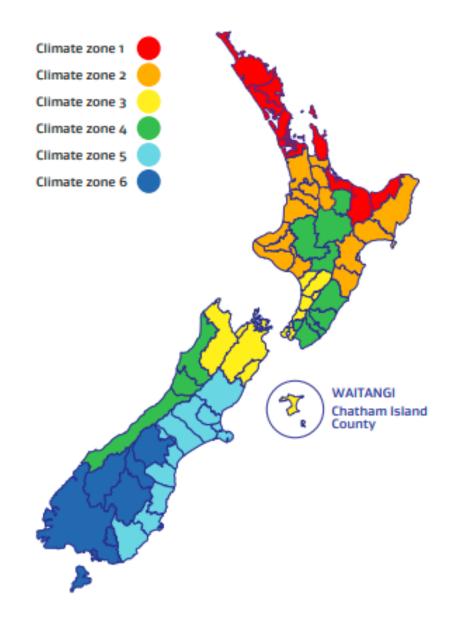




New Zealand Climate Zones







H1 – Residential and Small Buildings

Increase in minimum R-values for residential and small buildings

ROOFS	1	2	3	4	5	6			
Was	2.9		2.9/3.3		3.3				
Now	6.6								





H1 – Large Buildings

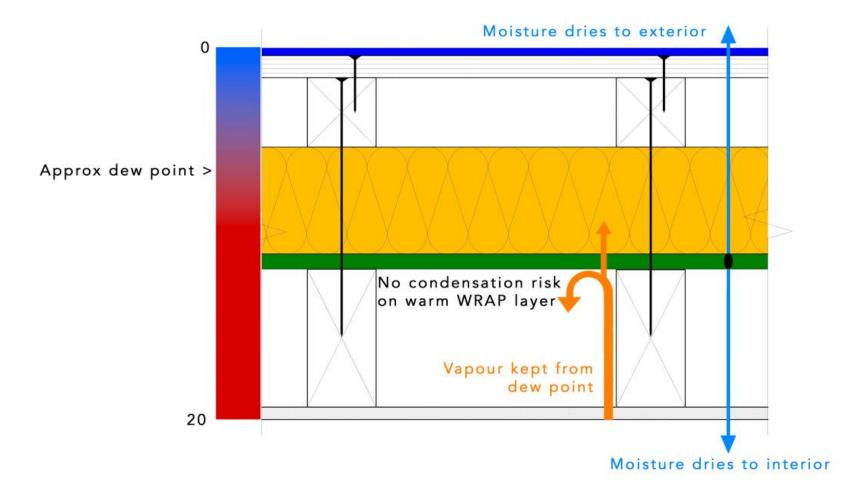
Increase in minimum R-values for large buildings (over 300sqm)

ROOFS	1	2	3	4	5	6			
Was	1.9								
Now	3.5	4	5	5.4	6	7			





Control Layers



Layers

Water Shedding

Water, Air & Vapour Control (WRAP)

Thermal

Source: A Designer's Guide to Outsulation for High-Performance Walls





Vented Attic Roofs

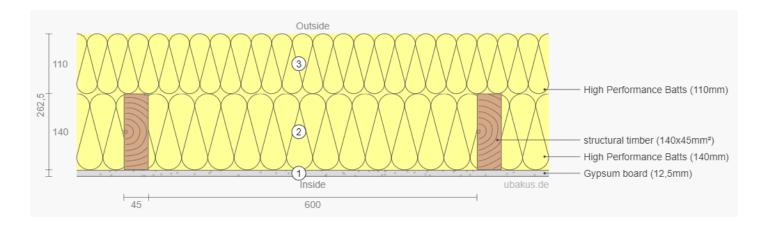


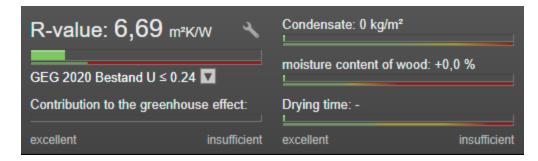




Vented Attic Roofs – cold roof approach







- Insulation thickness = 250mm.
- Insulation laid in two layers with one across rafters. Thinner insulation by eaves is permitted.
- Makes attic difficult to access or utilize.
- Poor air control through the enclosure.

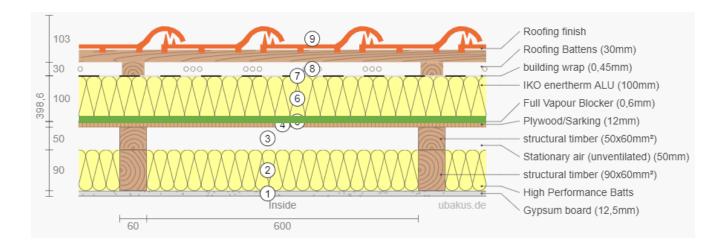




Hybrid Warm Roof approach



Illustrative only





- Insulation thickness = 190mm.
- Attic is conditioned which is preferrable for mechanical ventilation.
- Create a usable attic space.
- WRAP layer is compatible with high performance walls.





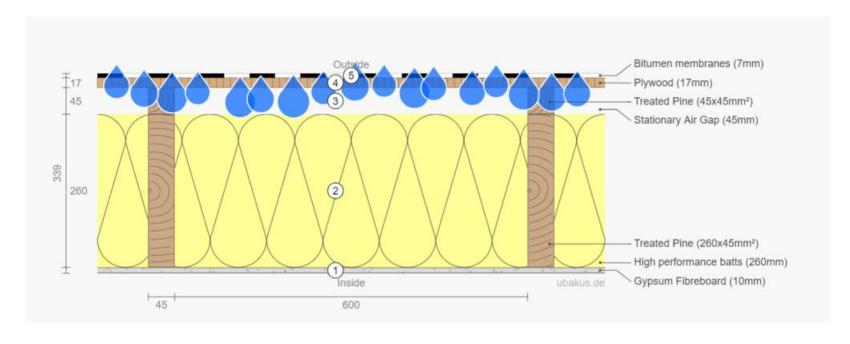
Flat Roofs



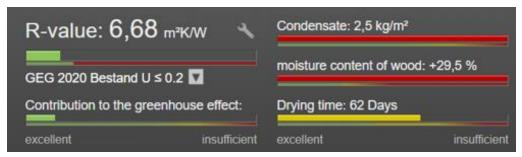




Flat Roofs – Cold Roofs are a poor solution



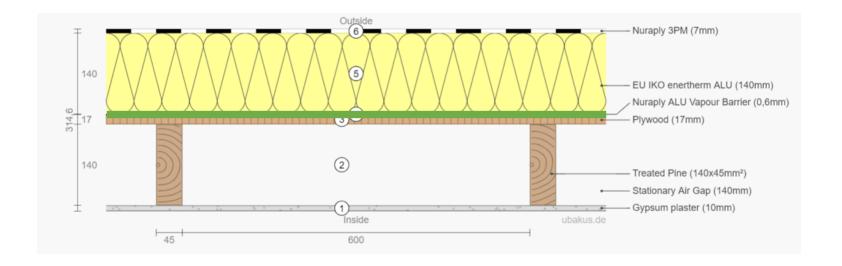
- Insulation thickness = 260mm.
- Not possible to ventilate adequately.
- Installing a vapour barrier at the gib layer is not possible (without creating another ceiling layer which adds more depth).
- Considerable depth of insulation required to achieve the needed R-value.







Flat Roofs – Warm Roof system



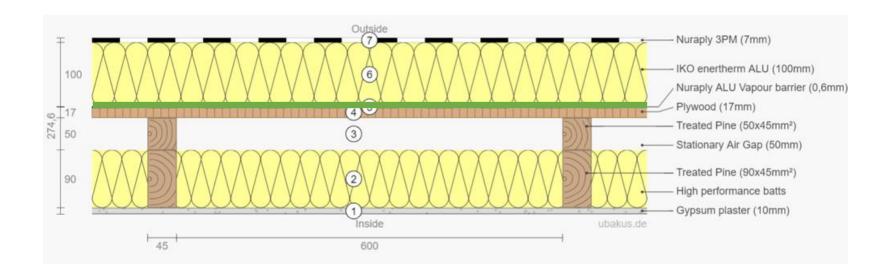
- Insulation thickness = 140mm (2 x 70mm).
- Far more robust and lower profile system.
- WRAP layer is compatible with high performance walls.



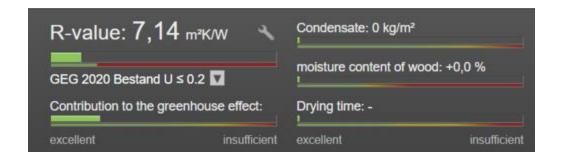




Flat Roofs – Hybrid Warm Roof system



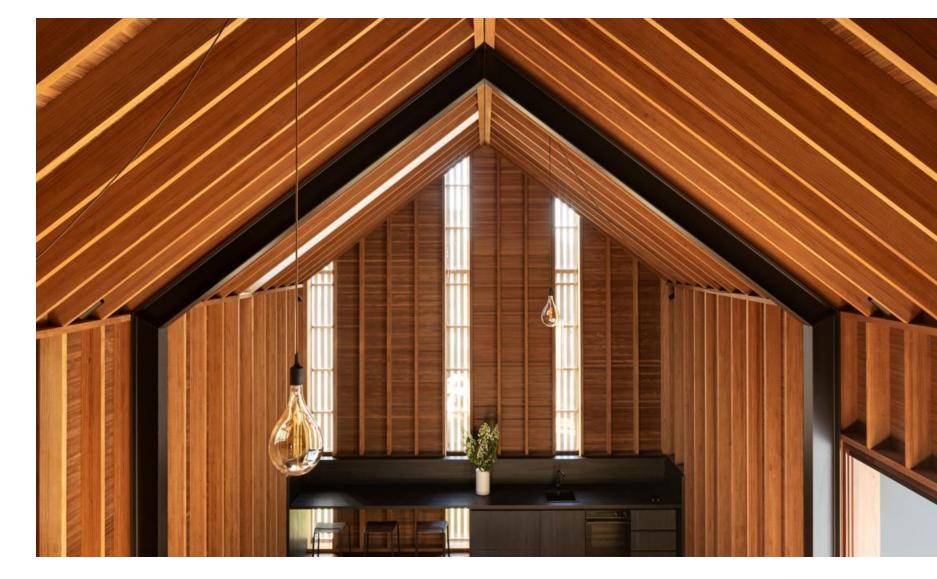
- Insulation thickness = 190mm.
- A thinner system again but requires a careful balance of insulation above and below the vapour barrier.
- WRAP layer is compatible with high performance walls.







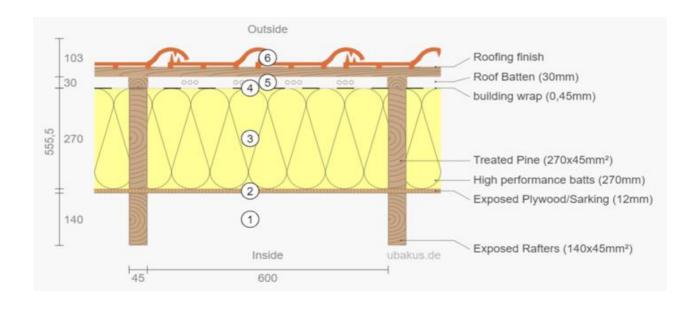
Skillion Roofs



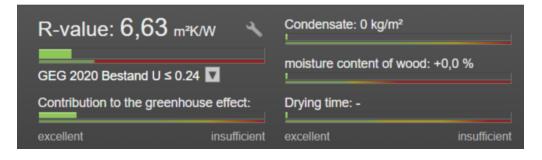




Skillion Roofs – Traditional approach



- Insulation thickness = 270mm.
- The entire roof is very deep.
- · Requires good airflow to ensure performance.





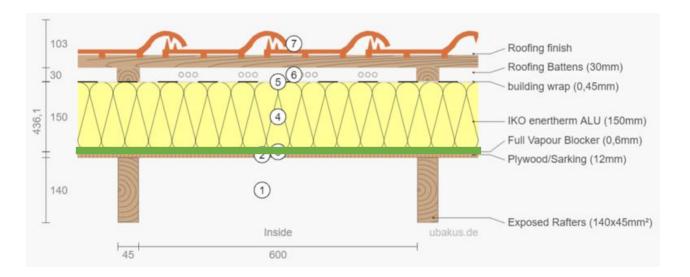


Skillion Roofs – Warm Roof approach



AGERARD

Roofing Designed to Endure





- Insulation thickness = 150mm.
- Roof system 120mm thinner than traditional approach.
- WRAP layer is compatible with high performance walls.





Commercial Roofs



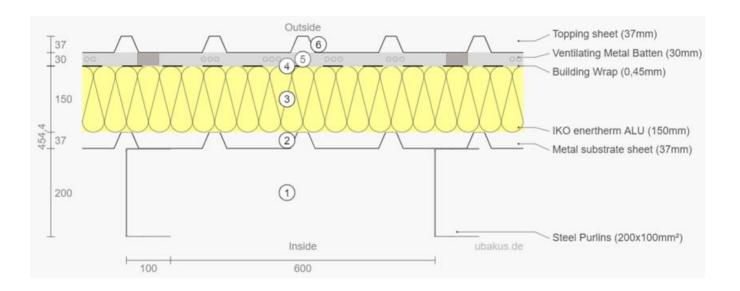




Commercial roofs – Warm Roof with air flow approach









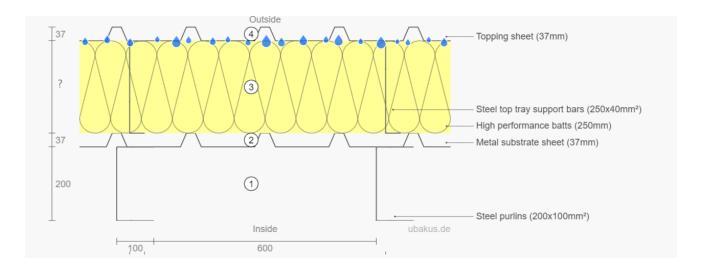
- Insulation thickness = 150mm.
- Requires good airflow to ensure performance failure to ventilate above the insulation may result in condensation and system stress.

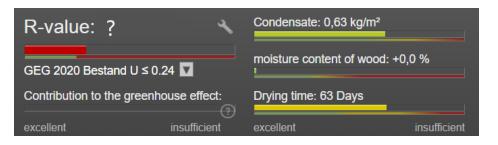




Commercial roofs – Lofted insulation approach







- Lack of airflow risks condensations buildup compromising insulation and risking premature degradation of the roofing.
- Frames have high thermal bridging cost which should be independently evaluated.





Summary

- Installing a WRAP layer improves roof performance and reduces risk.
- Airflow above the insulation layer assists with moisture dissipation.
- Consider thermal bridging the construction R-value is the critical number.
- PIR insulation is a useful way to achieve high insulation values with minimum roof buildup.





Give thanks

- Kids Can levels the playing field for children by giving them the same opportunity to learn as anyone
 else.
- Women's Refuge New Zealand's largest nation-wide organisation that supports and helps women and children experiencing family violence.
- Christmas Box a grassroots local initiative, delivering Christmas gift-wrapped food boxes to neighbouring families in need.
- Auckland City Mission supporting those in need to achieve transformation in their lives.
- Kiwi Harvest collects good food before it goes to waste and get it to those in need.



