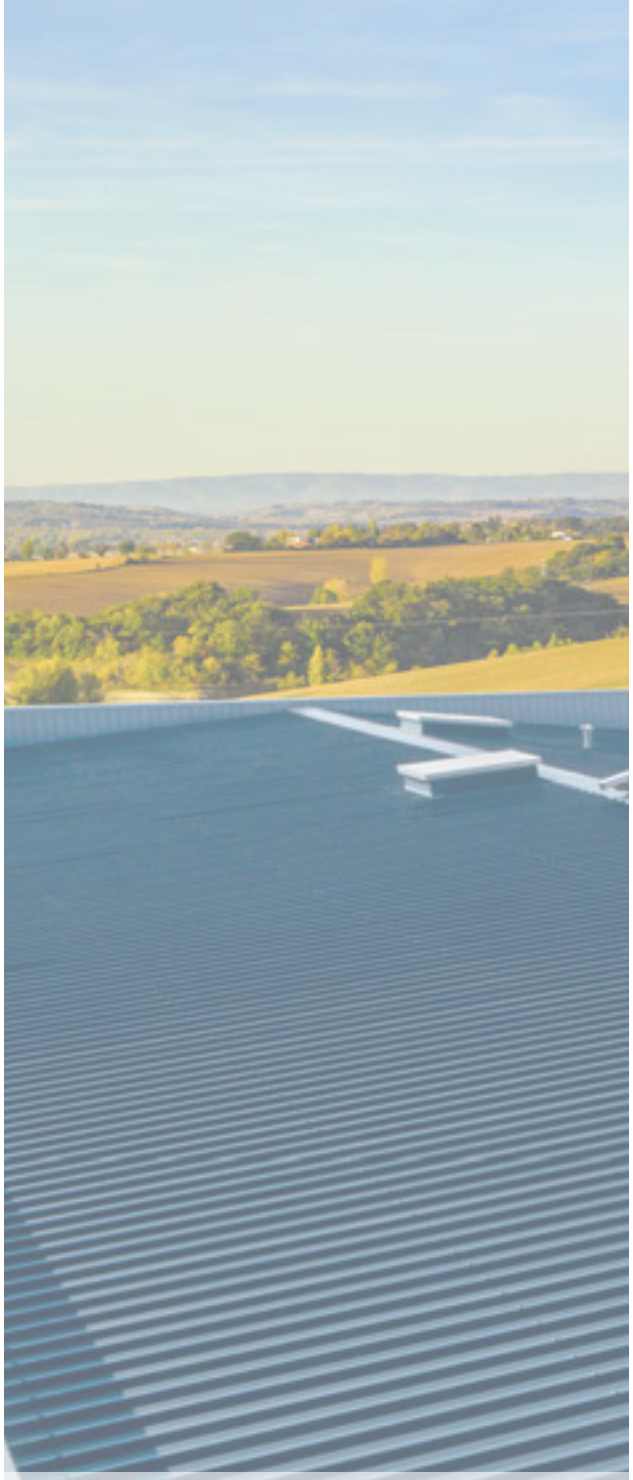


SANDWICH ROOF PANELS

Illustrated guide

MR073 / 24 JUN 2026

JORISIDE
THE STEEL FUTURE



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The installation instructions set out below have been drawn up by the manufacturer and are intended solely as a general guide to possible installation methods. Please always refer to the most recent version of this brochure, available on the website www.joriside.com

Although these guidelines may serve as advice, it remains the responsibility of the contractor, architect, client or other authorised professional to assess the project-specific circumstances and ensure that the work is carried out in accordance with applicable standards, regulations and best practice.

To the extent permitted by law, the manufacturer accepts no liability for the application of these instructions in specific projects.

Index

Introduction 2
- Regulations 4
- Panels & properties 4

Product description 5

Performance benefits 5
- Thermal performance 5
- Acoustic performance 5
- Air penetration 5
- Fire safety 5
- Environmental credentials 5
- Water penetration 5

Product range PIR 6

Product range MMMF 7

Mounting instructions 8

General installation instructions 10
- 1. Sealant types 10
- 2. Removing protective foil 11
- 3. Construction cord 11
- 4. Cutting/modifying panels 11
- 5. Cutouts 12
- 6. Installation sequence 12
- 7. Interlocking panels & fixing 13
- 8. Correct screw tightening 14
- 9. Dimensions of supports 14
- 10. Stitching fasteners 16
- 11. Roof slope gradient & length 17
- Extra information - specific situations 17

Accessories & mounting details 18

Ridges 20
- 1. External ridge with safe edges 20
- 2. Ridge course 21
- 3. Toothed pent ridge course 21

Drainage systems 22
- 4. Gutter flashing 22
- 5. Valley gutter 23
- 6. Gutter against parapet 24
- Other accessories 24

Wall application 26
- JI Roof 1000 - Vertical Wall application, Installation 26
- JI Roof 1000 - Vertical Wall application, Finishing 28

Technical details 30

Maintenance & durability 32

Fabrication, storage and transport 33
- Fabrication 33
- Packaging and transport 33
- Storage 34

Structural requirements 35

Span tables 35
- Parapet limitation 35

SANDWICH ROOF PANELS

Illustrated guide

Joris Ide is a trusted name in the building materials sector, offering over 40 years of expertise in the development and production of high-performance sandwich panels for roofing.

With a strong focus on innovation, durability, and energy efficiency, Joris Ide provides a broad range of solutions that meet the needs of both industrial and commercial construction projects.



JI Vulcasteel Roof for an industrial project in the Vosges.



Building of several thousand m^2 in JI Roof 1000 panels



JI Roof 1000 used on the roof of an industrial building in Vendée.

Thanks to a commitment to quality and customer satisfaction, the company has grown into one of the leading manufacturers in its field, helping shape the future of modern building design.

This range of sandwich panels with a polyisocyanurate (PIR) or rockwool core (MMMF) can meet all needs and types of acoustic, fire, and thermal problems. The sandwich panels can be used for agricultural, industrial, residential, and tertiary buildings.

Thanks to its various regional manufacturing sites, Joris Ide's responsiveness is unmatched. Moreover, we offer client support at every stage of their project, from design to build and completion.

Contact us to learn more about the available stock in our plants and regions.

Introduction




FEUERWEHR

Introduction

Regulations

Pursuant to Regulation (EU) No. 305/2011, sandwich panels are subject to a declaration of performance (DoP) drawn up by the manufacturer on the basis of standard EN 14509. Products conforming to this DoP are identified by the CE marking. These roof products (panel length parallel to the slope) is similar to that of traditional trapezoidal roof sheets.

Joris Ide provides technical assistance at the request of installation companies.

A layout study must be carried out, at the instigation of the project owner or his representative and submitted to the manufacturer to ensure its proper compatibility with the specific characteristics of this roof.



Panels & properties

A sandwich panel is a high-performance building material composed of two metal sheets enclosing a core insulation layer. This structure combines strength, durability, and excellent insulating properties, making it ideal for roofs, façades and interior walls in industrial and commercial buildings.

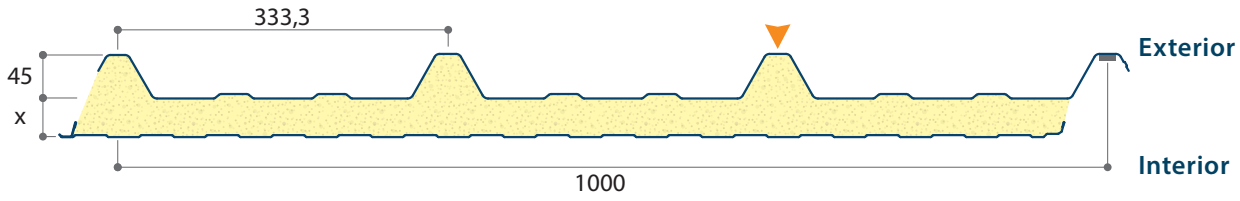
At Joris Ide, our sandwich panels are available with different core materials to suit various project requirements:

- PIR (Polyisocyanurate): Known for its outstanding thermal insulation performance, PIR panels help reduce energy consumption and meet strict building regulations. They are also lightweight and quick to install.
- MMMF (Mineral wool or Man-Made Mineral Fibres): These panels offer excellent fire resistance and are often used in projects where acoustic insulation and non-combustibility are key requirements.

Choosing the right sandwich panel depends on several factors, including climate, building use, and local regulations. Whether you're building in a coastal, alpine, or industrial region, it's important to select panels that offer the right balance of thermal, fire, and acoustic performance. Our wide range of solutions ensures there's always a perfect fit for your project. Not sure which panel suits your needs? Our experts are here to help you make the right choice. Don't hesitate to contact us for tailored advice.

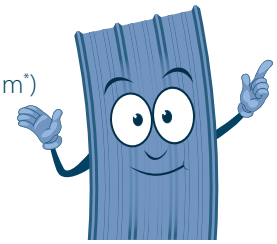
Please note : The information contained in this guide remains non-exhaustive and it is up to the reader to consult the technical datasheets of the products.

Product description



Panel type: JI Roof 1000

Coverage width	1000 mm
Thickness	30 - 40 - 60 - 80 - 100 - 120 - 130 - 150 mm
Length	2550 - 20500 mm
Exterior panel	trapezoidal type 45-333-1000 (thickness 0,60 mm*)
Interior panel	lightly profiled (thickness 0,40 mm)
Roof slope	≥ 4°
Core	PIR



Consult the product page and scan the QR code here!

For all complete technical datasheets - see website Joris Ide.

Performance benefits

Thermal performance

Panels are designed to comply with Building Regulations for the conservation of fuel and power, offering consistent insulation performance and effective thermal performance through site-formed junctions. Thermal values (U, R, Rc depending on market) vary with panel thickness, type of joint and the shape of inner/outer sheet.

Acoustic performance

Our insulating panels effectively reduce sound transmission, acting as a sound barrier. With our mineral wool panels, we can further enhance interior sound comfort. Thanks to a perforated inner sheet, sound can be absorbed, preventing it from reflecting back into the room. Please consult the technical datasheets for product specific information.

Air penetration

The panels and their junctions are designed to be airtight, complying with Building Regulations for air permeability. Laboratory tests show very low air leakage, with practical expectations for finished buildings also noted.

Fire safety

The panels can achieve various levels of fire resistance depending on specification and panel thickness. Depending on the type of panel which has been chosen, Joris Ide can offer panels with Broof (t1), Broof (t2), Broof (t3) or Broof (t4) performance for external surface spread of flame and fire penetration and the reaction to fire up to B-s1,d0 or A2-s1,d0 rating. Please consult the technical datasheets for product specific information.

Environmental credentials

The panels are described as a sustainable solution, emphasizing responsible sourcing, traceability of materials, minimized carbon footprint, and the use of PIR insulation with zero ozone depletion potential (ODP) and very low global warming potential (GWP). Steel components are 100% recyclable.

Water penetration

The system is tested for watertightness to EN 12865, surpassing the normal requirement of 600 Pa by achieving watertightness up to 1200 Pa in laboratory tests.

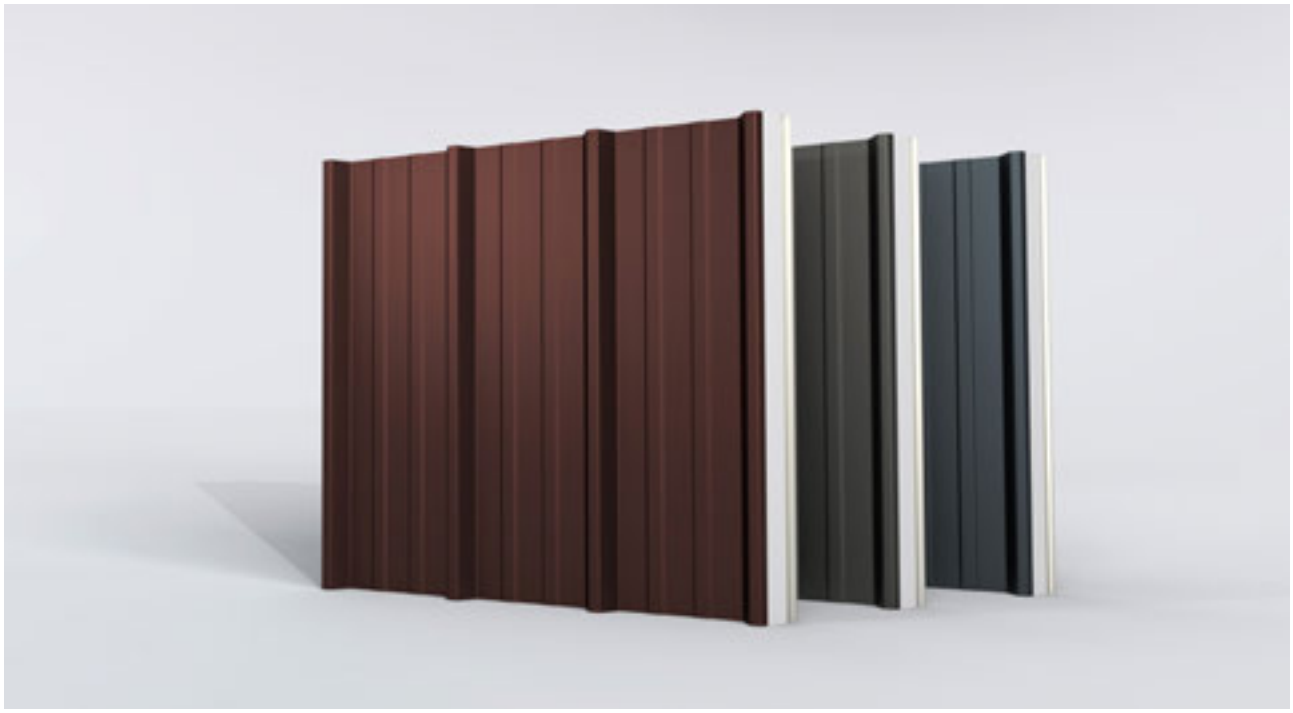
** Exterior panel possible in 0,50 and 0,75 mm on request*

Introduction

Product range PIR

Sandwich panels with a PIR (Polyisocyanurate) core are the ideal solution for projects where thermal performance, speed of installation, and lightweight construction are key. Thanks to their high insulation values, PIR panels help reduce energy loss, making them a smart choice for energy-efficient buildings.

Compared to mineral wool (MMMF) panels, PIR panels achieve the same thermal performance with almost half of the core thickness. Which can be beneficial in spacelimited designs. They are also lighter in weight, which simplifies handling and speeds up installation. Perfect for large-scale industrial or agricultural roofs.



- **JI Roof 1000** – A reliable and versatile roofing panel for general applications
- **JI Roof Plus 1000** – Insulation for more demanding agricultural environments
- **JI Onduroof 1000** – Combines high insulation with a unique outer finish
- **JI Eco 1000** – A budget-friendly option without compromising thermal efficiency



Product range MMMF

Sandwich panels with an MMMF (Man-Made Mineral Fibre) core, such as mineral wool, are the preferred choice for projects where fire safety and sound insulation. These panels are non-combustible and help meet strict fire regulations, making them ideal for industrial buildings, public infrastructure, and high-risk environments.

While they may be heavier and slightly less thermally efficient, their performance in safety and sound control makes them indispensable in many applications.



- **JI Vulcasteel Roof 37-250 (Alpha)** – A robust mineral wool panel with excellent fire and acoustic ratings
- **JI Vulcasteel Roof 37-500 (Alpha)** – Combines non-combustibility with an aesthetically pleasing outer finish.



Mounting instructions





Mounting instructions

General installation instructions



- Sealant types
- Protective foil
- Construction cord
- Cutting panels

- Installation
- Sequence
- Fixation
- End lap

- Accessories
- Maintenance

1. Sealant types

1.1 JI Sealant (PVC)

Thin sealing strip used to correct small level differences and ensure airtight / watertight joints. Preventing direct steel-to-steel contact, reducing vibration transmission. This is mainly used between panels and supporting structures.

1.2 Impregnated open-cell PUR foam filler

Expands and compresses to form a tight seal against water, dust, and dirt. Used for sealing gaps under steel sheets or around accessories.

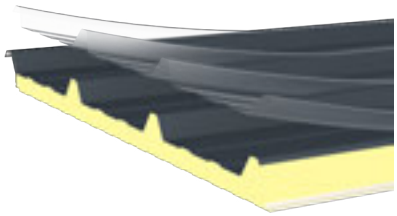
1.3 Butyl

Highly adhesive, 100% watertight sealant. Adapts well to thermal expansion of steel. Used between panel overlaps or joints needing a watertight bond.

1.4 JI Slate kit (silicone)

Flexible silicone sealant ideal for irregular or stepped joints, such as the JI Slate top sheet profile. Used where butyl or rigid tapes cannot fully adapt to the irregular shape.

2. Removing protective foil



All our panels are delivered with a protective foil to safeguard the surface during transport and handling. This foil must be removed before installation to avoid trapping moisture or affecting adhesion of sealants and accessories.

Always peel off the foil prior to fixing the panels to ensure optimal performance and a clean, durable finish.

3. Construction cord

For a precise and professional result, it is highly recommended to place a construction cord along the edge of the roof before installing the first panel. This line acts as a reference to ensure the first panel is placed straight and correctly aligned.

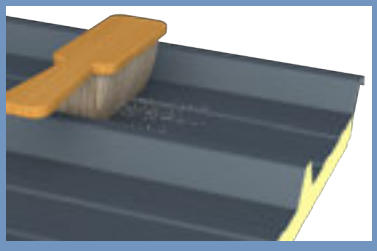
Since all subsequent panels follow the first, starting correctly helps avoid misalignment and ensures a clean finish over the entire roof surface. In addition to correctly aligning the panels, it can also be useful to use tools to ensure they are attached straight to the beam.

4. Cutting/modifying panels

- Avoid over-crushing: When assembling and fixing the panels, be careful not to excessively compress the outer facing. If the panels are secured too tightly, undesirable stresses may be introduced, potentially resulting in aesthetic imperfections or even mechanical defects in the panel.
- Use proper tools: Drilling machines should be equipped with an automatic tightening system, such as a torque limiter or depth stop. These devices must be regularly checked and calibrated throughout the installation process.
- Drilling or sawing precautions: When drilling or sawing, prevent hot metal particles from embedding in the panel's coating. Remove all metal shavings immediately to prevent damage or corrosion.
- Fastener compatibility: If using self-tapping screws, always follow the fastener supplier's recommendations for the correct screw for the given support structure.

Avoid chippings

To prevent corrosion, ensure all cuts on the panels are clean and free of splinters or rough edges. Any debris or metal fragments left after cutting can trap moisture and damage the protective coating, leading to premature corrosion. Proper finishing and immediate removal of residues are essential for maintaining the panel's durability and appearance.



Mounting instructions

5. Cutouts

While on-site cutting of panels should be minimized, when necessary, it must be done with the right tools to preserve panel quality. Use a jigsaw for cutting panels and a nibbler for trimming accessories.

The use of chainsaws is strictly prohibited. During cutting, take care to prevent hot metal particles from embedding in the panel coating. All metal filings and shavings should be promptly cleaned away to maintain the integrity and appearance of the panels.

6. Installation sequence

To ensure a water-tight and weather-resistant roof, it is essential to follow the correct panel placement sequence and take the main wind and rain direction into account. Panels should always be installed starting from the side opposite the prevailing wind and rain. This prevents water from being driven under the overlapping joints during storms or heavy rainfall.

Follow the numbered order shown in the diagram, beginning with panel 1 and continuing sequentially to panel 4. Each new panel should overlap the previous one in the correct direction to ensure a secure and weatherproof seal. Improper installation direction can compromise the roof's waterproofing and lead to long-term damage.

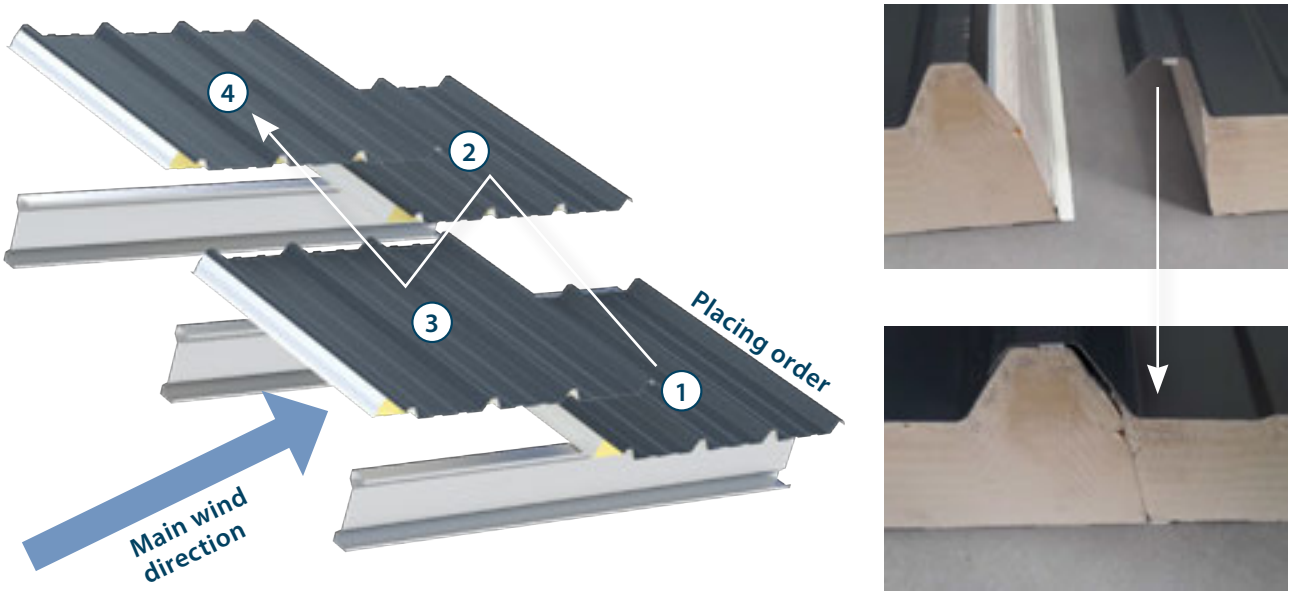


Figure 1 : Installation sequence

7. Interlocking panels & fixing

Proper interlocking of panels is essential to ensure a secure, watertight roof and longterm performance. For most panel types, alignment is straightforward, as shown on the previous page. However, for specific profiles like Onduroof, the interlocking process requires a bit more attention.

As illustrated underneath, make sure to press the second panel firmly at the marked wave so it slides down and to the side, locking snugly into place with the previous panel. Only once the undersides are perfectly aligned should you fix the panel with screws. Taking the time to interlock the panels correctly helps prevent gaps, water infiltration, and potential structural issues.

Step 1: Press Panel 2 firmly at the level of the marked wave. Panel 2 will shift both down and to the left.

Step 2: The lower faces of Panels 1 and 2 are now aligned. Panel 2 can be screwed into place with stitcher screws.

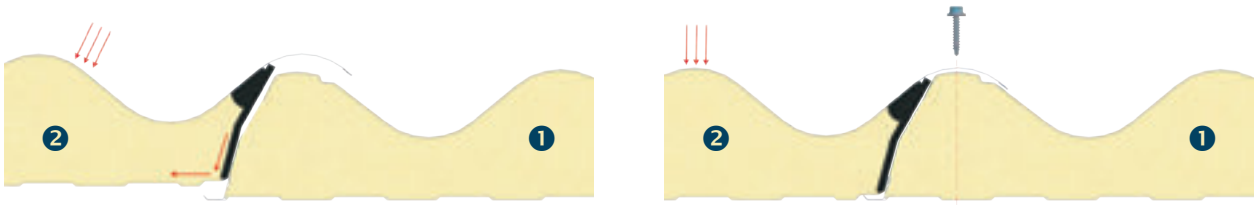
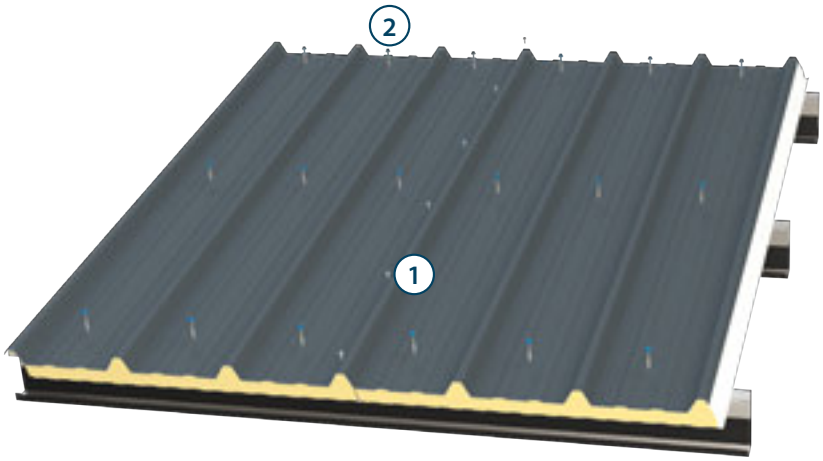


Figure 2 : Interlocking panels

To ensure a consistent and weatherproof connection between panels, it is important to stitch them together along their overlapping edges using the recommended sealant. This step guarantees a tight seal, preventing water ingress and maintaining the longterm performance of the roofing system. Stitching screws are recommended to be placed every 30 cm along the joint to secure the overlap evenly and maintain uniform pressure on the sealant.



① Stitching fasteners to fix the joint
② Screws to fix the panel to the structure

Figure 3 : Fixing

On this 3D, it is fastened in each valley, which is good for maximum adhesion. It is also possible to choose to fasten every 2 valleys (when intermediate). The stitching screws should be fastened at a maximum of 0,5 m apart. (Recommended every 30 cm).

Mounting instructions

8. Correct screw tightening

For a secure and watertight installation, it is crucial to tighten screws with the right amount of force.

1. **Too loose**: A screw that is not tightened enough will not compress the washer properly, risking water infiltration and panel movement.
2. **Correct**: The screw should be tightened just enough to slightly compress the washer without deforming the panel. This ensures a durable and water-resistant seal.
3. **Too tight**: Over-tightening can deform the panel surface and damage the washer, compromising the seal and possibly leading to corrosion.

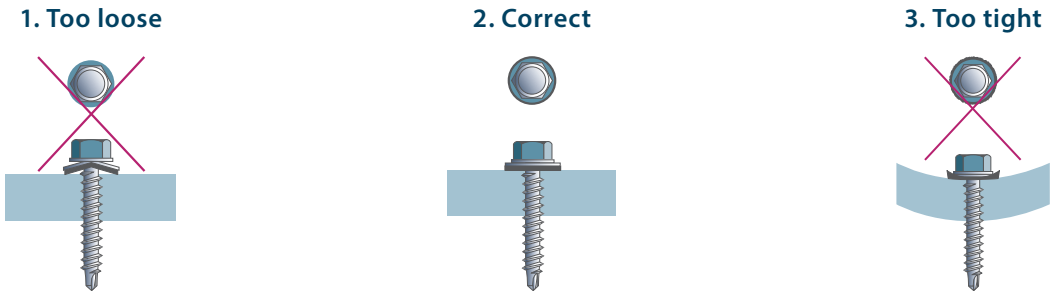


Figure 4 : Correct screw tightening

9. Dimensions of supports

Our insulating sandwich panels can be installed on steel, wood, or concrete supports with metal inserts. The top surface of the supports must be parallel to the plane of the roof (see **Table 1** for minimum dimensions).

For optimal fastening performance, the following guidelines must be observed:

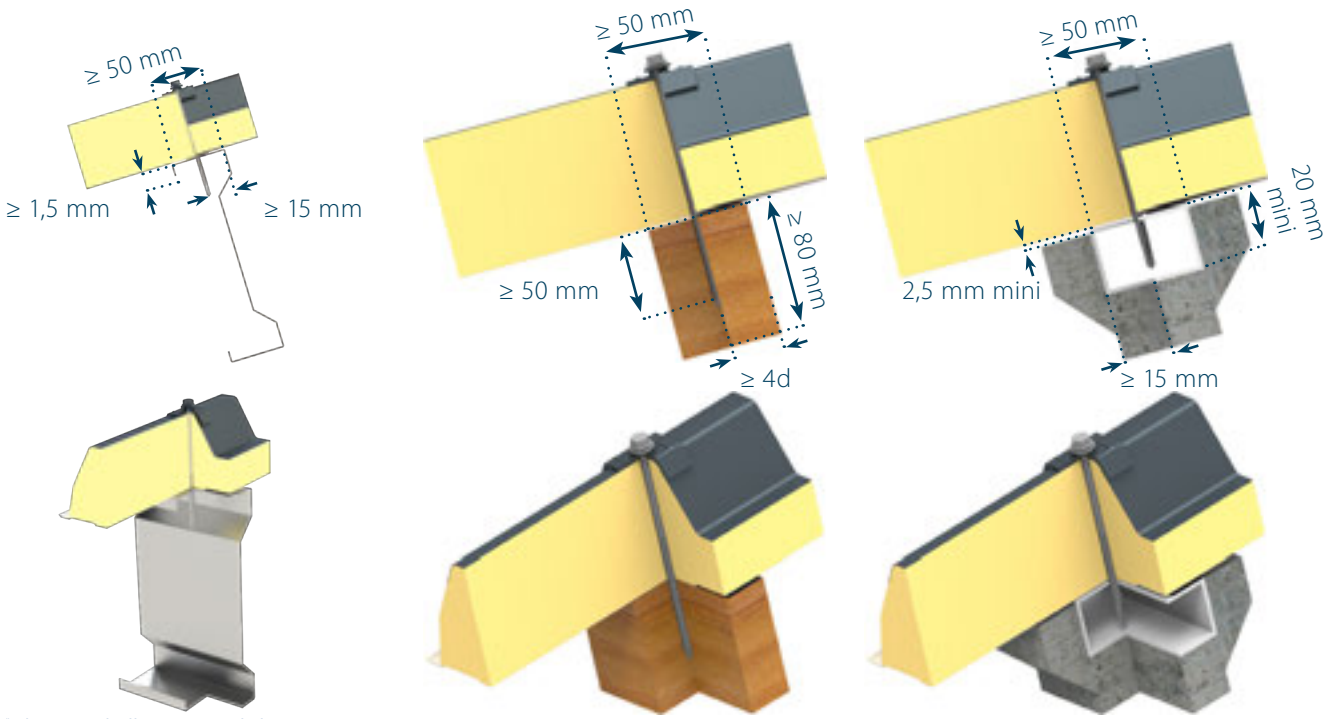
- A minimum distance of 15 mm from the edge of the support.
- At least 20 mm from the end of each panel.
- In the case of a transverse joint between panels, the upper panel must rest on the lower one with a minimum overlap of 30 mm.

These requirements ensure a secure and durable installation.

Table 1 : Minimal support width per material

Types of supports	Nature of supports		
	Steel (minimum thickness 1,50 mm)	Wood (minimum height 80 mm)	Concrete with metal inserts (minimum thickness 2,50 mm)
End	50 mm	50 mm	50 mm
Intermediary	50 mm	50 mm	50 mm
Transversal overlap	65 mm	90 mm	65 mm

Intermediary supports



** This is purely illustrative and also applies to fixing in the valley as in the UK.*

Figure 5 : Intermediary supports

End supports

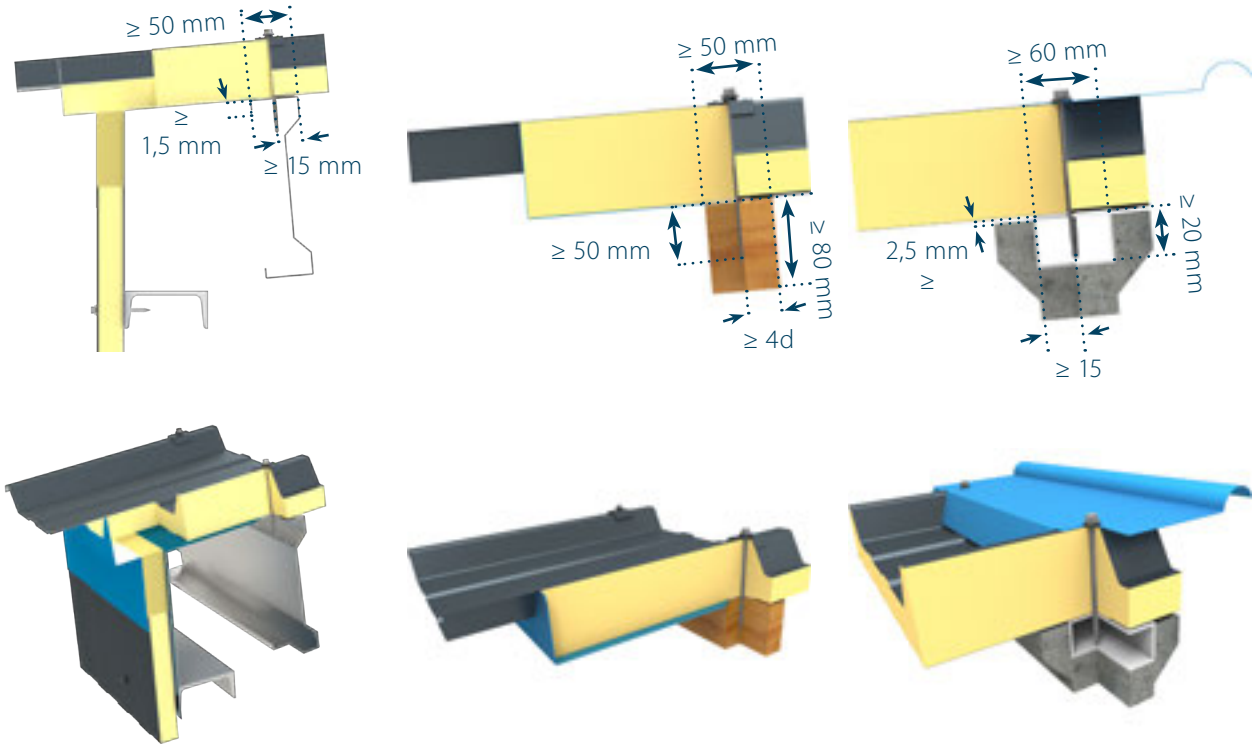


Figure 6 : End supports

Mounting instructions

Transversal junction

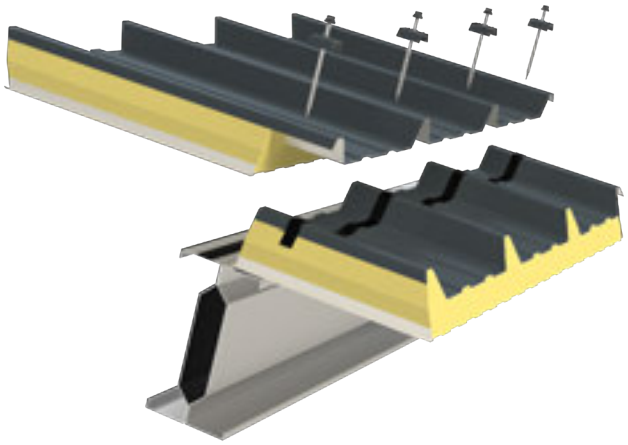
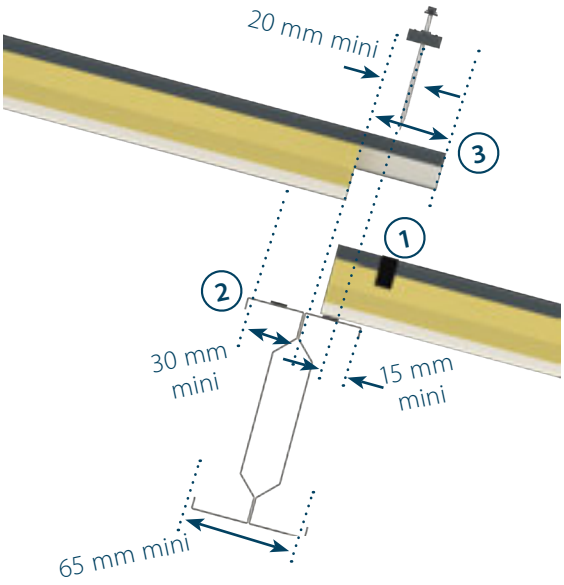


Figure 7 : Transversal junction



① Butyl sealant
② Sealing joint on support
③ Overflow

Please note : Check min/max overlap according to building regulations.

10. Stitching fasteners

To ensure a reliable and watertight seal, stitching fasteners must be used to secure the longitudinal overlaps between adjacent panels. The recommended spacing and distribution of these fasteners are detailed in **Table 2** below.

Table 2 : Distribution of stitching fasteners

Span L (m)	Without additional sealing		With additional sealing
	Slope≥ 10% in normal situation (m)	Other cases	All cases
L ≤ 2	L	L / 2	0,5 m
2 < L < 3,5	L / 2	1 m	
L > 3,5	1 m	1 m	

Fastening the longitudinal overlapping ribs of the panels to a support is also considered as a stitching fastener

Stitching fasteners must be evenly distributed. The fastening of the longitudinal overlap ribs of the panels to the supports is also considered a stitching fastener.

11. Roof slope gradient & length

The slope of the roof is determined by the structural frame. The advised minimum roof slope is 4°. Depending on the roof slope, specific construction measures must be taken for proper execution of ridges, as well as transverse and longitudinal overlaps.

Extra information - specific situations

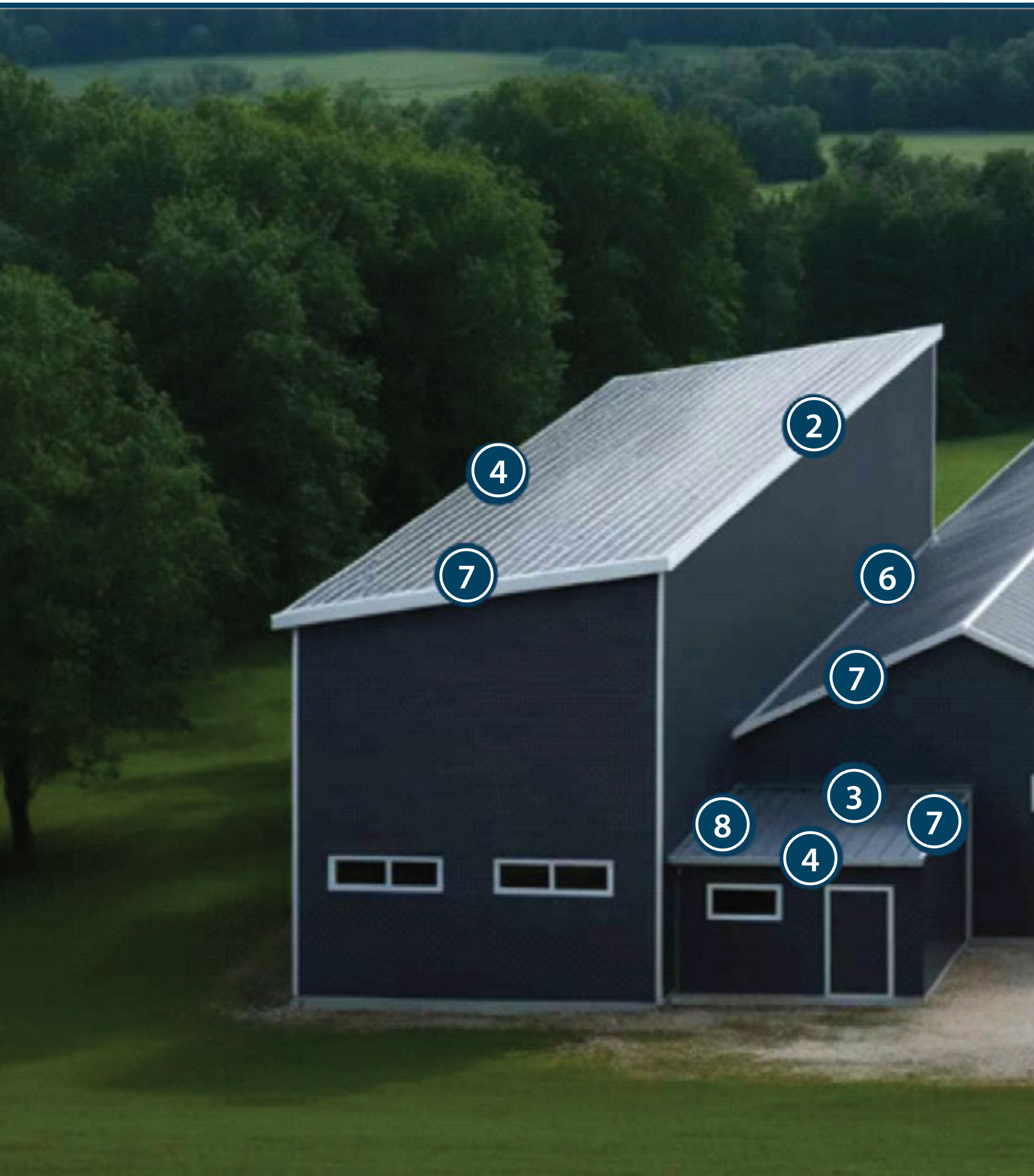
Proper treatment of roof junctions is essential to ensure insulation performance and weather resistance. This includes the use of caulking, sealing gaskets, and additional thermal insulation. Penetrations are not allowed on roof slopes below 4° (7%).

For rooms with low to medium humidity, it is recommended to install caulking elements, sealing gaskets, and extra insulation at all critical junctions.

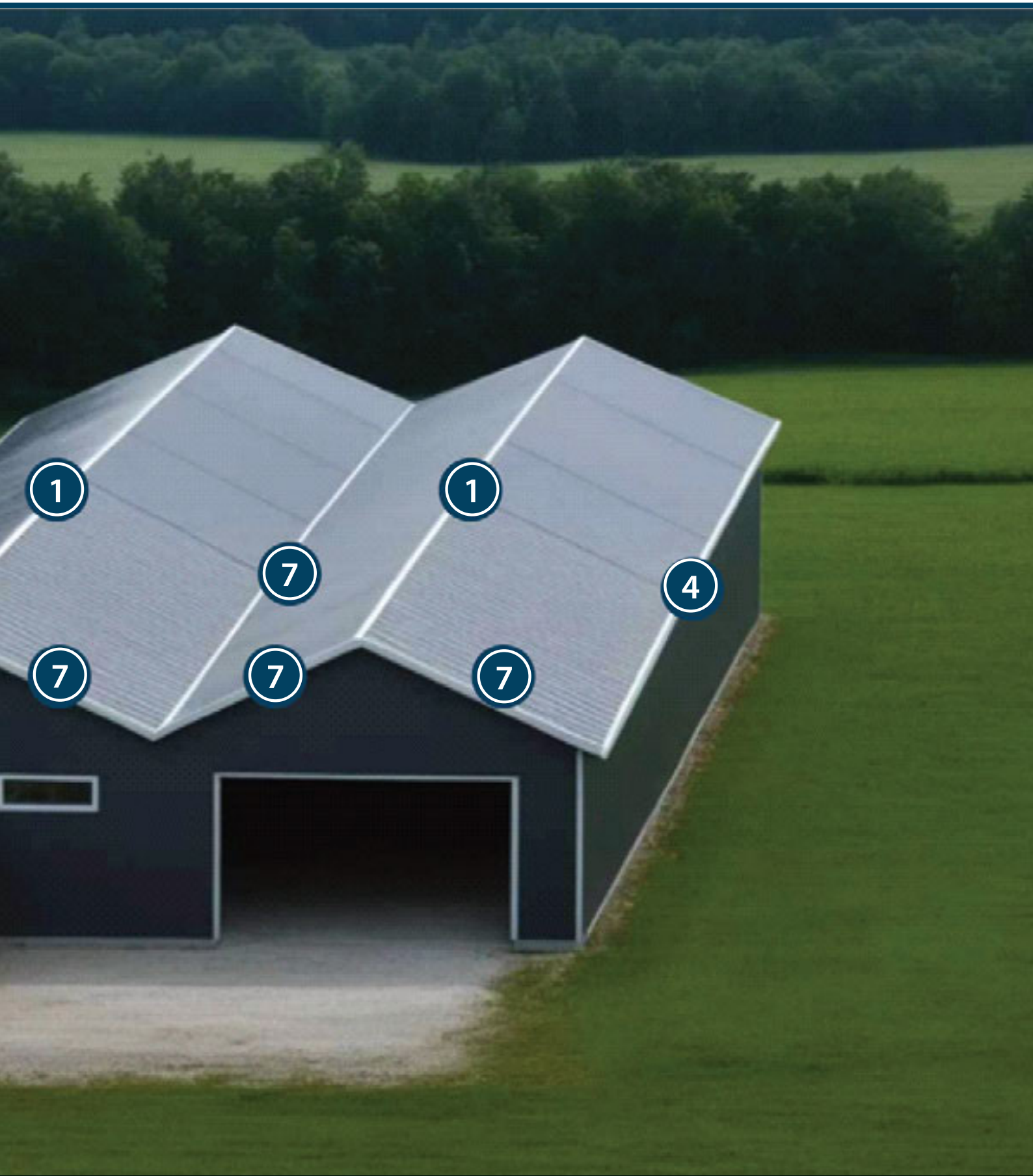
In the case of air-conditioned rooms, internal caulking parts, sealing gaskets, and additional thermal insulation **must be** installed, along with external closure pieces where possible. Particular care must be taken to minimize thermal bridging.



Accessories & mounting de



tails



Ridges

Ridge types

- External ridge with safe edges (separate notch profile optional)
- Ridge course
- Toothed pent ridge course

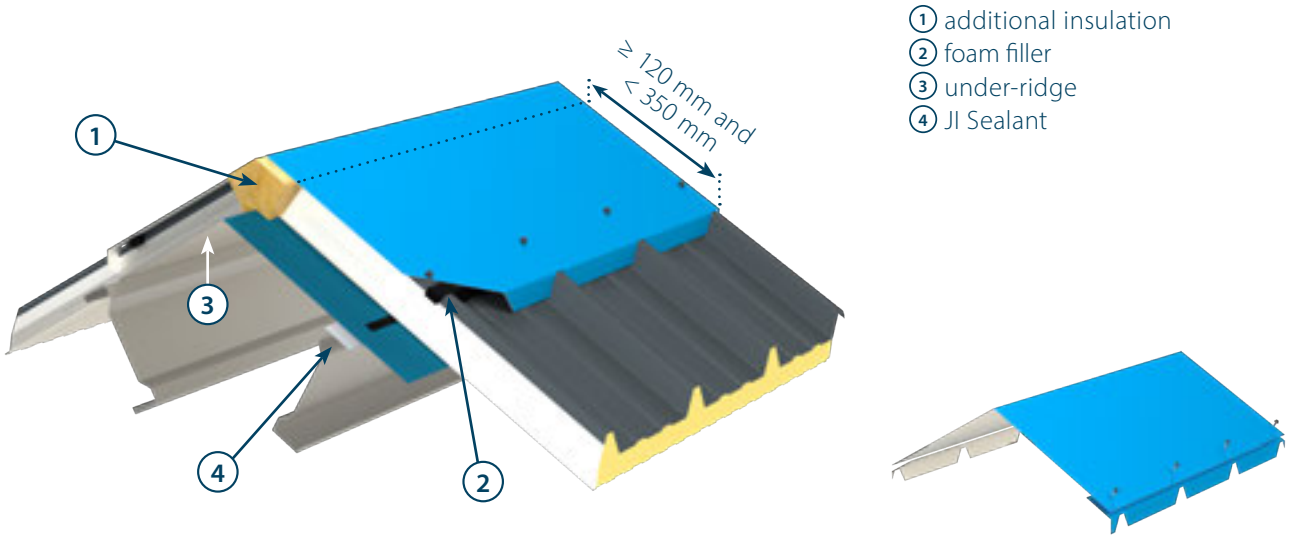
1. External ridge with safe edges

1

To ensure a watertight finish at the highest point of the roof, a ridge cap is installed along the ridge where two roof slopes meet. This component prevents rain, snow, and wind from penetrating the roof structure.

In addition to sealing the ridge, many ridge caps are designed to allow for roof ventilation. This helps release warm, moist air from the attic or roof cavity, which reduces the risk of condensation, mold growth, and premature aging of the roofing materials. While ridge caps come in various types and materials, the most commonly used versions are shown here as examples. For special roof configurations or specific requirements, additional options can be discussed.

Extra mounting rules



1. additional insulation
2. foam filler
3. under-ridge
4. JI Sealant

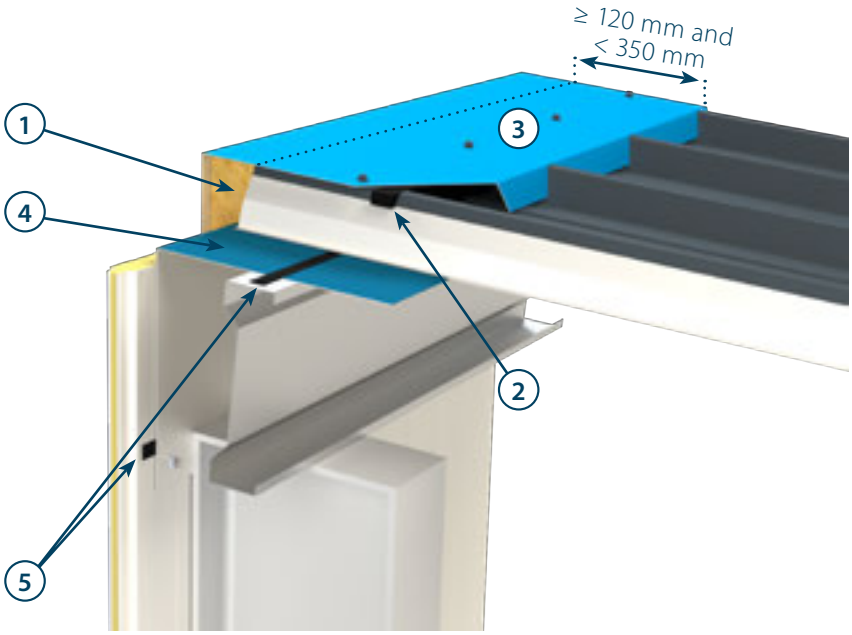
Figure 8 : Extra mounting rules

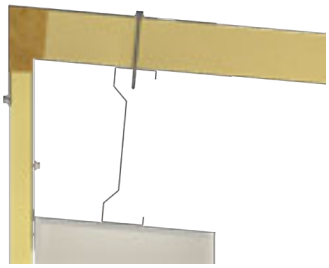
When using ridge sheets with notched edges:
- It's advisable to use a raised edge detail beneath the ridge. (Especially when the slope is 4° (7%)).

Please note: same mounting rules apply to all ridge accessories.

2. Ridge course

A second commonly used type of ridge cap is the ridge course. This version is typically used when the roof meets the wall at the same height, allowing both the roof and wall cladding to be neatly sealed and fixed to the ridge. It provides a clean finish, making it especially suitable for buildings where a compact or streamlined appearance is desired.



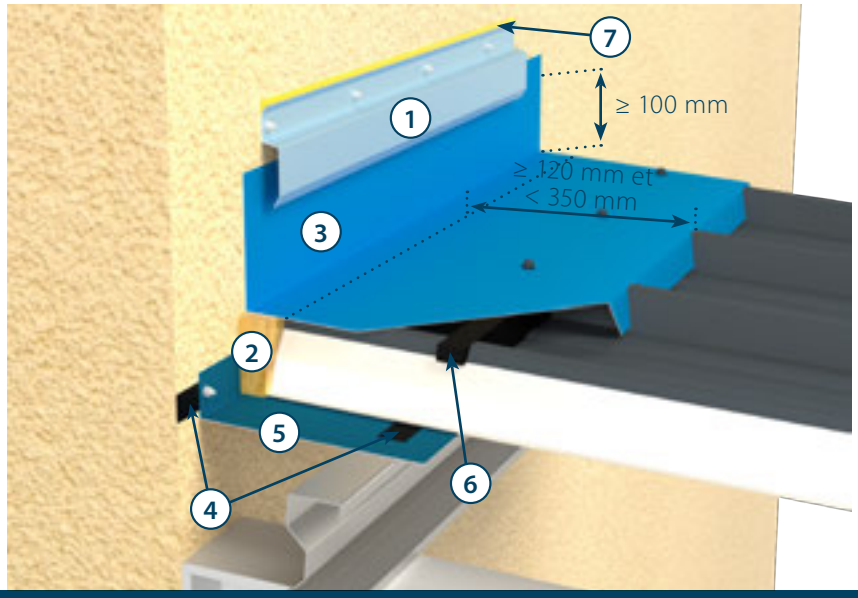


1. additional insulation
2. foam filler
3. single ridge (ridge on notched wall)
4. under-ridge
5. JI Sealant

Figure 9 : Ridge course

3. Toothed pent ridge course

A third commonly used ridge application is the toothed pent ridge course, which is used when a roof panel meets and overlaps against an existing wall. This solution ensures proper sealing and water tightness where the roof slopes up to a vertical façade, making it ideal for extensions or connections to existing buildings.



1. flashing
2. additional isolation
3. single ridge flashing (ridge against notched wall)
4. JI Sealant
5. under-ridge (single frame)
6. foam filler
7. JI Slate Kit

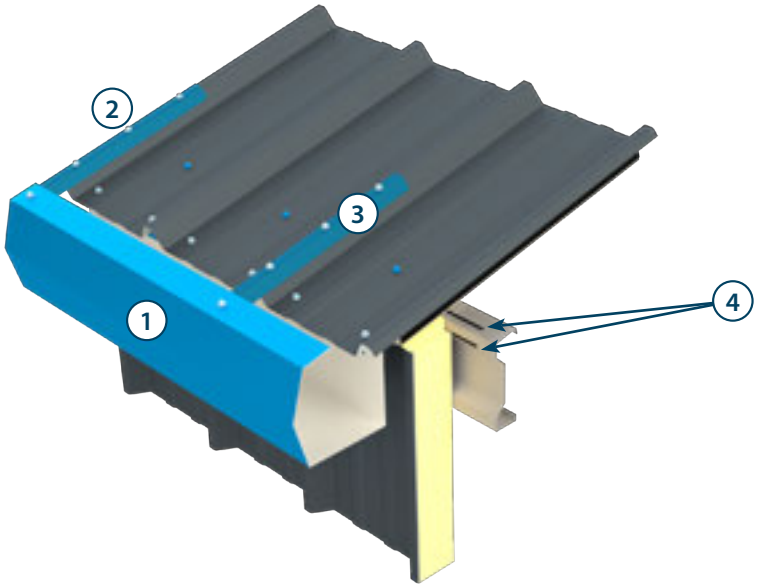
Figure 10 : Toothed pent ridge course

Drainage systems

4. Gutter flashing

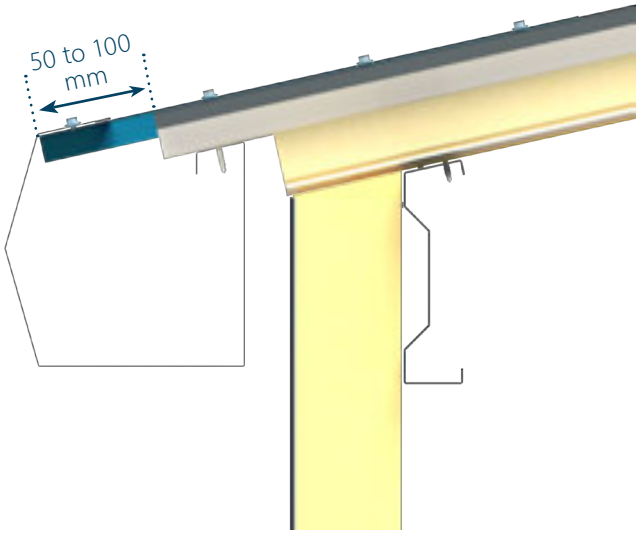
4

This is typically applied on roofs with a single slope. In this setup, rainwater is collected along the lower edge of the roof and directed into a gutter, which channels the water toward a single downpipe. This system offers efficient drainage for smaller or monopitched roofs and helps protect the façade and foundation from water damage. Proper alignment and sealing of the gutter components are essential to ensure long-term performance.



1. gutter
2. stitching screws
3. notched closure (insulation cover for panels)
4. JI Sealant

Figure 11 : Gutter flashing

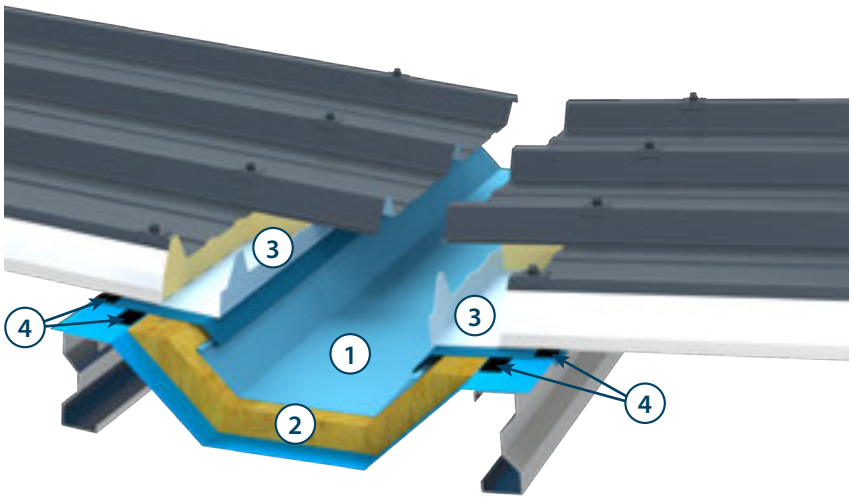




5. Valley gutter

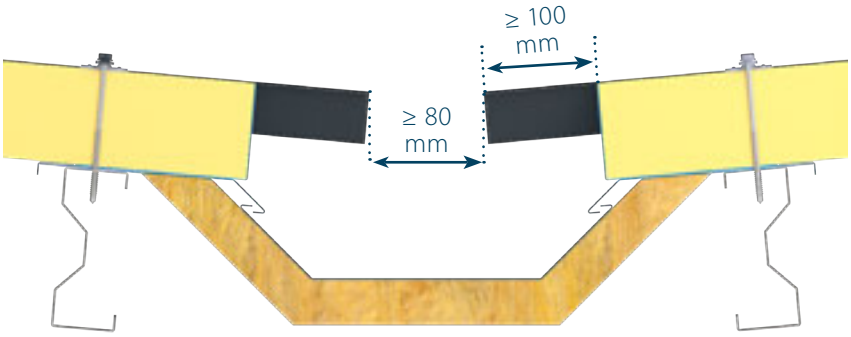
5

Central gutters offer an efficient drainage solution for roof designs where water flows inward from two slopes. Positioned at the meeting point of the roof planes, they ensure reliable water collection and controlled discharge, making them ideal for industrial, agricultural, or flat-roof applications.



1. valley gutter
2. additional insulation
3. notched closure (insulation cover for panels)
4. JI Sealant

Figure 12 : Valley gutter

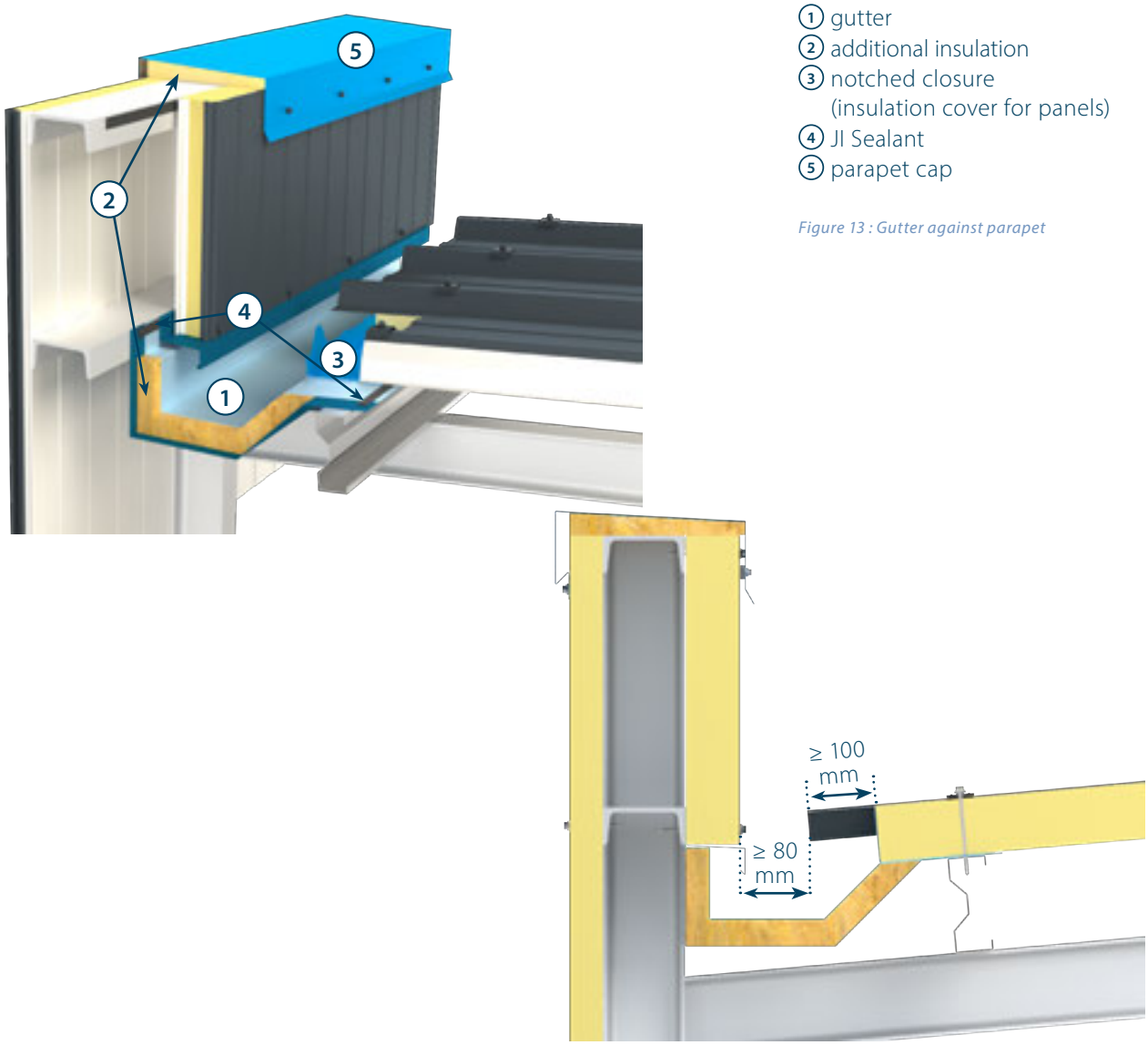




6. Gutter against parapet

6

Installed along the edge of a roof against a parapet wall, parapet gutters provide effective drainage where traditional eaves gutters aren't possible.



1. gutter
2. additional insulation
3. notched closure (insulation cover for panels)
4. JI Sealant
5. parapet cap

Figure 13 : Gutter against parapet

Other accessories

7 8

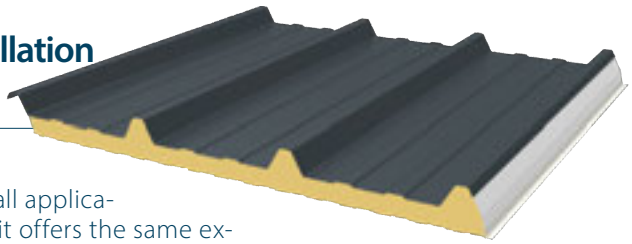
Other, less commonly used accessories might always be available upon request. Detailed information regarding installation and compatibility can be provided to ensure a smooth and efficient setup. Please feel free to contact us for any specific requirements.

tails



Wall application

JI Roof 1000 - Vertical Wall application, Installation

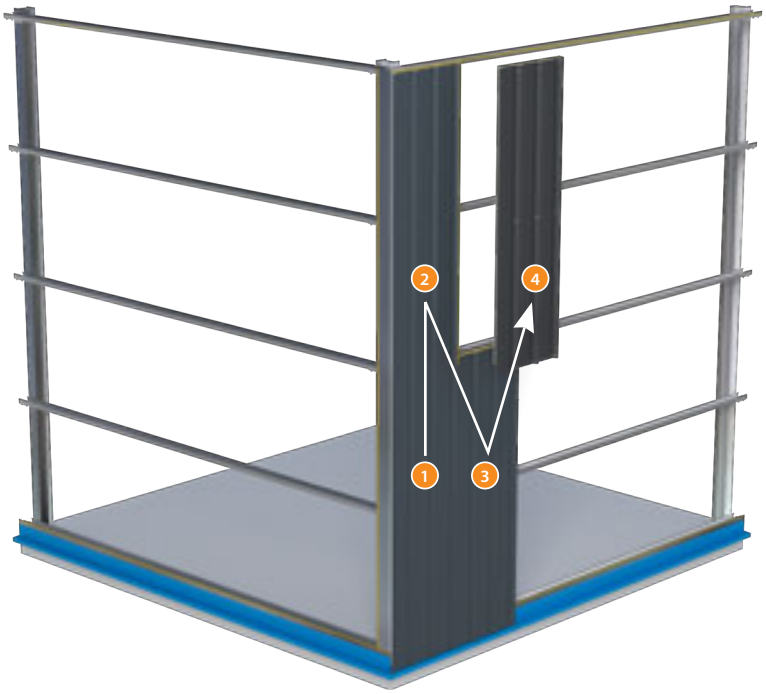


JI Roof 1000

Although the JI Roof 1000 panel is primarily designed for roofing purposes, it can also be used effectively in wall applications under certain conditions. When installed correctly, it offers the same excellent thermal performance, durability, and aesthetic appeal as in its roofing use.

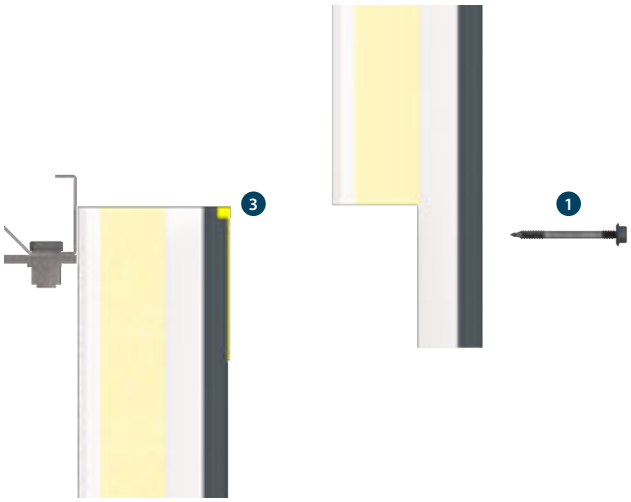
However, specific placement guidelines must be followed to ensure proper performance. These include correct panel orientation, joint positioning, and fastening methods suited to vertical or slightly inclined installations. Adhering to these recommendations guarantees weather tightness, structural stability, and long-term functionality.

The panels must be placed from bottom to top and from left to right (side laps on the other side can be produced on demand). The panels are to be placed as indicated with 1, 2, 3 and 4.



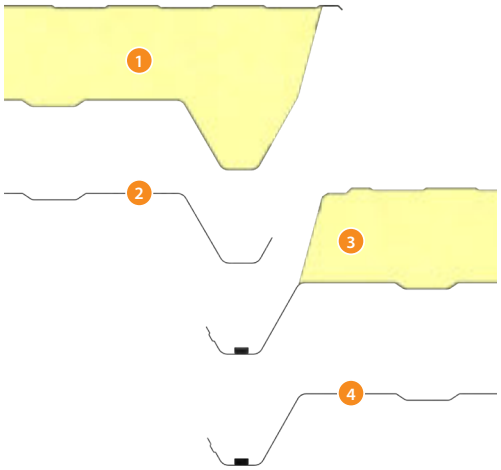
tails

Vertical end overlap



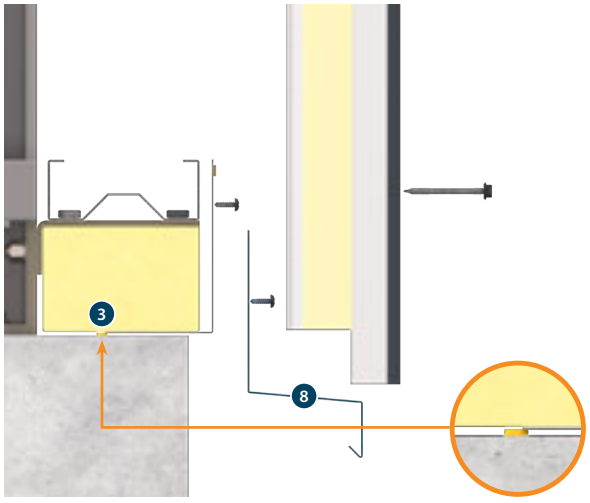
Overlap of JI Roof 1000 panels with 100 mm. Main fastener 1 in each valley . 1 x strip of Butyl tape air sealant 6 mm x 5 mm 3 or gun-grade butyl sealant 7.

Panels sequence



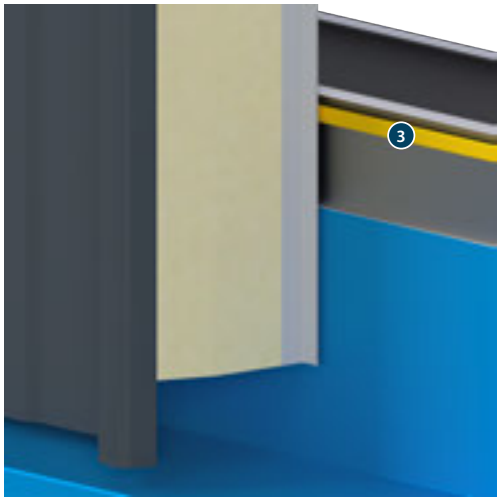
The sequence of panels should be as illustrated with 1, 2, 3 and 4. (2 and 4 are the overlapping parts from the panels above).

External fill - Insulation



PIR board insulation and site applied fire rated insulation to fill any gaps. An internal closure flashing placed over a strip of JI sealant 3. The drip flashing 8 is fixed to the internal closure. JI Roof 1000 to be fixed to first rail through every flashing.

External fill - Sealants



JI sealant 3 should be applied on supports before placing the panels.

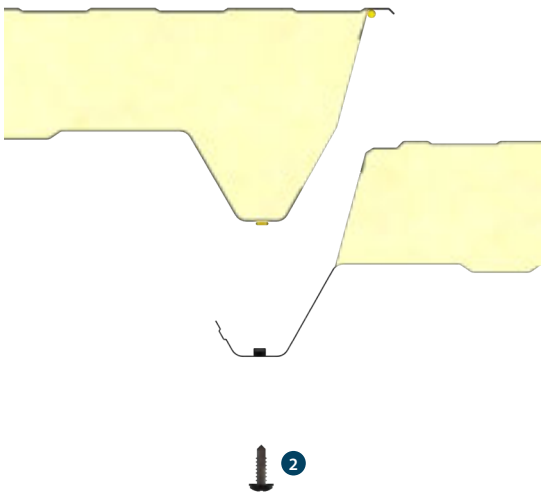
Accessories & mounting de

JI Roof 1000 - Vertical Wall application, Finishing

Joris Ide is able to provide the best finishings for your building with a range of products that include sealants, flashings and fixings. Flashings can be ordered with the same coating and colour as the sandwich panels. Stainless steel fixings will provide resistance to the most severe environment.

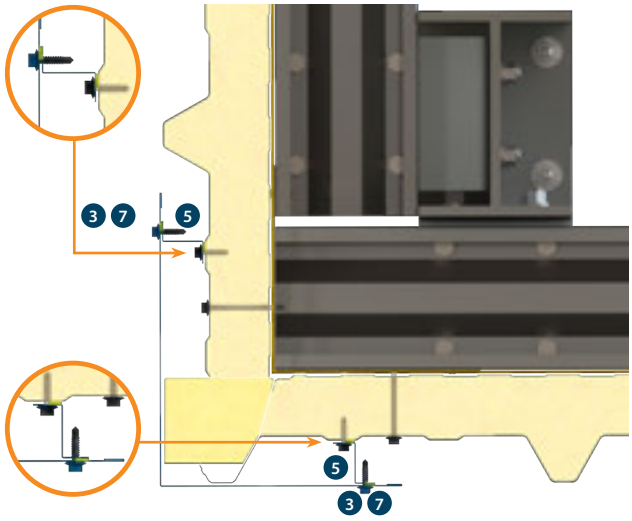


Side lap



The side lap should be fixed with stitcher screws ❷ in the crown at max. 450 mm centers.

External Corner



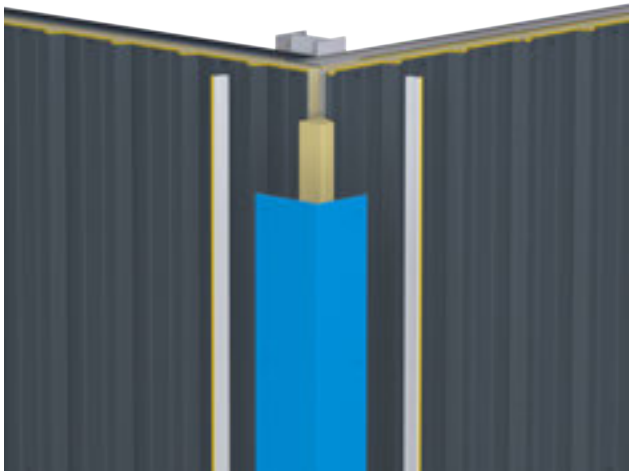
1 x strip of Butyl tape air sealant 6 mm x 5 mm ❸ or JI Slate Kit ❼ between internal cleader ❻ and panels (each side). 1 x strip of Butyl air sealant 9 mm x 3 mm ❺ between panel and flashing supports. PIR fire-rated board insulation at the corner.

tails

Finishing 1

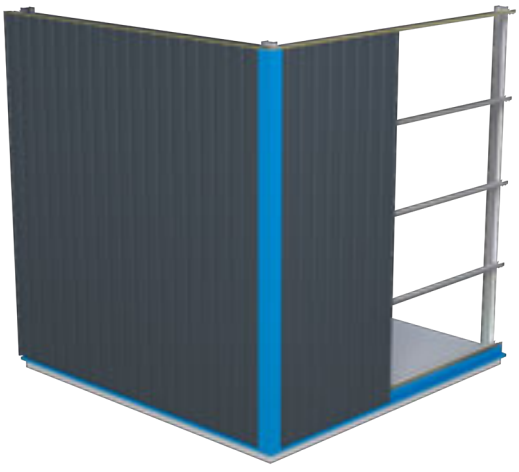


Finishing 1 - Detail

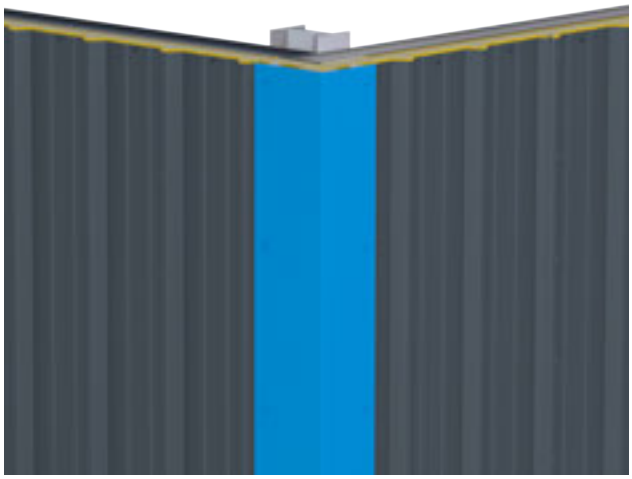


Butyl air sealant should always be used between any surface in contact with JI Roof 1000 panel. 1 x strip of Butyl air sealant 9 mm x 3 mm ❺ is recommended between panel and flashing supports. PIR fire-rated board insulation should be used at the corners to reduce thermal bridging.

Finishing 2



Finishing 2 - Detail



External flashing can be ordered with the same coating and colour as sandwich panels to promote the continuity of appearance. It is recommended to fix the external flashing to support with stitchers every 500 mm.

Technical details





Technical details

Maintenance & durability

The sandwich panels, when they include outer roof siding made of steel sheets with a thickness greater than or equal to 0,50 mm, have a durability comparable to that of the traditional reference roofs made of metal plates made from galvanized steel sheets or pre-lacquered galvanized steel.

Maintenance is the responsibility of the project owner or his assignees after acceptance of the work. This includes periodic inspection visits to the structures at least once a year. The work is the responsibility of the various state bodies.

Normal maintenance includes:

- Periodic removal of leaves, grass, moss, and other deposits or foreign objects.
- Maintaining rainwater drains in good condition.
- If necessary, maintaining the ventilation of the underside of the roof in good condition.
- Maintaining the protective coatings in good condition :
  - In the event of accidental damage.
  - In the event of the onset of corrosion, in particular on the edge of the drain or on the transverse overlaps.

Maintaining the works that contribute to the waterproofing of the roof in good condition (flashings, drips, strips, etc.).



Fabrication, storage and transport

Fabrication

Metal siding is manufactured using traditional profiling techniques on pre-lacquered galvanized steel sheets, with continuous production and quality control at sites in Belgium, France, and Germany. Products are designed to meet UK building regulations.

Packaging and transport

Our products are carefully packaged for safe and efficient handling, whether by forklift or with a lifting beam of suitable dimensions.

Since 2020, we have significantly reduced our environmental footprint by replacing expanded polystyrene (EPS) in packaging with honeycomb cardboard, a sustainable alternative made from recycled materials. This transition has cut our EPS usage by 50% annually.

To preserve product integrity during transport, all packages must be protected from moisture and handled in a way that avoids deformation or oxidation.



Unloading Guidelines (Forklift Use):

- **Panels ≤ 6 m** — Ensure fork spacing is appropriate for the panel length, with less than 2 m overhang on each side.
- **Panels 6-10 m** — Use a wide fork carriage (approx. 4 m spacing between forks or arms).

For longer loads, use an extra-wide carriage (approx. 6 m spacing).

Proper spacing and fork length must always be adapted to the package's weight and dimensions to ensure safe and damage-free handling.

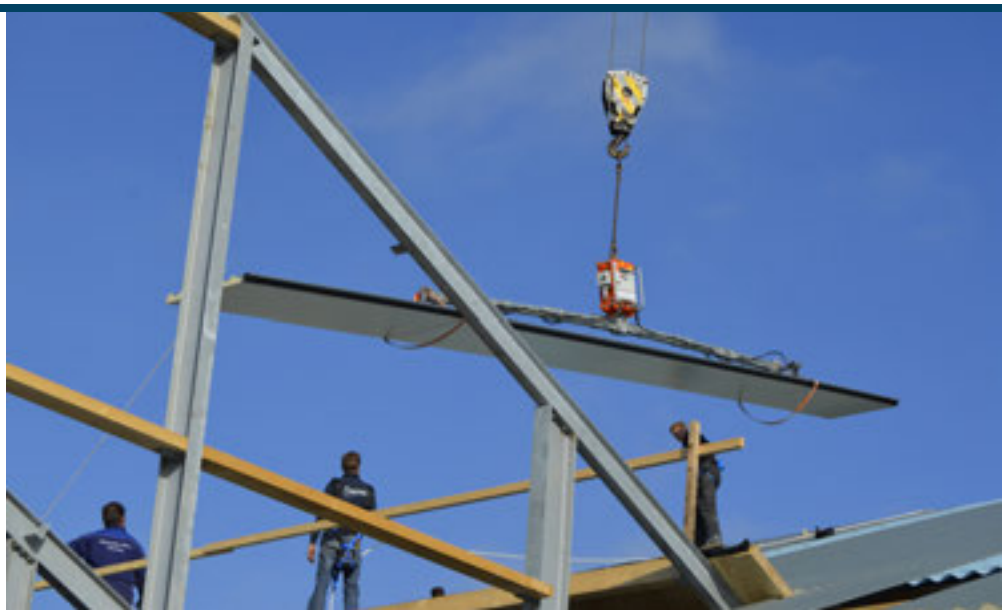
Please note: for more details concerning packaging, transport, handling, and storage, it is recommended to consult our dedicated brochure "MR052_Handling and storage".

Technical details

VIAVAC

Using a VIAVAC vacuum lifter is a fast and safe solution for installing roof panels. When selecting the right suction pad, be sure to consider the length and weight of the panels. Note: MMMF panels (mineral wool) are heavier than PIR panels, which affects the maximum lifting length per cycle.

For correct and safe use, always consult the official VIAVAC manual or product brochure for detailed guidelines.



Storage

To maintain product quality, proper storage on-site is essential.

- **Positioning** — All packages must be tilted lengthwise using wooden wedges (minimum 15 cm wide) of varying thickness. This ensures water drainage and proper air circulation. Tilt angle: Ideally 10%; never less than 5%. Maintain adequate clearance from the ground to prevent deformation and promote ventilation.
- **Environment** — Store on a flat, dry, and stable surface in a covered and ventilated area such as a shed or sheltered part of the building, away from sunlight, rain, snow or harmful vapours.
- **Packaging Protection** — Mineral wool sandwich panels are wrapped in polyethylene film to provide short-term rain protection during unloading and for up to 1 month of storage. Some pre-lacquered products are covered with a removable protective film, which must be removed within 1 month or immediately if exposed to sunlight.
- **Panel Handling** — Always handle panels on their edges, with the male (interlocking) side facing down. For panels where length exceeds 100× their thickness, edge tilting is required to prevent damage.
- **Heavy Packages** — For any package over 70 kg, handling must be done using a lifting beam with suction cups or magnetic support attached to a crane. Positive stacking is recommended during storage and handling.

Structural requirements

The structural design of the building must comply with Eurocodes 1, 2, 3 and 5, without taking into account the inherent strength of the panels. The supporting framework of the building may consist of the following materials:

- Steel (EN 1993-1-1)
- Timber (EN 1995-1-1)
- Concrete, with a metal reinforcement strip at least 60 mm wide and 2.5 mm thick (EN 1992-1-1).
  The functional assembly must meet tolerance class 1 as defined in EN 13670.

Span tables

The span tables have been developed in accordance with Annex E of EN 14509:2013.

The distributed loads taken into account include the climatic snow and wind loads, as defined in the Eurocodes for snow (EN 1991-1-3) and wind (EN 1991-1-4). **Always consult the National Annex applicable to the country of installation.**

In addition, the span tables consider the effect of thermal gradient based on the external colour of the outer sheet. The assumed temperature for each colour group comply with Annex E of EN 14509:2013.

The allowable spans are a function of the number of supports and the unfactored loads calculated according to the Eurocodes. The self-weight of the panel is included in the load assumptions. The deflection limit applied is indicated with each table.

Parapet limitation

The parapet of a roof panel must always be less than the smallest of the following values:

- 6 times the panel thickness
- 1/10 of the adjacent span “L” (in metres)
- 0,60 m



Please note: For detailed information regarding span tables and related specifications, please refer to the technical datasheets. Scan the QR code.







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