Chapter 20: Meet the Trims

Most Common Mistakes:

1. Failure to Inventory and promptly notify of any damage, shortage or discrepancies.
2. Overlapping trims which are designed to be butted.
3. Failure to apply caulking beneath butted trims.
4. Not planning use to avoid having to closely use numerous small pieces.
5. Failure to protect trims from jobsite damage prior to installation.
6. Not cutting base trim so it “bends” around corners.

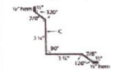
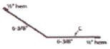
 Before installing any trims take a few extra minutes to plan out their usage to avoid excessive short cutoff piece quantities. Most trims install best, at splices, by butting rather than lapping. Trims which butt, work best with have a thin caulk bead applied to wood framing, behind any splices. For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

Trim Drawings
Look through the following pages for trim drawings which apply 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.

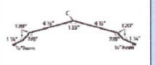
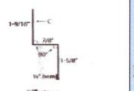
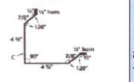
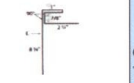
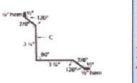
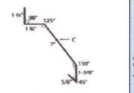
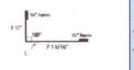
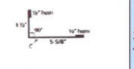
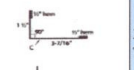
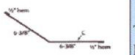
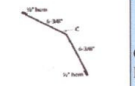
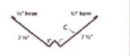
TRIM NAME & PROFILE BY STEEL VENDOR CHART
UNION CORRUGATING, ABC, McELROY METAL

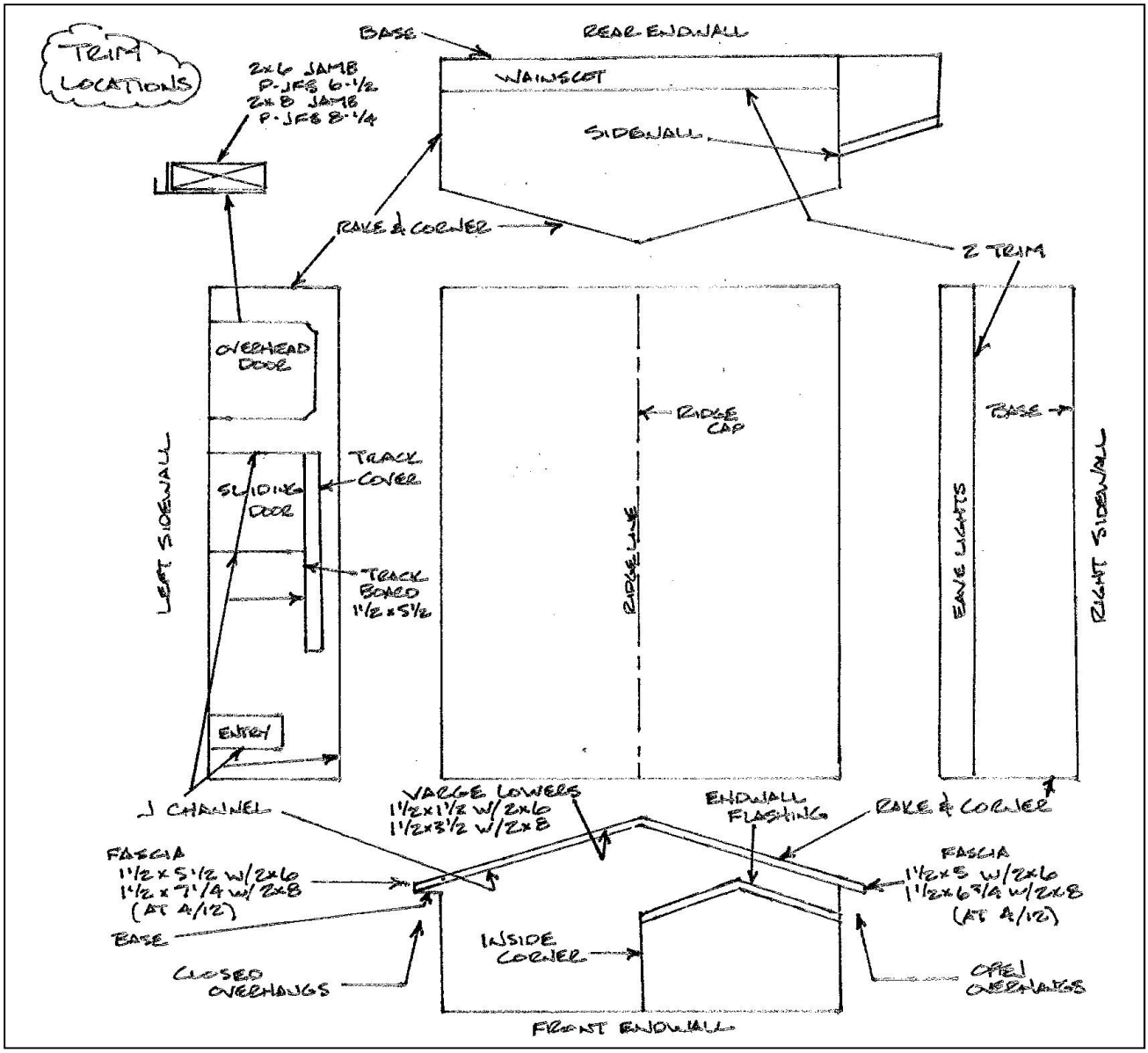
Trims

		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"


TRIM LOCATIONS
2x6 JAMB P.JAB 6-1/2
2x8 JAMB P.JAB 8-1/4
BASE
REAR ENDWALL
WAINSCOT
SIDEWALL
RAKE & CORNER
Z TRIM
OVERHEAD DOOR
SLIDING DOOR
TRACK COVER
TRACK BOARD 1 1/2 x 5 1/2
LEFT SIDEWALL
ENTRY
RIDGE CAP
RIDGE LINE
EAVE LIGHTS
BASE
RIGHT SIDEWALL
J CHANNEL
VARGE LOWERS
1 1/2 x 1 1/2 W/ 2x6
1 1/2 x 3 1/2 W/ 2x8
ENDWALL FLASHING
RAKE & CORNER
FASCIA
1 1/2 x 5 1/2 W/ 2x6
1 1/2 x 7 1/4 W/ 2x8
(AT 4/12)
BASE
CLOSED OVERHANGS
INSIDE CORNER
FASCIA
1 1/2 x 5 W/ 2x6
1 1/2 x 6 3/4 W/ 2x8
(AT 4/12)
OPEN OVERHANGS
FRONT ENDWALL

Fastening Trims (Other Than Ridge Cap)

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

Why? *Steel trims (and vinyl soffit) 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 the two key fastening issues:

 The "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 the 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 1/8" 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. Make adjustments 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's pressure settings.

Positioning fasteners.
Other than for trims which run at 90 degrees to roof steel ribs and stitch 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.

Base Trim

Install base trim straight, with “drip leg” lower edge 4” up from skirt board bottom. **See Figure 20-1**

There is no base trim across any door openings.

Hansen Buildings and the major domestic steel mills recommend steel panels not be exposed to standing 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 the following recommendation. The 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 (Ex.: above door openings). This will help keep panel’s cut edge out of standing water.

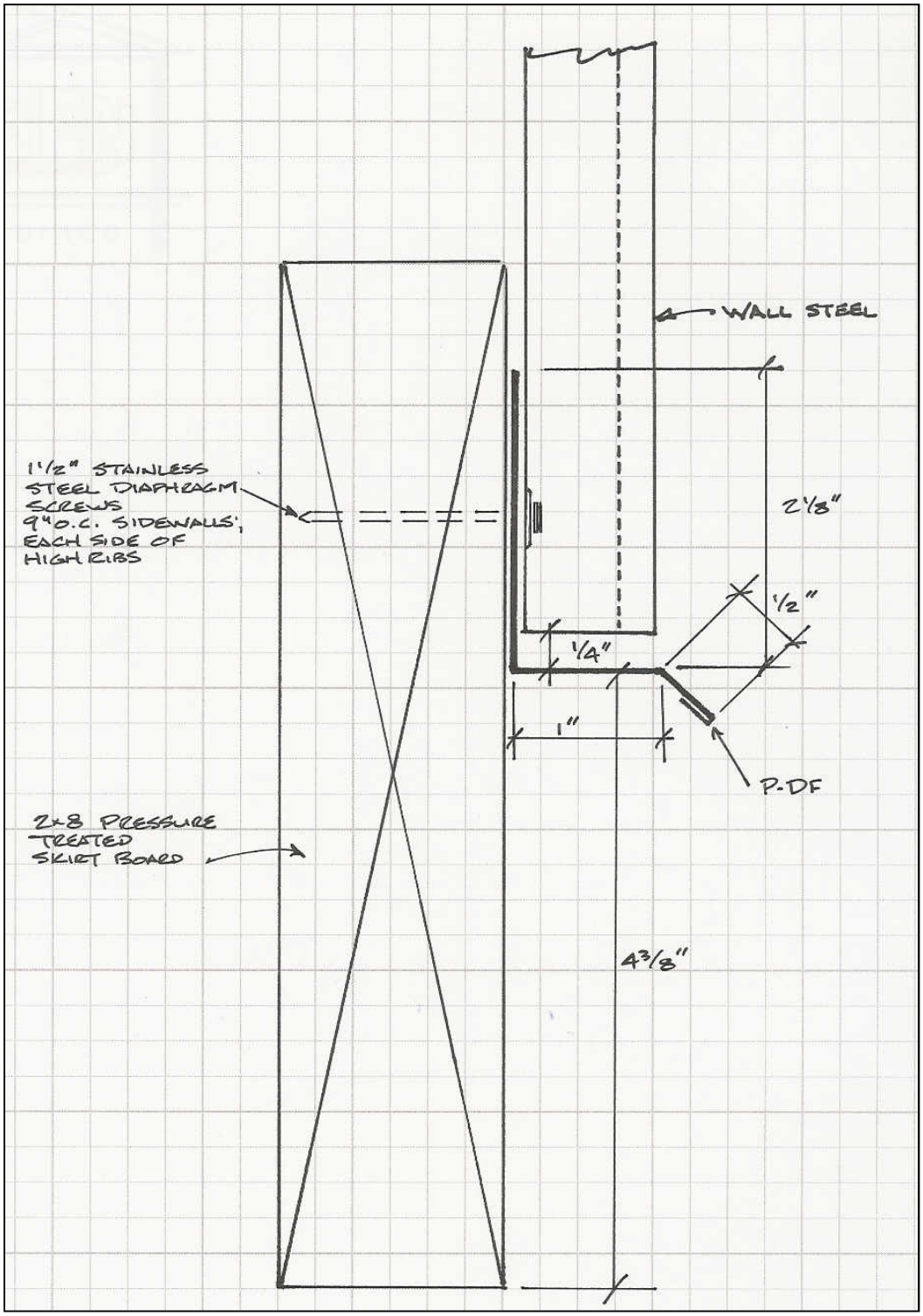


Figure 20-1 Base & Drip Flashing

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)

For base metal cutting at corners of building **See Figure 20-2**.

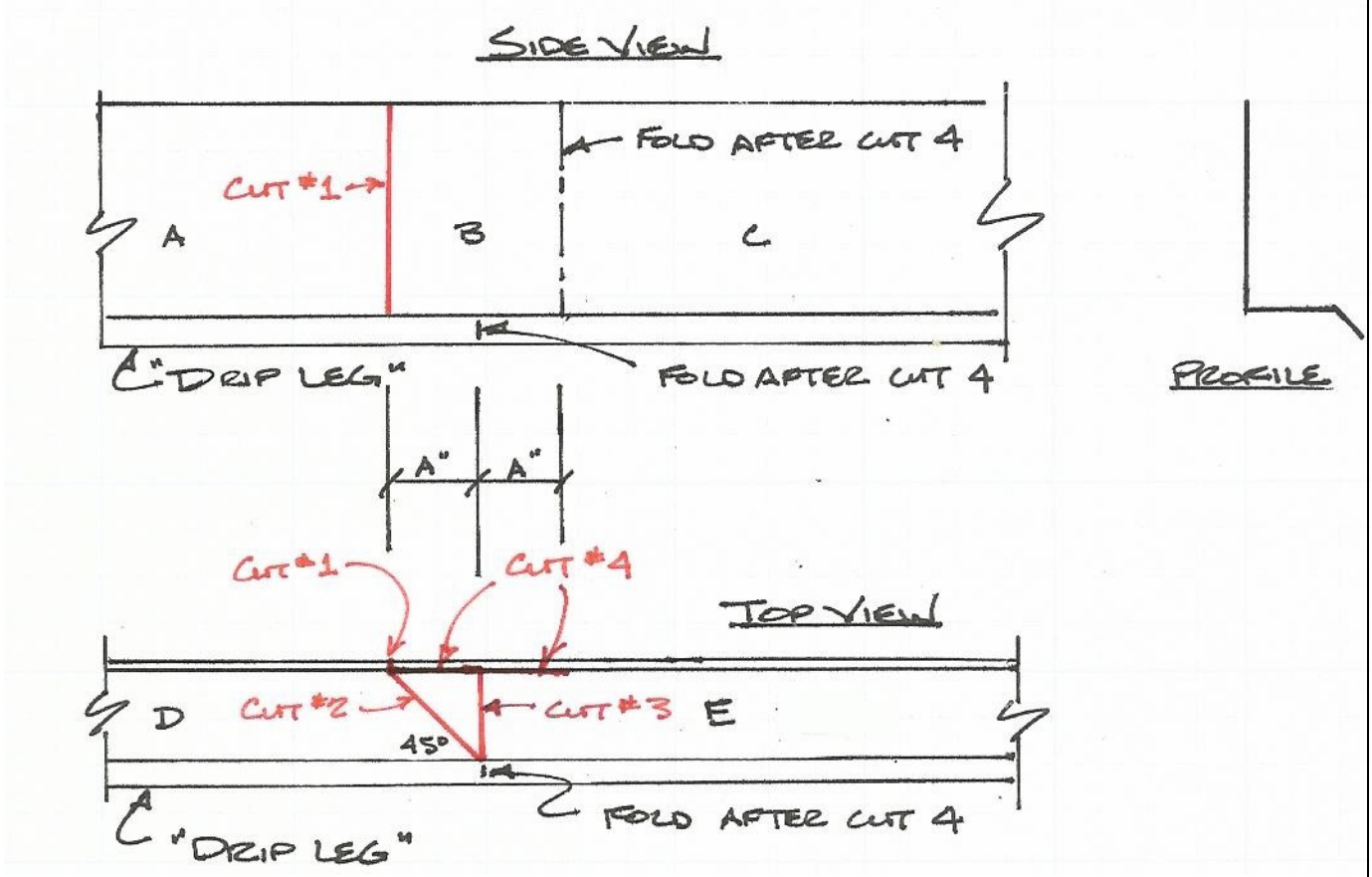


Figure 20-2

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

a) Make Cut #1 in vertical leg of base trim.
b) From Cut #1 bottom, make Cut #2 across "flat" at a 45 degree angle, stopping at bend to "drip leg".
c) From intersection of Cut #2 with drip leg bend, make Cut #3 across flat at a 90 degree angle to vertical leg.
d) From intersection of Cuts #1 and Cut #2, make Cut #4 along the bend between vertical leg and flat, in direction of (and passing by) Cut #3. Cut #4 will be twice the length of Cut #3.
e) Remove the 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.

Top of Sidewall J Channel

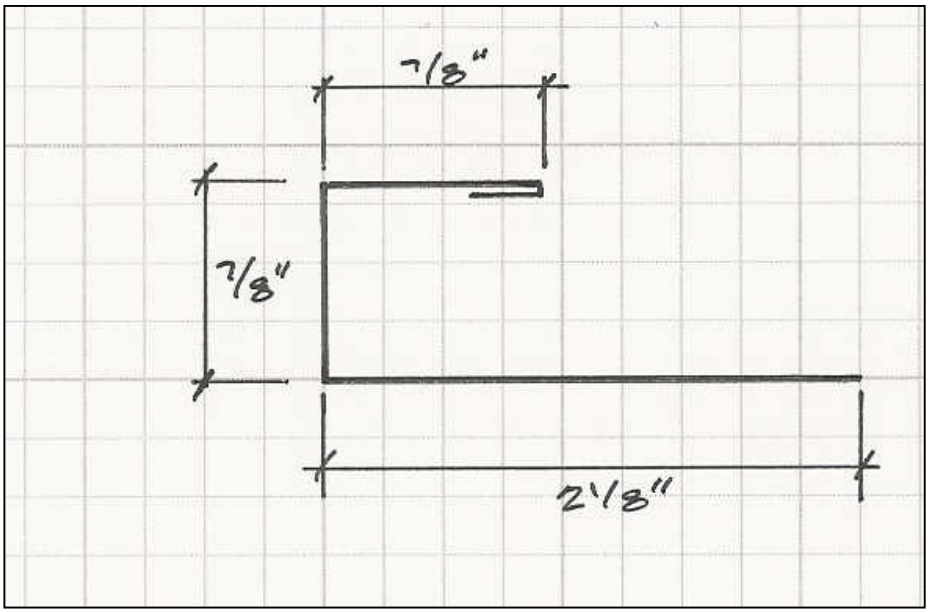


Figure 20-3 **J Channel**

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 galvanized joist hanger nails (about every 3') tack in place J Channel trim to eave girt. J Channel will be held back slightly from corner of building **See Figure 20-4.** Install with J Channel top snug to overhanging roof steel. No J Channel is used if wall is open below overhang.

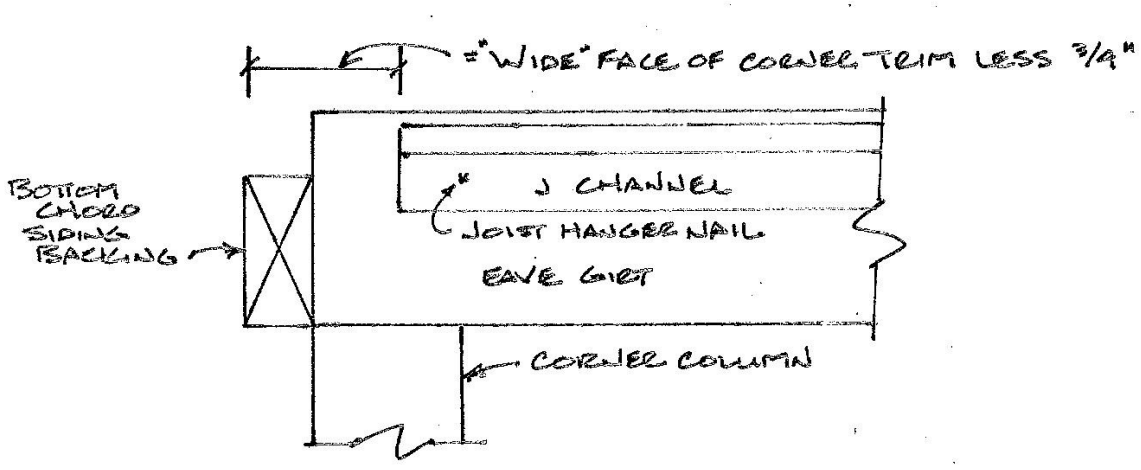


Figure 20-4