



111



w/ Low Profile Clip Installation Guide

# **Span-lok hp** w/ Low Clip Installation Guide

# - Table of Contents -

Section	Page
General Notesi	
Panel Information	
Clip Information	
Eave, Floating	
Eave, Fixed	
Eave w/ Gutter	
Eave Hem	
Rib Cover	
Rake	
Rake Wall	
Ridge/Hip, Fixed	
Ridge/Hip, Floating	
Vented Ridge	
Head Wall, Fixed	
Head Wall, Floating	
High Eave, Fixed	
High Eave, Floating	
Slope Transition, HI-LO	
Slope Transition, LO-HI	
Valley, Floating	
Valley, Fixed	
Panel Lap, Floating	
Panel Lap, Floating 3D	
Panel Lap, Fixed	
Panel Lap, Fixed 3D	
Panel Package Handling25	
Panel Installation Layout	

Panel Seaming	27
<i>Rib Cover, 3D</i>	28
Roof Penetrations	29
Roof Curb (Rake Flashings)	. 30
Roof Curb (Uphill/Downhill)	31

# **General Notes**

The attached installation details are intended to be a design aid and do not depict all situations. Modifications are the responsibility of the designer/user and should take into account climate conditions such as wind and snow, governing code requirements, and the actual usage and maintenance of the structure.

## Flashings:

Where possible, flashings should be lapped away from prevailing winds. Certain flashings should be supported if it is likely that equipment (ladder, etc.) will be used against them or if foot traffic is anticipated. Check with AEP Span any time you intend to specify a prefinished flashing in a gauge or finish different than the roof panels. It is good practice to specify that all flashings be of the same material (gauge, color, finish) as the roof panels to ensure long-term durability. Field-painted flashings rarely equal the durability and color fastness of factory baked-on paint systems. The enclosed details have minimized the use of exposed fasteners where possible. The edges of flashings have also been shown hemmed to strengthen and to minimize the exposure of cut edges.

Flashing design and fabrication is generally the responsibility of the contractor. For convenience, we have provided some flashing drawings on our website at <u>https://www.aepspan.com/products/</u> <u>trims-flashings/</u>. Applicable Span-lok *hp* flashing part numbers are referenced within this installation guide.

#### Substrates:

Span-lok *hp* roofing panels can be used over solid substrates or over spaced supports.

#### **Slope Requirements:**

Panels should be used on slopes of 1/4":12 or greater.

## **Panel Attachment:**

Consult the Span-lok *hp* fastener attachment schedule or contact your AEP Span representative for proper clip spacing and fastener size, type, and quantities to meet the project's wind uplift (negative) load requirements. The details in this guide show two fasteners per clip. A minimum of two fasteners is always recommended although three fasteners may be required based on panel load requirements.

## **Condensation, Insulation, & Ventilation:**

It is the designer's responsibility to determine the need and composition of condensation control materials including insulation and vapor retarders, as well as ventilation requirements. Metal roofing is susceptible to condensation and its control should be carefully considered. Applications over rigid insulation may require solid blocking/framing for installation of perimeter flashings and drag load fasteners.

#### **Underlayments:**

Prior to installation of metal roofing panels, it is recommended that an underlayment be installed over the roof substrate. AEP Span encourages the use of AEP Span Underlayment HT as it is designed specifically for use under all AEP roofing systems and is suitable for use under any metal roofing system or coping. AEP Span Underlayment HT is **required** by AEP Span for AEP Span Full System Weathertightness Warranties. AEP Span Underlayment HT is a high temperature, self-healing, self-adhering, peel and stick underlayment with a non-abrasive surface that will not mar, scratch, or abrade the underside of metal panels and flashings. Please note that additional protection may be required to

meet Class A fire ratings as defined in UL790 classified assemblies.

#### "Pinning" Requirements:

The panels must only be "pinned" at one location only to resist the "drag" loads caused by the panel weight, live loads, and snow loads. The intensity of the drag load is a function of the slope, the loads involved, and the length of the panels. Panels must not be pinned at more than one location otherwise damages induced by thermal movement will occur.

#### **Thermal Movement:**

Both panels and flashings must allow for thermal movement (expansion and contraction) of the materials, especially where long lengths are used. Appropriate gaps or provisions must be provided to accommodate thermal movement.

#### **Snow Design:**

Span-lok *hp* panels are suitable for light snow loads only. If possible, valleys, gutters, roof elevation changes and penetrations should be minimized or eliminated in snow areas. Roof penetrations should be located as close to the ridge or peak of the roof as possible to minimize accumulations of ice and snow and the effects of thermal movement of the roof panels. Premium membrane underlayments like *AEP Span Underlayment HT* or equivalent should be used. Valleys in snow areas require special consideration due to the accumulation of snow and ice from tributary roof areas.

#### Valleys:

Valley dimensions must be the proper width to account for slope, snow, ice, and rain conditions. Valleys should receive a premium underlayment since they are susceptible to water buildup. Valleys must have positive slope for drainage and be kept free of debris so that water does not back up and intrude under the panels.

#### **Oil Canning:**

Flat metal surfaces often display waviness commonly referred to as 'oil canning'. This can be caused by variations in raw material, processing variations, product handling, or variations in the substrate and roofing underlayments. Oil canning is a characteristic, not a defect, of panels manufactured from light-gauge metal. Panels are factory "corrective leveled" to minimize oil canning. Oil canning is not a cause for panel rejection. Additional information is available upon request.

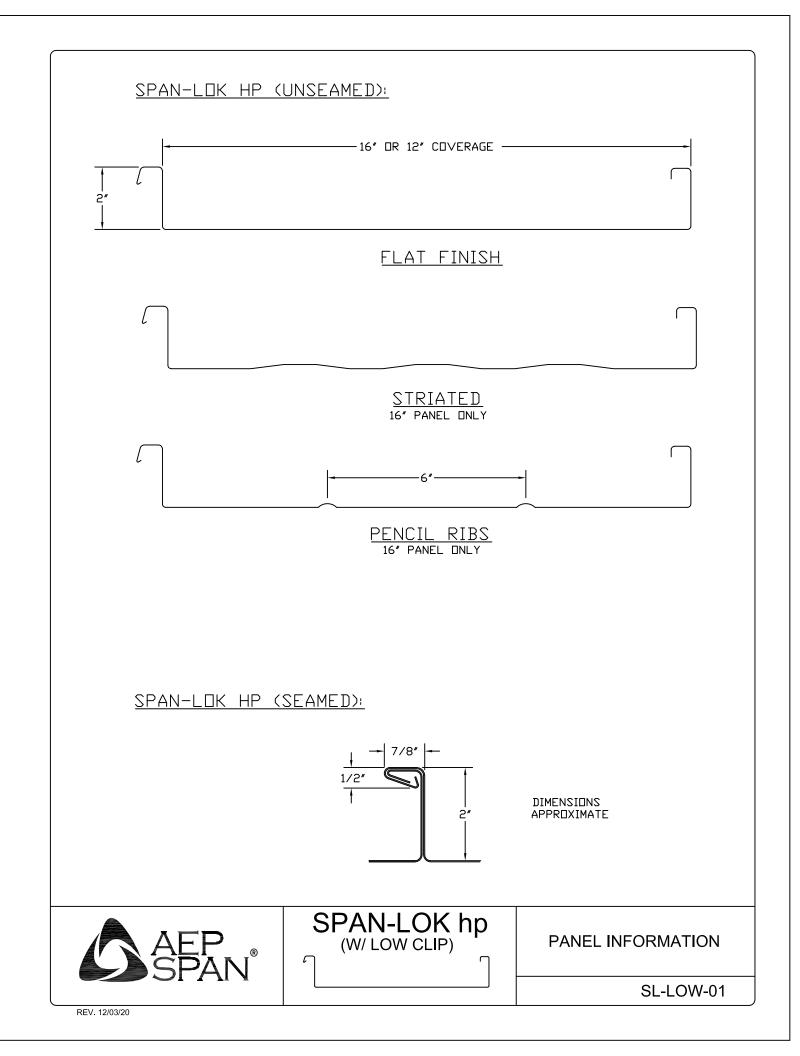
#### **References:**

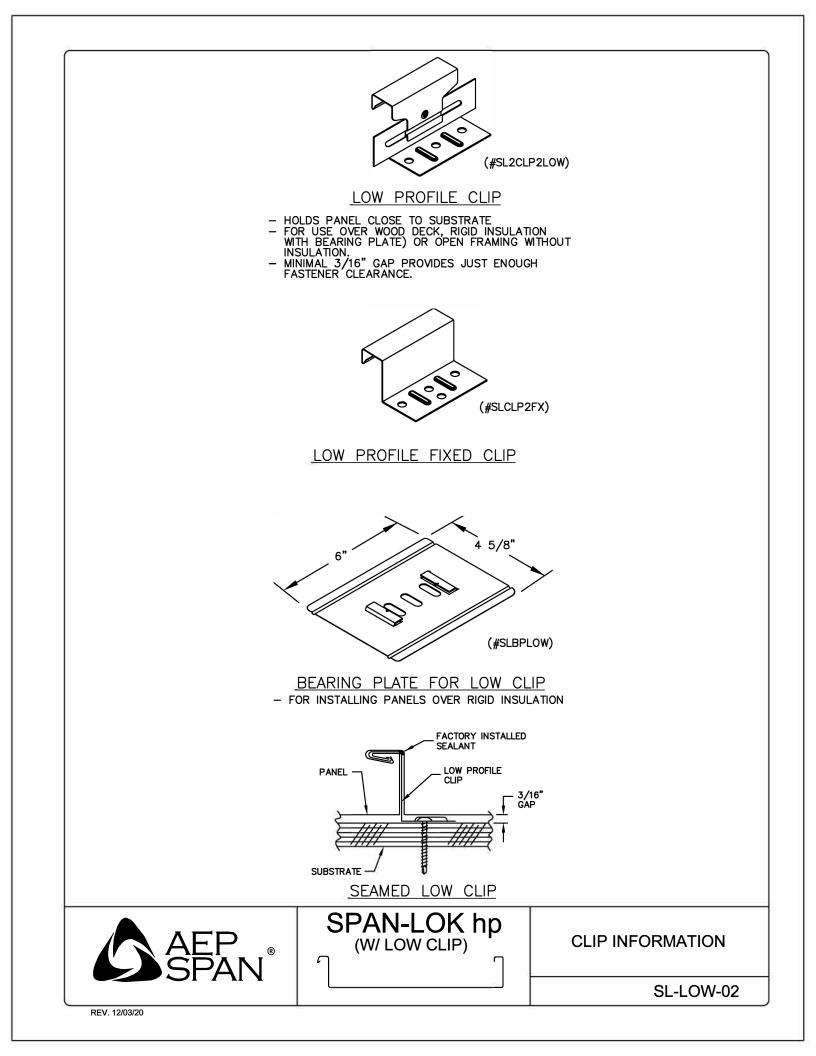
The Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors' National Association Inc. (SMACNA) manual is an excellent reference for sheet metal contractors. It's guidelines for underlayments, gutter and downspout size requirements, and expansion/ contraction of metals and flashing joints should be followed.

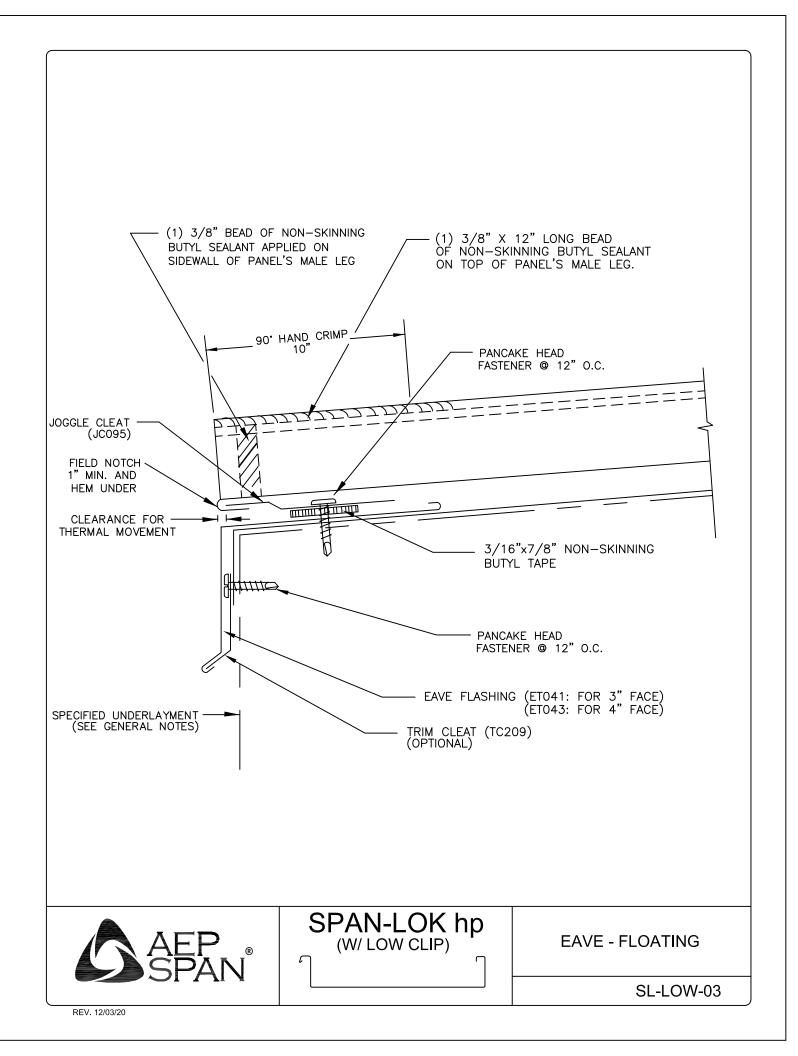
#### **Technical Assistance:**

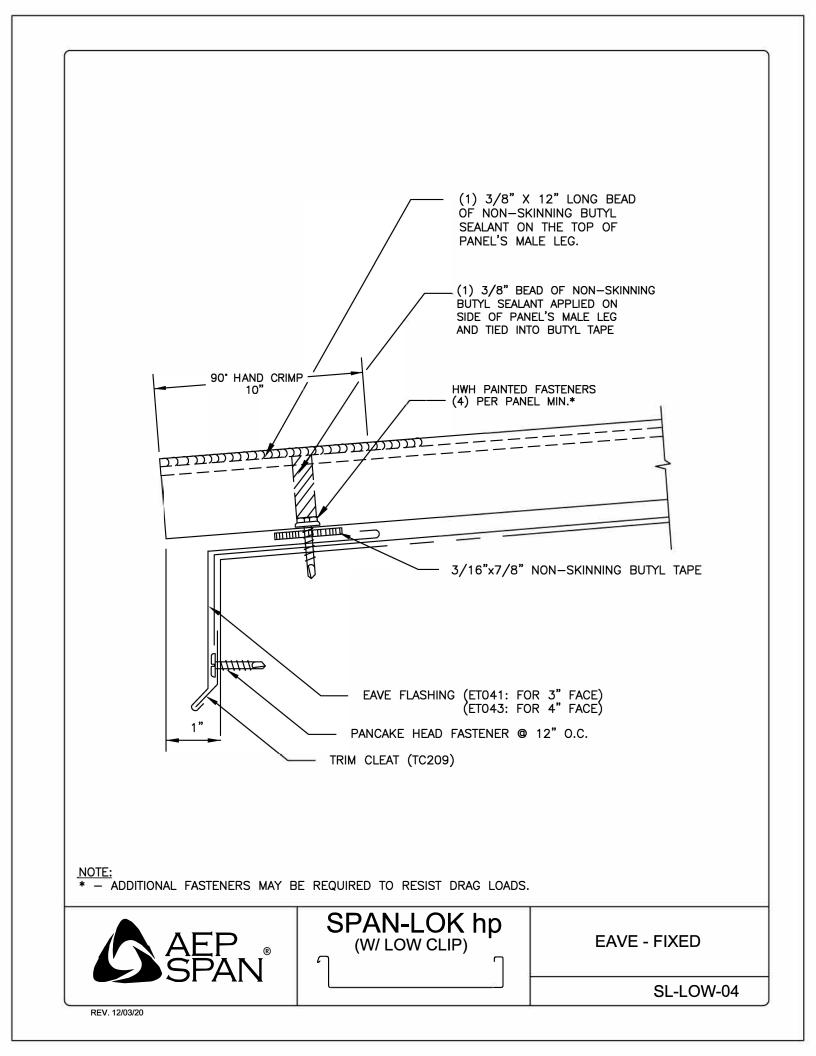
Contact your AEP Span Sales Representative for additional information.

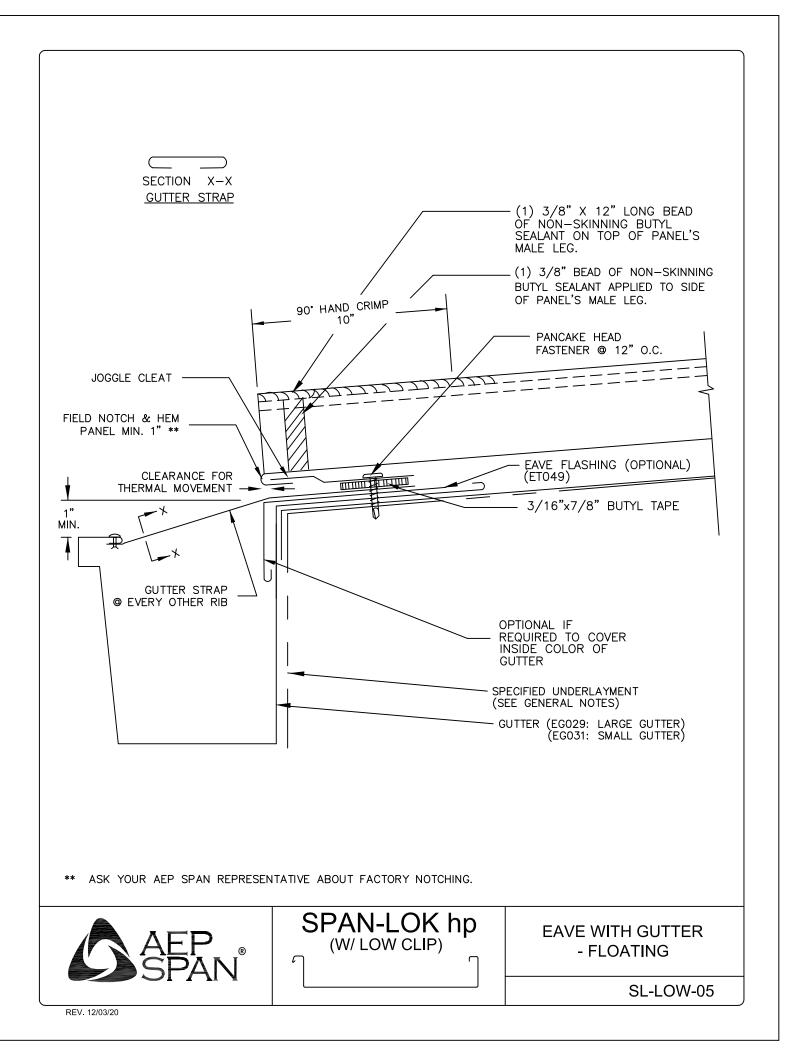


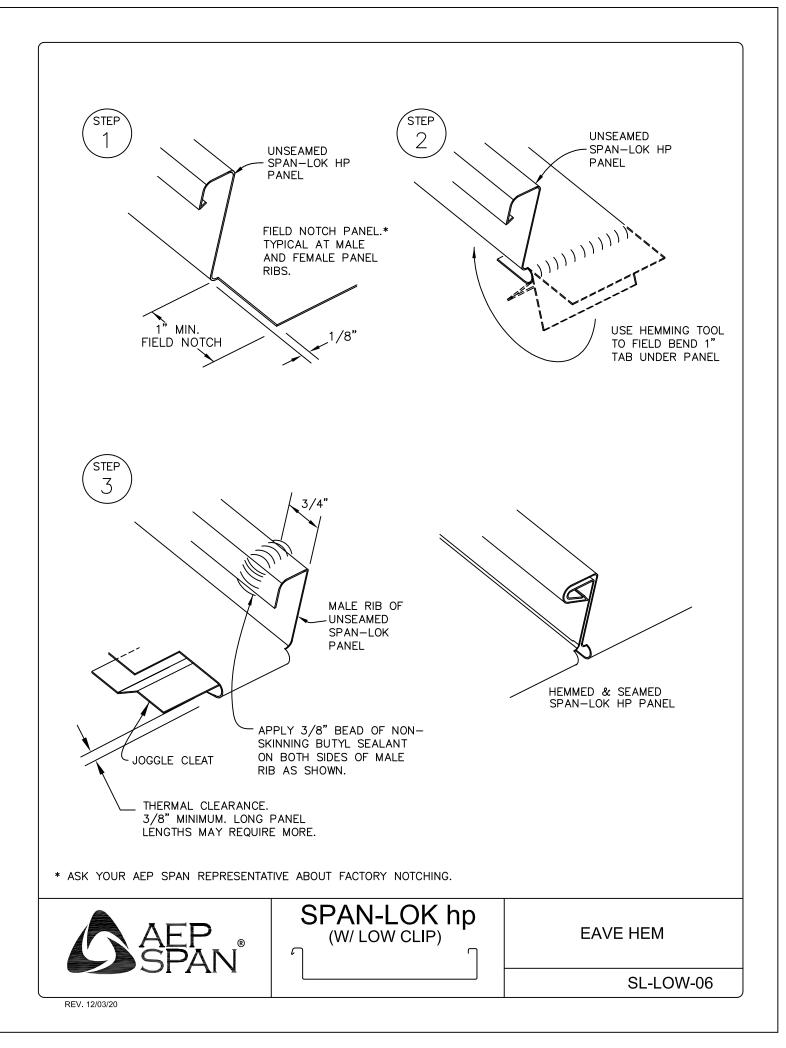


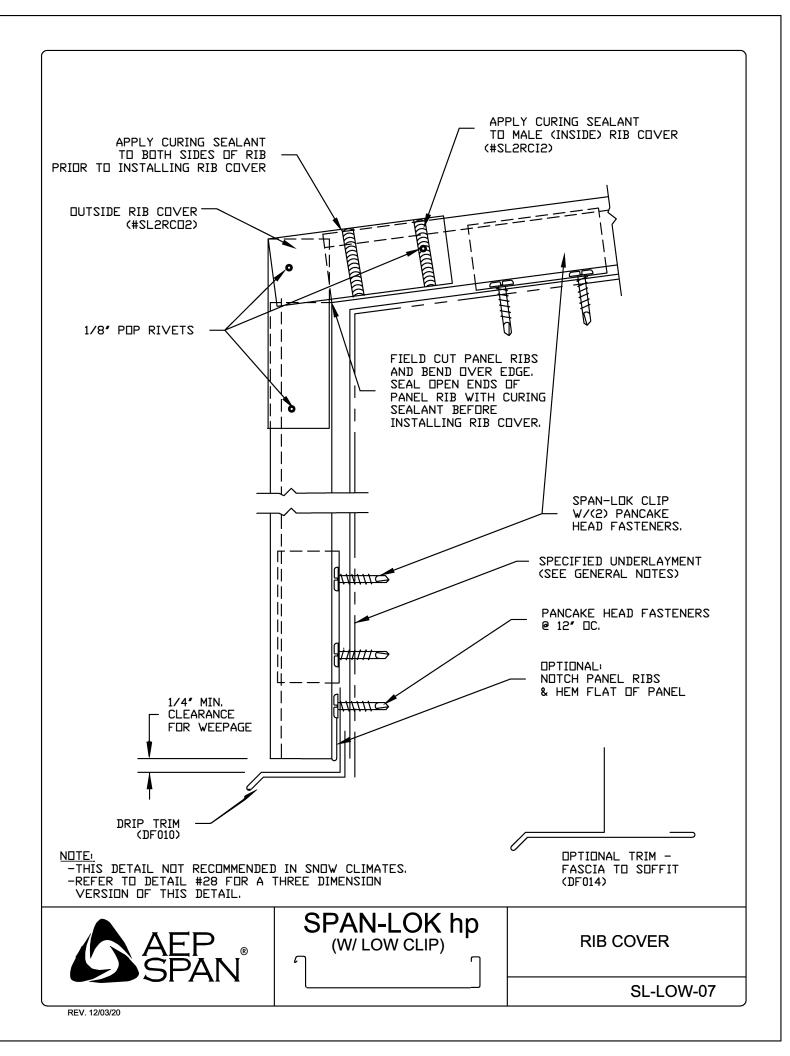


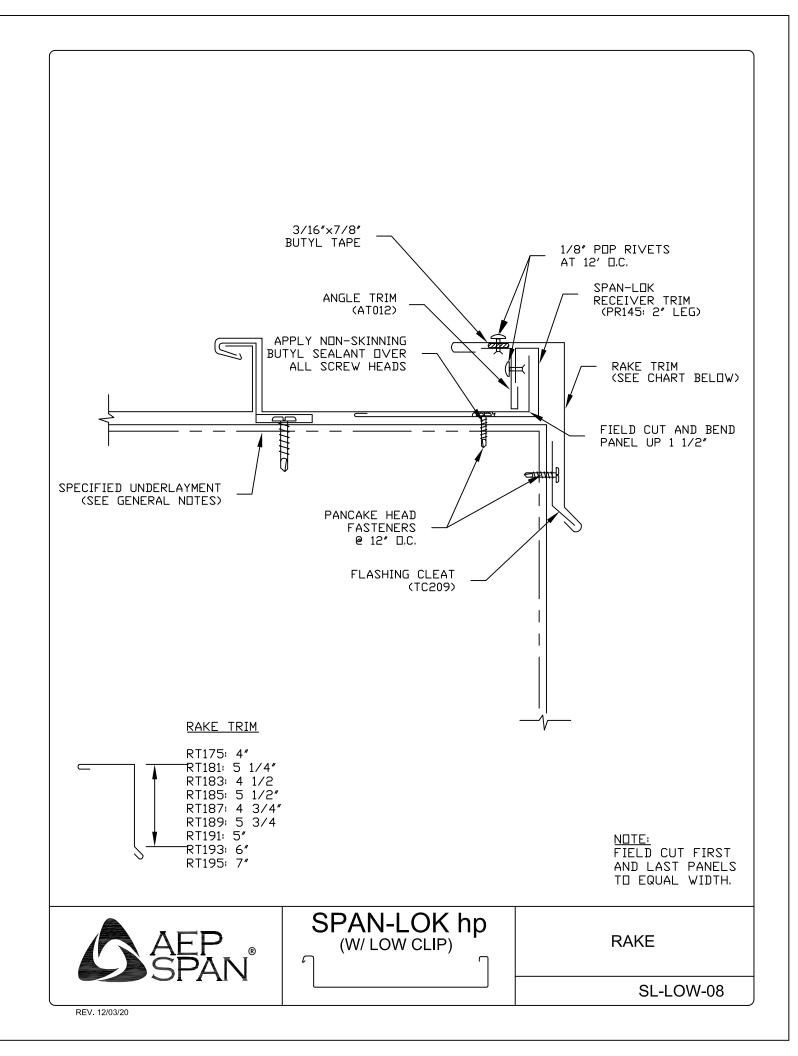


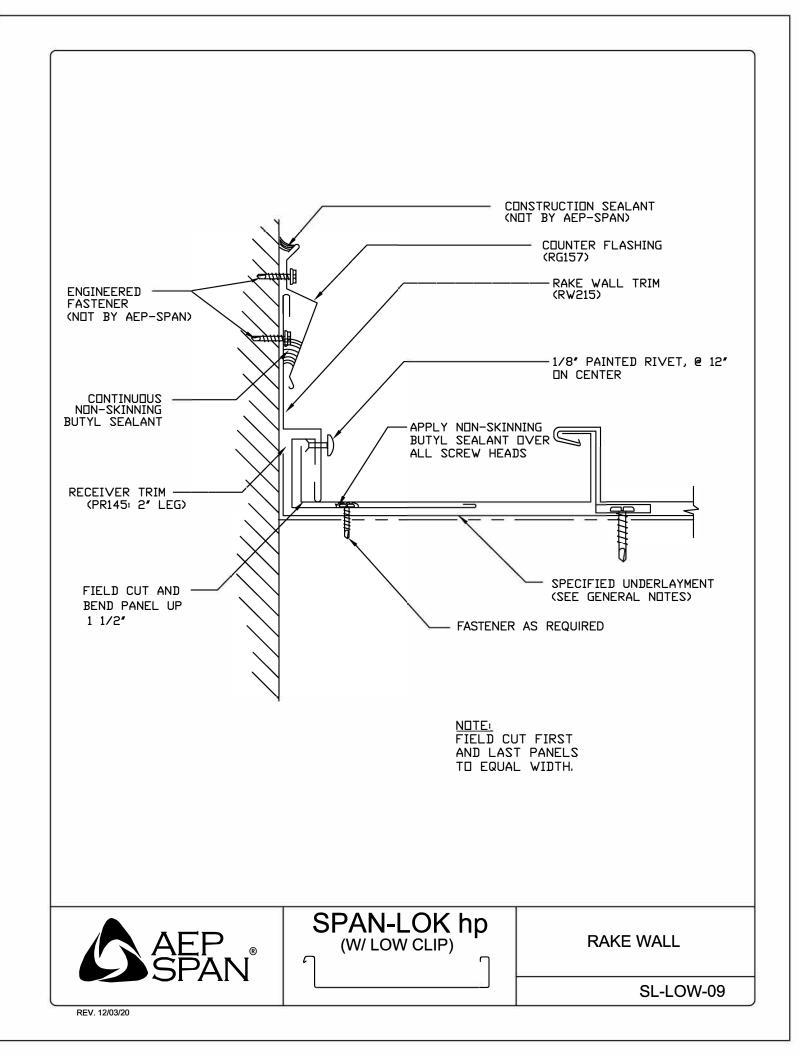


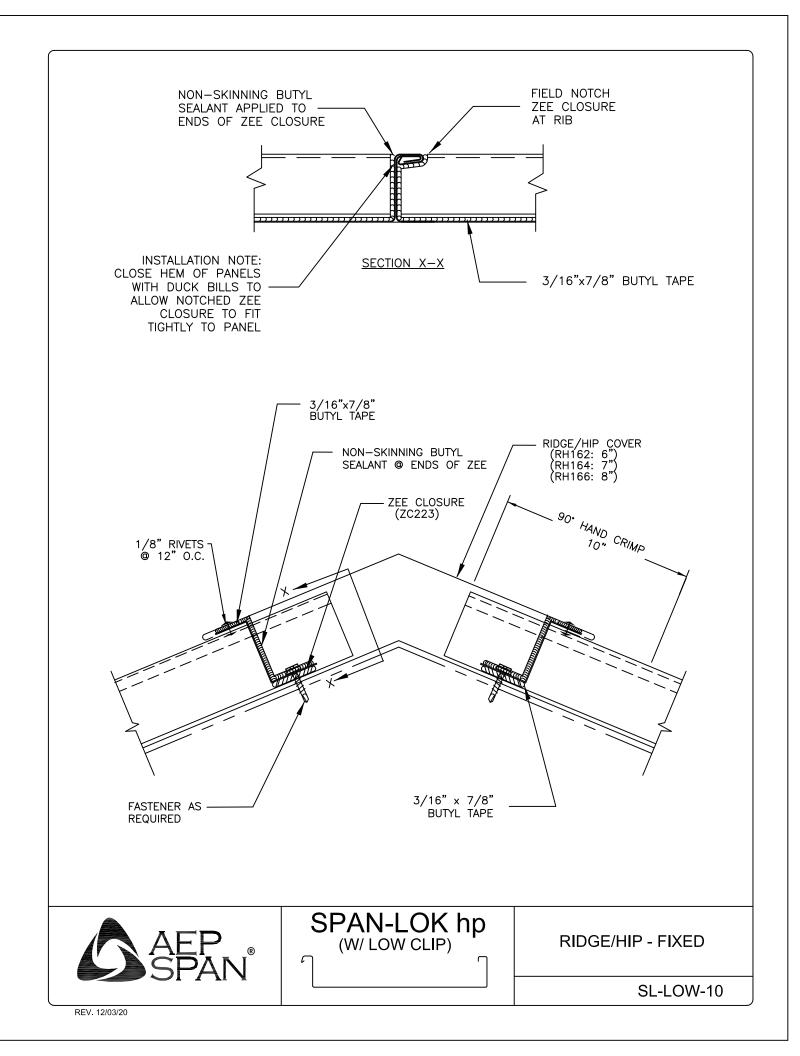


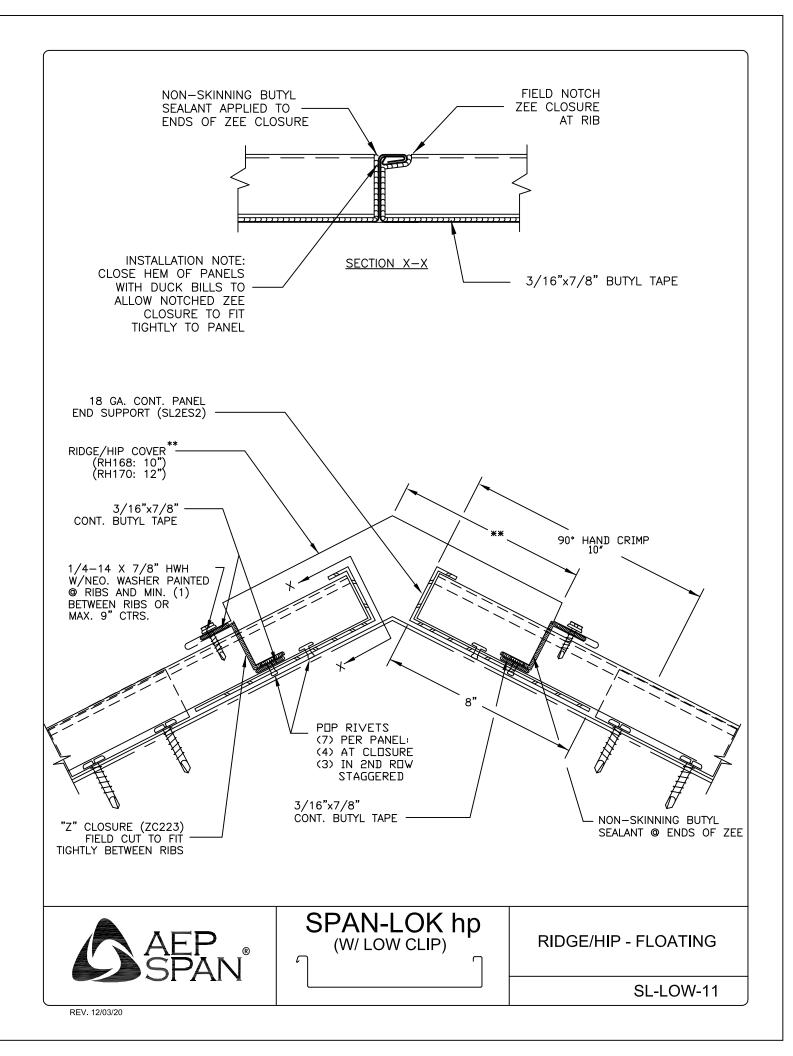


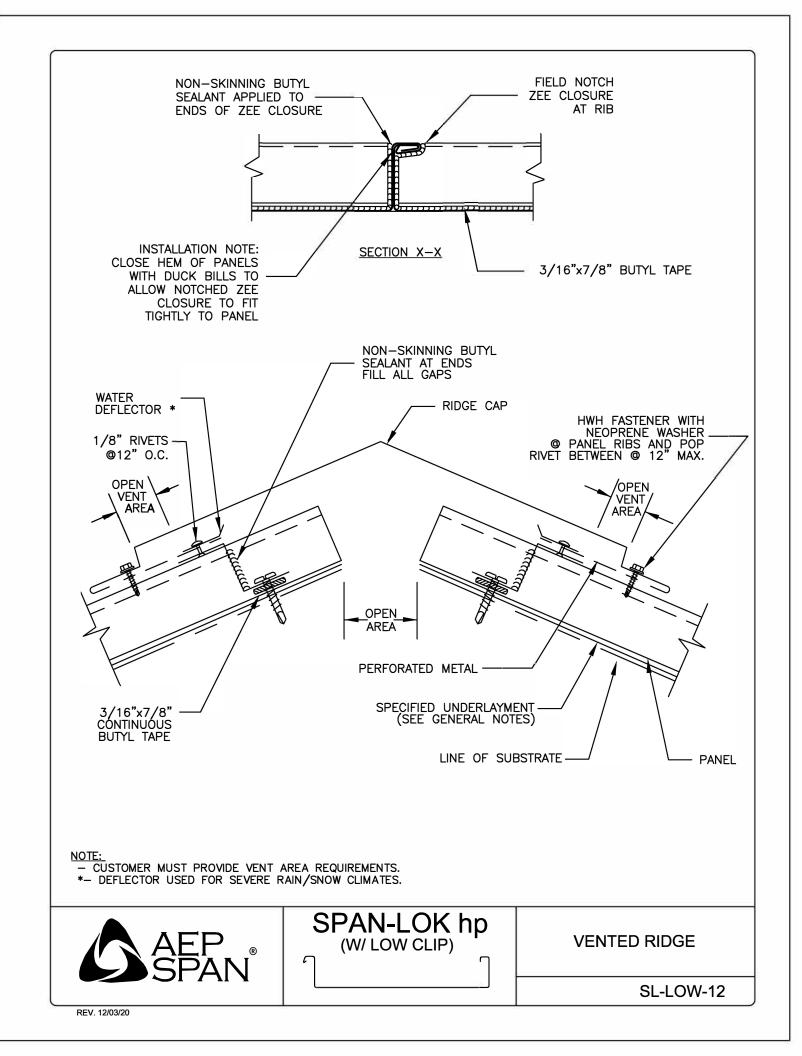


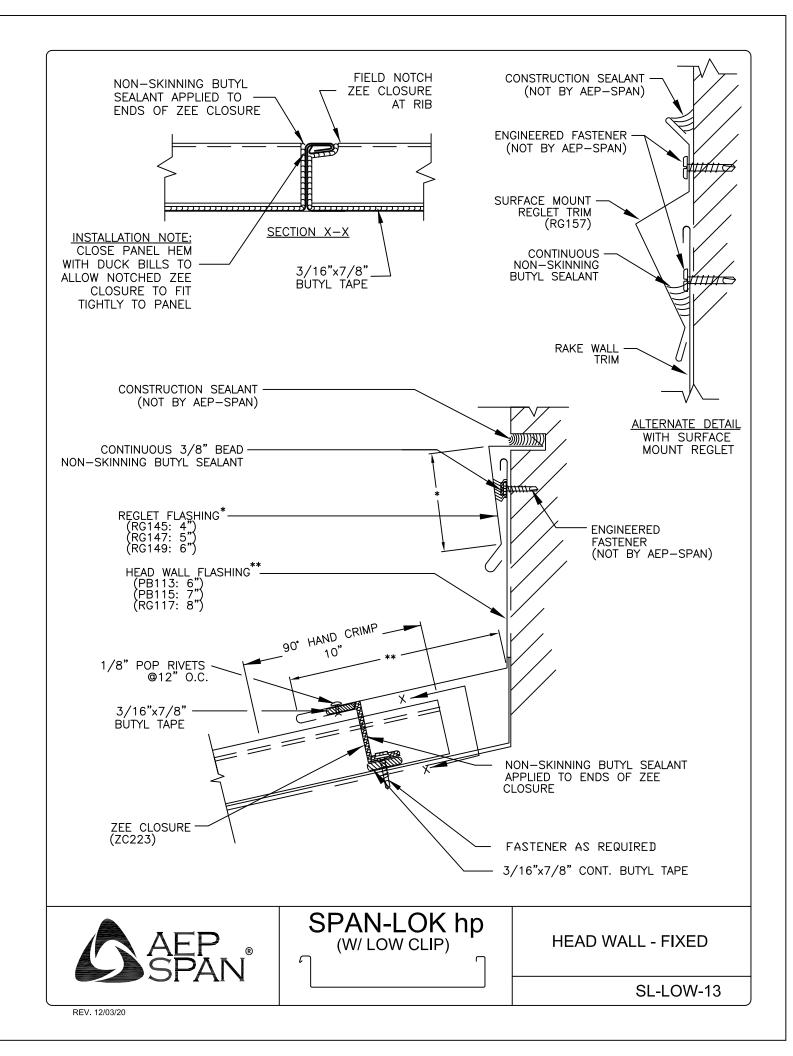


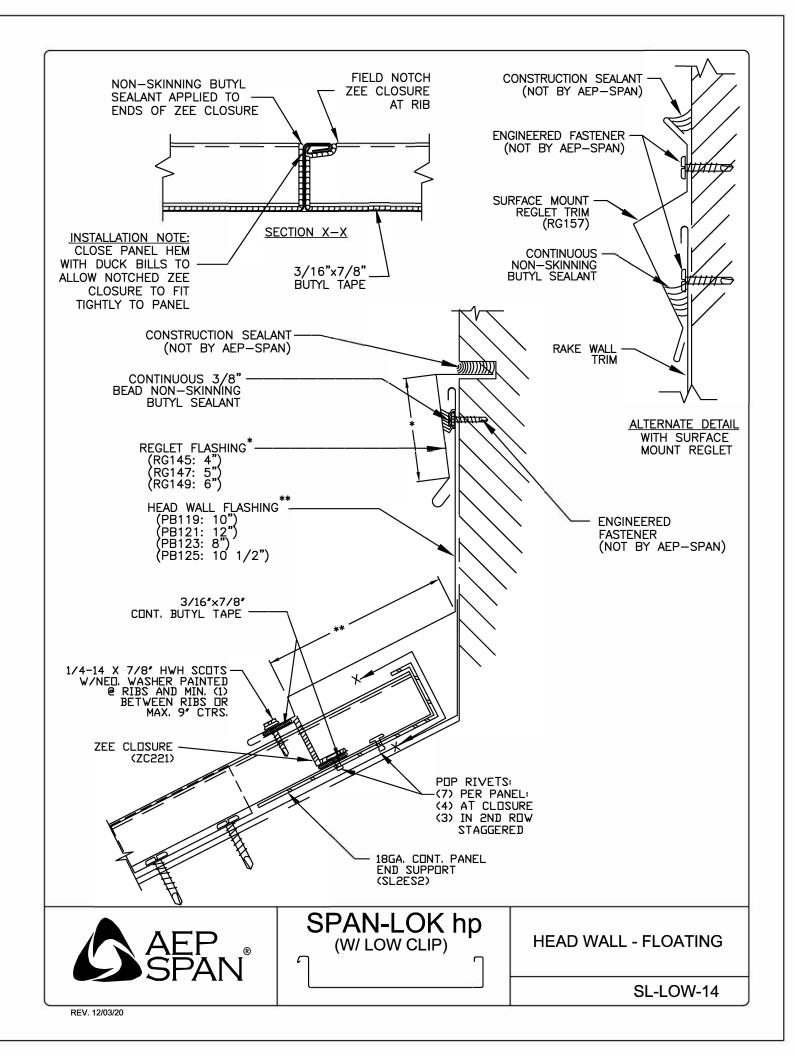


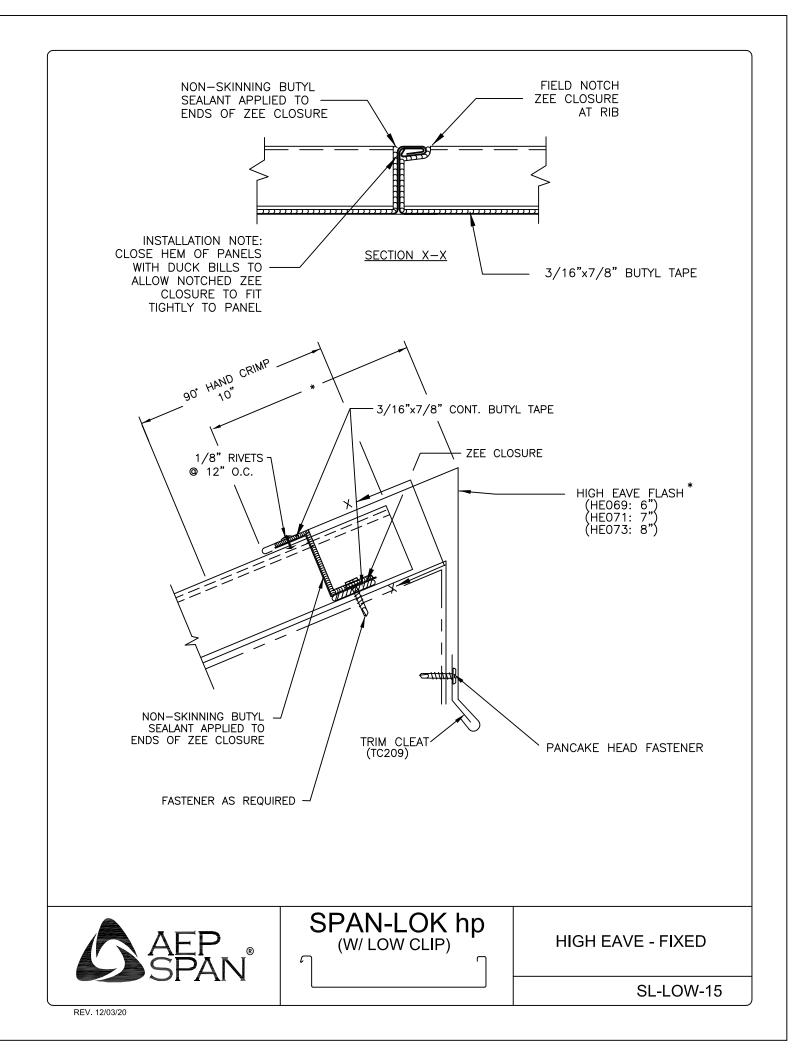


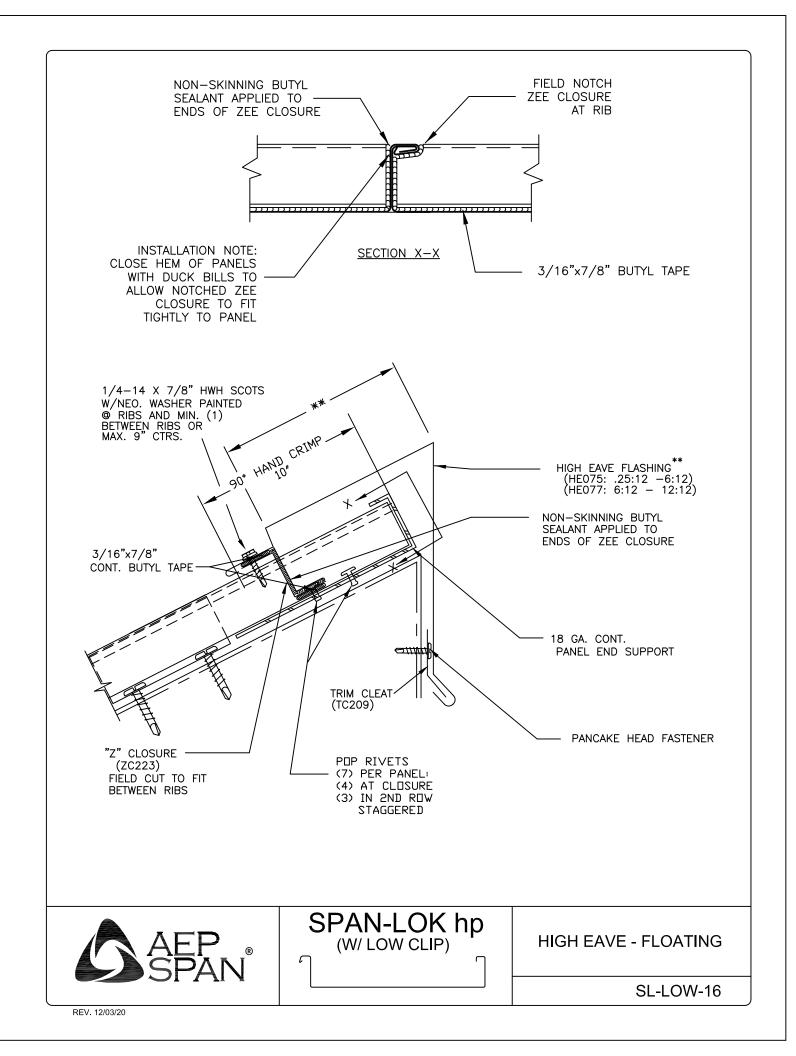


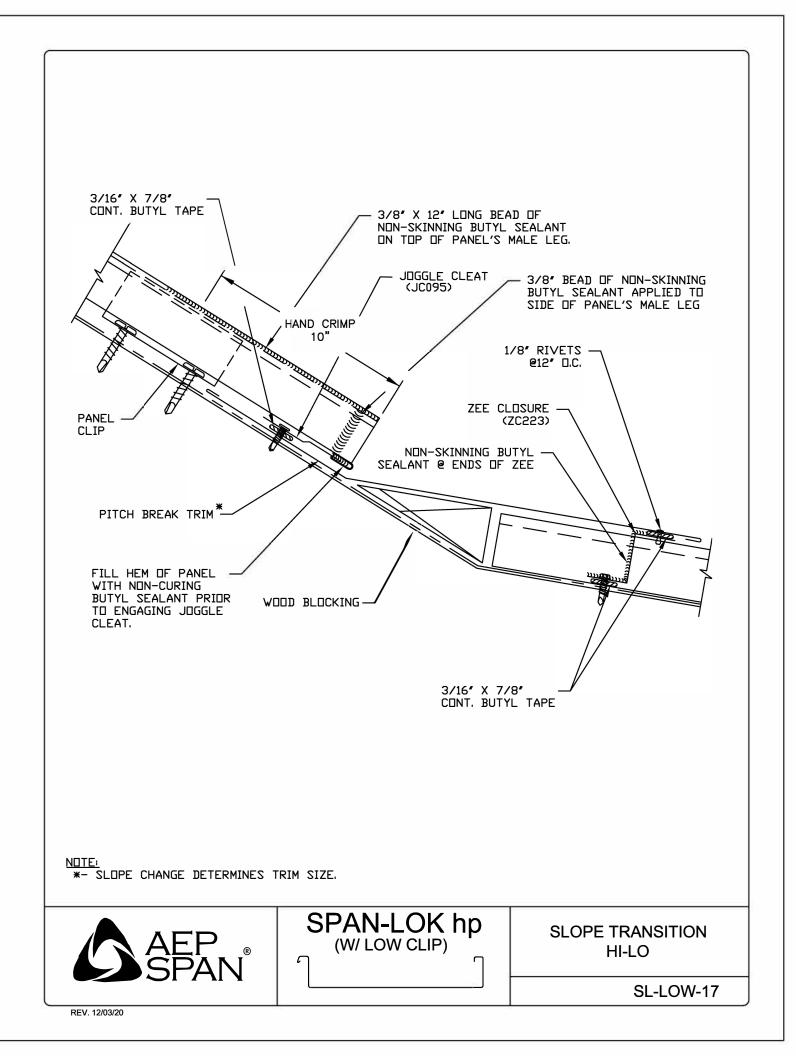


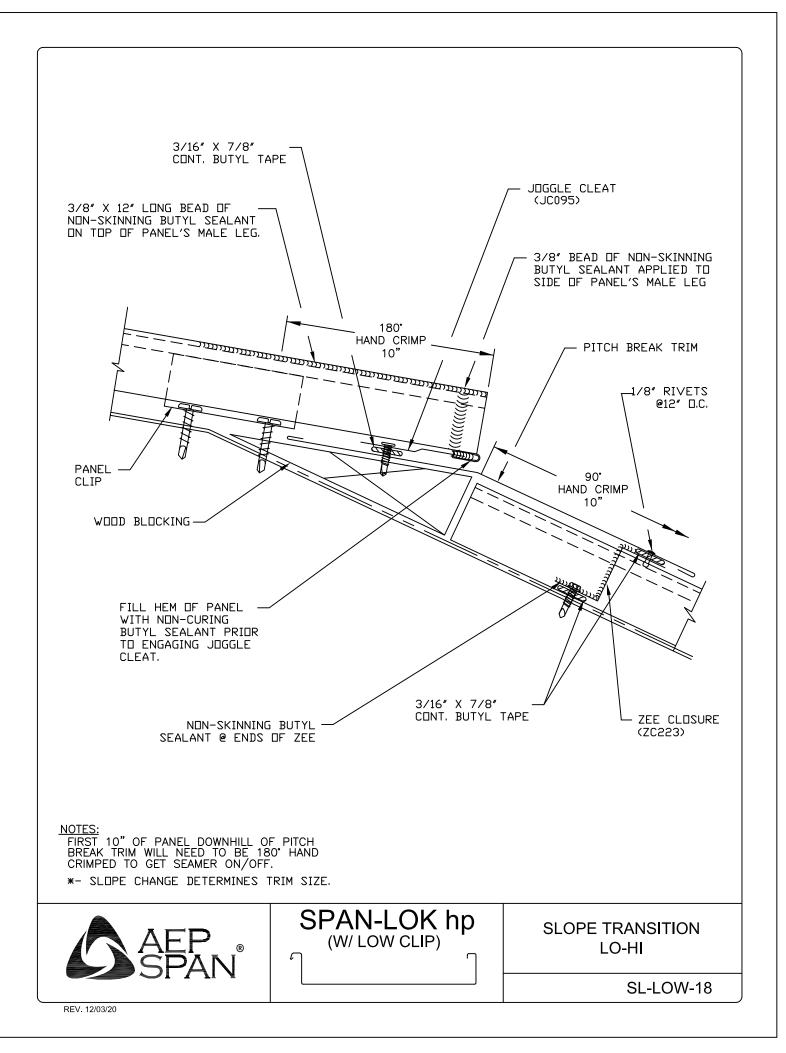


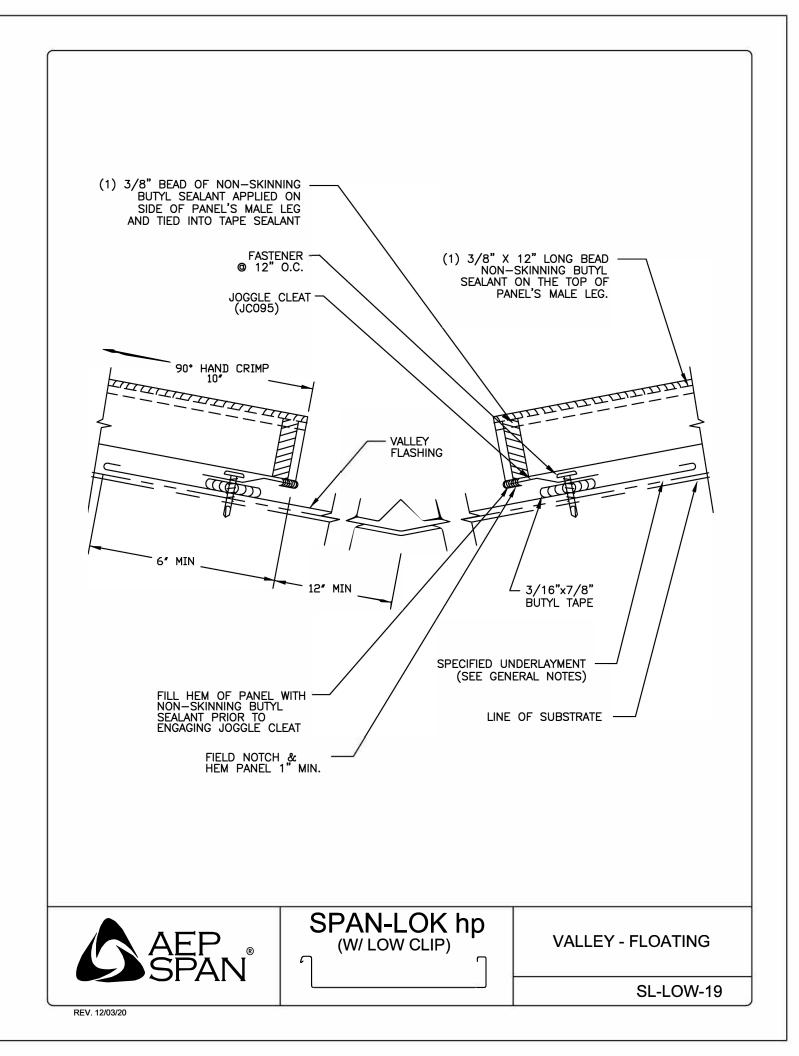


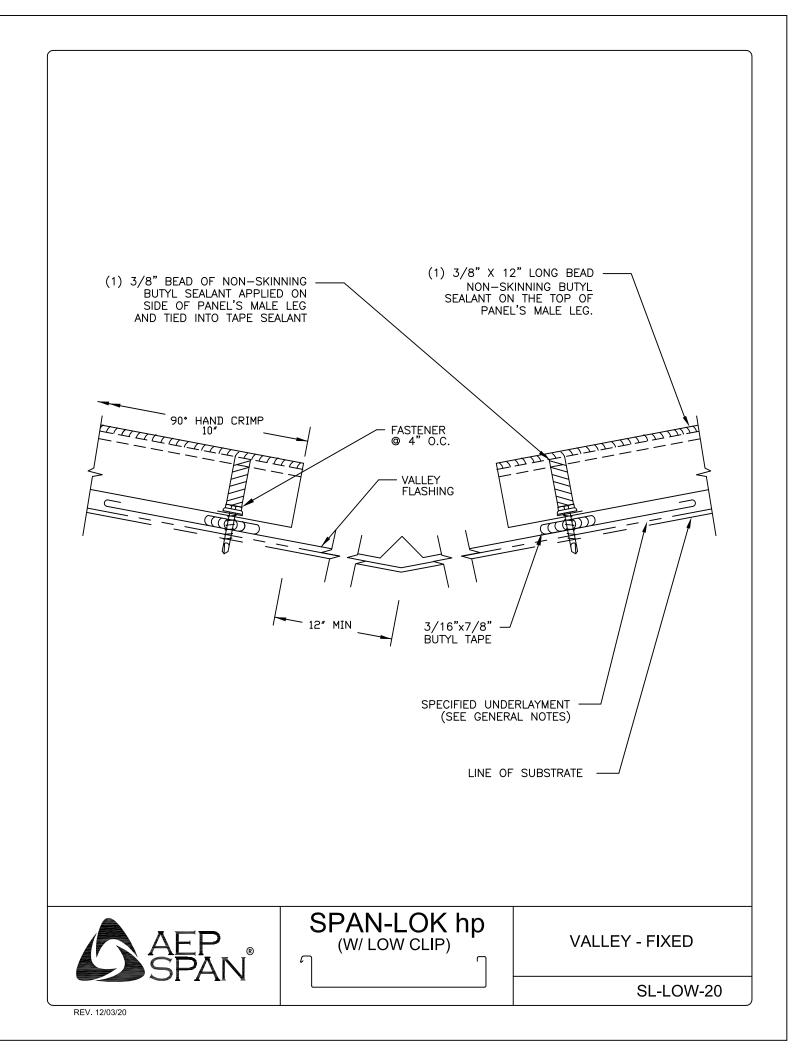


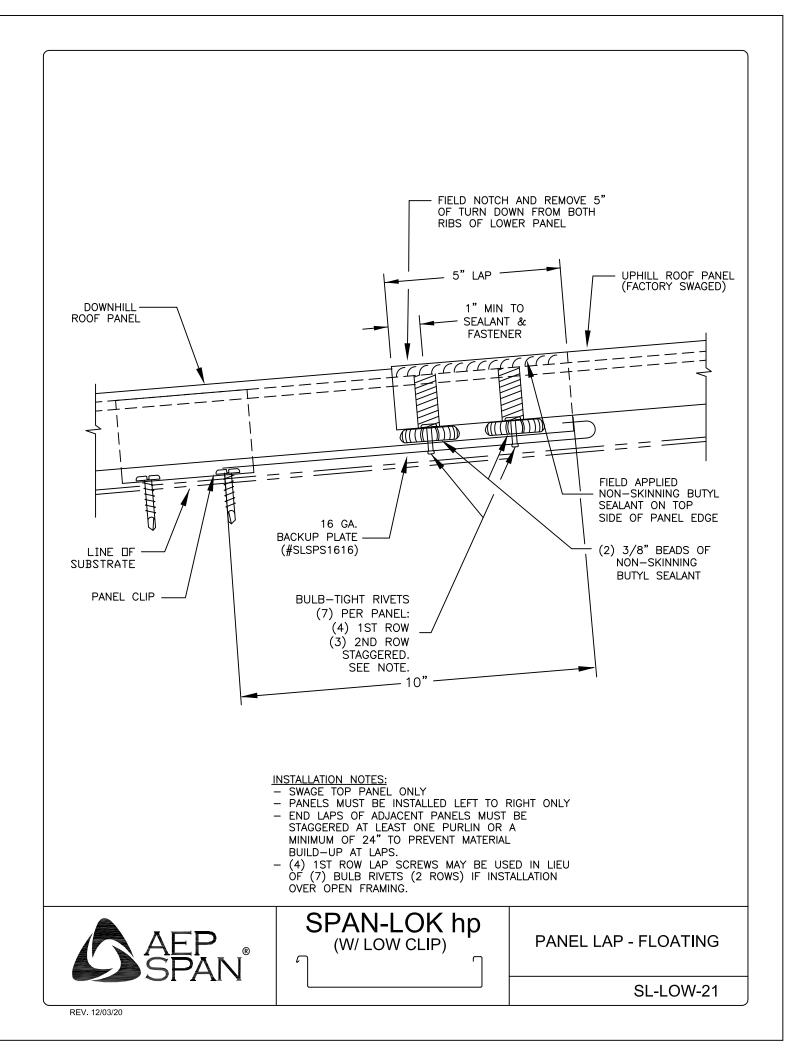


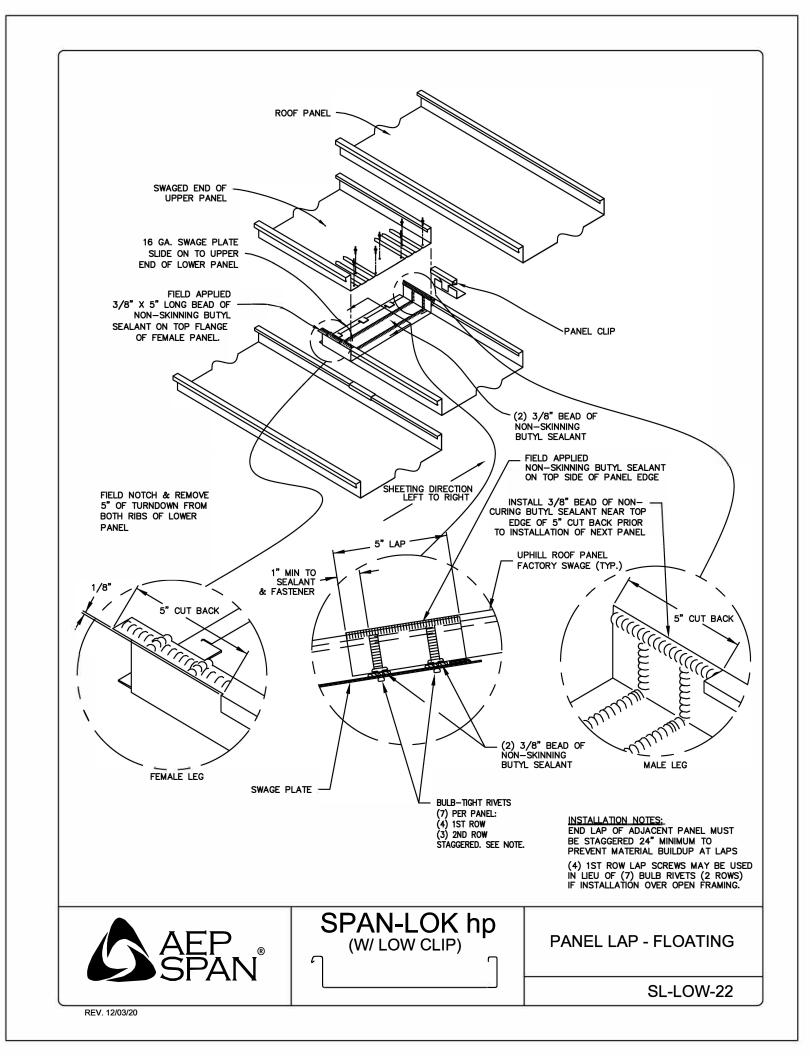


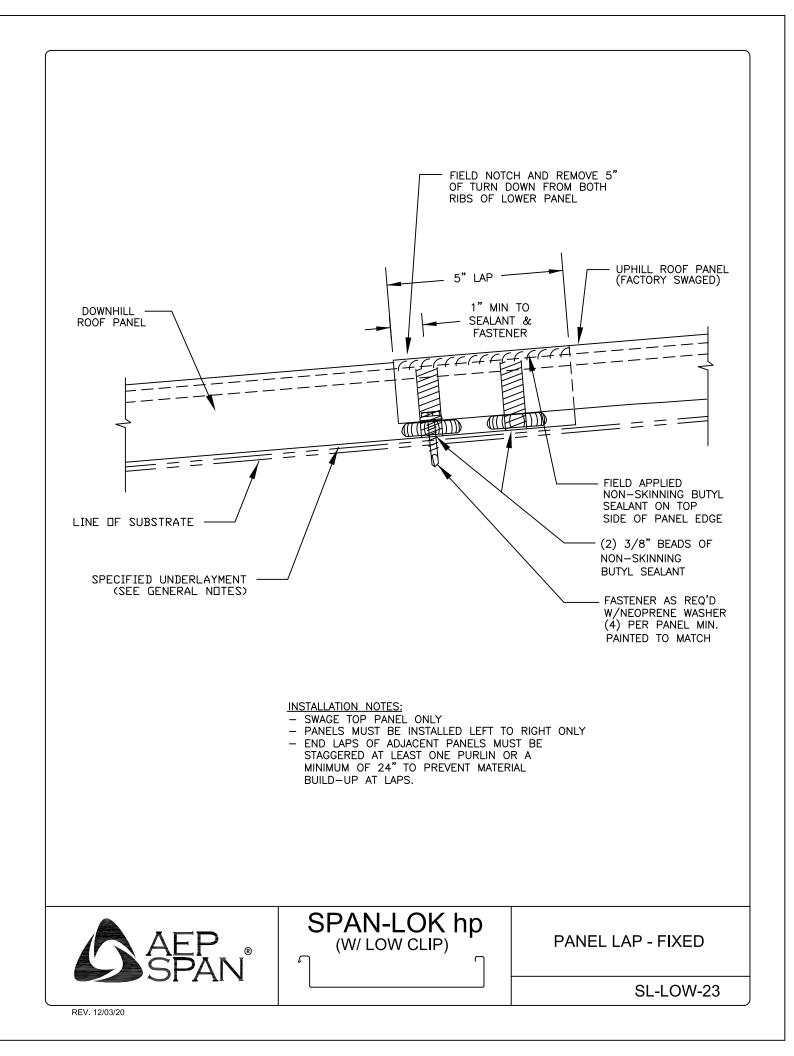


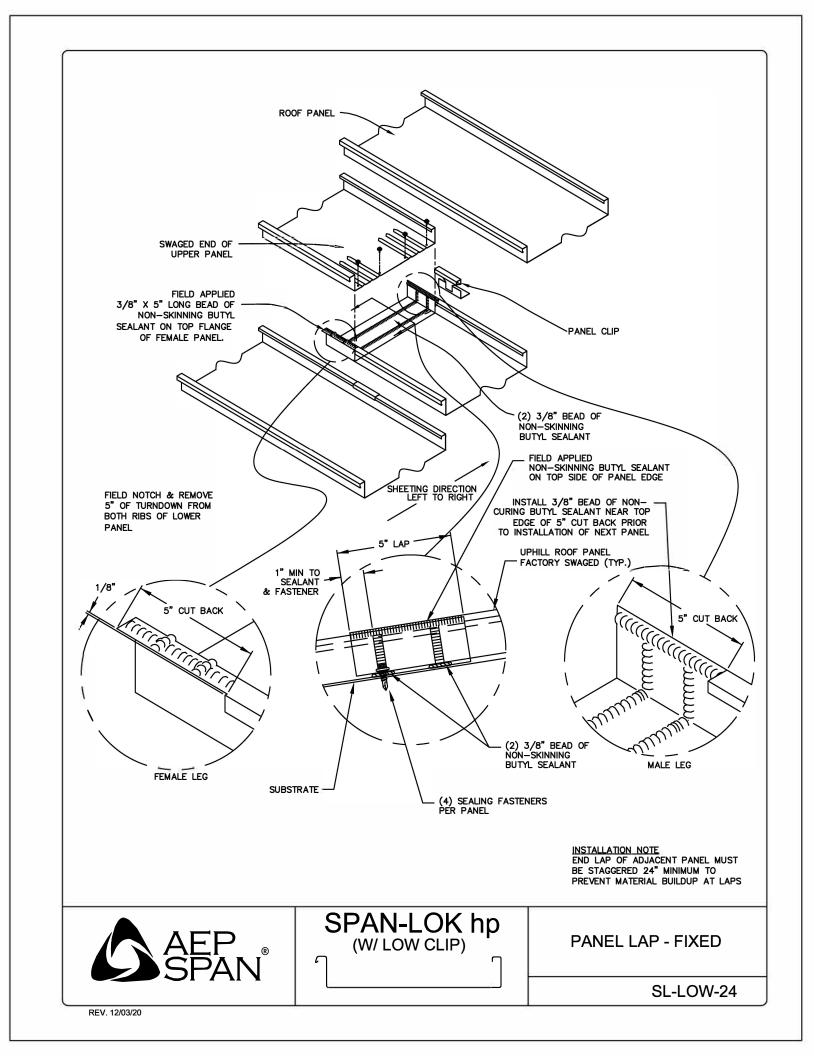


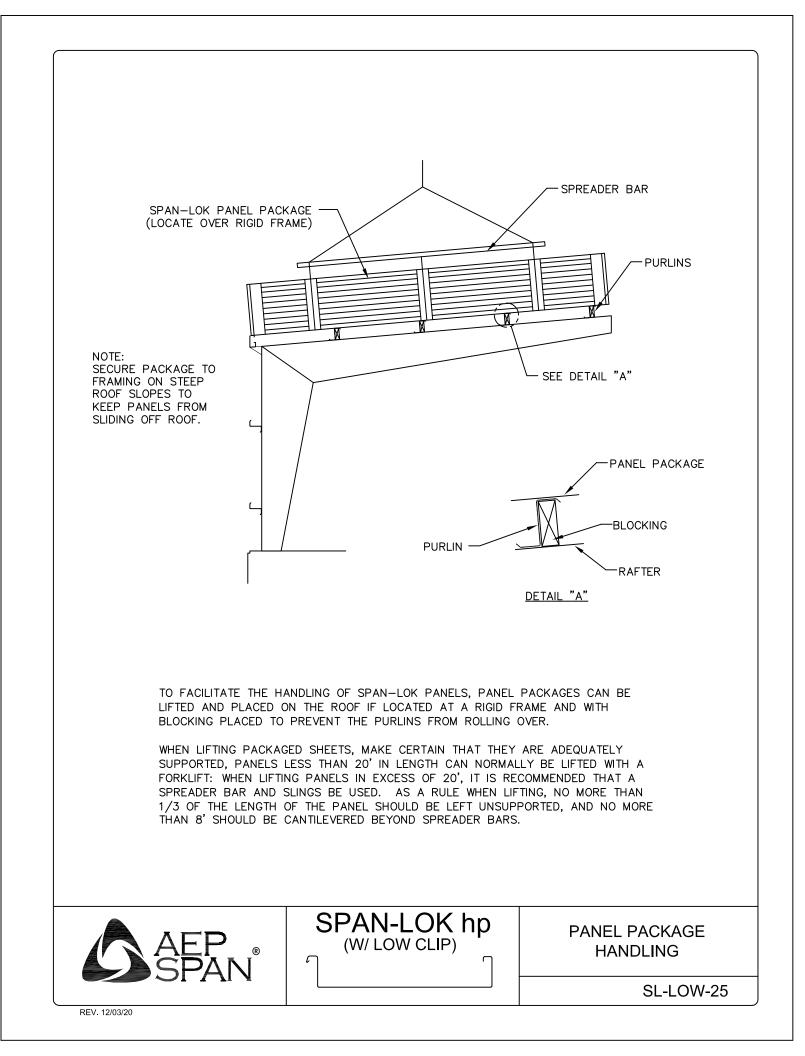


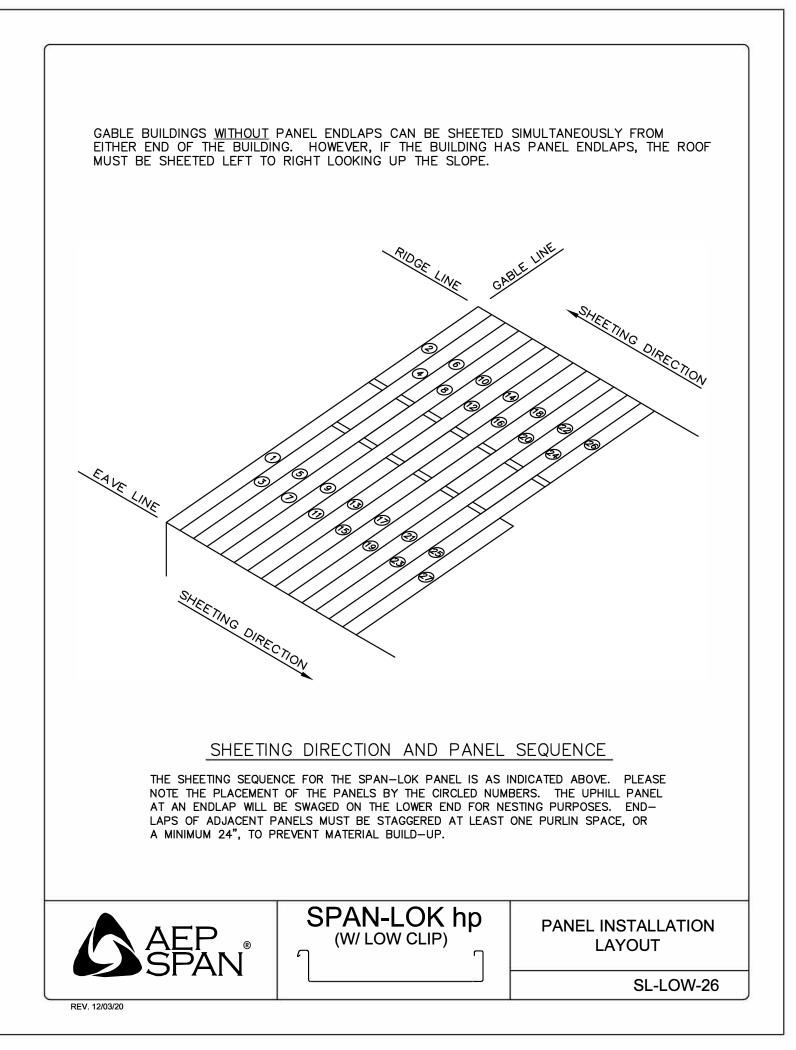












#### PANEL SEAMING



THE ROOF PANELS MUST BE CORRECTLY SEAMED BEFORE THE ROOF SYSTEM CAN PROVIDE THE FULLY DESIGNED WIND LOAD AND WEATHER RESISTANCE CAPABILITY.

#### WHEN TO SEAM

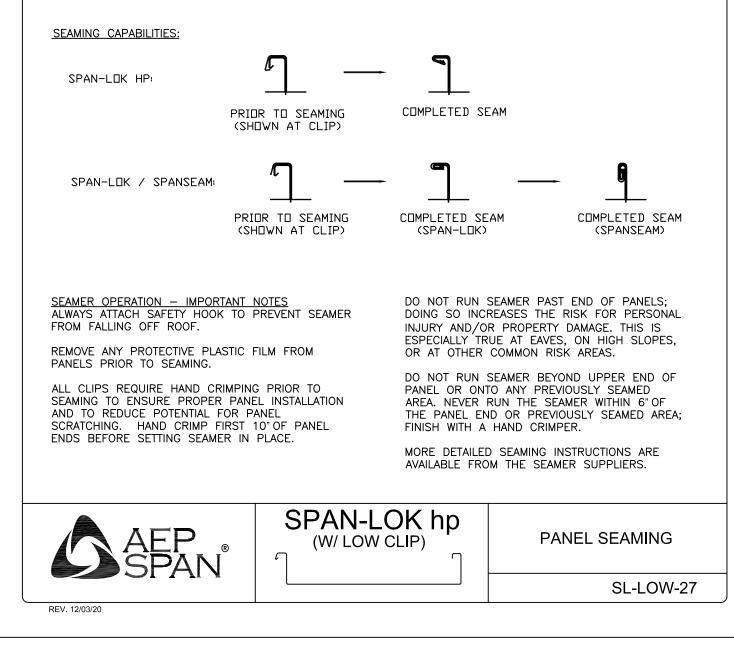
WHENEVER POSSIBLE, THE INSTALLED ROOF PANELS SHOULD BE SEAMED BY THE FINISH OF EACH DAY'S WORK. IF HIGH WIND OR RAIN/SNOW CONDITIONS ARE IMMINENT, THE INSTALLED ROOF PANELS MUST BE SEAMED BEFORE SUCH CONDITIONS OCCUR.

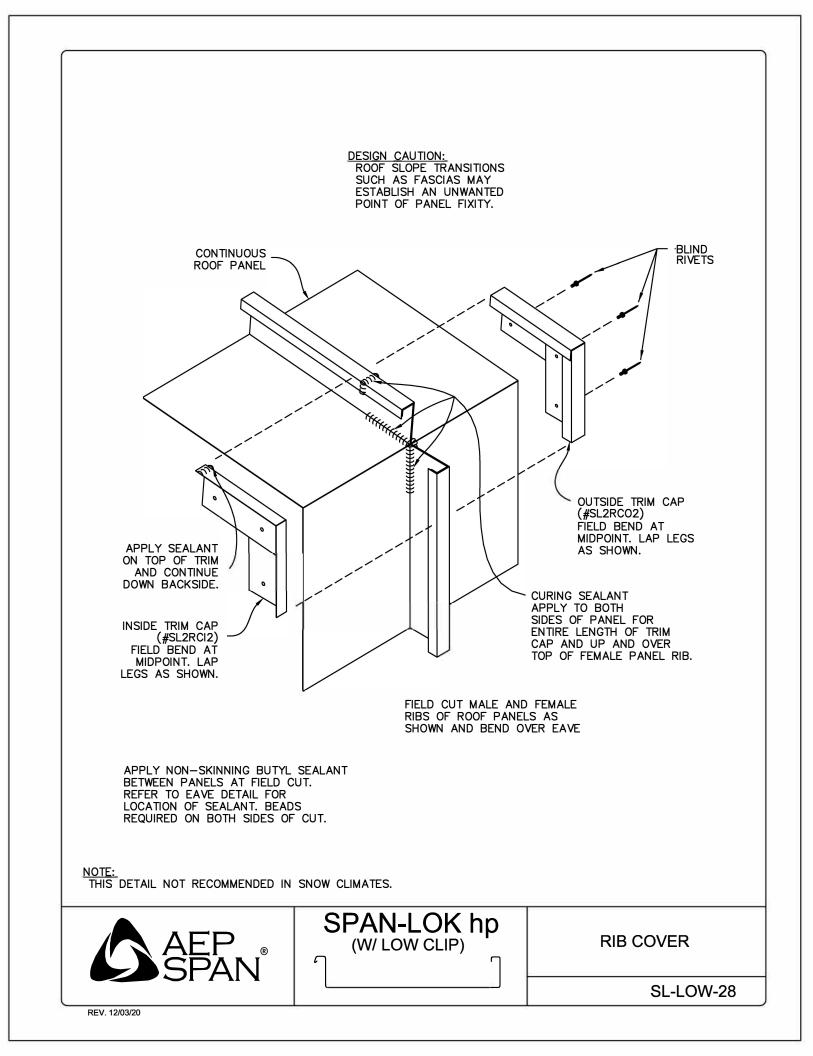
SEAMER NOTES / SPECIFICATIONS ALL AEP SPAN CUSTOMERS MUST WORK DIRECTLY WITH DI ROOF SEAMERS OR QUALITY ROOF SEAMERS FOR SEAMER RENTALS. THESE ARE THE ONLY AEP SPAN CERTIFIED SEAMER SUPPLIERS.

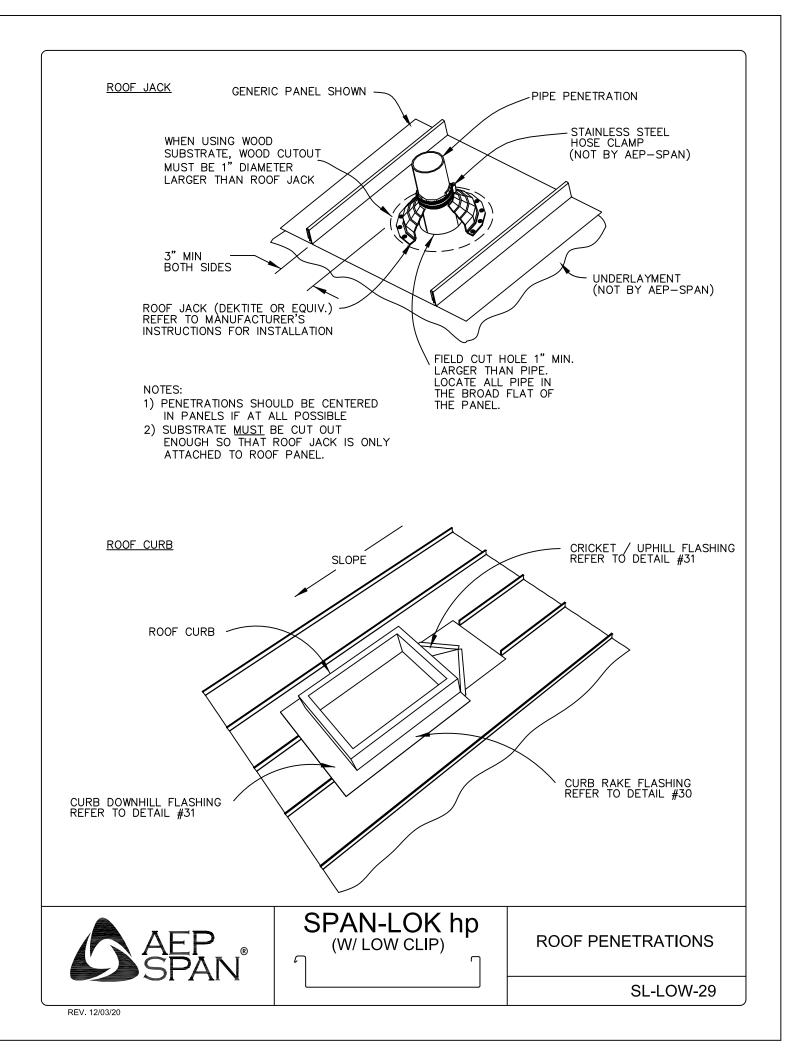
#### TEMPORARY SEAMING

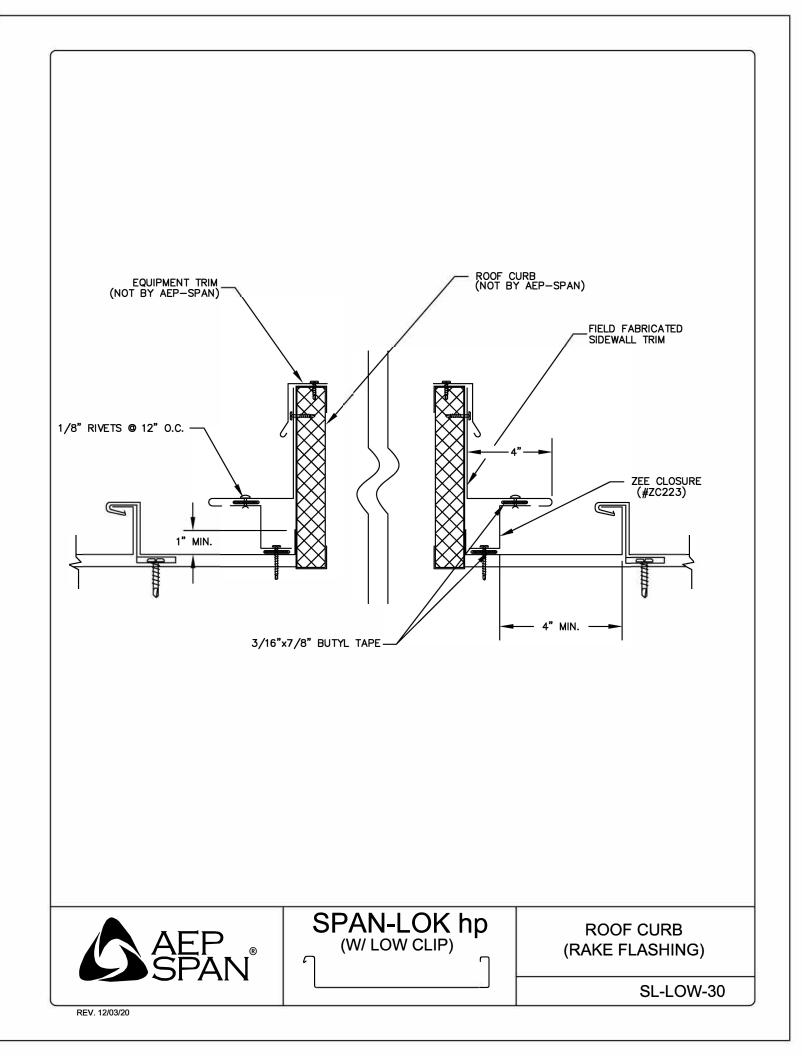
TI MAY NOT ALWAYS BE PRACTICAL OR FEASIBLE TO SEAM THE ROOF PANELS UNTIL AFTER THE ROOF PANEL INSTALLATION IS COMPLETE. SEAMED ROOF PANELS ARE DIFFICULT TO REPOSITION OR REPLACE. SEAMERS MAY NOT ALWAYS BE AVAILABLE DURING THE ENTIRE ROOF INSTALLATION. IN SUCH CASES, IT MAY BE DESIRABLE TO TEMPORARILY HAND CRIMP THE ROOF PANELS AT CLIPS, THEN LATER COMPLETE THE INSTALLATION WITH THE SEAMER.

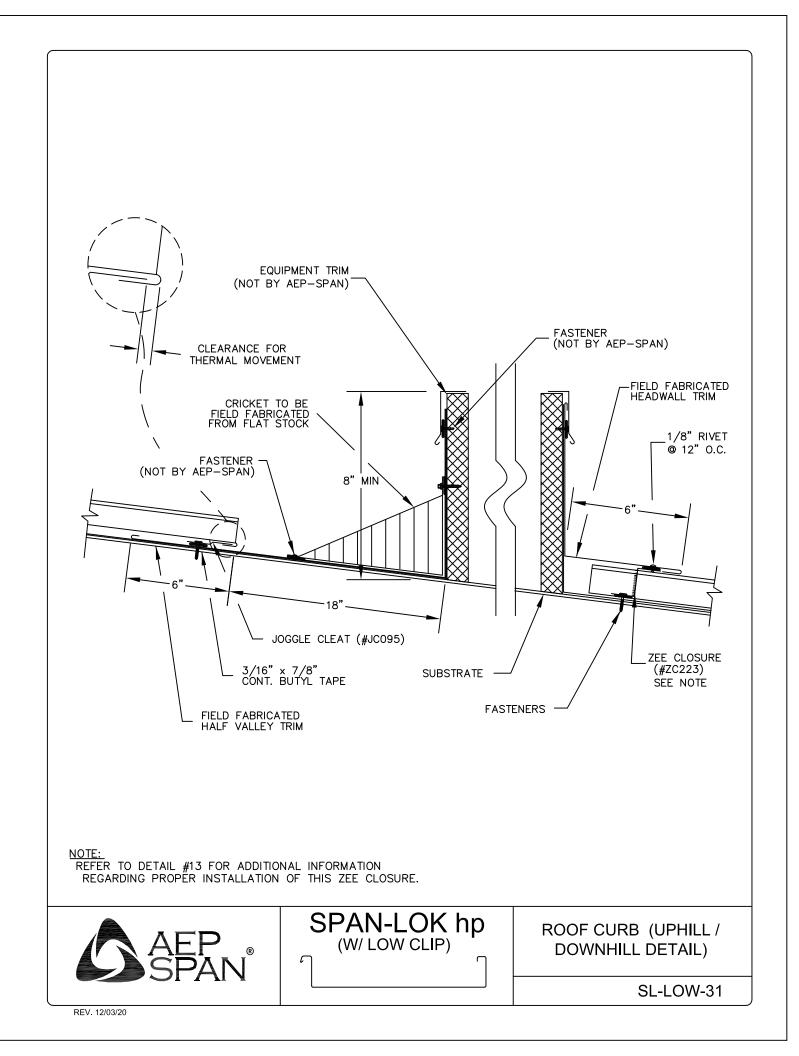
IMPORTANT: TEMPORARY HAND CRIMPING MUST BE APPROVED BY THE PROJECT'S DESIGNER.











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