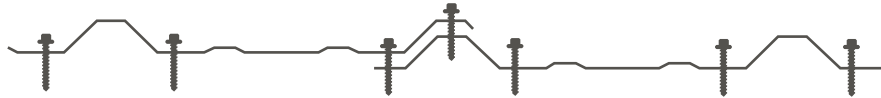


SCREW PATTERN



EAVES & END LAPS



LOAD TABLES

Refer to Trim Pamphlet for Material Availability

26 GAUGE (0.0181") | FY = 60 KSI, FU = 61.5 KSI

SPAN TYPE	LOAD TYPE	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1-span	NEGATIVE WIND LOAD	133.48	75.08	48.05	33.37	24.52	18.77	14.83
	LIVE LOAD/DEFLECTION	119.08	52.22	26.74	15.47	9.74	6.53	4.58
2-span	NEGATIVE WIND LOAD	114.41	66.59	43.33	30.37	22.44	17.24	13.66
	LIVE LOAD/DEFLECTION	105.6	71.09	46.37	32.55	24.07	18.51	13.88
3-span	NEGATIVE WIND LOAD	138.49	81.62	53.46	37.61	27.86	21.44	17
	LIVE LOAD/DEFLECTION	120	86.91	57.11	34.86	21.95	14.71	10.33
4-span	NEGATIVE WIND LOAD	130.7	76.7	50.12	35.22	26.06	20.05	15.89
	LIVE LOAD/DEFLECTION	115.5	81.75	53.58	37.71	23.77	15.93	11.18

*Notes:

Strength Calculations based on the 2012 AISI Standard "North American Specification for the Design of Cold-formed Steel Structural Members."

Allowable loads are applicable for uniform loading and spans without overhangs.

Live load/deflection load capacities are for those loads that push the panel against its support. The applicable limit states are flexure, shear, combined shear and flexure, web crippling at end and interior supports, and a deflection limit of L/180 under strength-level loads.

Negative wind load capacities are for those loads that pull the panel away from its supports. The applicable limit states are flexure, shear, combined shear and flexure, and a deflection limit of L/60 under 10-year wind loading.

Panel pull-over and screw pull-out capacity must be checked separately using the screws employed for each particular application when utilizing this load chart.

Effective yield strength has been determined in accordance with section A2.3.2 of the 2012 NAS specification.

The use of any accessories other than those provided by the manufacturer may damage panels, void all warranties and will void all engineering data.

This material is subject to change without notice; please contact Metal America for most current data.

The Engineering data contained herein is for the expressed use of customers and design professionals. Along with this data, it is recommended that the design professional have a copy of the most current version of the North American Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members published by the American Iron and Steel Institute to facilitate design. The Specification contains the design criteria for cold-formed steel components. Along with the Specification, the designer should reference the most current building code applicable to the project job site in order to determine environmental loads. Further information or guidance regarding cold-formed design practices is desired, please contact the manufacturer.

Available Gauges: 26ga (Inquire for 24ga)

Weight: 2.67lbs/LnFt (26ga)

Substrate: G-90, Grade 80 (26ga)

Available Materials: Painted

Paint Systems: Weather XL (26ga), Fluropon (PVDF) (24ga)

Warranties: Weather XL (26ga), Fluropon (PVDF) (24ga)

Minimum Slope: 2:12

Testing: UL 580 Wind Uplift (Class 90), UL 2218 Class 4 Hail Impact, UL 790 Class A Fire Rating

APPLICATION DETAILS

Fastener Guide:

#10 Woodfast screws are designed for use with dimensional lumber.

#14 Wafer screws are designed for use with plywood sheathing, OSB, and wafer wood (7/16" minimum thickness)

#12 Tek Screws are designed to be used with structural steel up to 3/16" in thickness

Fastener Application:

Screws are to be applied next to every rib and then up the panel, no more than 5'0". On low slope roofs, Mastic Tape must be applied between the panel side laps with Stitch Screws installed every 1'0" up the panel. At the eave or end laps, a double screw pattern should be used with screws applied to both sides of the rib

Please Note: It is the responsibility of the builder to ensure that purlins are adequately spaced to meet specific engineering requirements.