MASONRY SUBSTRATE

NAILABLE SUBSTRATE

BA

AG

12" TO 16"

16" TO 24"

R

Q

L

X3

X1

COMPONENTS

• located 16" to 24" o.c.

• metal or wood

• pre-formed concrete

• CMU (block)

• exterior gypsum board

• OSB - 1/2" (min) recommended

• plywood - 1/2" (min) recommended

Recommended for this system.

• flatness tolerance is 1/4" in 20'-0"

• fastened 12" to 16" along length

• located 16" to 24" o.c.

• metal (hat channels, z-girts) or wood

• 16ga (min) recommended

• 22ga (min) recommended

• 1-1/2" (min) x 2/3 panel height

• located 16" to 24" o.c.

• for panels 36" x 36" or larger

• double-sided tape as alternate

• 3/8" bead x 2/3 panel height

• located 16" to 24" o.c.

An approved adhesive must be used.

check drawings for a complete listing of components.
MASONRY SUBSTRATE

NON-NAILABLE SUBSTRATE

NAILABLE SUBSTRATE

12" TO 16"

16" TO 24"

COMPONENTS

• located 16" to 24" o.c.
• metal or wood

Z

• pre-formed concrete

X3

• exterior gypsum board

X2

• OSB - 1/2" (min) recommended
• plywood - 1/2" (min) recommended

X1

• fl atness tolerance is 1/4" in 20'-0"
• plastic shims recommended

S

• fastened 12" to 16" along length
• metal (hat channels, z-girts) or wood

R

• fastened 12" to 16" along length
• 16ga (min) recommended

Q

• fastened 12" to 16" along length
• 22ga (min) recommended
• 1-1/2" (min) x 2/3 panel height
• located 16" to 24" o.c.
• for panels 36" x 36" or larger

U

• 3/8" bead x 2/3 panel height
• located 16" to 24" o.c.
• for panels 36" x 36" or larger

X

Contact Citadel for current list.

NOTE:  Combine both SECTION and SUBSTRATE layout requirements.

As selected by contractor to suit project requirements.

Stud Framework

Masonry Substrate

Non-Nailable Substrate

Nailable Substrate

Air/Moisture Barrier

Furring

Grid Strapping

Field Strapping

Construction Adhesive

Two Piece Molding

SinoCore®
MASONRY SUBSTRATE

NON-NAILABLE SUBSTRATE

NAILABLE SUBSTRATE

A

12" TO 16"

16" TO 24"

Q

U

P

X1

Z

RECOMMENDED FOR THIS SYSTEM.

FLATNESS TOLERANCE IS 0.25" IN 20'-0"

PLASTIC SHIMS RECOMMENDED

FASCIA FASTENED 12" TO 16" ALONG LENGTH

16GA (MIN) RECOMMENDED

22GA (MIN) RECOMMENDED

1-1/2" (MIN) X 2/3 PANEL HEIGHT

LOCATED 16" TO 24" O.C.

LOCATED 16" TO 24" O.C.

LOCATED 16" TO 24" O.C.

LOCATION 12" TO 16" AROUND PERIMETER

RECEIVER - 12" TO 16" ALONG LENGTH

COVER - SNAP INTO RECEIVERS

COMPONENTS

• CMU (block)

• EXTERIOR GYPSUM BOARD

• OSB - 1/2" (MIN) RECOMMENDED

• PLYWOOD - 1/2" (MIN) RECOMMENDED

• FLATNESS TOLERANCE IS 1/4" IN 20'-0"

• PLASTIC SHIMS RECOMMENDED

• FASTENED 12" TO 16" ALONG LENGTH

• 16GA (MIN) RECOMMENDED

• 22GA (MIN) RECOMMENDED

• 1-1/2" (MIN) X 2/3 PANEL HEIGHT

• LOCATED 16" TO 24" O.C.

• FOR PANELS 36" X 36" OR LARGER

• DOUBLE-SIDED TAPE AS ALTERNATE

• 3/8" BEAD X 2/3 PANEL HEIGHT

• LOCATED 16" TO 24" O.C.

An approved adhesive must be used.

NOTE: Combine both SECTION and SUBSTRATE project requirements.
LAYOUT AND INSTALLATION

DESCRIPTION

1. Piece moldings that complete the trim, batten and reveal profiles
2. Aluminum covers are applied, work may begin in any part of the elevation
3. To protect the structural wall assembly of the building
4. And are cut-to-size in the field, saving significant time and money

Joints

Non-Progressive - due to the manner in which the plastic receivers and
Barrier Wall
Field Assembled - all panels and moldings are shipped directly to the jobsite
- Plastic receivers and low-profile, aluminum covers make up the two

Batten, reveal (1/2”) and chamfer profiles

Aluminum cover is snapped into place. Sealant is then liberally applied and the
applied and mechanically fastened. Then the panel is

2A, 2B & 2C: Horizontal
Moisture from getting behind the system.

1: Parapet
Metal flashing secured over blocking
completes the vertical run and prevents

3A, 3B & 3C: Base/Foundation

HORIZONTAL SECTIONS

Concrete sidewalk, that dimension may
be reduced to 1/2”.

Depending upon visual preference,
windows will either extend past the face

6A & 6B: Sill
Similar to the base condition, flashing
should be kept approximately 12”
ding should be kept approximately 12”
away from landscaping grade. However,

5A, 5B & 5C: Head

WINDOW HEAD & SILL

When abutting dissimilar material, a

Jamb
Similar to the inside corner, the standard

7A, 7B & 9A, 9B: Jamb

10A & 10B: Outside Corner

When piping or other round penetrations

13: Round
Rod (when possible) and sealant joint

12: Intermediate Connection - Vert

11: Intermediate Connection - Horz

9C: Jamb

14: Linear (Square or Rectangular)

13: Round

When abutting dissimilar material, a


CONTACT POLICY

To order a complete listing of components, contact Citadel for current list.
Component Standard Code:

Component Standard Code:

Component Standard Code:

Component Standard Code:

Component Standard Code:

Component Standard Code:

Component Standard Code:

Component Standard Code:

Component Standard Code:

Component Standard Code:

Component Standard Code:

Component Standard Code:

Component Standard Code:

Component Standard Code:

Component Standard Code:

Component Standard Code:

Component Standard Code:

Component Standard Code:

Component Standard Code:

Component Standard Code:

Component Standard Code:

Component Standard Code:

Component Standard Code:

Component Standard Code:

Component Standard Code:

Component Standard Code:

Component Standard Code:

Component Standard Code:

Component Standard Code:

Component Standard Code:

Component Standard Code:

Component Standard Code:
BLENDED WALL SYSTEMS

1. Non-Progressive - barrier wall system
   - all panels and moldings are shipped directly to the jobsite
   - plastic receivers and low-profile, aluminum covers make up the two
     - designed to be completely sealed against moisture intrusion

2. Field Assembled
   - joints - due to the manner in which the plastic receivers and
     - non-progress 

PLASTIC RECEIVERS

- Metal flashing secured over blocking
- Metal flashing secured over blocking (compared to other Citadel systems)

MINIMUM QTY:

LEAD TIME:

1/2" from the face of the molding

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.

CONTACT CITADEL FOR CURRENT LIST.
LAYOUT AND INSTALLATION

DESCRIPTION

• Aluminum covers are applied, work may begin in any part of the elevation to protect the structural wall assembly of the building.
• Covers are cut-to-size in the field, saving significant time and money.

Joints

Non-Progressive - due to the manner in which the plastic receivers and low-profile, aluminum covers make up the two designed to be completely sealed against moisture intrusion.

Batten, reveal (1/2”) and chamfer profiles

Placement of the aluminum cover is snapped into place. Sealant is then liberally applied and mechanically fastened.

Sealant

Applied and mechanically fastened.

Metal flashing

Secured over blocking with brads or nails. Then the panel is applied and moves vertically. The clad-face of the molding completes the vertical run and prevents moisture from getting behind the system.

Metal fl ashing secured over blocking that are out of square or irregular, two perimeter moldings may be used to form the perimeter transitions. Typically, corners are completed with the molding can be used for typical corners.

Direct water away and prevent moisture intrusion. A drip edge molding is also available to further manage runoff.

Similar to the base condition, fl ashing should be used behind the system to sealant joint should be utilized to maintain system integrity.

However, if that is not possible, a proper panel edge for all linear penetrations.

Moldings should be used to trim the window or be aligned so that they sit windows will either extend past the face of the panel or be aligned so that they sit away from landscaping grade. However, depending upon visual preference, windows may be routed on the back and bent around the corner. This condition is also applicable for fascia to wall transitions.

If preferred, two perimeter moldings can be used instead or the panel may be routed on the back, bent around the corner and the aluminum cover is snapped into place. Batten, reveal, and chamfer profiles.

VERTICAL SECTIONS

Sealant is then liberally applied and the panel or be aligned so that they sit 1/2” from the face of the molding.

An approved adhesive must be used.

As selected by architect to suit project requirements.

As selected by contractor to suit project requirements.

SinoCore®

Contact Citadel for current list.

Contact Citadel for current list.

Contact Citadel for current list.

CONTACT POINTS

• 1/2" bead x 2/3 panel height
• located 16” to 24” o.c.
• for panels 36” x 36” or larger
• double-sided tape as alternate

OTHER POINTS

• Construction Adhesive
• Bond Breaker Tape
• Silicone Sealant
• Fastener

COMPONENTS

• substrates to the substrate to the
• Construction Adhesive

CONTACTS

• 800-446-8828
• www.citadelap.com
LAYOUT AND INSTALLATION

DESCRIPTION

- piece moldings that complete the trim, batten and reveal profiles
- aluminum covers are applied, work may begin in any part of the elevation
- to protect the structural wall assembly of the building
- are cut-to-size in the field, saving significant time and money

Joints

Non-Progressive
- due to the manner in which the plastic receivers and aluminum covers are applied, work may begin in any part of the elevation
- designed to be completely sealed against moisture intrusion

Barrier Wall

Field Assembled
- all panels and moldings are shipped directly to the jobsite
- plastic receivers and low-profile, aluminum covers make up the two-ply system. Two members are used per joint to seal against moisture. A drip edge molding is also available to further manage runoff.

HORIZONTAL SECTIONS

1: Parapet
- Flashing - Metal flashing is necessary for protective and aesthetic purposes. Metal flashing is also necessary to address moisture from getting behind the system. flashing should be kept approximately 12” away from landscaping grade. However, if that is not possible, a proper rod (when possible) and sealant joint should be utilized to maintain system integrity.
- When abutting dissimilar material, a proper rod (when possible) and sealant joint should be utilized to maintain system integrity.
- Window Head & Sill
- If preferred, two perimeter moldings can be used instead or the panel may be routed and bent around the corner. This condition is also applicable for fascia to soffit transitions.

VERTICAL SECTIONS

5A & 5B & 5C: Head
- Similar to the base condition, flashing should be used behind the system to direct water away and prevent moisture intrusion. A drip edge molding is also available to further manage runoff.
- When abutting dissimilar material, a proper rod (when possible) and sealant joint should be utilized to maintain system integrity.

4A & 4B: Inside Corner
- Similar to the inside corner, the standard two-piece profile is used. For corners that are out of square or irregular, two pieces can be used to achieve a perfect angle. Or, if preferred the panel molding can be used for typical corners.

INSIDE CORNER
- For corners that are out of square or irregular, two pieces can be used to achieve a perfect angle. Or, if preferred the panel molding can be used for typical corners.

OUTSIDE CORNER
- If preferred, two perimeter moldings can be used instead or the panel may be routed and bent around the corner. This condition is also applicable for fascia to soffit transitions.

SYSTEM PENETRATIONS

14: Linear (Square or Rectangular)
- When piping or other round penetrations must occur, the hole should be made slightly larger to accommodate a backer rod (when possible) and sealant joint should be used to prevent moisture intrusion behind the cladding system.

INTERFACIAL SECTIONS

1: Parapet
- Metal flashing is necessary for protective and aesthetic purposes. Metal flashing is also necessary to address moisture from getting behind the system. Flashing should be kept approximately 12” away from landscaping grade. However, if that is not possible, a proper rod (when possible) and sealant joint should be utilized to maintain system integrity.
- When abutting dissimilar material, a proper rod (when possible) and sealant joint should be utilized to maintain system integrity.

WINDOW HEAD & SILL
- If preferred, two perimeter moldings can be used instead or the panel may be routed and bent around the corner. This condition is also applicable for fascia to soffit transitions.

SYSTEM PENETRATIONS

14: Linear (Square or Rectangular)
- When piping or other round penetrations must occur, the hole should be made slightly larger to accommodate a backer rod (when possible) and sealant joint should be used to prevent moisture intrusion behind the cladding system.

INTERFACIAL SECTIONS

1: Parapet
- Metal flashing is necessary for protective and aesthetic purposes. Metal flashing is also necessary to address moisture from getting behind the system. Flashing should be kept approximately 12” away from landscaping grade. However, if that is not possible, a proper rod (when possible) and sealant joint should be utilized to maintain system integrity.
- When abutting dissimilar material, a proper rod (when possible) and sealant joint should be utilized to maintain system integrity.

WINDOW HEAD & SILL
- If preferred, two perimeter moldings can be used instead or the panel may be routed and bent around the corner. This condition is also applicable for fascia to soffit transitions.

SYSTEM PENETRATIONS

14: Linear (Square or Rectangular)
- When piping or other round penetrations must occur, the hole should be made slightly larger to accommodate a backer rod (when possible) and sealant joint should be used to prevent moisture intrusion behind the cladding system.

INTERFACIAL SECTIONS

1: Parapet
- Metal flashing is necessary for protective and aesthetic purposes. Metal flashing is also necessary to address moisture from getting behind the system. Flashing should be kept approximately 12” away from landscaping grade. However, if that is not possible, a proper rod (when possible) and sealant joint should be utilized to maintain system integrity.
- When abutting dissimilar material, a proper rod (when possible) and sealant joint should be utilized to maintain system integrity.

WINDOW HEAD & SILL
- If preferred, two perimeter moldings can be used instead or the panel may be routed and bent around the corner. This condition is also applicable for fascia to soffit transitions.

SYSTEM PENETRATIONS

14: Linear (Square or Rectangular)
- When piping or other round penetrations must occur, the hole should be made slightly larger to accommodate a backer rod (when possible) and sealant joint should be used to prevent moisture intrusion behind the cladding system.

INTERFACIAL SECTIONS

1: Parapet
- Metal flashing is necessary for protective and aesthetic purposes. Metal flashing is also necessary to address moisture from getting behind the system. Flashing should be kept approximately 12” away from landscaping grade. However, if that is not possible, a proper rod (when possible) and sealant joint should be utilized to maintain system integrity.
- When abutting dissimilar material, a proper rod (when possible) and sealant joint should be utilized to maintain system integrity.

WINDOW HEAD & SILL
- If preferred, two perimeter moldings can be used instead or the panel may be routed and bent around the corner. This condition is also applicable for fascia to soffit transitions.

SYSTEM PENETRATIONS

14: Linear (Square or Rectangular)
- When piping or other round penetrations must occur, the hole should be made slightly larger to accommodate a backer rod (when possible) and sealant joint should be used to prevent moisture intrusion behind the cladding system.

INTERFACIAL SECTIONS

1: Parapet
- Metal flashing is necessary for protective and aesthetic purposes. Metal flashing is also necessary to address moisture from getting behind the system. Flashing should be kept approximately 12” away from landscaping grade. However, if that is not possible, a proper rod (when possible) and sealant joint should be utilized to maintain system integrity.
- When abutting dissimilar material, a proper rod (when possible) and sealant joint should be utilized to maintain system integrity.

WINDOW HEAD & SILL
- If preferred, two perimeter moldings can be used instead or the panel may be routed and bent around the corner. This condition is also applicable for fascia to soffit transitions.

SYSTEM PENETRATIONS

14: Linear (Square or Rectangular)
- When piping or other round penetrations must occur, the hole should be made slightly larger to accommodate a backer rod (when possible) and sealant joint should be used to prevent moisture intrusion behind the cladding system.

INTERFACIAL SECTIONS

1: Parapet
- Metal flashing is necessary for protective and aesthetic purposes. Metal flashing is also necessary to address moisture from getting behind the system. Flashing should be kept approximately 12” away from landscaping grade. However, if that is not possible, a proper rod (when possible) and sealant joint should be utilized to maintain system integrity.
- When abutting dissimilar material, a proper rod (when possible) and sealant joint should be utilized to maintain system integrity.

WINDOW HEAD & SILL
- If preferred, two perimeter moldings can be used instead or the panel may be routed and bent around the corner. This condition is also applicable for fascia to soffit transitions.

SYSTEM PENETRATIONS

14: Linear (Square or Rectangular)
- When piping or other round penetrations must occur, the hole should be made slightly larger to accommodate a backer rod (when possible) and sealant joint should be used to prevent moisture intrusion behind the cladding system.

INTERFACIAL SECTIONS

1: Parapet
- Metal flashing is necessary for protective and aesthetic purposes. Metal flashing is also necessary to address moisture from getting behind the system. Flashing should be kept approximately 12” away from landscaping grade. However, if that is not possible, a proper rod (when possible) and sealant joint should be utilized to maintain system integrity.
- When abutting dissimilar material, a proper rod (when possible) and sealant joint should be utilized to maintain system integrity.

WINDOW HEAD & SILL
- If preferred, two perimeter moldings can be used instead or the panel may be routed and bent around the corner. This condition is also applicable for fascia to soffit transitions.

SYSTEM PENETRATIONS

14: Linear (Square or Rectangular)
- When piping or other round penetrations must occur, the hole should be made slightly larger to accommodate a backer rod (when possible) and sealant joint should be used to prevent moisture intrusion behind the cladding system.

INTERFACIAL SECTIONS

1: Parapet
- Metal flashing is necessary for protective and aesthetic purposes. Metal flashing is also necessary to address moisture from getting behind the system. Flashing should be kept approximately 12” away from landscaping grade. However, if that is not possible, a proper rod (when possible) and sealant joint should be utilized to maintain system integrity.
- When abutting dissimilar material, a proper rod (when possible) and sealant joint should be utilized to maintain system integrity.

WINDOW HEAD & SILL
- If preferred, two perimeter moldings can be used instead or the panel may be routed and bent around the corner. This condition is also applicable for fascia to soffit transitions.

SYSTEM PENETRATIONS

14: Linear (Square or Rectangular)
- When piping or other round penetrations must occur, the hole should be made slightly larger to accommodate a backer rod (when possible) and sealant joint should be used to prevent moisture intrusion behind the cladding system.

INTERFACIAL SECTIONS

1: Parapet
- Metal flashing is necessary for protective and aesthetic purposes. Metal flashing is also necessary to address moisture from getting behind the system. Flashing should be kept approximately 12” away from landscaping grade. However, if that is not possible, a proper rod (when possible) and sealant joint should be utilized to maintain system integrity.
- When abutting dissimilar material, a proper rod (when possible) and sealant joint should be utilized to maintain system integrity.

WINDOW HEAD & SILL
- If preferred, two perimeter moldings can be used instead or the panel may be routed and bent around the corner. This condition is also applicable for fascia to soffit transitions.

SYSTEM PENETRATIONS

14: Linear (Square or Rectangular)
- When piping or other round penetrations must occur, the hole should be made slightly larger to accommodate a backer rod (when possible) and sealant joint should be used to prevent moisture intrusion behind the cladding system.

INTERFACIAL SECTIONS

1: Parapet
- Metal flashing is necessary for protective and aesthetic purposes. Metal flashing is also necessary to address moisture from getting behind the system. Flashing should be kept approximately 12” away from landscaping grade. However, if that is not possible, a proper rod (when possible) and sealant joint should be utilized to maintain system integrity.
- When abutting dissimilar material, a proper rod (when possible) and sealant joint should be utilized to maintain system integrity.

WINDOW HEAD & SILL
- If preferred, two perimeter moldings can be used instead or the panel may be routed and bent around the corner. This condition is also applicable for fascia to soffit transitions.

SYSTEM PENETRATIONS

14: Linear (Square or Rectangular)
- When piping or other round penetrations must occur, the hole should be made slightly larger to accommodate a backer rod (when possible) and sealant joint should be used to prevent moisture intrusion behind the cladding system.
MASONRY SUBSTRATE

NON-NAILABLE SUBSTRATE

NAILABLE SUBSTRATE

B 12" TO 16"

16" TO 24"

Q

U

P

X2

X1

COMPONENTS

• metal or wood

Z

• pre-formed concrete

• CMU (block)

X3

• exterior gypsum board

• OSB - 1/2" (min) recommended

• plywood - 1/2" (min) recommended

Recommended for this system.

U

• flatness tolerance is 1/4" in 20'-0"

• located 16" to 24" o.c.

• metal (hat channels, z-girts) or wood

R

• fastened 12" to 16" along length

• 16ga (min) recommended

• fastened 12" to 16" along length

• 1-1/2" (min) x 2/3 panel height

• located 16" to 24" o.c.

P

• for panels 36" x 36" or larger

• located 16" to 24" o.c.

Contact Citadel for current list.

An approved adhesive must be used.

drawings for a complete listing of components.