



HORNVAL

**MONTAGE INSTRUCTION
MODULAR ROOFING
SHEET
H1, H2**

1. PREPARING THE ROOF



Begin by measuring the roof slope and checking if the surface is even (Fig. 1). Then measure the length of its diagonals (Fig. 2). If they are not the same, it means the roof is skewed. Irregularities in the roof geometry must be corrected before montage.

Laths fixing should be started with the eaves lath, which must be 20 mm higher than standard lath. For 40 x 50 mm laths, eaves lath should have dimensions of 60 x 50 mm. The distance between the outer edge of the eaves lath and the middle of the second lath is 300 mm. Distance between remaining laths is 350 mm (Fig. 3).

Fig. 1

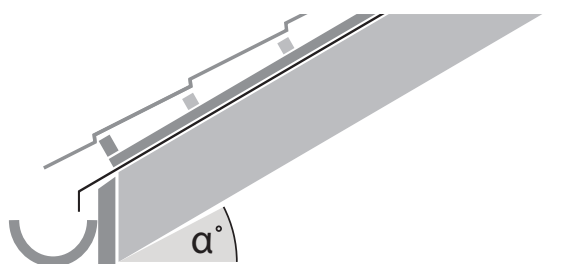


Fig. 2

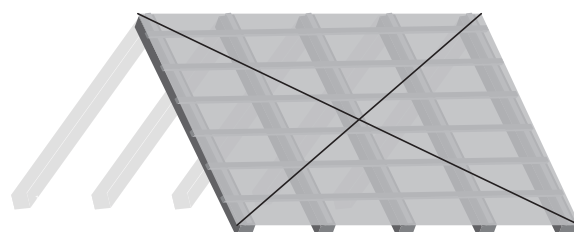
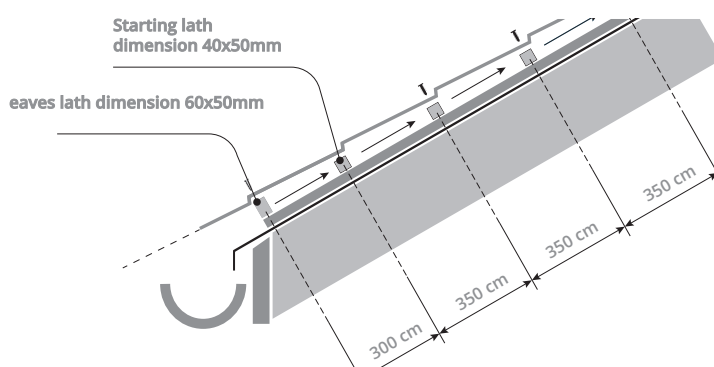
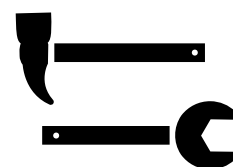


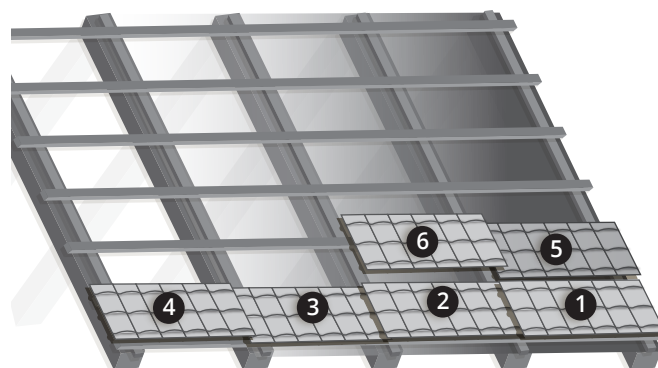
Fig. 3



2. ASSEMBLY METHOD



Montage should start from the edge of the eaves and put further sheets along the line of the eaves. The modules should be installed alternately so that every second sheet is on both sides covered by adjacent sheets. The sheets can be put from left to right or vice versa (Fig. 1).



The sheets are fastened to laths with relevant appropriate crews - 35mm. Average consumption of screws is approx. 5-8 pcs / m2. To seal the connection of two sheets, we twist them with shorter screws (e.g. 20mm).

Fig. 1

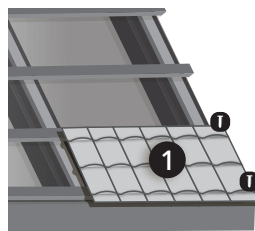
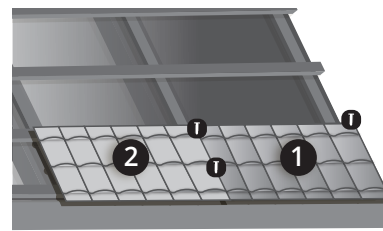


Fig. 2



On the side where you start montage your roof, fix the first sheet in the right place, putting it outside the eaves (about 40-45 mm). Fasten the sheet through the upper gutter belt to the wooden spacer bar and temporarily screw the upper left corner with a single screw (Fig. 1). Place the second sheet next to the first one in such way that the sheets overlap the width of the wave crest. Fasten the overlapping edges of the second sheet with screws at the top of the wave, directly cross-ribbing the sheet (Fig. 2).

Lift the edge of the second sheet up slightly and slide the third sheet into place so that the second sheet overlaps the third one across the width of the wave crest. Fasten the other overlapping edge to the top of the wave, above the transverse embossing (Fig. 3). At the end of the row, put the last sheet with the amount of wave necessary to form the crest (Fig 4). Use a soft brush to clean from the finished roof plane scraps after cutting and drilling. Make touch-up paintings if necessary.

Fig. 3

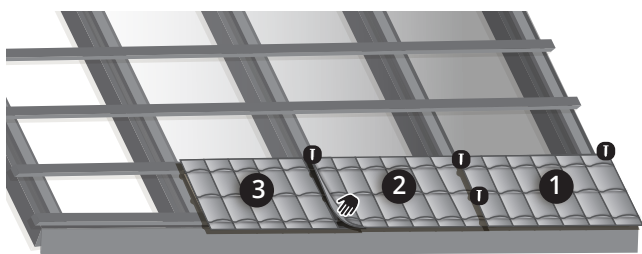
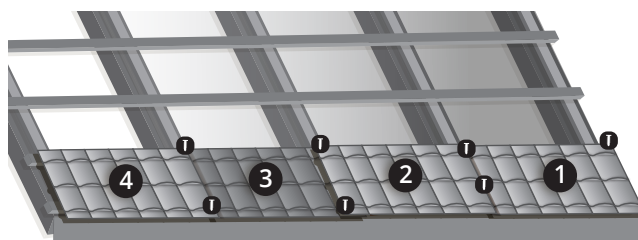


Fig. 4



3. TOOLS



It is unacceptable to use tools for cutting metal sheets that cause a thermal effect (sudden temperature rise), e.g. angle grinders (Fig. 1). This causes damage to the organic and zinc coating, and the corrosion process begins. Hot shavings thrown out from the shield fall on the sheet and by blending in with the paint they cause corrosion sources, therefore it is not recommended to use friction devices near sheet metal storage. Vibrating shears are suitable tools (Fig. 2).

Fig. 1

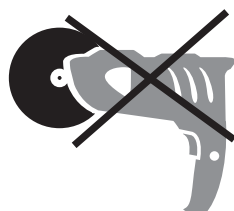


Fig. 2





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