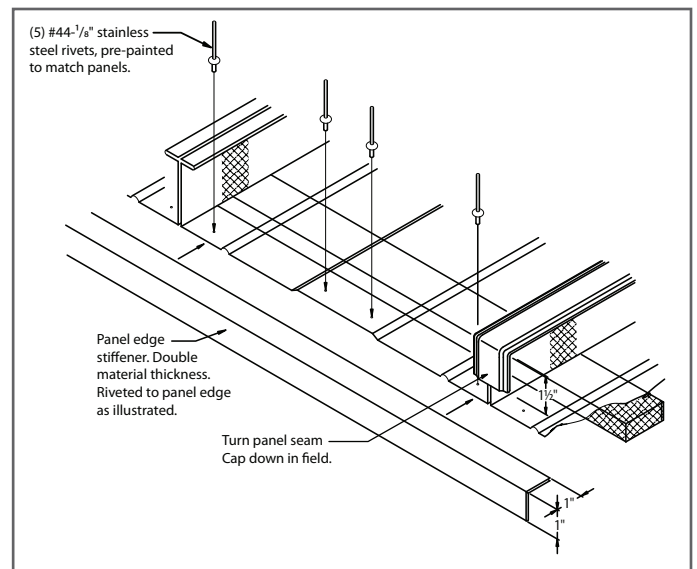
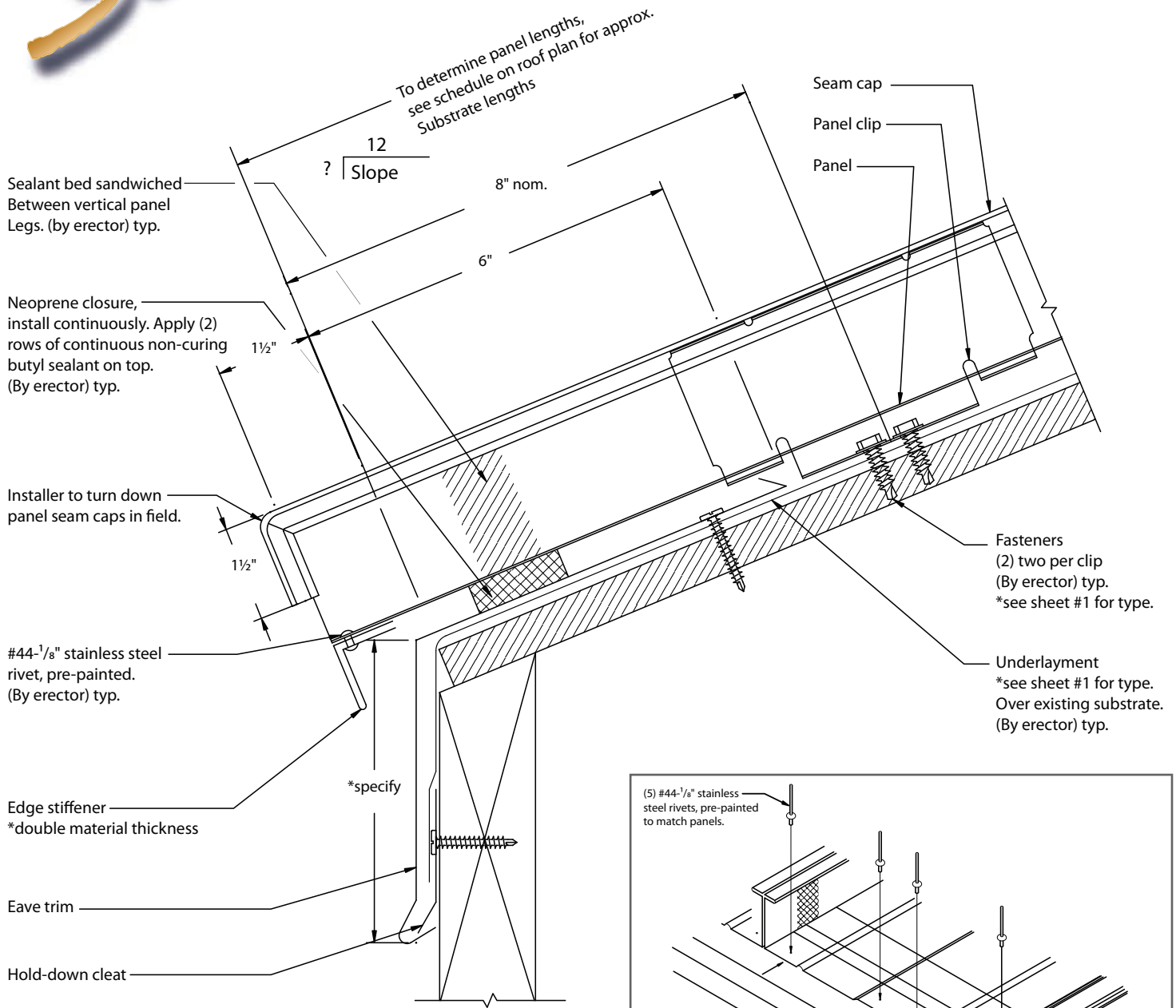


SERIES 300

Featured Detail Expanding Eave



Components Checklist

- 1. Edge stiffener**
10-foot long part made from the same material as the roof system, in the same color. It can be formed by the installer or purchased from IMETCO.
- 2. Butyl sealant**
Purchase from IMETCO.
- 3. Eave/valley foam**
50-foot roll of self-adhering neoprene. Purchase from IMETCO.
- 4. 1/8"-inch stainless steel open-end pop rivets**
Colored to match. Purchase from IMETCO.

IMETCO
INNOVATIVE METALS COMPANY, INC.

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The IMETCO Way

The Series 300 **expanding eave** is one of the many system details that helps ensure proper system performance as described below:

- Facilitates unlimited thermal movement
 - › Allows the panel to “float.”
 - › Does not use cleat at the eave
A cleats inhibits the natural expansion and contraction of metal because it restricts movement
- Three lines of defense against water-proofing
 - › Edge stiffener
Increases the strength of the system where wind resistance is needed most - at the edge.
 - › Eave foam - butyl sealant
Creates a compression seal that blocks wind-blown rain and prevents water back-up into the system. This is crucial in cold climates where water back-up is prevalent as a result of ice and snow collection in the gutter.
 - › Eave return
This is typically the competition’s ONLY protection from water infiltration.
- Fully tested detail
 - › TAS 100-95 test for resistance to wind-driven rain
The typical test goes up to 110 mph. We took it up to 120 mph winds - NO ONE else does that.
- Improved strength
 - › A rigid 1 x 1-inch hemmed double material thickness (edge stiffener) is mechanically fastened with stainless steel rivets
The difference in strength is dramatic - and in *our* case, is proven by thorough testing
- Clean, straight, finished look
 - › All panels move together as a monolithic system
This prevents breaks in the sight line due to panels or details moving independently from one another at different rates and distances
 - › No cleat to pry out
You’ll never have to worry about the panel prying the cleat out and exposing the roofing system to water infiltration.

The Other Way

Our competitors take a different approach at the eave, which can result in diminished system performance as described below:

- Limited thermal movement
 - › Cleat design limits movement of other systems
 - › Installers must thoroughly understand of how varying temperatures will affect the metal
A hemmed cleat requires the contractor to know the ambient temperature on the day of installation. Enough room must be left at the hem to allow for panel movement, so installers must be able to calculate - in the field - anticipated expansion and contraction.
- “Waterproofing” relies upon butyl tape, caulk and other insufficient methods
- Untested details
When testing their panels, competitors will use a test specimen with fastened edges, which does not simulate an actual field installation. This type of test assembly gives a inaccurate impression of a roof system’s *actual* resistance to wind and water.
- Exposed fasteners
 - › Why put a hole in a perfectly good panel...
...especially in a place that experiences the most water run-off? *Any* exposed fastener creates an opportunity for leakage
 - › Washers will weather and wear out over time - certainly in less time that the roofing system should
Fastener back-out due to thermal bridging is a real likelihood, especially in a system that experiences as much movement as metal
- Depends heavily on installer’s expertise and commitment to quality... or lack thereof
 - › How much engineering knowledge do your installers have?
Our competitors depend on the installer’s expertise, rather than the system’s design, to ensure proper performance
- Inadequate strength
Competitors use a single material thickness with a 1-inch hem that depends upon a slip connection
- Segmented hem conditions breaks visual continuity

Elevator Pitch

The eave detail, which has been extensively tested, is absolutely crucial to unlimited thermal movement. It is engineered to ensure proper design and installation, rather than relying upon the installer to properly engineer a water-tight detail for movement allowances.



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