# 25 CHANGES IN E2/AS1 YOU NEED TO KNOW

E2/AS1 was updated last year – do you know what changed? This guide has 25 key changes to the design of a building structure and envelope.

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#### **Claddings and underlays**

- All EIFS and flush-finished fibre-cement sheet claddings must be fixed over a cavity regardless of the risk matrix score (see Figure 1).
- 2 Buildings in the extra high wind zone require wall claddings to be installed on drained cavities, a rigid wall underlay with an overlay of flexible wall underlay and an additional 25 mm height to flashing upstands, with hooks or hems.
- The term 'wall underlay' replaces the previously used term 'building paper' and covers kraft building paper, synthetic wall wraps and non-proprietary rigid sheathing.
- Masonry veneer information is now in E2/AS1 (not NZS 3604:2011) and has changed from what was in NZS 3604:1999.
- Decorative elements applied to flush-finished cladding systems must be provided with a 10° slope to the top surface and a drip edge. The cladding must be sealed before decorative elements are attached.

- Sheet plywood and fibre-cement claddings can only be direct-fixed – up to weathertightness risk score 6 – if horizontal joints are flashed and vertical joints have a cover batten or H jointer.
- Sill trays in direct-fix claddings can have a flat base but require an 8 mm minimum upstand at the back. The detail at the trimming stud is also modified to incorporate additional vertical packers.

#### **Roofs and eave flashings**

- The minimum pitch of membrane roofs is increased to 2° (1:30). However, BRANZ still recommends a minimum pitch of 3° to ensure positive drainage over the life of the building.
- Roof underlay is required for masonry tiles in very high and extra high wind zones.
- Roof underlay must now be run horizontally on roof slopes below 10°.
- Minimum roof valley widths must be designed to take account of valley slope and catchment area.

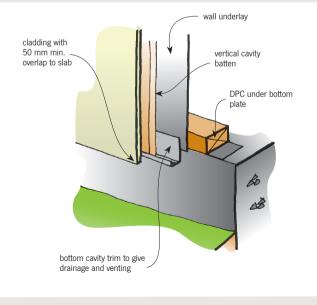


Figure 1: Flush-finished cladding must be fixed on a drained cavity.

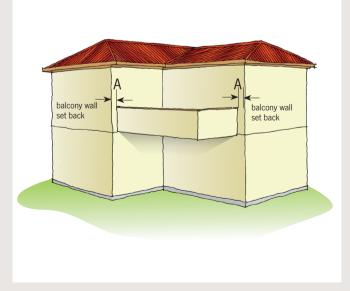


Figure 2: E2/AS1 requires enclosed framed balcony walls to be out of plane.

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- Eaves flashings are required for all metal roofs that: ■ are under 10°, and
- have a soffit width of 100 mm or less, and
- are located in very high and extra high wind zones.

## Gutters

- Hidden gutters must have a minimum slope of 8°.
- Membrane gutters must be laid without cross seams, and metal gutters must have welded joints.
- The metal tile gutter overhang is reduced to 40 mm. For masonry tiles, a 50 mm minimum overhang is specified.

#### Windows and doors

- For all cavity claddings, a sill support bar must be installed on all doors and windows wider than 600 mm.
- The fixing of windows into the opening is now specified number, spacing and type of fixing.
- A seal is required between the top window flange and the underside of the head flashings in very high and extra high wind zones.
- A factory-installed corner soaker is required at the jamb/sill junction or all aluminium windows and doors.
- E2/AS1 now requires a minimum threshold height of 100 mm rather than requiring a step-down onto a membrane deck at doorways.
- 21 Bifolding and sliding doors are now included.

### Parapets, balconies and decks

- The minimum pitch of membrane decks is increased to 1.5° (1:40).
- Claddings to parapet and enclosed balcony walls must be installed over a drained and vented cavity.
- 24 The Acceptable Solution no longer covers the saddle flashing detail for parapets and enclosed balcony walls in the same plane as the adjacent walls – an offset is now required (see Figure 2).

#### NZS 3604:2011 alignment

The Acceptable Solution aligns with NZS 3604:2011 for building height, exposure zone definitions and wind zones.

A current copy of E2/AS1 can be downloaded for free from www.dbh.govt.nz/compliance-documents.