



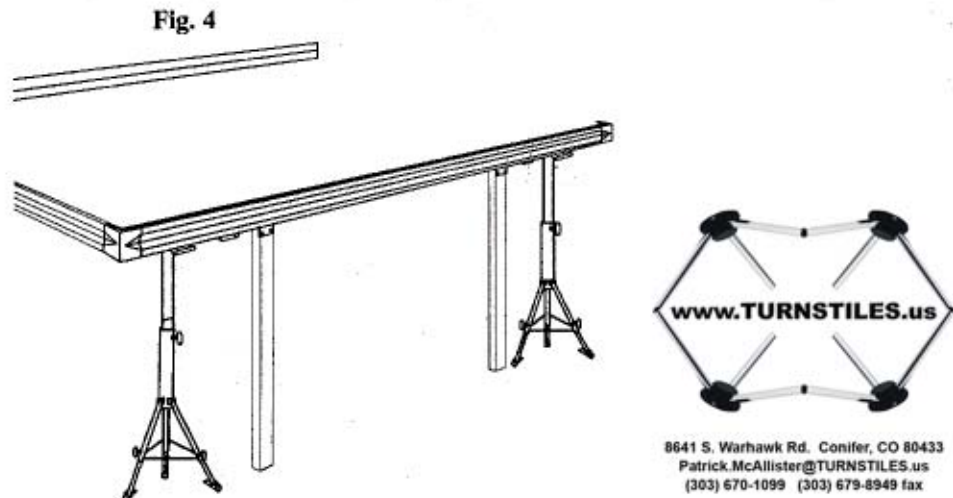
## Step 4. Dig Footing holes

Refer to local building inspector and building codes for proper footing size and shape.

## Step 5: Erecting Gutter Frame

- Attach posts to each mounted post bracket on both pieces of fascia running the width of canopy.
- Lift one fascia and post combination into place and stabilize using fascia jacks or other bracing.
- Lift second section of fascia and post into place in footing holes and stabilize using fascia jacks or other bracing.
- Attach fascia running the projection of canopy to section by inserting fascia into corner until it stops at raised tab.
- Repeat Step 5D with final piece of projection fascia.
- Once Step 5E is complete, you will have the frame of the canopy in place. Measure the projection size of the canopy across each side and across the middle (adjust fascia as needed).
- Once the desired projection is achieved, follow Steps 3C through 3E attaching and sealing projection fascia to corners.
- At each column, support unit with bracing and adjust column and bracing to obtain desired slope.
- Check unit for squareness from corner to corner and adjust as needed.
- Pour concrete footings and allow to set.

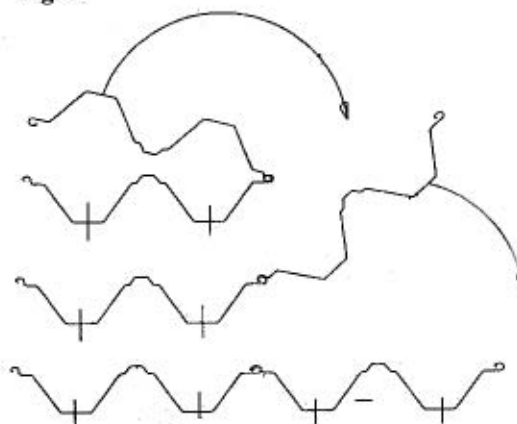
*Important: All bracing should be left in position for 24 hours to allow concrete time to set. Otherwise settling may occur which would change the desired slope.*



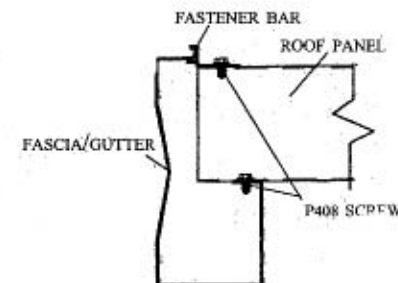
## Step 6: Roof Panel installation

- Install roof panels as shown in Fig.5.
- Using the following procedure (Fig. 6):
  - Attach panel to fascia with #10 x 3/8" SM screws making sure each roof panel installed is exactly 16" from center to center. (It is helpful to mark the top of the width fascias at four foot intervals and line up every third panel with these marks)
  - After all roof panels are installed, install the fastener bar with #10 x 3/8" SM screws through fastener bar and each roof panel interlock.

**Fig. 5**



**Fig. 6**



## DEFINITION OF TERMS:

It is very important for the dealer, his salesmen, and his installation crewmen to understand the definition of terms used as a basis for the load and span.

- Live Load** is the vertical downward load superimposed by the use or occupancy of the structure, and is expressed in pounds per square foot (psf). It includes normal construction loads that are well distributed. Where the snow load is greater than 20 psf for roofs in general or greater than 10 psf for a patio structure roof, the load is substituted for the live load.
- Span** is the term used to indicate the unsupported length of a member such as a panel, fascia, or beam, and is measured from the center of support.
- Projection** is used to indicate the overall dimension of the unit in the direction in which the roof panels run.
- Overhang** is the unsupported portion of the pans, fascia, or beam which is outside the column support.

