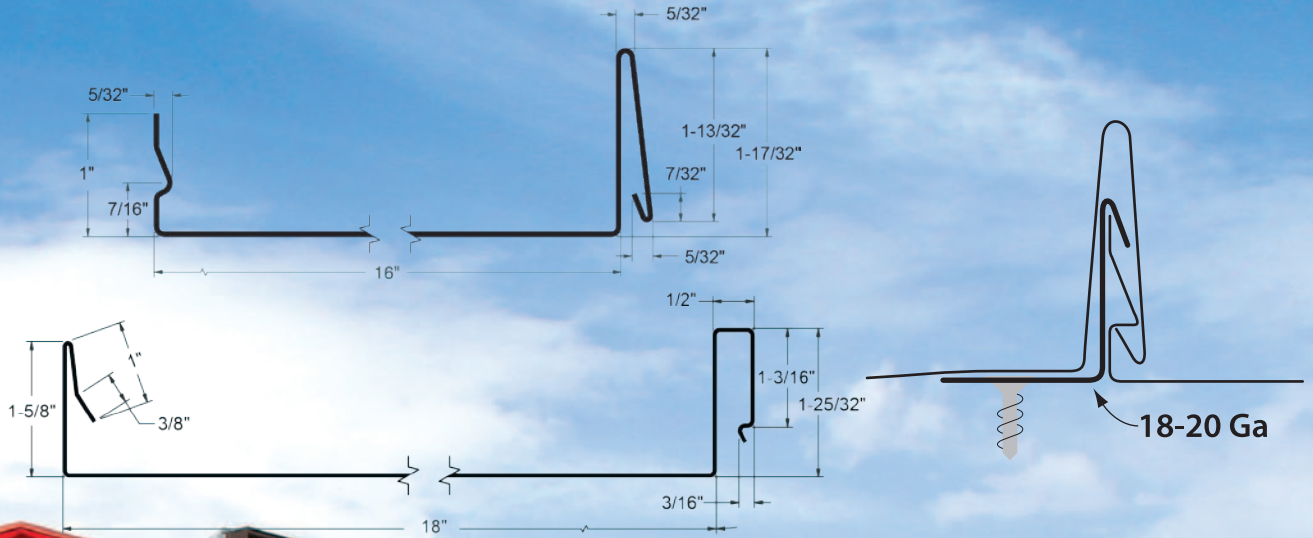


EPIC STEEL SNAP LOCK



SNAP LOCK

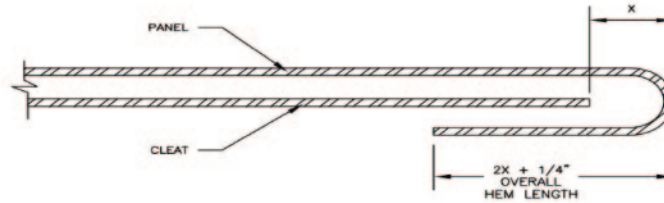


EPIC STEEL SNAP LOCK

HEM LENGTHS

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

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



THERMAL MOVEMENT TABLE

PANEL AND SUBSTRATE MATERIALS	PANEL LENGTH (FT.)			REQUIRED AIR SPACE (X)
	10'	50'	100'	
Steel on Rigid Insulation	1/8"	1/2"	7/8"	
Steel on Wood	1/16"	3/8"	5/8"	
Steel on Steel	1/16"	3/8"	5/8"	
Steel on Concrete	1/16"	3/8"	1/2"	
Aluminum on Rigid Insulation	3/16"	7/8"	1 9/16"	
Aluminum on Wood	3/16"	11/16"	1 3/8"	
Aluminum on Steel	1/8"	5/8"	1 3/16"	
Aluminum on Concrete	1/8"	5/8"	1 1/4"	

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