

Technical Information: The Aspect Panel

Failure to follow any of these guidelines may result in personal injury, damaged panels, premature rust, and a voided warranty.



Ordering

All 36" coverage panels are based on 38" sheet widths. (Coverage width +/- 1/8" tolerance.)

The uniform appearance of galvanized or galvalume panels is not guaranteed.

Add \$1.00 per sheet to all panels that are 4' and under.

Panels may be ordered in 1/2" increments.



Jobsite Delivery

Customers requesting jobsite delivery should have a mechanized means to unload the material (i.e.—crane, forklift, gin pole).

The jobsite location must be accessible to a vehicle 65' long and weighing up to 80,000 lbs.

County Line Materials reserves the right to refuse delivery at job sites where unsafe or impassable terrain/road is met.

A stopover charge of \$90 for every 1/2 hour increment will be applied for any unloading delays in excess of 1-1/2 hours.



Handling

Care should be taken to prevent scratches to the surface of the panels.

Do not drag panels across the surface of one another.

Carry panels vertical to the ground by holding the edge of the panel— wear gloves when carrying panels to avoid personal injury from the sharp panel edges.

Bundles under 25' may be unloaded with a forklift; bundles over 25' should be unloaded with a spreader bar to prevent bending or other damage to the panels. Use extreme caution to avoid damage to panel edges and paint.



Storage

Prolonged storage of panels is strongly discouraged.

If not used immediately, store panels in a dry, inclined place (ideally under roof) to allow for drainage and prevent a softening of the paint.

Allow for proper air circulation when tarping material (fans or openings in the tarp are suggested); never tarp materials with plastic—which causes sweating and condensation.

If panels do become wet, they should be separated from the bundle as soon as possible and dried individually.



Field Cutting & Drilling

Use nibblers or a power shear for on-site cutting of panels.

Never drill panels in a stack.

Cutting and drilling of panels will cause metal shavings, which can become imbedded in the paint surface and cause premature rusting. Be sure to always remove all metal shavings after cutting or drilling panels.



Installation

Panels should be installed over purlins on 24" centers.

All side laps should face away from the direction of the prevailing wind.

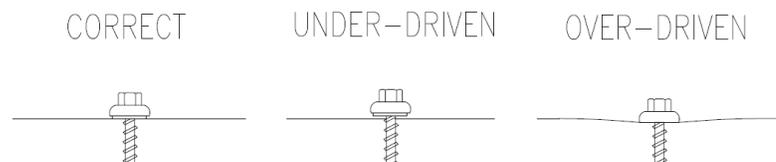
Panels should be installed square and properly aligned with each other.

The minimum slope recommended is a 3:12 pitch—this ensures enough slope for proper drainage. Apply a quality sealant tape at all side laps and end laps to provide maximum weather protection for all slopes less than a 3:12 pitch.

When an end lap is required, allow at least 8" of overlap and apply a sealant tape between the overlap of the panels.

Never apply panels with a side lap of more than 1 rib.

For proper application of fasteners, please refer to the image below. 1-1/2" screws are recommended for fastening panels. A maximum of one skip run between solid runs is recommended; any more than one skip run can weaken the wind resistance of the roof.



Protections

If panels are installed over green lumber, treated lumber, or a dissimilar metal, a barrier (like a synthetic underlayment) must be installed to separate the differing materials.

Panels should be protected from contact with strong chemicals like fertilizers, lime-based materials, animal waste, and soil. Contact with any of these substances (especially in an agricultural application of the panel) may cause corrosion to the panel.

Panels should be installed with ventilation in mind; without proper ventilation, condensation can build up on the panels and cause a degradation of the underside of the panels.

Galvanized and galvalume panels should be kept clear of any condensation containing copper, lead, or other uncoated steel materials. Failure to prevent contact with these materials may cause premature rust.

Oil canning is defined as the moderate deformation or buckling of metal material, seen as a waviness in the flat portion of the metal. Oil canning is a natural occurrence in metal panels and is not a cause for a warranty claim.