

FIGURE 7.1 Field-assembled metal panels with exposed fasteners. (Butler Manufacturing Co.)

A cross section through the wall assembled this way (without insulation) is shown in Fig. 7.2. To close off the top of the wall cavity, some manufacturers provide continuous cap trim covering the top edge of the liner panels. The cross section of a typical liner panel is shown in Fig. 7.3.

The second method uses liner panels with special edge ribs. Liner panels are first attached to the wall girts; then hat-shaped subgirts are fastened to the panel ribs, insulation placed, and finally, exterior sheets are fastened to the subgirts (Fig. 7.4).

The main advantages of field-assembled panels are rapid installation, low cost, and easy replacement of damaged pieces.¹ The panels are lightweight and normally do not require cranes for erection. Window openings are easy to make in the field and are easy to trim with wall girts or framing channels (Fig. 7.5). A fire-rated wall assembly can be made by installing fire-rated gypsum boards

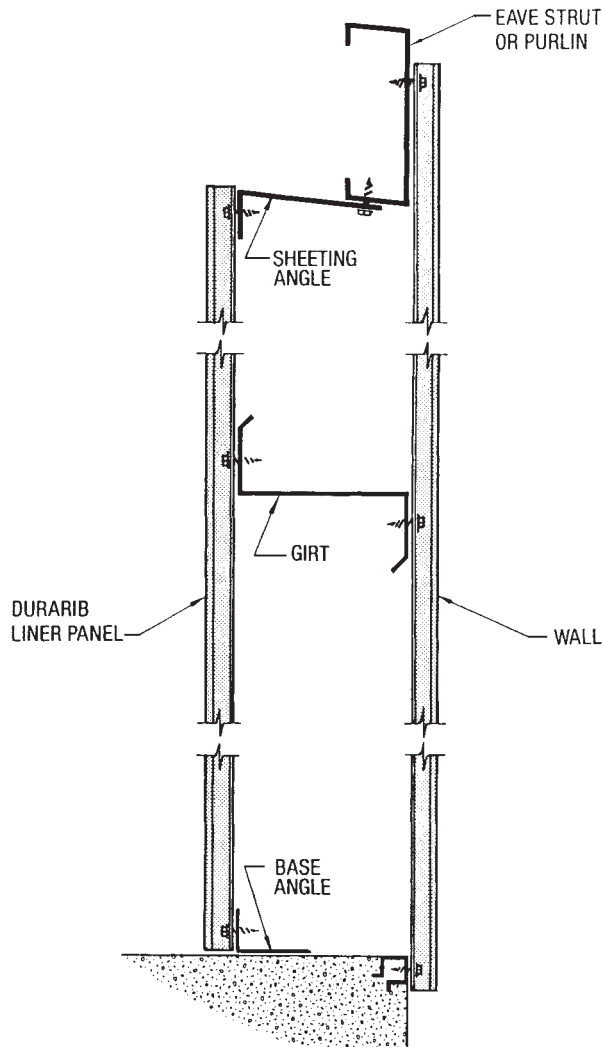


FIGURE 7.2 Wall siding and liner panels provide finished appearance—and lateral bracing for girts. (Star Building Systems.)