



# GUIDELINE

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THE BUILDING  
RESEARCH LEVY

FREE MONTHLY UPDATE ON BUILDING ISSUES PREPARED BY BRANZ AND  
FUNDED BY THE BUILDING RESEARCH LEVY

## WELCOME

We have had a significant number of new *Guideline* subscribers from New Zealand and overseas – welcome all!

## WIND

A number of BCA's have made wind maps publicly available to assist in determining the wind zone for a particular building location. These maps are generic, and an assessment of the wind conditions for the specific site should always be carried out.

## CORRECTION

Two items that need amending in the *BRANZ House Building Guide* have been brought to our attention:

- Table 7.1 on page 42 states that window reveals must be treated to H3.2. Under NZS 3602, select A heart western red cedar, redwood and cypress species (as well as dressing heart rimu, vitex, kwila, beech and eucalyptus) can be used untreated. Select A radiata pine must be treated to H3.1. In all cases, they must be installed with a moisture content of 18% or less. If there is a risk of in-use moisture levels over 18%, H3.2 treated reveals should be used. BRANZ recommends that reveals be fully sealed or primed before window installation.
- On page 44, CuAZ and ACQ treatments should not be listed under the heading of LOSP treatments. While not CCA treatments, they are copper-based diffusion treatments.

## APPRAISAL STATUS

With the introduction of the new Building Act, the establishment of the DBH, and the introduction of more robust Acceptable Solutions for weathertightness and durability, BRANZ has considered it necessary to review its criteria for appraising materials and systems to ensure that appraisal criteria is in line with the robustness of the revised E2/AS1. Although the performance criteria of the New Zealand Building Code have not changed, the regulatory environment in which they are interpreted has changed significantly. To this end, BRANZ has been working with certificate holders on this review.

Some manufacturers have already provided the additional information, or carried out testing to show compliance with, Clause E2. Their certificates have now been re-issued in line with the new appraisal criteria. A number of certificates have been temporarily withdrawn, and are currently being reappraised with a view to re-issue. However, there are a number that the appraisal holder has chosen to withdraw. BRANZ expects to re-issue the majority of certificates by the end of August 2005.

To keep up-to-date with the very latest re-issues please visit [www.branz.co.nz](http://www.branz.co.nz).

## IT IS HERE

As we have been warning, E2/AS1 Third Edition (with Amendments 1 and 2 dated 1 July 2005), is now the operative Acceptable Solution for external moisture. Some of the small, but significant, changes resulting from the Amendments include:

- changes to the risk definitions for high-risk roof wall intersections, for all risk categories of eaves widths, medium-risk envelope complexity and low-risk deck design

- drained and vented cavities (excluding masonry veneer) to have a nominal 20 mm cavity width – a width of 18 mm to 25 mm is within the scope of the Acceptable Solution
- 0.4 mm BMT steel is now included as an acceptable steel thickness, except that trough profile 0.4 mm BMT steel is not permitted on limited access roofs – see Table 13 of E2/AS1
- for pressed metal tiles, the maximum roof run of 12 m is removed; however, roof pitch must be increased by 1 degree for each additional 0.5 m run of roof over 12 m
- for profiled long-run metal roofs over 18 m long, consult the roofing manufacturer for minimum pitch requirements
- Tables 11 to 13 on roof profile spans have been revised and now relate cladding spans to wind zones
- fixing options for corrugate and trapezoid profiles have changed – trapezoid profiles must be screw fixed, while screws or spiral shank nails can be used for corrugate profiles. The fixing penetration into purlins has changed from 35 mm generally to 40 mm for nails and 25 mm for screws
- for butyl rubber roofing installations, the synthetic rubber membrane must be 1.5 mm thick where the surface is to be used on a walk-on deck – 1 mm can be used elsewhere
- the front turn-up and specific dimensions are removed from cavity closure trims
- windows larger than 5 m x 5 m are outside the scope of the Acceptable Solution
- stop-ends to cavity system window head flashings may terminate immediately behind the back face of the cladding, rather than extending through the cladding.

## GLASS SPLASHBACKS BEHIND GAS HOBS

In the August 2004 *Guideline*, we stated in the 'Cooking (with or without gas)' article that toughened glass fixed over paper faced plasterboard would meet the requirements of NZS 5261. The Standard has been amended recently. In Part 2 (which is a means of compliance), the reference to the use of toughened glass has been removed (Part 1 of the NZS 5261 sets the mandatory performance criteria). It is our belief that toughened glass may be used under appropriate conditions to satisfy the requirements of the regulations. The rationale for this is that, on a thickness for thickness comparison, the 6 mm toughened glass has much the same thermal conductivity as the 5 mm ceramic tiles which are specifically mentioned.

## CITE FUTURE EVENTS

### CITE Access, Egress and Barriers

30 August – 1 September – Auckland

\$1,200 + GST (\$1,350 incl. GST)

### CITE Weathertightness Design

Week 1: 5–9 September – Taupo

Week 2: 10–14 October – Taupo

\$4,000 + GST (\$4,500 incl. GST)

### CITE Fire Design

Week 1: 20–23 September – Auckland

Week 2: 1–4 November – Auckland

\$3,000 + GST (\$3,375 incl. GST)

Early bird specials are available.

Contact Fiona Street, CITE Education Officer. Phone 04 238 1291 or email [BRANZCITE@branz.co.nz](mailto:BRANZCITE@branz.co.nz)

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