions while noting drawings.

TRIM NAME & PROFILE BY STEEL VENDOR CHART

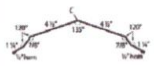
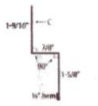
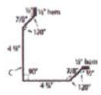
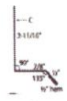
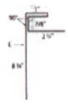
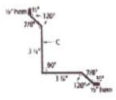
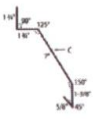
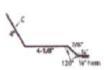
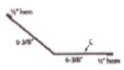
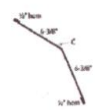
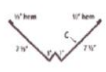
UNION CORRUGATING, ABC, McELROY METAL

		UC		ABC		McElroy	
Picture		Name	Length	Name	Length	Name	Length
	(Name & Size Varies By		10' Unless otherwise noted				
	14" Ridge Cap	RC14H126	10'6"	LG-101	10' 6"	P-RC-13	10'3", 14' 3", 16'3"
	Double Angle	Z78H		LG-122	10'6"	P-ZF	10'3", 16'3"
	13 3/4" Rake and Corner Trim	135CH	10', 16'	LG-113	10'6",12'6",14'6",16'	P-OC	10'3", 12'3", 14'3", 16'3"
	Base Trim/Drip Cap	45DCH		LG-129	10'6"	P-DF	10'3", 14'3", 16'3"
	Overhead Door Trim	OVDR		(Two Pieces) LG-236 & LG-123	10'6, 16'	P-JFB (6 1/2", 8 1/4", 10 1/4"	10'3", 14'3", 16'3"
	Inside Corner Trim	105CH		LG-115	10'6	P-IC	7', 10'3", 12'3", 14'3", 16'3"
	Side Wall Trim	105AH		LG-108	10'6"	P-SRT	10'3", 14'3", 16'3"
	Sliding Door Track Cover	12DTC		LG-133	10'6"	P-DTC-CBTM	10'3", 14'3", 16'3"
	7 1/2" Fascia Trim	AFCAH		LG-126B	10'6", 16'	P-FJB 6 1/2"	10'3", 14'3", 16'3"
	5 1/2 Fascia Trim	BFCAH		LG-126A	10'6", 16'	P-FJB 8 1/8"	10'3", 14'3", 16'3"
	3 1/2" Fascia Trim	CFCAH		LG-126	10'6", 16'		N/A
	J-Channel	45JCH		LG-123	10'6"	P-JC	7', 10'3", 12'3", 14'3", 16'3"
	End Wall	B105AH		LG-108	10'6"	P-EWF	10'3", 14'3", 16'3"
	Transition Flashing	TRANSH		LG-107 (Denver)	10'6"	P-SWF	10'3", 14'3"
	Gambrel Flashing	MBRLH		LG-105	3'3"	G-GU	10'3", 14'3", 16'3"
	Preformed Valley	18PV		LG-138	10'6"	P-VF	10'3", 14'3", 16'3"

TRIM NAME & PROFILE BY STEEL VENDOR CHART

FABRAL, METAL SALES, CENTRAL STATES

Trims

		Fabral		Metal Sales		Central States	
Picture		Name	Length	Name	Length	Name	Length
	(Name & Size Varies By		10' for all trims				
	14" Ridge Cap	RR-1 or AR-3		42203	12'	RCP 13"	10'2"
	Double Angle	AZ-2		42043	12'	DAT	10'2"
	13 3/4" Rake and Corner Trim	AC-1, AC-4		42163	10'6",12'6",14'6",16'6"	COR12,COR14, COR16	12'3", 14'3", 16'3"
	Base Trim/Drip Cap	AD-1		42044	12'	P-DF	10'3", 14'3", 16'3"
	Overhead Door Trim	P-JFB (Copy of MC)		42065	12', 16'	OHDJ	10'2"
	Inside Corner Trim	AC-2		42063	12'	IC1	10'2"
	Side Wall Trim	ASW-1		42077	12'	SF1	10'2"
	Sliding Door Track Cover	AH-2, AH-3, AH-4, AH-5		42700	12'	CTC	10'2"
	7 1/2" Fascia Trim	L-Trim		42069	12'	SA712	10'2"
	5 1/2 Fascia Trim	L-Trim		42068	12'	SA512	10'2"
	3 1/2" Fascia Trim	L-Trim		42067	12'	SA312	10'2"
	J-Channel	AJ-3		42274	12'	JT	10'2"
	End Wall	ASW-1		42077	12'	EF	10'2"
	Transition Flashing	AT-1		53046	12'	GTU	10'2"
	Gambrel Flashing	AT-2		42524	3'3"	GTU	10'2"
	Preformed Valley	RV-2		43962	12'	VT1	10'2"

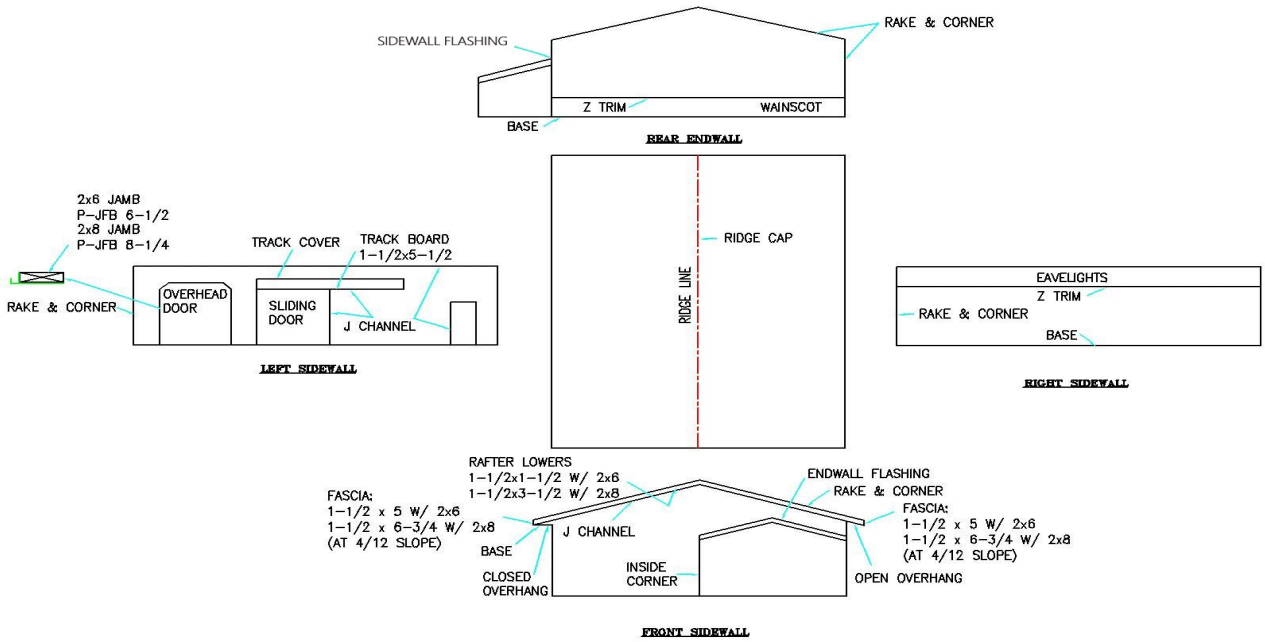


Figure 20-1: Trim Locator

Fastening Trims (Other Than Ridge Cap)

If basic building skills were learned as a framing carpenter, *unlearn* importance of driving home a nail. When installing steel trim, pounding nails down "tight" leads to problems.

Why? *Steel trims are to be free to move to allow normal expansion and contraction.*

When steel trims are fastened too tightly or too often, expansion and contraction become restricted and unsightly waviness (oil canning) can develop as they warm and cool. To avoid such problems, follow guidelines below. They cover two key fastening issues:

- "Tightness" required for proper fastening.
- Fastener positioning in punched nailing slots.

Fastener depth. If an experienced installer is asked how tightly to install steel trims, he'd probably say, "tight enough, but not too tight." This is exactly right.

Here's same answer, with a few more helpful specifics.

When using standard nails: Drive nails until they are as tight as possible, while still allowing trim to move. As a rule, try to leave 1/32" to 1/16" between nail heads and trim. This gap allows for free movement.

 Don't nail too loosely! Never allow a nail head to extend more than 1/16" from trim. Drive nails straight in. Angling nails may cause buckling.

When using power nailers or staplers: Set initial air pressure according to manufacturer's instructions. Then test setting when first installing. Adjust if necessary.

When set correctly, fastener depth will allow about 1/16" space between nail head (or staple crown) and trim. If steel trim cannot move freely at this setting, adjust unit to allow more space.

Periodically check nailer pressure settings.

Positioning fasteners.
Other than for trims running at 90 degrees to roof steel ribs and stitched to each rib crown (e.g. Ridge Cap and Endwall Flashing), one rule applies, ***less is better***. Key to positioning fasteners properly is to allow space for expansion and contraction.

When nailing trims in place, if field slotting is recommended, install nail in nail slot **center**. For trims without slots, nail only enough to secure trim in place until siding is installed.

 Any trims such as base or J Channel (as examples), fastened where attachment is merely holding them in place until siding is screwed on, can be attached by a plethora of different methods. While 1-1/2" galvanized joist hanger nails are most prevalent, we know of instances where staples and even quick setting adhesives have been used successfully, As this is a non-structural connection, utilize your best judgment and available materials.

Base Trim

Install base trim straight and level, with "drip leg" lower edge 4" up from splash plank bottom. We recommend using a four or six foot level to maintain a constant base trim height, rather than reliance upon splash planks to have been perfectly straight and measuring off top or bottom of them. **See Figure 20-2**

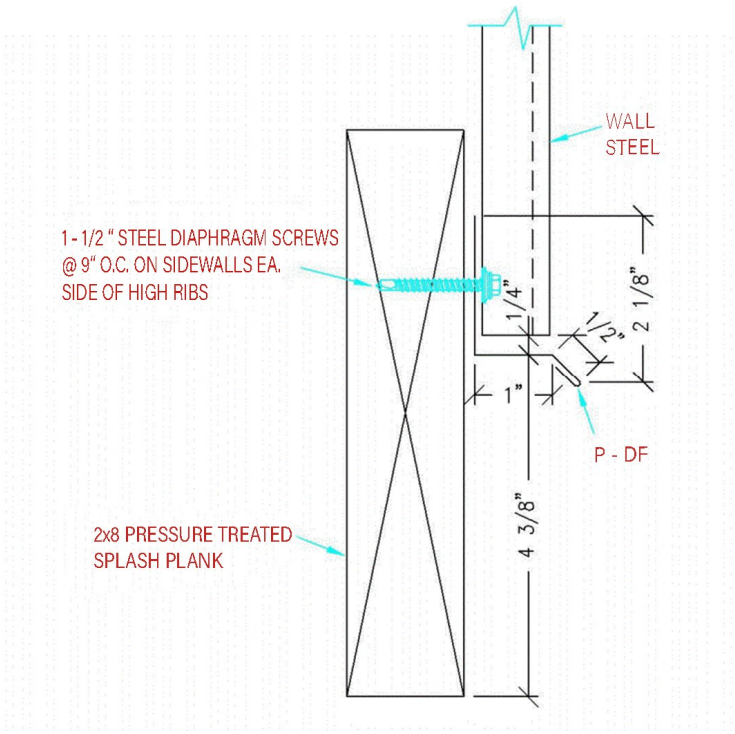


Figure 20-2: Base & Drip Flashing

ABC : LG-129 (1-1/2" vertical 1" flat ½" drip leg)
Central States : WC (1-1/2" vertical 1-1/4" flat ¼" drip)
Fabral: AD-1 shown
McElroy : P-DF (2-1/8" vertical 1" flat ½" drip)
Metal Sales: Part #42044 Drip Cap (2-1/2" vertical 7/8" flat ½" drip)
Union Corrugating : 4-1/2" Drip Cap (2-11/16" vertical 7/8" flat ½" drip)

There is no base trim across any door openings.

CAUTION Hansen Pole Buildings and major domestic steel mills recommend steel panels be prevented from standing in water. Panels subjected to standing water may exhibit cosmetic rust staining, premature corrosion, or harm to paint coating. Wainscot, base, or lower J Channel (where "J" can catch water) conditions are conductive to exposing panel to standing water.

As such, we offer this following recommendation. Lower wall panel edge, in any condition, is not to rest directly on any trim's horizontal surface. Rather, panel is to be spaced 1/4" from wainscot or base trim horizontal surface, 1/2" for J Channel (Example: above entry door openings). This will help keep panel's cut edge out of standing water.

Photo below (not a Hansen Building) shows rusted panel edge from steel placed to J Channel bottom.



For base metal cutting at building corners **See Figure 20-3**

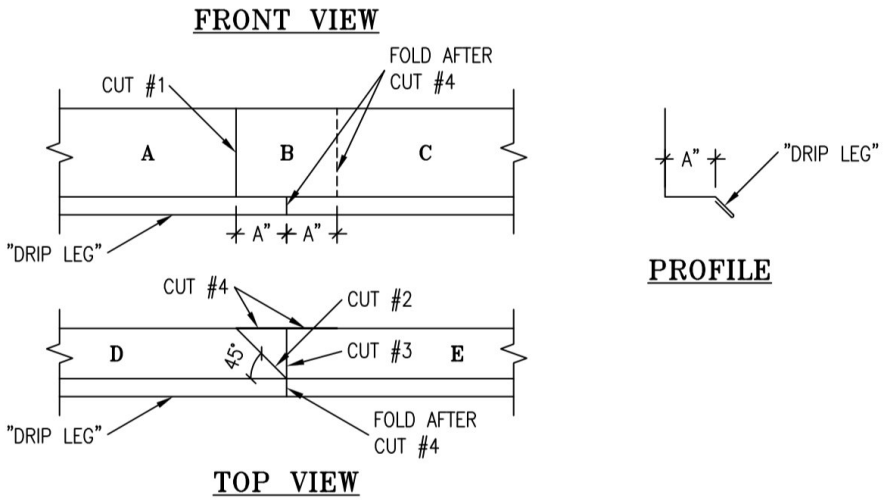


Figure 20-3: Base And Drip Flashing at Corner

Steps to create base trim corner ("A" = base trim "flat" dimension):

a) Make Cut #1 in base trim vertical leg.
b) From Cut #1 bottom, make Cut #2 across "flat" at a 45 degree angle, stopping at bend to "drip leg".
c) From Cut #2 with drip leg bend intersection, make Cut #3 across flat at a 90 degree angle to vertical leg.
d) From Cuts #1 and #2 intersection, make Cut #4 along bend between vertical leg and flat, in direction of (and passing by) Cut #3. Cut #4 will be twice Cut #3 length.
e) Remove triangle of steel created by Cuts #2, #3 and #4.
f) Make folds as indicated so B goes behind A and E is beneath D.

If your result looks like photo above, you have two issues - base trim is 3/8" too low and trim is improperly fit around corner.

Sidewall J Channel Top

See Figure 20-4

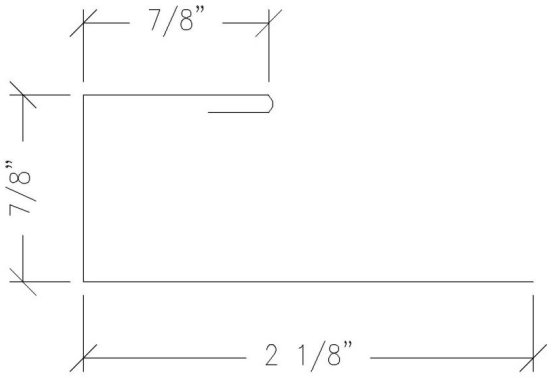


Figure 20-4: J Channel

ABC : LG-123 (¾" face 7/8" deep 2" back)
Central States : JT (1" face 7/8" deep 2-7/16" back)
Fabral: AJ-3 (1" face 13/16" deep 2-1/4" back)
McElroy: P-JC shown
Metal Sales: Part #:42274 (1" face 7/8" deep 2-1/8" back)
Union Corrugating : J-Channel (1" face 13/16" deep 2-1/4" back)

Using 10d common x 1-1/2" galvanized joist hanger nails (about every 3') tack in place J Channel trim to eave strut (purlin). J Channel will be held back slightly from building corner.

See Figure 20-5

Install with J Channel top snug to overhanging roof steel. No J Channel is used if wall is open below overhang.

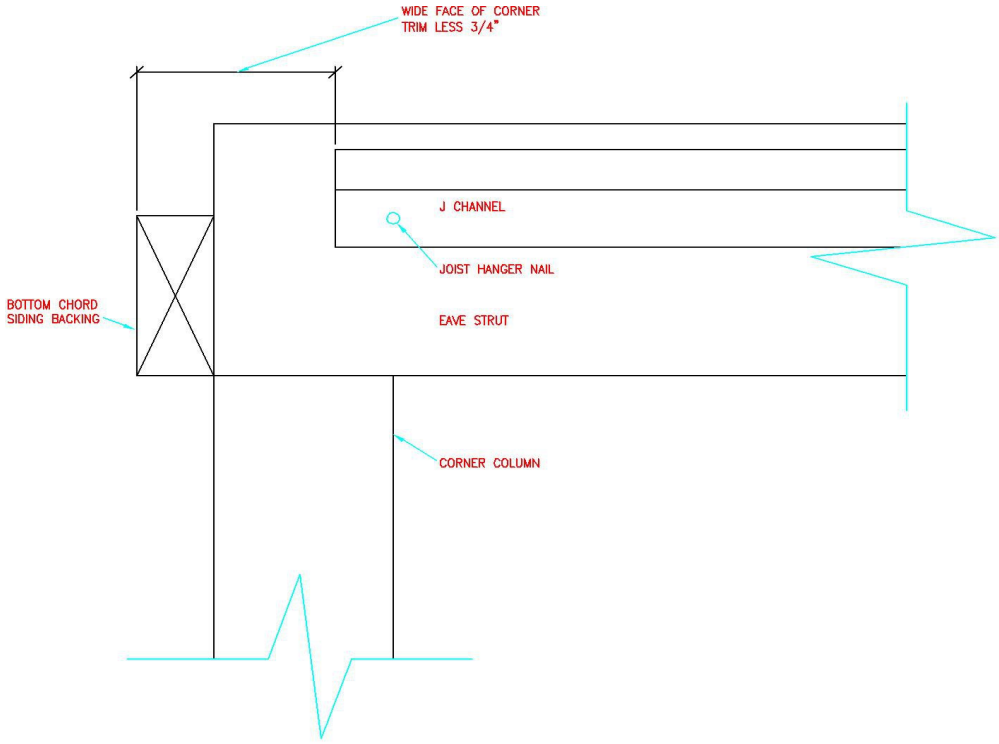


Figure 20-5: J Channel Side View

Soffit End/Below End Triangles

See Figure 20-6

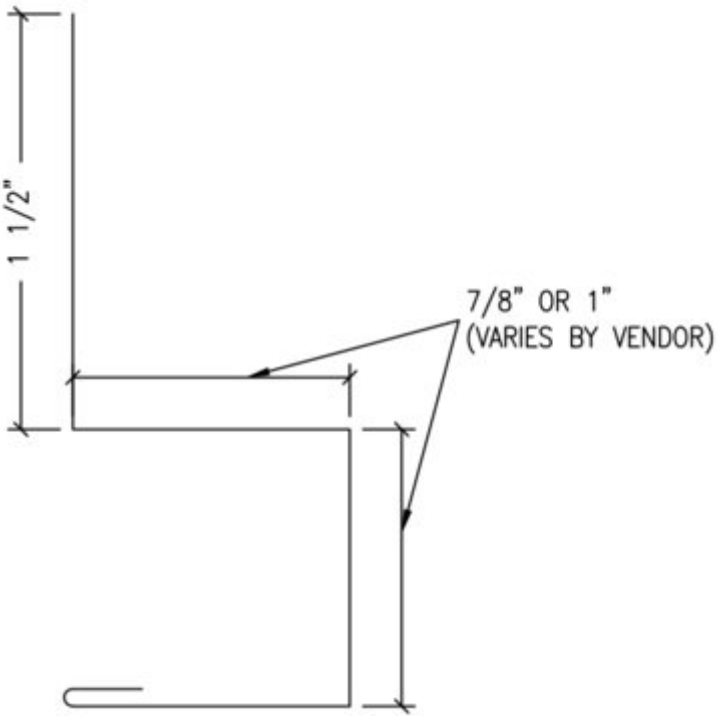


Figure 20-6: Soffit End/Below End Triangles Side View

Where building is open below end truss or side shed triangles, install using 10d common x 1-1/2” galvanized joist hanger nails (about every 3’). Tack trim in place to end truss bottom chord or side shed end framing. **See Figure 20-7 or Figure 20-8**

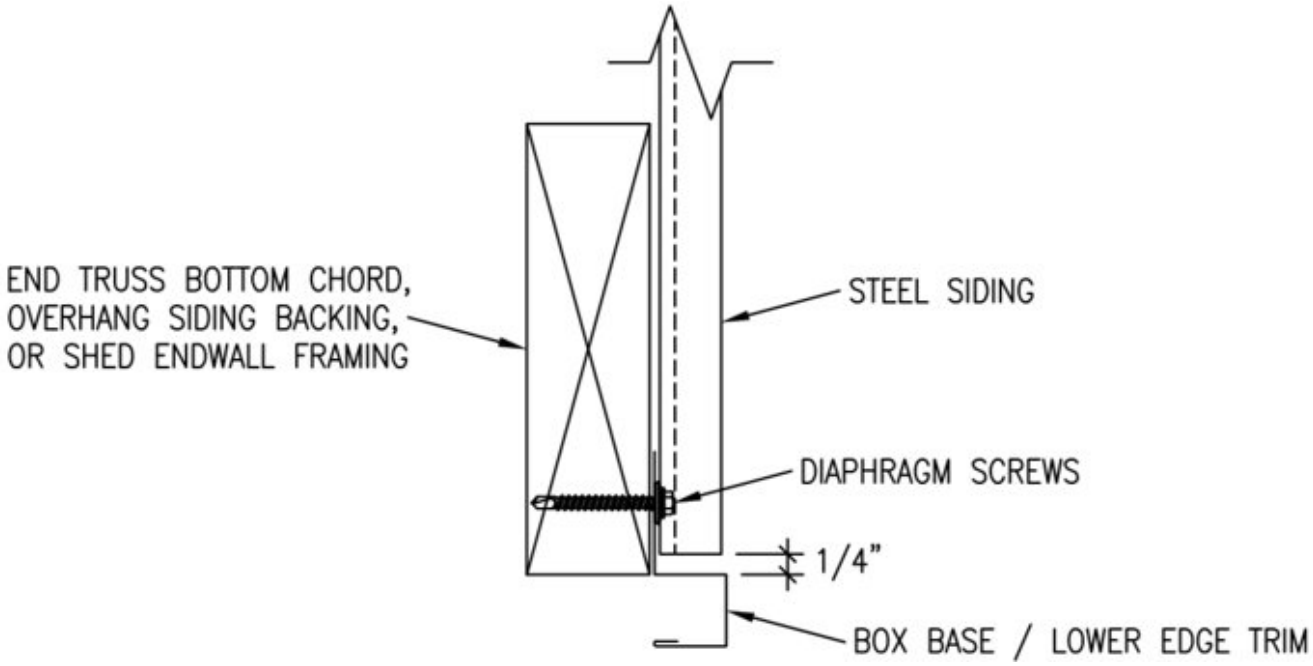


Figure 20-7

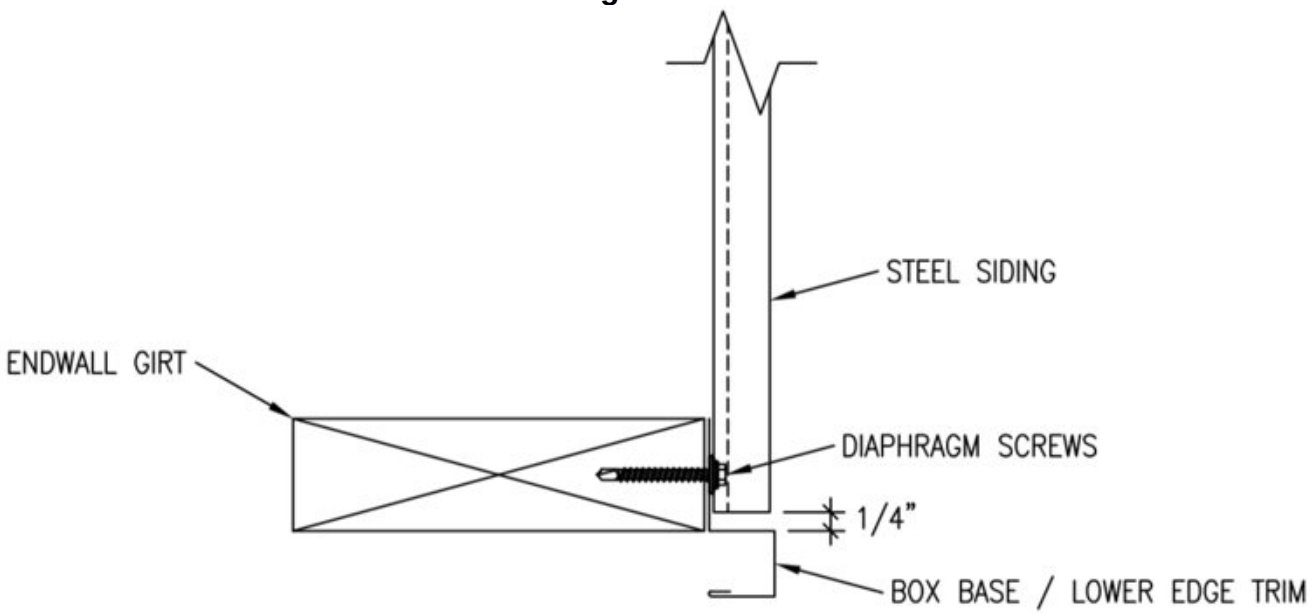


Figure 20-8