AZURE® 100 FAÇADE PANELS

LYSAGHT

DESIGN & INSTALLATION MANUAL

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AUSTRALIAN STANDARDS

Australian Standard	Definition
AS 1397:2021	Continuous hot-dip metallic coated steel sheet and strip - Coatings of zinc and zinc alloyed with aluminium and magnesium
AS 1530.1-1994	Methods for fire tests on building materials, components and structures, Part 1: Combustibility test for materials
AS 1562.1:2018	Design and installation of sheet roof and wall cladding - Part 1: Metal
AS 4040.0-1992	Methods of testing sheet roof and wall cladding
AS 4040.2-1992 (Rec 2016, Amd 1:2018)	Methods of testing sheet roof and wall cladding, Part 2: Resistance to wind pressures for non-cyclone regions
AS/NZS 1170.2:2021	Structural design actions, Part 2: Wind actions
AS/NZS 2728:2013	Pre-finished/pre-painted sheet metal products for interior/exterior building applications - Performance requirements
AS/NZS 4284:2008	Testing of building façades
AS/NZS 4600:2018	Cold-formed steel structures

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

These Design and Installation Guidelines provide designers, specifiers, builders, sheet metal fabricators, installers and building owners with relevant information for the design and installation of the AZURE® 100 Façade Panels when installed to either steel frame, masonry or concrete walls in non-cyclonic wind regions.

Design and installation of AZURE® Façade Panels within non-cyclonic areas, as defined in AS/NZS 1170.2 requires project specific structural design and specifications.

While this product manual may provide guidance on some select National Construction Code (NCC) requirements, it is the responsibility of the relevant project professionals to ensure project designs and installations meet all relevant NCC requirements.

The technical details included in this manual rely on analysis & testing by Lysaght and independent parties incorporating LYSAGHT® products. Consequently, these guidelines apply to AZURE® Façade Panels using the nominated system components and their specific material properties, including base metal thicknesses, grade, metallic coating, and paint finishes.

This document includes standard detail drawings as a guide only. Detailed shop and fabrication drawings should be developed for each project.

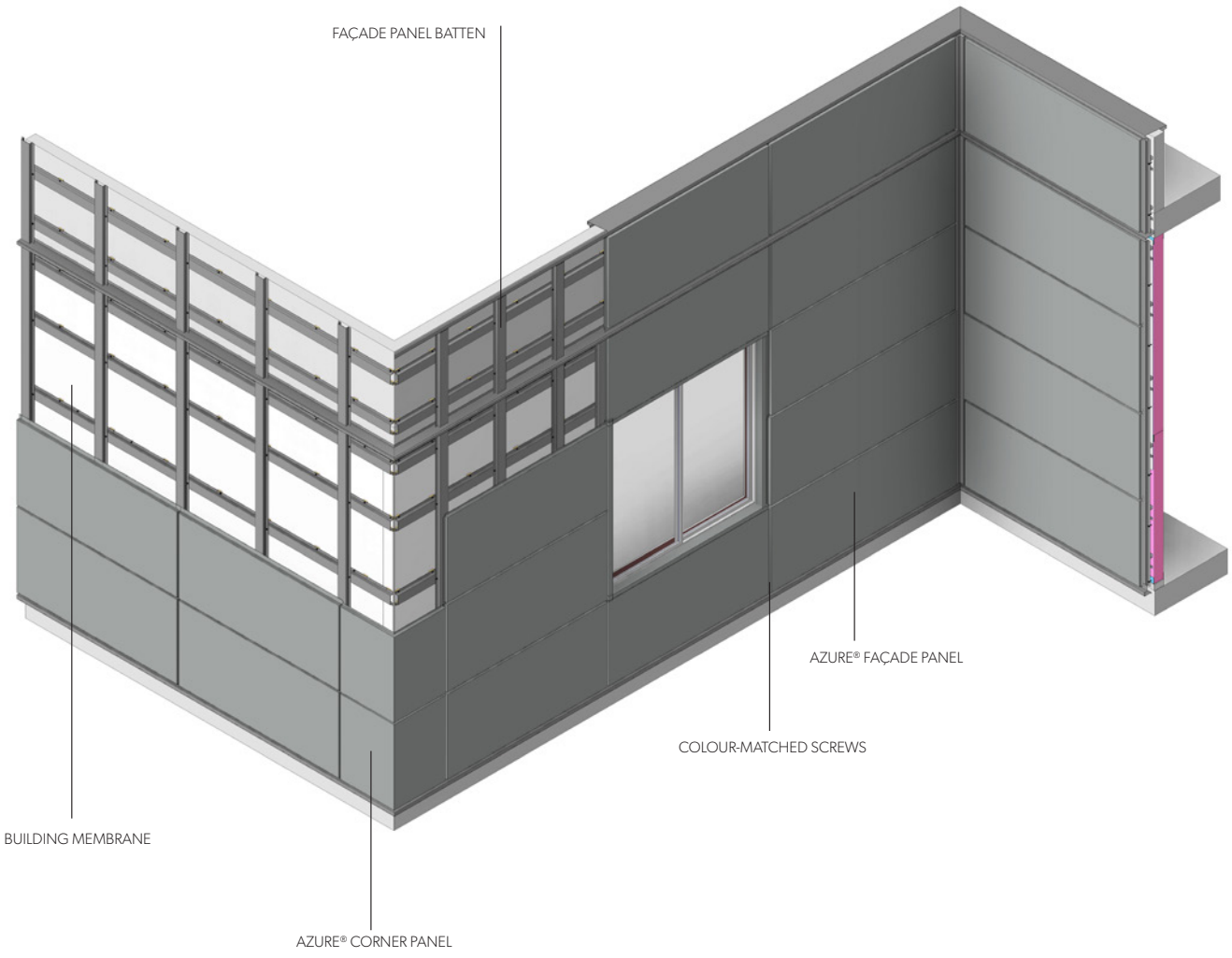
Panel, fixing and top hat structural designs are to be confirmed by the project engineers after considering project specific loading criteria.

Product-specific design and engineering information is provided in this document. It is the responsibility of the designer and/or specifier to ensure the selected system is fit for purpose and that it complies with:

- Project specific performance requirements
- Relevant Australian Standards
- The National Construction Code (NCC)
- Local government requirements
- and any other requirements as appropriate.

FIGURE 1.0-1:

Typical system details



2.0 SYSTEM OVERVIEW

2.1 RAINSCREEN FAÇADE PRINCIPLES

A rainscreen system is a walling system comprising of an inner wall protected by an outer skin, typically a façade panel. This creates an air space or cavity between the wall structure and the wall cladding. Within the cavity, a support system of battens connect the cladding to the wall structure.

The cavity formed allows for drainage and evaporation of liquid water or water vapour.

A rainscreen system has the following three key components:

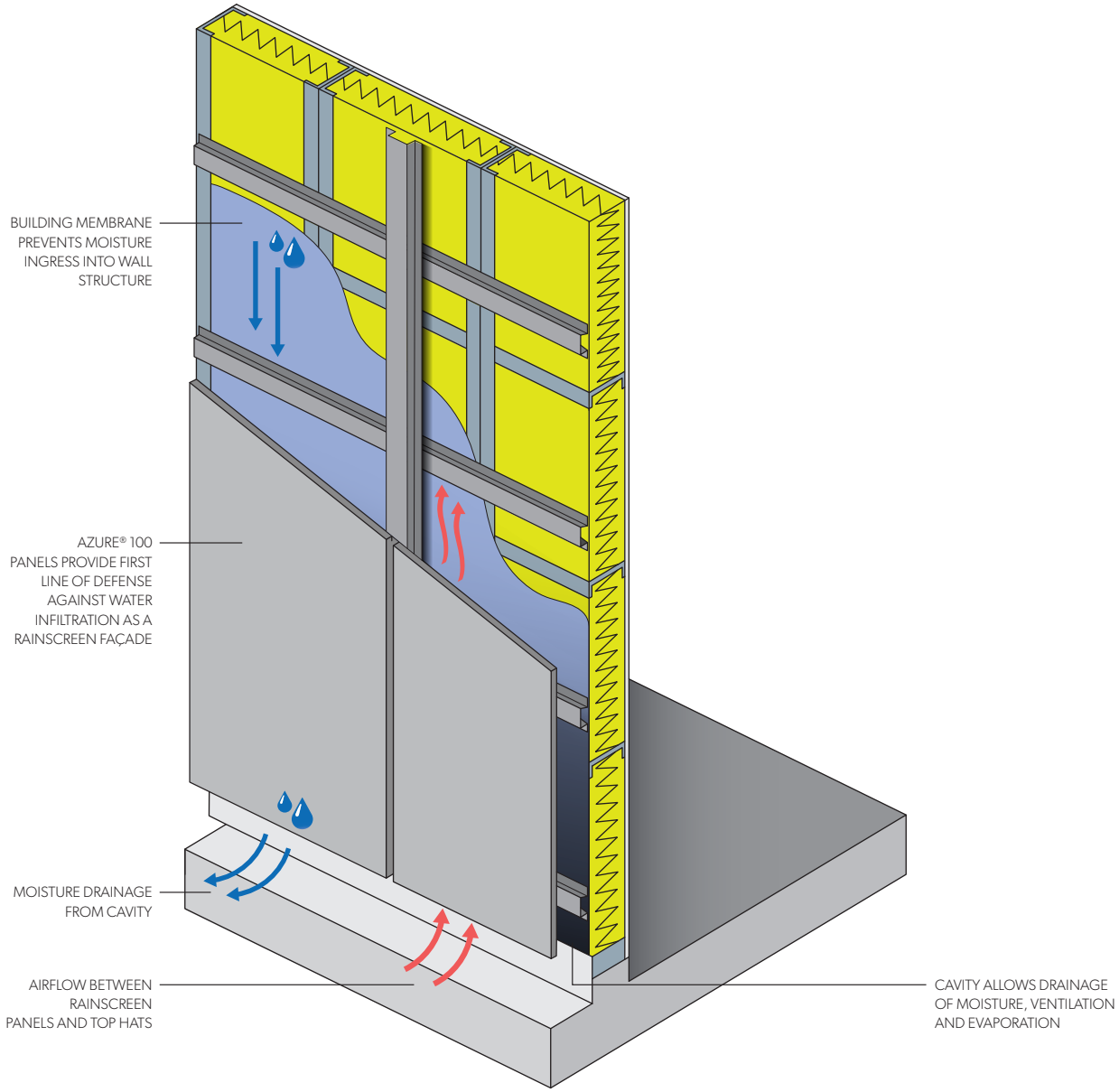
- An outer cladding, which diverts most of the water from the outside face while transferring load to the structure
- A cavity that allows drainage and evaporation of moisture, as well as air circulation between the rainscreen panels and the wall structure
- A building membrane that provides a barrier to moisture ingress into the wall substructure. The membrane prevents moisture from penetrating the building walls, and can also be specified to allow water vapour egress from within the building.

Rainscreen façade offer the following benefits:

- Protects the wall structure from rain and condensation through a multi-layer barrier system
- Less dependant on sealants and site workmanship to deliver on effective weatherproofing performance
- Better thermal efficiency through airflow in the cavity - warm air moves up and out of the cavity via convection, and this draws cooler air in at the base and insulates the primary wall structure.

FIGURE 2.1-1:

Cavity wall showing outer rainscreen, drained cavity, membrane barrier.



2.2 AZURE® FAÇADE PANELS - GENERAL

AZURE® Façade Panels have been developed for use on commercial and residential buildings to form the wall cladding where a rainscreen system is to be constructed. With clean and sharp lines, AZURE® Façade Panels are well suited to covering large wall areas where panel configuration and colour are used to create a bold design statement.

AZURE® Façade Panels and components may be used wherever a non-combustible solution is required by the NCC.

The panels are available in a selection of steel and aluminium materials to suit specific project requirements. The combination of material strength and ability to achieve large format sizes enable the AZURE® Façade Panels to deliver on both design flexibility and performance.

Ideal applications for AZURE® Façade Panels include commercial building façades, internal feature walls and blade walls, multi-residential and low, medium and high rise projects where design and performance requirements suit large format, high-strength, lightweight panels.

Key benefits of AZURE® Façade Panels are:

- Large and flat panel aesthetic
- Lightweight, strong and durable panels
- Minimal maintenance requirements
- Highly accurate panel fabrication process
- Ability to customise panels to suit project requirements
- Simple dry joint or face-sealed system options
- Fast installation
- Panels arrive on-site ready to install, with no on-site fabrication required

2.3 AZURE® 100 FAÇADE PANEL DESCRIPTION

The AZURE® 100 Façade Panel is a 25mm deep, square edge cladding product which is installed to achieve a 17mm (nominal) express style façade joint. The panels have fixing edges (typically the longer edge) with additional temporary fixing holes, to allow efficient installation on site. AZURE® 100 is perfect for new construction, remedial and re-cladding work, including soffit applications.

AZURE® 100 Façade Panels are available in Portrait or Landscape styles to achieve your desired finished look.

Variations to these details may be available and would be subject to site specific details and complexity of the variation.

PORTRAIT PANEL LAYOUT

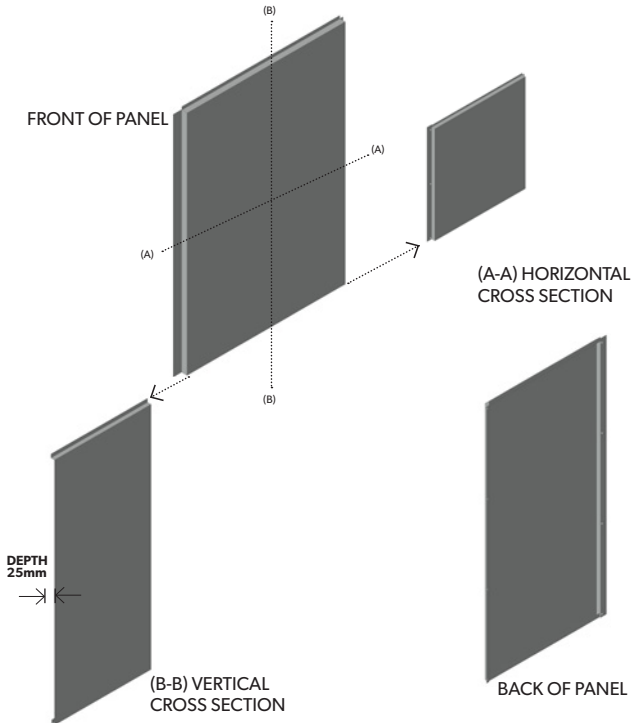
AZURE® 100 Façade Panels in portrait orientation have the following design features as shown in Figure 2.3-1

The longer fixing lips run vertically down the panel and are facing outward. These lips sit onto the wall battens and allow adjoining panels to the left and right to lap onto the edge lips. Fasteners are then screwed through both the lips and into the battens to secure the panels.

- the top shorter edge has the lip facing outward
- the bottom shorter edge has the lip pointed inward

FIGURE 2.3-1:

AZURE® 100 Portrait Panels



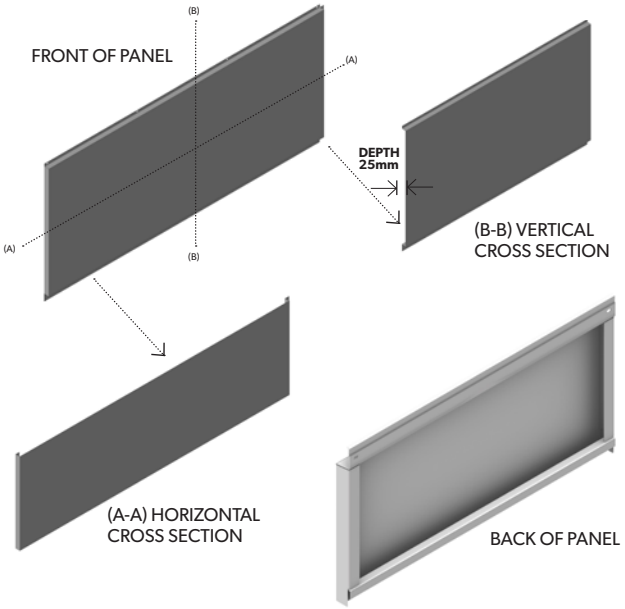
LANDSCAPE PANEL LAYOUT

AZURE® 100 Façade Panels in landscape orientation have the following design features as shown in Figure 2.3-2

- The longer fixing lips run horizontally across the panel and are facing outward. These lips sit onto the wall battens and allow adjoining panels above or below to lap onto the edge lips. Fasteners are then screwed through both the lips and into the battens to secure the panels.
- The right short edge has the lip pointed inward, and the left short edge has the lip pointed outward.

FIGURE 2.3-2:

AZURE® 100 Landscape Panels



2.4 PANEL APPEARANCE

AZURE® Façade Panels are designed to provide a premium aesthetic in terms of panel flatness and alignment. However, with large flat panel walls, there is a small risk of uneven surfaces appearing due to minor imperfections within and between panels, as well as stiffeners that may be required. The support structure plays a significant role in the overall appearance of the finished façade.

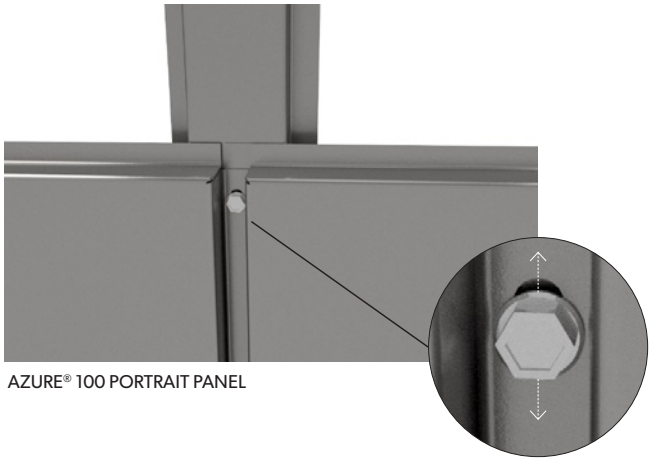
The visibility of uneven surfaces depends on many factors such as view angle, surface reflectivity, lighting and temperature variations. It may also vary throughout the day, under different lighting conditions and during varying climatic conditions and different seasons. High coating gloss levels and reflectivity may also contribute. This does not affect the performance or durability of the panels.

The risk of uneven surface appearance is minimised in the design and manufacture of the panel by:

1. Using the correct material gauge and grade, thereby providing the optimum balance between panel weight, surface flatness and overall performance
2. Automated panel folding, which improves panel accuracy and alignment. This is the standard practice for licensed fabricators of AZURE® Façade Panels
3. Use of the correct fasteners and appropriate fixing details that allow for thermal movement of the system. AZURE® Façade Panels feature punched elongated and slotted holes to achieve this as shown in Figure 2.4-1

FIGURE 2.4-1:

Thermal expansion slot with fixings in situ



AZURE® 100 PORTRAIT PANEL

Furthermore, the risk of uneven surface appearance can be minimised during installation by:

4. Ensuring the panel supporting structure provides a level fixing plane and the fixing plane is plumb to avoid panel distortion, such as at corners
5. AZURE® panels must be carried up on edge, not flat, as flexing of the panel may increase the risk of panel damage. See Section 5.3 - Site Handling of Panels - for further information.
6. Where the panels are used in applications where the face is inclined from the vertical plane (such as in soffits) then consultation with the façade engineer is advised.

Note

For larger developments, it is recommended that a VMU (visual mock-up) be constructed to confirm the visual acceptance of the AZURE® Façade Panels.

Metallic Colours - Glancing Light & Colour Consistency

Due to the inherent directional appearance properties of metallic colours, certain precautions are necessary when ordering, fabricating, and installing these products.

All panels should be fabricated and installed such that the direction indicators on the rear facings of the panels are in alignment. This will ensure panels do not reflect light to create different appearances under glancing light.

3.0 AZURE® FAÇADE PANEL SPECIFICATIONS

3.1 AZURE® FAÇADE PANEL SIZES

AZURE® 100 Façade Panels are custom-made to suit your individual project specification. To ensure a consistent look across the building façade as well as to optimise manufacturing and installation costs, it is advised to minimise the number of individual panel sizes for each project. Please discuss the project with your Lysaght sales & technical representative to achieve the most practical and economic panel dimensions for each specific project.

The following table summarises what can be achieved with the AZURE® 100 Façade Panel. The panel dimensions are the vertical and horizontal face dimensions of the exposed flat surface, not including the folded lips of the panel.

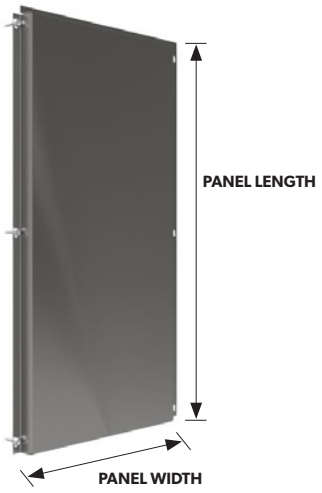
	PANEL WIDTH	PANEL LENGTH
Minimum size	250mm	450mm
Optimum sizes	**485mm, 1050mm**	**1000mm – 2900mm**
Maximum size	1050mm	4000mm*
Panel Depth	25mm	
Joint Width	17mm	

**Panel lengths over 3000mm are available subject to enquiry only*

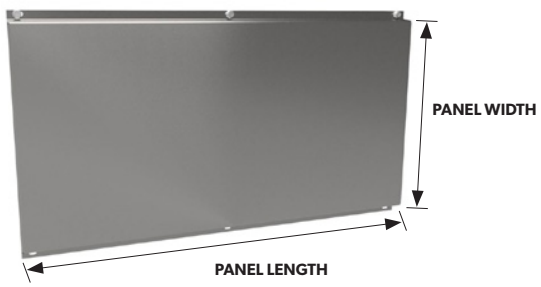
FIGURE 3.1-4:

Panel Width and Length Terminology

AZURE® 100 PORTRAIT PANEL



AZURE® 100 LANDSCAPE PANEL



The Project Engineer must satisfy themselves that the panel dimensions are suited to the project loading conditions including Serviceability Limit State (SLS) & Ultimate Limit State (ULS) loads and in accordance with AS/NZS 1170.2.

Stiffeners bonded into the rear of the panel may also be required based on the panel dimensions and wind loads. See section 4.3 – Panel Design for wind performance – for further guidance.

3.2 MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

3.2.1 COLORBOND® STEEL

AZURE® Façade Panels are made from COLORBOND® steel.

COLORBOND® steel is pre-painted steel for exterior roofing and walling. The pre-painted finish complies with AS/NZS 2728 and the steel base is an aluminium/zinc/magnesium alloy-coated steel complying with AS 1397. Minimum yield strength is G300 (300 MPa).

Minimum coating mass is AM150 (150g/m^2).

The overall panel weight is dependent upon the panel length, width and stiffening arrangement (where applicable). The following weight may be used as a guideline:

AZURE® 100 panels – Nominal Weight = 11kg/m^2

3.2.2 OTHER MATERIALS

AZURE® Façade Panels can also be manufactured from a range of other materials, including:

- Galvanised steel
- Weathering steel
- Aluminium

Contact your Lysaght Sales/Technical representative to determine the optimal material choice for each specific project.

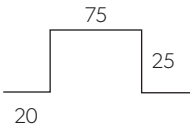
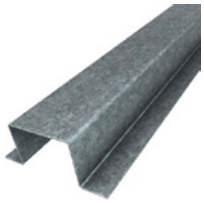
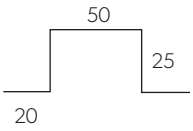
3.3 AZURE® FAÇADE PANEL – COLOURS

AZURE® Façade Panels are available in a selected range of COLORBOND® colours, including metallic colours and matt finishes. Please enquire about the available colour range. Non-standard custom colours are also available on request, although minimum order quantities and additional lead times may apply.

3.4 AZURE® FAÇADE SYSTEM ACCESSORIES

The accessories provided in the table below may not be sold directly through Lysaght, and can be sourced separately.

The use of these accessories needs to be checked for compliance on your project.

PHOTO	NAME	DESCRIPTION	PRODUCT CODE	PACK QUANTITY
	Landscape Panel Joint Batten	 75mm wide 25mm deep top-hat section made from min. 1.15mm BMT Z275 Zinc-coated G200 grade steel. Used for Horizontal panel installation only.	Rondo H725 or equivalent	6m length
	Portrait Panel Joint Batten and Intermediate Batten	 Min 50mm wide 25mm deep top-hat section made from min. 1.15mm BMT Z275 Zinc-coated G200 grade steel.	Rondo H525 or equivalent	6m length
	Buildex Designer Head screw #10-16 x 25mm	Buildex®#10-16 x 25 Designer Head Zips® Climaseal®4 screw fasteners with coloured heads, and EPDM washers.		Box of 1000
	Wall Weather Resistive Barrier or Building Membrane	Vapour permeable (recommended Class 4), weathertight and airtight weather resistive barrier (WRB).	SOLITEX EXTASANA® or equivalent	1 roll
	All-Purpose Double-Sided Tape	All-purpose double-sided tape, ideal for permanent bonding of overlaps and end laps of weather resistive barrier (WRB) membranes. Also suitable for temporary fixing of WRB membranes to steel structures, prior to mechanical fastening.	DUPLEX or equivalent	
	Weathertight Sealing Tape	Weathertight sealing tape compatible with membranes and underlays as well as rigid sheathings, rigid wall underlays and rigid air barriers (RAB).	TESCON EXTORA® or equivalent	10 rolls
	Sill Tape	Flexible flashing tape for use around framed joinery openings as part of flexible or rigid weather resistive barrier (WRB) systems. It provides optimum weather protection around penetration openings, under all conditions.	TESCON EXTOSEAL® or equivalent	2 rolls
	Façade Weather Sealant	Neutral Cure silicone sealant - Low Modulus - Matt finish	Prosil 41LM or equivalent	300ml Cartridge - White - Grey - Black
	Façade Weather Sealant	Neutral Cure silicone sealant - Low Modulus - Matt finish	Prosil 41LM or equivalent	600ml Sausage - White - Grey - Black

3.4.1 FAÇADE PANEL BATTENS

Portrait Panel Battens

The Portrait Panel Joint Batten provides direct support to the vertical edges of panels installed in a portrait orientation.

- 50mm wide x 25mm deep, made from min. 1.15mm BMT Z275 Zinc-coated G250 grade steel
- May also be used for trimming purposes at penetrations, openings and discontinuities (around windows and doors; corners, floor cavity barriers, etc.)

Landscape Panel Battens

The Landscape Panel Joint Batten provides direct support to the vertical edges of panels installed in a landscape orientation.

- 75mm wide x 25mm deep, made from min. 1.15mm BMT Z275 Zinc-coated G250 grade steel

The Intermediate Batten provides additional support to landscape panels at intermediate positions along the panel, as per the design wind load tables or engineers' specifications.

- 50mm wide x 25mm deep, made from min. 1.15mm BMT Z275 Zinc-coated G250 grade steel

Note:
In some situations, where the installation details at the abutting of panels results in the face of the batten being visible, then the batten will need to be coloured to match the panel colour (or colour-matched flashing placed over the batten).

3.4.2 FASTENERS

Buildex® #10-16 x 25 Designer Head Zips® Climaseal® 4 screw fasteners with coloured heads, and EPDM washers are recommended for use with AZURE® Façade Panels.

Fastener selection for the installation of AZURE® Façade Panels is important for durability, aesthetics and long-term structural integrity. These fasteners are compatible with coated steel. A sealing washer of EPDM non-conductive rubber material is required.

Engineers, designers, and specifiers must ensure that the fasteners selected shall have a service life expectancy at least equivalent or superior to the design life of the building to avoid premature deterioration.

Incompatible fastener materials must not be used with AZURE® Façade Panels. These include stainless steel, copper and copper containing alloys.

It is strongly recommended that written confirmation from fastener suppliers is obtained on the suitability of the fastener performance for the relevant corrosivity category relevant for the building design and location.

Additional information on fasteners & corrosion is available in:

1. BlueScope Technical Bulletin TB-16 F
2. Corrosion Technical Bulletin CTB-12: Dissimilar metals

Note: Panel performance testing and design calculations referred to in this document have been completed using the nominated Buildex® Designer Head Zips®. Buildex recommendations for fastener use and corrosion protection must be followed.

3.4.3 SUPPORT STRUCTURE AND FRAMING

It is the responsibility of the project engineer to design and specify the supporting structures suitable for all project load conditions in accordance with AS/NZS 1170.2 Structural design actions - Wind actions, NCC and other relevant project specific conditions.

The design, specification and installation of the AZURE® Façade Panels, and their fixing requirements are provided in this manual.

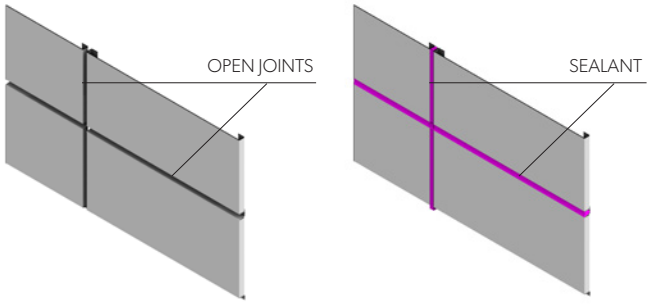
It is the responsibility of the project engineer to design and specify the supporting structure.

The structural wall framing components including studs, tracks, top hats, bracing elements, and connections to the building must be designed and installed in accordance with the appropriate relevant standards and project load conditions.

3.4.4 SEALANTS

AZURE® Façade Panels are typically installed as open-jointed. Fire compliance certification must be sought as required where sealants (or the like) are used between the panel joints.

FIGURE 3.4.4-1:
Open joint and face-sealed joint in situ



Whilst Rainscreen façades may be the preferred option as they allow for drainage and ventilation of the cavity behind each panel, face-sealed joints may be required for aesthetic purposes.

When face-sealed panel joints are selected, it is important to note that these joints are not 100% waterproof and there is no guarantee of a weatherproof façade. Ventilated and drained cavity wall principles should still apply.

When opting for face-sealed joints, all sealants for AZURE® Façade Panels should be neutral-cure, low-modulus, silicone sealants. Ensure to follow the manufacturers instructions when cleaning the surface and applying the sealant.

Urethane based mastic sealants should NOT be used on AZURE® Façade Panels.

All sealants should be tested on samples of AZURE® Façade Panels to ensure they are compatible with the panel material.

3.5 MATERIAL COMPATIBILITY

3.5.1 SEALANTS AND ADHESIVES

Sealants and adhesives may affect the panel material and the long-term durability of the AZURE® Façade Panels.

Use of sealants and adhesives with AZURE® Façade Panels is conditional upon;

1. Neutral cure sealants and adhesives are most suitable for application with the panel material. Non-neutral cure sealants and adhesives may release by-products during curing that are corrosive to the panel material.
2. Surface preparation treatments and primers must be compatible with the panel material and protective coatings.

Compatibility of sealants and adhesives with panel material shall be confirmed with the sealant/adhesive manufacturers. Sealants and adhesives must be applied in accordance with their manufacturer's specifications.

3.5.2 FLASHING AND ACCESSORIES

Metal components in direct contact with the panel material may result in dissimilar metal corrosion causing degradation of the AZURE® Façade Panels and/or unsightly corrosion run-off onto the façade system below. When selecting flashing material, it is important to consider compatibility with the panel material;

Accepted

1. Flashing made from COLORBOND® steel or aluminium are acceptable
2. Penetration flashing and sleeves comprising flexible EPDM rubber, silicone rubber and aluminium are acceptable

Not Accepted

1. Stainless steel or copper flashing, cladding or accessories are not compatible with the panel material
2. Where service penetrations are required through the façade and they comprise of incompatible materials such as stainless steel components or copper pipes, the services must be isolated from the AZURE® Façade Panels

3.5.3 RUN-OFF FROM OTHER BUILDING MATERIALS

When multiple façade finishes and materials are utilised on a building, surface water run-off from the other materials can potentially flow onto the façade panels below. It is recommended that cavity drainage and water run-off from other façade materials positioned above AZURE® Façade Panels be directed to drain away from the face of the AZURE® Façade Panels. This will prevent staining or corrosion caused by:

1. Run-off from unsealed wood or unsealed concrete that may contain leachates
2. Run-off from large areas of inert surfaces, such as glass, that may contain pollutants and corrosive salts
3. Although the material used for AZURE® Façade Panels is compatible with other COLORBOND® steel and aluminium materials, when in direct contact, these materials should be treated as inert surfaces and thus run off from these large inert surfaces should be directed away from the face of the AZURE® Façade Panels.

4.0 AZURE® FAÇADE PANEL DESIGN

4.1 GENERAL PERFORMANCE CONSIDERATIONS

AZURE® Façade Panels are designed as a panel for rainscreen applications, with the panels forming the external layer of the façade with a drained and ventilated cavity between the panel and structural wall. Section 2.1 provides an overview on rainscreen façade principles.

All relevant Project Performance Requirements of the external wall, as required by the NCC, Australian Standards and other relevant project specific conditions (such as structure, fire, weatherproofing, moisture control, acoustic and thermal) must be satisfied by the façade designer, project engineer, and/or specifier.

The design process detailed below provides guidance for selection of façade panel batten spacing, batten fastener frequency, AZURE® Façade Panel fixing and panel stiffening. Panel structural design in accordance with the project loads and construction details must be conducted by the project engineer.

The information in this manual is suitable for use only in areas where a tropical cyclone is unlikely to occur as defined in AS/NZS 1170.2. However, AZURE® Façade Panels may be engineered and tested for designated high-wind and/or cyclonic areas on a project by project basis, subject to enquiry.

The supporting wall structure shall be designed in accordance with the appropriate standards. Where the supporting wall structure is of light gauge cold-formed steel, emphasis needs to be placed on the pull-out load of the self-tapping screws fixed into this steel.

Where specifications for panel support battens differ to that which is detailed below, they shall be designed in accordance with AS/NZS 4600.

AZURE® Façade Panels are designed in accordance with the following Australian Standards:

- AS/NZS 1170.2 Structural design actions, Part 2: Wind actions
- AS 1562.1 Design and installation of sheet roof and wall cladding Part 1, section 3: Metal
- AS 4040.0 Methods of testing sheet roof and wall cladding – Part 0: Introduction, list of methods and general requirements
- AS 4040.2 Methods of testing sheet roof and wall cladding – Method 2: Resistance to wind pressures for non-cyclone regions
- AS 1530.1 and NCC 2022, Volume 1 Part C2D10
- AS/NZS 4284 Testing of building facades. Tests were completed with the Pro Clima SOLITEX EXTASANA® Weather Resistive Barrier and associated system components (Test Report No. 2024-003-S1). NCC 2022 verification methods F3V1 & H2V1 were also completed (Test Report No. 2024-003-S1-NCC2022-R1).

It is the responsibility of the façade designer/project engineer/specifier to ensure that the system is compliant with all relevant requirements of the NCC, Australian Standards and project performance requirements, with consideration to the following:

- Structure
- Weatherproofing
- Thermal
- Condensation control
- Acoustics
- Fire Rating

4.2 PROJECT WIND LOADS

Project wind loads shall be determined by the Façade Designer per AS/NZS 1170.2, Structural design actions - Wind actions. This shall include both positive (compression/inward) and negative (suction/outward) wind pressures, and pressure variations in the height of the building and at the corners (i.e. Local Pressure Factored Zones - LPF). Note that for the façade panels, the design wind pressure in the outward direction is most important for strength; however, for serviceability, both inward and outward design pressures may need to be considered.

With regards to the panel design, as a minimum, the project specific design net pressures for the wall/façade that need to be considered by the Façade Designer are:

a. General wall design pressure (kPa) for Strength Outward direction
b. Corner wall design pressure (kPa) for Strength Outward direction in LPF zones, in each of the LPF zones
c. General wall design pressure (kPa) for Serviceability Outward direction
d. Corner wall design pressure (kPa) for Serviceability Outward direction in LPF zones, in each of the LPF zones
e. General wall design pressure (kPa) for Serviceability Inward direction
f. Corner wall design pressure (kPa) for Serviceability Inward direction in LPF zones, in each of the LPF zones
g. Extent of LFP zones (m) in each of the LPF zones, measured from the building corners

The Façade Designer may need to consider other pressures depending upon the design of the project such as building height, plan geometry, dominant openings, wall permeability, directional winds, and the like.

4.3 PANEL DESIGN FOR WIND PERFORMANCE

AZURE® Façade Panels shall be designed and specified in accordance with the following steps. The following steps are based on:

- All direct supports (battens) being installed vertically. Added horizontal trimming battens may be required for finishing around openings and abutting ends of panels.
- Battens are G250 grade steel battens with 50mm top flange width. Wider top flange battens may be used to substitute.

Step 1: Determine Panel Dimensions & Stiffening Requirements

Panel dimensions are to be determined using the AZURE® Façade Panel Sizes guide provided in Section 3.1. of this manual, in conjunction with the project requirements.

In order to maintain project-specific deflection requirements, AZURE® Façade Panels may require stiffening secured to the back of the panel. Panel stiffening is subject to panel aspect ratio and project wind load.

- Stiffeners are installed across the panel width, and are to be equally spaced along the length of the panel as shown in Figure 4.3-1.
- Panels must be ordered with the required number and spacing of stiffeners.
- Stiffeners are factory installed using a premium quality construction adhesive.

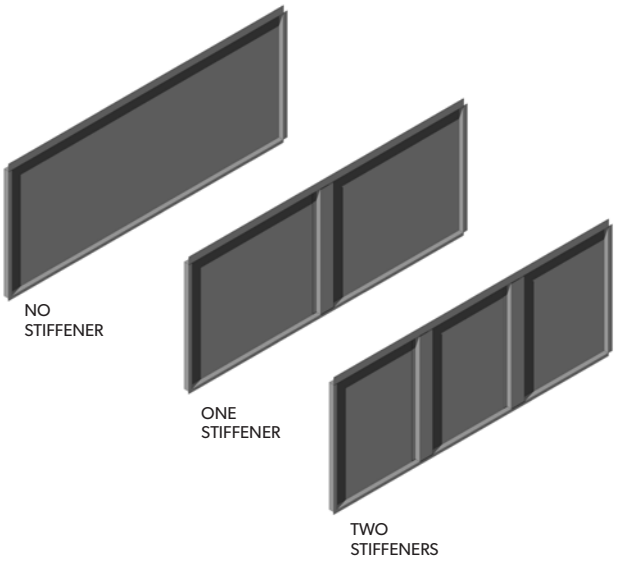
In some instances, panels may not require stiffening.

Consult with the project fire engineer as to whether there are project-specific requirements around mechanical fastening of stiffeners to the panel.

Consult with the project engineer for guidance on limiting deflection of façade battens.

FIGURE 4.3-1:

Typical Stiffener applied to wide panel



Step 2: Determine Panel Fixing Centres

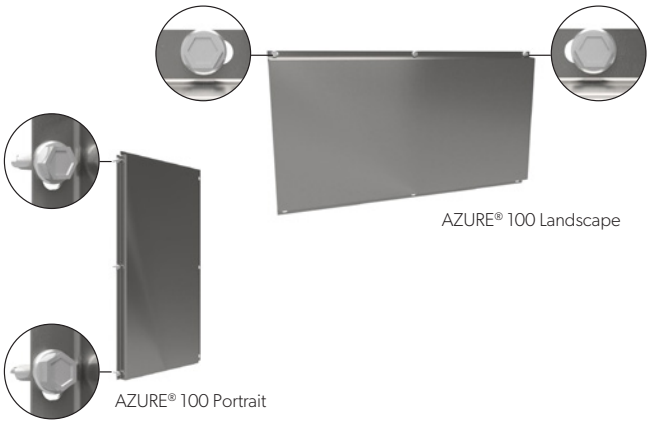
Fixings are to be situated along the long edges of the panel.

Fixings are to be designed in accordance to AS/NZS 4600 Cold-form steel structures. Particular emphasis needs to be placed on the pull out of self-tapping screws into light gauge cold form steel.

A minimum of 4 fixings are required per panel nominally 15mm in from each corner. Additional rows of fixings are required at maximum 600mm centres. Refer to Step 3 Determine Façade Batten Centres for guidance on required centres for additional rows of fixings.

FIGURE 4.3-2:

Minimum panel fixings on long edges



Step 3: Determine Façade Batten Centres

For AZURE® 100 Portrait Façade Panels, vertical battens should be placed at the long vertical joints between all panels.

The screw fixing of the panel to the vertical batten must be at the corners of the panel (as detailed in Step 2) and at a spacing of 600mm maximum. Closer spacing may be required as specified in the Table 4.3-3 below.

For AZURE® 100 Landscape Façade Panels, vertical battens shall be placed at ends of all panels and additional intermediate battens shall be placed at maximum centres as specified in the Table 4.3-3 below.

The screw fixing of the panel to the vertical battens must be at the corners of the panel (as detailed in Step 2) and at every intermediate batten.

TABLE 4.3-3:

Maximum Panel/Batten Fixing Centres (based on one fixing per intermediate batten)

	ULS Design Wind Load (kPa)				
AZURE® Façade Panel Width	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0
	Panel Fastener Spacing (mm) max.				
400	600	600	600	480	385
600	600	600	425	320	250
800	600	480	320	240	190
1000	600	385	250	190	150
1200	600	320	210	160	125

Notes to Table 4.3-3:

1. All battens are minimum 1.15 BMT G250 substrate.
2. All battens are to be installed vertically onto the wall structure.
3. All battens are to be installed to provide a level fixing plane for the panel installation.
4. Battens are screw fastened through both flanges at every fixing centre.
5. Maximum cantilever at the end of the batten is limited to 150mm.
6. Wind loads are Ultimate (Strength) Limit State.
7. Tables are determined from uniform lateral wind pressure. Consult the project engineer for project-specific concentrated loads.
8. Interpolation for intermediate values may be applied subject to engineering judgment. It is preferred for intermediate situations adopt the more conservative approach for batten spacing and batten fixing centres.
9. Limited to 0.77kN per fixing.
10. AS/NZS 4284 test was completed to ULS +/-2.6kPa

FIGURE 4.3-3A:

AZURE® 100 Portrait Panel - Maximum Panel and Batten fixing centres

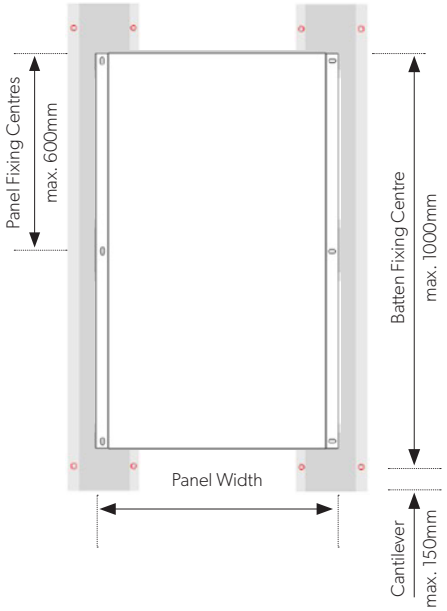
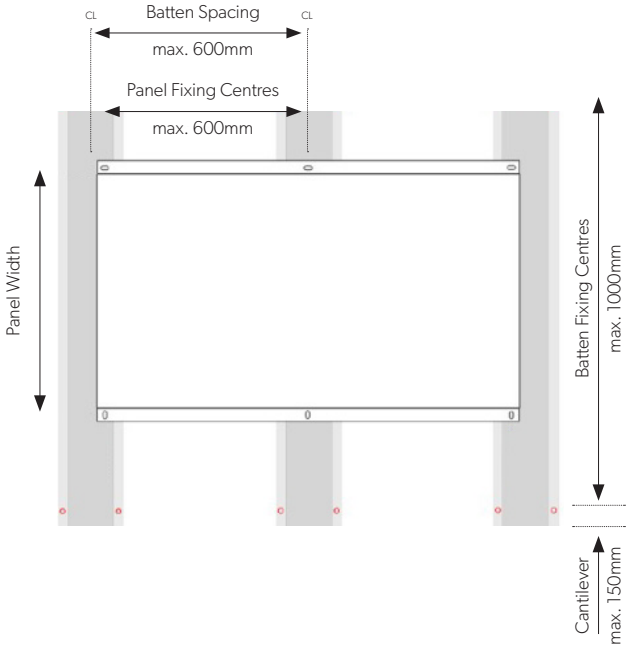


FIGURE 4.3-3B:

AZURE® 100 Landscape Panel - Maximum Panel and Batten fixing centres



Step 4: Determine Support Batten Fixing Centres (fixing to wall framing system)

Façade panel battens are to be supported and fixed to wall framing at maximum 1000mm centres. Refer to Table 4.3-4 below for where additional support centres are required. Maximum free cantilever at span ends is to be limited to 150mm. Battens are assumed to be supported on both flanges.

The screw specification for fixing the batten must be determined by the designer to suit the wall support that the batten is fixed to; however the minimum screw head size shall be #10.

It is the responsibility of the designer/specifier to ensure that the selected fixing system for supporting the battens is fit for purpose and complies with all relevant project specific requirements, Australian Standards, the NCC and engineering requirements.

TABLE 4.3-4:

Maximum Support Batten Fixing Centres

Support Batten Centres					
Top Hat Spacing (mm)	ULS Wind Load				
	1	2	3	4	5
400	1000	1000	1000	1000	925
600	1000	1000	975	900	825
800	1000	1000	875	800	750
1000	1000	950	825	750	700
1200	1000	875	775	700	650

Notes:

1. Tables determined from 1.15mm BMT G250 20x25x50x25x20 Rondo H525. Consult project engineer for alternate batten dimensions
2. Support batten fixing to be determined by project engineer depending on the project-specific substrate.
3. AS/NZS 4284 test was completed to ULS +/-2.6kPa

4.4 FIRE PERFORMANCE

The COLORBOND® steel used in AZURE® Façade Panels may be used wherever non-combustible materials are required by the NCC 2022, Volume 1 Part C2D10.

Where the NCC requires fire performance of an external wall, the façade system design must be reviewed and approved for the project by an appropriately qualified fire engineer.

It is important to note that when AZURE® Façade Panels are used for the external building envelope, all other wall components must also comply with the requirements of the NCC.

4.5 WEATHERPROOFING AND MOISTURE MANAGEMENT

The design and installation of the AZURE® façade system shall be conducted in accordance with the relevant weatherproofing requirements of the NCC.

AZURE® Façade Panels are designed for rainscreen façade applications, where the cavity behind the panels allows for drainage and ventilation. It is important that installation of vermin-proof mouldings or flashings at the base of the cavity must not restrict this ventilation or drainage.

The AZURE® Façade panel is not designed to be waterproof. In order to achieve a waterproof façade system, other components such as the building wrap, flashing details, connections, joints and sealants will need to be designed and specified to achieve a waterproof solution.

The AZURE® Façade system has been tested to AS/NZS 4284 and can form part of an engineered weatherproof assembly using the AZURE® system components outlined in this manual, and weatherproofing components and detailing provided by the building wrap manufacturer. The AS/NZS 4284 test was completed with the Pro Clima SOLITEX EXTASANA® Weather Resistive Barrier and associated system components.

TABLE 4.5-1:

AS/NZS 4284:2008 test parameters

Test Type	Test Conditions and criteria	Result
Structural Test at Serviceability Limit State	Structural SLS +1630 Pa and -1630 Pa Pass/Fail criteria: Max Displacement of framing members ±20.0mm Max Defection/span limit ratio 1:250 (span/250mm) Max successive member displacement 3.0mm	Pass
Air Infiltration Test	Air infiltration test pressures +150 Pa, +300 Pa and -150 Pa, -300 Pa Pass/Fail criteria: Max allowable leakage 1.6 L/m^{2}s @ 150 Pa	Pass
Water Penetration Test	Static Pressure: 490 Pa for 15 minutes Cyclic Pressure: 245-490 Pa for 5 minutes 325-650 Pa for 5 minutes 490-980 Pa for 5 minutes Pass/Fail criteria: No leaks under static and cyclic pressure	Pass
Structural Test at Ultimate Limit State	Ultimate Limit State pressures: +2500 Pa and -2500 Pa for 10 seconds each Pass/Fail criteria: Under proof there shall be no collapse of the test sample.	Pass

Source: Test Report No. 2024-003-S1, Lysaght AZURE®100 Panel with Pro Clima SOLITEX EXTASANA® Weather Resistive Barrier

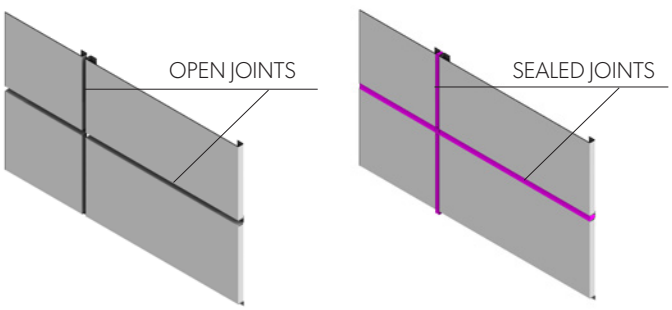
Note: Performance tests by the methods of AS/NZS 4284:2008 to the requirements of NCC 2022 verification methods F3V1 & H2V1 were also completed (Test Report No. 2024-003-S1-NCC2022-R1)

Face-Sealed Façades

The AZURE® 100 Façade Panels can be installed with sealed panel joints. When installed with sealed joints, the façade acts as a vented rainscreen and openings must be provided at the bottom to ensure adequate drainage of any condensation or moisture within the cavity. The long-term weatherproofing and durability of a face-sealed façade is dependent upon the integrity of the joint sealants, which must be maintained regularly.

FIGURE 4.5-1:

AZURE® 100 with sealed panel joints



Minimise Moisture Retention

Care should be taken to ensure that drainage paths avoid dripping onto or contacting the front face of the façade or any other visible area to prevent discolouration or drip lines.

The following key principles allow moisture to effectively drain from the external wall system and minimise moisture retention when using coated steel:

1. Minimum 5˚ drainage slopes on horizontal surfaces and planes (Fig 4.5-2).
2. Minimum 5mm gaps (drip edge) at intersecting surfaces to minimise moisture retention and assist drainage (Fig 4.5-3). This is required to avoid coating damage, allows moisture to drain freely and minimises corrosion of the exposed metal edge or bend at that point.

FIGURE 4.5-2:

Minimum 5-degree drainage slopes on horizontal surfaces and planes

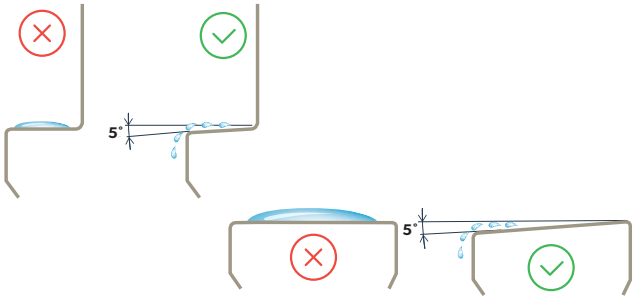
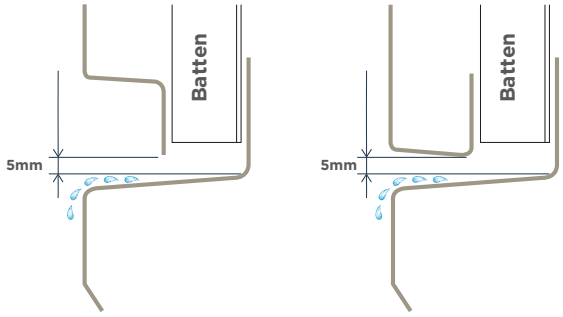


FIGURE 4.5-3:

Minimum 5mm gaps at intersecting surfaces



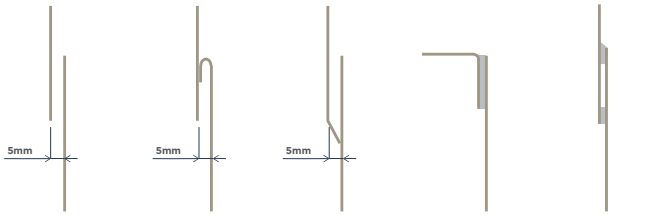
Where there are close-fitting surfaces at lap joints in flashing components, or where flashings are interacting with the AZURE® Façade Panels (such as in trims, flashing and parapet cappings), moisture can be drawn into and retained between the surfaces due to capillary action.

Therefore, capillary breaks are required where there are close-fitting surfaces in the system. A capillary break may consist of:

1. A minimum 5mm air gap between surfaces to minimise capillary between components
2. Incorporating a 5mm offset fold or hem into the flashing

FIGURE 4.5-4:

Methods to achieve capillary breaks between close-fitting surfaces or fully sealed laps joints.



Drainage from window sills, parapet capping or other flashings should flow freely away from the face of the panels to reduce the risk of staining. Drainage of the cavity behind the AZURE® Façade Panels at every floor level is recommended.

4.6 BUILDING MOVEMENT AND EXPANSION

The façade system must be designed to permit structural building movement and thermal expansion expected during the building's service life.

Thermal Expansion

Make allowance for thermal expansion or contraction for large format panels at panel joints.

The equation: $\Delta L = \alpha \times \Delta T \times L$ gives an indication of the expansion or contraction of the panel dimensions (ΔL), where:

$\alpha = 12 \times 10^{-6}$ (coefficient of linear expansion for steel)

ΔT = temperature change in °C (recommend 100°C temperature difference)

L = panel length (or width) in mm.

5.0 SITE SAFETY, STORAGE AND HANDLING

5.1 SAFETY

It is commonsense to work safely, protecting yourself and workmates from accidents on the site. Safety includes the practices you use, as well as personal protection of eyes and skin from sunburn, and hearing from noise. Some sunscreens contain titanium oxides. These have been shown to break down some paint compounds and these should be avoided.

Occupational health and safety laws enforce safe working conditions in most locations. Laws in every state require you to have fall protection which includes safety mesh, personal harnesses and perimeter guardrails. We recommend that you are fully aware of all local codes of safe practice and you adhere strictly to all laws that apply to your site.

For comprehensive information on safety when working with steel, building professionals should consult the appropriate legislation, regulations, codes of standard practice such as SA HB39 and industry literature such as *BlueScope Technical Bulletins TB-07, TB-13* and *TB-37* and LYSAGHT® Roofing & Walling Installation Manual.

5.2 SITE STORAGE OF PRODUCT BEFORE INSTALLATION

The panels are delivered in a variety of different pack sizes. The packs are designed to protect the panels during loading, transportation and unloading. It is the site's responsibility to ensure:

- Suitable on-site lifting equipment is available for safe unloading of the packs without damaging the packs or the panels within.
- A suitable area is provided for storage of the packs without stacking. The area should be reasonably clean and level. The packs should also be positioned to enable adequate access for unpacking panels, or to allow the packs to be relocated if necessary.
- The packs are adequately supported such that they are raised above ground level, preferably with a slight slope to allow for rainwater runoff.
- If the packs are to be left exposed to the weather for extended periods, it is recommended that the packs are covered with waterproof covers. However, adequate ventilation should be maintained.

Where the packs have been opened, and where panels have been partially removed from the packs, it is recommended that the opened packs and individual panels are stored with care, as described above.

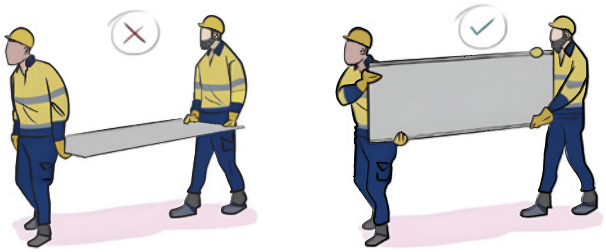
5.3 SITE HANDLING

The panels can have a greater mass per square metre than other cladding products. The panels are delivered in a variety of pack sizes designed to protect the panels, which may be larger and heavier than traditional pack sizes for conventional cladding products. Consequently, suitable lifting devices, handling devices and adequate labour force will need to be considered for the safe handling of the packs, removal of individual panels from the packs, and the handling of the individual panels into position for installation.

Although the panels are considerably rigid, it is recommended the panels be handled on the long edge as shown in Figure 5.3-1. The profile of the panel also provides a natural "hand hold" for ease of grip.

FIGURE 5.3-1:

Incorrect and correct panel handling



For the handling of heavy panels, it is recommended to use grips (either suction or magnetic grips) to assist in maneuvering and holding the panels in position during installation.

6.0 INSTALLATION

6.1 PANEL LAYOUT

AZURE® 100 panels can be installed in either a landscape or portrait orientation. Diagonal panel orientation is also possible.

For either layout make sure to consider:

1. Panel sizes and how these will look once installed. Creating a uniform look across the façade is advised by using a consistent size or multiples of each size when designing your project. Panel size ranges are provided in Section 3.1.
2. Joint design, which is nominally 17mm.
3. Structural movement. Both the AZURE® Façade Panels and the supporting sub-structure need to permit structural movement to avoid inducing structural loads into the system
4. Building geometry
5. Ground clearance

FIGURE 6.1-1 :

AZURE® 100 Façade Panels landscape layout with window opening

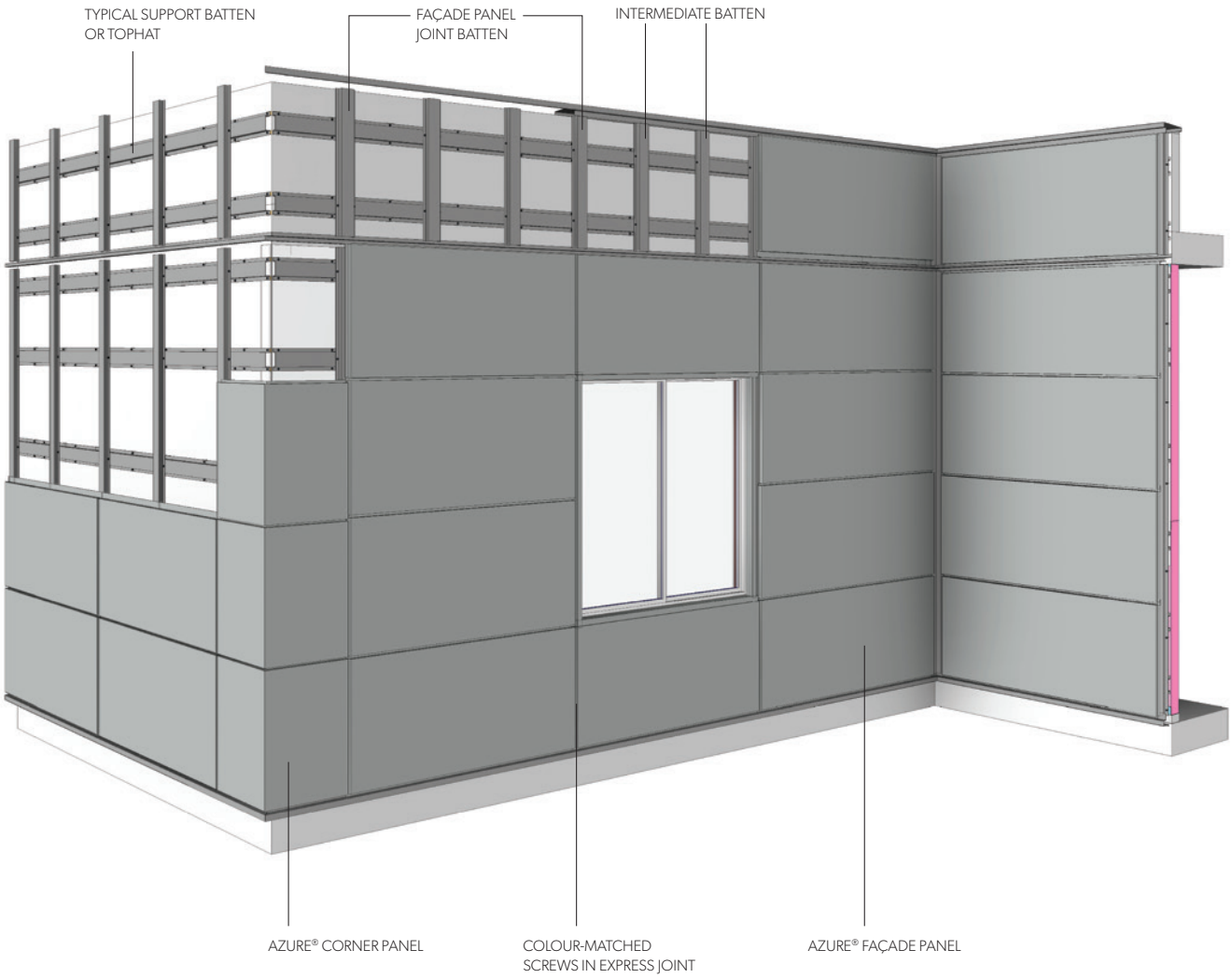
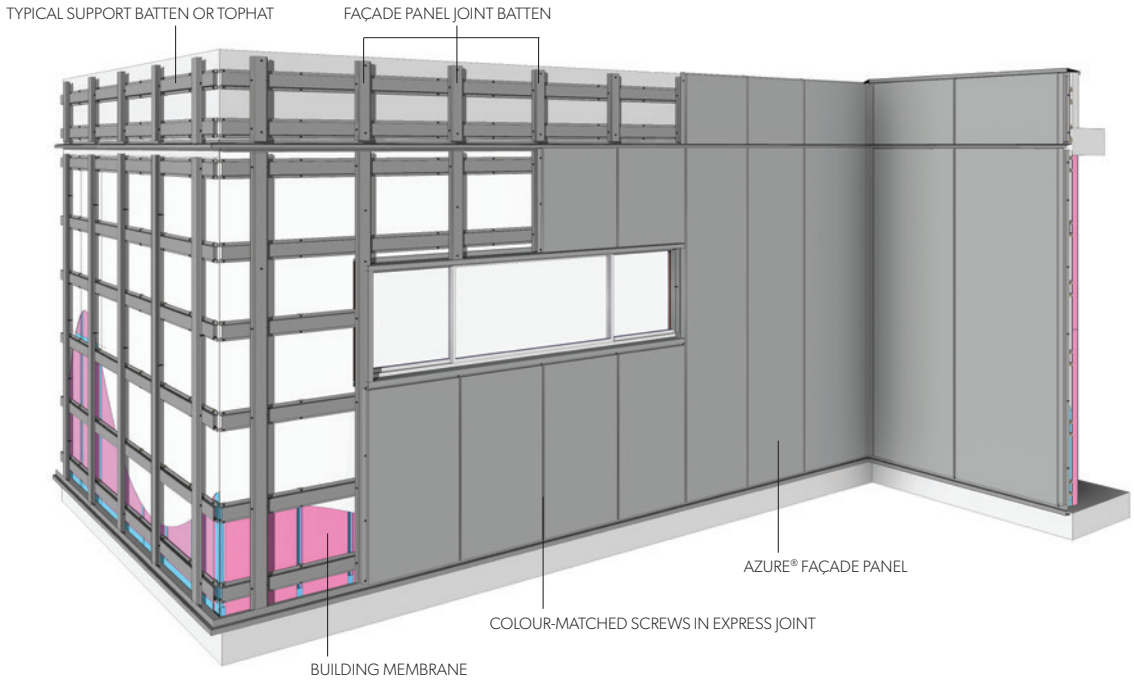


FIGURE 6.1-2:
AZURE® 100 Façade Panels portrait layout with window opening



6.2 BATTEN LAYOUT

Battens supporting AZURE® Façade Panels are designed to run vertically behind panel joints and at intermediate centres thereafter, as required by the specifier.

Battens can be installed on steel frame, as well as over concrete. Typical installation over steel framing is shown in Figure 6.2-1.

FIGURE 6.2-1:
Typical batten layout over steel framing


STEEL FRAME


BUILDING MEMBRANE


SUPPORT BATTENS


FACADE PANEL JOINT BATTENS AND INTERMEDIATE BATTENS


AZURE® FAÇADE PANEL


COMPLETE WALL

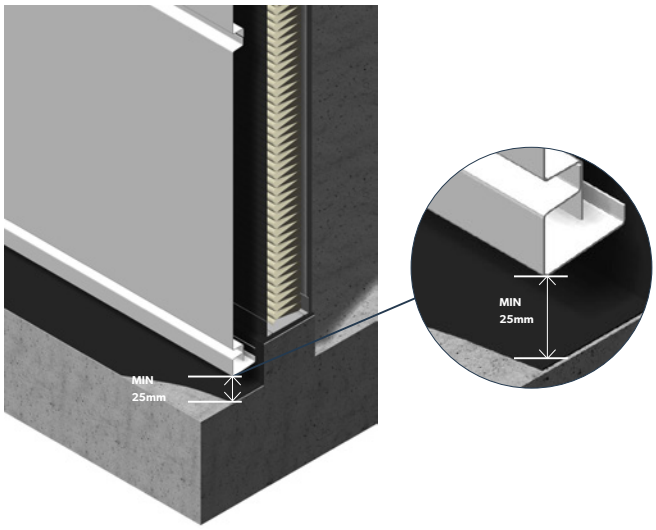
6.3 GROUND CLEARANCE

AZURE® Façade Panels must always have a minimum clearance of 25mm from paved ground and 50mm from unpaved ground. On roofs and decks, a 25mm minimum clearance must be maintained.

The panels, flashing and capping should not be immersed in moisture retaining materials including soil, leaves, concrete, or other absorbent surfaces. The design should also prevent the steel products being immersed in ponded stormwater.

FIGURE 6.3-1:

Minimum ground clearance required



6.4 PANEL STIFFENERS

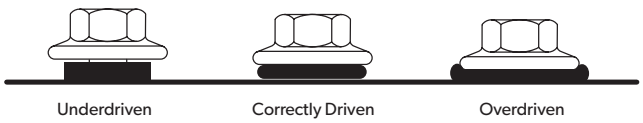
To control panel flatness and limit panel deflection, stiffeners may be specified as detailed in Section 4.3. The stiffeners are factory-adhered to the back to the AZURE® Façade Panels with a premium quality construction adhesive.

6.5 SETTING OF FASTENERS

Fasteners with sealing washers should be tightened only until the washer is gripped firmly enough to provide a weathertight seal. The fasteners should not be over-tightened because this may split the sealing washer or deform the sheet, either of which could lead to water penetration. Take particular care to ensure the fastener is driven perpendicular to the sheeting to avoid deformation of the washer.

FIGURE 6.5-1 :

Fasteners correctly set



6.6 SEALANTS

Panel to panel joint surfaces must be clean, dry, free of dust, and primed using a priming compound approved by the sealant manufacturer.

Only silicone-based sealants are to be used.

Urethane-based mastic sealants are not suitable for use with AZURE® Façade Panels.

The sealant should be applied onto a support or backing rod, a compatible foam Polyethylene (PE) rod 25% compressed and pushed to an appropriate depth into the joint cavity.

Use dry tooling techniques to create a flush joint, ensuring sealant has the proper configuration and is in full contact with the joint walls. For further details refer to the sealant manufacturer's preparation and application data.

6.7 PANEL INSTALLATION STEPS

The typical installation process is described below. Some parts of the installation process may vary depending upon the flashing details selected for the project.

1. Some flashing details may require installation prior to the panel; these may include internal corners, openings, toe moulds etc. Install these flashings as required. Ensure adequate redirection/drainage of water ingress (such as at window heads). Sealing may be required where the building membrane is penetrated.
2. Commence installing the panels from the selected location.
3. Peel back the protective film from the flanges and returns but keep the film covering the main panel face.
4. Screw fix the first panel through the long edge with the shorter flange.
5. Install screws through the temporary fixing holes on the opposite flange. This will hold the panel in place while the next panel is installed.
6. Position and overlap the next panel such that the fixing holes on the shorter flange align with the fixing holes on the first panel, and cover the temporary fixings. Ensure that the panels are square, and screw fix.
7. Repeat the steps above for all subsequent panels.

6.8 BUILDING MATERIAL COMPATIBILITY

Contact with, build-up of, or run-off from some materials can damage coated steel products (refer to Section 3.5). It is important to avoid contact with incompatible materials during the construction and panel installation process. The build-up of materials such as dust/debris/dirt and building waste can result in a pumice that can hold moisture and cause early deterioration of the panels. This must be regularly removed. Some building materials, such as concrete or cement can be corrosive to the panel and its coating.

Swarf (metal scraps and/or abrasive particles resulting from cutting and drilling) left on the surfaces of materials will cause rust stains which can lead to reduced life of the material. Removal of swarf and building construction dust (such as concrete dust/debris from drilling into walls, timber shavings, etc.) from all surfaces and from potential ledges must be conducted on an ongoing basis during installation. Ledges such as those found on expressed joints, behind the panels profile or from batten installation are a common area where debris collection can occur.

Any swarf, dirt, dust, and the like generated during site construction activities and during panel installation should be removed regularly from the surface of the coated steel, ledges and support battens by methods that won't damage the panel such as by suction/vacuum, blowing, gently brushing or with a magnetised tool where swarf is present. Avoid actions that drag the debris and may scratch the panels. Any material left on panels, battens or flashing may cause rust staining to occur.

6.9 TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE FILM

AZURE® Façade Panels made from COLORBOND® steel are supplied to site with a protective film. This film is applied to provide protection from minor scuffing and other damage during panel fabrication, transport and installation.

Before installing the panels, remove the film from the flanges and returns but keep the film covering the main panel face. AZURE® Façade Panels include complex folds and it can be difficult to remove all the film from these areas after the panels are installed. Cutting the film with scissors, with the blades pointed away from the pre-painted steel surface, will reduce the chance of scratching the painted surface. A knife should not be used to cut the film as this may scratch the painted surface.

FIGURE 6.9-1 :

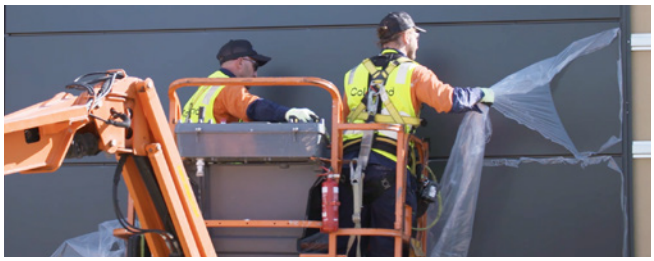
Protective film being removed from flanges

Leaving an overhang of film on the main panel face can create a collection point for water, dirt, swarf and other debris. If allowed to accumulate and remain in contact with the painted panel surface for extended periods, an unsightly stain may develop on the panel surface.

It is recommended that this film is removed immediately after panel installation. Leaving the film attached to the AZURE® Façade Panels once the panels are installed and exposed to sunlight can make the film more difficult to remove.

FIGURE 6.9-2:

Protective film being removed after panel installation



7.0 MAINTENANCE & WARRANTY

7.1 MAINTENANCE

A common issue in the case of walling occurs in areas not naturally washed by rainfall, known as 'unwashed areas'.

Some vertical panel surfaces may be sheltered from general exposure to rain, which then allows build-up of dust and dirt that rain would otherwise wash away. This dust and dirt will absorb moisture and can create an environment where the panel surface is in prolonged contact with moisture, increasing the risk of corrosion. It is therefore recommended to maintain the panels in accordance with BlueScope Technical Bulletin TB-4.

Washing should be done at six-monthly intervals as a minimum, or three-monthly in locations such as coastal areas where marine salt spray is prevalent, or in areas where high levels of airborne dust/dirt or industrial fallout occur.

Simple maintenance of these finishes by regular washing with clean fresh water will enhance the service life of the product and help maintain the appearance.

In cases where regular maintenance using fresh water does not remove all dirt from the surface of the product, or local water regulations prohibit the use of a mains water hose, the following procedure should be followed using water obtained from a locally approved source:

- Wash the surface with a mild solution of pure soap or non-abrasive dish washing detergent in warm water. Washing should be conducted with a sponge, soft cloth or soft bristle nylon brush (no abrasive scourers, steel wool etc.), and be performed gently to reduce the possibility of scuffing the product surface.
- Thoroughly rinse the surface with fresh water immediately after cleaning to remove traces of detergent.

BlueScope information covering a range of important installation and maintenance considerations is available on-line, including BlueScope Technical Bulletin TB-4.

7.2 WARRANTY

Warranty support for the COLORBOND® steel used in the AZURE® Façade Panels is available subject to application and eligibility criteria for each individual project. Warranties offer rights and protection in respect of the material used for the end-product.

This document highlights key principles to consider during the façade design stage to help avoid unnecessarily corrosive conditions, improve durability, and comply with key warranty requirements. These principles must be successfully addressed for the full warranty timeframe of AZURE® Façade Panels. This includes appropriately managing edges, bends, preventing moisture retention and other design considerations.

BlueScope warranties require specifiers and installers to exercise due care in how the products are applied and installed, subject to final use and installation. In addition, owners must maintain the finished work in accordance with our BlueScope Technical Bulletin Number TB-4.

For full terms and conditions, for sample warranty documents, and to determine eligibility please contact BlueScope Steel Direct http://www.bluescopesteel.com.au/our-company/contact-us or 1800 732 704.

APPENDIX A

FOOTNOTES

Buildex®, Designer Head Zips®, Climaseal® 4, and COLORMATCH® are trademarks of ITW Australia Pty Ltd, trading as Paslode ANZ (ABN 63 004 235 063)

Rondo® is a trademark of Rondo Building Services Pty Ltd (ABN 69 000 289 207)

DOWSIL™ 791 Weatherproofing Sealant is a trademark of Dow Chemical (Australia) Pty Ltd (ABN 72 000 264 979)

AZURE® is a registered trademark of BlueScope Steel Limited and only Façade Panels manufactured under licence from BlueScope can be called AZURE®.

REFERENCES

National Construction Code;

- NCC > National Construction Code
- NCC BCA Vol-1 > National Construction Code, Volume One, Building Code of Australia 2021
- NCC BCA Vol- 2 > National Construction Code, Volume Two, Building Code of Australia 2021
- ABCB Condensation Handbook > Australian Building Codes Board, Condensation in Buildings Handbook, Aug 2021
- NCC, Energy Efficiency, NCC Volume One (handbook)

BlueScope technical publications;

- ZINCFORM® steel G300 / G300S Coated Steel - Metallic Data Sheet
- CTB12 > Corrosion Technical Bulletin 12 – Dissimilar metals
- TB04 > Technical Bulletin 4 – Maintenance of COLORBOND® steel and ZINCALUME® steel
- TB05 > Technical Bulletin 5 – Swarf staining
- TB16 > Technical Bulletin 16 - Fasteners for roofing, walling and accessory product –selection guide

APPENDIX B - TYPICAL INSTALLATION DRAWINGS FOR AZURE®100 FAÇADE PANELS

The construction details presented here represent potential detailing solutions to common construction situations. These details may not be suitable for all projects / situations and users should use professional judgement in determining suitability of the details for their particular project whilst referencing AS 1562.1 and SA HB39.

NOTES:

1. These details are to be used as a guide only - project designers details always take precedence.
2. Contact Lysaght to obtain design and installation guidelines for steel façades and sample warranties. Requests for warranties must be made directly to BlueScope.
3. Contact Lysaght to consult on project-specific detailing to meet compliance with AS/NZS 4284.
4. AZURE® panel to be installed as a 'drained and ventilated cavity wall' façade. Build-up behind AZURE® panel (by others) to satisfy project performance criteria (structural, weatherproofing, thermal, acoustic, fire, etc.).
5. Movement of the superstructure must not impose any loads on the AZURE® Façade System.
6. The AZURE® sub-structure is to be confirmed by the project engineer considering project specific performance requirements.
7. Flatness of the AZURE® panel is dependent on flatness of the AZURE® sub-structure. The sub-structure surface should be constructed in-plane.
8. The AZURE® panel span, stiffening requirements, fixings and releases are to be confirmed by the project engineer considering project specific performance requirements.
9. It is the responsibility of the contractor to ensure that the selected system is fit for purpose and complies with the relevant project specific performance requirements, Australian Standards, and NCC.
10. Internal building moisture should not be discharged through the AZURE® cavity.

DISCLAIMER

1. Lysaght takes no responsibility for the use of these details and exclude ourselves to the fullest extent permitted by law, any liabilities for any damages whatsoever (including, without limitation, damages for loss of profit, business interruption, loss of information, or any other pecuniary loss) arising out of the use or inability to use these construction details.
2. Due to ongoing product development and manufacturing evolution, product details are subject to change without notice. Please refer to product technical data sheets on lysaght.com for the most current product information.
3. These details are suggested methods of ventilation and drainage pathways only. The overall design and dimensions are still the responsibility of the designer in accordance with the NCC and relevant BLA requirements.
4. Lysaght accepts no responsibility for the accuracy or for any consequence resulting from the use of these drawings in electronic form. Drawings in electronic form should be checked for accuracy against the equivalent hard copy issued by Lysaght.

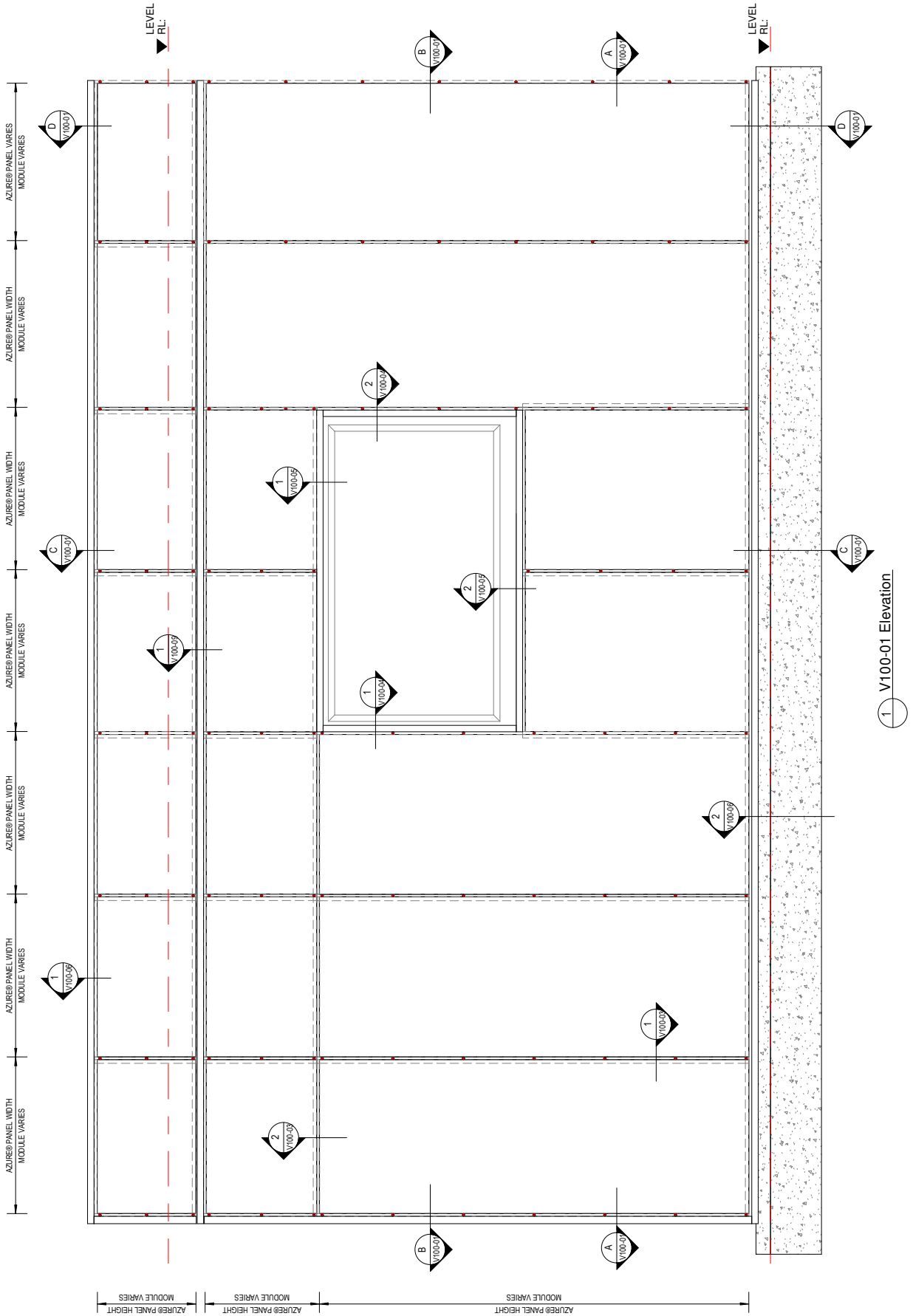
DIMENSIONS

Prior to commencing construction verify all dimensions against Architect's, other Consultant's and Sub-Contractor's drawings.

Dimensions are not to be scaled or read electronically from this drawing. Set-out dimensions, unless specifically shown, are to be obtained from the Architect's or other Consultant's drawings.

AZURE® 100 VERTICAL TYPICAL ELEVATION & SECTIONS

DRAWING NO. V100-01 Rev.04: 14.03.24



AZURE® 100 VERTICAL TYPICAL ELEVATION & SECTIONS

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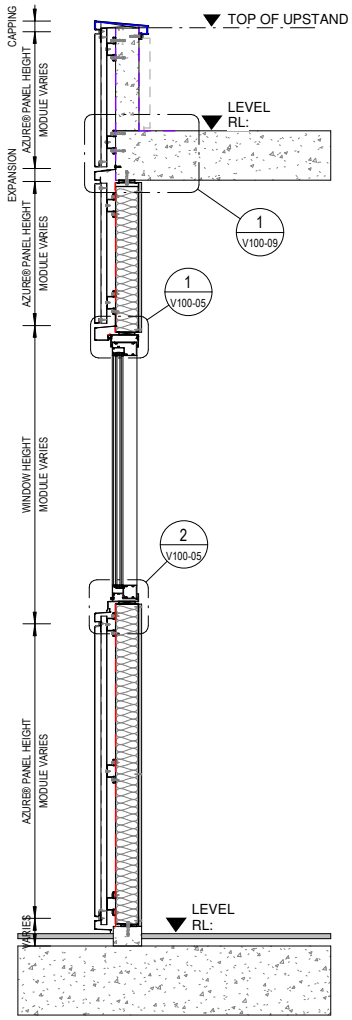
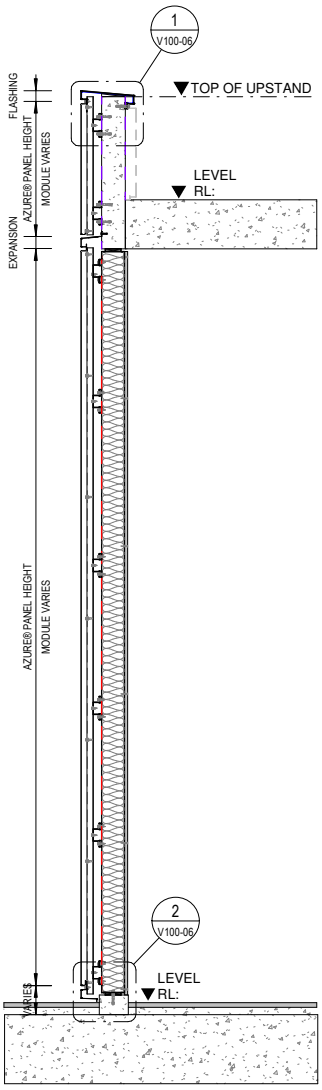
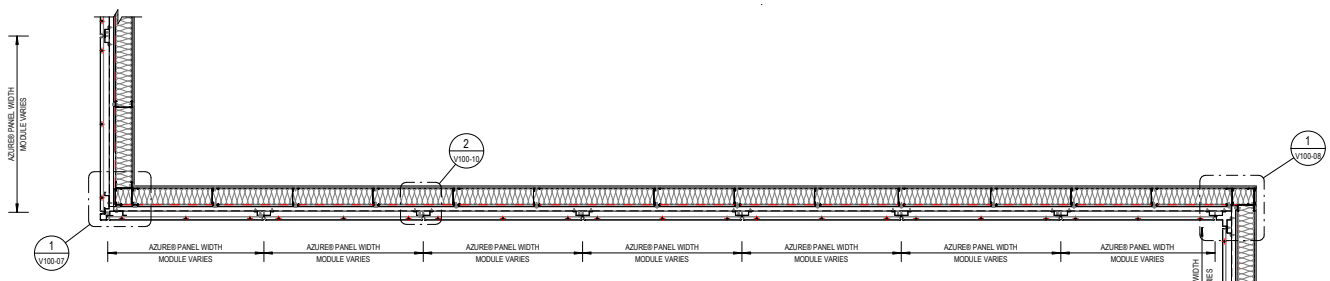


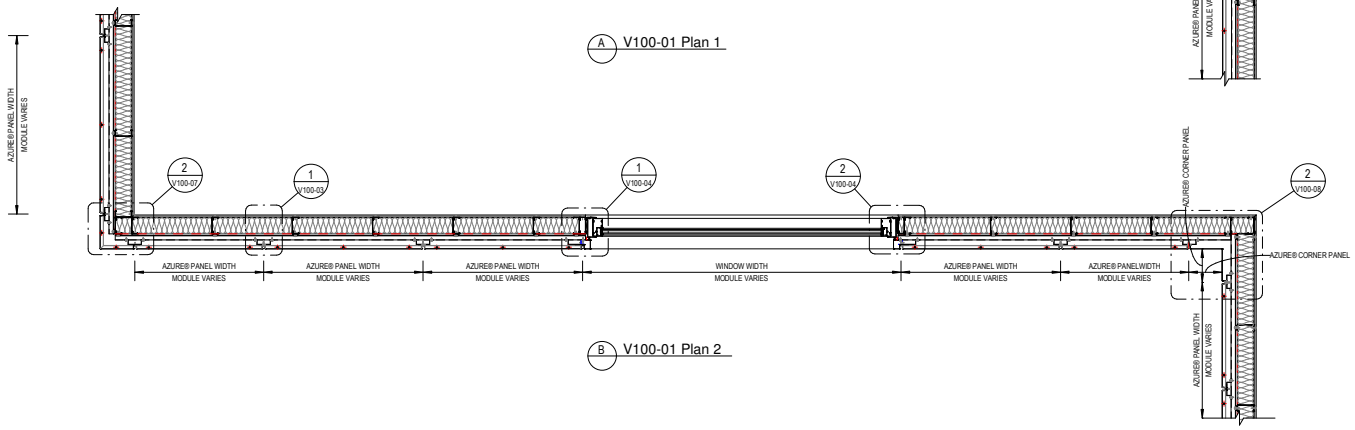
C V100-01 Section Vertical 1



D V100-01 Section Vertical 2



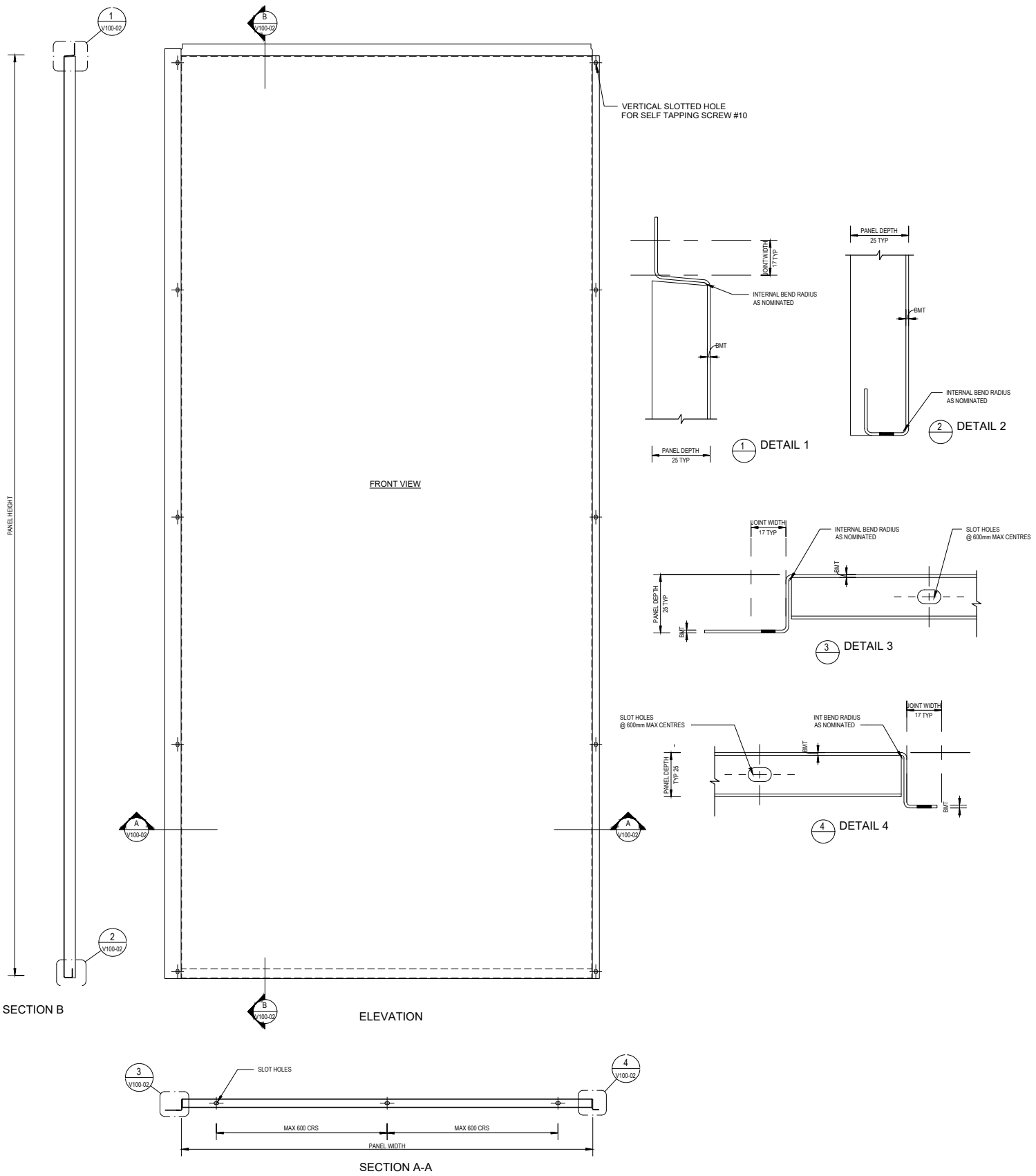
A V100-01 Plan 1



B V100-01 Plan 2

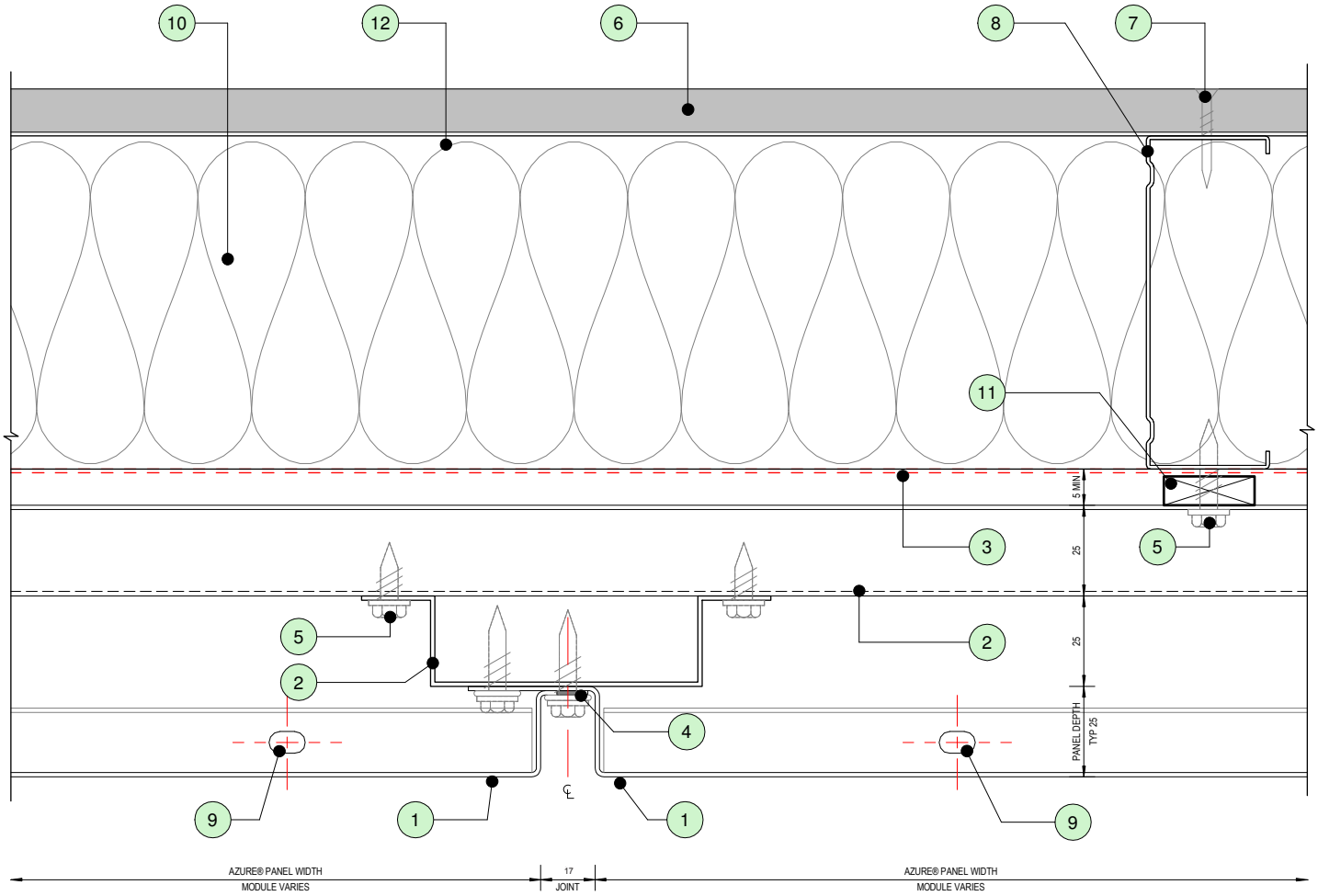
TYPICAL PANEL DRAWING

DRAWING NO. V100-02 Rev.04: 04.06.24



TYPICAL VERTICAL & HORIZONTAL JOINTS

DRAWING NO. V100-03 Rev.04: 14.03.24

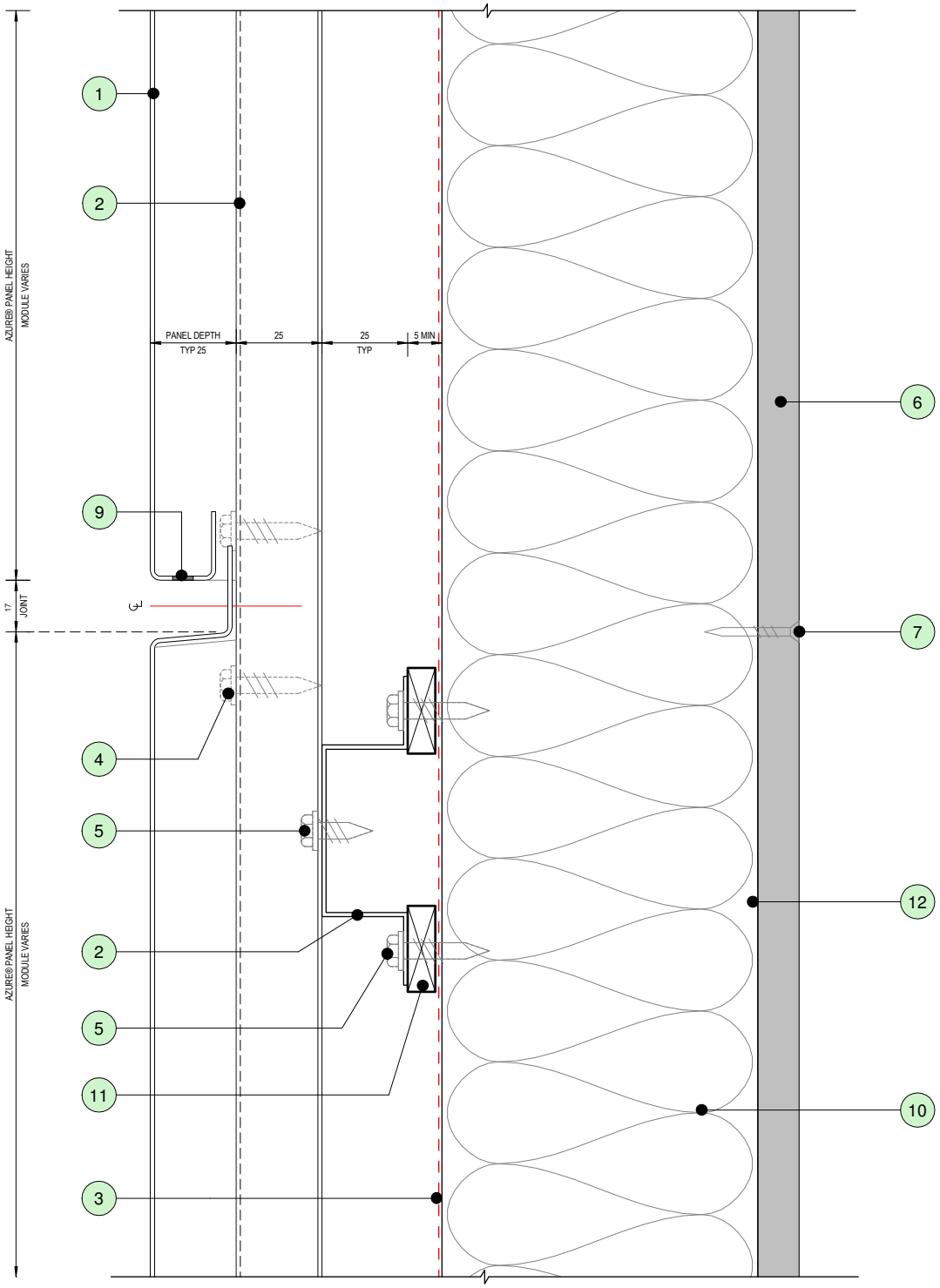


1 V100-01 V100-03 Typical Detail Vertical Joint

ITEM	KEYNOTE TEXT
1	AZURE® PANEL 1.2 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
2	BATTEN SUPPORT - MIN 1.15 BMT G250 STEEL
3	BUILDING MEMBRANE NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
4	BUILDEX 10G DESIGNER SERIES SELF-TAPPING SCREW
5	10G SELF DRILLING SCREW
6	PLASTERBOARD
7	PLASTERBOARD SCREWS
8	STEEL STUD TO ENGINEER DESIGN
9	DRAINAGE HOLE AT BOTTOM
10	INSULATION NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
11	PACKING (depends on tolerance)
12	STRUCTURE WITH INSULATION (NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1)

TYPICAL VERTICAL & HORIZONTAL JOINTS

DRAWING NO. V100-03 Rev.04: 14.03.24

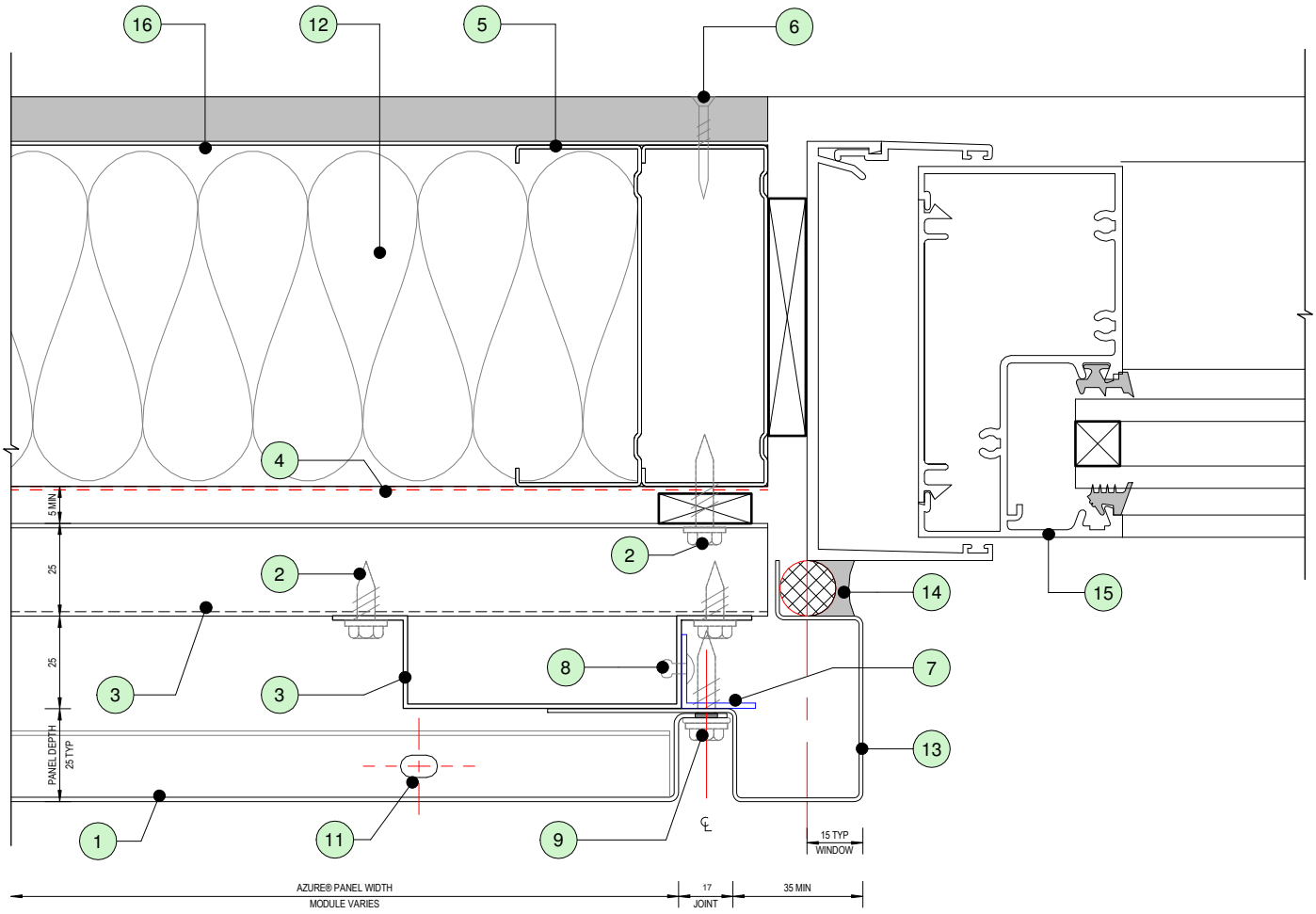


2 V100-03 Typical Detail Horizontal Joint

ITEM	KEYNOTE TEXT
1	AZURE® PANEL 1.2 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
2	BATTEN SUPPORT - MIN 1.15 BMT G250 STEEL
3	BUILDING MEMBRANE NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
4	BUILDEX 10G DESIGNER SERIES SELF-TAPPING SCREW
5	10G SELF DRILLING SCREW
6	PLASTERBOARD
7	PLASTERBOARD SCREWS
8	STEEL STUD TO ENGINEER DESIGN
9	DRAINAGE HOLE AT BOTTOM
10	INSULATION NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
11	PACKING (depends on tolerance)
12	STRUCTURE WITH INSULATION (NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1)

TYPICAL WINDOW JAMB DETAILS

DRAWING NO. V100-04 Rev.04: 14.03.24

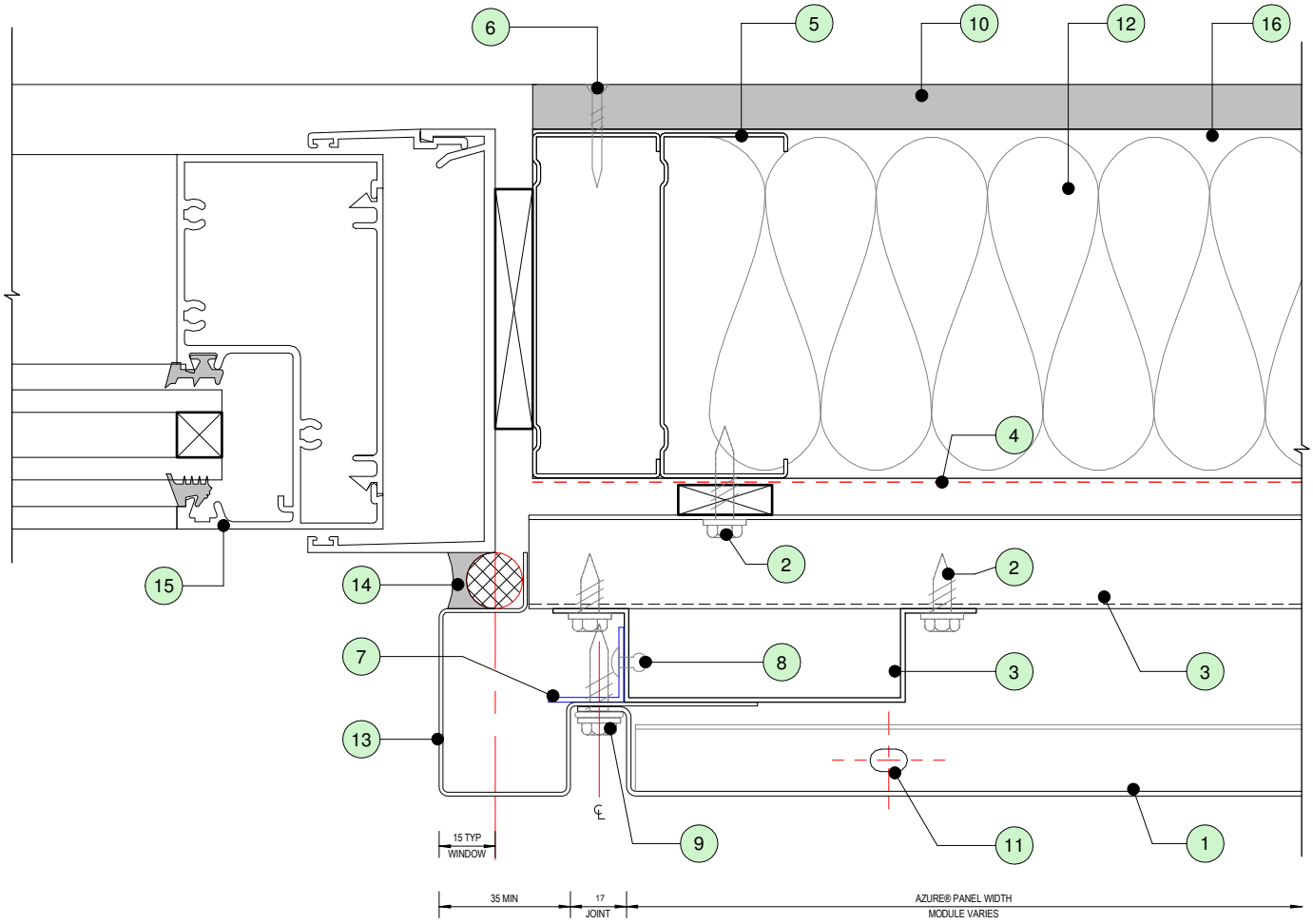


1 V100-04 Window Jamb Interface

ITEM	KEYNOTE TEXT
1	AZURE® PANEL 1.2 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
2	10G SELF DRILLING SCREW
3	BATTEN SUPPORT - MIN 1.15 BMT G250 STEEL
4	BUILDING MEMBRANE NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
5	STEEL STUD TO ENGINEER DESIGN
6	PLASTERBOARD SCREWS
7	TYPICAL L MOULD FLASHING
8	4.8mm POP RIVETS
9	BUILDEX 10G DESIGNER SERIES SELF-TAPPING SCREW
10	PLASTERBOARD
11	DRAINAGE HOLE AT BOTTOM
12	INSULATION NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
13	WINDOW FLASHING - MIN 0.55 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
14	FLEXIBLE SEALANT
15	WINDOW JAMB (TYPICAL)
16	STRUCTURE WITH INSULATION (NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1)

TYPICAL WINDOW JAMB DETAILS

DRAWING NO. V100-04 Rev.04: 14.03.24

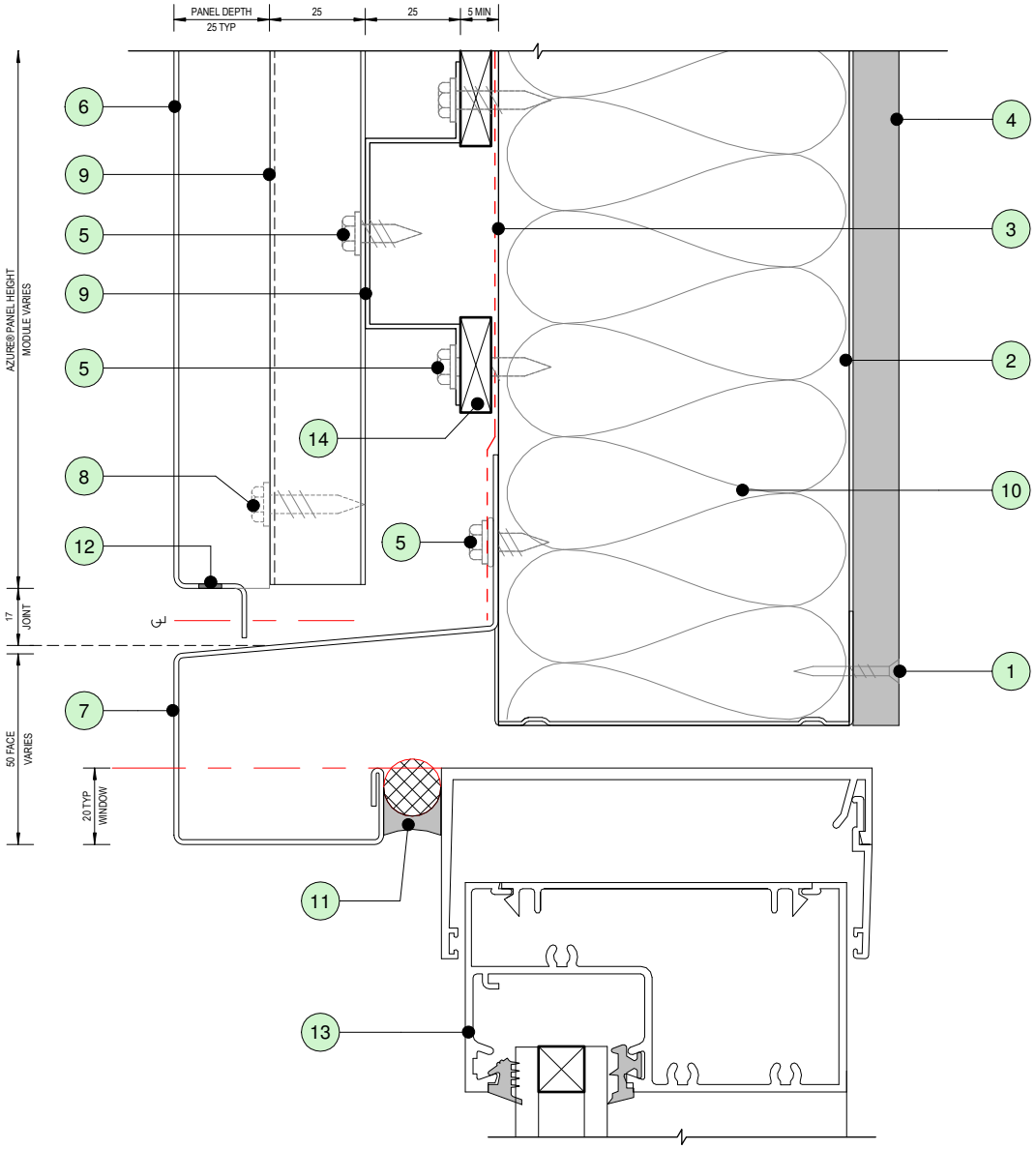


2 V100-04b Window Jamb Interface

ITEM	KEYNOTE TEXT
1	AZURE® PANEL 1.2 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
2	10G SELF DRILLING SCREW
3	BATTEN SUPPORT - MIN 1.15 BMT G250 STEEL
4	BUILDING MEMBRANE NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
5	STEEL STUD TO ENGINEER DESIGN
6	PLASTERBOARD SCREWS
7	TYPICAL L MOULD FLASHING
8	4.8mm POP RIVETS
9	BUILDEX 10G DESIGNER SERIES SELF-TAPPING SCREW
10	PLASTERBOARD
11	DRAINAGE HOLE AT BOTTOM
12	INSULATION NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
13	WINDOW FLASHING - MIN 0.55 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
14	FLEXIBLE SEALANT
15	WINDOW JAMB (TYPICAL)
16	STRUCTURE WITH INSULATION (NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1)

TYPICAL WINDOW HEAD & SILL DETAILS

DRAWING NO. V100-05 Rev.04: 14.03.24

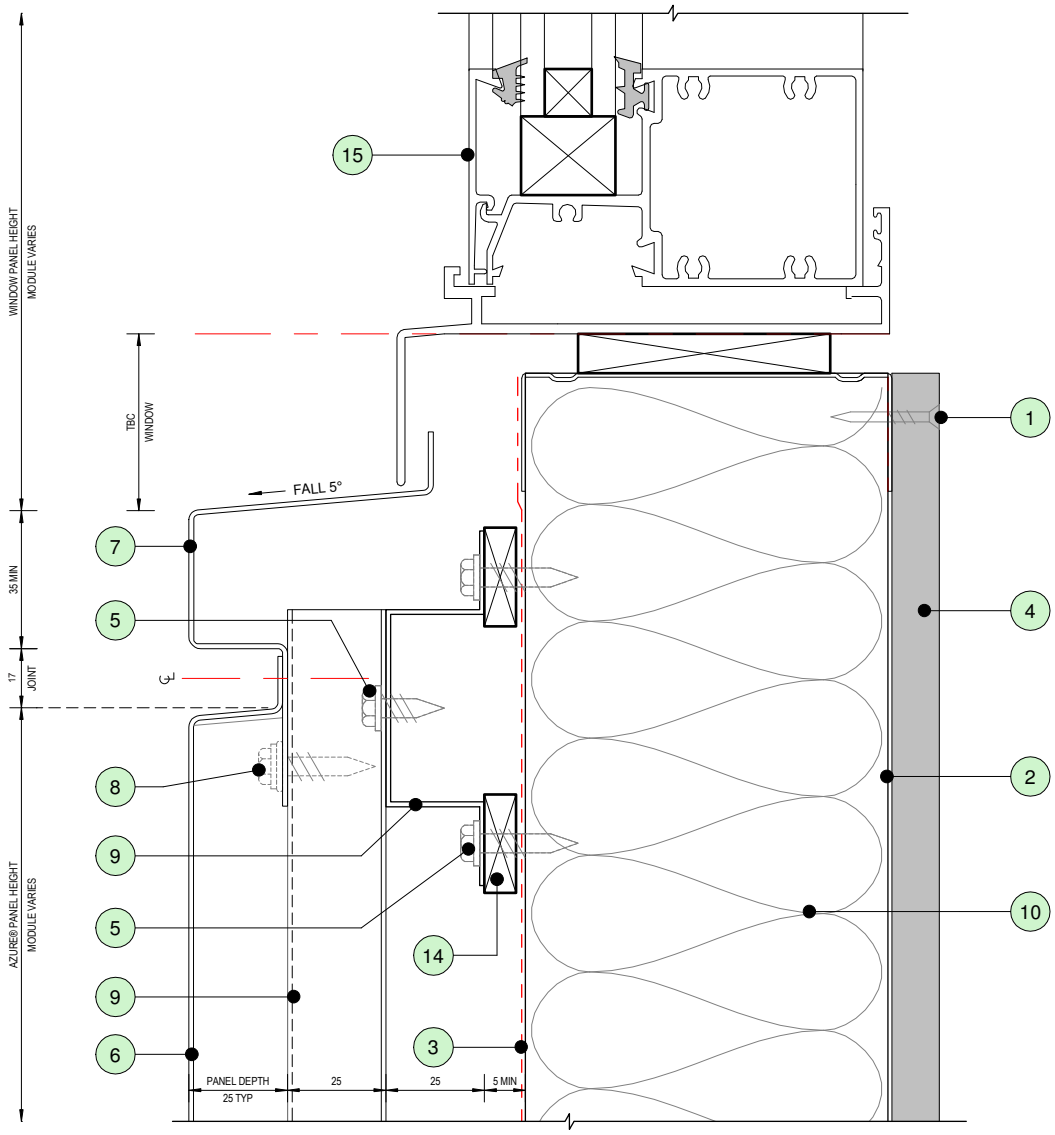


1 / V100-01 V100-05 Window Head Interface

ITEM	KEYNOTE TEXT
1	PLASTERBOARD SCREWS
2	STRUCTURE WITH INSULATION (NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1)
3	BUILDING MEMBRANE NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
4	PLASTERBOARD
5	10G SELF DRILLING SCREW
6	AZURE® PANEL 1.2 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
7	WINDOW FLASHING - MIN 0.55 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
8	BUILDEX 10G DESIGNER SERIES SELF-TAPPING SCREW
9	BATTEN SUPPORT - MIN 1.15 BMT G250 STEEL
10	INSULATION NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
11	FLEXIBLE SEALANT
12	DRAINAGE HOLE AT BOTTOM
13	WINDOW HEAD (TYPICAL)
14	PACKING (depends on tolerance)
15	WINDOW SILL (TYPICAL)

TYPICAL WINDOW HEAD & SILL DETAILS

DRAWING NO. V100-05 Rev.04: 14.03.24

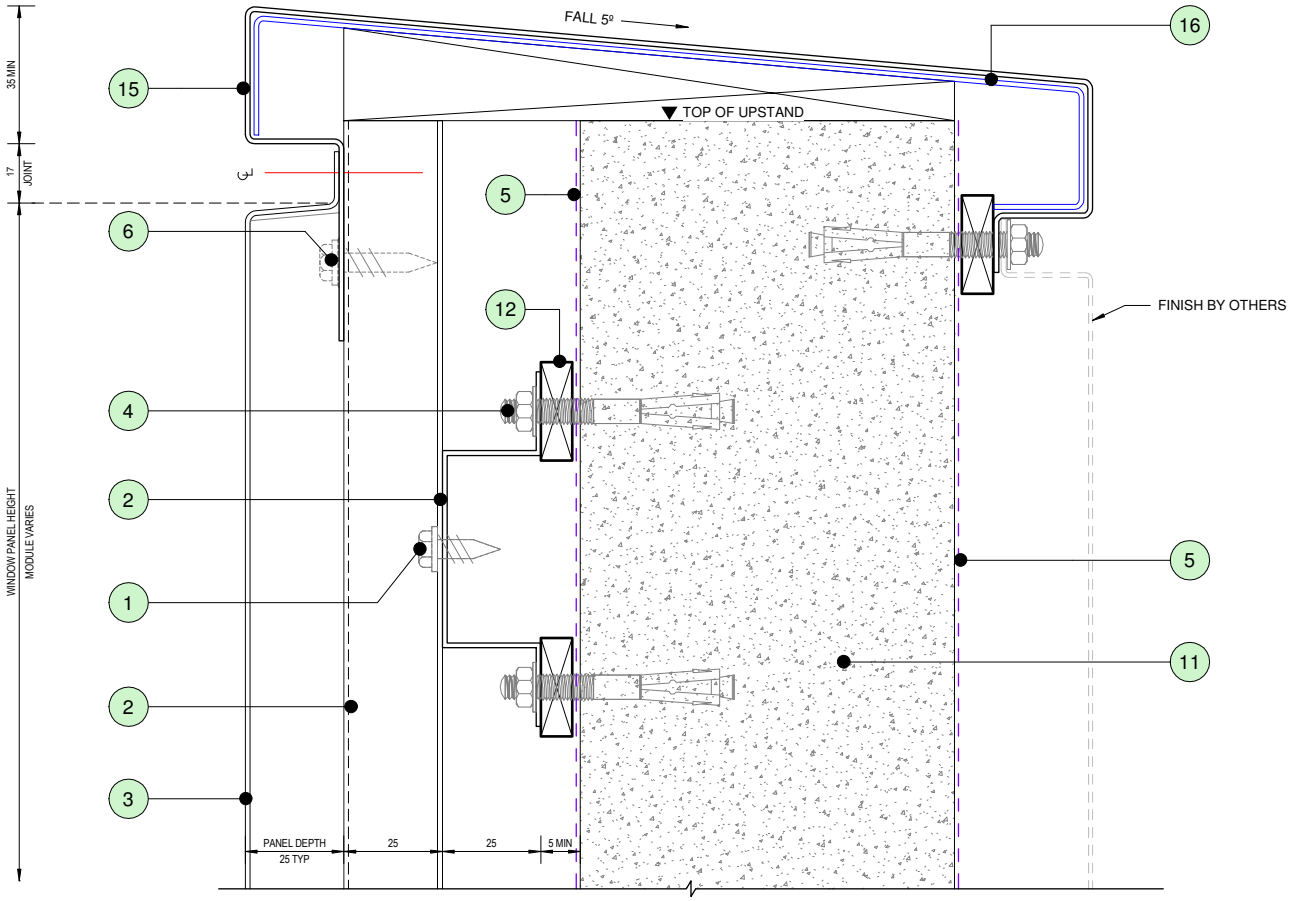


2 / V100-07 V100-05 Window Sill Interface

ITEM	KEYNOTE TEXT
1	PLASTERBOARD SCREWS
2	STRUCTURE WITH INSULATION (NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1)
3	BUILDING MEMBRANE NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
4	PLASTERBOARD
5	10G SELF DRILLING SCREW
6	AZURE® PANEL 1.2 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
7	WINDOW FLASHING - MIN 0.55 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
8	BUILDEX 10G DESIGNER SERIES SELF-TAPPING SCREW
9	BATTEN SUPPORT - MIN 1.15 BMT G250 STEEL
10	INSULATION NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
11	FLEXIBLE SEALANT
12	DRAINAGE HOLE AT BOTTOM
13	WINDOW HEAD (TYPICAL)
14	PACKING (depends on tolerance)
15	WINDOW SILL (TYPICAL)

TYPICAL PARAPET WALL & BASE OF WALL DETAILS

DRAWING NO. V100-06 Rev.04: 14.03.24



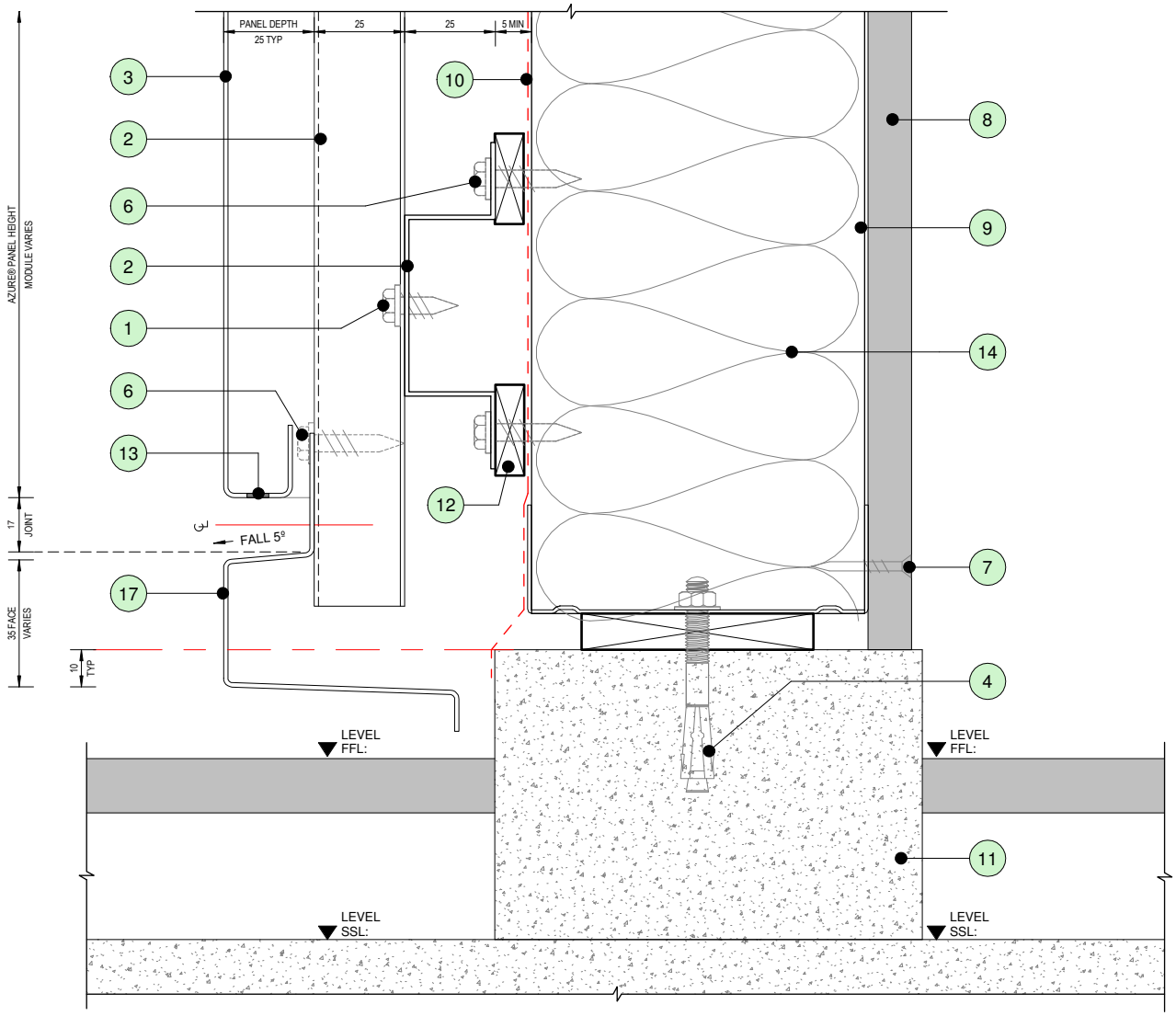
V100-06 Vertical Section @ Capping Pressing

1 / V100-07

ITEM	KEYNOTE TEXT
1	10G SELF DRILLING SCREW
2	BATTEN SUPPORT - MIN 1.15 BMT G250 STEEL
3	AZURE® PANEL 1.2 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
4	MASONRY ANCHOR
5	CONCRETE WATERPROOOF MEMBRANE
6	BUILDEX 10G DESIGNER SERIES SELF-TAPPING SCREW
7	PLASTERBOARD SCREWS
8	PLASTERBOARD
9	STRUCTURE WITH INSULATION (NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1)
10	BUILDING MEMBRANE NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
11	CONCRETE STRUCTURE
12	PACKING (depends on tolerance)
13	DRAINAGE HOLE AT BOTTOM
14	INSULATION NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
15	PARAPET CAPPING - MIN 0.55 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
16	PARAPET UNDER FLASHING
17	BASE FLASHING - MIN 0.55 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL

TYPICAL PARAPET WALL & BASE OF WALL DETAILS

DRAWING NO. V100-06 Rev.04: 14.03.24

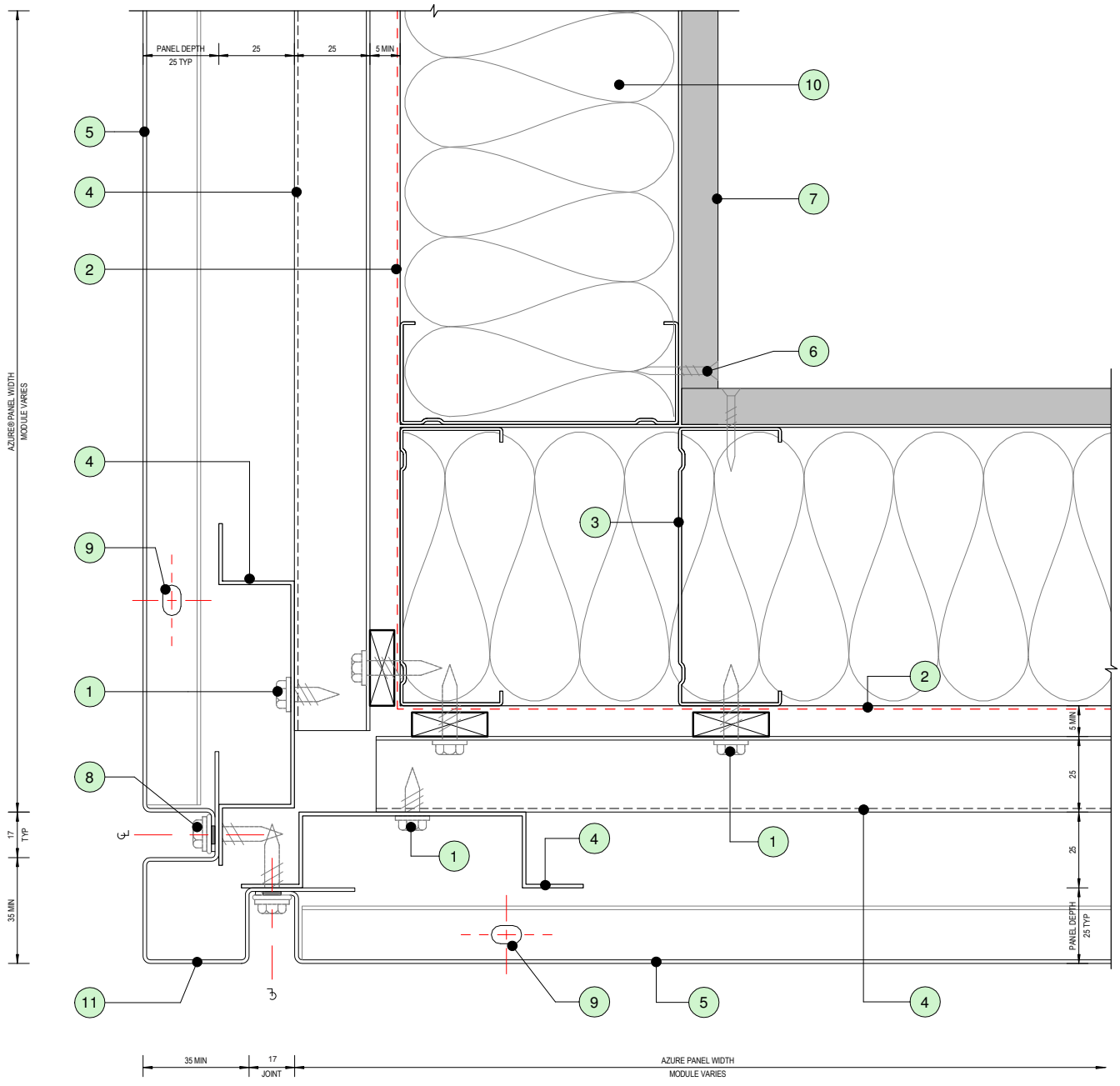


2 V100-07 V100-06 Vertical Section @ Starter

ITEM	KEYNOTE TEXT
1	10G SELF DRILLING SCREW
2	BATTEN SUPPORT - MIN 1.15 BMT G250 STEEL
3	AZURE® PANEL 1.2 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
4	MASONRY ANCHOR
5	CONCRETE WATERPROOOF MEMBRANE
6	BUILDEX 10G DESIGNER SERIES SELF-TAPPING SCREW
7	PLASTERBOARD SCREWS
8	PLASTERBOARD
9	STRUCTURE WITH INSULATION (NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1)
10	BUILDING MEMBRANE NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
11	CONCRETE STRUCTURE
12	PACKING (depends on tolerance)
13	DRAINAGE HOLE AT BOTTOM
14	INSULATION NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
15	PARAPET CAPPING - MIN 0.55 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
16	PARAPET UNDER FLASHING
17	BASE FLASHING - MIN 0.55 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL

TYPICAL EXTERNAL CORNER DETAILS

DRAWING NO. V100-07 Rev.04: 14.03.24

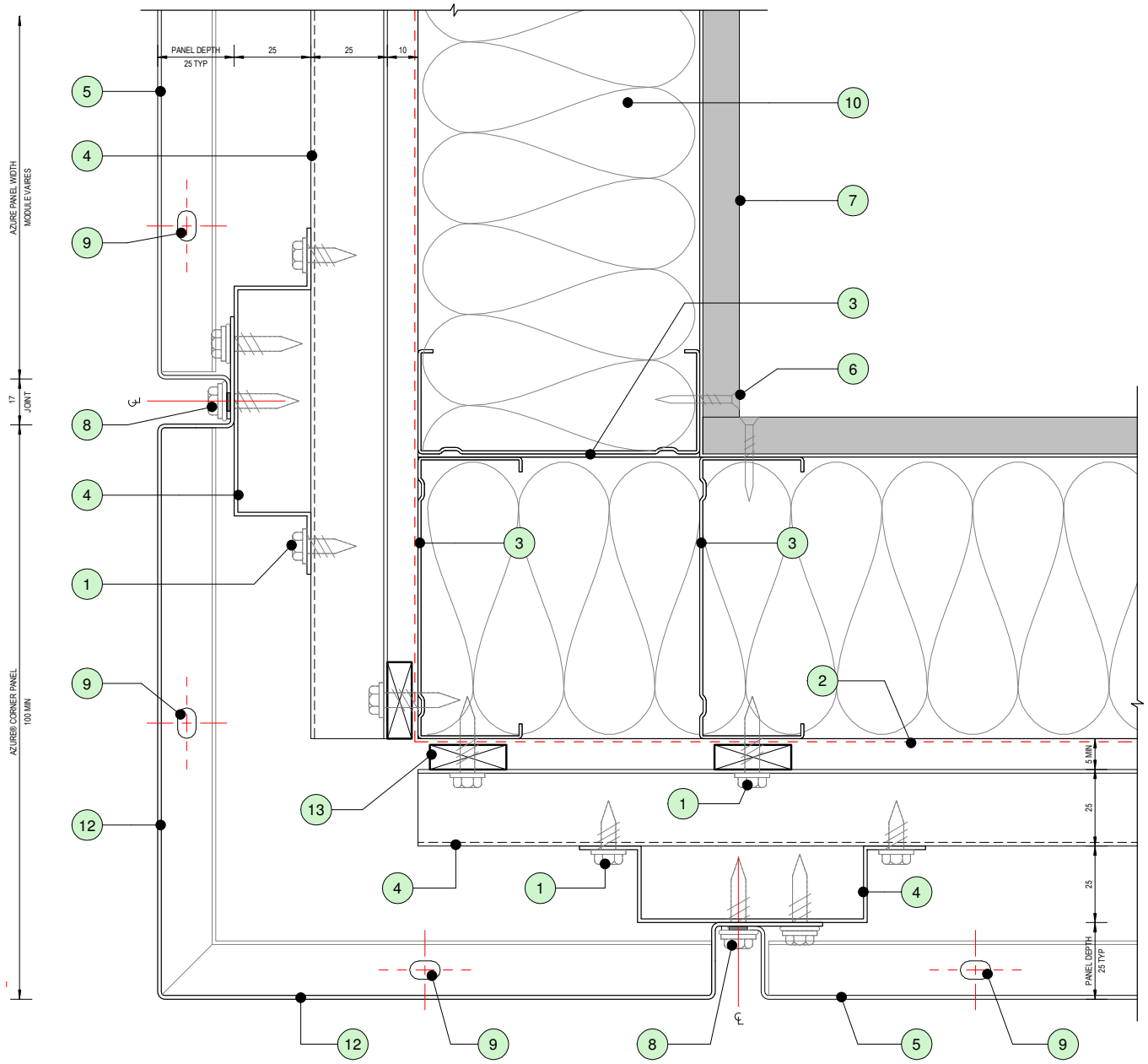


V100-07 Typical Detail External Corner - Option 1

ITEM	KEYNOTE TEXT
1	10G SELF DRILLING SCREW
2	BUILDING MEMBRANE NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
3	STEEL STUD TO ENGINEER DESIGN
4	BATTEN SUPPORT - MIN 1.15 BMT G250 STEEL
5	AZURE® PANEL 1.2 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
6	PLASTERBOARD SCREWS
7	PLASTERBOARD
8	BUILDEX 10G DESIGNER SERIES SELF-TAPPING SCREW
9	6x10mm DRAINAGE HOLE AT BOTTOM
10	INSULATION NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
11	EXTERNAL CORNER FLASHING - BOXED - MIN 0.55 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
12	AZURE® PANEL CORNER 1.2 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL (OPTION 2)
13	PACKING (depends on tolerance)

TYPICAL EXTERNAL CORNER DETAILS

DRAWING NO. V100-07 Rev.04: 14.03.24

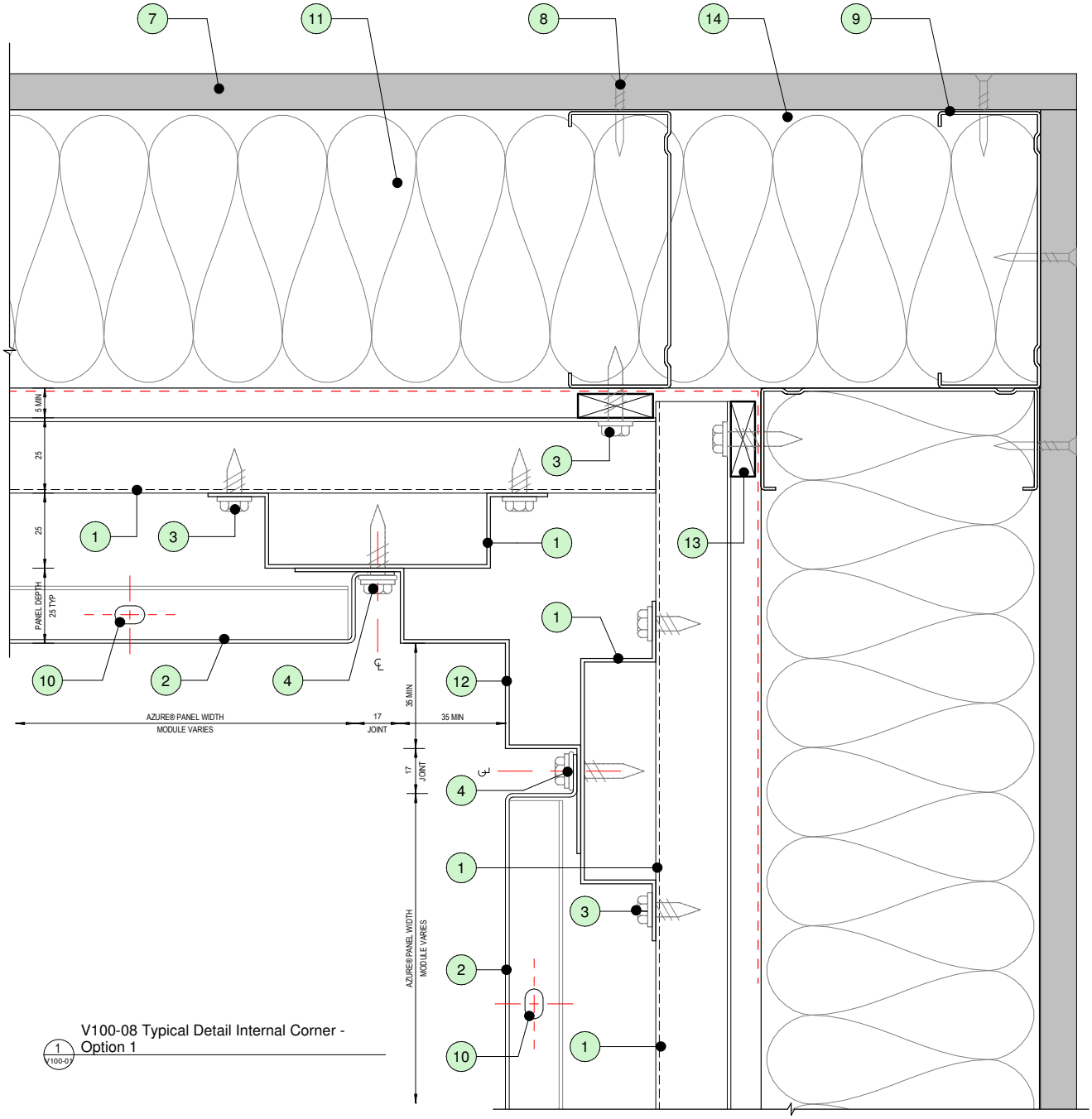


V100-07 Typical Detail External Corner - Option 2

ITEM	KEYNOTE TEXT
1	10G SELF DRILLING SCREW
2	BUILDING MEMBRANE NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
3	STEEL STUD TO ENGINEER DESIGN
4	BATTEN SUPPORT - MIN 1.15 BMT G250 STEEL
5	AZURE® PANEL 1.2 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
6	PLASTERBOARD SCREWS
7	PLASTERBOARD
8	BUILDEX 10G DESIGNER SERIES SELF-TAPPING SCREW
9	6x10mm DRAINAGE HOLE AT BOTTOM
10	INSULATION NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
11	EXTERNAL CORNER FLASHING - BOXED - MIN 0.55 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
12	AZURE® PANEL CORNER 1.2 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL (OPTION 2)
13	PACKING (depends on tolerance)

TYPICAL INTERNAL CORNER DETAILS

DRAWING NO. V100-08 Rev.04: 14.03.24

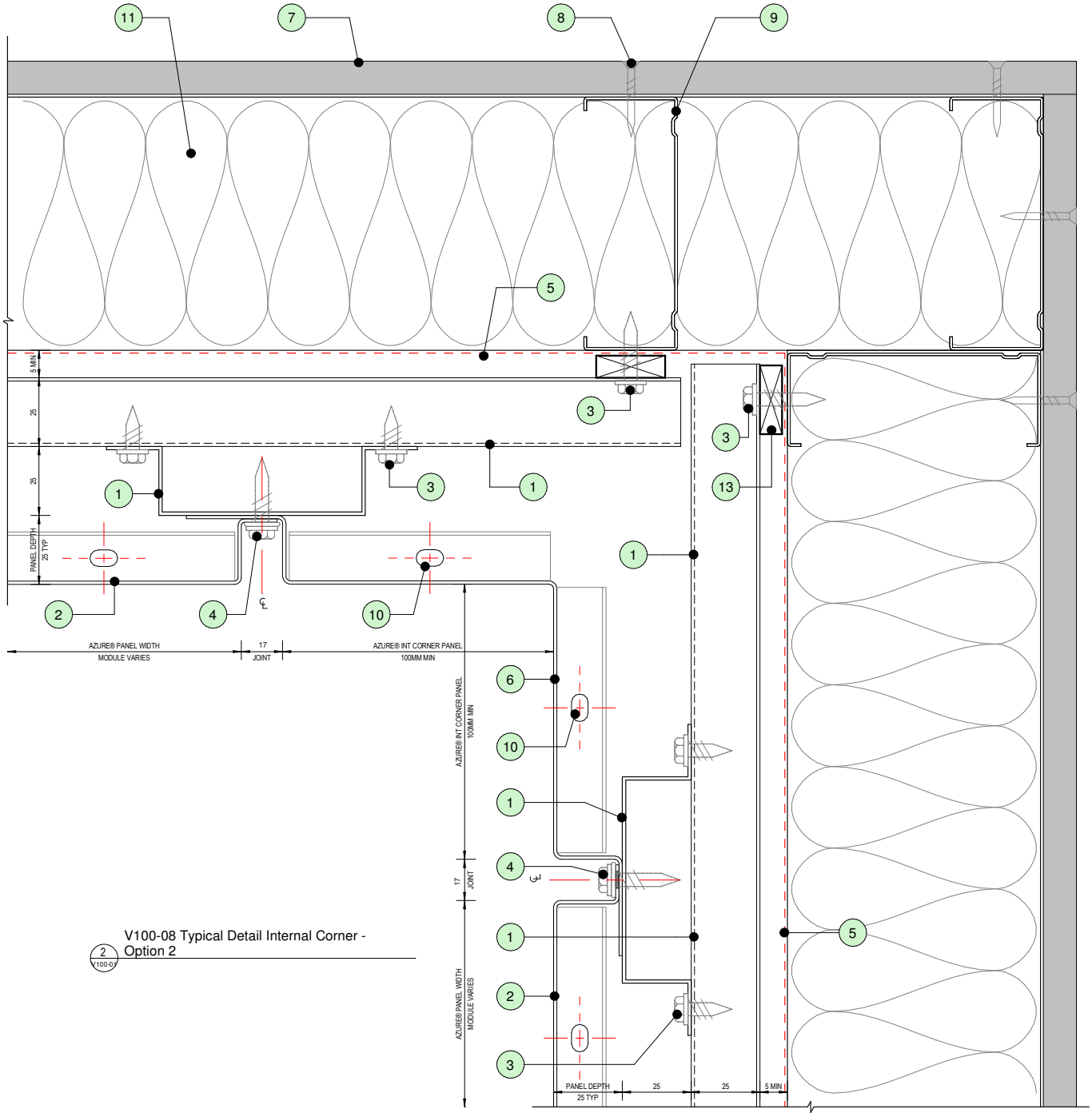


1 V100-07 V100-08 Typical Detail Internal Corner - Option 1

ITEM	KEYNOTE TEXT
1	BATTEN SUPPORT - MIN 1.15 BMT G250 STEEL
2	AZURE® PANEL 1.2 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
3	10G SELF DRILLING SCREW
4	BUILDEX 10G DESIGNER SERIES SELF-TAPPING SCREW
5	BUILDING MEMBRANE NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
6	AZURE® PANEL CORNER 1.2 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL (OPTION 2)
7	PLASTERBOARD
8	PLASTERBOARD SCREWS
9	STEEL STUD TO ENGINEER DESIGN
10	6x10mm DRAINAGE HOLE AT BOTTOM
11	INSULATION NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
12	INTERNAL CORNER FLASHING - BOXED - MIN 0.55 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
13	PACKING (depends on tolerance)
14	STRUCTURE WITH INSULATION (NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1)

TYPICAL INTERNAL CORNER DETAILS

DRAWING NO. V100-08 Rev.04: 14.03.24



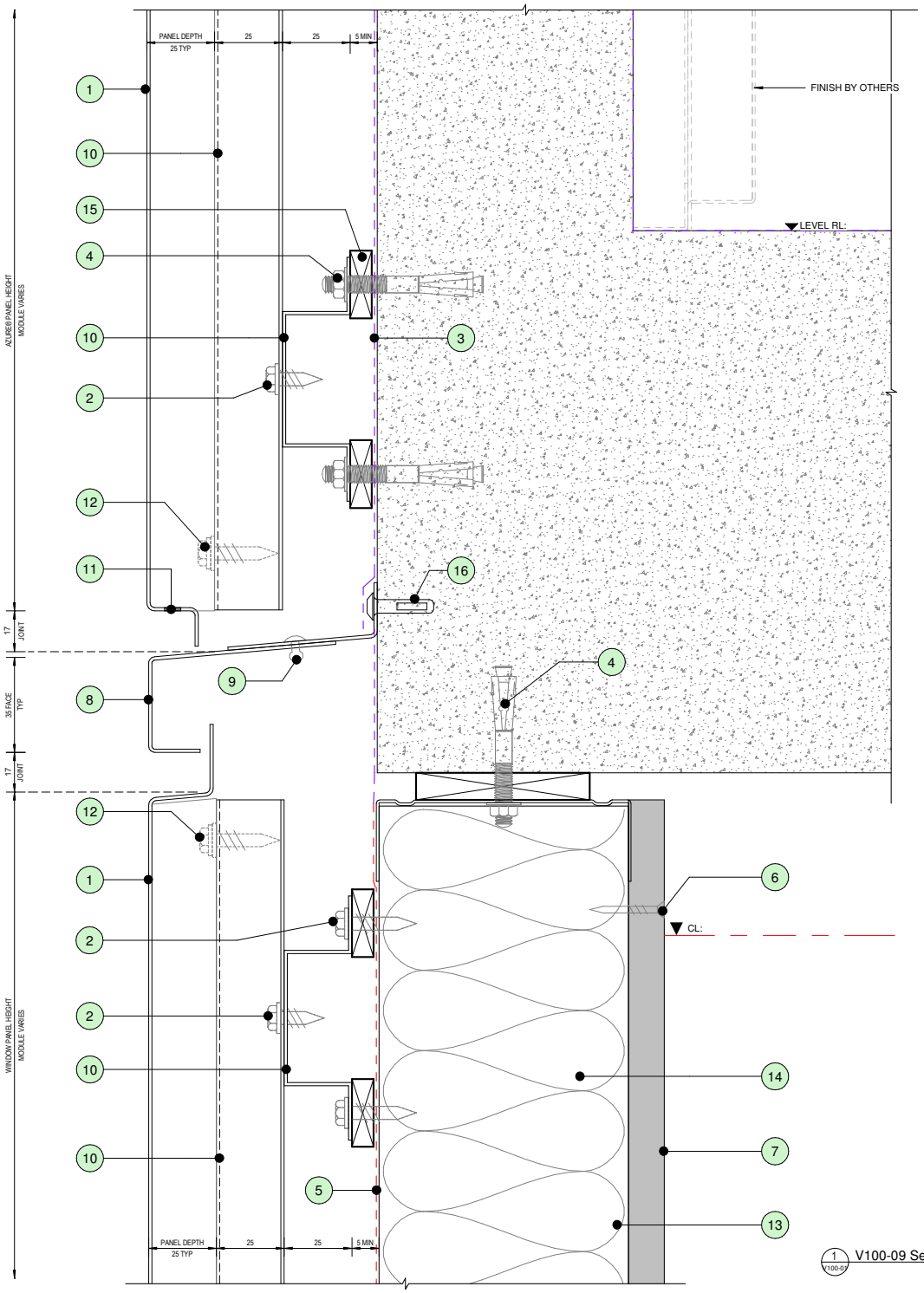
V100-08 Typical Detail Internal Corner - Option 2

2 (V100-07)

ITEM	KEYNOTE TEXT
1	BATTEN SUPPORT - MIN 1.15 BMT G250 STEEL
2	AZURE® PANEL 1.2 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
3	10G SELF DRILLING SCREW
4	BUILDEX 10G DESIGNER SERIES SELF-TAPPING SCREW
5	BUILDING MEMBRANE NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
6	AZURE® PANEL CORNER 1.2 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL (OPTION 2)
7	PLASTERBOARD
8	PLASTERBOARD SCREWS
9	STEEL STUD TO ENGINEER DESIGN
10	6x10mm DRAINAGE HOLE AT BOTTOM
11	INSULATION NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
12	INTERNAL CORNER FLASHING - BOXED - MIN 0.55 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
13	PACKING (depends on tolerance)
14	STRUCTURE WITH INSULATION (NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1)

TYPICAL MOVEMENT DETAIL

DRAWING NO. V100-09 Rev.04: 14.03.24

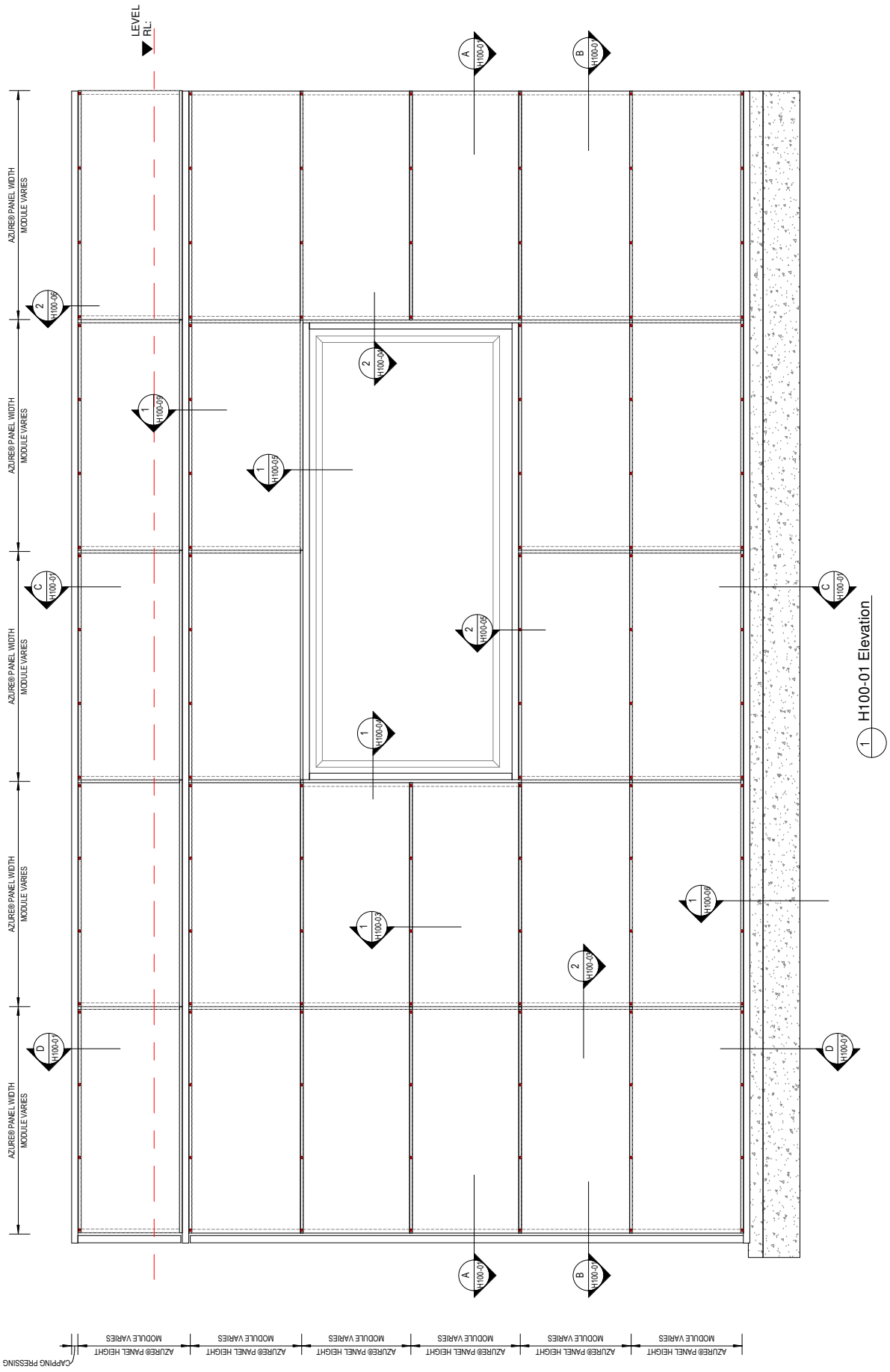


1 V100-09 Section Detail @ Movement Joint

ITEM	KEYNOTE TEXT
1	AZURE® PANEL 1.2 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
2	10G SELF DRILLING SCREW
3	CONCRETE WATERPROOOF MEMBRANE
4	MASONRY ANCHOR
5	BUILDING MEMBRANE NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
6	PLASTERBOARD SCREWS
7	PLASTERBOARD
8	TWO-PART CAVITY FLASH - MIN 0.55 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
9	4.8mm POP RIVETS
10	BATTEN SUPPORT - MIN 1.15 BMT G250 STEEL
11	6x10mm DRAINAGE HOLE AT BOTTOM
12	BUILDEX 10G DESIGNER SERIES SELF-TAPPING SCREW
13	STRUCTURE WITH INSULATION (NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1)
14	INSULATION NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
15	PACKING (depends on tolerance)
16	METAL DRIVE ANCHOR

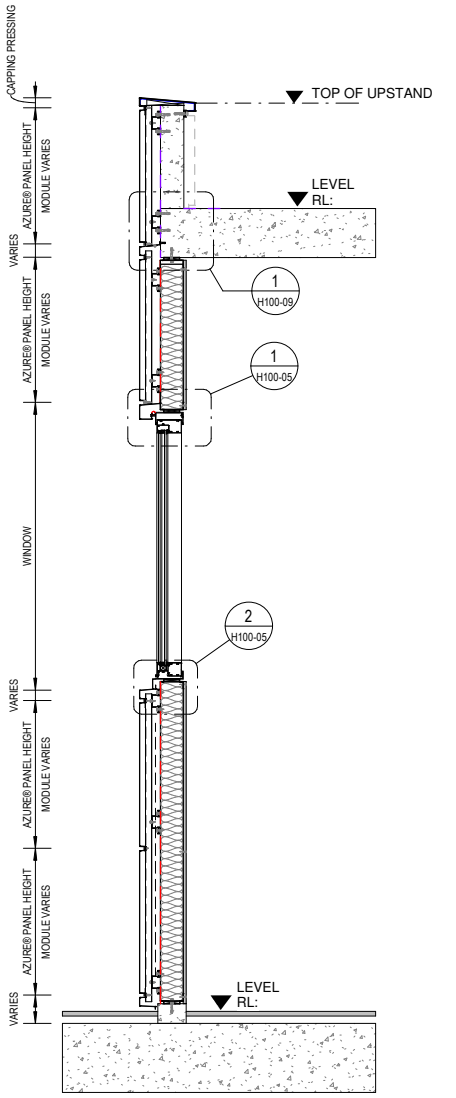
AZURE® 100 HORIZONTAL TYPICAL ELEVATION & SECTIONS

DRAWING NO. H100-01 Rev.04: 14.03.24

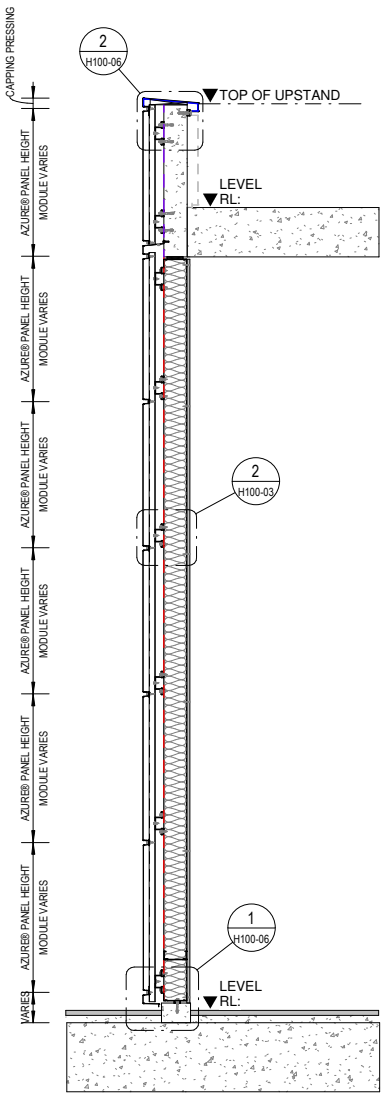


AZURE® 100 HORIZONTAL TYPICAL ELEVATION & SECTIONS

DRAWING NO. H100-01 Rev.04: 14.03.24



C H100-01 Section Vertical 1



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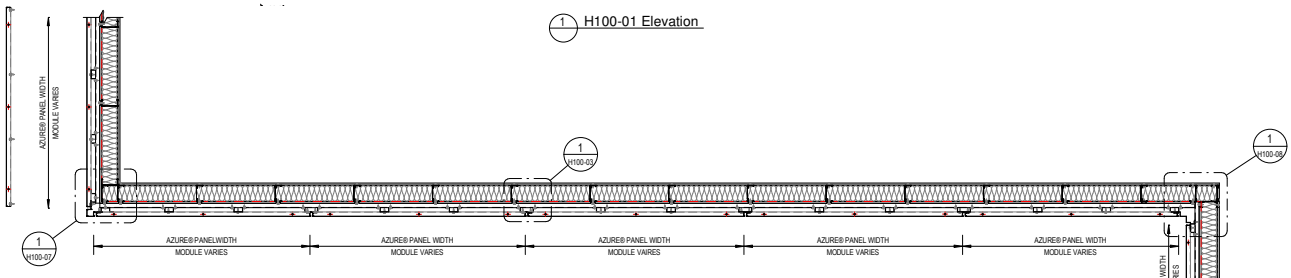
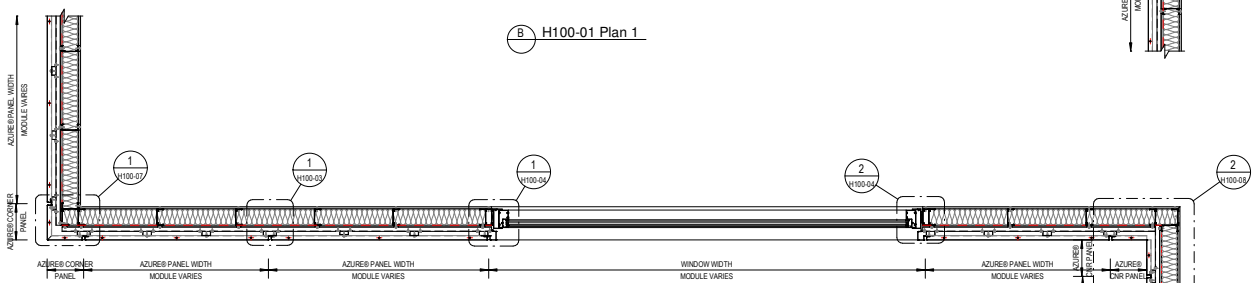


1 H100-01 Elevation

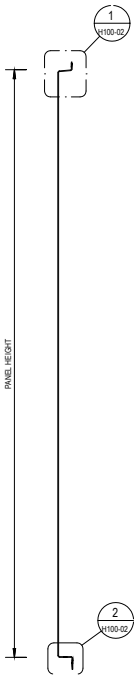


B H100-01 Plan 1

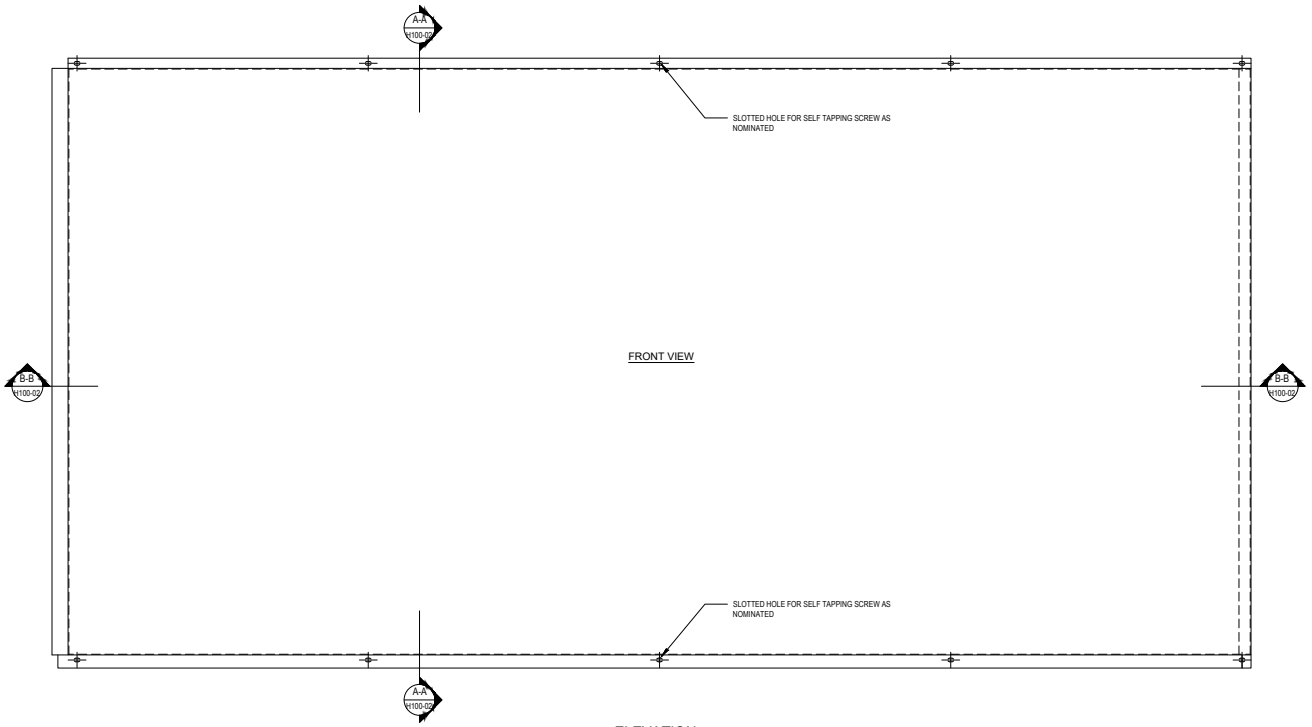
A H100-01 Plan 2

TYPICAL PANEL DRAWING

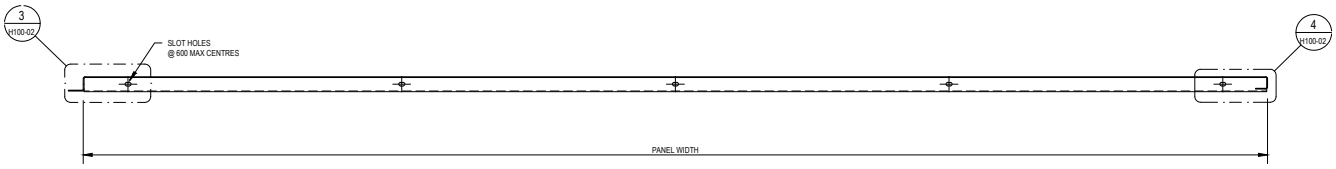
DRAWING NO. H100-02 Rev.04: 04.06.24



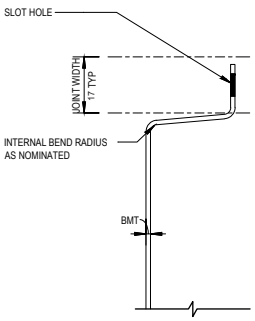
SECTION A-A



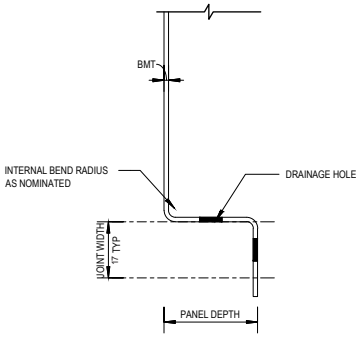
ELEVATION



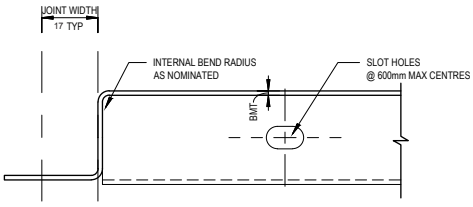
SECTION B-B



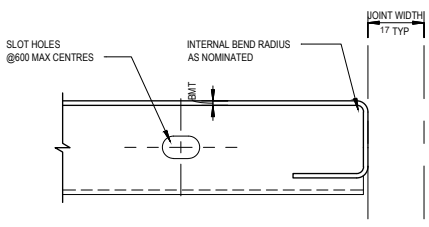
1 DETAIL 1



2 DETAIL 2



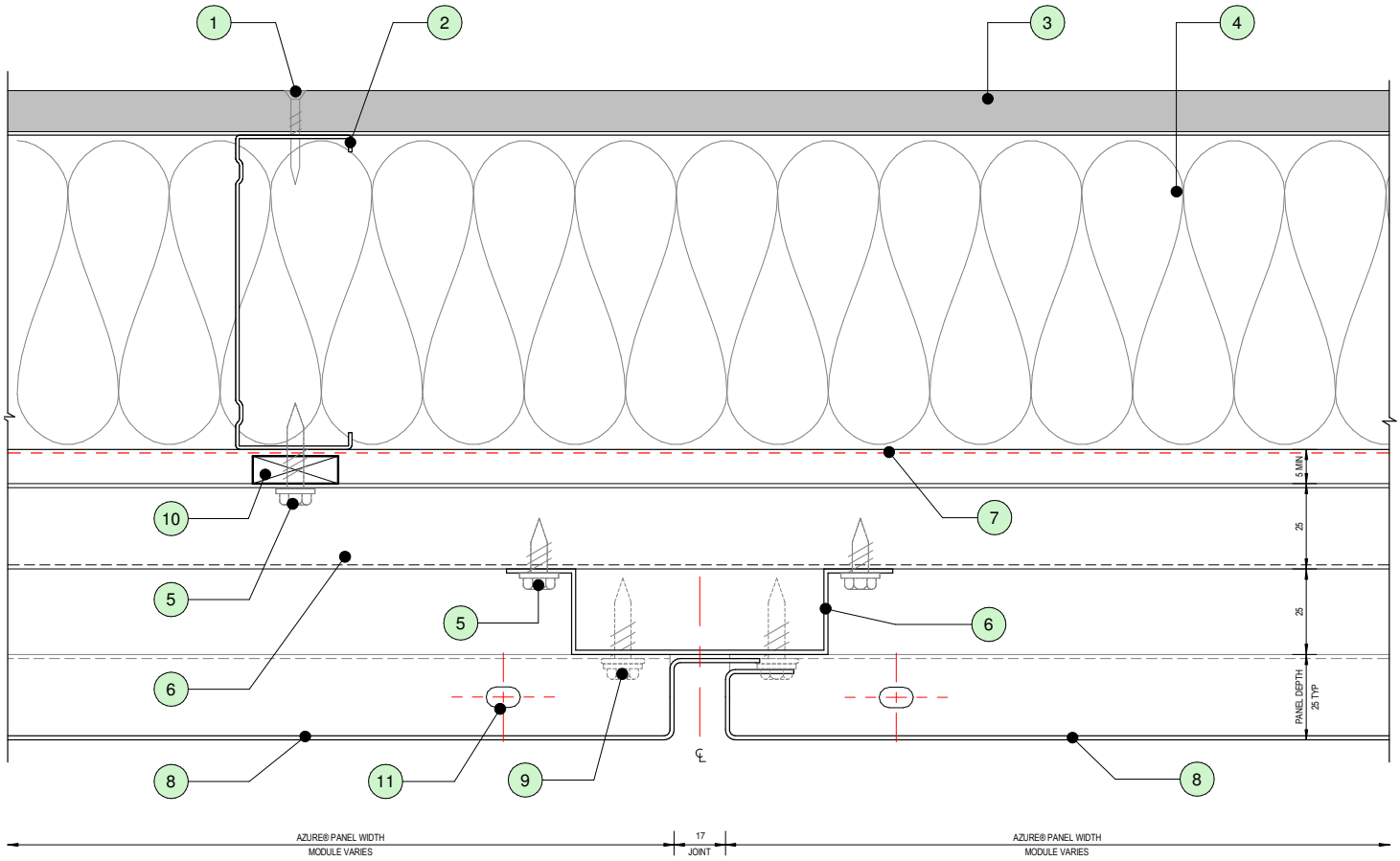
3 DETAIL 3



4 DETAIL 4

TYPICAL VERTICAL & HORIZONTAL JOINTS

DRAWING NO. H100-03 Rev.04: 14.03.24

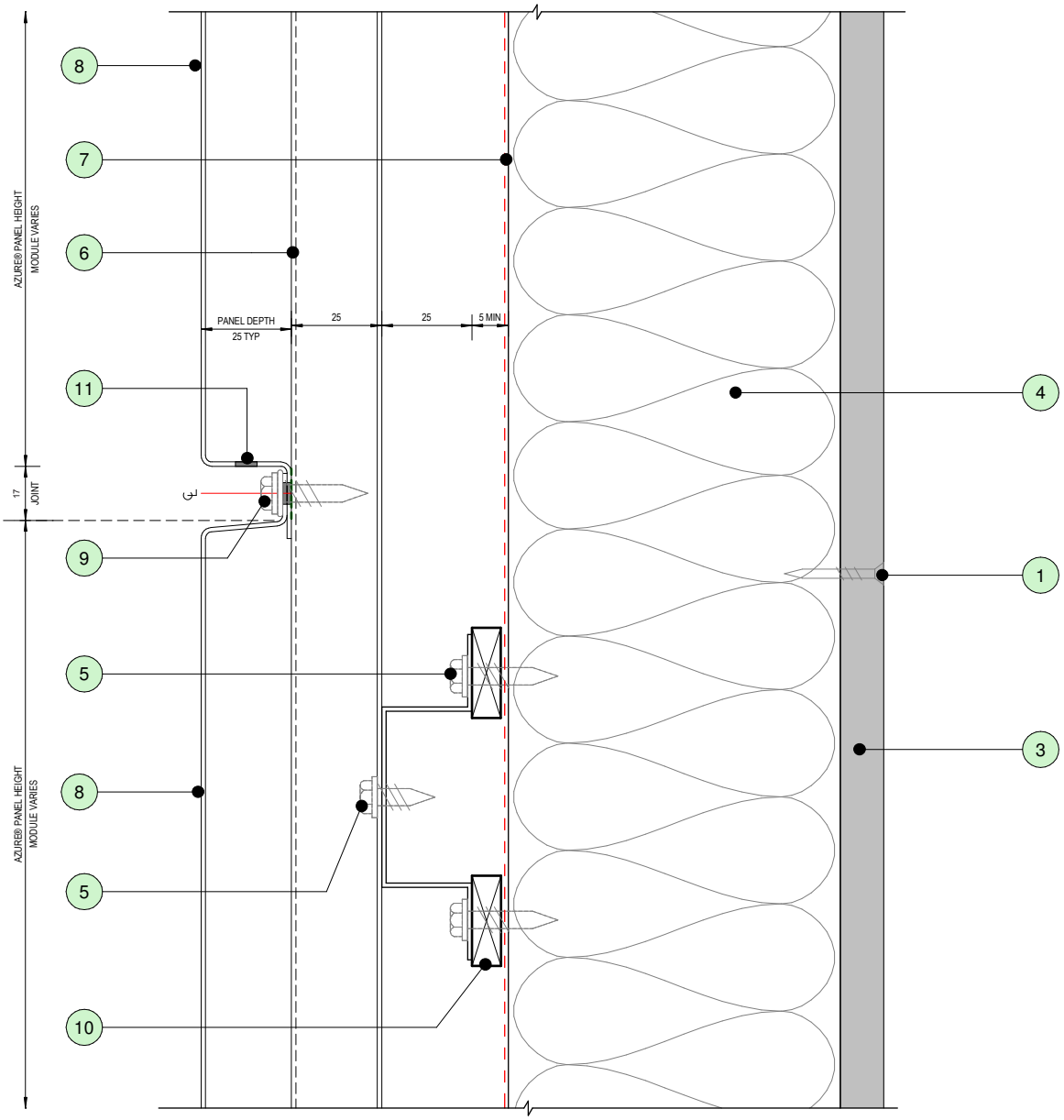


1 H100-03 Typical Detail Vertical Joint

KEY VALUE	KEYNOTE TEXT
1	PLASTERBOARD SCREWS
2	STEEL STUD TO ENGINEER DESIGN
3	PLASTERBOARD
4	INSULATION NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
5	10G SELF DRILLING SCREW
6	BATTEN SUPPORT - MIN 1.15 BMT G250 STEEL
7	BUILDING MEMBRANE NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
8	AZURE® PANEL 1.2 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
9	BUILDEX 10G DESIGNER SERIES SELF-TAPPING SCREW
10	PACKING (depends on tolerance)
11	6x10mm DRAINAGE HOLE AT BOTTOM

TYPICAL VERTICAL & HORIZONTAL JOINTS

DRAWING NO. H100-03 Rev.04: 14.03.24

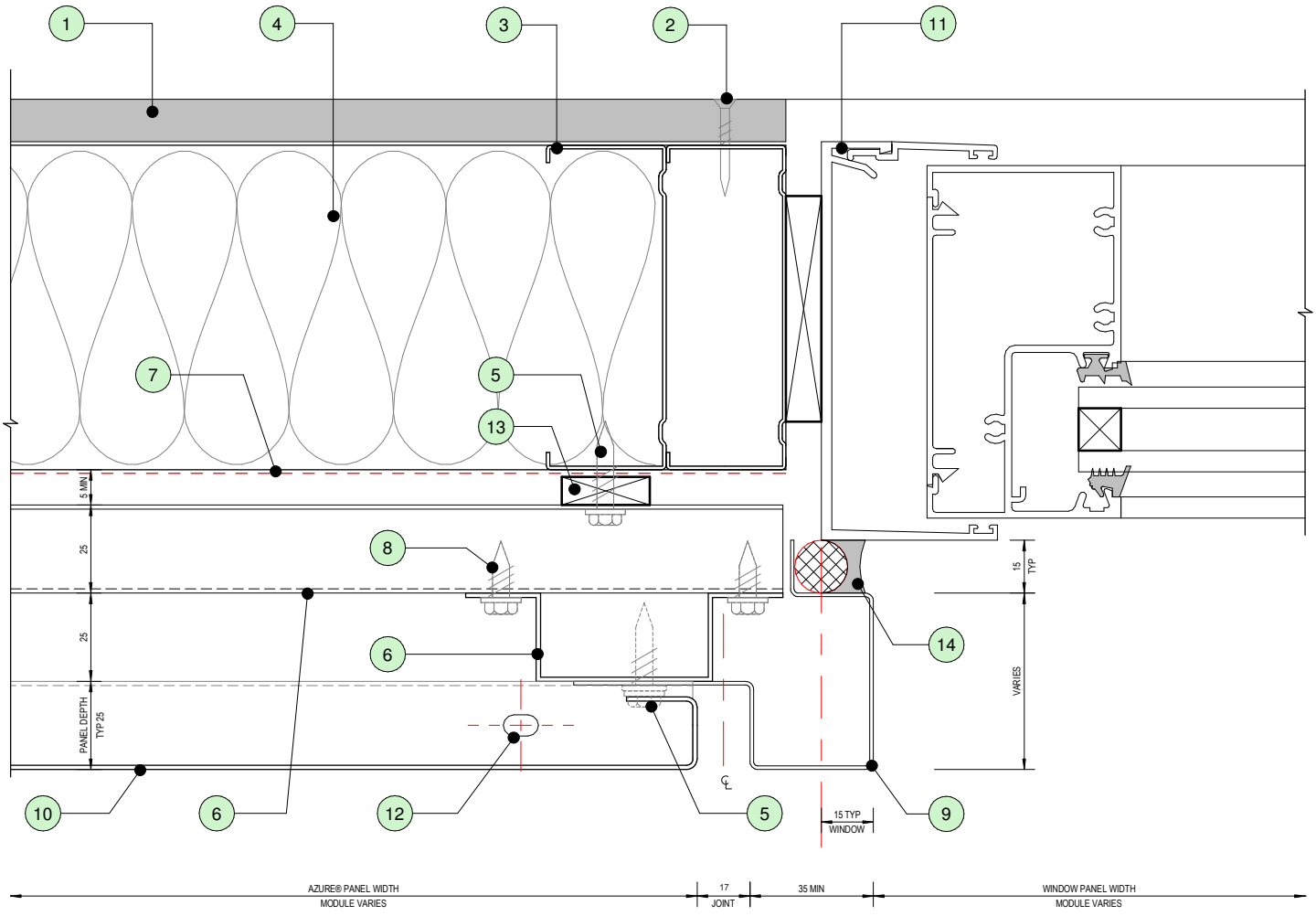


2 H100-03 Typical Detail Horizontal Joint

KEY VALUE	KEYNOTE TEXT
1	PLASTERBOARD SCREWS
2	STEEL STUD TO ENGINEER DESIGN
3	PLASTERBOARD
4	INSULATION NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
5	10G SELF DRILLING SCREW
6	BATTEN SUPPORT - MIN 1.15 BMT G250 STEEL
7	BUILDING MEMBRANE NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
8	AZURE® PANEL 1.2 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
9	BUILDEX 10G DESIGNER SERIES SELF-TAPPING SCREW
10	PACKING (depends on tolerance)
11	6x10mm DRAINAGE HOLE AT BOTTOM

TYPICAL WINDOW JAMB DETAILS

DRAWING NO. H100-04 Rev.04: 14.03.24

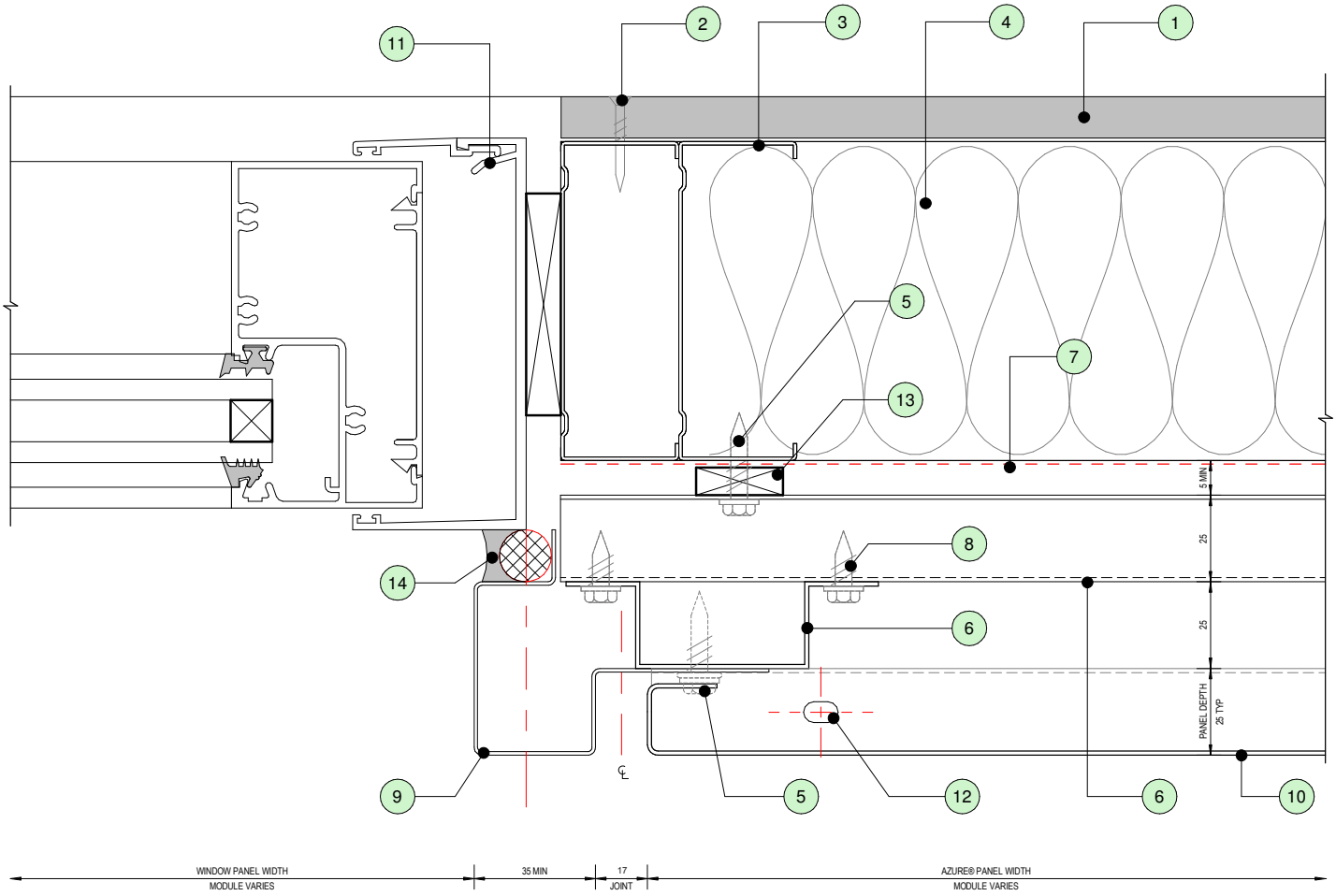


1 H100-04 Window Jamb Interface

KEY VALUE	KEYNOTE TEXT
1	PLASTERBOARD
2	PLASTERBOARD SCREWS
3	STEEL STUD TO ENGINEER DESIGN
4	INSULATION NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
5	BUILDEX 10G DESIGNER SERIES SELF-TAPPING SCREW
6	BATTEN SUPPORT - MIN 1.15 BMT G250 STEEL
7	BUILDING MEMBRANE NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
8	10G SELF DRILLING SCREW
9	WINDOW FLASHING - MIN 0.55 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
10	AZURE® PANEL 1.2 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
11	WINDOW JAMB (TYPICAL)
12	6x10mm DRAINAGE HOLE AT BOTTOM
13	PACKING (depends on tolerance)
14	FLEXIBLE SEALANT

TYPICAL WINDOW JAMB DETAILS

DRAWING NO. H100-04 Rev.04: 14.03.24

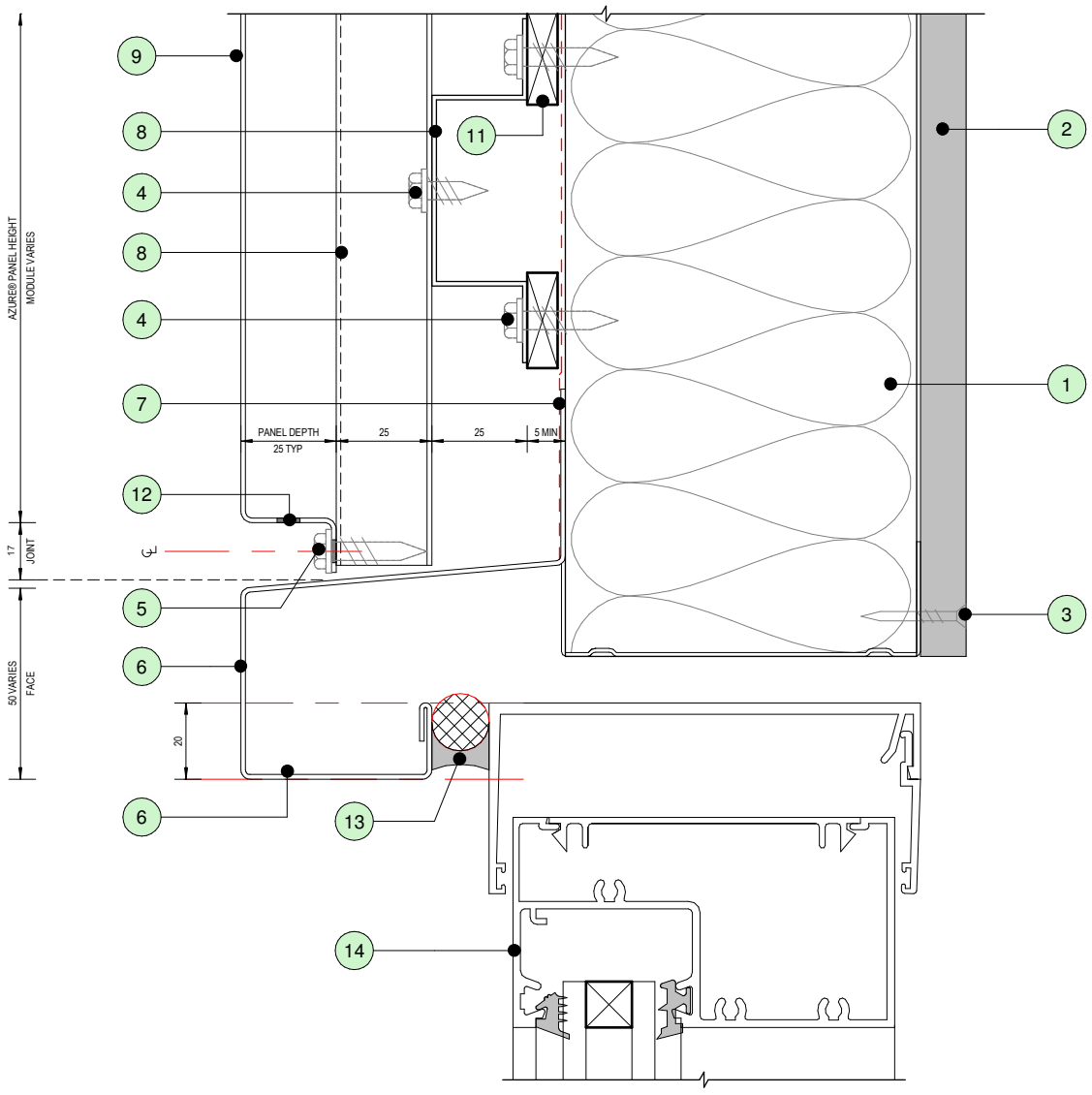


2 H100-04b Window Jamb Interface

KEY VALUE	KEYNOTE TEXT
1	PLASTERBOARD
2	PLASTERBOARD SCREWS
3	STEEL STUD TO ENGINEER DESIGN
4	INSULATION NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
5	BUILDEX 10G DESIGNER SERIES SELF-TAPPING SCREW
6	BATTEN SUPPORT - MIN 1.15 BMT G250 STEEL
7	BUILDING MEMBRANE NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
8	10G SELF DRILLING SCREW
9	WINDOW FLASHING - MIN 0.55 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
10	AZURE® PANEL 1.2 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
11	WINDOW JAMB (TYPICAL)
12	6x10mm DRAINAGE HOLE AT BOTTOM
13	PACKING (depends on tolerance)
14	FLEXIBLE SEALANT

TYPICAL WINDOW HEAD & SILL DETAILS

DRAWING NO. H100-05 Rev.04: 14.03.24

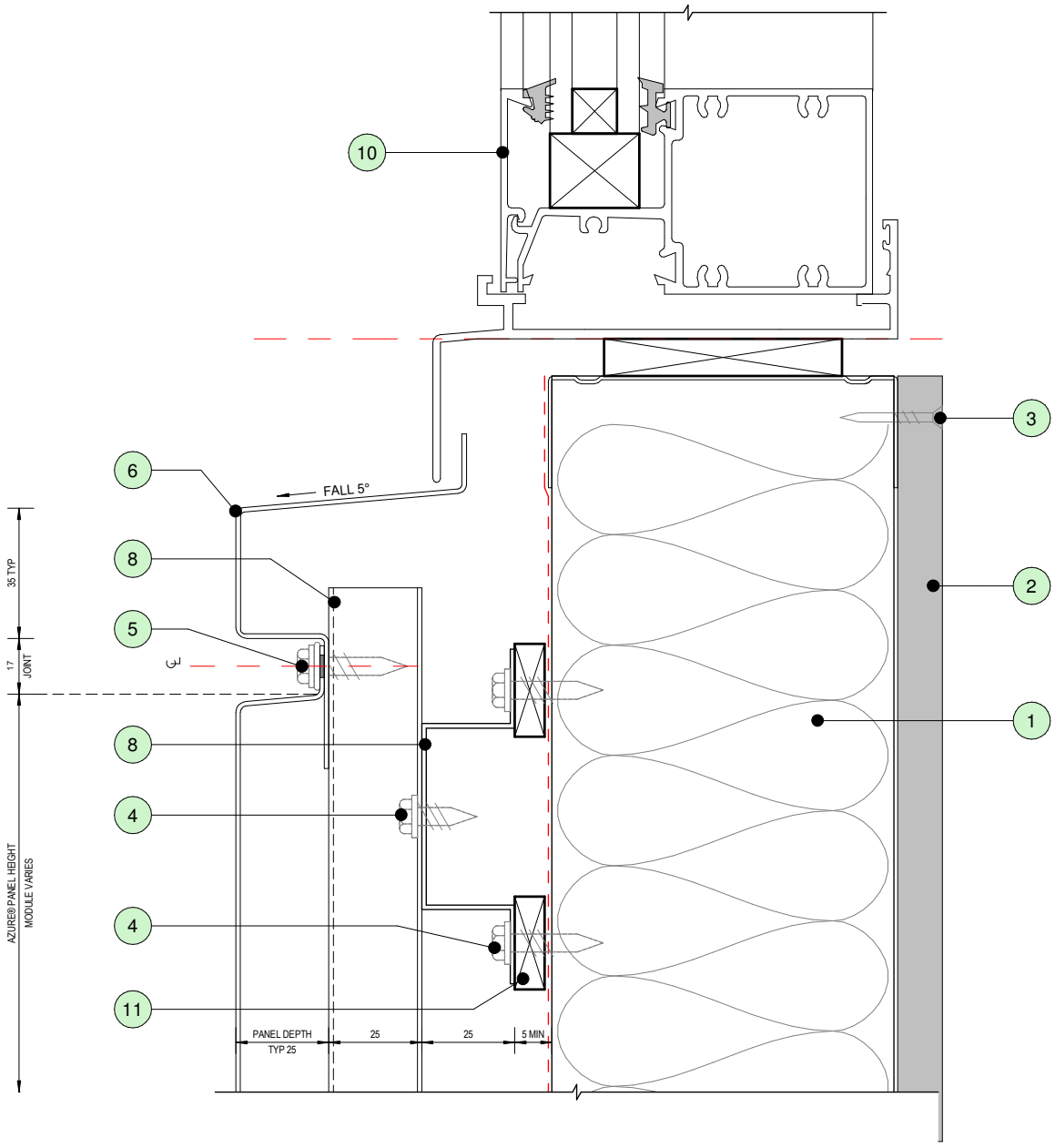


1 H100-05 Window Head Interface

KEY VALUE	KEYNOTE TEXT
1	INSULATION NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
2	PLASTERBOARD
3	PLASTERBOARD SCREWS
4	10G SELF DRILLING SCREW
5	BUILDEX 10G DESIGNER SERIES SELF-TAPPING SCREW
6	WINDOW FLASHING - MIN 0.55 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
7	BUILDING MEMBRANE NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
8	BATTEN SUPPORT - MIN 1.15 BMT G250 STEEL
9	AZURE® PANEL 1.2 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
10	WINDOW SILL (TYPICAL)
11	PACKING (depends on tolerance)
12	6x10mm DRAINAGE HOLE AT BOTTOM
13	FLEXIBLE SEALANT
14	WINDOW HEAD (TYPICAL)

TYPICAL WINDOW HEAD & SILL DETAILS

DRAWING NO. H100-05 Rev.04: 14.03.24

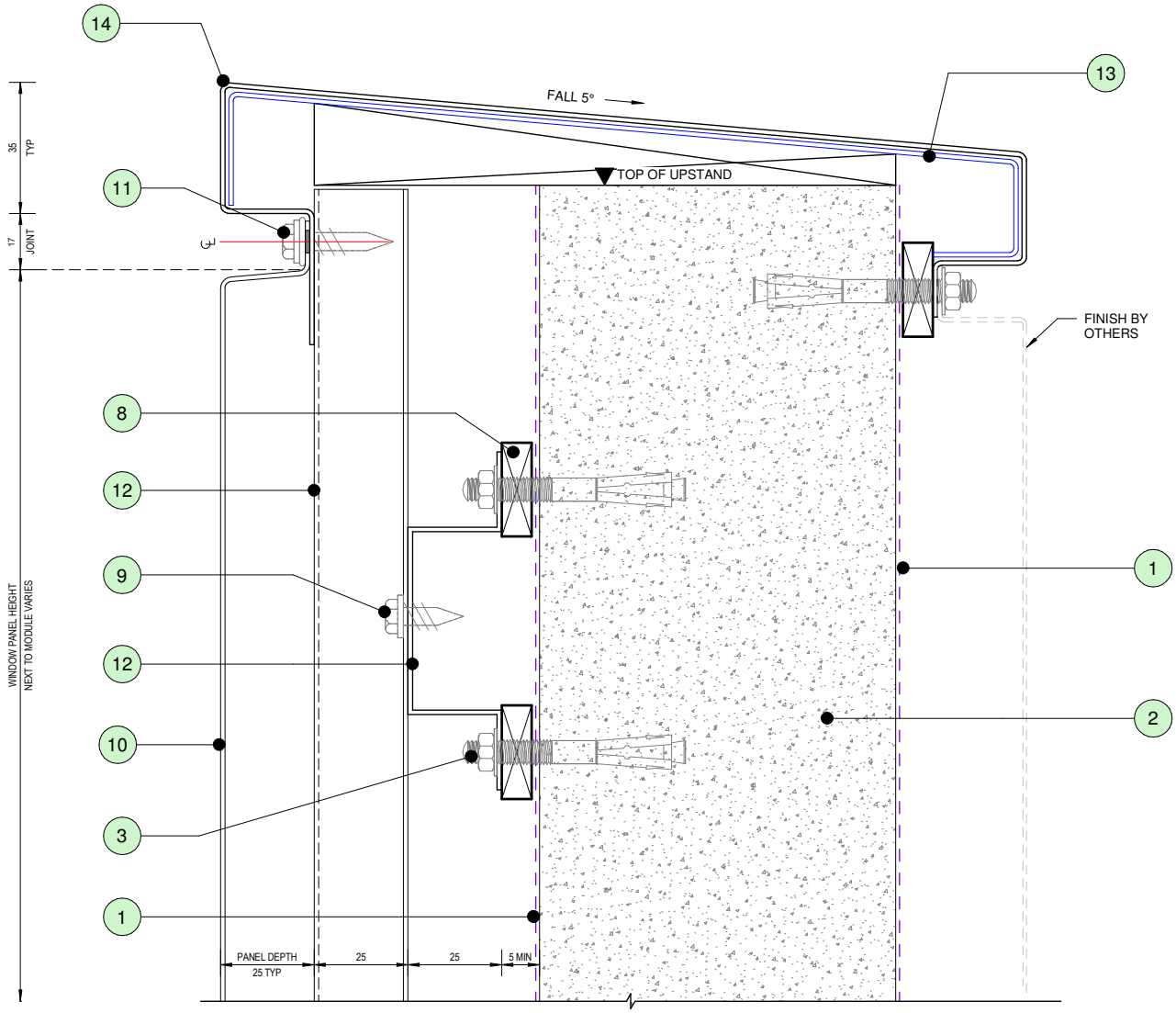


2 H100-05 Window Sill Interface

KEY VALUE	KEYNOTE TEXT
1	INSULATION NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
2	PLASTERBOARD
3	PLASTERBOARD SCREWS
4	10G SELF DRILLING SCREW
5	BUILDEX 10G DESIGNER SERIES SELF-TAPPING SCREW
6	WINDOW FLASHING - MIN 0.55 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
7	BUILDING MEMBRANE NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
8	BATTEN SUPPORT - MIN 1.15 BMT G250 STEEL
9	AZURE® PANEL 1.2 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
10	WINDOW SILL (TYPICAL)
11	PACKING (depends on tolerance)
12	6x10mm DRAINAGE HOLE AT BOTTOM
13	FLEXIBLE SEALANT
14	WINDOW HEAD (TYPICAL)

TYPICAL PARAPET WALL & BASE OF WALL DETAILS

DRAWING NO. H100-06 Rev.04: 14.03.24



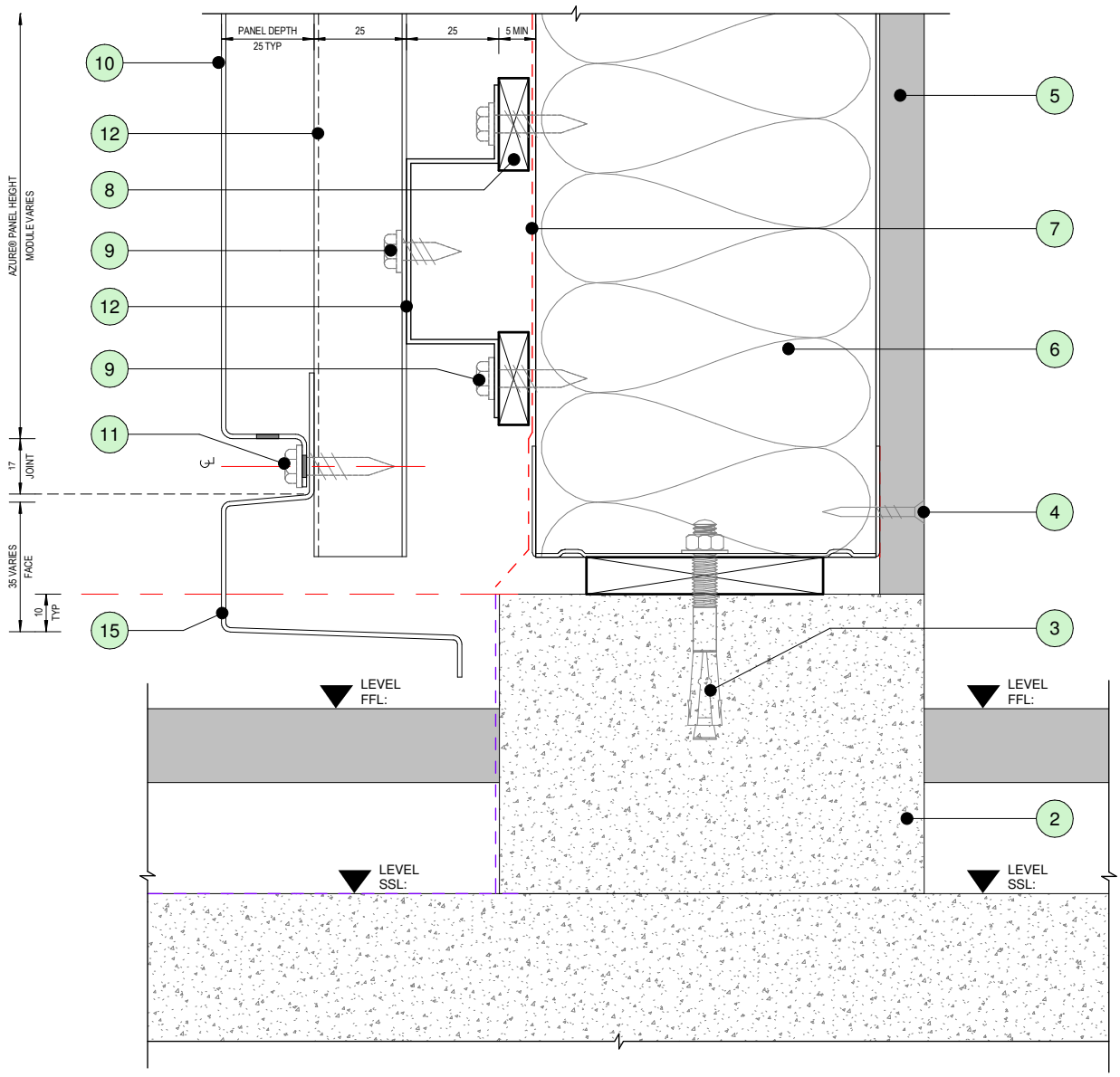
H100-06 Vertical Section @ Capping Pressing

2

KEY VALUE	KEYNOTE TEXT
1	CONCRETE WATERPROOOF MEMBRANE
2	CONCRETE STRUCTURE
3	MASONRY ANCHOR
4	PLASTERBOARD SCREWS
5	PLASTERBOARD
6	INSULATION NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
7	BUILDING MEMBRANE NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
8	PACKING (depends on tolerance)
9	10G SELF DRILLING SCREW
10	AZURE® PANEL 1.2 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
11	BUILDEX 10G DESIGNER SERIES SELF-TAPPING SCREW
12	BATTEN SUPPORT - MIN 1.15 BMT G250 STEEL
13	PARAPET UNDER FLASHING
14	PARAPET CAPPING - MIN 0.55 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
15	BASE FLASHING - MIN 0.55 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL

TYPICAL PARAPET WALL & BASE OF WALL DETAILS

DRAWING NO. H100-06 Rev.04: 14.03.24

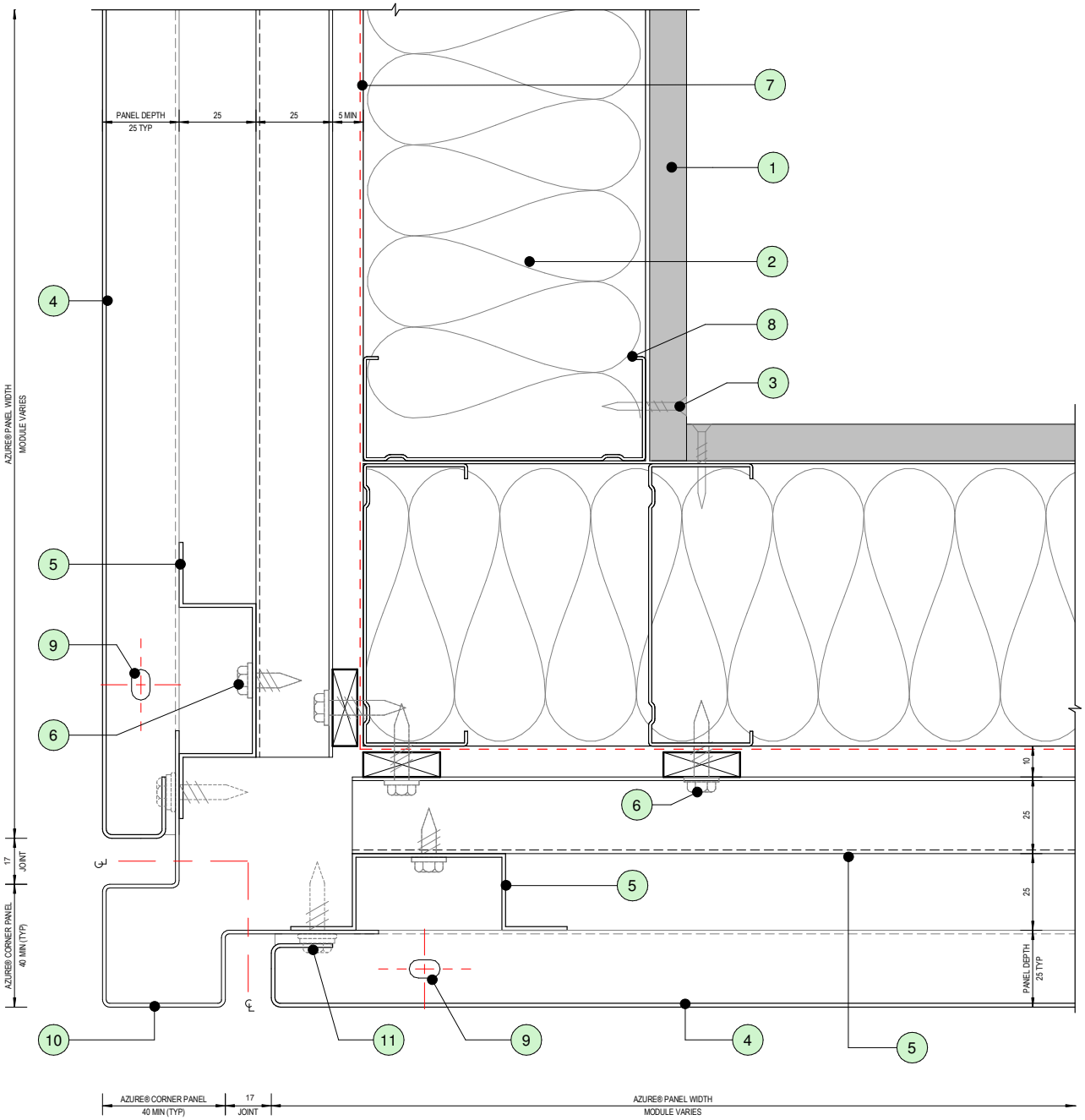


1 H100-06 Vertical Section @ Starter

KEY VALUE	KEYNOTE TEXT
1	CONCRETE WATERPROOOF MEMBRANE
2	CONCRETE STRUCTURE
3	MASONRY ANCHOR
4	PLASTERBOARD SCREWS
5	PLASTERBOARD
6	INSULATION NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
7	BUILDING MEMBRANE NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
8	PACKING (depends on tolerance)
9	10G SELF DRILLING SCREW
10	AZURE® PANEL 1.2 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
11	BUILDEX 10G DESIGNER SERIES SELF-TAPPING SCREW
12	BATTEN SUPPORT - MIN 1.15 BMT G250 STEEL
13	PARAPET UNDER FLASHING
14	PARAPET CAPPING - MIN 0.55 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
15	BASE FLASHING - MIN 0.55 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL

TYPICAL EXTERNAL CORNER DETAILS

DRAWING NO. H100-07 Rev.04: 14.03.24

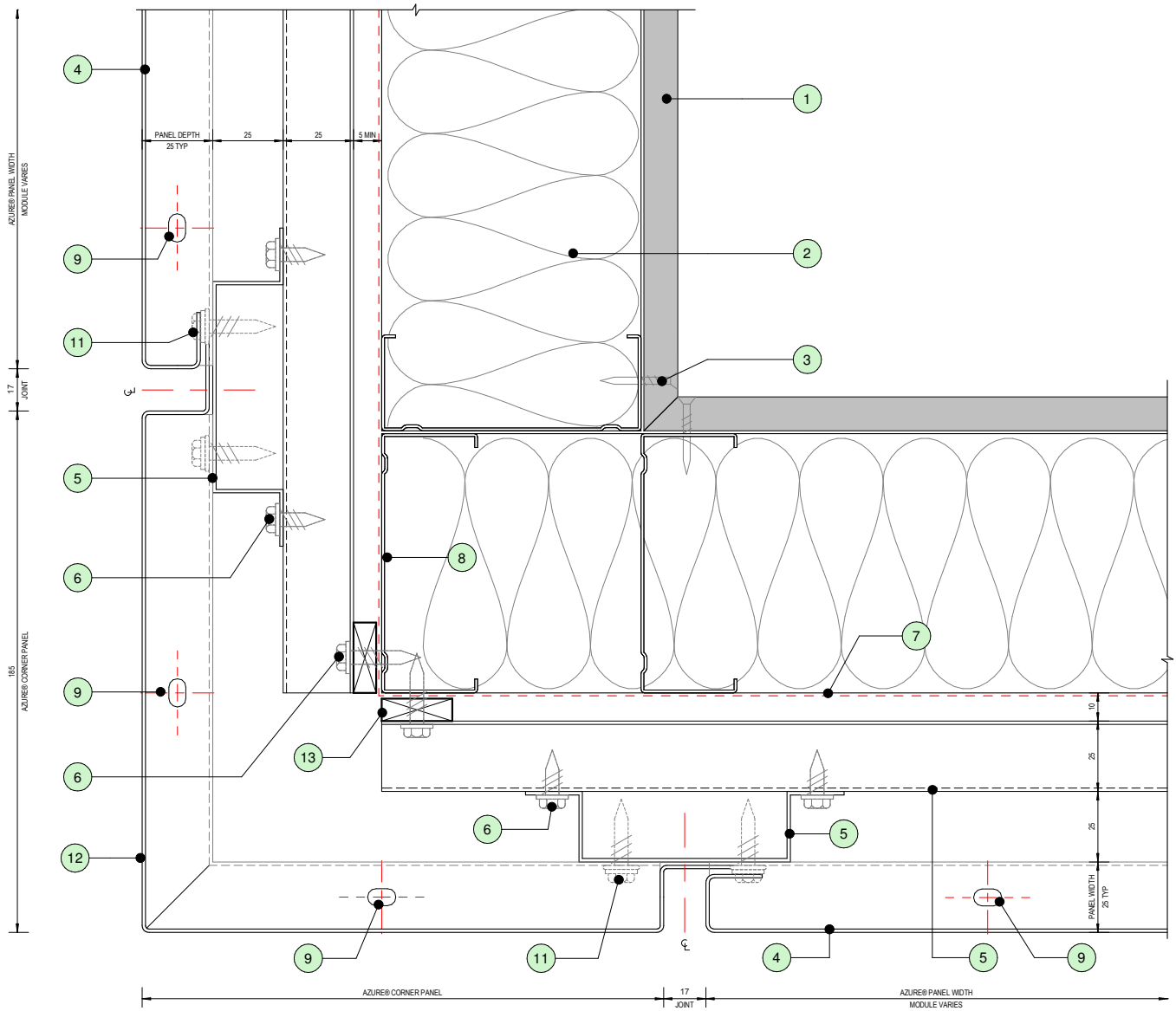


H100-07 Typical Detail External Corner - Option 1

KEY VALUE	KEYNOTE TEXT
1	PLASTERBOARD
2	INSULATION NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
3	PLASTERBOARD SCREWS
4	AZURE® PANEL 1.2 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
5	BATTEN SUPPORT - MIN 1.15 BMT G250 STEEL
6	10G SELF DRILLING SCREW
7	BUILDING MEMBRANE NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
8	STEEL STUD TO ENGINEER DESIGN
9	6x10mm DRAINAGE HOLE AT BOTTOM
10	EXTERNAL CORNER FLASHING - BOXED - MIN 0.55 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
11	BUILDEX 10G DESIGNER SERIES SELF-TAPPING SCREW
12	AZURE® PANEL CORNER 1.2 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL (OPTION 2)
13	PACKING (depends on tolerance)

TYPICAL EXTERNAL CORNER DETAILS

DRAWING NO. H100-07 Rev.04: 14.03.24

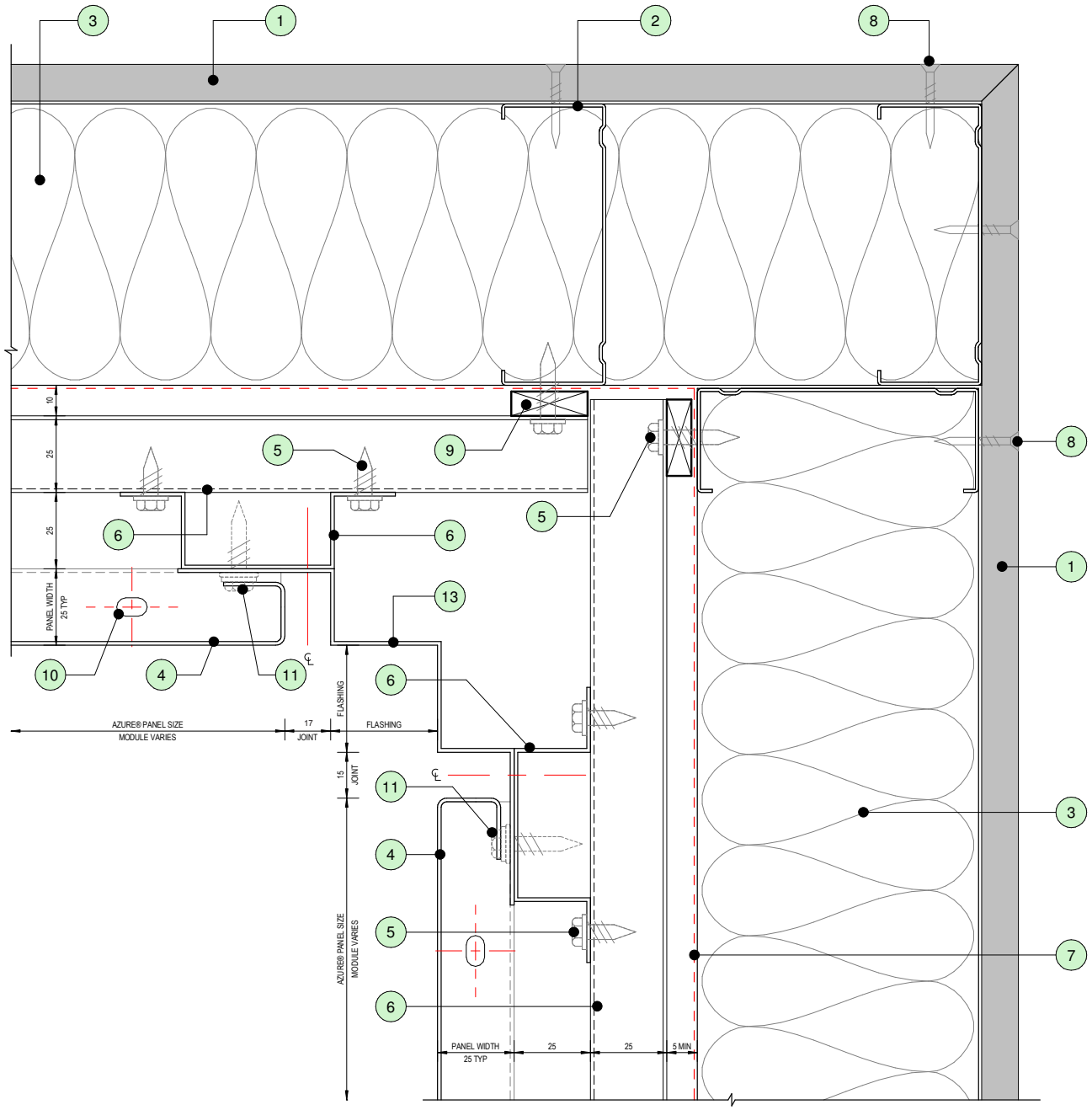


2 H100-07 Typical Detail External Corner - Option 2

KEY VALUE	KEYNOTE TEXT
1	PLASTERBOARD
2	INSULATION NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
3	PLASTERBOARD SCREWS
4	AZURE® PANEL 1.2 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
5	BATTEN SUPPORT - MIN 1.15 BMT G250 STEEL
6	10G SELF DRILLING SCREW
7	BUILDING MEMBRANE NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
8	STEEL STUD TO ENGINEER DESIGN
9	6x10mm DRAINAGE HOLE AT BOTTOM
10	EXTERNAL CORNER FLASHING - BOXED - MIN 0.55 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
11	BUILDEX 10G DESIGNER SERIES SELF-TAPPING SCREW
12	AZURE® PANEL CORNER 1.2 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL (OPTION 2)
13	PACKING (depends on tolerance)

TYPICAL INTERNAL CORNER DETAILS

DRAWING NO. H100-08 Rev.04: 14.03.24

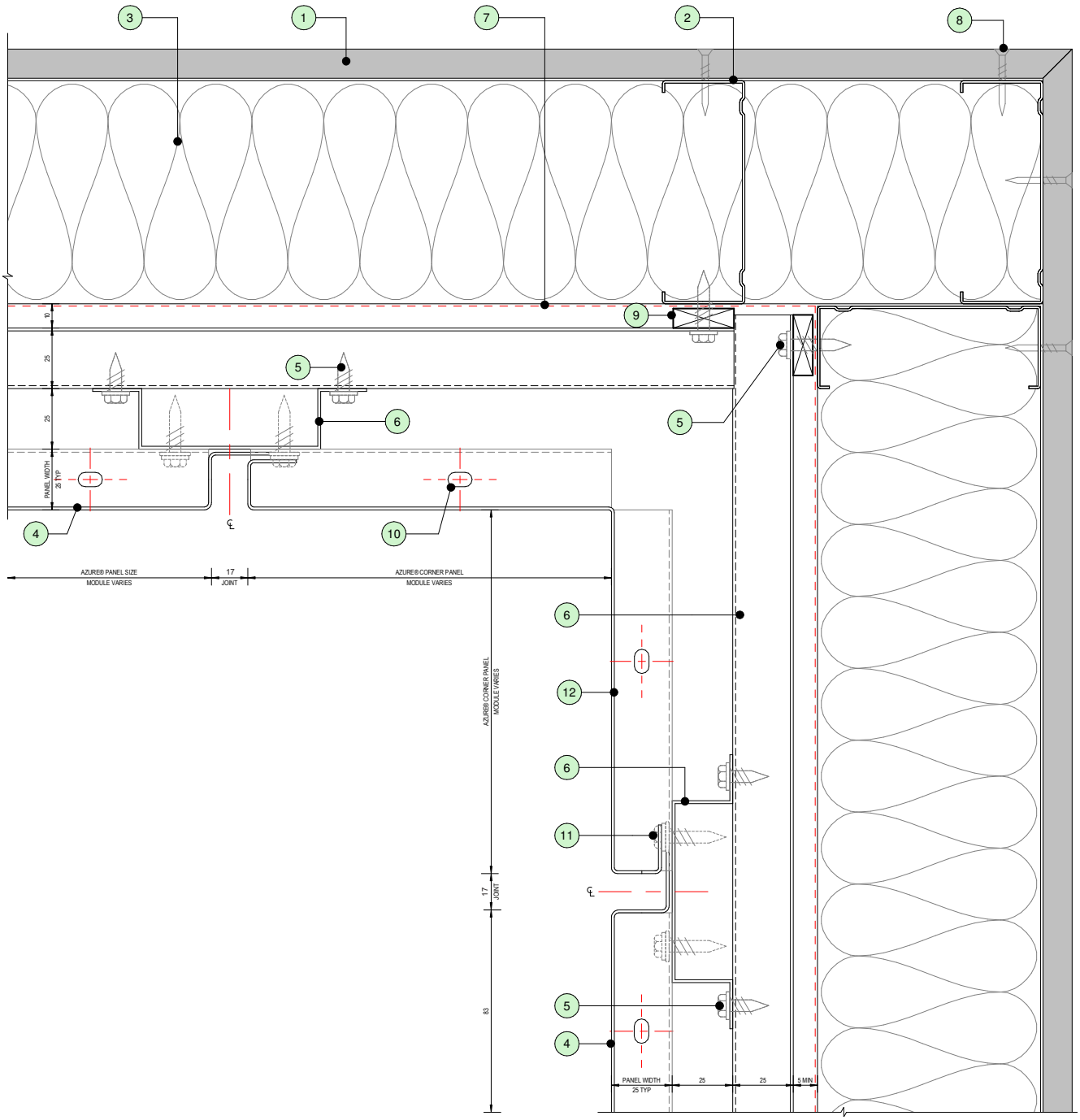


1 H100-07 H100-08 Typical Detail Internal Corner - Option 1

KEY VALUE	KEYNOTE TEXT
1	PLASTERBOARD
2	STEEL STUD TO ENGINEER DESIGN
3	INSULATION NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
4	AZURE® PANEL 1.2 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
5	10G SELF DRILLING SCREW
6	BATTEN SUPPORT - MIN 1.15 BMT G250 STEEL
7	BUILDING MEMBRANE NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
8	PLASTERBOARD SCREWS
9	PACKING (depends on tolerance)
10	6x10mm DRAINAGE HOLE AT BOTTOM
11	BUILDEX 10G DESIGNER SERIES SELF-TAPPING SCREW
12	AZURE® PANEL CORNER 1.2 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL (OPTION 2)
13	INTERNAL CORNER FLASHING - BOXED - MIN 0.55 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL

TYPICAL INTERNAL CORNER DETAILS

DRAWING NO. H100-08 Rev.04: 14.03.24

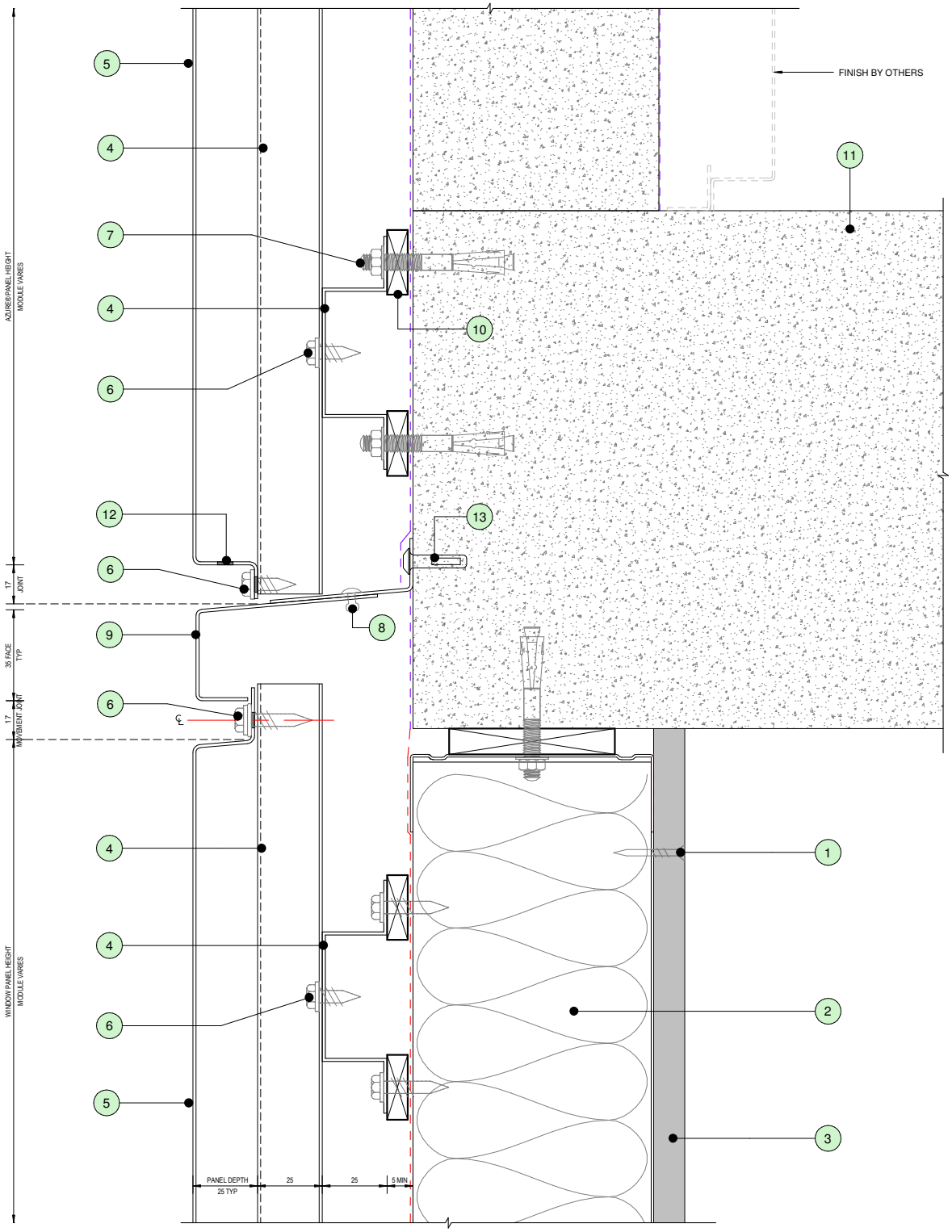


2 H100-07 H100-08 Typical Detail Internal Corner - Option 2

KEY VALUE	KEYNOTE TEXT
1	PLASTERBOARD
2	STEEL STUD TO ENGINEER DESIGN
3	INSULATION NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
4	AZURE® PANEL 1.2 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
5	10G SELF DRILLING SCREW
6	BATTEN SUPPORT - MIN 1.15 BMT G250 STEEL
7	BUILDING MEMBRANE NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
8	PLASTERBOARD SCREWS
9	PACKING (depends on tolerance)
10	6x10mm DRAINAGE HOLE AT BOTTOM
11	BUILDEX 10G DESIGNER SERIES SELF-TAPPING SCREW
12	AZURE® PANEL CORNER 1.2 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL (OPTION 2)
13	INTERNAL CORNER FLASHING - BOXED - MIN 0.55 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL

TYPICAL MOVEMENT DETAIL

DRAWING NO. H100-09 Rev.04: 14.03.24



1 H100-09 Section Detail @ Movement Joint

KEY VALUE	KEYNOTE TEXT
1	PLASTERBOARD SCREWS
2	INSULATION NON-COMBUSTIBLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1530.1
3	PLASTERBOARD
4	BATTEN SUPPORT - MIN 1.15 BMT G250 STEEL
5	AZURE® PANEL 1.2 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
6	10G SELF DRILLING SCREW
7	MASONRY ANCHOR
8	4.8mm POP RIVETS
9	TWO-PART CAVITY FLASH - MIN 0.55 BMT COLORBOND® STEEL
10	CONCRETE WATERPROOOF MEMBRANE
11	CONCRETE STRUCTURE
12	6x10mm DRAINAGE HOLE AT BOTTOM
13	METAL DRIVE ANCHOR

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