

# HISTORIC AND DESIGN REVIEW COMMISSION

April 05, 2023

**HDRC CASE NO:** 2023-105  
**ADDRESS:** 600 HEMISFAIR PLAZA WAY  
643 E NUEVA  
**LEGAL DESCRIPTION:** NCB 13814 BLK 3 LOT PT OF 12 ARB 12G (GIS AC 3.847 AC)  
NCB 13814 (HEMISFAIR - NORTHWEST QUADRANT), BLOCK 3  
LOT 19  
**ZONING:** D, H, RIO-3  
**CITY COUNCIL DIST.:** 1  
**DISTRICT:** Hemisfair Historic District  
**APPLICANT:** Fernando Morales/Candid Works  
**OWNER:** CITY OF SAN ANTONIO  
**TYPE OF WORK:** Construction of a rear addition, fencing, installation of rear porch railing,  
installation of front and rear ADA ramps  
**APPLICATION RECEIVED:** March 17, 2023  
**60-DAY REVIEW:** Not applicable due to City Council Emergency Orders  
**CASE MANAGER:** Edward Hall

## REQUEST:

The applicant is requesting a Certificate of Appropriateness for approval to:

1. Install porch railing on the existing, rear porch.
2. Construct a rear addition to feature 780 square feet at the rear of the primary historic structure.
3. Perform site and landscaping scopes of work to include the installation of fencing, landscaping beds and an outdoor courtyard.
4. Construct two ADA ramps to be attached to the front and rear porches.

## APPLICABLE CITATIONS:

*Historic Design Guidelines, Chapter 2, Guidelines for Exterior Maintenance and Alterations*

### 7. Architectural Features: Porches, Balconies, and Porte-Cocheres

#### A. MAINTENANCE (PRESERVATION)

- i. Existing porches, balconies, and porte-cocheres*—Preserve porches, balconies, and porte-cocheres. Do not add new porches, balconies, or porte-cocheres where not historically present.
- ii. Balusters*—Preserve existing balusters. When replacement is necessary, replace in-kind when possible or with balusters that match the originals in terms of materials, spacing, profile, dimension, finish, and height of the railing.
- iii. Floors*—Preserve original wood or concrete porch floors. Do not cover original porch floors of wood or concrete with carpet, tile, or other materials unless they were used historically.

#### B. ALTERATIONS (REHABILITATION, RESTORATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION)

- i. Front porches*—Refrain from enclosing front porches. Approved screen panels should be simple in design as to not change the character of the structure or the historic fabric.
- ii. Side and rear porches*—Refrain from enclosing side and rear porches, particularly when connected to the main porch or balcony. Original architectural details should not be obscured by any screening or enclosure materials. Alterations to side and rear porches should result in a space that functions, and is visually interpreted as, a porch.
- iii. Replacement*—Replace in-kind porches, balconies, porte-cocheres, and related elements, such as ceilings, floors, and columns, when such features are deteriorated beyond repair. When in-kind replacement is not feasible, the design should be compatible in scale, massing, and detail while materials should match in color, texture, dimensions, and finish.

- iv. *Adding elements*—Design replacement elements, such as stairs, to be simple so as to not distract from the historic character of the building. Do not add new elements and details that create a false historic appearance.
- v. *Reconstruction*—Reconstruct porches, balconies, and porte-cocheres based on accurate evidence of the original, such as photographs. If no such evidence exists, the design should be based on the architectural style of the building and historic patterns.

### *Historic Design Guidelines, Chapter 3, Guidelines for Additions*

#### A. GENERAL

- i. *Historic context*—Design new additions to be in keeping with the existing, historic context of the block. For example, additions should not fundamentally alter the scale and character of the block when viewed from the public right-of-way.
- ii. *Preferred location*—Place additions at the side or rear of the building whenever possible to minimize the visual impact on the original structure from the public right of way. An addition to the front of a building is inappropriate.
- iii. *Similar roof form*—Utilize a similar roof pitch, form, and orientation as the principal structure for additions, particularly for those that are visible from the public right-of-way.
- iv. *Subordinate to principal facade*—Design additions to historic buildings to be subordinate to the principal façade of the original structure in terms of their scale and mass.
- v. *Transitions between old and new*—Distinguish additions as new without distracting from the original structure. For example, rooftop additions should be appropriately set back to minimize visibility from the public right-of-way. For side or rear additions utilize setbacks, a small change in detailing, or a recessed area at the seam of the historic structure and new addition to provide a clear visual distinction between old and new building forms.

#### B. SCALE, MASSING, AND FORM

- i. *Height*—Limit the height of side or rear additions to the height of the original structure. Limit the height of rooftop additions to no more than 40 percent of the height of original structure.
- ii. *Total addition footprint*—New additions should never result in the doubling of the historic building footprint. Full-floor rooftop additions that obscure the form of the original structure are not appropriate.

### 3. Materials and Textures

#### A. COMPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

- i. *Complementary materials*— Use materials that match in type, color, and texture and include an offset or reveal to distinguish the addition from the historic structure whenever possible. Any new materials introduced to the site as a result of an addition must be compatible with the architectural style and materials of the original structure
- ii. *Metal roofs*—Construct new metal roofs in a similar fashion as historic metal roofs. Refer to the Guidelines for Alternations and Maintenance section for additional specifications regarding metal roofs.
- iii. *Other roofing materials*—Match original roofs in terms of form and materials. For example, when adding on to a building with a clay tile roof, the addition should have a roof that is clay tile, synthetic clay tile, or a material that appears similar in color and dimension to the existing clay tile.

#### B. INAPPROPRIATE MATERIALS

- i. *Imitation or synthetic materials*—Do not use imitation or synthetic materials, such as vinyl siding, brick or simulated stone veneer, plastic, or other materials not compatible with the architectural style and materials of the original structure.

#### C. REUSE OF HISTORIC MATERIALS

- i. *Salvage*—Salvage and reuse historic materials, where possible, that will be covered or removed as a result of an addition.

### 4. Architectural Details

#### A. GENERAL

- i. *Historic context*—Design additions to reflect their time while respecting the historic context. Consider character-defining features and details of the original structure in the design of additions. These architectural details include roof form, porches, porticos, cornices, lintels, arches, quoins, chimneys, projecting bays, and the shapes of window and door openings.
- ii. *Architectural details*—Incorporate architectural details that are in keeping with the architectural style of the original structure. Details should be simple in design and compliment the character of the original structure. Architectural details

that are more ornate or elaborate than those found on the original structure should not be used to avoid drawing undue attention to the addition.

iii. *Contemporary interpretations*—Consider integrating contemporary interpretations of traditional designs and details for additions. Use of contemporary window moldings and door surroundings, for example, can provide visual interest while helping to convey the fact that the addition is new.

## 5. Mechanical Equipment and Roof Appurtenances

### A. LOCATION AND SITING

i. *Visibility*—Do not locate utility boxes, air conditioners, rooftop mechanical equipment, skylights, satellite dishes, cable lines, and other roof appurtenances on primary facades, front-facing roof slopes, in front yards, or in other locations that are clearly visible from the public right-of-way.

ii. *Service Areas*—Locate service areas towards the rear of the site to minimize visibility from the public right-of-way. Where service areas cannot be located at the rear of the property, compatible screens or buffers will be required.

### B. SCREENING

i. *Building-mounted equipment*—Paint devices mounted on secondary facades and other exposed hardware, frames, and piping to match the color scheme of the primary structure or screen them with landscaping.

ii. *Freestanding equipment*—Screen service areas, air conditioning units, and other mechanical equipment from public view using a fence, hedge, or other enclosure.

iii. *Roof-mounted equipment*—Screen and set back devices mounted on the roof to avoid view from public right-of-way.

## 6. Designing for Energy Efficiency

### A. BUILDING DESIGN

i. *Energy efficiency*—Design additions and new construction to maximize energy efficiency.

ii. *Materials*—Utilize green building materials, such as recycled, locally-sourced, and low maintenance materials whenever possible.

iii. *Building elements*—Incorporate building features that allow for natural environmental control – such as operable windows for cross ventilation.

iv. *Roof slopes*—Orient roof slopes to maximize solar access for the installation of future solar collectors where compatible with typical roof slopes and orientations found in the surrounding historic district.

### B. SITE DESIGN

i. *Building orientation*—Orient new buildings and additions with consideration for solar and wind exposure in all seasons to the extent possible within the context of the surrounding district.

ii. *Solar access*—Avoid or minimize the impact of new construction on solar access for adjoining properties.

### C. SOLAR COLLECTORS

i. *Location*—Locate solar collectors on side or rear roof pitch of the primary historic structure to the maximum extent feasible to minimize visibility from the public right-of-way while maximizing solar access. Alternatively, locate solar collectors on a garage or outbuilding or consider a ground-mount system where solar access to the primary structure is limited.

ii. *Mounting (sloped roof surfaces)*—Mount solar collectors flush with the surface of a sloped roof. Select collectors that are similar in color to the roof surface to reduce visibility.

iii. *Mounting (flat roof surfaces)*—Mount solar collectors flush with the surface of a flat roof to the maximum extent feasible. Where solar access limitations preclude a flush mount, locate panels towards the rear of the roof where visibility from the public right-of-way will be minimized.

## *Standard Specifications for Windows in Additions and New Construction*

Consistent with the Historic Design Guidelines, the following recommendations are made for windows to be used in new construction:

- **GENERAL:** Windows used in new construction should be similar in appearance to those commonly found within the district in terms of size, profile, and configuration. While no material is expressly prohibited by the Historic Design Guidelines, a high quality wood or aluminum-clad wood window product often meets the Guidelines with the stipulations listed below.
- **SIZE:** Windows should feature traditional dimensions and proportions as found within the district.
- **SASH:** Meeting rails must be no taller than 1.25". Stiles must be no wider than 2.25". Top and bottom sashes must be equal in size unless otherwise approved.

- **DEPTH:** There should be a minimum of 2” in depth between the front face of the window trim and the front face of the top window sash. This must be accomplished by recessing the window sufficiently within the opening or with the installation of additional window trim to add thickness. All windows should be supplied in a block frame and exclude nailing fins which limit the ability to sufficiently recess the windows.
- **TRIM:** Window trim must feature traditional dimensions and architecturally appropriate casing and sloped sill detail.
- **GLAZING:** Windows should feature clear glass. Low-e or reflective coatings are not recommended for replacements. The glazing should not feature faux divided lights with an interior grille. If approved to match a historic window configuration, the window should feature true, exterior muntins.
- **COLOR:** Wood windows should feature a painted finish. If a clad or non-wood product is approved, white or metallic manufacturer’s color is not allowed and color selection must be presented to staff.

## *Historic Design Guidelines, Chapter 5, Guidelines for Site Elements*

### 3. Landscape Design

#### A. PLANTINGS

- i. Historic Gardens*—Maintain front yard gardens when appropriate within a specific historic district.
- ii. Historic Lawns*—Do not fully remove and replace traditional lawn areas with impervious hardscape. Limit the removal of lawn areas to mulched planting beds or pervious hardscapes in locations where they would historically be found, such as along fences, walkways, or drives. Low-growing plantings should be used in historic lawn areas; invasive or large-scale species should be avoided. Historic lawn areas should never be reduced by more than 50%.
- iii. Native xeric plant materials*—Select native and/or xeric plants that thrive in local conditions and reduce watering usage. See UDC Appendix E: San Antonio Recommended Plant List—All Suited to Xeriscape Planting Methods, for a list of appropriate materials and planting methods. Select plant materials with a similar character, growth habit, and light requirements as those being replaced.
- iv. Plant palettes*—If a varied plant palette is used, incorporate species of taller heights, such informal elements should be restrained to small areas of the front yard or to the rear or side yard so as not to obstruct views of or otherwise distract from the historic structure.
- v. Maintenance*—Maintain existing landscape features. Do not introduce landscape elements that will obscure the historic structure or are located as to retain moisture on walls or foundations (e.g., dense foundation plantings or vines) or as to cause damage.

#### B. ROCKS OR HARDSCAPE

- i. Impervious surfaces* —Do not introduce large pavers, asphalt, or other impervious surfaces where they were not historically located.
- ii. Pervious and semi-pervious surfaces*—New pervious hardscapes should be limited to areas that are not highly visible, and should not be used as wholesale replacement for plantings. If used, small plantings should be incorporated into the design.
- iii. Rock mulch and gravel* - Do not use rock mulch or gravel as a wholesale replacement for lawn area. If used, plantings should be incorporated into the design.

#### C. MULCH

- i. Organic mulch* – Organic mulch should not be used as a wholesale replacement for plant material. Organic mulch with appropriate plantings should be incorporated in areas where appropriate such as beneath a tree canopy.
- ii. Inorganic mulch* – Inorganic mulch should not be used in highly-visible areas and should never be used as a wholesale replacement for plant material. Inorganic mulch with appropriate plantings should be incorporated in areas where appropriate such as along a foundation wall where moisture retention is discouraged.

#### D. TREES

- i. Preservation*—Preserve and protect from damage existing mature trees and heritage trees. See UDC Section 35-523 (Tree Preservation) for specific requirements.
- ii. New Trees* – Select new trees based on site conditions. Avoid planting new trees in locations that could potentially cause damage to a historic structure or other historic elements. Species selection and planting procedure should be done in accordance with guidance from the City Arborist.

*iii. Maintenance* – Proper pruning encourages healthy growth and can extend the lifespan of trees. Avoid unnecessary or harmful pruning. A certified, licensed arborist is recommended for the pruning of mature trees and heritage trees.

## 8. Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Compliance

### A. HISTORIC FEATURES

- i. Avoid damage*—Minimize the damage to the historic character and materials of the building and sidewalk while complying with all aspects of accessibility requirements.
- ii. Doors and door openings*—Avoid modifying historic doors or door openings that do not conform to the building and/or accessibility codes, particularly on the front façade. Consider using a discretely located addition as a means of providing accessibility.

### B. ENTRANCES

- i. Grade changes*—Incorporate minor changes in grade to modify sidewalk or walkway elevation to provide an accessible entry when possible.
- ii. Residential entrances*—The preferred location of new ramps is at the side or rear of the building when convenient for the user.
- iii. Non-residential and mixed use entrances*—Provide an accessible entrance located as close to the primary entrance as possible when access to the front door is not feasible.

### C. DESIGN

- i. Materials*—Design ramps and lifts to compliment the historic character of the building and be visually unobtrusive as to minimize the visual impact, especially when visible from the public right-of-way.
- ii. Screening*—Screen ramps, lifts, or other elements related to ADA compliance using appropriate landscape materials. Refer to Guidelines for Site Elements for additional guidance.
- iii. Curb cuts*—Install new ADA curb cuts on historic sidewalks to be consistent with the existing sidewalk color and texture while minimizing damage to the historical sidewalk.

## FINDINGS:

- a. The historic structure at 643 E Nueva is commonly known as the Kusch House was constructed circa 1885 and features limestone walls with a plaster finish. The historic structure features Folk Victorian architectural elements and a rear addition with a plaster finish.
- b. PREVIOUS WORK – Rehabilitative scopes of work have been approved and completed that include rehabilitation to the exterior of the historic structure and the removal of a non-original addition.
- c. PORCH RAILING – The applicant has proposed to install a porch railing on the existing, rear porch. The applicant has proposed to match the railing profile currently found on the front porch. Staff finds this to be appropriate and consistent with the Guidelines.
- d. REAR ADDITION – The applicant has proposed to construct a rear addition to feature 780 square feet at the rear of the primary historic structure. The Guidelines for Additions note that additions should be sited to the side or rear of the historic structure, should be designed in keeping with the historic context of the block, should feature a similar roof form and should feature a transition between the historic structure and new addition. Additionally, the Guidelines note that additions should feature similar architectural details and materials as the historic structure on the block and should not feature a footprint so large as to double the historic structure's footprint. Generally, staff finds the proposed addition to be appropriate and consistent with the Guidelines regarding placement, size and form; however, staff finds that the metal panel façade material should be amended for a stucco or plaster finish to relate to and complement the historic structure's stone facades.
- e. REAR ADDITION (Materials) – The applicant has proposed materials that include diamond metal façade panels, stained wood screening, wood siding, and decorative metal panels. The Guidelines for Additions notes that additions should feature similar architectural details and materials as the historic structure. Staff finds that stucco or plaster facades would better relate to the historic structure and would be consistent with the Guidelines; however, staff finds the proposed metal panel façade to be appropriate in the context of Hemisfair park given the mixed-use nature of the park and proposed setting of the addition. The proposed windows are to adhere to the adopted policy document for windows.
- f. REAR ADDITION (Architectural Details) – Generally, staff finds the proposed addition to be consistent with the Guidelines; however, as noted in findings d and e, staff finds that the proposed metal façade should be changed to stucco or plaster. Additionally, the Guidelines for Additions notes that window and door openings

should relate to those of the historic structure. Staff finds the two rectangular, fixed windows to be inconsistent with the fenestration profile of the historic structure and the Guidelines. Staff finds that window openings that better relate to the historic structure should be incorporated into the design.

- g. SITE/LANDSCAPING – The applicant has proposed to perform site and landscaping scopes of work to include the installation of fencing, landscaping beds and an outdoor courtyard. Generally, staff finds the proposed scopes of work to be appropriate and consistent with the Guidelines. The applicant should ensure that all privacy fencing does not exceed six (6) feet in height. All landscaping elements should be native to the San Antonio region and should complement existing landscaping elements within Hemisfair Park. A detailed landscaping plan is to be submitted to OHP staff for review and approval.
- h. ADA RAMPS – The applicant has proposed to construct two ADA ramps that are to be attached to the front and rear porches. Generally, staff finds the installation of ADA ramps to be appropriate; however, both ramps should be installed in a manner that does not damage the historic structure's porch profile. Final construction documents of the proposed ramps are to be submitted to OHP staff for review and approval.
- i. ARCHAEOLOGY – The project area is located within the Hemisfair Local Historic District and encompasses previously recorded archaeological site 41BX579. Furthermore, the Kusch House is a designated State Antiquities Landmark, specifically for architecture and archaeology. As such, Antiquities Permits from the Texas Historical Commission's Division of Architecture and Archeology Division are required. Therefore, an archaeological investigation is required. The project shall comply with all federal, state, and local laws, rules, and regulations regarding archaeology, as applicable.

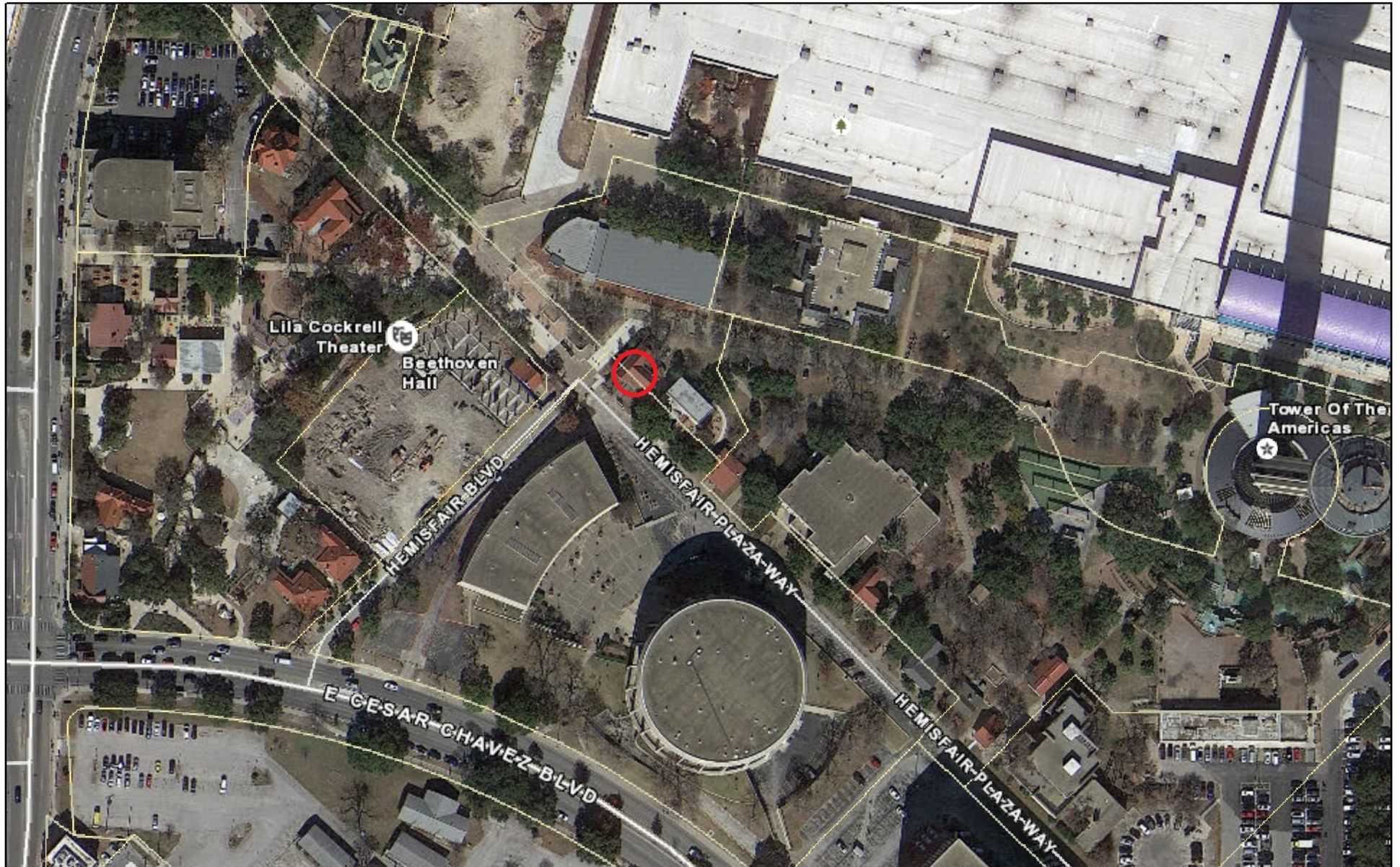
## **RECOMMENDATION:**

- 1. Staff recommends approval of item #1, the installation of porch railing on the rear porch based on finding c.
- 2. Staff recommends approval of item #2, the construction of a rear addition based on findings d through f with the following stipulations:
  - i. That windows adhere to the adopted policy document for windows.
- 3. Staff recommends approval of item #3, proposed site and landscaping work with the following stipulations:
  - i. That all landscaping elements be native to the San Antonio region and complement existing landscaping elements within Hemisfair Park.
  - ii. That detailed landscaping plan be submitted to OHP staff for review and approval.
- 4. Staff recommends approval of item #4, the construction of ADA ramps with the following stipulations:
  - i. That both ramps be installed in a manner that does not damage the historic structure's porch profile.
  - ii. That final construction documents of the proposed ramps be submitted to OHP staff for review and approval.

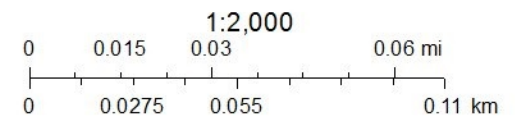
ARCHAEOLOGY – An archaeological investigation is required. The project shall comply with all federal, state, and local laws, rules, and regulations regarding archaeology, as applicable.



# City of San Antonio One Stop



April 2, 2021







Project:

Sheet:

# Kusch House

600 Hemisfair Plaza way  
San Antonio, TX 78205

Candid Works Architecture PLLC  
215-1 Groveton Street  
San Antonio, TX 78210  
Office: 210.444.1051  
candid@candid-works.com  
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Project:

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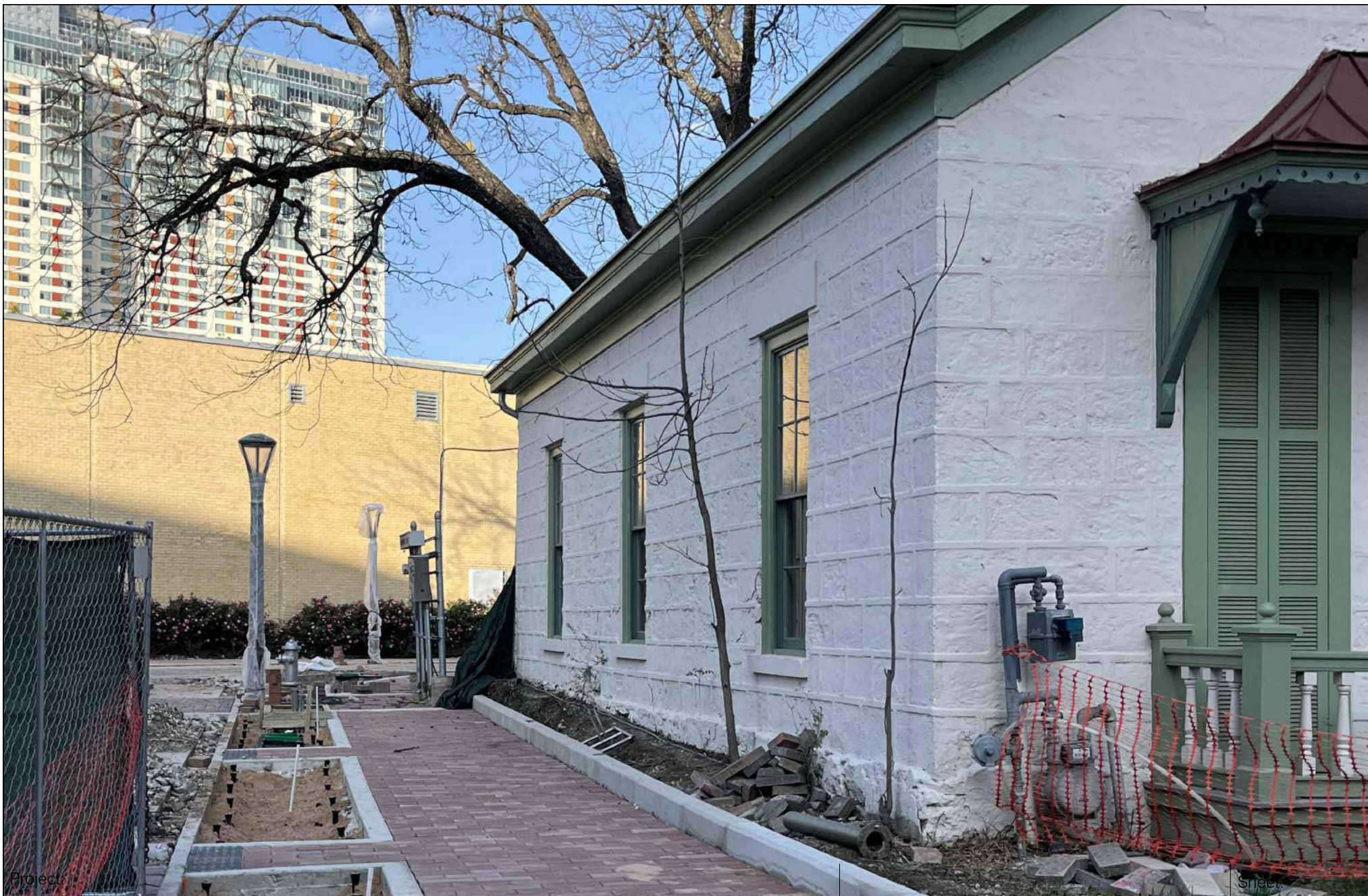
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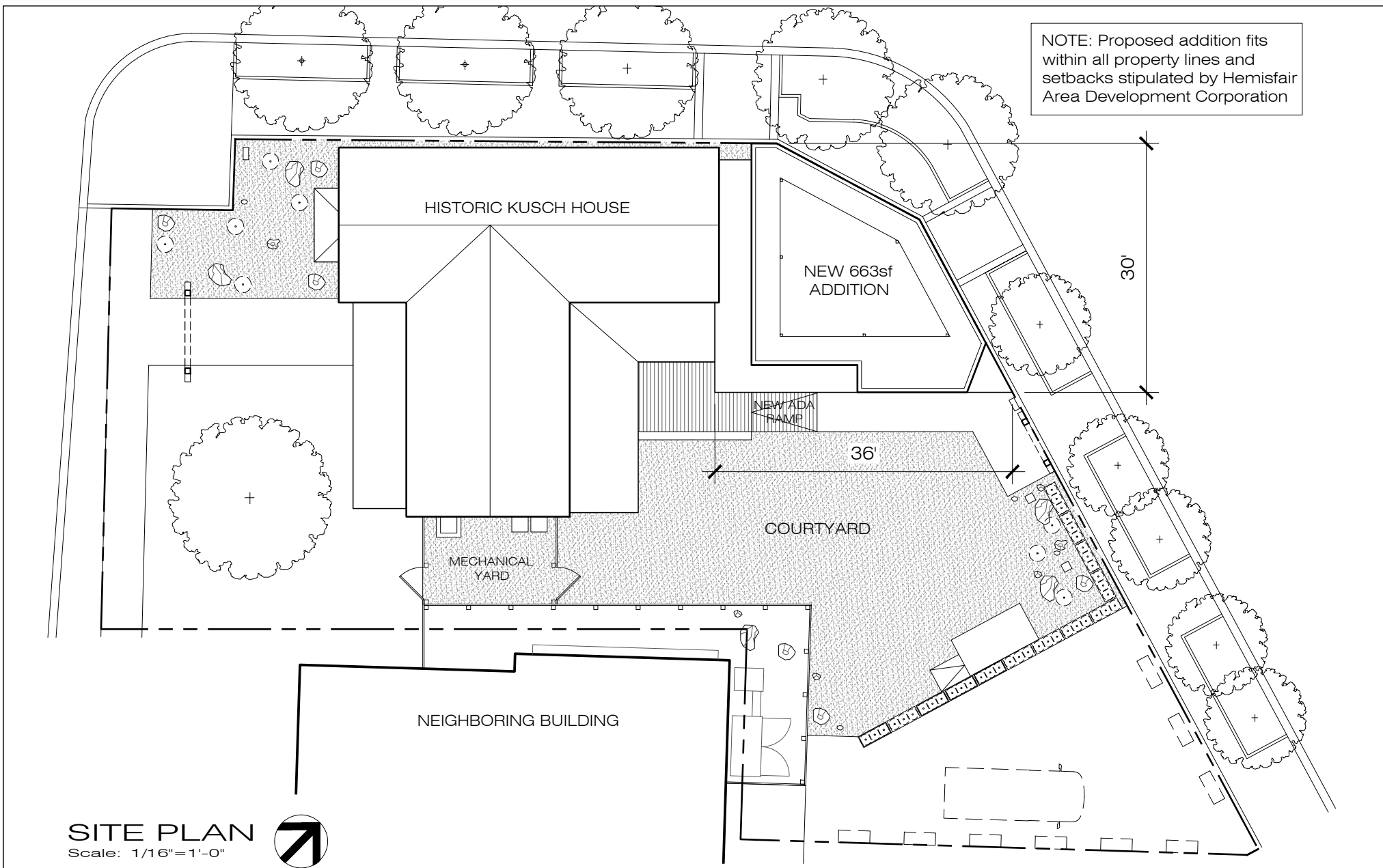


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Candid Works Architecture PLLC  
215-1 Groveton Street  
San Antonio, TX 78210  
Office: 210.444.1051  
candid@candid-works.com  
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NOT FOR  
REGULATORY  
APPROVAL,  
PERMITTING OR  
CONSTRUCTION

KUSCH HOUSE  
600 Hemistair Plaza Way, San  
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Issued:

Date: March 28, 2023

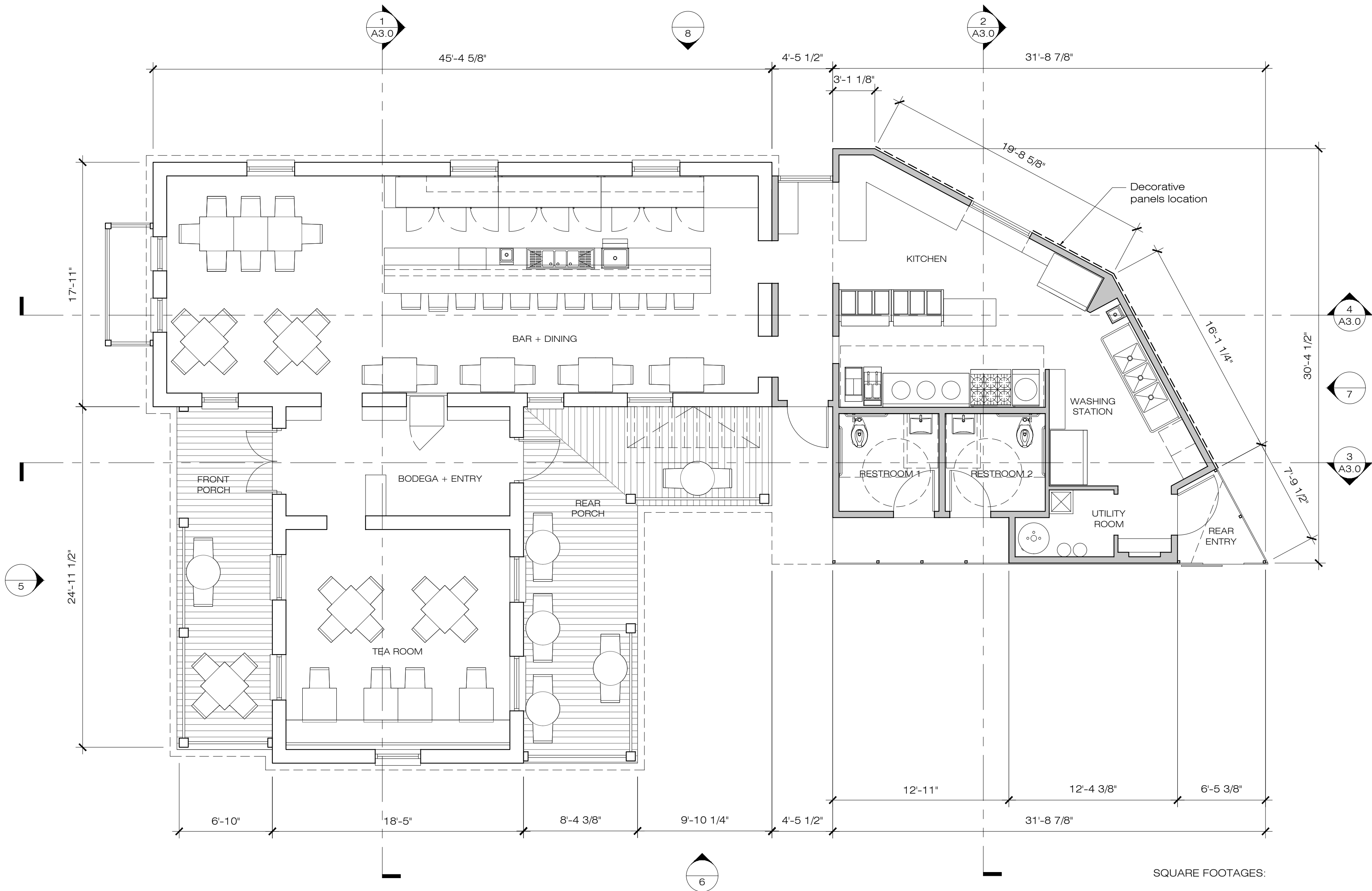
Revisions:

Sheet Contents:

- Floor plan

Sheet No.

HDRC REVIEW





**SOUTH ELEVATION**  
Scale: 3/32"=1'-0"

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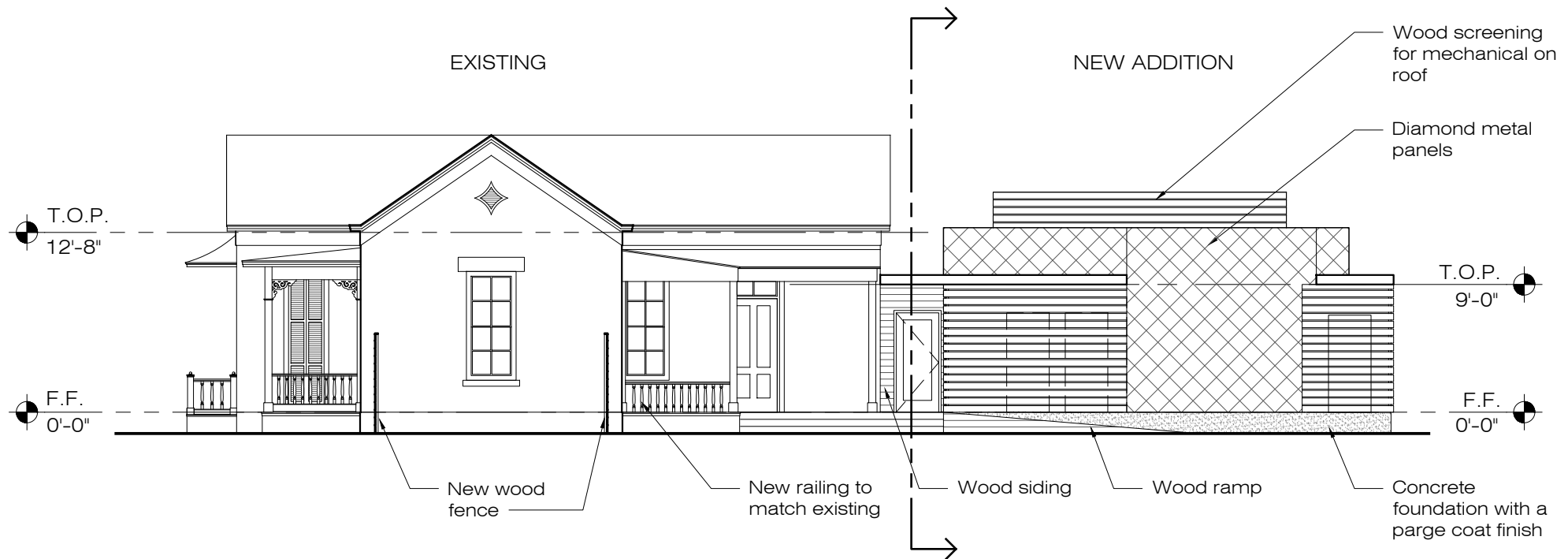
**Kusch House**

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San Antonio, TX 78205

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215-1 Groveton Street  
San Antonio, TX 78210  
Office: 210.444.1051  
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## EAST ELEVATION

Scale: 3/32"=1'-0"

Project:

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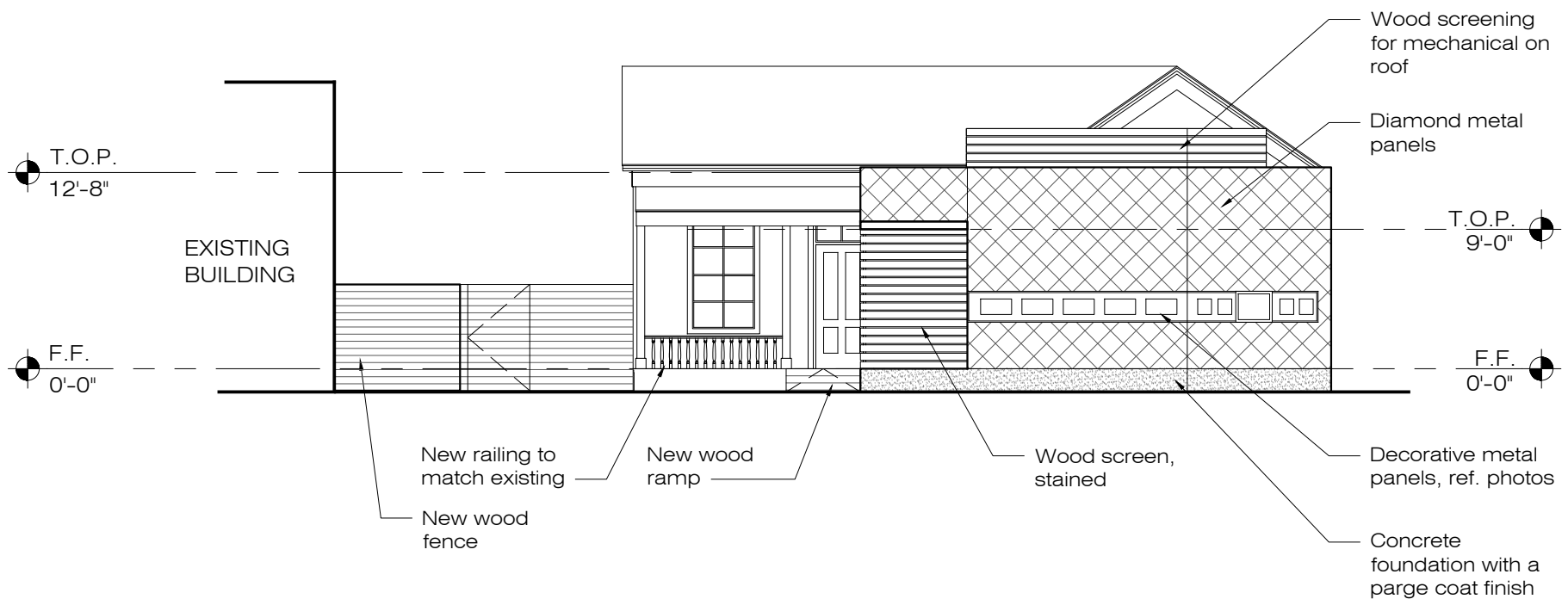
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San Antonio, TX 78210  
Office: 210.444.1051  
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## NORTH ELEVATION

Scale: 3/32"=1'-0"

Project:

# Kusch House

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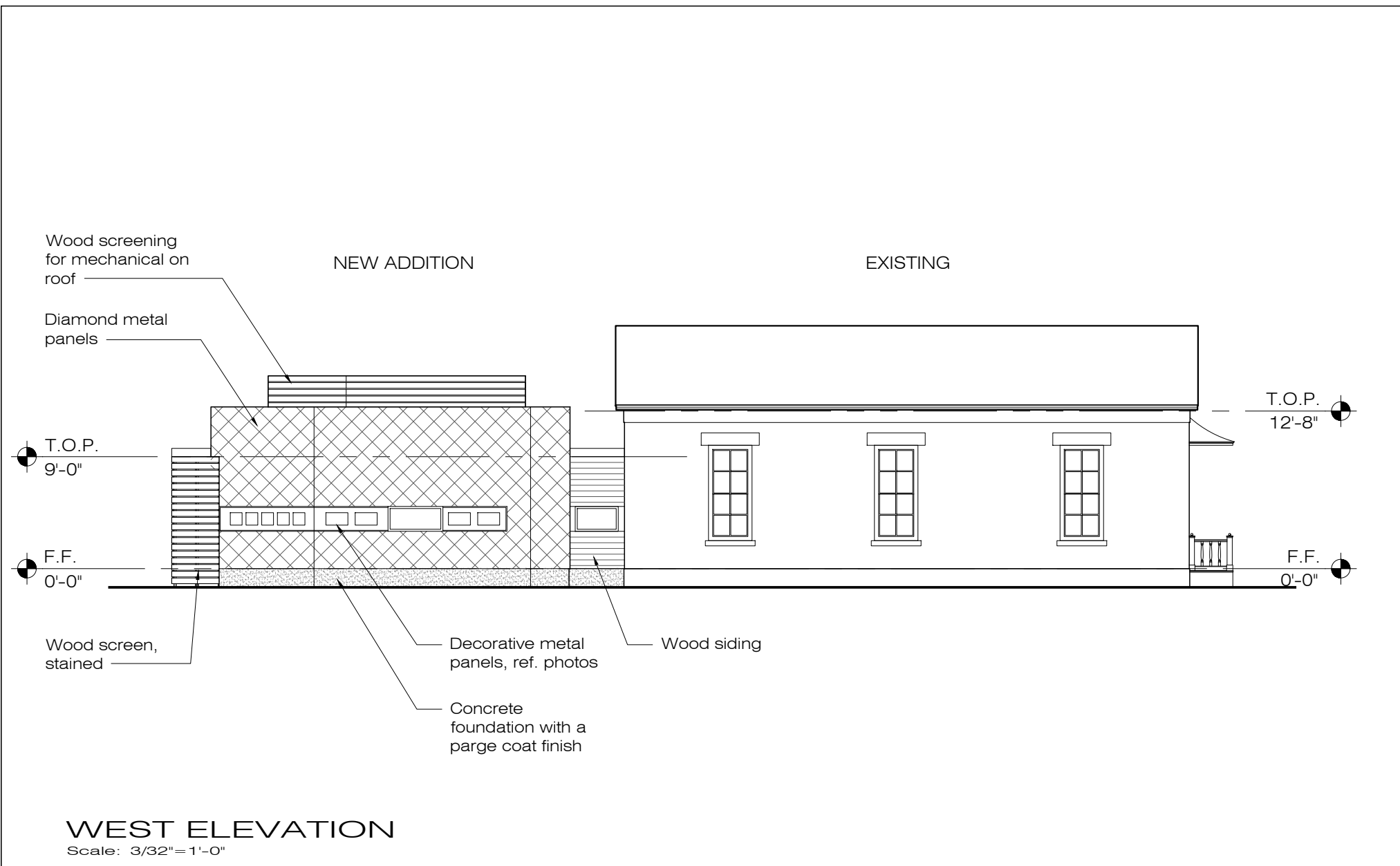
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215-1 Groveton Street  
San Antonio, TX 78210

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candid@candid-works.com  
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Project:

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Address:

600 Hemisfair Plaza way

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215-1 Groveton Street  
San Antonio, TX 78210

Office: 210.444.1051  
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## COURTYARD VIEW







AERIAL VIEW





AERIAL VIEW









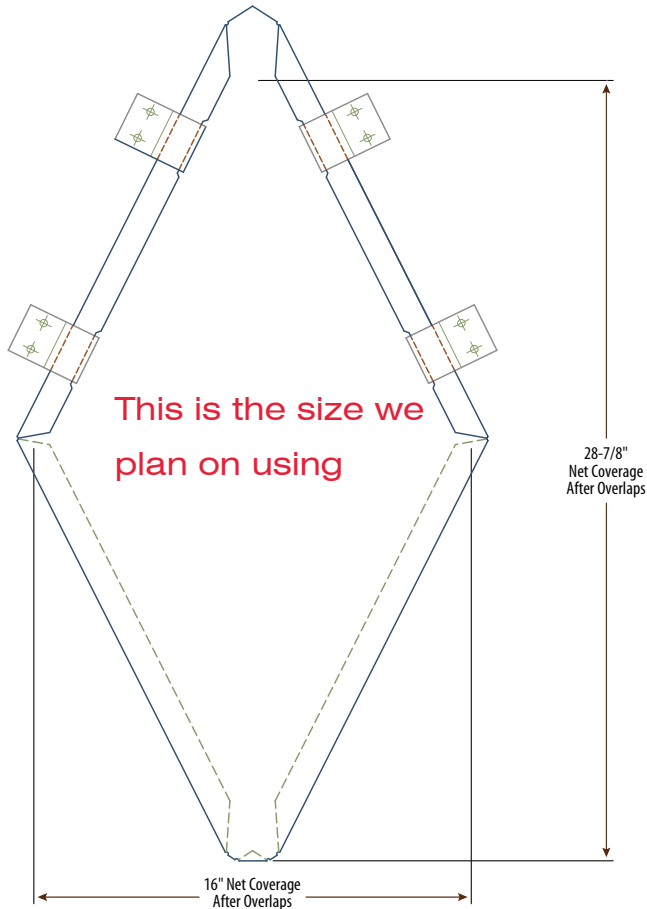


EXAMPLE OF DECORATIVE PANELS FROM HEMISFAIR '68 TAIWANESE PAVILION TO BE USED ON COURTYARD FACADE (NOT ACTUAL PANELS)





Legacy in Light Bronze



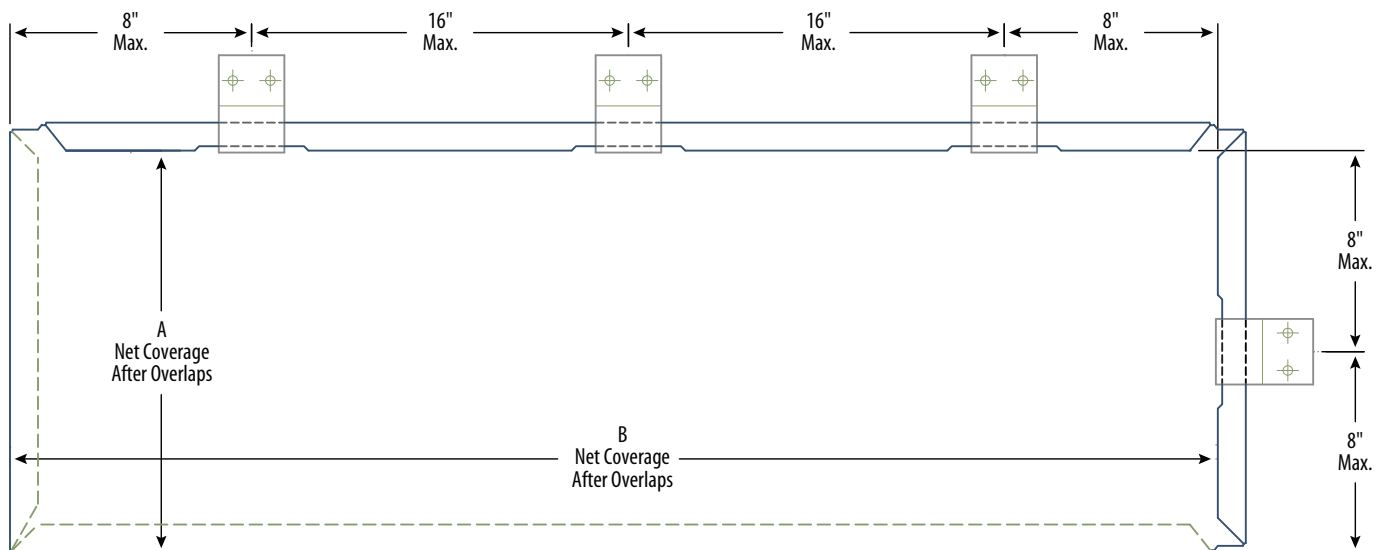
## Product Description

Legacy is a stunning metal shingle-style wall panel system with interlocking panels and an integrated clip system. Factory integrated relief notches in horizontal and vertical concealed flanges allow unrestrained thermal movement of individual panels and reduces the potential of telegraphing clip locations.

This reliable system offers an aesthetically-pleasing option for any wall panel application, particularly where unique or complicated building shapes are used. Available in a wide variety of shapes, sizes, materials and colors, Legacy provides designers with the flexibility to make a bold architectural statement.

## Design Characteristics

- Flat lock-seam at edges
- Rectangle, square & diamond shape options
- Wide selection of standard and custom sizes
- Can be installed vertically or horizontally, and on curved surfaces
- 22-gauge concealed clip





Legacy in custom Iceberg White

## Standard Sizes

- Panel Height: 10", 12", 14", 16", 18", 20" and 22"
- Panel Length: 60" Maximum Recommended

Longer length available - contact IMETCO for additional information

## Available Materials

- Aluminum: .032", .040", .050" and .063"
- Zinc: 0.8mm and 1.0mm\*
- Copper: 16 and 20 ounce
- Stainless Steel: 22 and 24 gauge



Legacy in Copper

## Warranties

- 20 Year Finish Warranty on Painted Aluminum
- 30 Year Material Warranty on Zinc Products
- 5 Year Weathertight Warranty Available with IntelliScreen System Installations

## Approvals

- E330 Structural Testing
  - 0.8mm and 1.0mm United Zinc up to 24" x 96"
  - .032" Aluminum up to 24" x 96"
  - .040" Aluminum up to 24" x 96"



Legacy in Zinc

### For .032" Aluminum Legacy (up to 24" x 96")

- AAMA 509-09: Voluntary Test and Classification Method for Drained and Back Ventilated Rain Screen Wall Cladding System
- ASTM E 283-04: Standard Test Method for Determining Rate of Air Leakage Through Exterior Windows, Curtain Walls, and Doors Under Specified Pressure Differences Across the Specimen
- ASTM E 331-00: Standard Test Method for Water Penetration of Exterior Windows, Skylights, Doors, and Curtain Walls by Uniform Static Air Pressure Difference
- ASTM 501.1-05: Standard Test Method for Water Penetration of Exterior Windows, Skylights, Doors, and Curtain Walls by Dynamic Air Pressure

### Notes

\* 0.7mm zinc is available upon request. Please contact your IMETCO sales professional for information on lead time and minimum order quantity requirements.

\* Oil canning or undulation is possible across the surface of the panel surface. The lighter (thinner) the gauge, the more likely for the panel to exhibit undulation. The panel is not sold as truly flat.



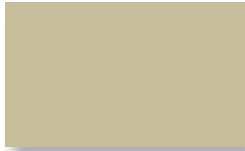
## Designer Colors



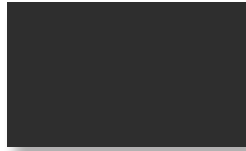
Wedgewood



Cardinal Red



Lemongrass



Matte Black

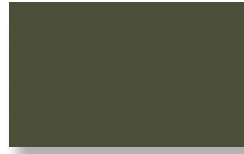


Admiral Blue



Georgian Brick

## Premium Colors



Metallic Moss



Brite Copper



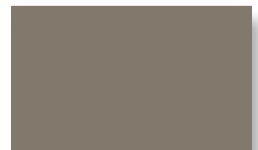
Champagne



Platinum Silver



Pewweathered  
Galvalume



Light Bronze

## da Vinci Collection



Carbon Cast



Soft Graphite



Cerulean Shadow



Veridian Mist



Carmine Blush



Umber Glaze

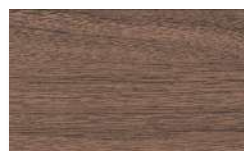
## Wood Grain



Honey Walnut



Dark Teak



Red River Pecan

## Color Shift



Sunset Flare



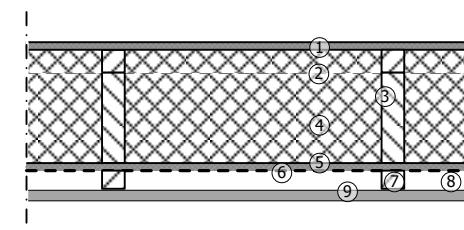
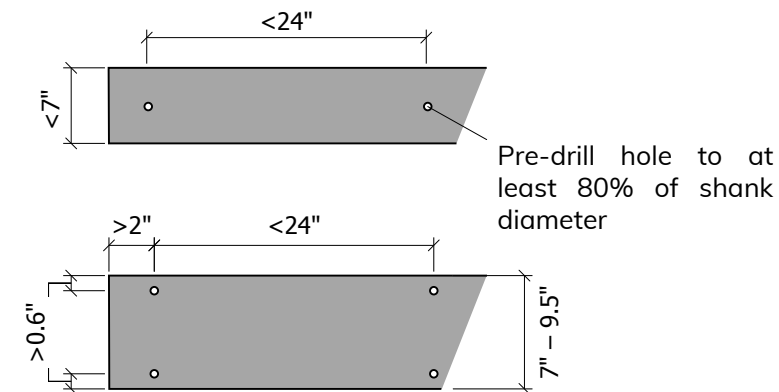
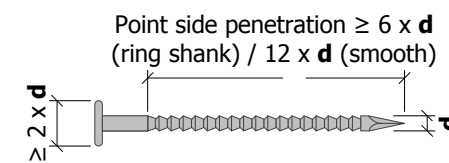
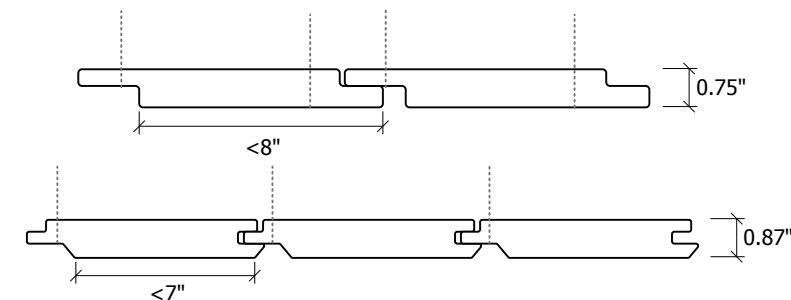
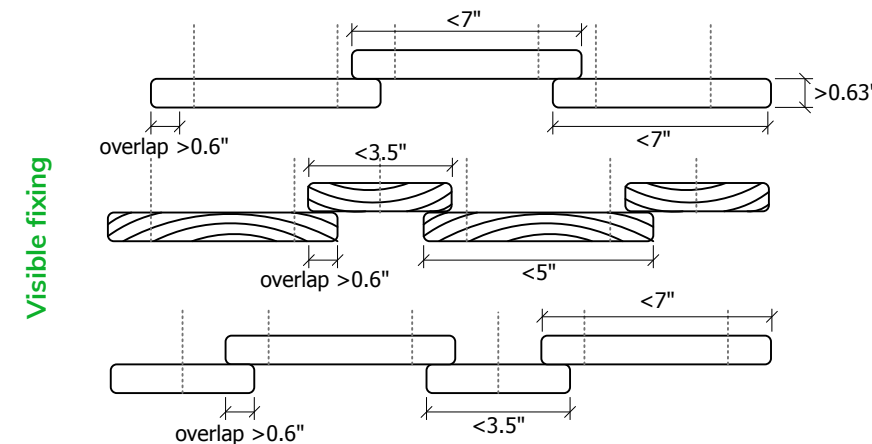
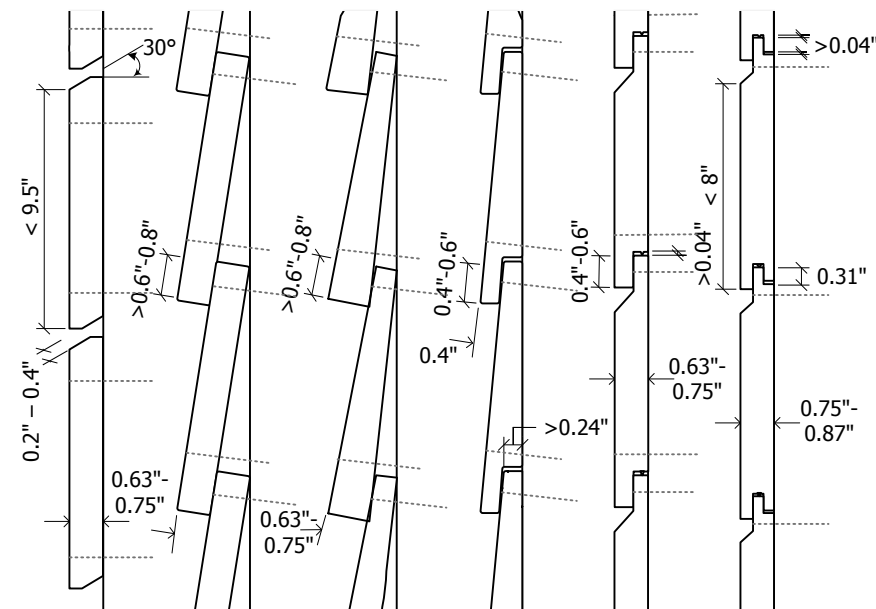
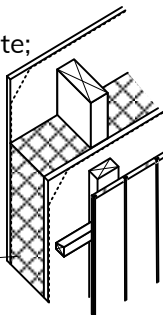
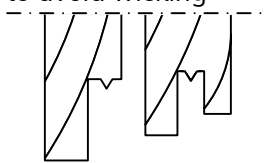
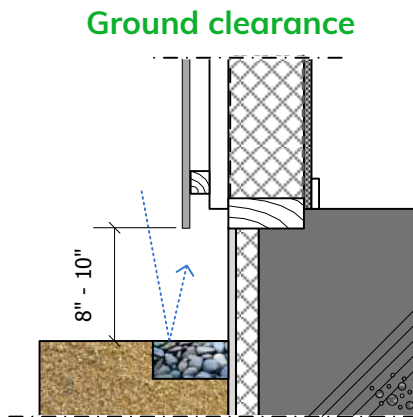
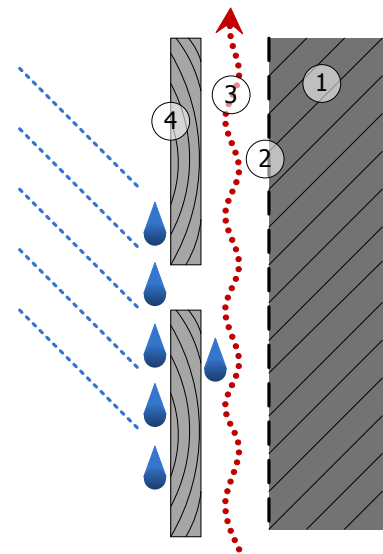
Cool Frost



Galaxy Blue

Color of diamond shaped metal panels on exterior of proposed addition to be "Sunset Flare" by EMETCO

Designer, Premium, da Vinci, Wood Grain and Color Shift finishes may carry additional cost, lead time and minimum order quantity. Contact your local IMETCO representative for more information on material availability.



Handling & machining

Storage & handling

- Store boards horizontally, in reasonably dry (well ventilated) conditions and lifted clear of the floor
- Center bearers on 31" max and use at least 3 bearers
- Cover the boards with a breathable barrier / “vapour-open” plastic
- Storage at the building site:
  - should be at least 4" above concrete flooring and 1' above ground
  - additional protection from rain with plastic sheets is recommended
  - sufficient ventilation underneath the sheets is required to prevent mold

Transport

- In order to prevent damage, especially if coating is to be done on-site, products made of Accoya should be carefully transported
- Protection of joints is especially important

Cutting & machining

- General

  - Use conventional wood working equipment and tools - Accoya can be compared generally with harder softwood species
  - Use carbide-tipped tools or diamond tipped for high(er) volumes
  - Make sure that knives are aligned and sharp
  - Spindle rotation velocity of 12,000 – 6,000 rpm
  - Feed speed 550 – 1,100 yards per hour
  - Use rubber out-feed rollers

Sawing

  - Standard techniques such as using backer boards can be used when very fine results are desired
- Planing & profiling

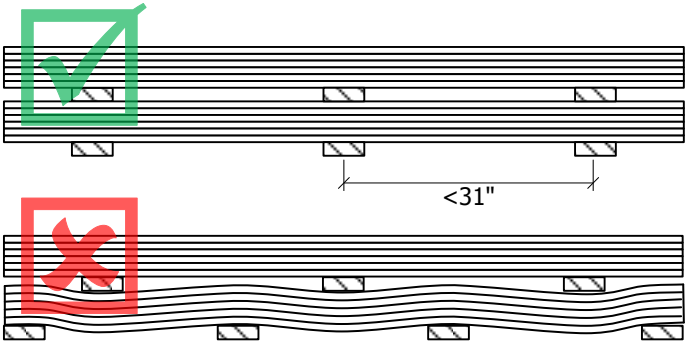
  - Accoya shavings are fine and may be electrostatically loaded; in case of impression problems, increase the rpm or use anti-friction lubricants

Drilling

  - Remove debris for deep drilling

Bending

  - Use techniques similar to other softwoods
  - **Do not** impregnate with ammonia to ease bending



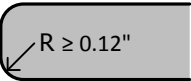
Coating

General

- There is no technical need to finish Accoya siding boards
- Uncoated Accoya is susceptible to outdoor weathering
- Mold growth can be avoided by using a suitable outdoor primer addressing mold growth

Preparation

- The Accoya should be dry - moisture content below 8%
- Surface must be clean, dry and free from dust and grease
- Finish the panels on all sides before mounting them
- Treat the edges of the boards with end-grain sealer
- For best results, any coating should best be applied industrially
- Round off corners with a radius of at least 0.12"



Changed properties

- Due to the hydrophobic nature of Accoya, water-based stains may not penetrate as deep or form as thickly
- The small amount of residual acetic acid may disturb the flow coating process, which can be prevented by adding a alkaline buffer

Best practices:

- END SEAL**

All exposed end grain should be coated with an effective end seal
- ROUNDED CORNERS**

All Accoya siding boards should be rounded with 0.12" radius corners
- FACTORY COATING**

Factory application of coatings is recommended to achieve optimum application
- DARK TRANSLUCENT COLORS**

Can provide longer maintenance intervals than lighter shades
- FOUR SIDES COATED**

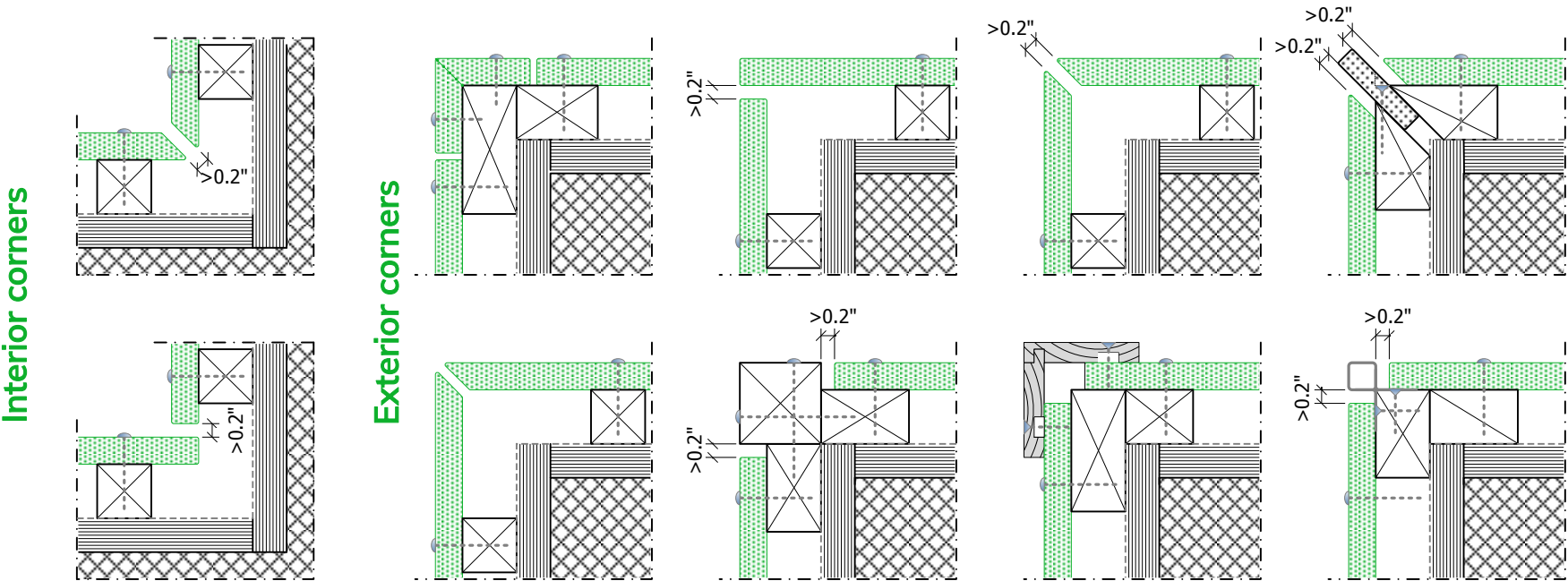
Siding boards should be coated on all 4 sides for superior performance
- LONGEVITY**

Film forming coatings provide the longest maintenance intervals
- OPAQUE COATINGS**

A stain blocker is recommended
- AVOIDING DISCOLORATION**

Discoloration can be avoided by using a high quality UV resistant coating

Corner solutions



Depending on the applicable (National) building code, cavity barriers may be needed at corners

Fire retardants

If certain building codes call for it, Accoya can meet a higher fire performance than any standard wood product can achieve, by giving it a fire retardant treatment (FRT). This can be done by an impregnation with fire retardant chemicals or a treatment with a fire retardant (intumescent) primer over which a normal coating can be applied.

Alternatively, design measures can be taken to achieve a sufficient fire resistance of a wooden façade cladding. For more information, please contact our sales office at [sales@accsysplc.com](mailto:sales@accsysplc.com).

Wood Information Guide

For more and the most current information on wood properties of Accoya, please refer to the Accoya Wood Information Guide, that can be downloaded through the download section of our website [www.accoya.com](http://www.accoya.com).



**ACCOYA®**  
Wood Information Guide V3.9







PRECEDENT - Dough Pizzeria



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PRECEDENT - Dough Pizzeria





CONTEXT PRECEDENT - Cultural institute of Mexico





CONTEXT PRECEDENT - Cultural institute of Mexico in the background









PRECEDENT - Candid Works - Mission House





PRECEDENT - Candid Works - Mission House





PRECEDENT - Candid Works - Mission House

