



METAL ROOFING

S y s t e m s , I n c

Faster. Smarter. Better. Period.

Sample Retail Center


Henrico, Virginia

TABLE OF CONTENTS

01	COVER SHEET
02	ENGINEERING DATA SHEET
03	ENGINEERING DATA SHEET
04	ROOF PANEL PLAN
05	ROOF DETAILS
06	ROOF DETAILS
07	ROOF DETAILS

THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF
METAL ROOFING SYSTEMS. THE USE
OF THIS DRAWING WITHOUT THE
EXPRESS PERMISSION OF METAL
ROOFING SYSTEMS IS PROHIBITED

Roofing Contractor:



METAL ROOFING

S y s t e m s , I n c

7687 Mikron Drive
Stanley, NC 28164
(704) 820-3110
(704) 820-0113 (fax)

Job #:

Drawn By:
JLC

Date:
FEBRUARY 25, 2015

Scale:
AS SHOWN

Sample Retail Center
HENRICO, VIRGINIA

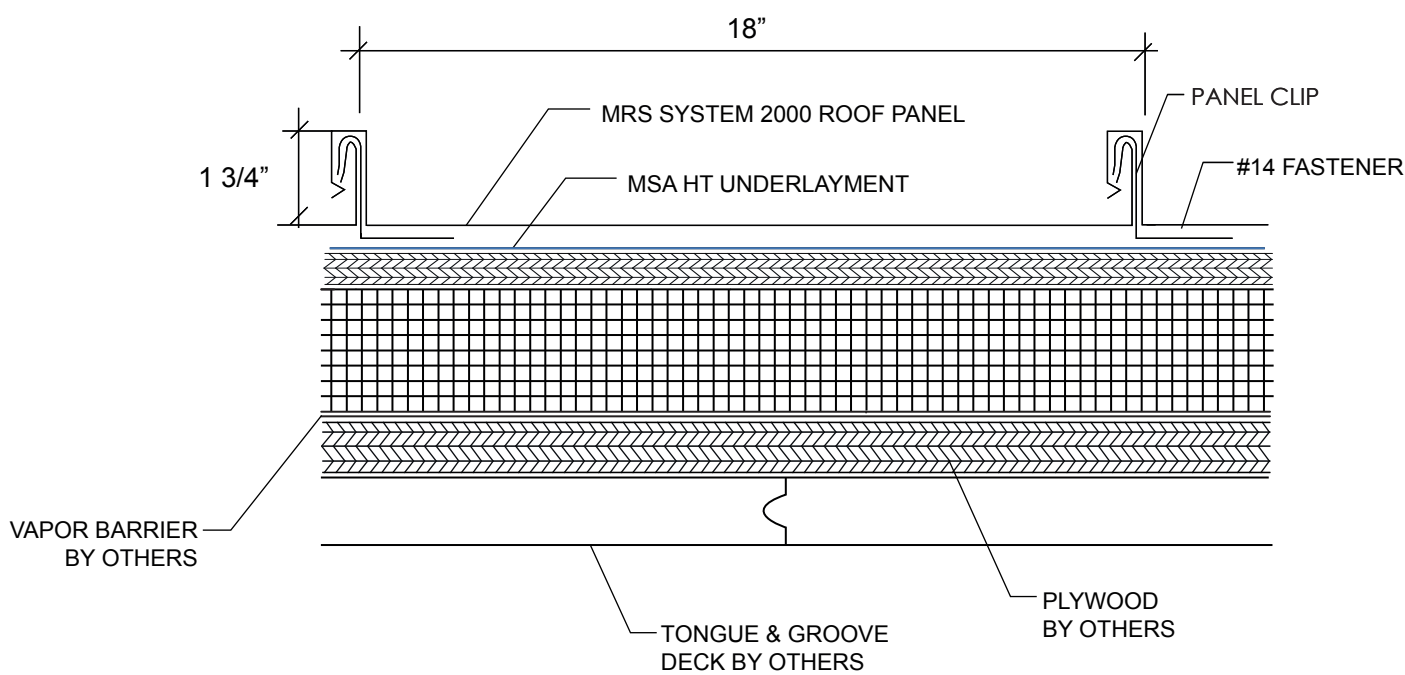
Drawing Title:
COVER SHEET

SHEET:

01

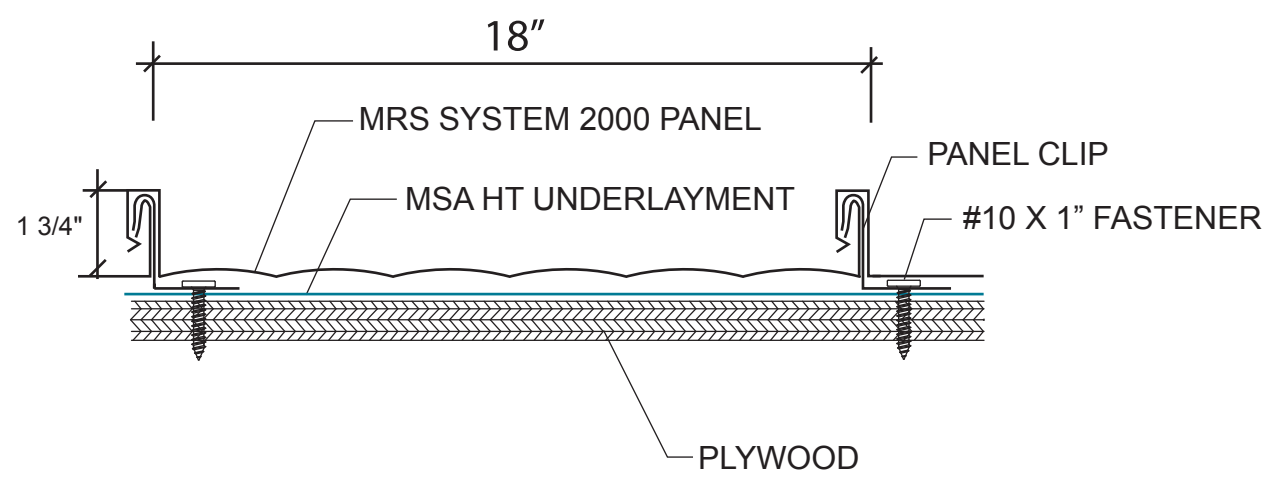
OF: 07

Metal Roof Assembly 1



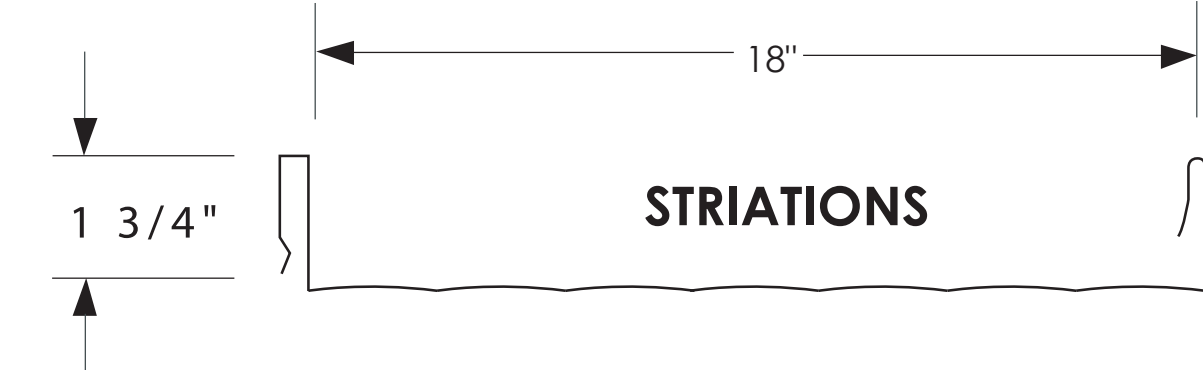
SYSTEM: MRS SYSTEM 2000
MATERIAL: 22 GA
COLOR: VALSPAR TWO COAT FLOUROPOLYMER
W/ .9 MIL DRY FILM THICKNESS TO MATCH
VALSPAR # 435C1735

Metal Roof Assembly 2



SYSTEM: MRS SYSTEM 2000
MATERIAL: 22 GA
COLOR: VALSPAR TWO COAT FLOUROPOLYMER
W/ .9 MIL DRY FILM THICKNESS TO MATCH
VALSPAR # 435C1735

Panel Profile



STRIATIONS - RECOMMENDED

*NOTE: STRIATIONS HELP REDUCE OIL CANNING. OIL CANNING IS NOT A CAUSE FOR REJECTION.

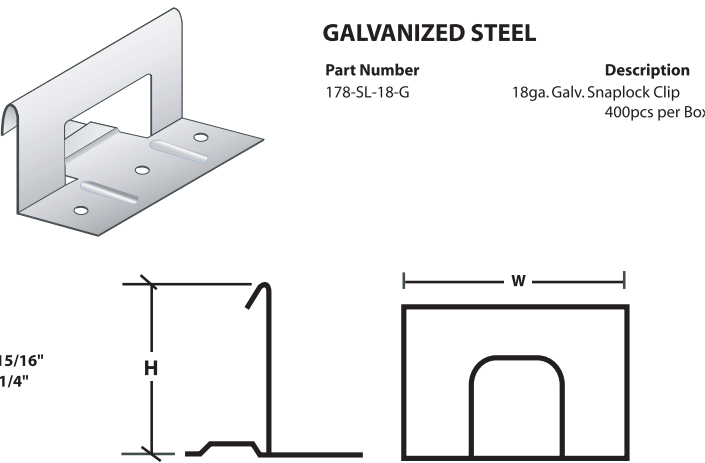
NOTE: ROOFING CONTRACTORS RESPONSIBILITY TO ENSURE PROPER UNLOADING AND INSTALLATION OF ROOF PANELS.

System 2000 Clip

THE STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY OF THE SUPPORTING STRUCTURE AND/OR SUBSTRATES CAPACITY TO RECEIVE IMPARTED LOADS BY THE METAL ROOFING SYSTEMS, INC. AND IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OWNER. OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE, OR DESIGN PROFESSIONAL, WHICHEVER IS APPLICABLE.

IMPORTANT NOTE:
ALL FLASHING AND TRIM TO BE FORMED PER "MRS" APPROVED SHOP DRAWINGS IN ORDER TO VALIDATE WEATHERTIGHT WARRANTY.

For 1-7/8" Snaplock Roof Panels



Titebond Sealant



Meets or exceeds the requirements of:
Passes ASTM C920, Type S, Grade NS, Class 50, Use NT, M, T, G and A
ASTM C510, ASTM C639, ASTM C661, ASTM C679, ASTM C717, ASTM C719, ASTM C793, ASTM C794, ASTM C1183, ASTM C1193, ASTM C1246, ASTM D412, ASTM D624 and ASTM G155.
Passes Federal Specification TT-S-00230C, Type II, Class A
Passes CAN/CGSB-19 13-M87, Classification MCG-2-25-A-N, No.81026
AAMA 808.3-92 Exterior Perimeter and AAMA 802.3-92 Type II Back-Bedding Compound and
USDA approved for use in meat and poultry areas

Physical Properties

Type: Advanced polymer (reactive)
State: Medium-viscosity caulk
Color: Over 50 colors
Solids: 99%
Viscosity: 500,000
Calculated VOC (less water): 9 g/L (<2% wt.)
Weight/gallon: 13.85 lbs.
Flashpoint: > 200°F.
Freeze/thaw stability: Stable
Storage life: More than 12 months in tightly closed containers @ 75°F (24°C)

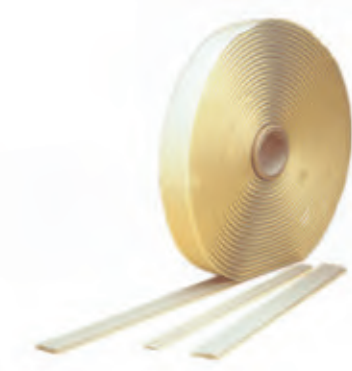
Coverage (maximum): Approximate length of bead according to bead diameter:

Container	1/4" bead	3/8" bead	1/2" bead
10.1 oz. Cartridge	31 ft.	13.5 ft.	7.5 ft.
20 oz. Sausage Pack	61 ft.	27 ft.	15 ft.

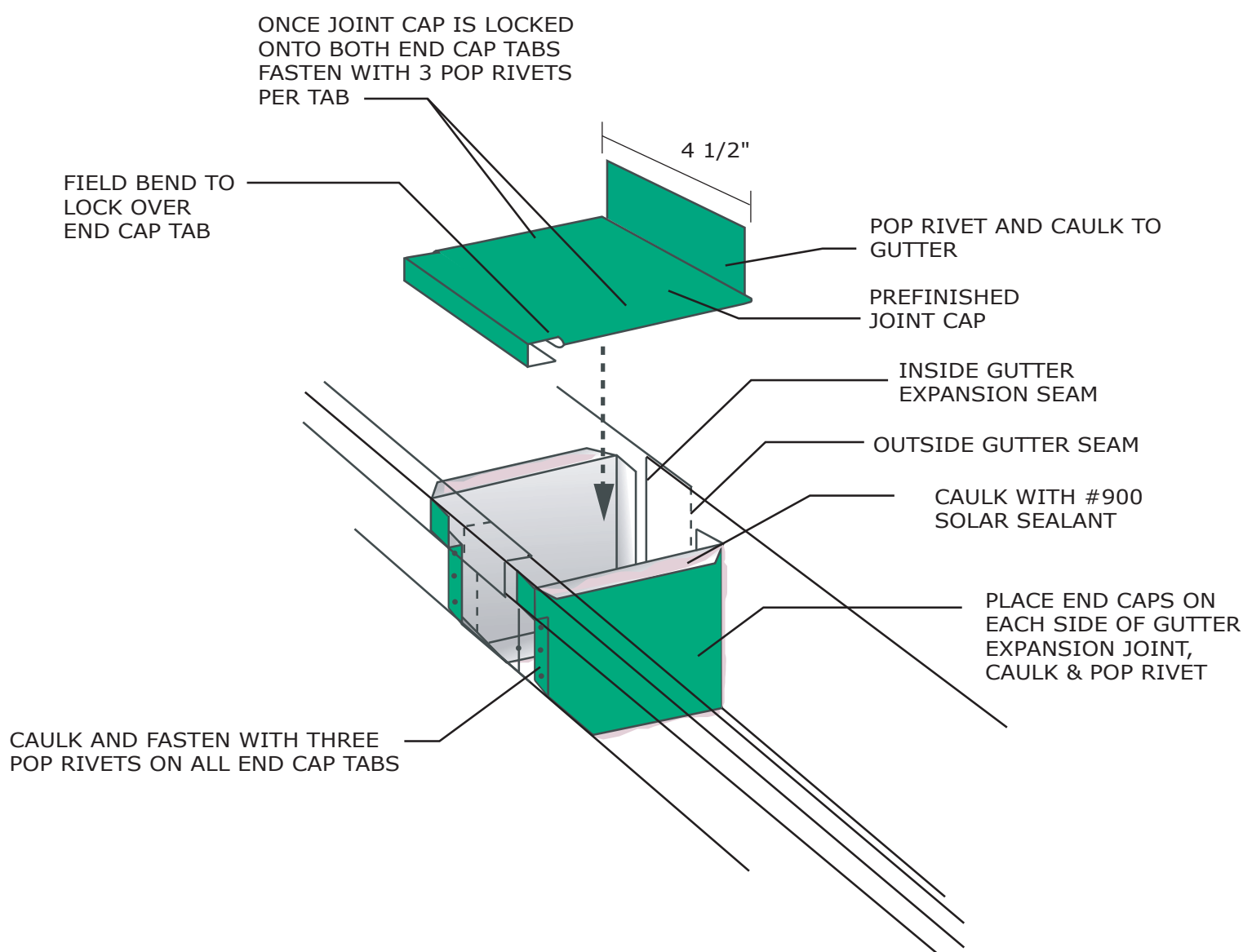
Butyl Tape

TYPICAL PROPERTIES		
Property	Typical Values	Test Method
Specific Gravity	1.47	ASTM D 792
Density	13.54 Lbs./Gal. 1.62 Kg/Liter	SM Lab Test
Percent Solids	100%	SM Lab Test
Peel Adhesion PIW (N/mm²) / % Cohesive Separation	16 (2.8) / 100 16 (2.8) / 100 17 (2.8) / 100 17 (2.8) / 100 16 (2.8) / 100	AAMA 800
Tensile Adhesive Strength PSI (kPa) % Cohesive Separation	20 (138) 95	ASTM C 907
Yield Strength PSI (kPa)	8 (55)	ASTM C 908
% Elongation	>1000	ASTM C 908
Sag	None	AAMA 800
Vehicle Migration	Pass <1/8" (<3.175mm)	AAMA 800
Water Resistance	No Effects	AAMA 800
Hardness (Shore 00)	50-60	AAMA 800
Crazing to Acrylic plastics	None	MIL-S-11030C
Cone Penetration (0.1mm) @ 77°F (25°C) @ 120°F (48.8°C) @ 0°F (-17.7°C)	85-100 125-135 45-55	ASTM D 217 300 g cone (5 Sec)
Application Temperature Range	-5°F to 120°F (-20°C to 49°C)	SM Lab Test
Service Temperature Range	-40°F to 200°F (-40°C to 93°C)	SM Lab Test
Color	Gray	Visual SM Test
Weatherability QUV, 340A lamp 1000 Hrs	Excellent, no cracking, chalking, wash-off or flow (880)	SM Lab Test
6" Static Water Pressure	Pass - No Leakage	ASTM Proposed Test Method
Water Penetration	Pass - No leakage	ASTM E 1646
Air Leakage At 1.57 PSF	0.051 CFM/FT² 0.068 CFM/FT² 0.1024 CFM/FT² 0.1365 CFM/FT²	ASTM E 1680
At 6.24 PSF		
Shear Life	100°F (38°C)	

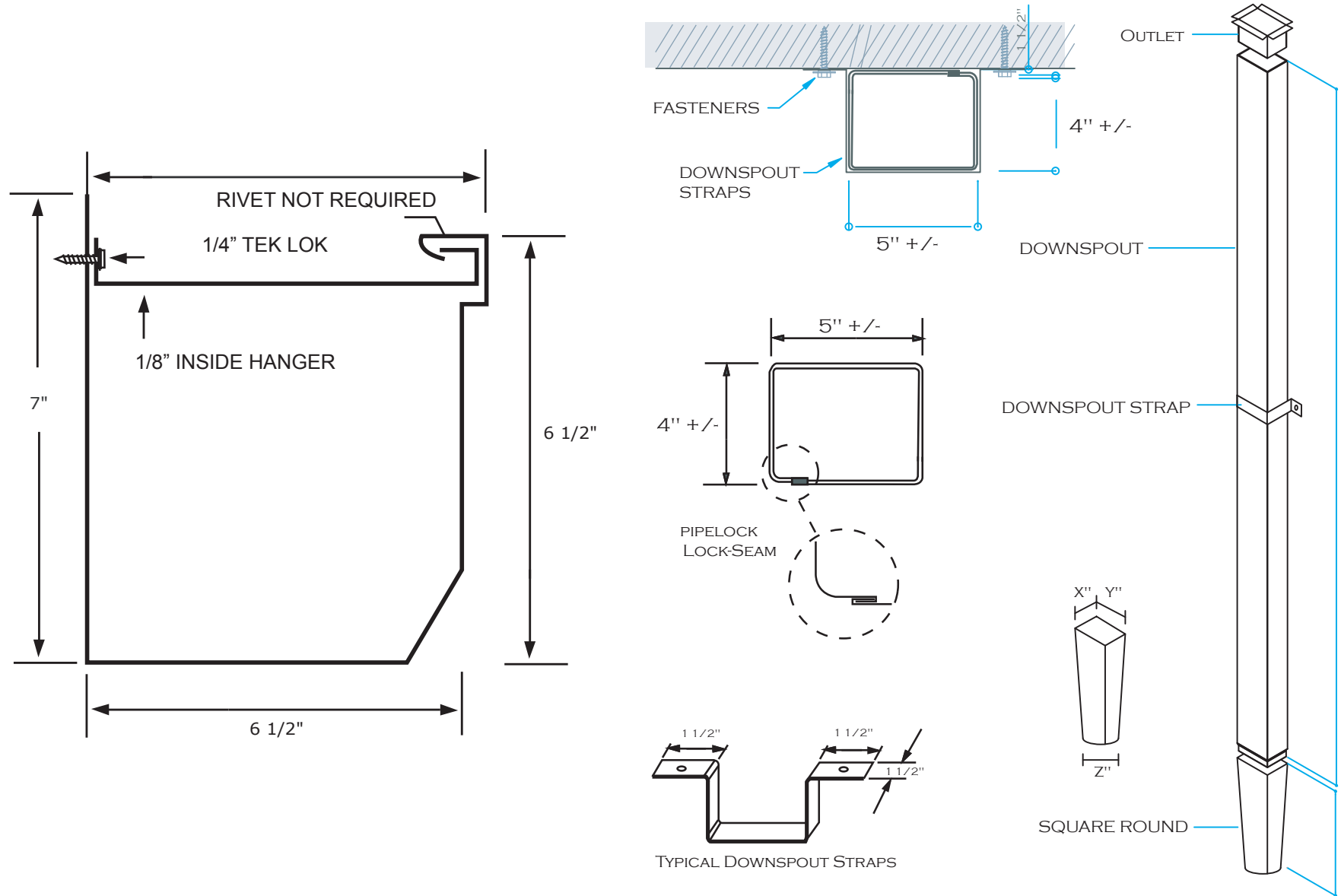
SPECIFICATION COMPLIANCE:
AAMA 804.3
AAMA 807.3
USDA Acceptable
Federal Specification TT-C-1796A, Type II, Class B
UL Approval for SM5227 has been granted on sizes up to and including 3/4" width x 1/4" thick



Gutter Expansion Joint



Gutter & Downspout



Roof Fastener Usage

#10 Type A: Pancake Head
2/2 Quadrex Drive
Carbon Steel, Zinc Plated
Metal to wood

#10 Self-Drill: Pancake Head
2/2 Quadrex Drive
Carbon Steel, Zinc Plated
Metal to metal
Min projection: 3/8" of threads below substrate

Woodgrip 9-15 HHW
Sharp Point
Assembled with Control Seal
Metal to wood
Drilling capacity: 24 ga (.024)
Self-drills through the metal panel and taps into wood substrate.
Min penetration in wood substrates should be no less than 1"

Head Height: .080 - .068 Head Dia: .447 - .423 Thread Major Dia: .194 - .188 Thread Minor Dia: .133 - .126 Strength (lbs. ult.): Carbon Tensile: 1825 Torsional: 48 in-lbs Shear: 1535 #10 Type A, Pull-out (lbs. ult.): SPF wood: 1" penetration: 821 #10 Self Drill, Pull-out (lbs. ult.): 12 ga (.105): 1782 14 ga (.075): 1072 16 ga (.060): 782	Stainless 1653 50 in-lbs 1587
1/4" Hex Washer Head Thread Major Dia: .181 - .175 Thread Minor Dia: .133 - .127 Strength (lbs. ult.): Tensile: 1500 Torsional: 60 in-lbs min. Shear: 933	



OILCANNINGPOSITIONPAPER

"Oil canning" can be defined as a perceived waviness in the flat areas of roofing and siding panels. Generally the period and amplitude of the wave depend on the continuous width of the flat.
Oil canning is an inherent part of light gauge cold formed metal products, particularly those with broad flat areas. Profiles having wide flat surfaces are often referred to as "architectural" roofing and siding panels. Such panels are distinguished from corrugated shapes as the latter are more suited in design, have much narrower flats, and are less likely to exhibit oil canning.

BACKGROUND

Oil canning has a number of causes:

1. Metal Coil:

Residual stresses induced during coil production can contribute. Examples of other contributing factors are:

- Full center -- the coil is longer in the middle of the strip. This is the most common example. (The gradation manifests as ripples or buckles near mid coil.)
- Wavy edge -- the coil is longer on the edge of the strip.
- Camber -- the deviation of a side edge from a straight line. (This is not always a problem.)

These conditions exist to some extent in all metal and tend to become more exaggerated as the strength level of the rolled sheet product increases and also for thinner and wider sheet product. When excessive, each circumstance can cause oil canning after roll forming by the manufacturer.

2. Fabrication:

- Slitting -- the slitting of a metal coil can release and redistribute residual forces. The coil's response can create or increase oil canning. The economics of drilling and coating wider coils makes slitting almost mandatory.

- Forming -- New residual stresses can be created during some forming operations. Architectural panel profiles typically require more forming along sides than in the middle, and more often require more forming along one side than the other. This dictates that forming commences along the sides. This sequential "working" of the sheet will have a tendency to "trap" uneven metal contained within the coil in the panel central areas (corrugated ribbed profiles are most often worked from the center out, thereby "pushing" the uneven metal to the edges).

3. Installation:

- Misalignment of the support system -- structural supports that are produced, fabricated and installed within allowable tolerances can create a "non-planar" or contoured bearing surface. Stresses induced when panels conform to this surface can contribute to oil canning.
- Over engagement of panels -- Most panels accommodate transverse thermal expansion by flexing of webs and by "take up" at side joints. When panels are over engaged, these relief features are hindered or eliminated. In the extreme the "over engagement" process itself can generate waviness. Either cause can contribute to oil canning.
- Over driving of fasteners -- This operation creates stresses in the panel and provides a "leading line" at the fasteners.
- Longitudinal Expansion -- The surface temperature of exposed panels cycles throughout the year and even fluctuates daily. The temperature and the cycle depend on many variables, e.g., project location and orientation, double cover, panel inclination, surface finish or color, system thermal insulation characteristics. The panels' physical response is to expand or contract. If panels are restrained by "thru-fasteners", clips, or perimeter details, they try to accommodate or

relieve thermal forces through several mechanisms, i.e., "slotting" around fasteners, out-of-plane "bowing", local distortion of flat areas -- "waviness". The magnitude of thermal force depends on the restraint provided (hence the panel stiffness and support stiffness), on the base materials' physical properties, and on the temperature differential between the support structure and the external air.

Waviness can be amplified when there is uneven fastener restraint along the panel. Such restraint is common on "concealed fastener" systems having fasteners along one edge and an interlock along the other. Waviness caused by thermal forces differs from other forms of oil canning in that waves can appear and disappear as the sun rises and moves around the building.

- Movement of the primary structure -- Excessive differential deflection, racking, drift, or settlement within the primary structure can cause noticeable waviness within panel flats. This distortion can be temporary or sustained.
- Handling -- Carrying of panels in the flat or twisting of panels can induce a wavy appearance to a previously flat panel. Twisting can occur if one corner of a panel is used to lift a panel or to remove the panel from a bundle.

Coil producers and panels manufacturers attempt to minimize these conditions and produce quality products. On going research seeks improved production methods. Regardless all of the above factors can and do occur and can cause oil canning in architectural roofing or siding product. While a number of factors are dictated by the panel design, there are steps that the designer, panel manufacturer, the erector can take to reduce the chances of oil canning:

1. Coil:

Tension or stretcher leveling, a process whereby the metal is "stretched" in coil form beyond its yield point, will provide a flatter surface less prone to oil canning. In general the heavier the gauge the less likely a product is oil can. The possibility of oil canning can be reduced by ordering tension leveled and resquared material.

2. Design:

The addition of stiffening beads or other configuration "breaks-up" the flat surface and makes oil canning less apparent. Embossing will also help hide surface waviness in the metal. The selection of lower gloss coatings and lighter colors tend to minimize the visual effect of oil canning.

3. Installation:

More stringent specification regarding the alignment of the supporting structure will focus attention on this critical aspect. Instructions to the erection forces regarding proper handling, spacing and fastening should be a part of the manufacturer's delivery package.

CONCLUSION

Oil canning is an aesthetic problem. Normally structural integrity is not affected. However, structural integrity must be reviewed if the distortion results form an extreme external influence. Since many uncontrollable factors are involved, no manufacturer can realistically assure the total elimination of oil canning. With careful attention to the production and selection of material, to the panel design, and to installation practice, oil canning can be effectively minimized. Unless specified tolerance have been accepted by the panel provider and panel manufacturer and are incorporated into the contract documents prior to fabrication, and if reasonable precautions have been taken, oil canning is not grounds for panel rejection.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- American Iron & Steel Institute, "Sheet Steel Coils & Cut Lengths", Steel Products Manual, October 1979.
- USS "USS Sheet & Strip Handbook" July 1983.

Note: This position paper was written and furnished by the Metal Construction Association (MCA).

THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF METAL ROOFING SYSTEMS, INC. THE USE OF THIS DRAWING WITHOUT THE EXPRESS PERMISSION OF METAL ROOFING SYSTEMS IS PROHIBITED

Roofing Contractor:



7687 Mikron Drive
Stanley, NC 28164
(704) 820-3110
(704) 820-0113 (Fax)

JLC

FEBRUARY 25 2015

AS SHOWN

Sample Retail Center
HENRICO, VIRGINIA

Roof Engineering Data Sheet

SHEET:

02

OF: 07

Roof Installation Videos

SCAN CODES TO VIEW INSTALLATION VIDEOS

Diagram of panel installation with QR code.

PANEL INSTALLATION

Diagram of valley installation with QR code.

VALLEY INSTALLATION

Diagram of ridge installation with QR code.

RIDGE INSTALLATION

Diagram of drip edge installation with QR code.

DRIP EDGE INSTALLATION

Diagram of rake installation with QR code.

RAKE INSTALLATION

Diagram of ridge to valley installation with QR code.

RIDGE TO VALLEY INST.

Diagram of pipe boot installation with QR code.

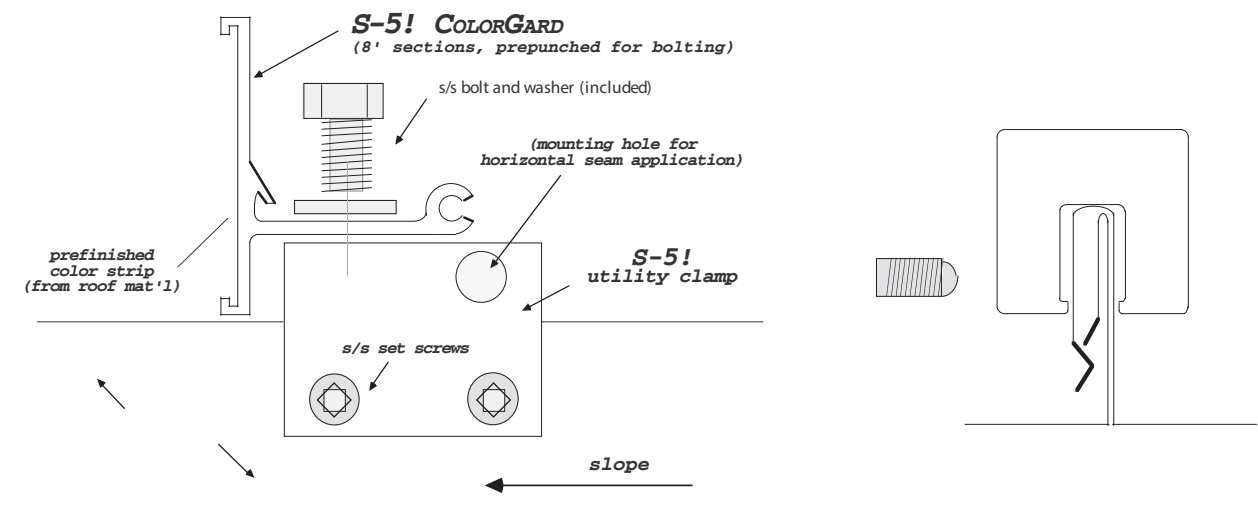
PIPE BOOT INSTALLATION

Diagram of curb installation with QR code.

CURB INSTALLATION

FLASHING INSTALLATION
QR CODE VIDEOS

Snow Guards



SNOW RETENTION SYSTEM
S-5i COLORGARD SPECIFICATION
SECTION 07710 Prefabricated Roof Specialties

PART 1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1.01 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

A. Summary of Work

1. Furnish all labor, material, tools, equipment, and services for the installation of complete S-5i ColorGuard snow retention system as indicated on plans, and in accordance with provisions of Contract Documents.

2. Include all prefabricated metal color strips to match the roof panels, splice connectors for crossmember sections, D5x102 liped flanged on drawings and any miscellaneous related items necessary for a complete installation.

3. Coordinate work covered in this section with work of other trades.

B. Related Sections

1. Roof and Wall Panels Section 07410

2. Metal Roofing Section 07510

3. Flashing and Sheet Metal Section 07620

4. Roof Accessories Section 7720

1.02 SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data

Submit manufacturer literature including installation instructions.

B. Testing

Submit lab test report showing minimum ultimate tensile load of _____ pounds. Test to conform with 1.03.A. below. [Specify Note: Ultimate load varies with panel type and gauge. It can be found at www.S-5solutions.com]

C. Shop Drawings

If not clearly shown on project drawings, submit roof drawing showing locations of all S-5i ColorGuard assemblies including where pertinent, clamp spacing.

D. Samples

Submit sample of S-5i clamp and 240 section of ColorGuard crossmember including matching sheet metal color strip, splice connector, and other hardware. Submit mock-up of special assemblies mounted on panel specimens if requested.

1.03 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Testing

Furnish evidence of product testing performed specifically on the panel seam and gage being utilized on this project. Test report is to clearly indicate tensile load to failure of clamp in a direction parallel to the seam. Testing shall be done by recognized independent laboratory.

B. System Compatibility

Provide clamps complete with stainless steel set screws and stainless steel bolt and washer as furnished by the manufacturer. Plated ferrous attachment bolts and other fasteners are not acceptable.

C. Code Compliance

Comply with all applicable local, state, and national building codes, as well as OSHA regulations.

1.04 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

A. Packaging

Deliver components to jobsite properly packaged for protection against damage in transportation.

B. Storage

Boxes containing S-5i clamps and other components should be stored in a dry place until ready for use.

C. Handling

Exercise care in unloading, storing and installing all components to prevent bending, warping, twisting, and surface damage. Replace any damaged materials.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.01 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

A. Attachment to Roof

For standing seam panels, provide aluminum S-5-U, S-5-T or S-5-Z, standing seam roof clamp as manufactured by Metal Roof Innovations, Ltd. Carbon steel or plastic parts are not acceptable. No fastening penetrations of the roof membrane will be permitted. Clamp to attach to standing seams using a minimum of two stainless steel set screws (3/8" minimum diameter) having rounded point. Clamp spacing is to be at (every, every second) seam. [Specify Note: Clamp spacing depends upon load data-see www.S-5solutions.com]. In no event shall clamp spacing exceed 32 inches.

For face fastened panel systems and other roof types provide VersaB ratchet at spacing shown on plans.

B. Crossmember and Color Matching

S-5i ColorGuard extrusion as manufactured by Metal Roof Innovations, Ltd. with acceptable in face to provide for insertion of color strip. Color strip is to be the same prefabricated material and originate from the same supplier as the roof panels. Crossmember is to be continuous and include splice connectors to join adjacent sections, ensuring alignment and structural continuity. Attach crossmember to clamps using minimum 3/8" diameter stainless steel bolts with flat washers.

2.02 MATERIALS

A. Clamps and VersaB ratchet

Manufactured from certified 6061 T6 extruded aluminum, in strict conformity with The Aluminum Association, Incorporated D4 Aluminum Standards and D4040 anodized standard B-221. Use (S-5-U, S-5-Z, S-5-T; VersaB ratchet) [Specify Note: Select appropriate clamp or VersaB ratchet]. Cast parts are not permitted.

B. Crossmember

Manufactured from certified 6061 T6 aluminum, in strict conformity with The Aluminum Association, Incorporated D4 Aluminum Standards and D4040 anodized standard B-221. Minimum breaking strength of 175 pounds/linear inch. Crossmember must be furnished with splice piece to align adjacent sections and maintain continuity.

C. Fasteners and Other Hardware

Each clamp is to be secured to the panel seam with a minimum of two set screws, having nominal diameter of .3750. Set screws are to have a round nose point to prevent damage to panel finish. Cap point set screws are not acceptable. Set screws and other clamp hardware is to be either 304 series stainless steel (18-8 alloy) having no iron content, or aluminum. Attachment bolt for clamp is to be .3750 diameter with washer. VersaB ratchet is to be installed with a minimum of two screws into the base or as indicated on plans. Stainless or stainless cap screws to be provided by contractor. Attach ColorGuard to VersaB ratchet with a minimum of two self drilling screws as provided by manufacturer.

2.03 APPROVED MANUFACTURERS

A. Metal Roof Innovations, Ltd.

8055 Table Bluff Rd., Colorado Springs, CO 80908; Ph: 719-495-0518; Fax: 719-495-0045; see web for product distributors at www.S-5solutions.com.

B. Other Manufacturers

Must meet all aspects of this specification and approved in writing by Architect 14 days prior to General Contractor bid date. Equality must be shown in every aspect of this specification, including, but not limited to tested load to failure values as enumerated in 1.02.B., verified by independent laboratory, and color match as enumerated in 2.01B. If tested load to failure values are lower than called out in this specification, then additional rows of assembly may be furnished to achieve compliance.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.01 EXAMINATION AND PREPARATION

A. Clean Surface

Verify that panel seam area is reasonably clean and free of visible dirt and foreign matter at the clamp locations prior to installing clamps.

B. Seaming Complete

Verify that any required machine seaming is complete prior to installation.

C. Panel Attachment

Verify that panels are adequately attached and supported to the building structure to resist any loads imposed on the S-5 clamps.

D. Free Drainage

Verify that completed assembly installation will not in any way impede proper drainage of roof panels.

E. Discrepancies

Report any discrepancies to the above to the Project Architect before proceeding with the work.

3.02 INSTALLATION

A. Layout

Carefully lay out desired assembly locations true-to-line prior to installing clamps or VersaB rackets. Clamps should avoid panel attachment clips if the clip is a single piece design.

B. Clamp Installation

Assemble set screws to clamp and clamp to seam following all manufacturer printed instructions. Both set screws are to be at the same side of clamp. When application relies upon tested load to failure values, manufacturer minimum recommended set screw tension shall be randomly verified using calibrated torque wrench per manufacturer instructions.

C. System Installation

Install snow retention assemblies straight and true-to-line. Secure all color strip material to ColorGuard per manufacturer instructions. Join adjacent sections with splice pieces provided. Do not cantilever crossmember more than 60 past the last clamp in an assembly.

D. Fall Protection

Provide necessary fall and other hazard protection in accordance with OSHA regulations when installing snow retention assemblies.

E. Cleaning

Clean roof of any residual debris resulting from installation.

3.03 CLOSEOUT

A. Waste Disposal

Dispose of excess materials and packaging and remove debris from site.

B. Warranties

Deliver all warranties to Owner or Owner's designated representative.

THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF
METAL ROOFING SYSTEMS. THE USE
OF THIS DRAWING WITHOUT THE
EXPRESS PERMISSION OF METAL
ROOFING SYSTEMS IS PROHIBITED

Roofing Contractor:

METAL ROOFING
Systems, Inc.

7670 Micro Drive
Suite 200
Henrico, VA 23114
(704) 820-3110
(704) 820-0113 (Fax)

Job#:

Drawn By: JLC

Date: FEBRUARY 25 2015

Scale: AS SHOWN

Sample Retail Center
HENRICO, VIRGINIA

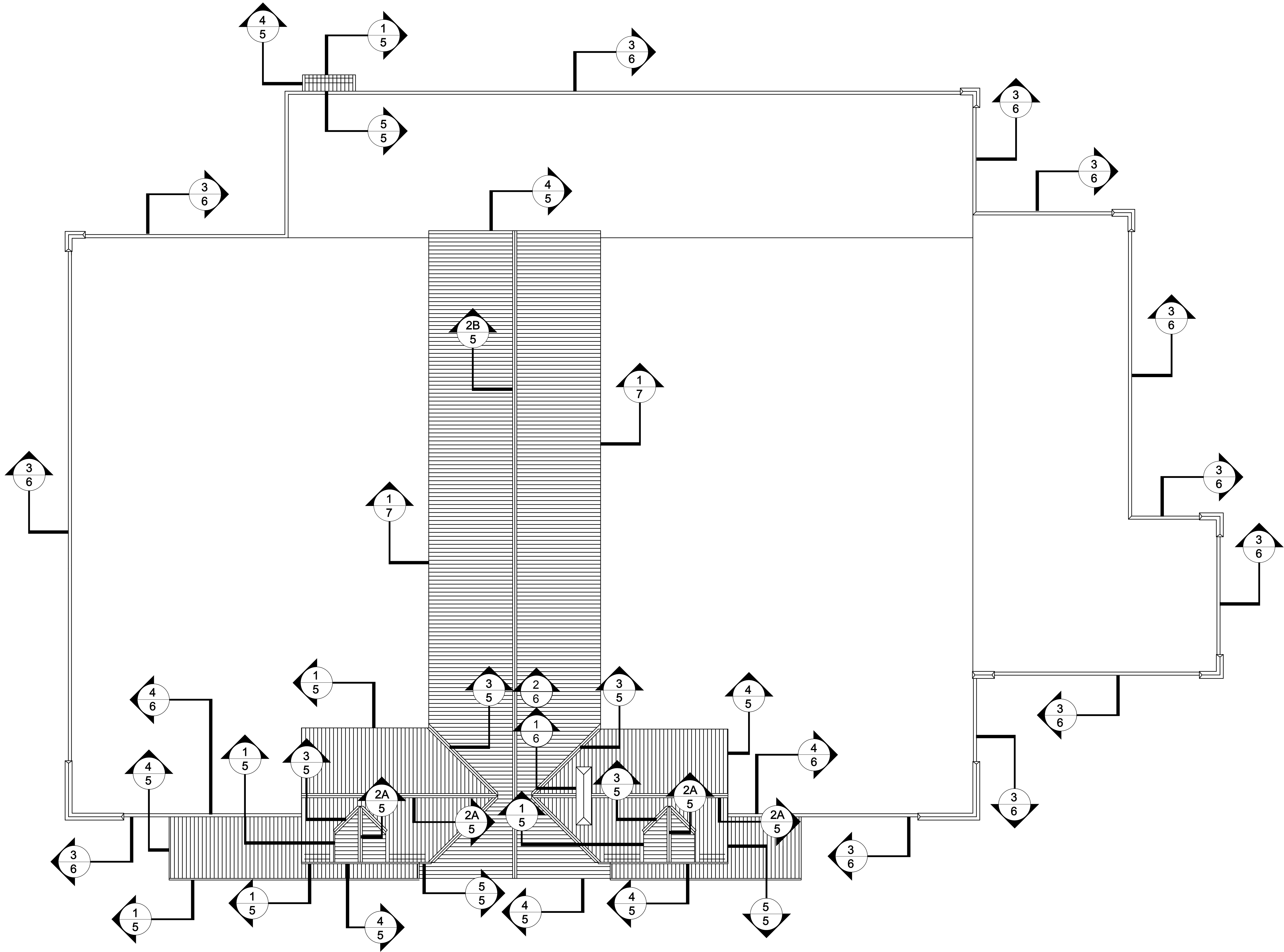
Drawing Title:
ROOF ENGINEERING DATA SHEET


SHEET:

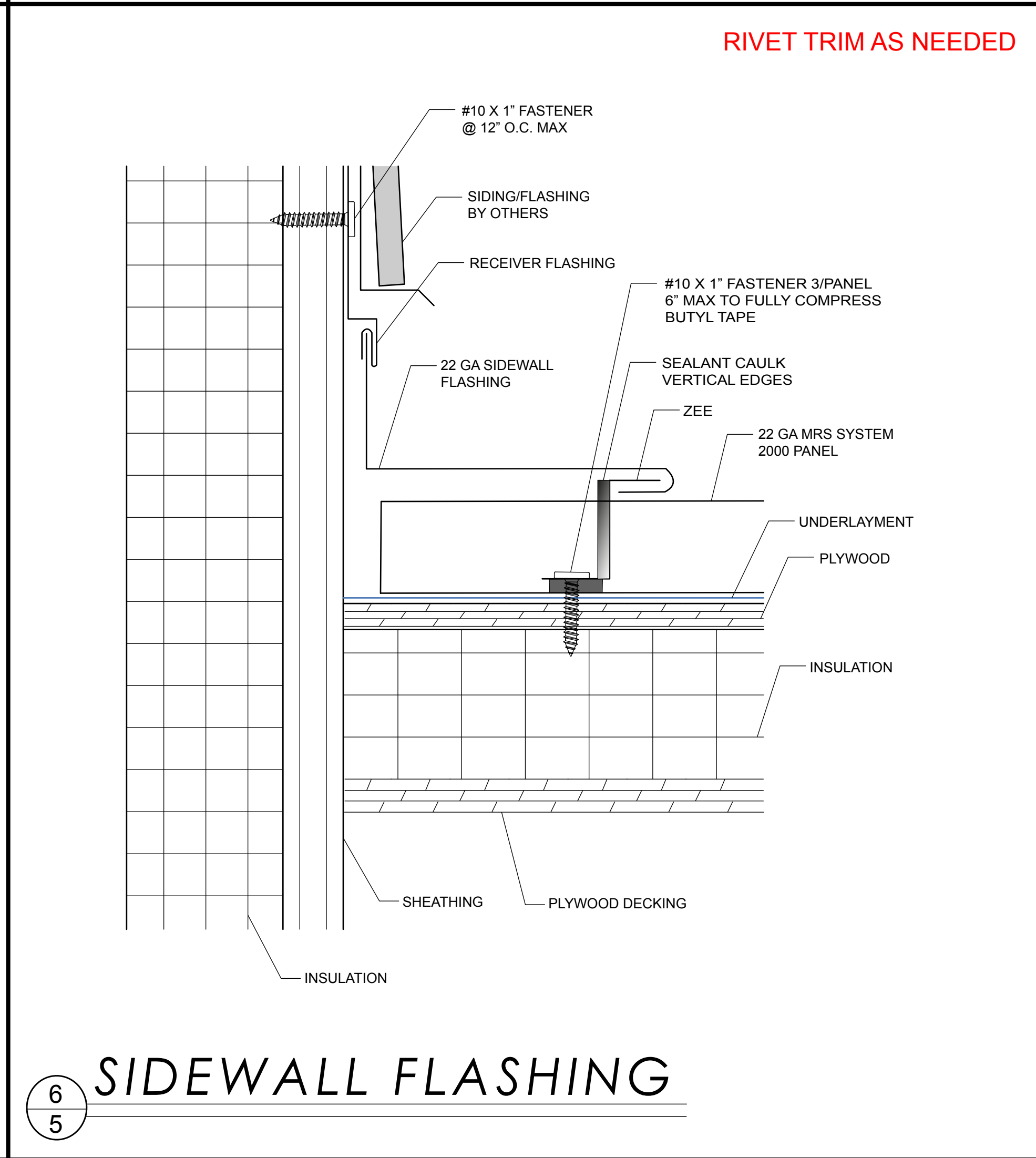
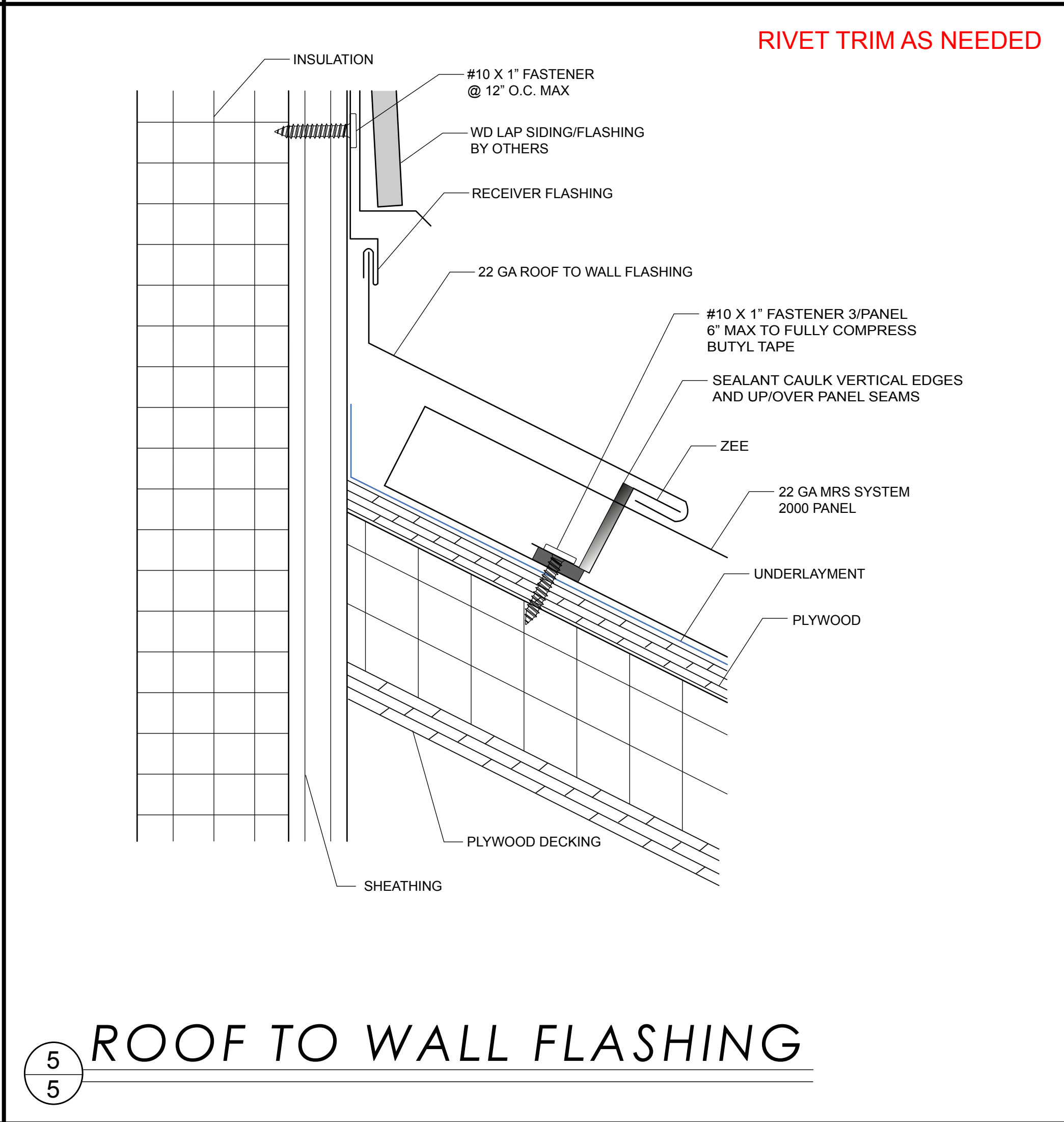
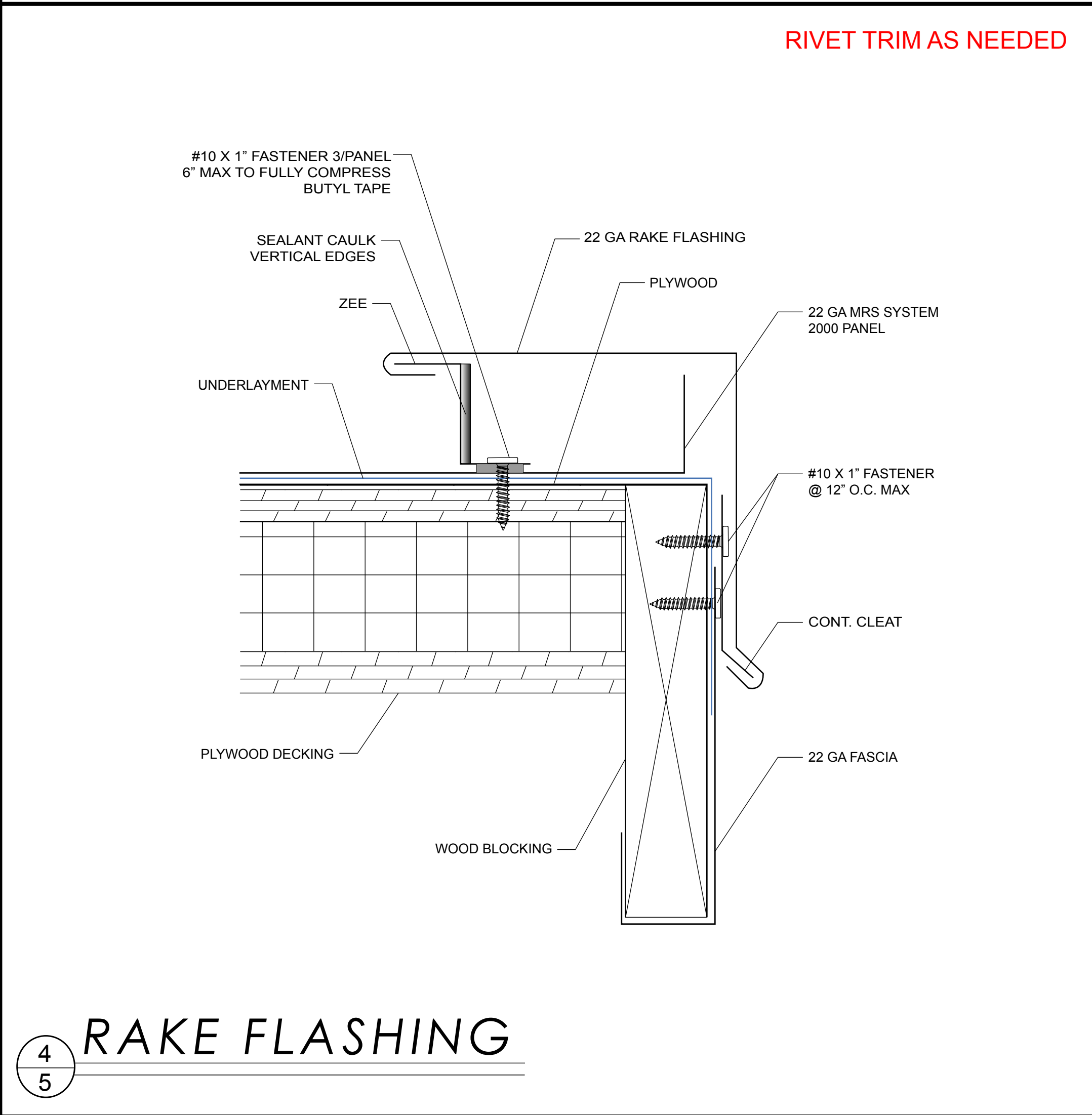
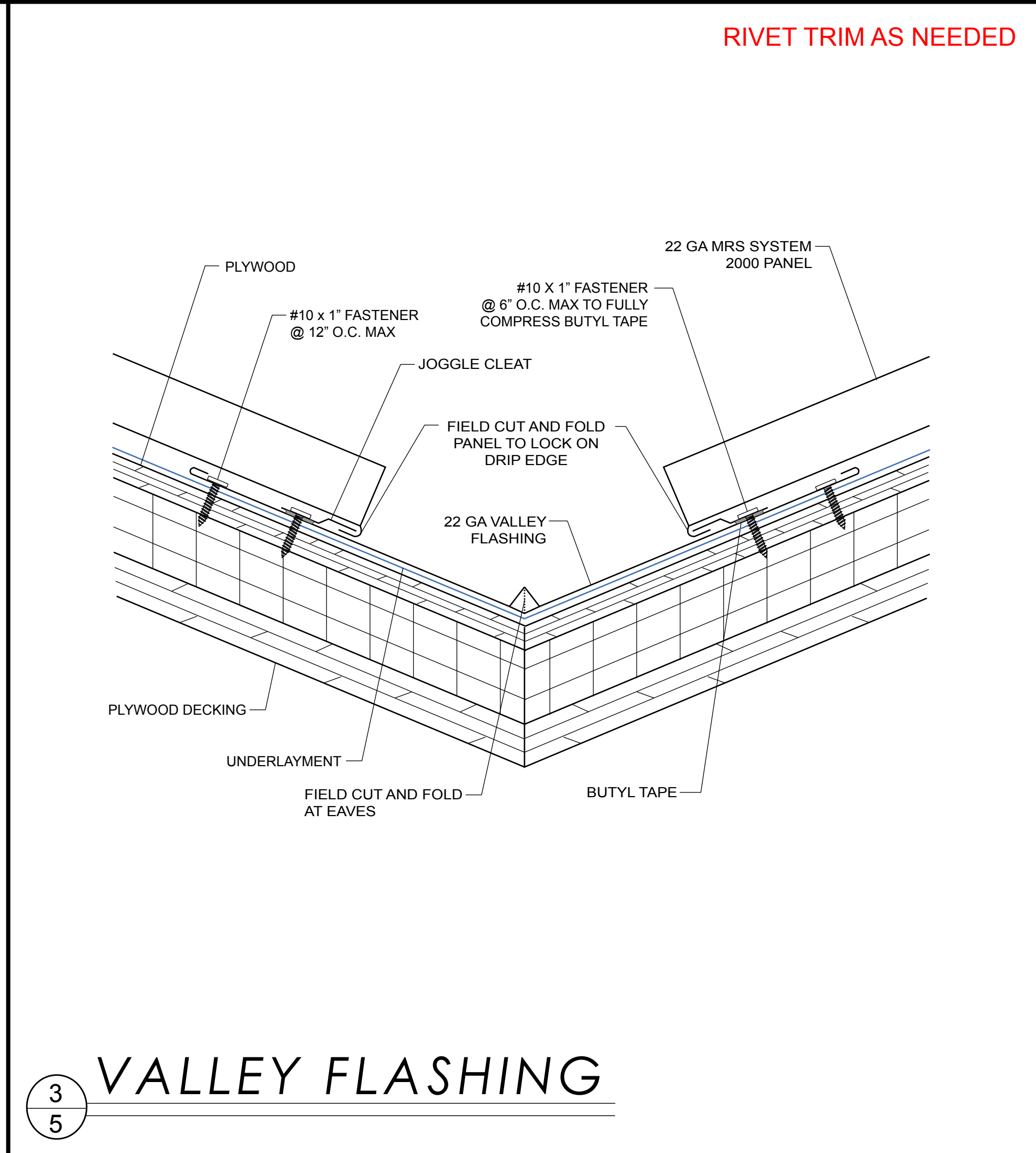
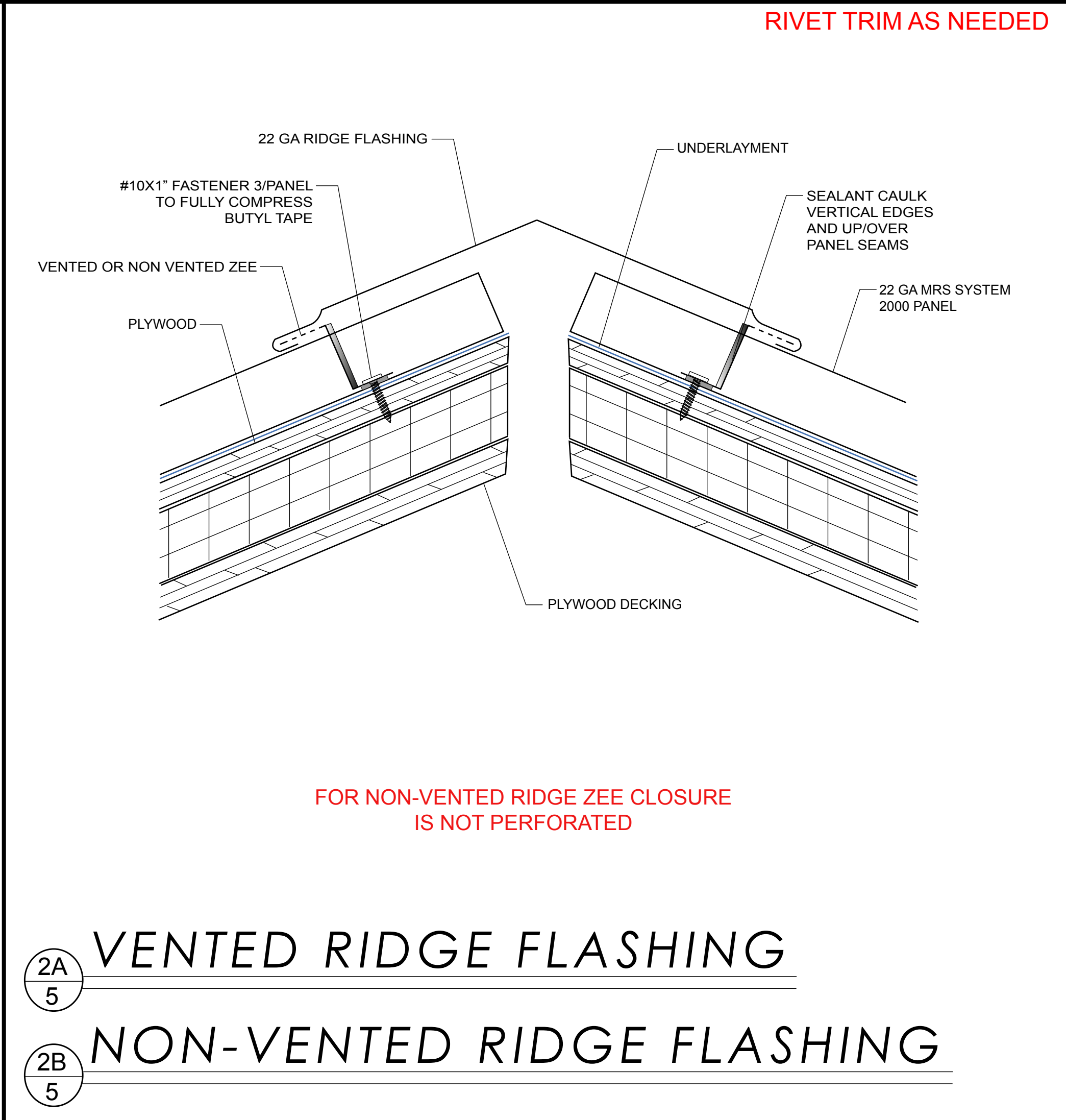
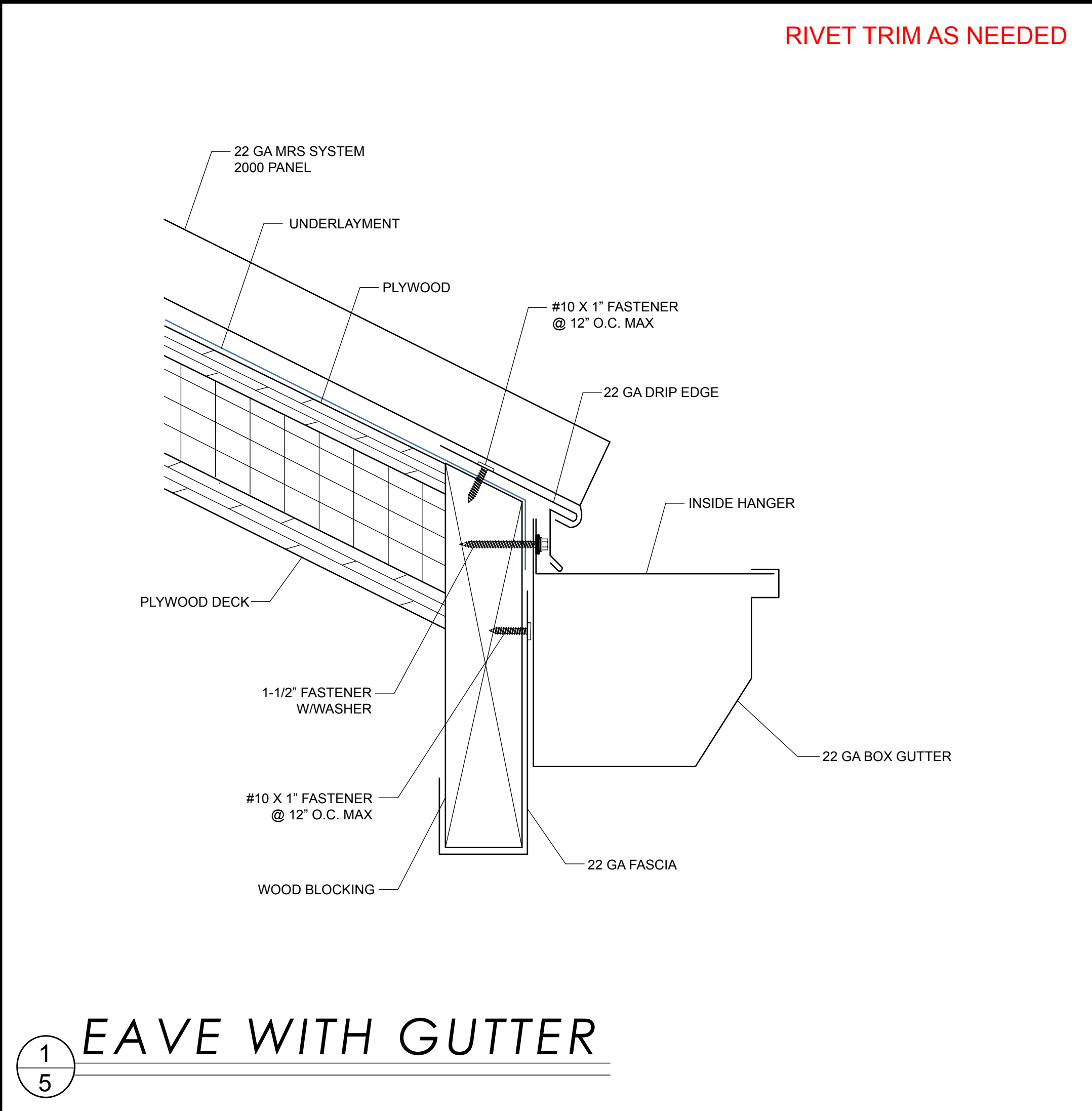
03

OF: 07

Roof Plan



THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF METAL ROOFING SYSTEMS. THE USE OF THIS DRAWING WITH OUT THE EXPRESS PERMISSION OF METAL ROOFING SYSTEMS IS PROHIBITED	
Roofing Contractor:	
 METAL ROOFING Systems, Inc. 7687 Mikron Drive Stanley, NC 28164 (704) 820-3110 (704) 820-0113 (Fax)	
Job#:	Drawn By: JLC
Date: FEBRUARY 25, 2015	Scale: AS SHOWN
Sample Retail Center HENRICO, VIRGINIA	
Drawing Title: Roof Panel Plan	
SHEET: 04 OF: 07	



THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF
METAL ROOFING SYSTEMS. THE USE
OF THIS DRAWING WITHOUT THE
EXPRESS PERMISSION OF METAL
ROOFING SYSTEMS IS PROHIBITED

Roofing Contractor:

METAL ROOFING
Systems, Inc

7670 Mikron Drive
Stanley, NC 28164
(704) 820-5110
(704) 820-0113 (Fax)

Job#:

Drawn By: JLC

Date: FEBRUARY 25, 2015

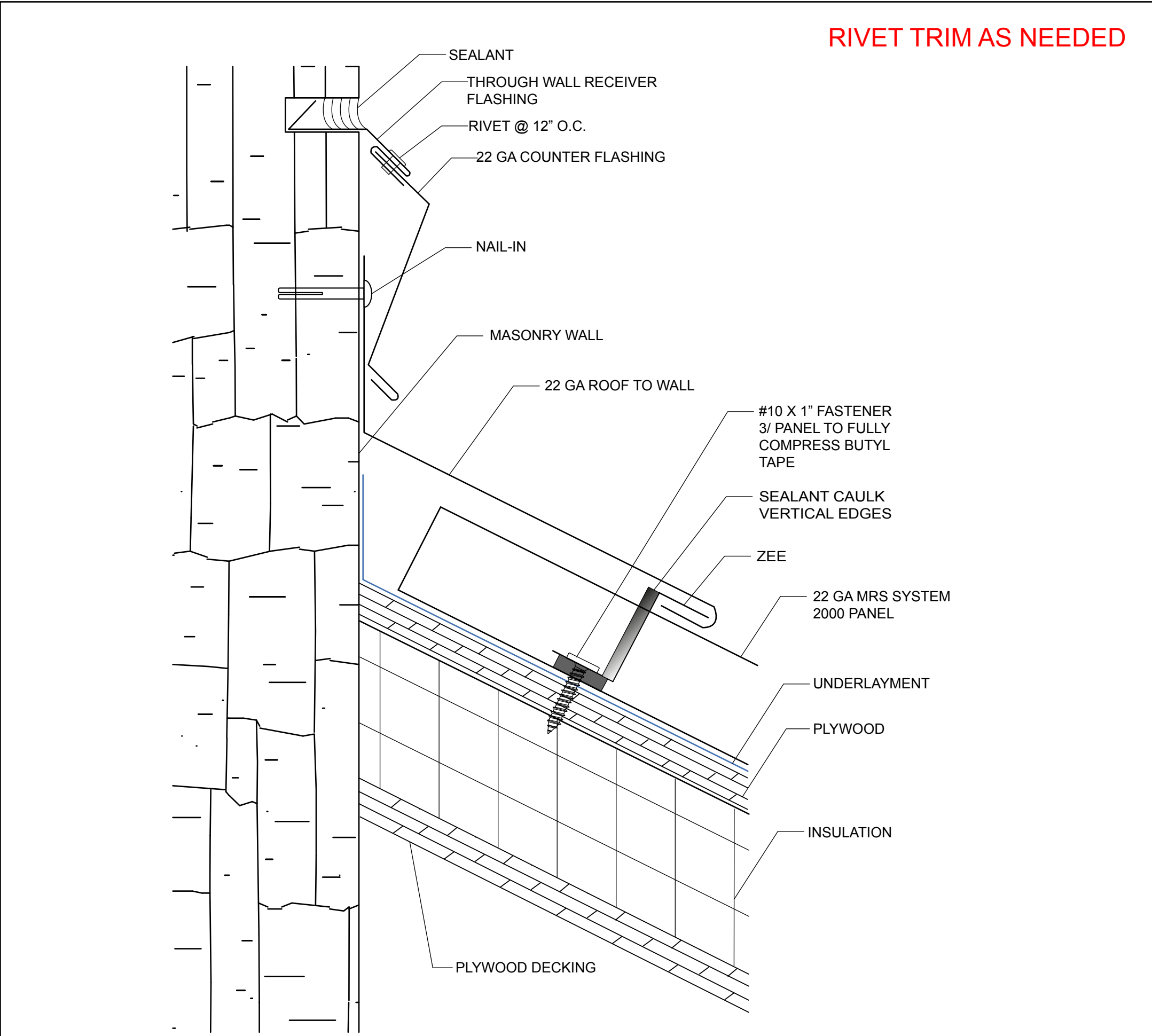
Scale: AS SHOWN

Sample Retail Center
HENRICO, VIRGINIA

Drawing Title: DETAILS

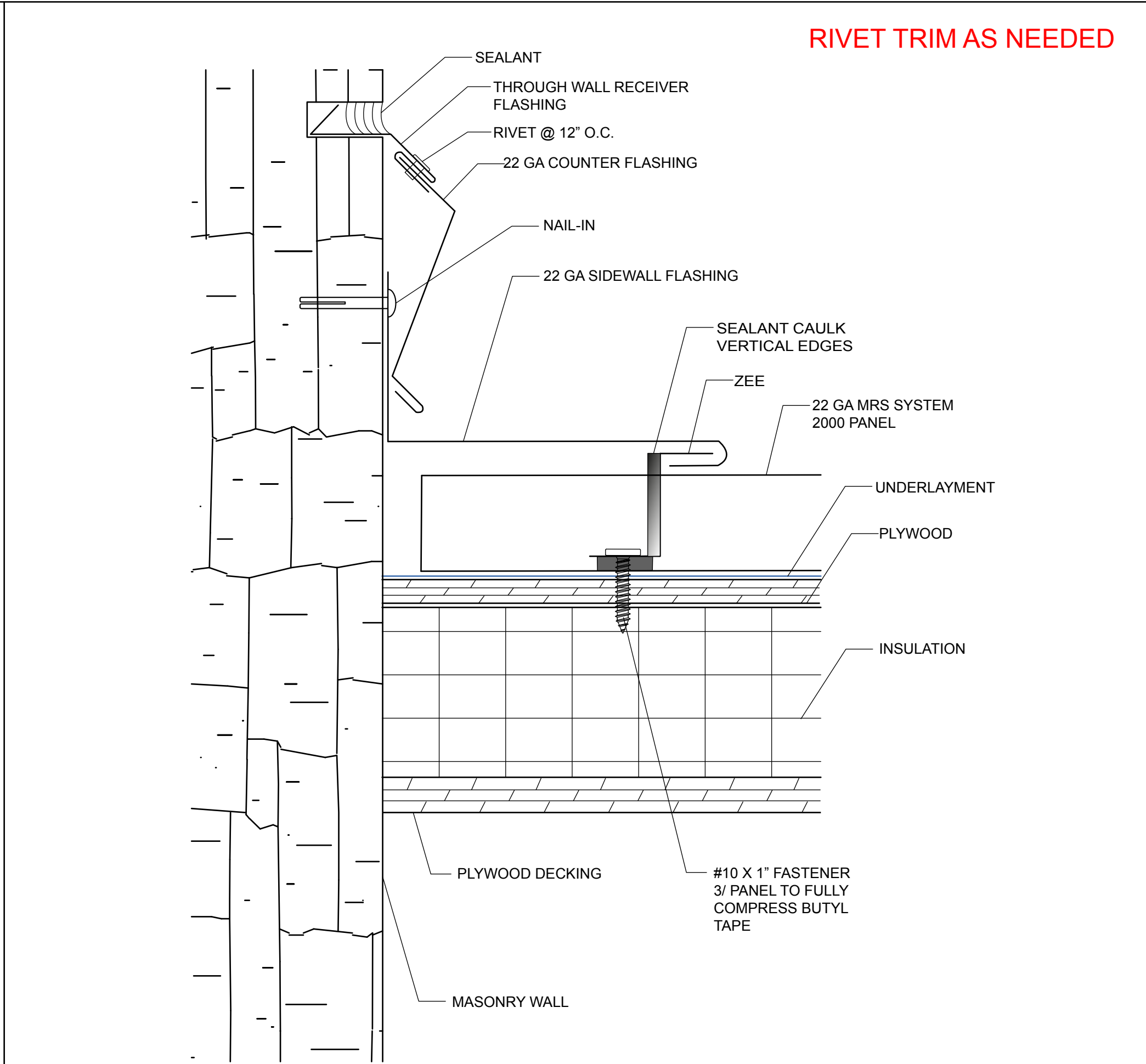
SHEET: **05**

OF: 07



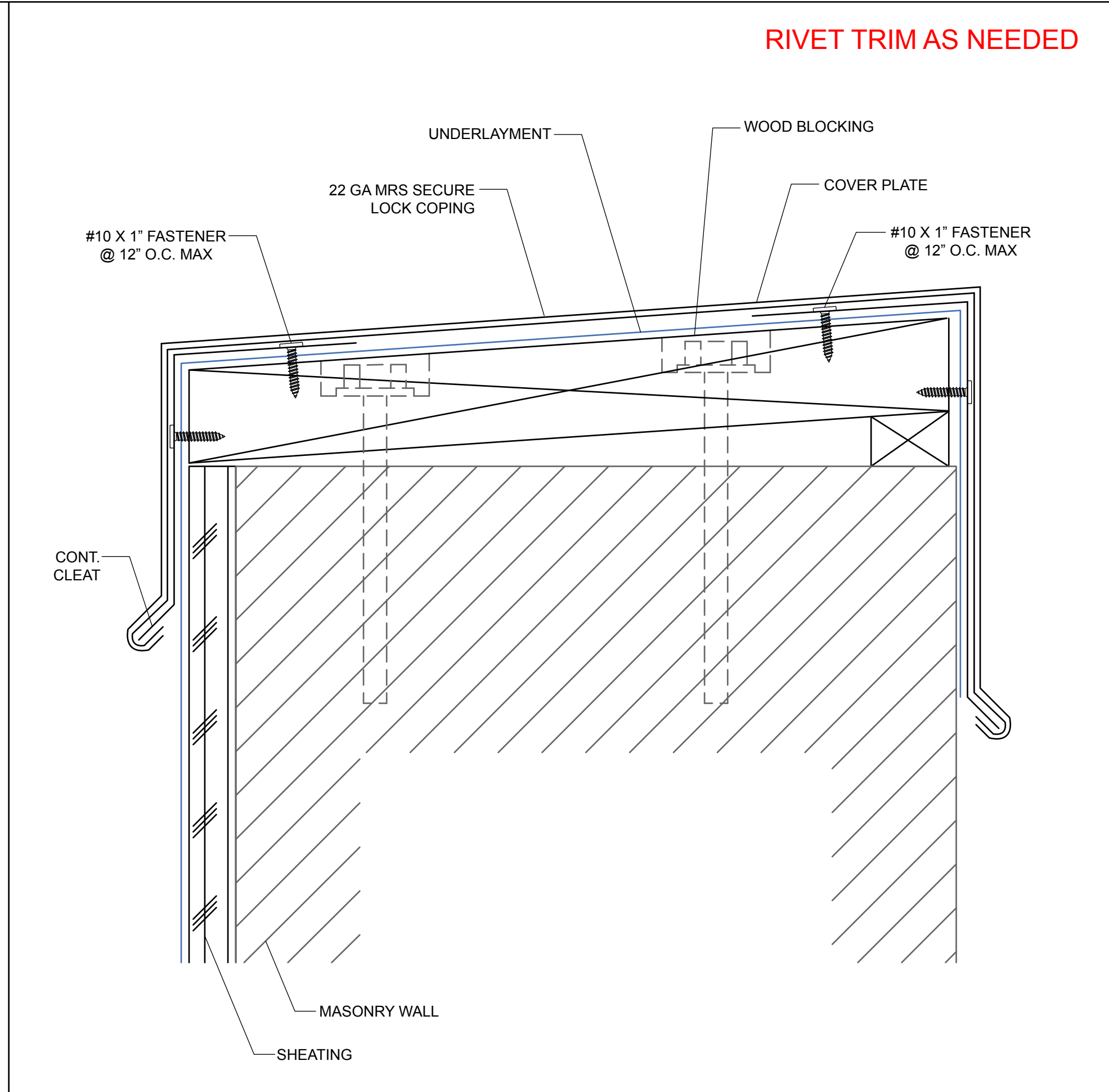
1
6

ROOF TO WALL



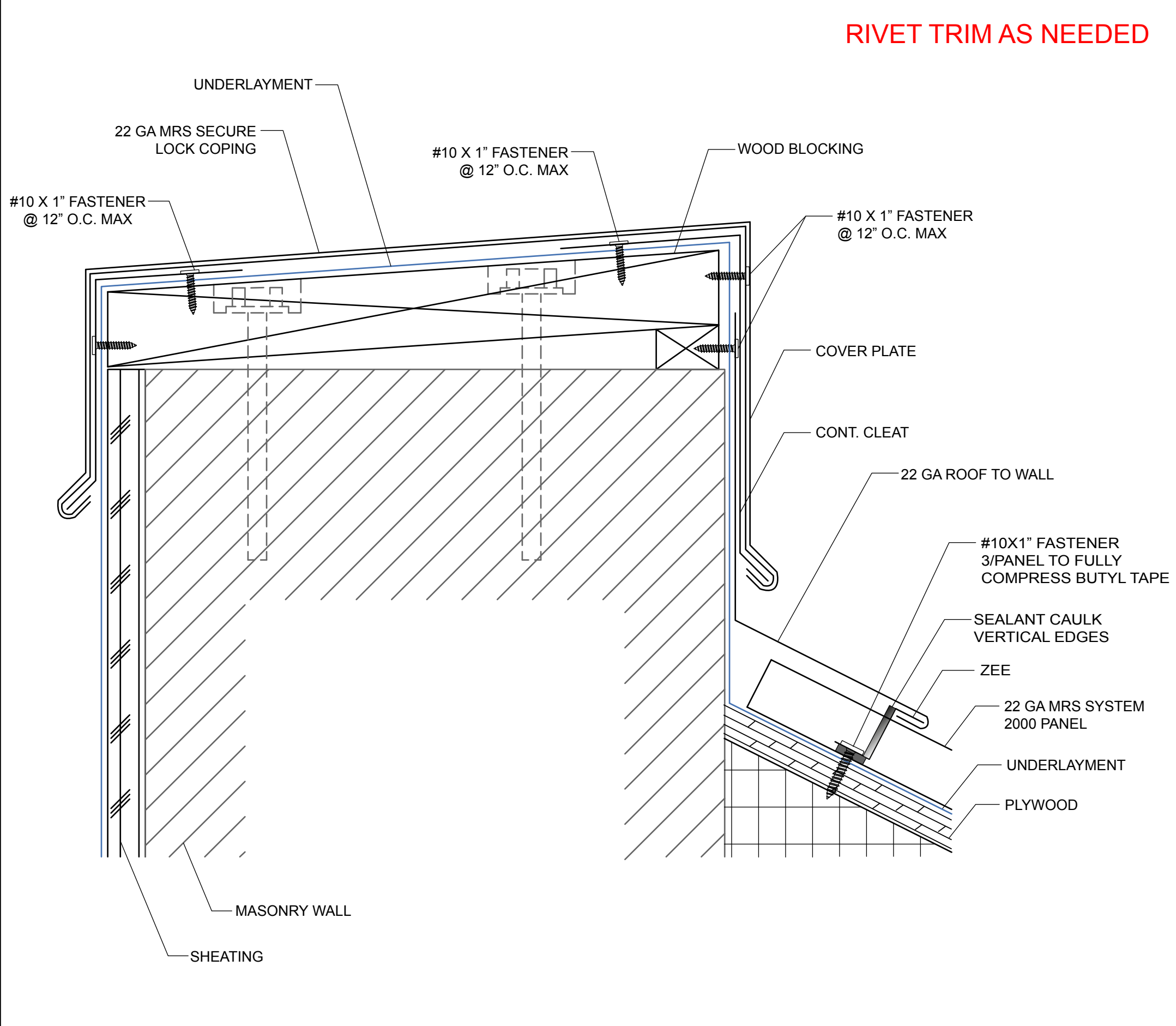
2
6

SIDE WALL



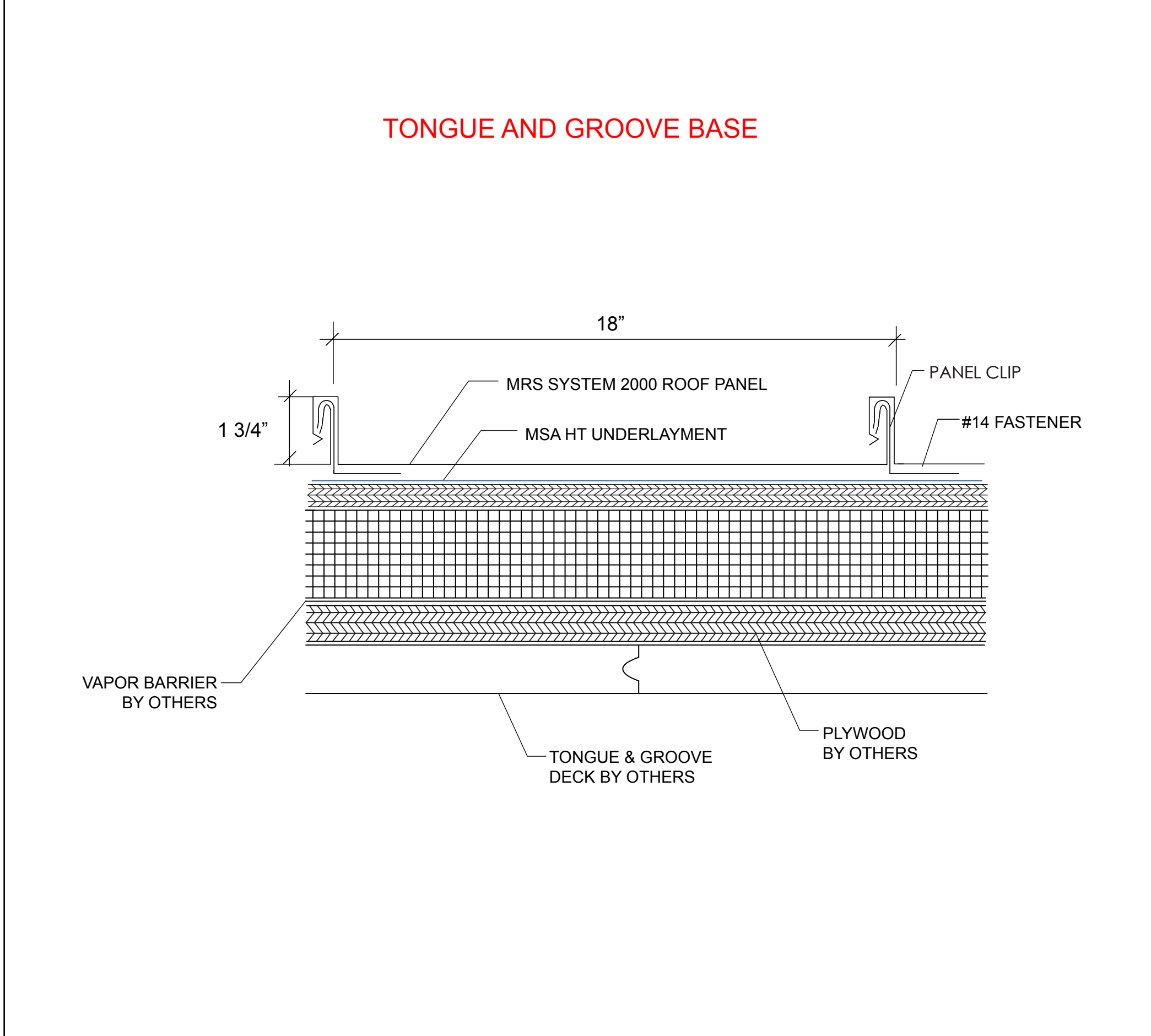
3
6

COPING



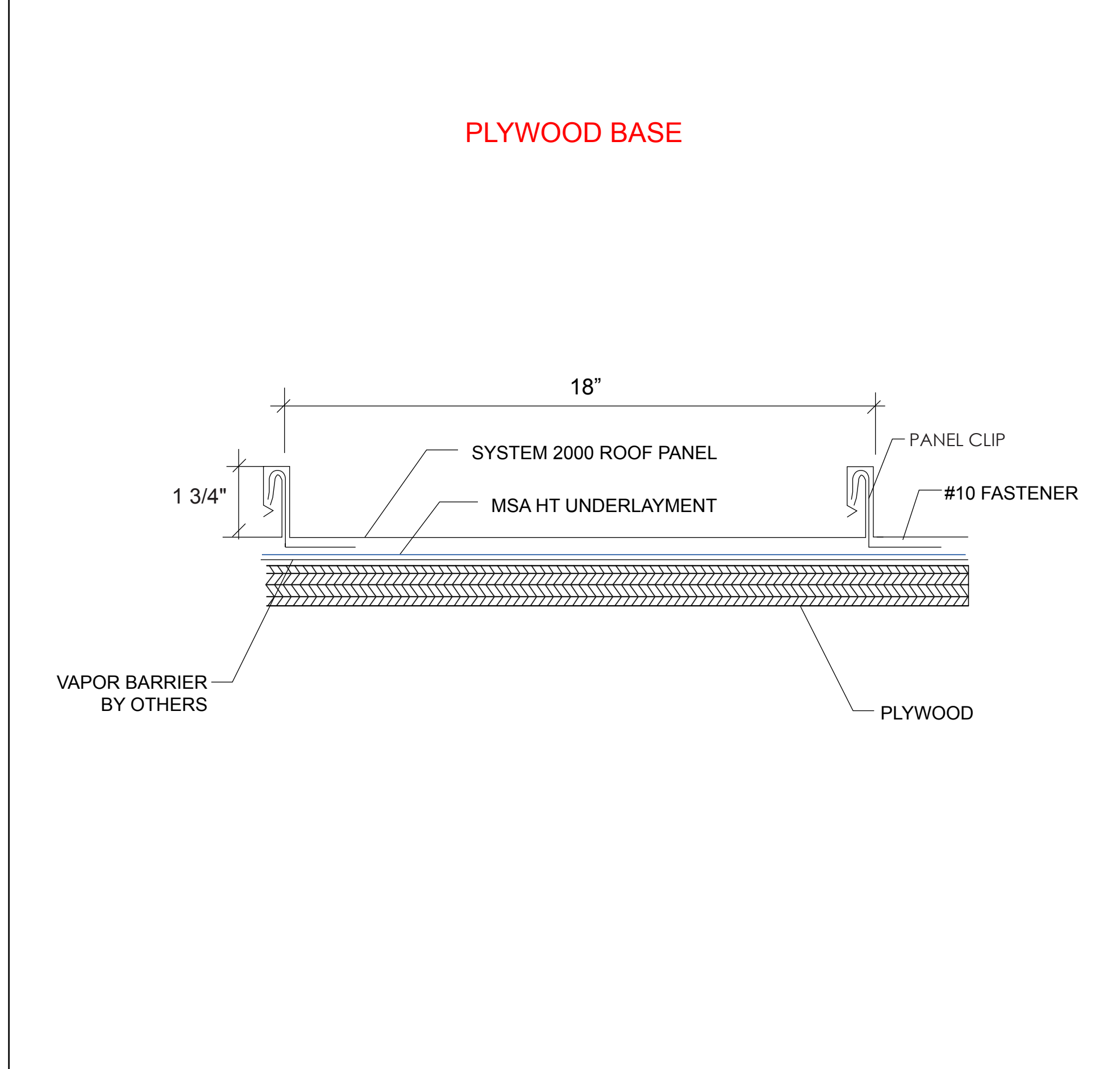
4
6

COPING



5
6

ROOF ASSEMBLY 1




6
6

ROOF ASSEMBLY 2

THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF
METAL ROOFING SYSTEMS. THE USE
OF THIS DRAWING WITH OUT THE
EXPRESS PERMISSION OF METAL
ROOFING SYSTEMS IS PROHIBITED

Roofing Contractor:



METAL ROOFING
Systems, Inc

7670 Mikron Drive
Stanley, NC 28164
(704) 820-5110
(704) 820-0113 (Fax)

Job#:	Drawn By:	Date:	Scale:
	JLC	FEBRUARY 25, 2015	AS SHOWN

Sample Retail Center
HENRICO, VIRGINIA

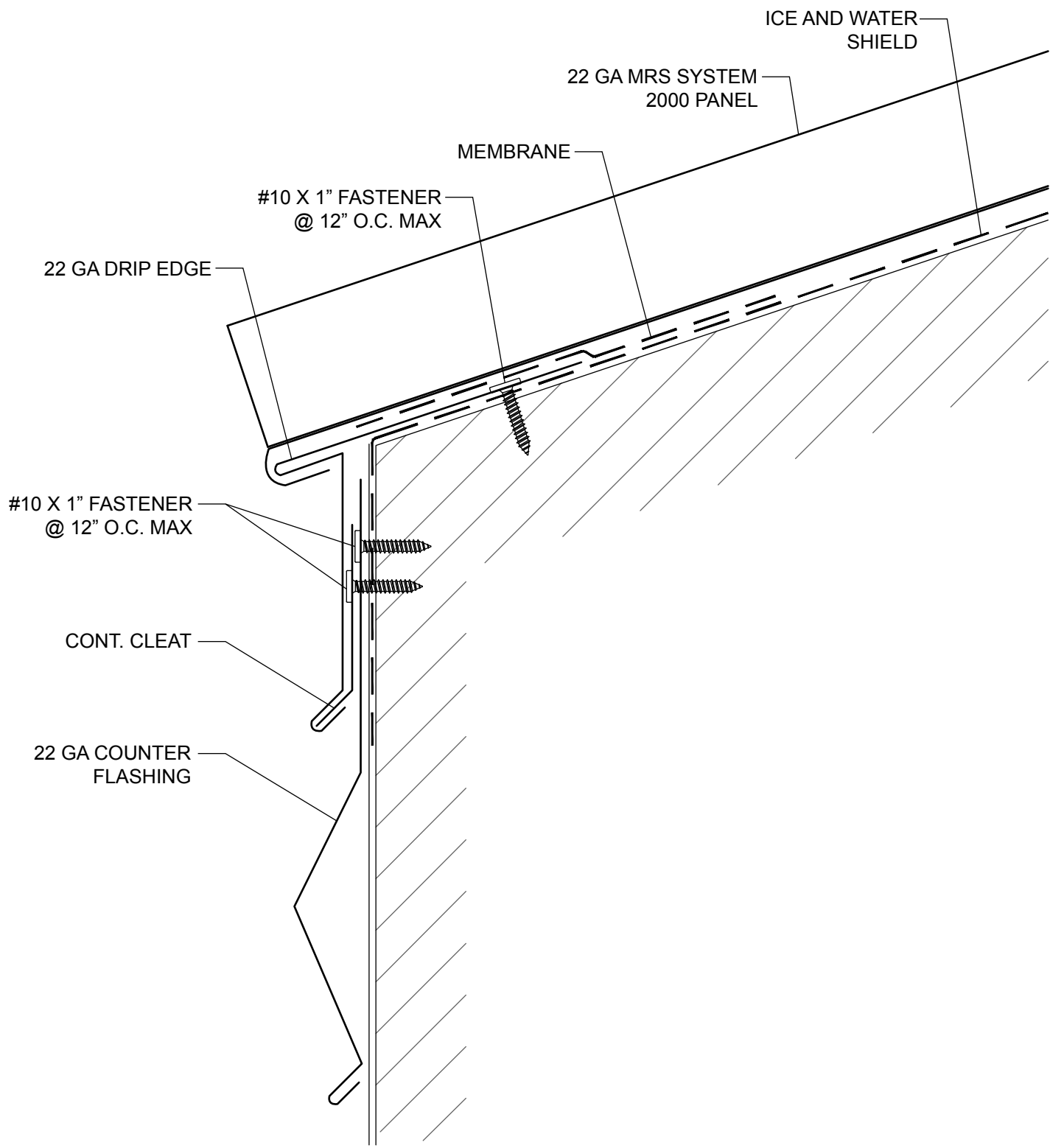
Drawing Title:
DETAILS

SHEET:

06

OF: 07

RIVET TRIM AS NEEDED



1
7

EAVE



METAL ROOFING
Systems, Inc

7670 Mikron Drive
Stanley, NC 28164
(704) 820-5110
(704) 820-0113 (Fax)

THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF
METAL ROOFING SYSTEMS. THE USE
OF THIS DRAWING WITH OUT THE
EXPRESS PERMISSION OF METAL
ROOFING SYSTEMS IS PROHIBITED

Roofing Contractor:

Job#:

Drawn By: JLC

Date: FEBRUARY 25 2015

Scale: AS SHOWN

Cabela's Retail Center
HENRICO, VIRGINIA

DETAILS

SHEET:

07

OF: 07