

## BPC01 Profiled Foam Closures

31 August 2024

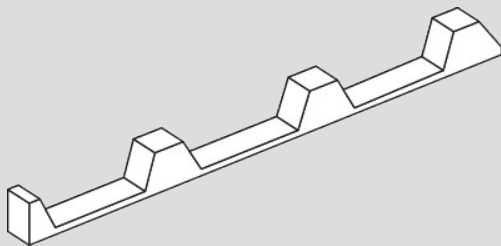
Version 1

The NZMRM Metal Roof and Wall Cladding Code of Practice recommends profiled foam closures only where required for weather tightness. This typically occurs around windows of wall cladding. Acceptable Solution E2/AS1 says profiled foam closures should not be used at the eaves.

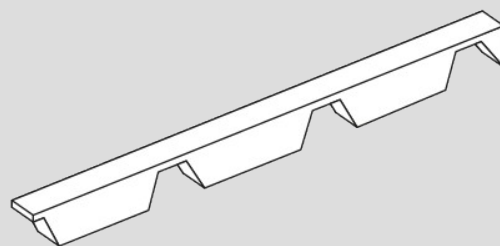
***Extract from the NZMRM Metal Roof and Wall Cladding Code of Practice:  
Profile Closures.***

"Profiled closures are available for all profiles. They are available in narrow tipped (for gong under the profile) or wide tipped (for fitting over).

**Narrow Tipped Closure**



**Wide Tipped Closure**



As they restrict the free movement of air, their use should be restricted to where they are required for weatherproofing and appearance (such as scribes under window jamb flashings) or for maintaining positive internal pressures, such as in building with a managed internal environment. Profiled closures should be of closed cell type, rather than bitumen impregnated. "

***Extract from E2/AS1: Foam Profile Closures:***

**8.4.15 Profile Closure**

"Preformed compressible seals shall not be used at the eaves."

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This bulletin was based on the best available information at time of publication. Any updates are available at <https://www.metalroofing.org.nz/bulletins>.

This bulletin is subject to the Disclaimer, Copyright and Scope of the NZ Metal Roof and Wall Cladding Code of Practice, available at <https://www.metalroofing.org.nz/copfull/introduction>.

Where they are not required for weathertightness, we recommend against profiled foam closures, because they restrict ventilation. For example, in a dwelling the use of foam closures can result in the build-up of excessive internal moisture causing mould and corrosion, in a freight depot ventilation can help dissipate corrosive and unhealthy vehicle emissions. In all buildings they can contribute to exaggerated time of wetness of the underside of the sheet and purlins, causing premature failure of the roof and structure.

Failure caused by internal moisture	Roofing Failure and Mould caused by internal moisture after 14 years.
	

The other downside of profiled eaves closures is the difficulty in keeping them in place, often they end up in the gutter, where they can become an impediment to water flow. At the eaves it has been found that they break down after several years from heat and reflected UV.

While there are valid arguments for using profiled closures in specific cladding situations as mentioned above, or for an atmosphere-controlled low energy building, as a rule they should be avoided wherever possible. Details showing profiled foam should be re-considered, in many cases that is as simple as simply removing the foam. For vermin exclusion at the eaves, an eaves comb will provide a durable and more effective solution.

Rod Newbold  
 Technical Consultant to NZ Metal Roofing Manufacturers Association  
 Editor Metal Roofing and Wall Cladding Code of Practice