ACE CLADDING

CORRUGATED PROFILE GUIDELINES

LAYING SHEETS

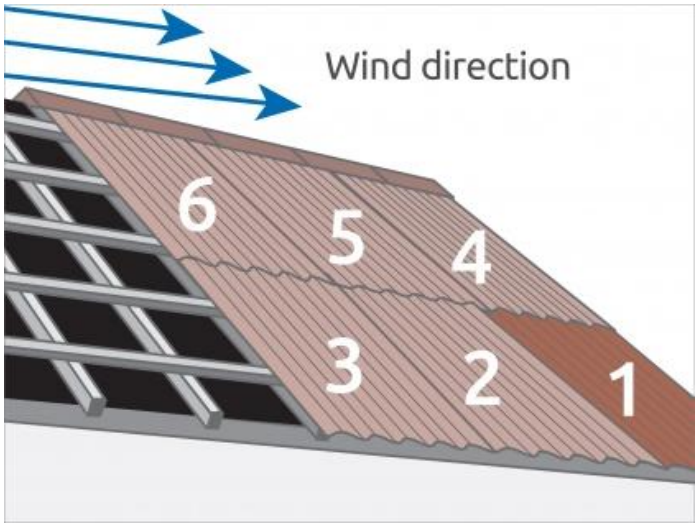
Sheets can be laid left to right or right to left. Sheets should be laid perpendicular to and starting at the eaves. Don't forget to leave an overhang to go into the gutter or beyond the wall plate (usually 50mm (2") is sufficient.
The spacing of the purlins will depend on the thickness of the sheets used. As a guide, maximum spacing of purlins for 0.5mm thickness sheets is 1200mm. The purlins should be a minimum of 50mm in width in order to be easily nailed or screwed.
The laying of the sheets should commence from the eave and away from the prevailing wind. The side laps will then be away from the wind preventing water from being forced into the lap.

TIP: Prevailing wind direction may be used to determine whether you lay your roof sheets left to right or right to left. Please bear in mind, however, that wind directions can change and the decision on the laying of sheets is ultimately up to the fitter.

Lay metal sheets in runs. Start at the eaves and in the corner away from the direction of the prevailing wind. This will help prevent side laps facing into the wind and water ingress.
If the first sheet is not laid perpendicular to the eaves and ridge adjustments will need to be made when laying other sheets and a saw tooth effect will be seen. This may be unavoidable if the building is not square.

TIP: When laying your first few sheets it may be helpful not to fully fix them until sure they are correctly aligned. Once sure put the remaining fixings in and carry on.

Sheets should be overlapped by the next sheet in the run by at least one profile or corrugation. Adjacent runs of sheets should overlap each other by at least 250mm.
The first row of sheets should extend over the bottom purlin and the eaves so that rainwater can drain into a gutter or beyond the wall.



OVER LAPPING SHEETS

FIXINGS AND SECURING SHEETS

We recommend the use of our self-drilling TEK screws with 5/16" hexagon heads and 19mm sealing washers, for fixing your roof.

The main fixings are used to transfer all the loads acting on the cladding back to the supporting structure and to form a watertight seal. These should be long enough to get a secure fixing into your purlins. Fixings consumption should be calculated as a minimum of five per m², exact fixing requirements will change depending the roofing scenario.

We supply fixings for timber, light section and heavy section steel in varying lengths to suit your chosen profile.

Fixing recommendations

Corrugated profile sheet fixings

Corrugated profiled sheets should be fixed through every valley/pan (lowest point of the profile) at every purlin, with extra fixings being used at the ridge and eaves profiles for added strength.

When fixing through the sheet directly into a timber purlin a 32mm timber TEK screw is recommended. When fixing through the sheet directly into a steel purlin a 25mm light section TEK screw or 35mm heavy section is recommended.**

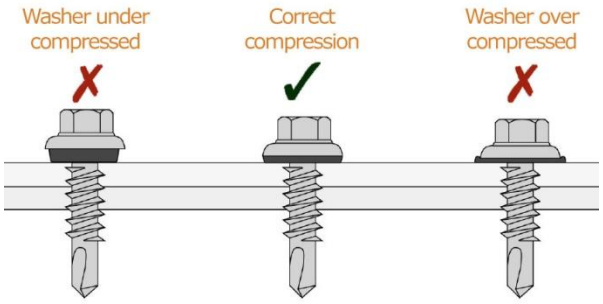
TIP: A stretched string along the purlin line can make it easier to keep the fixings in line when the sheet is laid on the purlins.

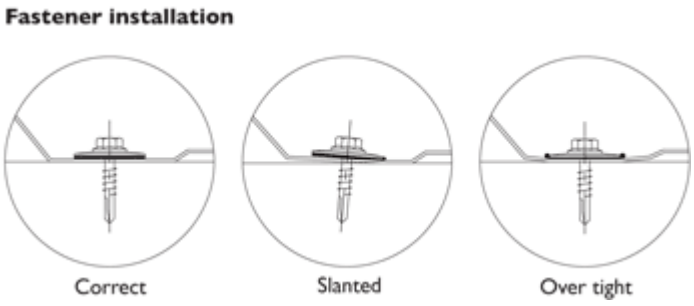
**When fixing through additional materials before hitting a purlin (e.g. insulation or plywood boards the screw length may need to be extended.

Stitch screws

Stitch screws are smaller secondary fasteners and should be used for sheet side laps and the securing of flashings and ancillary components to the sheeting. Stitch screws are used for metal on metal fastening and do not require anchoring to a purlin. We recommend that stitch screws should be run every 300mm to 600mm along any metal joins.

Tek Screws washer compression





TIP: Make sure fixings are not over tightened as this can burn off the soft neoprene pad under the washer

Fixing corrugated sheets, the screws or nails can be fitted through the crest of the sheet's profile. It can be helpful to use a centre punch to indent the sheet at the point you want the screw to go through to keep the screw on course when screwing it in.

Under normal conditions sheets should typically be fixed to supporting purlins at every second trough or third corrugated with fixings in every trough at the bottom / eaves to help protect against wind uplift if the roof is in an exposed position. Exactly what is required however will depend on the circumstances.