

FIGURE 7.13 Panel joints based on rain screen principle. (Formawall by Centria.)

The bottom closure strips can be made of metal, foam, or rubber, as needed to fulfill their intended roles. The closure strips can be attached to the exterior panels prior to erection or may be applied afterwards. In one popular design, the metal base flashing's contour fits the siding profile (Fig. 7.16). The attachments to the base angle or channel are made only at the corrugations, so as not to interfere with the flat part of the panel.

This metal closure works well as an insulation retainer and a barrier to vermin, but it does not fit tightly enough to serve as an effective air barrier. A matching foam or rubber closure that tightly fits into the corrugations controls air movement better, but does not retain the bottom edge of insulation as effectively.

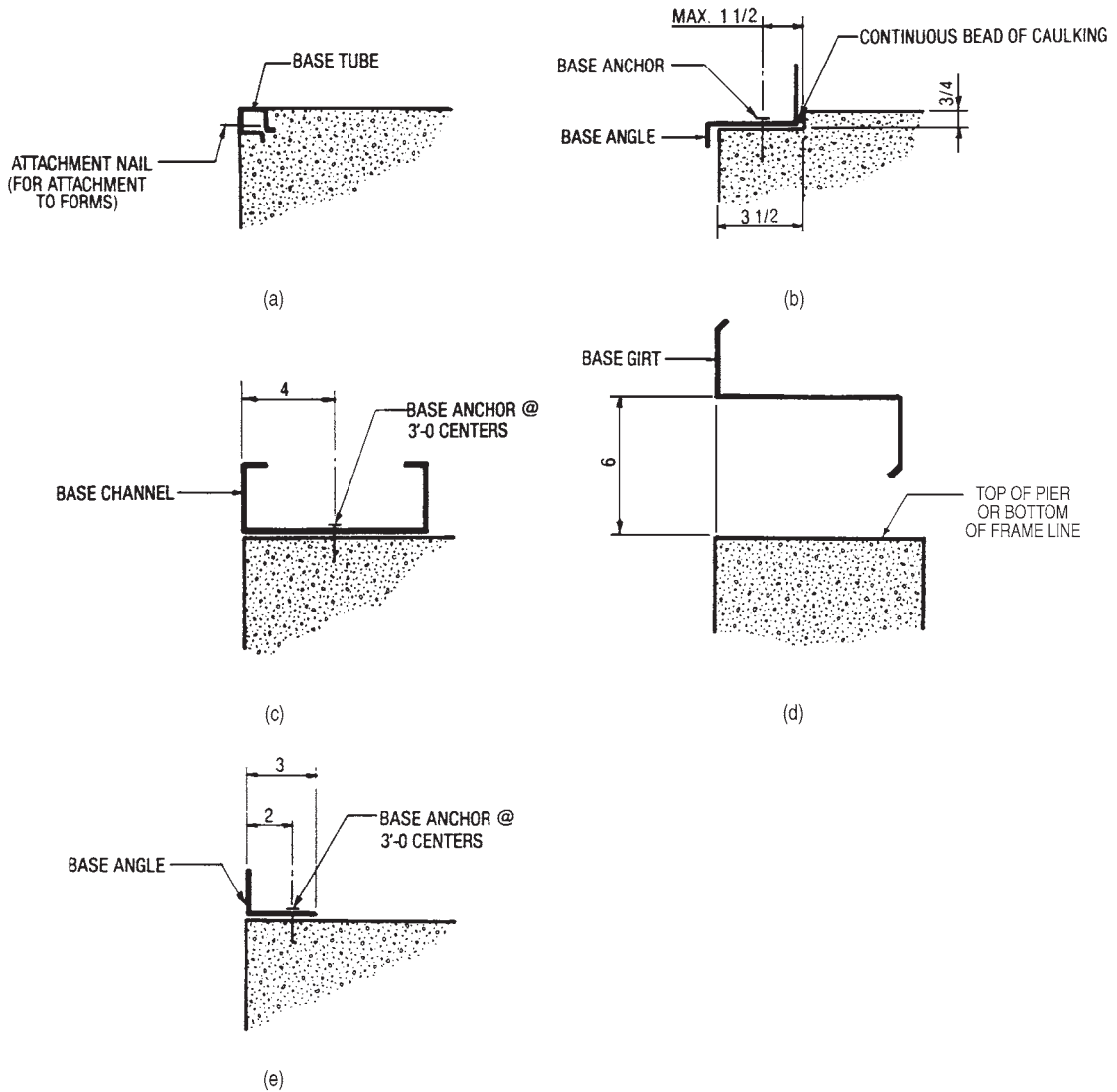


FIGURE 7.14 Base framing details: (a) base tube; (b) base angle and flashing; (c) base channel; (d) base girt; (e) base angle. *Note:* a notch in concrete can be provided to align the exterior faces of metal panel and concrete. (Star Building Systems.)

Base angle/flashing (Fig. 7.14b) is useful for the situations when the exterior edges of the siding and the foundation are aligned. This design requires a notch in concrete, a minor complication for the concrete workers. Base angle/flashing is preferred by some installers, who simply caulk the ends of the panels against the recessed angle and thus avoid a separate base trim. A better-looking and better-functioning design incorporates a separate color-coordinated trim at the bottom of the panel placed on top of the recessed base angle (Fig. 7.6).