



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

Freedom Metals 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.

Note:

*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 birds or snowfence may need to be added to the metal roof system to reduce or eliminate snow or ice from falling from a higher roof and damaging lower roofs, valleys, gutters, or objects on the ground. Check with your installer and local building codes as to the need of a snow retention system in your area.

Recommended Tools & Equipment

- Screw gun or electric drill
- 1/4" Hex magnet socket
- Snips
- Electric nibblers or metal shears
- Chalk line (Blue Only)
- Locking Pliers
- Caulking gun
- Marking tool
- Utility knife
- String Line
- Tape Measure

Delivery

*Always inspect the shipment upon delivery. Check for any damage and verify material is accurate against shipping invoice. Note any damage or shortages at time of delivery.

Handling & Storage

*Handle panels with care to avoid damage. Longer panels may require more assistance to pick up to avoid damage. Store panels in a dry, well ventelated area. If possible, elevate one end of stack so that moisture can run off. Be sure that air is able to flow freely around panels to avoid any moisture build up. Never store panels directly on the ground.

Existing Roofs

*Some jurisdictions will allow a retrofit over certain types of existing roofing without tear off of the old roof. Check local codes for specific requirments in your area.

*If the roof is to be stripped down to the existing decking, be sure to check for any damaged areas and make repairs prior to installing a new metal roof.

Follow these steps:

1. Inspect roof for any damage and make necessary repairs.
2. Secure any torn or loose roofing.
3. Make sure there are no nails or protrustions that might damage the new underlayment or new roof.
4. Cut off any overhanging roofing flush with soffit and remove all caps from roof.
5. Sweep all debris from roof.
6. Cover with synthetic paper or poly shield insulation if necessary.
7. Install purlins every 24" on center to attach new roofing.

Note:

*For best results, apply your new roof on a relatively smooth and flat surface. Application over rough or uneven surfaces is not recommended.

Panel Installation

1. Prior to installation, lay out the items you will be using prior to installing panels.
2. Starting at the eave edge, establish a straight line up the gable edge. This will insure that the first panel will be straight and square with the eave.
3. Before attaching the first panel to the roof, be sure you have a 1" to 2" overhang on the eave.
4. Once the first panel is in line, secure it to the roof with the proper fasteners and pattern.
5. Apply the gable trim and screw it to the fascia board. This securely attaches the panel to the roof.
6. Apply the next panel (overlap edge on top of underlap edge of 1st panel) making sure the eave line remains straight.
7. Continue to install panels in this same manner.

Standard Trim Pieces

Ridge Cap:

This piece is used at the peak of a two sloped roof. The ridge cap can be vented using Flovent or Fastvent in place of foam outside closures.

Hip Cap:

This piece covers projecting angles formed when two sloping roofs meet.

Residential Rake/Corner:

This piece is used on the house between the ridge and the eave. This holds down the panel edge and seals out the weather and gives a finished appearance.

Roof Starter:

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

W-Valley:

This piece is used to flash the valley formed when two roofs intersect.

Sidewall Flashing:

This piece is used when the roofing panels are installed running parallel with a wall.

Endwall Flashing:

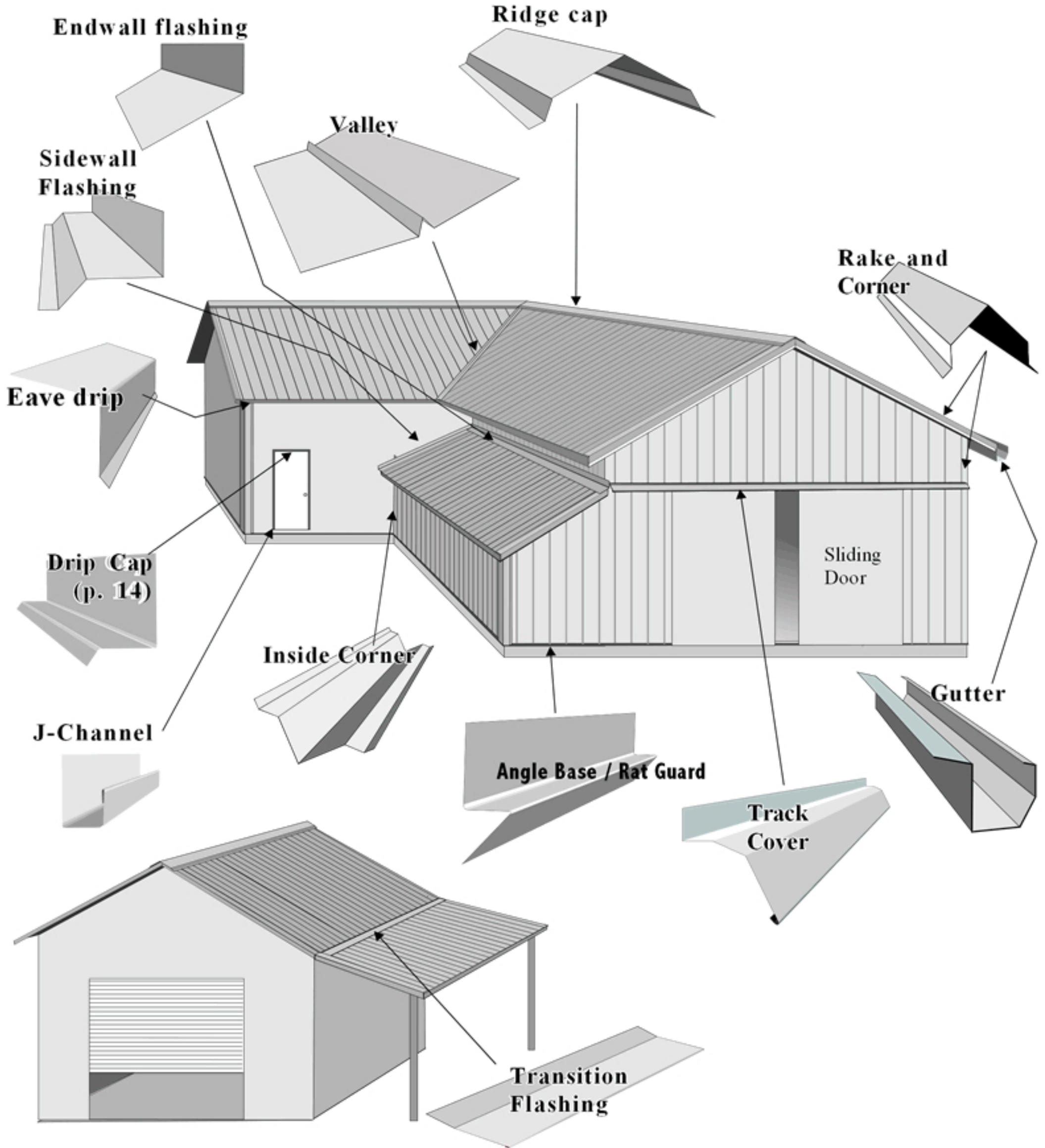
This piece is used when the end of a panel meets a vertical wall.

Transition Flashing:

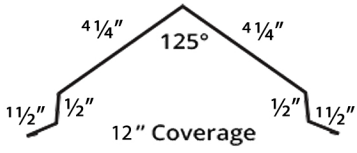
This piece is used where two different roof pitches meet. The top section being steeper than the lower section.

Gambrel Flashing:

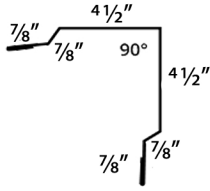
This piece is used to transition a low pitch top panel to a steeper pitch lower panel. (Ex. Gambrel style roof or barn)



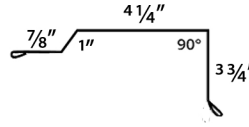
TRIM



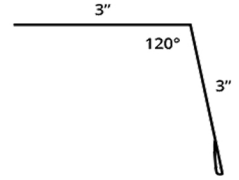
Ridge Cap



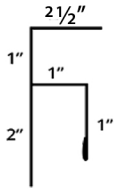
Outside Corner



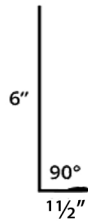
Residential Rake



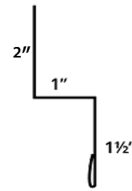
Roof Starter



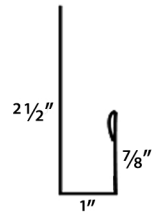
F&J



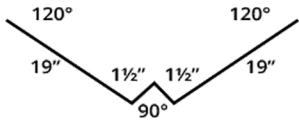
Fascia



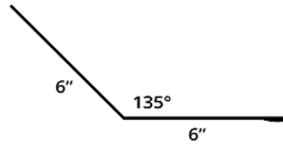
Double Angle



J-Channel

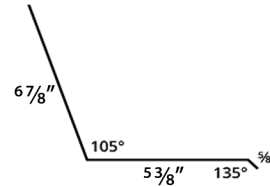


W-Valley

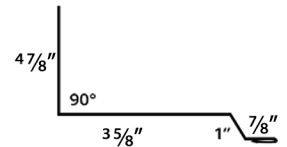


Specify color in or out

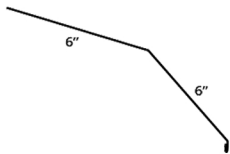
Transition



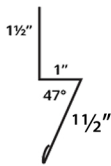
End Wall



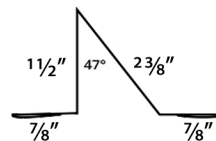
Side Wall



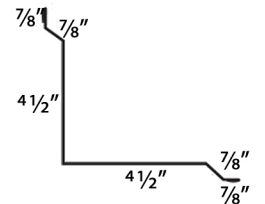
Gambrel Flashing



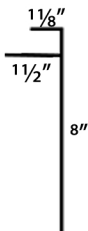
Wall Base



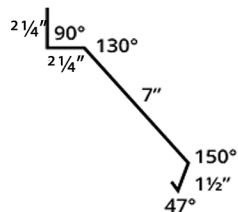
Snow Fence



Inside Corner



Overhead Door



Track Cover



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