Metroll®

BETTER SERVICE • BETTER BUILDING SOLUTIONS

PRODUCT RANGE COMPANION GUIDE

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TCG_APR26

PRODUCT SPECIFICATION TABLE

PROFILE	BMT mm	STEEL BASE MPa	MASS kg/m²		COVER WIDTH mm	PROFILE DEPTH mm	Minimum Pitch °	MAX. SPANS mm*		OVERHANG mm**	
			CB	ZA				END	INTERNAL	PLAIN	STIFFENED
ROOFING											
Corodek®	0.42	G550	4.30	4.23	762	16	5° (1 in 12)	900	1200	200	250
	0.48		4.88	4.81				1300	1700	250	250
	0.6		5.95	5.88				1600	1800	200	250
Metlok 700® VG4	0.42	G550	4.68	4.61	700	40	1° (1 in 50)	1800	2200	150	450
	0.48		5.32	5.24				2200	2800	200	500
Metlok® HP	0.42	G550	4.68	4.61	695	40	1° (1 in 50)	1700	2100	150	450
	0.48		5.32	5.24				2200	2700	200	500
Metrospan®	0.42	G550	4.68	4.61	700	24	2° (1 in 30)	1800	2400	200	400
	0.48		5.32	5.24				2200	3000	250	500
Trimclad®	0.42	G550	4.30	4.23	762	29	2° (1 in 30)	1350	1900	150	300
	0.48		4.88	4.81				1900	2600	200	350
WALLING											
Corodek®	0.42	G550	4.30	4.23	762	16		2200	2700	200	300
	0.48		4.88	4.81				2400	2700	250	350
	0.6		5.95	5.88				2400	3000	200	300
Metlok 700® VG4	0.42	G550	4.68	4.61	700	40		2200	2200	200	450
	0.48		5.32	5.24				2400	2800	250	500
Metlok® HP	0.42	G550	4.68	4.61	695	40		1750	2100	200	450
	0.48		5.32	5.24				2200	2700	250	500
Metrib®	0.42	G550	3.86	3.80	850	4		1000	1250	150	150
Metroclad®	0.42	G550	3.79	3.73	864	11		1400	1750	150	200
Metrospan®	0.42	G550	4.68	4.61	700	24		2400	3000	200	400
	0.48		5.32	5.24	700			2400	3000	250	500
Mini Corodek®	0.42	G550	3.97	3.91	825	6		1150	1450	100	100
Trimclad®	0.35	G550	3.62	3.56	762	29		2400	3000	150	250
	0.42		4.30	4.23						200	300
	0.48		4.88	4.81						250	350

NOTES:
*Maximum Spans are based on N2 Wind Category and 1.5mm substrate.
**Minimum Overhang is 50mm.
**Plain Overhangs limited to 20% of adjacent end span.
**Stiffened Overhangs limited to 33% of adjacent end span.

MATERIAL COMPATIBILITY TABLE

	DIRECT MATERIAL CONTACT									DRAINAGE FROM UPPER SURFACE TO LOWER SURFACE									
	ACCESSORY, FASTENER OR UPPER SURFACE																		
ROOF OR RAINWATER MATERIAL	**ZINCALUME®**	**Galvanised**	**Zinc**	**COLORBOND® steel**	**SUPERDURA® stainless steel**	**Stainless Steel**	**Aluminium Alloys**	**Copper & Alloys**	**Lead**	**ZINCALUME®**	**Galvanised**	**Zinc**	**COLORBOND® steel**	**SUPERDURA® stainless steel**	**Stainless Steel**	**Aluminium Alloys**	**Copper & Alloys**	**Lead**	**Roof Tiles, Glass, Plastic**
ZINCALUME®	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓
Galvanised	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓	x	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x
Zinc	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓	x	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x
COLORBOND® steel	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓
SUPERDURA® stainless steel	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Stainless Steel	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Aluminium Alloys	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓
Copper & Alloys (C&A)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lead (L)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

CORROSIVE PATH

Coated steel products can be damaged by contact with or run-off from some metals, treated timbers and chemicals. If any of the two metals listed here are in contact or a run-off situation, the metal higher in the table will corrode to protect the metal lower in the table. A simple rule to note is to remember that you can run water downhill but not up, e.g. Zinc to Copper is fine but Copper to Zinc is not.

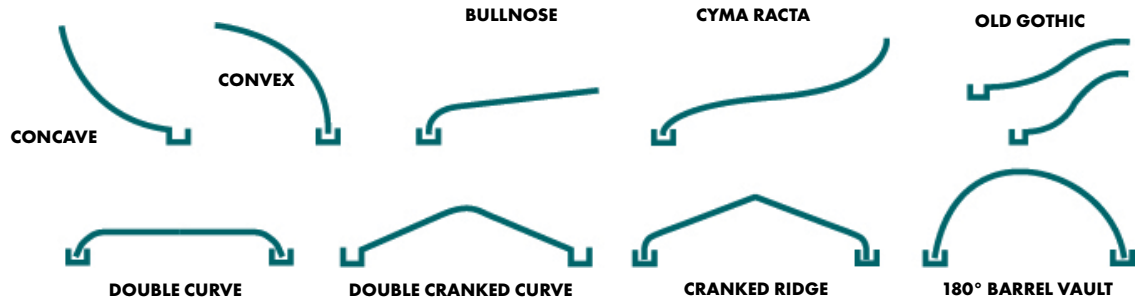
MAGNESIUM
ZINC
ZINCALUME® STEEL
ALUMINIUM
CADMIUM
STEEL
LEAD
TIN
NICKEL
BRASS
COPPER

NEVER USE BLACK LEAD PENCILS

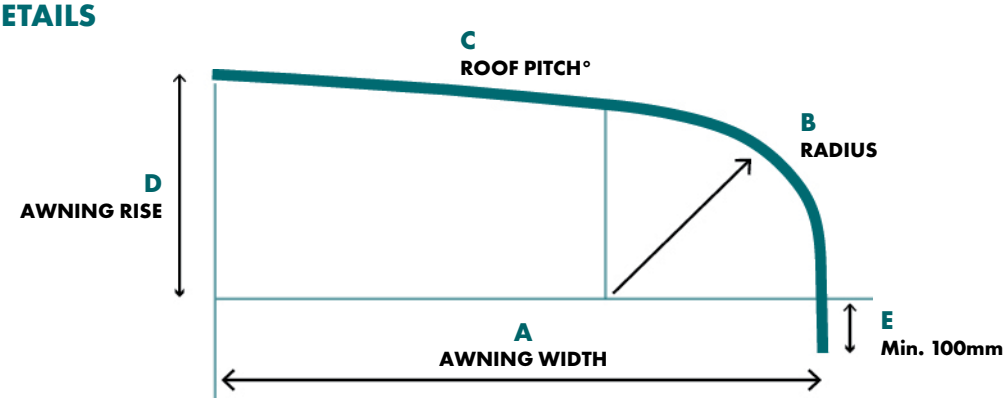
Black lead pencils can be a problem, not because they have lead in them, but rather because they don't. Lead pencils are now made from graphite and clay; and graphite is a form of carbon. When placed in contact with most metals, this creates an electric cell when wet. This cell acts like a battery and eats away at the metal surface leaving an indelible mark. The trick is to use any other coloured pencil - except black.

0.60 CORODEK®
CURVING & BULLNOSING GUIDE

CURVING STYLES



BULLNOSE DETAILS



REQUIRED CURVING DETAILS:

- Awning Width A
- Radius B
- Roof Pitch ° C
- Awning Rise D
- Straight Vertical Lead E
- Number of sheets required
- Sheet Length
- Colour or Finish
- Stipulate Colour Underside or Topside
- Direction of Laying L to R or R to L
- Does the bullnose sheet end lap a straight sheet? Y or N
- Is a template supplied? Y or N

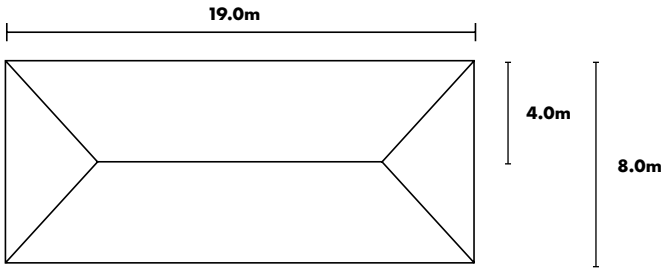
NOTE:

Metroll takes no responsibility for variances on sheets curved from drawings.
A template should be supplied to ensure accuracy.
The minimum recommended curving radius is 450mm.

ROOF PITCH & QUANITY ESTIMATOR

IMPORTANT NOTE

This detail is used for quick estimating purposes only. Exact measurements must be taken from the actual roof frame prior to ordering any roof sheeting or accessories.



4 HIP ROOF - ROOF PITCH 25°

CALCULATING ROOF AREA

Multiply the length of the roof by the width and then multiply by the roof pitch factor to increase plan area.

EXAMPLE: For 25° factor = 1.103
19 x 8 = 152m^2
152 x 1.103 = 169.56m^2

CALCULATING SHEET LENGTH

Measure from ridge to fascia on the plan (e.g. 4.000), multiply by factor to increase plan area.

EXAMPLE: For 25° factor = 1.103
4 x 1.103 = 4.412 Lm (Rafter length)
Add 50mm (Fall to gutter)
Sheet Length = 4.462

CALCULATING HIP & VALLEY LENGTH

Measure from ridge to fascia on the plan (e.g. 4.000), multiply by factor to determine length of hip.

EXAMPLE: For 25° factor = 1.489
4 x 1.489 = 5.956 Lm (Rafter length)
Add 50mm (Fall to gutter)
Hip Cover = 6.006 Lm Ridge Flashing.

NOTE:
All ridges that run 90° or parallel to fascia can simply be scaled off roof plan for actual roof length.

ROOF PITCH °	FACTOR TO INCREASE PLAN AREA OF ROOF	FACTOR TO DETERMINE LENGTH OF HIP PER UNITS OF 1 ACROSS SPAN
1	1.000	1.414
2	1.001	1.415
3	1.001	1.415
4	1.002	1.416
5	1.004	1.417
6	1.006	1.418
7	1.008	1.420
8	1.010	1.421
9	1.012	1.423
10	1.015	1.425
11	1.019	1.428
12	1.022	1.430
13	1.026	1.433
14	1.031	1.436
15	1.035	1.439
16	1.040	1.442
17	1.046	1.447
18	1.051	1.451
19	1.058	1.456
20	1.064	1.460
21	1.071	1.465
22	1.079	1.471
23	1.086	1.477
24	1.095	1.483
25	1.103	1.489
26	1.113	1.496
27	1.122	1.503
28	1.133	1.511
29	1.143	1.519
30	1.155	1.528
31	1.167	1.537
32	1.179	1.546
33	1.192	1.556
34	1.206	1.567
35	1.221	1.578
36	1.236	1.590
37	1.252	1.602
38	1.269	1.616
39	1.287	1.630
40	1.305	1.644
41	1.325	1.660
42	1.346	1.677
43	1.367	1.694
44	1.390	1.712
45	1.414	1.732
46	1.440	1.753
47	1.466	1.775
48	1.494	1.798
49	1.524	1.823
50	1.556	1.849
51	1.589	1.877
52	1.624	1.907
53	1.662	1.939
54	1.701	1.973
55	1.743	2.010
56	1.788	2.049
57	1.836	2.091
58	1.887	2.136
59	1.942	2.184
60	2.00	2.236

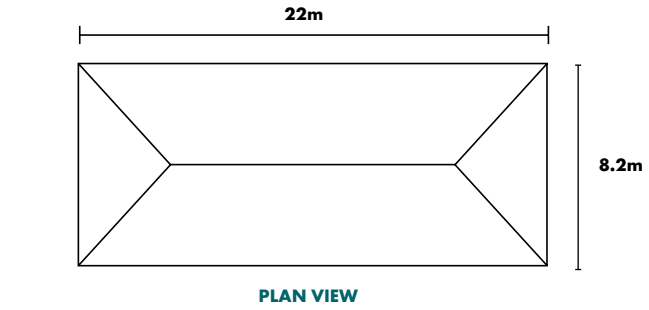
QUANTITY ESTIMATOR EXAMPLES

A. HOW TO CALCULATE A HIP ROOF AND MINIMISE MATERIAL WASTAGE

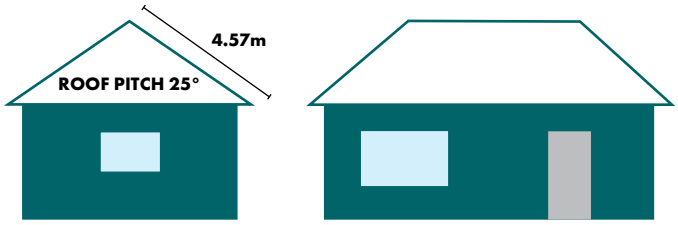
This example uses Corodek®

To determine the quantity of roof sheets for the sample house illustrated here:

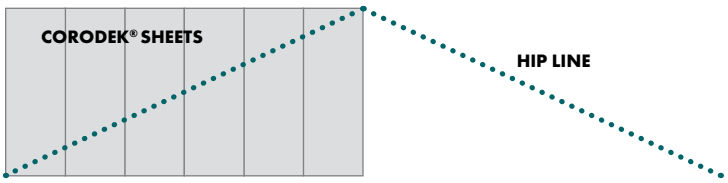
1. Check the plan for the roof type and pitch.
2. Divide 22m by the sheet cover width. (Corodek® sheets have an effective cover of 762mm)
   22000mm ÷ 762mm = 28.8 sheets = 29 sheets.
3. Multiply x 2 to cover both sides of the roof = 58 sheets.
4. Length of sheets required is 4570mm. Therefore the sheeting required for this project is 58 sheets at 4570mm.
5. On an equal hip roof as shown, ordering the sheets at one length will eliminate wastage.
6. As shown in the diagram, when the sheets are cut along the hip line the surplus sheeting can be used on the reverse corner of the roof.



PLAN VIEW



SIDE VIEW FRONT VIEW



B. HOW TO CALCULATE AN IRREGULAR SIZED ROOF AND MINIMISE MATERIAL WASTAGE

This example uses Metlok 700® sheets with an effective cover of 700mm.

1. Check the plan for the roof type and pitch.
2. To determine the quantity of roof sheets required, divide roof cover by sheet cover width
   6000mm ÷ 700mm = 8.57 sheets = 9 sheets
3. As per Fig. A, this roof tapers from 6530 mm to 0mm. Ensure gutter overhang and fascia thickness are added to the sheet length
   6530mm + 70mm = 6600mm
4. To work out the sheet steps required (Fig.B), divide the sheet length by the sheet quantity
   6600mm ÷ 9 sheets = 750mm
5. Each sheet starting from 6600 will be 750mm shorter than the previous sheet, e.g:

Sheet 1	**6600mm**	**Sheet 6**	**2850mm**
Sheet 2	**5850mm**	**Sheet 7**	**2100mm**
Sheet 3	**5100mm**	**Sheet 8**	**1350mm**
Sheet 4	**4350mm**	**Sheet 9**	**600mm**
Sheet 5	**3600mm**		

Fig.A

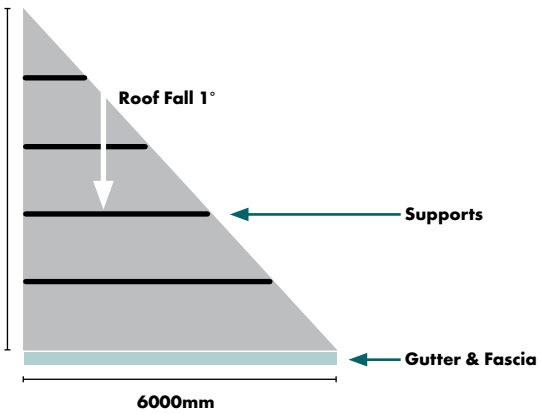
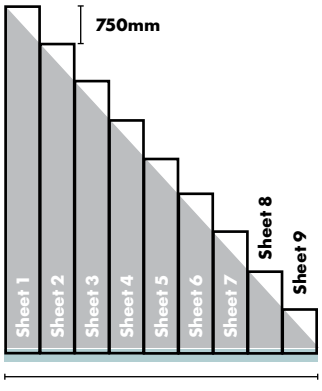
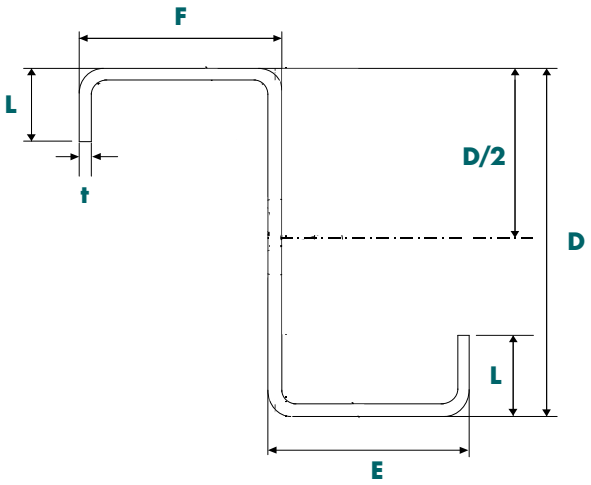


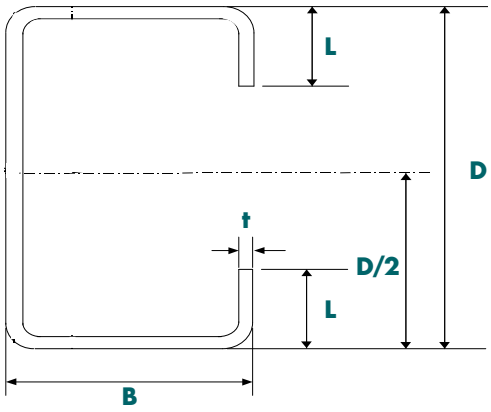
Fig. B



STANDARD C & Z PURLINS

DIMENSIONS & PROPERTIES





C & Z PURLIN SIZE & MASS TABLE

Section	Thickness (t) mm	Height (D) mm	Z PURLINS			C PURLINS		Mass kg/m
			E	F	L	B	L	
100 10*	1.0	102	53	49	12.5	51	12.5	1.77
100 12	1.2	102	53	49	13	51	12.5	2.11
100 15	1.5	102	53	49	13.5	51	13.5	2.61
100 19	1.9	102	53	48	14.5	51	14.5	3.29
150 12	1.2	152	65	61	15.5	64	14.5	2.89
150 15	1.5	152	65	61	16.5	64	15.5	3.58
150 19	1.9	152	65	61	17.5	64	16.5	4.50
150 24	2.4	152	66	60	19.5	64	18.5	5.68
200 15	1.5	203	79	74	18	76	15.5	4.48
200 19	1.9	203	79	74	18.5	76	19	5.75
200 24	2.4	203	79	73	21.5	76	21	7.19
250 19	1.9	254	79	74	18	76	18.5	6.49
250 24	2.4	254	79	73	21	76	20.5	8.20
300 24	2.4	300	100	93	27	96	27.5	10.10
300 30	3.0	300	100	93	31	96	31.5	12.50
350 24*	2.4	350	129	121	30	125	30	12.20
350 30	3.0	350	129	121	30	125	30	15.15
400 30	3.0	400	96	96	30	96	30	15.15

* Minimum order quantity and lead time may apply

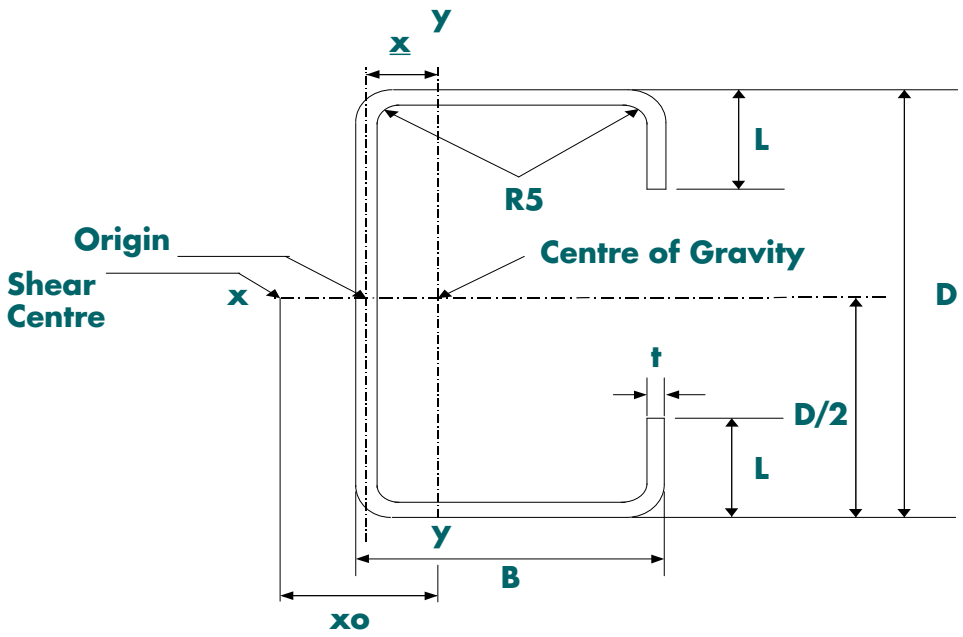
TOLERANCES

All sections will be produced with the following tolerances.
Please contact Metroll if any variation is required.

Overall Length	±5mm
Flange Width	±1mm
Depth	±1mm
Hole Centres	±1.5mm

C PURLIN DIMENSIONS & PROPERTIES

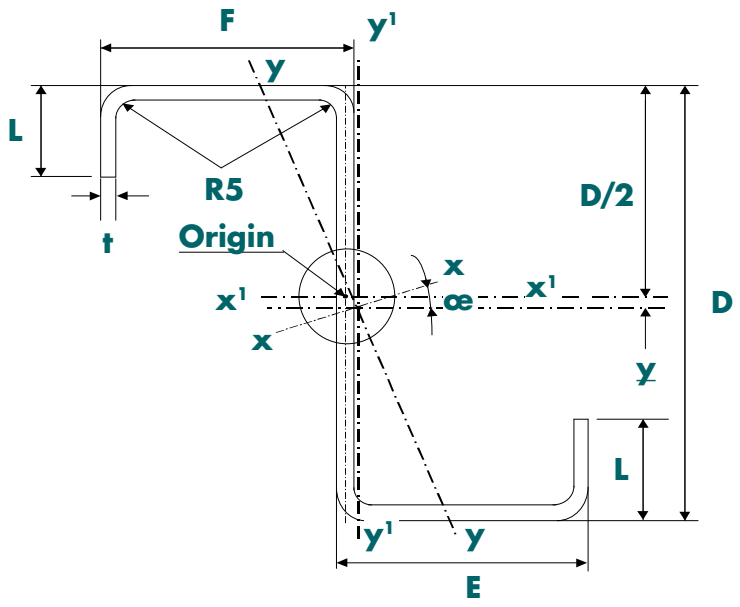
NOTE: x and y axes coincide with x^1 and y^1 axes (respectively)



C SECTION PROPERTIES

Section	Area mm²	Second Moment of Area (x10^6 mm4)		Form Factor	Torsion Constant mm4	Warping Constant (x10^9 mm6)	Monosymmetry Constant mm	Shear Centre mm	Centre of Gravity
		Ix	Iy	Q	J	Iw	by	xo	x
C100 10	215	0.361	0.075	0.644	71.7	0.158	123.3	-39.85	16.03
C100 12	258	0.429	0.088	0.731	123.8	0.186	122.8	-39.61	15.93
C100 15	321.7	0.531	0.111	0.824	241.3	0.238	122	-39.9	16
C100 19	408.5	0.667	0.41	0.879	491.6	0.307	121.7	-40.28	16.18
C150 12	354	1.28	0.186	0.573	169.9	0.835	170.7	-46.38	18.22
C150 15	441.4	1.593	0.234	0.671	331	1.059	170.1	-46.7	18.3
C150 19	560.5	2.009	0.297	0.76	674.5	1.358	169.8	-47.07	18.49
C150 24	708	2.527	0.382	0.813	1359.4	1.79	168.5	-47.93	18.82
C200 15	555	3.509	0.393	0.557	416.3	3.042	223.2	-51.54	19.89
C200 19	710.7	4.472	0.522	0.647	855.2	4.157	220.8	-53.4	20.7
C200 24	901.5	5.642	0.673	0.726	1722.8	5.483	218.8	-54.2	21
C250 19	807.5	7.585	0.557	0.574	971.7	6.82	276.4	-48.46	18.1
C250 24	1020	9.577	0.716	0.645	1958.4	8.859	273.9	-49.21	18.39
C300 24	1260	16.919	1.504	0.592	2419.2	26.671	319.8	-65.97	24.99
C300 30	1590	21.253	1.948	0.672	4770	35.487	315.8	-67.88	25.74
C350 24	1545	29.12	3.18	0.52	3015	77.379	386.9	-91.11	34.07
C350 30	1905	35.708	3.799	0.596	5715	89.651	378.4	-86.24	33.18
C400 24	1665	39.8	3.31	0.54	3246	103.979	439.9	-86.23	31.61
C400 30	2072	49.32	4.07	0.63	6318	127.269	440	-85.69	31.33

Z PURLIN DIMENSIONS & PROPERTIES



Z SECTION PROPERTIES

Section	Area mm²	Second Moment of Area (x10^6 mm4)				Form Factor	Torsion Constant mm4	Warping Constant (x10^9 mm6)	Monosymmetry Constant mm		Shear Centre mm		Centre of Gravity		Angle (Deg)
		Ix¹	Iy¹	Ix	Iy	Q	J	Iw	ßx	ßy	xo	yo	x	y	œ
Z100 10	215	0.361	0.13	1.448	0.043	0.644	71.7	0.213	9.9	11.8	-1.94	-4.73	1.11	-0.94	27.6
Z100 12	258	0.429	0.153	0.532	0.051	0.731	123.8	0.25	9.9	11.8	-1.94	-4.75	1.11	-0.94	27.5
Z100 15	322.5	0.533	0.194	0.663	0.064	0.826	241.9	0.317	9.9	11.8	-1.95	-4.75	1.11	-0.94	27.8
Z100 19	408.5	0.667	0.248	0.833	0.081	0.879	491.6	0.404	9.9	11.7	-1.96	-4.77	1.12	-0.94	28
Z150 12	352.4	1.274	0.3	1.46	0.114	0.576	169.2	1.145	12.4	12.7	-1.9	-5.9	1	-1	21.7
Z150 15	441.4	1.586	0.379	1.822	0.144	0.676	331	1.447	12.4	12.6	-1.9	-5.9	1	-1	21.9
Z150 19	559.2	1.995	0.482	2.294	0.181	0.725	672.9	1.839	12.5	12.6	-1.9	-5.9	1	-1	22
Z150 24	705.9	2.506	0.625	2.897	0.235	0.811	1363.3	2.381	18.6	18.5	-2.9	-8.8	1.5	-1.5	22.4
Z200 15	555	3.512	0.616	3.876	0.253	0.555	416.3	4.235	17.6	17.1	-2.26	-8.3	1.17	-1.36	18.5
Z200 19	712.5	4.496	0.837	4.994	0.339	0.647	857.4	5.795	17.4	16.8	-2.3	-8.24	1.19	-1.34	19.1
Z200 24	900	5.673	1.089	6.324	0.438	0.726	1728	7.58	21	19.8	-2.79	-9.94	1.45	-1.6	19.4
Z250 19	805.4	7.808	0.916	8.318	0.407	0.57	969.2	10.235	25.8	23.4	-2.7	-12.1	1.3	-1.9	14.7
Z250 24	1023.5	9.572	1.074	10.158	0.487	0.643	1952.5	12.261	26.9	23.4	-2.6	-12.8	1.3	-1.8	14.3
Z300 24	1260	17.117	2.381	18.471	1.027	0.59	2419.2	37.465	20.9	17.2	-1.99	-10.19	0.94	-1	16.2
Z300 30	1590	21.513	3.119	23.3	1.332	0.672	4770	49.318	21.3	16.9	-2.02	-10.42	0.94	-0.94	16.6
Z350 24	1545	29.1	4.98	32.02	2.07	0.52	2965	101	21.1	18.6	-2.1	-10.4	1.87	-2.16	18.2
Z350 30	1905	36.03	6.069	39.583	2.516	0.596	5715	126.23	21.6	19.1	-2.38	-10.49	1.16	-1.19	18
Z400 24	1665	39.8	4.98	42.55	2.22	0.54	3196	136	23.3	20.5	-2.4	-11.5	1.74	-2.29	15.2
Z400 30	2072	49.3	6.11	52.69	2.73	0.63	6250	166	23.7	21	-2.5	-11.8	1.73	-2.3	15.1

PURLIN & GIRT QUICK SELECTION CHARTS

The following tables are based on design wind velocity 44 m/s for a 50 year return period. Select purlins and girts based on this information to be used with steel roof and wall claddings. Spacing equals the maximum purlin or girt internal spacing. This figure corresponds to the maximum internal span of appropriate Metroll roof or wall cladding. **These tables are a guide only and all sizes should be fully calclated**.

C PURLINS

MAX. PURLIN SPACING SPAN mm	1200 0.42 CORODEK®	1700 0.42 TRIMCLAD®
3000	C100 15	C150 15
3300		
3900		
4200	C100 19*	C150 15*
4500		
4800	C150 15*	C150 15*
5100		
5400		
5700	C150 15*	C150 24*
6000	C150 19*	
6300	C150 24*	C200 15*
6600	C200 15*	C200 19*
6900		
7200	C200 19*	C200 24*
7500		
7800	C200 19**	
8100		
8400		
8700	C200 24**	
9000		
9300		
9600		

Z PURLINS

MAX. PURLIN SPACING SPAN mm	1200 0.42 CORODEK®	1700 0.42 TRIMCLAD®
3000	Z100 15	Z100 15
3300		
3600	Z100 15	Z100 19
3900	Z100 19	
4200		Z150 15
4500	Z150 15	
4800		Z150 19
5100		Z100 19*
5400	Z100 19	Z150 15*
5700	Z100 19*	
6000	Z150 15*	
6300		
6600		
6900		Z150 19*
7200		
7500		Z150 24*
7800	Z150 19*	
8100		Z200 15*
8400	Z150 24*	
8700		
9000	Z200 15*	Z200 19*
9300		
9600		Z200 24*
9900		
10200	Z20019*	
10500		
10800		
11100	Z200 24*	
11400		
12000		

C GIRTS

MAX. PURLIN SPACING SPAN mm	1200 0.42 CORODEK®	1700 0.42 TRIMCLAD®
3000	C100 15	C150 15
3300		
3900	C150 15*	C150 15*
4200		
4500	C100 15**	C100 15**
4800		C150 19**
5100		C150 15*
5400	C100 19**	
5700	C150 15*	C150 15**
6000	C150 15**	C150 15**
6300		
6600		C150 19**
6900		C150 24**
7200	C150 19**	
7500		C200 15**
7800	C150 24**	
8100	C200 15**	C200 19**
8400		
8700	C200 19**	C200 24**
9000		
9300	C200 24**	
9600		

Z GIRTS

MAX. PURLIN SPACING SPAN mm	1200 0.42 CORODEK®	1700 0.42 TRIMCLAD®
3000	Z100 15	Z100 15
3300		
3600		
3900		
4200		Z100 15*
4500		
4800	Z100 15*	
5100		
5400		Z100 15**
5700		Z100 19*
6000	Z100 15**	Z100 19**
6300	Z100 19*	Z150 15*
6600	Z100 19**	
6900	Z150 15*	
7200		
7500	Z150 15**	Z150 15*
7800	Z150 15*	Z150 19*
8100		Z150 19**
8400	Z150 15**	Z150 24**
8700	Z150 19*	Z150 24*
9000	Z150 19**	Z150 24**
9300	Z150 24*	Z200 15**
9600		
9900	Z150 24**	Z200 19*
10200		Z200 19**
10500	Z200 15*	
10800		Z200 24*
11100	Z200 19*	
11400	Z200 19**	Z200 24**
12000	Z200 24*	

*** Purlin requires one row of bridging** **** Purlin requires two rows of bridging**

FREQUENTLY USED ROOFING TERMS

AIR VENTING
Allowing air to enter or exit a confined space.

APRON
Metal flashing used where a roof meets a vertical face, such as walls and chimneys.

BARGE CAP
A flashing that is used to fix the gable end of the roof where the sheets start and finish.

BATTEN
A long strip of squared timber or rolled metal that roof sheets are screwed onto.

BMT Base Metal Thickness.

BOX GUTTER
A gutter that is not on an eave. Typically installed at the base of two opposing roof faces or inside a parapet wall.

CAPPING
Metal caps which are installed as a waterproof device where roof sheeting ends.

CEILING BATTS
A type of bulk insulation designed to fit in the roof space between joists, rafters or studs. Typically made from glass wool, polyester or wool.

COATING CLASS
Refers to the level of corrosion protection. It is directly proportional to the coating mass.

CONCEALED-FIX
A type of decking/roofing that is locked into obscured fixing clips which have been fastened to the roof supports, rather than being fixed by visible screws.

COR-STRIP®
A removable polyethylene film which protects roof and wall sheeting during storage.

DOWNPIPE
A pipe that carries rainwater from guttering to ground level or a drain.

EAVES
The external ceiling between the fascia and the outside wall of a building.

EDGE PROTECTION
A temporary safety rail system attached to the perimeter of a building during installation to prevent roof falls.

FALL
The difference in height between two points in the direction of water flow.

FASCIA
A timber board or rolled metal panel fixed along the eave to which a gutter is secured.

FASTENER
A fixing object designed to bolt, screw, fasten or attach items.

FLASHING
The material placed around any roof projection in order to cover and waterproof the join.

GABLE
A traditional roof style where two sloping roof planes meet at a ridge line.

GAUGE
The thickness or diameter of a small or thin object; such as the thickness of sheet metal or the diameter of a screw.

GUTTER
A shallow trough fixed under the roof edge designed to carry water.

HIP ROOF
A style of roof with four roof planes which come together at a peak and four separate hip edges.

INSULATION BLANKET
A glass-wool layer joined to an impermeable, reinforced, reflective foil facing installed over the roof frame and directly beneath the roof sheeting.

LAP
The area where roof sheeting or insulation overlaps one another during installation.

OIL CANNING
Undulations or waviness on the surface of otherwise flat metal sheets.

OVERHANG
The part of the roof structure which extends horizontally beyond the vertical plane of the exterior wall of a building.

PARAPET
A wall on the perimeter of a building that extends above the line of the eaves.

PENETRATION
A protrusion; such as a pipe or duct, that goes through the roof sheeting and requires a flashing to be installed around it.

PITCH
The slope of a roof or gutter; typically expressed in degrees.

PONDING
The pooling of undrained water on a roof.

RAIN HEAD
An external gutter pit used to connect downpipes to roof gutters and to provide an external overflow.

RIDGE
The horizontal angle on the upper part of the roof where two sloped roof planes meet.

RUN-OFF
The water discharge from a surface.

R-VALUE
An insulation term for the value given for heat transfer resistance in a roof or wall system.

SARKING/SISALATION
A water resistant vapour barrier fixed beneath roof sheeting; commonly a reflective foil.

SKILLION
A single sloped roof generally separate from another roof.

SPAN
The distance between roof sheeting supports.

SUMP
A roof gutter pit used to connect downpipes to internal roof gutters.

SWARF
Fine filings or chips of metal generated when cutting or drilling.

TENSILE STRENGTH
The maximum amount of pressure a material can be subjected to before breaking.

THERMAL EXPANSION/CONTRACTION
The increase or reduction in material due to changes in temperature.

VALLEY
The area where two adjoining roof planes intersect creating a V-shaped gully.

VENT
An opening which allows air to exit a space.

VENT RIDGE
A roof accessory that runs along the roof peak allowing air to enter and exit the roof.

WATER CARRYING CAPACITY
A measurement that states the max. amount of water a roof can carry.

WIND LOAD CAPACITY
A measurement that states the max. amount of wind speed and associated pressures a building can withstand without failure.