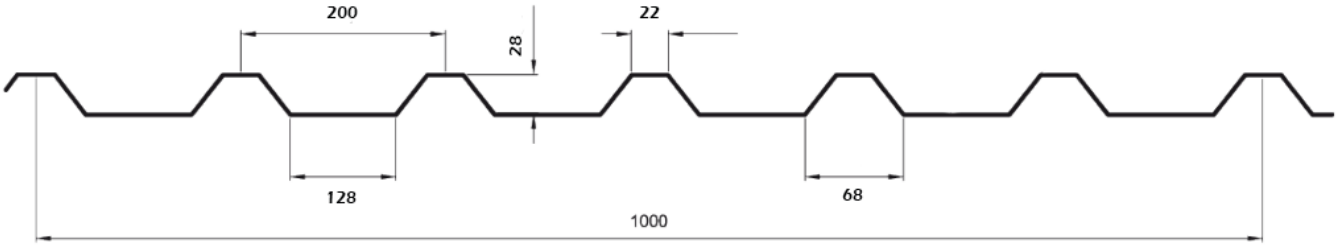
BOX PROFILE

GUIDELINES

BOX PROFILE DIMENSIONS



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: When laying your first few sheets it may be helpful not to fully fix them until you are sure they are correctly aligned. This can help mitigate the impact of false starts ! Once sure put the remaining fixings in and carry on.

OVER LAPPING SHEETS

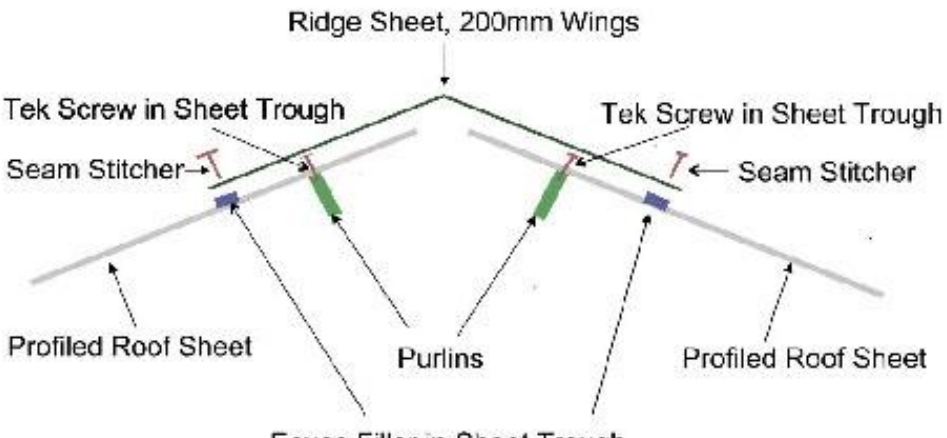
Side laps

Side laps are created when you lay the sheet side to side. You must always remember to lay the overlap detail over the previous sheet. Overlap details are the shorter unfinished sides of the sheets which help prevent capillary action drawing water in through the overlaps.
Please be aware that you can overlap sheets by additional corrugations if you need to reduce cover width rather than cut sheets down the full length.
Below you will find examples of side lap details for our most popular profile types.

Right to left lay (R/L)

Left to right lay (L/R)

RIDGE CAPPING INSTALLATION



Our ridge flashings f pitch or do not know it our ridges are manuf

Ridge assembly for single-skinned roofs

It is important that the roofing sheets do not clash at TDC (top dead centre), so draw them back 50mm (2”). Secure the sheet in the trough of the profile with a Tek screw.
In order to prevent foreign bodies from getting in the sheets, place foam fillers in the troughs and stick down with some silicon sealant.

To fix the ridge sheet to the roof sheet, use seam stitchers (small Tek screws) at 300mm to 400mm (12” to 18”) from the centre. Cover the screws with coloured caps to match the 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

Box profile sheet fixings

Trapezoidal (or box) 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. **

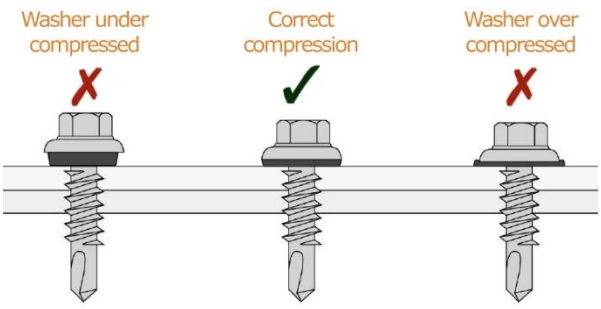
TIP: A stretched string along the purlin line can make it easier to keep the fixings in line when the sheet is laid on the purlins.

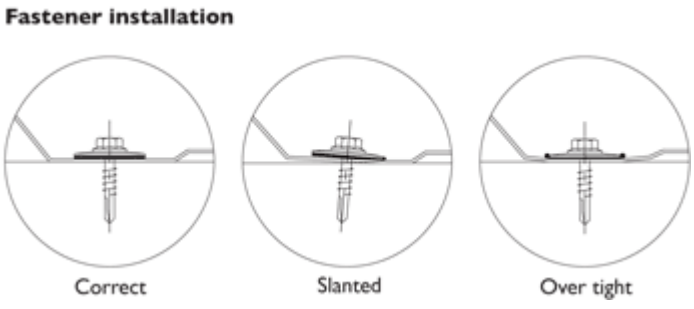
Stitch screws

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.

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

Tek Screws washer compression





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