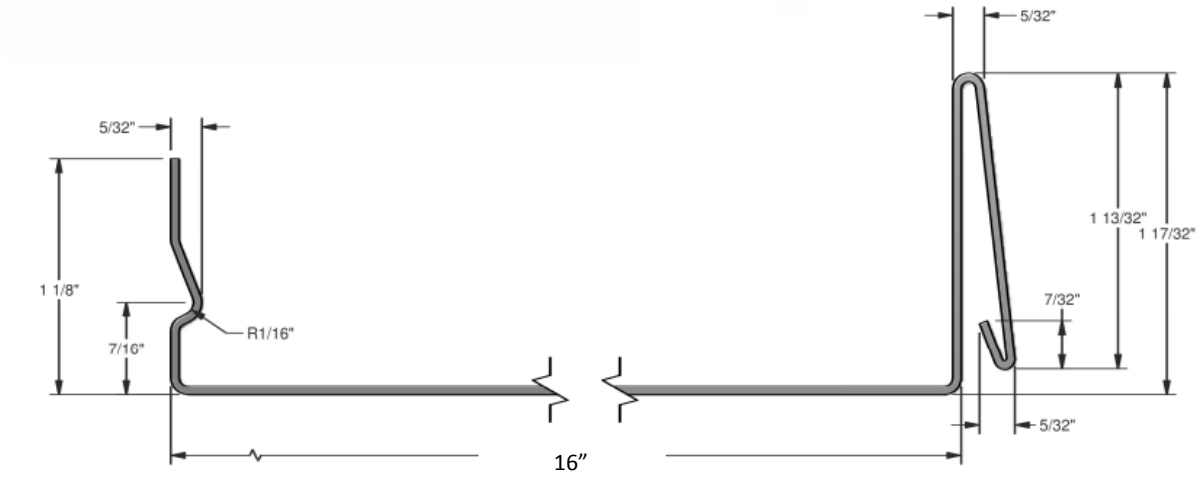
DELTA SNAPLOCK 1.5"
PLYWOOD INSTALLATION DETAILS

PANEL INFO

This panel is available in 24 GA & 26 GA steel with the following testing over plywood substrates:

a. UL 90 – Uplift Rating
b. UL 2218 – Hail Resistance
c. UL Class A Fire Rating
d. Approved for Weathertight Warranty's

PANEL PROFILE



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INTRODUCTION

The application and detail drawings in this guide are strictly for illustration purposes only and may not be applicable to all building designs. It is the responsibility of the designer, roofing contractor and installer to ensure that the following details are adapted to meet the particular building requirements.

Delta Metals of Delta, CO shall be held harmless from any and all claims resulting from a lack of water tightness as a result of following these suggested typical detail drawings.

The installer shall be familiar with all erection instructions and examine the roof substrate to ensure it meets the minimum requirements and that the building is square before starting any work. Report any potential problems to the general contractor or architect. Do not start any work until all unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

When starting panel installation ensure panels are held true, plumb and straight. All panel widths are nominal and it is recommended that periodic measurements be taken to ensure panels are not gaining or losing width.

Sealant for joints and flashing conditions shall be non-drying, non-toxic, non-shrinking and shall have a serviceable temperature range of -50°F to 212°F. Sealant shall be field applied on clean, dry surfaces without any skips or voids in the bead. Sealant shall be supplied or approved by Delta Metals.

Oil Canning can be described as the amount of waviness found in the flat area of metal panels. Oil canning is an inherent characteristic of light gauge cold formed metal products and is not a cause for rejection.

Tin snips or a “nibbler” type electric tool are recommended for field cutting panels, circular saws, torches and plasma cutters are not to be used. All metal filings must be removed to avoid rusting the metal surfaces which could void the paint warranty and shorten the life of the product.

When working dissimilar metals and PT wood a separation barrier must be used to prevent contact between dissimilar metals and PT wood. Only stainless steel fasteners should be used when fastening into PT wood.

It is the building’s owner or design professionals responsibility to consult with the controlling code agency officials or other governing authorities to determine the specific requirements of each project and system.

SAFETY

It is the installer's responsibility to study all applicable OSHA and other safety requirements before starting any projects.

Safety railing, netting, harnesses, and safety lines should be provided and used by all crew members working on the roof.

All personal protective equipment (i.e. gloves, safety glasses, long sleeves, long pants, hard hat) should be worn when installing or handling products.

MATERIAL STORAGE

Unload material and inspect for damage. Notify your sales contact immediately for all damaged material.

It is recommended by the NCCA that pre-painted material be stored in an indoor facility isolated from the elements. If material must be stored outside proper precautions must be taken.

If the bundles are stored on the ground, a plastic cover must be put down under the bundle to minimize condensation of water from the ground onto the panels. The bundles must be then raised off the plastic ground cover to avoid contact with water puddles and allow for air circulation around the bundles to promote drying of condensed water. The panels must be stored at an angle to promote drainage of water off the bundle. Sufficient support must be provided to the raised and angled bundles to avoid excessive bowing, which may result in low spots that could hold water.

The bundle must be completely sheltered with a loose fitting waterproof tarp to protect the bundle during rain or snow events, but allow for air circulation and drying of condensed water.

In addition to water there are other important factors that contribute to the corrosion of stored, pre-painted panels. These factors are temperature and exposure time. Given enough time, panels will eventually become wet and storage corrosion may occur under most job site conditions. Even in a well-protected bundle the natural temperature and humidity variations will cause water to condense on and between the panels. Shipping the bundle from a cold area to a warm area will cause water to condense not only on the bundle but also between the panels.

In conclusion, storage corrosion can be prevented by:

1. Decreasing water contact.
2. Moderating temperature extremes.
3. Immediately drying moisture exposed bundles.
4. Reducing site storage time.

CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE GUIDE

for Metal Building Components Coated With Delta's Kynar 500 or Hylar 5000 Resin Paint

Delta's Kynar 500 or Hylar 5000 resin paint systems are similar in molecular structure to Teflon®, a product most of us are familiar with through use in our households. The molecules on the surface of the coating are so tightly bound together that they don't want to react with anything. Their slick surface helps make them resistant to many elements found in the environment such as air pollution, acid rain and general airborne dirt.

Although Delta's factory applied finishes are extremely durable, a periodic cleaning to remove buildups of resins and other residue is a good idea to extend coating life. A variety of methods for removal of surface deposits are available. Simple washing with plain water using hoses or pressure spray equipment is usually adequate. When surfaces are dulled with heavy deposits of dirt or other contaminants, stronger methods may be needed.

Two precautions: (1) do not use wire brushes, abrasives or similar cleaning tools which will mechanically abrade the coatings surface and (2) certain cleaning agents listed below should be tested in an inconspicuous area before use on a large scale.

GROUP A: HOT OR COLD DETERGENT SOLUTIONS

A 5% solution in water of commonly used commercial and industrial detergents will not have any deleterious effect on a fluoropolymer surface. These solutions should be followed by an adequate rinse of water. Use a cloth or sponge for application.

GROUP B: SOLVENTS

Most organic solvents are flammable and/or toxic and must be handled accordingly. Keep away from open flames, sparks and electrical motors. Use adequate ventilation, protective clothing and goggles.

Solvents that may be used to remove non-water soluble deposits (tar, grease, oil, paint, graffiti, etc.) from fluoropolymer surfaces include:

Alcohols

- Denatured alcohol (ethanol)
- Isopropyl (rubbing alcohol)
- Methanol (wood alcohol)

Note: methanol is toxic.

The above alcohols have no permanent effect on fluoropolymer surfaces.

GROUP C: PETROLEUM SOLVENTS AND TURPENTINE

- VM&P naphtha
- Mineral Spirits
- Kerosene
- Turpentine (wood or gum sprits)

The above solvents have no permanent effect on fluoropolymer surfaces.

GROUP D: AROMATIC AND CHLORINATED

- Xylol (Xylene)
- Toluol (Toluene)
- Perchlorethylene (Perclene)
- Tricholorethylene (Triclene)

Note: Perchlorethylene and Tricholorethylene are toxic

The above solvents should be used with caution on fluoropolymer surface and in contact with solvent to five minutes maximum and test before using.

GROUP E: KETONES, ESTERS, LACQUER THINNER AND PAINT REMOVER

- Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK)
- Ethyl acetate (nail polish remover)
- Butyl acetate
- Lacquer thinner
- Paint remover (non-flammable)

The above solvents should be used cautiously on a fluoropolymer surface. Limit contact of fluoropolymer surface and test before using. Note: There are many formulations of paint remover on the market. It is possible that some will remove the fluoropolymer surface. Proceed very cautiously in use of paint remover. Metal supplier and coating manufacturer are not responsible for damage from unrestricted use.

GRAFFITI

Graffiti presents a special problem because of the many possible agents used, generally aerosol paint. It is best to try the less active solvents first (Solvent Group A, B, C and D), then try stronger solvents (Solvent Group E). If none of these are satisfactory, it may be necessary to resort to touchup, repaint or replacement, depending on the extent of the damage.

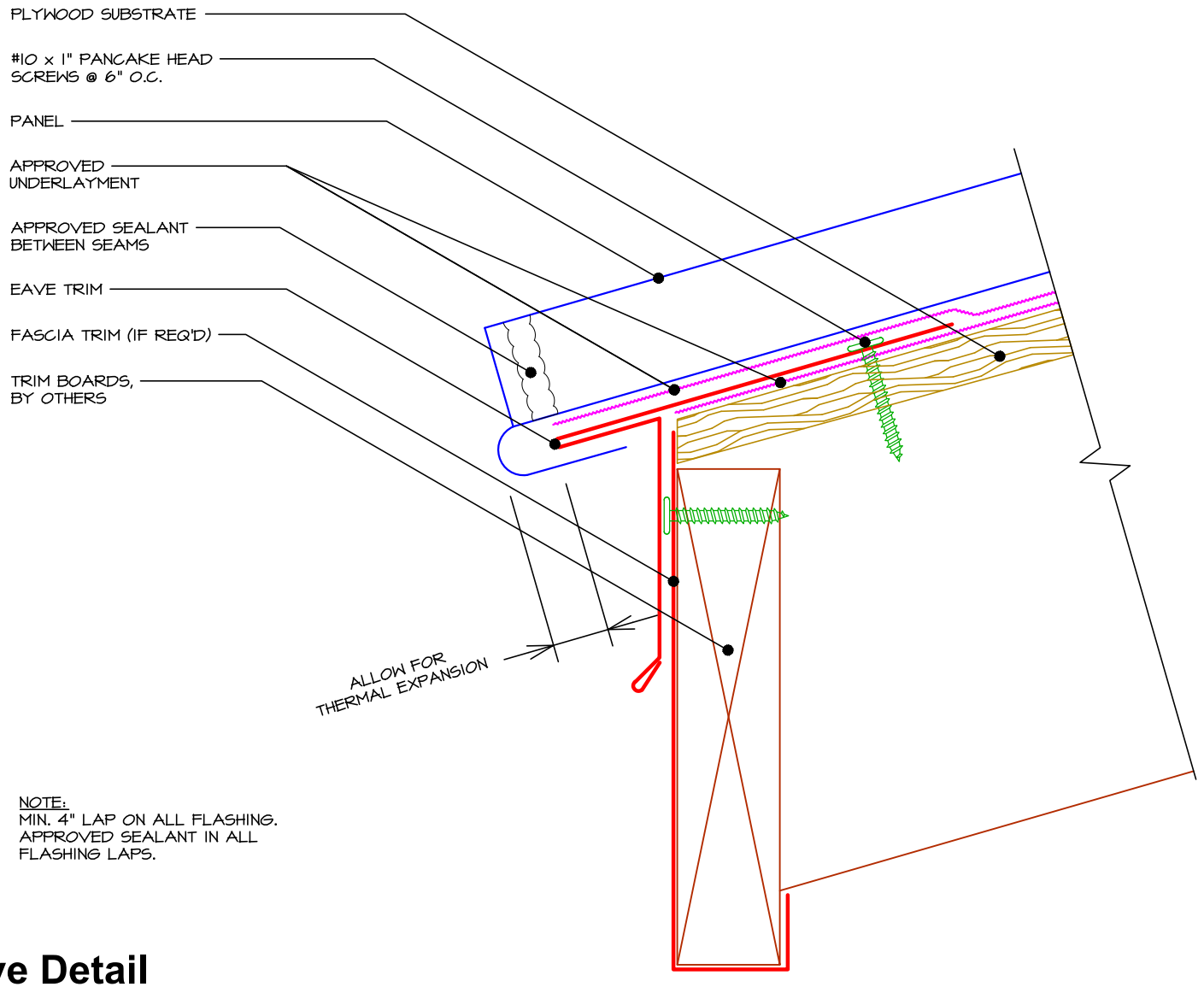
CHEMICAL SOLUTIONS

Mildew: In areas subject to high humidity levels- dirt and spore deposits can permit mildew growth to occur. The following solution is recommended to remove mildew when necessary:

- 1/3 cup dry powdered laundry detergent (such as Tide®)
- 1 quart sodium hypochlorite 5% solution (such as Clorox®)
- 3 quarts water

Rust Stains: Hydrochloric, citric acid or muriatic acid, diluter with ten volumes of water, may assist in removing rust stain from fluoropolymer surfaces. Limit contact to five minutes. Oxalic acid solutions or acetic acid (vinegar) may be used for the same purpose. Flush with water. *Caution*: acid solutions are corrosive and toxic. Flush all surfaces with copious amounts of water after use.

Delta SnapLock 1.5"
Plywood Details

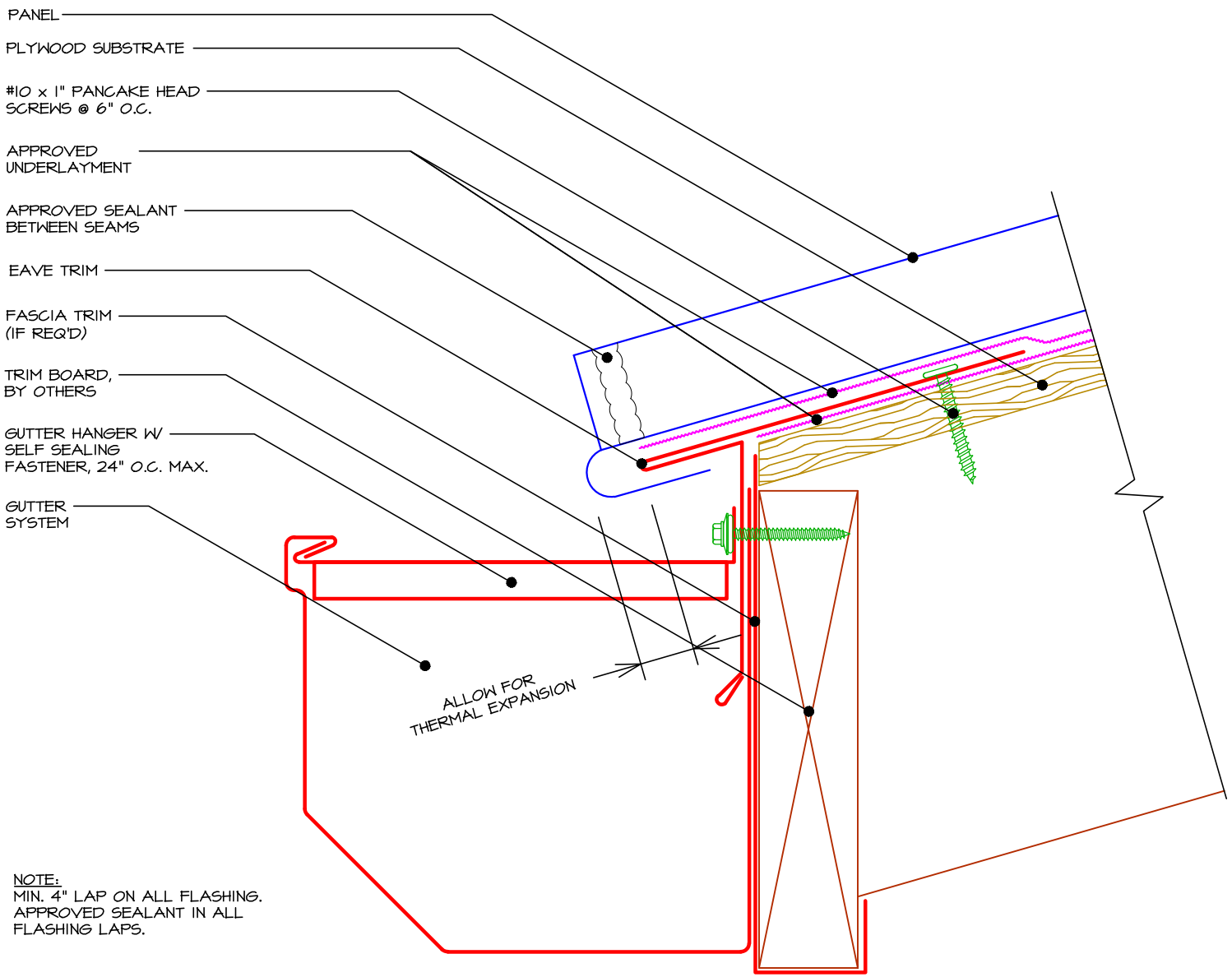


NOTE:
MIN. 4" LAP ON ALL FLASHING.
APPROVED SEALANT IN ALL FLASHING LAPS.

E1 - Eave Detail

NOT TO SCALE

Delta SnapLock 1.5"
Plywood Details

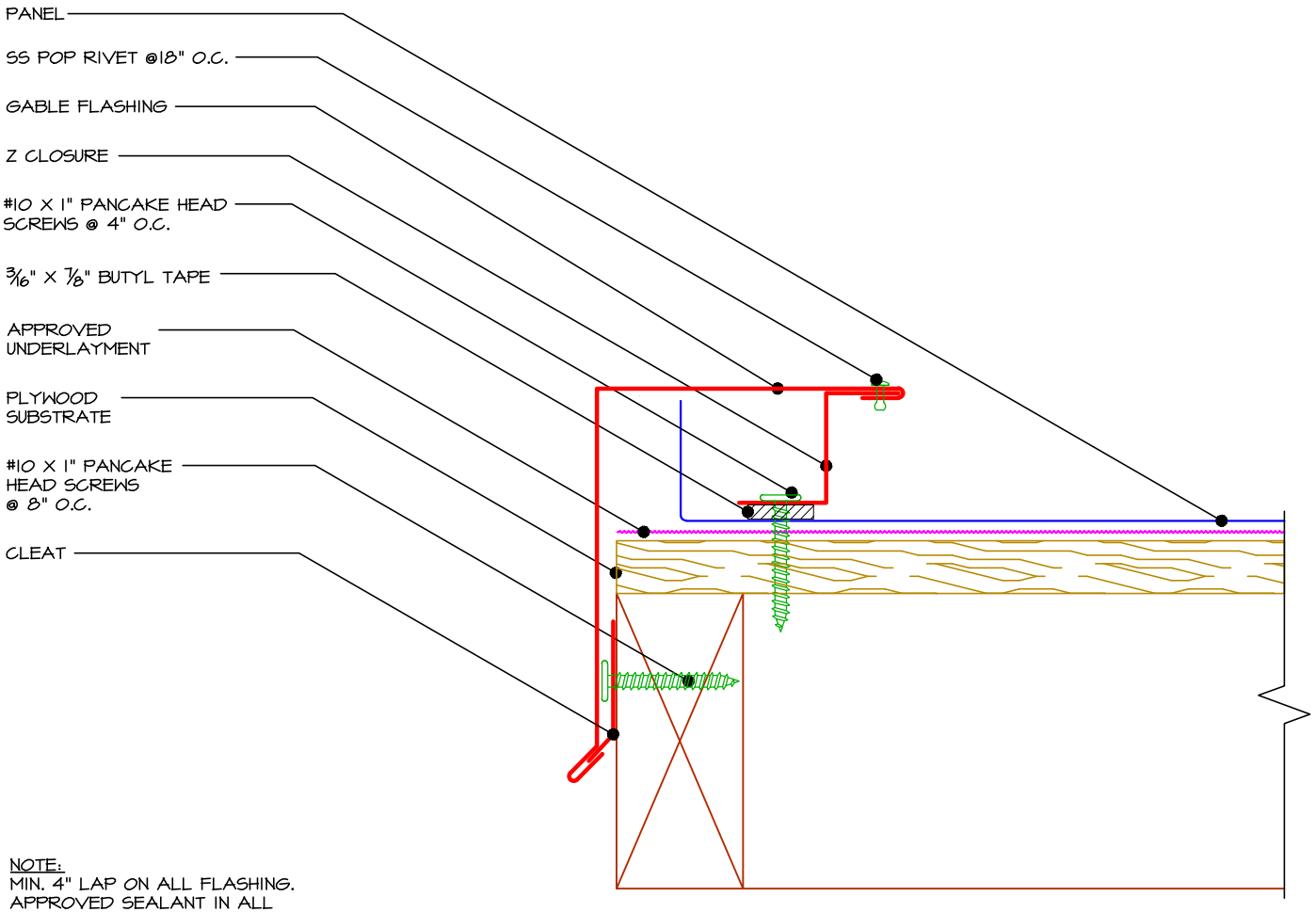


NOTE:
MIN. 4" LAP ON ALL FLASHING.
APPROVED SEALANT IN ALL FLASHING LAPS.

EG1 - Eave W/ Gutter Detail

NOT TO SCALE

Delta SnapLock 1.5"
Plywood Details

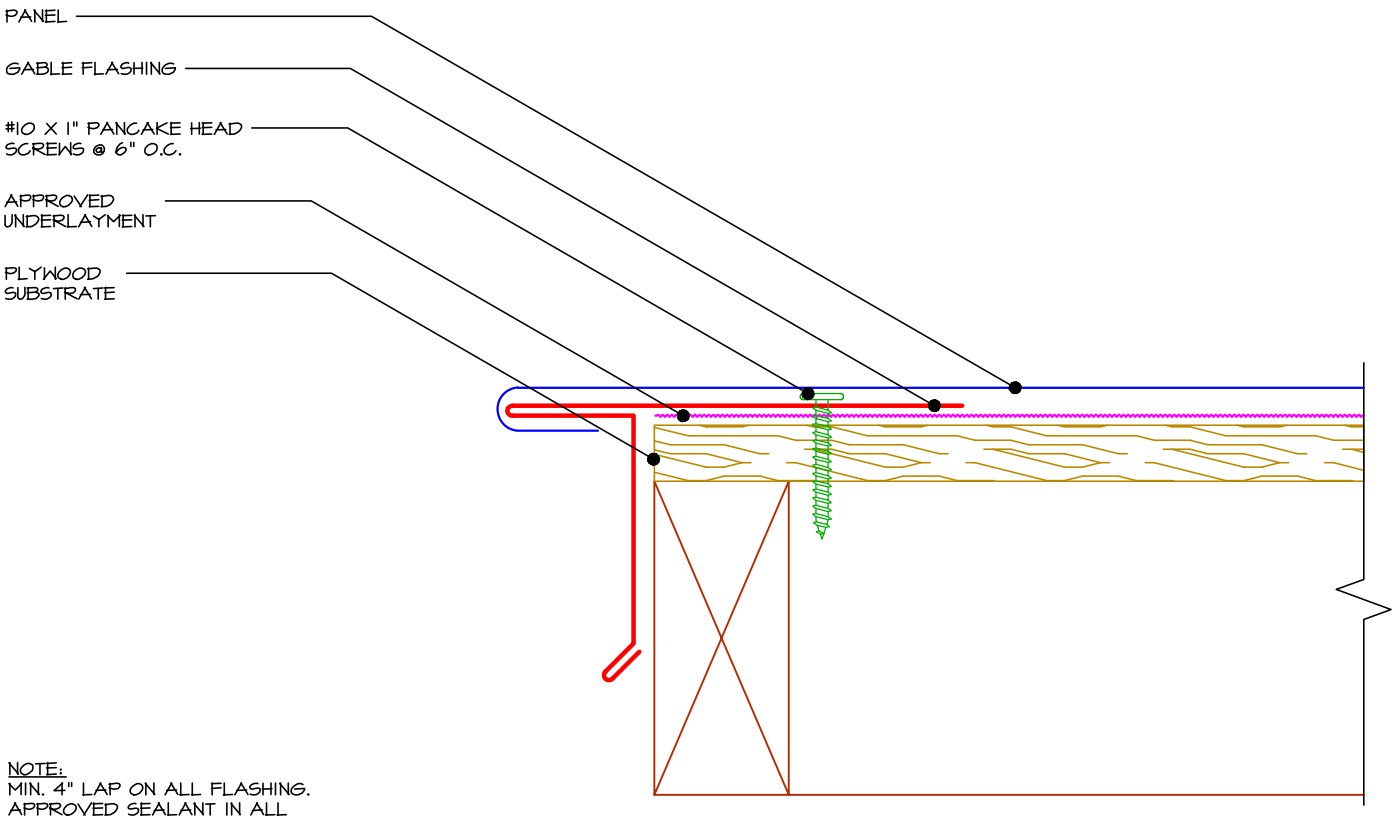


NOTE:
MIN. 4" LAP ON ALL FLASHING.
APPROVED SEALANT IN ALL FLASHING LAPS.

RK1 - Rake / Gable Detail

NOT TO SCALE

Delta SnapLock 1.5"
Plywood Details

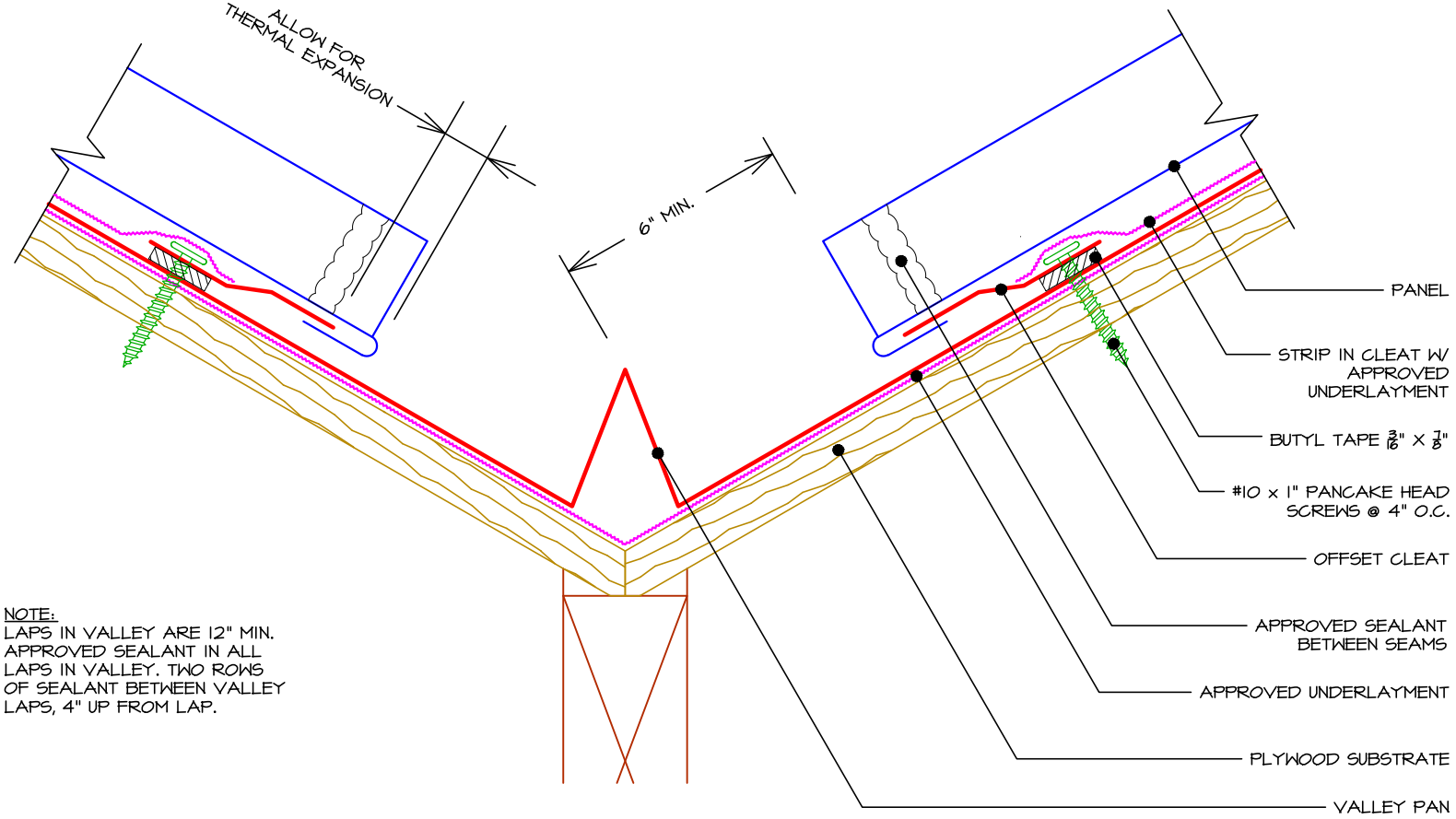


NOTE:
MIN. 4" LAP ON ALL FLASHING.
APPROVED SEALANT IN ALL FLASHING LAPS.

RK2 - Rake / Gable Detail

NOT TO SCALE

Delta SnapLock 1.5"
Plywood Details

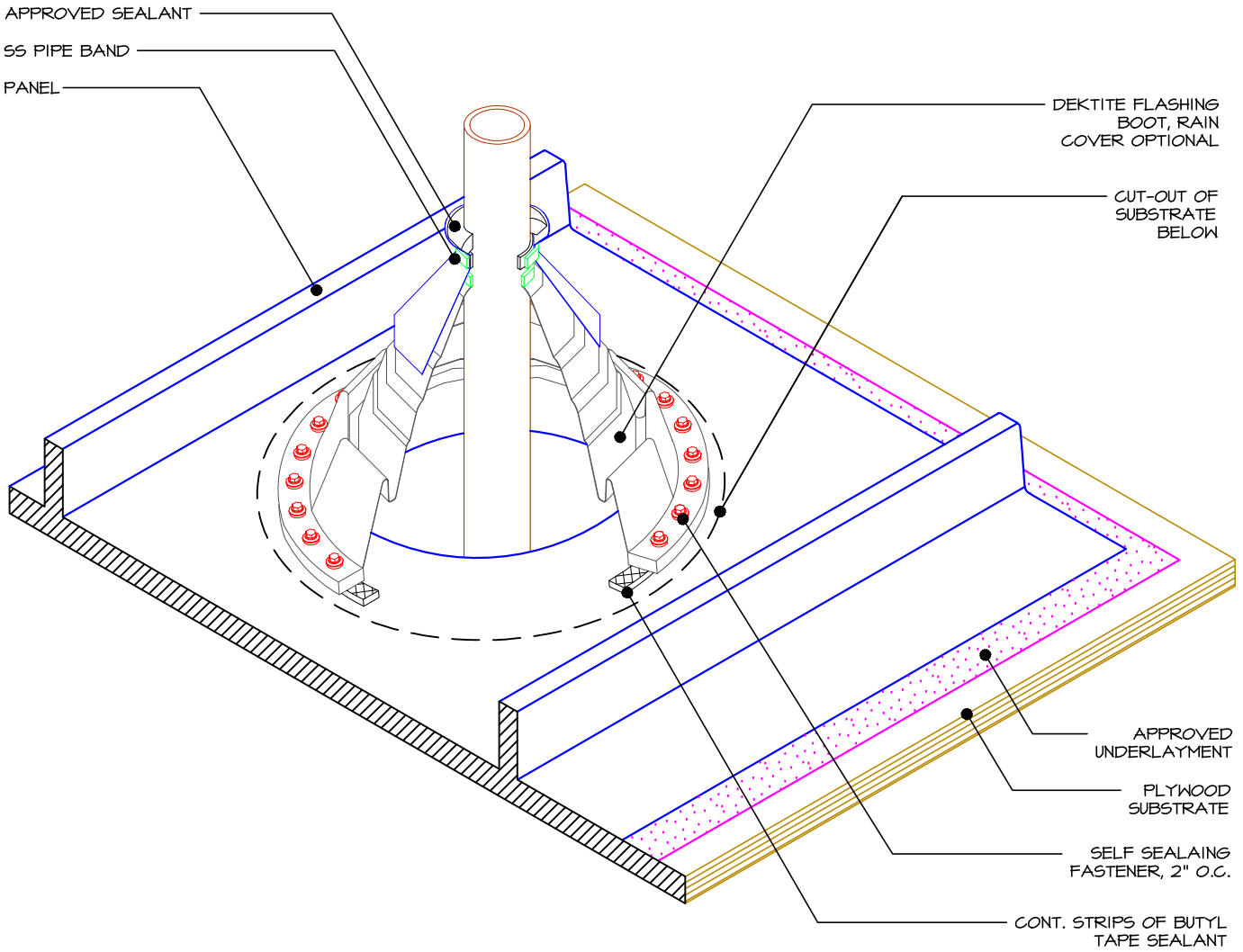


NOTE:
LAPS IN VALLEY ARE 12" MIN. APPROVED SEALANT IN ALL LAPS IN VALLEY. TWO ROWS OF SEALANT BETWEEN VALLEY LAPS, 4" UP FROM LAP.

V1 - Valley Detail

NOT TO SCALE

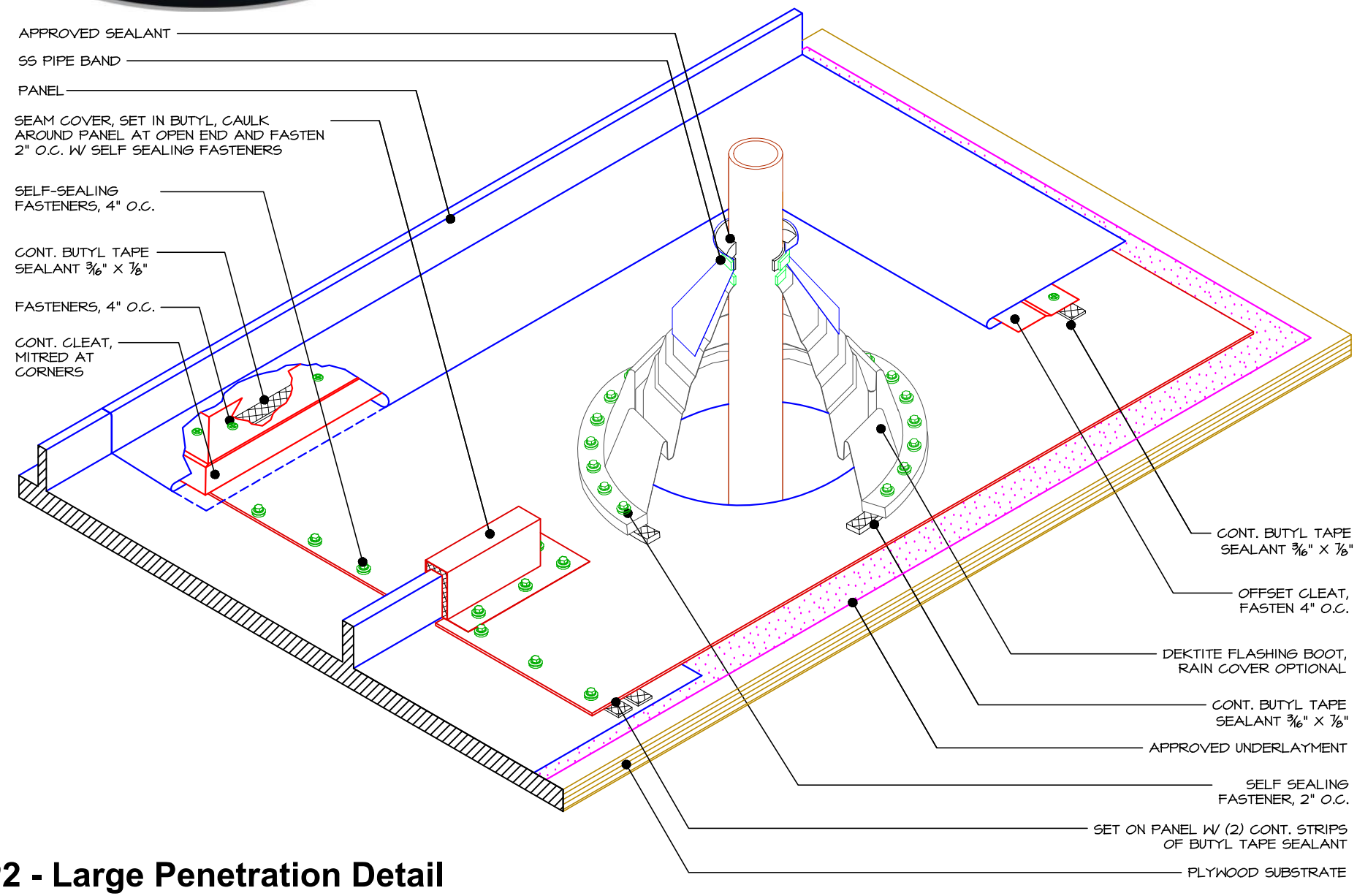
Delta SnapLock 1.5"
Plywood Details



P1 - Penetration Detail

NOT TO SCALE

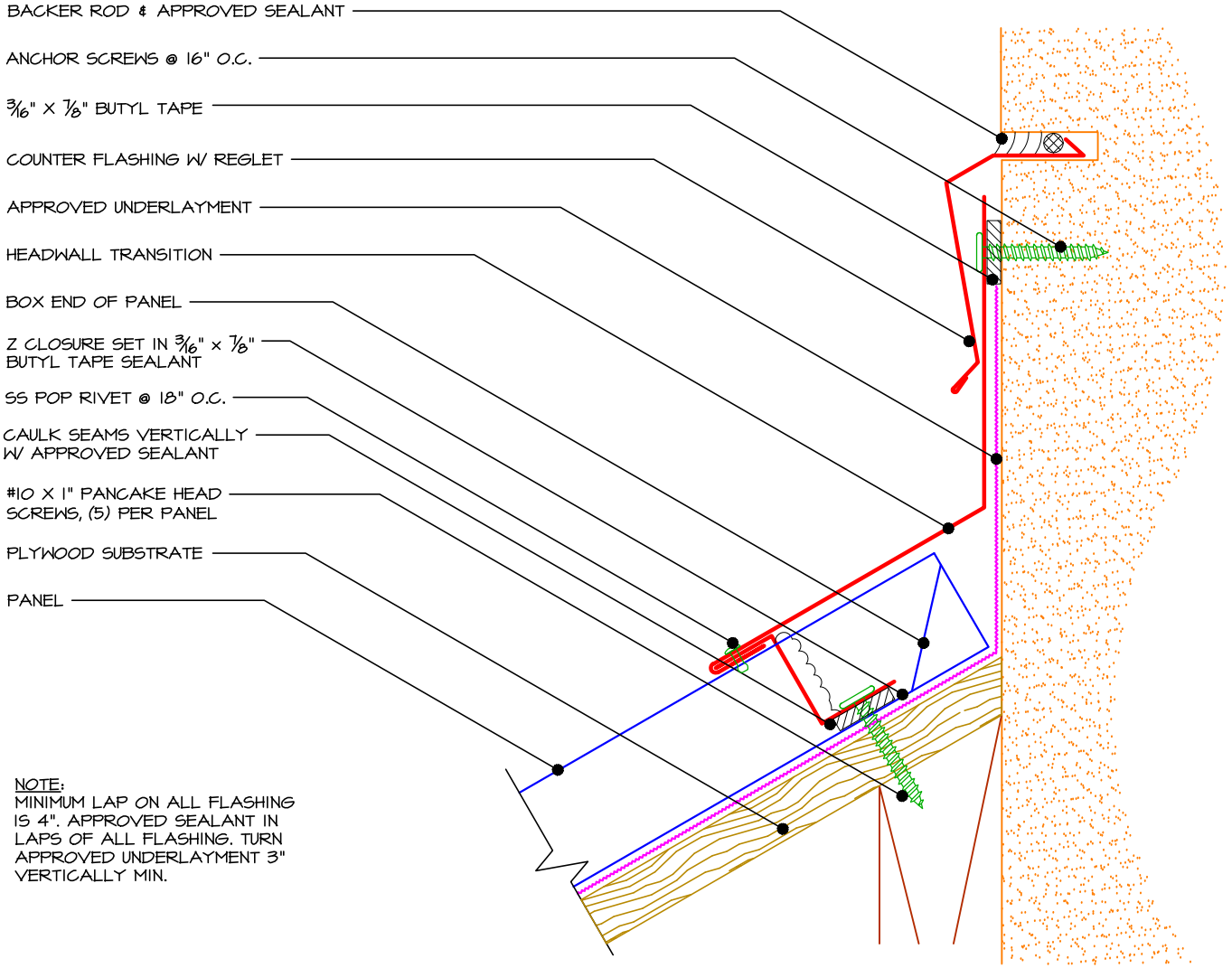
Delta SnapLock 1.5"
Plywood Details



P2 - Large Penetration Detail

NOT TO SCALE

Delta SnapLock 1.5"
Plywood Details

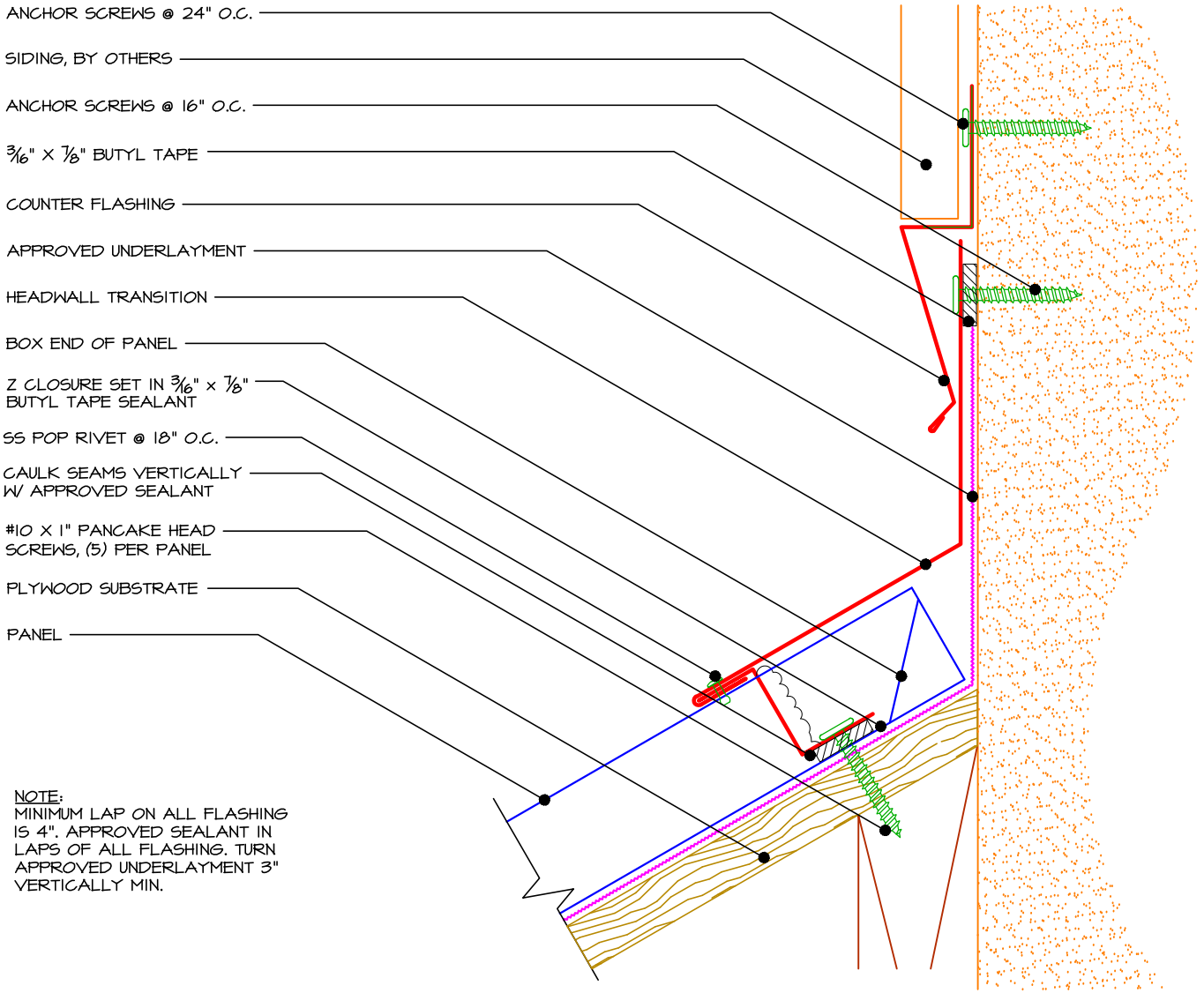


NOTE:
MINIMUM LAP ON ALL FLASHING IS 4". APPROVED SEALANT IN LAPS OF ALL FLASHING. TURN APPROVED UNDERLAYMENT 3" VERTICALLY MIN.

HW1 - Headwall Detail

NOT TO SCALE

Delta SnapLock 1.5"
Plywood Details

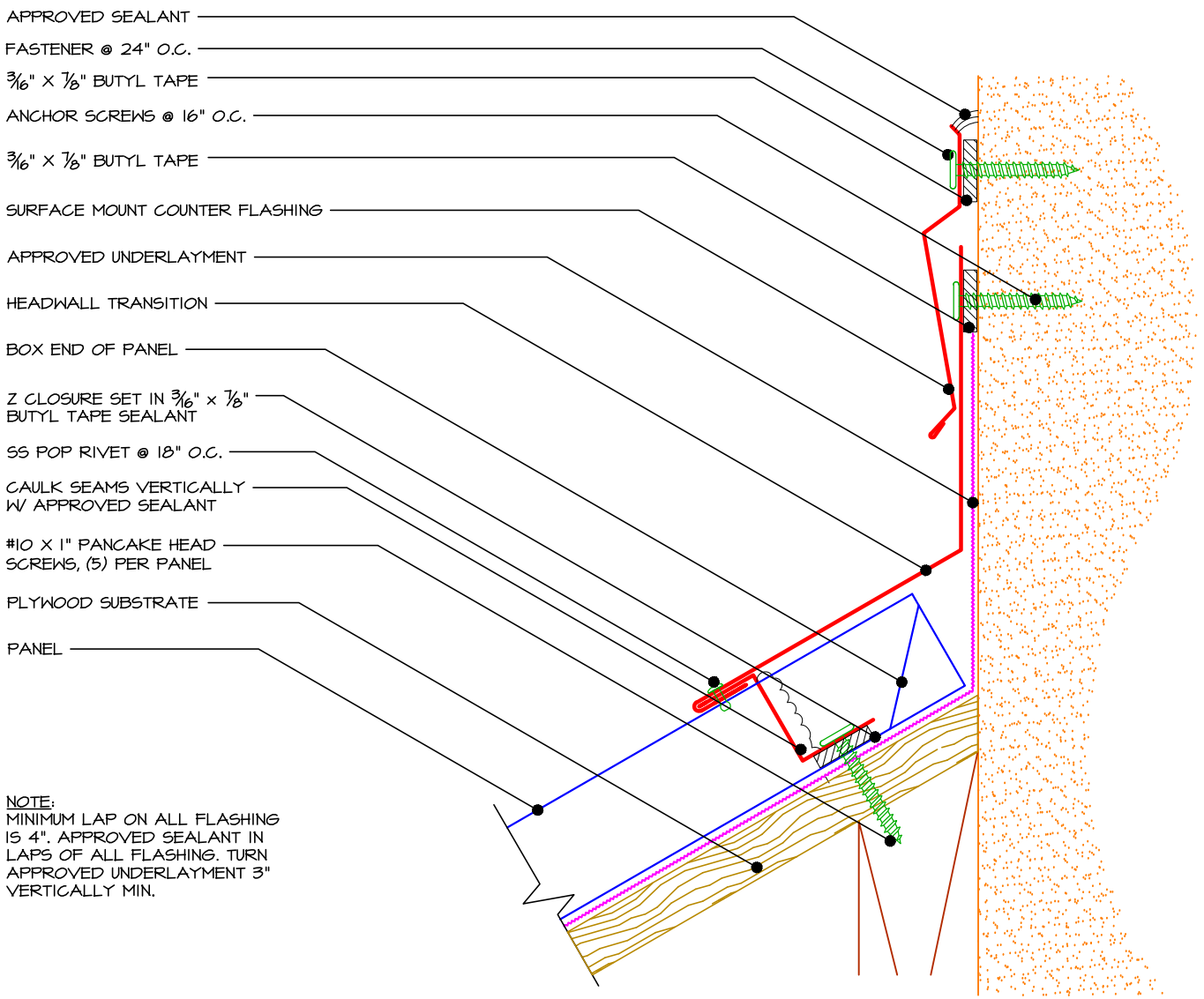


NOTE:
MINIMUM LAP ON ALL FLASHING IS 4". APPROVED SEALANT IN LAPS OF ALL FLASHING. TURN APPROVED UNDERLAYMENT 3" VERTICALLY MIN.

HW2 - Headwall Detail

NOT TO SCALE

Delta SnapLock 1.5"
Plywood Details

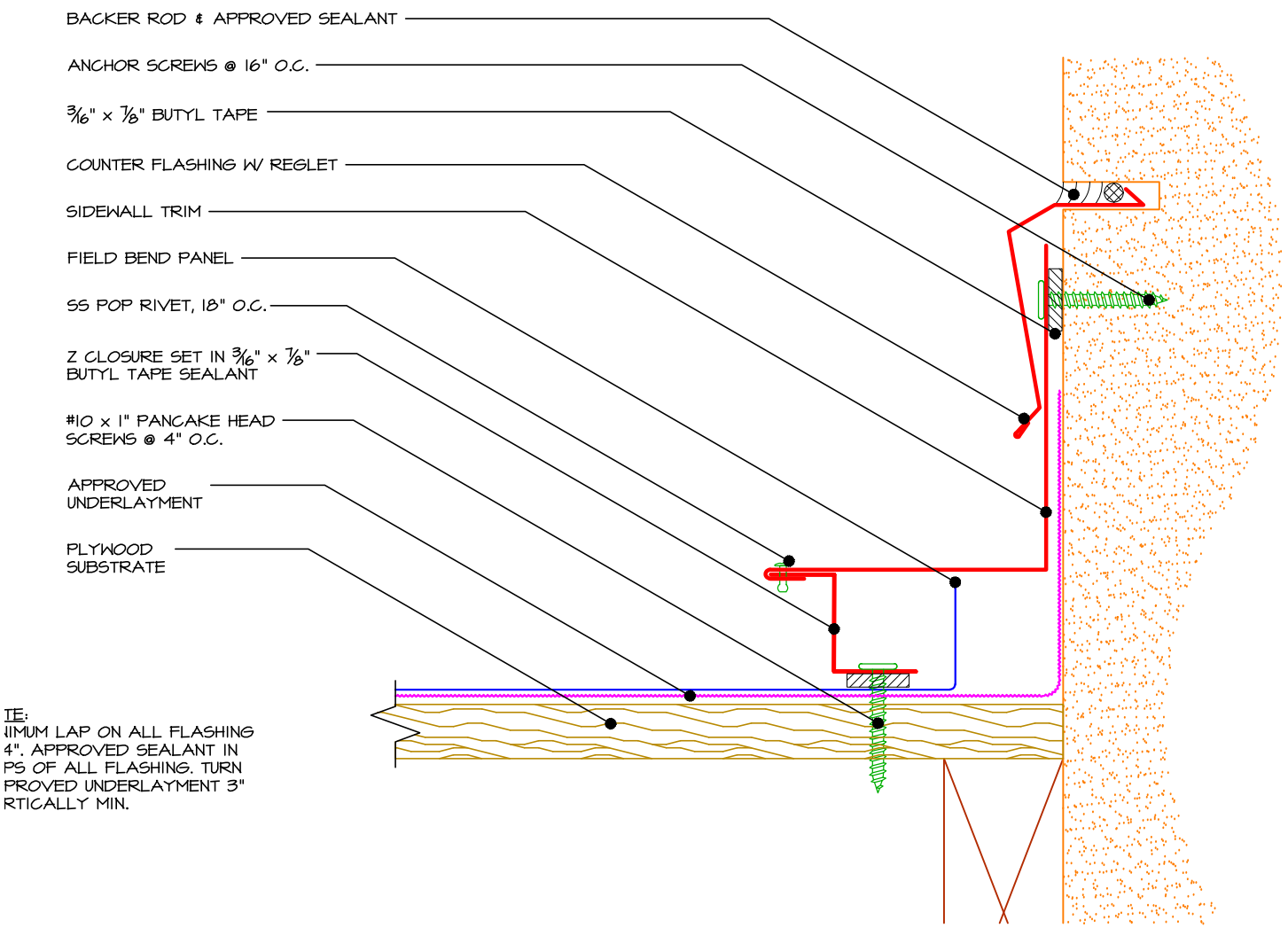


NOTE:
MINIMUM LAP ON ALL FLASHING IS 4". APPROVED SEALANT IN LAPS OF ALL FLASHING. TURN APPROVED UNDERLAYMENT 3" VERTICALLY MIN.

HW3 - Headwall Detail

NOT TO SCALE

Delta SnapLock 1.5"
Plywood Details

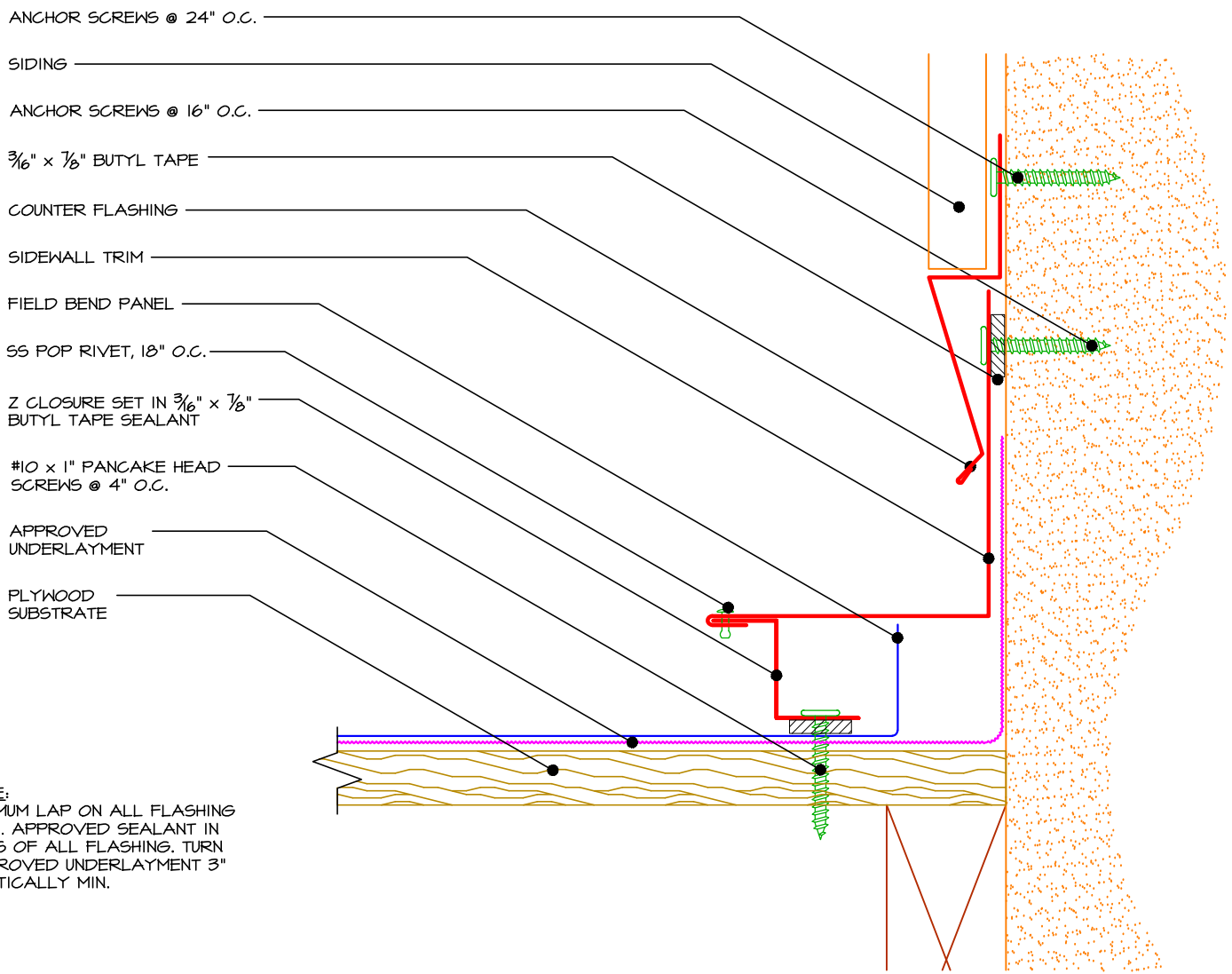


TE:
IIMUM LAP ON ALL FLASHING 4". APPROVED SEALANT IN PS OF ALL FLASHING. TURN PROVED UNDERLAYMENT 3" RTICALLY MIN.

SW1 - Sidewall Detail

NOT TO SCALE

Delta SnapLock 1.5"
Plywood Details

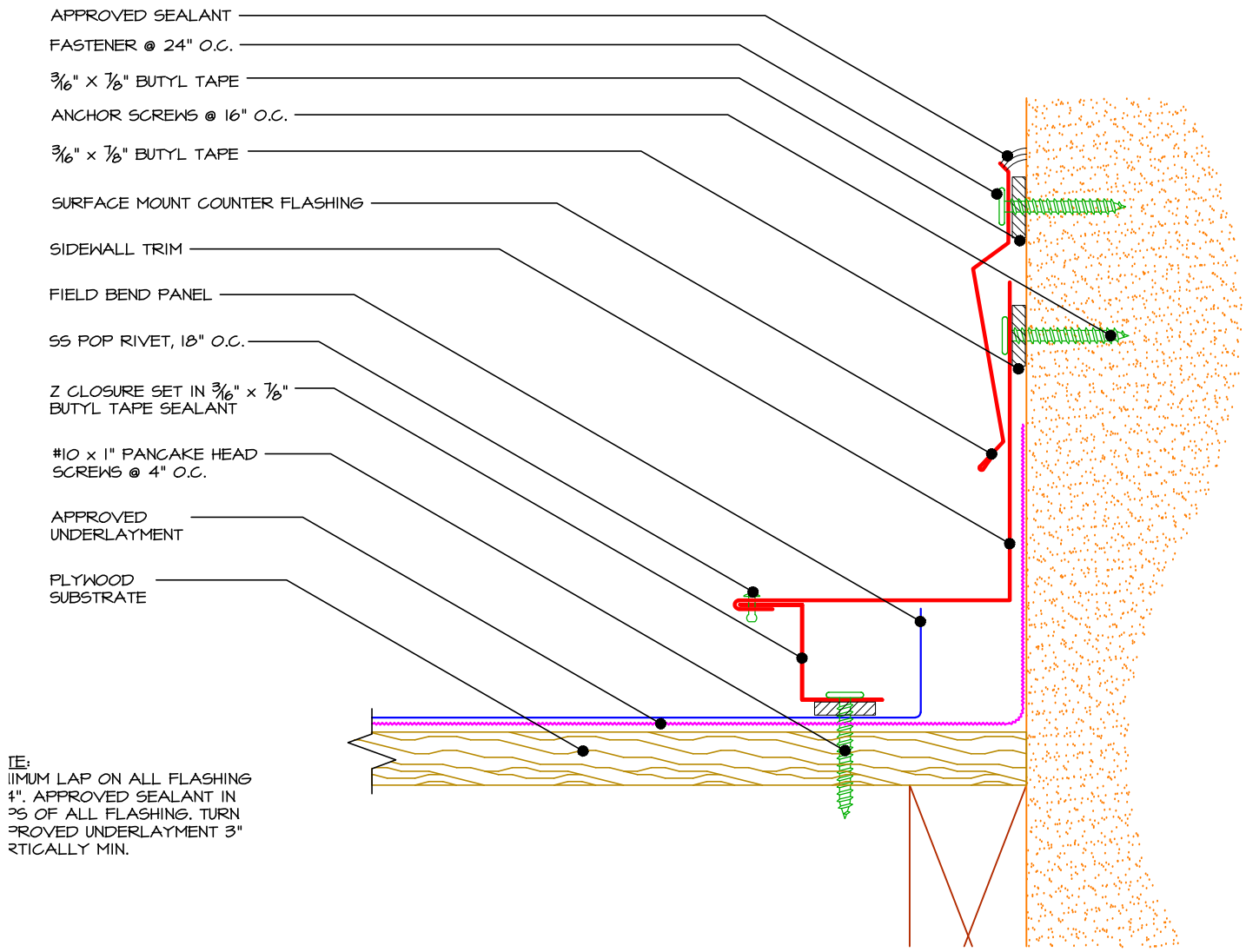


NOTE:
MINIMUM LAP ON ALL FLASHING IS 4". APPROVED SEALANT IN LAPS OF ALL FLASHING. TURN APPROVED UNDERLAYMENT 3" VERTICALLY MIN.

SW2 - Sidewall Detail

NOT TO SCALE

Delta Snaplock 1.5"
Plywood Details

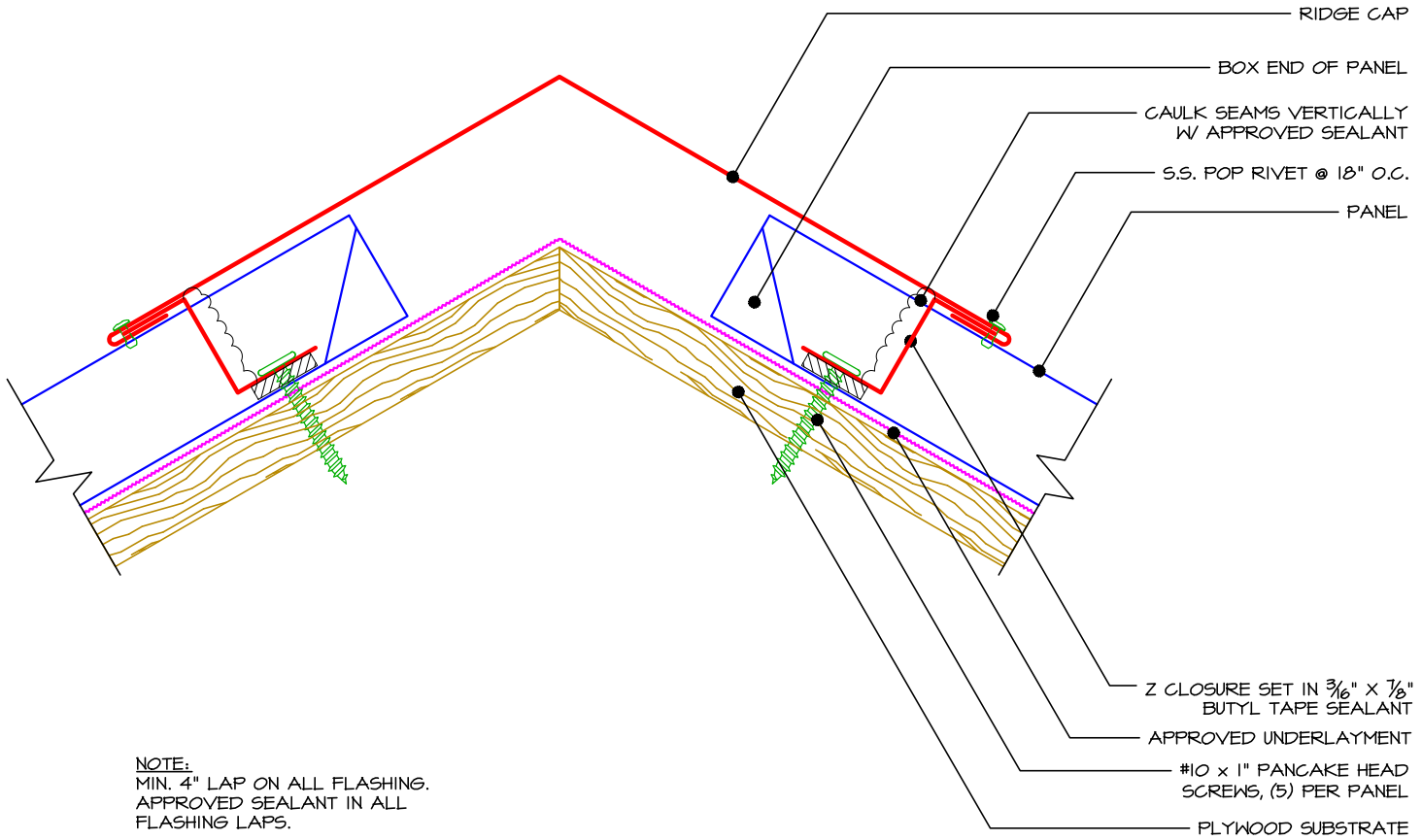


TE:
IIMUM LAP ON ALL FLASHING
4". APPROVED SEALANT IN
PS OF ALL FLASHING. TURN
PROVED UNDERLAYMENT 3"
RTICALLY MIN.

SW3 - Sidewall Detail

NOT TO SCALE

Delta SnapLock 1.5"
Plywood Details

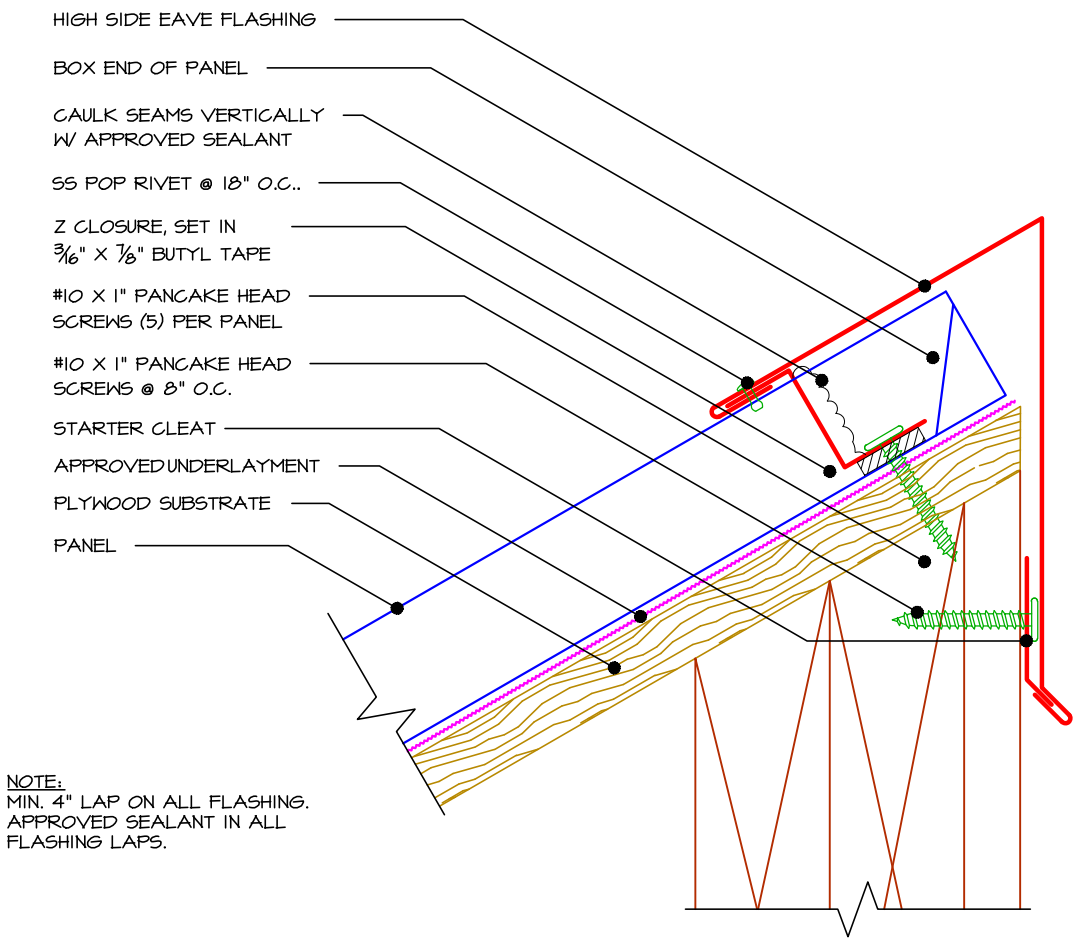


NOTE:
MIN. 4" LAP ON ALL FLASHING.
APPROVED SEALANT IN ALL FLASHING LAPS.

HR1 - Standard Hip / Ridge Detail

NOT TO SCALE

Delta SnapLock 1.5"
Plywood Details

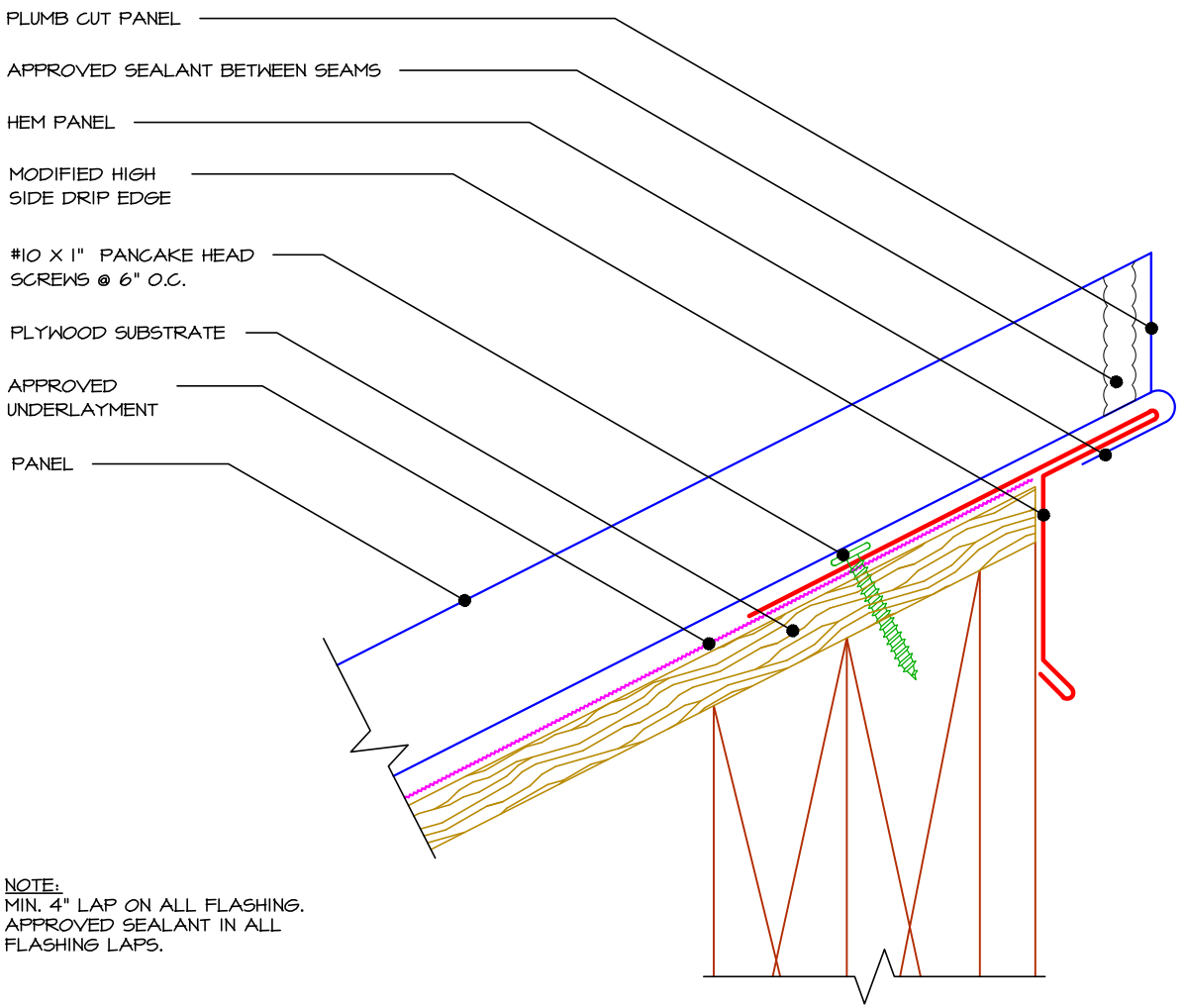


NOTE:
MIN. 4" LAP ON ALL FLASHING.
APPROVED SEALANT IN ALL FLASHING LAPS.

PK1 - High Side Eave Detail

NOT TO SCALE

Delta SnapLock 1.5"
Plywood Details

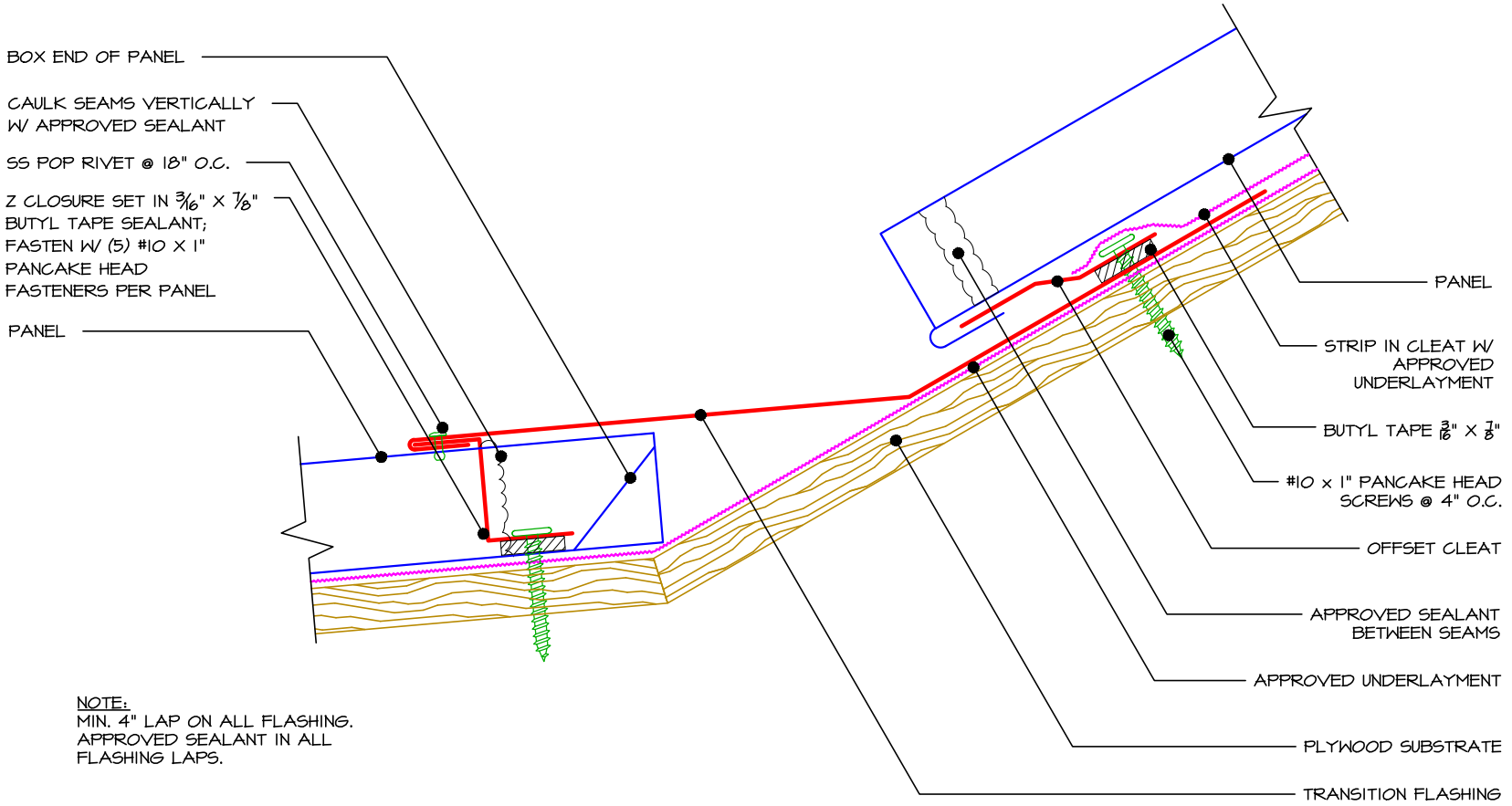


NOTE:
MIN. 4" LAP ON ALL FLASHING.
APPROVED SEALANT IN ALL FLASHING LAPS.

PK2 - High Side Eave Detail

NOT TO SCALE

Delta SnapLock 1.5"
Plywood Details



T2 - Roof Transition Detail

NOT TO SCALE