Historic Preservation Commission

Members:
Dr. Stephen Gibson – Chairperson
Ms. Suzanne Wright – Vice Chairperson
Mr. Tim Hoffman – Secretary
Mr. Larry Jackson
Mr. Chris Myers
Dr. Michael Garrett
Lincoln Wilkins. Jr. PhD
Councilwoman Laurie Marchini
Staff Liaison: Kathy McKenney, Historic Planner/Preservation Coordinator

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AGENDA

Historic Preservation Commission
Cumberland City Hall, Council Chambers

DATE: June 09, 2021
TIME: 4:00 PM

Public Notice:

The Cumberland Historic Preservation Commission will meet virtually on June 9, 2021 at 4:00pm. A copy of the meeting agenda has been attached.

Citizens who wish to provide a comment at designated times should select the option to "Raise your Hand" in order to be called upon.

Please use the following link:

https://cumberlandmd.webex.com/cumberlandmd/j.php?MTID=m9a90bfc4b466b49c00fdd1509c0775d0

In addition to to viewing the meeting live, it can also be viewed on the City of Cumberland's website at the following link: http://www.ci.cumberland.md.us/633/Historic-Preservation-Commission-Live-Me

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

1. May 12, 2021 Meeting Minutes

PUBLIC COMMENT

CERTIFICATES OF APPROPRIATENESS – CONSENT AGENDA

2. 308 Washington Street – COA21-000014 – Request to replace existing three-tab asphalt shingle roof with architectural shingles- Anne Beyer, applicant

3. 19 South George Street - COA21-000012 – Request to Change Copy on Existing Signs, Vicki Thomas (Western Maryland Sign Service, Inc.), applicant

CERTIFICATES OF APPROPRIATENESS

4. 27 North Centre Street – RCA21-000009- Request for a Change/Amendment to COA20-000004 from September 2020 to paint a mural on the rear of the structure and to replace two windows on the same façade, Sandi Saville, applicant.

5. 34 North Centre Street – COA21-000015 - Request to remove metal siding and to restore the projecting sign with a change of copy- Drew Knippenberg, applicant

6. 138 Baltimore Street – RCA21-000010 – Request to add new signage, clean the glazed brick, remove graffiti, and paint the metal siding – Christopher Hendershot, applicant

7. 127 Baltimore Street – COA21-000010 – Loft 129 - Request to install a new marquee, door, banner, poster marquee case, and signage – Larry Jackson, applicant.

OTHER BUSINESS

8. Staff/Chairperson Updates

9. Discussion about continuing Virtual Meetings or Returning to "in-Person" Meetings

10. Administrative Approvals Report: 105 South Centre Street – COA21-000009- Specs Engineering – Request to replace in-kind the bay window roof and to repaint previously painted surfaces, Ray Rase, applicant

ADJOURNMENT

If you are unable to attend this meeting, please contact the Department of Community Development at (301) 759-6431 or (301) 759-6442.
Applicants or their appointed representatives must be present at the meeting for a review to take place. Please remember to turn off or silence all electronic devices prior to entering the meeting.

File Attachments for Item:

1. May 12, 2021 Meeting Minutes

MINUTES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

May 12, 2021

Virtual Zoom Meeting

The Cumberland Historic Preservation Commission held its regular meeting on Wednesday, May 12, 2021 at 5:00 p.m., via a virtual zoom meeting. The changed start time was due to a training event by the Maryland Association of Historic District Commissions, which preceded the regular meeting. Members present were Chairperson Dr. Stephen Gibson, , Dr. Michael T. Garrett, Chris Myers, Tim Hoffman, Larry Jackson, Councilwoman Lauri Marchini, and Lincoln Wilkinson. Suzanne Wright was present for the training but absent for the regular meeting.

Others in attendance were Kathy McKenney, Historic Planner/Preservation Coordinator, Debbie Helmstetter, Code Technician, Gino Giatras, Jane Belt, Renee Knisley, and Robert Smith.

Chairperson, Dr. Stephen Gibson, called the meeting to order. He read the following statement into the record: "The Cumberland Historic Preservation Commission exists pursuant to Section 11 of the City of Cumberland Municipal Zoning Ordinance. Members are appointed by the Mayor and City Council and shall possess a demonstrated special knowledge or professional or academic training in such fields as history, architecture, architectural history, planning, archeology, anthropology, curation, conservation, landscape architecture, historic preservation, urban design or related disciplines. The Commission strives to enhance quality of life by safeguarding the historical and cultural heritage of Cumberland. Preservation is shown to strengthen the local economy, stabilize and improve property values, and foster civic beauty. The Cumberland Historic Preservation Commission operates pursuant to State of Maryland 1977 Open Meetings Act and therefore no pending applications shall be discussed between or amongst Commissioners outside the public hearing to determine the disposition of the application."

Dr. Gibson introduced the Commission members and staff who were present.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

1. Minutes for April 14, 2021 were approved as written. Mr. Chris Myers made the motion to approve the minutes as written and Mr. Tim Hoffman seconded the motion; all members were in favor, motion was approved.

PUBLIC COMMENT

There were no public comments.

CONSENT AGENDA

1. **RCA21-000005 – 15 South Centre Street – Change Amendment to COA21-000007.** The Request for a Change Amendment to the existing Certificate of Appropriateness was for the "after the fact" installation of new signage. *Chris Myers made the motion to approve the consent agenda. Larry Jackson seconded the motion. All members were in favor; motion approved.*

CERTIFICATES OF APPROPRIATENESS

1. **35 N. Liberty Street RCA21-000006** – applicant Mr. Gino Giatras, Curtis Famous Wieners, returned to followup on the April 2021 review of the outdoor dining area project, conditionally approved under COA21-000007. He proposed the construction of a faux façade that would be constructed at the entrance of the lot onto which the outdoor dining structure is currently placed.

   Mr. Giatras provided details about the specifications of the construction of the faux façade. He included that it would be constructed of sign board, similar to what street signs are constructed from, with a screened vinyl graphic that will looked like the bricks of the adjacent addition. Wrought iron security gate doors would be installed along with window openings that would have a mesh or synthetic fiber installed to allow for air flow.

   Dr. Stephen Gibson questioned whether this would still be a temporary structure or a permanent one. Mr. Giatras confirmed that it would now be a permanent structure.

Mr. Wilkins questioned whether the project required a code review and Mr. Giatras confirmed that the permit was under review by Kevin Thacker. Ms. McKenney also confirmed that she had spoken with Mr. Thacker earlier that day and he confirmed that the permit had been reviewed and was being held until the Historic Preservation Commission reviewed the project.

Additional discussion took place as to whether there were any similar structures in the district and whether vinyl was an approved material in the district. Mr. Giatras cited the Centre Street parklet. Ms. McKenney stated that this would be the first of its kind in the district. She cited Guideline 5 for context sensitive design. Although not constructed of true brick, the design is seeking to use the design of the adjacent structure and that it is almost a hybrid of a new sign and a new façade.

Mr. Giatras was asked what led him to design the structure in this manner. He explained safety concerns primarily determined this design as compared with the installation of brick on a similar structure.

Chris Myers made a motion to approve the Request for the Change Amendment, as submitted, since it was consistent with Guidelines 5 and 38. Councilwoman Marchini seconded the motion. The motion carried 5-1 with Lincoln Wilkins voting against the motion.

2. **217 N. Centre Street RCA21-000008** – applicant Jane Belt, representative of the Humpty Dumpty Learning Centre, was present to seek a Request for a Change Amendment to COA20-000014 for the installation of signage on the soon to be installed fence as well as on the rear wall. Ms. Belt provided an overview of where each of the three signs would be placed. She confirmed that the lettering that is on the rear façade will be removed.

   Chris Myers made a motion to approve the Request for the Change Amendment, as submitted, since it was consistent with Guidelines 46,47, and 49. Tim Hoffman seconded the motion. The motion was unanimously approved.

3. **119 N. Centre Street COA21-000008** – applicant Renee Knisley represented the Allegany Youth Enrichment Program in presenting the details of their project request. The major components of the request include the removal of the full height textured façade panel, the replacement of window units, widening the side entrance door, and constructing an accessible ramp to enter at the side entrance.

   Members of the HPC had questions regarding the date when the metal façade was installed and whether anyone had approved it. Ms. McKenney responded that, although she could not find an exact permit reference to the façade, a great deal of work appeared to have taken place on the building around 1970 according to her research on building permits so that timing was likely to be when this façade was installed.

   Mr. Jackson expressed concern about what the condition and appearance of the building would be after the textured façade was removed, particularly if any architectural features were stripped when the façade was installed. Mr. Wilkins agreed with Mr. Jackson's assessment.

   Dr. Garrett asked whether the removal of the façade had any structural concerns. Ms. Knisley indicated that there was a party interested in purchasing the façade.

   Chris Myers asked whether the building would be painted once the façade would be removed. Ms. Knisley said that they would prefer to expose the original brick but funding would not likely allow for that and it would be painted.

   Ms. McKenney indicated that, since there were federal CDBG funds involved in the project, that it was also being reviewed by the Maryland Historical Trust through a Section 106 review.

   A lengthy discussion continued between the members of the HPC and the applicant about the uncertainty of funding to complete the project and what the conditions of the façade underneath will be. Chris Myers confirmed with the applicant that the window replacement portion of the project could still take place without the removal of the textured façade.

Dr. Garrett inquired whether the sale of the façade was conditional to the project. Ms. Knisley responded that it was not.

Chris Myers made a motion to approve the request he cited Guidelines 1, 3,6, 14, 23, 29, 39.

Mr. Jackson questioned whether the motion was an amendment since the façade was not to be removed until more information was available. Ms. McKenney indicated that was not included in the motion that had been made and to change the motion, Mr. Myers would either need to withdraw the motion or it could fail for lack of a second.

Mr. Myers chose to withdraw the motion.

Mr. Myers provided a revised motion to approve the project with the following modification: that the metal façade not be removed but that the accessible ramp and window replacements can proceed. He cited Guidelines 1, 3, 6, 14, 23, 29, 39. Tim Hoffman seconded the motion. Additional lengthy discussion took place including questions about why the windows required review since the current motion included not removing the full textured panel. The motion was approved 5-1 with Michael Garrett abstaining.

4. **Baltimore Street Access Project Revisit COA868 (May 2019)** – Robert Smith, City of Cumberland City Engineer, representative. When the project was originally approved in May 2019, the approval was contingent on a final review once all of the final designs and engineering was complete. Since those items were now complete, Mr. Smith provided an overview of those items.

   Mr. Smith presented a Powerpoint presentation of the details related to the completion of the development, design, material selections, landscaping, and the engineering of the overall project, including the visual elements that were completed by Cochran Studios.

   Mr. Smith confirmed that the original elements that were presented in May 2019 have mostly been preserved in the final plan, only changing where

obstacles prevented the original placement planning. He also stated that the fountain feature at the Liberty Street parklet was being pulled further out from the adjacent building.

Mr. Hoffman interjected that he would be abstaining from the review since he is employed by the EADS Group, Inc., the company who was responsible for preparing the project engineering.

Councilwoman Marchini and Larry Jackson also disclosed that they were involved in the planning of the project. They complimented Mr. Smith for his presentation as well as for overseeing the project.

Chris Myers made a motion to confirm that the conditions of the approval for COA 868 from May 2019 had been fulfilled, referring to Preservation Guidelines 5, 51, 54, 55, 64, 65, and 66. Larry Jackson seconded the motion. Aside from Mr. Hoffman's abstention, all voting members voted in favor of the motion.

5. **15 South Liberty Street RCA21-000007** applicant Chris Myers, also a member of the HPC, requested consideration of a change amendment to an existing Certificate of Appropriateness 20-00006 for the repair of broken glass in the windows as well as to install new accent lighting fixtures. Mr. Myers acknowledged that he would be recusing himself from the review process and clarified that most of the work would take place on the "11" side of the structure.

   Larry Jackson made a motion to approve the request as submitted, referring to Preservation Guidelines 2 and 54. Tim Hoffman seconded the motion. Aside from Mr. Myer's abstention, all voting members voted in favor of the motion.

STAFF UPDATES/OTHER BUSINESS

Ms. McKenney advised that there were some additional virtual training opportunities that she would provide additional information to the members of the Commission.

ADMINISTRATIVE APPROVALS

1. **Ms. McKenney confirmed that the only Certificate of Appropriateness that was reviewed administratively was for a project at** 15 South Centre Street for the repainting of previously painted surfaces.

An audio, as well as a video of the meeting is available upon request.

ADJOURMENT

Tim Hoffman made the motion to adjourn and Mr. Chris Myers seconded the motion. All members were in favor; motion approved.

Respectfully,

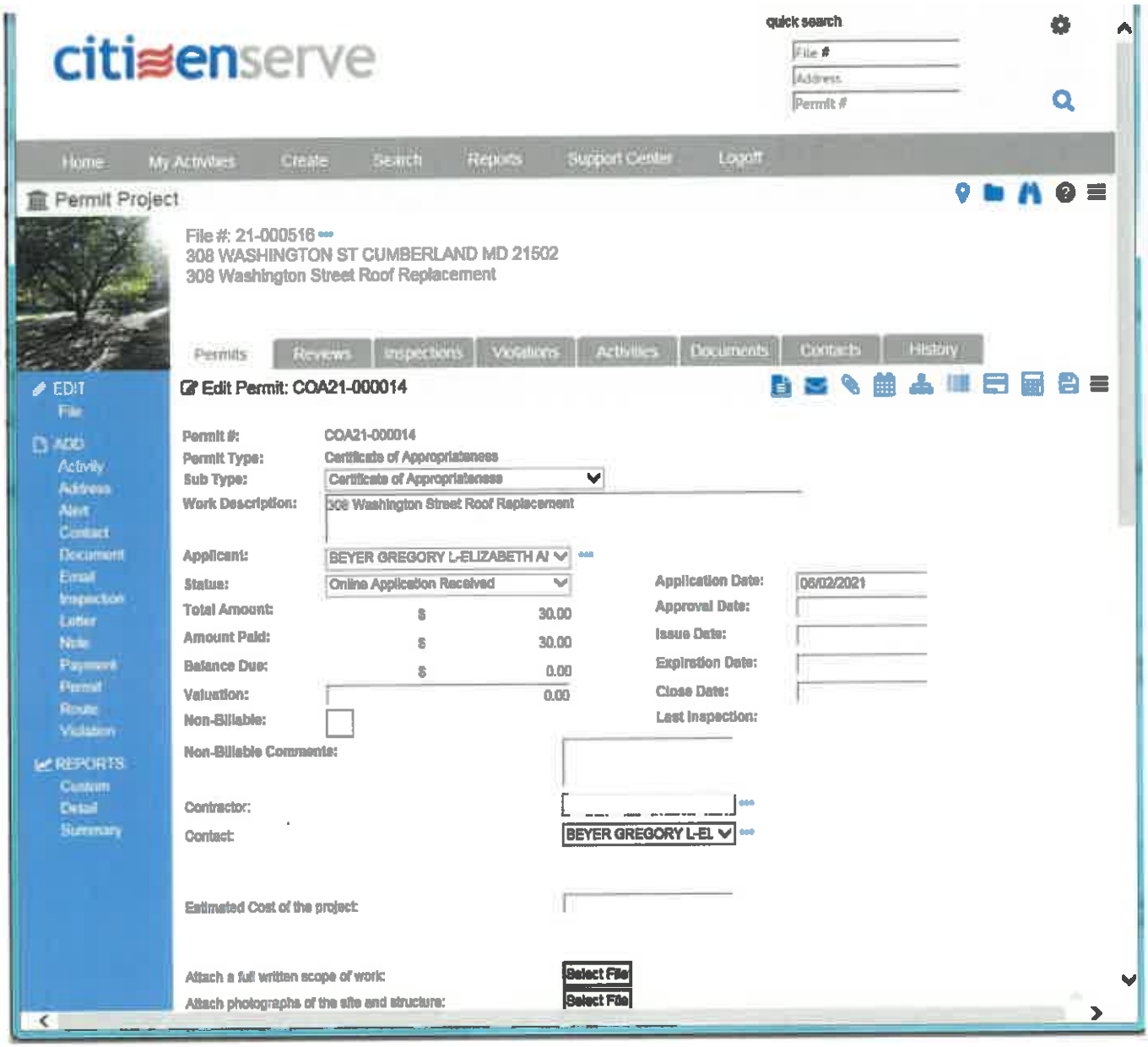
_____

Mr. Tim Hoffman, Secretary

June 9, 2021

File Attachments for Item:

2. 308 Washington Street – COA21-000014 – Request to replace existing three-tab asphalt shingle roof with architectural shingles- Anne Beyer, applicant



Unfortunately, there were technical issues with the permit platform that prevented the correct template from generating for the meeting packets.

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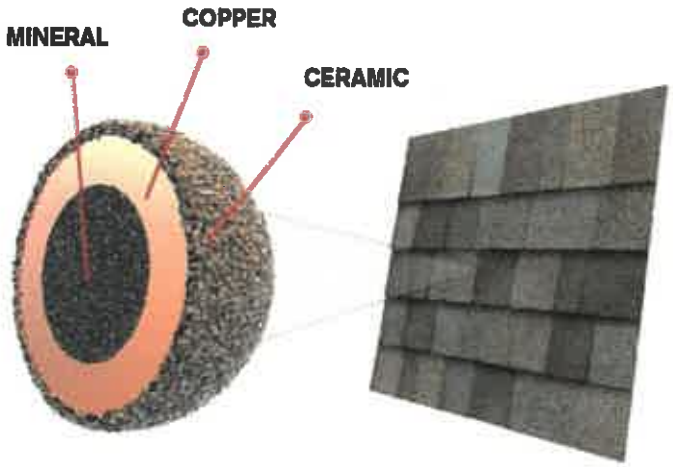

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Significant wind can cause shingles to blow off the roof deck. Missing shingles can lead to leaks and other interior damage. The quality and performance of the sealant on a shingle helps plays an important part in wind resistance performance. Owens Corning certifies our shingles to industry recognized wind resistance standards through independent third-party testing laboratories. To see the wind resistance warranty on this product, refer to the Technical Information section.

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TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Technical Characteristics (nominal values)

PROPERTY (UNIT)	VALUE
Warranty	Limited Lifetime
Wind Resistance	130 MPH | 209 KMH
Algae Resistance	10 Years
Nominal Size	13 1/4" x 39 3/8"
Exposure	5 5/8"
Shingles Per Square	64
Bundles Per Square	3
Coverage Per Square	98.4 sq. ft.

Applicable Standards

- ASTM D228
- ASTM D3018 (Type 1)
- ASTM D3462

- ~~ASTM D5402~~
- ASTM D3161 (Class F Wind Resistance)
- ASTM D7158 (Class H Wind Resistance)
- ASTM E108 (Class A Fire Resistance)
- UL 790 (Class A Fire Resistance)
- CSA A123.5
- Florida Product Approval
- ICC-ES AC438
- Miami-Dade County Product Approval
- PRI ER 1378E01

Technical Documents

PRI Evaluation Report PDF | 0.5 MB

LEED Certification - Roofing Shingles PDF | 0.3 MB

Data Sheet PDF | 4.3 MB

3-part spec (pdf)

3-part spec (word)

Install Instructions PDF | 2.6 MB

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‡ This image depicts Triple Layer Protection® and the amount of Triple Layer Protection may vary on a shingle-to-shingle basis. SureNail® Technology is proprietary with U.S. and foreign protection including U.S. Patent Nos. 6,471,812; 7,836,654; 8,156,704; 8,181,413; 8,240,102; 8,430,983; 8,607,521; 8,623,164; 8,752,351; 8,991,130; 9,121,178; and other patents pending.}

* See actual warranty for complete details, limitations, and requirements.

** Excludes non-Owens Corning® products such as flashing, fasteners, and wood decking.

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PRI Evaluation Report

PRI ER 1378E01
Issue Date: 07/03/2019
Last Revision: 03/06/2020
This Report is Reviewed Annually
Visit: pri-group.com for current status.

Report Holder:

Owens Corning Roofing and Asphalt LLC
1 Owens Corning Parkway
Toledo, OH 43659
(419) 248-7060
owenscorning.com/roofing

SCOPE

Subject: Asphalt Shingles

CSI MasterFormat®:
DIVISION: 07 00 00 – THERMAL AND MOISTURE PROTECTION
Sub-level 2: 07 30 00 – Steep Slope Roofing
Sub-level 3: 07 31 00 – Shingles and Shakes
Sub-level 4: 07 31 13 – Asphalt Shingles

Code References:
- 2018, 2015, 2012, and 2009 International Building Code® (IBC)
- 2018, 2015, 2012, and 2009 International Residential Code® (IRC)

Properties Evaluated:
- External Fire Exposure (ASTM E108, ANSI/UL790)
- Wind Resistance (ASTM D3161; ASTM D7158)
- Physical Properties (ASTM D3462, ICC-ES AC438)

Evidence Submitted:
- Recognized test report(s) indicating compliance with ASTM E108 and/or ANSI/UL790
- Recognized test report(s) indicating compliance with ASTM D3161
- Recognized test report(s) indicating compliance with ASTM D7158
- Recognized test report(s) indicating compliance with ASTM D3462
- Recognized test report(s) indicating compliance with ICC-ES AC438
- Quality Documentation
- Manufacturer's Drawings and Installation Instructions

Manufacturing Locations:

Factory ID	Location
Atlanta, GA	4795 Frederick Dr. Atlanta, GA 30336
Brookville, IN	128 W 8th St. Brookville, IN 47012
Compton, CA	1501 N Tamarind St., PO Box 5665 Compton, CA 90224
Denver, CO	5201 Fox St. Denver, CO 80216
Houston, TX	8360 Market St. Rd. Houston, TX 77029
Irving, TX	201 N Nursery Rd. Irving, TX 75061
Jacksonville, FL	1035 Talleyrand Ave. Jacksonville, FL 32206
Kearny, NJ	1249 Newark Tpke. Kearny, NJ 07032
Medina, OH	890 W Smith Rd. Medina, OH 44256
Memphis, TN	704 Corrine Ave., N Station Memphis, TN 38107
Minneapolis, MN	1901 49th Ave. N Minneapolis, MN 55430
Portland, OR	NW Yeon Ave. Portland, OR 97208
Savannah, GA	1 Foundation Dr. Savannah, GA 31408
Summit, IL	5824 S Archer Rd. Summit, IL 60501

PRODUCT DESCRIPTIONS and APPLICATIONS

Products:

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Duration® Premium
Duration® Premium COOL
TruDefinition® Duration®
TruDefinition® Duration® COOL
TruDefinition® Duration® STORM®
TruDefinition® Duration® MAX™
TruDefinition® Duration® FLEX™
Berkshire®
Woodcrest®
Woodmoor®
Starter Strip Plus
Starter Strip
Tri-Built Shingle Starter
SRS TopShield Starter Shingle
WoodStart® Starter Shingle
ProEdge®
ProEdge® STORM®
ProEdge® FLEX™
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DuraRidge™ Hip & Ridge Shingles
Berkshire® Hip & Ridge Shingles

Product Descriptions:

OWENS CORNING® asphalt shingles are roof covering materials that conform with the following properties when installed as instructed in this report. The products come in standard and metric sizes and consist of three-tab shingles, laminated shingles and hip & ridge shingles.

Three-tab (single-layer): Three-tab, fiberglass reinforced shingles. The shingles are manufactured with a single fiberglass mat, coated on both sides with asphalt, and surfaced on the weather-exposed side with mineral granules. The shingles are self-sealing and have a continuous bead of thermal-tab sealing adhesive above the shingle butt on the weather side.

Product:	Factory IDs:	Dimensions:
Supreme®	Atlanta, GA; Denver, CO; Irving, TX; Medina, OH; Memphis, TN; Portland, OR; Summit, IL	12" x 36"
Supreme®	Compton, CA; Kearny, NJ; Portland, OR	13-1/4" x 39-3/8"

Laminated (multi-layer): Laminated shingles. The shingles are manufactured with 2 layers of fiberglass mat coated with asphalt on both sides, and surfaced on the weather-exposed side with mineral granules.

Product:	Factory IDs:	Dimensions:
Oakridge®	Atlanta, GA; Brookville, IN; Compton, CA; Denver, CO; Houston, TX; Irving, TX; Jacksonville, FL; Kearny, NJ; Medina, OH; Memphis, TN	39-3/8" x 13-1/4"
TruDefinition® Oakridge®	Houston, TX; Irving, TX	39-3/8" x 13-1/4"
Duration® Premium	Compton, CA; Portland, OR	39-3/8" x 13-1/4"
Duration® Premium COOL	Compton, CA	39-3/8" x 13-1/4"
TruDefinition® Duration®	Brookville, IN; Compton CA; Denver, CO; Irving, TX; Jacksonville, FL; Kearny, NJ; Medina, OH; Minneapolis, MN; Portland, OR; Savannah, GA	39-3/8" x 13-1/4"
TruDefinition® Duration® COOL	Compton CA	39-3/8" x 13-1/4"
TruDefinition® Duration® STORM®	Denver, CO	39-3/8" x 13-1/4"
TruDefinition® Duration® MAX™	Compton, CA	39-3/8" x 13-1/4"
TruDefinition® Duration® FLEX™	Denver, CO; Summit, IL	39-3/8" x 13-1/4"
Berkshire®	Minneapolis, MN	38"x18-3/4"
Woodcrest®	Compton, CA	40" x 14-1/4"
Woodmoor®	Compton, CA	40" x 14-1/4"

Accessory (hip and ridge): Prefabricated hip and ridge shingles.

Product:	Factory IDs:	Dimensions:
ProEdge®	Atlanta, GA; Medina, OH; Denver, CO	12" x 12"
	Portland, OR	13-1/4" x 9-27/32"
ProEdge STORM®	Denver, CO	12" x 12"
ProEdge FLEX™	Denver, CO; Summit, IL	12" x 12"
RIZERidge® Hip and Ridge	Houston, TX	12" x 12"
DuraRidge™ Hip and Ridge Shingles	Minneapolis, MN	10-3/8" x 12"
Berkshire® Hip & Ridge Shingles	Minneapolis, MN	10-3/8" x 12"

Accessory (starter): Prefabricated starter course shingles.

Product:	Factory IDs:	Dimensions:
Starter Strip Plus	Minneapolis, MN; Portland, OR	7-3/4" x 39-3/8"
Tri-Built Shingle Starter	Minneapolis, MN; Portland, OR	7-3/4" x 39-3/8"
SRS TopShield Starter Shingle	Minneapolis, MN; Portland, OR	7-3/4" x 39-3/8"
Starter Strip	Houston, TX; Portland, OR	6-3/8" x 39-3/8"
Tri-Built Shingle Starter	Houston, TX; Portland, OR	6-3/8" x 39-3/8"
SRS TopShield Starter Shingle	Houston, TX; Portland, OR	6-3/8" x 39-3/8"
WoodStart® Starter Shingle	Compton, CA	13-3/8" x 40"

Fire Classification:

When installed on new construction in accordance with this report and the OWENS CORNING® installation instructions, the OWENS CORNING® asphalt shingles are a Class A fire classification roof covering in accordance with ASTM E108 and/or ANSI/UL790 and qualify for use under the following code:

- 2018, 2015, 2012, and 2009 *IBC* Section 1505.1
- 2018, 2015, 2012, and 2009 *IRC* Section R902.1

When the shingles are installed over existing roof coverings, the fire classification is maintained.

Wind Resistance:

OWENS CORNING® asphalt shingles covered under this report have been tested for wind resistance in accordance with the following test methods:

Shingles tested in accordance with ASTM D3161 are classified as Class F and qualify for use under the exception to the following code:

- 2018 *IBC* Section 1507.2.3
- 2015 *IBC* Section 1507.2.8.1
- 2012 and 2009 *IBC* Section 1507.2.7.1
- 2018, 2015, 2012, and 2009 *IRC* Section R905.2.4.1

Shingles tested in accordance with ASTM D7158 are classified as Class H and qualify for use in locations as shown in the following code:

- 2015 and 2018 *IBC* Table 1504.1.1
- 2012 and 2009 *IBC* Table 1507.2.7.1
- 2018, 2015, 2012 and 2009 *IRC* Table R905.2.4.1

Where the maximum basic wind speed is 150 mph (67 m/s) or less with exposure category of B or C (ASCE 7) and a maximum building height of 60 feet (18.3 m). Installation must be in accordance with the following code as applicable:

- 2018 *IBC* Section 1507.2.6
- 2015, 2012, and 2009 *IBC* Section 1507.2.7
- 2018, 2015, 2012, and 2009 *IRC* Section R905.2

Physical Properties:

OWENS CORNING® asphalt shingles covered under this report have been tested for physical properties in accordance with ASTM D3462 and qualify for use under the following code:

- 2018 *IBC* Section 1507.2.4
- 2015, 2012, and 2009 *IBC* Section 1507.2.5
- 2018, 2015, 2012, and 2009 *IRC* Section R905.2.4

Shingles have also been evaluated in accordance with ICC-ES Acceptance Criteria, AC438.

INSTALLATION – GENERAL

OWENS CORNING® asphalt shingles must be installed in accordance with the applicable code, this report, and the manufacturer's published installation instructions, which must be available at all times on the jobsite during installation. Minimum roof slopes must be 2:12 (16.67% slope or 9°) for the three-tab shingles and for the laminated shingles. The shingles must be installed in accordance with the following code as applicable, except as noted in this report:

- 2018, 2015, 2012, and 2009 *IBC* Section 1507.2
- 2018, 2015, 2012, and 2009 *IRC* Section R905.2

Deck:

The roof deck must be code-complying, minimum $^3/_8$ inch thick (9.5 mm), exterior plywood complying with DOC PS-1; OSB rated sheathing complying with DOC PS-2; or solid sheathing using minimum nominal 1 by 6 lumber.

Underlayment and Ice Barriers:

Underlayment must comply with ASTM D226, Type I, ASTM D4869, Type I or ASTM D6757 as specified in the following code:

- 2018, 2015, 2012, and 2009 *IBC* Section 1507.2.3
- 2018, 2015, 2012, and 2009 *IRC* Section R905.2.3

When used as an underlayment under shingles described in this report, self-adhering polymer modified bitumen sheet must comply with ASTM D1970.

For roof slopes greater than 4:12 (33.33% slope or 18°), the roof deck must be covered with minimum one layer of underlayment. Roofs having slopes between 2:12 (16.67% slope or 9°) and 4:12 (33.33% slope or 18°) require minimum two layers of underlayment. Underlayment application must be in accordance with the following code as applicable:

- 2018 *IBC* Section 1507.2.3
- 2015, 2012, and 2009 *IBC* Section 1507.2.8
- 2018, 2015 *IRC* Section R905.2.3
- 2018, 2015, 2012, and 2009 *IRC* Section R905.2.7

In areas where there has been a history of ice forming along the eaves, causing a backup of water, as indicated by Table R301.2 (1), an ice barrier must be provided in accordance with the following code as applicable:

- 2018 *IBC* Section 1507.2.7
- 2015, 2012, and 2009 *IBC* Section 1507.2.8.2
- 2018, 2015 *IRC* Section R905.2.7
- 2012 and 2009 *IRC* Section R905.2.7.1

Fasteners:

Fasteners must comply with ASTM F1667 and be minimum No. 12 gage (0.105 inch), $^3/_8$ inch diameter head, galvanized, stainless steel, aluminum or copper corrosion-resistance nails. Fasteners must penetrate into the deck minimum $^3/_4$ inch, or through the deck, where the deck is less than $^3/_4$ inch thick.

Asphalt Cement:

Asphalt cement must comply with ASTM D4586.

Sealant:

Sealant must comply with ASTM C920.

Valley Construction and Other Flashing:

Valleys must consist of woven, open valley or closed-cut construction and must be flashed in accordance with the following code as applicable:

- 2018 *IBC* Section 1507.2.8.2
- 2015, 2012, and 2009 *IBC* Section 1507.2.9.2
- 2018, 2015, 2012, and 2009 *IRC* Section R905.2.8.2

Other flashings must comply with the following code as applicable:

- 2018 *IBC* Section 1503.2 and 1507.2.8
- 2015, 2012, and 2009 *IBC* Section 1503.2 and 1507.2.9
- 2018, 2015 2012, and 2009 *IRC* Section R903.2 and 905.2.8

Reroofing:

Prior to the reroofing, hip and ridge coverings must be removed. The existing asphalt shingle roof covering must be inspected in accordance with the provisions and limitations of the following codes as applicable:

- 2018 and 2015 *IBC* Section 1511
- 2012 and 2009 *IBC* Section 1510
- 2018, 2015 *IRC* Section R908
- 2012 and 2009 *IRC* Section R907

Except as noted in this section, the shingles must be installed in accordance with this report. Fasteners must be of sufficient length to penetrate $^3/_4$ inch into the deck, or through the deck where the deck is less than $^3/_4$ inch thick. Flashing and edging must comply with the report and with the following codes as applicable:

- 2018 and 2015 *IBC* Sections 1511.5 and 1511.6
- 2012 and 2009 *IBC* Sections 1510.5 and 1510.6
- 2018, 2015 *IRC* Sections R908.5 and R908.6
- 2012 and 2009 *IRC* Sections R907.5 and R907.

INSTALLATION – ASPHALT SHINGLES

Starter Shingles:

A starter course of **Starter Strip Plus, Starter Strip, Tri-Built Shingle Starter, SRS TopShield Starter Shingle,** or **Woodstart® Starter Shingle** must be attached to the eave edge using fasteners approved by this report, located 1-$^1/_2$ to 3 inches from the eave edge and spaced 8 to 10 inches apart, for a total of five fasteners per shingle. The starter strip must overhang the eaves and rake edges by 1/4 to 3/4 inch. See Figures 1 and 2.

If self-sealing three-tab shingles are used, remove the exposed tab portion and install with factory-applied sealant adjacent to the eaves.

Figure 1 – Starter Strip Plus, Starter Strip, Tri-Built Shingle Starter, and SRS TopShield Starter Shingle

Fastening Pattern:

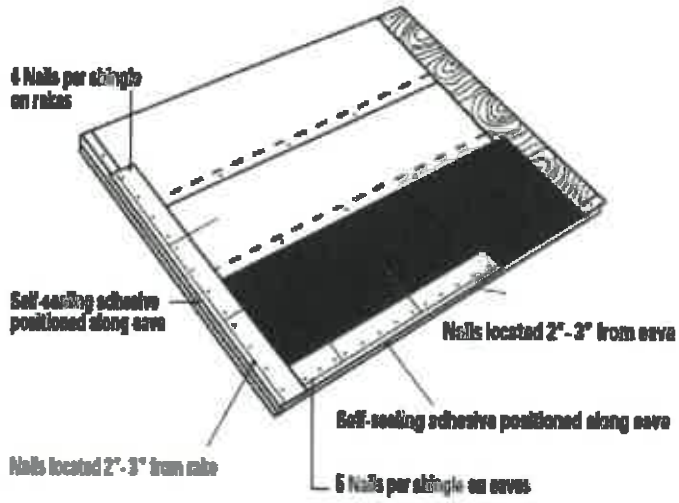
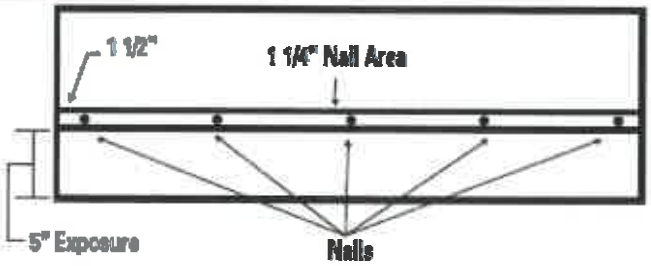


Figure 2 – WoodStart® Starter Shingle

Fastening Pattern:



Field Shingles:

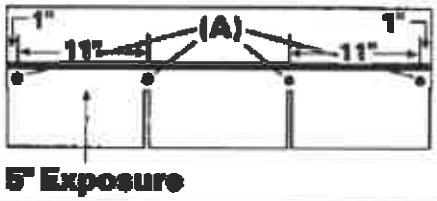
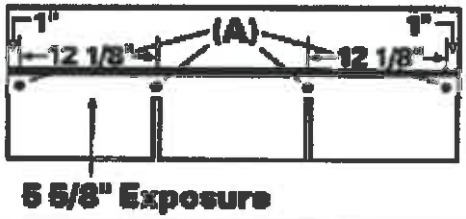
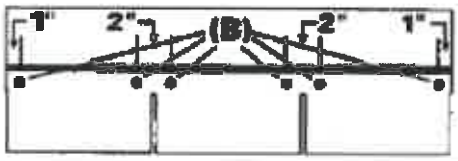
Supreme®: For roof slopes of 2:12 up to 21:12 (16.67% or 9° up to 175% or 60°), use a minimum of four (4) fasteners per shingle; a minimum of six (6) fasteners per shingle may optionally be used in high velocity wind zones. For roof slopes over 21:12 (175% or 60°), use a minimum of six (6) fasteners per shingle and 1 inch diameter spots of asphalt cement placed under each corner (1 to 2 inches from each end) of each tab (two spots per tab). See Figure 3 for fastener spacing. Fasteners must be located $^{5}/_{8}$ inch above the tab cut-out and below the sealant strip; do not drive fasteners into or above sealant strip. Maximum exposure to the weather must be 5 ± $^{1}/_{8}$ inches for standard-sized shingles or 5-$^{5}/_{8}$ ± $^{1}/_{8}$ inches for metric-sized shingles.

The first course of field shingles must be installed over a starter course. Apply first course starting with a full shingle, aligned even with starter. Subsequent shingle courses must be installed with vertical joint offsets from adjacent courses. For standard-sized three-tab shingles, 6 inch offsets are suggested, but repeatable patterns greater than 4 inches are permitted. For metric-sized three-tab shingles, 6-$^{9}/_{16}$ inch (167 mm) offsets are suggested, but repeatable patterns greater than 4 inches (102 mm) are permitted.

Caution must be exercised to assure that end joints are minimum 2 inches from a fastener in the shingle below and that side laps are minimum 4 inches in succeeding courses.

Note: In colder climates or wind regions where it is questionable whether the thermal-sealing adhesive will activate to seal the shingles, the shingles can be hand-sealed. A 1 inch diameter spot of asphalt cement should be placed under the corner (1 to 2 inches from each end) of each tab (two spots per tab).

Figure 3 - Supreme®

Four (4) Fastener Pattern: For standard-sized shingle	
Four (4) Fastener Pattern: For metric-sized shingle	
Six (6) Fastener Pattern:	

Oakridge® and TruDefinition® Oakridge®: For roof slopes of 2:12 up to 21:12 (16.67% or 9° up to 175% or 60°), use a minimum of four (4) fasteners per shingle; a minimum of six (6) fasteners per shingle may optionally be used in high velocity wind zones. For roof slopes over 21:12 (175% or 60°), use a minimum of six (6) fasteners per shingle and four (4) 1 inch diameter spots of asphalt cement per shingle (2 inches up from the bottom edge). See Figure 4 for fastener spacing. Fasteners must be located 6-1/8 inches above the butt edge of the shingles. Maximum exposure to the weather must be 5-5/8 ± 1/8 inches.

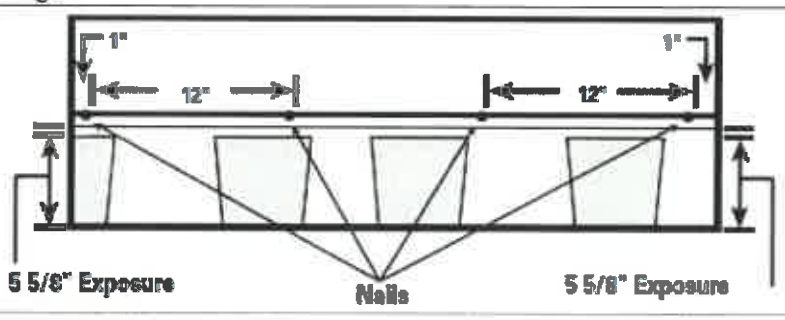
The first course of field shingles must be installed over a starter course. Apply first course starting with a full shingle, aligned even with starter. Subsequent shingle courses must be installed with vertical joint offsets from adjacent courses. 6-½ inch offsets are suggested, but repeatable patterns greater than 4 inches are permitted.

Caution must be exercised to assure that end joints are minimum 2 inches from a fastener in the shingle below and that side laps are minimum 4 inches in succeeding courses.

Note: In colder climates or wind regions where it is questionable whether the thermal-sealing adhesive will activate to seal the shingles, the shingles can be hand-sealed. Four (4) 1 inch diameter spots of asphalt cement should be placed under the exposed portion of the shingle, spaced 1 to 2 inches from each end of the shingle with two spots evenly spaced in between.

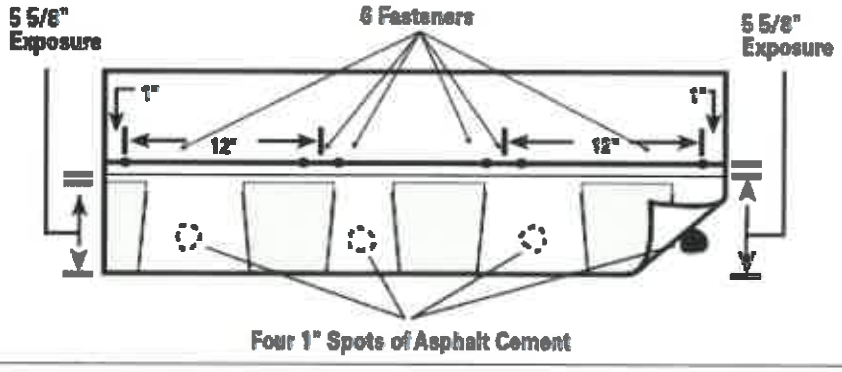
Figure 4 - Oakridge® and TruDefinition® Oakridge®

Four (4) Fastener Pattern:



Six (6) Fastener Pattern:

Note: Asphalt Cement included for slopes greater than 21:12



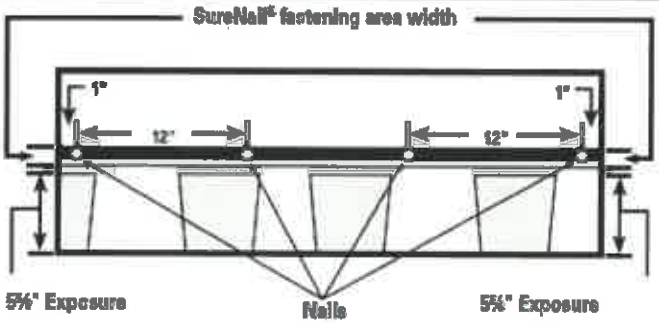
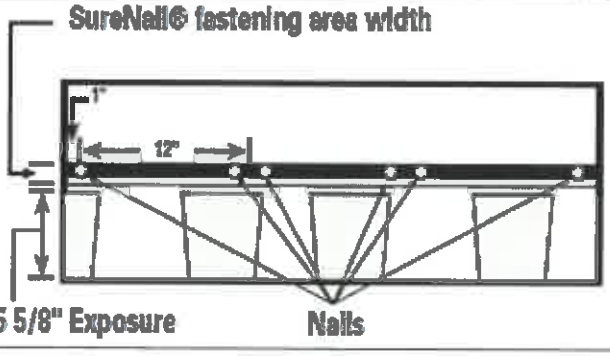
Duration® Premium, Duration® Premium COOL, TruDefinition® Duration®, TruDefinition® Duration® COOL, TruDefinition® Duration® STORM®, TruDefinition® Duration® MAX, TruDefinition® Duration® FLEX: For roof slopes of 2:12 up to 21:12 (16.67% or 9° up to 175% or 60°), use a minimum of four (4) fasteners per shingle; a minimum of six (6) fasteners per shingle may optionally be used in high velocity wind zones. For roof slopes over 21:12 (175% or 60°), use a minimum of six (6) fasteners per shingle and four (4) 1 inch diameter spots of asphalt plastic cement per shingle (2 inches up from the bottom edge). See Figure 5 for fastener spacing. Fasteners must be located 6-$^{1}/_{8}$ inches above the butt edge of the shingles (center of the SureNail® fastening area for Duration® products). Maximum exposure to the weather must be 5-$^{5}/_{8}$ ± $^{1}/_{8}$ inch.

The first course of field shingles must be installed over a starter course. Apply first course starting with a full shingle, aligned even with starter. Subsequent shingle courses must be installed with vertical joint offsets from adjacent courses. 6-$^{1}/_{2}$ inch offsets are suggested, but repeatable patterns greater than 4 inches are permitted.

Caution must be exercised to assure that end joints are minimum 2 inches from a fastener in the shingle below and that side laps are minimum 4 inches in succeeding courses.

Note: In colder climates or wind regions where it is questionable whether the thermal-sealing adhesive will activate to seal the shingles, the shingles can be hand-sealed. Four (4) 1 inch diameter spots of asphalt cement should be placed under the exposed portion of the shingle, spaced 1 to 2 inches from each end of the shingle with two spots evenly spaced in between.

Figure 5 - Duration® Premium, Duration® Premium COOL, TruDefinition® Duration®, TruDefinition® Duration® COOL, TruDefinition® Duration® STORM®, TruDefinition® Duration® MAX, and TruDefinition® Duration® FLEX

Four (4) Fastener Pattern:	
Six (6) Fastener Pattern:	

Berkshire®: For roof slopes of 2:12 up to 21:12 (16.67% or 9° up to 175% or 60°), use a minimum of five (5) fasteners per shingle; a minimum of six (6) fasteners per shingle may optionally be used in high velocity wind zones. For roof slopes over 21:12 (175% or 60°), use a minimum of six (6) fasteners per shingle and 1 inch diameter spots of asphalt cement placed under each tab (centered across tab width and 2 inches up from bottom edge of shingle). See Figure 6 for fastener spacing. Fasteners must be located $^{5}/_{8}$ inch above the tab cut-out and below the sealant strip; do not drive fasteners into or above sealant strip. Maximum exposure to the weather must be $8\text{-}^{3}/_{8} \pm {}^{1}/_{8}$ inch.

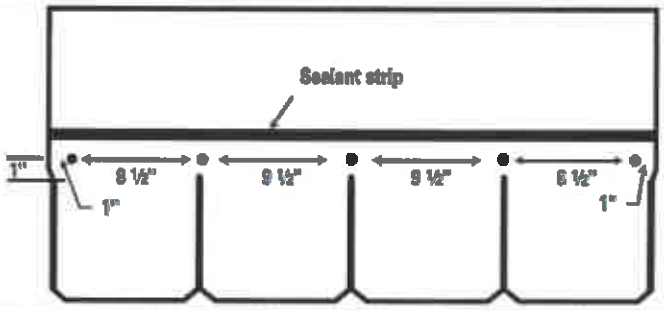
Shingles are applied in a single-column, vertical-racking method. The first course of field shingles must be installed over a starter course. Apply first course with a full shingle, aligned even with starter. Apply second course with a $4\text{-}^{3}/_{4}$ inch offset. Thereafter, alternate shingle courses; odd-numbered courses start with a full shingle and even-numbered courses start with a $4\text{-}^{3}/_{4}$ inch offset.

Caution must be exercised to assure that end joints are minimum 2 inches from a fastener in the shingle below and that side laps are minimum 4 inches in succeeding courses.

Note: In colder climates or wind regions where it is questionable whether the thermal-sealing adhesive will activate to seal the shingles, the shingles can be hand-sealed. A 1 inch diameter spot of asphalt cement should be placed under the corner 1 to 2 inches from each end of each tab (two spots per tab).

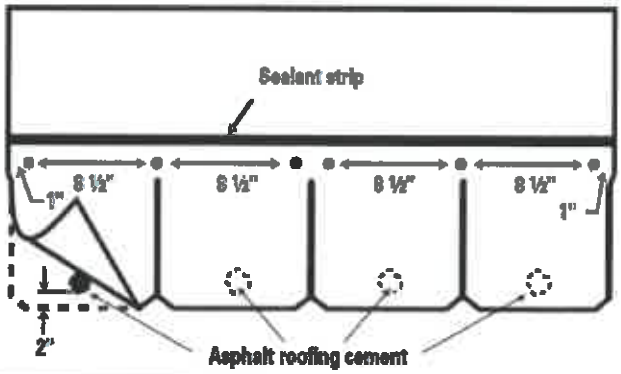
Figure 6 - Berkshire®

Five (5) Fastener Pattern:



Six (6) Fastener Pattern:

Note: Asphalt Cement included for slopes greater than 21:12



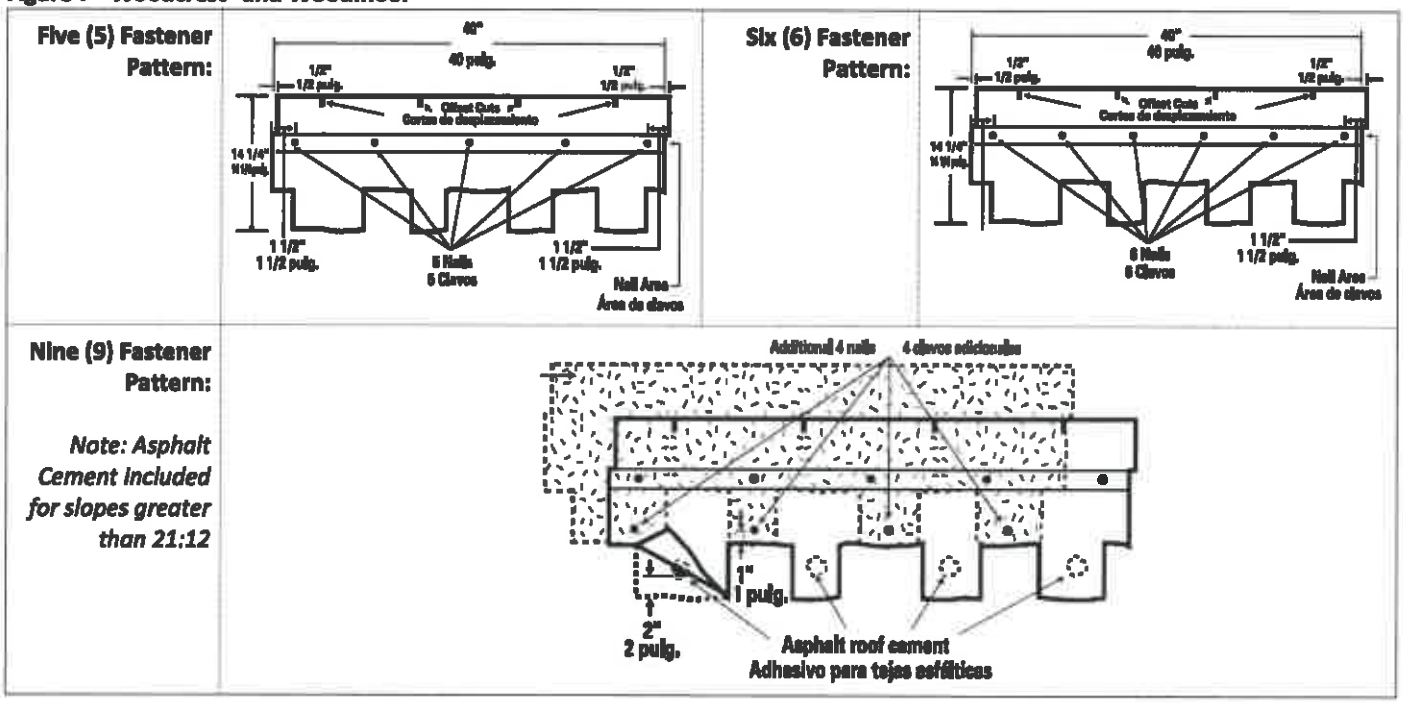
Woodcrest® and Woodmoor®: For roof slopes of 2:12 up to 21:12 (16.67% or 9° up to 175% or 60°), use a minimum of five (5) fasteners per shingle; a minimum of six (6) fasteners per shingle may optionally be used in high velocity wind zones. For roof slopes over 21:12 (175% or 60°), use a minimum of nine (9) fasteners per shingle and 1 inch diameter spots of asphalt cement placed under each tab (centered across tab width and 2 inches up from bottom edge of shingle). See Figure 7 for fastener spacing. Maximum exposure to the weather must be 4 ± 1/8 inches.

Shingles are applied in either a 5 inch & 5 inch or a 5 inch & 15 inch offset method. The first course of field shingles must be installed over a starter course. Apply first course with a full shingle, aligned even with starter. Subsequent shingle courses must be installed with vertical joint offsets from adjacent courses. For 5 inch & 5 inch offset method, apply subsequent courses with a 5 inch offset. For 5 inch & 15 inch offset method, apply second course with a 5 inch offset (cut 5 inches from a full shingle); apply third course with a 15 inch offset (cut 20 inches from a full shingle); apply fourth course with a 5 inch offset (cut 25 inches from a full shingle); repeat application pattern thereafter.

Caution must be exercised to assure that end joints are minimum 2 inches from a fastener in the shingle below and that side laps are minimum 4 inches in succeeding courses.

Note: In colder climates or wind regions where it is questionable whether the thermal-sealing adhesive will activate to seal the shingles, the shingles can be hand-sealed. A 1 inch diameter spot of asphalt cement should be placed under the corner 1 to 2 inches from each end of each tab (two spots per tab).

Figure 7 - Woodcrest® and Woodmoor®

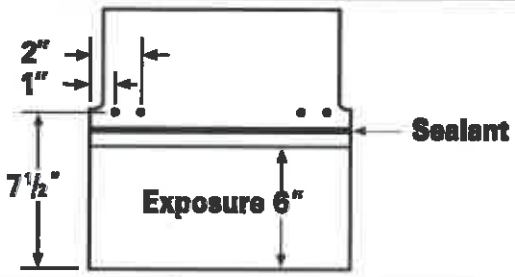
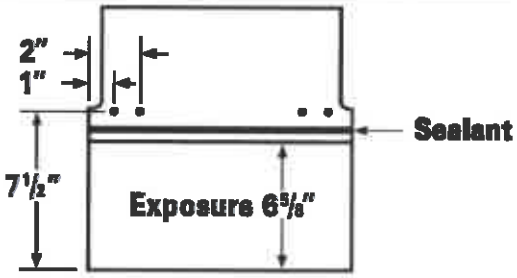


Hip and Ridge Shingles:

Complete field shingle application before applying hip and ridge shingles. Hip shingles must be applied before applying ridge shingles. Arrange hip and ridge shingles along center line so that both halves of the laminated piece fall on opposite sides of the hip or ridge. When finishing ridge, leave no headlap or laminated portion exposed; cover exposed fasteners with asphalt cement.

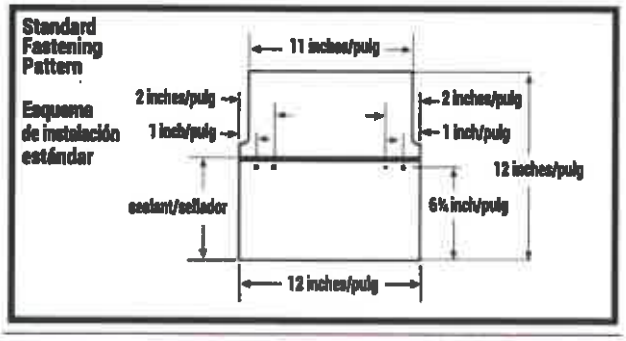
ProEdge® and ProEdge® FLEX™: Use four (4) fasteners per shingle. Fasten each shingle with two (2) fasteners on each side, placed 7-1/2 inch from the exposed end and 1 inch and 2 inch in from the side edge. See Figure 8 for fastener spacing. Fasteners must be located above the sealant strip; do not drive fasteners into sealant strip. Maximum exposure to the weather must be 6 inches for standard-sized shingles or 6-5/8 inches for metric-sized shingles.

Figure 8 - ProEdge® and ProEdge® FLEX™

Fastening Pattern: 12" x 12" shingle	
Fastening Pattern: 13-1/4" by 9-27/32" shingle	

ProEdge STORM®: Use four (4) fasteners per shingle. Fasten each shingle with two (2) fasteners on each side, placed 6-1/4 inch from the exposed end and 1 inch and 2 inch in from the side edge. See Figure 9 for fastener spacing. Fasteners must be located below the sealant strip; do not drive fasteners into sealant strip. Maximum exposure to the weather must be 6 inches.

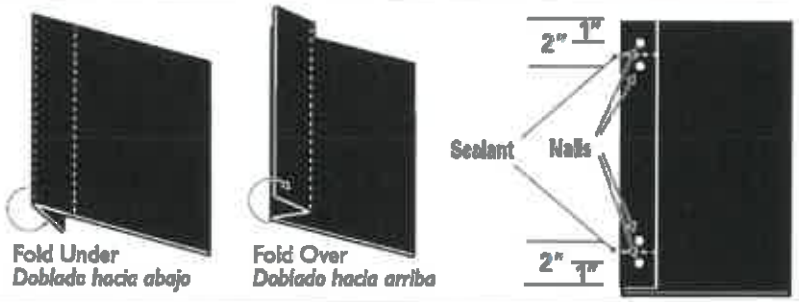
Figure 9 – ProEdge STORM®

Fastening Pattern:	

RIZERidge® Hip and Ridge Shingles: Shingles contain perforation lines to establish a foldable design and create a multi-layered dimension. Use four (4) fasteners and two (2) beads of sealant per shingle. Fasten each shingle with two (2) fasteners on each side, placed 7 inch from the exposed end and 1 inch and 2 inch in from the side edge. On each side and between the fasteners at approximately 1-1/2 inch in from the side edge, place a 1/4 inch wide by 2 inch long bead. See Figure 10 for fastener spacing and sealant application. Maximum exposure to the weather must be 6 inches.

Figure 10 - RIZERidge® Hip and Ridge Shingles

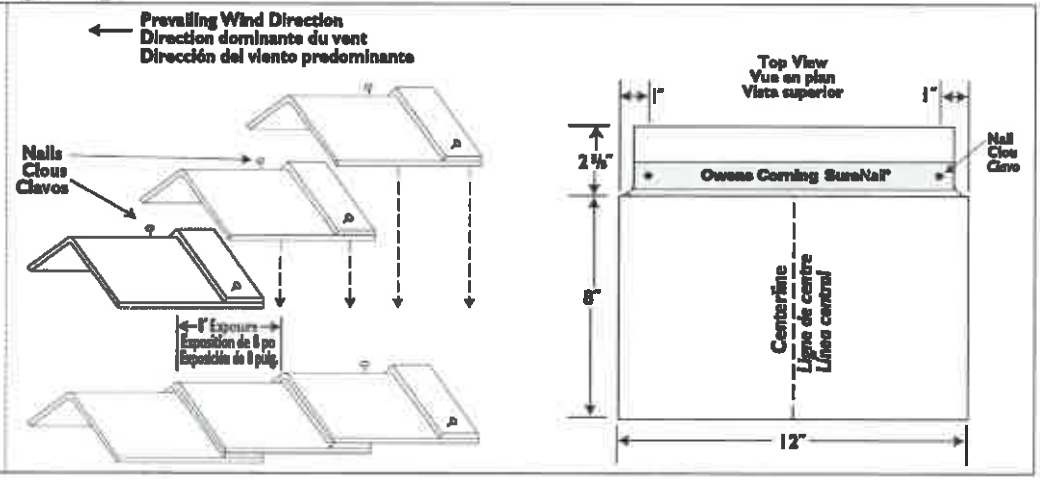
Fastening Pattern:
With Sealant



DuraRidge™ Hip and Ridge Shingles: Use two (2) fasteners per shingle. Fasten each shingle through the top laminated piece with one (1) fastener on each side, placed 9 inch from the exposed end and 1 inch in from the side edge. Fasteners must be located in the center of the SureNail® fastening area. See Figure 11 for fastener spacing. Maximum exposure to the weather must be 8 inches.

Figure 11 - DuraRidge™ Hip and Ridge Shingles

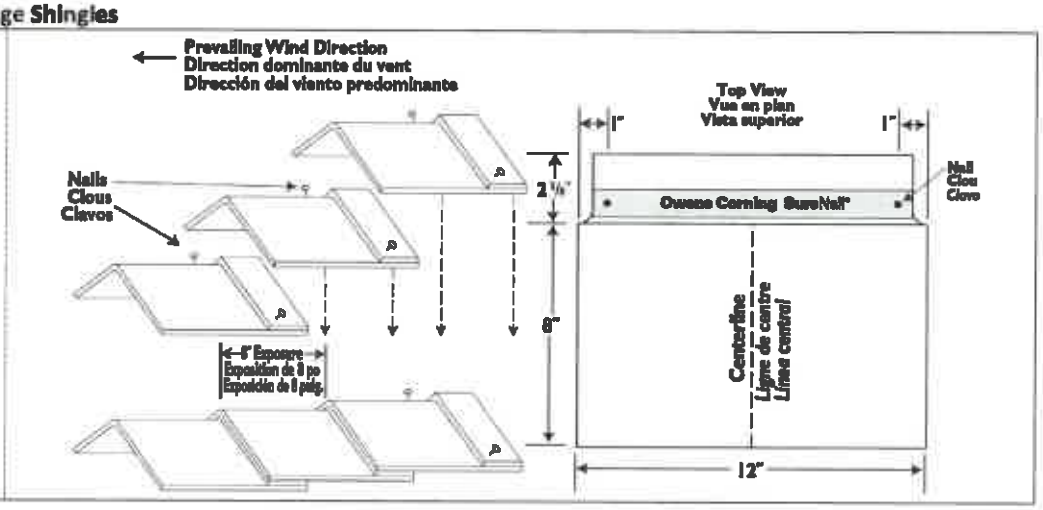
Fastening Pattern:



Berkshire® Hip and Ridge Shingles: Use two (2) fasteners per shingle. Fasten each shingle through the top laminated piece with one (1) fastener on each side, placed 9 inch from the exposed end and 1 inch in from the side edge. Fasteners must be located in the center of the SureNail® fastening area. See Figure 12 for fastener spacing. Maximum exposure to the weather must be 8 inches.

Figure 12 - Berkshire® Hip and Ridge Shingles

Fastening Pattern:



CONDITIONS OF USE & IDENTIFICATION

The OWENS CORNING® Asphalt Shingles described in this report comply with, or are suitable alternatives to, the codes listed in this report, subject to the following conditions:

- The products as well as the installation methods must be in compliance with the applicable code, this report, and the installation instruction provided by the manufacturer. If the manufacturer's installation instructions differ from what is listed in this report, this report governs.
- This report does not supersede the local jurisdiction regulations and the final approval of the building products, materials, or systems in this report is the responsibility of the authorities having jurisdiction.
- This report is only valid if the product(s) and/or the referenced documentation/codes related to the products do not change. If there is a change in product(s) and/or the referenced documentation/codes related to the products, PRI Construction Materials Technologies, LLC must be informed and further action may be necessary to revalidate this report.
- This report, in its entirety, must be available at job sites upon request by the user or for inspection by the Building Official. A copy of this report in full shall be provided by the manufacturer or its distributors.
- The products are identified by marks bearing the report holder's name, the manufacture location, the product name, and the Seal of PRI Validation Program for Building Materials. The Seal shall indicate, at a minimum, the following:
  a. ASTM E108 – Class A
  b. ASTM D3161 – Class F
  c. ASTM D7158 – Class H
  d. ASTM D3462
  e. ICC-ES Acceptance Criteria, AC438
- The products are manufactured at the locations listed in this report and are manufactured under a quality control program with surveillance and/or inspections by PRI Construction Materials Technologies, LLC.
- This report is a supplement to product certification. The products listed herein must be certified separately under the PRI Validation Program for Building Products. This report alone is not a product certification and requires separate product certification under the PRI Validation Program for Building Products to be valid.
- The current status of this report as well as a directory of certified products, including supplemental PRI Evaluation Reports, can be found at pri-group.com.

OWENS CORNING

TruDefinition® DURATION® Shingles *with Patented SureNail® Technology*

TOTAL PROTECTION ROOFING SYSTEM

TOTAL PROTECTION. TOTAL CONFIDENCE.

SEAL. DEFEND. BREATHE.

TruDefinition® DURATION®
Shingles *with Patented SureNail® Technology*

Bold contrast. Deep dimension. TruDefinition®.

TruDefinition® Duration® Shingles are specially formulated to provide great contrast and dimension to any roof. Through the use of multiple granule colors and shadowing, TruDefinition® Duration® Shingles offer a truly unique and dramatic effect. This exclusive combination of color and depth is what makes TruDefinition® Duration® Shingles like no other.

TruDefinition® Duration® Shingles are available in popular colors with bold, lively contrast and complementing shadow lines for greater dimension. They feature a Limited Lifetime Warranty*/** (for as long as you own your home) and a 130-MPH Wind Resistance Limited Warranty*. TruDefinition® Duration® Shingles are produced with StreakGuard™ Protection to inhibit the growth of airborne blue-green algae* that can cause unsightly dark streaks on your roof. Owens Corning provides a 10-year Algae Resistance Limited Warranty.* Beyond the outstanding curb appeal and impressive warranty coverage, they also come with the advanced performance of patented SureNail® Technology.

The SureNail® Difference—A technological breakthrough in roofing. The innovative features of Owens Corning® TruDefinition® Duration® Shingles with patented SureNail® Technology offer the following:

Breakthrough Design. Featuring a tough, woven engineered reinforcing fabric to deliver consistent fastening during installation.

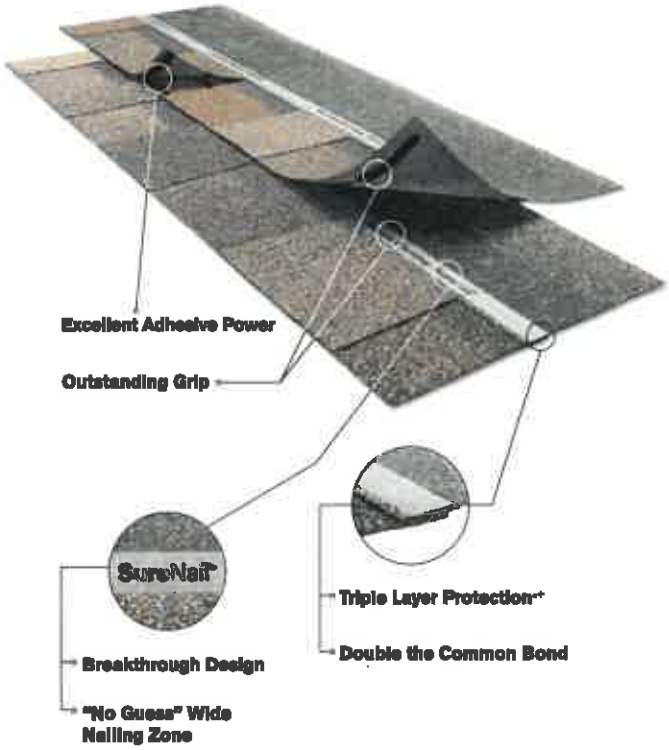
Triple Layer Protection.* A unique "triple layer" of reinforcement occurs when the fabric overlays the common bond of the shingle laminate layers that offers excellent fastener holding power.

Outstanding Grip. Our enhanced Tru-Bond®* sealant grips tightly to the engineered fabric nailing strip on the shingle below.

Excellent Adhesive Power. Specially formulated, wide adhesive bands help keep shingle layers laminated together.

Exceptional Wind Resistance. Engineered to deliver 130-MPH* wind warranty performance with only 4 nails. Fewer nails required can mean fewer deck penetrations.

Teak†



TruDefinition® Duration® Shingle Colors

Amber†

Brownwood†

Chateau Green†

Colonial

Onyx Black†

Quarry Gray†

Shasta White†

Sierra G

Slate†

Desert Tan†

Driftwood†

Estate Gr

ray†

Slatestone Gray†

Teak†

Terra Cott

ay†

Harbor Blue†

a†

ENERGY STAR® IS FOR ROOFS TOO

Similar to the energy-efficient appliances in your home, roofing products can help provide energy-saving qualities. Owens Corning® ENERGY STAR® qualified shingles can help reduce your heating and cooling bills when installed properly. These shingles reflect solar energy, helping to decrease the amount of heat transferred to a home's interior — and the amount of air conditioning needed to keep it comfortable. Actual savings will vary based on geographic location and individual building characteristics. Call 1-800-GET-PINK® or 1-888-STAR-YES for more information.

Product Attributes

Warranty Length*
Limited Lifetime (for as long as you own your home)**
Wind Resistance Limited Warranty*
130 MPH
Algae Resistance Limited Warranty*
10 Years
TRU PROtection® Non-Prorated Limited Warranty* Period
10 Years

TruDefinition® Duration® Shingles Product Specifications

Size	**13¼" x 39⅜"**
Application Exposure	**5⅝"**
Shingles per Bundle	**Not less than 20**
Average Shingle Count per 3 Bundles	**64**
Average Coverage per 3 Bundles	**98.4 sq. ft.**

Applicable Standards and Codes

ASTM D226
ASTM D3018 (Type I)
ASTM D3161 (Class F Wind Resistance)
ASTM D3462
ASTM D7158 (Class H Wind Resistance)
ASTM E108/UL 790 (Class A Fire Resistance)
ICC-ES AC438#
PRI ER 1378E01
Shasta White color meets ENERGY STAR® requirements for initial solar reflectance of 0.25 and 3-year aged solar reflectance of 0.15; 2013 California Building Energy Efficiency Standards, Title 24, Part 6 requirements; rated by the Cool Roof Rating Council (CRRC).

* See actual warranty for complete details, limitations and requirements.

** 2018 Roofing Brand Awareness Study by Owens Corning Roofing and Asphalt, LLC.

† Owens Corning Roofing strives to accurately reproduce photographs of shingles. Due to manufacturing variances, the limitations of the printing process and the variations in natural lighting, actual shingle colors and granule blends may vary from the photo. The pitch of your roof can also impact how a shingle looks on your home. We suggest that you view a roofing display or several shingles to get a better idea of the actual color. To accurately judge your shingle and color choice, we recommend that you view it on an actual roof with a pitch similar to your own roof prior to making your final selection. Color availability subject to change without notice. Ask your professional roofing contractor for samples of colors available in your area.

\+ *The amount of Triple Layer Protection® may vary on shingle-to-shingle basis.*

‡ *Tru-Bond®* is a proprietary premium weathering-grade asphalt sealant that is blended by Owens Corning Roofing and Asphalt, LLC.

‡‡ 40-Year Limited Warranty on commercial projects.

Owens Corning Roofing Preferred Contractors are independent contractors and are not an affiliate of Owens Corning Roofing and Asphalt, LLC, or its affiliated companies.

For patent information, please visit www.owenscorning.com/patents.

SureNail® Technology is not a guarantee of performance in all weather conditions.

SureNail® Technology is available only on Owens Corning® Duration® Series Shingles.

ENERGY STAR and the ENERGY STAR mark are registered trademarks of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

International Code Council Evaluation Services Acceptance Criteria for Alternative Asphalt Shingles.

^ Excludes non-Owens Corning® roofing products such as flashing, fasteners, pipe boots and wood decking.

HOME SWEET HOME

Your home is your sanctuary. It's the place where you want to feel the most comfortable. Safe. Protected. But no matter how much you love your house, it seems the work is never completely done. And if purchasing a new roof is on your to-do list, it may seem like a daunting task — especially if your roof is already damaged or leaking. Since a roof plays such an important role in protecting you and your family from the elements, you realize that you can't let the damage get out of hand.

Don't worry, we know that a roof replacement project is a big, important decision. You can feel confident about choosing our roofing products — Owens Corning has been a recognized leader in the building industry for over 75 years. In fact, we're America's most trusted roofing brand.** Not only can we help you choose the right shingle and roofing system components, we can also help you select the right contractor for the job — an Owens Corning Roofing Preferred Contractor.

Together we can make this a positive experience — an opportunity, really. This is your chance to choose a roof that not only has outstanding performance, but also has exceptional beauty. So for years to come, you'll feel great every time you pull in the driveway.

Protected. Proud. Home.

Total Protection Roofing System®^

TOTAL PROTECTION SIMPLIFIED™

Owens Corning® Total Protection Roofing System®^ integrates engineered Owens Corning® components that work together to address these three primary performance areas, critical to a high-performance roof, while also making it easy to understand the importance of each. **With Owens Corning, it's easy to confidently deliver total protection, beauty and peace of mind.**

SEAL.

SELF-ADHERED ICE & WATER BARRIER
SYNTHETIC UNDERLAYMENT

DEFEND.

STARTER SHINGLES
LAMINATE SHINGLES
HIP & RIDGE SHINGLES

BREATHE.

INTAKE VENTS
EXHAUST VENTS

+ COMFORT.

PINK® FIBERGLAS™ BLOWN-IN ATTIC INSULATION

OWENS CORNING ROOFING AND ASPHALT, LLC
ONE OWENS CORNING PARKWAY
TOLEDO, OHIO, USA 43659

1-800-GET-PINK®
www.owenscorning.com/roofing

Pub. No. 10013980-I. Printed in U.S.A. May 2020.

(Brookville, Kearny, Medina, Minneapolis, Summit)

Certificate of Appropriateness Application
Presentation of Information
By Kathy McKenney

COA#21-000014
Address: 308 Washington Street
Project Contact: Anne Beyer

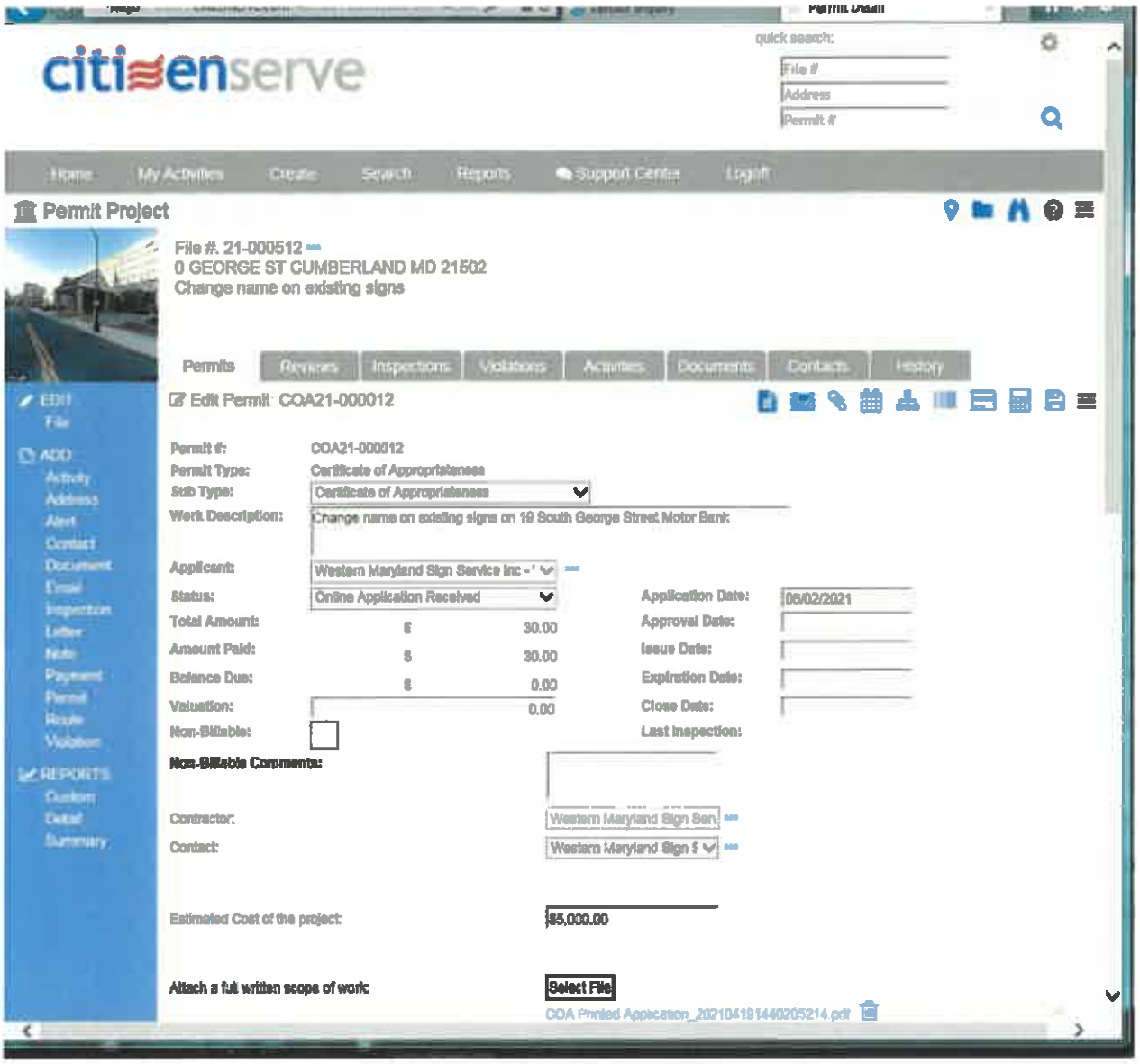
Project Summary: The applicant has requested to replace the existing three-tab shingle asphalt shingle roof with the proposed Owens Corning TruDefinition Duration Shingles architectural shingle product that has been included with the application materials. The selected color is Estate Gray. The applicant stated to me that this is the second time that she has needed to replace the roof since she owned the residence, which assessment records show was purchased in 1988.

The selected product, although it does not specify the exact weigh per square that is indicated in the Preservation Guidelines, does appear to be a durable product, especially since it appears to have a very high wind tolerance.

The section of the Preservation Guidelines that pertain to this application is Guideline 15: Roofing Materials

File Attachments for Item:

3. 19 South George Street - COA21-000012 – Request to Change Copy on Existing Signs, Vicki Thomas (Western Maryland Sign Service, Inc.), applicant



Unfortunately, there were technical issues with the permit platform that prevented the correct template from generating for the meeting packets.

City of Cumberland

☐ Administrative Review ☐ HP Commission Review

Department of Community Development ▪ 57 N. Liberty Street ▪ Cumberland, MD 21502 ▪ www.cumberlandmd.gov
301-759-6431 ▪ Fax 301-759-6432 ▪ kathy.mckenney@cumberlandmd.gov, Kathy McKenney, Historic Planner/Preservation Coordinator

CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS PERMIT APPLICATION

This application is required for ALL exterior work on properties that are located within the Canal Place Preservation District (Cumberland's locally zoned historic district). The application will be reviewed by the Historic Preservation Commission. Examples include additions, alterations, awnings, roofs, doors, painting, porches, fences, siding, signage, window replacement, demolition, and new construction. Please note that you do not need to separately submit this form if you are entering your request through the City of Cumberland's Online Permit Portal. The portal can be accessed at http://www.ci.cumberland.md.us/150/Community-Development If you do not already have a portal account, you will need to create one, however once created the same account can be used for any future permit applications, rental licenses, and pavilion reservations.

Project Address: 19 South George Street Cumberland MD Tax ID # 22 - 006282

The Tax ID # can be found on your tax bill or by visiting www.dat.state.md.us / Real Property / Real Property Search. If you are using the permit portal, you may use the search function to select your property account number. When construction is being done and several property account numbers are involved, permits must be entered under the account of the main structure (if the work is limited to the main structure) or entered separately, if more than one tax account is affected by the undertaking.

COA #

Application Date June 2, 2021

Applicant Name Western Maryland Sign Service Inc Phone 301-777-3333

Address (if different than project address) 14 Village Parkway Frostburg MD 21532

Fax 301-777-3368 Email vicki@westernmarylandsigns.com

Contractor Name (if applicable or if known) Western Maryland Sign Service Inc Phone 301-777-3333

Contractor Address 14 Village Parkway Frostburg MD 21532

Contractor Email/Phone vicki@westernmarylandsigns.com 301-777-3333

Summarized Description of Project (please add extra pages, if needed) BB&T is changing to Truist. Existing signs reading BB&T to be changed over to reflect this. These are non lit signs and will be smaller than what is existing. They will also be metal letters instead of box signs

Attach a full written scope of work

Attach photographs of the site and structure

As it pertains to the application/project scope of work, please include the following and consult with HPC staff if you require assistance (please note that all of the following might not pertain to your application):

- Façade Elevations
- Sample of Proposed Materials
- Scaled Drawings
- Digital Renderings, when available
- Color Scheme/Paint Chips
- Manufacturer's Cut-Sheets or Product Specifications

Provide one (1) complete original copy of all supplementary materials (in hardcopy if applying in person; upload digitally if using the portal).

Pay a non-refundable Certificate of Appropriateness review fee of $30.00 - payable at time of application either in person or online.

Apply for any relevant Building and Occupancy Permits through the City *(fees apply)*

The HPC meets the second Wednesday of each month and complete applications are due the first Wednesday of each month before 4:00 p.m. You (or a representative) are required to attend the meeting scheduled for your COA review.

Preservation Guidelines can be found on the City of Cumberland website at www.cumberlandmd.gov. Navigate to Historic Preservation Commission and then to Revised Guidelines.

Do not begin work until written approval is received from HPC Staff. If the project requires additional building or occupancy permits, all applicable permits must also be approved. These will be provided separately.
An Occupancy, Building or Sign permit application may be required for this application and approval to be considered complete. Those permits are approved by the Code Compliance Manager or designated representative.

BB&T
BB&T

TRUIST

Stratus™

LOB
Retail Exterior - Tier 4

Document Type
Exterior Recommendation Book

Building Type
Branch - drive thru only

Property ID
103878

Property Name
George Street Drive Thru

Property Address
19 S George St, Cumberland, MD 21502

Project Manager
Robert Cooper

Bi-Lingual
No

Entry Control
No

Drawn By
SC

Date
04/29/2021

Revision

Signature of (Owner/Lessor/Mortgagor or security interest holder)

Print Name

Date

stratusunlimited.com

CLIENT: TRUIST

ADDRESS: 19 S George St Cumberland, MD 21502

PRIDE NO.

ORDER NUMBER: 1161316 / 1148327

PROJECT NUMBER: 85846

SITE NUMBER: 103878

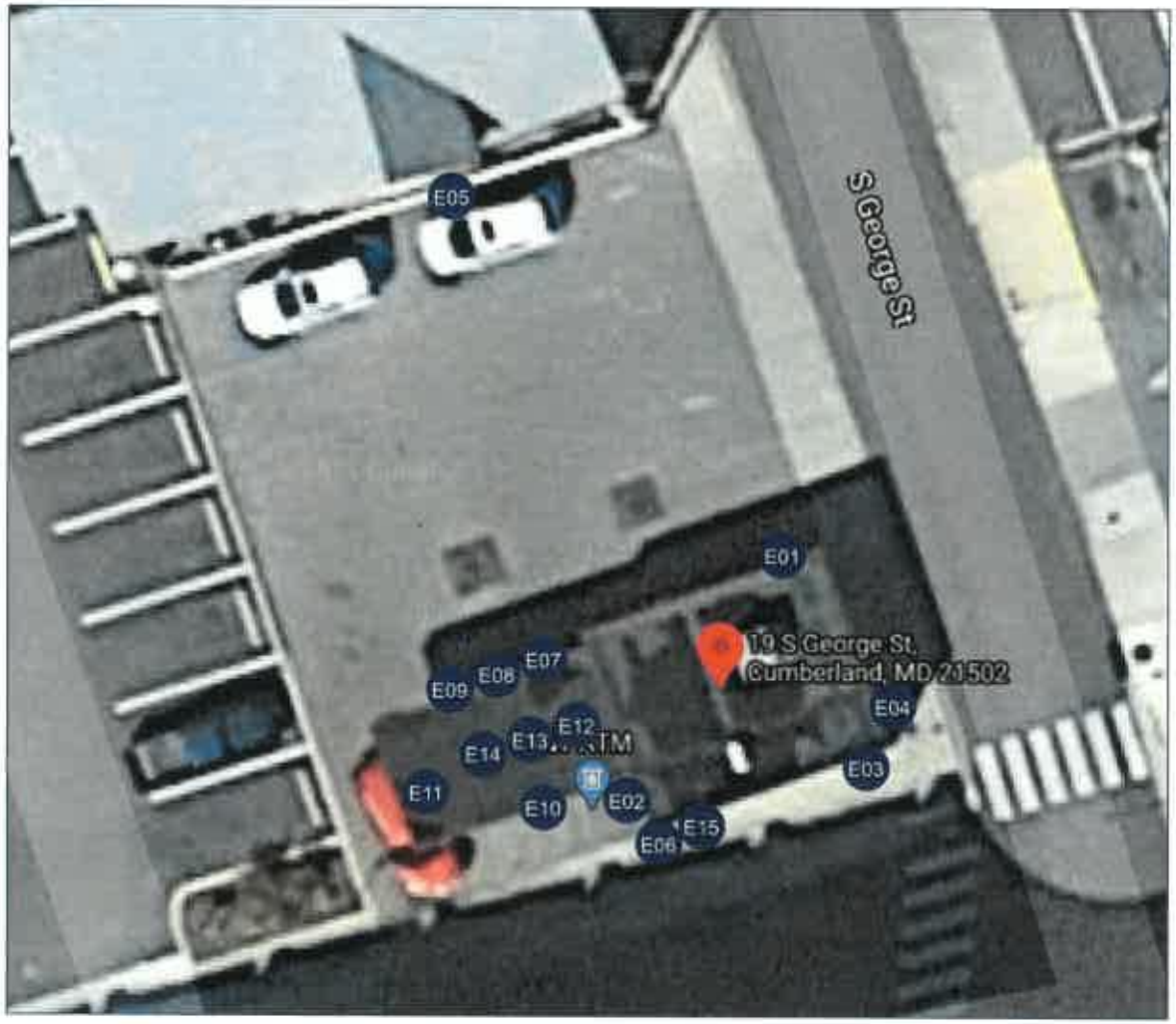
PROJECT MANAGER: CHARITY VIERRA

ELECTRONIC FILE NAME:

Rev #	Req #	Date/Action	Description	Rev #	Req #	Date/Action	Description
Original	33462	042921 EC					

SITE PLAN

Key	Existing Sign	Recommended Sign
E01	Plate Letters	LNISW9
E02	Plate Letters	LNISW9
E03	Cabinet	CWSL11
E04	Cabinet	CWSL11
E05	No Parking Sign	Leave as is
E06	Do Not Enter Sign	Leave as is
E07	Clearance Sign	C2
E08	Lane Designator	LD1
E09	Open / Closed Sign	Leave as is
E10	Do Not Enter Sign	DNE2
E11	Drive-up ATM	Topper DT
E12	Bollards	Leave as is
E13	Bollards	Leave as is
E14	Bollards	Leave as is
E15	Door Vinyl	V1 Sgl, V1a, V1c, V7, V10



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CLIENT: TRUIST

ADDRESS: 19 S George St Cumberland, MD 21502

PAGE NO.: 2

ORDER NUMBER: 1151316 / 1148327

PROJECT NUMBER: 85640

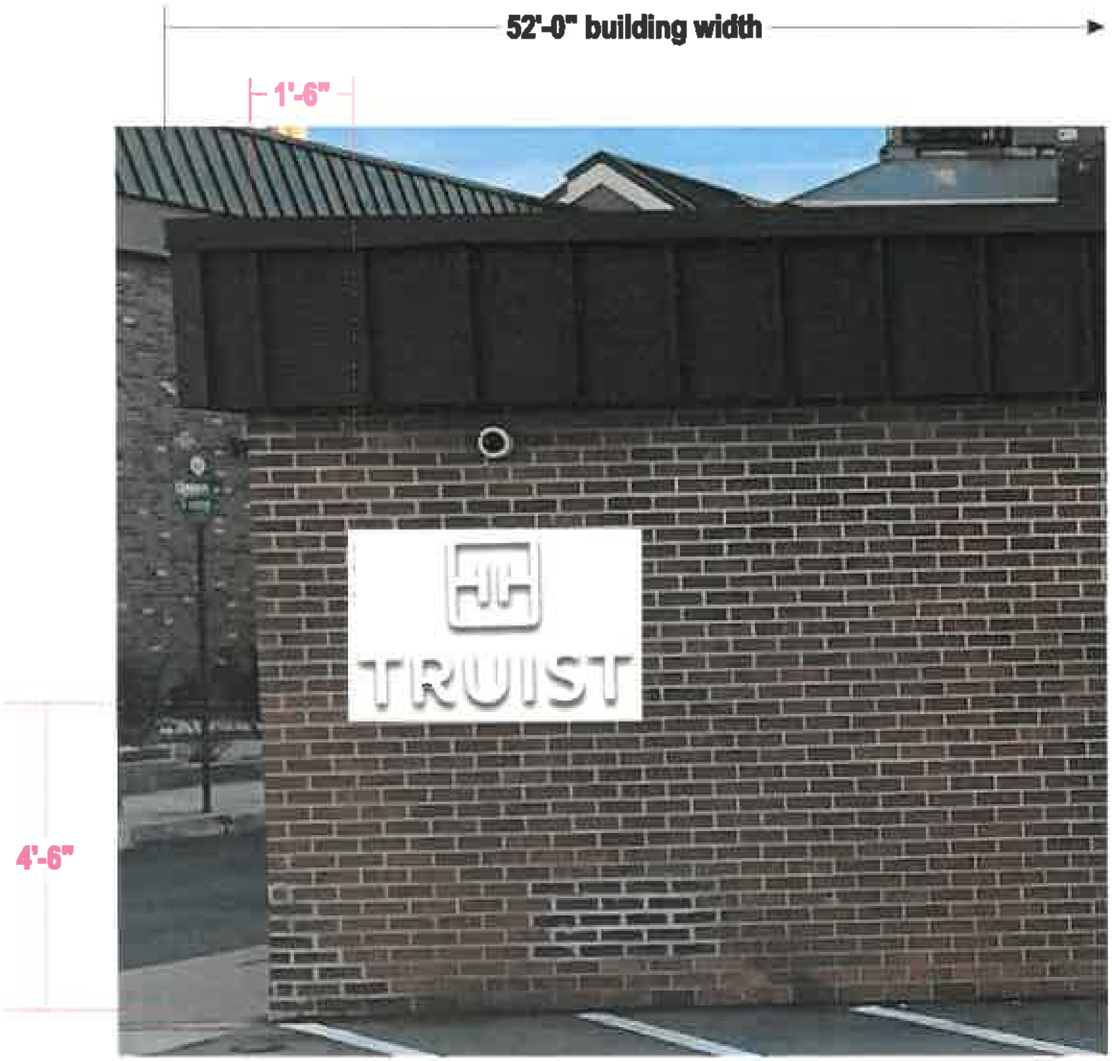
SITE NUMBER: 103678

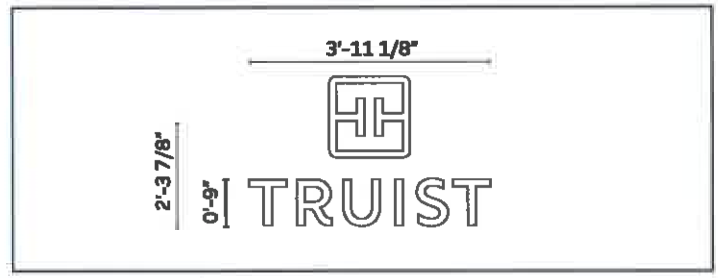
PROJECT MANAGER: CHARITY VIERRA

ELECTRONIC FILE NAME: K:\ACCOUNTS\T\Truist\LOCATIONS\SIGNTYPE\103678_CUMBERLAND 103678_Truist_George Street Drive Thru_Exterior_Production

Rev #	Rev #	Date/Artist	Description	Rev #	Rev #	Date/Artist	Description
Original	(Date)	04/28/21 DC					

LOCATION - E01
Scale: 3/8"=1'-0"





Action:	Remove and replace with new letter set.
Sign Type:	LNISW9
Description:	Non-Illuminated - Stacked - White Face
Repair Action:	Patch, and repair wall
Signage Text:	Truist with monogram logo
Comments:	N/A

EXISTING

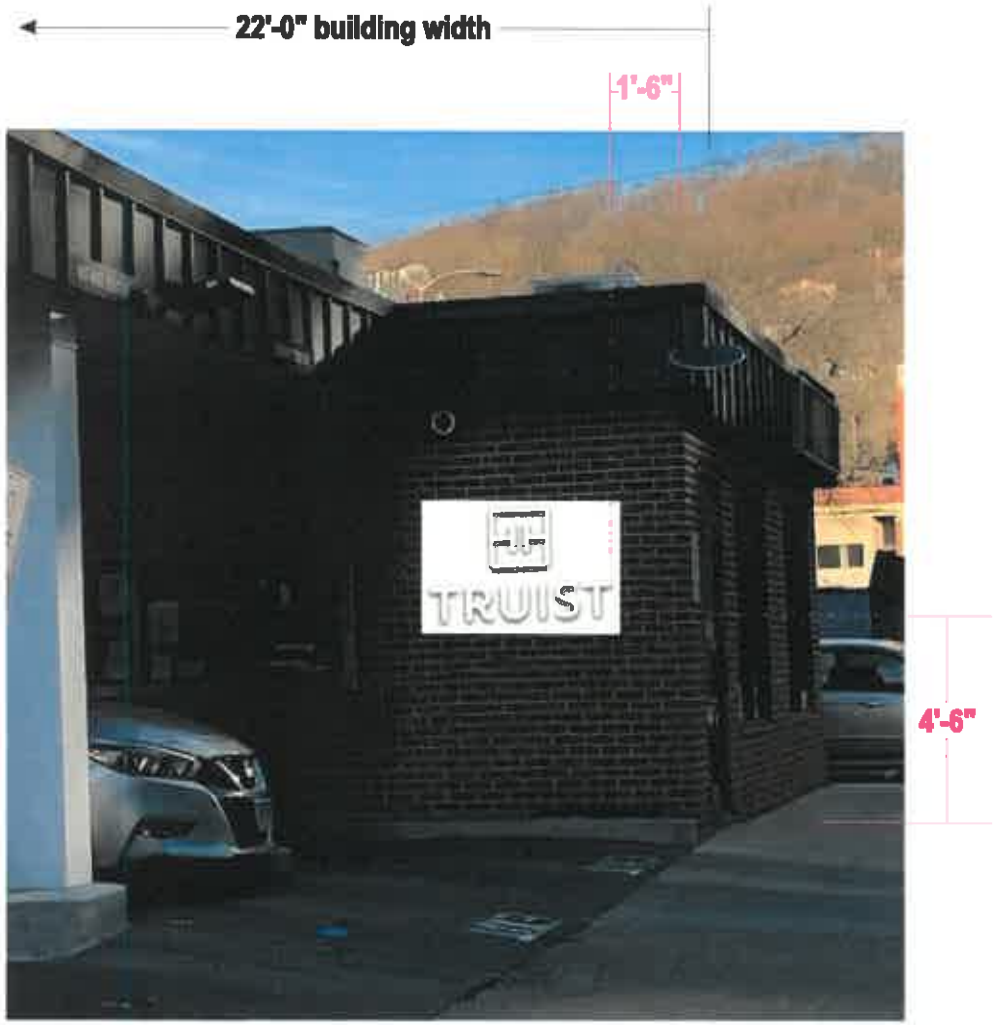
Quantity: 1

Height:	1'-6"	Available Height:	8'-2"
Width:	3'-0"	Available Width:	14'-0"

CLIENT: TRUIST		ORDER NUMBER: 1151316 / 1148327	PROJECT NUMBER: 85840
ADDRESS: 19 S George St Cumberland, MD 21502	PAGE NO: 3	SITE NUMBER: 103678	PROJECT MANAGER: CHARITY VIERRA
		ELECTRONIC FILE NAME: K:\ACCOUNTS\T\Truist\LOCATIONS\2021\MD\103678_CUMBERLAND 103678_Truist_George Street Drive Thru_Exterior_Production	

Rev #	Req #	Date/Artist	Description
Orginal	38982	04/28/21 SC	

LOCATION - E02
Scale: 1/4"=1'-0"



Action:	Remove and replace with new letter set.
Sign Type:	LNISW9
Description:	Non-Illuminated - Stacked - White Face
Repair Action:	Patch, and repair wall
Signage Text:	Truist with monogram logo
Comments:	N/A

EXISTING

Quantity:	1

Height:	1'-6"	Available Height:	8'-2"
Width:	3'-0"	Available Width:	7'-0"

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CLIENT: TRUIST

ADDRESS: 19 S George St, Cumberland, MD 21502

PAGE NO.: 4

ORDER NUMBER: 1151316 / 1148327

PROJECT NUMBER: 85849

SITE NUMBER: 103878

PROJECT MANAGER: CHARITY VIERRA

ELECTRONIC FILE NAME: K:\ACCOUNTS\T\Truist\LOCATIONS\2021\MD\103878_CUMBERLAND (103878_Truist_George Street Drive Thru_Exterior_Production)

Rev #	Req #	Date/Artist	Description
Original	33402	04282196	

Rev #	Req #	Date/Artist	Description

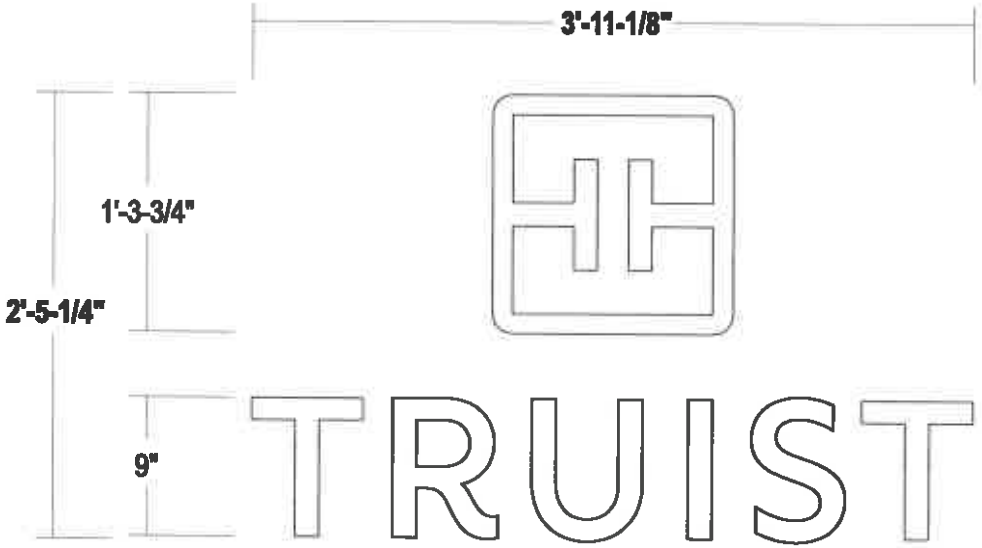
E01 **E02** **NON-ILLUMINATED PLATE LETTERS**

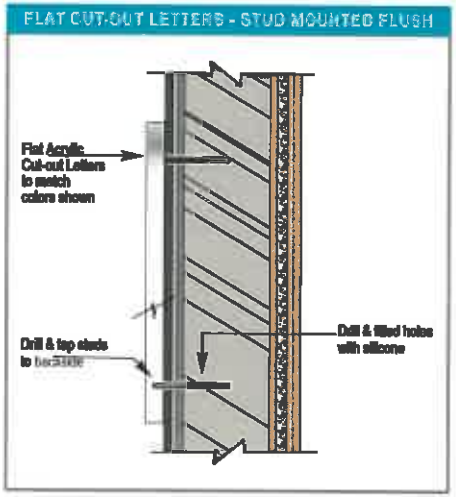
Scale: 1"=1'-0"

refer to **PRODUCTION DRAWINGS** for manufacturing details

LNISP9

9.6 square feet





CONSTRUCTION: 1/2" Thick aluminum plate letters
All surfaces painted Truist Purple

WALL MATERIAL: Brick

INSTALL: Backside of letters tapped and drilled to accept 3/8" threaded rods
Stud mounted flush to wall; Penetrations silicone filled

QUANTITY: (2) TWO sets required

COLOR PALETTE

Truist White
Matthews & Akzo Nobel to match

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CLIENT: TRUIST

ADDRESS: 19 S George St, Cumberland, MD 21502

PAGE NO: 5

ORDER NUMBER: 1151316 / 1148327

PROJECT NUMBER: 85840

SITE NUMBER: 103878

PROJECT MANAGER: CHARITY VIERRA

ELECTRONIC FILE NAME: K:\ACCOUNTS\T\Truist\LOCATIONS\SITE\MD\103878_CUMBERLAND 1151316_Truist_George Street Drive Thru_Exterior_Production

Rev #	Req #	Date/Arrival	Description
Original	230402	04/20/21 SC	

E01

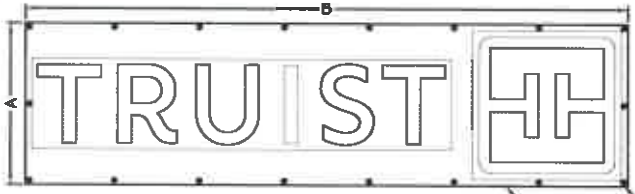
E02

TEMP COVER - PLATE LETTERS

Scale: NTS

refer to **PRODUCTION DRAWINGS** for manufacturing details

COV-LP9-B



LETTERSET ELEVATION - LINEAR

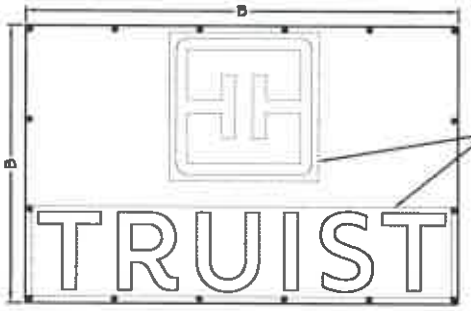
WALL FASTENER TYP.

15oz OPAQUE WHITE COVER SUBSTRATE WITH DIGITALLY PRINTED BRAND MARK TYP. - SIZING, CLEAR SPACE ALLOWANCES & COLORS OF BRAND MARK SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH EACH RESPECTIVE BRAND'S SPECIFICATIONS - VERIFY PRIOR TO PRODUCTION

TEMPORARY LETTERSET COVERS ARE INTENDED TO BE USED WITH ALL CONFIGURATIONS OF TRUIST PLATE LETTERSETS THAT ARE 6" - 18" TALL.

UPON REMOVAL OF THE COVER:
- PATCH & PAINT BUILDING WALL.

EXACT QUANTITIES & PLACEMENTS OF ATTACHMENT POINTS BY MANUFACTURER



LETTERSET ELEVATION - STACKED

BLACK TVF 200 DENIER NYLON OXFORD CLOTH #100440 LINER - ADHERE TO "INSIDE" OF SCRIM COVER - SIZE LINER TO BE 1" GREATER ALL AROUND THAN THE BOUNDING BOX FOR THE MONOGRAM & LETTERS TYP.

DIMENSION TABLE - LINEAR LETTERSETS		
LETTER HEIGHT - T	A	B
6	1'-2 1/2"	4'-0 9/16"
9	1'-7 3/4"	5'-10 7/8"
12	2'-1"	7'-9 1/8"
15	2'-6 1/4"	9'-7 7/16"
18	2'-11 1/2"	11'-5 3/4"

DIMENSION TABLE - STACKED LETTERSETS		
LETTER HEIGHT - T	A	B
6	1'-11 1/2"	2'-11 7/16"
9	2'-7 7/8"	4'-3 3/16"
12	3'-7"	5'-6 7/8"
15	4'-4 3/4"	6'-10 5/8"
18	5'-2 7/16"	8'-2 5/16"

MANUFACTURER TO PROVIDE SUFFICIENTLY OVERSIZED COVERS TO ACCOMMODATE THE PLATE LETTER DEPTH

WHERE APPLICABLE, ALLOW A MINIMUM OF 7 DAYS IN OPTIMUM CONDITIONS (PER PAINT MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS) TO ENSURE THE PAINTED SURFACE IS PROPERLY CURED PRIOR TO THE INSTALLATION OF THE TEMPORARY COVER

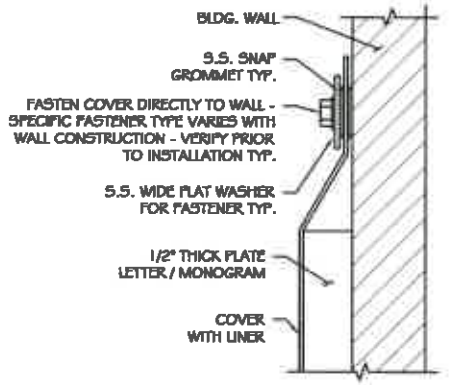
DIGITALLY PRINTED BRAND MARK - SIZING, CLEAR SPACE ALLOWANCES & COLORS OF BRAND MARK SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH EACH RESPECTIVE BRAND'S SPECIFICATIONS - VERIFY PRIOR TO PRODUCTION

ILLUSTRATION OF BB&T ON A LINEAR LETTERSET

ILLUSTRATION OF SUNTRUST ON A LINEAR LETTERSET

ILLUSTRATION OF BB&T ON A STACKED LETTERSET

ILLUSTRATION OF SUNTRUST ON A STACKED LETTERSET



COVER ATTACHMENT DETAIL

QUANTITY: (2) TWO covers required

LAYOUT EXAMPLE:

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CLIENT: TRUIST

ADDRESS: 19 S George St Cumberland, MD 21502

PAGE NO.: 6

ORDER NUMBER: 1151316 / 1148327

PROJECT NUMBER: 85940

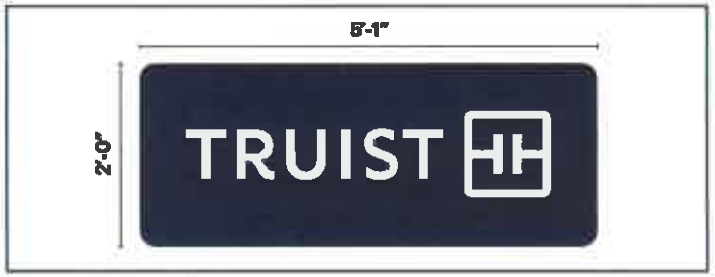
SITE NUMBER: 103678

PROJECT MANAGER: CHARITY VIERRA

ELECTRONIC FILE NAME: K:\ACCOUNTS\TT\Outfit\LOCATIONS\NEW\MD\103678_CUMBERLAND 103678_Outfit_George Street Drive Thru_Exterior_Production

Rev #	Rev #	Date/Artist	Description
Original	103678	042021 BC	

LOCATION - E03
Scale: 3/16"=1'-0"



Action:	Remove and replace with new cabinet wall sign.
Sign Type:	CWSL11
Description:	Illuminated - Linear - Purple Face
Repair Action:	Patch, and repair wall
Signage Text:	Truist with monogram logo
Comments:	N/A

EXISTING

Quantity:	1

Height:	2'-1/2"	Available Height:	2'-2"
Width:	10'-1/2"	Available Width:	26'-0"

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stratusunlimited.com

CLIENT: TRUIST

ADDRESS: 19 S George St Cumberland, MD 21502

PAGE NO.: 7

ORDER NUMBER: 1151316 / 1148327

PROJECT NUMBER: 86640

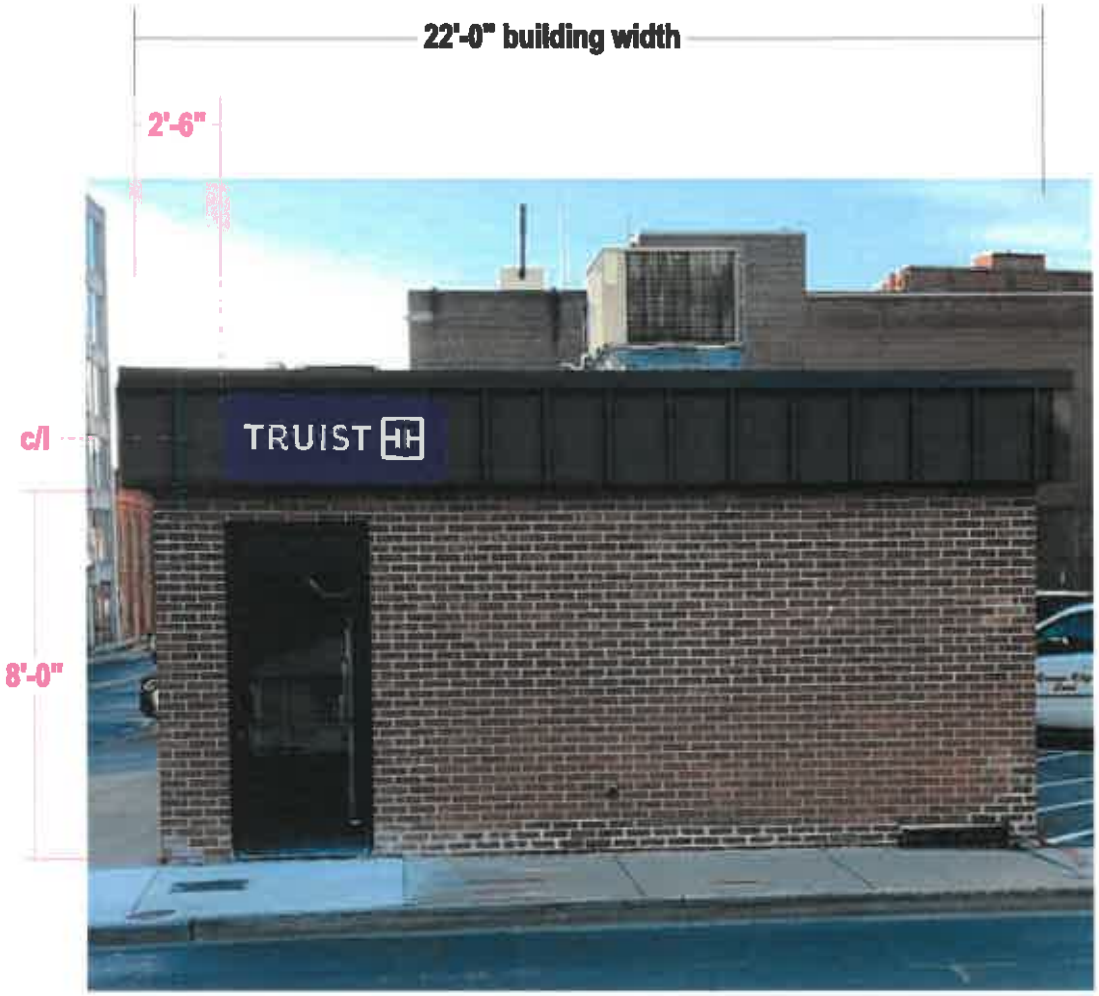
SITE NUMBER: 103878

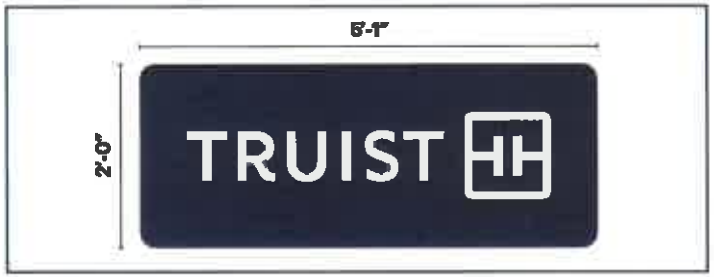
PROJECT MANAGER: CHARITY VIERRA

ELECTRONIC FILE NAME: K:\ACCOUNTS\TT\Truist\LOCATIONS\2021\MD\103878_CUMBERLAND 103878_Truist_George Street Drive Thru_Exterior_Production

Rev #	Rev #	Date/Arrival	Description	Rev #	Rev #	Date/Arrival	Description
Original	[redacted]	04/29/21 SC					

LOCATION - E04
Scale: 1/4"=1'-0"





Action:	Remove and replace with new cabinet wall sign.
Sign Type:	CWSL11
Description:	Illuminated - Linear - Purple Face
Repair Action:	Patch, and repair wall
Signage Text:	Truist with monogram logo
Comments:	N/A

EXISTING

Quantity:	1

Height:	2'-1/2"	Available Height:	2'-2"
Width:	10'-1/2"	Available Width:	22'-0"

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CLIENT: TRUIST

ADDRESS: 19 S George St Cumberland, MD 21502

SE NO.: 8

ORDER NUMBER: 1151316 / 1148327

PROJECT NUMBER: 85840

SITE NUMBER: 103878

PROJECT MANAGER: CHARITY VIERRA

ELECTRONIC FILE NAME:

Rev #	Req #	Date/Artist	Description	Rev #	Req #	Date/Artist	Description
Original	83402	04/28/21 SC					

E03 E04

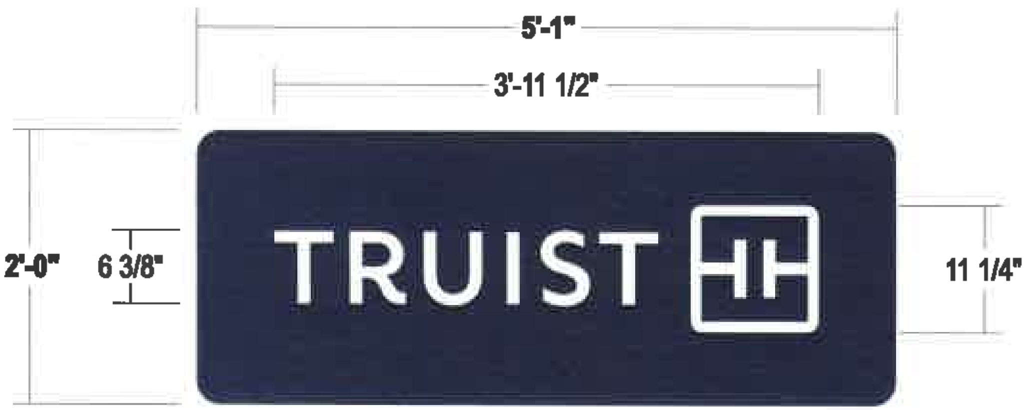
CABINET WALL SIGN

Scale: 3/4"=1'-0"

refer to PRODUCTION DRAWINGS for manufacturing details

CWSL11

10.2 square feet



CABINET: 3-1/2' deep fabricated alum. cabinet w/ 2" radius corners, top hinged for service access; painted Truist Purple

FACES: .125 alum. faces w/ 3-1/2" straight flanges; all painted truist purple - no visible fasteners thru face

GRAPHICS: 3/4" clear acrylic push-thru w/ first surface applied Trans white vinyl & second surface applied diffuser film

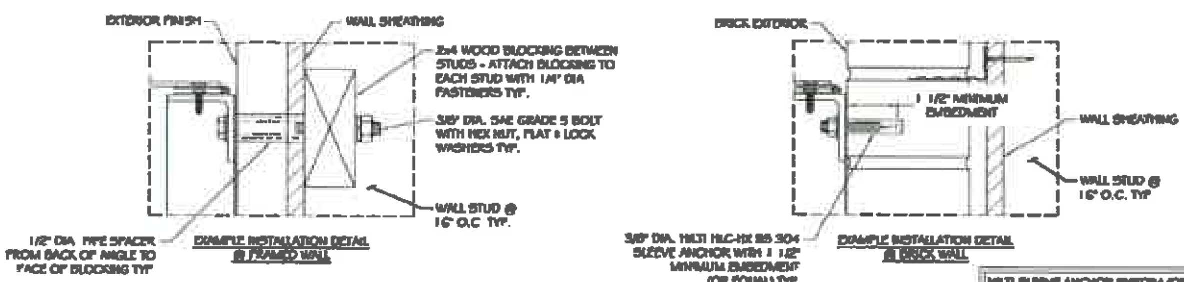
ILLUM.: Internal White Principal 7100K LED as required by manufacturer; Power supplies housed within cabinet

INSTALL: Cabinet thru bolted flush to wall using min 3.8" all thread fasteners into approved blocking; min 12" lengths to be provided unless otherwise specified

QUANTITY: (2) TWO cabinets required

ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS:	
LED:	(30) 12V 7100K WHITE PRINCIPAL LED QWK MOD2 #FL-QM2-TW150-P (M-QMOKO-71)
POWER SUPPLY:	(1) 12V / 60W PRINCIPAL #FL-60-12-U (P-CHOGO-12-FL) @ 1.20A EACH
TOTAL LOAD:	1.20A @ 120VAC
CIRCUITS:	(1) 20 AMP CIRCUIT REQUIRED

CWSL11



HILTI SLEEVE ANCHOR SYSTEM (OR EQUAL) SHALL BE INSTALLED IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Scale: NTS

COLOR PALETTE

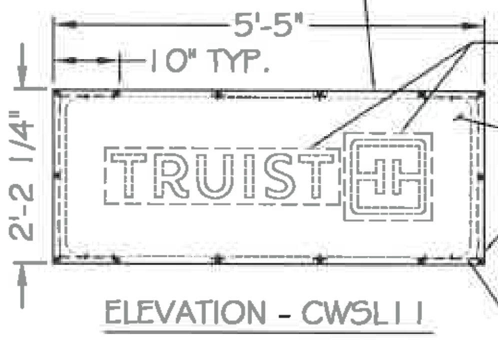
- Pantone 2695 Purple Matthews & Akzo Nobel to match
- 3M 3630-20 Trans White 3M 3735-60 Diffuser
- Truist Mid Grey

E03 E04 TEMP COVER - CABINET WALL

Scale: NTS

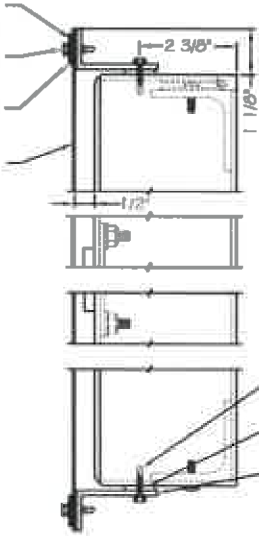
refer to PRODUCTION DRAWINGS for manufacturing details

COV-CWSL11-B



ELEVATION - CWSL11

COVER SUBSTRATE SHALL BE OPAQUE



COVER ATTACHMENT DETAIL - CABINET WALL SIGNS

TEMPORARY COVER TO BE PRE-INSTALLED ON SIGN AT PRODUCTION FACILITY PRIOR TO SHIPPING

EXACT QUANTITIES & PLACEMENTS OF COVER ATTACHMENT CLIPS & GROMMETS BY MANUFACTURER. TEMPORARY COVERS SHALL BE TEST FIT PRIOR TO SHIPMENT.

UPON REMOVAL OF THE COVER:
- GENTLY CLEAN THE RETURNS WITH A MILD DETERGENT & WATER SOLUTION AND DRY WITH A LINT FREE CLOTH.
- COVER EACH MOUNTING HOLE WITH A 3/4"x3/4" PIECE OF 3M #3381 HVAC ALUMINUM FOIL TAPE (OR EQUAL) THAT HAS BEEN PAINTED TO MATCH THE COLOR OF THE RETURN.
- DO NOT COVER UP THE SIGN WEEP HOLES.

DIGITALLY PRINTED BRAND MARK - SIZING, CLEAR SPACE ALLOWANCES & COLORS OF BRAND MARK SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH EACH RESPECTIVE BRAND'S SPECIFICATIONS - VERIFY PRIOR TO PRODUCTION

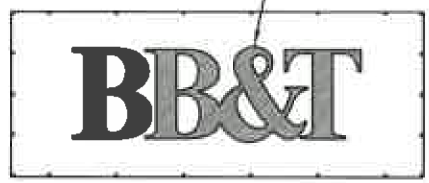


ILLUSTRATION OF BB&T ON A LINEAR WALL SIGN

ALLOW A MINIMUM OF 7 DAYS IN OPTIMUM CONDITIONS (PER PAINT MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATIONS) TO ENSURE THE PAINTED SURFACE IS PROPERLY CURED PRIOR TO THE INSTALLATION OF THE TEMPORARY COVER

QUANTITY: (2) TWO cabinet covers required

LAYOUT EXAMPLE:

Stratus™ stratusunlimited.com

CLIENT: TRUIST	ORDER NUMBER: 1151316 / 1148327	PROJECT NUMBER: 85840
ADDRESS: 18 S George St Cumberland, MD 21502 / PAGE NO. 10	SITE NUMBER: 103678	PROJECT MANAGER: CHARITY VIERRA
	ELECTRONIC FILE NAME: K:\ACCOUNTS\T\Truist\LOCATIONS\2021\MD\103678_CUMBERLAND 103678_Truist_George Street Drive Thru_Exterior_Production	

Rev #	Req #	Date/Artist	Description
Orig	38482	04/28/21 SC	

LOCATION - E05
PROPOSED

Leave as is

Action:	No Parking sign to remain
Sign Type:	N/A
Description:	N/A
Repair Action:	N/A
Signage Text:	N/A
Comments:	N/A

EXISTING

Quantity: 1

Height:	1'-6"	Available Height:	N/A
Width:	1'-0"	Available Width:	N/A

LOCATION - E06
PROPOSED

Remove Only

Action:	Remove existing Do Not Enter Sign
Sign Type:	N/A
Description:	N/A
Repair Action:	Patch, and repair wall
Signage Text:	N/A
Comments:	N/A

EXISTING

Quantity:	1

Height:	1'-6"	Available Height:	N/A
Width:	1'-0"	Available Width:	N/A

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stratusunlimited.com
888.600.1669

CLIENT: TRUIST

ADDRESS: 18 S George St, Cumberland, MD 21502

PAGE NO.: 12

ORDER NUMBER: 1151316 / 1148327

PROJECT NUMBER: 85840

SITE NUMBER: 103878

PROJECT MANAGER: CHARITY VIERRA

ELECTRONIC FILE NAME:

Rev #	Req #	Date/Artist	Description	Rev #	Req #	Date/Artist	Description
Original	339692	04282180					

LOCATION - E07
PROPOSED

Action:	Remove and replace with new clearance sign.
Sign Type:	C2
Description:	Purple panel with white copy.
Repair Action:	Patch, and repair wall
Signage Text:	Clearance 9'-0"
Comments:	N/A

EXISTING

Quantity: 2

Height:	7"	Available Height:	1'-7"
Width:	3'-0"	Available Width:	6'-10"

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stratusunlimited.com

CLIENT: TRUIST

ADDRESS: 19 S George St Cumberland, MD 21502

PAGE NO: 13

ORDER NUMBER: 1151316 / 1148327

PROJECT NUMBER: 85840

SITE NUMBER: 103678

PROJECT MANAGER: CHARITY VIERRA

ELECTRONIC FILE NAME: K:\ACCOUNTS\TT\Truist\LOCATIONS\2021\MD\103678_CUMBERLAND 103678_Truist_George Street Drive Thru_Exterior_Production

Rev #	Req #	Date/Artist	Description	Rev #	Req #	Date/Artist	Description
Original	33682	04/2021 SC					

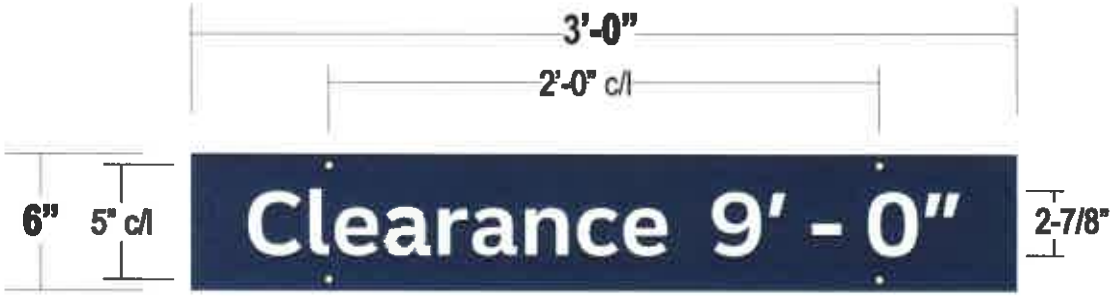
E07 S/F WALL PANEL

Scale: 1-1/2"=1'-0"

refer to
PRODUCTION DRAWINGS
for manufacturing details

C-2

1.5 square feet



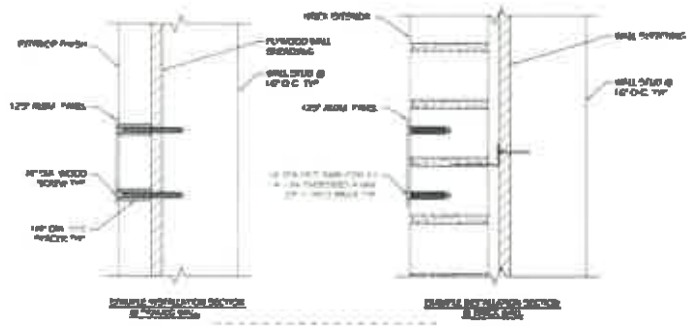
PANEL: .125 alum panel painted Truist Purple
pre-drilled holes as shown for install

GRAPHICS: Surface applied Reflecitive white vinyl

FONT: Truist Trio Bold

INSTALL: Mechanically fastened using wood screws or
hilti anchors min 1" embedment to match wall type

QUANTITY: (2) TWO Clearance panels required



COLOR PALETTE

Pantone 2695 Purple
Matthews & Akzo Nobel to match

3M 680-10 Reflective White

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CLIENT: TRUIST

ADDRESS: 19 S George St
Cumberland, MD 21502

PAGE NO.: 14

ORDER NUMBER: 1151316 / 1148327

PROJECT NUMBER: 65849

SITE NUMBER: 103578

PROJECT MANAGER: CHARITY VIERRA

ELECTRONIC FILE NAME:
K:\ACCOUNTS\TT\Truist\LOCATIONS\2021\MDY\103578_CUMBERLAND
\103578_Truist_George Street Drive Thru_Exterior_Production

Rev #	Req #	Date/Artist	Description
Original	39492	04/28/21 SC	

LOCATION - E08
PROPOSED

Action:	Remove and replace with new lane designator.
Sign Type:	LD1
Description:	Illuminated Signal-Tech 5863 - ATM Lane Light
Repair Action:	Patch, and repair wall
Signage Text:	ATM
Comments:	N/A

EXISTING

Quantity:	1

Height:	7"	Available Height:	1'-7"
Width:	1'-2"	Available Width:	6'-10"

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CLIENT: TRUIST

ADDRESS: 19 S George St, Cumberland, MD 21502

PAGE NO.: 15

ORDER NUMBER: 1151316 / 1148327

PROJECT NUMBER: 55840

SITE NUMBER: 103678

PROJECT MANAGER: CHARITY VIERRA

ELECTRONIC FILE NAME: K:\ACCOUNTS\TT\Truist\LOCATIONS\SE\1MD\103678_CUMBERLAND 103678_Truist_George Street Drive Thru_Exterior_Projection

Rev #	Rev #	Date/Artist	Description	Rev #	Rev #	Date/Artist	Description
Original	33082	04282215C					

LOCATION - E09

PROPOSED

Leave as is

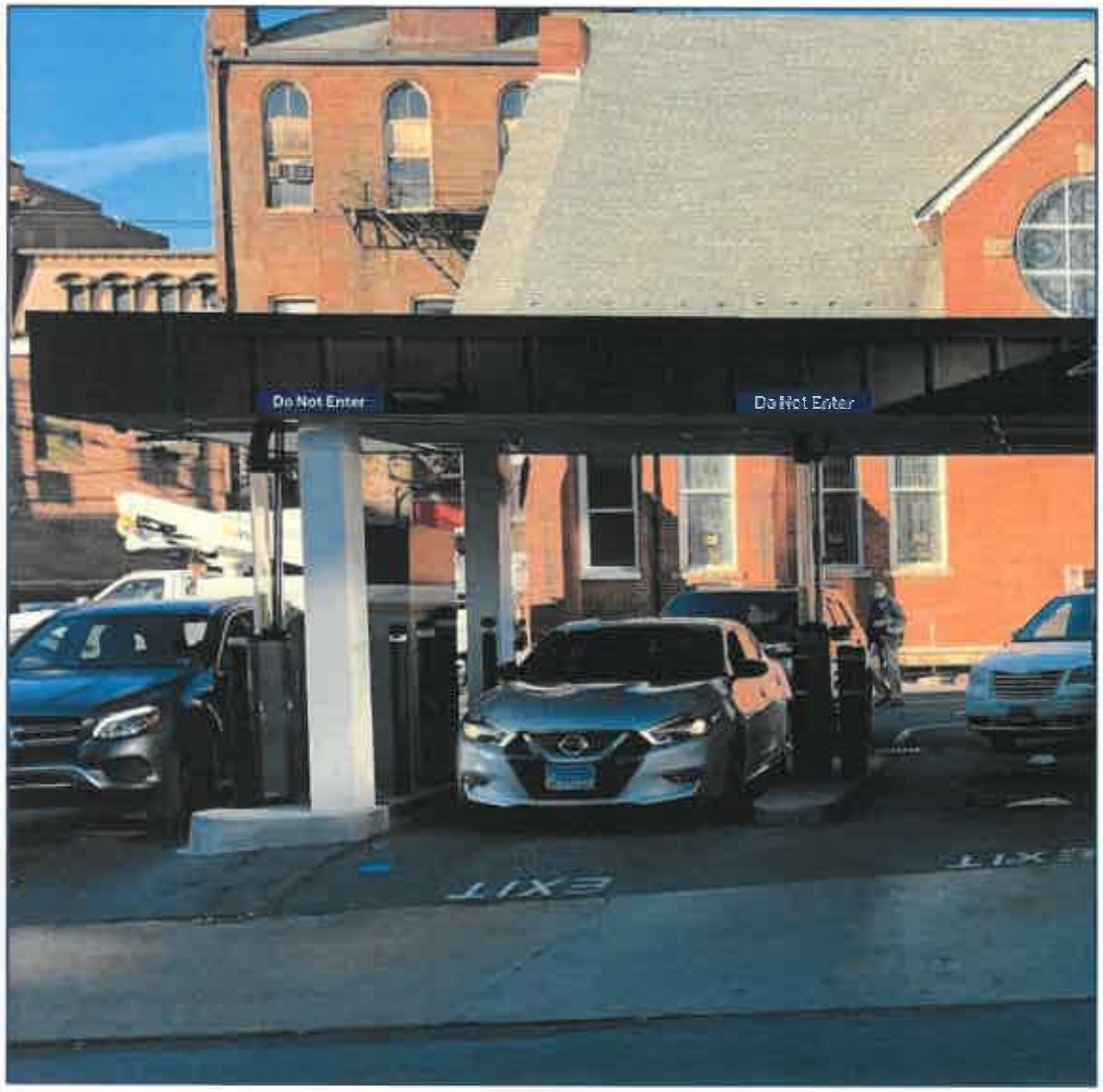
Action:	Open/closed lane signs to remain
Sign Type:	N/A
Description:	N/A
Repair Action:	N/A
Signage Text:	N/A
Comments:	N/A

EXISTING

Quantity: 3

Height:	7"	Available Height:	1'-7"
Width:	1'-2"	Available Width:	6'-10"

LOCATION - E10
PROPOSED



Action:	Remove and replace with new access sign.
Sign Type:	DNE2
Description:	Purple panel with white copy.
Repair Action:	Patch, and repair wall
Signage Text:	Do Not Enter
Comments:	N/A

EXISTING

Quantity:	2

Height:	7"	Available Height:	1'-7"
Width:	2'-8"	Available Width:	6'-10"

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CLIENT: TRUIST

ADDRESS: 19 S George St, Cumberland, MD 21502

ISSUE NO.: 17

ORDER NUMBER: 1151316 / 1148327

PROJECT NUMBER: 85840

SITE NUMBER: 103878

PROJECT MANAGER: CHARITY VIERRA

ELECTRONIC FILE NAME: E:\ACCOUNTS\Truist\LOCATIONS\2021\MD\103878_CUMBERLAND 103878_Truist_George Street Drive Thru_Exterior_Production

Rev #	Rev #	Date/Artist	Description	Rev #	Rev #	Date/Artist	Description
Original	20402	04/29/21 SC					

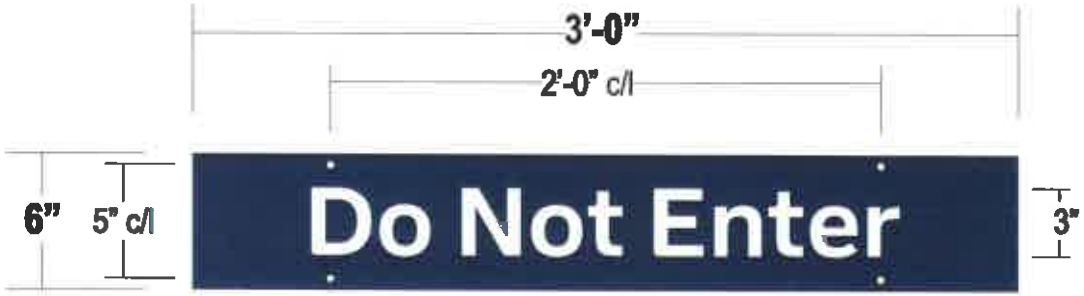
E10 S/F WALL PANEL

Scale: 1-1/2"=1'-0"

refer to **PRODUCTION DRAWINGS** for manufacturing details

DNE-2

1.5 square feet



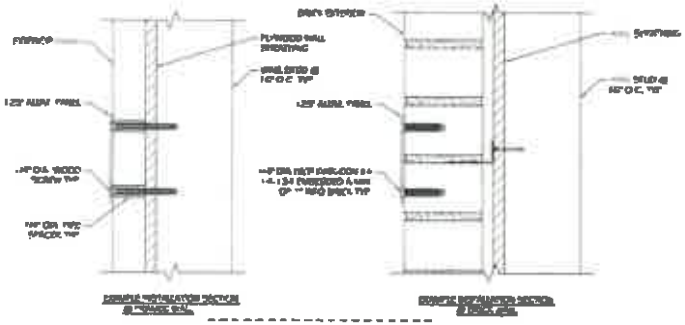
PANEL: .125 alum panel painted Truist Purple pre-drilled holes as shown for install

GRAPHICS: Surface applied Reflective white vinyl

FONT: Truist Trio Bold

INSTALL: Mechanically fastened using wood screws or hilti anchors min 1" embedment to match wall type

QUANTITY: (2) Two DNE panels required



COLOR PALETTE

Pantone 2695 Purple
Matthews & Akzo Nobel to match

3M 680-10 Reflective White

Stratus CJ
stratusunlimited.com

CLIENT: TRUIST

ADDRESS: 19 S George St Cumberland, MD 21502

FILE NO.: 18

ORDER NUMBER: 1151316 / 1148327

PROJECT NUMBER: 85840

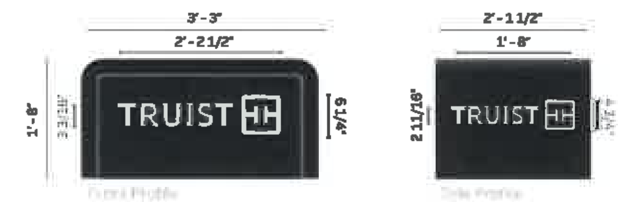
SITE NUMBER: 163678

PROJECT MANAGER: CHARITY VIERRA

ELECTRONIC FILE NAME: K:\ACCOUNTS\T\Truist\LOCATIONS\NEW\NEW163678_CUMBERLAND 163678_Truist_George Street Drive Thru_Exterior_Production

Rev #	Rev #	Date/Artist	Description	Rev #	Rev #	Date/Artist	Description
Original	23442	8/4/2021 BC					

LOCATION - E11
PROPOSED



Action:	Remove old topper replace with new and wrap
Sign Type:	Topper DT
Description:	ATM-10, N/A, 6638 Island DU ATM
Repair Action:	Dispose of old branding
Signage Text:	Truist with monogram logo
Comments:	Diebold Optiva 750 DU to be replaced with 6638 Island DU

EXISTING

Quantity: 1

Height:	4'-7"	Available Height:	N/A
Width:	3'-10-1/2"	Available Width:	N/A

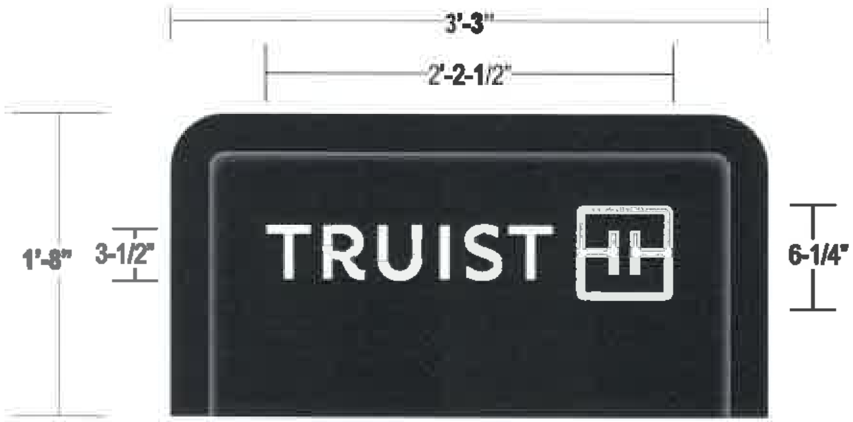
E11 ATM TOPPER

Scale: 1"=1'-0"

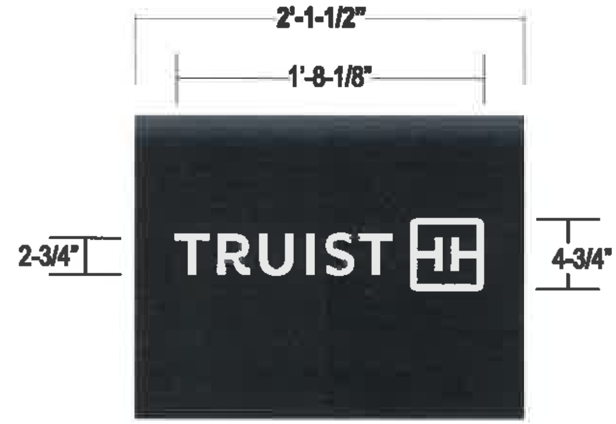
refer to PRODUCTION DRAWINGS for manufacturing details

Topper DT Type A

ATM-10, N/A, 6638 DU



Front & Rear Profile



Side Profile

CABINET: Fabricated .090 alum topper painted Truist Purple with custom stipple finish 2'-1-1/2" deep

FACES: .090 alum. faces w/ routed graphics painted Truist Purple no visible fasteners
Rear face to have punched louvers & Cam lock

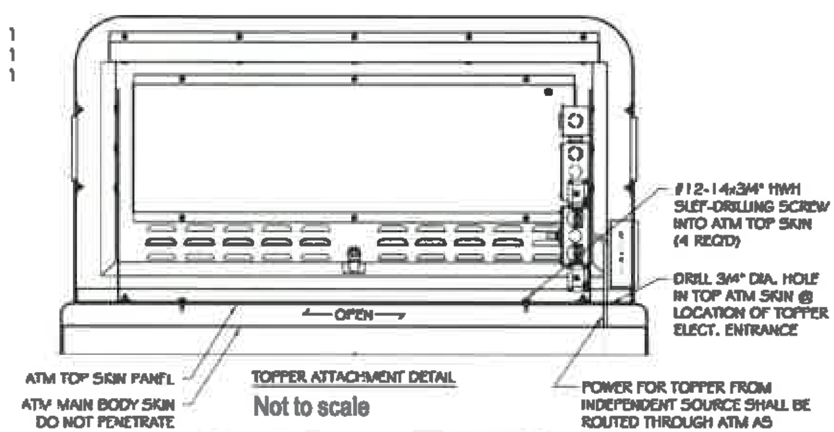
GRAPHICS: 3/8" thick 7328 White arylic push thru graphics

ILLUM.: White Principal LED's as required by manufacturer
Power supply mounted to back of LED panel

INSTALL: Secured to ATM top using self drilling screws as required

COLOR PALETTE

Pantone 2695 Purple
Matthews & Akzo Nobel to match



TOPPER ATTACHMENT DETAIL

Not to scale

ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS

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CLIENT: TRUIST	ORDER NUMBER: 1151316 / 1148327	PROJECT NUMBER: 65840
ADDRESS: 18 S George St, Cumberland, MD 21502	SITE NUMBER: 103878	PROJECT MANAGER: CHARITY VIERRA
PAGE NO. 20	ELECTRONIC FILE NAME: K:\ACCOUNTS\TRUIST\Truist\LOCATIONS\2021\MD\103878_CUMBERLAND 103878_Truist_George Street Drive Thru_Exterior_Production	

Rev #	Req #	Date/Artist	Description	Rev #	Req #	Date/Artist	Description
Orginal	33082	06/28/21 SC					

E11 TEMP COVER - ATM TOPPER

Scale: NTS

refer to **PRODUCTION DRAWINGS** for manufacturing details

COV-TOPPER-DT-B

ATM-10, N/A, 6638 DU

TOP VIEW

9oz ULTRA FLEX SYSTEMS INC. STRIP MESH PRO LTX SCRIM OVER TOPPER WITH DIGITALLY PRINTED BACKGROUND COLOR & BRAND MARK - BB&T BRAND MARK IS SIZED SO THAT ITS LENGTH IS 60% OF THE TOPPER LENGTH & IS CENTERED WITHIN THE ELEVATION. COLORS OF BACKGROUND & BRAND MARK SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BB&T SPECIFICATIONS - VERIFY PRIOR TO PRODUCTION

BLACK TVF 200 DENIER NYLON OXFORD CLOTH #100440 LINER TO BLOCK TRUIST LOGO - SEWN TO "INSIDE" OF SCRIM COVER - SIZE LINER TO BE 1" GREATER ALL AROUND THAN THE BOUNDING BOX FOR THE MONOGRAM & LETTERS TYP.

FRONT VIEW

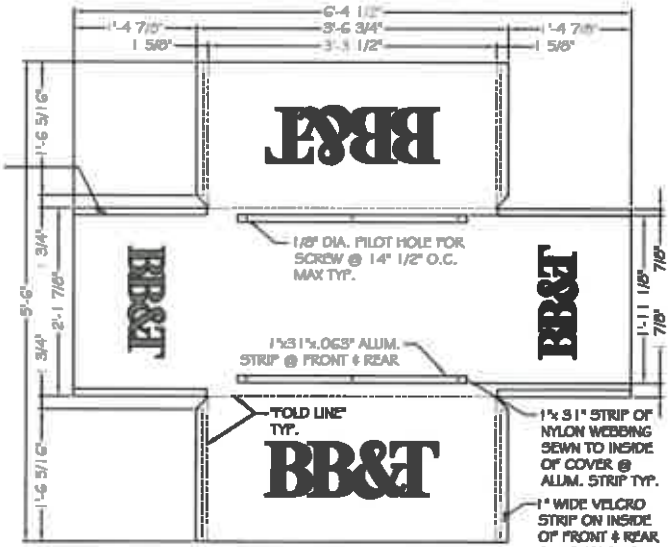
SIDE VIEW

ILLUSTRATION OF SUNTRUST COVER

DRIVE-THRU TOPPER (TOPPER-DT)

9oz ULTRA FLEX SYSTEMS INC. STRIP MESH PRO LTX SCRIM OVER TOPPER WITH DIGITALLY PRINTED BACKGROUND COLOR & SUNTRUST BRAND MARK - SIZING, CLEAR SPACE ALLOWANCES & COLORS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BRAND'S SPECIFICATIONS - VERIFY PRIOR TO PRODUCTION

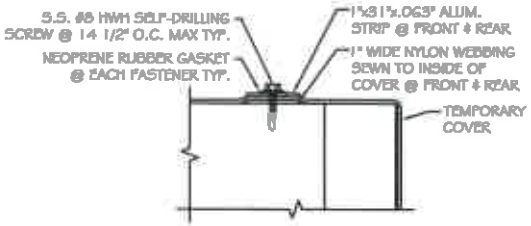
ALLOW A MINIMUM OF 7 DAYS IN OPTIMUM CONDITIONS (PER PAINT MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS) TO ENSURE THE PAINTED SURFACE IS PROPERLY CURED PRIOR TO THE INSTALLATION OF THE TEMPORARY COVER



DRIVE-THRU TOPPER TEMPORARY COVER FLAT PATTERN

QUANTITY: (1) One cover required

LAYOUT EXAMPLE:



COVER ATTACHMENT DETAIL

TEMPORARY COVER TO BE PRE-INSTALLED ON SIGN AT PRODUCTION FACILITY PRIOR TO SHIPPING

UPON REMOVAL OF THE COVER:
- GENTLY CLEAN THE TOPPER WITH A MILD DETERGENT & WATER SOLUTION AND DRY WITH A LINT FREE CLOTH.
- COVER EACH MOUNTING HOLE WITH A 3/4"x3/4" PIECE OF 3M #3361 HVAC ALUMINUM FOIL TAPE (OR EQUAL) THAT HAS BEEN PAINTED TO MATCH THE COLOR OF THE RETURN.

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CLIENT: TRUIST

ADDRESS: 19 S George St, Cumberland, MD 21502

PAGE NO.: 21

ORDER NUMBER: 1151316 / 1148327

PROJECT NUMBER: 85840

SITE NUMBER: 103878

PROJECT MANAGER: CHARITY VIERRA

ELECTRONIC FILE NAME: K:\ACCOUNTS\TT\Ind\LOCATIONS\2021\MD\103878_CUMBERLAND 103878_Truist_George Street Drive Thru_Exterior_Production

Rev #	Req #	Date/Artist	Description	Rev #	Req #	Date/Artist	Description
Original	328402	04/20/21 SC					

LOCATION - E12

PROPOSED

Leave as is

Action:	Existing bollards to remain
Sign Type:	N/A
Description:	N/A
Repair Action:	N/A
Signage Text:	N/A
Comments:	N/A

EXISTING

Quantity:	4

Height:	3'-6"	Available Height:	N/A
Width:	5" Ø	Available Width:	N/A

LOCATION - E13
PROPOSED

Leave as is

Action:	Existing bollards to remain
Sign Type:	N/A
Description:	N/A
Repair Action:	N/A
Signage Text:	N/A
Comments:	N/A

EXISTING

Quantity:	8

Height:	4'-2"	Available Height:	N/A
Width:	4" Ø	Available Width:	N/A

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CLIENT: TRUIST

ADDRESS: 19 S George St, Cumberland, MD 21502

FIGURE NO.: 23

ORDER NUMBER: 1151316 / 1148327

PROJECT NUMBER: 85840

SITE NUMBER: 103675

PROJECT MANAGER: CHARITY VIERRA

ELECTRONIC FILE NAME:

Rev #	Rev #	Date/Action	Description	Rev #	Rev #	Date/Action	Description
Original	23402	04/2021 SC					

LOCATION - E14
PROPOSED

Leave as is

Action:	Existing bollards to remain
Sign Type:	N/A
Description:	N/A
Repair Action:	N/A
Signage Text:	N/A
Comments:	N/A

EXISTING

Quantity: 3

Height:	4'-7"	Available Height:	N/A
Width:	7" Ø	Available Width:	N/A

LOCATION - E15
PROPOSED

Action:	Remove existing vinyls and install new
Sign Type:	V1 Single, V1a, V1c, V7, V10
Description:	Vinyl
Repair Action:	Clean windows
Signage Text:	As shown above
Comments:	All vinyl and 'clutter' removed. Firearm decal will vary by state basis. Store hours to be verified.

EXISTING

Quantity:	1

Height:	N/A	Available Height:	6'-4"
Width:	N/A	Available Width:	2'-7"

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CLIENT: TRUIST

ADDRESS: 19 S George St, Cumberland, MD 21502

PAGE NO.: 25

ORDER NUMBER: 1151316 / 1148327

PROJECT NUMBER: 65640

SITE NUMBER: 103978

PROJECT MANAGER: CHARITY VIERRA

ELECTRONIC FILE NAME: K:\ACCOUNTS\TT\Truist\LOCATIONS\2021\MD\103978_CUMBERLAND 103978_Toilet_George Street Dollar Tree_Exterior_Production

Rev #	Req #	Date/Initial	Description	Rev #	Req #	Date/Initial	Description
Original	339482	04/20/21 SC					

E15 VINYL DOOR BANDS

V-1 single, V-1a

Scale: 1-1/2"=1'-0"

3'-0"

4"

8.44" x 13.44" .02" white magnetic sheet with purple film printed graphics and clear overlaminate

10"

VERIFY HOURS PRIOR TO PRODUCTION

right door

right end of band to be trimmed to suit glass door size
left side to be trimmed to 3" if needed

4"

Vinyl band on outside of door only to have 7.875" x 13.875" cut out

20 gauge steel backer finished powder coated Truist Purple.

White magnetic sheet, with Truist Purple film, printed graphics, and clear overlaminate.

STEEL BACKER:
8" x 14" overall size

Attachment to glass surface to be thin VHB tape.

Hem to all 4 sides.

0.06" O/A

0.25" Hem

0.03" Magnetic insert

(2) two bands required
One applied to outside of glass first surface
One applied to inside of glass second surface

COLOR PALETTE

- Pantone 2695 Purple
  Digitally printed on 3M 180mC-9045 with clear overlaminate
- Pantone 2695 Purple
  Matthews & Akzo Nobel to match

E15 VINYL DECALS

Scale: 1-1/2"=1'-0"

V-1c
WEAPONS DECAl
(all states except TX, SC, TN)

QUANTITY: (1) one required

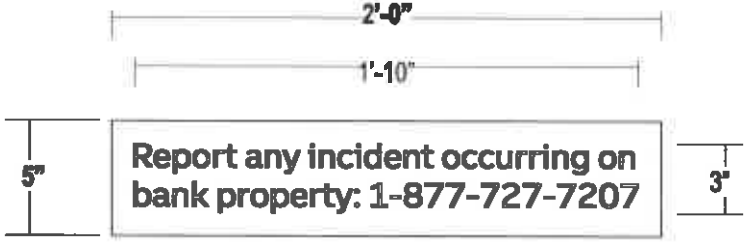
Digitally printed w/ clear overlaminate
Applied first surface

V-7
CASH ADVANCE DECAL

client to provide

QUANTITY: (1) one required

Digitally printed on clear film
with clear overlaminate
Applied second surface



V-10
INCIDENT NUMBER DECAL

QUANTITY: (1) one required

Digitally printed White copy on Clear film
with clear overlaminate
Applied first surface

COLOR PALETTE

Pantone 2695 Purple
Digitally printed on 3M 180mC-9045
with clear overlaminate

Stratus™
stratusunlimited.com

CLIENT: TRUIST

ADDRESS: 19 S George St, Cumberland, MD 21502

RIGEL NO.: 27

ORDER NUMBER: 1151316 / 1148327

PROJECT NUMBER: 95940

SITE NUMBER: 103978

PROJECT MANAGER: CHARITY VIERRA

ELECTRONIC FILE NAME: [illegible]

Rev #	Req #	Date/Artist	Description	Rev #	Req #	Date/Artist	Description
Original	23442	04/26/21 SC					

ADDITIONAL PHOTOS






Certificate of Appropriateness Application
Presentation of Information
By Kathy McKenney

COA#21-000012
Business Name Truist Bank
Address: 19 South George Street
Project Contact: Vicki Thomas (Western Maryland Sign Service, Inc.)

Project Summary: As shown on the submitted specifications, the project involves changing the copy on existing signs at this motor bank location to reflect the change of name for the financial institution from BB&T Bank to Truist Bank. Signage was most recently updated in September 2018 within COA 843. The structure was constructed during the mid-twentieth century and is classified as "non-contributing" in the most recently updated district inventory.

None of the signs are internally illuminated and the specifications regarding each sign location, the sign style and dimensions are included in the detailed specification packet.

The sections of the Preservation Guidelines that pertain to this application are Guideline 46: Sign Placement; Guideline 47: Sign Size (Chapter 5, Pages 102-103); Guideline 49: New Sign Materials (Chapter 5 Page 104)

File Attachments for Item:

4. 27 North Centre Street – RCA21-000009- Request for a Change/Amendment to COA20-000004 from September 2020 to paint a mural on the rear of the structure and to replace two windows on the same façade, Sandi Saville, applicant.

CITY OF
CUMBERLAND
MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
57 N. LIBERTY STREET, CUMBERLAND, MD 21502 • PHONE 301-759-6442 • FAX 301-759-6432 • TDD 800-735-2258
www.cumberlandmd.gov

PERMIT NO. RCA21-000009

CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS

See attached for information which may be requested by the Historic Preservation Commission, as deemed necessary.

LOCATION: 27 N centre ST
OWNER: Sandra K. Saville
APPLICANT_____

Sandra Saville
27 North Liberty Street,
Cumberland, MD 21502

File Date: 06/01/2021

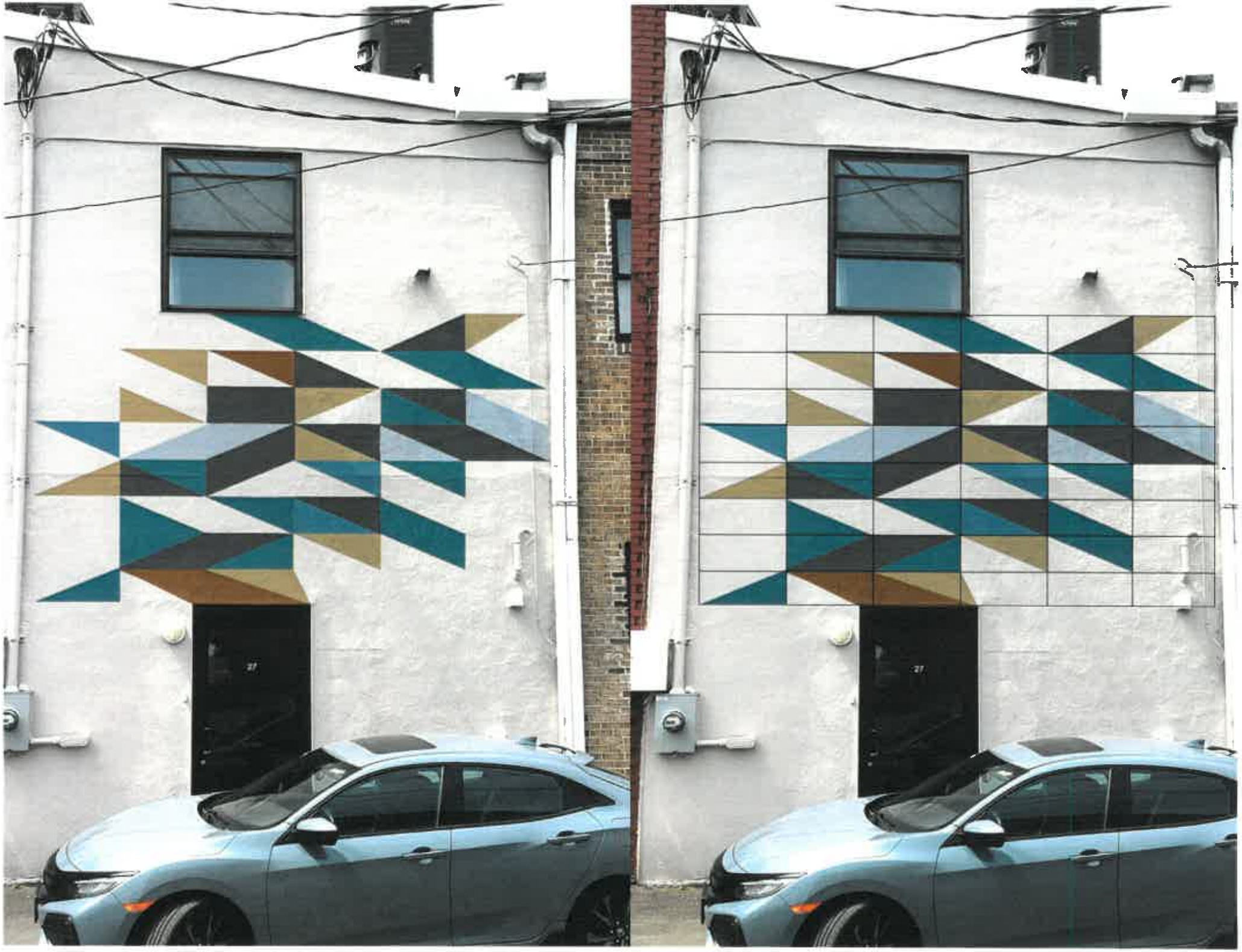
Work Description: 27 North Centre Street Window Replacement and Mural Project

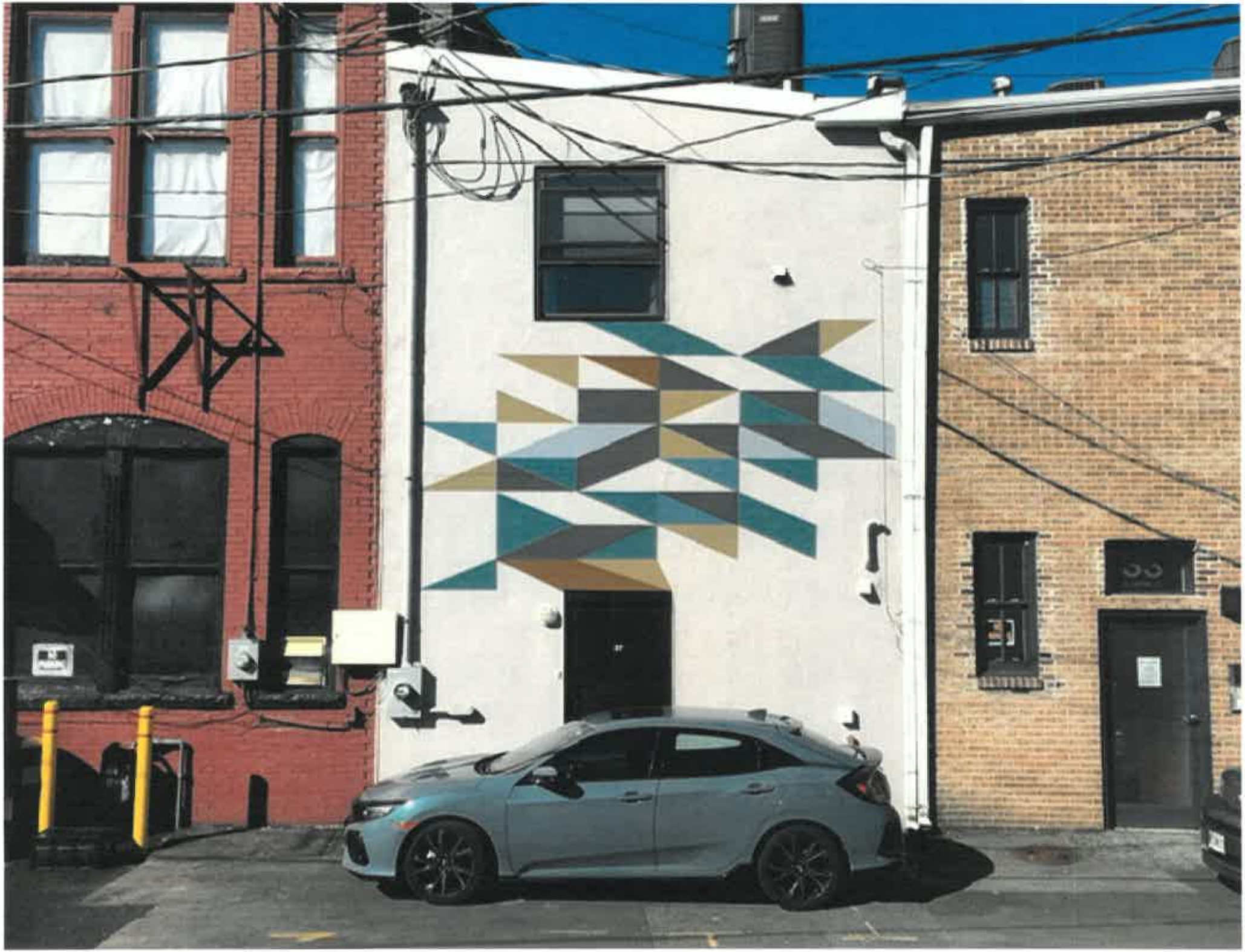
Description **Total Cost**

TOTAL AMOUNT: 0.00

Proposed Work: Replacement of two rear windows, as indicated, along with the creation of a painted mural on the rear wall of the structure which is adjacent to Butler Alley

Subject: However to revocation by the HPC in the case the afore named construction is not in compliance with the requirements of the City Ordinance related to Historic Preservation, especially Ordinance No. 3208. H.P.C Chairman _____ H.P.C Secretary _____ statement: I hereby agree to comply with all regulations which are applicable hereto, and further agree that the proposed work shall be faithfully carried out as described on this request and as shown on the plans accompanying same, and not otherwise. This application hereby expires six months following the file date if no action is taken to start specific work. Also, this application will expire six months following the file date if the applicant fails to provide additional information as requested by the HPC or its staff in order for the Commission to render a decision.



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WINDOWS & DOORS
The THERMALWELD PLUS Collection
VINYL WINDOWS
ENERGY STAR PARTNER
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Welded Frame & Sash Corners

Fusion welded frame and sash corners are strong and free from gaps.

Integrated Extruded Pull Rails are part of sash extrusions, not added later.

Heavy Duty Cam-Style Locks & Keepers secure and air-tight seal

Satin nickel, brass and aged bronze finishes available*

energySMART Insulated Glass

Standard Patented Roller Tilt® 84" Constant Force Balance System: Springs travel with the sash. This allows the sash to operate with significantly less friction and noise.

Sash Limit Locks limit sash travel secure partial opening

double hung

glider

Continuous Over / Under Interlock & Weather-Stripping prevent air infiltration across entire meeting rail

Innergy™ at meeting rails*

True sloped sill for positive water drain off, no weep holes to clog

*options

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Ease of Opteration + Ownership

Benefits of Our Window

Our extrusions are fusion welded at every corner to create seamless and strong windows.

Maintenance Free

The vinyl formulation maintains its color and smooth surface.

Multi-Chamber Extrusions

Interior walls add strength. These walls and air chambers between further improve insulating properties.

Double Hung

Shown here in Bronze Exterior Laminate *(full screen required on painted and laminate windows).*

Most Efficient 2020

Windows that qualify as Most Efficient are windows with the Ultimate and Ultimate Plus glass packages. Ask your sales rep for more information.

double hung

Casement

Sash cranks fold into base for a clean look. Sash opens fully with just a few turns. These windows are triple sealed against the weather and can be safely cleaned inside the home. Hinged side of sash slides away from frame when fully opened.

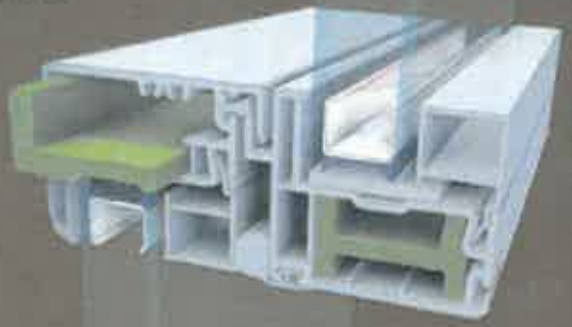
Gliders 2+3 Lite

Sash lift out from inside
for easy cleaning.
2 lite - half screen
3 lite - active panel screen[s]

*Innergy®

INNERGY
Rigid Thermal Reinforcements

- Innergy is the innovative, energy-efficient alternative to aluminum.
- Rigid Thermal Reinforcements are advanced fiberglass reinforced resin inserts, designed to slide easily into window chambers for greater support and insulation.
- Better Thermal Performance
  Up to 700 times better than aluminum in material-to-material comparisons.
- Better Thermal Break
  Impervious to cold or heat.
- Better protection against condensation
  Helps prevent staining that can occur with metal reinforcements.
- Better flexibility
  Will not permanently set when impacted.



*BetterVUE®

BetterVUE® Screen Mesh
Better Insect Screen

- 10% Better Insect Protection
- 20% Better Airflow
- 20% Clearer View

Standard

Standard Screen Mesh

- Sight more obstructed
- Less Airflow than BetterVue Screens
- Proven and Reliable

Screen

- Strong, extruded aluminum frame in white or tan
- Half screen Standard
- Aluminum Screen Mesh*
- Available in Pet Screen* and Full Screen*

Awning

Enjoy fresh air even
on rainy days.

Ask for a ThermalWeld Plus® Patio Door brochure

*options

DECORATIVE GLASS*

Designs

colonial | prairie style | double prairie style | diamond n/a contour or brasses

Internal Muntin Styles

smooth | contour | antique brass | satin nickel | slim line brass | view | floral view | elongated floral view | obscure | glue chip | rain glass

view glass 3/8" v-groove, interior surface of glass unit pane

PLATED LOCK FINISHES*

antique brass | satin nickel | bright brass | aged bronze

COLORS*

Vinyl

white | tan

Interior Woodgrain Laminate

medium oak | cherry | vintage pecan | coppertone

hardware standard on woodgrains

New! Exterior Laminate* *20 Year Warranty Against fading, peeling or blistering*

wicker | choco brown | bronze | coal black

MINIBLINDS*

white | alabaster | tan | silver | gold

Please refer to actual color samples for true product representation

Exterior Paint* *20 Year Warranty Against fading, peeling or blistering*

White | Clay | Brick Red | Gray | Bronze | Architectural Bronze

Black | Tan | Beige | Brown | Green

Lead time 4-6 weeks ‡Muntin color may be affected by glass coatings, such as Low-E. Coil not exact match. *Options
Colors shown are reproduced by mechanical process and may vary from actual colors of product. Use actual color selector

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

Polaris products are scrutinized under extreme weather and structural stresses at the Polaris in-factory testing facility. Our R&D Department ensures that our products feature the latest industry innovations. Top quality and integrity are guaranteed.

MORE GLASS OPTIONS Krypton fill, Bronze or Gray tint

ENERGY EFFICIENT GLASS

energySMART® glass is standard in every Polaris® window. These insulated glass (IG) units are panes of glass sealed onto the Intercept® U-shaped steel spacer. Together, the spacer and sealant block temperature transfer and reduce condensation. We also offer many high-performance energySMART upgrades. Low-E coating reduces ultra violet light damage and heat gain. Triple pane IG units have sound deadening properties. Argon or krypton gas fill between panes further reduces temperature transfer. Ask about ENERGY STAR qualified upgrades.

intercept SPACER SYSTEM

Made in the USA | Member | NAMI Certified | NFRC MEMBER

Ask About Our Glass Breakage Warranty

*options

LT192 2020_05

Certificate of Appropriateness Application
Presentation of Information
By Kathy McKenney

RCA#21-000009
Address: 27 North Centre Street
Project Contact: Sandi Saville

Project Summary: In September 2020, COA20-000004 was approved for the replacement of a window on the front façade. The current request for a change/amendment to that original application is to replace the rear window using the same window unit, but not changing the size of the existing window opening. The replacement window is manufactured by ThermaWeldPlus. Specifications regarding this product has been included with the application.

Additionally, the property owner has requested to paint a mural on this same rear wall. A rendering of the design has been included in the meeting packet.

According to the most recently updated district inventory, the property is considered a contributing structure to the Canal Place Preservation District. These projects are subject to review by the Historic Preservation Commission since they are visible from Butler Alley, a Public Right of Way.

The sections of the Preservation Guidelines that pertain to this application are Guideline 23: Replacement Windows and Guideline 51: Murals and Signs as Art

File Attachments for Item:

5. 34 North Centre Street – COA21-000015 - Request to remove metal siding and to restore the projecting sign with a change of copy- Drew Knippenberg, applicant

CITY OF
CUMBERLAND
MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
www.cumberlandmd.gov

PERMIT NO. COA21-000015

CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS

See attached for information which may be requested by the Historic Preservation Commission, as deemed necessary.

LOCATION: 34 N CENTRE ST
OWNER: KNIPPENBERG DREW E
APPLICANT
Drew Knippenberg
82 Baltimore Street
Cumberland, MD 92104

File Date: 06/02/2021

Work Description: Facade Repair / Siding Removal

Description	**Total Cost**
Certificate of Appropriateness Review Fee	30.00
	TOTAL AMOUNT: 30.00

Proposed Work: Facade Repair / Siding Removal, includes restoration of historic sign with a change of copy

Subject: However to revocation by the HPC in the case the afore named construction is not in compliance with the requirements of the City Ordinance related to Historic Preservation, especially Ordinance No. 3208. H.P.C Chairman ______________________ H.P.C Secretary ______________________ statement: I hereby agree to comply with all regulations which are applicable hereto, and further agree that the proposed work shall be faithfully carried out as described on this request and as shown on the plans accompanying same, and not otherwise. This application hereby expires six months following the file date if no action is taken to start specific work. Also, this application will expire six months following the file date if the applicant fails to provide additional information as requested by the HPC or its staff in order for the Commission to render a decision.

[COAPermit:::12975:::152906_WIDTH=75PX_HEIGHT=50PX]

Signed: ______________________________

Photo:

Scope of Work

The intent of the project is to remove the tin/metal siding from 36 N. Centre street so assess and discover the suspected original brick façade. After the removal of the siding, we suspect only repair to the original brick façade with structural improvements.

Sign repair will be part of the removal of the siding as well. The "photography studio" sign will be removed from the building to be placed in an area to be repaired. The intent is the repurpose or re-letter the sign to "Centre Street". A non-direct general-purpose sign to be a center point on Centre Street.

The first phase in this project is to use a lift to remove the tin without scaffolding. Once removed repair can be assessed and will request further approval to return the building back to the 1920's design.

No major funding for material is suspected during this phase.


ACRE

THE CENTRE STREET COLLECTIVE - EXISTING FACADE - JAMES R FRAZIER - 04/21

Figure 2

34-36 North Center Street is the third building from the left in this photo. Note its awning, as well as that of its neighbor.

Figure 3
Baltimore Street at Centre Street. A radical change in the character of streets, brought on by cars

Figure 4
A view of North Centre Street showing the historic façade of 86 Baltimore Street clad over in metal. 34-36 North Centre Street is obscured by the Pepsi truck in the middle distance.

Figure 5
A mid-century view of North Centre Street, looking toward Baltimore Street. Neon signs proliferate.

Figure 6
34-36 North Centre Street – the existing façade, undoubtedly the result of a mid-century renovation

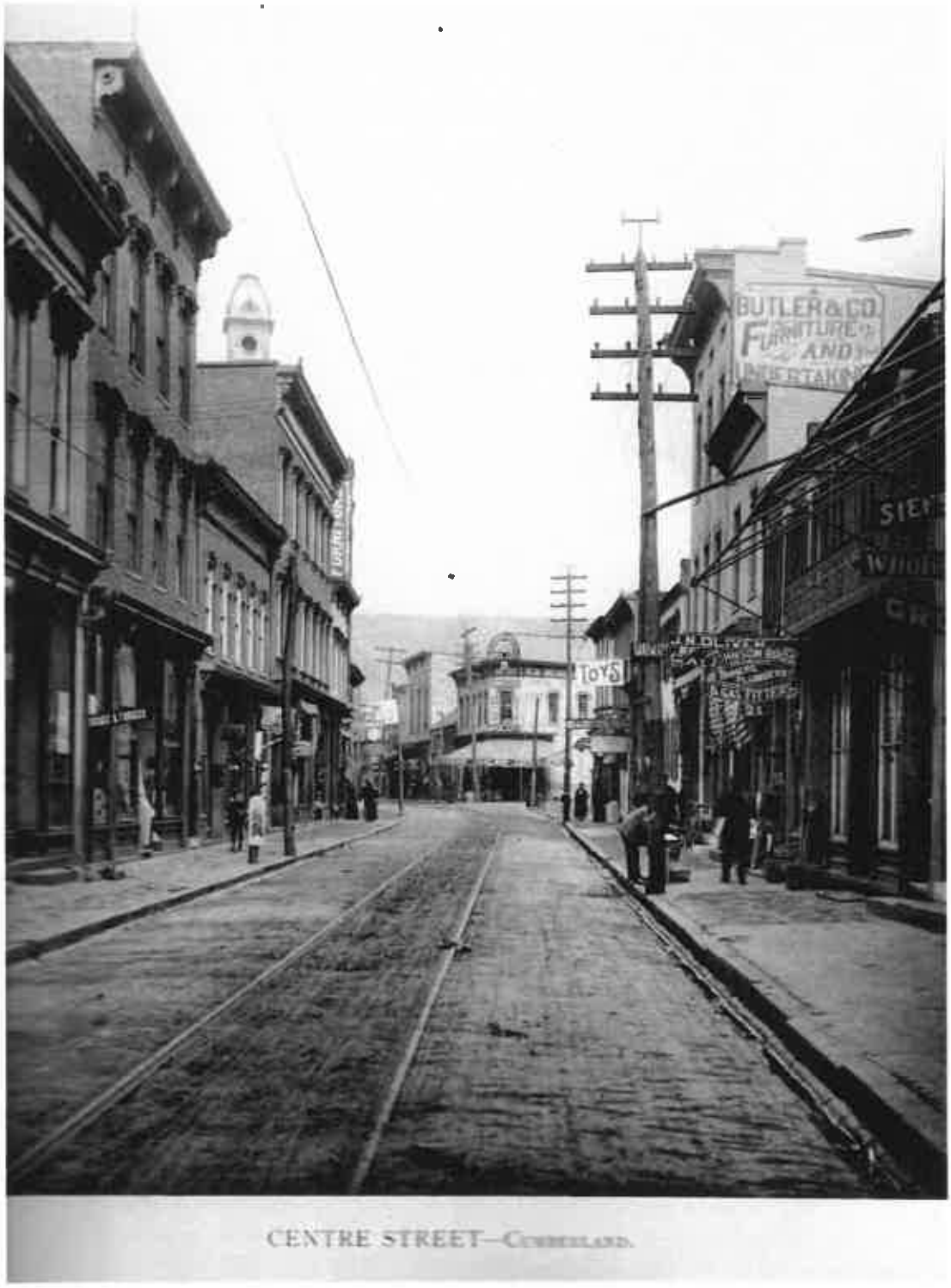


Figure 7
North Centre Street – proposed image for photo mural

Figure 8
Baltimore Street. The Art Deco Lazarus storefront is on the left, with decorative brick patterning at the older façade above it. The neighboring Art Deco Embassy Theatre building is at the center-left of the image.

IMAGES

Figure 1
34-36 North Centre Street is the two-story building near the center of the image.

Certificate of Appropriateness Application
Presentation of Information
By Kathy McKenney

COA#21-000015
Address: 34 North Centre Street
Project Contact: Drew Knippenberg

Project Summary: The new owner of the structure which housed the Ruhl's studio for many years is proposing to start façade improvements. Although a larger project is ultimately planned, he is beginning with a first phase which involves the removal of metal siding/paneling on the upper floor of the structure in order to re-expose the original brick and window openings. Although the specific date of the installation of this siding has not been confirmed, it appears to be contemporary with other projects in the mid twentieth century.

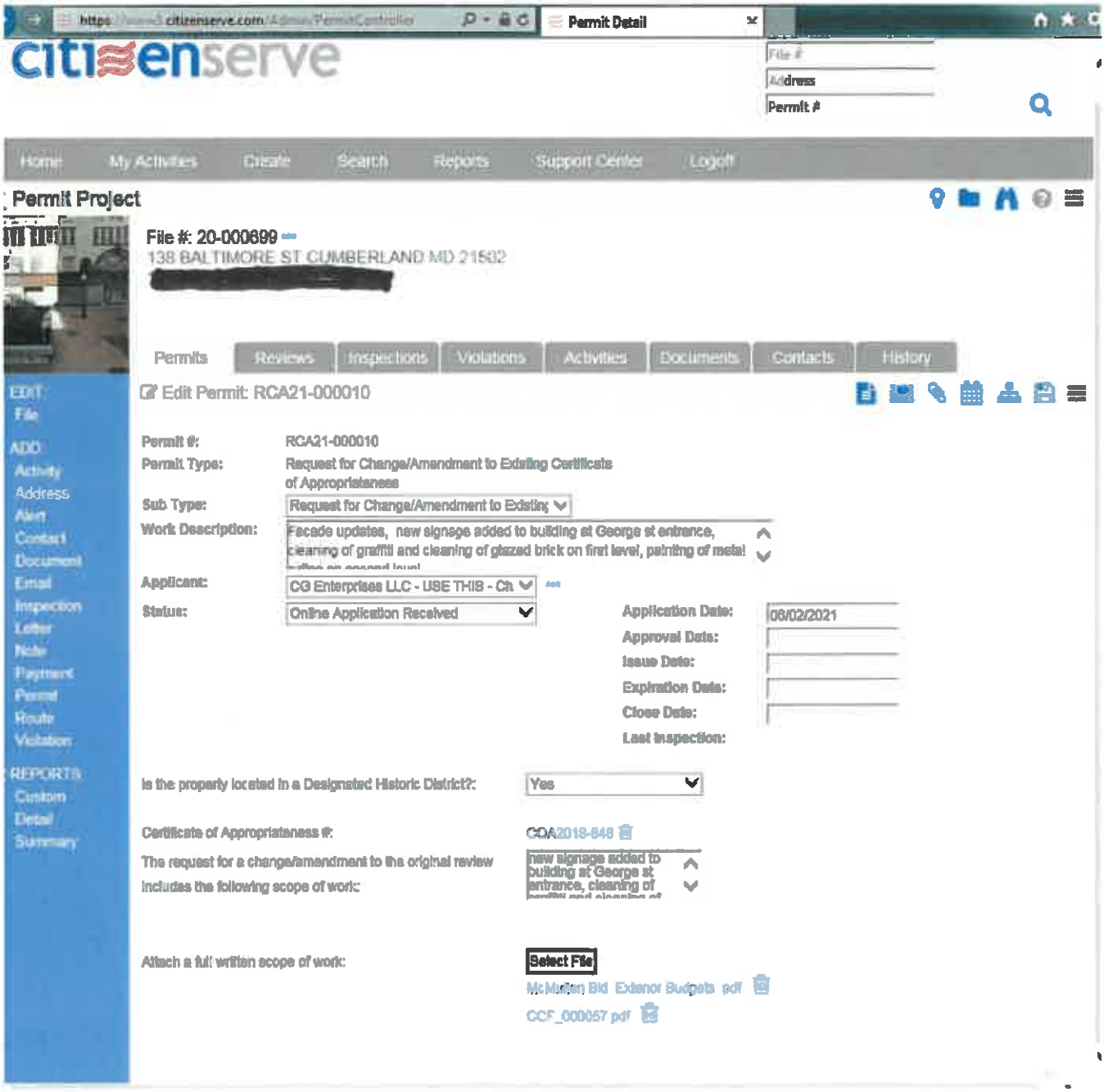
The removal of the siding will allow for exploration of the conditions of the façade in order to move toward future phases of improvements to the façade. Staff assessment of the metal covering is that it does not typify a specific era or building technique and has not gained its own architectural significance, as discussed in Guideline #1.

In addition to this, the owner plans to take down the historic projecting sign in order to repair it and to change the copy to remove the Ruhl name and replace it with "Centre Street". This will be fashioned using neon or an LED modern equivalent since the sign has arguably gained significance with its current design and utilization of the historic neon tubing.

The sections of the Preservation Guidelines that pertain to this application are Guideline 1: Preserve Significant Historic Features; Guideline 3: Restore Significant Historic Features; Guideline 42: Historic Storefront Alterations; Guideline 45: Maintain and Restore Historic Signs; Guideline 46: Sign Placement; Guideline 47: Sign Size (Chapter 5, Pages 102-103); Guideline 49: New Sign Materials (Chapter 5 Page 104)

File Attachments for Item:

6. 138 Baltimore Street – RCA21-000010 – Request to add new signage, clean the glazed brick, remove graffiti, and paint the metal siding – Christopher Hendershot, applicant



Unfortunately, the permit platform prevented the actual application form from printing for the meeting packets. This is a screenshot from the permit platform

File Photo


NOW HIRING
apply at
macysJOBS.com
File Photo

Gmail

Kathy McKenney <kathy.mckenney@cumberlandmd.gov>

Re: Facade Grant Application - McMullen Building 138 Baltimore St.

1 message

Christopher Hendershot <c.hendershot10@gmail.com> Thu, Apr 29, 2021 at 5:01 PM
To: Kathy McKenney <kathy.mckenney@cumberlandmd.gov>

Hi Kathy I forgot to add a digital picture to my application for the facade grant. This is the corner that we are trying to refurbish. New Signs and gooseneck lights will be on both sides of the building - not the just the one currently pictured.

On Thu, Apr 29, 2021 at 11:55 AM Christopher Hendershot <c.hendershot10@gmail.com> wrote:
Thank you. Have there been many other applicants on this one?

On Thu, Apr 29, 2021 at 11:47 AM Kathy McKenney <kathy.mckenney@cumberlandmd.gov> wrote:
Thank you so much. I will keep you updated as the review process progresses.

Kathy

Kathy McKenney

Historic Planner/Preservation Coordinator

City of Cumberland

57 North Liberty Street

Cumberland, MD 21502

301-759-6431 (phone)

301-759-6432 (fax)

www.ci.cumberland.md.us

On Thu, Apr 29, 2021 at 11:20 AM Christopher Hendershot <c.hendershot10@gmail.com> wrote:

Hi Kathy -

I have attached our facade grant application to this email. Please let me know if you have any questions or need further information.

Thanks,
Chris

FISCHER SIGNS
536 N. Centre St
Cumberland, MD 21502

301-759-3560

Estimate

DATE	ESTIMATE #
4/28/2021	311

BILL TO

Garrett Egan
McMullen Building Project
Baltimore St
Cumberland, MD 21502

DUE DATE	P.O. NUMBER
5/28/2021	

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QTY	RATE	AMOUNT
Sign	30"x 20ft Sign w/ Plastic Letters	1	1,965.00	1,965.00T
Sign	Repaint Existing Sign New Plastic Letters	1	1,395.00	1,395.00T
Installation	Labor:Install New Sign on Rear of Building	1	300.00	300.00
Misc	Goosneck Fixture and Misc Electrical Materials	1	1,500.00	1,500.00T
Installation	Labor: Install Fixtures and Electric	1	1,000.00	1,000.00

Subtotal	6,160.00
6% Tax	291.60
Total	6,451.60

Hoyman Painting

A division of Glass Service of Cumberland, Inc.
813 LaFayette Ave.
Cumberland, MD 21502
Phone 301-777-7928 Fax 301-724-5912

TO: CG Enterprises, LLC.
68 Pershing St.
Cumberland, MD 21502
Attn: Chris Hendershot

DATE: April 28, 2021

PROJECT: McMullen Building Exterior-
BUDGETS

DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE PERFORMED:

Brick Cleaning

Furnish labor, material and equipment to complete the following:

- Complete a test patch to determine media best used to clean bricks and mortar.
- Mobilize equipment and a man lift. Close work area to public.
- After successful test patch, use Calcium Carbonite Soft Media or other soft media to clean all bricks.
- Clean up work area and reopen sidewalks.

Work to include glazed type faced brick at alley and higher wall section only at North George St. per site visit.

Budget Price:
$7,971

Main N. George St. Entrance

Furnish labor and material to prep, prime and apply two coats of paint to soffit and one column at entrance only. Re-caulk existing joint and perimeter.

Lump Sum Price:
$920

Upper Level Siding

Furnish labor, material and equipment to complete the following:

- Pressure wash all siding to be painted at 5,000 psi.
- Prime all siding with Tnemec 118 Uni-Bond Mastic and apply one coat of Tnemec 1029 in package white.
- Prep, re-glaze as necessary, prime as required and paint five windows, exterior of one door and one ladder.

Work to include vertical metal siding above low roofline only at George St. per site visit.

Lump Sum Price:
$3,762

Exclusions/Clarification:

1. At Brick Cleaning budget prices, entire project is contingent on successful test patch. These rough budget prices would likely cover prep, prime and painting of same area.
2. There is no guarantee that all graffiti can be removed. Ghosting of graffiti may still exist.
3. We exclude any work not specifically called out above.

Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to work with you. If you have any questions or I may be of further assistance please advise.

All quoted prices reflect "cash prices." If you choose to pay with a credit or debit card, you will be assessed a 4% "convenience fee". This fee will be reflected on your credit or debit card receipt.

ACCEPTED:

Firm/Owner: _____

By: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

HOYMAN PAINTING

By: _____

Dustin Hankinson

Title: Estimator

Date:

This Proposal is subject to revision or withdrawal by GSC until communication of acceptance, and may be revised after communication of acceptance where an inadvertent error by GSC has occurred. This Proposal expires thirty (30) days after the date stated above, unless Glass Service of Cumberland expressly agrees to an extension.

Some of the web versions of the Preservation Briefs differ somewhat from the printed versions. Many illustrations are new and in color; Captions are simplified and some complex charts are omitted. To order hard copies of the Briefs, see Printed Publications.

PRESERVATION BRIEFS

6

Dangers of Abrasive Cleaning to Historic Buildings

Anne E. Grimmer

Undamaged historic brick (above). Sandblasted brick (below). Photo: Courtesy, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency.

"Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible." —The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

Abrasive cleaning methods are responsible for causing a great deal of damage to historic building materials. To prevent indiscriminate use of these potentially harmful techniques, this brief has been prepared to explain abrasive cleaning methods, how they can be physically and aesthetically destructive to historic building materials, and why they generally are not acceptable preservation treatments for historic structures. There are alternative, less harsh means of cleaning and removing paint and stains from historic buildings. However, careful testing should precede general cleaning to assure that the method selected will not have an adverse effect on the building materials. A historic building is irreplaceable, and should be cleaned using only the "gentlest means possible" to best preserve it.

What is Abrasive Cleaning?

Abrasive cleaning methods include all techniques that physically abrade the building surface to remove soils, discolorations or coatings. Such techniques involve the use of certain *materials* which impact or abrade the surface under pressure, or abrasive *tools and equipment*. Sand, because it is readily available, is probably the most commonly used type of grit material. However, any of the following materials may be substituted for sand, and all can be classified as abrasive substances: ground slag or volcanic ash, crushed (pulverized) walnut or almond shells, rice husks, ground corncobs, ground coconut shells, crushed eggshells, silica flour, synthetic particles, glass beads and micro-balloons. Even *water* under pressure can be an abrasive substance. Tools and equipment that are abrasive to historic building materials include wire

brushes, rotary wheels, power sanding disks and belt sanders.

The use of water in combination with grit may also be classified as an abrasive cleaning method. Depending on the manner in which it is applied, water may soften the impact of the grit, but water that is too highly pressurized can be very abrasive. There are basically two different methods which can be referred to as "wet grit," and it is important to differentiate between the two. One technique involves the addition of a stream of water to a regular sandblasting nozzle. This is done primarily to cut down dust, and has very little, if any, effect on reducing the aggressiveness, or cutting action of the grit particles. With the second technique, a very small amount of grit is added to a pressurized water stream. This method may be controlled by regulating the amount of grit fed into the water stream, as well as the pressure of the water.

Abrasive cleaning can cause permanent damage to historic fabric, such as this brick wall. Photo: NPS files.

Why Are Abrasive Cleaning Methods Used?

Usually, an abrasive cleaning method is selected as an expeditious means of quickly removing years of dirt accumulation, unsightly stains, or deteriorating building fabric or finishes, such as stucco or paint.

Brick molding next to the window has been severely abraded by sandblasting to remove paint. Photo: NPS files.

The fact that sandblasting is one of the best known and most readily available building cleaning treatments is probably the major reason for its frequent use.

Many mid-19th century brick buildings were painted immediately or soon after completion to protect poor quality brick or to imitate another material, such as stone. Sometimes brick buildings were painted in an effort to produce what was considered a more harmonious relationship between a building and its natural surroundings. By the 1870s, brick buildings were often left unpainted as mechanization in the brick industry brought a cheaper pressed brick and fashion decreed a sudden preference for dark colors. However, it was still customary to paint brick of poorer quality for the additional protection the paint afforded.

It is a common 20th century misconception that all historic masonry buildings were initially unpainted. If the intent of a modern restoration is to return a building to its original appearance, removal of the paint not only may be historically inaccurate, but also harmful. Many older buildings were painted or stuccoed at some point to correct recurring maintenance problems caused by faulty construction techniques, to hide alterations, or in an attempt to solve moisture problems. If this is the case, removal of paint or stucco may cause these problems to reoccur.

Another reason for paint removal, particularly in rehabilitation projects, is to give the building a "new image" in response to contemporary design trends and to attract investors or tenants. Thus, it is necessary to consider the purpose of the intended cleaning. While it is clearly important to remove unsightly stains, heavy encrustations of dirt, peeling paint or other surface coatings, it may not be equally desirable to remove paint from a building which originally was painted. Many historic buildings which show only a slight amount of soil or discoloration are much better left as they are.

A thin layer of soil is more often protective of the building fabric than it is harmful, and seldom detracts from the building's architectural and/or historic character. Too thorough cleaning of a historic building may not only sacrifice some of the building's character, but also, misguided cleaning efforts can cause a great deal of damage to historic building fabric. Unless there are stains, graffiti or dirt and pollution deposits which are destroying the building fabric, it is generally preferable to do as little cleaning as possible, or to repaint where necessary. It is important to remember that a historic building does not have to look as if it were newly constructed to be an attractive or successful restoration or rehabilitation project.

Problems of Abrasive Cleaning

The crux of the problem is that abrasive cleaning is just that--abrasive. An abrasively cleaned historic structure may be physically as well as aesthetically damaged. Abrasive methods "clean" by eroding dirt or paint, but at the same time they also tend to erode the surface of the building material. In this way, abrasive cleaning is destructive and causes irreversible harm to the historic building fabric. If the fabric is brick, abrasive methods remove the hard, outer protective surface, and therefore make the brick more susceptible to rapid weathering and deterioration.

Grit blasting may also increase the water permeability of a brick wall. The impact of the grit particles tends to erode the bond between the mortar and the brick, leaving cracks or enlarging existing cracks where water can enter. Some types of stone develop a protective patina or "quarry crust" parallel to the worked surface (created by the movement of moisture towards the outer edge), which also may be damaged by abrasive cleaning. The rate at which the material subsequently weathers depends on the quality of the inner surface that is exposed.

Abrasive cleaning can destroy, or substantially diminish, decorative detailing on buildings such as a molded brickwork or architectural terra-cotta, ornamental carving on wood or stone, and evidence of historic craft techniques, such as tool marks and other surface textures.

On the left, grit blasting has obliterated the vertical tooling marks from granite, a very dense stone. Photo: NPS files.

In addition, perfectly sound and/or "tooled" mortar joints can be worn away by abrasive techniques. This not only results in the loss of historic craft detailing but also requires repointing, a step involving considerable time, skill and expense, and which might not have been necessary had a gentler method been chosen. Erosion and pitting of the building material by abrasive cleaning creates a greater surface area on which dirt and pollutants collect. In this sense, the building fabric "attracts" more dirt, and will require more frequent cleaning in the future.

In addition to causing physical and aesthetic harm to the historic fabric, there are several adverse environmental effects of dry abrasive cleaning methods. Because of the friction caused by the abrasive medium hitting the building fabric, these techniques usually create a considerable amount of dust, which is unhealthy, particularly to the operators of the abrasive equipment. It further pollutes the environment around the job site, and deposits dust on neighboring buildings, parked vehicles and nearby trees and shrubbery. Some adjacent materials not intended for abrasive treatment such as wood or glass, may also be damaged because the equipment may be difficult to regulate.

Wet grit methods, while eliminating dust, deposit a messy slurry on the ground or other objects surrounding the base of the building. In colder climates where there is the threat of frost, any wet cleaning process applied to historic masonry structures must be done in warm weather, allowing ample time for the wall to dry out thoroughly before cold weather sets in. Water which remains and freezes in cracks and openings of the masonry surface eventually may lead to spalling. High-pressure wet cleaning may force an inordinate amount of water into the walls, affecting interior materials such as plaster or joist ends, as well as metal building components within the walls.

Variable Factors

The greatest problem in developing practical guidelines for cleaning any historic building is the large number of variable and unpredictable factors involved. Because these variables make each cleaning project unique, it is difficult to establish specific standards at this time. This is particularly true of abrasive cleaning methods because their inherent potential for causing damage is multiplied by the following factors:

- the type and condition of the material being cleaned
- the size and sharpness of the grit particles or the mechanical equipment
- the pressure with which the abrasive grit or equipment is applied to the building surface
- the skill and care of the operator, and
- the constancy of the pressure on all surfaces during the cleaning process.

Pressure: The damaging effects of most of the variable factors involved in abrasive cleaning are self evident. However, the matter of pressure requires further explanation. In cleaning specifications, pressure is generally abbreviated as "psi" (pounds per square inch), which technically refers to the "tip" pressure, or the amount of pressure at the nozzle of the blasting apparatus. Sometimes "psig," or pressure at the gauge (which may be many feet away, at the other end of the hose), is used in place of "psi." These terms are often incorrectly used interchangeably.

Despite the apparent care taken by most architects and building cleaning contractors to prepare specifications for pressure cleaning which will not cause harm to the delicate fabric of a historic building, it is very difficult to ensure that the same amount of pressure is applied to all parts of the building. For example, if the operator of the pressure equipment stands on the ground while cleaning a two-story structure, the amount of force reaching the first story will be greater than that hitting the second story, even if the operator stands on scaffolding or in a cherry picker, because of the "line drop" in the distance from the pressure source to the nozzle. Although technically it may be possible to prepare cleaning specifications with tight controls that would eliminate all but a small margin of error, it may not be easy to find professional cleaning firms willing to work under such restrictive conditions. The fact is that many professional building cleaning firms do not really understand the extreme delicacy of historic building fabric, and how it differs from modern construction materials. Consequently, they may accept building cleaning projects for which they have no experience.

The amount of pressure used in any kind of cleaning treatment which involves pressure, whether it is dry or wet grit, chemicals or just plain water, is crucial to the outcome of the cleaning project. Unfortunately, no standards have been established for determining the correct pressure for cleaning each of the many historic building materials which would not

Bronze statuary may be cleaned gently using crushed walnut shells. Photo: NPS files.

cause harm. The considerable discrepancy between the way the building cleaning industry and architectural conservators define "high" and "low" pressure cleaning plays a significant role in the difficulty of creating standards.

Non-historic/Industrial: A representative of the building cleaning industry might consider "high" pressure water cleaning to be anything over 5,000 psi, or even as high as 10,000 to 15,000 psi! Water under this much pressure may be necessary to clean industrial structures or machinery, but would destroy most historic building materials. Industrial chemical cleaning commonly utilizes pressures between 1,000 and 2,500 psi.

Historic: By contrast, conscientious dry or wet abrasive cleaning of a historic structure would be conducted within the range of 20 to 100 psi at a range of 3 to 12 inches. Cleaning at this low pressure requires the use of a very fine 00 or 0 mesh grit forced through a nozzle with a 1/4-inch opening. A similar, even more delicate method being adopted by architectural conservators uses a micro-abrasive grit on small, hard-to-clean areas of carved, cut or molded ornament on a building facade. Originally developed by museum conservators for cleaning sculpture, this technique may employ glass beads, micro-balloons, or another type of micro-abrasive gently powered at approximately 40 psi by a very small, almost pencil-like pressure instrument. Although a slightly larger pressure instrument may be used on historic buildings, this technique still has limited practical applicability on a large scale building cleaning project because of the cost and the relatively few technicians competent to handle the task. In general, architectural conservators have determined that only through very controlled conditions can most historic building material be abrasively cleaned of soil or paint without measurable damage to the surface or profile of the substrate.

Yet some professional cleaning companies which specialize in cleaning historic masonry buildings use chemicals and water at a pressure of approximately 1,500 psi, while other cleaning firms recommend lower pressures ranging from 200 to 800 psi for a similar project. An architectural conservator might decide, after testing, that some historic structures could be cleaned properly using a moderate pressure (200-600 psi), or even a high pressure (600-1800 psi) water rinse. However, cleaning historic buildings under such high pressure should be considered an exception rather than the rule, and would require *very careful* testing and supervision to assure that the historic surface materials could withstand the pressure without gouging, pitting or loosening.

These differences in the amount of pressure used by commercial or industrial building cleaners and architectural conservators point to one of the main problems in using abrasive means to clean historic buildings: misunderstanding of the potentially fragile nature of historic building materials. There is no one cleaning formula or pressure suitable for all situations. Decisions regarding the proper cleaning process for historic structures can be made only after careful analysis of the building fabric, and testing.

How Building Materials React to Abrasive Cleaning

Brick and Architectural Terra-cotta: Abrasive blasting does not affect all building materials to the same degree. Such techniques quite logically cause greater damage to softer and more porous materials, such as brick or architectural terra-cotta. When these materials are cleaned abrasively, the hard, outer layer (closest to the heat of the kiln) is eroded, leaving the soft, inner core exposed and susceptible to accelerated weathering. Glazed architectural terra-cotta and ceramic veneer have a baked on glaze which is also easily damaged by abrasive cleaning. Glazed architectural terra-cotta was designed for easy maintenance, and generally can be cleaned using detergent and water; but chemicals or steam may be needed to remove more persistent stains. Large areas of brick or architectural terra-cotta which have been painted are best left painted, or repainted if necessary.

Plaster and Stucco: Plaster and stucco are types of masonry finish materials that are softer than brick or terra-cotta; if treated abrasively these materials will simply disintegrate. Indeed, when plaster or stucco is treated abrasively it is usually with the intention of removing the plaster or stucco from whatever base material or substrate it is covering. Obviously, such abrasive techniques should not be applied to clean sound plaster or stuccoed walls, or decorative plaster wall surfaces.

Building Stones: Building stones are cut from the three main categories of natural rock: dense, igneous rock such as granite; sandy, sedimentary rock such as limestone or sandstone; and crystalline, metamorphic rock such as marble. As opposed to kiln-dried masonry materials such as brick and architectural terra-cotta, building stones are generally homogeneous in character at the time of a building's construction. However, as the stone is exposed to weathering and environmental pollutants, the surface may become friable, or may develop a protective skin or patina. These outer surfaces are very susceptible to damage by abrasive or improper chemical cleaning.

Building stones are frequently cut into ashlar blocks or "dressed" with tool marks that give the building surface a specific texture and contribute to its historic character as much as ornately carved decorative stonework. Such detailing is easily

damaged by abrasive cleaning techniques; the pattern of tooling or cutting is erased, and the crisp lines of moldings or carving are worn or pitted.

Very high-pressure water has scarred this granite. Photo: NPS files.

Occasionally, it may be possible to clean small areas of rough-cut granite, limestone or sandstone having a heavy dirt encrustation by using the "wet grit" method, whereby a small amount of abrasive material is injected into a controlled, pressurized water stream. However, this technique requires very careful supervision in order to prevent damage to the stone. Polished or honed marble or granite should never be treated abrasively, as the abrasion would remove the finish in much the way glass would be etched or "frosted" by such a process. It is generally preferable to underclean, as too strong a cleaning procedure will erode the stone, exposing a new and increased surface area to collect atmospheric moisture and dirt. Removing paint, stains or graffiti from most types of stone may be accomplished by a chemical treatment carefully selected to best handle the removal of the particular type of paint or stain without damaging the stone. (See section on the "Gentlest Means Possible.")

Wood: Most types of wood used for buildings are soft, fibrous and porous, and are particularly susceptible to damage by abrasive cleaning. Because the summer wood between the lines of the grain is softer than the grain itself, it will be worn away by abrasive blasting or power tools, leaving an uneven surface with the grain raised and often frayed or "fuzzy." Once this has occurred, it is almost impossible to achieve a smooth surface again except by extensive hand sanding, which is expensive and will quickly negate any costs saved earlier by sandblasting. Such harsh cleaning treatment also obliterates historic tool marks, fine carving and detailing, which precludes its use on any interior or exterior woodwork which has been hand planed, milled or carved.

Metals: Like stone, metals are another group of building materials which vary considerably in hardness and durability. Softer metals which are used architecturally, such as tin, zinc, lead, copper or aluminum, generally should not be cleaned abrasively as the process deforms and destroys the original surface texture and appearance, as well as the acquired patina.

Decorative pressed metal interior or exterior features should not be cleaned abrasively. Photo: NPS files.

Much applied architectural metal work used on historic buildings--tin, zinc, lead and copper--is often quite thin and soft, and therefore susceptible to denting and pitting. Galvanized sheet metal is especially vulnerable, as abrasive treatment would wear away the protective galvanized layer.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, these metals were often cut, pressed or otherwise shaped from sheets of metal into a wide variety of practical uses such as roofs, gutters and flashing, and facade ornamentation such as cornices, friezes, dormers, panels, cupolas, oriel windows, etc. The architecture of the 1920s and 1930s made use of metals such as chrome, nickel alloys, aluminum and stainless steel in decorative exterior panels, window frames, and doorways. Harsh abrasive blasting would destroy the original surface finish of most of these metals, and would increase the possibility of corrosion.

However, conservation specialists are now employing a sensitive technique of glass bead peening to clean some of the harder metals, in particular large bronze outdoor sculpture. Very fine (75125 micron) glass beads are used at a low pressure of 60 to 80 psi. Because these glass beads are completely spherical, there are no sharp edges to cut the surface of the metal. After cleaning, these statues undergo a lengthy process of polishing. Coatings are applied which protect the surface from corrosion, but they must be renewed every 3 to 5 years. A similarly delicate cleaning technique employing glass beads has been used in Europe to clean historic masonry structures without causing damage. But at this time the process has not been tested sufficiently in the United States to recommend it as a building conservation measure.

Sometimes a very fine smooth sand is used at a low pressure to clean or remove paint and corrosion from copper flashing and other metal building components. Restoration architects recently found that a mixture of crushed walnut shells and copper slag at a pressure of approximately 200 psi was the only way to remove corrosion successfully from a mid-19th century terne-coated iron roof. Metal cleaned in this manner must be painted immediately to prevent rapid recurrence of corrosion. It is thought that these methods "work harden" the surface by compressing the outer layer, and actually may be good for the surface of the metal. But the extremely complex nature and the time required by such processes make it very expensive and impractical for large-scale use at this time.

Cast and wrought iron architectural elements may be gently sandblasted or abrasively cleaned using a wire brush to remove layers of paint, rust and corrosion. Sandblasting was, in fact, developed originally as an efficient maintenance procedure for engineering and industrial structures and heavy machinery--iron and steel bridges, machine tool frames, engine frames, and railroad rolling stock--in order to clean and prepare them for repainting. Because iron is hard, its surface, which is naturally somewhat uneven, will not be noticeably damaged by controlled abrasion. Such treatment will,

however, result in a small amount of pitting. But this slight abrasion creates a good surface for paint, since the iron must he repainted immediately to prevent corrosion. Any abrasive cleaning of metal building components will also remove the caulking from joints and around other openings. Such areas must be recaulked quickly to prevent moisture from entering and rusting the metal, or causing deterioration of other building fabric inside the structure.

Cast iron may be abrasively cleaned, but must be painted immediately to prevent rust. Photo: NPS files.

When is Abrasive Cleaning Permissible?

For the most part, abrasive cleaning is destructive to historic building materials. A limited number of special cases have been explained when it may be appropriate, if supervised by a skilled conservator, to use a delicate abrasive technique on some historic building materials. The type of "wet grit" cleaning which involves a small amount of grit injected into a stream of low pressure water may be used on small areas of stone masonry (i.e., rough cut limestone, sandstone or unpolished granite), where milder cleaning methods have not been totally successful in removing harmful deposits of dirt and pollutants. Such areas may include stone window sills, the tops of cornices or column capitals, or other detailed areas of the facade.

Industrial interiors that are not finely milled may be abrasively cleaned, in some instances. Photo: NPS files.

This is still an abrasive technique, and without proper caution in handling, it can be *just as harmful to the building surface as any other abrasive cleaning method*. Thus, the decision to use this type of "wet grit" process should be made only after consultation with an experienced building conservator. *Remember that it is very time consuming and expensive to use any abrasive technique on a historic building in such a manner that it does not cause harm to the often fragile and friable building materials.*

At this time, and only under certain circumstances, abrasive cleaning methods may he used in the rehabilitation of interior spaces of warehouse or industrial buildings for contemporary uses.

Interior spaces of factories or warehouse structures in which the masonry or plaster surfaces do not have significant design, detailing, tooling or finish, and in which wooden architectural features are not finished, molded, beaded or worked by hand, may be cleaned abrasively in order to remove layers of paint and industrial discolorations such as smoke, soot, etc. It is expected after such treatment that brick surfaces will be rough and pitted, and wood will be somewhat frayed or "fuzzy" with raised wood grain. These nonsignificant surfaces will be damaged and have a roughened texture, but because they are interior elements, they will not be subject to further deterioration caused by weathering.

Historic Interiors That Should Not Be Cleaned Abrasively

Those instances (generally industrial and some commercial properties), when it may be acceptable to use an abrasive treatment on the interior of historic structures have been described. But for the majority of historic buildings, the Secretary of the Interior's *Guidelines for Rehabilitation* do not recommend "changing the texture of exposed wooden architectural features (including structural members) and masonry surfaces through sandblasting or use of other abrasive techniques to remove paint, discolorations and plaster.

Decorative wood exterior or interior features should not be cleaned abrasively. Photo: NPS files.

Thus, it is not acceptable to clean abrasively interiors of historic residential and commercial properties which have *finished* interior spaces featuring milled woodwork such as doors, window and door moldings, wainscoting, stair balustrades and mantelpieces. Even the most modest historic house interior, although it may not feature elaborate detailing, contains plaster and woodwork that is architecturally significant to the original design and function of the house. Abrasive cleaning of such an interior would be destructive to the historic integrity of the building.

Abrasive cleaning is also impractical. Rough surfaces of abrasively cleaned wooden elements are hard to keep clean. It is also difficult to seal, paint or maintain these surfaces which can be splintery and a problem to the building's occupants. The force of abrasive blasting may cause grit particles to lodge in cracks of wooden elements, which will be a nuisance as the grit is loosened by vibrations and gradually sifts out. Removal of plaster will reduce the thermal and insulating value of the

walls. Interior brick is usually softer than exterior brick, and generally of a poorer quality. Removing surface plaster from such brick by abrasive means often exposes gaping mortar joints and mismatched or repaired brickwork which was never intended to show. The resulting bare brick wall may require repointing, often difficult to match. It also may be necessary to apply a transparent surface coating (or sealer) in order to prevent the mortar and brick from "dusting." However. a sealer may not only change the color of the brick, but may also compound any existing moisture problems by restricting the normal evaporation of water vapor from the masonry surface.

"Gentlest Means Possible"

There are alternative means of removing dirt, stains and paint from historic building surfaces that can be recommended as more efficient and less destructive than abrasive techniques. The "gentlest means possible" of removing dirt from a building surface can be achieved by using a low-pressure water wash, scrubbing areas of more persistent grime with a natural bristle (never metal) brush. Steam cleaning can also be used effectively to clean some historic building fabric. Low-pressure water or steam will soften the dirt and cause the deposits to rise to the surface, where they can be washed away.

A third cleaning technique which may be recommended to remove dirt, as well as stains, graffiti or paint, involves the use of commercially available chemical cleaners or paint removers, which, when applied to masonry, loosen or dissolve the dirt or stains. These cleaning agents may be used in combination with water or steam, followed by a clear water wash to remove the residue of dirt and the chemical cleaners from the masonry. A natural bristle brush may also facilitate this type of chemically assisted cleaning, particularly in areas of heavy dirt deposits or stains, and a wooden scraper can be useful in removing thick encrustations of soot. A limewash or absorbent talc, whiting or clay poultice with a solvent can be used effectively to draw out salts or stains from the surface of the selected areas of a building facade. It is almost impossible to remove paint from masonry surfaces without causing some damage to the masonry, and it is best to leave the surfaces as they are or repaint them if necessary.

Some physicists are experimenting with the use of pulsed laser beams and xenon flash lamps for cleaning historic masonry surfaces. At this time it is a slow, expensive cleaning method, but its initial success indicates that it may have an increasingly important role in the future.

There are many chemical paint removers which, when applied to painted wood, soften and dissolve the paint so that it can be scraped off by hand. Peeling paint can be removed from wood by hand scraping and sanding. Particularly thick layers of paint may be softened with a heat gun or heat plate, providing appropriate precautions are taken, and the paint film scraped off by hand. Too much heat applied to the same spot can burn the wood, and the fumes caused by burning paint are dangerous to inhale, and can he explosive. Furthermore, the hot air from heat guns can start fires in the building cavity. Thus, adequate ventilation is important when using a heat gun or heat plate, as well as when using a chemical stripper. A torch or open flame should never he used.

Preparations for Cleaning: It cannot be overemphasized that all of these cleaning methods must be approached with caution. When using any of these procedures which involve water or other liquid cleaning agents on masonry, it is imperative that all openings be tightly covered, and all cracks or joints be well pointed in order to avoid the danger of water penetrating the building's facade, a circumstance which might result in serious moisture related problems such as efflorescence and/or subflorescence. Any time water is used on masonry as a cleaning agent, either in its pure state or in combination with chemical cleaners, it is very important that the work be done in warm weather when there is no danger of frost for several months. Otherwise water which has penetrated the masonry may freeze, eventually causing the surface of the building to crack and spall, which may create another conservation problem more serious to the health of the building than dirt.

Each kind of masonry has a unique composition and reacts differently with various chemical cleaning substances. Water and/or chemicals may interact with minerals in stone and cause new types of stains to leach out to the surface immediately, or more gradually in a delayed reaction. What may be a safe and effective cleaner for certain stain on one type of stone, may leave unattractive discolorations on another stone, or totally dissolve a third type.

Testing: Cleaning historic building materials, particularly masonry, is a technically complex subject, and thus, should never be done without expert consultation and testing. No cleaning project should be undertaken without first applying the intended cleaning agent to a representative test patch area in an inconspicuous location on the building surface. The test patch or patches should be allowed to weather for a period of time, preferably through a complete seasonal cycle, in order to determine that the cleaned area will not be adversely affected by wet or freezing weather or any by-products of the cleaning process.

Mitigating the Effects of Abrasive Cleaning

There are certain restoration measures which can be adopted to help preserve a historic building exterior which has been damaged by abrasive methods. Wood that has been sandblasted will exhibit a frayed or "fuzzed" surface, or a harder wood

will have an exaggerated raised grain. The only way to remove this rough surface or to smooth the grain is by laborious sanding. Sandblasted wood, unless it has been extensively sanded, serves as a dustcatcher, will weather faster, and will present a continuing and ever worsening maintenance problem. Such wood, after sanding, should be painted or given a clear surface coating to protect the wood, and allow for somewhat easier maintenance.

There are few successful preservative treatments that may be applied to grit-blasted exterior masonry. Harder, denser stone may have suffered only a loss of crisp edges or tool marks, or other indications of craft technique. If the stone has a compact and uniform composition, it should continue to weather with little additional deterioration. But some types of sandstone, marble and limestone will weather at an accelerated rate once their protective "quarry crust" or patina has been removed.

Softer types of masonry, particularly brick and architectural terra-cotta, are the most likely to require some remedial treatment if they have been abrasively cleaned. Old brick, being essentially a soft, baked clay product, is greatly susceptible to increased deterioration when its hard, outer skin is removed through abrasive techniques. This problem can be minimized by painting the brick. An alternative is to treat it with a clear sealer or surface coating but this will give the masonry a glossy, or shiny look. It is usually preferable to paint the brick rather than to apply a transparent sealer since sealers reduce the transpiration of moisture, allowing salts to crystallize as subflorescence that eventually spalls the brick. If a brick surface has been so extensively damaged by abrasive cleaning and weathering that spalling has already begun, it may be necessary to cover the walls with stucco, if it will adhere.

Of course, the application of paint, a clear surface coating (sealer), or stucco to deteriorating masonry means that the historical appearance will be sacrificed in an attempt to conserve the historic building materials. However, the original color and texture will have been changed already by the abrasive treatment. At this point it is more important to try to preserve the brick, and there is little choice but to protect it from "dusting" or spalling too rapidly. As a last resort, in the case of severely spalling brick, there may be no option but to replace the brick--a difficult, expensive (particularly if custom-made reproduction brick is used), and lengthy process. As described earlier, sandblasted interior brick work, while not subject to change of weather, may require the application of a transparent surface coating or painting as a maintenance procedure to contain loose mortar and brick dust. (See **Preservation Briefs No. 1** for a more thorough discussion of coatings.)

Metals, other than cast or wrought iron, that have been pitted and dented by harsh abrasive blasting usually cannot be smoothed out. Although fillers may be satisfactory for smoothing a painted surface, exposed metal that has been damaged usually will have to be replaced.

Summary and References

Sandblasting or other abrasive methods of cleaning or paint removal are by their nature destructive to historic building materials and should not be used on historic buildings except in a few well-monitored instances. There are exceptions when certain types of abrasive cleaning may be permissible, but only if conducted by a trained conservator, and if cleaning is necessary for the preservation of the historic structure.

There is no one formula that will be suitable for cleaning all historic building surfaces. Although there are many commercial cleaning products and methods available, it is impossible to state definitively which of these will be the most effective without causing harm to the building fabric. It is often difficult to identify ingredients or their proportions contained in cleaning products; consequently it is hard to predict how a product will react to the building materials to be cleaned. Similar uncertainties affect the outcome of other cleaning methods as they are applied to historic building materials. Further advances in understanding the complex nature of the many variables of the cleaning techniques may someday provide a better and simpler solution to the problems. But until that time, the process of cleaning historic buildings must be approached with caution through trial and error.

It is important to remember that historic building materials are neither indestructible, nor are they renewable. They must be treated in a responsible manner, which may mean little or no cleaning at all if they are to be preserved for future generations to enjoy. If it is in the best interest of the building to clean it, then it should be done "using the gentlest means possible."

Acknowledgements

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The illustrations for this brief not specifically credited are from the files of the Technical Preservation Services Division.

This publication has been prepared pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, which directs the Secretary of the Interior to develop and make available information concerning historic properties. Technical Preservation Services (TPS), National Park Service prepares standards, guidelines, and other educational materials on responsible historic preservation treatments for a broad public.

June 1979

Reading List

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Gmail

Kathy McKenney <kathy.mckenney@cumberlandmd.gov>

138 Baltimore St - extension request

1 message

Christopher Hendershot <c.hendershot10@gmail.com> Fri, Jun 4, 2021 at 7:13 AM
To: Kathy McKenney <kathy.mckenney@cumberlandmd.gov>

Hi Kathy, Im formally writing to request an extension to complete COA #847 from September of 2018 using the city's portal application system online.

Thanks,
Chris

Request for Change/Amendment to Existing Certificate of Appropriateness Application
Presentation of Information
By Kathy McKenney

RCA#21-000010
Address: 138 Baltimore Street
Project Contact: Christopher Hendershot

Project Summary: This application is for a Request for a Change Amendment to COA#847, which was issued in September 2018 for the installation of signage. The applicant has also requested an extension to complete the work that was originally specified for signage at this location under the Certificate of Appropriateness, however there are some modifications to the content of those signs that are included in the current request.

The current request is related to a recently awarded façade improvement grant. The first phase of the project will be to remove graffiti, particularly around the façade that is adjacent to Church Alley.

As with all projects that involve the cleaning of masonry surfaces, the recommendation is always to use the gentlest means possible. The proposal to soda blast the brick surfaces, particularly where the original glazed brick is involved, is concerning for the possibility of irreversibly damaging these surfaces. The glazed brick is a significant feature of this structure and great care is needed to protect the original finish.

I have provided the applicant with alternatives for cleaning the brick using detergents similar to the cleaning process that took place at City Hall a few years ago. I have attached a copy of the National Park Service Preservation Brief as a more detailed reminder of best practices for cleaning masonry.

The project also involves repainting the metal roof structures. These are located in the more "modern" circa 1950s addition to the original McMullen Building. These were installed as part of the scope of work in COA 294 from July 2005. Additional work on the structure took place in 2006 under COA #356.

The scope of work will also involve updating the signage on the side of the structure above the entrance on North George Street – replacing lettering and gooseneck lights.

The sections of the Preservation Guidelines that pertain to this application are Guideline 1: Preserve Significant Architectural Features (Including Technical Resources for Cleaning and Repairing); Guideline2: Repair Before Replace; Guideline 13: General Painting Approaches; Guideline 46: Sign Placement; Guideline 47: Sign Size (Chapter 5, Pages 102-103); Guideline 48: Sign Lighting; Guideline 49: New Sign Materials (Chapter 5 Page 104)

File Attachments for Item:

7. 127 Baltimore Street – COA21-000010 – Loft 129 - Request to install a new marquee, door, banner, poster marquee case, and signage – Larry Jackson, applicant.

CITY OF CUMBERLAND
MARYLAND

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

PERMIT NO. COA21-000010

CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS

See attached for information which may be requested by the Historic Preservation Commission, as deemed necessary.

LOCATION: 127 BALTIMORE ST
OWNER: TOWN CENTER DEV GROUP LLC
APPLICANT
Larry Jackson
841 Windsor Rd.
Cumberland, MD 21502

File Date: 06/01/2021

Work Description: the Loft 129 signage

Description	Total Cost
Certificate of Appropriateness Review Fee	30.00
	TOTAL AMOUNT: 30.00

Proposed Work: the Loft 129 signage/marquee with external lighting, installation of replacement door, installation of a perpendicular banner, vintage/new poster frame

Subject: However to revocation by the HPC in the case the afore named construction is not in compliance with the requirements of the City Ordinance related to Historic Preservation, especially Ordinance No. 3208. H.P.C Chairman _____ H.P.C Secretary _____ statement: I hereby agree to comply with all regulations which are applicable hereto, and further agree that the proposed work shall be faithfully carried out as described on this request and as shown on the plans accompanying same, and not otherwise. This application hereby expires six months following the file date if no action is taken to start specific work. Also, this application will expire six months following the file date if the applicant fails to provide additional information as requested by the HPC or its staff in order for the Commission to render a decision.

[COAPermit::12975::152306_WIDTH=75PX_HEIGHT=50PX]

Signed: _____

Photo:

Save Edit Print

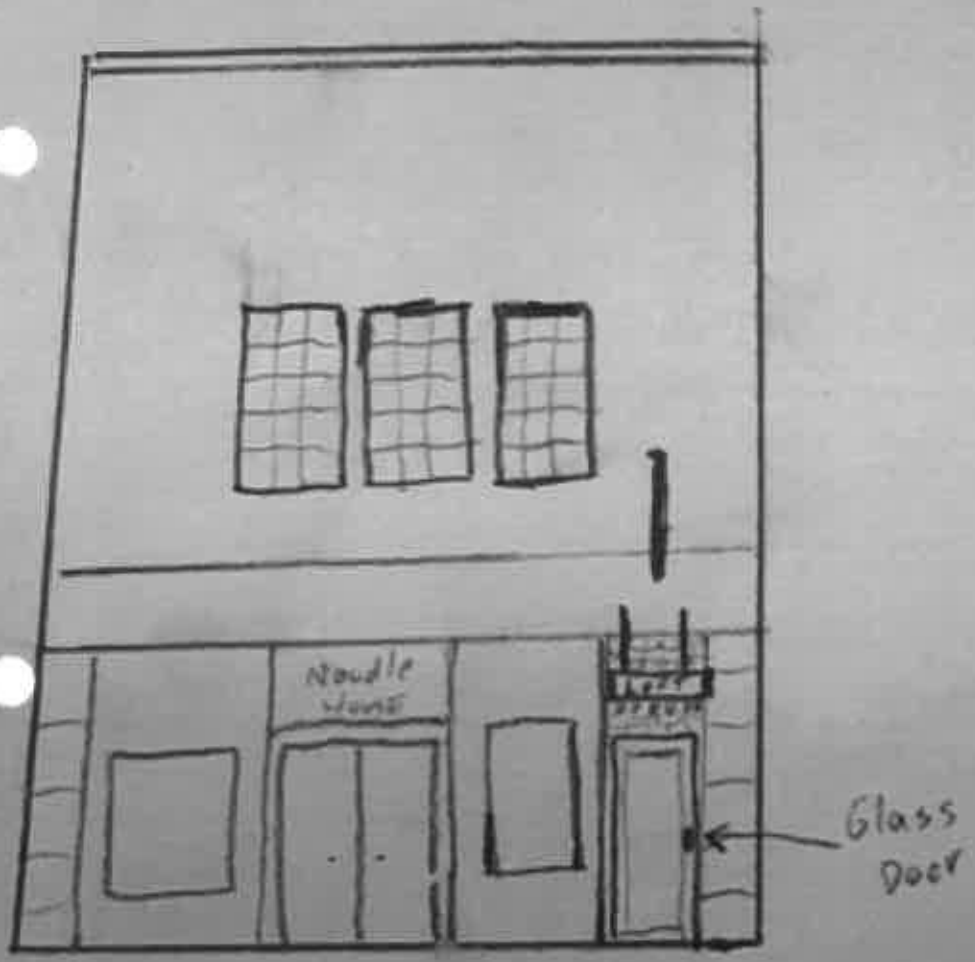
SCOPE OF WORK - THE PROJECT AT 127-129 BALTIMORE ST.

The project located at 127-129 Baltimore Street in the heart of historic downtown Cumberland, (commonly known as the Oxford House), will entail the alteration of the right side brick wall storefront to add a theatre marquee and street front marquee poster sign board. It will also include the removal of a solid metal door in the enclave and replace with a glass storefront type door.

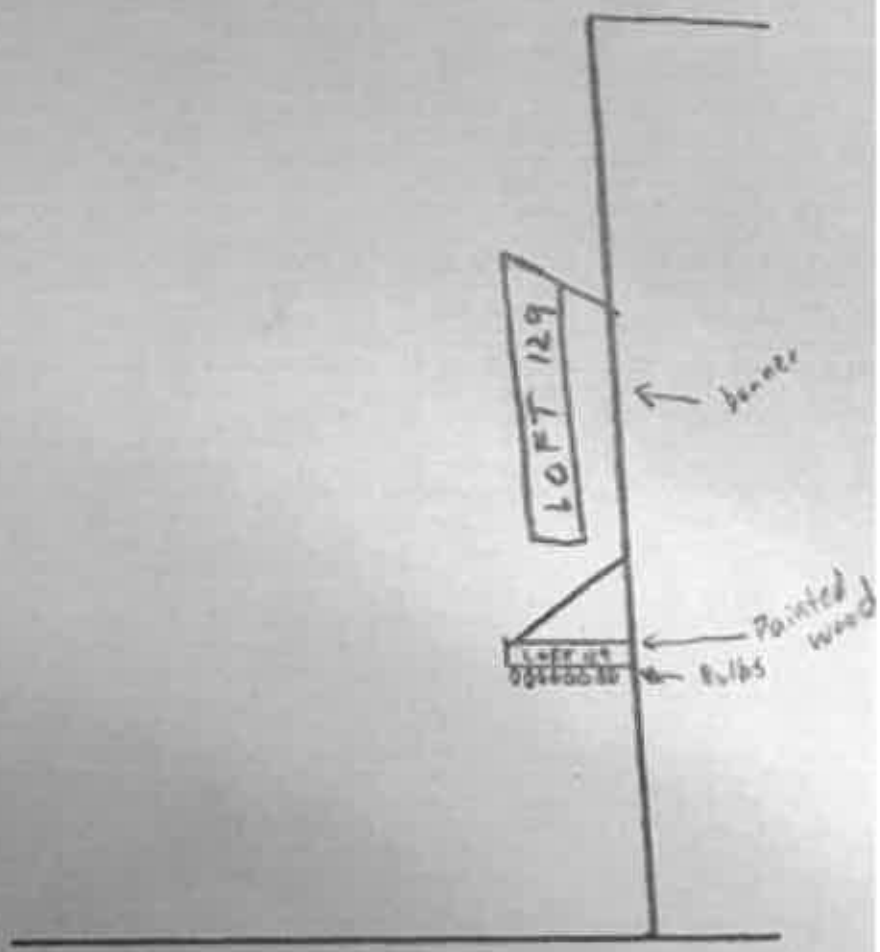
The construction of a theatre marquee will be from wood with theatre marquee light belts with sockets installed on it for bulbs. The project will also include the placement of a hanging banner above it.

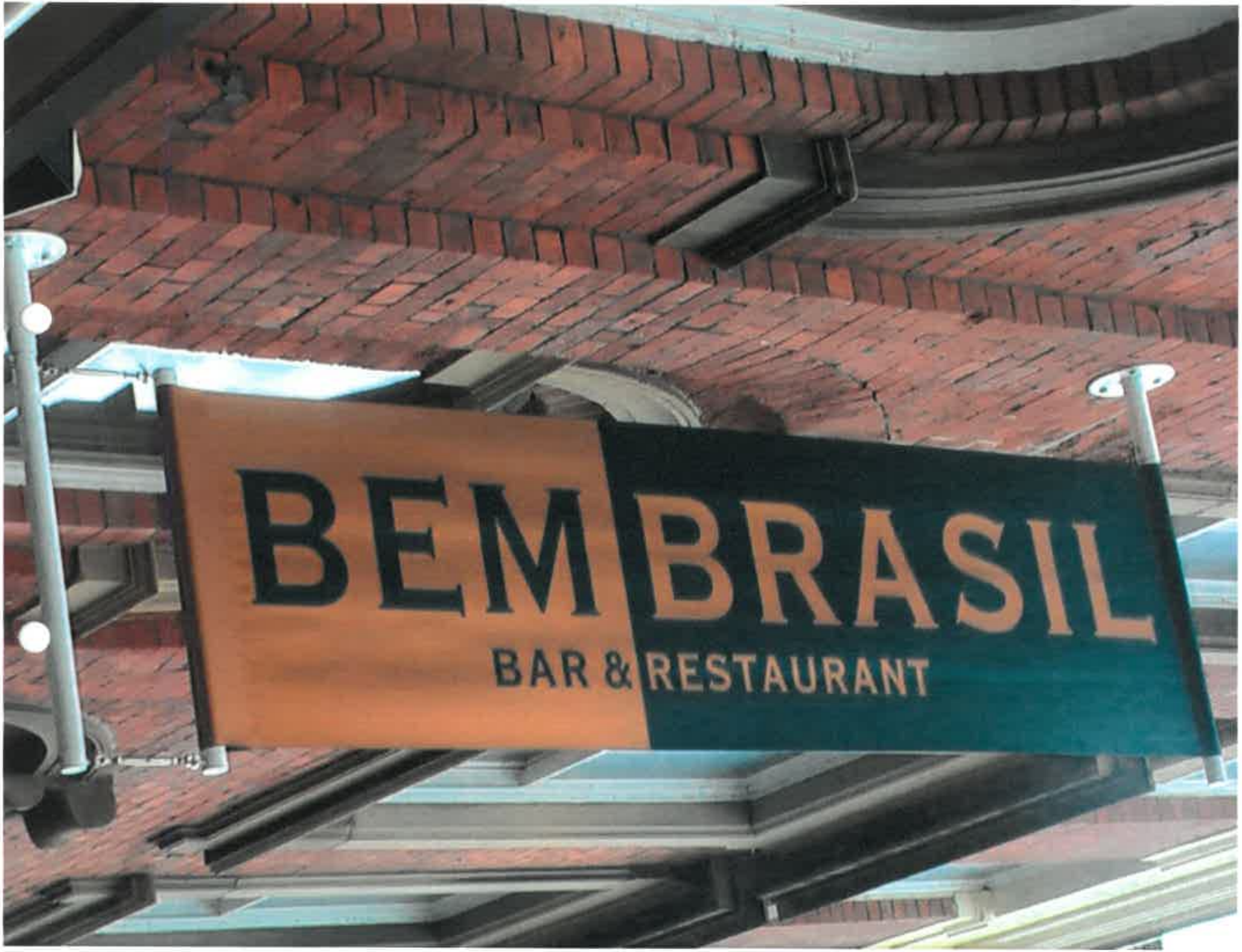
This project will be an essential part of helping to create additional vibrancy and activity along historic Baltimore Street.

Front Profile



Side Profile

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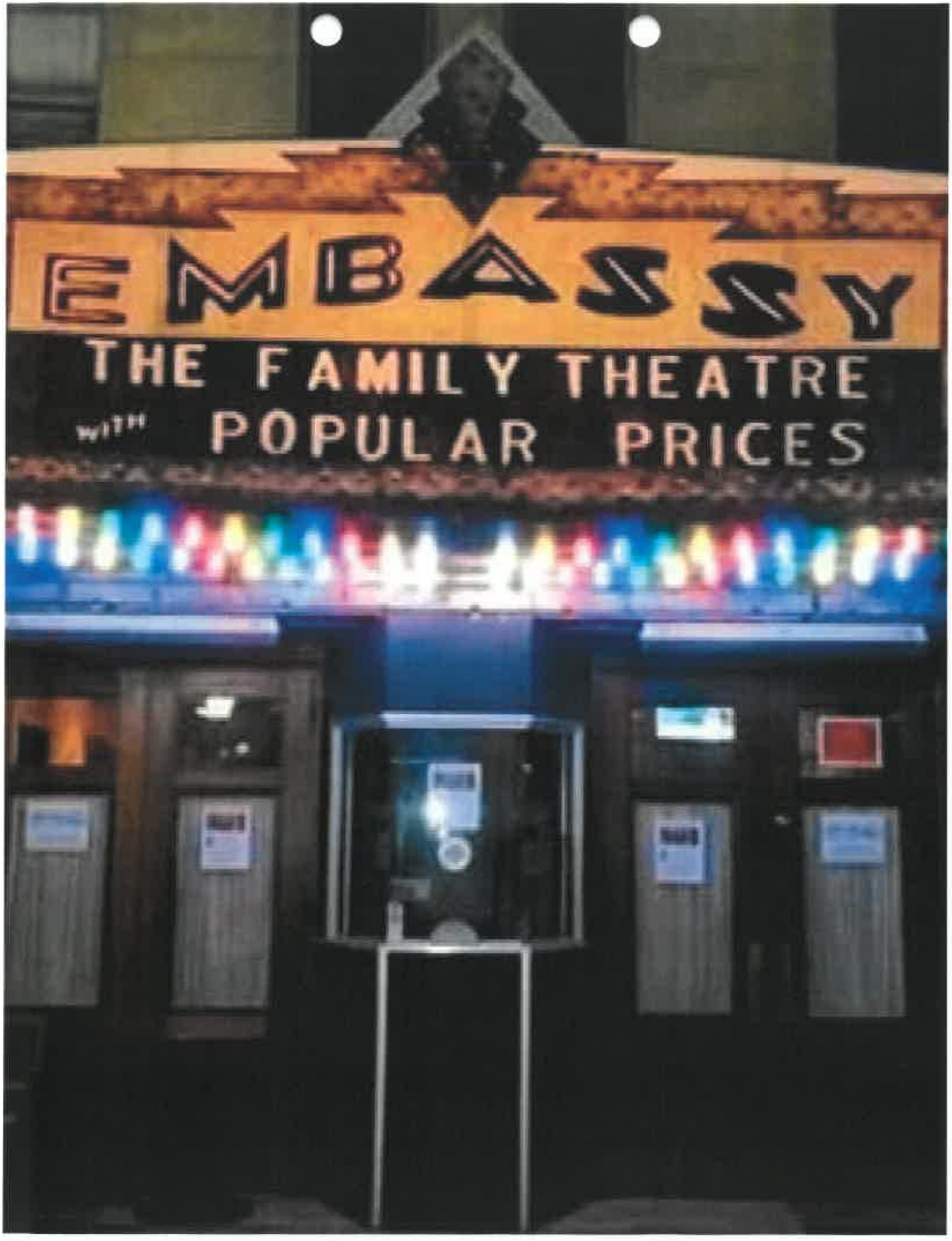
ACAPPELLA
LEASING CENTER


EMBASSY
THE FAMILY THEATRE
with POPULAR PRICES

WINDSOR HALL

Lettering Sample

Certificate of Appropriateness Application
Presentation of Information
By Kathy McKenney

COA#21-000010
Business Name Loft 129
Address: 127-129 Baltimore Street
Project Contact: Larry Jackson

Project Summary: The applicant has proposed to install a new marquee above the storefront on the front façade of this structure to accommodate a new upper story use. The marquee is to be constructed of wood and hung from the stucco upper masonry wall. The marquee will feature a rim of light bulb fixtures around the perimeter of the structure. The applicant has provided a photo of the style of the marquee from the former Windsor Hall event space, located at 37-45 Baltimore Street.

The measurements of the marquee have not been provided.

Although the attached sketch appears to indicate that a new door opening will be located in the solid brick, the attached narrative clarifies that the proposed glass door will be a replacement for the metal door that is situated perpendicular to the sidewalk. A product specification sheet has not been provided for the glass door.

As shown on the sketch, a banner that will be hung perpendicularly from the front façade, has also been proposed and examples of the style have been included in the packet. Measurements of the banner will be approximately 4' x 12' and made of vinyl, mesh, or acrylic canvas.

A new or vintage poster case that will allow for advertising is proposed to be placed on the front façade. It will measure approximately 35" x 58" and an example of the style of this feature has been provided in the packet.

The existing storefront was significantly altered in 1999 when the Oxford House relocated to this structure from Greene Street (COA69). Additional alterations took place by the current owners, Town Center Development Group in 2017 (COA798) when the Allegania restaurant was an occupant. These alterations included the replacement of doors and windows, along with painting.

The sections of the Preservation Guidelines that pertain to this application are Guideline 29: Replacement Doors; Guideline 37: Commercial Building Ornamentation; Guideline 39: Storefront Entrances; Guideline 46: Sign Placement; Guideline 47: Sign Size (Chapter 5, Pages 102-103); Guideline 48: Sign Lighting; Guideline 49: New Sign Materials (Chapter 5 Page 104)