

Metal Roof Cladding Panels

Installation & Handling Guide

Metal roof cladding built from high-strength 26-gauge steel and finished with HDP (High Durability Polyester) paint, chosen over SMP for superior chemical and thermal resistance, keeping panels vibrant and corrosion-free for decades. Backed by a 40-year warranty. The exposed-fastener system installs at roughly three hours per 100 sq. ft. for experienced DIYers or pros, and stands up to rain, snow, sleet, and hail. Available in Grey or Brown, ideal for homes, barndominiums, fa

Before you start. Roof work carries fall risk. Use appropriate fall protection and do not work on a metal roof in wet or windy conditions.

This product

Colours	Coastal Gray · Coffee Brown · Cream · Galvalume (Silver)
Configurations	4
Example SKU	MCR-GRE

Receiving and handling

- Your panels were manufactured to precise standards and stacked straight out of the machine into a clean, organized bundle, then loaded by forklift. That minimises scratches in production and transit.
- **Lift sheets straight up — never slide them across one another.** A panel edge acts like a key and will cut through paint or finish on the sheet below.
- Take only a few sheets at a time, one person on each side. Edges are sharp: wear work or garden gloves.
- Each stack ships with a protective top and bottom sheet. They are sacrificial — discard them once you have unloaded.

What you will need

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drill and driver• Tin snips or nibbler• Chalk line | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tape measure• Roofing screws with sealing washers• Fall protection• Work gloves |
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Installing this product

1 Check the pitch

Confirm your roof pitch suits the profile and lap you intend to use. Too shallow a pitch will hold water at the lap.

2 Start square

Snap a line and set the first sheet square to the eave. Everything downstream follows it.

3 Fix through the flat

Screw through the flat with sealing washers seated but not overdriven.

4 Lap generously

Lap side and end joints, laying away from prevailing weather.

5 Flash and finish

Close ridge, valley and penetrations with proper flashing. Cut cold — snips or nibbler, never an abrasive wheel.

Before you call it done

- Every bolt fully tightened.
- Panels snug in their channels with no rattle.
- Frame square, plumb and level.
- Consistent reveal between panel and post along the whole run.

Cutting, drilling and sealing

Every cut and every drilled hole exposes bare steel. How you make that cut, and what you do to it afterwards, is what decides whether the edge lasts as long as the panel.

DO

- **Cut cold.** Tin snips, a nibbler, or a circular saw fitted with a fine-tooth carbide metal-cutting blade. These shear the steel without heating it.
- **Cut with the finished face down** when using a saw, so the burr forms on the back and the visible face stays clean.
- **Support the sheet close to the cut** so it cannot flex and distort the profile.
- **Drill, do not punch.** Use a sharp metal bit at moderate speed and deburr the hole afterwards.

NEVER

- **Never an abrasive wheel, chop saw or angle grinder with a cutting disc.** The heat burns the zinc and paint back from the edge — rust will start at that cut and travel.
- **Never cut over other panels.** Hot filings land on the finish and embed, and every one becomes a rust freckle.
- **Never leave swarf on a panel.** Sweep filings off immediately, before they sit in dew overnight.

SEALING THE CUT EDGE

Galvanized / dip-coated steel and wire	Touch the cut edge with a zinc-rich cold-galvanizing compound. The galvanizing protects a small exposed edge sacrificially, but a cut end or a snipped wire deserves the touch-up.
HDP-painted panels and sheet	Deburr, then apply matched touch-up paint to the cut edge. Two thin coats beat one thick one.
Corten weathering steel	Leave it. Corten is designed to rust to a stable protective patina — a cut edge simply joins in. Do not seal or paint it.
316 stainless	Deburr and clean. Avoid contaminating it with carbon-steel filings from another cut — that is what causes surface rust spotting on stainless.

Cut edges that are burnt or left bare are the most common cause of early edge rust, and damage from improper cutting is not a finish defect.

Maintenance and upkeep

These systems are built to be left alone. The upkeep below is what keeps the finish warranty intact — it is not a chore list.

Twice a year	Rinse with a hose. Where road salt, coastal spray or livestock is involved, rinse more often — salt left sitting is what shortens a coated finish.
Cleaning	Mild soap and water with a soft brush or cloth. Rinse it off. Never a pressure washer at close range, never an abrasive pad, never a solvent or bleach-based cleaner — all of them cut the finish.
Scratches	Touch up promptly with matched paint or, on galvanized, a zinc-rich compound. A scratch left through a winter becomes an edge rust line.
Fixings	Check bolts and fasteners after the first season and every couple of years after. Ground movement and thermal cycling loosen hardware; a loose panel wears at its contact points.
Vegetation	Keep soil, mulch and dense planting off the panel base. Constant damp against steel is the one condition that beats any coating.

Warranty

BarrierBoss warranties are set **by component**, not by product:

COMPONENT	TERM
Steel, wire and factory finish	40-Year Warranty

Installation is the installer's responsibility. Concrete, hole diameter and depth, frost-line allowance, and setting panels square, plumb and level are down to the installer. Damage from improper installation or from cutting with an

abrasive wheel is not covered.

BarrierBoss — made, moved and unloaded by us. Delivered and unloaded on your property.

Questions about your install? Contact us before you cut, drill or concrete — we would rather answer first.