Lasley, Timothy G

From: Mess, Camie
Sent: Thursday, March 21, 2019 4:01 PM
To: amarkin@cunninghamquill.com; earonson@cunninghamquill.com; Michael Day
Cc: Werner, Jeffrey B; Lasley, Timothy G
Subject: March BAR Action - 946 Grady Avenue

March 21, 2019

Certificate of Appropriateness
BAR 17-09-02
946 Grady Avenue
Tax Parcel 310060000
Dairy Holdings, LLC, Owner/ Wendie Charles, Applicant
Amendments to COA

Dear Applicant,

The above referenced project was discussed before a meeting of the City of Charlottesville Board of Architectural Review (BAR) on March 19, 2019. The following action was taken:

> **Approved on the consent agenda. Having considered the standards set forth within the City Code, including City Design Guidelines for Rehabilitation, and New Construction and Additions, I move to find that the proposed design revisions satisfy the BAR's criteria and are compatible with this Individually Protected Property, and that the BAR approves the application as submitted.**
>
> **Motion: Balut moved to approve the consent agenda. Earnst seconded. Approved (7-0-1, with Mohr recused)**

If you would like to hear the specifics of the discussion, the meeting video is on-line at:
http://charlottesville.granicus.com/MediaPlayer.php?view_id=2&clip_id=1354

This certificate of appropriateness shall expire in 18 months (September 19, 2020), unless within that time period you have either been issued a building permit for construction of the improvements if one is required, or if no building permit is required, commenced the project. You may request an extension of the certificate of appropriateness before this approval expires for one additional year for reasonable cause. (See City Code Section 34-280. Validity of certificates of appropriateness.)

If you have any questions, please contact me at 434-970-3998 or messc@charlottesville.org.

Sincerely,
Camie Mess

Camie Mess
Assistant Historic Preservation and Design Planner
City of Charlottesville
Phone: 434.970.3398
Email: messc@charlottesville.org

CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE
BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW
STAFF REPORT
March 19, 2019

Certificate of Appropriateness Application
BAR 17-09-02
946 Grady Avenue
Tax Parcel 310060000
Dairy Holdings, LLC, Owner/ Wendie Charles, Applicant
Proposed Design Revisions

Background

The former Monticello Dairy building is an Individually Protected Property (IPP). The original central, 2-story (5-bay) portion of the building, and flanking one-story (7-bay) portions are dated 1937. The east addition (7-bay) was built in 1947/1964; the west addition (6-bay) in 1959.

The IPP designation includes the front part of the parcel (approximately one acre), and the original (1937) section of the building structure and the later, similarly designed east and west additions. The site area between the building and 10th Street NW and Grady Avenue is also protected.

Related BAR Action

(For all actions and complete action taken on January 17, 2018, see appendix.)

Application

Applicant's submittal:

- Stony Point Design/Build, LLC/Cunningham Quill Architects/Timmons Group/Waterstreet Studio submittal dated February 25, 2019: letter to Jeff Werner, project amendment narrative, architectural site plan (page 1), elevation revisions (page 2-5), material change (page 6); material samples.

Proposed revisions to approved design:

- Use of alternate zinc panel material
- Addition of ship's ladder for roof access on the north west side of the office building
- Replace opaque spandrels with vision glass at bottom of curtain wall windows on the 2nd and 3rd floors; allow increased light into the 2nd floor offices on the north, south, and west elevations
- Raise metal panel punch window sill height on the north elevation
- Add continuous soldier coursing to the south, west, and east elevations
- Add glass egress door on the south elevation at the lobby
- Add pedestrian door at the loading dock (south west)
- Remove "open grill" overhead coiling garage door and replace with zinc panel/header
- Move the location of the entry doors on the east elevation to align with the interior symmetry
- Add rain leader and collector box to the west elevation

Discussion and recommendation
The amendments seem minor and appropriate to the guidelines.

Suggested Motion
Approval: Having considered the standards set forth within the City Code, including City Design Guidelines for Rehabilitation, and New Construction and Additions, I move to find that the proposed design revisions satisfy the BAR's criteria and are compatible with this Individually Protected Property, and that the BAR approves the application as submitted.

… *as submitted* and with the following modification/conditions:

Denial: Having considered the standards set forth within the City Code, including City Design Guidelines for Rehabilitation, and New Construction and Additions, I move to find that the proposed design revisions do not satisfy the BAR's criteria and are not compatible with this Individually Protected Property, and that the BAR denies the application as submitted.

BAR COA Checklist for New Construction
Massing: *COA dated January 17, 2018*
Dimensioned elevations for all side and renders: *COA dated January 17, 2018*
Details (Wall Sections): *COA dated January 17, 2018*
Site/landscape design: *COA dated January 17, 2018*
Lighting: *COA dated January 17, 2018*
Signage: *COA dated January 17, 2018*
Mechanical Units: *COA dated January 17, 2018*

Criteria, Standards, and Guidelines
Review Criteria Generally
Sec. 34-284(b) of the City Code states that, in considering a particular application, the BAR shall approve the application unless it finds:
(1) That the proposal does not meet specific standards set forth within this division or applicable provisions of the Design Guidelines established by the board pursuant to Sec.34-288(6); and
(2) The proposal is incompatible with the historic, cultural or architectural character of the district in which the property is located or the protected property that is the subject of the application.

Pertinent Standards for Review of Construction and Alterations include:
1) Whether the material, texture, color, height, scale, mass and placement of the proposed addition, modification or construction are visually and architecturally compatible with the site and the applicable design control district;
2) The harmony of the proposed change in terms of overall proportion and the size and placement of entrances, windows, awnings, exterior stairs and signs;
3) The Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation set forth within the Code of
4) Federal Regulations (36 C.F.R. §67.7(b)), as may be relevant;
5) The effect of the proposed change on the historic district neighborhood;
6) The impact of the proposed change on other protected features on the property, such as gardens, landscaping, fences, walls and walks;
7) Whether the proposed method of construction, renovation or restoration could have an adverse impact on the structure or site, or adjacent buildings or structures;
8) When reviewing any proposed sign as part of an application under consideration, the standards set forth within Article IX, sections 34-1020 et seq shall be applied; and
9) Any applicable provisions of the City's Design Guidelines.

Pertinent Guidelines for New Construction and Additions

I. WINDOWS & DOORS

1) The rhythm, patterns, and ratio of solids (walls) and voids (windows and doors) of new buildings should relate to and be compatible with adjacent historic facades.
    a) The majority of existing buildings in Charlottesville's historic districts have a higher proportion of wall area than void area except at the storefront level.
    b) In the West Main Street corridor in particular, new buildings should reinforce this traditional proportion.
2) The size and proportion, or the ratio of width to height, of window and door openings on new buildings' primary facades should be similar and compatible with those on surrounding historic facades.
    a) The proportions of the upper floor windows of most of Charlottesville's historic buildings are more vertical than horizontal.
    b) Glass storefronts would generally have more horizontal proportions than upper floor openings.
3) Traditionally designed openings generally are recessed on masonry buildings and have a raised surround on frame buildings. New construction should follow these methods in the historic districts as opposed to designing openings that are flush with the rest of the wall.
4) Many entrances of Charlottesville's historic buildings have special features such as transoms, sidelights, and decorative elements framing the openings. Consideration should be given to incorporating such elements in new construction.
5) Darkly tinted mirrored glass is not an appropriate material for windows in new buildings within the historic districts.
6) If small-paned windows are used, they should have true divided lights or simulated divided lights with permanently affixed interior and exterior muntin bars and integral spacer bars between the panes of glass.
7) Avoid designing false windows in new construction.
8) Appropriate material for new windows depends upon the context of the building within a historic district, and the design of the proposed building. Sustainable materials such as wood, aluminum-clad wood, solid fiberglass, and metal windows are preferred for new construction. Vinyl windows are discouraged.
9) Glass shall be clear. Opaque spandrel glass or translucent glass may be approved by the BAR for specific applications.
10) The rhythm, patterns, and ratio of solids (walls) and voids (windows and doors) of new buildings should relate to and be compatible with adjacent historic facades.
    c) The majority of existing buildings in Charlottesville's historic districts have a higher proportion of wall area than void area except at the storefront level.
    d) In the West Main Street corridor in particular, new buildings should reinforce this traditional proportion.
11) The size and proportion, or the ratio of width to height, of window and door openings on new buildings' primary facades should be similar and compatible with those on surrounding historic facades.
    c) The proportions of the upper floor windows of most of Charlottesville's historic buildings are more vertical than horizontal.
    d) Glass storefronts would generally have more horizontal proportions than upper floor openings.
12) Traditionally designed openings generally are recessed on masonry buildings and have a raised surround on frame buildings. New construction should follow these methods in the historic districts as opposed to designing openings that are flush with the rest of the wall.
13) Many entrances of Charlottesville's historic buildings have special features such as transoms, sidelights, and decorative elements framing the openings. Consideration should be given to incorporating such elements in new construction.

14) Darkly tinted mirrored glass is not an appropriate material for windows in new buildings within the historic districts.
15) If small-paned windows are used, they should have true divided lights or simulated divided lights with permanently affixed interior and exterior muntin bars and integral spacer bars between the panes of glass.
16) Avoid designing false windows in new construction.
17) Appropriate material for new windows depends upon the context of the building within a historic district, and the design of the proposed building. Sustainable materials such as wood, aluminum-clad wood, solid fiberglass, and metal windows are preferred for new construction. Vinyl windows are discouraged.
18) Glass shall be clear. Opaque spandrel glass or translucent glass may be approved by the BAR for specific applications.

M. Materials and Textures
1) The selection of materials and textures for a new building should be compatible with and complementary to neighboring buildings.
2) In order to strengthen the traditional image of the residential areas of the historic districts, brick, stucco, and wood siding are the most appropriate materials for new buildings.
3) In commercial/office areas, brick is generally the most appropriate material for new structures. “Thin set” brick is not permitted. Stone is more commonly used for site walls than buildings.
4) Large-scale, multi-lot buildings, whose primary facades have been divided into different bays and planes to relate to existing neighboring buildings, can have varied materials, shades, and textures.
5) Synthetic siding and trim, including, vinyl and aluminum, are not historic cladding materials in the historic districts, and their use should be avoided.
6) Cementitious siding, such as HardiPlank boards and panels, are appropriate.
7) Concrete or metal panels may be appropriate.
8) Metal storefronts in clear or bronze are appropriate.
9) The use of Exterior Insulation and Finish Systems (EIFS) is discouraged but may be approved on items such as gables where it cannot be seen or damaged. It requires careful design of the location of control joints.
10) The use of fiberglass-reinforced plastic is discouraged. If used, it must be painted.
11) All exterior trim woodwork, decking and flooring must be painted, or may be stained solid if not visible from public right-of-way

Pertinent Guidelines for Rehabilitation
C. WINDOWS
Windows add light to the interior of a building, provide ventilation, and allow a visual link to the outside. They also play a major part in defining a building’s particular style. Because of the wide variety of architectural styles and periods of construction within the districts, there is a corresponding variation of styles, types, and sizes of windows.

Windows are one of the major character-defining features on buildings and can be varied by different designs of sills, panes, sashes, lintels, decorative caps, and shutters. They may occur in regular intervals or in asymmetrical patterns. Their size may highlight various bay divisions in the building. All of the windows may be the same or there may be a variety of types that give emphasis to certain parts of the building.

1) Prior to any repair or replacement of windows, a survey of existing window conditions is recommended. Note number of windows, whether each window is original or replaced, the material, type, hardware and finish, the condition of the frame, sash, sill, putty, and panes.
2) Retain original windows when possible.

3) Uncover and repair covered up windows and reinstall windows where they have been blocked in.
4) If the window is no longer needed, the glass should be retained and the back side frosted, screened, or shuttered so that it appears from the outside to be in use.
5) Repair original windows by patching, splicing, consolidating or otherwise reinforcing. Wood that appears to be in bad condition because of peeling paint or separated joints often can be repaired.
6) Replace historic components of a window that are beyond repair with matching components.
7) Replace entire windows only when they are missing or beyond repair.
8) If a window on the primary façade of a building must be replaced and an existing window of the same style, material, and size is identified on a secondary elevation, place the historic window in the window opening on the primary façade.
9) Reconstruction should be based on physical evidence or old photographs.
10) Avoid changing the number, location, size, or glazing pattern of windows by cutting new openings, blocking in windows, or installing replacement sash that does not fit the window opening.
11) Do not use inappropriate materials or finishes that radically change the sash, depth of reveal, muntin configuration, reflective quality or color of the glazing, or appearance of the frame.
12) Use replacement windows with true divided lights or interior and exterior fixed muntins with internal spacers to replace historic or original examples.
13) If windows warrant replacement, appropriate material for new windows depends upon the context of the building within a historic district, and the age and design of the building. Sustainable materials such as wood, aluminum-clad wood, solid fiberglass, and metal windows are preferred. Vinyl windows are discouraged.
14) False muntins and internal removable grilles do not present an historic appearance and should not be used.
15) Do not use tinted or mirrored glass on major facades of the building. Translucent or low (e) glass may be strategies to keep heat gain down.
16) Storm windows should match the size and shape of the existing windows and the original sash configuration. Special shapes, such as arched top storms, are available.
17) Storm windows should not damage or obscure the windows and frames.
18) Avoid aluminum-colored storm sash. It can be painted an appropriate color if it is first primed with a zinc chromate primer.
19) The addition of shutters may be appropriate if not previously installed but if compatible with the style of the building or neighborhood.
20) In general, shutters should be wood (rather than metal or vinyl) and should be mounted on hinges. In some circumstances, appropriately dimensioned, painted, composite material shutters may be used.
21) The size of the shutters should result in their covering the window opening when closed.
22) Avoid shutters on composite or bay windows.
23) If using awnings, ensure that they align with the opening being covered.
24) Use awning colors that are compatible with the colors of the building.

Appendix

May 21, 2013- BAR approved (8-0) restoration of windows and new Three Notch'd Brewing Co. patio, with revised information to be sent to staff for circulation to BAR including: all metal railing and plant selections (for shrubs all along front), smooth scored concrete patio (to match nearby conditions) and plan to restore replaced window.

September 19, 2017 – BAR held a preliminary discussion. No action was taken.

Regarding proposed partial demolitions. BAR questions/comments offered included:

- Will small house on Wood Street could be documented?
- No issues with proposed demolitions of roof appendages.

- Look to look into holding the building corner on rear east side so that you can tell where the building ended.
- Ration new openings on 10th Street – look for old windows to reuse.

Regarding proposed additions. (Applicant provided only massing drawings at this time.) BAR questions/comments offered included:

- Create new entrances in existing openings, but don't change the openings. The new entrance should be deferential to the main entrance.
- Regarding landscaping, it should be simple and straightforward. Keep the quiet simplicity that is at home among the other industrial buildings on Preston. Don't try to be too "pretty."
- Great presentation. Maintain dialogue with 10th & Page community-engage them.
- The BAR asked about the allowable heights in future phases.
- Any future additions to the rear of the site would fall under Entrance Corridor review, rather than BAR review.

November 21, 2017 – Preliminary discussion, no action taken. BAR expressed no issues with proposed demolitions including 1959 loading appendage. No issues with new openings on Tenth Street. Keep central door operable. To extent possible landscape plan should reinforce horizontality of main facade. Simplify planting palette. Keep front roof terraces low so they do not compete with front façade. Do not locate signage on top of roof. Perhaps locate signage near terraces or near doors or to right of front steps. Mural on side may be OK or appropriate signage submitted as part of a Comprehensive Signage Plan. Not faux historic and not precedent setting. Need to see lighting and materials.

January 17, 2018 - (BAR 18-01-01)Miller moved: Having considered the standards set forth within the City Code, including City Design Guidelines for Demolition, I move to find that the proposed demolition satisfies the BAR's criteria and is compatible with this Individually Protected Property, and that the BAR approves the application as submitted. Mohr seconded. Approved (6-0.)

January 17, 2018 - Schwarz moved: Having considered the standards set forth within the City Code, including City Design Guidelines for New Construction and Additions, I move to find that the proposed new additions and landscape plan the BAR's criteria and is compatible with this Individually Protected Property, and that the BAR approves the application as submitted, with the stipulation that the glass have a VLT of 70 or above, if that is going to change it needs to come back to the BAR. The BAR approves the mural, as a mural, with or without the DM on it. The BAR suggests the applicant reconsiders the trees in the very front of the dairy entrance, the trees on 10th Street, and the catenary lights. The BAR also wants to confirm that all the lights will be low glare and that the wedge steps will remain unpainted concrete (as designed). Gastinger seconded. Approved (6-0.)

June 19, 2018 - [Misc. amendments.] Approved on the consent agenda (7-0).

August 21, 2018 - Schwarz moved having considered the standards set forth within the City Code, including City Design Guidelines for Rehabilitation, and New Construction and Additions, I move to find that the proposed Amendments to the COA approved on January 17, 2018, satisfy the BAR's criteria and are compatible with this Individually Protected Property, and that the BAR approves the application as submitted for this specific instance because of the project's specific design intent. Balut seconded. Approved (5-3, with Gastinger, Earnst, and Miller opposed)

February 25th, 2019

Mr. Jeff Werner, AICP
Preservation and Design Planner
City of Charlottesville
Department of Neighborhood Development Services
City Hall – 610 East Market Street
Charlottesville, VA 22902

Re: BAR Submission (March 19th, 2019 hearing)
Monticello Dairy Office Zinc Re-submission

Dear Mr. Werner,

On January 17, 2018 the Monticello Dairy project and its proposed project materials were approved by the BAR. Included in the approval was the Zinc Panel for the office building: **Rheinzink** prePATINA graphite-grey Reveal Panel. A copy of the approved sample has been provided for reference purposes. This new BAR submission seeks the approval of an alternate Zinc material only (panel size and pattern will have not changed), **elZinc Oliva**, as substitute for the previously approved **Rheinzink** to allow for greater flexibility in construction for ordering, lead times, etc. A sample of the proposed alternate zinc material has been included for your reference. The color of the **elZinc Oliva** zinc is very similar to the approved **Rheinzink** and will not alter the approved outward appearance of the project in any significant manner.

In addition to the alternate Zinc Panel material, this resubmission also introduces minor façade modifications which we would like to incorporate in to the revised BAR approval.
These include:

- Addition of a ship's ladder for roof access on the North West side of the office building.
- Replacement of opaque glass spandrels with vision glass at the bottom of curtainwall windows on the 2nd and 3rd floors to allow a greater amount of light into the 2nd floor offices on the North, South and West elevations.
- Metal Panel Punch Window Sill height has been raised on the North elevation to allow roofing and waterproofing constructability.
- Continuous soldier coursing has been added the South, West and East elevations of the proposed office building addition.
- A new Glass egress door has been added to the South elevation at the Lobby (South East) to allow for code required egress from the garage.
- A new pedestrian door at the Loading Dock (South West) has been added to allow for egress and Postal Deliveries, per the request of the US Postal Service. The proposed new door will be painted white to match the loading dock overhead doors.

- The “open grill” overhead coiling garage entry door has been removed from the Garage entry on the South Elevation and a Zinc panel/header has been added at this entry.
- The location of the Office Lobby entry doors has been adjusted on the East elevation to align with the symmetry of the Office Lobby interiors.
- A new Rain Leader and Collector Box has been added at the Wet Elevation to allow the existing dairy rood to drain properly.

These modifications have been added for practical reasons or to help unify the design across the facades and we believe they either enhance or do not negatively affect the approved exterior design of the Monticello Dairy Renovation.

For the reasons outlined above, we formally request on behalf of Stony Point Design Build that the **elZinc Oliva** Zinc Panel and other minor façade modifications be approved for the Monticello Dairy office additions.

Sincerely,

Anton Markin, AIA
Project Architect

BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW

AMENDMENT TO APPROVED CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS SUBMISSION (APPROVED 08/21/18)

MARCH 19, 2019

DAIRY CENTRAL

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA

SUBMITTED FEBRUARY 25, 2019

LIST OF DRAWINGS

ARCHITECTURAL

Cover 1
Architectural Site Plan (For Reference) 2
North Elevation 3
South Elevation 4
East Elevation 5
West Elevation 6
Sample Board - REVISED 7

PROJECT AMENDMENT NARRATIVE

Page 3 – North Elevation

1. Zinc Panels: The approved “Rheinzink zinc graphite-grey” metal panel, will be replaced with a “elzinc Oliva” zinc panel. The panel size and configuration will not change. There is a very minimal color difference between the approved Rheinzink and the proposed elzinc panels.
2. Ships Ladder: A ships ladder has been added to allow building maintenance and service to access the lower roof of the office building addition.
3. Glass Spandrels: At the bottom of the 2nd and 3rd floor curtain wall windows, the gray opaque spandrel glass will be replaced with vision glass to allow a greater amount of daylight into the 2nd floor offices.
4. Metal Panel Punch Windows: The sill heights of the proposed punched widows have been raised to accommodate roofing/waterproofing details.

Page 4 – South Elevation

1. A continuous course of soldier coursing has been added over the length of the south elevation of the proposed office building addition.
2. Glass Spandrels: At the bottom of the 2nd and 3rd floor curtain wall windows, the gray opaque spandrel glass will be replaced with vision glass to allow a greater amount of daylight into the 2nd floor offices.
3. Garage Entry: At the garage entry, the “open grill” overhead coiling door has been removed. Over the garage entry will be a zinc metal panel header. The zinc panel will be the “elzinc Oliva”.
4. Garage Entry: Adjacent to the garage door is a new glass door. This door is being added for building egress to meet building code exiting requirements from the garage and lobby.
5. Loading Dock: An exit and delivery door has been provided at the loading dock to accommodate Postal Service deliveries and the US Postal Service’s request for a door in this location. The proposed new door will be painted white to match the loading dock overhead doors.

Page 5 – East Elevation

1. Zinc Panel: The approved Rheinzink zinc graphite-grey metal panel, will be replaced with a “elzinc Oliva” zinc panel. The panel size and configuration will not change. There is a very minimal color difference between the approved Rheinzink and the proposed elzinc panels.
2. Office Entry Doors: The main office entry doors has been adjusted to align with the symmetry of the office lobby.
3. A continuous course of soldier coursing has been added over the length of the west elevation of the proposed office building addition.

Page 6 – West Elevation

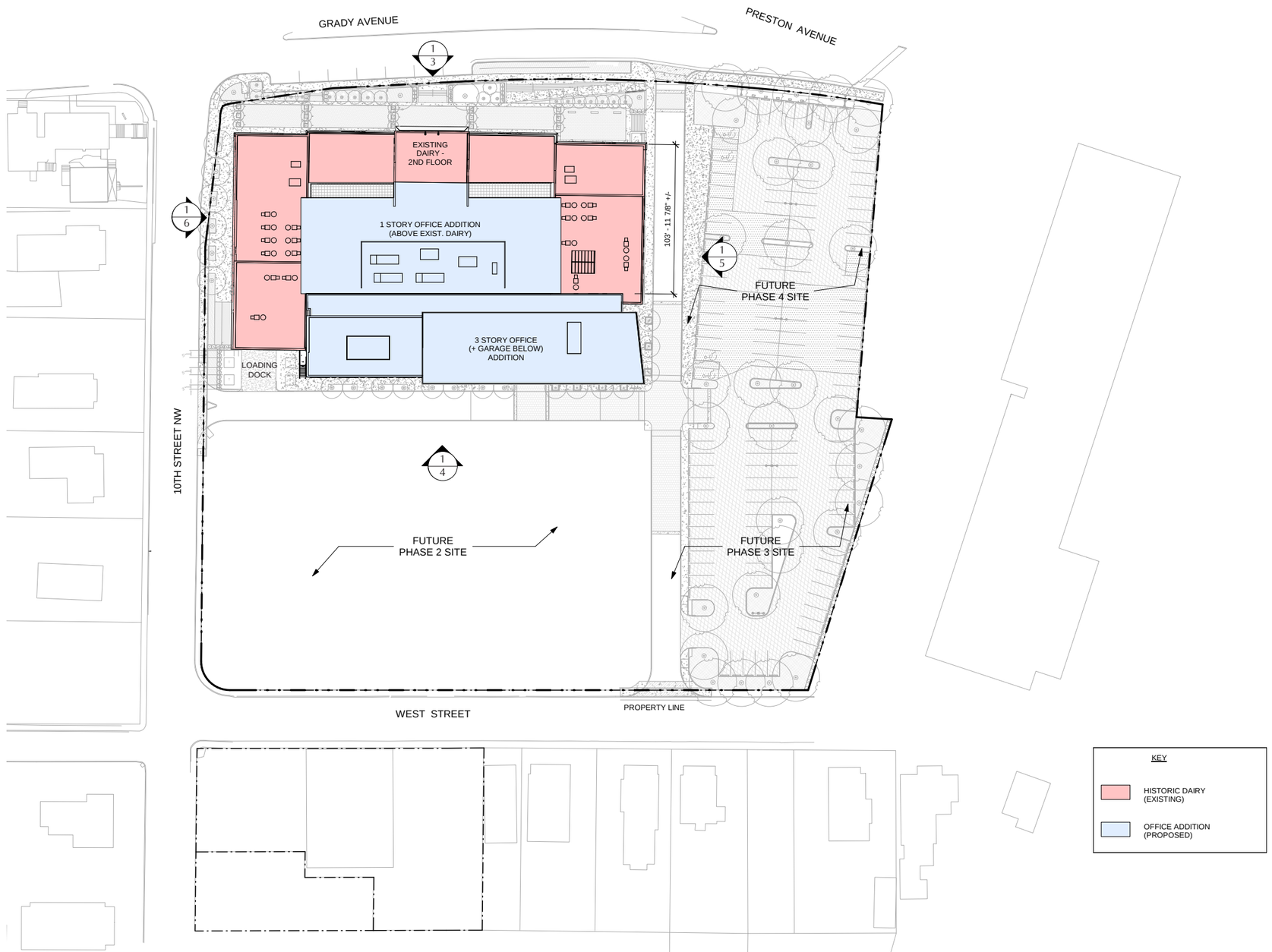
1. Zinc Panel: The approved Rheinzink zinc graphite-grey metal panel, will be replaced with a “elzinc Oliva” zinc panel. The panel size and configuration will not change. There is a very minimal color difference between the approved Rheinzink and the proposed elzinc panels.
2. A new rain leader and scupper box has been added to the west elevation to allow the roof of the dairy building to drain properly.
3. A continuous course of soldier coursing has been added over the length of the west elevation of the proposed office building addition.

DAIRY CENTRAL
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA

CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS

ARCHITECTURAL SITE PLAN

MONTICELLO DAIRY | 946 GRADY AVENUE | CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA

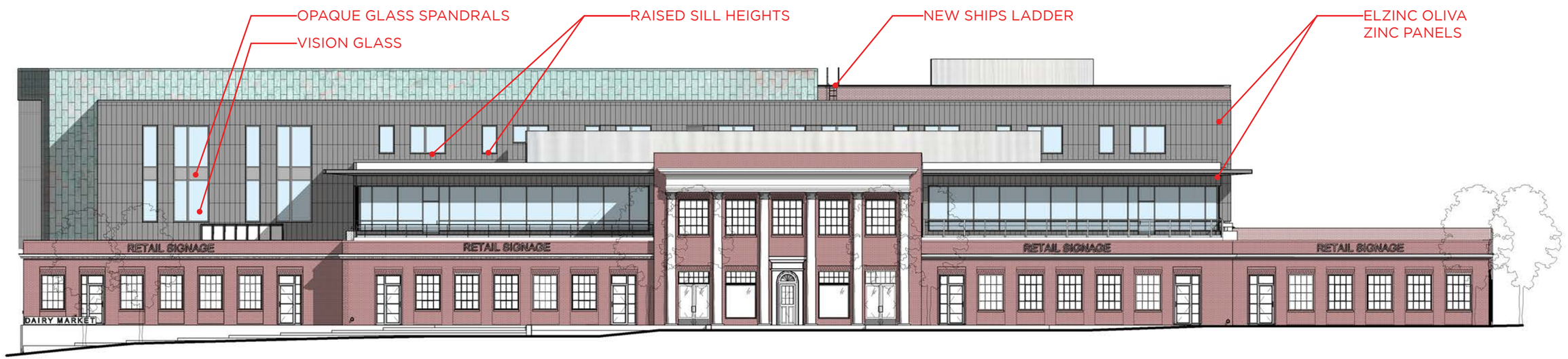


1 ARCHITECTURAL SITE PLAN - FOR REFERENCE
SCALE: 1" = 80'-0"

NORTH ELEVATION

MONTICELLO DAIRY | 946 GRADY AVENUE | CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA

1 APPROVED NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 1" = 20'-0"

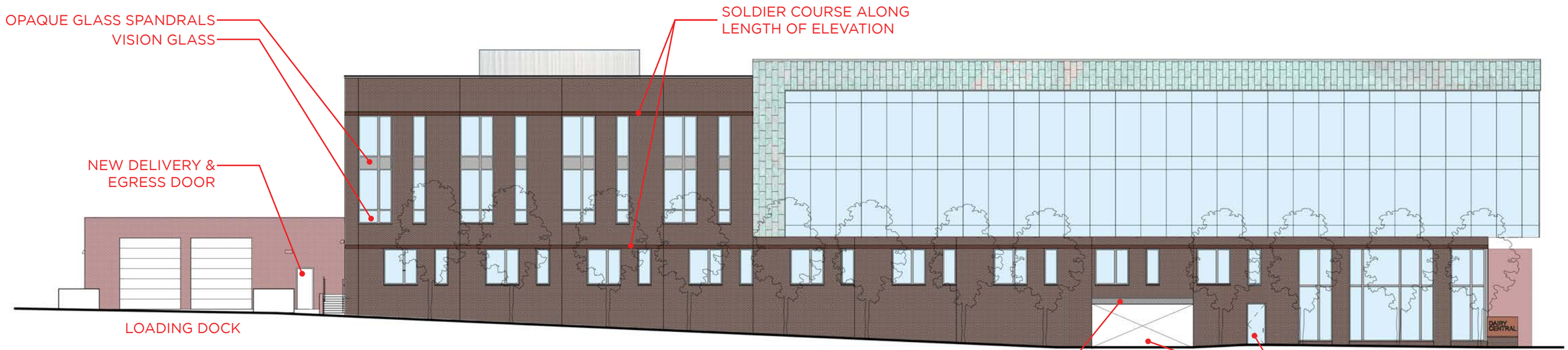


2 PROPOSED NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 1" = 20'-0"

SOUTH ELEVATION

MONTICELLO DAIRY | 946 GRADY AVENUE | CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA

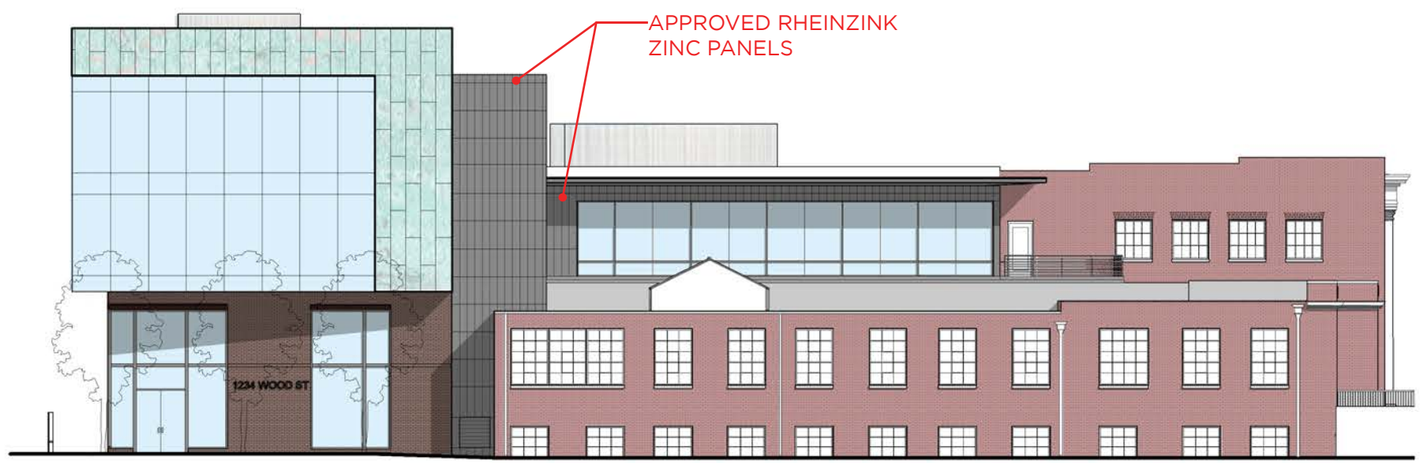
1 APPROVED SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 1" = 20'-0"



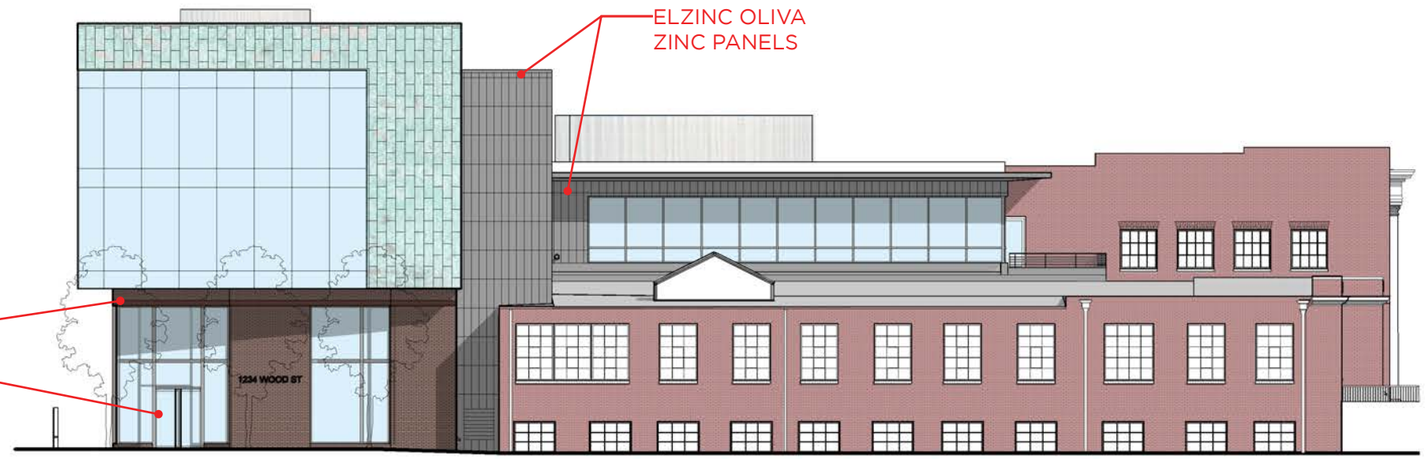
2 PROPOSED SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 1" = 20'-0"

EAST ELEVATION

MONTICELLO DAIRY | 946 GRADY AVENUE | CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA



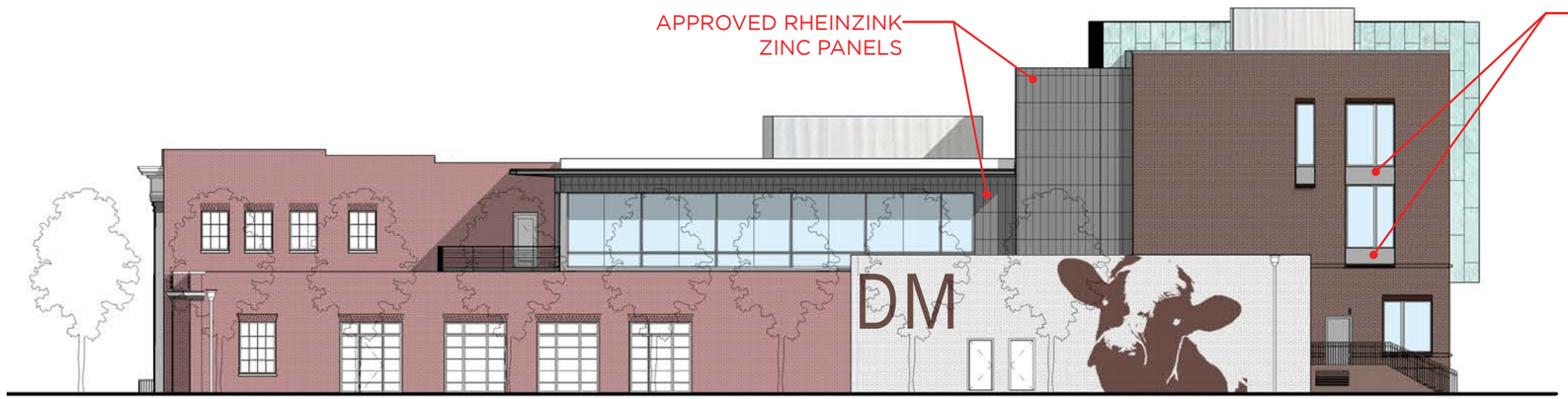
1 APPROVED EAST ELEVATION
SCALE: 1" = 20'-0"



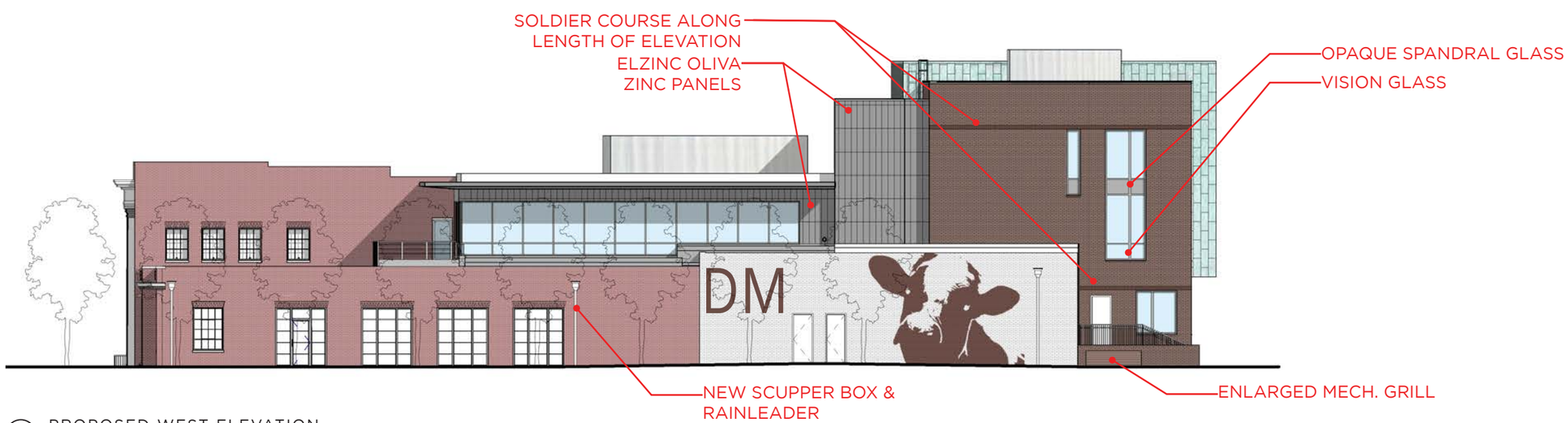
2 PROPOSED EAST ELEVATION
SCALE: 1" = 20'-0"

WEST ELEVATION

MONTICELLO DAIRY | 946 GRADY AVENUE | CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA



1 APPROVED WEST ELEVATION
SCALE: 1" = 20'-0"



2 PROPOSED WEST ELEVATION
SCALE: 1" = 20'-0"

SAMPLE BOARD - REVISED

MONTICELLO DAIRY | 946 GRADY AVENUE | CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA

1 APPROVED SAMPLE BOARD

2 APPROVED RHEINZINK PANEL

3 PROPOSED ELZINC OLIVA PANEL

ENTRANCE SYSTEM

NEW ENTICE® SERIES

U.S. Patent No. 9,074,413

ULTRA NARROW STILES WITH FULL FRAMED PERFORMANCE

- For Use With 1" (25 mm) Insulating Glazing
- Meets ASHRAE 90.1 Air Infiltration and Energy Code Requirements
- Meets the Requirements of AAMA SFM-1-14
- California Title 24 Compliant
- 1-1/8" (29 mm) Ultra Narrow Vertical Stiles and Mullions With a System Depth of Only 2-1/2" (64 mm)
- U-Factors as Low as 0.33
- Thermally Broken Cladding in a Variety of Premium Finishes
- Patented Seal-Loc Mechanically Clamping Seals Provide Ease of Fabrication and Glass Replacement
- Proven **CORNER-LOC®** Technology
- Optional High Performance Reduced Sound Transmission Door Seal Kits
- Optional Integrated LED Lighting System
- Complete Entrance System Including Corners, Thresholds, Wall and Doorway Jambs, Vertical Mullions, and Fixed Lite Rails

Entice® is the only storefront solution that delivers the aesthetically pleasing qualities of a monolithic frameless glass entrance, plus satisfies new energy code requirements and ASHRAE 90.1 air infiltration criteria. The first premium storefront of its kind, the **Entice® Series** retains the elegant appearance of heavy glass storefronts with minimal vertical lines, and features the unique ability to support door handle hardware on 1" insulating glass panels that accommodate all high solar and thermal efficient glass options, including low-e coatings and tints.

The **Entice® Series** is clad with finely finished materials of your choice, and does not have break lines where common doors would have removable stops. The system also features proven CRL-U.S. Aluminum **CORNER-LOC®** Technology, the strongest corner construction in the industry.

CRL® US ALUMINUM

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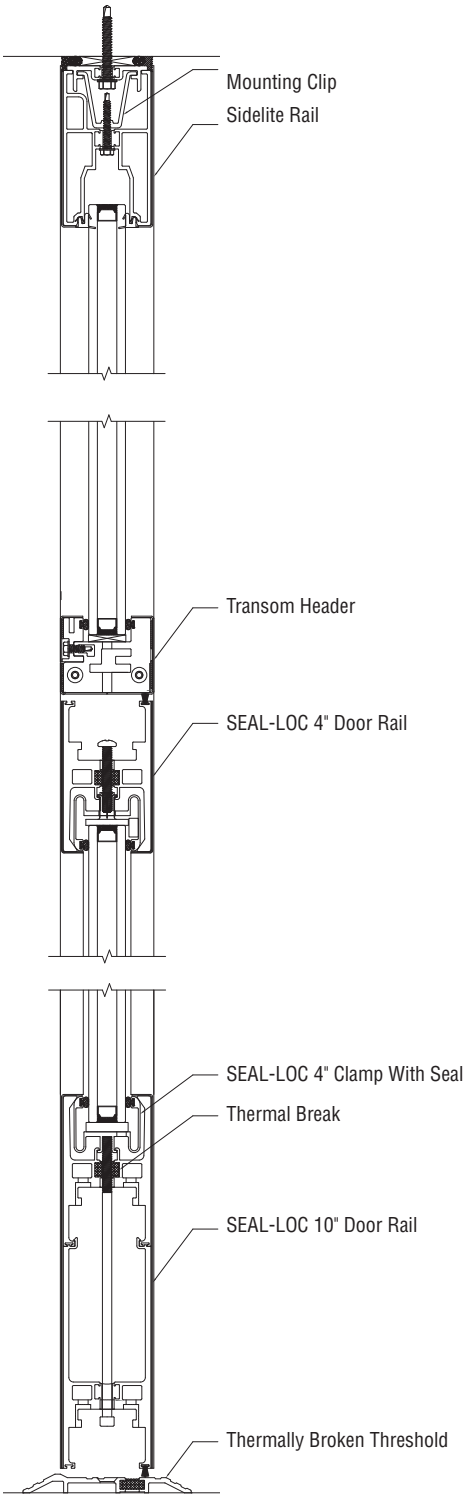
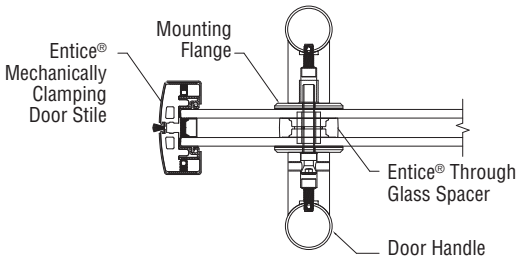
ENTICE® SERIES ENTRANCE SYSTEM
TYPICAL DETAILS

For 1" (25 mm) Insulating Glazing

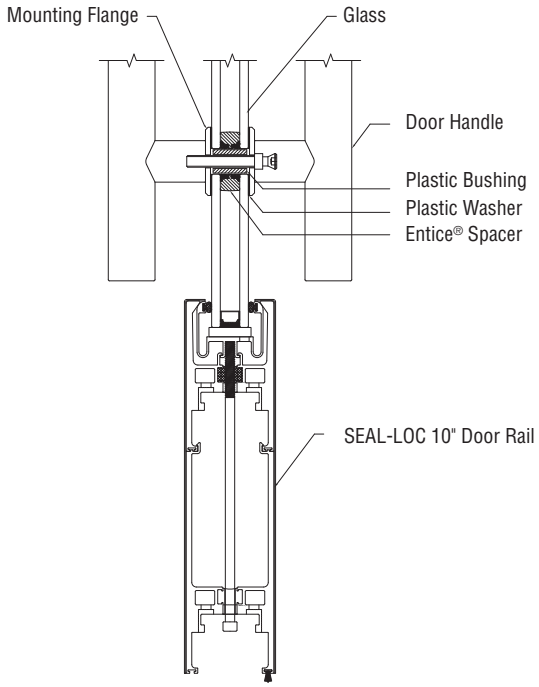
For Specifications, Details, and Testing Data go to **usalum.com**.



Section Through Door With Transom



Section Through Door Stile and Handle



Section Through Door Rail and Handle

NOT TO SCALE

PHONE: **(800) 262-5151 ext. 5305** | FAX: **(866) 262-3299** | Email: **usalum@crlaurence.com** | Website: **usalum.com**

GLASS PERFORMANCE DATA

MONTICELLO DAIRY | 946 GRADY AVENUE | CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA

Previously Approved Glass Types (08/21/18)

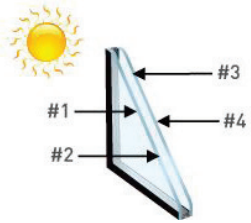
BAR APPROVED GLASS - VIRACON VE1-2M

1" (25mm) Insulating VE1-2M

PERFORMANCE DATA

Transmittance	
Visible Light	70%
Solar Energy	33%
UV	10%
Reflectance	
Visible Light-Exterior	11%
Visible Light-Interior	12%
Solar Energy	31%
NFRC U-Value	
Winter	0.30 Btu/(hr x sqft x °F)
Summer	0.26 Btu/(hr x sqft x °F)
Shading Coefficient (SC)	0.44
Relative Heat Gain	91 Btu/(hr x sqft)
Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC)	0.38
LSG	1.84

Makeup



PROPOSED GLASS TYPE 1 - GUARDIAN SN68

GUARDIAN GLASS See what's possible™ | PERFORMANCE CALCULATOR

May 25, 2018 Prepared for Michael Day w/ Cunningham Quill
By Kinder, Alan
akinder@guardian.com 7045727280

Dairy Central Glazing Options

Make-up Name	Make-up Icon	Transmittance		Reflectance			U-Value		Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC)	Light to Solar Gain (LSG)	Thermal Stress (COG) °F/C	Color Rendering Index (R_a)
		Visible (τ_v %)	Solar (τ_e %)	Visible		Solar	Winter Night (Btu/hr·ft²·F)	Summer Day (Btu/hr·ft²·F)				
				ρ_v % out	ρ_v % in	ρ_e % out						
SN68 on Clear		68	33	11	12	33	0.29	0.28	0.38	1.80	Go	95.4

PROPOSED GLASS TYPE TYPE 2 - GUARDIAN AG50

GUARDIAN GLASS See what's possible™ | PERFORMANCE CALCULATOR

May 25, 2018 Prepared for Michael Day w/ Cunningham Quill
By Kinder, Alan
akinder@guardian.com 7045727280

Dairy Central Glazing Options

Make-up Name	Make-up Icon	Transmittance		Reflectance			U-Value		Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC)	Light to Solar Gain (LSG)	Thermal Stress (COG) °F/C	Color Rendering Index (R_a)
		Visible (τ_v %)	Solar (τ_e %)	Visible		Solar	Winter Night (Btu/hr·ft²·F)	Summer Day (Btu/hr·ft²·F)				
				ρ_v % out	ρ_v % in	ρ_e % out						
AG50 on Clear		50	29	27	19	34	0.30	0.29	0.34	1.48	Go	92.9