

Taborsky

Trapezoidal profile, corrugated profile, roof tile



INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

for trapezoidal and corrugated profiles

As of 2021

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Delivery

The delivery length of the trapezoidal profile depends on the profile type and sheet metal thickness. The continuous production of profiled steel sheets on roll-forming lines theoretically allows for the production of any length of metal sheets. Certain limitations on the maximum length of the metal sheets are inevitable for reasons of transportation and handling. Care should be taken to ensure a sensible choice of delivery lengths. The length limitations for the individual trapezoidal and cassette profiles can be found in the profile overview. All deliveries are subject to our general terms and conditions of sale.



Pack weights are approx. 2.5 - 3.5 t. A short length surcharge applies for lengths of less than 1.8 m. The minimum length for sheet metal cassettes is 2 m. Complaints must be declared in writing within eight days as from delivery. Material which is further processed or has already been installed is excluded from complaints. Tolerances are regulated by EN508 as amended. Please note that the RAL tone will not be achieved at a thickness of 10 - 15 μ and minor colour differences may occur in 25 μ colour-coated trapezoidal sheets and flat sheets from coil to coil for technical reasons. These are permissible in accordance with the standard and therefore should be tolerated, and do not constitute grounds for complaint. Colours for outdoor use meet the characteristic requirements for coil coated flat products. The colour/coating thickness of the rear protective coating may also be implemented differently within a delivery. Stress buckles may occur with material thicknesses of less than 0.75 mm. These do not constitute grounds for complaint. During delivery of our materials to the construction site, we have no influence over

the traffic conditions in road traffic. You are therefore required to accept tolerances in the indicated delivery time.

Transportation

There must be a suitable loading area for the truck:

- The truck must be suitable for both crane and forklift loading.
- The length of the loading area must correspond to at least the longest profile length.
- Care must be taken to ensure suitable load securing during transportation and non-slip mats must be used between the packs.
- The packs must be protected against moisture during transportation.



Collection by the customer

In the event of collection by the customer, the driver must report to the office upon arrival. They will receive the delivery notes there. Please observe the loading times! The loading bay in the warehouse may only be accessed with a delivery note and upon request by the staff. Access to the storage areas and the production areas is prohibited. Instructions from the loading staff must always be followed. The loading order for vehicles is determined by the loading staff and does not depend on arrival time! Look out for forklifts and cranes in the loading bay. Never walk under suspended loads! In principle, loading is only done with the crane. Unsuitable vehicles will not be loaded! A prepared vehicle must be driven into the loading bay upon request by the loading staff. Vehicles may only be stopped and parked in marked areas. Rail vehicles have priority! Smoking is only permitted in marked areas!

Packaging/delivery

The stable and appropriate packaging of the profile sheets allows for optimal truck loading, secure transportation and smooth unloading of the packs on the construction site. Loading of trucks with profile sheets is done in accordance with our specifications, unless other conditions have been expressly agreed, in the writing, with us well in advance. The load must immediately be checked for completeness and visible damage upon arrival. Any complains should be noted in the shipping documents and reported to us immediately. Suitable lifting gear must be used for unloading the packs on the construction site (plastic lifting straps).



This can be done using a forklift for short panels. However, use of a crane should be preferred. The use of traverses is required for long packages in particular.



ATTENTION: Some trapezoidal profile types have the coating on the bottom, depending on the coating site (roof or wall installation). Particular care must be taken here to ensure that there are non-slip mats between the forklift tines and the profile packs when

unloading with a forklift in order to prevent damage to the coating.

Storage

Galvanised and plastic-coated construction elements made from sheet steel must be stored with protection against effects of the weather (water, sun, etc.). White rust is excluded from the warranty in the event of delivery of only galvanised components. Appropriate measures, for example inclined panel position, covering with tarpaulins in a manner which ensures that good ventilation can occur, must be taken (condensation). Ventilation of the individual profile panels can be ensured by inserting wooden boards between the individual profile panels. If moisture has already penetrated into the pack during transportation, then the profile panels should be separated immediately.



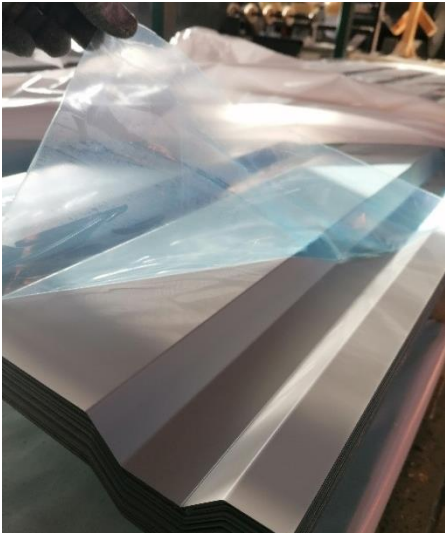
The construction elements should not be stored outdoors under tarpaulins for too long. Storage in enclosed areas is best. Storage in a hall for longer than 2 months or outdoors for longer than 3 weeks is not permitted. In principle, trapezoidal profiles should only be ordered if they will be installed immediately. We assume no liability for damage resulting from incorrect storage.

Protective film

Trapezoidal profiles and facade profiles can be coated with a protective film upon request. Edged parts also generally have a protective film applied in order to prevent processing marks on the coating.

Protective films are NOT UV-resistant and must be removed immediately after installation. The protective film should also be removed for

storage for more than 2 weeks.



Handling

Profile panels must be lifted by an appropriate number of people in order to transport them on the construction site.



The profile panels may not be pulled across the stack here. Pulling the profile panels causes damage to the profile panel underneath. The profiles should be carried to the place of installation in an upright position.



Cutting, drilling

Suitable manual or electric metal shears and nibblers are preferred for cutting the profile sheets. Jigsaws or hand-held circular saws are permitted in exceptional cases.



Flying sparks and high heat generation should be avoided. Cut profile sheets with the coated side up. During drilling operations, immediately remove all debris which occurs from the surface of the profile. Absolutely no drilling or cutting debris may remain on the surface of the profile.



We assume no liability for damage resulting from the improper storage and processing of our products. The generally applicable regulations and safety rules for the installation of steel profile panels must be observed.

Cleaning, maintenance

Soiling of and damage to the profile panels should be avoided to the greatest extent possible during storage and installation. If soiling nevertheless occurs, this should be removed with clean water. Never use aggressive cleaning agents.

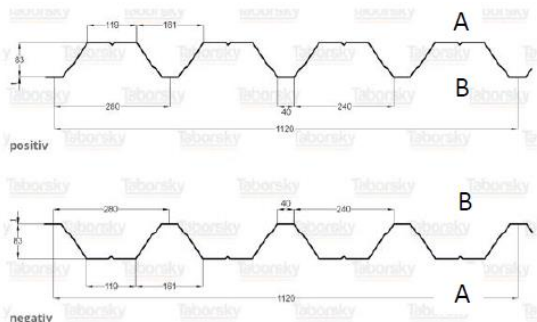
Minor damage to the coating can be painted over using touch up paint. The surface must be clean and free from grease for this.

Trapezoidal profile roofing is very low-maintenance. Regular maintenance of the roof and wall surfaces is nevertheless advised. Leaves and heavy soiling must be removed and the screws and sealing discs must be checked for tightness.

Installation

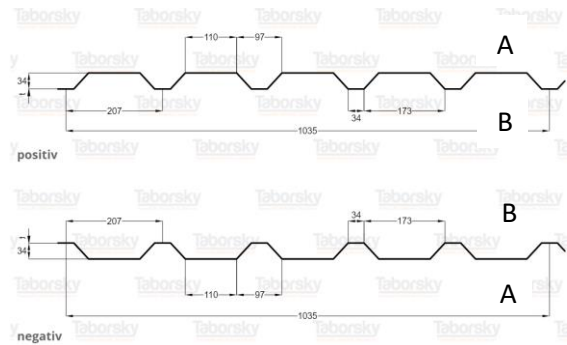
In general, trapezoidal profiles have two different installation types which are used depending on the application.

For a roof profile, there is the negative position for ventilated cold roof constructions. This installation type is predominantly used for warehouses and farm sheds which are not insulated. Here, side B is exposed to the weather and side A faces into the interior of the room.



However, if the trapezoidal profile is used as the supporting shell for a non-ventilated insulated roof system, then the positive position is used. Here, side B faces the interior of the room. An insulated roof system is then constructed on side A.

If the trapezoidal profile is used as wall cladding or a facade, then the positive position is also used. This means that side A is exposed to the weather.

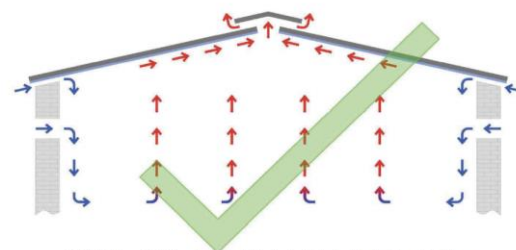


Anti-condensation coating

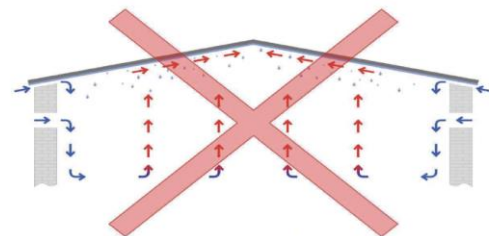
The DR!PSTOP anti-condensation coating is a fleece applied to the underside of the roof profiles. The fleece prevents condensation from dripping from the inside of the roof. For the proper functioning of DR!PSTOP, the roof must be properly and sufficiently ventilated in order for the moisture which is retained to evaporate again.

For this, there must be air circulation in the inside of the roof. The air must be taken in at the eaves and exhausted via the ridge for this.

More information can be found in the DR!PSTOP technical dossier.



Grafik 6: Adäquate Belüftung in einem nicht isolierten Gebäude mit Luftzufuhr an den Seiten und Luftabfuhr an der Dachspitze



Grafik 7: Unzulängliche Belüftung in einem nicht isolierten Gebäude mit Luftzufuhr an den Seiten und keiner Möglichkeit für die Luftabfuhr

Transportation and storage:

- The pack weight of profiles with DR!PSTOP is a maximum of 2 tonnes.
- Stacking of too many packs on top of one another is not permitted during transportation

and/or during storage. Timbers can be placed under the packs for better load distribution.

- The storage space must be dry and enclosed.
- The plastic packaging may not have an airtight seal so that there is good ventilation.
- Always protect the pack against moisture!
- Protect packs against UV radiation!

Installation:

The anti-condensation coating may not be damaged during installation of the metal profiles. The roof and all of its parts must be planned, constructed and installed in accordance with the generally applicable construction standards. The following points must be observed during installation of metal profiles with DR!PSTOP:

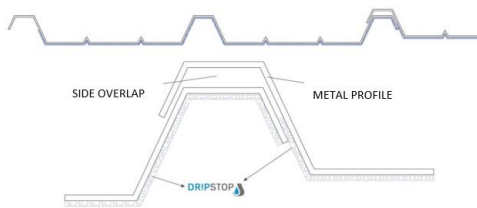
- Metal profiles with DR!PSTOP may not be pulled across sharp edges.
- If the metal profiles are shortened on the construction site, then DR!PSTOP must be sealed at the cut edge (with a 1500-2000 W hot air gun or with a clear lacquer)
- Profiles with DR!PSTOP and thermal sealing below 2 m must be sealed on the construction site. DP40 roofing tile profiles likewise must be sealed on site because factory sealing is not possible for this profile.



Graphic 10: Trapezoidal profile with offset

Graphic 11: Roofing tile with thermal sealing

- The overlapping section in longitudinal jointing may not be coated with DR!PSTOP. This is of particular note for the TR45/333 profile!



Graphic 8: Correct longitudinal joint between metal profiles

- For roofs with a low roof pitch, there a folded eave edge and ridge upstand must be implemented in the metal profiles.

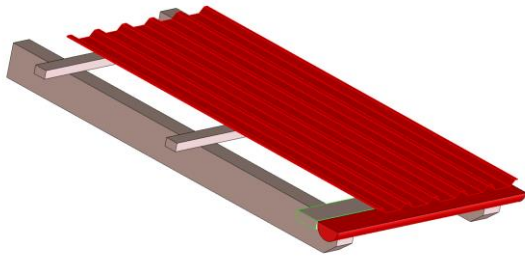


- Care should be taken to ensure proper ventilation of the roof!
- Additional sealing of the DR!PSTOP at the cut edges using clear lacquer is recommended for low roof pitches!
- In the event that the DR!PSTOP is soiled with organic substances in stables, cleaning with a fungicidal agent is recommended!
- Folded eave edges and ridge upstands must be implemented for shed roofs or structures with no wall cladding. An end plate must also be installed at the ridge and at the gable so that the anti-condensation coating is not directly exposed to the weather

Cold roof without insulation

This roof design is used for structures with no requirement for thermal insulation. In order to ensure water drainage, care must be taken to ensure that the B side of the Taborsky trapezoidal profile sheets is always upwards in this roof design and is installed from the eaves to the ridge. The roof pitch should be at least 7° (must be proportionally higher for long roof surfaces) and the covering of the transverse joint must be at least 200 mm.

Self-tapping screws with sealing are screwed into the supports as required for the attachment of the Taborsky trapezoidal profile sheets. Each corrugation should be attached at the ridge and at the eaves. The longitudinal joint is attached with drilling screws with spacing of approx. 300 mm.

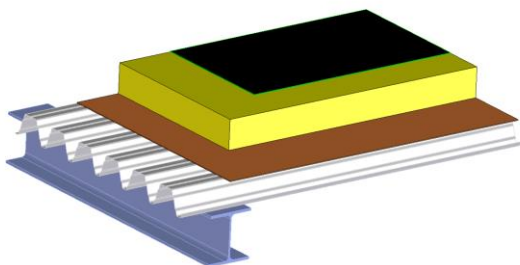


The roof profile should protrude into the gutter by about 1/3.

Single-skin top insulated roof system

For this roof system, the supporting roof substructure which forms the surface comprises a trapezoidal profile. Here, supporting shells with a height of at least 85 mm and a sheet thickness of 0.88 mm or greater are generally used here. The supporting shell is installed as a positive position. The exact regulations for the roof structure can be found in the relevant directives for flat roof construction. The roof structure is implemented in layers and is comprised of the following, from outside to inside:

1. Roof seal made from bitumen sheeting or plastic or elastomer sheeting
2. Thermal insulation made from closed-cell rigid foam, foam glass or treadable mineral wool
3. Vapour barrier made from bituminous material or plastic
4. Supporting roof substructure made from trapezoidal profile



Double-skin insulated, non-ventilated roof system

Double-skin and insulated roof systems comprise a supporting subshell made from trapezoidal profiles, the insulation and moisture protection package, a spacer construction and trapezoidal profiles on the top of the roof as weather protection. The spacer construction generally comprises canted Z profiles made from galvanised or galvanised/coated sheet steel or occasionally from a timber structure. Timber structures must be treated with the necessary moisture and insect protection.

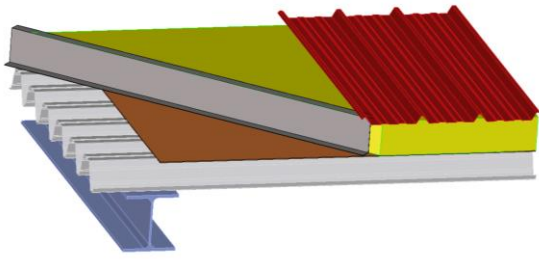
In non-ventilated roof systems, there is no ventilated layer between the insulation and the trapezoidal profile on the top of the roof.

For greater insulation thicknesses, the insulation should be installed as two layers with an offset. The insulation thickness chosen is 20 mm greater than the space between the insulation and the roof profile so that no cavities occur. The insulation is then compressed when installing the trapezoidal roof profiles. This prevents air which has penetrated from getting into the roof system.

Thermal bridging between the upper roof shell and the spacer construction are minimised with appropriate thermal separation strips made from fibre composite material or plastic. The spacer construction can also be implemented as 2 layers where appropriate. The spacer construction is generally installed diagonally.

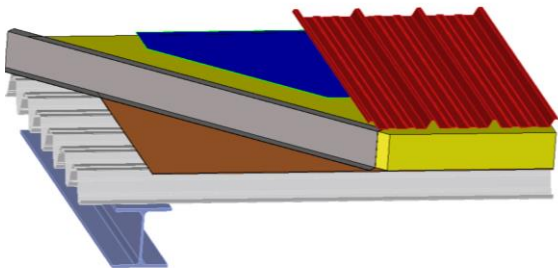
The roof system is comprised of the following, from outside to inside:

1. Upper roof shell with trapezoidal profile
2. Insulation and spacer construction with therm. separation
3. Vapour barrier
4. Supporting roof substructure made from trapezoidal profile



Double-skin insulated ventilated roof system

Double-skin and ventilated roof systems have a ventilation gap between the roof profile and the insulation. To this end, the spacer construction must be selected to be significantly deeper than the insulation thickness. The ventilation cross section depends on the roof pitch and the roof length and should be selected to be sufficiently large. Unhindered airflow from the eaves to the ridge should be ensured. To this end, care must be taken to ensure that there is sufficient air supply at the eaves and sufficient venting at the ridge.

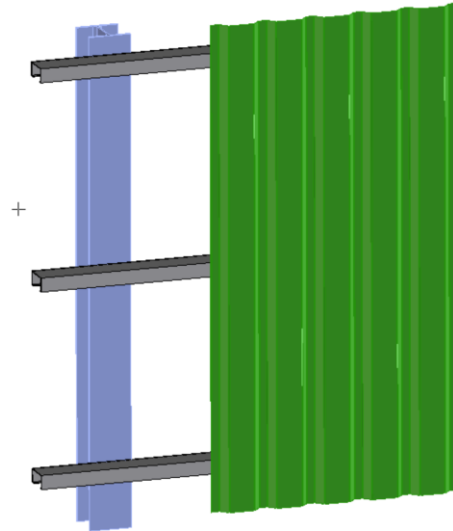


The roof system is comprised of the following, from outside to inside:

1. Upper roof shell with trapezoidal profile
2. Ventilation gap
3. Housewrap
4. Insulation and spacer construction with therm. separation
5. Vapour barrier
6. Supporting roof substructure made from trapezoidal profile

Wall structure without insulation

The single-skin wall structure is used in buildings which have no requirement or only minimal requirements for insulation. This may be the case in agricultural buildings, unheated warehouses or shelter areas, for example. The metal profiles can be installed on all common timber or metal substructures. Large spans can also be achieved here.

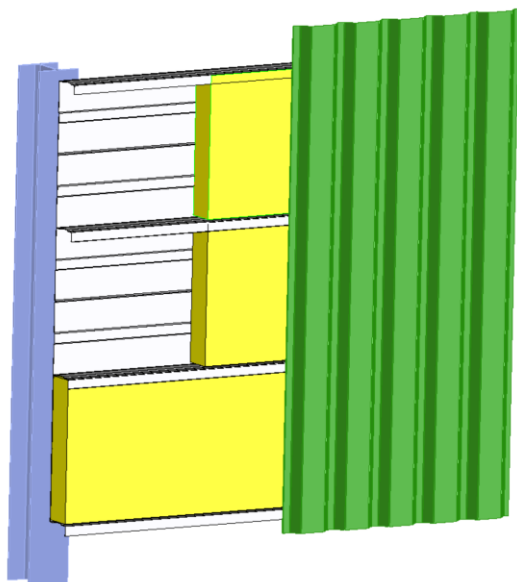


Wall structure with insulation (cassette)

Double-skin wall structures with insulation comprise an inner shell, generally cassette profiles, the insulation itself and the outer shell which is exposed to the weather. Taborsky cassettes are used to create a double-skin, insulated wall wherever importance is attached to easy-to-install, cost-effective, high-quality and visually appealing hall walls.

Since no special horizontal beam structures are required when using the Taborsky cassette wall, aside from for window or door surrounds, the installation time is shorter and you save on materials. The result is a visually appealing, large-scale wall with smooth partial surfaces from column to column, as single span or multi-span beams. In addition, with mineral wool insulation, the Taborsky cassette is classified as non-flammable.

The cassette includes the insulation here. The trapezoidal wall profiles are thermally separated, attached to the upper flange of the cassette. Insulation can also be attached to cover the bridge. The wall profiles are attached using special spacer screws or with a spacer construction made from metal.



Load tables

The load tables for the Taborsky profiles set out the permissible distributed loads for the steel Taborsky profiles. The cross-section and rated values in accordance with EN 1991-1-3 are the basis for calculation of the permissible distributed loads. The load tables for the Taborsky profiles are drawn up for the single span beam, two-span beam and three-span beam load systems respectively. Taborsky profiles are made from galvanised and coated S320GD sheet steel in accordance with EN 10143. Factory certifications 2.2 for the materials are available from Taborsky.

Taborsky is ISO 9001 and EN 1090 certified. Thanks to these certifications and regular external and internal monitoring of our production, Taborsky trapezoidal profiles bear a CE mark in accordance with EN 1090-1. This means that the profiles can also be used as supporting profiles.

Deflection restrictions

The second moment of area for the cross section involved should be used for calculation of deformations (DIN 18807 Part 1+2). The deflection restrictions should be selected depending on the area of application:

- For roofs under full load (dead weight + live load)
 - With top seal (warm roof)
 - $f \leq l/300$
 - With top cover
 - $f \leq l/150$
 - (Double-skin roof, here subshell)
 - As a cover (weatherboard)
 - $f \leq l/150$
- For walls and wall cladding under wind load
 - $f \leq l/150$

Influences

Constant influences on trapezoidal profile roofs and ceilings are the dead weight of the profile and the roof or ceiling structure.

Gravel on the flat roof and suspended installations below the roof should be considered to be variable influences.

Wind and snow loads in particular count as variable influences:

Snow:

ÖNORM EN 1991-1-3 and B 1991-1-3 apply for snow loading.

Wind:

Trapezoidal profiles are considered to be individual components. The external pressure coefficients c_{pe} should be increased by a factor of 1.25 for determination of the wind load.

The elevated wind suction peaks at the cut edges of roof and wall surfaces must only be taken into consideration in assessment of the connections between the trapezoidal profiles

and the substructure, not in assessment of the trapezoidal profiles themselves.

Gravel and suspended installations:

These quasi-constant influences should be multiplied by the partial safety factor for the variable influence during load determination owing to the uncertainty. These loads should be superimposed on the snow loads.

Supports/substructures

The following materials are possible for the substructure:

- Steel, reinforced concrete,
- Timber,
- Masonry.

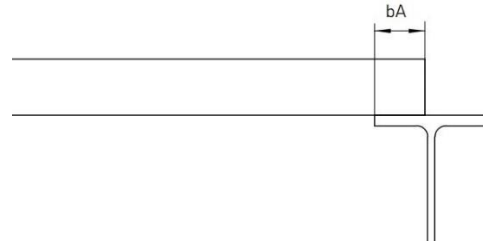
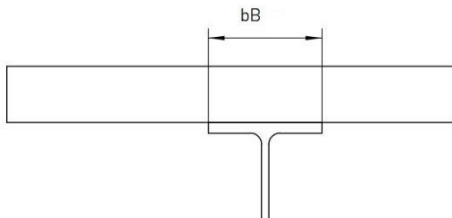
The following minimum supports apply for the TR10/100, TR20/125, TR35/207, TR37/207, TR40/183, TR45/333 and TR50/250 trapezoidal profiles:

Type of substructure	End support bA	Intermediate support bB
Steel, reinforced concrete	40	60
Timber	60	60
Masonry	100	100

The following apply as minimum supports for the TR85/280, TR150/280 and TR160/250 profiles:

End support bA: 90 mm

Intermediate support bB: 160 mm



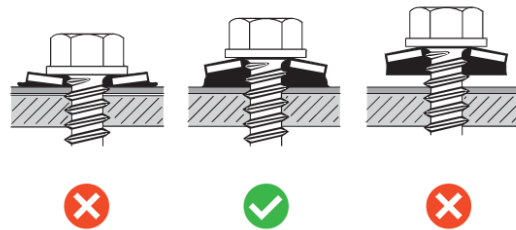
Span limit

The term span limit is understood to mean the maximum span for which the supporting trapezoidal profile can be used as a roof or ceiling system without load distribution measures.

Attachment

Since the attachment of trapezoidal and corrugated profiles are subjected to direct exposure to the weather, only stainless steel fasteners may be used.

Attachment of the trapezoidal profiles to the wall is done at the lower flange of the profiles as a positive position. Care should be taken to ensure the correct screw torque.



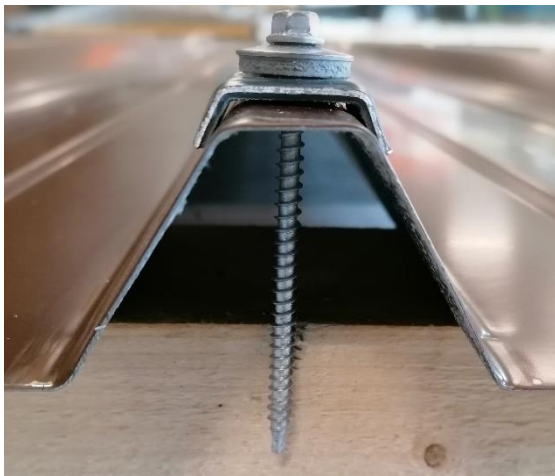
On the roof, attachment is done either at the peak or in the valley. Attachment at the peak is always preferred.

Attachment of the metal profiles at the peak can be done by means of calotte and screw. The sealing disc for the screw must have a diameter of at least 16 mm here. The calotte can be omitted if the diameter of the sealing disc is greater than or equal to 19 mm. However, the use of a calotte is nevertheless recommended. Longitudinal expansion of the profile panels is made possible by deflection of the screws.

Upper flange attachment without calotte:



Upper flange attachment with calotte:



Attachments to the roof in the trough on a metal substructure are permitted if the diameter of the sealing disc is greater than 19 mm. Attachment in the trough is always considered to be a rigid attachment. **Crest attachment of the metal profiles to the roof with calotte should be preferred.**

Lower flange attachment to the roof (metal substructure only):



The number of fasteners depends on several factors such as substructure material, wall thickness of the substructure, certified pull-out

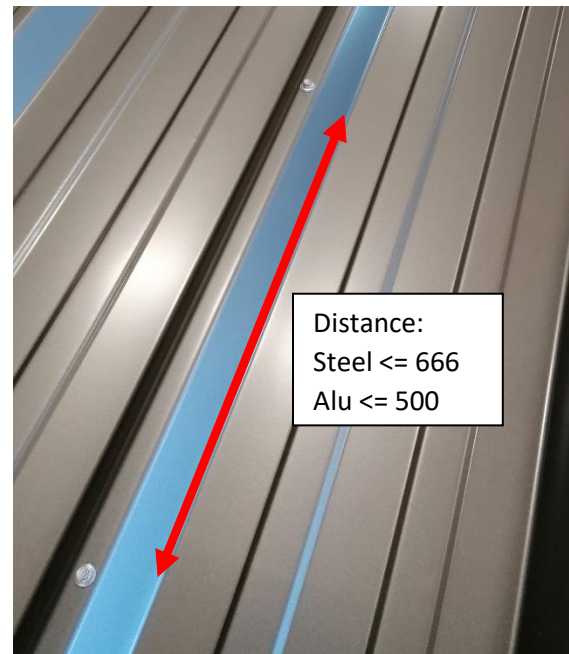
value for the screws, detachment value for perforated profiles and, of course, building shape, building height, location of the building and the topography.

Longitudinal joint

The longitudinal joint is understood to mean the lateral overlap of the trapezoidal profiles. Here, the profiles overlap on the roof at the upper flange.

The overlapping profile panels must be attached to one another at the longitudinal joint using suitable overlap screws. The distance between the overlap screws should be less than 666 mm for steel profiles and less than 500 mm for aluminium profiles. A reduction of the distance between the overlap screws to 300 mm may be necessary depending on the substructure spacing.

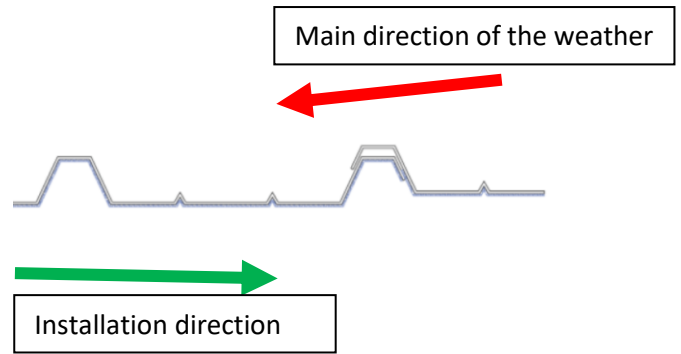
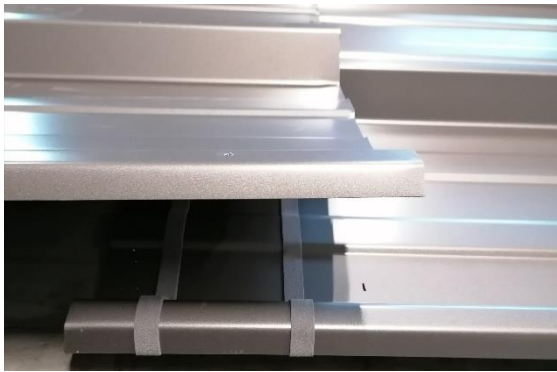
Overlapping of the longitudinal joint at the wall occurs on the lower flange. For walls which are not insulated, the overlapping longitudinal edges of the profile panels are connected with blind rivets. The maximum distances specified above are permissible.



Transverse joint

Transverse joints in trapezoidal profiles should be avoided wherever possible. However, if this is not possible, then the profile panels must

overlap by at least 200 mm. 2 strips of Comprisealing tape should also be provided in the overlap!

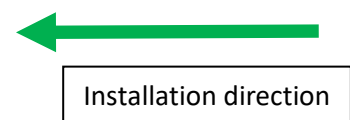
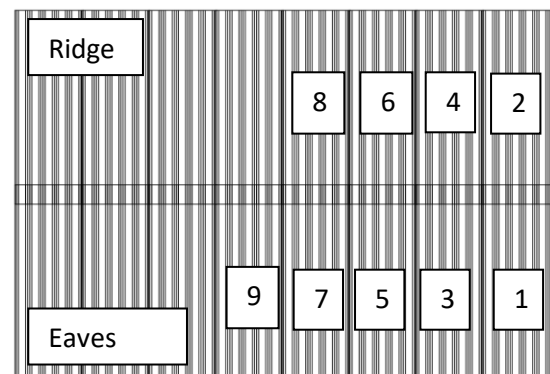
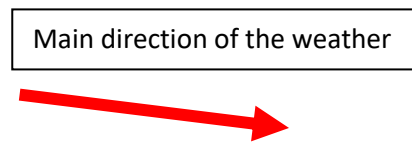
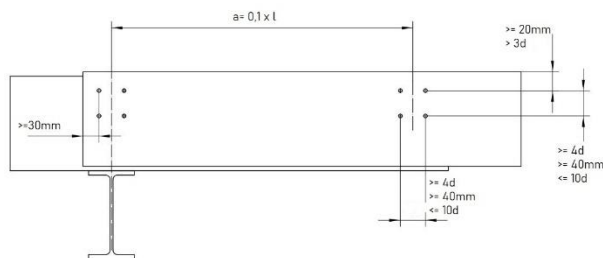


If a transverse joint is necessary on a roof surface, then a continuous row must always be installed from the ridge to the eaves. The first row of the trapezoidal profile at the gable must be aligned at a perfect right angle to the eaves. Only then can the further trapezoidal profiles be installed.

Attention: The installation order of the roofing tile profiles differs from that of the trapezoidal profiles. Observe the installation instructions for the roofing tiles for this!

Rigid joint

A rigid joint is understood to mean a structurally effective overlap which is used for supporting shells, for example. The exact design must be outlined in detail in the installation plan in accordance with the static proof. Different proofs should be provided for the bridge, depending on whether the protruding profile end is at the bottom or top. The following edge and hole spacings must be complied with (the protruding profile end is at the bottom here).



Installation direction and order

The installation direction of the profile panels should always be opposite to the main direction of the weather. This results in the longitudinal overlap being on the opposite side to the weather.

Roof pitch

The minimum roof pitch for trapezoidal profiles is 5°. No transverse joints are permitted at a roof pitch of 5° and enhanced measures must be taken for leak-proofing of the roof. Furthermore, only trapezoidal profiles with a

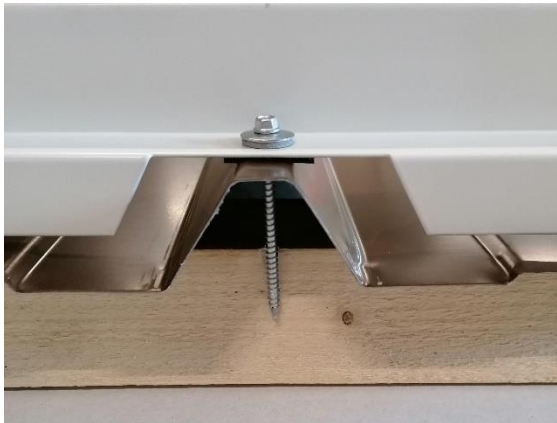
profile height of greater than 40 mm should be used at this low roof pitch.

The standard roof pitch of trapezoidal profiles, regardless of the profile shape, is greater than 7°, however. It is mandatory for sealing tapes to be installed in the longitudinal joint at roof pitches of less than 7°.

The roof pitch is also dependent on the roof length. The roof pitch must therefore always be determined for each specific project.

Angled snow protection

The Taborsky angled snow protection elements are installed on the upper flange of the trapezoidal profiles in the negative position. Here, they are attached to each upper flange using stainless steel fasteners, whereby the fasteners are anchored in the substructure. The angled snow protection is screwed to the substructure at each upper flange of the trapezoidal profiles.



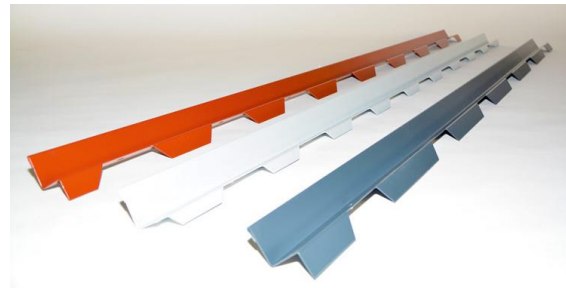
Installation of a seal between the angled snow protection and the upper flange of the trapezoidal profile is mandatory. The seals are bonded to the angled snow protection elements in the factory. One Taborsky angled snow protection element always covers two profile panels here.



In accordance with ÖNORM B 3418:2012, the inspection must give restraint values of up to 8.8 kN/running metre.

Here, the number of rows of snow protection should be selected by the roofing planner taking the substructure, the static system, the characteristic snow load, the roof length and roof pitch and the building dimensions into consideration.

The snow guard is available for the TR 35/207, TR 45/333 and TR 50/250 trapezoidal profiles in a sheet thickness of 0.75 mm and for 250 and 333 division sandwich panels each with a structural width of 1000 mm and a top layer of 0.5 mm.



Installation instructions:

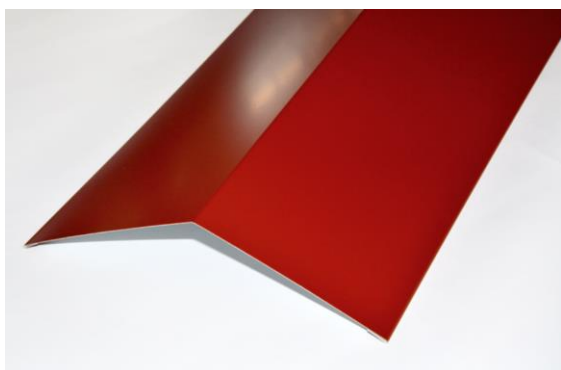
- The Taborsky angled snow protection element is attached to the substructure together with the roof elements and the corresponding number of fasteners.
- Attachment is always done at the upper flanges here
- The angled snow protection element is arranged in the eave area
- Restraint values of up to 8.8 kN/m

Ridge closure

Standard ridge caps ("fixed ridge cap") are edged and are used together with toothed sheets and profile fillers, and form the top closure of a gabled roof. Standard ridge caps have a length of 4 metres.

Always specify the ridge length, colour, sheet thickness and roof pitch for each side when ordering. A ridge upstand should be implemented on the metal profiles in the

profile valley. If the ridge cap is implemented together with profile fillers and toothed sheets, then no ventilation of the roof can occur.



In addition for fixed caps, we also have profiled ridge caps in our range for perfect sealing (for non-ventilated roof systems only). These are tailored to the actual roof pitch and are available for TR 20/125, TR 35/207, TR 45/333 and TR 50/250 trapezoidal profiles.



The ridge caps are screwed into the substructure together with the trapezoidal profiles.

Ridge upstand and folded eave edge

In order to prevent water from penetrating at the ridge, ridge upstands must be implemented depending on the ridge design. This work step is vital, particularly for low roof pitches and long roof surfaces. In order to make the work easier, we have a trapezoidal profile edging tool in our product range. Ridge upstands for the most common profile types can be created quickly and easily, without high application of force, using the ridge upstand tool.



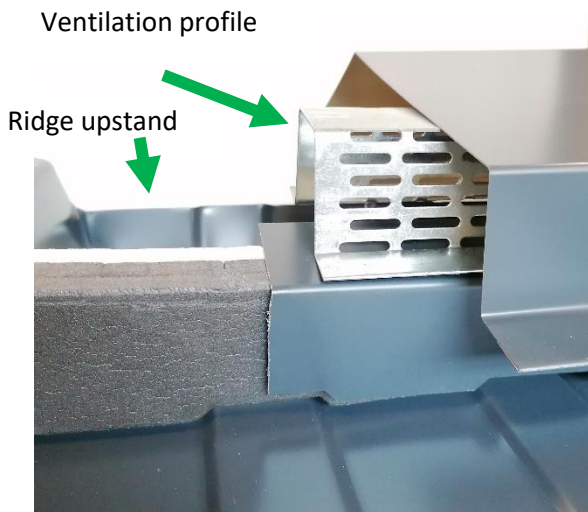
Folded eave edges must also be created for low roof pitches and for profiles with an anti-condensation coating. The folded eave edge can also be created easily and cleanly with the trapezoidal sheet edging tool.



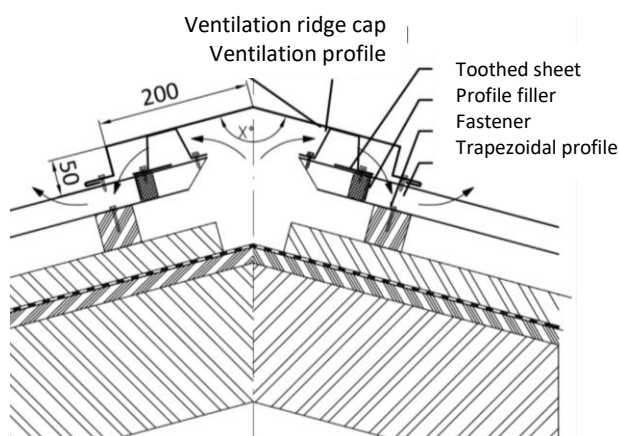
Ventilation ridge

For optimal sealing and at the same time perfect ventilation of the ridge, we have our new ventilation ridge caps.

One ventilation ridge cap unit consists of 4 pieces of ventilation profile of 2 m each and 1 ventilation ridge cap at 4.1 m. The total useful length is 4 m with a 10 cm overlap. Toothed sheets and profile fillers should be ordered separately for the appropriate profile. The roof pitch must be specified when ordering.



In order to ensure perfect overlaps, the ventilation ridge caps are conically edged. Sealing tapes should be used at the transverse joint of the ventilation ridge cap. For a tight closure, a ridge upstand should be implemented at the profile sheets.



Toothed sheets

Toothed sheets can be produced for the TR 20/125, TR 35/207, TR 45/333 and TR 50/250 profiles. Toothed sheets are made from galvanised and coated sheet steel and are available in all of our RAL standard colours.

Toothed sheets are also edged upon request. Toothed sheets can be ordered for small corrugations or for large corrugations.

The Taborsky toothed sheets seal trapezoidal profile openings and prevent animals, insects or leaves from getting in. The profile filler can also be protected against UV radiation with the Taborsky toothed sheets.

The toothed sheets are also available in a perforated design if ventilation of the roof surfaces is nevertheless required.

Profile fillers

Profiled two-tone tapes made from high-quality, two-tone PE foam for closure of the trapezoidal profile corrugations (large and small corrugations). The profile fillers are not UV-resistant and should therefore be covered with toothed sheet.

Available for the following profiles: TR 20/125, TR 35/207, TR 37/200, TR 40/183, TR 45/333, TR 50/250, TR 85/280, TR 150/280, TR 160/250, WB 18/76 and DP 33 roofing tile

Translucent panels

Translucent panels are profiles made from transparent and translucent plastic. The profile geometries of the translucent panels match those of the Taborsky metal profiles exactly and can therefore be optimally combined with the metal profiles in roof or wall surfaces. The translucent panels have UV protection in order to ensure that the translucent panels have a longer service life.

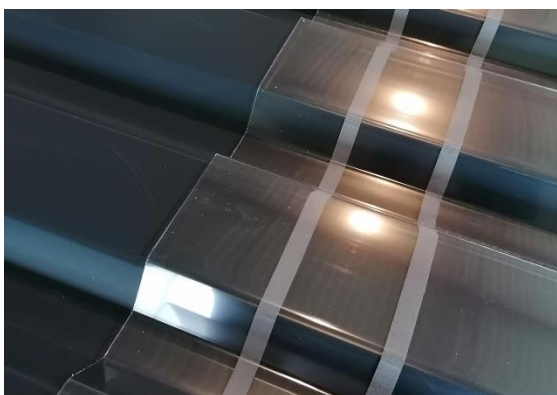
Translucent panels may only be stored in enclosed indoor areas. The packs should be protected against moisture and UV radiation.



Translucent panels can be cut with the usual cutting tools such as angle grinders or circular saws. The translucent panels must be properly held in place during cutting.

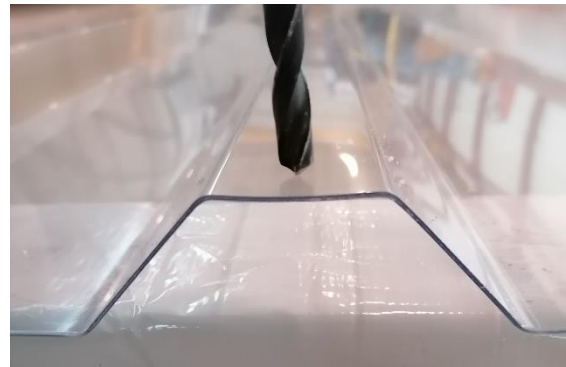


Sealing tape must always be inserted at the longitudinal overlaps between translucent panels and metal profiles. As for the metal profiles, transverse joints should be implemented with 2 layers of sealing tape and a 200 mm overlap.

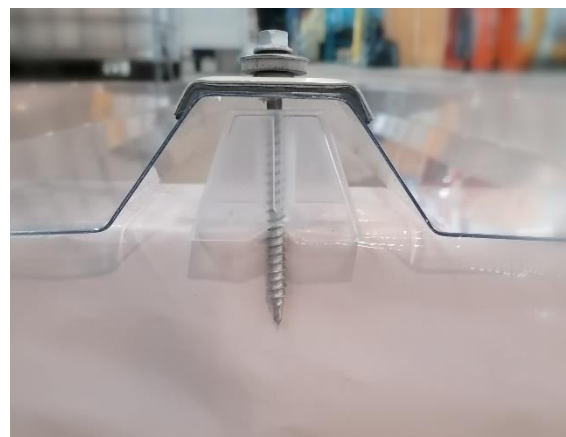


Translucent panels must be pre-drilled at the attachment points. Sharp drill bits should be used. The drilling itself should be done without heavy pressure on the translucent panel. The

drill holes should be selected to be sufficiently large to allow for expansion of the translucent panels.



The translucent panels are attached to the lower flange at the wall with screws and sealing discs with a diameter of at least 21 mm. At the roof, they are attached with screws and calottes for the appropriate profile. In addition, spacers can be inserted under the profile peak of the translucent panel.



The translucent panels may only be cleaned with clear water. Abrasive or corrosive additives may not be used under any circumstances, otherwise the UV protection coating may be damaged.

ATTENTION: Translucent panels CANNOT be walked on!



Translucent panels may only be stepped on with load distribution aids (e.g. wooden planks) if these are supported on the substructure. In principle, fall-through protection should ALWAYS be installed on the roof under translucent panels.

ATTENTION: Translucent panels cannot take the same distributed loads that metal profiles can. The substructure distance should not exceed 500 mm.

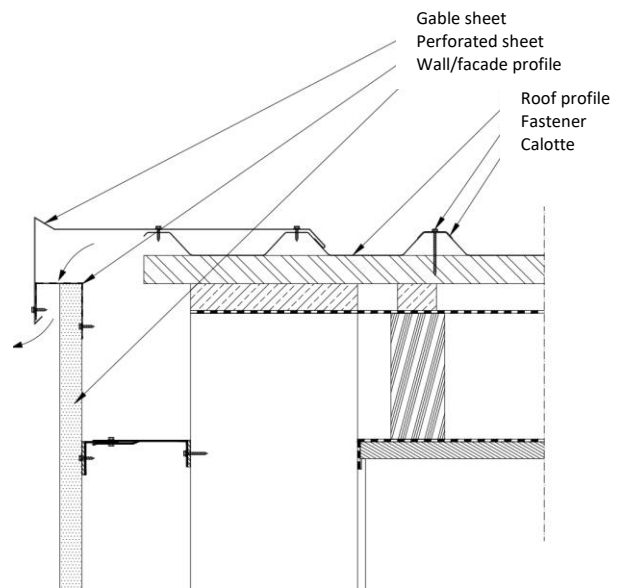
Edged parts

We produce individual edged parts for all connection and end solutions for your project. Our technical information regarding edged parts will help you here. All common edged parts are outlined in the technical information. Enter your individual dimensions and angle in order to get a non-binding quote.

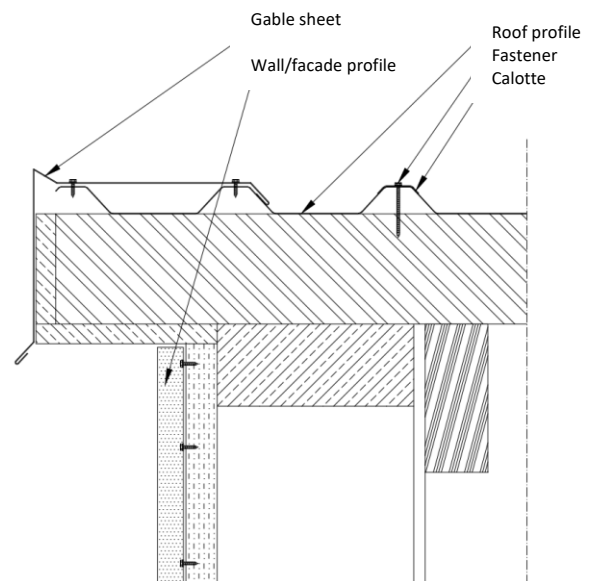
The following connection and end examples should provide a guide and overview.

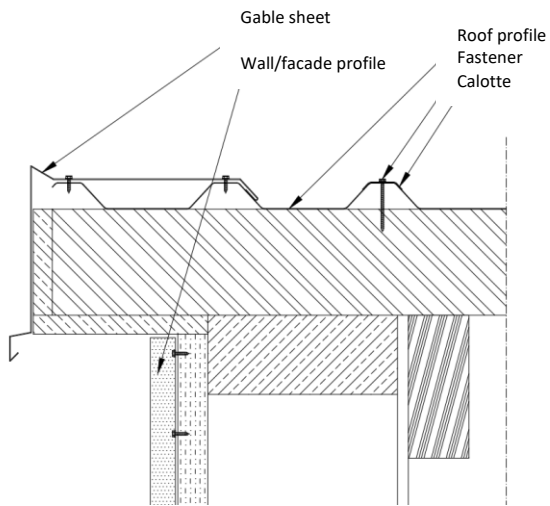
Gable

Variant with ventilated facade:

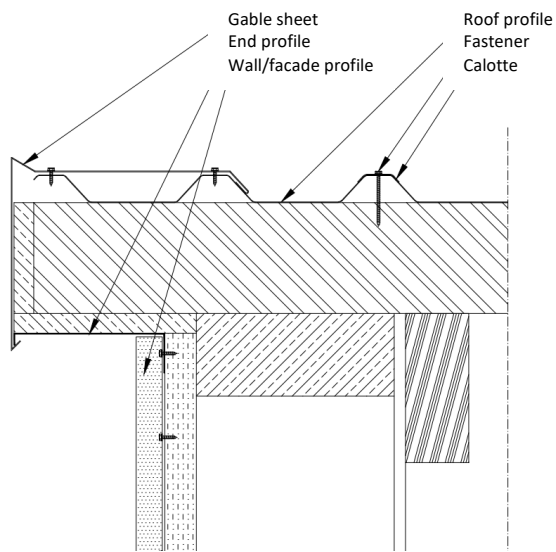
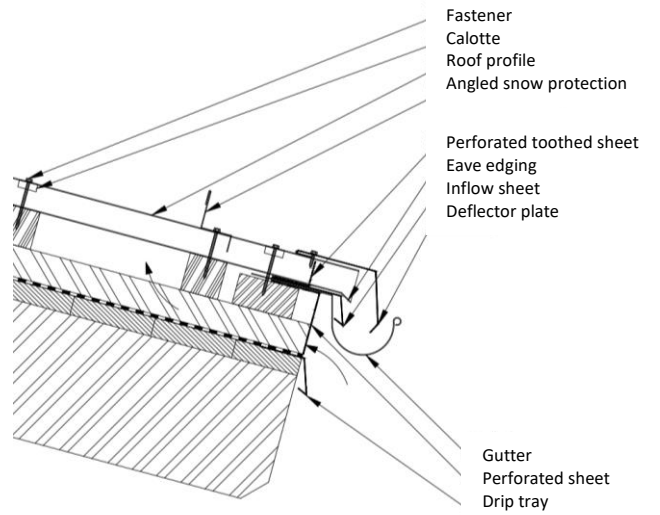


Various end variants:

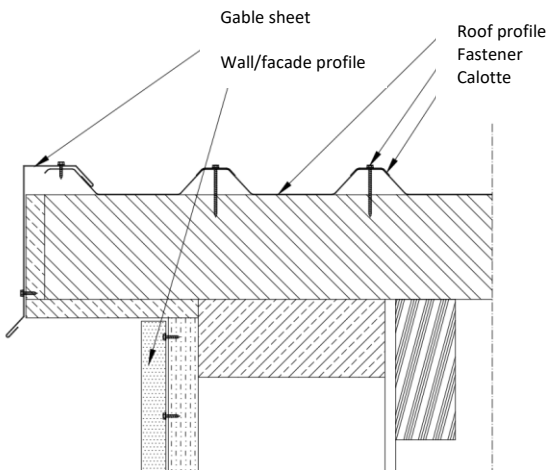
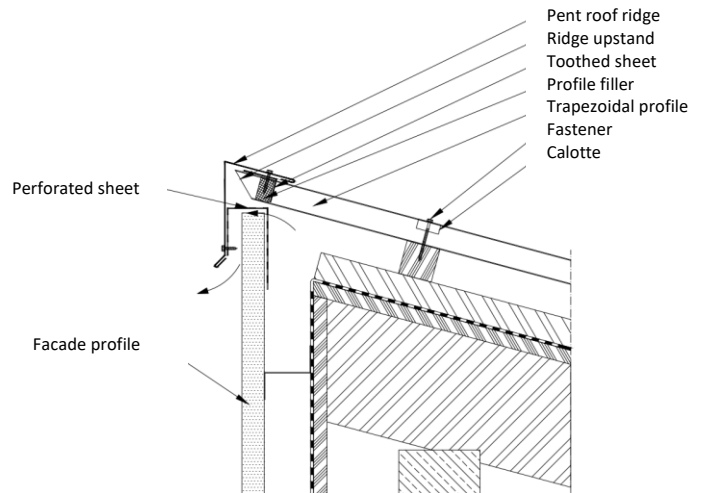




Eaves

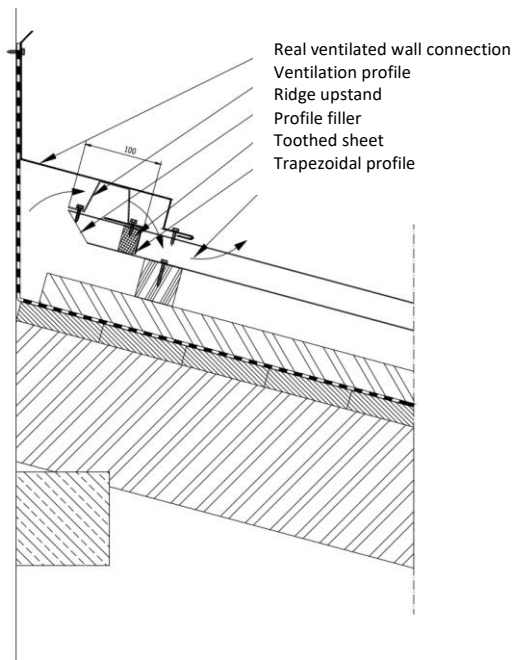


Pent roof ridge

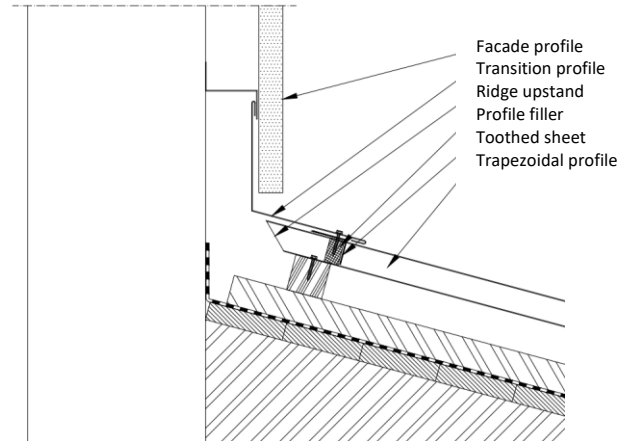


Connection to rising wall

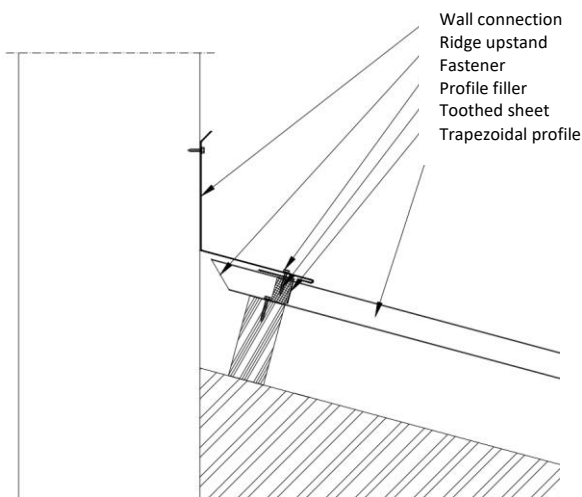
Ventilated variant:



Variant with rising facade:

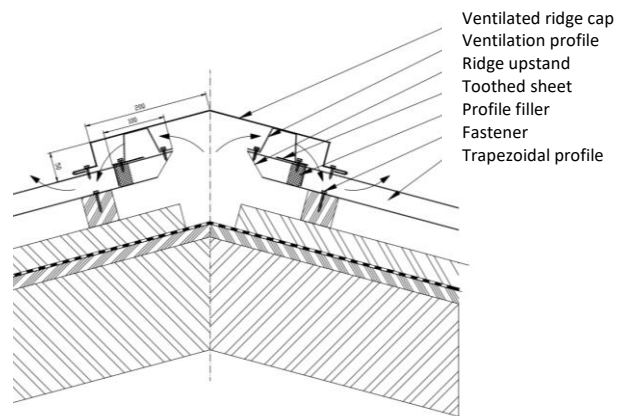


Non-ventilated variant:

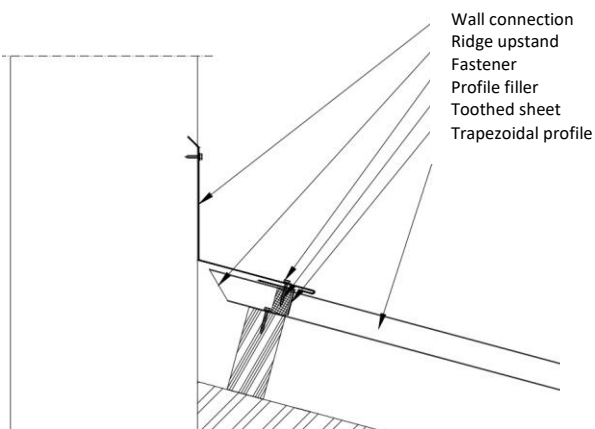
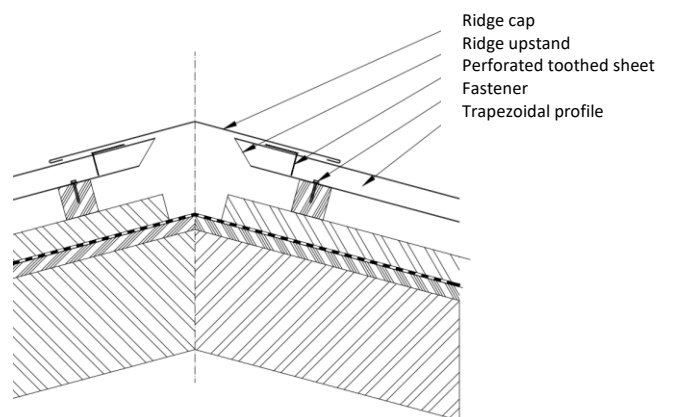


Saddle ridge

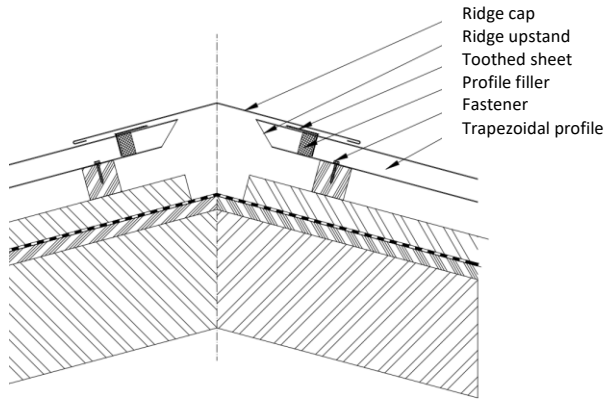
Ridge variant with ventilation profiles:



Variant with perforated toothed sheets:

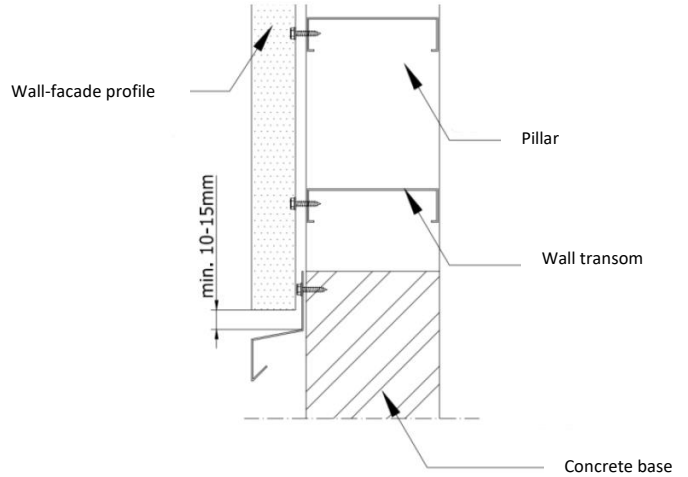


Non-ventilated variant:

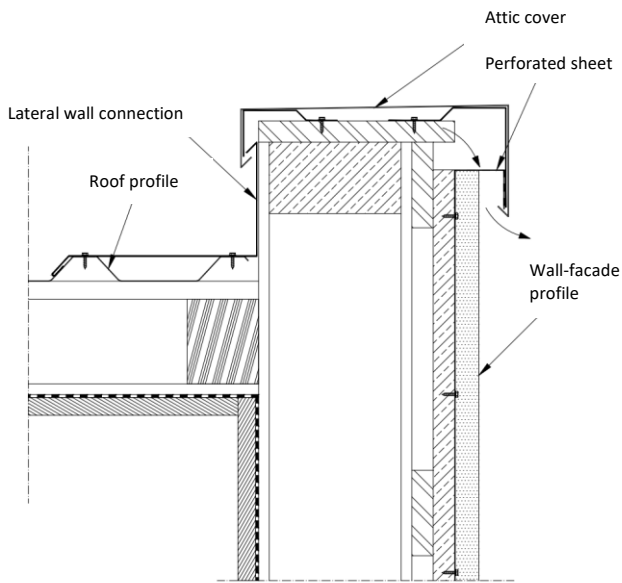


Base

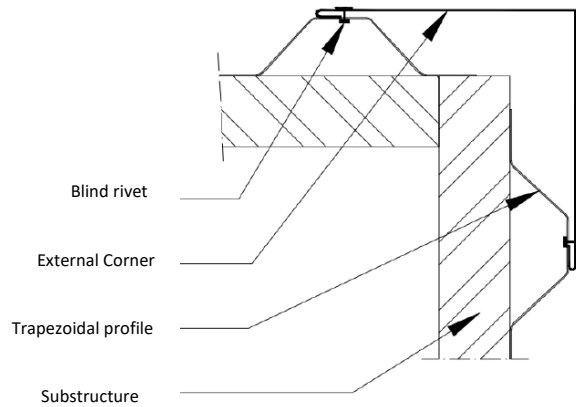
Care must be taken with the base moulding to ensure that there is a distance of at least 10-15 mm between the wall trapezoidal profile and the base plate. The trapezoidal profile may not be flush with the base plate, otherwise corrosion may form as a result of waterlogging.



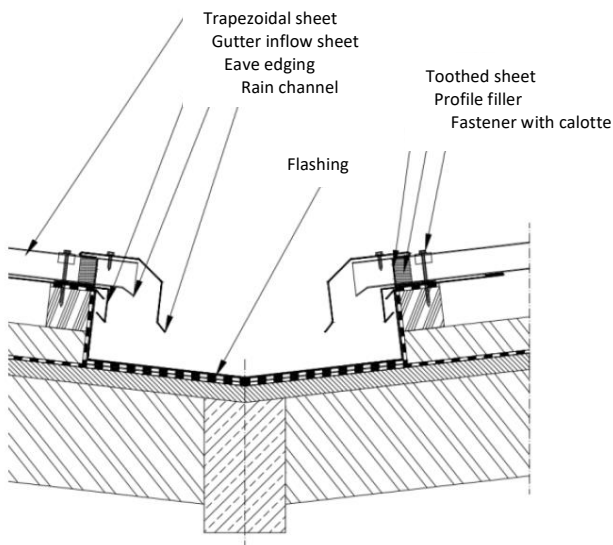
Attic moulding



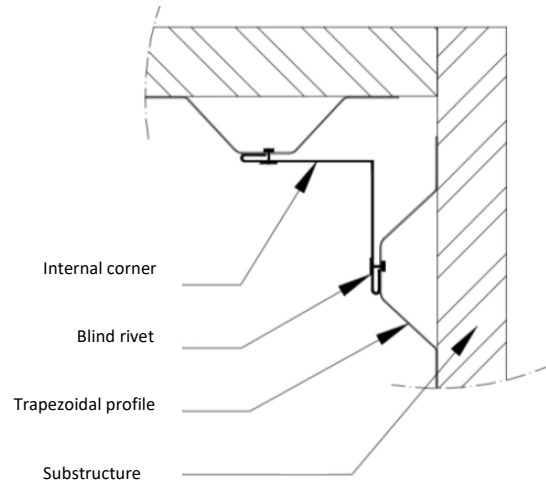
External corner



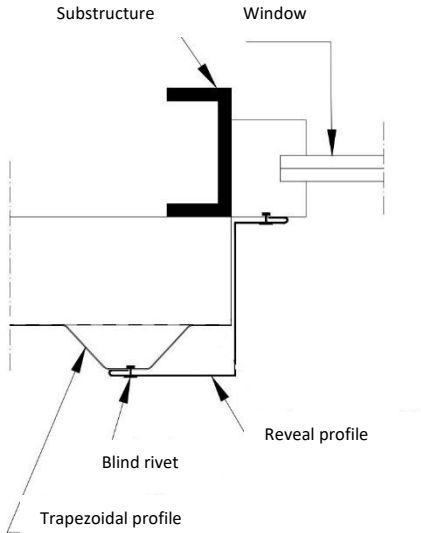
Flashing moulding



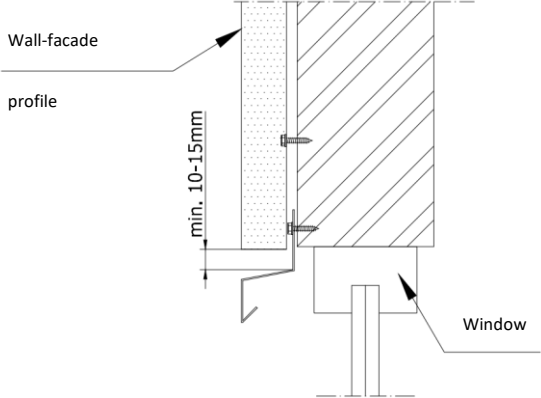
Internal corner



Window soffit



Lintel



Windowsill

