

ABOVE SHEATHING VENTILATION

PART 2: THE BLUE PLANET



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Earth is just a pale blue dot in the context of our solar system. It's a pretty wet world, 70% is covered in water. Our planet's blue colour is the result of all this water reflecting blue wavelengths of light from the Sun.

As inhabitants of this world, we are quite wet too and we do things inside our buildings that are wet. How then, do we keep our buildings dry when there's water all around?



Figure 1: This colour image of the Earth was obtained by NASA's Galileo spacecraft on Dec. 11, 1990, when the spacecraft was about 1.5 million miles from the Earth. Image courtesy NASA/JPL, 1996.

Weather on the Outside

The sun shining on our wet planet creates the forces that combine to create weather.

Clouds are formed from water vapour carried by powerful upward air currents. The absorbed portion of heat from the sun vapourises Earth's surface water and moves some of this water vapour away from the Earth. At cooler high altitudes, the vapour condenses to form clouds. Clouds in the atmosphere are an example of the vast amount of moisture that can be transported by moving air.

Our roofs can also benefit from similar physics that drive the air currents that create clouds. By replicating the powerful effect of upward air currents in our roof designs, we can induce air movement to carry moisture away.



Figure 2: Cumulonimbus clouds are formed from water vapour carried by powerful upward air currents. Photo courtesy of Dhaenens, 2018.

Wind and Rain

The combination of wind and rain at any given time is known as driving rain (Straube, 2010).

It is generally accepted that gravity forces water downwards. Except when it doesn't.

Water being driven against the flow of gravity by wind should not be underestimated (Overton, 2013). Wind driven rain must be accounted for in any roof design, whether it be continuous long-run metal or tile. A good cladding system is the first line of defence. Beneath this, a secondary line of defence is required and this should take the form of a Weather Resistive Barrier (WRB).

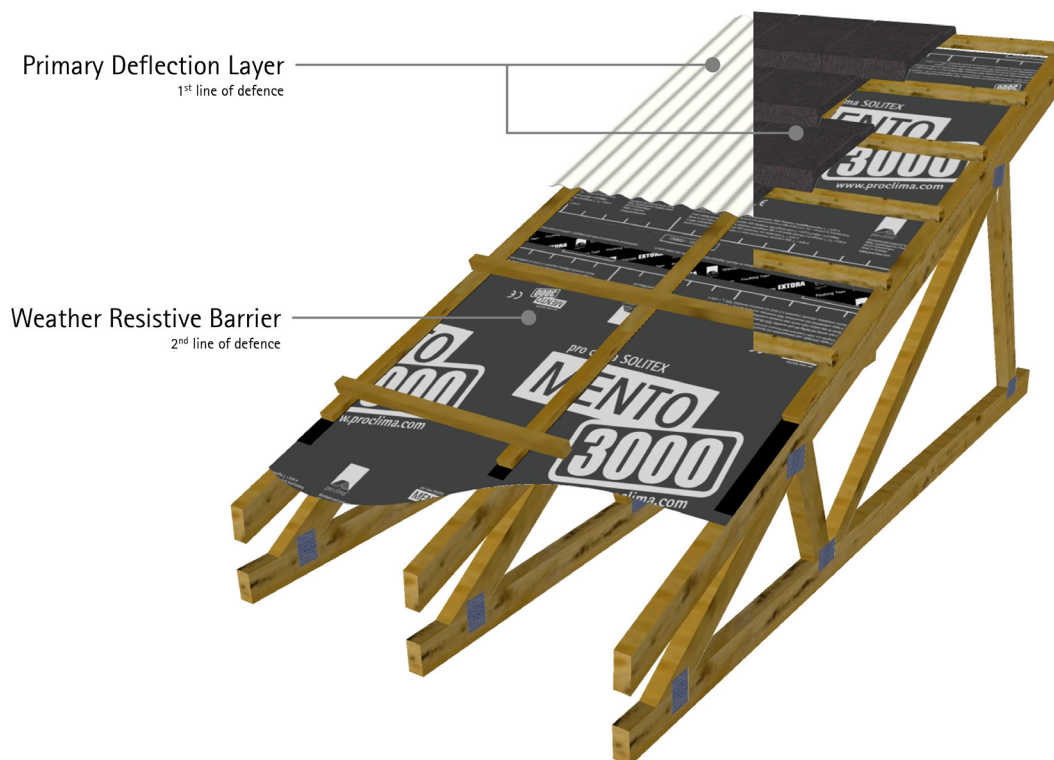


Figure 3: Roofing systems should always contain the first line of defence for deflection and drainage, and the second line of defence to ensure storm resilience. The second line of defence should be in the form of a Weather Resistive Barrier (WRB). Below 10°, the WRB should be supported by rigid sheathing to reduce the risk of ponding.

Extra-Terrestrial Effects Night-Sky Radiation

Night-sky radiation is a super powerful effect of outer space that can suck the energy out of our roof cladding. It can result in supercooling of the roof surface down as much as 10°C below ambient air temperature (Figure 5 & 7). Clouds have an insulating effect on the Earth's surface, much like a big blanket.

When the sky is clear, this blanket of insulation is effectively removed and longwave radiation is relatively free to emit energy back to space. The resulting net energy loss is most pronounced on surfaces facing the sky, such as roofs. It is most obvious at night time when the energy flowing out to space is not balanced by any solar radiation.

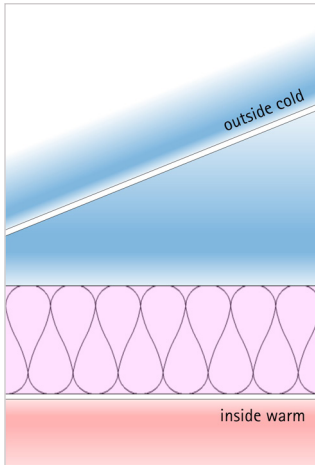


Figure 4: In winter, the external cladding systems & attic void will become colder than the internal linings on the inside of the insulation systems.

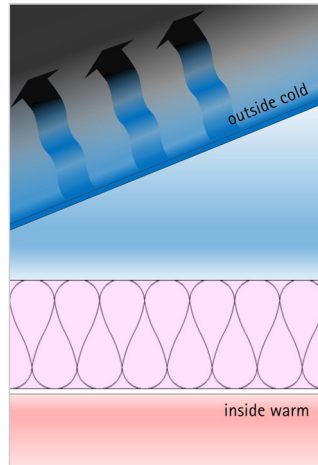


Figure 5: Night-sky radiation can cool the external cladding system by as much as 10°C below the ambient outdoor air temperature, further cooling the attic void.

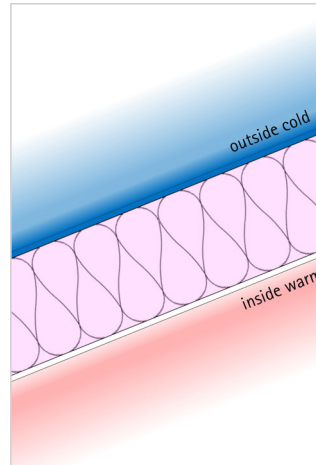


Figure 6: In winter, the external cladding systems will become colder than the inside lining of the insulated skillion roof system.

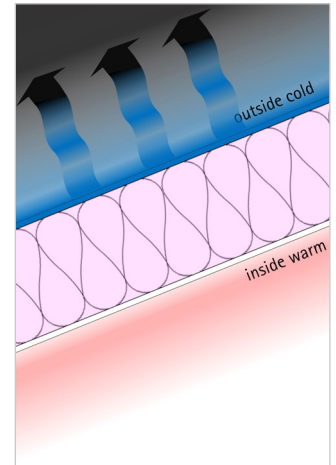


Figure 7: Night-sky radiation can cool the external cladding system by as much as 10°C below the ambient outdoor air temperature, further cooling the outer layer of the insulated skillion roof system.



Figure 8: (left) Early hours of the morning condensation due to night-sky cooling. Wollongong, Australia Institute of Refrigeration and Heating (AIRAH) high-performance housing project, Photo Courtesy: Stephen Cuthbert, AIRAH.



Figure 9: (below left) Night-sky radiation can reduce roof surface temperatures to below zero, causing frost, even when the ambient air temperature is above 0°C, Photo Courtesy: Matthew Cutler-Welsh, Auckland.

Water Vapour on the Inside

The human body is moist, made up of 50 - 70% of water depending on physiology, gender and age (Roland, 2019). Respiration and perspiration release water vapour from our bodies into our abode. Compounded by other routine activities, such as cooking, cleaning and bathing, we put plenty of water into the interior environment of our buildings.

Having water on the inside of our buildings in the wrong place or at the wrong time will cause problems because we are not the only residents of our blue planet that have evolved to make use of water.

Water makes things grow. From plants to humans, and everything in between, including fungus and mould. Life on planet Earth (and in our homes) relies on moisture to thrive. If you take moisture away, living organisms, such as mould, cannot grow. But in the presence of moisture, our buildings tend to provide good growing conditions for mould (Figure 10).

The roofing by which we protect ourselves needs to be designed to withstand the external forces of nature (wind, hail, snow, rain and humidity) while also not trapping water vapour from inside.

Material selection is important. Some manufactured board materials are extremely mould sensitive, particularly those containing cellulose, which mould likes to eat. If the moisture and the food sources are limited, then mould has

less chance to thrive, but our buildings tend to have an abundance of cellulosic food. Timber and the paper backing of plasterboard all contain cellulose.

If we can't remove the food, it's even more important that we avoid and remove moisture.

Dry assemblies are healthy assemblies, and keeping the internal lining materials warm helps to keep them dry.

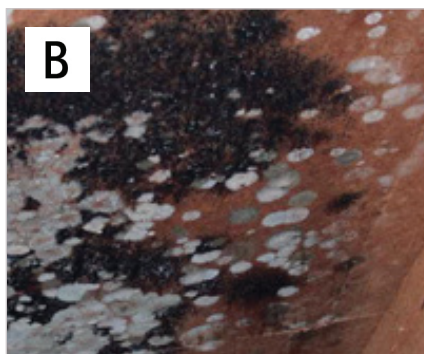
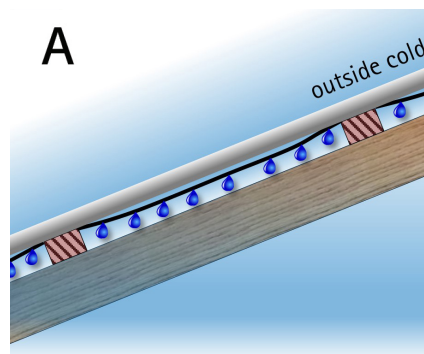


Figure 10: Having water on the inside of our buildings in the wrong place at the wrong time is when problems start to occur. Prolonged time of wetness from excessive condensation on the underside of the membrane (A) can lead to deterioration of old technology membranes and mould (B).

Water in Between

Water on the outside of our buildings is relatively easy to protect against. With respect to roofs, deflection is the primary line of defence. This relies on the shape and integrity of the cladding material. Beneath the cladding, we implement drainage as a secondary line of defence against any liquid water that might get through the cladding, especially under severe driving rain conditions.

Water vapour on the inside of buildings is theoretically easy to manage with extractor fans and good ventilation. Unfortunately, most Australian and New Zealand homes don't manage internal humidity very well. This makes for unhealthy indoor living conditions and adds a potential moisture load to the roof structure of the building. If this moisture is allowed to reach the cold surface beneath the roof cladding, it is likely to condense into liquid water causing a mini rain shower inside the roof assembly (Figure 11 - 16).

The moisture in between the inside linings and outside cladding of our buildings can pose the biggest risk. This interstitial moisture is a problem because:

- Prolonged moisture in the structure can cause a lot of damage.
- Mould growth facilitated by moisture can affect the health of the building occupants.
- In a lined and clad house, interstitial moisture is invisible.

Truss Roofs

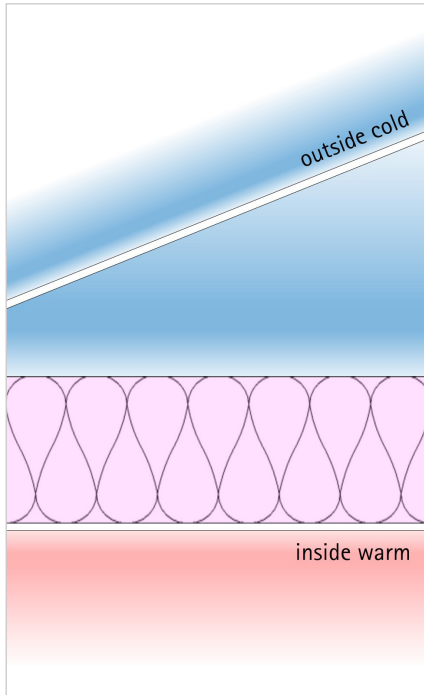


Figure 11: Water vapour from the inside of the house can diffuse upwards through the ceiling and insulation layers.

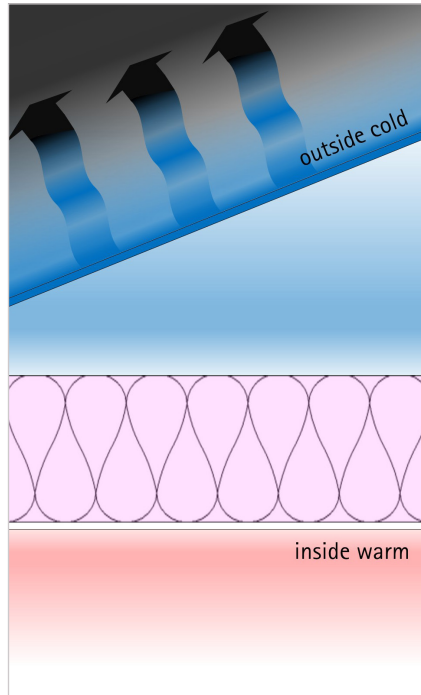


Figure 12: Night-sky radiation can cool the cladding by as much as 10°C below the outdoor ambient air temperature.

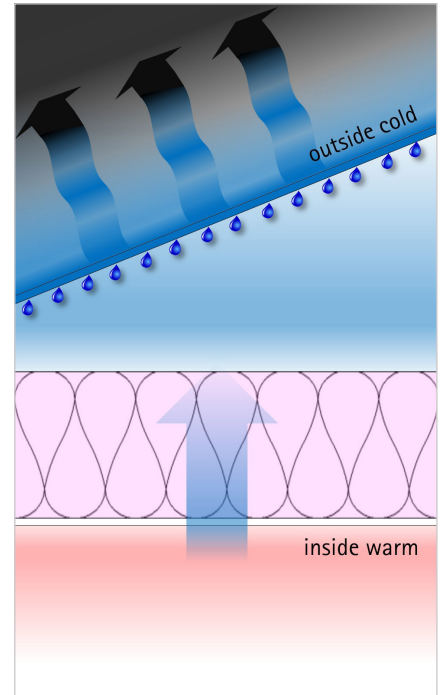


Figure 13: Condensation on the inside of the cladding assembly.

Skillion Roofs

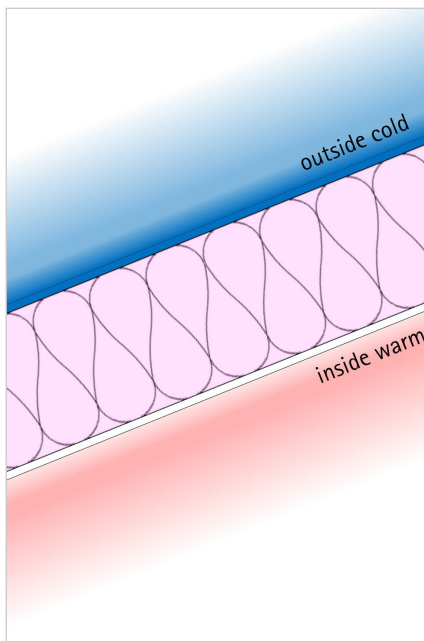


Figure 14: Water vapour from the inside of the house can diffuse upwards through the ceiling and insulation layers.

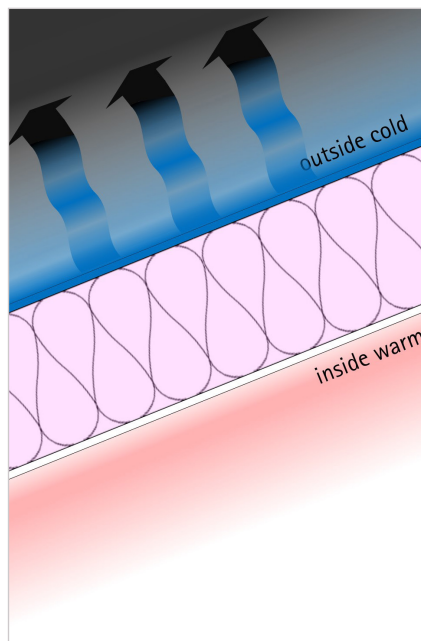


Figure 15: Night-sky radiation can cool the cladding by as much as 10°C below the outdoor ambient air temperature.

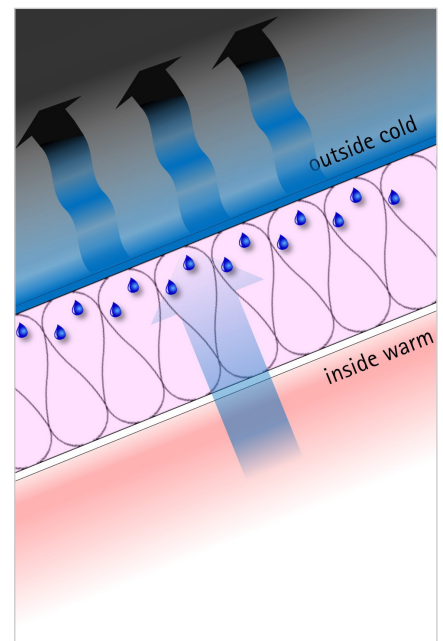


Figure 16: Condensation on the inside of the cladding assembly.

Pressure, Pores and Perforations

There are many mechanisms by which air and water vapour can move through walls, roofs and floors to increase interstitial moisture. Vapour pressure is one such mechanism. The pressure of water vapour on one side of any boundary is relative to the density of water vapour molecules suspended in the air. A difference in vapour pressure will cause moisture to move in one direction or the other. We describe this pressure difference as a gradient.

We're very familiar with the force of gravity pushing an object down a physical gradient. Think of a ball on a see-saw. When the see-saw tips, the

ball will roll downhill. If the see-saw tips back again, a gradient is created in the opposite direction and the ball will roll back to its original position.

We're also pretty familiar with the concept of gradients when it comes to heat and wind. Heat energy always travels from a warm source to a cold source. Wind is air moving from a place of high air pressure to a place of low air pressure.

Vapour pressure follows the same laws. Moisture in the form of vapour will always travel from a place of high vapour pressure to a place of low vapour pressure. Because warm air can hold more moisture than cold air, the warmer side of our building

envelope usually has a higher vapour pressure than the colder side.

Therefore, in winter and during the night, the vapour pressure gradient is such that moisture from the inside of our buildings is pushing through the envelope to get to a place of lower vapour pressure on the outside and vice versa in humid summer conditions (Figure 17).

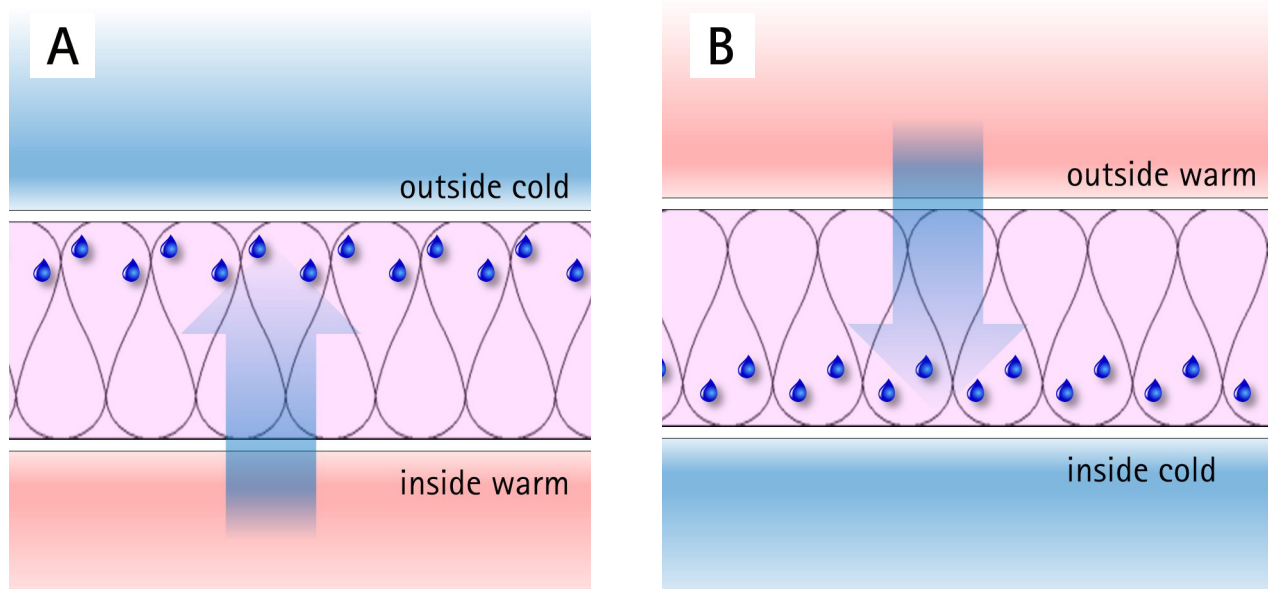


Figure 17: Water vapour will diffuse through materials and air to the coldest place. These may be outermost material layers in winter (A) and the innermost material layers in humid summer conditions (B).

Greater Gradients

Moisture within the structure of our buildings has become more of an issue in the last few decades because we've increased the pressure gradient. We have effectively tipped the see-saw higher.

When our buildings were full of gaps and holes, then air, moisture and heat were relatively free to move in and out.

This was uncomfortable, so we added insulation which increased the temperature gradient.

Building materials and practices have also created more sealed envelopes. This is a good thing when it is done with intention and with consideration for vapour control (discussed later), but if air sealing is done accidentally, in the wrong position and without allowing vapour to move out of the envelope, we end up with problems (Figure 18).

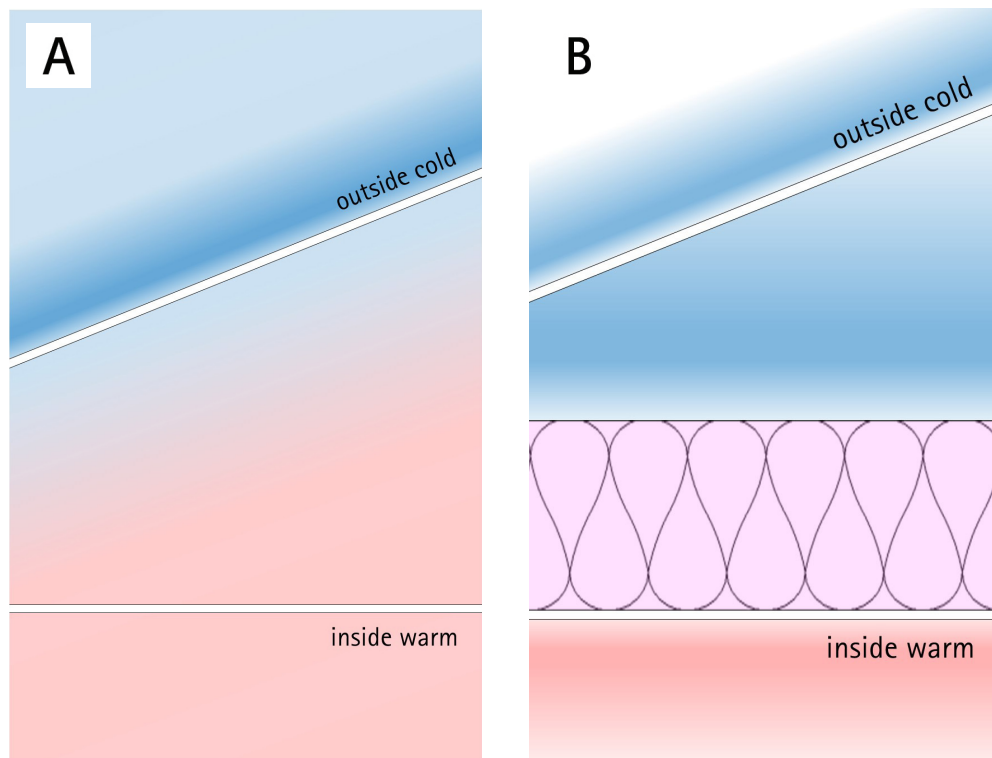


Figure 18: What used to be (A) & what is now (B). Construction system dynamics are changing due to insulation. Surfaces that were kept warm by energy inefficiency, such as immediately below the roofing materials (A) are now colder (B).

Heat and Moisture in Motion

Weather on the outside and human activity on the inside move heat, moisture and air, all of which can then move through the structure of our buildings.

- Vapour **diffuses** through all permeable construction materials, e.g. plasterboard, roofing membranes (Figure 19).
- Liquid is **transported** through all porous construction materials, e.g. timber.
- Air moves by **convection** through and within cavities, including ventilation cavities between the roof cladding and substrates.

- Vapour **travels** within air, through unintentional gaps and cracks, particularly through ceiling penetrations.
- Moisture can be **stored** in most roof construction materials such as absorbent membranes, timber and insulation material.
- Heat **radiates** between materials and to the sky.
- Heat **conducts** between materials and air layers.

All these forms of energy and mass transfer need to be considered when analysing the drying potential of a roofing system. We can do this using computational hygrothermal tools such

as WUFI® to look at the combination of heat and moisture movement through all the materials that make up a roof system.

When we understand these flows and design appropriately, we can create a roof system that responds predictably to the known forces of physics.

*To find a WUFI® professional, go to:
AUS – wufi.com.au/professionals
NZ – wufi.co.nz/professionals*

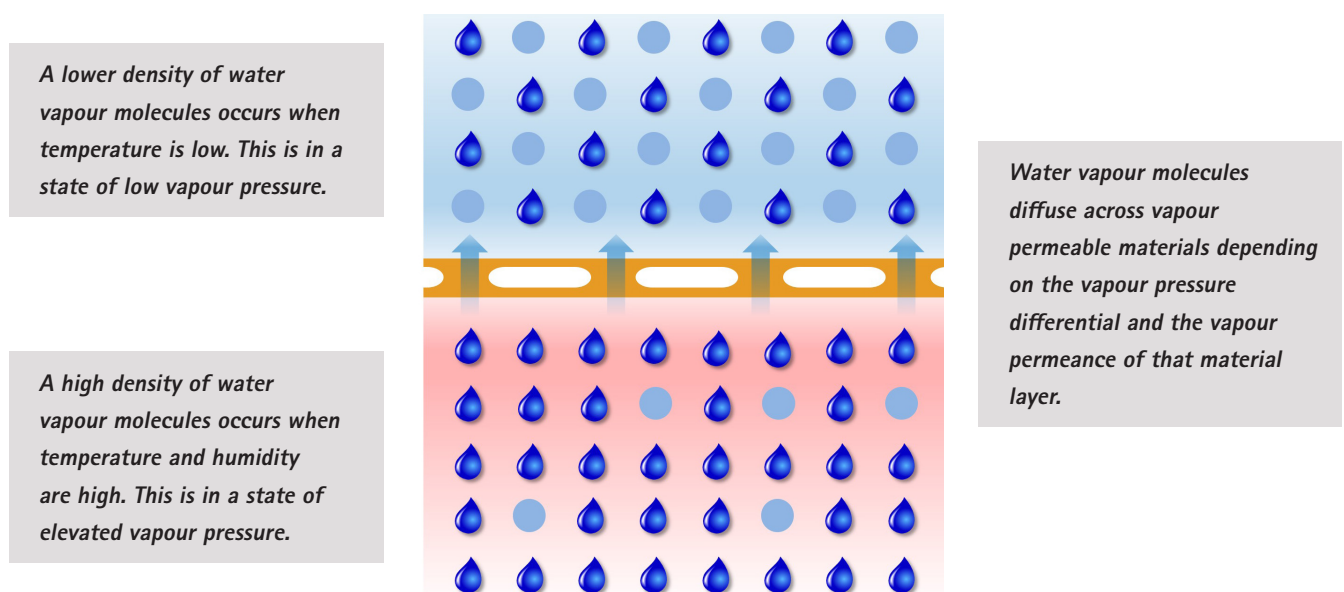


Figure 19: Vapour will diffuse through materials from an area of higher vapour pressure, to an area of lower vapour pressure. When it's relatively warm and humid inside a building, there is a prevalence for vapour to diffuse upwards within the roof assembly.

The Water Vapour Superhighway

Counterintuitively, adding water vapour to air actually makes that body of air lighter. Moist air is less dense and therefore more buoyant than dry air because water vapour molecules are lighter than the nitrogen and oxygen molecules that dominate the air. The small size of water vapour molecules also allows them to travel where water and even air cannot (Australian Building Codes Board, 2019).

Interstitial moisture accumulates when we construct roofs in a way that allows moisture to only go part of the way through the building envelope before it gets blocked. Large holes such as unsealed gaps and small holes such as intentional perforations in non-permeable materials, are examples of such pathways for moisture-laden air.

Warm humid air wants to go upwards and it will find gaps and cracks in the ceiling linings.

"The ceiling contains gaps, such as around loft hatches and service penetrations, which provide routes for air to flow from the occupied space into the loft [attic/roof space]. There are also

more complex airflow routes; for example, through wall cavities and behind lining systems. Heat and moisture are generated by the normal activities of the household within the occupied space of the house below the ceiling, raising the temperature and vapour pressure above the ambient conditions outside. Some of this heat and moisture leave the living areas of the house, passing through the ceiling into the loft [attic/roof space] by a combination of conduction, diffusion, and air movement. This movement contributes significantly to heat loss from the house and leads to a risk of condensation within the loft [attic/roof space]. Reducing the airflow through the ceiling as far as is practicable will both save energy and reduce the risk of condensation."

(Sanders & Rideout, 2006)

Ceiling penetrations for lights, vents, speakers and other services are basically unavoidable. A properly designed and dedicated Intelligent Air Barrier (IAB) above these services can achieve heroic outcomes by controlling the flow of vapour.

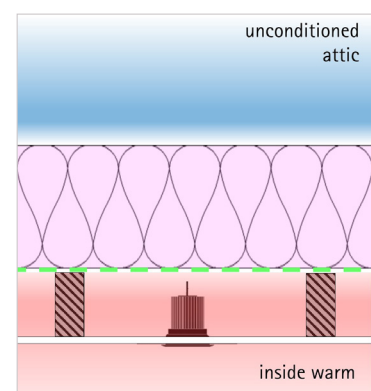
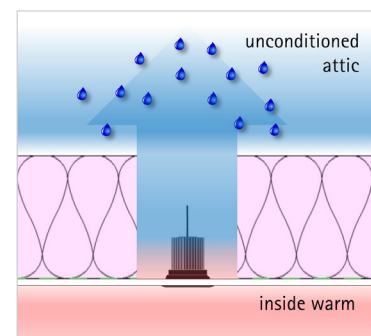
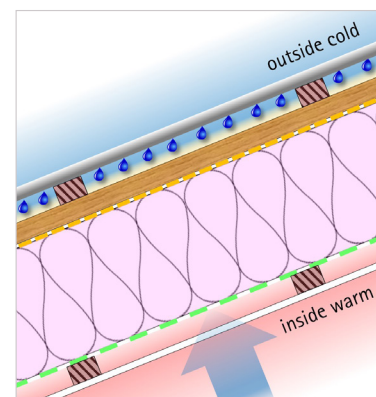
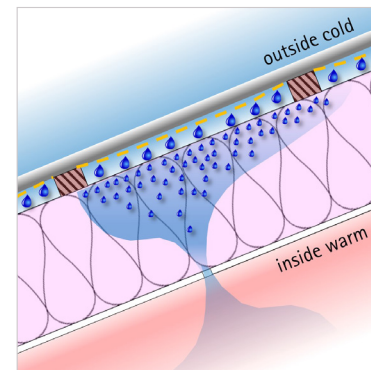


Figure 21: INTELLO® or INTELLO® PLUS (green dashed line) Intelligent Air Barrier system at the ceiling line prevent unwanted additional water vapour from entering the roof space of insulated construction systems, thereby blocking the water vapour superhighway.



Figure 20: Cold surfaces and moisture-laden airflow lead to condensation and fungal growth.

Ventilation – Countering Counter Radiation

The force is strong with night-sky radiation. Despite many climate regions in Australia and New Zealand not being "cold" by international standards, we need to consider the fact that the actual roof cladding temperature could be at least 10°C cooler than the minimum reported air temperature. This completely changes the way we need to consider our roofs. We cannot stop night-sky radiation from cooling the roof surface. All we can do is design to manage its effect.

"The surface temperature of the sub-roof beneath the ventilation layer and the tiles is one of the most important factors for the hygrothermal performance of pitched roofs. The air layer between tiles and sub-roof and the air exchange with the outdoor air influence the heat transfer and therefore affect the moisture level inside the roof construction."

(Philipp Kölsch, Fraunhofer IBP, 2019)

In winter and at night, the coldest surface in a roof assembly will be the cladding. However, it can also act as a radiant shield to protect the roofing layers below from excessive overcooling from the powerful effect of night-sky radiation.

By separating the membrane from the cladding, ambient air is introduced between the first and second lines of defence. While we might still call this night-time air 'cold', it's not as cold as the cladding which has been supercooled by night-sky radiation. Therefore the ambient air will have a slight but significant warming effect on the roof cladding and underlay (Figure 22).

"During night-time, the long-wave radiation losses mainly affect the cladding and lead to a notable overcooling below the outdoor air temperature, while the surface temperature of the sub-roof remains close to the outdoor air temperature."

(Kölsch, 2019)

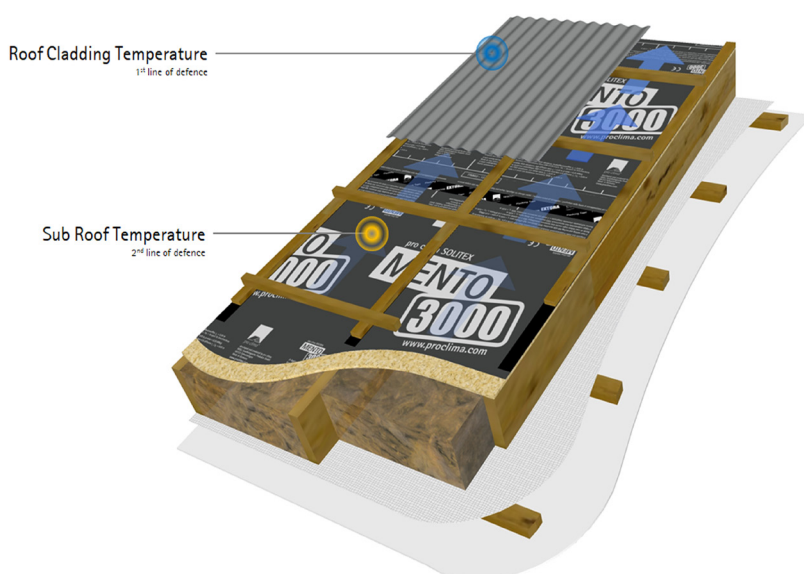


Figure 22: Roofs must be designed and constructed to withstand temperature and pressure effects. Above Sheathing Ventilation (ASV) utilises wind effects and buoyancy of water vapour, like the upward movement of clouds, to remove water vapour from the roof assembly. It also helps to warm the sub-roof on cold winter nights.

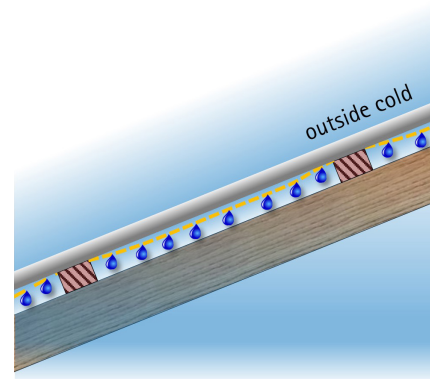


Figure 23: Membrane in contact with the cladding means the membrane is the same temperature as the cladding.

Note: In Australia a low-emittance aluminium foil surface will drive the cladding temperature even lower than a high-emittance surface.

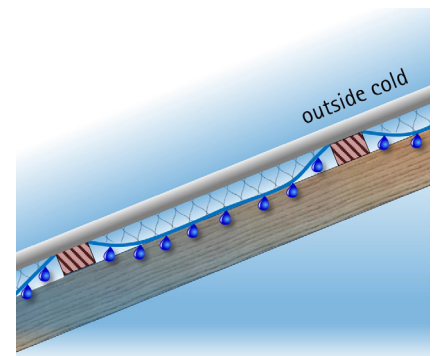


Figure 24: Insulation pushed up against the cladding means that the cladding will get colder under the influence of night-sky radiation than it otherwise would with no insulation as there is less warming from below. This increases the vapour pressure force into the blanket towards the cladding surface.

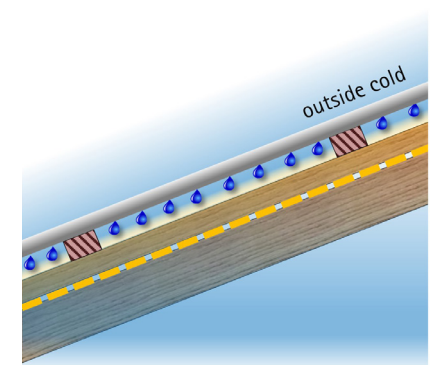


Figure 25: Above membrane ventilation introduces air that will have a warming effect on the roof cladding because the ambient air being drawn in is warmer than the supercooled roof cladding.

Water Vapour and Cold Surfaces

Water vapour will readily condense onto cold surfaces, or within the pores of cold materials, resulting in increased material moisture content. If these cold surfaces and materials

are located towards the outer (cold) side of the roofing system, there is risk of mould growth and timber rot because the high moisture content levels are likely to be sustained. To avoid this, a drainage path for condensate is mandatory, not optional.

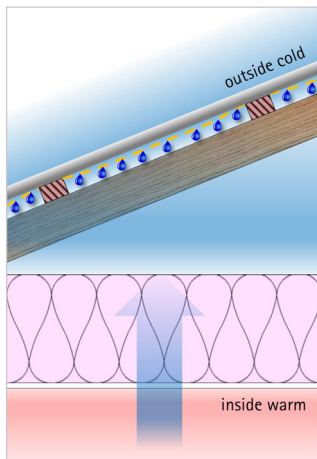


Figure 26: Membrane placed hard up against the roof cladding provides a direct conductive pathway for energy, dropping the surface temperature of the membrane. The membrane itself becomes a condensing surface.

In New Zealand, the membrane itself acts as a sponge to absorb condensate and to prevent dripping.

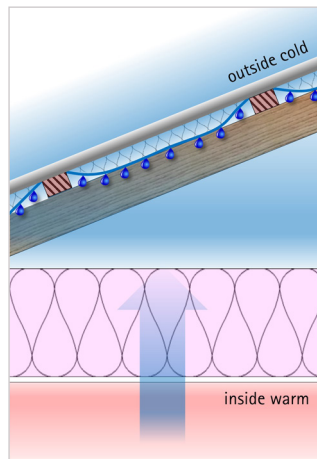


Figure 27: There are now two condensing surfaces: the foil and the sheet metal.

Note: In Australia, aluminium foil membranes have little, if any, absorbency capacity. On a 23° slope, roof water will start to run down a roof at 150 g/m² of condensate (BSI, 2011).

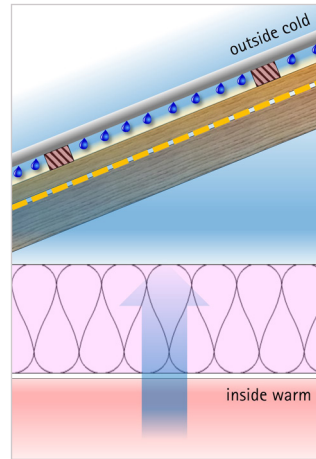


Figure 28: Above Sheathing (Membrane) Ventilation has several benefits. The cold outdoor air is not actually cold relative to the supercooled cladding; it is warm. The ventilation air acts to warm the cladding and the membrane surface, reducing the risk of moisture damage and improving energy efficiency by reducing energy losses.

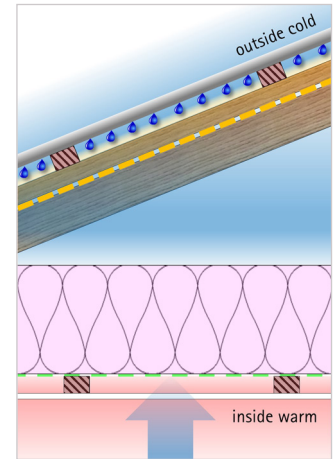


Figure 29: An Intelligent Air Barrier (IAB) at the ceiling line prevents moist air going up into the roof space through any superhighways created by ceiling penetrations.



Condensation forming day and night on the inside surface of the sarking system. Mould growth on the structural elements within the roof space. A lack of vapour permeability and zero sorptive capacity on the membrane means that a perfect condensing surface is provided.



Detailed photograph of water dripping off the sarking system onto ceiling insulation. On a 23° slope roof water will start to run down a roof at 150 g/m² of condensate (BS 5250).



Mould growth on foil-faced blanket system. High humidity in the roof space, a inclusion of a condensing surface and the lack of moisture egress result in mould growth.

Figure 30: Moisture related issues on aluminium foil condensing surfaces. Photos courtesy: Dewsbury, Law, and Henderson, 2016.

Building Physics Reversed

The rules of physics cannot be broken but the forces may reverse. Seasonally this can drive water vapour pressures the other way meaning that the

plasterboard adjacent to air-conditioned environments becomes the cold surface. This is a particular issue in humid and tropical climates where air transported water vapour and diffusion processes may result in the attraction of water

vapour to internal cold plasterboard layers covered in cellulose paper facings. The resulting moist, warm environment with an abundant food source is perfect for mould growth (Figure 31 – 33).

External Humidity

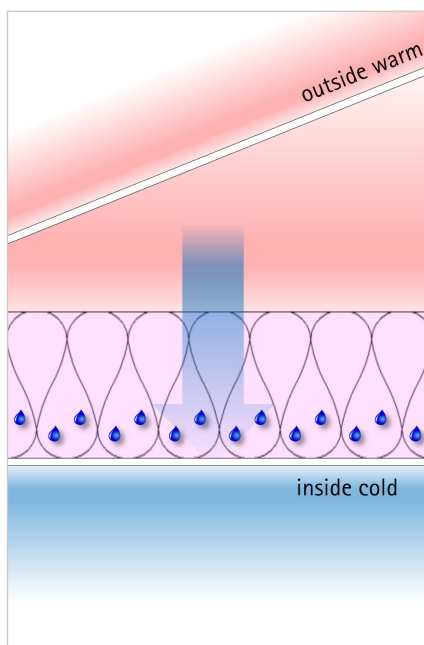


Figure 31: In high-humidity climates (tropical and subtropical) water vapour attracted to cool interior linings in air-conditioned buildings will result in elevated moisture content in the plasterboard, leading to conditions conducive to mould growth.

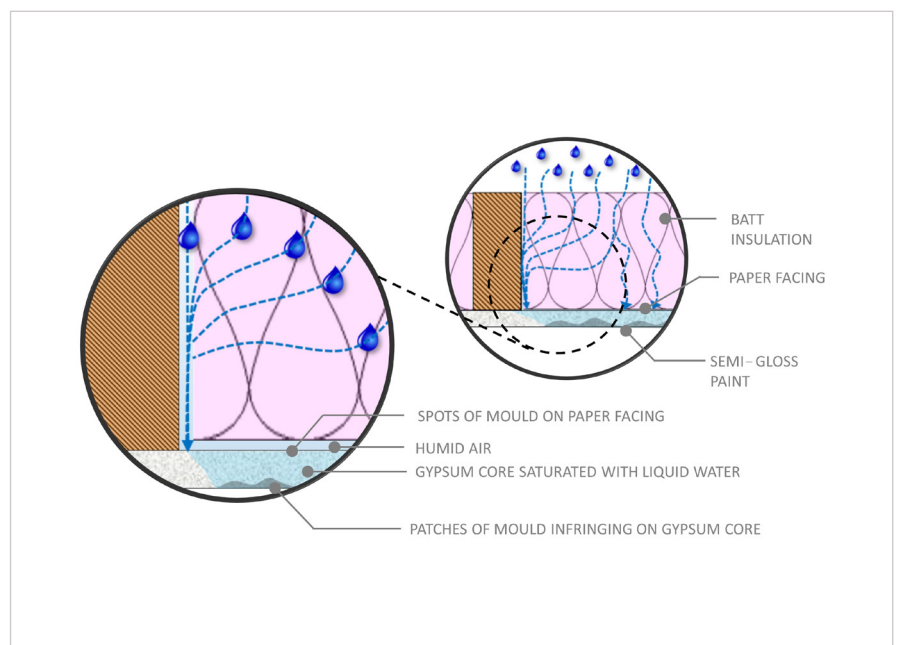


Figure 32: Fibrous insulation has virtually no resistance to water vapour. In this case, it may be beneficial to seal the attic in air-conditioned buildings. The membranes used on the roof system will need to be selected accordingly. Specialist design advice is recommended.



Figure 33: Mould growth on the ceiling in Cairns from humid air reaching the back surface of the cooled plasterboard ceiling. Photo courtesy: Heath Bussell, Queensland Construction and Building Commission.

Attic Space – Controlling the Uncontrollable

In truss roof systems there is a large air void. In most cases, it is prudent to ventilate any large air voids on the outside of the insulation layer. This is because large air voids are unpredictable. Water vapour will readily be re-distributed to the coldest places in the assembly.

The mighty truss still dominates in Australia and New Zealand and is not going anywhere anytime soon. The best we can do is to remove as much moisture as possible within the large air

void via ventilation. A roof ventilation strategy needs careful consideration:

"Because the primary purpose of ventilating roofs is to remove moisture, the design and location in the roof should obviously allow for good airflow. Outlet vents, such as ridge vents, must only be installed in conjunction with inlet vents. Inlet vents should be dimensioned slightly larger than the outlets to ensure all makeup air comes from outside and is not drawn from inside the building. "
(BRANZ, 2018)

The key to ventilating a roof is having sufficient opening area to allow air into the attic space. There are various thresholds internationally. For guidance, an open area ratio of 1:300 implies 1m² of vent opening area is required for every 300 m² of the insulated ceiling.

"The size of the ventilation is often described as a ratio between the net free opening area of the vents to the area of the insulated ceiling. While ratios ranging from 1:150 to 1:600 can be found, 1:300 seems to be a frequently specified fraction. "
(BRANZ, 2018)

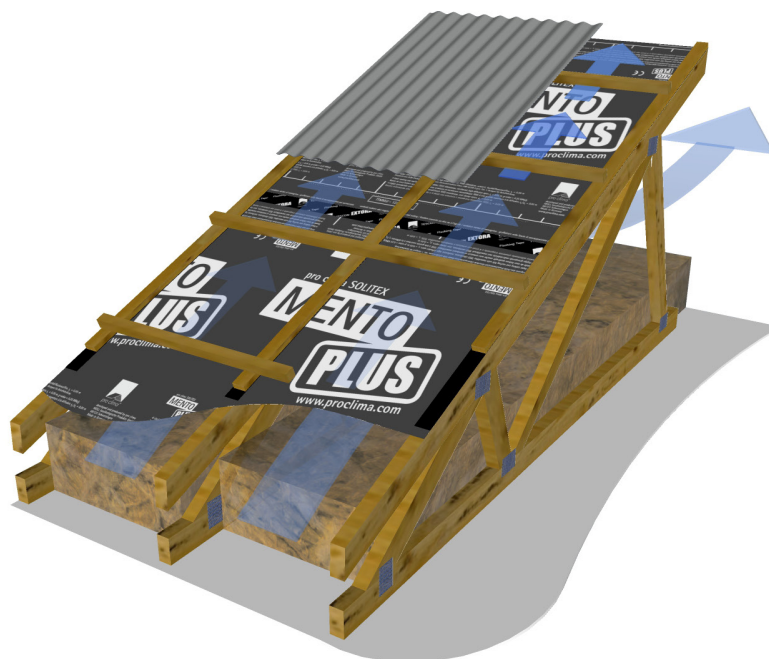


Figure 34: Ventilation of the attic space is preferable in most circumstances.

Construction Process – Temporary Protection

When constructing a roof with ASV, the battens and cladding may be installed at different times. Therefore, there is a risky period where the Weather Resistive Barrier (WRB) may get rained on. In this situation, it is necessary to have good seals on all penetrations (Figure 35).

There is moisture within the structure of buildings to begin with, especially in brand new buildings. Trusses and rafters are supposed to be dry but it's never completely dry (20% moisture content, by definition means that at least 20% by mass is water), and timber is often allowed to get saturated before buildings are properly closed in (Figure 36).

Other materials like concrete are also massive sources of moisture for new buildings. If the ceiling is not completely sealed, then these moisture sources will contribute to the moisture load of the roof. Even in the best case scenario, where the framing and materials are kept 'dry' during construction, moisture will always be trying to get in. We therefore need to be designing roofs that allow for drying.



Figure 35. Leakage of water through fixing penetrations prior to cladding when TESCON® NAIDECK nail sealing tape was not used.



Figure 36: Framing timber is often allowed to get saturated on building sites before buildings are properly closed in and protected from the weather.

Above Sheathing Ventilation (ASV)

Above Sheathing (Membrane) Ventilation allows us to fight mould, timber rot and corrosion by protecting against the exterior weather while increasing the drying potential. When designed and constructed well, ASV will help maintain a durable and healthy building.

Properly implemented ASV improves durability and comfort by:

- allowing the structure to remain dry during construction,
- preventing water leaks in extreme weather events during operation,
- preventing accumulation of internal water vapour in the structure during normal operation and
- reducing excess heat load from the sun (ASV - Part 3: Fighting The Sun).

Living with Water

Without water people die. Without moisture, mould and timber destroying fungi cannot thrive. Keeping water out of the building envelope and increasing the drying potential is a simple formula, in theory. In practice, the secret to a dry, durable roof is to have specific ventilation in a specific location for a specific purpose. The best place for controlled, contained ventilation is between the cladding and the membrane.

Buildings are not submarines. We should design and construct our buildings with an understanding of how water, vapour, air and heat will move in, around and through the building enclosure. When we understand and apply the laws of physics, we can successfully construct safe, healthy places to enjoy our blue planet in comfort.

ASV facilitates drying of the roof by using similar physics that creates rising clouds on the surface of the Earth. A layer of moisture-laden air underneath the roof cladding is warmed by the morning sun on the roof. This buoyant air moves up the cavity towards the ridge and is replaced at the eave by cooler air. If any liquid water does accumulate on, or leak into the underside of the roof cladding, drainage is facilitated in ASV by the unimpeded pathway on top of the roof membrane. Meanwhile, moisture vapour is carried out of the system by the moving air. In this way, ASV does not rely so much on diurnal absorption and desorption of moisture by the roofing underlay. As discussed in ASV - Part 1: Rise of the Cavity, this continual wetting and drying is really only dealing with the symptom and will likely cause rapid degradation of the underlay.

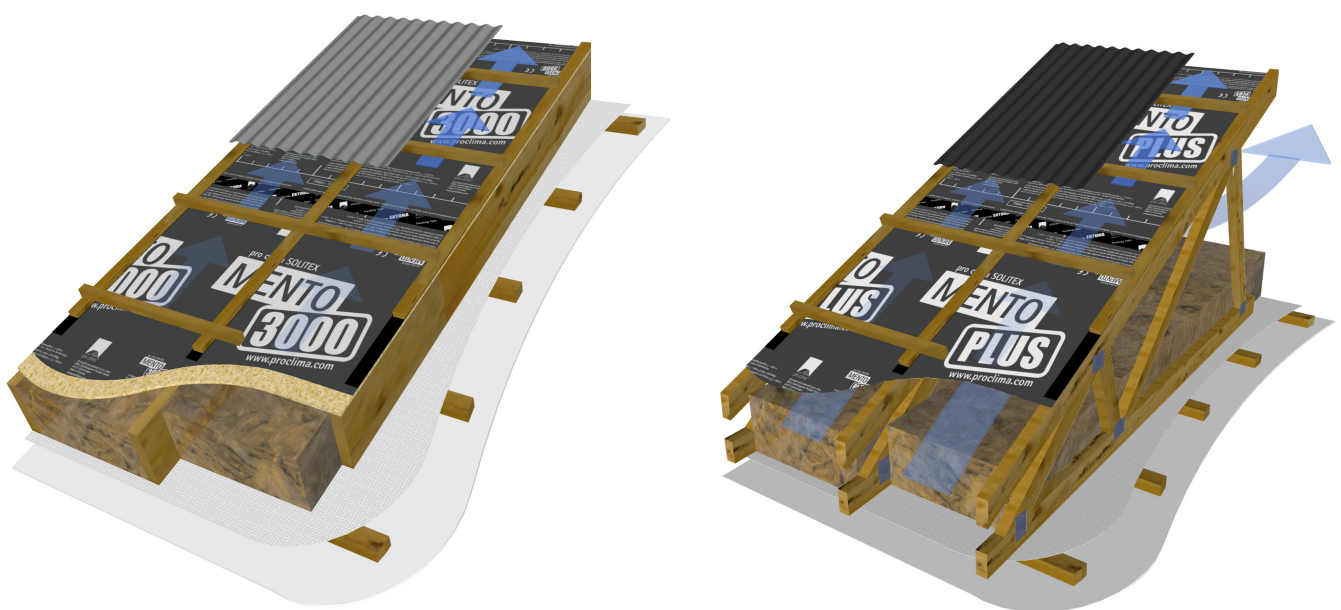


Figure 37: The best place for controlled, contained roof ventilation is between the cladding and the membrane. Large air voids on the outside of the insulation layers (attics) are best ventilated as well. However, with skillion and cathedral roofs, no ventilation should be introduced into the insulated rafter bays, and ideally, the rafters are fully filled with insulation.

Water and Heat

This article has covered the impact of water from the outside, the inside and within our buildings. We are wet beings living on a wet planet, but we want our buildings to be as dry as possible in order to be durable and to provide healthy places to live, work and play.

ASV is a method of constructing roofs to keep the structure dry using proven building physics.

The next instalment of the series will look at the summer cooling benefits of ASV and how including the right type of ventilation in the right place can help make our buildings more comfortable and energy-efficient.

Super Solutions

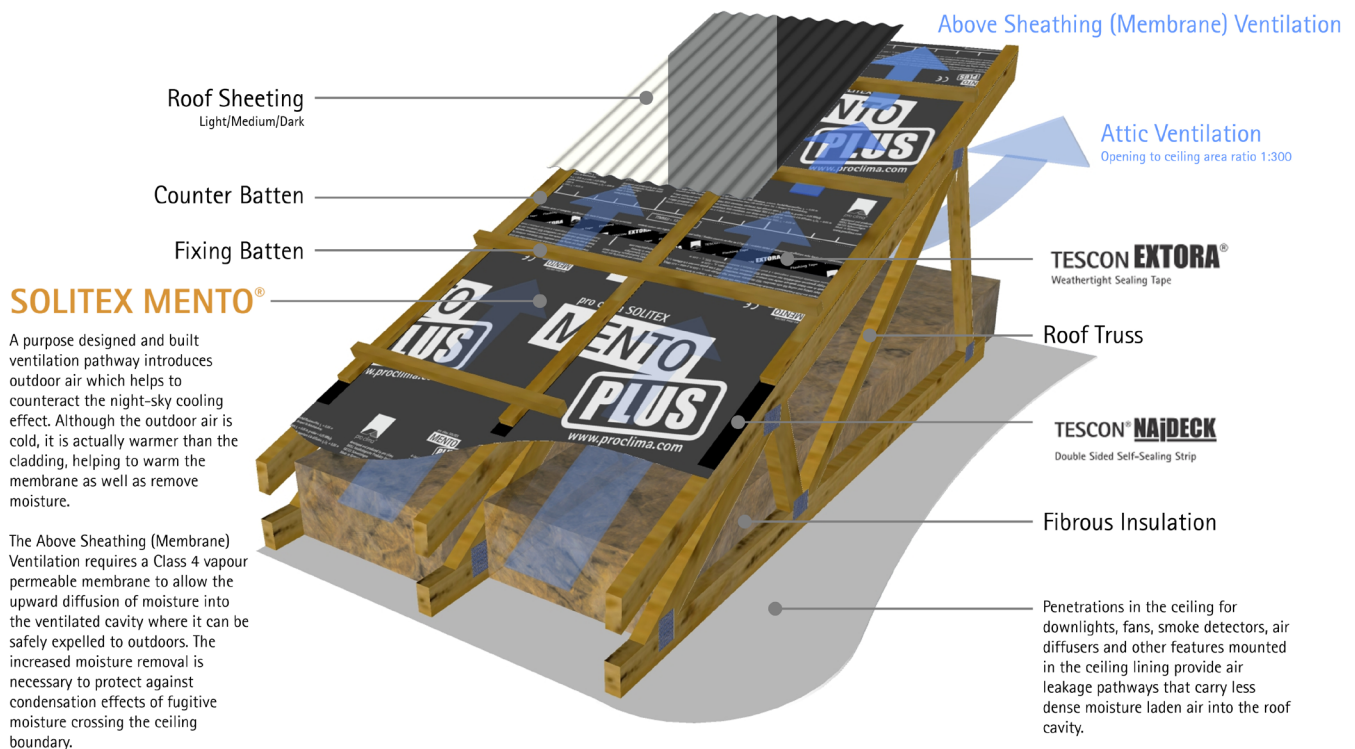


Figure 38: Solution 1 – ASV provides optimum moisture management at the roof line. Ventilation of the attic is always recommended at a ratio of at least 1m² of the opening area for every 300 m² of the insulated ceiling (BRANZ, NZBC, BCA) unless specialist advice has been sought.

Remove moisture using a designed ventilation cavity. Counterintuitively, the cold winter air entering the cavity at a low level is warmer than the cladding which is exposed to night-sky radiation. The ventilation, therefore helps to warm the membrane, reducing the risk of moisture damage and reducing the overall heat loss.

The large attic void should always be ventilated with a ratio of 1m² of ventilation for every 300 m² of ceiling area, unless a specialist hygrothermal expert advises otherwise. Inlet vents should be dimensioned slightly larger than the outlets to ensure all makeup air comes from outside and is not drawn from the inside of the building.

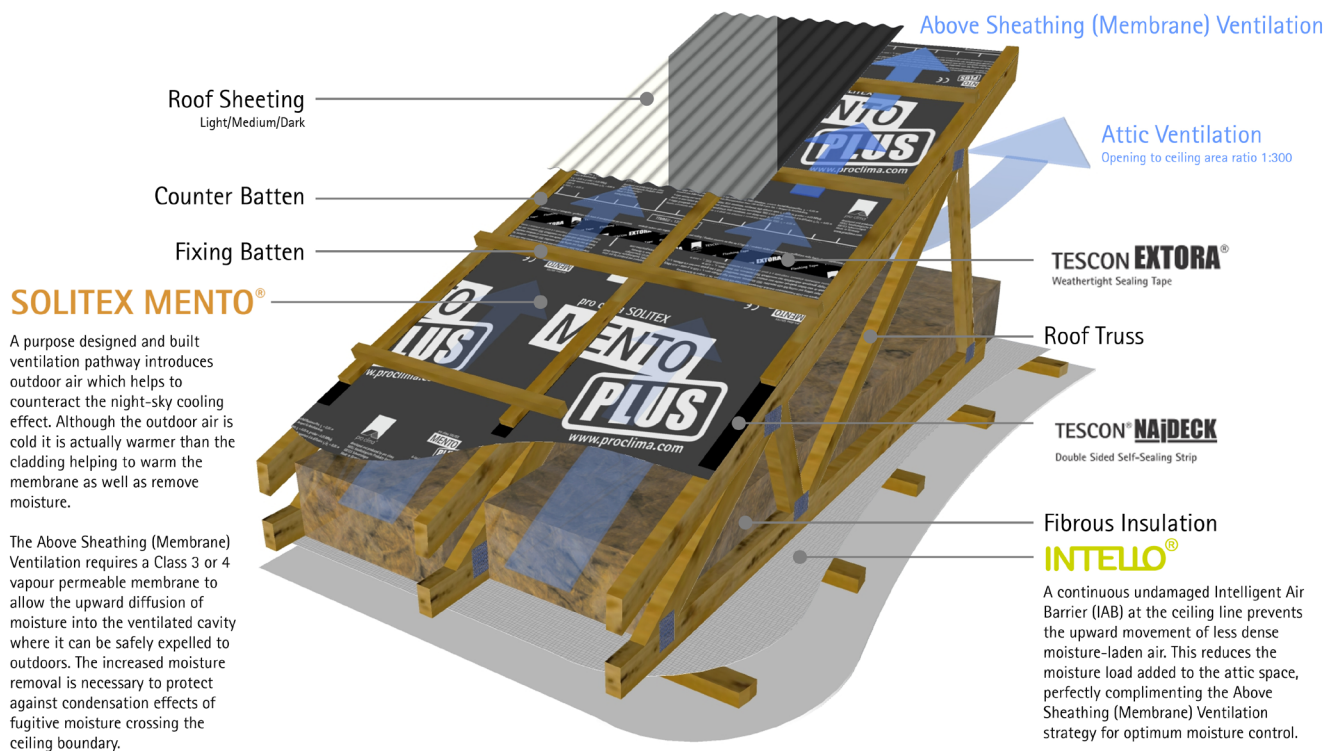


Figure 39: Solution 2 – INTELLO[®] or INTELLO[®] PLUS Intelligent Air Barrier system at the ceiling line, coupled with a services cavity, allows a continuous and undamaged vapour control layer which limits the upward movement of interior air into the roof space. This reduces the moisture entering the roof space, assisting the ASV strategy to keep your roof dry. The large attic void should always be ventilated unless a specialist hygrothermal expert advises otherwise. The risk of a thermosyphon effect drawing moisture-laden air from the living space is eliminated in this system.

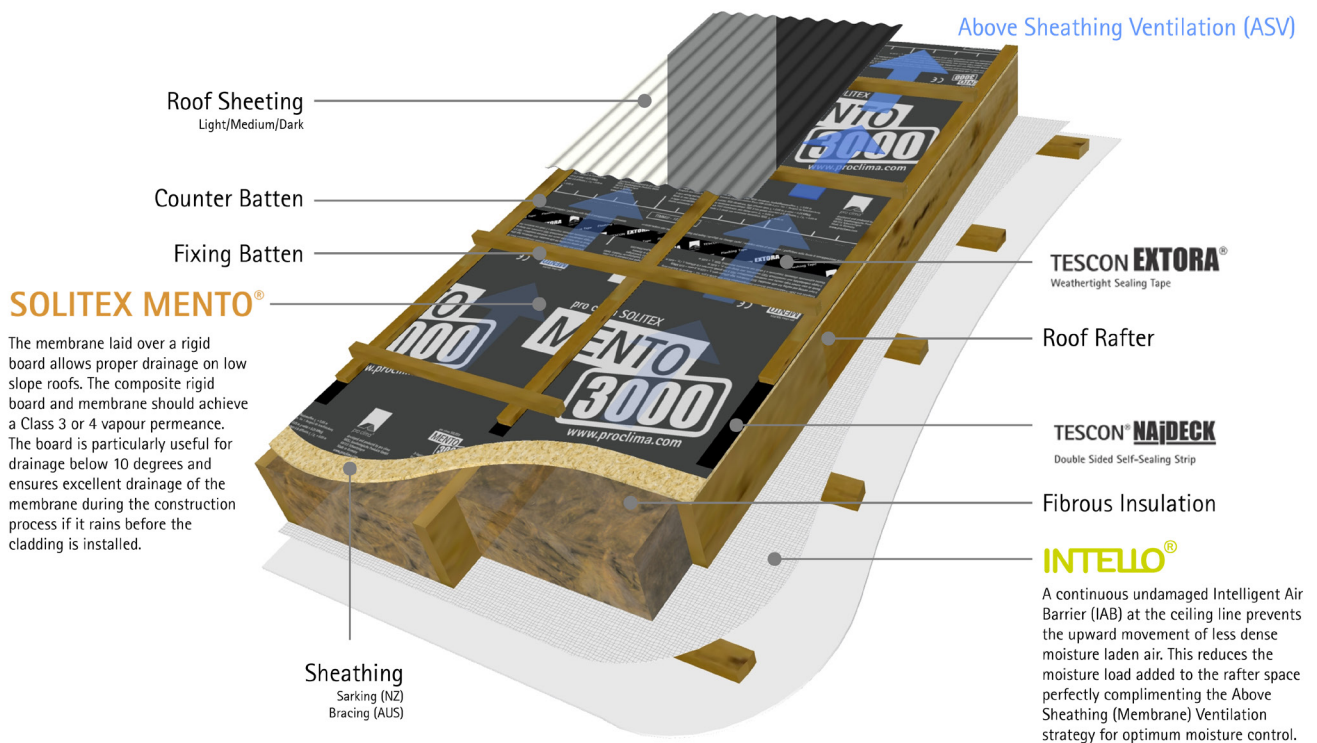


Figure 40: Solution 3 – Removing the large air void inherent in rafter roof design means the thermal and moisture characteristics of these roof systems are highly predictable. This means that with the right professional advice, you can rest assured your roof will work as you intended.

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Note: SOLITEX MENTO® 1000 & 3000 available in NZ. SOLITEX MENTO® 5000, PLUS & ULTRA available in AUS.