

The background of the entire page is a dark, intricate pattern of architectural blueprints, showing various geometric shapes, lines, and circular patterns. In the top right corner, the word "LYSAGHT" is written in a bold, white, sans-serif font. A white swoosh underline is positioned beneath the letters "A", "G", and "H".

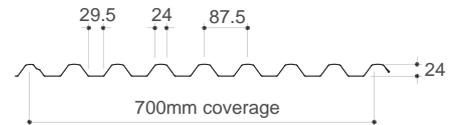
**LYSAGHT**

A large, close-up photograph of trapezoidal steel cladding panels. The panels are arranged in a staggered, overlapping pattern, creating a strong sense of depth and texture. The lighting highlights the metallic sheen and the ridges of the panels. A white diagonal line cuts across the image from the top right towards the bottom left, separating the main image from the blue text box on the right.

**LYSAGHT® SPANDEK®**

Aesthetically Pleasing  
Trapezoidal Steel Cladding  
for Contemporary &  
Modern Building Design





Contemporary appearance with a stronger, bolder, and modern corrugated look, LYSAGHT® SPANDEK® profile is a tough, symmetrical trapezoidal ribbed roofing and wall cladding profile.

This profile combines strength with lightness, rigidity, and economy. Designed to perform at a minimum recommended roof pitch of 3° (1 in 20), LYSAGHT® SPANDEK® profile capitalizes on buildings that require long spans as it permits wider purlin spacings and utilizes fewer fasteners. Its rigid trapezoidal ribs make it an excellent choice among designers for contemporary roof and wall cladding designs. With the right creative approach, LYSAGHT® SPANDEK® profile is equally popular for homes and public buildings underlining its versatility and pleasing appearance.

The performance of LYSAGHT® SPANDEK® profile is tested and proven by NATA registered R&D laboratory at BlueScope Lysaght Technology Centre, Sydney, Australia, and CSIRO Australia (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation).

## PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

	STANDARD	NON-STANDARD
Base Metal Thickness (BMT)	0.42mm	0.48mm
Total Coated Thickness (TCT):		
ZINCALUME® Steel	0.47mm	0.53mm
COLORBOND® ULTRA Steel	0.48mm	0.54mm
Mass per Unit Area – ZINCALUME® Steel (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	4.66	5.29
Mass per Unit Area – COLORBOND® ULTRA Steel (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	4.80	5.44
Effective Cover Width	700mm	700mm
Rib Depth	24mm	24mm
Minimum Recommended Roof Pitch / Slope:		
Sheet length without end lap		3°
Sheet length with end lap		5°
Grade of Steel (MPa)	G550 (550N/mm <sup>2</sup> yield strength)	
Tolerances	Length +0, -15mm / Width ±2mm	
Packing	In strapped bundles of 1 tonne maximum mass	
Custom Cut Lengths	Any measurement to a maximum transportable length	
Coating class:		
ZINCALUME® steel	AZ150	
COLORBOND® ULTRA steel	AZ200	
Finishes	ZINCALUME® steel COLORBOND® ULTRA steel	

Note: For non-standard orders, a minimum order quantity and delivery lead time is applicable. Please refer to our sales representative or customer service officers for more information



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**TABLE 1: MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SUPPORT SPACING – NON-CYCLONIC AREAS**

TYPE OF SPAN	STANDARD (0.42mm BMT)	NON-STANDARD (0.48mm BMT)
(mm)		
<b>Roofs</b>		
Single Span	1300	2000
End Span	1800	2200
Internal Span	2400	3000
Unstiffened Overhang	300	400
Stiffened Overhang	600	700
(mm)		
<b>Walls</b>		
Single Span	2500	3000
End Span	3000	3000
Internal Span	3300	3300
Unstiffened Overhang	300	400

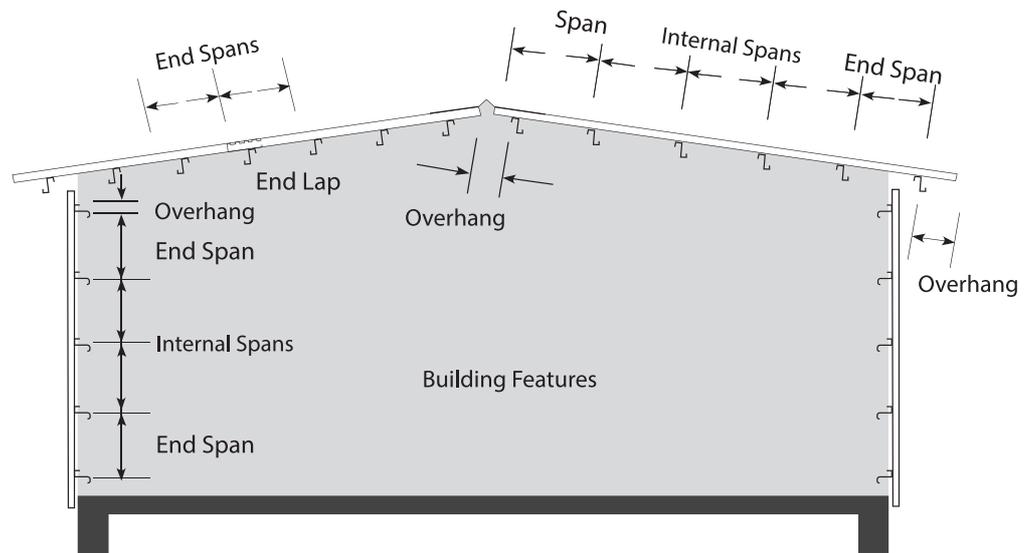
Note: Span is subject to designed live loads and verifications.

**SUPPORT SPACING FOR NON-CYCLONIC AREAS**

The maximum support spacings shown in Table 1 are based on testing in accordance with AS1562.1:1992 *“Design and Installation of Sheet Roof and Wall Cladding-Part 1: Metal”* and AS4040.1:1992 *“Methods of Testing Sheet Roof and Cladding Method 1: Resistance to Concentrated Loads”*. These roof support spacings are the maximum recommended for adequate performance of the roof cladding under foot traffic loading.

The maximum wall spacings are based on wind pressure calculation with reference to AS1170.2:2011. The pressure considered is based on buildings up to 10m high in Region B, Terrain Category 3,  $M_s = 0.85$ .  $M_i = 1.0$  with the assumption of  $C_{pi} = +0.20$ ,  $C_{pe} = -0.65$ ,  $K_1 = 2.0$ .

These spacings may be reduced by the Serviceability and Strength Limit States for the particular project under consideration.



**TABLE 2: WIND CAPACITIES (kPa) – LIMIT STATE FORMAT (NON-CYCLONIC)**

STANDARD (0.42mm BMT)											
TYPE OF SPAN	FASTENERS PER SHEET PER SUPPORT	LIMIT STATE	SPAN (mm)								
			900	1200	1500	1800	2100	2400	2700	3000	3300
Single	3	Serviceability	2.04	1.64	1.27	0.96	0.72	0.54	0.41	0.30	-
		Strength	8.35	6.85	5.45	4.30	3.50	2.95	2.60	2.30	-
	4	Serviceability	4.24	3.07	2.02	1.20	0.68	0.42	0.33	0.30	-
		Strength	10.25	8.35	6.60	5.20	4.25	3.70	3.40	3.20	-
End	3	Serviceability	2.05	1.82	1.61	1.40	1.20	1.02	0.83	0.65	-
		Strength	5.85	4.40	3.20	2.35	1.85	1.55	1.45	1.40	-
	4	Serviceability	3.75	3.19	2.67	2.20	1.78	1.40	1.05	0.72	-
		Strength	6.90	5.65	4.55	3.75	3.15	2.70	2.40	2.20	-
Internal	3	Serviceability	1.96	1.81	1.66	1.52	1.37	1.23	1.08	0.93	0.79
		Strength	6.90	5.80	4.70	3.70	2.85	2.25	1.80	1.60	1.50
	4	Serviceability	4.74	4.05	3.38	2.75	2.20	1.73	1.36	1.08	0.87
		Strength	8.55	6.80	5.40	4.35	3.55	2.95	2.55	2.30	2.20

NON-STANDARD (0.48mm BMT)											
TYPE OF SPAN	FASTENERS PER SHEET PER SUPPORT	LIMIT STATE	SPAN (mm)								
			900	1200	1500	1800	2100	2400	2700	3000	3300
Single	3	Serviceability	2.50	2.08	1.69	1.34	1.04	0.79	0.58	0.38	-
		Strength	9.00	7.55	6.25	5.10	4.25	3.60	3.10	2.70	-
	4	Serviceability	5.07	3.53	2.35	1.48	1.00	0.70	0.52	0.40	-
		Strength	12.00	10.35	8.30	6.65	5.40	4.60	4.00	3.60	-
End	3	Serviceability	3.05	2.58	2.15	1.78	1.47	1.20	0.96	0.75	-
		Strength	7.55	5.65	4.05	3.35	2.85	2.50	2.25	2.10	-
	4	Serviceability	5.34	4.37	3.50	2.76	2.16	1.65	1.22	0.83	-
		Strength	9.75	7.65	5.85	4.50	3.70	3.20	2.95	2.85	-
Internal	3	Serviceability	2.72	2.40	2.09	1.79	1.53	1.30	1.10	0.95	0.82
		Strength	9.00	7.05	5.50	4.30	3.40	2.75	2.35	2.10	2.00
	4	Serviceability	6.50	5.44	4.43	3.49	2.66	1.99	1.49	1.14	0.90
		Strength	11.40	9.70	8.05	6.55	5.25	4.20	3.50	3.05	2.80

\* Any support spacing greater than the recommended data as shown in the maximum support spacing table, no foot-traffic load is allowed.  
 \*\* A capacity reduction factor of  $\phi = 0.9$  has been applied to strength capacities. Supports must be not less than 1mm BMT.

**LIMIT STATE WIND PRESSURES FOR NON-CYCLONIC AREAS**

The wind pressure capacities are based on tests conducted at NATA registered testing laboratory at Lysaght Technology Centre in Chester Hill, Sydney, Australia. Testing was conducted in accordance with AS1562.1:1992, “*Design and Installation of Sheet Roof and Wall Cladding*”, and AS4040.2:1992, “*Resistance to Wind Pressure for Non-Cyclonic Regions*”.

The table for wind pressure capacities above provides pressure versus span graphs for Serviceability and Strength Limit State Design. Serviceability Limit State is based on a deflection limit of:  $(\text{span}/120) + (P/30)$ . Where P is the maximum fastener pitch.

The pressure capacities for Strength Limit State have been determined by testing the cladding to failure (ultimate capacity). These pressures are applicable when the cladding is fixed to minimum material thickness of 1.0mm. To obtain the design capacity of the sheeting, a capacity reduction factor of 0.90 should be applied.

A non-cyclonic area is defined as one in which a tropical cyclone is unlikely to occur in accordance with AS1170.2:1989, “*SAA Loading Code, Part 2: Wind Loads*”.

**TABLE 3: MAXIMUM ROOF RUN (IN METRES) FOR ROOF SLOPES AND RAINFALL INTENSITIES**

RAINFALL INTENSITY (mm/hour)	PITCH OF ROOF/SLOPE			
	3°	5°	7.5°	10°
100	111	133	154	173
150	74	89	103	115
200	55	67	77	86
250	44	53	62	69
300	37	44	51	58
400	28	33	39	43
500	22	27	31	35

**RAINWATER RUN-OFF FOR LYSAGHT® SPANDEK®**

The drainage capacity of roof sheeting is another limitation on the total length of sheet runs that must be considered in roof design and construction. As a guide, Table 3 lists the maximum recommended length of roof run for LYSAGHT® SPANDEK® profile at roof slopes and rainfall intensities. These are based on CSIRO Australia (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation) and BlueScope Lysaght Technology Centre’s calculation of the behaviour of LYSAGHT® roofing profile under peak rainfall conditions. The roof run is the total length of roof sheeting draining rainwater in one direction including any end laps, expansion joints or steps that may be present on the roof. Careful considerations should be given to rainwater diverted around roof penetrations.

**PRODUCT BENEFITS**

Like other products in the LYSAGHT® roofing and walling solutions range, LYSAGHT® SPANDEK® profile presents a list of long-term benefits and values to users:

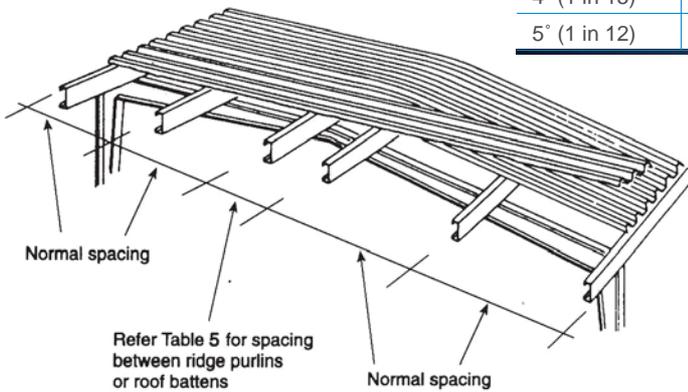
- Excellent wind resistance.
- Superior against severe rainfall intensity.
- Tested and proven by NATA registered laboratory in BlueScope Lysaght Technology Centre in Chester Hill, Sydney, Australia.
- Tested by CSIRO Australia (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation).
- Conforms to International Building Codes and Standards.
- Manufactured under strict processes governed by ISO9001:2000 Quality Management Systems and ISO14001 Environmental Management Systems.
- Certificate of Conformity by PSB Singapore.
- Exceptionally strong and light weight.
- First class resistance against corrosion, discolouration, and tropical dirt staining.
- Requires minimal maintenance.
- Excellent profile for roofing, walling, and fencing applications.
- Trapezoidal ribs can run either vertically or horizontally.

# CURVATURE WITH LYSAGHT® SPANDEK® PROFILE

## SPRUNG CURVED RIDGE

**TABLE 4: MINIMUM RIDGE PURLIN SPACING FOR SPRUNG CURVED RIDGE**

ROOF PITCH	STANDARD (0.42mm BMT)	NON-STANDARD (0.48mm BMT)
3° (1 in 20)	1400mm	1500mm
4° (1 in 15)	1500mm	1600mm
5° (1 in 12)	NOT RECOMMENDED	1700mm



One excellent method of sheeting low slope gable roofs is to run continuous lengths of roof sheeting from eave to eave, across the full width of the roof, allowing the roofing sheets to spring or naturally curve between ridge purlins that are spaced widely apart. This method provides a particularly neat and attractive roof whilst eliminating the ridge capping. Nevertheless, using LYSAGHT® SPANDEK® profile for construction such as this requires certain precautions to be observed (refer to Table 4).

It should be noted that side laps should be sealed for the length of the curvature (i.e., between the two centre purlins) with BlueScope Lysaght recommended sealants. Each sheet should be first fastened to one side of the roof and then pulled down and fastened to the slope on the other side of the ridge curve.

Alternative sheets should be laid from opposite sides of the roof. It should also be noted that over the ridge purlins or battens, very slight crease marks may appear in the trays or valleys of the curved sheeting when subjected to foot traffic.

## SPRUNG ARCHED / CONVEX ROOF

**TABLE 5: RECOMMENDED RADIUS OF CONVEX SPRUNG CURVING**

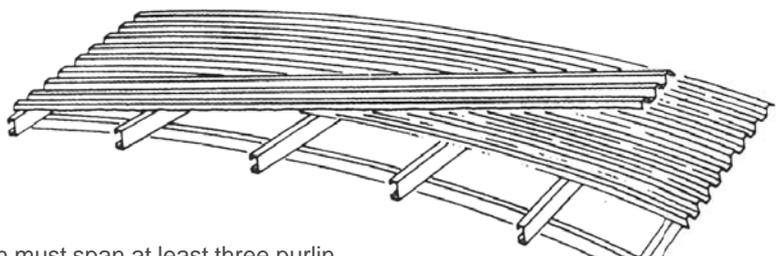
THICKNESS	MIN RADIUS	PURLIN SPACING AT MIN RADIUS*	MAX RADIUS**
(Standard) 0.42mm BMT	20000mm	1200mm	60000mm
(Non-Standard) 0.48mm BMT	20000mm	1400mm	60000mm

\* For radius of curvature greater than the recommended minimum, the purlin spacing must not exceed 2400mm for LYSAGHT® SPANDEK® Profile 0.42mm BMT and 3000mm for LYSAGHT® SPANDEK® Profile 0.48mm BMT

\*\* Maximum recommended radius to provide sufficient drainage near crest of curvature.

LYSAGHT® SPANDEK® profile sheeting can also be sprung curved over an arched roof, provided the radius of the arch is not less than the minimum listed in Table 5.

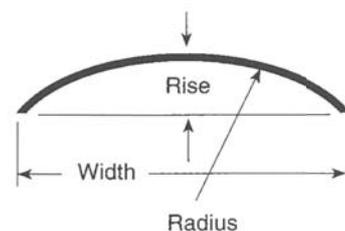
Please note that side laps should be sealed with BlueScope Lysaght recommended sealants over the crest of the arch where the slope is less than the recommended minimum for that sheet profile. If end laps are necessary, they should not be located at or near the crest of the arch and each sheet length must span at least three purlin spacings.



The top face of all purlins must accurately follow and be tangential on the arch curvature. Each alternate sheet should be laid from opposite sides of the roof. It should also be noted that very slight crease marks may appear in the trays or valleys over the supports, when curved sheeting is subjected to foot traffic.

From the overall width and required rise of an arched roof, the radius of curvature can be calculated from the formula below: -

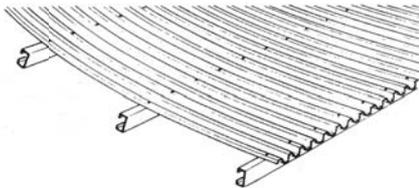
$$\text{Radius} = \frac{\text{Width}^2 + 4 (\text{Rise})^2}{8 \text{ Rise}}$$



**TABLE 6: RECOMMENDED RADIUS AND PURLIN SPACING FOR CONCAVE SPRUNG CURVING**

	MIN RADIUS	PURLIN SPACING AT MIN RADIUS #
(Standard) 0.42mm BMT	18000mm	1200mm
(Non-Standard) 0.48mm BMT	20000mm	1400mm

Note: For radius of curvature greater than the recommended minimum, the purlin spacing can be increased. However, the spacing must not exceed 2400mm for LYSAGHT® SPANDEK® Profile 0.42mm BMT and 3000mm for LYSAGHT® SPANDEK® Profile 0.48mm BMT



LYSAGHT® SPANDEK® Profile can also be sprung curved to the minimum radius shown in Table 6 for concave roof applications. At the minimum radius, purlin spacing must not exceed the recommended radius shown in Table 6. Roof slope at the lower end of the sheeting must not be less than 3°.



**CRIMP CURVED CONVEX ROOF**

Crimp curved LYSAGHT® SPANDEK® steel cladding is designed to provide versatility and creativity to bring new and refreshing designs to commercial, industrial, and domestic buildings. The combination of curves and contours in convex shapes with flats and angles in LYSAGHT® SPANDEK® profile have produced many aesthetically pleasing buildings.

This design freedom has resulted in significant cost savings in construction, mainly due to: -

- Less supporting framework required for fascias, parapets and roofs.
- Simplified and reduced work involved in installation of fascia cladding.
- Reduction or elimination of many flashings and cappings.
- Less cladding material required to cover a given curve.

**SUPPORT SPACINGS FOR CRIMP CURVED LYSAGHT® SPANDEK® PROFILE (NON-CYCLONIC AREAS)**

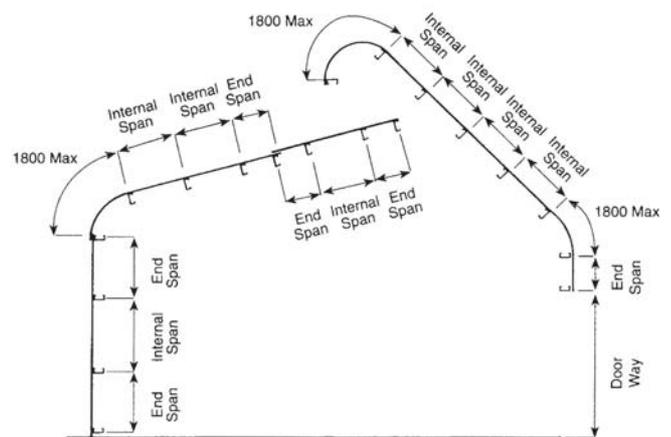
**STRAIGHT PORTION OF CRIMP CURVED LYSAGHT® SPANDEK® PROFILE:**

- Maximum allowable spacings for the straight portion of Crimp Curved LYSAGHT® SPANDEK® profile should follow the recommended values in Table 1.
- End spans refer to the spacing between the first and second supports from any free end of the sheet, except where that end of the sheet is crimp curved.
- The spacing between supports at either side of an end lap should be as recommended for end spans (refer to Table 1).

**CRIMP CURVED PORTION OF CRIMP CURVED LYSAGHT® SPANDEK® PROFILE**

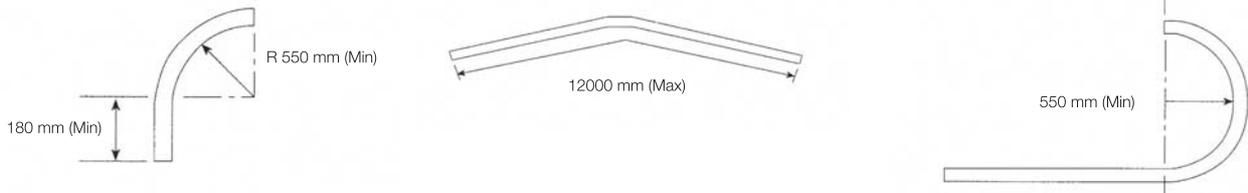
This will depend on the radius of curvature, but the following guidelines are recommended: -

- For sheets curved to a radius of curvature not more than 3000mm, supports should be placed at centres not greater than 1800mm.
- Where a curve of small acute angle occurs (up to approximately 15°, for example, at a ridge), support spacing should not exceed 1200mm.

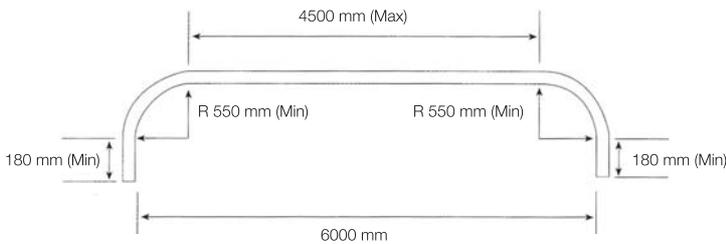


# REQUIREMENTS OF CRIMP CURVED LYSAGHT® SPANDEK® PROFILE

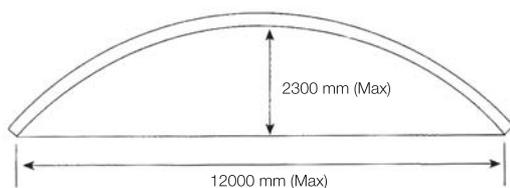
- Minimum radius of curvature for convex is 550mm to underside or pan of sheet, minimum straight length of sheet at one end of a curve is 180mm.
- Maximum length of sheet that can be crimp curved for ridge application is approximately 12,000mm. The curve must be convex only. Concave Crimp Curve LYSAGHT® SPANDEK® Profile is not available.
- For length exceeding 12000mm, please consult BlueScope Lysaght Singapore.
- The sheet can be crimp curved to three quarters of a full circle but to facilitate side lapping, semi-circle maximum is recommended.



- When both ends are crimp curved, the maximum recommended straight distance between the two curves should be 4500mm



- For easy transportation and maximum protection for the crimp curved sheets, the maximum height and length of the sheeting should be 2300mm and 12,000mm respectively.



\* Alternatively, for crimp-less profile, please ask for our LYSAGHT® SELECT SEAM® or LOCKED SEAM® Profile

## REDUCTION OF RAIN NOISE

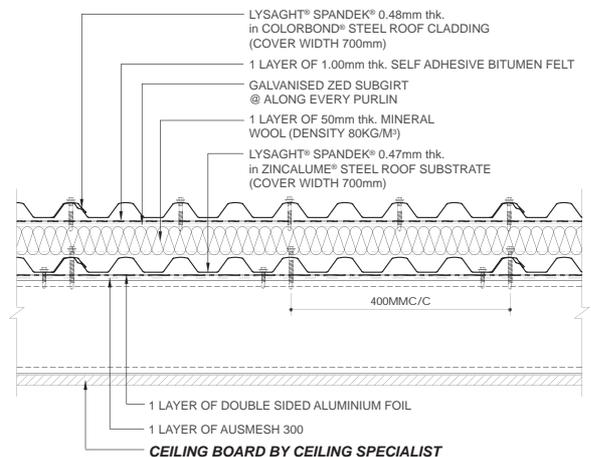
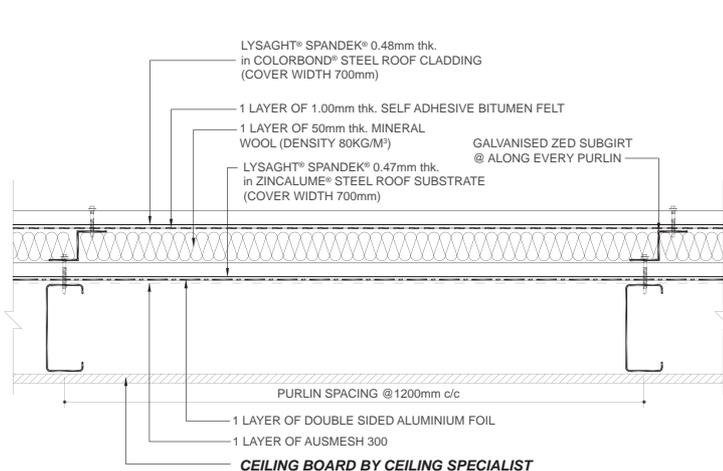
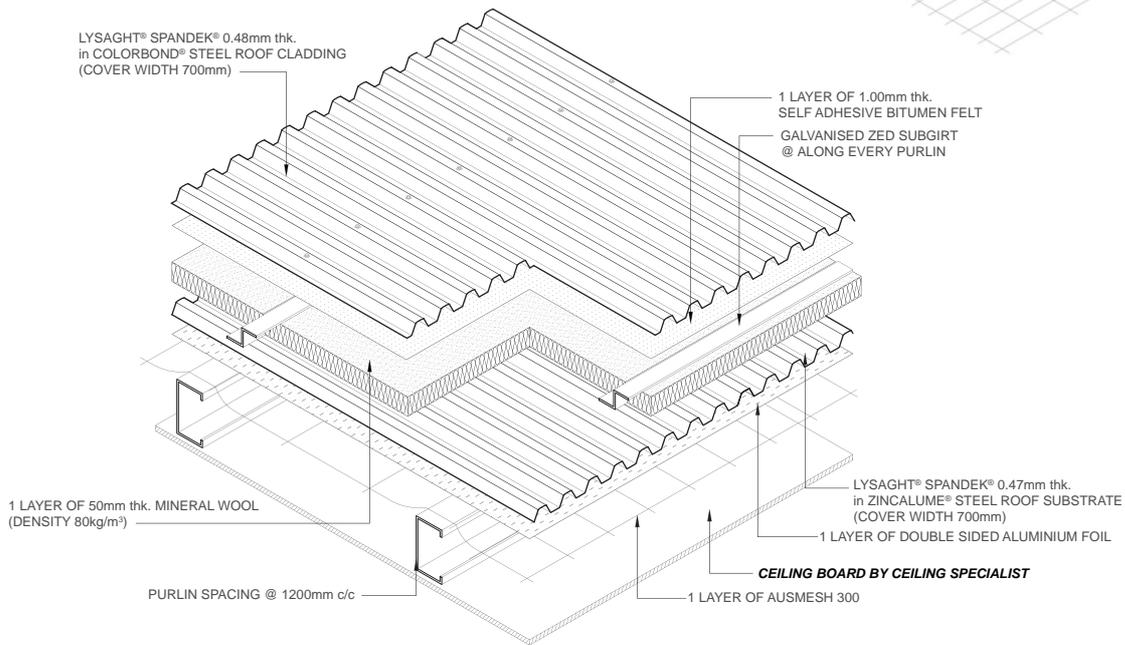
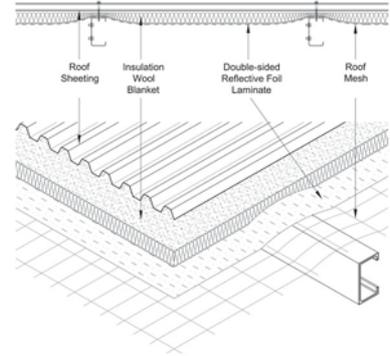
To reduce rain noise on metal roof sheeting, a self-adhesive bitumen felt is placed underneath the roof sheeting to dampen the rain induced vibration at point of impact. This is followed by installation of a solid roof substrate such as LYSAGHT® SPANDEK® substrate or LYSAGHT® TRIMDEK® substrate. An insulation mineral wool blanket will then be placed in between the metal roof substrate and a layer of double-sided aluminium foil. Noise will be further reduced by the transmission loss through the mineral wool blanket to achieve a significant marked noise reduction.

As a result of laboratory measurement of airborne sound transmission loss of BlueScope Lysaght Acoustic Roof System, PSB Corporation (Testing Group) has rated the roof system as having a Sound Transmission Class 51 (STC51). The test was conducted in accordance with ASTM E90-97.

Note: When using an insulation mineral wool blanket, care should be taken to ensure that it is fully protected from moisture.

## HEAT CONTROL

The effective method to control heat is to lay the reflective foil laminate over the supports before laying the sheeting or insulation blanket. The insulation blanket over the foil laminate in conjunction with vapour barrier allows condensation control. An insulation blanket is often provided to improve heat insulation to the overall roof system.



# FASTENING METHOD & TYPE OF FASTENERS

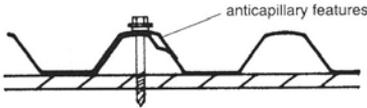
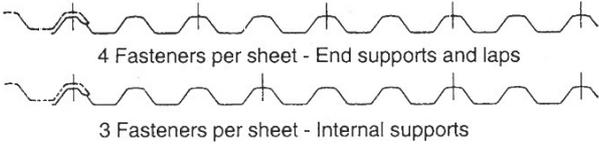
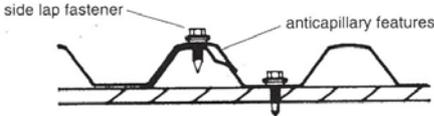
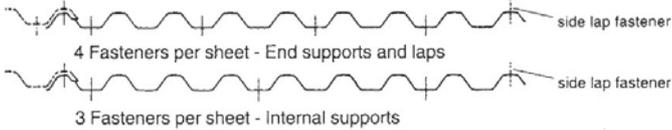
## PIERCE FIXING CONCEPT

Pierce-fixing is the method of fixing sheets using fasteners which pass through the sheet. This method is different from concealed fixing.

The screws can be placed through the crests or in the valleys. LYSAGHT® SPANDEK® steel roof cladding must be crest fixed to support. However, wall cladding application can be either crest or valley fixed.

The selection of appropriate fasteners will ensure optimum performance of your COLORBOND® or ZINCALUME® steel cladding. Fasteners used must have a coating system to meet AS3566 Class 3 or AS3566 Class 4.

## FASTENING TO SUPPORTS

Crest Fixing To Steel For Roofing and Walling	Crest Fastener Location (Normal Application in Non-Cyclonic Areas)
	 <p>4 Fasteners per sheet - End supports and laps</p> <p>3 Fasteners per sheet - Internal supports</p>
Valley Fixing To Steel For Walling Only	Valley Fastener Location (Normal Application in Non-Cyclonic Areas)
	 <p>4 Fasteners per sheet - End supports and laps</p> <p>3 Fasteners per sheet - Internal supports</p> <p>side lap fastener</p>

## RECOMMENDED FASTENERS FOR WALLING APPLICATIONS

No. 12-14 x 20mm: Hex head self-drilling and tapping screw with bonded washer (for application directly to support, without insulation)

## RECOMMENDED FASTENERS FOR ROOFING APPLICATIONS

	STEEL SUPPORTS		TIMBER SUPPORTS	
	THICKNESS		GRADE	
	UP TO 4.5mm	EXCEEDS 4.5mm	HARDWOOD	SOFTWOOD
Directly to Support	No. 12 – 14 x 55mm Hex head self-drilling and tapping screw with bonded washer	Tek 5 No. 12 – 14 x 50mm Hex head self-drilling and tapping screw with bonded washer	No. 12-11 x 65mm Hex head Type 17 self-drilling screw with bonded washer	No. 12-11 x 75mm Hex head Type 17 self-drilling screw with bonded washer
With Insulation Blanket	Increase to min. 65mm long screw	Tek 5 No. 12x24 x 65mm Hex head self-drilling and tapping screw with bonded washer	No. 12-11 x 75mm Hex head Type 17 self-drilling screw with bonded washer	Same as above

### Identification of Fastener

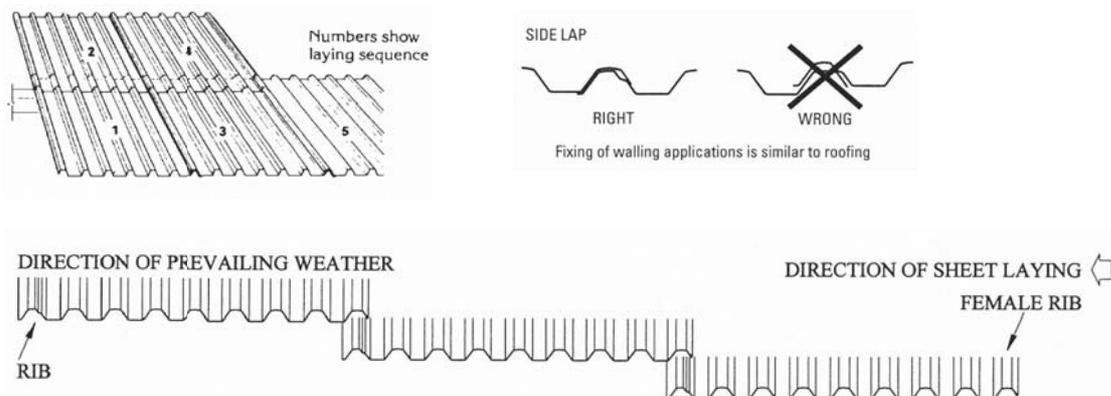
The format of the number code is:

**12 - 14 x 55**

Screw gauge (Thread outside diameter)      Thread pitch (Thread per pitch)      Overall Length of screw measured from under the head (mm)



1. When lifting roofing sheets onto roof frames for installation, make sure all male and/or female ribs face the same direction. If not, sheets will have to be turned end-for-end during fixing.
2. The first sheet of LYSAGHT® SPANDEK® profile must be positioned with care before fastening with hex head self-tapping screws to ensure that it lies straight and square.
3. When the first sheet of LYSAGHT® SPANDEK® profile is fastened to position, a string line can be stretched across the lower end of the roof alignment. The line will then be used as a guide for the subsequent installation of roof panels.
4. Position and fasten the next roofing sheet to each support of the male rib of the installed sheet. Place the second sheet over the second run of the roofing sheets and fasten the sheets together before proceeding to the next sheet.
5. Make sure the side lapping is installed correctly. The side rib with the longitudinal anti capillary flute (male rib) is supposed to be covered by the side rib without a longitudinal flute (female rib).
6. Each sheet should be fully fastened before proceeding to the next sheet. The side lap with preceding sheet should be fastened last.
7. In the case that two or more shorter sheets are installed to provide full length coverage due to handling or transport considerations, lay each complete line of sheets in turn from gutter / eaves to ridge, as shown in the diagram.



## REMINDER!

If you are working at height 2 metres and above, you must wear a safety harness with a shock absorbing twin tail lanyard attached to either a life line or an anchorage point.

In addition, the use of Ausmesh 300 is recommended to assist in the prevention of falls during roof sheet laying. Contact BlueScope Lysaght Singapore for more information on Ausmesh 300.

## STRONG BRANDS, QUALITY MATERIALS

LYSAGHT® products are made of highest quality material, namely COLORBOND® steel and ZINCALUME® steel which are the leading materials for external cladding application. COLORBOND® steel and ZINCALUME® steel have been used on countless buildings to portray modern architecture works of art, ranges from the classic roofing to advance façade for industrial, commercial and residential buildings.

## Colorbond®

COLORBOND® steel is a pre-painted finished product with ZINCALUME® steel substrate to deliver both superior corrosion resistance and excellent colour performance.

It comes with the THERMATECH® solar reflectance technology and Clean technology to minimize tropical dirt staining while lowering urban heat island effect, delivering longevity and minimal maintenance to your external cladding.

COLORBOND® steel is backed by a BlueScope's material warranty\*  
Singapore: Up to 10\* Years of warranty

### Product Attributes

- Pre-painted finish on top of ZINCALUME® steel substrate to deliver superior corrosion resistance.
- Superior primer technology which prevents paint delamination.
- Proprietary super polyester paint system proven to provide excellent colour performance.
- Clean technology incorporated to resist against tropical dirt staining.
- THERMATECH® solar reflectance technology to allow for lower temperature cladding.
- Wide varieties of colours and finishes to cater for your building design needs.

## Zincalume®

ZINCALUME® steel is a metallic coated steel product composed of 55% aluminium, 43.5% zinc and 1.5% silicon (aluminium-zinc alloy coating) that can provide superior corrosion resistance for your external cladding, with expected lifespan that's four times the life of generic alternatives (GI).

ZINCALUME® steel is backed by BlueScope's material warranty\*  
Singapore: Up to 10\* Years of warranty

### Product Attributes

- Superior corrosion resistance due to the minimum coating class of AZ150.
- Initial resistance to surface marking and wet storage corrosion due to the proprietary clear resin coating.
- Better aesthetics compared to generic alternatives (Al-Zn) due to less surface darkening, afforded by the proprietary clear resin coating.
- Lightweight and thermally efficient compared to conventional roofing materials (e.g. concrete and clay tiles)
- Excellent flexibility in design as steel can be bent and curved to form truly unique designs.

*\*Warranty terms and conditions apply*

This material warranty may vary to buildings nearer to marine or industrial environment and is subjected to prior agreement by BlueScope. For full terms and conditions and to determine the eligibility of your project for the warranty, please contact your Key Account Manager.

There are different internal and external environments affecting the longevity of COLORBOND® steel and ZINCALUME® steel, hence feel free to consult our material experts for more specialized recommendations.

#### Examples of recommendations:

- Direct contact between COLORBOND® steel or ZINCALUME® steel with copper, lead and stainless steel should be avoided.

If condensation on the reverse side of roofing sheet is likely, vapour barrier should be installed to shield COLORBOND® steel or ZINCALUME® steel from prolonged exposure to the condensation (moisture).

# REFERENCES



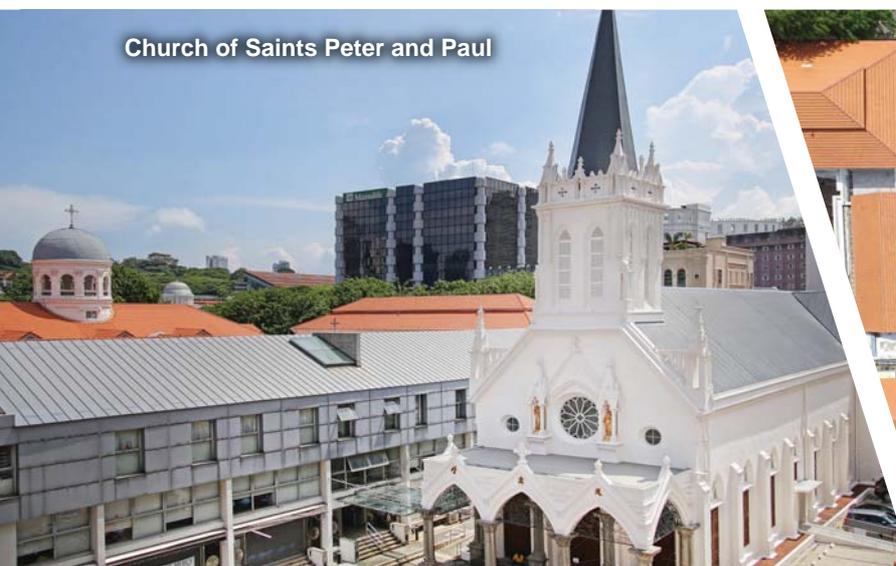
Ngee Ann Polytechnic



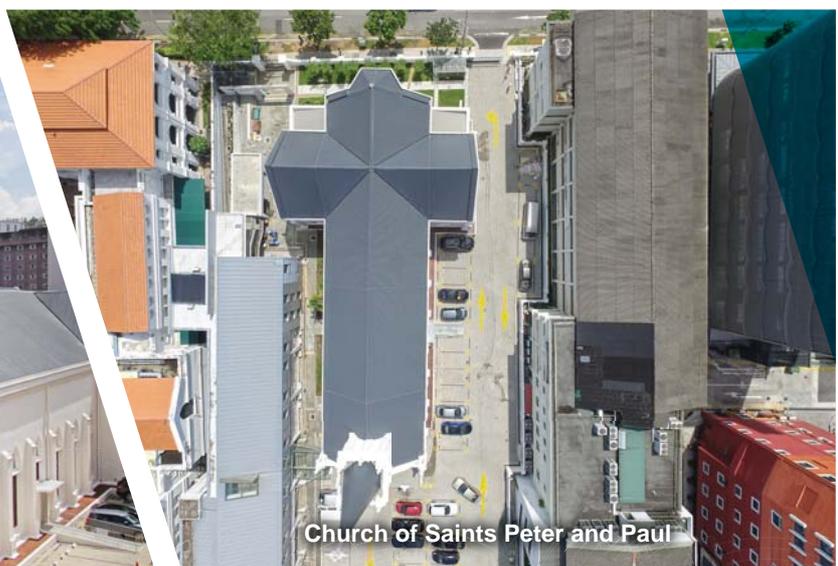
Ngee Ann Polytechnic



Caterpillar Factory



Church of Saints Peter and Paul



Church of Saints Peter and Paul



-  COATING
-  COLOUR CHOICES
-  DESIGN FLEXIBILITY
-  DURABILITY / SECURITY
-  HI-TECH PRODUCTION
-  RECYCLING
-  TERMITE PROOF
-  THERMAL EFFICIENCY
-  WARRANTY



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\* Warranty terms and conditions apply.

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