

MULTIRIB®

Multirib® is a popular commercial profile that has superior spanning capability compared to other trapezoidal profiles. Additionally, Multirib® can be used for residential purposes as a cost effective and aesthetically pleasing, roof or wall cladding option.

AUTHORISED SUPPLIER

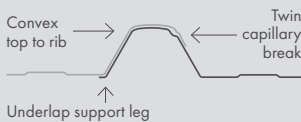


PROFILE TECHNICAL SUMMARY

MULTIRIB LAP

All profile dimensions are nominal and in mm

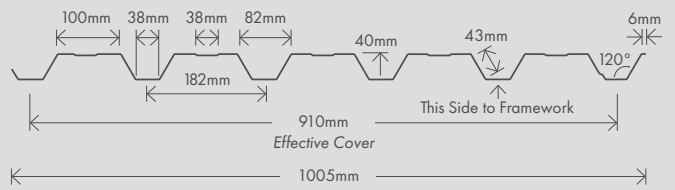
Standard



Reverse Run



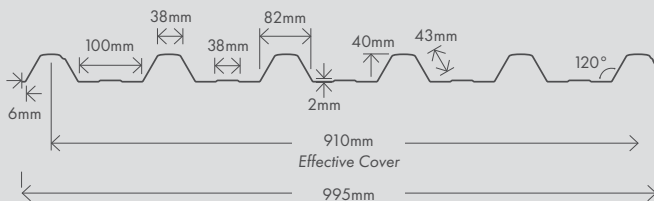
Option B - With swage



MULTIRIB

Roofing and Wall Cladding

Dimensioned Drawing of Multirib



MINIMUM PITCH

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

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

Longer lengths require specific design.

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

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

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

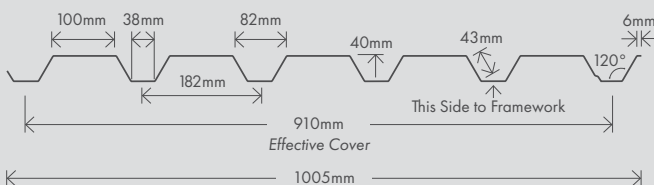
Side laps of curved sheets must be sealed to any areas below the minimum pitches permitted above.

MULTIRIB REVERSE RUN

For Wall Cladding only

Dimensioned Drawing of Multirib

Option A - Without swage







BRANCHES

- Tauranga
- Wellington
- Nelson and West Coast
- Marlborough and North Canterbury
- Ashburton and Canterbury Central
- Timaru and South Canterbury
- Dunedin, Otago and Southland
- Wanaka
- Queenstown



Manufactured in Nelson, available throughout our branch network (subject to transportable lengths)

-  Manufactured custom cut to length subject to transport and site limitations.
-  As sheet lengths increase higher transportation costs may be applicable.
-  Sheet lengths in excess of 28 metres require specialised transportation.
-  Maximum recommended sheet lengths for Aluminium is 10-12 metres for dark coloured and 12-15 metres for plain and light coloured. Refer to Roof Expansions Provisions of this summary.

INFORMATION TABLE

Substrate Material	Steel		Aluminium	
	.40mm	.55mm	.70mm	.90mm
Thickness (BMT)				
Aprox weight per lineal metre for Zincalume based material (kg/lm)	4.05	5.48	2.39	3.07
Purlin Spacings - General	Separate section.		Separate section.	
Unsupported Overhang (mm) ¹	250	350	200	300
Drape Curved Roof min Radius (m)	N/R ²	85	N/R ²	85
Purlin Spacings for Curved Roofs				
- Intermediate (mm)	N/R ²	2400	N/R ²	2400
- End (mm)	N/R ²	1600	N/R ²	1600
Precurved Roof				
- min Radius (mm)	N/A ³	N/A ³	N/A ³	N/A ³
- Recommended Minimum Radius (mm)	N/A ³	N/A ³	N/A ³	N/A ³

¹Not suitable for roof access without additional support
²N/R - Not recommended ³N/A - Not Available

This technical data sheet is for steel and aluminium based substrates. Multirib can also be manufactured in other metals such as Copper or Titanium Zinc.

BUILDING DESIGN/PERFORMANCE CRITERIA/PRODUCT SELECTION

During the design of buildings, it is necessary for the designer to take into account a number of issues to ensure that the most appropriate roofing and cladding product is chosen.

Whilst aesthetics and product availability do play a part, the chosen profile must meet certain performance criteria. These are centred around the profile's ability to shed water from the roof and the ability of the product to span purlin and girt spacings and meet design criteria. The minimum pitch for this profile is outlined elsewhere within this literature.

In terms of purlin spans and girt spacing it is necessary to follow due process.

If a building is being designed and constructed in full accordance with E2/AS1 and roofing and cladding products as covered by that document are chosen, then it is necessary for the design spans and fixing methodology to comply with those of E2/AS1. However E2/AS1 states that the use of the manufacturers information may provide a more optimum spacing of fixings, and this is recommended by Roofing Industries.

Further where a building is outside of the scope of E2/AS1 and the building or parts thereof are of specific design then it is necessary for the roofing and cladding to be suitable for the design and vice versa.

Loadings referred to in Roofing Industries graphs are the result of testing to a serviceability limit state which is more conservative than an ultimate limit state as quoted by some manufacturers.

Our Design Graphs are presented in a form to allow the designer to select suitable products and purlin spacings.

For most roof installations the purlin spacings will be limited by the trafficable limitations of the profile or the structural design. It is then necessary for the designer to calculate the design wind load for

the roofing and cladding in accordance with generally acceptable practice, by reference to AS/NZS 1170.2: 2011, and/or NZS 3604: 2011 as appropriate. For a fuller explanation of this refer to the NZ Metal Roof and Wall Cladding Code of Practice. This result should be referenced to the Wind Load Span Design Graphs.

The purlin spacings should be limited to the lower of the trafficable limitations and design wind load with the capacity of the structure being greater than the design load for the application. However for roofs that are not able to be walked on and for wall cladding applications, the trafficable limitations may be exceeded providing the design wind loading criteria is met. However this should be done with caution as it may require considerable extra secondary fasteners within the laps.

The designer should always take into account in areas of heavy roof traffic, snow loadings, or where the roofing supports such items as air conditioning units, purlin spacing should be reduced accordingly. Consideration also needs to be given to limitations of purlin spacings for any translucent sheeting.

Reference should be made to the notes in the graphs.

It is our recommendation that for commercial and industrial roofing applications that .55mm BMT steel or .90mm BMT Aluminium is used as it has more resilience to damage particularly by other trades.




Underlay as per the project specifications should be used.

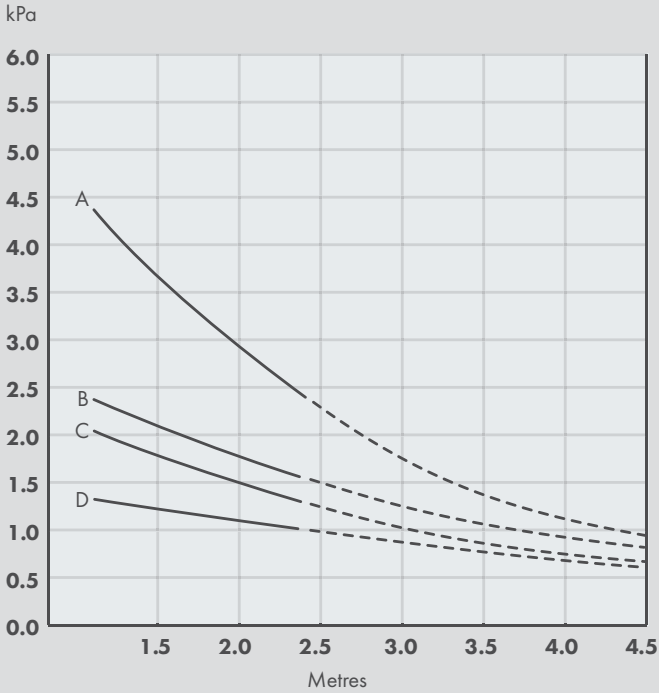
With an aluminium substrate steel netting should not be used where it may be in contact (either directly or through underlay degradation) with the aluminium roofing or cladding. Alternative material such as polypropylene strapping should be used where support is required, or the cladding separated from the underlay by a high density polystyrene batten or Thermakraft Drainage Matt or similar, and the use of an aluminium gutter flashing. This is also applicable to coated metal and zinc roofing in severe marine applications. In all the above cases self supporting paper should be used, including when support is required.

WIND & CONCENTRATED LOAD SPAN DESIGN GRAPH

ROOFING - STEEL BASED MATERIAL

.40 Steel G550 High Strength

Key		0.40mm BMT Steel
		Trafficable ¹
		Wind load only ²



- Intermediate span in metres.
- End spans to be a maximum of 2/3 of this span.
- A, B, C and D represent alternative primary fixing methods

1. The solid line represents where walking is permitted within 300 mm of the purlin line or in the pan of the profile.

Therefore for a normal roof, providing wind load requirements are met, purlin spans are limited to:



Maximum Spans	0.40mm BMT
Intermediate	2.4 metres
End	1.6 metres
Type 2B "Restricted Access" Classification	

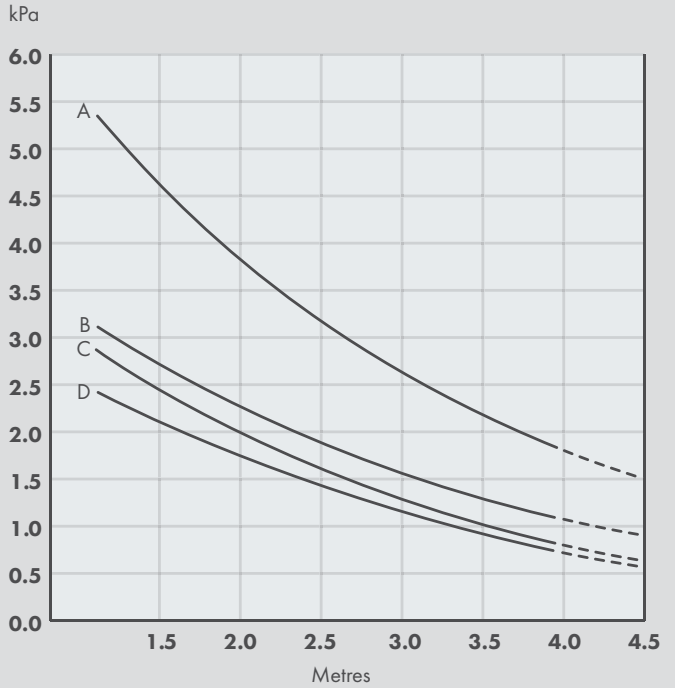
2. The broken line represents untrafficable roof areas and is wind loading only and has a Type 3 Classification.

In areas of heavy roof traffic, snow loadings or containing items such as air conditioning units purlin spacing should be reduced accordingly.

For Type A "Unrestricted Access" Classification, refer to Purlin Spacing Limitations and Recommendations. Classification types are from the NZ Metal Roof and Wall Cladding Code of Practice.

.55 Steel G550 High Strength

Key		0.55mm BMT Steel
		Trafficable ¹
		Wind load only ²



- Intermediate span in metres.
- End spans to be a maximum of 2/3 of this span.
- A, B, C and D represent alternative primary fixing methods

1. The solid line represents where walking is permitted within 300 mm of the purlin line or in the pan of the profile.

Therefore for a normal roof, providing wind load requirements are met, purlin spans are limited to:

Maximum Spans	0.55mm BMT
Intermediate	4.0 metres
End	2.7 metres
Type 2B "Restricted Access" Classification	

2. The broken line represents untrafficable roof areas and is wind loading only and has a Type 3 Classification.

In areas of heavy roof traffic, snow loadings or containing items such as air conditioning units purlin spacing should be reduced accordingly.

Testing confirms that .70mm Aluminium has similar results to .40mm Steel and that .90mm Aluminium has similar results to .55mm Steel and is adjusted for practical application. Aluminium requires load spreading profile washers and EPDM's at all time.



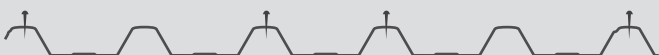
PRIMARY FIXING METHODS

Roofing Application

A - Fixed every purlin, every rib with approved screws and neos, load spreading profiled metal washers and EPDM washers.



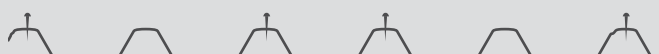
B - Fixed every purlin with the same pattern, (hit-miss-hit-hit-miss-hit) with approved screws and neos, load spreading profiled metal washers and EPDM washers. End purlins and periphery of roof to be fixed every rib.



C - Fixed every purlin with the same pattern, (hit-miss-hit-hit-miss-hit) with approved screws and neos and 25mm Aluminium embossed washers. End purlins and periphery of roof to be fixed every rib.



D - Fixed every purlin with the same pattern, (hit-miss-hit-hit-miss-hit) with approved screws and neos without washers. End purlins and periphery of roof to be fixed every rib.



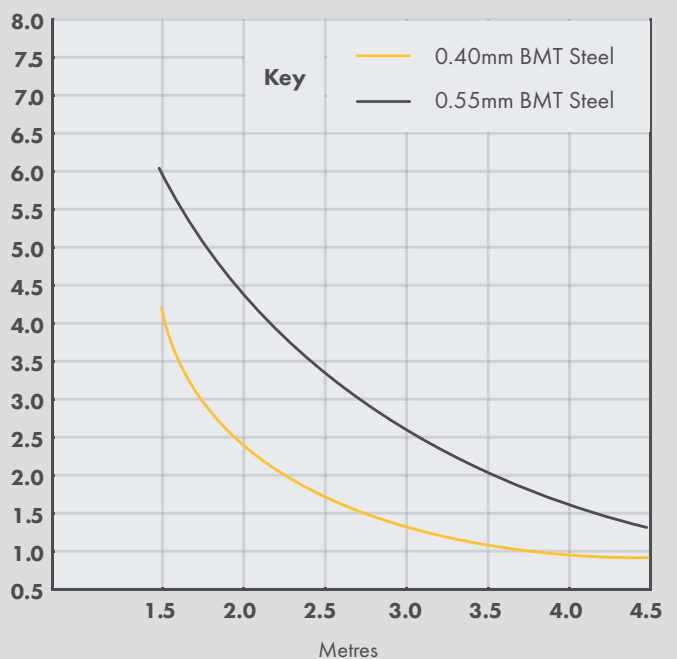
Drape Curved Roofing

It is recommended that the first two purlins at each end of the sheet in drape curving situations, should be fixed using profile metal washers and EPDM washers to every crest, with the balance of the roof fixed as above.

Wall Cladding

Steel Based Material.

kPa



Classification type

All roofing and cladding has been tested in accordance with the NZMRM test procedure.

Classification Types are from the NZ Metal Roof and Wall Cladding Code of Practice and is adjusted for practical application.

- Intermediate span in metres.
- End spans to be a maximum of 2/3 of this span.
- Type 3 Classification.

Fixed in the pan adjacent to every rib every girt, with approved screws and neos. At the laps the fixing is to be adjacent to the lap rib.





PURLIN/GIRT SPACING LIMITATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

E2/AS1 states that a specific design may produce a more optimum spacing for fixing than as presented in this document. For profiles such as Multirib that is particularly applicable and as such the manufacturers information should be used.

Manufacturers recommendations for maximum spacings in accordance with NZ Metal Roof and Wall Cladding Code of Practice

		Steel Based Material		Aluminium H36	
		.40mm	.55mm	.70mm	.90mm
Restricted Access Roof (Type 2B) (Where walking is permitted within 300mm of the purlin line or in the pan of the profile)	Intermediate	2.400	4.000	1.800 (2.5kPa)*	3.000 (1.9kPa)*
	End	1.600	2.700	1.200 (4.0kPa)*	2.000 (3.2kPa)*
Unrestricted Access Roof (Type 2A) (Where walking is permitted anywhere on the roof cladding)	Intermediate	1.200	3.000	1.100 (4.5kPa)*	2.100 (3.6kPa)*
	End	0.800	2.000	0.750 (4.7kPa)*	1.400 (5.2kPa)*
Non Accessible Roof and Wall Cladding (Type 3)	Intermediate	2.900	4.100	1.800 (1.8kPa)*	3.000 (1.9kPa)*
	End	1.900	2.700	1.200 (3.3kPa)*	2.000 (3.2kPa)*

*Wind design load for Aluminium using Primary Fixing Method A. See Summary Charts for steel.

Classification Types are from the NZ Metal Roof and Wall Cladding Code of Practice and do not allow for any congregation of foot traffic. Purlin spacing limitations to be read in conjunction with Wind Load Span Design Graphs and Charts.

In areas of heavy traffic purlin spacing should be reduced accordingly.

For curved roofing refer to Information Table.

When roof pitch is 8 Degrees or higher and self supporting paper is preferred to be used (without any support) purlin spacings must be limited to a maximum of 1.200 mtr centres for vertically run underlay and 1.150 mtr centres for horizontally run underlay. This is particularly relevant with aluminium and /or severe marine environments for the reasons designated under Building Design/Performance Criteria/Product Selection part of this document.

SNOW LOADS

When the possibility of snow exists it is necessary to allow for the extra imposed snow loads by increasing the strength of the structure, and/or minimising the build up of snow, and this is generally achieved by increasing the roof pitch by allowing easier shedding of the snow or otherwise as the designer determines.

The objective is to simplify rather complex loading patterns while remaining adequately cautious. The design loads should take account of drifting snow due to wind, but wind loads are not required to be combined with snow loads.

As snow loads are uniformly distributed loads they are similar to wind loads.

Snow loadings are not required to be taken into account for the North Island of New Zealand north of a line drawn from Opotiki to Turangi and New Plymouth.

However for other areas snow loadings may need to be taken into account dependent on the area and altitude of the proposed project.

A fuller reference including a map and chart is available from the NZ Metal Roofing Roof and Wall Cladding Code of Practice Section 3.5.

SUMMARY CHART FOR ROOFING SPANS IN STEEL

Incorporating Wind and Concentrated Load Span Design Graphs, Primary Fixing Methods and Foot Traffic.

Int (P) = Intermediate Periphery Loadings other than end spans (eg gable ends)

For wall cladding refer to Wall Cladding Graph. When fixed in accordance with the Primary Fixing Method loadings will always be higher than the above roofing charts.

Foot traffic classifications do not allow for any congregation of foot traffic.

.40mm NMT Steel

Purlin Spacing (mtrs)		WIND DESIGN LOADINGS - kPa's												Foot Traffic
		Fixing Method A			Fixing Method B			Fixing Method C			Fixing Method D			
Int.	End	Int.	End	Int (p)	Int.	End	Int (p)	Int.	End	Int (p)	Int.	End	Int (p)	
1.2	0.8	4.5	4.7	4.5	2.3	2.4	4.5	1.9	2.2	2.8	1.2	1.3	2.6	Unrestricted
1.5	1.0	4.3	4.5	4.3	2.2	2.3	4.3	1.8	2.1	2.7	1.2	1.2	2.5	Restricted Access Walk within 300mm of Purlins or in pan of roof
1.75	1.17	3.7	4.5	3.7	2.0	2.3	3.7	1.7	2.1	2.4	1.1	1.2	2.25	
2.00	1.33	3.2	4.4	3.2	1.8	2.2	3.2	1.5	2.1	2.2	1.0	1.2	2.0	
2.25	1.5	2.7	4.3	2.7	1.6	2.2	2.7	1.4	1.9	2.0	0.9	1.2	1.8	
2.4	1.6	2.5	4.0	2.5	1.55	2.1	2.5	1.3	1.8	1.8	0.9	1.2	1.7	
2.5	1.67	2.4	3.8	2.4	1.5	2.1	2.4	1.2	1.8	1.8	0.9	1.1	1.6	Non Accessible
2.75	1.83	2.0	3.4	2.0	1.3	1.95	2.0	1.1	1.7	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.4	
2.9	1.9	1.8	3.3	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.8	1.0	1.6	1.4	0.8	1.00	1.25	

.55mm NMT Steel

Purlin Spacing (mtrs)		WIND DESIGN LOADINGS - kPa's												Foot Traffic
		Fixing Method A			Fixing Method B			Fixing Method C			Fixing Method D			
Int.	End	Int.	End	Int (p)	Int.	End	Int (p)	Int.	End	Int (p)	Int.	End	Int (p)	
1.2	0.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	3.5	3.5	6.0	3.3	3.3	5.5	2.7	2.7	5.0	Unrestricted
1.5	1.0	5.5	6.0	5.5	3.2	3.5	5.5	2.9	3.3	5.0	2.5	2.7	4.6	
1.75	1.17	4.9	5.9	4.9	2.8	3.4	4.9	2.65	3.2	4.4	2.25	2.6	4.0	
2.0	1.33	4.4	5.7	4.4	2.6	3.3	4.4	2.3	3.1	3.7	2.0	2.5	3.4	
2.25	1.5	4.0	5.5	4.0	2.3	3.2	4.0	2.1	2.9	3.3	1.8	2.5	3.0	
2.4	1.6	3.6	5.3	3.6	2.15	3.1	3.6	1.9	2.8	2.9	1.65	2.4	2.7	Restricted Access Walk within 300mm of Purlins or in pan of roof
2.5	1.67	3.5	5.1	3.5	2.1	3.0	3.5	1.8	2.7	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.6	
2.75	1.83	3.3	4.7	3.3	1.8	2.75	3.3	1.6	2.5	2.4	1.45	2.2	2.2	
2.9	1.9	3.0	4.6	3.0	1.75	2.7	3.0	1.5	2.4	2.2	1.4	2.1	2.0	
3.0	2.0	2.9	4.4	2.9	1.70	2.6	2.9	1.4	2.3	2.1	1.3	2.0	1.9	
3.25	2.16	2.6	4.3	2.6	1.50	2.5	2.6	1.2	2.2	1.8	1.25	1.9	1.65	
3.5	2.33	2.3	3.8	2.3	1.35	2.2	2.3	1.1	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.75	1.4	
3.75	2.5	2.2	3.5	2.2	1.25	2.1	2.2	0.95	1.8	0.9	0.8	1.6	0.8	
4.0	2.70	1.90	3.2	1.9	1.1	1.8	1.9	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.75	1.4	0.75	
4.1	2.70	1.8	3.2	1.8	1.1	1.8	1.8	0.8	1.7	0.75	0.7	1.4	0.7	

PRIMARY FIXING CHART

Roofing

Crest fixed (To be read in conjunction with Roof Expansion Provisions and Load Span Design Graph)

	Steel Based Material	Aluminium Based Material
Wood Purlins	14-10x75 Class 4 Type 17 Woodteks with neos or 14-10x100 Class 4 Type 17 Woodteks with neos	14-11x73 Alutite with bonded washer with Multirib load spreading profile 1.2mm Ali washers and 36mm EPDM, or Stainless steel grade 316, 14-10x100 Type 17 with neos through a 10mm dia. clearance hole with Multirib load spreading profile 1.2mm Ali washer & 36mm EPDM
Steel Purlins or girts up to 1.5mm	12-14x65 Class 4 Steelteks with neos	Stainless steel grade 304, 14-14x70 Steelteks and bonded washer through a 10mm dia. clearance hole with Multirib load spreading profile 1.2mm Ali washer & 36mm EPDM
Steel Purlins or girts 1.5-4.5mm	12-14x65 Class 4 Steelteks with neos	Stainless steel grade 304, 14-14x70 Steelteks and bonded washer through a 10mm dia. clearance hole with Multirib load spreading profile 1.2mm Ali washer & 36mm EPDM
Steel Purlins or girts 4.5-12mm	12-24x 65 Class 4 Series 500 Steelteks with neos	Fabco stainless steel grade 304, 14-14x70 Type B screw and bonded washer through a 10mm dia. clearance hole with Multirib load spreading profile 1.2mm Ali washer & 36mm EPDM
Washers (When required)	Multirib load spreading profile Steel and 36mm EPDM or 25mm Aluminium embossed washer	Multirib load spreading profile 1.20mm Ali and 36mm EPDM

Wall Cladding

Pan fixed

	Steel Based Material Direct fixed	Steel Based Material 20mm Cavity	Aluminium Based Material Direct Fixed	Aluminium Based Material 20mm Cavity
Wood Purlins	12-11x40 Class 4 Type 17 Woodteks with neos	12-11x50 Class 4 Type 17 Woodteks or Roofzips with neos	12-11x35 Alutite with bonded washer	12-14x55 Alutite with bonded washer
Steel Purlins or girts up to 1.5mm	12-14x20 Class 4 Steelteks with neos	12-14x45 Class 4 Steelteks with neos or 12x50 Roofzips with neos	Stainless steel grade 304, 14-14x25 Steelteks and bonded washer through a 10mm diameter clearance hole with 19mm bonded Ali washer	Stainless steel grade 304, 14-14x70 Steelteks and bonded washer through a 10mm diameter clearance hole with 19mm bonded Ali washer
Steel Purlins or girts 1.5-4.5mm	12-14x20 Class 4 Steelteks with neos	12-14x45 Class 4 Steelteks with neos	Stainless steel grade 304, 14-14x25 Steelteks and bonded washer through a 10mm diameter clearance hole with 19mm bonded Ali washer	Stainless steel grade 304, 14-14x70 Steelteks and bonded washer through a 10mm diameter clearance hole with 19mm bonded Ali washer
Steel Purlins or girts 4.5-12mm	12-24x32 Class 4 Steelteks Series 500 with neos	12-24x50 Class 4 Steelteks Series 500 with neos	Fabco stainless steel grade 304, 4-14x20 Type B screw and bonded washer through a 10mm diameter clearance hole with 19mm bonded Ali washer	Fabco stainless steel grade 304, 14-14x70 Type B screw and bonded washer through a 10mm diameter clearance hole with 19mm bonded Ali washer
Washers (When required)	-	-	19mm bonded Ali washer	19mm bonded Ali washer

Note: All primary fasteners to have a minimum embedment into structural timber of 30mm. Adjust fastener length for both timber and steel fixings when necessary for battens etc. When using load spreading profile washers or 25mm Aluminium embossed washers for roofing fix ridging, roof flashings etc. using a 25mm Aluminium embossed washer and appropriate screw.

Secondary Fasteners (To be used in accordance with the NZ Metal Roof and Wall Cladding Code of Practice.)

These should be:

- Aluminium Blind Rivets AS5-3 x 4mm minimum (Residential)
- Aluminium Blind Rivets AS 6-3 x 4.8mm minimum (Commercial)
- Aluminium Bulb-tite Rivets
- 12-11x35 Alutites
- 12-11x25 Class 4 Type 17 Woodteks (Steel based material only)

ROOF EXPANSION PROVISIONS

Fix with recommended fasteners and systems from the Primary Fixing Chart and additionally allow for the following where applicable.

Steel Based Material

E2/AS1 Compliance				
Sheet Lengths	Up to 8 metres	>8-12 metres	>12-18 metres	>18 metres
	No special provision.	Lower 50 % of the roof should be fixed using oversize holes at fastening points with approved load spreading profile washer, and 36mm EPDM washers.		Not Applicable.
NZ Metal Roof and Wall Cladding Code of Practice Compliance				
Sheet Lengths	Up to 15 metres	>15-18 metres	>18-25 metres	>25-30 metres
Zincalume and light colours	No special provision.	No special provision	Solid fix from the ridge down 12 metres and oversize holes should be used for the remainder of the sheet with approved load spreading profile washers, and a 36mm EPDM or approved 25mm Aluminium embossed washer.	Solid fix from the ridge down 12 metres & oversize holes should be used for the remainder of the sheet with approved load spreading profile washers, and a 36mm EPDM or approved 25mm Aluminium embossed washer used for the entire sheet
Dark Colours	No special provision.	Solid fix from the ridge down 12 metres and oversize holes should be used for the remainder of the sheet with approved load spreading profile washers, and a 36mm EPDM washer or approved 25mm Aluminium embossed washers		Not recommended

Aluminium

Sheet Lengths	Up to 10 metres	10-12 metres	12-15 metres	>15 metres
Plain Aluminium & lighter colours in Favourable Installations (Refer NZMRM C.O.P. Section 4.1.6)	Fix using oversize holes with screws and approved load spreading profile Ali washers, and 36mm EPDM washers			Not recommended
Dark Coloured Aluminium in Favourable Installations (Refer NZMRM C.O.P. Section 4.1.6)	Fix using oversize holes with screws and approved load spreading profile Ali washers, and 36mm EPDM washers		Not recommended	
Plain Aluminium & lighter colours in Unfavourable Installations (Refer NZMRM C.O.P. Section 4.1.6)	Fix using oversize holes with screws and approved load spreading profile Ali washers, and 30mm EPDM washers		Not recommended	
Dark Coloured Aluminium in Unfavourable Installations (Refer NZMRM C.O.P. Section 4.1.6)	Fix using oversize holes with screws and approved load spreading profile Ali washers, and 30mm EPDM washers.	Not recommended		

For sheet lengths in excess of the above a step joint or other special provision for expansion is required. When using load spreading profile washers or 25mm Aluminium embossed washers for roofing fix ridging, roof flashings etc. using a 25mm Aluminium embossed washer and appropriate screw.

Oversize holes should be 3mm greater diameter than the screw or as per the Primary Fixing Chart for stainless steel screws. For further

information on the fixing of Multirib refer to E2/AS1 of the NZ Building Code and NZ Metal Roof and Wall Cladding Code of Practice, www.metalroofing.org.nz. These publications along with the foregoing technical data should form the basis of the design and installation of metal roofing and cladding

Also refer to our suite of detail drawings, and to NZ Steel Ltd and Pacific Coilcoaters literature.