Fenestration Testing Laboratory, Inc.

10235 8th Street, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730

Report #: T20-015

REPORT SUMMARY

REPORT

T20-015

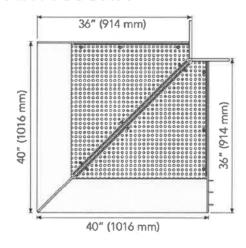
TESTED FOR

C.R. Laurence Co., Inc. 2503 E. Vernon Ave. Los Angeles, CA 90058-1897

SERIES & PRODUCT TYPE

7750 Corner Panel Sunshade 40" x 36" Corner - Three (3) Outriggers with infill panels

AW7750CNR



40" (1016 mm) Corner Panel

SPECIFICATION

AAMA 514-16 Standard Test Method for Static Loading and Impact on Exterior Shading Devices

PERFORMANCE LEVEL ACHIEVED

Static Design Load of 75 PSF -

Load applied at Design Load = 825 lbs. – Passed Load applied at 2x Design Load = 1,650 lbs. - Passed

Ice Impactor Energy of 400 joules - Passed

TEST COMPLETION DATE

March 13, 2020

REPORT DATE

March 25, 2020

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1.0 Tested For: C.R. Laurence Co., Inc.

2503 E. Vernon Ave.

Los Angeles, CA 90058-1897

2.0 Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to present the testing methods employed and the test results obtained during the performance testing of one (1) Aluminum Sunshade described in paragraph 5.0 of this report.

3.0 Test References:

- 3.1 AAMA 514-16 Standard Test Method for Static Loading and Impact on Exterior Shading Devices
- **4.0 Compliance Statement:** The test results in paragraph 6.0 indicate that the test sample described in paragraph 5.0 of this report met the performance requirements of the above specification for the static load design pressure and ice impactor energy shown in 4.1 below.
- **4.1** Design Static Load Pressure = 75 PSF Ice Impact Energy = 400 Joules
- 5.0 Sample Submitted:
- 5.1 Product Type: Aluminum Sunshade5.2 Series: 7750 Corner Panel
- **5.3 Configuration:** 3 outriggers forming corner and two bays each contained an infill panel

5.4 Product Dimensions:

 Millimeters
 Inches

 Width
 1016 mm
 40.00",

 Extension
 914.4 mm
 36.00"

5.11 Construction: All Sunshade Parts were Aluminum and painted except for infill.

Part	Quantity	Dimensions	Manner of attachment or support
Anchoring	Two(2) piece	1/2" - 8" x 9-3/8" each piece	The two pieces were welded the full
Plate or Back	forming 90-		8" corner joint. Each piece had two (2)
Plate	degree angle		anchoring holes as shown on the attached drawings and photos
Outriggers	Three (3)	Each end outrigger was	Each end outrigger was welded to the
		3/8" thick and extended out	back plate with a 6" weld bead on each
		35.5" from the back plate.	side. The center outrigger was welded
		The center outrigger extended	the full length 8" length on each side to
		out 50.5" from the back plate.	the back plate.
8" wide nose	Two (2)	See photos and drawing	Each fascia extrusion fit between its
or fascia			respective outriggers and was welded
			to the outriggers full perimeter.
Metal infill	Two (2)	Filled in the two bays that	Each infill was fastened to aluminum
corrugated	infills	formed the corner - see photos	angle supports along the end and
sheet and		and drawing	center outriggers with ¼-14 x 7/8"
perforated			Self-Drilling Hex Washer Head Screws.
			Two at the ends and three at center.
Aluminum	Four (4)	1/4" x 1.75" x 1.75" "L" angle	The "L" angles were all fastened to
"L" angle	pieces		their respective outrigger with #10 x 0.5" PFH screws.

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5.13 Installation/Support Method

Location on Sunshade	Anchor type	Spacing
The sunshade was	1/2-13 x 2 Hex HD Bolts	A pair of bolts was located 2" from each end of
mounted to 10 x 2.60 x	with lock washer, flat	each plate forming the corner shaped back
0.240 A36 Steel Channel	washers, and hex lock	plate; four (4) bolts total.
	nuts	

The 10 x 2.60 x 0.240 steel channel was mitered welded to form a corner and the corner shape was welded to another channel of the same size that was a steel back plate for the corner shape steel (see photos). The steel back plate was welded to two 12" long pieces of 8 x 2.26 x .220 A-36 Steel Channel set 5" each way from the center line of the corner shaped steel. Each 8 x 2.26 x 0.220 channel was 12" long and each was bolted to a 6" x 12" Douglas fir beam with two 1/2" diameter bolts, flat washers and 1/4" x 2.5" square steel washers on the wood side. The wood beam anchored to the steel chamber (see photos).

The Sunshade did not have a locking device and no sealant was used.

- **6.0 Test procedures and results:** All testing procedures were performed in accordance with the performance requirements of the test specifications referenced in paragraph 3.0 of this report. The paragraph numbers shown are as shown in the AAMA 514-16 Test Method.
- **9.2 Static Load Testing** (A strip of duct tape was applied along each of the rough edges of the metal corrugated and perforated infill panels to keep the sand bags from tearing. The tape gave no addition structural support to the sunshade)
- **9.2.1** FTL used 50 lbs. sand bags to apply the static load onto the sunshade. Note that the 4" x 4" area deducted is the corner section.

Square Footage: $(40" \times 40") - (4" \times 4")/144 \text{ in}^2 \text{ per ft}^2 = 11 \text{ ft}^2$ Design Load = 75 PSF x 11 ft² = 825 lbs.

- 9.2.2 Deflection gages were placed at the end out riggers and at the center outrigger. At each outrigger, a gage was set at 6" from the baseplate face mounted to the steel channel (d_{mullion}) and 2" from the end (d_{end}).
- **9.2.3 Preload** The sunshade was preloaded with ½ of the design load or **412.5 lbs.** for 30 seconds and then the load was released and after one minute the gages were zeroed.
- 9.2.4 Design Load The design load of 825 lbs. was applied to the sunshade in a uniform manner. After 5 minutes, the readings were recorded at each outrigger. The left and right reference for the end outriggers is as seen standing at the end of the sunshade and facing the sunshade.
- 9.2.4.1 The allowable Net Deflection (d_{net}) is calculated as 2L/120 when "L" is the distance of the sunshade cantilever normal to the wall or 36" for the end outriggers and 51" for the center outrigger.

Allowable Net Deflection (dnet) for the left and right end outriggers = 2*36"/120 = 0.60" $d_{net} = d_{end} - d_{mullion}$

Allowable Net Deflection (dnet) for the center outrigger = 2*51"/120 = 0.85" $d_{net} = d_{end} - d_{mullion}$

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Results for Net Deflection (d_{net}):

Left Outrigger -	$d_{end} = 0.66$ "	$d_{\text{mullion}} = 0.21$ ",	$\mathbf{d}_{\mathrm{net}} = 0.45^{"}$	< 0.60"
Center Outrigger -	$d_{end} = 1.10"$	$d_{\text{mullion}} = 0.30$ ",	$d_{net} = 0.80$ "	< 0.85"
Right Outrigger -	$d_{end} = 0.47"$	$d_{\text{mullion}} = 0.19$ ",	$d_{net} = 0.28"$	< 0.60"

9.2.4.2 - Residual Deflection was measured 1 minute after removal of design load:

(Allowable deflection was the greater of 1% of the cantilever span or 0.375" whichever was greater)

Allowable = 0.375" for left and right end outriggers

Allowable = 0.51" for center outrigger

Results for Residual Deflection (RD):

Left Outrigger =	0.20"	< 0.375"
Center Outrigger =	0.42"	< 0.51"
Right Outrigger =	0.11	< 0.375"

9.2.4.3 – The gages were not zeroed after the removal of the design load (as instructed in the test method) and testing proceeded.

9.2.5 – Two Times Design Load = 1650 lbs. The load was held for 5 minutes. One minute after removal of the load, permanent set at the end and mullion was recorded for each outrigger. P.S._{net} for each outrigger is calculated P.S._{net} = P.S._{end} – P.S._{mullion}

Net Permanent Set (N.P.S.) is calculated N.P.S. = P.S.net - RD

Results for N.P.S. of Outriggers:

Allowable N.P.S. for left and right-side outriggers = 1% of Outrigger Span = 36" x 0.01 = 0.36"

Allowable N.P.S. for center outrigger = 1% of Outrigger Span = 51" x 0.01 = 0.51"

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N.P.S Left Outrigger - (P.S._{end} = 0.51") - (P.S._{mullion} = 0.17") - (RD = 0.20") = P.S._{net} = 0.14" < 0.36"
N.P.S. Cen. Outrigger - (P.S._{end} = 0.56") - (P.S._{mullion} = 0.28") - (RD = 0.42") = P.S._{net} = -0.14" < 0.51"
N.P.S Right Outrigger - (P.S._{end} = 0.37") - (P.S._{mullion} = 0.15") - (RD = 0.02") = P.S._{net} = 0.11" < 0.36"
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9.3 - Impact Testing - Energy of Ice Impactor to be 400 Joules

Per Appendix A – Velocity of impact $v = (2gh)^{1/2}$ When g = 9.81 m/s*s and h = 4.49 meters then v = 9.386 m/s

Per Appendix A – Impact energy "W" = $\frac{1}{2}$ mv² When m = 9.07 kilos and v = 9.386 m/s then W = 400 Joules

The Sunshade was impacted with a 6"diameter ice cylinder with a mass of 9.07 Kilos and dropped from a height of 4.49 meters to produce the 400 Joules at impact.

The sunshade was impacted three times at each of the following locations:

Left side at the outermost projection, center at the outermost projection, and right side at the outermost projection.

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10.1 - Impact Testing

Per 10.1, the shading device shall be deemed to pass the test if the following conditions are met:

• The impact test load has not resulted in total separation of the exterior shading device, its components, the system to which it is attached, glazing, hardware, or fasteners, which would cause parts of a combined weight greater than 28 grams (1 ounce) to fall.

Results:

Left side outermost projection - Pass Center outermost projection - Pass Right side outermost projection - Pass

Additional Comments: The impactors dented the extrusion forming the nose or fascia of the sunshade and produced some cracks in the paint at the top surface where the fascia was joined at where blades fit into slots in outriggers (see attached photographs).

Testing was witnessed by: Jesus Gonzalez and Bladimir Ochoa with C.R. Laurence and by Jim Cruz and Daniel Orozco with FTL.

For a complete description of the tested sample, refer to the attached thirteen (13) pages consisting of manufacturer's installation instructions, detailed drawings, sketches showing locations of deflection gages, and photographs. This report is complete only when all the above referenced pages are attached.

The above reference documents are on file. Drawings have been compared to the sample submitted. The above referenced documents, photographs, drawings and a copy of this report will be retained at the test laboratory for four years.

This test report may not be modified in any way without the written consent of Fenestration Testing Laboratory, Inc. (FTL).

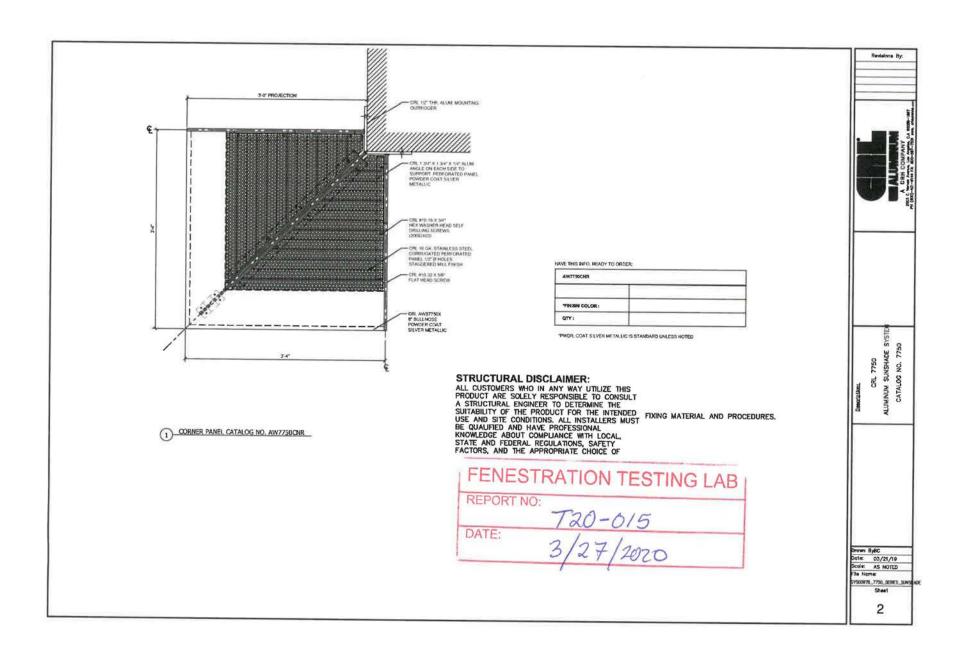
The preceding test results relate only to the tested specimen and were obtained by using the applicable test methods listed in section 3.0 and 6.0 above. This report does not constitute certification of this product or an endorsement by this laboratory. It is the property of the client named in section 1.0 above. Certification can only be granted by an approved administrator and/or validator.

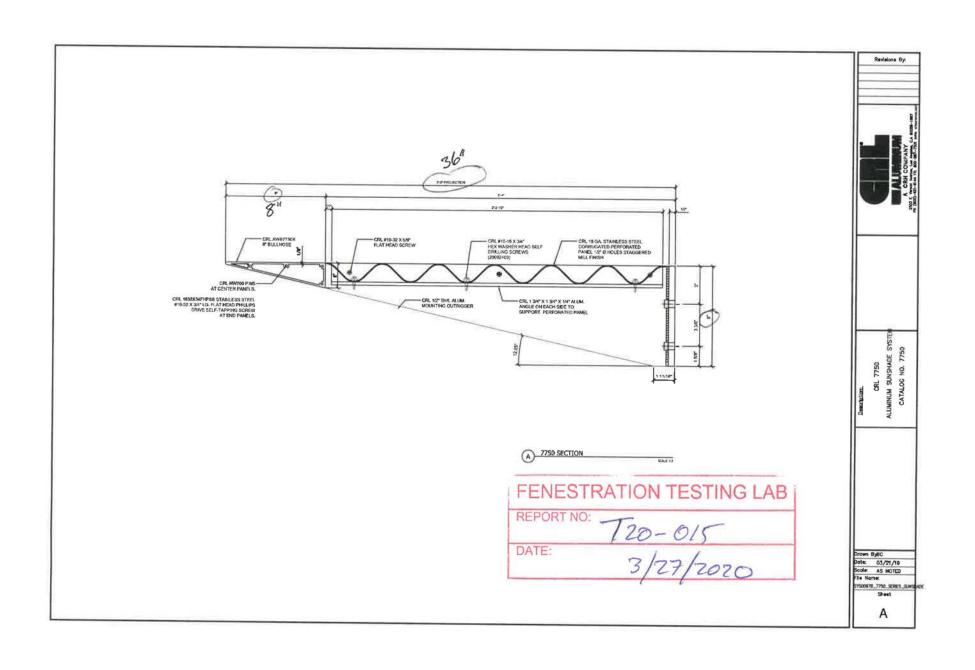
Jim Cruz 7 Laboratory Testing Manager

Test Completion Date: March 13, 2020

Report Completion Date: March 25 2020

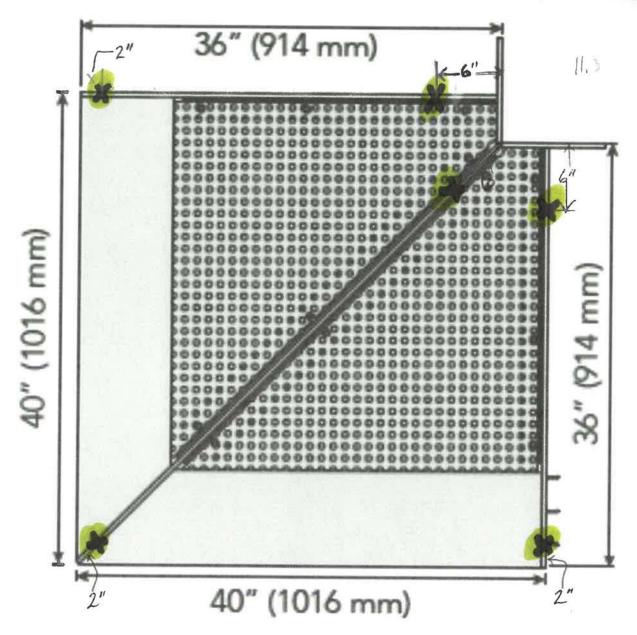
Pete Cruz Pest Engineer





AW7750CNR

FENEST	RATION TESTING LAB
REPORT NO:	720-015
DATE:	3/27/2020



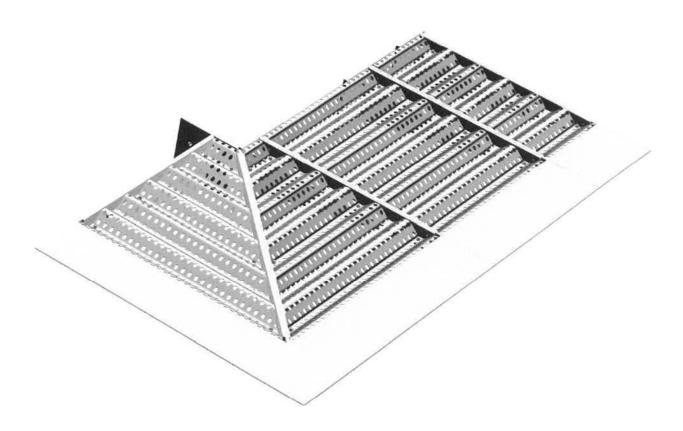
40" (1016 mm) Corner Panel

DEFLECTION GOGES WERE SET @ 6" FROM THE BACK PLATE

\$ 2" FROM THE OUTSIDE TIP AS MARKED WITH AN'X'
IN THE ABOVE DRAWING

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

AW7750 SERIES ALUMINUM SUNSHADE SYSTEM





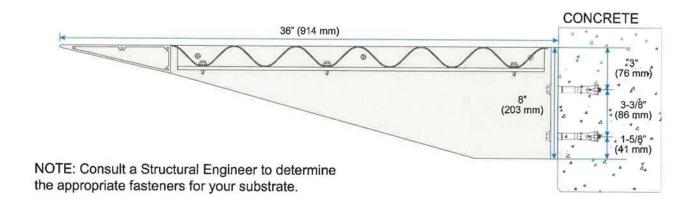
Phone: (800) 228- 9203 • Fax: (800) 587-7501

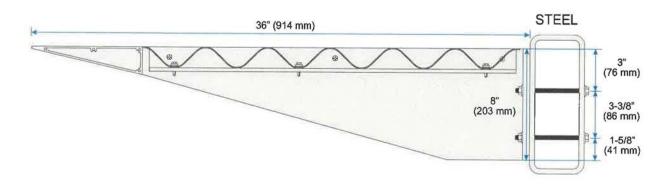
Email: railings@crlaurence.com

crlaurence.com • usalum.com • crl-arch.com

MOUNTING OPTIONS

AW7750 Series Sunshades can also be mounted to curtain walls. Contact CRL Technical Sales for details.





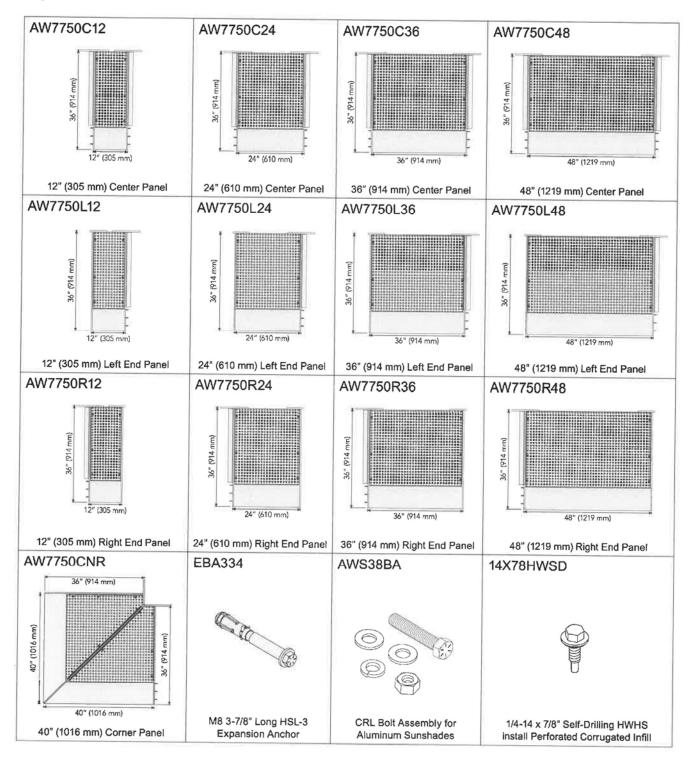
IMPORTANT: READ THIS MANUAL THOROUGHLY BEFORE BEGINNING INSTALLATION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MOUNTING OPTIONS	. 2
MODEL IDENTIFICATION	. 3
INSTALLATION	- E
Assemble and Install First Panel	
Install Center Outriggers and Fascia for Center Panels	. 5
Install End Outrigger and Fascia for Last Panel	. 5
Install Infill Panels	6

MODEL IDENTIFICATION

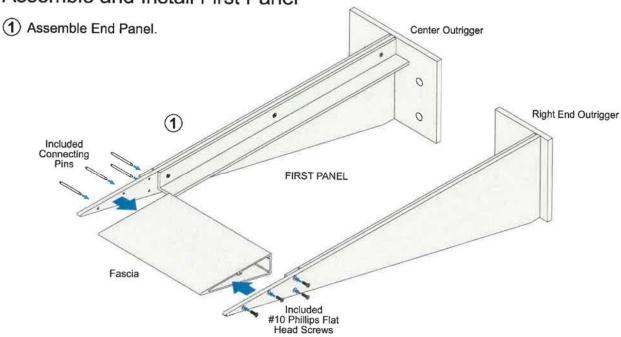
AW7750 Series Sunshades Standard sizes are listed below. Custom sizes and finishes available upon request.



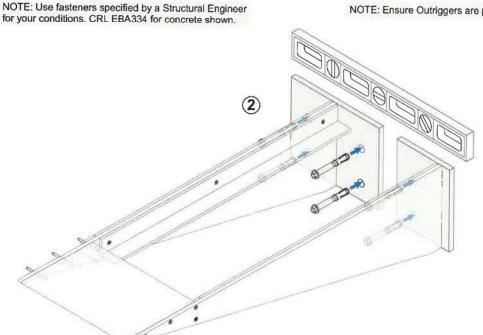
INSTALLATION

Begin at one end. Assemble and install first panel, and then install Outriggers and Fascia for each connecting panel. For short runs, all panels may be assembled and installed as a unit. Corner Outriggers are welded together with the Fascia. For installations with corners, begin with Corner Outrigger.

Assemble and Install First Panel



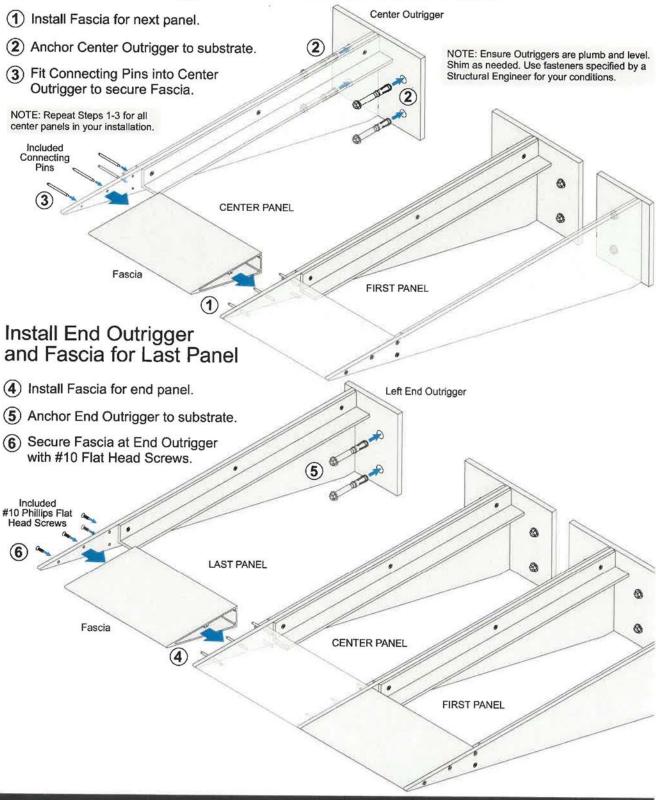
Anchor Outriggers to substrate.



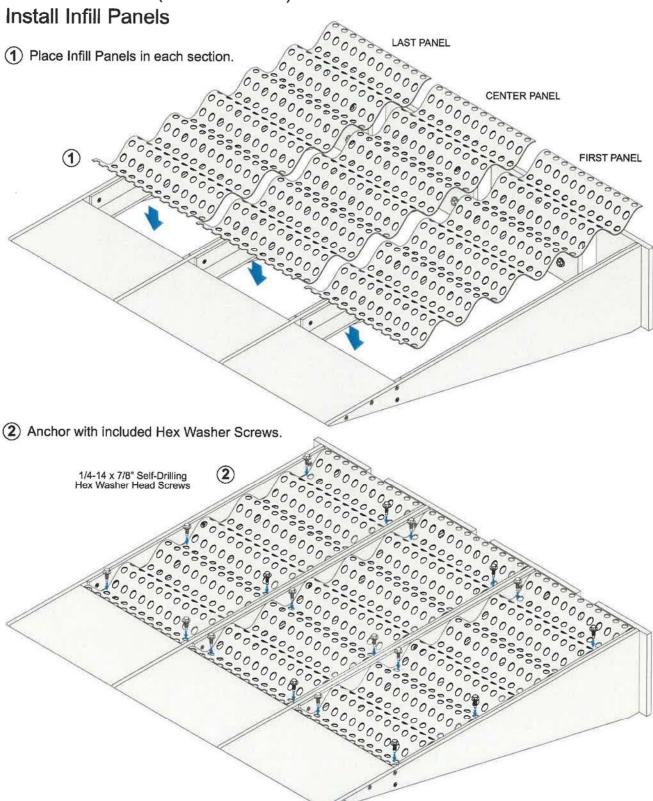
NOTE: Ensure Outriggers are plumb and level. Shim as needed.

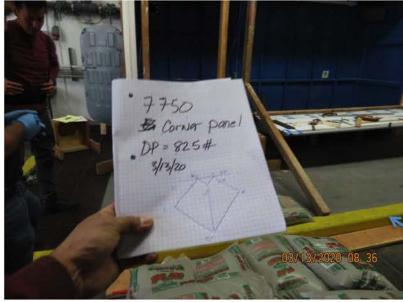
INSTALLATION (CONTINUED)

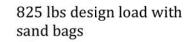
Install Center Outriggers and Fascia for Center Panels

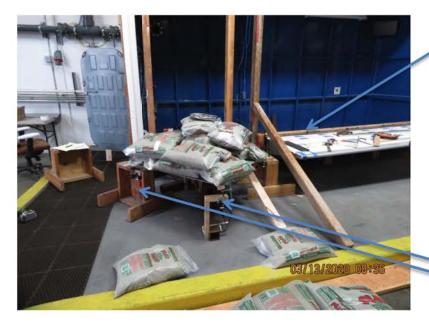


INSTALLATION (CONTINUED)









Deflection gages seen under each outrigger



1650 lbs 2x design load with sand bags

Pictures for T20-015 – Series 7750 Corner Panel by CRL



Ice impactor hitting outrigger on right end.



Ice impactor hitting outrigger at center outrigger





Dented outrigger fascia from impacts and crack on surface of miter joint from impacts.



Dented outrigger fascia from impacts and crack on surface



Washer head screw used to hold metal infill to 1.75" x 1.75" x ¼" aluminum angle. Aluminum angle was fastened to the outrigger



Left and right end outriggers were welded to back plate with 6" weld bead on each side. Center outrigger was welded the full 8" of the back plate. Notice the two holes for mounting to steel.



Underside of the sunshade - notice 1.75" "L" angle leg to support the metal infill and a screw going through it.



The center outrigger extended out 51". The end outriggers extended out 36" each.



Steel to which the sunshade was anchored. Can see the 10" steel channel forming the corner welded to a 10" steel back plate and that was welded to the 8" channels that were bolted to the 6" x 12" wooden beam. Notice the 1/2" bolts that fastened the assembly to the wooden beam.



Notice the ½" bolts that fastened the assembly to the wooden beam and the ¼" x 2" x 2" square washers



Steel angle bolted to steel chamber on one end and bolted with screws to the wood beam on the other

Wood 6" x 4" post bolted to end of beam and supported by wood and clamps to chamber. Same on the other end.