

Chapter 32: Wainscot

Most Common Mistakes:

1. Incorrect wainscot girt placement.
2. Incorrect assembly order (should be base trim, wainscot, “Z” trim, siding)
3. Failure to plumb panels.
4. Running “Z” trim too close to corner.
5. Overlapping “Z” trim.
6. No caulking at “Z” trim joints.
7. Using incorrect screw pattern.
8. Wainscot and steel siding panel ribs out of alignment.
9. Failure to hold siding panels up $\frac{1}{4}$ ” above Z trim “flat”.



Photo above shows $\frac{1}{4}$ ” hold up of siding panels above Z trim.

Wainscot Framing

For Bookshelf girts, add a 2x4 **exterior** (“barn style”) wainscot girt below first wall girt. Nail through wall girt top, into wainscot girt with 10d commons at 8” o.c.

It may be necessary to notch girt blocks in order to allow for wainscot girt to nail directly to columns at each end.

For Commercial girts, a 2x4 exterior “barn style” wainscot girt is usually added below second wall girt (with eave heights less than 10’, usually added ON TOP of first wall girt). Nail through wall girt, into wainscot girt with 10d commons at 8” o.c. This may be influenced by overall building wall height, so refer to building plans for specifics.

See
Figure 32-1

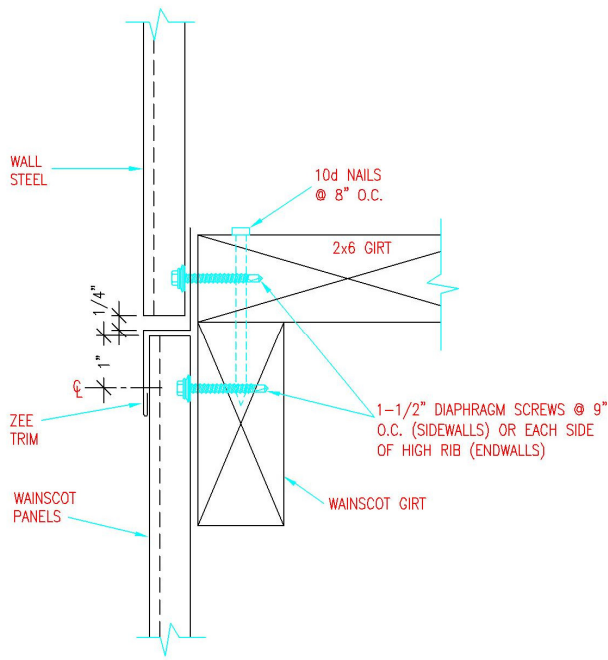


Figure 32-1: Wainscot Z Trim with Bookshelf Girts

ABC : LG-122 (1-1/2" vertical against wall 1" horizontal 1-1/2" face)

Central States : DAT (1-3/8" vertical 1" horizontal 5/8" face)

Fabral : AZ-2 (1-5/8" vertical 13/16" horizontal 1-5/8" face)

McElroy: P-ZF (2-1/4" vertical 1" horizontal 1-1/2" face)

Metal Sales: Part #42043 (1-1/8" vertical 7/8" horizontal 5/8" face)

Union Corrugating : Double Angle (1-9/16" vertical 7/8" horizontal 1-5/8" face)

With **exterior** (flat or "barn style") girts no additional framing will be required. However lowest girt spacing may need to be adjusted slightly, in order to maintain framing at correct level to align with adjacent bookshelf or commercial girts. **See Figure 32-2**

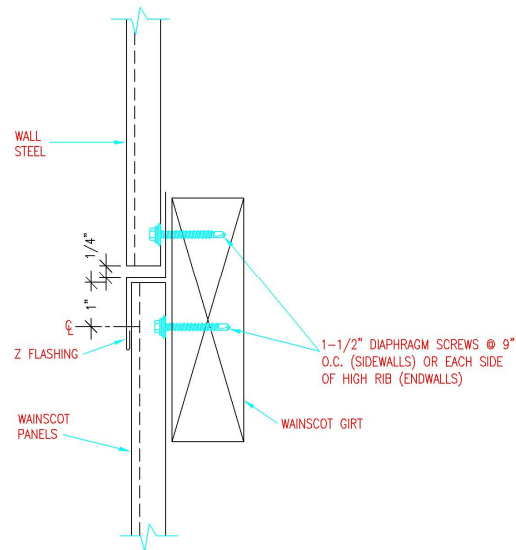


Figure 32-2: Wainscot Z Trim with Exterior Girts

Please review **Chapter 21 “Wall Steel”** prior to wainscot installation. Follow instructions for installing sidewall steel around entire building perimeter.

On endwalls screw wainscot panel tops and bottoms and bottom of wall panels above wainscot on both sides of each high rib with 1-1/2” diaphragm screws.

See Figure 32-3

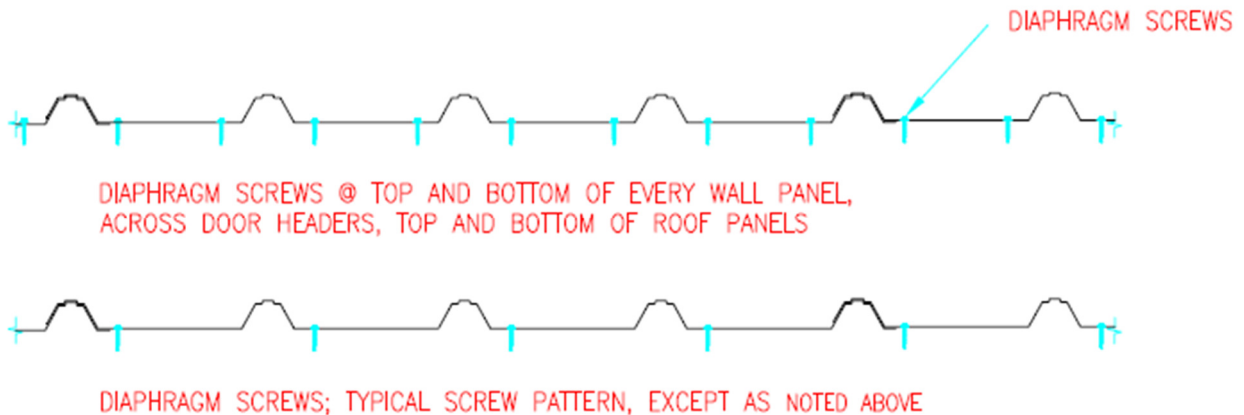


Figure 32-3: Wall Sheeting Screw Patterns



Important hint – Keep panels from stretching or compressing in width as they are installed. Panels cover 36” from major rib center on one side to major rib center at other side. Measure each panel as installed or pre-mark building frame every 36” to check panel width.

This is especially important in wainscot applications. If wainscot and wall panels are installed at different temperatures, they will have expanded or contracted differently. Only way to assure rib alignment is to measure to maintain 36” coverage per panel.

In photo below (not a Hansen Pole Building), at wall left end ribs of wainscot panels and wall steel align. Moving across building to right, wall steel “grows” until ribs are several inches out of alignment.



After wainscot panels are in place, install Z trim across tops, using 10d common x 1-1/2" (joist hanger) nails approximately every three feet through Z upper portion. Place liberal caulking

amounts between Z trim and framing behind, at every joint. Install wall steel above Z trim, leaving a 1/4" gap between Z trim level area and wall steel bottom.



Z trim ends butt together, rather than overlapping. Z trim must be "stopped short" of building corner. Deduct 2-3/8" from "overall corner trim coverage" to determine "hold back distance". See **Figure 32-4** and **Figure 32-5**

Z and corner trim dimensions vary slightly depending upon manufacturer.

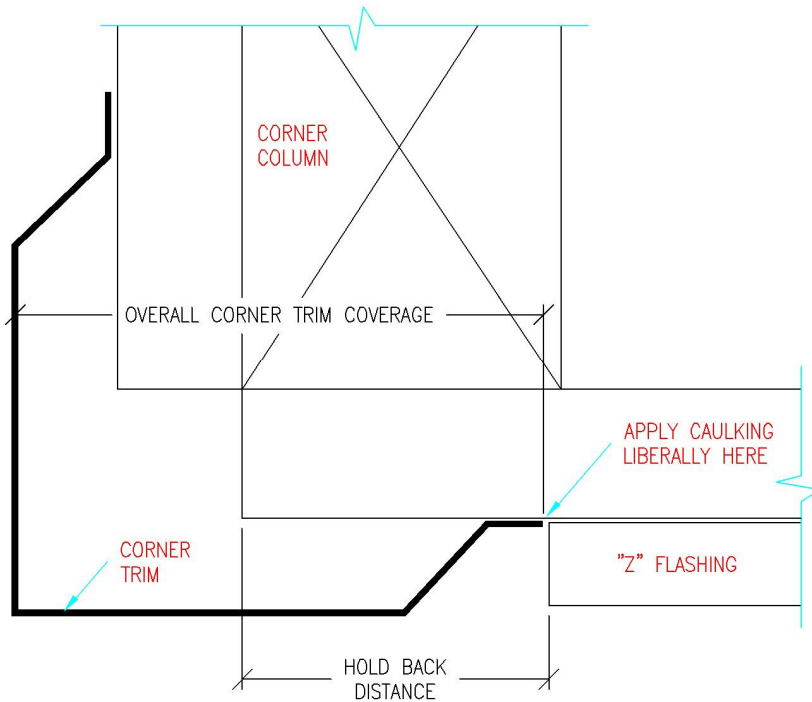


Figure 32-4: Wainscot Trim at Corner (Top View)

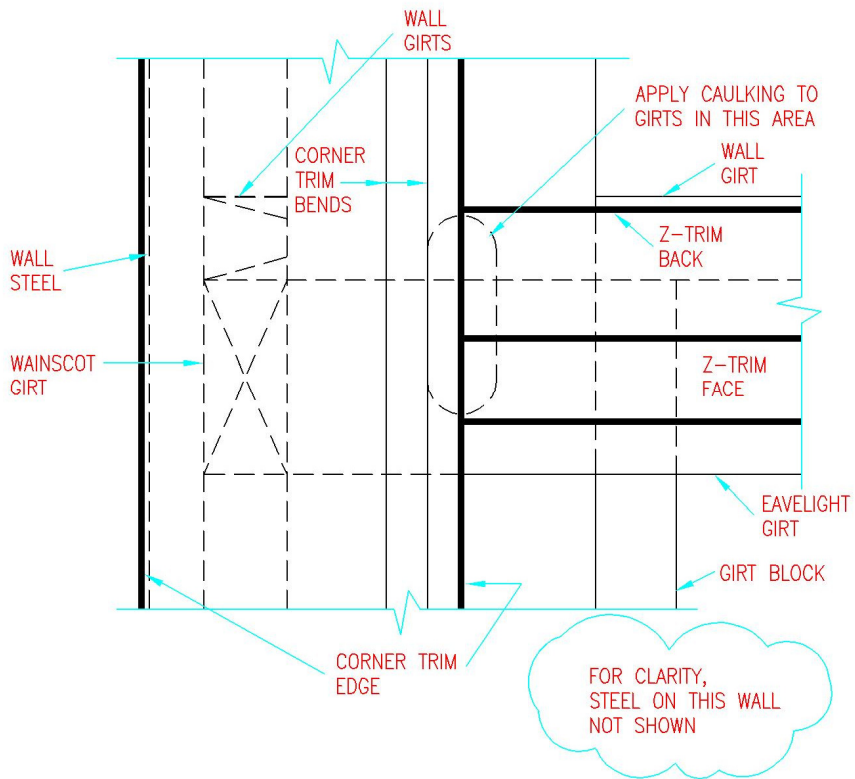


Figure 32-5: Wainscot Z Trim Caulking