

Everlast II® & Everdrain® Residential Application Guide

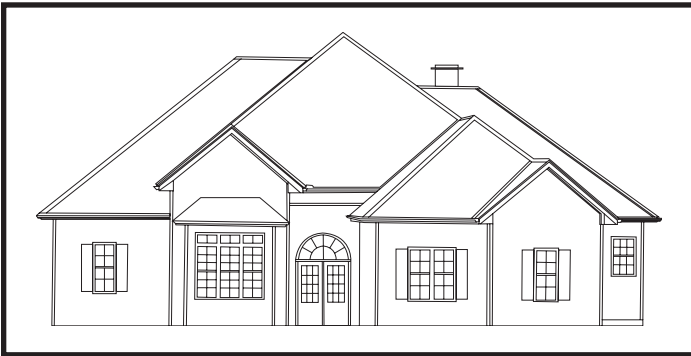


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Residential Trim



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

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.

Application Guidelines

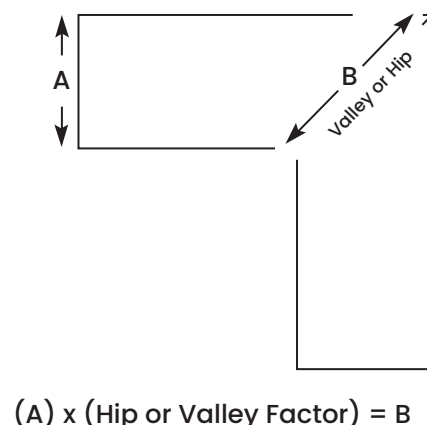
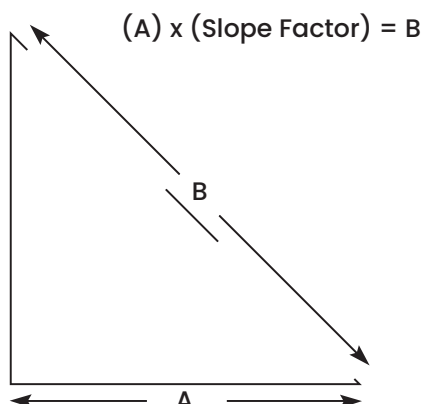
Safety

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.

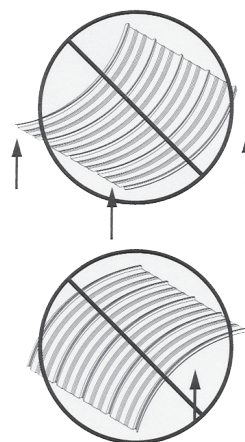
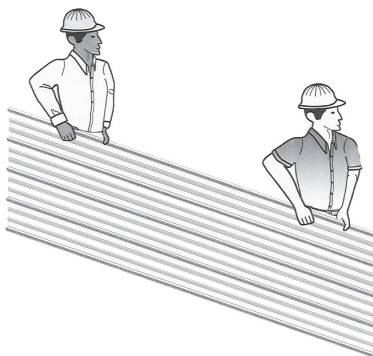
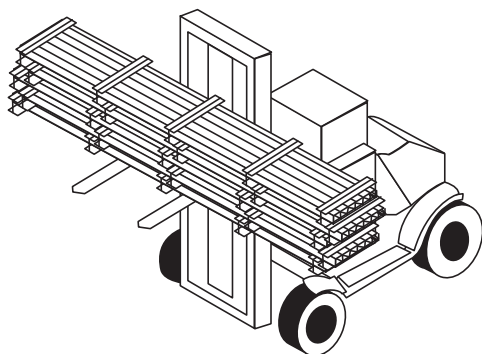
Pitch of Roof	1:12	2:12	3:12	4:12	5:12	6:12	7:12	8:12	9:12	10:12	11:12	12:12
Slope Factor	1.0035	1.0138	1.0308	1.0541	1.0833	1.1180	1.1577	1.2019	1.2500	1.3017	1.3566	1.4142
Valley & Hip Factor	1.4167	1.4240	1.4362	1.4530	1.4743	1.5000	1.5298	1.5635	1.6008	1.6415	1.6853	1.7320



Material Handling & Storage

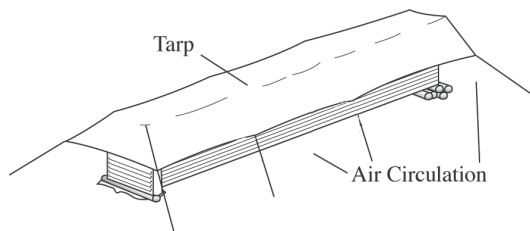
Handling

- 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 a 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. Everlast Roofing, Inc. 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.**



Installation Recommendations

Installation Recommendations

- A. Use 30 lbs. felt paper and/or ice and water shield as an underlayment.
- B. Panels should be installed against any prevailing wind.
- C. Panels should be installed square, plumb and properly aligned to one another.
- D. Galvanized and galvalume panels should remain void of any condensation containing copper, lead or uncoated steel materials.
- E. 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 with 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 buildings insulation system and vapor retarder is the responsibility of the building designer. These are some basic guidelines to help control condensation:

- A. 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 buildings interior).
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. Building ventilation, whether by gravity ridge vent, power-operated fans, or other means, contributes significantly to reduced condensations. 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 a metal roofing system, 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 officials or an engineer on proper ventilation practices for your area.

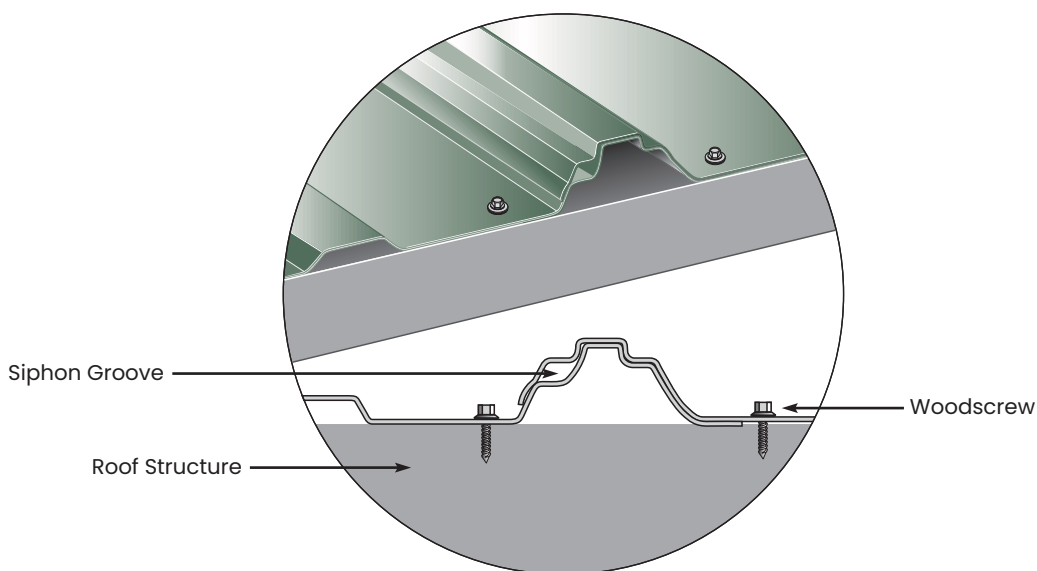
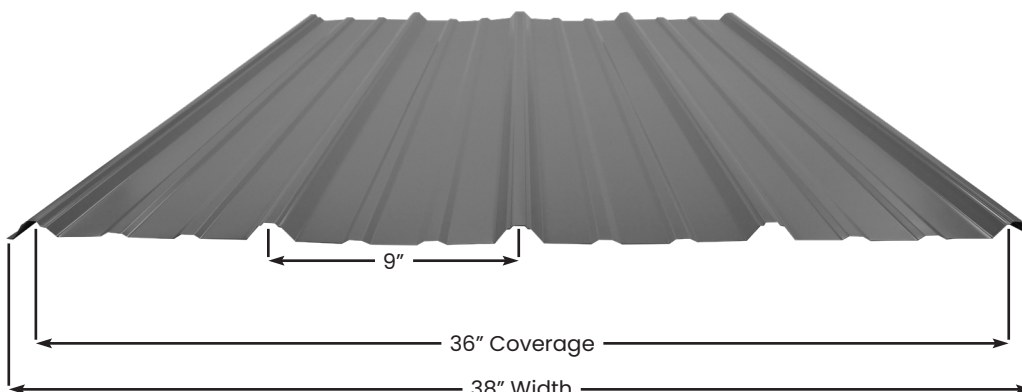
Cutting

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

- A. ***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.***
- B. For your protection, goggles should be worn when cutting metal panels and flashing.

* This same principle applies when driving steel fasteners (see pages 08 & 09)

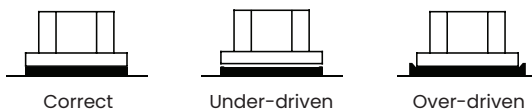
Everlast II® Overlap & Screw Pattern



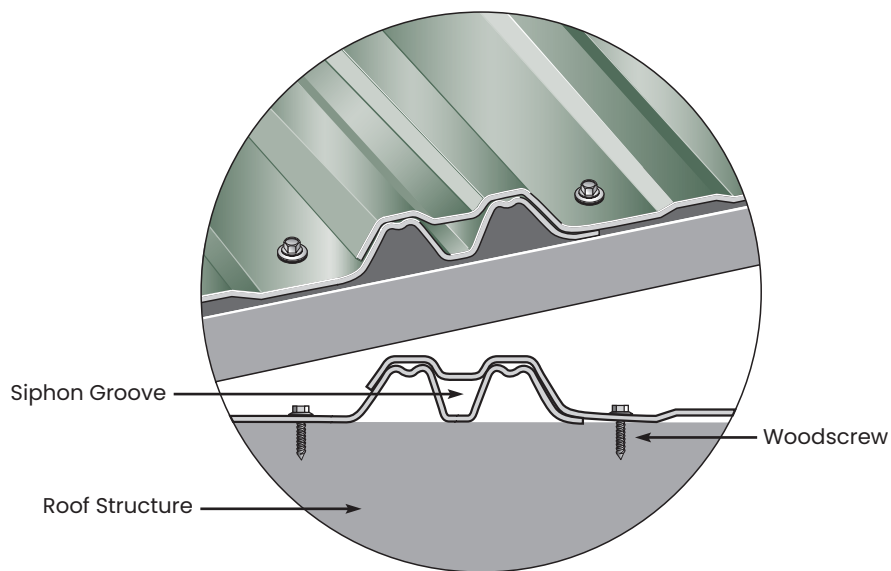
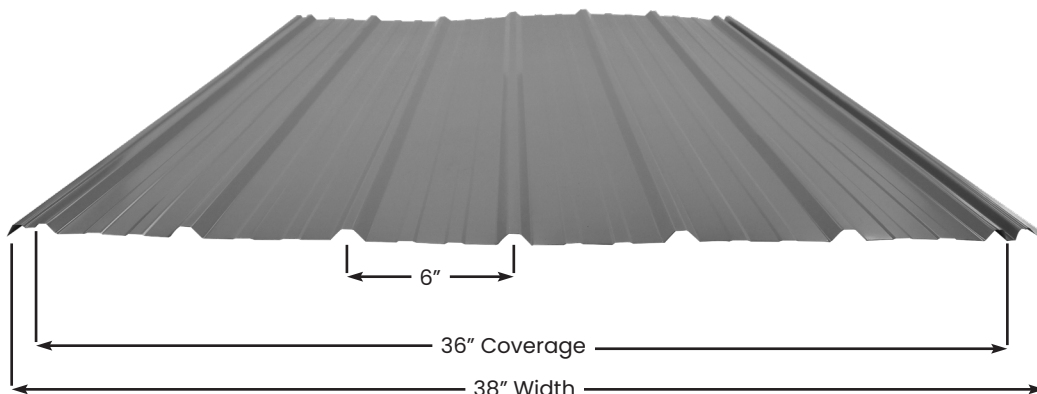
Screw Pattern



Nail Pattern



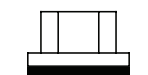
Everdrain® Overlap & Screw Pattern



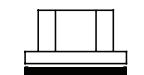
Screw Pattern



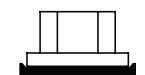
Nail Pattern



Correct



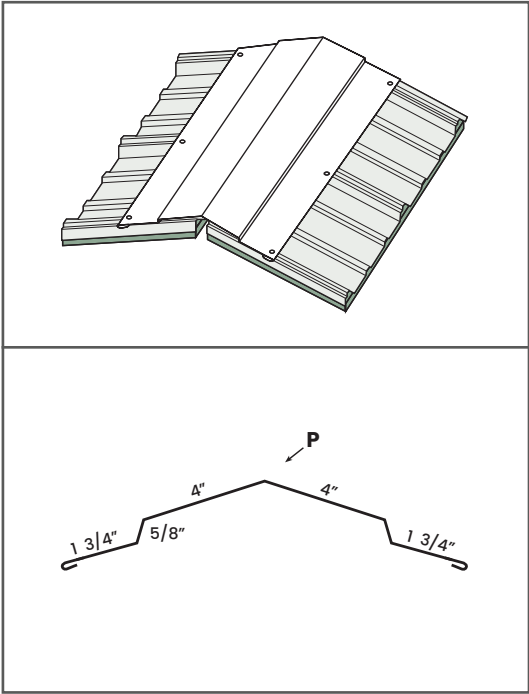
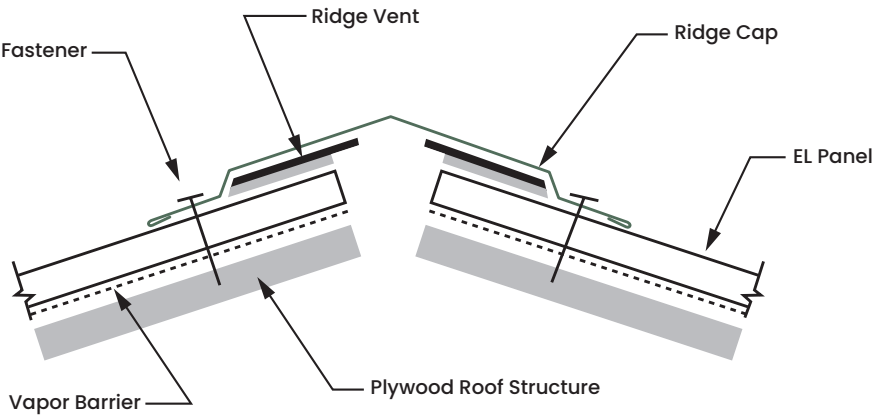
Under-driven



Over-driven

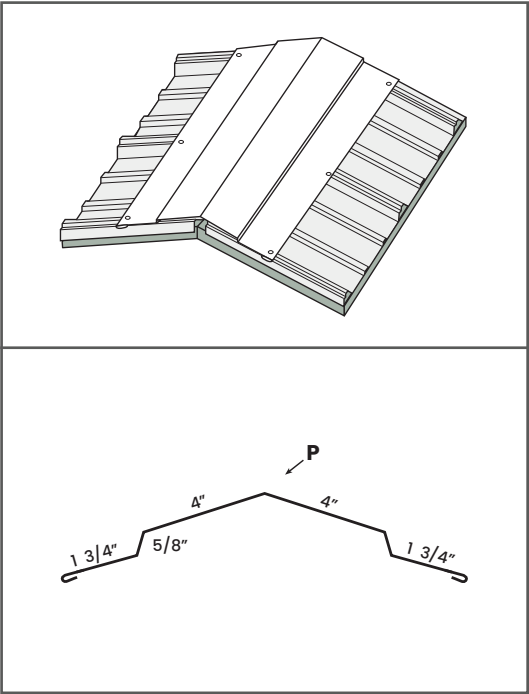
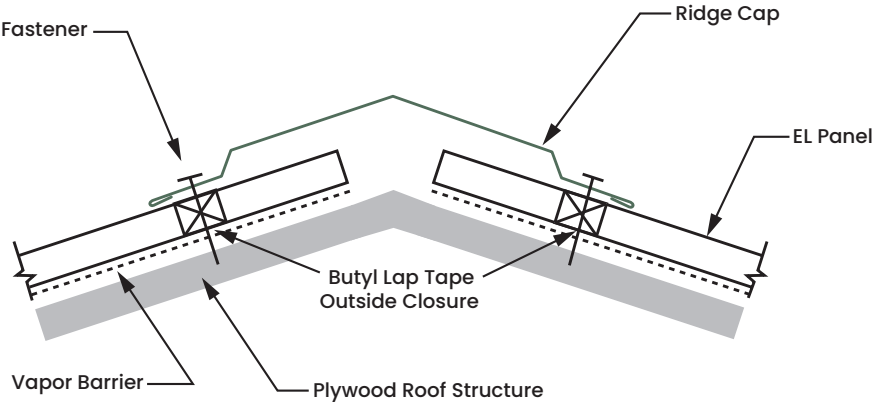
RESIDENTIAL VENTED RIDGE

TLURC1 - #01A Universal Ridge Cap

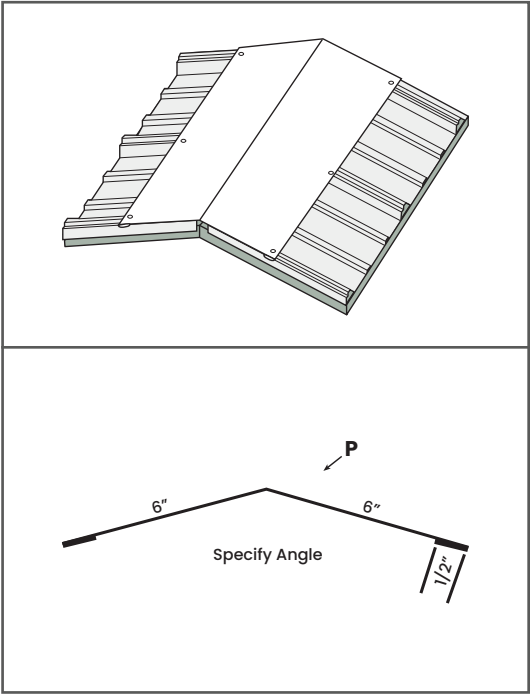
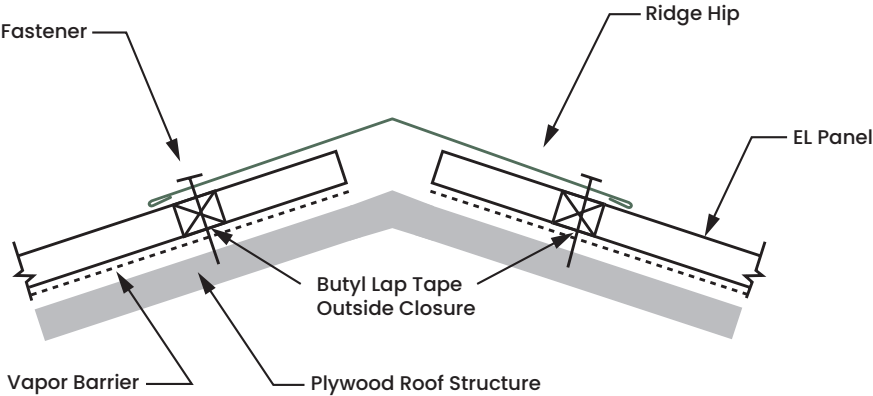


RESIDENTIAL RIDGE

TLURC1 - #01A Universal Ridge Cap

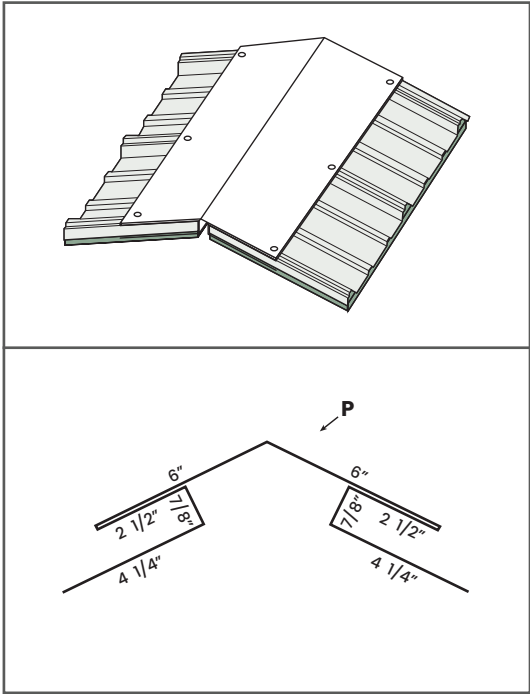
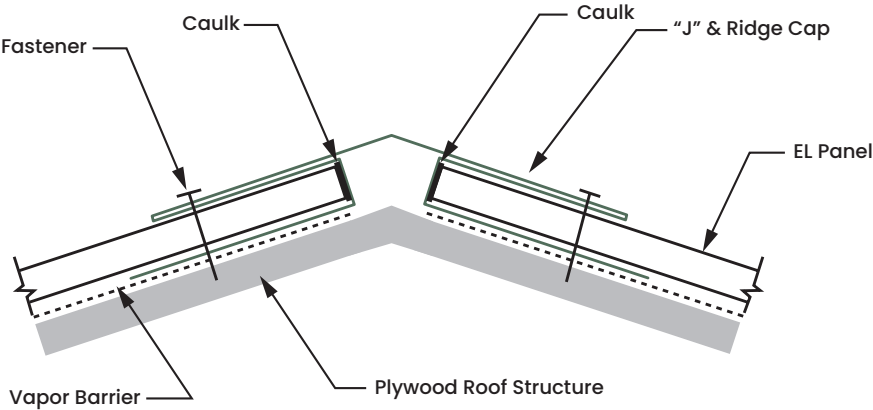


RESIDENTIAL RIDGE / HIP



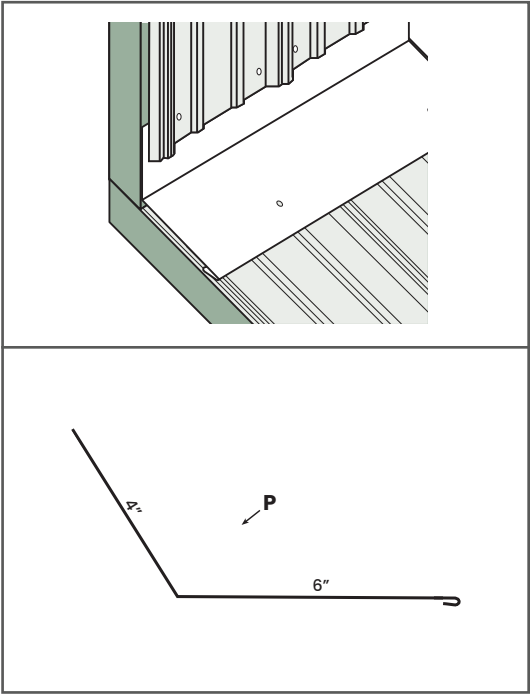
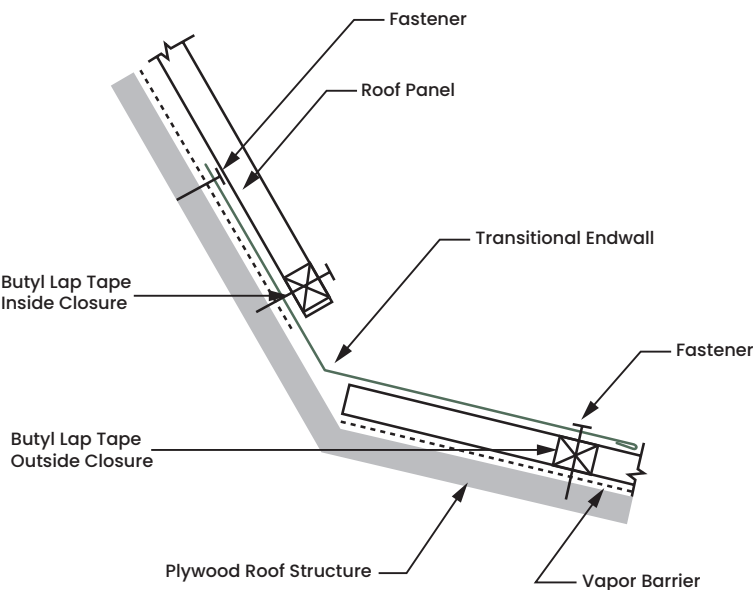
RESIDENTIAL "J" & RIDGE

TLJRT - #89 "J" & Ridge Cap Trim



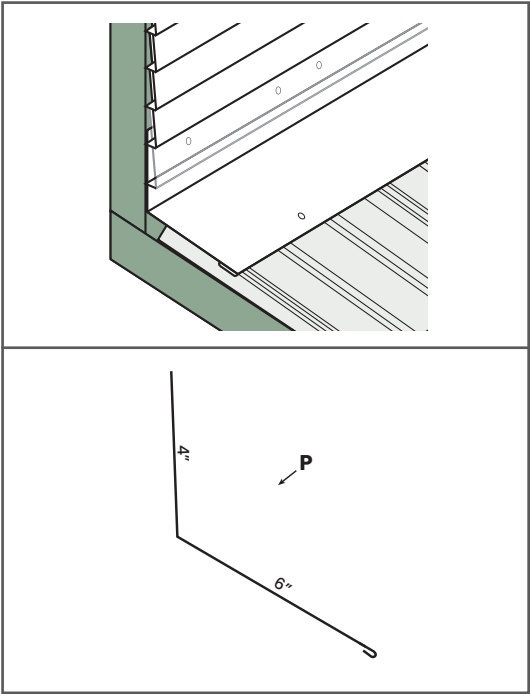
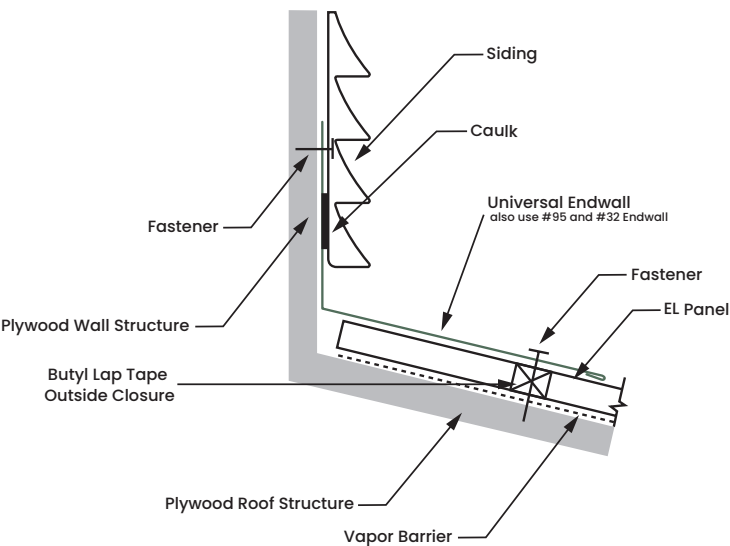
RESIDENTIAL TRANSITION

TLUE11 - #11 Universal Endwall



RESIDENTIAL ENDWALL

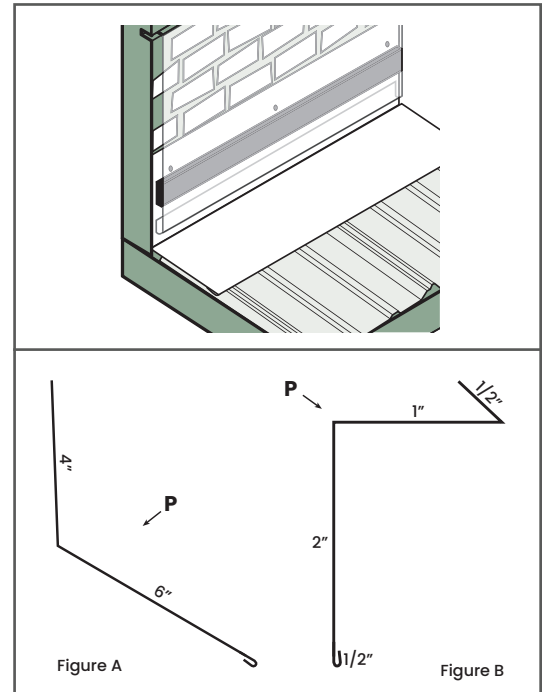
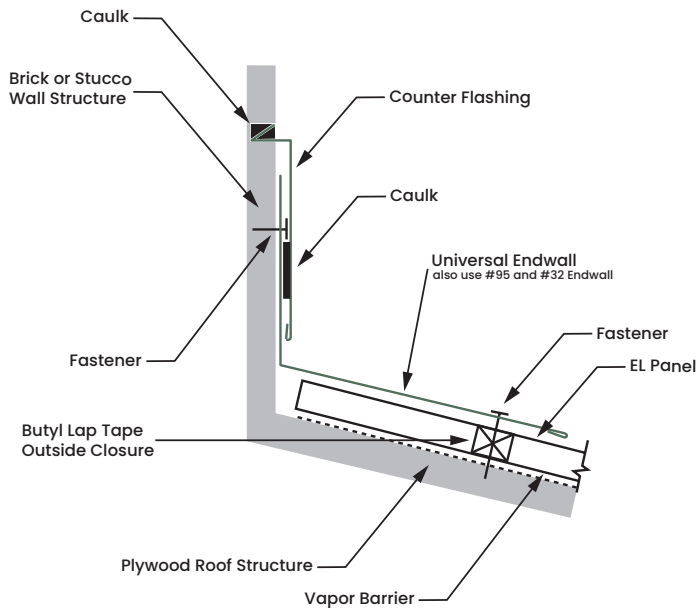
TLUE11 - #11 Universal Endwall



RESIDENTIAL ENDWALL COUNTER

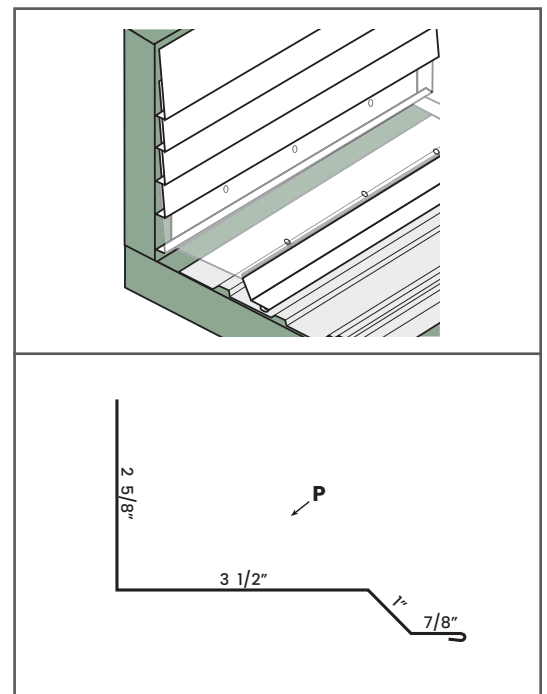
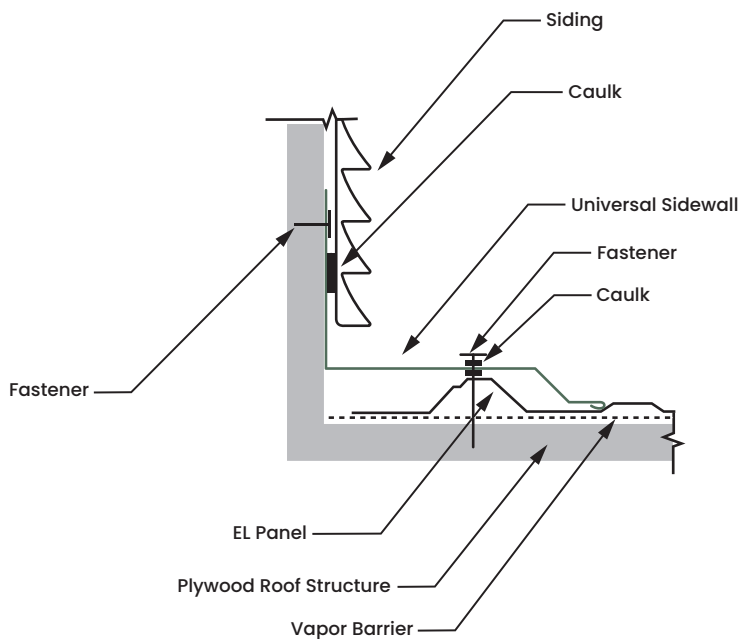
TLUE11 – #11 Universal Endwall (Figure A)

29ACFL122 – #105 Counter Flashing (Figure B)



RESIDENTIAL SIDEWALL

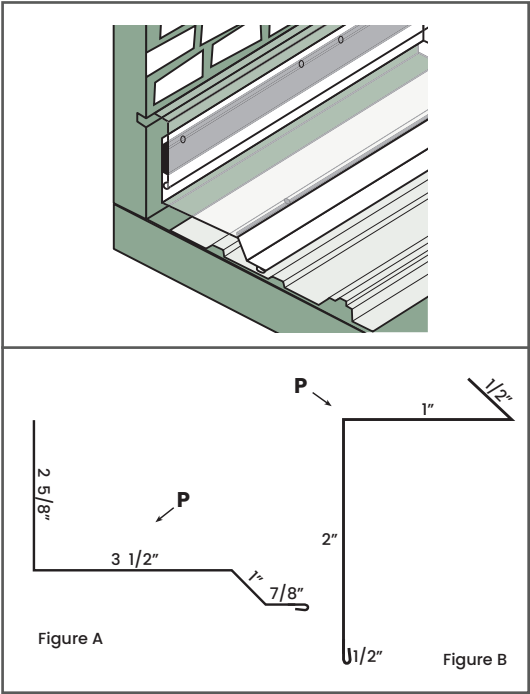
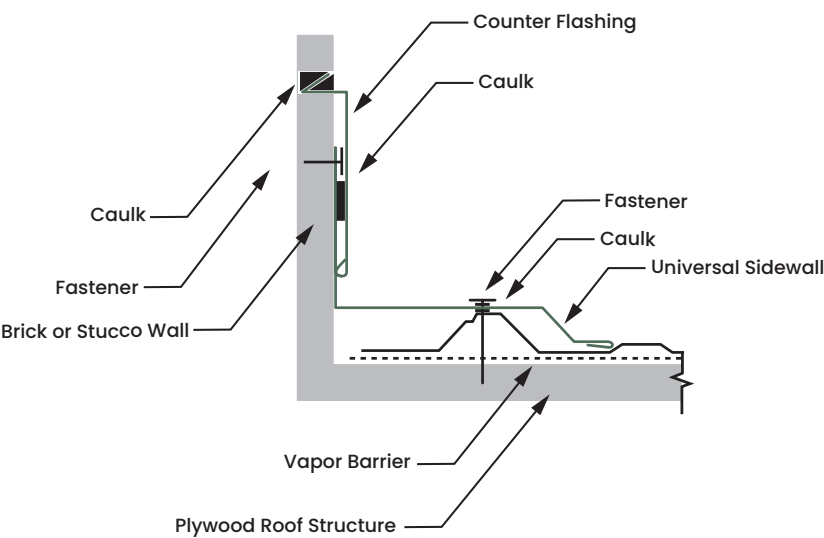
TLUS8 – #08 Universal Sidewall



RESIDENTIAL SIDEWALL COUNTER

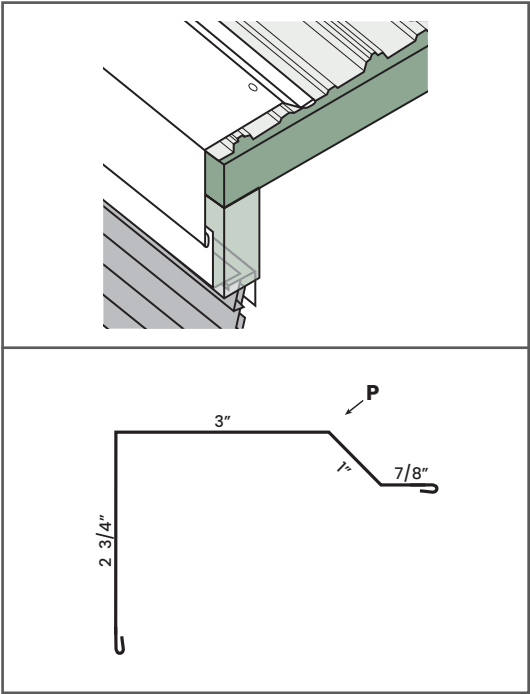
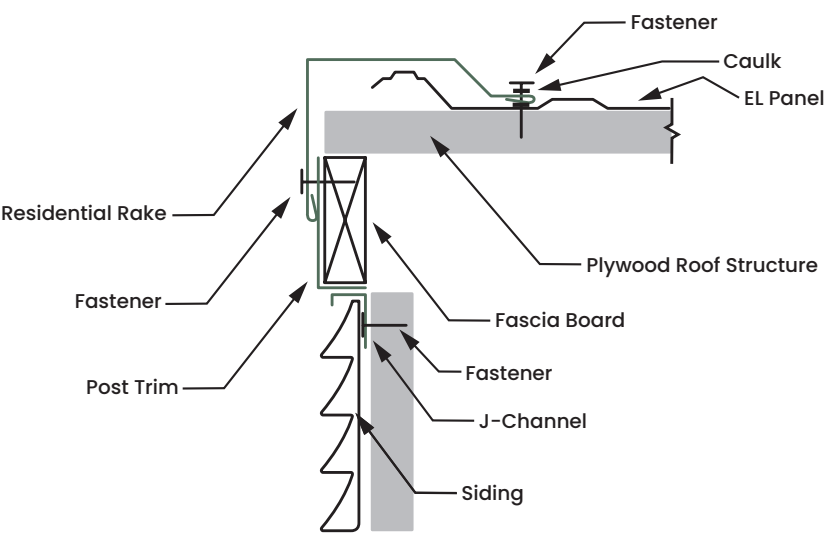
TLUS8 – #08 Universal Sidewall (Figure A)

29ACFL122 – #105 Counter Flashing (Figure B)



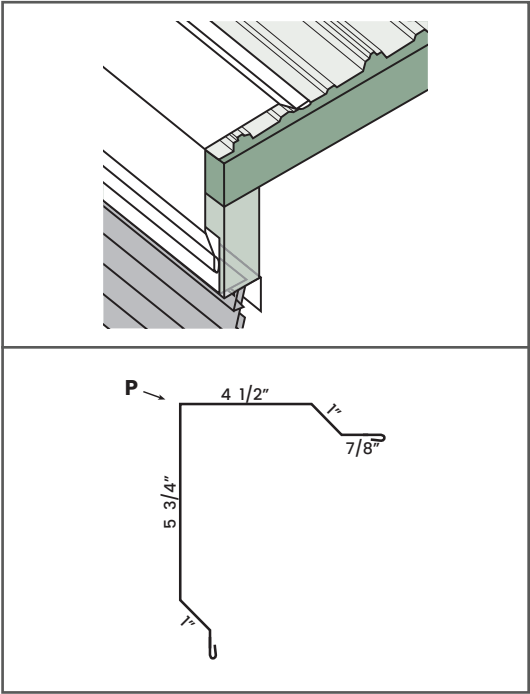
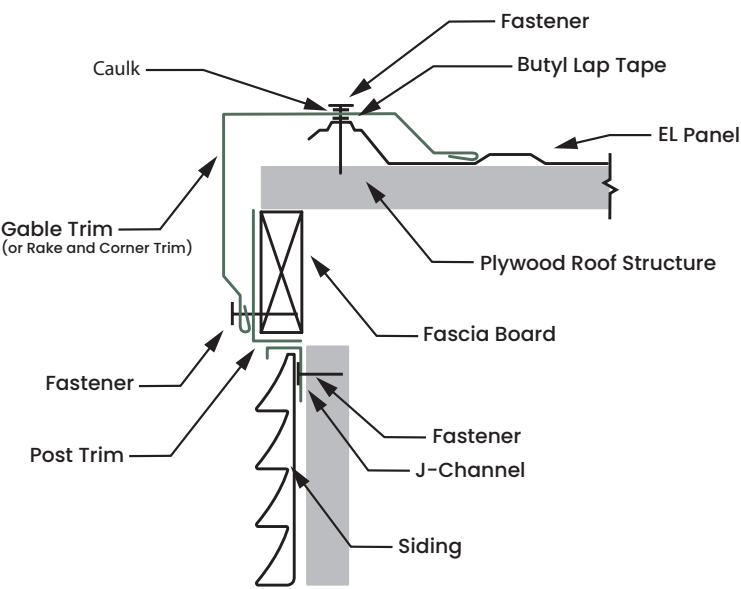
RESIDENTIAL RAKE

TLRR18 – #18 Residential Rake



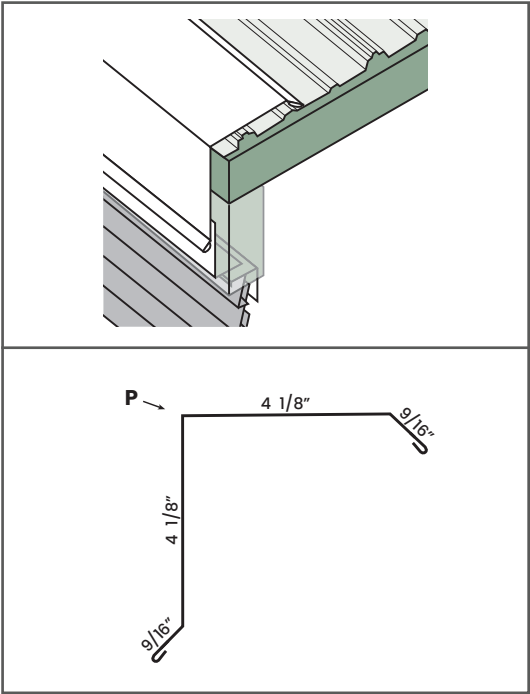
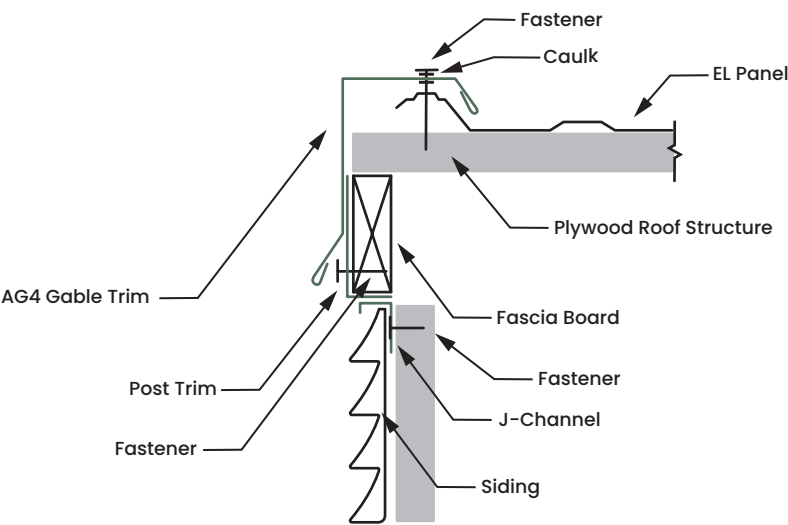
RC AND GABLE TRIM

TLGT5 - #05 Gable Trim



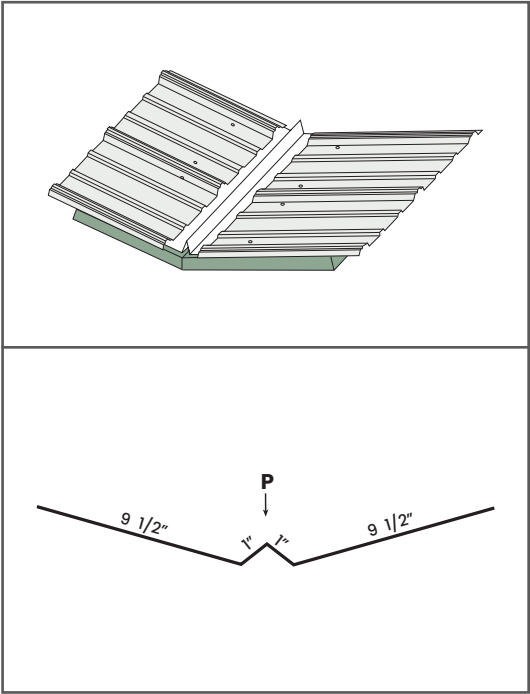
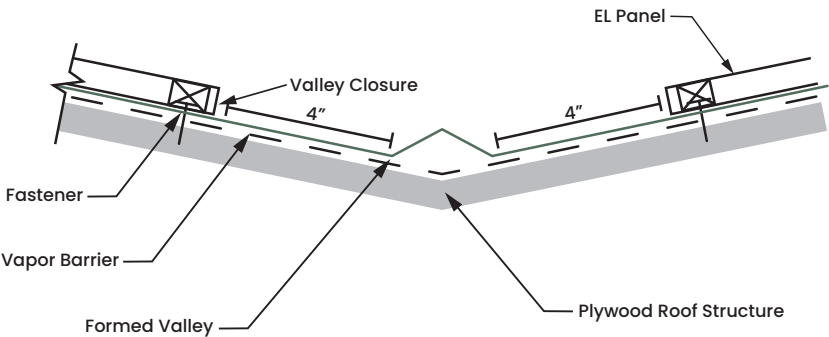
RESIDENTIAL AG4 GABLE TRIM

TLAG4 - #91 AG4 Gable Trim



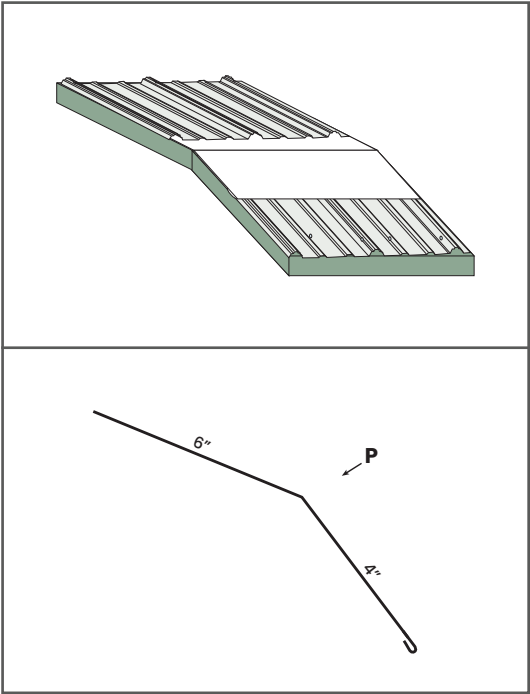
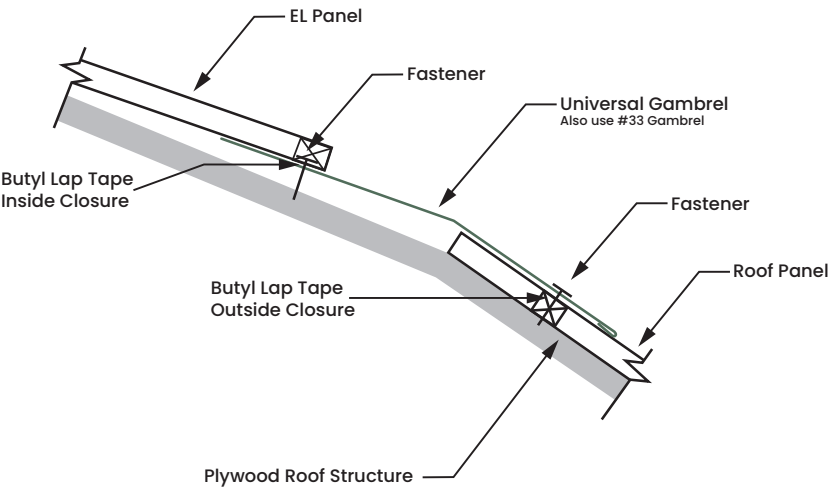
RESIDENTIAL FORMED VALLEY

TLFV19 - #19 Formed Valley



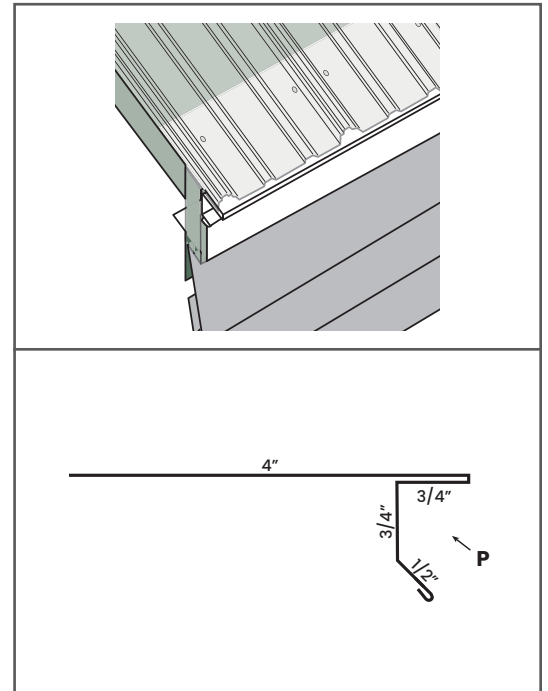
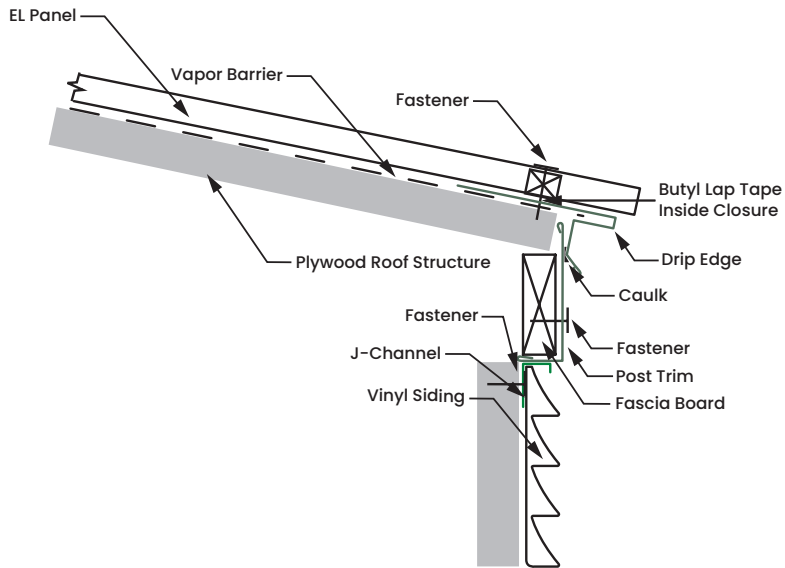
RESIDENTIAL GAMBREL

TLGT28 - #28 Universal Gambrel



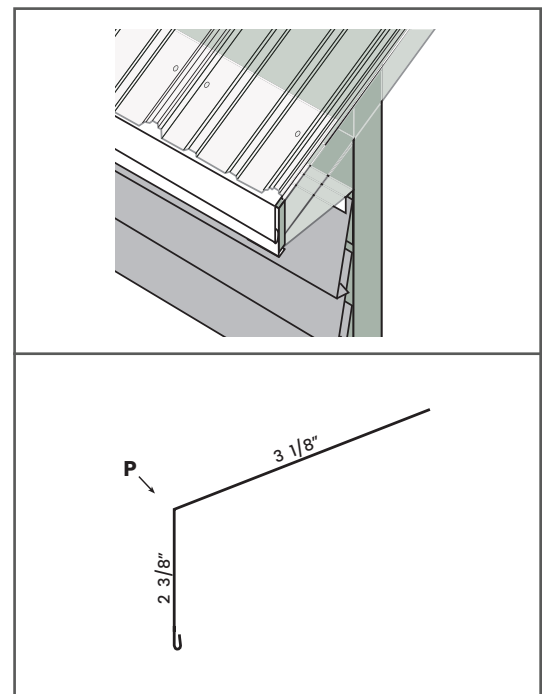
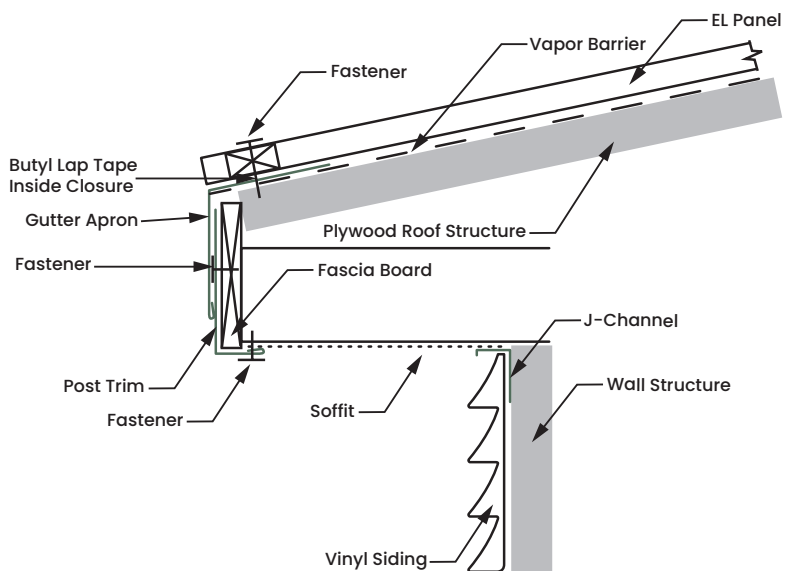
RESIDENTIAL DRIP EDGE

TL6.5F60 - #60 Drip Edge

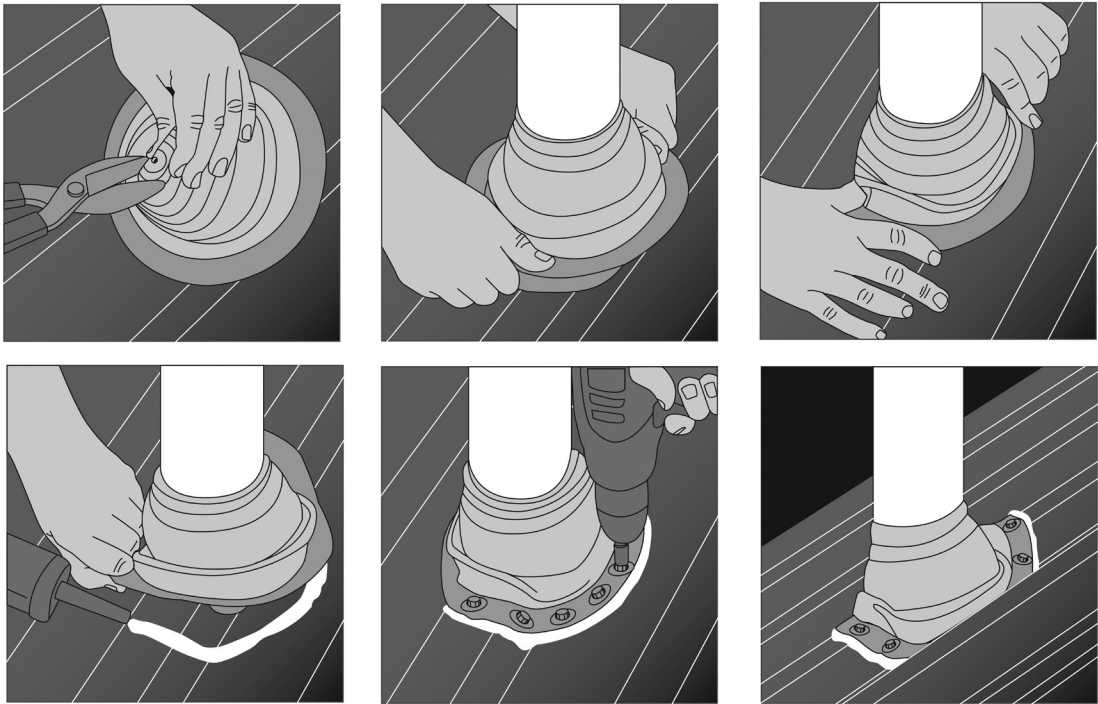


RESIDENTIAL FASCIA AND SOFFIT

TLGA29 - #29 Gutter Apron



RESIDENTIAL PIPE BOOT DETAIL



RESIDENTIAL CHIMNEY DETAILS

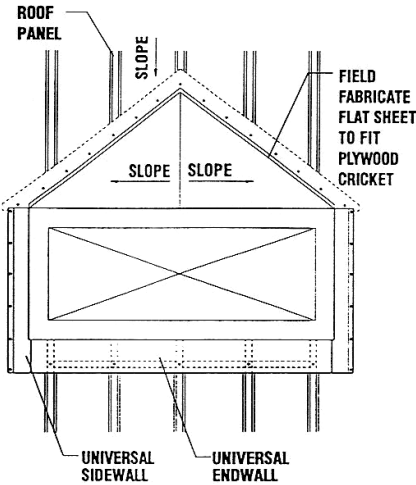
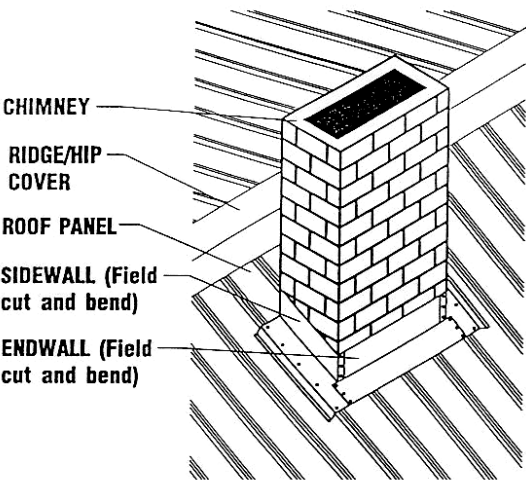


Figure 1

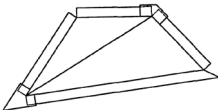


Figure 2

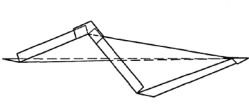


Figure 3

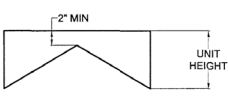


Figure 4

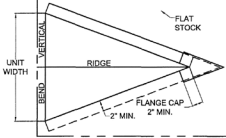


Figure 5

