

Cladding / TZ profiles

PRE-ASSEMBLY CONSIDERATIONS

Before starting the sheet assembly work, it must be checked that the structure that will support them is correctly executed. The slopes of the side gables are determined by the auxiliary structure.

In the case of structures with discontinuities (expansion joints, level differences, emerging firewalls, etc.) there must be a support on each side of the corrugated sheet.

For holes greater than 400 mm (maximum dimension) a support frame must be provided.



SPECIFIC CONDITIONS OF THE SUPPORTS

Support point surfaces

Laying can only be carried out if the surfaces at the support points are smooth and parallel to the roof plane, continuous and without level changes.

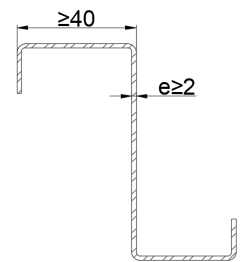
Minimum dimensions

a) Laying on open profiles and hollow steel profiles

The width of the minimum support point on profiles is 40 mm and a minimum thickness of 2 mm.

b) Installation on non-metallic profiles

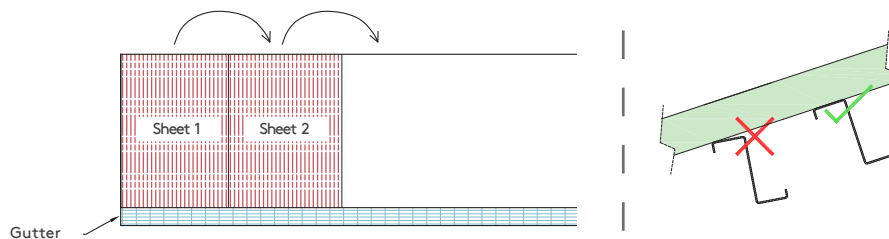
Consult with the technical department of Kingspan | Teczone.



PLACEMENT OF RIBBED STEEL SHEETS IN CONTINUOUS AREAS

Direction of assembly

The sheet will be placed with the ribs parallel to the line of greatest slope.



Minimum slope

The minimum roof slopes will be those recommended in table 2.10 – HS1 – Protection against humidity of the CTE.

It is not recommended to build roofs with gables of more than 40 m in length. When the profiles used are TZ-30 or TZ-32, the length of the gable will be limited to 30 m.

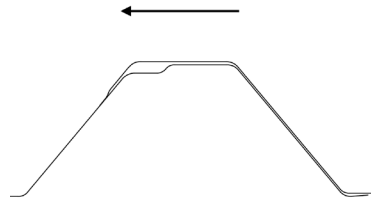
In case of greater length, the suitability of the proposed solution must be justified by calculation.

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OVERLAPPING

Longitudinal overlap

Longitudinal overlap is produced by fitting the covering rib over the covered rib of the anterior ribbed plate. This overlap is made in the opposite direction to that of the prevailing winds.

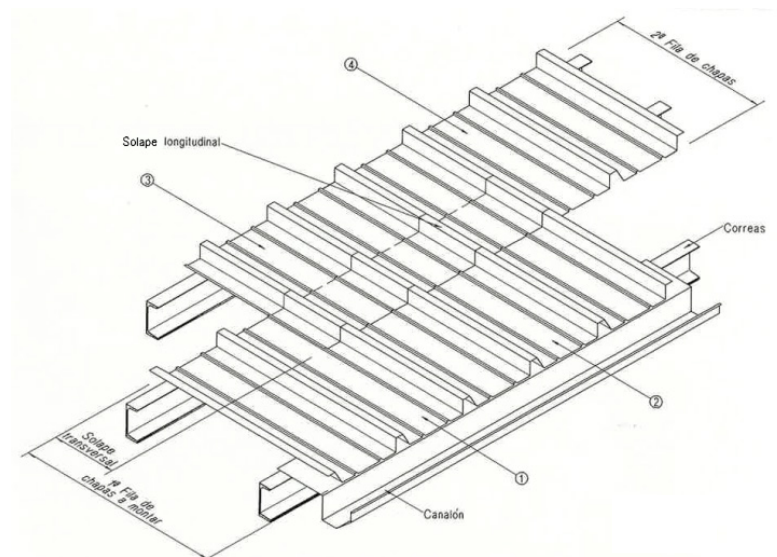


Transversal overlapping

The transversal overlap will necessarily coincide at the support points.

a) Installation without sealing accessories:

Transversal overlaps must have a minimum length of 200 mm. In general, for slopes greater than 30%, the overlap may be 150 mm.



b) Installation with sealing accessories:

The overlap will be made in such a way that the axis of the fixings is located approximately according to the sketch.

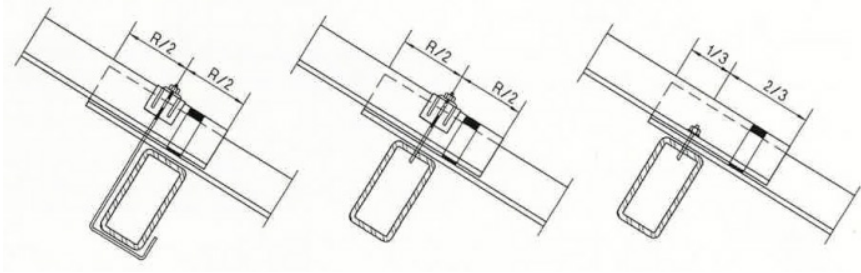
The sealing complement is placed on the lower ribbed sheet before placing the upper sheet. It will proceed as follows:

- Make sure that the surfaces are clean and dry.
- Place the sealing complement on the purlin as close as possible to the axis of the fixings on the end side of the upper plate.

Laying must be done by pressing the joint on the sheet without stretching. Adherence must be assured on the entire sheet, perfectly adopting the shape of the profile.

When the fixings are placed in the valley of the main nerves, they will be distributed in such a way that the minimum density is one fixation per valley with a minimum of 4 u/ml.

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FIXING THE PLATES TO THE SUPPORT STRUCTURE

Arrangements

Fixings should be chosen according to:

- The type of joint.
- The total thickness to be assembled.
- To the nature and dimensions of the pieces to be joined (shape, thickness, resistance of the material).
- To the joint strength.

The fixing in the pan between ribs, on a steel support, will only be carried out with self-tapping or self-drilling screws and washer with a minimum diameter of 19 mm.

Appropriate measures must be taken to prevent hot metal particles from being embedded when drilling steel. These metallic particles must be removed to prevent their oxidation on the coating. Likewise, it is recommended that the diameter of the hole in the sheet be greater than the diameter of the screw, to avoid problems of expansion of the material.

Distribution and minimum density of fastenings

a) Minimum distribution:

The minimum distributions of the fastening will be the following:

- End rib of the profile: fastening to all purlins.
 - **Double fastening around the crest**
- Main ribs: Gutter or lower point of the gable, ridge, transversal overlap of profiles.
 - **Fastening on all ribs.**

In the case of perforations that cross at least two contiguous main ribs of sheets, all the ribs must be fixed on the support frame of the lining.

b) Minimum density:

If, taking into account the characteristic pull-out resistance of a certain type of fixing, the given distribution is considered insufficient, fixings will be made on the resulting number of ribs.

The minimum recommendations do not exempt from a calculation of fixings for each project.

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