RFB-18-21
ADDENDUM I
SLIDE RESTORATION

DATE: August 9, 2018

FROM: Kirby Hollums, Buyer II

BID DUE DATE: Thursday, August 23, 2018 by 2:00 PM our clock

The following information is being provided to all prospective bidders and is hereby made a part of the above-referenced bid documents. **Bidders must acknowledge this Addendum 1 with their bid**. This addendum is a total of fourteen (14) page.

CLARIFICATION, ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND CHANGES:

This project is exclusively for the gelcoat restoration of the sliding surface of the slide; treatment of the underside of the slide is not to be included in the bid price.

Additional information including a glossary of terms, Technical Service Bulletins, and schematic drawings of the slide are also included.

Visit the city website for bid documents, addendum, and project updates
www.ci.wheatridge.co.us

POINT OF CONTACT: Kirby Hollums, Buyer II, khollums@ci.wheatridge.co.us , or phone 303-235-2885. Do not contact the requesting department.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN GEL COATING

Acetone	A highly flammable solvent used to clean spray equipment.
Additive	Substance added to the resin mix to impart special performance qualities, such as ultraviolet absorbers, flame proofing materials, etc.
Air Inhibited	The property of a gel coat to not cure tack free in the presence of air.
Alligatoring	Laminating resin attacks the uncured or thin gel coat film, causing buckling, wrinkling and lifting of the film.
Atomization	Reducing a liquid to a fine spray.
Back-up	Usually refers to a coat of colored gel coat that is applied to a film of clear gel coat containing metal flake.
Barcol	Actually is the trade name for an instrument that measures *Rockwell* hardness of the fiberglass surface. 934 – 935 read in different scales.
Binder	Resin used to hold fiberglass mat together, if not properly dissolved in laminating resin it may give the gel coat a dimpled appearance.
Blisters	Lifting between the gel coat and laminate surface that results in a raised spot in the film surface. Some osmotic blisters can develop between layers of gel coat.
Break-up	The process of making the liquid material into a fine spray (atomization); too fine a mist tends to give a dry surface, while too heavy a mist can produce porosity, color separation and thick film.
Catalyst	A substance, which is added to the gel coat to make it gel and cure, usually methyl ethyl ketone peroxide.
Cobalt	The most common promoter used in polyester gel coats, usually in the form of cobalt naphthanate or cobalt octoate.
Cracking/ Crazing	Fractures in the gel coat film caused from various reasons such as (1) laminate behind is resin rich, (2) film is too thick, (3) too much stress applied in removing part from mold, (4) laminate is dry, etc.
Cure	The transformation of the gel coat from the liquid state to the solid state.
Film Cure	The time required for the gel coat film to become cured enough to lay-up on after it is catalyzed and sprayed on the mold.
Delamination	When the gel coat separates from the laminate.
Exotherm	Internally caused heat developed during the curing of the gel coat.
Fillers	Inert compounds added to gel coats to give good working properties.
Film Cure	The time required for the gel coat film to become cured enough to lay up on after it is catalyzed and sprayed on the mold.

Fisheyes	Craters in the gel coat film to where mold is visible, usually caused by contamination of mold surface.
Flow Out	The ability of a gel coat to flow out and give a good level surface to laminate on.
Gel Coat	A thin polyester coating (18-25 mils) on the surface of a fiberglass part which enhances the appearance of the part and protects it.
Gel Time	Amount of time required for gelation of the material to occur.
Hide	The thickness in mils at which a gel coat is totally opaque.
Inhibitor	A substance added to a gel coat to slow down the cure.
Injector	The term for catalyst injector which is equipment that implements the introduction of catalyst with either resin or gel coat.
Iso	A term used to describe a gel coat family based on the acid that is used to cook the resin that the gel coat is made from (isophthalic acid).
Laminate	The cured layers of gel coat, resin and glass, which constitutes a fiberglass part.
Lay-up	Placing reinforcing material onto the mold and applying resin to it; can be done by hand or using mechanical applicators.
Metal Flake	Basically is a generic term for any type of decorative particles used in conjunction with clear gel coat.
Mil	The unit used to measure the thickness of gel coat films. 1 mil = 0.001 inch.
Mold	A mirror image of the part you are making. The cavity into which the gel coat is sprayed.
Mold Release	A substance used to coat the mold to prevent the gel coat from sticking to it.
Monomer	The simple unpolymerized form of a chemical, as distinguished from polymer. Styrene and methylmethacrylate are the most common monomers used in gel coats.
NPG	A term used to describe a gel coat which means that part of the glycol used to cook the resin that the gel coat is made of is neo-pentyl glycol.
Non-Air Inhibited	A coating in which cure is not inhibited by the presence of air, and dries to a "tack free" surface (enamel).
Ortho	A term used to describe a gel coat which means that part of the acid used in cooking of the base resin used to make gel coats is called orthophthalic acid.
Pigment Concentrate	Colored pigments ground in a polyester resin which are used to pigment gel coat.

Pinholes	Holes in the gel coat film. Usually caused by the release of trapped air and/or solvent from the uncured film.
Pigment Separation	When the pigments actually separate in the gel film to give a multi-color or marbleized appearance.
Plasticize	Stopping of the curing process, resulting in a soft and pliable film.
Polyester	A resin formed by the reaction between a dibasic acid and a dihydroxyalcohol.
Polymerization	The chemical reaction of the cross-linking or cure of the molecules in the resin.
Porosity	When air is entrapped in the gel coat film. If visible on the cured surface, it will appear as minute pockmarks.
Post-Cure	Addition of extra heat to a part that would normally be considered cured, thus causing further cure.
Pot-Life	The length of time that a gel coat stays workable after catalyzation.
Promoter	A chemical added to gel coats to start or finish cure.
Pre-Release	When the gel coat lifts away from the mold before lamination.
Sags or Runs	When the gel coat film sags or runs either during or shortly after application.
Secondary Bonding	The bonding of a laminate to a gel coated surface.
Shelf Life	The length of time that an uncatalyzed gel coat remains workable in a closed container at 77°F.
Star-Crazing	Fracture lines in the gel coat that all originate from one spot. This is usually caused by a severe blow to a small area of the laminate side of the part.
Styrene Monomer	An unsaturated hydrocarbon made from cinnamic acid. Styrene monomer is by far the most popular monomer for gel coats.
Thixotropic	A term used to describe materials that are jelly-like at rest, but are transformed into a liquid condition when stirred, agitated or otherwise disturbed.
Ultraviolet Stabilizer	A chemical material used to absorb or dissipate the effect of ultraviolet light on a clear film.
Undercut	Negative or reverse draft on the mold. Split molds are necessary to shape pieces which are undercut.
Viscosity	A measurement to determine the flowability of a liquid.
Wax Solution	A wax added to gel coats to make them cure tack free with exposure to air.

TECHNICAL SERVICE BULLETIN # 1

AGITATION

One of the most neglected procedures concerning gel coat, as well as all coatings, is proper agitation. Proper agitation is as important as maintaining the correct film thickness and catalyst level.

Gel coat is made up of three (3) major ingredients that have different weights per gallon. Shortly after packaging, these ingredients begin to separate. After a drum of gel coat has been packaged for thirty days or more, some of the pigments and thixotropes can settle in the drum. The lighter materials such as solvents (styrene) will float to the *top*, leaving the resin in the *middle*. More separation occurs the longer the material is stored.

To insure the separated materials are redistributed evenly, proper agiation is imperative. Rolling the drum over the floor or inserting a tube into the drum and bubbling air into it *will not adequately agitate the material.*

The recommended agiator should be the type that has two blades approximately 14-inches in diameter. The bottom blade is designed to pull the material from the bottom and put it to the top. The top blade pushes the material back to the bottom. This type of agitator is operated by a gear driven ½ h.p. air motor with a shaft speed of 45 rpm. The two most common suppliers of these agitators are Graves Supply, Inc. and Binks (FRP Division).

If your gel coat needs require 55-gallon drums, and you do not have the type of agitation described above, it is strongly recommended that a program be initiated in your plant to provide this type of agitation.

Listed below are a few of the most common problems that can occur without proper agitation:

Sagging
Pigment Float
Resin Tearing
Poor Hide
Poor Color Match in Cosmetic Repairs
Yellowing
Extended Film Cure
Pre-Release
Gel Coat Film on Mold after Part has been Demolded
Fisheyes

Recommended Agitation: Initial 30 to 45 minutes
Daily 15 to 20 minutes

TECHNICAL SERVICE BULLETIN #2

PREPARATION OF COSMETIC SPRAY PATCH REPAIRS OF GEL COAT

This procedure has been prepared to provide a complete guide to spray patch repairs. This procedure is intended as a general guide and may be adapted to the individual needs of the FRP shop. In almost all cases this procedure will result in effective professional patch work.

STEP 1 – Prepare to Spray

To insure a good color match, use the ***SAME BATCH*** of gel coat that was used to build the part. If possible, use gel coat that is within product specifications.

Agitate the pail or drum before drawing the repair gel coat.

Use gel coat that is not more than 90 days old. Check the packaging date on the container.

Check the temperature of the gel coat and insure that it is not below 68°F.

STEP 2 – Set-up Spray Equipment

Binks #18 siphon feed spray gun with a 66 fluid tip (or equivalent spray equipment)
or
Binks 115 touch-up spray gun (this always has a small tip)

NOTE: Avoid using any portable self contained spray unit. These units require the gel coat to be thinned beyond the recommended limits. The additional thinners will have an effect on the cure and color match.

Air pressure 10 to 12 pound pressure. A low amount of air pressure is all that is required to spray the gel coat mix. Excessive air pressure will result in heavy orange peel. The orange peel may be difficult to sand out, which may result in removing too much of the patch. This could lead to starting over in the patching procedures.

STEP 3 – Prepare the Patch Area

Before making a spray patch, sand the area to be sprayed with a maximum of 120 grit sandpaper. If a dual-action sander is used, use 80 or 100 grit sandpaper. Sanding the area insures a good mechanical bond. If the area is not sanded, the gel coat spray patch will not bond well. A poorly bonded patch will peel off when sanded. A poor mechanical bond may also result in a halo around the patch.

Clean and check the sanded area for shiny spots that show through the scratches. Shiny spots indicate that the sanding is not complete. Continue to sand the area until the surface is completely scratched. A clean or even sanding line will result in an excellent mechanical bond and will reduce the risk of a halo.

After thoroughly sanding, remove all sanding dust and other contaminats. Use a solvent (acetone) or a mild cleaning fluid to remove stubborn dirt and grease. It is very important to have the surface clean and dry before making the repair. A dirty or contaminated surface will also have an effect on the bond.

Prepare the Patch Area cont.

Using a ballpoint pen, draw a line just outside of the sanding line. During sanding procedures this line will indicate when the edge of the patch has been reached. When this line has been sanded out, the "feathering" of the patch edge should be nearly complete. This is particularly helpful when a halo is a problem due to patching procedures. This step will remove the halo caused by incomplete sanding procedures.

STEP 4 – Mix the Gel Coat for the Spray Patch

To avoid diluting the gel coat with styrene or acetone, it is recommended that Ashland Patch-Aid (CR-0425) or Patch (CR-0850) be used. These Ashland products contain the proper combination of solvents, resins, promoters, and surfacing agents. In most cases these products will be all that you need to add to the gel coat. Use the following formula for making your spray mix:

Patch-Aid Formula:

100 gram gel coat mixture = 75 grams gel coat + 25 grams Patch-Aid

If necessary additional solvent (acetone) may be added. Acetone is recommended because it will flash off better than many other solvents when sprayed. ***The Amount Of Acetone Used Should Be Only Enough To Create An Effective Spray.***

Two percent (2%) catalyst will be added to the patch mixture.

100 gram gel coat mixture > add 2 grams catalyst

Pot Life at 77°F = 5-7 Minutes
Pot Life at 77°F (with added acetone) = 7-10 Minutes

Use the recommended catalyst percent. *OVER-CATALYZATION* of the gel coat will cause the patch to cure off color and have a poor gloss. In some cases extreme over-catalyzation will cuase porosity.

STEP 5 – Spray the Patch

Before spraying, check your air supply for contaminants, such as oil and water. To check for contaminants, spray air only into a white towel or white rag. If contaminants are present ***DO NOT*** spray until it is cleared up.

Spray the patch using the recommended spray equipment. Start the spray at the center of the sanded area and work outward in a circular motion. The patch will be approximately a 5 to 10 mils wet film thickness.

STEP 6 – Cure the Patch

At 77°F, a minimum of two hour curing time is sufficient for most gel coat spray patches. Add one more hour if wet sanding will be done after the cure. Also, darker colors will need a little longer to cure before sanding and buffing. The longer any gel coat spray patch cures the better the color match will be. A longer cure will also help elimate the chemical line or halo around the patch.

Avoid wiping freshly cured gel coat patches with acetone. The patch will absorb the acetone and cause the patch to become lighter in color. This condition is more prevalent in darker colors. Even after 24 hours, acetone can cause discoloration. Use toluene, naptha, alcohol, or non-abrasive household cleaner for cosmetic cleaning.

STEP 7 – Sand the Patch

Remember, the spray patch is probably no more than 10 mils in thickness. Be selective with your sandpaper choice. A good grit to start with is 300 grit paper. In most cases 300 grit will remove any orange peel. After the orange peel has been removed with the 300 grit sandpaper, clean the area and resand the area with the next finest grit (400) grit paper.

NOTE: The edge of the patch should be feathered into the surrounding surface at this point. If sanding is not completed and the patch edge is not feathered, a halo will be present.

The sanding process should be continued until the desired finish is obtained. The following is the proper order of sandpaper:

300 grit ∏ 400 grit ∏ 600 grit ∏ 1200 grit ∏ 2000 grit

Finish sanding with very fine sandpaper will produce the best gloss.

It should be remembered that the extent of sanding will vary from one gel coat to another. This is due to the difference of fillers contained in gel coats. Some gel coats contain harder fillers than others, and will require more time during the sanding procedures.

If wet sanding procedures are used, it is very important to keep the sanding water *clean*. The sanding water should be changed frequently. Also insure that the sandpaper is clean. If the sandpaper falls on the floor, it should be free of dirt or grit before being used. Do not wash the dirty sandpaper in the sanding water bucket. The sanding water should also be changed when the sandpaper grit is changed.

NOTE: Rubbing two pieces of sandpaper together (the same grit size) will remove any oversized grit particles. This is a very old practice that works effectively to prevent random scratches in the film surface.

Clean the sanded area with water and wipe dry. After the surface has completely dried, visually check the surface for any unsanded areas and deep scratches that may not have sanded out. If the surface looks good, you are ready to compound and buff.

STEP 8 – Buff The Patch With Compound

A low speed buffer will take out 800 grit scratches and in some cases will remove scratches from 600 grit sandpaper. Compound will effectively remove the scratches of the finer grit paper such as 1200 and 2000, and this will result in a much higher gloss.

Choose a compound that is designed for the type procedure you are doing. For instance, ***DO NOT USE*** a compound with a mechanical buffer that specifies hand rubbing only. A medium grit machine compound will usually take out 600 grit sanding scratches. This should be followed with a polishing compound (Aqua Buff 2000, 3M Maliwe Paste, or a sutible water based compound).

Use and Application of Compound with a Mechanical Buffer

When applying compound, use a cotton cloth or a small brush. Apply the compound in a thin layer over the area to be buffed. DO NOT RUB the compound into the surface when applying it. This will cause scratches which can be difficult to remove.

Buff the Patch With Compound cont.

When applying compound with a mechanical buffer, be careful NOT to apply heavy pressure on the buffer without rapidly moving it over the surface. When heavy pressure is applied, heat is generated. This heat will dull or blush the entire surface as well as the patch.

Buffing Tips

Using an 1800 to 2800 rpm buffer, use medium pressure, to spread the compound evenly over the surface. After the compound is spread, clean the pad with a buffing pad cleaning tool. Re-apply the buffer to the surface again with medium pressure, moving it rapidly over the surface. As the compound starts to break down, reclean the buffing pad. Repeat this procedure two or three times, reapplying the buffer with less pressure each time until just the weight of the buffer is being applied. Repeat the entire procedure until all the scratches have been removed and the desired gloss is attained.If the compound is dry and difficult to spread, apply a few drops of water to the surface before spreading the compound with the buffer. This will help to sprad the compound and act as a lubricant to reduce friction and heat while buffing.

The final gloss can be enhanced by the application of a high gloss polish or wax.

TECHNICAL SERVICE BULLETIN #3

REPAIR GUIDE FOR FIBERGLASS PRODUCTS

Molded fiberglass requires minimum care and can be kept looking new by following these easy maintenance rules:

1. Clean, buff and wax the exterior every year.
2. Touch up and patch scratches, scars and small breaks.
3. Repair any major breaks as soon as possible, to avoid any additional damage to the fiberglass.

Surface Refinishing

The outer surface of a fiberglass part is made of a special pigment and blended polyester resin known as gel coat. Care should be taken not to cut through the gel coat surface when buffing. A power buffer may be used with care or the slide may be buffed by hand, using a rubbing compound.

A high-quality paste wax should be applied after buffing.

Touch-up and Surface Repairs

This type of damage may be classified as damage to the gel coat only, or a hole or gouge that is deep enough to slightly penetrate fiberglass reinforcing of the slide.

Repair as follows:

1. Be sure that the area to be patched is dry, clean and free of any wax or oil.
2. Roughen the bottom and sides of the damaged area, using a power drill with a burr attachement. Feather the edge surrounding the scratch or gouge, being careful not to undercut this edge.
3. A small amount of gel coat, the same color as the part, should be placed in a pint can lid or a piece of cardboard. Use just enough to fill the damaged area. An equal amount of milled fibers, which can be made by cutting chopped glass strands into small fibers, should be mixed with the gel coat using a putty knife or flat stick. The addition of two drops of methyl ethyl ketone peroxide catalyst to a maxx of gel coat the size of a half-dollar will result in a pot life of approximately 15 to 20 minutes at 77°F. Be sure to mix the catalyst thoroughly for maximum working time.
4. Fill the scratch or hole above the surrounding undamaged area about 1/16", working the gel coat and fibers into the damaged area with the sharp point of a knife Be careful to puncture and eliminate any air bubbles which may occur.
5. Cover the repaired area with cellophane or waxed paper while it cures.
6. When the patch feels rubbery to touch (10–15 minutes), remove the cellophane and trim the patch flush with the surface of the slide. Replace the cellophane and allow to cure completely (30–60 minutes). Patch will shrink slightly as it cures.
7. Carefully rough up the bottom and edges of the hole, using the electric drill with burr attachment. Feather-hole into surrounding gel coat; do not undercut.

8. Again mix a small amount of gel coat with catalyst – do not use glass fibers. Using your finger or putty knife, fill the hole with gel coat 1/16" above the surrounding surface.
9. Cover with cellophane and squeegee or back of razor blade.
10. Sand the patched area, using a sanding block with 600 grit wet sandpaper. Finish by buffing with rubbing compound and waxing. Weathering will aid to blend touch-up if a slight color difference can be observed.

Patching of Holes, Punctures and Breaks

If possible, work in shaded spot or in a building where the temperature is between 70° and 80°F.

Be sure fiberglass is clean and dry where repair is to be made. Remove all wax and dirt from the damaged area.

Prepare injured area by cutting back fractured material to the sound part of the hull or deck. A keyhole or electric saber saw can be used to cut out the ragged edges.

Rough sand the inside of the hull, using 80 grit dry sandpaper, feathering back about two inches all around the hole. Remove all paint and residue from the area the patch will touch.

Cover a piece of cardboard or aluminum with cellophane and tape it to the slide part with the cellophane facing toward the inside of the slide part. Aluminum is used where contour is present. The aluminum should be shaped the same as the contour.

Cut glass fabric and glass mat to shape of hole, about two inches larger than hole.

Mix a small amount of resin and catalyst and daub resin on mat, thoroughly wetting it out. Then wet out the cloth. This may be done on a separate piece of cellophane. Apply the mat first against the slide surface; then apply the cloth.

NOTE: Mix resin 100 parts to 1 part catalyst for an approximate 30 minutes working time. Only mix enough for a given patch.

Cosmetic Repair Problems and Solutions

1. Color Matching Hints

A. Use the same batch of gel coat that the part was sprayed with to make the repair.

B. Prior to drawing gel coat for repair, make sure that it has been agitated.

C. Catalyze with 2% MEKP 9% active oxygen catalyst.

D. Use betwen 15% and 25% CR-0425 Patch Aid. The Patch Aid will thin the gel coat and accelerate the cure of the spray.

2. Curing

A. Use the gel coat manufacturer's recommended mixing formula.

B. Catalyze at the manufacturer's recommended percentage.

C. Use only current fresh gel coat.

D. Make sure the gel coat has been properly agitated.

E. Make sure the surface is free of moisture of other contaminates.

F. During cold temperatures, do not compensate by adding too much catalyst (over 2.25%).

Curing cont.

G. During hot weather, do not compensate by adding too little catalyst, (below 1.5%).

H. When mixing catalyst, mix aggressively for a minimum of one minute.

3. **Halos**
   A. Prepare the surface to be sprayed with a sandpaper grit of no finer than 320.
   B. The spraying surface should be free of moisture and other contaminates prior to spraying.
   C. Make sure the patch has fuly cured before sanding and feathering. If the sanding and buffing process is started before the gel coat has cured, the spray patch may not feather, and the optimum gloss will not be attained.
4. **Sanding and Polishing**
   A. When using a DA sander, make sure the pad is clean and fee of glue build up. A DA pad that has an uneven surface will leave deep scratches that are difficult to remove.
   B. Run the DA sander at a medium or slow speed. Running the sander at a high rpm will cause the sandpaper to be less efficient, also causing the sandpaper to clog or fill with sanding dust.
   C. Remove the sanding dust from the surface before sanding with the next finest grit.
   D. When wet sanding, keep the sanding surface clean and free of dirt and dust. When going from one grit sandpaper to another, do not use the same water. Make sure the water is clean or fresh.
   E. When compounding with a mechanical buffer, use a machine that has no more than 2800 rpm Using a chine with a high rpm can create friction heat to build up on the surface, causing the original gel coat surface to blush and not buff up to a high gloss.
   F. When changing from one compound to another, use a clean buffing pad. When setting the buffing machine down, make sure the pad does not touch the floor or any other contaminated surface.
   G. Do not try to buff out deep scratches. If after two or three applications of buffing compound, if the scratches are still visible, sand the area with a fine grit sandpaper, and repeat the compounding and buffing procedureWhen compounding, the addition of a little water to the surface will help the compound cut better, and reduce the friction between the pad and the gel coat surface. However, the use of too much water will cause the compound to build up of cake onto the buffing pad, causing the pad to leave deep scratches.
   H. It is recommended that a 100% wool buffing pad be used when buffing any gel coat surface.

Recommended Mixing Procedure Cosmetic Spray Repair

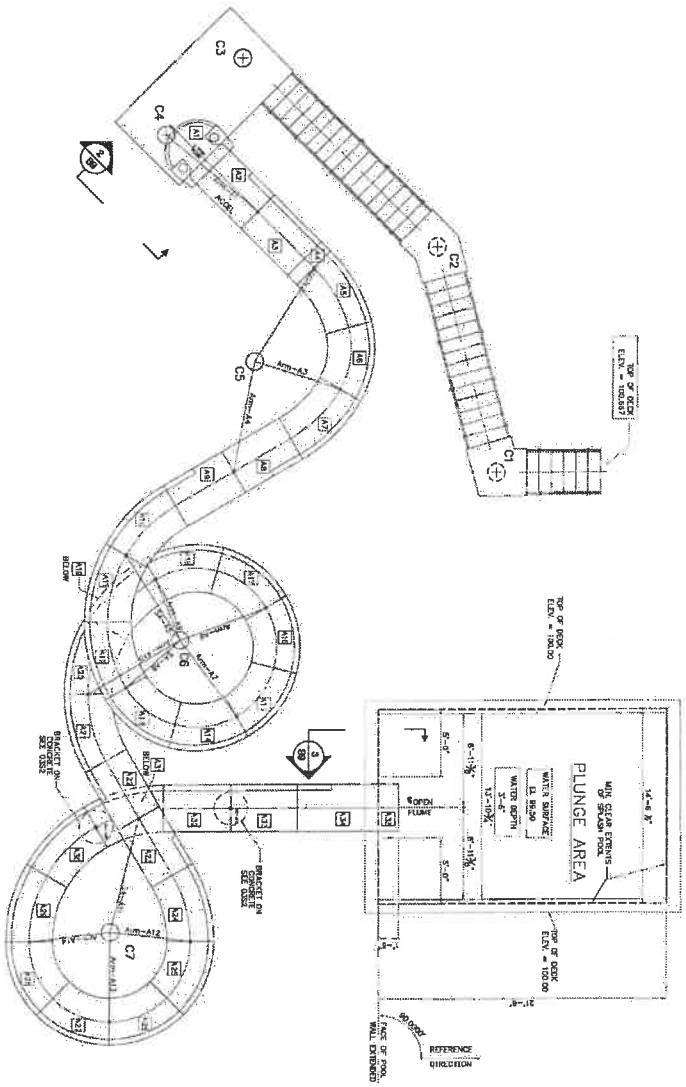
1. Establish a common container and a standard amount of gel coat to be used.
2. Use between 15% and 25% (CR-0425) Patch Aid.
3. Where possible, pre-mix the gel coat and Patch Aid in quantities for the day or week.
4. Measure the catalyst as accurately as possible. Catalyze at 2% by weight.
5. Add the catalyst
6. Mix the catalyst for a minimum of one minute.

SLIDE LAYOUT PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"

NOTES:

1. SEE SHEET S4 FOR ASH SCHEDULE. "SA" INDICATES A SIDE ARM IS BEING USED.
2. (1), (2), (3) ETC. ARE OPEN FLUME FIBERGLASS PARTS.
3. SEE SHEET S3 FOR COLUMN SUPPORT DETAILS.
4. SEE SHEET S3 FOR COLUMN ELEVATIONS.
5. SEE SHEETS S5 & S5A FOR ASH AND SIDE ARM DETAILS, RESPECTIVELY.
6. SEE SHEET S5 FOR A MECHANICAL SCHEMATIC DETAIL.
7. SEE DETAIL 3/S5B FOR A MECHANICAL SCHEMATIC DETAIL.
8. SEE SHEET S6 FOR FIBERGLASS DETAILS AND NOTES.
9. TOP OF POOL WALL IS THE POOL SIDE FACE OF WALL AT WATER SURFACE ELEVATION.
10. CONFIRM HEIGHTS, BASE AND CAP PLATE ORIENTATIONS, AND EXIT PATTERNS SHALL BE ALIGNED USING THE REFERENCE DIRECTION AS A GUIDE.



REFERENCE DIRECTION

SPLASHTACULAR INC. JOB NO. 17707
OUTDOOR SLIDE

OPEN FLUME WATER SLIDE FOR THE ANDERSON PARK SWIMMING POOL WHEAT RIDGE, COLORADO

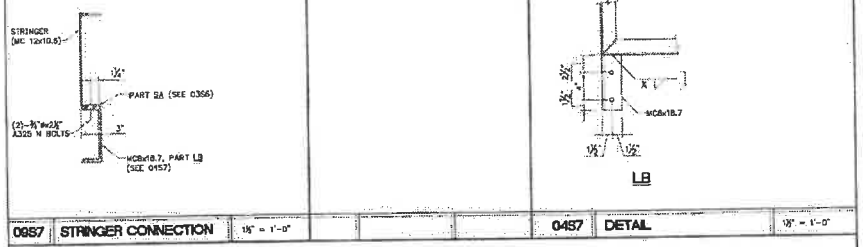
SHEET TITLE: SLIDE PLAN

SHEET NUMBER: S1

SPLASHTACULAR ENTERTAINMENT, INC.
78-870 HIGHWAY 111, NO. 225
LA QUINTA, CA 92253
OFFICE: (800) 844-5334
FAX: (760) 771-9809

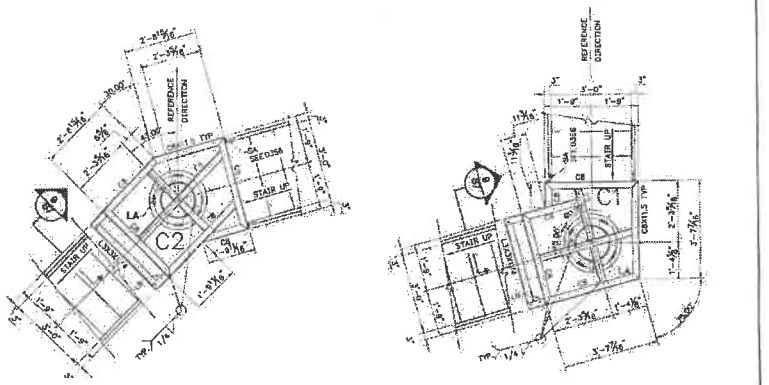
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — COLORADO — TIMOTHY D. CAHOON — 39113 — LICENSED

REVISIONS		
Date	Description	
1/24/08	ISSUED FOR APPROVAL	
2/15/08	APPROVED	

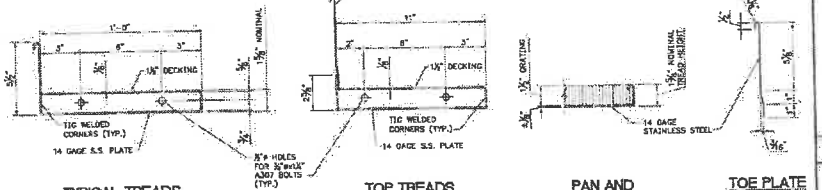


0357 STRINGER CONNECTION 1½" = 1'-0"

0457 DETAIL 1½" = 1'-0"



0257 LANDING AT C1 AND C2 FRAMING PLAN ¾" = 1'-0"

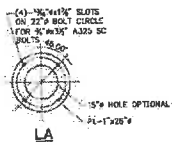


TYPICAL TREADS | TOP TREADS | PAN AND GRATING DETAIL | TOE PLATE DETAIL

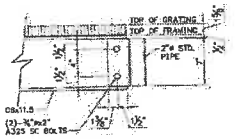
1157 STAIR TREADS ¾" = 1'-0"

NOTES:

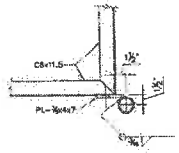
1. CONNECTION, WELD & TYPICAL DETAILS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN APPLY TO ALL LANDINGS & PLATFORMS.
2. FOR GUARDRAIL BOLT HOLES, SEE DETAIL 0758 AND PLANS ON S6.
3. SEE SHEET S4 FOR COLUMNS.
4. CONNECT STARTER TUBS TO GUARDRAIL WITH 2-⅜"ø x 3" LONG LAG BOLTS. SEE DETAIL 0258.
5. PROVIDE 8" HOLE IN 14 GA PL. FOR WATER SUPPLY AS SHOWN.



LA

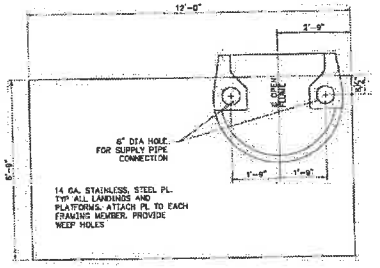


ELEVATION

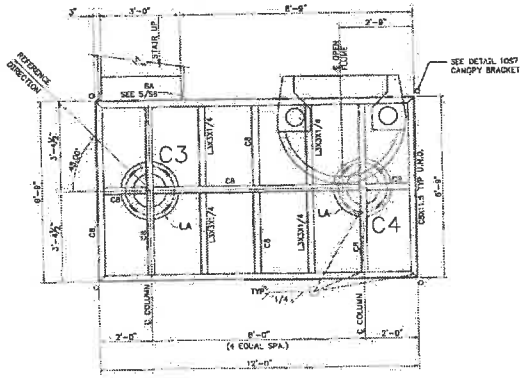


PLAN VIEW

1057 CANOPY BRACKET 1½" = 1'-0"



0357 COLUMN C3 AND C4 DECKING PLAN ¾" = 1'-0"



0157 PLATFORM AT COL. C3 AND C4 FRAMING PLAN ¾" = 1'-0"

REVISIONS

Date	Description
1/23/08	ISSUED FOR APPROVAL
2/13/08	APPROVED

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REGISTRATION

SPLASHTACULAR INC. JOB NO. 17107
OUTDOOR SLIDE

OPEN FLUME WATER SLIDE FOR THE ANDERSON PARK SWIMMING POOL WHEAT RIDGE, COLORADO

SHEET TITLE

PLATFORM FRAMING

SHEET NUMBER

S7