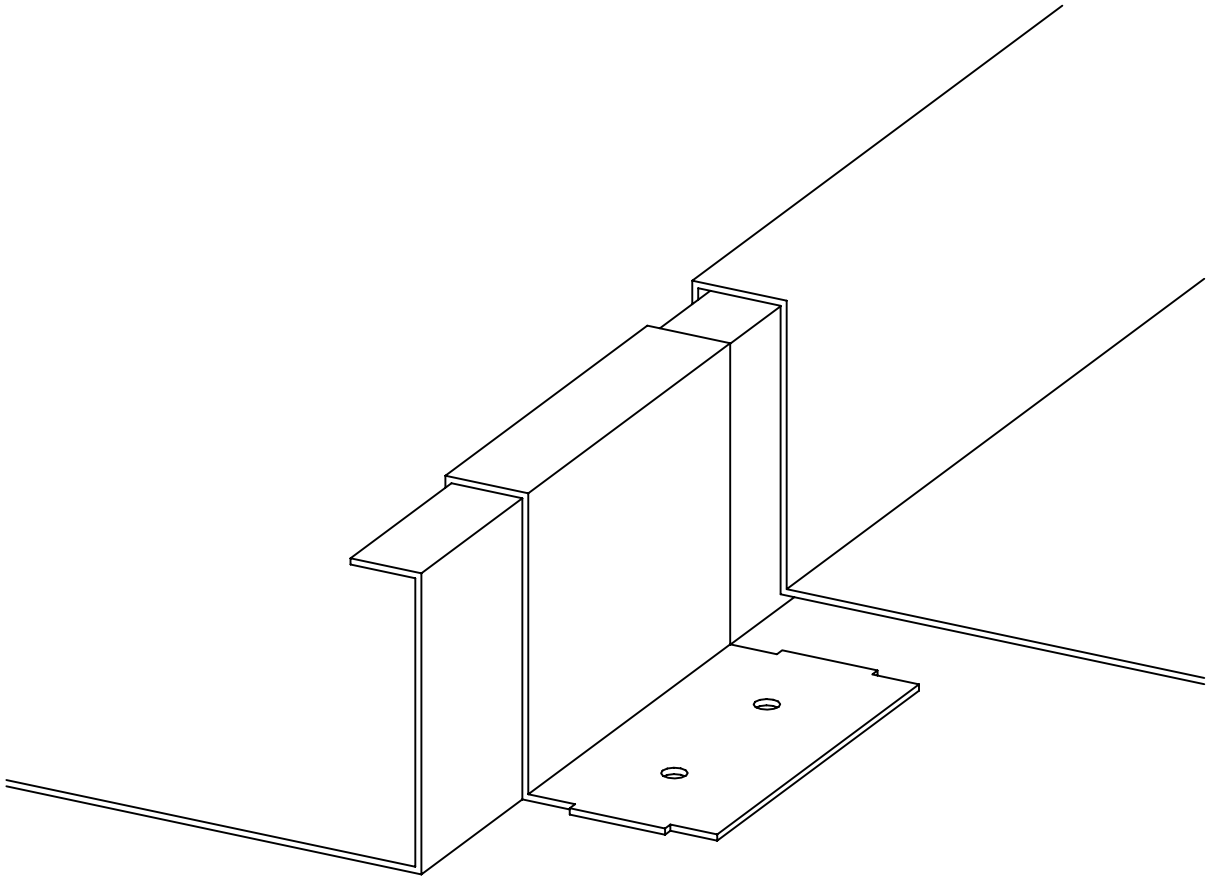
DMC 150 SS

DREXEL METALS CORPORATION



PLYWOOD DECK DETAILS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The details contained in the following pages are guidelines as to how Drexel Metals Corporations materials can be installed. We believe all information presented is accurate, but it is not intended to cover all instances, building requirements, designs, changes, or revisions for each project since conditions will vary from one project to another and may be unique for each application.

The details shown are proven methods of construction. However, it must be noted that weather-tightness is the responsibility of the installer. The installer can virtually assure weather-tightness through the use of these details, good materials and workmanship, the use of the right type(s) of sealant(s), and the sealing and caulking of all joints adequately.

It is the responsibility of the designer, roofing contractor and installer to ensure that the following details are adapted to meet particular building requirements and to assure adequate weather-tightness.

Drexel Metals Corporation shall be held harmless from any and all claims arising from a lack of weather-tightness as a result of following these suggested typical detail drawings. The designer and installer must be aware of and allow for expansion/contraction of roof panels when designing and/or installing panels and flashings.

Likewise, ensuring adequacy of anchoring framing materials to walls, structures, subgirts and cees/zees, shall be determined by the designer and installer and Drexel Metals Corporation shall be held harmless against all claims resulting from any inadequacy.

The installer shall be familiar with all erection instructions before starting work. Before beginning erection of the panels, the installer shall examine the substrate to ensure that all supporting members are straight, level, plumb, and true in accordance with minimum tolerances. Report any variations and potential problems to the general contractor or architect. ***Do not start*** work until all unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

The roofing/fascia/soffit system shall be installed plumb, straight, and true to adjacent work. Horizontal panel lap joints are not acceptable. Metal closures shall be caulked around their entire perimeter.

Roof clips shall allow for thermal movement and shall be installed at each panel joint. Longitude spacing of roof clips shall be as specified for design loads. No perforations shall be made in roofing/fascia/soffit by fasteners, except as shown in these drawings. To control thermal expansion in one direction, the panel must be fixed either at the top of the panel or at the bottom of the panel. An eave bend down detail will fix the panel at the eave. Therefore, the ridge should be allowed to slide in such cases. Never fix both ends of the panel. Always use a sliding ridge with a fixed eave and always use a fixed ridge with a sliding eave.

All flashings, closures, and accessories shall be specified by Drexel Metals Corporation as indicated, and as necessary to provide weather-tight installation. Installation procedures, which are not indicated, shall be in accordance with the panel manufacturer's printed instructions and details or Drexel Metals Corporation approved shop drawings. Flashings and trim shall be installed true and in alignment with any exposed fasteners equally spaced for the best appearance.

Sealant for joints and flashing endlaps shall be non-drying, non-toxic, non-shrinking and shall have a serviceable temperature of –50 to 212°F. Sealant shall be field-applied on dry, clean surfaces. To ensure weather-tightness, the sealant shall be installed where indicated without skips or voids. Sealants shall be furnished by Drexel Metals Corporation or by others and approved by Drexel Metals Corporation.

The installer may utilize details provided and procedures recommended for installation of materials. Some field cutting and fitting of panels and flashings is expected of the installer and minor field corrections of materials is a part of normal erection work. Workmanship is common to the industry standards and installation shall be performed by an experienced metal craftsman. Oil canning in the flat area of the pans is common to the industry and shall not be cause for product rejection.

SMACNA (Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association) architectural sheet metal manual specifications shall govern for material and workmanship not shown.

GENERAL NOTES

1. Drexel Metals requires the use of low profile clip screws. Contact Drexel Metals Corporation for a list of approved fasteners.

2. Contact Drexel Metals Corporation for approved soffit panel systems.

3. Before releasing materials for fabrication, it is recommended that panel lengths, quantities, profiles and dimensions of flashings or flat sheet quantities be verified though field measurements. Drexel Metals shall not be liable for any back charges for errors and/or omissions after approved shop drawings are released for fabrication by the customer.

4. Before beginning installation, carefully inspect the substrate /roof deck. Do not begin installation of the metal roof system if the substrate (trusses, joists, subgirts/furring strips, plywood deck, steel deck, insulation) is uneven, not uniform or symmetrical, out of plumb, or in otherwise unsatisfactory condition, as such conditions can cause oil canning of panels. It is the responsibility of the installer to correct or demand remedy of unsatisfactory substrate conditions prior to installation of metal roof system.

5. Drexel Metals Corporation recommends that if the roof deck is unacceptable, the roofing contractor has the authority to reject this deck prior to installation of metal roof system. Once installation of the metal roof system has begun, the contractor forfeits the ability to reject the metal roofing system based on substandard deck. Oil canning is not a cause for rejection.

6. Due to inconsistencies such as those noted above, the industry has accepted a certain amount of waviness or oil canning evident in the flat area of the rib/seam panels. This is more evident on longer length panels, particularly when sunlight hits them at certain times of the day. This shall not be construed as a product defect and shall not be cause for product refusal.

7. Panel crates must be lifted at bundle block locations. Do not lift material with ropes or wires. Do not lift panels greater than 25'-0" long without a spreader bar. Do not lift panels from ends while flat. Do not lift panels on edge.

8. Installation of metal panels must be started so that the sheets are held true, plumb, and straight. Note that all panel width dimensions are nominal. During panel installation, it is recommended that periodic checks/measurements be taken to ensure that the panels are not gaining or losing width.

9. During the panel installation, do not use undue pressure to interlock panel. Do not force or push panels together. To reduce wavy, oil canning panel appearance and to increase the aesthetics of an installation, a camber or outward bowing may be forced into flat area of the panel as the fastener and/or clip is installed. However, care must be taken to prevent "fish mouthing" at panel ends.

10. Drexel Metals is not responsible for the adequacy of attachment of its framing members to other surface conditions. Drexel Metals shall be held harmless for fasteners used for such attachments.

11. Ensure that acid residue from cleanup of stucco in the adjacent panel areas is not washed down directly over the panels. This could mar the finish/coating.

12. Avoid damage or scratching of the exterior surface caused by walking, use of improper tools, improper storage, etc.

13. Flashings must lap a minimum of 6". Treat flashing endlaps similar to a panel detail utilizing two rows of sealant tape with stitch screws 4" o.c. maximum. Lap flashings shingle style to allow for water flow.

14. Quality long-life non curing butyl sealants work best as a gasket sandwiched between two pieces of metal. Always use tape sealant or butyl between roof components where there will be movement. These types of sealants do not cure. Therefore they permit movement while still providing a seal. Polyurethane sealants are recommended when voids must be filled and there is no movement.

15. If the material is not to be used immediately, it should be stored in a dry place where exposure to moisture is minimal. Moisture (from rain, snow, condensation, etc.) trapped between pieces of material may cause water stains or white rust, which detract from its appearance. To avoid staining or white rust, store the material in a well-ventilated dry area. Break the steel strapping bands used for shipment and store the stacks of material with a canvas or waterproof paper cover. Do not use plastic, which can cause sweating or condensation. Keep the material off the ground in an inclined position with an insulator such as wood. It is the responsibility of the contractor to insure that all materials are properly stored at the jobsite.

MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

I. MAINTENANCE BY INSTALLER BEFORE LEAVING JOBSITE

1. Remove metal filings from panels and flashings at the end of each day. Iron filings from drilling, grinding and cutting can rust overnight. At end of the project, make a final check for any filings. If rust spots have already appeared they can be removed with a non-abrasive cleaner such as Soft Scrub. Do not use abrasive cleaners. Pressure wash using no more than 2500 PSI max.
2. The use of the Drexmet® Paint Pen is recommended for touchup of any scratches. Contact Drexel Metals Corporation for preparation of metal surfaces. Use only products recommended by Drexel Metals Corporation for any post painting applications to the metal roof system. Never use anything but Kynar 500 ADS to touchup Drexmet® quality roof finishes. When touchup is applied it must be checked for adhesion 24 hours after application. Please refer to Drexel Metals Corporation's Care and Maintenance guidelines.
3. Please contact Drexel Metals Corporation for proper cleaning instructions.
4. Remove debris and crating material from the site.

II. ROUTINE MAINTENANCE FOR METAL WALLS AND ROOFS OVER LIFE OF BUILDING

1. File all job records, including project plans, specifications, job information sheets, warranty application, paint warranties, tag or part numbers and Drexel Metals Invoices.

NOTE: STEEP METAL ROOFS CAN BE SLIPPERY. A QUALIFIED METAL ROOFING CONTRACTOR MAY BE REQUIRED FOR ROOF INSPECTIONS.

2. Remove gutters and downspouts to clear debris that can impede water drainage.
3. Remove immediately any vegetation or debris that may contact metal panels. This includes tree branches, leaves, weeds, grass, etc.
4. Refer to Drexel Metals Corporation Care and Maintenance Guidelines.
5. Contact Drexel Metals Corporation for guidelines if any signs of corrosion to the steel substrate are present.

III. ADDITIONAL ROUTINE MAINTENANCE FOR METAL ROOFS

1. Eliminate any conditions that are causing water to pond and accumulate on roof panels.
2. Reseal curbs, gutters, flashings, closures, penetrations, etc. as necessary to maintain the weather-tightness of the metal roof system. The use of Tremco Vulcum 116 sealant or approved sealant by Drexel Metals Corporation is recommended for such repairs.
3. Salt deposits should be removed by a fresh/sweet water rinse in aggressive and saltwater areas. The use of the Drexmet® Edge coating is recommended to be used along all cut edges on installations within 2,800 feet to any body of salt water. Contact Drexel Metals Corporation for further information.
4. Do not use bleach to clean Drexlume® or painted Galvalume.
5. Consult Drexel Metals Corporation when installing the metal roofing system over pressure treated, CCA or ACQ lumber products.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE
of
Drexmet® Finishes
For
BUILDING PANELS AND ACCESSORIES

INTRODUCTION

The factory-applied finish on your metal building panels is a baked-on coating designed to give trouble-free performance for years, with little service required. This brochure serves as a guide to maintaining the aesthetic and protective properties of the coating for the life of the metal building panels. It is important to read this brochure thoroughly and completely before attempting to clean, touch-up or repaint factory finished building panels.

IT IS THE USER'S OR HIS/HER AGENT'S RESPONSIBILTY TO SELECT MATERIALS AND IMPLEMENT PROCEDURES SPECIFIC TO THE SAFE, PROPER AND COMPLIANT USE OF CLEANING AGENTS, PAINTS AND SOLVENTS MENTIONED BELOW.

CLEANING PAINTED SURFACES

While factory-applied finishes for metal building panels are so durable that they will last many years longer than ordinary paints, it is desirable to clean them thoroughly on a routine basis. Apparent discoloration of the paint may occur when it has been exposed in dirt-laden atmospheres for long periods of time. Slight chalking may also cause some change in appearance in areas of strong sunlight. A good cleaning will generally restore the appearance of these coatings and render repainting unnecessary. An occasional light cleaning will also help maintain an aesthetically pleasing appearance. To maintain the original finish of the metal building panels, the only regular maintenance necessary is that of annual washing. Mild solutions of biodegradable clean or household ammonia will aid in the removal of most dirt, and the following are recommended levels:

1.) One cup of Simple Green®, or other non-toxic biodegradable cleaners, which contain less than 0.5% phosphate, dissolved into two gallons of warm water. **NOTE: The use of detergents containing greater than 0.5% phosphate *is not* recommended for use in general cleaning of building panels. NEVER BLEND CLEANSERS OR DETERGENTS WITH BLEACH.**

2.) One cup of household ammonia dissolved into five gallons of water (room temperature).

Working from the bottom to the top of the metal building panels, the panels may be washed with either solution. The use of a well-soaked cloth, sponge, brush (with very soft bristles), or a low-pressure spray washer is advised. We ***do not*** recommend the use of scouring powders or industrial solvents, since these agents may damage the film. Solvent-containing cleaners such as Fantastic®, however, are very effective and can be used without concern. If mildew or other fungal growth is a problem and cannot be removed as outlined above, household bleach, mixed at a concentration of one cup of bleach to five gallons of water, along with one cup of a mild soap (e.g., Ivory) to aid wetting, is recommended.

Once the building panel is washed, thorough rinsing with clear water is necessary to eliminate the possibility of residue. Failure to remove all residues from these cleaning steps may damage the film.

REPAINTING OF BUILDING PANELS

To repaint your factory-finished building panels, great care must be taken to prepare the factory-applied surface and to carefully assess the adhesion between this well-prepared surface and the coating to be used to repaint the building panels. Field painting of Drexmet® finishes often requires special considerations. ***Oil-based Alkyd house paint must not be applied over factory-applied finishes.*** This entire section must be carefully read before attempting field repainting of building panels.

A. *SURFACE PREPARATION*

Any metal building panel surface to be repainted must be properly prepared to assure the continued performance of the coating system. The following five problem areas must be addressed before the repainting process can begin:

1.) *Dirt and Mildew*

Dirt, loose chalk and mildew must be removed as recommended by the cleaning method outlined in the section, "Cleaning Painted Surfaces." Heavier dirt accumulations, which must be addressed prior to repainting, may necessitate the use of a dilute solution of Spic and Span® (1 cup into 5 gallons of warm water). **NOTE: Detergent containing greater than 0.5% phosphate is recommended *only* as a preparation *prior to repainting.* Do not use such detergents for routine cleaning.** Always rinse the surface thoroughly to remove any of the agents used in the cleaning procedure. Residual cleaners left on the surface will damage the adhesion of the newly applied paint system.

2.) Surface Imperfections

Minor scratches, which have not left the metal substrate exposed, can be lightly sanded or buffed to create a smoother surface. Care must be taken, however, not to expose the substrate. Once this exposed condition exists, the likelihood for rusting is greatly increased. Should the metal substrate be observed during this operation, see the following paragraph.

3.) Exposed Metal and Rust

Exposed metal minimum surface preparation is Hand Tool Cleaning per SSPC-SP2[i] and use of a primer specifically designed to protect any exposed galvanized steel metal from corrosion.[1] Care must be taken, however, not to destroy the galvanized surface. Before priming the metal building panel, test for adequate intercoat adhesion (see Section 2 of the Repainting section). Allow sufficient time for the primer to dry before applying the topcoat. For severely rusted building panels the recommended preparation is SSPC-SP7[ii] – Brush-Off Blast Cleaning. Akzo Nobel's Water-Based Epoxy Maintenance Coat, or a maintenance primer designed for use on hot-dipped galvanized steel, is recommended to protect the metal building panel from further rusting.

4.) Additional Surface Preparation Required for New Building Panels

There may still be a layer of factory-applied wax on the surface of the building panel if it has been installed within the last two years. This material is used to protect the panels during forming and transit, and failure to remove this material will result in poor intercoat adhesion with resultant peeling or flaking of the new coating. To remove this wax, it will be necessary to lightly scuff the surface with a **GRAY** (***not green***) 3M Synthetic Steel Wool pad (equivalent to "000" steel wool) saturated with soapy water. A final wipe should be done using clean water only, to remove any loose dust or soapy film. Once this procedure is completed, perform the adhesion test in Appendix A to assure that acceptable adhesion is evident. If poor adhesion is still observed, repeat step #4. It is imperative, of course, that the factory finish itself not be removed during this process. It is necessary to once again test the intercoat adhesion according to Appendix A. If the test results still indicate poor intercoat adhesion, DO NOT PROCEED! Contact your metal building panel supplier immediately.

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[1] Akzo Nobel's Water-Based Epoxy Maintenance Coat, WA9C32800/GW9C32796 or equivalent primer specifically designed for adhesion to galvanized steel.

B. REPAINTING

1.) Paint

After the building panels have been properly prepared, they must be coated within 24 hours. (See section D for coatings supplied by Drexel Metals Corporation) As an alternative, exterior acrylic latex DTM (direct to metal) paint may be used. ***Oil-based Alkyd house paint must not be applied over factory-applied finishes.*** Before repainting the building panels, however, it is imperative that the intercoat adhesion be ascertained. See the following section.

2.) Testing for Adequate Intercoat Adhesion

Only after the surface has been carefully prepared and the intercoat adhesion between the repaint material and the building panel is known to be acceptable should you proceed in repainting your building panels. Without sufficient intercoat adhesion, delamination after long-term exposure may be encountered. (See Appendix A that describes a method to ascertain the intercoat adhesion properties.) NOTE: **It is the sole responsibility of the person doing the repainting to ascertain if acceptable intercoat adhesion is being achieved. Akzo Nobel Coatings Inc. is not responsible for *any* intercoat adhesion failure or any other unsatisfactory condition result from field coating application to factory painted panels, either immediately or over time.**

3.) Minor Scratch Touch-up with Ceram-A-Cryl®II.

Review section A for surface preparation requirements before using Ceram-A-Cryl® II to touch-up minor defects.

Brush Application
CERAM-A-CRYL®II coatings are formulated for fast drying and are not ideally suited for brush application in large areas. However, they can be used successfully for spot or scratch touch-up repair and for small area painting. Apply CERAM-A-CRYL®II, as supplied, without reduction, as you would any other brushable coating. Work quickly to smooth out brush marks before the coating dries. Use EXP5050, Reducing solvent for clean-up.

WARNING: Enforce <u>NO SMOKING</u> and remove all possible sources of ignition when EXP5050, Reducing Solvent or CERAM-A-CRYL®II coating are used.

C. ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS AND OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

CERAM-A-CRYL®II coatings contain petroleum distillates. Wash hands thoroughly after use. Keep all containers away from heat, sparks and flame. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing CERAM-A-CRYL®II vapor or mist and prolonged or repeated contact with skin.

Keep closures tight and containers upright to prevent leakage. In case of spillage, absorb and dispose of all materials in accordance with applicable government regulations.

D. AKZO NOBEL REPAINT COATINGS

If you are considering repainting your building, a family of premium coatings has been developed by Akzo Nobel to assure the long-term performance of your metal structure.

<u>CERAM-A-CRYL®II</u> – Silicone-modified Acrylic topcoat. CERAM-CRYL®II is a highly durable coating recommended for repainting non-corroded, weathered metal building panels. The coating system is comprised of a Silicone-modified Acrylic coating, intended for use as a one-coat or two-coat material applied over factory prepainted panels. Obtain a copy of the **Ceram-A-Cryl®II, Silicone-modified Acrylic Repaint Finish** application guide for additional information.
<u>Water-Based Epoxy Maintenance Coating</u> – WA9C32800 and GW9C32796. Two-component primer/sealer designed for application over prepainted and bare metal substrates. Maintenance Coat is recommended for sealing aged plastisol coatings, cut edge corrosion, priming metal building roofs and sidewalls. Intended to be topcoated with Akzo Nobel CERAM-A-CRYL®II topcoats.

Obtain a copy of the **Water-Based Epoxy Maintenance Coating** application guide for additional information.

Gray Tiecoat – VA0C31630 and UC0C31631. Designed to provide optimum adhesion to newly erected metal building panels. Gray Tiecoat is recommended for metal building panels that have less than two years exposure to the environment. Intended to be topcoated with Akzo Nobel CERAM-A-CRYL®II topcoats. Obtain a copy of the **Gray Tiecoat** application guide for additional information.

APPENDIX A

EVALUATING INTERCOAT ADHESION

1.) After properly cleaning the surface to be repainted, repaint a 4" x 4" area with the repaint material according to the manufacturer's instruction. Allow to dry completely before proceeding.

2.) Use a utility knife to cut a two-inch "X" into the repaint coating.

3.) Place a three-inch strip of Scotch® 610 tape over the "X" and rub 10 times with heavy pressure leaving a half-inch of tape free for removal.

4.) Pull the tape back over itself at a right angle.

5.) Examine the tape and the building panel for any signs of paint removal.

IF THE TAPE REMOVES MORE THAN 1/16" OF THE REPAINT MATERIAL FROM THE "X" CUT, THE INTERCOAT ADHESION IS INADEQUATE.

[i] **SSPC-SP2 – Hand Tool Cleaning**

Hand Tool Cleaning removes all loose mill scale, loose rust and other detrimental foreign matter. It is not intended that adherent mill scale, rust, and paint be removed by this process. Mill scale, rust and paint are considered adherent if they cannot be removed by lifting with a dull putty knife. Before hand tool cleaning, remove visible oil, grease, soluble welding residues, and salts by the methods outlined in SSPC-SP1. For complete instructions, refer to Steel Structures Paint Council Surface Preparation Specification No. 2

[iii] **SSPC-SP1 – Solvent Cleaning**

Solvent Cleaning is a method for removing all visible oil, grease, soil, drawing and cutting compounds, and other soluble contaminants. Solvent cleaning does not remove rust or mill scale. Change rags and cleaning solution frequently so that deposits of oil and grease are not spread over additional areas in the cleaning process. Be sure to allow adequate ventilation. For complete instructions, refer to Steel Structures Paint Council Surface Preparation Specification No. 1.

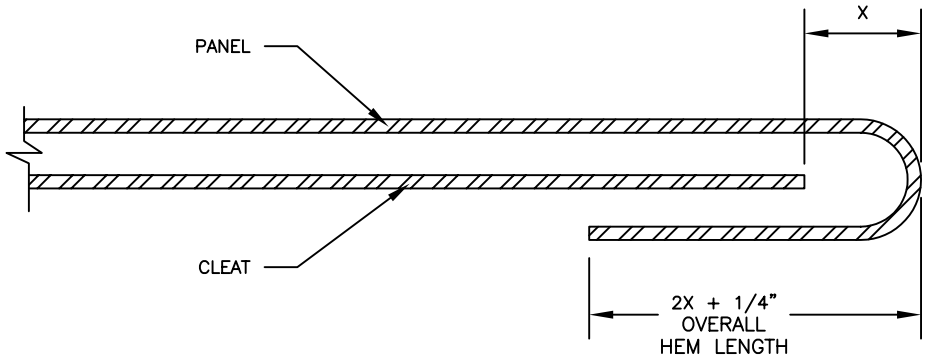
[ii] **SSPC-SP7 - Brush-Off Blast Cleaning**

A Brush-Off Blast Cleaned surface when examined without magnification, shall be free of all visible oil, grease, dirt, dust, loose mill scale, loose rust, and loose paint. Tightly adherent mill scale, rust, and paint may remain on the surface. Mill scale, rust, and coating are considered adherent if they cannot be removed by lifting with a dull putty knife. Before blast cleaning, visible deposits of oil or grease shall be removed by any of the methods specified in SSPC-SP1 or other agreed upon methods. For complete instructions, refer to Joint Surface Preparation Standard SSPC-SP7/NACE NO. 4.

HEM LENGTHS

A standing seam roof panel experiences changes in panel length with changes in panel temperature. One end of the panel is fixed to the substrate while the other end is free to move. The panel end that is free to move requires a hem that engages a cleat that is fixed to the substrate. The hem and cleat permit the panel end to move along the plane of the roof while holding the panel flat.

The thermal movement also requires proper design of the hem and cleat. The length of the hem needed at the end of a panel will vary with the temperature range that the panel experiences and the length of the panel. Unless a more exact analysis of the temperature during installation compared to the anticipated temperature range is conducted, use the following equation and the Thermal Movement Table. When installing panels, be sure to leave room at the end of the panel that will experience movement for the “starting gap” which is the required air space (X) between the panel and cleat. Be sure that the hem is not tight against the cleat (unless the panels are being installed in the coldest temperatures the panel will experience). Also be sure that the lower edge of the hem will not contact any flashings when the panels contract.

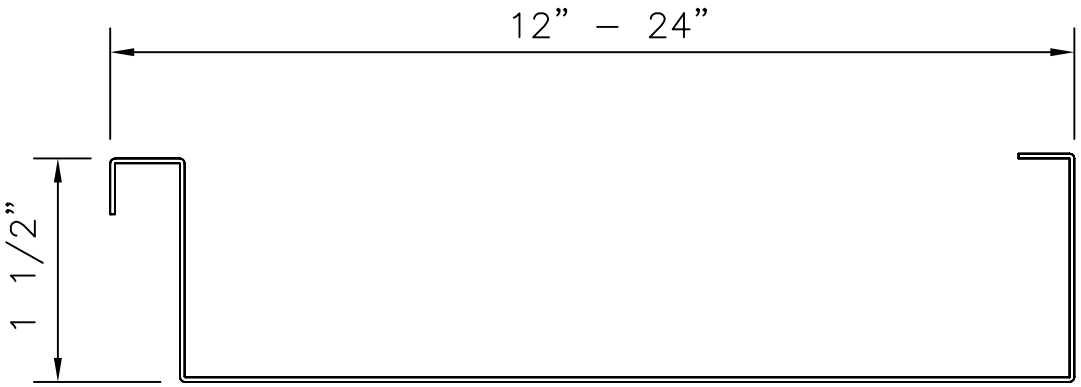


THERMAL MOVEMENT TABLE

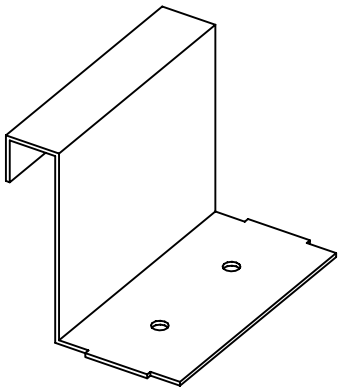
PANEL AND SUBSTRATE MATERIALS	PANEL LENGTH (FT.) 10’	50’	100’	REQUIRED AIR SPACE (X)
Steel on rigid insulation	1/8”	1/2”	7/8”	
Steel on wood	1/16”	3/8”	5/8”	
Steel on steel	1/16”	3/8”	5/8”	
Steel on concrete	1/16”	3/8”	1/2”	
Aluminum on rigid insulation	3/16”	7/8”	1 9/16”	
Aluminum on wood	3/16”	11/16”	1 3/8”	
Aluminum on steel	1/8”	5/8”	1 3/16”	
Aluminum on concrete	1/8”	5/8”	1 1/4”	

This table assumes a temperature change of 100°F for the panel and 50°F for the substrate.

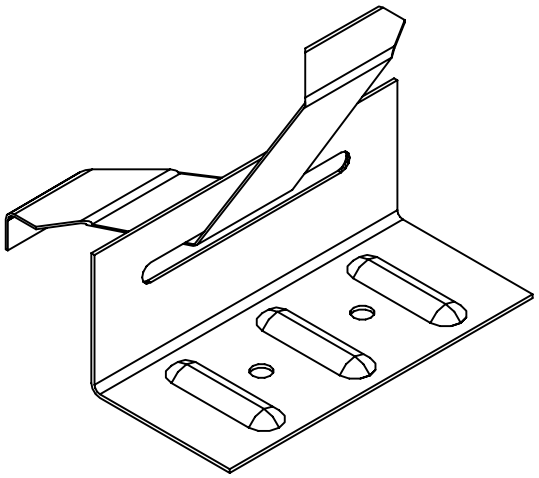
DMC 150 SS PANEL PROFILE



1.5" MECHANICAL SEAM



DMC 150 CLIP



DMC 150 BUTTERFLY CLIP

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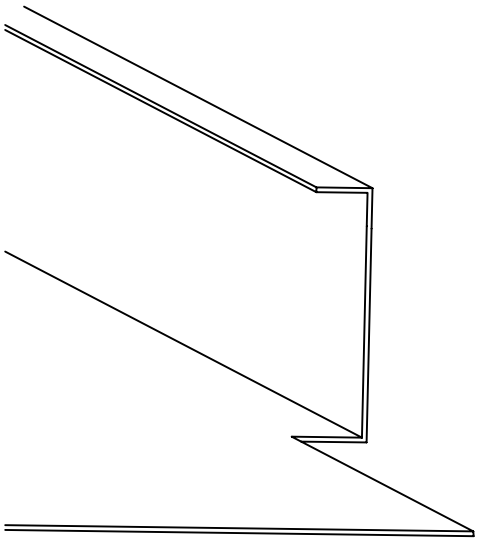
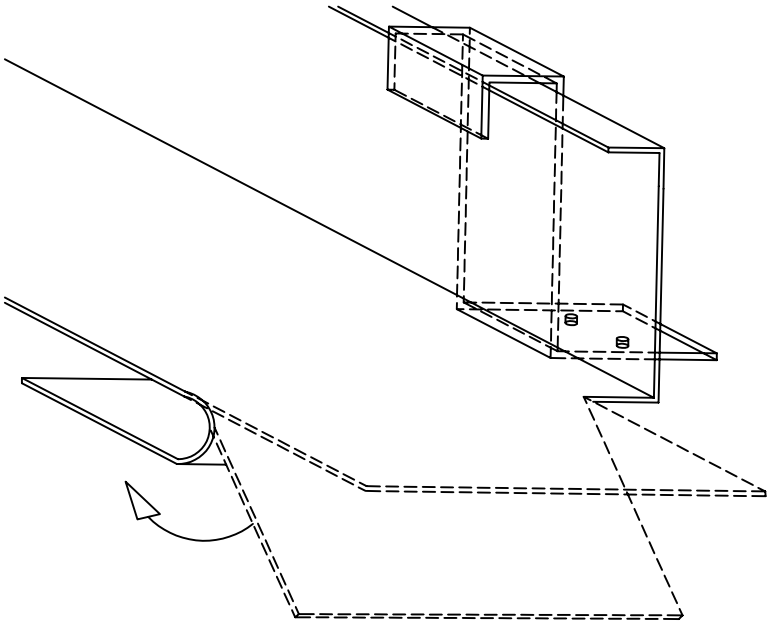
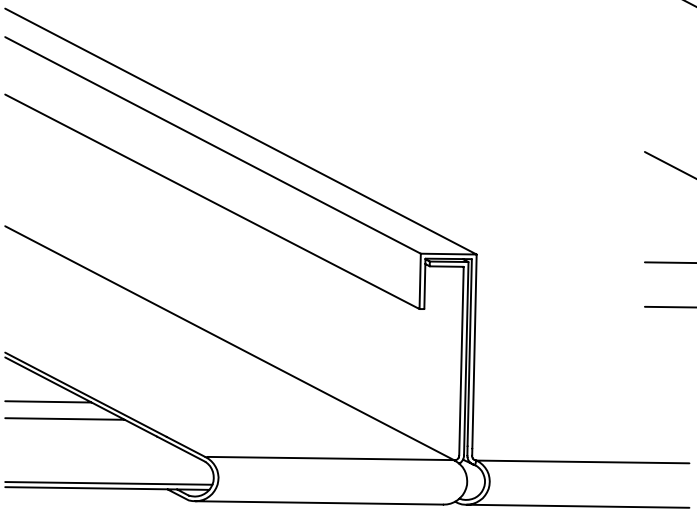
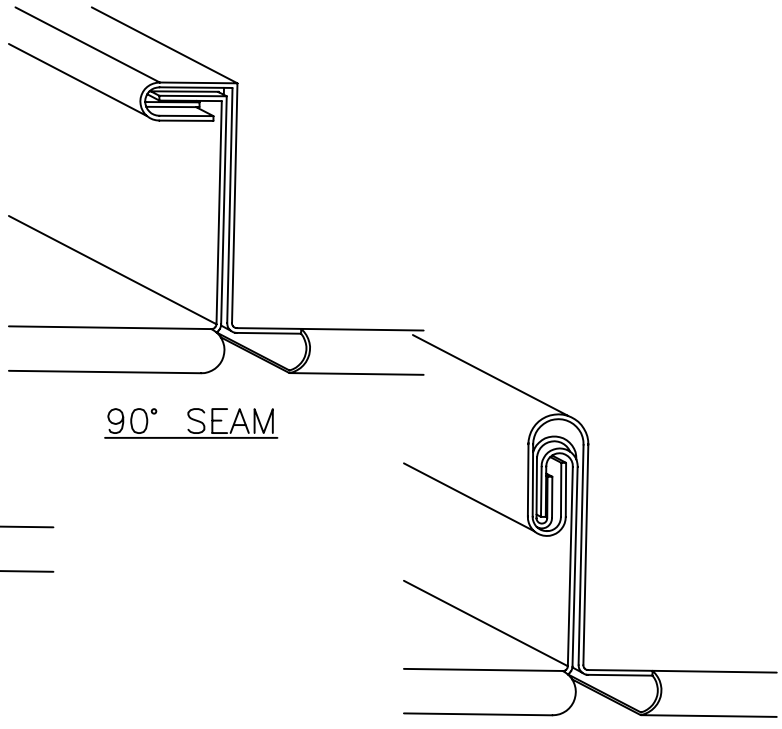
PANEL END







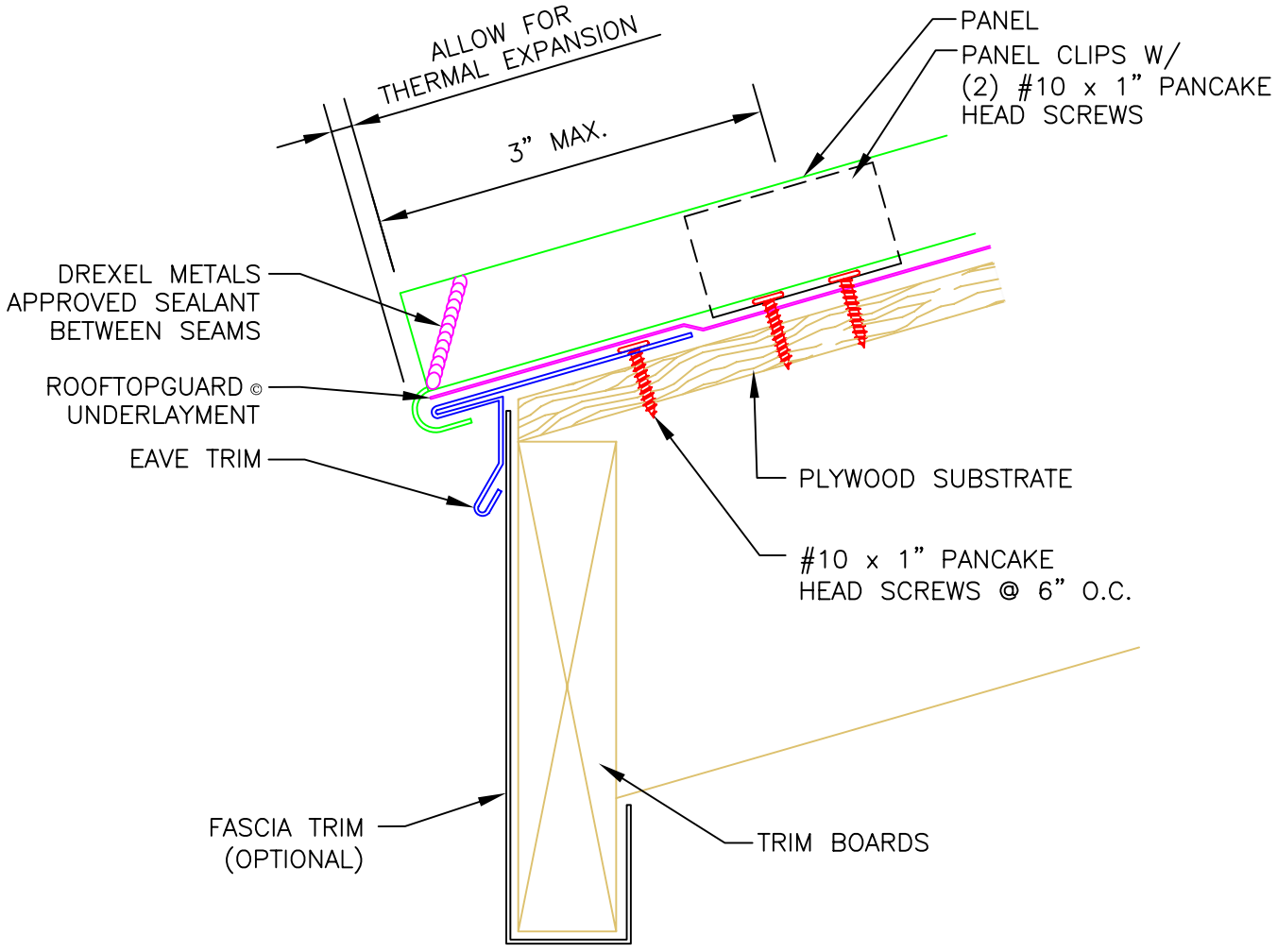


90° SEAM

180° SEAM

N.T.S.

EAVE DETAIL



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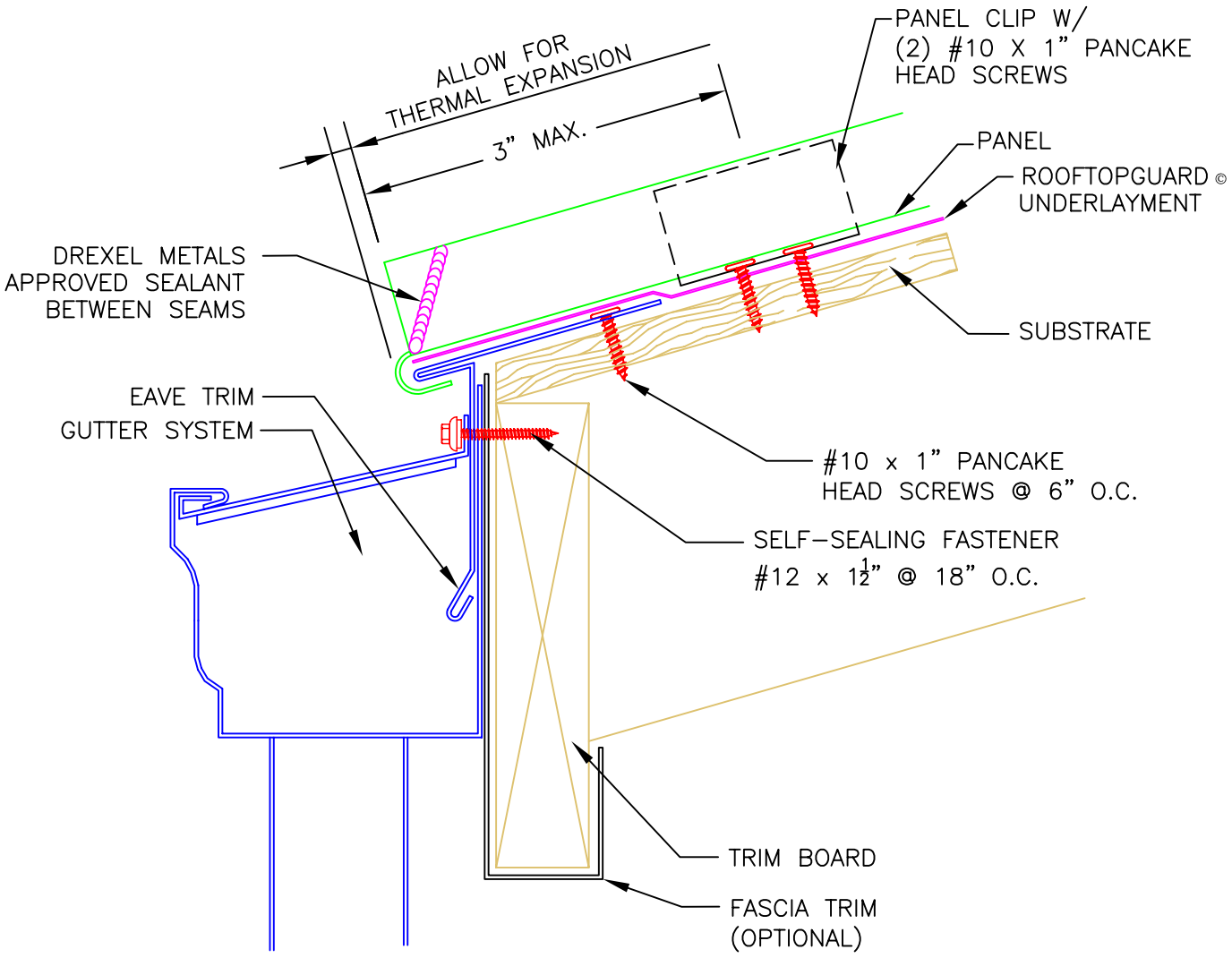
EAVE W/ GUTTER DETAIL



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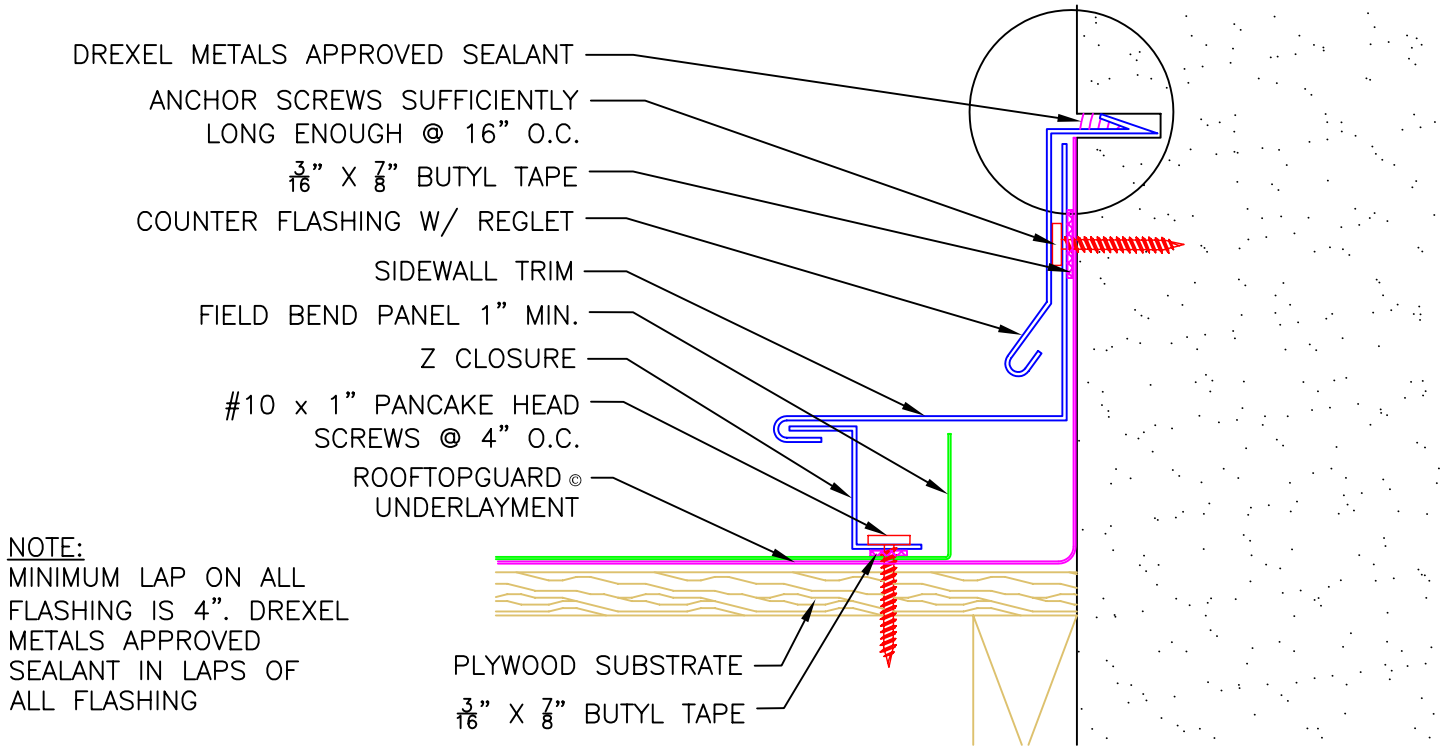
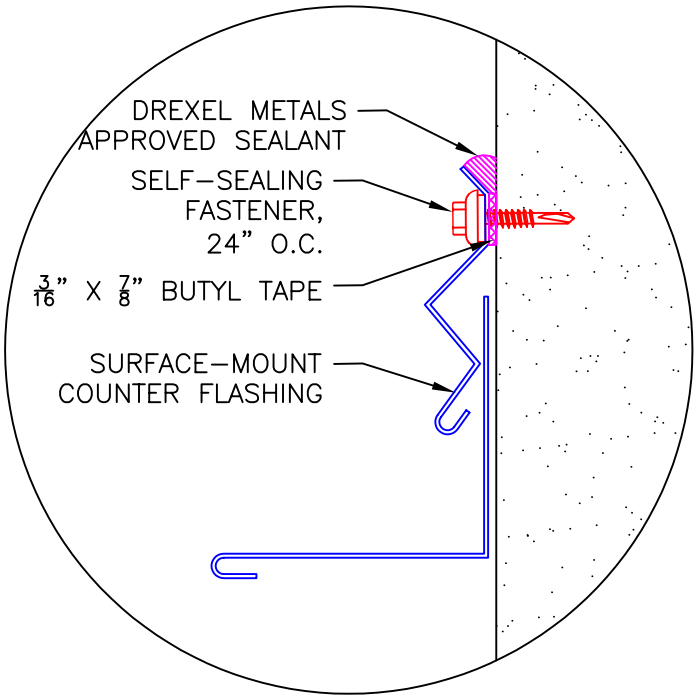
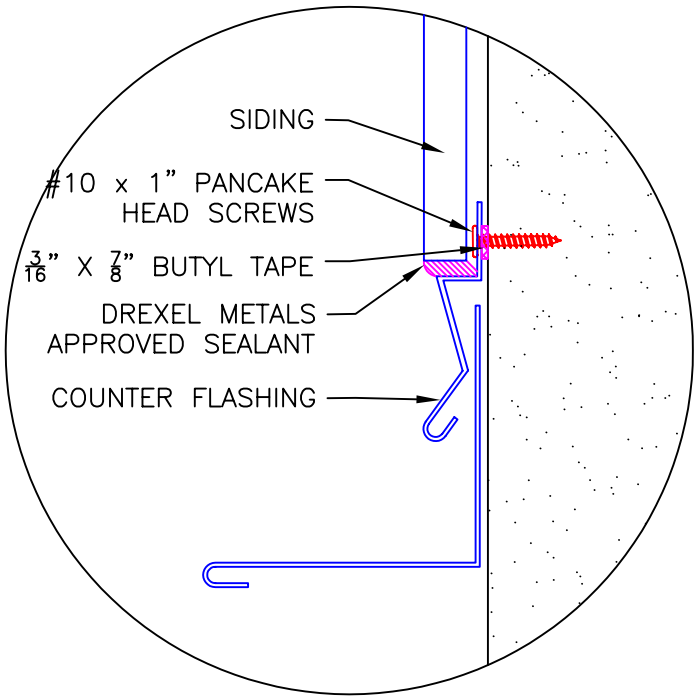
SIDEWALL FLASHING DETAIL



NOTE:
MINIMUM LAP ON ALL FLASHING IS 4". DREXEL METALS APPROVED SEALANT IN LAPS OF ALL FLASHING



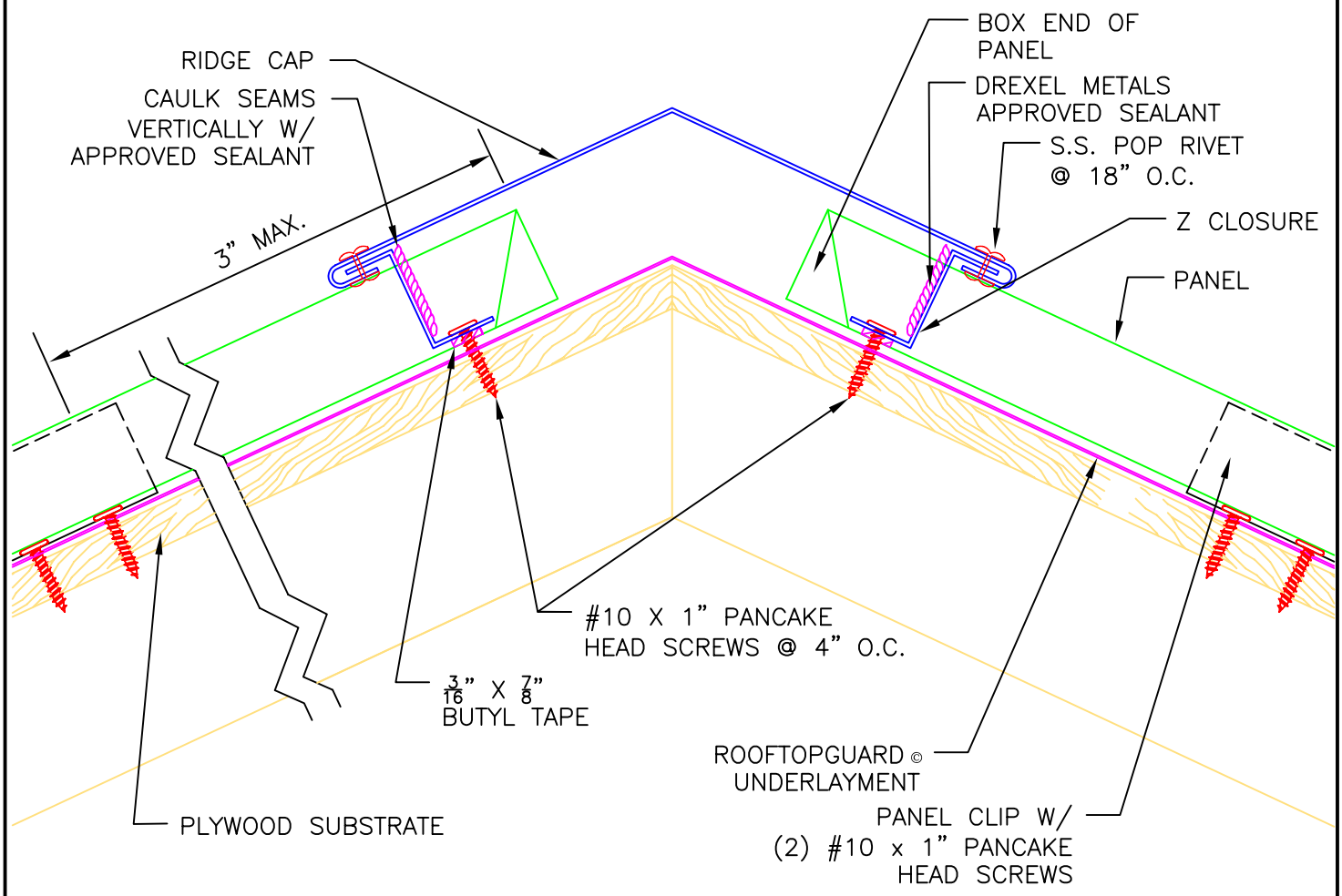
OPTION 2



OPTION 3

N.T.S.

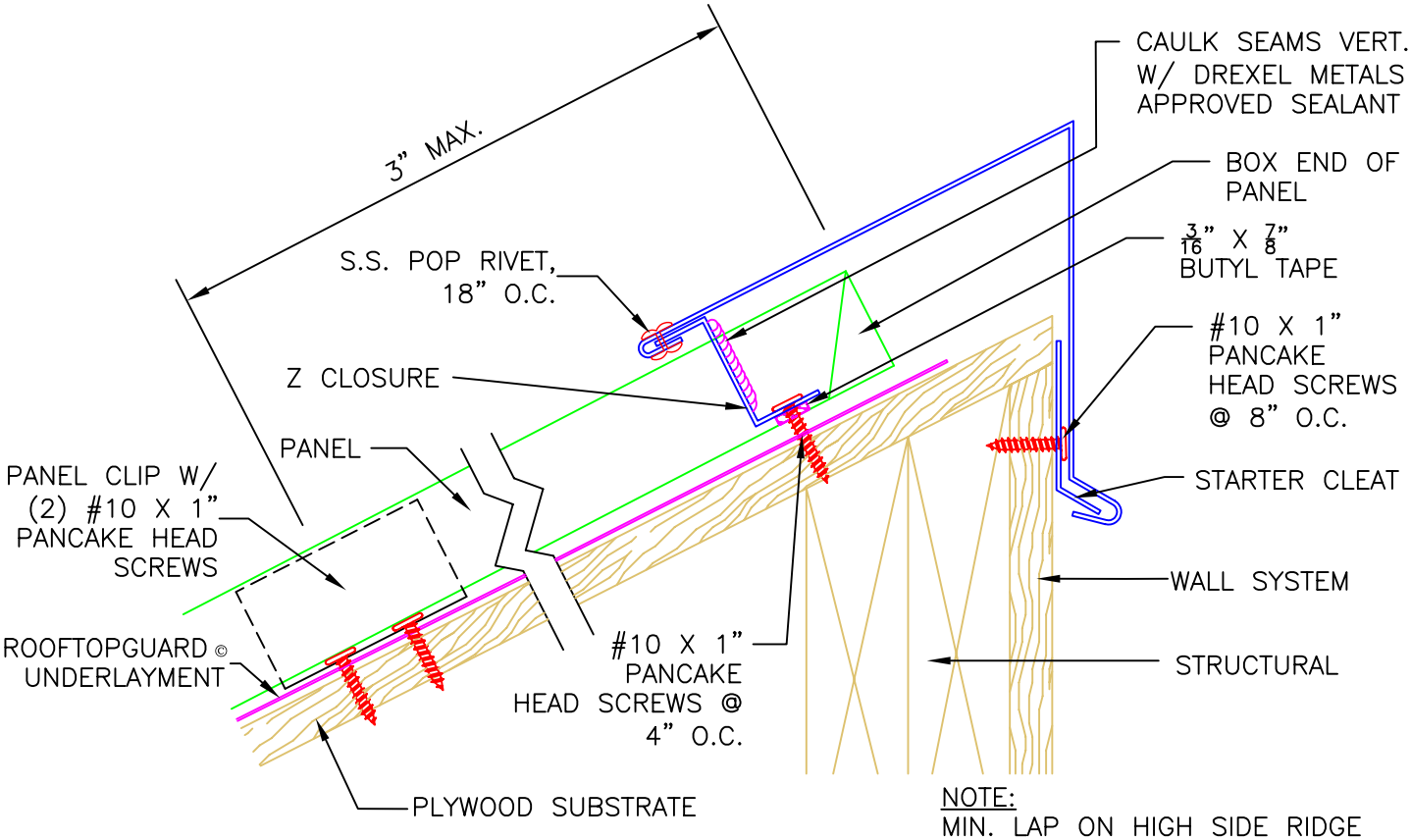
HIP / RIDGE DETAIL



NOTE:
MIN. LAP ON ALL HIP AND RIDGE CAP IS 4". DREXEL METALS APPROVED SEALANT IN ALL LAPS OF HIP AND RIDGE CAP.

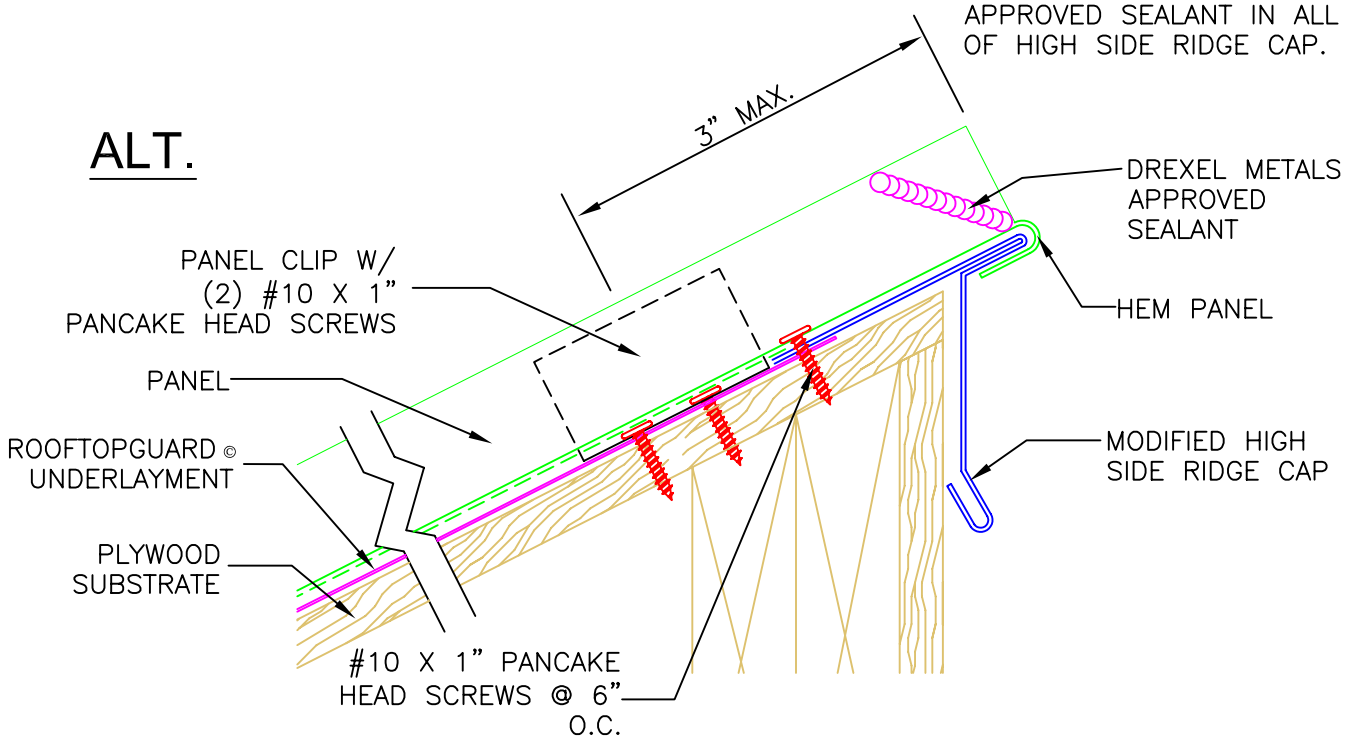
N.T.S.

HIGH-SIDE RIDGE DETAIL



NOTE:
MIN. LAP ON HIGH SIDE RIDGE CAP IS 4". DREXEL METALS APPROVED SEALANT IN ALL LAPS OF HIGH SIDE RIDGE CAP.

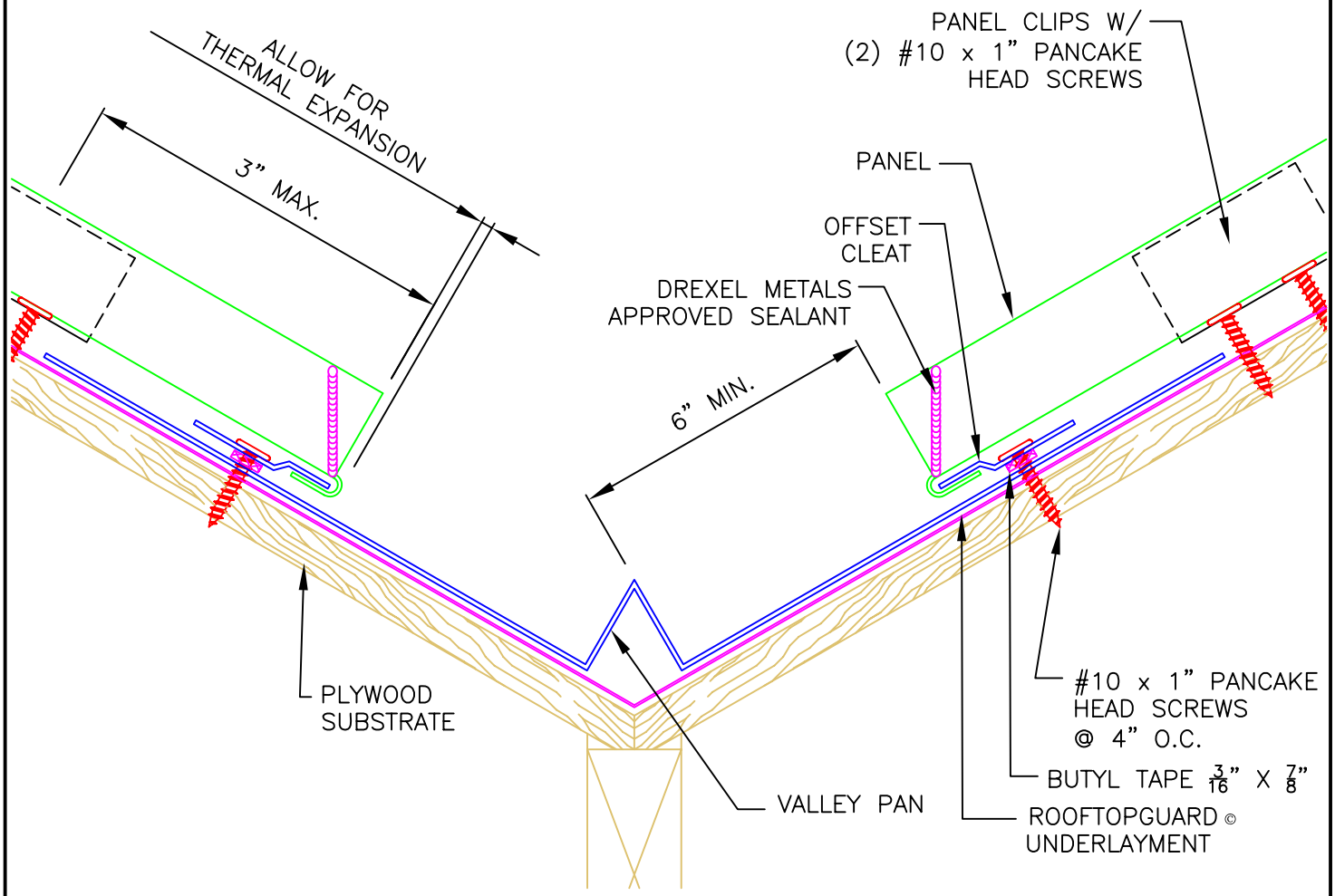
ALT.



N.T.S.

DREXEL METALS CORPORATION

VALLEY DETAIL

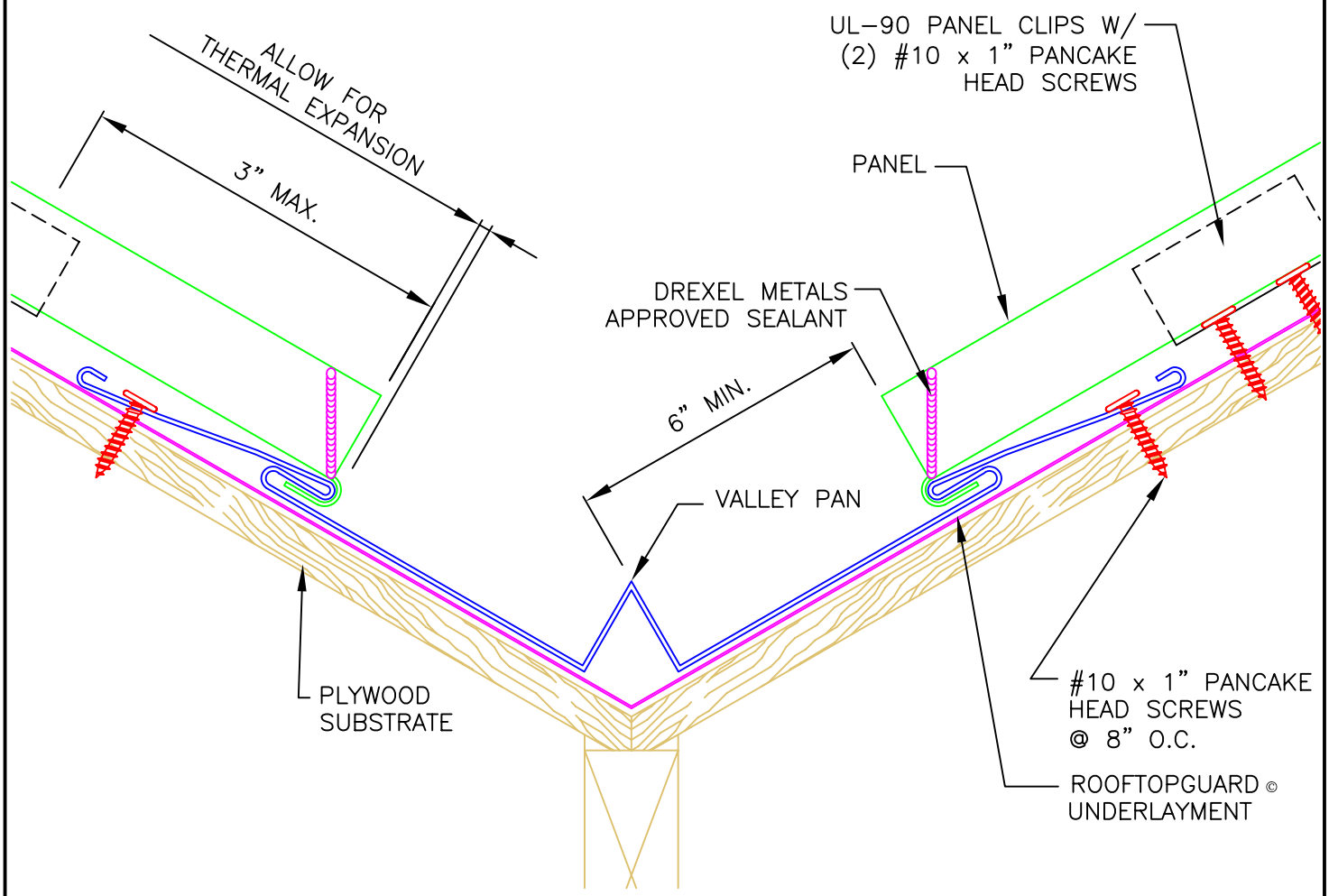


NOTE:
LAPS IN VALLEY ARE 12" MIN.
DREXEL METALS APPROVED SEALANT IN ALL LAPS IN VALLEY.
TWO ROWS OF SEALANT BETWEEN VALLEY LAPS, 4" UP FROM LAP.

N.T.S.

DREXEL METALS CORPORATION

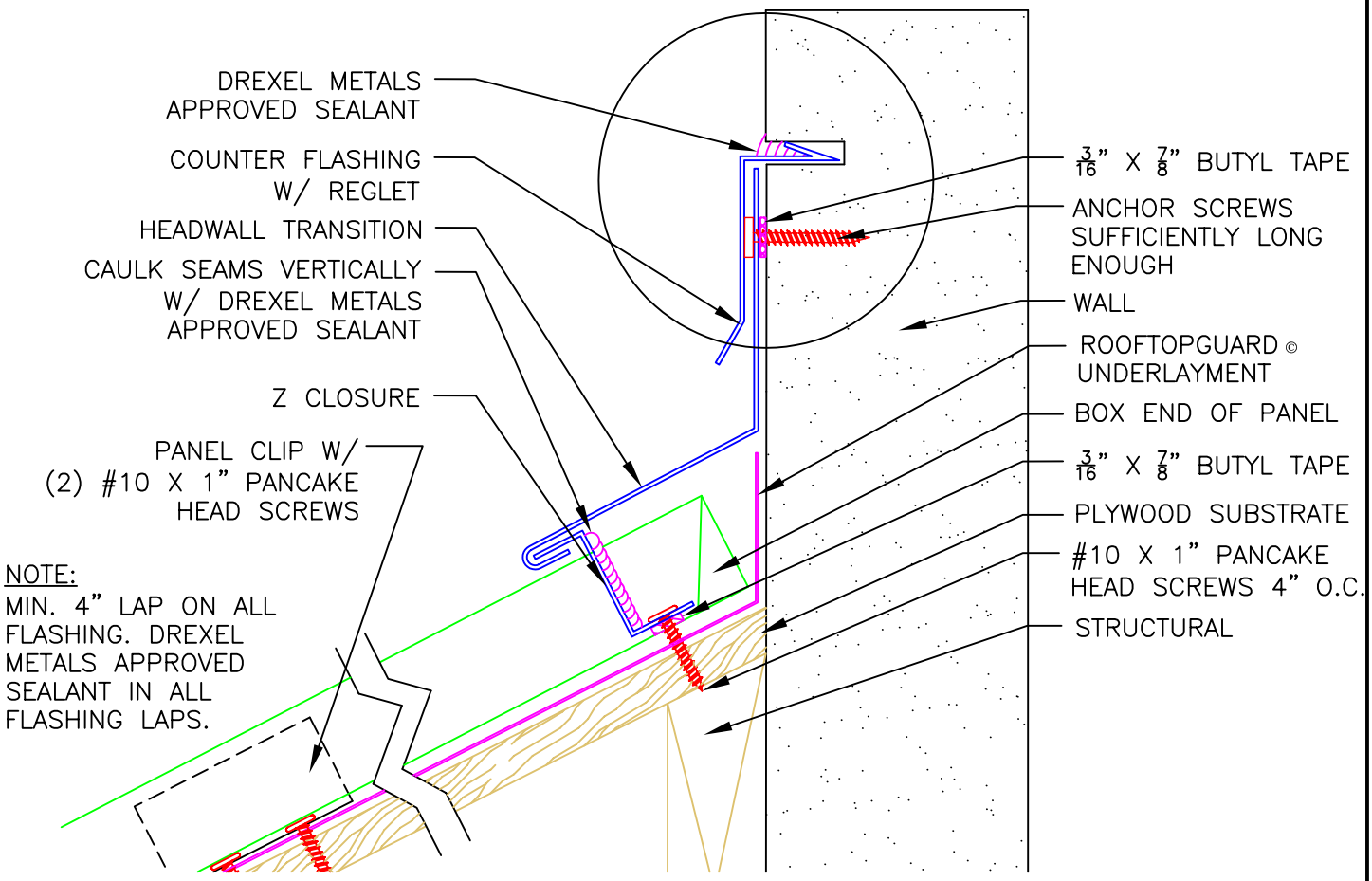
VALLEY DETAIL

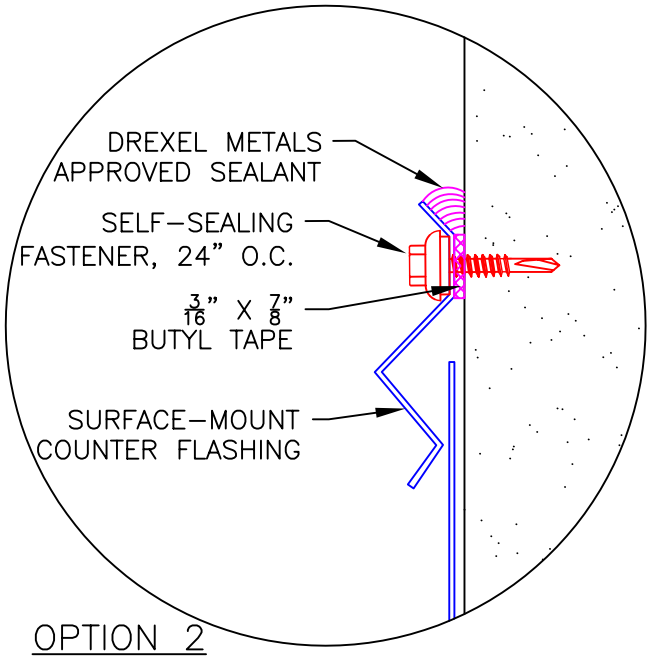


NOTE:
LAPS IN VALLEY ARE 12" MIN.
DREXEL METALS APPROVED SEALANT IN ALL LAPS IN VALLEY.
TWO ROWS OF SEALANT BETWEEN VALLEY LAPS, 4" UP FROM LAP.

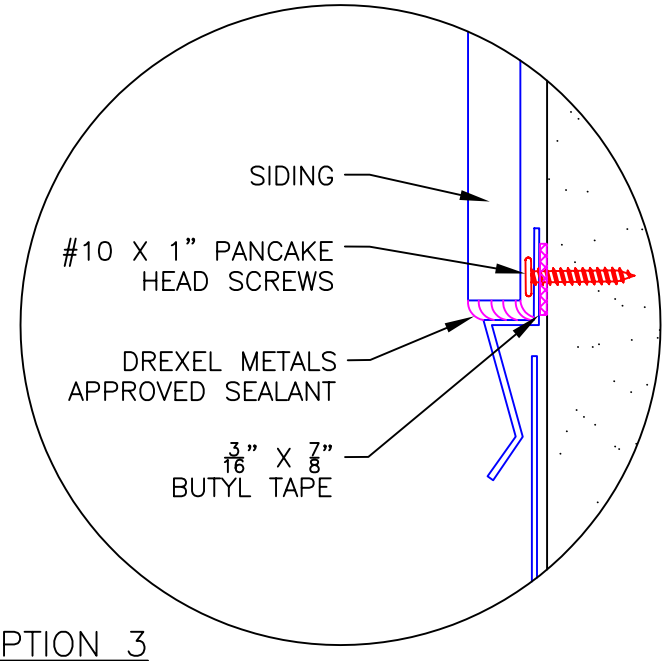
N.T.S.

HEADWALL DETAIL





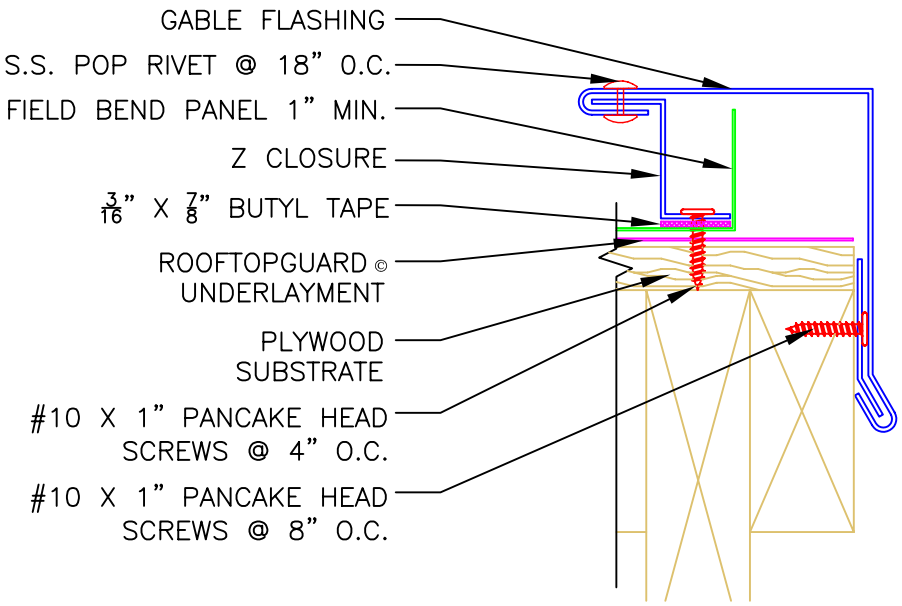
OPTION 2



OPTION 3

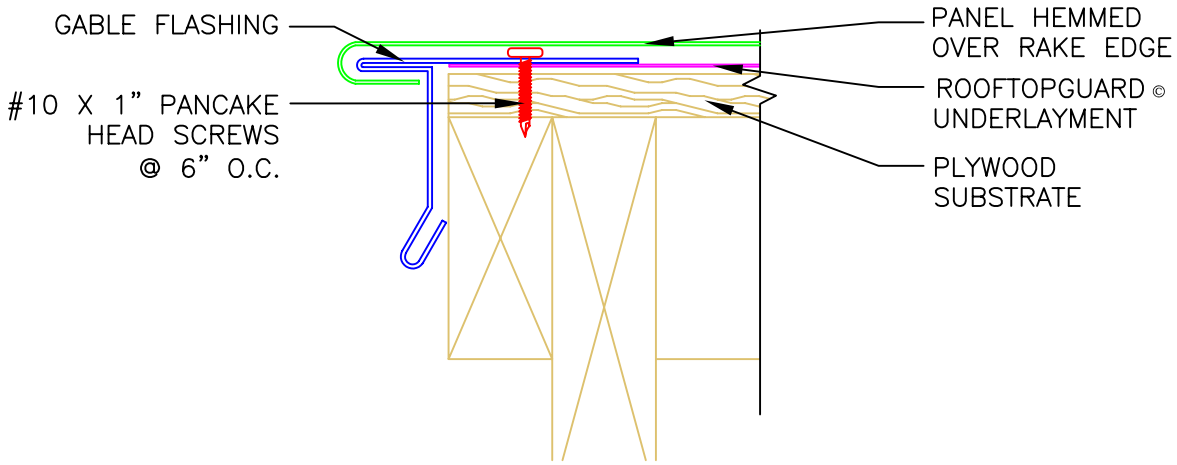
N.T.S.

GABLE DETAIL



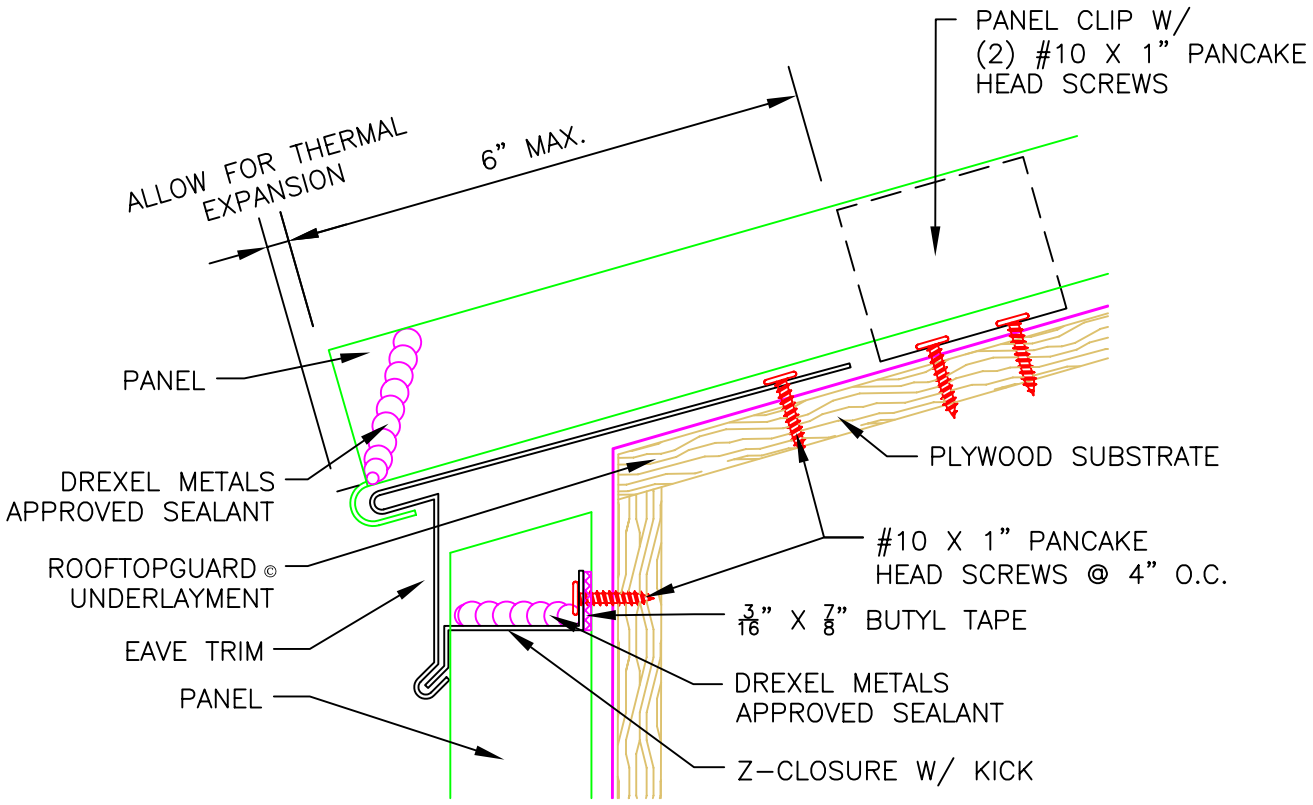
NOTE:
4" MIN. LAP ON ALL GABLE TRIM. DREXEL METALS APPROVED SEALANT IN ALL LAPS OF GABLE TRIM.

ALT.



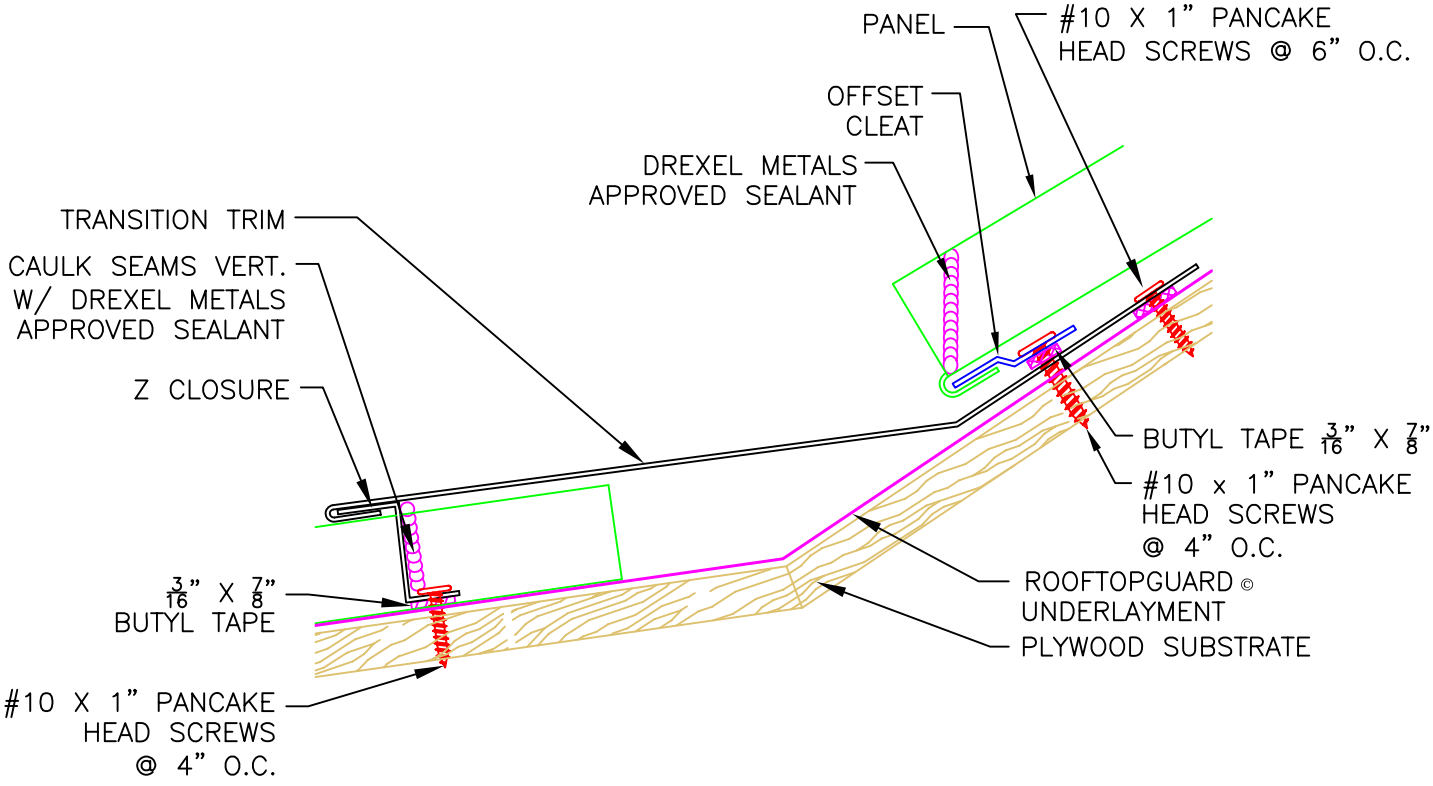
N.T.S.

ROOF / FASCIA TRANSITION



N.T.S.

ROOF TRANSITION

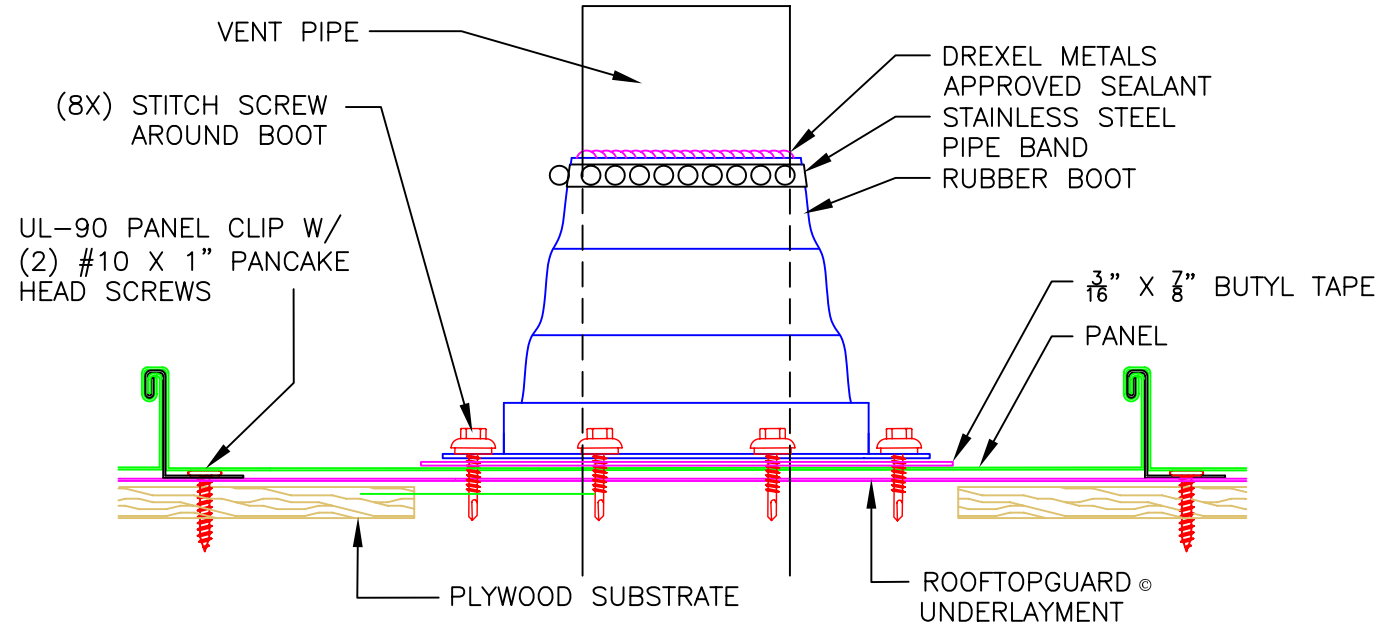


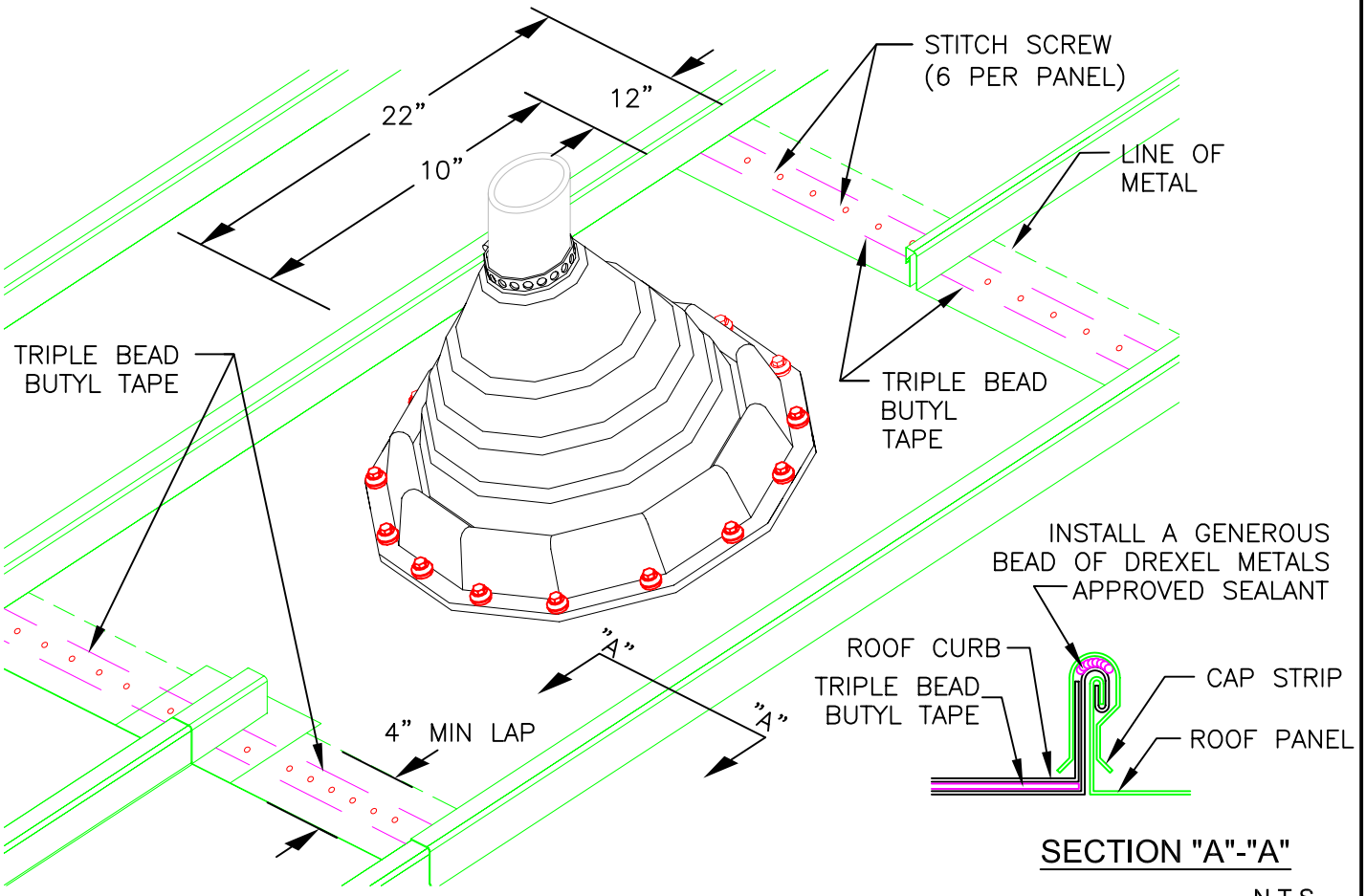
NOTE:
MINIMUM LAP ON ALL FLASHING IS 4". DREXEL METALS APPROVED SEALANT IN LAPS OF ALL FLASHING

N.T.S.

DREXEL METALS CORPORATION

VENT PIPE FLASHING DETAIL

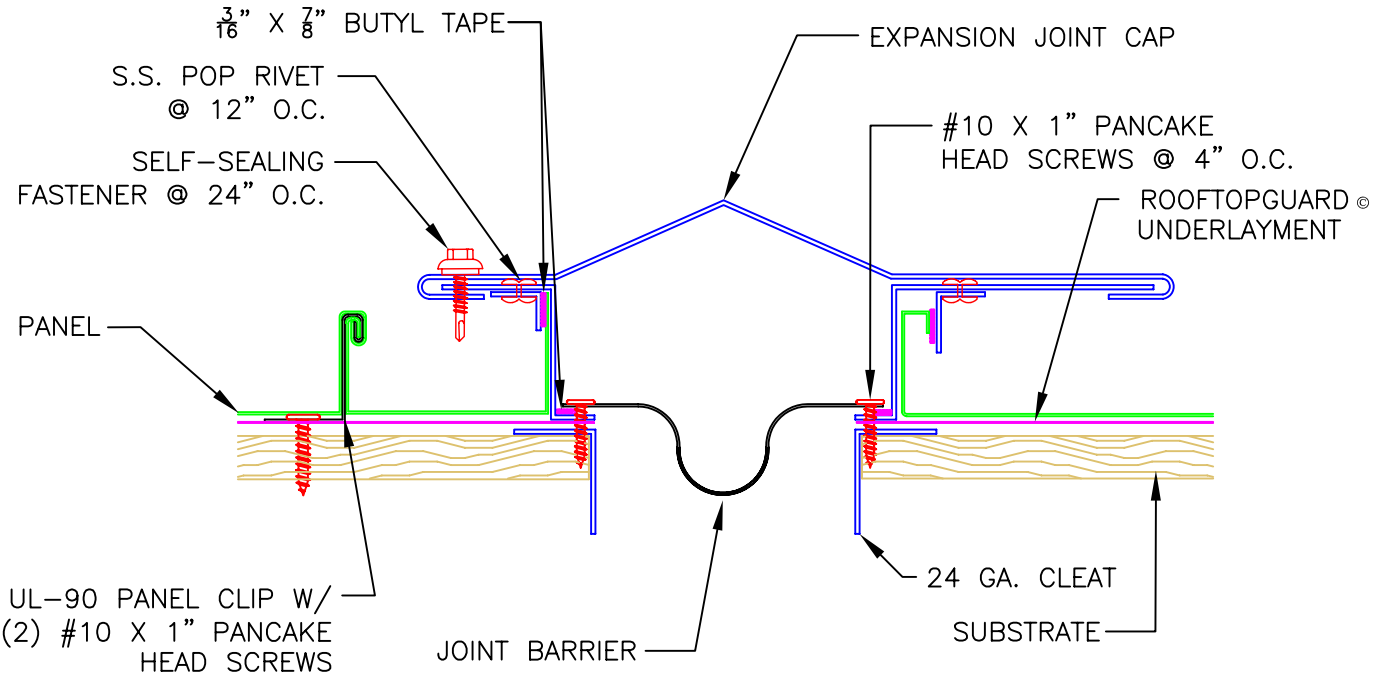




SECTION "A"-"A"

N.T.S.

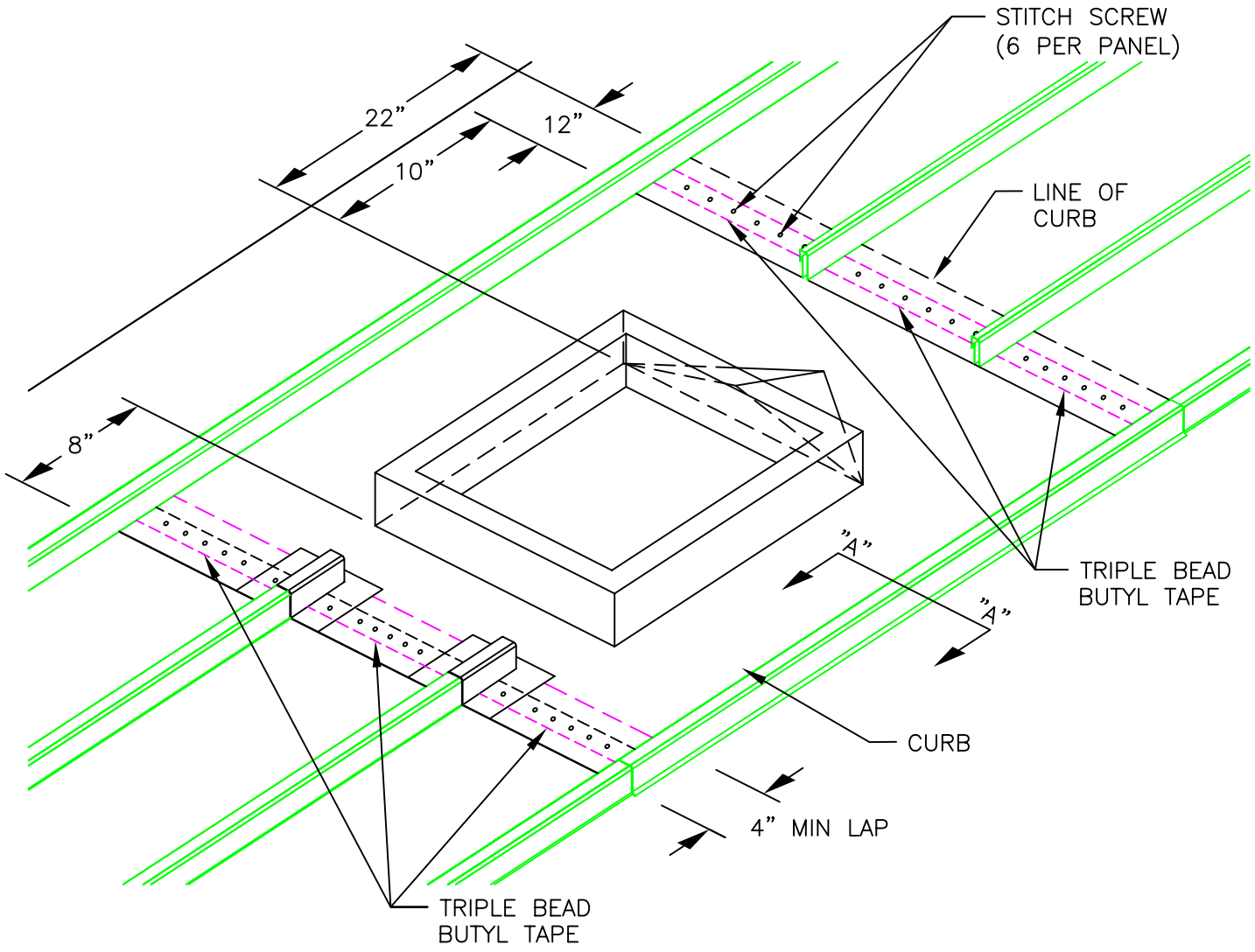
EXPANSION JOINT DETAIL



NOTE:
4" MIN. LAP ON EXPANSION JOINT CAP. DREXEL METALS APPROVED SEALANT IN ALL EXPANSION JOINT CAP LAPS.

N.T.S.

CURB DETAIL



SECTION "A-A"