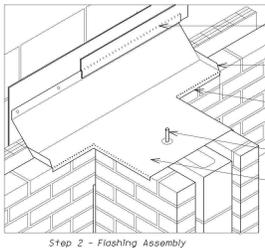
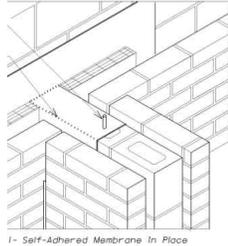


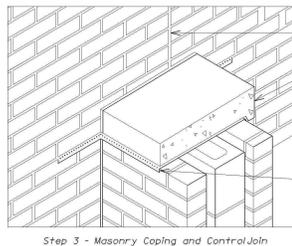
University Campus sets high standard for exterior wall construction

Over the years Brown University found that many of its newer buildings had problems with the roofing, windows, curtainwall, and masonry; problems that were often difficult to identify and fix. These issues were not unique to Brown, but reflected general standards in the construction industry as a whole. For example, curtainwall manufacturers often use bent aluminum flashings with end-dams set in sealant, whereas fully soldered copper or stainless steel is known to be more durable and reliable. Like many institutions that set a high value on their campus, Brown determined to define its own higher standards for critical building elements that tend to be problematic.

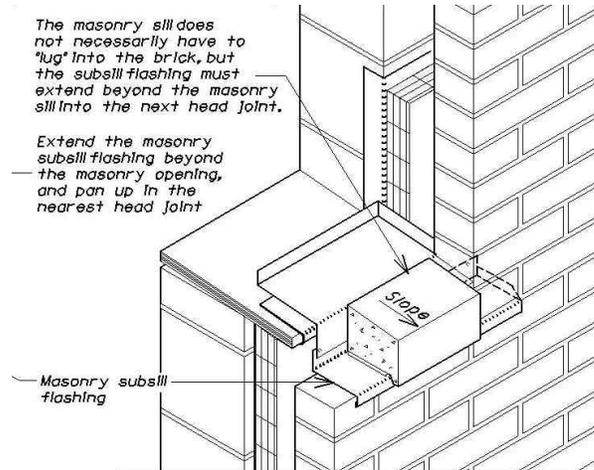
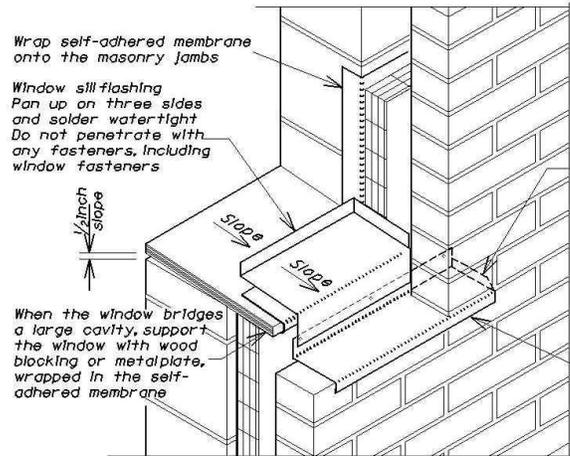


Brown chose Leavitt Associates for this task because we had already served as Brown's exterior envelope consultant for three major new campus buildings. The completed details and specifications will be posted on Brown's web site and made available to architects doing work on the Brown Campus. The details include many three-dimensional illustrations and often show a series of steps, to clarify the sequence of trades.

For example, our illustration show the steps involved in flashing a parapet that intersects a rising wall. All of Brown's recent buildings have exterior waterproofed plazas where this detail occurs.



The three-stage format helps clarify the construction sequencing. In this case the configuration shown requires a minimum of coordination between the masons and the sheet metal contractor.



These window sill flashing details make it clear how to integrate fully soldered end pans with masonry sills. In the industry at large, fabric flashings and other less reliable techniques sometimes cause problems.