Eternit

Better agricultural buildings

Profile 6 choosing and using guide

etex inspiring ways of living

Create the perfect environments for what you value

Investing in a working farm building is a long-term investment in productivity and the health of your stock—and your business.

With over 100 years working with British farmers, Eternit works with you to deliver the best environment to protect what matters to you.

Our commitment

Quality, innovation and animal welfare are at the heart of everything we do.

We understand farmers need to protect what's most precious — your livestock, crops, machinery and tools — and need a reliable product and service.

Ventilation, temperature control and natural light are some of the key factors for comfort and safety — as well as productivity and yield. An Eternit farm building is good for your farm and good for your wallet too.

Each farm has individual needs. We have unique solutions.

Getting the best from your site and your budget

Choose wisely

Thought must be given to the design and material choices allowing for how the building is to be used. We know the overall result of any agricultural building needs to be practical and safe, whilst keeping construction costs within your budget.

As well as being built to your specification, it's also important it fits well in its surrounding environment.

Then, talk to an expert

With local advisors all across Britain, as well as a dedicated internal sales and technical team, we are on hand to support you throughout each stage of your project.

Whatever your farm building requirement, our team have the expert knowledge to find a solution that is perfect for you.

Profile 6

Eternit, the UK's only manufacturer of fibre cement roofing and cladding solutions, has been producing profiled sheeting for over 100 years.

Eternit have always worked to improve safety when using our range of roofing and cladding products. Building upon over 100 years experience in the UK roofing industry we have developed and designed Profile 6, a purpose fibre cement sheet that has reinforcing strips added to meet the high standards of safety in roofing work set out in the Health and Safety Executive document 'Health and Safety in Roof Work' (HSG 33).

In addition to the Profile 6 sheet, we are proud to be able to offer a complementary range of accessories that meet the same high standards of safety.

Eternit fibre cement profiled sheeting is manufactured in accordance with a quality system registered under BS EN ISO 9001.

The recommendations given in this document are in accordance with BS 8219: 2001 + A1:

Contents

Profile 6

The decision to use Profile 6 sheets will depend largely upon the following four criteria:

1 The scale of the building in question.

2 Compatibility with any existing materials.

3 The distance from centre to centre of the horizontal fixing rails or purlins.

4 Whether or not the roofing material is to be classified as non-fragile.

Reference should therefore be made to the sheet sizes, fixing details and product data provided in this brochure before deciding which length of Profile 6 to use.

Dairy

Animal welfare and comfort are key priorities when building or refurbishing your farm building. Ventilation and natural light are particularly essential for your cow's mental and physical wellbeing. Healthy cattle produce more milk, improving the return on investment for farmers.

Thought must be given to the design and material choices allowing for the varying stages of dairy farming, including milking parlours, housing and calving units.

Beef

Corrosion due to condensation, gases and dust may weaken and shorten the life of any animal housing building. Inadequate ventilation can also lead to unhealthy animals, so it's imperative you choose the right solution for your beef farming buildings.

Beef farmers have varying needs in their agricultural buildings, depending on farm or herd size, location and orientation. Temperatures can have a range of effects on each animal.

Arable

Having appropriate storage facilities is key to keeping equipment, grain, straw or produce in the best possible condition. Two key attributes are usually required to achieve the ideal insulated and ventilated climate.

The crops need to be kept cool and dry. Eternit sheets can help with this as they not only have good thermal performance to keep the heat from outside at bay, they also retain moisture to reduce the chance of any dripping on the crops.

Pigs

Consumers care more and more about animal welfare. That's why it's important you invest in a sustainable building adapted to your pigs' needs. They are more sensitive to climate variations.

Animal welfare and comfort are key priorities when building or refurbishing your farm building. Pig buildings need to be able to withstand the aggressive and corrosive environments created by the pigs. Fibre cement is the ideal solution for this as it will not corrode in the ammonia rich environment.

Equestrian

Ventilation, natural light and calm are essential for their physical and mental wellbeing. The resonance of our fibre cement sheeting is lower than any other standard roofing sheet and provides ideal conditions for both equestrian centres and stables.

Our sheeting significantly reduces the drumming of rain and internal echoes, thereby minimising disturbance and creating a quieter environment for both the stabling and indoor exercising of horses.

Other livestock

Different types of animals have different housing requirements with factors varying from flock size to orientation. Temperatures can have a range of effects on each animal. Generally, animals do not like it too hot or too cold.

The insulated build up commonly used for poultry housing is ideal to achieve this and when used in conjunction with Eternit sheeting the building will have excellent thermal and acoustic performance along with the longevity expected to exceed the service life of the unit.

Machinery

The equipment used on your farm are the key tools to getting the most productivity from the farm. Often the equipment is not only physically the largest but also by far the most expensive investment on your farm and it should be protected from the elements and theft.

They should be stored in a dry non humid environment to ensure they continue to perform at their best. The building needs to be able to withstand the environment created by our renowned unpredictable British weather and to protect your investments and valuable assets, which can pass down through generations.

Other buildings

The versatility and durability of our materials allow them to be used also in industrial and commercial projects, but can also make a really unique home roofing or cladding material.

The materials work really well in both modern, urban environments or traditional, rural spaces where they can blend seamlessly into their surrounds. With Eternit sheeting you can truly choose to blend in or stand out.

Benefits of Eternit semi-compressed fibre cement

Eternit Profile 6 sheets and complementary fixtures are all made (in the UK) from semi-compressed fibre cement, the optimum material for livestock, storage and smaller buildings.

This table gives a quick overview of the key benefits:

Key benefit		Eternit Semi-compressed fibre cement	Fully compressed fibre cement	Metal
Moisture absorption*	Ability to absorb up to 25% of its dry weight in moisture, minimising condensation. Fully compressed absorbs only 15%	✓	✗	✗
UK Manufacture	All sheets and fittings manufactured in UK	✓	✗	✓
Single source supply	Stainless steel P6 coastal fixings designed for semi-compressed sheet	✓	✗	✗
Longevity	Rust, rot and corrosion resistance in excess of 50 years	✓	✓	✗
Insulation	The thermal and acoustic properties of fibre cement are better than those of other commonly used single skin sheets, resulting in improved well-being and productivity	✓	✓	✗
Strength	Meets highest strength required to BS EN 494	✓	✓	✗

*Absorbency percentages are subject to normal wear and tear over product life

Advantages of Profile 6

	Profile 6
Advantages	
Easy to install	✓
Fire performance – Class A2 to BS EN 13501-1, SAA	✓
Variable pitches	Min. 5° pitch (can be used as vertical cladding)
Sheet size availability	
Natural Grey and Painted	1220mm, 1375mm, 1525mm, 1675mm, 1825mm, 1975mm, 2125mm, 2275mm, 2440mm, 2600mm, 2750mm, 2900mm, 3050mm
Farmscape Anthracite	1525mm, 1675mm, 2440mm, 2750mm 2900mm, 3050mm
GRP sheets	For use with P6 1525mm, 1675mm, 1825mm, 2440mm, 2750mm, 2900mm, 3050mm
Applications	
	Profile 6 is used in a wide range of sectors, including: Agriculture, Industrial, Storage, Commercial, Leisure, Housing, and Education

Profile 6 fibre cement

With a long life and high performance in British conditions, small wonder Profile 6 can be seen across farms all over the UK.

‘With Profile 6’s unique sound dampening and moisture absorbing qualities, it’s simply made for livestock and equestrian buildings.’

Why choose Eternit Profile 6?

- Best quality fibre cement sheeting in the UK
- Ideal for dairy farming, piggeries, equestrian centres and agricultural storage
- Warm in winter, cool in summer
- Ability to absorb up to 25% of its dry weight in moisture, minimising condensation
- Available in seven colours
- Rust, rot and corrosion resistance in excess of 50 years
- Technical support
- Absorbs rain noise for increased animal comfort
- 30 year product guarantee*
- CE mark approved
- Over 100 year’s experience

*Available on request

Colour range

Painted colour range

Experience gained over many years has shown that the Eternit colour range will meet the wide ranging design requirements in both rural and urban areas.

All the colours have been chosen for their ability to harmonise with the most commonly used building materials – brick, slate, stone, concrete and timber.

Black
(GQ 60)

Van Dyke Brown
(BS 08 B 29)

Slate Blue
(BS18 B 29)

Laurel Green
(BS 12 B 29)

Matt painted colours

This colour is part of the standard colour range but has a matt finish.

Sherwood
(17)

Natural Grey

Natural Grey is the standard unpainted finish for Profile 6.

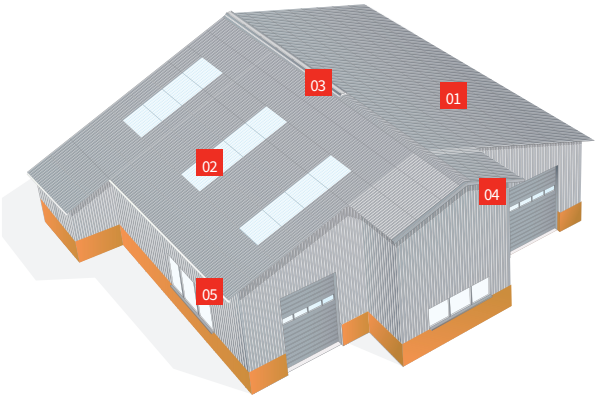
Natural Grey

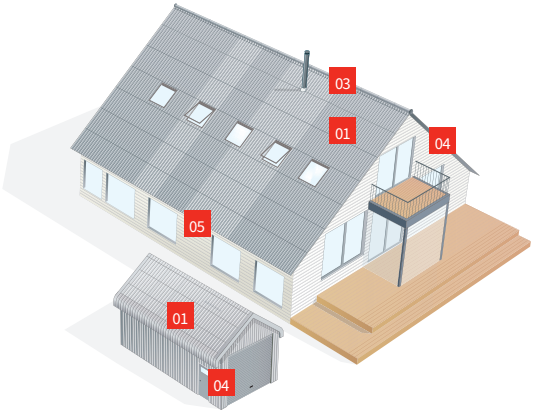
Farmscape Anthracite

Farmscape Anthracite sheets have a pigmented surface layer. Together with subtle variations in tone inherent in any natural cementitious product, the appearance will blend with almost any farming landscape from the day the building is erected.

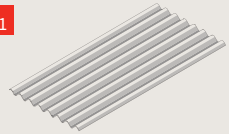
Farmscape Anthracite

Product selector

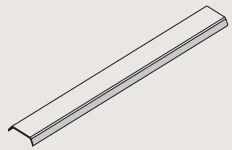




01

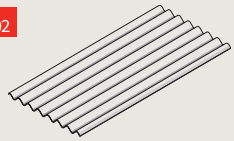


Profile 6



Movement joints

02

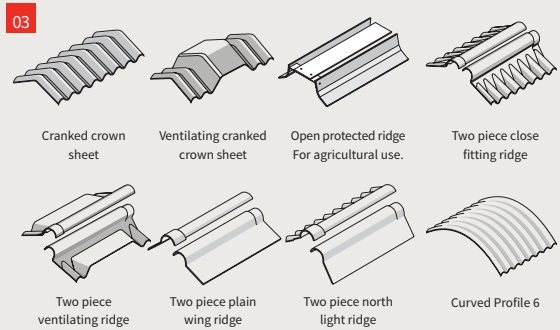


GRP translucent sheet

Profiled Sheeting self-drilling fixings

Profiled sheet fixings designed for Steel and Timber sub-structure buildings. See page 28.

03



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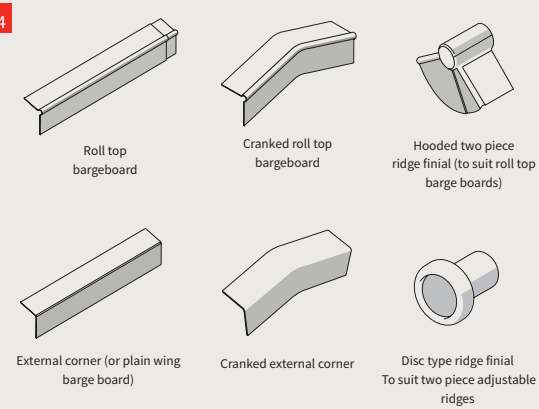
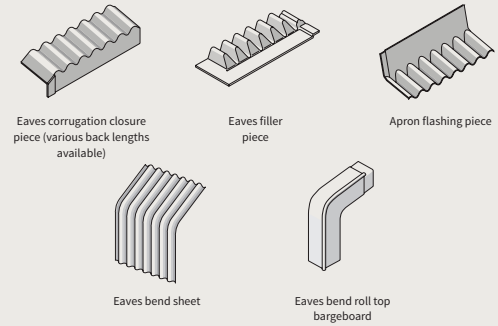
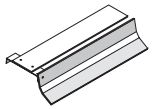
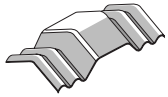
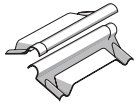
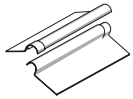


05



Fittings

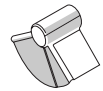
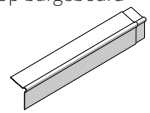
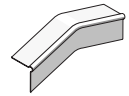
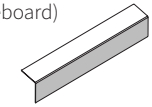
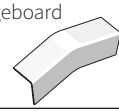
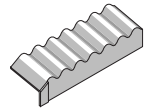
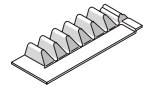
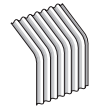
Profile 6

Open protected ridge & soffit strip 	Cover length 2200mm Soffit strip available in fibre cement and polycarbonate
Cranked crown sheet 	Girth: 750, 900mm Standard sizes: 5°, 7.5°*, 10°, 12.5°, 15°, 17.5°, 20°, 22.5°
Ventilating cranked crown 	Girth: 750, 900mm Standard sizes: 5°, 7.5°*, 10°, 12.5°, 15°, 17.5°, 20°, 22.5°
Two piece close fitting ridge 	Cover width: 1016mm (adjustable) (suitable for 10°– 45° pitch)
Two piece ventilating ridge 	Cover width: 1016mm (adjustable) (suitable for 10°– 45° pitch)
Two piece plain wing ridge 	Cover width: 1016mm (adjustable) (suitable for 10°– 45° pitch)
Two piece north light ridge 	Cover width: 1016mm
Disc finial 	For use with two piece ridge systems and external corners only

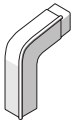
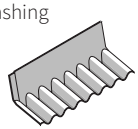
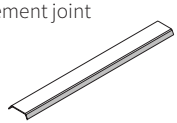
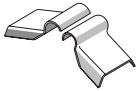
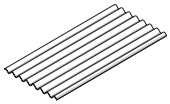
Note: Cover widths indicated make allowance for overlap

*900mm girth only

Profile 6

Two piece hooded ridge finial 	For use with two piece ridge systems and roll top bargeboards only
Roll top bargeboard 	Overall lengths: 1525, 2440, 3000mm Available in 200 x 200mm wing dimensions
Cranked roll top bargeboard 	Girth: 1300mm Available in 200 x 200mm wing dimensions
External corner (or plain wing bargeboard) 	Overall lengths: 1800, 2440, 3000mm Available in 200 x 200mm and 300x300mm wing dimensions
Plain cranked crown bargeboard 	Girth: 1300mm Wing dimension: 200 x 200mm 300 x 300mm
Eaves corrugation closure 	Cover width: 1016mm Back sizes: 65, 100, 150mm
Eaves filler 	Cover width: 1016mm (universal)
Eaves bend sheet 	Radius: 300mm Roof Pitch: 5°, 7.5°, 10°, 12.5°, 15°, 17.5°, 20°, 22.5°

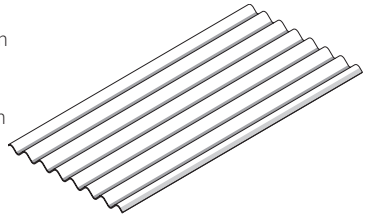
Fittings

	Profile 6
Eaves bend bargeboard 	Girth: 1575mm Radius: 354mm (wing 200 x 200mm)
Apron flashing 	Cover width: 1016mm Angle: 123.5°
Movement joint 	Overall lengths: 1525, 2440, 3000mm
Cranked movement joint 	Girth: 1300mm Width: 330mm
Movement joint two piece ridge 	Width: 330mm
Movement joint stop end 	Width: 310mm
GRP translucent sheet 	Overall lengths: 1525, 1675, 1825, 2440, 2750, 2900, 3050mm Cover width: 1016mm

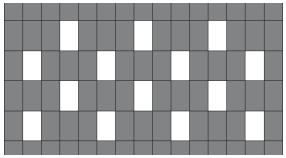
GRP translucent sheets

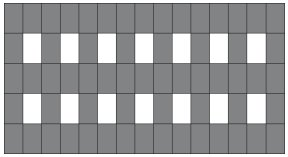
Advantages

- ✓ Good light transmission
- ✓ Easy installation
- ✓ Low levels of expansion and contraction
- ✓ Resistant to chemicals

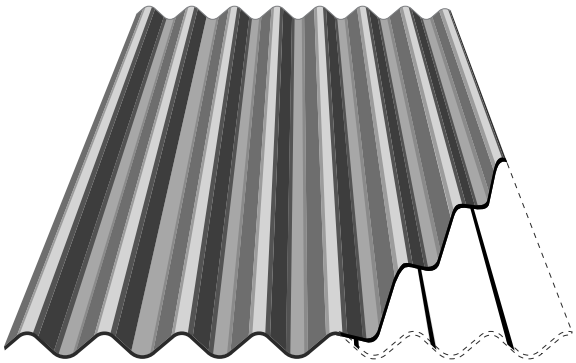


Typical GRP configurations





Profile 6

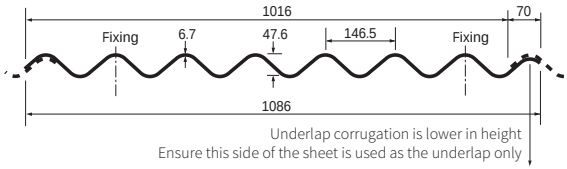


Profile 6 and safety in roof work

Profile 6 is commonly used on all types of building for both roofing and vertical cladding applications.

Profile 6 is a high strength fibre cement sheet with polypropylene reinforcement strips inserted along precisely engineered locations which run for the full length of the sheet to give a better impact resistance.

The cut-away illustration above shows the location of the polypropylene reinforcement strip inserted in precisely engineered positions in the Profile 6 sheet.



Profile 6 Natural Grey and painted sheet lengths (mm)

1220, 1375, 1525, 1675, 1825, 1975, 2125, 2275, 2440, 2600, 2750, 2900, 3050.

Farmscape lengths (mm)

1525, 1675, 2440, 2750, 2900, 3050.

Other products

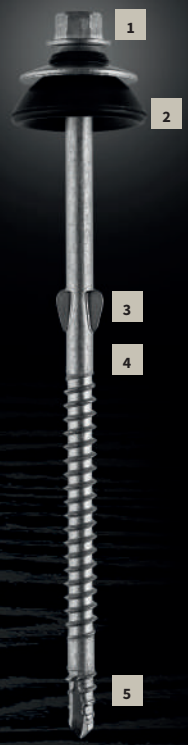
In order to ensure full compliance with HSG 33, ridges and rooflights must also be upgraded.

Technical data

	Profile 6
Overall width	1086mm
Net covering width	1016mm
Thickness (nominal)	6.7mm
Density (nominal)	1450kg/m3
Pitch of corrugations (nominal)	146.5mm
Depth of profile	47.6 mm
Profile height category	C
Side lap	70mm
Minimum end lap	150mm
Maximum purlin centres	1375mm
Maximum rail centres	1825mm
Maximum unsupported overhang	350mm
Approx. weight of roof as laid, with 150mm end laps, single skin including fixings	17kg/m2
Minimum roof pitch*	5°

*Maximum slope length of 15m, with no penetrations of the roof.

Profiled sheeting self-drilling fixings



Wood and steel structure fixings for Profiled Sheeting

Suitable for Roofing and Cladding Installations

1 **Extra High Head:**
ensures a better fit of the bit

2 **Moulded Washer:**
12mm robust rubber washer (25mm dia) acts as a seal preventing water penetration

3 **Shaft Wings:**
The wings open up the clearance hole in the fibre cement sheet preventing cracking

4 **Anti-Corrosion:**
Stainless steel – for aggressive environments
Carbon steel – coated for regular applications

5 **Self-Drilling:**
Self-drilling screw allows for quick and easy instalment without a pilot hole

Why order from us?

No Downtime
Quantities correct with every sheet order

Direct delivery
Direct delivery available to site with your sheet order

Suitable for roofing and cladding
Providing support clips or a solid base is used when installing vertical P6 sheets as cladding, otherwise like all fixings the sheets will sag down under the weight of the sheets

Stainless steel A2 new wood fixing

Our new 130mm wood stainless steel fixing, fills a much needed industry gap and is capable of resisting years of corrosion from salt, chemicals or coastline environments.

This is an exciting, premium product to hit the market which will protect the quality and value of your customers' builds.

Carbon steel 130mm fixing

12mm robust rubber washer (25mm dia) acts as a seal preventing water penetration

Our Carbon Steel fixings for wood are hot-dipped galvanized.

Profiled sheeting self-drilling fixings range

Substructure	Fixing types	Code
Timber	Carbon steel 6.5mm x 130mm	4069994
Timber	Stainless steel 6.5mm x 130mm	4069996
NEW Steel*	Carbon steel 6.3mm x 105mm	4069999
NEW Steel*	Stainless steel 6.3mm x 120mm	4070003
NEW Depth setting drill bit	–	4071041

*Suitable for light gauge steel 1-3mm only

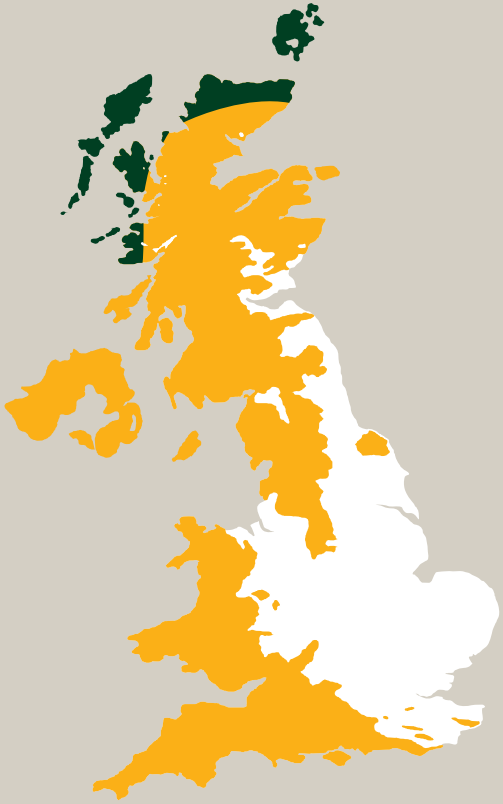
Exposure

When using profiled sheeting the windloadings of a location are critical to ensure the optimal sealing requirements.

Exposure zones

Approximate wind driven rain (litres/m2 per spell)

- less than 56.5
- equal to or greater than 56.5
- contact the Eternit Technical Advisory Service for the Highlands and Islands recommendations



Note: Map taken from BS 8219. When buildings stand above their surroundings or are situated in open country with no windbreaks, including sites on or near the coast, or on hill tops, they must be considered subject to severe exposure.

Lap

This describes how much one sheet overlaps another at either the end (end lap). or the side (side lap). The side lap (70mm) is always one corrugation only.

Pitch

This describes the degree to which the roof slopes.

Guidance procedure

Step 1: Exposure: Determine the expected degree of exposure by examining the adjacent map.

Step 2: Centres of support: For Profile 6: Purlins at 1375mm c/c for wind suctions of 1.89kN/m^2. Rails at 1825mm c/c for loadings up to 1.40kN/m^2.

Step 3: Lap and seal: Establish requirement for lapping and sealing by reference to the exposure zones map of the UK and the table below. See page 35 for sealing details.

Sheltered and moderate sites

Less than 56.5 l/m2 wind driven rain per spell

Minimum Roof pitch	End lap (mm)	Lap treatment	
		End laps	Side laps
22.5° and over	150	Unsealed	Unsealed
15° and over	300	Unsealed	Unsealed
15° and over	150	Sealed	Unsealed
10° and over	150	Sealed	Sealed
5° and over	300	Double sealed	Sealed

Moderate and severe sites

More than 56.5 l/m2 wind driven rain per spell

Minimum Roof pitch	End lap (mm)	Lap treatment	
		End laps	Side laps
25° and over	150	Unsealed	Unsealed
17.5° and over	150	Sealed	Unsealed
15° and over	150	Sealed	Sealed
10° and over	300	Sealed	Sealed
5° and over	300	Double sealed	Sealed

On roofs over 10° pitch where parapets might allow snow build up, 300mm double sealed end laps and single seal side laps are recommended. The minimum pitch for Profile 6 is 5°. Where slopes are between 5° and 10° the maximum slope length should be 15m with double sealed end laps and single sealed side laps.

Installation

Whilst Eternit profiled sheeting is easy to install, the following guidelines should be observed:

- The sheets should be installed smooth surface up.
- The sheets should be cut with a hand saw or slow speed reciprocating power saw.
- All fixing holes should be drilled, not punched, and should provide adequate clearance for the fastener shank (minimum 2mm).
- There should be two fixings per purlin or rail covered at the fixing points shown on pages 26 and 27.
- When using power tools for cutting in a confined space, dust extraction equipment is advisable.
- The dust and swarf generated when working with the sheets does not require any special handling requirements other than normal good housekeeping to maintain a clean working area.

Fixing

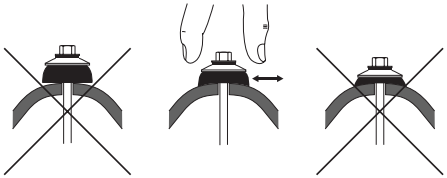
The correct fixing of a sheet is important in order to avoid premature failure, corrosion or leaks in a roof. Many factors influence the fixing of a roof, such as the purlin or rail type and the nature of the roof in question. Particularly important is the type of fastening system used and compliance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

Profiled sheeting self-drilling fixings are generally used to fix Profile 6 sheets on a roof as they provide a quick and effective one step fixing operation. Follow the recommendations of the fastener manufacturer regarding maximum roof pitch, minimum purlin thickness etc. Profiled sheeting self-drilling fixings should be installed using the recommended depth setting power tool to ensure the fasteners are correctly tightened.

Checking the profiled sheeting self-drilling fixings for tightness

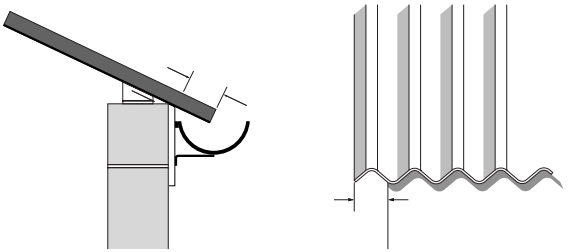
Where profiled sheeting self-drilling fixings are not used, 8mm diameter fasteners are used for Profile 6. The fibre cement sheet must be pre-drilled with a 2mm clearance hole.

If using drive screws, the holes must be located centrally on the purlins, if using hook or crook bolts, the holes should be 4mm upslope of the back edge of the purlin. In all instances, sealed washers and caps should be utilised to ensure adequate weather protection. For hook or crook bolts and drive screws pre-drilled holes should be formed 2mm larger than the diameter of the fixing shank.



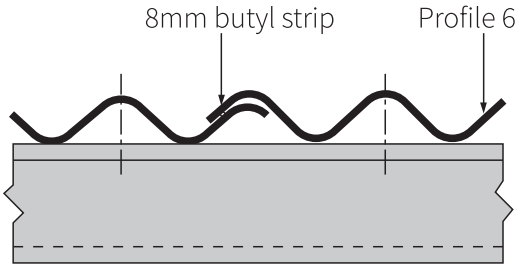
Overhangs

Sufficient overhangs must be allowed at the eaves to ensure that rainwater discharges into the gutter. Verges must be overhung by one complete corrugation unless a bargeboard is used. Maximum unsupported overhang is 350mm from last fixing point.



Side Laps

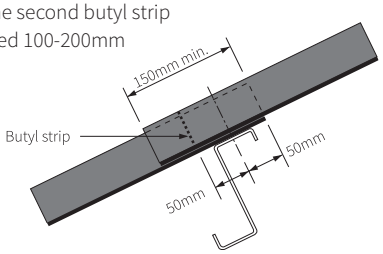
Sealing: Where appropriate, butyl strip sealant should be positioned as shown. Use 8mm diameter butyl strip.



End Laps

The minimum end lap for Profile 6 is 150mm, fixed as shown in the section below.

Where double sealing is necessary with 300mm endlaps, the second butyl strip should be positioned 100-200mm below the fixing.



10 easy steps to fixing

The fixing of a fibre cement roof can be accomplished by most people if they follow these ten easy steps in conjunction with the illustrations opposite. In order to weatherproof the roof, the butyl strip must be installed as described on page 35, and mitres cut to avoid having four thicknesses of sheeting in the same plane at the junctions of side and end laps.

1 Lay sheet number 1 at the eaves without mitring.

2 Lay sheet number 2, mitring bottom right hand corner as per the illustration opposite.

3 Lay sheet number 3, mitring as per step 2. Continue up the roof slope to complete the first tier.

4 Lay sheet number 4 at the eaves of the next tier, mitring the top left hand corner as per the illustration opposite.

5 Lay sheet number 5, mitring both top left hand and bottom right hand corners as per illustration opposite, and continue up the slope until ready to lay sheet number 6 at the ridge.

6 Lay sheet number 6 at the ridge, mitred as per step 2.

7 Repeat the procedure from and including step 4, working across the roof from eaves to ridge, until there is room for only one more tier to be laid, on the right hand edge.

8 Lay sheet number 7, mitring the top left hand corner. If necessary, reduce the sheet width by cutting down the right hand edge. All subsequent sheets in this final tier should be cut accordingly.

9 Lay sheet number 8 as per step 7, continuing up the roof slope until ready to lay the final sheet at the ridge.

10 Lay sheet number 9 at the ridge without mitring to complete the roof.

Notes:

1 On a duo pitch roof start both slopes from the same end of the building. One slope will therefore be sheeted left to right, the opposite slope will be sheeted right to left.

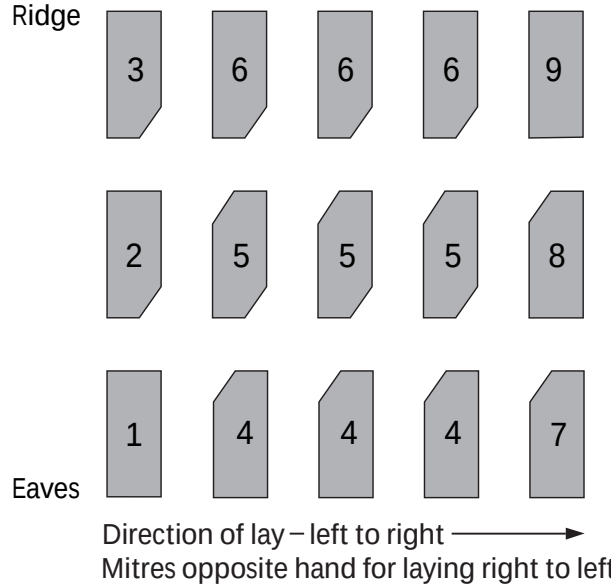
2 The corrugations of sheets must line up at the apex to ensure that the ridge accessories will fit.

3 When cranked crown sheets are used, both top courses of roofing sheets and the cranked crowns themselves must be mitred.

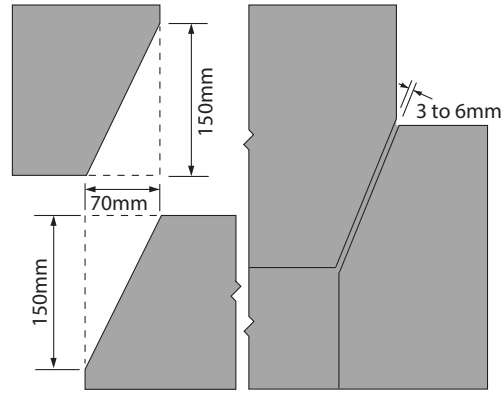
4 Always lay sheets with the correct end and side laps, as detailed elsewhere in this booklet.

5 Do not cut mitres in situ.

Mitring plan single slope roof



Mitring Profile 6*



* Assumes 150mm end lap

Working with P6

Storage and handling

General: Profiled sheets should be stored as close as practically possible to the area of works, on a firm level base, using the profiled bearers (on which the sheets are delivered) to raise the sheets off the ground. Sheeting stacks should generally not exceed 1200mm high unless a level concrete base is available, in which case the maximum height is 1500mm. A separate stack should be made of each length of sheet; if this is not possible, stack with longest sheets at the bottom and the shortest at the top. It is important when stacking Profile 6 sheets on site that the smaller 'under rolls' are all on the same side of the stack. Sheets should always be stored weather (smooth) side upwards.

Stacks of sheets should not be stored in full sun during the summer months as the differential temperature across the sheets can result in unacceptable stresses in the sheets and can lead to edge cracking.

If sheets are to be retained in the packs for more than 3 months, they should be stored inside a building where they can be protected from extreme variations in temperature and moisture.

Ingress of moisture into packs of profiled sheets may cause efflorescence staining, bowing during installation or permanent distortion.

When handling sheets, lift by the ends only.

Natural Grey sheets: The plastic wrapping should be retained for as long as possible to control the environment around the sheets. Once the pack has been opened, or if the wrapping is damaged and allowing the ingress of water, the sheets should be stored under cover.

Coloured sheets: Coloured sheets should be stored under cover at all times, preferably inside a building, but if this is not available they can be stored under a tarpaulin. The tarpaulin should be spaced off the top and sides of the sheets to allow effective air circulation and avoid condensation.

The plastic wrapping on coloured sheets is only designed to protect the sheets in transit. It should be removed and carefully disposed of as soon as possible.

Working: When cutting fibre cement sheets, try to eliminate the exposure to dust (refer to Eternit Health and Safety data sheet).

Preferably sheets should be cut at ground level on suitable rigid supports using hand or powered saws. Powered saws should be of the reciprocating saw type and NOT disc or circular blade devices. Experience has shown that hand or powered saw blades having 3-3.5mm tooth pitch are most suited.

Preparation: Prior to sheeting, a responsible person should check that all purlins and rails are connected securely. Measurements should be taken to ensure that the structure and purlins are true and level to receive the sheeting. In particular, a check should be made that the purlins are spaced correctly for the right end lap, and that the eaves purlin provides an overhang into the gutter not exceeding 350mm. When the sheeting layout is being planned, care should be taken to ensure that the verge sheets are cut so that the outside edge coincides with a crown rather than a trough in the corrugations. This enhances the weather protection and can reduce the width of the flashings.

CDM Regulations: Specifiers have an obligation under the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 to identify and evaluate the health and safety implications of all products and construction methods required by their design.

Installation

The following guidelines should always be observed:

- Sheets should be installed smooth surface up.
- All fixing holes should be drilled, not punched, and adequate clearance (2mm minimum) provided for the fixing shank.
- There should be two fixings per sheet per purlin or fixing rail at the point shown on pages 26 and 27.
- Always lay the sheets in vertical tiers from the eaves to the ridge.
- Always fix sheets fully before moving on.
- To minimise dust, cut sheets with a handsaw or slow speed reciprocating power saw. The use of angle grinders is not recommended.
- Do not deflect, twist or distort the sheets when installing, especially crank crown sheets, ventilated or close fitting.
- Do not walk on the profile 6 sheets.
- Where regular access is required to reach roof lights, ventilation and service ducts, properly constructed walkways should be provided.

Safety at work

The recommendations of HSG 33 should be followed at all times:

- A safe place of work should be provided.
- Health and Safety Provisions should comply with current regulations and be suitable for working at height. The use of safety nets as fall arrest equipment should always be considered.
- Profile 6 sheets, when new and first installed in accordance with our recommendations, can be classified as a non-fragile Class C roof assembly in accordance with ACR[M]001. Once the roof has been completed and the netting/scaffolding removed, if any subsequent access is required on the roof, the sheets should be treated as a fragile assembly.
- Always use HSE recommended roof access systems whenever required.

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