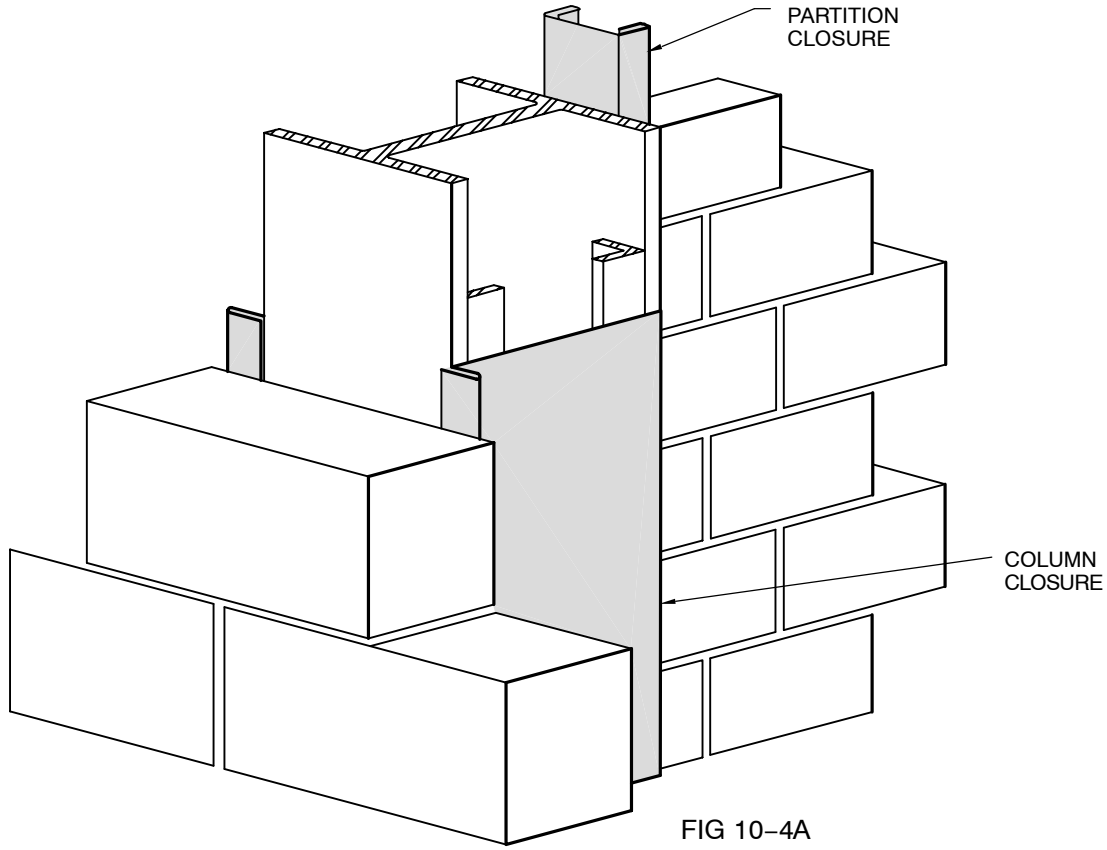

FIG 10–4A

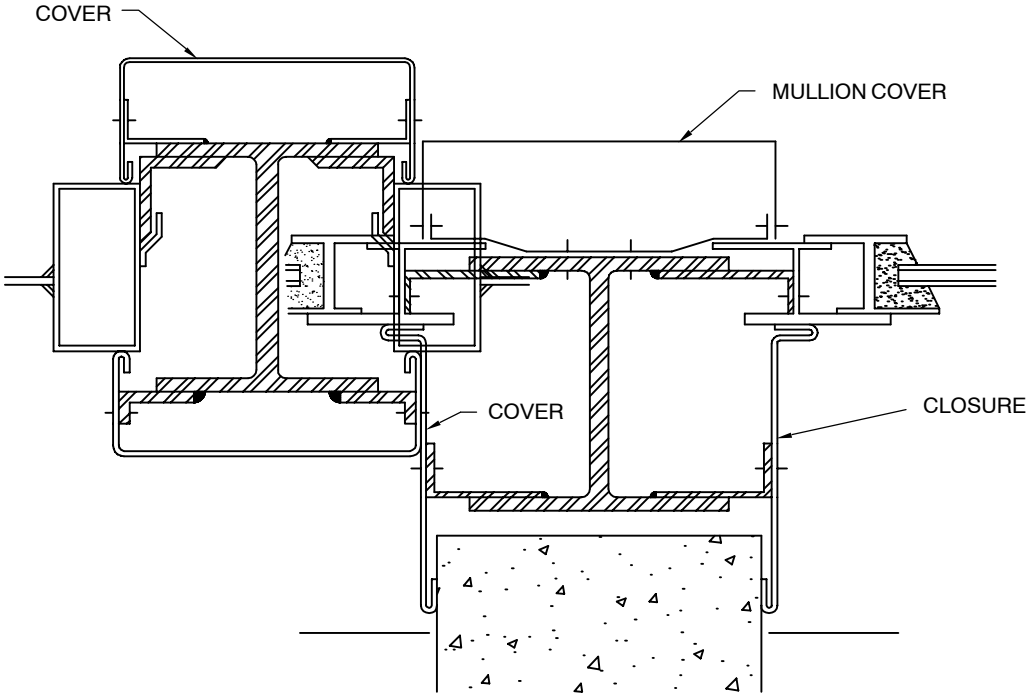

FIG 10–4B

FIGURE 10–4 PARTITION AND COLUMN CLOSURES AND MULLION COVERS

PLANTER BOX LINERS

FIGURE 10–5

Figure 10–5A shows a typical planter box liner. Liners should be made of copper, brass, or stainless steel. Galvanized steel may be used in the absence of moisture.

Corners and joints should be seamed and soldered. Where flange is exposed, it should be mitered and finished as shown in Figure 10–5A.

Figures 10–5B, C, D, and E show different flanges which may be formed for use with planter box liners. Figure 10–5D is for use against a wall where one side of the planter box is flashed.

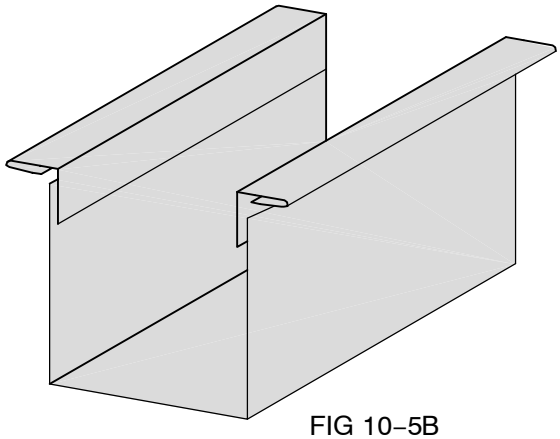

FIG 10–5B

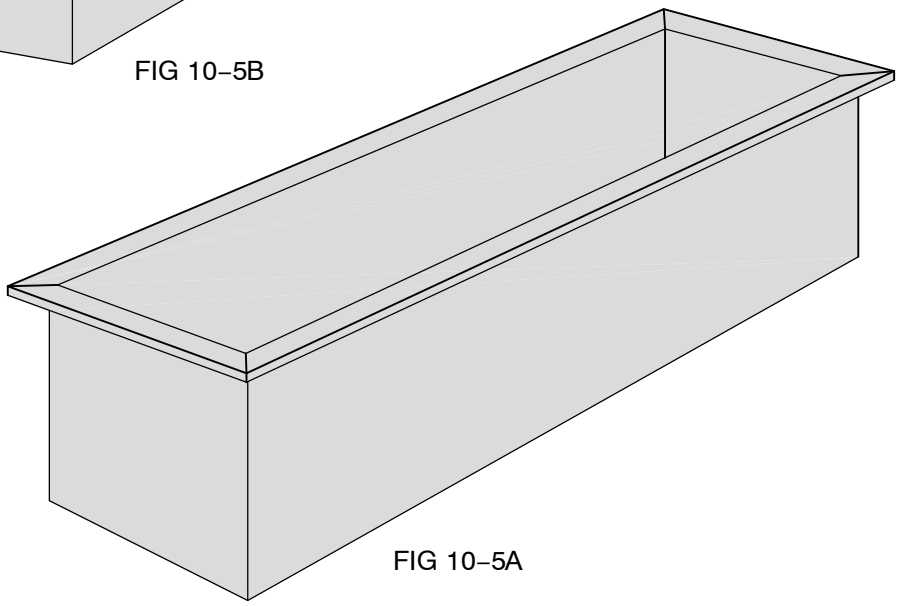

FIG 10–5A

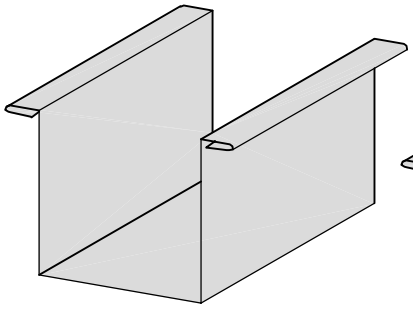

FIG 10–5C

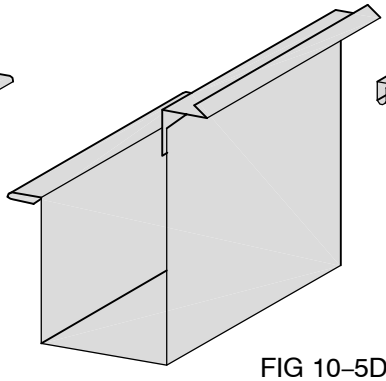

FIG 10–5D

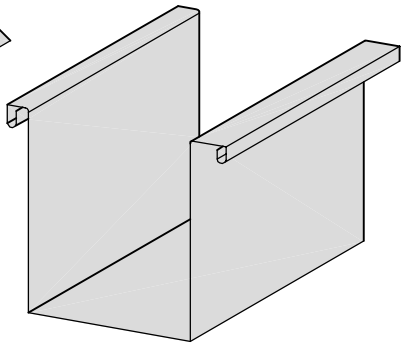

FIG 10–5E

FIGURE 10–5 PLANTER BOX LINERS

DRAPERY POCKETS

FIGURE 10–6

Figure 10–6 illustrates some of the many designs used for drapery pockets.

Drapery pockets are installed above the ceiling line and are used to conceal drapery hardware.

Channel track to hold drapery hardware should be mounted to backup structure through drapery pocket.

Drapery pockets should be fabricated of minimum 24 ga (0.607 mm) prime painted steel or 0.032 in. (0.812 mm) aluminum.

The sheet metal contractor should be consulted about drapery pockets during the design stage in order that he may lend his experience to help provide good construction, the best materials, and economy.

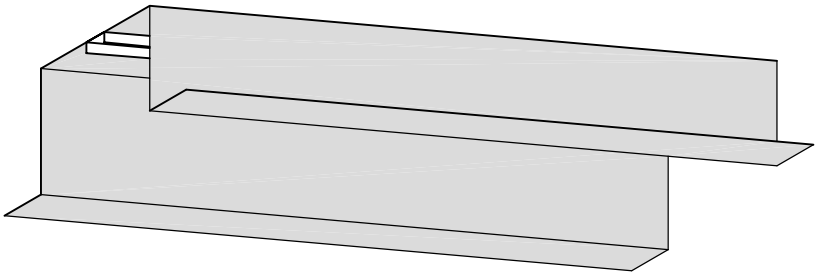

FIG 10–6A

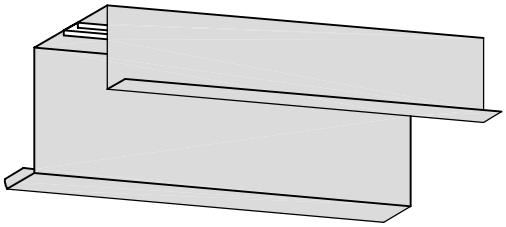

FIG 10–6B

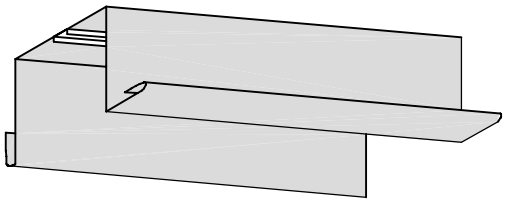

FIG 10–6C

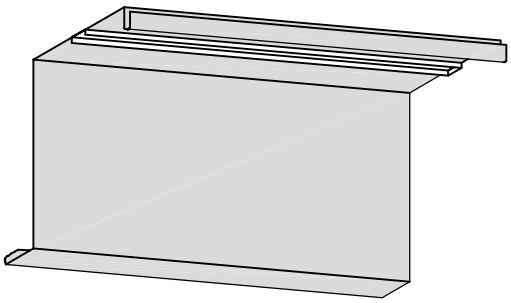

FIG 10–6D

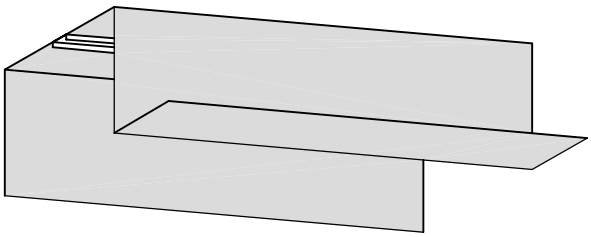

FIG 10–6E

FIGURE 10–6 DRAPERY POCKETS

LIGHTING TROUGHS

FIGURE 10–7

Figure 10–7 illustrates typical lighting troughs.

Figure 10–7A and B are exposed-type troughs and should be fabricated of paint grip steel or aluminum.

Figure 10–7C is a trough liner which is installed after plastered trough is completed. Liner is fabricated of paint grip steel, galvanized steel, or bright aluminum.

The sheet metal contractor should be consulted about lighting troughs during the design stage in order that he may lend his experience to help provide good construction, the best materials, and economy.

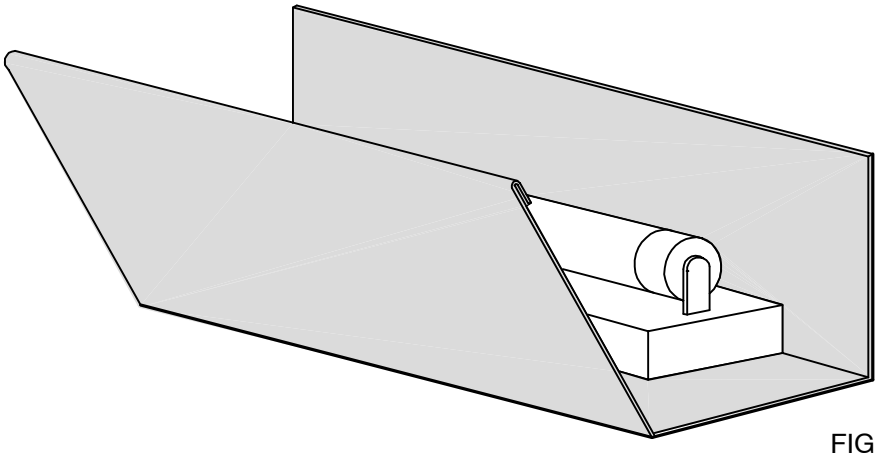

FIG 10–7A

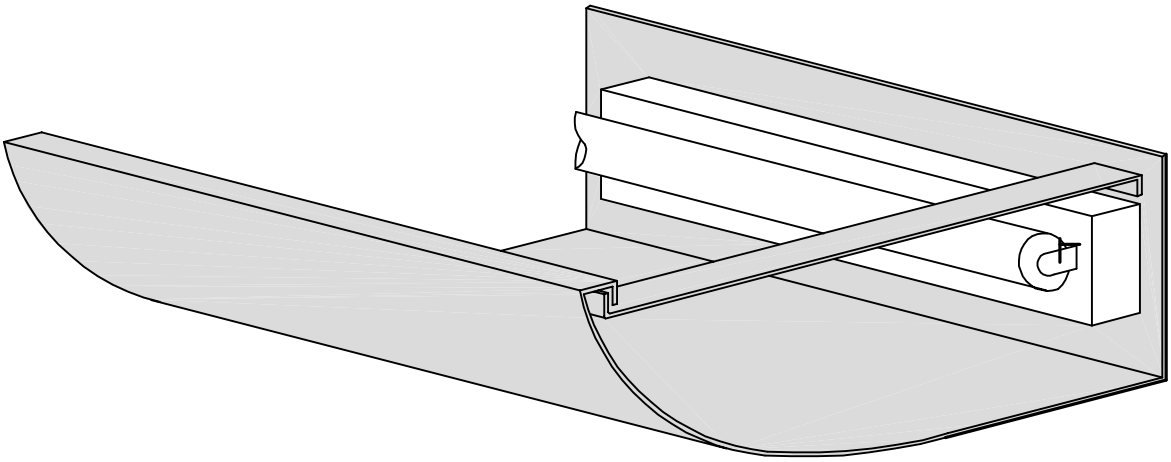

FIG 10–7B

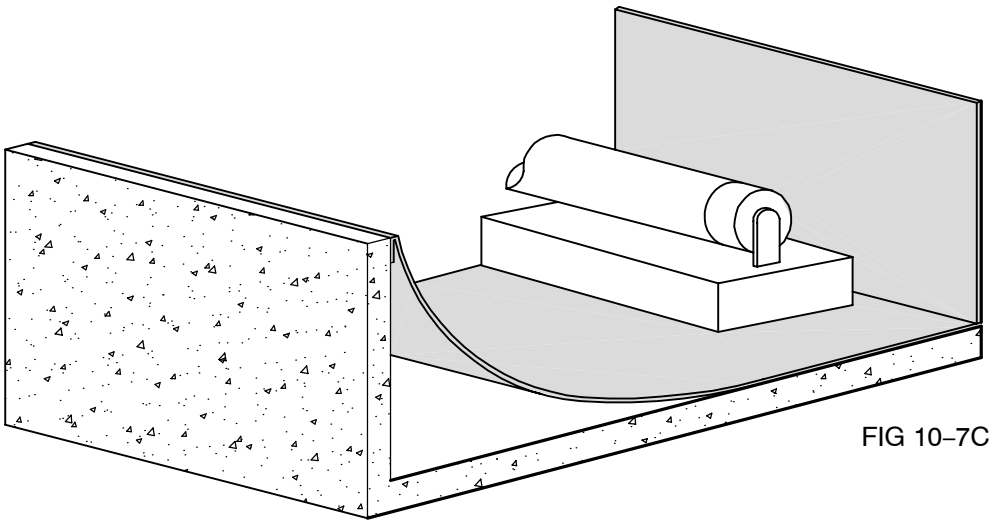

FIG 10–7C

FIGURE 10–7 LIGHTING TROUGHS

HOODS — ORNAMENTAL

FIGURE 10–8

Figure 10–8 shows two types of ornamental sheet metal hoods.

Hood can be fabricated of galvanized steel, stainless steel, copper, aluminum, or prefinished metal.

The sheet metal contractor should be consulted about hoods during the design stage in order that he may lend his experience to help provide good construction, the best materials, and economy.

Consult local codes regarding specifications for hoods.

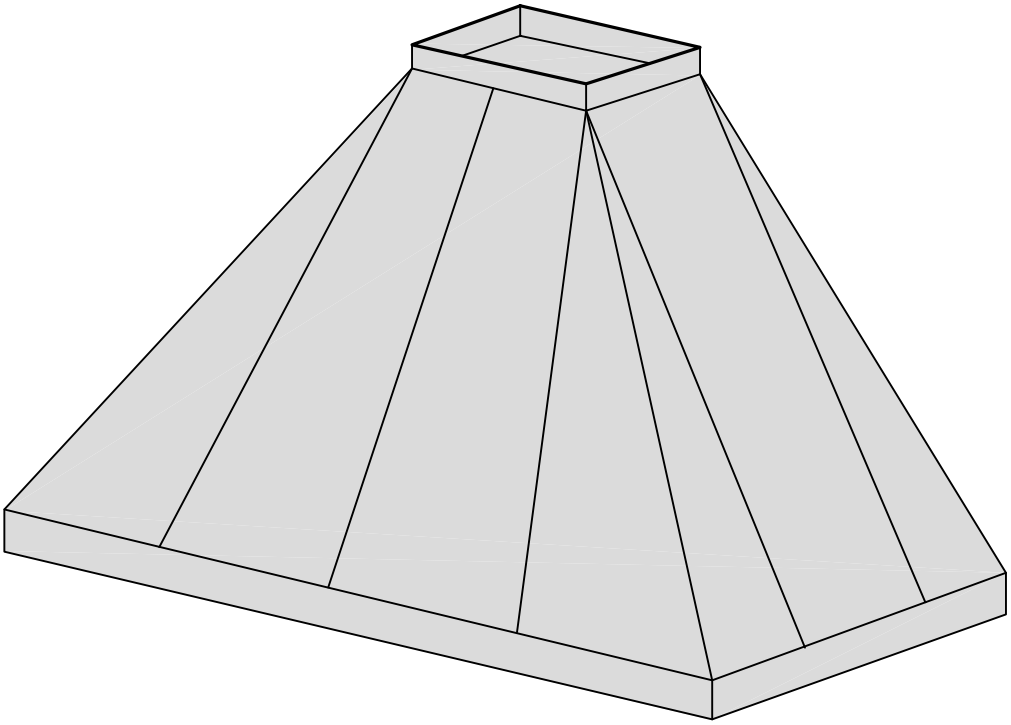

FIG 10–8A

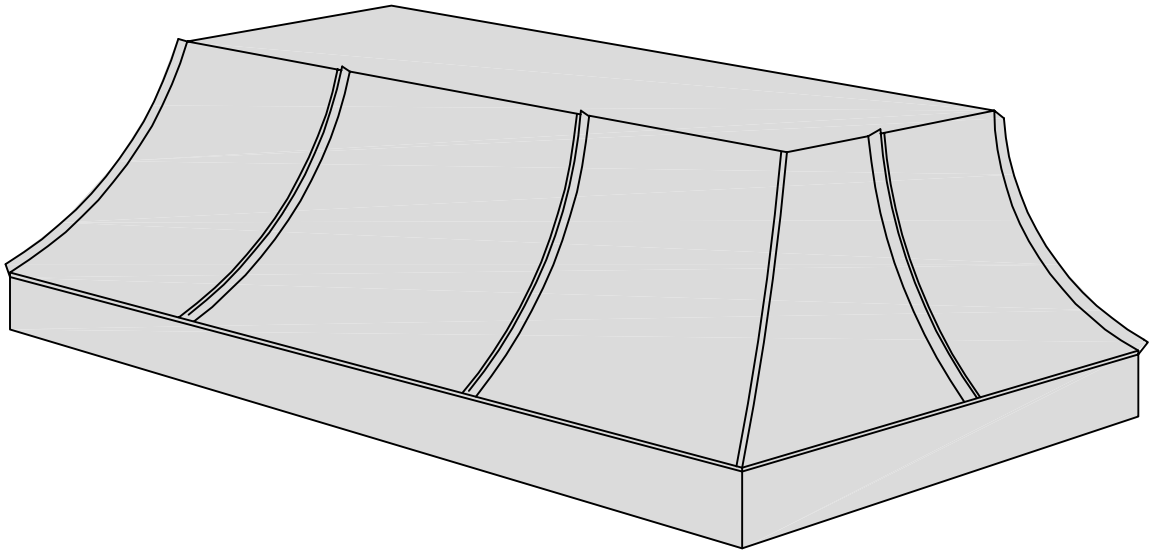

FIG 10–8B

FIGURE 10–8 HOODS — ORNAMENTAL

LINEN AND TRASH CHUTES

FIGURE 10–9

Figure 10–9 illustrates a typical linen or trash chute. This type chute is usually obtained from various manufacturers; however, chutes may be shop fabricated. Specifications must include size, material, and manufacturer's model number. Chutes are installed by sheet metal contractors according to manufacturer's recommendation. The illustrations show two methods of terminating chutes at the roof; one shows a chute extension above the roof. The other shows a chute vented above the top floor. Consult local codes for special requirements.

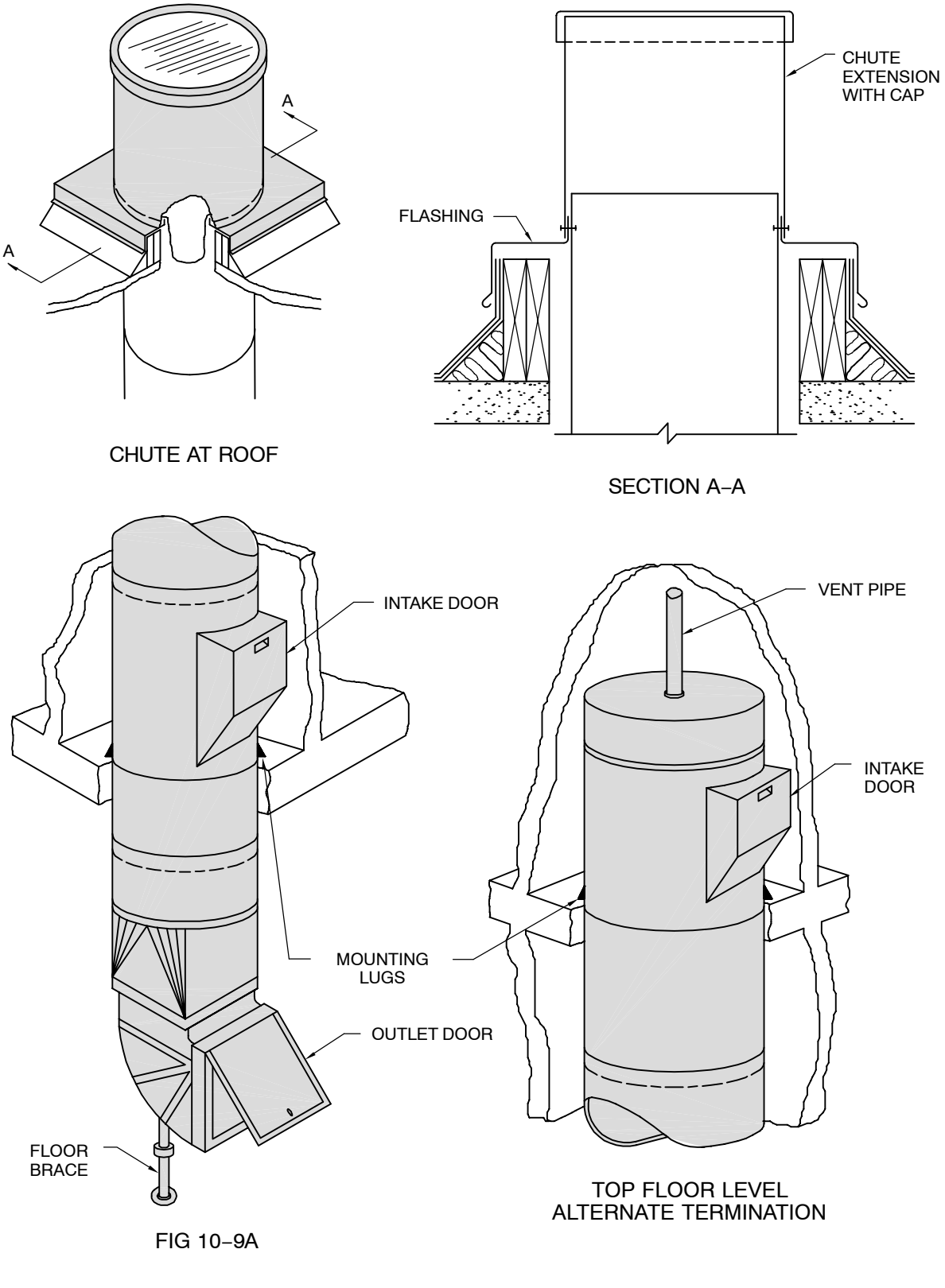

FIGURE 10–9 LINEN AND TRASH CHUTES