

**Table A. Physical properties**

PROPERTY	TYPICAL VALUE					
Thickness	0.8 mm	0.031"	0.9 mm	0.035"	1mm	0.039"
Weight	1.26 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.26 lb/ft <sup>2</sup>	1.40 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.29 lb/ft <sup>2</sup>	1.55 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.32 lb/ft <sup>2</sup>
Width	Nominal (Sheet max) 973.02 mm (38.3")			Useable 914 mm (36")		
Length	Up to 7.32 meters (24')					
Available colors	Clear, Opal, Bronze and HD Soft White					
Thermal expansion	0.065 mm/m °C					
Minimum radius of curvature	7.5 meters (24 5/8')					
Minimum slope	5%					
Recommended fixing	Self-drilling 6.3 x 60 mm (1/4" x 2 3/8") with EPDM gasket every 305 mm (12") Self-tapping for wood 6.5 x 75 mm (1/4" x 3") with EPDM gasket max every 305 mm (12") Seaming plug max every 300 mm (11 4/5") To avoid buckling, it is necessary to oversize the holes in 1/8".					
Spacer made of foamed PE	Not available					

**Table B. Breaking strength values (\*) for evenly distributed loads**

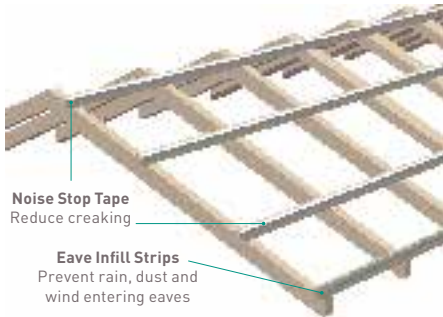


THICKNESS mm	DISTANCE A				DISTANCE B			
	13 lb/ft <sup>2</sup>	19 lb/ft <sup>2</sup>	25 lb/ft <sup>2</sup>	31 lb/ft <sup>2</sup>	13 lb/ft <sup>2</sup>	19 lb/ft <sup>2</sup>	25 lb/ft <sup>2</sup>	31 lb/ft <sup>2</sup>
0.8	1200 mm (47 1/4")	1100 mm (43 1/4")	800 mm (31 1/2")	900 mm (35 1/2")	950 mm (37 1/3")	900 mm (35 1/2")	800 mm (31 1/2")	800 mm (31 1/2")
0.9	1250 mm (49 1/4")	1150 mm (45 1/4")	1050 mm (41 1/3")	950 mm (37 1/2")	1000 mm (39 1/4")	900 mm (35 1/2")	850 mm (33 1/2")	800 mm (31 1/2")
1.0	1300 mm (51 1/4")	1150 mm (45 1/4")	1100 mm (43 1/4")	1000 mm (39 1/4")	1000 mm (39 1/4")	950 mm (37 1/3")	850 mm (33 1/2")	800 mm (31 1/2")

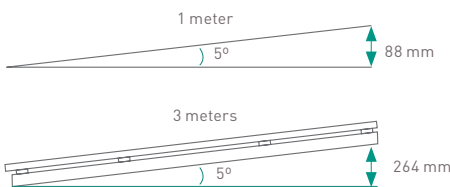
(\*) Breaking strength values (safety coefficient 1.5)

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### Purlins & accessories



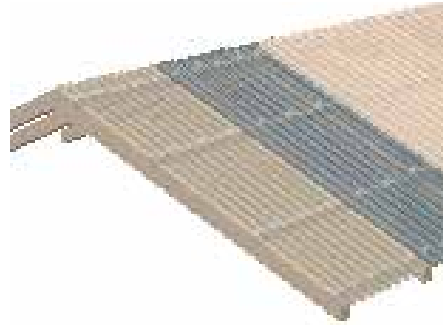
1. Ensure that your roof pitch is at least 5°, ie. 88mm rise per lineal meter. This will ensure adequate water run off.



2. Allow for ventilation, particularly at the highest point, to minimize heat build-up and provide air circulation. Good ventilation will also minimize condensation in cold weather.

3. For roofing, purlin/batten spacings should be no more than those shown in **Table B** Maximum Purlin Spacings.

### Sheet & fixings



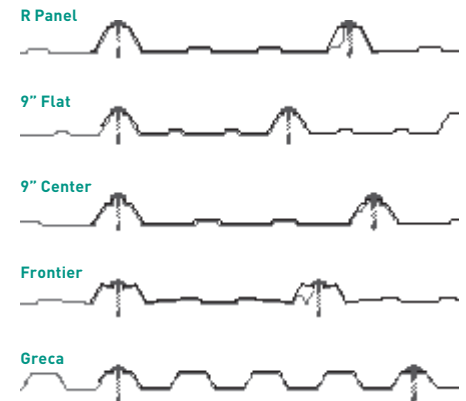
1. Ensure that the UV surface protected side faces the sun. This is the side of the label and refer to the inkjet message. When installed as a wall or fence it is recommended that the UV protected side is facing the most sun. The life of the sheet may be shortened and discoloration may occur due to the unprotected side being exposed to UV radiation.

2. The sheet can be easily cut with a pair of shears, a fine-toothed handsaw or a circular saw with a cut-off blade suitable for plastic.

3. For roof laying, start with the lower sheets first, keeping side laps away from prevailing wind. Allow an overhang of 50mm. Temperature changes will cause expansion and contraction, so make allowances for thermal movement. Resistance to movement can cause buckling.

4. Side laps will differ by profile. Install as shown on **Table C**.

### Table C. Side laps



5. To ensure maximum performance of the sheet, and to avoid buckling, it is necessary to oversize the holes and center the fixings.

Pre-drill your fixing holes, using a 9mm drill. Fix the sheet through the center of the pre-drilled holes, perpendicular to the purlins/battens. A (5/16") drill hex driver bit should be used. Only tighten the fixings enough to prevent rattling. Over tightening may cause distortion and undue stress with possible failure resulting. In normal conditions, use the fixing spacings shown in **Table A** - Fixing spacings-Standard Installation.

As a guide, you will need approximately 7 fixings per lineal meter. This depends on your purlin spacings and wind conditions.