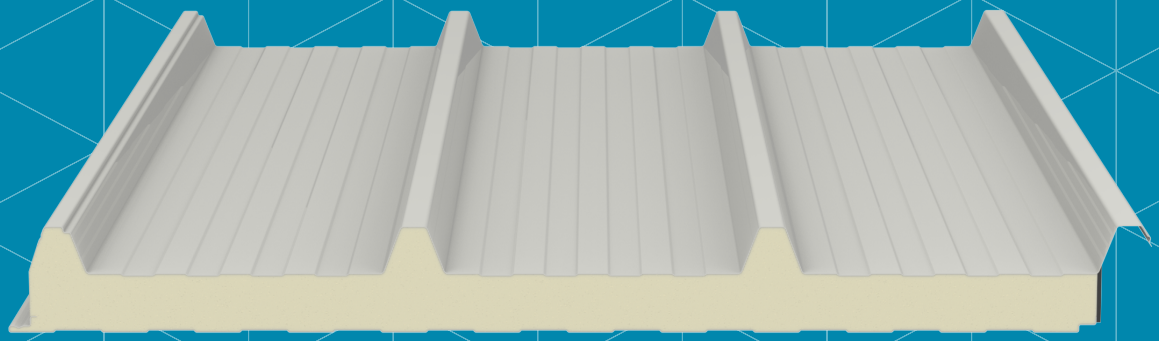
isocindu
Cindu - Isopan J.V.

Isocop

Installation Guide



INDEX

INTRODUCTION

Isocindu panel systems are designed to provide superior thermal insulation, mechanical strength and durability for industrial, commercial, architectural, residential, healthcare applications. Manufactured using advanced technology offering a lightweight yet structurally reliable building solution.

This manual provides detailed guidelines for the correct handling, storage and installation of Isocindu panels to ensure optimal performance and long-term service life. Following the procedures outlined herein will help prevent product damage, maintain structural integrity and guarantee compliance with applicable building standards and safety regulations.

Disclaimer

The information provided in this manual is based on the manufacturer's experience and testing. It is intended to guide proper installation and ensure optimal product performance under standard conditions.

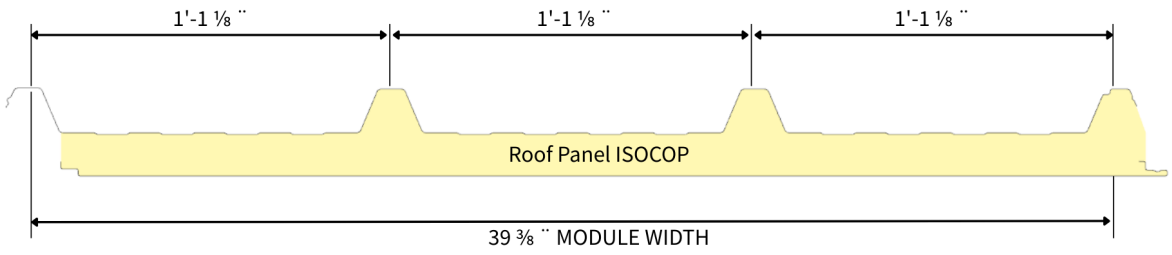
The manufacturer assumes no responsibility or liability for any direct or indirect damage resulting from improper installation, unauthorized modifications or use of the product outside the recommended conditions.

GEOMETRIC FEATURES

Specs	ISOCOP 4 RIBS
Length	Maximum 53 ft
Width	39 3/8”
Thickness	1”, 1 ½”, 2” 2½”, 3”, 4”, 5”, 6”, 8”
External Support	22, 24, 26
Internal support	22, 24, 26, 28
Texture	Embossed or unembossed
Reveal RIB MEASUREMENT	40mm – 1 9/16”

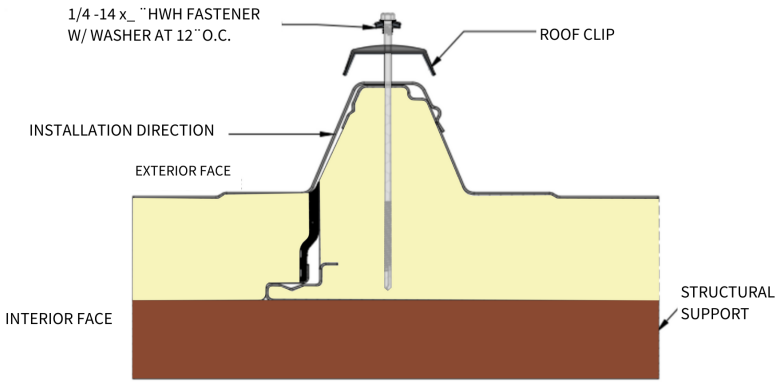
Metal Facings

- Hot dip galvanized Steel pre painted by means of a coil coating continuous process with different painting cycles on end use. (see Guide to choosing pre painted).
- Polyester Standard.
- Kynar PVDF.
- Aluminum .
- Optional Internal Face: Vinyl

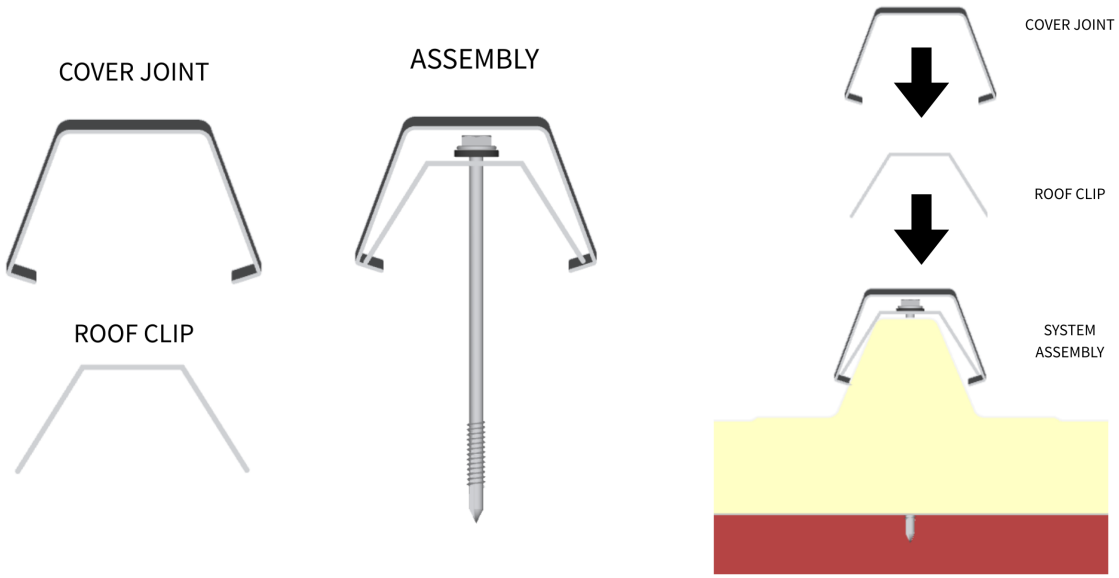


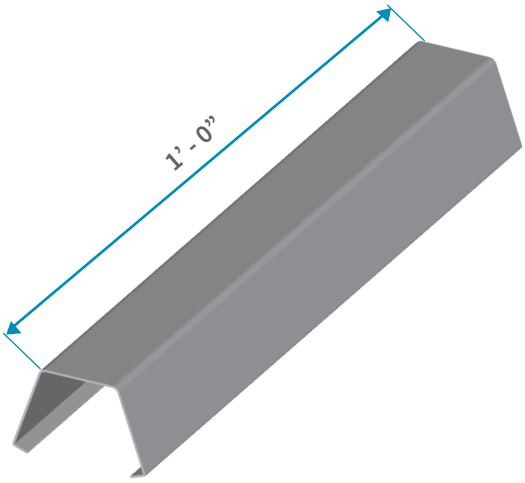
The ISOCOP panel can be installed using two alternative joint systems: with concealed roof clip for a clean appearance and allowance for thermal movement, or with cap rib for higher uplift resistance. Both systems ensure proper weather tightness and structural performance when installed with sealant according to fastening recommendations.

Option 1: Roof Clip

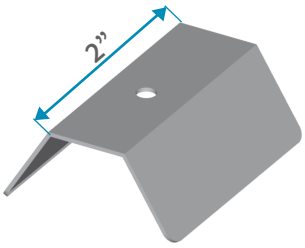


Option 2: Cap Rib





COVER JOINT



ROOF CLIP

Box (Smooth)

Embossed

External: Box embossed and unembossed
Internal: Box or flat embossed or unembossed

Foam Insulation

The insulating core of isocindu panels is made of rigid polyurethane or polyisocyanurate PIR, both of which provide excellent thermal resistance with a low thermal conductivity value. PUR offers high insulation efficiency and dimensional stability making it suitable for a wide range of climates and applications.

PIR shares these benefits but features a modified polymer that enhances its fire performance, providing greater resistance to high temperatures and flame spread. Both foam types are CFC-HCHC free.

Insulation

TYPE	DENSITY	NORM	R VALUE per inch 35	FIRE RESISTANCE
PUR	40 kgs/m3- 2.49 LB/ft3	ASTM C518	7.65	B s2 d0
PIR	42 kg/m3 – 2.60 lb/ft3	ASTM C518	7.87	B s1 d0
LEAF	42 kg/m3 – 2.60 lb/ft3	ASTM C518	9.03	B s1 d0

R Value

Our panels incorporate high-performance polyurethane (PUR) and polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam cores designed to deliver outstanding thermal insulation determined by ASTM C518. Our formulations achieve excellent R values providing thermal resistance of R-7.2 per inch at 35° and R-6.9 per inch at 75°, depending on the panel thickness and configuration. This ensures optimal energy efficiency in both cold and warm environments.

75° Mean Temperature (23.9 °C) 95°F to 54°F

Panel thickness	Foam Technology R Value - H ft² F/Btu			
	PUR	PIR	PIR R+	LEAF
1”	6.6	7.0	7.5	7.9
1½”	9.91	10.6	11.3	11.9
2”	13.2	14.1	15.1	15.8
2½”	16.2	17.6	18.8	19.8
3”	19.5	21.1	22.6	23.7
4”	25.8	28.2	30.1	31.7
5”	31.5	35.2	37.7	39.6
6”	37.8	42.3	44.9	47.5
8”	50.4	56.4	60.4	63.4

35° Mean Temperature (23.9 °C) 55°F to 14°F

Panel thickness	Foam Technology R Value - H ft² F/Btu			
	PUR	PIR	PIR R+	LEAF
1”	7.69	7.9	8.4	9.04
1½”	11.5	11.5	12.4	13.5
2”	15.3	15.8	16.8	18.0
2½”	19.2	19.7	20.8	22.6
3”	23.0	23.6	25.2	27.1
4”	30.7	31.5	33.7	36.1
5”	38.4	39.4	42.1	45.2
6”	46.1	47.2	50.5	54.2
8”	61.5	63.0	67.4	72.3

U Value

PIR 35° F Mean Temp (55°F to 15°F) ASTM C518

Panel Thickness	(in) (mm)	1” 25,4	1½” 63,5	2” 63,5	2½” 63,5	3” 76,2	4” 101,6	5” 127	6” 152,4	8” 203,2
U [W/m²K]		0,72	0,48	0,36	0,28	0,24	0,18	0,14	0,12	0,09
U (H ft² F/Btu)		0,12	0,08	0,06	0,05	0,04	0,03	0,02	0,02	0,15

***Mandatory for CE marking of doublé skin metal faced sándwich panels according to EN 14509.**

Panel Weight

Panel Thickness	(in) (mm)	1” 25,4	1½” 38,1	2” 50,8	2½” 63,5	3” 76,2	4” 101,6	5” 127	6” 152,4	8” 203,2
Cal 26/26	PSF	7.7	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.2
Cal 24/26	PSF	8.9	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.6
Cal 24/24	PSF	8.3	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.9
Cal 22/26	PSF	11.3	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.9

LOAD CHART

The load chart of our wall panels provides essential information for proper structural specification of the system. The chart serves as a reliable guide for optimizing panel thicknesses, support spacing and fastening system for each project.

Distance Between 2 Simple Supports

PSF	16	20	30	40	51
Thickness	26/26 Ga - PIR with 10% Safety Factor - PSF Values				
1”	9'-2''	8'-1''	6'-1''	4'-11''	3'-9''
1½”	10'-5''	9'-4''	7'-6''	6'-1''	4'-11''
2”	12'-1''	10'-9''	8'-8''	7'-1''	5'-10''
2½”	13'-5''	12'-1''	9'-10''	8'-4''	6'-8''
3”	16'-4''	14'-7''	11'-9''	9'-8''	8'-4''
4”	18'-6''	16'-2''	13'-5''	11'-3''	9'-10''
5”	19'-6''	17'-4''	14'-7''	12'-7''	10'-11''
6”	20'-2''	18'-1''	15'-5''	13'-7''	11'-9''
8”	20'-9''	18'-8''	16'-2''	14'-7''	12'-7''

Distance Between Mutiple Supports

PSF	16	20	30	40	51
Thickness	26/26 Ga - PIR with 10% Safety Factor - PSF Values				
1”	10'	10'-2''	6'-8''	5'-1''	3'-11''
1½”	11'-3''	10'-2''	8'-4''	6'-8''	5'-4''
2”	12'-11''	11'-9''	9'-10''	8'-1''	6'-6''
2½”	13'-7''	12'-7''	10'-5''	8'-8''	7'-6''
3”	17'-1''	15'-3''	12'-11'	10'-7''	9'-4''
4”	19'-1''	17'-2''	14'-7''	12'-5''	10'-9''
5”	20'-2''	18'-4''	15'-8''	13'-7''	11'-11''
6”	20'-9''	19'-4''	16'-6''	14'-3''	12'-9''
8”	21'-5''	20'	17'-2''	14'-11''	13'-7''

Notes:

1.- The results are considered without any fasteners (Fablock/clamping screws).
2.- The results were considered with a maximum deflection of L/180.
3.- The results do not take into account the thickness of the supports or the fastening method. The results exclude the temperature differential.

"The load chart above does not apply to ceilings. Project-specific load calculation requirements must be determined by the design team and/or structural engineer. Charts are reference only, contact Isocindu's technical area for more information.

Deflection, Fire Rating and Water Penetration

Deflection: Deflection values are provided under specific load and span conditions to ensure compliance with project design criteria. This deflection limits used are commonly L/180 or L/240, depending on project requirements.

Fire rating: Fire tests are conducted according to international standards such as ASTM E84, FM 4471 and ICC. Panels with PIR core can achieve higher fire resistance classification, offering improved flame spread, smoke development and thermal barrier performance.

Water infiltration: Our roof panel are designed with interlocking joints and sealant systems that ensure excellent resistance to water infiltration. Proper installation and joint sealing are essential to maintain water- tightness and prevent moisture penetration, ensuring long-term durability and thermal efficiency.

COATING SELECTION

The selection of coatings systems for roof panels should consider not only corrosion resistance and aesthetic requirements, but also the effects of thermal expansion. Variations in temperature can cause dimensional changes in the panel surface, which may lead to stress on the coating and potential premature degradation if any unsuitable system is applied.
Coating must therefore be specified to accommodate the expected range of thermal movement, ensuring long-term adhesion, flexibility and durability under site specific environmental conditions.
Typical exterior finish PS (polyester standard) G60 and PVDF (Kynar) G90USDA APPROVED finishes are also available for all the standard white colors for food processing and storage.

Coating Selection	RAL	Notes
White Colors	Pure white ral 9010, white gray ral 9002, zinca ral 9003, pirynean white	Lower surface temperatures, reduced thermal expansion and energy efficiency
Dark Colors	Silver grey ral 9006, grey anthracite ral 7016, red colors, brown colors, green,	Absorb more heat and increase thermal movement (for wall panel recommended expansion joint)

PACKAGING OF THE PANEL

Each package is wrapped in a protective film to shield the panels from dust, dirt and moisture. Edge protectors and wooden support to maintain panel alignment and facilitate forklift or crane handling. Always confirm the label indicating the product type, quantities and lengths.

Dry Van 53 Ft / Container 40 Hq

For dry van or containers we deliver the panels with slings pre-installed on the lower bundles to facilitate panel extraction.

Please refer to our video in our Youtube channel for download in dry van.

Scan me

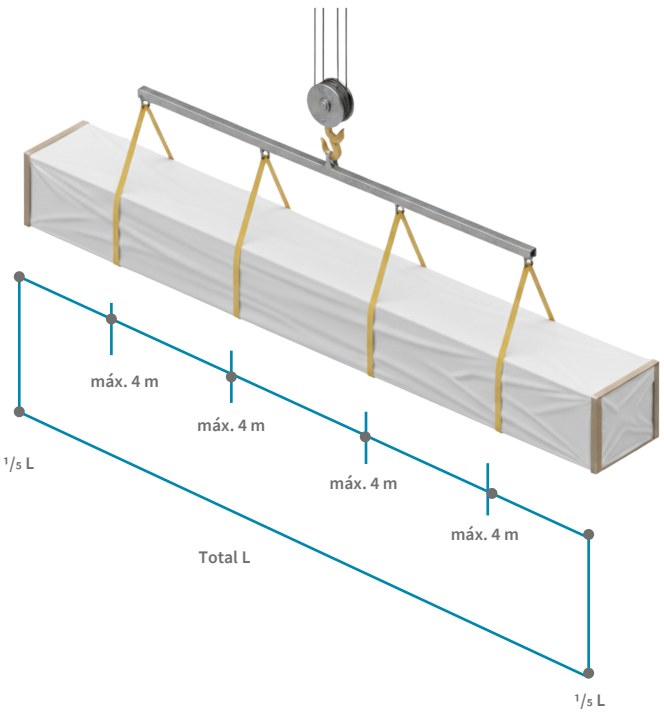
Flat Bed 53 Ft

In flat bed 53ft our package are provided with side protection and covered with tarp to ensure protection against damage and weather exposure.

- Forklift or crane with spreader bars; this should be used depending on the bundle size.
- Lift bundles from the bottom, never drag panels
- Protective straps or nylon slings (never chains directly to avoid scratch)
- Check delivery for damage before signing the bill of landing and record panel damage if arrives.

Download With Crane

1. Use nylon straps, not chains or wire cables
2. Always use a spreader bar to prevent bowing or cracking
3. Minimum of 3 lifting points for long panels (over 26 ft 3”)
4. Lift the panels from the bottom, never drag or slide across each other
5. Use manual suction lifter or panel lifters if lifting individuals’ panels by hand.
6. Measurements of the crane 39 $^{3}/_{8}$” long by 9 $^{13}/_{16}$” wide. Distance between support 4ft 11”



After Down Load

1. Place panel son flat supports spaced evenly (every 4ft 11” – 6ft 6 ¾” max)
2. Tilt slightly to one side (2-5°) to allow water drainage if stored outdoors
3. Cover panels with breathable waterproof material to prevent condensation

Best Practices

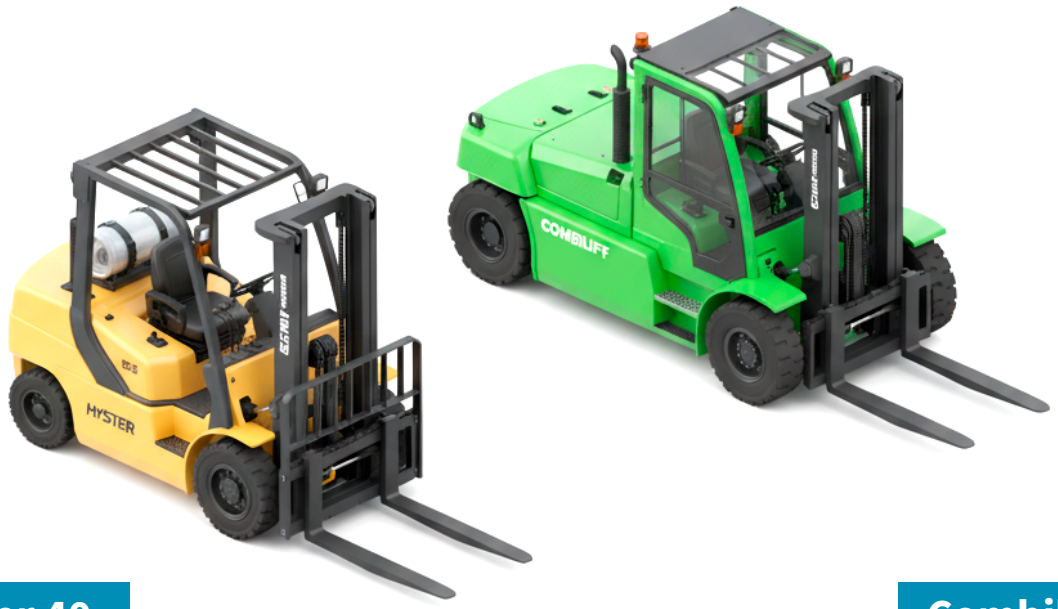
1. Use padded lifting gear
2. Store panels off the ground
3. Protect panel faces and joints during all stages
4. Plan panel installation sequences to minimize re-handling
5. Handle each panel with minimum 2-3 workers if manual

If storing outdoors or uneven terrain, place a flat plywood sheet over the spreaders, then stack panels it improves stability.
Wooden boards typically 4”x4” or wider, longer than the panel width.
Minimum 3 spreaders per pack.

Download with Forklift

- Lift one bundle at a time.
- Space the forks as far apart as possible (nearly the width of the panel pack).
- Ensure forks are level and clean to avoid surface damage.
- The longer the panel the more flexing risk at the center, long forks reduce bending.
- If panels sag during lifting, use spreaders under pack before lifting or place a rigid pallet under the bundle before lifting.

Distance between supports	Recommended forklift	Notes	Capacity
2-5 meters	Hyster 40	claws 39 3/8 “ long by 9 13/16” wide	900 kgs
5-10 meters	Hyster 60	claws 39 3/8 “ long by 9 13/16” wide	2 tons
7-12 meters	Hyster 120 or dual forklift	claws 39 3/8 “ long by 9 13/16” wide	2.5 tons
10-16 meters	Combilift or heavy duty. Wide forks	claws 39 3/8 “ long by 9 13/16” wide	3.5 tons



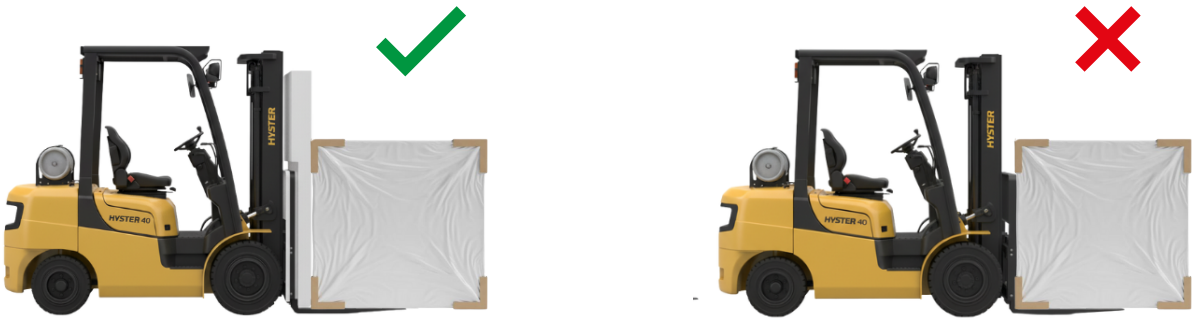
Hyster 40

Combilift

When not to use forklift

- Panels over 32 ft 9 ¾" – 39ft 4 $^{7}/_{16}$" long and heavy
- Uneven terrain or slope, forklift could too or bend panels.

WARNING: Use Padding Blocking On Forklift Mats To Protected Panel Edges And Prevent Overngagement Into Adjacent Bundles!



After Down Load

1. Place panel son flat supports spaced evenly ((every 4 ft 11” o 6 ft 6 ¾” max).
2. Tilt slightly to one side (2-5°) to allow water drainage if stored outdoors.
3. Cover panels with breathable waterproof material to prevent condensation.

Storage Interior

1. Store panels in dry, well- ventilated area.
2. Floor should be flat, clean free of debris.
3. Avoid locations near open welding, cutting or chemical exposure .
4. Limit stacking height to 2-3 bundles unless supported by racking.
5. Avoid sudden changes in temperature that can cause moisture or warping.
6. Do not place heavy items on top of panel.

Storage Outdoor

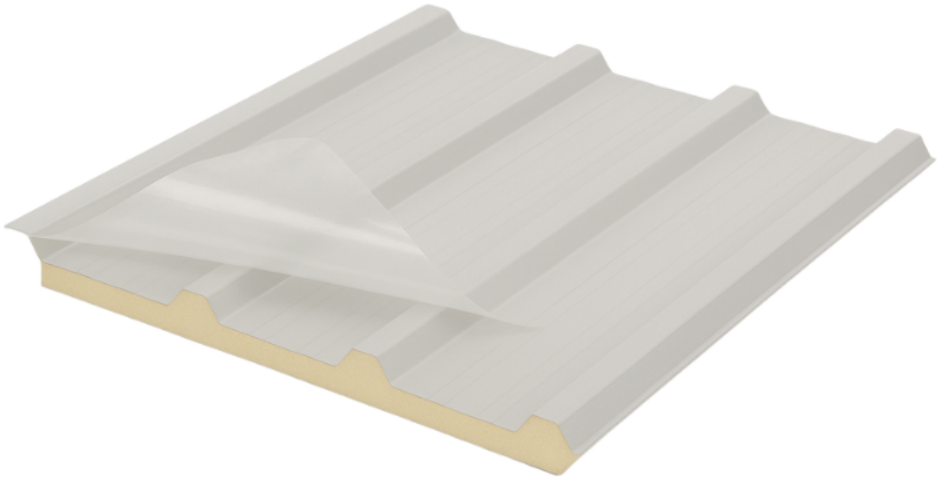
- Choose a dry, level area away from water runoff zones, heavy traffic routes and construction debris or sharp materials.
- Place panels on wooden spacers or pallets with a minimum of 3 support points per bundle.
- Avoiding plastic tarps directly to panels can cause condensation damage. (breathable covers).
- Do not exceed 2 bundles high.
- Ensure panel edges do not overhang
- Place wedges or supports if surface is slightly sloped.

Best Practices Summary

1. Store panels in dry, well- ventilated area.
2. Floor should be flat, clean free of debris.
3. Avoid locations near open welding, cutting or chemical exposure.
4. Limit stacking heigh to 2-3 bundles unless supported by racking.
5. Avoid sudden changes in temperature that can cause moisture or warping.
6. Do not place heavy items on top of panels.

Protective Film

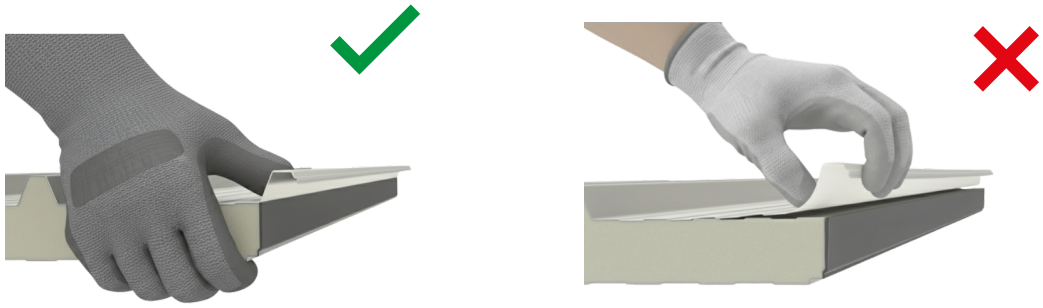
1. The protective film is a self-adhesive plastic layer applied to both sides of the metal sheet to prevent scratches, dust or debris damage during handing and maintain aesthetic finish during transport or installation
2. Never drag panels across to one another to prevent surface scratches or edge damages.



Panel Handling

Manual handling

1. Use 2-3 people per panel depending on size.
2. Always wear gloves, long sleeves and safety glasses.
3. Lift panels from the side or underside, never the face.
4. Use suction lifters or panel grips to avoid bending.
5. For long panels - 13 ft ½", use support at 3 or more points.
6. Always carry panels edge up or face up.



Cuts On Site

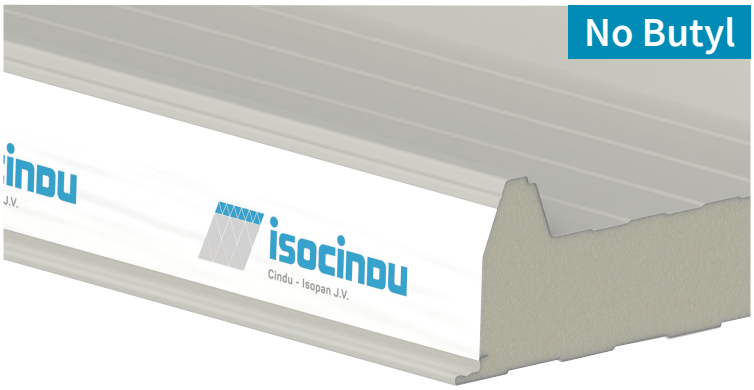
Tool	Recommended for
Jigsaw (fine-tooth)	Wall or roof panels
Nibbler OR SHEARS	Metal face only
Hand saw (fine tooth)	Small adjustments

- Do not use an angle grinder, it generates hot sparks that burn the panel coating and create rust points.
- Choose a stable, clean and flat surface ideally workbench with wood supports.
- Place the panel face up, supported under the cutting line.
- Always cut away from other panels or finished surfaces.
- Remove metal shavings with a soft brush or air blower.
- Do not wash with aggressive solvents.

Application On Site- Best Practices

- Always use a non-hardening, UV resistant butyl compatible with metallic coatings.
- Dry and clean surfaces before applications.
- Smooth with a spatula or gloved finger if needed (optional but helps bond).
- Apply in temperatures between 5-35° C (41-95° F).
- Protect from rain or dust during curing.
- Do not apply over wet or icy surfaces.
- Avoid applying too thick: 1- pass enough if properly places.

On Isocop panels, apply a line of butyl inside the channel or joint to ensure the side is watertight before caulking with the next panel.



- Basic cleaning procedure.
- Soft non abrasive brush or sponge.
- Bucket with warm water + mild detergent (ph neutral).
- Clean water for rinsing.
- LowZ- pressure water hose (not pressure washer).

Recommended maintenance schedule

Task	Frequency
General visual inspection	Every 6-12 months
Cleaning	Annually or more if needed
General visual inspection	Every 12 months
Fastener and joint check	Annually or after major storms
Flashings and trims	Annually

Panel Touch Up Paiting Procedure

- Clean the damaged area removing dust, grease or rust using clean cloth and appropriate solvent.
- Lightly sand the affected surface to remove loose coating and create adhesion profile, taking care not to damage surrounding areas.
- Ensure the surface is completely dry before applying paint
- Use only paint or coat system compatible with the original panel finish.
- Verify color match and expiration date prior application.
- Apply paint in thin, even layers using fine brush or spray as recommended.
- Record the location, extent of repair and paint batch used for quality control and future reference.

Fastener Selection

Correct fastening choice is critical to ensure structural integrity, weather -tightness and panel longevity.
Type of fastener: Self drilling screws pancake used for steel supports (1.5 mm to 12mm) with washer heads for water-tight seal.

Roof Application

THICKNESS OF PANEL	MODEL
1”	Self-Drilling Screw Ma #14 X 4” S/A
2”	Self-Drilling Screw Ma #14 X 5” S/A
2.5”	Self-Drilling Screw Ma #14 X 6” S/A
3”	Self-Drilling Screw Ma #14 X 6” S/A
4”	Self-Drilling Screw Ma #14 X 8” S/A
5”	Self-Drilling Screw Ma #14 X 8” S/A
6”	Self-Drilling Screw Ma #14 X 10” S/A
8”	Self-Drilling Screw Ma #14 X 12” S/A

Number of fasteners depends on the local climatic zone. The normal fastening density entails one on alternating ribs on central beams and one on every rib terminal beams.

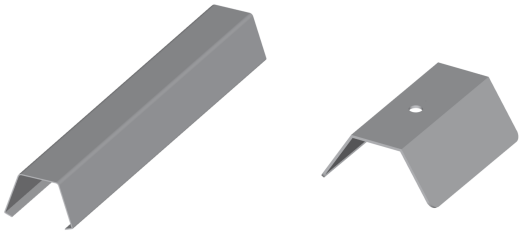
Notes:

When installing under Factory Mutual requirements, use only stainless-steel fasteners in accordance with FM specifications.

Roof clip
Ga. 24 - Color 9010 o 9002

Closure
Wall panel superior closure - CLO-MISC-S0

Caulking
300 ml or facility application
1 or 2 beads

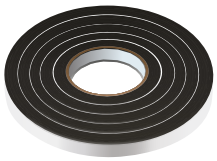


Tek
Trim to steel support tek screw type #10-16 or 3 2-14 with washer
Avoid using drywall screws or uncoated fasteners, they will corrode.

Caulking
300 ml or facility application 1 or 2 beads

Sealant
600 ml white sealant for trims

Mst 400 Butyl Tape
Roll presentation, 1/8 x ½- 65f butyl tape



Notes:

The accessories and trims recommendations by Isocindu are based on the provided drawings of each project. Final verification shall be verified by the customer's engineering team.

Verification Of The Structure

Before starting the installation, it is essential to carry out a thorough verification of the supporting of the structure to ensure it meets the mechanical and geometric conditions required for proper panel performance.

Installation sequence

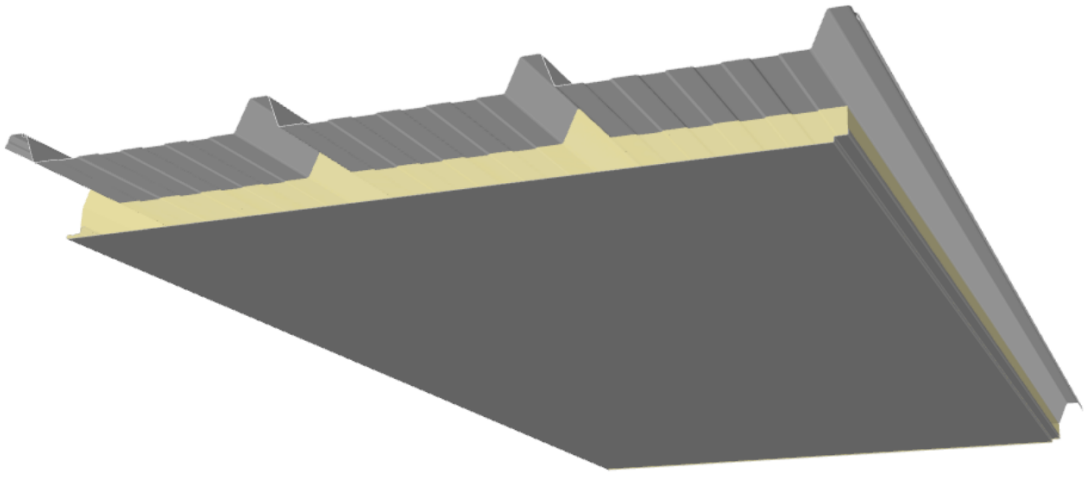
- Install gutters and any sub ridges and connection flashing
- Remove the protective film from the panels
- Ensure that the roof slope is at least 5%-7% depending on the pitch and weather exposure.
- If the roof is longer than 40 ft, a minimum slope of 7% is recommended to ensure drainage.

Pre-Cut and Overlapping

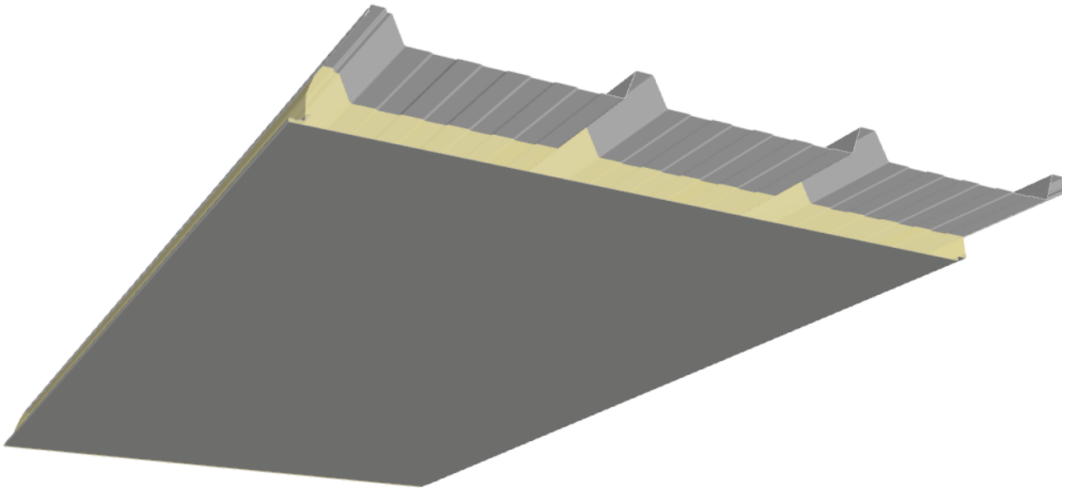
When covering considerable lengths, overlaps between panels should be made. At the end of the lower overlap (approx. 3 15/16”- 7 7/8”) without damaging the outer sheet.

Two lines of butyl sealant should be applied to the overlap area on the upper and lower panels to prevent leaks.

RIGTH OVERLAP



LEFT OVERLAP

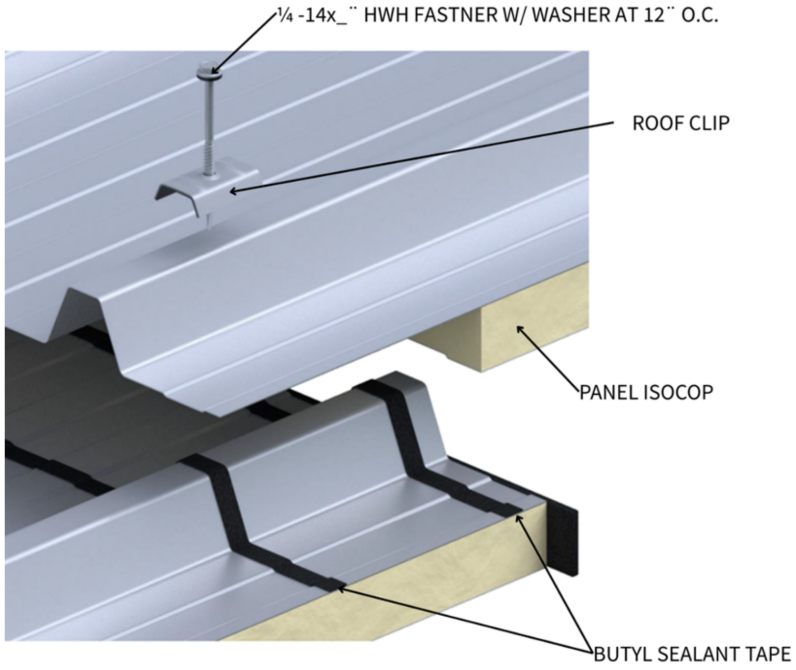


Notes:

Should the panels not fit perfectly between thr ribs, recommends applying stitching screws.

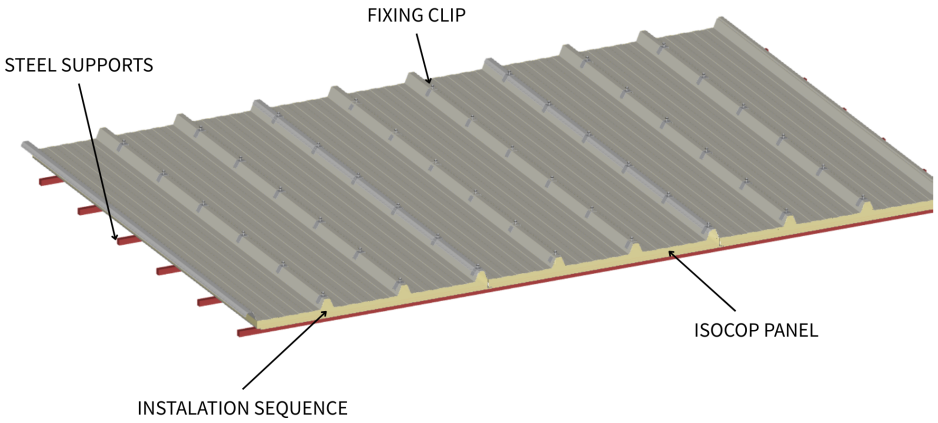
Once the cut has been made in the inner sheet, proceed with the installation of the overlap. It is recommended to consider double support to compensate for any misalignment of the panels or gaps between them. Two lines of elastic sealant are also recommended.

Join the upper overlap of the panel to the lower one on the ridge, observing the defined installation direction.

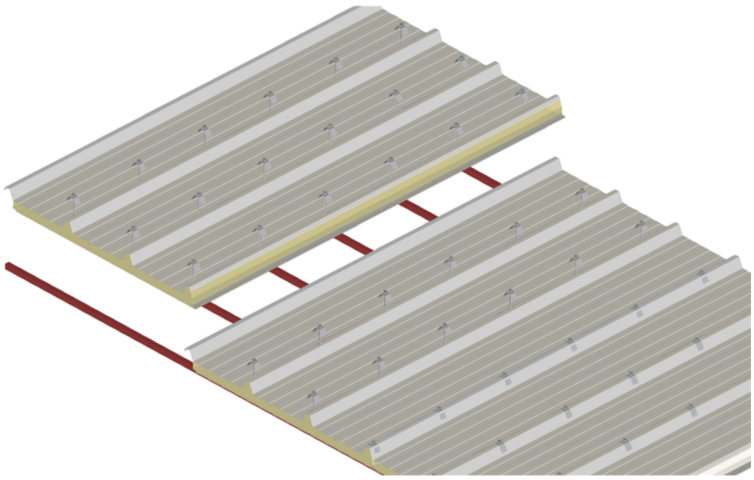


Panel Placement

Align the first panel at 90° with the support structure. In the case of gutters, these must be fixed to the structure first.
Install from right to left according to the panel design, as one of the ridges is shaped for overlapping.
The panel must be mounted on top of the previous one in its lateral and longitudinal overlap, never the other way around.

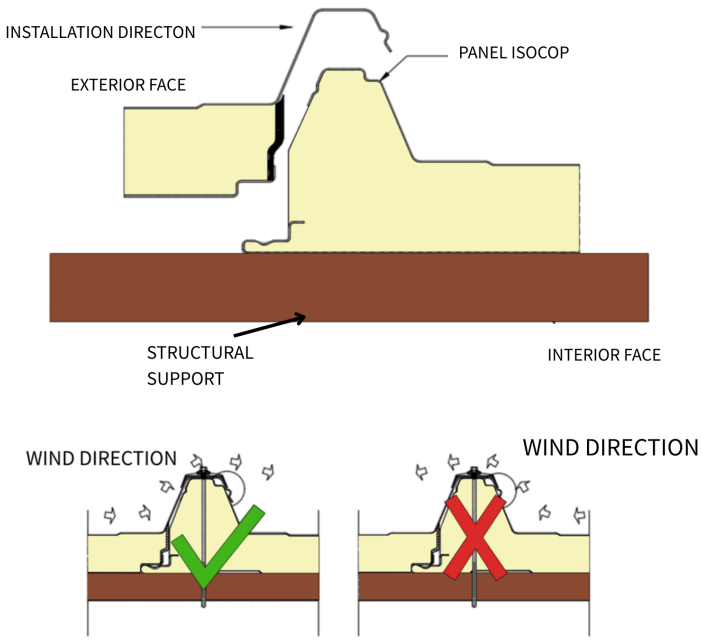


1. Begin installation from the eaves and proceed towards the ridge.
2. Fasten de screw to the central rib
3. Place the panel with the outer face oriented upwards and the joint detail oriented according to the design.
4. Secure the first panel at both ends with the specified steel fasteners.
5. Fasten de screw on the central rib of the second panel, exerting slight pressure to ensure the panels are coupled during this step
6. Fasten the screw on the overlapping rib



Panel Direction

The panels must be installed opposite direction of the prevailing winds, frequently checking to make sure they're parallel and aligned. The holes must have a smaller diameter than the fastening elements.



Looking at the panel assembly crosswise, you can see the screws in the panel valleys.

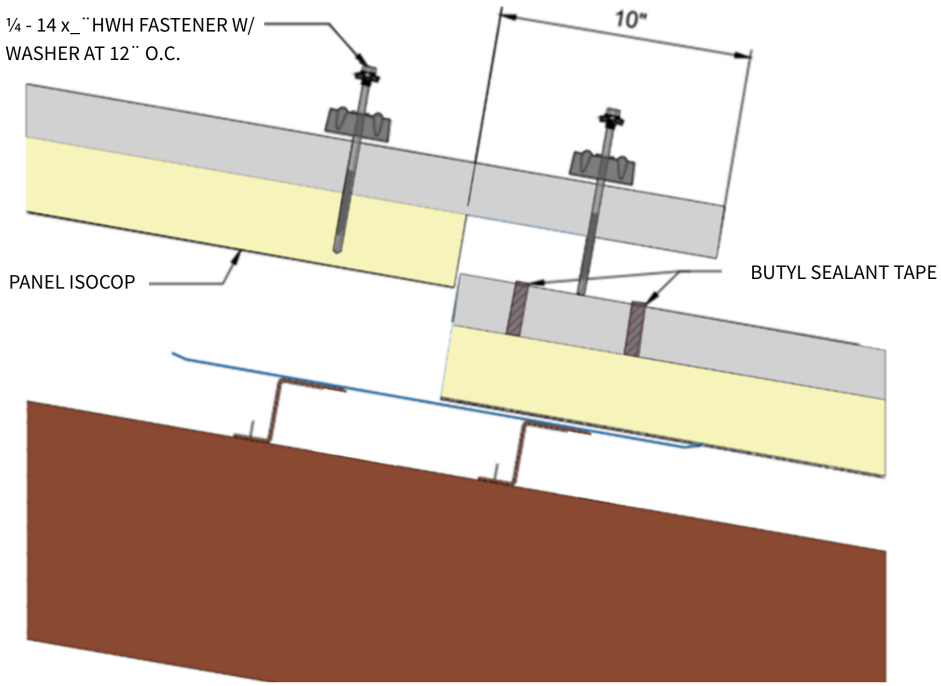
A completely airtight joint must be ensured between each panel to prevent gaps along the roof.

Endlap Detail

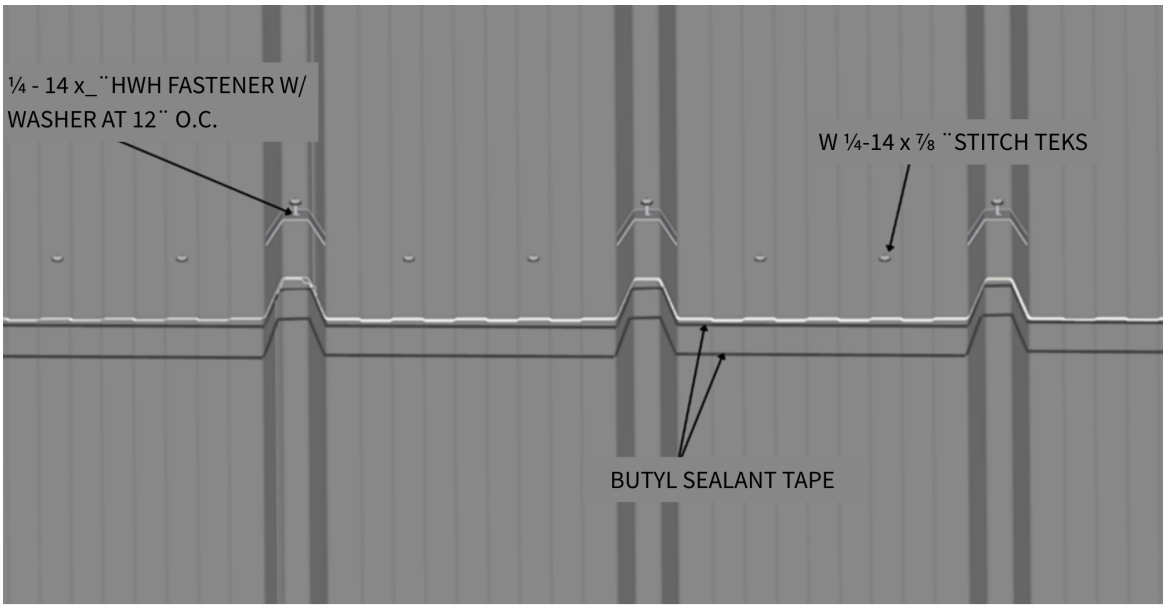
Once the cut has been made in the inner sheet, proceed with the installation of the overlap. It is recommended to consider double support to compensate for any misalignment of the panels or gaps between them. Two lines of elastic sealant are also recommended.

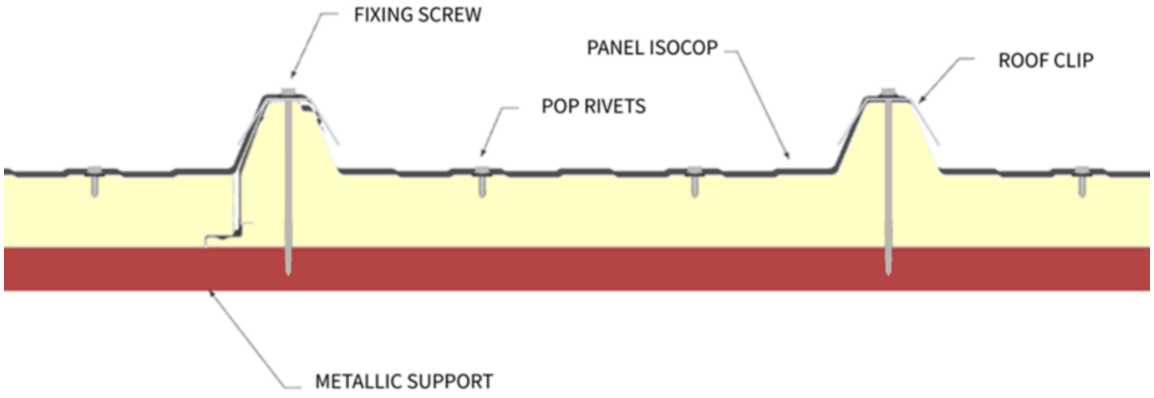
Join the upper overlap of the panel to the lower one on the ridge, observing the defined installation direction.

Endlap Detail System



End laps are required when panel lengths exceed the maximum transport or manufacturing limit. Proper sealing and fastening of the end lap are essential to maintain weather resistance and structural performance.

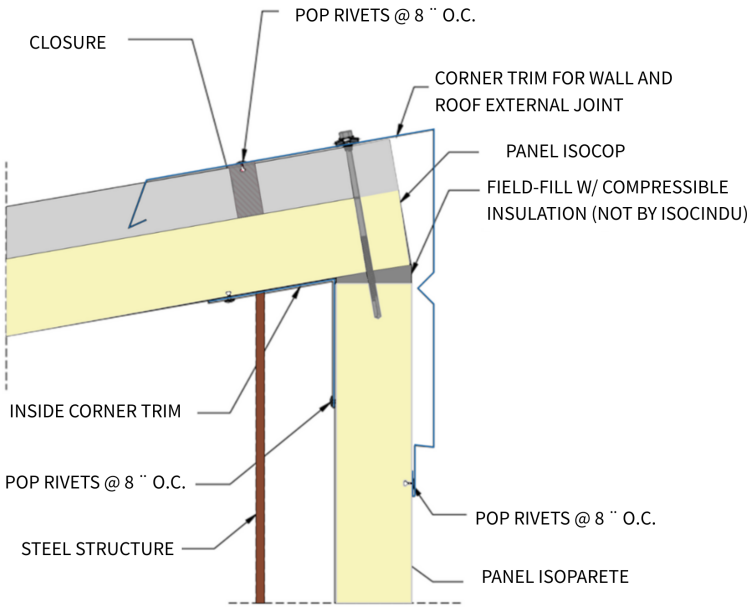

¼ - 14 x_¨HWH FASTENER W/
WASHER AT 12¨ O.C.
W ¼-14 x ⅞ ¨STITCH TEKS
BUTYL SEALANT TAPE

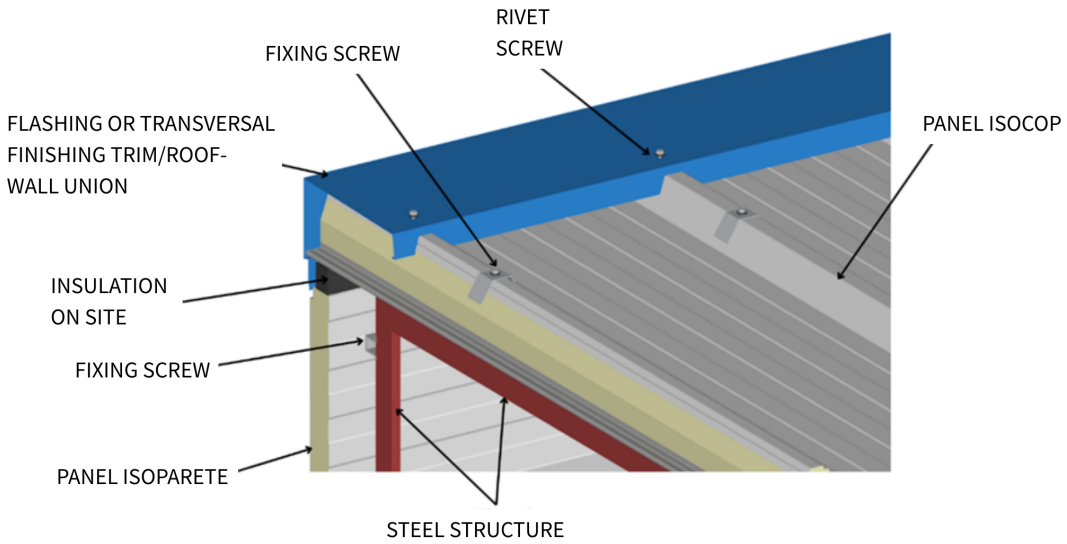

FIXING SCREW
PANEL ISOCOP
ROOF CLIP
POP RIVETS
METALLIC SUPPORT

High Eave Detail

Close the upper part of the roof. Fill the space between two slopes on a gable roof or between a panel and a wall.

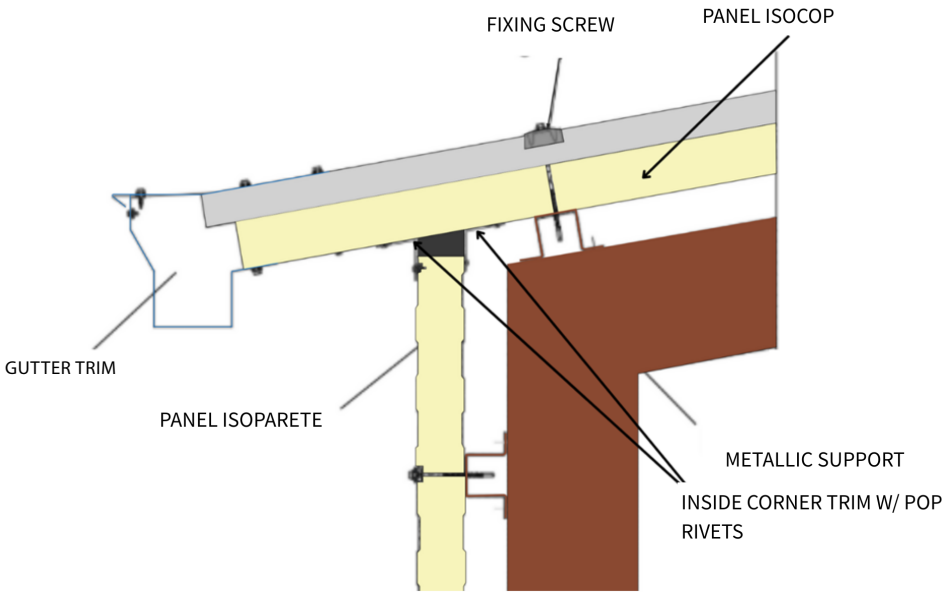
Polyurethane foam pieces that match the profile of the battens are placed in the gap under the flashing.

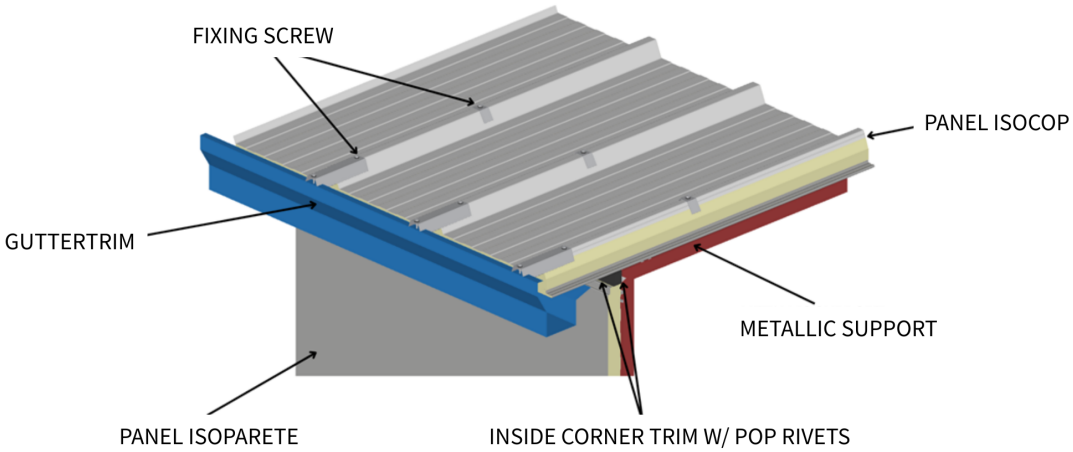




Low Eave Detail

The low eave detail ensures proper water discharge, structural anchorage of the first roof panel, and protection of the building envelope. Correct installation at the eave is essential to prevent leakage and wind uplift.





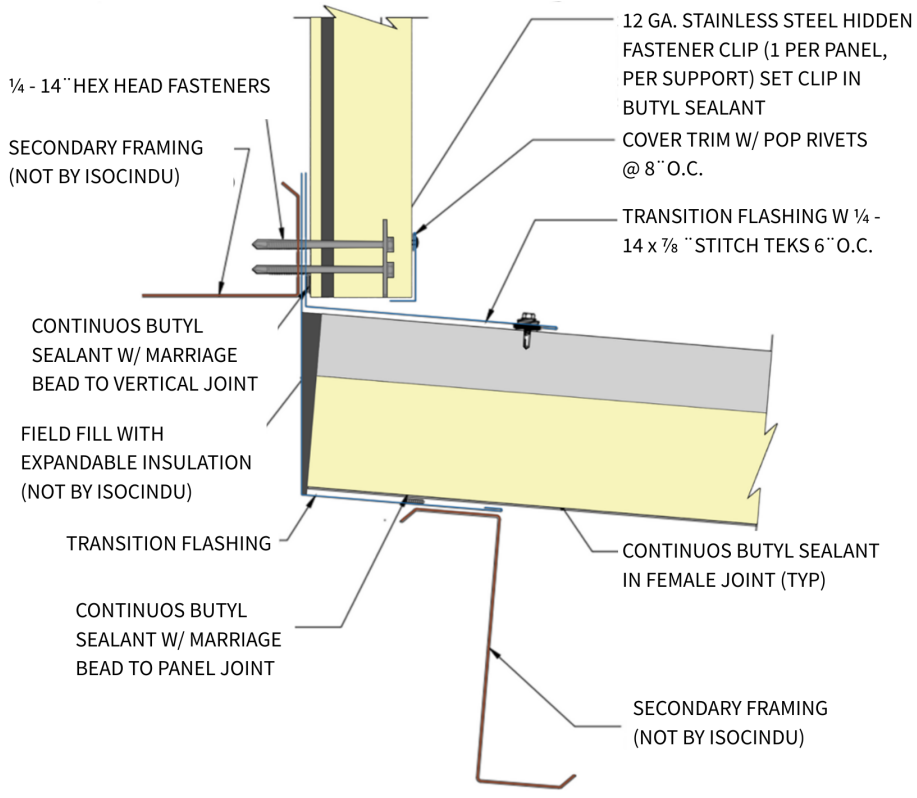
Transition Detail

Area where a panel system changes plane, type, or direction and a controlled, waterproof, and secure joint must be made.

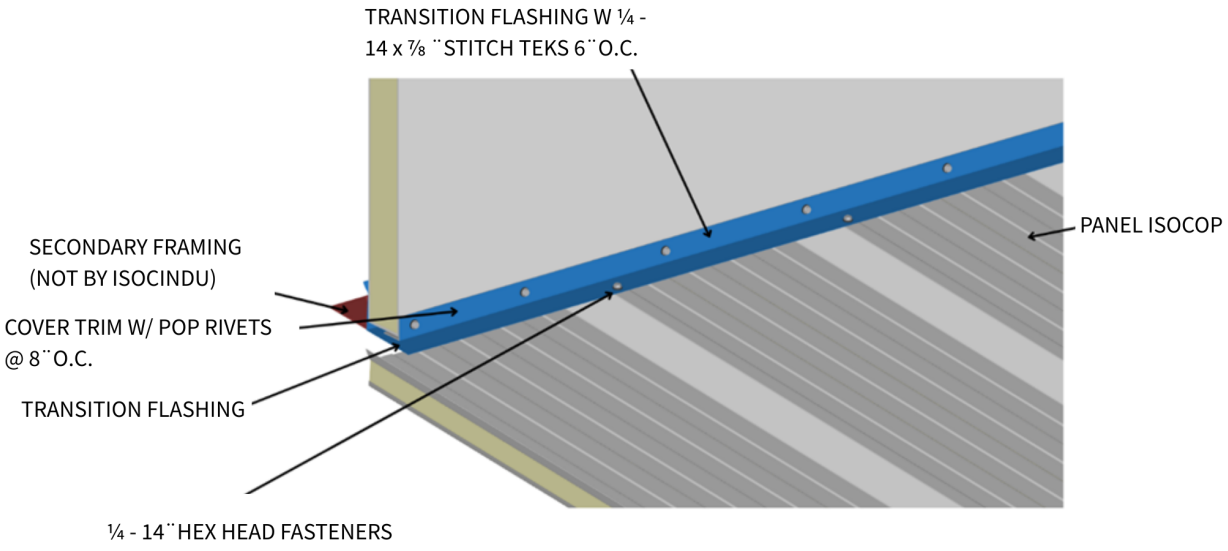
When to do it;

1. When there is a change in slope
2. Change in level
3. Change in panel type
4. Change in system

Transition flashing is placed to cover the joint between both planes and elements. This piece acts as protection against leaks, channeling the water correctly downward.



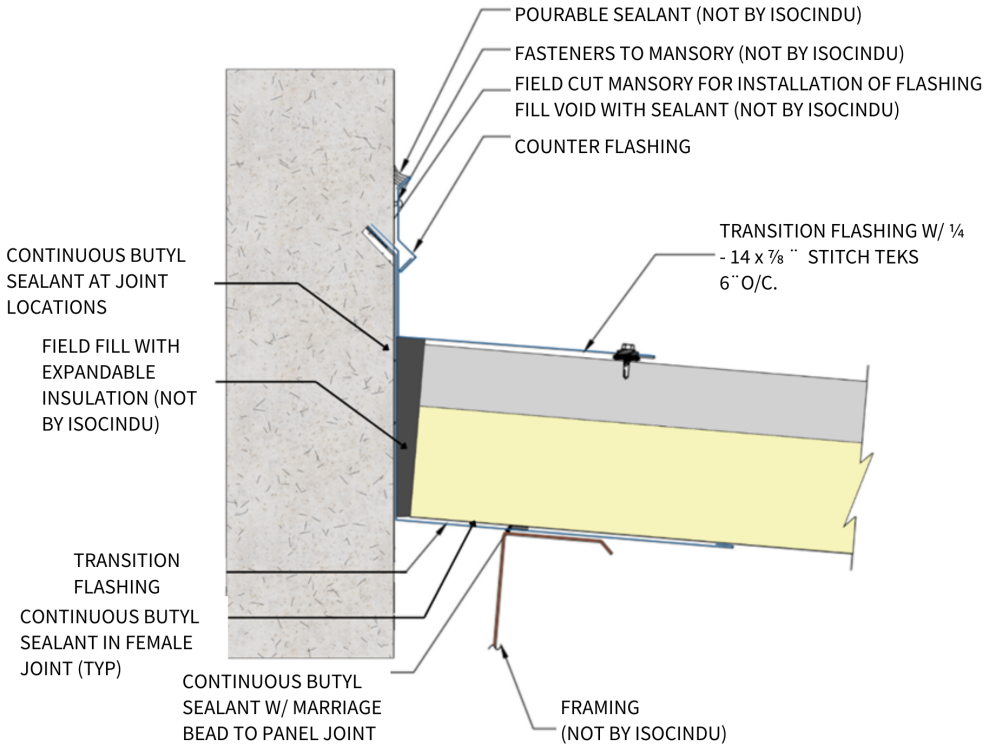
Application of butyl on the lower panel sheet before installing the transition piece on top.

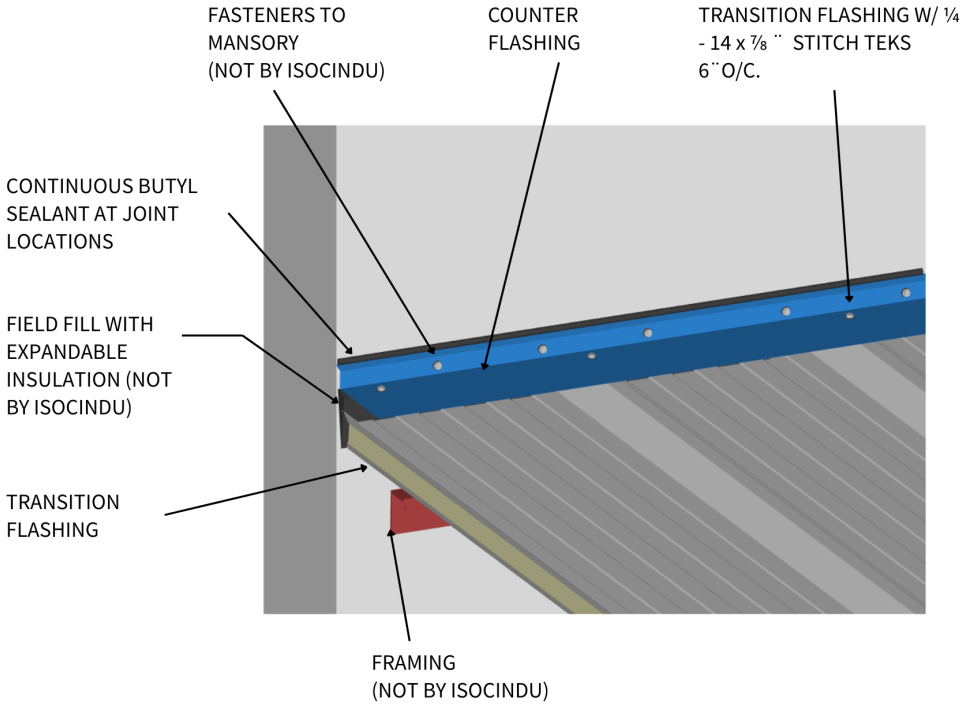


Roof to Masonry Wall

This is critical in ISOCOP systems, as it is an area where there is a change in material (metal panel vs. wall/concrete or brick), and leaks, thermal bridges, and air, water, or pest entry must be prevented

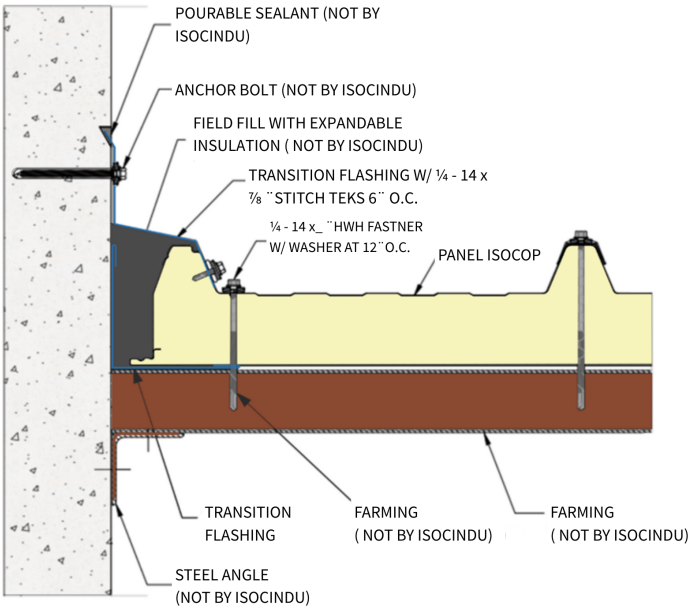
- Use of L- or Z-shaped trim bent to size to cover the joint between the panel and the wall. It is recommended that the flashing extend at least 3 15/16" – 4 ¾" above the wall and 3 15/16" – 4 ¾" below the panel.
- Apply butyl tape or mastic between the flashing and the panel, and between the flashing and the wall, preferably in a channel. Double caulking can be used for areas of greater exposure.
- Place die-cut foam blocks in the space between the panel and the flashing.

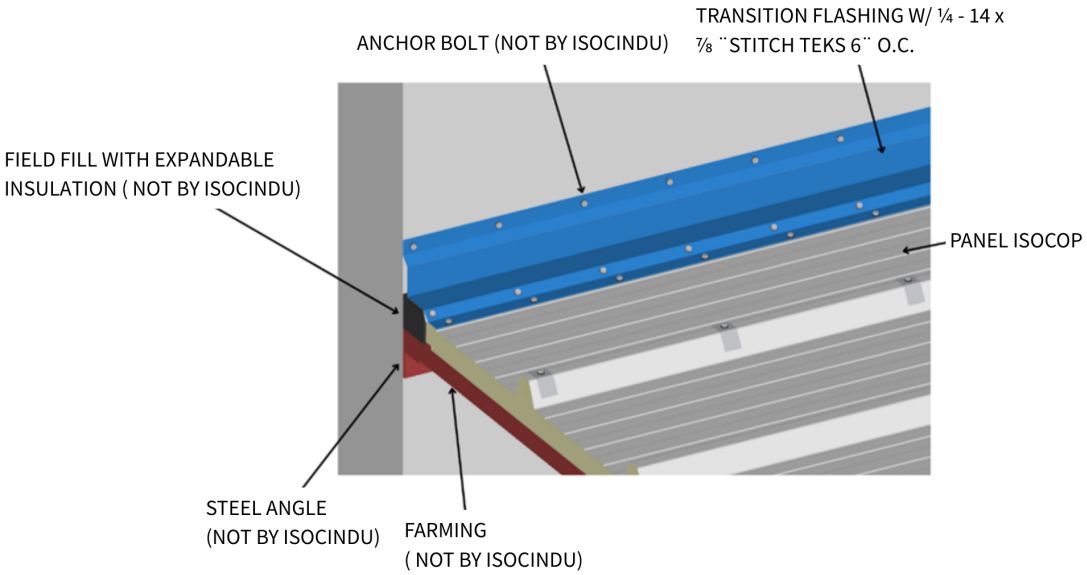



FASTENERS TO MANSORY (NOT BY ISOCINDU)
COUNTER FLASHING
TRANSITION FLASHING W/ ¼ - 14 x ⅞ ¨ STITCH TEKS 6¨O/C.
CONTINUOUS BUTYL SEALANT AT JOINT LOCATIONS
FIELD FILL WITH EXPANDABLE INSULATION (NOT BY ISOCINDU)
TRANSITION FLASHING
FRAMING (NOT BY ISOCINDU)

Roof to Roof

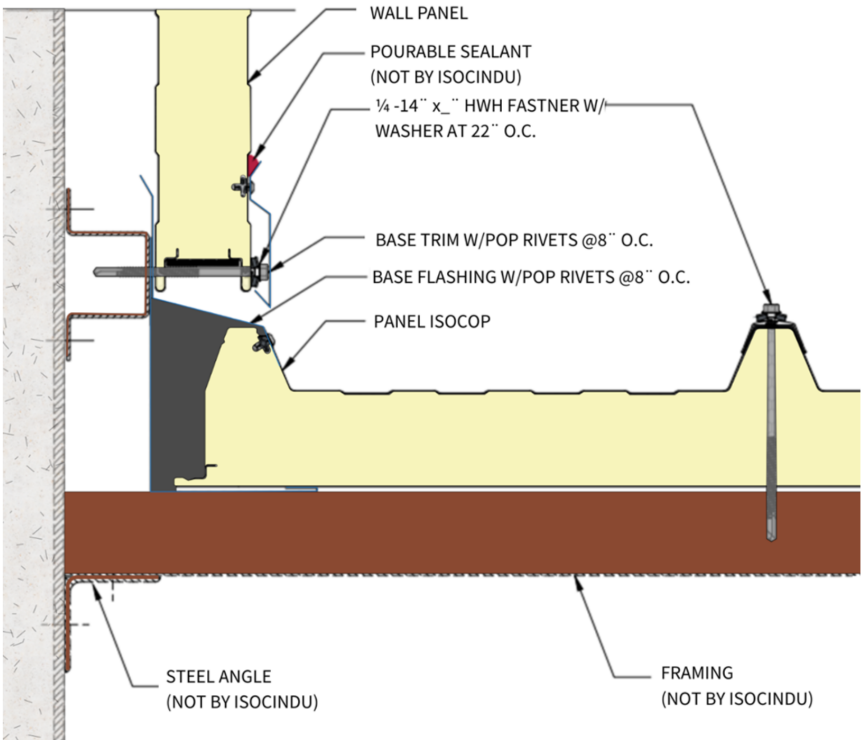
Transition point between two roof sections.
Install longitudinal finishing detail for isocop with traditional concrete wall. The design depends on the geometry of the roof.
Screws should be used to secure the joint flashings between the two to the concrete. Seal well with butyl and fill the ridges with foam to prevent leaks. Then screw the flashings to the ridges of both roofs so that they are secure.

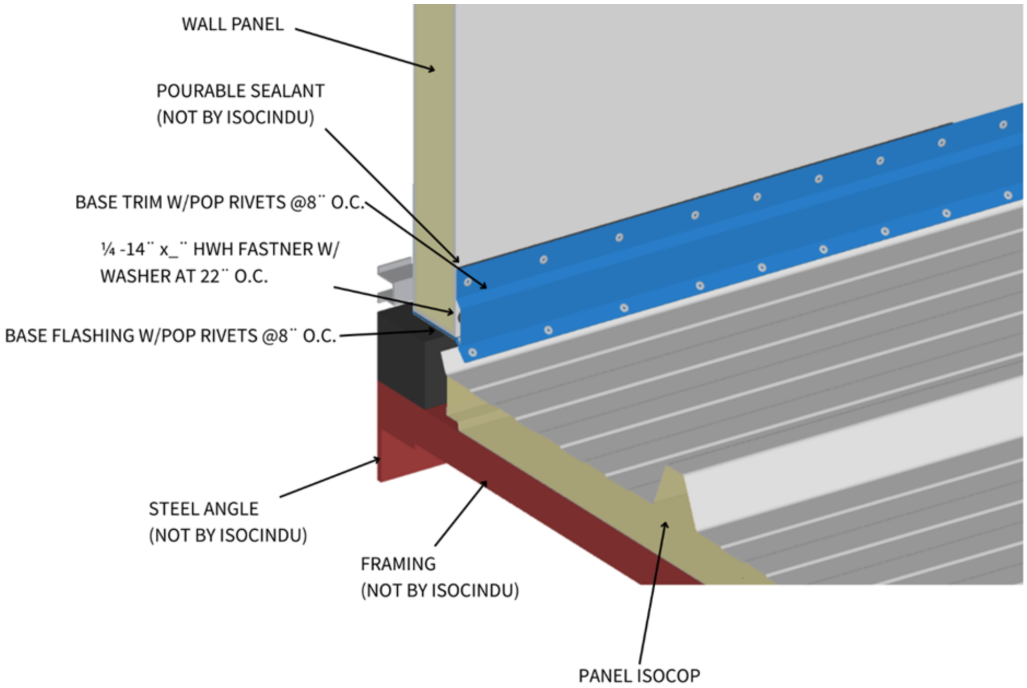




Panel Base to Roof

Install panels starting at the base of the roof, secure panels using roof clips or cap ribs according to systems requirements. Finish at the ridge with closure or flashing, ensuring all joints are tight.

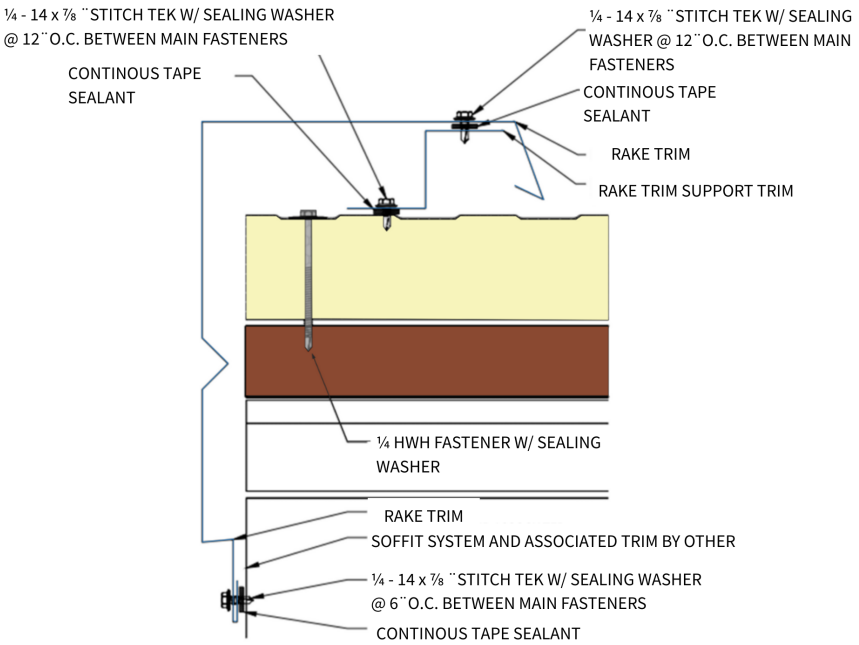


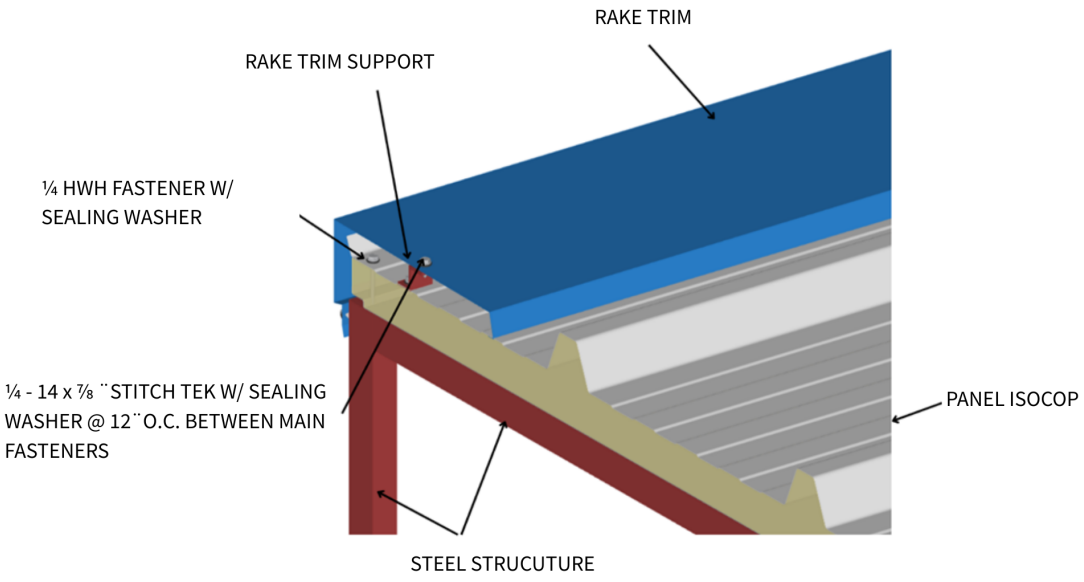


Rake Detail

Sloped side finish of the roof where the isocop panel ends. In an area exposed to rain, wind, and dust, it needs to be well sealed and finished to prevent leaks and damage.

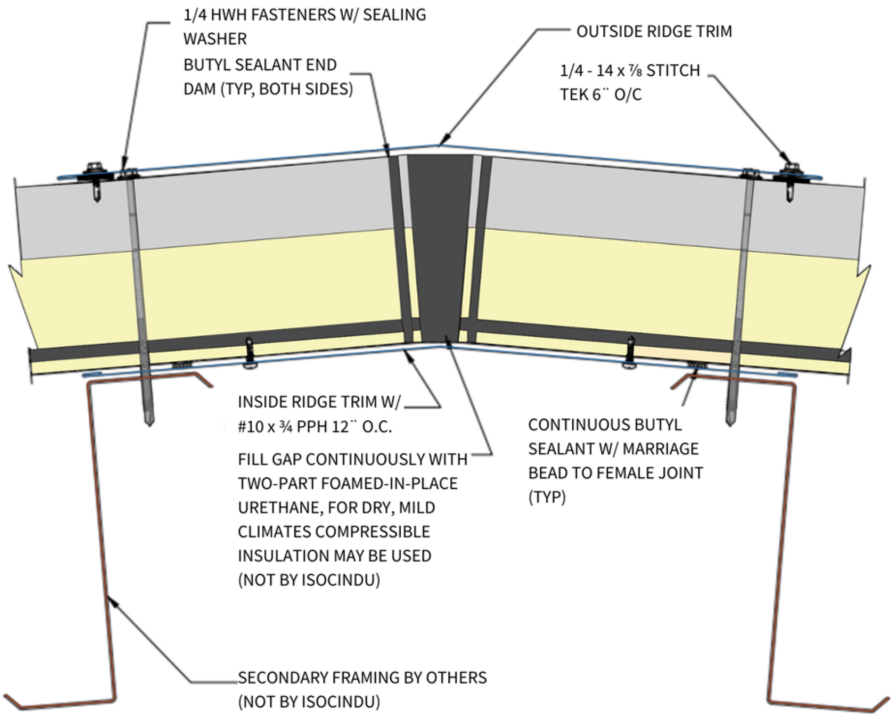
Installation of the rake flashing piece protects the exposed ridges of the panel, covering a minimum of 1.97” over the panel and 3.94” outwards on the side overhang. We fill with foam, seal with butyl, and screw over the ridges.





Ridge Detail

The ridge detail provides weather protection at the roof apex and ensures continuity between roof slopes. Proper sealing and fastening are critical to avoid water ingress and wind uplift at this exposed area.



Isometric Ridge Detail

It is the top finish on a gable roof, where the sloping panels on both sides meet at the highest point.

- Guarantees waterproofing
- Allows for thermal movement
- Prevents water, dust, wind, and animals from entering
- Aesthetic and professional finish

Before installing the ridge cap, the closures are placed with the corresponding seal so that the ridge sits on the face of the panel and is fixed in place. It is recommended that it be lowered 4-6 inches on each side and protrude 2 inches beyond the last ridge.

- Do not walk on newly installed panels for at least 24 hours to allow sealants to set properly.
- Perform a general inspection to check fastening, alignment, and seals.
- Clean the surface and perform periodic inspections at least once a year for preventive maintenance.
- Seal the foam with white paint.
- Clean up metal debris or cutting residue immediately to prevent rusting.
- All crosscuts or punctures must be sealed with touch-up paint to prevent corrosion.
- Joints with moldings or accessories must be sealed with polyurethane mastic, neutral silicone, or butyl tape, depending on the case.

For further information contact your sales representative or visit
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