

Some manufacturers, even well-known brands, are selling a sub-par AZ35 so be careful.
In most counties AZ35 does not meet building code for residential roofing.

Make sure you are getting the best metal for your project.



Metal for roofing is comprised of layers.

- STEEL for strength
- SUBSTRATE for rust prevention
- PAINT for color and protection



What gauge to choose.

STEEL – Gauge indicates the thickness of the panel. Each gauge number represents a range of thickness, meaning a 29-gauge panel could be as thin as .0115” or as thick as .0155”. Industry-standard 29-gauge metal for roofing is .0142”. Know what you are buying. Ask for the manufacturer’s specifications on metal thickness.

A lower gauge number indicates heavier steel. Heavier steel resists dents and wind-uplift. It also can span larger framing for pole barns and buildings. Lighter, more economical 29-gauge steel may be preferred for residential roofing with solid decking. Be sure it is the thicker 29-gauge that would be less prone to denting. **Thicker is better.**

SUBSTRATE – To protect the steel core from rusting, roofing metal has an aluminum-zinc alloy coating. Thickness of the coating is measured in weight over 100 square feet (AZ-55 = 55 ounces of aluminum-zinc alloy per 100 square feet). Quality metal roofing has AZ-50 and AZ-55 substrates to provide a thicker coat of anti-rust protection.

PAINT – A .9 to 1 mil acrylic or paint layer (comprised of pigment, resin, and solvent) protects lower layers from the elements, while the paint gives fade-resistant color and gloss. Economy or non-warranted panel may have less. Be sure you are getting a superior paint layer.

