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Corrugated metal roofing sheets black

Typical clay roof tiles in Mediterranean style homes get material upgrades through metro roofs, to lightweight stone granule coated steel. Scallop roof panels are offered in 18 colors (such as mission gold and terracotta) that can be walked safely, different from clay panels. The weight of the slate tile can mean that additional engineering is required when applying material to the roof. The slate-looking metal roof from the interlock roof is much lighter and easier to install. It also has a patented coating system embedded with Teflon surface protection device for durability. Natural metal roofing materials such as copper develop patinas and aged finishes over time. Future Roof offers copper roofs in a variety of styles, from diamonds to shingles to slate looks. Available in 12oz, 16oz or 20oz copper, these roofs are fully recyclable. The steel roof coated from Kasselwood is made to look like a wood shake (no need for frequent maintenance of real wood). 10 colors of copper penny, aged cedar, evergreen and black onyx are available in variety. As a bonus to environmentalists, the roof is made from 30% recycled material and is recyclable at the end of its life. Future Roof's diamond pattern adds a level of sophistication. This ornate roof style is perfect for architectural styles like Queen Anne, known for its patterns, colors and textures. On vertical standing seam roofs, attachment flanges cover adjacent panels to create a clean appearance and ensure protection from bad weather. Fabrial offers a classic-style metal roof with a wide range of seams, perfect for a wide range of home styles, from traditional to modern, and is designed for longevity against rain, snow and wind. ATAS International offers battan seam roofing materials that add texture and visual interest. Ideal for country homes and cabins, the product is available in 30 colors (with matching trim options) installed like a typical standing seam roof. Inteflock's metal single-style roof is made to resemble thinly sliced wooden shingles. Available in 9 colors, the product comes in heavy grain texture with durable coating. Each shingles has a connecting edge on all four sides and is nailed to the roof surface, promising excellent protection. This Gerard Barrel Butt Tile provides the look of 'S' concrete tiles without weight. The roof is a stone-covered metal that reproduces the texture of the concrete while providing better moisture protection than the average clay or cement tile. All aspects of life in 2020 look different, but black Friday shopping is also included. Major retailers already offer seasonal deals and promotions in their online stores, so you can stock up on gifts for friends, family, and maybe yourself. Why pay someone else to do what you can on your own? I built a patio cover for my house, so you can too! The house is a bit of money. Among taxes, And repair is a wonder that everyone can even afford to own one. One way to save a bit of money is to take some home repair or renovation projects yourself. For example, the out window behind my house leaks during a thunderstorm, the back door closes during the winter. It's hard and expensive to repair both the window and the door, but I both overlooked my patio, so the patio cover effectively dead the bad weather away from the out window and back door and decided to make a cheaper and easier fix. If you're interested in making your own patio cover, read the instructions on how to do it. Choosing materials for building patio covers The look is important, but you need to make sure that the material fits the structure. My patio cover was going to have a slight slope, so shingles was coming out. The tar roof works, but it smells heavy like a BP oil spill. It is resistant to strong winds, lightweight and structurally sound, so we decided on a corrugated metal roof. Using corrugated metal, you can reduce the required slope, or roof pitch, by as little as 10%, or 1 to 10 pitches. This meant that the patio cover started at the end of the roof of the house at a height of 8 feet and sloped up to 7 feet, leaving a clearance of more than 6.5 feet between the lowest part of the frame header and the ground at its outer edge. Materials used (wood) Depending on your home and preferences, the materials you need may vary. NumberWood12 x 6 x 10 inch board (roof) 32 x 8 x 10 inch board (beam) 101 x 6 x 10 board (metal roof railing) 34x 4x 8 handling (patio cover post) Tips for buying material: flexibility. I originally planned to use 4 x4 beams and roof thickness, but the local code didn't allow them, so I used a 10 x2 header and 6 x2 roof thickness. Also, be prepared to change your plans in stores when you get the ingredients. For example, I chose dry wall screws instead of nails because for some reason I'm inexpensive and won't try to get myself back after a few years. Another alternative I made was to choose 3- and 4-inch deck screws instead of framing the nails. Although more expensive, they are much better than framing their nails outdoors. Shop around. Shopping around for the best price for the material was absolutely necessary. In the same town, with an area of less than 10 miles, the difference in price was very large. Total material costs ranged from \$2,200 to \$800. Beware of your shopmates. Some people are aggressive and want to push customers into an insane buying frenzy, somehow bringing up a storm of confusing nonsense that elicits more spending to more savings, for areas of patio cover that would not be exposed to the weather. The associate also arranged a \$25 delivery. Some people who get building permits for patio covers said building permits were unnecessary, but others said they couldn't get them without a contractor's license or would raise my property taxes and so on. So I called the permit and licensing office and got the right answer. Yes, permission was required. No, it doesn't raise my taxes, they didn't either, unless the property owner cared if I wasn't a licensed contractor. Getting a building permit was actually a lot easier than I thought. I took the plan to the town permit and licensing office, filled out the paperwork, and the next morning I got a call, went back to the permit bureau to get the permit and paid for the permit that ended up being \$85. They made some changes to the plan that not only made the response easier but also made the project easier and cheaper! Early the next morning, materials arrived at my house, starting construction permits for patio covers. Once the material was unloaded, I started carrying 10-foot long boards and cardboard metal sheets into the backyard, laying them out in patterns to roughly fit the way they were assembled. I also separated the corrugated metal sheets, wiped each one with a light coat of vegetable oil and re-stacked them. This was something I saw my neighbors doing a long time ago when I was a kid. I'm not sure it serves any purpose other than to make me feel better. It's probably a step I was able to skip, but who doubted the wisdom of the ancients? The local building code required a 2x6 ledger and had to see off two inches of wood from the top of the window box. Next, I processed the wood and drilled it 1/8 hole in the ledger board, 6 inches away in advance because the deck screws would need a little help to get started. After mounting the script board with 4-inch deck screws, I used a large staple gun to staple the phone, internet and cable lines inwards towards the house to protect against the weather. Post hole position (left) and completed post hole (right) Step 2: Dig a post hole It was a little difficult to figure out where to dig the post hole. I was hoping they were exactly 9.5' from the edge of the roof, but the foundation of the house was 2' concave from the drip end of the roof and 26 protruding from under the out window. How do I get an accurate measurement method?Shows and formulas from various math classes flashed in my mind. Here's what I did: I stood up some posts on the edge of the roof, using bubble levels to make sure they were completely upright. I then measure 9.5 feet on a couple of jostboards and put them on the ground, with one end being an upright pillar and the other showing where to dig a hole. I did this at both ends of the ledger board and put another 20 feet of pleasure boards between them. Then I used my square, or angled iron, to square the corners. I marked three post-hole spots and the central post hole went to where the two 10-foot jostboards met. We then measured the corner from corner to corner, one way and the other, and made slight adjustments until both measurements were the same. With the exact center of the post hole marked, I planned to dig deep into holes 18 and wanted to make it wider to be deep according to local building standards, so I marked 18 circles around them. (See photo above) I started digging holes with a simple shovel, but while thinking about post-hole excavators with motors and big augers, I manipulated the two, as I saw them used in various home-center TV shows. But before I made any plans to rent a digger, I had already finished digging all three holes with an ordinary old shovel. Then I used a garden hoe to step down and compress the dirt at the bottom of the hole. Make sure your post extensions are even. Step 3: Next time I make a post, I scratched my head, given how to make sure if the top of the three posts is placed in the post hole. Plus, if you don't have someone to help you hold things in place, you need to figure out how to attach the rest of the frame to a post that's already upright. What I came up with worked, but I've never seen it done on TV. I put the board on the patio slab and set the bubble level at the end of that board. Then I took the edge of that board into the hole, held it by hand, launched the 4x4 post straight up, lifted the board at bubble level until it leveled and marked the 4x4 post. I then put the post, measured 7 feet from the top of it and marked it. The difference between the two marks was how tall I wanted the post to be, so I added the last processed 2 x4 length and added enough length to the post so that its height was perfect. I did this for all three posts. Step 4 to square the frame: Assemble the frame The rest of the frame is what I assembled on solid ground and I don't want to hold everything in place with one hand while attaching the deck screws with the other hand. Cut 4 braces at a 45 degree angle. I cut them from one 10ft long 2x10 board. I measured the width of the board with a ruler and marked its length from the edge of the board, from whichto make a wooden triangle that was exactly the right shape. I measured the short side of that wooden triangular block and they were exactly the same, so I knew it was cut at a 45 degree angle. I used it to mark the line to cut to make a brace. I made two outer braces three feet long on the outside and two inner braces two feet long on the outside. Make the pieces square for assembly. When I cut the braces, I laid out the frames on the ground in the position they were finally in. I pre-drilled the screw holes at 1/8 bit to prevent cracking, and in braces I drilled in advance on the wood at 1/4 bit so that the screws could sink deeper. After attaching each piece, I checked each joint to see if anything was knocked out of place, in squares. Fortunately, the work stayed where I wanted it to be and I didn't have to make any further adjustments. After assembling the frame, I marked 24 on the central and ledger boards, each with 11 pleasure hangers attached. Then it was time to be ready to raise the frame, which weighed about 300 pounds at this point. Prepare the roof thickness. (11 foot long 2x6s). I had to cut an angle and a 1/2 notch at the top end so that the roof of the patio cover would come under the drip edge of the house. Then cut 7 inches diagonally from the other end and match to the header of the far end frame. For this, I made a template from a piece of cereal box cardboard, cut out the pattern and drew it on the edge of each board. Then I cut it with a circular saw and took out the last little bit of the notch using a hand saw. If I had, I would have used a jig saw. For a distant purpose, I made another template without a notch to make sure all angles and lengths were the same. Real pros might have made cut-by-cut measurements rather than making templates, but I didn't want to risk the possibility of human error. JoistStep5: Raise the frame To frame without help, you had to install a prop stick. I mean, I use a single framing nail to attach a 10-foot-long 2 x6 board (I used my guts) to the outside of the frame, one board length away from the bottom of the frame, on both sides. The real pros rotate on the nails and hold the frame as if it were on the ground, preventing the frame from going down. Then they attached a 10-foot board to the center post in the middle and lifted it from the last end, and leverage cut the intensity needed to lift the frame in half. As I walked towards it and stood in the post hole without straining the frame myself. Next, I attached the roof thickness from side to side and secured the corner so I could remove the prop stick and the central lifting board and attach the remaining roof thickness. Post set concrete step 6: pour concrete at this point At this point, I had a frame attached to the roof. The roof attached to the ledger above the house. To set the frame to a full level up, I lifted the post a little and launched a little bit of dry concrete reedymix to raise it high enough to read my bubble perfectly. And to straighten the post up and down exactly, I lifted and moved the lower end of the post hole and measured it at the level after each adjustment. After eaching was resolved for about 30 minutes, I reconfirmed everything again with a leveler. It was still vertical and square, so it meant it was time to pour some concrete. I chose six 80-pound bags of post-set concrete. I mixed one bag at a time and used a garden hoe to stir the water until the concrete was close to the liquid. We then used a shovel to put an equal amount in each post hole and repeated this process until we got to the last bag. For the last batch of concrete, I added less water, mixed it into the consistency of raw cookie dough, put on working gloves, I grabbed the job by hand and formed it in the dome at the base of each post to prevent the water from pooling. After that, I lapped on the concrete surface and used blocks of scrap wood as a tring to smooth out. Then let me do a concrete set. The patio cover frame looks very nice! Step 7: Finish the job after it was a simple but repeated task. I attached a 1 x 6 board to the top of the base and screwed the metal roof into them. The hardest part was going over the top edge of the metal sheet to the drip edge of the house and below the roof deck and sticking it into the beads of clear dry roof cement I put in there with a caulking gun. It was also absolutely necessary, but a little harsh, to stick sealer beads along the edge of the metal sheet before layering them. At that point, the work was done. For the corrugated metal roof, we chose a screw that enters the wood from rubber washer metal with a 1/4 volt head and put it in using a 1/4 inch magnetized drill compatible socket. That type of screw enters all the valleys at the top and bottom edges of the panel and all the other valleys through the rest of the roof, into a 1x6 board positioned 24 inches in the center. More details about joining patio covers to existing roofs where patio covers attach to roofs. Jed Fischer This article is as accurate and true as the author knows. The Content is for informational or recreational purposes only and is not a substitute for personal or professional advice in business, financial, legal or technical. com. Forget to mention, why do you spray bubbles that the main roof meets the porch roof? under shingles, at the edge, flashings should be nailed, slightly bent and nailed under the corrugated metal. The spray foam shows that it was not inspected, but the inspector of the building was lawful. Their work is on the line, and anything that violates the code or common sense can come back and bite them into the ass. Spray foam is used to fill gaps between doors and windows jams, inside walls, roofs and not anything! Spray foam is not something that is in the weather, especially in the sun. The sun dries and blows away until brittle. There are tools for certain jobs and spray foam work is not for filling space, or fixing mistakes, where you didn't plan correctly. But you can have a duct taped where you whisked it while you're doing it lol. You and others may think I'm rude, but if you're not a contractor or carpenter and give people advice, wrong advice, they start spending money naively, rotting, rusting and breaking, roof leaks where there was spray foam, ultimately costing. But these people assume it has to be done right because it was written and posted on the actual website for DiYers. If I'm not sure about something, I won't pretend and give people the wrong advice. Stick to your own path. Lawler August 1, 2020. There have been many things because I grew up in construction and carpentry. I didn't have the wrong or common sense. So Monica and friends, it's not a nice job. For one, license inspectors did not go through this construction unless they were family, friends, or you would comb their pockets. If you were putting a fence, cement would be fine because you don't build that roof. And if you're cementing in the post, just cement it in the post. So why attach a 2x4 to the post and leave it in the cement? In your case, you have only hardened with a piece of wood that has no time at all, because it is on the ground. It attracts termites and other wood-eating insects. When they have finished eating those 2x4s, look for unprocessed wood nearby (sheds, porches, houses, etc.). If you put the post correctly, there is a raised piece of metal that will put the cement in, on which the post sits. Also, you won't cut the post until you stand that. You measure from the top, mark it, stretch the chalk string, stretch it in the opposite post while checking its level and mark all posts with snap strings at once. Then cut off the tops. In addition, it does not put the cut end of the processed post on the ground. The post is not fully processed, so it sells the same chemicals used in paint cans and touches the edges. about the construction of it. There is a special bracket that sits on top of the post holding the beam going from post to post. Next, the rafters must be 2x6 after a level of 10 or 12 feet. Short of all, you can use 2x4. The rafters should sit on the beams and, by cord, each be held down by a hurricane strap. The other end of you must be sitting on a metal hanger that is screwed into a 2x6 that replaces fascia. After the roof is covered with plywood, it should be covered with tar paper or a membrane. Then some of the flashes should be hidden under the shingles of the house or the current roof. Depending on the pitch of the roof, determine what can be used to cover the roof. If it is slightly thrown, it should be covered with a rolled roof and nailed accordingly. Metal drip edges should be nailed over tar paper, but under the roof. At the end of the rafters 2x6 or 1x6 is nailed or screwed followed by the pertonume. As for screws, where they live determined how long those seal locking screws last. You said for some reason they are cheap. Oh yes, common sense will tell you why they are called external screws, not seal lock screws. Greze. People do your homework and they follow up and tell you how it's holding up later when they're forced to repair it, so they don't follow up someone's suggestion just because it worked for them. Cheaper and cheaper. Jessica July 07, 2020: Will your roof really get hot? Does it radiate heat to the patio? Chris E 2020: Thanks to the article, we are currently installing a very similar patio roof as we speak. May 09, 2020: Roof pitch to angle calculator enters pitch in first box - calculation is Holbrook automatic on May 3, 2020. 2020: Ian, I'm a 74-year-old grammar I came across this post while trying to figure out how to mesh a patio cover and my 55-year-old home. I did quite a bit of remodeling and built one house, an expensive house. I was taken Abacan in quite a few of this individual in building his cover and was surprised he actually posted and bragged about his work! The weight added to the edge of the roof is very much an issue and he taps to the fascia board (alever he calls it something else) and expects to hold the structure! But I know this! I take it he owes! I must have had some damages for him to pay when he left! Especially if you don't know what you're doing! I'm not very convenient, but we're going to hit this. ha on October 30, 2019: Many of my city's residents actually have new roofs and patios or I noticed that I was doing the pool without permission, so I don't know what to think of that tip. Walter on October 30, 2019: this is pretty! I am saving this for the future if I ever need to enlarge my roof. Winter is usually the best time to know what you need to do. October 1, 2019: I just want to say, don't put your 4x4 directly into the concrete. They get too much moisture and fail. Always use the anchor system and fix the 4x4 on the concrete with an anchor system made of galvanized metal. Chuck Wiggins August 19, 2019: Thank you for the great detail! I printed it, so I didn't have to keep coming back to my computer-Chuck August 2, 2019: July 19, 2019 article. Ives in Tornado Alley America. Recently (2019) had an EF2 tornado rip through his neighborhood. What do you think is still standing? his patio cover. I'm proud to call you my brother. No, July 6, 2019: As others have said, don't do THIS-ledger on the string, very weak. Drywall screws that cause studs to delay: rust and fail catastrophic. Nail framing only - it's Jeff K. on May 9, 2019 in code: I don't expect to build a patio cover like this and get paid. Close to the beginning of the article, you'll see a sketch of how the patio will be built, and the header will appear above the post. However, the 2x header is hit against the post. Then the building inspector made it ????. Call me I think whoever issued you a permit stole \$85 from you. Yes, cities and other government agencies steal money from people. Ian on March 9, 2019: This is terrible. The author clearly has zero building experience. Failure to follow these plans will lead to catastrophic failures. Screws can not be replaced with nails. They don't have full strength and snap off. You can bend the nails to the pretzels. This article is full of terrible advice. Cargo Carport March 01, 2019: Great! On April 17, 2018, Cowalleu up Keep I bought a plan from a wood plate and I made it very fast. If you enjoy a free woodworking plan, you will love the wooden pier. Inspired by all the endless possibilities of furniture plans and other timber projects to build both indoors and outdoors on April 4, 2018: Rotkley When someone does such a great job, it's just horrible like this roof like Yoo. So I think: sounds a little extreme. If they looked at it, they thought it was healthy and well made. I like the existing roof, so I should move it. You should be able to use a saw to cut the patio roof from the house. Depending on the length of the rafters and the width (span) of the patio, it temporarily supports the upper roof structure with a 2x4 for posts screwed to 2x 8.10. The beam and cross are braced in 2x4 so as not to sway in both directions. This temporary beam can be no more than 1/3 the length of the return from the top edge of the roof, but you don't want it in the way of the gutter if you do not plan to support it using the house, install the ledger, or your new permanent post. For temporary post beams and braces, use 3 screws or long or scaffolding (double) nails and temporarily shake the posts of the lower roof beams in both directions. Therefore, everything is braced both ways. This means all four ways. You can cut your temporary posts a little longer and drive them towards the vertical just slightly to unload the roof of the house. You will want to nail a pair of 2x4s with some bottle jacks or screw jacks so that you can raise and lower the temporary beam with them. Flush one end of the 2x4 or even with each other so that one extends 6-8" beyond the other side of the top. You can nail or screw this long end into the beam while the short 2x4 fits it. Then lower and remove the jack or make a fuss at the height and it won't fall on you. Now that you put jacks in place and leave them with a little strain, you roof stands alone. If you change the position, you can move a little without falling. Can be raised on the old roof. Or, as shown in the figure above the article, it can be cut or adapted to be attached to the house in other ways. The lower beam probably tolerates some changes in the roof pitch. Look at the fastening and make your plan. Separate the roof of the house. Maybe just jacking the top and pulling the nails. Maybe cutting the nails or the roof itself with a saw and a few blades will suit you. One to understand it so as not to tear your house apart - then raise it on the roof, keeping the gutter accessible. Finish the top edge as you like. Determine the height of remove and install your permanent posts, beams, and braces. Lower to the top of the beam and tighten 2 or sway beyond the shingles. Lower it back under shingles to the position shown in the figure above. If necessary, with lumber and some blades, you can cut the roof or rafters to an estimated length. You may not need to post this way. But the load you were worried about on the roof as it is now has not changed. So check with the engineer. If necessary, install permanent posts and beams. Again, your downhill beam should tolerate a slight elevation change at the edge of the uphill, while the downhill post should be braced during operation and permanently appropriate for the final design. Any decent carpenter should be able to plan and hold your hand through this. The new post will have a gap on the uphill side that can now be addressed by adding a wall of sheet metal or shingles to the beams extending into the gutter of the house, with a raised roof to match your floor plan. You won't lose weight so as not to rain. Or, if wind and rain are not an issue, leave it. Now you don't have to build a new roof. But you need to pour the pier in each new post and you need to brace the whole thing to make up for a house that no longer offers a shake brace. I can't say too much about what the house is doing. From your structure falling over. Failure to re-install it can cause serious problems. If it is well thought out, designed and fastened, it will take much less effort, time and material. You will buy a bunch of 2x4s and a bunch of big 2xs infinitely cheaper and still useful. Called one of those who laughed at the roof and you enjoyed. Gave him two days of work and got fishing the other day you do this. And you can go out to dinner many times with the money you have saved. Even after you buy a saw (get a cheap one with a guarantee like port cargo), kggood cordless drills and bits (I took #25 ㄟ トが好きです for screws), flat bars, sledgehammers or 2# malls do step ladders, skill saws, and two jacks. Screw the pizza into place for your family and friends to lift the post. Sorry, I don't usually write anything like this. A good carpenter makes it very easy. If the usual fear does not come out of the work of the tree. Alternatively, you can buy a leaf blower, tape the drain pipe to it and blow off the gutter 4-5 times a year. Anita Haschet April 1, 2018: Love all info rotnikley on July 7, 2017: I have a patio roof just set on the front roof. It looks pretty to those who don't know better until you recognize that there is a gutter that needs to be cleaned from the roof of the house where the patio roof sits. After buying a house and realizing that this is something I have to deal with every year. I'm considering doing these plans, and tearing up all the surroundings. When someone does such a great job of found mistakes and flaws like this, it's horrible to ruin the whole idea. Going to the inspector is probably not such a bad idea because I'm sure the inspector didn't agree with my house setup. So many contractors came and looked and said wow, that's a lot of stress to put on the roof of the house, why they didn't do it this way (the way in this article). I wanted to unload the entire patio but unfortunately because of this mistake they have to be completely demolished for this eve which they did not remove before putting down the patio roof. Yes, these instructions are very useful. Wichita Lufning on June 21, 2017: This is great and my husband Love to use it at 2017: Great details! The idea that you weren't helping to lift everything alone, you're a man! also, the extension you put in the post. Genius Plus you thought about dominating the cement base. Great job Anita Hash from Port Elizabeth on February 21, 2017: Thank you for sharing and displaying the project step by step. Now you have all the extra space. Protection from rain and too much sun. Henry 10, 2016: Thanks I'm getting ready to try out my cover patio project, a very nice blog entry thank you! Jack November 05, 2016: Would it be better to use flashing instead of gap filler 3x expansion form?September 24, 2016: I wish there was a picture of the frame before he raised it. March 17, 2016 Michael: Good information and well written. The point that the screw of the dry wall is never used for the exterior or the truth is told only for dry wall. They are cheap metal and rust and break very easily. It's Donnie: thanx on February 23, 2016, but there's very little about from Texas on February 8, 2016: Very informative and great information, thanks for sharing the Jed.One quick question. Gap Filler 3x Extended Foam - I don't know what this is, I can't find it at my local home base. Hope you have a good seal and can recommend it by product name so you can find a similar. Grant A2, January 4, 2016: Thank you for really taking the time to share this information,John November 5, 2015: What are the specific reasons for using wood instead of metal in the frame? I'll probably case the subsequent post with fake wood for aesthetics. Any thoughts? On September 13, 2015. Terence: I've never done this, but I thought a lot about it in my head. Almost the same plan. I did a few different things: grass poured no more than 6 inches underground to cover the concrete scaffolding. Dry walls screw rust. The roof would have used some of the flashes to meet instead of caulking - the flashes go under shingles and on metal roofs. Christine July 10, 2014: Hi Jed, I was looking for an idea for our house where the patio that was discovered faces west. I really liked your best. My boyfriend is Master Carpenter, so I know he loves photography when I show him this. I also noticed you all had Oklahoma? Jed Fisher from Oklahoma on June 18, 2014 (author): Cheryl, it remains surprisingly cool. Metal block radiant heat and patio are located on the north side of the house. This keeps it comfortable during the hottest part of the day, Cheryl! Auden in the late afternoon of June 12, 2014: does it get really hot during the summer because it's not insulated?ohn r. oush March 06, 2014: Great article! I also had a question and this answered all of them! Thank you for taking a layman's view on behalf of the contractor, it obviously explains everything! 2 x 6 with an L bracket attached to the rafters that usually lift the patio cover high. Here's an image of how this attachment works: With Eckstein: Almadood Patio Cover Material from Aiso Viejo, California on January 19, 2013, it's easier than this. As long as you are attached to your home, you can have scaffolding and bolt the post directly to the concrete. You can attach it to a nostible or on the wall of a house. You can find installation instructions at www.alumawoodfactorydirect.net and get some design ideas. You can build an 11' projection x 20' width for as little as \$1,600.00 for all the materials you need. All you need to do is cut your post to size. Good luck to you all on July 31, 2012: How do you attach a porch roof over an existing metal roof? I'd like to start 4 feet on the roof and come out about 6 feet from the edge of the existing roof. How do I connect and seal a connection from Salt Lake City on July 25, 2012? Sometimes I really hope I had a house instead of a townhouse. I'm definitely crazy about doing things myself, but I can change what's inside my place! on July 17, 2012 from Oklahoma To Jed Fisher (author): James, the roof of my house is on a 4:12 pitch, my patio cover is 2:12, and that's fine in my town. Lowering the outer edge is too short as the roof is circling the end attached to the house. The weight of the snow that the roofing material and structure can support determines whether the pitch is too shallow. I used metal because it's light and okay. Maybe the inspector walks into your house by the front door and walks out from below as the first impact of the patio cover comes out the back door to the patio. They can't check the pitch at all if they see a solid structure,jamesdandy July 17, 2012:I have a problem with my patio cover pitch. I used an online calculator to come up with a 4.712 pitch, which I thought was good because in my state I used three tabs that required 3.5:12 pitches. I used the original dimensions to build things up and didn't mind checking the pitch again until it was completely covered and the patio cover was complete (except for the gutter). I use the Android Pitch/Angle app on my phone after I'm done and say it's only 2.76:12 pitches! Yikes! Reaffirming the original number I first started with. I wrongly calculated the lattice measurement and I should have doubled. So I guess what I'm asking. Is there a safe and easy way to lower the pitch to 3.5:12 without pulling everything apart and redoing? I think I have to lower the beam (beam by 5-6 inches) Jeez! It's already allowed with the county at a minimum pitch of 3.5/12 before someone tells me to leave it and not worry so much and the inspectors will definitely check the pitch when I get there after scheduling the inspection. Trying to do the right thing by getting a building permit and I may have to pay sincerely for it: (any advice would be helpful. Except of course the same call.John May 4, 2012: Good job. OnlyQuestion/Comment: (1) Instead of a parin on a 1x6 board, I would have used a 2x4. Why? I've found that 1x boards split fairly easily. (2) Did you put screws on the corrugated iron plate at the summit or valley? (3) Did you use galvanized fasteners (screws and nails)? (4) I use wood treated for everything! It's probably overkilled on my part, but having built several shed-type roofs over the last 30 years, I've found that strong winds can really push rainwater around. Don, April 2, 2012: Can you post more pictures of the finished roof? Thanks! Great post, Jed Fisher, author, March 19, 2012, from Oklahoma: Nearly \$1,000. March 18, 2012 Stephen: I'm about to build a very similar project. Curiously, what was your total pocket cost? on February 19, 2012. Jed Fisher from Oklahoma (author): Taking the photos I did made the city building inspector happy on February 19, 2012. February 19: This whole page makes me very happy. It was a one-stop shop to answer all the questions I had. My project is a bit big, but the plan is the same. Thank you, thank you, I think I will do the same for my project when I start doing it to help others. LoveOurPlanet: Nice, from Austin, Texas, November 10, 2010. My house has a galvanized metal roof and I would like to add a front or back porch extension one day. November 10, 2010. Jed Fisher from Oklahoma (author): Thanks for the encouragement! 09 November, a great detail hub on how to build a money glitch: patio cover from Texas in 2010; thank you for sharing. Congratulations on being nominated for this week's HubNuggets Wannabe contest. Good luck to you! Dennis Handron: An Excellent Hub from North Carolina on November 6, 2010. Well written and easy to understand. Congratulations on your hub nugget nomination for a great job (rate it up). Welcome to HPJed Fisher (author) from Oklahoma on September 28, 2010. Thanks, Giselle. After reading the how-to article and watching the how-to show, I realized that the main thing they lacked was the perspective of the individual actually do the project. September 26, 2010 Giselle Maine: Wow! The end result looks great. I especially like the way you documented every step. Other home center guides are often glossy on some small yet important decisions, but all of you seemed to be covered. I would definitely recommend this post to those who are looking to make patio covers. Cover.

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