

RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® SHEET LIST

Detail Number: RI-RROOA
Date drawn: 07/07/2017

RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE SHEET LIST

Sheet Number	Type	Sheet Name
RIBLINE®		
RI-RR00A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE®	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® SHEET LIST
RI-RR00B	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE®	PROFILES & ACCESSORIES
RI-RR00C	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE®	PROFILE SUMMARY - RIBLINE®
RI-RRR000A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	TYPICAL TRUSS ROOF
RI-RRR000B	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	TYPICAL RAFTER / SLOPING CEILING ROOF
RI-RRR000C	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	TYPICAL EXPOSED RAFTER ROOF
RI-RRR001A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	BARGE DETAIL (KICK OUT)
RI-RRR001B	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	BARGE DETAIL (BIRDS BEAK)
RI-RRR002A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	HEAD BARGE DETAIL (KICK OUT)
RI-RRR002B	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	HEAD BARGE DETAIL (BIRDS BEAK)
RI-RRR003A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	CHANGE IN PITCH
RI-RRR004A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	GUTTER APRON
RI-RRR005A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	RIDGE AND HIP FLASHING (ROLL TOP)
RI-RRR005B	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	RIDGE AND HIP FLASHING (SQUARE TOP)
RI-RRR006A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	VALLEY DETAIL (E2/AS1 COMPLIANCE)
RI-RRR006B	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	VALLEY DETAIL (NZ METAL ROOF & WALL CLADDING (CODE OF PRACTICE COMPLIANCE))
RI-RRR007A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	INTERNAL GUTTER
RI-RRR008A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	FIXINGS AND SHEET LAP
RI-RRR009A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	RIDGE - HIP FLASHING DETAIL
RI-RRR010A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	PARALLEL APRON FLASHING (NON CAVITY)
RI-RRR010B	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	PARALLEL APRON FLASHING (CAVITY)
RI-RRR010C	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	PARALLEL APRON FLASHING (HORIZ RIBLINE ON CAVITY)
RI-RRR010D	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	PARALLEL APRON 2 PIECE FLASHING (CAVITY)
RI-RRR011A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	APRON FLASHING (NON CAVITY)
RI-RRR011B	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	APRON FLASHING (CAVITY)
RI-RRR011C	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	APRON FLASHING (HORIZ RIBLINE ON CAVITY)
RI-RRR011D	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	APRON 2 PIECE FLASHING (CAVITY)
RI-RRR012A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	PARALLEL HIDDEN OR OBTUSE GUTTER (NON CAVITY)
RI-RRR012B	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	PARALLEL HIDDEN OR OBTUSE GUTTER (CAVITY)
RI-RRR012C	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	PARALLEL HIDDEN OR OBTUSE 2 PIECE GUTTER (CAVITY)
RI-RRR013A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	MANSARD / EXTERNAL CHANGE IN PITCH FLASHING
RI-RRR014A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	EPDM FLASHING FOR UP TO 85mm DIA PIPE
RI-RRR015A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	UNDER RIDGE / APRON SOAKER FLASHING FOR PIPE / CHIMNEY PENETRATION UP TO 500mm DIA.
RI-RRR015B	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	SOAKER FLASHING FOR PIPE / CHIMNEY PENETRATION (85-500mm DIA, MID ROOF)
RI-RRR016A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	UNDER RIDGE / APRON CHIMNEY FLASHING
RI-RRR016B	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	CHIMNEY FLASHING, MID ROOF
RI-RRR016C	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	CHIMNEY FLASHING, MID ROOF
RI-RRR016D	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	SKYLIGHT FLASHING
RI-RRR016E	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	LEVEL SOAKER CURB FLASHING
RI-RRR025A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	RIDGE / BARGE JUNCTION
RI-RRR026A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	INTERNAL BARGE FLASHING
RI-RRR027A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	PARALLEL APRON DIVERTER JUNCTION
RI-RRR028A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	RAKING INTERNAL GUTTER
RI-RRR030A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	ROOFING INDUSTRIES GUTTER OPTIONS QUARTER & 1/2 ROUND FOR TIMBER FASCIA
RI-RRR030B	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING	ROOFING INDUSTRIES GUTTER OPTIONS 125 BOX GUTTER & OLD GOTHIC FOR TIMBER FASCIA
RI-RRW001A-1	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	BARGE DETAIL FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY (KICK OUT)
RI-RRW001B-1	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	BARGE DETAIL FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY (BIRDS BEAK)
RI-RRW002A-1	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	HEAD BARGE FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY ON CAVITY (KICK OUT)
RI-RRW002B-1	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	HEAD BARGE FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY (BIRDS BEAK)
RI-RRW003A-1	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	STANDARD EXTERNAL CORNER FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY
RI-RRW003B-1	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	EXTERNAL CORNER FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY WITH CLADDING CHANGE
RI-RRW004A-1	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	STANDARD INTERNAL CORNER FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY
RI-RRW004B-1	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	INTERNAL CORNER FOR VERTICAL CLADDING WITH CLADDING CHANGE
RI-RRW005A-1	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	BOTTOM OF CLADDING FOR VERTICAL RIBLINE ON CAVITY
RI-RRW006A-1	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	SOFFIT FLASHING FOR VERTICAL RIBLINE ON CAVITY
RI-RRW007A-1	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	SLOPING SOFFIT FLASHING FOR VERTICAL RIBLINE ON CAVITY
RI-RRW009A-1	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	VERTICAL BUTT JOINT - VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY WITH CLADDING CHANGE (DIRECT FIXED)
RI-RRW009B-1	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	VERTICAL BUTT JOINT - VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY WITH CLADDING CHANGE (CAVITY)
RI-RRW010A-1	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY JUNCTION FLASHING
RI-RRW011A-1	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	BALUSTRADE FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY
RI-RRW012A-1	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	HEAD FLASHING FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY (RECESSED WINDOW/DOOR)
RI-RRW012B-1	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	JAMB FLASHING FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY. (RECESSED WINDOW/DOOR)
RI-RRW012C-1	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	SILL FLASHING FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY. (RECESSED WINDOW/DOOR)
RI-RRW015A-1	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	METER BOX HEAD FLASHING FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY
RI-RRW016A-1	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	METER BOX SIDE FLASHING FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY
RI-RRW017A-1	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	METER BOX BASE FLASHING FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY

RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE SHEET LIST

Sheet Number	Type	Sheet Name
RI-RRW021A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	BARGE DETAIL FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING (KICK OUT)
RI-RRW021B	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	BARGE DETAIL FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING (BIRDS BEAK)
RI-RRW023A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	EXTERNAL CORNER FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING
RI-RRW023B	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	ALTERNATIVE EXTERNAL CORNER FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING
RI-RRW024A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	INTERNAL CORNER FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING
RI-RRW024B	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	ALTERNATIVE INTERNAL CORNER FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING
RI-RRW025A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	BOTTOM OF CLADDING FOR HORIZONTAL RIBLINE
RI-RRW026A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	SOFFIT FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL RIBLINE
RI-RRW027A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	SLOPING SOFFIT FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL RIBLINE
RI-RRW028A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	VERTICAL BUTT JOINT FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING
RI-RRW028B	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	VERTICAL BUTT JOINT FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING, OPTION 2
RI-RRW029A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	VERTICAL BUTT JOINT FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING TO ALTERNATIVE CLADDING (UP TO 25MM)
RI-RRW030A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	HORIZONTAL CLADDING JUNCTION FLASHING
RI-RRW031A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	BALUSTRADE FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING
RI-RRW032A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	HEAD FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING (RECESSED WINDOW/DOOR)
RI-RRW032B	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	JAMB FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING (RECESSED WINDOW/DOOR)
RI-RRW032C	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	SILL FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING (RECESSED WINDOW/DOOR)
RI-RRW040A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	METER BOX HEAD FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING
RI-RRW041A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	METER BOX SIDE FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING
RI-RRW042A	RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING	METER BOX BASE FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING

Copyright detail © 2017



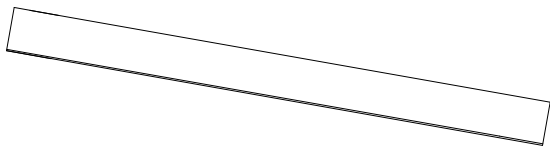
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® PROFILES & ACCESSORIES

Detail Number: RI-RROOB

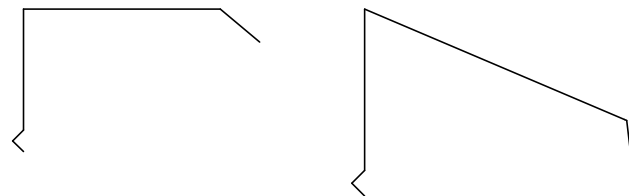
Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4

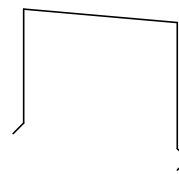
ROOFING INDUSTRIES 'RIBLINE'



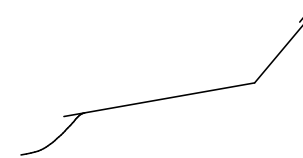
ROOFING INDUSTRIES BARGE FLASHING



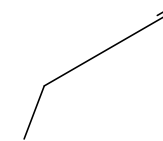
ROOFING INDUSTRIES BARGE/PARAPET CAPPING



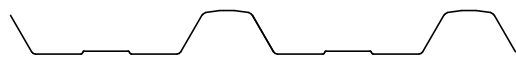
ROOFING INDUSTRIES CHANGE IN PITCH FLASHING



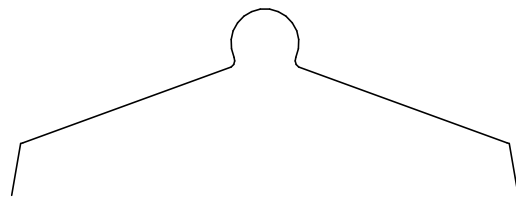
ROOFING INDUSTRIES GUTTER APRON FLASHING



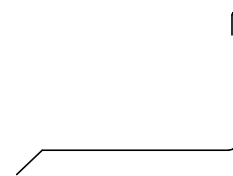
ROOFING INDUSTRIES 'RIBLINE'



ROOFING INDUSTRIES RIDGE FLASHING



ROOFING INDUSTRIES APRON FLASHING



HEAD FLASHING



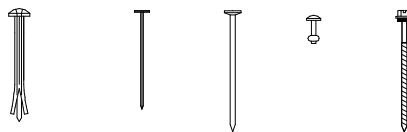
ROOFING INDUSTRIES COVER FLASHING



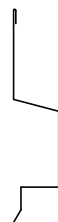
ROOFING INDUSTRIES SOFFIT FLASHING



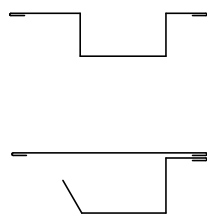
FIXINGS



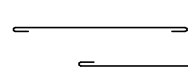
HEAD FLASHING



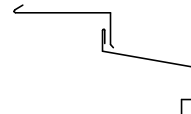
JAMB FLASHING



ALTERNATE JAMB FLASHING



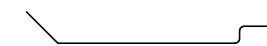
SILL FLASHING



ROOFING INDUSTRIES METER BOX BASE FLASHING



ROOFING INDUSTRIES CLADDING CHANGE/JAMB FLASHING



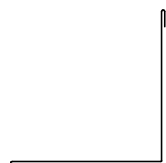
CAVITY CLOSER



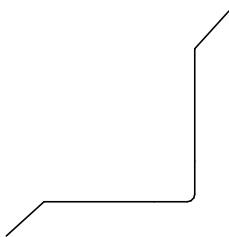
METAL ANGLE



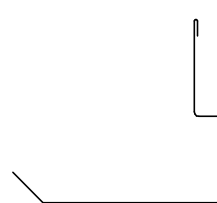
ROOFING INDUSTRIES CORNER FLASHING



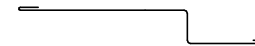
ROOFING INDUSTRIES INTERNAL CORNER



ROOFING INDUSTRIES EXTERNAL CORNER



ROOFING INDUSTRIES VERTICAL BUTT JOINT FLASHING



ROOFING INDUSTRIES CLADDING BASE FLASHING



NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'. Eurostyle falls outside the criteria of E2/AS1 and this document is therefore not applicable.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz or E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017



RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE®

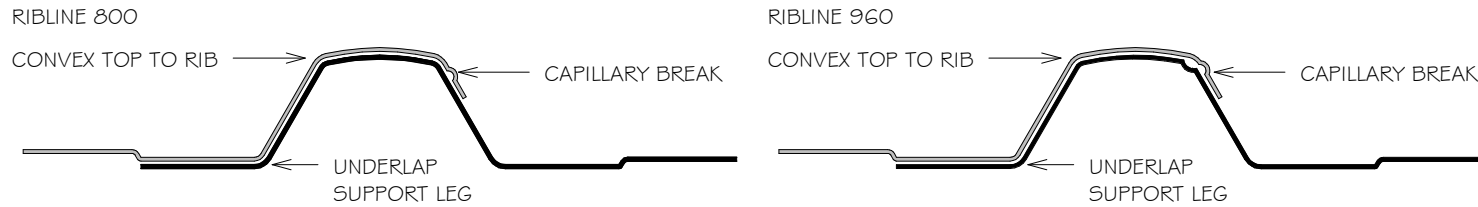
PROFILE SUMMARY - RIBLINE®

Detail Number: RI-RR00C

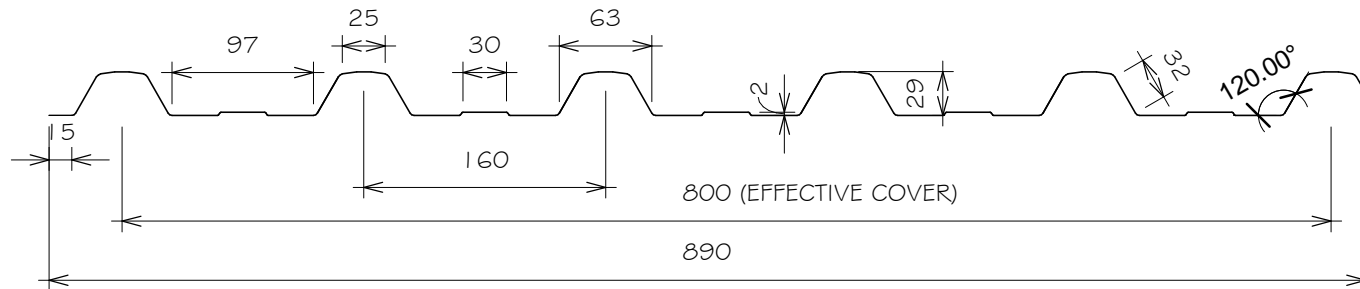
Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: As indicated@ A4

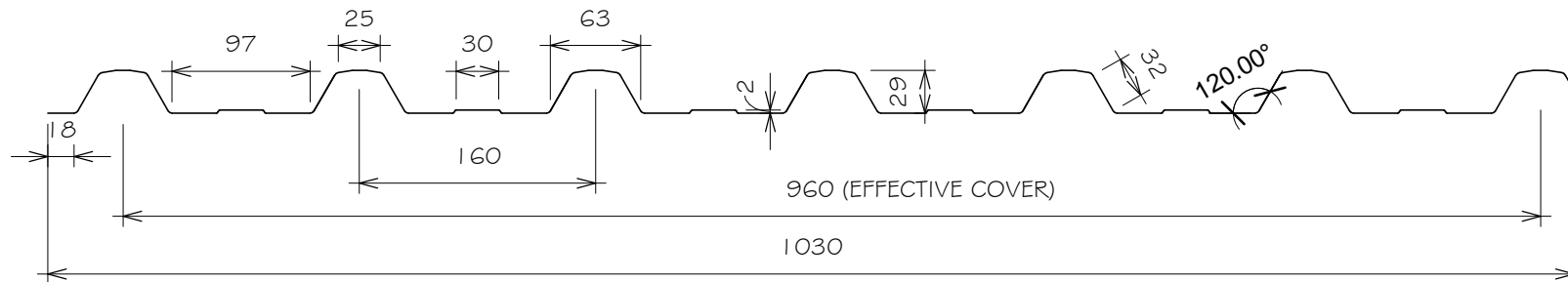
RIBLINE Lap



RIBLINE 800



RIBLINE 960



Minimum Pitch

The minimum roof pitch for RIBLINE is 3 degrees.

When a combination of sheets provide a run of in excess of 40 metres and up to 60 metres the roof pitch should be increased by 1 degree. Longer lengths require specific design.

When rainfall intensity exceeds 100mm/hour the minimum pitches need to be increased by a further 1 degree for every 10 metres of run over 40 metres

The building design pitch may need to be higher to take into account any cumulative deflections of the frame, purlin and roof sheeting or penetrations.

For curved roofing the roof cladding must not terminate at a pitch lower than permitted above.

Side laps of curved sheets must be sealed to any areas below the minimum pitches permitted above.

Copyright detail © 2017



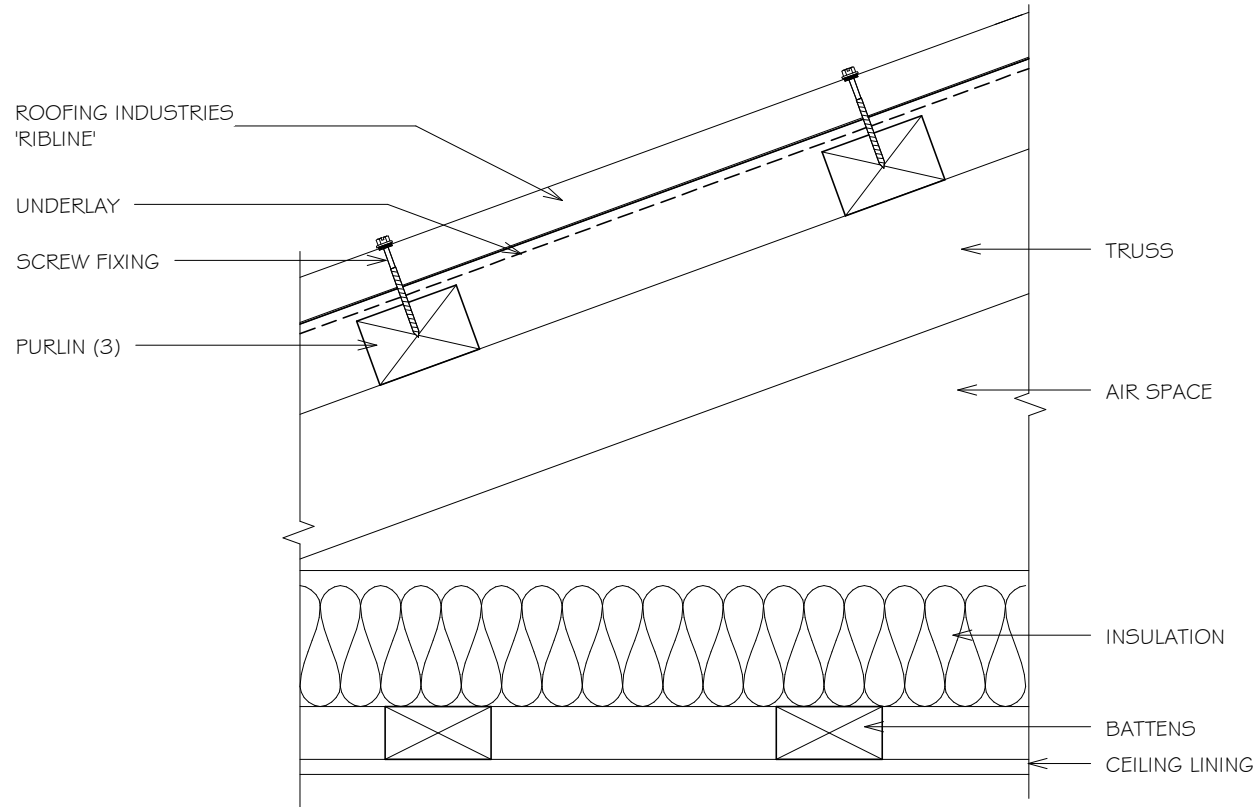
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING

TYPICAL TRUSS ROOF

Detail Number: RI-RRR000A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5 @ A4



NOTE:

1. MINIMUM PITCH 3°.
2. VENTILATION OF ATTIC / ROOF SPACE MAY BE REQUIRED. REFER TO MRM CODE OF PRACTICE.
3. VENTILATED/CASTELLATED PURLIN MAY BE USED

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017



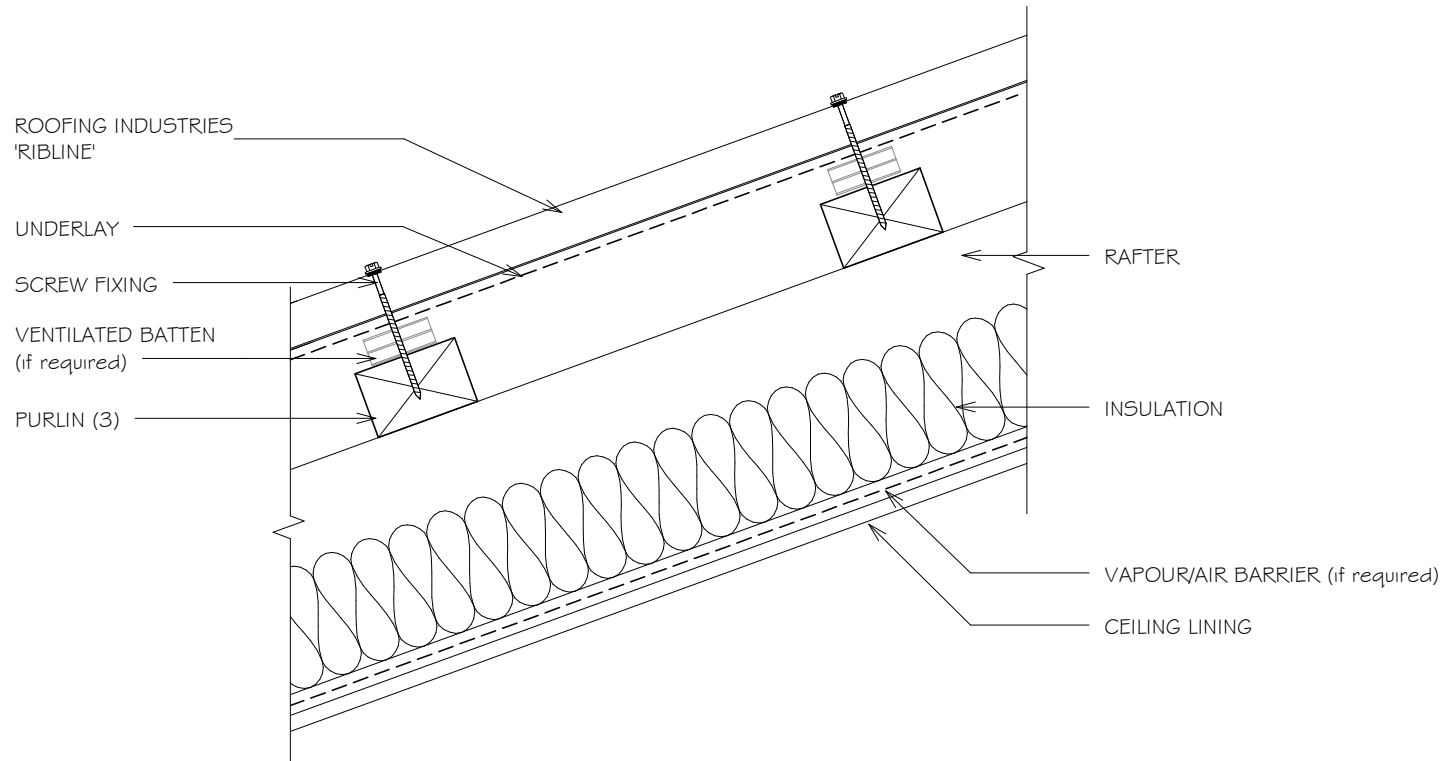
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING

TYPICAL RAFTER / SLOPING CEILING ROOF

Detail Number: RI-RRR000B

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



NOTE:

1. MINIMUM PITCH 3°.
2. VENTILATION OF ATTIC / ROOF SPACE MAY BE REQUIRED. REFER TO MRM CODE OF PRACTICE.
3. VENTILATED/CASTELLATED PURLIN MAY BE USED

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017

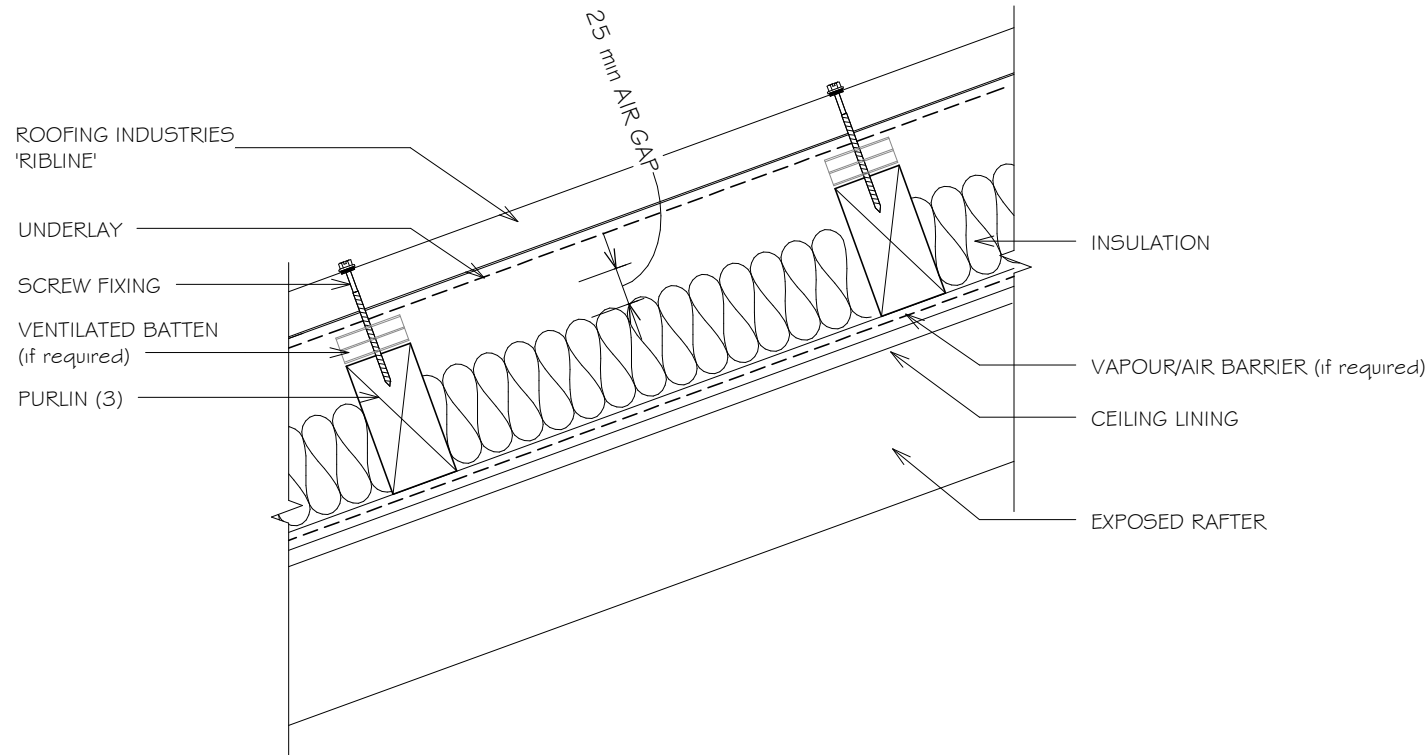


RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING TYPICAL EXPOSED RAFTER ROOF

Detail Number: RI-RRR000C

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



NOTE:

1. MINIMUM PITCH 3°.
2. VENTILATION OF ATTIC / ROOF SPACE MAY BE REQUIRED. REFER TO MRM CODE OF PRACTICE.
3. VENTILATED/CASTELLATED PURLIN MAY BE USED

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017



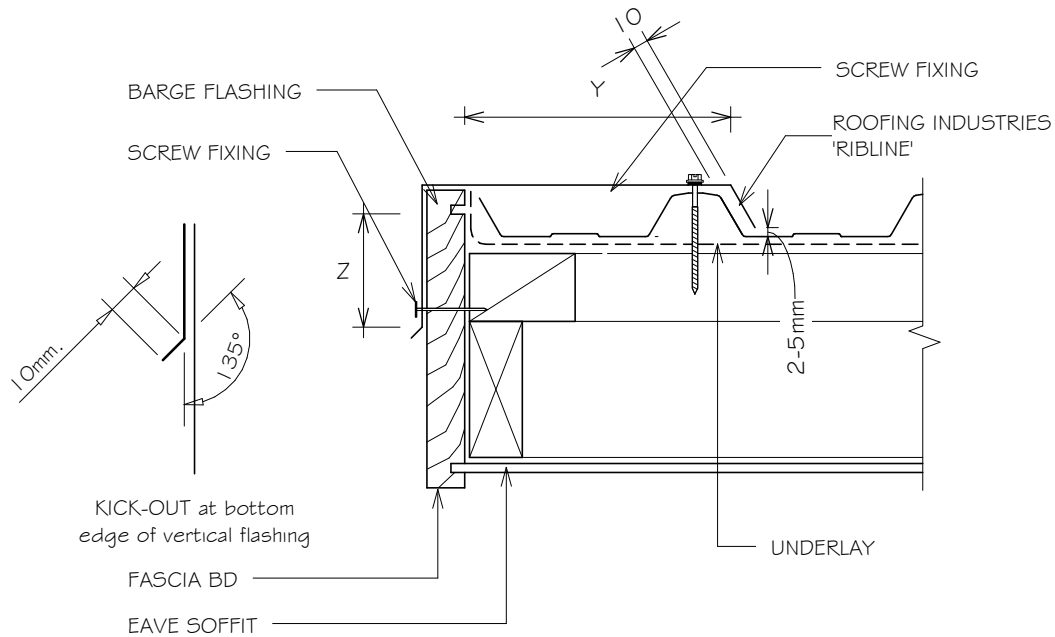
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING

BARGE DETAIL (KICK OUT)

Detail Number: RI-RRR001A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZS3604)	MINIMUM	
	Z (5)	Y
SITUATION 1 (1)	50mm (4)	1 crests
SITUATION 2 (2)	75mm (4)	2 "
SITUATION 3 (3)	90mm (4)	2 "

NOTES:

- SITUATION 1: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS 10° OR GREATER.
- SITUATION 2: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN VERY HIGH WIND ZONES, FOR ALL LESSER WIND ZONES WHERE ROOF PITCH IS LESS THAN 10°.
- SITUATION 3: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES.
- EXCLUDING DRIP EDGE.
- INCREASE DISTANCE 'Z' BY 25mm WHEN AGAINST A PROFILED SURFACE OR TO 100mm WHICHEVER IS THE LESSER.

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017



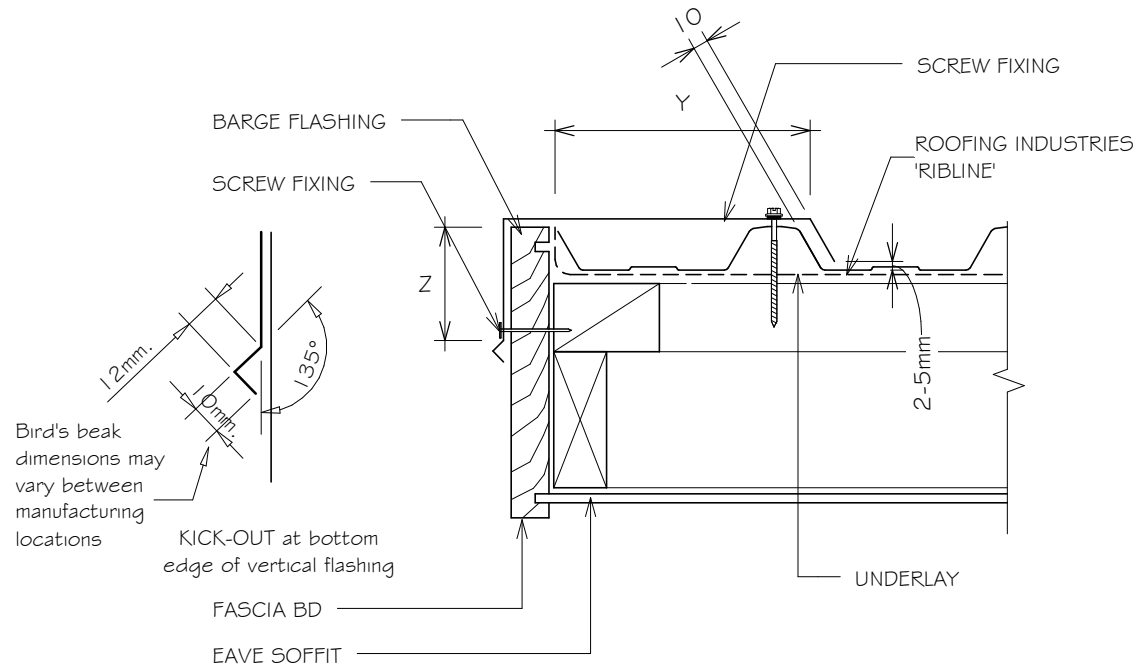
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING

BARGE DETAIL (BIRDS BEAK)

Detail Number: RI-RRR001B

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZ53604)	MINIMUM	
	Z (5)	Y
SITUATION 1 (1)	50mm (4)	1 crests
SITUATION 2 (2)	75mm (4)	2 "
SITUATION 3 (3)	90mm (4)	2 "

NOTES:

- SITUATION 1: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS 10° OR GREATER.
- SITUATION 2: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN VERY HIGH WIND ZONES, FOR ALL LESSER WIND ZONES WHERE ROOF PITCH IS LESS THAN 10°.
- SITUATION 3: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN EXTRA HIGH HIGH ZONES.
- EXCLUDING DRIP EDGE.
- INCREASE DISTANCE 'Z' BY 25mm WHEN AGAINST A PROFILED SURFACE OR TO 100mm WHICHEVER IS THE LESSER.

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017

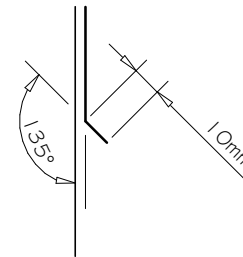
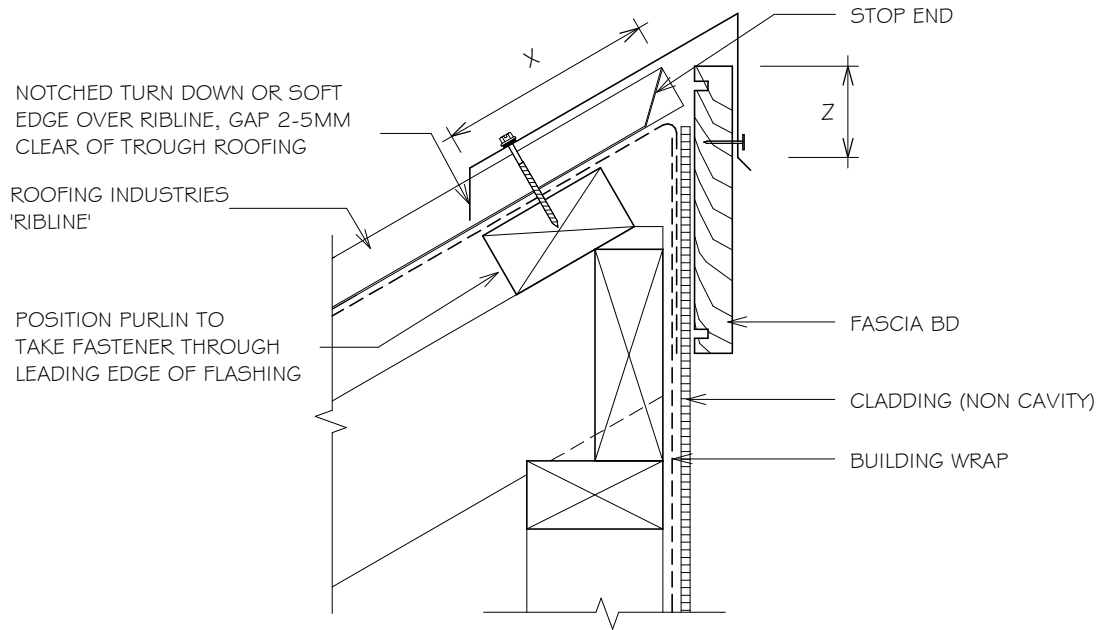


RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING HEAD BARGE DETAIL (KICK OUT)

Detail Number: RI-RRR002A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



KICK-OUT at bottom edge of vertical flashing

SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZS3604)	MINIMUM	
	Z ⁽⁵⁾	x
SITUATION 1 (1)	50mm (4)	150mm (6)
SITUATION 2 (2)	75mm (4)	200mm (6)
SITUATION 3 (3)	90mm (4)	200mm (6)

NOTES:

- SITUATION 1: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS 10° OR GREATER.
- SITUATION 2: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN VERY HIGH WIND ZONES, FOR ALL LESSER WIND ZONES WHERE ROOF PITCH IS LESS THAN 10°.
- SITUATION 3: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES.
- EXCLUDING DRIP EDGE.
- INCREASE DISTANCE 'Z' BY 25mm WHEN AGAINST A PROFILED SURFACE OR TO 100mm WHICHEVER IS THE LESSER.
- EXCLUDING ANY SOFT EDGE OR TURN-DOWN TO ROOFING.

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017

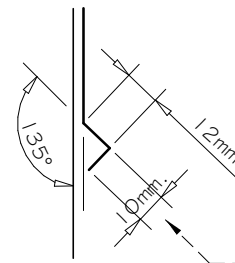
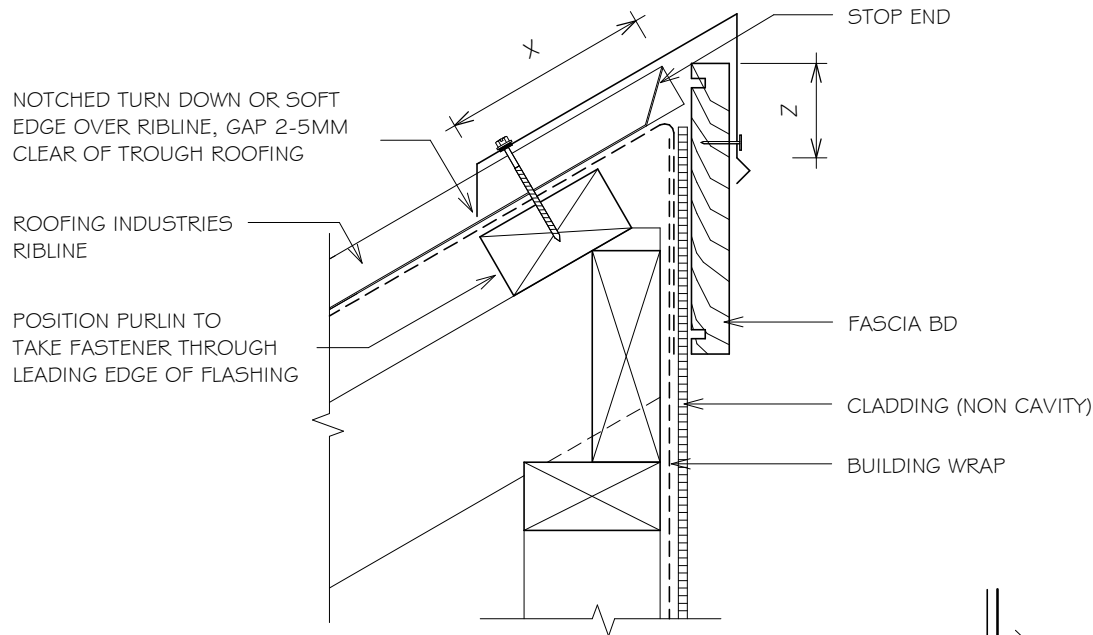


RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING HEAD BARGE DETAIL (BIRDS BEAK)

Detail Number: RI-RRR002B

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



Bird's beak dimensions may vary between manufacturing locations.

SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZ53604)	MINIMUM	
	Z ⁽⁵⁾	x
SITUATION 1 (1)	50mm ⁽⁴⁾	150mm ⁽⁶⁾
SITUATION 2 (2)	75mm ⁽⁴⁾	200mm ⁽⁶⁾
SITUATION 3 (3)	90mm ⁽⁴⁾	200mm ⁽⁶⁾

NOTES:

- SITUATION 1: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS 10° OR GREATER.
- SITUATION 2: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN VERY HIGH WIND ZONES, FOR ALL LESSER WIND ZONES WHERE ROOF PITCH IS LESS THAN 10°.
- SITUATION 3: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES.
- EXCLUDING DRIP EDGE.
- INCREASE DISTANCE 'Z' BY 25mm WHEN AGAINST A PROFILED SURFACE OR TO 100mm WHICHEVER IS THE LESSER.
- EXCLUDING ANY SOFT EDGE OR TURN-DOWN TO ROOFING.

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017



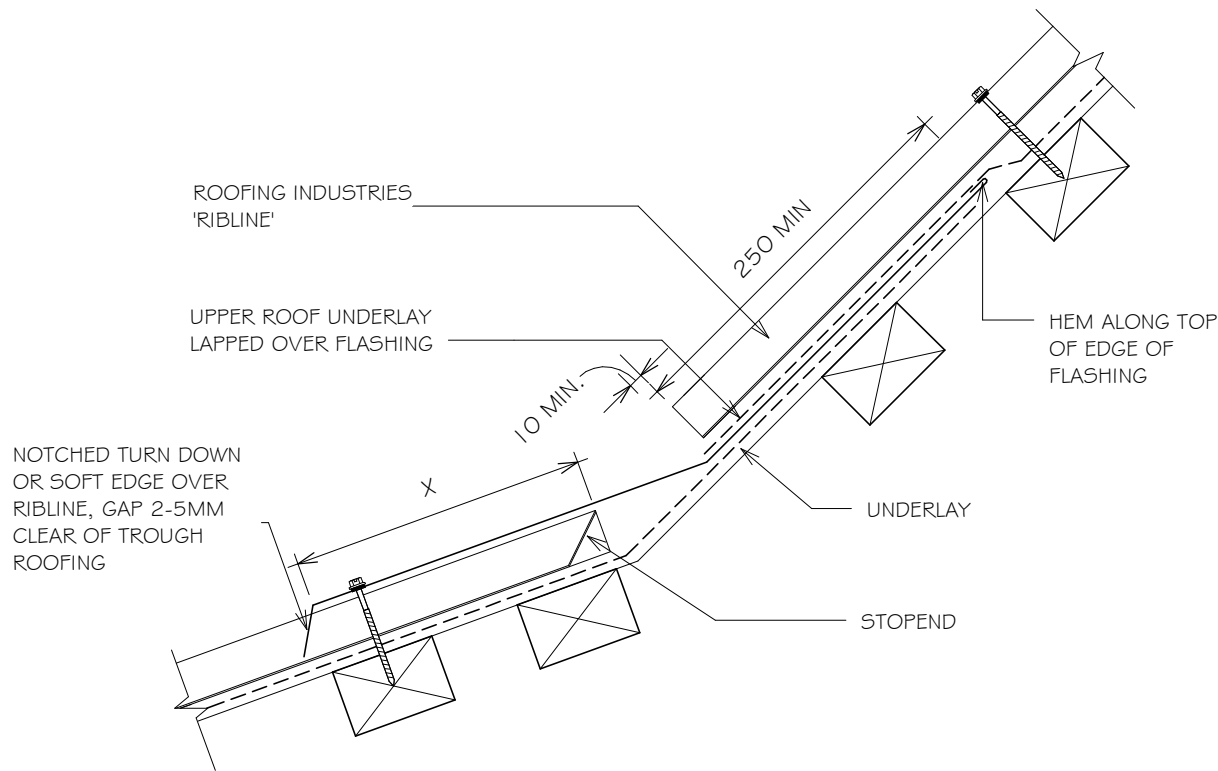
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING

CHANGE IN PITCH

Detail Number: RI-RRR003A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZS3604)	MIN mm	(X)
	UPPER LAP UNDER ROOFING	TRANSVERSE FLASHING OVER ROOFING
SITUATION 1 ⁽²⁾	250 ⁽¹⁾	150 ⁽⁵⁾
SITUATION 2 ⁽³⁾	250 ⁽¹⁾	200 ⁽⁵⁾
SITUATION 3 ⁽⁴⁾	(6)	

NOTES:

- UNLESS OTHERWISE DIMENSIONED IN DETAILS
- SITUATION 1: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS 10° OR GREATER.
- SITUATION 2: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN VERY HIGH WIND ONES, FOR ALL LESSOR WIND ZONES WHERE ROOF PITCH LESS THAN 10°.
- SITUATION 3: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES
- EXCLUDING ANY SOFT EDGE OR TURN-DOWN TO ROOFING.
- NOT PERMITTED UNDER E2/AS 1, REFER NZ METAL ROOF & WALL CLADDING CODE OF PRACTICE.

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017

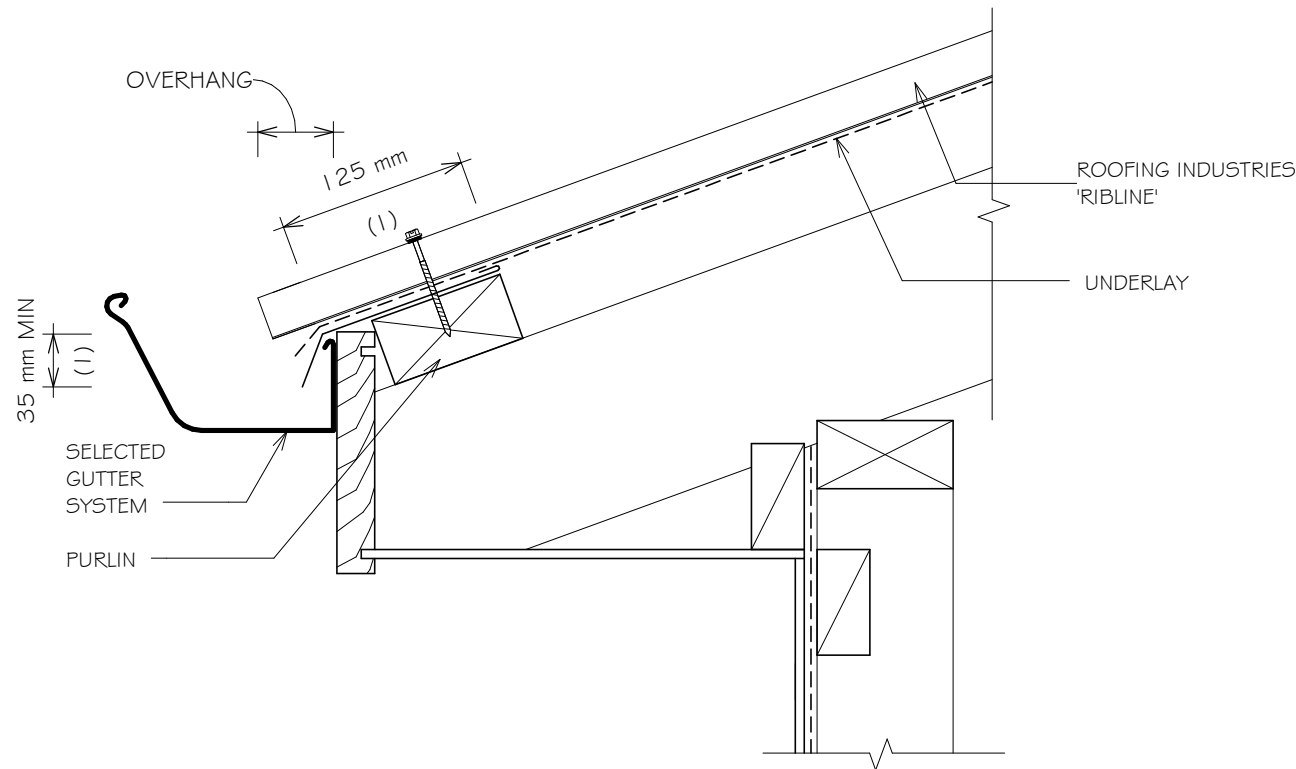


RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING GUTTER APRON

Detail Number: RI-RRR004A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



NOTES:

1. REQUIRED TO ALL ROOFS UNDER 10° WHERE ALL OF THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS No. 2-4 ARE MET.
2. ROOFS UNDER 10° PITCH.
3. WHERE EAVES OVERHANG IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 100mm.
4. WHERE WIND ZONES ARE VERY HIGH OR EXTRA HIGH.
5. ALSO RECOMMENDED IN VERY CORROSIVE ENVIRONMENTS AND WHEN SPOUTING IS LOW.
6. DESIGNER MAY ALSO CHOOSE TO INCLUDE OPTIONALLY.
7. ALL ROOF CLADDING WITH A PITCH OF LESS THAN 8 DEGREES MUST BE PROVIDED WITH TURN DOWN TO ENSURE WATER IS DIRECTED INTO GUTTER.
8. ROOF OVERHANG:

< 10 DEGREES	= 70mm
10 - 35 DEGREES	= 50mm
35 - 40 DEGREES	= 40mm

REFER TO MRM CODE OF PRACTICE.

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017



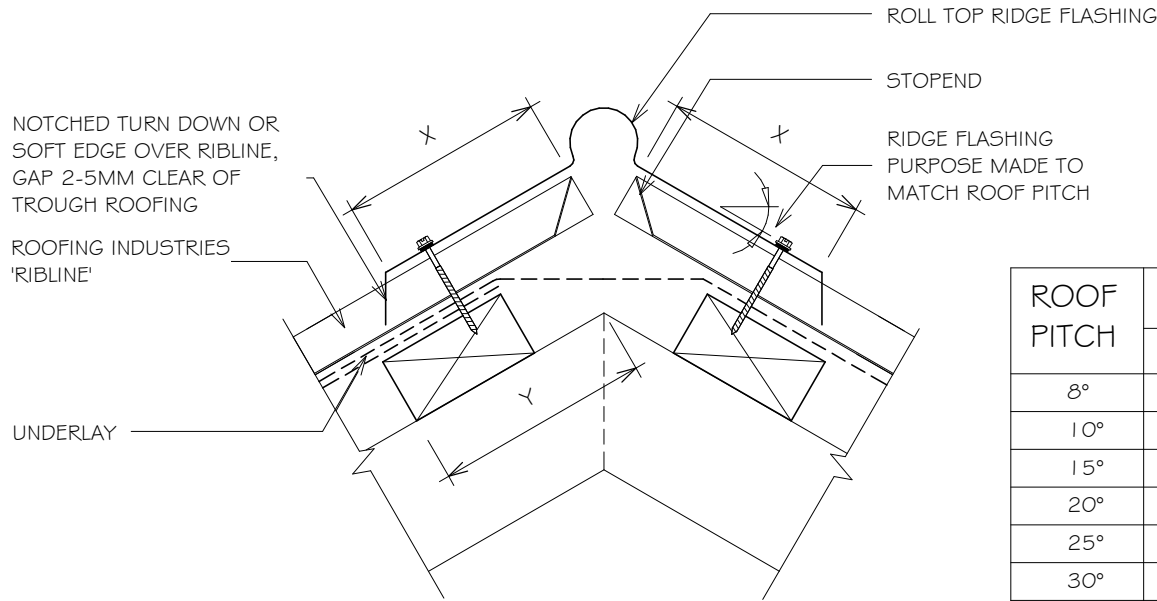
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING

RIDGE AND HIP FLASHING (ROLL TOP)

Detail Number: RI-RRR005A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



ROOF PITCH	DISTANCE Y mm	
	SITUATION 1	SITUATION 2
8°	N/A	218
10°	167	217
15°	162	212
20°	156	206
25°	150	200
30°	143	193
35°	134	184
40°	125	175
45°	115	165

FOR STANDARD 50mm PURLINS ON FLAT

SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZS3604)	MINIMUM mm (X)
	TRANSVERSE FLASHING OVER ROOFING
SITUATION 1 ⁽¹⁾	130 ⁽³⁾
SITUATION 2 ⁽²⁾	200 ⁽³⁾

NOTES:

1. SITUATION 1: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS 10° OR GREATER.
2. SITUATION 2: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN VERY HIGH AND EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES, FOR ALL WIND ZONES WHERE ROOF PITCH LESS THAN 10°.
3. EXCLUDING ANY SOFT EDGE OR TURN-DOWN TO ROOFING.
4. FOR VENTILATION, BUILDING PAPER MAY REQUIRE SLOTS CUT AT RIDGE LINE. REFER MRM CODE OF PRACTICE.

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017



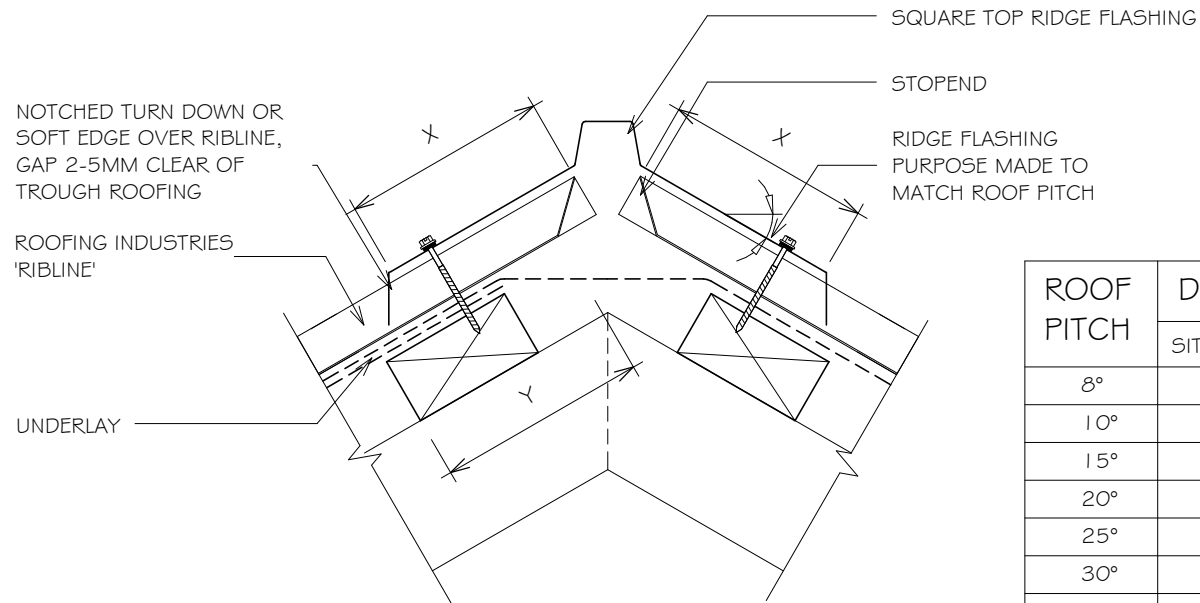
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING

RIDGE AND HIP FLASHING (SQUARE TOP)

Detail Number: RI-RRR005B

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



ROOF PITCH	DISTANCE Y mm	
	SITUATION 1	SITUATION 2
8°	N/A	218
10°	167	217
15°	162	212
20°	156	206
25°	150	200
30°	143	193
35°	134	184
40°	125	175
45°	115	165

FOR STANDARD 50mm PURLINS ON FLAT

SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZS3604)	MINIMUM mm (X)
	TRANSVERSE FLASHING OVER ROOFING
SITUATION 1 ⁽¹⁾	130 ⁽³⁾
SITUATION 2 ⁽²⁾	200 ⁽³⁾

NOTES:

- SITUATION 1: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS 10° OR GREATER.
- SITUATION 2: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN VERY HIGH AND EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES, FOR ALL WIND ZONES WHERE ROOF PITCH LESS THAN 10°.
- EXCLUDING ANY SOFT EDGE OR TURN-DOWN TO ROOFING.
- FOR VENTILATION, BUILDING PAPER MAY REQUIRE SLOTS CUT AT RIDGE LINE. REFER MRM CODE OF PRACTICE.

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017

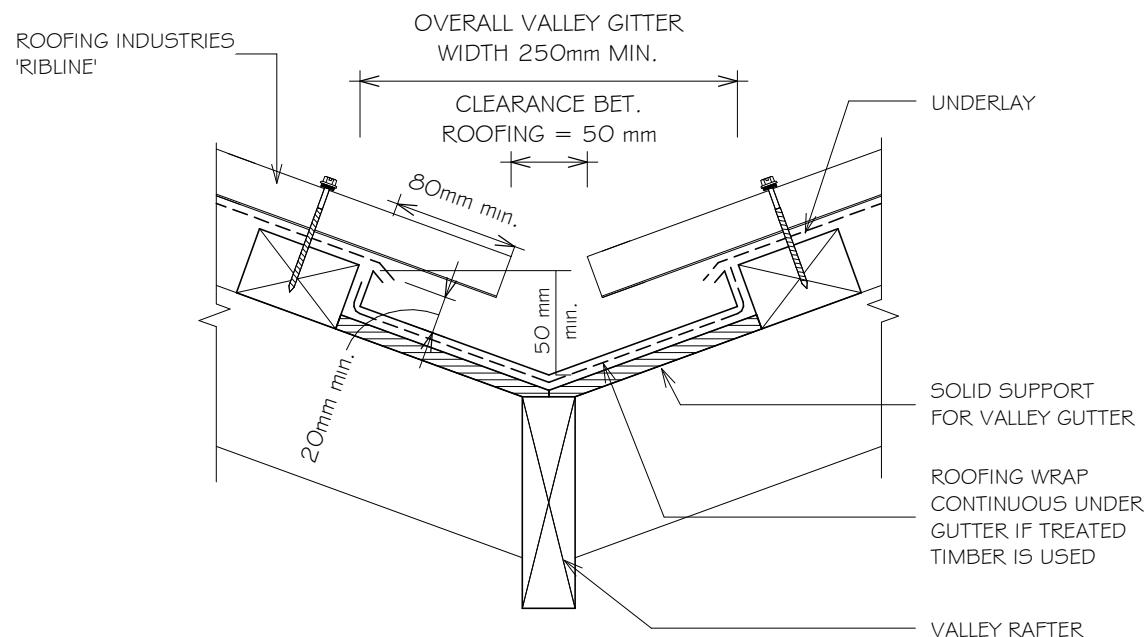


RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING VALLEY DETAIL (E2/AS1 COMPLIANCE)

Detail Number: RI-RRRO06A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



GUTTER WIDTH	MAXIMUM CATCHMENT AREA	MIN ROOF PITCH (°)
250mm	25m ²	8°
160mm	16m ²	12.5°

NOTES:

1. GUTTERS IN ACCORDANCE WITH NEW ZEALAND BUILDING CODE RAINFALL INTENSITY WITH AVERAGE RECURRENCE INTERVAL (ARI) NO GREATER THAN 200 mm PER HOUR
2. MINIMUM WIDTH OF VALLEY GUTTER MAY REDUCE TO 160mm, PROVIDING ROOF CATCHMENT AREA IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TABLE ABOVE. IN THIS CASE, COVER OF ROOF CLADDING OVER GUTTER SHALL BE REDUCED TO 60 mm TO PROVIDE A CLEARANCE GAP OF 40mm.
3. FOR ROOF PITCHES 8° OR GREATER. FOR LESSOR PITCHES USE INTERNAL GUTTER.

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017



RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING

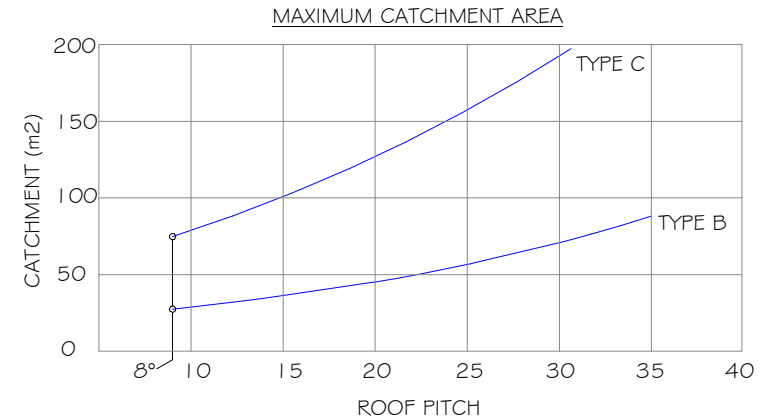
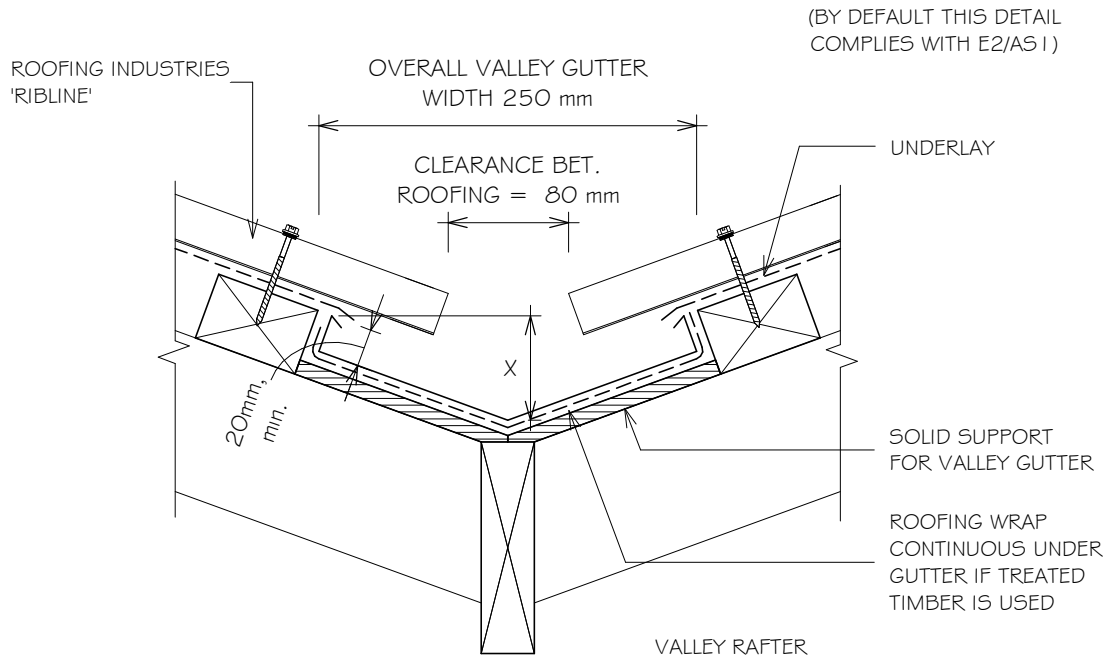
VALLEY DETAIL (NZ METAL ROOF & WALL CLADDING

(CODE OF PRACTICE COMPLIANCE)

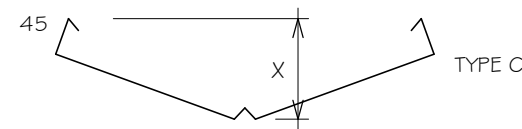
Detail Number: RI-RRR006B

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



VALLEY DEPTH (X)		
ROOF PITCH	TYPE B	TYPE C
8-12°	75	75
> 12-35°	50	70
>35° (1)	50	70



NOTE:
 (1) ADDITION OF CENTRAL BAFFLE RECOMMENDED
 (2) ROOF PITCHES BELOW 8° REQUIRE AN INTERNAL GUTTER

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017



RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING INTERNAL GUTTER

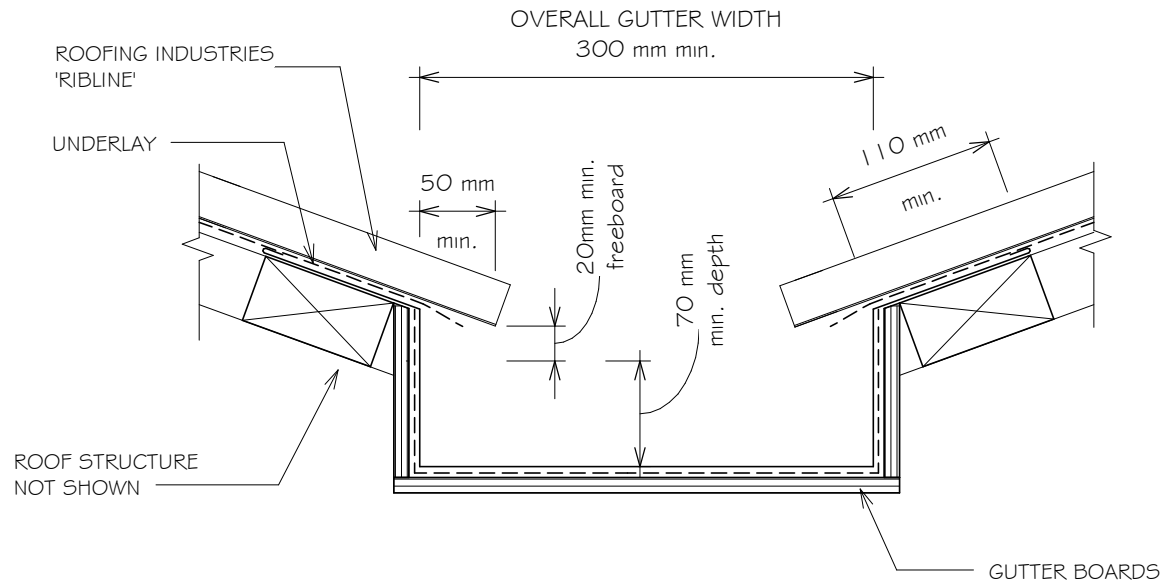
Detail Number: RI-RRR007A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4

NOTES:

1. GUTTERS INSTALLED OVER ROOF UNDERLAY IF GUTTER BOARDS ARE TREATED TIMBER.
2. INTERNAL GUTTER SHALL BE SIZED TO SUIT THE ROOF CATCHMENT AREA, BUT SHALL BE NO LESS THAN SHOWN IN THIS FIGURE.
3. INTERNAL GUTTER SHOULD BE MADE FROM NONFERROUS METAL'S COMPATIBLE WITH THE ROOFING MATERIAL.
4. GUTTER SIZES TO BE CALCULATED FROM E1/AS1 OR MRM CODE OF PRACTICE
5. MAKE A MINIMUM SLOPE OF 1:100



NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

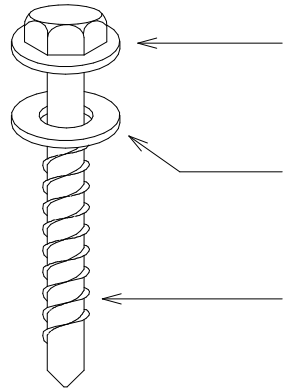
Copyright detail © 2017



RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING FIXINGS AND SHEET LAP

Detail Number: RI-RRR008A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017



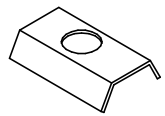
ROOFING

MINIMUM 12 GAUGE 65mm LONG TIMBER TEKSCREW WITH NEO.
(USE 12x45mm STEELTEK FOR STEEL PURLINS)
OR 3.8mm SPIRAL SHANK NAIL HOT DIPPED GALV TO AS/NZS 4680.

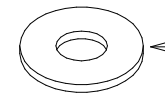
NEOPRENE WASHER

CLADDING

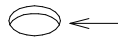
MINIMUM 12 GAUGE 30mm LONG TIMBER TEKSCREW WITH NEO.
(USE 12x20mm STEELTEK FOR STEEL FRAMING)
WHERE CAVITY BATTENS USED SCREWS TO PENETRATE FRAMING BY A MIN OF 30mm.



PROFILE WASHER OVER EPDM WASHER



30mm NEOPRENE WASHER

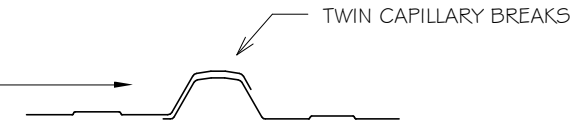


OVERSIZED HOLE IN CREST OF PROFILE

WHERE REQUIRED FOR EXPANSION OR WIND UPLIFT IN ROOFING APPLICATION

TYPE OF FIXING RIBLINE METAL ROOFING

LINE OF SITE AND PREVAILING WEATHER DIRECTION RELATIVE TO LAPS WHERE PRACTICABLE



CORRECT WAY TO LAP SHEETS

1:5

RIBLINE SPACING OF FIXINGS

APPLICATION	RIDGE, HIP, VALLEY, AND GUTTER LINE. PERIPHERY ROOF AREAS	(3) REMAINDER OF ROOF
RIBLINE 800 ROOFING	FIX SIDE LAPS AND FIX EVERY CREST	REFER www.roof.co.nz
RIBLINE 960 ROOFING	FIX SIDE LAPS AND FIX EVERY CREST	
RIBLINE WALL CLADDING	1 FIXING PER PAN ADJACENT TO EVERY SIDE LAP AND EVERY PAN.	

NOTE:

1. SCREW FIXING IS RECOMMENDED FOR RIBLINE PROFILES
2. AS THERE IS LESS LIKELIHOOD OF THE FIXING 'BACKING OUT' THAN WITH A NAIL.
3. FIXINGS ARE FOR STEEL BASED MATERIALS. FOR OTHER SUBSTRATES REFER TO RIBLINE PROFILE TECHNICAL SUMMARY
4. FOR WIND & CONCENTRATED LOAD SPAN DESIGN GRAPHS FOR OPTIONAL FIXING SELECTION & PATTERNS REFER TO RIBLINE PROFILE TECHNICAL SUMMARY ON www.roof.co.nz

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017



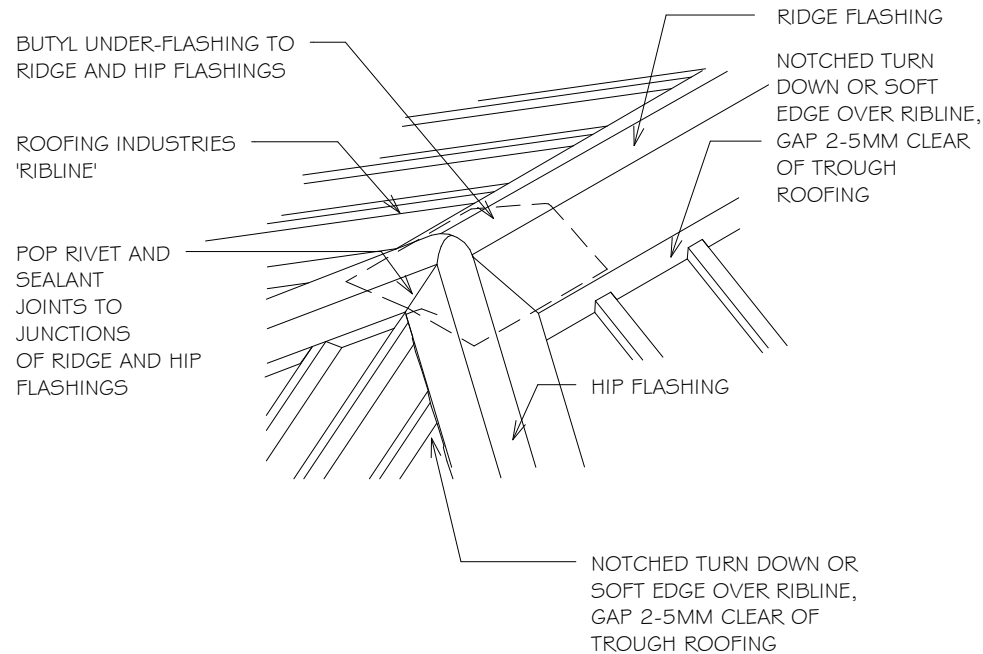
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING

RIDGE - HIP FLASHING DETAIL

Detail Number: RI-RRR009A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZS3604)	REFER 'X' VALUE DETAIL RCRO05A & B TRANSVERSE FLASHING OVER ROOFING
SITUATION 1 ⁽¹⁾	130 ⁽³⁾
SITUATION 2 ⁽²⁾	200 ⁽³⁾

NOTES:

FLASHING COVER VARIES (REFER TO TABLE FOR RIDGE/HIP - TRANSVERSE FLASHING OVER ROOFING)

- SITUATION 1: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS 10° OR GREATER (X VALUE)
- SITUATION 2: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN VERY HIGH OR EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES, FOR ALL WIND ZONES WHERE ROOF PITCH IS LESS THAN 10° (X VALUE)
- FOR OTHER RIDGE TO HIP FLASHINGS REFER TO NEW ZEALAND METAL ROOF & WALL CLADDING CODE OF PRACTICE.

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017

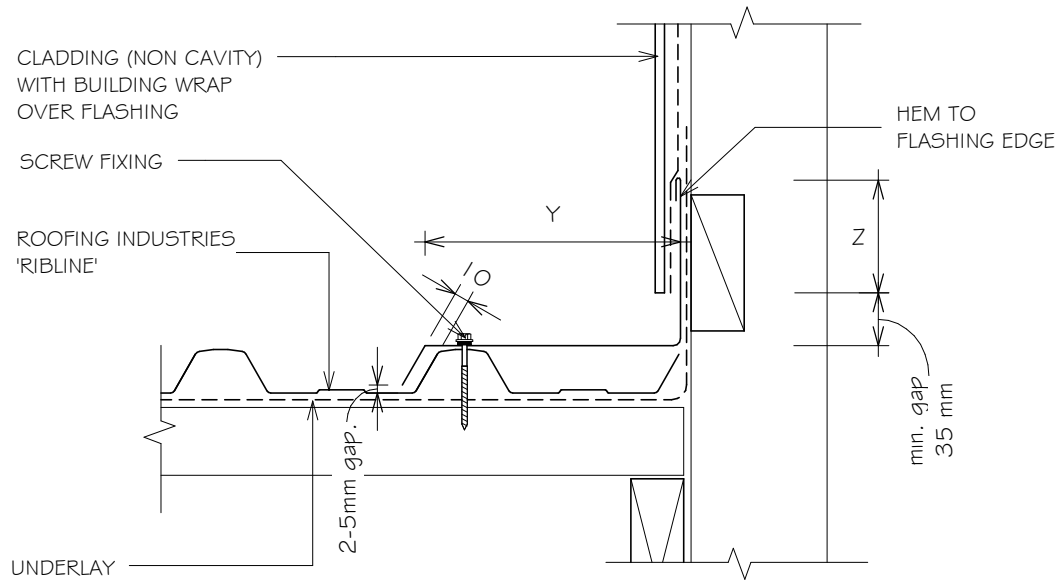


RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING PARALLEL APRON FLASHING (NON CAVITY)

Detail Number: RI-RRR010A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZS3604)	MINIMUM	
	Z	Y
SITUATION 1 ⁽¹⁾	75mm	2 crests
SITUATION 2 ⁽²⁾	100mm	2 "

NOTES:

DESIGNER TO ENSURE DURABILITY OF FLASHING MATERIAL;

- SITUATION 1: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS 10° OR GREATER.
- SITUATION 2: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN VERY HIGH & EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES, FOR ALL WIND ZONES WHERE ROOF PITCH IS LESS THAN 10°.

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017

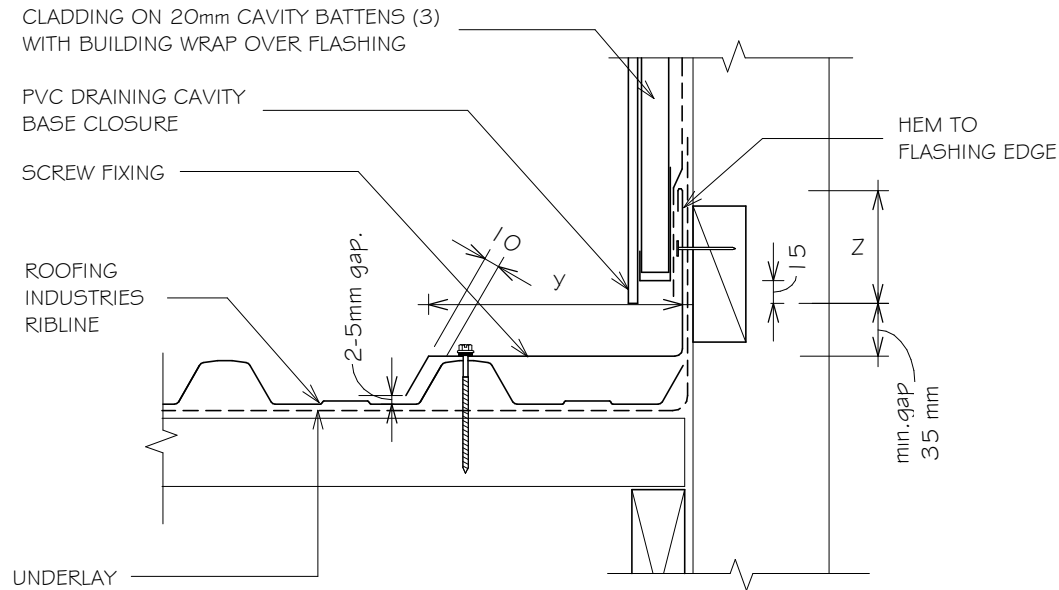


RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING PARALLEL APRON FLASHING (CAVITY)

Detail Number: RI-RRR010B

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZS3604)	MINIMUM	
	Z	Y
SITUATION 1 ⁽¹⁾	75mm	2 crests
SITUATION 2 ⁽²⁾	100mm	2 "

NOTES:

- DESIGNER TO ENSURE DURABILITY OF FLASHING MATERIAL;
- SITUATION 1: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS 10° OR GREATER
 - SITUATION 2: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN VERY HIGH AND EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES, FOR ALL WIND ZONES WHERE ROOF PITCH IS LESS THAN 10°.
 - CAVITY BATTENS OR PACKERS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPARATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017



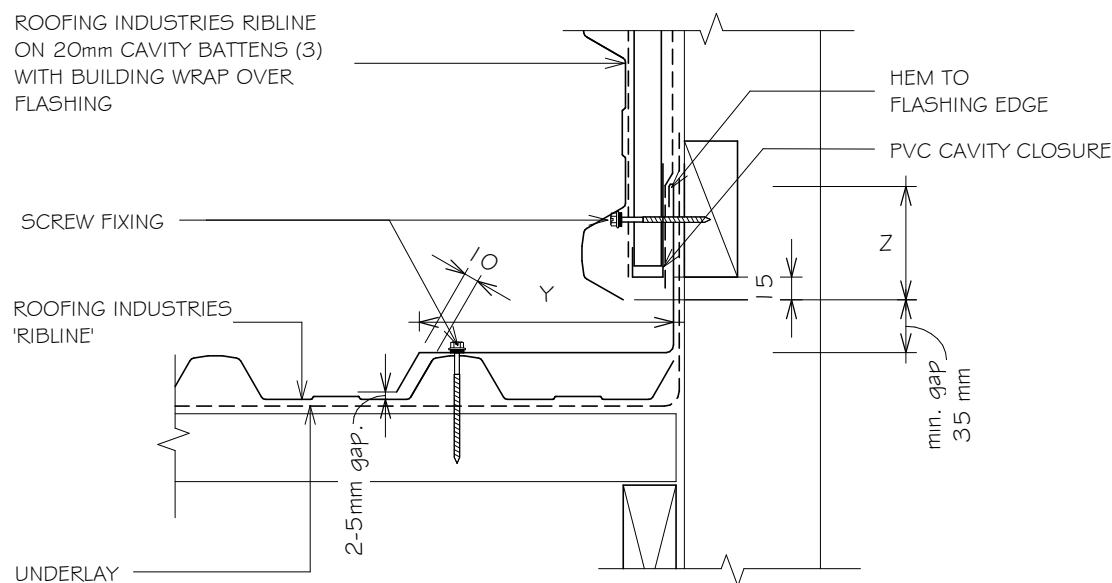
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING

PARALLEL APRON FLASHING (HORIZ RIBLINE ON CAVITY)

Detail Number: RI-RRR010C

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZS3604)	MINIMUM	
	Z	Y
SITUATION 1 ⁽¹⁾	75mm	2 crests
SITUATION 2 ⁽²⁾	100mm	2 "

NOTES:

DESIGNER TO ENSURE DURABILITY OF FLASHING MATERIAL;

- SITUATION 1: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS 10° OR GREATER
- SITUATION 2: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN VERY HIGH AND EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES, FOR ALL WIND ZONES WHERE ROOF PITCH IS LESS THAN 10°.
- CAVITY BATTENS OR PACKERS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPARATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017



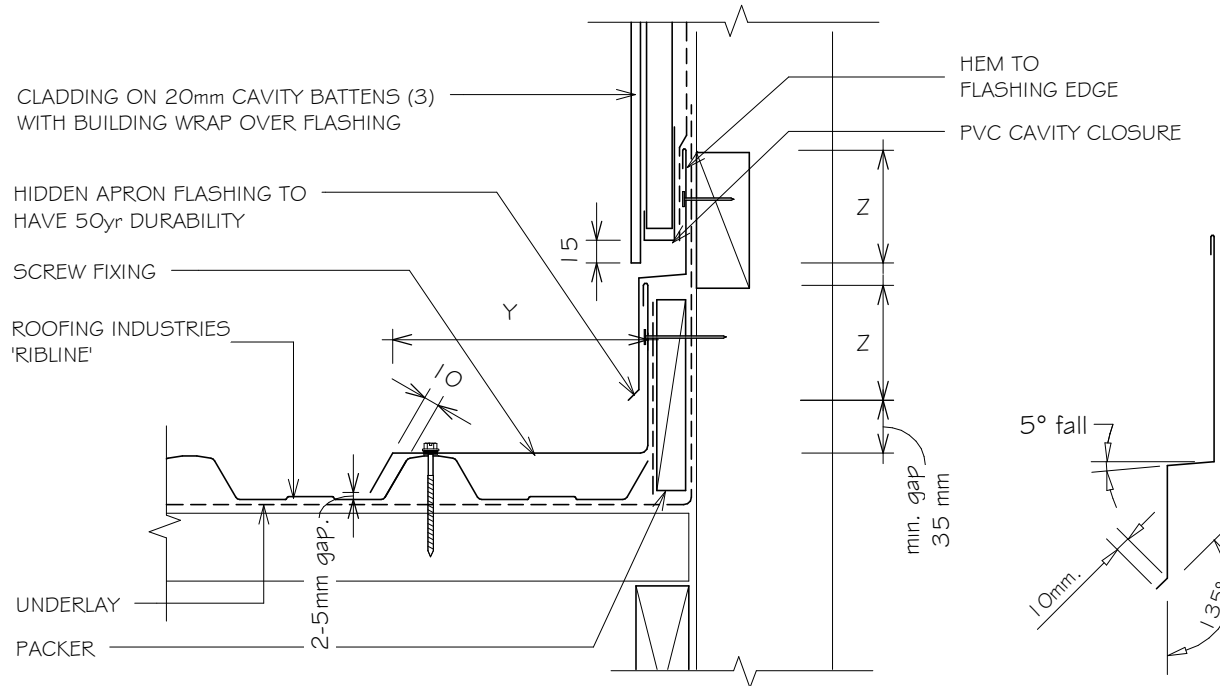
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING

PARALLEL APRON 2 PIECE FLASHING (CAVITY)

Detail Number: RI-RRR010D

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZS3604)	MINIMUM	
	Z	Y
SITUATION 1 ⁽¹⁾	75mm	2 crests
SITUATION 2 ⁽²⁾	100mm	2 "

NOTES:

DESIGNER TO ENSURE DURABILITY OF FLASHING MATERIAL;

1. SITUATION 1 : IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS 10° OR GREATER
2. SITUATION 2: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN VERY HIGH AND EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES, FOR ALL WIND ZONES WHERE ROOF PITCH IS LESS THAN 10°.
3. CAVITY BATTENS OR PACKERS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPARATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017

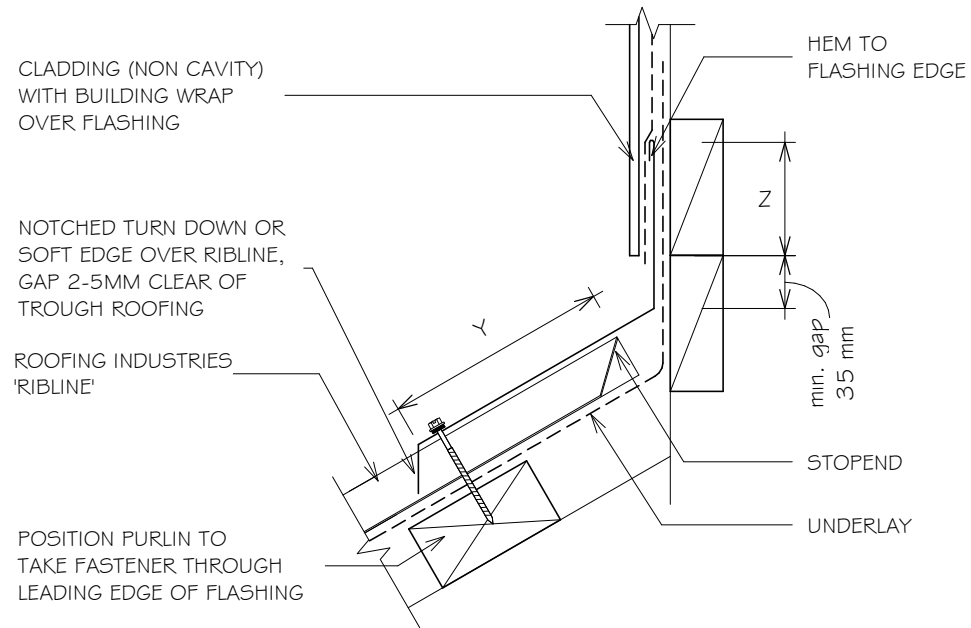


RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING APRON FLASHING (NON CAVITY)

Detail Number: RI-RRR011A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZS3604)	MINIMUM mm	
	Z	Y
SITUATION 1 ⁽¹⁾	75	150 ⁽³⁾
SITUATION 2 ⁽²⁾	100	200 ⁽³⁾

NOTES:

- DESIGNER TO ENSURE DURABILITY OF FLASHING MATERIAL;
- SITUATION 1: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS 10° OR GREATER
 - SITUATION 2: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN VERY HIGH AND EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES, FOR ALL WIND ZONES WHERE ROOF PITCH IS LESS THAN 10°.
 - CAVITY BATTENS OR PACKERS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPARATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017

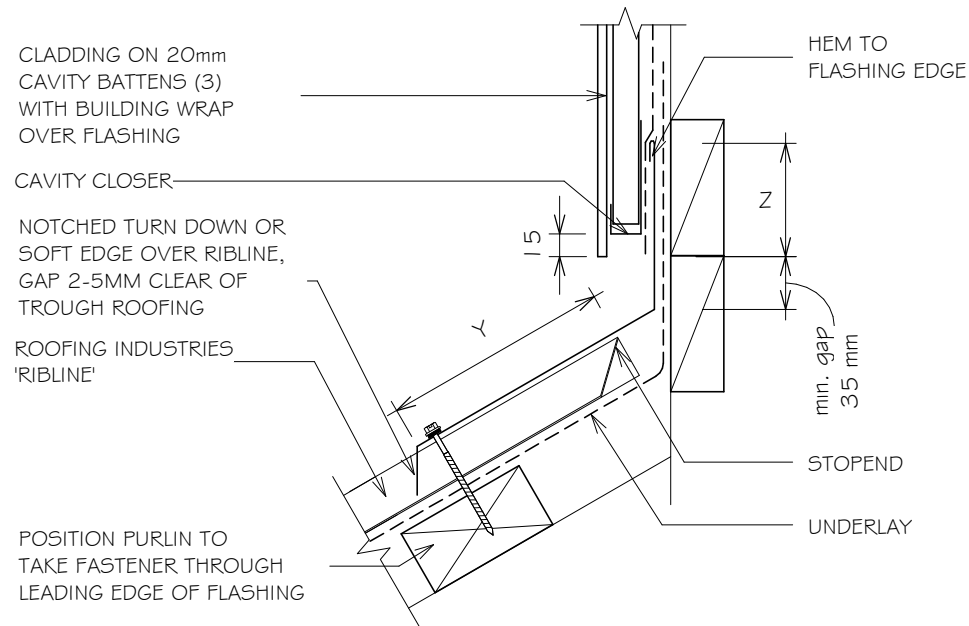


RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING APRON FLASHING (CAVITY)

Detail Number: RI-RRR011B

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZS3604)	MINIMUM mm	
	Z	Y
SITUATION 1 ⁽¹⁾	75	150 ⁽⁴⁾
SITUATION 2 ⁽²⁾	100	200 ⁽⁴⁾

NOTES:

DESIGNER TO ENSURE DURABILITY OF FLASHING MATERIAL;

1. SITUATION 1: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS 10° OR GREATER
2. SITUATION 2: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN VERY HIGH AND EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES, FOR ALL WIND ZONES WHERE ROOF PITCH IS LESS THAN 10°.
3. CAVITY BATTENS OR PACKERS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPARATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING
4. EXCLUDING ANY SOFT EDGE OR TURN-DOWN TO ROOFING

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017



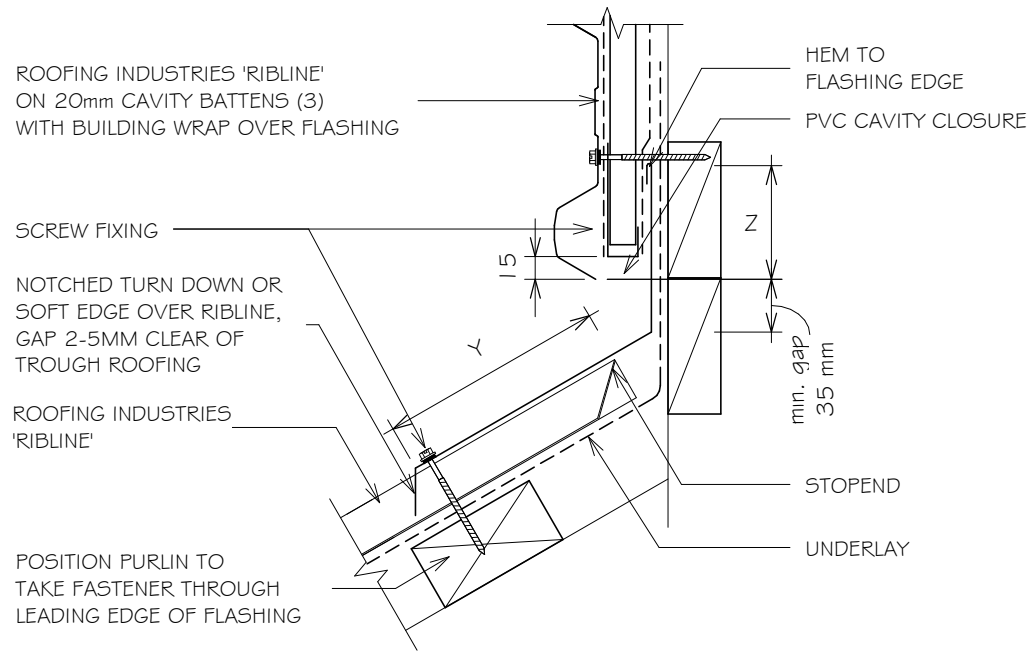
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING

APRON FLASHING (HORIZ RIBLINE ON CAVITY)

Detail Number: RI-RRR011C

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZS3604)	MINIMUM mm	
	Z	Y
SITUATION 1 ⁽¹⁾	75	150 ⁽⁴⁾
SITUATION 2 ⁽²⁾	100	200 ⁽⁴⁾

NOTES:

- DESIGNER TO ENSURE DURABILITY OF FLASHING MATERIAL;
- SITUATION 1: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS 10° OR GREATER
 - SITUATION 2: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN VERY HIGH AND EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES, FOR ALL WIND ZONES WHERE ROOF PITCH IS LESS THAN 10°.
 - CAVITY BATTENS OR PACKERS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPARATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING
 - EXCLUDING ANY SOFT EDGE OR TURN-DOWN TO ROOFING

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017



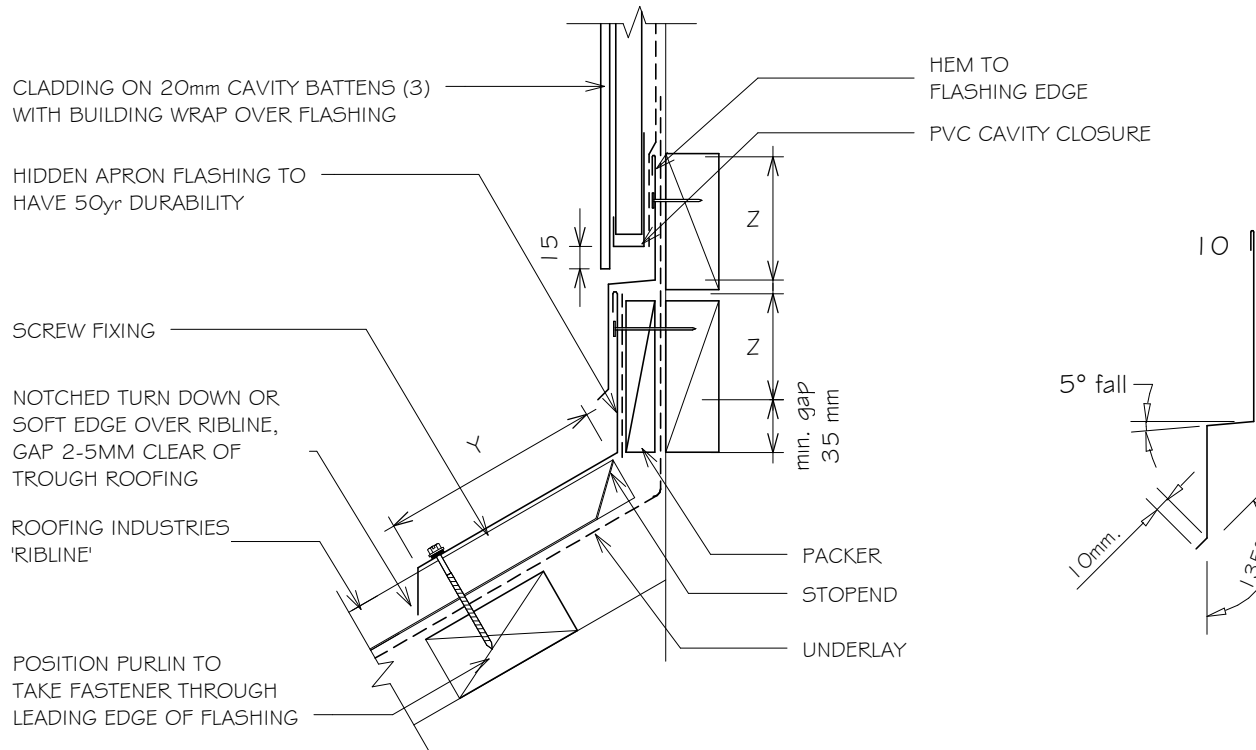
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING

APRON 2 PIECE FLASHING (CAVITY)

Detail Number: RI-RRR011D

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZS3604)	MINIMUM	
	Z	Y
SITUATION 1 ⁽¹⁾	75mm	150 ⁽⁴⁾
SITUATION 2 ⁽²⁾	100mm	200 ⁽⁴⁾

NOTES:

DESIGNER TO ENSURE DURABILITY OF FLASHING MATERIAL;

1. SITUATION 1: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS 10° OR GREATER
2. SITUATION 2: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN VERY HIGH AND EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES, FOR ALL WIND ZONES WHERE ROOF PITCH IS LESS THAN 10°.
3. CAVITY BATTENS OR PACKERS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPARATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING
4. EXCLUDING ANY SOFT EDGE OR TURN-DOWN TO ROOFING

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017



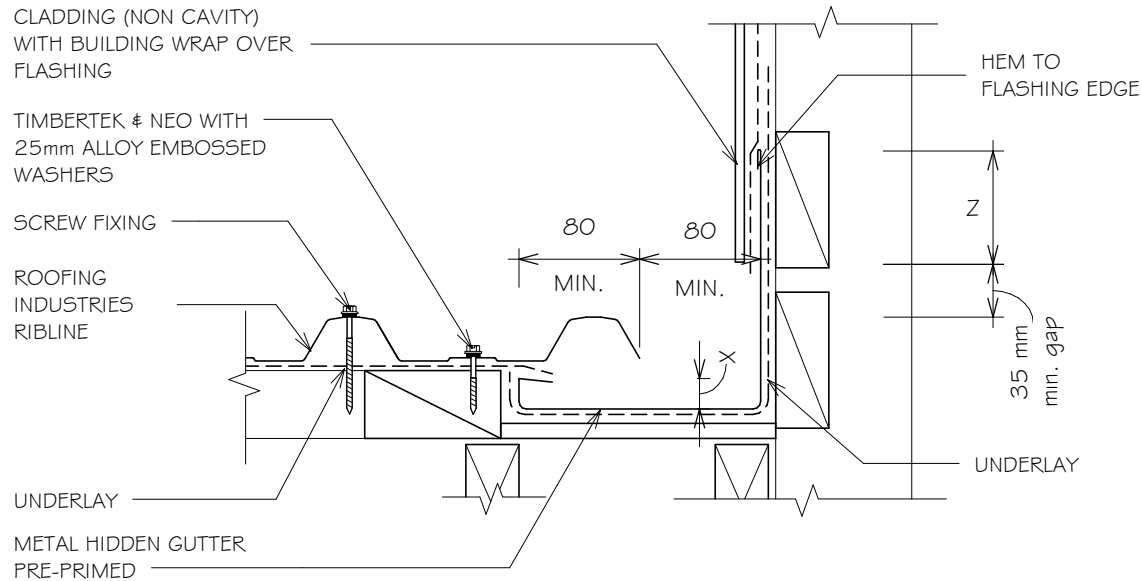
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING

PARALLEL HIDDEN OR OBTUSE GUTTER (NON CAVITY)

Detail Number: RI-RRR012A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZ53604)	MINIMUM Z	GUTTER DEPTH	
		ROOF PITCH	(⁵) X MIN
SITUATION 1 ⁽¹⁾	75	< 12°	45
SITUATION 2 ⁽²⁾	100	12° or greater	20

NOTES:

DESIGNER TO ENSURE DURABILITY OF FLASHING MATERIAL;

1. SITUATION 1: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS 10° OR GREATER
2. SITUATION 2: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN VERY HIGH AND EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES, FOR ALL WIND ZONES WHERE ROOF PITCH IS LESS THAN 10°.
3. WHERE GUTTER FINISHES WITHIN THE LENGTH OF THE WALL, STEP LOWER PART OF GUTTER OUT TO 10mm PAST THE CLADDING LINE, WHILE MAINTAINING REQUIRED CLEARANCES, TO ALLOW THE GUTTER TO FEED INTO THE LOWER EAVES GUTTER.
4. INTERNAL GUTTER SHOULD BE MADE FROM NONFERROUS METAL COMPATIBLE WITH THE ROOFING MATERIAL
5. GUTTER SHALL BE SIZED TO SUIT THE ROOF CATCHMENT AREA BUT SHALL BE NO LESS THAN SHOWN IN THIS FIGURE AND DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH E2/AS1 AND/OR THE NZ METAL ROOF & WALL CLADDING CODE OF PRACTICE.

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017



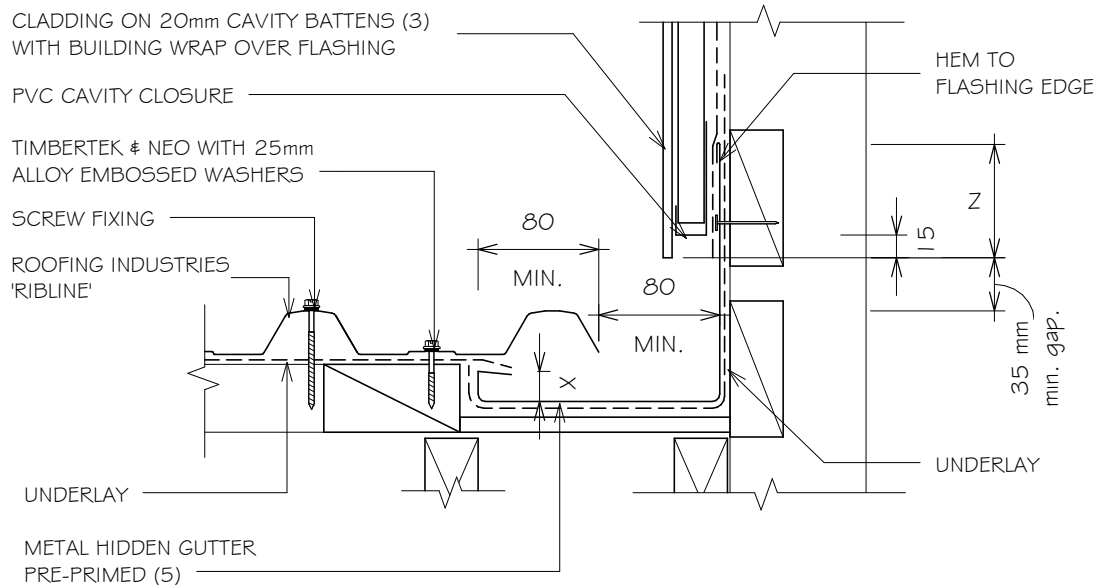
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING

PARALLEL HIDDEN OR OBTUSE GUTTER (CAVITY)

Detail Number: RI-RRR012B

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZS3604)	MINIMUM Z	GUTTER DEPTH	
		ROOF PITCH	^(G) X min
SITUATION 1 ⁽¹⁾	75	8° < 12°	45
SITUATION 2 ⁽²⁾	100	12° or greater	20

NOTES:

DESIGNER TO ENSURE DURABILITY OF FLASHING MATERIAL;

- SITUATION 1: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS 10° OR GREATER
- SITUATION 2: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN VERY HIGH AND EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES, FOR ALL WIND ZONES WHERE ROOF PITCH IS LESS THAN 10°.
- CAVITY BATTENS OR PACKERS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPARATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING.
- WHERE GUTTER FINISHES WITHIN THE LENGTH OF THE WALL, STEP LOWER PART OF GUTTER OUT TO 10mm PAST THE CLADDING LINE, WHILE MAINTAINING REQUIRED CLEARANCES, TO ALLOW THE GUTTER TO FEED INTO THE LOWER EAVES GUTTER.
- INTERNAL GUTTER SHOULD BE MADE FROM NONFERROUS METAL COMPATIBLE WITH THE ROOFING MATERIAL
- GUTTER SHALL BE SIZED TO SUIT THE ROOF CATCHMENT AREA BUT SHALL BE NO LESS THAN SHOWN IN THIS FIGURE AND DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH E2/AS1 AND/OR THE NZ METAL ROOF & WALL CLADDING CODE OF PRACTICE.

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017



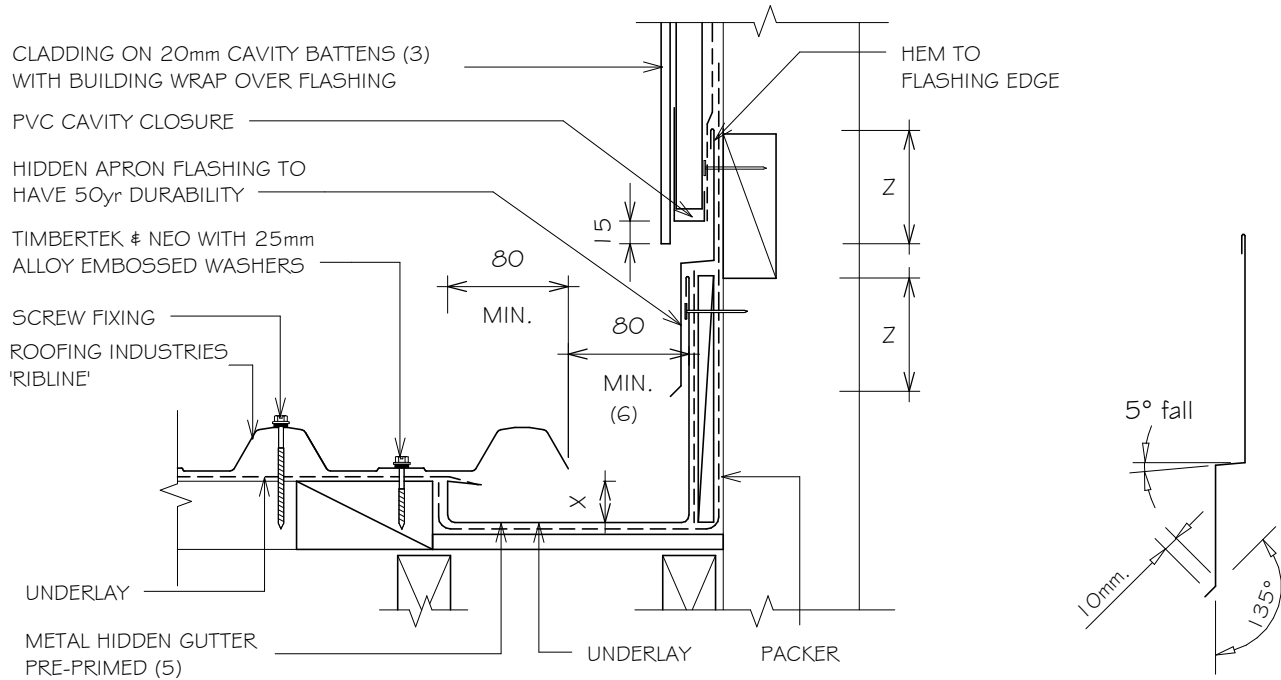
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING

PARALLEL HIDDEN OR OBTUSE 2 PIECE GUTTER (CAVITY)

Detail Number: RI-RRR012C

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZS3604)	MINIMUM Z	GUTTER DEPTH	
		ROOF PITCH	X min ⁽⁶⁾
SITUATION 1 ⁽¹⁾	75	8° < 12°	45
SITUATION 2 ⁽²⁾	100	12° or greater	20

NOTES:

- DESIGNER TO ENSURE DURABILITY OF FLASHING MATERIAL;
- SITUATION 1: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS 10° OR GREATER
 - SITUATION 2: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN VERY HIGH AND EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES, FOR ALL WIND ZONES WHERE ROOF PITCH IS LESS THAN 10°.
 - CAVITY BATTENS OR PACKERS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPARATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING.
 - WHERE GUTTER FINISHES WITHIN THE LENGTH OF THE WALL, STEP LOWER PART OF GUTTER OUT TO 10mm PAST THE CLADDING LINE, WHILE MAINTAINING REQUIRED CLEARANCES, TO ALLOW THE GUTTER TO FEED INTO THE LOWER EAVES GUTTER.
 - INTERNAL GUTTER SHOULD BE MADE FROM NONFERROUS METAL COMPATIBLE WITH THE ROOFING MATERIAL
 - GUTTER SHALL BE SIZED TO SUIT THE ROOF CATCHMENT AREA BUT SHALL BE NO LESS THAN SHOWN IN THIS FIGURE AND DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH E2/AS1 AND/OR THE NZ METAL ROOF & WALL CLADDING CODE OF PRACTICE.

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017



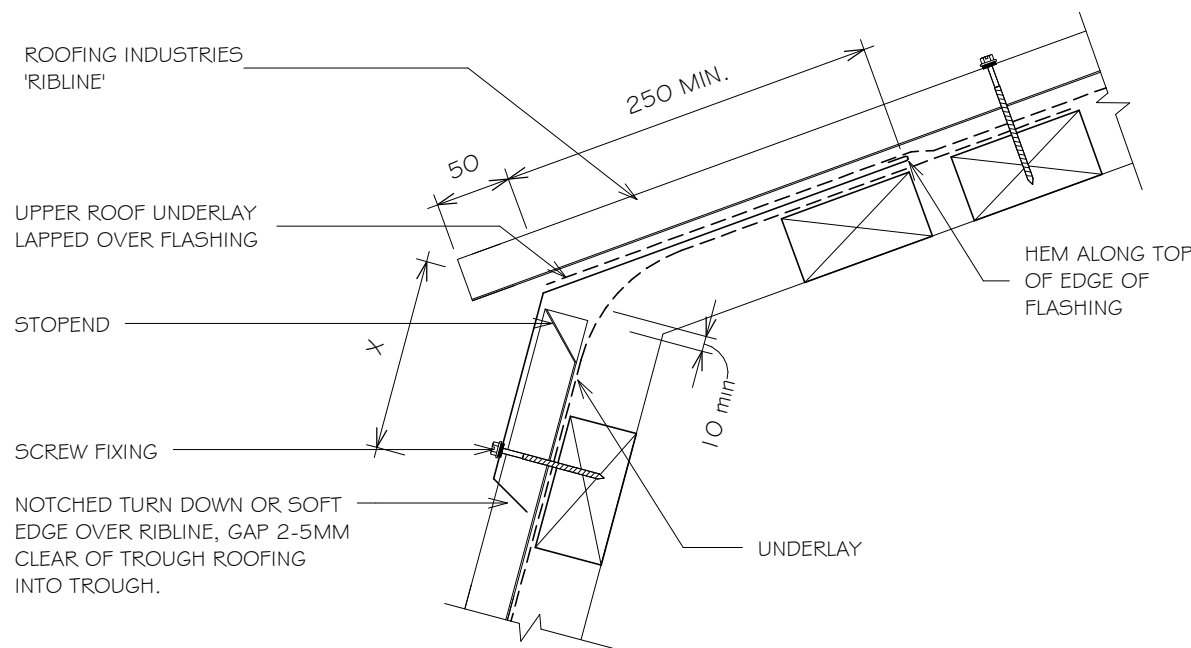
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING

MANSARD / EXTERNAL CHANGE IN PITCH FLASHING

Detail Number: RI-RRR013A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZS3604)	MIN mm	(X)
	UPPER LAP UNDER ROOFING	TRANSVERSE FLASHING OVER ROOFING
SITUATION 1 (2)	250 (1)	150 (5)
SITUATION 2 (3)	250 (1)	200 (5)
SITUATION 3 (4)	(6)	

NOTES:

1. UNLESS OTHERWISE DIMENSIONED IN DETAILS
2. SITUATION 1: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS 10° OR GREATER
3. SITUATION 2: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN VERY HIGH WIND ZONES, FOR ALL LESSOR WIND ZONES WHERE ROOF PITCH LESS THAN 10°.
4. SITUATION 3: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES.
5. EXCLUDING ANY SOFT EDGE OR TURN-DOWN TO ROOFING.
6. NOT PERMITTED UNDER E2/AS1, REFER NZ METAL ROOF & WALL CLADDING CODE OF PRACTICE.

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017

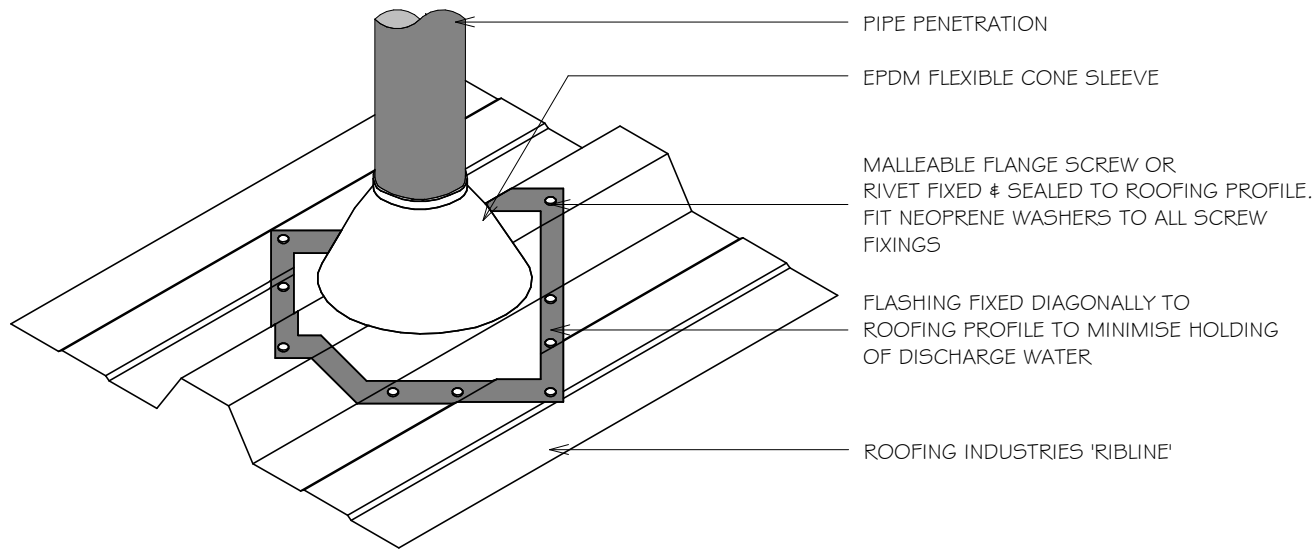


RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING

EPDM FLASHING FOR UP TO 85mm DIA PIPE

Detail Number: RI-RRR014A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017



NOTES:

1. FOR PIPES UP TO 85mm DIAMETER.
2. MAX ROOF PITCH FOR THIS FLASHING 45°.
3. MAXIMUM ROOF LENGTH ABOVE PENETRATION NOT TO EXCEED 12.0 METRES.
4. ALSO REFER TO NZ METAL ROOF & WALL CLADDING CODE OF PRACTICE.

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017

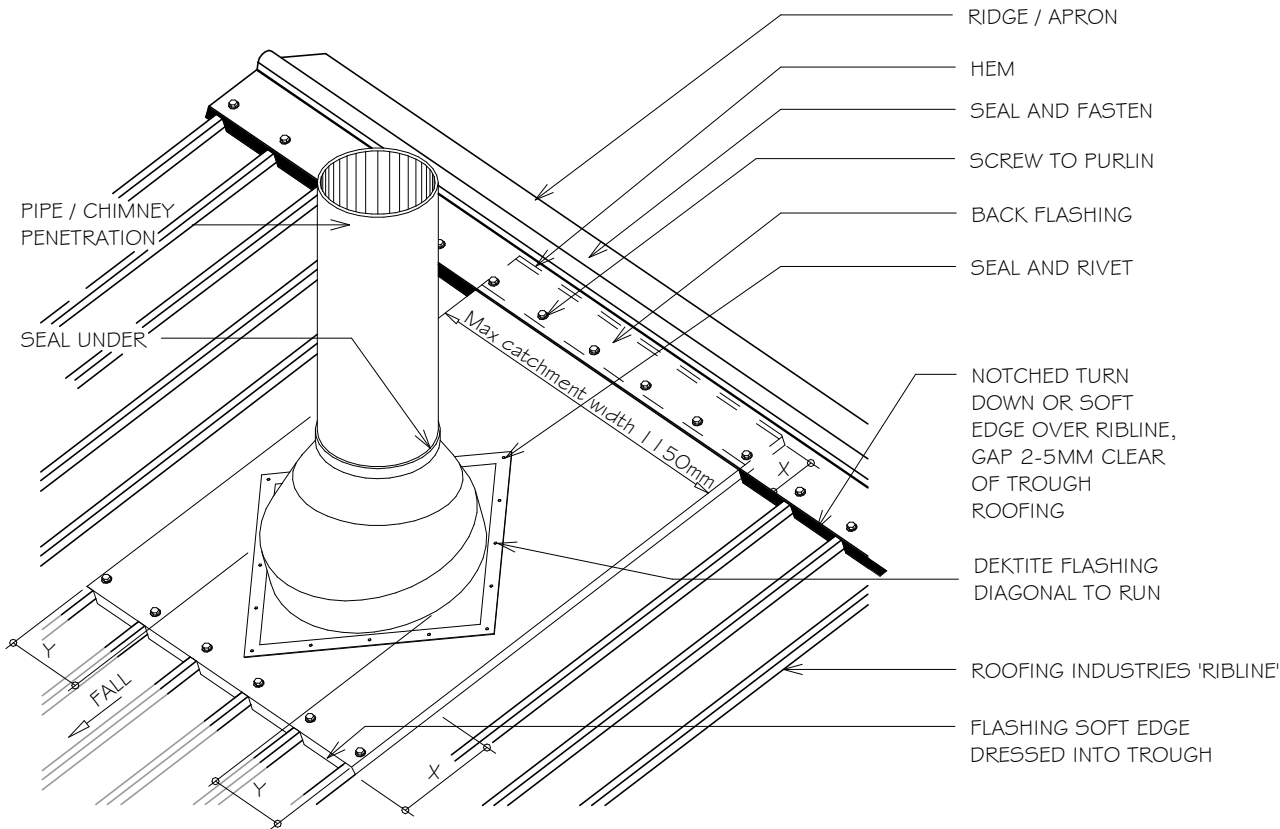


RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING

UNDER RIDGE / APRON SOAKER FLASHING FOR PIPE / CHIMNEY PENETRATION UP TO 500mm DIA.

Detail Number: RI-RRR015A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017



SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZS3604)	MIN mm (cover)	
	X	Y
SITUATION 1 ⁽¹⁾	150	2 CRESTS
SITUATION 2 ⁽²⁾	200	2 CRESTS

NOTES:

1. SITUATION 1: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS 10° OR GREATER.
2. SITUATION 2: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN VERY HIGH & EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES, FOR ALL LESSOR WIND ZONES WHERE ROOF PITCH LESS THAN 10°.
3. SUITABLE FOR PIPES UP TO 500mm DIAMETER.
4. MAX ROOF PITCH FOR THIS FLASHING 45°.
5. ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FRAMING REQUIRED WHEN PENETRATION EXCEEDS 200mm THROUGH ROOF.
6. ALSO REFER TO NZ METAL ROOF & CLADDING CODE OF PRACTICE.

CATCHMENT WIDTH	MAX ROOF LENGTH ABOVE PENETRATION
0-400	1.8 METRES
400-600	1.6 METRES
600-800	1.2 METRES
800-1150	0.8 METRES

Copyright detail © 2017

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.



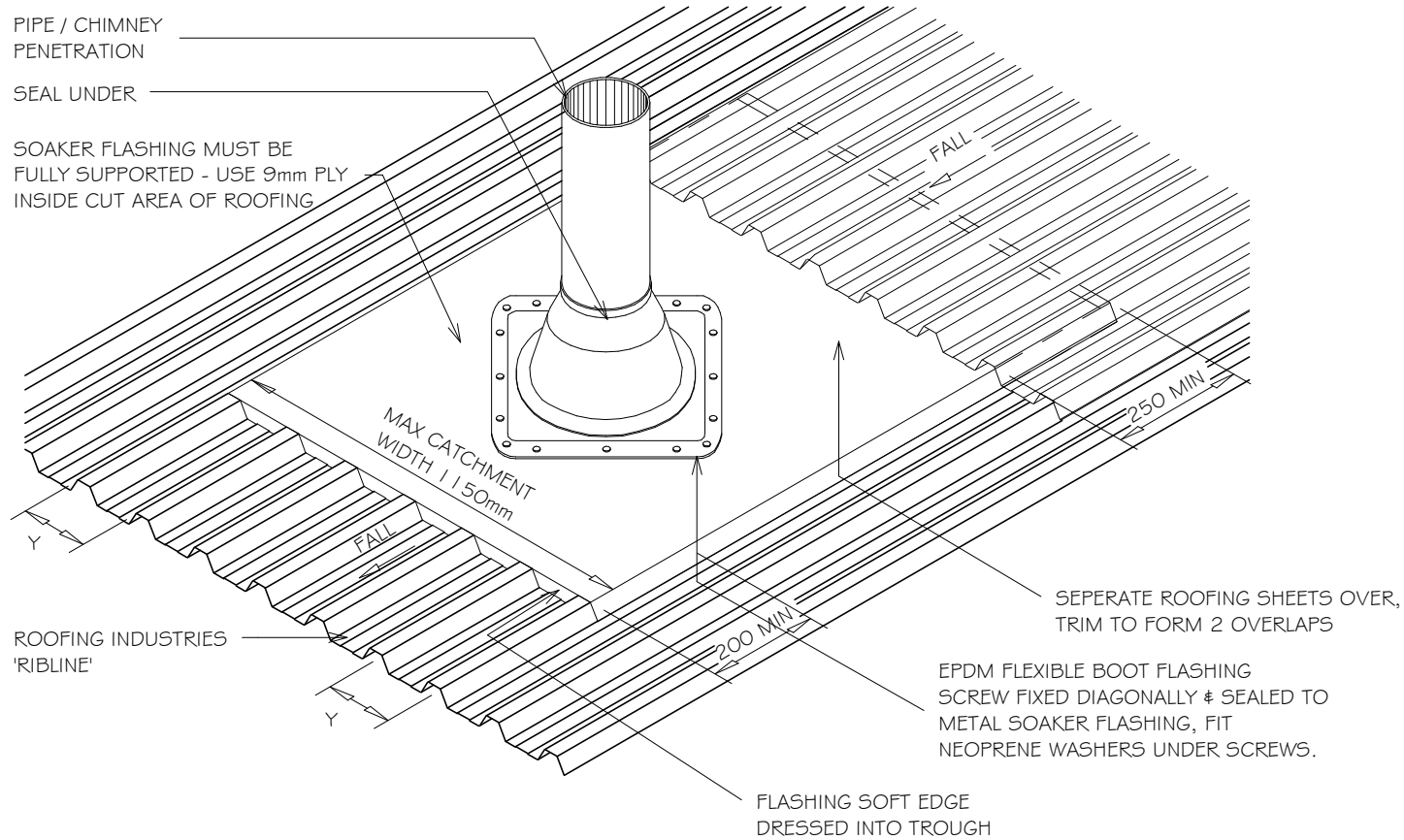
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING

SOAKER FLASHING FOR PIPE / CHIMNEY PENETRATION

(85-500mm DIA, MID ROOF)

Detail Number: RI-RRR015B

Date drawn: 07/07/2017



NOTES:

1. SITUATION 1: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS 10° OR GREATER.
2. SITUATION 2: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN VERY HIGH & EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES, FOR ALL LESSOR WIND ZONES WHERE ROOF PITCH LESS THAN 10°.
3. SUITABLE FOR PIPES UP TO 500mm DIAMETER.
4. MAX ROOF PITCH FOR THIS FLASHING 45°.
5. ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FRAMING REQUIRED WHEN PENETRATION EXCEEDS 200mm THROUGH ROOF.
6. ALSO REFER TO NZ METAL ROOF & CLADDING CODE OF PRACTICE.

SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZS3604)	MIN mm (cover)	
	X	Y
SITUATION 1 ⁽¹⁾	150	2 CRESTS
SITUATION 2 ⁽²⁾	200	2 CRESTS

CATCHMENT WIDTH	MAX ROOF LENGTH ABOVE PENETRATION
0-400	18 METRES
400-600	16 METRES
600-800	12 METRES
800-1150	8 METRES

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017

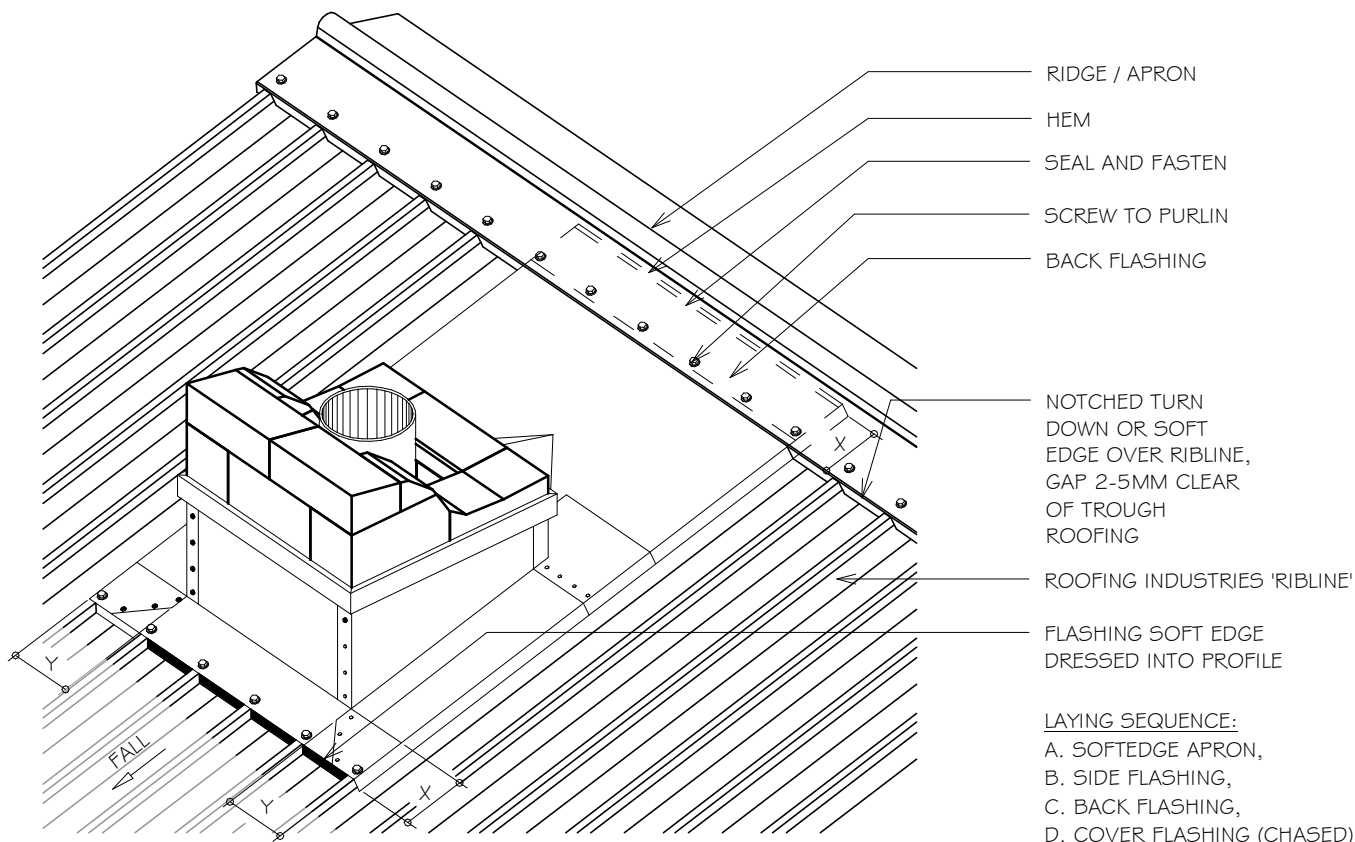


RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING

UNDER RIDGE / APRON CHIMNEY FLASHING

Detail Number: RI-RRR01GA

Date drawn: 07/07/2017



NOTES:

- SITUATION 1: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS 10° OR GREATER.
- SITUATION 2: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN VERY HIGH & EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES, FOR ALL LESSOR WIND ZONES WHERE ROOF PITCH LESS THAN 10°.
- ALSO REFER TO NZ METAL ROOF & CLADDING CODE OF PRACTICE.

CATCHMENT WIDTH	MAX ROOF LENGTH ABOVE PENETRATION
0-400	18 METRES
400-600	16 METRES
600-800	12 METRES
800-1200	8 METRES

SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZS3604)	MIN mm (cover)	
	X	Y
SITUATION 1 ⁽¹⁾	150	2 CRESTS
SITUATION 2 ⁽²⁾	200	2 CRESTS

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017



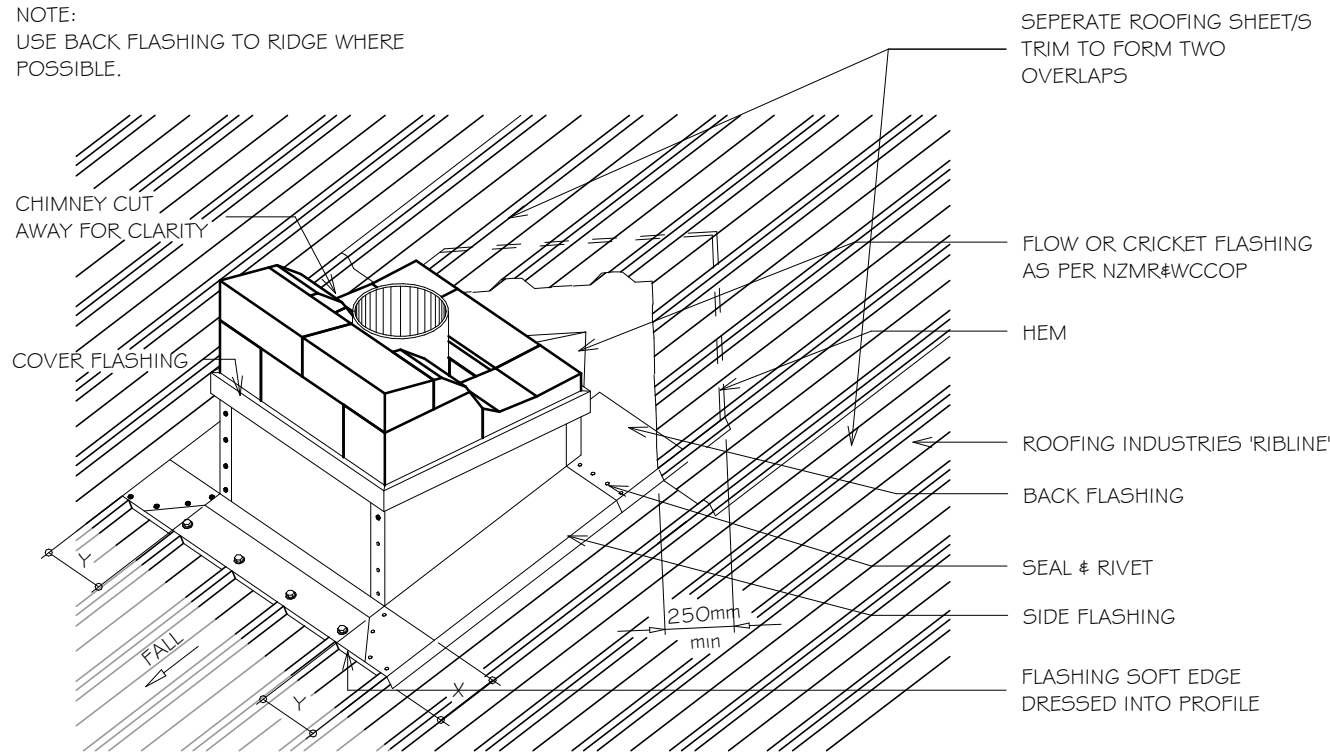
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING

CHIMNEY FLASHING, MID ROOF

Detail Number: RI-RRR01GB

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

NOTE:
USE BACK FLASHING TO RIDGE WHERE POSSIBLE.



NOTES:

- SITUATION 1: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS 10° OR GREATER.
- SITUATION 2: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN VERY HIGH & EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES, FOR ALL LESSOR WIND ZONES WHERE ROOF PITCH LESS THAN 10°.
- ALSO REFER TO NZ METAL ROOF & CLADDING CODE OF PRACTICE.

SUITABLE FOR ROOF PITCHES OF 10° OR HIGHER UNDER E2/AS1

CATCHMENT WIDTH	MAX ROOF LENGTH ABOVE PENETRATION
0-400	18 METRES
400-600	16 METRES
600-800	12 METRES
800-1200	8 METRES

SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZS3604)	MIN mm (cover)	
	X	Y
SITUATION 1 ⁽¹⁾	150	2 CRESTS
SITUATION 2 ⁽²⁾	200	2 CRESTS

LAYING SEQUENCE:

- SOFTEDGE APRON,
- SIDE FLASHING,
- BACK FLASHING,
- COVER FLASHING (CHASED)

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017



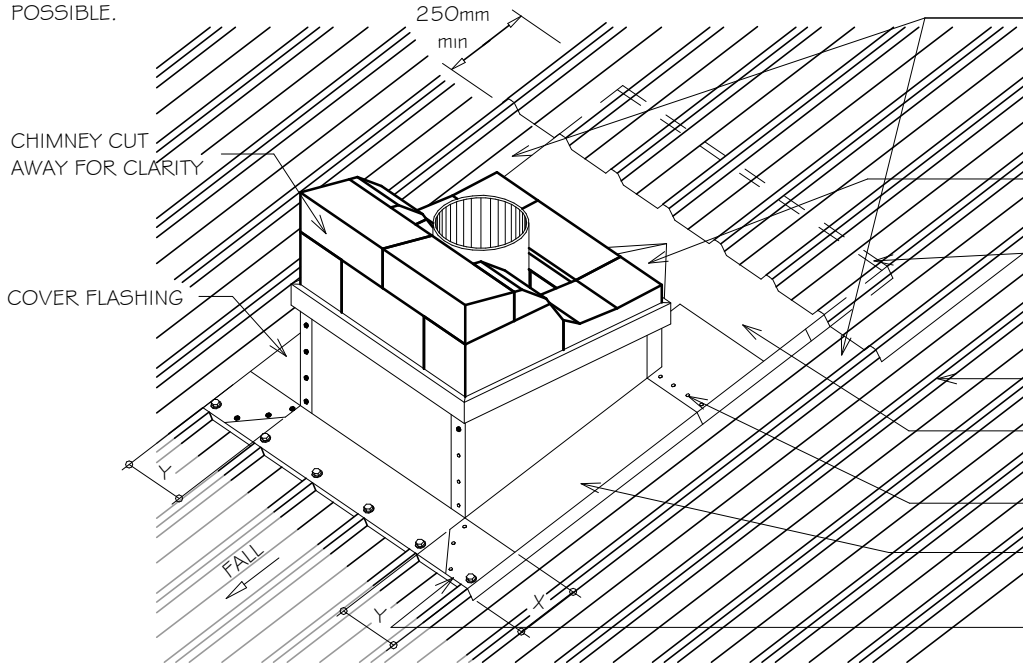
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING

CHIMNEY FLASHING, MID ROOF

Detail Number: RI-RRR016C

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

NOTE:
USE BACK FLASHING TO RIDGE WHERE POSSIBLE.



SEPERATE ROOFING SHEET/S TRIM TO FORM TWO OVERLAPS

FLOW OR CRICKET FLASHING AS PER NZMR#WCCOP

HEM

ROOFING INDUSTRIES 'RIBLINE'

BACK FLASHING

SEAL & RIVET

SIDE FLASHING

FLASHING SOFT EDGE DRESSED INTO PROFILE

LAYING SEQUENCE:

- A. SOFTEDGE APRON,
- B. SIDE FLASHING,
- C. BACK FLASHING,
- D. COVER FLASHING (CHASED)

NOTES:

1. SITUATION 1: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS 10° OR GREATER.
2. SITUATION 2: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN VERY HIGH & EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES, FOR ALL LESSOR WIND ZONES WHERE ROOF PITCH LESS THAN 10°.
3. ALSO REFER TO NZ METAL ROOF & CLADDING CODE OF PRACTICE.

SUITABLE FOR ROOF PITCHES OF 10° OR HIGHER UNDER E2/AS 1

CATCHMENT WIDTH	MAX ROOF LENGTH ABOVE PENETRATION
0-400	1.8 METRES
400-600	1.6 METRES
600-800	1.2 METRES
800-1200	0.8 METRES

SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZS3604)	MIN mm (cover)	
	X	Y
SITUATION 1 ⁽¹⁾	150	2 CRESTS
SITUATION 2 ⁽²⁾	200	2 CRESTS

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017

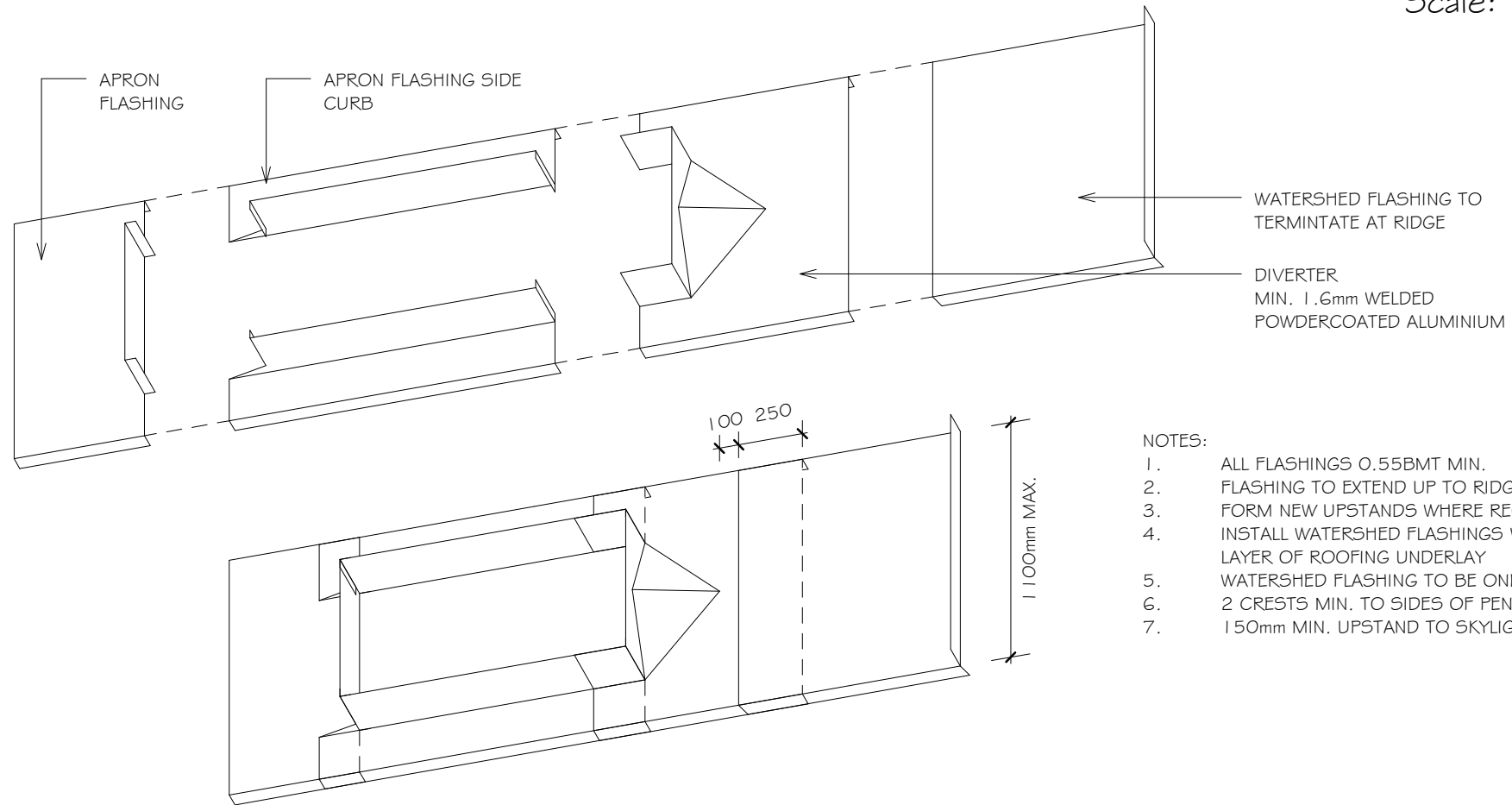


RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING SKYLIGHT FLASHING

Detail Number: RI-RRR016D

Date drawn: 05/23/19

Scale: 1 : 5 @ A4



NOTES:

1. ALL FLASHINGS 0.55BMT MIN.
2. FLASHING TO EXTEND UP TO RIDGE FLASHING
3. FORM NEW UPSTANDS WHERE REQUIRED
4. INSTALL WATERSHED FLASHINGS WITH SEPARATING LAYER OF ROOFING UNDERLAY
5. WATERSHED FLASHING TO BE ONE PIECE
6. 2 CRESTS MIN. TO SIDES OF PENETRATION
7. 150mm MIN. UPSTAND TO SKYLIGHT PENETRATION

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017

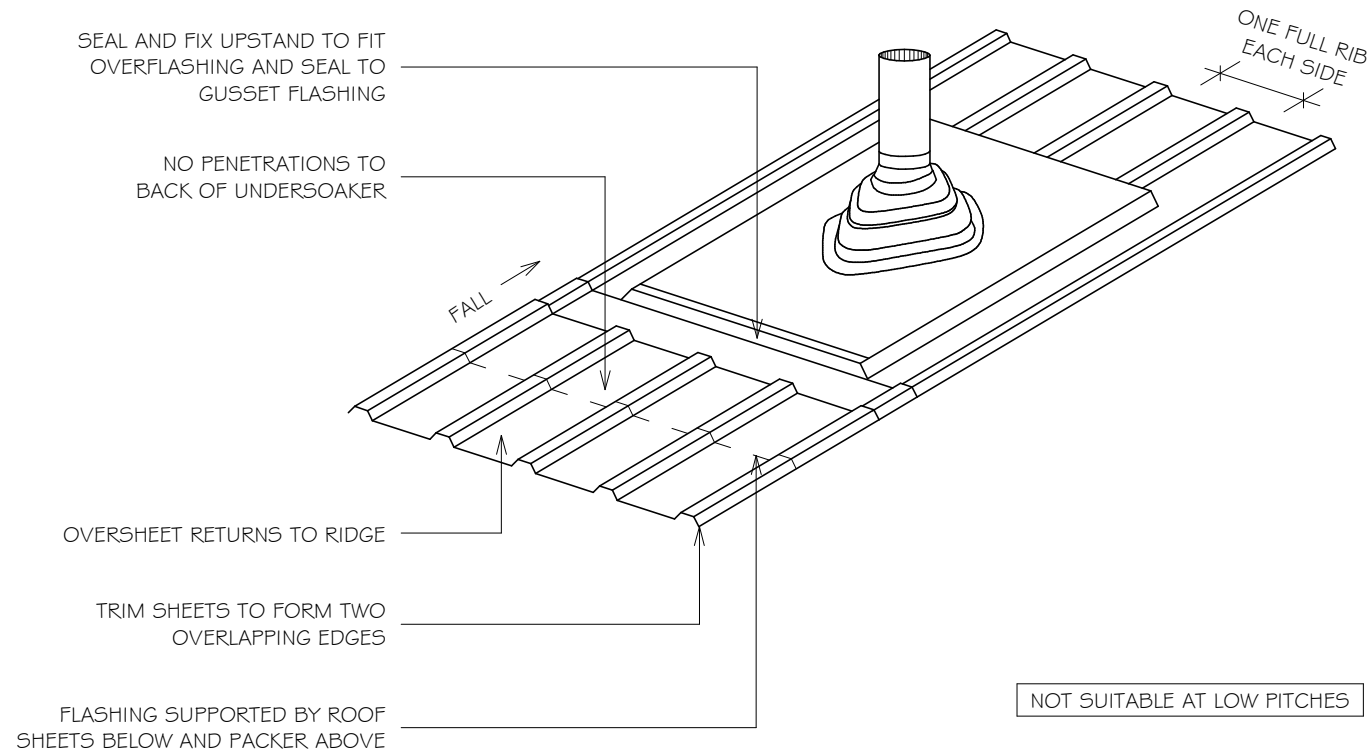


RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING LEVEL SOAKER CURB FLASHING

Detail Number: RI-RRRO16E

Date drawn: 05/22/19

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017

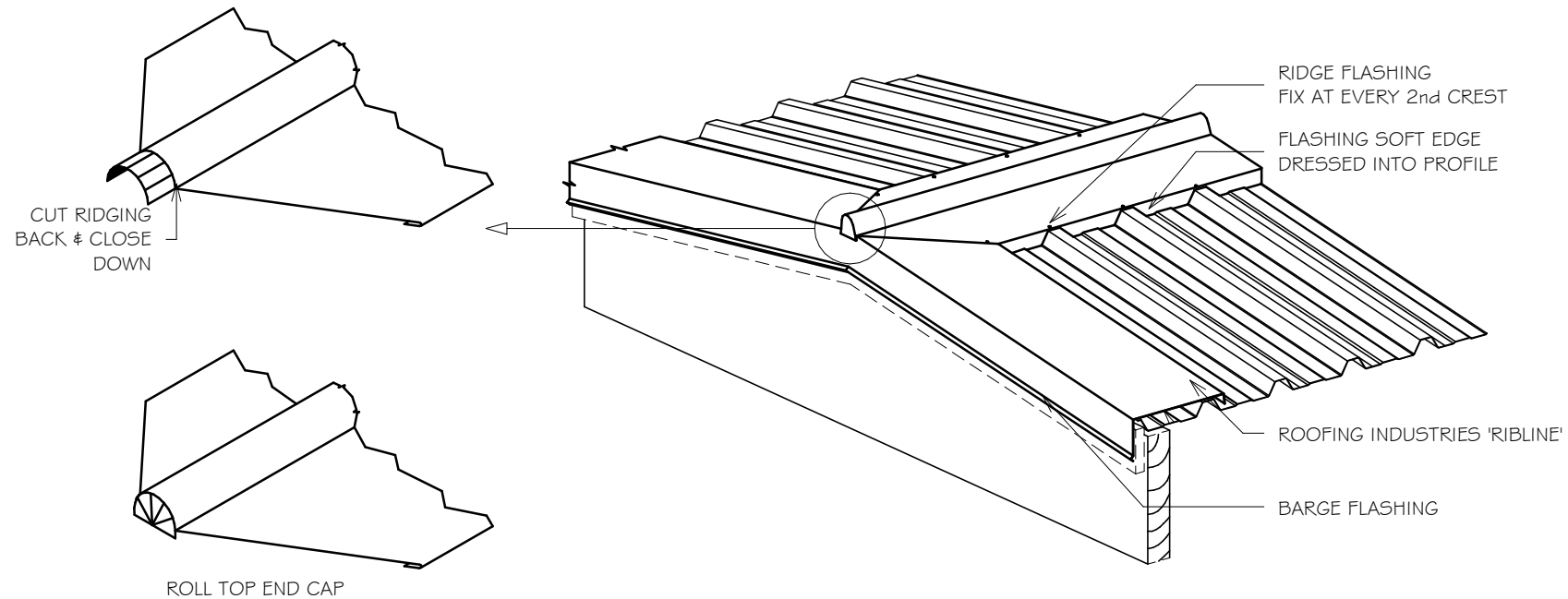


RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING

RIDGE / BARGE JUNCTION

Detail Number: RI-RRR025A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017



NOTE:

1. FOR RIDGE & BARGE COVERS REFER TO SEPERATE DRAWINGS
2. REFER TO MRM CODE OF PRACTICE

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

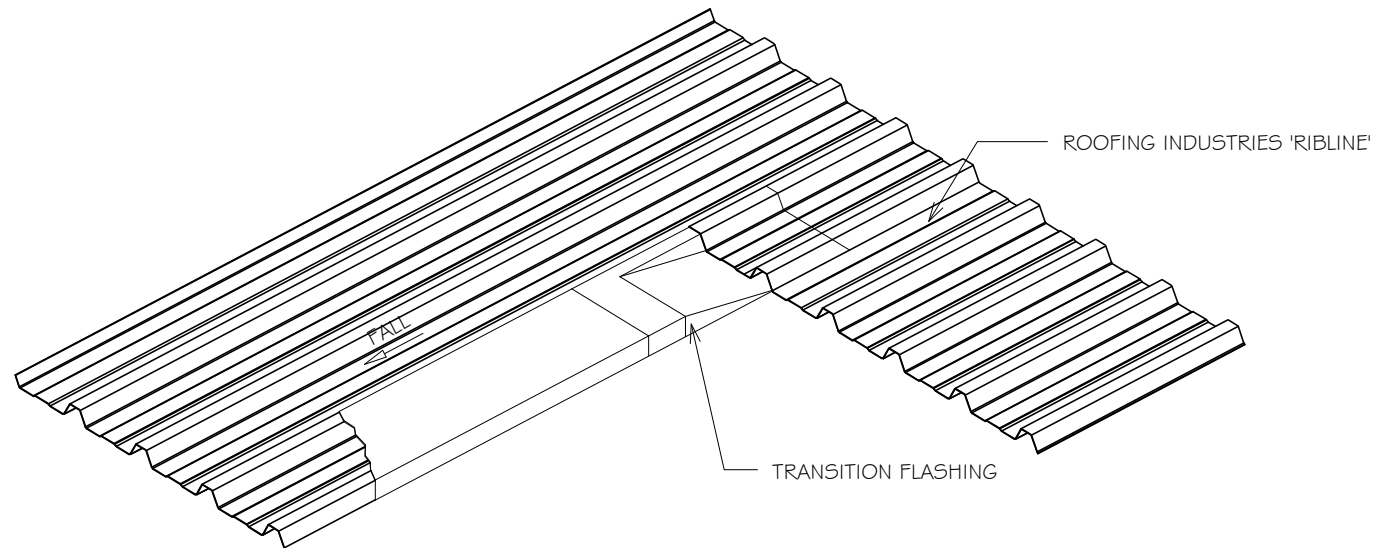
Copyright detail © 2017



RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING INTERNAL BARGE FLASHING

Detail Number: RI-RRR026A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017



NOT SUITABLE AT LOW PITCHES

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

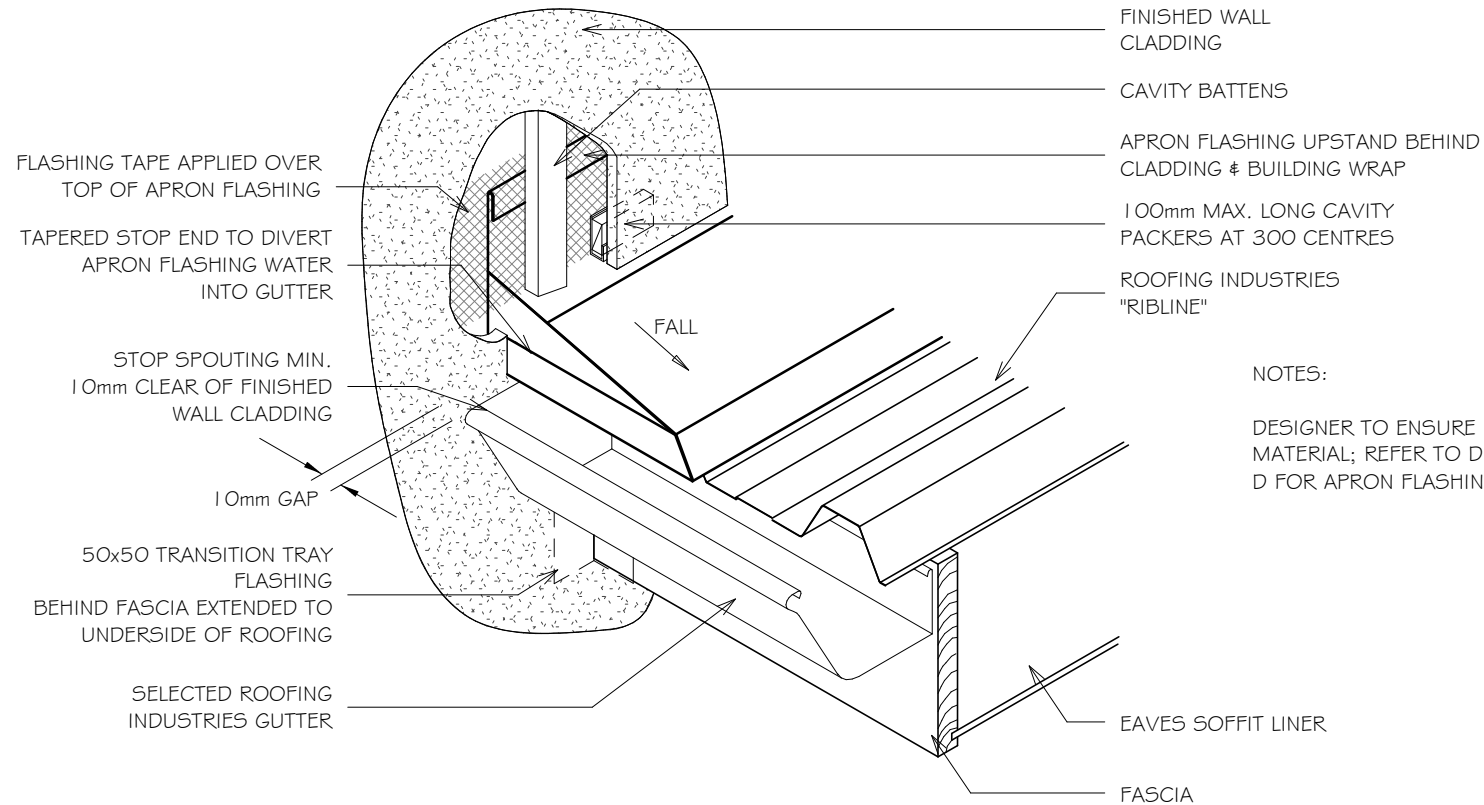
Copyright detail © 2017



RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING PARALLEL APRON DIVERTER JUNCTION

Detail Number: RI-RRR027A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017



NOTES:

DESIGNER TO ENSURE DURABILITY OF FLASHING MATERIAL; REFER TO DETAILS RCRO10A, B, C & D FOR APRON FLASHING DETAILS

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017



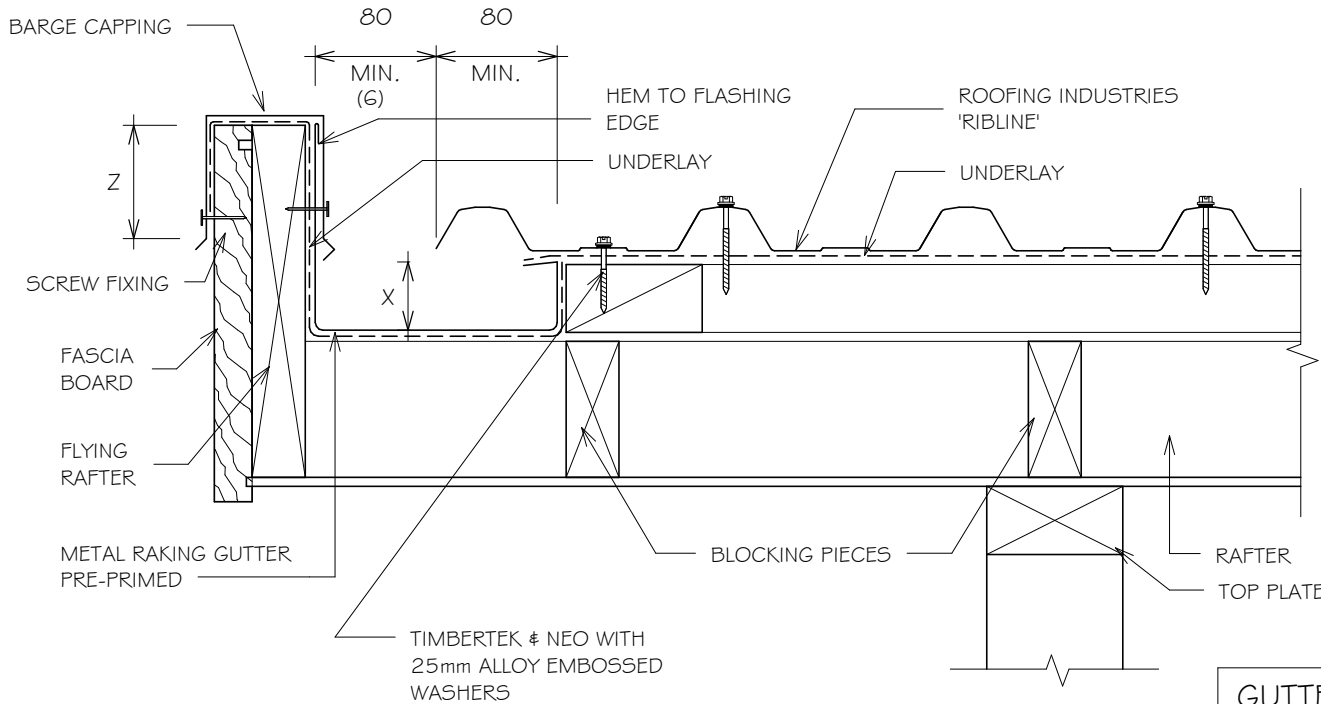
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING

RAKING INTERNAL GUTTER

Detail Number: RI-RRR028A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



NOTES:

- DESIGNER TO ENSURE DURABILITY OF FLASHING MATERIAL;
- SITUATION 1: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS 10° OR GREATER
 - SITUATION 2: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN VERY HIGH AND EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES, FOR ALL WIND ZONES WHERE ROOF PITCH IS LESS THAN 10°.
 - SITUATION 3: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES.
 - EXCLUDES DRIP EDGE.
 - INTERNAL GUTTER SHOULD BE MADE FROM NONFERROUS METAL COMPATIBLE WITH THE ROOFING MATERIAL
 - GUTTER SHALL BE SIZED TO SUIT THE ROOF CATCHMENT AREA BUT SHALL BE NO LESS THAN SHOWN IN THIS FIGURE AND DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH E2/AS1 AND/OR THE NZ METAL ROOF & WALL CLADDING CODE OF PRACTICE.

GUTTER DEPTH	
ROOF PITCH	(6) X min
< 12°	45
12° or greater	20

SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZS3604)	MINIMUM Z
SITUATION 1 (1)	50 (4)
SITUATION 2 (2)	75 (4)
SITUATION 3 (3)	90 (4)

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017



RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING

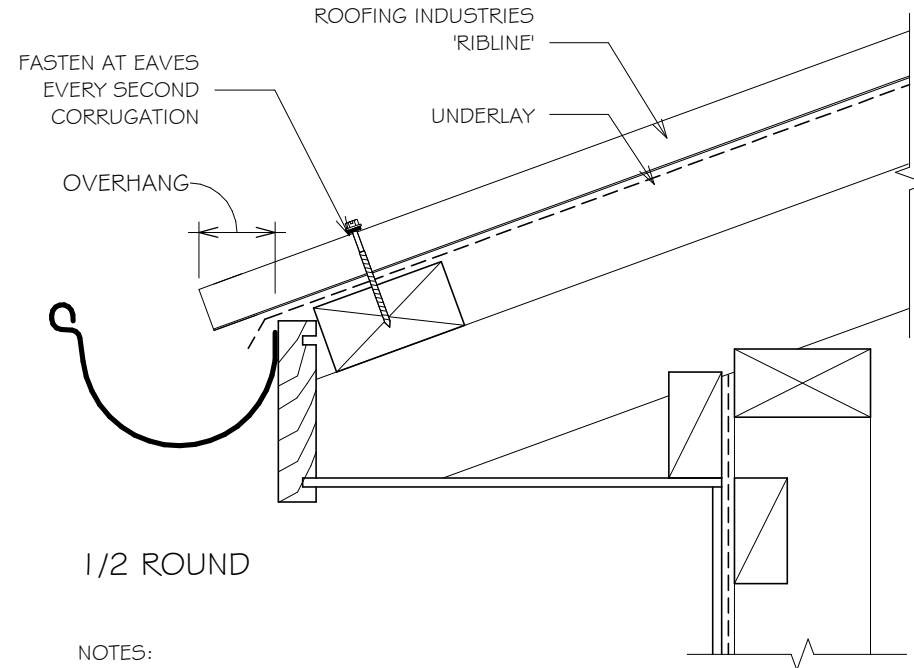
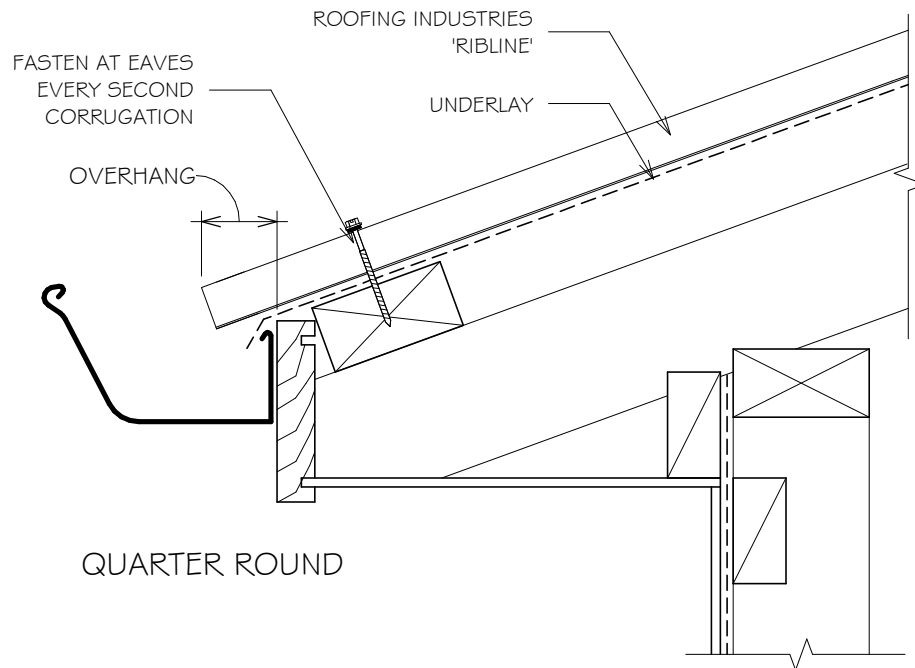
ROOFING INDUSTRIES GUTTER OPTIONS QUARTER &

1/2 ROUND FOR TIMBER FASCIA

Detail Number: RI-RRR030A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



NOTES:

1. GUTTER APRON FLASHINGS MAY BE REQUIRED AS PER DRAWING RRR004A
2. OVERHANG AS PER DRAWING RRR004A / MRM COP

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017



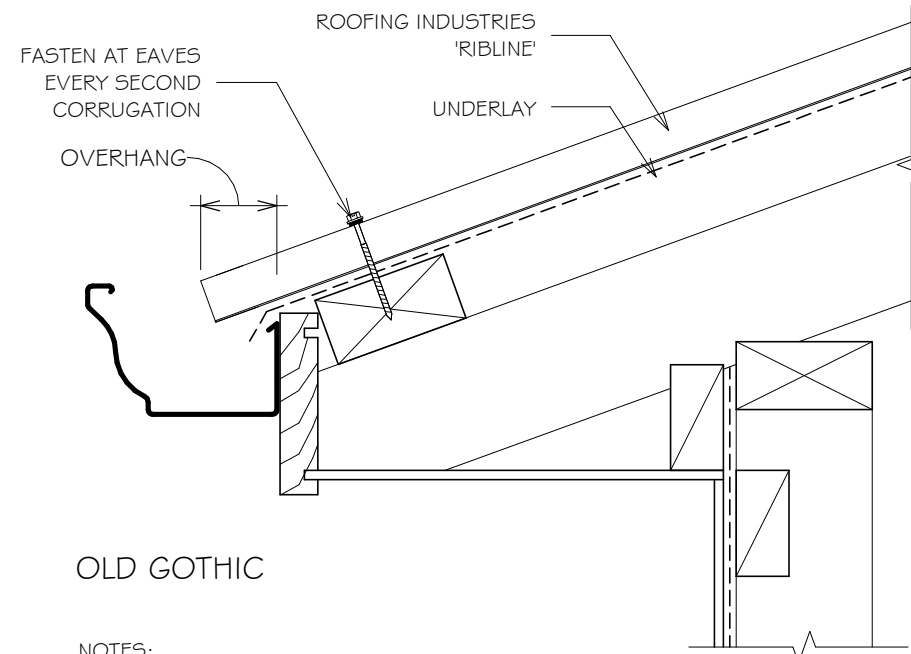
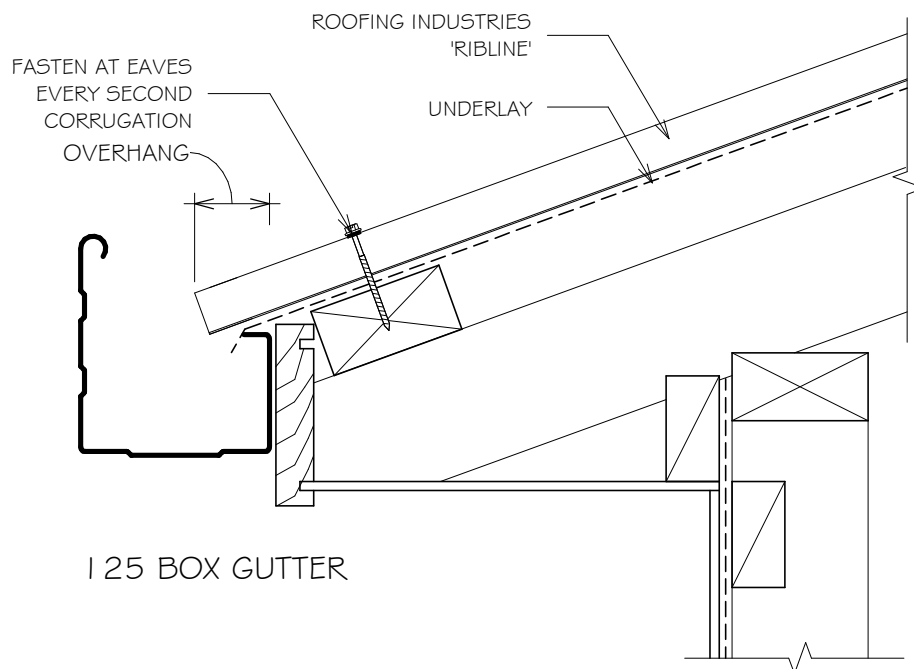
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® ROOFING

ROOFING INDUSTRIES GUTTER OPTIONS 125 BOX GUTTER & OLD GOTHIC FOR TIMBER FASCIA

Detail Number: RI-RRR030B

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer, Netting or other support is generally required at roof pitches less than 8 degrees combined with a self supporting paper. At roof pitches of 8° and above where non self supporting paper is used or purlin spacing is in excess of self supporting criteria, netting or other support should be used. Alternative support to netting should be used in severe coastal environments including when aluminium is used.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

NOTES:

1. GUTTER APRON FLASHINGS MAY BE REQUIRED AS PER DRAWING RRR004A
2. OVERHANG AS PER DRAWING RRR004A / MRM COP

Copyright detail © 2017



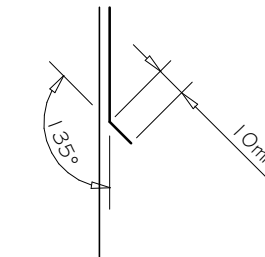
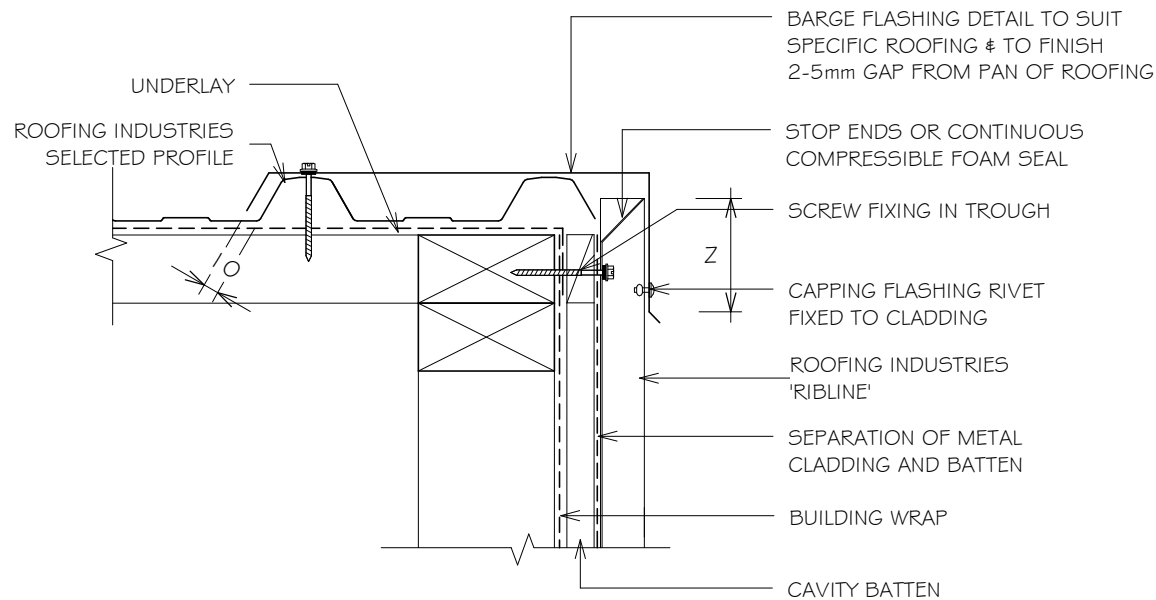
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

BARGE DETAIL FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY (KICK OUT)

Detail Number: RI-RRW001A-1

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



KICK-OUT at bottom edge of vertical flashing

SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZS3604)	MINIMUM Z
SITUATION 1 ⁽¹⁾	75mm ⁽³⁾
SITUATION 2 ⁽²⁾	100mm ⁽³⁾

NOTES:

- SITUATION 1: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS 10° OR GREATER
- SITUATION 2: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN VERY HIGH & EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES, FOR ALL WIND ZONES WHERE ROOF PITCH IS LESS THAN 10°.
- EXCLUDING DRIP EDGE.
- CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPERATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING
- CASTELLATED BATTEN, DRAINAGE PLASTIC BATTEN OR APPROVED DRAINED BATTEN CAN BE USED WITH THIS SYSTEM

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017



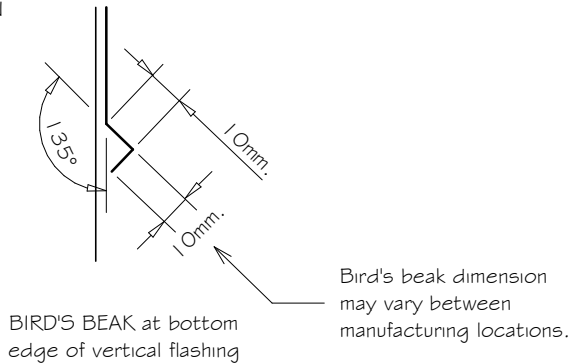
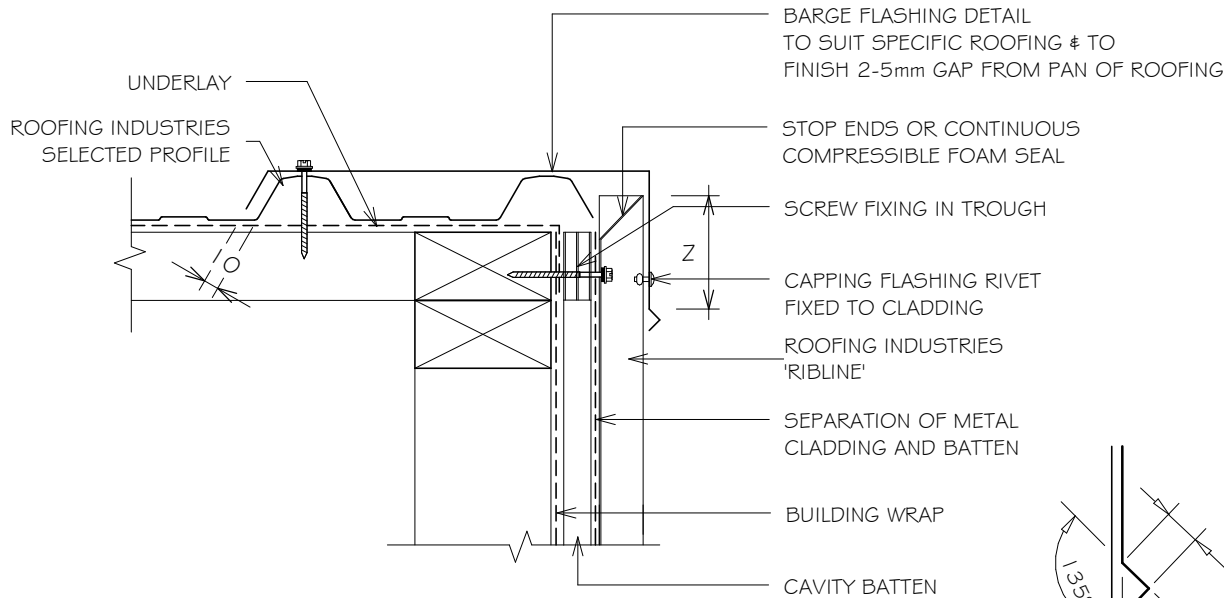
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

BARGE DETAIL FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY (BIRDS BEAK)

Detail Number: RI-RRW001B-1

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZS3604)	MINIMUM
SITUATION 1 ⁽¹⁾	75mm ⁽³⁾
SITUATION 2 ⁽²⁾	100mm ⁽³⁾

NOTES:

- SITUATION 1: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS 10° OR GREATER
- SITUATION 2: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN VERY HIGH & EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES, FOR ALL WIND ZONES WHERE ROOF PITCH IS LESS THAN 10°.
- EXCLUDING DRIP EDGE.
- CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPERATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING
- CASTELLATED BATTEN, DRAINAGE PLASTIC BATTEN OR APPROVED DRAINED BATTEN CAN BE USED WITH THIS SYSTEM

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017



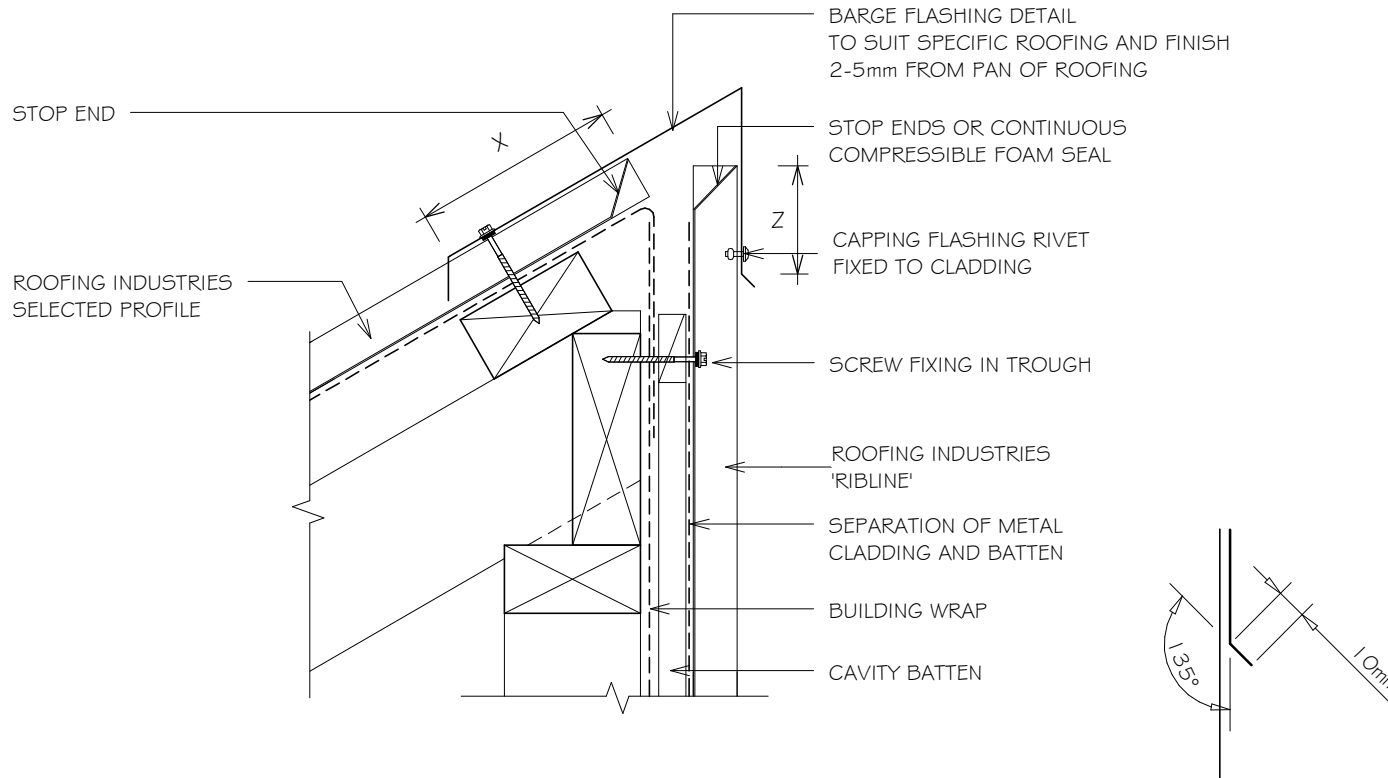
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

HEAD BARGE FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY ON CAVITY (KICK OUT)

Detail Number: RI-RRW002A-1

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

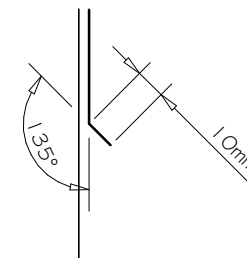
Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZS3604)	MINIMUM	
	Z	X (4)
SITUATION 1 (1)	75mm (3)	150mm
SITUATION 2 (2)	100mm(3)	200mm

NOTES:

- SITUATION 1: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS 10° OR GREATER
- SITUATION 2: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN VERY HIGH & EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES, FOR ALL WIND ZONES WHERE ROOF PITCH IS LESS THAN 10°.
- BARGE COVER EXCLUDES DRIP EDGE.
- EXCLUDING ANY SOFT EDGE OR TURN-DOWN TO ROOFING.
- CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPERATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING
- CASTELLATED BATTEN, DRAINAGE PLASTIC BATTEN OR APPROVED DRAINED BATTEN CAN BE USED WITH THIS SYSTEM



KICK-OUT at bottom edge of vertical flashing

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017

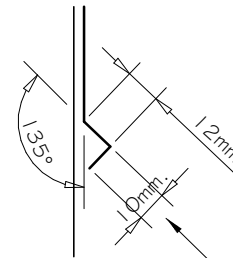
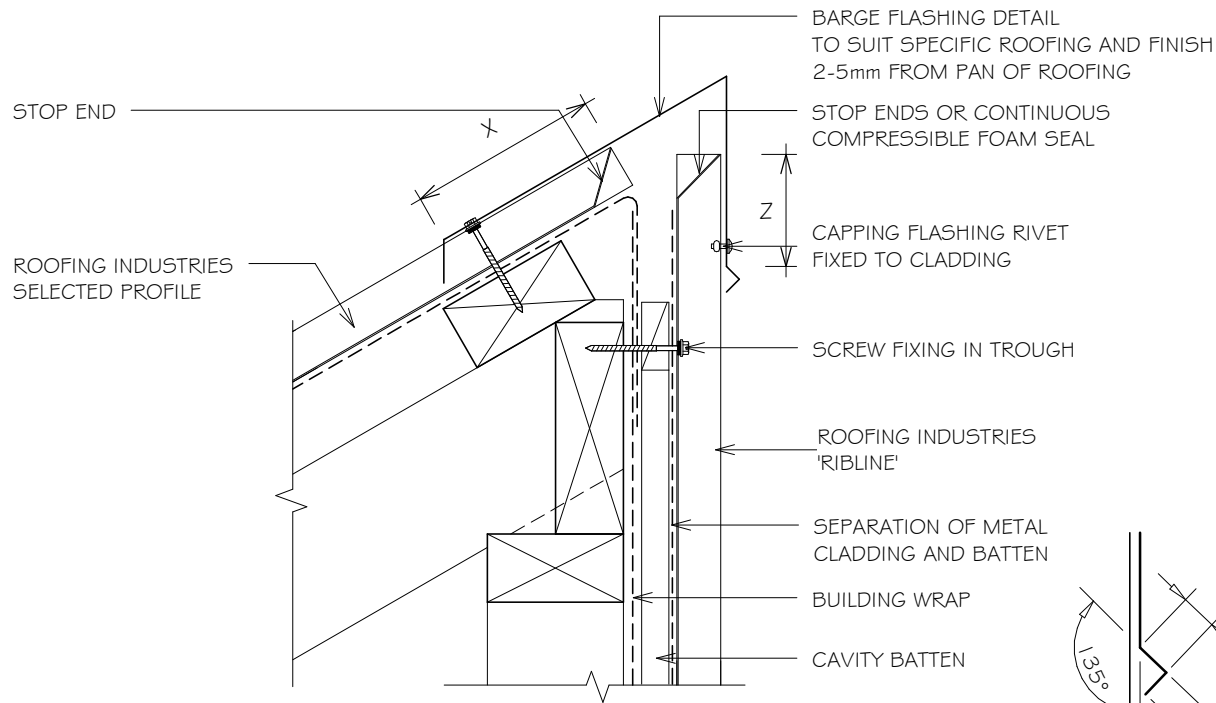


RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING HEAD BARGE FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY (BIRDS BEAK)

Detail Number: RI-RRW002B-1

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



BIRD'S BEAK at bottom edge of vertical flashing

SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZS3604)	MINIMUM	
	Z	X (4)
SITUATION 1 (1)	75mm (3)	150mm
SITUATION 2 (2)	100mm(3)	200mm

NOTES:

- SITUATION 1: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS 10° OR GREATER
- SITUATION 2: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN VERY HIGH & EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES, FOR ALL WIND ZONES WHERE ROOF PITCH IS LESS THAN 10°.
- BARGE COVER EXCLUDES DRIP EDGE.
- EXCLUDING ANY SOFT EDGE OR TURN-DOWN TO ROOFING.
- CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPERATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING
- CASTELLATED BATTEN, DRAINAGE PLASTIC BATTEN OR APPROVED DRAINED BATTEN CAN BE USED WITH THIS SYSTEM

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017



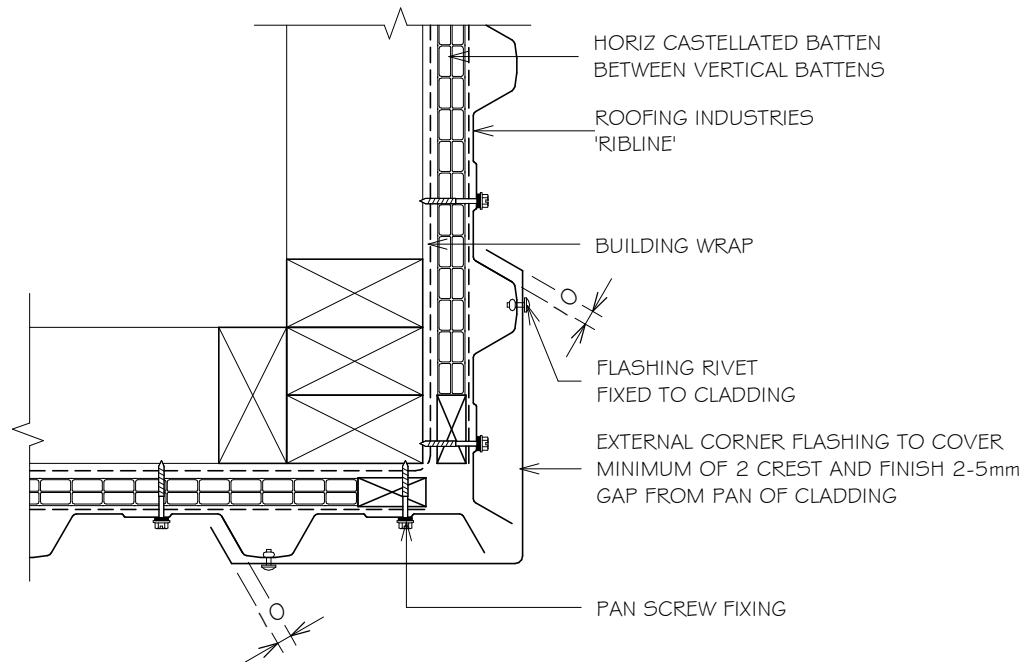
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

STANDARD EXTERNAL CORNER FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY

Detail Number: RI-RRW003A-1

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



NOTES:

1. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPERATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING
2. CASTELLATED BATTEN, DRAINAGE PLASTIC BATTEN OR APPROVED DRAINED BATTEN CAN BE USED WITH THIS SYSTEM

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017



RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

EXTERNAL CORNER FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY WITH CLADDING CHANGE

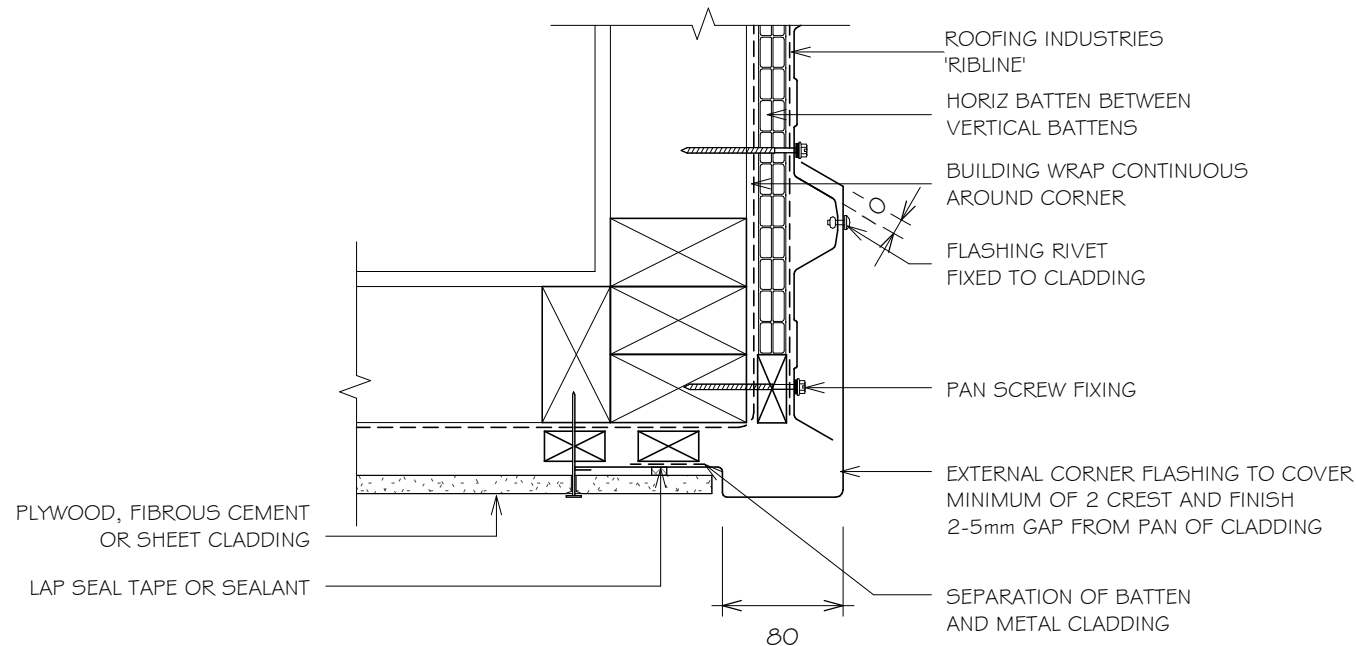
Detail Number: RI-RRW003B-1

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4

NOTES:

1. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPERATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING
2. CASTELLATED BATTEN, DRAINAGE PLASTIC BATTEN OR APPROVED DRAINED BATTEN CAN BE USED WITH THIS SYSTEM



NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017



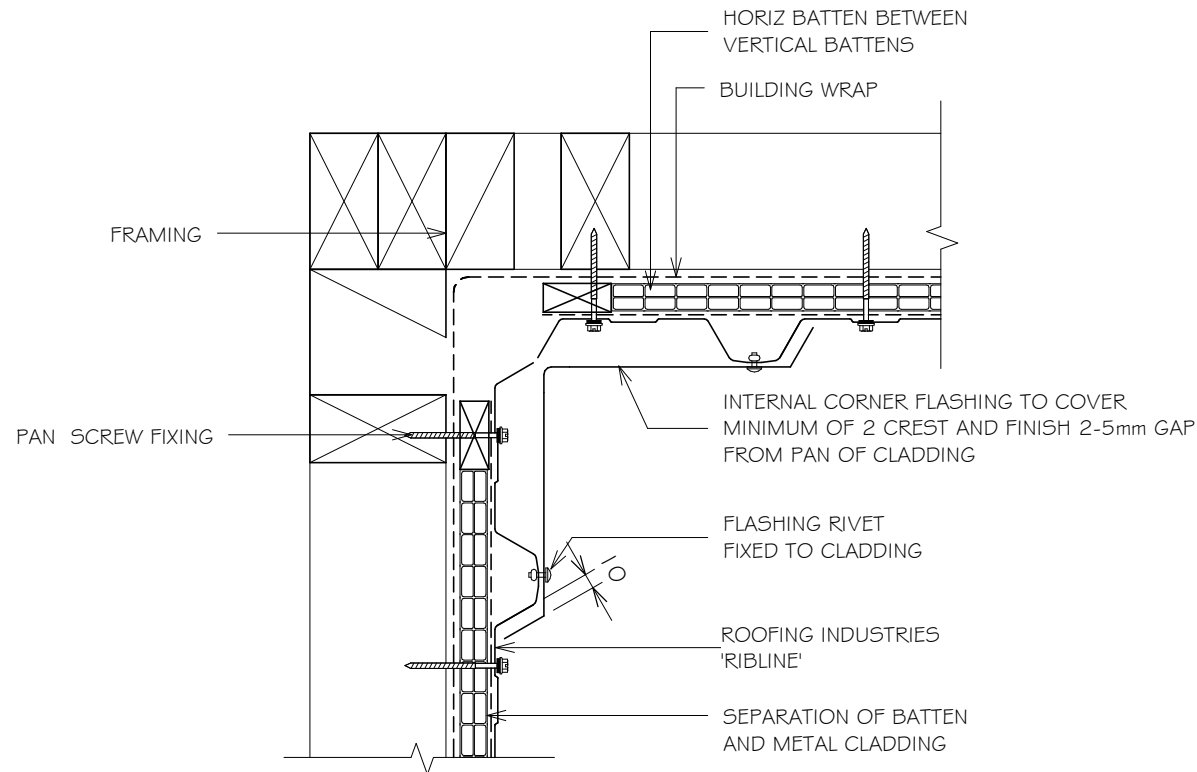
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

STANDARD INTERNAL CORNER FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY

Detail Number: RI-RRW004A-1

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



NOTES:

1. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPERATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING
2. CASTELLATED BATTEN, DRAINAGE PLASTIC BATTEN OR APPROVED DRAINED BATTEN CAN BE USED WITH THIS SYSTEM

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017



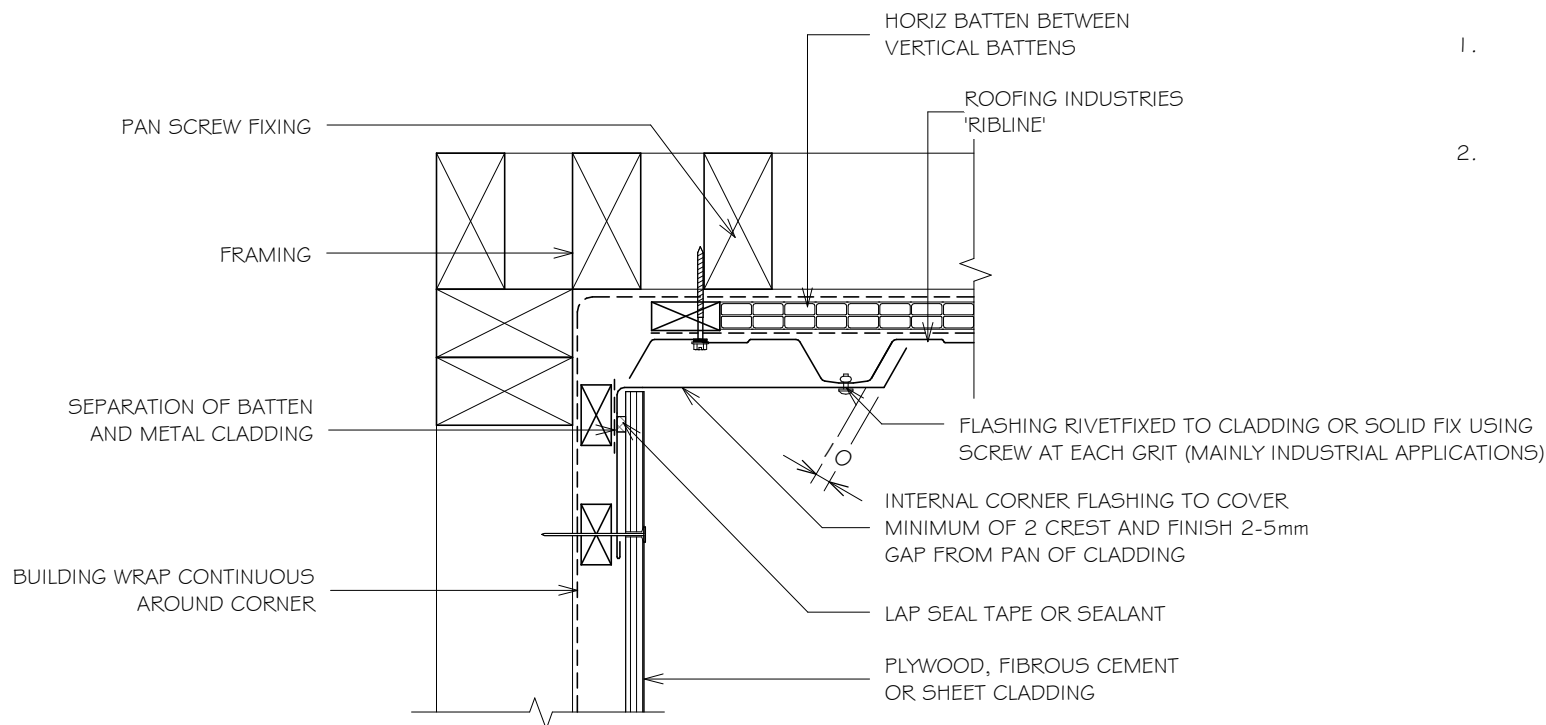
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

INTERNAL CORNER FOR VERTICAL CLADDING WITH CLADDING CHANGE

Detail Number: RI-RRW004B-1

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



NOTES:

1. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPERATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING
2. CASTELLATED BATTEN, DRAINAGE PLASTIC BATTEN OR APPROVED DRAINED BATTEN CAN BE USED WITH THIS SYSTEM

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017



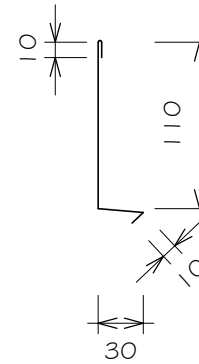
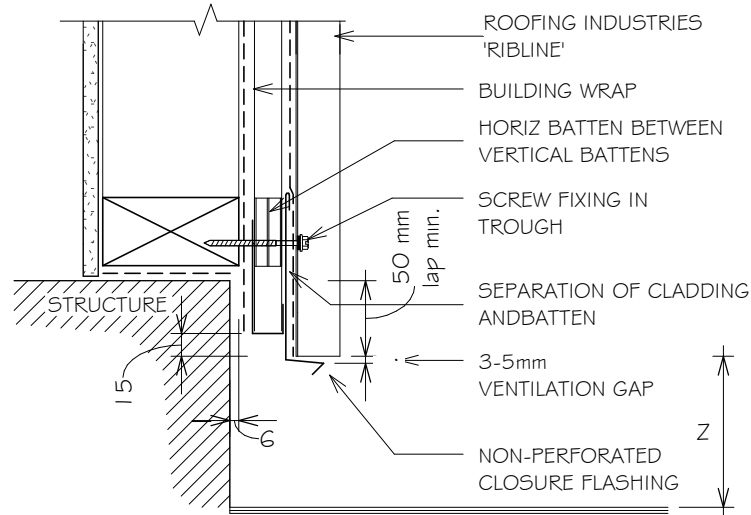
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

BOTTOM OF CLADDING FOR VERTICAL RIBLINE ON CAVITY

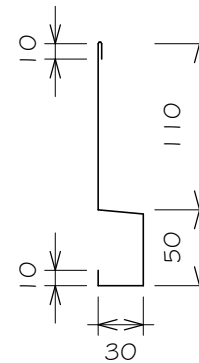
Detail Number: RI-RRW005A-1

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



OPTION 01



OPTION 02

SET DOWN	MINIMUM
	Z
PAVED SURFACE	100mm
UNPAVED SURFACE	175mm

NOTE:

1. THE BOTTOM EDGE OF THE CLADDING SHALL OVERLAP THE FOUNDATION WALL
2. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPERATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING
3. CASTELLATED BATTEN, DRAINAGE PLASTIC BATTEN OR APPROVED DRAINED BATTEN CAN BE USED WITH THIS SYSTEM

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017



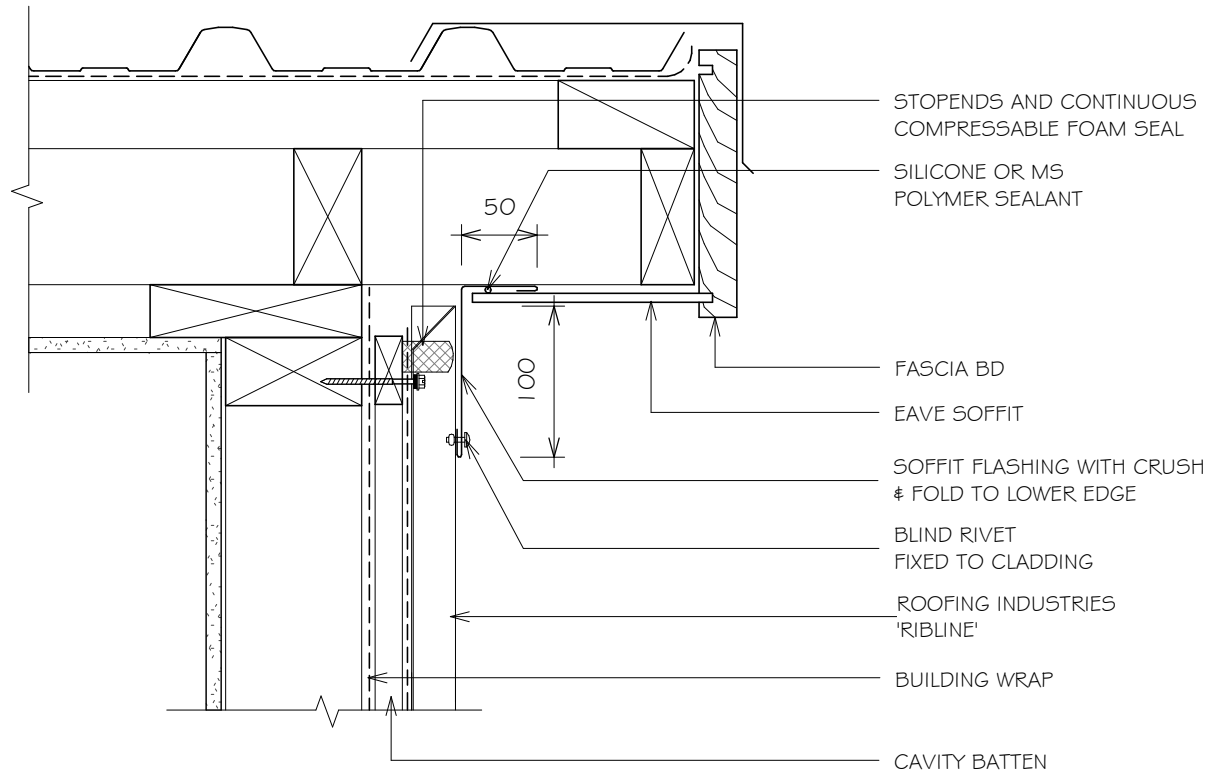
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

SOFFIT FLASHING FOR VERTICAL RIBLINE ON CAVITY

Detail Number: RI-RRW006A-1

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

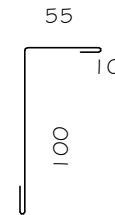
Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



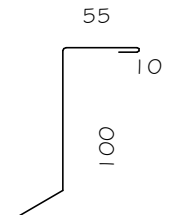
NOTES:

1. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPERATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING
2. CASTELLATED BATTEN, DRAINAGE PLASTIC BATTEN OR APPROVED DRAINED BATTEN CAN BE USED WITH THIS SYSTEM

FLASHING OPTION 1



FLASHING OPTION 2



NOTCH CLEAR OF PAN 2-5mm

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017



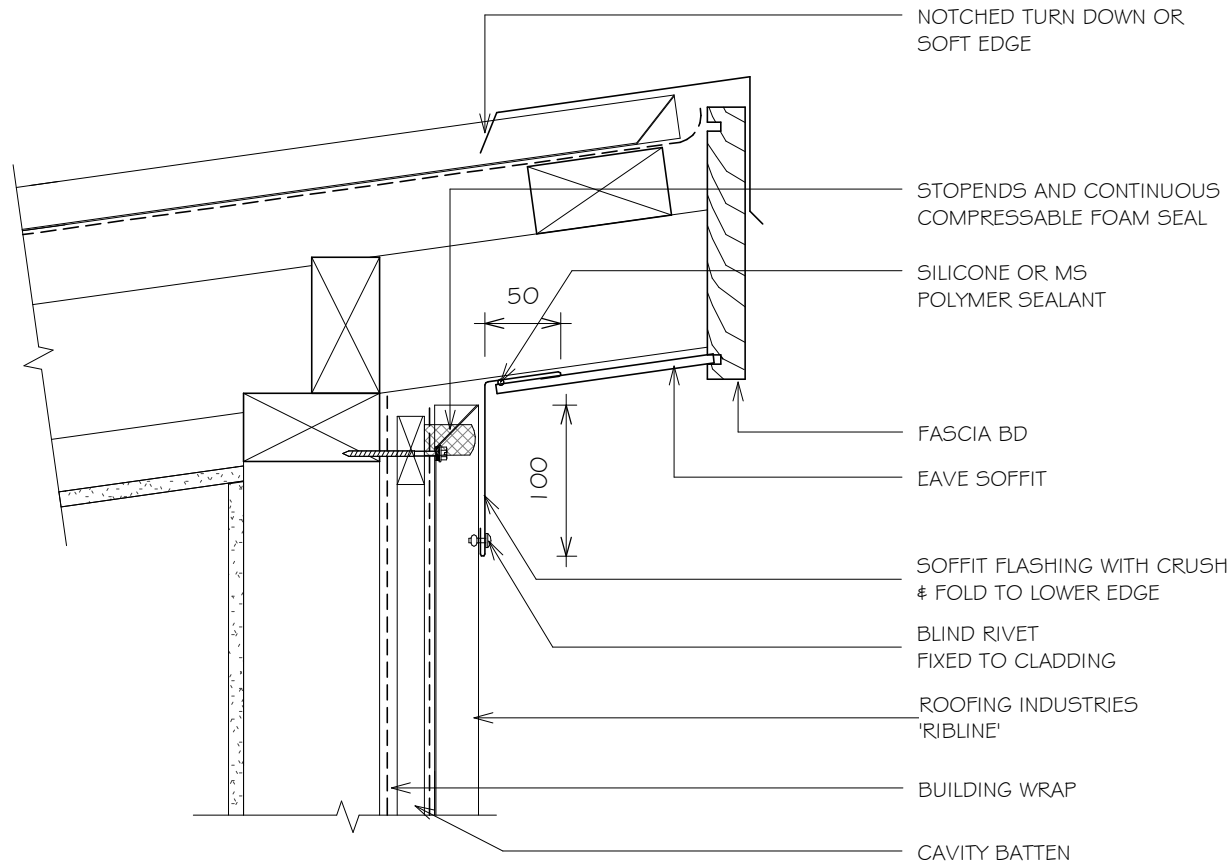
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

SLOPING SOFFIT FLASHING FOR VERTICAL RIBLINE ON CAVITY

Detail Number: RI-RRW007A-1

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

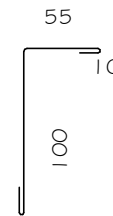
Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



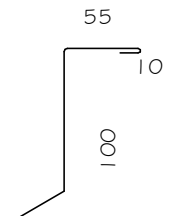
NOTES:

1. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPERATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING
2. CASTELLATED BATTEN, DRAINAGE PLASTIC BATTEN OR APPROVED DRAINED BATTEN CAN BE USED WITH THIS SYSTEM

FLASHING OPTION 1



FLASHING OPTION 2



NOTCH CLEAR OF PAN 2-5mm

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017



RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

VERTICAL BUTT JOINT - VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY WITH CLADDING CHANGE (DIRECT FIXED)

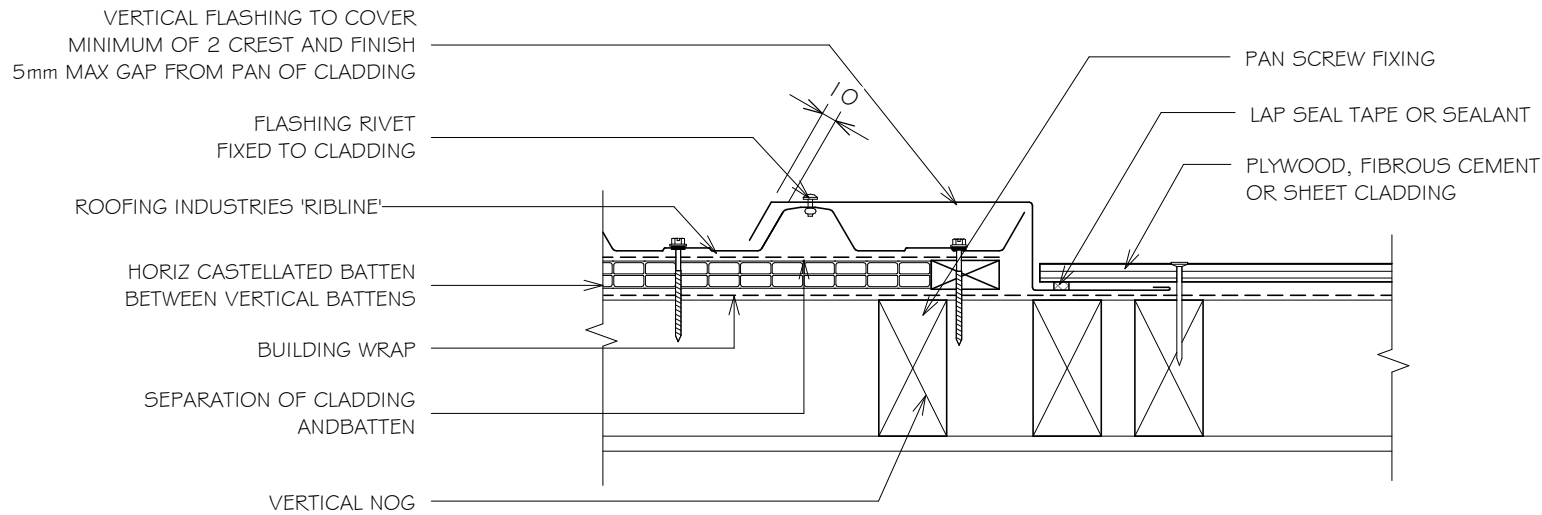
Detail Number: RI-RRW009A-1

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4

NOTES:

1. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPERATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING
2. CASTELLATED BATTEN, DRAINAGE PLASTIC BATTEN OR APPROVED DRAINED BATTEN CAN BE USED WITH THIS SYSTEM



NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017



RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

VERTICAL BUTT JOINT - VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY WITH CLADDING CHANGE (CAVITY)

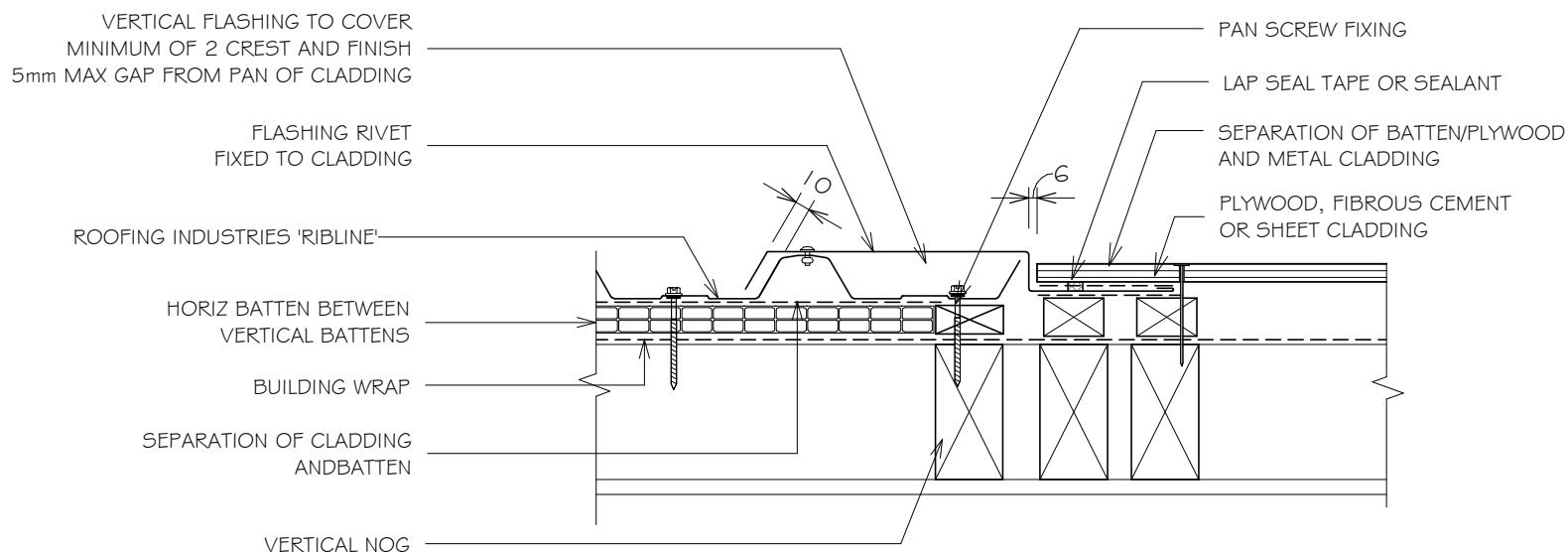
Detail Number: RI-RRW009B-1

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4

NOTES:

1. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPERATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING
2. CASTELLATED BATTEN, DRAINAGE PLASTIC BATTEN OR APPROVED DRAINED BATTEN CAN BE USED WITH THIS SYSTEM



NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017



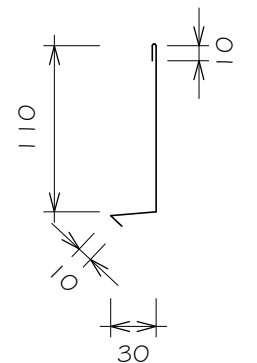
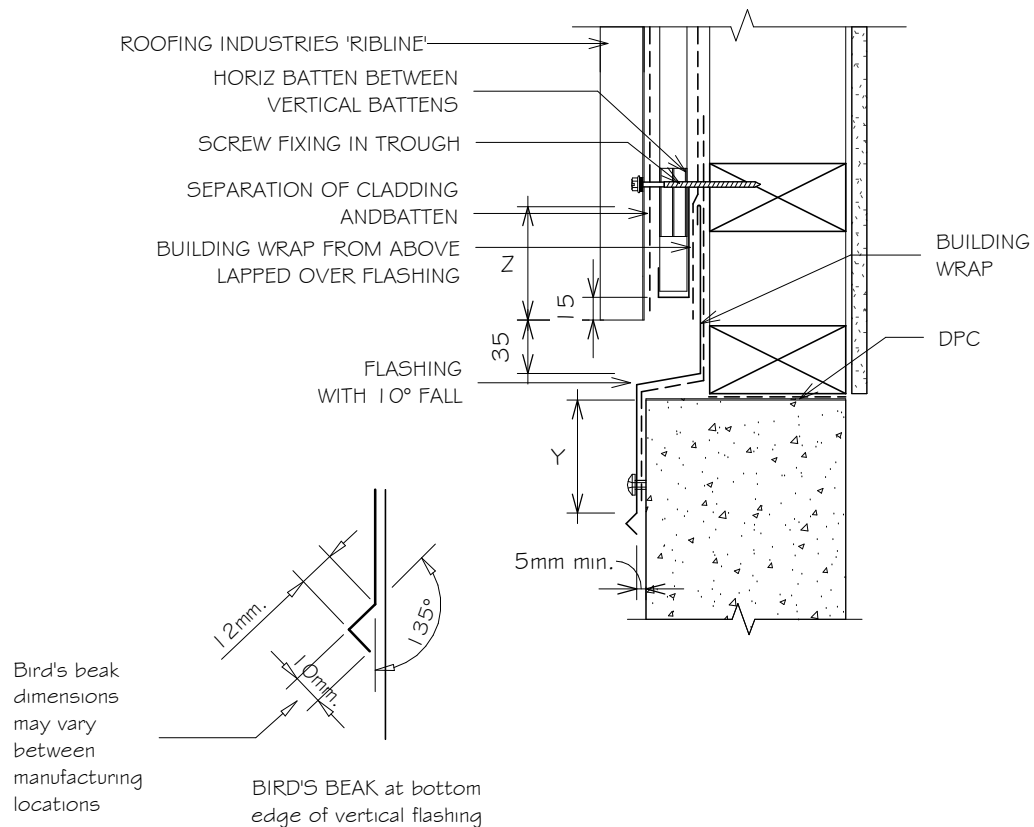
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY JUNCTION FLASHING

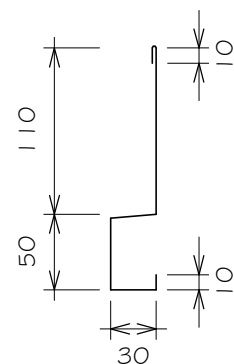
Detail Number: RI-RRW010A-1

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



FLASHING OPTION 01



FLASHING OPTION 02

SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZS3604)	MINIMUM	
	Z	Y
SITUATION 1 ⁽¹⁾	75mm	75mm ⁽³⁾
SITUATION 2 ⁽²⁾	100mm	100mm ⁽³⁾

NOTES:

1. SITUATION 1: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES.
2. SITUATION 2: FOR VERY HIGH & EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES.
3. EXCLUDES DRIP EDGE.
4. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPERATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING
5. CASTELLATED BATTEN, DRAINAGE PLASTIC BATTEN OR APPROVED DRAINED BATTEN CAN BE USED WITH THIS SYSTEM

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017

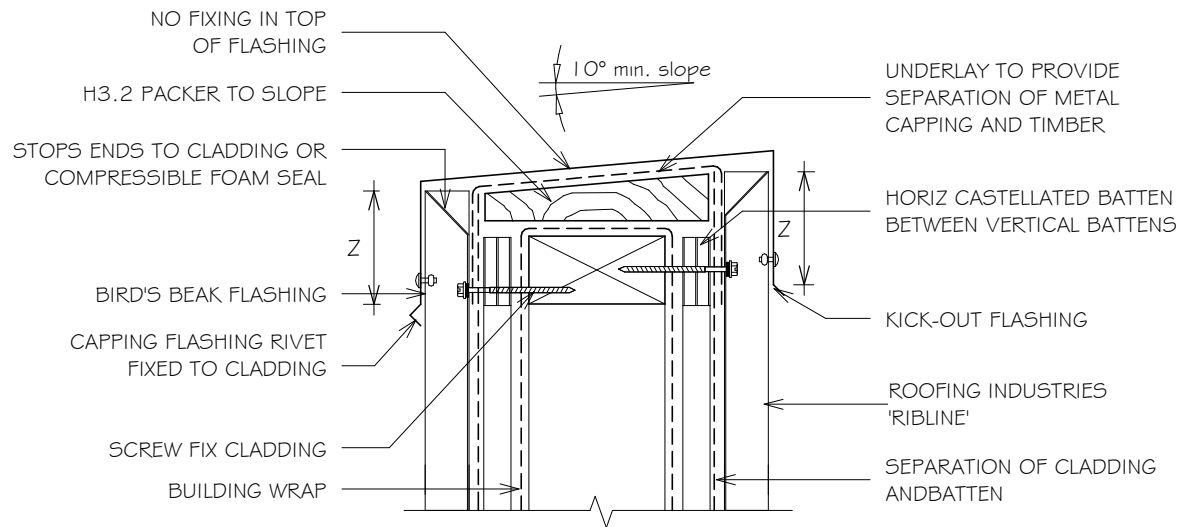


RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING BALUSTRADE FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY

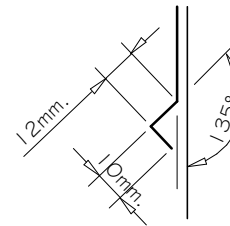
Detail Number: RI-RRW011A-1

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

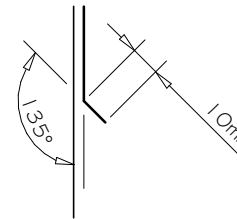
Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



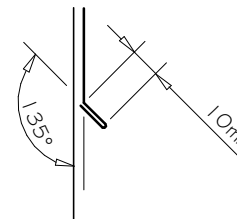
Bird's beak dimensions may vary between manufacturing locations



BIRD'S BEAK at bottom edge of vertical flashing



KICK-OUT at bottom edge of vertical flashing



KICK-OUT hem at bottom edge of vertical flashing

SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZS3604)	MINIMUM (mm)
	Z
SITUATION 1 ⁽¹⁾	75 ⁽³⁾
SITUATION 2 ⁽²⁾	100 ⁽³⁾

NOTES:

- SITUATION 1: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES.
- SITUATION 2: FOR VERY HIGH & EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES.
- EXCLUDES DRIP EDGE.
- CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPERATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING
- CASTELLATED BATTEN, DRAINAGE PLASTIC BATTEN OR APPROVED DRAINED BATTEN CAN BE USED WITH THIS SYSTEM
- SLOPE FOR PARAPET CAP 5 DEGREES. INCREASE SLOPE FOR BALUSTRADE TO 10 DEGREES. REFER F4/AS 1.

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017



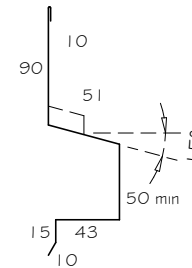
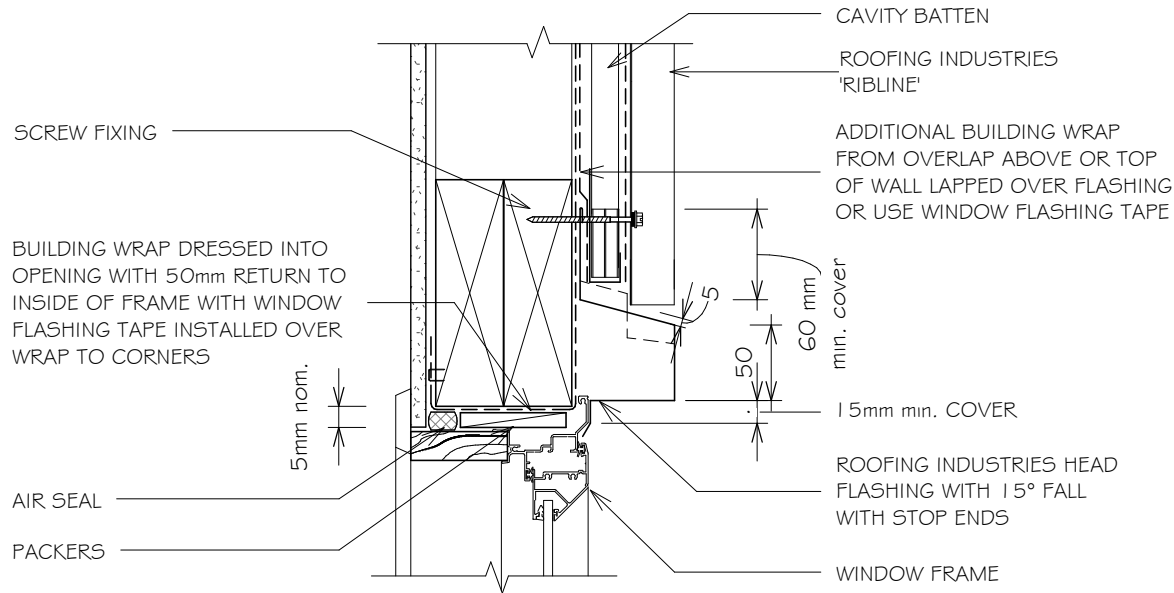
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

HEAD FLASHING FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY (RECESSED WINDOW/DOOR)

Detail Number: RI-RRW012A-1

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



(Dimensions are indicative only)
Turn down end of head flashing to jamb flashing

GENERAL NOTES:

1. REFER TO E2/AS 1 FOR GENERAL WINDOW OPENING FOR WRAPPING OF FRAMED OPENING PRIOR TO WINDOW INSTALLATION.
2. A MIN. OF 8mm EFFECTIVE COVER AT SILLS SHALL BE PERMITTED WHERE NECESSARY TO ALLOW FOR TOLERANCES.
3. WINDOW PROFILE TO BE SELECTED TO ACHIEVE COVER SHOWN IN DETAILS.
4. ARCHITRAVE'S ARE SHOWN FOR CONSISTENCY ONLY, DETAIL MAY BE USED WITH REBATED LINER.
5. WHERE SUPPORT BRACKETS ARE REQUIRED BY THE WINDOW MANUFACTURER TO CARRY THE FRAME AND GLAZING LOADS THEY MUST BE SUPPLIED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE WINDOW MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.
6. LIASE WITH WINDOW MANUFACTURER PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.
7. SEAL HEAD FLASHING TO WINDOW IN VERY HIGH & EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES.
8. REFER TO E2/AS 1 FOR ALTERNATIVE.
9. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPERATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING
10. CASTELLATED BATTEN, DRAINAGE PLASTIC BATTEN OR APPROVED DRAINED BATTEN CAN BE USED WITH THIS SYSTEM

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

REFERENCE FLASHINGS:
NZ METAL ROOF AND WALL
CLADDING CODE OF PRACTICE
NZMRM AND E2/AS 1.
DIMENSIONS ARE INDICATIVE ONLY

Copyright detail © 2017



RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

JAMB FLASHING FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY. (RECESSED WINDOW/DOOR)

Detail Number: RI-RRW012B-1

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4

BUILDING WRAP DRESSED INTO OPENING WITH 50mm RETURN TO INSIDE OF FRAME WITH WINDOW FLASHING TAPE INSTALLED OVER WRAP TO CORNERS

ROOFING INDUSTRIES BACK TRAY* FLASHING RUN FROM TOP OF HEAD FLASHING TO GROUND OR EXIT POINT

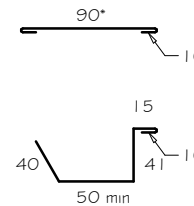
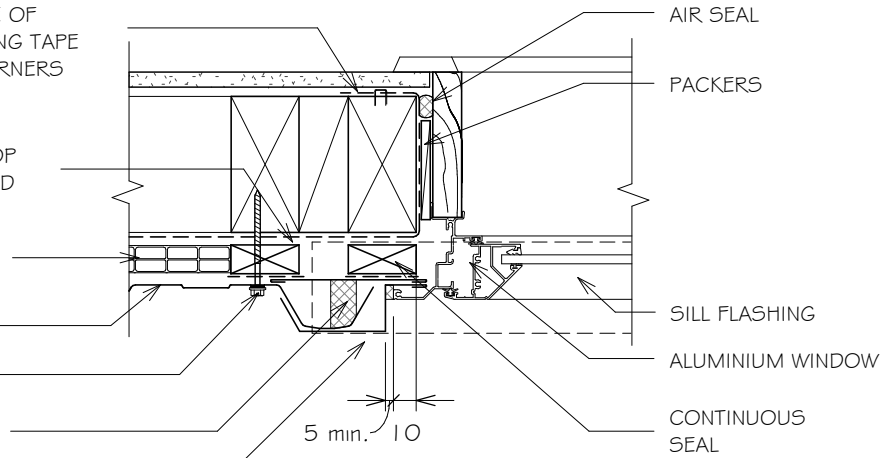
HORIZ BATTEN BETWEEN VERTICAL BATTENS

ROOFING INDUSTRIES 'RIBLINE'

SCREW FIXING

CONTINUOUS COMPRESSIBLE FOAM SEAL

ROOFING INDUSTRIES JAMB FLASHING



* Back tray size may require to increase to ensure coverage at ends of head flashing. (Dimensions are indicative only)
Turn down end of head flashing

GENERAL NOTES:

1. REFER TO E2/AS 1 FOR GENERAL WINDOW OPENING FOR WRAPPING OF FRAMED OPENING PRIOR TO WINDOW INSTALLATION.
2. A MIN. OF 8mm EFFECTIVE COVER AT SILLS SHALL BE PERMITTED WHERE NECESSARY TO ALLOW FOR TOLERANCES.
3. WINDOW PROFILE TO BE SELECTED TO ACHIEVE COVER SHOWN IN DETAILS.
4. ARCHITRAVE'S ARE SHOWN FOR CONSISTENCY ONLY, DETAIL MAY BE USED WITH REBATED LINER.
5. WHERE SUPPORT BRACKETS ARE REQUIRED BY THE WINDOW MANUFACTURER TO CARRY THE FRAME AND GLAZING LOADS THEY MUST BE SUPPLIED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE WINDOW MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.
6. LIASE WITH WINDOW MANUFACTURER PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.
7. REFER TO E2/AS 1 FOR ALTERNATIVE.
8. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPERATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING
9. CASTELLATED BATTEN, DRAINAGE PLASTIC BATTEN OR APPROVED DRAINED BATTEN CAN BE USED WITH THIS SYSTEM

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

REFERENCE FLASHINGS: NZ METAL ROOF AND WALL CLADDING CODE OF PRACTICE NZMRM AND E2/AS 1. DIMENSIONS ARE INDICATIVE ONLY

Copyright detail © 2017



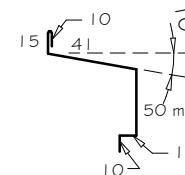
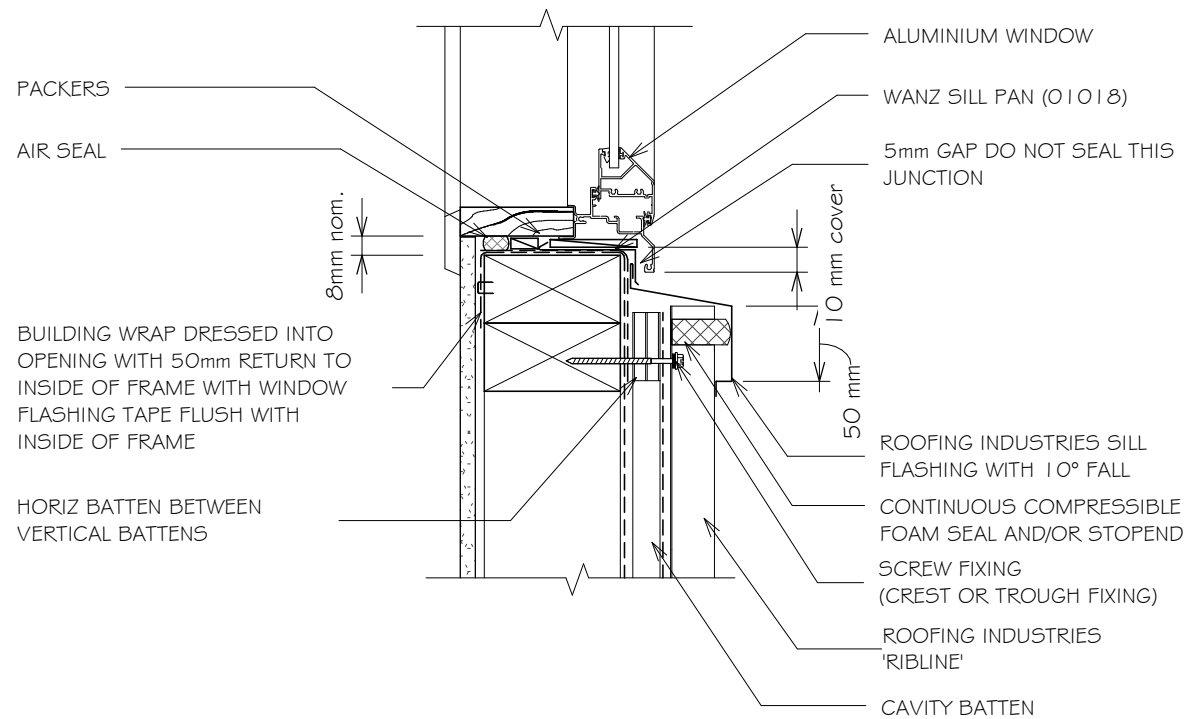
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

SILL FLASHING FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY. (RECESSED WINDOW/DOOR)

Detail Number: RI-RRW012C-1

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



Sill flashings stop ended to receive jamb flashings
(Dimensions are indicative only
show minimum lap covers)

GENERAL NOTES:

1. REFER TO E2/AS 1 FOR GENERAL WINDOW OPENING FOR WRAPPING OF FRAMED OPENING PRIOR TO WINDOW INSTALLATION.
2. A MIN. OF 8mm EFFECTIVE COVER AT SILLS SHALL BE PERMITTED WHERE NECESSARY TO ALLOW FOR TOLERANCES.
3. WINDOW PROFILE TO BE SELECTED TO ACHIEVE COVER SHOWN IN DETAILS.
4. ARCHITRAVE'S ARE SHOWN FOR CONSISTENCY ONLY, DETAIL MAY BE USED WITH REBATED LINER.
5. WHERE SUPPORT BRACKETS ARE REQUIRED BY THE WINDOW MANUFACTURER TO CARRY THE FRAME AND GLAZING LOADS THEY MUST BE SUPPLIED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE WINDOW MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.
6. LIASE WITH WINDOW MANUFACTURER PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.
7. REFER TO E2/AS 1 FOR ALTERNATIVE.
8. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPERATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING
9. CASTELLATED BATTEN, DRAINAGE PLASTIC BATTEN OR APPROVED DRAINED BATTEN CAN BE USED WITH THIS SYSTEM

REFERENCE FLASHINGS:
NZ METAL ROOF AND WALL
CLADDING CODE OF PRACTICE
NZMRM AND E2/AS 1.
DIMENSIONS ARE INDICATIVE ONLY

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice:
www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017



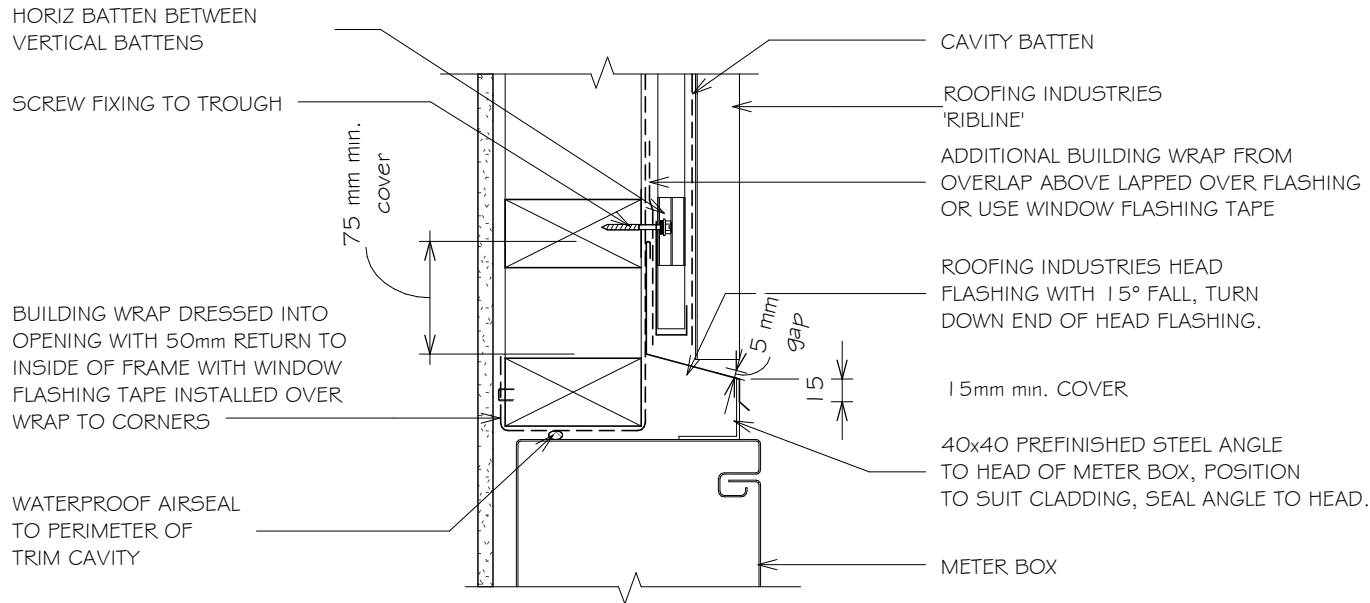
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

METER BOX HEAD FLASHING FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY

Detail Number: RI-RRW015A-1

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



NOTES:

1. REFER TO E2/AS1 FOR GENERAL METERBOX AND SIMILAR PENETRATIONS / OPENINGS.
2. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPERATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING
3. CASTELLATED BATTEN, DRAINAGE PLASTIC BATTEN OR APPROVED DRAINED BATTEN CAN BE USED WITH THIS SYSTEM

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017



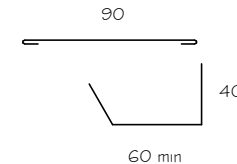
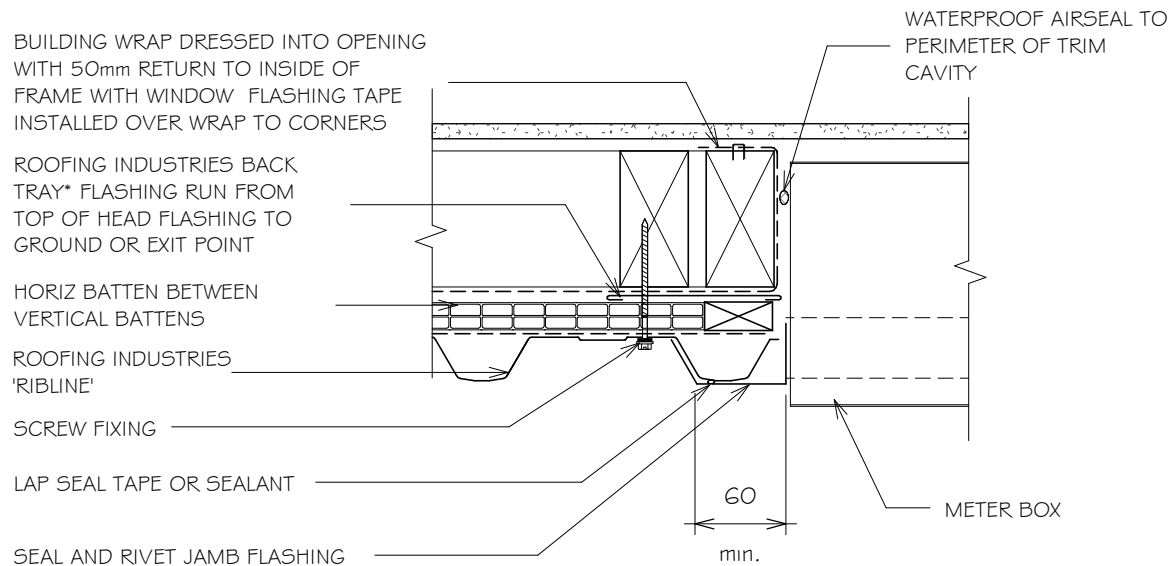
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

METER BOX SIDE FLASHING FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY

Detail Number: RI-RRW016A-1

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



* Back tray size may require to increase to ensure coverage at ends of head flashing. (Dimensions are indicative only)
Turn down end of head flashing

NOTES:

1. REFER TO E2/AS1 FOR GENERAL METERBOX AND SIMILAR PENETRATIONS / OPENINGS.
2. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPERATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING CASTELLATED BATTEN, DRAINAGE PLASTIC BATTEN OR APPROVED DRAINED BATTEN CAN BE USED WITH THIS SYSTEM
- 3.

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017



RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

METER BOX BASE FLASHING FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY

Detail Number: RI-RRW017A-1

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

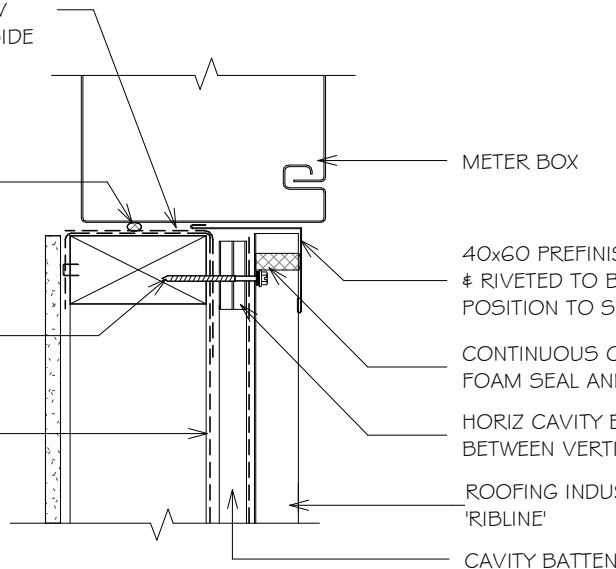
Scale: 1 : 5@ A4

BUILDING WRAP DRESSED INTO
OPENING WITH 50mm RETURN TO
INSIDE OF FRAME WITH WINDOW
FLASHING TAPE FLUSH WITH INSIDE
OF FRAME

WATERPROOF AIRSEAL TO
PERIMETER OF TRIM CAVITY

SCREW FIXING TO
TROUGH

BUILDING WRAP



40x60 PREFINISHED STEEL ANGLE SEALED
& RIVETED TO BOTTOM OF METER BOX,
POSITION TO SUIT CLADDING.

CONTINUOUS COMPRESSIBLE
FOAM SEAL AND/OR STOP END

HORIZ CAVITY BATTEN
BETWEEN VERTICAL BATTENS

ROOFING INDUSTRIES
'RIBLINE'

CAVITY BATTEN

NOTES:

1. REFER TO E2/AS1 FOR GENERAL METERBOX AND SIMILAR PENETRATIONS / OPENINGS.
2. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPERATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING
3. CASTELLATED BATTEN, DRAINAGE PLASTIC BATTEN OR APPROVED DRAINED BATTEN CAN BE USED WITH THIS SYSTEM

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017



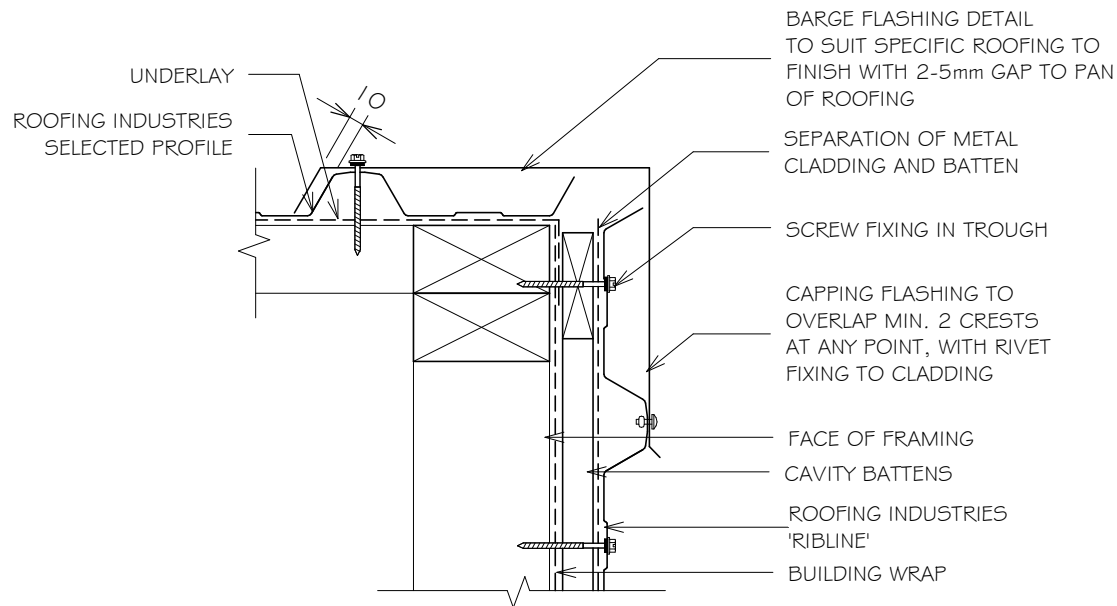
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

BARGE DETAIL FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING (KICK OUT)

Detail Number: RI-RRW02 | A

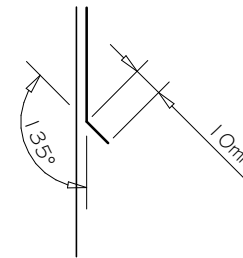
Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5 @ A4



NOTES:

1. MINIMUM 12 GAUGE WITH 30mm PENETRATION INTO FRAMING TIMBER TEKSCREW WITH NEO. (USE STEELTEK FOR STEEL FRAMING)
2. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPARATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING.
3. REFER TO E2/AS 1 AND/OR MRM CODE OF PRACTICE FOR COVER OF FLASHING .



KICK-OUT at bottom edge of vertical flashing

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017



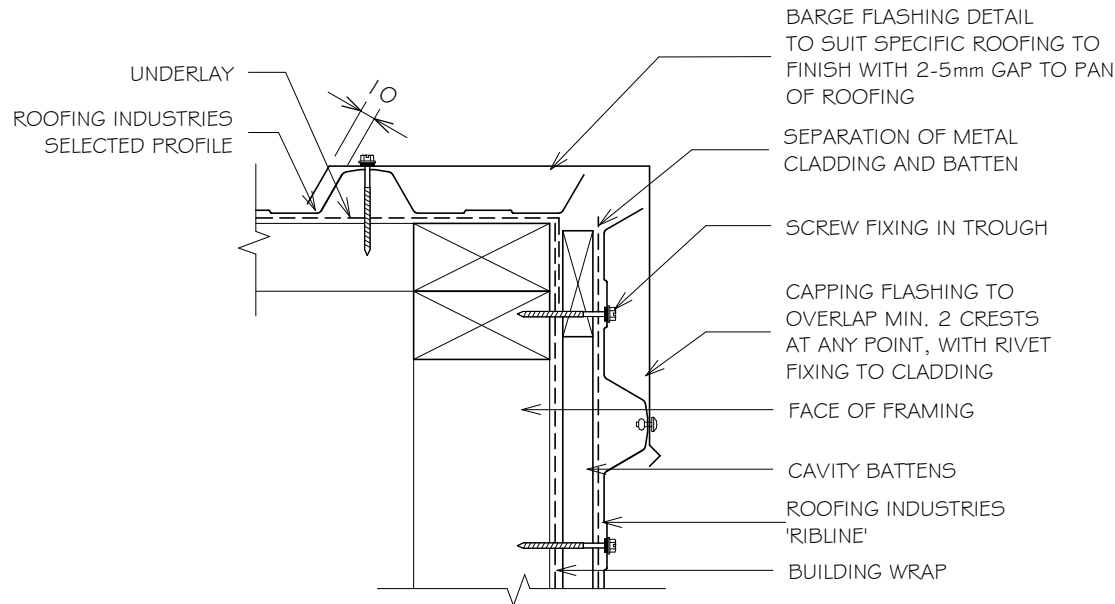
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

BARGE DETAIL FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING (BIRDS BEAK)

Detail Number: RI-RRW021B

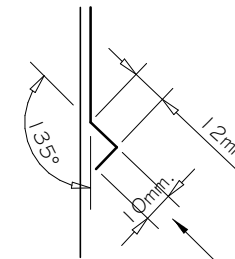
Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



NOTES:

1. MINIMUM 12 GAUGE WITH 30mm PENETRATION INTO FRAMING TIMBER TEKSCREW WITH NEO. (USE STEELTEK FOR STEEL FRAMING)
2. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPARATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING.
3. REFER TO E2/AS1 AND/OR MRM CODE OF PRACTICE FOR COVER OF FLASHING .



BIRD'S BEAK at bottom edge of vertical flashing

Bird's beak dimension may vary between manufacturing locations.

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS1.

Copyright detail © 2017



RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

EXTERNAL CORNER FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING

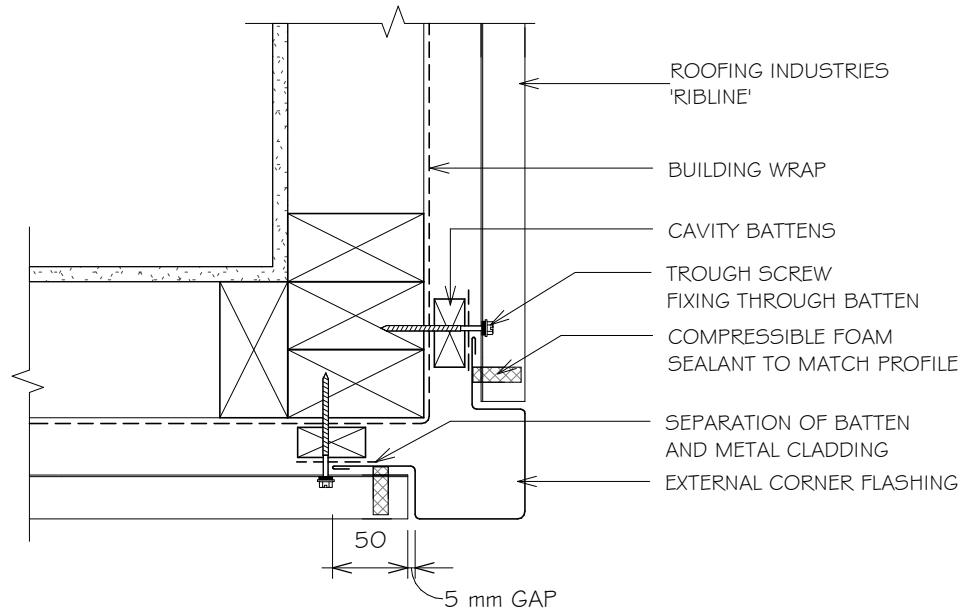
Detail Number: RI-RRW023A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

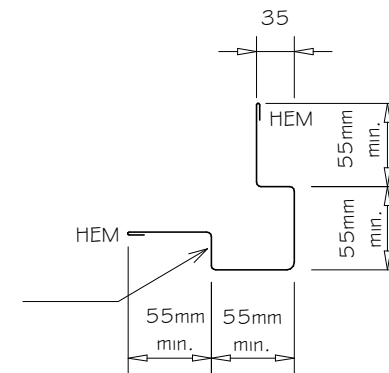
Scale: 1 : 5@ A4

NOTES:

1. MINIMUM 12 GAUGE WITH 30mm PENETRATION INTO FRAMING TIMBER TEKSCREW WITH NEO. (USE STEELTEK FOR STEEL FRAMING)
2. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPARATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING.



FLASHING TO COVER END OF METAL PROFILE CLADDING



NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017



RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

ALTERNATIVE EXTERNAL CORNER FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING

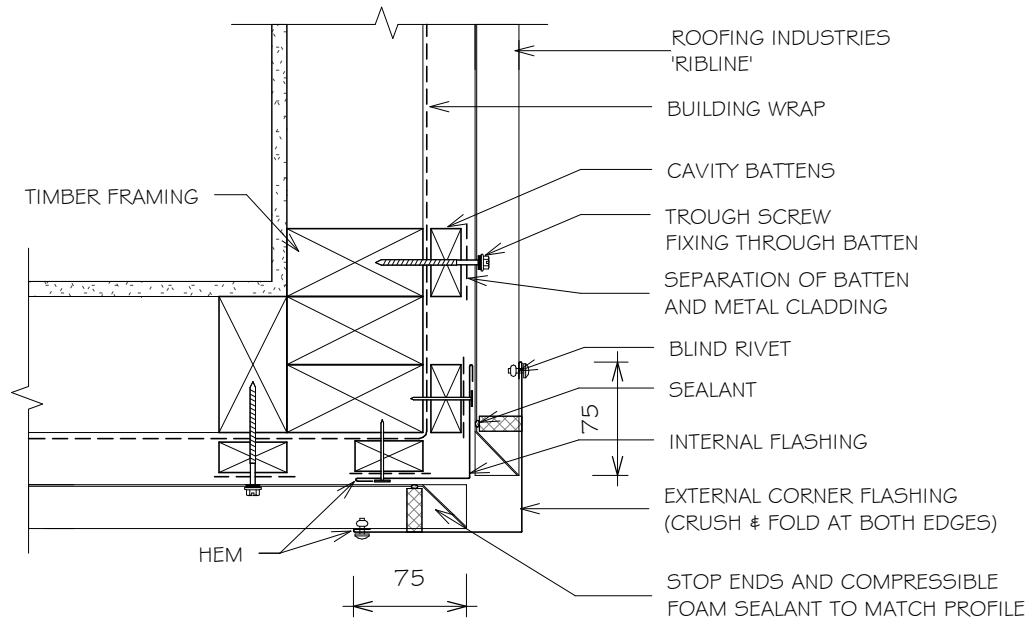
Detail Number: RI-RRW023B

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4

NOTES:

1. MINIMUM 12 GAUGE WITH 30mm PENETRATION INTO FRAMING TIMBER TEKSCREW WITH NEO. (USE STEELTEK FOR STEEL FRAMING)
2. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPARATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING.



NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017



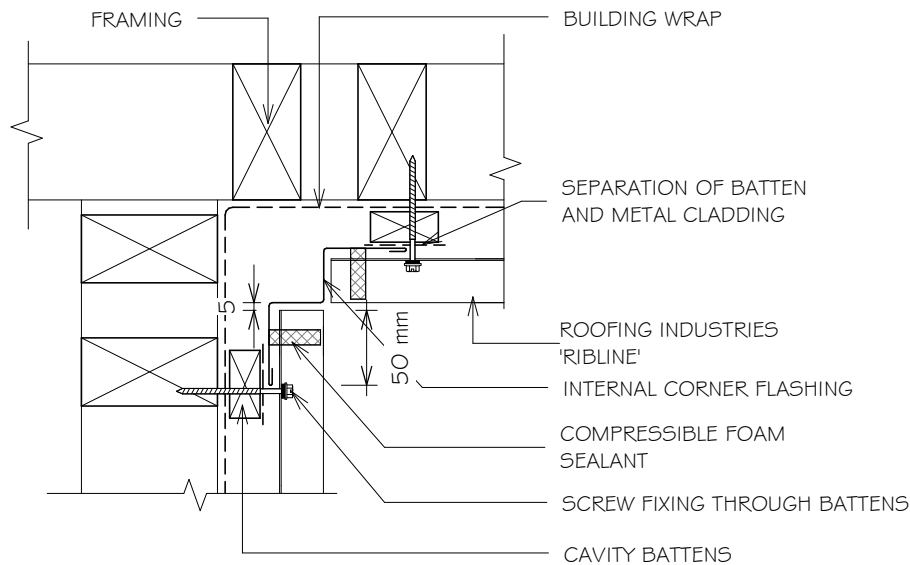
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

INTERNAL CORNER FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING

Detail Number: RI-RRW024A

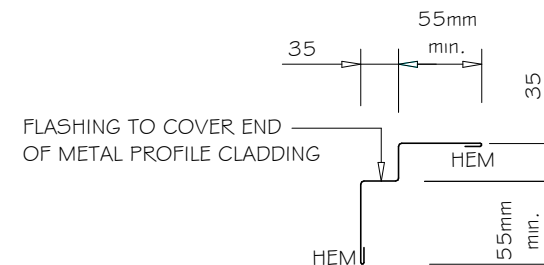
Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



NOTES:

1. MINIMUM 12 GAUGE WITH 30mm PENETRATION INTO FRAMING TIMBER TEKSCREW WITH NEO. (USE STEELTEK FOR STEEL FRAMING)
2. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPARATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING.



NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017



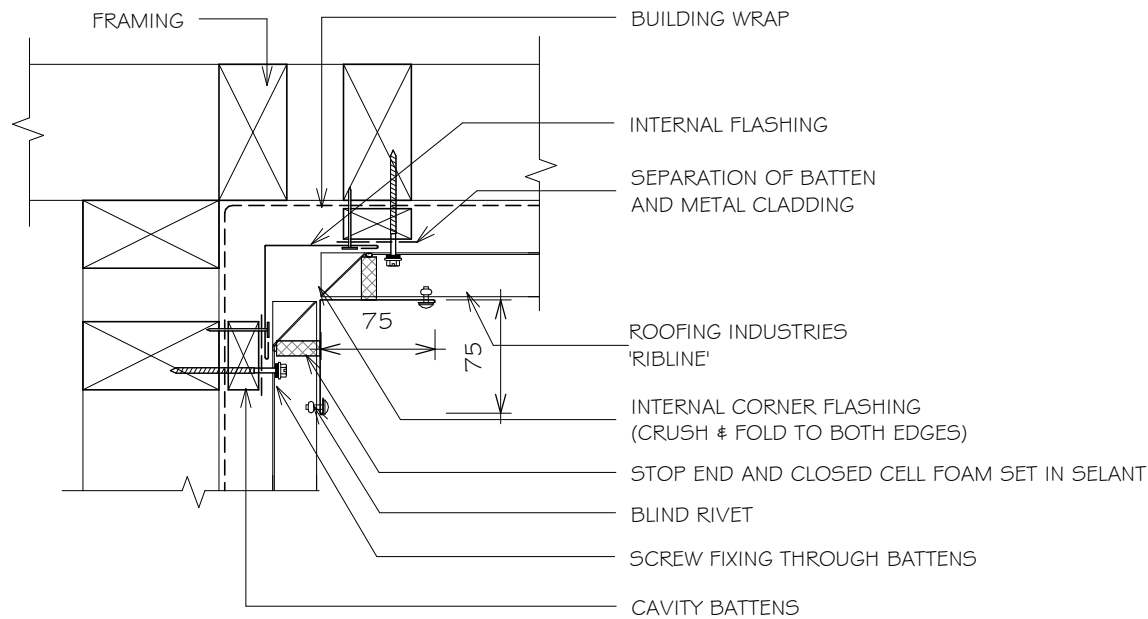
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

ALTERNATIVE INTERNAL CORNER FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING

Detail Number: RI-RRW024B

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



NOTES:

1. MINIMUM 12 GAUGE WITH 30mm PENETRATION INTO FRAMING TIMBER TEKSCREW WITH NEO. (USE STEELTEK FOR STEEL FRAMING)
2. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPARATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING.

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017



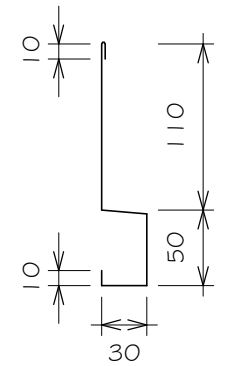
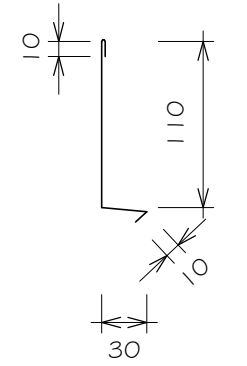
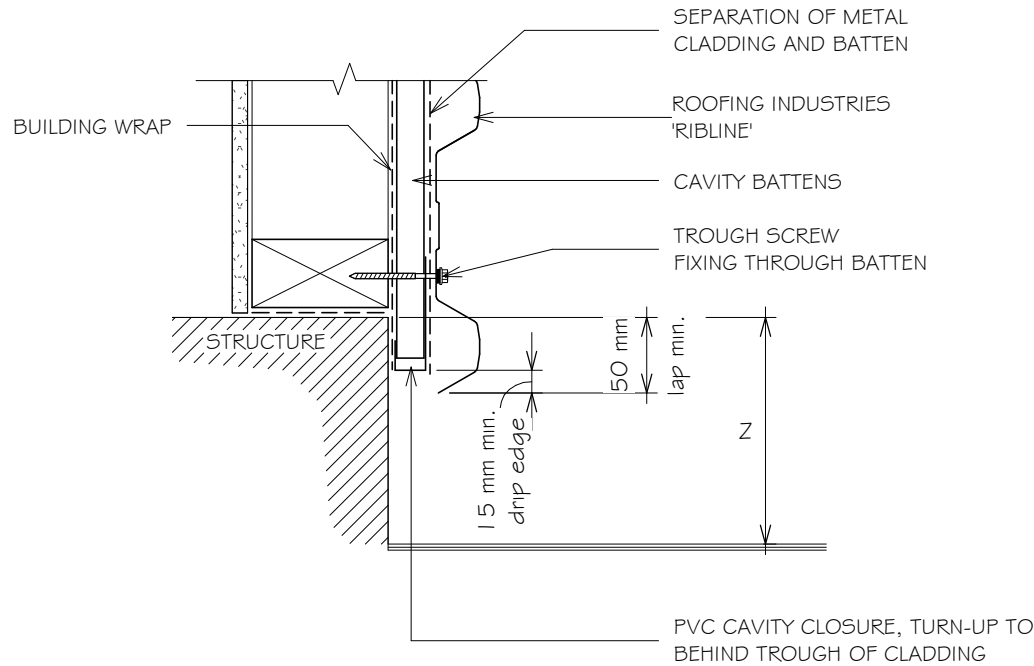
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

BOTTOM OF CLADDING FOR HORIZONTAL RIBLINE

Detail Number: RI-RRW025A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



SET DOWN	MINIMUM
	Z
PAVED SURFACE	100mm
UNPAVED SURFACE	175mm

NOTES:

1. MINIMUM 12 GAUGE WITH 30mm PENETRATION INTO FRAMING TIMBER TEKSCREW WITH NEO. (USE STEELTEK FOR STEEL FRAMING)
2. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPARATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING.

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017



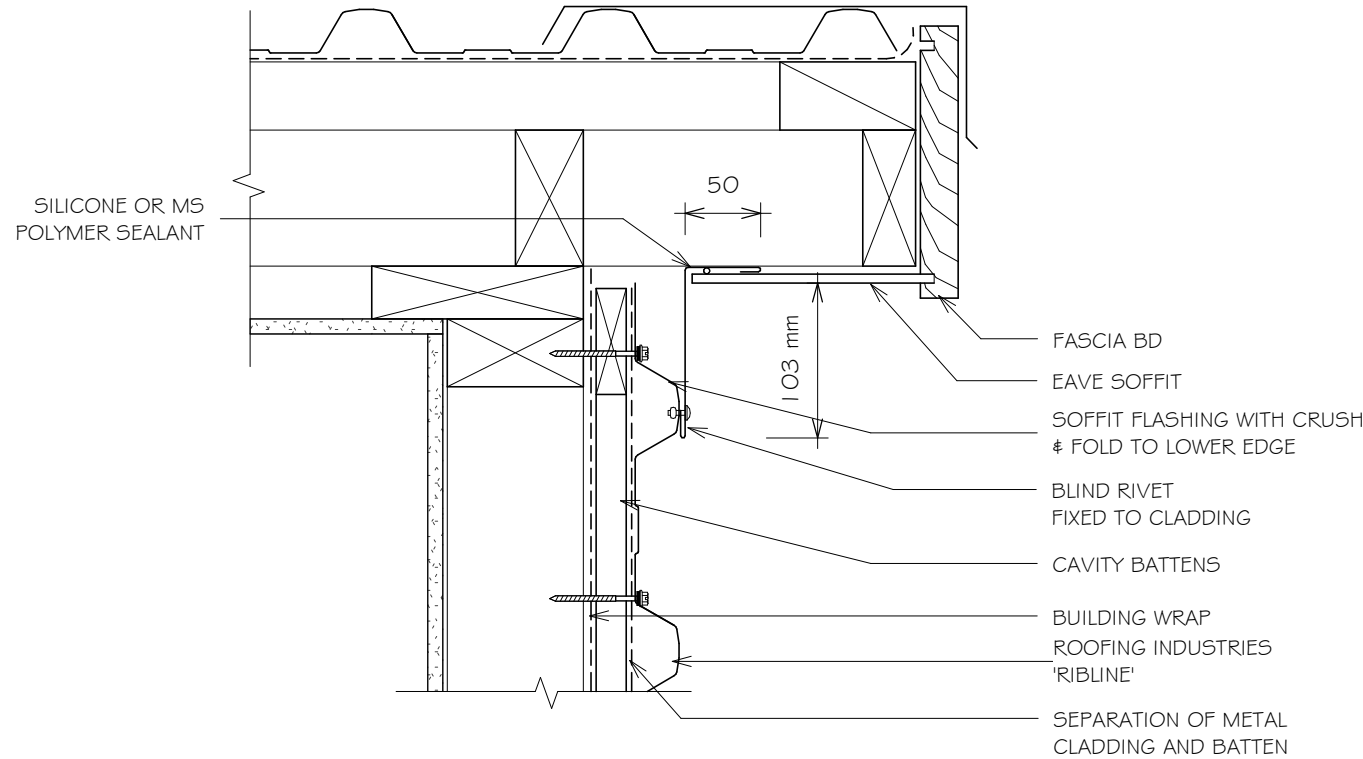
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

SOFFIT FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL RIBLINE

Detail Number: RI-RRWO26A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

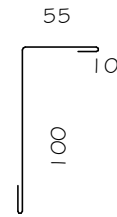
Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



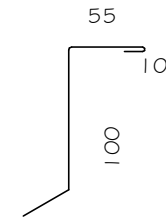
NOTES:

1. MINIMUM 12 GAUGE WITH 30mm PENETRATION INTO FRAMING TIMBER TEKSCREW WITH NEO. (USE STEELTEK FOR STEEL FRAMING)
2. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPARATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DFC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING.

FLASHING OPTION 1



FLASHING OPTION 2



NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017



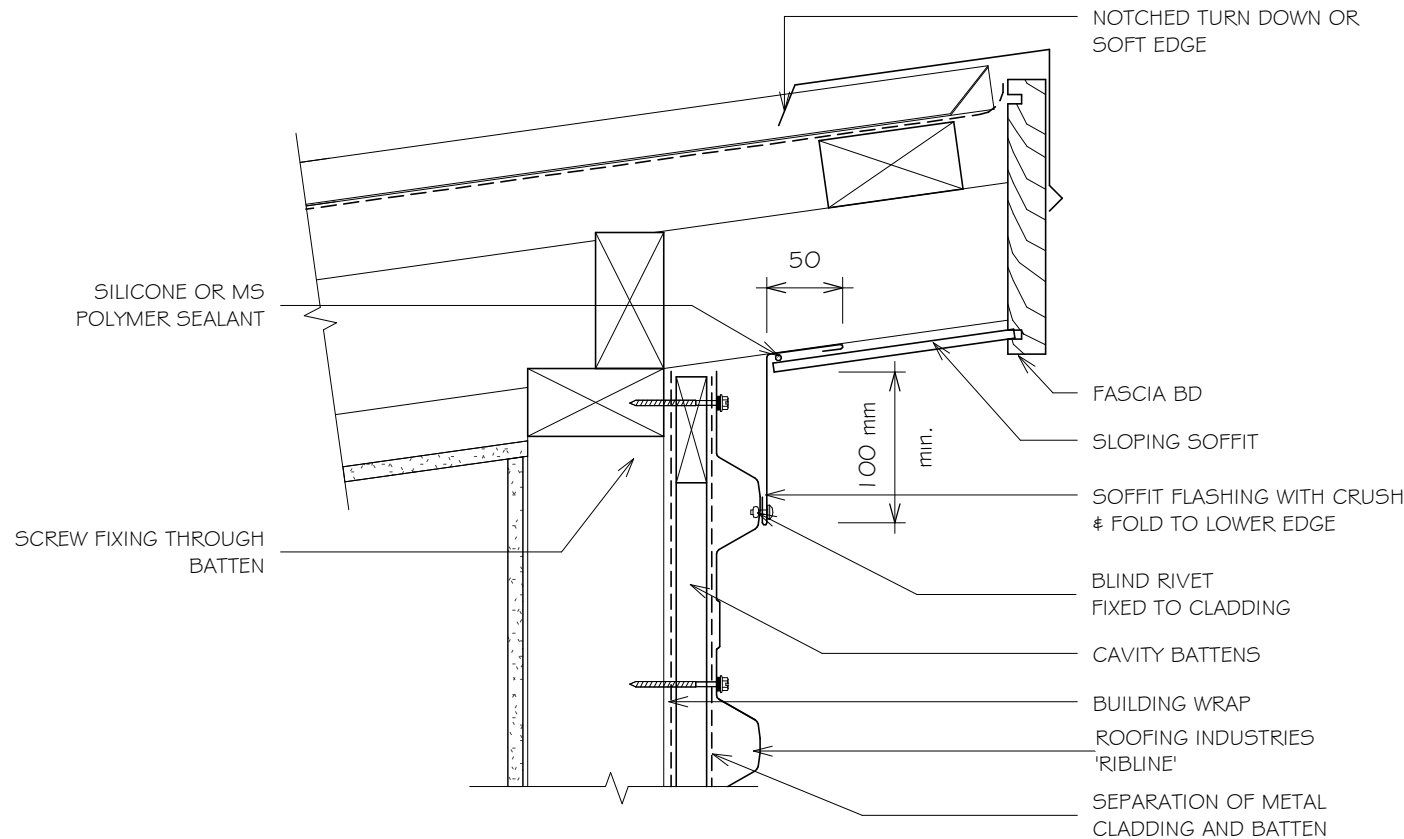
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

SLOPING SOFFIT FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL RIBLINE

Detail Number: RI-RRWO27A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

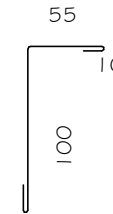
Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



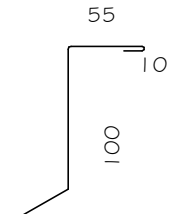
NOTES:

1. MINIMUM 12 GAUGE WITH 30mm PENETRATION INTO FRAMING TIMBER TEKSCREW WITH NEO. (USE STEELTEK FOR STEEL FRAMING)
2. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPARATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING.

FLASHING OPTION 1



FLASHING OPTION 2



NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017



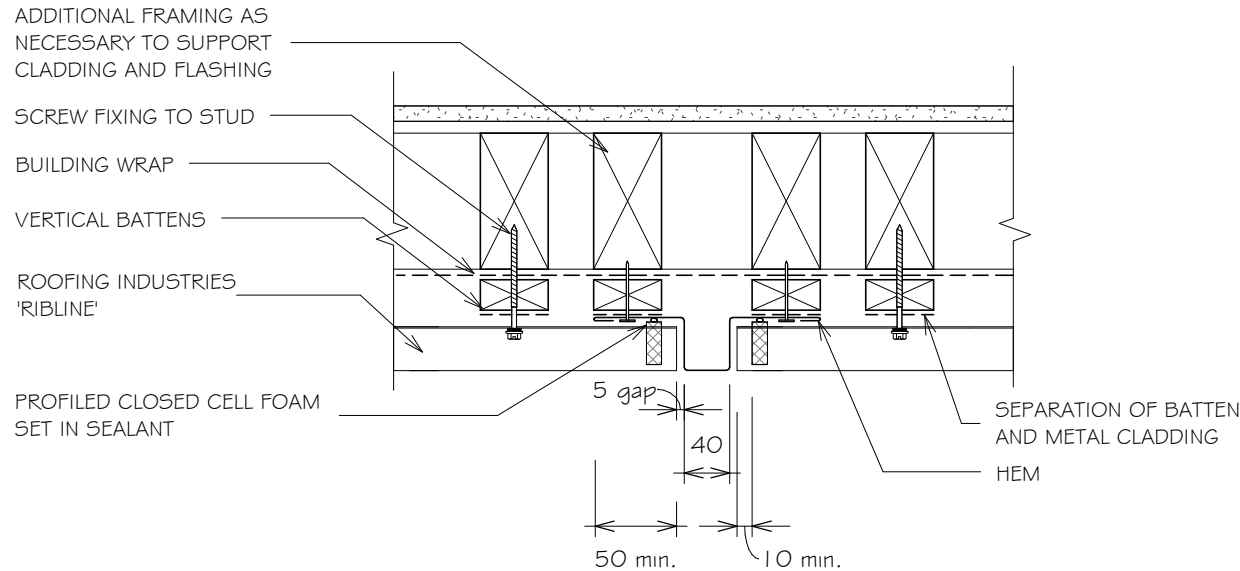
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

VERTICAL BUTT JOINT FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING

Detail Number: RI-RRW028A

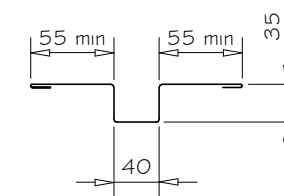
Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



NOTES:

1. MINIMUM 12 GAUGE WITH 30mm PENETRATION INTO FRAMING TIMBER TEKSCREW WITH NEO. (USE STEELTEK FOR STEEL FRAMING)
2. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPARATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING.



NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017



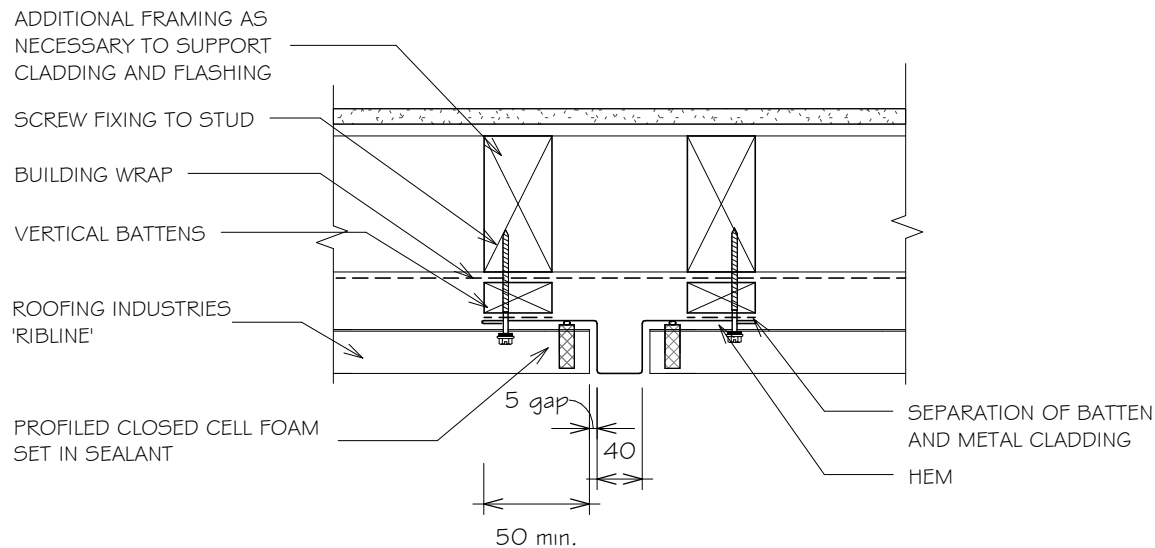
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

VERTICAL BUTT JOINT FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING, OPTION 2

Detail Number: RI-RRW028B

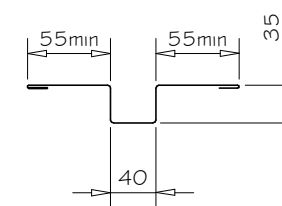
Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



NOTES:

1. MINIMUM 12 GAUGE WITH 30mm PENETRATION INTO FRAMING TIMBER TEKSCREW WITH NEO. (USE STEELTEK FOR STEEL FRAMING)
2. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPARATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING.



NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017



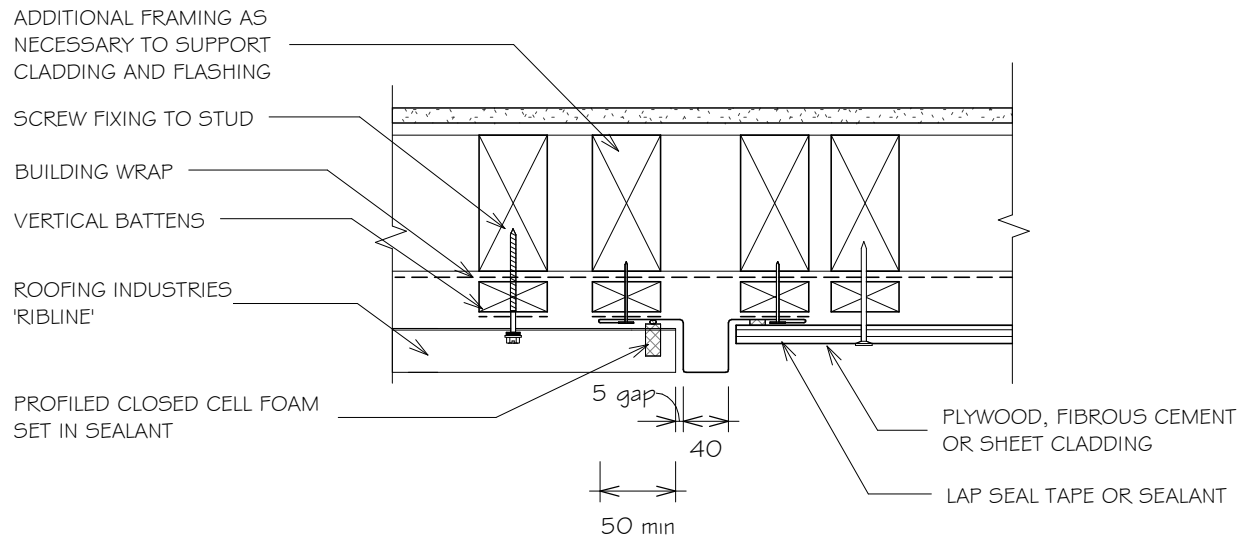
RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

VERTICAL BUTT JOINT FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING TO ALTERNATIVE CLADDING (UP TO 25MM)

Detail Number: RI-RRW029A

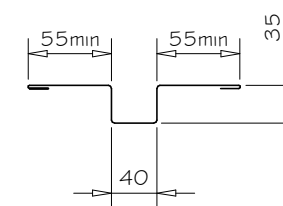
Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



NOTES:

1. MINIMUM 12 GAUGE WITH 30mm PENETRATION INTO FRAMING TIMBER TEKSCREW WITH NEO. (USE STEELTEK FOR STEEL FRAMING)
2. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPARATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING.



NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017

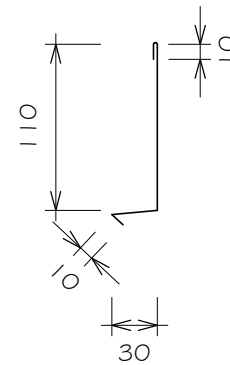
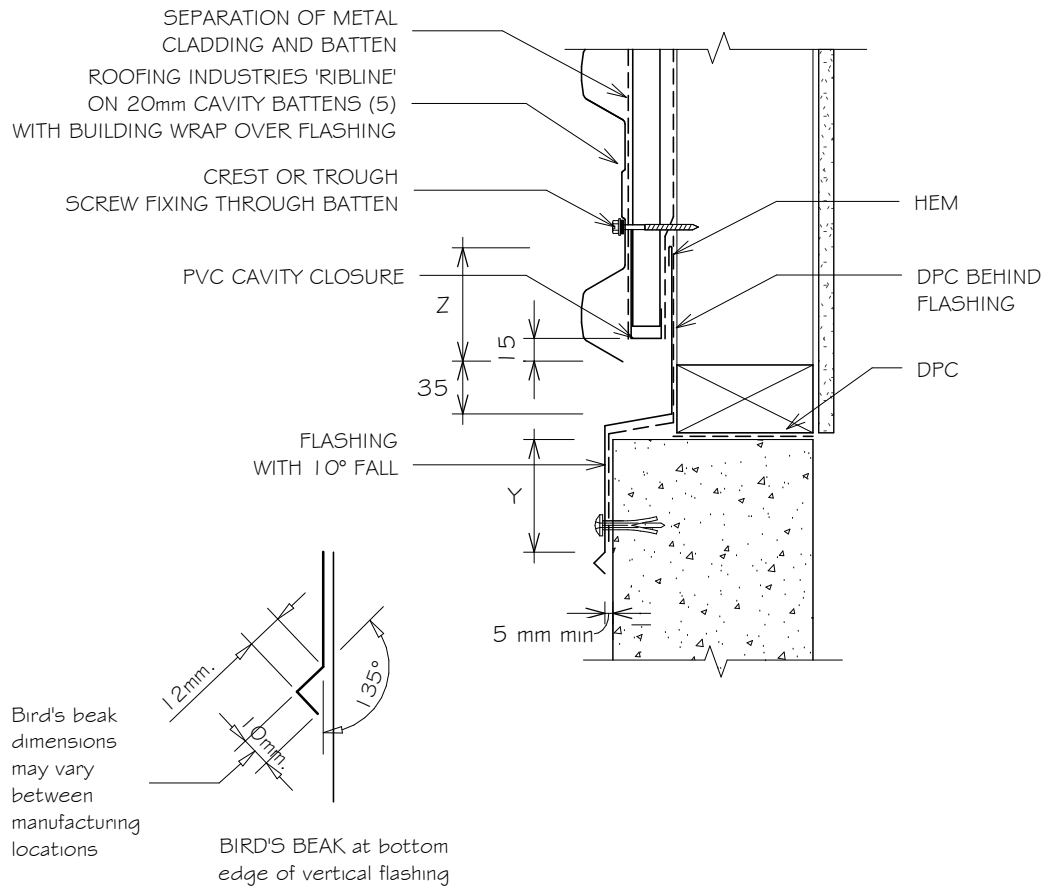


RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING HORIZONTAL CLADDING JUNCTION FLASHING

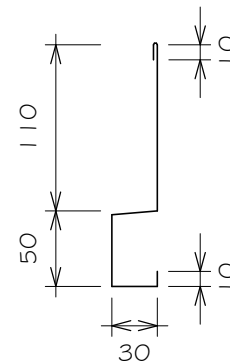
Detail Number: RI-RRW030A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



FLASHING OPTION 01



FLASHING OPTION 02

SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZS3604)	MINIMUM	
	Z	Y
SITUATION 1 ⁽¹⁾	75mm	75mm ⁽³⁾
SITUATION 2 ⁽²⁾	100mm	100mm ⁽³⁾

NOTES:

1. SITUATION 1: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES.
2. SITUATION 2: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN VERY HIGH & EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES.
3. EXCLUDES DRIP EDGE.
4. MINIMUM 12 GAUGE WITH 30mm PENETRATION INTO FRAMING TIMBER TEKSCREW WITH NEO. (USE STEELTEK FOR STEEL FRAMING)
5. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPARATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING.

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017

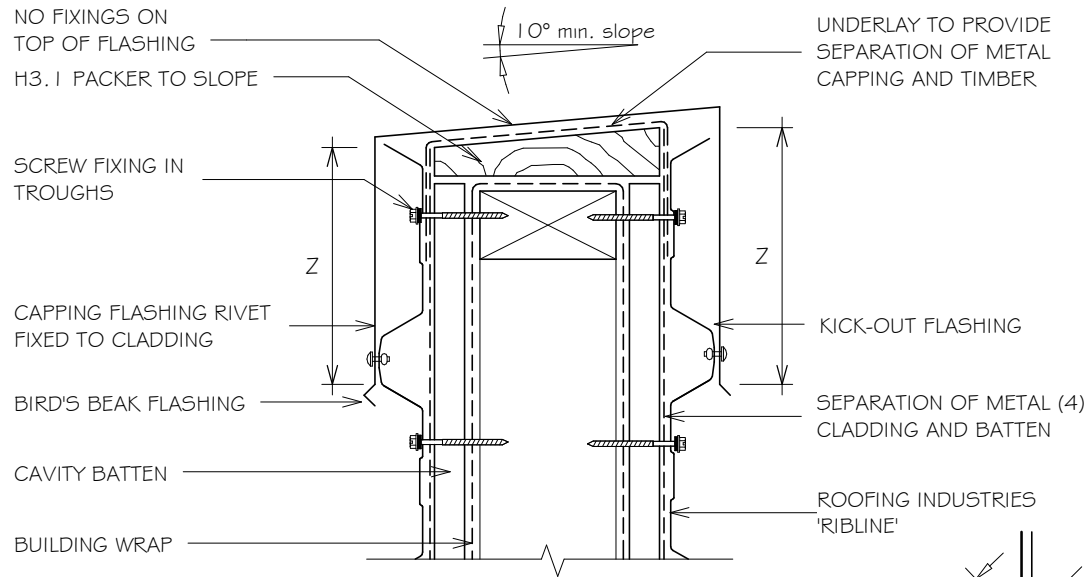


RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING BALUSTRADE FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING

Detail Number: RI-RRW03 | A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

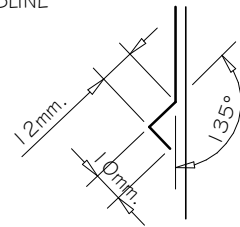
Scale: 1 : 5 @ A4



SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZ53604)	MINIMUM (mm)
	Z
SITUATION 1 ⁽¹⁾	75 or 2 ⁽³⁾ ribs min.
SITUATION 2 ⁽²⁾	100 or 2 ⁽³⁾ ribs min.

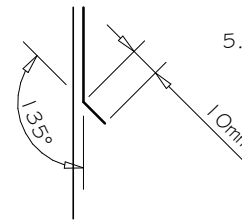
NOTES:

1. SITUATION 1: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES.
2. SITUATION 2: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN VERY HIGH & EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES.
3. EXCLUDES DRIP EDGE.
4. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPARATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING.
5. SLOPE TO PARAPET CAP 5 DEGREES. INCREASE SLOPE FOR BALUSTRADE TO 10 DEGREES. REFER TO F4/AS 1.



Bird's beak dimensions may vary between manufacturing locations

BIRD'S BEAK at bottom edge of vertical flashing



KICK-OUT at bottom edge of vertical flashing

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017

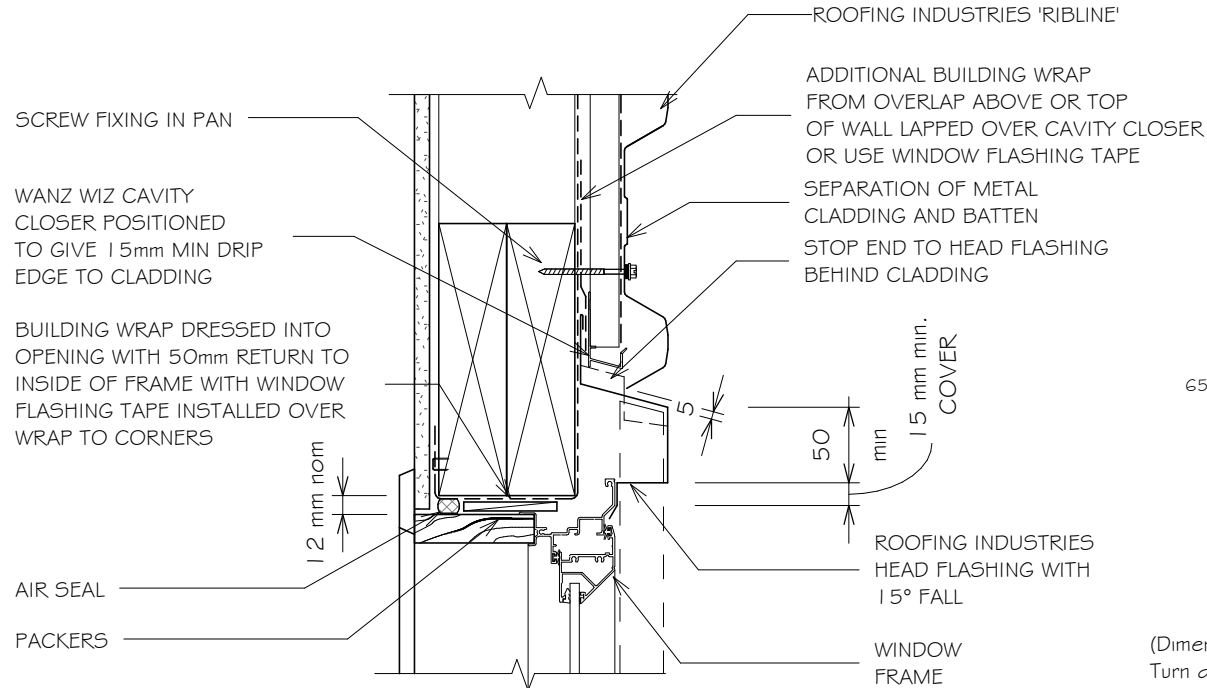


RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING HEAD FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING (RECESSED WINDOW/DOOR)

Detail Number: RI-RRW032A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4



GENERAL NOTES:

1. REFER TO E2/AS 1 FOR GENERAL WINDOW OPENING FOR WRAPPING OF FRAMED OPENING PRIOR TO WINDOW INSTALLATION.
2. A MIN. OF 8mm EFFECTIVE COVER AT SILLS SHALL BE PERMITTED WHERE NECESSARY TO ALLOW FOR TOLERANCES.
3. WINDOW PROFILE TO BE SELECTED TO ACHIEVE COVER SHOWN IN DETAILS.
4. ARCHITRAVE'S ARE SHOWN FOR CONSISTENCY ONLY, DETAIL MAY BE USED WITH REBATED LINER.
5. WHERE SUPPORT BRACKETS ARE REQUIRED BY THE WINDOW MANUFACTURER TO CARRY THE FRAME AND GLAZING LOADS THEY MUST BE SUPPLIED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE WINDOW MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.
6. LIAISE WITH WINDOW MANUFACTURER PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.
7. SEAL HEAD FLASHING TO WINDOW IN VERY HIGH & EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES.

REFERENCE FLASHINGS:
NZ METAL ROOF AND WALL CLADDING
CODE OF PRACTICE AND E2/AS 1.
DIMENSIONS ARE INDICATIVE ONLY.

(Dimensions are indicative only)
Turn down end of head flashing to jamb flashing.
At end of head flashing under sheet may need flattening or carefully slit and seal.

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice:
www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017



RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

JAMB FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING

(RECESSED WINDOW/DOOR)

Detail Number: RI-RRW032B

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4

BUILDING WRAP DRESSED INTO
OPENING WITH 50mm RETURN
TO INSIDE OF FRAME WITH
WINDOW FLASHING TAPE INSTALLED
OVER WRAP TO CORNERS

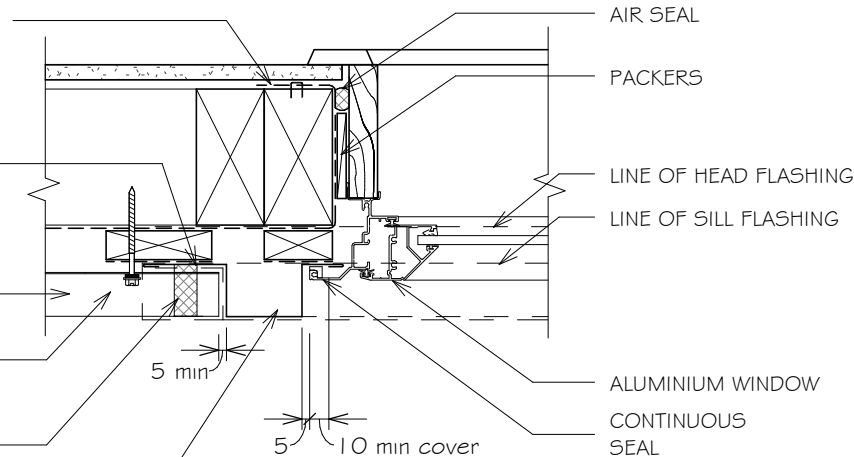
SEPARATION OF BATTEN
AND METAL CLADDING

ROOFING INDUSTRIES
'RIBLINE'

SCREW FIXING

CONTINUOUS COMPRESSIBLE
FOAM SEAL

ROOFING INDUSTRIES JAMB
FLASHING



GENERAL NOTES:

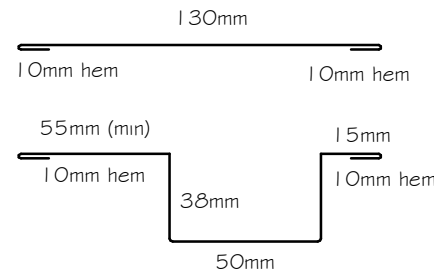
1. REFER TO E2/AS 1 FOR GENERAL WINDOW OPENING FOR WRAPPING OF FRAMED OPENING PRIOR TO WINDOW INSTALLATION.
2. A MIN. OF 8mm EFFECTIVE COVER AT SILLS SHALL BE PERMITTED WHERE NECESSARY TO ALLOW FOR TOLERANCES.
3. WINDOW PROFILE TO BE SELECTED TO ACHIEVE COVER SHOWN IN DETAILS.
4. ARCHITRAVE'S ARE SHOWN FOR CONSISTENCY ONLY, DETAIL MAY BE USED WITH REBATED LINER.
5. WHERE SUPPORT BRACKETS ARE REQUIRED BY THE WINDOW MANUFACTURER TO CARRY THE FRAME AND GLAZING LOADS THEY MUST BE SUPPLIED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE WINDOW MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.
6. LIAISE WITH WINDOW MANUFACTURER PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.

REFERENCE FLASHINGS:
NZ METAL ROOF AND WALL CLADDING
CODE OF PRACTICE AND E2/AS 1.
DIMENSIONS ARE INDICATIVE ONLY.

SOAKER FLASHING MAY BE REQUIRED
IN WIND ZONE GREATER THAN VERY
HIGH. BACK TRAY TO RUN FROM TOP
OF HEAD FLASHING TO GROUND OR
EXIT POINT.

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice:
www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.



Copyright detail © 2017



RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

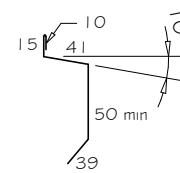
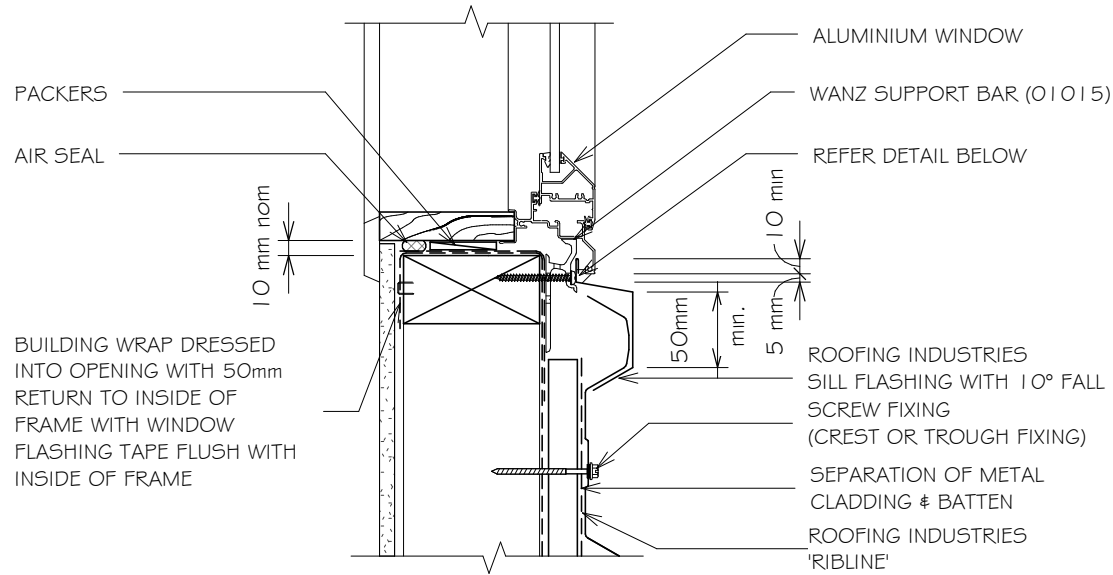
SILL FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING

(RECESSED WINDOW/DOOR)

Detail Number: RI-RRW032C

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4

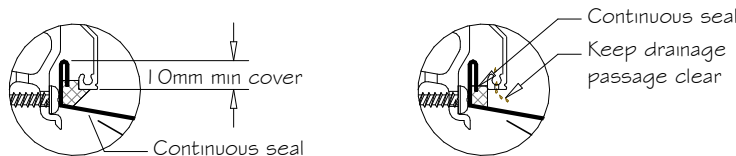


Sill flashings stop ended to receive jamb flashings
(Dimensions are indicative only & show minimum lap covers)

GENERAL NOTES:

1. REFER TO E2/AS 1 FOR GENERAL WINDOW OPENING FOR WRAPPING OF FRAMED OPENING PRIOR TO WINDOW INSTALLATION.
2. A MIN. OF 8mm EFFECTIVE COVER AT SILLS SHALL BE PERMITTED WHERE NECESSARY TO ALLOW FOR TOLERANCES. WINDOW PROFILE TO BE SELECTED TO ACHIEVE COVER SHOWN IN DETAILS.
3. ARCHITRAVES ARE SHOWN FOR CONSISTENCY ONLY, DETAIL MAY BE USED WITH REBATED LINER.
4. WHERE SUPPORT BRACKETS ARE REQUIRED BY THE WINDOW MANUFACTURER TO CARRY THE FRAME AND GLAZING LOADS THEY MUST BE SUPPLIED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE WINDOW MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.
5. LIASE WITH WINDOW MANUFACTURER PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.

REFERENCE FLASHINGS:
NZ METAL ROOF AND WALL CLADDING
CODE OF PRACTICE
NZMRM AND E2/AS 1.
DIMENSIONS ARE INDICATIVE ONLY



NOTE:
Sill sealing method for flange end type drainage systems

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017



RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

METER BOX HEAD FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING

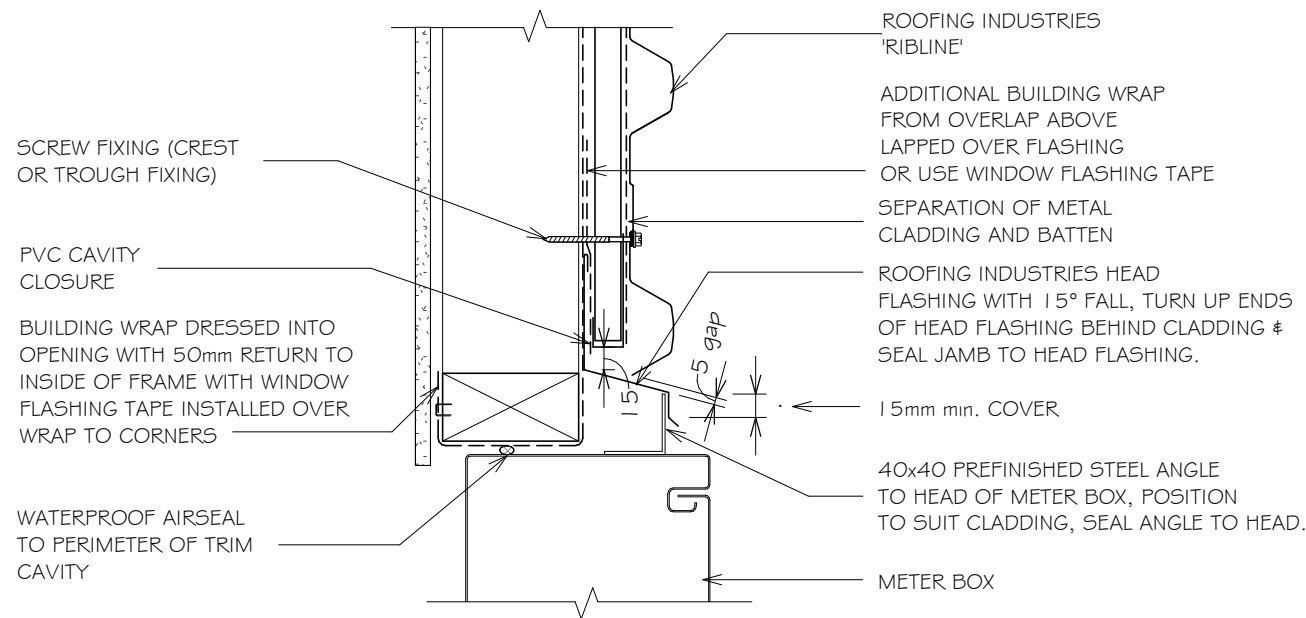
Detail Number: RI-RRW040A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4

GENERAL NOTES:

1. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPARATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING.
2. REFER TO E2/AS 1 FOR GENERAL METERBOX AND SIMILAR PENETRATIONS / OPENINGS.



NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017



RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

METER BOX SIDE FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING

Detail Number: RI-RRW04 | A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5 @ A4

BUILDING WRAP DRESSED INTO
OPENING WITH 50mm RETURN
TO INSIDE OF FRAME WITH
WINDOW FLASHING TAPE
INSTALLED OVER WRAP

SCREW FIXING

ROOFING INDUSTRIES BACK
TRAY* FLASHING RUN FROM TOP
OF HEAD FLASHING TO GROUND
OR EXIT POINT

SEPARATION OF BATTEN
AND METAL CLADDING

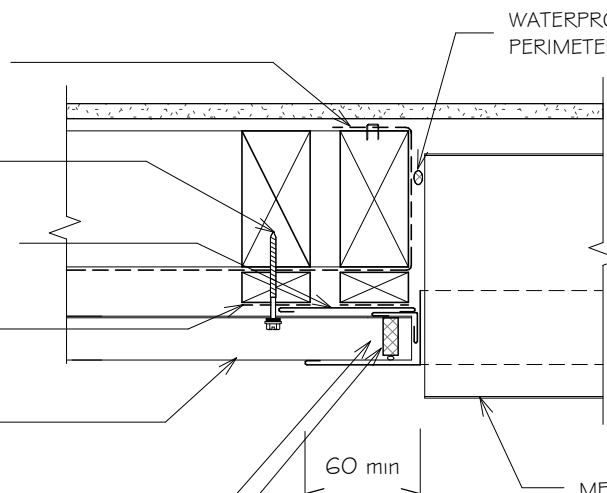
ROOFING INDUSTRIES
'RIBLINE'

PROFILED CLOSED CELL FOAM
SET IN SEALANT
SEAL AND RIVET 40x60
PREFINISHED STEEL
ANGLE

WATERPROOF AIRSEAL TO
PERIMETER OF TRIM CAVITY

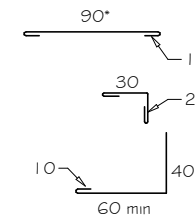
METER BOX

60 min



GENERAL NOTES:

1. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPARATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING.
2. REFER TO E2/AS 1 FOR GENERAL METERBOX AND SIMILAR PENETRATIONS / OPENINGS.



- * Back tray size may require to increase to ensure coverage at ends of head flashing.
(Dimensions are indicative only)
Turn down end of head flashing

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017



RESIDENTIAL RIBLINE® WALL CLADDING

METER BOX BASE FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING

Detail Number: RI-RRW042A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1 : 5@ A4

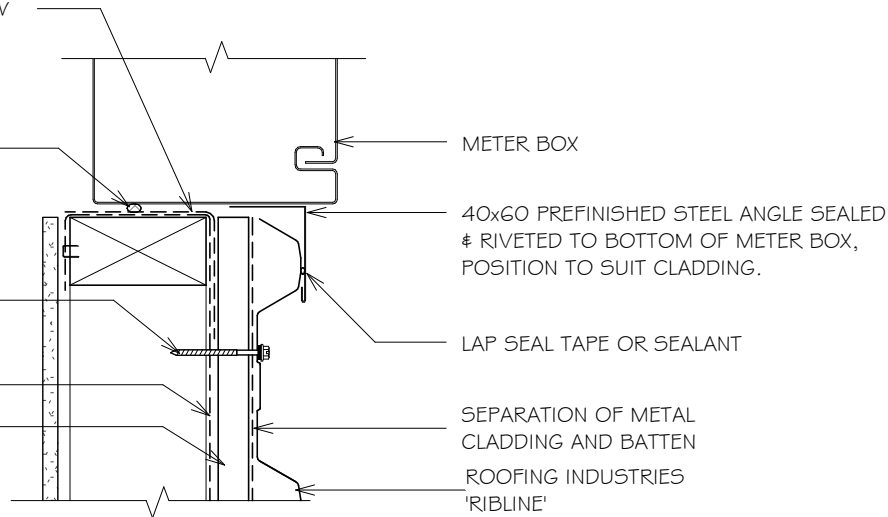
BUILDING WRAP DRESSED INTO
OPENING WITH 50mm RETURN TO
INSIDE OF FRAME WITH WINDOW
FLASHING TAPE FLUSH WITH
INSIDE OF FRAME

WATERPROOF AIRSEAL TO
PERIMETER OF TRIM CAVITY

SCREW FIXING TO TROUGH

BUILDING WRAP

CAVITY BATTENS



GENERAL NOTES:

1. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPARATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING.
2. REFER TO E2/AS 1 FOR GENERAL METERBOX AND SIMILAR PENETRATIONS / OPENINGS.

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS 1 and/or the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimately responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity battens are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity battens may be required.
- Underlay selection and building wrap types are the responsibility of the designer. When rigid wall underlay is required it is the designers responsibility to ensure the correct type is used and follow the manufacturers recommendation for installation.
- These details are for Roofing Industries profile/s as nominated and may not be applicable to other profiles.
- This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission.
- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof & Wall Cladding Code of Practice:
www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS 1.

Copyright detail © 2017

