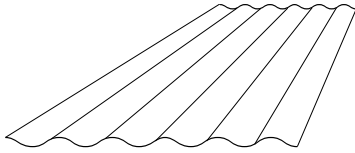
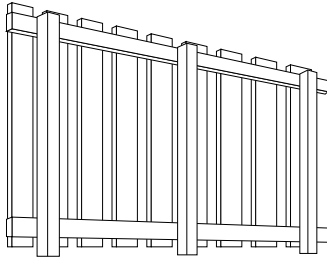


## 1(viii) Surface area calculations



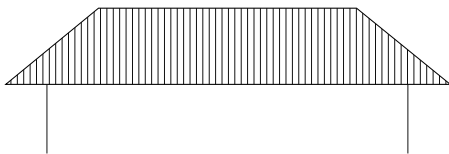
### Corrugated iron

Add 10.5% to the initial surface area calculation. For example, a corrugated iron structure 200m<sup>2</sup> will actually have a surface area of 200m<sup>2</sup> x 1.105 = 221m<sup>2</sup>.



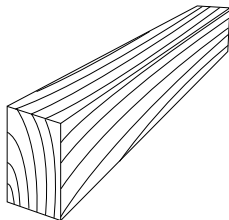
### Fences - posts and battens

A two metre high solid fence has an extra 45% surface area on the post and batten side. For example, if the front face of the fence is 2 metres high by 10 metres long then the surface area is 2 x 10 = 20m<sup>2</sup>. The post and batten side would therefore have a surface area of 20 x 1.45 = 29m<sup>2</sup>.



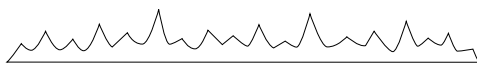
### Roofs

For older buildings and houses, take the floor area and add 40% - allows for soffits, roof pitch, corrugations and overhangs. For newer homes with small soffits allow floor area plus 25%.



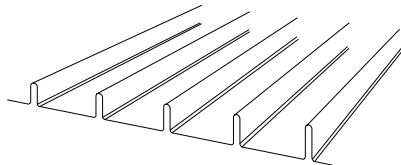
### Rough sawn timber

For the given surface area, allow up to twice the amount of paint or stain for the first coat.



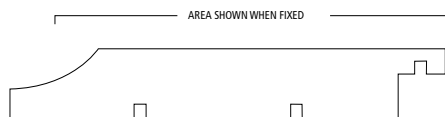
### Stucco textures

Based on a model of 1cm high pyramids with a 1cm base (coarse texture), the surface area is two times greater than the base area. If the height of the pyramids is 0.5cm (representing a medium texture) the increase in surface area is about 40%.



### Trough section

Add 50% to the flat surface area.



### Unprimed weatherboard

Unprimed weatherboards require priming back and front. Stained weatherboards require the first coat also to go all around. The total area of a (rusticated) weatherboard is 2½ times the area that is shown when it is fixed.