

Strandsarking®

Technical Manual



Strandsarking®

Technical manual

Edition 4 – July 2019

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**Section 1:
Strandsarking®
Low Sloped
Membrane Roofs**

Section 1:

Strandsarking® low sloped membrane roofs

Edition 4 July 2019

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1 Scope and Interpretation

1.1 Compliance

Strandsarking - Low Slope Membrane Roofs has a CodeMark Product Certificate BRANZ-CM-1006.

Strandsarking also has a BRANZ Appraisal, No. 946 (2016) for Low Slope Membrane Roofs.

The CodeMark Certificate and BRANZ Appraisal No. 946 cover the use of Strandsarking Low Slope Roofs within the scope of the New Zealand Building Code.



The valid appraisals and Codemark certificates can be viewed on the BRANZ website www.branz.co.nz

Strandsarking for Low Slope Membrane Roofs, if designed, used, installed and maintained in accordance with the statements and conditions of this Appraisal, will meet the following provisions of the New Zealand Building Code:

Clause B1 STRUCTURE: Performance B1.3.1, B1.3.2 and B1.3.4. Strandsarking meets the requirements for loads arising from self-weight, gravity loads, temperature, snow, wind and creep [i.e. B1.3.3 (a), (b), (c), (g), (h) and (q)]. See Paragraphs 8.1 – 8.3.

Clause B2 DURABILITY: Performance B2.3.1 (b), 15 years and B2.3.2. Strandsarking meets these requirements. See Paragraph 9.1.

Clause E2 EXTERNAL MOISTURE: Performance E2.3.2. When used as part of the roofing system, Strandsarking will contribute to meeting this requirement. See Paragraphs 13.1 and 13.2.

Clause F2 HARDOUS BUILDING MATERIALS: Performance F2.3.1. Strandsarking meets this requirement and will not present a health hazard to people. See Paragraphs 12.1 and 12.2.

1.2 Scope

The Strandsarking information in this manual has been specifically designed in accordance with NZS 3604 and AS/NZS 1170 to comply with the appropriate design loadings for domestic and commercial buildings.

Strandsarking panels are suitable for timber framed buildings within the scope of NZ 3604, clause 1.1.2 and those uses specifically designed within this manual.

1.3 Interpretation

Interpretation shall be as detail in NZ 3604, clause 1.2.

1.3.1 NZS 3604 Commentary

Interpretation shall be detailed in NZ 3604, clause 1.2. In particular, the words “shall” or “must” identifies a mandatory requirement for compliance with NZS 3604. The word “should” refers to practices which are advised or recommended. Clauses prefixed by “C” and printed in italic type (such as these) are intended as comments on the corresponding mandatory clauses.

1.4 Definitions

Definitions are those given in NZS 3604, clause 1.3.

1.5 Make sure your information is up to date

When specifying or installing Laminex New Zealand® product, ensure you have the current technical manual. If you are not sure you do, or you need more information, visit Laminex.co.nz or call Laminex New Zealand® on 0800 303 606.

2 General Product Description

2.1 Strandsarking® material

High density wood-based panels are manufactured for Laminex New Zealand, primarily for use as a roof sarking under the trademark Strandsarking®.

Panels are produced by pressing strands of wood together under heat and pressure.

The process uses a highly durable formaldehyde free resin, wax and non-solvent based organic preservative chemicals. This provides improved moisture resistance and durability.

2.2 Identification

Strandsarking is identified by means of the words STRANDSARKING 165 64 H3.1 and the NZ Timber Preservation Council's WOODmark® symbol printed with an ink mark on the panel.

2.3 Uses

- o Is suitable to be used in residential, commercial and industrial roofing applications with a minimum roof pitch of:
 - o Membrane roofs - 2 degrees.
 - o Internal boxed gutters (within roof area), installed with a sheet membrane (refer limitations for liquid applied membranes).
 - o Profiled metal roofs
 - Trough profile (standing seam) 3 degrees
 - Corrugate 8 degrees.
 - o Trapezoidal - 4 degrees where crest height is less than 27mm or; 3 degrees where crest height is more than 27mm.
- o Can be fastened to timber trusses, rafters or roof framing where the support in one direction does not exceed:
 - o Membrane roofs - 400mm.
 - o Profiled metal roofs - 600mm.
(refer to allowable spans table).
- o Can be used with roofing materials weighing up to 150 kg/m².
- o Can be used in wind zones up to and including Extra High as specified in NZS 3604.
- o Approved substrate for: Ardex.

3 Material Properties

3.1 Description

Strandsarking is nominally 16.3mm thick and has a textured surface to provide a more slip resistant surface than is available with smooth sanded panel products.

Strandsarking has been manufactured using sustainable plantation grown Radiata Pine, a highly durable formaldehyde free resin, wax to improve moisture resistance and non-solvent based organic preservative chemicals.

Strandsarking is an engineered wood panel product specifically designed for use as a sarking under membrane roofs, profiled metal roofing, and roofing materials that require continuous support.

3.2 Panel dimensions

Table 1 Sizes and weights

Strandsarking is available in the following panel size.

Sheet size (mm)	Nominal mass per panel (kg)	Nominal mass per m ² (kg)
3600 x 800	32	11

3.3 Panel tolerances

Table 2 Tolerances on nominal dimensions

Application	Test method AS/NZS 4266.1	Nominal mass per m ² (kg)		
		≤12	>12 to 22	>22
Non-sanded board	Section 4	±1.5	±1.5	±1.5
Sanded board		±0.2	±0.3	±0.3
Decorative board		±0.4	±0.6	±0.6

Note: For specialist products, the tolerance on thickness should be agreed between the manufacturer and the purchaser.

Table 3 Requirements at dispatch

Property		Test method AS/NZS 4266.1	Requirement
Tolerances on nominal dimensions	Thickness	Section 4	See Table 2
	Length and width		±2 mm/m max. : ±5 mm max.
squareness tolerance		Section 4	≤2 mm/m

3.4 Physical properties

Table 4

Property	Units	AS/NZS 1860.1 Class 1 requirement	Strandsarking
Bending Strength (MoR)	MPa	>19.0	28.2 MPa
Modulus of Elasticity (MOE)	MPa	>2750	3634 MPa
Internal Bond	MPa	>0.55	0.78 MPa
Thickness Swell	%	<8.0%	4.44%
Thickness Stability	%	<14%	16.7%
Glue Bond Quality	MPa	>8.6	13.35%
Wet Bending Strength (Method C)	MPa	>4.2	8.83 MPa
Surface Water Absorption	M/2	<150 g/m ²	117 g/m ²

(Tested by the EWPA in accordance with AS/NZS 4266.1)

4 Durability

4.1 Producer Statement

When Strandsarking is handled, installed and maintained in accordance with this literature it will meet the provisions of Clause B2 Durability (B2.3.1(b) and as such is expected to have a serviceable life of at least 15 years.

The specifications, details and methods described herein shall be strictly observed to avoid building code non-compliance.

Laminex New Zealand will not be liable to any person if the conditions as to storage, handling, installation and maintenance of Strandsarking panels as outlined within this document are not complied with.

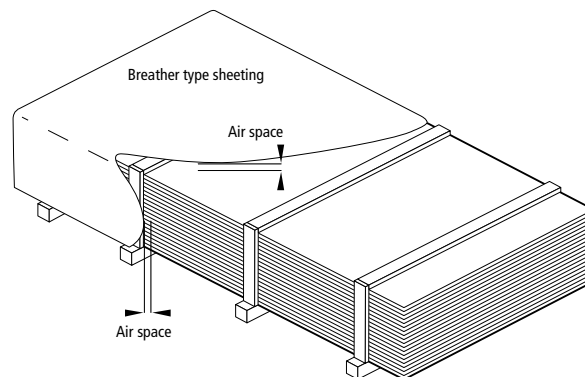
Strandsarking panels have been treated to resist attack by insects such as borer.

4.2 Durability Conditions

The following conditions shall be met; otherwise the durability of Strandsarking will be compromised.

4.2.1 Handling and storage

- o Always stack Strandsarking horizontally, supported by bearers at maximum 1200mm centres and laid on a flat, level and dry surface.
- o Avoid damage to Strandsarking faces and edges.
- o For prolonged storage on site, protect the Strandsarking panels with breathable tarpaulins or covers.
- o To prevent moisture build up under covers, ensure that there is an air gap between any covering and the Strandsarking to allow air circulation around the pack.



4.2.2 Weathering

- o Strandsarking has a high degree of durability. It is not desirable to leave Strandsarking exposed to the weather for longer than is necessary as some discoloration and checking of the surface will appear. Notwithstanding this, the maximum period of exposure to the weather of Strandsarking should not exceed 8 weeks.
- o It is not intended that the Strandsarking panels be re-exposed to the elements after completion of the original construction process.

4.2.3 Prohibited Uses

Once the roof covering is installed, Strandsarking should not be allowed to reach a moisture content of more than 18% for prolonged periods of time. This can occur in situations where condensation forms on the Strandsarking and/or where leaks occur in the roof covering and/or where rain-soaked roof covering causes moisture to be driven into the Strandsarking by the effect of the sun. Strandsarking has been treated to the hazard class H3.1 to provide resistance from fungal decay; however this should not substitute for proper installation, maintenance or adequate ventilation of the roof space.

5 Design Criteria

The design has been carried out using loads derived from NZS 3604 with the use of design combination factors as specified in AS/NZS 1170 and deflection limits as suggested in AS/NZS 1170. However, it is expected that Strandsarking could deflect up to 10mm under a maintenance footfall point load, particularly where roof framing supports are at 900mm centres. If this is of concern, scaffold planks, or similar, can be used to span across roof framing members whilst working on the roof.

The panel and fixing designs have been carried out to NZS 3603 the New Zealand Timber Structures Standard.

When designing at low pitch (*at or below 5°*) consideration will need to be given to the possibility of ponding due to plant installations on the roof surface at a later date and/or possible long term sag. If the life of the roofing material being used could be affected if ponding does occur, consideration must be given to increasing the pitch, or increasing the support structure (reduce main supports to 400mm centres).

The design has been carried out on the basis that the maximum temperature and humidity in the roof space is 66°C and 80%RH sustained for up to 24 hours. Further testing of the panel will be required should these values be exceeded.

The characteristic panel strength and stiffness values, as shown below, were derived from tests carried out at the conditions described in the bullet point above, but otherwise in accordance with AS/NZS4063.

Note: The characteristic strength was derived from the 5th percentile value and the characteristic stiffness from the mean value, as defined in AS/NZS 4063.

5.1 Allowable Spans

Based on the loadings as outlined in the design criteria section Strandsarking panels are capable of spanning the centres as per the table below under the maximum imposed cladding loads as shown.

Table 5

Maximum imposed cladding weight	Span between centres
150kg/m ²	600 mm
50kg/m ²	900 mm

The specified span between centres is the horizontal measurement between centres of the roof framing members supporting the Strandsarking panels.

5.2 Limitations

Strandsarking should not be used:

- o On surfaces **less** than:
 - o Membrane Roofs - less than 2 degrees, decks and trafficable areas.
 - o Internal boxed gutters installed with liquid applied membranes.
 - o Profiled metal roofs - Trough profile less than 3 degrees.
 - o Corrugated profile - 8 degrees.
 - o Trapezoidal - 4 degrees where crest height is less than 27mm or; 3 degrees where crest height is more than 27mm.
- o Where the permanent load of the roofing products supported on the panel exceeds the loads specified in the allowable imposed loads section. Refer Wind zone & fixing centre table.
- o Allowable Imposed Loads: Strandsarking panels are capable of carrying imposed cladding loads

- o up to 150kg/m² when spans in one direction do not exceed 600mm centres and the supporting framing has been designed to take these loads.
- o As the substrate for mechanically fastened membranes, and liquid applied membranes that have not been appraised by BRANZ to determine that they are fit for purpose.
- o In the following situations, unless specific design has been used:
 - o Where the eaves height is more than 10 metres above ground level (3 storeys).
 - o At elevations greater than 500 metres above sea level.
 - o As a diaphragm (refer to specific engineer design).
 - o On buildings outside the scope of NZBC Acceptable Solution E2/AS1 paragraph 1.1.
 - o In locations where the wind category exceeds Extra High as specified in NZS 3604.

5.3 Specific Engineer Design - Structural Diaphragms

Independent structural testing and analysis of Strandsarking® has been undertaken to determine Specific Engineer Design structural diaphragm applications.

Laminex New Zealand engaged Blueprint Consulting Engineers (BCE) to carry out structural investigations on the use of Strandsarking® as structural diaphragms outside the scope of NZS3604:2011 Timber-framed buildings and provide input on the technical data required to undertake specific engineering design (SED) calculations in accordance with NZS3603:1993 Timber structures standards. Testing was undertaken by BRANZ at the BRANZ Structural Engineering Laboratory and in testing was in accordance with ISO 46572:2008, for determining shear modulus in Panel Products using method B. (BRANZ test report ST-10888-001-01)

The Blueprint investigation and analysis report, and the BRANZ Shear Modulus test report are available on the Laminex New Zealand website.

The tables below list Strandsarking shear strength values for the purposes of SED diaphragm design.*

Table 6

Product		Shear Modulus (GPa)	Shear Modulus (MPa)	Shear Strength (MPa)
Strandsarking Statistics	Across Average	1.41	1420	8.73
	Along Average	1.60	1600	8.72
	All Specimens Average	1.50	1500	8.58
	All Specimens Coefficient of variation	10.2%	10.2%	

(Tested in accordance with ISO 46572:2008 method B, BRANZ test report ST-10888-001-01)

Table 7 - Strandsarking Characteristics

Property	Parallel	Perpendicular
Modulus of Elasticity	4632 MPa	4577 MPa
Bending Strength	24.5 MPa	24.6 MPa
Tension Strength	16.19 MPa	15.47 MPa
Compression Strength	16.88 MPa	16.65 MPa

Results are based on testing of 15 panels in accordance with AS/NZS 2269.1 and analysis using the log normal method of AS/NZS 4063.2 - (Testing undertaken by Juken NZ at Ewpa)

* Note: Strandsarking® meets the AS/NZS 1860.1 class 2 specification requirements for particleboard flooring. It cannot be exposed to weathering during the construction period unless covered.

5.4 Masterspec

Find us on Masterspec: 4338LS Laminex New Zealand Strandsarking Roofing Substrate.

6 Installation

6.1 General

- o Check that roof trusses or framing provide a level surface for fastening the Strandsarking onto. Trusses or rafters should be shimmed as necessary in order to provide a level surface. If the top chords of trusses or rafters are warped or bowed, install blocking to straighten.
- o Ensure that adequate roof space ventilation is provided. Refer section 6.2 Ventilation.
- o The Strandsarking panels can be laid with the long edge perpendicular to the trusses/rafters or framing support in a staggered pattern. The ends of each sheet will be supported by truss/rafter or framing (see fig 1 and 2).

Figure 1 Perpendicular

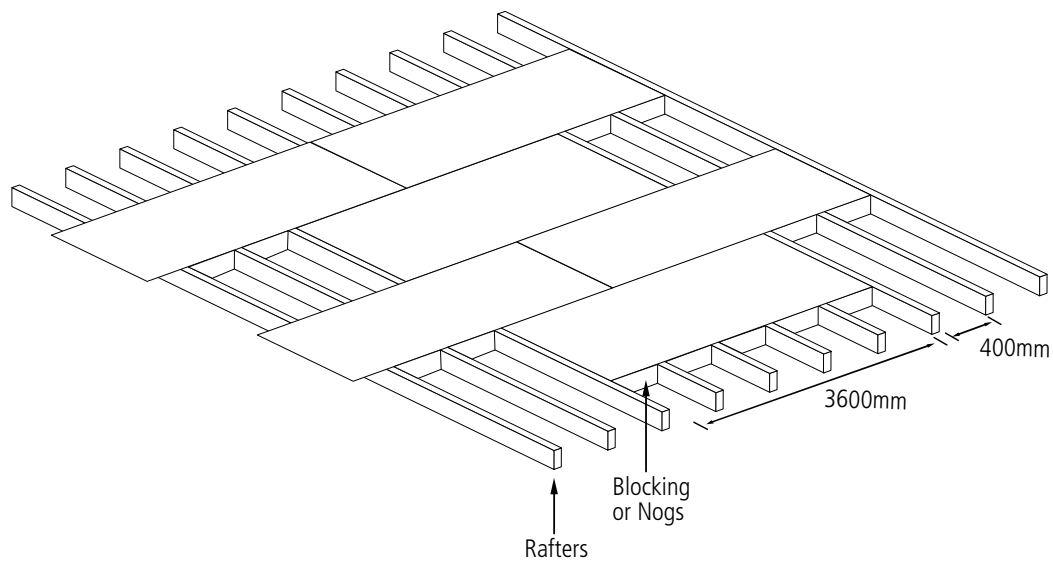
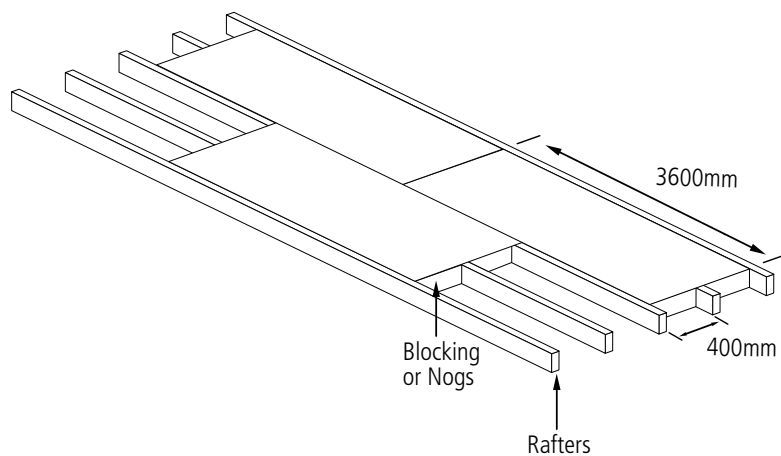
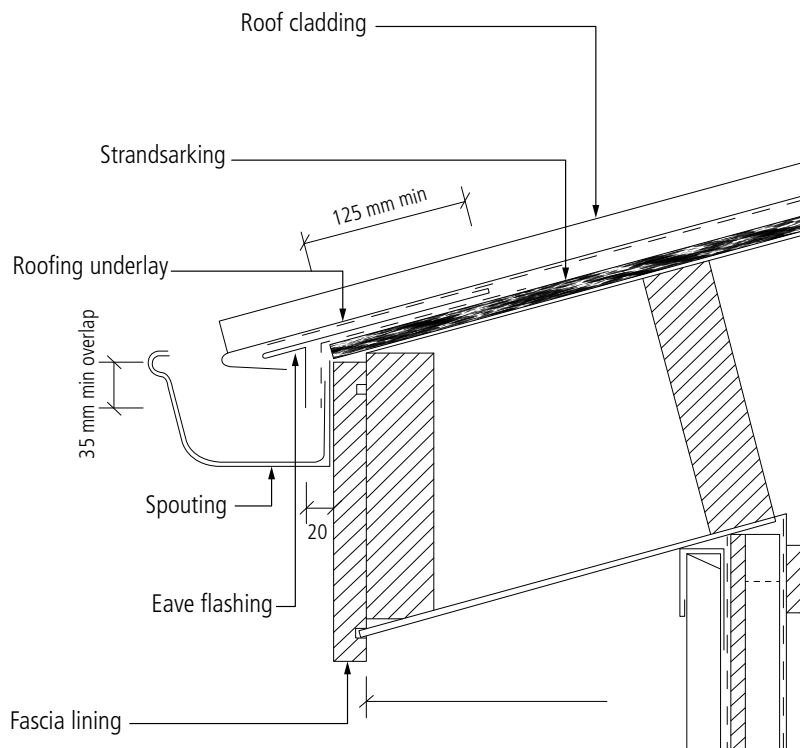


Figure 2 Parallel



- o The Strandsarking panels shall be fastened to the trusses or framing in accordance with the Wind Zone Table under section 6.3 and Fig. 4.
- o Strandsarking panels can be tightly butted and fastened hard up to each other. However, roofing suppliers have held different views on the requirements for timber substrates. The fixing instruction in this document should be used as a guide or starting point only and designers must detail joints that allow for expansion in accordance with practices recommended by the chosen membrane or profiled metal roofing supplier's requirements.
- o Allow a 5mm clearance between the Strandsarking panel and other elements protruding through the roof such as vent pipes etc. Greater clearances than this may be required around flues and chimneys, see below.
- o Strandsarking must be separated from flues and/or chimneys. Part 7 of NZBC Acceptable Solution C/AS1-C/AS6 and NZBC Verification Method C/VM1 provide methods of separation and protection of combustible materials from heat sources.
- o Edge of panels at gutters or eaves should be protected by drip edges, flashings, fascia trims or similar. This aids in preventing moisture ingress into the Strandsarking in these areas. Where the design of the Strandsarking results in the underside of the Strandsarking being exposed to possible moisture ingress (where the panel may protrude beyond the fascia line etc.) the underside of the panel must be sealed with an appropriate exterior coating.

Figure 3



- o Strandsarking panels must be blocked as close as practical along all free edges.
- o Strandsarking panels should be installed such that there is a minimum 25mm air gap between the underside of the panel and any roof insulation material. This gap must be maintained in all situations for the life of the Strandsarking.
- o Cover the Strandsarking with a BRANZ approved roof underlayment as soon as practical to minimise the Strandsarking being exposed to the weather unnecessarily.

6.2 Ventilation

A well-ventilated roof space is critical to the overall performance of a roof. Good ventilation fulfils two main functions:

- o It reduces moisture build up within the roof space by allowing moisture laden air to be vented to the outside.
- o It reduces the temperature of the ceiling cavity.

It can also reduce the surface temperature of the roofing material by allowing a flow of air on the underside of the Strandsarking. A general rule of thumb is that ventilation openings of at least 1/300th of the ceiling plan area is desirable, with the ventilation points being adequately distributed to ensure cross flow ventilation. The preference is for venting to be placed at the eaves and ridges. Designers should confer with roofing material suppliers and or HVAC engineers to ascertain the specific venting details and requirements for the particular roof system. Extra care must be taken when forming skillion roofs to ensure that cross flow ventilation is maintained at all times and to all areas of the ceiling cavity.

Consideration must be given to the effect of insulation in the ceiling cavity when calculating ventilation requirements.

Where the Strandsarking has been exposed for a period of time care must be taken to ensure the moisture content of the panels is at or below 20%. Where the performance of the membrane can be affected by a build-up of moisture in the substrate, consideration must be given to providing a drainage plane immediately below the membrane. This is usually in the form of a proprietary layer that is compatible with the membrane that is installed over the top of the Strandsarking.

Where rigid roofing materials such as standing seam roofs etc. are laid over Strandsarking, it is recommended that a drainage plane layer is positioned over the Strandsarking prior to the roofing material being installed.

6.3 Fasteners

Strandsarking panels forming roofs from 2° and up to 10° are to be fixed to timber roof framing or trusses with:

- o 50mm x 10 gauge (4.8mm) stainless steel screws The maximum panel fixing centres required for non-specific design wind-load areas (as per NZS 3604) are as follows: (Refer to Fig 4)

Figure 4

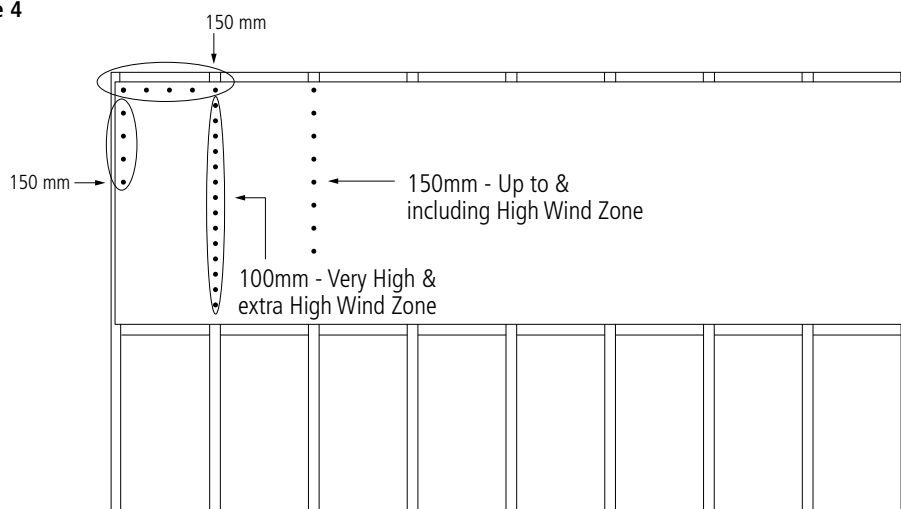


Table 6

Wind zone as per NZS 3604	Fixing centres (mm)	
	Panel ends and edges (where possible)	Intermediate supports
Up to and including MEDIUM	150	150
HIGH	150	150
VERY HIGH	150	100
EXTRA HIGH	150	100

Allowable Imposed Loads:

Strandsarking panels are capable of carrying imposed cladding loads of up to 150kg/m² when spans in one direction do not exceed 600mm centres and the supporting framing has been designed to take these loads.

Section 2: Strandsarking® Pitched Roofs

Section 2: Strandsarking® pitched roofs

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1 Scope and Interpretation

1.1 Compliance

Strandsarking Pitched Roofs has a CodeMark Product Certificate BRANZ-CM-1005.

Strandsarking Pitched Roofs also has a BRANZ Appraisal, No.891 (2015). The CodeMark Product certificate and BRANZ Appraisal No. 891 covers the Strandsarking pitched roofs use within the scope of the New Zealand Building Code.



The valid appraisals and Codemark certificates can be viewed on the BRANZ website www.branz.co.nz

Strandsarking for pitched roofs, if designed, used, installed and maintained in accordance with the statements and conditions of this Appraisal, will meet the following provisions of the New Zealand Building Code:

Clause B1 STRUCTURE: Performance B1.3.1. B1.3.2 and B1.3.4. Strandsarking meets the requirements for loads arising from self-weight, gravity loads, temperature, snow, wind and creep [i.e. B1. 3.3 (a), (b), (c), (g), (h) and (q)]. See Paragraphs 8.1 – 8.3.

Clause B2 DURABILITY: Performance B2. 3.1 (b), 15 years and B2.3.2. Strandsarking meets these requirements. See Paragraph 9.1.

Clause E2 EXTERNAL MOISTURE: Performance E2.3.2. When used as part of the roofing system, Strandsarking will contribute to meeting this requirement. See Paragraphs 13.1 and 13.2.

Clause F2 HARDOUS BUILDING MATERIALS: Performance F2.3.1. Strandsarking meets this requirement and will not present a health hazard to people. See Paragraphs 12.1 and 12.2.

1.2 Scope

The Strandsarking information in this manual has been specifically designed in accordance with NZS 3604 and AS/NZS 1170 to comply with the appropriate design loadings for domestic and commercial buildings.

Strandsarking panels are suitable for timber framed buildings within the scope of NZ 3604, clause 1.1.2 and those uses specifically designed within this manual.

1.3 Interpretation

Interpretation shall be as detail in NZ 3604, clause 1.2.

1.3.1 NZS 3604 Commentary

Interpretation shall be detailed in NZ 3604, clause 1.2. In particular, the words “shall” or “must” identifies a mandatory requirement for compliance with NZS 3604. The word “should” refers to practices which are advised or recommended. Clauses prefixed by “C” and printed in italic type (such as these) are intended as comments on the corresponding mandatory clauses.

1.4 Definitions

Definitions are those given in NZS 3604, clause 1.3.

1.5 Make sure your information is up to date

When specifying or installing Laminex New Zealand product, ensure you have the current technical manual. If you are not sure you do, or you need more information, visit Laminex.co.nz or call Laminex New Zealand on **0800 303 606**.

2 General Product Description

2.1 Strandsarking® material

High density wood-based panels are manufactured for Laminex New Zealand, primarily for use as a roof sarking under the trademark Strandsarking®.

Panels are produced by pressing strands of wood together under heat and pressure.

The process uses a highly durable formaldehyde free resin, wax and non-solvent based organic preservative chemicals. This provides improved moisture resistance and durability.

2.2 Identification

Strandsarking is identified by means of the words STRANDSARKING 165 64 H3.1 and the NZ Timber Preservation Council's WOODmark® symbol printed with an ink mark on the panel.

2.3 Uses

Is suitable to be used in residential, commercial and industrial roofing applications with a minimum roof pitch of 9 degrees or greater.

Roof systems weighing up to 25kg/m² maybe considered a Light Roof when designing structures in accordance with NZS 3604.

- o Can be fastened to timber roof trusses or framing.
- o Can be used with roof trusses or framing at a maximum of 900mm centres.
- o Can be used with roofing materials weighing up to 150 kg/m².
- o Can be used in wind zones up to and including Extra High as specified in NZS 3604.

3 Material Properties

3.1 Description

Strandsarking is nominally 16.3mm thick and has a textured surface to provide a more slip resistant surface than is available with smooth sanded panel products.

Strandsarking has been manufactured using sustainable plantation grown Radiata Pine, a highly durable formaldehyde free resin, wax to improve moisture resistance and non-solvent based organic preservative chemicals.

Strandsarking is an engineered wood panel product specifically designed for use as a sarking under membrane roofs, profiled metal roofing, and roofing materials that require continuous support.

3.2 Panel dimensions

Table 1 Sizes and weights

Strandsarking is available in the following panel size.

Sheet size (mm)	Nominal mass per panel (kg)	Nominal mass per m ² (kg)
3600 x 800	32	11

3.3 Panel tolerances

Table 2 Tolerances on nominal dimensions

Application	Test method AS/NZS 4266.1	Nominal mass per m ² (kg)		
		≤12	>12 to 22	>22
Non-sanded board	Section 4	±1.5	±1.5	±1.5
Sanded board		±0.2	±0.3	±0.3
Decorative board		±0.4	±0.6	±0.6

Note: For specialist products, the tolerance on thickness should be agreed between the manufacturer and the purchaser.

Table 3 Requirements at dispatch

Property		Test method AS/NZS 4266.1	Requirement
Tolerances on nominal dimensions	Thickness	Section 4	See Table 2
	Length and width		±2 mm/m max. : ±5 mm max.
squareness tolerance		Section 4	≤2 mm/m

3.4 Physical properties

Table 4

Property	Units	AS/NZS 1860.1 Class 1 requirement	Strandsarking
Bending Strength (MoR)	MPa	>19.0	28.2 MPa
Modulus of Elasticity (MOE)	MPa	>2750	3634 MPa
Internal Bond	MPa	>0.55	0.78 MPa
Thickness Swell	%	<8.0%	4.44%
Thickness Stability	%	<14%	16.7%
Glue Bond Quality	MPa	>8.6	13.35%
Wet Bending Strength (Method C)	MPa	>4.2	8.83 MPa
Surface Water Absorption	M/2	<150 g/m ²	117 g/m ²

(Tested by the EWPAA in accordance with AS/NZS 4266.1)

3.5 Formaldehyde

Meets the E zero classification for formaldehyde emissions when tested in accordance with AS/NZS 4266.1. Meets the requirements of hazard class H3.1.

4 Durability

4.1 Producer Statement

When Strandsarking is handled, installed and maintained in accordance with this literature it will meet the provisions of Clause B2 Durability (B2.3.1(b) and as such is expected to have a serviceable life of at least 15 years.

The specifications, details and methods described herein shall be strictly observed to avoid building code non-compliance.

Laminex New Zealand will not be liable to any person if the conditions as to storage, handling, installation and maintenance of Strandsarking panels as outlined within this document are not complied with.

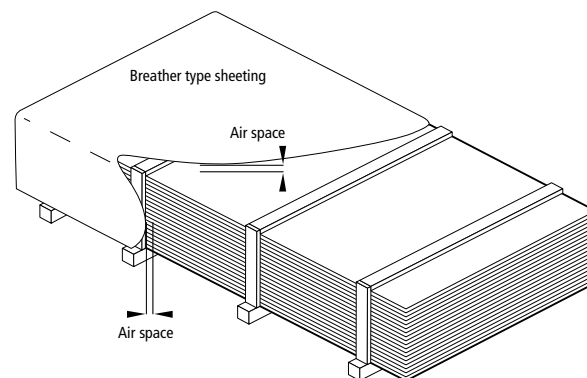
Strandsarking panels have been treated to resist attack by insects such as borer.

4.2 Durability Conditions

The following conditions shall be met; otherwise the durability of Strandsarking will be compromised.

4.2.1 Handling and storage

- o Always stack Strandsarking horizontally, supported by bearers at maximum 1200mm centres and laid on a flat, level and dry surface.
- o Avoid damage to Strandsarking faces and edges.
- o For prolonged storage on site, protect the Strandsarking panels with tarpaulins or similar.
- o To prevent moisture, build up under covers, ensure that there is an air gap between any covering and the Strandsarking to allow air circulation around the pack.



4.2.2 Weathering

- o Strandsarking has a high degree of durability. However, it is not desirable to leave Strandsarking exposed to the weather for longer than is necessary as some discoloration and checking of the surface will appear. Notwithstanding this, the maximum period of exposure to the weather of Strandsarking should not exceed 8 weeks.
- o It is not intended that the Strandsarking panels be re-exposed to the elements after completion of the original construction process.

4.2.3 Prohibited Uses

Once the roof covering is installed, Strandsarking should not be allowed to reach a moisture content of more than 20% for prolonged periods of time. This can occur in situations where condensation forms on the Strandsarking and/or where leaks occur in the roof covering and/or where rain-soaked roof covering causes moisture to be driven into the Strandsarking by the effect of the sun. Strandsarking has been treated to the hazard class H3.1 to provide resistance from fungal decay; however this should not substitute for proper installation, maintenance or adequate ventilation of the roof space.

5 Design Criteria

The design has been carried out using loads derived from NZS 3604 with the use of design combination factors as specified in AS/NZS 1170 and deflection limits as suggested in AS/NZS 1170. However, it is expected that Strandsarking could deflect up to 10mm under a maintenance footfall point load, particularly where roof framing supports are at 900mm centres. If this is of concern, scaffold planks, or similar, can be used to span across roof framing members whilst working on the roof.

The panel and fixing designs have been carried out to NZS 3603 the New Zealand Timber Structures Standard.

The design has been carried out on the basis that the maximum temperature and humidity in the roof space is 66°C and 80%RH sustained for up to 24 hours. Further testing on the panel will be required should these values be exceeded.

The characteristic panel strength and stiffness values, as shown below, were derived from tests carried out at the conditions described in the bullet point above, but otherwise in accordance with AS/NZS4063.

Characteristic strength 23.9 MPa.

Characteristic stiffness 4150 MPa.

Note: The characteristic strength was derived from the 5th percentile value and the characteristic stiffness from the mean value, as defined in AS/NZS 4063.

5.1 Allowable Spans

Based on the loadings as outlined in the design criteria section Strandsarking panels are capable of spanning the centres as per the table below under the maximum imposed cladding loads as shown.

Table 5

Maximum imposed cladding weight	Span between centres
150kg/m ²	600 mm
50kg/m ²	900 mm

The specified span between centres is the horizontal measurement between centres of the roof framing members supporting the Strandsarking panels.

5.2 Limitations

Strandsarking should not be used:

- o On surfaces less than 2°, decks and trafficable areas.
- o Where the permanent load of the roofing products supported on the panel exceeds the loads specified in the allowable spans section (see allowable spans section).
- o As the substrate for mechanically fastened membranes and liquid applied membranes that have not been appraised by BRANZ to determine that they are fit for purpose.
- o In the following situations, unless **specific design** has been used:
 - o Where the eaves height is more than 10 metres above ground level.
 - o At elevations greater than 500 metres above sea level.
 - o As a diaphragm (refer to specific engineer design).
 - o On buildings outside the scope of NZS 3604.
- o In locations where the wind category exceeds Extra High as specified in NZS 3604.

5.3 Specific Engineer Design - Structural Diaphragms

Independent structural testing and analysis of Strandsarking® has been undertaken to determine Specific Engineer Design structural diaphragm applications.

Laminex New Zealand engaged Blueprint Consulting Engineers (BCE) to carry out structural investigations on the use of Strandsarking® as structural diaphragms outside the scope of NZS3604:2011 Timber-framed buildings and provide input on the technical data required to undertake specific engineering design (SED) calculations in accordance with NZS3603:1993 Timber structures standards.

Testing was undertaken by BRANZ at the BRANZ Structural Engineering Laboratory and in testing was in accordance with ISO 46572:2008, for determining shear modulus in Panel Products using method B. (BRANZ test report ST-10888-001-01)

The Blueprint investigation and analysis report, and the BRANZ Shear Modulus test report are available on the Laminex New Zealand website.

The tables below list Strandsarking shear strength values for the purposes of SED diaphragm design.*

Table 6

Product		Shear Modulus (GPa)	Shear Modulus (MPa)	Shear Strength (MPa)
Strandsarking Statistics	Across Average	1.41	1420	8.73
	Along Average	1.60	1600	8.72
	All Specimens Average	1.50	1500	8.58
	All Specimens Coefficient of variation	10.2%	10.2%	

(Tested in accordance with ISO 46572:2008 method B, BRANZ test report ST-10888-001-01)

Table 7 - Strandsarking Characteristics

Property	Parallel	Perpendicular
Modulus of Elasticity	4632 MPa	4577 MPa
Bending Strength	24.5 MPa	24.6 MPa
Tension Strength	16.19 MPa	15.47 MPa
Compression Strength	16.88 MPa	16.65 MPa

Results are based on testing of 15 panels in accordance with AS/NZS 2269.1 and analysis using the log normal method of AS/NZS 4063.2 - (Testing undertaken by Juken NZ at Ewpaa)

* Note: Strandsarking® meets the AS/NZS 1860.1 class 2 specification requirements for particleboard flooring. It cannot be exposed to weathering during the construction period unless covered.

5.4 Masterspec

Find us on Masterspec: 4338LS Laminex New Zealand Strandsarking Roofing Substrate.

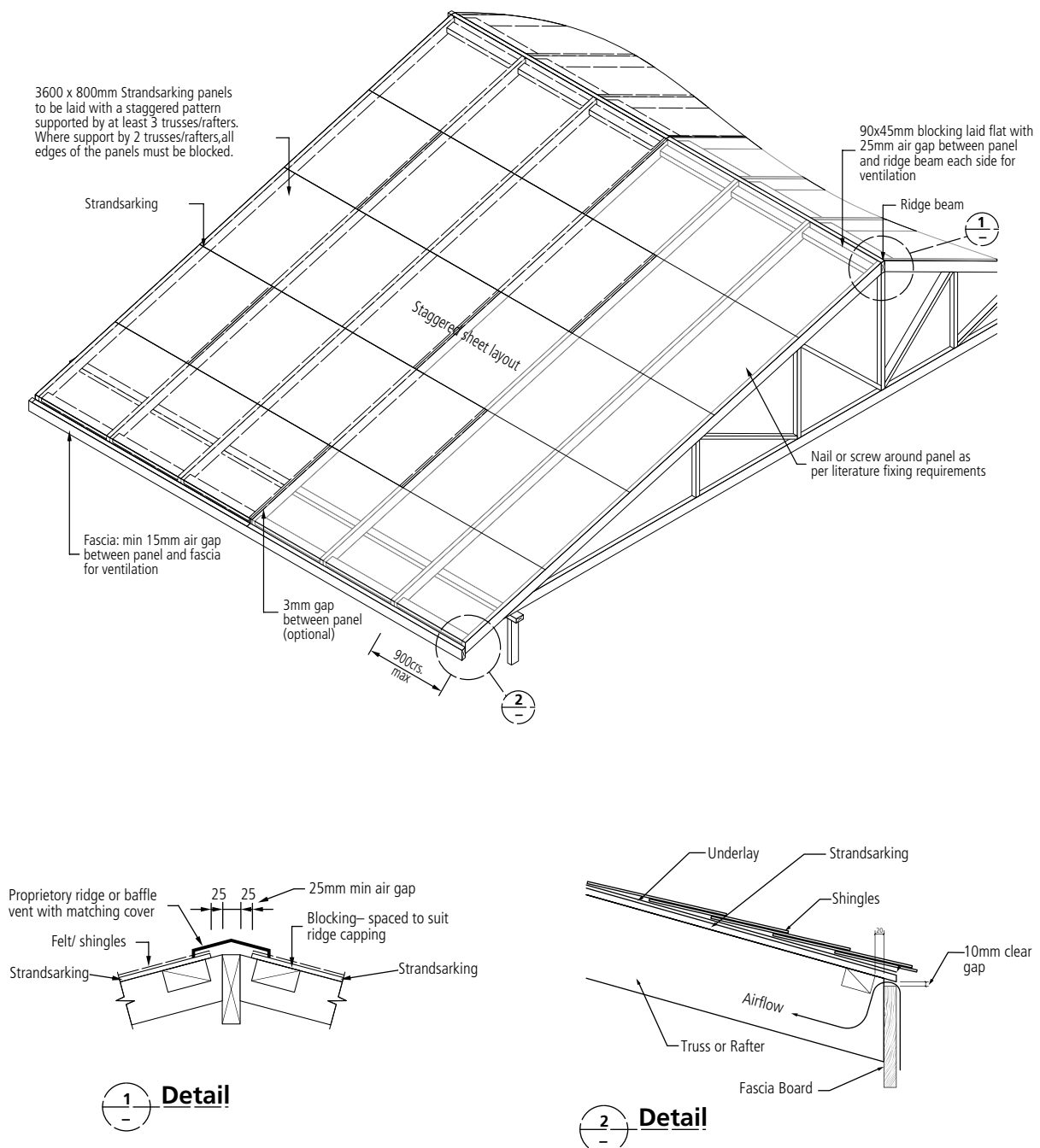
6 Installation

6.1 General

Check that roof trusses or framing provide a level surface for fastening the Strandsarking onto. Trusses or rafters should be shimmed as necessary in order to provide a level surface. If the top chords of trusses or rafters are warped or bowed, install blocking to straighten.

Ensure that adequate roof space ventilation is provided refer Fig 1.

Figure 1



Lay the Strandsarking panels with the long edge perpendicular to the trusses/rafters in a staggered pattern. The ends of each sheet will be supported by truss/rafter or solid blocking.

Where the Strandsarking panels are laid over trusses/rafters pitched at less than 9°, edge support will be required. Where the pitch is at or above 9°, edge support will be required for membrane roofing but no edge support will be required for flexible shingle roofing. When installing metal roofing that requires continuous support, consider the effect of sheet edge deflection and provide support at the edge of the Strandsarking where deflection could result in non performance of the metal roofing.

Where the Strandsarking panels are laid over at least two spans (connected to 3 or more trusses/rafters), solid blocking (nogging) under the long edges of the panels is not required.

Where Strandsarking is used over a single span, (supported by only two trusses/rafters) then solid blocking (nogging) **MUST** be provided under each unsupported edge.

The Strandsarking panels shall be fastened to the trusses or framing in accordance with the fasteners section below.

Strandsarking panels can be tightly butted and fastened hard up to each other. However, roofing suppliers have held different views on the requirements for timber substrates. The fixing instruction in this document should be used as a guide or starting point only and designers must detail joints to allow for expansion in accordance with practices recommended by the chosen membrane or profiled metal roofing supplier's requirements.

Allow a 5mm clearance between the Strandsarking panel and other elements protruding through the roof such as vent pipes etc. Greater clearances than this may be required around flues and chimneys, refer to manufacturers details.

Strandsarking must be separated from flues and/or chimneys. Part 7 of NZBC Acceptable Solution C/AS1-C/AS6 and NZBC Verification Method C/ VM1 provide methods of separation and protection of combustible materials from heat sources.

The Strandsarking must not overhang past the front face of the fascia (see Fig 1 - Detail 2). Edge of panels at gutters or eaves should be protected by drip edges, flashings, fascia trims or similar. This aids in preventing moisture ingress into the Strandsarking in these areas. Where the design of the Strandsarking results in the underside of the Strandsarking being exposed to possible moisture ingress (where the panel may protrude beyond the fascia line etc.) the underside of the panel must be sealed with an appropriate exterior coating. (See Fig 3 and 4).

Figure 3

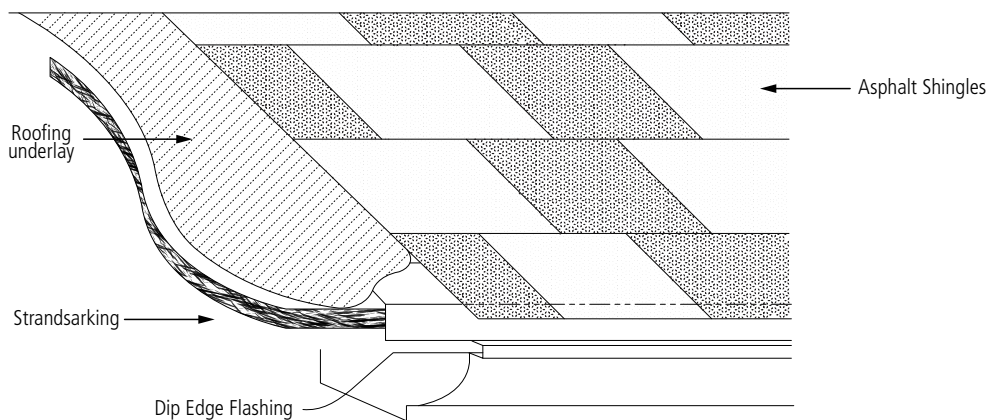


Figure 4

Eave Flashing detail – Profiled Metal Roofing

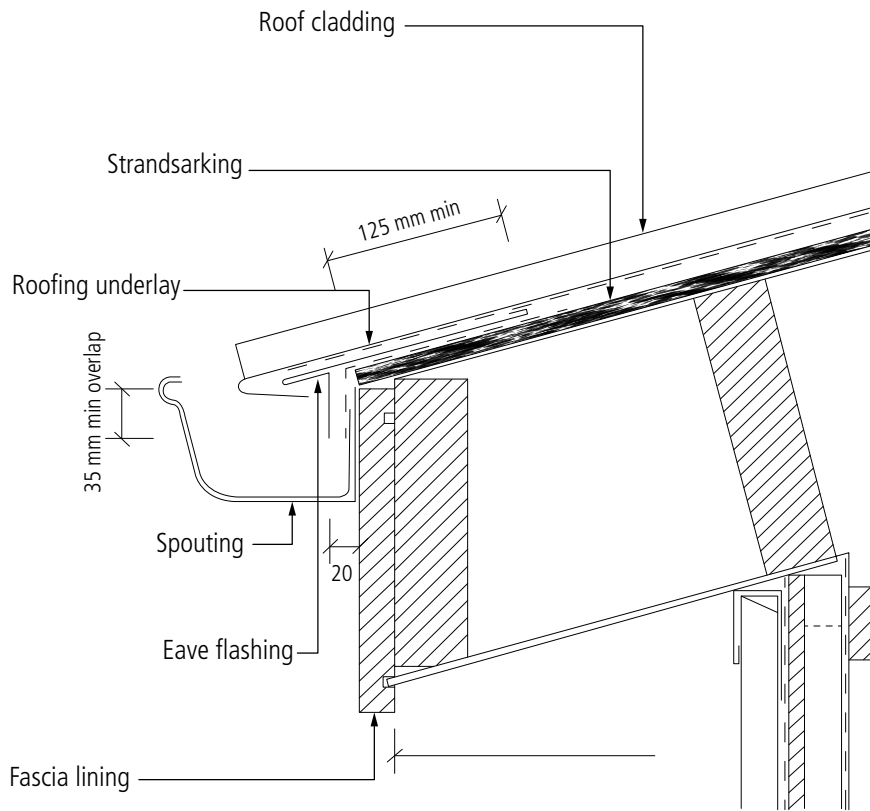
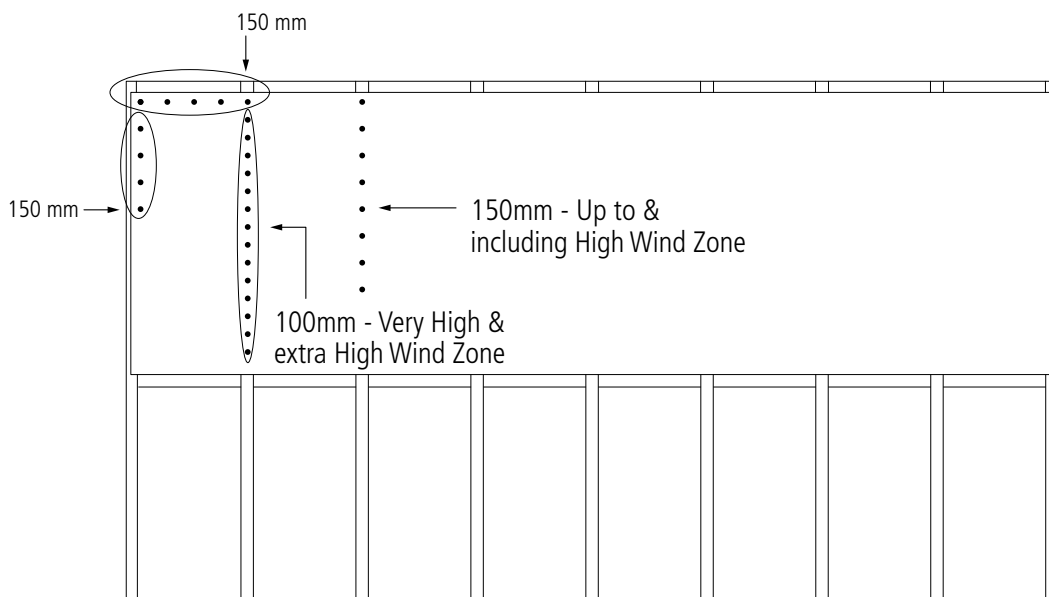


Figure 5



Where blocking is required, Strandsarking panels must be blocked as close as practical along all free edges, with a maximum 120mm panel cantilever over the blocking if an over hang is required.

Strandsarking panels should be installed such that there is a minimum 25mm air gap between the underside of the panel and any roof insulation material to ensure a ventilation path is provided (see Fig 4).

Cover the Strandsarking with a BRANZ approved roof underlayment as soon as practical in order to minimise the Strandsarking being exposed to the weather unnecessarily.

Exposure of the Strandsarking to the elements during the construction period should not exceed **8 weeks**.

6.2 Ventilation

A well ventilated roof space is critical to the overall performance of a roof. Good ventilation fulfils two main functions:

- o It reduces moisture build up within the roof space by allowing moisture laden air to be vented to the outside.
- o It reduces the temperature of the roof space by allowing a flow of air on the underside of the Strandsarking. It can also reduce the surface temperature of the roofing material. A general rule of thumb is that a **ventilation area** of at least 1/300th of the ceiling area is desirable, with the ventilation being adequately distributed throughout the roof area and between the eaves and ridges.

A clear uninterrupted ventilation air gap must be provided between the underside of the Strandsarking and any insulation material. A minimum gap of 25mm must be provided, however a greater gap must be considered where skillion roofs are being formed.

Roofing material suppliers must be consulted in order to ascertain the specific venting details and requirements for their particular system. Refer details 1 & 2 in Fig 1 for minimum ventilation openings at ridge and eaves.

6.3 Fasteners

Strandsarking panels are to be fixed to timber roof framing or trusses with either:

- o 65mm x 2.8mm diameter ring shank hot dipped galvanised flat head nails, or
- o 65mm x 2.8mm diameter ring shank stainless steel flat head nails, or
- o 50mm x 10 gauge (4.8mm) stainless steel screws.

Strandsarking panels are to be fixed to timber roof framing or trusses with either (See Fig 5):

Table 6

Wind zone as per NZS 3604	Fixing centres (mm)	
	Panel ends and edges (where possible)	Intermediate supports
Up to and including MEDIUM	150	150
HIGH	150	150
VERY HIGH	150	100
EXTRA HIGH	150	100

Note: Fixing along panel edges must be at least 10mm from the panel edge.

Section 3: Health and Safety

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1 Health and safety

1.1 Working Conditions

- o Work areas must be kept clean and well ventilated. Sawing, sanding and machining equipment must be fitted with dust extractors to ensure dust levels are kept within standards laid down by Occupational Health and Safety New Zealand. If not, a dust mask conforming to AS/NZS1715 and AS/NZS1716 and eye protection conforming to AS/NZS 1337 must be worn.
- o Offcuts, shavings and dust must be disposed of in a manner which avoids the generation of dust and in accordance with the requirements of local waste authorities.
- o Occupational exposure to wood dust from any timber has been classified as hazardous. Wood dust is classed as a known carcinogenic to humans and its inhalation over many years increases the risk of nasal cancers. Similar exposure to uncontrolled wood dust can lead to allergic reactions such as dermatitis, asthma or chronic eye, nose and throat irritation in some people. Common symptoms of wood dust irritation are nasal discharge, dry or sore nose/throat, blocked, bleeding or itchy nose, sneezing, catarrh or coughing.
- o Strandsarking has been manufactured with polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate (pMDI) as a resin. This remains in the finished board in the form of polyurea or polyurethane. Evidence suggests that this causes no health effects in the normal population.
- o Strandsarking has low levels of formaldehyde gas naturally present in the wood may be released from the product under some conditions. Formaldehyde is classified as a known carcinogen. However, in well ventilated areas the concentration of formaldehyde is unlikely to exceed the World Health Organisation Standard of 0.1 ppm for the general environment. The product is classified as Super E Zero (SE0) when tested in accordance with AS/NZS 4266.1: 2017 Formaldehyde Emission - Desiccator Method, similar classification as solid untreated wood.
- o Storage areas containing large quantities of Strandsarking must be adequately ventilated.

1.2 Safe Working Practices

- o Never use a power saw in a poorly ventilated area.
- o Always use M class extractor unit as a minimum.
- o Always use an approved sharp sawblade when cutting wood panels.
- o Always follow tool manufacturers' safety recommendations.
- o Always wear an approved properly-fitted approved dust mask (P1 or P2).

Section 4: Product Warranty

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1 Product Warranty

Laminex New Zealand® (a division of Fletcher Building Products Limited) (“distributor”) confirms the terms and conditions of the Strandsarking 15 Year Limited Warranty (the warranty”) in respect of the Strandsarking supplied by the distributor to you.

When stored, handled, installed and maintained in accordance with the Strandsarking product brochure, that is current at the time of installation; Strandsarking will meet the durability requirements of the New Zealand Building Code (NZBC) clause B2.3.1 (b) and as such is expected to have a serviceable life of at least 15 years.

Laminex New Zealand® will not be liable to any persons if the conditions as to storage, handling and installation and maintenance of Strandsarking panels as outlined within the Strandsarking product brochure are not complied with. It is the obligation of the installer of the Strandsarking to convey this information to the relevant owner/occupant.

If you have any questions, or in the unlikely event of a problem with Strandsarking, please contact Laminex New Zealand customer services. Contact details are at the bottom of this page.

Strandsarking product brochures are available from Strandsarking stockists and can be found online at laminex.co.nz or you can order a physical copy by contacting the Laminex New Zealand samples department on **0800 99 99 39**.

VISIT US

laminex.co.nz

CALL US

0800 303 606

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