

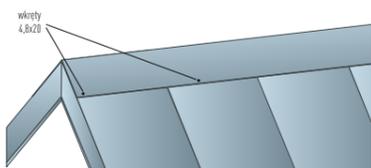
Installation of flashings and roof accessories

Roof ridge

Before installing the roof ridge, a ridge vent should be installed on the panels between the seams. A ridge vent ensures proper ventilation of the roof and allows installation of ridge tile. Ridge tiles are to be screwed to the vent using self-drilling farmer screw 4.8x20 mm with EPDM gasket.

Eaves and other roof work

Execution of the eaves and other roof work need to be performed according to the method of mounting the traditional standing seam by folding. Exact instructions for performing the flashings can be found in our installation manual for standing seam metal sheet panels.



Concluding Remarks

After completion of roofing work, clean the roof of any shavings and metal remnants. Leaving the metal may lead to corrosion in such places. Soft brush leaves no scratch, therefore is best suited for this purpose. Walk on the roof in the lower parts of the wave in shoes with soft soles. In places of cuts and scratches the metal sheet must be protected with mordant solution, remembering about previous degreasing. Do not use spray paint.

When choosing coating for a standing seam you must remember that the effect of embossed metal sheet on installed roof panel is a natural phenomenon. In certain weather-atmospheric conditions (including windy) audible waving of metal sheet surface can manifest itself. Nevertheless, this does not mean reduction of the product's value and results from profile's features and the standing seam roof method.

Maintenance

Under normal conditions, a review the roofing must be performed least once a year. Any contaminants binding moisture, such as dirt, leaves, etc. need to be removed. Any resulting damage should be protected with mordant paint. Rules of correct usage are available on our website www.bratex.pl



SNAP-LOCK STANDING SEAM ROOF PANEL INSTALLATION MANUAL

brateX
ROOFING SYSTEMS

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Snap-lock standing seam roof panel installation manual

We recommend that you familiarize yourself with the current version of the installation manual for snap-lock available at www.bratex.pl.

Preparation

Checking the parameters of the roof structure

You should check the roof geometry by measuring the length of the diagonals. If they are not identical, it means that the roof is crooked. In such a case, minor differences (20 - 30 mm) can be dealt with using the finishing board and wind deflectors. Larger differences must be corrected before proceeding to the stage of battening. Roof slope should have inclination of min. 8°. To check this, the length of B section must be measured and it should be at least 1/7 of section A length.

Required tools

Prior to roofing work, suitable tools should be prepared: a measure, a saw (manual), hand scissors, a nibbler, a screwdriver with stepless rpm regulation, a hammer, a safety rope with a harness, suitable footwear with rubber soles.

Do not use abrasive devices (e.g. an angle grinder).

We recommend hiring qualified teams with experience in installing this type of roofing to mount the snap-lock standing seam roof panels

Battening the roof and installation of the roof membrane

In the case of residential lofts, use vapour-permeable membrane, which aims to provide adequate air circulation and drain condensed water vapour into the gutter. Properly installed roofing membranes guarantee that the interior is free of moisture. Membranes are placed as horizontal stripes with 10 cm overlap or in accordance with the manufacturer's markings. Start from the bottom of the slope.

Vapour-permeable membranes are not resistant to ultraviolet rays and chemicals as oil from a chainsaw. They can usually stay on the roof without cover for several months. Depending on the manufacturer and a type of membrane this period shall not exceed four months from placement on the roof!

Full formwork of the roof structure (recommended)

It is recommended to perform the installation of the panels onto full formwork.

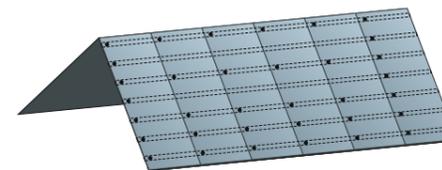
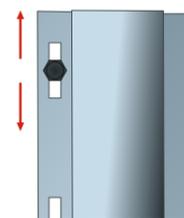
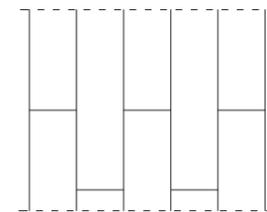
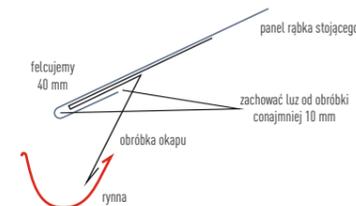
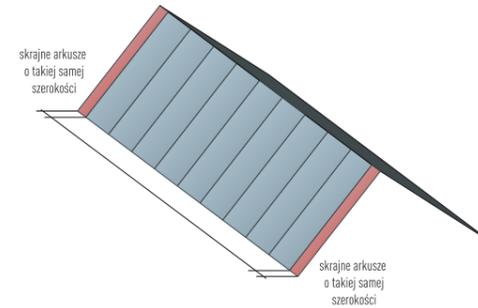
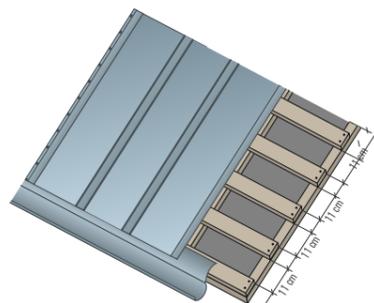
The process should begin with the installation of vapour-permeable membrane, which is placed on the rafters and fastened with counter battens with dimensions of 22x40 mm or 25x60 mm. Then boards are fixed to counter battens, which will serve as a bedding for standing seam panels. Gaps allowing air flow should be retained between the boards.

Pay special attention to the fact that the surface of the slope covered with boards must be straight, because any imperfections will transfer onto external aesthetics after installation of sheet metal. It is also admissible to install structured underlayment, which supports damping of the sheet noise during windy days. Underlayment should have an integrated structural vapour-permeable membrane, which does not need to be installed on the rafters. Panels of metal sheet must not be placed on asphalt roofing, whose chemical compounds cause damage to the paintwork.

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Installing the battens

It is possible to install panels on a structure made of battens and counter battens. In this case, you must first lay a vapour-permeable membrane on the rafters and fasten it with counter battens measuring 19x40 mm or 20x60 mm. Then you attach battens to counter battens, keeping the gaps between them with a width of 11 cm. Standard battens are 32x70 mm.



Installation of sheets

With roof windows and chimneys we should include a margin of 400 mm in the length of sheets (depending on the length of overlap used). In such cases, the sheets are cut to the width in order to accurately fit with a chimney seal or roof window flange.

Preparing for installation

Before starting work, check the roof geometry (described earlier).

First, we install guttering and eaves detailing. Verge trim should be fastened to the board or the first batten using self-drilling screws with flat head.

Then, the sheets on the slope should be placed so the extreme sheets have the same width after installation.

Fixing of the first sheet

Installation of metal sheet can begin from both the right and the left side. It is essential to lay the first sheet at the right angle in relation to the eaves. Dislocation is difficult to correct.

The first sheet is fastened by screwing it to the base by tightening the screw in the bottom of the first hole in the connector bracket. Then set it carefully against the eaves and fasten other screws.

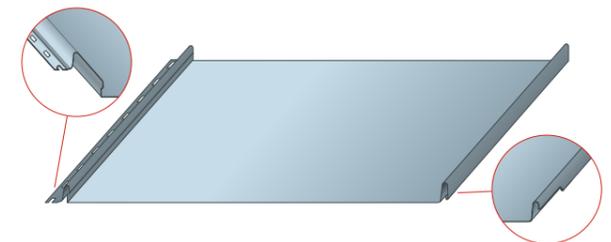
Fixing subsequent sheets

Subsequent sheets are fastened to the preceding ones using a snap lock. Apply the next sheet on the previous one and press firmly. We close the lock from bottom to top, mindful of maintaining the 10 mm clearance from the eaves detailing. After setting the sheet, fasten the screws in designated places on an integrated connector bracket. As a standard subsequent sheets are mounted perpendicularly to the eaves.

Cross connection

On long stretches you need to perform cross connection of sheets. Please note that connecting the sheets cannot be conducted in a single line but it must be done alternately. In such a case, we use two sheet lengths, fixing them alternately in successive rows.

We place metal sheets so that the top sheet overlaps the bottom one from 20 to 40 cm depending on the roof angle. To perform the cross connection in the bottom sheet - cut on both sides the snap lock at the height of the overlap.



Distribution of screws

Screws are to be screwed always in the center of connector brackets' designated holes. Be sure to retain room allowing the movement of the sheets in relation to the screw. This is extremely important because metal roofing is subject to a process of thermal expansion. Over tightening the sheets may cause unsealing of the roofing. Proper fitting can be obtained by unscrewing the fully tightened screw half a turn.

Do not fasten the screws on the outer surface of the panel, because the linear thermal expansion causes technical and aesthetic defects.

Extreme sheets need to be screwed into the base every 25 cm or to each batten. Central sheets are to be fitted every 50 cm or screwed alternately to every second batten. In addition, all sheets should be screwed to the first three battens from the bottom and to the last batten on top. In the case of full formwork, the fastening in the upper and lower parts is to be performed at the same distances as in the case of battens.