

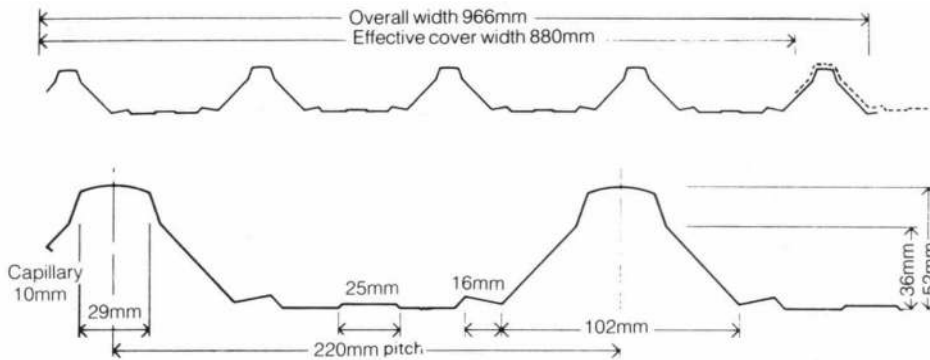


# Coote C-Span





## Coote C-Span Zinalume



Coote C-Span is a deep profile zinalume sheet designed to meet the varied requirements of wall cladding and roofing.

### FEATURES

#### Lower cost

Coote C-Span makes an important contribution to design economics.

It can cover wider purlin spacings to reduce frame costs. A further contribution to the outstanding cost/performance ratio of C-Span is in its exceptional load bearing capacity and impact resistance, a major requirement on industrial applications.

#### Longer life

C-Span is rollformed from Zinalume. This improved finish of zinc/aluminium alloy is applied to sheet steel by the continuous hot dip process.

Zinc/aluminium coating tests indicate an expected minimum life of twice the average life of similar thickness traditional galvanised coatings under identical exposure conditions.

Zinalume fills a gap between the superior corrosion resistance of Coote C-Profile aluminium sheeting and the sacrificial protection offered by conventional zinc coated (galvanised) steel.

### GENERAL NOTES

**Compatibility.** Materials used on contact with traditional galvanised sheet steel can be safely in contact with the new zinalume coating. Lead, however, is not to be used (see "Flashings"). Where underside condensation conditions are likely, coated steel purlins, girts etc, should be used to avoid any zinalume to bare steel contact.

**Clean Up.** Roofs and gutters should be swept clear of all debris (nuts, screws, cuttings, filings, etc.), using a soft broom, at least at the end of each day's work, and particularly on completion of fixing. Corrosions and possible failure of the zinc/aluminium coating may occur when iron or copper-based materials remain in contact with zinalume surfaces under moist or condensation conditions.

### Name

Coote C-Span

### Length

Normally supplied in lengths from 1.8m to 18m. Longer lengths are available to special order.

### Material

Base steel G550 (550 MPa minimum yield stress) Hi-tensile.

### Finish

Standard zinalume finish is zinc/aluminium coated sheet steel AZ150 coating class (minimum average 150g/m<sup>2</sup> coating mass).

### Width

Effective Cover 880mm  
 Overall Width 966 mm

### Thickness

Base Metal 0.40mm  
 Total Thickness (TCT) 0.45mm

### Mass

Per m<sup>2</sup> cover 4.673kg  
 Per lin metre 4.038kg  
 Coverage per tonne 214m<sup>2</sup>

TABLE 1

DESIGN WIND PRESSURE																													
SINGLE SPAN mm									END SPAN mm									INTERNAL SPACE mm											
900	1200	1500	1800	2100	2400	2700	3000	900	1200	1500	1800	2100	2400	2600	2900	3200	3500	3800	900	1200	1500	1800	2100	2400	2600	2900	3200	3500	3800
10.3	5.8	3.7	2.6	1.9	1.4	1.1	0.9	9.6	7.2	5.7	4.6	3.4	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	10.0	7.5	6.0	5.0	4.3	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.9

Table 1. Allowable wind pressure for non cyclonic areas 'C' Span. Zinalume base material 0.4mm G550 (550MPa min yield).

OVERHANG Unstiffened 200mm. Stiffened 400mm



## Coote C-Span

### Manufacturing Tolerances

Length up to 3 metres	± 4mm
Length over 3 metres	± 7mm
Width coverage	± 4mm
Width overall	± 4mm

### Packing

Strapped bundles of 2 tonnes maximum mass (or as requested by client)

### Minimum Pitch

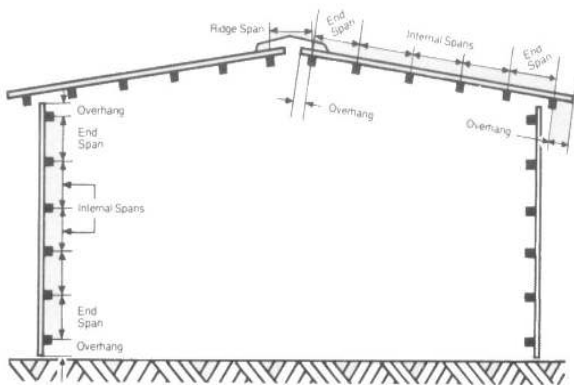
For runs up to 30 metres from ridge to eave. Coote C-Span roofing sheet may be installed with a minimum fall of 1 in 60 (1°) i.e. 50mm in 3000mm. It is necessary to ensure that purlins are straight and that the roof is well supported otherwise "ponding" may result between imperfectly set purlins at very low pitch conditions.

### Water Carrying Capacity

AS1562	125mm/hr 1° pitch-80m roof run
PERTH	200mm/hr 1° pitch-50m roof run
DARWIN	520mm/hr 1° pitch-20m roof run
DARWIN	520mm/hr 1° pitch-40m roof run

### On Site Storage

Precautions should be taken to ensure that moisture does not enter between the sheets and that any condensation is removed by adequate ventilation. Although this moisture will not cause serious corrosion, it could lead to staining.



**TABLE 3.**

### Fasteners to be used with this deck will be

1	Timber pan fix	-	12 x 25 Type 17 Hex Head with neo
	Crest fix	-	14 x 75 Type 17 Hex Head with neo
2	Steel pan fix	-	12 x 20 Teks Hex Head with neo
	Crest Fix	-	12 x 75 Teks Hex Head with neo
	Cyclonic Crest	-	14 x 70 Teks with 50 x 20 x 1.6 PGI washer similar to RA 23 and 50 x 20 x 1.6 Neo washer similar to RA 36

### Flashings

A complete range of flashings are available for conventional roof construction. These flashings are made of the same grade as the roofing sheets and are available in standard finish and some painted finishes. Flashing coil and flat sheet are available for the fabrication of special flashings.

### Walking on roof.



### Notes to Tables 1 & 2

Support spacings conform to Australian standard as 1562-1973 for self supporting metal roofing without transverse laps. Design wind pressure  $P_z$  in kilopascals.

- (i) The Tables have been determined in accordance with Tests conducted in accordance with AS1562-1973 "DESIGN AND INSTALLED OF SELF-SUPPORTING METAL ROOFING WITHOUT TRANSVERSE LAPS".
- (ii) Interpolate linearly for spans other than those listed.
- (iii) Good fixing practice requires that ends of sheets are always fixed to supports using 4 fasteners per sheet and internal supports fixed intermediately.
- (iv) Refer to Table 3 for recommended fasteners. Note that the fasteners recommended in Table 3 have been used in conjunction with Coote C-Span to determine the allowable wind pressures of Table 1 and 2.

### Areas Subject to Extreme Wind Conditions

Extreme wind pressure can cause failing in roof systems in two ways. Upward pressure can be exerted by high winds on eaves with unusually large overhangs such as awnings and verandahs, or on roofs of open-sided buildings. In addition, suction pressure can also occur on the leeward side of ridges and parapets, and with flat roofs, over the total roof area.

The batten spacings and fastening systems designed specified herein are adequate to withstand wind loads likely to be experienced. However, care must be taken to ensure that the roof framing is adequately tied to the wall.

Hoop iron straps or long cyclone bolts should be used in preference to skew nailing.