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INSTALLATION OF STANDING SEAM ROOFING

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ABSTRACT

Roofing is an important thing in order to provide safety and protection for building. However currently there is limited research conducted on the installation of roofing particularly on standing seam types. Therefore this report will discuss the installation of the standing seam roofing which is located at Rantau Panjang, Klang. The objectives for this report are,to identify of the component and materials involved for installation of standing seam, to determine the installation of standing seam roofing and to investigate the problems and solutions during the installation process. In addition, this study is conducted by using three (3) appropriate methods such as observation, interview session and document review. As a result to install the standing seam roofing, there are about six (6) steps required to follow.These are measuring items, jointing trusses,trusses placement, plywood placement, bitustick placement and standing seam panel installation. Nevertheless,there are two (2) problems identified during installation standing seam roofing, such as weather problems, miscommunication between supplier and customer. As a conclusion, knowing the proper installation standing seam roofing is required by contractors in order provide a safety protection (i.e., roof leakage, jointing loose, material corrosion) for the users.

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CHAPTER 1.0

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

A roof is a structure that serves as the top layer of protection for a building or other structure.It protects buildings from rain, snow, sunlight, wind, and temperature extremes and it also help with safety, security, privacy, and insulation. Roofs have been built in a range of shapes and sizes, including flat, pitched, vaulted, domed, and combinations, as necessitated by technical, economic, and aesthetic concerns. Roofs may include openings or windows to allow lighting as well as provide entry, ventilation, and views, among other things. Other features like as chimneys, communication systems, building services, drainage, lighting, access roads.

The roof structure must be able to bear the dead weight imposed by the roofing and framework, as well as wind, snow, and, in some locations, drifting dust. The roof must be waterproof and long-lasting, and it may also need to meet additional criteria like fire resistance, superior thermal insulation, or a high thermal capacity. There are many different roof shapes, frameworks, and coverings to pick from. The size and function of the building, as well as its expected longevity and appearance, as well as the availability and pricing of materials, all influence the decision. Roofs can be characterized in one of three ways: The surface's plane, or whether it's horizontal or slanted. The design's structural principles, i.e. how the forces created by external loads are resolved within the structure.

A roof assembly serves multiple purposes. It could do any or all of the following tasks. First,to shed water, that is, to keep water off the roof surface. Standing water on the roof surface adds to the living load on the roof structure, posing a safety concern. Most roofing materials deteriorate prematurely as a result of standing water. Standing water renders the warranties of some roofing manufacturers worthless. Second, to shield the interior of the structure from the impacts of weather such as rain, wind, sun, heat, and snow. Third, to act as a heat insulator. Insulation boards or batt insulation are used in most current commercial/industrial roof installations. In most circumstances, the minimum R-value required within the roof assembly is determined by the International Building Code and the International