

Standing seam installation manual

Observe all applicable health and safety regulations.

Always wear protective clothing and gloves when working.

Avoid contact with sharp edges of sheets, corners of sheets and gable flashings. Be as careful as possible when moving and working on the roof. When assembling, use a safety rope and shoes on a soft sole.

PRIME *Click*

1.

Calculating the roof surface.

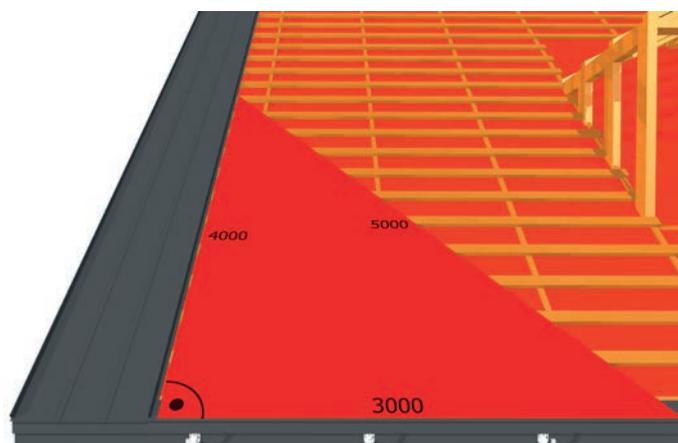
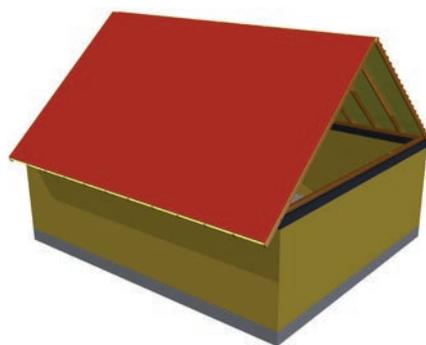
Before ordering metal sheets (manufactured by Budmat on individual order), the roof surface must be measured.

The calculation is made by measuring the length of the eaves and rafter (at the simplest rectangular surfaces). The distance from the centre of the ridge to the outer edge of the eaves board should be taken as the length of the sheet.

When ordering sheets with a fold-up and the use of a perforated eaves vent profile, the length of 3 cm must be added. Additionally, the diagonals of the slope should be checked. If the diagonals are not even, small differences can be masked with a feathering cloth, but with large differences the roof structure must be improved.

To check the rectangularity of the roof, method 3-4-5 can be used.

The minimum pitch for the Prime Click sheet metal is 8°.



2.

Substructure for the standing seam.

The sheets can be laid on a solid or openwork substructure. In the case of the so called full formwork, it is necessary to introduce ventilation by means of structural mats, thanks to which we obtain a gap between the formwork and the standing seam.

This ensures that condensed moisture is removed from underneath the sheet and no water enters the substrate.

If an openwork substructure is used, the truss is made of counterbattens and battens.

The distance between the battens should be a maximum of 250 mm, while the dimensions of the boards should be a minimum of 25 x 100 mm.

When installing the battens, it is essential to even the surface. Special care must be taken when evening the substructures. When mounting on a curved slope, waves may occur on the surface of the standing seam sheet.

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3.

Eave

Budmat company has introduced a perforated eaves vent profile as a system element, which allows for effective ventilation of the roof, and at the same time constitutes a drip edge.

The installation consists of screwing the profile with fasteners or nails to the first batten.



4.

Panels

Budmat company offers the possibility of making metal sheets with a fold-up, which significantly accelerates the work of contractors and reduces their costs.

If the slope has a different width than a multiple of the panels, we have to decide whether the outermost panels are to be symmetrical. Then we divide the width of the incomplete panel into two end panels on the drawing marked as such **1** and prepare their width for assembly by cutting.

Otherwise, we start the assembly from the whole panel, and only cut the last one to the desired width.

Before proceeding with the installation of the panels, you must select a gable flashing design.

In the case of installation with a gable board, we move the panel away from the gable board to such a distance that we can install the gable board to the substructure.

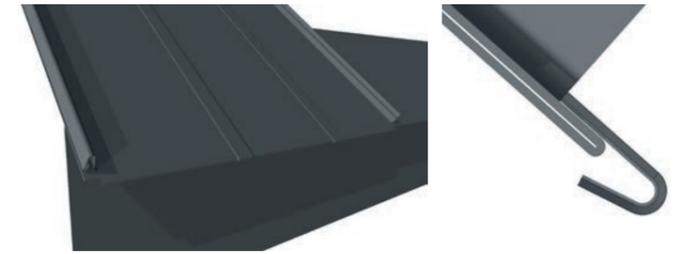


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It is extremely important that the first sheet metal panel is mounted perpendicular to the eaves line.

Thanks to this, the installation of the subsequent panels will be aesthetic in one line (as long as the eaves itself has a simple shape). Otherwise, a visual defect can be obtained and the eaves line itself will be shaped like a saw.

It is essential to remember to use a dilatation gap (~ 1 cm). This will prevent the panel from picking up the eaves vent profile during low temperatures.



The panels are fixed to the substructure using screws or clips, depending on the panel type. The spacing of the screws should be the same as the spacing of the battens.

After installing the first sheet, we can mount the gable flashing.

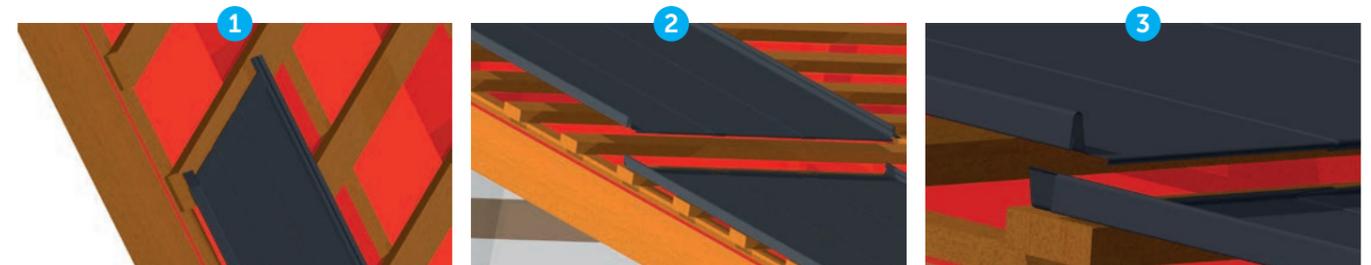
If it is necessary to connect panels along the length of the panels (factory length 800-8000 mm), panels should be staggered because of the fact that it is impossible to connect 4 panels in one place. Staggering can be assumed during measurements, e.g. 1/3 to 2/3 or 2/5 to 3/5.



Then prepare the bottom joining sheet by cutting out the locks. **1**

One of the solutions for joining sheets is the use of an additional joining sheet that will make the joint more stable, tighter and more aesthetic. Please note that an additional connecting sheet should not be attached directly to the battens, as this creates a fixed point in the sheet.

Next, put the higher sheet over and put on another sheet. **2 3**



INSTALLATION

5.

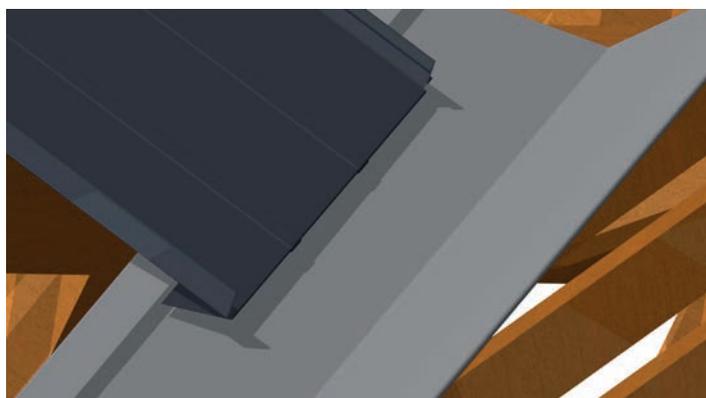
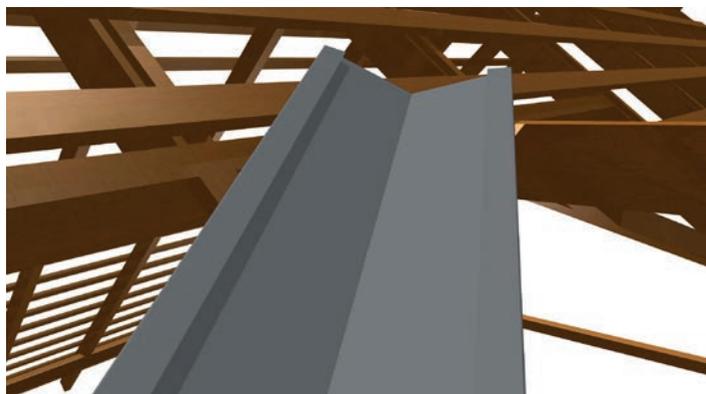
Valley

When installing the valley gutter, remember that under no circumstances should it be installed directly with fasteners.

When the roof truss works during drying or exploitation, direct mounting with screws may result in the formation of bean holes, which will result in the possibility of leakage.

The valley gutter should be attached to the substructure with clips. When connecting the valley gutters, it is important to remember about the appropriate overlap depending on the roof pitch.

In addition, the water fold should be over 40 mm long.



6.

Ridge

Perforated ridge profiles are used for the installation of ridge tiles. The profiles should be fixed to the panels with the widest side, and to the profile itself we attach ridge tiles.

The profiles have a standard length of 2 m. This is due to the presence of ridge tiles not only on the ridge but often also along the corner rafters.

A good way to additionally protect against leaks stiffening the profile is to bend the last 2 cm of the panel to a right angle.

Then we mount e.g. Budmat GTR ridge tile on the previously installed ridge profiles.