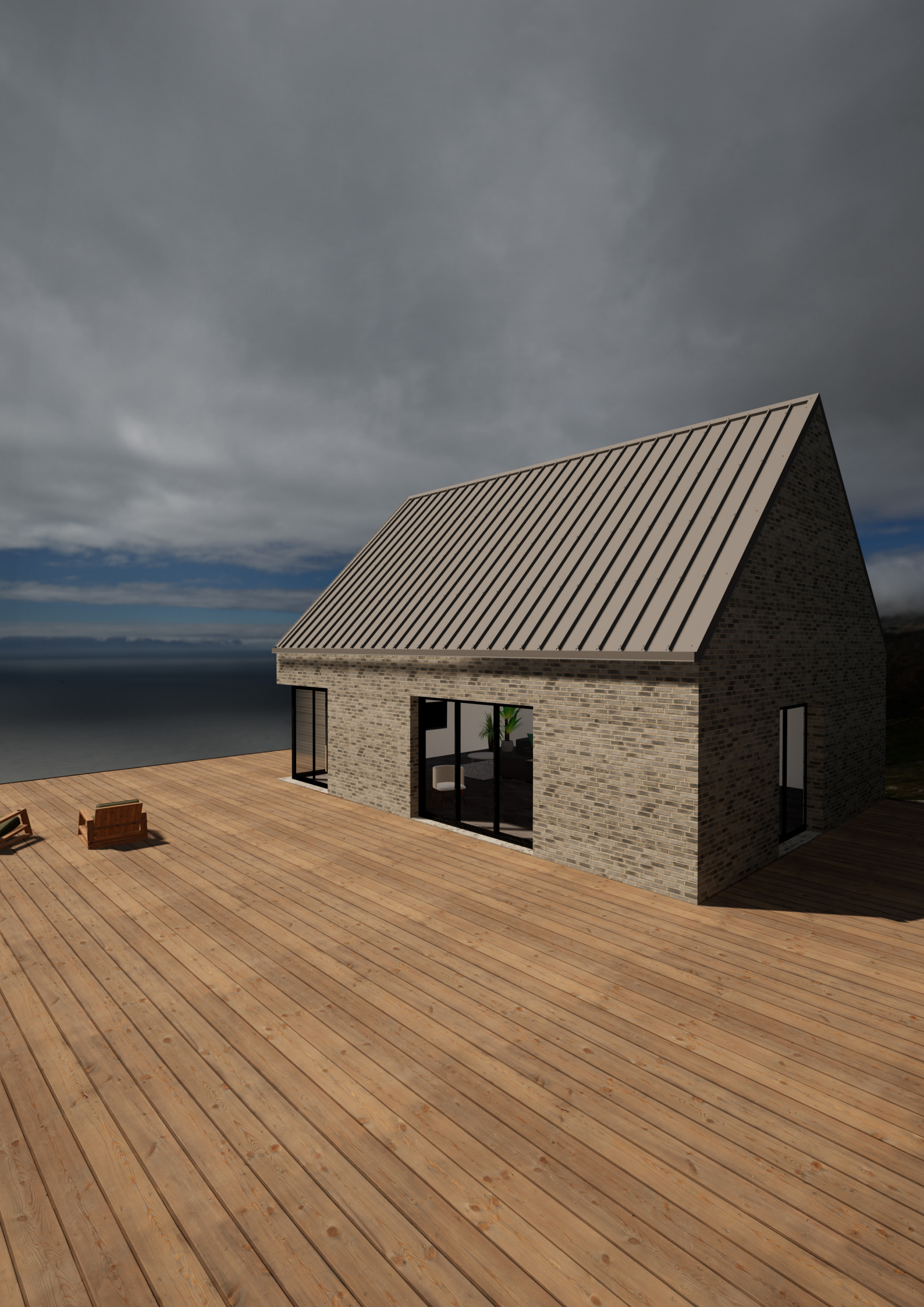

ATELIERS 3S®

metal cladding creators



# SUMMARY

## LA PARISIENNE




IMPACT

ATELIERS 3S®

# How is it that the latest company in the field of metal cladding has taken less than 10 years to shape its market?

You're familiar with the following universal theory; everyone can identify with it: one of the great enemies of humankind – of our human way of thinking – *is habit.*
The habit of **thinking within a certain framework** not because we have established it ourselves, but just because it is there, locking us into an ultimately comfortable standard process: Thinking like Mr. Average.

Our story perfectly embodies how to buck this trend: we are the latest entrant to the French metal cladding market. Despite being the most recently established company, in just over 10 years, we have built a reputation that is unrivalled in the sector, consistently outpacing the competition with our original and desirable designs; **our influence is clearly unrelated to our economic weight.**


10 YEARS
OF FIRSTS
IMPACT
- first to reinvent the aesthetics of metal clad buildings
- first to bring steel cladding into towns and cities
- first to offer a 30-year warranty
- first to invent a random facade
- first to offer low carbon steel as standard
- first selective lacquering of a pre-painted coil


IMPACT
DESIGN

"

We have pushed back the boundaries and brought steel cladding **into cities and towns**. Offices, apartment blocks, interior design – a significant part of our business is generated by projects outside industrial buildings; steel cladding is now considered a desirable element.

**We have consulted architects, builders, artisans and contractors.** Together, we have radically changed the scene in just a few years. Ateliers 3S impacts on its market in terms both of building aesthetics and environmental concerns, and is creatively liberating.

This positive impact becomes yours also. It is encoded in your buildings. **Permanently.**"


IMPACT
CLIMAT

Our **30-year warranty** – ensuring that our products last three times longer – was our first step in an eco-friendly approach to sustainability and economy. However, while steel can be recycled repeatedly, the recyclable volume currently available is only sufficient to meet a quarter of global demand. The future therefore lies in low carbon steel.

**As of 2024, we are the first company to offer the new low carbon steel as standard**. Climate concerns are not an option; by anticipating that the carbon footprint of any building will be a determining factor in its construction, we are offering our customers the opportunity to be in phase with future trends."

# OUR HISTORY

**2011**
Creation of the company
ATELIERS 75

Meeting with Philippe Starck

**FIRST TO OFFER A 30-YEAR WARRANTY**
CLIMATE IMPACT
30-year warranty on all products for more sustainable buildings.

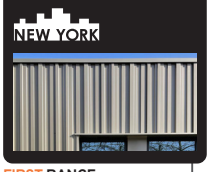
Official launch of the first products at MAPIC in Cannes

**FIRST COMPANY TO BRING STEEL CLADDING INTO TOWNS AND CITIES**
CLIMATE IMPACT
Design of reusable stands at trade fairs to limit waste.

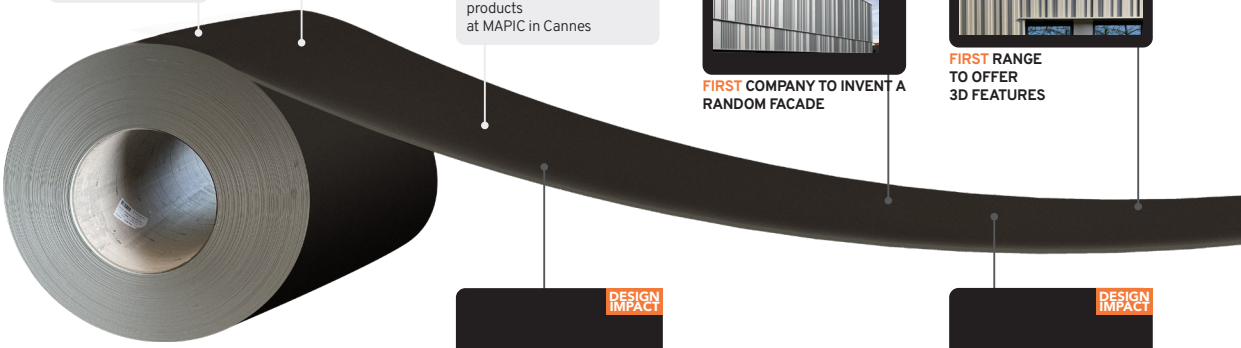
DESIGN IMPACT


**FIRST COMPANY TO INVENT A RANDOM FACADE**

CLIMATE IMPACT
- Reduced printing
- Design of a lighter brochure
- Downloadable installation guides

DESIGN IMPACT


**FIRST RANGE TO OFFER 3D FEATURES**



DESIGN IMPACT


**FIRST COMPANY TO REINVENT THE AESTHETICS OF METAL CLAD BUILDINGS**

DESIGN IMPACT


**FIRST SELF-SUPPORTING STANDING SEAM PANELS**

DESIGN IMPACT

Launch of the concept
**Colorigami®** Process

**Patent registration**
Colours communicate with shapes

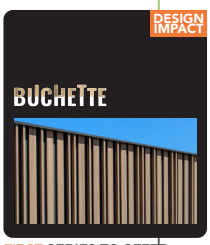
DESIGN IMPACT


FIRST SELECTIVE LACQUERING OF A PRE-PAINTED COIL

CLIMATE IMPACT

Establishment of the company's Carbon Footprint

DESIGN IMPACT



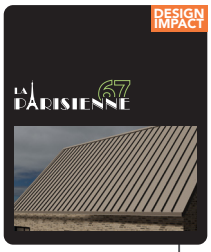

FIRST SERIES TO OFFER RANDOM FACADES WITH WOOD OPTICS DESIGN

FIRST COMPANY TO OFFER LOW CARBON STEEL AS STANDARD

CLIMATE IMPACT

Adoption of XCarb®
ArcelorMittal Recycled and renewably produced
steel for the gradual conversion of the entire material stock

DESIGN IMPACT




FIRST LOW CARBON ROOF PANELS

2025
Expansion of the production site

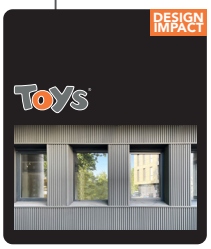
CLIMATE IMPACT

Sourcing of XCarb®
ArcelorMittal Green steel certificate
steel for 50% of our stocks

DESIGN IMPACT


DESIGN IMPACT


DESIGN IMPACT

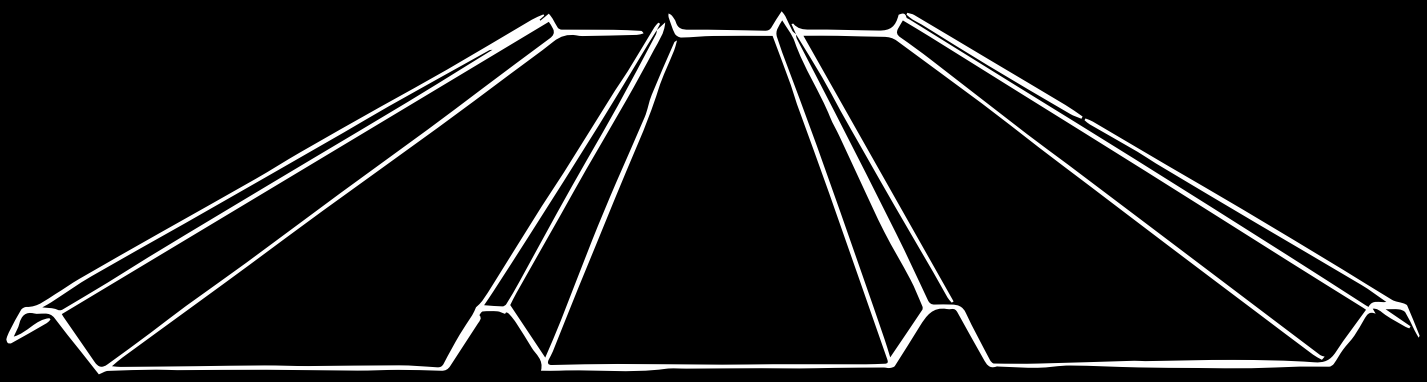



FIRST 1/2 SCALE RANGE


Image editing - ATELIERS 3S

# LA PARISIENNE 67

Conventional and yet so much more beautiful



PARISIENNE® RANGE

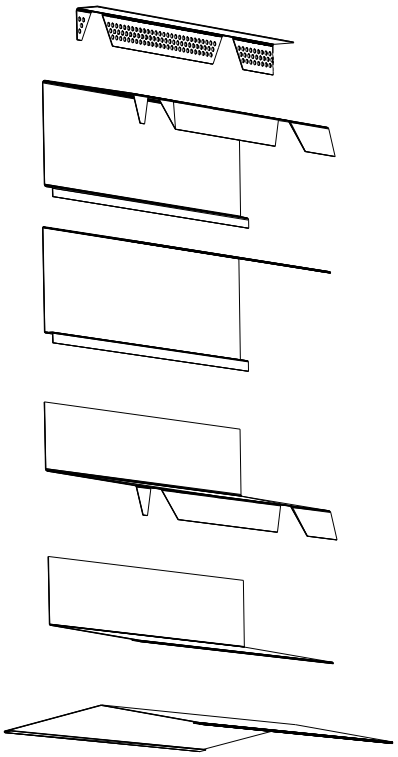
# LA PARISIENNE 67

Conventional and yet so much more beautiful

## EVOLUTION

Ateliers 3S has always maintained a strong focus on the original design of new steel cladding ranges. Rather like a Michelin-starred restaurant during the creation of its signature dishes, where a passion for cuisine leads to new takes on the very best traditional recipes.
We have worked on all the ingredients to make one of the most widely used roofing panel solutions a responsible, high-performing and aesthetically pleasing choice; one that will continue to be as relevant in years to come as it has been in the past.

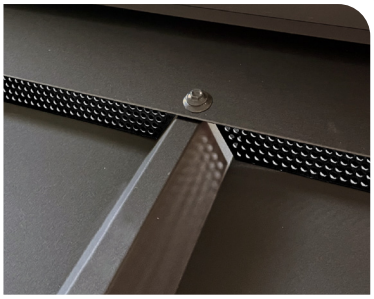
# aesthetic



With its flat surfaces, ultra-matte zinc-look colorways and discreet fixing systems, **La Parisienne offers the same aesthetic appeal as Paris-style zinc roofing** along with the speed and ease of installation of steel roofing solutions.

## AESTHETIC **FINISHINGS**

Traditional or innovative, discover a range of flashings carefully considered and designed for La Parisienne to minimise their visual impact.



Example: **Perforated closer**
Its ultra-matte black coating ensures its aesthetic appeal and discreet design.

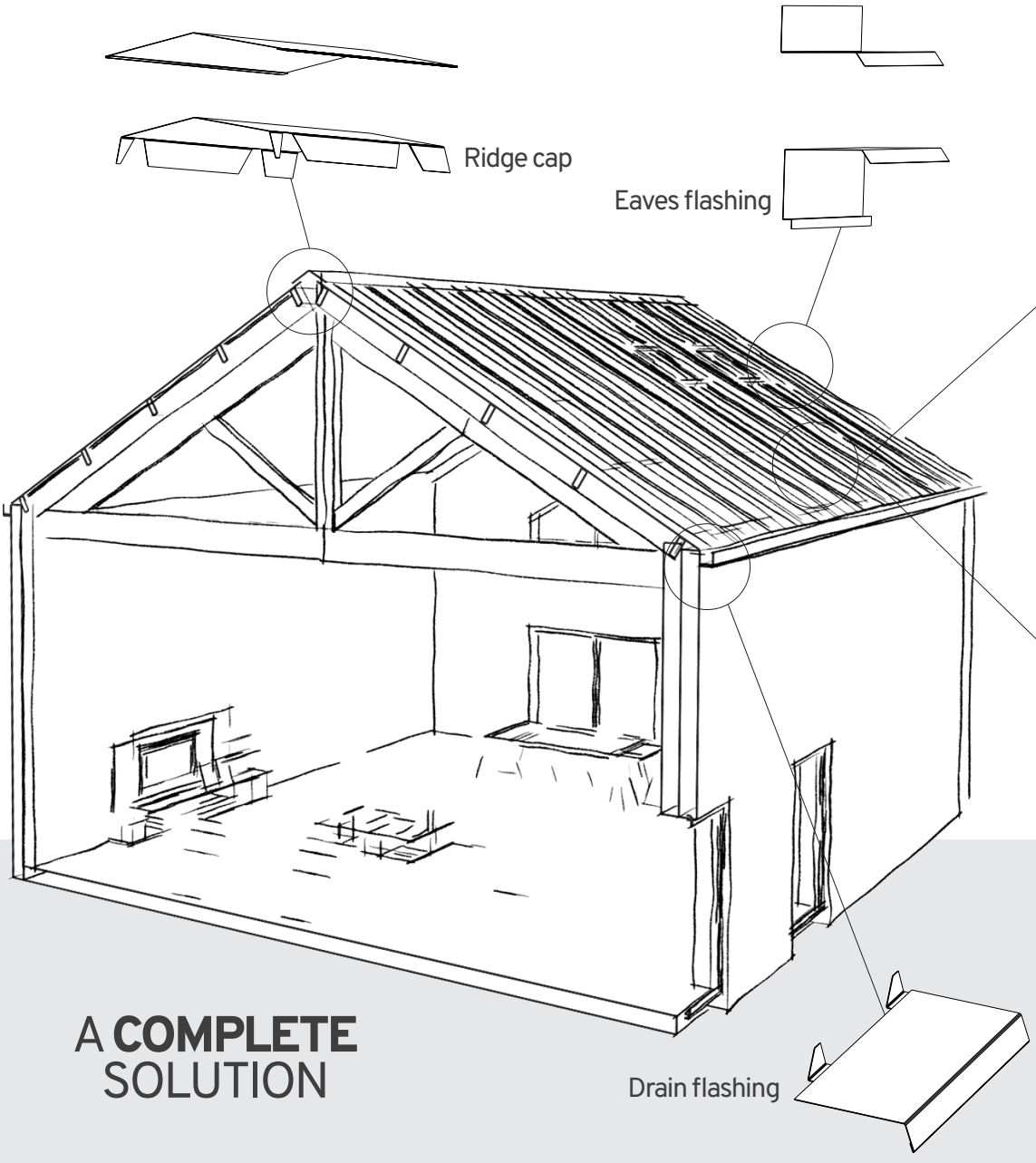
## DISCREET FIXING **SYSTEMS**

Elysée® Rodéo Screw

The all-in-one screw that doesn't need a saddle washer for a discreet, unobtrusive finish.

Triomphe® Saddle washer

The saddle washer that is perfectly moulded to the rib heads.
Made from the same material as La Parisienne, its perfect tone-on-tone finish renders it invisible.




## A **COMPLETE** SOLUTION

## 6 MATE COLORS **ZINC SPIRIT**

50µ Coating - 30 YEAR WARRANTY

sustainable

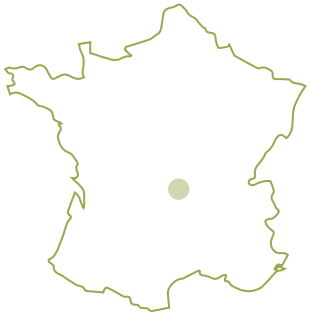
# LOW CARBON ROOFING PANEL

STEEL CARBON FOOTPRINT -67% of $CO_2$ *

*Arcelor XCarb® EPD value + HSS (High Strength Steel) bonus HLE

LOW CARBON STEEL $CO_2$

By combining XCarb® recycled and renewably produced technology, Ateliers 3S reduces the La Parisienne's carbon footprint by 67% compared to conventional roofing panels.



MADE IN FRANCE

Warranty 30 YEARS

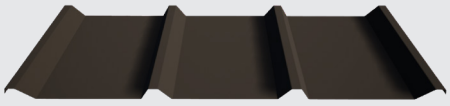
## PRODUCTS WITH **LONG-TERM** WARRANTIES

Very high galvanic protection, attractive high-performance coatings, double-sided and extra thick; we have selected the very best ingredients to offer an exceptional 30-year warranty.
Reduce your consumption by extending the life of your buildings.

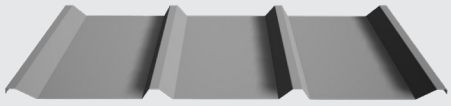
SUPER STRONG STEEL HSS

Ateliers 3S has selected a special High Tensile Strength steel that allows us to reduce the product's weight, remove unsightly stiffeners, while still optimizing performance. This lightweight steel sheet is also perfectly suited to renovation projects.

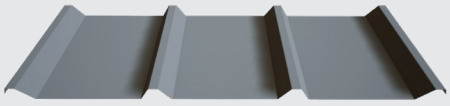
efficient



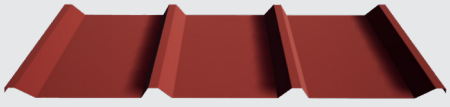
NERRO 0104 50µ



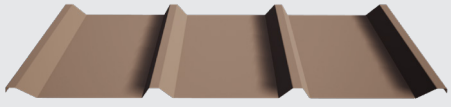
AZURO 0102 50µ



GALEO 0103 50µ



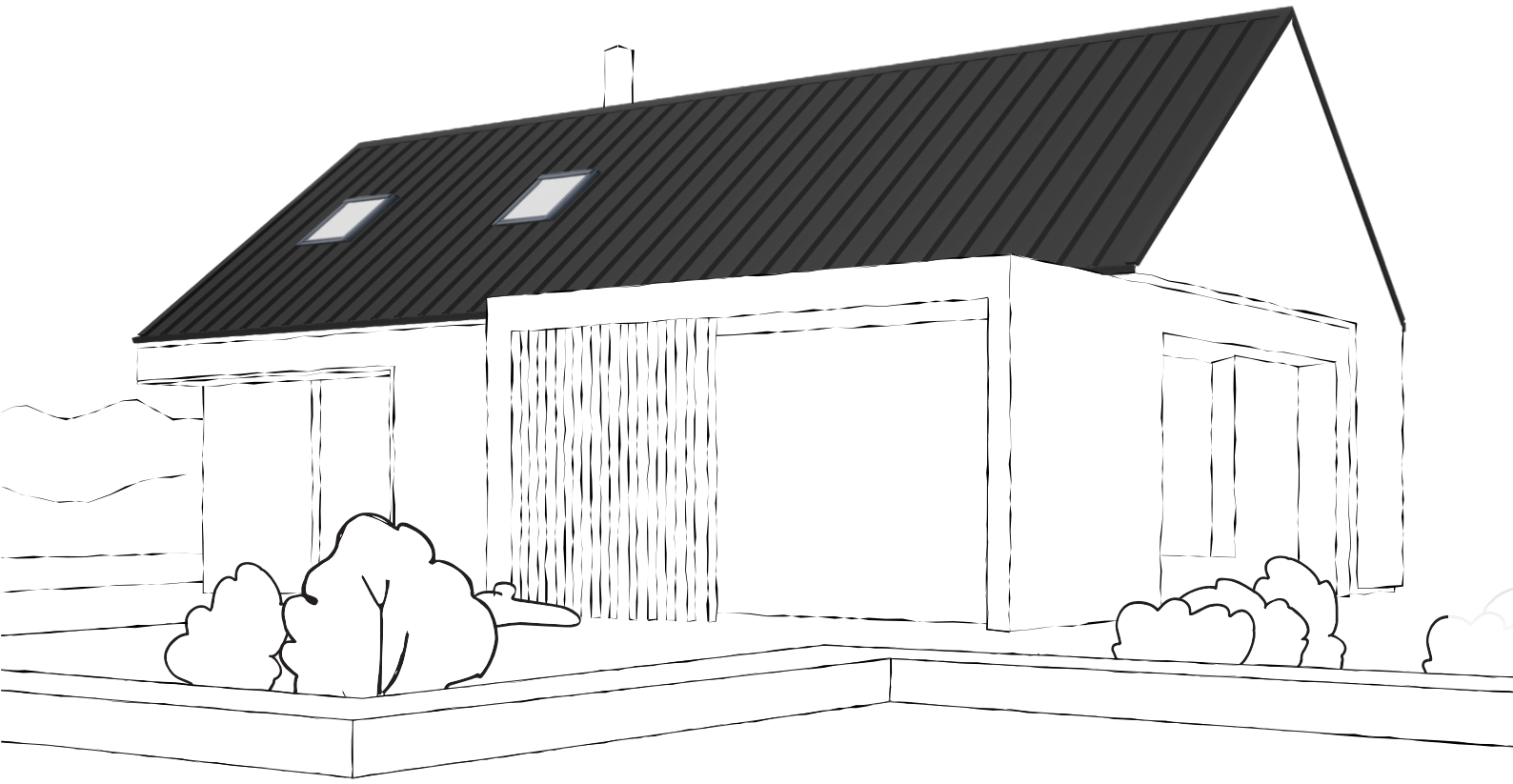
VINO 0106 50µ



VOLCANO 0101 50µ

BIANCO 0105 50µ

# PARISIENNE 1000®



## PROFILE PARISIENNE 1000®

| Material | Thickness (mm) | Weight (kg/m²) |
|---|---|---|
| Steel S390 GD + Z275 | 0.63 | 6.03 |

| Coating | Norm |
|---|---|
| Polyurethane 50µ | Coil coating EN 10169 |

Effective width : **1000 mm** - Sheets length : **13000 mm maximum**

CONVENTIONAL INSTALLATION DTU 40.35

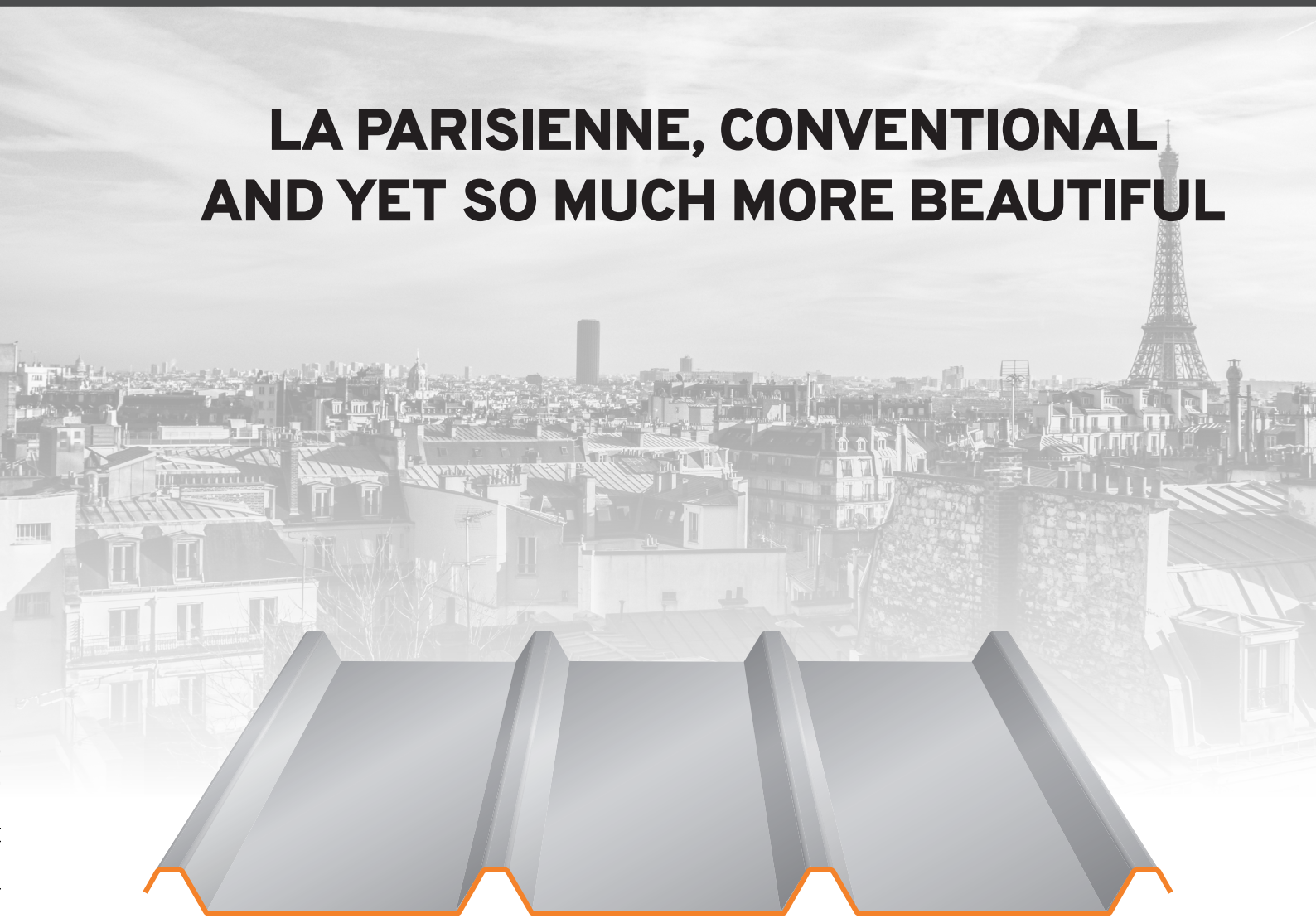
MAXIMUM COMPATIBILITY WITH ROOF ACCESSORIES

30-YEAR WARRANTY A1 (MO) BROOF (T3)

MADE IN FRANCE

DWG TO DOWNLOAD ON WEBSITE

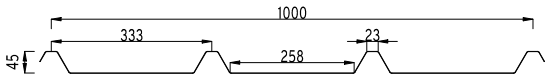
# LA PARISIENNE, CONVENTIONAL AND YET SO MUCH MORE BEAUTIFUL

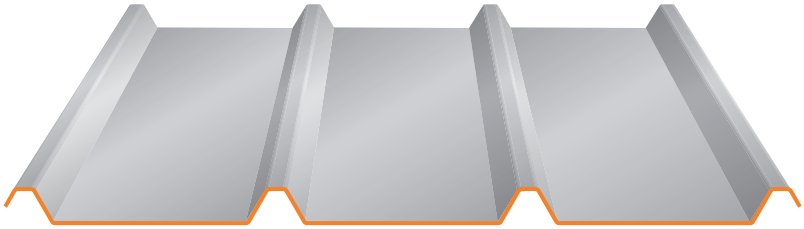


## PARISIENNE 1000®

Aesthetics serving the 5th facade.

Designed to the standard dimensions of 3.45.333.1000, La Parisienne is natively compatible with all the steel roof accessories.
With its flat surfaces and ultra-matte zinc-look colourways, it offers the same aesthetic appeal as zinc roofing in La Parisienne batten cap style.





**PARISIENNE 1** 1000®
Profile height 45 mm

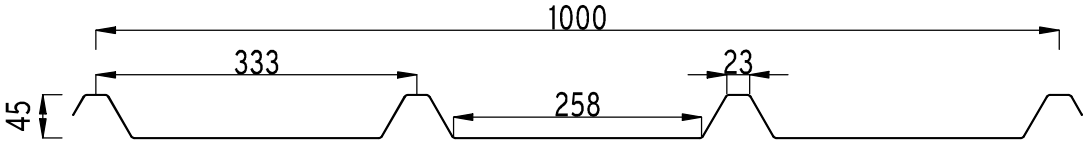
| Material | Thickness (mm) | Weight (kg/m²) |
|---|---|---|
| **Acier S390 GD + Z275** | **0.63** | **6.03** |

| Coating | Norm |
|---|---|
| Polyurethane 50µ | Coil coating EN 10169 |

Effective width **: 1000 mm** - Sheets length : **13000 mm maximum**

## CALCULATION VALUES

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Downward load action | | | Moment of inertia cm⁴/ml | single span | | I2 | cm⁴/ml | **19,18** |
| | | | | 2 equal spans | | I3 | cm⁴/ml | **15,04** |
| | | | | continuity | | Im | cm⁴/ml | **17,11** |
| | | | Bending moment m.daN/ml | In span | Elastic system | Md2T | m.daN/ml | **143,79** |
| | | | | | Elastoplastic system | Md3T | m.daN/ml | **173,02** |
| | | | | On support | | Md3A | m.daN/ml | **150,87** |
| | | | | Under concentrated load | | Mc | m.daN/ml | **120,84** |
| | | | Support reaction | | | Rd | daN/ml | **770,97** |
| Upward load action | Fasteners at rib top | All ribs fixed | Bending moment m.daN/ml | In span | Elastic system | Ma2T | m.daN/ml | **124,21** |
| | | | | | Elastoplastic system | Ma3T | m.daN/ml | **155,46** |
| | | | | On support | | Ma3A | m.daN/ml | **144,82** |
| | | | Pull-out force on support | | | Sar | daN/ml | **548,89** |
| | | | Characteristic pull-out resistance | | | Pk/ym | daN | **253** |
| | | Fixing 2 ribs out of 3 | Bending moment m.daN/ml | In span | Elastic system | Ma2Tr | m.daN/ml | **82,81** |
| | | | | | Elastoplastic system | Ma3Tr | m.daN/ml | **103,64** |
| | | | | On support | | Ma3Ar | m.daN/ml | **96,55** |
| | | | Pull-out force on support | | | Sar | daN/ml | **365,93** |
| | | | Characteristic pull-out resistance | | | Pk/ym | daN | **253** |




## SPAN TABLES

Test report n°R134476108-001-1

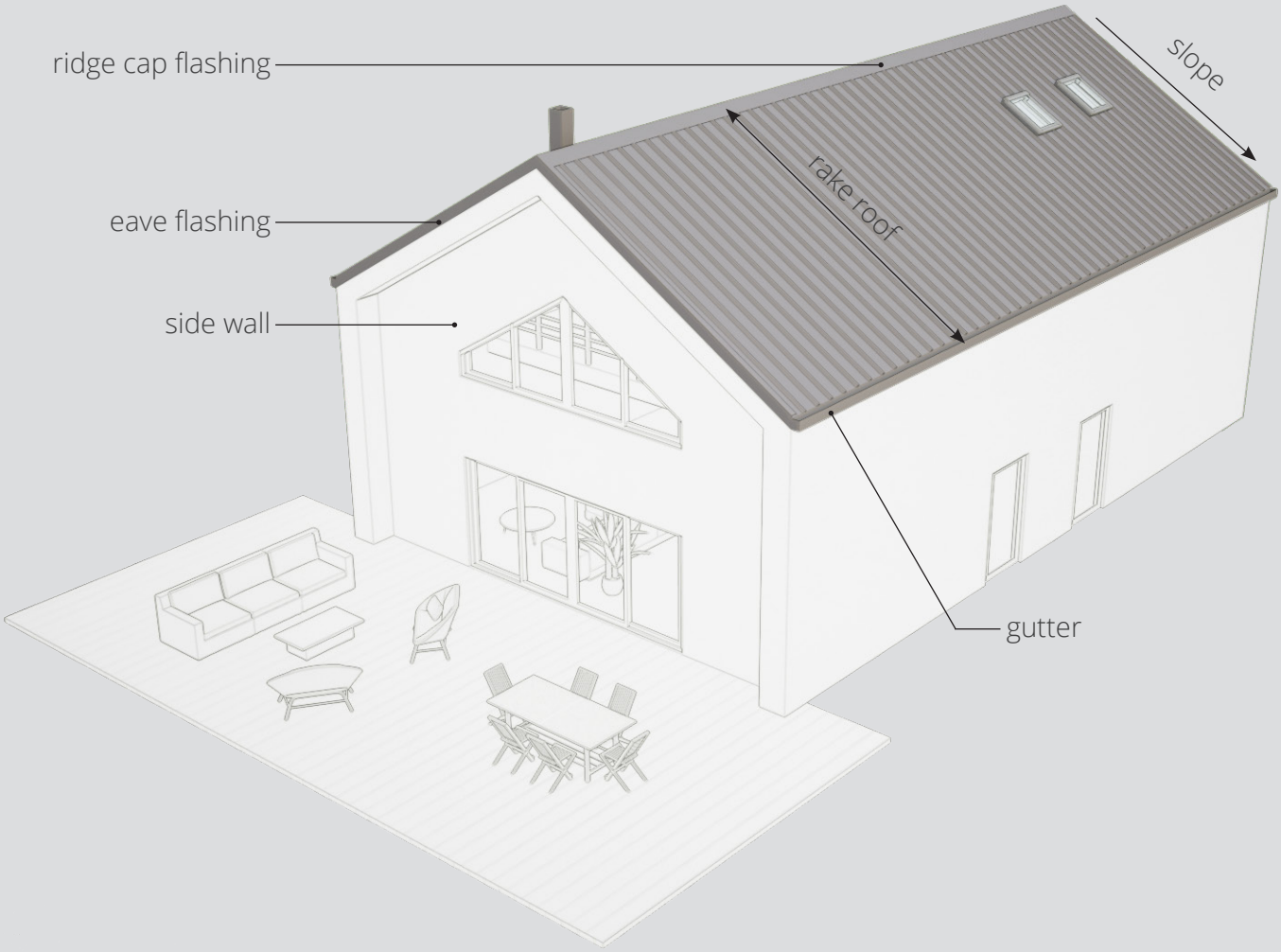
apave Test carried out according to standard NF P 34-503-1 and interpretation according to DTU 40.35 (NF P 34-205-1 May 1997)

The table below shows the spans in meters according to upward loads (wind) and downward loads (snow) and according to the type of installation:

| Loads daN/m² | Downward loads | | | Upward loads (all ribs fixed) | | | Upward loads (2 ribs fixed out of 3) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | single span | double span | multiple span | single span | double span | multiple span | double span | multiple span |
| 50 | 2,45 | 3,00 | 3,00 | 2,45 | 3,00 | 3,00 | 3,00 | 3,00 |
| 75 | 2,45 | 3,00 | 3,00 | 2,45 | 3,00 | 3,00 | 3,00 | 3,00 |
| 100 | 2,45 | 2,95 | 2,95 | 2,45 | 3,00 | 3,00 | 2,45 | 2,65 |
| 125 | 2,35 | 2,65 | 2,65 | 2,35 | 2,85 | 2,90 | 1,90 | 2,10 |
| 150 | 2,20 | 2,45 | 2,45 | 2,15 | 2,40 | 2,60 | 1,60 | 1,75 |
| 175 | 2,05 | 2,25 | 2,25 | 1,95 | 2,05 | 2,20 | 1,35 | 1,50 |
| 200 | 1,95 | 2,10 | 2,10 | 1,75 | 1,75 | 1,95 | 1,20 | 1,30 |
| 225 | 1,80 | 2,00 | 2,00 | | | | | |
| 250 | 1,75 | 1,85 | 1,90 | | | | | |

# INSTALLATION

# PROFESSIONAL VOCABULARY



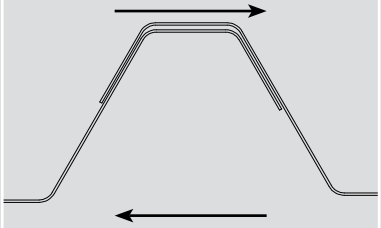

## Definitions

**Eave flashing :** steel piece covering the edge of a roof
**Filler :** profile ensuring the sealing and caulking of the profile ribs
**Gutter :** lower part of a roof through which rainwater flows out of the building
**Center distance :** distance between two éléments measured from axis to axis
**Ridge cap flashing :** piece covering the upper edge of a roof
**Slope :** inclination of a roof. It can be expressed in degrees ° or in percentages %
**Side wall :** facade of a building between 2 roof slopes
**Span :** distance between single span
**Rake roof :** inclined structural elements of a roof

# INSTALLATION DIRECTION

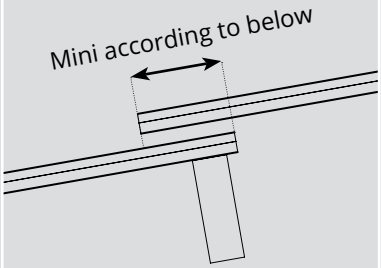
LONGITUDINAL OVERLAP

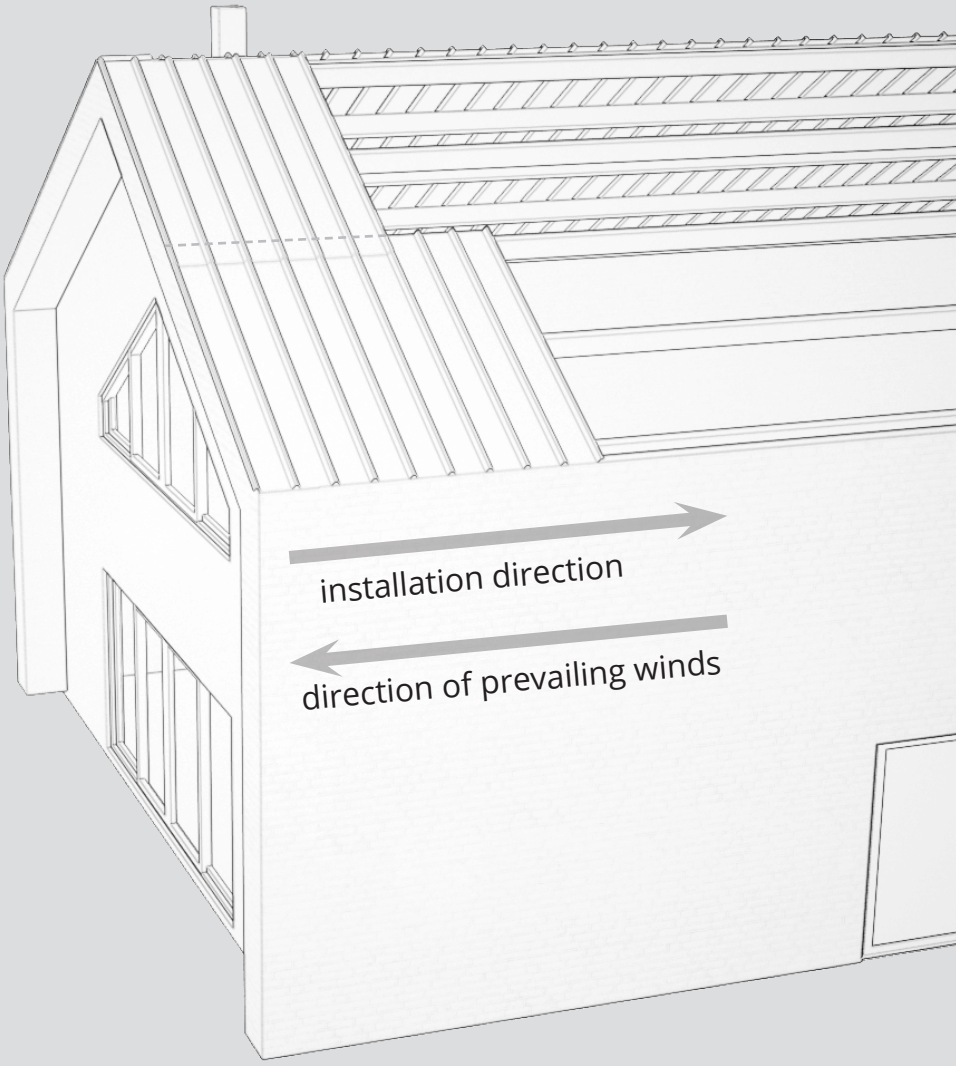
installation direction



direction of prevailing winds

TRANSVERSE OVERLAP



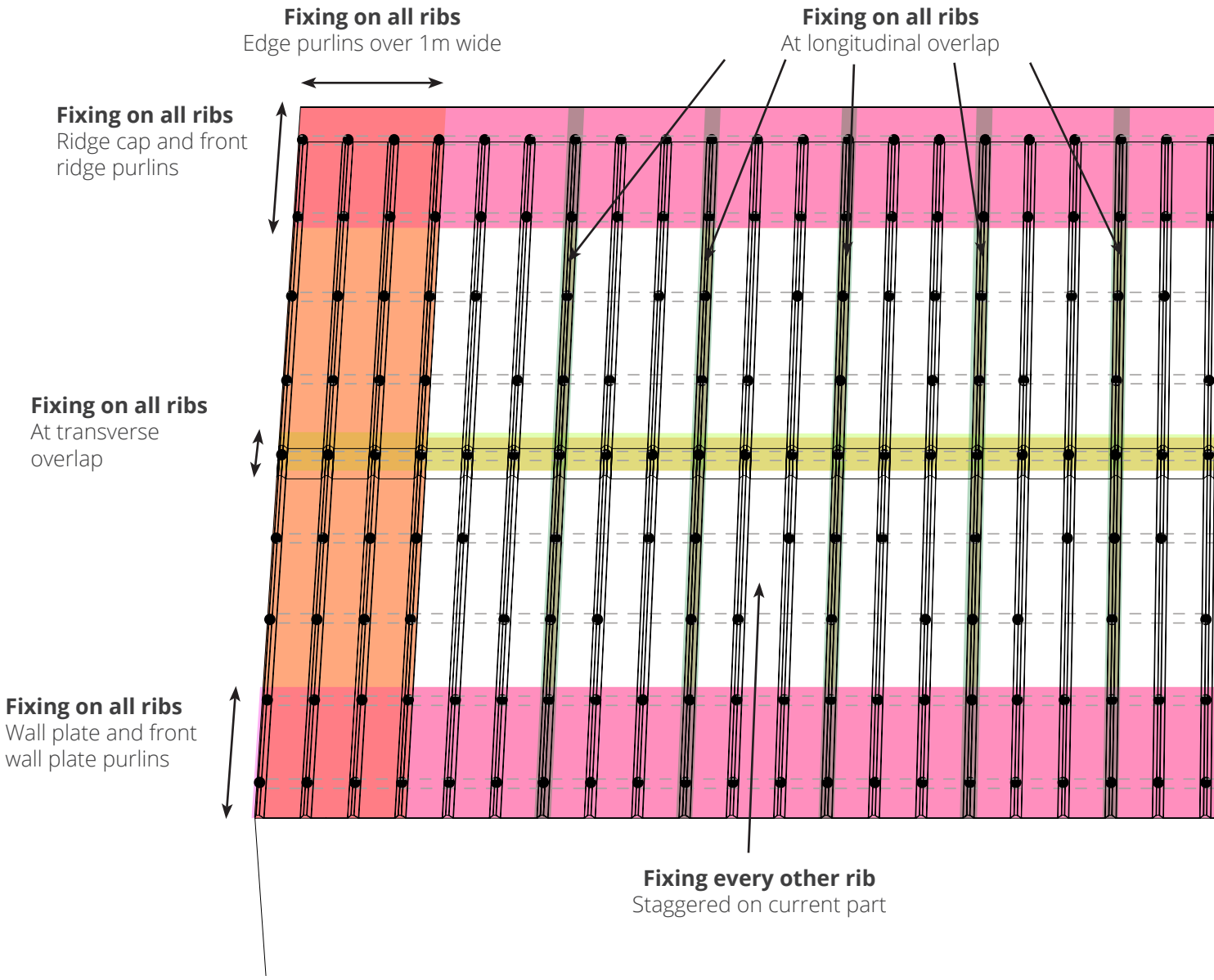

The sheets are installed with ribs parallel to the line of greatest slope. The longitudinal overlap is given by the interlocking of the «interlocking» edge rib on the «interlocked» edge rib of the previous sheet. It is carried out in the direction opposite to the prevailing winds. Transverse overlaps are always made at the supports.

### Minimum transverse overlap according to DTU 40.35

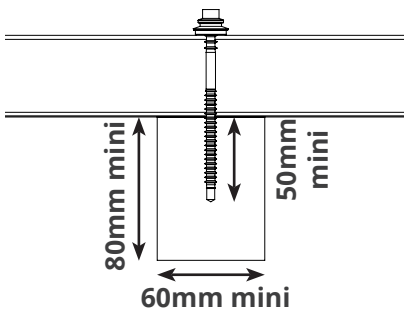
| Waterproof supplement (W.S.)* : | Without W.S.* | | | With W.S.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Slope | Climate zone | | | All zones |
| | Zone I | Zone II | Zone III | |
| 7% ≤ slope < 10% | 300mm | | Case not covered by DTU 40.35 | 150 à 200mm |
| 10% ≤ slope < 15% | 200mm | | 300mm | |
| slope ≥15% | 150mm | | 200mm | |

*Waterproofing supplement compliant with NF P 30-305 according to DTU 40.35. The implementation ofwaterproofing supplements must comply with the provisions of DTU 40.35

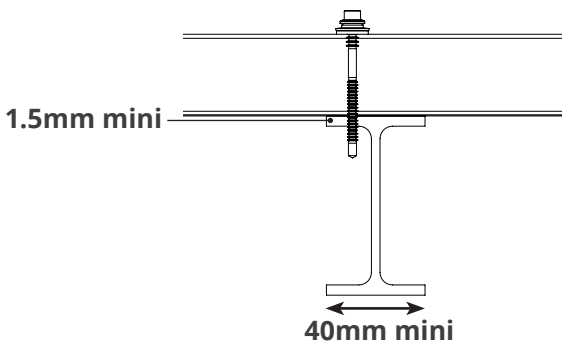
# FIXING PATTERN




## FIXING SPECIFICITIES :




Wood support




Steel support

# RODÉO ELYSÉE® SCREW

The **all-in-one screw** that doesn't need a saddle washer for a discreet, unobstructive finish.

These fixings are not covered by DTU 40.35 but are subject to a New Technique Survey (NTS) by the manufacturing company SFS. The field of use and implementation of these screws must comply with this NTS.

**Rodéo Elysée® Screw**

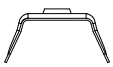
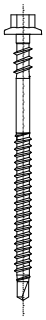
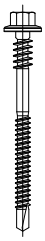
| | 6.5x100 | 5.5x86 | 5.5x75 |
|---|---|---|---|
| |  |  |  |
| | Wood | Thick steel purlins (thickness from 4 to 12mm) | Thin steel purlins (thickness from 1.5 to 4mm) |
| article code : | **ELYSEE-BOIS** | **ELYSEE-EPAIS** | **ELYSEE-MINCE** |

## TRIOMPHE® SADDLE WASHER

The saddle washer that perfectly matches the top of the ribs.

Formed from the same material as La Parisienne, it disappears in perfect tone-on-tone.

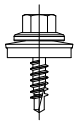
La Parisienne remains compatible with traditional fixing solutions within the meaning of DTU 40.35. The previously described fixing pattern must be respected with traditional screws.

| | Triomphe® saddle washer | Traditional screw | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 6.5x100 | 5.5x86 | 5.5x75 |
| |  |  |  |  |
| | | Wood | Thick steel purlins (thickness from 4 to 12mm) | Thin steel purlins (thickness from 1.5 to 4mm) |
| article code : | **TRIOMPHE** | **FIXCOU-BOIS** | **FIXCOU-5.5-86** | **FIXCOU-5.5-75** |

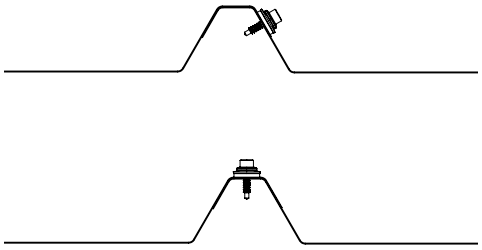
# SEAM SCREWS

Special provisions relating to seam screws.
Seam fixings are placed on longitudinal overlaps according to the location indicated in the table below.

**SEAM 4.8x20**



article code : **FIXCOU-4.8-20**



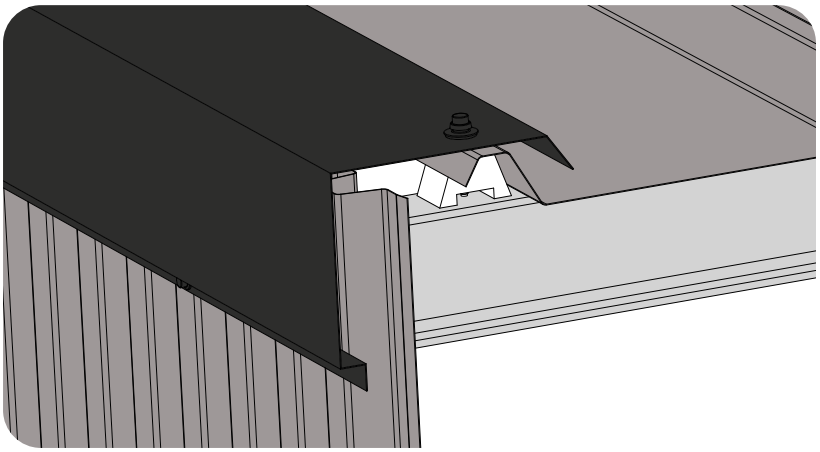
Position of seam screw at longitudinal overlap

| Span L (m) | Normal situation with slope ≥ 10% defined on page 53 | Exposed situation or slope < 10% defined on page 53 |
|---|---|---|
| L ≤ 2 | L | L/2 |
| 2 ≤ L < 3,50 | L/2 | 1m |
| L ≥ 3,50 | 1m | 1m |

The fixing on purlin of the longitudinal overlap ribs of the sheets is also considered as a seam fixing when it is located at the top of the rib.

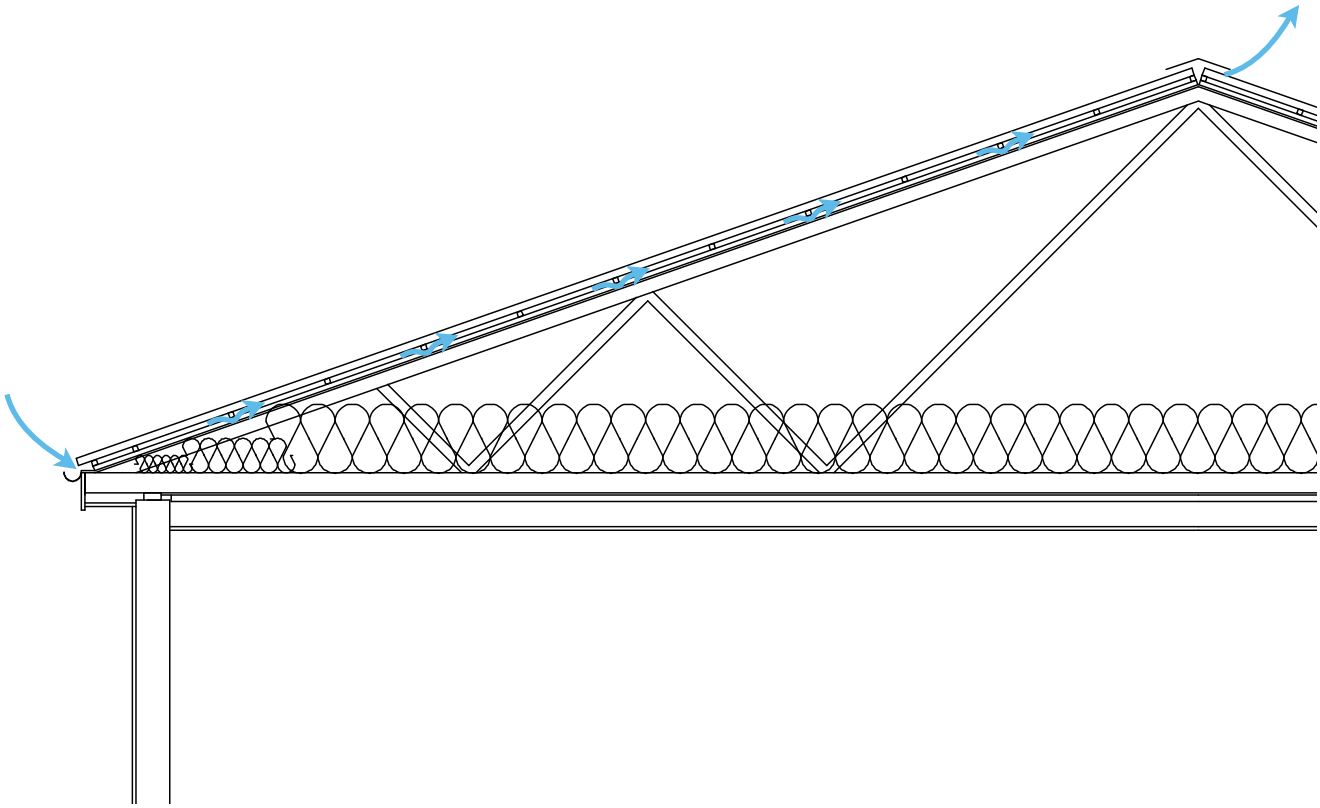
# BRIDGE BRACKET

Bridge brackets are pieces installed under the end ribs of La Parisienne in the following cases :
- at eaves flashing (see «eaves» paragraph)
- at overlap on translucent sheets or on polyester accessories



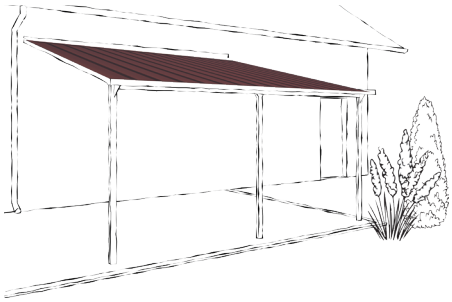
# VENTILATED ROOF (COLD ROOF)

A ventilated roof (also called cold roof in DTU 40.35) is a roof characterized by the presence, on the underside of the corrugated sheet, of an air gap ventilated by outside air.

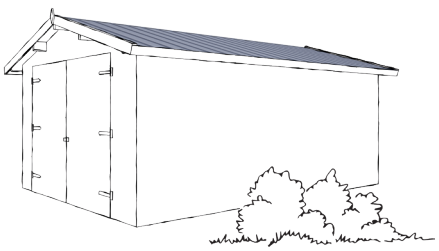


These roofs are found in 3 types of buildings: open buildings, closed non-insulated buildings, or closed buildings insulated under purlins.

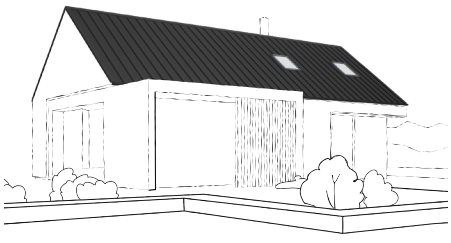
Open building



Closed non-insulated building

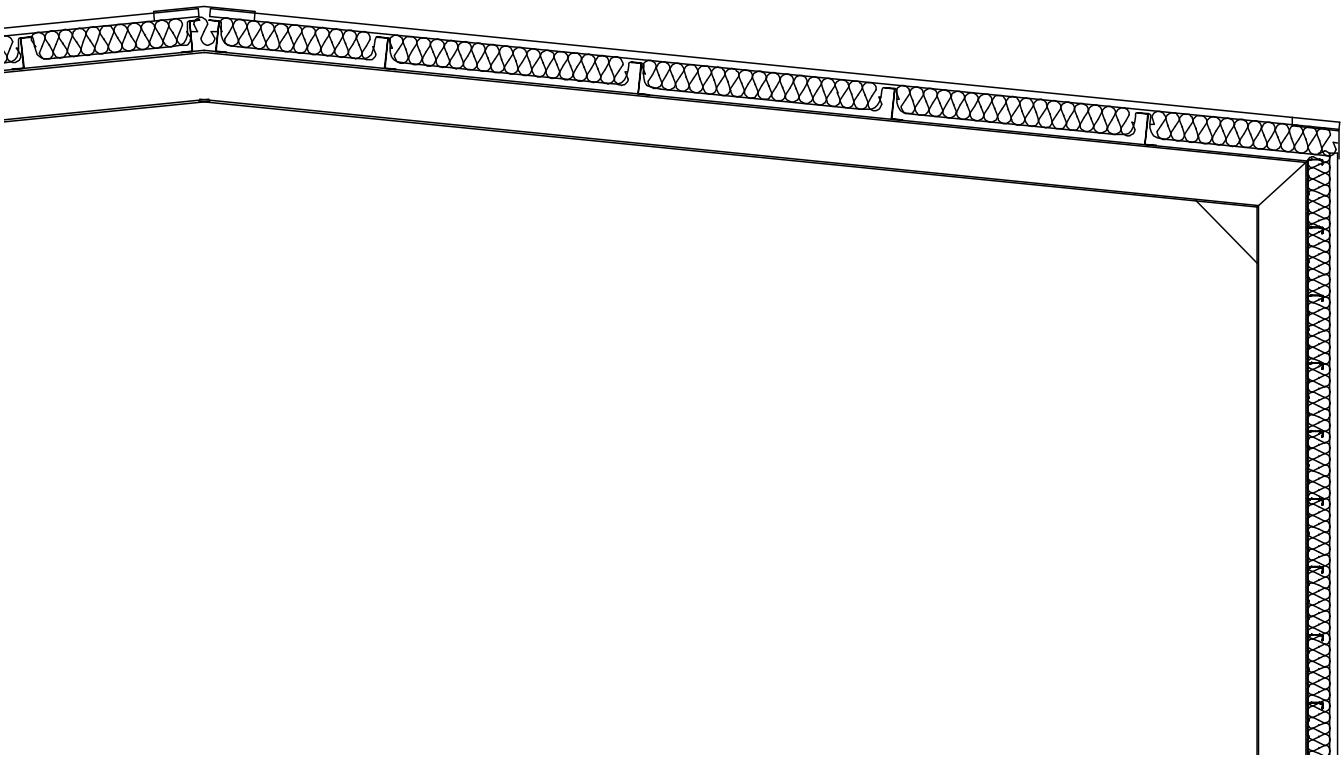


Closed building insulated under purlins

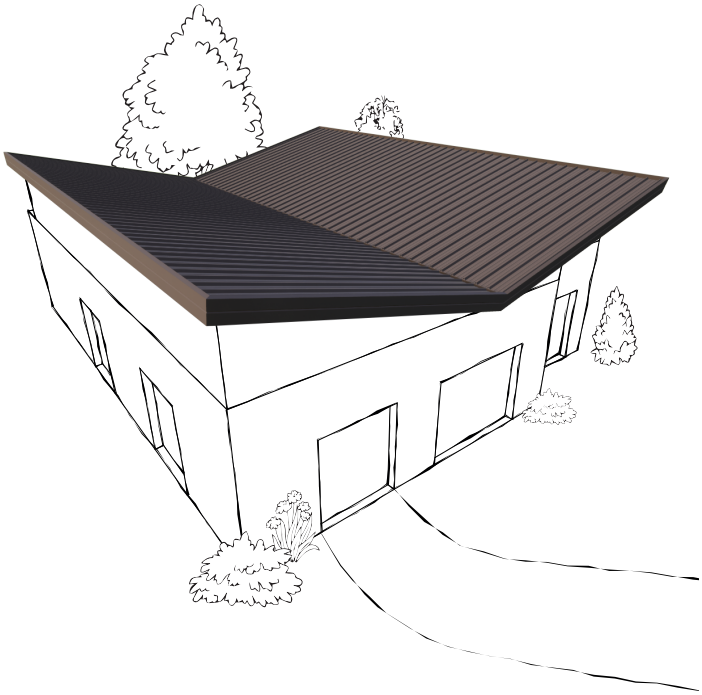


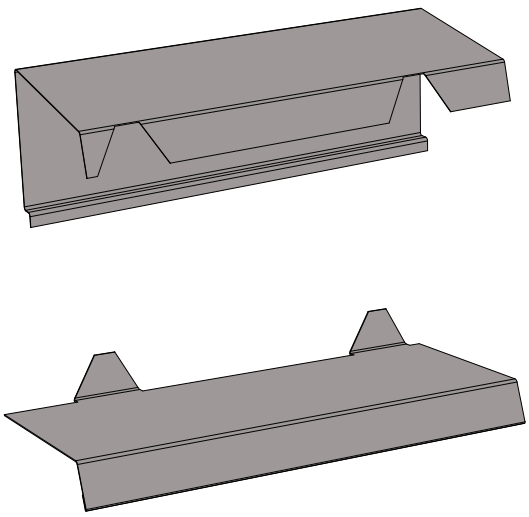
# NON-VENTILATED ROOF (WARM ROOF)

A non-ventilated roof (also called warm roof in DTU 40.35) is an insulated roof on the underside of corrugated sheets and generally characterized by the absence of an air gap between the underside of the roofing and the insulation. When an air gap exists, it is not ventilated with outside air.



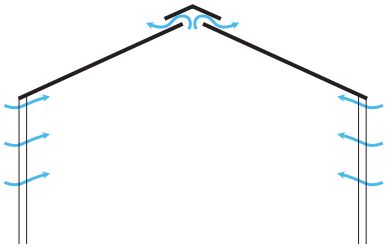
In this type of roof, it is necessary to install notched finishing accessories (at ridge cap and drain flashings).





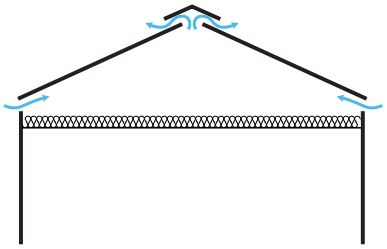
# VENTILATED ROOF (COLD ROOF)

## Général provisions



Open building

Closed non-insulated building



Closed building indulated under purlins

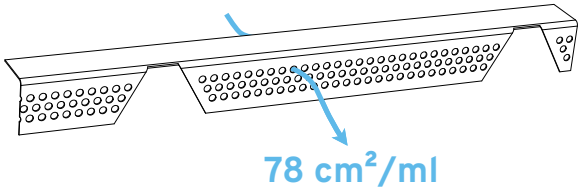
The ventilation of this type of roof is a fundamental element for its proper functioning and depends on the building typology:

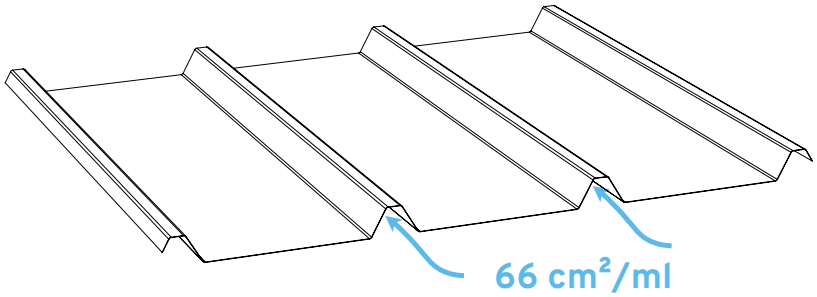
| Building type | Humidity | Minimum cross-section of airin-lets or outlets |
|---|---|---|
| Closed non-insulated building | all levels | **1/500e** of the projected surface of the considered slope |
| Closed building insulated under purlins<br>Thickness of continuous air gap between insulation and underside of roof support = 4cm | low humidity | **1/2000e** of the projected surface of the considered slope |
| | medium humidity | **1/1000e** of the projected surface of the considered slope |

For buildings humidity levels, refer to the «ENVIRONMENTS AND CLIMATIC ZONES» section in this guide.

The cross-section of each series of openings must not exceed 400cm²/ml.

Roof ventilation can be achieved through the following methods:
- Natural ventilation cross-section of Parisienne profile: 66 cm²/ml
- Perforated closer filler: 78cm²/ml



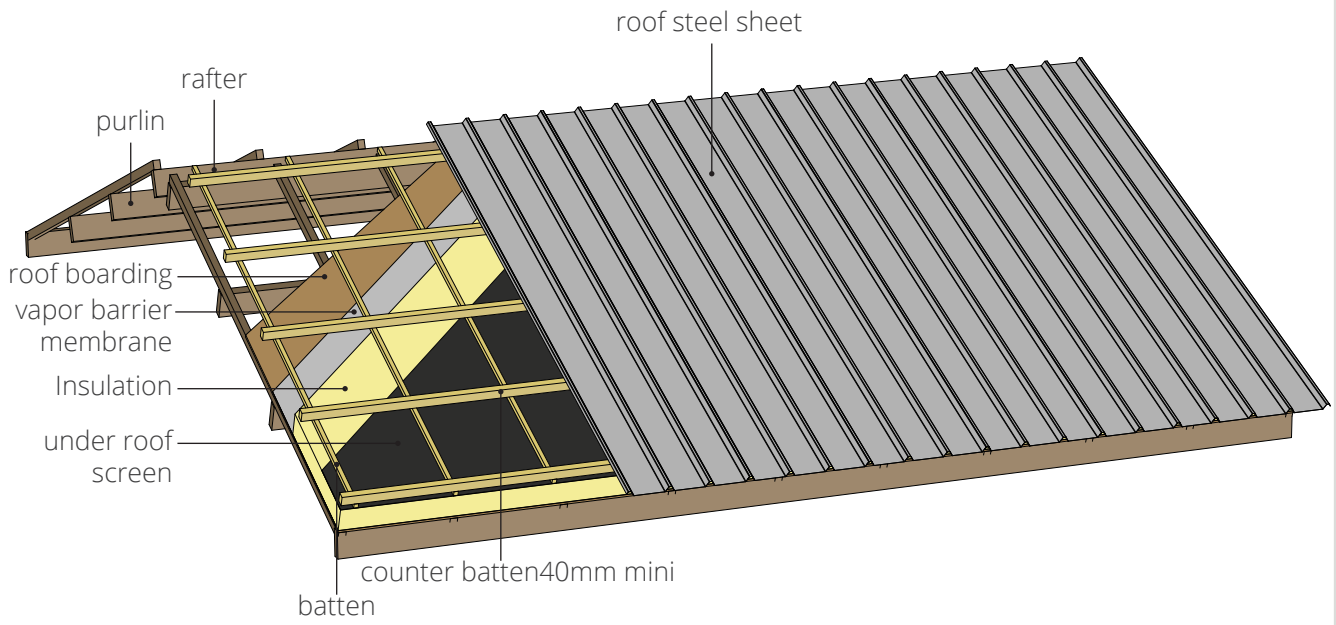

- Roof vents
- Cross-battens with 40mm height within the framework of a continuous 4cm air gap (between insulation and underside of roof support)

**The provisions for implementing ventilation are given in DTU 40.35**

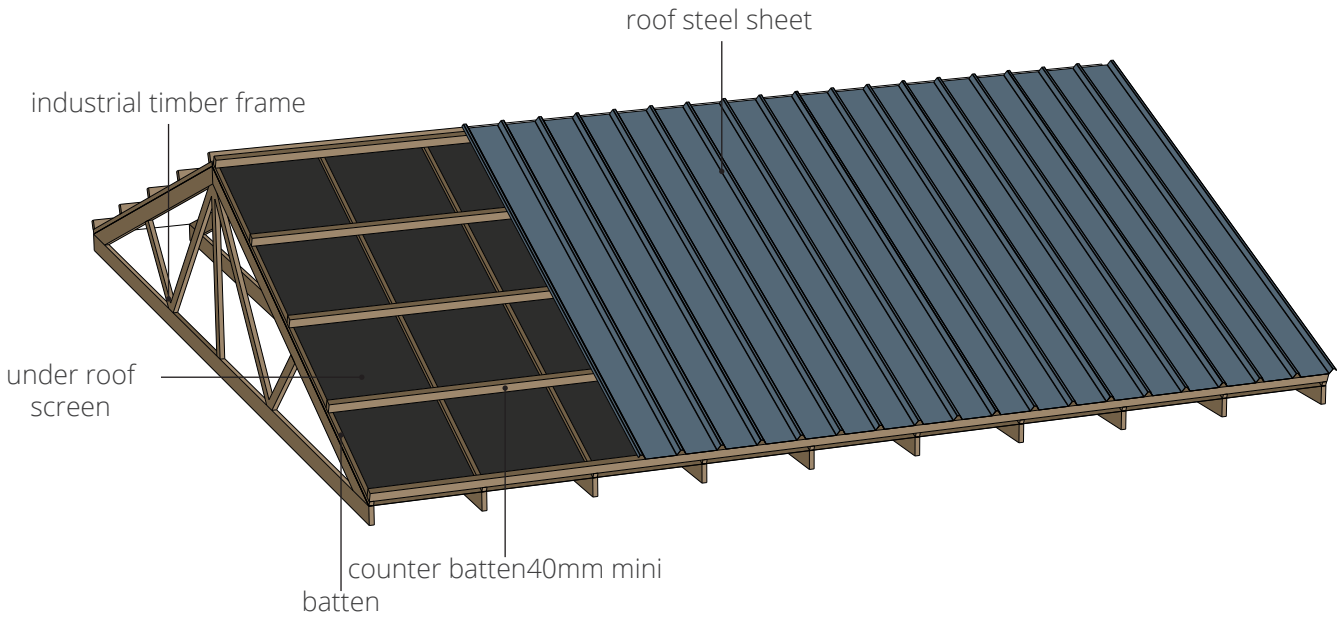
# VENTILATED ROOF

Some examples of ventilated roofs :

## TRADITIONAL TIMBER FRAME – INSULATION - SARKING

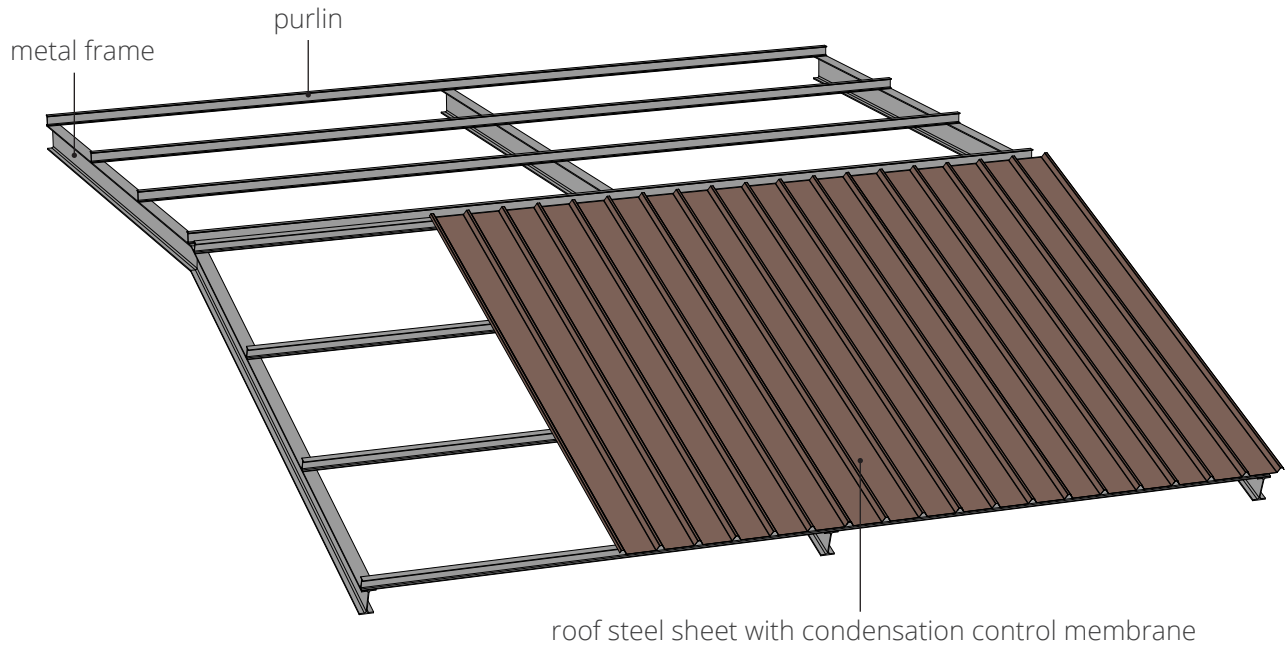



## INDUSTRIAL TIMBER FRAME – INSULATION IN CEILING

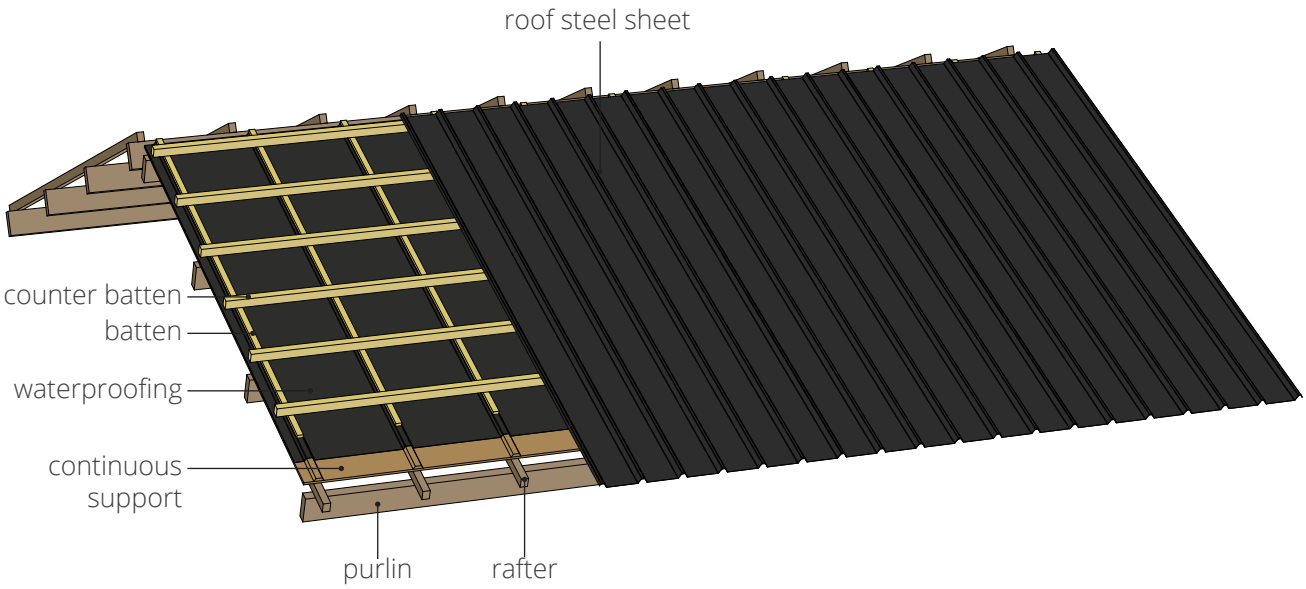


# VENTILATED ROOF

## METAL FRAME WITH CONDENSATION CONTROL MEMBRANE




## ROOF IN MOUTAIN CLIMATE ZONE




This type of roofing (altitude > 900m) is covered by Cahier CSTB 2267-1, (« Guide des couvertures en climat de montagne »). This guide provides additional provisions to DTU 40.35 for this particular application. These instructions should be followed in the construction of the roof, and in particular in the installation of ventilation.

# THERMAL INSULATION PRINCIPLE

## VENTILATED ROOF (COLD ROOF)

Case of a ventilated roof (or cold roof) receiving insulation under purlins as per DTU 40.35:

| Roof type | Insulation type | | Room humidity | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Low | Medium |
| Cold | Under purlin | with condensation control membrane | yes | yes |
| | | with felt | yes | yes |

The implementation of insulation processes under purlins consists of placing insulating materials on a horizontal ceiling or a ceiling parallel to the slopes.
The connection to the framework must be such that the upward or downward loads exerted on the ceiling are entirely transmitted to the main structure.
A vapor barrier membrane is placed under the insulation (added or incorporated into the insulation or ceiling). These techniques fall under standard NF P 68-203 (DTU 58.1) supplemented as follows:
- The sub-roofing must be implemented taking care to maintain a continuous ventilated air gap with thickness at least equal to 4 cm.
- The permeability of the material used as vapor barrier membrane must be at most equal to 0.02 g/m².h.mmHg measured according to standard NF ISO 2528

## NON VENTILATED ROOF (WARM ROOF)

DTU 40.35 covers the following warm roofs:
- Insulation on purlins
- Insulation between purlins with non-ventilated air gap
- Insulation between purlins without air gap
- Parallel frame insulation

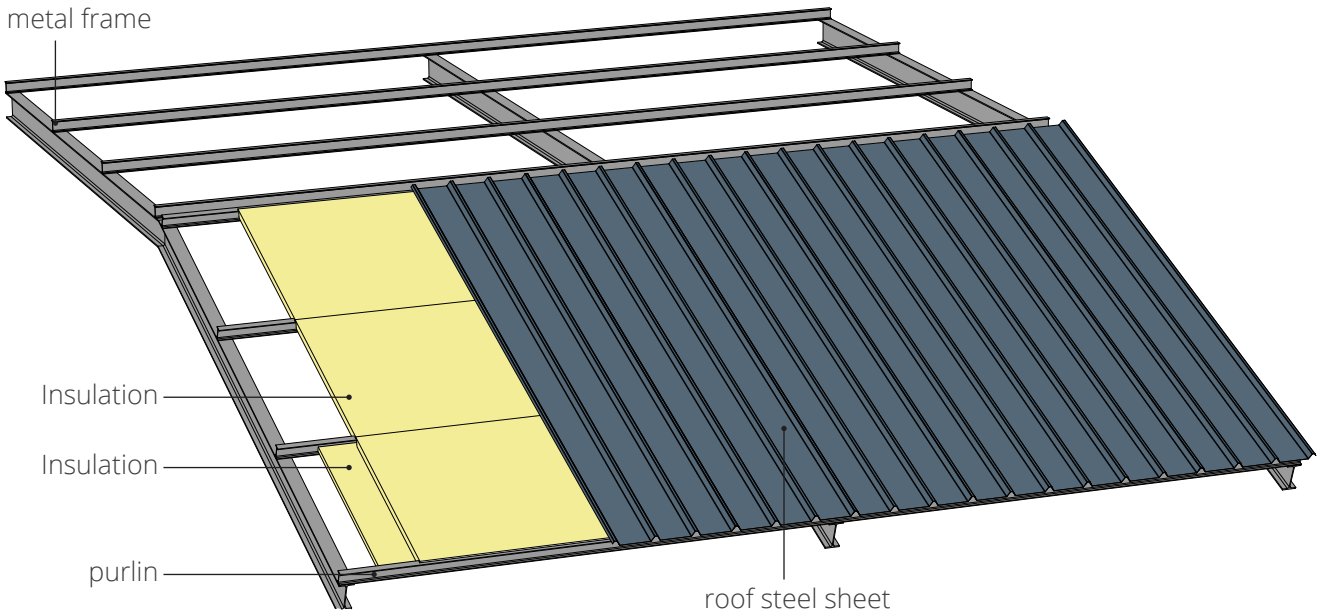
The adequacy of warm roof typologies according to room humidity is given below:

| Roof type | Insulation type | | Room humidity | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Low | Medium |
| Warm | On purlin | | yes* | x* |
| Warm | Between purlins | with non-ventilated air gap | yes | no |
| | | without air gap | yes | no |
| Warm | Parallel frame | | yes | yes |

* Subject to Technical Assessment (AT)
x Subject to favorable AT for medium humidity

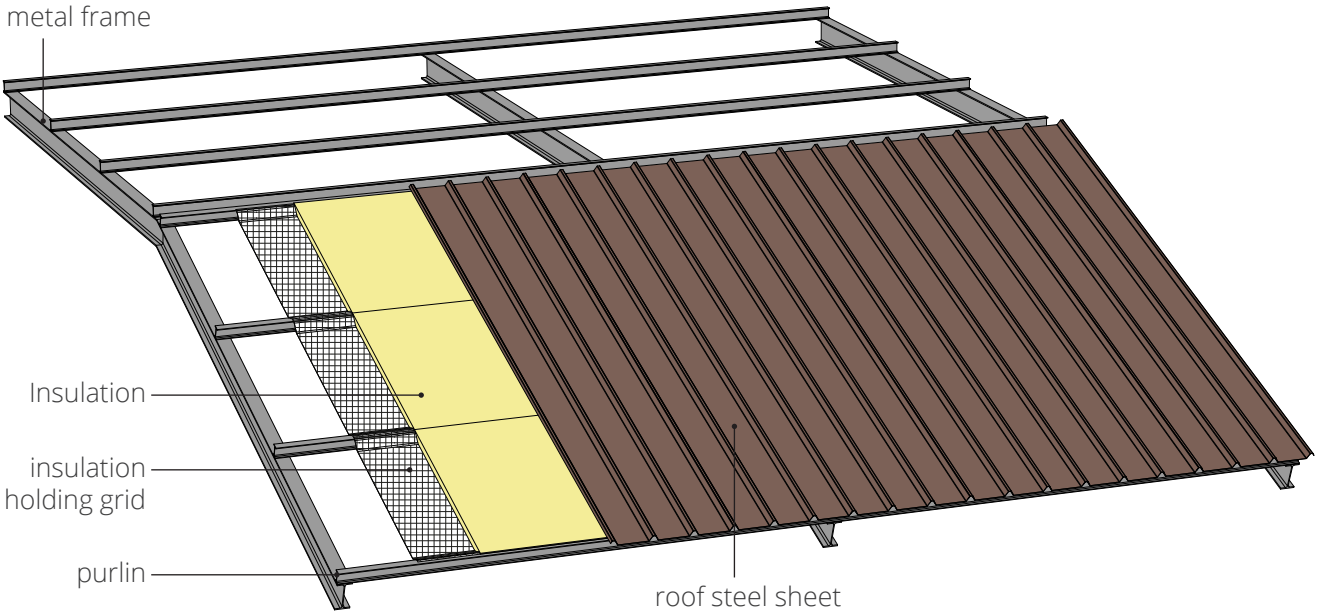
# NON-VENTILATED ROOF

## INSULATION BETWEEN PURLINS




System suitable for timber frame

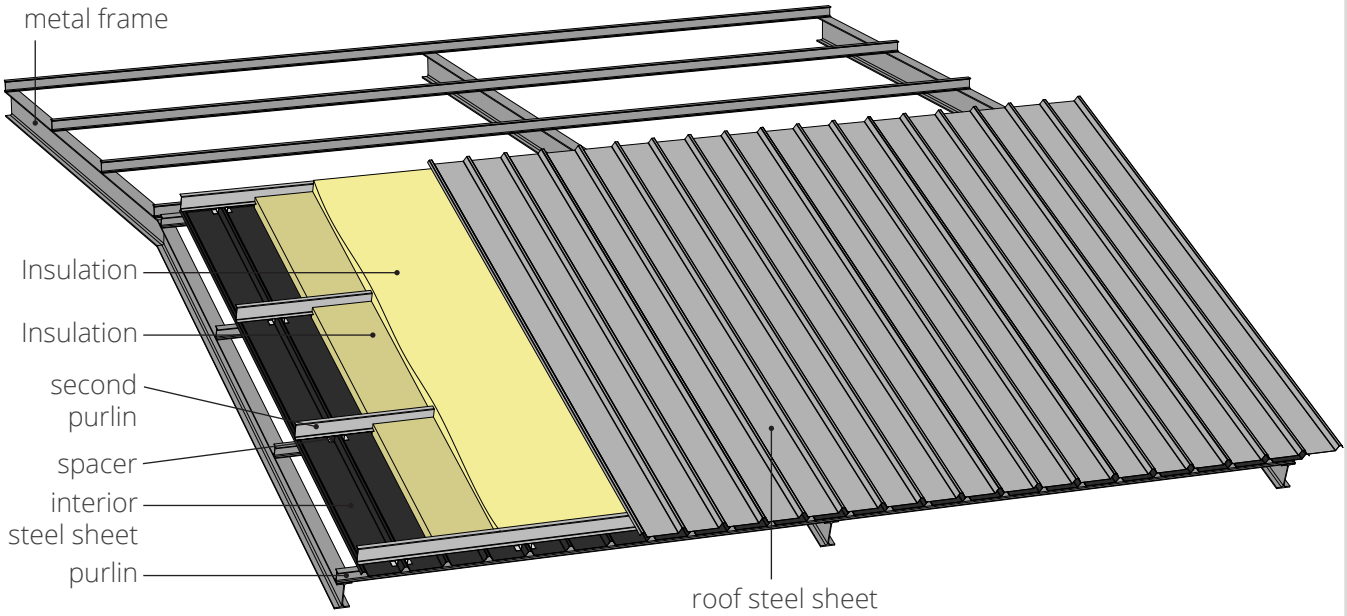
## INSULATION ON PURLINS




System suitable for timber frame

# NON-VENTILATED ROOF

PARALLEL FRAME INSULATION




System suitable for timber frame

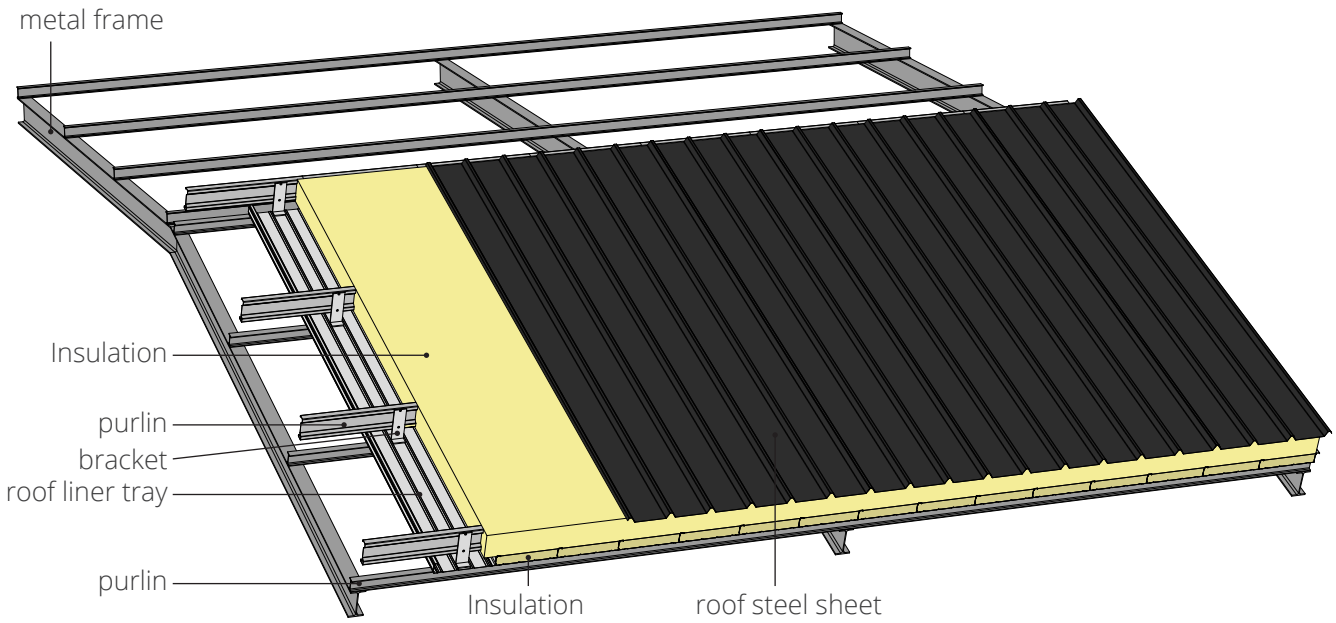
Other warm roof typologies exist on the market. They are not covered by DTU 40.35, but by other documents (DTA, AT, Atex, ETN...). These documents should be referenced for installation provisions.

Among these warm roof typologies, we mention:
- Parallel installation steel liner trays
- Perpendicular installation steel liner trays

These systems may consist of second purlins, spacers, decks. The decks may be load-bearing or non-load-bearing.
In any case, it is necessary to refer to the documents dealing with their installation

# NON-VENTILATED ROOF

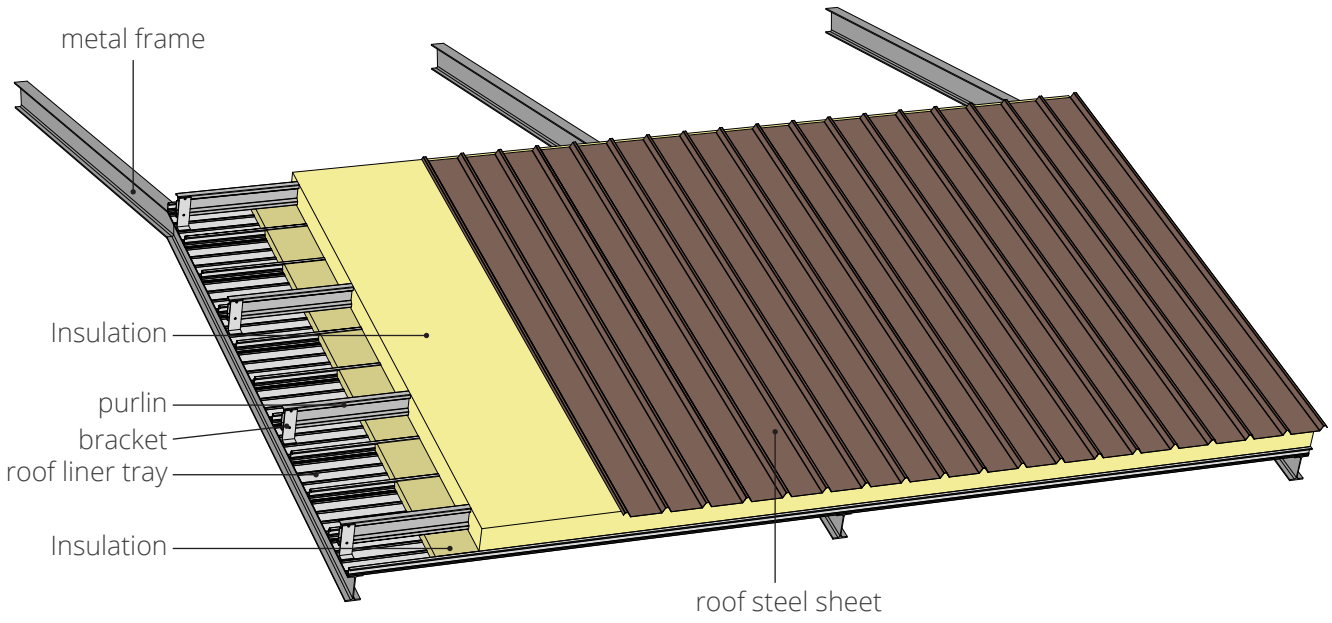
## PARALLEL STEEL LINER TRAY INSTALLATION




Installation system not covered by DTU 40.35

System suitable for timber frame

## PERPENDICULAR STEEL LINER TRAY INSTALLATION




Installation system not covered by DTU 40.35

System suitable for timber frame

# PRINCIPALS OF FLASHING PROFILES INSTALLATION

**General Provisions**

The installation requirements for flashing profiles are given in DTU 40.35.

The following pages serve as illustration of these requirements; reference should be made to DTU 40.35for any additional information.

In accordance with DTU 40.35, preliminary layout planning helps to avoid cutting operations on site. If cutting is necessary, the use of a nibbler is recommended. During cutting operations, the coating of accessories (and roof sheets) must be protected to avoid any incrustation of hot metal particles.

Where applicable, deburring of cut areas must be performed.

Flashing profiles are installed at the same time as the roof shhets. The fixing of roof accessories is common and of the same type as those of the roof sheets.

The use of support and sealing washers is recommended for fixing flashing profiles at the top of ribs of metal sheets.

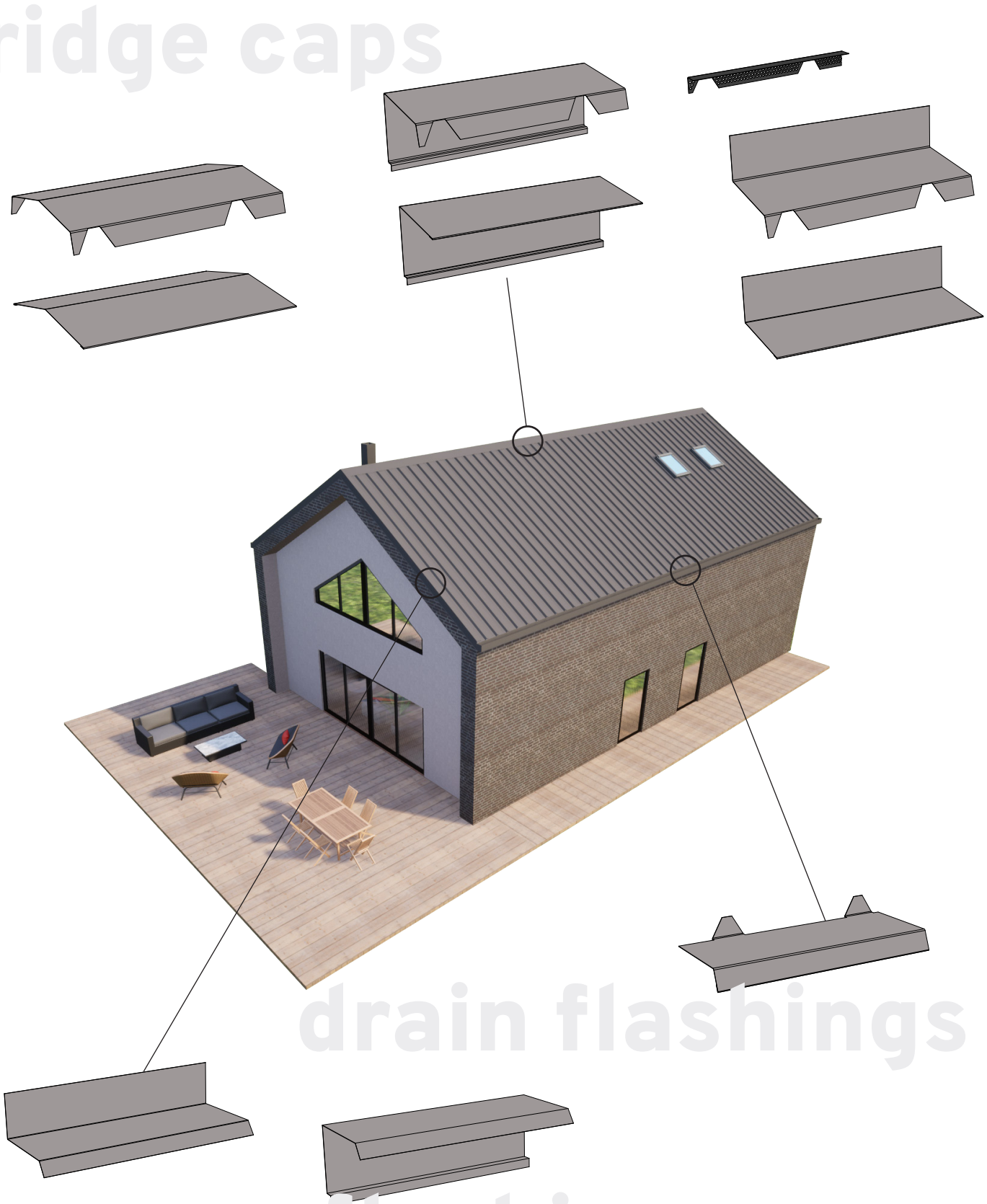
The overlap between two fixing profiles is at least 100mm.

Beyond the aesthetic quality of its panels, a successful metal roof requires precise and well-designed flashing profiles. ATELIERS 3S takes particular care to offer discreet elements that connect with the styles of the associated ranges of products.

**In these pages, you'll find a selection of models that are fully adaptable to the actual dimensions of your project.**

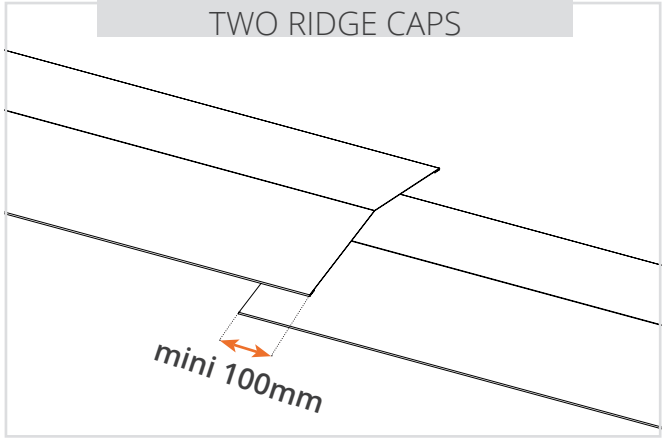
No matter how precise your installation is, **flashing profiles will always be custom-made elements.** Please don't hesitate to provide us with your exact dimensions and any other installation drawings..

# PRINCIPALS OF FLASHING PROFILES INSTALLATION

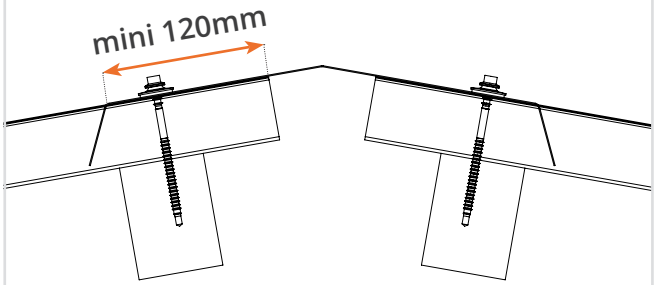


# ridge caps

OVERLAP BETWEEN
TWO RIDGE CAPS



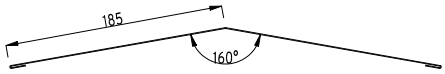

OVERLAP BETWEEN
RIDGE CAP AND METAL SHEET




For low slopes (<10%) it is necessary to create a raised edge of the sheets.

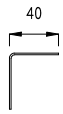
For slopes <7%, it is also necessary to install a foam counter-closer.

## DOUBLE RIDGE CAP FOR VENTILATED ROOF



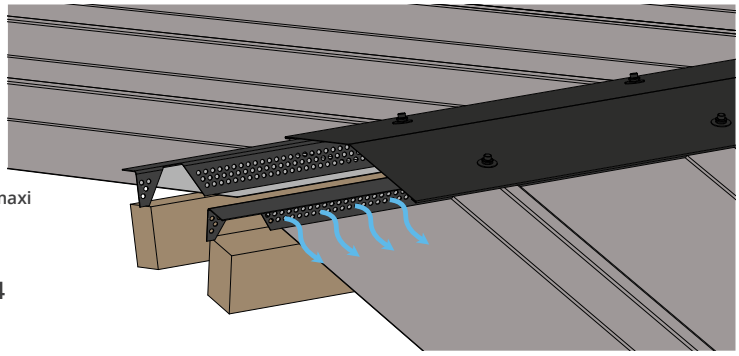

Lg : 4 m maxi
Th : 0.75 mm

article code : **FAITIERE-DP**

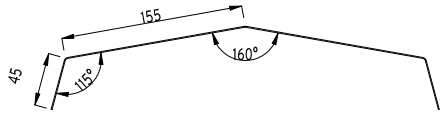



Effective Lg : 2.0 m maxi
Th : 1.0 mm

**CLOSOIR-PERF-104**



## DOUBLE RIDGE CAP FOR NON-VENTILATED ROOF




Lg : 2,1 m maxi
Th : 0.75 mm

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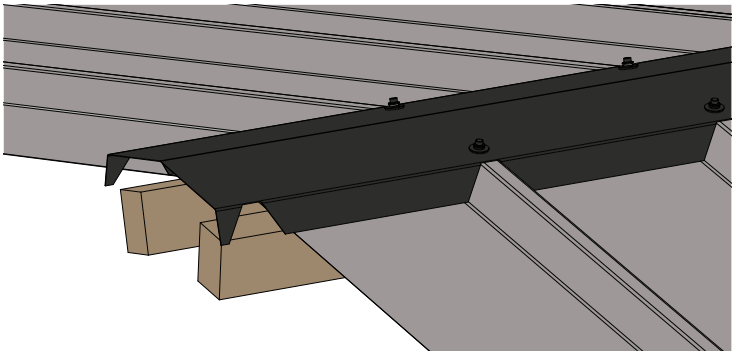
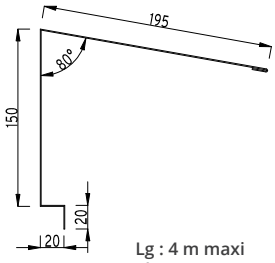


## SINGLE RIDGE CAP FOR VENTILATED ROOF

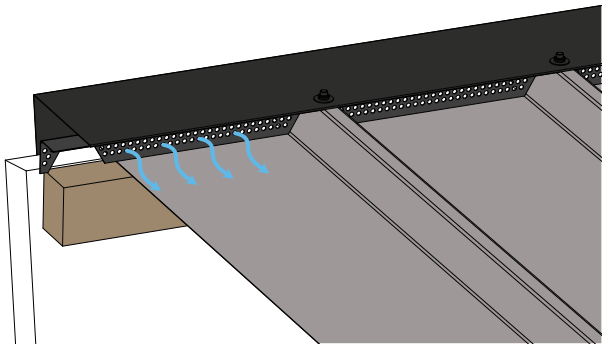



Lg : 4 m maxi
Th : 0.75 mm

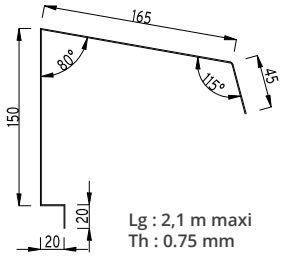
article code : **FAITIERE-SP**


Effective Lg : 2.0 m maxi
Th : 1.0 mm

**CLOSOIR-PERF-104**

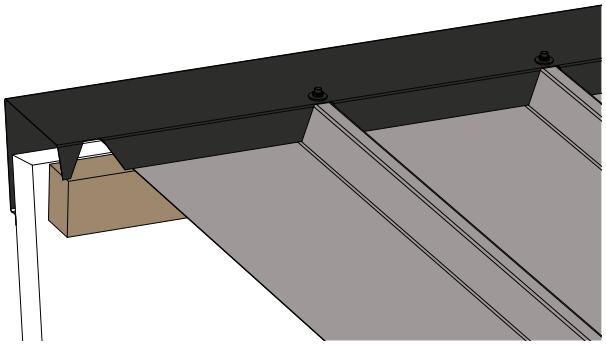


## SINGLE RIDGE CAP FOR NON-VENTILATED ROOF

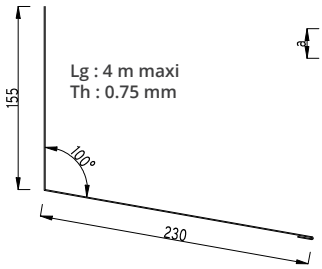



Lg : 2,1 m maxi
Th : 0.75 mm

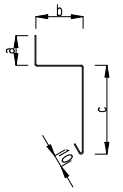
article code : **FAITIERE-SC**



## WALL RIDGE CAP FOR VENTILATED ROOF



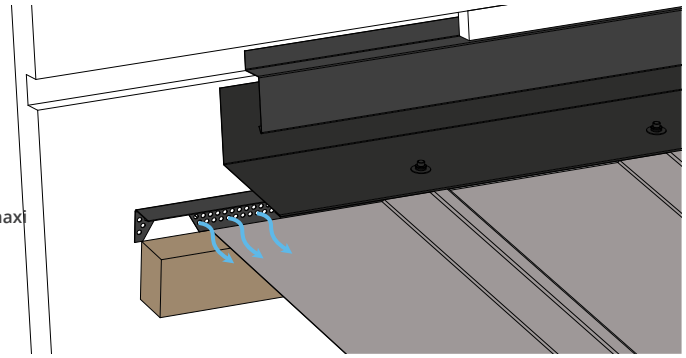

Lg : 4 m maxi
Th : 0.75 mm



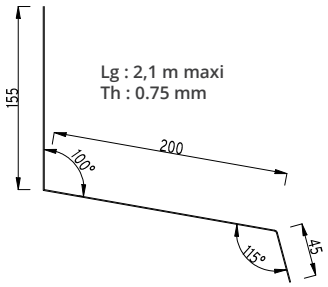

Lg : 4 m maxi
Th : 0.75 mm
a,b,c : dimensions to be confirmed


Effective Lg : 2.0 m maxi
Th : 1.0 mm

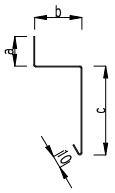
article code : **FAITIERE-CMP** **CLOSOIR-PERF-104**



## WALL RIDGE CAP FOR NON-VENTILATED ROOF

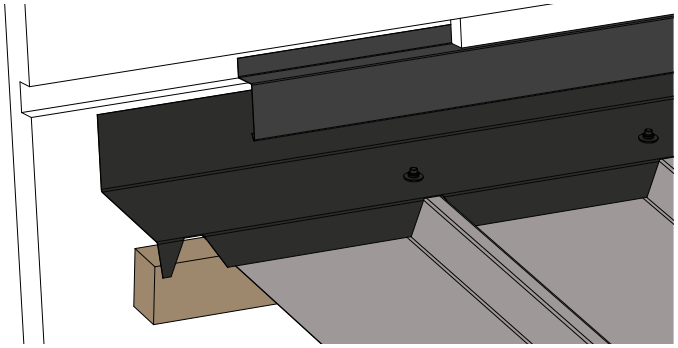



Lg : 2,1 m maxi
Th : 0.75 mm

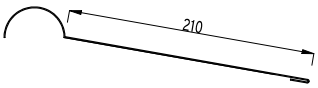



Lg : 4 m maxi
Th : 0.75 mm
a,b,c : dimensions to be confirmed

article code : **FAITIERE-CMC**



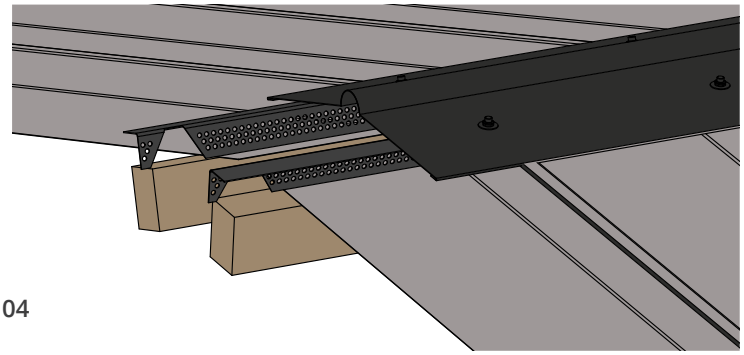
## HALF-ROUND RIDGE CAP FOR VENTILATED ROOF



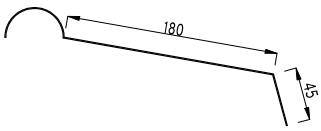

Lg : 4 m maxi
Th : 0.75 mm


Effective Lg : 2.0 m maxi
Th : 1.0 mm

article code : **FAITIERE-BP** **CLOSOIR-PERF-104**

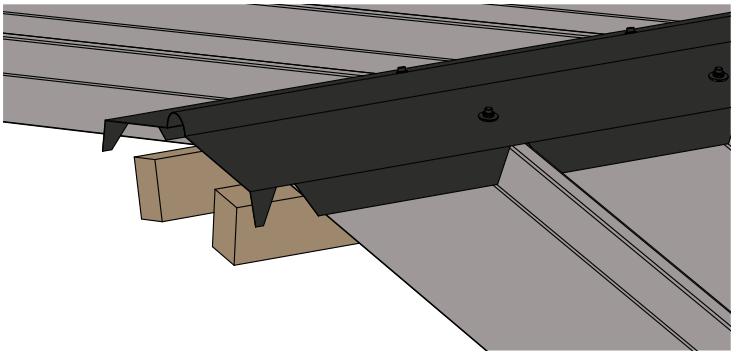


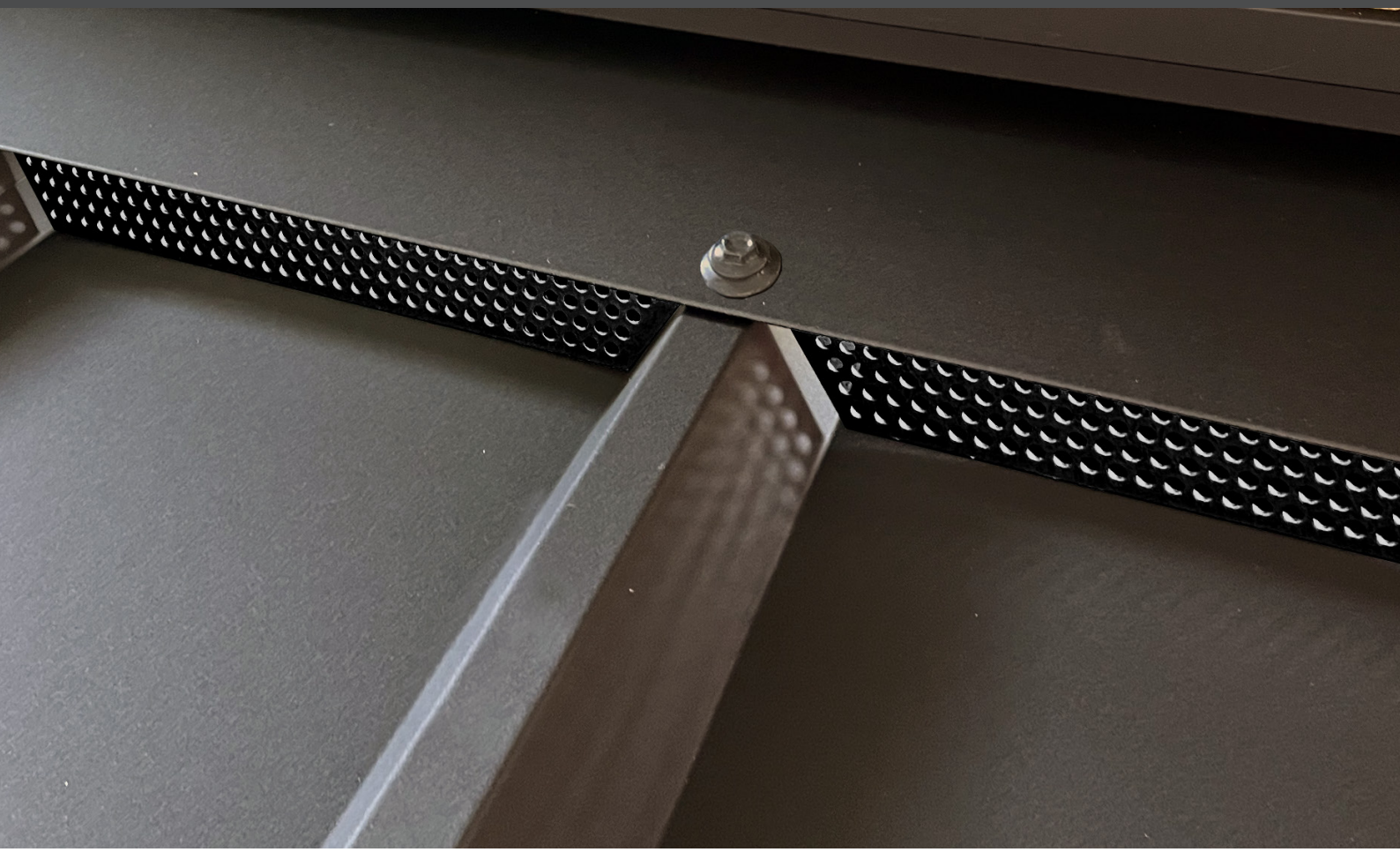
## HALF-ROUND RIDGE CAP FOR NON-VENTILATED ROOF




Lg : 2,1 m maxi
Th : 0.75 mm

article code : **FAITIERE-BC**

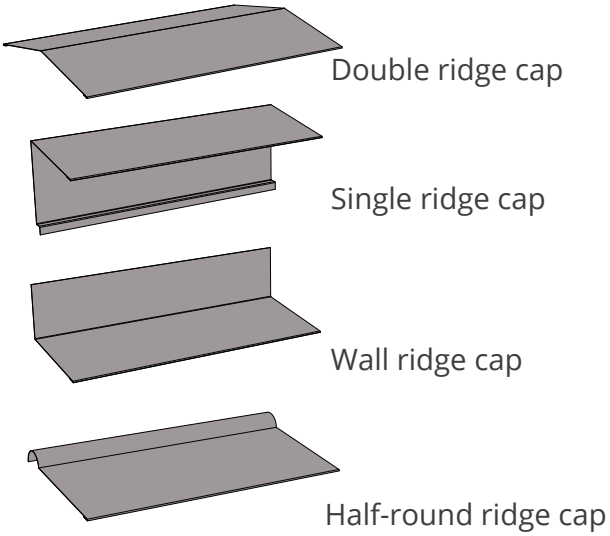


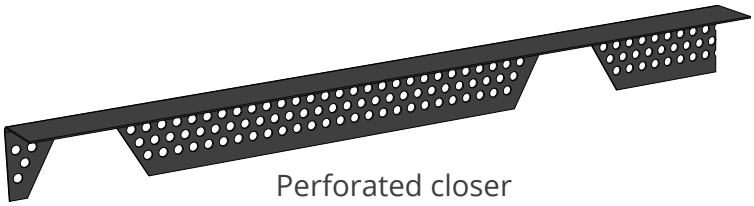


# the little +

## Perforated closer

To go even further in aesthetics, ATELIERS 3S has developed a perforated closer that integrates into the ribs. It allows creating a very discreet ventilated ridge.
The perforation size has been studied to allow a ventilation cross-section (78cm²/ml) in adequacy with the one at the bottom of the slope.



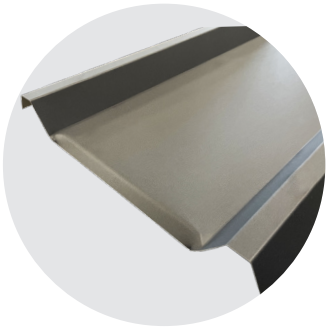


Perforated closer

# drain flashings

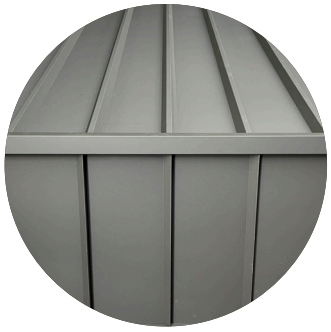
The rainwater drainage is treated by simple overhang or by overhang with closer. At the wall fascia level, the overhanging part of La Parisienne must not exceed either 1/10th of the span or 400mm. The overhang must be at least 100mm.

The connection of the roofing to gutters and built-in gutters can be achieved:

- Either by a drain-flashing
- Either by a folded edge of La Parisienne acting as a drip edge (recommended for cold roofs with low slope)



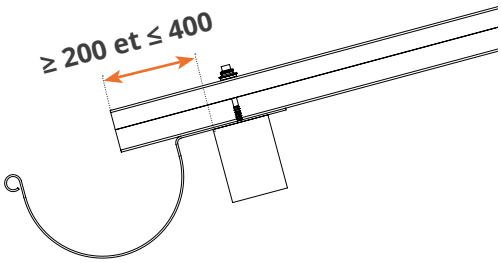
# the little +

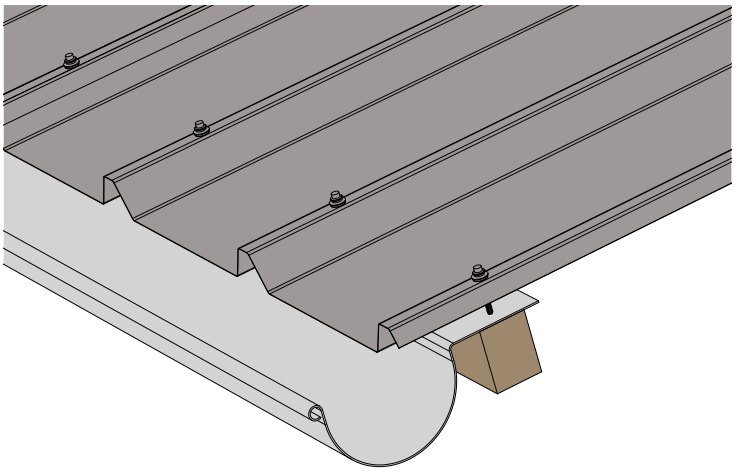


**Roof-Facade Continuity**

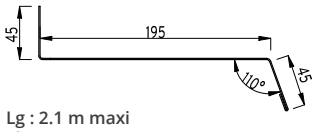
To go even further in the aesthetics of your projects, you can combine **La Parisienne** roof profile with the standing seam profile **EPURE 333** for ribs continuity

## VENTILATED DRAIN FLASHING



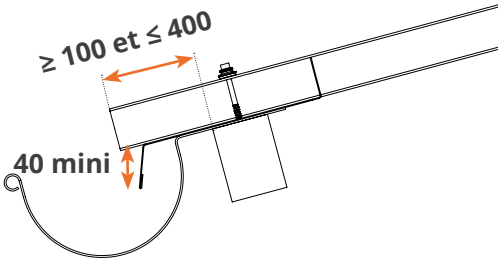



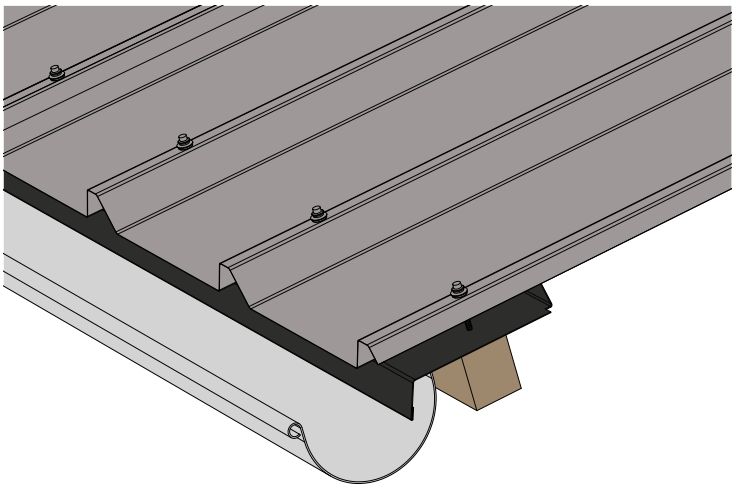
## NON-VENTILATED DRAIN FLASHING



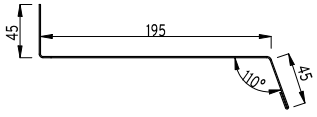

Lg : 2.1 m maxi
Th : 0.75 mm

article code : **CLOSOIR-BP**



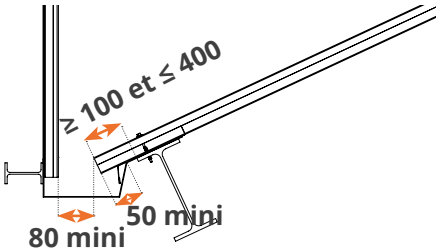



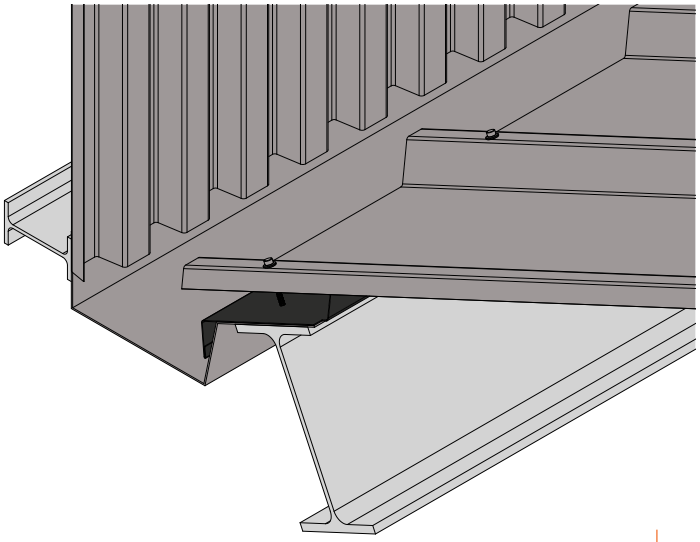
## BUILT-IN GUTTER




Lg : 2.1 m maxi
Th : 0.75 mm

article code : **CLOSOIR-BP**



# eave flashings

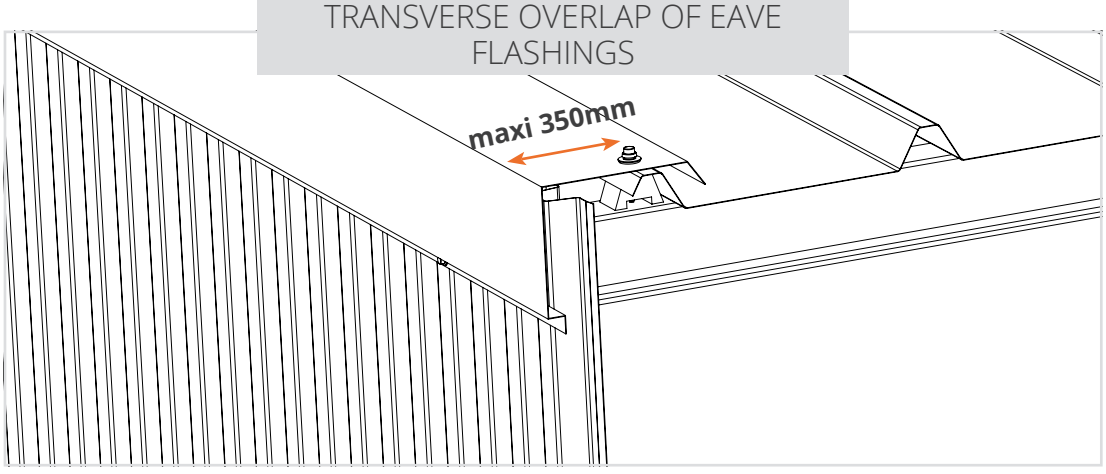
The edges are cladded with eaves flashing that cover the end rib of the last sheet. The eave flashing overhang is fixed to the facade piece it covers (wall fascia, steel cladding...).

## The bridge bracket

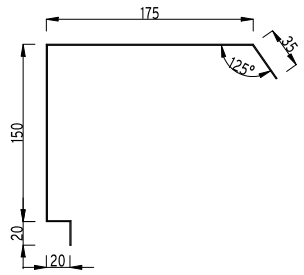
Bridge brackets are components installed under the end ribs of La Parisienne in the following cases:

- At building edge (see «Eaves flashing « paragraph)
- At overlap on translucent sheets or on polyester accessories

TRANSVERSE OVERLAP OF EAVE FLASHINGS

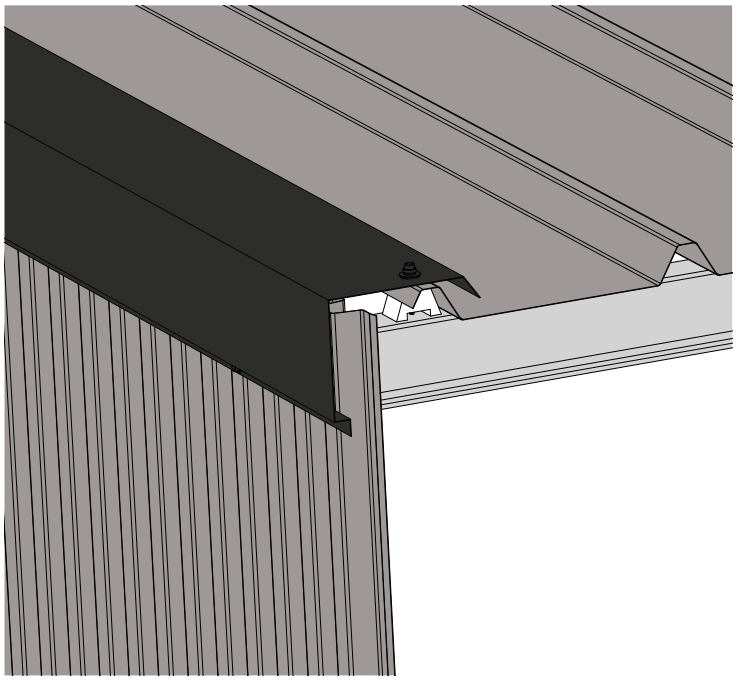


## EAVE FLASHING

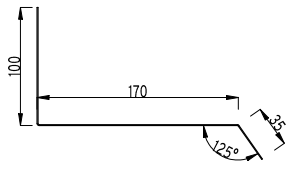


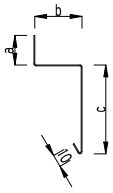

Lg : 4 m maxi
Th : 0.75 mm

article code : **BANDEDERIVE**



## EAVE FLASHING AGAINST WALL




EAVE FLASHING AGAINST WALL

Lg : 4 m maxi
Th : 0.75 mm

FLASHING

Lg : 4 m maxi
Th : 0.75 mm
a,b,c : dimensions to be confirmed

article code : **RIVE-CONTRE-MUR**

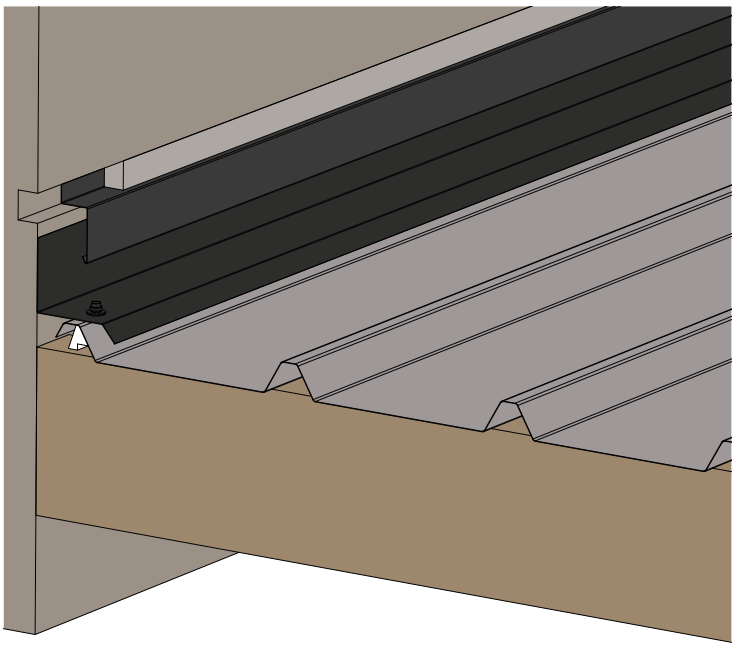


Image editing ATELIERS 3S

# ENVIRONMENTS AND CLIMATIC AREAS

# INTERIOR ENVIRONMENT

## General information

The interior environments of buildings can be categorized according to the following constraints:
- Chemical (acidity, salinity, etc.) or biochemical aggressiveness (mold, bacteria, etc.)
- Humidity
- Maintenance conditions, depending on the frequency and intensity of cleaning

## Aggressiveness criteria

**Non agressive environment**
Area with no aggressiveness due to corrosive chemical compounds and/or microorganisms.

**Slightly aggressive environment**
Non-aggressive area where surfaces may occasionally be exposed to slightly aggressive liquid splashes.

**Aggressive environment**
Area with acidic, basic, or saline gases or vapors and/or microorganisms and/or subject to disinfection.

**Highly aggressive environment**
Area with high concentrations of acidic, basic, or saline gases or vapors, and/or microorganisms, with frequent splashes or aggressive disinfections.

## Humidity criteria

**Definition**
Humidity levels are defined by 2 characteristics :
- W : quantity of water vapor produced indoors per hour in grams/hour (g/h)
- n : Air renewal rate in cubic meters per hour ($m^3/h$)

Humidity level = W/n in $g/m^3$.

Four types of buildings are defined based on average humidity during the cold season:
- Low humidity room
- Medium humidity room
- High humidity room
- Very high humidity room


*Extract of norm NF-P 34-301 from April 2017 and DTU 40.35*

# INTERIOR ENVIRONMENT

## Classification indicative des locaux en fonction des ambiances et Coatings adaptés

| Criteria | | | Exemples de locaux |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agressiveness | Cleaning | Humidity | |
| Non-aggressiv environment | Regular | Low | - Unconditioned office buildings<br>- Housings equipped with controlled mechanical ventilation and systems to evacuate peaks in water vapour production when they occur (hoods, etc.)<br>- Industrial buildings used for storage<br>- Industrial production buildings in which no water vapour is generated<br>- Sports facilities without public access, not including their outbuildings (showers, changing rooms, etc.)<br>- Storage of packaged dry goods, frozen or deep-frozen products (except unpackaged fish)<br>- Freezing |
| Non-aggressiv environment | Regular | Medium | - Refrigeration, sorting and packaging of fruit and vegetables<br>- Controlled atmosphere storage<br>- Storage and conservation of packaged dairy or meat products<br>- School premises, subject to appropriate mechanical ventilation<br>- Residential buildings, including kitchens and bathrooms; adequately heated and ventilated<br>- Shopping centers, subject to appropriate mechanical ventilation |
| Non-aggressiv environment | Light | High | - Storage and preparation in a humid environment (lettuce, flowers, fruit)<br>- Refrigeration of meat products<br>- Ice cream production |
| Slightly aggressiv environment | Light | High | - Endive cold rooms<br>- Preparation of ready meals<br>- Wine cellar<br>- Butter processing<br>- Bread-making laboratory<br>- Meat cutting, raw meat |
| Aggressiv environment | High | Very High | - Slaughter hall for sheep, cattle, pigs, goats, poultry and rabbits<br>- Slaughter hall for poultry and rabbits<br>- Mushroom culture<br>- Cooking room<br>- Dryers, smokehouses<br>- Scalding, evisceration<br>- Cheese grinder<br>- Bread-making laboratory<br>- Storage and freezing of unpackaged fish |
| Highly aggressiv environment | Intensive | Saturated | - Showering, tripe<br>- Laundries<br>- Industrial cooking<br>- Hides and skins<br>- Salting, brining<br>- Dairy and cheese workrooms<br>- Seafood processing and preparation |

*Extract of norm NF-P 34-301 from April 2017 and DTU 40.35*

# EXTERIOR ENVIRONMENT

## General informations

The following environments definitions apply only to altitudes less than or equal to 900 m.
For higher altitudes, refer to the "Special Atmospheres" section.

## Unpolluted rural environment

Environment corresponding to the outside of buildings located in the countryside in the absence of particular pollution, for example: fallout of fumes containing sulphurous vapours (oil heating).

## Normal urban or industrial environment

Environment corresponding to the outside of buildings located in built-up areas and/or in an industrial environment comprising one or more factories producing gases and smokes which create a significant increase in atmospheric pollution without being a source of corrosion due to the high content of chemical compounds.

## Severe urban or industrial environment

Environment corresponding to the outside of buildings located in built-up areas or in an industrial environment with a high content of chemical compounds, a source of corrosion (e.g. refineries, incineration plants, distilleries, fertilisers, cement works, paper mills, etc....), on a continuous or intermittent basis.

## Marine environment

- Environment of buildings located between 10 and 20 km from the coast.
- Environment of buildings located between 3 and 10 km from the coast.
- Seaside: Less than 3 km from the coast, excluding conditions of direct attack by sea water (seafront).
- Mixed environment: environment corresponding to the concomitance of a seaside marine atmosphere and a normal urban or industrial atmosphere or a severe urban or industrial atmosphere.

## Special environment

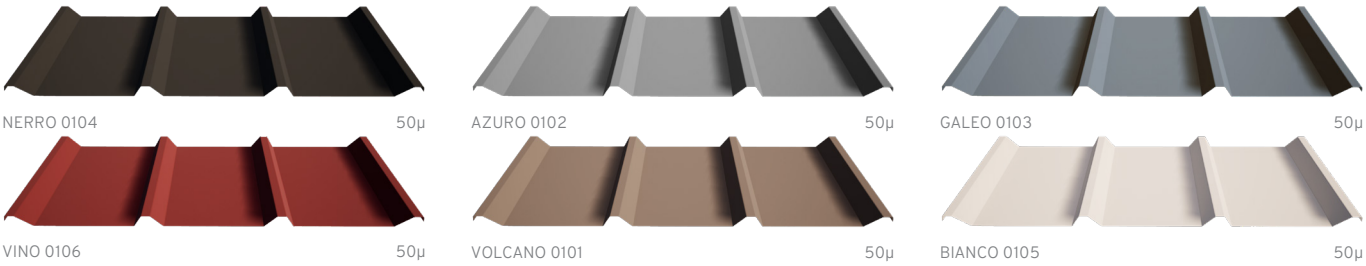
- Environment of buildings subject to strong UV radiation: for example buildings located in mainland France at an altitude of over 900 m, buildings located in French overseas departments and territories between the 38th parallels.
- Particular environments: environments where the severity of the exposures described above is increased by certain effects such as :
  - Abrasion ;
  - High temperatures ;
  - High humidity ;
  - Heavy dust deposits ;
  - Sea spray on the seafront ;
  - etc.

*Extract of norm NF-P 34-301 from April 2017 and DTU 40.35*

The steel used in the Parisienne offers a combination of mechanical strength, aesthetic appeal and durability.

Mechanical strength is ensured by the use of High Strength Steel (HSS).

Six ultra-matte colors from the «Zinc spirit» color chart have been selected for this new product line.



NERRO 0104 50µ

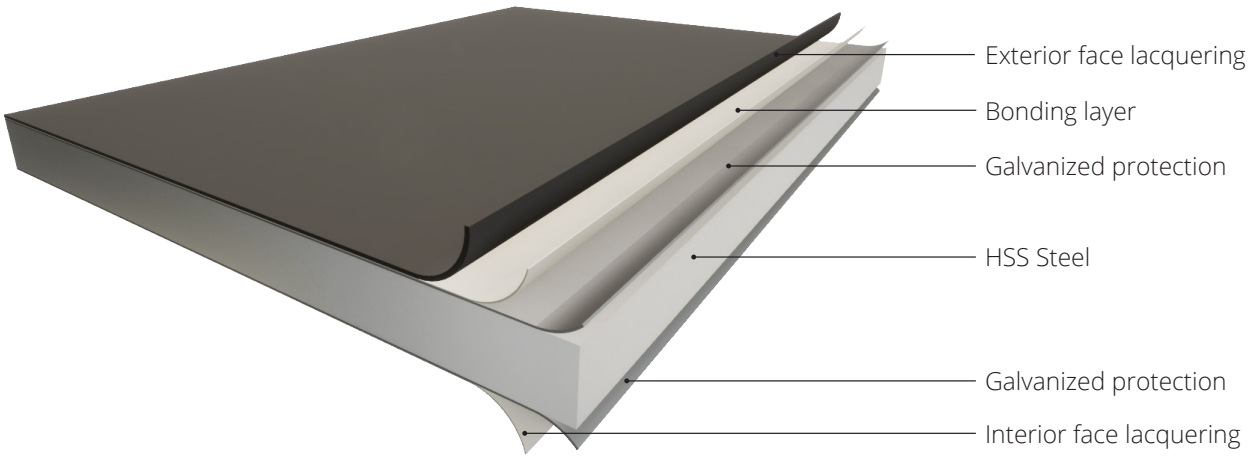
AZURO 0102 50µ

GALEO 0103 50µ

VINO 0106 50µ

VOLCANO 0101 50µ

BIANCO 0105 50µ



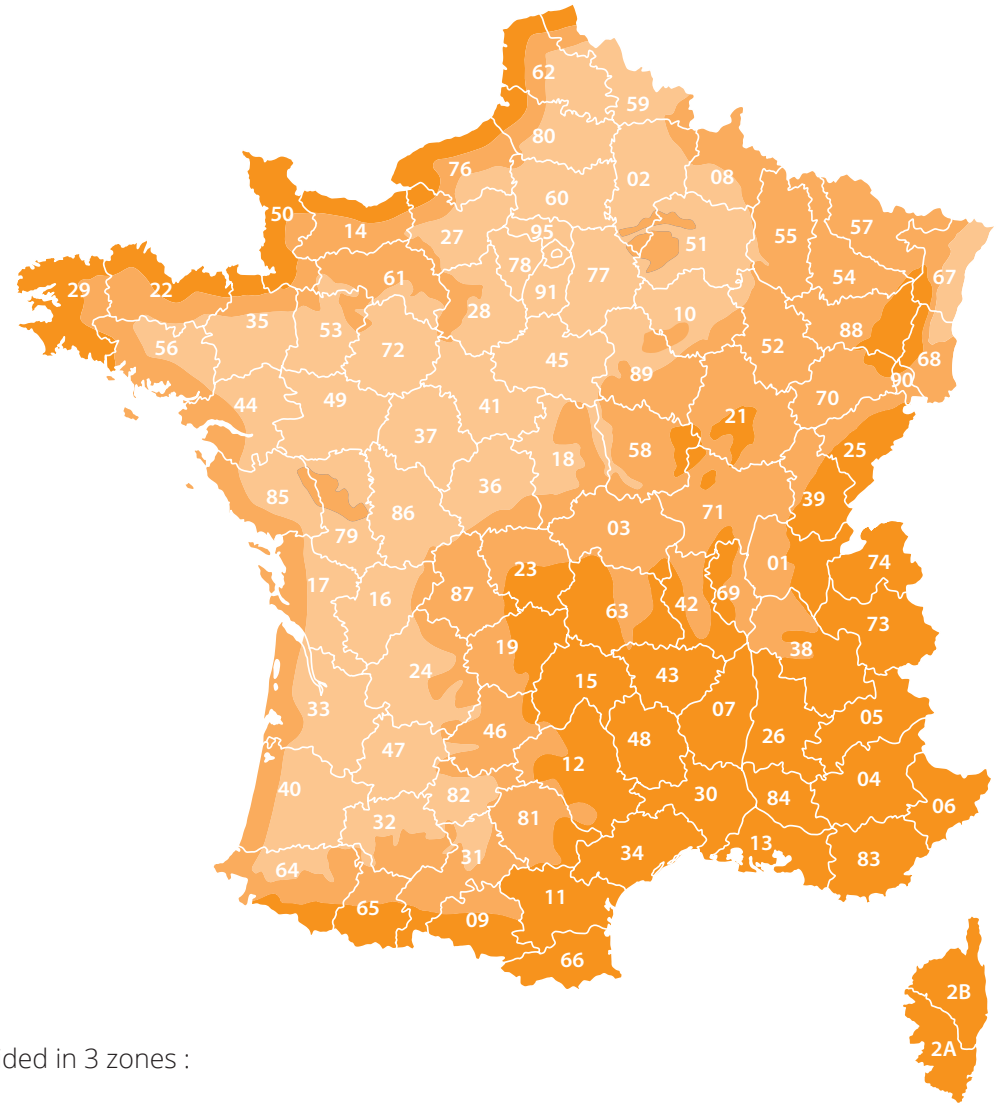

Our specific 50µm-thick coatings provide long-lasting protection and warantee.

The table below can be used to check the suitability of the Parisienne coating for the outdoor environment defined on the opposite page:

| Coating on exposed side | Exterior environment | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural | Urbain and/ or Industrial | Industrial | | Marine | | | | Specific | |
| | Non-polluted | Moderate pollution | High pollution | Severe pollution | 3 à 20km | 1 à <3km | 300m à <1km | Mixed | Strong UV radiation | Specific |
| ZINC SPIRIT 50 µm | Suitable | Suitable | Suitable | Environ-mental Analysis | Suitable | Suitable | Suitable | Environ-mental Analysis | Suitable | Environ-mental Analysis |

Please contact us if you have any questions about this selection guide.

# CLIMATE ZONES IN FRANCE




France is divided in 3 zones :

## Zone I

All inland areas at altitudes under 200 m.

## Zone II

Atlantic coast, extending 20 km inland from Lorient to the Spanish border
Transition zone (20 km wide) between Zones I and III for Manche, Brittany, and the North Sea coast; altitudes 200–250 m

## Zone III

North Sea, Channel, and Atlantic coasts up to Lorient (20 km inland)
Rhône Valley down to Isère–Drôme–Ardèche
Provence, Languedoc, Roussillon, Corsica
Altitudes above 500 m.

In case of uncertainty about a location's classification, it is up to the project-specific documentation to clarify it.

*Extract of norm NF-P 34-301 from April 2017 and DTU 40.35*

## Situations

The effects resulting from the local situation need to be superimposed on these zones, hence the division into three types of situation within each zone. The situations correspond to localised areas that are very small in relation to the zones.

**Protected situation**
The bottom of a basin is surrounded by hills and is therefore protected from all wind directions. Land bordered by hills along part of its perimeter corresponding to the direction of the strongest winds and protected for this wind direction.

**Normal situation**
A plain or plateau that may or may not have significant changes in level (undulations).

**Exposed situation**
Near the sea: the coastline to a depth of around 5 km, cliff tops, narrow islands or peninsulas, estuaries or deep bays cut deeply into the land.
Inland: narrow valleys where the wind blows in, isolated high mountains (e.g. Mont Aigoual and Mont Ventoux) and certain mountain passes.

## Minimum slopes for La Parisienne

| Roof configurations | Climatic zones and situations | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Zone I | | | Zone II | | | Zone III |
| | Situations | | | Situations | | | All situations |
| | Protected | Normal | Exposed | Protected | Normal | Exposed | |
| At the same time :<br>- no penetrations<br>- no translucent sheets<br>- ribbed sheets equal in length to the length of the slope | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% |
| Other cases | 7% | 7% | 10% * | 7% | 10% * | 10% * | altitude ≤500m : 10%<br>500m < altitude ≤900m : 15% * |

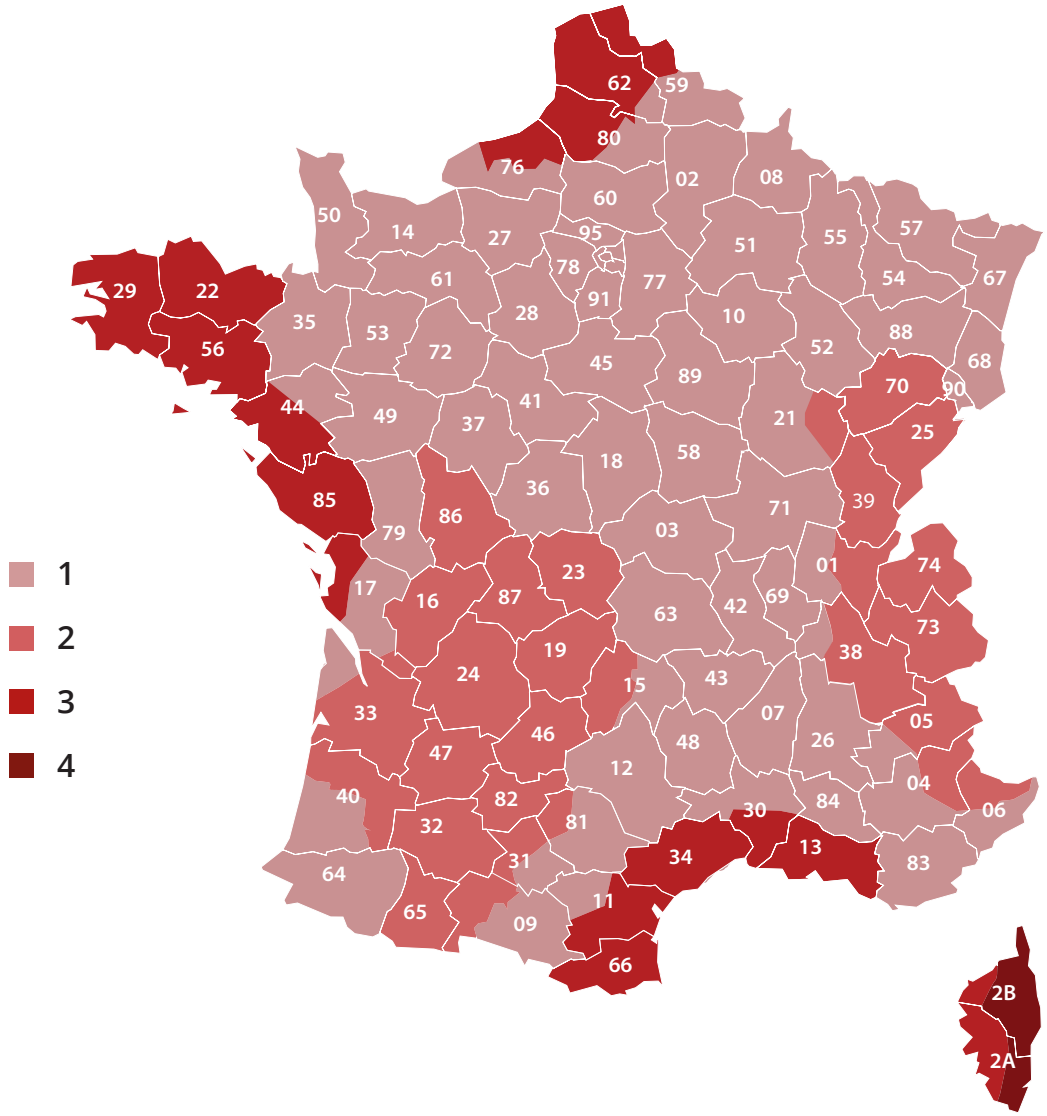
** Where the roof does not include translucent ribbed sheets but has penetrations or transverse joints of ribbed sheets, the minimum slope may be reduced to 7% by using transverse waterproofing complements.*

## Minimum transverse overlap

| Waterproofing complement : | Without W.C. | | | With W.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Slope | Climatic zone | | | All zones |
| | Zone I | Zone II | Zone III | |
| 7% ≤ slope < 10% | 300mm | | Case not covered by DTU | 150 à 200mm |
| 10% ≤ slope < 15% | 200mm | | 300mm | |
| 15% ≤ slope | 150mm | | 200mm | |

*Extract of norm NF-P 34-301 from April 2017 and DTU 40.35*

# WIND ZONES IN FRANCE




## Definition of wind zones according to the french districts (NV 65 rules)

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Ain, Alpes-de-Haute-Provence, Hautes-Alpes, Alpes-Maritimes, Cantal, Charente, Charente-Maritime, Corrèze, Côte-d'Or, Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Haute-Garonne, Gers, Gironde, Isère, Jura, Landes, Lot, Lot-et-Garonne, Hautes-Pyrénées, Haute-Saône, Savoie, Haute-Savoie, Tarn, Tarn-et-Garonne, Vienne, Haute-Vienne, Guyane |
| 2 | Ain, Aisne, Allier, Alpes-de-Haute-Provence, Hautes-Alpes, Alpes-Maritimes, Ardèche, Ardennes, Ariège, Aube, Aude, Aveyron, Calvados, Cantal, Charente-Maritime, Cher, Côte-d'Or, Doubs, Drôme, Eure, Eure-et-Loir, Gard, Haute-Garonne, Gironde, Ille-et-Vilaine, Indre, Indre-et-Loire, Isère, Landes, Loir-et-Cher, Loire, Haute-Loire, Loire-Atlantique, Loiret, Lozère, Maine-et-Loire, Manche, Marne, Haute-Marne, Mayenne, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Meuse, Moselle, Nièvre, Nord, Oise, Orne, Pas-de-Calais, Puy-de-Dôme, Pyrénées-Atlantiques, Bas-Rhin, Haut-Rhin, Rhône, Haute-Saône, Saône-et-Loire, Sarthe, Paris, Seine-Maritime, Seine-et-Marne, Yvelines, Deux-Sèvres, Somme, Tarn, Var, Vaucluse, Vosges, Yonne, Territoire de Belfort, Essonne, Hauts-de-Seine, Seine-Saint-Denis, Val-de-Marne, Val-d'Oise |
| 3 | Aude, Bouches-du-Rhône, Charente-Maritime, Haute-Corse, Corse-du-Sud, Côtes-d'Armor, Finistère, Gard, Hérault, Loire-Atlantique, Morbihan, Nord, Pas-de-Calais, Pyrénées-Orientales, Seine-Maritime, Somme, Vendée |
| 4 | Haute-Corse, Corse-du-Sud |
| 5 | Guadeloupe, Martinique, La Réunion, Mayotte |

*According to NV65 Rules- DTU P 06-002 of april 2000 - modification n°4 of february 2009*

## Counties division of districts belonging to several zones

| District | County | Zone |
|---|---|---|
| 01 Ain | Bâgé-le-Châtel, Chalamont, Châtillon-sur-Chalaronne, Coligny, Meximieux, Miribel, Montluel, Montrevel-en-Bresse, Pont-de-Vaux, Pont de-Veyle, Reyrieux, Saint-Triviers-de-Courtes, Saint-Triviers-sur-Moignans, Thoissey, Trévoux, Villars-les-Dombes | 2 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | 1 |
| 04 Alpes-de-Haute-Provence | Annot, Barcelonnette, Colmars, Entrevaux, Javie (la), Lauzet-Ubaye (le), Saint-André-les-Alpes, Seyne | 1 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | 2 |
| 05 Hautes-Alpes | Aspres-sur-Buëch, Barcillonnette, Laragne-Montéglin, Orpierre, Ribiers, Rosans, Serres, Tallard, Veynes | 2 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | 1 |
| 06 Alpes-Maritimes | Guillaumes, Puget-Théniers, Saint-Étienne-de-Tinée, Saint-Martin-Vésubie, Saint-Sauveur-sur-Tinée, Villars-sur-Var | 1 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | 2 |
| 11 Aude | Alaigne, Alzonne, Belpech, Carcassonne (tous cantons), Castelnaudary (tous cantons), Chalabre, Conques-sur-Orbiel, Fanjeaux, Limoux, Mas-Cabardès, Montréal, Saissac, Salles-sur-l'Hers | 2 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | 3 |
| 15 Cantal | Allanche, Chaudes-Aigues, Condat, Massiac, Murat, Pierrefort, Ruynes-en-Margeride, Saint-Flour (tous cantons) | 2 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | 1 |
| 17 Charente-Maritime | Montendre, Montguyon, Montlieu-la-Garde | 1 |
| | Archiac, Aulnay, Burie, Cozes, Gémozac, Jonzac, Loulay, Matha, Mirambeau, Pons, Saintes (tous cantons), Saint-Genis-de-Saintonge, Saint-Hilaire-de-Villefranche, Saint-Jean-d'Angély, Saint-Porchaire, Saint-Savinien, Saujon, Tonnay-Boutonne | 2 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | 3 |
| 2A Corse-du-Sud | Bonifacio, Figari, Levie, Porto-Vecchio, Serra-di-Scopamène | 4 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | 3 |
| 2B Haute-Corse | Belgodère, Calenzana, Calvi, Île-Rousse (l') | 3 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | 4 |
| 21 Côte-d'Or | Auxonne, Chenôve, Dijon (tous cantons), Fontaine-Française, Fontaine-les-Dijon, Genlis, Grancey-le-Château-Neuvelle, Is-sur-Tille, Mirebeau-sur-Bèze, Pontailler-sur-Saône, Saint-Jean-de-Losne, Saint-Seine-l'Abbaye, Selongey | 1 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | 2 |
| 25 Doubs | Audincourt, Clerval, Etupes, Hérimoncourt, Isle-sur-le-Doubs (l'), Maîche, Montbéliard (tous cantons), Pont-de-Roide, Saint-Hippolyte, Sochaux, Valentigney | 2 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | 1 |
| 30 Gard | Aigues-Mortes, Aimargues, Aramon, Beaucaire, Bouillargues, Saint-Gilles, Marguerittes, Nîmes (tous cantons), Quissac, Saint-Mamert-du-Gard, Sommières, Vauvert | 3 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | 2 |
| 31 Haute-Garonne | Auterive, Caraman, Cintegabelle, Lanta, Montgiscard, Nailloux, Revel, Villefranche-de-Lauragais | 2 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | 1 |
| 33 Gironde | Castelnau-de-Médoc, Lesparre-Médoc, Pauillac, Saint-Laurent-Médoc, Saint-Vivien-de-Médoc | 2 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | 1 |
| 38 Isère | Beaurepaire, Heyrieux, Saint-Jean-de-Bournay | 2 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | 1 |
| 40 Landes | Amou, Castets, Dax (tous cantons), Montfort-en-Chalosse, Mugron, Peyrehorade, Pouillon, Saint-Martin-de-Seignanx, Saint-Vincent-de-Tyrosse, Soustons, Tartas (tous cantons) | 2 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | 1 |
| 44 Loire-Atlantique | Ancenis, Blain, Châteaubriant, Derval, Guémené-Penfao, Ligné, Moisdon-la-Rivière, Nort-sur-Erdre, Nozay, Riaillé, Rougé, Saint-Julien-de-Vouvantes, Saint-Marc-la-Jaille, Saint-Nicolas-de-Redon, Varades | 2 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | 3 |
| 59 Nord | Arleux, Anzin, Avesnes-sur-Helpe (tous cantons), Bavay, Berlaimont, Bouchain, Cambrai (tous cantons), Carnières, Cateau-Cambrésis (le), Clary, Condé-sur-l'Escaut, Denain, Douai (tous cantons), Hautmont, Landrecies, Marchiennes, Marcoing, Maubeuge (tous cantons), Solre-le-Château, Orchies, Quesnoy (le) (tous cantons), Saint-Amand-les-Eaux (tous cantons), Solesmes, Trélon, Valenciennes (tous cantons) | 2 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | 3 |
| 62 Pas-de-Calais | Bapaume, Bertincourt, Croisilles, Marquion, Vitry-en-Artois | 2 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | 3 |
| 70 Haute-Saône | Autrey-lès-Gray, Champlitte, Dampierre-sur-Salon, Fresne-Saint-Mamès, Gray, Gy, Marnay, Montbozon, Pesmes, Rioz, Scey-sur-Saône-et-Saint-Albin | 1 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | 2 |
| 76 Seine-Maritime | Bacqueville-en-Caux, Blangy-sur-Bresle, Cany-Barville, Eu, Dieppe (tous cantons), Envermeu, Fontaine-le-Dun, Offranville, Saint-Valery-en-Caux | 3 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | 2 |
| 80 Somme | Ailly-sur-Noye, Albert, Bray-sur-Somme, Chaulnes, Combles, Ham, Montdidier, Moreil, Nesle, Péronne, Roisel, Rosières-en-Santerre, Roye | 2 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | 3 |
| 81 Tarn | Cadalen, Castelnau-de-Montmiral, Cordes-sur-Ciel, Gaillac, Graulhet, Lavaur, Lisle-sur-Tarn, Rabastens, Saint-Paul-Capde-Joux, Salvagnac, Vaour | 1 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | 2 |

*According to NV65 Rules- DTU P 06-002 of april 2000 - modification n°4 of february 2009*

# WIND LOADS (NV65)

## Basic dynamic pressures

| | Normal basic dynamic pressures | Extreme basic dynamic pressures |
|---|---|---|
| Zone 1 | 50 daN/m² | 87.5 daN/m² |
| Zone 2 | 60 daN/m² | 05 daN/m² |
| Zone 3 | 75 daN/m² | 131 daN/m² |
| Zone 4 | 90 daN/m² | 157.5 daN/m² |
| Zone 5 | 120 daN/m² | 210 daN/m² |

## Site effect factor

| | Zone 1 | Zone 2 | Zone 3 | Zone 4 | Zone 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Protected site | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.80 | (1) |
| Normal site | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Exposed site | 1.35 | 1.30 | 1.25 | 1.20 | 1.20 |

(1) The concept of a protected site is not taken into account in this zone.

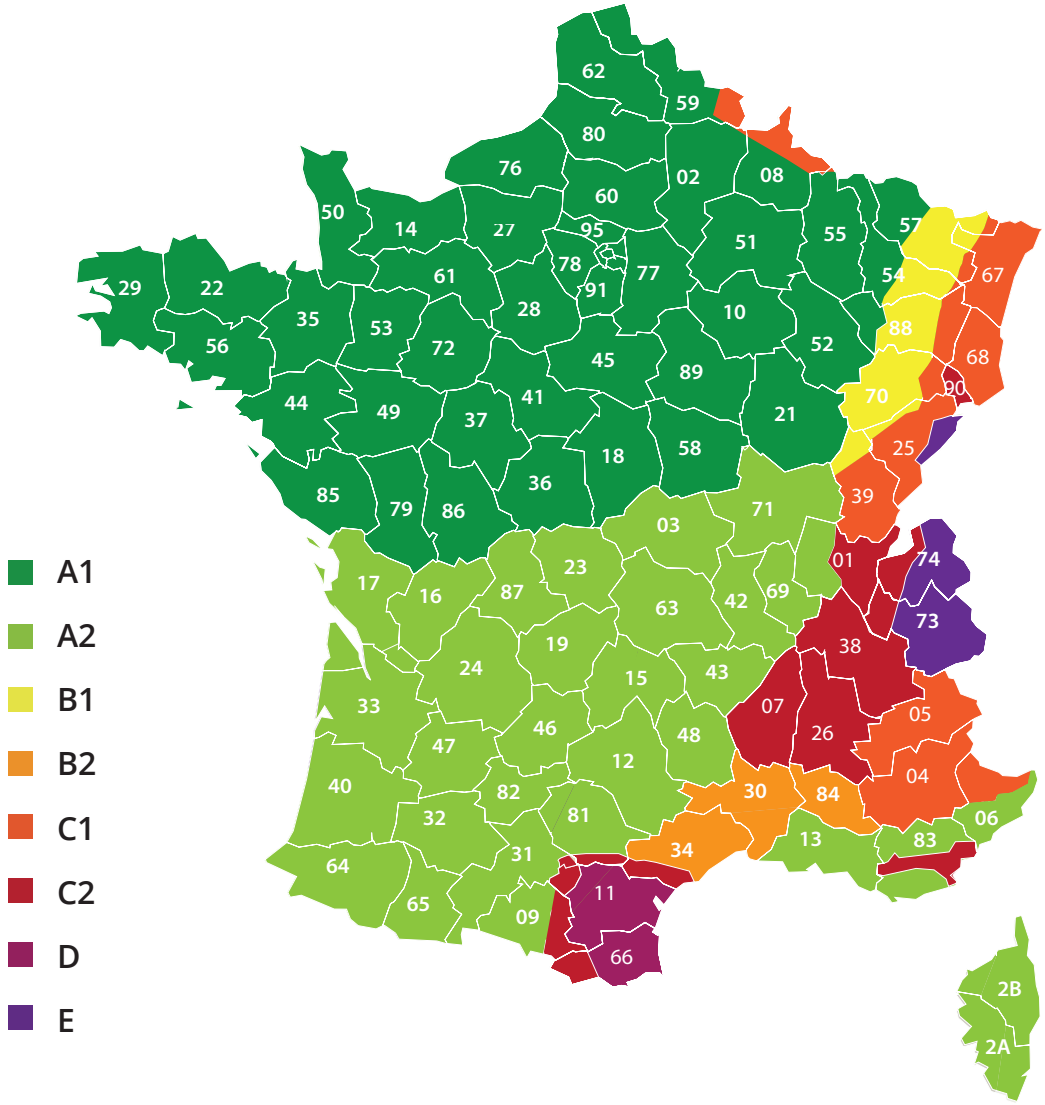
## Rising loads for uncurved roof (daN/m²)

| Building type | Height | Wind zone | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | |
| | | Site | | Site | | Site | | Site | |
| | | normal | exposed | normal | exposed | normal | exposed | normal | exposed |
| CLosed buildings | ≤ 10m | 48 | 65 | 58 | 75 | 72 | 91 | 87 | 104 |
| | ≤ 15m | 53 | 72 | 64 | 83 | 80 | 100 | 96 | 115 |
| | ≤ 20m | 57 | 77 | 69 | 89 | 86 | 108 | 103 | 124 |
| Open buildings | ≤ 10m | 71 | 96 | 86 | 111 | 107 | 134 | 128 | 154 |
| | ≤ 15m | 78 | 106 | 94 | 122 | 118 | 147 | 141 | 169 |
| | ≤ 20m | 85 | 114 | 102 | 132 | 127 | 159 | 152 | 183 |

*1daN/m² = 10N/m² = 10Pa*

*Extract of norm NF-P 34-301 from April 2017 and DTU 40.35*

# SNOW ZONES




## Definition of snow zones according to the french districts (N 84 rules)

| | |
|---|---|
| A1 | Aisne, Ardennes, Aube, Calvados, Cher, Côte d'Or, Côtes-d'Armor, Eure, Eure-et-Loir, Finistère, Ille-et-Vilaine, Indre, Indre-et-Loire, Loir-et-Cher, Loire-Atlantique, Loiret, Maine-et-Loire, Manche, Marne, Haute-Marne, Mayenne, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Meuse, Morbihan, Moselle, Nièvre, Nord, Oise, Orne, Pas-de-Calais, Sarthe, Paris, Seine-Maritime, Seine-et-Marne, Yvelines, Deux-Sèvres, Somme, Vendée, Vienne, Vosges, Yonne, Essonne, Hauts-de-Seine, Seine-Saint-Denis, Val-de-Marne, Val-d'Oise |
| A2 | Ain, Allier, Alpes-Maritimes, Ariège, Aveyron, Bouches-du-Rhône, Cantal, Charente, Charente-Maritime, Corrèze, Haute-Corse, Corse-du-Sud, Creuse, Dordogne, Haute-Garonne, Gers, Gironde, Landes, Loire, Haute-Loire, Lot, Lot-et-Garonne, Lozère, Puy-de-Dôme, Pyrénées-Atlantiques, Hautes-Pyrénées, Rhône, Saône-et-Loire, Tarn, Tarn-et-Garonne, Var, Haute-Vienne |
| B1 | Doubs, Jura, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Moselle, Bas-Rhin, Haute-Saône, Saône-et-Loire, Vosges |
| B2 | Gard, Hérault, Vaucluse |
| C1 | Aisne, Alpes-de-Haute-Provence, Hautes-Alpes, Alpes-Maritimes, Ardennes, Doubs, Jura, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Meuse, Moselle, Nord, Bas-Rhin, Haut-Rhin, Haute-Saône, Vosge |
| C2 | Ain, Ardèche, Ariège, Aude, Drôme, Haute-Garonne, Hérault, Isère, Pyrénées-Orientales, Savoie, Haute-Savoie, Tarn, Var, Vaucluse, Territoire de Belfort |
| D | Aude, Pyrénées-Orientales |
| E | Doubs, Savoie, Haute-Savoie |

*According to NV65 Rules- DTU P 06-002 of april 2000 - modification n°4 of february 2009*

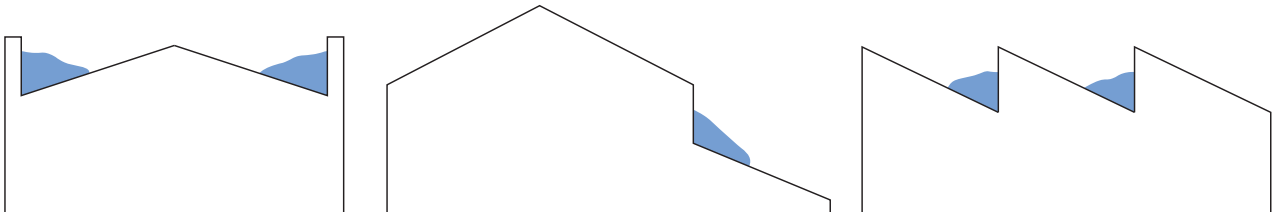
## Counties division of districts belonging to several zones

| District | County | Zone |
|---|---|---|
| 01 Ain | Bâgé-le-Châtel, Bourg-en-Bresse (tous cantons), Chalamont, Châtillon-sur Chalaronne, Coligny, Meximieux, Miribel, Montluel, Montrevel-en-Bresse, Péronnas, Pont-d'Ain, Pont-de-Vaux, Ponte-de-Veyle, Reyrieux, Saint-Trivier de-Courtes, Saint-Trivier-sur-Moignans, Thoissey, Trévoux, Villars-les-Dombes, Viriat | A2 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | C2 |
| 02 Aisne | Aubenton, la Capelle, Hirson | C1 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | A1 |
| 06 Alpes-Maritimes | Breil-sur-Roya, Guillaumes, Lantosque, Puget-Théniers, Roquebillière, St-Etienne-de-Tinée, St-Martin-Vésubie, St-Sauveursur-Tinée, Sospel, Tende, Villars-sur-Var | C1 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | A2 |
| 08 Ardennes | Asfeld, Attigny, Buzancy, Château-Porcien, Chaumont-Porcien, Chesne (le), Grandpré, Juniville, Machault, Monthois, Novion-Porcien, Rethel, Tourteron, Vouziers | A1 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | C1 |
| 09 Ariège | Ax-les-Thermes, Cabannes (Les), Lavelanet, Mirepoix, Quérigut | C2 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | A2 |
| 11 Aude | Belpech, Castelnaudary (tous cantons), Fanjeaux, Salles-sur-l'Hers | C2 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | D |
| 25 Doubs | Audeux, Besançon (tous cantons), Boussières, Marchaux | B1 |
| | Maîche, Montbenoît, Morteau, Pierrefontaine-les-Varans, Russey (le), St-Hippolyte | E |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | C1 |
| 31 Haute-Garonne | Revel | C2 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | A2 |
| 34 Hérault | Béziers (tous cantons), Capestang, Olonzac, Saint-Chinian, Saint-Pons-de Thomières | C2 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | B2 |
| 39 Jura | Chaussin, Chemin, Dampierre, Dole (tous cantons), Gendrey, Montbarrey, Montmirey-le-Château, Rochefort-sur-Nenon | B1 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | C1 |
| 54 Meurthe-et-Moselle | Arracourt, Baccarat, Bayon, Blâmont, Gerbéviller, Haroué, Lunéville (tous cantons) | B1 |
| | Badonviller, Cirey-sur-Vezouze | C1 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | A1 |
| 55 Meuse | Montmédy, Stenay | C1 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | A1 |
| 57 Moselle | Albestroff, Behren-lès-Forbach, Château-Salins, Dieuze, Fénétrange, Forbach, Freyming-Merlebach, Grostenquin, Réchicourt-le-Château, Rohrbach-lès Bitche, Saint-Avold (tous cantons), Sarralbe, Sarreguemines, Sarreguemines-Campagne, Stiring Wendel, Vic-sur-Seille, Volmuster | B1 |
| | Bitche, Lorquin, Phalsbourg, Sarrebourg | C1 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | A1 |
| 59 Nord | Avesnes-sur-Helpe (tous cantons), Hautmont, Maubeuge (tous cantons), Trélon, Solre-le-Château | C1 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | A1 |
| 66 Pyrénées-Orientales | Mont-Louis, Olette, Saillegouse | C2 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | D |
| 67 Bas-Rhin | Drulingen, Sarre-Union | B1 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | C1 |
| 70 Haute-Saône | Champagney, Faucogney-et-la-Mer, Héricourt, Lure (tous cantons), Mélisey, Villersexel | C1 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | B1 |
| 71 Saône-et-Loire | Beaurepaire-en-Bresse, Cuiseaux, Cuisery, Louhans, Montpont-en-Bresse, Montret, Pierre-de-Bresse, Saint Germain-du-Bois, Tournus | B1 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | A2 |
| 73 Savoie | Aiguebelle, Aime, Albertville (tous cantons), Beaufort, Bourg-St-Maurice, Bozel, Châtelard (le), Chambre (la), Chamouxsur-Gelon, Grésy-sur-Isère, Lanslebourg-Mont-Cenis, Modane, Moutiers, St-Jean-de-Maurienne, St-Michel-de-Maurienne, St-Pierre-d'Albigny, Rochette (la), Ugine | E |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | C2 |
| 74 Haute-Savoie | Alby-sur-Chéran, Annemasse (tous cantons), Boëge, Cruseilles, Frangy, Douvaine, Reignier, Rumilly, St-Julien-en-Genevois, Seyssel | C2 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | E |
| 81 Tarn | Dourgne, Labruguière, Mazamet (tous cantons), Saint-Amans-Soult | C2 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | A2 |
| 83 Var | Barjols, Besse-sur-Issole, Brignoles, Cotignac, Fréjus, Grimaud, Lorgues, Luc (Le), Muy (le), Saint-Maximin-la-Sainte Baume, Saint-Raphaël, Saint-Tropez | C2 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | A2 |
| 84 Vaucluse | Valréas | C2 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | B2 |
| 88 Vosges | Bulgnéville, Châtenois, Coussey, Lamarche, Mirecourt, Neufchâteau, Vittel | A2 |
| | Bains-les-Bains, Bruyères, Charmes, Châtel-sur-Moselle, Darney, Dompaire, Epinal (tous cantons), Monthureux-sur-Saône, Plombières-les-Bains, Rambervillers, Remiremont, Xertigny | B1 |
| | Tous les autres cantons du département | C2 |

## Snow loads for an altitude of 0 to 900m: downward loads (daN/m²)

| Altitude (m) | A1 | A2 | B1 | B2 | C1 | C2 | D | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| de 0 à 199m | 45 | 45 | 55 | 55 | 65 | 65 | 90 | 140 |
| de 200 à 299m | 60 | 60 | 70 | 70 | 80 | 80 | 105 | 155 |
| de 300 à 399m | 75 | 75 | 85 | 85 | 95 | 95 | 120 | 170 |
| de 400 à 499m | 90 | 90 | 100 | 100 | 110 | 110 | 135 | 185 |
| de 500 à 599m | 120 | 120 | 130 | 130 | 140 | 140 | 165 | 215 |
| de 600 à 699m | 150 | 150 | 160 | 160 | 170 | 170 | 195 | 245 |
| de 700 à 799m | 180 | 180 | 190 | 190 | 200 | 200 | 225 | 275 |
| de 800 à 899m | 210 | 210 | 220 | 220 | 230 | 230 | 255 | 305 |
| above 900m | check the CSTB guide to roofing in mountain climates (issue 2267-1, September 1988) | | | | | | | |

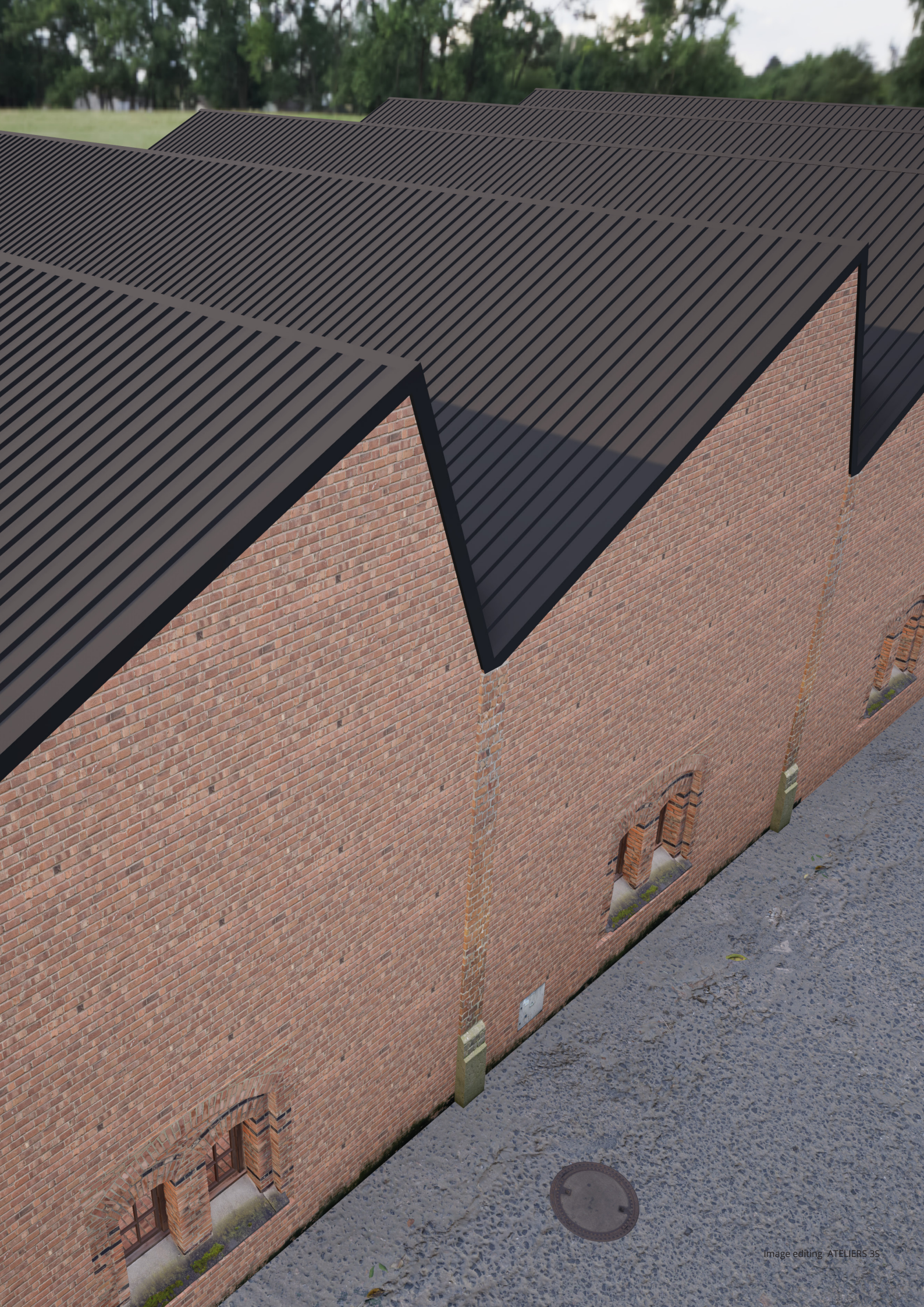
## Special cases: snow accumulation



Acroterion

Roof on several levels

Sheds and roof valleys



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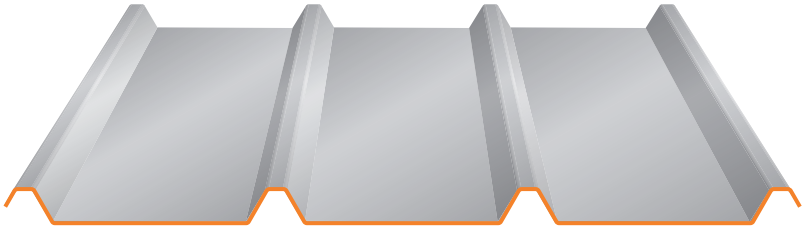
# SPAN TABLES



**PARISIENNE 1** 1000®
Profile height 45 mm

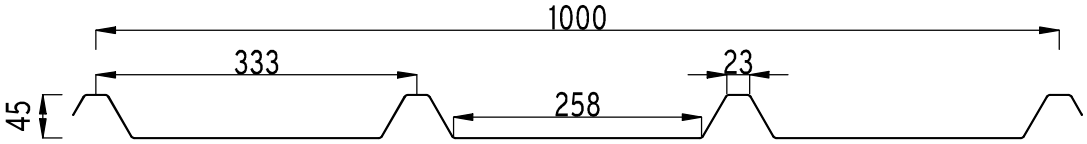
| Material | Thickness (mm) | Weight (kg/m²) |
|---|---|---|
| **Steel S390 GD + Z275** | **0.63** | **6.03** |

| Coating | Norm |
|---|---|
| Polyurethane 50µ | Coil coating EN 10169 |

Effective width : **1000 mm** - Sheets length : **13000 mm maximum**

## CALCULATION VALUES

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Downward load action | | | Moment of inertia cm⁴/ml | single span | | I2 | cm⁴/ml | **19,18** |
| | | | | 2 equal spans | | I3 | cm⁴/ml | **15,04** |
| | | | | continuity | | Im | cm⁴/ml | **17,11** |
| | | | Bending moment m.daN/ml | In span | Elastic system | Md2T | m.daN/ml | **143,79** |
| | | | | | Elastoplastic system | Md3T | m.daN/ml | **173,02** |
| | | | | On support | | Md3A | m.daN/ml | **150,87** |
| | | | | Under concentrated load | | Mc | m.daN/ml | **120,84** |
| | | | Support reaction | | | Rd | daN/ml | **770,97** |
| Upward load action | Fasteners at rib top | All ribs fixed | Bending moment m.daN/ml | In span | Elastic system | Ma2T | m.daN/ml | **124,21** |
| | | | | | Elastoplastic system | Ma3T | m.daN/ml | **155,46** |
| | | | | On support | | Ma3A | m.daN/ml | **144,82** |
| | | | Pull-out force on support | | | Sar | daN/ml | **548,89** |
| | | | Characteristic pull-out resistance | | | Pk/ym | daN | **253** |
| | | Fixing 2 ribs out of 3 | Bending moment m.daN/ml | In span | Elastic system | Ma2Tr | m.daN/ml | **82,81** |
| | | | | | Elastoplastic system | Ma3Tr | m.daN/ml | **103,64** |
| | | | | On support | | Ma3Ar | m.daN/ml | **96,55** |
| | | | Pull-out force on support | | | Sar | daN/ml | **365,93** |
| | | | Characteristic pull-out resistance | | | Pk/ym | daN | **253** |




## SPAN TABLES

Test report n°R134476108-001-1

apave Test carried out according to standard NF P 34-503-1 and interpretation according to DTU 40.35 (NF P 34-205-1 May 1997)

The table below shows the spans in meters according to upward loads (wind) and downward loads (snow) and according to the type of installation:

| Loads daN/m² | Downward loads | | | Upward loads (all ribs fixed) | | | Upward loads (2 ribs fixed out of 3) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | single span | double span | multiple span | single span | double span | multiple span | double span | multiple span |
| 50 | 2,45 | 3,00 | 3,00 | 2,45 | 3,00 | 3,00 | 3,00 | 3,00 |
| 75 | 2,45 | 3,00 | 3,00 | 2,45 | 3,00 | 3,00 | 3,00 | 3,00 |
| 100 | 2,45 | 2,95 | 2,95 | 2,45 | 3,00 | 3,00 | 2,45 | 2,65 |
| 125 | 2,35 | 2,65 | 2,65 | 2,35 | 2,85 | 2,90 | 1,90 | 2,10 |
| 150 | 2,20 | 2,45 | 2,45 | 2,15 | 2,40 | 2,60 | 1,60 | 1,75 |
| 175 | 2,05 | 2,25 | 2,25 | 1,95 | 2,05 | 2,20 | 1,35 | 1,50 |
| 200 | 1,95 | 2,10 | 2,10 | 1,75 | 1,75 | 1,95 | 1,20 | 1,30 |
| 225 | 1,80 | 2,00 | 2,00 | | | | | |
| 250 | 1,75 | 1,85 | 1,90 | | | | | |

La Parisienne is a non-structural sheet according to standard NF EN 14782:2006, in accordance with DTU 40.35 (NF P 34-205-1:1997), not intended to receive EPI anchoring devices according to standard EN 795 or lifeline.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# PROJECTS GALLERY

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# PRODUCTS LIST

| PROFILE | ARTICLE CODE | COLOUR | | | | | | EFFECTIVE WIDTH | LENGTH (MM) | QUANTITY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 0101 VOLCANO | 0102 AZURO | 0103 GALEO | 0104 NERRO | 0105 BIANCO | 0106 VINO | | | |
| **PARISIENNE** 1000 HLE XCARB RRP Low Carbon War. 30year - 0,63 coated 50µm | PARISIENNE-HLE | | | | | | | 1000 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

| SCREWS | ARTICLE CODE | COLOUR | | | | | | USE | QTY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 0101 VOLCANO | 0102 AZURO | 0103 GALEO | 0104 NERRO | 0105 BIANCO | 0106 VINO | | |
| **SCREW WITHOUT SADDLE WASHER - RODÉO ELYSÉE** | | | | | | | | | |
| Elysée RODEO Screw Thin Steel 5,5x75 | ELYSEE-MINCE | | | | | | | Metal | |
| Elysée RODEO Screw Wood 6,5x100 | ELYSEE-BOIS | | | | | | | Wood | |
| Seam Screw 4.8x20 | | | | | | | | Seam | |
| **SCREW WITH SADDLE WASHER** | | | | | | | | | |
| Roof Fixing Steel 5,5x75 | FIXCOU-5.5-75 | | | | | | | Metal | |
| Roof Fixing Wood 6,5x100 | FIXCOU-BOIS | | | | | | | Wood | |
| Triomphe Saddle washer | TRIOMPHE | | | | | | | Saddle washer | |
| **AUTRE** | | | | | | | | | |
| Bridge bracket for Parisienne profile | PONTET-PARISIENNE | | | | | | | Bridge bracket | |
| Snow stop for Parisienne profile | STOPNEIGE-PAR | | | | | | | Snow stop | |

| FINISHING PROFILES | ARTICLE CODE | COLOUR | | | | | | DEVE-LOP-PED WIDTH | LENGTH (MM) | QTY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 0101 VOLCANO | 0102 AZURO | 0103 GALEO | 0104 NERRO | 0105 BIANCO | 0106 VINO | | | |
| **RIDGE CAPS** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Double ridge cap non-ventilated (toothed) | FAITIERE-DC | | | | | | | 400 | 2100 | |
| Double ridge cap ventilated (straight) | FAITIERE-DP | | | | | | | 400 | 2100 | |
| Single ridge cap non-ventilated (toothed) | FAITIERE-SC | | | | | | | 400 | 2100 | |
| Single ridge cap ventilated (straight) | FAITIERE-SP | | | | | | | 400 | 2100 | |
| Wall ridge cap non-ventilated (toothed) | FAITIERE-CMC | | | | | | | 400 | 2100 | |
| Wall ridge cap ventilated (straight) | FAITIERE-CMP | | | | | | | 400 | 2100 | |
| Half-round ridge cap non-ventilated (toothed) | FAITIERE-BC | | | | | | | 300 | 2100 | |
| Half-round ridge cap ventilated (straight) | FAITIERE-BP | | | | | | | 300 | 2100 | |
| Perforated closer Nerro Colour | CLOSOIR-PERF-104 | | | | | | | 85 | 1995 | |
| **EAVES** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eave flashing | BANDEDERIVE | | | | | | | 400 | 2100 | |
| Eave flashing against wall | RIVE-CONTRE-MUR | | | | | | | 300 | 2100 | |
| **Drain flashing** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drain flashing | CLOSOIR-BP | | | | | | | 300 | 2100 | |

# COLOR CHART

# Colours and materials **used**

## ORIGINAL

Available in **0.75 mm**

Exclusive, ultra resistant colours that meet the requirements of the 3S® range.

### METALLIC

METAL 0207 35µm

PEARL 0208 35µm

PLATINUM 0206 35µm

INTENSE GOLD 6995 35µm

NEW

COPPER 0603 35µm

### SATIN

COTTON 0201 35µm

DUVET 0202 35µm

POWDER 0203 35µ m

RAL 7037 25µm

RAL 7016 - ANTHRACITE GREY 25µm

RAL 7021 - BLACK GREY 25µm

RAL 9005 - DEEP BLACK 25µm

RAL 5008 - OCEAN 35µm

RAL 7032 - SILEC GREY 25µm

RAL 7022 - EGGSHELL 35µm

POP 0204 35µm

SPRING 0205 35µm

Please contact us for further information on our RAL colour chart and our special custom-designed textured coatings.

# Colours and materials **used**

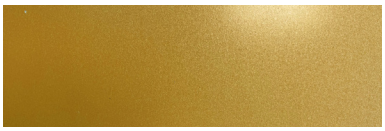
## MATERIALS

Available in **0.75 mm**

Coatings that are as fabulous as the materials.


OXYDE 0602 35µm


DARK BRONZE 0604 50µm



INTENSE GOLD 6995 35µm

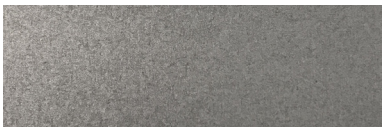

COPPER 0603 35µm

## ROUGH

Available in **0.75 mm**

Reveal the nobility of raw materials.

STAINLESS STEEL 0302
Shiny

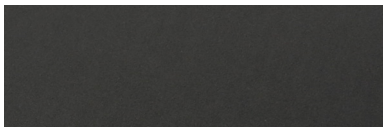


SURFACE GRAIN 0301
Galvanized steel with high-precision grain

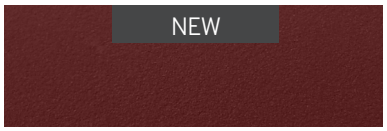
## ZINC SPIRIT

Available in **1.00 - 0.75 mm**

Deep matte and very fine texture for a true-to-life zinc effect.

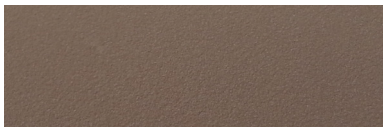


NERRO 0104 50µm



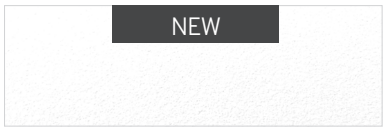

VINO 0106 50µm

GALEO 0103 50µm



VOLCANO 0101 50µm

AZURO 0102 50µm




BIANCO 0105 50µm

## ONWOOD

Available in **0.75 mm**

True-to-life matte wood texture. Available in all wood finish or with optional black strips "Colorigami® **Process**".


SILVER TECK (BLACK BANDS) 0409 47µm


SILVER TECK (ALL WOOD) 0408 47µm

NATURAL OAK (BLACK BANDS) 0406 47µm
*Also available in0.63 mm* 0416 (MINI) 0426 (MAXI)

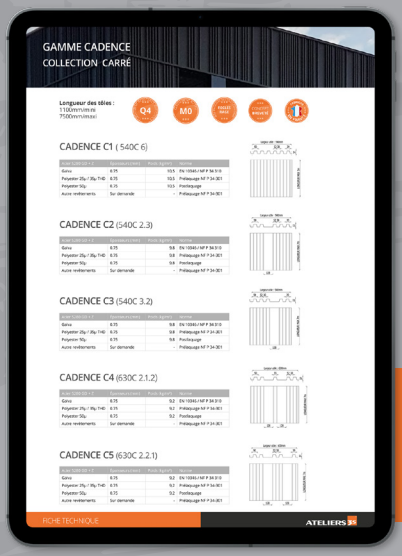
NATURAL OAK (ALL WOOD) 0403 47µm

HAZELNUT OAK (BLACK BANDS) 0405 47µm

HAZELNUT OAK (ALL WOOD) 0402 47µm

COFFEE OAK (BLACK BANDS) 0407 47µm

COFFEE OAK (ALL WOOD) 0404 47µm




- TECHNICAL DATASHEETS
- INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS
- GUIDES TO FINISHING FOLDS
- CCTP (SPECIAL TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS)
- FILES DWG, BIM, SKETCHUP
- ETC.

Find us at:
**www.ateliers3s.com**

## SCREWIT OUR SHOWROOM

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