



STANDING SEAM INSTALL GUIDE

Snap-Lock 100, Mechanical Seam 150, Mechanical Seam 200

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

a. Notice

- This guide contains general design guidance and suggested application instructions and details for proper application of Versaframe metal roofing products. It is the responsibility of the installer to verify conformance of installation to applicable building code, safety, and insurance requirements. Versaframe assumes no responsibility for any problems which might arise as a result of improper installation or any personal injury or property damage that may occur with the product's use.
- Statements in this guide are provided in good faith with the expectation that a design professional be consulted prior to any job decisions being made. Projects should be engineered to conform to applicable building codes, regulations, and accepted industry practices.
- Installing a metal roofing system is a skilled craft that requires considerable trade knowledge and experience. It is not the intent of this guide or Versaframe to train individuals in the skills required to properly install a metal roof system or to convey all the necessary trade or general construction knowledge required to properly and safely perform work on a roof. Versaframe does not guarantee and is not liable for the qualifications of the installer.
- It is the responsibility of the Versaframe customer, installer, and/or designer to ensure that the details meet particular building requirements to assure weathertightness.
- This guide is intended to be used in conjunction with engineered shop drawings specific to an individual project (if applicable). Custom roof conditions and detailing are covered by engineered shop drawings for the specific project. In the event of a conflict between this guide and the engineered shop drawings, the engineered shop drawings will take precedence.
- Contents in this guide are subject to change and revision without notice. Please contact Versaframe to verify that this manual is the most current copy available.

b. Applicability

- The metal roof system as described within this manual is classified as a standing seam metal roof panel. Panels are mechanically attached with hidden fasteners to a continuous solid substrate with an underlayment. The detailing and attachment methods described within this manual best reflect "steep sloped" sheet metal joinery considered a craft or trade. This type of detailing, with clean lines and hidden fasteners is desired for high performance in combination with visual appeal.

c. Safety

- There are potential hazards associated with the installation of a metal roof system. An experienced installer should recognize these hazards, be qualified to work with them, and be capable of providing safe work practices and equipment that minimize the risks of injury. Following are some warnings that should be considered when working with metal roofing. These may not cover all hazards, so the installer should take proper precaution to be prepared for working on roofs and handling metal.
 - OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration): Obey OSHA regulations, particularly those related to roof construction, such as Title 29 Code of Federal, 1926 Subpart M, Fall Protection. For copies of OSHA regulations visit www.osha.gov.
 - Use fall protection and all appropriate safety equipment as agencies or jobsites require.
 - Avoid working on surfaces that are covered with moisture, frost, snow/ice, dust or other substance that may cause unsure footing.
 - Never walk on substrate, underlayment, or panels that are not properly secured in place.
 - Take caution when handling sheet metal panels and flashings. Edges can be sharp and can cause severe cuts. Wear heavy gloves for protection.
 - Wear eye protection when cutting and drilling to prevent eye injury from flying metal fragments.
 - Take caution when handling panels and trim in strong winds. Wind pressure can cause loss of balance and endanger workers with being struck by flying objects.
 - Materials loaded to rooftop should always be secured to substrate to prevent them from sliding down roof slope or being dislodged by high winds.
 - Maintain safe distances from electric power lines when handling metal panels and trims since they are excellent conductors.

d. Material Handling and Storage

Receiving a delivery

- When receiving materials, check the condition of the product and review the shipment against the shipping ticket to ensure all items are accounted for. If damages or shortages are discovered, it should be noted on the shipping copy at the time of delivery. Versaframe will not be responsible for shortages or damages unless they are noted on the shipping ticket. In addition, all damages and shortages should be reported to Versaframe with 48 hours from time of shipment.

e. Packaging

Panels are shipped in bundled units of approximately thirty to fifty panels. Panels are stacked on edge and are packaged with wood blocking in an open crate design. Space is provided under crates for access by forks of lift truck or inserting lifting slings/straps when offloading by crane. (Figure 1). For LTL or special overseas shipments, panels are packaged in completely enclosed wooden crates to provide optimum protection. Additional charges will apply. Contact Versaframe for further information on this non-standard packaging.

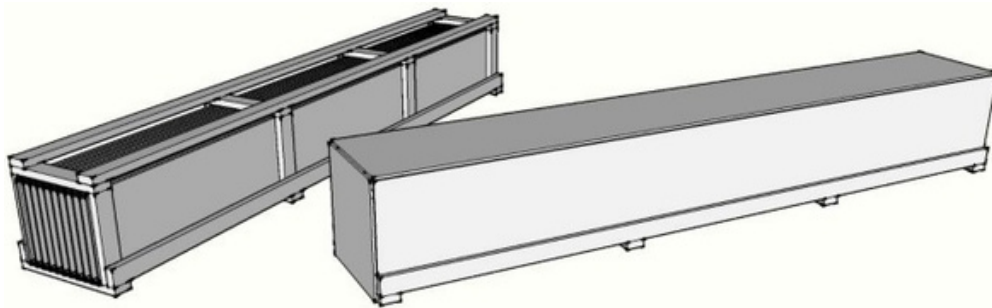


Figure 1: Packaging for panels (open crate and completely enclosed crate options)

f. Unloading

- Unless a moffett or boom delivery truck is available, it is the responsibility of the installer to unload materials from the delivery truck. The installer shall be responsible for providing suitable equipment and means for unloading materials safely and without damaging product. When handling crates and bundles always support unit from underneath. Position forks or slings in a manner that maintains proper balance.
- Lift trucks with forks minimum 5 feet apart can be used for lifting bundles up to 25 feet long (Figure 2). Reasonable care should be taken while unloading to prevent damage from shocks or sudden movements.
- Bundles over 25 feet in length should be lifted with nylon slings and a spreader bar. Never use chain, cable, or rope to lift bundles. As a general rule, no more than one third or maximum 15 feet of panel should be left unsupported.

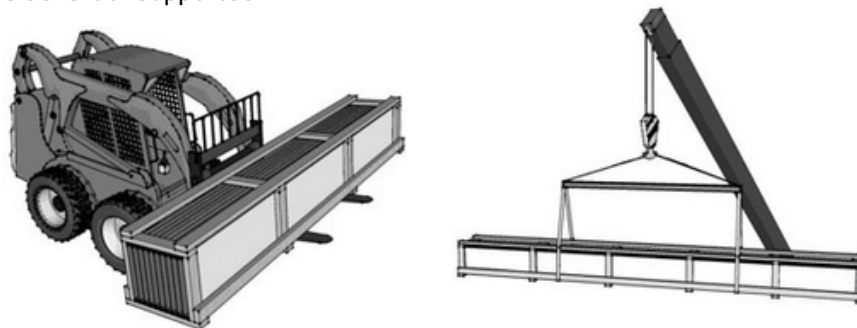


Figure 2: Lift truck with panel bundle. Crane with spreader bar and panel bundle.

g. Handling

- Individual panels should be carried on edge by hand and supported evenly with a maximum spacing of 10 to 12 feet (*Figure 3*).
- Handlers should maintain uniform movements while transporting panels to prevent bending or twisting that will cause permanent damage.

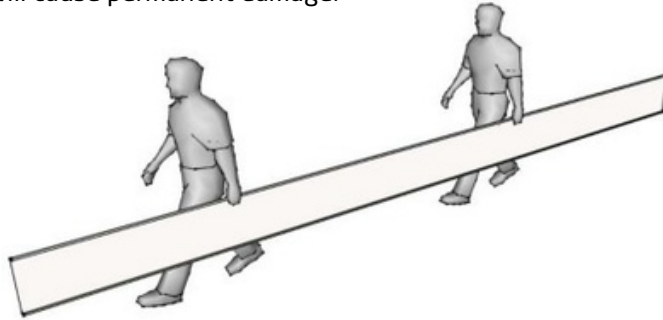


Figure 3: Carrying panels. Maintain maximum distance of 10-12 feet between holders

h. Storage

- Store all materials in a protected area away from standing water. Panels and trim should be covered to protect from moisture, debris, and long-term exposure to sunlight. Keep bundles elevated above the ground to allow air to circulate freely. Elevate one end of bundles to prevent moisture from resting on surfaces.
- Exposure to dirt and moisture during storage can cause damage or staining of finish and material surfaces. Prolonged storage of panels and trim in bundles is not recommended. If conditions do not allow for immediate erection, extra care should be taken to protect materials from moisture. If panels and trim should contain moisture, they should be dried and re-stacked.
- Panels and trim may have strippable polyfilm applied to surfaces for protection during fabrication, packaging, and transit. This film must be removed immediately prior to installation. Care should be taken to protect film from long-term exposure to moisture and direct sunlight. Extended exposure to sunlight will cause polyfilm to be permanently adhered to panel surface.

2. WORKING WITH METAL

a. Cutting and Drilling

- DO NOT cut panels with saws or grinders. Only use appropriate sheet metal cutting tools designed to “shear cut” components with clean, burr free edges. Abrasive cutting mechanisms will damage Galvalume substrate and paint finishes and promote rusting of the steel components.
- Metal debris from cutting and drilling processes should be removed during installation. If not removed metal filings will red rust on the surfaces where they were deposited. Rusting of the metal filings may cause stain or discoloration on the surface of the panels and trim. Hot shavings should be prevented from coming into contact with painted surfaces. They may become embedded into the painted surface.

b. Expansion and Contraction

- Metal panels and trim are exposed to daily cycles of temperature changes from ambient temperatures and exposure to sunlight (**Table 1**). Temperature fluctuations cause metal components to expand and contract. Allowances should be made for the expansion and contraction of panels and trim. Restriction of expansion and contraction can produce “oil-canning” in panel/trim surfaces and cause failures at fastener locations.

Thermal Expansion/Contraction for Steel Roof Panels at 180 ° F Differential

Distance from fixed point	Nom. Expansion
10 feet	1/8" (0.145")
20 feet	5/16" (0.289")
30 feet	7/16" (0.434")
40 feet	9/16" (0.579")
50 feet	3/4" (0.724")
60 feet	7/8" (0.868")
70 feet	1" (1.013")
80 feet	1-3/16" (1.158")
90 feet	1-5/16" (1.302")
100 feet	1-7/16" (1.447")

*Coefficient of expansion = 0.0000067 in/in/F °

Table 1: Thermal Expansion/Contraction of Steel Panels

- Metal flashing and trim should be installed with sealed end laps that allow for expansion and contraction.
 - Panels should be installed with a "fixed" end and a "free" end. This manner allows for expansion and contraction to be controlled uniformly at one end of the roof. This manual follows the "architectural" or "steep slope" installation method which applies a point of fixity at the high end of the panels (i.e. ridge, hip, high wall, and peak). Expansion and contraction is accommodated at the low end of panels (i.e. eaves and valleys).
- c. Oil-Canning
- The perceived waviness in flat metal commonly known as "oil-canning" is an inherent part of light gauge cold formed metal panels and trim. Versaframe will not accept "oil-canning" as a cause for rejection.
 - Oil-canning can be minimized by means of heavier gauges, narrower panel widths and panel striations.
 - Substructure must be even plane to within ¼" in 20 feet from eave to ridge to reduce panel distortion.
- d. Dissimilar Metals
- DO NOT allow the steel roofing system to come into direct contact with dissimilar metals such as copper or brass. Corrosion caused by contact with dissimilar metals is not covered by warranties.
 - DO NOT install steel roofing system in a location in which it will come directly in contact with moisture run-off from copper materials. Moisture run-off from copper materials will prematurely corrode steel components.
- e. Chemically Treated lumber
- Chemically treated lumber can be highly corrosive to metal roofing components. Care should be taken to separate metal components from direct contact with chemically treated wood. Corrosion caused by treated lumber is not covered by warranties.
 - Use only stainless steel or ceramic coated fasteners for attachment to chemically treated wood.
- f. Graphite
- Avoid the use of graphite pencils when marking unpainted Galvalume steel components to avoid premature corrosion of material.

3. DESIGN INFORMATION

- a. Planning
 - It should be noted that this guide does not cover all conditions or situations for the design and applicability of Versaframe products for every project or installation.
 - Versaframe recommends that a design professional be consulted to ensure proper design and application. Additional design assistance can be provided by contacting Versaframe.
- b. Slope: Snap-Lock 100 panels are recommended for roof slopes of 3 inches in 12 and greater. Mechanical Seam panels are recommended for roof slopes of 1 inches in 12 and greater over solid decking or 3 inches in 12 and greater over open framing.
 - Roof design should be free of any areas that pond water or impede water flow.
 - Consult Versaframe for applications requiring slope less than specified.
- c. Substrate: Snap-Lock 100 require a continuous solid substrate. Vertical Seam can be installed over a solid substrate or open framing.
 - The following is a list of acceptable substrates
 - Minimum 7/16" APA rated OSB or minimum 15/32" APA rated plywood
 - Nominal 1" or greater tongue and groove wood planks
 - Minimum 7/16" APA rated OSB or minimum 15/32" APA rated plywood over rigid insulation over
 - minimum 22 gauge steel decking
 - Substrate Preparation
 - Substrate must be structurally sound and must meet the minimum requirements for the system performance (i.e. structural loading and wind uplift resistance).
 - Deck must not be out of plane more than ¼" in 20 feet from eave to ridge.
 - Surface of substrate must be smooth, dry, and free of debris which might damage or distort panels.
- d. Underlayment
 - All installations of panels over a solid substrate require the use of continuous layer of underlayment applied directly under the roof panels.
 - For slopes 3:12 and greater Versaframe recommends application of Synthetic underlayment or equal. Asphalt saturated felt paper (meeting ASTM D 226 Type II #30) may be used in lieu of synthetic underlayment but does not offer the strength and protection as synthetic underlayment.
 - Self adhered membrane underlayment may be required for certain vulnerable detail conditions, slopes less than 3:12, or certain deck assemblies. Self-adhered underlayment should have the following minimum properties:
 - i. Smooth surfaced (non-granulated)
 - ii. High temperature resistance (minimum 240° F)
 - iii. Minimum thickness of 40 mil
 - iv. Approved by the underlayment manufacturer for application under metal roofing
- e. Insulation, Vapor retarders, & Air Barriers
 - The necessity and location of insulation, a vapor retarder, and/or an air barrier is the responsibility of the building owner or designer. Versaframe does not accept responsibility for damage as a result of improper application of these items.

f. Ventilation

- The necessity of venting the roof structure is the responsibility of the building owner or designer. Versaframe does not accept the responsibility for issues as a result of improperly vented roof systems.
- For single-family residential applications, FHA guidelines recommend the 1/300 rule: 1 square foot of net free vent area for every 300 square feet of attic floor space. Net free vent area includes exhaust and intake venting. It is recommended to use a ratio of 60% intake venting and 40% for exhaust venting. Some building codes may require the 1/150 rule Always check with local building code for exact requirements.
- No attic vents should be installed between the intake and exhaust vents. This approach will “short circuit” the vent path between intake and exhaust vents leaving attic portions unvented.
- Ridge ventilation is the ideal method for venting a metal roof system.

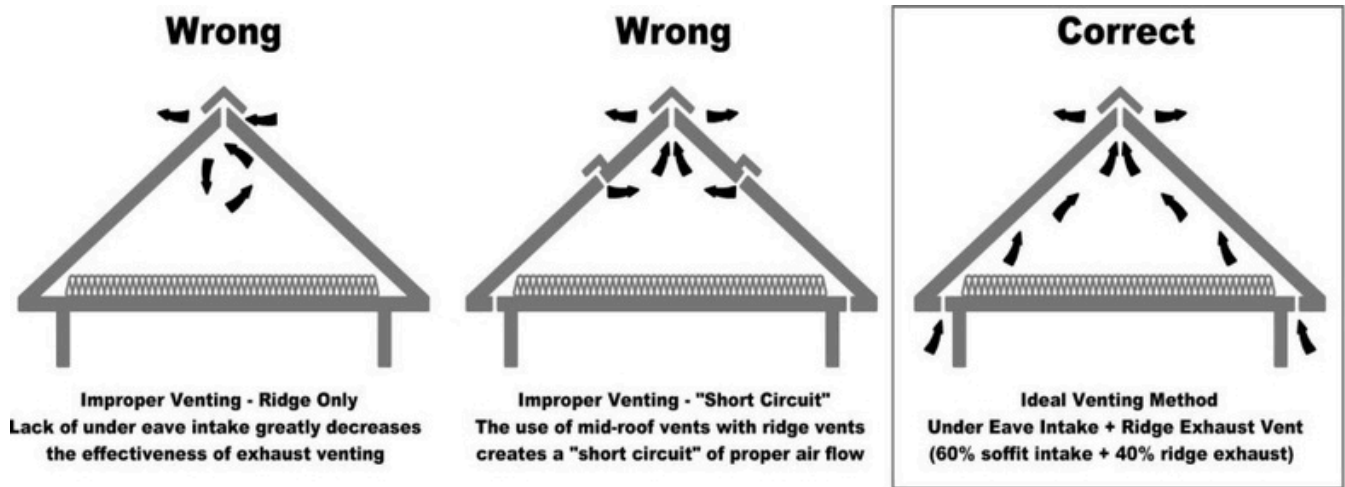
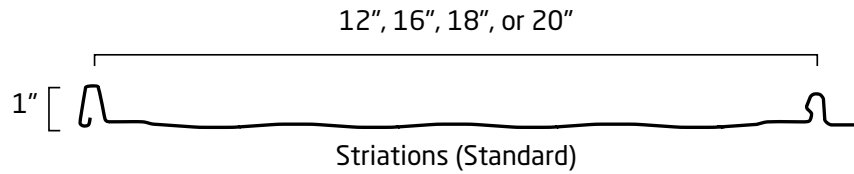


Figure 4: Proper venting method

4. PRODUCT INFORMATION

a. Snap-lock 100 Panel Description and Options



- Rib profile: 1 inch tall integral "snap" lock design with fastening flange
- Width: Standard panel width is 16 inches
- Profile: Standard panel profile is "striated". The striated profile option provides the best means for reducing the visibility of any potential oil-canning

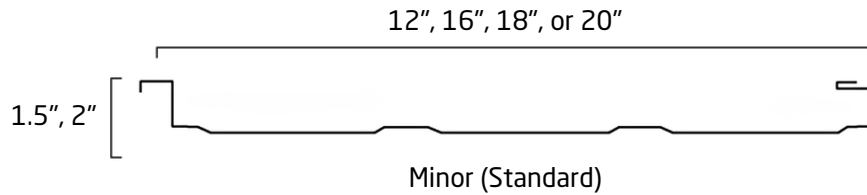
Optional Surface Patterns



- Panel lengths: Standard lengths available from 3 to 40 feet. Longer lengths are available. Contact Versaframe for additional information regarding panel lengths greater than 40 feet.
 - Materials & finishes: please visit versaframe.ca
- b. Panel Fasteners: Fasteners are applied through the fastening flange located on the male leg of panel. For most wood substrates the recommended fastener is a #10-12 x 1 inch long pancake head wood screw. Fasteners for wood should be of sufficient length to penetrate the substrate by ¼ inch or be imbedded into sheathing by ¾ inch.

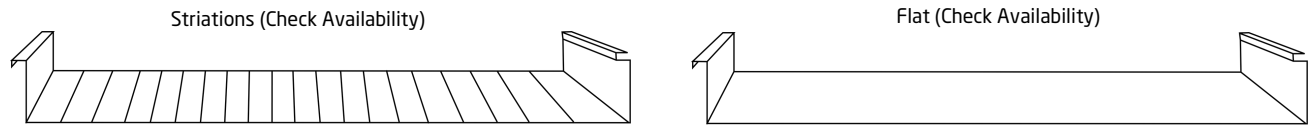
4. PRODUCT INFORMATION

a. Mechanical Seam 150 & Mechanical Seam 200 Panel Description and Options



- Rib profile: design with hidden clips
- Width: Standard panel widths are 12, 16, 18, and 20 inches
- Profile: Standard panel profile is "Minor Ribs". Flat Pan (Smooth Profile) is also available

Optional Surface Patterns



- Panel lengths: Standard lengths available from 5 to 45 feet. Longer lengths are available. Contact Versaframe for additional information regarding panel lengths greater than 45 feet.
- Materials & finishes: please visit versaframe.ca

- b. Panel Fasteners: Clips lock over the male leg of panel and fasteners are applied into the holes located on clips. For most wood substrates the recommended fastener is a #10-12 x 1 inch long pancake head wood screw. Fasteners for wood should be of sufficient length to penetrate the substrate by ¼ inch or be imbedded into sheathing by ¾ inch.

- c. Sealants: Sealant is a necessary component to prevent water from infiltrating thru the metal roofing system. It is applied to joints, laps, intersections, and perimeter edges of panels and flashings. It is also applied to laps and joints of gutters and downspouts to control water containment to ground level.
- Tape Sealant: Tape sealant is a non-drying sealant with excellent physical and weathering characteristics. It has a high-dimensional stability which makes it ideal for use where the mating surfaces are in compression such as between zee closure flashing and roof panels. Tape sealant should NOT be used as a surface sealant or where the sealant is not compressed between the two mating surfaces. Tape sealant should NOT be installed where exposed to direct sunlight.
 - Material: Butylpolyisobutylene base extruded compound
 - Tube Sealants: Tube sealants can be used in virtually all locations where sealant is required. It can be used between mating surfaces or applied as an exposed surface sealant. For best results, tool sealant into corners or mating surfaces to ensure continuous adhesion to material surfaces and eliminate voids.
 - Packaging: Tube sealants are available in +/- 10 oz. cartridges and have an approximate coverage rate of 25 lineal feet for ¼ inch bead diameter.
- d. Metal Flashings and Trim: Flashings and trim are brake-formed components applied at roof perimeters, intersections, transitions, and junctions to prevent water infiltration. They are typically provided in matching gauges and finishes to the roof panels but can be contrasting materials and colors.

5. INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

- a. Tools and Accessories
- Recommended tools for installation
 - Sheet metal snips (long nose, left hand, right hand): for general cutting of trims and panels
 - Locking style Cclamps: for holding panels and trims in position during cutting and drilling
 - Hand seamers (duckbill folder): for bending sheet metal tabs and hems
 - Panel hemming tool: for forming hem on panel ends at eaves and valleys
 - Pop rivet tool: for installing 1/8" diameter rivets in trims, flashing, and guttering
 - Hammer
 - Chalk line
 - Tape measure
 - Electric screw gun
 - Drill bits (1/8" diameter)
 - Hole Punch
 - TurboShear HD attachment: for long cuts in trims and panels
 - Marking pens: for marking cuts in sheet metal components
 - Utility knife
 - Caulk gun
- b. Underlayment Installation:
- Underlayment should be installed continuous over entire substrate
 - Roof deck must be clean and free from any moisture, ice, dust, loose nails, protrusions, voids, and other debris
 - Start at lowest portion of roof. Apply with printed side up. Extend underlayment over roof edges (eaves and rakes) minimum 1-1/2". Install full course centered along valleys.
 - Extend underlayment minimum 6" up vertical termination details (i.e. sidewall and highwalls).

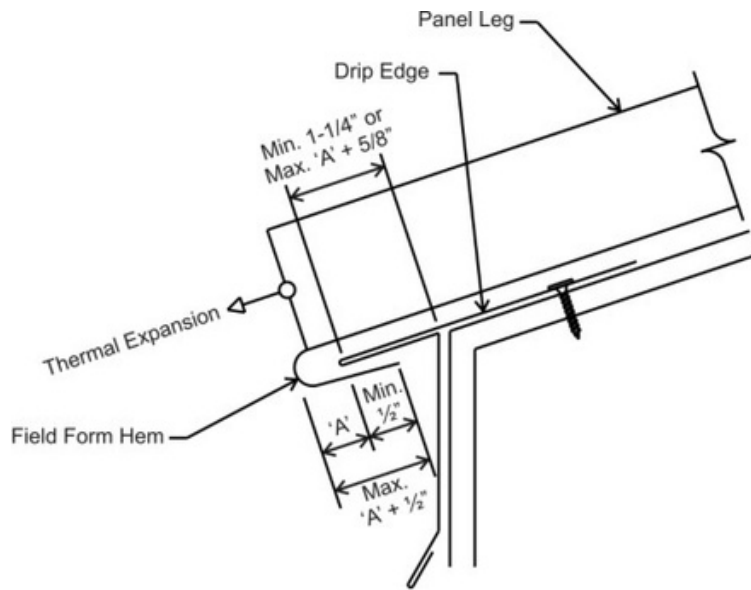
- Synthetic underlayment is mechanically fastened to substrate. Use only electroplated, galvanized, or coated fasteners. Use of "common steel" (uncoated) roofing nails may result in rusting that can spread to the underside of metal roof panels and flashings. DO NOT use staples for application of underlayment. Self-adhered membrane underlayment to be applied with release paper towards roof surface.
 - Remove release paper diagonally from bottom of roll while applying heavy hand pressure to top surface. Refer to manufacturer's requirements for minimum application temperatures and instructions for cold weather installation.
 - Underlayment left exposed to elements for a period beyond the manufacturer's recommended exposure duration should be completely replaced or covered with new.
- c. Panel Installation
- For best performance, panels should extend full length from low point (eave and valley conditions) to high point (hip, ridge, peak, and highwall conditions). Field splicing of panels is possible but not recommended. Splicing may be considered when panel runs exceed maximum shippable lengths. Contact Versaframe for additional information on field splicing and maximum shipping lengths.
 - Panels should be hemmed around drip edges and cleats at lowest points to allow for expansion and contraction. Panel hemming is performed in field by installer. Refer to *Table 4 "Thermal Gap Installation Chart"* and *Figure 6* for hem lengths and gap settings.

Thermal Gap Installation Chart for Steel Roof Panels at 180° F Differential

Distance from fixed point	Material Temperature During Installation		
	Hot (>100° F)	Warm (100° to 50° F)	Cold (<50° F)
10 feet	1/8" (0.145")	1/16" (0.072")	0
20 feet	5/16" (0.289")	1/8" (0.145")	0
30 feet	7/16" (0.434")	3/16" (0.217")	1/8" (0.125")
40 feet	9/16" (0.579")	5/16" (0.289")	1/8" (0.125")
50 feet	3/4" (0.724")	3/8" (0.362")	3/16" (0.188")
60 feet	7/8" (0.868") 1"	7/16" (0.434")	3/16" (0.188")
70 feet	(1.013") 1-3/16"	1/2" (0.507")	1/4" (0.25")
80 feet	(1.158") 1-5/16"	9/16" (0.579")	1/4" (0.25")
90 feet	(1.302") 1-7/16"	5/8" (0.651")	3/8" (0.375")
100 feet	(1.447")	3/4" (0.724")	3/8" (0.375")

*Coefficient of expansion = 0.0000067 in/in/°F

Table 4: Thermal Gap Installation Chart



'A' = Gap from Thermal Expansion Chart during time of installation

Figure 6: Setting Panel Thermal Gap During Installation

Panel hemming:

- Notch vertical legs back from eave end of panel equal to hem length (nominally 1 inch or maximum dimension provided by *Figure 6*).
- Use panel hemming tool to fold panel end 180 degrees.

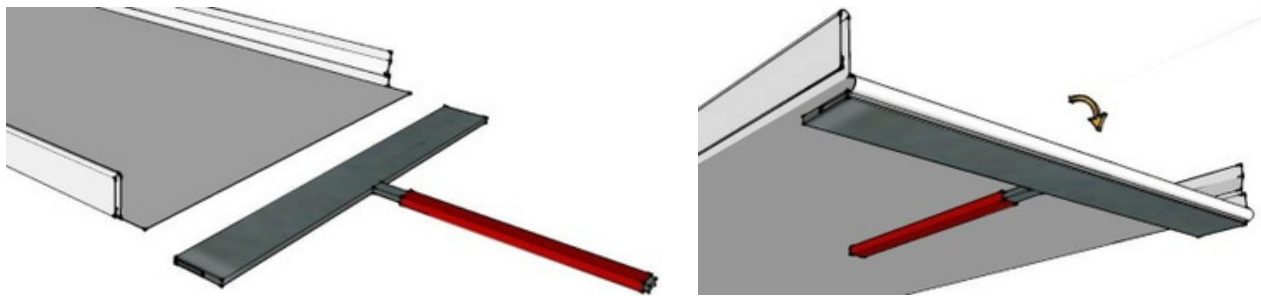


Figure 7: Panel Hemming

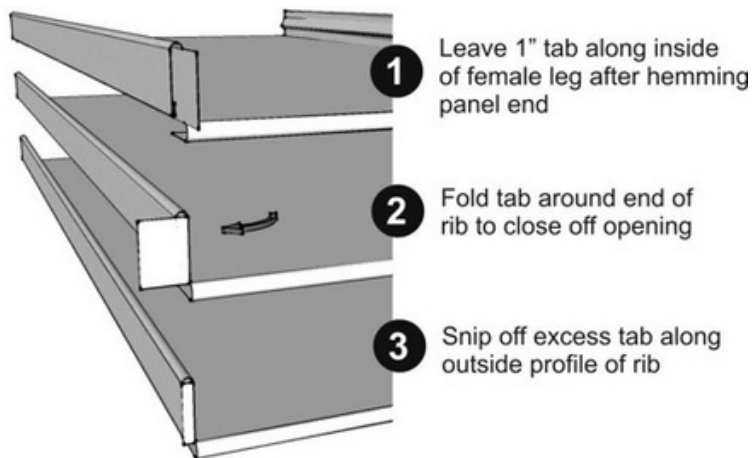


Figure 8: Closing Female Rib End (optional)

- Installing Panels
 - The following flashing assemblies must be installed prior to installing panels:
 - i. Eave drip edge (with sub-panel flashings if used)
 - ii. Valley flashing
 - iii. Gable Trims (sub-panel flashings only)
 - Panel installation must begin at an extreme lower left or right position for each roof plane to be covered. Installation can proceed in only one direction across plane of roof.
 - Install first panel. Hook hemmed end onto eave drip edge or offset cleat. Fasten upper most end of panel to substrate with single fastener into substrate to secure panel in place.
 - Install panel fasteners along fastener flange of male leg of panel at required spacing interval. Refer to *Table 2 or 3* for spacing guidelines. It is recommended to install two fasteners together near the eave end of the panels to provide additional resistance against wind uplift which can be significant at roof edges.
 - Install second panel by loosely lapping female leg over male leg. Let lower panel end (eave end) extend off roof edge so panel hem does not interfere with drip edge. With hand pressure, snap down lower end of panel only so that panel hem is below extended lip of drip edge. Carefully slide panel up slope to fully engage panel hem around lip of drip edge. Set expansion gap as indicated in *Figure 6*. Snap down female rib onto male rib with hand pressure starting at eave and working upslope. CAUTION: Use of hammer or mallet to snap panels together may damage panel rib or cause panels to dent at fastener locations.
 - Continue to install remaining panels in same manner as above.
 - It is important to check for modularity (dimension across panel width) as panels are installed. Measure across multiple ribs at both ends of panels to verify that panels are installed square. Failure to maintain modularity will result in poor alignment at eave ("saw-tooth affect") and noticeable dimension variations along parallel gable edges and walls. Slight corrections can be made by applying counter adjustments at panel ends to the next several panels. Do not apply more than 1/8 inch gap at each side lap when making adjustments.
- d. Installing Trim & Flashing Details
 - Refer to select details included at the end of this product manual (page 24) for additional installation details and product information.

- Eave Detail (page 25):
 - Install first section of extended eave drip edge tight to roof edge over first layer of underlayment. Fasten with appropriate substrate fastener at 8 inches on center in a staggered pattern.
 - Install additional sections of extended eave drip edge with minimum 4 inch end laps and tube sealant at laps.
- Gable - box style with zee closure (page 27):
 - Install panels continuous across roof area to outside face of gable edge.
 - Apply continuous row of 7/8 inch double bead tape sealant to base of zee closure. Mark face of roof panel from gable edge to corresponding width of box gable trim. Install zee closure along entire length of roof panel following markings. A short section of box gable trim can be used as a guide to better position of zee closures. Fasten with appropriate substrate fastener at minimum 4 fasteners per zee or 12 inches on center.
 - Install continuous cleat along face of fascia board with appropriate fastener at 8 inches on center.
 - Install box gable trim by hooking onto cleat and lapping over top flange of zee closure. Provide minimum 4 inch end laps and sealant at laps.
 - Pop rivet box gable trim to top flange of zee closure at 18 inches on center.
- Gable Detail - drip edge style (page 27):
 - Install first section of extended gable drip edge tight to roof edge over underlayment. Fasten with appropriate substrate fastener at 8 inches on center in a staggered pattern.
 - Install additional sections of extended eave drip edge with minimum 4 inch end laps and tube sealant at laps.
- Valley Detail - with separate offset cleat (page 28):
 - Install lowest section of valley flashing first by notching and hemming minimum 1 inch around drip edge.
 - Fasten both sides of valley with appropriate substrate fastener just below hemmed edge at 12 inches on center.
 - Continue installing sections of valley flashing up slope. Provide minimum 12 inch end laps with 2 rows of tube sealant at laps.
 - Apply continuous row of 7/8 inch double bead tape sealant to one side of continuous offset cleat. Install offset cleat minimum 4 inches from center line of valley on both sides. Fasten offset cleat with appropriate substrate fastener at maximum 8 inches on center.
 - Lap field courses of underlayment minimum 4 inches on both sides of valley flashing.
 - Install roof panels with hemmed end by hooking onto offset cleat on both sides of valley flashing. Care should be taken to protect valley flashing from being scratched by hemmed edge while panels are slid into place.
 - Do not install panel fasteners through valley flashing. First panel fastener should be located just above valley edge.
- Ridge or Hip Detail (page 28):
 - Install panels continuous across roof areas along both sides of hip or ridge line.
 - Field cut zee closure flashing to fit tight between panel ribs. Apply continuous row of 7/8 inch double bead tape sealant to base of zee closure. Install zee closures onto panels at both sides. Use hip/ridge flashing to locate correct position of zee closures. Fasten with appropriate substrate fastener at minimum 4 fasteners per zee or 3 inches on center.
 - Apply a row of tube sealant along back face of zee closure adjacent to panel legs.
 - Rivet hip/ridge flashing to top flange of zeets at 18 inches on center both sides.
 - Install additional sections of hip/ridge flashings with minimum 4 inch end laps and tube sealant at laps.
- Sidewall Detail - with zee closure (page 31):
 - Install panels continuous across roof area to face of wall.
 - Apply continuous row of 7/8 inch double bead tape sealant to base of zee closure. Mark face of roof panel from face of wall to corresponding width of sidewall trim. Install zee closure along entire length of roof panel following markings. A short section of sidewall trim can be used as a guide to better position of zee closures. Fasten with appropriate substrate fastener at minimum 4 fasteners per zee or 12 inches on center.

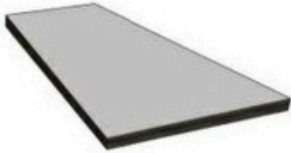


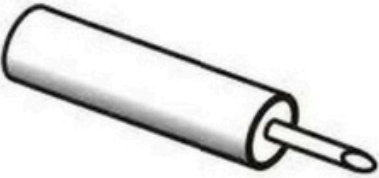


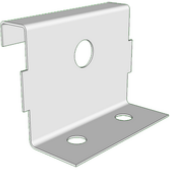
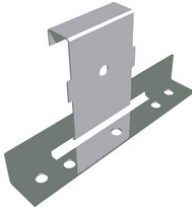




- Install sidewall flashing by pop riveting sidewall flashing to top flange of zee closure at 18 inches on center and positioning vertical face against wall. Use appropriate fastener at 12 inches on center to secure flashing to wall. Provide minimum 4 inch end laps and sealant at laps.
- If applicable, install reglet counter flashing or surface mounted counter flashing along wall. Seal top edge with tube sealant.
- Endwall (headwall) Detail (page 30):
 - Install panels continuous over adjacent roof section.
 - Field cut zee closure flashing to fit tight between panel ribs. Apply continuous row of 7/8 inch double bead tape sealant to base of zee closure. Install zee closures onto panels at both sides. Use endwall flashing to locate correct position of zee closures. Fasten with appropriate substrate fastener at minimum 4 fasteners per zee or 3 inches on center.
 - Apply row of tube sealant along back face of zee closure adjacent to panel legs.
 - Install endwall flashing onto zee closures by riveting flashing to top flange of zeets at 18 inches on center onto top flange of zee. Use appropriate fastener at 12 inches on center to secure flashing to wall. Provide minimum 4 inch end laps and sealant at laps.
- Ridge Detail (page 28):
 - Install panels continuous across roof areas along both sides of ridge line.
 - Field cut zee closure flashing to fit tight between panel ribs. Apply continuous row of 7/8 inch double bead tape sealant to base of zee closure. Install zee closures onto panels at both sides. Use ridge flashing to locate correct position of zee closures. Fasten with appropriate substrate fastener at minimum 4 fasteners per zee or 3 inches on center.
 - Apply row of tube sealant along back face of zee closure adjacent to panel legs.
 - Install ridge flashing onto zee closures by riveting ridge flashing to top flange of zeets at 18 inches on center on both sides.
 - Install additional sections of ridge flashings with minimum 4 inch end laps and tube sealant at laps. Rivet lapped ridge sections together. Provide a ridge expansion detail every 40 feet of ridge length to allow for thermal expansion/contraction.
- Vented Ridge Detail - with vent material, vent clips, and wide ridge (page 29):
 - Install panels continuous across roof areas along both sides of ridge line.
 - Apply 7/8 inch double bead tape sealant to both legs of vent clips.
 - Install 2 vent clips towards the top of each panel, only fastening the lower fastener.
 - Lift upper end of vent clips, tuck vent material in the flange, and then fasten upper end of vent clips.
 - Install ridge flashing onto vent clips with 1 pop rivet per vent clip.
 - Install additional sections of ridge flashings with minimum 4 inch end laps and tube sealant at laps. Rivet lapped ridge sections together. Provide a ridge expansion detail every 40 feet of ridge length to allow for thermal expansion/contraction.
- Peak Detail (page 30):
 - Install panels continuous over adjacent roof section.
 - Field cut zee closure flashing to fit tight between panel ribs. Apply continuous row of 7/8 inch double bead tape sealant to base of zee closure. Install zee closures on to panels at both sides. Use peak flashing to locate correct position of zee closures. Fasten with appropriate substrate fastener at minimum 4 fasteners per zee or 3 inches on center.
 - Apply row of tube sealant along back face of zee closure adjacent to panel legs.
 - Install continuous cleat along face of fascia board with appropriate fastener at 8 inches on center.
 - Install peak flashing by first hooking onto cleat and then hooking onto top flange of zee. Provide minimum 4 inch end laps and sealant at laps. Rivet flashing to top flange of zeets at 18 inches on center.
- Pipe Penetrations (page 33):
 - Cut round opening through panel leaving approximately ½ inch gap around pipe.

- Apply continuous bead of tube sealant around base of pipe at panel surface.
- Note: Use EPDM pipe flashing (siliconized pipe flashing for high temperature pipes) with integral aluminum base ring.
- Cut opening in top of pipe flashing slightly smaller than pipe diameter.
- Apply continuous bead of tube sealant to bottom of pipe flashing base and install boot over pipe and position base against panel surface.
- Install HWH screws with washer around base of pipe flashing at 1 inch on center.
- Apply continuous bead of tube sealant around top and base of pipe flashing.
- Install stainless steel clamping ring around top of pipe flashing.
- Square Penetrations (page 34): Refer to step by step illustrations and instructions for installing square
- curb style penetrations at the end of this manual (beginning at page 34).






6. Roof Protection and Repair

- a. Roof Protection During Installation: During roof installation be careful to prevent damage to panels and trims such as scratches, dents, and paint abrasion. This can be caused by construction materials, tools, safety equipment, and workers on roof. Most damage can be prevented by the following means:
 - Minimize traffic on installed portions of roof from workers.
 - Use soft soled footwear. Be sure to clean debris from bottom of footwear before climbing onto roof.
 - Remove metal scraps and other construction debris from roof daily.
 - Immediately remove metal shavings from the surface of panels and trim that occur from cutting and drilling processes.
- b. Roof Protection After Installation: After installation of roof it is advisable to perform periodic inspections and maintenance of roof to ensure proper performance. The following are recommended maintenance points:
 - Roof should be kept clean. Remove all trash, debris, and dirt from roof. Debris such as leaves and sticks may hinder the drainage of water in valleys and gutters. Debris and dirt hold moisture against the roof surface and prevent the roof from drying completely. Constant exposure to moisture can lead to paint failure and rusting of panels.
 - Trim back any overhanging tree branches
 - Penetrations: Close attention should be given to roof penetrations (pipes and curbs). For pipe penetrations, check that flexible rubber boots are properly secured to roof and pipe. If cracks or tears are observed in boot the boot should be removed and replaced.
 - Snow/Ice Removal: If it is required that snow be removed from roof surface, do not use mechanical means that would scratch or otherwise damage the finish of the roof system.
- c. Finishes and Touchup: Take care to protect material surfaces to protect finish from scratches and abrasions that may void finish warranty and result in failure of finish. Touch up paint may be obtained from Versaframe. Apply touchup paint to scratches as required. Note that touchup paint does not have the same durability and color retention qualities as the factory applied paint finish and thus should be applied sparingly. Apply only enough paint to completely cover the scratched area to avoid unsightly finish variations. Do not use aerosol paint applicators for touch up.
- d. Repairs to Roof: Should repairs be needed, it is recommended that qualified installers experienced in installing metal roofing systems perform the work.

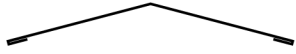
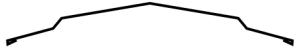
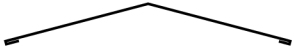
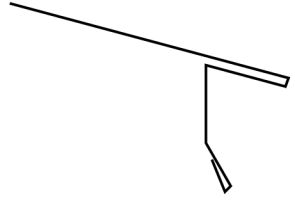
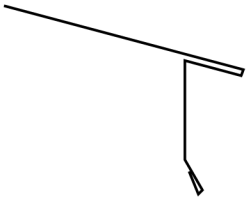
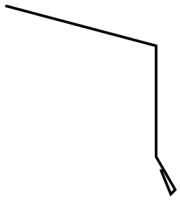
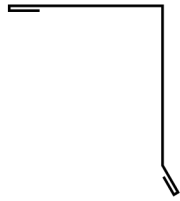
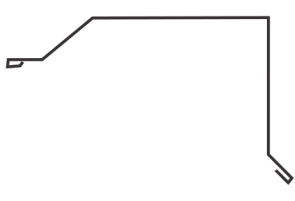

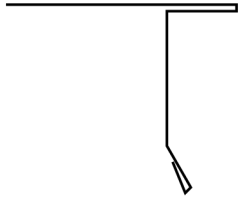
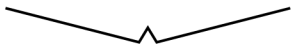

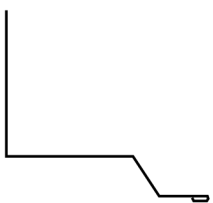
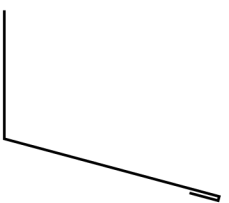
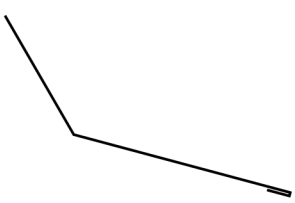
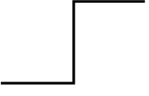


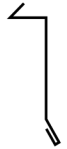

Accessories / Tool Guide

<p>Flat Sheets</p>  <p>Available in matching gauge and color as roof panels. Use for fabrication of trim & flashings.</p>	<p>Synthetic Underlayment</p>  <p>1000 sq ft roll - long life protection</p>	<p>Ice & Water Shield</p>  <p>200 sq ft roll - smooth surface</p>
<p>Tube Sealant</p> 	<p>Butyl Tape Sealant</p> 	<p>Pipe Boot</p>  <p>Standard EPDM High-Temp Silicone Retrofit/Split</p> <p>Sizes and shapes vary - some locations stock round, others square</p>
<p>Fixed Clip</p> 	<p>Expansion Clip</p> 	<p>Tools - Bend & Hem</p>  <p>20" Hemming Tool 6" Hand Seamers</p>
<p>Tools - Punch & Fasten</p>  <p>1/8" Drill Bit Pop Rivet Gun</p>	<p>Tools - Cut & Shear</p>  <p>Long Cut Snips TurboShear HD</p>	<p>Tools - Safety</p>  <p>Safety Kit (Harness, Lifeline, Anchor) 50' Lifeline with Positioning Device</p>

Accessories Guide

<p>Pancake Head Wood Screw</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> #10-12 x 1" long<input type="checkbox"/> #10-12 x 1-1/2" long<input type="checkbox"/> #10-12 x 2" long<input type="checkbox"/> #10-12 x 2-1/2" long<input type="checkbox"/> #10-12 x 3" long <p>Zinc plated. For attachment of panels and flashings to wood</p>
<p>Pancake Head Self-Drilling Screw</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> #10-16 x 1" long<input type="checkbox"/> #12-14 x 1" long <p>Zinc Plated For attachment of panels & flashings to steel</p>
<p>Lap Tek (Stitch) Screw</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> #1/4-14 x 7/8" long <p>Finish: Plain or painted to match panels</p> <p>5/16" HWH w/ washer, Zinc Plated For sheet metal joining</p>
<p>HWH Wood Screw</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> #10-14 x 1" long<input type="checkbox"/> #10-14 x 2" long<input type="checkbox"/> #10-14 x 3" long<input type="checkbox"/> #10-14 x 1-1/2" long<input type="checkbox"/> #10-14 x 2-1/2" long <p>1/4" HWH w/ washer, Zinc Plated Finish: Plain or painted to match panels To attach sheet metal components to wood</p>
<p>HWH Self-Drilling Screw</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> #12-14 x 1" long<input type="checkbox"/> #12-14 x 1-1/2" long<input type="checkbox"/> #12-14 x 1-1/4" long<input type="checkbox"/> #12-14 x 2-1/2" long <p>5/16" HWH w/ washer, DP2, Zinc Coated Finish: Plain or painted to match panels To attach sheet metal components to steel</p>

Common Trim Types (size, shapes & availability vary by plant)

<p>Flat Ridge</p> 	<p>Step Ridge</p> 	<p>Wide Flat Ridge</p> 	<p>Short Extended Eave</p> 
<p>Long Extended Eave</p> 	<p>Non-Extended Eave</p> 	<p>Box Gable Rake Trim</p> 	<p>Step Gable Rake Trim</p> 
<p>Short Extended Hem Gable</p> 	<p>Long Extended Hem Gable</p> 	<p>Flat Ridge</p> 	<p>Standard Sidewall</p> 
<p>Step Sidewall</p> 	<p>Endwall</p> 	<p>Pitch Break/Transition</p> 	<p>Zee Closure</p> 
<p>Cleat</p> 	<p>Offset Cleat</p> 	<p>Reglet Flashing</p> 	<p>Counter Flashing</p> 

Common Trim Types (size, shapes & availability vary by plant)

Upper Chimney (Low Wall) 	Upper Skylight (Low Wall) 	High Side Peak 	Gambrel
J-Trim (SP Sidewall/Gable) 	Membrane Roofing Starter 	Gutter, Fascia Fasten 	Gutter, Roof Deck Fasten
Gutter/Down Strap 	Gutter Downspout 	Gutter Endcap 	J-Channel (Wall Application)
Outside Corner 	Inside Corner 	Sill Trim V1 	Sill Trim V2
Sill Trim V3 	Flat Sheet 	Roll Valley Coil 	

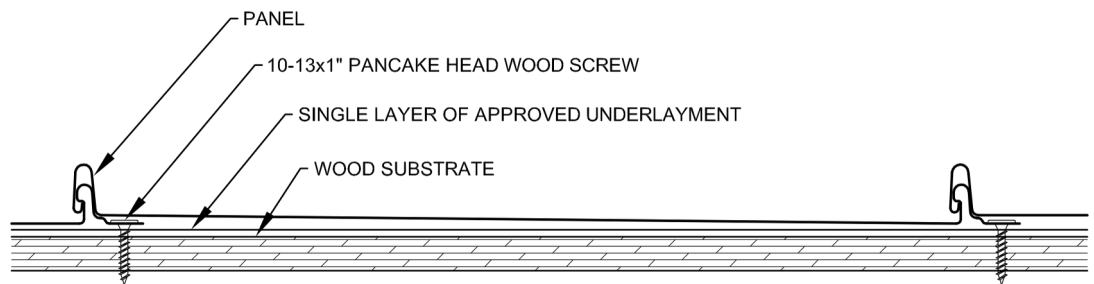
Standing Seam

Wood Substrate Details

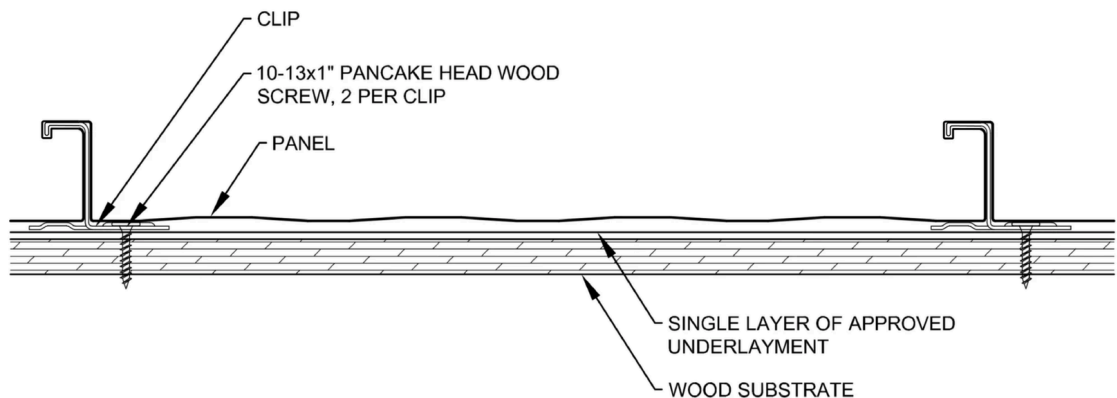
Architectural / Solid Substrate / Steep Slope

The following details are commonly used with steep sloped applications including those over solid substrates such as plywood. Such details are largely based on hydrokinetic (water-shedding) design principles and architectural detailing.

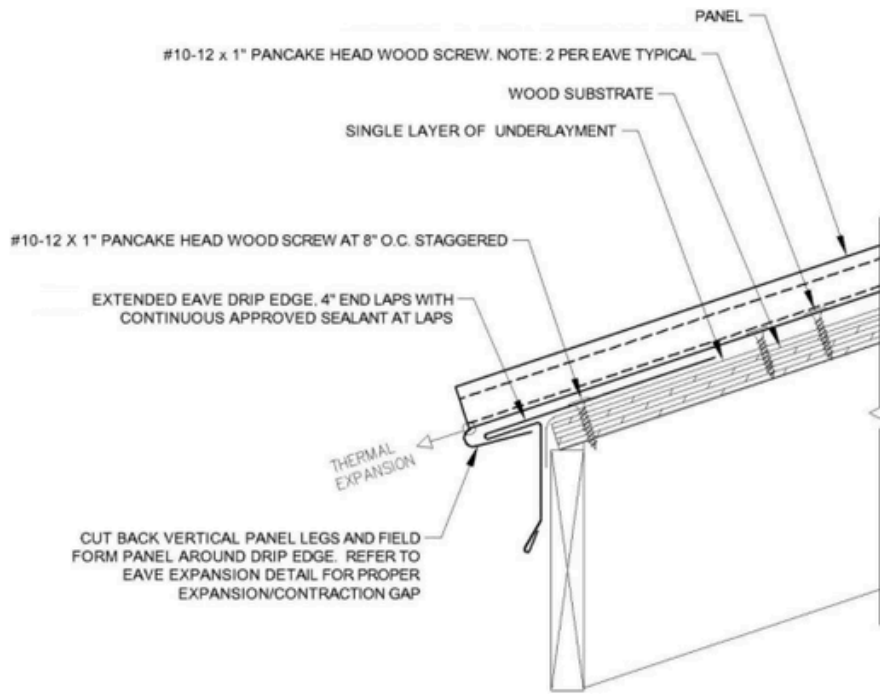
Snap-Lock 100



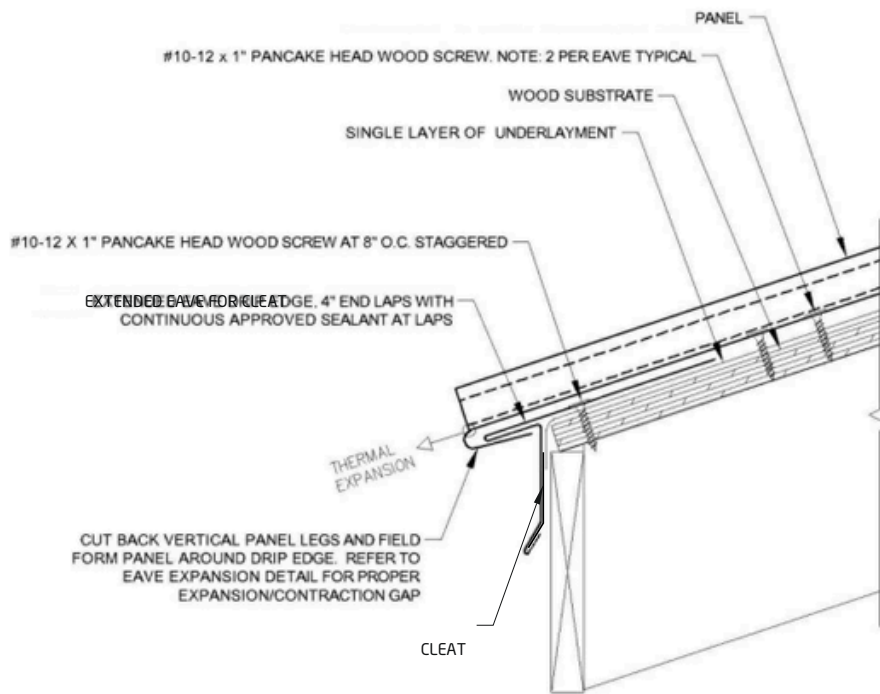
Mechanical Seam 150 Mechanical Seam 200



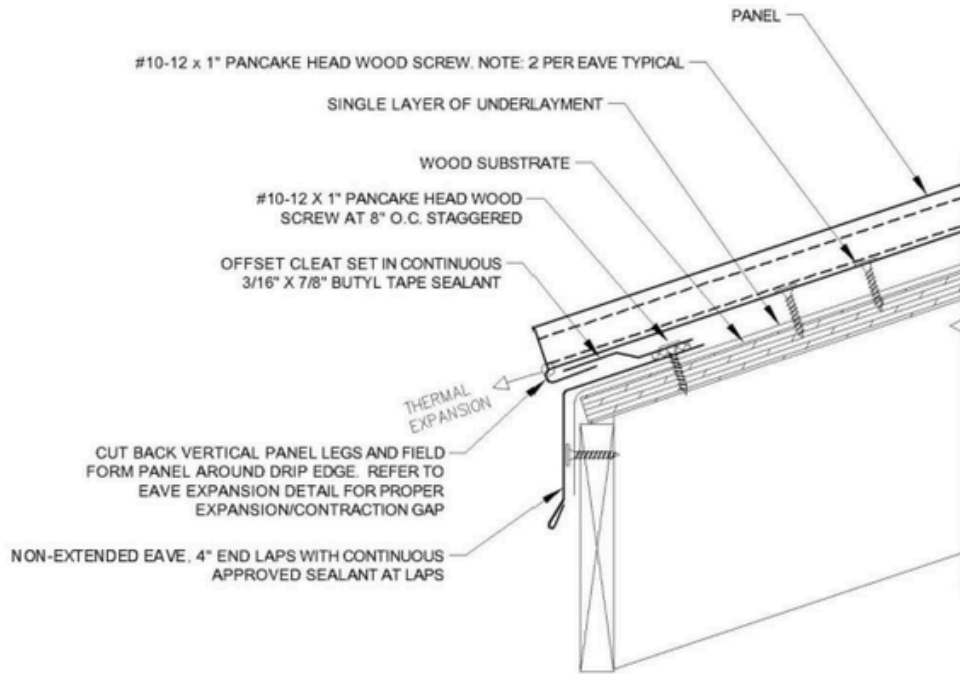
Eave Detail



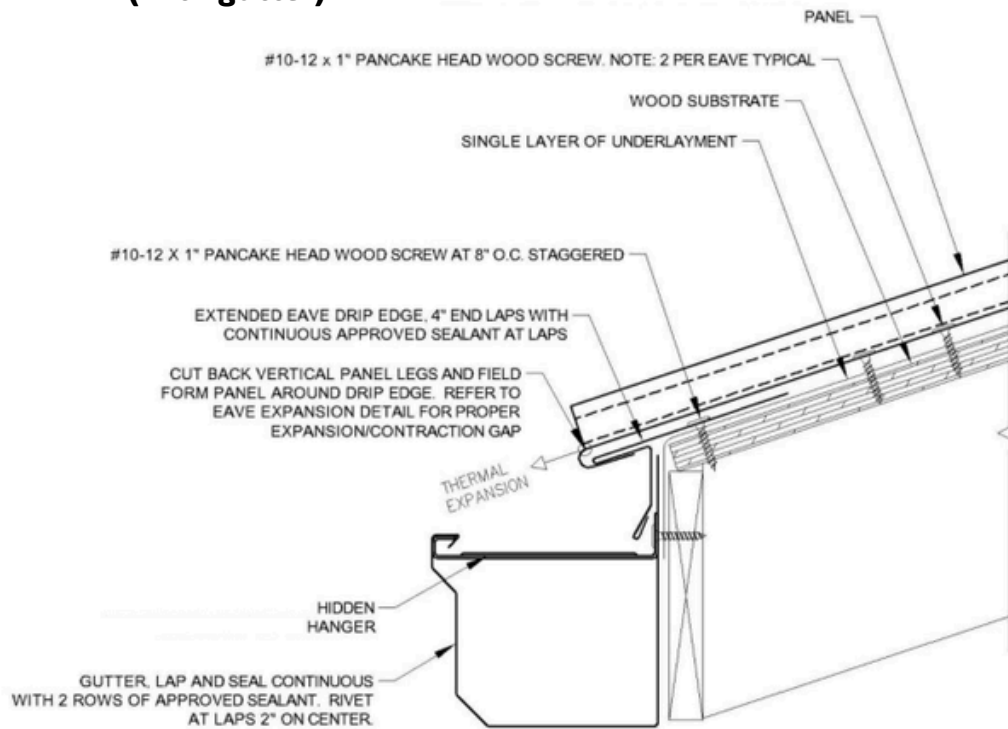
Eave Detail (with cleat)



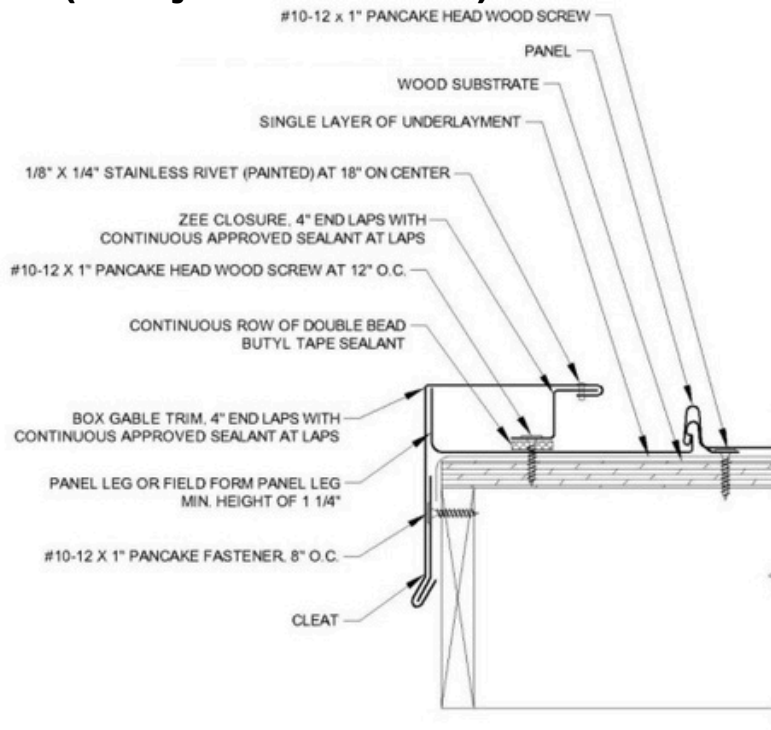
Eave Detail (flush style)



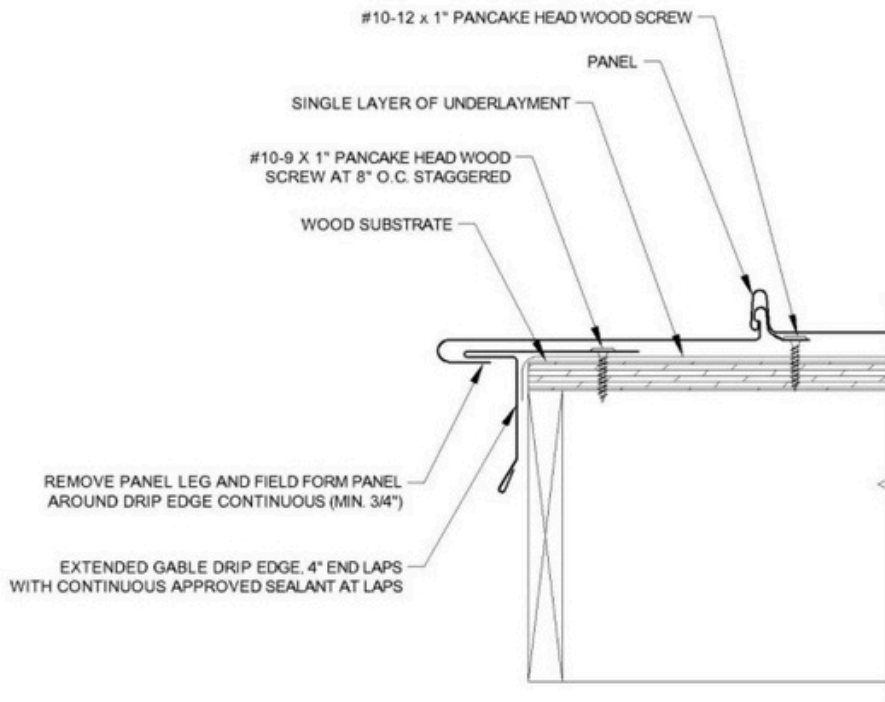
Eave Detail (with gutter)



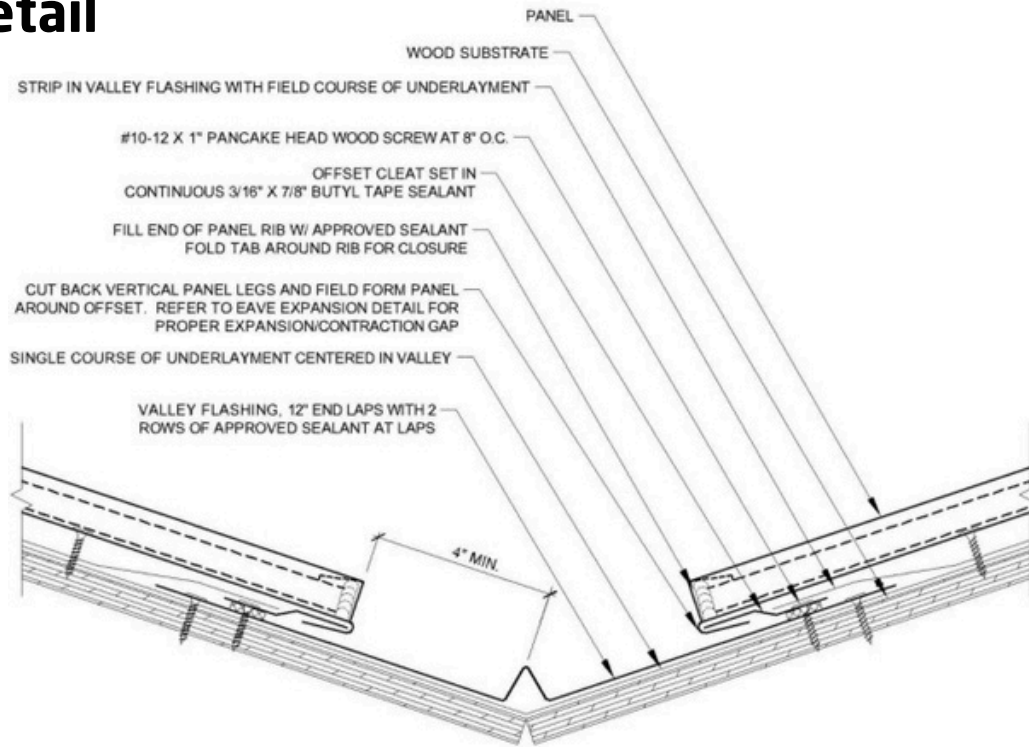
Gable Detail (box style with zee closure)



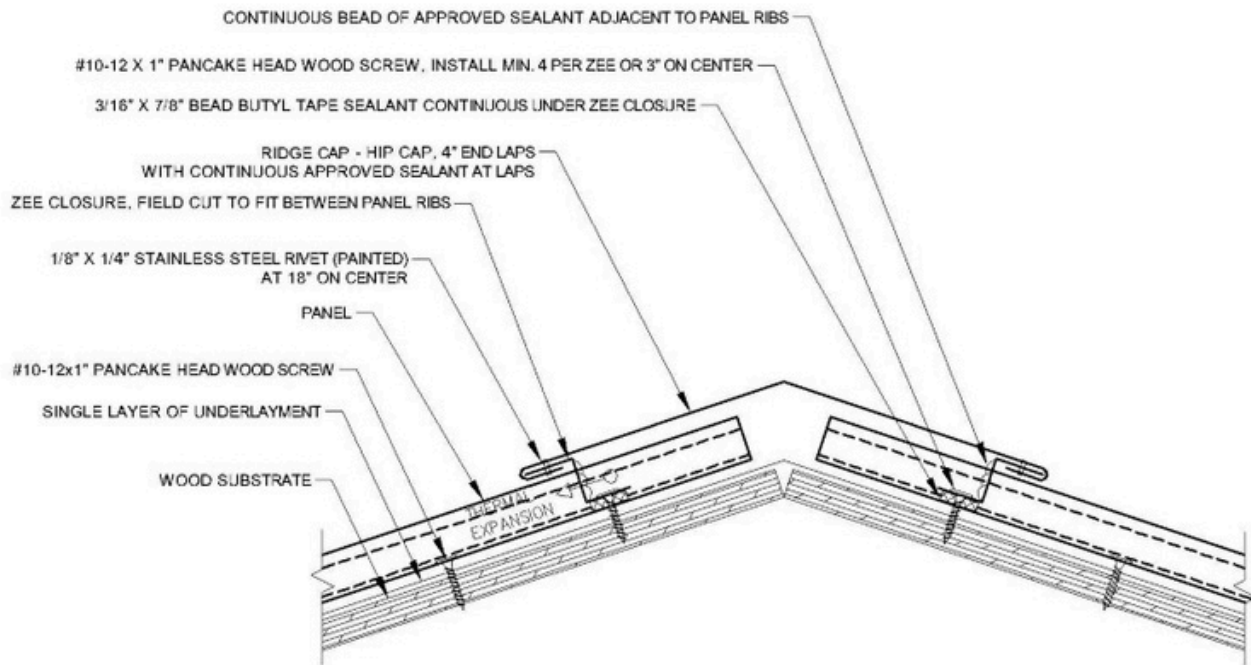
Gable Detail (extended drip edge style)



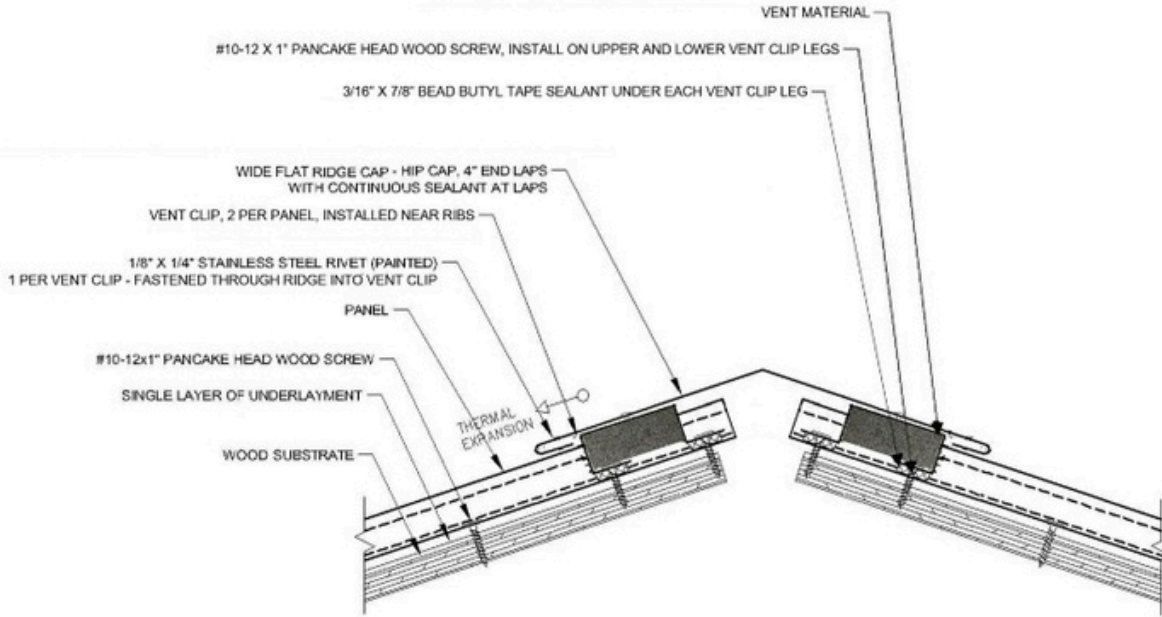
ValleyDetail



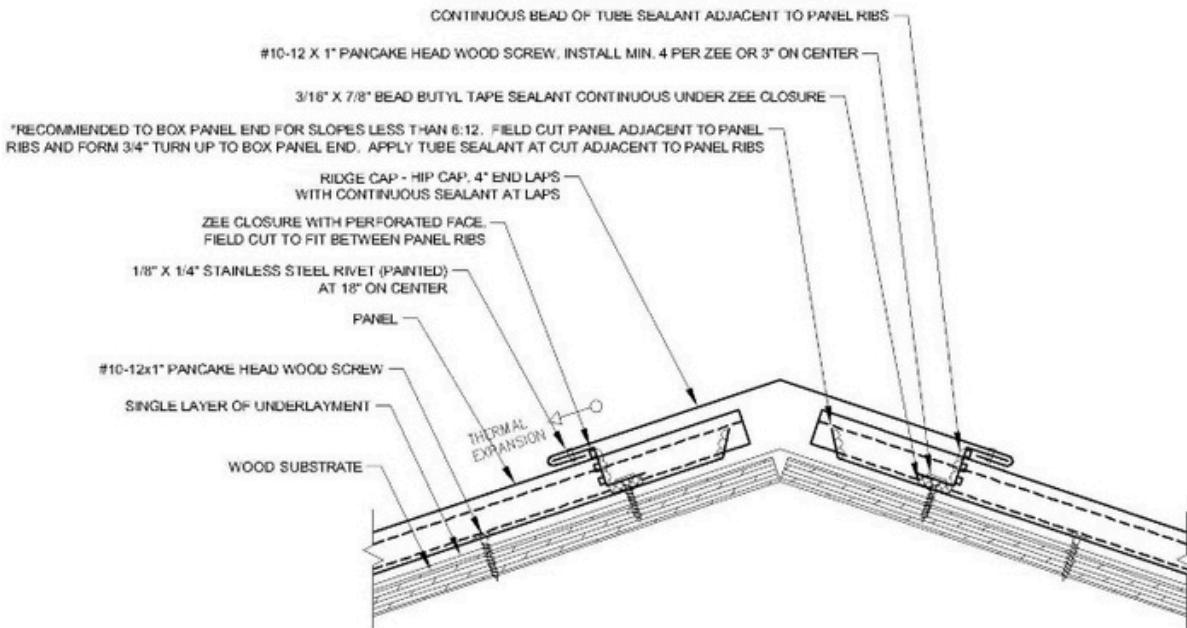
Ridge and Hip Detail



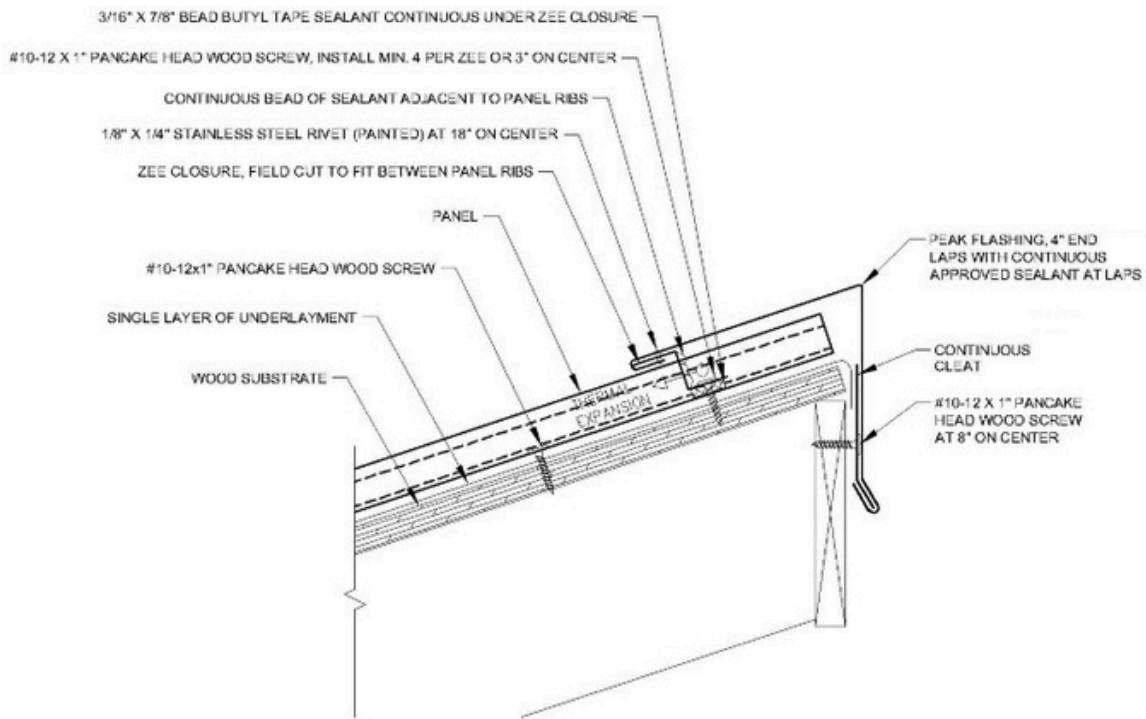
Vented Ridge Detail (with vent clips and vent material)



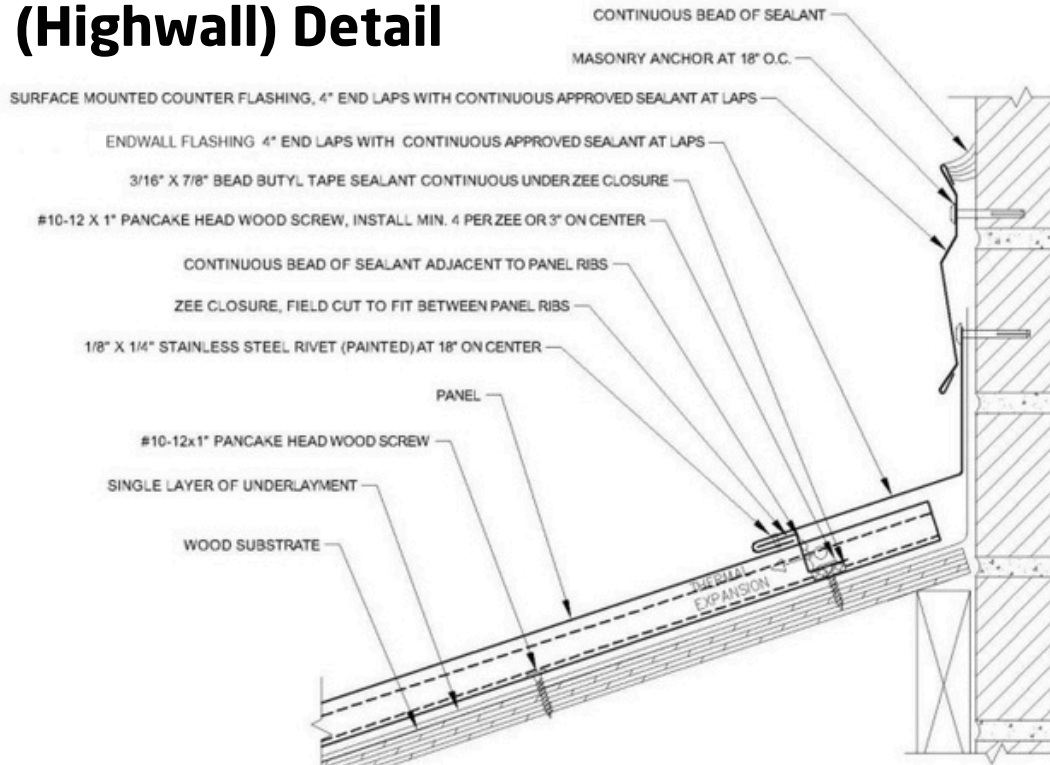
Vented Ridge Detail (with vented zee closure - only available at some locations)



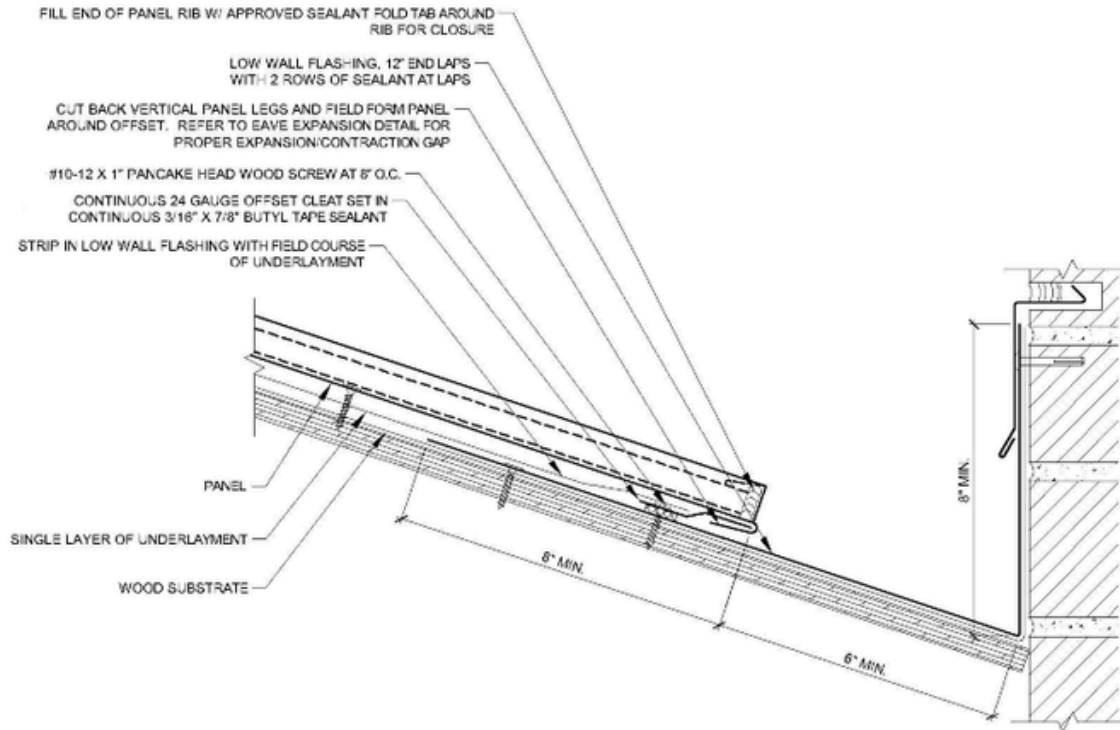
Peak Detail



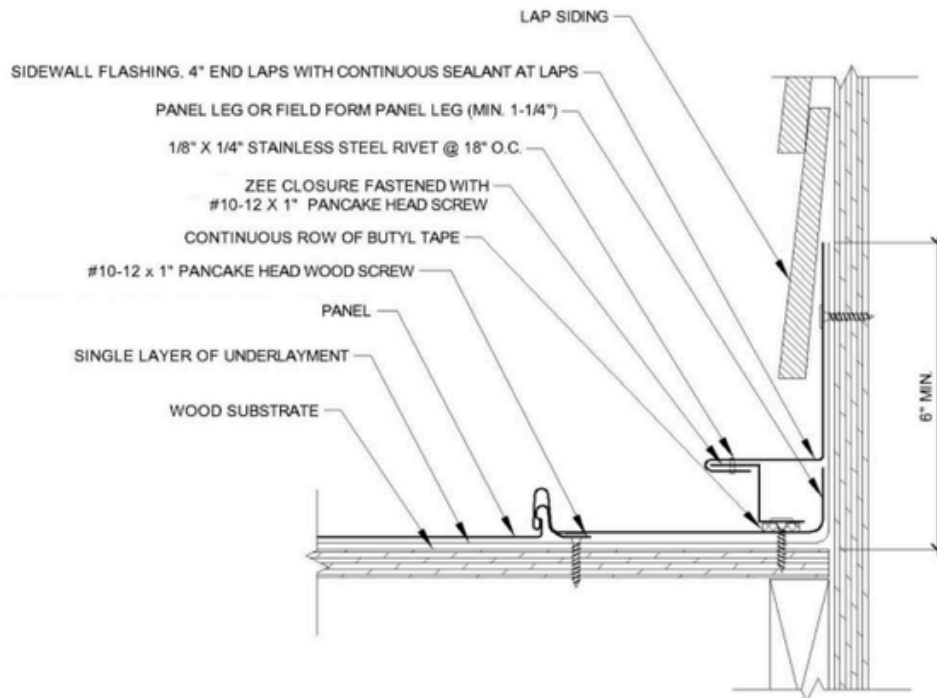
Endwall (Highwall) Detail



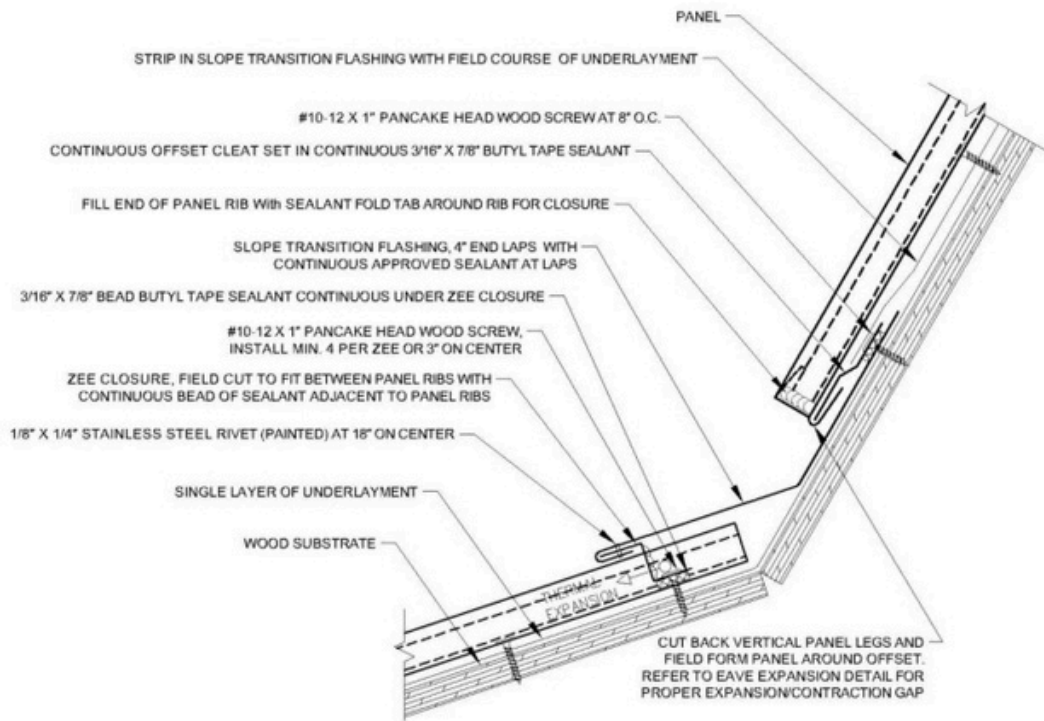
Low Wall Detail



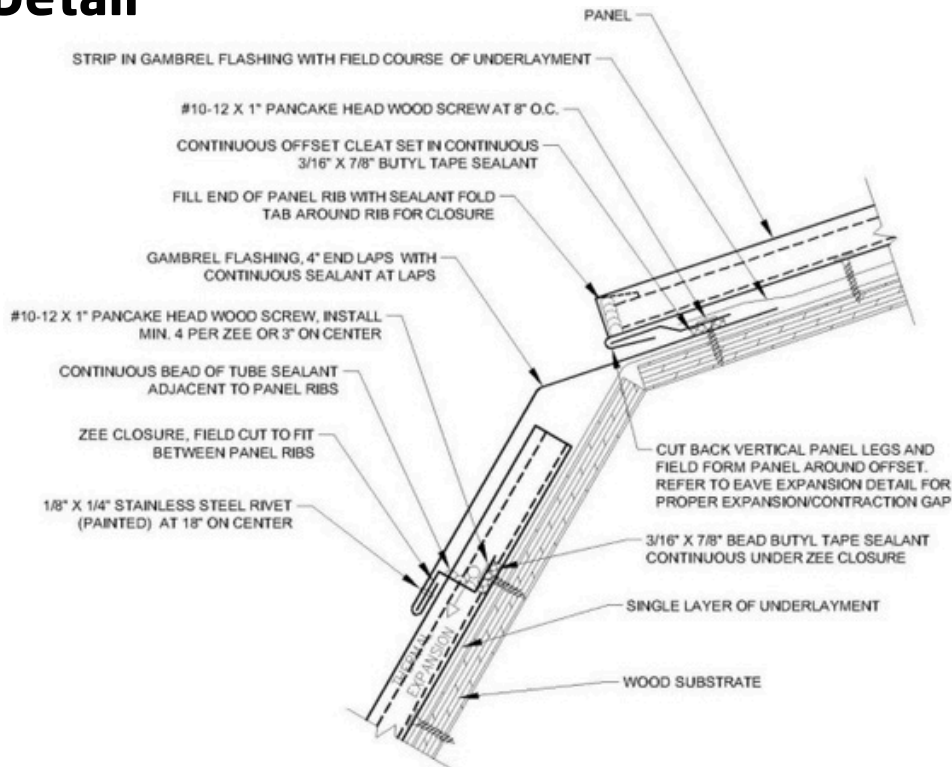
Sidewall Detail



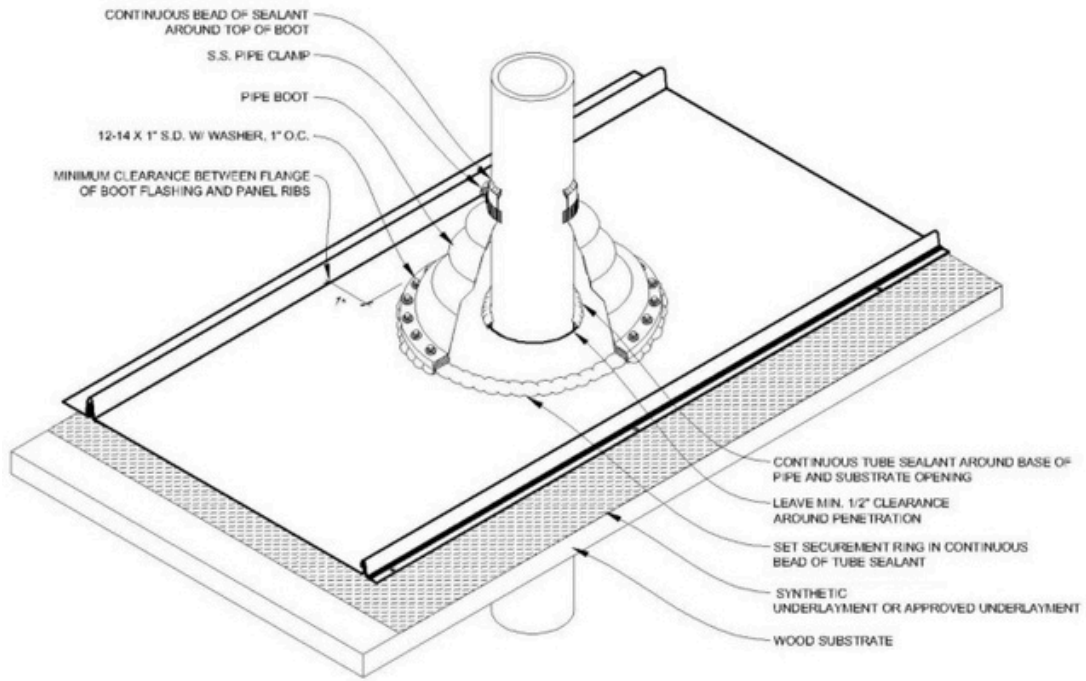
Slope Transition Detail



Gambrel Detail

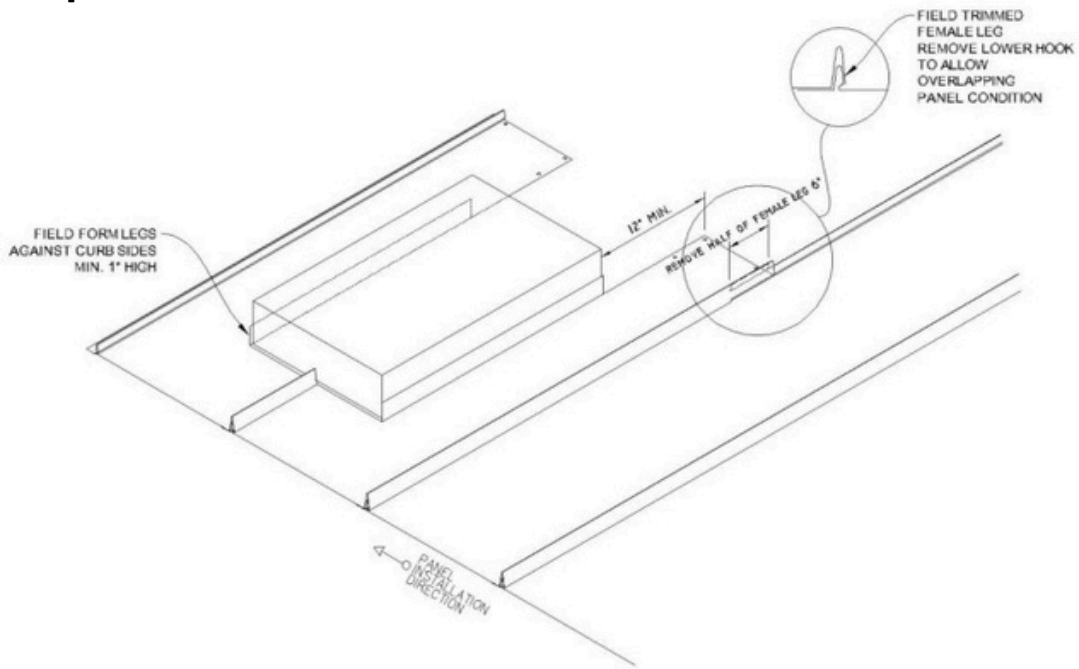


Pipe Penetration Detail

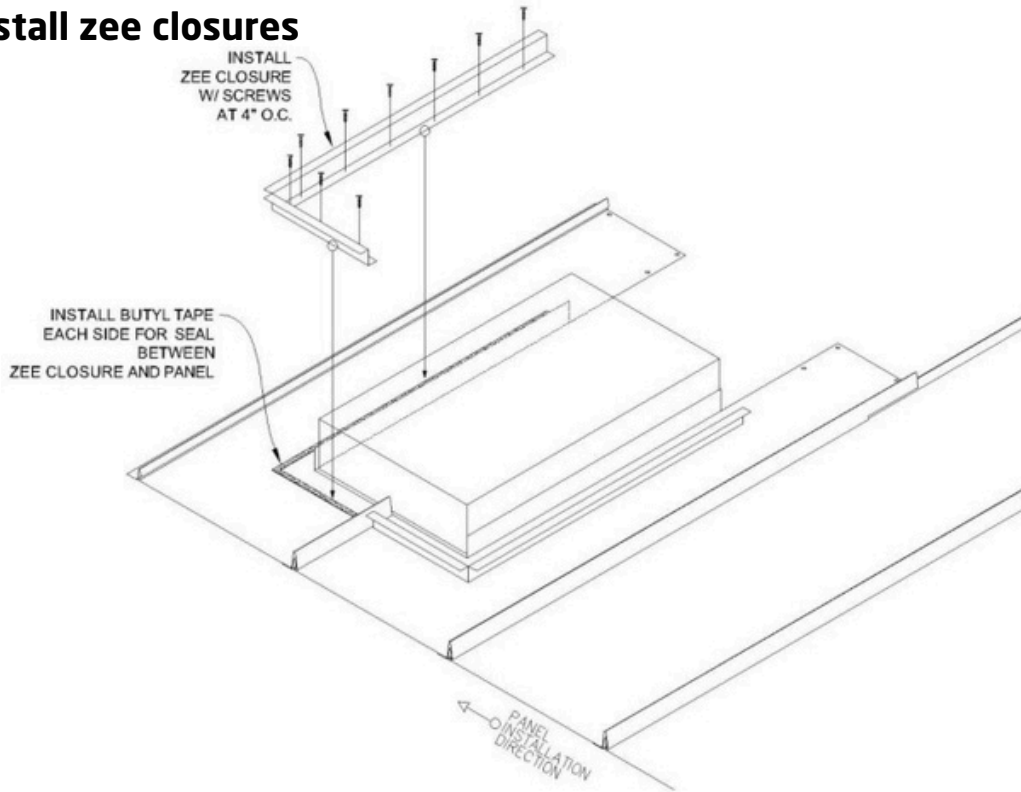


CurbDetail Series

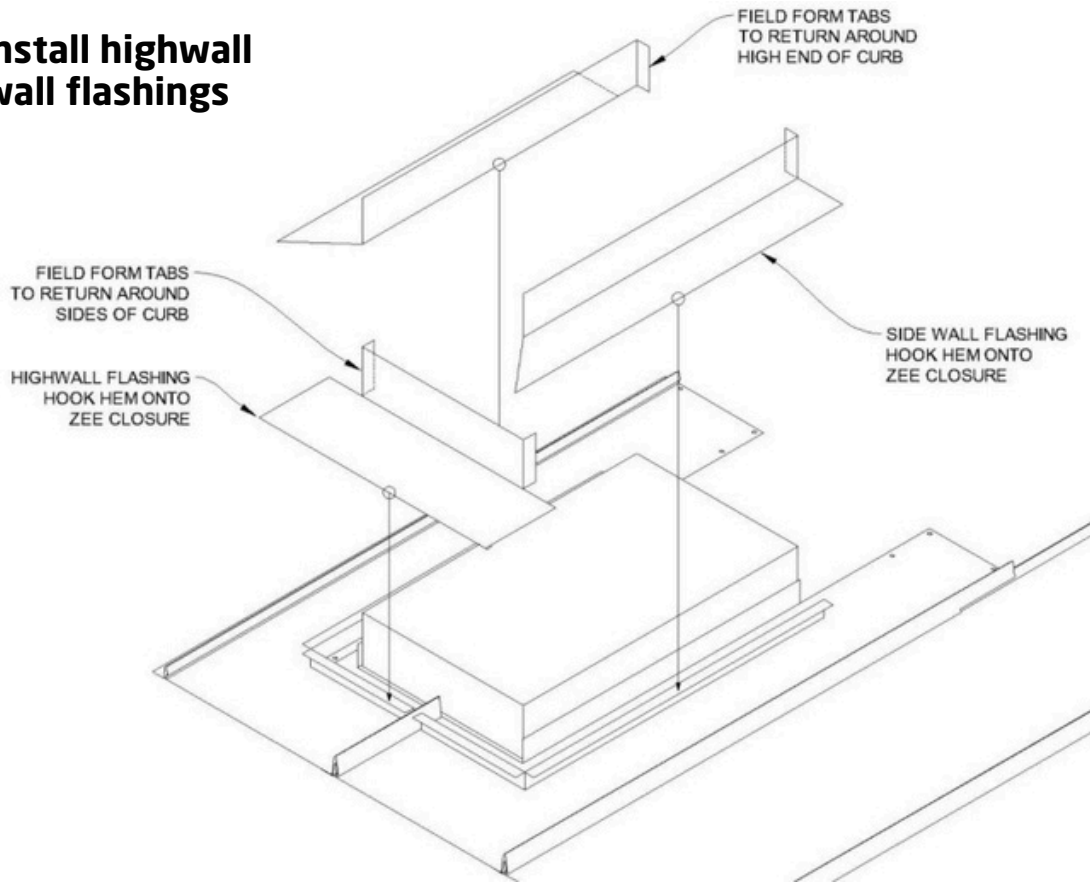
Step1-Installpanelsaround curb



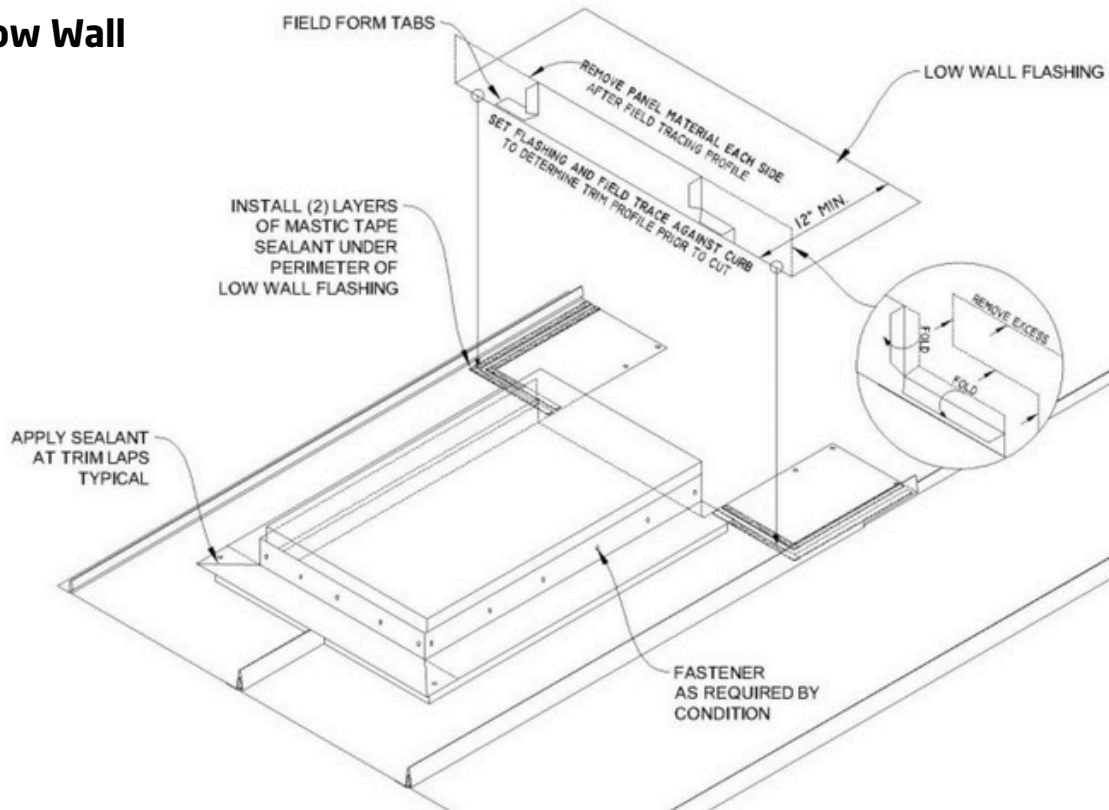
Step 2 - Install zee closures



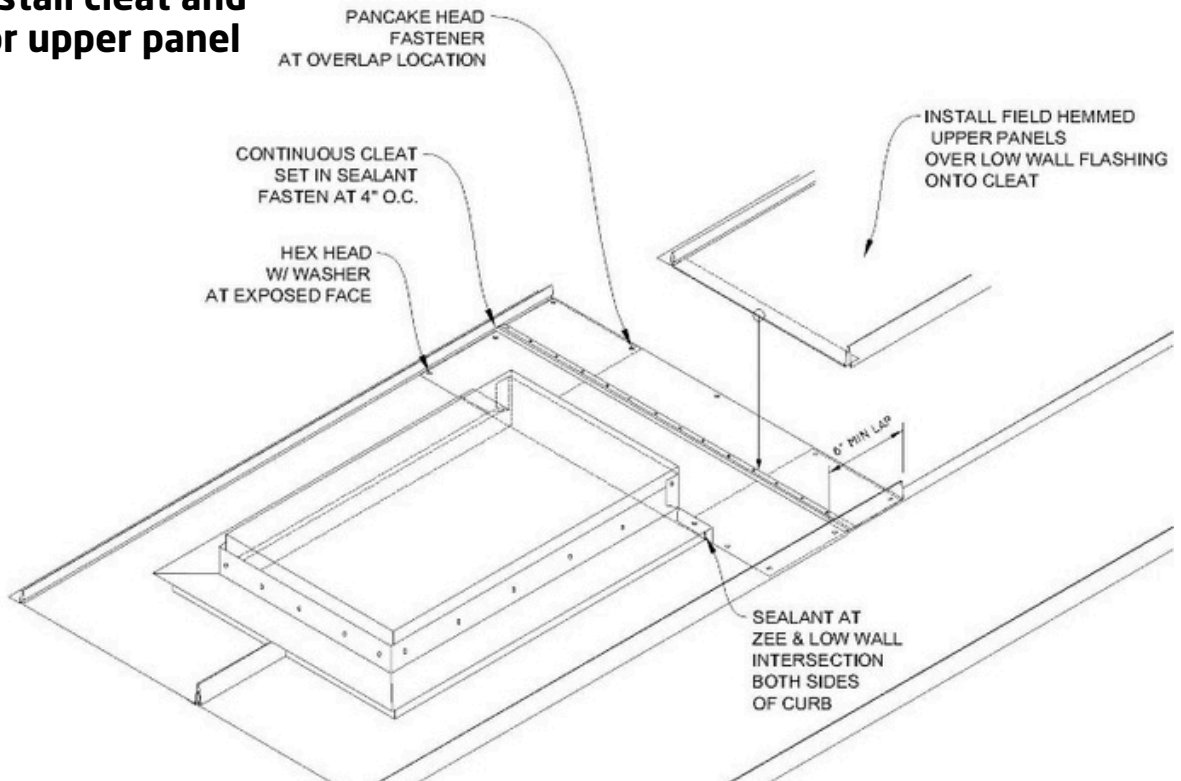
Step 3 - Install highwall and sidewall flashings



Step 4 - Low Wall Flashing



Step 5 - Install cleat and prepare for upper panel



Step 6 - Complete upper panel installation

