Board of Historic Preservation

Wednesday, November 14, 2018

4:00 pm

City Center, Room 110
231 North Dakota Avenue
Sioux Falls, SD

MEETING ASSISTANCE. Upon request, accommodations for meetings will be provided for persons with disabilities. Please contact the Human Relations office, located on first floor of City Hall, 224 West Ninth Street, Sioux Falls, SD, at 367-8745 (voice) or 367-7039 (TDD) 48 hours in advance of the meeting.

AGENDA

Facilitator: Rachael Meyerink, Chair
Rob Collins, Vice Chair

1. CALL TO ORDER & QUORUM DETERMINATION
   Chair

2. WELCOME & INTRODUCTIONS
   Chair

3. APPROVAL OF REGULAR AGENDA
   Chair

4. APPROVAL OF OCTOBER 10, 2018 MEETING MINUTES
   Chair

5. PUBLIC INPUT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS
   (5-minute comment period per individual)
   Chair

6. NEW BUSINESS
   A. 101 E. 6th St., Old Courthouse Historic District
      (Board action required)
      Alan Jensen, Raven Industries

   B. 529 E. 20th St., All Saints Historic District
      (Board action required)
      Jessica Walter, Splitrock Renovations

   C. 208 E. 23rd St., All Saints Historic District
      (Board action required)
      Mike Bader, Contractor
      David Roteman, Homeowner

7. OTHER BUSINESS
   A. PR Campaign
   Lura Roti, Board Member
   Chair

   B. Preservation Month Activities

8. ADJOURNMENT
Regular Meeting Minutes for October 10, 2018

Members Present:  Staff Present:
Josh Chilson  Diane deKoeyer, Urban Planner, BoHP Staff Liaison
Pam Cole  Russ Sorensen, Urban Planner
Rob Collins  Public in Attendance:
Alex Halbach  Ted & Kathy Weiland, Property Owners
Thomas Keller  Greg McMahan, Jans Corp. - Applicant
Rachael Meyerink  Susan Kendrick, Neighbor
Lura Roti  Ryan Knutson, Renntech Remodeling - Applicant
Shelly Sjovold  Jim Carlson, Minnehaha County Historical Society
Members Absent:  Mike Patten, Parks & Recreation
Jennifer Dumke
Lynn Remmers

1. Call to Order and Quorum Determination
   Chairperson Rachael Meyerink called the meeting to order at 4:00 p.m.

2. Welcome and Introductions
   Chairperson Rachael Meyerink welcomed board members and guests, and gave
   introductory comments.

3. Approval of Regular Agenda
   Chairperson Rachael Meyerink requested a motion to approve the regular agenda.
   Member Tom Keller made the motion to approve the regular agenda. Member Alex
   Halbach seconded the motion. The motion to approve the regular agenda passed
   unanimously.

4. Approval of the September 12, 2018 Meeting Minutes
   Chairperson Rachael Meyerink requested a motion to approve the September 12,
   2018, meeting minutes. Member Tom Keller made the motion to approve the minutes
   as presented. Member Pam Cole seconded the motion. The motion to approve the
   September 12, 2018, meeting minutes passed unanimously.
5. **Public Input on Non-Agenda Items** (five-minute period)  
There was no public input received.

6. **New Business**
   A. 201 E. 20th Street  
      All Saints Historic District  
      (Board action required)

      Greg McMahon, Jans Corp. - Applicant  
      Ted & Kathy Weiland, Owners

Applicant, Greg McMahon, Jans Corporation, and homeowner, Ted Weiland explained their application to construct a two-story 14' x 20' addition to the house located within the All Saints Historic District. The first floor will be a single car garage and the second story will be a closet and bathroom addition to the adjacent bedroom. The proposed addition includes:

- As indicated on the site and floor plans, the addition will be located in the same plane as the existing structure. A reveal will be located between the new addition and existing building.
- All windows for the proposed addition will be new (existing windows on south façade will not be reused) and will match the same 8 over 1 style.
- New brick will match existing. Salvaged brick from existing south garage wall will be reused at the addition.
- New garage door will match existing.

Applicant Greg McMahon, commented that the homeowner would like the addition to stay in the same plane and provided a 3 inch reveal, so as to not significantly affect the house roofline and aesthetics. He also reviewed new information, including house photographs of adjacent properties relative to clearances and scale; and elevation plan illustrations that address previous meeting comments received from neighbors and Board members regarding existing building heights, materials, and aesthetics within the neighborhood.

Board Member Rob Collins commented the project, as proposed, is compatible, but questioned if there is a noticeable difference. Board Member Pam Cole mentioned the project appears to be differentiated, yet not distinguished.

Board Member Alex Halbach questioned how the stucco will be matched. Applicant Greg McMahon stated the stucco will match as much as possible utilizing historical methods.

Board Liaison, Diane deKoeyer, reminded the Board members about member Lynn Remmers' last meeting remarks that Secretary of Interior’s Standards for new construction and additions address width - #3 – "Width. The width of new buildings or additions to existing buildings must be similar to adjacent historic buildings."

Member Tom Keller expressed it is scary to set a precedence for allowing house and garage additions that may be considered contrary to the Secretary of Interior’s Standards.
Member Rob Collins expressed he does not have a comfort level for this project regarding the proposed distance between the buildings and questioned if the Board would not be repeating a previous case scenario within this historic district.

Applicant Greg McMahan, responded this particular case is different in two ways. First, the building’s vertical scale has a lower roofline profile and is similar to the adjacent neighbor’s residential building height. Second, the building setbacks are compliant with the zoning setback requirements. He emphasized the proposed garage addition could be sited closer to the side yard setback, but the owner chooses not to do that.

Member Lura Roti asked if a City Fire inspector has been consulted in this case. Applicant Greg McMahan, responded that he has contacted a fire insurance representative and conducted preliminary reviews with City Zoning and Building Services for code compliance.

Neighbor Susan Kendrick, residing at 1218 S 1st Avenue, expressed concerns about the project addition’s close proximity to their property. She also inquired about the locations depicted in the residential photograph submitted. Applicant Greg McMahan, replied the photographs were taken of various residences within the neighborhood.

Russ Sorenson, left the meeting.

Board discussion ensued.

Member Alex Halbach noted that salvaged brick from the south wall of the garage could be used in a soldier course band at the addition would complement the banding of the existing garage and house. Alex proposed that using stucco for the entire addition with the brick soldier course provided a contrast between the new and old character of the structure.

Member Rob Collins stated that even though the proposed addition is not right up to the property line, that he’s not comfortable with the proximity to the residence to the south.

Member Pam Cole made the motion that the two-story addition to the garage and house does not have an adverse effect to the historic district with the proposed reveal, salvaged brick soldier course and the use of stucco at the addition in lieu of the proposed brick. Member Alex Halbach seconded the motion. The motion passed with 2-No’s and 5-Yeses.

No other public comments were received.

B. 326 E. 21st Street
McKennan Park Historic District
(Board action required)

Ryan Knutson, Contractor - Applicant
The contractor initially installed new windows to the front of the house without review by the Board of Historic Preservation and without a building permit.

The original windows to the house were single pane glass and ten-lite. The new replaced windows are aluminum clad at the exterior and wood interior with eight-lites.

On review of the historic images provided by the Siouxland Museum, Member Lura Roti noted that based on the Secretary of Interior Standards, #2 that the windows are character defining to the historic property.

Member Rob Collins noted that the other windows on the home are casement and that they have multiple divided lites that do not match the original or replacement windows.

The applicant and contractor Ryan Knutson stated that although he has worked in historic districts in the past, he suggested more education to contractors that may not be aware of the standards.

Board members Alex Halbach and Tom Keller recused themselves from further discussion and the vote due to previous work and history with the contractor. Board discussion ensued.

Member Pam Cole made the motion that the installed windows do not adversely affect the historic district. Member Shelly Sjovold seconded the motion. The motion passed with 1-No and 4-Yeses.

No public comments were received.

C. Proposed Historic Marker at Van Eps Park

300 N Minnesota Avenue

Jim Carlsen. Applicant

Mike Patten. Parks & Recreation

(Boad action required)

Jim Carlsen from the Minnehaha County Historical Society is requesting approval to place a historical marker in Van Eps Park. The marker is identified as "Congregational Sons of Israel" which commemorates the first Jewish House of worship in South Dakota.

Mike Patten reported that the Park Board approved the placement of the historic marker in Van Eps Park at the September 18 meeting.

Board discussion ensued.

Member Tom Keller made the motion to approve the historic marker application as presented. Member Pam Cole seconded the motion. The motion was approved unanimously.
No public comments were received.

7. **Other Business**

8. **Adjournment**
   With no further business, the Board of Historic Preservation meeting was adjourned at approximately 5:11 p.m.
Standards for new construction and additions in historic districts. New construction or additions within a historic district must comply with the \textit{Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties} as incorporated by reference in § 24:52:07:02. In addition, the following standards apply:

(1) Compatibility of design. Massing, size, and scale of new construction must be compatible with surrounding historic buildings. Overall architectural features of new construction must be of contemporary design which does not directly mimic historic buildings. Architectural elements, such as windows, doors, and cornices, must be similar in rhythm, pattern, and scale to comparable elements in adjacent historic buildings. The overall visual appearance of new construction may not dominate or be distracting to the surrounding historic landscape;

(2) Height. The height of new buildings or additions to existing buildings may not exceed a standard variance of 10 percent of the average height of historic buildings on both sides of the street where proposed new construction is to be located;

(3) Width. The width of new buildings or additions to existing buildings must be similar to adjacent historic buildings;

(4) Proportion. The relationship between the height and width of new buildings or additions to existing buildings must be similar in proportion to existing historic buildings. The proportion of openings in the facades of new construction or additions must be compatible with similar openings in adjacent historic buildings;

(5) Rhythm and scale. The rhythm, placement, and scale of openings, prominent vertical and horizontal members, and separation of buildings which are present in adjacent historic buildings must be incorporated into the design of new buildings or additions to existing buildings;

(6) Materials. Materials which make up new buildings or additions to existing buildings must complement materials present in nearby historic properties. New materials must be of similar color, texture, reflective qualities, and scale as historical materials present in the historic district;

(7) Color. The colors of materials, trim, ornament, and details used in new construction must be similar to those colors on existing historic buildings or must match colors used in previous historical periods for identical features within the historic district;

(8) Details and ornament. The details and ornament on new buildings or additions to existing buildings must be of contemporary design that is complementary to those features of similar physical or decorative function on adjacent historic buildings;

(9) Roof shape and skyline. The roof shape and skyline of new construction must be similar to that of existing historic buildings;

(10) Setting. The relationship of new buildings or additions to existing buildings must maintain the traditional placement of historic buildings in relation to streets, sidewalks, natural topography, and lot lines; and

(11) Landscaping and ground cover. Retaining walls, fences, plants, and other landscaping elements that are part of new construction may not introduce elements which are out of character with the setting of the historic district.

\textbf{Source}: 16 SDR 239, effective July 9, 1990; 21 SDR 50, effective September 21, 1994; 24 SDR 73, effective December 4, 1997; 28 SDR 182, effective July 10, 2002.


Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

The Standards for Rehabilitation, a section of the Secretary's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects, address the most prevalent preservation treatment today, rehabilitation. Rehabilitation is defined as the process of returning a property to state of utility, through repair or alteration which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions and features of the property which are significant to its historic, architectural, and cultural values.

The Standards that follow were originally published in 1977 and revised in 1990 as part of the Department of the Interior regulations (36 CFR Part 67, Historic Preservation Certifications). They pertain to historic buildings of all materials, construction types, sizes, and occupancy and encompass the exterior and the interior of historic buildings. The Standards also encompass related landscape features and the building's site and environment as well as attached, adjacent, or related new construction.

The Standards are to be applied to specific rehabilitation projects in a reasonable manner, taking into consideration economic and technical feasibility.

1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.

2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.

3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historic development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.

4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.

5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.

6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.

7. 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.

8. Significant archaeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.

9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.
### Project Review
November 14, 2018

**Property Address**  
101 E. 6th St. (320 N. Phillips Ave., historic address)

**Property Owner**  
Raven Industries  
101 E. 6th St.  
Sioux Falls, SD

**Applicant**  
Alan Jensen, Raven Industries

**Historic District**  
Old Courthouse & Warehouse Historic District

**National Register Description**  
Aluminum-framed ribbon windows and a blonde colored brick façade characterize this one-story, flat roofed, 88' wide by 150' deep. Moderne styled commercial building. The principal façade (west) is set in a variation of a Flemish cross bond. The flat-topped parapet is adorned with a course of rowlock brick and is crowned by concrete coping. Both storefronts contain their original large square window lights separated by thin mullions. A recessed entrance bay separates the two storefront bays of ribbon windows. The recessed entry has side walls set at an angle to the façade, forming a V-shaped entry. The bay contains two door openings with wood-framed doors and transom windows. The southern bay of the façade originally contained a large garage door that was bricked-in in 1978. The rear of the building is constructed of orangish-purple pressed brick set in a common bond. This wall has a centrally positioned 10' wide garage door, with two nine-light windows located south of it and three smaller windows north of it. A sympathetically designed 40' x 150' non-historic addition, designed by Sioux City, IA architect James M. Duffy, was erected on the north side of the building in 1978. The addition was built from a similar, but slightly different shade of brick and has no openings except for a double door entry with sidelights located in one bay of the north façade. The addition continues the ornamental brickwork of the original structure and is further articulated by columns of stacked headers bricks located on either side of its expansion joints.

The building was constructed by the Navy Investment Co. for use as a Montgomery Ward & Co. farm store. The farm store remained in business at this location through 1968. In 1969, the building was acquired by Raven Industries for temporary use as its plant. By 1971, Goodwill Industries second hand store had leased the building and remained in it through the mid-1990s. In 1974, the 1912 streetcar barn that was located on the lot north of this building was razed. In 1978, the addition to this building was constructed where the car barn once stood.

**Project Representative**  
Alan Jensen

**Neighbor Notification**  
No

**Staff Comments**  
The applicant is requesting to raze the building to expand their parking lot. The parking lot would be temporary until further expansion plans for the company have been decided.

**Board action**  
Required

**Photos**  
See attached
NORTHWEST CORNER

RAVEN PARKING LOT SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 6TH ST. AND N. PHILLIPS AVE.
SIoux Falls Board of Historic Preservation

Project Review: November 14, 2018

Property Address: 529 E. 20th St.

Property Owner: Jessica Walter
529 E. 20th St.
Sioux Falls, SD

Applicant: Jessica Walter

Historic District: All Saints Historic District

National Register Description: Constructed in 1925 the stucco and brick finish two-story duplex is defined as an “Intrusion” to the All Saints Historic District

Project Representative: Property Owner

Neighbor Notification: Yes

Staff Comments: The homeowner is requesting to replace existing windows with new Integrity Marvin windows, paint the exterior stucco and brick, provide new shutters, construct a new detached garage (garage does not currently exist on the property), and modify the entry porch.

Board action: Required

Photos: See attached
NORTH FAÇADE / FRONT

SOUTH FAÇADE / REAR
APPLICANT’S INSPIRATION IMAGE FOR VERTICAL SIDING AT FRONT PORCH AND GARAGE
APPLICANT'S INSPIRATION IMAGE FOR PAINTED
BRICK AND WINDOW SHUTTERS
Proposed living renovation

Proposed bedroom renovation

Proposed bathroom renovation
Integrity® windows and doors are made with Ultrex®, a pultruded fiberglass with a patented acrylic capping that outperforms and outlasts vinyl, roll-form aluminum, and other fiberglass composites. We use Ultrex and our proprietary pultrusion process to manufacture high-demand windows and doors that endure the elements without showing age or wear.

Though we are dedicated to leading the way in innovation, we never forget the cornerstones of our business. We are highly selective in choosing our business partners — including independently-owned dealers and distributors — to ensure our customers have the best experience possible. We use an efficient manufacturing and delivery system so our products are received when expected. We create products that are easily installed and operated with virtually no maintenance required.

In the end, our promise to you is simple: durable, high-performance products that bring lasting value to your projects.

Our history was built on quality craftsmanship, a reputation for excellent service and a commitment to community. Today, third and fourth-generation Marvin® family members remain actively involved in the company, keeping the original spirit of innovation and corporate responsibility alive.

When you specify Integrity, made with innovative Ultrex fiberglass, you can rest assured that every window and door is protected by a company renowned for standing behind its products with world-class service and support for nearly a century.
MADE IN AMERICA

Our values and work ethic are forged by the communities where we're proud to make our quality products. When you choose Integrity windows and doors, you support a small-town, family-owned-and-operated company with deep roots in the community.

We share profits with our employees; we support our communities; and we treat our dealers and customers fairly and with respect.
DURABLE ULTREX FIBERGLASS

NOT ALL COMPOSITES ARE CREATED EQUAL

Choosing the right materials for windows and doors is important when it comes to long-term appearance and performance. Ultrex®, an innovative fiberglass material pioneered by Marvin® over 20 years ago, was one of the first premium composites on the market. However, not all composites are created equal.

* Other window companies use less expensive sawdust chips and vinyl to produce a thermoplastic composite. In comparison, Ultrex contains a high density of woven fibers bound by a thermoset, high-pressure resin that makes it more resistant to pressure and temperature than thermoplastic composites.

* With such different materials grouped in the composites category, it becomes important to know what sets them apart.

STRENGTH AND STABILITY OF ULTREX

Ultrex is highly impact resistant and more rigid than vinyl and vinyl/wood composites. Issues of instability and less-than-perfect alignment that can complicate installation — and long-term performance — are not a concern with Integrity® windows and doors.

The exceptional strength and stability of Ultrex eases installation and establishes a secure, long-lasting fit that stays square and true, year after year.

FLEXURAL MODULUS

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<td>Vinyl/wood composite</td>
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8X STRONGER THAN VINYL

VIRTUALLY INDESTRUCTIBLE, FUNDAMENTALLY DIFFERENT

Pultruded fiberglass
Thin strands of strong glass, saturated with compounded resins to create a durable material

Ultrex Exterior
The patented finishing process applies an impermeable and AAMA 606-14 verified factory finish that is up to 3x thicker than competitive finishes.

Ultrex fiberglass stands up mightily to rain, wind, heat, and time, looking beautiful and performing well long after other window and door materials have lost their luster.
TEMperatures May FLuctuate, BUT ULTREx Won'T

Ultrex® expands and contracts at virtually the same rate as glass so it works with glass rather than against it. This means seals aren’t as prone to leaking and windows aren’t subjected to sagging issues like other composites.

This is especially true when compared to vinyl, which can distort in extreme heat and crack in fluctuating temperatures. Ultrex resists distortion even at temperatures up to 285°F. Rapid temperature change doesn’t faze Ultrex. When the mercury climbs from -30°F to 70°F, a 6-foot-stile changes less than 1/32” in length.

EXPansion Measurement
Ultrex expands and contracts at virtually the same rate as glass.

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Industry's Best Fiberglass Finish for Lasting Beauty

Ultrex is the first and only fiberglass finish to be verified to AAMA’s 624 voluntary finish specifications for fiber reinforced thermoset profiles (fiberglass).

Windows and doors made with Ultrex resist scratches, dings, and marring more than vinyl. Our patented, mechanically bonded acrylic finish is up to three times thicker than painted competitive finishes, and it resists UV degradation up to five times longer than vinyl – even on dark colors.

Patented Acrylic Cap

Ultrex | Composite | Ultrex | Composite
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SIoux Falls Board of Historic Preservation</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project Review</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Property Address</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Property Owner</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Neighbor Notification</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Staff Comments</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Board action</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Photos</strong></td>
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SOUTH FAÇADES WITH ADJACENT PROPERTIES
LINE ITEM QUOTES

The following is a schedule of the windows and doors for this project. For additional unit details, please see Line Item Quotes. Additional charges, tax or Terms and Conditions may apply. Detail pricing is per unit.

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Stone White Exterior
Bare Pine Interior
1W2H - Rectangle Assembly
Assembly Rough Opening
47 3/4" X 70 1/8"

Unit: A1
- Integrity Casement Picture
- Wood Ultrex
- Basic Frame 46 3/4" X 50 1/2"
- Rough Opening 47 3/4" X 51"
  - IG - 1 Lite
  - Low E2 w/Argon

Unit: B1
- Integrity Awning - Roto Operating
- Wood-Ultrex
- Basic Frame 46 3/4" X Call Number 19
- Rough Opening 47 3/4" X 19 5/8"
  - IG - 1 Lite
  - Tempered Low E2 w/Argon
  - Oil Rubbed Bronze Folding Handle
  - Interior Aluminum Screen
  - Charcoal Fiberglass Mesh
  - Almond Frost Surround
  - 4 9/16" Jambs
  - Nailing Fin

Project Subtotal Net Price: USD 5,461.05
6.500% Sales Tax: USD 354.97
Project Total Net Price: USD 5,816.02
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Though we are dedicated to leading the way in innovation, we never forget the cornerstones of our business. We are highly selective in choosing our business partners— including independently-owned dealers and distributors—to ensure our customers have the best experience possible. We use an efficient manufacturing and delivery system so our products are received when expected. We create products that are easily installed and operated with virtually no maintenance required.

In the end, our promise to you is simple: durable, high-performance products that bring lasting value to your projects.

100 YEARS OF INNOVATION

Our history was built on quality craftsmanship, a reputation for excellent service and a commitment to community. Today, third and fourth-generation Mustin family members remain actively involved in the company, keeping the original spirit of innovation and corporate responsibility alive.

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FLEXURAL MODULUS

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VIRTUALLY INDESTRUCTIBLE, FUNDAMENTALLY DIFFERENT

Pultruded fiberglass
Thin strands of strong glass cables, saturated with compounded resins to create a durable material

Ultrex Exterior
The patented finishing process applies an impermeable and AAMA 624 verified factory finish that is up to 3x thicker than competitive finishes.

Ultrex fiberglass stands up mightily to rain, wind, heat, and time, looking beautiful and performing well long after other window and door materials have lost their luster.
TEMPERATURES MAY FLUCTUATE, BUT ULTREX WON'T

Ultrex® expands and contracts at virtually the same rate as glass so it works with glass rather than against it. This means seals aren't as prone to leaking and windows aren't subjected to sagging issues like other composites.

This is especially true when compared to vinyl, which can distort in extreme heat and crack in fluctuating temperatures. Ultrex resists distortion even at temperatures up to 285°F. Rapid temperature change doesn't faze Ultrex. When the mercury climbs from -30°F to 70°F, a 6 foot sash changes less than 1/32" in length.

EXPANSION MEASUREMENT

Ultrex expands and contracts at virtually the same rate as glass.

<table>
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INDUSTRY'S BEST FIBERGLASS FINISH FOR LASTING BEAUTY

Ultrex is the first and only fiberglass finish to be verified to AAMA's 624 voluntary finish specifications for fiber reinforced thermoset profiles (fiberglass).

Windows and doors made with Ultrex resist scratches, dings, and marring more than vinyl. Our patented, mechanically bonded acrylic finish is up to three times thicker than painted competitive finishes, and it resists UV degradation up to five times longer than vinyl – even in dark colors.

PATENTED ACRYLIC CAP

ULTREX | COMPOSITE | ULTREX | COMPOSITE