**North American Historic Landmarks Rely on Copper**

Each year, the Copper Development Association monitors a handful of new and restored buildings in the U.S. and Canada that utilize architectural copper and copper alloys in their design. Award recipients include a variety of government buildings, academic Galileos, homes of worship, episcopal residences and many more—most of which are recognized by the architectural community as landmarks in the landscape of building design.

“Copper’s natural patina has a very attractive appearance in no time, and also when it has aged,” said Nick Lardas, owner of Niko Contracting, located in St. Louis, MO with a North American Copper in architectural applications. “It is a natural finish, which means that the material is infinite, a true to the building’s historic design. Because of its appropriate replacement material. It’s also a long-life material—a copper roof can last for more than 50 years of its built life.”

Copper’s old-world patina is not the only reason for its durability. Copper pipe is not leached from pipes, faucets and other plumbing fittings. The significant advantage of using copper is its ability to be joined without creating any leaks, thanks to the unique copper-to-copper soldering technique—instead of traditional brazing or welding, which can cause stress fractures over time. Copper’s ability to be soldered or brazed easily makes it a preferred material for building professionals, especially for new construction projects.

Copper offers durability, versatility and longevity—attributes with which other building materials can’t compete, said Andy Rivera Jr., vice president of CDA. “Many historic landmarks turn to copper during restoration, we also use copper in new and innovative ways—like for resilient wall-cladding systems, for example—to an effort to increase the lifespan and beauty of buildings that could very well become landmarks in the future.”

For more information about copper in architecture visit www.copper.org.

---

**Copper Proves to be the Superior Piping System for Hospital Expansion Project**

Unique building design, versatility and reliability make copper pipe the better choice over black steel for plumbing and mechanical systems. The Massachusetts State House is one of the most prominent architectural landmarks in the country. It has been one of the rarest cases of its kind, where it is an original roof with copper when it took the Massachusetts State House over 100 years ago! From the Massachusetts State House Foundation Expansion, As a result, the roof would be well within the limits for copper tube and fittings to the newer, no-lead, brass and bronze copper alloys as long as the joint is heated correctly,” said Andy Kireta, Jr., vice president of CDA. CDA has been recognized as the industry expert on the use, application and soldering techniques for soldering to copper. CDA discovered that the most common mistakes when making a soldered joint with the newer no-lead, brass and bronze copper alloys are:

- Using modular construction techniques—ideally mechanical fastened-ends instead of black copper pipe.

“Perfectly good joints can be made using no-lead, brass and bronze copper alloys as long as the joint is heated correctly,” said Andy Kireta, Jr., vice president of CDA. CDA has been recognized as the industry expert on the use, application and soldering techniques for soldering to copper. CDA discovered that the most common mistakes when making a soldered joint with the newer no-lead, brass and bronze copper alloys are:

- Using modular construction techniques—ideally mechanical fastened-ends instead of black copper pipe.

“Perfectly good joints can be made using no-lead, brass and bronze copper alloys as long as the joint is heated correctly,” said Andy Kireta, Jr., vice president of CDA. CDA has been recognized as the industry expert on the use, application and soldering techniques for soldering to copper. CDA discovered that the most common mistakes when making a soldered joint with the newer no-lead, brass and bronze copper alloys are:

- Using modular construction techniques—ideally mechanical fastened-ends instead of black copper pipe.

“Perfectly good joints can be made using no-lead, brass and bronze copper alloys as long as the joint is heated correctly,” said Andy Kireta, Jr., vice president of CDA. CDA has been recognized as the industry expert on the use, application and soldering techniques for soldering to copper. CDA discovered that the most common mistakes when making a soldered joint with the newer no-lead, brass and bronze copper alloys are:

- Using modular construction techniques—ideally mechanical fastened-ends instead of black copper pipe.

“Perfectly good joints can be made using no-lead, brass and bronze copper alloys as long as the joint is heated correctly,” said Andy Kireta, Jr., vice president of CDA. CDA has been recognized as the industry expert on the use, application and soldering techniques for soldering to copper. CDA discovered that the most common mistakes when making a soldered joint with the newer no-lead, brass and bronze copper alloys are:

- Using modular construction techniques—ideally mechanical fastened-ends instead of black copper pipe.

“Perfectly good joints can be made using no-lead, brass and bronze copper alloys as long as the joint is heated correctly,” said Andy Kireta, Jr., vice president of CDA. CDA has been recognized as the industry expert on the use, application and soldering techniques for soldering to copper. CDA discovered that the most common mistakes when making a soldered joint with the newer no-lead, brass and bronze copper alloys are:

- Using modular construction techniques—ideally mechanical fastened-ends instead of black copper pipe.

“Perfectly good joints can be made using no-lead, brass and bronze copper alloys as long as the joint is heated correctly,” said Andy Kireta, Jr., vice president of CDA. CDA has been recognized as the industry expert on the use, application and soldering techniques for soldering to copper. CDA discovered that the most common mistakes when making a soldered joint with the newer no-lead, brass and bronze copper alloys are:

- Using modular construction techniques—ideally mechanical fastened-ends instead of black copper pipe.

“Perfectly good joints can be made using no-lead, brass and bronze copper alloys as long as the joint is heated correctly,” said Andy Kireta, Jr., vice president of CDA. CDA has been recognized as the industry expert on the use, application and soldering techniques for soldering to copper. CDA discovered that the most common mistakes when making a soldered joint with the newer no-lead, brass and bronze copper alloys are:

- Using modular construction techniques—ideally mechanical fastened-ends instead of black copper pipe.