HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSION
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUEST

City of Detroit - Planning & Development Department
2 Woodward Avenue, Suite 808
Detroit, Michigan 48226

Date: 05/18/26

Application Number: HDC2025-00698

APPLICANT & PROPERTY INFORMATION

NAME: Jose Padilla		**COMPANY NAME:** Beauty for Ashes Excellence, LLC dba BFAE Constru	
ADDRESS: 4252 Cortland St	**CITY:** Detroit	**STATE:** MI	**ZIP:** 48204
PROJECT ADDRESS: 4252 Cortland St			
HISTORIC DISTRICT: Russell Woods-Sullivan			

REQUESTED INFORMATION

We have received your application, but it is not yet complete for review. Please provide additional details based on the comments and questions listed below. Should you need to attach additional files per this request, use the paperclip icons at the end of this form. You may attach up to (5) files per icon up to 25MB:

Submit a revised bulleted scope of work for the property as it has changed from the original application.

- For instance, staff isn't clear if the front porch is still to be demolished, rebuilt and painted; or if the existing porch will be repaired (describe repairs) and painted.
- Is the entire house to be painted or just the front porch? Will the brick be "Summer Breeze"? Will "Onyx" still be used as there won't be shake siding?

Front Porch/Stairs – If retaining the porch, submit a porch "floor" plan showing where the aluminum railings will be installed (such as will they be installed on the stairs at one or both sides?). Include railing dimensions.

Gutters/downspouts – only submit pages of product that pertain to your proposal, specify profile (1/2 round or K-style) and color.

Rear Porch – Dimensioned drawings showing how porch will be constructed and look upon completion are still required; list color of Trex decking that corresponds with submitted photo.

- Site plan showing all changes (i.e., footprint of house, porches and landscape features, including location of construction fencing if applicable).
- Porch plan(s)
- Elevation Drawing(s)

Windows – submit only the pages from the Jeld-Wen catalog that coordinate with your proposal, as well as dimensions of an existing historic-age wood window for comparison with the replacement window's dimensioned section drawings

- Please see the attached documents that illustrate what is required as well as the Commission's standing on historic wood windows. Please note: It will be difficult to obtain approval for the full replacement of the existing windows as they are intact and appear to be repairable.



PSR: Audra 260518AD

APPLICANT RESPONSE

Response Date: 5/20/2026

Scope of Work is as follows:
EXTERIOR:

- Demolish the chimney stack located on the East side of the home that is crumbling and inoperable.
- Replace the old roofing system with new decking and Algae Resistant Laminated High-Definition Shingles in black (Charcoal)
- The entire exterior brick façade of the home will be painted in the color Summer Breeze by PPG. The trim (fascia and soffits), cedar shake siding, and gutter system (K-style; purchased in white) will be painted in the color ONYX by PPG.
- All windows from the main floor to the attic will be replaced with energy-efficient vinyl windows. All basement windows will be replaced with glass block windows. Please see the previously submitted window specs for details.

Note: Windows that “appear” to be intact are in fact not. All the original casement windows are missing the weighted pulls to help them stay open and require propping up. Attached are pictures before the new walls were installed, showing missing or cut weights. The windows are also covered in lead paint, which is one of the reasons why - other than not being sufficient to keep the cold out - they are covered with plastic, due to us having a small child in the home. For their safety, coupled with the cost of having to open up the walls to repair the weights, repair the inoperable windows, and abate the lead, it will not be economically reasonable for us so the windows need to be replaced. The windows we are trying to replace do not compromise the architectural character of the home. The front four windows that can be seen from the curb (2 upper and 2 lower) will be replaced with windows that are similar to the original style of the home.

PORCHES
Front Porch

- The upper and lower front porch, including columns, will be repaired with new tuck pointing and brick.
- The lower porch pad and stairs will be repaired with new cement. Railings will be added around the lower porch and down each side of the stairs. Please see the previous submission for railing specs.

Rear Porch
Upper

- Upper porch deck will be demolished and rebuilt with new decking and wood joists. The railing material will be the same as the railing for the front porch.
- The lower porch will stay intact as there are no issues with the current structure.

Note: None of the porch or stair dimensions will be changed from their original size. Please see the previously submitted dimensional photos highlighting current dimensions and elevations. I have also included the proposed final look of both rear and back porches.

FENCING
Front (Driveway) and Rear

- Composite, 6 ft. H x 6 ft. W x 1 in. Thick Charcoal Very Dark Grey Composite Tongue and Groove Horizontal Fence

Doors
Application has been submitted under: HDC2026-0016

Guidelines for Historic Wood Windows

Detroit Historic District Commission

Repair is the First Option for Historic Wood Windows

The Detroit Historic District Commission (HDC) follows the Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation for historic properties www.nps.gov/subjects/taxincentives/secretarys-standards-rehabilitation.htm. Accessed 9 Jan. 2024..

For historic windows, Standard 6 is most directly applicable:

> *Standard 6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.*

The central message of the Standards is that historic windows will be repaired rather than replaced. Only when a window has severely deteriorated, and it cannot be repaired, may it be replaced. Generally, even badly deteriorated windows can be repaired by crafts persons who know about historic windows. The standard for replacement windows is strict.

> *"I've assessed the condition of more than a thousand [sashes], and never seen a sash that could not be repaired."* John Leeke (well-known window contractor), Historic Home Works

The Standards for Rehabilitation are from the Secretary of the Interior, National Park Service.[1] The HDC is required to follow these Standards by the Detroit City Ordinance for historic districts. [2]

Standard 2 also applies directly, because historic windows are a defining characteristic of historic buildings.

> Standard 2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.

Other Standards also relate to windows less directly.

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[1] "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation." National Parks Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, www.nps.gov/subjects/taxincentives/secretarys-standards-rehabilitation.htm. Accessed 9 Jan. 2024.

[2] "2019 Detroit City Code, Sec. 21-2-73. - Issuance of Certificate of Appropriateness." Municode Library, library.municode.com/mi/detroit/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=CICOCH21--43_CH21HI_ARTIIHIDILA_DIV4PEWOWIDI_S21-2-73ISCEAP. Accessed 9 Jan. 2024.

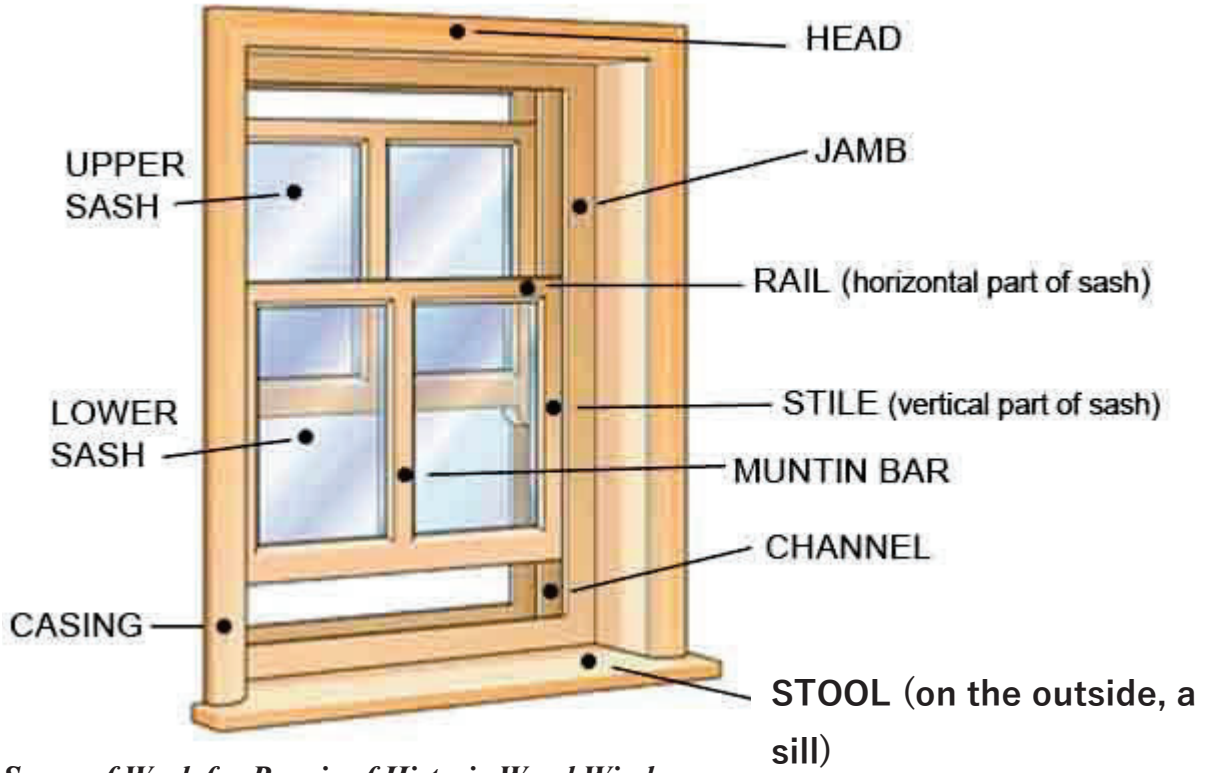
What Constitutes Repair of an Historic Wood Windows.

The principal objective of the Standards for Rehabilitation is to preserve historic properties and their features for the future. For historic windows to be preserved, they must be kept in good repair. Most of all, preservation requires regular maintenance. When a portion of a window has deteriorated, due to lack of maintenance or damage, it must be repaired sufficiently to assure its survival.

A historic window that is preserved for the future will have these characteristics:

1. No broken or cracked panes of glass.
2. Glazing putty on the exterior is intact and painted.
3. Paint is intact, with no flaking paint.
4. Wood windowsills are intact and painted.
5. All components of the window sash are intact and painted.
6. Any missing sash (upper, lower, or both) is replaced to match the originals closely.
7. The window jambs, brickmould, head, and casing are intact and painted.
8. Caulking in between brick molds and casings to prevent moisture incursion.
9. Any window that must be opened is operable: lower sash can move up and down; casement windows can swing open.

   Operability is not a required condition for a fully repaired window. For example, upper sash rarely are opened and do not need to be operable. Other windows that are not opened do not need to be operable.



Scope of Work for Repair of Historic Wood Windows

A historic wood window that lacks any of these characteristics will need to be repaired to preserve it into the future. Often the repairs are just elements of deferred maintenance.

The Scope of Work for repair is for individual windows. The Scope of Work will include just the minimum repairs necessary for the window to have all of the characteristics of a historic window preserved into the future.

On most buildings, many windows are likely to be in good repair and require little or no repair. For example, upper sash often need little repair. Some windows may need extensive repair work; lower sash and windowsills often need repair.

These repairs may be necessary to rehabilitate an individual window:

1. Broken or cracked panes of glass must be replaced.
2. Glazing putty at panes of glass on the exterior must be intact to protect the window. Intact glazing can be left in place; missing or deteriorated glazing must be replaced.
3. If there is flaking paint or bare wood, it must be scraped or sanded to prepare for primer and final coats of paint to protect the window.
4. Wood windowsills must be stabilized or repaired and sealed with primer and final coats of paint; if severely deteriorated, wood sills can be replaced in kind. Sills must slope away from the window to drain water.
5. If a sash has a deteriorated component (rail, stile, or muntin), that component must be stabilized or repaired sufficiently to preserve the window. Individual elements can be replaced in kind.
6. If a sash is missing or unrepairable, a new sash can replace the missing sash; the new sash must match the original sash closely.
7. If the window jambs, brickmould, head, and casing are deteriorated or damaged, they must be repaired or replaced in kind.

Prioritize Repairs

Some window repairs can have higher priorities than others. Spreading out the repair over time also spreads out the expense, which may be more manageable, if funds or financing are not available to do all repairs at one time.

1. Window Usage

In most buildings, occupants open some windows and not others. Windows that are the most important to be opened can have higher priority and be repaired first. For windows that are never opened, repairs can be deferred. Upper sash rarely are opened - only lower sash may need repair. Even if an unused window needs substantial repair, if it is covered by a storm window, that protection can allow deferral of the repair, perhaps for many years; in this way, a window is “mothballed” for future repair.

2. Window Conditions

For most buildings, the conditions of windows will vary. Some will be in good repair. Often upper sashes in double-hung windows get little wear and are in good condition. Some windows may need extensive repairs, including replacement of some components. And some will need small repairs. Windows that need the most repair can have higher priority to be repaired.

Beyond Repair

Full Restoration
Historic windows can be restored close to their original condition. While such a restoration to a "like new" condition is an ultimate goal, this goes beyond the repair necessary to preserve windows into the future, until a fuller restoration is possible.

A brief scope of work for a more extensive restoration is below. A full restoration may require that the window be disassembled.

1. Necessary repairs are, of course, the first step in a full restoration.
2. Paint or finish build-up (both exterior and interior) can be removed and replaced with fresh finishes. Interior finishes often are other than paint: they may not have as much build-up and can be refreshed rather than removed. As old paint may be lead-based, caution is required and safety steps must be implemented.
3. Glass can be fully reglazed.
    a. Most simply, all glazing putty can be removed and replaced.
    b. Further, glass panes can be removed from their beds (glazing rabbets), the beds cleaned, a thin layer of glazing compound applied to the beds, and the glass reset and reglazed.
4. Window hardware can be thoroughly cleaned and lubricated, or perhaps replaced to match the original.
5. On double-hung windows, sash ropes can be replaced, and pulleys can be lubricated or replaced.
6. New weather stripping can be added as needed.

Weatherization
A historic wood window that is in good repair also can be weatherized to reduce heat loss. Weatherization blocks cold air infiltration and prevents the escape of warm air. Energy also is lost through heat conduction through glass, which weatherization can reduce. In addition, weatherization measures also can reduce moisture infiltration that damages window structures.

The most effective weatherization is a tight-fitting storm window.

1. If exterior storms exist, they can be updated with new stripping and brush seals or rubber seals, and latches lubricated or replaced. Replace any broken glass.
2. Replace any missing glass and screen panels.
3. If there are no storms, there are both exterior and interior storm window options.

4. For exterior storms, caulking around the edges will reduce air infiltration and tighten the air space to reduce convection. However, do not caulk the bottom edge of storms, as this leaves a space for moisture to escape.
5. Exterior storms also protect windows from deterioration from weathering.

Storm windows and tightly weatherized sash create a large dead air pocket, which is an insulator. This is the same principle of insulation as a modern double-paned window sash, but with a much larger dead air space.

Several additional weatherization steps include:

1. Caulk around the exterior of windows where the jambs, brickmould and casing join the house. Heads and sills should not be caulked: open spaces allow moisture to escape.
2. On the interior, any space between interior casing and plaster walls can be sealed with spackling.
3. Weatherstripping on the interior between sash and jamb, using inexpensive weather stripping.
4. Sash locks in good repair (or replaced) keep the upper and lower sash tightly sealed.

Window Replacement

When a historic window is missing, it can be replaced. Also, when a window is so deteriorated or damaged that repair is either technically not feasible or economically not reasonable, it can be replaced.

> For economic reasonableness, the cost of repair that is relevant is the cost of the scope of repair, as delineated above. While a full restoration will have higher cost, that is not the relevant cost to consider with respect to window replacement.
>
> What is a reasonable cost of repairing a window is contingent on the importance of the window. In a building, a window or set of windows may be so important to the architectural design of the building that they need to be repaired even at a fairly high cost rather than replaced. For example, a large leaded-glass window in a prominent location may be crucial to the character of a building.

Replacement windows must conform to conditions specified in Standard #6: *the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture and, where possible, materials.*

1. New windows must match the original windows in operation: most often windows are fixed panes, double-hung, or casement. There are other types.
2. The pattern of lites (panes) in the window must match that in the original window. For example, if an upper sash has 6 lites and the lower sash has only one, then the new windows must have the same configuration. There are many different configurations of lites observed in historic windows. Often these are highly distinctive configurations that are integral to the architecture of the building.
3. The dimensions of the window components (the rails, stiles, and muntins) should match or be very close to the dimensions of the components of the original window.

4. Multipaned windows must be replaced with either true divided lite windows or windows with simulated divided lites. Faux muntins between the glass panes of double-glazed window glass do not provide the same shadow lines and depth as historic windows and are inappropriate.
5. The color of the new windows must be within the color palette appropriate for the architectural style of the building.
6. The material of new windows should be the same as the original windows or be reasonably close in appearance.

ADOPTED BY THE DETROIT HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSION MARCH 13, 2024

The Detroit Historic District Commission (DHDC) follows the Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation for Historic Properties. For historic windows, Standard 6 is most directly applicable: *Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.*

The central message of the Standards is that historic windows (i.e., historic features) will be repaired rather than replaced. Only when a window has severely deteriorated and it cannot be repaired, may it be replaced. Generally, even badly deteriorated windows can be repaired by people who have experience working with historic wood building components, such as window repair companies and many carpenters. You may find information on repair companies/contractors through neighborhood association websites (such as Historic Boston-Edison Association), local organizations (such as Brick and Beam), local hardware stores (some may offer contractor referrals) as well as the statewide organization, Michigan Historic Preservation Network.

Attached to this document is the Commission's *Guidelines for Historic Windows* that goes into greater detail on the retention, repair and potential replacement of historic windows. The Historic District Commission Staff can administratively review a proposal to retain and repair existing historic windows.

Please note: *The installation of vinyl windows is rarely approved by the Commission: Due to their plasticity, flatness, detracting color/sheen, component profiles, and poor material quality, consumer-grade vinyl windows are incompatible with the building's overall historic character and do not exhibit an appearance consistent with the general characteristics of a historic window of the same type and period, as required by NPS guidance.*

WINDOW REPLACEMENT APPLICATION OF HISTORIC AGE WINDOWS

If you move forward with an application to replace historic windows, the following information is needed. It is the applicant's responsibility to discuss, in words and pictures, existing conditions of the windows proposed for replacement and supply the details of the selected replacement window.

- Scope of work
  - List the number of windows to be replaced, the description of the existing windows (i.e., steel casement, wood double-hung, etc.) and their location(s) on the building.

- Existing window documentation
  - Exterior photo(s) of each side of the building where windows are proposed to be replaced (always include one photo of the front of the house, even if no windows are proposed for replacement at this location). Identify each photo as front, left side, right side, and/or rear.

  Photos must clearly show each window opening that is proposed for replacement.
    -- Submit multiple photos of the sides of the house, if needed, so all windows are clearly shown.
    -- If windows are boarded over, or storm windows cover the window frames, take photos from the inside of the building so the condition of the windows are visible.
    -- Each window included in the proposal must be identified by a consecutive number or letter; please do not start numbers over on each side of the building. Using numbers that are listed on a window order (if you already have one) can also be used.
  - Describe condition/problems of existing windows and submit measurements of window frames and muntins/grilles (if present). Page 4 of this document can be used to write down the existing window(s) measurements.
- Replacement Windows
  - Identify the manufacturer and line of replacement windows.
    -- Submit manufacturer cut sheets that confirm exterior window frame material, color, grilles (if proposed), window glass and screen specifications, and dimensioned section drawings that list the measurements for the proposed window frames. Pages 3 & 4 of this document offer visual aid in the information needed for this application.

You can also provide further information to outline your decision-making process, which may include the following:

-Description of repair work that has been completed (if any) on the windows since owning the structure.

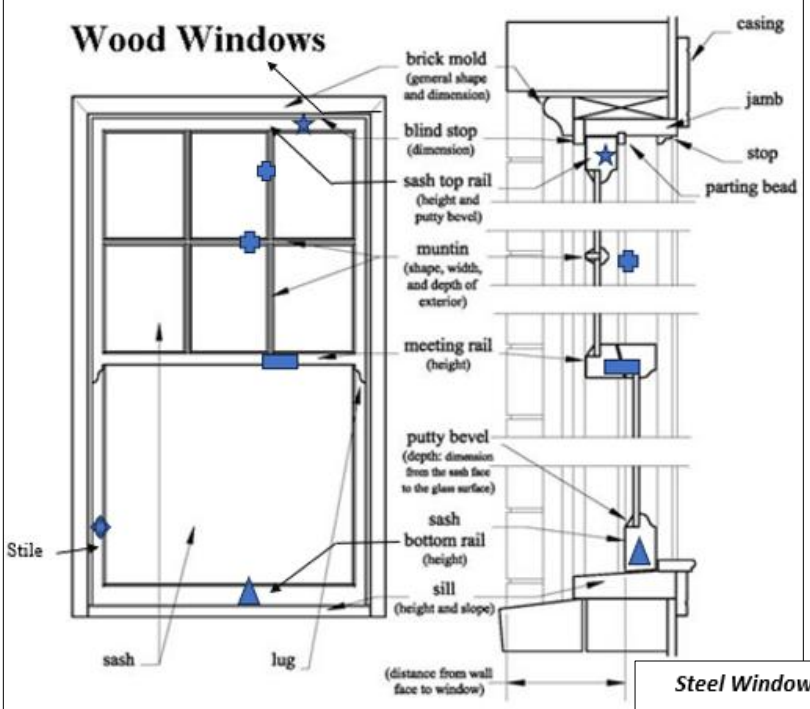
-Copies of obtained estimates to repair the existing windows.

-Description on why you are seeking to replace the windows vs repairing them

-Any additional details which you deem to be pertinent/you would like the Commission to review with respect to the replacement of the windows.

Dimensions of existing windows

Wood Window – Individual parts and areas to be measured

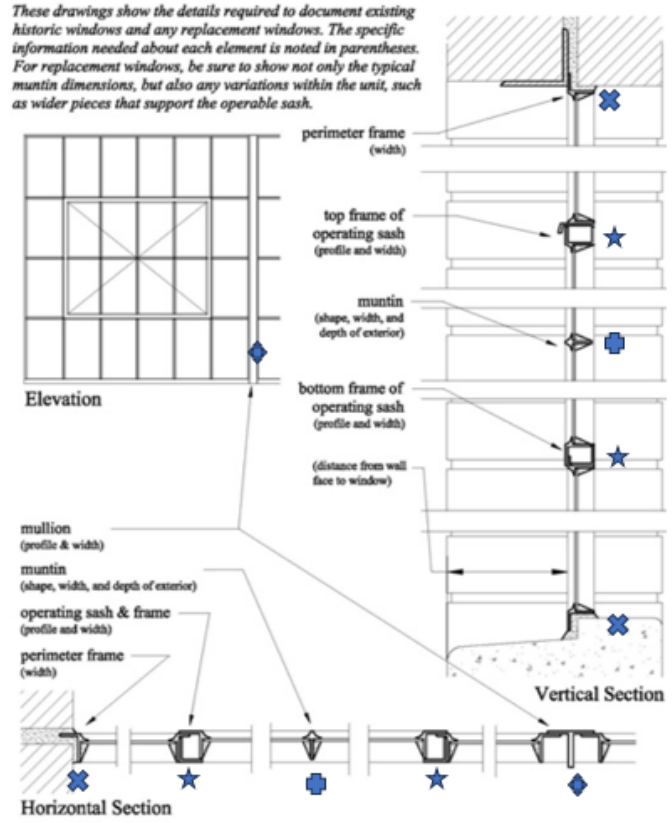


Measurements

- Sash Top Rail _____
- Meeting Rail _____
- Sash Bottom Rail _____
- Muntin/Grille _____
- Stile _____
- Mullion (if present) _____

Steel Window – Individual parts to be measured

These drawings show the details required to document existing historic windows and any replacement windows. The specific information needed about each element is noted in parentheses. For replacement windows, be sure to show not only the typical muntin dimensions, but also any variations within the unit, such as wider pieces that support the operable sash.



Measurements

- Perimeter Frame _____
- Frame of operating sash _____
- Muntin/Grille _____
- Mullion (if present) _____

A mullion separates multiple windows within one large window opening (can be vertical or horizontal)

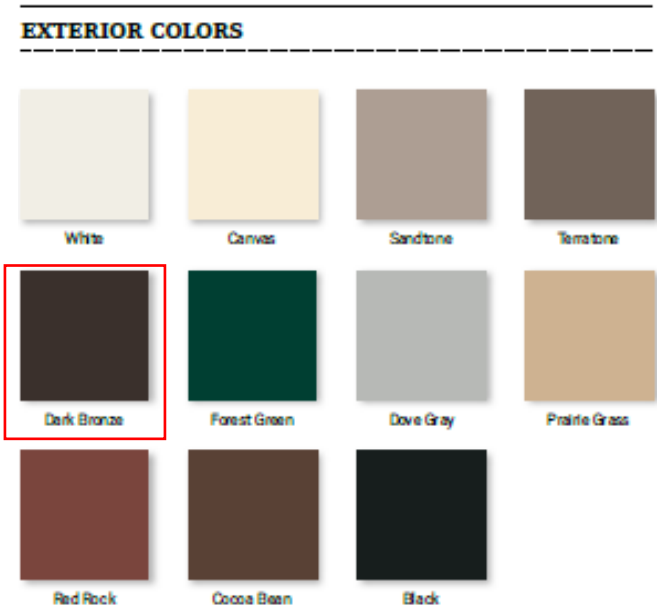
Proposed Replacement Windows

Brochure/Cut Sheets

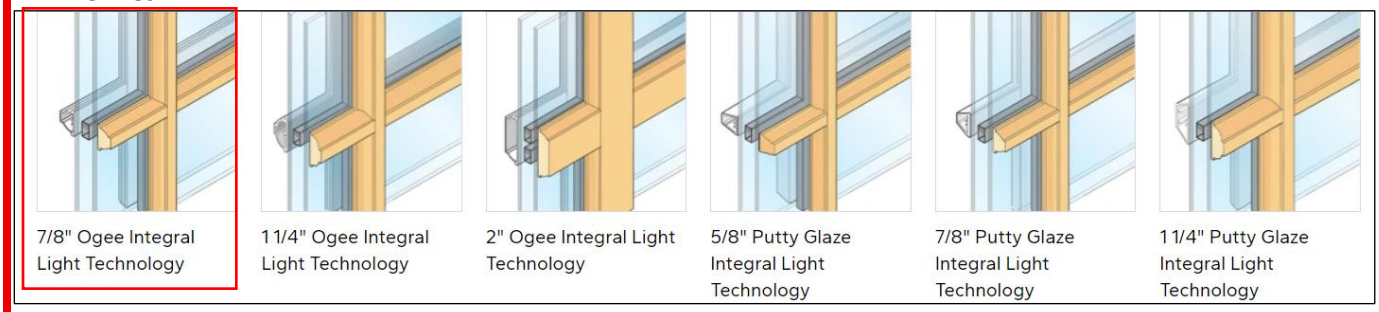
- Submit copies of the individual pages that confirm the material, operation, frame design, grilles (if applicable) and finishes (glass, screens, etc.).

Exterior frame and selected cladding color





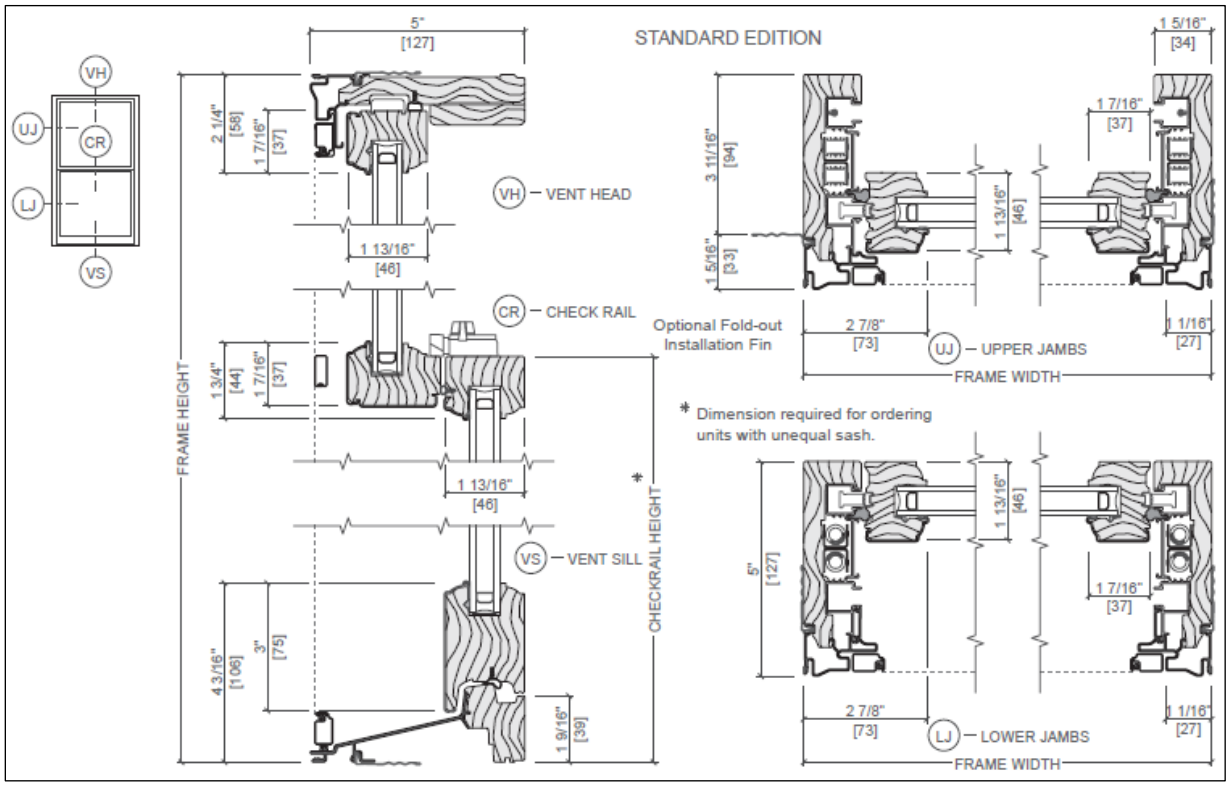
Grilles



Glass options



Window sections for proposed replacement windows – Depending on the window manufacturer, these sections can be difficult to find on the company's website. You may need to ask your window representative for the sections. Dimensioned sections of the selected replacement window must be included in the application.





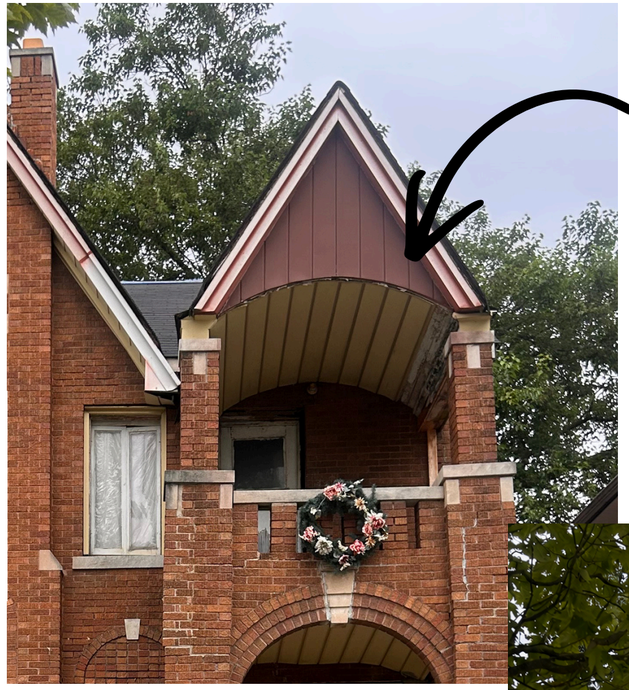
Replaced with cedar wood planks and stained Golden Oak



1 in. x 6 in. x 8 ft. Pattern Stock Cedar Tongue and Groove Siding







If the original cedar shake is in good condition underneath, we would restore and paint it in Onyx. If not, we will recover it with the same vinyl material shown in the picture and paint it in ONYX

Proposed Final look
(AI-generated, so some errors are apparent. Windows will stay the same size as the windows shown in the current condition) Doors will reflect those requested in a separate application





Current Condition

Upper porch will be replaced with new wood joists and hangers. The finished floor padding will be composite wood material with black vinyl trim around edging.

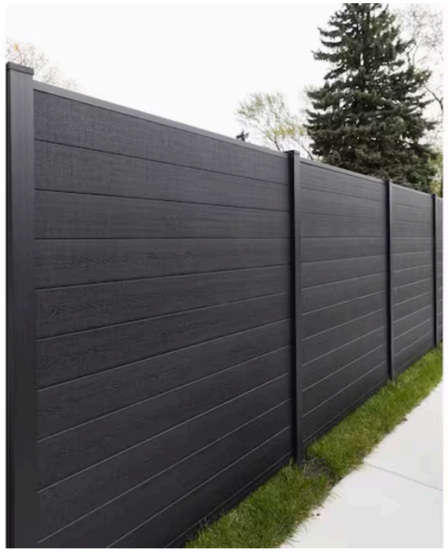
The lower porch pad is in good condition and does not need replacing.

We’re keeping the aluminum columns, which will be refurbished and painted black. Railing will be added using the same material as the front porch.



Proposed Final look
(AI-generated, so some errors are apparent. Windows will stay the same layout as the windows shown in the current condition)





Fencing

Dimensions

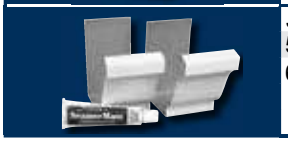
Actual panel height (in.)	72 in
Actual panel thickness (in.)	.75 in
Actual panel width (in.)	72 in
Nominal panel height (ft.)	6 ft
Nominal panel width (ft.)	6 ft

Details

Color Family	Black
Color/Finish	Charcoal Gray
Contact Type Allowed	Above Ground
Features	UV Protected, Water Resistant
Material	Composite
Panel Design	Privacy
Panel Pack Size	1 Panel
Picket Top Style	Framed
Recommended Fastener	No Fastener Required

K Style Aluminum Gutter

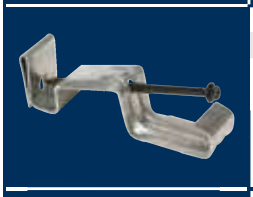
See page A1 in the Appendix for "Gutter Facts You Should Know Before Purchasing Your Roof Drainage Systems"

	Description	Carton Qty	White 30°	Brown	Natural Clay	High Gloss White 80°	Royal Brown
	**Straight Back Gutter **10'**						
	5" .0185"	10	26006	2400619	2400679	-	-
	5" .0255"	10	26002	2400219	-	-	-
	5" .0305"	10	26003	-	-	-	-
	6" .0255"	5	46002	-	-	-	-
	**Hem Back Gutter **10'**						
	5" .0255"	8	26004	-	-	-	-
	5" .027"	5	-	-	-	K10HG5	K10BR5
	5" .032"	10	-	-	-	K10325	K10B35
	6" .032"	5	-	-	-	K10326	K10BR6
	**Miter, Inside**						
	5"	20	-	-	-	5INM80W	5INMRB
	5"	10	27201	2520119	25001079	-	-
	6"	10	47001	-	-	6INM80W	6INMRB
	**Miter, Outside**						
	5"	20	-	-	-	5OTM80W	5OTMRB
	5"	10	27202	2520219	25002079	-	-
	6"	10	47002	-	-	-	-
	6"	20	-	-	-	6OTM80W	6OTMRB
	**Strip Miter, Inside**						
	5"	20	-	-	-	5ISM80W	5ISMRB
	6"	20	-	-	-	6ISM80W	6ISMRB
	Bay Strip Miter, Inside						
	5"	20	-	-	-	5ISMBG80W	-
	6"	20	-	-	-	6ISMBG80W	-
	**Strip Miter, Outside**						
	5"	20	-	-	-	5OSM80W	5OSMRB
	6"	20	-	-	-	6OSM80W	6OSMRB
	Bay Strip Miter, Outside						
	5"	20	-	-	-	5OSMBGS80W	-
	6"	20	-	-	-	6OSMB80W	-
 2x3 drop	**End w/Drop 5"**						
	2" x 3" Drop	12	27010	2501019	2501079	-	-
	2" x 3" Drop	20	-	-	-	KEPHG5	KEPBR5
 3x4 drop (assembly required)	3" x 4" Drop*	12	27080*	2508019*	-	-	-
	End w/Drop 6"						
	3" x 4" Drop*	10	47080*	-	-	-	-
	*Includes two pieces. Assembly required.						
	**Left End**						
	5"	50	27005	-	-	5ENL80W	5ENLRB
	5"	15	27205	2520519	25005079	-	-
	6"	50	47005	-	-	6ENL80W	6ENLRB
	**Right End**						
	5"	50	27006	-	-	5ENR80W	5ENRRB
	5"	15	27206	2520619	25006079	-	-
	6"	50	47006	-	-	6ENR80W	6ENRRB
	**Connector**						
	5"	50	-	-	-	KSJHG5	KSJBR5
	5"	30	27209	2520919	2500979	-	-
	**Seamer with 1 oz. SeamerMate®**						
	5", 2/bag	25	27008	2500819	25008079PK	-	-
	6", 2/bag	25	4700825	-	-	-	-

*Colors shown are for reference only. All thicknesses are inches unless otherwise noted. Tolerance is ± .002 inches. **Available in longer lengths.*

K Style Aluminum Gutter

See page A1 in the Appendix for "Gutter Facts You Should Know Before Purchasing Your Roof Drainage Systems"

	Description	Carton Qty	Unpainted	White 30°	Brown	Natural Clay	High Gloss White 80°	Royal Brown
	***Hidden Hanger w/Screw***							
	5" - Aluminum	100	210121	-	-	-	-	-
	5" - Aluminum	250	21812	-	-	-	-	-
	See pages 19-22 for more hanger choices.							
	***Gutter Screws and Ferrules 10/Pack***							
	7" - Galvanized	12 pks	-	33047PK	3304719PK	-	-	-
	Gutter Screws only Bulk							
	7" - Galvanized	250	-	33246	-	-	-	-
	See pages 19-22 for more hanger choices.							
	***Downspout 10' Square Corrugated***							
	2" x 3" .0145"	10	DSSCPMF3	26010	2401019	2401079	-	-
	2" x 3" .0175"	10	-	26011	2401119	-	-	-
	2" x 3" .019"	10	-	-	-	-	24019020	24019015
	2" x 3" .024"	10	-	DSSC24H3	DSSC24B3	-	-	-
	3" x 3" .024"	10	-	L4061	L4161	-	-	-
	3" x 4" .0175"	10	-	46011	4401119	-	-	-
	3" x 4" .024"	10	DSSCPMF4	-	-	-	DS4102480W	DS41024RB
	***Downspout Extension 15"***							
	2" x 3"	24	-	27075	2507519	25075079	-	-
	3" x 4"	14	-	47075	4507519	-	-	-
	***Downspout Band*** • *Fits 2" x 3" and 3" x 4" downspouts*							
		200	-	27229	2522919	-	-	-
		100	-	-	-	25029079	DPB80W	DPBRB
	***Front Elbow "A" (75 degree) Square Corrugated***							
	2" x 3"	30	-	27064	-	-	3AE80W	3AERB
	2" x 3"	15	-	27264	2526419	25064079	-	-
	3" x 3"	10	-	L4066	L4166	-	-	-
	3" x 4"	10	-	47264	4526419	-	-	-
	3" x 4"	15	-	-	-	-	4AE80W	-
	3" x 4"	15	-	-	-	-	-	4AERB
	Front Elbow "A" (90 degree) Square Corrugated							
	2" x 3"	30	-	-	-	-	3AES80W90	3AESRB90
	3" x 4"	15	-	-	-	-	4AES80W90	4AESRB90
	Front Elbow "A" (60 degree) Square Corrugated							
	2" x 3"	30	-	-	-	-	3AES80W60	3AESRB60
	3" x 4"	30	-	-	-	-	4AES80W60	4AESRB60
	***Side Elbow "B" (75 degree) Square Corrugated***							
	2" x 3"	30	-	27065	-	-	3BE80W	3BERB
	2" x 3"	15	-	27265	2526519	25065079	-	-
	3" x 4"	15	-	-	-	-	4BE80W	4BERB
	3" x 4"	10	-	47265	4526519	-	-	-
	Side Elbow "B" (90 degree) Square Corrugated							
	2" x 3"	30	-	-	-	-	3BES80W90	3BESRB90
	3" x 4"	30	-	-	-	-	4BES80W90	4BESRB90
	Side Elbow "B" (60 degree) Square Corrugated							
	2" x 3"	30	-	-	-	-	3BES80W60	3BESRB60
	3" x 4"	30	-	-	-	-	4BES80W60	4BESRB60
	***Vinyl Transition Elbow*** • *Transitions from "A" style to "B" style* • *Can be used with metal and vinyl gutter systems.*							
	2" x 3"	30	-	37064	-	-	-	-
	3" x 4"	12	-	37065	-	-	-	-

Refer to page 23 for Outlets