

Helpful Hints for Residential Steel Roofing



Long Lasting
Cost Effective
Energy Efficient

Increases Value
Maintenance Free
Fast Installation

Colors Available



Color chips show approximate tone. Color of actual product may vary. Final color approval should be made with actual material.

*Only available in Premium Products.

Multi-Tone Colors - Available in our Premium Products only



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Advantages, Features, and Benefits

Versatile

Our steel can be installed on roof sheathing or over existing shingles. This saves time and money by eliminating removal and disposal costs of old roofing materials. By using our residential steel roofing, labor costs are minimized when a continuous sheet of steel is used from the peak to the eaves.

Tough

Shingles are often replaced every 10-15 years. Our residential steel roofing panels will provide years of low maintenance service life way beyond any shingle. Hail and windstorms that destroy shingles struggle to damage our full, hard steel panels. This is truly the last roof you will need to install.

Efficient

Most conventional roofing materials absorb energy from the sun. Our residential steel roofing reflects most of the sun's rays which keeps attic space and living space cooler. The energy savings of "Cool Chemistry" steel roofing will save you money.

Home Appreciation

Our steel roofing is one of the top materials used for improving the value of your home. Studies show steel roofing increases the value of most homes.

Energy Savings

Our "Cool Chemistry" steel roofing with advanced resin and pigment technology reflects heat instead of absorbing it like shingles. This can save you up to 40% in summer cooling costs, according to the Cool Metal Roofing Association.

Insurance Savings

Many insurance companies will allow discounts for homeowners who have steel roofing due to the superior protection against hail, wind, and fire.

Question & Answer

Q: Is a steel roof more likely to get hit by lightning?

A: Absolutely not: however, in the unlikely event that it would hit, it will actually disperse the energy safely and resist sparking unlike asphalt shingles which contain a flammable petroleum based material.

Frequently Asked Questions

Why should I use metal on the roof of my house?

- Properly installed metal will survive wind that will devastate asphalt or fiberglass shingles.
- Metal with proper ductility will not show dents when hail decimates asphalt or fiberglass shingles.
- A properly installed and maintained metal roof will have a very long life and can last over 100 years.
- Metal roofs are quick and easy to install.
- Metal roofs are light weight 65 to 85 lbs. per square compared to 225 to 350 lbs. per square for shingles.
- Properly installed metal roofs shed snow and ice easily, and will not absorb or be damaged by water.
- Metal roofs are non-combustible.
- Cool Chemistry steel roofing reflects the sun's heat instead of absorbing it like asphalt and fiberglass shingles, helping to keep your home cooler in the summer, reducing energy costs.

Midwest Manufacturing metal roofing products, exposed fastener panels, have been UL Certified for:

UL 580- Tests for Wind Uplift Resistance

ASTM - A653 - Structural Strength

UL 790- Tests for Fire Resistance

ASTM - A755 - Coil Coating Paint Process

UL 2218- Impact Resistance of Roof

Exposed fastener panels are IRC and IBC compliant.

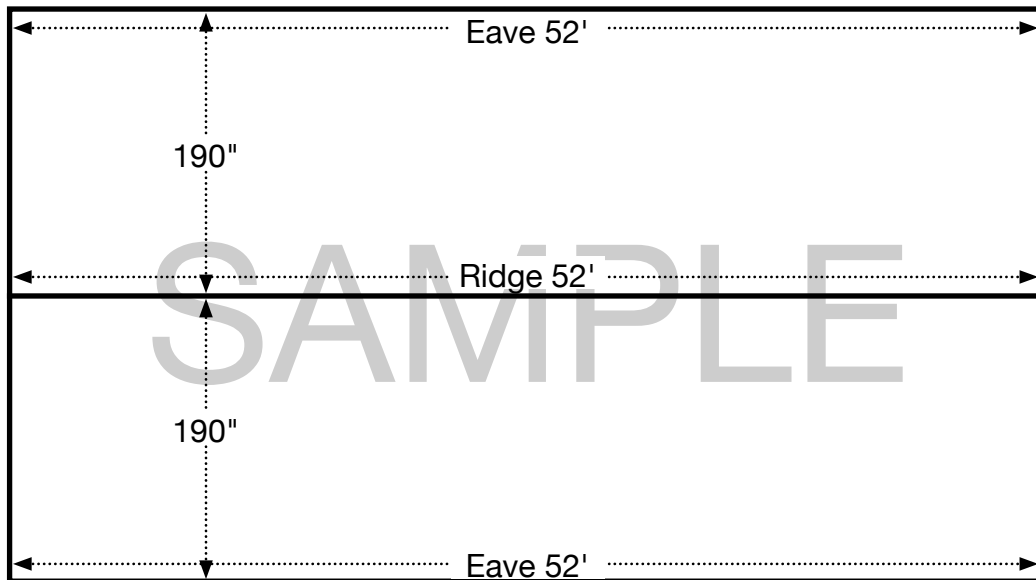
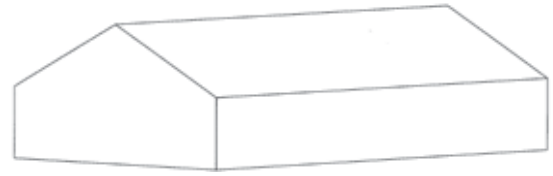
Is metal roofing noisy?

Most of us have been in a building with a metal roof during a rain or hail storm and never noticed any unusual noise. That is because the noise is virtually the same as it would be for asphalt and fiberglass shingles when installed over a roof deck.

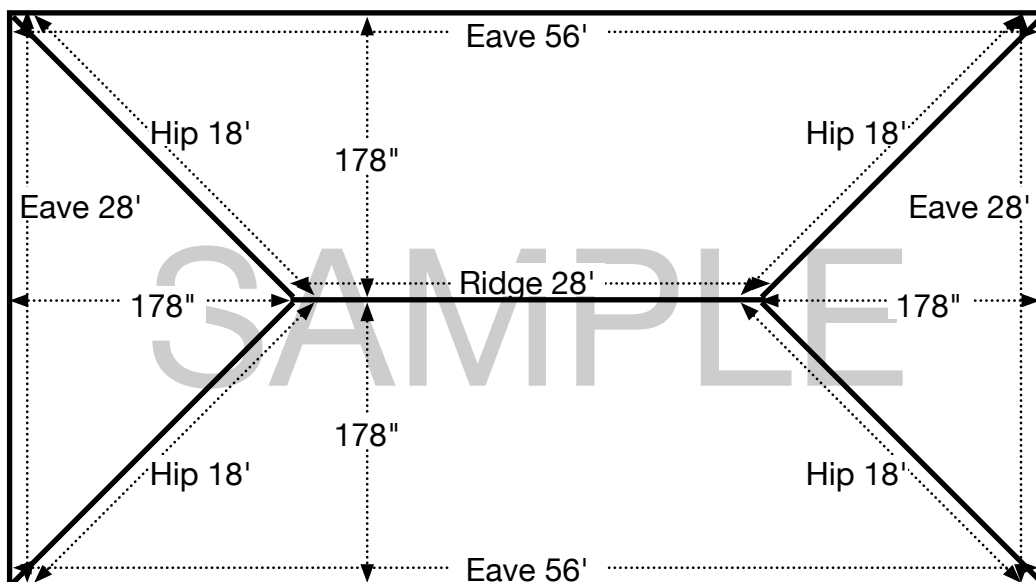
Metal roofing installed on purlins will create noise during rain and hail storms. This is common with post frame buildings. On houses the metal roofing is installed on top of decking with a felt barrier between the metal and the deck (i.e. new construction) or is installed over an existing shingled roof often with a barrier between, such as fan fold insulation. In either case the noise is minimal because the panel is unable to move air as it can with the open spaces between purlins on a post frame building.

Roof Dimensions

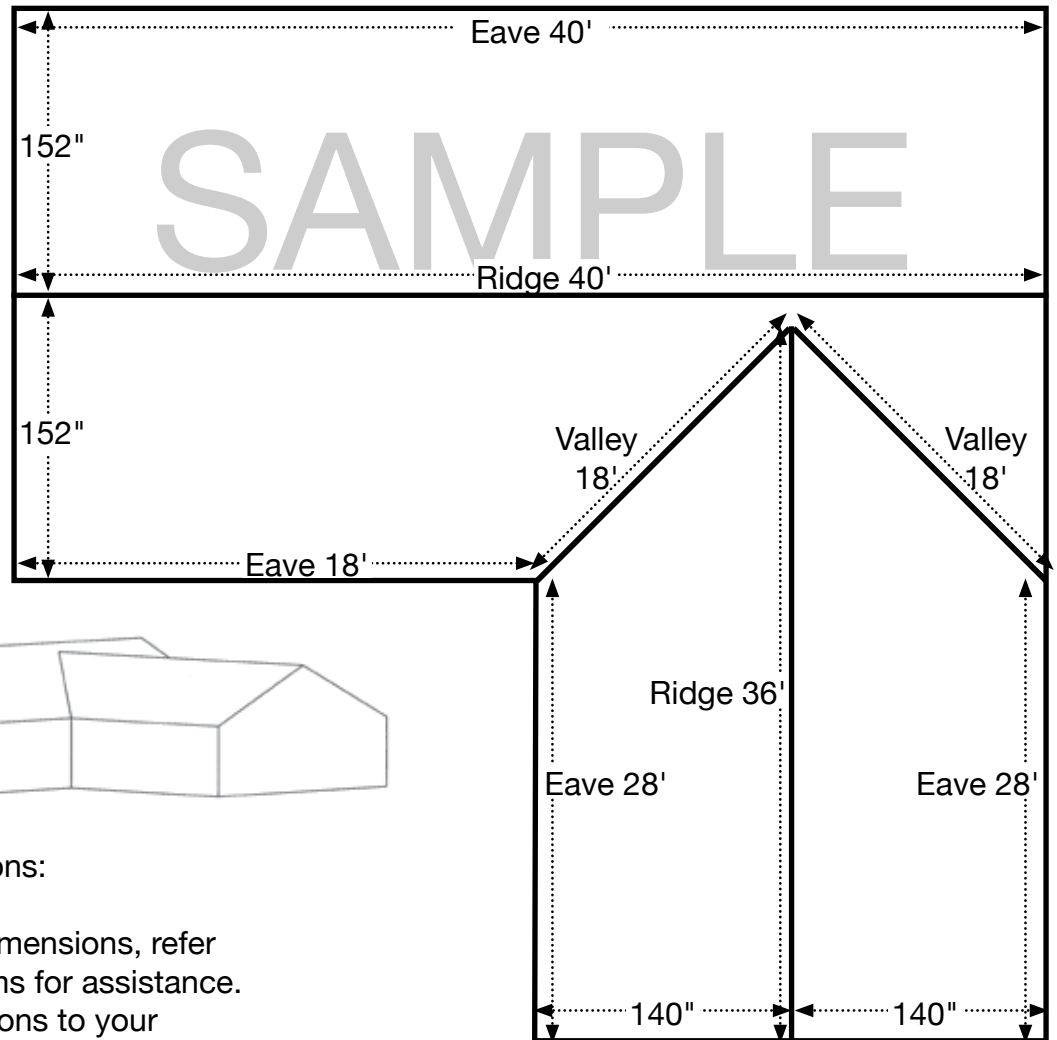
Gable Style



Hip Style



L-Shape Style



Sketch your roof dimensions:

1. Outline your roof line
2. Fill in all appropriate dimensions, refer to previous diagrams for assistance.
3. Take your roof dimensions to your local **MENARDS**® for a roofing estimate.

Storing Steel Panels

What should I do when the material is delivered?

Check the condition of the material and note any problems on the “Delivery Agreement” or “Bill of Lading” carried by the delivery driver. Compare the bundles of metal with your documents, specifically check quantities, colors and lengths. Note any discrepancies, shortages or problems on the “Delivery Agreement” or “Bill of Lading” carried by the delivery driver.

How long can the material sit on my site before I use it?

It is best to use it **as soon as possible**. Water can get into a sealed bundle by condensation with temperature changes. This can happen without direct exposure to rain or other sources of water. Moisture that is trapped in a bundle for an extended period can damage the paint surface, cause paint failure and even red rust. People often ask how long is too long? This is a hard question to answer because it depends on how much moisture is in the bundle and the warmer the temperature of the bundle the faster the damage occurs.

What is the best way to store metal roofing panels?

Store indoors with the bundle sloped enough so that any moisture that might form inside the bundle can drain out. If the material is kept absolutely dry inside the bundle it could be stored short term in a dry environment. Please keep in mind that condensation in the bundle can happen due to temperature swings or by just sitting in the sun.

What about bare galvanized metal panels?

Bare galvanized panels should be installed immediately and not be stored outside for any period of time, especially in hot weather. There is an acrylic film applied to bare galvanized panels to keep them from turning blotchy black when they are installed and exposed to ultra violet rays from the sun. Properly handled bare galvanized panels will gradually change from the bright silver to a dark gray as time goes by. Bare galvanized panels that are stored wet will develop a white stain known as white rust. This can happen very quickly in hot weather and will take longer when it is cold. Bare galvanized panels that are installed immediately will age correctly even when they are wet. Sitting in the wet pile is where the damage occurs.

Surface Preparation

What about new construction?

Like shingles, sheath the roof, lay roofing felt and install the metal panels. Although there are builders who use 15 lb., 30 lb. felt is recommended. Shingles removed from sheathing would be treated as new construction.

What about metal panel installed over existing shingles?

There are plenty of examples of metal roofing being installed directly on top of shingles. Metal installed directly over shingles will mirror the shape of the shingle creating an appearance problem in the eyes of many. Some builders lay felt directly over the shingles and then lay the metal. If the shingles are very flat this may hide the shingle shape and certainly 30 lb. felt will work better than 15 lb. felt. Fan fold insulation applied directly over the shingles with the metal tends to solve all of the shingle shape issues. If you are using an exposed fastener panel the screws should be installed on top of the rib anytime you install over shingles.

What about stripping the roof with nailers?

This can be done, however the air space created between the nailers should be either insulated or vented. If the air space is not filled with insulation or vented, you will likely have a condensation problem. This can cause mold and mildew under the roof panel and premature metal panel failure.

How do you hide the old shingles under the metal at the edges?

J-Trim is commonly used at both the eaves and the gable ends to cover the old shingles and extending roof edge. Please refer to the diagrams on pages 15 and 17 in this booklet to install J-Trim.

It is always best to check local building codes and regulations before starting your project.

Handling On Site and Cutting Panels

How do I prevent scratching?

Don't slide the panels from end to end in the bundle. Remove each sheet one at a time from the side of the bundle from the underlap side of the panel.

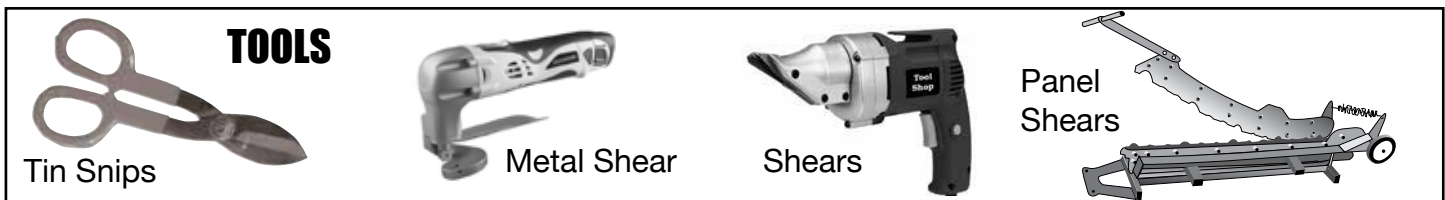
Will scratches cause rust?

The scratch may cause rust only if it is deep enough to cut through the paint and zinc coat. Even then, the zinc coat will only allow a line of rust slightly greater than the width of the scratch, often small enough that it is hard to see.

What should I do about scratches?

Touch up paint is available and is always a good idea. But if you can live with the cosmetics of the scratch, most of the time just leaving it will not shorten panel life.

How do I cut panels?



Large tin snips (12") are best for most cross cutting and small cuts. Left and right handed aviation snips can be useful for tight cutting and some trim work. Electric shears are best for cutting panels from end to end. Electric nibblers will do all kinds of cuts. There are also pneumatic shears and nibblers. If you will be frequently cross cutting panels day after day there are also large guillotine shears available that are fast and easy. A saber saw or jig saw is O.K. and works well for cutting the hidden fastener panels. It is useful to make a jig for those panels. Cut $\frac{3}{4}$ " plywood 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 96". Cut a second piece 20". Screw them together. Place the panel upside down on the jig and cut it with a jig saw. If you are cutting angles for a valley or hip the plywood jig could be cut at the appropriate angles.

What about a circular saw?

This method is frequently used by many, however no manufacturer of metal panels would recommend it regardless of whether the blade is an abrasive metal blade or a cross cut blade turned backwards. Any blade in a circular saw will cause enough heat to cause sparks. This amount of heat will damage the paint coating and the zinc coating. The result will be red rust and a shortened panel life depending on how the panel is installed. The paint often peels near the cut several years after it was heated up. Also, the sparks often land on nearby panels and burn through the coatings, causing pen point rust spots. The cut edge left by a circular saw is also quite jagged.

Cutting metal panels with a circular saw with any blade type is not recommended.

Panel Fasteners

Should I use screws or nails to fasten down the panel?

In most cases woodgrip or residential roofing screws are necessary in residential application for wind uplift protection when fastening panels to a deck that is most often less than 1½" thick. In a ½" deck it would require more than 5 times the nails to equal the uplift restraint provided with woodgrip or residential roofing screws. Properly installed woodgrip or residential roofing screws provide leak free performance for many years, often longer than the useful life of the building. It is not possible for nails to provide similar leak protection.

How long of a screw should I use?

Long enough to penetrate through the sheathing.

Example #1: New Construction with ½" sheathing, 30# felt:

Screws applied in the rib should be a minimum of 2"

Screws applied in the flat should be a minimum of 1"

Example #2: Re-roof over:

2 layers of existing shingles and ¾" sheathing:

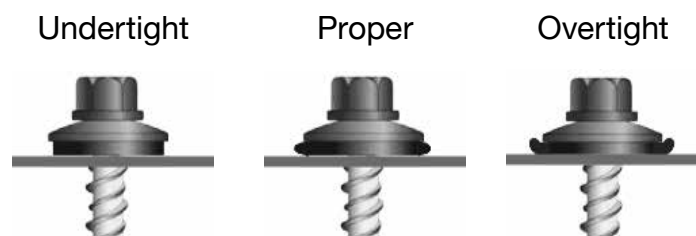
¾" sheathing + ½" Shingles + ⅛" felt + ¼" fanfold + ¾" Steel Panel Rib
= 2½" Woodgrip or 2½" residential roofing screws applied on top the rib.

How should the woodgrip screws be spaced?

On exposed fastener panels there should be one screw for each rib and the rows should not exceed 36" apart and should be 9" on center for proper wind uplift requirements.

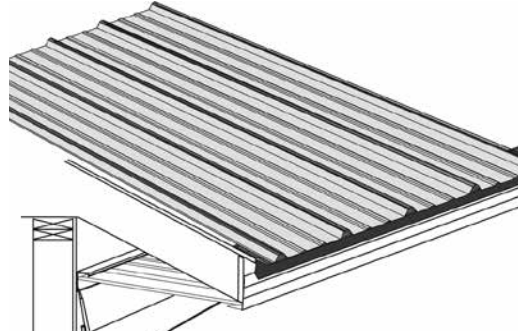
How should woodgrip or residential roofing screws be seated?

The screw should always be perpendicular to the steel panel. The woodgrip or residential roofing screw should not be over or under torqued. There should be pressure on the rubber washer, but not so much that it flattens the washer. (see below)



Panel Installation

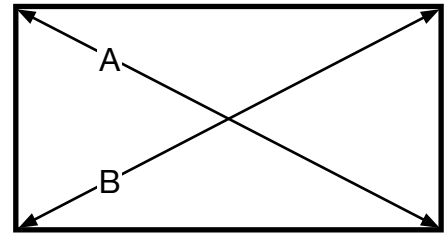
The first panel on the roof should be $\frac{1}{4}$ " in from the rake end and can overhang the roof edge a minimum of $\frac{3}{4}$ " or a maximum of 3". This method is used as long as the roof plane is square.



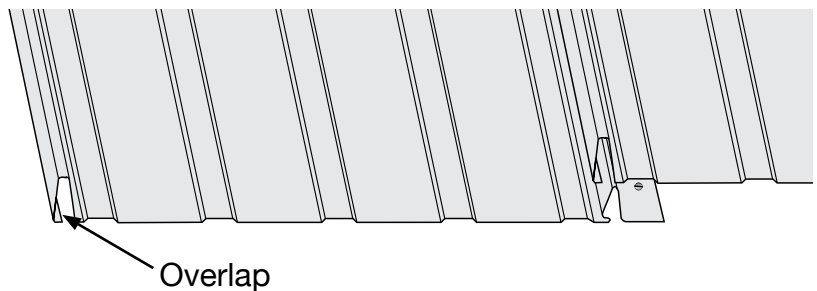
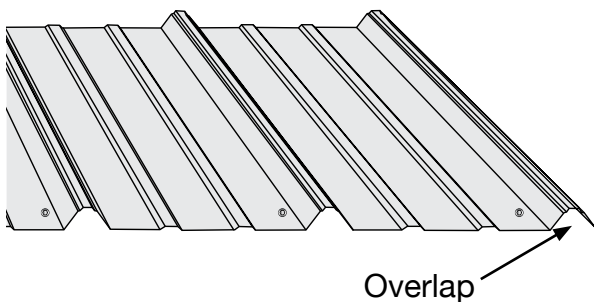
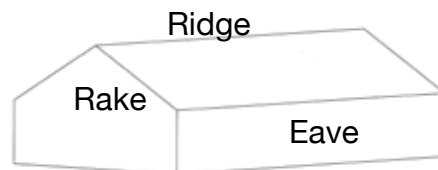
The panels when placed on the roof will run square. If the roof plane is out of square compensation will need to be made in the placement of the steel. Most builders place the panels true to the eaves and not true to the rake to compensate for the lack of squareness.

Running true to the rake means compensation for square has to be made at the eaves line. This is a noticeable step in the panel from sheet to sheet. This usually looks like the panel at the eaves line is $\frac{1}{4}$ " longer or shorter than the previous panel. It also makes the panel look like it has not been cut square at the end.

Measure the diagonals on the roof. If the measurements of "A" and "B" are the same then your roof is square. If the measurements are not the same then adjustments may need to be made to run your steel correctly.



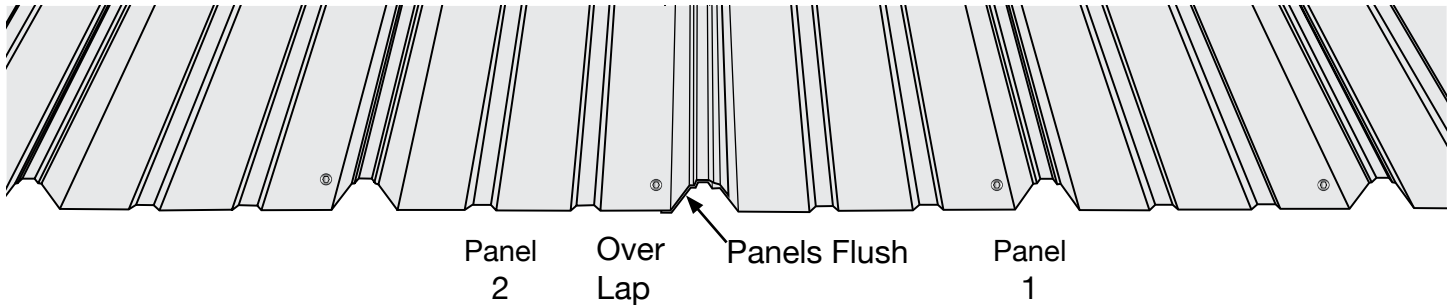
For Pro-Rib® and Premium Pro-Rib® panels, the fasteners at the top and the bottom of the panel should be placed in the flat next to the rib. The first panel should be placed so the overlap side of the panel is towards the rake end of the roof.



Panel Installation

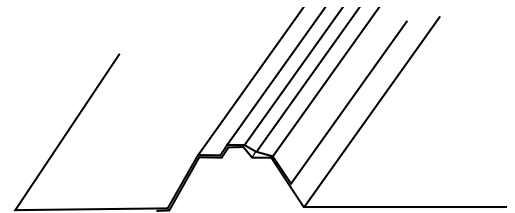
Where does my second panel get placed?

Whether you are using exposed or hidden fastener panels, the next panel should overlap the previous panel and be flush at the eaves end of the panel.



Where do fasteners go on the next panel installed?

On exposed fastener panels the overlap should always be fastened top to bottom to insure a good lap of the panels. Properly seated lap prevents any leakage from capillary action.



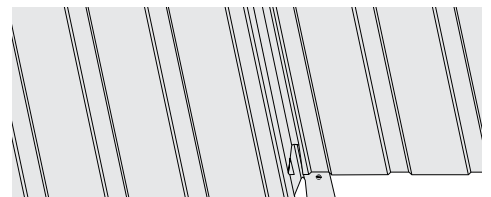
What if my panels are not lapped correctly?

A panel that is overlapped too much will cast shadow lines that will be noticed to the point where you can see every panel lap on the roof. A panel that is not lapped enough could show light through the lap. Both cases could result in a leak or aesthetic appearance problems.

What about the Hidden Fastener panel lap?

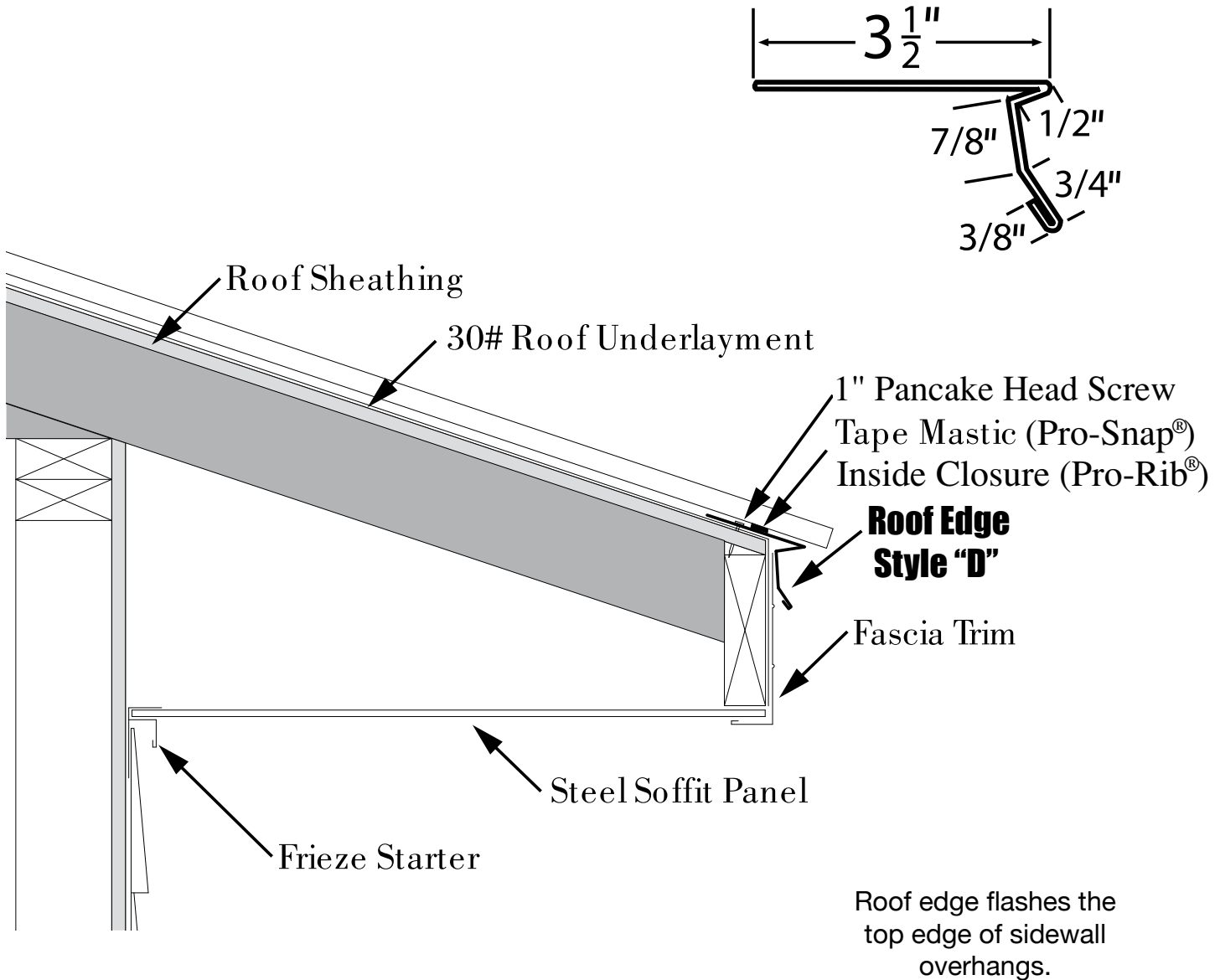
Install your first panel square on your roof. Then while making sure panels are flush at the eaves edge, lightly compress and snap panels together at the seam. Snap the panels from eaves to ridge. Fasteners should not be spaced more than 24" o.c. in the fastening flange. The eaves also need to be fastened between the ribs. Three common methods are:

- 1) 2 residential roofing screws evenly spaced between the Ribs at the Eaves.
- 2) Steel Roof Edge fastened one foot on center with a 1" pancake head screw and Tape Mastic applied to the Roof Edge.
- 3) Notch and cut out both the overlap and underlap of the hidden fastener panel $\frac{3}{4}$ " from the Eaves edge. Bend that Eaves edge of the panel back on the underside and hook it onto the Steel Roof Edge. Fasten with 1" pancake head screws 12" on center.



Roof Edge

156-4095



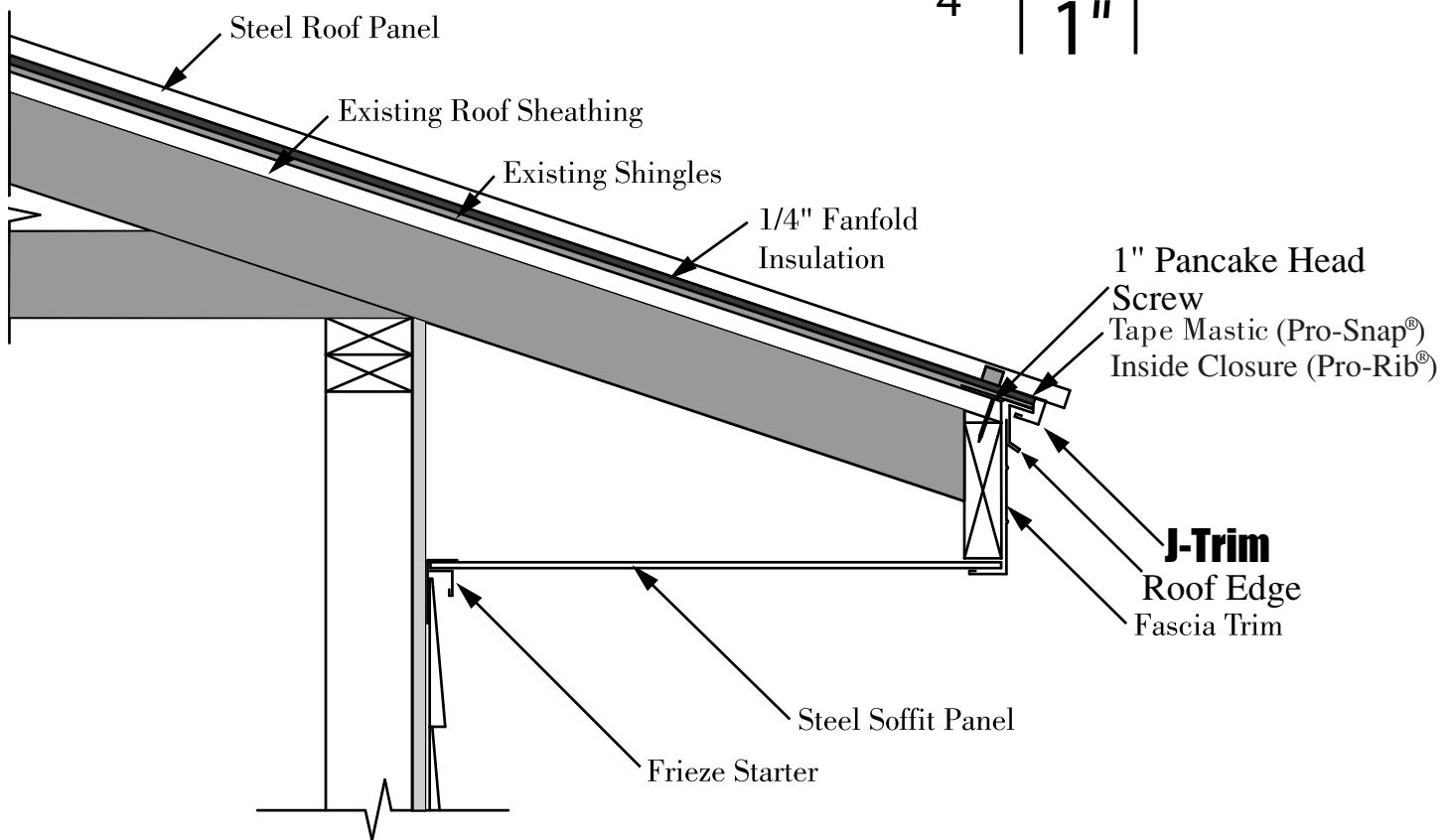
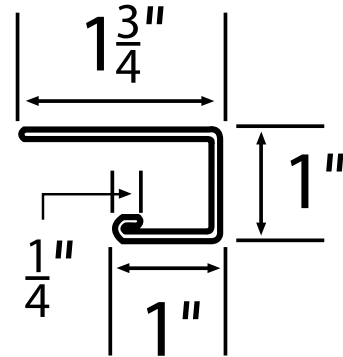
Builders Tips

"D" style roof edge is used as a transition between the roof sheathing and steel roof panels, along the eaves of the roof. Attach the roof edge trim to the eaves using 1" roofing nails, space nails as needed. Tape mastic or inside closure strips can be applied to the top of the roof edge before applying roof steel panels.

Over Existing Shingles

Roof Edge (J-Trim)

156-6404

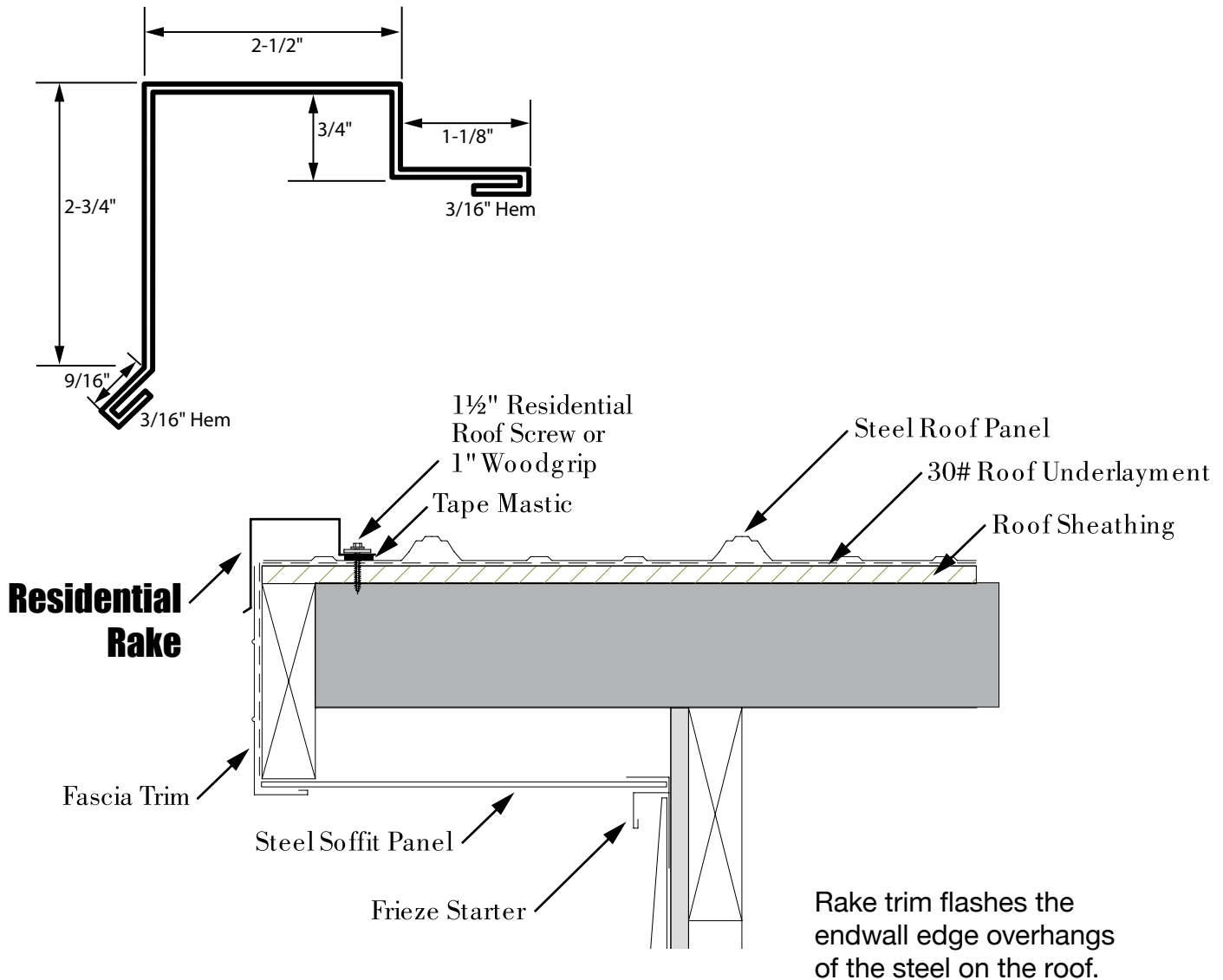


Builders Tips

J-trim is a common trim used for covering the roof edge of an existing shingle roof system. 1/4" fan fold Insulation board should be placed over the existing shingles. J-trim is placed over the fan fold insulation, existing shingles and existing roof edge. Secure the J-trim to the roof using 1 1/2" roofing nails spaced as needed. The steel roof panels are then applied over the J-trim.

Residential Rake Trim

156-4040



Builders Tips

Rake trim is installed along the gable edge of the roof, after the steel roof panels have been attached. Apply tape mastic between the roof panel and hemmed edge of the rake trim. Finish attaching the rake trim using color matched 1" woodgrip or 1 1/2" residential roofing screws spaced as needed.

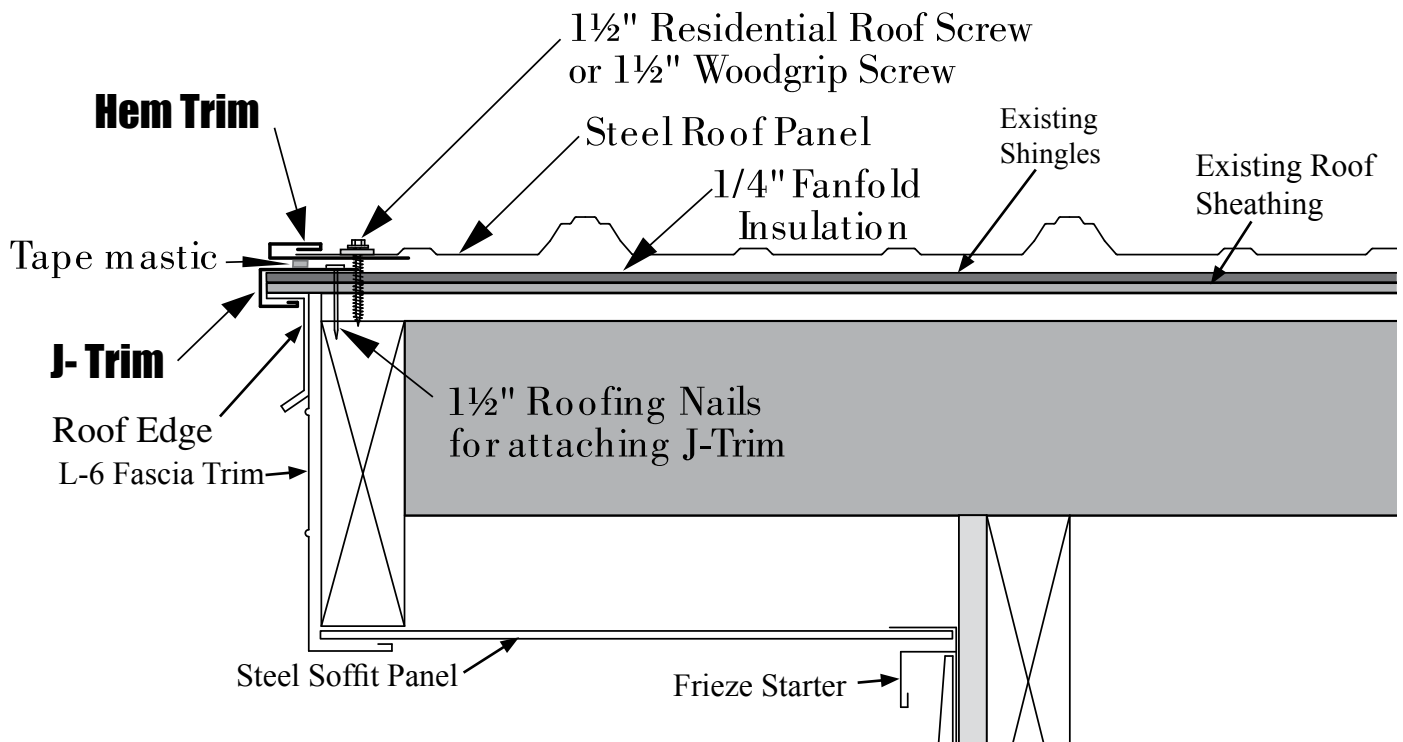
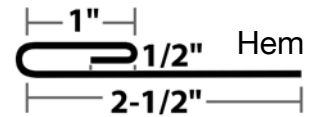
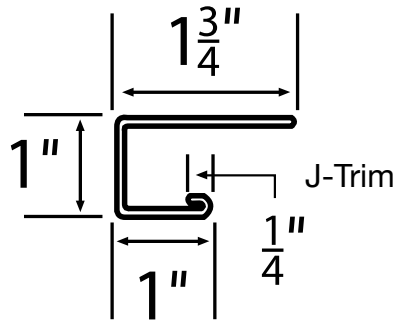
Note: Mastic is recommended between the rake trim and the panel when there is not a rib underneath the rake trim and the panel is not turned up.

Over Existing Shingles

Rake (J-Trim and Hem)

J-Trim 156-6404

Hem 156-6721

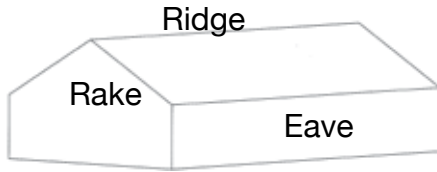


Builders Tips

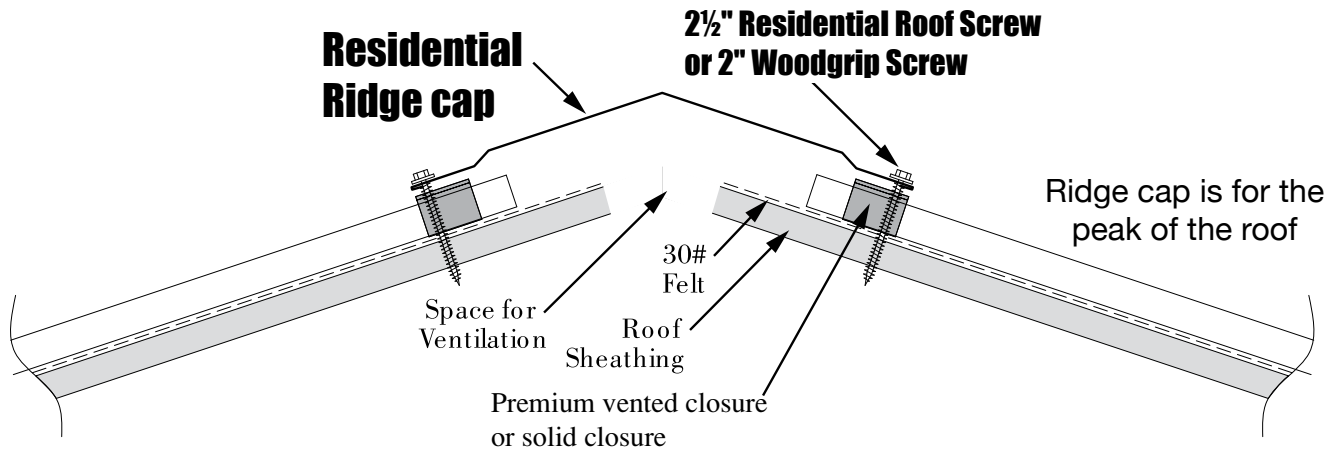
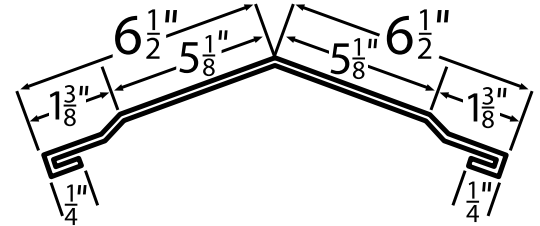
J-trim and hem are used as a two-part trim system along the gable end of an existing shingled roof system. 1/4" fan fold insulation board should be placed over the existing shingles. J-trim is placed over the fan fold insulation, existing shingles and existing roof edge. Secure the new J-trim using 1 1/2" roofing nails. Space nails as needed. Apply tape mastic and hem trim over the cut steel panel and on top of the J-trim that also needs tape mastic applied. The edge of the steel panel and hem trim are secured to the roof deck using 1 1/2" woodgrip or 1 1/2" residential roofing screws. Space as needed. A bead of silicone should be applied to both sides of the hem trim. *Note:* If residential rake trim is the desired look, you can remove the existing roof edge and cut back the shingles.

New Construction / Tear Off

Residential Ridge Cap

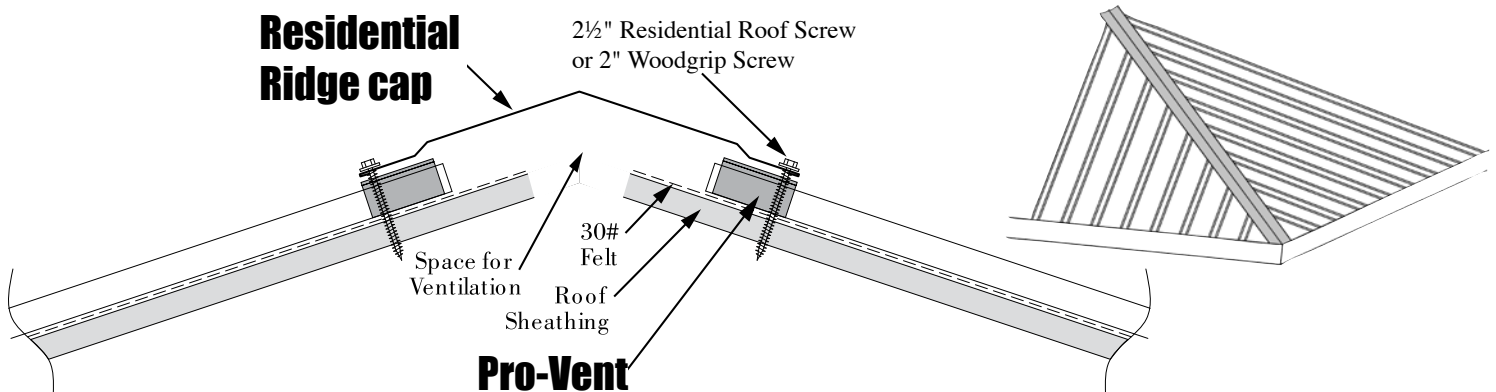


4/12	156-4215
5/12	156-4257
6/12	156-4228
8/12	156-4231
10/12	156-4244



Vented Hip with Residential Ridge Cap

Pro-Vent 155-8600



Builders Tips

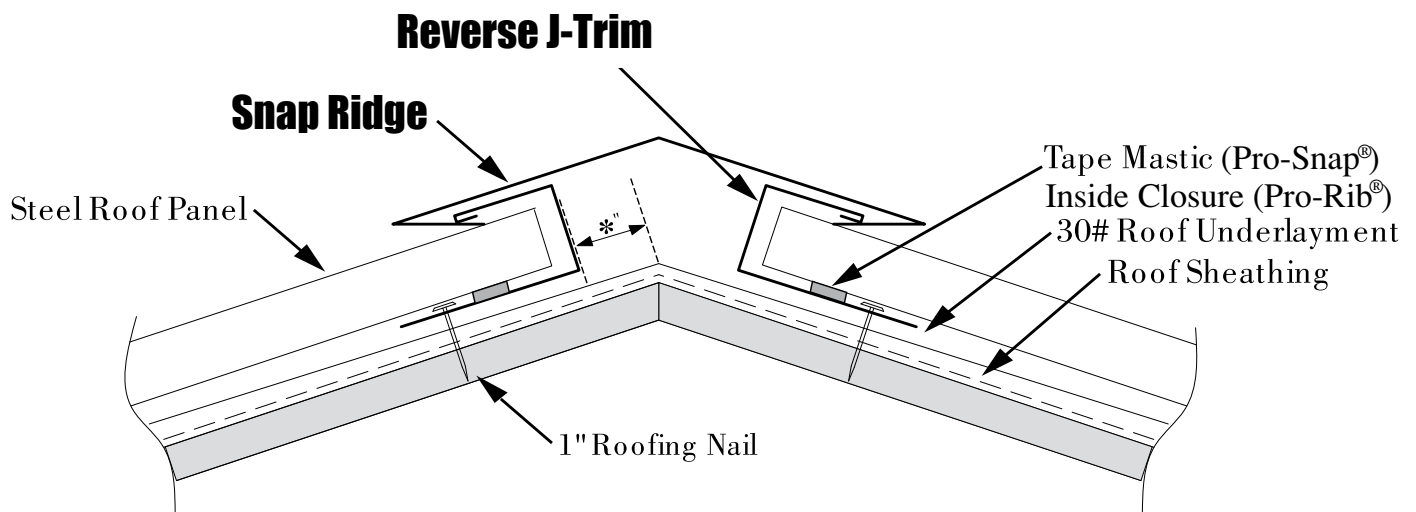
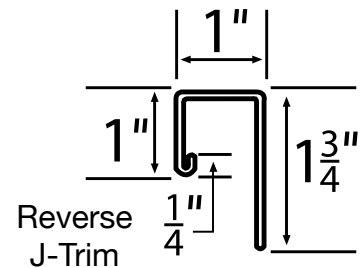
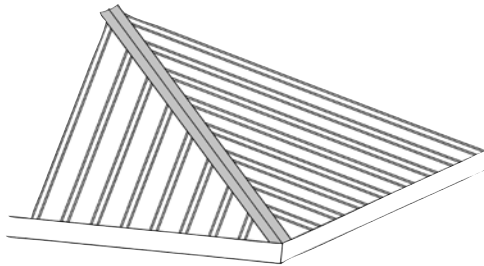
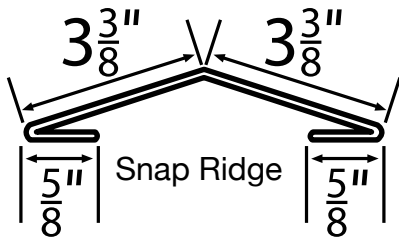
Residential ridge cap is commonly used for your ridge. Pro-Vent or closure strips should be installed under the ridge cap. A space at the peak is common to allow for natural ventilation when vented closure strips are used. Allow a minimum of 1" overlap when splicing two pieces of residential ridge cap. Apply a silicone sealant between the two residential ridge caps. This will allow for a proper seal.

New Construction / Tear Off

Hip Flashing with Snap Ridge

Snap Ridge 156-4163

Reverse J-Trim 156-4150



Snap ridge trim is used on the hip of a roof.

Builders Tips

Snap ridge is a 3 piece trim system utilizing reverse J-trim and snap ridge. The reverse J-trim is placed over the roof sheathing and underlayment before the roof panels are installed. Fasten the reverse J-trim *approximately 1 1/2" down from the peak using 1" roofing nails, spaced as needed. After the roof panels are installed, place the snap ridge at the ridge. The bottom corners of the snap ridge should snap under the top hem of the reverse J-trim.

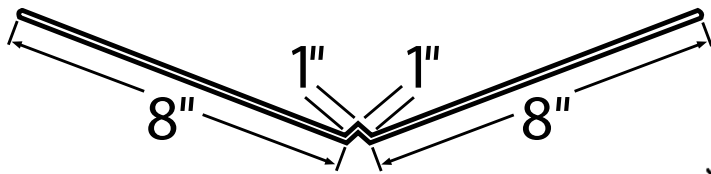
Note: *1 1/2" dimension may need to be adjusted depending on individual roof pitch. It is recommended to test fit your snap ridge.

New Construction / Tear Off

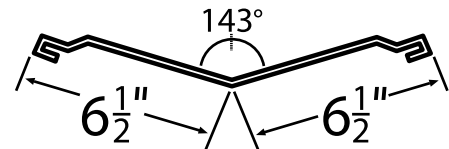
Valley Flashing and Valley Cap

Valley Flashing 155-1037

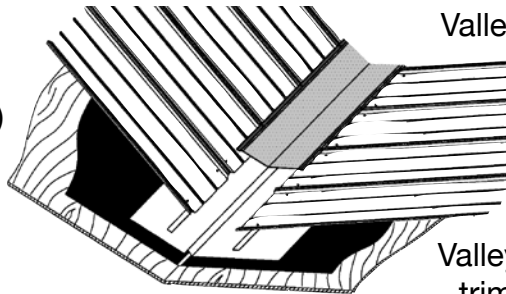
Valley Cap 155-0999



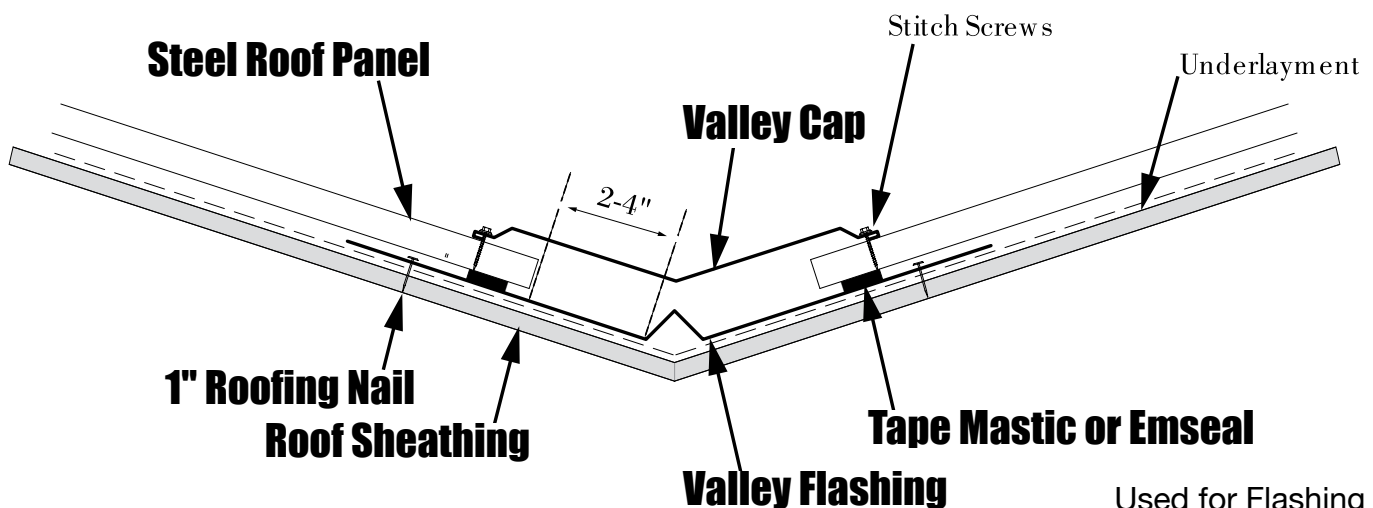
Valley Flashing
(40" wide Valley Flashing is also available.)



Valley Cap



Valley cap is an optional trim used to enhance the look of cut ends



Used for Flashing where Roof Valleys are constructed.

Builders Tips

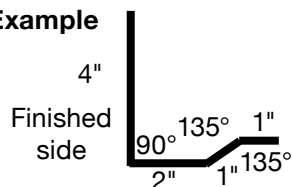
Valley flashing is installed using 1" roofing nails, prior to the steel roof panels. Allow the valley flashing to extend beyond the roof edge at least $\frac{3}{4}$ ". While installing the roof panels, allow 2-4" space from the bottom of the valley flashing and bottom edge of the steel roof panel. The steel roof panel should also overlap the top edge of the valley flashing by a minimum of 4". Tape mastic or Emseal applied between the roof panel and the flashing is a good idea to help prevent moisture from backing up. The valley cap is attached afterwards and is secured using $\frac{3}{4}$ " stitch screws.

Custom Trim Services, Portable Shears

Custom Made trim is Available. You Draw It. We Bend It.

Below is shown an example and characteristics of custom made trim with bends.

Example



A **Hem Bend** is the steel edge folded back onto itself. It cannot exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ " and requires a minimum $\frac{1}{4}$ " of steel. $\frac{1}{4}$ " hems equal 1 bend, larger sizes are counted as 2 bends.



A **Stiffener Bend** or bead is used to strengthen wide flat areas on trims. It is counted as 1 bend per bead, max of 3 per trim.



Add up the dimensions and count the bends required to make your trim design.

In our example: 4" + 2" + 1" + 1" = 8" of steel required. It has 3 bends: 1 bend at 90° + 2 bends at 135°.

In order to manufacture your Custom Trim, we need your diagram and required information:

Quantity, Length, Color, Finished Side, Dimensions and Angles. This will help determine your cost. Bring this information to your local **MENARDS** store.

The maximum length of custom made trim is 14'. Any trim with a hem bend cannot exceed 10' in length.

Portable Panel and Soffit Shear

SOFFIT SHEAR



PANEL SHEAR



- Does not produce hot metal filings that can damage the finish of the panel like other methods may.
- Unique frame design allows blade sets to be replaced at a fraction of the cost of new shear.
- Long lasting high carbon metal blades give a quick, clean, easy cut.

NOTE: A saber saw or jig saw is okay and works well for cutting the hidden fastener panels. It is useful to make a jig for those panels. Cut $\frac{3}{4}$ " plywood 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 96". Cut a second piece 20" and screw them together. Place the panel upside down on the jig and cut it with a jig saw. If you are cutting angles for a valley or hip the plywood jig could be cut at the appropriate angles.

Pro-Shear™ straight panel shear 155-8630

Pro-Shear™ replacement blades 155-8687

Pro-Shear™ soffit shear 155-8659

Pro-Shear™ 4/12 pitch replacement blades 155-8700

Chimney Flashing Kits

- Flashing for the base of chimneys

Gives your chimney the professional finished look that will provide years of worry free service.

Materials Needed:

Circular saw with a concrete blade

Caulk gun and caulk

Tin snips

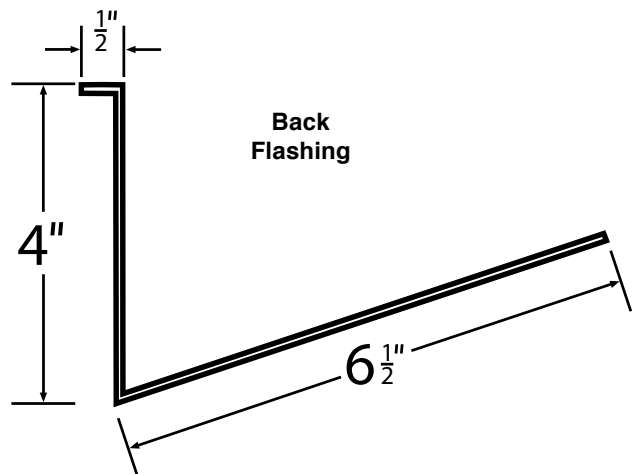
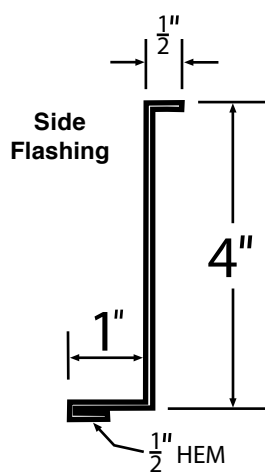
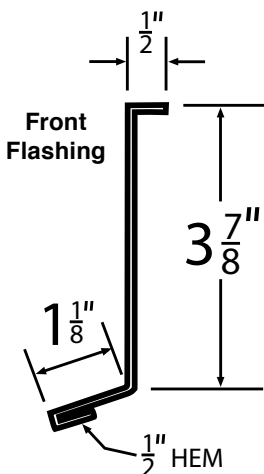
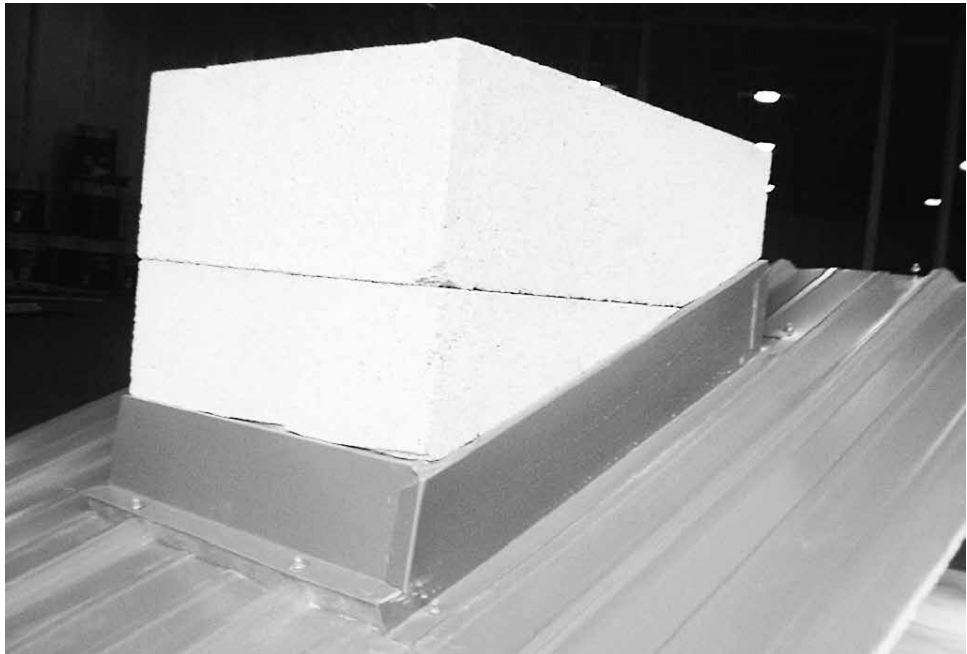
	3' Kit	6' Kit
Pro-Snap®	156-4425	156-4435
Multi-Tone Pro-Snap®	156-4426	156-4436
Pro-Rib®	156-4420	156-4430
Multi-Tone Pro-Rib®	156-4421	156-4431

3' Flashing Kit

- 1 Outside closure strip
- 1 Inside closure strip
- 1 Tube of silicone caulk
- 1-3' Front flashing
- 1-3' Back flashing
- 2-3' Side flashing

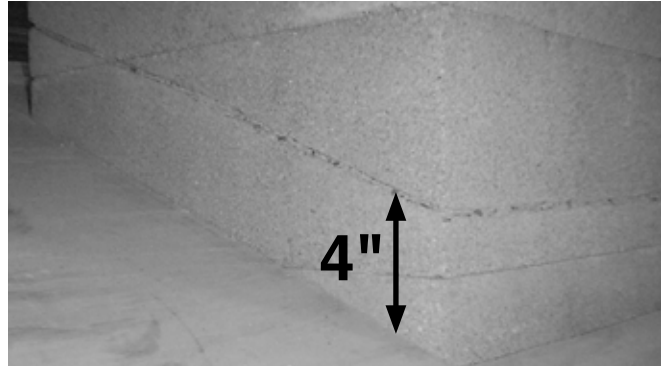
6' Flashing Kit

- 2 Outside closure strips
- 2 Inside closure strips
- 1 Tube of silicone caulk
- 1 - 6' Front flashing
- 1 - 6' Back flashing
- 2 - 6' Side flashing

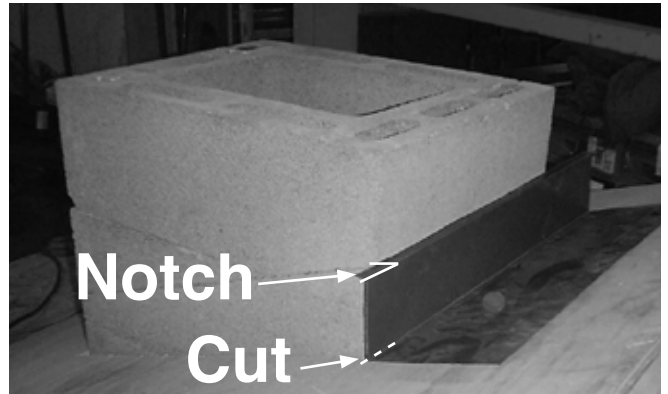


Chimney Flashing Instructions

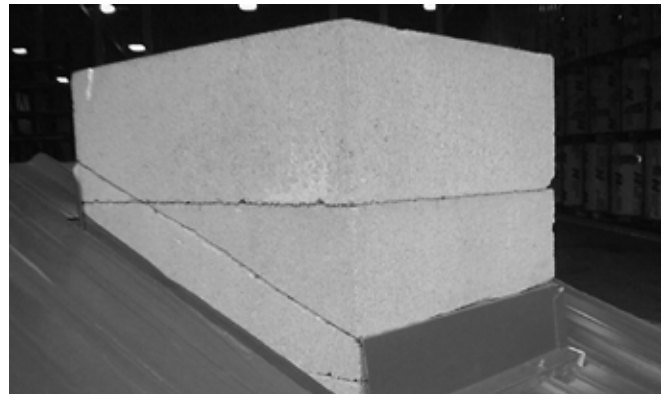
1. Using a circular saw with a concrete blade, make a cut 4" up from the roof deck all the way around the chimney. The depth of the blade should be set at $\frac{3}{8}$ ". You will need to check the depth periodically because as you are cutting the chimney you are also losing blade. Failure to check the depth may allow an inconsistent depth cut.



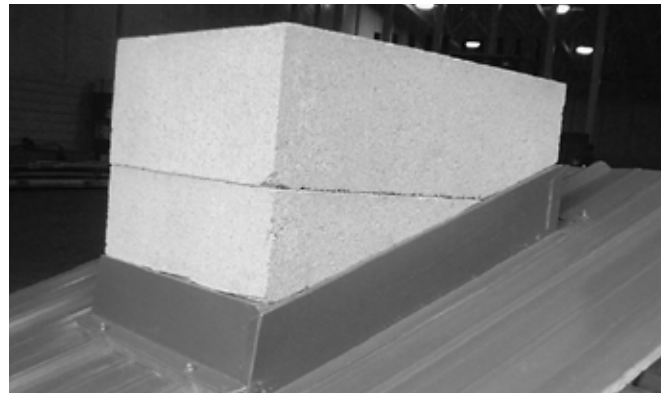
2. Install the back flashing first. Cut the back flashing so it extends 1" beyond both sides of the chimney. Notch the back flashing at the bends where it extends past the chimney so it may be bent around the chimney in the later steps. Make sure the top lip is in the saw cut that was made in the previous step.



3. After the back flashing is set, install the steel roofing around and past the chimney. Apply an inside closure strip on top of the back flashing and under the roof steel. When cutting the steel around the chimney, the steel on the sides of the chimney should be cut to allow for it to be bent up and act as a natural piece of flashing. Install the front flashing with an outside closure strip underneath the flashing and on top of the steel. The front flashing should be the same width as the chimney.



4. Install the side flashing. Cut the ends to match the chimney lines as the trim sits on the roof pitch. The top edge will be flush with the back flashing and the bottom angle will be 1" past the edge of the chimney and bent around the front face. Caulk the 1" leg of the side flashing that sits flat on the roof steel and install. Bend the top flashing around the side flashing and caulk all seams along the saw cut all the way around the chimney. Fasten the steel roof panels.



Trim Coil, Boot Flashings, Pro-Flash

Trim Coil Stock

Width	SKU	Lbs per Ft
4"	155-6773	.22 lbs.
6"	155-6799	.33 lbs.
8"	155-6812	.44 lbs.
10"	155-6838	.55 lbs.
11"	155-6841	.60 lbs.
12"	155-6854	.66 lbs.
13.75"	155-6856	.76 lbs.
15"	155-6860	.83 lbs.
18"	155-6870	1 lb.
20"	155-6867	1.1 lbs.
40.625"	155-6896	2.2 lbs.



This steel is not roll formed and has no ribs. All trim coil stock is .018 inches nominal thickness after painting.

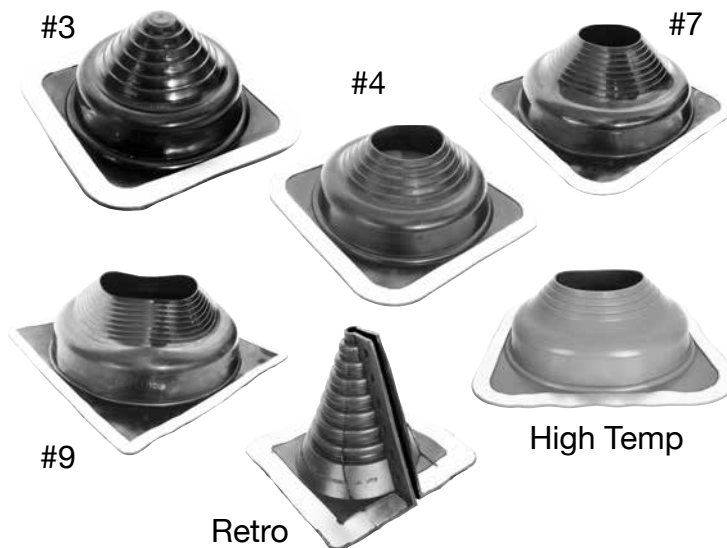
*Multi-Tone and woodgrain trim coils also available

Boot Flashings

It is best to locate pipes in the flat of the panel. If not, Boot Flashings are designed to be formed over the rib. A generous amount of silicone caulk is recommended and 1" woodgrip or 1½" residential roofing screws should be installed 1½" on center.

Boot Size	Pipe Size	Base Dimension	Sku
#3	1-5"	8"	155-4306
#4	3-7"	11"	155-4319
#7	6-12"	18"	155-4322
#9	9-20"	26"	155-4335
Retro Sm	½"-4"	8"	155-4308
Retro Lrg	4"-9"	14"	155-4324
High Temp #7	6"-11"	14"	155-4338

Trim, slide over (or around with Retro fit) pipe, apply silicone, form fit on ribs etc. Fasten for leakproof fit.



Premium Pro-Flash

Premium Pro-Flash is expandable-edge flashing and is the answer to flashing large, curved, or awkward profiles and penetrations. It is ideal for square ducts, chimneys, and skylights and is the fast, easy, and most effective way to flash.

- Flashes Pro-Rib® and Pro-Snap® profiles
- Stretch and form to fit and seal
- Flash between dissimilar materials
- Handles vibration and expansion
- Twenty year limited warranty

Compatible with:

- Brick
- Fiber Cement
- Galvanized Steel
- Concrete



9"×10' Premium Pro-Flash 155-4340

Snow Retention, Outside/Inside Gambrel Break Trim

Snow Jacks /Universal Snow Bar



SNOW JACK

Snow Jacks are located in the flat between the ribs located approximately 1'-2' up from the eave on the roof. Every other Jack should be staggered for maximum effectiveness. The number of pieces and spacing will vary depending on building width.

- Crystal clear Polycarbonate with UV stabilizers
- Added strength due to a three to one base to blade ratio
- Provides maximum protection against roof avalanches and ice damage to gutters, plants, cars and pedestrian walkways.
- Dimensions: 3½" wide x 6" long x 2½" high

Snow Jack	157-2676
Snow Bar 10' Lengths, all colors	156-6740
8' Pro-Snap® Snow Bar	156-6733
8' Pro-Snap® Snow Bar Insert	156-6736
Pro-Snap® Snow Bar Clip	156-6730

Available in 25 Colors!



UNIVERSAL SNOW BAR

Used to prevent snow from sliding off your steel roof around doorways and windows. This is a color matched trim that is a more economical choice than snowjacks.

- Can be used on Pro-Rib®, Premium Pro-Rib® and Pro-Snap® panels
- 10' long



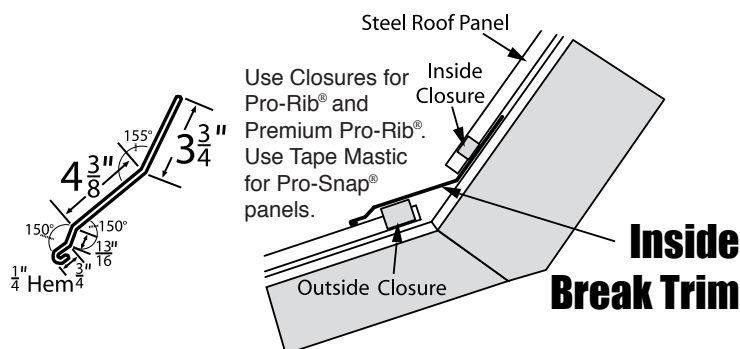
PRO-SNAP SNOW BAR

Used to prevent snow from sliding off your steel roof around doorways and windows. Add a color matched insert to match your steel.

- Aluminum bar pre-punched every 4" to accommodate clips at every major rib on the Pro-Snap® panel
- Used with the Pro-Snap® Snow Clip to prevent snow from sliding off your steel roof around doorways and windows
- 2" x 8' long

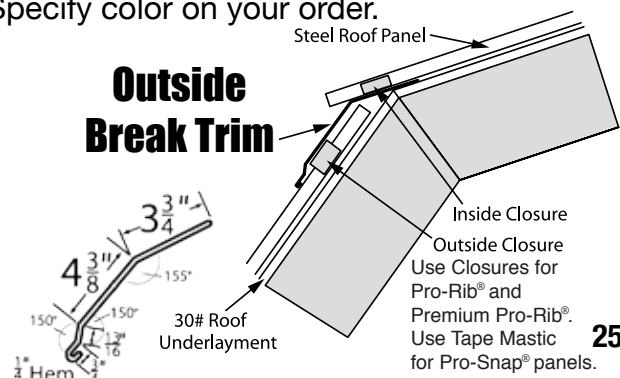
Inside Break Trim

- Used at the flared overhang joint on a gambrel roof.
 - Special order 10' lengths 156-7238
- Specify color on your order.



Outside Gambrel Break Trim

- Used at the hip joint on a gambrel roof.
 - Special order 10' lengths 156-7267
- Specify color on your order.



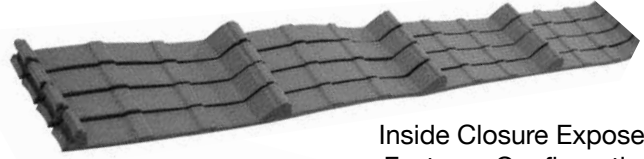
Closure Strips, Sealants

Closure Strips

- Die cut to match panel profiles
- Adhesive strip for fast installation
- Closed cells will not absorb moisture
- Each pack is .16 lbs.

	Special Order	Stock
Exposed Panel Inside -4 pack	155-8616	155-8577
Exposed Panel Outside -4 pack	155-8603	155-8580
Hidden Fastener Outside -8 pack	155-9862	

Outside Closure Hidden
Fastener Configuration

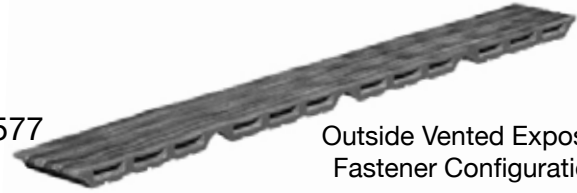


Inside Closure Exposed
Fastener Configuration



Outside Closure Exposed
Fastener Configuration

Economy Exposed Panel Vented Closure -4 pack 155-8577



Outside Vented Exposed
Fastener Configuration

Premium Vented Closure

Exposed Fastener panel configuration -4 Panel Pack	155-8595
Hidden Fastener panel configuration -8 Panel Pack	155-8597

- 40 year limited warranty
- Matches profile configurations
- Fits under any ridgecap, any pitch 2/12 to 20/12
- Provides ventilation, won't clog
- Prevents snow & insect infiltration
- 100 mph wind driven rain with no leakage



Pro-Vent

- Used as hip or ridge vented closure
- 40 year limited warranty
- Fits any pitch 3/12-20/12
- One person roll-out installation
- Won't crack, dent, or rust during shipping or installation
- Won't scratch panel finish
- Won't clog from airborne dust
- Prevents insect and snow infiltration
- Provides proven roof ventilation
- No waste—use leftovers on next job



2 Rolls 10' Pro-Vent 155-8600

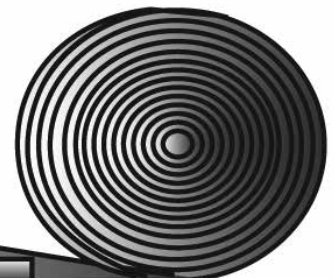
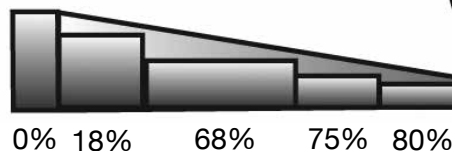
EMSEAL Acrylic Sealant

Higher levels of compression offer greater protection. Watertight up to 5 PSF per ASTM E-331 modified to run 24 hours instead of the standard 15 minutes. This equates to a 1 inch standing head of water for 24 hours with no leakage.

- 1¼" x 1" x 13' Rolls Special Order 155-8565

Compression Levels

80% Watertight
75% Flowing water
68% Air & Acoustic
18% Hot, Cold, Dust



Fasteners

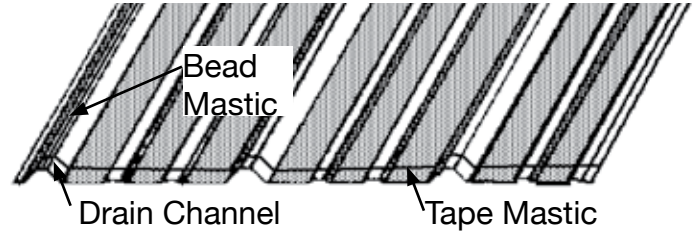
Mastic Tape Sealants

3/16" Bead Mastic 25' roll 155-8551
 3/32" x 3/4" Tape Mastic 45' roll 155-8564
 Bead Mastic

- Used for sidelaps as follows:

Slope	Length
4/12 Greater than	40 ft.
3/12 Greater than	30 ft.
2/12 Greater than	20 ft.
1/12 Greater than	10 ft.

- Mastic sealants help provide a weatherproof seal and stop water from siphoning between sheets.
- Used for multiple sheet end lapping with roof slopes of 2/12 or less.



Hidden Fastener Screws

Size	1 lb.	5 lb.	Screws per lb.
1" Screws	155-9842	155-9850	115
2" Screws	155-9846	155-9854	88
3" Screws	---	155-9855	55

Preferred screw for hidden fastener roofing panels.
 Use 40 screws/square, 1 screw every 2' of panel.

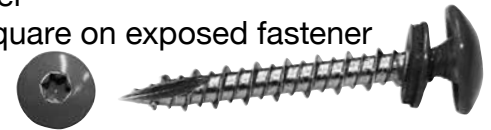


Residential Roofing Screws

Available in 25 Colors Plus Multi-Tone!

Size	1 lb.	Screws per lb.
1½" Screws	230-1595	88
2½" Screws	230-1597	55

- Low profile residential fastener for preferred look
- Recommended trim screws for hidden fastener steel roofing panel
- 75 screws per square on exposed fastener roofing system.

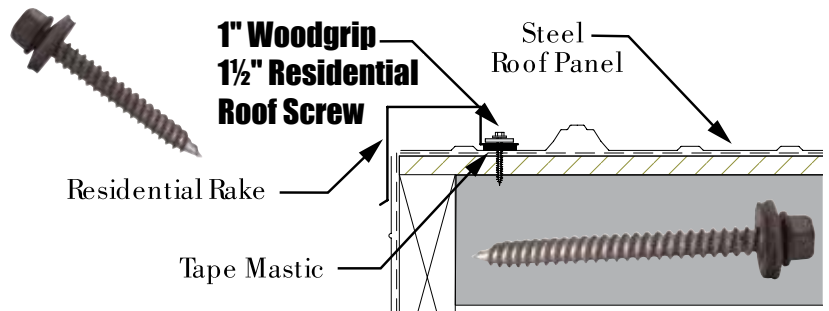


Woodgrip Screws

- Siding & roofing screw used to fasten steel panels to wood structure.

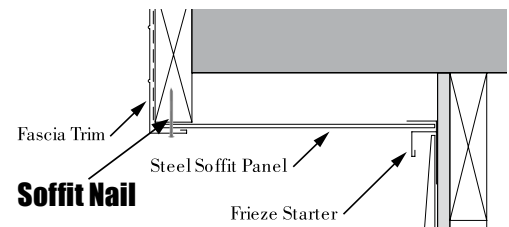
Galvanized	Size 1 lb.	Size 5 lb.	Screws/lb.
1" Screws	230-1493	230-1503	115
1½" Screws	230-1529	230-1532	95
2" Screws	230-1558	230-1561	75
2½" Screws	230-1587	230-1590	65
3" Screws		230-1591	59
<i>Painted</i>			
1" Screws	230-1613	230-1626	115
1½" Screws	230-1642	230-1655	95
2" Screws	230-1671	230-1684	75
2½" Screws	230-1707	230-1710	65
3" Screws		230-1592	59

- Use 75 fasteners per square
- All screws galvanized for long life
- Neoprene sealing washer for water tight seal
- #10 Diameter ¼" Hex Head **SELF TAPPING**
- Available in 25 Colors!



1¼" Trim Nails

- 1# box covers 150 feet or 112 pieces of soffit
- 1# Box, Specify color 156-4396
- Available in 25 Colors!

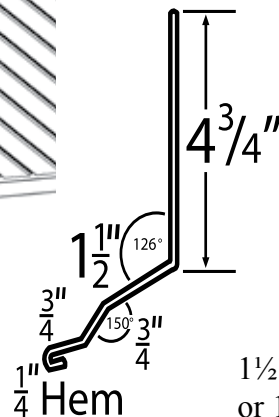
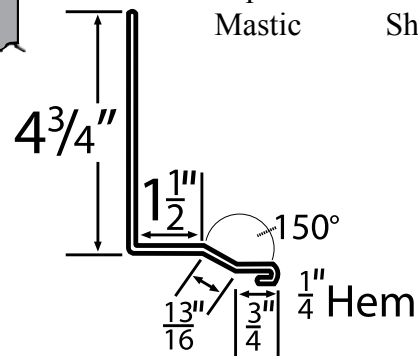
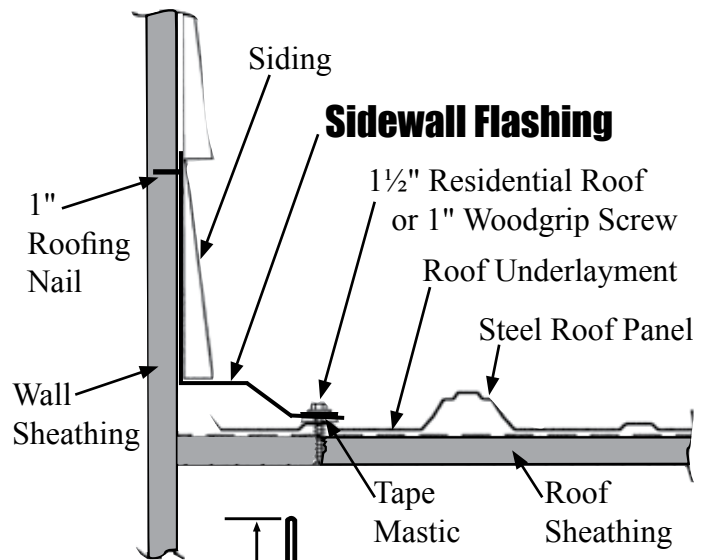
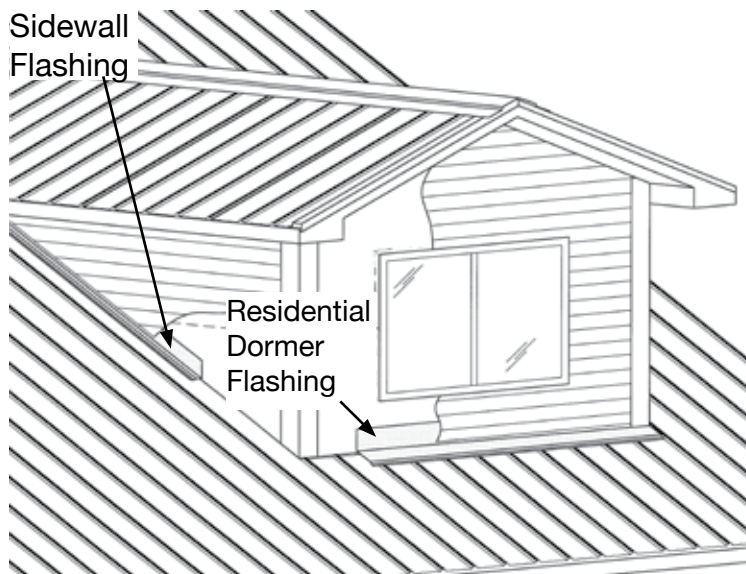


Sidewall/Endwall Flashing

Sidewall Flashing

The lower roof section panels are installed within 2" of the vertical wall. Sidewall flashing is installed over the roof panels with tape mastic applied between the sidewall flashing and the roof panel. The wall panels or siding is then installed over the sidewall flashing 1" minimum above the installed roof. End laps of the sidewall flashing should be caulked.

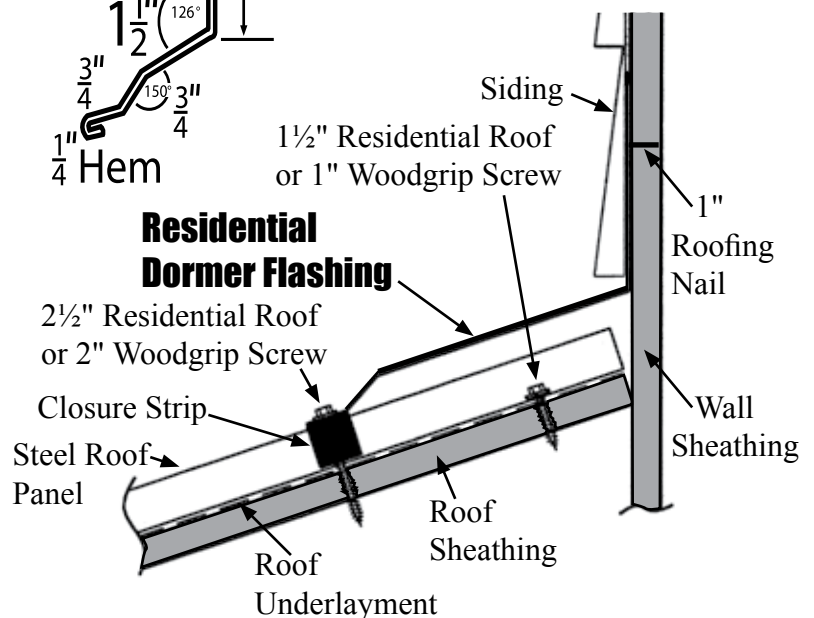
- Special order 10' lengths 156-7173
Specify color on your order.



Residential Dormer Flashing

The lower roof section panels are installed within 2" of the vertical wall. Endwall flashing is installed over the panels with outside closure strips installed under the flashing and over the roof. The wall panels or siding is then installed over the endwall flashing 1" minimum above the installed roof. End laps of the endwall flashing should be caulked.

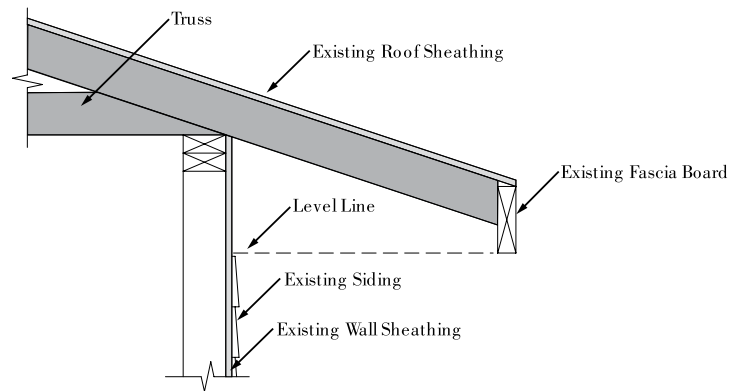
- Special order 10' lengths 156-7175
Specify color on your order.



Steel Soffit Installation

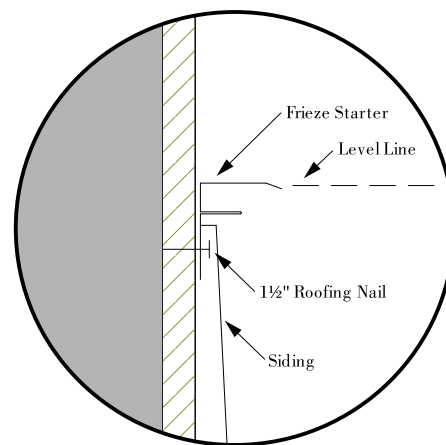
Step 1

To determine the location for frieze starter, begin by placing a level along the bottom of the fascia board and extending towards the wall. Once it is level create a mark along the top side of the level where it meets the wall. This will be the location of the top of your frieze starter.



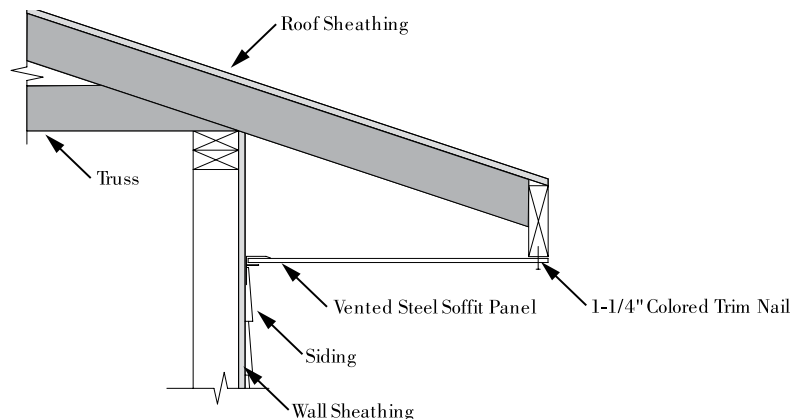
Step 2

To attach the frieze starter, place the frieze against the wall and align the frieze with the mark you made in step 1. Keeping the frieze level with your mark, attach the frieze to the wall sheathing using 1½" roofing nails spaced as needed.



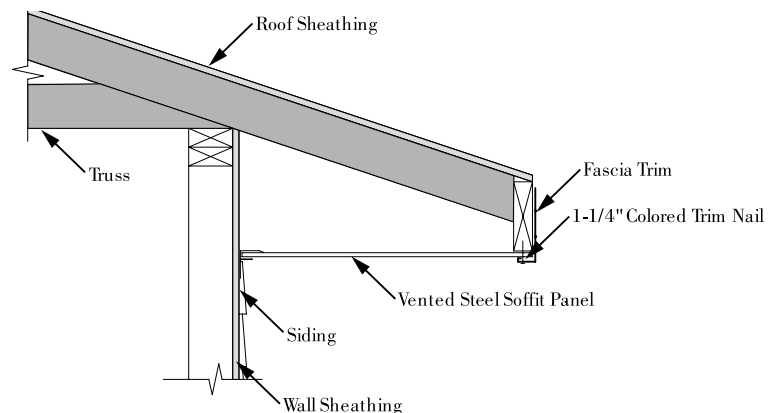
Step 3

Place your solid and/or vented soffit panels into the frieze starter and nail the other end onto the bottom of the fascia board with 1¼" colored trim nails spaced as needed.

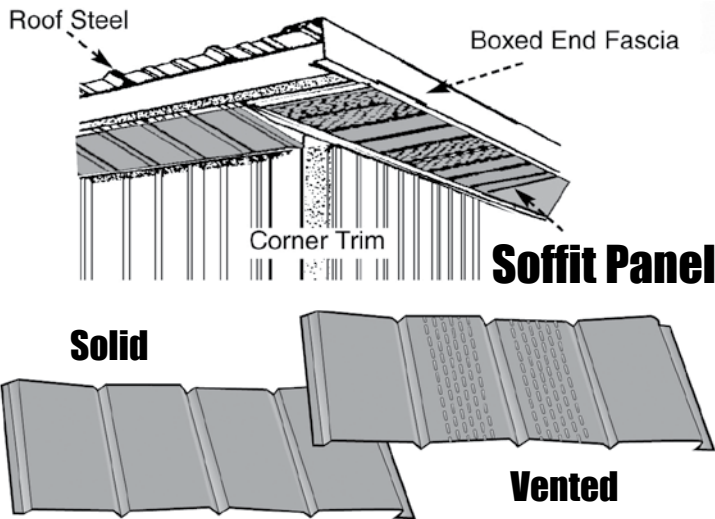
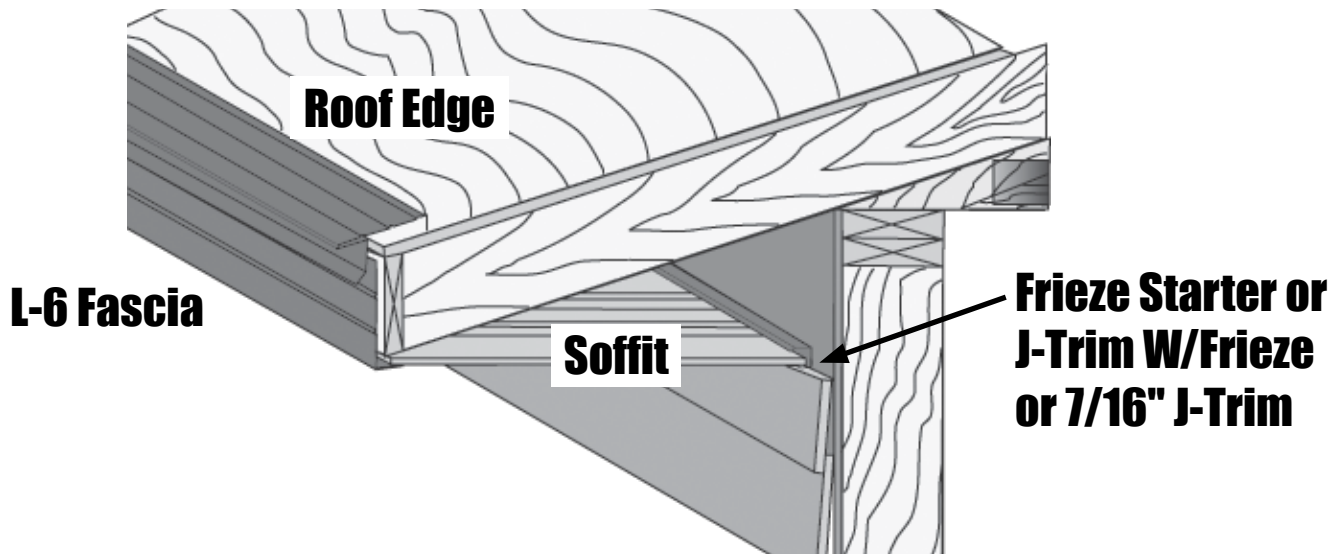


Step 4

To finish off your soffit and fascia, apply fascia trim to the fascia board. Place the top edge of your fascia trim under the bottom lip of the roof edge. Attach the fascia trim on the underside of the fascia board using 1¼" colored trim nails spaced as needed.



Steel Soffit Installation



- Used at the wall top to cover overhangs.
- Precut sizes for fast installation.
- Much heavier than standard soffit panels

Center Vent

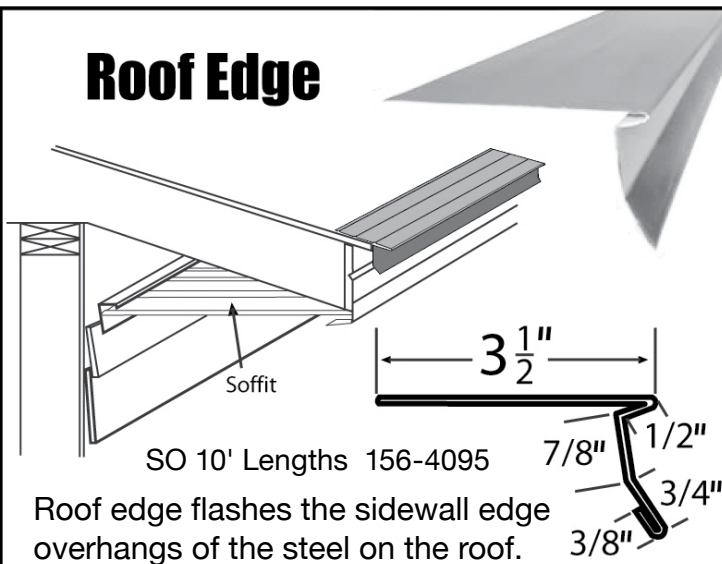
Special order 1' x 16"	156-4309
Special order 2' x 16"	156-4312
Special order 12' x 16"	156-4325

Solid No Vent

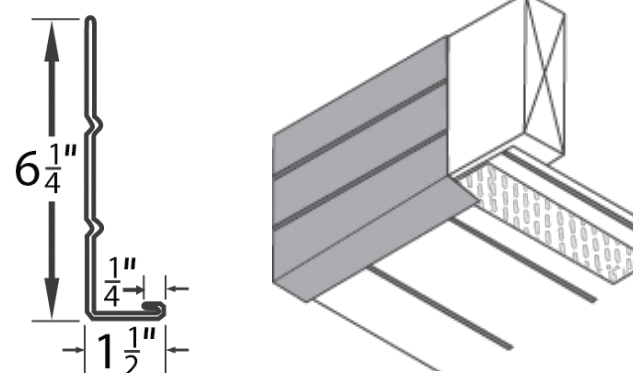
Special order 12' x 16"	156-4406
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Specify color on your order.

Roof Edge



L-6 Fascia

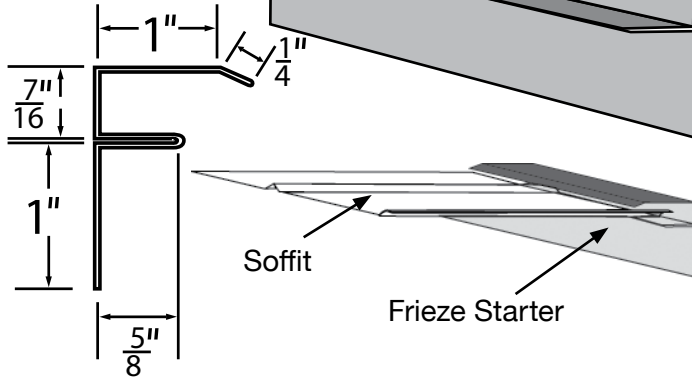


Stock White 12' Lengths	156-6831
Special order 12' Lengths	156-4587

Specify color on your order.

Steel Soffit Installation

Frieze Starter



Frieze Starter

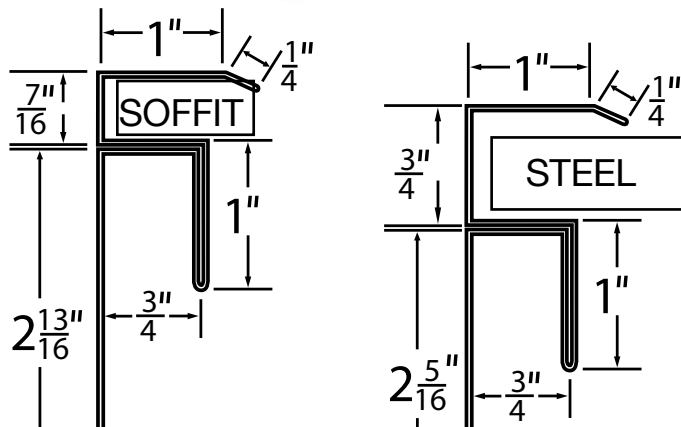
- Used at the top of the wall to support the soffit.
- Special Order 12' Lengths 156-4341
- Specify color on your order.

Small

J-Trim with Frieze

Large

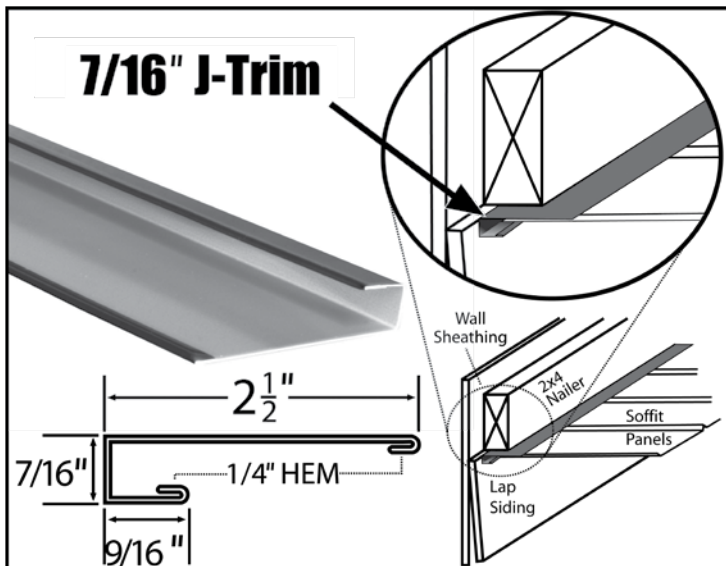
J-Trim with Frieze



Large & Small J-trim with Frieze

- The small is a great time saver when installing an overhang.
- The large is designed for lining inside buildings with steel panels.
- 12' F & J Small 156-4354
- 12' F & J Large 156-4367
- Specify color on your order.

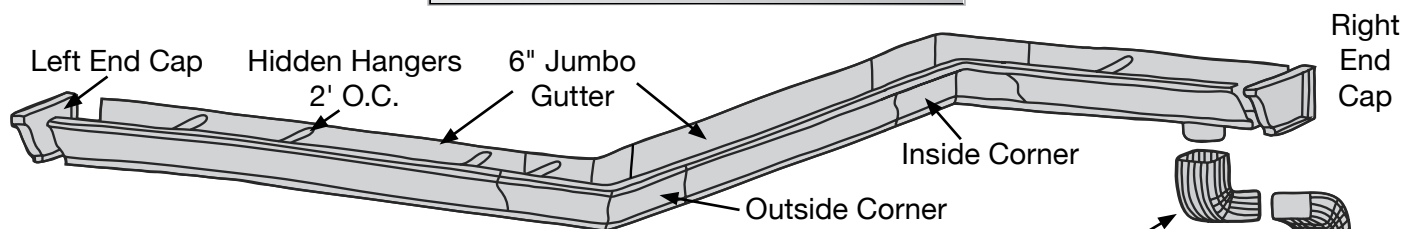
7/16" J-Trim



7/16" J-Trim

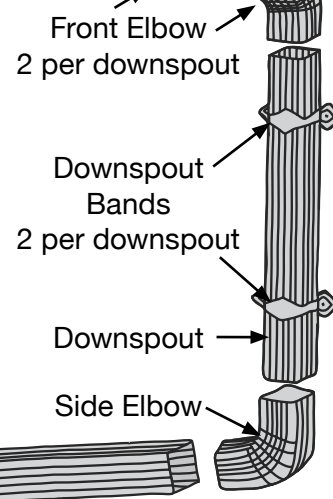
- J-Trim for use in soffit overhangs
- Special Order 12' Lengths 156-4338
- Specify color on your order.

Contrator Grade Jumbo Gutter Systems



Jumbo Gutter & Downspouts Gives You These Advantages:

- Available in all Matching 25 Colors
- Premium Paint System
- Made with Heavy Duty 28 Gauge Steel
- 58% more volume than 5" Gutters
- Quick and Easy to Install
- All the right Accessories Available give the Professional Finished Look
- Downspouts offer twice the volume as standard, Reducing Clogs
- Designed to fit with 6" Fascia
- **Custom Lengths Available**

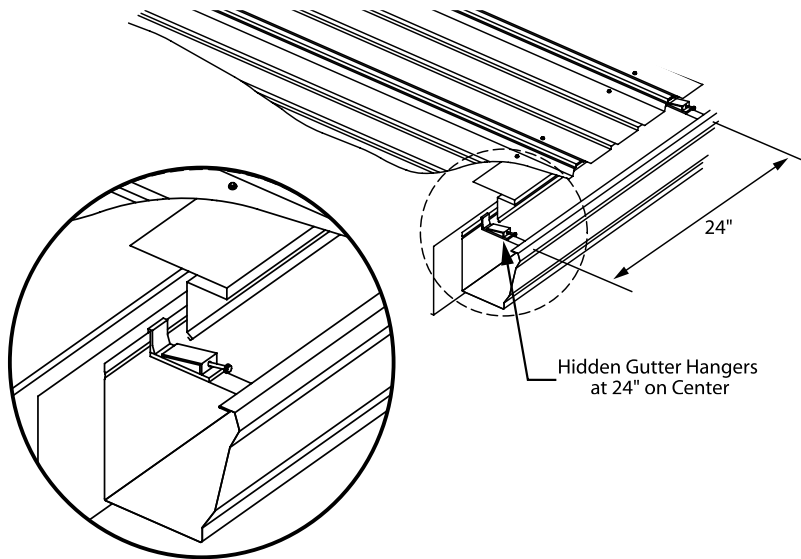
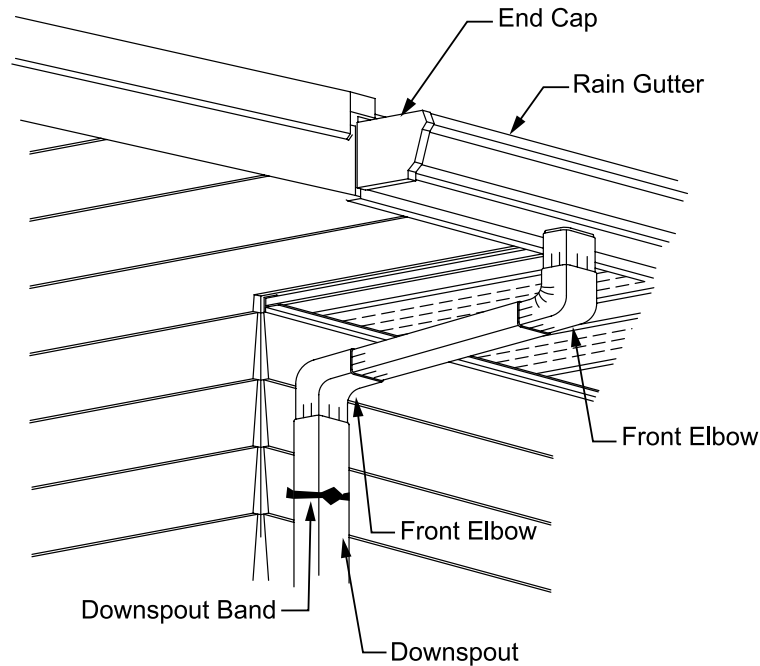


GUTTER SYSTEMS

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lap Gutter 6" overlap (min.)
(Relief cut up stream section) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make relief cut on gutter lap. 2. Bead of silicone in lap joint. 3. Interlock gutter. 4. Pop rivet or screw together. 2. End Caps <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apply sealant to end cap channel. 2. Attach end cap. 3. Crimp on end cap. 3. Downspout Outlet <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mark and cut outlet hole. 2. Apply sealant to outlet. 3. Rivet or screw outlet to gutter. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Install Gutter <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Place hidden hangers 24" o.c. 2. Place gutter against fascia. 3. Install hex head screw into fascia board. 5. Install Downspout <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assemble downspout and elbows as required. 2. Rivet or screw assembly together. 3. Attach assembly to gutter and downspout. 4. Attach downspout bands as needed to downspout and wall. |
|--|--|

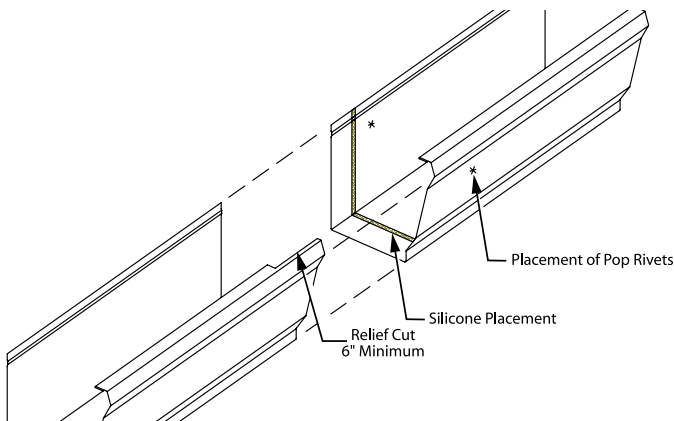
6" Gutter 16' Sections	158-1007	Hidden Hanger, 1/4" Hex Screw	158-1159
6" Inside Corners	158-1036	3"x4" 10' Metal Downspout	158-1188
6" Outside Corners	158-1065	3"x4" Outlet	158-1214
6" Right End Cap	158-1094	3"x4" "A" Elbow (Front)	158-1243
6" Left End Cap	158-1120	3"x4" "B" Elbow (Side)	158-1272
		Downspout Metal Bands	158-1308

Steel Gutter Installation



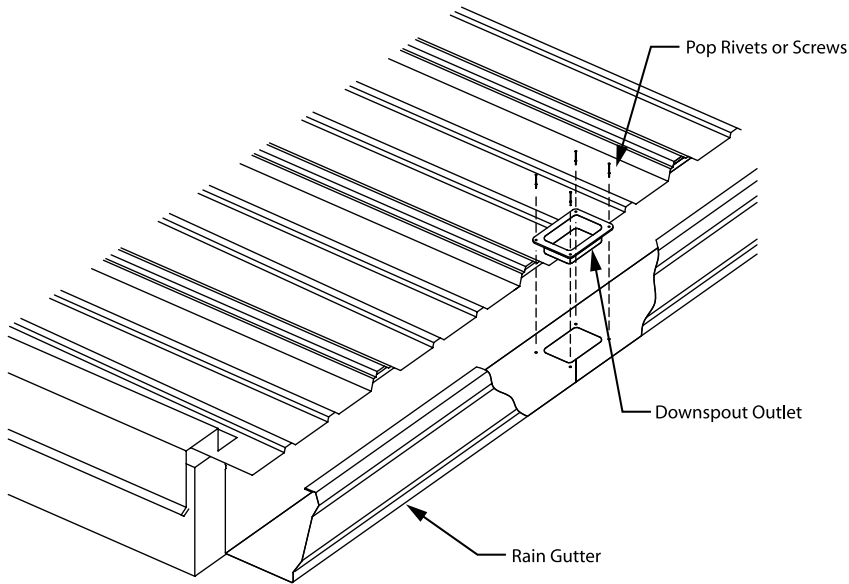
Place hidden hangers 24" on center inside the gutter. Hold the gutter firmly against the fascia. Be sure to allow a slight slope in the gutter to allow for proper water drainage. Install hex head screw on the hidden fastener into the fascia board.

Note: Gutters should be installed low enough to allow sliding snow to pass over the top of the gutter.

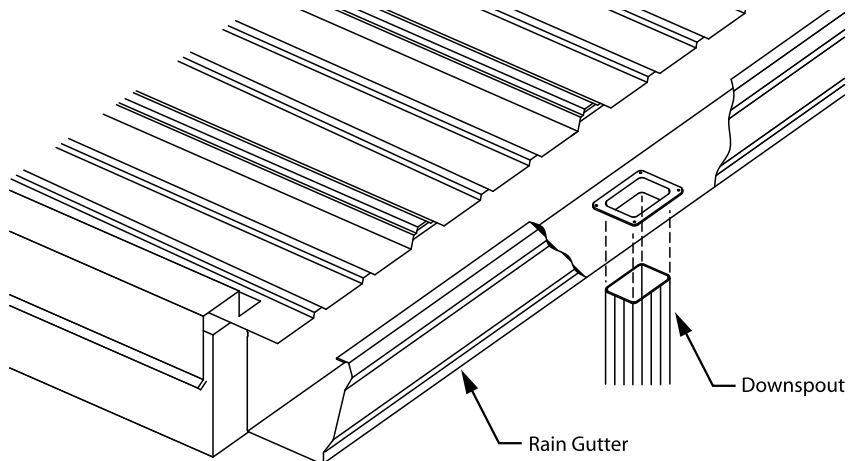


To properly lap 2 pieces of gutter, make a relief cut on the gutter lap. Be sure this relief cut is on the upstream portion of the gutter. Apply a bead of silicone between the overlapped gutter portions. This will prevent the seam from leaking. Finally, apply two pop rivets in the designated locations.

Steel Gutter Installation

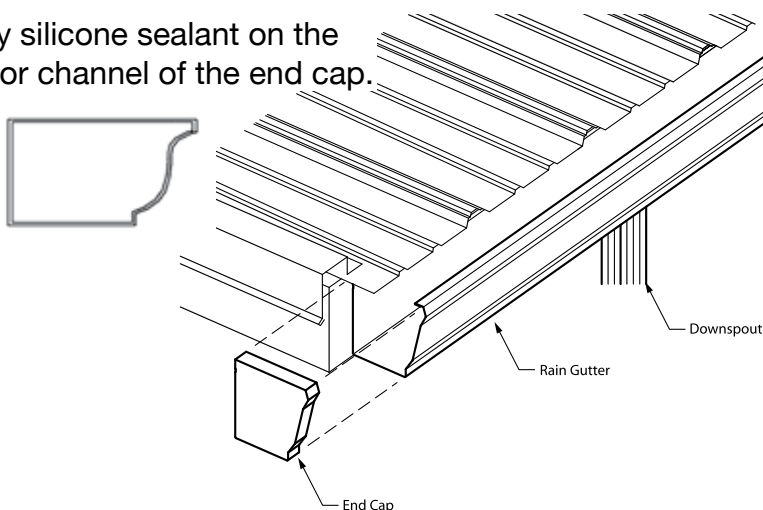


Determine your downspout locations. Mark and cut outlet hole for downspouts outlet. Apply silicone to the bottom side of the downspout outlet. Place the outlet from the top side of the gutter. Using four pop-rivets rivet the downspout outlet to the gutter. It is also possible to install the downspout outlet before attaching your gutter to the fascia board.



To attach the downspout to the outlet, slide the downspout over the bottom of the outlet. Rivet the downspout to the outlet using four rivets.

Apply silicone sealant on the interior channel of the end cap.



To install the end cap to the gutter apply a generous bead of silicone sealant. The cap will slide onto the end of the gutter. It is also possible to install end caps before attaching your gutter to the fascia board.

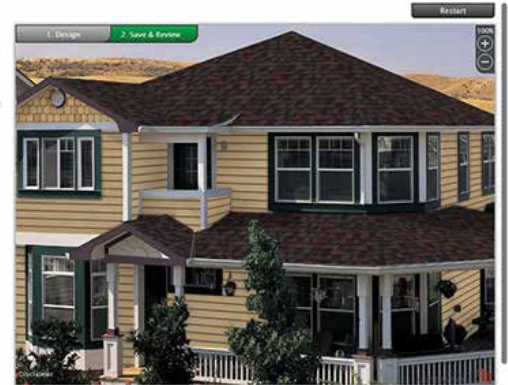
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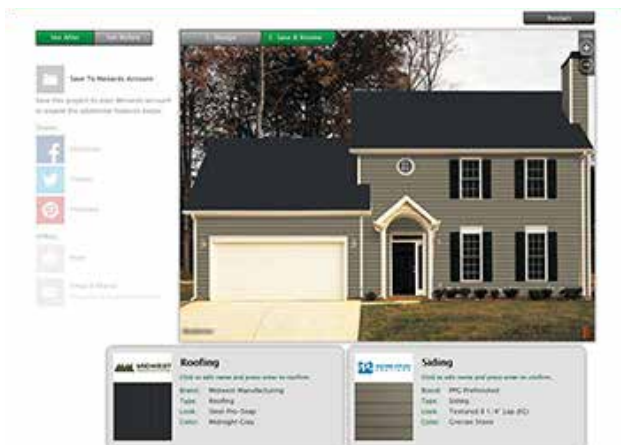
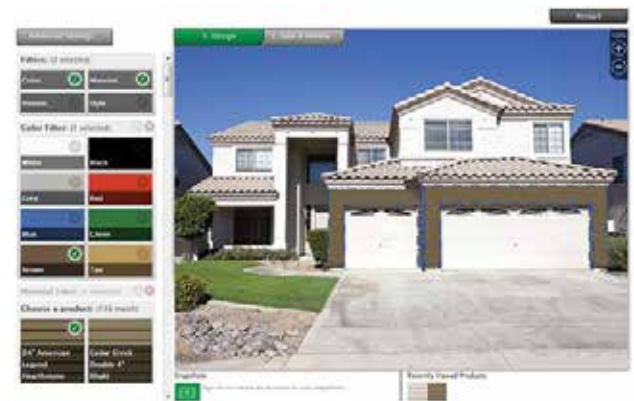
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