Thomas M. Shingler, P.E.

TO: Petersen Aluminum Corporation

10551 PAC Road Tyler, Texas 75707

Attention: Mr. Josh Jacobi

FROM: Thomas M. Shingler, PE Licensed Structural Engineer Design Dynamics, Inc.

DATE: March 28, 2016

SUBJECT: ASTM E-1592

HWP-16C Wall Panel

1.371" dp. x 16" wide (nominal) x 24 ga. steel

ASTM E-1592 Procedure for the Determination of Wind

Negative Wind Load Capacity @ 1.33 ft. & 4.00 ft. Clip Spacings

TEST PROCEDURE: ASTM E-1592

STANDARD TEST METHOD FOR THE STRUCTURAL PERFORMANCE OF SHEET METAL ROOF AND SIDING

SYSTEMS BY UNIFORM STATIC AIR PRESSURE

DIFFERENCE.

PURPOSE: To determine the Ultimate Wind Uplift Capacity of the submitted metal

wall system when fastened at various clip spacings.

TEST DATE: March 15, 2016 (9 spans @ 1.33 ft. o/c)

March 5, 2016 (3 spans @ 4.00 ft. o/c)

TEST SPECIMEN: HWP-16C Profile @ 1.371" dp. x 16" wide (nominal) x 24 ga. steel

TEST CHAMBER: Composed of a floor mounted reinforced wooden frame capped

with a reinforced wood frame/purlin system designed to support

the test specimen.

The test pressures were applied to the specimen via a 4 mil plastic film designed to accurately configure to the panel profile and give both the panel shape and the sidejoint elements full degree of

freedom during the loading process.

PURLIN MEMBERS: 16 ga. steel stud supports. Stud members were spaced at either 1.33 ft. or 4.00 ft. on centers and represent the minimum and maximum stud pacing extremes for the wall panel being tested.

PRESSURE INDICATOR: Extech Model HD700 Differential Pressure Manometer with a 0-2 psi (0-288 psf) range and a min/max "hold" feature which "locks" at the ultimate test pressure.

DIGIMATIC CALIPER: Honeywell Model Short Longfellow Linear Position Transducer with 0-6" of travel.

INSTALLATION: The system was inverted and panels were installed with one (1) piece 20 ga. stainless steel clips which were screw-attached to the top flanges of the 16 ga. steel stud members using two (2) #14-13 x 1 ½" long self drilling flat head, CONCEALOR fasteners. Sidejoints consisted of panel-to-panel longitudinal edge engaged male/female joint.

Continuity fasteners were located at the top of the sidelap joints at panel ends.

Transparent/flexible plastic film (Visqueen @ 4 mils thick) was applied loosely between panels and the top flange of the various 16 ga. stud members.

This plastic film was also tucked into each panel sidejoint to create a vacuum seal, but not restrict sidejoint movement under load.

PROCEDURE: The individual panels were installed into the test chamber as a seven (7) panel wide array per standard field techniques.

The specimen was checked for proper adjustment and all vents closed in the pressure measuring lines. The required deflection measuring apparatus' were installed at their specified locations. These locations are illustrated on an enclosed sketch.

Initially the system was preloaded to (-) 5 psf to insure proper seating of the panels, clips and plastic film.

After the preloading process, initial deflection measurements were taken at the eight (8) key panel locations. These initial deflection readings represented the zero position/zero load specimen status from which all readings were referenced. Individual data sheets and graphic plots of the deflection readings are enclosed with this report.

A "step loading" procedure was used with load increments of 10 psf.

At each increment pressure level, the test pressure was maintained for a period of not less than sixty (60) seconds.

After the sixty (60) second pressure "hold" period, measurements were recorded at each of the eight (8) critical panel locations.

Also during this time period..... broad-flat areas of the panels, sidejoints and clips were visually inspected for signs of localized distress.

At the end of each pressure "hold" phase, the test chamber was returned to a zero pressure status and deflection measurements were once again recorded to check for meaningful "set" in the system.

Ever-increasing pressure values were applied and deflection values recorded both at the pressure as wells as at zero.

This product continued until the Ultimate Uplift Pressure of the panel or a panel system component demonstrated "distress".

The Allowable Uplift Capacity for the tested system is the Ultimate Uplift Pressure divided by a Factor-of-Safety of 2.00.

The Allowable Uplift Pressure for the panel system established at both the 1.33 ft. and the 4.00 ft. stud spacing, with intermediate Allowable Uplift Pressures being determined via linear interpolation between the two (2) test-established extremes.

#### ASTM E-1592 TEST RESULTS:

Span, ft.	Ultimate Pressure, psf	Allowable Pressure, psf
1.33	(-) 166.4	(-) 83.2
4.00	(-) 71.7	(-) 35.9

#### ALLOWABLE WIND UPLIFT LOAD/SPAN CHART:

Panel Span, ft.	Allowable Wind Uplift Pressure, psf				
1.33	(-) 83.2				
1.67	(-) 77.3				
2.00	(-) 71.4				
2.33	(-) 65.5				
2.67	(-) 59.6				
3.00	(-) 53.6				
3.33	(-) 47.7				
3.67	(-) 41.8				
4.00	(-) 35.9				

#### General Notes:

- 1. The Allowable Pressure is the Ultimate Test Pressure divided by a Factor-of-Safety (Load Factor) of 2.00.
- 2. The published Allowable Wind Uplift Pressure considers panel buckling strength, sidejoint disengagement resistance and clip/sidejoint interactive strength only.
- 3. The clip-to-substrate fastener capacity must be investigated by a design professional and consider the clip pry coefficient where applicable.

\*\*\*\*\* END OF REPORT \*\*\*\*\*

File: PETE535



# Farabaugh Engineering and Testing Inc.

Project No. T158-16

Report Date: March 24, 2016

Total Pages (inclusive): 19

#### **ASTM E1592**

STANDARD TEST METHOD FOR STRUCTURAL PERFORMANCE OF SHEET METAL ROOF AND SIDING SYSTEMS BY UNIFORM STATIC AIR PRESSURE DIFFERENCE

> HWP SERIES PANEL HWP-16C WALL PANEL

> > FOR

PETERSEN ALUMINUM CORP. 10551 PAC ROAD TYLER, TX. 75707

Report Prepared By:

Paul G. Farabaugh

Reviewed and Approved By:

Daniel G. Farabaugh













DANIEL G. FARABAUGH

#### **ASTM E1592-01**

## STANDARD TEST METHOD FOR STRUCTURAL PERFORMANCE OF SHEET METAL ROOF AND SIDING SYSTEMS BY UNIFORM STATIC AIR PRESSURE DIFFERENCE

#### Purpose

This test method covers the evaluation of the structural performance of Sheet Metal Panels and Anchor to Panel Attachments for roof or siding systems under uniform static air pressure difference.

#### **Test Date**

3/15/16 Test #1 - 9 spans @ 1'-4" o.c. 3/5/16 Test #2 - 3 spans @ 4'-0" o.c

#### **Test Specimen**

Manufacturer.

Petersen Aluminum

10551 PAC Rd. Tyler, TX. 75707

Panel:

HWP-16C Wall Panel, 16" (nominal) Panel Width, 24 Ga. Steel

Panel Clip

20 ga. x 2.5" wide clip.

#### **Testing Apparatus**

A vacuum test chamber was used with two static pressure taps located at diagonally opposite corners. A controlled blower provided a vacuum to uniformly load the specimen mock-up. Calibrated manometers were used to measure the pressure at each pressure tap. The uniform load pressure was performed in the negative direction to monitor wind uplift on the panel specimen mock-up. Calibrated deflectometers were attached to monitor panel deformation as shown.

Project No. T158-16

#### Installation

- The panels were installed on to 16 ga supports with the 20 ga. clips using #14 13 x 1-1/2" long self drill, flat head, Concealor fasteners (2 fasteners per clip). Continuity fasteners were located at the top of the sidelap joints at panel ends.
- Plastic (4 mil thick) was employed loosely between the panels and subgirts and in the side joints to create a vacuum seal.

#### **Procedure**

- The specimen was checked for proper adjustment and all vents closed in the pressure measuring lines.
- The required deflection measuring apparatus' were installed at their specified locations.
- A nominal initial pressure was applied equal to at least four times but not more than
  ten times the dead weight of the specimen. This nominal pressure was used as the
  reference zero and initial deflection readings were recorded.
- At each load increment, pressure was maintained for a period of not less than 60 seconds and until the deflection gages indicated no further increase in deflections.
- Successive increments were achieved as above until failure or ultimate load was reached.

The test was conducted according to the procedure in ASTM E-1592-01 and as noted herein. In our opinion the tape and plastic had no influence on the results of the test.

TEST #1

Specimen: HWP-16C Wall Panel, 16"(nominal) Panel Width, 24 Ga. Steel

Clip Spacing: 1'- 4" o/c

# NEGATIVE (UPLIFT) TEST PRESSURE

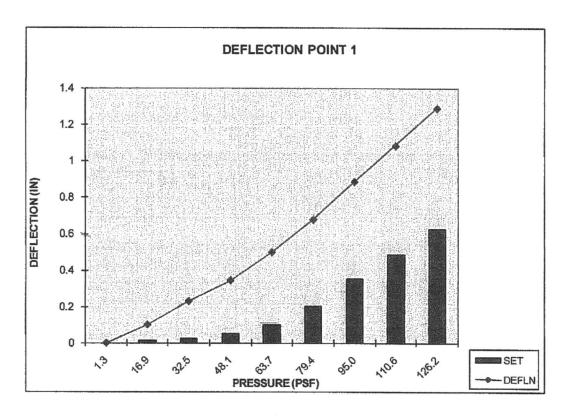
PAC HWP-16C PANEL 16"W X 24GA. STEEL (SPECIMEN A) 9 SPANS @ 1 '-4" oc								
DEFLECTION DIAL READINGS (INCHES)								
LOAD (PSF)	D-1	D-2	D-3	D-4	D-5	D-6	D-7	D-8 REMARKS
1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 PANEL WT.
16.9	0.101	0.568	0.095	0.636	0.063	0.605	0.079	0.553
1.3	0.018	0.088	0.021	0.103	0.011	0.138	0.013	0.089 PANEL WT.
32.5	0.231	1.077	0.198	1.199	0.143	1.115	0.175	1.013
1.3	0.029	0.168	0.036	0.262	0.018	0.216	0.023	0.171 PANEL WT.
48.1	0.345	1.498	0.33	1.726	0.239	1.548	0.277	1.435
1.3	0.055	0.337	0.07	0.477	0.035	0.376	0.044	0.343 PANEL WT.
63.7	0.499	1.846	0.466	2.091	0.362	1.905	0.399	1.783
1.3	0.102	0.573	0.119	0.678	0.073	0.6	0.084	0.584 PANEL WT.
79.4	0.677	2.205	0.637	2.421	0.516	2.255	0.553	2.123
1.3	0.207	0.917	0.219	0.958	0.164	0.933	0.18	0.937 PANEL WT.
95.0	0.886	2.683	0.826	2.693	0.686	2.625	0.735	2.392
1.3	0.356	1.347	0.357	1.315	0.291	1.347	0.322	1.353 PANEL WT.
110.6	1.082	3.041	1.013	2.811	0.851	2.95	0.902	2.78
1.3	0.49	1.668	0.497	1.675	0.408	1.705	0.451	1.692 PANEL WT.
126.2	1.288	3.091	1.189	3.045	1.014	3.275	1.1	3.047
1.3	0.63	1.943	0.61	1.957	0.524	2.038	0.58	1.961 PANEL WT.

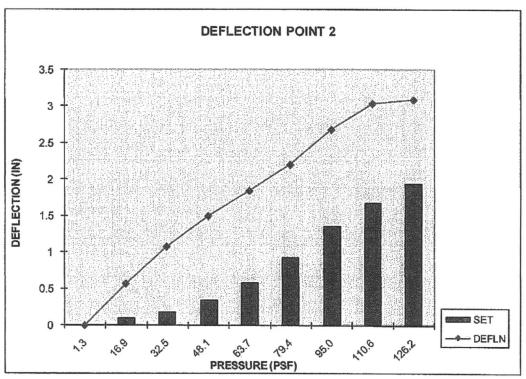
#### RESULTS:

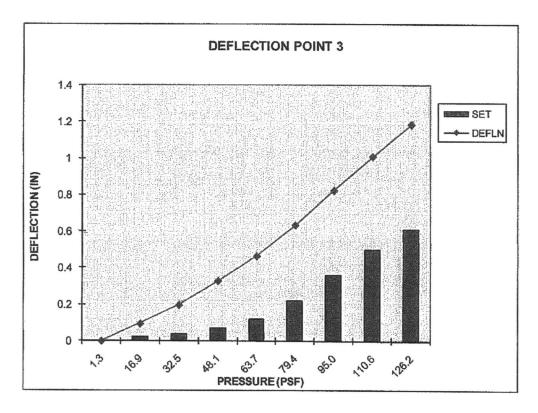
Maximum Test Load (held for 1 min.) = 162.6 psf \* (No Failure)

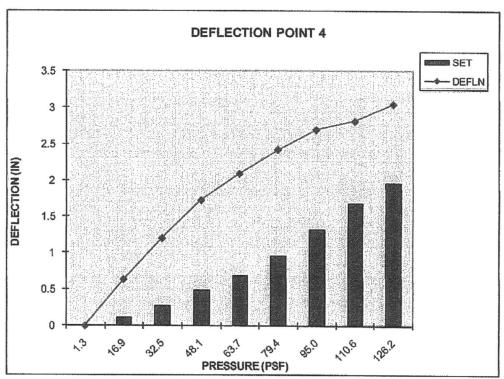
Ultimate Test Load = 166.4 psf \* (Panel Seam Disengagement)

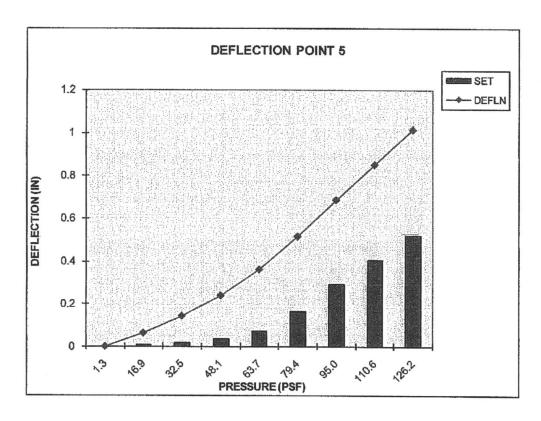
<sup>\*</sup> Includes panel dead load.

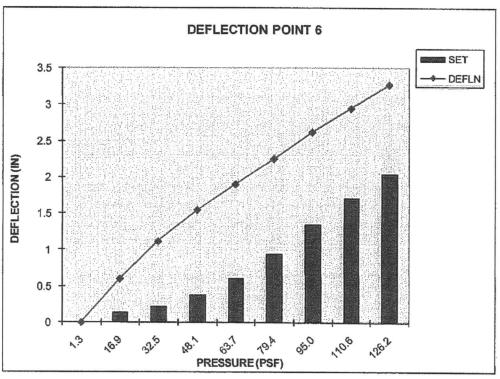


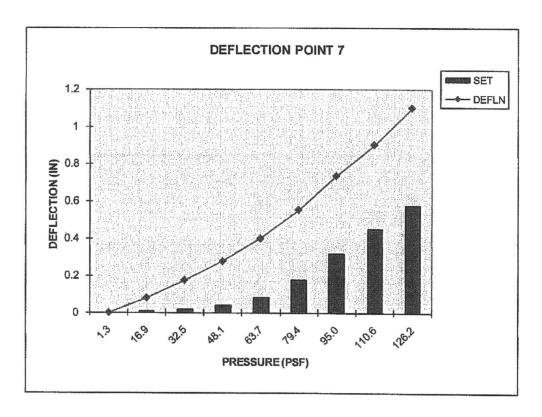


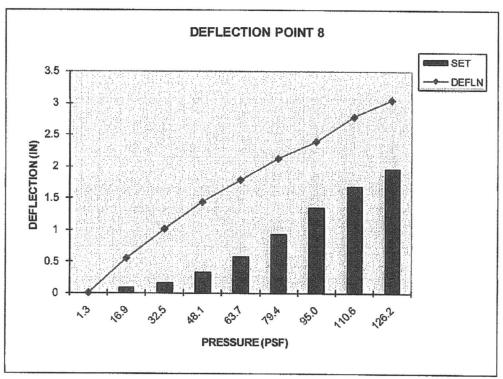




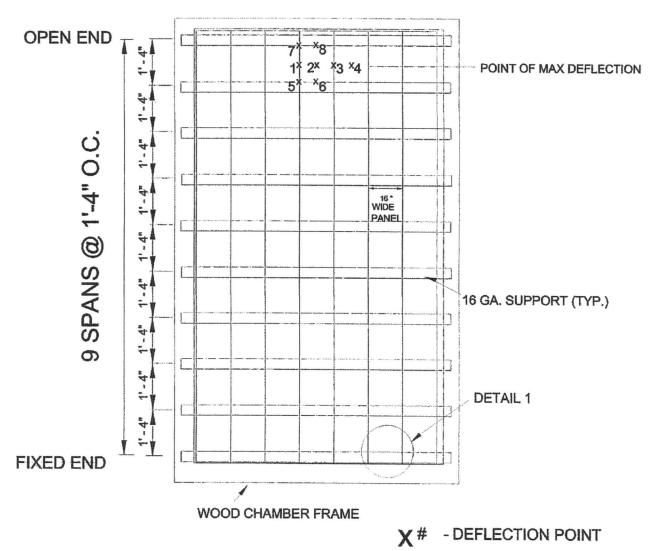








TEST #1



**PLAN VIEW** 

TEST #2

Specimen: HWP-16C Wall Panel, 16"(nominal) Panel Width, 24 Ga. Steel

Clip Spacing: 4 ft o/c

### NEGATIVE (UPLIFT) TEST PRESSURE

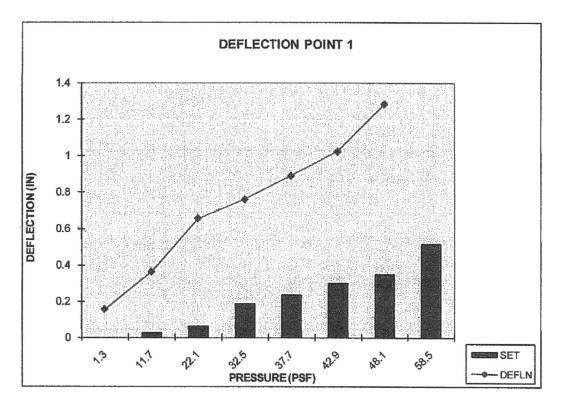
PAC HWP-16C PANEL 16"W X 24GA. STEEL (SPECIMEN B) 3 SPANS @ 4 '-0" oc								
DEFLECTION DIAL READINGS (INCHES)								
LOAD (PSF)	D-1	D-2	D-3	D-4	D-5	D-6	D-7	D-8 REMARKS
1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 PANEL WT.
11.7	0.154	0.454	0.16	0.359	0.155	0.632	0.101	0.488
1.3	0.025	0.081	0.023	0.039	0.022	0.033	0.016	0.072 PANEL WT.
22.1	0.361	0.702	0.36	0.671	0.351	1.003	0.265	0.988
1.3	0.063	0.16	0.065	0.109	0.068	0.109	0.042	0.143 PANEL WT.
32.5	0.655	0.994	0.648	1.002	0.649	1.369	0.486	1.261
1.3	0.19	0.359	0.186	0.289	0.2103	0.308	0.134	0.305 PANEL WT.
37.7	0.759	1.236	0.758	1.283	0.769	1.625	0.595	1.318
1.3	0.235	0.418	0.228	0.358	0.257	0.385	0.185	0.377 PANEL WT.
42.9	0.889	1.664	0.888	1.529	0.899	1.795	0.722	1.378
1.3	0.301	0.526	0.284	0.47	0.316	0.494	0.255	0.477 PANEL WT.
48.1	1.023	2.17	1.014	1.745	1.027	1.964	0.869	1.423
1.3	0.352	0.704	0.333	0.571	0.364	0.767	0.319	0.744 PANEL WT.
58.5	1.283	2.86	1.287	2.496	1.299	2.864	1.173	2.645
1.3	0.517	1.08	0.497	0.801	0.519	1.102	0.514	1.069 PANEL WT.

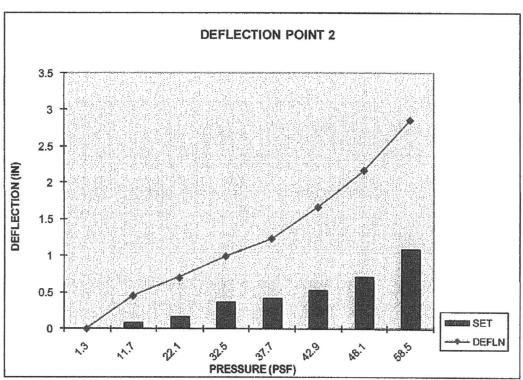
# RESULTS:

Maximum Test Load (held for 1 min.) = 68.9 psf \* (No Failure)

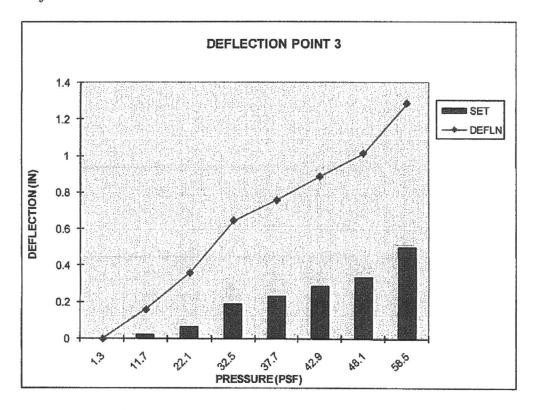
Ultimate Test Load (failure) = 71.7 psf \* (Panel Seam disengagement)

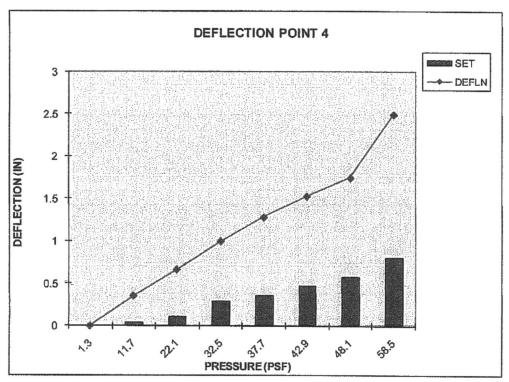
<sup>\*</sup> Includes panel dead load.



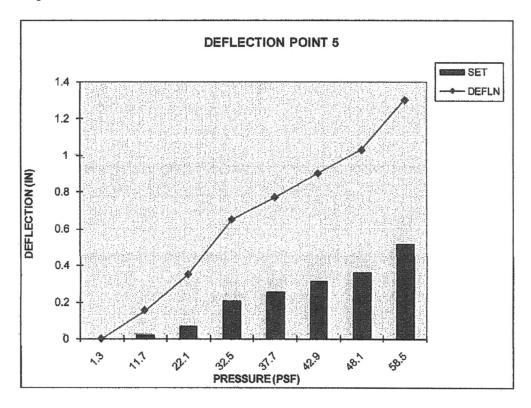


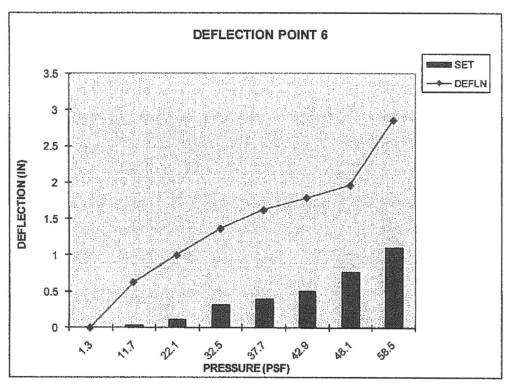
Project No. T158-16



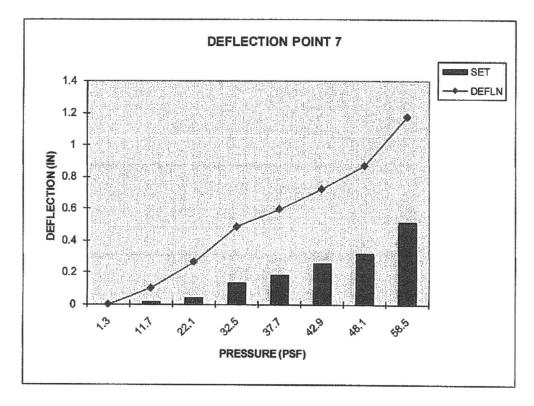


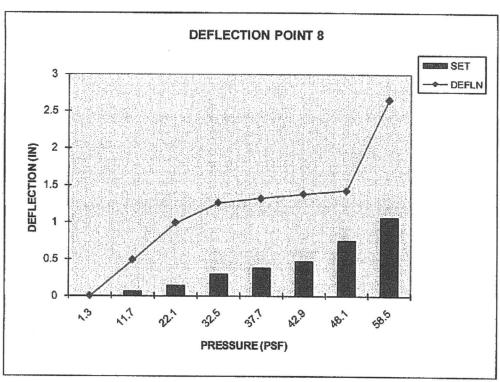
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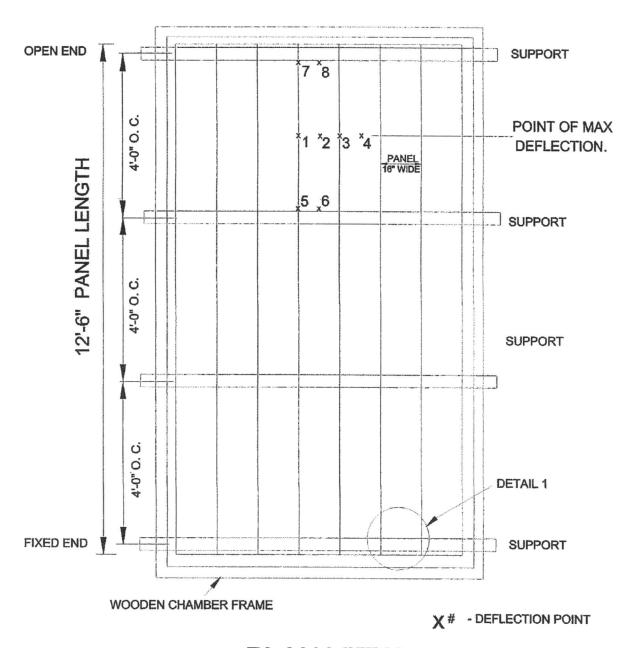


Project No. T158-16

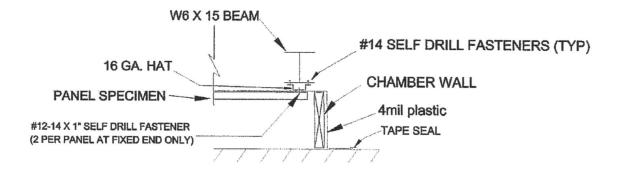




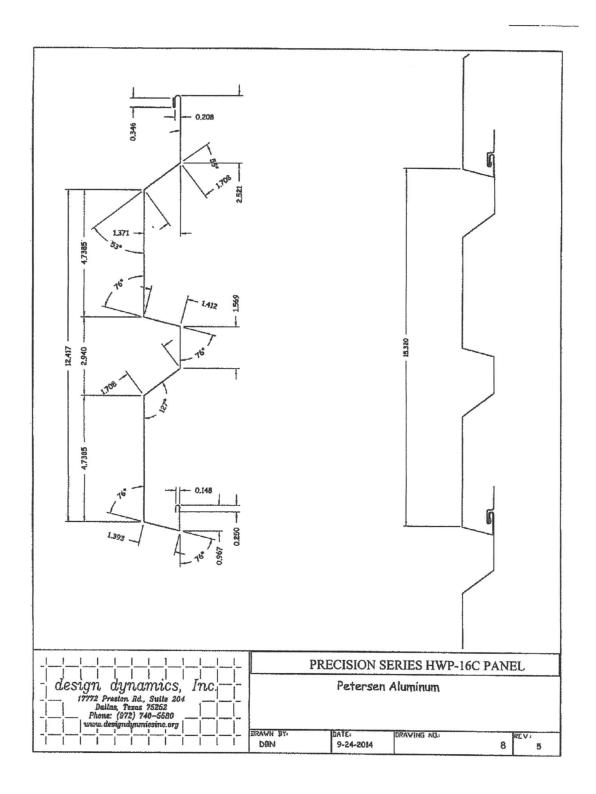
TEST #2

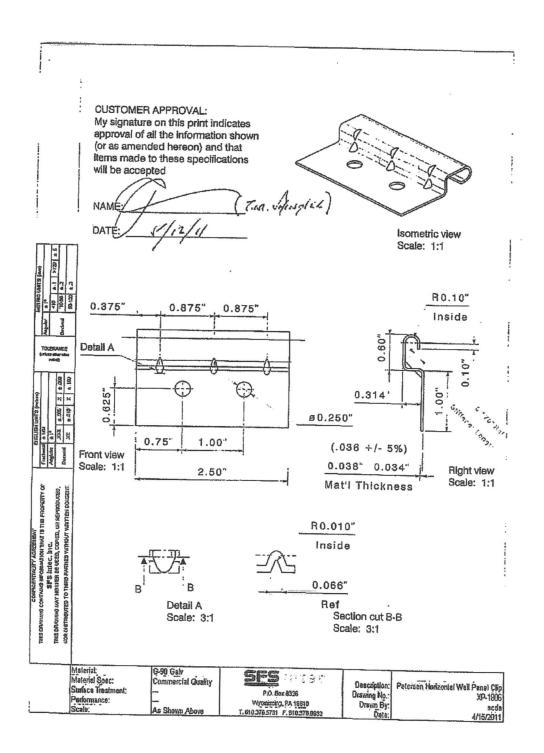


**PLAN VIEW** 



# **DETAIL 1**





# TENSILE TEST REPORT

Client:

Petersen Aluminum

10551 PAC Rd. Tyler, TX. 75707

Test Date: 3/24/16

Test Method: ASTM A370-10

Material Description: HWP-16C Wall Panel, 16"(nominal) Panel Width, 24 Ga. Steel

Sample No.	Width (in)	Thickness (in)	Yield Load (lb)	Max. Load (lb)	0.2% Offset Yield Strength (psi)	Tensile Strength (psi)	Elongation (% in 2 inches)
0016-16	0.501	0.023	584.5	684.5	50,726	59,433	29.7

Equipment Used: Tensile Machine #QT7-061196-020

Caliper #1074379

Extensometer #10311744D Micrometer #110596927