

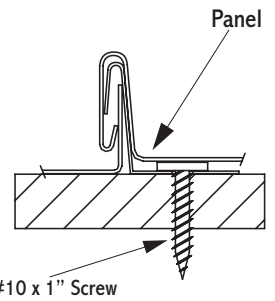
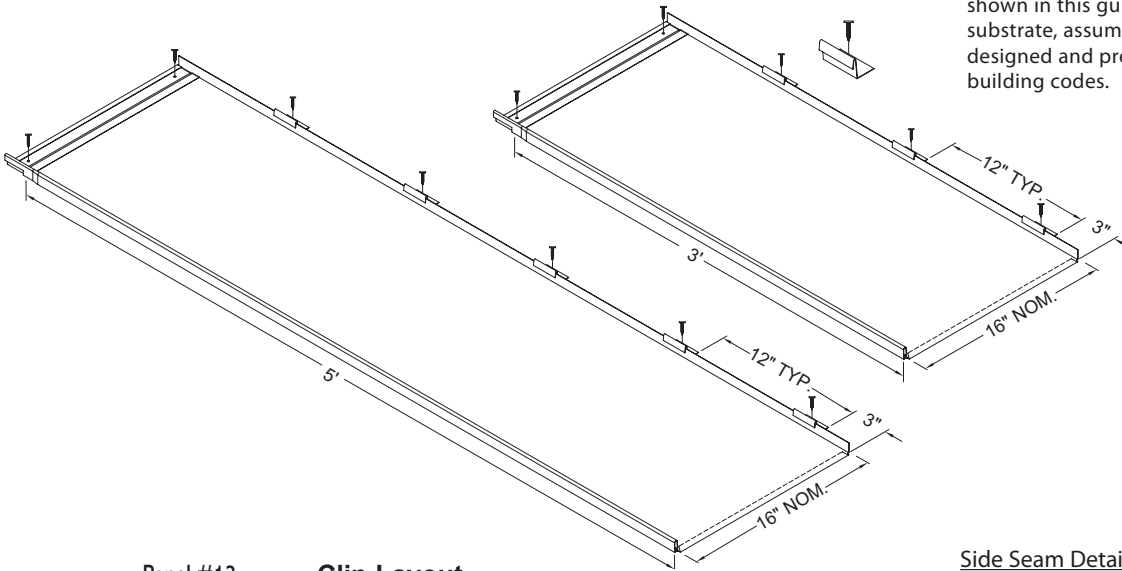
STANDING SEAM SHINGLE™

Installation Guide



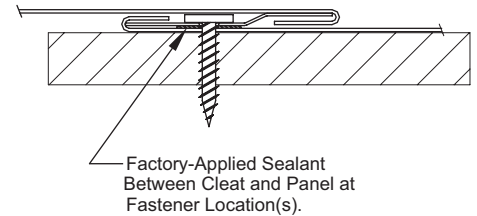
Review and understand complete guide before beginning installation.

This guide has been prepared as suggested details to particular design conditions. Each condition has certain limitations to performance, aesthetics or economics. Professionals qualified to assess the information regarding suitability for a specific project should determine that the selection and installation are made to their requirements. ATAS **cannot** assume any responsibility for the actual selection and/or installation of materials. The panels, flashings and trim shown in this guide, illustrated over solid and plumb substrate, assume that the structure has been designed and prepared in accordance with local building codes.



Side Seam Detail

Locate 3 clips along the nom. 37 7/8" long side and 5 clips along the 60 7/8" side - see above.



Standing Seam Shingle Panels are available in two sizes: 16" (nom.) wide by either 3' long (nom. coverage) or 5' long (nom. coverage). Minimum roof pitch is 4:12.

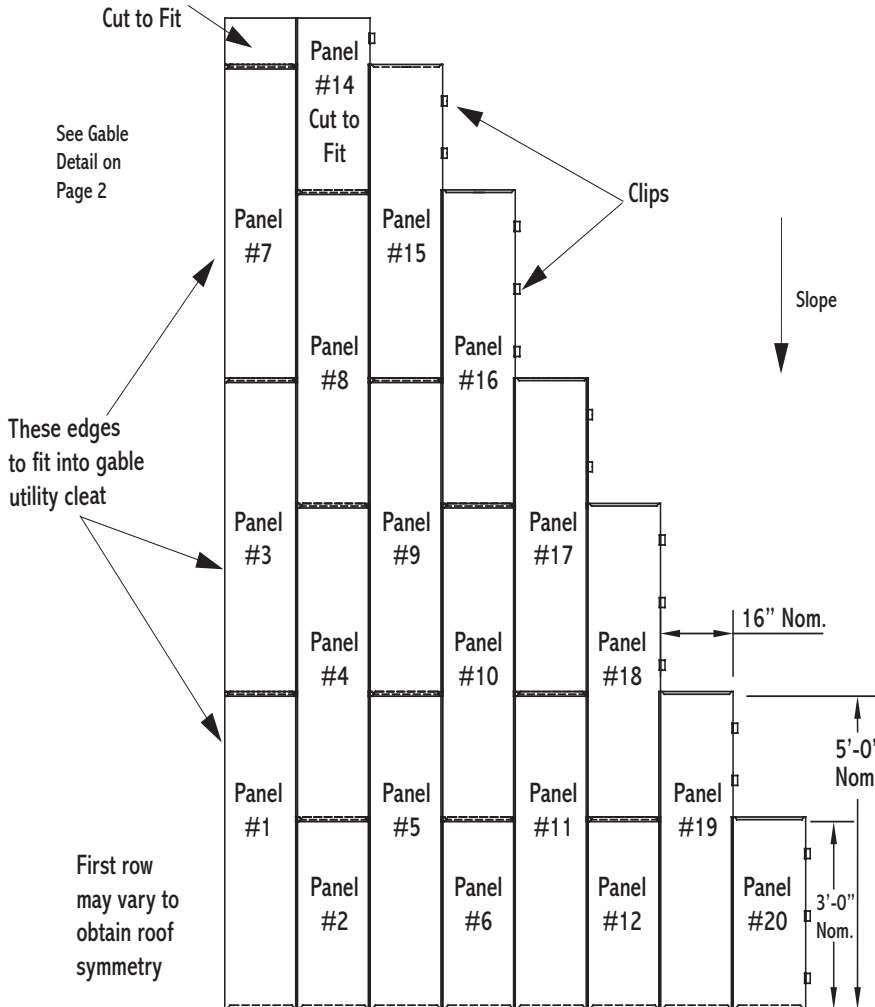
Panel Installation Details

Standing Seam Shingle is installed in a staggered pattern, from eave to ridge, left to right. Start in the bottom left corner of the roof plane with a 5' panel. The pattern must stagger along eave line with 5' and 3' panels. For panel sequence follow numbered pattern to the left.

Panels are fastened to a solid substrate with side clips spaced as shown and using a #10 screw. Fasten at top of panel using two #10 screws per panel through the factory mounted cleat.

Published panel width dimensions are to be considered as nominal dimensions. Variations in overall coverage may occur at installation due to typical manipulating of panels during attachment to the roof assembly.

Clip Layout



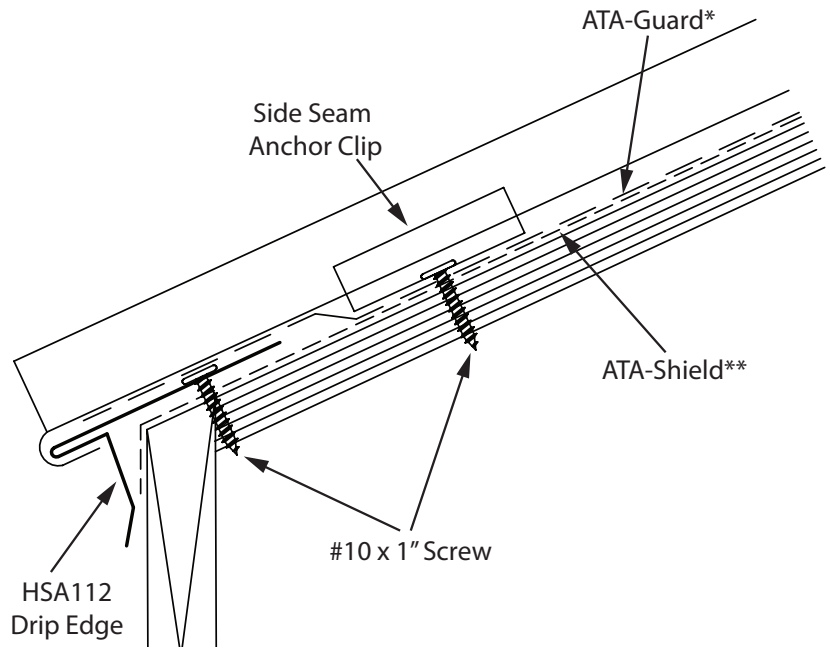
See Gable Detail on Page 2

These edges to fit into gable utility cleat

First row may vary to obtain roof symmetry

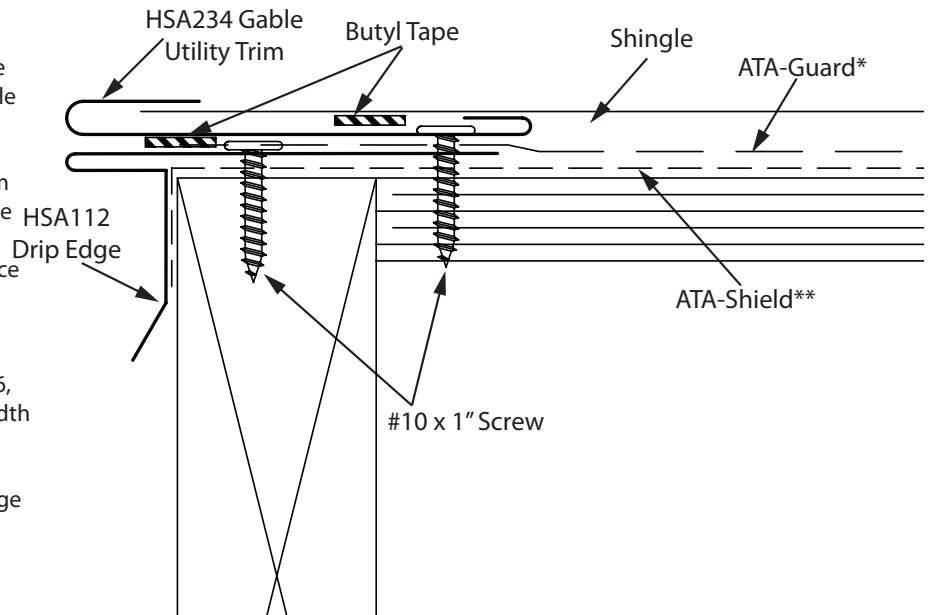
Eave Detail

1. In re-roofing applications: cut back and remove existing shingles and drip edge to be flush with the eave and gable lines, or as required to install underlayment.
2. In all applications: apply ATA-Shield** along eave and up the roof to a point at least 24" beyond outside face of exterior wall.
3. Install drip edge against fascia trim. Space fasteners at a maximum of 12" o.c. Overlap drip edge a minimum of 2".
4. Place ATA-Guard* on the roof, overlapping drip edge.
5. Refer to gable and/or valley details as required before installing panels.
6. Install panel by sliding lower flange over drip edge.



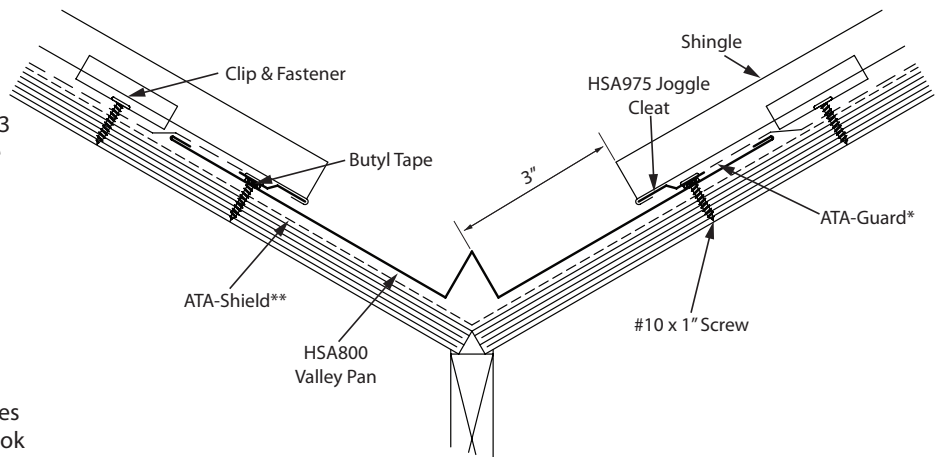
Gable Detail

1. Apply drip edge over ATA-Guard* at gable. Make sure to overlap the drip edge at the eave line. Gable side on top of eave trim.
2. Apply butyl tape to drip edge. Lay the gable trim on top of drip edge as shown. Always start with the lower section and overlap joints a minimum of 3". Fasten through butyl tape into solid substrate. Space fasteners at 12" o.c. max.
3. Cut formed seam from shingle or cut it to width. (To center panels on roof divide width of roof by 16, divide leftover by 2 use that number as starting width for first row of shingles)
4. Install panel by sliding lower flange over drip edge and slip side into gable trim.



Valley Detail

1. Install ATA-Shield** 18" up both sides of the valley line.
2. Always start with lower section. Install the valley pan and fasten in conjunction with joggle (see step 3 below). Overlap valley pans at a minimum of 6". Use sealant between metals. Install ATA-Guard* 2" over edge of valley pan.
3. Place joggle cleat on butyl tape 3" from middle of valley pan and fasten through pan into substrate. Space fasteners at 6" o.c. max.
4. Cut panel to size and angle, allowing for 1" fold. Remove 1" from the formed seams on both sides of panel; bend the panel 1" under to create a lip. Hook lip into joggle cleat. Fasten panel with clip above valley pan line.



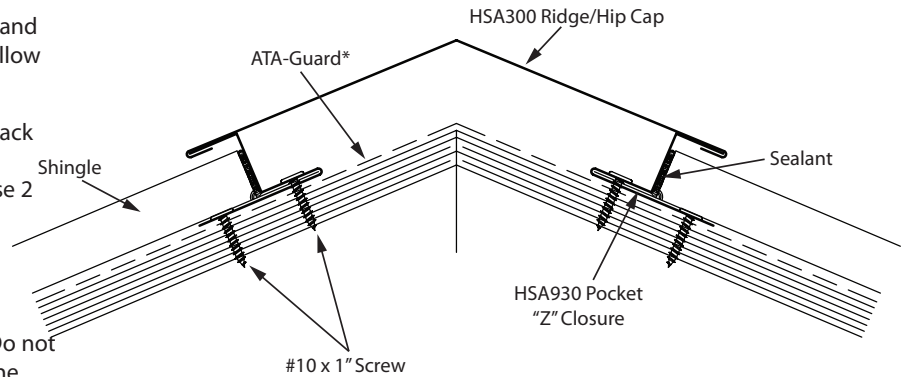
Underlayment: ATA-Guard* is a polyolefin based, 100% asphalt free, high strength reinforced roofing underlayment for use beneath metal roofing on steep slope applications. 1000 sq. ft. per roll at 48" wide.

Underlayment: ATA-Shield** is the recommended self adhesive underlayment for eaves, sidewall and any critical areas exposed to ice damming and extensive water run off. Available in 65'-8" x 39 3/8" rolls (200 sq. ft. per roll).

Hip & Ridge Detail

Hip and ridge applications are handled in the same manner.

1. Install ATA-Guard* over the hip/ridge line.
2. To locate pocket "Z" closure, utilize cap as template and snap a line. Make sure that "Z" is spaced properly to allow cap to lock onto pocket "Z". Tack fasten front leg.
3. Cut shingle to length. Cut formed seams and legs back 1¼" to allow pan of panel to slide into pocket. Fasten shingle through back leg of "Z" into solid substrate. Use 2 fasteners per panel.
4. Place continuous bead of sealant where the panel meets the Pocket "Z" Closure.
5. Hook cap on to "Z", fasten with pop-rivets 12" o.c. Do not fasten consecutive caps together. Always start with the lower section and overlap joints 6", place sealant between metals.

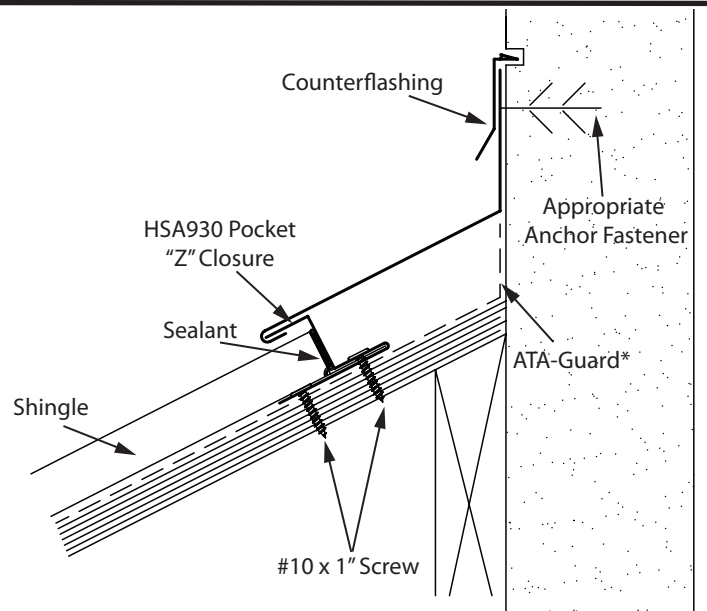


Ridge caps can accommodate standard ridge venting products. Refer to venting manufacturer's instructions and local building code requirements.

Headwall Detail

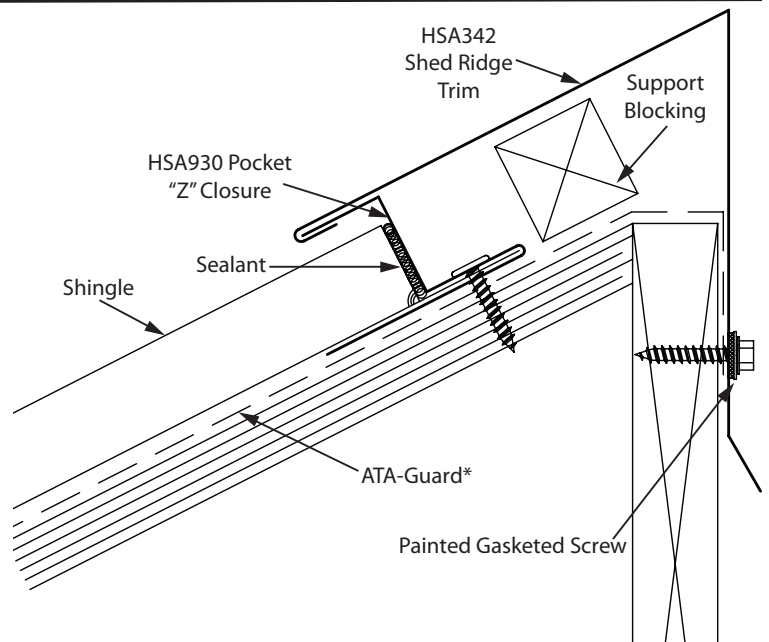
Install ATA-Guard* to the roof and wall transition.

1. To locate pocket "Z" closure, utilize headwall trim as template and snap a line. Make sure that "Z" is spaced properly to allow headwall trim to lock into pocket "Z". Tack fasten front leg.
2. Cut shingle to length. Cut formed seams and legs back 1¼" to allow pan of panel to slide into pocket. Fasten shingle through back leg of "Z" into solid substrate. Use 2 fasteners per panel. Hook headwall trim on "Z", fasten with pop-rivets and into wall with appropriate fasteners. Do not fasten consecutive caps together but overlap them with sealant between the metals.
3. Place continuous bead of sealant where the panel meets the pocket "Z" Closure.
4. Install counter flashing into reglet over headwall transition. Seal into reglet with appropriate sealant or place wall treatment over headwall trim.

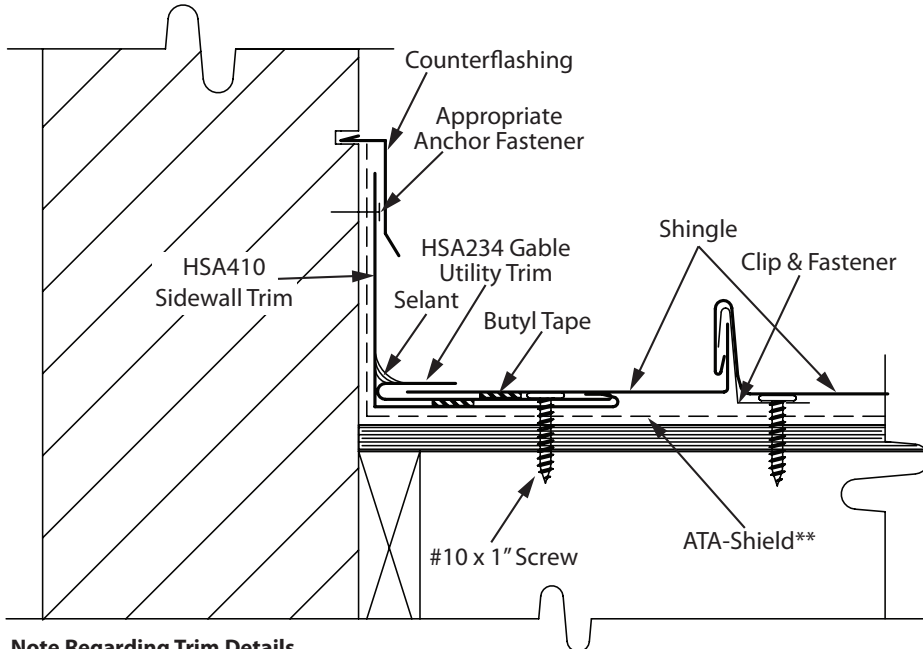


Shed Ridge Detail

1. Install ATA-Guard* over the edge of the peak. Put a 2x2 on top edge for support.
2. To locate "Z" closure, utilize shed ridge cap as template and snap a line. Make sure that "Z" is spaced properly to allow shed ridge trim to lock onto "Z". Tack fasten front leg.
3. Cut shingle to length. Cut formed seams and legs back 1-1/4" to allow pan of panel to slide into pocket. Fasten shingle through back leg of "Z". Use 2 fasteners per panel. Hook shed ridge cap on to "Z", fasten with pop-rivets 12" o.c. Do not fasten consecutive caps together but overlap them with sealant between the metals.
4. Place continuous bead of sealant where the panel meets the Pocket "Z" Closure.
5. Fasten shed ridge cap onto facade with painted gasketed screws.



Sidewall Detail



1. Install ATA-Shield** along roof plane and up sidewall.
2. Place sidewall flashing trim up against sidewall and fasten with appropriate fastener. Place butyl tape on sidewall trim as shown.
3. Place utility flashing trim into sidewall trim and fasten. Lay another strip of butyl tape and install panel into receiver of trim.
4. Install fasteners at top edge of panel and through trims into substrate. Attach side clips as required.
5. Place sealant in joint between trim pieces in 90° angle. Install counterflashing over sidewall trim.
6. If the wall treatment is siding, it should lay over the sidewall trim. If brick or stucco, a reglet should be used with counterflashing to seal (as shown to left). Be sure to seal reglet with appropriate sealant.

Note Regarding Trim Details

The application of flashing and trim requires a detailed approach. Consideration should be given to the roof's geometry and course it creates for water run-off. Location of gutters and the use of snow retention systems should also be considered. Proper planning regarding the sequence of material overlap is critical. Sealants, such as butyl tapes and tripolymers, should be used at overlapping trim edges, in conjunction with exposed fasteners, and to seal flashings. All fasteners should be properly tightened and not overdriven at an angle. Fasteners that are too loose can "back out" over time. An overdriven fastener may cause a depression in the material, which becomes a collection point for standing water.

Pipe Detail

Step 1

Cut on the proper pipe diameter marked on the flashing.

Step 2

Position over pipe and slide down the pipe.

Step 3

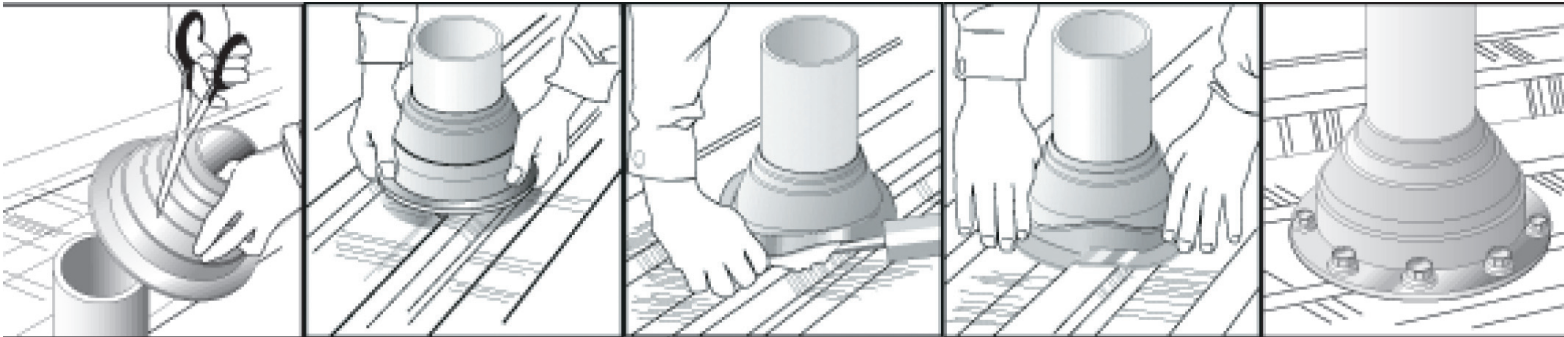
Apply polyurethane sealant to the bottom of the base.

Step 4

Mold the flexible base to the panel contours.

Step 5

Fasten with ¼" x 1 ½" drilling fastener every 1½" around the base.



Pipe drawings provided by Triangle Fasteners

Tools and Rules:

Basic Equipment Required:

Tie-off ropes, safety harness, long level, ladders, scaffolding with approved planking, extension cords with approved ground plugs and services.

Additional Tools:

Metal folding tool, hammer, chalk line, measuring tape, metal cutting tools - nibblers, drills, hacksaw, utility knife, pop-rivet gun, caulking guns, layout and combination square, C clamps, sheet metal shears (including RH, LH, straight and overhand). Power driven screw gun with proper bits, depth-setting nosepiece, variable speed.

Choose the correct equipment and tools to do the job in a safe manner. Wear safety gear and follow OSHA requirements.

Follow these simple rules:

1. Never cut the panels with an abrasive cut-off wheel or torch, as this will damage the finish.
2. Do not weld the trim or panels.
3. Remove any small burrs left by cutting, screwing or drilling.
4. Remove protective masking immediately after trim and panels are installed.
5. Caution should be taken when unloading the panels to prevent damage.
6. Use appropriate screws for the type of underlayment and long enough to fully penetrate and secure the panel.
7. The stored materials should be kept dry.
8. Do not cut on finished roof. Remove all drill spirals, chips and dust immediately.
9. Seal neoprene closures and soft cell foam by applying appropriate sealant to both surfaces.
10. Put appropriate sealant/butyl tape between overlapping trims.
11. Overlap trims in a manner not to impede the flow of water.