

Bulletin No 1. v4 – Updated August 2025

Fixing of AlumiGard™ and AlumiGard™ PLUS ColorCote®

Aluminium has been used as a roofing material for many years, and it performs particularly well in Very Severe & Extremely Severe environments and certain Geothermal and Industrial environments. As with any material, to achieve its potential durability, installation requirements must be adhered to.

In general, good aluminium cladding design prevents salt laden air from entering the roof or cladding under-space, allows for adequate ventilation of the under-surface and prevents contact with dissimilar metals and corrosive surfaces.

Recommendations:

1. The front edge of the spouting or gutter must be higher than the crest of the roofing profile.
2. An eaves flashing of aluminium must be used. Underlay should terminate on the top of the eaves flashing.
3. When re-roofing with aluminium, the existing support members must be inspected to ensure that complete removal of staples, wire netting, nails or other materials likely to damage the aluminium have been removed.
4. Galvanised netting or mesh must not be in contact with the underside of aluminium roofs. If present, it must be separated by a 5mm barrier of inert non-absorbent, non-reactive material. Alternatively, self-supporting underlays may be used. Plastic strapping can be used for supporting underlays, stapled with stainless steel staples to the vertical face of the purlins.
5. When aluminium is adjacent to a corrosive surface such as concrete, butyl rubber or CCA treated timber in a wet environment, separation must be achieved with a 5mm rigid strip of inert non-absorbent material, an open woven geo textile layer or PVC netting. Plastic coated steel netting is not recommended under aluminium sheeting.
6. All screws should be fitted with a profiled or bonded washer. Fixing screws should be aluminium or stainless-steel grade 304. When using stainless screws, they are to be fitted centrally through pre-drilled 9mm oversized holes for roofing and walls regardless of sheet length. For sheet lengths more than 10 metres, capacity to allow for thermal expansion must be in accordance with the MRM Code of Practice.

