Cowrugated Roofing

## How to get the best job with Corrugated Roofing\& Siding

STORAGE: Prior to application, store Corrugated Roofing \& Siding only in a DRY place. Do not store outdoors, nor in any indoor area subject to moisture. Stand panels on end and fanned out at the bottom to provide air circulation, or stack flat in piles on blocks to protect the bottom panels from ground moisture.

Corrugated Roofing \& Siding are high-quality, corrugated roofing and siding products made of galvanized steel. Of all the roofing and siding materials available, galvanized steel has proven itself to be the most practical. Ideal for new and remodeled buildings, Corrugated Roofing \& Siding increase production efficiency and reduce your repair costs. Because they make your building weathertight, they also lengthen the service life of your machinery and equipment.

Contact your local dealer or Hutchison Inc. for a complete service manual that shows you how to apply to all kinds of storage buildings to help you get the best job possible. Because it's our policy to continuously improve our product, all specifications are subject to change without notice.

Gloves should be worn to prevent injury while handling steel panels. Safety glasses should be worn to prevent eye injury when cutting or drilling steel panels with power tools.

Use care when walking, sitting or kneeling on a steel roof to avoid a fall. Steel panels may become slippery when wet. Do not work on the steel panels when wet or when climatic conditions are not suitable for safe installation.


HW Brand Range Panel

| Physical Properties |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Galvanized Steel Thickness | .015 inch nominal |
| Galvanized Weight | 71 pounds per square |
| Dimensions |  |
| Lengths | 1 through 30 feet |
| Overall Width | 26 inches |
| Cover Width | 24 inches |
| Side Lap | 2 inches |
| $11 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ Main Rib Height | $1 / 4$ inch |
| $21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ Main Rib Height | $1 / 2$ inch |
| Moin Rib Spacing | $11 / 4$ or $21 / 2$ inch |

## HW Brand Pueblo Panel

| Physical Properties |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Galvanized Steel Thickness | .010 inch nominal |
| Galvanized Weight | 44 pounds per square |
| Dimensions |  |
| Lengths | $1^{\prime}$ through 30 feet |
| Overall Width | 26 inches |
| Cover Width | 24 inches |
| Side Lap | 2 inches |
| $11 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ Main Rib Height | $1 / 4$ inch |
| $21 / 2^{M}$ Main Rib Height | $1 / 2$ inch |
| Main Rib Spacing | $11 / 4$ or $21 / 2$ inch |

> Square footage calculation for Range Panel/Pueblo Panel Length $\times 2.1667=$ Square Feet per sheet

| Panel Length | Weights and Areas Range Panel/Pueblo Panel |  |  | Panels |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Range Panel | Pueblo Panel | Area |  |
| Length | Weight (lbs.) | Weight (lbs.) | Per Panel | Per |
| (ft. - inches) | Per Panel | Per Panel | (sq. feet) | Square |
| 72 | 9.06 | 5.52 | 13.000 | 7.6923 |
| 84 | 10.57 | 6.44 | 15.166 | 6.5936 |
| 96 | 12.08 | 7.36 | 17.333 | 5.7693 |
| 108 | 13.59 | 8.28 | 19.500 | 5.1282 |
| $10 \quad 120$ | 15.10 | 9.20 | 21.667 | 4.6153 |
| 11132 | 16.61 | 10.12 | 23.833 | 4.1958 |
| $12 \quad 144$ | 18.12 | 11.04 | 26.000 | 3.8461 |
| $13 \quad 156$ | 19.63 | 11.96 | 28.167 | 3.5502 |
| 14168 | 21.14 | 12.88 | 30.333 | 3.2967 |
| 15180 | 22.65 | 13.80 | 32.500 | 3.0769 |
| 16192 | 24.16 | 14.72 | 34.667 | 2.8845 |
| 17204 | 25.67 | 15.64 | 36.833 | 2.7149 |
| $18 \quad 216$ | 27.18 | 16.56 | 39.000 | 2.5641 |
| 19228 | 28.69 | 17.48 | 41.167 | 2.4291 |
| 20240 | 30.20 | 18.40 | 43.334 | 2.3076 |
| 21252 | 31.71 | 19.32 | 45.500 | 2.1978 |
| $22 \quad 264$ | 33.22 | 20.24 | 47.667 | 2.0978 |
| $23 \quad 276$ | 34.73 | 21.16 | 49.834 | 2.0066 |
| $24 \quad 288$ | 36.24 | 22.08 | 52.000 | 1.9230 |
| 25300 | 37.75 | 23.00 | 54.167 | 1.8461 |
| 26312 | 39.26 | 23.92 | 56.334 | 1.7751 |
| 27324 | 40.77 | 24.84 | 58.500 | 1.7094 |
| 28336 | 42.28 | 25.76 | 60.667 | 1.6483 |
| 29348 | 43.79 | 26.68 | 62.834 | 1.5974 |
| 30360 | 45.30 | 27.60 | 65.001 | 1.5384 |

## How to Apply Roofing

## Applying the Sheets:

For $11 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ or $21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ corrugated roofing,

1. Start applying sheets vertically ot the lower corner of the roof edge, downwind or away from the prevailing wind so that wind, rain and snow will blow over, not under, the sheet side laps.

2. Use extra care when applying the first sheet. Be sure it is plumb, or perfectly square, with the roof edge to assure straight alignment of the entire row of sheets. One way to do this is to stretch chalklines to use as guides between nails driven into each end of the ridge and into the ends of each gable rafter.
3. Start the first sheet with its edge down and extended at least one full corrugation over the gable end (unless a rake finishing accessory is used.). Bend the sheet over and fasten it.
4. Allow at least $3^{\prime \prime}$ sheet overhang at the eaves for a drip edge.
5. If the roof slope is $24^{\prime}$ long or less, only one horizontal row of sheets is needed, if it is more than 24', apply two rows as follows


Apply sheet \#1 in the lower corner. Apply \#2 next to and sidelapping over \#1. Fasten sheets at the purlins, taking care to keep them in alignment of the top and bottom edges and at the side laps. Do not fasten the unlapped edges. Apply \#3 above and end-lapping over \#1 and the top corner of \#2.

Apply \#4, sidelapping it over \#2. Apply \#5 above and end-lapping over \#2 and the top corner of \#4. Recheck the alignment. Repeat this procedure, always taking care not to permanently fasten until all sheets are aligned and lapped.

## Sheet Lapping

Side lap $21 / 2^{\text {p }}$ pattern of Corrugated roofing $11 / 2$ corrugations to cover $24^{\prime \prime}$. For $21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ corrugated: Side lap roofing by reversing or turning over every other sheet. For $11 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ patiern of Corrugated rooting side laps: $21 / 2$ corrugations, which provides $223 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ cover widh.

End lap roofing $12^{\prime \prime}$ when roof slope is $3^{\prime \prime}(3: 12)$ or less rise per foot and use sealant; $8^{\prime \prime}$ when roof slope is $4^{\prime \prime}(4: 12)$ rise per foot; $6^{\prime \prime}$ when roof slope is $5^{\prime \prime}$ (5:12) or more rise per foot.

## Nail/Drill Screw Spacing

For $11 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ corrugated, $26^{\prime \prime}$ wide roofing: Every fifth corrugation peak for nails or every fifth corrugation valley for drill screws ( 126 per square ot $24^{\prime \prime}$ purlin spacing).


For $21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ corrugated, $26^{\prime \prime}$ wide roofing: Every third corrugation peak for nails or every third corrugation valley for drill screws ( 96 per square at $24^{\prime \prime}$ purlin spacing).


## How to Apply Siding

## Application Procedure

Follow these steps to apply $11 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ corrugated, $26^{\prime \prime}$ wide and $21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ corrugated, $26^{\prime \prime}$ wide siding; $11 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ corrugated finishes one edge up and one edge down, and $21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ corrugated finishes both edges down...

1. Start applying sheets vertically ot the wall corner downwind or away from the prevailing wind.
2. Use extra care in applying the first sheet. Be sure it is plumb, or perfectly square with the corner to assure straight dilignment of the entire row. One way to do this is to temporarily nail or "tack" a $2 \times 4$ (or a double angle trim accessory) horizontally at least 6 " below the top of the baseboard, keeping it level or equi-distant with the rafter or truss plate, to serve as a guideline; rest the siding sheets on this strip, side lap and fasten.
3. Start the first sheet, edge down, along the corner. Only one horizontal row of sheets is needed, as few farm building walls are more than 24 ' high. Apply sheet \#2, side-lapping it over \#1, and repeat the procedure. Keep all sheets above the level of permanent contact with soil or manure.
4. Where it is necessary to noth the sheets to accommodate raffer ends, cover the exposed notch area with a small scrap of Corrugated to make the building birdproof.
5. It is possible to bend Corrugated around a corner. However, like the roof rake, it is preferable to cut the sheet at a corner, start the remaining portion around the corner (which lets you re-align it), and cover the corner with a corner accessory.
6. For greater interior wall strength, such as that required for bulk crops storage, apply Corrugated horizontally by fastening them directly to the posts or studs.

## Sheet Lapping

Side lap $1^{1 / 4^{\prime \prime}}$ corrugated, $26^{\prime \prime}$ wide siding $11 / 2$ corrugations to cover $24^{\prime \prime}$. Side lap $21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ corrugated, $26^{\prime \prime}$ side siding 1 full corrugation to cover $24^{\prime \prime}$. End lap siding 3 ", if necessary.

## Nail/Drill Screw Spacing

For $11 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ corrugated, $26^{\prime \prime}$ wide siding. Every fifth corrugation peak for nails or every fifth corrugation valley for drill screws ( 91 per square at $36^{\prime \prime}$ girt spacing).


For $21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ corvgated, $26^{\prime \prime}$ wide siding: Every third corrugation peak for nails or every third corrugation valley for drill screws ( 69 per square at 36 " girt spacing).


IMPORTANT: These directions are for overview only. Contact your local dealer or Hutchison, Inc. for a detailed service manual.

