

GENERAL INFORMATION GLOSSARY

ACCESSORY: An extra building product which supplements a basic solid sheeted building such as door, window, skylight, ventilator, etc.

(ACG) ACRYLIC COATED GALVALUME®: Improved surface corrosive resistance, see page PGI-4.

AGING: Changes in physical and mechanical properties that occur when low carbon steel is stored for some time. Aging is also accelerated by exposure of steel to elevated temperatures.

ARCHITECTURAL PANEL: Intricately formed panel with special attention given to its appearance.

BACKER: A coating applied to the back side of the strip. This coating is controlled for consistent color, gloss, and applied dry film thickness. Facilitates roll forming of coated strip.

BASE ANGLE: An angle secured to the perimeter of the foundation to support and close wall panels.

BASE TRIM: Z-shaped trim designed to close off opening at base of wall around perimeter of building.

BAY: The space between frame center lines or primary supporting members in the longitudinal direction of the building.

BEVEL CUT: To cut a panel at an angle other than 90°.

BUILDING CODE: Regulations established by a recognized agency describing design loads, procedures and construction details for structures. Usually applying to designated political jurisdiction (city, county, state, etc.).

CAMBER: The deviation of side edge from a straight line, the measurement being taken on the concave side with a straight edge.

CANOPY: Any overhanging or projecting roof structure with the extreme end usually unsupported.

CANTILEVER: A projecting beam that is supported and restrained at one end only.

CAPILLARY ATTRACTION: The force that causes a liquid to be raised against a vertical surface.

CF25: See SMP.

CHALKING: A process by which finishes develop a loose powdery surface resulting from decomposition of the binder. It occurs, principally, through the action of ultraviolet rays.

CLOSURE STRIP: A resilient strip, formed by the contour of ribbed panels used to close openings created by joining metal panels and flashing.

COLUMN: Vertical support member for main framing system.

COVERAGE: The actual length of a panel after installation.

CRICKET: Flashing used to prevent ponding water where a low side of roof meets a vertical wall i.e. chimney.

DEAD LOAD: The dead load of a building is the weight of all permanent construction, such as supported floors, roof, framing and covering member.

DESIGN LOADS: Those loads specified in building codes published by Federal, State, or City agencies, or in owner's specifications to be used in the design of a building.

DIAPHRAGM ACTION: The resistance to racking generally offered by the covering system.

DOWNPOUT: Rectangular and/or round tube used to channel water from gutter.

EAVE: The line along the side wall formed by the intersection of the faces of the roof and wall panels.

EAVE HEIGHT: The vertical dimension from finished floor to the eave.

EAVE STRUT: A structural member at the eave to support roof panels and wall panels. It may also transmit wind forces from roof brace rods to wall brace rods.

EAVE TRIM: L-shaped trim designed to close off top of sidewall panels. It also can be used to close off ends of soffit sheets.

EMBOSSING: The process of decorating, or covering with design, by depressing the surface of the metal strip using a patterned or "coining" roll.

EXPANSION JOINT: A break or space in construction to allow for thermal expansion and contraction of the materials used in the structure.

FABRICATION: The manufacturing process performed in a plant to convert raw materials into finished metal building components. The main operations are cold forming cutting, punching, welding, cleaning and painting.

FASCIA: A decorative trim or panel projecting from the face of a wall.

FLASHING: A sheet metal closure which functions primarily to provide weather tightness in a structure and secondarily to enhance appearance.

FLATNESS: Flatness is a measure of a cut length sheet's ability to conform to a flat horizontal surface. Maximum deviation from that surface is the degree to which the sheet is out of flat.

FLUOROCARBON COATINGS: Thermoplastic coatings based on resins made by polymerizing polyvinyl fluoride, or polyvinylidene fluoride (PVF2).

FOOTING: A pad or mat, usually of concrete, located under a column, that is used to distribute the loads from that member into the supporting soil.

FRAME: Primary structural support members that support the secondary framing.

FRAMING: The primary and secondary members (columns, rafters girts, purlins, brace rods, etc.) which go together to make up the skeleton of a structure to which the covering can be applied.

GALVALUME™: See page PGI-4.

GALVANIZED: Steel coated with zinc for corrosion resistance.

GAUGE: Thickness of steel or distance between holes punched or drilled in flanges.

GENERAL INFORMATION G L O S S A R Y


MAGNA-LOC


SEAM-LOC 24


SNAP-LOC 24


VERTICAL SEAM


PRO-LOC I


PRO-LOC II


PRO-LOC III


MINI-BATTEN


MAXI-BATTEN



IMAGE II


SOFFIT PANEL


STILE



IC72-PANEL


R-PANEL


U-PANEL


SPAN-LINE 36


SPAN-LINE 36A


V-LINE 32


PRO-PANEL II


CLASSIC RIB


5V CRIMP

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GENERAL INFORMATION GLOSSARY (CONT.)

GIRT: A secondary horizontal structural member attached to sidewall or endwall columns to which wall covering is attached and supported horizontally.

GUTTER: A channel member installed at the eave of the roof for the purpose of carrying water from the roof to the drains or downspouts.

GUTTER END CLOSURE: Metal insert provided with sealant and fasteners to close end of eave gutter.

HEADER: A horizontal framing structural member over a door, window or other framed opening.

HEADER AND JAMB FLASHING: Flashing designed to cover red iron frame around a framed opening.

HEMMING: The bending of the end of a panel to accept the offset cleat or extended eave.

HIP ROOF: A roof which rises by inclined planes from all four sides of a roof.

HOT ROLLED PRODUCTS: Steel deoxidized by silicon or aluminum to reduce the oxygen content in the molten steel to a minimum prior to solidification of the metal. Killed steels have more uniform properties and chemical composition than other types.

HYLAR 5000: See Kynar 500/Hylar 5000.

INSULATED PANEL: Interlocking panels composed of two formed sheets with insulation between.

INSULATION: Any material used in building construction to reduce heat transfer.

INSIDE CORNER TRIM: Trim designed to flash inside corners.

JAMB TRIM: A trim used vertically on each side of a framed opening to trim off edge of sheeting.

JAMB: Vertical members that frame openings in walls.

KICK-OUT (ELBOW): (Turn-Out) A lower downspout section used to direct water away from a wall.

KYNAR 500/HYLAR 5000: Brand names for the two common resin used in Fluorocarbon paints. "Kynar" paints are produced under license from Atochem or Ausimont, respectively. These paints are sometimes referred to as 70% Kynars and 50% Kynars. Due to the practice of diluting the Kynar with acrylic resin to make it less expensive - hence 50% Kynar.

LEAN-TO: A structure such as a shed, having only one slope or pitch and depending upon another structure for partial support.

LGS: (Light Gauge Structural Institute), for light gauge structural steel.

LIVE LOAD: Live load means all loads, including snow, exerted on a roof, except dead, wind and lateral loads.

LINER PANEL: A metal panel attached to the inside of the girts, or to the inside of a wall panel.

LOADS: Any thing that causes a force to be exerted on a structural member. Examples are: (a) Dead Load, (b) Impact Load, (c) Roof Live Load, (d) Seismic Load, (e) Wind Load, (f) Crane Load, (g) Collateral Load.

LOCK FORMING QUALITY (LFQ): Sheet of this quality is intended primarily for use in fabrication where it is to be subjected to machine lock forming.

MASTIC: Caulking or sealant furnished in rolls, normally used on sealing roof panels laps.

MIL: A unit of measure equal to 0.001-inch. It is used to describe film thickness.

MULTISPAN BUILDING: Buildings consisting of more than one span across the width of the building. Multiple gable buildings and single gable buildings with interior posts are examples.

OIL CANNING: A dished distortion in a flat or nearly flat surface.

OILED: Application of a suitable rust-preventive oil to flat rolled steel to retard rusting during shipment and storage. When surface is a consideration, it is also desirable in reducing friction.

PARAPET: That portion of the vertical wall of a building which extends above the roof line at the intersection of the wall and roof.

PEAK: The uppermost point of a gable.

PEAK CAP: Prefabricated trim piece that trims rake fascia connection at peak of gable.

PLASTISOL COATINGS: Thermoplastic coatings consisting of pigmented dispersions of finely divided polyvinyl chloride resins in suitable plasticizers. Curing the baking process the resin particles are solvated by the plasticizer and fuse to a continuous film.

POLYESTER COATINGS: Thermosetting coatings based on the condensation products of polybasic acids and diols (dihydric alcohol's). Generally cross-linked with amino resins.

PRIMER PAINT: This is the initial coat of paint applied in the shop to the structural framing of a building for protection against the elements during shipping and erection.

PULL OUT VALUE: The amount of force needed to pull a fastener directly out of a substrate (see page PGI-15).

PURLIN: A secondary structural member located in the roof that directly supports the sheeting and is in turn supported by the primary structural framing. They usually span from frame to frame.

PVF2: See Kynar 500/Hylar 5000.

RAKE: The intersection of the plane of the roof and the plan of the gable. (As opposed to endwalls meeting hip roof.)

RAKE FASCIA: A flashing designed to close the opening between the roof and endwall panels.

RETROFIT: The placing of new metal roof or wall systems over deteriorated roof or walls.

RIDGE: Apex of building.

RIDGE CAP: A transition of the roofing materials along the ridge of a roof, sometimes called ridge roll or ridge flashing.

GENERAL INFORMATION GLOSSARY (CONT.)

ROLL FORMING: An operation used in forming metal strip. The metal is run progressively through rolls of definite setting that bend the strip to a final predetermined contour.

ROOF PITCH OR SLOPE: Degree of slope in roof. Expressed as a ratio to 12.

ROOF EXTENSION: Cantilevered continuation of roof at rake line.

ROOF OVERHANG: A roof extension beyond the endwall/sidewall of a building.

SAG ANGLE: Small angle used to help reduce sag in purlins and girts in bolted building.

SALT SPRAY TESTS: An accelerated corrosion test in which the metal specimens are exposed, either continuously or intermittently, to a fine mist of salt water.

SANDWICH PANEL: A panel assembly used as covering. It consists of an insulating core material with interior and exterior metal skins.

SEALANT: Any material which is used to close up cracks or joints to protect against leaks.

SECONDARY FRAMING: That framing which consists of minor load carrying members of a structure, such as purlins, girts, struts, etc.

SELF DRILLING SCREW: A fastener which combines the functions of drilling and tapping. It is used for attaching panels to purlins and girts.

SELF TAPPING SCREW: A fastener which tapes its own threads in a predrilled hold. It is for attaching panels to purlins and girts and for connecting trim and flashing.

SILL: The bottom horizontal framing member of an opening such as a window or door.

SINGLE SLOPE: A sloping roof with one surface. The slope is from one wall to the opposite wall or a rectangular building.

SKYLIGHT: Translucent panel used on roof or walls in place of certain rib sheets to supply natural light to building.

SMP (SILICON POLYESTER COATINGS): Thermosetting coatings based on the product of the reaction between an organo-siloxane-intermediate and a suitable polyester resin. Cross-linked with amino or epoxy resins.

SNOW LOAD: A load imposed on buildings or other structures due to snowfall.

SOFFIT: The underside covering of any exterior portion of a metal building.

SPAN: The distance between supports of beams, girders or trusses.

SPECIFICATIONS: A statement of particulars of a given job, as to size of building, quality, and performance of mean and materials to be used, and the terms of the contract. The most common specification found in the metal building industry is the "Recommended Guide Specifications for Pre-Engineered Metal Buildings," published by the Metal Building Manufacturers Association.

STANDING SEAM: Longitudinal side joints of roof panels arranged in a vertical position above the roof line.

STITCH SCREW: A fastener used to connect panels at the side lap.

STRIPPABLE: A coating applied over the topcoat to protect the finish during fabrication, transit and erection. The coating thickness is usually about 2 mils. It is specially formulated to peel off easily and without residue.

STRUCTURAL QUALITY: Sheet of this quality should be specified when the strength of the finished part, usually in load bearing structures, is of importance and the mechanical properties required in the steel sheet must be specified.

STRUT: A brace fitted into a frame work to resist force in the direction of its length.

SYPHON GROOVE: Designed to channel water away from the rib of a panel to avoid capillary attraction.

TENSILE STRENGTH: The longitudinal pulling stress a material can bear without tearing apart.

TENSION LEVELING: A mechanical operation wherein sheet steel in coil form is passed through a unit which stretches the product beyond its yield point. The purpose is to provide a sheet with superior flatness characteristics.

THERMAL EXPANSION: The expansion of panels and flashings due to heat, usually caused by direct sunlight.

TOLERANCE: Specified limits of deviation from a dimension.

TRIM: The light gauge metal used in the finish of a building, especially around openings and at intersections of surfaces, often referred to as flashing.

TRUSS: A structure made up of three or more members, with each member designed to carry a tension or compression force. The entire structure in turn acts as a beam.

UPLIFT: Wind load on a building which causes a load in the upward direction.

VENTILATOR: An accessory usually used on the roof that allows air to pass through.

WASH COAT: See Backer.

WAINSCOT: Sheeting or liner panel on the inside of a building that goes from floor to girt and is below eave height. (Not full height.)

WIND LOAD: A load caused by the wind blowing from any horizontal direction.

YIELD STRENGTH: The stress at which a material exhibits a specified deviation from proportionality of stress and strain.

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FULL LINE


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SEAM-LOC 24


SNAP-LOC 24


VERTICAL SEAM


PRO-LOC I


PRO-LOC II


PRO-LOC III


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IMAGE II


SOFFIT PANEL


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GENERAL INFORMATION NOTES

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