

The below answer sheet is for your own self-assessment.
Please keep your completed questionnaires and answers on file for your records.
These do not need to be sent to CPD Live. CPD-Live will send you certificate.

Proudly supported by

Zinc Roofing and Cladding

INSPIRE

1. What happens when zinc is exposed to the elements (H₂O, O₂, CO₂, ...)?

Develops a patina - quartz/grey in colour

2. According How long does the natural patina typically take to develop?

2-5 years depending on environmental conditions including pollution content

3. Is zinc 100% recyclable?

Yes

4. Is zinc a non-ferrous metal?

Yes - contains no iron

5. What is the average lifespan of a zinc roof/cladding in Australia?

Rooftop: 70 – 100 years

Cladding: 200 – 300 years

6. Is it ok to lay zinc externally with less than 3 degrees?

No – minimum pitch is 3 degrees

7. How do the zinc cladding and roofing systems accommodate thermal expansion?

Using stainless steel sliding clips

8. Name 2 popular and traditional zinc roofing techniques.

i) Batton Seam Roofing

ii) Double Lock Standing Seam (DLSS) or

iii) Shingle Tiles

9. List 2 types of zinc cladding techniques used for wall cladding.

i) Single Lock Standing Seam (SLSS)

ii) Flat Lock Panel (FLP)

iii) Interlocking Panel (ILP)

iv) Pre-formed Zinc tiles

v) Cassettes

10. What are the 2 metals that zinc is incompatible with?

Copper, non galvanized steel, Cor-ten (weathering steel)

11. What are 3 common building metals that are compatible with zinc?

Aluminium, galvanized steel, stainless steel, lead.

12. List 2 other popular zinc applications besides roofing and cladding.

Rainwater goods, bar tops, stamped ornaments, perforated panels.