



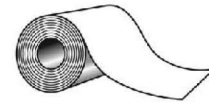
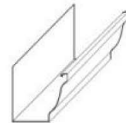
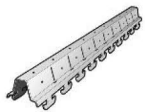
# INSTALLATION GUIDE







It's a simple system! Water carrying panels are hung from a specially designed bracket that holds the panels in place even in the harshest climates.

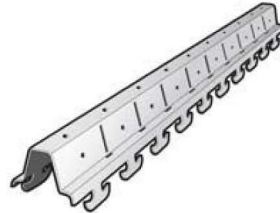




## Components:



Panels  
10', 12', 14' & 16' lengths



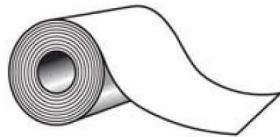
Carrier



G-Channel



Side Cap



TruWrap Window  
Flashing



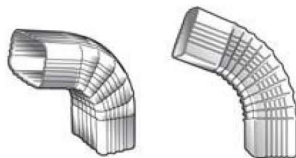
IsoCoil, Trim Coil,  
Gutter Coil and  
TruShield Copper  
Flashing



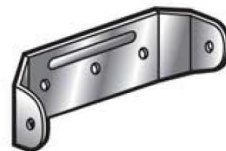
3"x4" Downpipe



6" End Caps



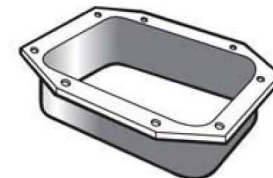
3"x4" Elbows



4" Pipe Clip



6" Gutter Brackets



3"x4" Outlet

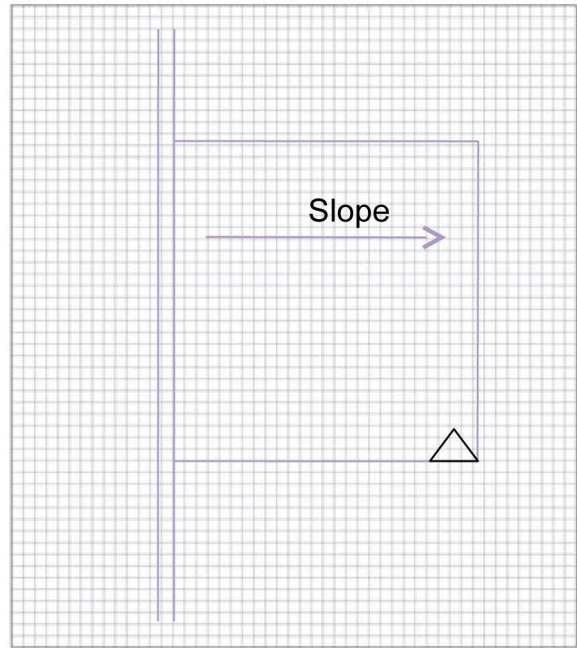


# Deck Remedy Installation Worksheet

## UNDERDECKING SYSTEM

Salesperson: \_\_\_\_\_

Customer: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Home Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
 City: \_\_\_\_\_ Work Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Zip: \_\_\_\_\_ Cell/Pager: \_\_\_\_\_



Additional Comments:  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Product:	Qty:
Panels: 10', 12', 14' or 16' 12 pc/box Color:	
Carrier: 20 pc/box	
G-Channel: 12 pc/box	
Side Cap: 6 pc/box	
Window Flashing: 9 pc/box	
Trim Coil: per roll	
3"x4" Downpipe: 10 pc/10'	
6" End Caps: 50 pc	
Elbows: 18 pc	
4" Pipe Clip: 50 pc	
6" Gutter Brackets: 300 pc	
3"x4" Outlet: 50 pc	
Slope Direction:	
Downspout Location:	
Deck Condition: Poor    Good    Excellent	



Temporarily set the Carrier



Temporarily set a panel to position G-Channel & Gutter



Install G-Channel



Install Gutter



Install Side Cap & Flashing.



Loosen Carrier



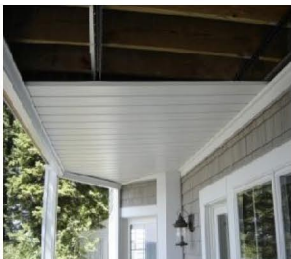
Slide Carrier into Side Cap



Flash Carrier



Fasten with single screw





## *Choose Your Drainage Location*

Sloping Towards House



Sloping Away House




A long, dark metal carrier is being installed on a wooden joist ceiling. The carrier is a long, narrow metal strip with a series of small, evenly spaced holes along its length. It is being held in place by several screws. The joists are made of light-colored wood and are spaced evenly. The carrier is being installed parallel to the joists. The background shows a stone wall and a window with a view of trees outside.

## The Carrier

- Carriers are not to be spaced more than 3' apart. (On a 12' deck you would use three rows spaced at 3', 6', and 9' from the wall.)
- First temporarily install Carrier (we will be moving it and permanently fastening later) with screws to determine slope. This step will position G-Channel and the Gutter making sure the Carrier is straight.





## Ceiling Panel Alignment

- Cut a Ceiling panel to length and use it to determine: **1.** Slope (panels should be sloped about 1/8" per foot) **2.** Where to place G-Channel **3.** Where to place the Gutter **4.** The G-Channel and the Gutter will determine where to install the Side Caps.

## *Installation of the G-Channel*

**Under the Ledger**





## *Installation of the Gutter*





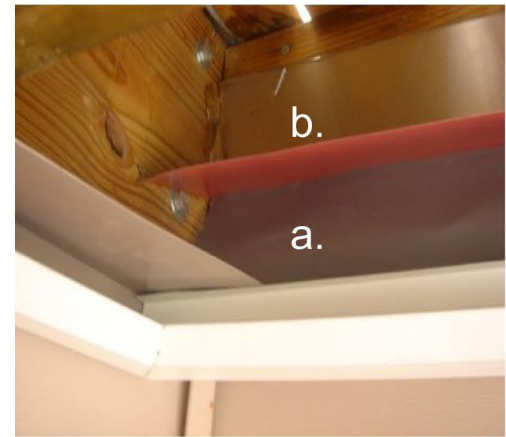
Having used the ceiling panel to position G-Channel & Gutter install G-Channel, Gutter, and Side Caps and Side Cap Flashing if necessary.



Install G-Channel



Install Gutter



Install Side Cap and (a) and flash (b) if necessary



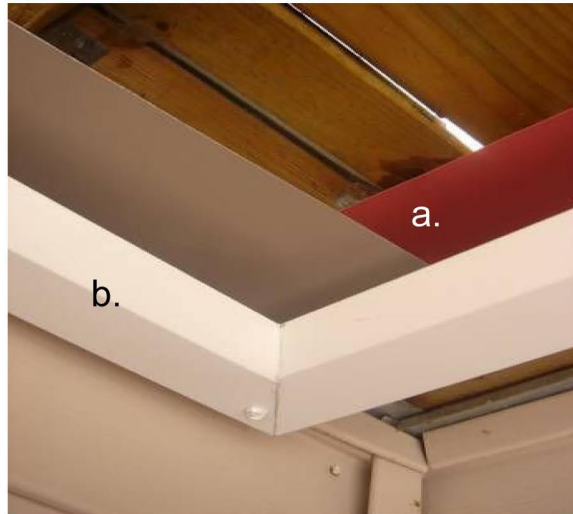
Notch out the Gutter so the Side Cap drains into it



## *Additional Side Cap Slides*



Outside miter of G-Channel



- a. Flashing to divert the water away from Side Cap
- b. Inside miter of G-Channel



Overlapping/splicing of Side Cap to make longer than 10 feet





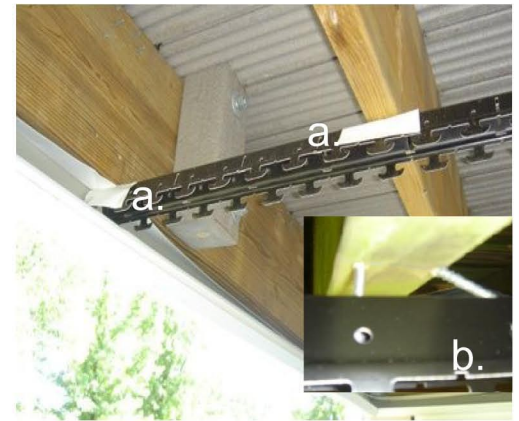
After you've installed G-Channel, Gutter and Side Caps; take the Ceiling Pan down that you used to align everything. Next, loosen Carrier and slide it into position (into Side Cap lip). Before refastening Carrier flash the areas of the Carrier with flashing tape that will come into contact with treated lumber.



Loosen Carrier system



→ And slide into Side Cap



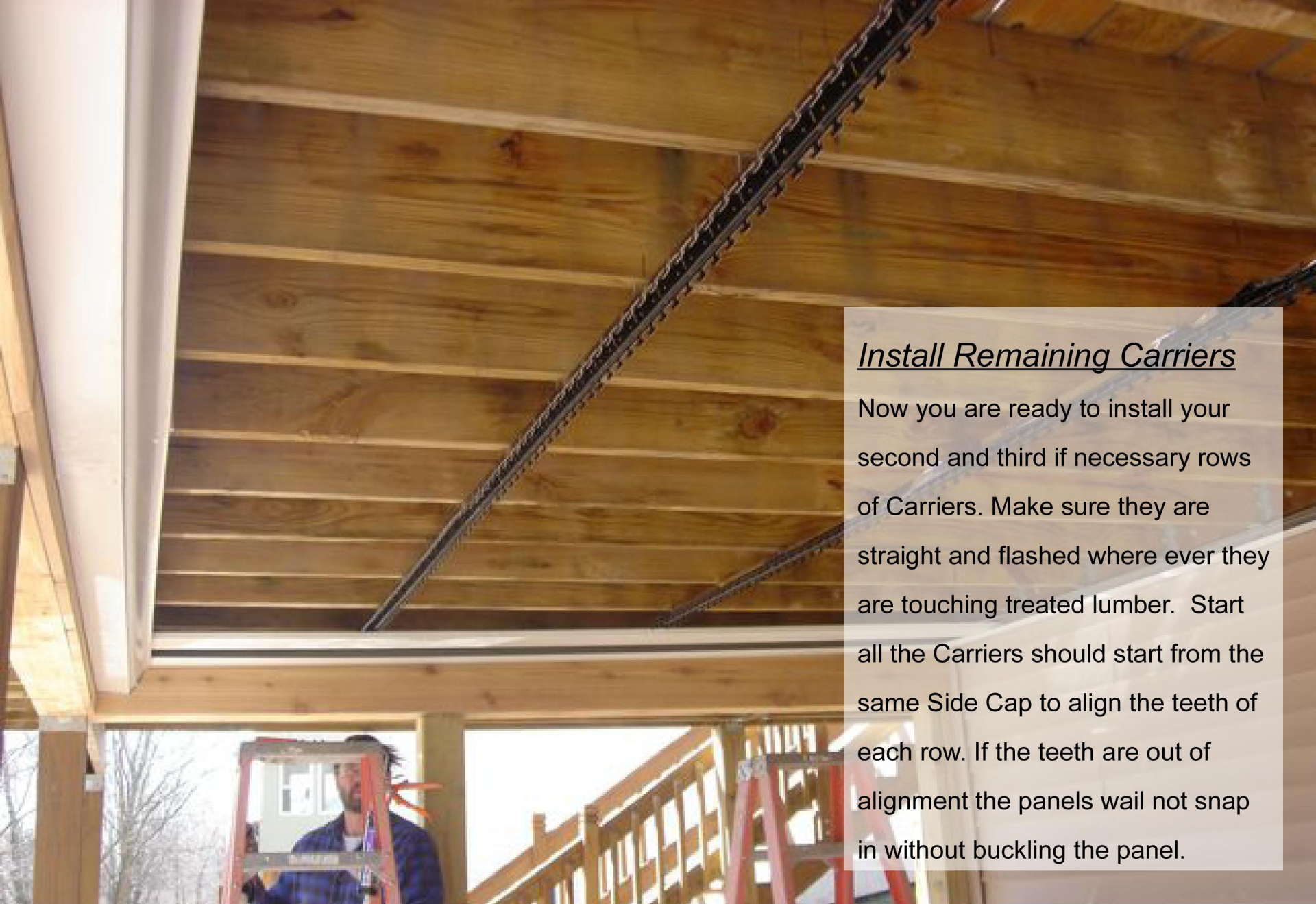
→ then flash (a.) Ceiling Carriers (to prevent corrosion from treated lumber) and fasten permanently by using by putting in a second screw on an angle (b.). We recommend not drawing

## *Additional Carrier Slides*

All the Carriers need to nest into the Side Cap starting from the same side







### *Install Remaining Carriers*

Now you are ready to install your second and third if necessary rows of Carriers. Make sure they are straight and flashed where ever they are touching treated lumber. Start all the Carriers should start from the same Side Cap to align the teeth of each row. If the teeth are out of alignment the panels will not snap in without buckling the panel.

## *Hanging Technique to Permanently Fasten Carriers*

Works best if you don't draw the Carrier snug to the bottom of the deck joist – Panels will hang better and straighter. You can hang the Carrier with a screw straight up but, you will permanently fix it the Carrier with the screw on an angle. The second screw is installed after the elevation is determined.





## *Additional Carrier Slides*

Flashing Carrier: If Carriers are going to touch the treated lumber it is IMPORTANT that you use QE flashing tape between the Carrier and treated lumber.



## *Additional Carrier Slides*

Splicing Carriers: To keep the space between the teeth consistent from one Carrier to next cut teeth out of the Carrier that will be used as a splice. Nest this splice over the continuing Carrier making sure to line up the holes of the two Carriers.



## *Additional Carrier Slides*

Straightness: Make sure your Carriers are straight – otherwise your panels will not fit or work properly and the ceiling will have a “wave”.





## *Additional Carrier Slides*

Carrier Spacing: Make sure Carriers are space no more than 3' apart.



## *Additional Carrier Slides*

On a long panel run the Carrier may hang very low from the deck joist. In that case a 2.5" pipe hook can be used to hang the Carrier. Another method would be to attach blocking on the side of the joist dropping the end of the block down to the desired elevation. Field made brackets are also an option.





### Install Panels

Now you are ready to start hanging panels. Start at one end and work your way across adjusting the Carrier elevation as needed. The panel elevation is correct when the panel rests on the Gutter without creating a “belly” or low spot. The ends of each panel need to be bent as shown below.



Gutter End



G-Channel End

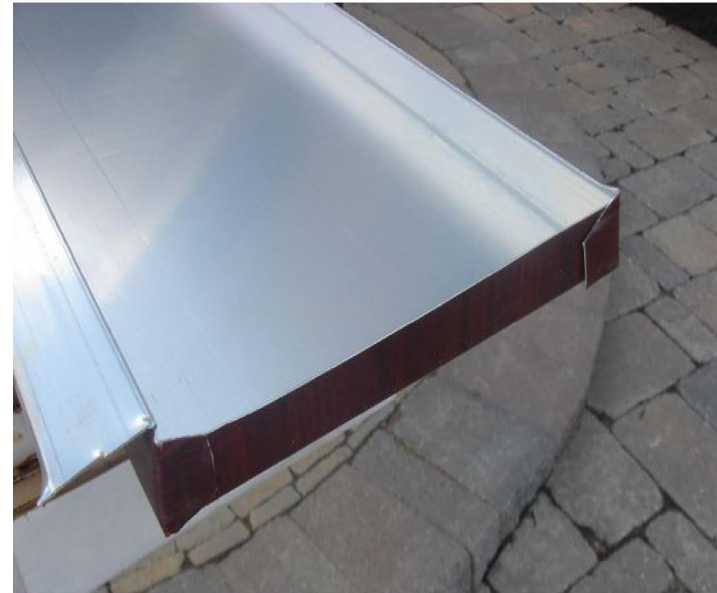




The end of the Panel that slopes into the Gutter should be bent down to fit into and flow into the Gutter. The other side of the Panel needs to be boxed and caulked in the unlikely event of any back-flow.



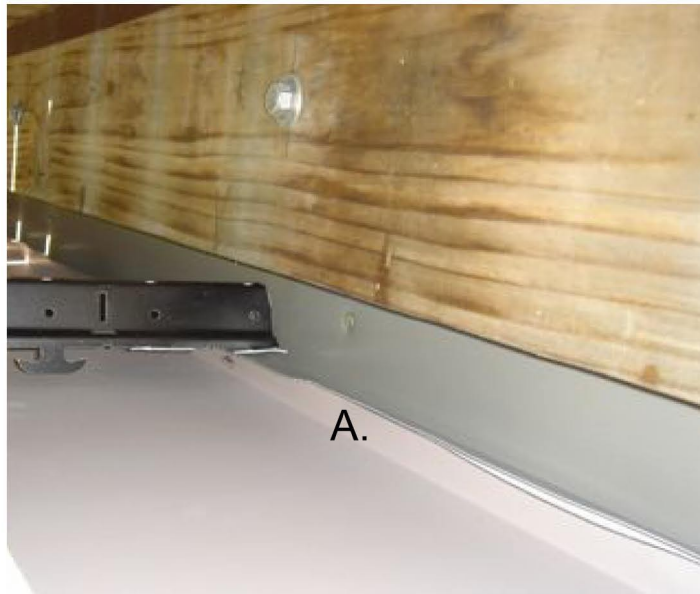
Once you've cut your Panel to length slit side wall 1/4" on each side and bend down with hand seamer to prevent water from wicking back under the panel.



The end that goes into the G-Channel needs to be boxed up and caulked (to prevent any back flow into the G-Channel). Cut a 1/2" slit where the side wall meets the base and fold up to 90 degree bend. Then bend side wall tabs around and behind this upward bend.



When you get to the end the last panel will need to be ripped to size allowing enough material for a 90 degree bend (A) that will nest into the Side Cap. Fasten this bend into the throat of the Side Cap with zip screws .



## *Additional Carrier Slides*





## Ceiling Fan Installation



- Consult with a local electrician on local building & electrical codes!
- Having an electrician run electrical feed is a good idea—usually they'll leave the wire coiled and ready for you to run through the rib of the panels and into the junction box.
- Feed wire could also run through system pans in the rib encased in a wire mold
- Caulk the hole the feed wire comes through
- Junction box is fasten to framing above the panel rib to support the fan
- ACQ compatible 4-6 lag bolts should be used to fasten the junction box that supports the fan

## *Cantilevers*



## *Cantilevers*





## *Header (Tent) Flashing*



## *Pan Flashing*



*Side Cap Flashing: Outside and Under the Joist*





Butt a G-Channel to a Side Cap to change the direction of the panels



## *Columns*

Column Tips: Any panel the column penetrates needs to be flashed dry. In other words they cannot carry any water. This is achieved with a tent flashing running the full length of the panel.



## *Additional Column Applications*





## *Dryer Vent Troubleshooting*

It is recommend that power vents be diverted down to direct hot air away from inside the system. Install a 90 degree elbow and flash above to keep this area dry.



## *Helpful Hint*

Make sure it's enclosed



