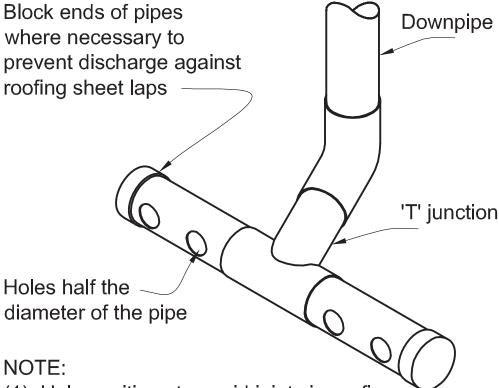
Spreader Detail





- (1) Hole positions to avoid joints in roofing.
- (2) When downpipe is located in corner, spreader to be L-shaped.

## **Spreader for roof discharge**

- Downpipes shall have a maximum catchment area of 25m<sup>2</sup> if discharging to a lower roof area.
- · Spreaders shall not be used on masonry tile roofs unless a roof underlay is installed.
- Spreaders shall discharge directly away from roofing laps and clear of roof penetrations.

## Note:

- Design calculations for a specific roof may allow larger catchment areas per spreader to be used.
- The alternative to a spreader is to direct an upper level downpipe into a rainwater head.
- The ends of spreaders should be blocked off where a sideways flow of water is against laps in roof claddings.

Sourced from MBIE Acceptable Solutions and Verification Methods for New Zealand Building Code Clause E2 External Moisture, Third Edition