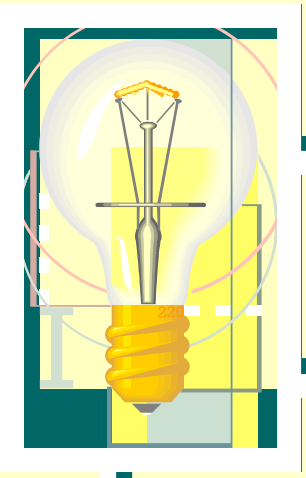

ALUMINATION

SUMMER 2013

Published by the Aluminum Association of Florida

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By David Johns

Fellow Members,

These hot and rainy days provide a backdrop for some continued optimism over the last 12 months in the construction related industries including aluminum construction due to an increase in activity for most of our members.

Our membership continues to improve as we added eight new members to the Suncoast Chapter and our UMDA and professional memberships are increasing with new additions as well.

The State Board Meeting in Crystal River was well attended and hospitality was provided by the Nature Coast Chapter and hosted by Kevin and Mary Sciglia. Membership, elections and engineering were the main topics addressed by the board. We also discussed the possibility of trying to educate unlicensed contractors as opposed to preventing them from working in our industry.

The continued education class on the *Guide to Aluminum Construction in High Wind Areas* continues to meet with success and will be offered again at the State Board Meeting in Sarasota.

The Town and Country legislation that proposes The Alternate Screen Enclosure Design Method became law on April 25, 2013 and is now available for use. Our code consultant gave an overview at the board meeting and addressed the procedures and concerns of the board.

The Professional Engineers Committee continues to work on issues that affect our livelihood every day. There were six professional engineers that practice aluminum design at the last meeting and the next meeting will be following the August Board Meeting. All AAF members are invited to attend and observe the process as we go forward.

The Nominating Committee, chaired by David Miller, met and produced the following slate of officers to lead our association in 2014:

President: Tom Dowd
First Vice-President: John Meyer
Second Vice-President: Gary Hartshorn
Treasurer: David Johns
Secretary: Richard Gillmore

Continued on next page...

ALUMINATION

Published by the Aluminum Association of Florida
3165 McCrory Place, Suite 185
Orlando, Florida 32803
(407) 898-8287
aww.aaof.org

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

...continued from front page.

Elections will be held at the August Board Meeting in Sarasota.

These hot and sticky days will be with us for the remainder of the summer and nothing seems more appropriate then a nice cool weekend at the beach. Our upcoming State Board Meeting at the Helmsley Sandcastle Hotel on Lido Beach is just the ticket to take advantage of both the beach and get the latest updates on what is going on in our industry, so plan to attend the meeting August 16-17, 2013.

The AAF continues to keep its membership informed and helps them avoid the pitfalls of the Aluminum Industry. Please acknowledge the ongoing contributions from our UMDA members by rewarding them with your business.

Remember that your involvement and giving back to the industry by volunteering on a chapter or state level is always needed and encouraged.

I hope to see all of you at the State Board Meeting and in the hospitality suite for some cool tropical refreshments and other special treats.

CEU COURSE AND BOARD MEETING - AUGUST 16 & 17

Join us for the next AAF Board Meeting at the beautiful Helmsley Sandcastle Hotel, August 17. The Helmsley is located at 1540 Ben Franklin Drive in Sarasota. To make your reservation call them directly at (941) 388-2181. Visit www.helmsleysandcastle.com for more information on the hotel.

There will be two CEU courses on Friday, August 16 on Using the *Guide to Aluminum Construction in High Wind Areas* (Parts 1 and 2 for a total of 7 hours). The first course begins at 8:30 AM with registration at 8 AM. Cost is only $150 for members or building officials and $225 for non-members. Lunch will be provided for course attendees. First time attendees who have purchased the electronic version of the Guide will receive the printed version free (a $250 value). For more information on these courses and a registration form please visit the AAF website.

Join us Friday evening beginning at 5 PM in the AAF Hospitality Suite. Saturday's functions begin at 9 AM with a breakfast followed by the Board Meeting at 10 AM. Everyone is invited to attend the Professional Engineer Committee meeting which will begin immediately after the Board Meeting concludes.

Reserve your seat at the Board Meeting by email to aafoffice@bellsouth.net or by phone to 407-898-8287.

We look forward to seeing you there!

- *6.8 Accordion Shutter*
- *Full View Bahama Shutter*
- *Colonial Shutter*
- *Storm Panels*
- *Motorized Roll Down Shutter*
- *Impact Windows & Doors*

Since 1957, Town & Country Industries has been a leader in the research and development of hurricane protection products, and is one of the world's largest manufacturers of hurricane panels. Our customer service, unmatched quality, selection, and market-leading innovation have propelled us to the forefront of our industry.

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SCREEN ENCLOSURES: Changing and Challenging Times

By Tom Johnston, Town & Country Industries

Thirty years ago, most cages were mill finish or anodized, had flat roofs and 12' tall was "huge." Gone are the two page layouts, 6" beams that could span 30+ feet, #8 self drill screws connecting beams, snap together uprights and painted screws aka "will rust for sure." Today we have multiple colors, use thousands of "Monster-Tek Screws" in a beam, use 3/8" concrete screws, have metal that you can't see through (most of us do ☺) and have so many uprights and braces that you can barely see out of them. All of these changes are making enclosures unaffordable to your typical homeowner. They now require wind-tested screen, intense engineering that can run upwards of 30-pages, can be multi-story cages over 35' tall and are being designed to be "Hurricane Resistant." No one can argue that today's cages are stronger and light years ahead of the old ones, but have we lost touch with the average family and why these structures were developed in the first place?

There has been a good bit of controversy over the new "Alternative Screen Enclosure Design," and just to make sure everyone is on the same page, this is just an option and no one has to use it. The key word here is "Alternative," and it's not meant for every cage and every circumstance. It can't be used on multi-story enclosures or cages where a homeowner can't get to the panels that will need to be removed, retracted or cut without a ladder.

So why the need for an "Alternative" method? In our opinion, it's really very simple; *to offer an alternative method of designing pool enclosures, so these structures can achieve their original purpose of keeping leaves and bugs out of the pool area, increase the quality of outdoor living and to make the screen enclosures more affordable to the average family*.

One of the significant issues that we learned while testing screen outdoors, with a real wind blowing machine on a full sized sample, is the effect of debris building up on the screen panel. The more buildup, the greater the wind resistance becomes, creating more load on the structure. You can't predict how much buildup there will be so how can an engineer or association figure it in? You really can't do this accurately. We have some firsthand accounts of how cutting the screens, while the enclosures were under a full hurricane load and ready to buckle, literally released the enclosure right back into its normal shape. There was no more bending or further damage to the enclosure. Well, that turned on a light bulb, and after speaking and listening to some prominent engineers who said, "Well if you remove the part that creates the load, what would you expect to happen," and seeing the dramatic change to an actual sample of screen under full hurricane load when 30% of it was plastered with leaves, the idea of an alternate design (with some strong limitations to prevent misuse) was born.

Before this concept got under way, we had conversations with the Florida Board of Professional Engineers about screen enclosures and proper engineering. It is very obvious that many engineers now know exactly how critical the connections in an enclosure are and exactly how complicated they can to be to handle lateral loading. The two front corner bays are the worst of all. I am sure we could engineer some fantastic alternatives that could really handle some of these huge forces, like pouring concrete for all the uprights, strapping the mansard splices, adding some more braces with some fancy new connectors and so on, but selling $30,000 to $40,000 screen enclosures to the average family isn't realistic. For the average family, enclosures have gotten so expensive that they are no longer on the front burner for an improvement or replacement. The effects from the hurricanes, along with the insurance industry's reluctance to insure them, have also taken their toll on the number of enclosures going up or being replaced. Since homeowners

...continued on next page

ARE YOUR EMPLOYEES PACKING HEAT?

By Don Leggett, Insurance Office of America

Employers are generally not allowed to prohibit a customer, employee or invitee from keeping a legally owned firearm inside a locked, privately owned motor vehicle parked in a parking lot, even on an employer's private property. There are two exceptions to this rule:

- Employees who wish to keep a firearm inside their privately owned vehicle must possess a valid concealed-weapons permit. (This requirement is not extended to customers and invitees.)
- All employees, customers and invitees are prohibited from keeping a firearm inside a vehicle parked on any school property; at any correctional institution; on property owned or leased by a public or private employer that conducts national defense, aerospace or homeland-security operations; and on any property that manufactures, uses, stores or transports combustible or explosive materials, as regulated under state or federal law.

Additionally, the law imposes multiple restrictions on both public and private employers:

- Employers are prohibited from conditioning employment on whether an employee or a prospective one has a gun license.
- Employers are not permitted to terminate an employee or otherwise discriminate against one simply because the individual keeps a firearm inside his or her locked, privately owned vehicle.
- Employers may not prohibit or attempt to prevent any employee, customer or invitee from entering the parking lot or place of business because his or her vehicle contains a legal firearm.

SCREEN ENCLOSURES: Changing and Challenging Times

...continued from previous page

already have a list of things to do when preparing their residence for a storm, we felt adding only a minor amount of things to do to secure their enclosure was reasonable. Remember, the alternate design concept is not for everyone. If your customer is away for the hurricane season, this might not be the design concept for them. If your customer is a year-round resident or has someone to prepare their home for a storm, then this becomes an option.

It's our belief that if enclosures are a little simpler and more affordable, if the beams are a little smaller and engineering is made a little easier; maybe more homeowners would chose to invest in one. There are some additional benefits to this as well, by requiring that enough replacement screen be left onsite for a one-time replacement; contractors should have a list of jobs that they can get crews out to immediately to start re-screening and generating revenue for their companies. Also, having several homeowners with screen on-site might take the immediate pressure off of the screen manufacturers and give them time to ramp up. Don't forget about the shortage of screen and screen allocations after Hurricane Wilma in 2006; that delay to homeowners wasn't good for our industry.

We didn't take on this initiative to benefit only Town & Country, we did it to help the industry, and we'll continue to do whatever we can to support the industry. We exist to support your needs, and we are truly blessed by your business.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE ALTERNATIVE DESIGN METHOD FOR SCREEN ENCLOSURES (RULE 61G20-1.002 FAC)

By Joe Belcher, JDB Code Services, AAF's Code Consultant

The 2012 Florida Legislature passed a bill requiring the Florida Building Commission to adopt a rule for inclusion within the Florida Building Code. The rule was to address an alternative design methodology for screen enclosures taking into account the reduced pressures on the enclosure frame when screen was removed. The legislation was initiated by a supplier of materials to the industry and was seen as a means of revitalizing the industry. The Rule, 61G20-1.002 FAC, went into effect on April 25, 2013, and will be incorporated into the 2013 Florida Building Code with statewide application.

This article will be a point-by-point discussion of the meaning of the provisions contained in the rule and will address questions arising in the field. Each section of the rule will be presented verbatim with discussion following each section. The number and letter article identifier are sub-sections of Rule 61G20-1.002 FAC.

- (1) The purpose of this Rule is to provide an **alternate method** for designing aluminum screen enclosures as defined by the Florida Building Code, permitting the loads of the structural frame to be based on portions of the screen in the screen walls removed, retracted, moved to the open position, or cut. The use of framing materials other than aluminum is allowed in accordance with Section 104.11 of the Florida Building Code, Building Volume, incorporated herein by reference, effective August 2011, as adopted in Rule 61G20-1.001, F.A.C. **The method applies only to walls and roofs with 100% screen.** The provisions of Chapter 1 of the Florida Building Code, Building Volume, shall govern the administration and enforcement of this Rule." (**Emphasis** provided)

Discussion. The first section of the Rule establishes the intent and the scope of the Rule. Some have taken it to be a direction for design; however, it is simply an alternative to traditional design methods. The method recognizes there will be less pressure on the frame with some of the screen removed.

The Rule also allows for materials other than the traditional aluminum provided the building official finds that the material, method or work offered is, for the purpose intended, at least the equivalent of that prescribed in this code in quality, strength, effectiveness, fire resistance, durability and safety.

Finally, the Rule clearly states it applies solely to screen enclosures consisting of screen walls and roofs. While the code definition of screen enclosure provides for solid roof systems, they are not permitted in designs using the screen removal alternate design methodology. The section specifies 100% screen precluding solid roofs or solid wall areas such as kick plates.

- (a) Screen enclosure frames designed in accordance with the screen removal alternates of this rule, **shall be designed using signed and sealed site-specific engineering** and shall be designed in accordance with the wind load provisions of the Florida Building Code, Section 1609.1.1, incorporated herein by reference, as adopted in Rule 61G20-1.001, F.A.C." (**Emphasis** provided)

Discussion. All screen enclosure designs under the rule are required to have signed and sealed site specific engineering. While there are prescriptive documents available and Florida Statute permits the design of screen enclosures without site specific engineering, those provisions do not apply to designs under the alternate presented in Rule 61G20-1.002.

- (b) Designs that consider these screen alternates shall comply with Florida Building Code, Building Volume, **Section 2002.4 and Table 2002.4**, incorporated herein by reference, as adopted in Rule 61G20-1.001, F.A.C., **using the 110 mph column** as modified by Table 2002.4A, incorporated herein by reference, as adopted in Rule 61G20-1.001, , F.A.C., with all screen panels in place." (**Emphasis** provided)

Discussion. The Rule specifies the design pressure to be used for screen enclosures designed in accordance with the alternate method.

Continued on next page...

The designer would select the appropriate Exposure Category under the 110 mph column of Table 2002.4 and use that design pressure with the appropriate height adjustment factor from Table 2002.4A. This provision is applicable statewide.

The question has arisen, or the statement has been made, that the use of the 110 mph column reduces the wind resistance requirements of the code. This is not the case. Engineering analysis has demonstrated that the frame of a screen enclosure designed to withstand 110 mph winds with all screen in place will withstand 180 mph wind speeds or greater with screen removed. As covered in a later section of the Rule, the designer will be required to stipulate which screens are to be removed.

TABLE 2002.4
DESIGN WIND PRESSURES FOR ALUMINUM SCREENED ENCLOSURES[a, b, c, i]
(STRENGTH DESIGN OR LRFD ONLY)

	ULTIMATE DESIGN WIND SPEED V_{ult} (mph)																				
	110			120			130			140			150			160			170		
SURFACE	Design Pressures by (psf)																				
	B	C	D	B	C	D	B	C	D	B	C	D	B	C	D	B	C	D	B	C	D
Horizontal Pressure on Windward Surfaces	17	24	28	20	28	33	23	32	38	27	38	44	31	43	51	36	49	58	40	56	66
Horizontal Pressure on Leeward Surfaces	13	18	21	15	22	26	20	26	31	21	29	34	22	34	40	25	40	46	29	44	52
Vertical Pressure on Screen Surfaces	4	7	8	6	8	9	6	9	11	8	11	12	9	12	14	10	14	16	11	15	18
Vertical Pressure on Solid Surfaces	14	19	23	17	23	27	20	27	32	23	32	37	25	36	42	30	41	48	33	46	54

For SI: 1 pound per square foot = 9.479 kN/m^2.

NOTES:

a. Pressures based on Risk Category I determined in accordance with Table 1604.5 or Table 1.5-1 of ASCE 7.
b. Pressures apply to enclosures with a mean enclosure roof height of 30 feet (10 m). For other heights, multiply the pressures in this table by the factors in Table 2002.4A.
c. Apply horizontal pressures to the area of the enclosure projected on a vertical plane normal to the assumed wind direction, simultaneously inward on the windward side and outward on the leeward side.
d. Apply vertical pressures upward and downward to the area of the enclosure projected on a horizontal plane.
e. Apply horizontal pressures simultaneously with vertical pressures.
f. Table pressures are MWFRS Loads. The design of solid roof panels and their attachments shall be based on component and cladding loads for enclosed or partially enclosed structures as appropriate.
g. Table pressures apply to 20 × 20 × 0.013" mesh screen. For 18 ×14 × 0.013" mesh screen, pressures on screen surfaces may be multiplied by 0.88. For screen densities greater than 20 × 20 × 0.013", use pressures for enclosed buildings.
h. Table pressures may be interpolated using ASCE 7 methodology.
i. For allowable stress design (ASD) pressures shall be permitted to be multiplied by 0.6.

TABLE 2002.4A
HEIGHT ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

MEAN ROOF HEIGHT	EXPOSURE		
	B	C	D
0-15	1	0.86	0.89
20	1	0.92	0.93
25	1	0.96	0.97
30	1	1	1
35	1.05	1.03	1.03
40	1.09	1.06	1.05
45	1.12	1.09	1.07
50	1.16	1.11	1.09
55	1.19	1.14	1.11
60	1.22	1.16	1.13

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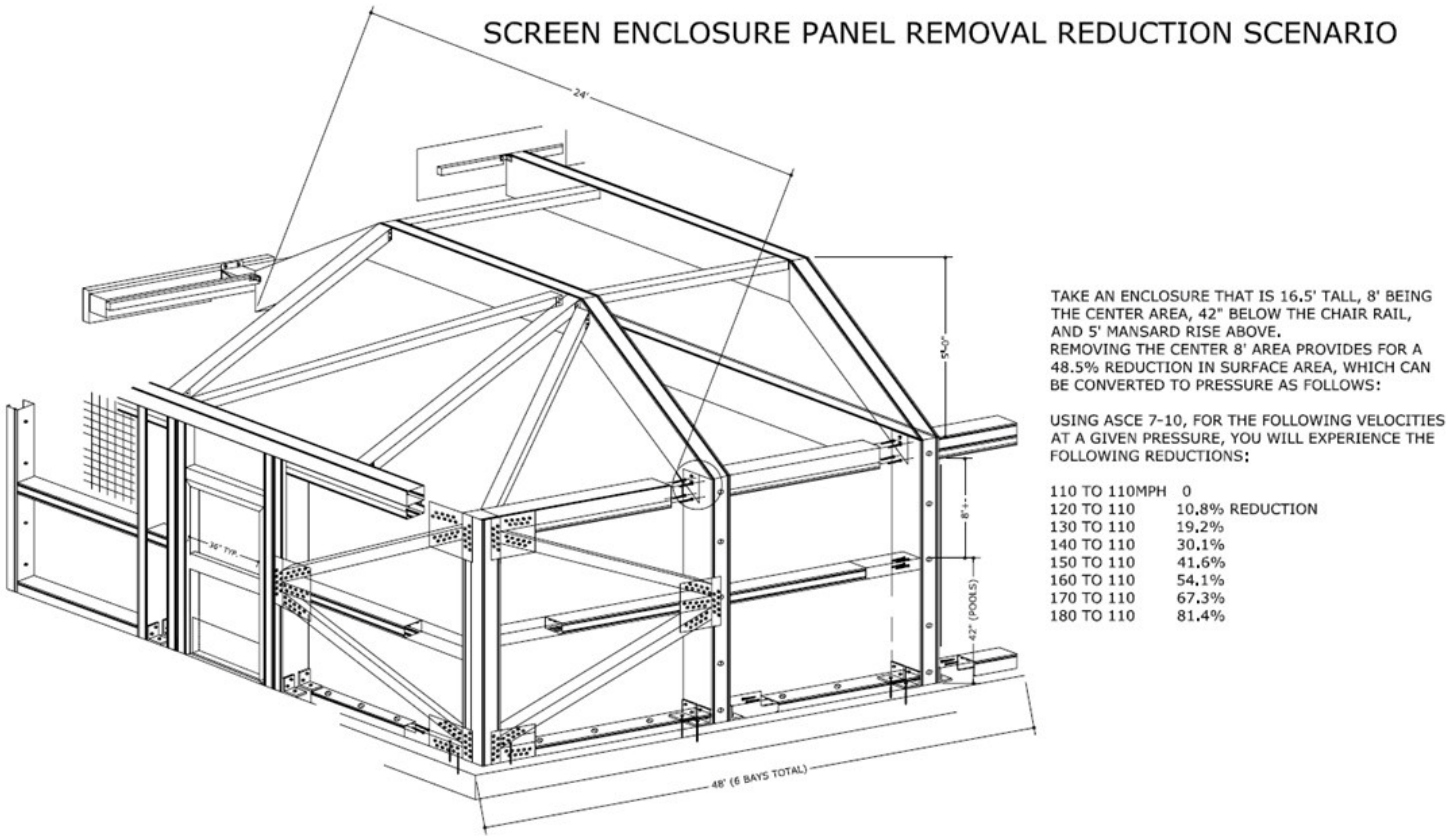

- (c) Designs using **strength design or load and resistance factor design** in accordance with the Florida Building Code, Building Volume, Section 1605.2, incorporated herein by reference, as adopted in Rule 61G20-1.001, F.A.C., **or allowable stress design methods** of the Florida Building Code, Building Volume, Section 1605.3.1 incorporated herein by reference, as adopted in Rule 61G20-1.001, F.A.C., shall be permitted." (**Emphasis** provided)

Discussion. The rule provides for the use of either of the design methods presented within the code.

- (d) The design shall be by **rational analysis or by 3D Finite Element Analysis.** Either method will be acceptable. "(**Emphasis** provided)

Discussion. There was considerable controversy several years ago regarding the correct method of analysis to use when designing screen enclosures. The Rule permits the use of either of the methods at the discretion of the designer.

- (2) Where screen enclosures are designed in accordance with the screen removal alternates of this rule**, removable screen may consist of removable panels, retractable panels, or by designating specific screen panels in the design in which the screen is to be removed by cutting the screen.** Removable panels shall be removed, retractable panels shall be placed in the retracted position without increasing the load on the affected area. **Screen designated in the design to be cut shall be completely cut when wind speeds are forecast to exceed 75 mph."** (**Emphasis** provided)

Discussion. This Section addresses the types of removable screen systems which may be used. Acceptable types include removable panels, retractable panels, or designating specific screen panels in the design to be removed by cutting the screen. The provision stipulates the position of the screen when removed or retracted cannot increase the load on the area. This is intended to prevent systems that slide horizontally and stack up thereby making that portion of the wall see a greater load. Finally, the Section further specifies the screen is to be removed, retracted, or cut when wind speeds are forecast to exceed 75 mph. This trigger (75 mph) was taken from the provisions for vinyl and acrylic wind breaks.

Continued on next page...

- (3) Where screen enclosures designed in accordance with the screen removal alternates of this rule **serve as the barrier required** by the Florida Building Code at Sections 424.2.17 and R4101.17.1, incorporated herein by reference, as adopted in Rule 61G20-1.001, F.A.C., the required minimum height of the barrier shall be maintained when screen panels are retracted, removed, moved to the open position, or cut." (**Emphasis** provided)

Discussion. This requirement was added to the Rule at the request of Building Officials Association of Florida (BOAF). The code sections referenced address the requirements for residential swimming pool barriers. In cases where a "standard screen enclosure" serves as the required barrier, the barrier must remain in place when screen panels are retracted, removed, moved to the open position, or cut. This provision does not mean a rail is required at forty-eight inches for all screen enclosures; the rail at forty-eight inches is required solely where the screen enclosure serves as the required barrier.

- (4) Where screen enclosures are designed in accordance with the screen removal alternates of this rule, retractable screen panels, removable screen panels, and screen panels identified to be cut shall be clearly identified on adjacent structural members with **highly visible permanent labels**, at each panel, or by other means approved by the local building department." (**Emphasis** provided)

Discussion. This section provides that panels to be retracted, removed, or cut be clearly identified by permanent and highly visible labels at each panel. The term "permanent labels" is used numerous times throughout the code and is defined as "**PERMANENT LABEL.** A label that cannot be removed without noticeable damage." To allow some flexibility, the building official is provided the authority to approve identification by other means.

- (5) Where screen enclosures are designed in accordance with the screen removal alternates of this rule, the retraction of screen panels, removal of screen panels, or cutting of screen panels **shall not require the use of ladders or scaffolding**." (**Emphasis** provided)

Discussion. The provision was added at the request of BOAF to prevent accidents. It is anticipated means of retracting, removing, and cutting screens from the ground level will be developed. Such means could consist of cranks for retractable screens or a razor tool for insertion into the end of existing telescopic pool cleaner tools. It should also be noted here that the Rule does not limit the height of the screen enclosure. A screen enclosure extending from the underside of the roof to the ground of a two story dwelling is a one-story screen enclosure. The code defines story as "**STORY.** That portion of a building included between the upper surface of a floor and the upper surface of the floor or roof next above."

- (6) Engineering documents submitted with building permit applications shall identify the panels to be removed, retracted, opened, or cut."

Discussion. The section requires the submitted engineering documents submitted for building permits to identify the panels to be removed, retracted, opened, or cut.

- (7) Where screen enclosures are designed in accordance with the screen removal alternates of this rule based on removing screen panels by cutting the screen, the **contractor shall provide replacement screen for a one-time replacement of all screen and spline designated by the design to be cut**." (**Emphasis** provided)

Discussion. The Rule requires replacement screen be left with the homeowner to replace any screen designed to be cut away. This is not a requirement for the contractor to replace the screen, but to provide replacement screen for a single occurrence. Obviously, this only applies where the design includes the option of cutting specified screen panels.

- (8) Where screen enclosures are designed in accordance with the screen removal alternates of this rule, the **contractor shall**

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AN EXPLANATION OF THE ALTERNATIVE DESIGN METHOD

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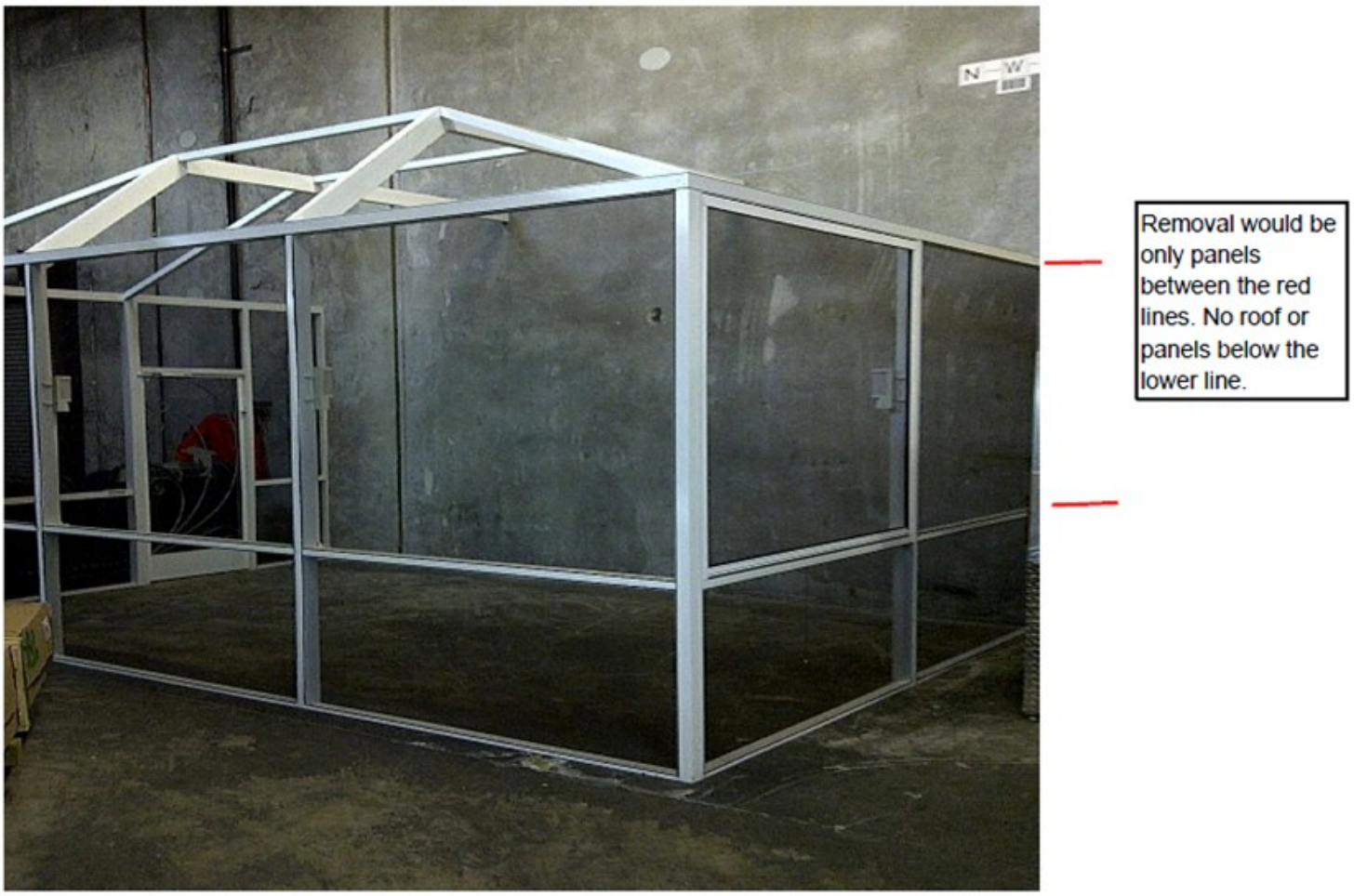
provide written notice to the owner and the local building code enforcement department that the **owner must** retract, remove, or cut a panel or panels of the screen enclosure in accordance with the project engineering design or the manufacturer's instructions when wind speeds are expected to exceed 75 mph." (**Emphasis** provided)

Discussion. Finally, the contractor is required to give written notice to the owner and the local building department informing the owner he or she must take the appropriate action when wind speeds are forecast to exceed 75 mph.

Enclosure pictures with a retractable wall panel both open and closed.



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MARK YOUR CALENDAR - FUTURE AAF MEETINGS

August 16 & 17, 2013
AAF CEU Course and Board Meeting
Helmsley Sandcastle Hotel - Sarasota

November 8 & 9, 2013
Annual AAF/UMDA Golf Tournament,
Vendor Tabletop Show and Board Meeting
Mystic Dunes - Celebration

Keep up-to-date on all AAF meetings by visiting the AAF website.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE ALTERNATIVE DESIGN METHOD

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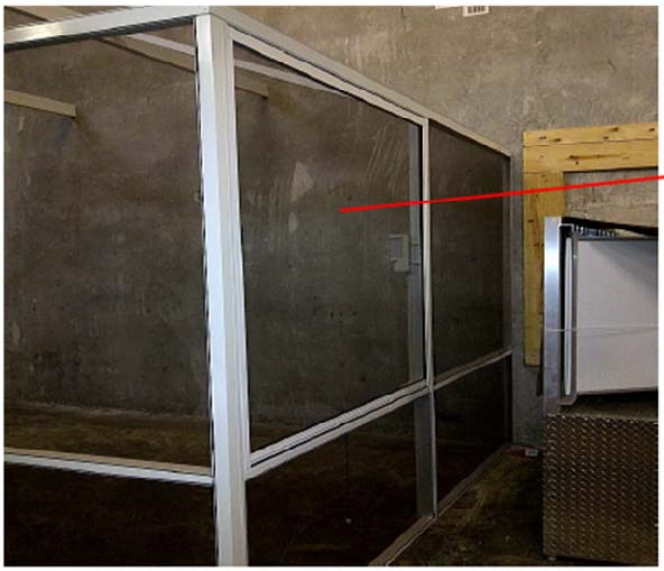
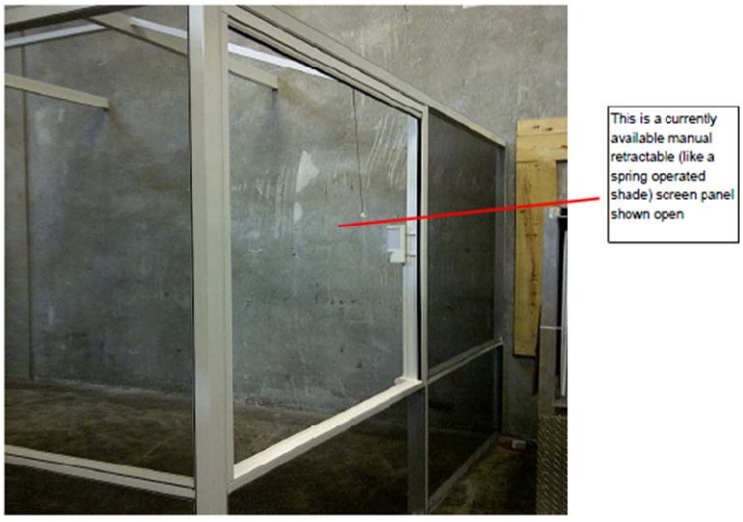
These two pictures are with all screens intact. Only panels above the chair rail to the right of the door on side one and all three above chair rail on front and both on back side would need to be cut, removed or retracted.



Back side with all screens intact.



Back side with one panel retracted. This is a 5 second operation for manual retraction per panel and up to 20 seconds for cutting per panel. Typical enclosures have 8- 12 of these panels.

Joe Belcher is an independent code consultant that represents AAF in the code development process. Members wishing further information, or to comment on the matters discussed in this article can contact Mr. Belcher through AAF, the Aluminum Association of Florida.

AAF's 2013
Aluminum Construction Industry Awards

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Categories & Official Rules

Eligibility

All licensed aluminum construction contractors who are members of AAF are eligible. You **must** be an AAF member to enter the contest.

Entry Details

AAF reserves the right to eliminate a particular category if no entries are submitted, or two or more classes may be combined at the judges' discretion.

A completed entry form and payment of the entry fee **is required and must be submitted with each entry. Additional entry forms are available on request. Any reproduction of the entry form that is completely legible is acceptable. The entry form is on the reverse side of this page.**

Projects may be entered in more than one category. *A separate entry form and fee must be submitted for each category entered.*

All entries and accompanying photographs become the property of the Aluminum Association of Florida, Inc. AAF reserves the right to use any of the submitted materials in its own publications and for promotion or display purposes.

Each Entry Must Include

1. Entry form filled in completely
2. Entry fee: $40 per entry
3. A minimum of two and maximum of six 8" x 10" color photos of the completed project from different view points. Color lasers or inkjet print out are NOT acceptable. Before and after photos are not required, but they do help! Supporting documents such as drawings are helpful too.
4. A release form signed by the property owner

Judging

The installation will be judged as to architectural compatibility, creativity, overall appearance, fitness of purpose and proper detailing.

Judges will not know the names of those submitting entries. All photographs and accompanying entry blanks will be coded and identified by number only. The decisions of the judges are final. As a condition of entry, each contestant agrees to accept those decisions.

The panel of judges will be selected by the President of the AAF in cooperation with the Committee Chairman.

Awards Presentation

The winners of each class will receive:

1. A wall plaque
2. Recognition at the AAF Annual Golf Tournament / Board Meeting
3. Recognition in AAF publications
4. Headline AAF Web Banner for 1 Month

Awards will be presented to the winners at the annual AAF/ UMDA Golf Tournament on November 9**.**

Special Supplier Awards

Be sure to list the Suppliers who provided the materials on your project. Please call AAF at 407-898-8287 for updates on which suppliers are participating.

Categories of Entry

1. Carports, Canopies and Walkways
2. Glass Enclosures *(new and conversions)*
3. Pool Enclosures *(single level)*
4. Pool Enclosures *(multi level)*
5. Screen Room *(solid roof)*
6. Vinyl Enclosures *(new or conversion)*
7. Railing
8. Green Product Application
9. Aluminum Awnings & Shutters *(includes any of the following)*
   - A. Hurricane Storm Panel
   - B. Accordion
   - C. Hinge Colonial and Bahama Shutter
   - D. Roll Up Shutter
   - E. Impact Windows
   - F. Fabric
10. Miscellaneous

Deadlines for Entry

All entries must be **received in the AAF Office NO LATER THAN October 31, 2013.**

Late entries will NOT be judged but will be held over for the 2014 contest.

AAF's 2013
Aluminum Construction Industry Awards

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Official Entry Form

ENTRIES MUST BE RECEIVED IN
THE AAF OFFICE NO LATER THAN OCTOBER 31, 2013.
LATE ENTRIES WILL BE HELD OVER FOR 2014 YEAR JUDGING.

Name: _____ **Phone:** _____

Company: _____ **Fax:** _____

Address: _____

City, ST Zip: _____

Email: _____ **AAF Chapter:** _____

Class Entered: _____

Description of Project (Provide Details, Dimensions Required): _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Location of Project (City and State): _____

Names of Major Suppliers (of materials used in construction): _____

_____

If you win an award, would you like news releases sent to your local paper? ❑ **YES (complete below)** ❑ **NO**

Newspaper: _____ **Contact:** _____

Address: _____

I hereby certify that the information provided on this form is true to the best of my knowledge and that I have been granted permission by the owner of his agent to photograph this installation.

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

MAIL TO:
AAF - Construction Contest
3165 McCrory Place, Suite 185
Orlando, FL 32803
(407) 898-8287

AAF's 2013
Aluminum Construction Industry Awards

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Waiver

I _____ **release** _____

(NAME) **(CONTRACTOR'S NAME)**

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AAF GLITCH CHANGES FOR FLORIDA BUILDING CODE, 2013 EDITION

By Joe Belcher, JDB Code Services, AAF's Code Consultant

A number of changes were submitted to the Florida Building Code on the behalf of the industry by the AAF code consultant working with the AAF Technical Committee. The 33 page report from Joe Belcher can be found on the AAF website.

The glitch code change process should be completed at the August meeting of the Florida Building Commission. The operative word being "should", since as the old saying goes, "It isn't over until it's over!" Absent any unusual happenings, the Commission should complete the work this month. The effective date of the code has been moved from March 2014 to July or August 2014 and may slip further. Assuming completion of the glitch process at the August meeting, the final draft will be reviewed and sent to the International Code Council (ICC). The code will then go through several further editorial reviews, be formatted and sent back to Florida for a final review before approval for printing. Florida law requires the code be available for a minimum of six months before implementation. Since the Commission cannot control the time necessary for the review and preparation, a firm implementation date cannot be set at this time.

The code consultant submitted a number of glitch changes on the behalf of the industry. All of the changes received recommendations of approval or approval as modified from the Structural TAC. Glitch changes submitted include:

Mod 6189: This was a change to correct the grammar in the definition of screen enclosure in the Florida Building Code, Building, to clarify the definition applies to lightweight roofs as well as patio roofs; decks, such as a condominium deck; and the roof of a building, such as over a previously open lanai.

> **SCREEN ENCLOSURE.** A building or part thereof, in whole or in part self-supporting, and having walls of insect screening with or without removable vinyl or acrylic wind break panels and a roof of insect screening, plastic, aluminum or similar lightweight material, or other materials and assemblies such as a patio, or deck, or roof of a structure. (**Note:** Original Mod 5726 added all language after lightweight material as new for 2013 code.)

Mod 6233: This added the changes to the definition of habitable space in the FBCR to exclude screen enclosures and certain categories of sunrooms. (Note: This change was made to the FBCB in Mod 5725, but did not the upload to the FBCR.)

> **HABITABLE SPACE.** A space in a building for living, sleeping, eating or cooking. Bathrooms, toilet rooms, closets, halls, screen enclosures, sunroom Categories I, II and III as defined in the AAMA/NPEA/NSA 2100, storage or utility spaces and similar areas, are not considered habitable spaces**.**

Mod 6243: This change was to add the screen enclosure definition to the FBCR and was further modified to correct the grammar as in Mod 6189. Mod 6230 was withdrawn by the code consultant in favor of Mod 6243 as modified**. (Note:** This change was made to the FBCB in Mod 5726, but corresponding mod did not upload to FBCR.)

Mod 6234: This change specifies screen enclosures may be designed as Risk Category I. The code consultant further modified the change to reference FBCB Figure 1609C. (**Note:** The reference to Figure 1609C is necessary to obtain the Risk Category I wind speeds.)

R301.2.1.1.1 Aluminum structure design. The AAF Guide to Aluminum Construction in High-Wind Areas shall be permitted for the construction of the aluminum structures therein addressed. Screen enclosures shall be permitted to be designed in accordance with the Florida Building Code Section 2002 and shall be permitted to be designed as Risk Category 1 in accordance with FBCB Fig. 1609(C). Vinyl and acrylic panels shall be permitted and shall be removable. Removable panels shall be identified as removable by a decal. The identification decal shall essentially state: "Removable panel SHALL be removed when wind speeds exceed 75 mph (34 m/s)." Decals shall be placed such that the decal is visible when the panel is installed.

While changes to industry proposals are not anticipated, the code consultant will review the draft of the code when it becomes available; review all proposed glitch changes to determine what, if any, impact on the industry; and will participate fully in the Glitch Code Change process.

R.I.P. KNUCKLE BUSTERS? - NOW WHAT DO I DO?

By Lisa Beneduci, US Data Capture

Flat un-embossed cards are now being issued by bank branches and credit unions! That's right, no more raised numbers on the cards. If you have a retail walk-in facility this new practice may be of concern. You may see the manual imprinters known as knuckle busters or zip zaps in the Smithsonian Institution in a few years, no kidding.

I have been approached by merchants wanting to know what to do if their power goes down and they cannot run their dial-up terminals, or what if their internet server may be temporarily down. What do they do?

Try optimizing the way you process. It's quite simple, merchants may want to have a wireless backup to process transactions. A smart phone, wireless laptop, IPAD, etc. No more equipment costs to your merchant service provider. Secure transactions. To further optimize your transaction processing and keep your interchange fees down, you can also add a swiper for lower transaction costs utilizing your devices. For example, if you accept a debit card, why not pay .15% x your average ticket, as opposed to 2.78% x your average ticket, utilizing The Square. Smart phones are great for small business owners as well.

Something to think about.

RETURN TO WORK POLICY IS FOR PROFIT POLICY

By Don Leggett, Insurance Office of America

Why would your company want to bring an employees back to work before he or she is 100%healthy. The answer MONEY, Your MONEY!

Most states allow an Experience Rating Adjustment (ERA) for medical-only claims. This rule implements a 70-percent reduction in the cost of a medical-only claim for purposes of the mod calculation.

This means that if you have a $10,000 medical-only claim, only $3,000 is included in the mod calculation. But, let's say that same claim includes a $100 check for lost time, which brings the total claim cost to $10,100. How much is now included in the mod calculation? $10,100 – the full amount. The adjustment is strictly limited to medical-only claims; even a minimal indemnity payment will cancel out this cost-saver. That $100 indemnity check could increase your premium payments because the adjustment is not applied.

What's the best solution? Know your state's indemnity waiting period (see the chart below) and whenever possible, get your employees back on the job before lost-wage indemnity payments kick in.

Split-point changes make return to work matter even more: Of course, some accidents will become lost-time claims, simply because of the nature of the injuries.

The National Council on Compensation Insurance rolled out a change to mod calculation in 2013. In previous years, only the first $5,000 of a claim was considered a "primary" cost, and included at full value in the mod calculation. The rest of the claim was considered "excess," and only a percentage was included.

Beginning in 2013, the "primary" amount of a claim will increase from $5,000 to $10,000. And, this primary limit is expected to continue increasing each year. In 2014, it rises to $13,500, and in 2015, it will bump up to at least $15,000, and will be further adjusted according to nationwide claims data.

This change means claims costs included in your company's mod have the potential to double this year – and triple by 2015. Because claims costs now have a much greater impact on your mod, working with an agency that has developed workers' compensation solutions using analytical methodology and onsite claim counselors to expedite the employee's return to work.

Contact Don Leggett, Managing Partner at IOA to see if you qualify for this free service or your company can initiate the PX4 Workers compensation loss control system before your WC Mod gets out of control.

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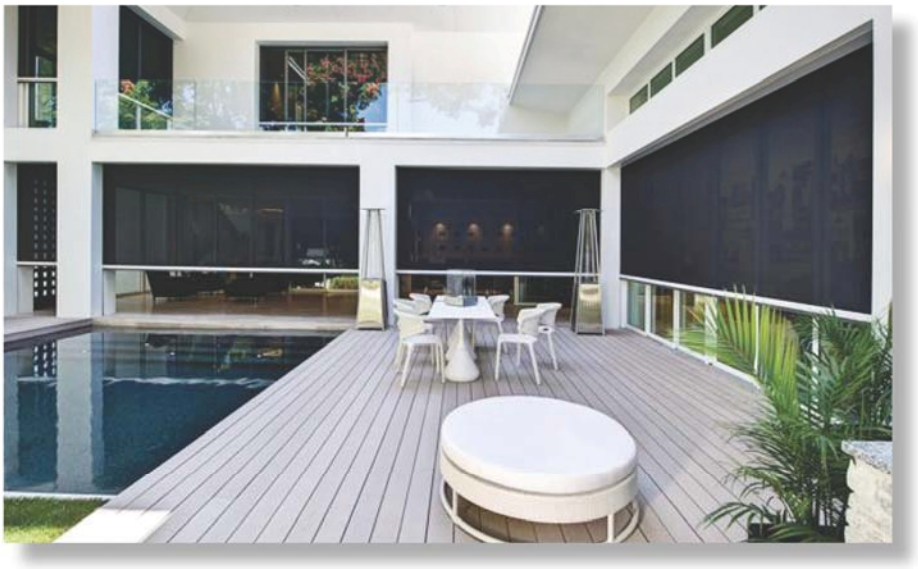

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METAL THICKNESS MORE THAN MEETS THE EYE

By Cookie Brinkman, ASI Building Products

Aluminum thickness seems like a subject nobody wants to talk about. Everybody is speculating about it but no one can provide me with exact details, specs or wants to point the finger at certain dealers and suppliers. It is going on right now but nobody wants to admit they are using or producing these light gauge extrusions and they might have their hand in the cookie jar. Savings and/or more profits for them both. I won't tell if you don't tell. It is a "hot potato" issue.

This issue is on hold for right now until other issues develop. This "nominal thickness" game has been going on for a long time in Florida and it's still happening everyday. It started with other down gauged products in the past and is now an issue again with aluminum extrusions. IE. Aluminum soffit. .019. aluminum verses .011 gauge. A prescriptive spec verses a performance spec. IE. .040 plus or minus 200000 thousands of an inch on extrusions. ASI is committed to bringing the best product at the best price for the Aluminum Industry.

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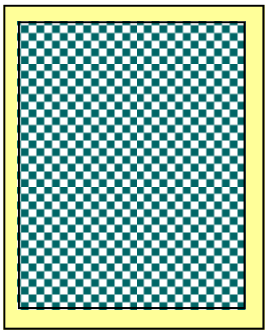

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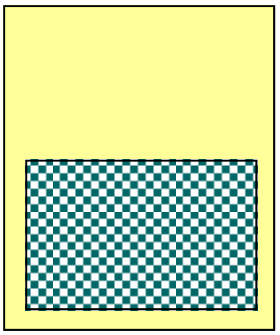

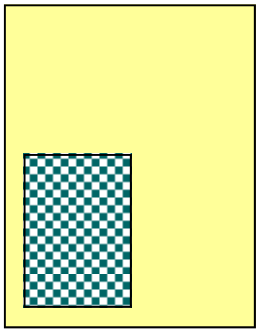

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The deadline for the next issue is October 25, 2013.

Articles can also be submitted by October 20 to aafoffice@bellsouth.net