

## CORRUGATED PROFILE



**CORRUGATED SHEETING HAS NOW BECOME INCREASINGLY POPULAR WITH ARCHITECTS AND DESIGNERS FOR INTERIOR DESIGNS IN MODERN BUILDINGS AND IS BEING USED AS ROOFING, WALLING AND CEILINGS WITH EXCEPTIONAL EFFECT.**

### GENERAL INFORMATION

**Corrugated sheeting** a.k.a. **Victorian profile** or **S-rib**, is a sinusoidal profile sheet, which can be used for both roofing and side-cladding. This is mostly owing to its relative strength, ease of handling and fixing, cost effectiveness and its successful use in designs depicting the old Victorian style.

**Corrugated** sheeting has an effective cover width, after side-lapping, of 762 mm.

To calculate the number of sheets required, divide the roof width (metres) by 0.762 and round off to the next full number. *example* : roof width = 6,00m and run-off = 6,30m:  $6 \div 0.762 = 7.87$ , therefore 8 sheets of length 6,30m are required.

### CURVING

**Youngman Roofing** is the only company in the Western Cape with facilities to smooth-curve **Corrugated** sheeting which is used for old Victorian style veranda's with rounded ends or S-bends, farm dams, vaulted roofs, etc.

### LENGTHS AND ROOF PITCH

We are able to supply and deliver with our own delivery vehicles **Corrugated** sheets from 0,30m up 13,20m in length. Delivery of longer sheets up to a maximum length of 20,00m can be arranged by special request at an additional cost.

**Corrugated** sheeting is not recommended for roof pitches lower than 15 degrees and more so if the sheet length exceeds 15 metres. However, this profile is often used on the low pitches required on verandas and lean-to's, and for such an application we recommend that the sheets be double-lapped and that a suitable sealant be applied between the laps. Double lapping will reduce the effective cover width of the sheet from 762mm to 686mm.

### TOLERANCES

A length variation of +/- 5mm, and a width tolerance of +/- 3mm is permissible.

### MATERIAL OPTIONS

**Corrugated sheeting** can generally be supplied in the following material qualities and thickness:

Metal	Thickness in mm						
	0.30	0.47	0.50	0.53	0.58	0.70	0.80
Galvanised steel	(Z-100)		(Z-275)		(Z-275/ 600)		(Z-275)
Chromadek			STD		STD		
Chromadek			PLUS		PLUS		
Zincalume or equivalent		(AZ-150)		(AZ-150)			
Colorbond or equivalent		✓		✓			
Aluminium Mill finish						✓	✓
Aluminium Colour finish						✓	✓
Stainless Steel Grade 304			✓		✓	✓	✓
Stainless Steel Grade 316			✓		✓	✓	

Translucent	Thickness in mm		
	0.80	1.00	1.25
Polycarbonate	0.80	1.00	1.25
Fibreglass	1.4 kg/m2	1.8 kg/m2	2.4 kg/m2

FURTHER TECHNICAL INFORMATION CAN BE OBTAINED FROM  
**W.C.YOUNGMAN S.A. (PTY) LTD.**  
 Trading as **Youngman Roofing and Sheet Metal Works**  
 TEL: (021) 511 8125 • FAX: (021) 511 4960 • sales@youngman.co.za



[www.youngman.co.za](http://www.youngman.co.za)

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### PURLIN SPACINGS

Purlin spacings are governed by various factors, the most important being the downward and negative suction loading caused by wind forces. A structural engineer should be consulted to specify the purlin spacings for your particular application. A table which is used as a broad guideline in the industry follows:

#### MAXIMUM PURLIN SPACINGS (per metre)

Thickness Mm	Roof Cover		Wall Cladding		
	Single Span	Double Span	Cantilever	Cladding	Cantilever
<b>0.30 Full Hard</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>0.50 Full Hard</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>0.47 Full Hard</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>0.58 CQ</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>0.53 G-500</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>0.80 CQ</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>

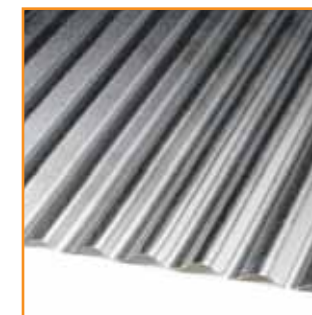
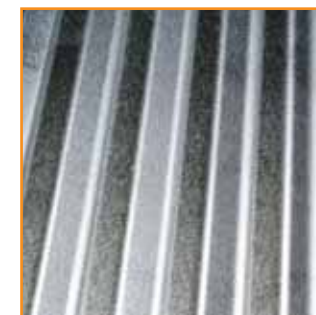
**Single Span** = sheet fixed over 2 purlins

**Double Span** = sheet fixed over 3 or more purlins

**PLEASE NOTE** : The table above is a **guideline** only and should be influenced by factors such as:

- Snow and hail, which will add to downward forces.
- The pitch of the roof: one may assume that at some point during the lifespan of a roof it will be necessary for someone to walk on the roof, and the weight of a person will exert more downward pressure on a low pitch than on a steep one. An average person walking on a roof with purlin spacings that are further apart than he can step, will tread on the roofsheets between the purlins causing them to sag, resulting in areas where water may pond and even overflow into the side laps.

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