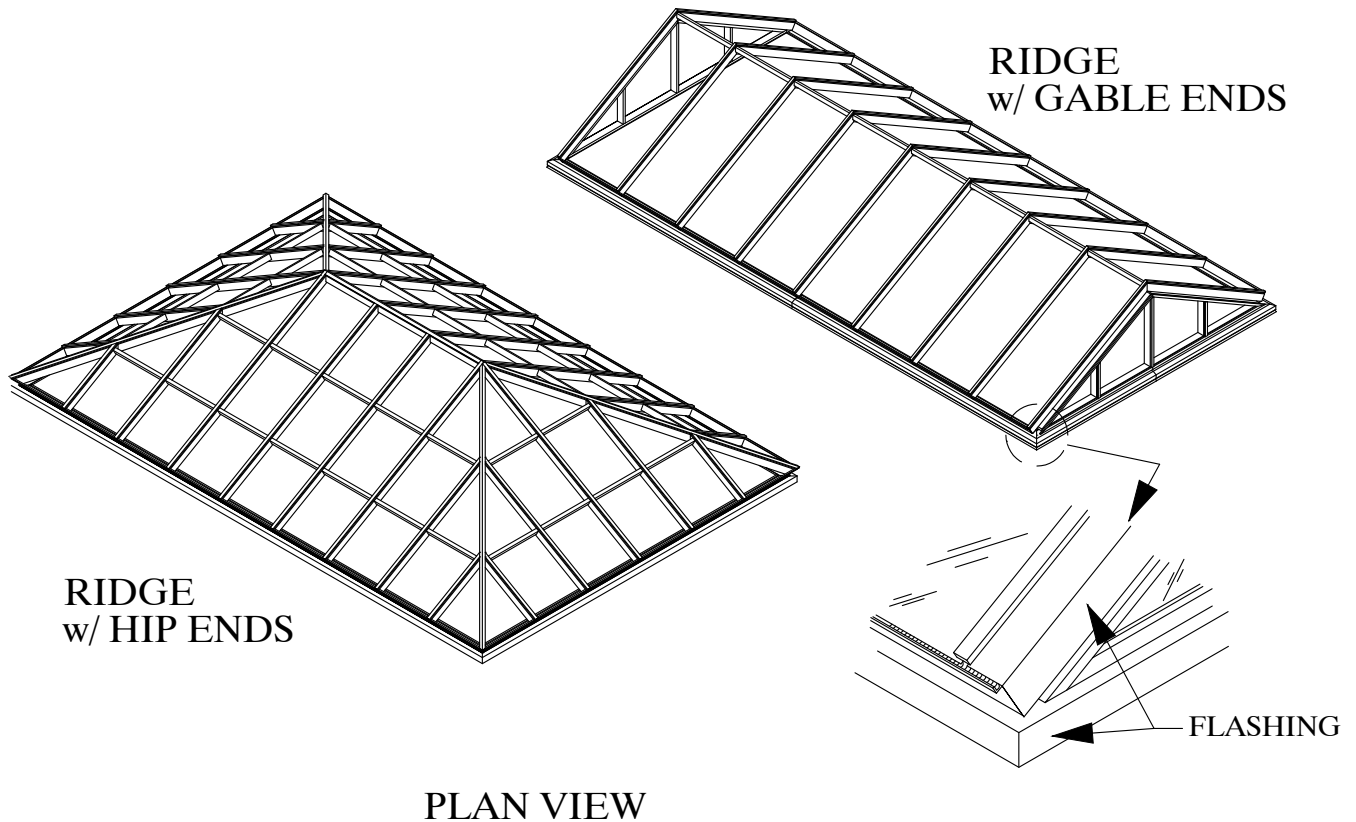


GLASS SYSTEMS: RIDGE



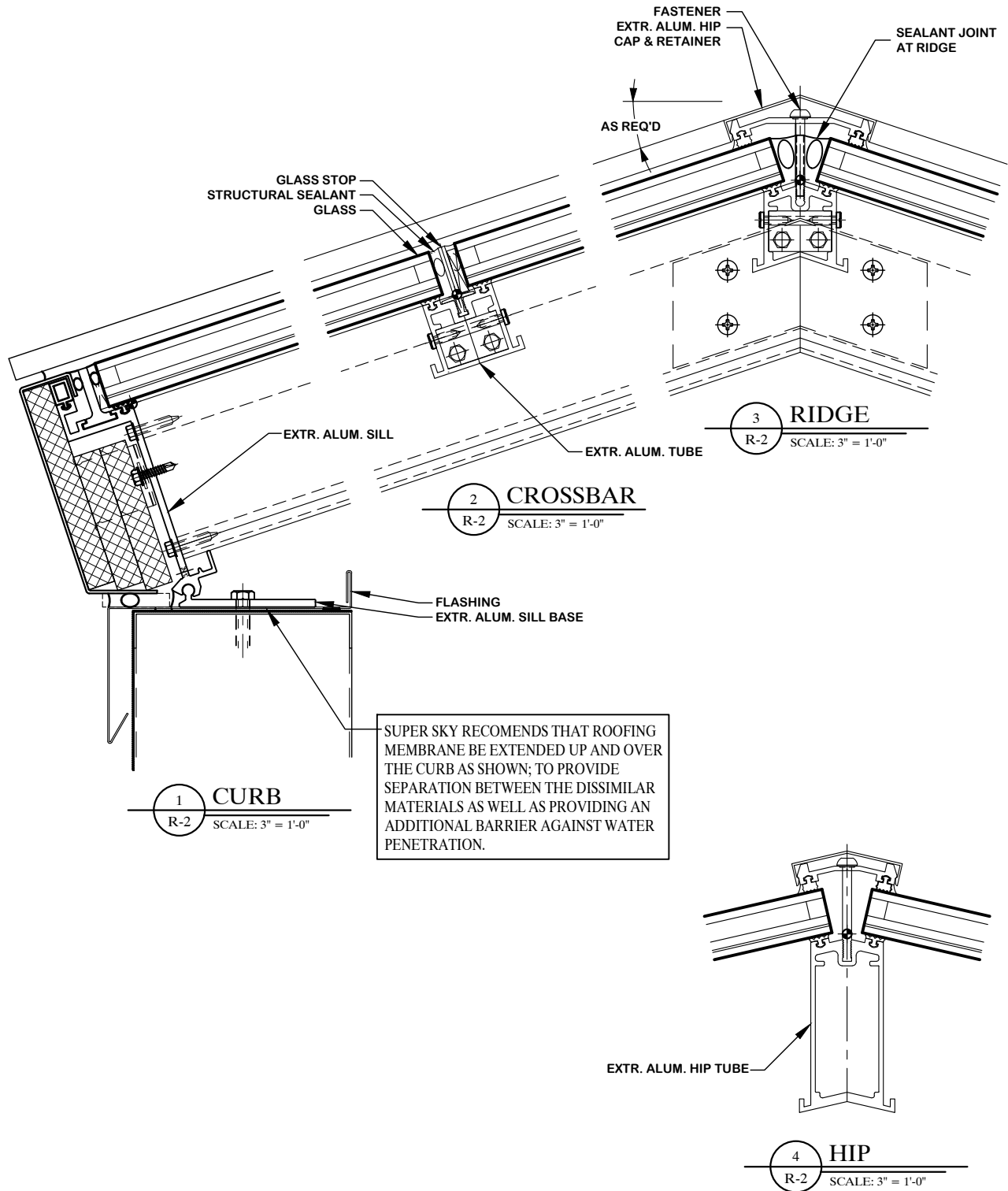
Ridge skylights generally consist of two equal planes of glass that are equally sloped, joined by a single ridge extrusion. In special cases, double ridge members may be utilized. Additionally, ridge forms can include a transition into a vertical plane with a "knee." Ridges can have vertical ends, hipped ends, pointed hips, and single-sloped dome or fanned ends. They may also feature unequal slope angles and lengths, and can be classified as "sawtooth" ridges if a single slope is attached to a vertical or near-vertical back wall. Super Sky can integrate vertical glazing below the sill into a single product system, ensuring single-source responsibility for the design, engineering, fabrication, and installation of skylights.

Note: The supporting structural frame must resist horizontal thrust loads, unless specified as a "minimal horizontal thrust design". Such designs may require larger extrusions, moment plates, or possibly cross-ties.



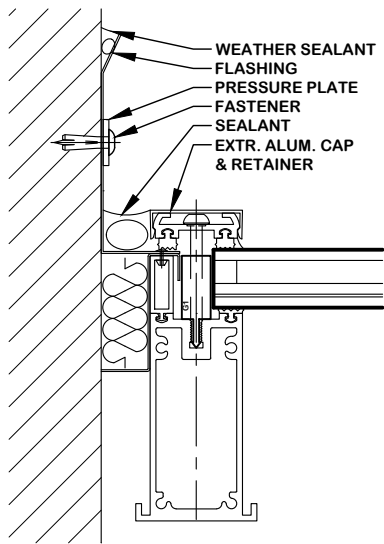
GLASS SYSTEMS: RIDGE

(Note, framing size will be determined per design load criteria)

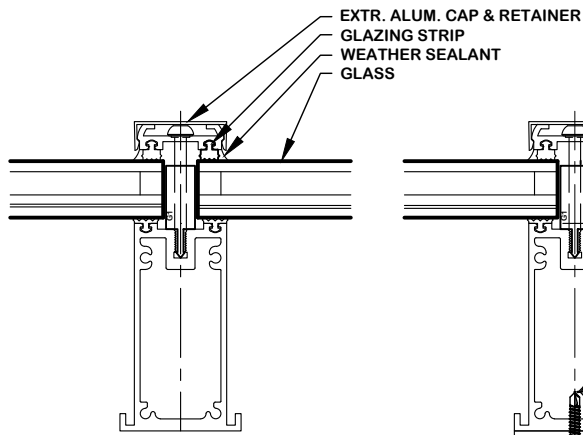


GLASS SYSTEMS: RIDGE

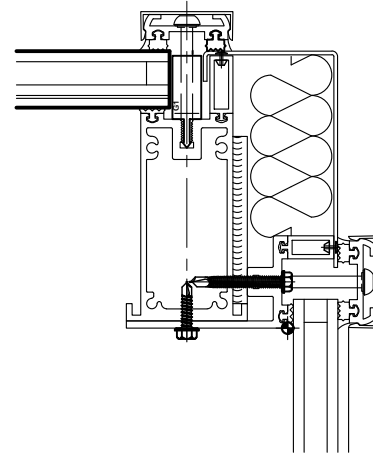
(Note, framing size will be determined per design load criteria)



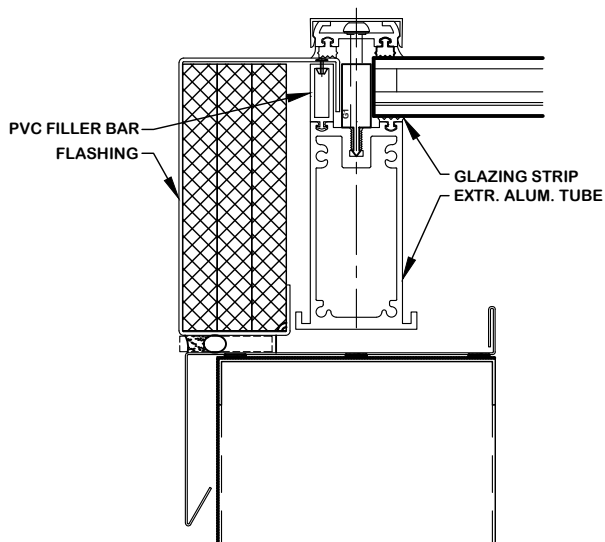
1 END RAFTER
R-3 SCALE: 3" = 1'-0"



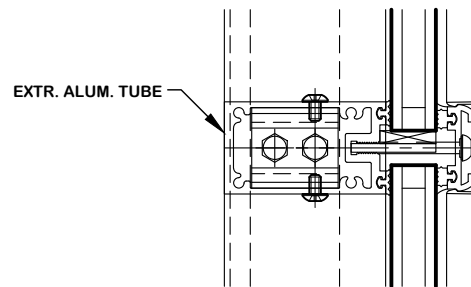
2 RAFTER
R-3 SCALE: 3" = 1'-0"



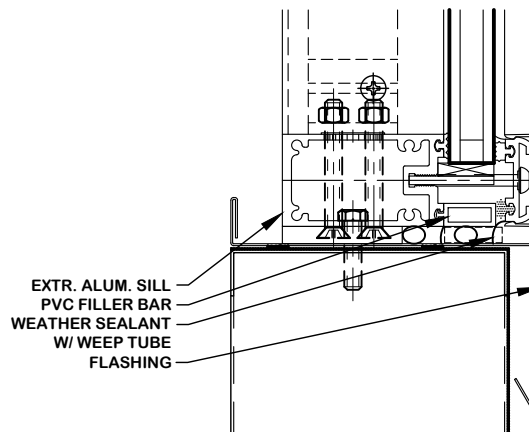
3 SASH
R-3 SCALE: 3" = 1'-0"



6 END RAFTER - ALT
R-3 SCALE: 3" = 1'-0"



4 CROSSBAR
R-3 SCALE: 3" = 1'-0"



5 CURB
R-3 SCALE: 3" = 1'-0"



GLASS SYSTEMS: RIDGE

(Note, framing size will be determined per design load criteria)

