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RESIDENTIAL LIGHT GAUGE APPLICATION GUIDE

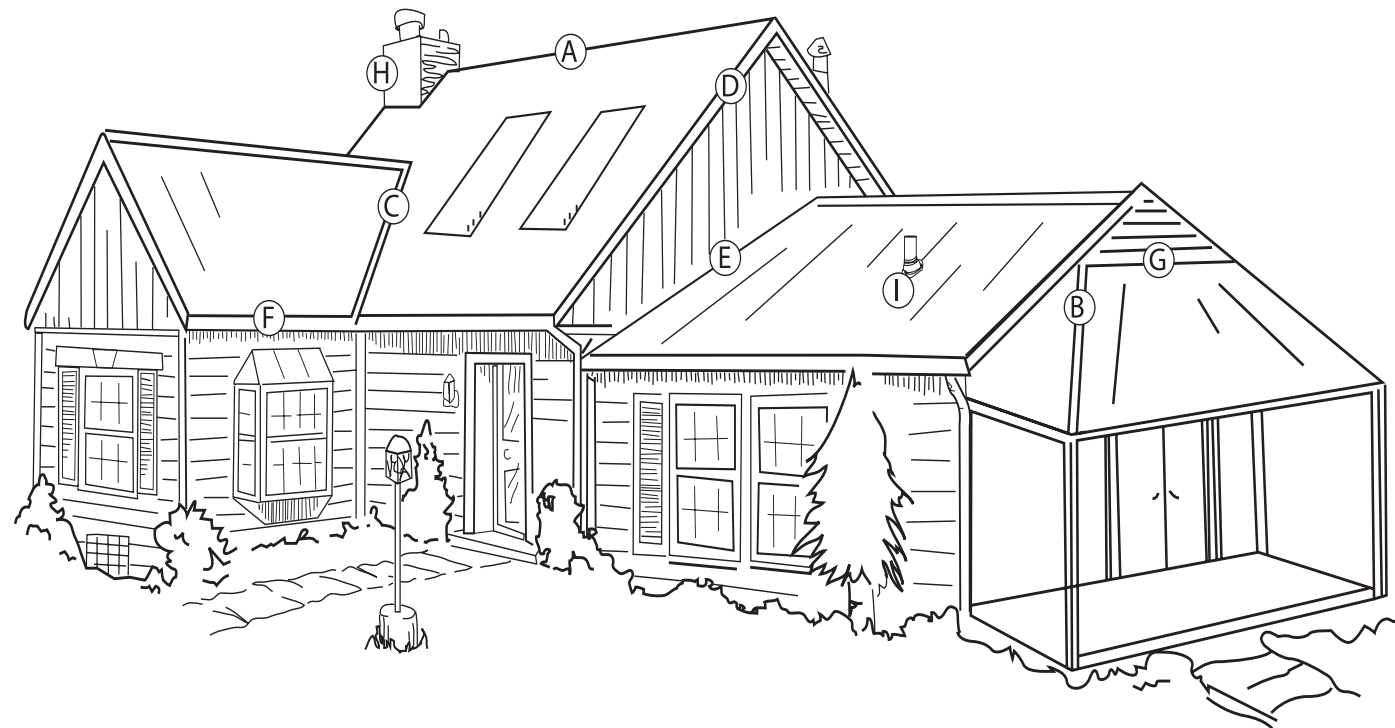
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Residential Light Guage

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Residential Light Guage



A	Ridge	F	Eave / Drip Edge
B	Hip	G	Endwall
C	Valley	H	Chimney
D	Gable	I	Pipe Flashing
E	Sidewall		

Purpose:

This application guide is intended to assist in the application of light gauge Everlast Roofing products on residential structures. The details and illustrations in this manual may not be applicable to all building plans or field situations. It is the buyer's responsibility to verify all applicable code requirements, check all field measurements, and determine suitability of the material for the job.

Residential Light Guage

Application Guidelines

Safety:

Always work safely when installing metal products. Use extreme caution on a roof at all times, and wear gloves and safety glasses to avoid injury. Hearing protection should be used when power-cutting metal panels. Do not walk on panels until all fasteners are installed. Metal panels are slippery when wet, dusty, frosty or oily. Do not attempt to walk on a metal roof under these conditions. Always use OSHA recommended safety harness or equipment when working on a roof. Wear soft-soled shoes to improve traction and to minimize damage to the paint finish. Always be aware of your position on the roof relative to any roof openings, roof edges, co-workers, and penetrations. Installing metal panels on a windy day can be dangerous and should be avoided. Consult OSHA guidelines for more comprehensive safety requirements.

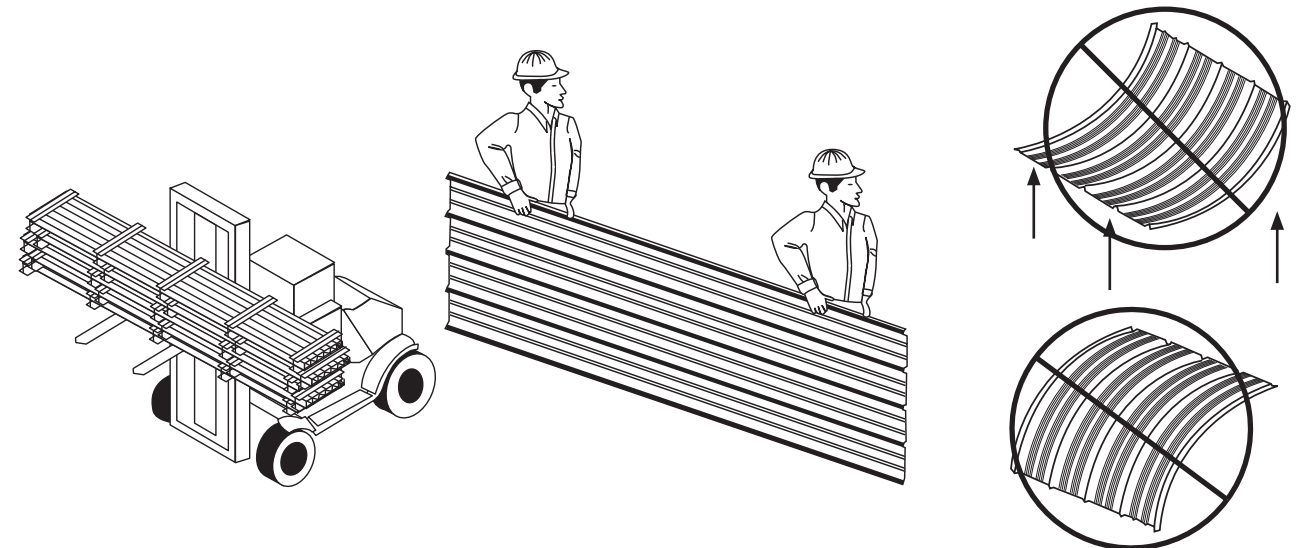
Minimum Slope:

Everlast Roofing light gauge products are designed to be installed on pitches of no less than 3:12. Please contact an Everlast sales representative for product recommendations on lower sloped roofs.

Residential Light Guage

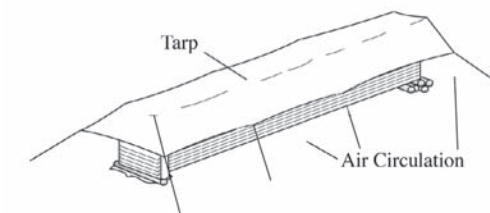
Handling:

- A. Do not lift panels from ends while flat. Lift the panels on edge when moving individual panels or when moving panels onto the roof.
- B. Do not unload in a jerking or bouncing fashion. While unloading, the bundle must be handled at lift point, specified by Everlast Roofing, Inc. Panels greater than 25' long should be unloaded using spreader bar to prevent panels from bending.
- C. Although the paint coating is tough, dragging panels across the surface of one another will almost certainly damage the finish. Improper handling of metal panels may cause scratches to the paint finish. ELR offers matching touch up paint in a variety of standard colors in the event of any scratches to the paint finish. Please note: touch up paint will not weather as well or at the same rate as the original coating or finish.



Storage:

- A. If the material is not to be used immediately, it should be stored in a dry place. Moisture trapped between sheets may cause damage to the paint system. The paint system may become soft or water stains may appear which can detract from the appearance and affect the service life of the material. To avoid problems store the materials in a well-ventilated dry area. Stack the materials in an incline position. DO NOT USE PLASTIC TO COVER MATERIALS. THIS CAN CAUSE SWEATING OR CONDENSATION!



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Installation Recommendations:

- Use 30 lbs.. Felt paper and/or ice and water shield as an underlayment
- Panels should be installed against any prevailing wind
- Panels should be installed square, plumb and properly aligned to one another.
- Galvanized and galvalume panels should remain void of any condensation containing copper, lead or uncoated steel materials
- In situations where an endlap of a panel is required, be certain to overlap upper panel a minimum of 8" over lower panel and apply sealant and butyl lap tape uniformly between the two panels.

Ventilation/Insulation:

Proper design and installation of vapor barriers and ventilation systems are important to prevent condensation and the resulting problems of moisture damage and loss of insulation efficiency. Condensation occurs when moisture-laden air comes in contact with a surface temperature equal to or below the dew point of the air. This phenomenon creates problems that are not unique to metal buildings; these problems are common to all types of construction. In addition to providing resistance to heat transfer, insulation can also protect against condensation forming on cold surfaces, either inside the building or within the wall/roof/system cavity. The arrangement of the building's insulation system and vapor retarder is the responsibility of the building designer. These are some basic guides to help control condensation.

- The insulation should have a vapor retarder face on the "warm" side of the insulation. For most buildings, this means that the vapor retarder is on the inside surface (toward the building's interior).
- The thickness of the insulation must be designed to maintain temperature of the vapor retarder above the interior dew point, using the worst-case expected outside temperature.
- All perimeter conditions, seams, and penetrations of the vapor retarder must be adequately sealed in order to provide a continuous membrane to resist the passage of water vapor.
- Building ventilation, whether by gravity ridge vent, power-operated fans, or other means, contributes significantly to reduced condensation. The movement of air to the outside of the building reduces the interior level of vapor pressure. On the buildings that have an attic space or are being retrofitted with metal roofing systems, vents should be placed at both the eave and peak of the roof in order to prevent a buildup of moisture (humidity) in the attic space. Contact your local building code official or an engineer on proper ventilation practices for you area.

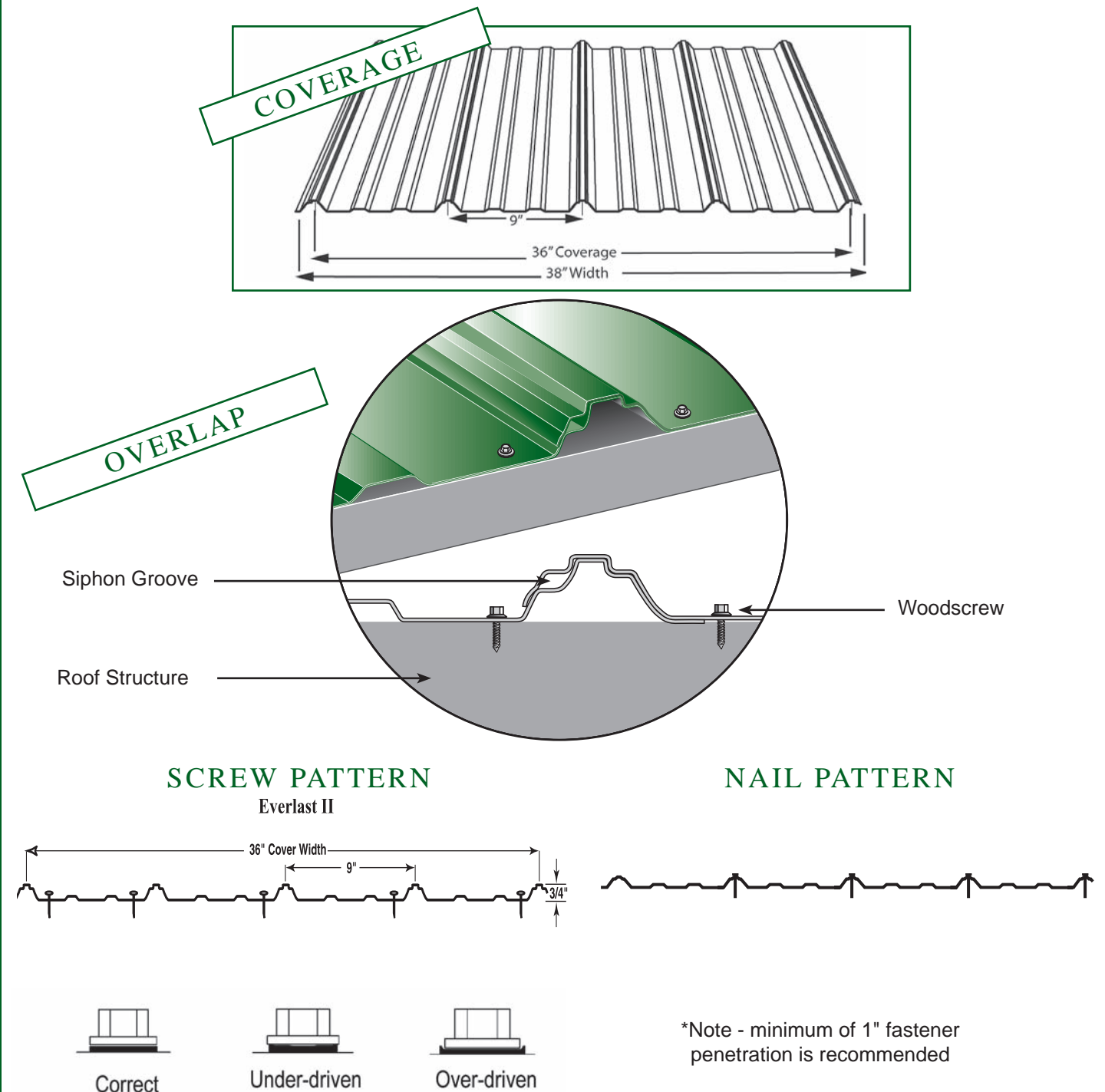
Cutting:

Everlast recommends the use of tin snips or a "nibbler" type electric tool to field cutting metal panels. Cutting metal panels may create metal shavings.

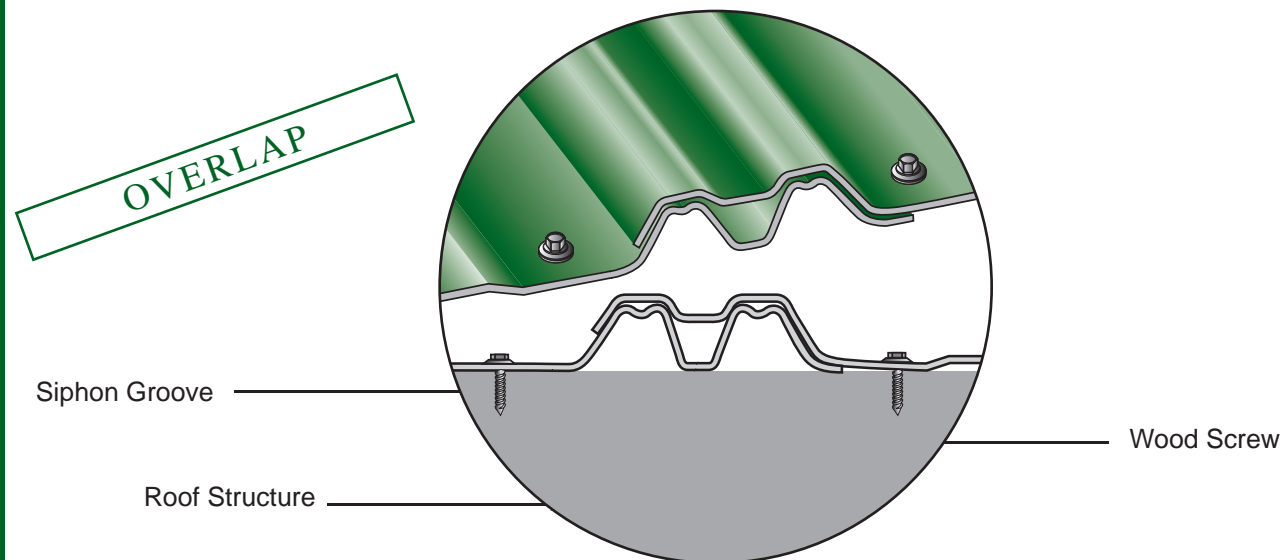
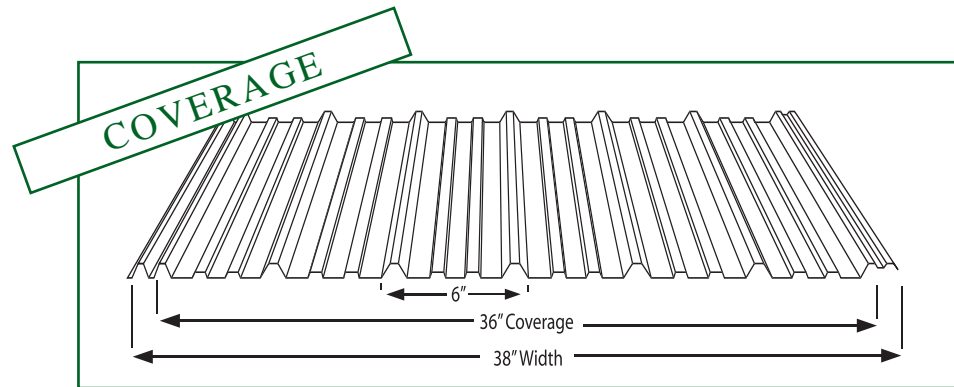
- These shavings and/or chips must be removed immediately from the panel surface. Failure to remove such shavings or chips may cause staining and/or rust on the panel.. Any such surface damage will void the warranty.***
- For your protection goggles should be worn when cutting metal panels and flashing.

* This same principle applies when driving steel fasteners (see pages LG07 & LG08)

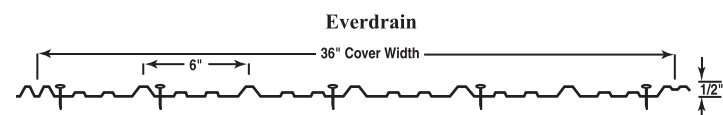
Coverage/Overlap and Screw/Nail Pattern of Everlast II™



Coverage/Overlap and Screw/Nail Pattern of Everdrain™



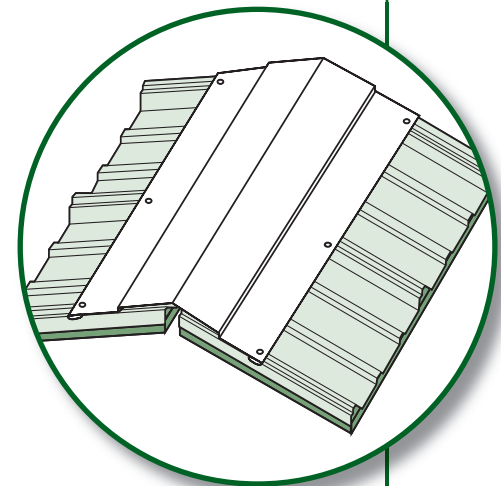
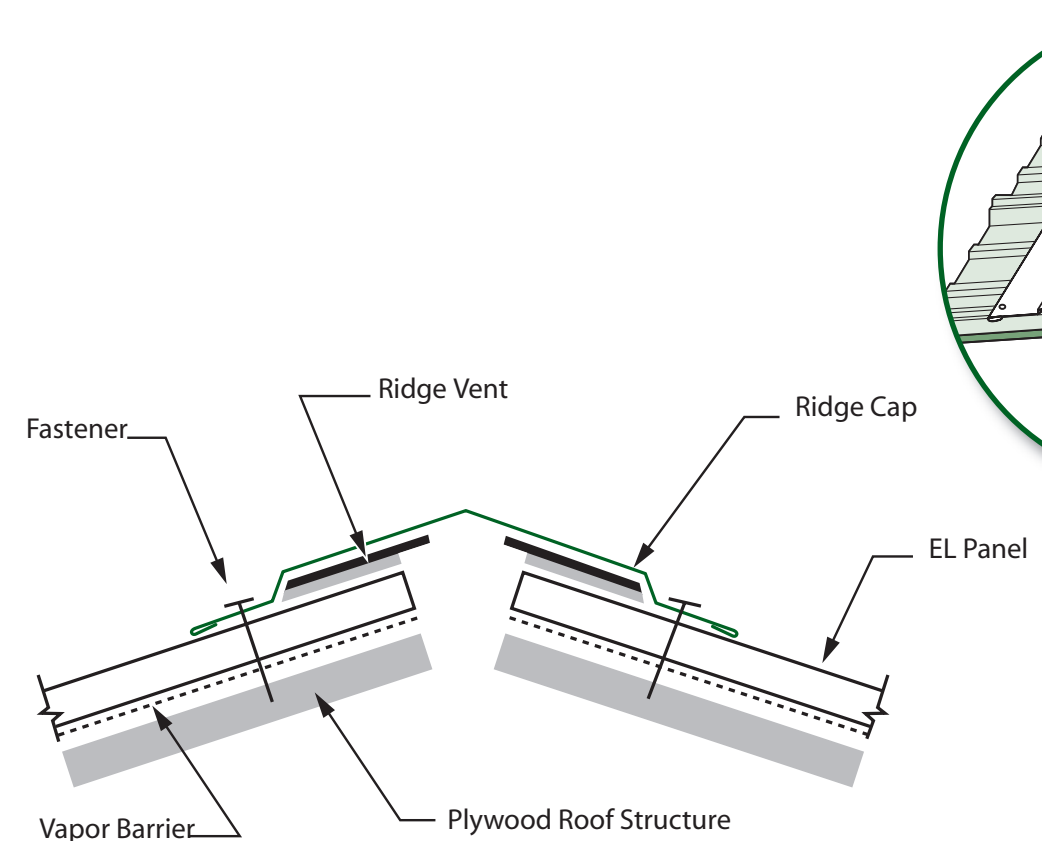
SCREW PATTERN



NAIL PATTERN

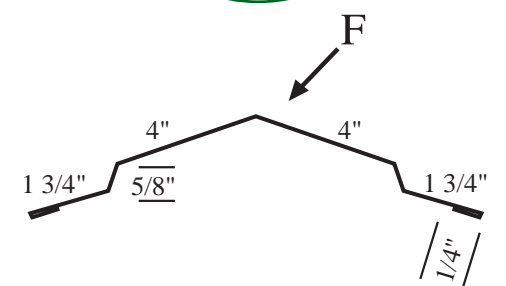


Residential Vented Ridge

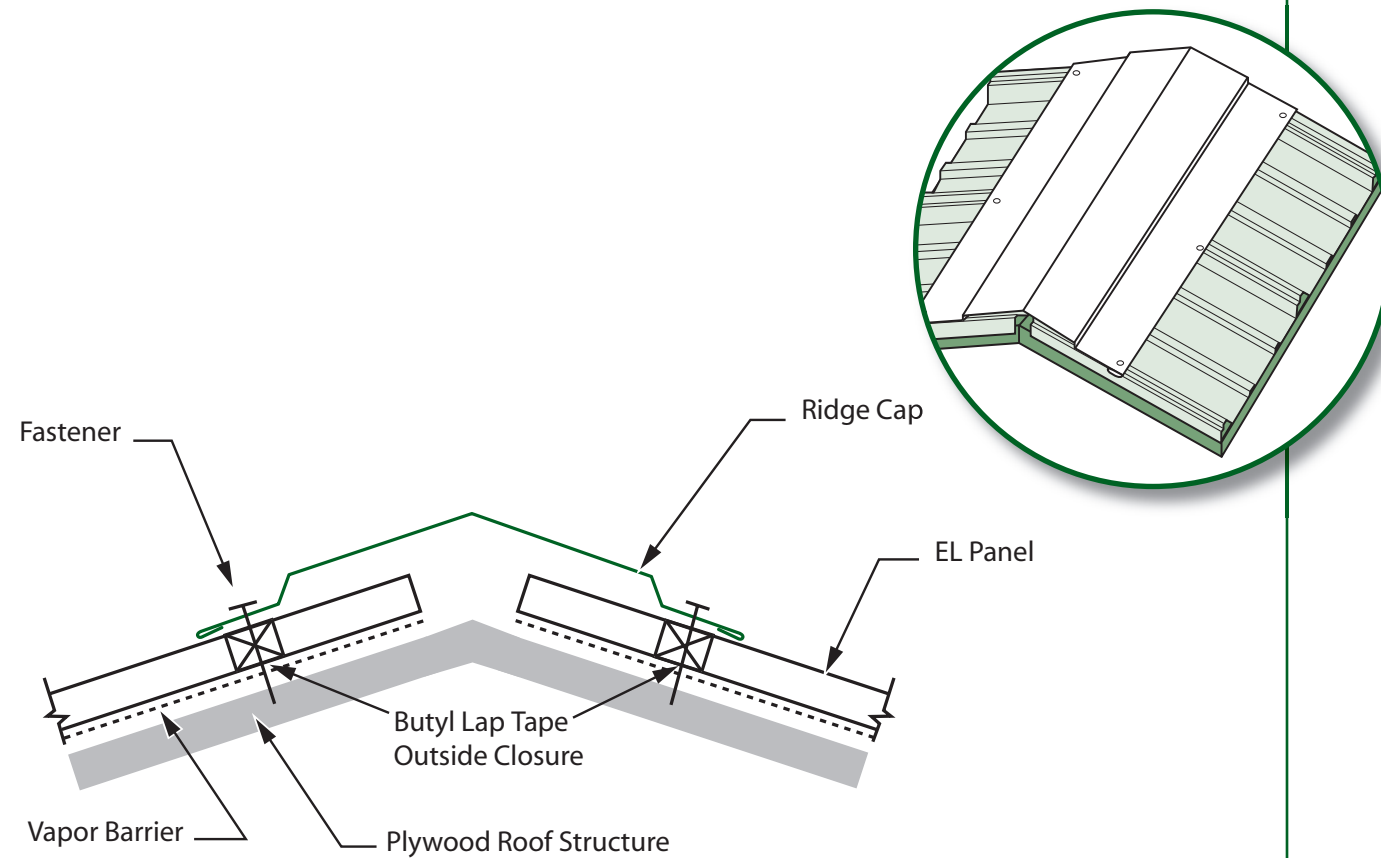


01A Universal Ridge Cap TLURC1

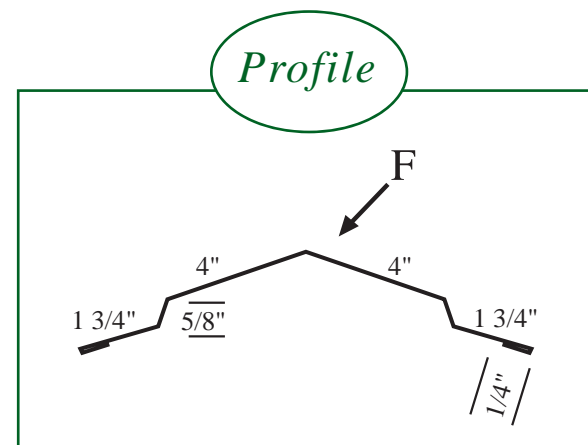
Profile



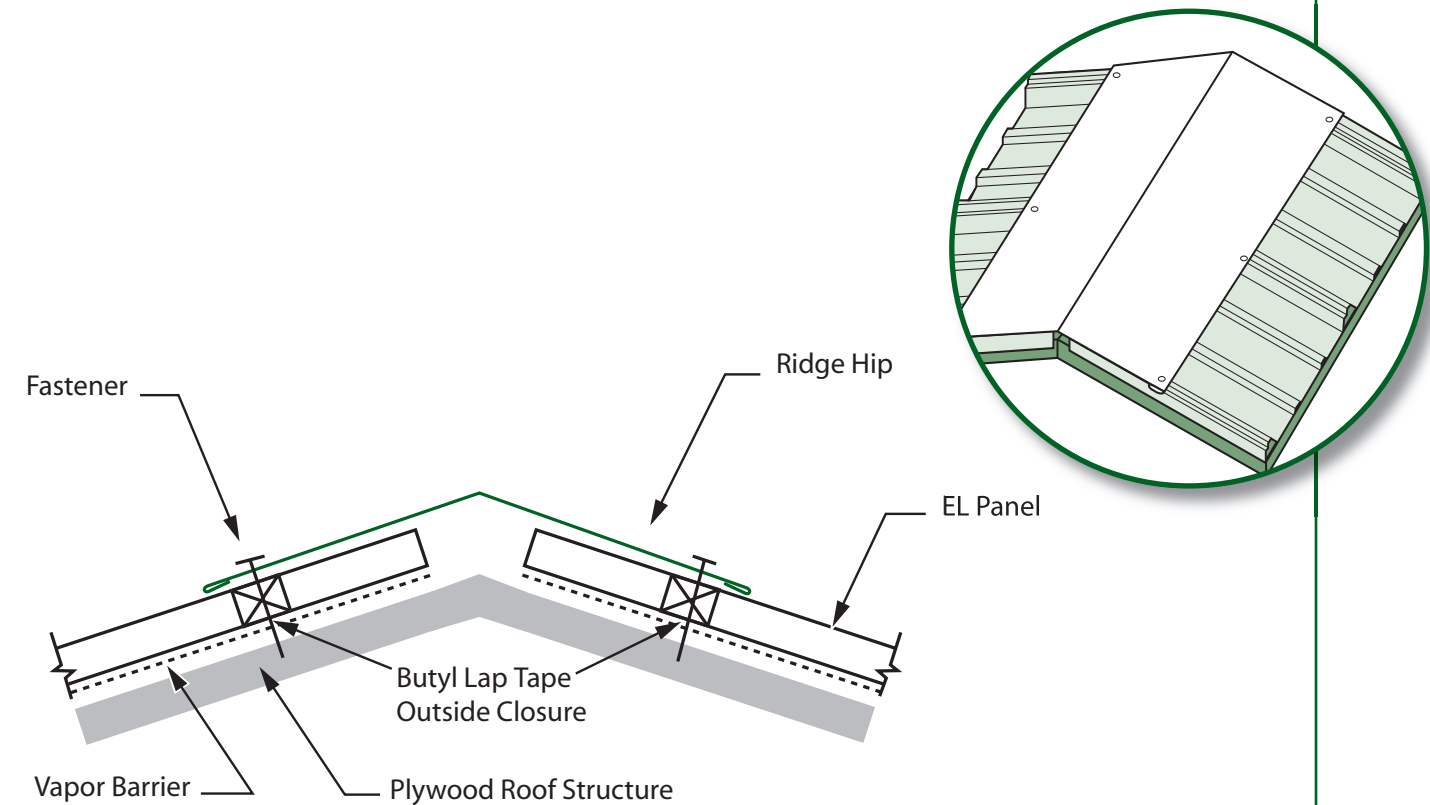
Residential Ridge



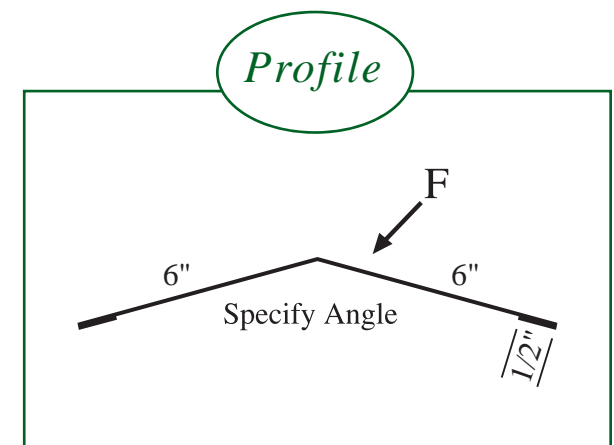
01A Residential Ridge Cap
TLURC1



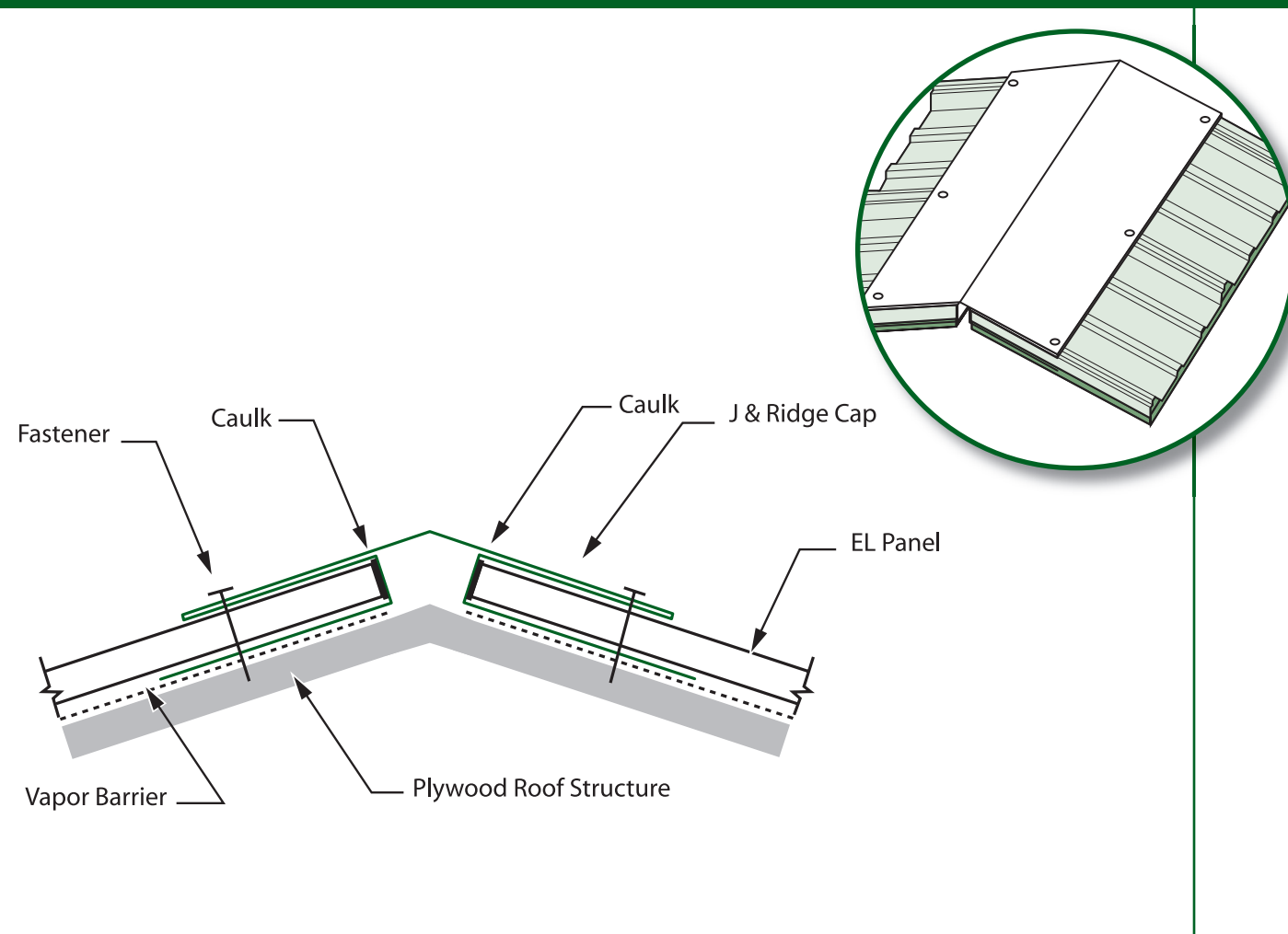
Residential Hip / Ridge



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TLURC1

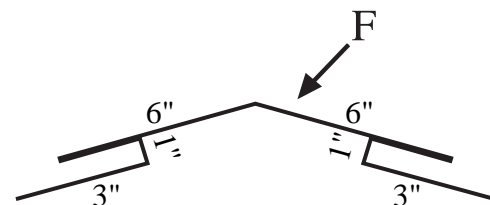


Residential J & Ridge Residential Light Guage

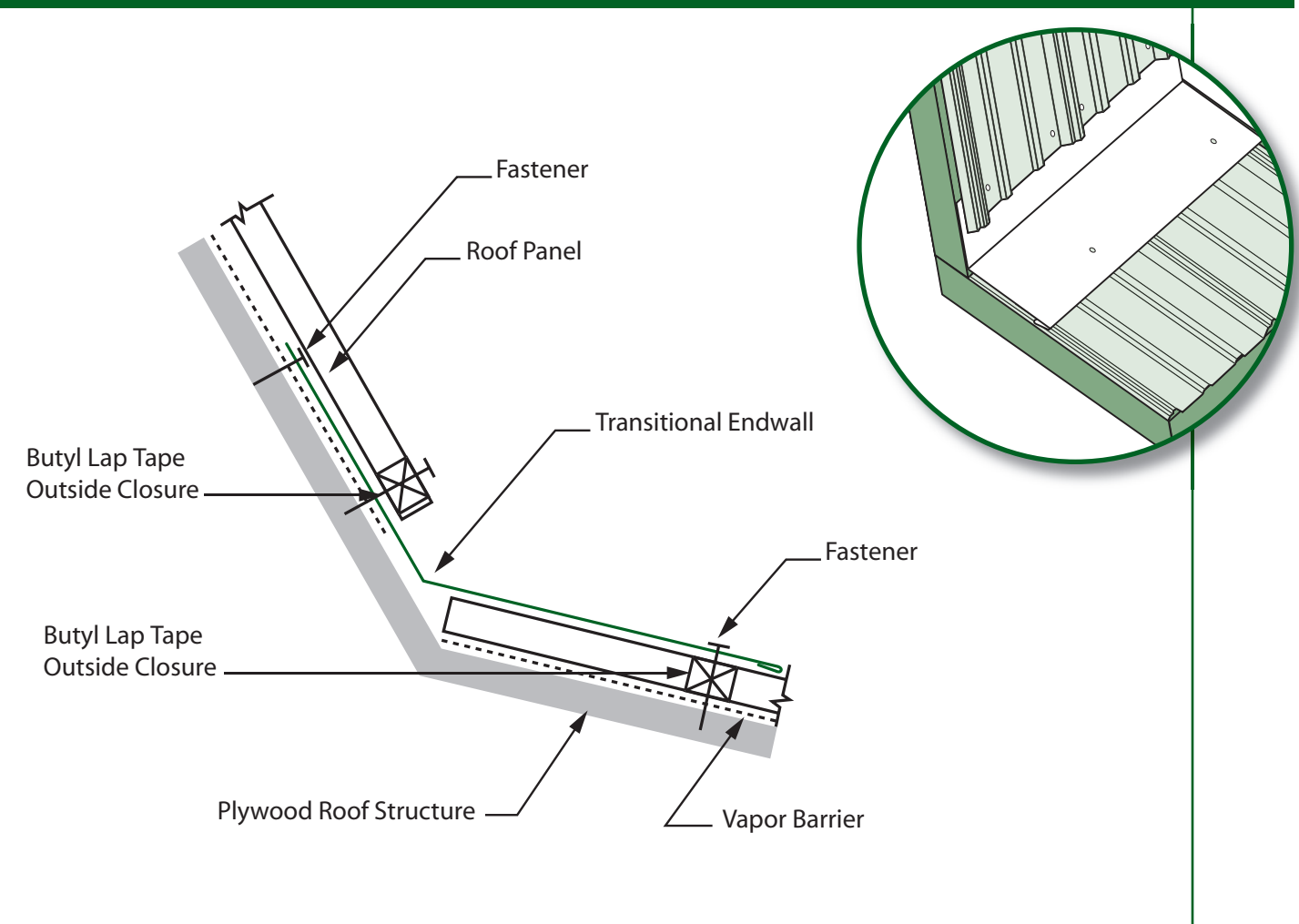


89 J and Ridge Cap Trim
TLJRT

Profile

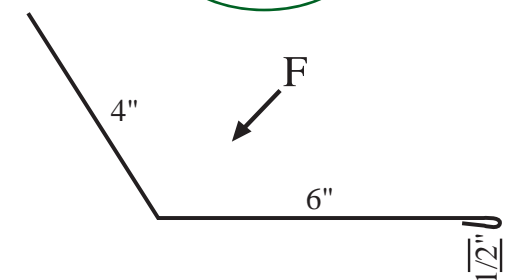


Residential Transition

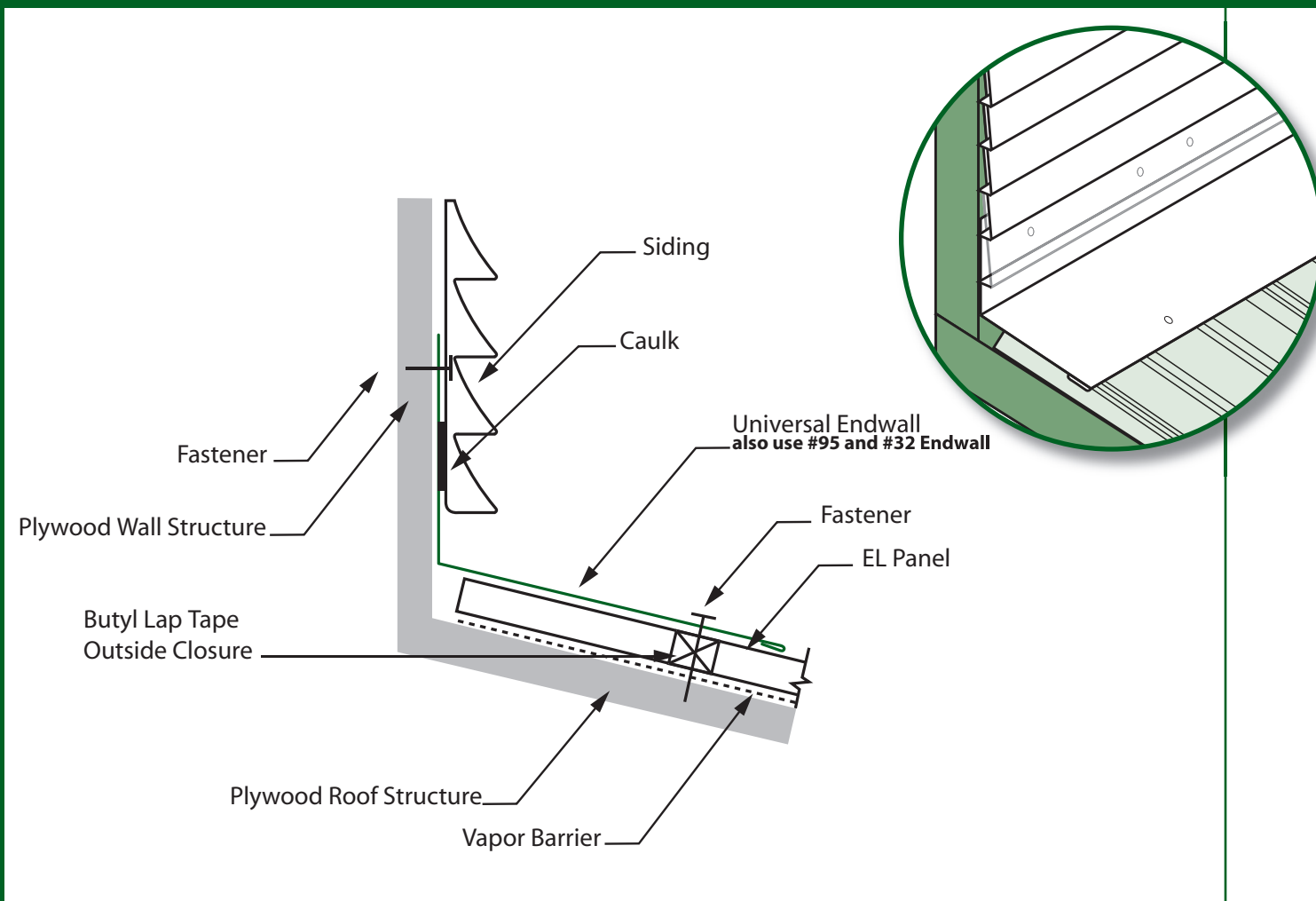


11 Universal Endwall
TLUE11

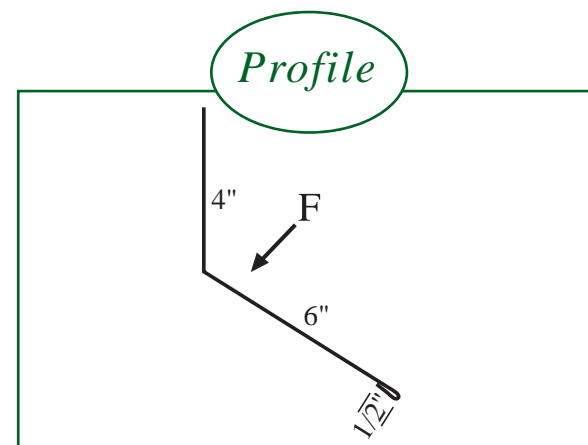
Profile



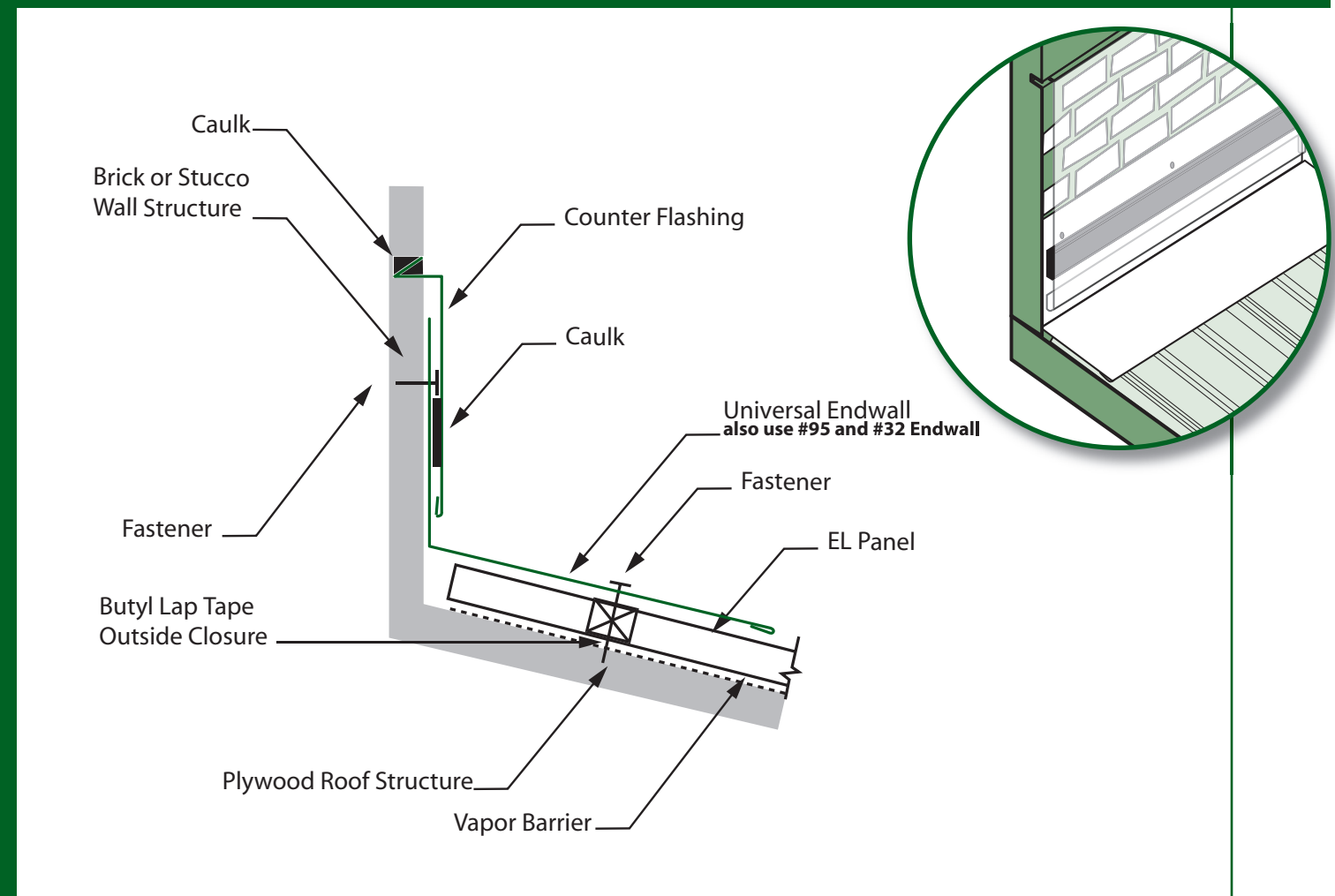
Residential Endwall



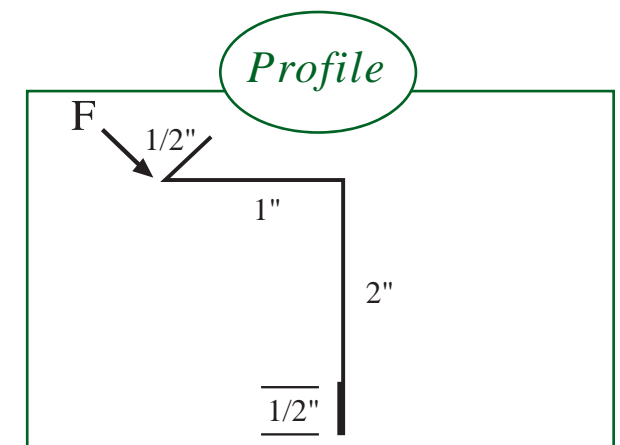
Universal Endwall
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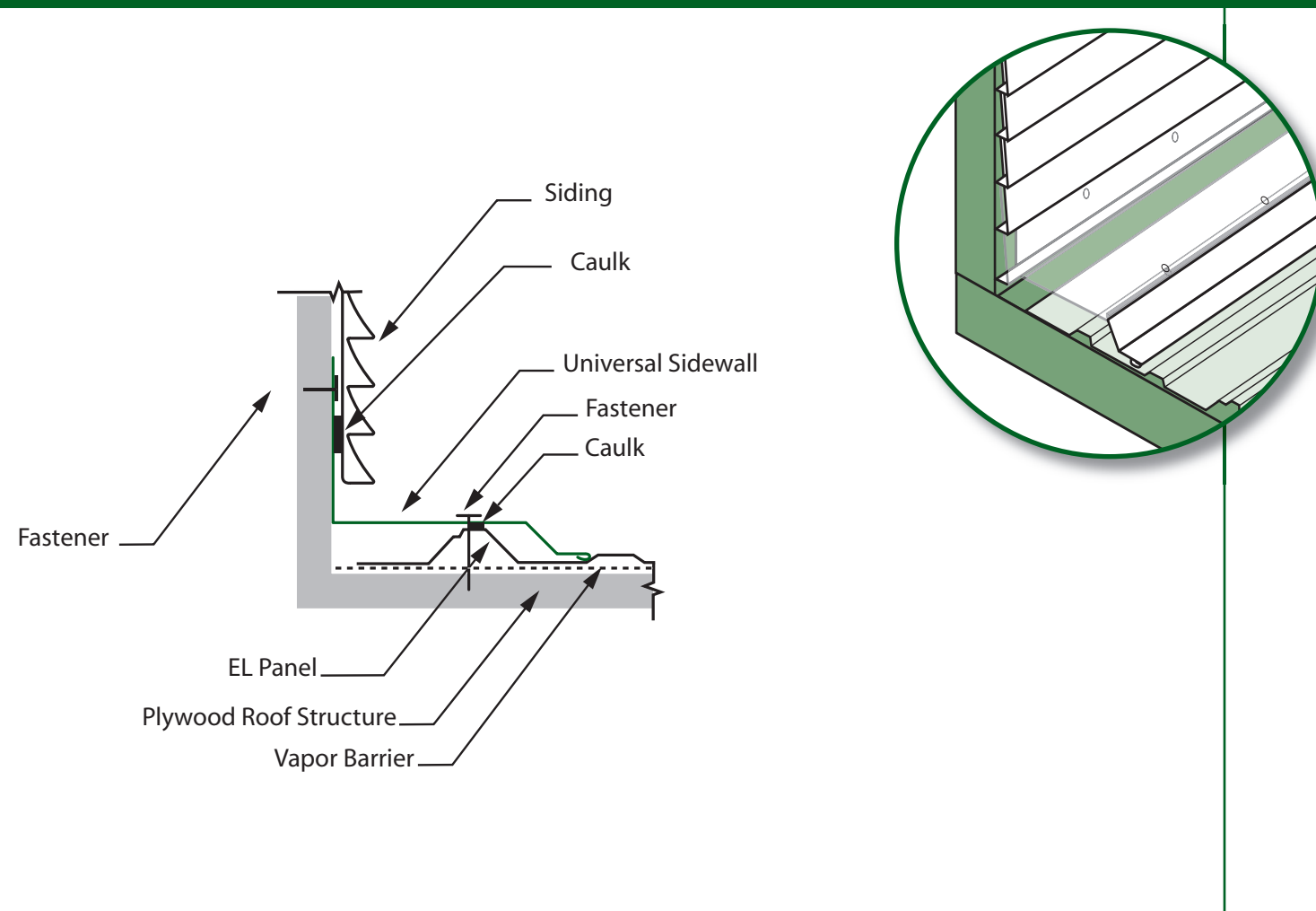
Residential Endwall Counter



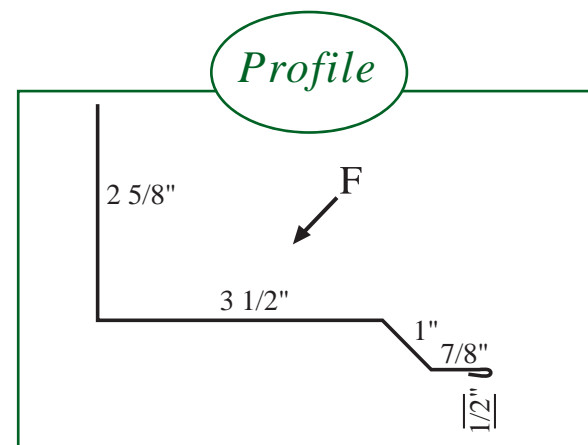
Counter Flashing
29CF122



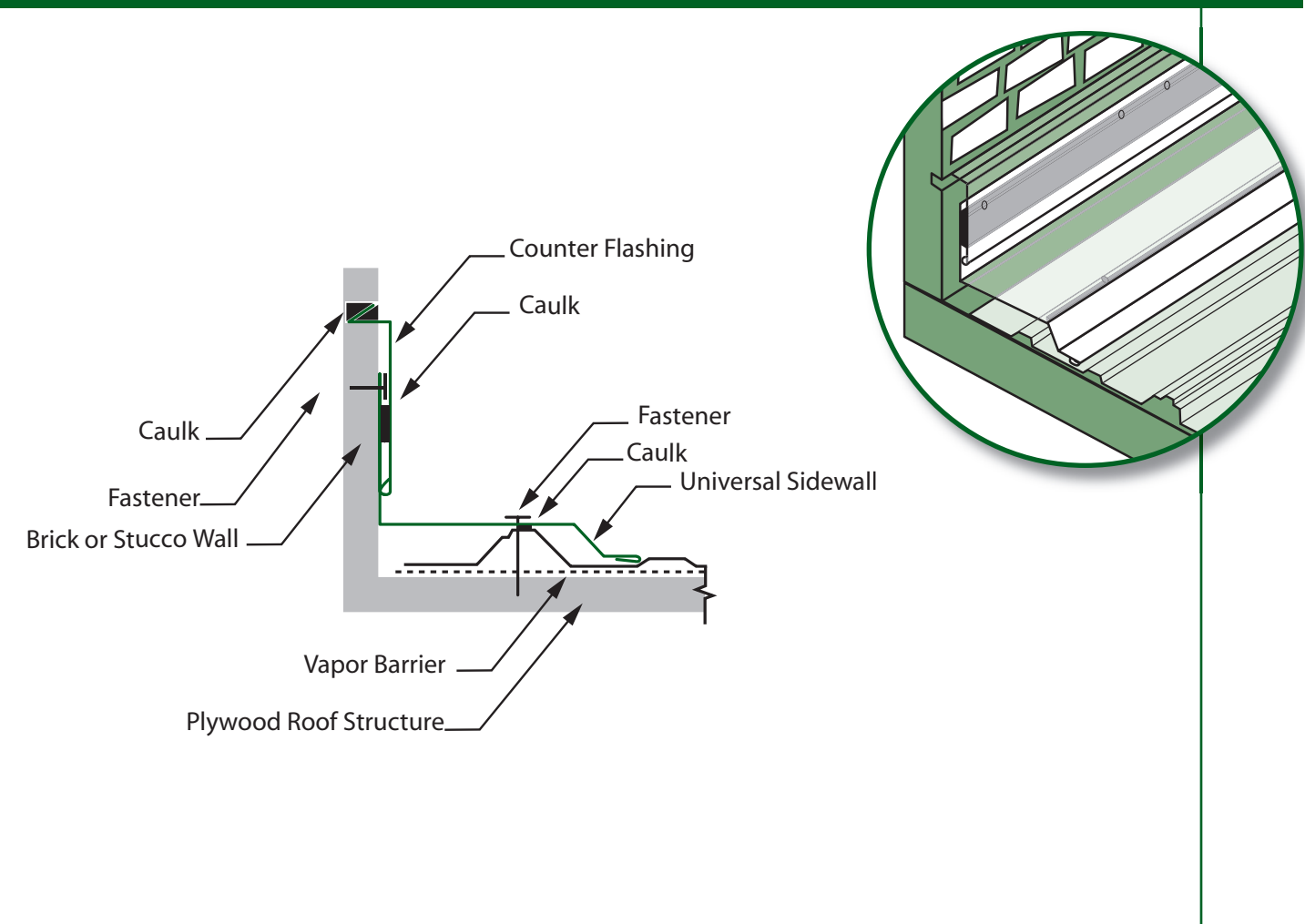
Residential Sidewall



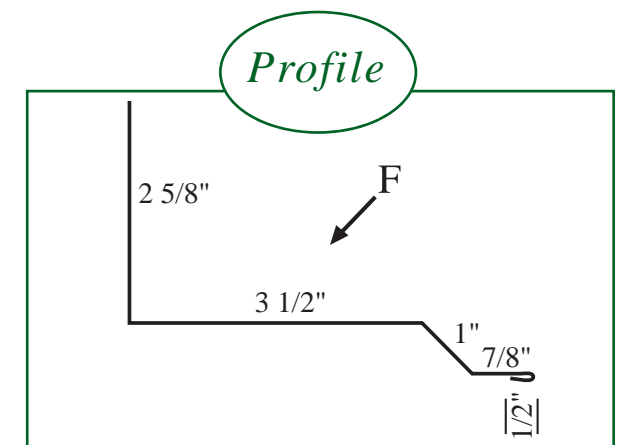
08 Universal Sidewall
TLUS8



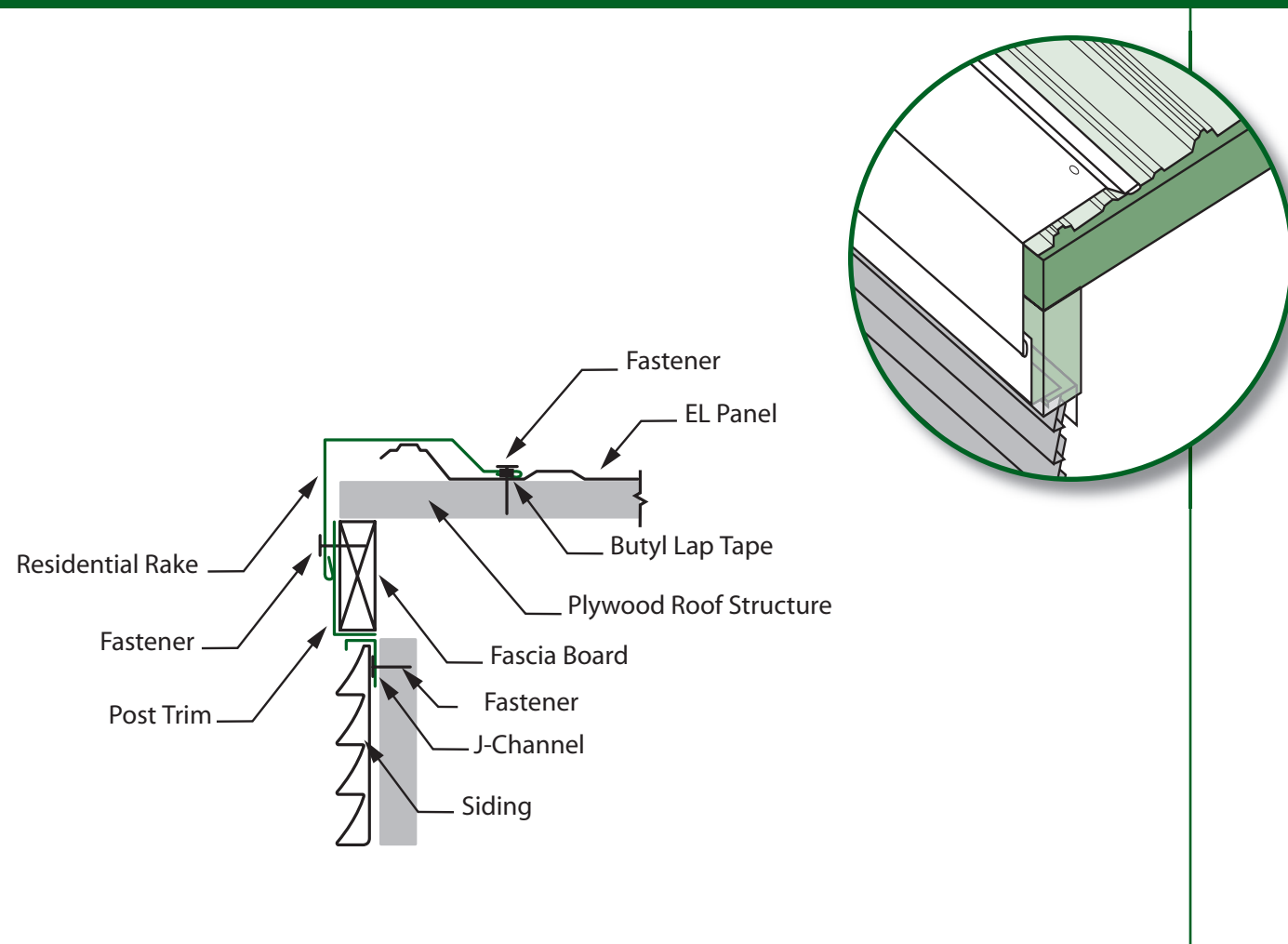
Residential Sidewall Counter



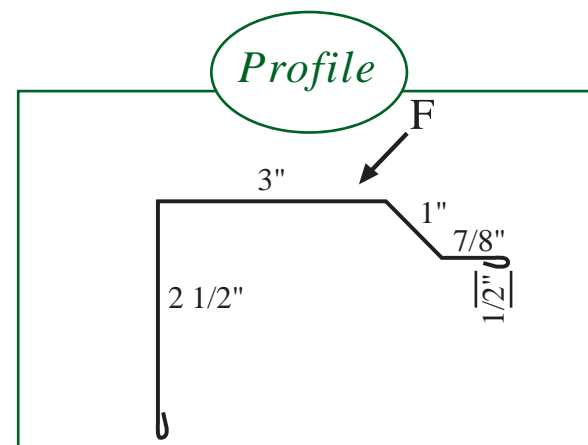
08 Universal Sidewall
TLUS8



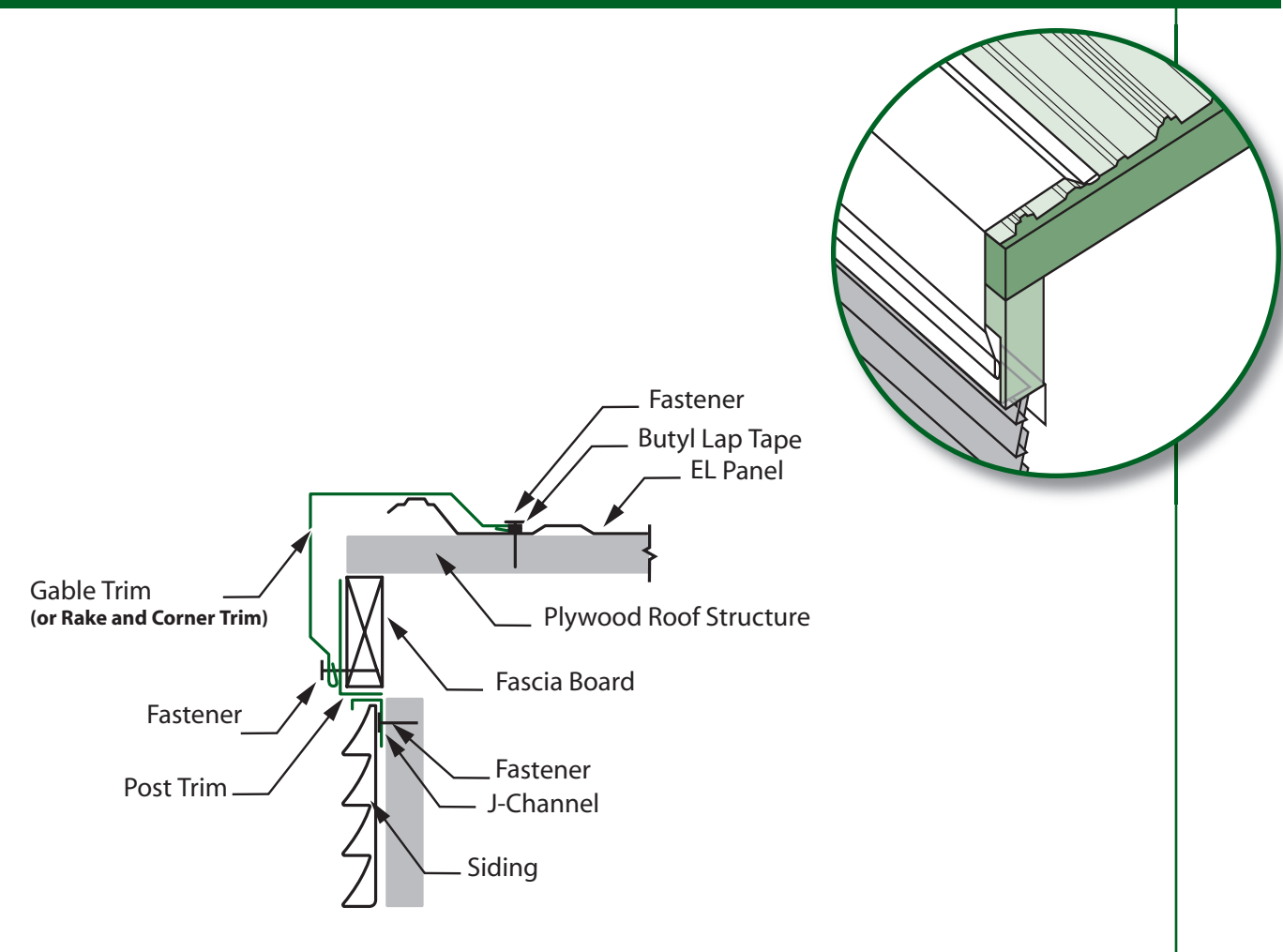
Residential Rake



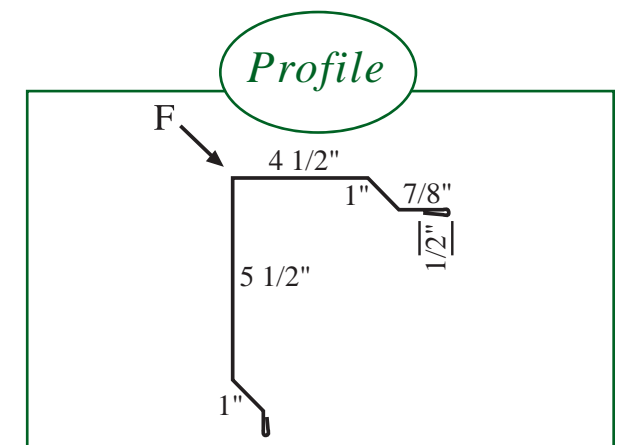
18 Residential Rake
TLRR18



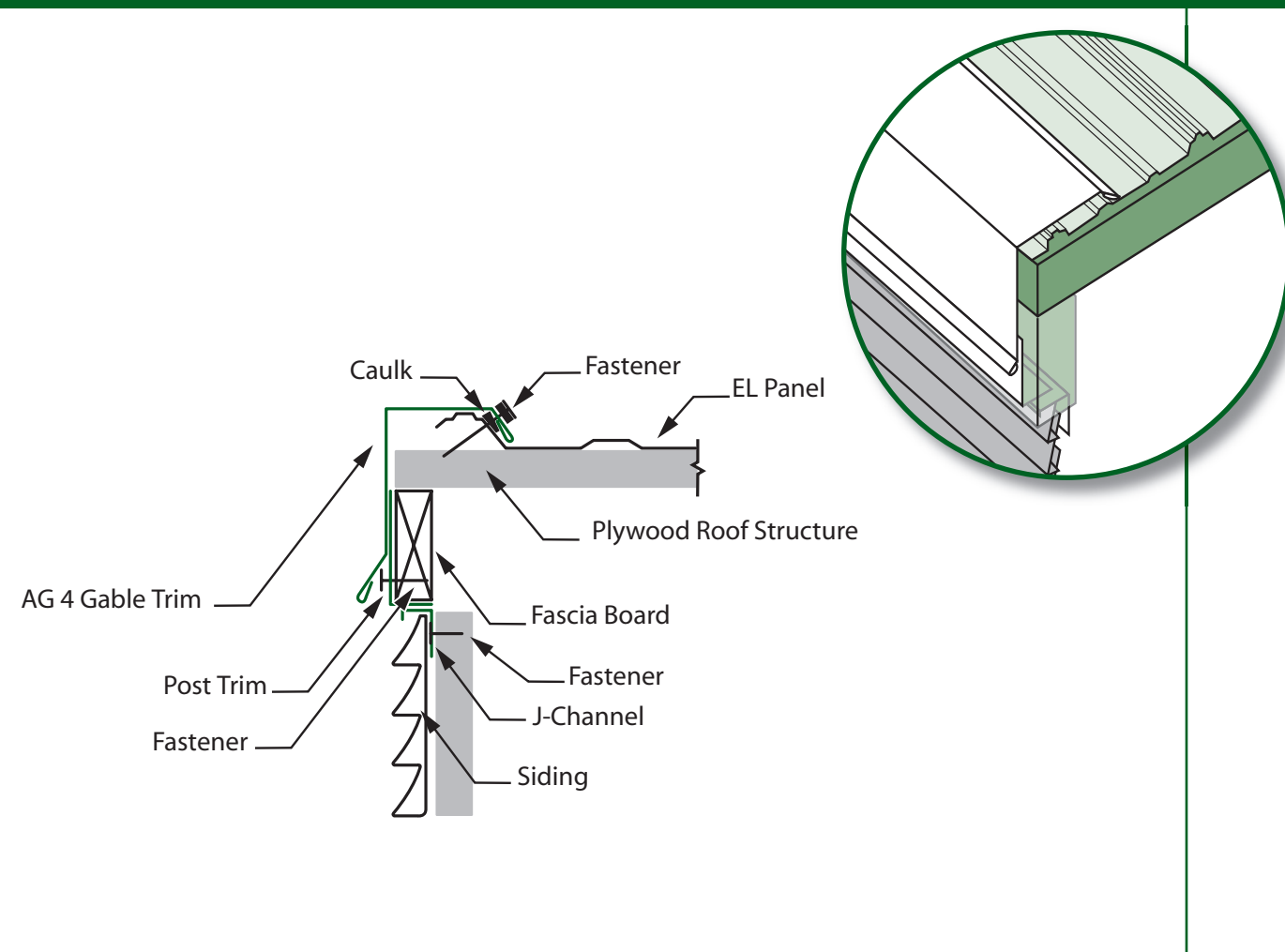
RC and Gable Trim



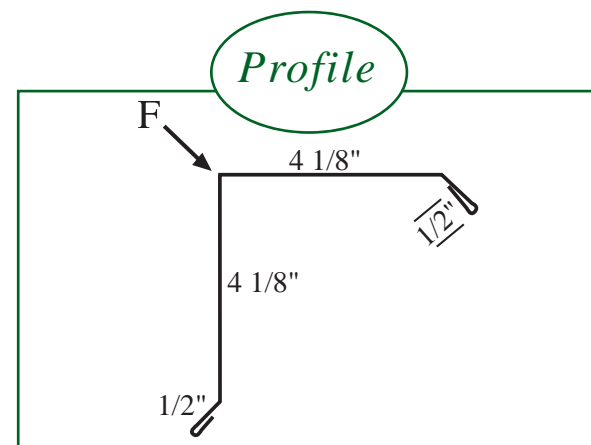
05 Gable Trim
TLGT5



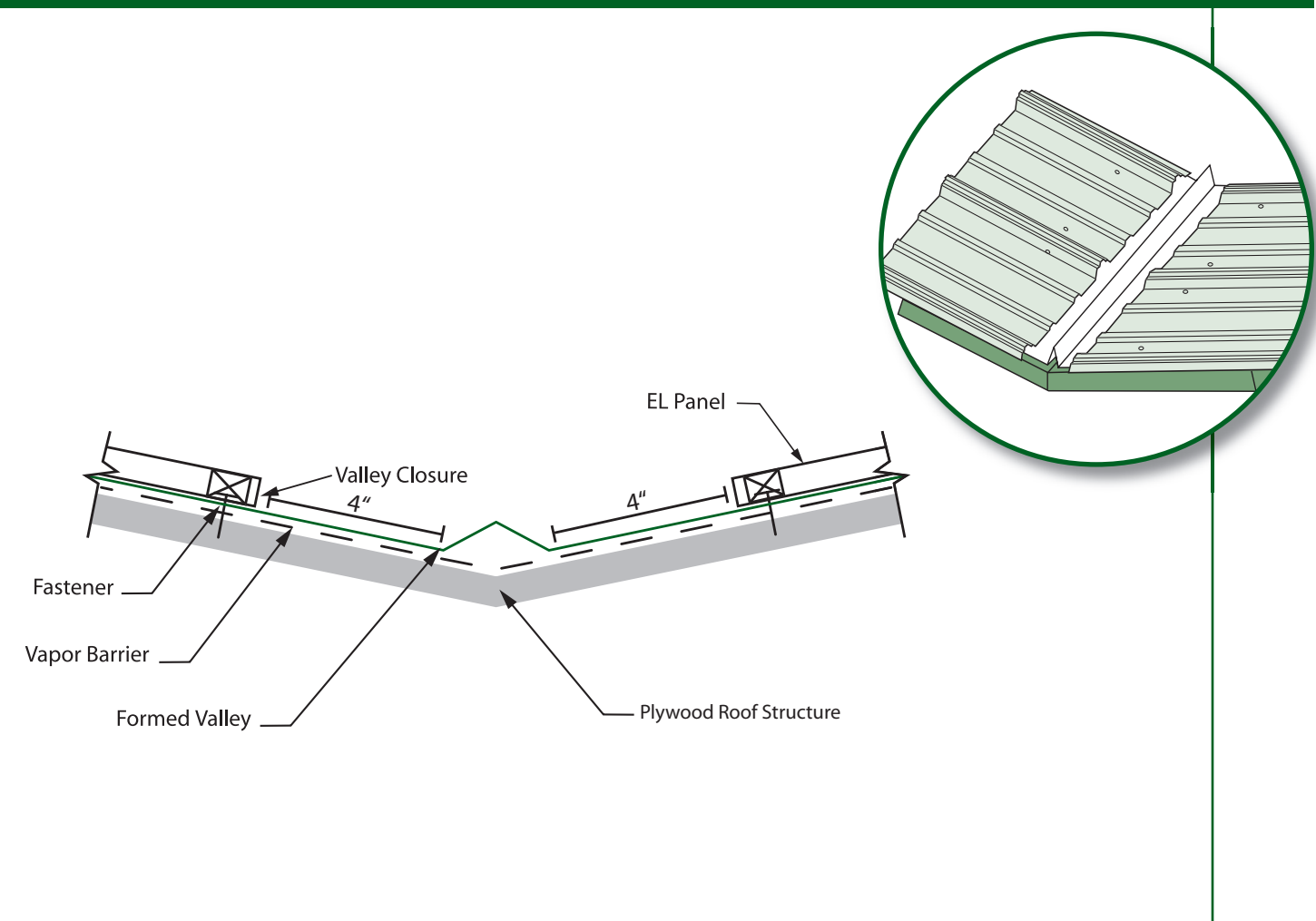
Residential AG 4 Gable Trim



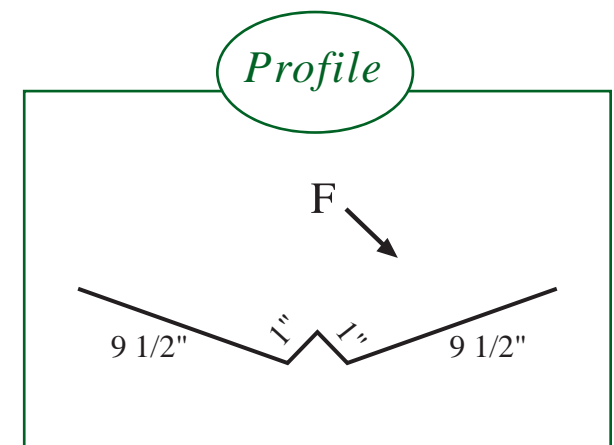
91 AG 4 Gable Trim
TLAG4



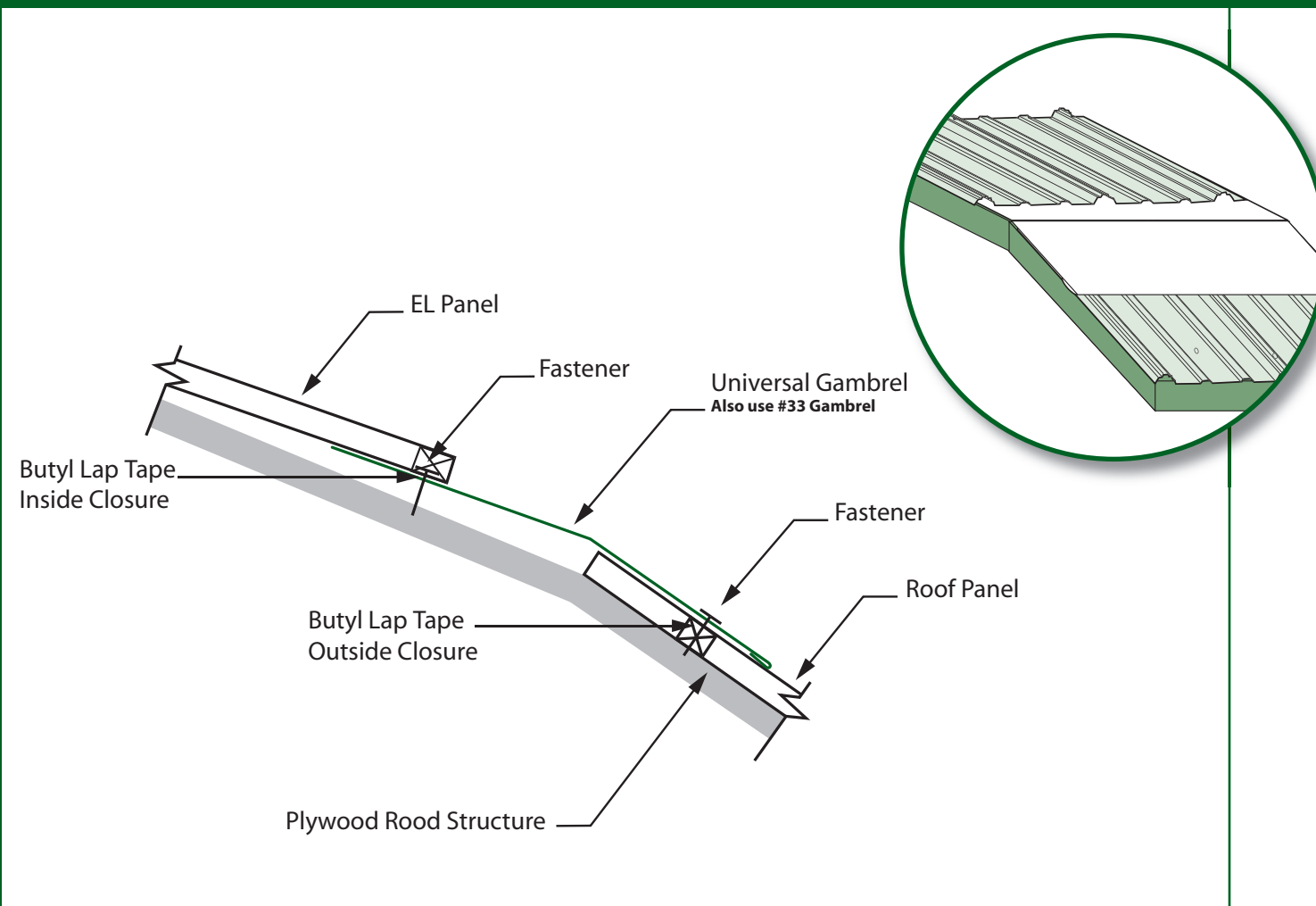
Residential Formed Valley



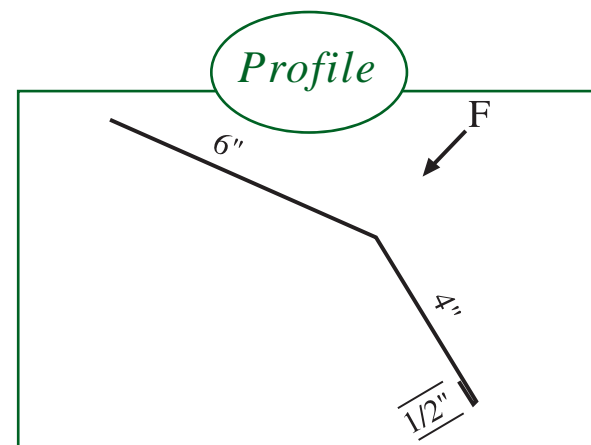
19 Formed Valley
TLFV19



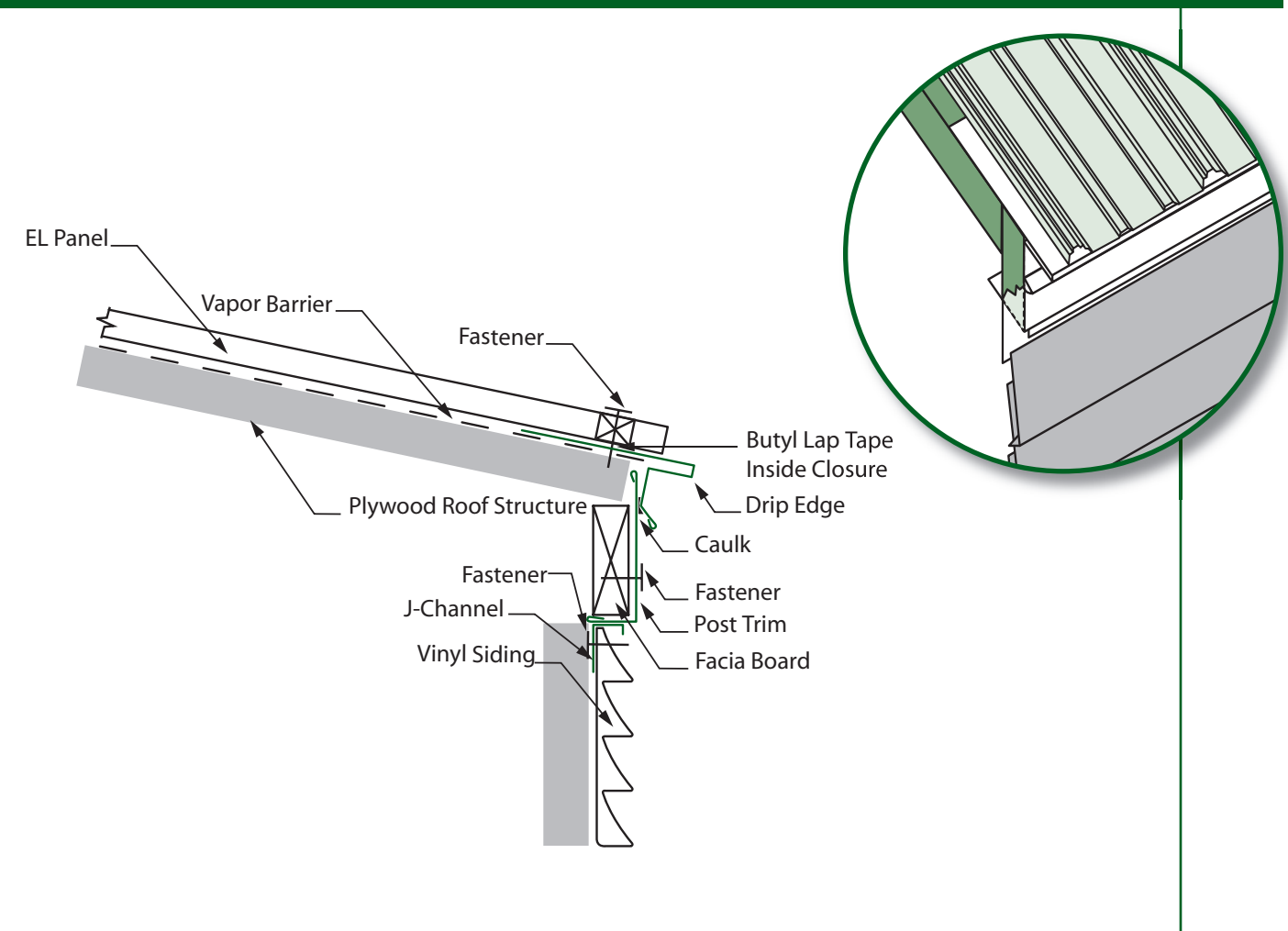
Residential Gambrel



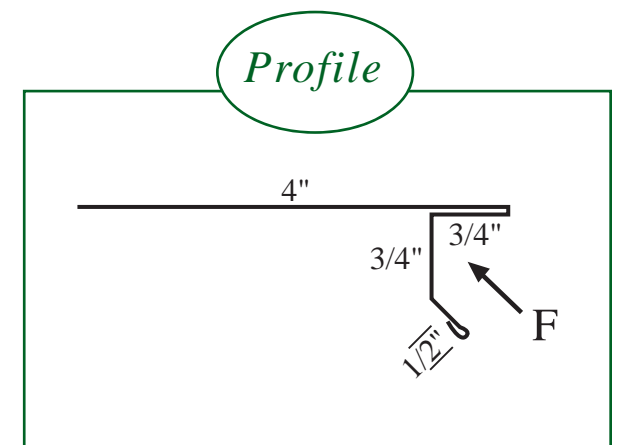
28 Universal Gambrel
TLGT28



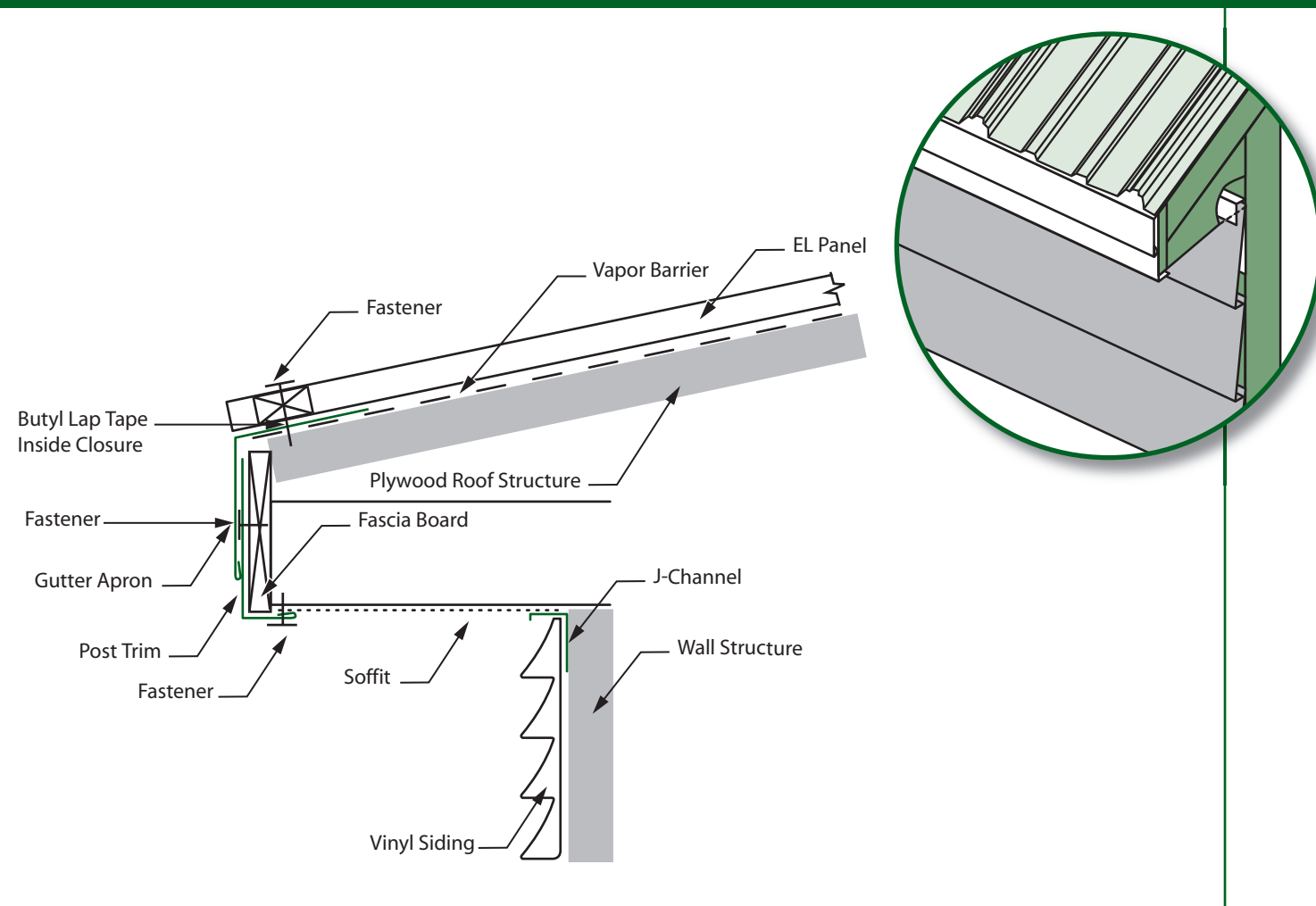
Residential Drip Edge



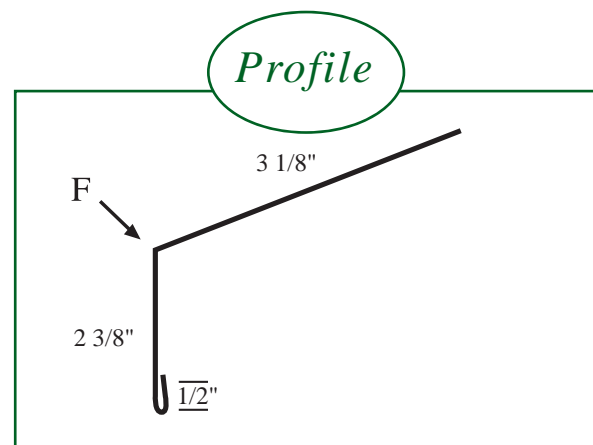
60 Drip Edge
TL6.5F60



Residential Fascia and Soffit

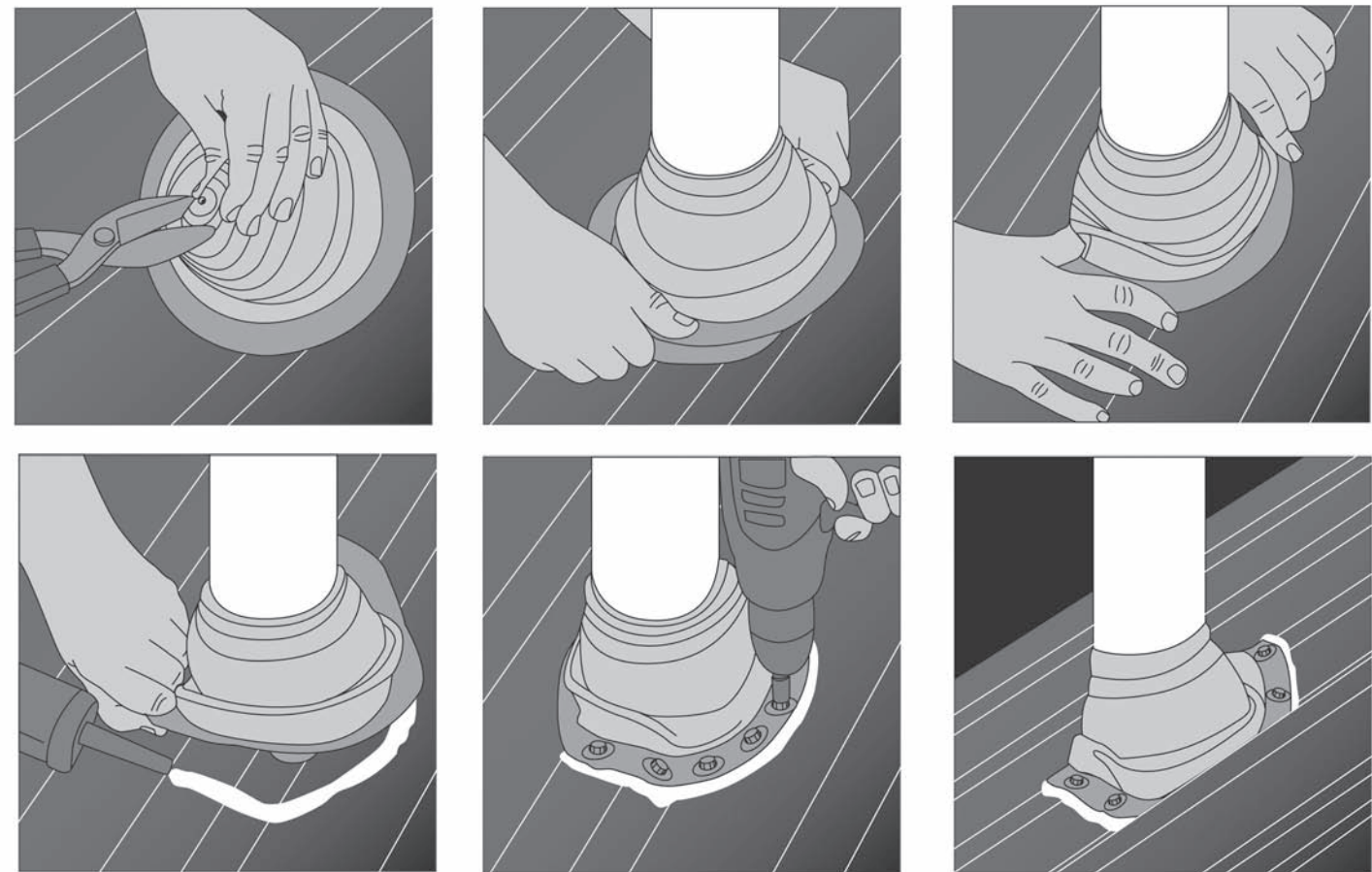


29 Gutter Apron
TLGA29

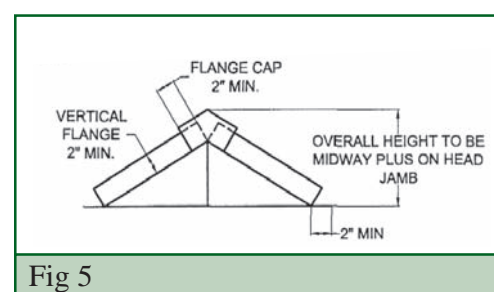
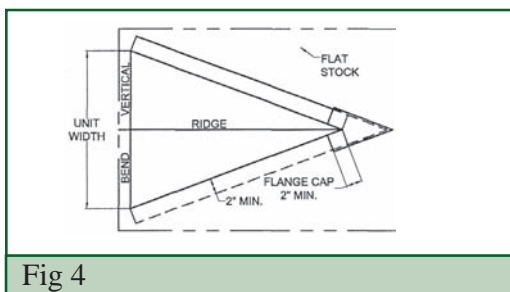
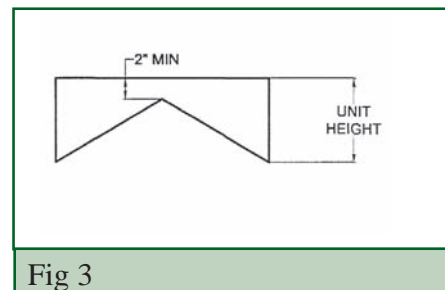
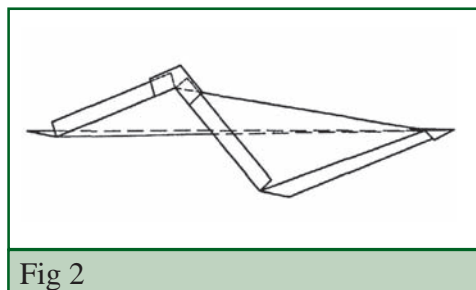
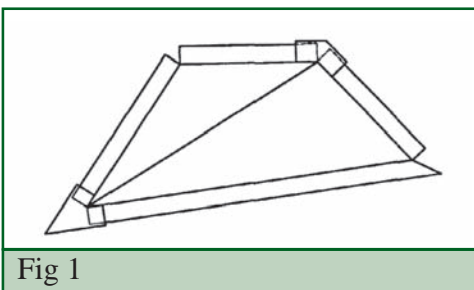
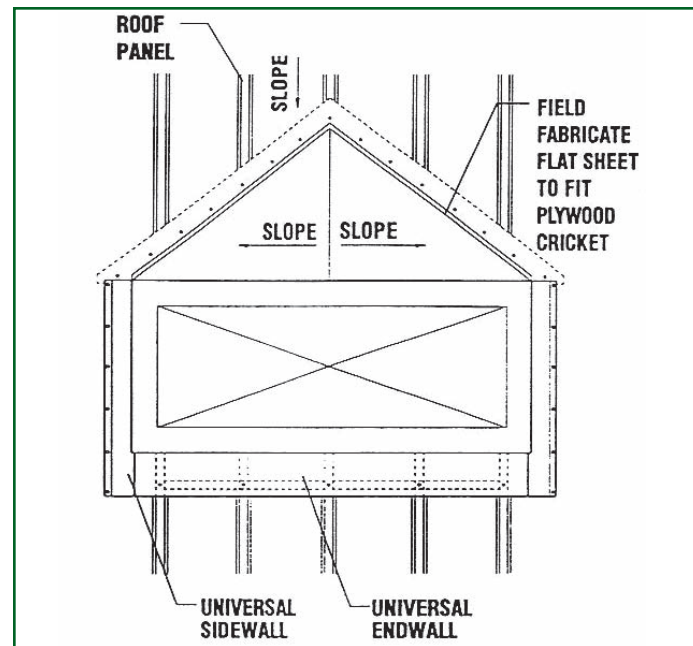
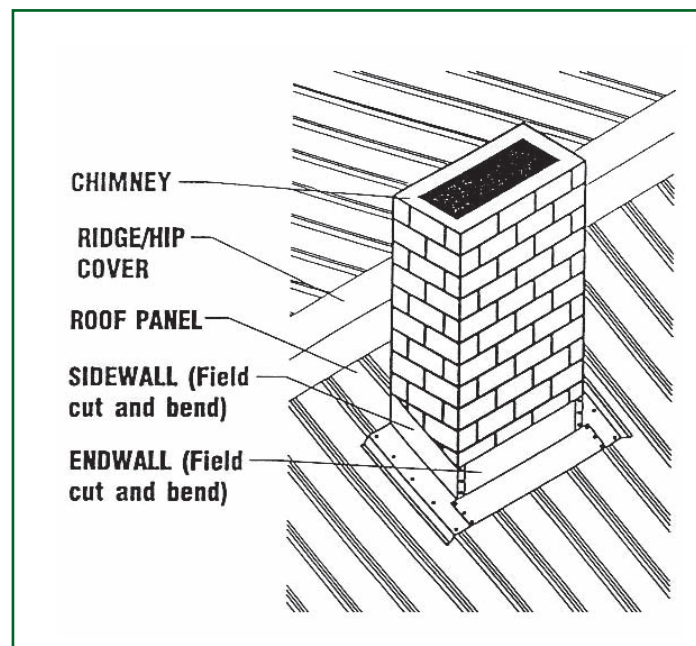


Residential Pipe Boot Detail

Pipe Boot Installation



Residential Chimney Detail



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