

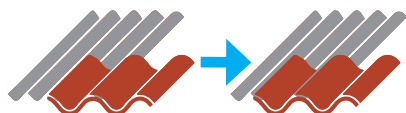
# CONSIDERATIONS WHEN REROOFING YOUR HOUSE

Thinking about re-roofing but not sure where to start?

Wondering whether your new roof is strong enough to resist wind uplift?

This factsheet will highlight the necessary considerations you need to think about before reroofing.

## REROOFING OPTION 1



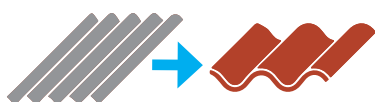
### TILE TO TILE OR METAL TO METAL

No change in the material.

No need to upgrade your tie-down, just checking the quality of your existing one.



## REROOFING OPTION 2



### REROOFING FROM METAL TO TILE

Heavier roofing (tiled compared to metal roof) means further resistance to wind uplift.



Consider sarking installation and its requirement under AS 2050 – Installation of Roof Tiles.



Ensure the increased deadload can be adequately supported by the existing structure.

No need to upgrade your tie-down, just checking the quality of your existing one.



## REROOFING OPTION 3



### REROOFING FROM TILE TO METAL

Lower roof weight (metal compared to tiled roofs) means lower resistance to wind uplift.



Dangerous especially in regions with high wind.



Australian Standard sets different design and construction requirements between tiled and metal roofs:

- Higher wind rating for metal roofs in the same area
- Applicable pitches
- Fixing/ connection to gutters, insulation (sarking), etc.



Must check for suitable methods to shore up your roof, since stronger tie-downs are required for metal roofing than tiled roofs in the same wind class.

## ROOF TIE-DOWN REQUIREMENTS FOR METAL ROOFS

When it comes to replacing a tiled roof with a metal roof, there are more variables to consider, often inflating costs beyond what was originally predicted. Different to tiles, a compliant metal roof requires the following:

- Tie-down to perimeter walls, regardless of pitch
- Ridge ties are always required
- Ridge strapped to ridge strut
- Ridge strut strapped to a wall plate
- Strapping rafter to underpurlin
- Timber battens are to be fixed with screws when within 1200mm of a roof edge
- Metal battens are required to be fixed with screws

Associated cost may be incurred, and considerations should be given to plan ahead.

*\* Improving tie-down of timber framed sheet metal clad roofs – Government of WA Dept of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety Building and Energy*

# CONSIDERATIONS WHEN REROOFING YOUR HOUSE

## CHECK YOUR LOCAL COUNCILS FOR BUILDING PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

It was noted that some regions require **no mandatory building permit** when replacing a roofing material with the same type of material (i.e. tiles to tiles or metal to metal).

**Building permits are required by some councils when the roofing material changes** (i.e. from metal to tiles or vice versa). For example, Queensland Building and Construction Commission ([QBCC](#)) has adopted a provision where a reroofing area greater than 20% of the existing roof will require a building permit (irrespective of like for like material).

For the best alignment with latest recognised industry practice, owners are strongly recommended to consult professionals to ensure that their roofs follow the National Construction Code ([NCC](#)) 2019 requirements for roofing installation, regardless whether a building permit is required by your local council.

## WHAT DOES THE NCC SAY?

The NCC covers roof tiling installation for areas up to wind class N3. All roof tiles and hip, ridge, barge and capping tiles must be in accordance with clause 3.5.2.2 of the [NCC](#). Where roof tiles are to be 'fixed', one or more of the following must be used:

- Galvanized clout nails.
- Self-embedding head screws.
- Roofing tile clips.
- Flexible pointing materials.

For more information on roof tile fasteners and their requirements, please refer to the ARTA Standardisation of Roof Tile Fastener Datasheet.

## WORKMANSHIP REQUIREMENTS

The cutting of tiles at ridges, hips, edges and valleys should be neat and straight. Cut tiles at ridges shall be supported in the same plane as adjacent tiles and secured. ARTA **strongly recommends** you hire a professional roof installer for all roofing activities, the installation activities are performed at elevated heights.

[Managing the Risk of Falls at Workplace by Safe Work Australia, clause 2.](#) stipulates that control measures are to be implemented when construction work is undertaken upon an elevated surface. Common causes for concern are: falls from height, roof access, fragile roofs, electricity and falling objects.



SCAN ME FOR INDUSTRY  
SAFework VIDEOS



For **more information** on industry standards, best practices and structures not covered in this flyer, visit our [website](#) for FREE technical manuals, or call our technical hotline if you have any enquiries.