

METAL CLADDING DESIGN AND INSTALLATION TECHNICAL GUIDES

GUIDE 002: PROFILE TYPES

Alpha Clad profiled metal sections are either roll formed or pressed. These sections come in

many different guises, all designed to meet specific design conditions.

Sinusoidal

The 'original' profiled steel cladding sheet. Based on the shape of a sine wave, these sections are commonly known as 'corrugated iron' or 'wiggly tin'. Over the decades this has typically been used for agricultural projects such as dutch barns,

but is now finding favour with architects as it's sinusoidal form offers an aesthetically pleasing hi-tech appearance when utilised as horizontal wall cladding.

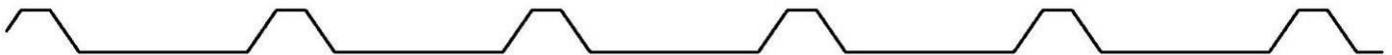


Trapezoidal

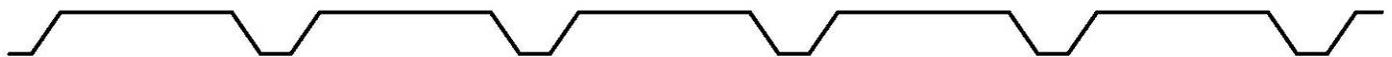
Formed into the shape of a series of trapezoids, this type of section is also commonly known as a 'box profile'. Typically asymmetrical, the section can be produced to suit roof or wall cladding options.

providing excellent water drainage, hence why all roof profiles are laid in this orientation. If used as wall cladding the profile tends to be reversed with the broad pan facing outermost, thus giving a smoother/flush appearance. However, the majority of roof sections can be used as wall cladding allowing a more pronounced surface to be created by the narrow rib.

When laid with the narrow rib uppermost this creates a series of large 'troughs' in the profile,



Roof Section



Wall Section

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### Half Round

A specifically developed architectural profile for use on horizontal wall applications. This bold 'half round' section provides a high-tech appearance that offers a perfect contrast when used in conjunction with our smaller sinusoidal section or

trapezoidal and composite panel options. Specialist 'fins' are available, to offer vertical breaks across the width of the elevation, thus preventing the need for relatively unsightly vertical end laps.



### Stiffened Trapezoidal

These sections are similar to their 'trapezoidal' counterparts but tend to be significantly deeper and incorporate stiffeners in the top and bottom flanges as well as, in some instances stiffened

side webs. These profiles are designed to be structural load bearing elements and are commonly used for structural roof decking, grain walling and permanent shuttering.

