siniat by etex

weather defence for Bushfires

Disclaimer

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Siniat technical information is regularly updated. To ensure this document is current with the latest information, visit **siniat.com.au** or contact Siniat Customer Service Centre on **1300 724 505**

Warranty

Siniat products are guaranteed by a 10 Year Warranty.

Visit **siniat.com.au/warranty**

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About Siniat

Siniat is a flagship commercial brand of Etex - a global leader in lightweight construction. Siniat is a leading global manufacturer of interior and exterior materials for drywall construction and in Australia provides steel framing, plasterboard, compounds, cornice and associated products and systems to the building industry.

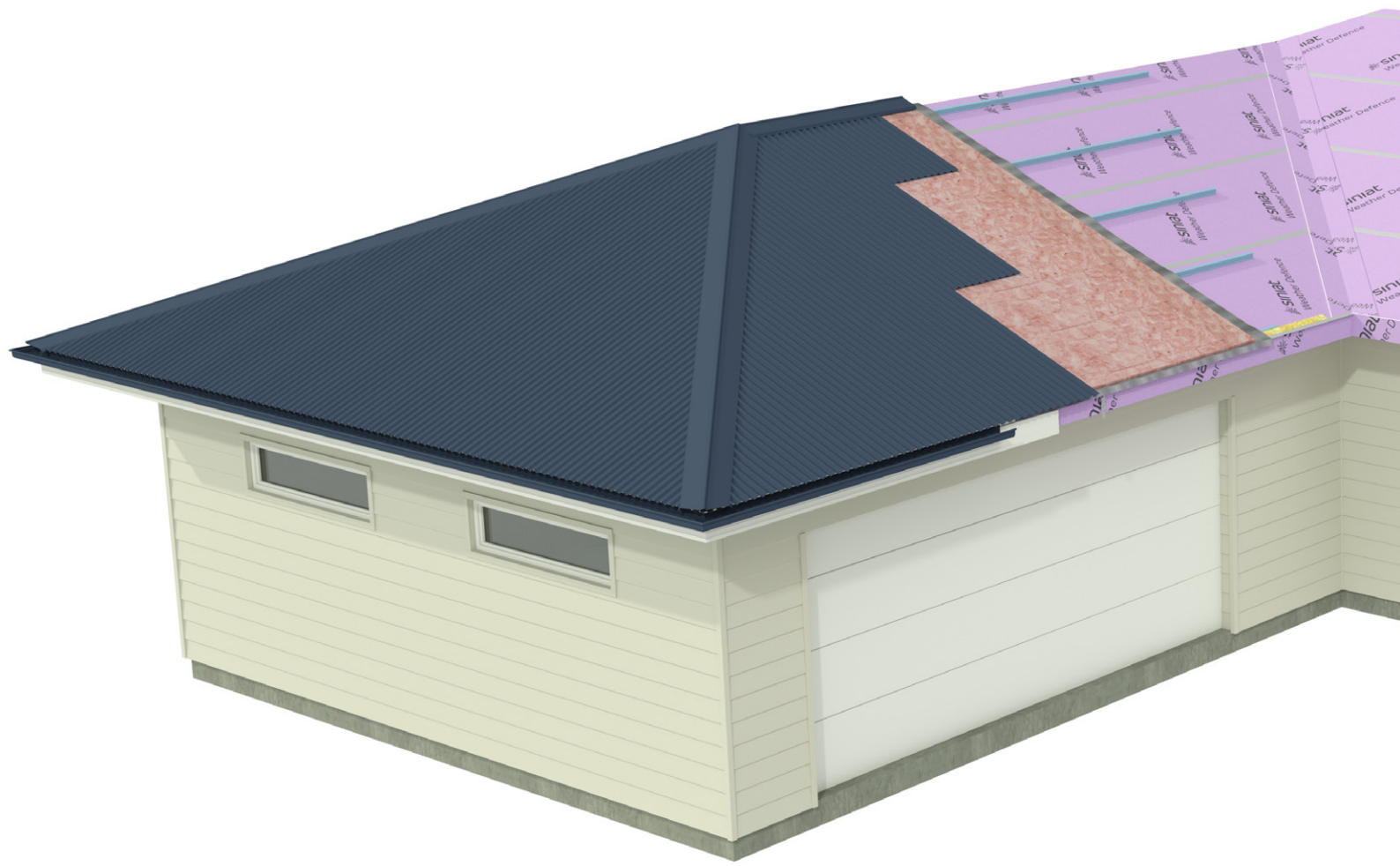
In Australia, Siniat products are manufactured in Matraville (NSW), Melbourne (VIC), Bundaberg (QLD), Brisbane (QLD) and Perth (WA). Products and systems are supplied to the building industry through Siniat's national distribution network of PlastaMasta and other independently owned stores.

Siniat's wide range of quality wall and ceiling lining products and systems are developed and designed to reduce risk and enhance performance. They provide compliant, reliable, innovative and sustainable solutions to all construction projects. Their product offering is backed by comprehensive technical support and professional collaboration with customers.

A wide range of plasterboard and metal framing products can be supplied carbon neutral under the Siniat Opt2Act program. Opted-in products are supplied carbon neutral, certified by Climate Active. A wide range of plasterboard products have also been certified GreenRate Level A under the Global GreenTag's certification scheme, and EPDs are available for locally made plasterboard and metal framing products.

Download Siniat Documents

Contents



Building in Bushfire Zones

Australia's susceptibility to bushfires frequently coexists with the landscapes natural beauty. Buildings and houses with direct access to nature are frequently entwined with circumstances that elevate their vulnerability to bushfires, calling for detailed attention to bushfire-resilient design.

Bushfires are widely known to cause severe damage to property and threaten lives but there are other factors, besides the fire, that pose a threat. These include the effects of radiant heat, toxic fumes and smoke as well as burning embers that can spread significant distances from the location of the bushfire.

Although a building's survival from a fire in extreme conditions can never be guaranteed, there is a range of measures that will increase its chances and minmise damage. Some of these key strategies include:

- The use of fire resistant materials or non-combustible materials,
- minimising gaps and penetrations through which flammable debris and embers can enter,
- preventing the spread of fire through cavity spaces, and
- the use of BAL-rated windows and doors.

Protection of water supplies and other services, and the provision of easy access and safe evacuation routes are essential in ensuring building and occupant survival.

Current Regulatory Landscape

The main source of fire-resistant design is *Australian Standard (AS) 3959 Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas*, which is referenced in Volumes 1 and 2 of the Australian National Construction Code (NCC).

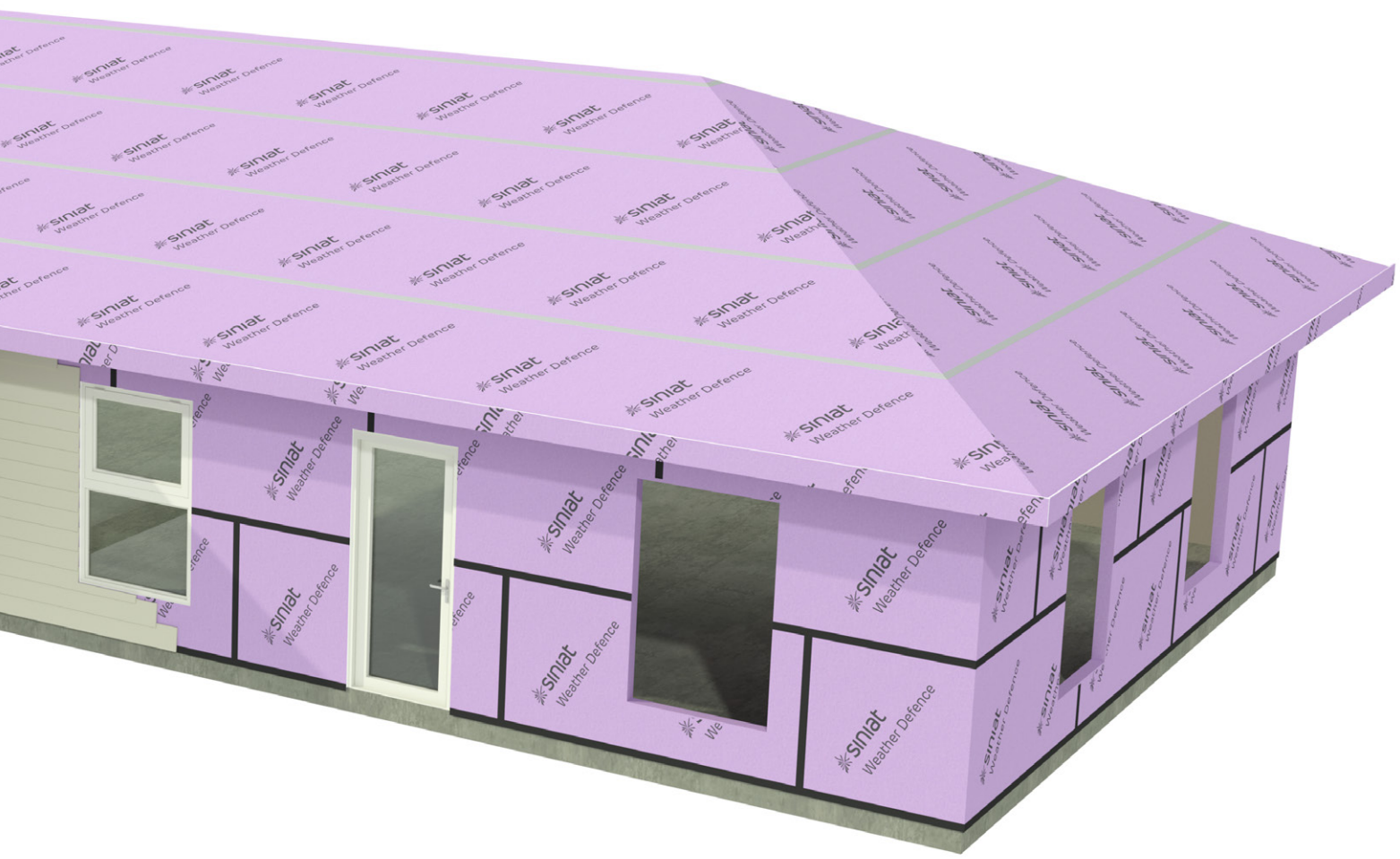
AS 3959 sets the minimum controls for ensuring dwellings are resistant to a bushfire, and categorises the construction of buildings in bushfire prone areas into different bushfire attack levels (BAL).

Bushfire Attack Levels	
BAL-LOW	Very low risk
BAL-12.5	Low risk
BAL-19	Moderate risk
BAL-29	High risk
BAL-40	Very high risk
BAL-FZ	Extreme risk (Flame Zone)

Bushfire Attack Levels are a measure of the severity to ember attack, radiant heat and direct flame contact. The number associated with the 'BAL' refers to the radiant heat (kW/m^2).

'FZ' indicates flame zone and is the highest level of bushfire attack when a building is directly exposed to flames from a fire front in addition to heat flux and ember attack.

AS 3959 or the *NASH standard - steel framed construction in bushfire areas*, can form part of a



deemed-to-satisfy solution for class 1 (house or dwellings of a residential nature) buildings or a deck associated with a class 1 building, and class 10a (non-habitable) buildings for some Bushfire Attack Levels. It must be noted that there are state based variations to the Performance Requirements and the Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions of the NCC. In addition, there are also further state based regulations and development consents that may be required. As such, reference to the specific state based requirements must be obtained from the NCC.

AS 3959 can form part of a deemed-to-satisfy solution for class 2 (apartments), class 3 (other residential) and class 10a (non-habitable) buildings or a deck immediately adjacent or connected to a class 2 or 3 building.

A deemed-to-satisfy solution for class 9a (health-care), class 9b (early childhood or a school) and class 9c (residential health care) buildings could also use *AS 3959* if the Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) does not exceed BAL-12.5, otherwise a performance solution will be required.

Also for class 2, 3, 9 and 10a buildings, there are state based variations to many items from the NCC including Functional Statements, Performance Requirements, Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions, and Specifications as well as local regaulations and development consents to consider.

Weather Defence

weather defence® is a 13mm thick purpose made fire and weather resistant building board. **weather** defence® and associated components are installed over walls, roofs, fascias and eaves to provide the necessary fire protection from a bushfire.

weather defence® along with fire protective insulations, steel profiles, sealants and other accessories have been tested to *AS 1530.4* and *AS 1530.8.2 Methods for fire tests on building materials, components and structures* and can be used up to bushfire flame zones (BAL-FZ).

weather defence® is also a weather resistive layer to prevent moisture ingress and excessive air leakage. **weather** defence® has been tested to *AS/NZS 4284 Testing of building facades*, and can be used wherever non-combustible materials are required by the NCC.

As installations using **weather** defence® can achieve low air leakage, it helps contribute to a building's energy efficiency. It also allows any glasswool insulation in the cavity to perform as intended by avoiding wind washing whereby wind driven air moves into the insulation cavity reducing its thermal effectiveness.

Another feature of **weather** defence® is its high vapour peameability, meaning it helps to create a healthly building by allowing vapour to pass through the external building envelope without being trapped. As such **weather** defence® is suitable for most climate zones.

Once installed **weather** defence® can be left exposed to the weather for up to 6 months before being covered by external cladding and the roof lining.

Features

- Suitable for use in bushfire flame zones BAL-FZ
- Tested with Equitone® to *AS/NZS 4284 Testing of building facades*
- High vapour permeability (Class 4)
- Recyclable gypsum core
- Not classified as hazardous according to Safe Work Australia criteria.

Benefits

- Water and air tightness layer
- Breathable layer (with high vapour permeability)
- Can be left exposed for up to 6 months
- Improves external wall acoustic performance
- May be used wherever a non-combustible material is required according to NCC 2022 Volume One, C2D10 (6) (a), and Volume Two H3D2 (1) (a).
- Enclose buildings faster so the interior fitout can start sooner
- Easy to cut, shape and install without specialist cutting equipment or segregated areas.

Applications

weather defence® is designed to be installed on residental, multi-residential, commercial and health-care, education and public buildings. Typically **weather** defence® is installed on:

- Light weight steel stud framing
- Timber stud framing
- Modular buildings.

weather defence® is recommended for use in climate zones 2 to 8. In climate zone 1, it is recommended to apply a vapour resistive layer over the external surface.

Table 1 Weather Defence Properties

Property	Result	Reference
Vapour permeance	1.52 µg/Ns (Class 4)	AS/NZS 4100.1 and ASTM E96
Vapour resistance	0.7 MNs/g	ASTM E96
Resistance to water penetration	Pass	AS/NZS 4201.4
Resistance to mould growth	10/10 (no mould growth)	ASTM D3273

Properties

Fire Hazard Properties

The National Construction Code (NCC) regulates the fire hazard properties of coverings and lining materials in buildings according to NCC 2022 Volume One, C2D11. The group number indicates how quickly wall and ceiling linings spread fire, with Group 1 products ranked the slowest and Group 4 the fastest.

Table 2 Product Group Number

Product	Group Number	Average Specific Extinction Area (m^2/kg)
weather defence®	1	less than 250

Combustibility

weather defence® is a plasterboard manufactured to meet the requirements of *AS/NZS 2588:2018 - Gypsum plasterboard.* As such, it is considered to limit the spread of fire; therefore in accordance with NCC 2022 Volume One, C2D10 (6) (a), and NCC 2022 Volume Two, H3D2 (1) (a), plasterboard may be used wherever non-combustible materials are required by the NCC.

Thermal 'R' Value

The R-Value of plasterboard is a measure of its thermal insulation ability. Higher numbers indicate a better insulator.

- 13mm **weather** defence® = 0.05 m^2.K/W

Performance

Fire Resistance - Roof

Section 9 of *AS 3959 Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas* outlines the construction for Bushfire Attack Level - Flame Zone (BAL-FZ) which requires that the roof system be tested to AS1530.8.2.

The bushfire roof system outlined in this manual has been successfully tested and assessed to this standard, and is therefore suitable to meet the requirements of *AS 3959-2018* for use in BAL-FZ areas.

It should be noted that in certain jurisdictions there are additional requirements for a building in Flame Zone areas. Advice from the local fire service and / or bushfire consultants should be obtained. The details in this installation guide may also be used in lower Bushfire Attack Levels.

Roof and Eave Penetrations

In Bushfire Attack Level - Flame Zone, roof ventilation openings, such as gable and roof vents, shall be fitted with ember guards made of non-combustible material or a mesh or perforated sheet made of corrosion-resistant steel or bronze with a maximum allowable opening size of 2mm.

Roof penetrations, including aerials, vent pipes and supports for solar collectors or the like, shall be sealed with mineral fibre at the roof to prevent gaps. The material used to seal the penetration must be non-combustible.

Pipe or conduit that penetrates the roof covering must be tested in accordance with *AS 1530.8.2.*

Fire Resistance - External Wall

weather defence® in an external wall configuration was tested to *AS 1530.4 Methods for fire tests on building materials, components and structures.* Refer to the external wall system tables on the following page for Fire Resistance Level (FRL) 30/30/30 and FRL 60/60/60 walls rated from the outside.

Vents and Weepholes

In Bushfire Attack Level - Flame Zone, all vents and weepholes in external walls (except for sills of windows and doors) must be screened with corrosion-resistant steel or bronze. Aluminium screening may be used in lower Bushfire Attack Levels. The maximum allowable opening size of any screening material is 2mm maximum.

Exposure to Weather

Once installed **weather** defence® can be left exposed to the weather for up to 6 months before being covered by external cladding and the roof lining.

Please refer to the 'Plasterboard Fixing' section in this installation guide for maximum wind loads allowable for **weather** defence® at various framing centres and screw spacings. These have been determined using **weather** defence® in the wet condition which is applicable when left exposed before being covered by external cladding and the roof lining.

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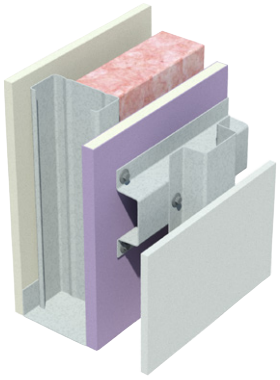

- 1 layer of 10mm **masta**shield or **water**shield or **sound**shield
- Minimum 70mm steel stud framing at 600mm maximum centres
- Minimum Pink® Partition 75mm R1.8 insulation
- 1 layer of 13mm **weather** defence
- External cladding as nominated in the 'Exterior Cladding' table

Fire Resistance Level

30/30/30
rated from the outside only

Report
FC20363

Minimum Stud Size (mm)	Sound Insulation without external cladding Rw (Rw + Ctr)	
	Pink® Partition 75mm R1.8	Report
70	40 (30)	Insul

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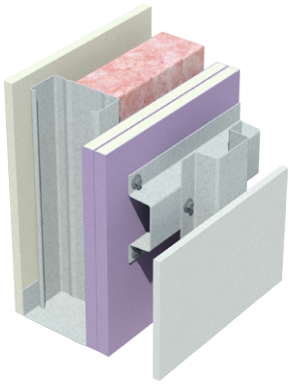


- 1 layer of 10mm **masta**shield or **water**shield or **sound**shield
- Minimum 70mm steel stud framing at 600mm maximum centres
- Minimum Pink® Partition 75mm R1.8 insulation
- 2 layers of 13mm **weather** defence
- External cladding as nominated in the 'Exterior Cladding' table

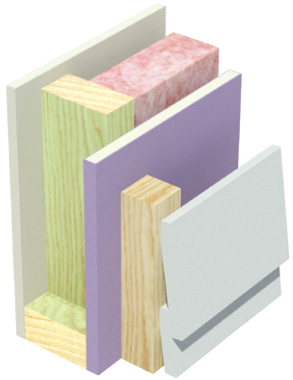
Fire Resistance Level

90/90/90
rated from the outside only

Report
FC20363

Stud Size (mm)	Sound Insulation without external cladding Rw (Rw + Ctr)	
	Pink® Partition 75mm R1.8	Report
70	46 (35)	Insul

TSW770



- 1 layer of 10mm **masta**shield or **water**shield or **sound**shield
- Minimum 70mm timber stud framing at 600mm maximum centres
- Minimum Pink® Partition 75mm R1.8 insulation
- 1 layer of 13mm **weather** defence
- External cladding as nominated in the 'Exterior Cladding' table

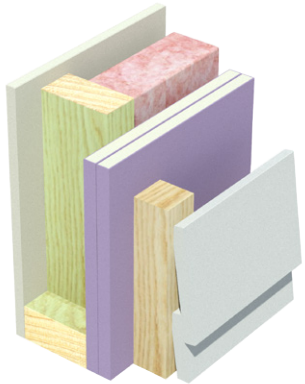
Fire Resistance Level

30/30/30
rated from the outside only

Report
FC20363

Stud Size (mm)	Sound Insulation without external cladding Rw (Rw + Ctr)	
	Pink® Partition 75mm R1.8	Report
70	40 (29)	Insul

TSW771



- 1 layer of 10mm **masta**shield or **water**shield or **sound**shield
- Minimum 70mm timber stud framing at 600mm maximum centres
- Minimum Pink® Partition 75mm R1.8 insulation
- 2 layers of 13mm **weather** defence
- External cladding as nominated in the 'Exterior Cladding' table

Fire Resistance Level

90/90/90
rated from the outside only

Report
FC20363

Stud Size (mm)	Sound Insulation without external cladding Rw (Rw + Ctr)	
	Pink® Partition 75mm R1.8	Report
70	45 (34)	Insul

Care and use

Delivery and Storage

To reduce the possibility of damage, arrange delivery to site immediately before installation. During delivery, care should be taken not to damage the surface or edges the plasterboard sheets.

weather defence® must be kept dry as well as transported and stored clear of the floor using supports not more than 600mm apart as shown in Figure 1.

Remove plastic wrapping from **weather** defence® packs and accessories soon after storing in a location that is protected from the weather. This will prevent moisture being trapped.

If outdoor storage is unavoidable, **weather** defence® and accessories should be fully protected from the weather temporarily.

Exposure to excessive humidity during storage can result in **weather** defence® becoming damp and soft, and may appear defective. In this case allow to dry out and handle with care during installation.

To help protect **weather** defence® from absorbing humidity:

- Avoid open sources of water such as wet floors
- Wrap temporarily with plastic overnight when storing outside
- Provide ventilation
- Install soon after delivery
- Install during dry weather for best results.

Store Siniat steel products where they are not in constant contact with water or in wet environments for extended periods. Avoid exposure to airborne contaminants such as sea spray.

Weather Protection

Particular care must be taken in areas of high humidity and coastal areas subject to salt spray as this can leave salt deposits on the face of **weather** defence®. This may cause the corrosion of steel framing components installed over **weather** defence®. If there are salt deposits over **weather** defence®, then it is advised to use a hose to lightly spray water over the wall before covering with steel framing and external cladding.

Protect **weather** defence® from any water pooling at ground level.

For internal plasterboard, prevent rain from entering buildings, avoid water on floors or other sources of open water and allow wet concrete or masonry to dry. These precautions will reduce excessive humidity that may be absorbed by timber and minimise defects caused by timber shrinkage or moist plasterboard.

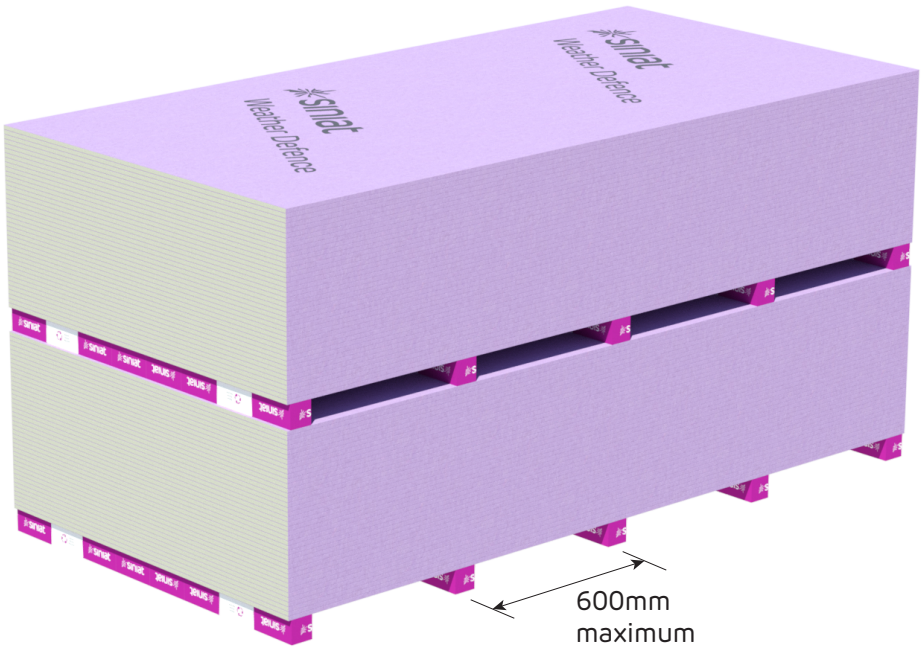


FIGURE 1 Correct Storage and Transport

Exposure to Water

After **weather** defence® has been installed and subjected to rain, any pooled water must be removed and allowed to dry before the installation of insulation, roof sarking, roof lining/tiles and external cladding takes place.

Condensation and Ventilation

Condensation of water on a surface occurs when the temperature of a building element falls below the dew point temperature. Moisture from the air then condenses on the surface.

Condensation onto either the face or back of internal plasterboard and associated substrate framing should be avoided. Insufficient protection from condensation can result in joint distortion, sagging, mould growth, fastener popping and corrosion on steel framing.

Many inter-related factors must be taken into account to control condensation. Good practice is to make use of wall and ceiling insulation, vapour control layers, and ventilation.

Siniat plasterboard and steel framing must not be subjected to excessive condensation. Ventilation must be considered wherever there is the possibility of moisture accumulation from human activity including showers and cooking. Ventilation of bathrooms and kitchens is required by the NCC and in some cases is also required in roof spaces. Indoor ventilation can be more of an issue in cold climates due to the risk of water vapour entering wall and ceiling cavities without being able to escape and condensing inside the building.

Continuous ventilation in a wall or ceiling cavity near salt water may reduce the service life of any steel substrate framing. As such, vented wall and ceiling systems with only one opening are recommended. Fully ventilated building systems with multiple openings near salt water must be considered with caution.

To minimise the effects of condensation:

- Use moisture barriers, sarking, and insulation. However, it is important that the right type is selected for the construction type and that it is installed correctly. Refer to the manufacturer's specifications.
- Use foil backed insulation under metal roofs which are susceptible to forming condensation.
- Install eave vents, gable vents and roof ventilators in the roof cavity.
- Remove humidity from bathrooms via an exhaust fan to the outside.
- Once covered with external cladding, ensure the building design controls condensation on **weather** defence® and steel components so they are not constantly wet.

In hot and humid climates where the building is air-conditioned below the dew point of the outside air, consider the use of vapour control layers to reduce the amount of water vapour entering the building.

Exposure to Excessive Heat

weather defence® is an ideal building material for normal ambient temperatures. It is not suitable for long periods at elevated temperatures such as installed near fireplace flues or chimneys. It is designed to slow down a fire, not to resist constant elevated temperatures.

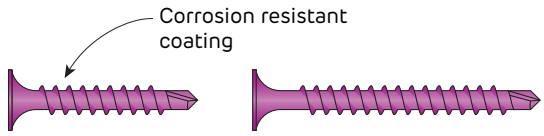
The effect of high temperatures on plasterboard is to chemically dehydrate the core. This process generally begins at around 80°C but can occur at lower temperatures under certain conditions.

AS/NZS 2589:2017, Gypsum linings – Application and finishing, states that plasterboard must not be exposed to temperatures above 52°C for prolonged periods.

Heat generating appliances have installation instructions for the correct distances between plasterboard linings and heat sources. The *National Construction Code (NCC)* also has requirements for installation of heating appliances.

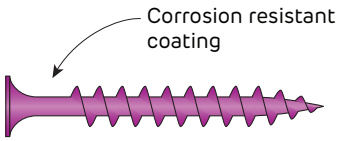
Components

Name	Thickness (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Weight (kg/m²)	Properties
weather defence®	13	1200	2400	11.7	



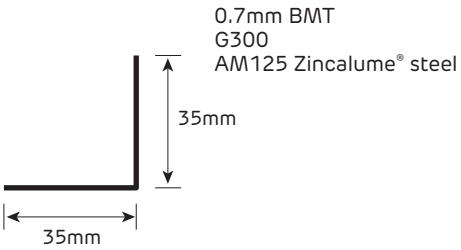
Product Code	Box screw
4072732 (25mm)	1000 screws
4084645 (38mm)	1000 screws

FIGURE 2 **6g x 25mm and 6g x 38mm Weather Defence Screws**
Fine thread drill point screw



Product Code	Box screw
4084646	1000 screws

FIGURE 3 **6g x 42mm Weather Defence Screw**
Coarse thread needle point screw



Product Code	Length (mm)
BA35-070-30	3000
BA35-070-36	3600

FIGURE 4 **35x35mm x minimum 0.7mm BMT Steel Backing Angle**

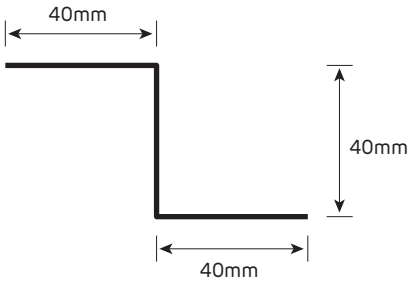


FIGURE 5 **40x40x40mm x minimum 0.55mm BMT steel galvanised zed profile**
Custom made product and supplied by others

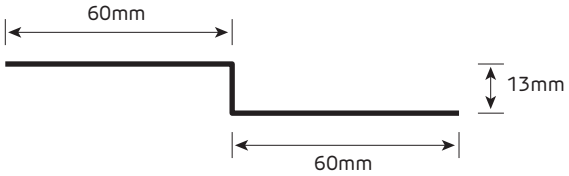


FIGURE 6 **60x13x60mm x minimum 0.55mm BMT steel galvanised Z profile**
Custom made product and supplied by others

FIGURE 7 **Siniat Bindex Fire and Acoustic Sealant**

FIGURE 8 **Selleys Fireblock XT**
Supplied by others

FIGURE 9 **Permstop® Building Blanket 75mm R1.8 for metal roof lining**
Supplied by Fletcher Insulation

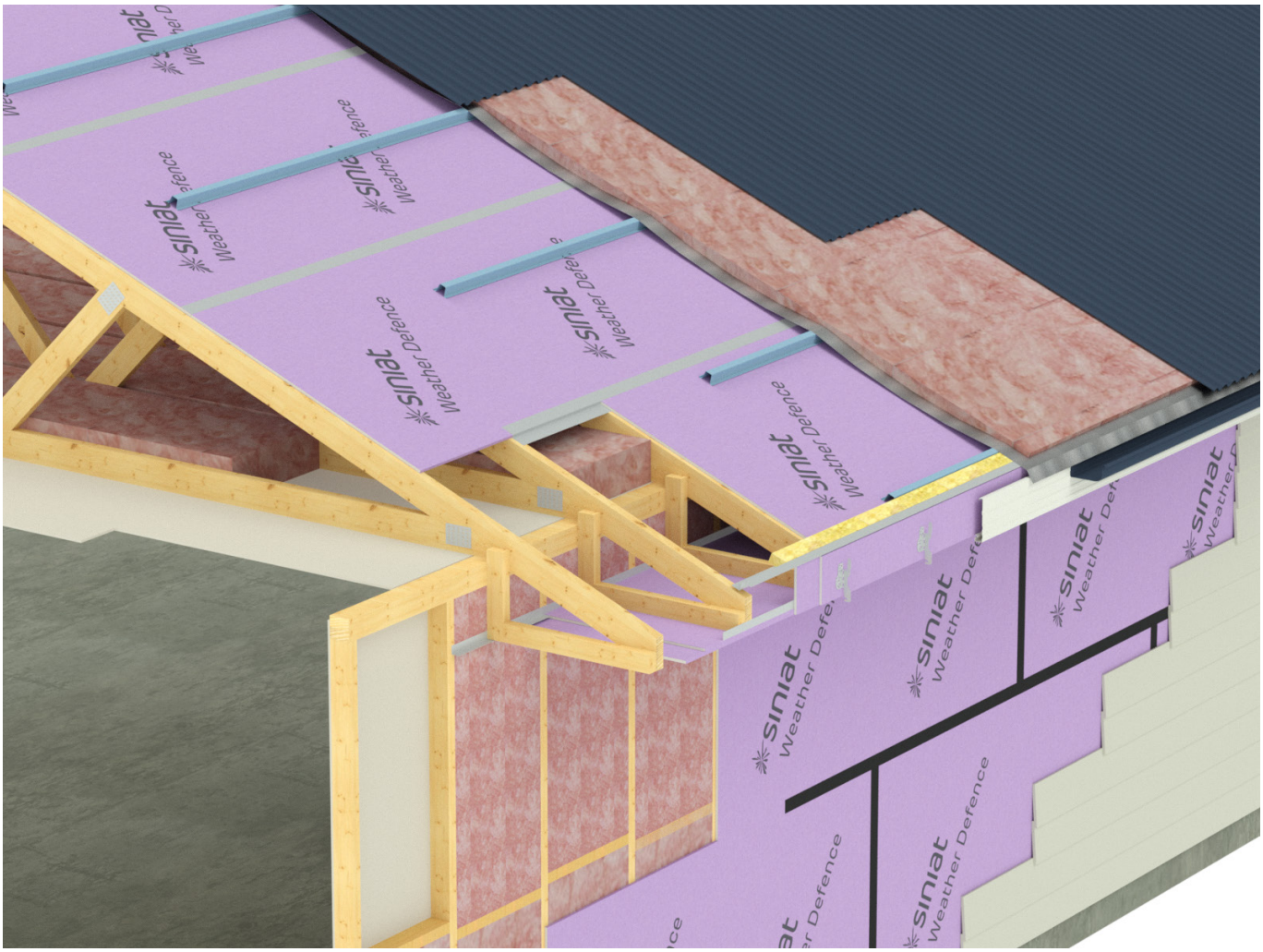
FIGURE 10 **Pink® Partition Batts 38mm R1.1**
Supplied by Fletcher Insulation

FIGURE 11 **Roof Sarking**
Supplied by Fletcher Insulation

Product Code	Length	Width
13206	30 m	60 mm
13280	30 m	100 mm
14891	30 m	150 mm

FIGURE 12 **Pro Clima Tescon Extora®**
Flashing Tape - Supplied by Pro Clima

Typical Installation



General Requirements

Install control joints in **weather** defence® walls: > At every slab level > At all control joints in the structure > At any change in the substrate
Jointing of **weather** defence® is not required.
Walk over roof framing members only! Do not walk on **weather** defence® boards between roof framing.
Protect **weather** defence® from water pooling at ground level on walls.
Avoid gaps in cladding that let sunlight though as the flashing tape may degrade over time.
Attach top hats or other cladding framing through **weather** defence® to the structural frame.
Attach all fixtures to studs, purpose installed noggings or blocking. Wall anchors or screws must not be fixed only to **weather** defence®.
Check the required vapour permeability of sarking for tile roofs.
Fastener spacings nominated are for fire purposes and may need to be at closer intervals to meet structural requirements.

Framing

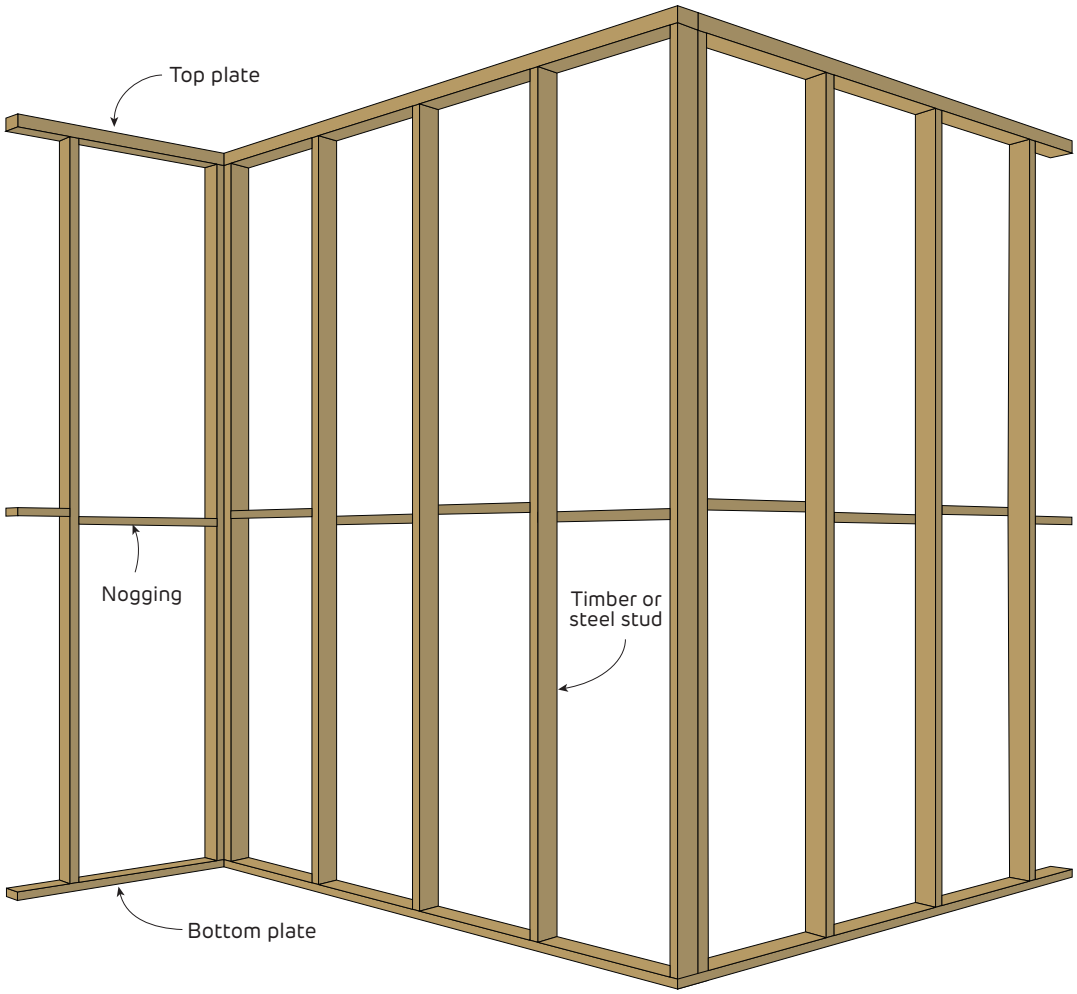


FIGURE 13 **Typical External Wall Frame Layout**
Perspective

Minimum 70mm deep steel wall framing members up to 600mm maximum spacing for walls. Steel roof framing members up to 900mm maximum. All steel framing designed in accordance with *AS/NZS 4600 Cold formed steel structures* or *NASH Standard for Residential and Low-rise steel framing*.
Minimum 70x45mm or 90x35mm timber wall framing members up to 600mm maximum spacing. Timber roof framing members up to 900mm maximum for roofs. All timber framing designed in accordance with *AS 1720 Timber structures* or *AS/NZS 1684 Residential timber framed construction.*
Structural frame designs must allow for the intended dead, live, wind and seismic loads in accordance with the AS/NZS 1170 series.

> Noggings are permitted to assist the fixing of services. Copper Chromium Arsenate (CCA) treated timber must not be used with steel framing.

> Plumbing and electrical services must not protrude beyond the face of the studs.

Ceiling Layout

Install **weather** defence® boards with a 0-2mm gap around each sheet.
Install **weather** defence® boards perpendicular to ceiling framing in a 'brick bond' pattern.

Wall Layout

Preferably, install **weather** defence® boards with a 0-2mm gap around each sheet. Gaps of 10mm maximum between boards are permitted when filled with Bindex fire and acoustic sealant.
Horizontal Layout
Install **weather** defence® boards horizontally across wall studs in a 'brick bond' pattern.

Wall Curving

Minimum curve radius is 4m with 400mm maximum stud spacing. Note: smaller stud spacing may be required for wind loads.
Fix flat plate to studs corresponding with all horizontal board joints.

Fixing

Use Siniat **weather** defence® screws to fix **weather** defence® board to external wall and roof framing.
Drive screws to just below the sheet surface, taking care not to break the fleece liner. For over-driven screws, install another screw 20mm away. Leave or remove the over-driven screw and patch with Pro Clima Tescon Extora® tape or any external grade polyurethane sealant.
Use the 'Screw Only Method'. Stud adhesive is not permitted.
Cover screws with flashing tape or any external grade polyurethane sealant for corrosivity zones C4 and C5 unless covered with wall wrap.

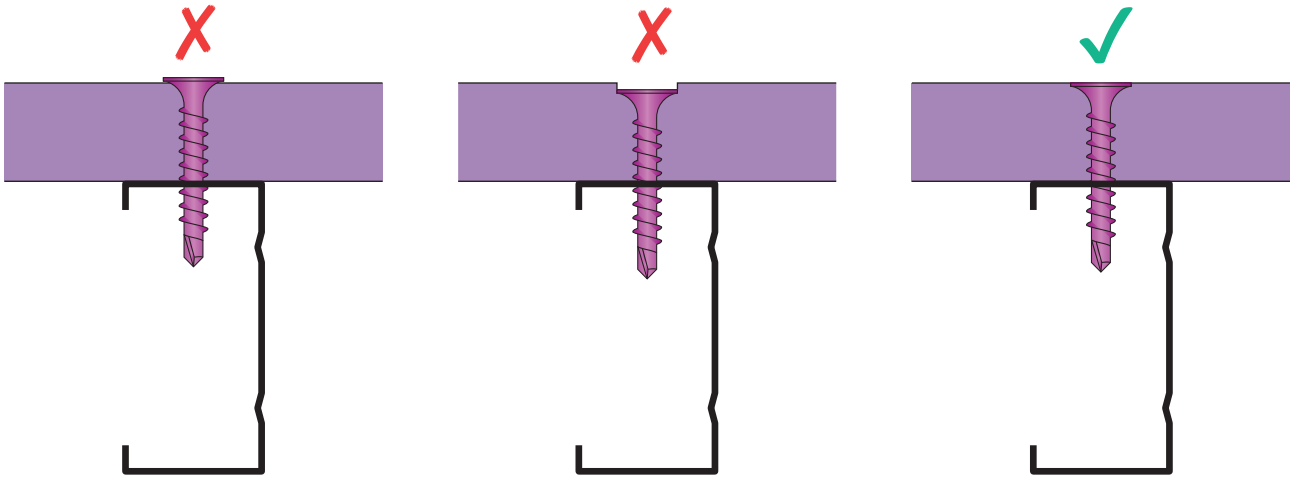


FIGURE 14 Screw Installation

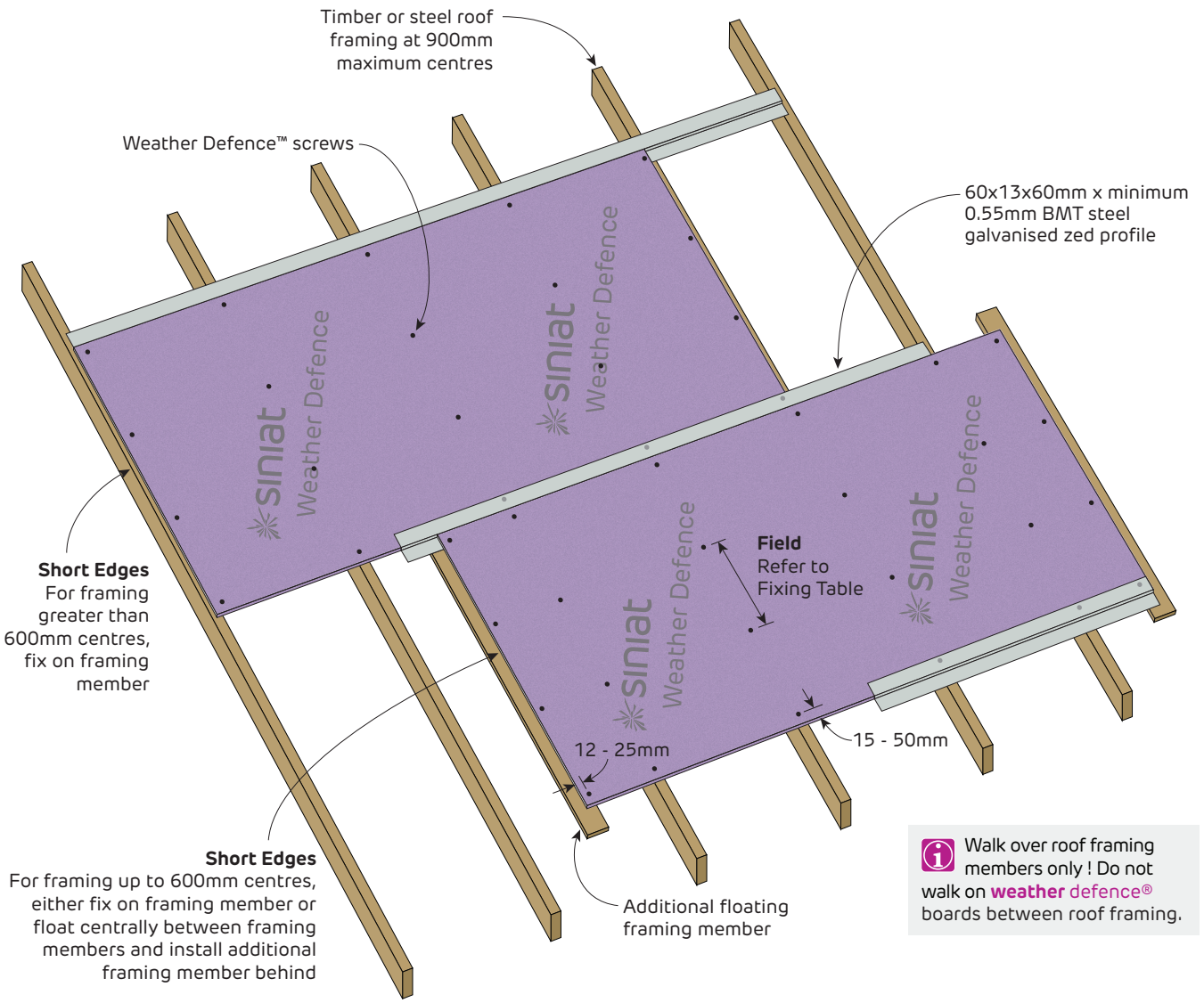
Table 3 Screw Type for the Installation of **weather** defence® to Steel

Plasterboard Thickness	1st Layer	2nd Layer
13mm	6g x 25mm fine thread drill point **weather** defence® screw	6g x 38mm fine thread drill point **weather** defence® screw

Table 4 Screw Type for the Installation of **weather** defence® to Timber

Plasterboard Thickness	1st and 2nd Layers
13mm	6g x 42mm coarse thread needle point **weather** defence® screw

FIGURE 15 1 Layer - Roof
Screw Only Method

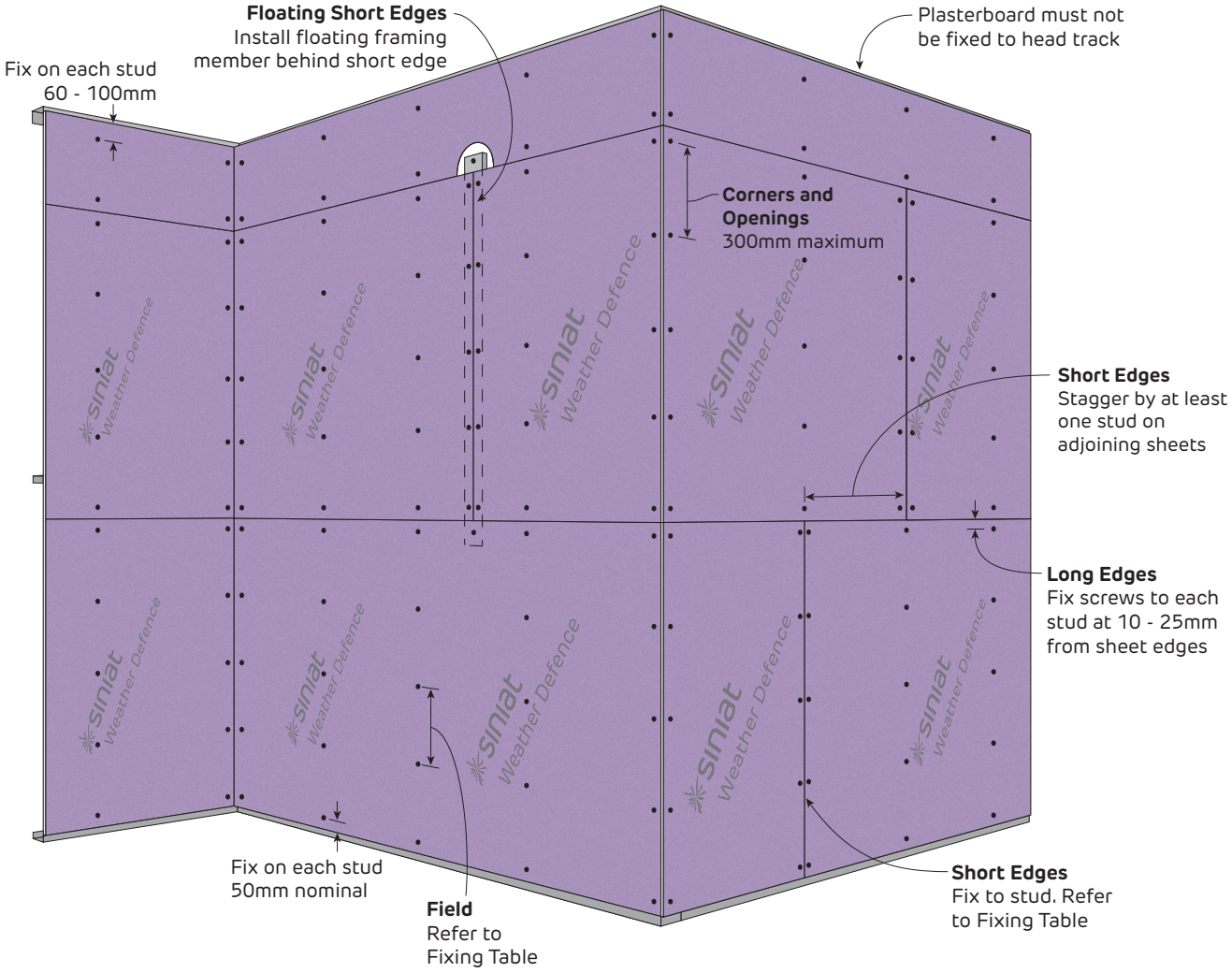


Maximum Ultimate Limit State Wind Load Table (kPa)

Fixing Pattern	Maximum Roof Frame Spacing		
	900mm	600mm	450mm
S S S S S (5)	0.87	1.31	1.74
S S S S S S S (6)	0.87	1.64	2.18
S S S S S S S S (7)	0.87	1.95	2.62
S S S S S S S S S (8)	0.87	1.95	3.08

S = Screw. Screws evenly spaced along sheet width.
1. Calculations do not include the framing which must be independently designed to suit the desired loads.
2. If higher wind pressures are expected, please contact Siniat for specific design.

FIGURE 16 1 Layer - Horizontal
Screw Only Method



Maximum Ultimate Limit State Wind Load Table (kPa)

Fixing Pattern	Maximum Wall Frame Spacing	
	600mm	450mm
S S S S S (5)	1.31	1.74
S S S S S S (6)	1.64	2.18
S S S S S S S (7)	1.95	2.62
S S S S S S S S (8)	1.95	3.08

S = Screw. Screws evenly spaced along sheet width.
1. Calculations do not include the framing which must be independently designed to suit the desired loads.
2. If higher wind pressures are expected, please contact Siniat for specific design.

Exterior Cladding

The following cladding sheets or planks are not considered detrimental to the FRL of the wall: > Innova fibre cement > Equitone fibre cement > Glass-fibre reinforced cement aggregate board > Wood or timber > Steel > Aluminium > PVC > Rendered polystyrene > Cladding fixed and supported independently of the wall. For class 2 to 9 buildings, also refer to NCC Volume One Section C, CP2 Spread of fire requirements.
Fix cladding or cladding top hats to the wall framing through **weather** defence® boards.

> Exterior cladding once installed, must provide protection from the weather.

> Siniat recommends a drained cavity between the external cladding and the **weather** defence® for weathertightness and durability.

> Top hats or battens between external cladding and **weather** defence® do not change the FRL of the system.

> Horizontal and vertical top hats shown in system images as an common option to provide a drained and vented cavity as well as meet the NCC thermal break requirements. Alternatively, use a thermal break strip with insulated value R0.2 between steel stud framing and external cladding, or top hats on top hat cleats, or other suitable framing.

Fire Rated Weather Defence

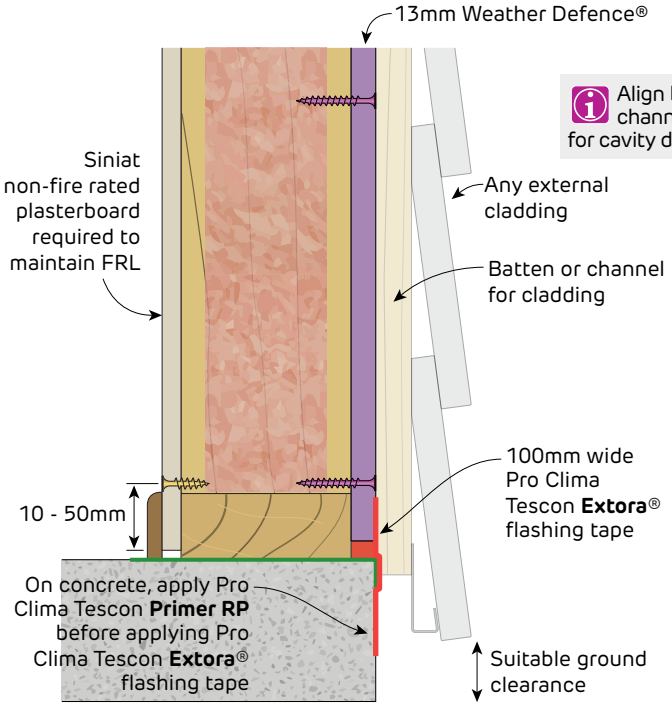


FIGURE 17 External Timber Stud Wall Base
Section

All construction details apply to timber and steel frames unless otherwise noted

Align battens / channel vertically for cavity drainage

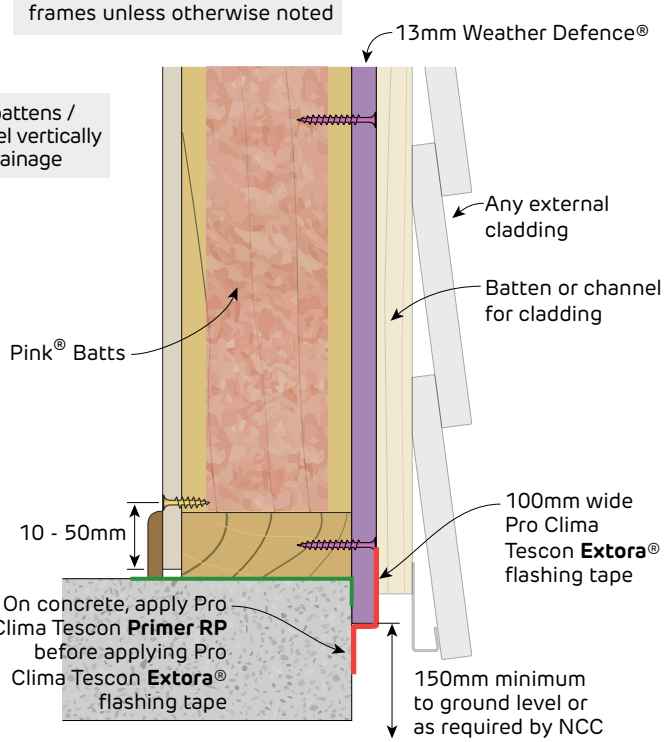


FIGURE 18 External Timber Stud Wall Base - Alternative
Section

Seal any gaps with Selleys Fireblock XT™ or Siniat Bindex fire and acoustic sealant

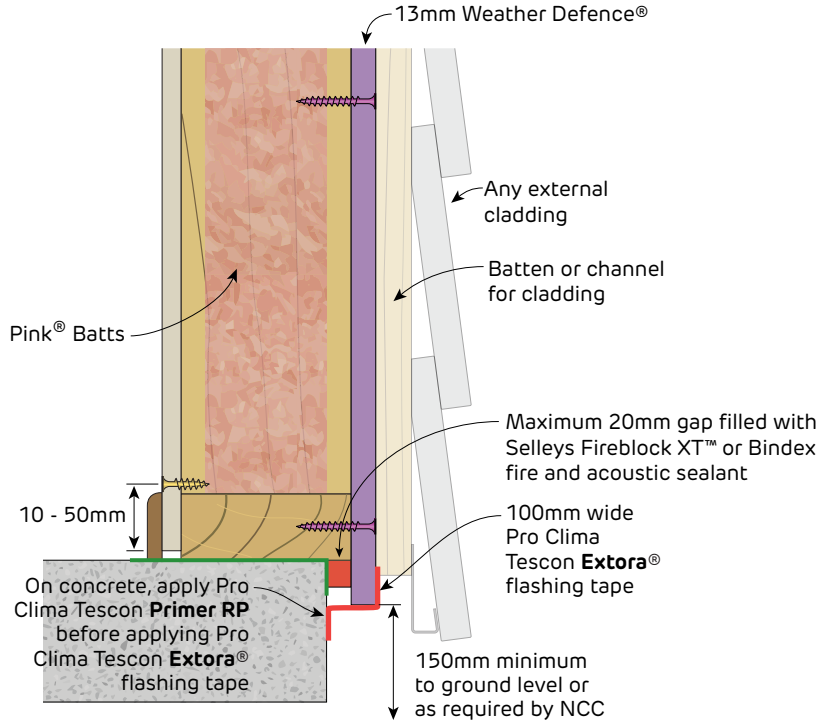


FIGURE 19 External Timber Stud Wall Base - Alternative
Section

Seal any gaps with Selleys Fireblock XT™ or Siniat Bindex fire and acoustic sealant

Fire Rated
Weather Defence

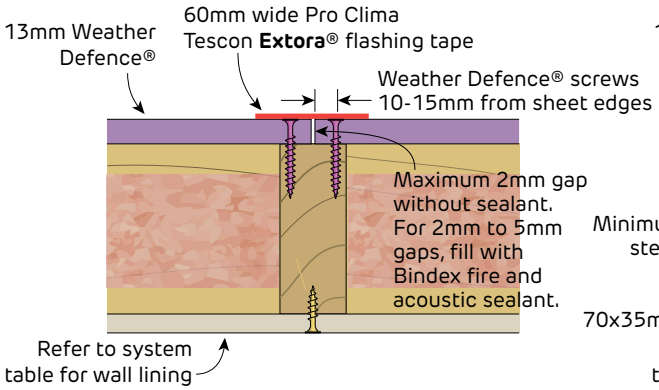


FIGURE 20 Vertical Joint
Plan

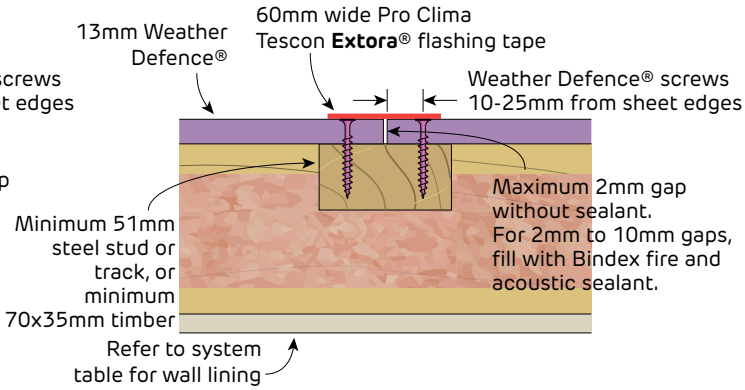


FIGURE 21 Floating Vertical Joint
Plan

Colour of Pro Clima tape shown in details varies from actual product colour

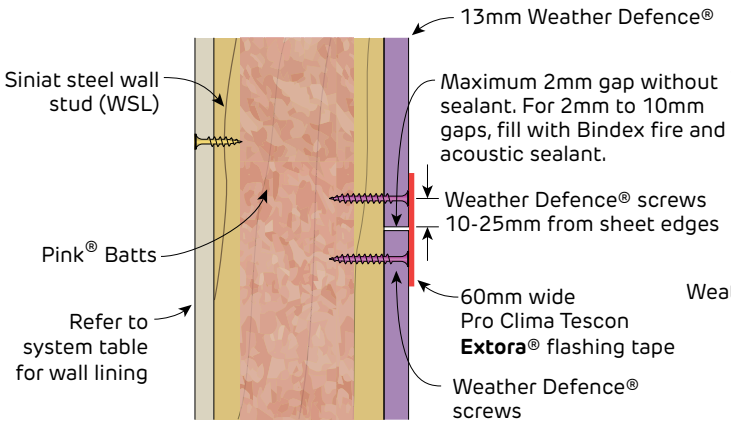


FIGURE 22 Horizontal Joint
Section

External cladding and associated framing not shown for clarity

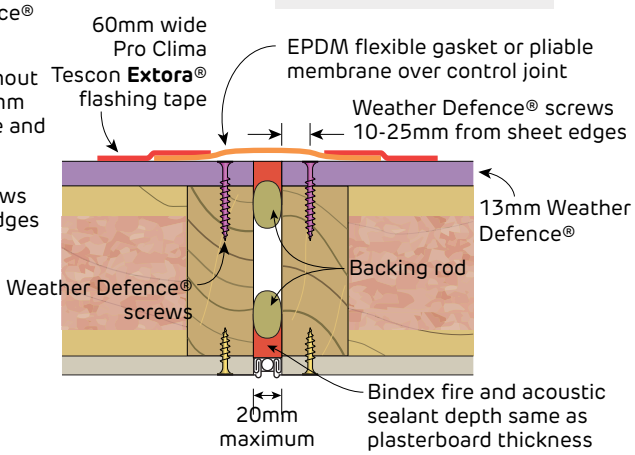


FIGURE 23 Vertical Control Joint
Plan

Fire Rated
Weather Defence

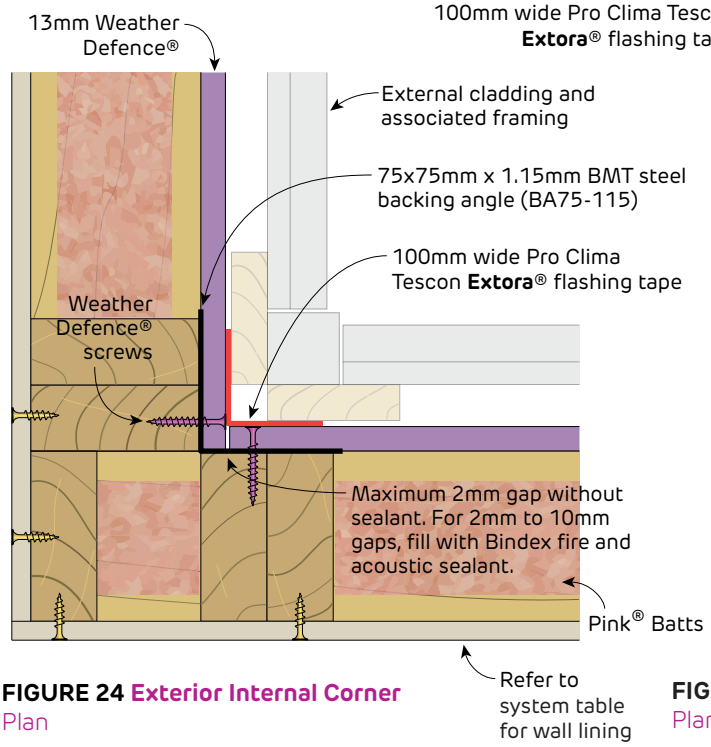


FIGURE 24 Exterior Internal Corner
Plan

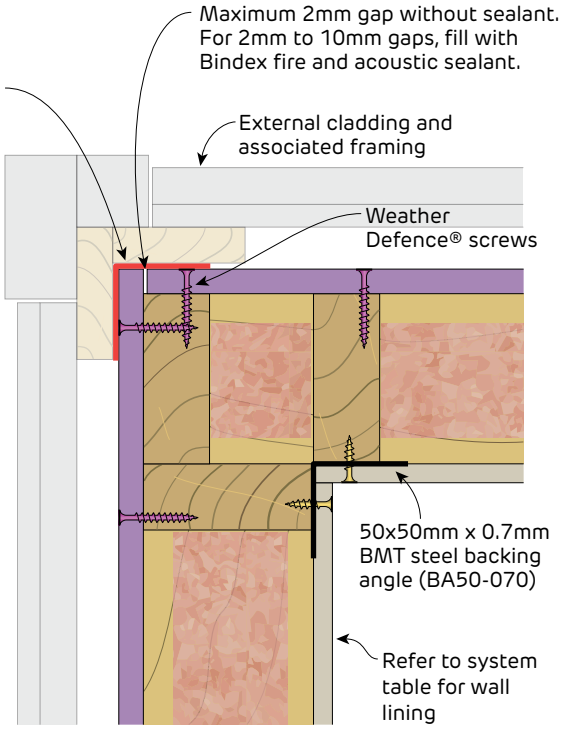


FIGURE 25 Exterior External Corner
Plan

Colour of Pro Clima tape shown in details varies from actual product colour

Fire Rated Weather Defence

Details are based on testing with EQUITONE® cladding to pass *AS/NZS 4284 Testing of building facades*

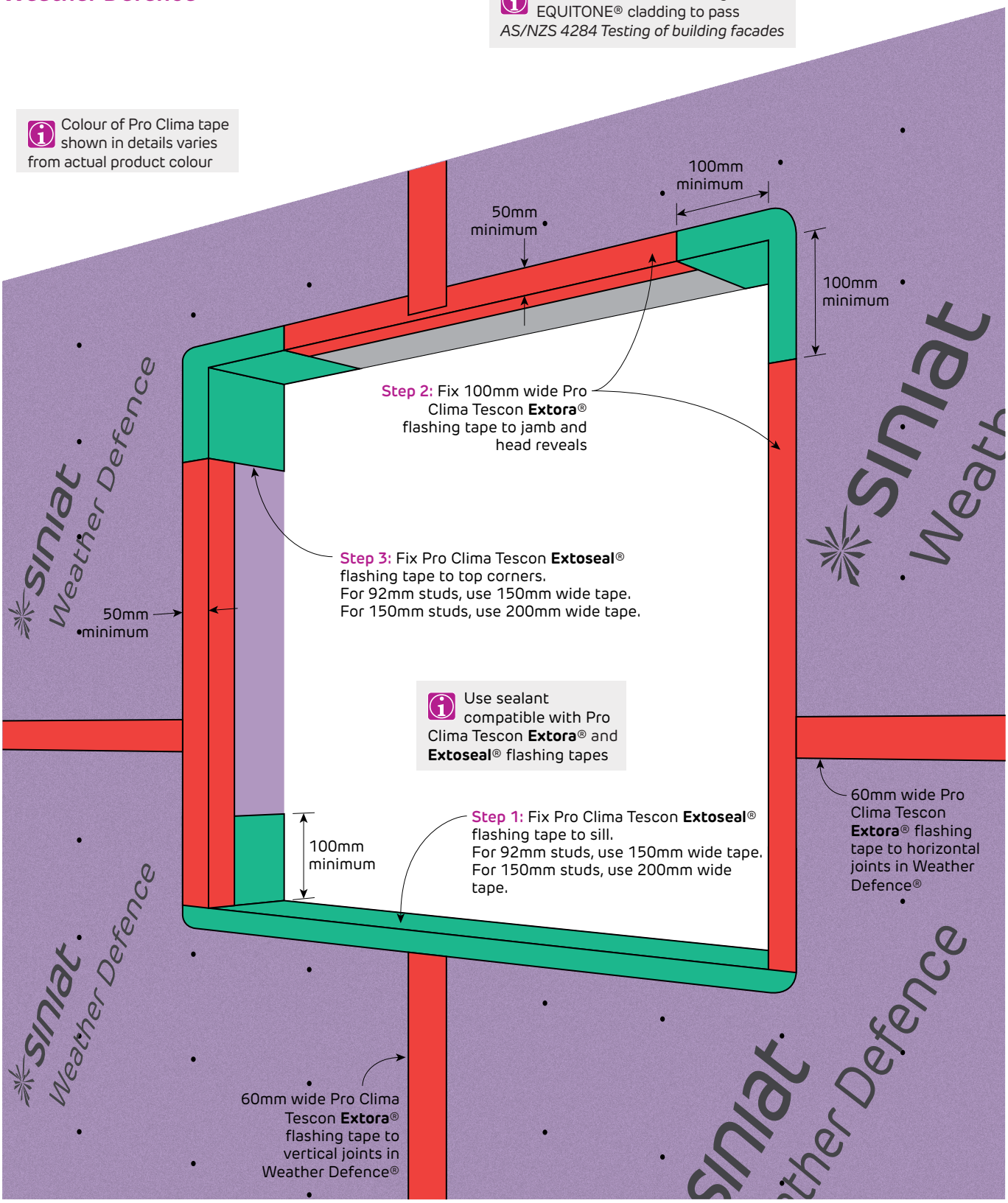


FIGURE 26 Flashing Tapes Around Openings
Perspective

Fire Rated
Weather Defence

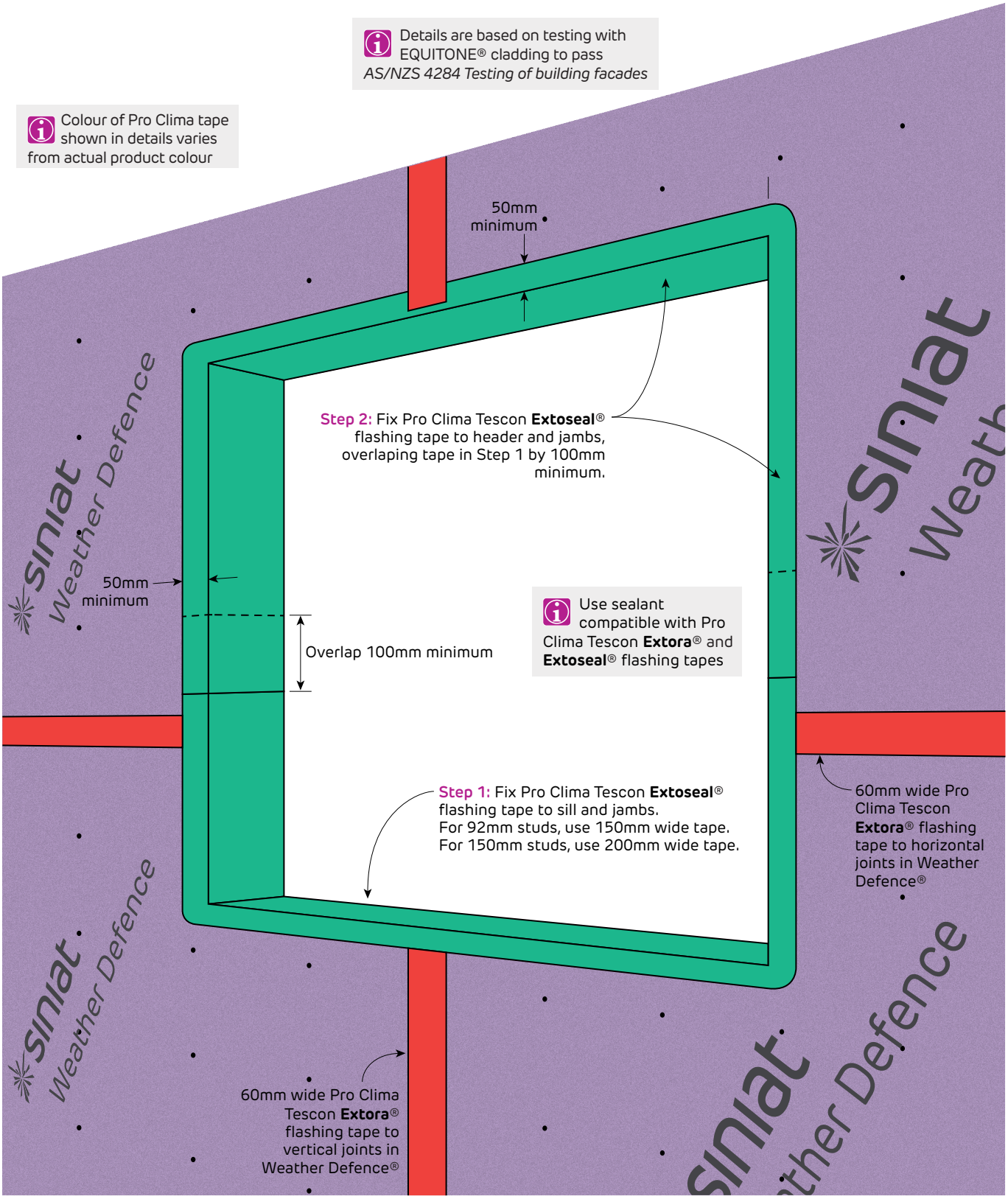


FIGURE 27 Alternative Flashing Tape Around Openings
Perspective

Fire Rated
Weather Defence

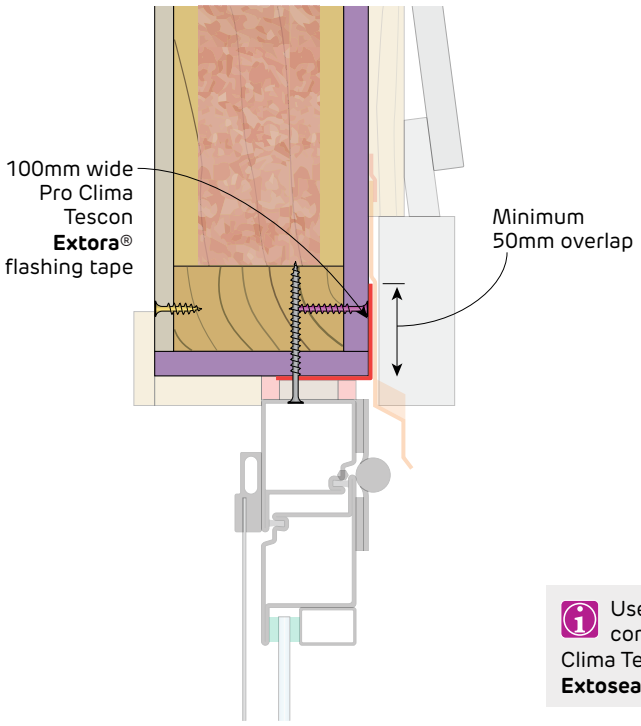


FIGURE 28 Window Head Detail
Example Detail
Section

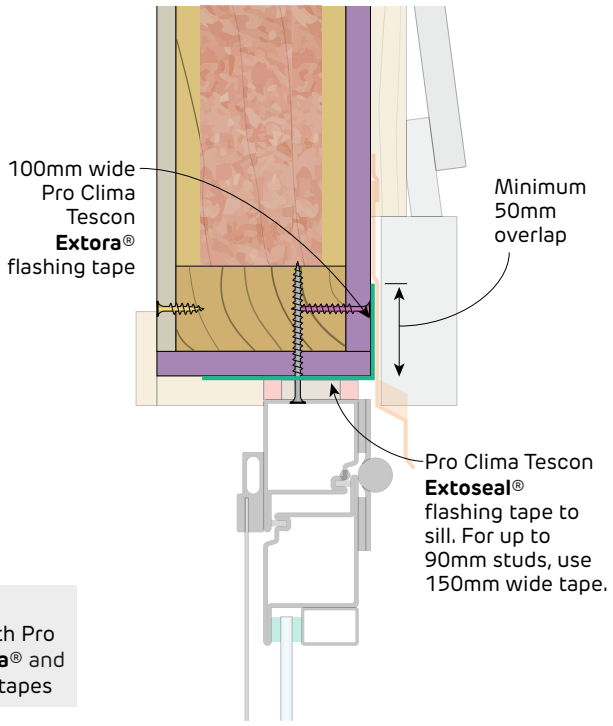


FIGURE 29 Alternative Window Head Detail
Example Detail
Section

Use sealant compatible with Pro Clima Tescon **Extora**® and **Extoseal**® flashing tapes

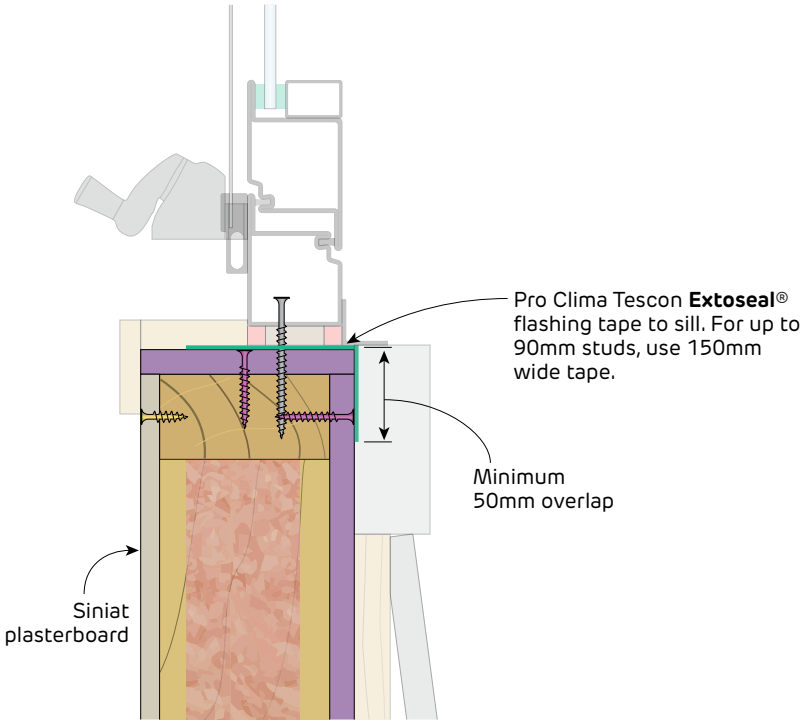


FIGURE 30 Window Sill Detail
Example Detail
Section

Fire Rated
Weather Defence

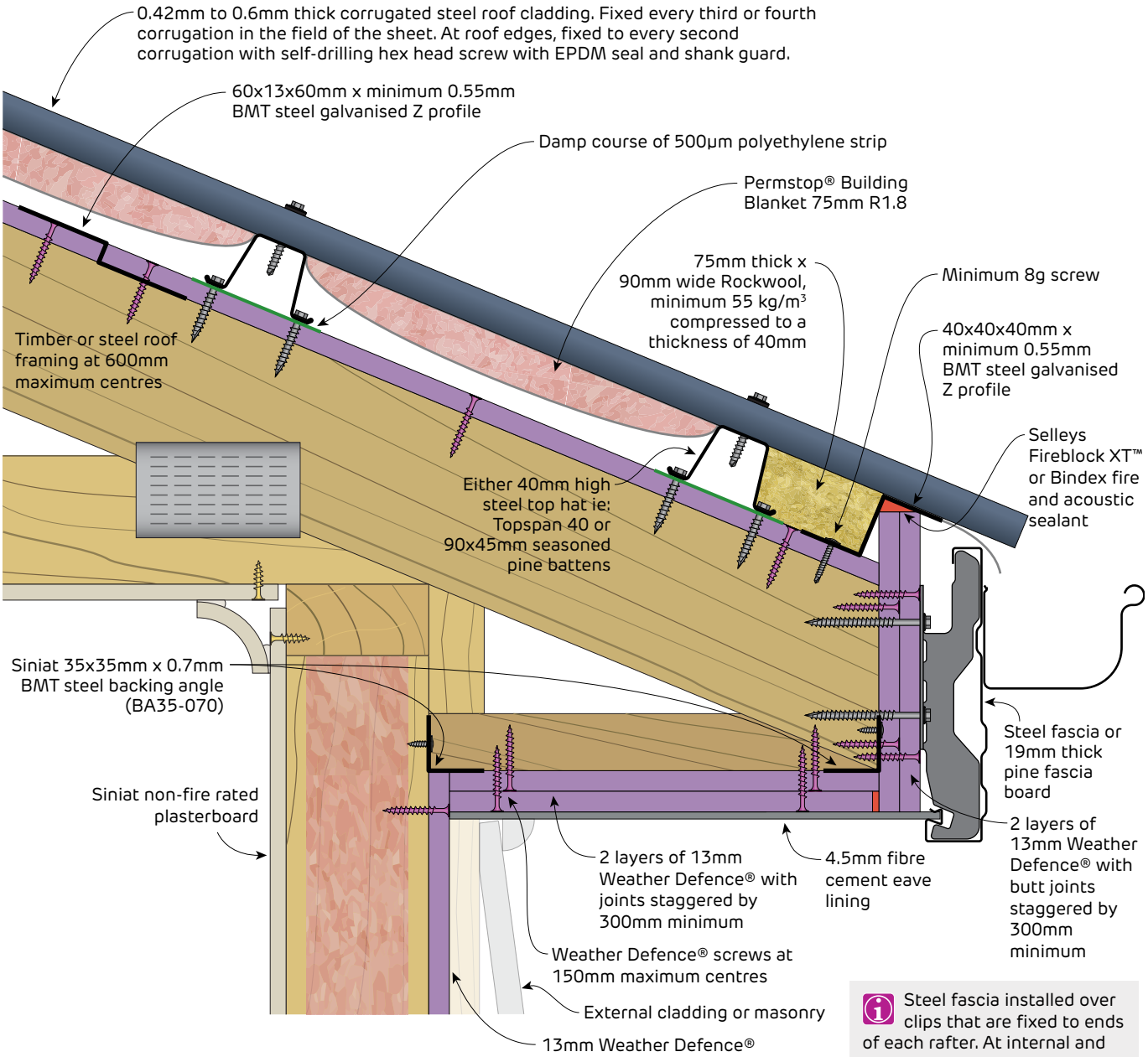


FIGURE 31 Eave and Fascia with Steel Roof Lining
Section

Steel fascia installed over clips that are fixed to ends of each rafter. At internal and external corners, the use of fascia fixing angles is permitted.

Fire Rated Weather Defence

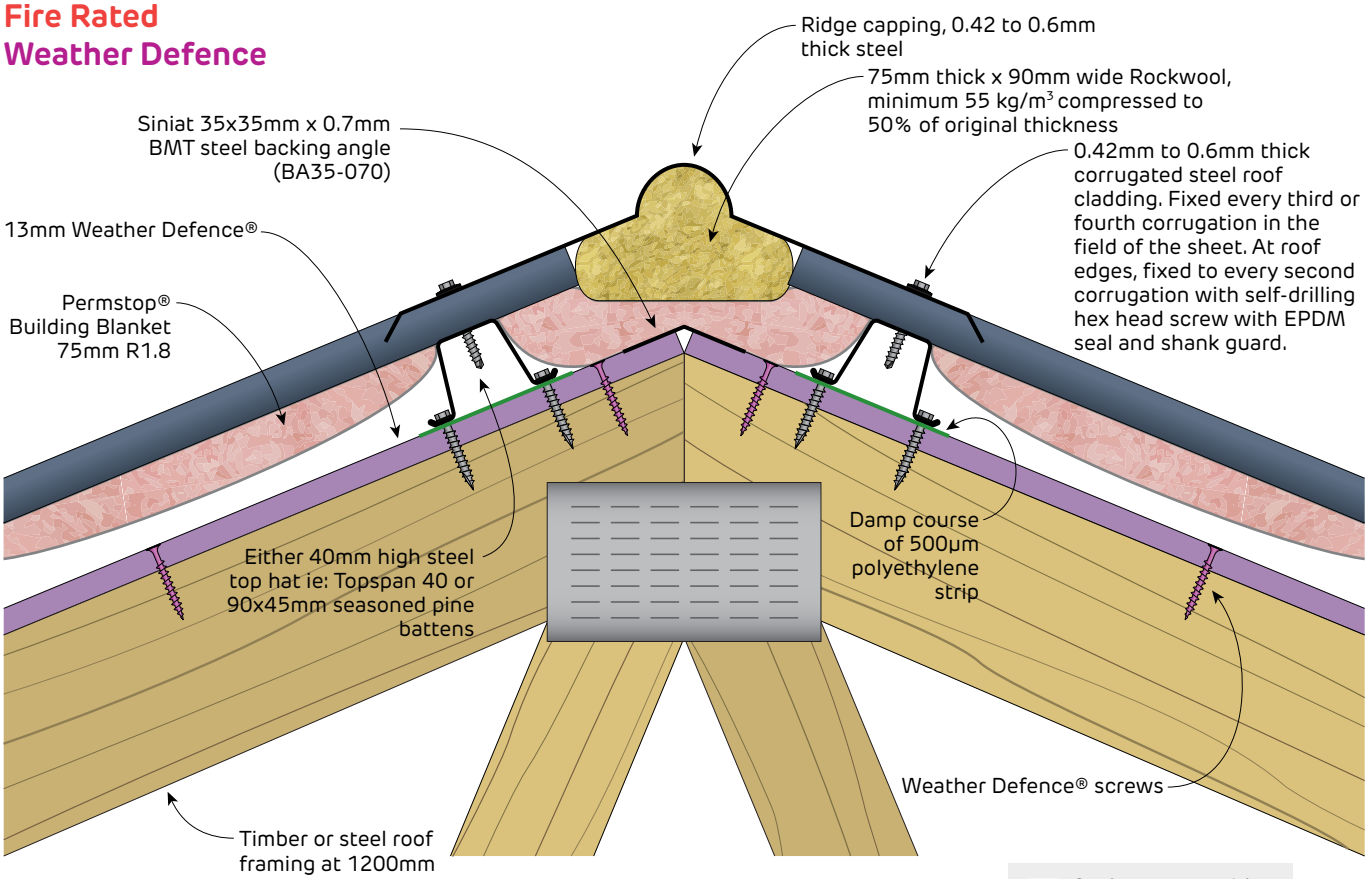
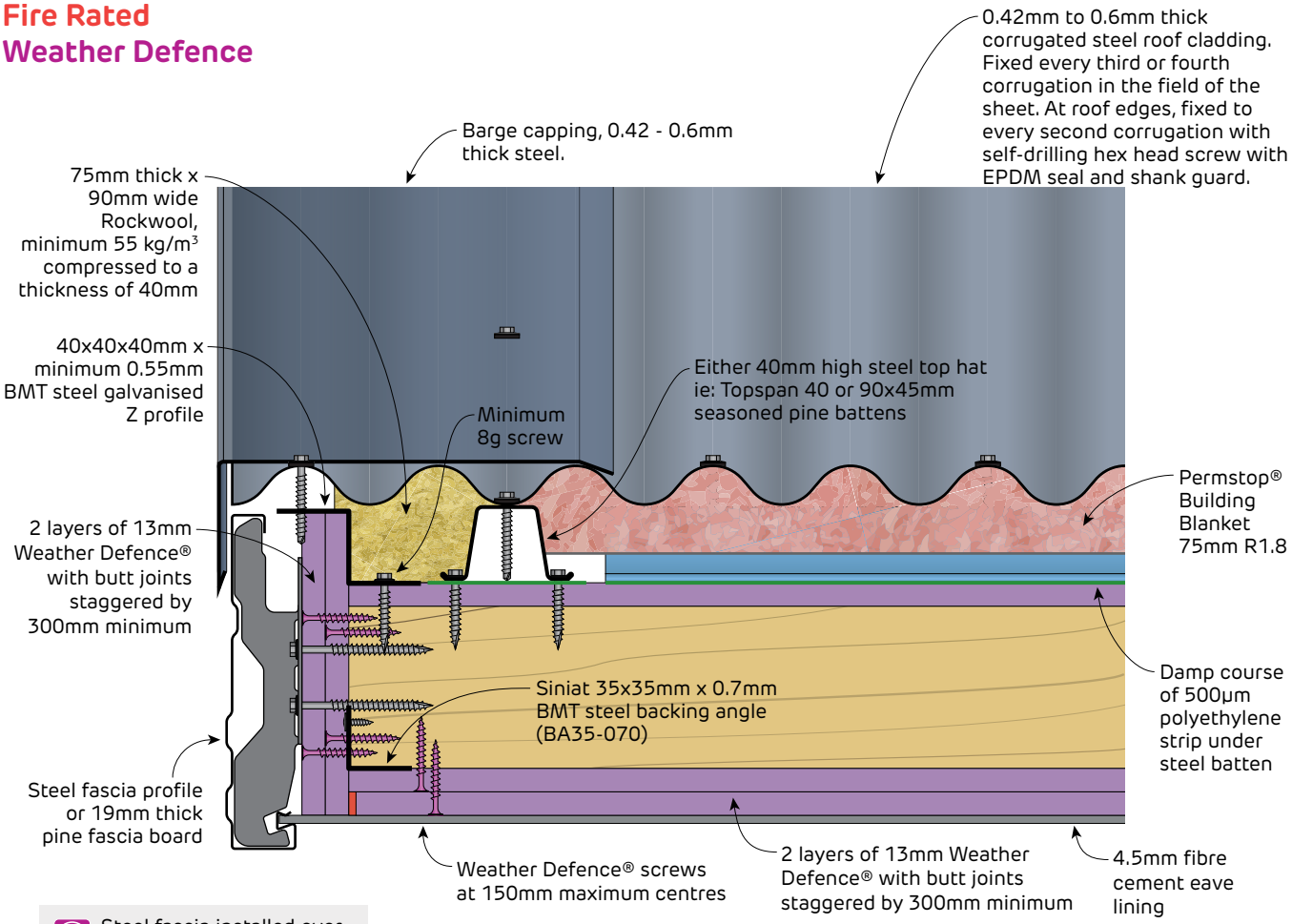


FIGURE 32 Roof Ridge with Steel Roof Lining
Section

Seal any gaps with Selleys Fireblock XT™ or Siniat Bindex fire and acoustic sealant

Fire Rated Weather Defence



Steel fascia installed over clips that are fixed to ends of each rafter. At internal and external corners, the use of fascia fixing angles is permitted.

FIGURE 33 Gable End with Steel Roof Lining
Section

Seal any gaps with Selleys Fireblock XT™ or Siniat Bindex fire and acoustic sealant

Fire Rated
Weather Defence

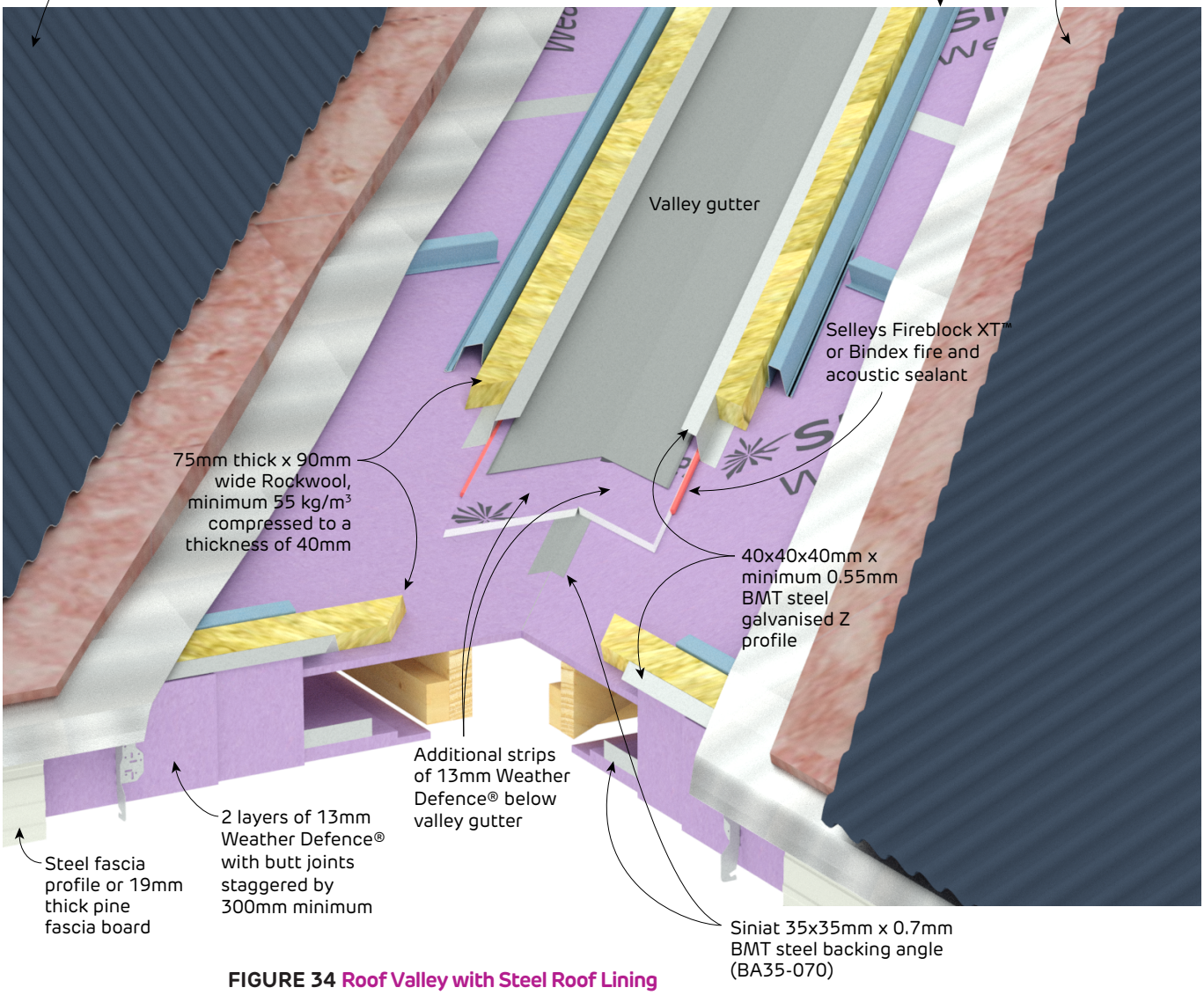


FIGURE 34 Roof Valley with Steel Roof Lining
Section

Fire Rated
Weather Defence

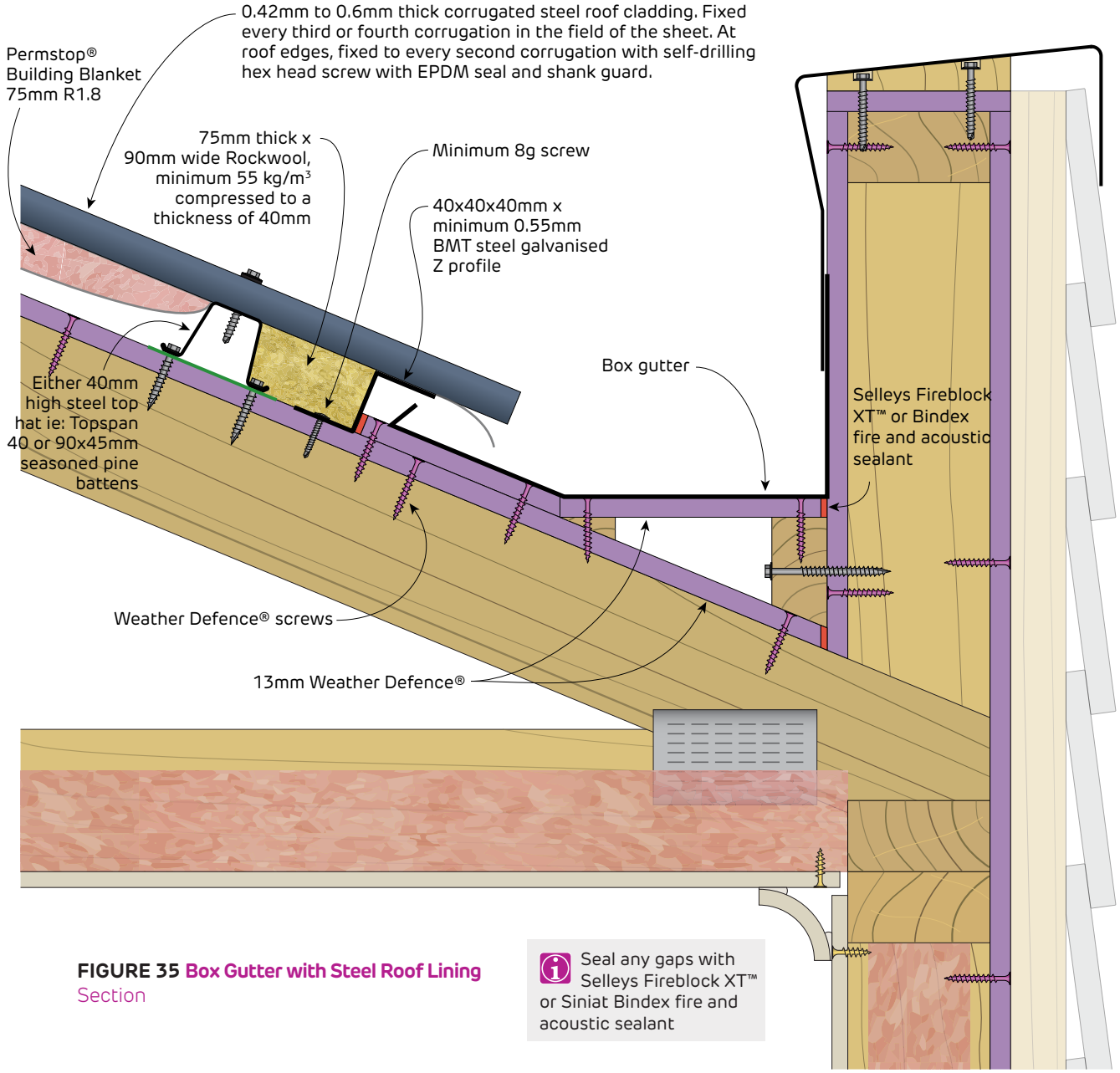


FIGURE 35 Box Gutter with Steel Roof Lining
Section

Seal any gaps with Selleys Fireblock XT™ or Siniat Bindex fire and acoustic sealant

Fire Rated
Weather Defence

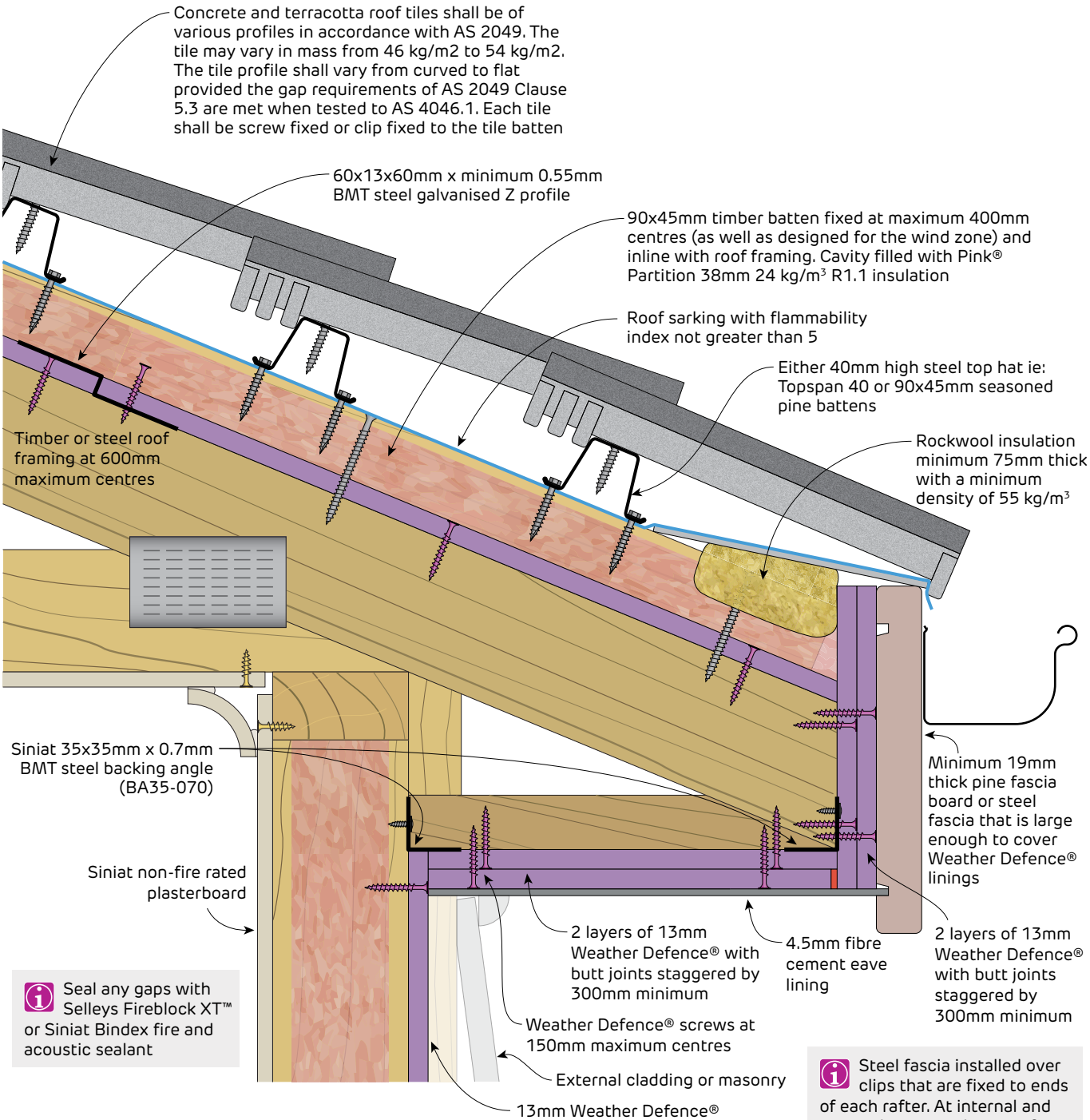


FIGURE 36 Eave and Fascia with Concrete or Terracotta Roof Tiles
Section

siniat by etex

Etex Australia Pty Ltd
ABN 61 003 621 010

31 Military Road
Matraville NSW 2036

siniat.com.au

warranty

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customer service and technical advice

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