RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB SHEET LIST

RI-RMRW021A

RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING

RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB SHEET LIST						
REGIDENTIAL MOETHUD STILLT LIGT						
Sheet Number	Туре	Sheet Name				
MULTIRIB						
RI-RM00A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB SHEET LIST				
RI-RM00B	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB	PROFILES & ACCESSORIES				
RI-RM00C	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB	PROFILE SUMMARY - MULTIRIB				
RI-RMRR000A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	TYPICAL TRUSS ROOF				
RI-RMRR000B	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	TYPICAL RAFTER / SLOPING CEILING ROOF				
RI-RMRR000C	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	TYPICAL EXPOSED RAFTER ROOF				
RI-RMRR001A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIPIE POOFING	BARGE DETAIL (KICK OUT)				
RI-RMRR001B	RESIDENTIAL MULTIPIE POOFING	BARGE DETAIL (BIRDS BEAK)				
RI-RMRR002A RI-RMRR002B	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	HEAD BARGE DETAIL (KICK OUT) HEAD BARGE DETAIL (BIRDS BEAK)				
RI-RMRR003A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	CHANGE IN PITCH				
RI-RMRR004A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	GUTTER APRON				
RI-RMRR005A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	RIDGE AND HIP FLASHING (ROLL TOP)				
RI-RMRR005B	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	RIDGE AND HIP FLASHING (NOCE TOP)				
RI-RMRR006A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	VALLEY DETAIL (E2/AS1 COMPLIANCE)				
RI-RMRR006B	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	VALLEY DETAIL (NZ METAL ROOF & WALL CLADDING (CODE OF PRACTICE COMPLIANCE)				
RI-RMRR007A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	INTERNAL GUTTER				
RI-RMRR008A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	FIXINGS AND SHEET LAP				
RI-RMRR009A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	RIDGE - HIP FLASHING DETAIL				
RI-RMRR010A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	PARALLEL APRON FLASHING (NON CAVITY)				
RI-RMRR010B	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	PARALLEL APRON FLASHING (CAVITY)				
RI-RMRR010C	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	PARALLEL APRON FLASHING (HORIZ MULTIRIB ON CAVITY)				
RI-RMRR010D	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	PARALLEL APRON 2 PIECE FLASHING (CAVITY)				
RI-RMRR011A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	APRON FLASHING (NON CAVITY)				
RI-RMRR011B	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	APRON FLASHING (CAVITY)				
RI-RMRR011C	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	APRON FLASHING (HORIZ RIBLINE ON CAVITY)				
RI-RMRR011D	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	APRON 2 PIECE FLASHING (CAVITY)				
RI-RMRR012A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	PARALLEL HIDDEN OR OBTUSE GUTTER (NON CAVITY)				
RI-RMRR012B	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	PARALLEL HIDDEN OR OBTUSE GUTTER (CAVITY)				
RI-RMRR012C	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	PARALLEL HIDDEN OR OBTUSE 2 PIECE GUTTER (CAVITY)				
RI-RMRR013A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	MANSARD / EXTERNAL CHANGE IN PITCH FLASHING				
RI-RMRR014A RI-RMRR015A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	EPDM FLASHING FOR UP TO 85mm DIA PIPE UNDER RIDGE / APRON SOAKER FLASHING FOR PIPE / CHIMNEY PENETRATION UP TO 500mm DIA.				
RI-RMRR015B	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	SOAKER FLASHING FOR PIPE / CHIMNEY PENETRATION (85-500mm DIA, MID ROOF)				
RI-RMRR016A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	UNDER RIDGE / APRON CHIMNEY FLASHING				
RI-RMRR016B	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	CHIMNEY FLASHING, MID ROOF				
RI-RMRR016C	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	CHIMNEY FLASHING, MID ROOF				
RI-RMRR016D	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	SKYLIGHT FLASHING				
RI-RMRR016E	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	LEVEL SOAKER CURB FLASHING				
RI-RMRR025A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	RIDGE / BARGE JUNCTION				
RI-RMRR026A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	INTERNAL BARGE FLASHING				
RI-RMRR027A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	PARALLEL APRON DIVERTER JUNCTION				
RI-RMRR028A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	RAKING INTERNAL GUTTER				
RI-RMRR030A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	ROOFING INDUSTRIES GUTTER OPTIONS QUARTER & 1/2 ROUND FOR TIMBER FASCIA				
RI-RMRR030B	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING	ROOFING INDUSTRIES GUTTER OPTIONS 125 BOX GUTTER & OLD GOTHIC FOR TIMBER FASC				
RI-RMRW001A-1	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	BARGE DETAIL FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY (KICK OUT)				
RI-RMRW001B-1	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	BARGE DETAIL FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY (BIRDS BEAK)				
RI-RMRW002A-1	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	HEAD BARGE FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY ON CAVITY (KICK OUT)				
RI-RMRW002B-1	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	HEAD BARGE FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY (BIRDS BEAK)				
RI-RMRW003A-1	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	STANDARD EXTERNAL CORNER FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY				
RI-RMRW003B-1	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	EXTERNAL CORNER FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY WITH CLADDING CHANGE				
RI-RMRW004A-1	RESIDENTIAL MULTIPIP WALL CLADDING	STANDARD INTERNAL CORNER FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY				
RI-RMRW004B-1	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	INTERNAL CORNER FOR VERTICAL CLADDING WITH CLADDING CHANGE				
RI-RMRW005A-1	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	BOTTOM OF CLADDING FOR VERTICAL RIBLINE ON CAVITY				
RI-RMRW006A-1 RI-RMRW007A-1	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	SOFFIT FLASHING FOR VERTICAL RIBLINE ON CAVITY SLOPING SOFFIT FLASHING FOR VERTICAL RIBLINE ON CAVITY				
RI-RMRW009A-1	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	VERTICAL BUTT JOINT - VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY WITH CLADDING CHANGE (DIRECT				
DI-DIMD\M/OOD 4	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	FIXED) VERTICAL BUTT JOINT - VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY WITH CLADDING CHANGE (CAVITY)				
RI-RMRW009B-1		, , ,				
RI-RMRW010A-1	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY JUNCTION FLASHING				
RI-RMRW011A-1 RI-RMRW012A-1	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	BALUSTRADE FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY HEAD FLASHING FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY (RECESSED WINDOW/DOOR)				
RI-RMRW012A-1	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	JAMB FLASHING FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY (RECESSED WINDOW/DOOR)				
RI-RMRW012B-1	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	SILL FLASHING FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY. (RECESSED WINDOW/DOOR)				
RI-RMRW012C-1	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	METER BOX HEAD FLASHING FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY				
RI-RMRW016A-1	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	METER BOX FIEAD FLASHING FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY				
RI-RMRW017A-1	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	METER BOX SIDE FLASHING FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY METER BOX BASE FLASHING FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY				
RI-RMRW021A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	BARGE DETAIL FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING (KICK OUT)				

BARGE DETAIL FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING (KICK OUT)

Detail	Number:	RI-RMOOA

RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB SHEET LIST						
Sheet Number	Type	Sheet Name				
RI-RMRW021B	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	BARGE DETAIL FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING (BIRDS BEAK)				
RI-RMRW023A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	EXTERNAL CORNER FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING				
RI-RMRW023B	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	ALTERNATIVE EXTERNAL CORNER FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING				
RI-RMRW024A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	INTERNAL CORNER FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING				
RI-RMRW024B	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	ALTERNATIVE INTERNAL CORNER FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING				
RI-RMRW025A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	BOTTOM OF CLADDING FOR HORIZONTAL RIBLINE				
RI-RMRW026A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	SOFFIT FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL RIBLINE				
RI-RMRW027A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	SLOPING SOFFIT FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL RIBLINE				
RI-RMRW028A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	VERTICAL BUTT JOINT FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING				
RI-RMRW028B	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	VERTICAL BUTT JOINT FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING, OPTION 2				
RI-RMRW029A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	VERTICAL BUTT JOINT FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING TO ALTERNATIVE CLADDING (UP TO 25MM)				
RI-RMRW030A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	HORIZONTAL CLADDING JUNCTION FLASHING				
RI-RMRW031A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	BALUSTRADE FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING				
RI-RMRW032A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	HEAD FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING (RECESSED WINDOW/DOOR)				
RI-RMRW032B	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	JAMB FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING (RECESSED WINDOW/DOOR)				
RI-RMRW032C	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	SILL FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING (RECESSED WINDOW/DOOR)				
RI-RMRW040A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	METER BOX HEAD FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING				
RI-RMRW041A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	METER BOX SIDE FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING				
RI-RMRW042A	RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	METER BOX BASE FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING				







Detail Number: RI-RMOOB RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB Date drawn: 07/07/2017 PROFILES & ACCESSORIES Scale: 1:5@ A4 ROOFING INDUSTRIES 'MULTIRIB' ROOFING INDUSTRIES BARGE FLASHING ROOFING INDUSTRIES BARGE/PARAPET CAPPING ROOFING INDUSTRIES CHANGE IN PITCH FLASHING ROOFING INDUSTRIES GUTTER APRON FLASHING ROOFING INDUSTRIES 'MULTIRIB' ROOFING INDUSTRIES APRON FLASHING HEAD FLASHING ROOFING INDUSTRIES COVER FLASHING ROOFING INDUSTRIES RIDGE 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

Roofing Industries roof.co.nz

Detail Number: RI-RMOOC RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB Date drawn: 07/07/2017 PROFILE SUMMARY - MULTIRIB Scale: As indicated@ A4 CONVEX TOP TO RIB TWIN CAPILLARY BREAK (STANDARD) (REVERSE RUN) MULTIRIB Lap SUPPORT LEG 82 100 38 182 910 (Effective Cover) 995 **MULTIRIB** 100 182 910 (Effective Cover) 995 MULTIRIB REVERSE RUN

Minimum Pitch

The minimum roof pitch for MULTIRIB is 3 degrees (approx 1:20).

Any variation from the above should be referred to Roofing Industries.

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 I degree for every IO 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.

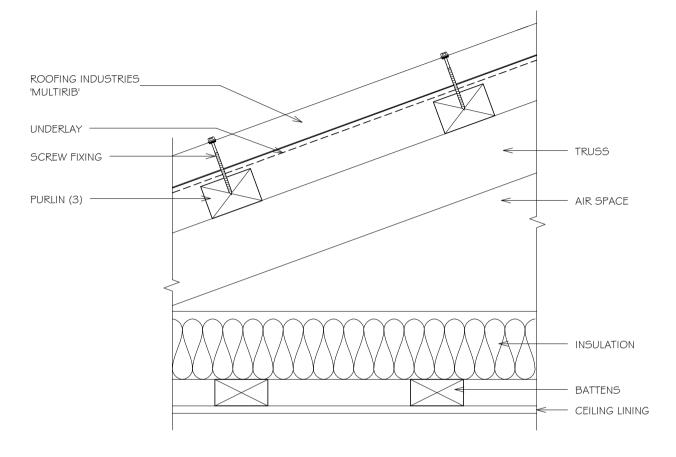
For curved roofing the roof cladding must not terminate at a pitch lower than permitted above.

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





RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING TYPICAL TRUSS ROOF



Detail Number: RI-RMRROOOA

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

NOTE:

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

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I 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 I.



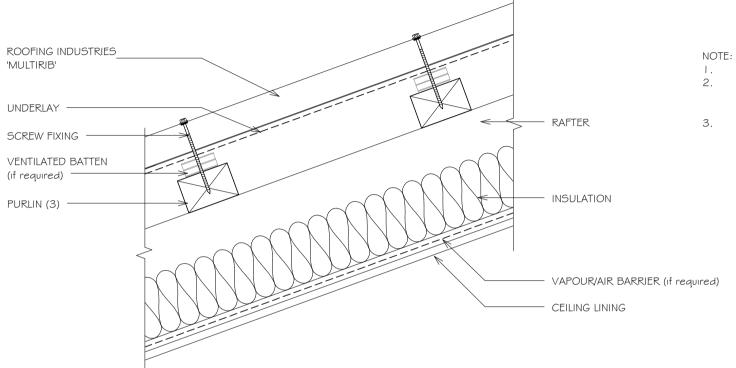


RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING TYPICAL RAFTER / SLOPING CEILING ROOF

Detail Number: RI-RMRROOOB

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4



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

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing
- The building designer is ultimatley 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
- 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 I.





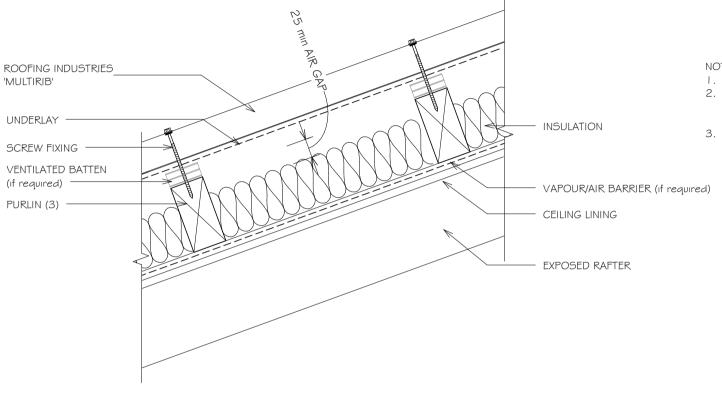


RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING TYPICAL EXPOSED RAFTER ROOF

Detail Number: RI-RMRROOOC

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4



NOTE:

- MINIMUM PITCH 3°.
- VENTILATION OF ATTIC / ROOF SPACE MAY BE REQUIRED. REFER TO MRM CODE OF PRACTICE.
- VENTILATED/CASTELLATED PURLIN MAY BF USFD

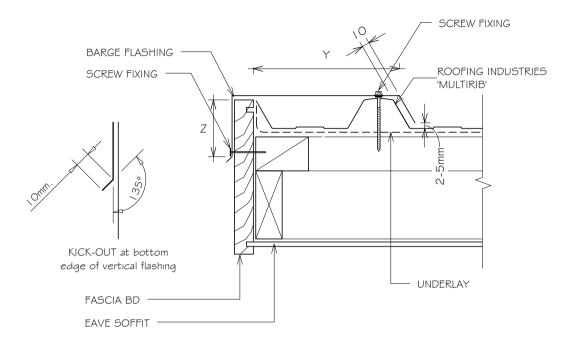
- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing
- The building designer is ultimatley responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific 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
- 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 I.







RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING BARGE DETAIL (KICK OUT)



Detail NUMBER: NEWINNOUTA	Detail	Number:	RI-RMRROO I A
---------------------------	--------	---------	---------------

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

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

NOTES:

- I. SITUATION I: 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°.
- 3. SITUATION 3: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN EXTRA HIGH HIGH ZONES.
- EXCLUDING DRIP EDGE.
- 5. INCREASE DISTANCE 'Z' BY 25mm WHEN AGAINST A PROFILED SURFACE OR TO 100mm WHICHEVER IS THE LESSER.

NOTES:

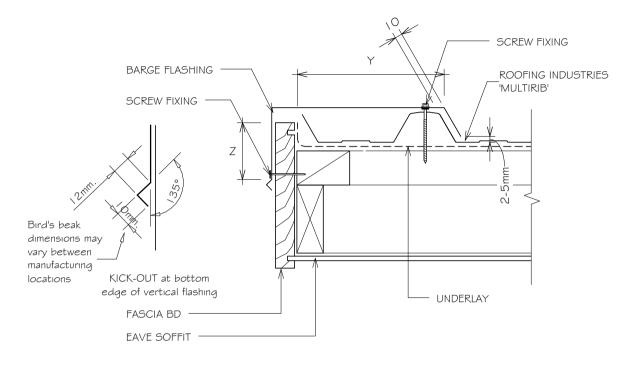
- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for 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 I.







RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING BARGE DETAIL (BIRDS BEAK)



Detail Number: RI-RMRROOIB

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

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

NOTES:

- I. SITUATION I: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS 10° OR GREATER.
- 2. 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.
- 5. INCREASE DISTANCE 'Z' BY 25mm WHEN AGAINST A PROFILED SURFACE OR TO I O0mm WHICHEVER IS THE LESSER.

NOTES:

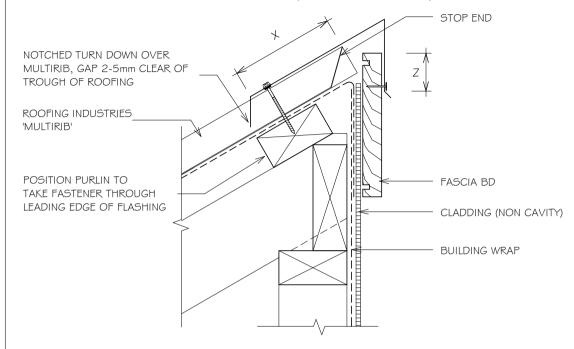
- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for 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 I.

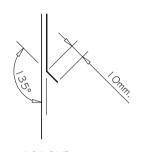






RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING HEAD BARGE DETAIL (KICK OUT)





KICK-OUT at bottom edge of vertical flashing

Detail Number: RI-RMRR002A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

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

NOTES:

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

NOTES:

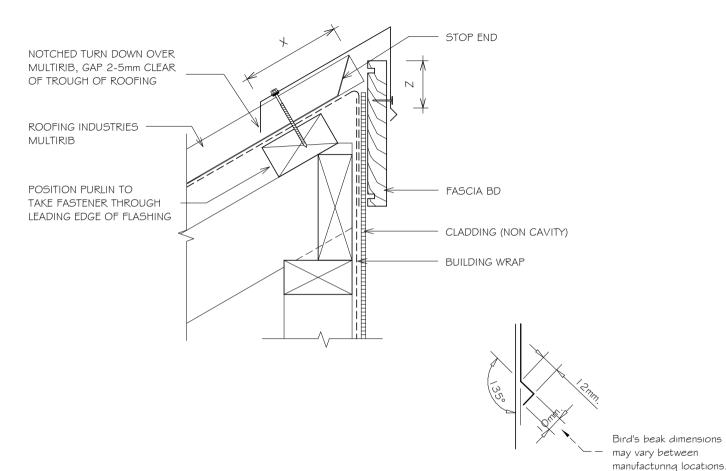
- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'
- The building designer is ultimatley responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for 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 I.







RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING HEAD BARGE DETAIL (BIRDS BEAK)



Detail Number: RI-RMRR002B

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

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

NOTES:

- I. SITUATION I: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS 10° OR GREATER
- 2. SITUATION 2: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN VERY HIGH WIND ZONES, FOR ALL LESSER WIND ZONES WHERE ROOF PITCH IS LESS THAN 10°.
- 3. SITUATION 3: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN EXTRA HIGH HIGH ZONES.
- EXCLUDING DRIP EDGE.
- 5. 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:

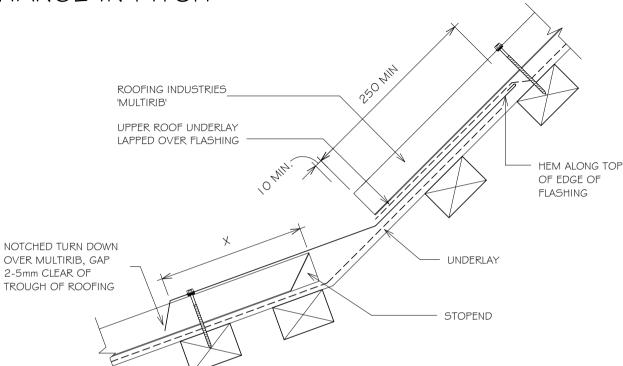
- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'
- The building designer is ultimatley responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for 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 I.







RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING CHANGE IN PITCH



Detail Number: RI-RMRR003A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

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

NOTES:

- UNLESS OTHERWISE DIMENSIONED IN DETAILS
- SITUATION I: 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
- NOT PERMITTED UNDER E2/AS I, REFER NZ METAL ROOF & WALL CLADDING CODE OF PRACTICE.

NOTES:

2-5mm CLEAR OF

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing
- The building designer is ultimatley 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
- 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 I.





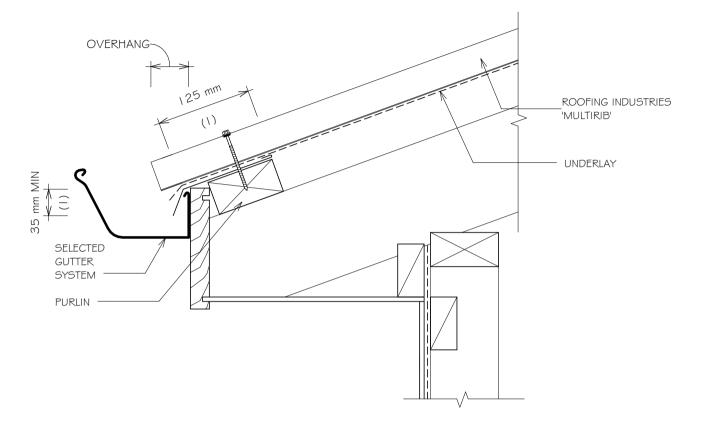


RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING GUTTER APRON

Detail Number: RI-RMRR004A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4



NOTES:

- 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.
- 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/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 I.

Copyright detail



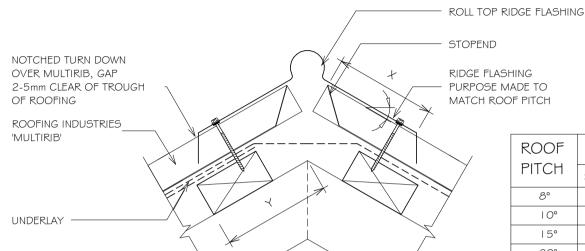
2017



RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING RIDGE AND HIP FLASHING (ROLL TOP)

Detail Number: RI-RMRR005A Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4



ROOF	DISTANCE Y mm			
PITCH	SITUATION I	SITUATION 2		
8°	N/A	218		
1 O°	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	MINIMUM mm (X)
(As per NZS3604)	TRANSVERSE FLASHING OVER ROOFING
SITUATION I (1)	130 ⁽³⁾
SITUATION 2 (2)	200 ⁽³⁾

NOTES:

- SITUATION I: 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
- 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/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing
- The building designer is ultimatley 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
- 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 I.

Copyright detail (C) 2017



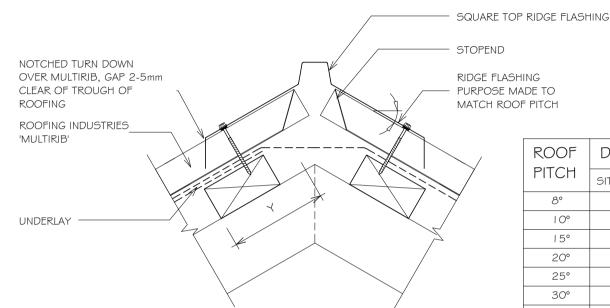


RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING RIDGE AND HIP FLASHING (SQUARE TOP)

Detail Number: RI-RMRR005B

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4



ROOF	DISTANCE Y mm	
PITCH	SITUATION I	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 5	Omm PURLINS	ON FLAT
----------------	-------------	---------

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

NOTES:

- SITUATION I: 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/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing
- The building designer is ultimatley 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
- 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 I.

Copyright detail (C) 2017





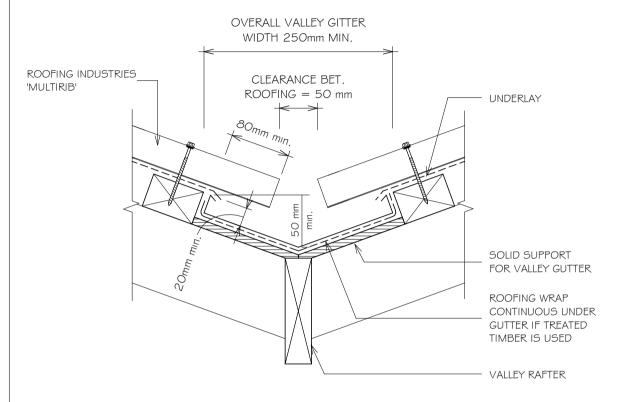


RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING VALLEY DETAIL (E2/AS | COMPLIANCE)

Detail Number: RI-RMRROOGA

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4



GUTTER WIDTH	MAXIMUM CATCHMENT AREA	MIN ROOF PITCH (4)
250mm	25m2	ි ප
I 60mm	I Gm2	12.5°

NOTES:

- I. GUTTERS IN ACCORDANCE WITH NEW ZEALAND BUILDING CODE
- 2. RAINFALL INTENSITY WITH AVERAGE RECURRENCE INTERVAL (ARI)
 NO GREATER THAN 200 mm PER HOUR
- 3. 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
- 4. FOR ROOF PITCHES 8° OR GREATER. FOR LESSOR PITCHES USE INTERNAL GUTTER.

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I 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 I.







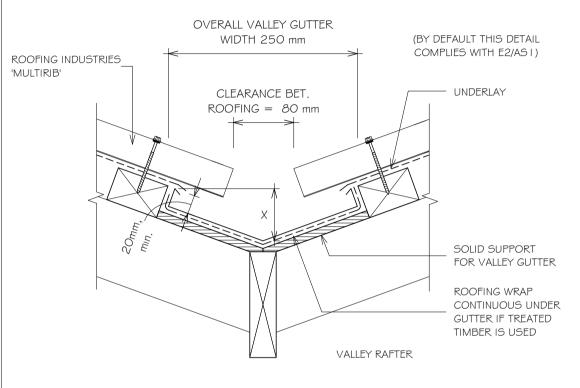


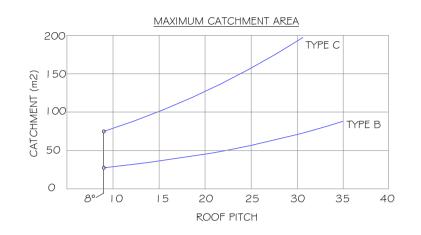
RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING VALLEY DETAIL (NZ METAL ROOF \$ WALL CLADDING (CODE OF PRACTICE COMPLIANCE)

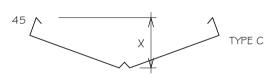
Detail Number: RI-RMRR006B

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° (I)	50	70

NOTE

- (I) ADDITION OF CENTRAL BAFFLE RECOMMENDED
- (2) ROOF PITCHES BELOW 8° REQUIRE AN INTERNAL GUTTER

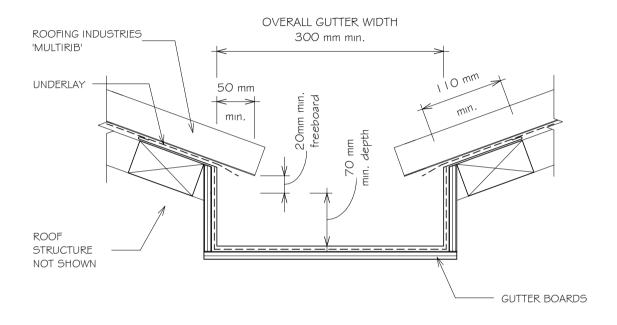
NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I 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 I.

Copyright detail (C) 20



RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING INTERNAL GUTTER



Detail Number: RI-RMRR007A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

NOTES:

- GUTTERS INSTALLED OVER ROOF UNDERLAY IF
 GUTTER BOARDS ARE TREATED TIMBER.
- INTERNAL GUTTER SHALL BE SIZED TO SUIT THE ROOF CATCHMENT AREA, BUT SHALL BE NO LESS THAN SHOWN IN THIS FIGURE.
- 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. MAVE A MINIMUM SLOPE OF 1:100

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 I.





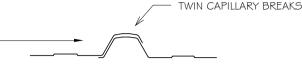


RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING FIXINGS AND SHEET LAP

Detail Number: RI-RMRROO8A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

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



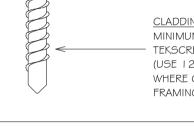
CORRECT WAY TO LAP SHEETS

MULTIRIB SPACING OF FIXINGS

APPLICATION	RIDGE, HIP, VALLEY, AND GUTTER LINE. PERIPHERY ROOF AREAS	(3) REMAINDER OF ROOF
MULTIRIB ROOFING	FIX SIDE LAPS AND FIX EVERY CREST	REFER www.roof.co.nz
MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING	I FIXING PER PAN ADJAC SIDE LAP AND EVERY PAN	·

NOTE:

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



ROOFING

MINIMUM 12 GAUGE 65mm LONG TIMBER TEKSCREW WITH NFO

(USE 12x45mm STEELTEK FOR STEEL PURLINS) OR 3.8 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

WHERE REQUIRED FOR EXPANSION OR WIND UPLIFT IN ROOFING APPLICATION

TYPE OF FIXING **MULTIRIB** METAL ROOFING

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing
- The building designer is ultimatley 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
- 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.

- Further information can be obtained from the NZ Metal Roof # Wall Cladding Code of Practice: www.metalroofing.org.nz OR NZBC clause E2/AS I.



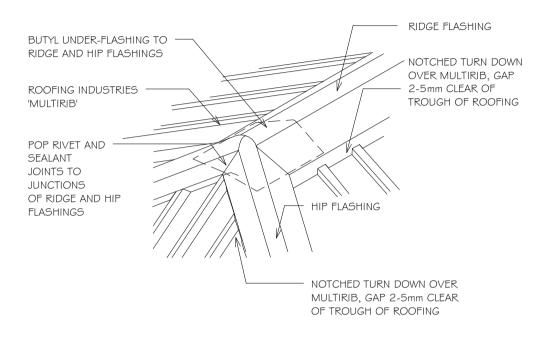
This drawing is the copyright of 'Roofing Industries' and can only be copied or reproduced with their permission. These details to be read with Roofing Industries profile technical summary regarding wind loads and fixings.

RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING RIDGE - HIP FLASHING DETAIL

Detail Number: RI-RMRR009A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4



SITE WIND ZONE (As per NZS3604)	REFER 'X' VALUE DETAIL RCROO5A & B TRANSVERSE FLASHING OVER ROOFING
SITUATION I (1)	130 ⁽³⁾
SITUATION 2 (2)	200 ⁽³⁾

NOTES:

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

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

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 I.





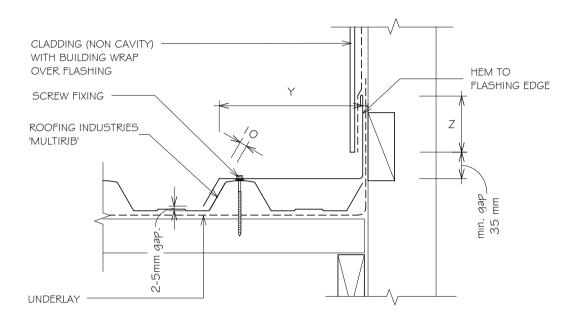


RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING PARALLEL APRON FLASHING (NON CAVITY)

Detail Number: RI-RMRROIOA

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4



SITE WIND ZONE	MINIMUM	
(As per NZS3604)	Z	Y
SITUATION I (1)	75mm	2 crests
SITUATION 2 (2)	I OOmm	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 \$ EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES, FOR ALL WIND ZONES WHERE ROOF PITCH IS LESS THAN 10°.

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I 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.





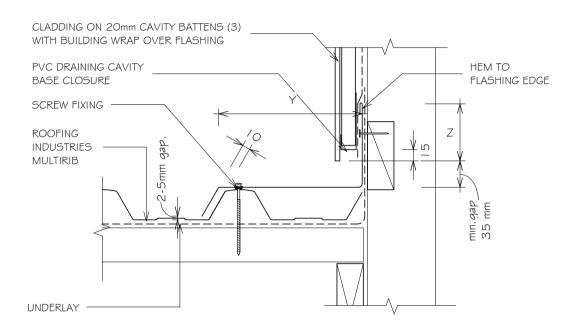


RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING PARALLEL APRON FLASHING (CAVITY)

Detail Number: RI-RMRRO10B

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4



SITE WIND ZONE	MININ	1UM
(As per NZS3604)	Z	Y
SITUATION I (1)	75mm	2 crests
SITUATION 2 (2)	I OOmm	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°.
- 3. CAVITY BATTENS OR PACKERS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPARATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 I.





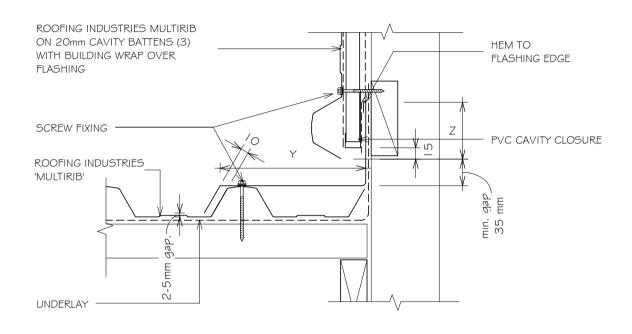


RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING PARALLEL APRON FLASHING (HORIZ MULTIRIB ON CAVITY)

Detail Number: RI-RMRROIOC

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4



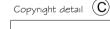
SITE WIND ZONE	MINIMUM	
(As per NZS3604)	Z	Y
SITUATION I (1)	75mm	2 crests
SITUATION 2 (2)	I OOmm	2 "

NOTES:

DESIGNER TO ENSURE DURABILITY OF FLASHING MATERIAL;

- I. SITUATION I: 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

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I 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 I.



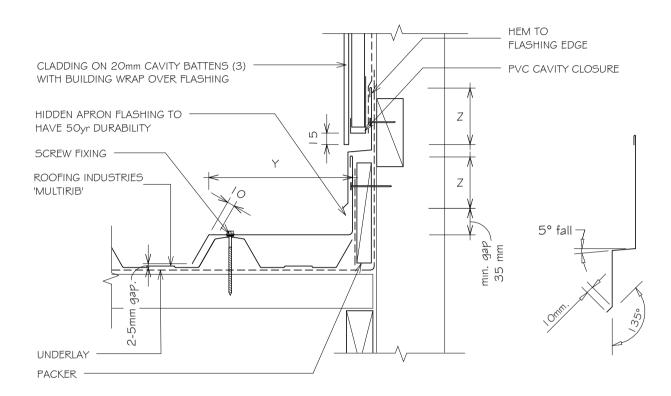


RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING PARALLEL APRON 2 PIECE FLASHING (CAVITY)

Detail Number: RI-RMRROIOD

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4



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

NOTES:

DESIGNER TO ENSURE DURABILITY OF FLASHING MATERIAL:

- I. SITUATION I: 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°.
- CAVITY BATTENS OR PACKERS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPARATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 I.





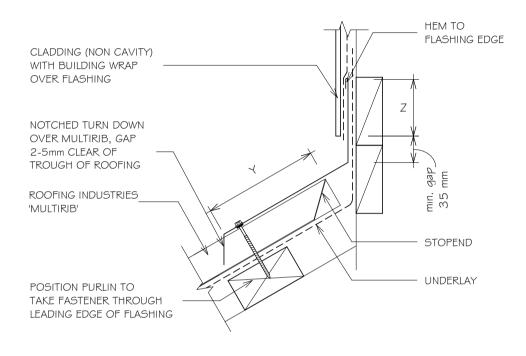


RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING APRON FLASHING (NON CAVITY)

Detail Number: RI-RMRRO I I A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4



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

NOTES:

DESIGNER TO ENSURE DURABILITY OF FLASHING MATERIAL:

- I. SITUATION I: 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°.
- 3. CAVITY BATTENS OR PACKERS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPARATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 I.









RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING APRON FLASHING (CAVITY)

Detail Number: RI-RMRRO LIB

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

CLADDING ON 20mm CAVITY BATTENS (3) WITH BUILDING WRAP OVER FLASHING	HEM TO FLASHING EDGE
CAVITY CLOSER-	Z
NOTCHED TURN DOWN OVER MULTIRIB, GAP 2-5mm CLEAR OF TROUGH OF ROOFING	<u> </u>
ROOFING INDUSTRIES 'MULTIRIB'	тіп. <i>gap</i> 35 тт
	- STOPEND
POSITION PURLIN TO TAKE FASTENER THROUG LEADING EDGE OF FLASH	— UNDERLAY

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

NOTES:

DESIGNER TO ENSURE DURABILITY OF FLASHING MATERIAL:

- SITUATION I: 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

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing
- The building designer is ultimatley 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
- 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 I.





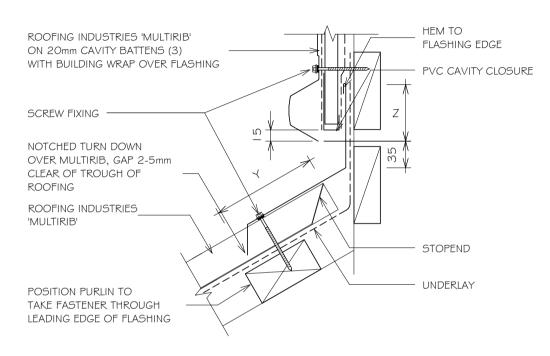


RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING APRON FLASHING (HORIZ RIBLINE ON CAVITY)

Detail Number: RI-RMRROIIC

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4



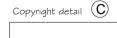
SITE WIND ZONE	MINIMUM mm	
(As per NZS3604)	Z	Y
SITUATION I (1)	75	150 ⁽⁴⁾
SITUATION 2 (2)	100	200 (4)

NOTES:

DESIGNER TO ENSURE DURABILITY OF FLASHING MATERIAL;

- I. SITUATION I: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS I O' 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°.
- CAVITY BATTENS OR PACKERS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPARATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING
- 4 FXCLUDING ANY SOFT FDGE OR TURN-DOWN TO ROOFING

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I 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 I.



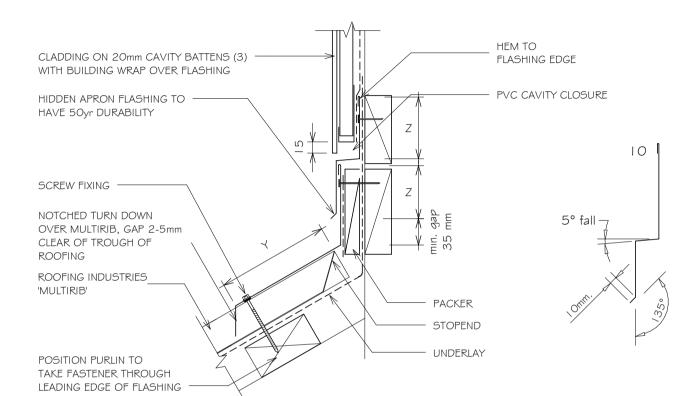


RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING APRON 2 PIECE FLASHING (CAVITY)

Detail Number: RI-RMRRO I I D

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4



SITE WIND ZONE	MINIMUM	
(As per NZ53604)	Z	Y
SITUATION I (1)	75mm	150 (4)
SITUATION 2 (2)	I OOmm	200 (4)

NOTES:

DESIGNER TO ENSURE DURABILITY OF FLASHING MATERIAL:

- I. SITUATION I: 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°.
- 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

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 I.









RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING PARALLEL HIDDEN OR OBTUSE GUTTER (NON CAVITY)

Detail Number: RI-RMRRO I 2A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

CLADDING (NON CAVITY) WITH BUILDING WRAP OVER FLASHING	HEM TO FLASHING EDGE
TIMBERTEK \$ NEO WITH	
SCREW FIXING	80 mm 80 mm
ROOFING INDUSTRIES MULTIRIB	min. (5) Mag 20 Min. (3) Min. (3) Min. (3)
UNDERLAY — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	UNDERLAY
METAL HIDDEN GUTTER PRE-PRIMED	

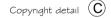
SITE WIND ZONE	MINIMUM	GUTTER DEPTH	
(As per NZS3604)	Z	ROOF PITCH	⁽⁵⁾ X MIN
SITUATION I (1)	75	< 12°	45
SITUATION 2 (2)	100	12° or greater	20

NOTES:

DESIGNER TO ENSURE DURABILITY OF FLASHING MATERIAL:

- SITUATION 1: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS 10° OR GREATER
- 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 THAN SHOWN IN THIS FIGURE AND
 DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH E2/AS I AND/OR METAL ROOF \$
 WALL CLADDING CODE OF PRACTICE.

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I 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 I.







RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING PARALLEL HIDDEN OR OBTUSE GUTTER (CAVITY)

Detail Number: RI-RMRR012B

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

CLADDING ON 20mm CAVITY BATTENS (3) WITH BUILDING WRAP OVER FLASHING PVC CAVITY CLOSURE HEM TO FLASHING EDGE	=
TIMBERTEK # NEO WITH 25mm ALLOY EMBOSSED WASHERS	
SCREW FIXING ————————————————————————————————————	
ROOFING INDUSTRIES MULTIRIB' MIN. (6) W IE UNDERLAY	
UNDERLAY ————————————————————————————————————	
METAL HIDDEN GUTTER PRE-PRIMED (5)	

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

NOTES:

DESIGNER TO ENSURE DURABILITY OF FLASHING MATERIAL:

- I. SITUATION I: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS TO 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 IO°.
- CAVITY BATTENS OR PACKERS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPARATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP. PVC OR PAINTING.
- 4. 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.
- 5. INTERNAL GUTTER SHOULD BE MADE FROM NONFERROUS METAL COMPATIBLE WITH THE ROOFING MATERIAL
- 6. GUTTER SHALL BE SIZED TO SUIT THE ROOF CATCHMENT AREA BUT SHALL BE NO LESS THAN THAN SHOWN IN THIS FIGURE AND DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH E2/AS I AND/OR METAL ROOF \$ WALL CLADDING CODE OF PRACTICE.

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 MULTIRIB ROOFING PARALLEL HIDDEN OR OBTUSE 2 PIECE GUTTER (CAVITY)

HFM TO FLASHING EDGE CLADDING ON 20mm CAVITY BATTENS (3) WITH BUILDING WRAP OVER FLASHING PVC CAVITY CLOSURE HIDDEN APRON FLASHING TO HAVE 50vr DURABILITY TIMBERTEK & NEO WITH 25mm ALLOY EMBOSSED WASHERS SCREW FIXING 80 ROOFING INDUSTRIES 'MUITIRIB' 5° fall (6)gap **UNDFRIAY** METAL HIDDEN GUTTER UNDERLAY **PACKER** PRE-PRIMED (5)

1RR0 2C

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

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

NOTES:

DESIGNER TO ENSURE DURABILITY OF FLASHING MATERIAL:

- I. SITUATION I: 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°.
- CAVITY BATTENS OR PACKERS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPARATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC. BUILDING WRAP. PVC OR PAINTING.
- 4. 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
- 5. INTERNAL GUTTER SHOULD BE MADE FROM NONFERROUS METAL COMPATIBLE WITH THE ROOFING MATERIAL
- G. GUTTER SHALL BE SIZED TO SUIT THE ROOF CATCHMENT AREA BUT SHALL BE NO LESS THAN THAN SHOWN IN THIS FIGURE AND DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH E2/AS I AND/OR METAL ROOF \$ WALL CLADDING CODE OF PRACTICE.

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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.





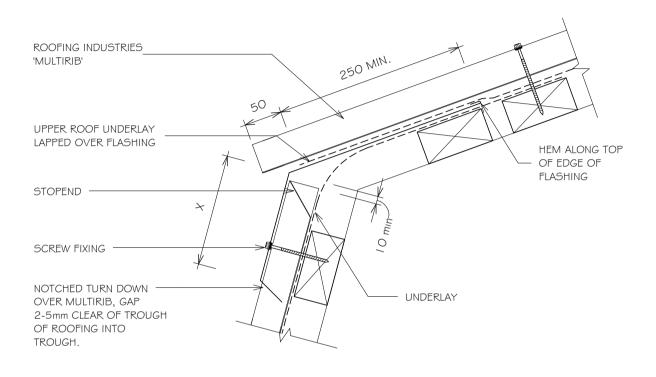


RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING MANSARD / EXTERNAL CHANGE IN PITCH FLASHING

Detail Number: RI-RMRRO I 3A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4



SITE WIND ZONE	MIN mm	(X)
(As per NZS3604)	UPPER LAP TRANSVERSE UNDER FLASHING ROOFING OVER ROOFIN	
SITUATION I (2)	250 ⁽¹⁾	I 50 ⁽⁵⁾
SITUATION 2 (3)	250 ⁽¹⁾	200 (5)
SITUATION 3 (4)	(6)	

NOTES:

- I. 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.
- G. NOT PERMITTED UNDER E2/AS I, REFER NZ METAL ROOF \$ WALL CLADDING CODE OF PRACTICE.

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I 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 I.



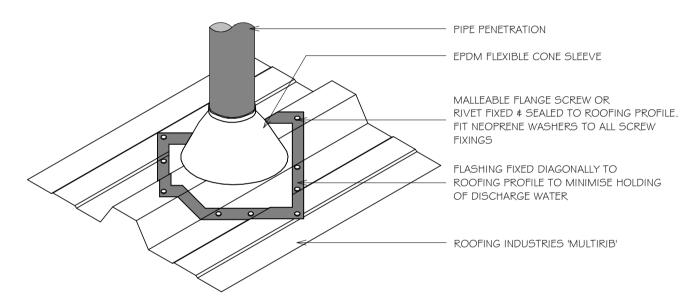




RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING EPDM FLASHING FOR UP TO 85mm DIA PIPE

Detail Number: RI-RMRRO I 4A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017



NOTES:

- FOR PIPES UP TO 85mm DIAMETER.
- 2. MAX ROOF PITCH FOR THIS FLASHING 45°, MIN PITCH 10°
- 3. MAXIMUM ROOF LENGTH ABOVE PENETRATION NOT TO EXCEED 12.0 METRES.
- 4. ALSO REFER TO NZ METAL ROOF \$ WALL CLADDING CODE OF PRACTICE.

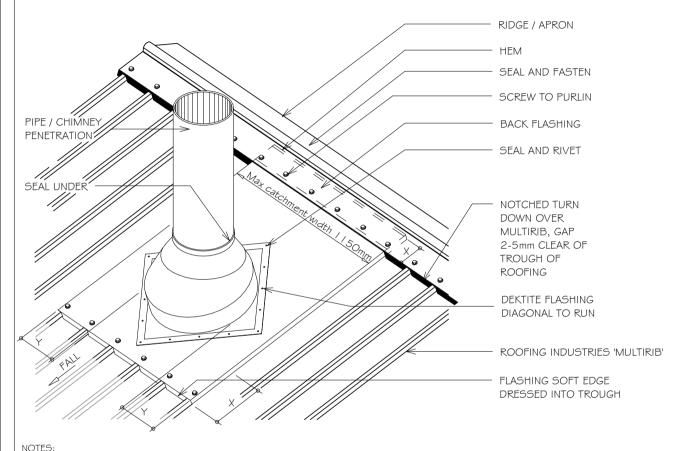
NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I 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 I.





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



Detail Number: RI-RMRRO I 5A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

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

NOTES:

- SITUATION I: 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°.
- SUITABLE FOR PIPES UP TO 500mm DIAMETER.
- MAX ROOF PITCH FOR THIS FLASHING 45°.
- ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FRAMING REQUIRED WHEN PENETRATION EXCEEDS 200mm THROUGH ROOF.
- ALSO REFER TO NZ METAL ROOF \$ CLADDING CODE OF PRACTICE.

CATCHMENT	MAX ROOF LENGTH	
WIDTH	ABOVE PENETRATION	
0-400	18 METRES	
400-600	I 6 METRES	
600-800	12 METRES	
800-1150	8 METRES	





roof.co.nz

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing
- The building designer is ultimatly 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
- 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 I.

RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING SOAKER FLASHING FOR PIPE / CHIMNEY PENETRATION (85-500mm DIA, MID ROOF)

PIPE / CHIMNEY PENETRATION SEAL UNDER SOAKER FLASHING MUST BE FULLY SUPPORTED - USE 9mm PL INSIDE CUT AREA OF ROOFING MAX CATCHMENT SEPERATE ROOFING SHEETS OVER. TRIM TO FORM 2 OVERLAPS ROOFING INDUSTRIES 'MULTIRIB' EPDM FLEXIBLE BOOT FLASHING SCREW FIXED DIAGONALLY & SEALED TO METAL SOAKER FLASHING, FIT NEOPRENE WASHERS UNDER SCREWS FLASHING SOFT EDGE

NOTES:

- SITUATION I: 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°.

Detail Number: RI-RMRRO 15B

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

- SUITABLE FOR PIPES UP TO 500mm DIAMETER.
- MAX ROOF PITCH FOR THIS FLASHING 45°.
- ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FRAMING REQUIRED WHEN PENETRATION EXCEEDS 200mm THROUGH ROOF.
- ALSO REFER TO NZ METAL ROOF & CLADDING CODE OF PRACTICE

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

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







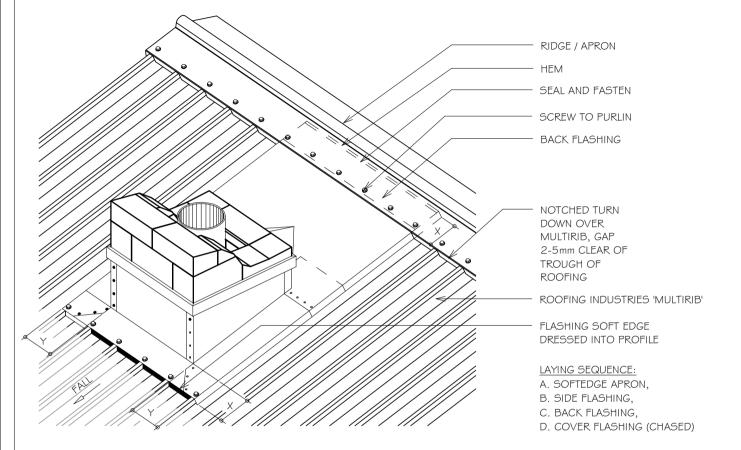
- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing
- The building designer is ultimatley responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific 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

DRESSED INTO TROUGH

- 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 I.

RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING UNDER RIDGE / APRON CHIMNEY FLASHING



Detail Number: RI-RMRRO16A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

NOTES:

- I. SITUATION I: 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 LO®
- ALSO REFER TO NZ METAL ROOF & CLADDING CODE OF PRACTICE.

CATCHMENT	MAX ROOF LENGTH	
WIDTH	ABOVE PENETRATION	
0-400	18 METRES	
400-600	I 6 METRES	
600-800	12 METRES	
800-1200	8 METRES	

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

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 I.

Copyright detail (C)

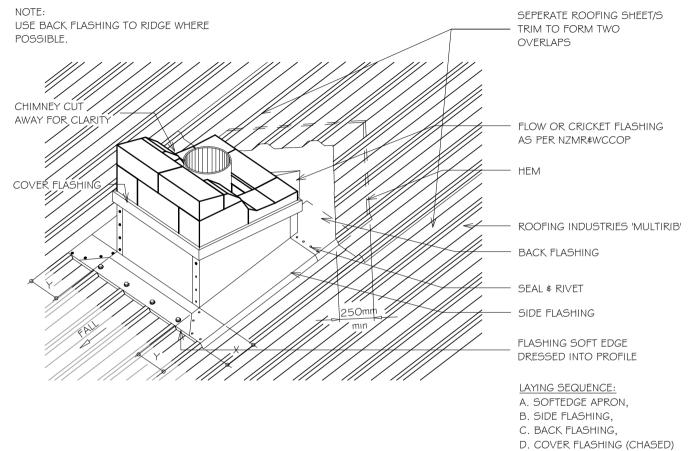




RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING CHIMNEY FLASHING, MID ROOF

Detail Number: RI-RMRRO I 6B

Date drawn: 07/07/2017



NOTES:

- SITUATION I: 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 LO° OR HIGHER UNDER E2/ASI.

CATCHMENT	MAX ROOF LENGTH
WIDTH	ABOVE PENETRATION
0-400	18 METRES
400-600	I 6 METRES
600-800	12 METRES
800-1200	8 METRES

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

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing
- The building designer is ultimatley 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
- 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 I.

Copyright detail (C)

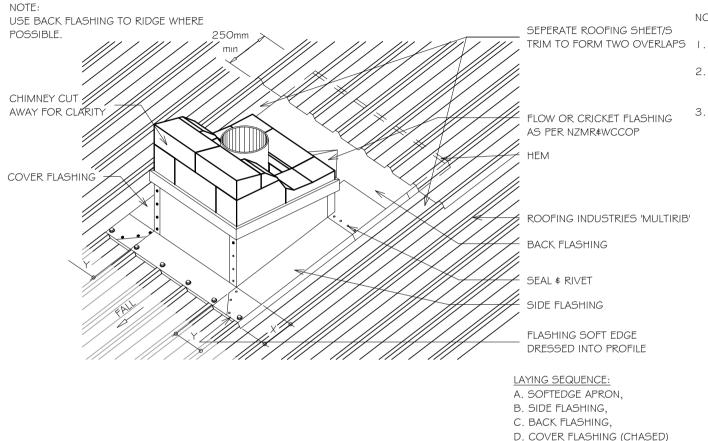




RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING CHIMNEY FLASHING, MID ROOF

Detail Number: RI-RMRRO16C

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 LO°
- 3. 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	I 6 METRES
600-800	12 METRES
800-1200	8 METRES

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

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 I.

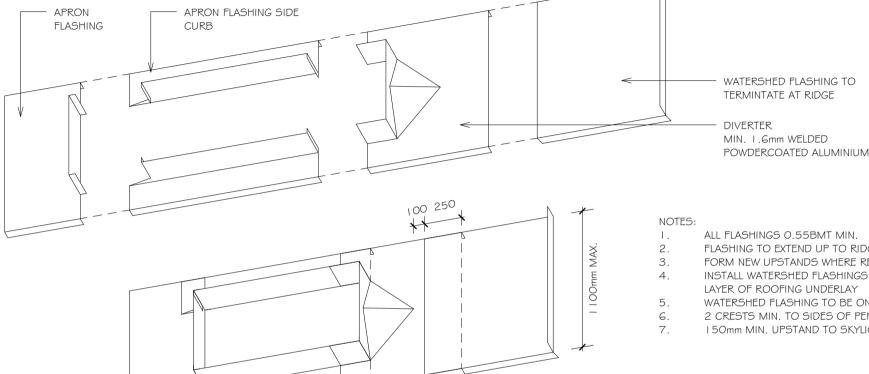


RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING SKYLIGHT FLASHING

Detail Number: RI-RMRRO I GD

Date drawn: 05/23/19

Scale: 1:5@ A4



ALL FLASHINGS O 55BMT MIN

FLASHING TO EXTEND UP TO RIDGE FLASHING

FORM NEW UPSTANDS WHERE REQUIRED

INSTALL WATERSHED FLASHINGS WITH SEPARATING LAYER OF ROOFING UNDERLAY

WATERSHED FLASHING TO BE ONE PIECE

2 CRESTS MIN. TO SIDES OF PENETRATION

150mm MIN. UPSTAND TO SKYLIGHT PENETRATION

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing
- The building designer is ultimatley 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
- 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 I.

Copyright detail



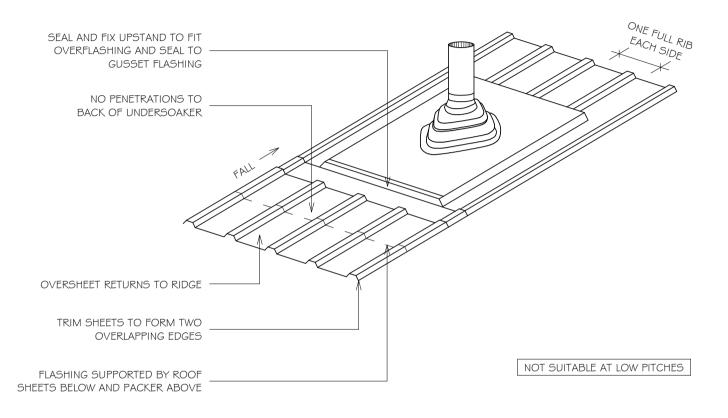


RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING LEVEL SOAKER CURB FLASHING

Detail Number: RI-RMRROIGE

Date drawn: 05/22/19

Scale: 1:5@ A4



NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 I.

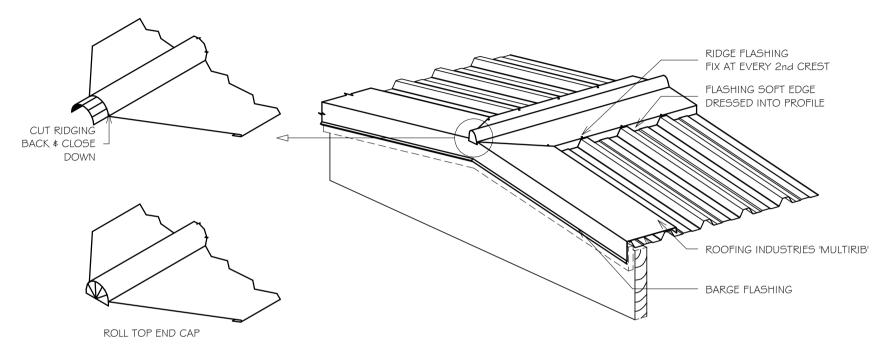




RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING RIDGE / BARGE JUNCTION

Detail Number: RI-RMRR025A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017



NOTE:

- FOR RIDGE & BARGE COVERS REFER TO SEPERATE DRAWINGS
- REFER TO MRM CODE OF PRACTICE

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing
- The building designer is ultimatley 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
- 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 I.

Copyright detail

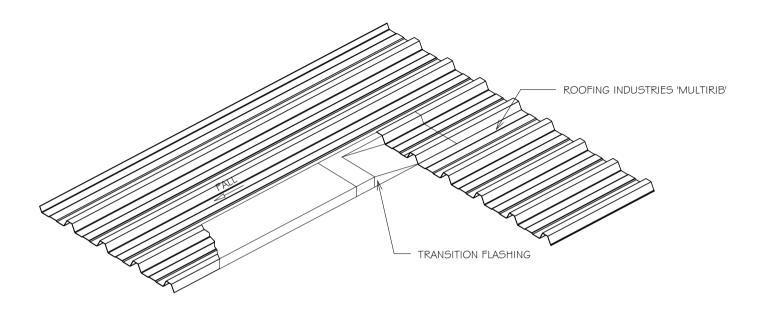




RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING INTERNAL BARGE FLASHING

Detail Number: RI-RMRR026A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017



NOT SUITABLE AT LOW PITCHES

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing
- The building designer is ultimatley 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
- 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 I.

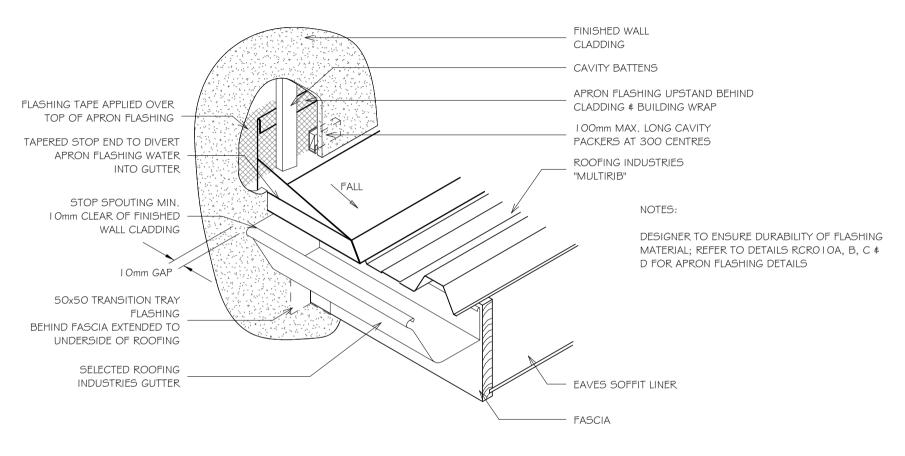




RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING PARALLEL APRON DIVERTER JUNCTION

Detail Number: RI-RMRRO27A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017



NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 I.

Copyright detail



20 I.



RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING RAKING INTERNAL GUTTER

Detail Number: RI-RMRR028A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

NOTES:

DESIGNER TO ENSURE DURABILITY OF FLASHING MATERIAL;

- I. SITUATION I: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES, WHERE ROOF PITCH IS TO 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
- G. GUTTER SHALL BE SIZED TO SUIT THE ROOF CATCHMENT AREA BUT SHALL BE NO LESS THAN THAN SHOWN IN THIS FIGURE AND DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH E2/AS I AND/OR THE NZ METAL ROOF \$ WALL CLADDING CODE OF PRACTICE.

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

BARGE CAPPING —	80 mm 80 mm		
SCREW FIXING FASCIA BOARD FLYING RAFTER	min. (6) min.	HEM TO FLASHING EDGE UNDERLAY	ROOFING INDUSTRIES 'MULTIRIB' UNDERLAY
METAL RAKING GUTTER PRE-PRIMED	TIMBERTEK ¢ NI 25mm ALLOY EN WASHERS		RAFTER TOP PLATE GUTTER

GUITER DEPTH		
ROOF PITCH	X min	
< 12°	45	
12° or greater	20	

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'
- The building designer is ultimatley 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.



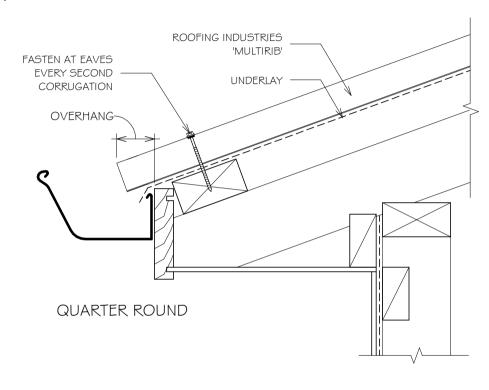


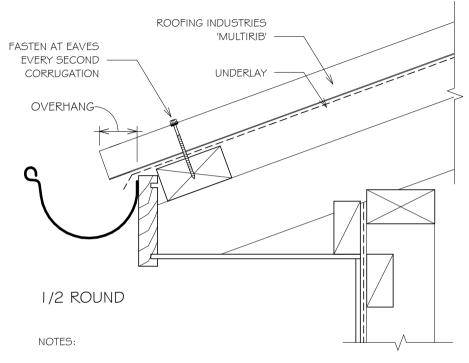
RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING ROOFING INDUSTRIES GUTTER OPTIONS QUARTER \$ 1/2 ROUND FOR TIMBER FASCIA

Detail Number: RI-RMRRO30A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4





- . GUTTER APRON FLASHINGS MAY BE REQUIRED AS PER DRAWING RMRR004A
- 2. OVERHANG AS PER DRAWING RTROO4A / MRM COP

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 I.

Copyright detail



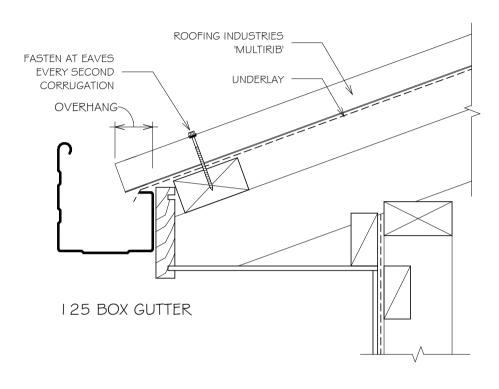


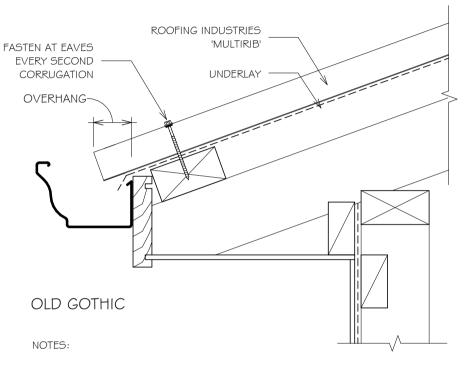
RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB ROOFING ROOFING INDUSTRIES GUTTER OPTIONS 125 BOX GUTTER & OLD GOTHIC FOR TIMBER FASCIA

Detail Number: RI-RMRR030B

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4





- 1 GUTTER APRON FLASHINGS MAY BE REQUIRED AS PER DRAWING RCROO4A
- OVERHANG AS PER DRAWING RTROO4A / MRM COP

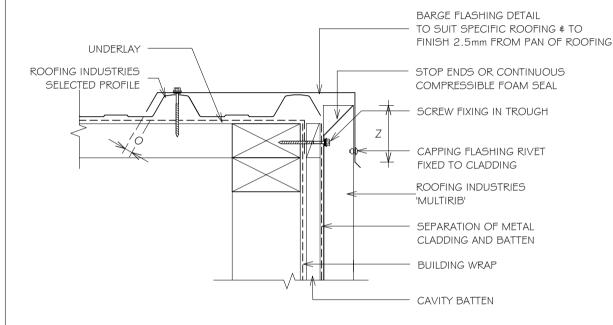
NOTES:

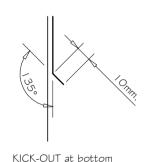
- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing
- The building designer is ultimatley responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific 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
- 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 I.





RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING BARGE DETAIL FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY (KICK OUT)





edge of vertical flashing

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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/ASI.

Detail Number: RI-RMRWOO I A- I

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

SITE WIND ZONE	MINIMUM
(As per NZS3604)	Z
SITUATION I (I)	75mm ⁽³⁾
SITUATION 2 (2)	I OOmm ⁽³⁾

NOTES:

- SITUATION I: 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°.
- 3. 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





RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING BARGE DETAIL FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY (BIRDS BEAK)

BARGE FLASHING DETAIL TO SUIT SPECIFIC ROOFING \$ TO FINISH 2-5mm FROM PAN **UNDERLAY** OF ROOFING ROOFING INDUSTRIES STOP FNDS OR CONTINUOUS SELECTED PROFILE COMPRESSIBLE FOAM SEAL SCREW FIXING IN TROUGH CAPPING FLASHING RIVET FIXED TO CLADDING ROOFING INDUSTRIES 'MULTIRIB' SEPARATION OF METAL CLADDING AND BATTEN **BUILDING WRAP** CAVITY BATTEN BIRD'S BEAK at bottom

Bird's beak dimension may vary between manufacturing locations.

edge of vertical flashing

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatly 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 I.

Detail Number: RI-RMRWOO I B- I

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

SITE WIND ZONE	MINIMUM
(As per NZS3604)	Z
SITUATION I (I)	75mm ⁽³⁾
SITUATION 2 (2)	I OOmm ⁽³⁾

NOTES:

- SITUATION I: 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 FDGE
- CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPERATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR
- CASTELLATED BATTEN, DRAINAGE PLASTIC BATTEN OR APPROVED DRAINED BATTEN CAN BE USED WITH THIS SYSTEM





RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING HEAD BARGE FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY ON CAVITY (KICK OUT)

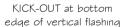
BARGE FLASHING DETAIL TO SUIT SPECIFIC ROOFING AND TO FINISH 2-5mm FROM PAN OF ROOFING STOP FND STOP ENDS OR CONTINUOUS COMPRESSIBLE FOAM SEAL CAPPING FLASHING RIVET FIXED TO CLADDING ROOFING INDUSTRIES

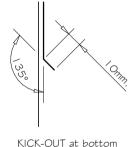
SCREW FIXING IN TROUGH ROOFING INDUSTRIES 'MULTIRIB'

> SEPARATION OF METAL CLADDING AND BATTEN

BUILDING WRAP

CAVITY BATTEN





NOTES:

SELECTED PROFILE

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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/ASI.

Detail Number: RI-RMRW002A-I

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

SITE WIND ZONE	MINIMUM	
(As per NZS3604)	Z	X ⁽⁴⁾
SITUATION I (1)	75mm ⁽³⁾	I 50mm
SITUATION 2 (2)	I OOmm ⁽³⁾	200mm

- SITUATION I: 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







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

BARGE FLASHING DETAIL TO SUIT SPECIFIC ROOFING AND TO FINISH 2-5mm FROM PAN OF ROOFING STOP ENDS OR CONTINUOUS STOP END COMPRESSIBLE FOAM SEAL CAPPING FLASHING RIVET FIXED TO CLADDING ROOFING INDUSTRIES SELECTED PROFILE SCREW FIXING IN TROUGH ROOFING INDUSTRIES . 'MULTIRIB' SEPARATION OF METAL CLADDING AND BATTEN BUILDING WRAP CAVITY BATTEN

> BIRD'S BEAK at bottom edge of vertical flashing

Detail Number: RI-RMRW002B-1

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

SITE WIND ZONE	MINIMUM	
(As per NZS3604)	Z	X ⁽⁴⁾
SITUATION I (I)	75mm ⁽³⁾	I 50mm
SITUATION 2 (2)	I 00mm ⁽³⁾	200mm

NOTES:

Bird's beak dimension may vary between manufacturing locations.

- SITUATION I: 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
- 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

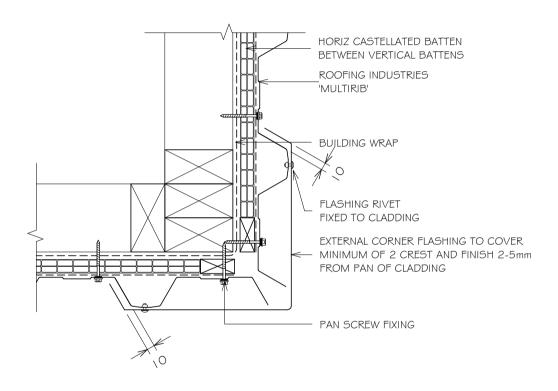
Copyright detail (C) 2017





- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 I.

RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING STANDARD EXTERNAL CORNER FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY



NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 batters are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity batters 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 I.

Detail Number: RI-RMRW003A-I

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

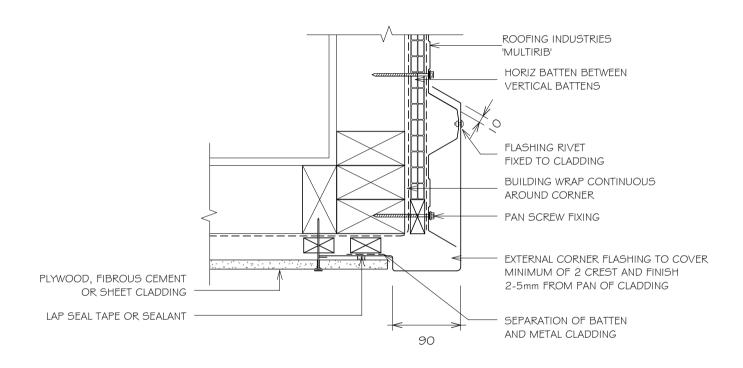
Scale: 1:5@ A4

NOTES:

- I. 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



RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING EXTERNAL CORNER FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY WITH CLADDING CHANGE



Detail Number: RI-RMRW003B-1

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

NOTES:

- I. 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

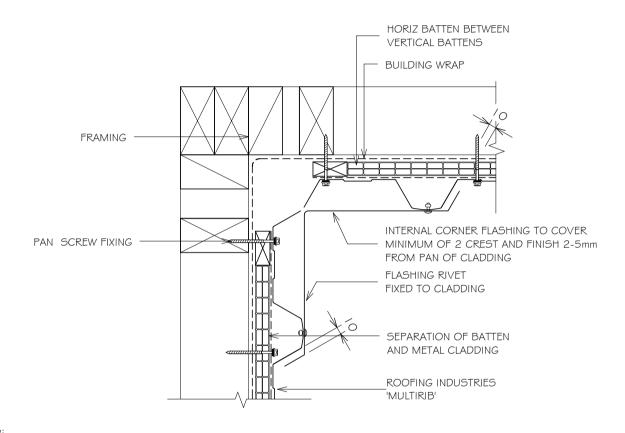
- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for 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 I.







RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING STANDARD INTERNAL CORNER FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY



NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 batters are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity batters 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 I.

Detail Number: RI-RMRW004A-I

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

NOTES:

- I. 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



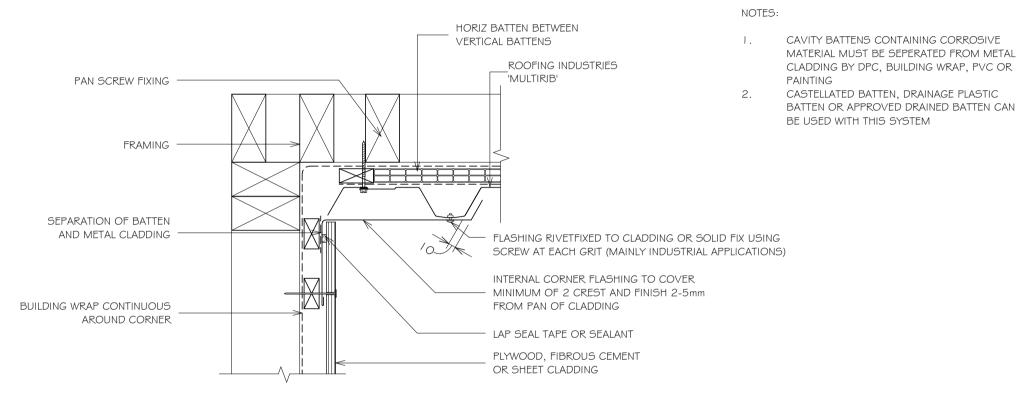


RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING INTERNAL CORNER FOR VERTICAL CLADDING WITH CLADDING CHANGE

Detail Number: RI-RMRW004B-I

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4



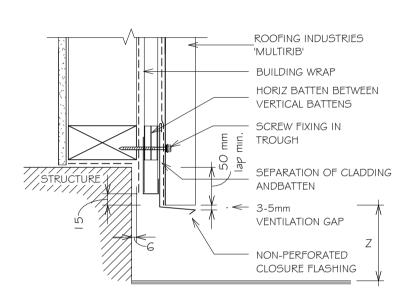
- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for 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 I.

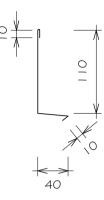




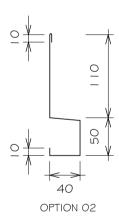


RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING BOTTOM OF CLADDING FOR VERTICAL RIBLINE ON CAVITY





OPTION OI



Detail Number: RI-RMRW005A-I

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

SFT DOWN	MINIMUM
JLI DOWN	Z
PAVED SURFACE	I OOmm
UNPAVED SURFACE	175mm

NOTE:

- I. 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
- CASTELLATED BATTEN, DRAINAGE PLASTIC BATTEN
 OR APPROVED DRAINED BATTEN CAN BE USED
 WITH THIS SYSTEM

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 batters are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity batters 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 I.

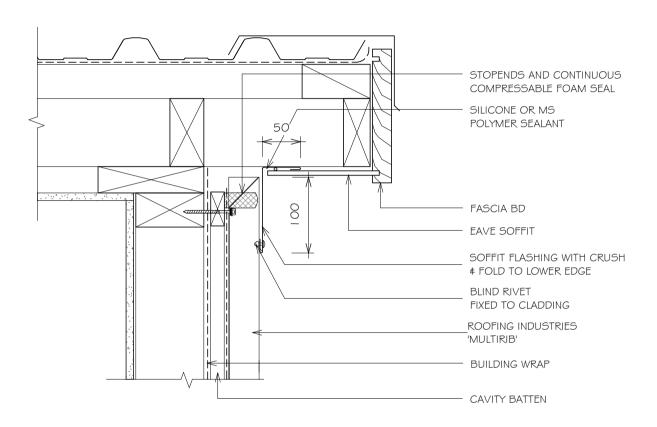








RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING SOFFIT FLASHING FOR VERTICAL RIBLINE ON CAVITY



NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof # Wall Cladding Code of Practice
 and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 batters are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity batters 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 I.

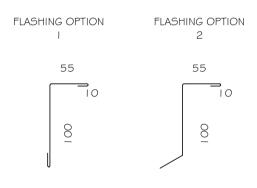
Detail Number: RI-RMRWOOGA-I

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

NOTES:

- I. 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



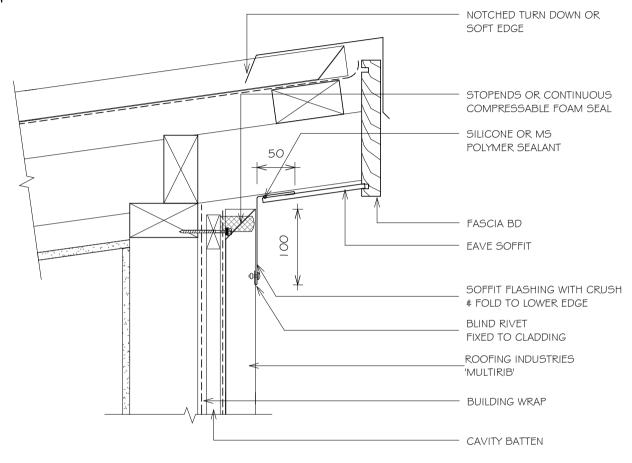




NOTCH CLEAR OF PAN 2-5mm



RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING SLOPING SOFFIT FLASHING FOR VERTICAL RIBLINE ON CAVITY



NOTES:

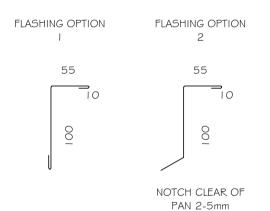
- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity batters are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity batters 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 I.

Detail Number: RI-RMRW007A-I

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

- I. 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

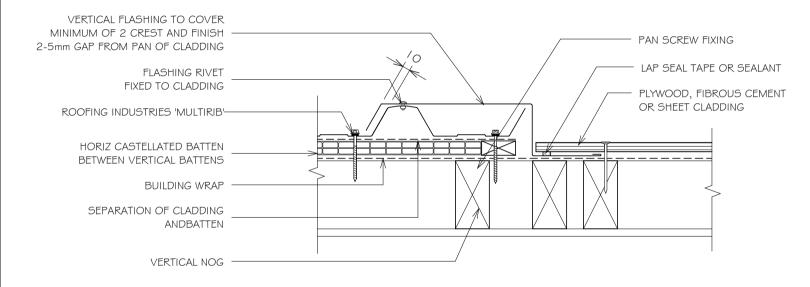








RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING VERTICAL BUTT JOINT - VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY WITH CLADDING CHANGE (DIRECT FIXED)



Detail Number: RI-RMRW009A-I

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

NOTES:

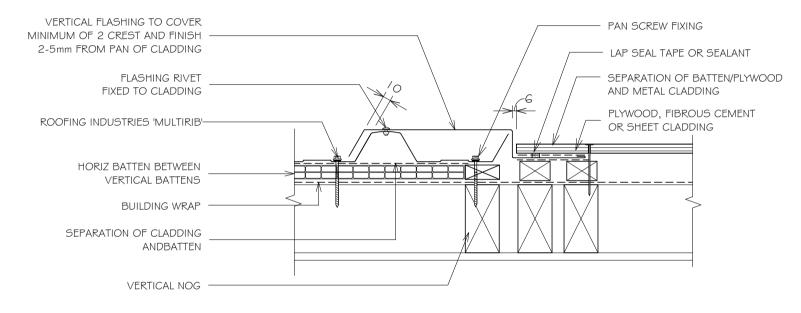
- I. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING
 CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE
 SEPERATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY
 DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR
 PAINTING
- 2. CASTELLATED BATTEN, DRAINAGE
 PLASTIC BATTEN OR APPROVED
 DRAINED BATTEN CAN BE USED WITH
 THIS SYSTEM

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof # Wall Cladding Code of Practice
 and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 I.





RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING VERTICAL BUTT JOINT - VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY WITH CLADDING CHANGE (CAVITY)



Detail Number: RI-RMRW009B-1

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

NOTES:

- I. 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

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof # Wall Cladding Code of Practice
 and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 batters are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity batters 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 I.



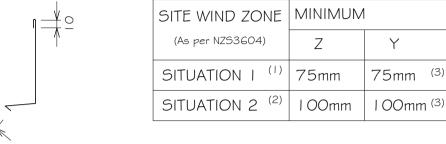


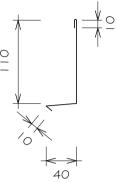
RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY JUNCTION FLASHING

Detail Number: RI-RMRWO I OA- I

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4



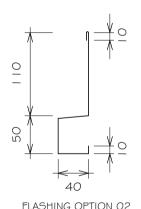


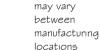
BUILDING

WRAP

DPC

FLASHING OPTION OI





Bird's beak dimensions

BIRD'S BEAK at bottom edge of vertical flashing

ROOFING INDUSTRIES 'MULTIRIB' HORIZ BATTEN BETWEEN

SEPARATION OF CLADDING

LAPPED OVER FLASHING

BUILDING WRAP FROM ABOVE

VERTICAL BATTENS SCREW FIXING IN TROUGH

ANDBATTEN

FLASHING WITH IO° FALL

NOTES:

These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.

5mm min

- The building designer is ultimatley 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/ASI.

NOTES:

- SITUATION I: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND
- 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

Copyright detail





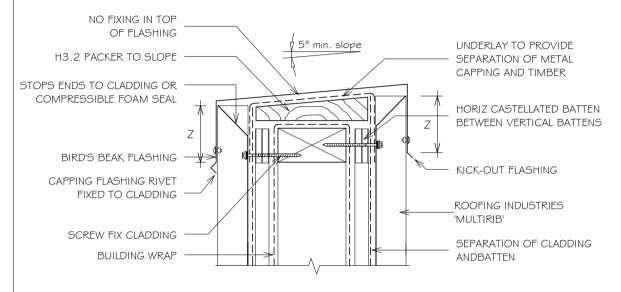


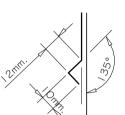
RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING BALUSTRADE FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY

Detail Number: RI-RMRWO I I A- I

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

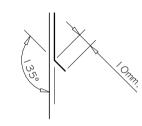




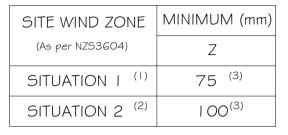
Bird's beak dimensions

may vary between manufacturing locations

BIRD'S BEAK at bottom edae of vertical flashina



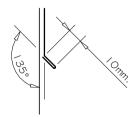
KICK-OUT at bottom edge of vertical flashing



NOTES:

- SITUATION I: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND ZONES
- SITUATION 2: FOR VERY HIGH & EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES
- 3 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/AS1.

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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/ASI.



KICK-OUT hem at bottom edge of vertical flashing



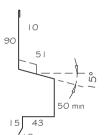






RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING HEAD FLASHING FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY (RECESSED WINDOW/DOOR)

CAVITY BATTEN ROOFING INDUSTRIES 'MULTIRIB' SCREW FIXING ADDITIONAL BUILDING WRAP FROM OVERLAP ABOVE OR TOP OF WALL LAPPED OVER FLASHING OR USE WINDOW FLASHING TAPE BUILDING WRAP DRESSED INTO OPENING WITH 50mm RETURN TO INSIDE OF FRAME WITH WINDOW FLASHING TAPE INSTALLED OVER WRAP TO CORNERS 15mm min. COVER 90 ROOFING INDUSTRIES HEAD FLASHING WITH 15° FALL AIR SEAL WITH STOP ENDS PACKERS WINDOW FRAME



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

Detail Number: RI-RMRW012A-1

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

GENERAL NOTES:

- REFER TO E2/AS I FOR GENERAL WINDOW OPENING FOR WRAPPING OF FRAMED OPENING PRIOR TO WINDOW INSTALLATION.
- 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.
- 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
- LIASE WITH WINDOW MANUFACTURER PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.
- SEAL HEAD FLASHING TO WINDOW IN VERY HIGH ¢ EXTRA HIGH WIND ZONES.
- 8. REFER TO E2/AS I FOR ALTERNATIVE.
- CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPERATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING
- IO. CASTELLATED BATTEN, DRAINAGE PLASTIC BATTEN OR APPROVED DRAINED BATTEN CAN BE USED WITH THIS SYSTEM

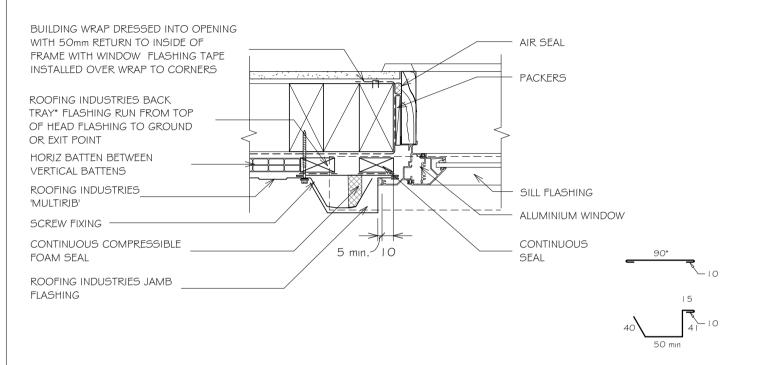
NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 batters are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity batters 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 I.

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



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



* Back tray size may require to increase to ensure coverage at ends of head flashling. (Dimensions are indicative only) Turn down end of head flashing Detail Number: RI-RMRWO12B-1

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

GENERAL NOTES:

- REFER TO E2/AS I FOR GENERAL WINDOW OPENING FOR WRAPPING OF FRAMED OPENING PRIOR TO WINDOW INSTALLATION.
- 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.
- G. LIASE WITH WINDOW MANUFACTURER PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.
- 7. REFER TO E2/AS I FOR ALTERNATIVE.
- 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

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

Copyright detail

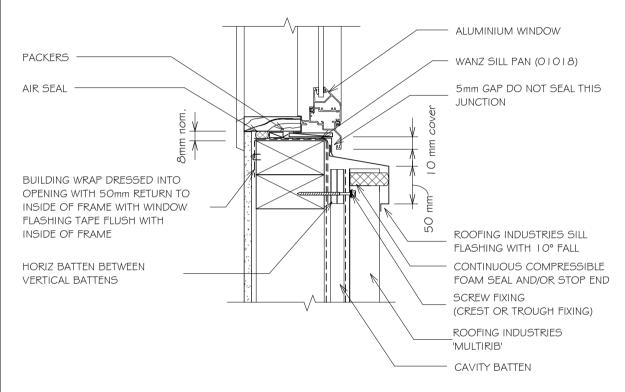


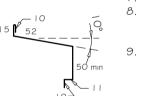
2017



- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof # Wall Cladding Code of Practice
 and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 I.

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





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

Detail Number: RI-RMRWO 12C-1

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

GENERAL NOTES:

- REFER TO E2/AS I FOR GENERAL WINDOW OPENING FOR WRAPPING OF FRAMED OPENING PRIOR TO WINDOW INSTALLATION.
- 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.
- ARCHITRAVE'S ARE SHOWN FOR CONSISTENCY ONLY. DETAIL MAY BE USED WITH REBATED LINER.
- 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
- REFER TO E2/AS I FOR ALTERNATIVE.
 - 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

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

Copyright detail





- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 batters 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 I.

RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING METER BOX HEAD FLASHING FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY

HORIZ BATTEN BETWEEN CAVITY BATTEN VERTICAL BATTENS ROOFING INDUSTRIES SCREW FIXING TO TROUGH MULTIRIB' ADDITIONAL BUILDING WRAP FROM OVERLAP ABOVE LAPPED OVER FLASHING OR USE WINDOW FLASHING TAPE ROOFING INDUSTRIES HEAD FLASHING WITH 15° FALL. TURN BUILDING WRAP DRESSED INTO DOWN END OF HEAD FLASHING. OPENING WITH 50mm RETURN TO INSIDE OF FRAME WITH WINDOW 15mm min. COVER FLASHING TAPE INSTALLED OVER WRAP TO CORNERS 40x40 COLORSTEEL ANGLE TO HEAD OF METER BOX. POSITION TO SUIT CLADDING, SEAL ANGLE TO HEAD. WATERPROOF AIRSEAL TO PERIMETER OF TRIM CAVITY METER BOX

Detail Number: RI-RMRWO I 5A-I

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

NOTES:

- I. REFER TO E2/AS I 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

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice
 and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 I.







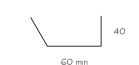
RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING METER BOX SIDE FLASHING FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY

Detail Number: RI-RMRWOIGA-I

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

WATERPROOF AIRSEAL TO BUILDING WRAP DRESSED INTO OPENING PERIMETER OF TRIM WITH 50mm RETURN TO INSIDE OF CAVITY 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 'MUITIRIB' SCREW FIXING LAP SFAL TAPE OR SFALANT 60 min. METER BOX SEAL AND RIVET 40x60 min COLORSTEEL 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

NOTES:

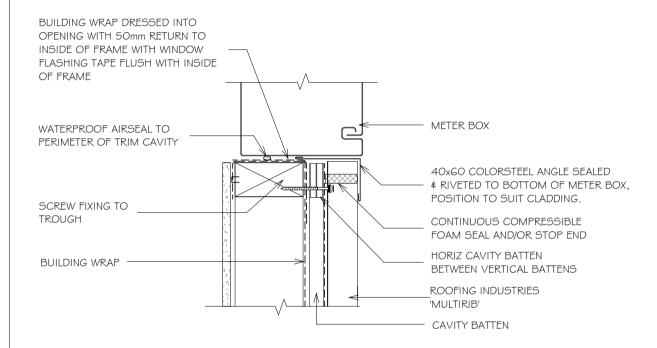
- I. REFER TO E2/ASI FOR GENERAL
 METERBOX AND SIMILAR PENETRATIONS /
 OPENINGS.
- CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING
 CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE
 SEPERATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY
 DPC. BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING
- 3. CASTELLATED BATTEN, DRAINAGE PLASTIC
 BATTEN OR APPROVED DRAINED BATTEN
 CAN BE USED WITH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

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 I.





RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING METER BOX BASE FLASHING FOR VERTICAL CLADDING ON CAVITY



NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 I.

Detail Number: RI-RMRWO | 7A- |

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

NOTES:

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

Copyright detail



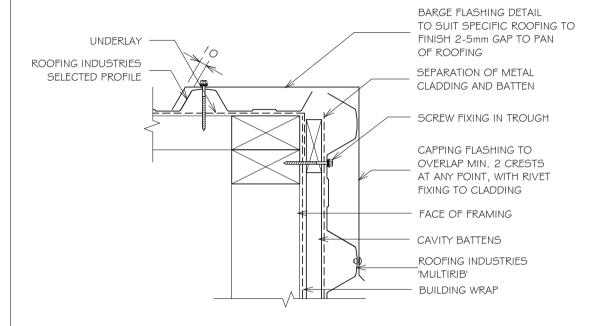


RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING BARGE DETAIL FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING (KICK OUT)

Detail Number: RI-RMRW021A

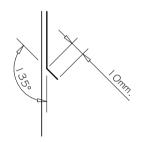
Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4



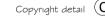
NOTES:

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



KICK-OUT at bottom edge of vertical flashing

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof # Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 batters are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity batters 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 I.







RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING BARGE DETAIL FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING (BIRDS BEAK)

BARGE FLASHING DETAIL TO SUIT SPECIFIC ROOFING TO FINISH 2-5mm TO PAN **UNDERLAY** OF ROOFING ROOFING INDUSTRIES SEPARATION OF METAL SELECTED PROFILE CLADDING AND BATTEN SCREW FIXING IN TROUGH CAPPING FLASHING TO OVERLAP MIN. 2 CRESTS AT ANY POINT, WITH RIVET FIXING TO CLADDING FACE OF FRAMING CAVITY BATTENS ROOFING INDUSTRIES 'MULTIRIB' **BUILDING WRAP**

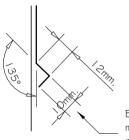
Detail Number: RI-RMRW021B

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

NOTES:

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



Bird's beak dimension may vary between manufacturing locations.

BIRD'S BEAK at bottom edge of vertical flashing

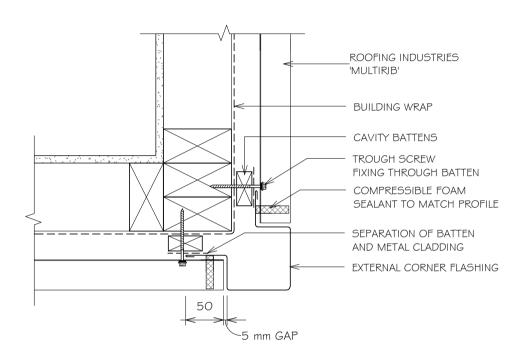
NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 batters are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity batters 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 I.





RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING EXTERNAL CORNER FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING



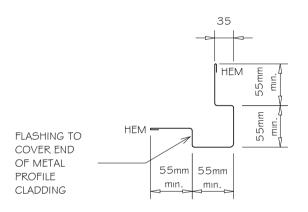
Detail Number: RI-RMRW023A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

NOTES:

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

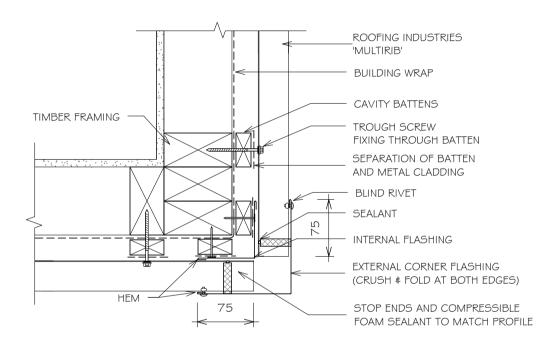


- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice
 and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity batters are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity batters 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 I.





RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING ALTERNATIVE EXTERNAL CORNER FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING



NOTES:

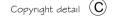
- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for 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 I.

Detail Number: RI-RMRW023B

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

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







RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING INTERNAL CORNER FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING

SEPARATION OF BATTEN
AND METAL CLADDING

ROOFING INDUSTRIES
'MULTIRIB'
INTERNAL CORNER FLASHING
COMPRESSIBLE FOAM
SEALANT
SCREW FIXING THROUGH BATTENS

CAVITY BATTENS

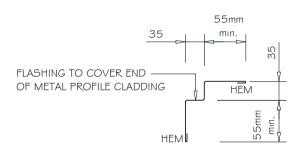
Detail Number: RI-RMRW024A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

NOTES:

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

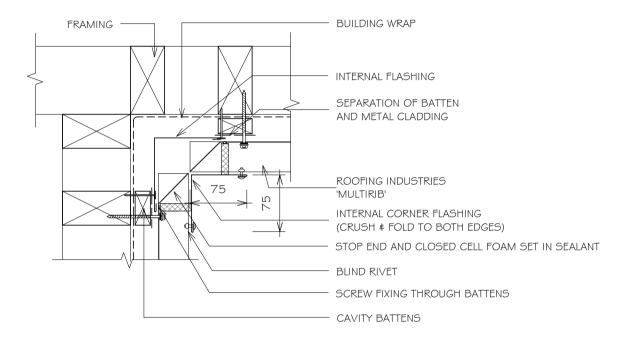


- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity batters are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity batters 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 I.





RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING ALTERNATIVE INTERNAL CORNER FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING



Detail Number: RI-RMRW024B

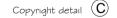
Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

NOTES:

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

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 batters are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity batters 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 I.



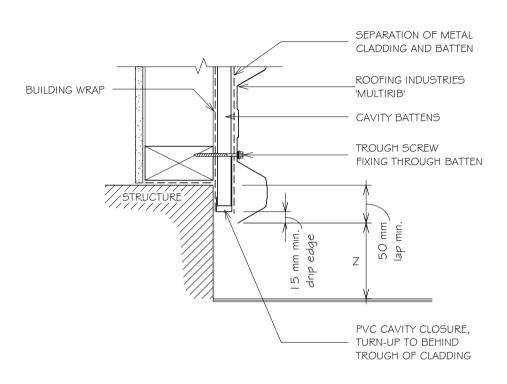


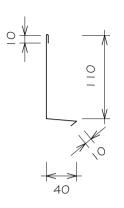
RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING BOTTOM OF CLADDING FOR HORIZONTAL RIBLINE

Detail Number: RI-RMRW025A

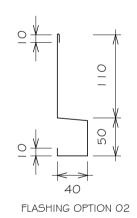
Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4





FLASHING OPTION OI



SFT DOWN	MINIMUM
SLI DOWN	Z
PAVED SURFACE	I OOmm
UNPAVED SURFACE	175mm

NOTES:

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

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 batters are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity batters 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 I .





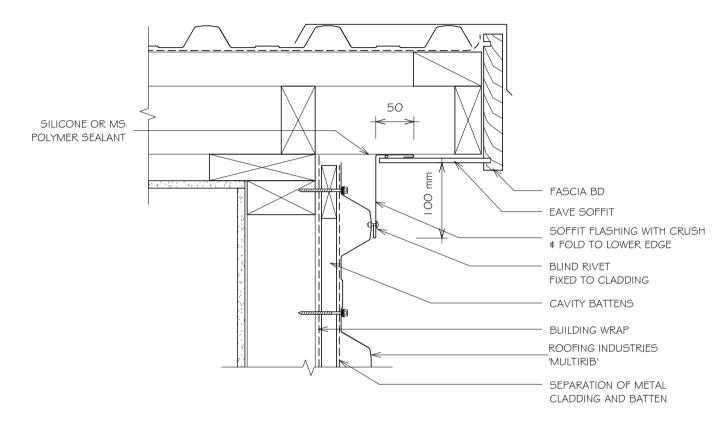


RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING SOFFIT FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL RIBLINE

Detail Number: RI-RMRW026A

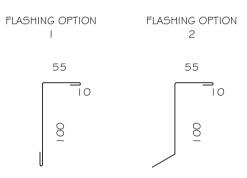
Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4



NOTES:

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



- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 I.







RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING SLOPING SOFFIT FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL RIBLINE

NOTCHED TURN DOWN OR SOFT EDGE SILICONE OR MS POLYMER SEALANT FASCIA BD SLOPING SOFFIT SOFFIT FLASHING WITH CRUSH **# FOLD TO LOWER EDGE** SCREW FIXING THROUGH BATTEN **BLIND RIVET** FIXED TO CLADDING **CAVITY BATTENS** BUILDING WRAP ROOFING INDUSTRIES 'MUITIRIB' SEPARATION OF METAL CLADDING AND BATTEN

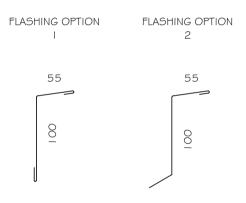
Detail Number: RI-RMRW027A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

NOTES:

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



- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof # Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 batters are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity batters 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 I.







RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING VERTICAL BUTT JOINT FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING

Detail Number: RI-RMRW028A

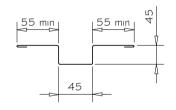
Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

ADDITIONAL FRAMING AS NECESSARY TO SUPPORT CLADDING AND FLASHING SCREW FIXING TO STUD BUILDING WRAP VERTICAL BATTENS ROOFING INDUSTRIES 'MULTIRIB' PROFILED CLOSED CELL FOAM SET IN SEALANT SEPARATION OF BATTEN AND METAL CLADDING HEM

NOTES:

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



- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof # Wall Cladding Code of Practice
 and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 batters are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity batters 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 I.





RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING VERTICAL BUTT JOINT FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING, OPTION 2

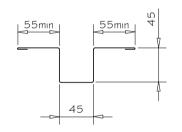
Detail Number: RI-RMRW028B

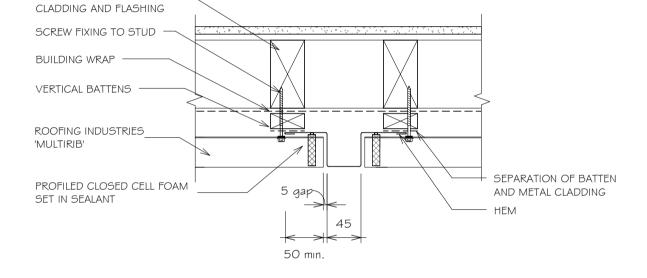
Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

NOTES:

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





NOTES:

ADDITIONAL FRAMING AS

NECESSARY TO SUPPORT

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 batters are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity batters 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 I.



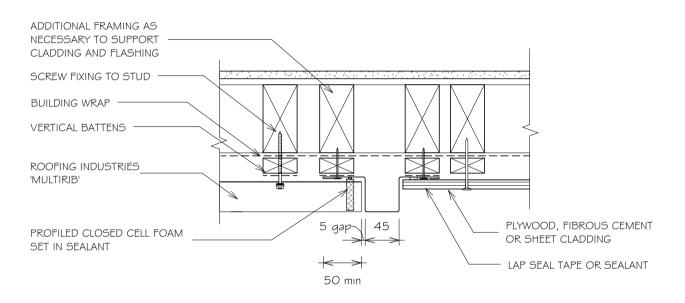


RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING VERTICAL BUTT JOINT FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING TO ALTERNATIVE CLADDING (UP TO 25MM)

Detail Number: RI-RMRW029A

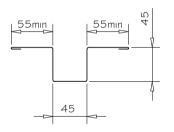
Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

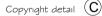


NOTES:

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



- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 batters are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity batters 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 I.





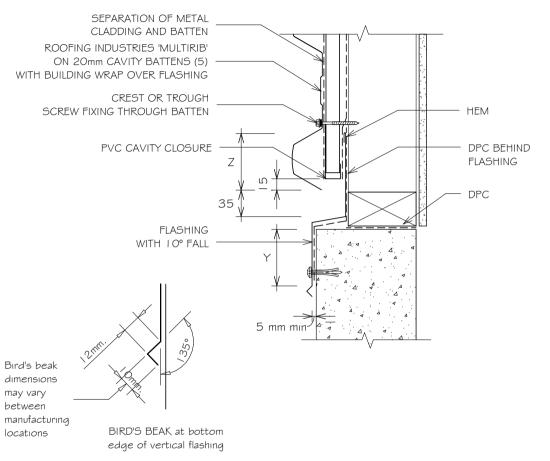


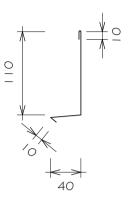
RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING HORIZONTAL CLADDING JUNCTION FLASHING

Detail Number: RI-RMRW030A

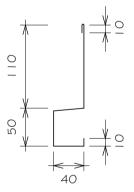
Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4





FLASHING OPTION OI



FLASHING OPTION 02

SITE WIND ZONE	MINIMUM	
(As per NZS3604)	Z	Y
SITUATION I (1)	75mm	75mm ⁽³⁾
SITUATION 2 (2)	I OOmm	I 00mm ⁽³⁾

NOTES:

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

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 I.

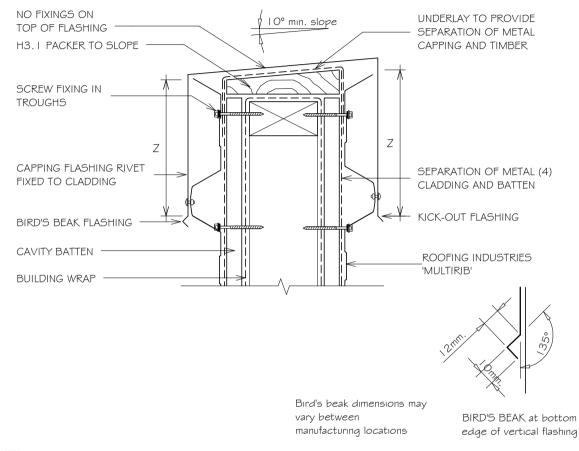








RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING BALUSTRADE FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING



(As per NZS3604) 75 or 2 SITUATION I corrugations min 100 or 2 SITUATION 2 (2) corrugations min

Detail Number: RI-RMRW031A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

MINIMUM (mm)

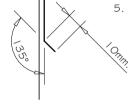
Scale: 1:5@ A4

NOTES:

- 1 SITUATION I: IN LOW, MEDIUM OR HIGH WIND 70NFS
- SITUATION 2: FOR ALL ROOF PITCHES IN VERY HIGH \$ FXTRA HIGH WIND 70NES
- EXCLUDES DRIP EDGE.

SITE WIND ZONE

- CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPARATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC. BUILDING WRAP. PVC OR PAINTING.
 - SLOPE FOR PARAPET CAP 5 DEGREES. INCREASE SLOPE FOR BALUSTRADE TO 10 DEGREES. REFER F4/AS1.



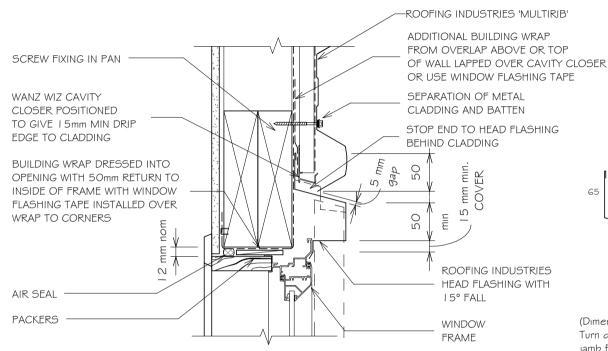
KICK-OUT at bottom edge of vertical flashing

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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/ASI.





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



65 73 50 min

(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. Detail Number: RI-RMRW032A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

GENERAL NOTES:

- I. REFER TO E2/AS I FOR GENERAL WINDOW OPENING FOR WRAPPING OF FRAMED OPENING PRIOR TO WINDOW INSTALLATION.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 I.
DIMENSIONS ARE INDICATIVE ONLY.

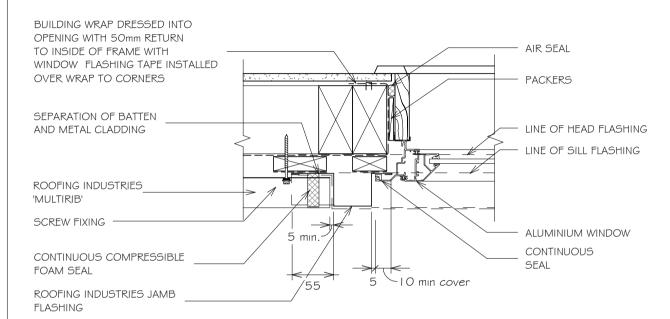
- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity batters are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity batters 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 I.







RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING JAMB FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING (RECESSED WINDOW/DOOR)



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

Detail Number: RI-RMRW032B

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

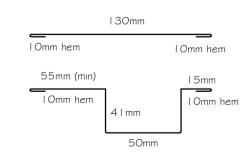
Scale: 1:5@ A4

GENERAL NOTES:

- REFER TO E2/AS I FOR GENERAL WINDOW OPENING FOR WRAPPING OF FRAMED OPENING PRIOR TO WINDOW INSTALLATION.
- 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
- LIAISE WITH WINDOW MANUFACTURER PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.

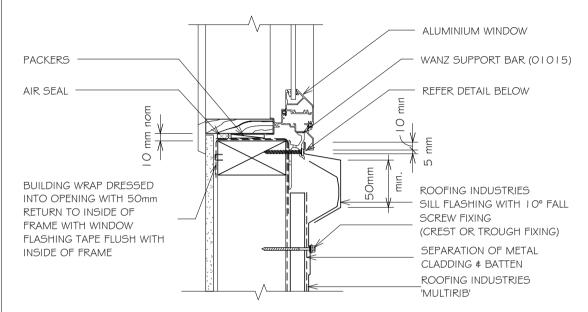
REFERENCE FLASHINGS:
NZ METAL ROOF AND WALL CLADDING
CODE OF PRACTICE AND E2/AS I.
DIMENSIONS ARE INDICATIVE ONLY.

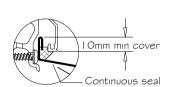
- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity batters are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity batters 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 I.

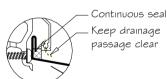




RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING SILL FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING (RECESSED WINDOW/DOOR)









Sill sealing method for flange end type drainage systems

Detail Number: RI-RMRW032C

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

GENERAL NOTES:

- I. REFER TO E2/AS I 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.
 - 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.
 - LIASE WITH WINDOW MANUFACTURER PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.

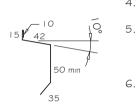
REFERENCE FLASHINGS:
NZ METAL ROOF AND WALL CLADDING
CODE OF PRACTICE
NZMRM AND E2/AS I.
DIMENSIONS ARE INDICATIVE ONLY

NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 I.

Copyright detail (C)





Sill flashings stop ended to

\$ show minimum lap covers)

(Dimensions are indicative only

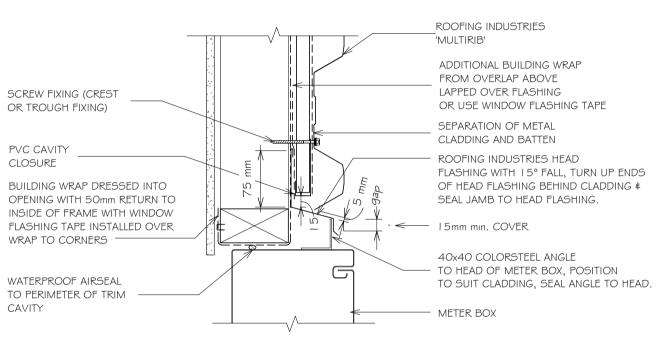
receive jamb flashings

RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING METER BOX HEAD FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING

Detail Number: RI-RMRW040A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

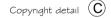
Scale: 1:5@ A4



GENERAL NOTES:

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

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 I.







RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING METER BOX SIDE FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING

BUILDING WRAP DRESSED INTO WATERPROOF AIRSEAL TO OPENING WITH 50mm RETURN PERIMETER OF TRIM CAVITY TO INSIDE OF FRAME WITH WINDOW FLASHING TAPE INSTALLED OVER WRAP SCRFW FIXING ROOFING INDUSTRIES BACK TRAY* FLASHING RUN FROM TOP OF HEAD FLASHING TO GROUND OR FXIT POINT SEPARATION OF BATTEN AND METAL CLADDING ROOFING INDUSTRIES 'MULTIRIB' 60 min PROFILED CLOSED CELL FOAM MFTFR BOX SET IN SEALANT SEAL AND RIVET 40x60 COLORSTEEL ANGLE

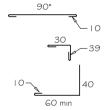
Detail Number: RI-RMRW041A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

GENERAL NOTES:

- I. CAVITY BATTENS CONTAINING CORROSIVE MATERIAL MUST BE SEPARATED FROM METAL CLADDING BY DPC, BUILDING WRAP, PVC OR PAINTING.
- REFER TO E2/AS I 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

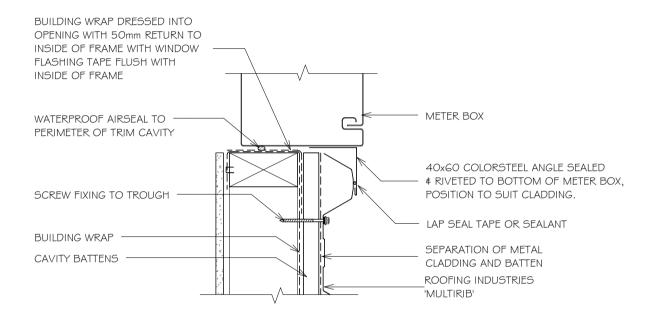
- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof # Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley responsible to ensure that details used meet the requirements of the NZ Building Code for the specific project.
- Details of the supporting structure including cavity batters are indicative only and are the responsibility of the building designer. For steel framed buildings thermal break cavity batters 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 I.







RESIDENTIAL MULTIRIB WALL CLADDING METER BOX BASE FLASHING FOR HORIZONTAL CLADDING



NOTES:

- These details are generally in compliance with E2/AS I and/or the NZ Metal Roof \$ Wall Cladding Code of Practice and in some cases specific details by 'Roofing Industries'.
- The building designer is ultimatley 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 I.

Detail Number: RI-RMRW042A

Date drawn: 07/07/2017

Scale: 1:5@ A4

GENERAL NOTES:

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

Copyright detail (C)



