

3-28-2013

## 101420 - A-Signage

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### Recommended Citation

Hickey, Sandra, "101420 - A-Signage" (2013). *Division 10 – Specialties*. 2.  
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101420 - A-Signage

## SECTION 10 1420 - SIGNAGE

### 1.1 SUMMARY

- A. This Section includes the following:
1. Dimensional characters.
  2. Panel signs.
  3. Exterior signage.
  4. Street name signage.
  5. Way-Finding signage.

### 1.2 INTERIOR SIGNAGE, GENERAL

- A. In locations where a small renovation is occurring or a small number of signs are required, conform to the existing sign system in that building and not conform to these standards.
- B. Permanent room numbering on signs shall be fully incorporated into the Construction Documents for use by the Contractor. Each permanent room number shall be unique and consistent with the University standard numbering system as follows:
1. Floor Designations: For buildings that have multiple at-grade entrance levels, the lowest level accessible at grade shall be designated Ground Level. For buildings that have a single at-grade level, that level shall be designated Level One. Floors below the lowest at-grade level shall be designated Basement, Sub-Basement, and Sub-Sub-Basement. Floors above shall be designated numerically in order starting with Level One. If there is a partial or secondary level between these primary levels, it shall be designated Intermediate to the level directly below.
  2. Permanent Room/Space Numbering Sequence:
    - a. Room numbering shall be assigned by the University prior to completion of construction drawings.
    - b. Any changes to room configurations or door locations after completion of construction documents will require University to review and update room numbering as required.
    - c. Room numbering on each floor shall be similar to the method used to assign addresses on a street, odd numbers on the left, even numbers on the right in the direction of ascension. This shall provide a sense of direction or movement from one end of the building to the other.
    - d. Gaps in the numbering shall occur so that the numbering sequence across a corridor is always ascending. For example, if there are four rooms on the left before there is a room on the right on Level 1, the left-hand rooms shall be numbered 101, 103, 105, and 107. The right-hand room shall be numbered 108 even though it is the first room on that side of the corridor. A series of large rooms shall also include gaps for future subdivisions, similar to street numbering.
    - e. Nested rooms (rooms not directly on a corridor, which are entered from another room) shall have the same room number as the lowest numbered

room they are entered from, plus a letter suffix designated in a clockwise sequence around the room. An example is Room 108A is off of Room 108, Room 108AA is off Room 108A.

- f. Each building shall be reviewed separately to determine where it is best to start the numbering sequence so that it progresses across the floor as a continuous numbering string. Wing designations are to be used only when room numbering would require numbers higher than 99 or where a continuous numbering string is not practical.
  - g. Each separate sign type required on the project shall be obtained from a single manufacturer.
3. Non-Assignable Space Such as Corridors, Stairs, Vestibules, and Elevators: These spaces shall be designated '00' with the following suffixes: (the \* indicates a letter to differentiate between similar types of spaces on each floor. An example is a corridor on Level 2 would be designated as 200CRA, a second corridor on that floor would be 200CRB).
- a. CR\* (corridor).
  - b. ES\* (elevator shaft).
  - c. LB\* (lobby).
  - d. ST\* (stairway).
  - e. VS\* (vestibule).
- C. Sign details and message schedule shall indicate size, profile, dimensional requirements, and graphic layout of signs and be based on the specific types indicated.
- D. Letters and numbers shall be Palatino typeface. Materials, colors, layout, and size shall be approved by the University Architect and shall conform to ADA and NFPA requirements.
- E. Interior Signs must be installed prior to the Certificate of Occupancy. All signs and the installation thereof shall comply with the N.H. Code for Barrier-Free Design and these specifications. In the event of a conflict, the N.H. Code for Barrier-Free Design shall take precedence.

### 1.3 EXTERIOR SIGNAGE, GENERAL

- A. Building signage shall be installed on the building, freestanding signage is not allowed.
- B. Building signage text shall be only the name of the building and not the identifying programs, offices, or functions of the building.
- C. Building signage shall be placed as close as possible to a building's main entrance, preferably over the doorway, or at other major entry points, as required.
- D. Building signage shall be engraved into an integral component of the building façade or installed as individual aluminum lettering as described herein.
- E. See Attachment C for Street Signs.
- F. See Attachment D for Wayfinding Signs.

- G. See Attachment E for Core Campus Wood Post detail.
- H. See Attachment F for Panel Signage Post detail.

#### 1.4 DEFINITIONS

- A. ADA-ABA Accessibility Guidelines: U.S. Architectural & Transportation Barriers Compliance Board's "Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities; Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Guidelines." Architectural Barrier-Free Design Code for the State of New Hampshire references ADAAG.

#### 1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Regulatory Requirements: Comply with applicable provisions in ADA-ABA Accessibility Guidelines and ICC/ANSI A117.1. & Architectural Barrier-Free Design Code for the State of New Hampshire references ADAAG COORDINATION.
- B. Coordinate placement of anchorage devices with templates for installing signs.

#### 1.6 MATERIALS

- A. Aluminum Castings: ASTM B 26/B 26M, of alloy and temper recommended by sign manufacturer for casting process used and for use and finish indicated.
- B. Aluminum Sheet and Plate: ASTM B 209 (ASTM B 209M), alloy and temper recommended by aluminum producer and finisher for type of use and finish indicated, and with at least the strength and durability properties of Alloy 5005-H32.
- C. Aluminum Extrusions: ASTM B 221 (ASTM B 221M), alloy and temper recommended by aluminum producer and finisher for type of use and finish indicated, and with at least the strength and durability properties of Alloy 6063-T5.
- D. Applied Vinyl: Die-cut characters from vinyl film of nominal thickness of 3 mils (0.076 mm) with pressure-sensitive adhesive backing, suitable for exterior applications.

#### 1.7 DIMENSIONAL CHARACTERS

- A. Manufacturer: The Southwell Company.
- B. Type: Individual letter, Upper case only.
- C. Cast Characters: Produce characters with smooth flat faces, sharp corners, and precisely formed lines and profiles, free of pits, scale, sand holes, and other defects. Cast lugs into back of characters and tap to receive threaded mounting studs. Alloy and temper recommended by sign manufacturer for casting process used and for use and finish indicated. Comply with the following requirements.

1. Character Material: Aluminum; satin polished face; matte sides with 2 coats clear acrylic lacquer.
2. Style: Palatino P-779.
3. Height: 6 inch typical; larger size when consistent with building scale.
4. Mounting: Concealed studs for substrates encountered. P-8 projected (1/4" between back of letter and wall surface).
  - a. Stud mount (threaded studs and spacers for application to be provided by Installer).
5. Template: Full-size template of entire sign copy proportionally spaced shall be provided with all signs. Template shall indicate the precise location of all studs. Letters shall be keyed to the template to ensure proper location and orientation of all letters.

## 1.8 PANEL SIGNS

### A. Raise encapsulated plaques.

1. Manufacturers.
  - a. Brailiant Touch.
  - b. Welch Architectural Signage.
2. Shall be constructed of acrylic using the following materials.
  - a. Acrylic substrate 1/8" thick.
  - b. Acrylic letters chemically welded onto substrate.
  - c. Tactile Braille.
  - d. Polymer Encapsulation of letters and Braille.

### B. University Sign Types (See Attachment A for illustrations):

1. Type A: Permanent room/space sign: 7 by 7 inch, tactile room number and Braille, other graphics on paper insert.
2. Type B: Permanent room/space sign: 7 by 7 inch, tactile room number, text and Braille, blank paper insert.
3. Type C: Permanent Information Sign, size varies, tactile text and Braille no tactile graphics, all graphics on paper insert
4. Type D: Non-Permanent Information Sign, size varies, no tactile graphics, all graphics on paper insert that shall be computer-printed onto 8-1/2" by 11" or 11" by 17" 40 lb. paper. These shall be used for directional signs, general information, and identification of functions.
5. Type E: Signs providing NFPA 101 floor level identification within stairways, 12" by 12" one panel frame or 12" by 24" two panel frame, no tactile graphics required.
6. Type F: Directories, Multiple panel frame with all graphics on paper inserts that shall be computer-printed onto 11" by 17" 40 lb. paper, no tactile graphics. May be used as floor directories that provide a list of floor locations and/or a simple easily read plan of the floor, or a building directory that identifies specific locations of functions and/or people.

7. Type G: Door and Door Frame Identification Tag; metal plate with door identification engraved (similar to equipment I.D. plates). Adhere or mechanically fasten to door frame.
  8. Type H: Laboratories or other spaces containing hazardous materials as defined by UNH EH & S shall be provided with a sign Type D.2 below and in addition to the normal room identification signage, for EH & S required room hazard communication postings.
  9. Type I: Specialty Identifications or Services; individual letters attached to walls to identify spaces that are named for a person or family, or for identifying a point of service (TICKETS, PERIODICALS, INFORMATION, etc).
  10. Type J: Low Level Exit Signs; vinyl applied or stencil painted luminous photo-chemical characters on the corridor side of all doors leading into exit stairs in dormitories.
  11. Type K: Vinyl Lettering; identification on exterior service doors, or doors that are alarmed.
- C. Signs using other methods of manufacturing may be considered provided durability of finish materials and appearance are equal or better. Student residences require the most abuse-resistant material and require the use of Raised Encapsulated plaques mounted in mechanically fastened aluminum frames. Academic buildings typically require precision cut dimensional copy and Braille insert signs with chemically welded to acrylic, with no aluminum frame.
- D. A single manufacturer shall provide all Type A through Type F signs in a specific style. Signs shall be mounted with concealed fasteners, or adhered to glass.
- E. Sign company shall provide to the University the software and database(s) to install on the University's computer, and paper to allow the University to produce replacement inserts for each size and type.
- F. Changeable Message Insert signs: Fabricate signs to allow insertion of changeable messages in the form of slide-in inserts.
1. Shall be constructed of acrylic using the following materials:
    - a. Acrylic substrate 1/8" thick.
    - b. Clear acrylic face 1/16" thick.
    - c. Spacer 1/32" between substrate and face.
  2. Furnish insert material and software for creating text and symbols for computers for University production of paper inserts.
  3. Furnish insert material cut-to-size for changeable message insert.
- G. Tactile and Braille Sign: Manufacturer's standard process for producing text and symbols complying with ADA-ABA Accessibility Guidelines and with ICC/ANSI A117.1. Text shall be accompanied by Grade 2 Braille. Produce precisely formed characters with square-cut edges free from burrs and cut marks; Braille dots with domed or rounded shape.
1. Shall be constructed of acrylic using the following materials.
    - a. Acrylic substrate 1/8" thick.

- b. Clear acrylic face 1/16" thick.
  - c. Spacer 1/32" between substrate and face.
  - d. Acrylic letters inlaid and chemically welded into clear acrylic face.
  - e. Tactile Braille.
- H. Subsurface Copy: Apply minimum 4-mil- (0.10-mm-) thick vinyl copy to back face of clear acrylic sheet forming panel face to produce precisely formed opaque image. Image shall be free of rough edges.
- I. Applied Vinyl: Die-cut characters from vinyl film of nominal thickness of 3 mils (0.076 mm) with pressure-sensitive adhesive backing. Apply copy to exposed face of panel sign.

#### 1.9 NO SMOKING SIGNS

- A. These shall be installed on the interior stile of each exterior public door leaf. They shall be made of clear adhesive vinyl with white or black lettering selected to contrast with the door color. See Attachment B.

#### 1.10 ACCESSORIES

- A. Anchors and Inserts: Provide nonferrous-metal or hot-dip galvanized anchors and inserts for exterior installations and elsewhere as required for corrosion resistance. Use toothed steel or lead expansion-bolt devices for drilled-in-place anchors. Furnish inserts, as required, to be set into concrete or masonry work.

#### 1.11 INSTALLATION

- A. Interior Wall Signs: All signs and the installation thereof shall comply with the N.H. Code for Barrier-Free Design and these specifications. In the event of a conflict, the N.H. Code for Barrier-Free Design shall take precedence. Install signs on walls adjacent to latch side of door where applicable. Where not indicated or possible, such as double doors, install signs on nearest adjacent walls. Locate to allow approach within 3 inches (75 mm) of sign without encountering protruding objects or standing within swing of door.
- 1. Plaques to be mounted using 3M Very High Bond Isotec tape: provide 90% coverage.
- B. Wall-Mounted Signs: Comply with sign manufacturer's written instructions except where more stringent requirements apply.
- 1. Two-Face Tape: 3M Very High Bond Isotec tape: provide a minimum coverage of 1" wide adhesive strip around the entire back perimeter.
  - 2. Mount signs to smooth, nonporous surfaces. Do not use this method for vinyl-covered or rough surfaces.
  - 3. Silicone-Adhesive Mounting: Attach signs to irregular, porous, or vinyl-covered surfaces. 90 to 100% coverage.



4. Shim Plate Mounting: Provide 1/8-inch- (3-mm-) thick, concealed aluminum shim plates with predrilled and countersunk holes, at locations indicated, and where other mounting methods are not practicable. Attach plate with fasteners and anchors suitable for secure attachment to substrate. Attach panel signs to plate using method specified above.
  5. Mechanical Fasteners: Use nonremovable mechanical fasteners placed through predrilled holes. Attach signs with fasteners and anchors suitable for secure attachment to substrate as recommended in writing by sign manufacturer.
  6. Signs Mounted on Glass: Provide matching opaque plate on opposite side of glass to conceal mounting materials.
- C. Bracket-Mounted Signs: Provide manufacturer's standard brackets, fittings, and hardware for mounting signs that project at right angles from walls and ceilings. Attach brackets and fittings securely to walls and ceilings with concealed fasteners and anchoring devices to comply with manufacturer's written instructions.
- D. Dimensional Characters: Mount characters using standard fastening methods to comply with manufacturer's written instructions for character form, type of mounting, wall construction, and condition of exposure indicated. Provide heavy paper template to establish character spacing and to locate holes for fasteners.
1. Flush Mounting: Mount characters with backs in contact with wall surface.
  2. Projected Mounting: Mount characters at projection distance from wall surface indicated.

END OF SECTION 10 1420

ATTACHMENTS:

ATTACHMENT A – Interior Sign Type Illustrations  
ATTACHMENT B – No Smoking Sign (Building)  
ATTACHMENT C – Street Signs  
ATTACHMENT D – Wayfinding Signs  
ATTACHMENT E – Core Campus Wood Post  
ATTACHMENT F – Panel Signage Post