

5 Rib Metal Roofing System Ordering & Installation Guide

Specifications contained herein subject to change without notice or obligation to make changes in products previously purchased.

5 Rib
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5 RIB INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

Caution: 5 Rib roofing panels must be applied on a minimum roof pitch of 2½:12 or greater.

Important Notice: This guide must be read in its entirety before beginning installation.

This guide is supplied by FABRAL, Inc. for use by its customers, and is intended to be a guide only. This does not replace local or state building codes.

FABRAL, Inc. assumes no responsibility for any problems, which might arise as a result of improper installation or any personal injury or property damage that might occur with the products use.

Under certain conditions, panels may show waviness commonly referred to as "oil canning." This is a characteristic of roll forming. Such oil canning will not be accepted as cause for rejection.

In areas of high snow or ice accumulations, snow guards, or snow blocks, may need to be added to the metal roof system to reduce or eliminate snow or ice from cascading from a higher roof and damaging lower roofs, roof valleys, gutters, or objects on the ground. Check with your installer and local building codes as to the need of snow blocks or guards in your area and design appropriately.

MINIMUM RECOMMENDED TOOLS & EQUIPMENT

Caulking Gun—Used for miscellaneous caulking and sealing to inhibit water infiltration.

Chalk Line—Used to assist in the alignment of panels, flashings, etc.

Electric Drill—Used to drill holes such as those required for pop rivet installation.

Electric Nibblers or Metal Shears—Used for general metal cutting, such as cutting the panels in hip and valley areas.

Some installers prefer using a circular saw with a metal cutting abrasive blade. This method may be faster, but it has some drawbacks:

- Saw cut edges are jagged and unsightly and tend to rust more quickly than sheared edges.*
- Saw cutting produces hot metal filings that can embed in the paint and cause rust marks on the face of the panel.*
- Saw cutting burns the paint & galvanizing at the cut edge leading to the onset of edge rust.*

Locking Pliers—Standard and "Duckbill" style for miscellaneous clamping and bending of parts.

Marking Tools—Indelible markers, pencils, or scratching tools.

Rivet Tool—Used for miscellaneous flashing and trim applications.

Rubber Mallet – may be used to help snap panels together.

Scratch Awl—Can be made from old screw drivers ground to a point. Used to mark the steel, open hems, and as a punch.

Screw Gun—2,000 to 2,500 rpm Clutch type screw gun with a depth sensing nose piece is recommended to ensure proper installation of the screws. The following bits will be required:

- 1/4" hex
- 5/16" hex
- #2 Combination Square/Phillips bit

Snips—For miscellaneous panel and flashing cutting requirements.

Three pairs will be required: one for left edge, one for right edge, and one for centerline cuts.

Tape Measure—25 foot minimum.

Utility Knife—Used for miscellaneous cutting.

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

- ❑ **Never use unsecured or partially installed panels as a working platform.** Do not walk on panels until they are in place on the roof and all of the fasteners have been installed.
- ❑ **Metal roofing panels are slippery when wet, dusty, frosty, or oily.** Do not attempt to walk on a metal roof under these conditions. Wearing soft-soled shoes will improve traction and minimize damage to the painted surface.
- ❑ **Always be aware of your position on the roof relative to your surroundings.** Take note of the locations of roof openings, roof edges, equipment, co-workers, etc.
- ❑ **Always wear proper clothing and safety attire.** Wear proper clothing when working with sheet metal in order to minimize the potential for cuts, abrasions and other injuries. Eye protection and gloves are a must when working with sheet metal products. Hearing protection should be used when power-cutting metal panels. When working on a roof, fall protection is highly recommended. Follow all OSHA Safety Requirements.
- ❑ **Use care when operating electrical and other power equipment.** Observe all manufacturers' safety recommendations.
- ❑ **Roof installation on windy days can be dangerous.** Avoid working with sheet metal products on windy days.

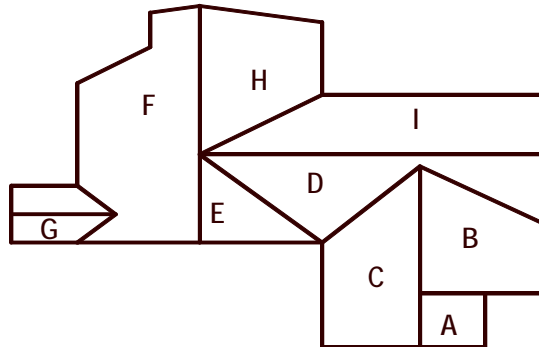
DELIVERY, HANDLING & STORAGE

- ❑ Always inspect the shipment upon delivery. Check for damage and verify material quantities against the shipping list. Note any damaged material or shortages at the time of delivery.
- ❑ Handle panel bundles and individual panels with care to avoid damage. Longer bundles and panels may require two or more "pick points" properly spaced to avoid damage that can result from buckling and/or bending of the panels.
- ❑ Store the panels and other materials in a dry, well-ventilated area, away from traffic. Elevate one end of the bundle so that any moisture that may have accumulated during shipping can run off. Be sure that air will be able to circulate freely around the bundles to avoid the build-up of moisture, if possible, separate sheets to ensure moisture is not trapped between the sheets. Never store materials in direct contact with the ground.
- ❑ Wear clean, non-marking, soft-soled shoes when walking on the panels to avoid shoe marks or damage to the finish. Step only in the flat area of the panels.

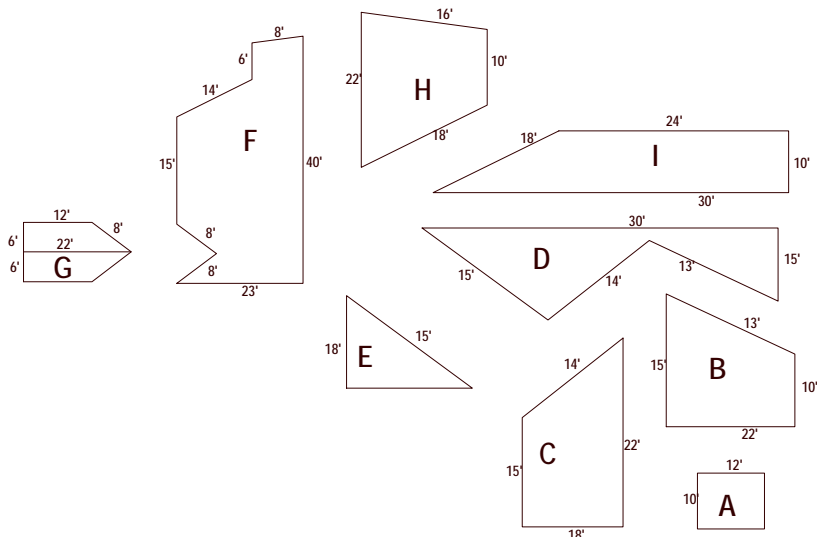
ESTIMATING & ORDERING A ROOF

Step 1

A. Sketch a birds-eye view of the roof and label each section (see example below.)



B Sketch a diagram of each roof section. Show all measurements (see example below.) **It is important to measure exact center of the ridge to the eave edge.** Do not allow anything for overhang.



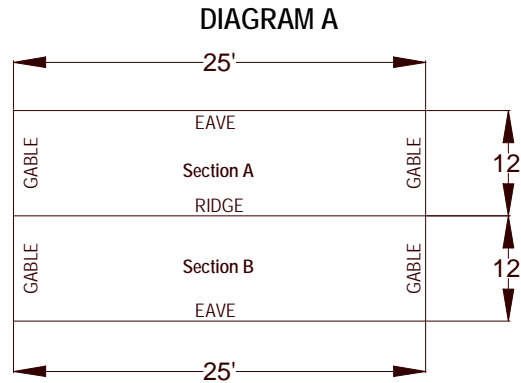
Additional Information Required: Roof Pitch, Skylights (Location & Size), Chimney (Location & Size), and Size and Number of Pipe Penetrations.

Additional Identification: Ridge, Hips, Valleys, Gables, Etc.

ESTIMATING & ORDERING A ROOF (cont.)

Step 2

From the diagram you completed in Step 1, you are now ready to develop your roofing panel cut list. Each panel covers 36" of area so the only measurements you need are the distance from the eave to the ridge and the ridge length. You can then determine the number of panels needed by dividing the ridge length by the panel coverage. (See example Diagram A below.)



The length from the eave to the ridge is 12'. The length of the ridge is 25'; therefore, the number of panels to complete one side of the house is $25 \div 3 = 9$ pcs. Your materials list should look like Sample "B".

SAMPLE B

Section A—9 pcs. X 12'

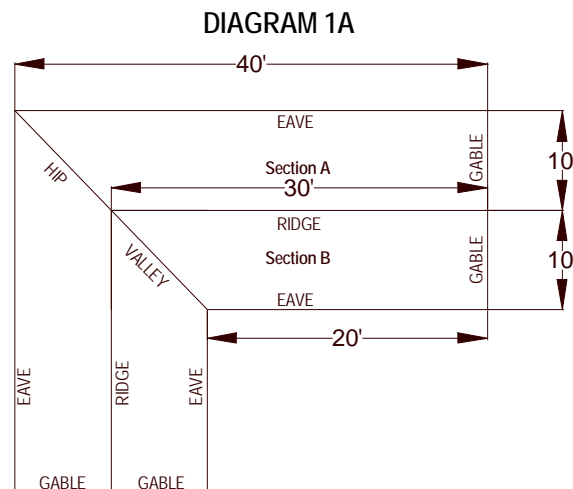
Now look at your roof diagram and figure out your next section of roof. Refer back to Diagram A. Section B of this sample roof is the same as Section A. Your materials list should now look like Sample C below.

SAMPLE C

Section A—9 pcs. X 12'

Section B—9 pcs. X 12'

If your home has hips or valleys, refer to Diagram 1A below.



ESTIMATING & ORDERING A ROOF (cont.)

Start with section A. The eave length is 40' and the ridge length is 30', with a difference of 10'. You will need $30 \div 3 = 10$ pcs. X 10' to reach the area where the valley starts. Remember that you have 10' remaining to cover the area. Calculate the length of each panel going into the valley by first determining the roof's pitch. Pitch is how much rise your roof has in inches for every foot of horizontal run. Use the Hip and Valley Chart below to ensure you order the correct panel length for hips and valleys. For example, Diagram 1A is a 4/12 pitch (4/12p). According to the chart below, we know each panel will be $36 \frac{1}{8}$ " shorter. Since we are measuring from the longest point of the angle, your first piece will be the same length as the full eave to ridge measurement and each piece after will be $36 \frac{1}{8}$ " shorter. (Your list of Section A should look like Sample D below.)

Hip & Valley Chart

When determining the panel length needed for a hip or valley, the panel will either be shorter or longer as you go up or down the hip or valley. The chart below shows you the amount to add or subtract from each panel according to the pitch of your roof, for hips and valleys where the intersecting roof planes are at 90° to another, as in diagram 1A.

1/12p = $36 \frac{1}{8}$ "	5/12p = 39"	9/12p = 45"
2/12p = $36 \frac{1}{2}$ "	6/12p = $40 \frac{1}{4}$ "	10/12p = $46 \frac{1}{8}$ "
3/12p = 37"	7/12p = $41 \frac{11}{16}$ "	11/12p = $48 \frac{3}{16}$ "
4/12p = $37 \frac{15}{16}$ "	8/12p = $43 \frac{1}{4}$ "	12/12p = $50 \frac{15}{16}$ "

Note: When determining panel lengths, always round up to the next full inch.

SAMPLE D

Section A	11 pcs. X 10'
	1 pc. X 7'
	1 pc. X 4'
	1 pc. X 1'

Step 3

Refer to the Home Legend on page 15 for trim placement. From this diagram, you can determine the names and placement of the trim needed. All trim is produced in 10'6" sections only. Remember to allow 6" of overlap on all trims. Use the estimating section to determine trim quantities.

For applications of the trim flashings, see pages 16-23.

5 Rib Estimator/Order Guide

Accessories

Determine the total lineal feet of each condition listed below and then fill that number in on each line. Use the equations on previous pages to calculate the number of pieces for each item and circle the flashing design required.

Eave _____ Gable _____ Valley _____ Transition _____
 Ridge _____ Sidewall _____ Gambrel _____
 Hip _____ Endwall _____ Skylight/Chimney width = _____

Eave: _____ ft ÷ 10 = _____ pcs. CE-1 EAVE

Ridge: _____ ft ÷ 10 = _____ pcs AR-3 OR RR-1 RIDGE CAP
 Note: For vented ridge use AR3 with Profile vent (below) or AR3 with Versavent attached

Gable: _____ ft ÷ 10 = _____ pcs RG-1 OR WG-1 GABLE TRIM

Sidewall and Endwall: (_____ ft. sidewall + _____ ft. endwall) ÷ 10 = _____ pcs. ASW-1 TRIM

Hip: _____ ft. ÷ 10 = _____ pcs. RR-1 RIDGE CAP

Valley: _____ ft ÷ 10 = _____ pcs RV-1 OR RV-2 W-VALLEY

Slope Transition: _____ ft ÷ 10 = _____ pcs AT-1 TRANSITION TRIM _____

Gambrel: _____ ft ÷ 10 = _____ pcs AT-2 GAMBREL TRIM

FASTENER CALCULATIONS:

Panel Screws: Quantity will vary based on spacing of fastener rows.

- ◆ For solid decking, use #14 x 1" MP screws.
- ◆ For 2 x 4 purlins, use #9 x 1" Woodfast screws

Fastener Spacing	Panel Screws per lineal foot of Roofing
12"	4.5
18"	3.0
24"	2.5

ACCESSORY FASTENERS:

- Use #14 x 1" for Decking
- Use #9 x 1" for Purlins

1" Fasteners

(_____ ft. EAVE x 1/ft.) + (_____ ft. GABLE x 2/ft) + (_____ ft. VALLEY x 3/ft.) + (_____ ft. SKYLIGHT/CHIMNEY perimeter x 2/ft) = _____ pcs.

1½" Fasteners

- Use #14 x 1½" for Decking
- Use #9 x 2" for Purlins

(_____ ft. of RIDGE x 2.67/ft.) + (_____ ft. SIDEWALL x 2/ft.) + (_____ ft. ENDWALL x 1/ft) + (_____ ft. HIP x 4/ft) + (_____ ft. TRANSITION x 3/ft.) + (_____ ft. GAMBREL x 3/ft.) = _____ pcs.

SEALANT CALCULATIONS:

¼ X ¾ X 40' Rolls Butyl Sealant Tape

(_____ ft. EAVE x 2.1') + (_____ ft. NON-VENTED RIDGE x 4.2') + (_____ ft. GABLE) + (_____ ft. SIDEWALL) + (_____ ft. ENDWALL x 2.1') + (_____ ft. HIP x 4.67') + (_____ ft. VALLEY x 4.67') + (_____ ft. TRANSITION x 4.2') + (_____ ft. GAMBREL x 4.2') = _____ ft. ÷ 40'/Roll = _____ Rolls

CLOSURES:

1 x 1 x 19.68' Sealer Strip

(_____ ft. HIP + _____ ft. VALLEY) ÷ 9.8 = _____ pcs.

OUTSIDE CLOSURE:

(_____ ft. NON-VENTED RIDGE x .67 pcs./ft) + (_____ ft. ENDWALL x .33 pcs./ft.) + (_____ ft. TRANSITION x .33 pcs./ft.) + (_____ ft. GAMBREL x .33 pcs./ft.) + (_____ ft. SKYLIGHT/CHIMNEY x .33 pcs./ft.) = _____ pcs.

INSIDE CLOSURES:

(_____ ft. EAVE x .33 pcs./ft.) + (_____ ft. ENDWALL x .33 pcs./ft.) + (_____ ft. TRANSITION x .33 pcs./ft.) + (_____ ft. GAMBREL x .33 pcs./ft.) = _____ pcs.

PROFILE VENT FOR VENTED RIDGE:

_____ ft. of Vented Ridge ÷ 50 = _____ rolls

- note: available in 100' rolls only

OR

USE AR3 with RX10 Versavent pre attached

TOUCH-UP PAINT:

_____ bottles 1 oz. Touch-up paint

PIPE BOOTS:

Base Diameter	Item#	Pipe Size	
		Min.	Max.
7¾"	3	¼"	5"
10¾"	5	4¼"	7½"
16½"	8	7"	13"

At this point, your materials list for Diagram A should look like Sample E.

SAMPLE E

Panels:

Section A 9 pcs. X 12'
 Section B 9 pcs. X 12'

Trim:

6 pcs.	CE-1 Eave Trim 5/12p
3 pcs.	RR-1 Ridge Cap 5/12p
6 pcs.	WG-1 Gable Trim
700 pcs.	#14 x 1" Panel Screws
200 pcs.	#14 x 1" Trim Screws
100 pcs.	#14 x 1.5" Trim Screws
4 Rolls	Butyl Sealant Tape
17 pcs.	Inside Closure
1 Roll (100')	Profile Vent GR3/AT
1 pc.	#3 Pipe Boot

You are now ready to order your new metal roof. If you have any questions, or need you materials list checked, please contact your local FABRAL Distributor.

5 Rib® Order Form

Panels: Color = _____

_____ pcs. @ _____ ft. _____ in.
 _____ pcs. @ _____ ft. _____ in.
 _____ pcs. @ _____ ft. _____ in.
 _____ pcs. @ _____ ft. _____ in.
 _____ pcs. @ _____ ft. _____ in.
 _____ pcs. @ _____ ft. _____ in.
 _____ pcs. @ _____ ft. _____ in.

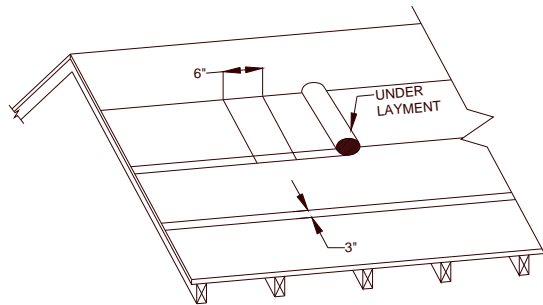
Accessories:

_____ pcs. of Eave Flash _____ (flashing code)
 _____ pcs. of Ridge Flash _____
 _____ pcs. of Gable Flash _____
 _____ pcs. of Sidewall Flash _____
 _____ pcs. of Endwall Flash _____
 _____ pcs. of Valley Flash _____
 _____ pcs. of Transition Flash _____
 _____ pcs. of Gambrel Flash _____
 _____ pcs. of Peak Flash _____
 _____ pcs. of J Channel _____
 _____ pcs. of #14 x 1" or 1½" MP Painted Screws
 _____ pcs. of Tube Caulk
 _____ pcs. of Butyl Sealant Tape
 _____ pcs. 1 x 1 x 13.2' Sealer Strip

NEW ROOFS

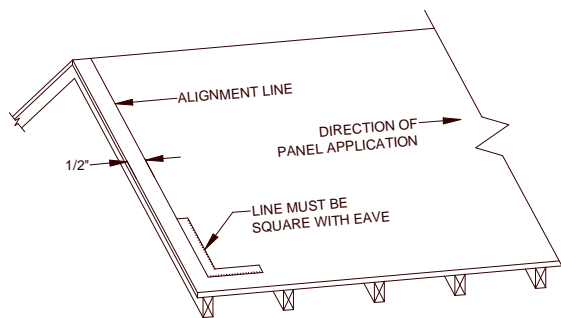
1. Make sure there are no nails or other objects protruding from the substrate that might puncture the underlayment or damage the roof panels. Clean all debris from the deck. Check for any high or low spots in the deck, which will cause waviness in the metal panels.
2. Check all details for possible roof penetrations, which must be added to the deck prior to roof panel installation (vented ridge for example).
3. Cover the entire roof deck with 30-pound felt paper, Typar or equivalent (hereinafter referred to as underlayment). Begin at the eave at the gable end and roll out the underlayment horizontally (parallel to the eave). Allow each consecutive course to overlap the previous one at least 4". Overlap the end a minimum of 6" when starting a new roll of underlayment. Areas of underlayment that have been torn or cut should be replaced or repaired prior to installation of the metal roof. (See Illustration #1 below)

ILLUSTRATION #1



4. Place an alignment line along the gable end where the first roof panel will be installed. THIS LINE SHOULD BE LOCATED 1/2" IN FROM THE GABLE EDGE OF THE ROOF DECK AND SQUARE WITH THE EAVE LINE. Various methods exist for insuring that the line is square. Call your nearest FABRAL representative if you need assistance. (See Illustration #2)

ILLUSTRATION #2



EXISTING ROOFS

In many cases, FABRAL's Steel Roofing Panels can be installed over existing roofing without tear-off of the old roofing. Check with your local codes or building department for the specific requirements in your area.

If the roof is to be stripped down to the existing decking, follow the procedures for new roofs on page 12. Be sure to check the existing roof and repair any damaged areas prior to installation of the new roof system.

The following steps should be taken when installing new metal roof panels over existing roofing.

1. Inspect the roof for damage and make the necessary repairs.
2. Secure any warped or loose roofing.
3. Make sure there are no nails or other objects protruding from the roof that might puncture the new underlayment or damage the new roof panels.
4. Remove all moss and other debris from the roof.
5. Cut off any overhanging roofing flush with the roof deck, and remove all hip and ridge caps.
6. Install 2x4 Purlins @ 24" o.c. to attach the panels or follow the directions on page 12, #2 through #4, on roof preparation.

Note: For best results, Metal Roofing requires a relatively smooth and flat substrate. Application over rough and/or uneven surfaces is not recommended.




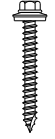
PANEL INSTALLATION

Note: Prior to panel installation, determine which items need to be installed prior to panels (such as eave, valley, swept wing, etc.)

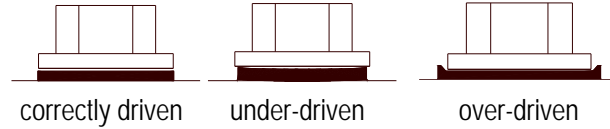
1. Working off the eave edge, establish a straight line up the gable edge from which you are starting. This will insure that the first panel laid will be straight and square with the eave. (See Illustration #2 on page 12)
2. Before fastening the panel to the roof deck, check to make sure that the panel is overhanging the eave by 1".
3. Once the first panel is in proper position, secure it to the roof deck with #14 fasteners per the standard fastening pattern.
4. Set the gable trim into a bead of butyl tape and screw it to the fascia board (see pages 16-17). This fully secures the first panel to the roof deck.
5. Position the second panel (overlap edge on top of the underlap edge of first panel) assuring that the eave edge is in position (1" overhang). Secure the second panel to the deck with #14 fasteners.
6. Each consecutive panel will be installed in the same manner.

5 RIB® FASTENERS

Note the diagram below for proper installation of gasketed fasteners.

Fasteners	Description	Use
	#9 x 1" Woodfast	Roof Panels attached to Purlins and Trim; Siding attached to wood girts
	#14 x 1" Woodlite	Roof Panels attached to OSB or Plywood and Trim; Siding attached to plywood
	#9 x 2" Woodfast	Attaching ridge cap and other trim through the top of the rib with 1x or 2x material
	#14 x 2" Woodfast	Attaching ridge cap and other trim through the top of the rib with OSB or plywood

PROPER INSTALLATION OF GASKETED FASTENERS



Load Span Tables for 29 ga. 5 Rib

ALLOWABLE LIVE LOAD (psf) for 29 ga. 80 ksi PANELS Purlin Or Nailer Spacing (ft.)

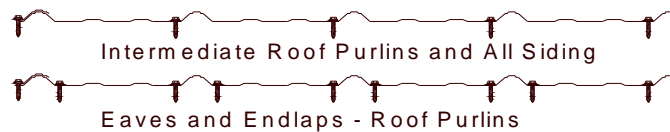
Spans		1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0
3 OR MORE	Load (psf)	450	200	112	72	50

Note: Live loads are based on panel load capacity only and do not apply to load capacity of trusses, purlins, or decking.

LOAD SPAN TABLE FOR 29 GA. 5 RIB ALLOWABLE WIND UPLIFT LOADS (psf)

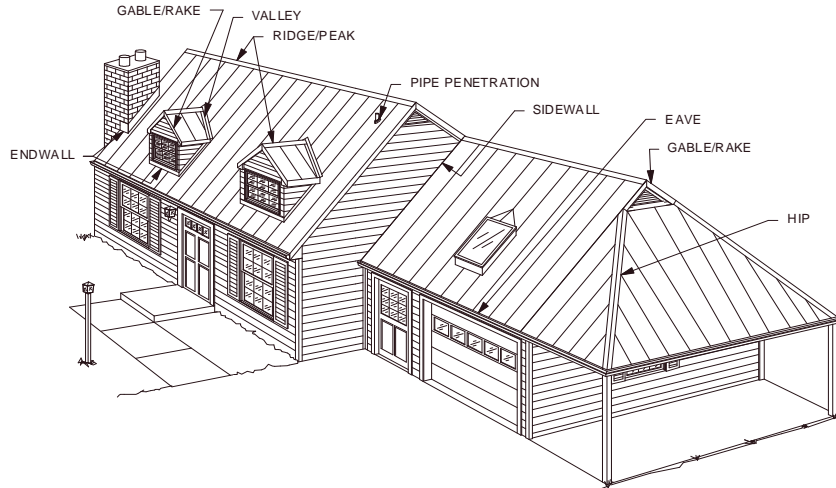
Substrate	Fastener	9"	12"	15"	18"	21"	24"
3/4" Plywood	#14 x 1" MP	275.6	206.7	165.4	137.8	118.1	103.4
5/8" Plywood	#14 x 1" MP	160	120	96	80	68.6	60
1/2" Plywood	#14 x 1" MP	135.9	101.9	81.5	67.9	58.2	51
7/16" OSB	#14 x 1" MP	61.5	46.1	36.9	30.7	26.3	23.1
19/32" OSB	#14 x 1" MP	100.7	75.5	60.4	50.3	43.1	37.8
23/32" OSB	#14 x 1" MP	115.9	86.9	69.5	57.9	49.7	43.5
Solid 2x SPF	#9 x 1" WF	218.7	164.0	131.2	109.3	93.7	82
Solid 1x Pine	#9 x 1" WF	168.4	126.3	101	84.2	72.2	63.2
Screws	per Sq.	190	150	120	100	90	80

*Maximum 24" spacing

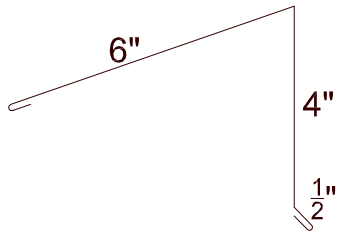


Listed above are the fasteners recommended for the proper installation of the Metal panels.

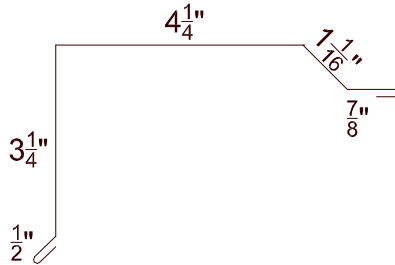
5 RIB INSTALLATION GUIDE



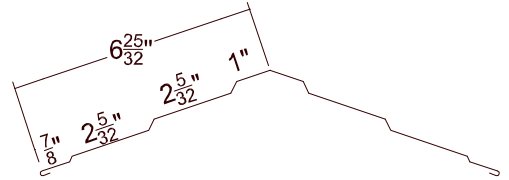
MONOSLOPE RIDGE CP-1



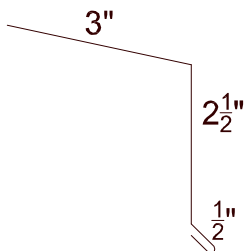
RESIDENTIAL GABLE RG-1



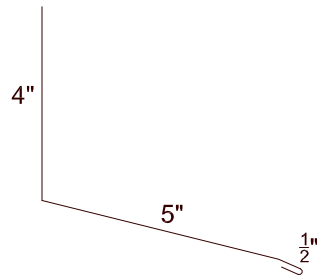
RIDGE AR-3



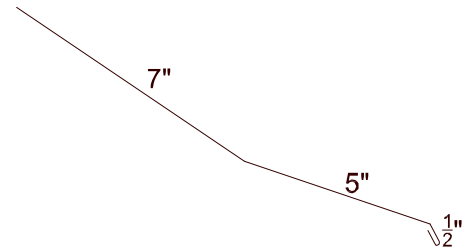
DENVER EAVE CE-1



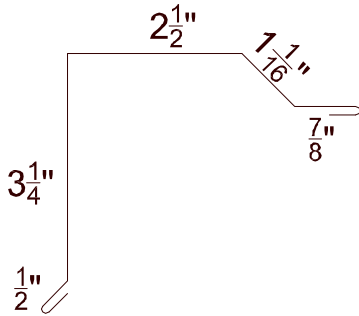
SIDEWALL/ENDWALL FLASH ASW-1



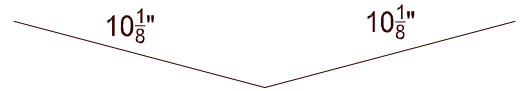
TRANSITION FLASH AT-1



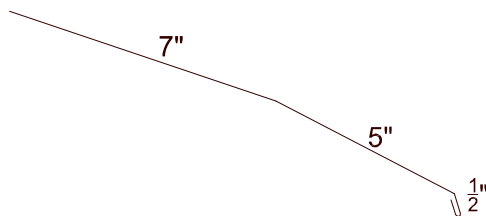
RESIDENTIAL GABLE WG-1



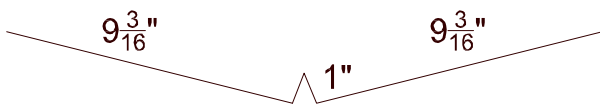
VALLEY RV-1



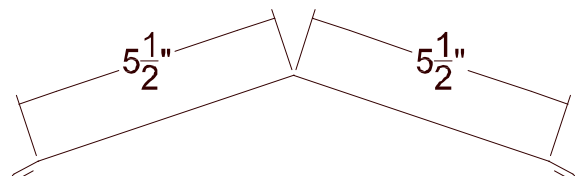
GAMBREL AT-2



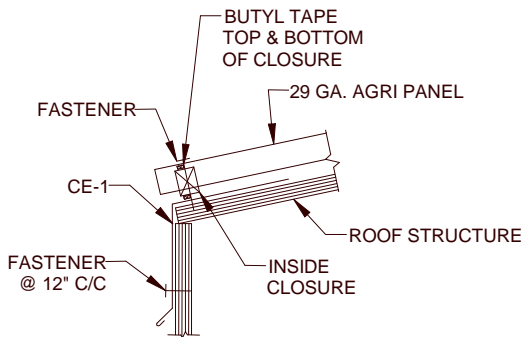
VALLEY RV-2



RESIDENTIAL RIDGE/HIP FLASH RR-1



EAVE DETAIL



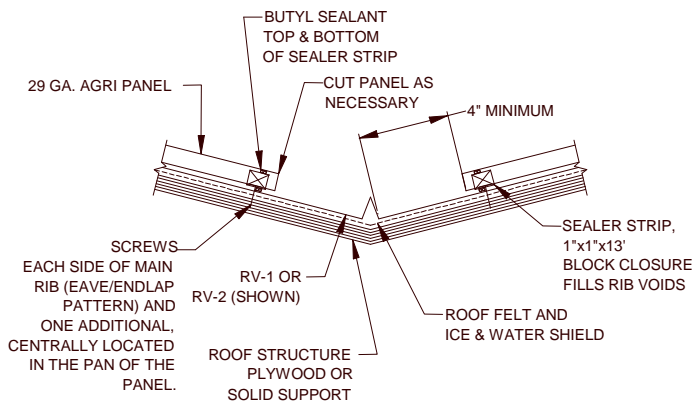
Notes:

1. Roofing underlayment not shown.
2. Tack the eave flashing in place under the underlayment using roofing nails.
3. Install the panels and closures as shown, allowing ½" to 1" of hang at eave.

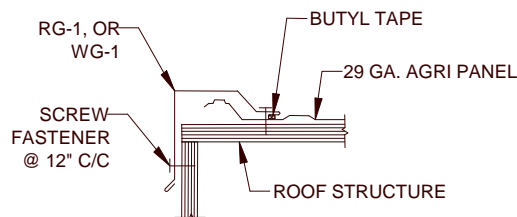
VALLEY DETAIL

Notes:

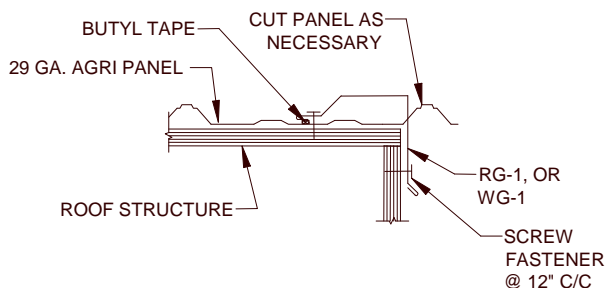
1. Roofing underlayment not shown.
2. Place a second layer of 36" roofing underlayment in the centerline of the valley with 18" of underlayment on each side of the valley.
3. When valley flashing is overlapped, 6" of lap is recommended with sealant applied under the lap.
4. Install sealant and 1 x 1 x 19' sealer strip as shown.
5. Field cut the roofing panels holding back 4"-6" from valley as shown.
6. Fasten the panels through the valley flashing as shown with fasteners on both sides of each main rib. In applications with extreme angles, an additional fastener may be needed between ribs.



START GABLE DETAIL



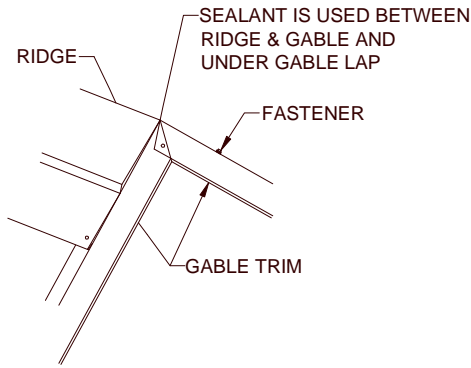
FINISH GABLE DETAIL



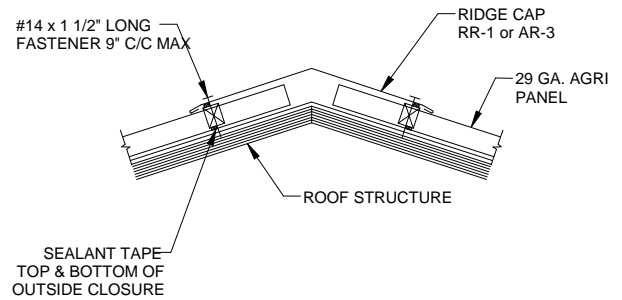
Notes:

1. Roofing underlayment not shown.
2. Install the gable trim by placing it over the edge of the roof as shown and fasten it to the fascia board at 12" on center.
3. The eave end of the gable-trim can be closed-off by snipping and folding.
4. For gable detail at ridge, see page 17.
5. When the last roof panel extends past the roof, trim panel and finish as shown.

RIDGE & GABLE DETAILS

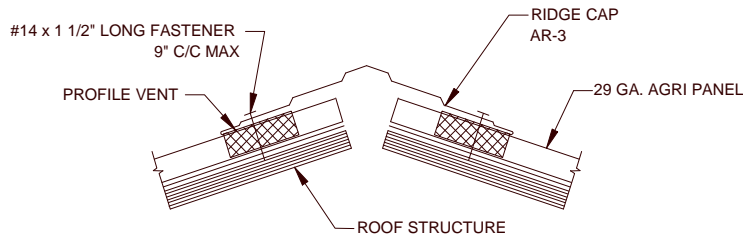


RIDGE DETAIL



VENTED RIDGE

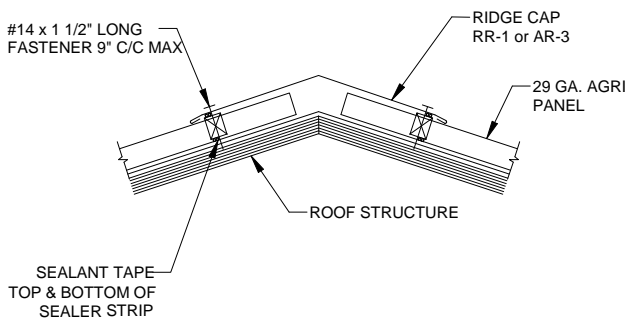
Note: RX10 Versavent can be used instead of Profilevent (shown)



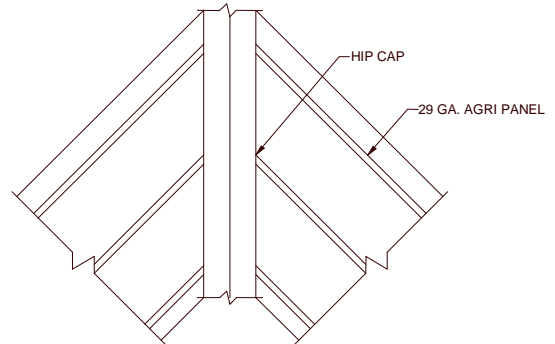
Notes:

1. Roofing underlayment not shown.
2. Plywood should be held back or cut back 1/2" from each side of the ridge.
3. **Attach the panels checking the 1" minimum overhang at the eave.**
4. Mark edge of ridge cap on both sides of the peak. Unroll profile vent and press into place about 1" upslope of mark.
5. **The gable flashing must be installed prior to the ridge installation.**
6. Fasten the ridge cap using #14 x 1 1/2" MP screws on each panel rib 1" back from the edge of the profile vent

HIP DETAIL



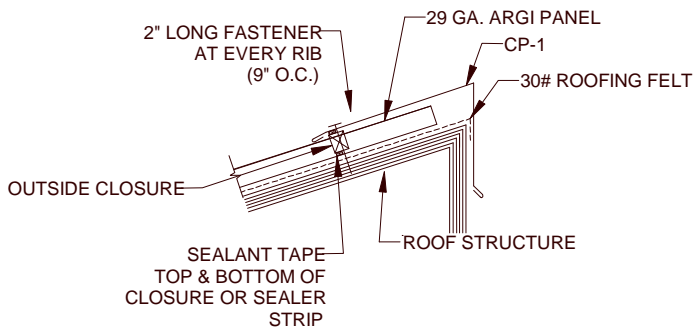
HIP ROOF—PLAN VIEW



Note:

1. Hip flashing attachment same as ridge (see detail above).

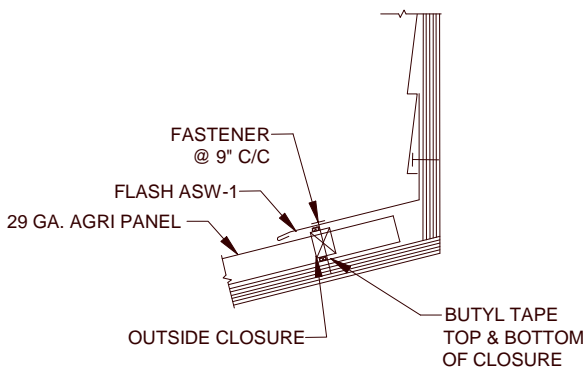
MONOSLOPE PEAK



Notes:

1. Roofing underlayment not shown.
2. Apply sealant to the bottom of the foam closure and position it on the roof panel approximately 1/2" - 1" back from the edge of the flashing as shown.
3. Apply sealant to the top of the foam closure.
4. Install flashing as shown.
5. When more than one length of flashing is used, a 6" minimum overlap is recommended. Apply sealant between the laps

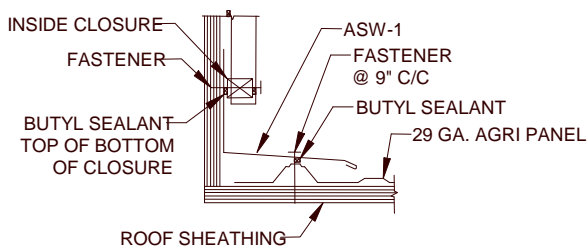
ENDWALL DETAIL



Notes:

1. Roofing underlayment not shown.
2. Install the foam closure as shown using sealant on the top and bottom.
3. Install endwall flashing as shown.
4. When more than one endwall is needed, a 6" minimum overlap is recommended with sealant between the laps.

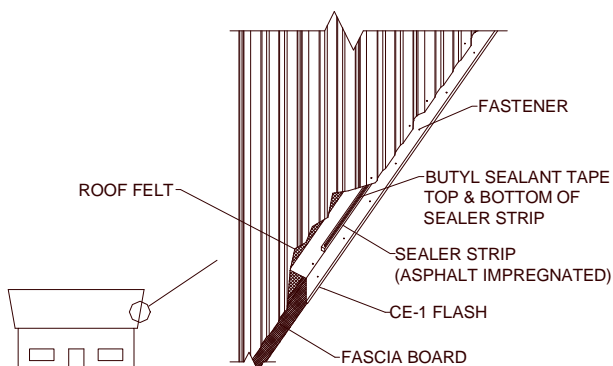
SIDEWALL DETAIL



Notes:

1. Roofing underlayment not shown.
2. The sidewall flashing is placed over the panel rib and placed behind the siding as shown.
3. When the panel rib does not end up next to the wall, cut the panel and bend a 1" return flange.

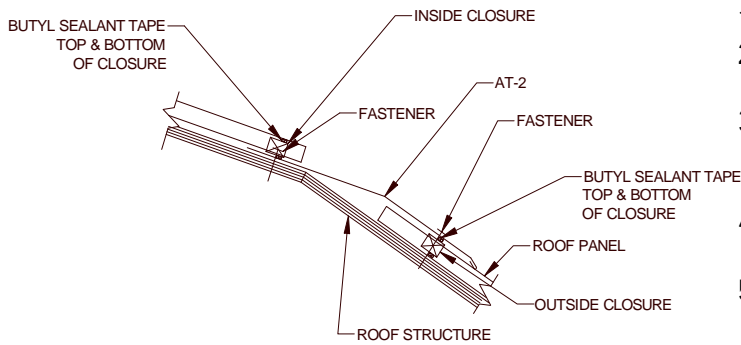
SWEPT WING GABLE



Note:

1. In high rain & snow areas, FABRAL recommends that a high-grade underlayment, such as ice and water shield, be placed along the entire swept wing gable.
2. Roofing underlayment not shown.
3. Install the 1 x 1 x 13' sealer strip with a bead of butyl sealant tape top and bottom.
4. Cut panels to fit the gable angle and align downslope edge.
5. Fasten the panels through the flashing and into the deck using #14 Mill Point screws per the standard eave fastening pattern.

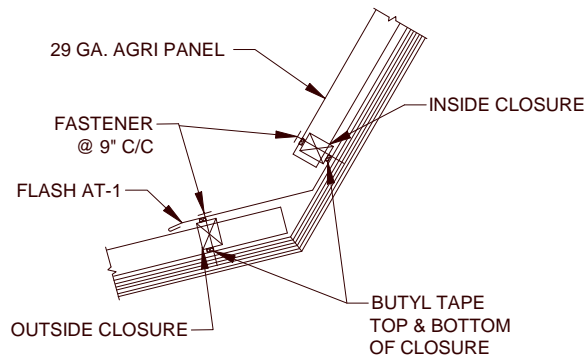
GAMBREL DETAIL



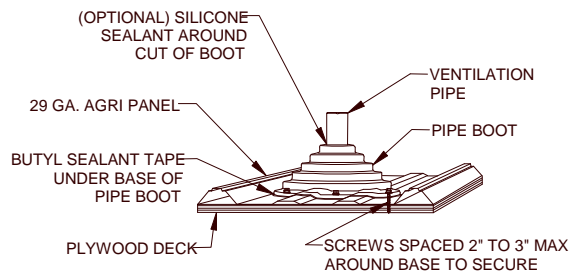
Notes:

1. Roofing underlayment not shown.
2. **Bottom panels of the slope transition must be installed first.**
3. Mark the location of the foam closure and place a bead of butyl sealant tape on the panels. Install the closures and a second bead of sealant on top of the closures.
4. Install AT-1 Transition trim using #14 x 1½" MP screws into each rib of the bottom transition panels, 9" o.c.
5. Apply sealant as indicated.

SLOPE TRANSITION (WOOD FRAMING)



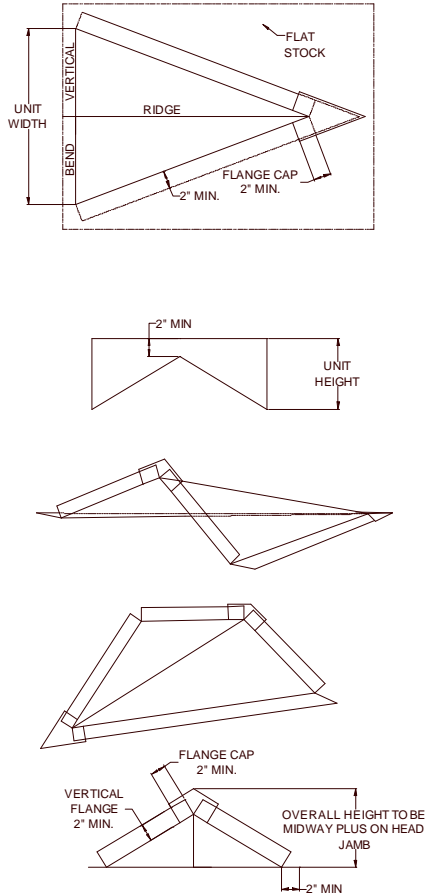
PIPE FLASHING



Notes:

1. **Cut the hole in the flashing 20% smaller than the pipe diameter.**
2. Slide the flashing down the pipe.
3. Form the flashing to the roof profile.
4. Apply sealant around the perimeter of the flashing base and fasten to roof using #14 x 1" fasteners.

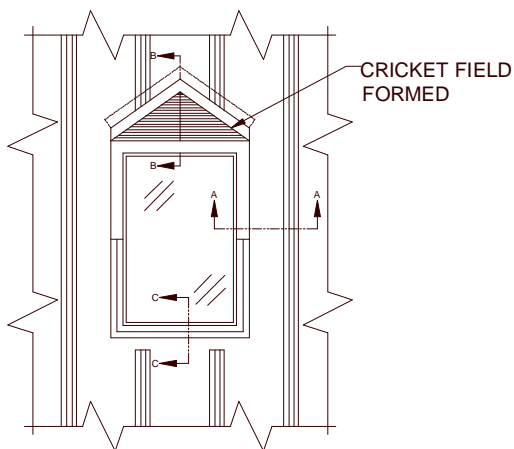
CRICKET FIELD FORMED



Notes:

1. Trim both ends of the uphill and downhill sides of the skylight flashing as indicated.
2. Slide the uphill flashing into the slots cut into the roofing and apply a liberal amount of sealant.
3. Assemble the skylight as indicated on pages 20-21.
4. Trim and assemble chimney flashing similarly.

PROCEDURE FOR THE INSTALLATION OF SKYLIGHT FLASHING

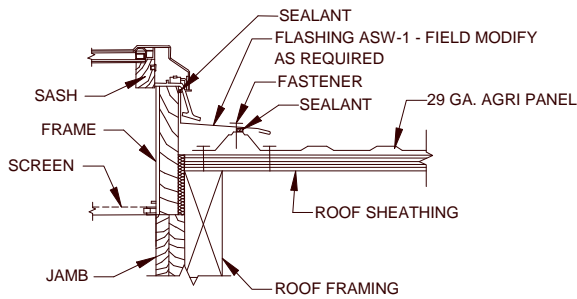


Notes:

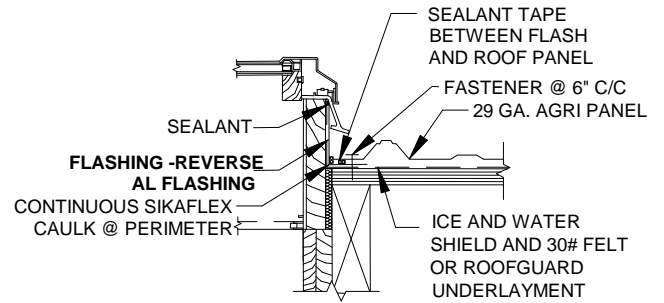
1. Whenever possible, position the skylight curb so the ribs of the roof panels do not interfere with the flashing.
2. Cut the roofing panels as close to the left, right and downhill sides of the curb as possible. Cut the uphill side within 1" of the valley formed by the cricket.
3. The skylight flashings should be 4" wider than the width of the curb (2" on each side).
4. Install with 1 x 1 sealer and sealant per Detail B-B on page 21.

SKYLIGHT FLASHING PREPARATION

Detail A-A



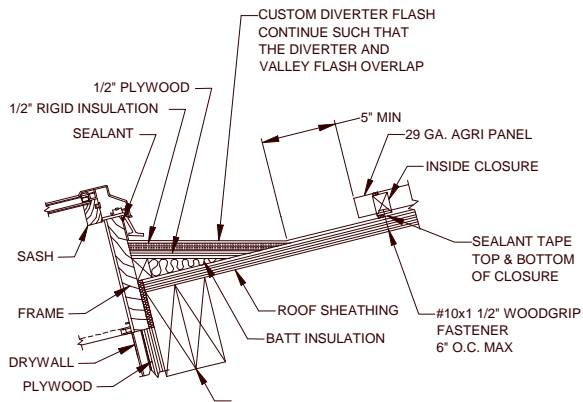
ALTERNATE DETAIL A-A



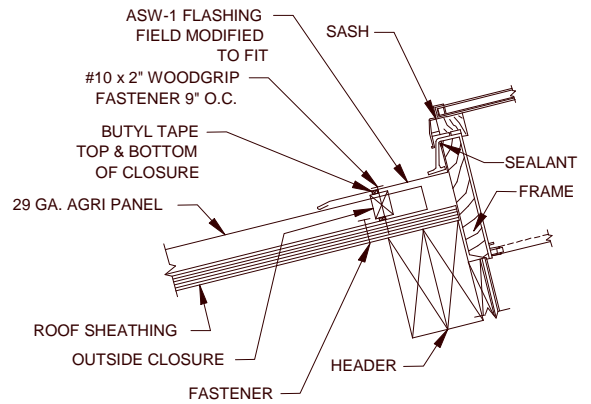
Notes:

1. Trim and bend the right side skylight flashing to fit as necessary.
2. Trim the left side in a similar fashion.

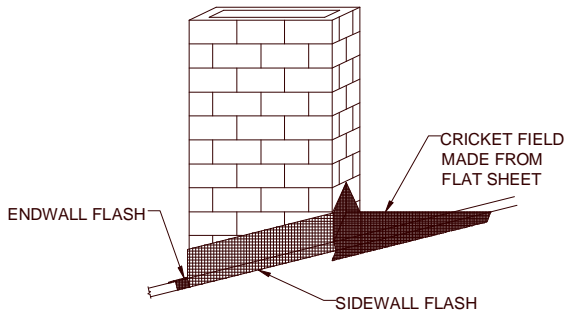
**SKYLIGHT
DETAIL B-B**



**SKYLIGHT FLASHING (SIDE)
DETAIL C-C**



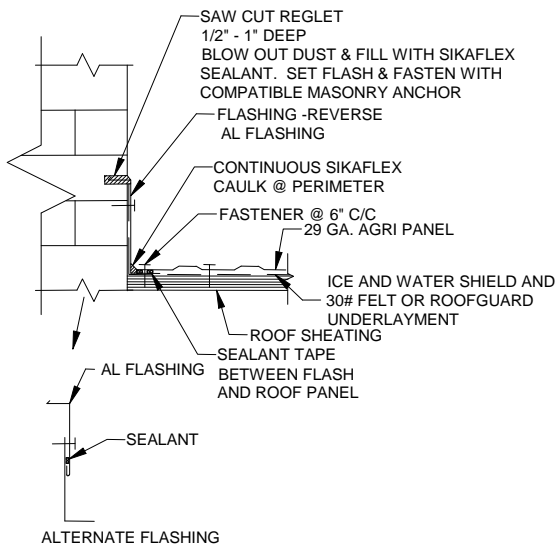
CHIMNEY FLASHING



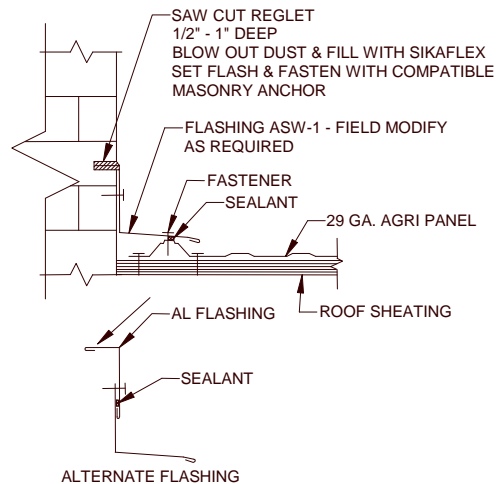
Notes:

1. Procedures for the installation of Chimney Flashings are similar to the Skylight's (refer to pages 20-21).
2. The saw-cut reglet shown provides the best weathertight installation for chimneys. Fill the reglet with sealant, insert trim and fasten as necessary w/masonry anchors.
3. Flashings may be field-formed from 40 $\frac{13}{16}$ " x 10' flat sheets.

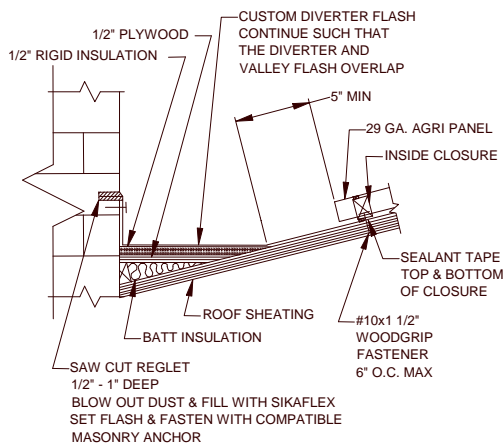
CHIMNEY FLASHING (SIDE)



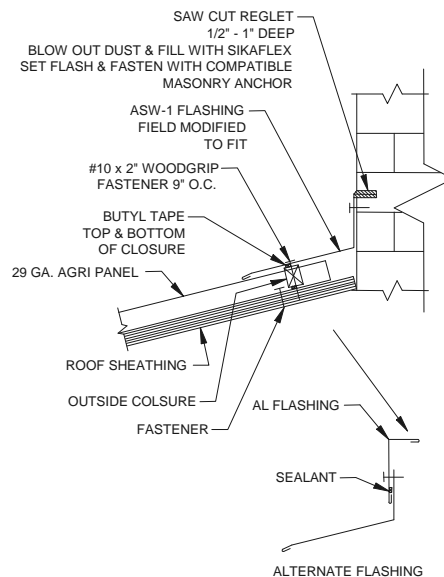
CHIMNEY FLASHING (UPHILL SIDE)



CHIMNEY FLASHING (DOWNHILL SIDE)



CHIMNEY (ALTERNATE SIDE)



STANDARD TRIM PARTS
See page 15 for
Illustration of Trim Conditions

Key Terms

CHIMNEY OR SKYLIGHT

See pages 20-22

EAVE TRIM

This piece is used at the eave or gutter edge of the building, and must be installed before any panels.

ENDWALL

This piece is used when the upper end of panel butts into a vertical wall.

FASTENERS- OSB & Plywood

- ❑ **#14 X 1" MILL POINT SCREW**
This fastener is used to attach trim to the panels, and also to attach panels directly to the roof deck.
- ❑ **#14 x 2" MILL POINT SCREW**
This fastener is used to attach trim through the high rib of the panel, and also to attach panels to the roof deck.

FASTENERS- 1x or 2x Solid Lumber

- ❑ **#9 X 1" MILL POINT SCREW**
This fastener is used to attach trim to the panels, and also to attach panels directly to the roof deck.
- ❑ **#9 x 2" MILL POINT SCREW**
This fastener is used to attach trim through the high rib of the panel, and also to attach panels to the roof deck.

GABLE TRIM

This piece is installed on the house between the ridge and the eave, holding down the first panel edge and the last panel edge. Gable-trim seals out the weather and gives a neat finished appearance.

GAMBREL CONDITION - AT-2

This trim is used to transition from low-slope panels on the top section to steep-slope panels on the lower section.

HIP CAP

This piece covers projecting angles formed at the intersection of the two sloping roof planes.

MONOSLOPE PEAK CAP - CP-1

This piece is used at the top of a single sloped roof.

RIDGE CAP

This piece is used at the peak of a typical two-slope roof. The ridge can be ventilated, by using Profile Vent in place of sealant and outside closures.

SIDEWALL

This piece is used when the roofing panel is installed parallel to a vertical wall.

SLOPE TRANSITION - AT-1

This piece is used where two roofs of different pitch meet, the top section being steeper than the lower section.

W-VALLEY

Used to flash the valley formed by intersecting roof planes.

This list of flashing can be used in conjunction with the Home Legend drawing on page 15 to help you understand placement and proper installation.



Headquarters:
Lancaster Plant:
3449 Hempland Road
Lancaster, PA 17601
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Other Manufacturing Facilities:
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Gridley, IL 61744
(800)451-3974 Fax (800)289-3383

Jackson Plant:
308 Alabama Blvd.
Jackson, GA 30233
(800)884-4484 Fax (800)765-4484

Tifton Plant:
Hwy 41 South & 55 Lamp Loop
Tifton, GA 31793
(800)749-8144 Fax (800)380-4784

Idabel Plant:
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Idabel, OK 74745
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Salem Plant:
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Saint Joseph Plant:
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Saint Joseph, MN 56374
(800) 873-3440 Fax (320) 363-0553