

Rev. January 2019 METLA050820

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Course Number: METLA050820 Learning Units: 1 LU/HSW/SD Hour

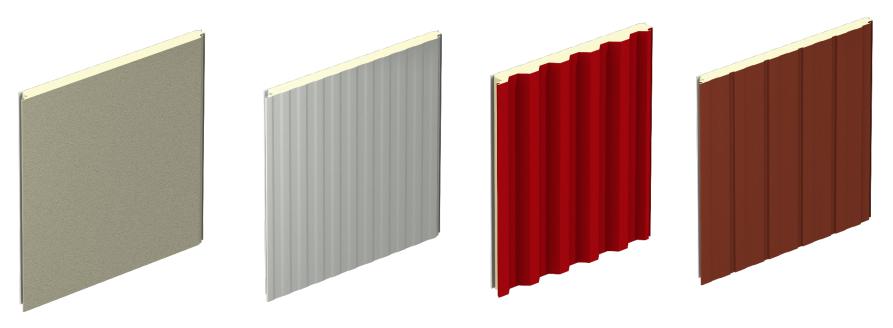


Learning Objectives

- ✓ Understand the characteristics that best describe commercial/industrial insulated metal panels (IMPs) and their design options
- ✓ Visualize the installation process of IMPs, including flashings and sealants while also recognizing the factors affecting panel spans and the relationship of these factors to structural supports.
- ✓ Understand how IMPs provide all necessary air, water, vapor and thermal control layers through a single component
- ✓ Comprehend why IMPs are ideally suited for pre-engineered buildings (PEBs)
- ✓ Knowledge of IMP code compliance and be able to differentiate between the various paint, corrosion, panel and weathertight warranties available with IMPs

What are Insulated Metal Panels?

- Rigid urethane foam sandwiched between two sheets of pre-painted metal
- Single component provides exterior finish, interior finish and ALL building envelope control layers



IMP Characteristics

- Functional and attractive
- Lightweight, single step installation
- Factory insulated, provides all finish and control layers
- Economical, energy saving and sustainable



Configurations - Wall

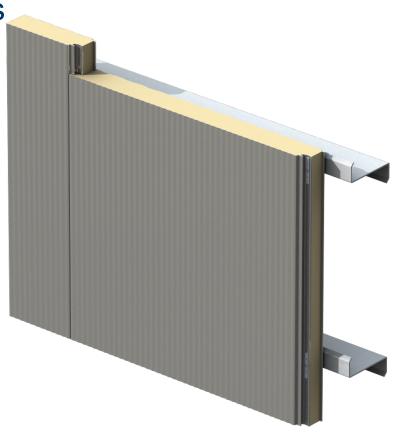
• 2" to 6" thick (≈R14 - 45)

Standard widths: 42", 36", 30", 24"

Wide variety of profile and finishes

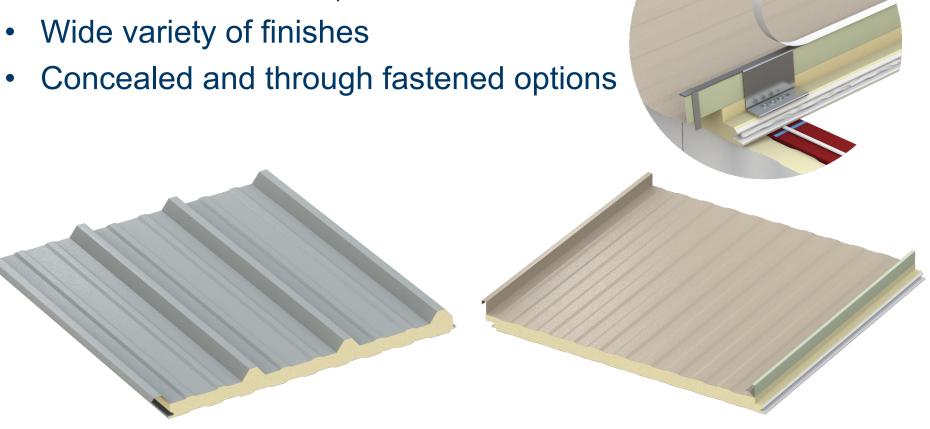
Concealed fastened





Configurations - Roof

- 2" to 6" thick (≈R14 45)
- Standard widths: 42", 36"



Commercial and Industrial Market Description

Commercial and Industrial wall panels:

- Lighter gauge facings (26-22 gauge)
- · Profiled and embossed
- Vertical orientation (90%+)
- Standard widths (42" most common)
- Metal flashings more often than aluminum extrusions
- Minimum post-fabrication (bends and folds)



Commercial and Industrial Market Description

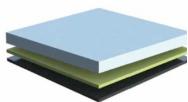
Commercial and Industrial projects:

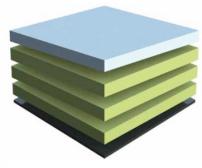
- Balance of performance and aesthetics
- Moderate design sophistication
- Low to moderate budgets
- Often pre-engineered buildings
- Examples: manufacturing plants, distribution centers, box retailers, churches, aviation



Design Options - Finishes and Coatings

- Prefinished on BOTH exterior and interior faces
- Essentially maintenance free
- Resists UV degradation, corrosion, acid rain, chemicals, pollutants





Standard 1.0 mil. High build 3.2 mil.

- 20 Year+ finish warranties
- Smooth, embossed and stucco finish options





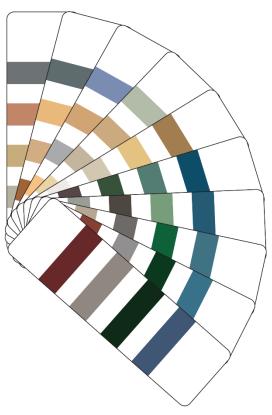


Standard embossing

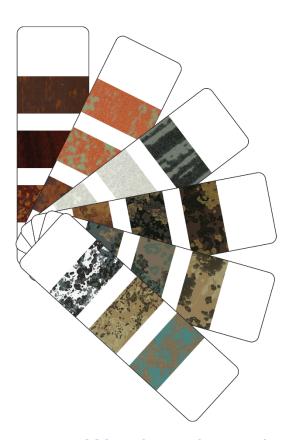
Heavy embossing

Stucco finish

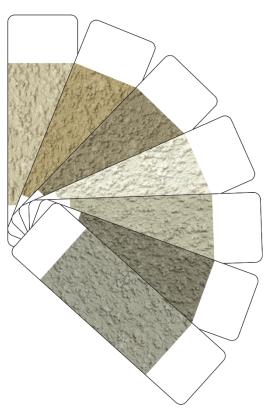
Design Options - Finishes and Coatings



- Solids
- Micas
- Metallics
- Color shifting



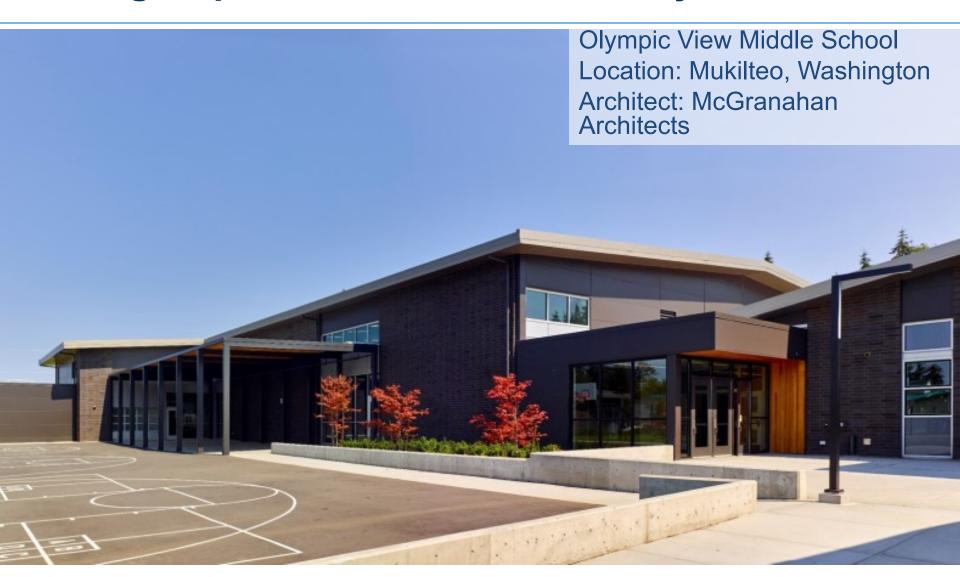
- Weathered metals
- Patinas
- Variegated stone



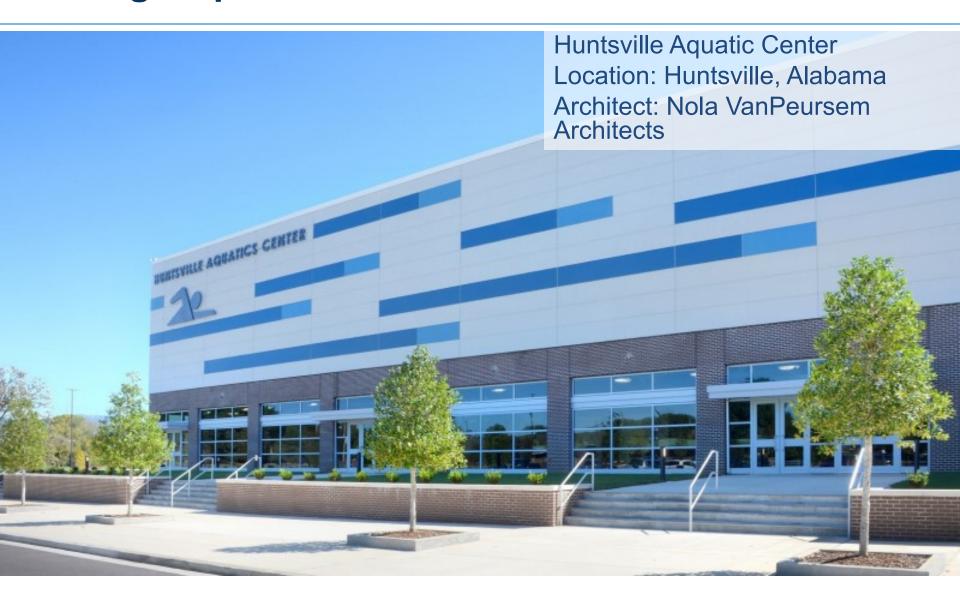
- Stucco*
- Pre-cast*

*Wall panels only

Design Options – IMPs and Masonry



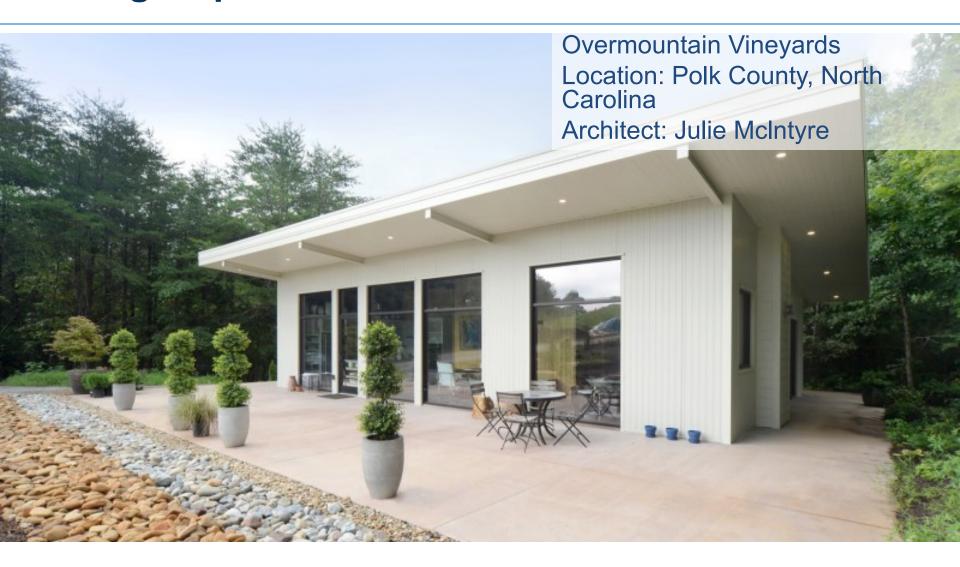
Design Options – Mosaic Patterns



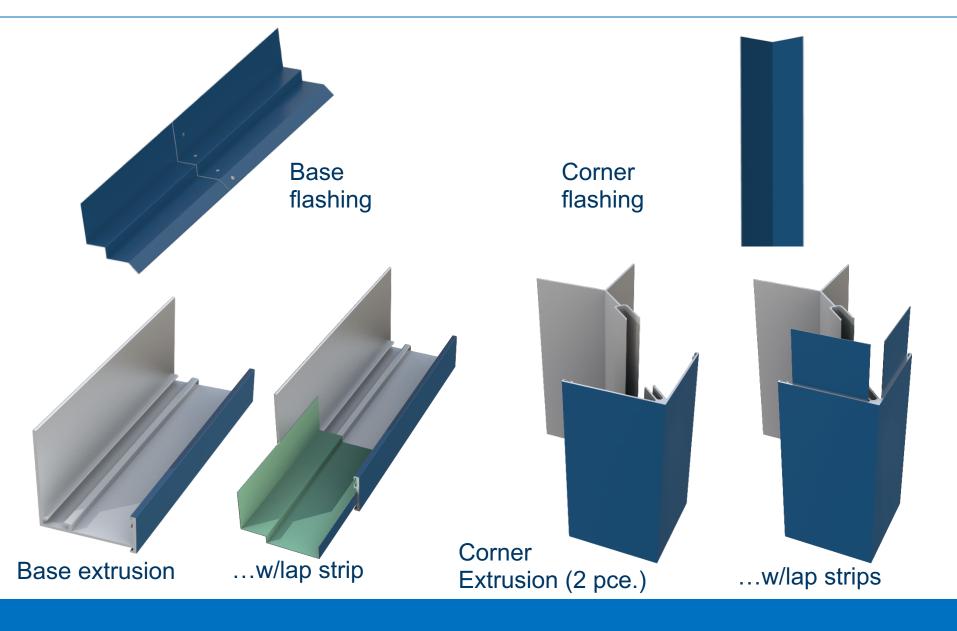
Design Options – Color and Profile Variations



Design Options – Accent Bands

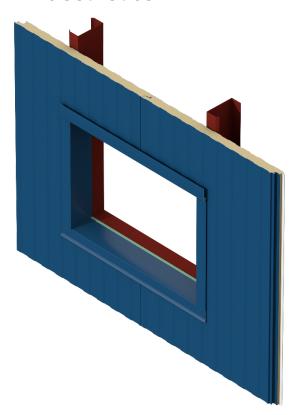


Design Options – Flashings and Extrusions

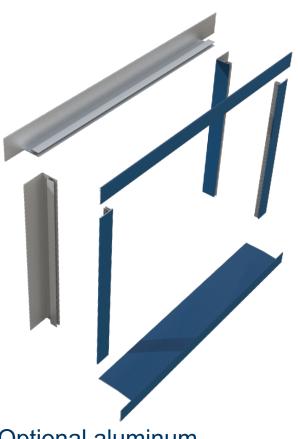


Design Options – Flashings and Extrusions

- Metal flashings are most cost effective
- Aluminum extrusions provide superior durability and aesthetics



Window opening with metal flashing



Optional aluminum extrusions

Design Options – Interior Exposed

- Exposed interior ideal for manufacturing, storage or athletic facilities
- Durable, washable, bright interior



Design Options – Interior Finished

- Vertical hat channels installed over girts
- Gypsum sheathing applied to hat channels





Wall panel spans determined by:

- Wind loads (pressures)
- Panel thickness
- Panel facings (profiles and gauges)
- Structural support gauge and spacing
- Deflection criteria







Vertical panels require horizontal supports

- Pre-engineered buildings
- Structural steel







Question: Why do IMPs and pre-engineered buildings (PEBs) work so well together?

Answers:

- ✓ Girt spacing and gauges adaptable to IMPs
- ✓ Adjustable girts provide accurate alignment for panels
- ✓ Compatible deflection characteristics
- ✓ Same crews and equipment can be used to install both products
- ✓ IMPs installed exterior of girts, eliminates cavity wall condensation
- ✓ Compatible:
 - Flashing and trim details
 - Construction sequence
 - Metals/materials/sealants
 - Engineering requirements
- ✓ Similar distribution channels/market segments

IMPs provide one of the most cost-effective, architecturally attractive and highest performing cladding solutions for pre-engineered buildings. Everything from design flexibility, structural compatibility, contractor/dealer networks to code compliance make PEBs an excellent support structure for IMPs.

Question: Why are IMPs also compatible with structural steel buildings?

Answers:

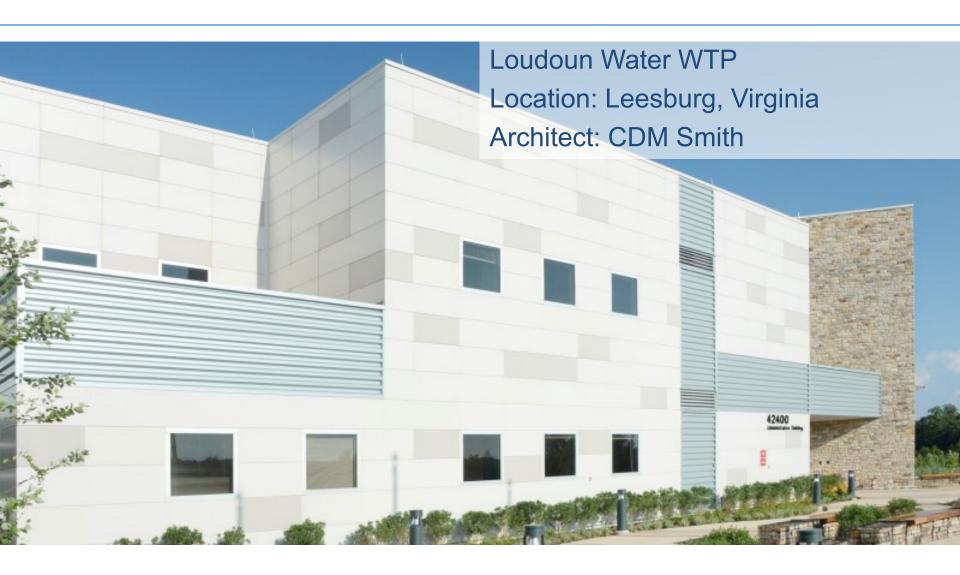
- ✓ Heavier girt gauges allow maximum panel spans, saving materials and labor
- ✓ Compatible deflection characteristics
- ✓ Same crews and equipment can be used to install both products
- ✓ IMPs installed exterior of girts, eliminates cavity wall condensation
- ✓ Compatible:
 - Flashing and trim details
 - Construction sequence
 - Metals/materials/sealants
 - Engineering requirements

Tolerances

- Horizontal supports should be adjustable inwards/outwards of wall plane
- Girt alignment critical to panel appearance
- Slight outward bow = acceptable
- Inward bow = not acceptable



Installation



Installation

Faster installation is a primary benefit of IMPs:

- √ Factory assembled component
- ✓ One piece wall assembly
- ✓ Lightweight
- ✓ Pre-finished
- ✓ Less affected by weather

The next slide features a video animation of panel installation!



Installation

https://youtube.com/video/Xx2JhUKZLEQ

IMPs and Building Control Layers

- Hygrothermal is a term building scientists use to describe the loads that heat, air and moisture exert on a building.
- In the following slides, we will describe how IMPs provide all necessary control layers *without* the need for additional materials.

IMPs and Building Control Layers – Water

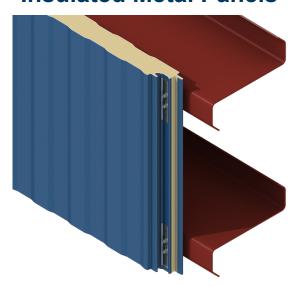
Barrier Walls



Single line of defense:

Lacks redundancy

Insulated Metal Panels



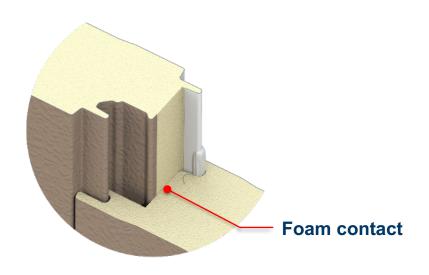
Hybrid technology: barrier AND rainscreen functionality:

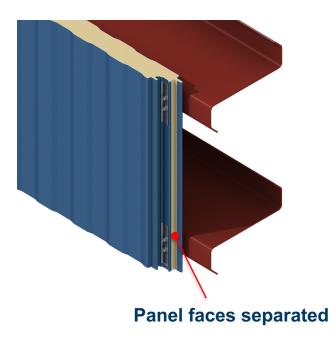
- Outer water shedding layer
- Integral joint drainage
- Interior liner side provides redundancy

IMPs and Building Control Layers - Thermal

Insulated Metal Panels Minimize Thermal Bridging

- ➤ Panel faces are separated
- ➤ Foam to foam edge contact (≥2.5" thick panels) provides continuous insulation
- > Panel mounting clips attach to exterior facings only
- > R values up to 45+





IMPs and Building Control Layers - AIR

- Protects against air infiltration
- > Serves "double duty" as vapor barrier
- > Does not require redundant assemblies

Insulated Metal Panel



Replaces need for wraps and fluid applied assemblies



Wraps

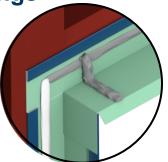


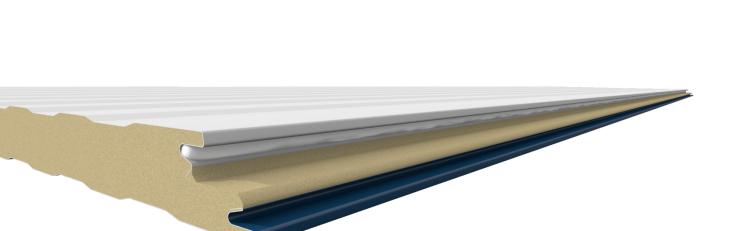
Fluid Applied

IMPs and Building Control Layers - Vapor

IMPs provide an integral vapor barrier – panels sealed to structure

and flashings





IMPs and Building Control Layers – Barrier Walls

New technology for rainscreen barrier walls

- ➤ Metal panel cladding over **IMPs**
 - Minimum continuous 3/8" air gap
- > Terracotta tile over IMPs
 - Minimum continuous 3/8" air gap
- Brick veneer over IMPs
 - 1" air gap



Brick Veneer





Retrofitting with IMPs – Case Study



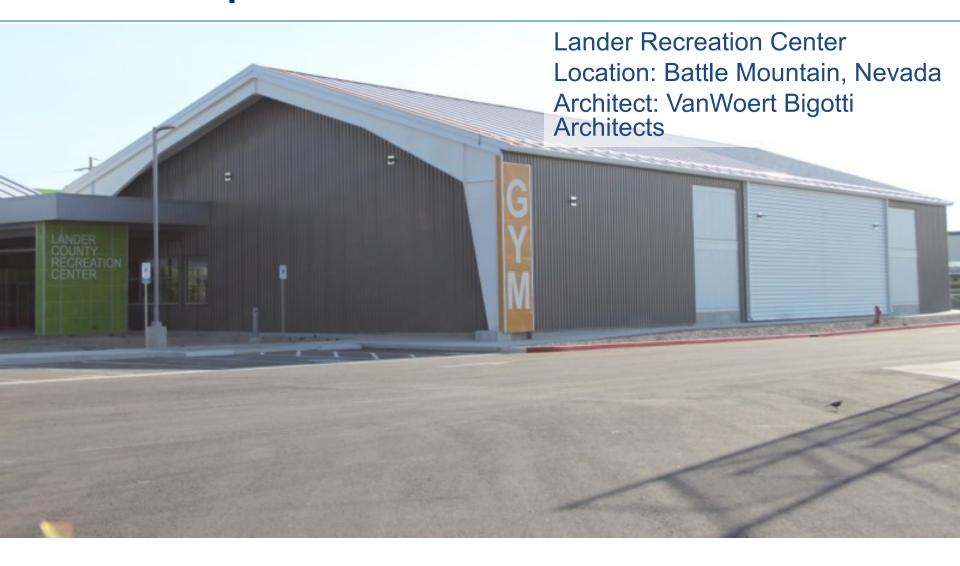








Code Compliance: Fire and Structural



Code Compliance: Fire and Structural

- FM 4880/4881 (Walls): large scale testing regimen
 - Flame Spread of ≤ 25, Smoke Developed rating ≤ 450 (Class A)
- FM 4471 (Roof): large scale testing regimen
 - Class 1A rated assemblies
- ASTM E-72 Structural test for positive/negative wind loads
 - Deflection criteria used exceeds code requirements
 - L/180 for walls and L/240 for roofs
- UL 580, FM 4471 Wind uplift ratings

Code Compliance: Thermal Transmittance

- R-values range from ≈ 14 to 45 as tested per ASTM C518 at 75°F mean temperature (panel core testing)
- R-value test data also available per ASTM C1363 (panel assembly testing)
- U-value data also available to assist in code compliance
- Technical services can provide data for ALL three energy code compliance pathways:
 - Prescriptive tables
 - Envelope trade-off
 - Building energy cost budget

Code Compliance: Air and Water Penetration

Air infiltration ≤ 0.04 cfm/sf @ 1.57 psf (code):

IMPs ≤ .01 cfm/sf @ 20 psf air pressure differential (ASTM E 283)

No uncontrolled water leakage @ 6.24 psf (code):

- Two hour duration test per ASTM E 331
- IMPs no leakage at 20 psf

➤ IMPs meet or exceed all code requirements for air and water leakage without supplemental control layers.



- Paint finish warranties
 - Chalk, fade and adhesion
 - Terms for each may NOT be the same
- > Paint system resin determines extent of warranties
 - PVDF (polyvinylidene fluoride) aka Kynar, Hylar
 - FEVE (fluoroethylene vinyl ether)
- Thicker paint films help protect against substrate failure but is not a guarantee.

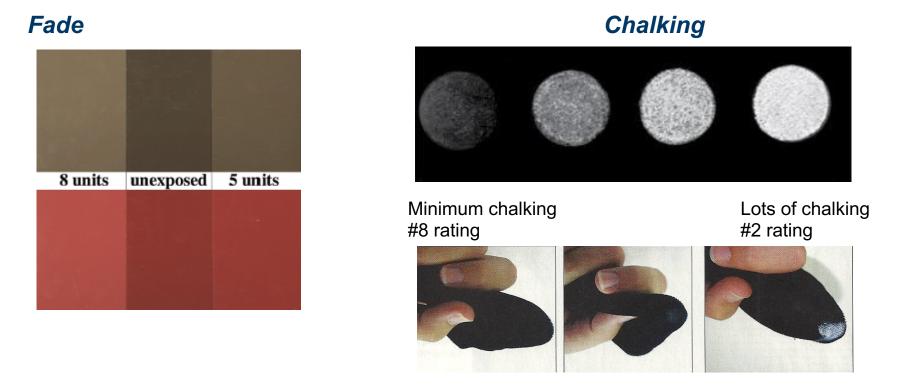
➤ Paint warranties apply to the paint film itself and not the underlying metal. They are NOT the same as corrosion warranties.

- Chalk is a gradual breakdown of the paint resin, resulting in a chalklike powdery appearance.
- **Fade** is measured in delta units, where each unit represents the minimum difference visible to the naked eye.
- **Adhesion** is measured by the use of a scratch test. The panel sample is scratched with a cross hatch pattern, and then tape is used to try and lift off the damaged paint.

Coatings

- Coatings are tested for, in accordance with, the following:
 - Color Change (ASTM D 2244)
 - Chalk Resistance (ASTM D 4214)
 - Specular Gloss at 60° (ASTM D 523)
 - Dew Cycle Weatherometer Test (ASTM D 366)
 - Humidity Resistance (ASTM D 2247)
 - Salt Spray Resistance (ASTM B 117)
 - T-Bend (ASTM D 4145)
 - Impact Resistance Test, Reverse Impact (ASTM D 2794)
 - Abrasion Resistance Test Falling Sand (ASTM D 968)
 - Pencil Hardness (ASTM D 3363) HB to 2H
 - Cross Hatch Adhesion (ASTM D 3359)

Paint terms explained...



Good results remember "chalk high, fade low!"

Corrosion warranties

- Apply to base metal only
- Require the use of AZ-50 coated steel
- Not available with G-90 substrates
- Aluminum substrates recommended for marine environments
- Exclusions
 - Projects within 1,500 feet of marine environment
 - Corrosive environments (chemical processing, waste water plants etc.)
 - Do NOT specify corrosion warranties for projects in corrosive environments, warranties offered by coil suppliers all contain exclusions when the product is used in corrosive environments
 - Consul the IMP manufacturer for the best available substrate and paint system, be aware that corrosion warranties may not apply for certain applications.
- ➤ Corrosion warranties are different than paint warranties and apply to the underlying metal substrate, not the paint!

Weathertight warranties

- Most leaks are installation related
- Some leaks are detail/design related
- Very few leaks are product related
- Some IMP manufacturers offer weathertight warranties, but typically require installing contractor participation
- Best bet = weathertight warranty should be provided by General Contractor

- > Manufacturers supply materials and recommended installation details.
- Contractors (and sub-contractors) are responsible for proper installation!a

Sustainability and Transparency

- IMPS offer substantial contributions towards various environmental rating systems
 - USGBC LEED® Green Building Rating System
 - Green Globes
 - Living Building Challenge
- Environmental Product Declarations (Type III)
 - Life Cycle Analysis of product's environmental impact
 - Assists Owners/Designers to make informed product decisions
- Health Product Declarations
 - Evaluates product chemistry, potential health risks









Reducing a Carbon Footprint

- IMPs offer some of the highest R values per inch of today's insulation materials.
- IMPs are considered 'green' building products which can contribute to meeting the requirements of many rating, certification and labeling programs and help reduce a building's carbon footprint by reducing energy consumption.
- IMPs can contribute to many LEED credits, including: Integrated Design Process, Rainwater Management (roofs), Heat Island Reduction (roofs), Construction and Demolition Waste Management, Life Cycle Assessments and Environmental Product Declarations.
- Type III Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) offer users an in-depth look at the environmental impacts of building materials. From raw material extraction to end-of-service life, these reports are helpful in making balanced and informed product decisions.
- Health Product Declarations are a fairly new type of product assessment that deals with the materials used to manufacture construction products. These chemicals and compounds are then cross-referenced against various "chemical red lists" to identify possible health risks and exposure limitations.
- For detailed information about the council, their principles and programs, please visit www.usgbc.org.
- Environmental Product Declarations are available from all major IMP manufacturers.
- Contact your chosen IMP manufacturer for more details on LEED credits, LCAs and EPDs.



Sustainability and Transparency

Insulated Metal Panels

- Average recycled content of facings ≈ 25-35% (mainly postconsumer)
- Average recycled content of foam core ≈ 15% (mainly preconsumer)
- Long life cycle ≈ 60 years
- Steel 100% recyclable at end of use
- Environmental cost of foam offset by increased thermal efficiency
- Core can be safely disposed, or ground and used as additives for paving

Questions?



This concludes the AIA portion of today's program...



...We are now free to discuss what Metl-Span can do for you!!!

