DETALJETEGNINGER

PIEDRA

YOUR NATURAL CHOICE

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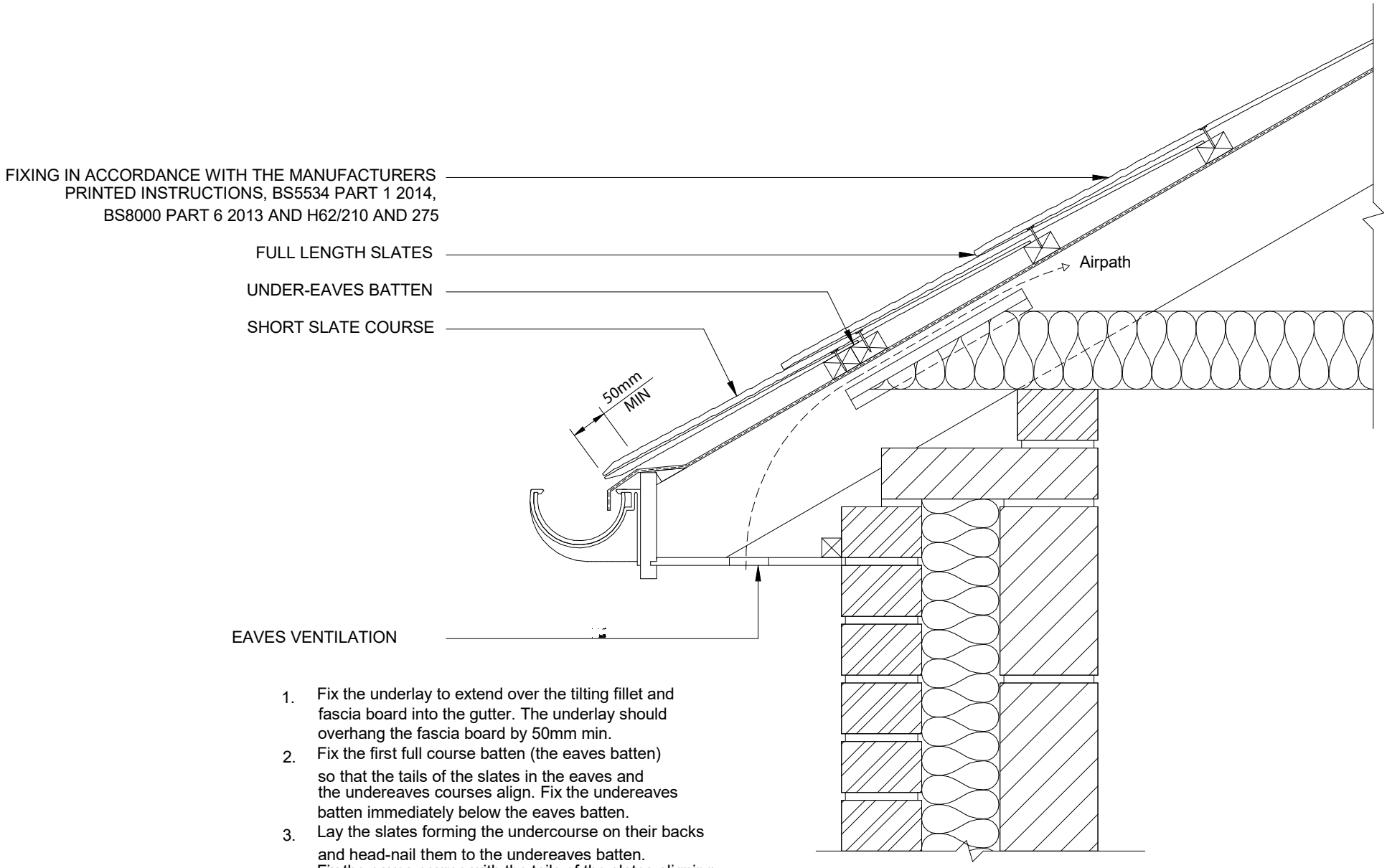
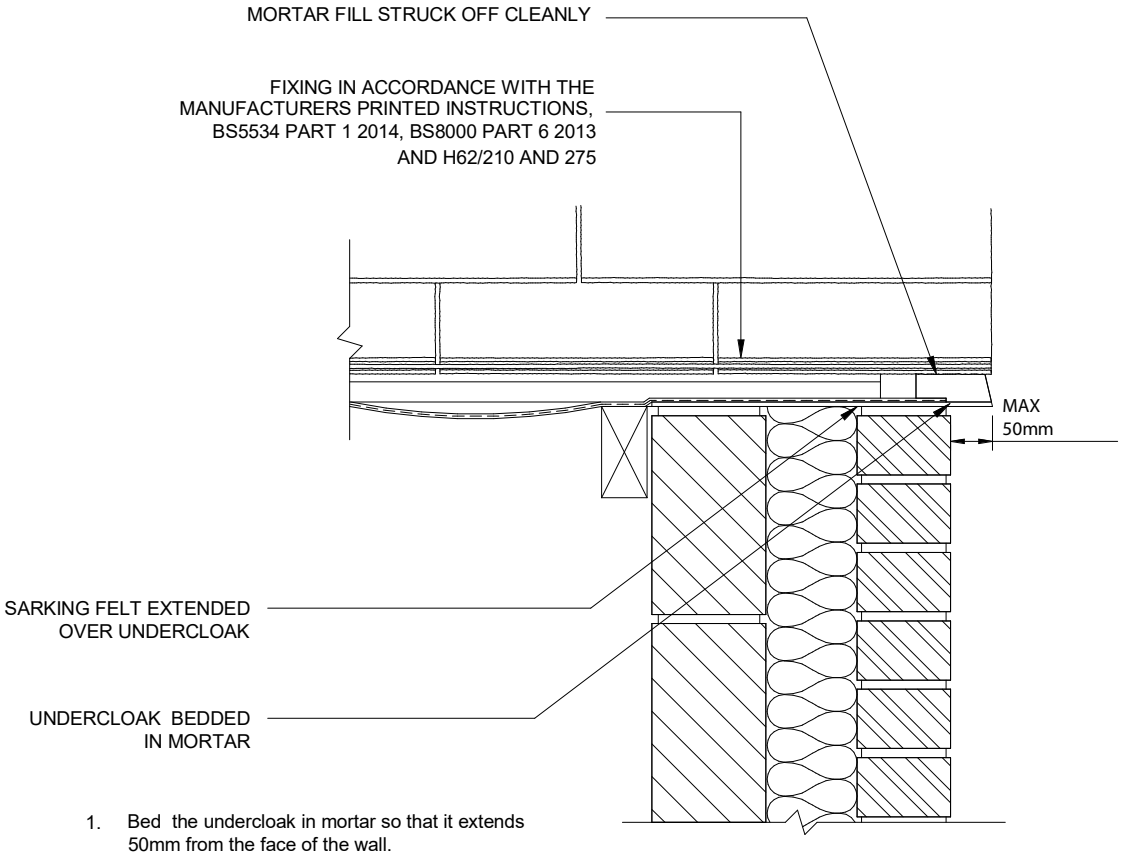
INDHOLDSFORTEGNELSE

TYPICAL EAVES DETAIL



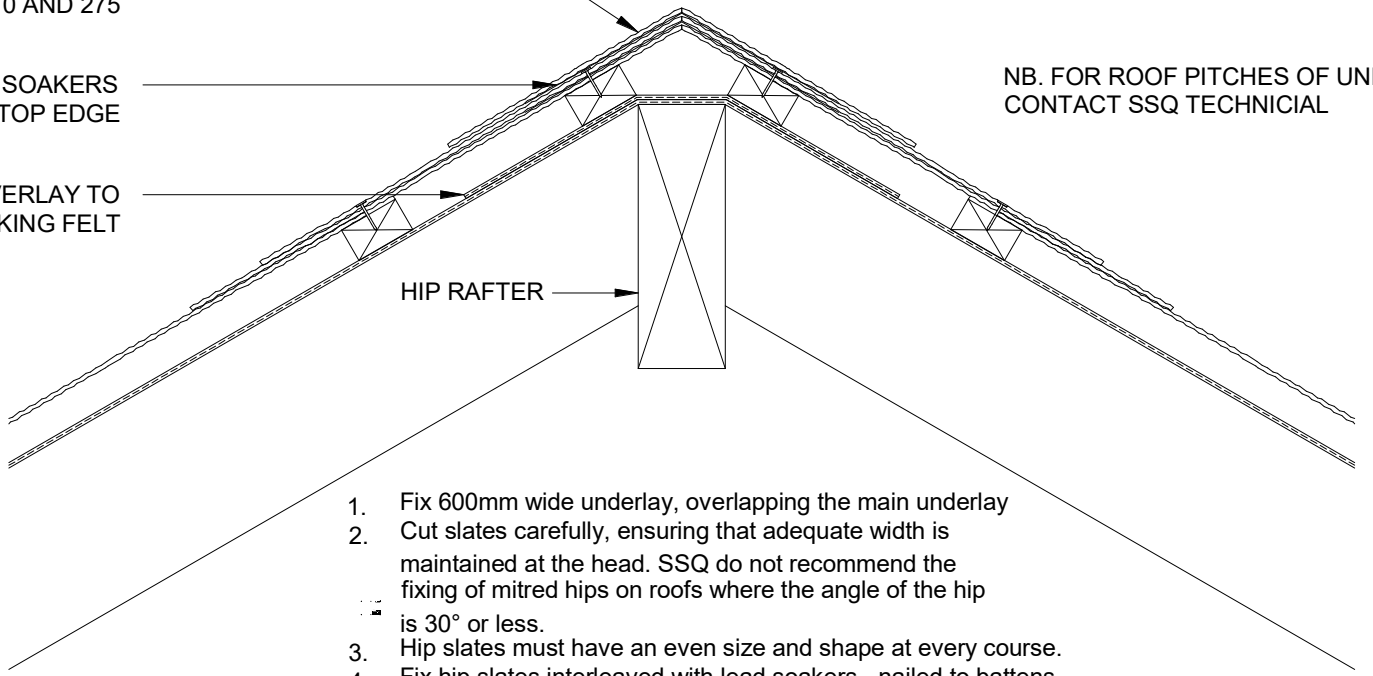
1. Fix the underlay to extend over the tilting fillet and fascia board into the gutter. The underlay should overhang the fascia board by 50mm min.
2. Fix the first full course batten (the eaves batten) so that the tails of the slates in the eaves and the undereaves courses align. Fix the undereaves batten immediately below the eaves batten.
3. Lay the slates forming the undercourse on their backs and head-nail them to the undereaves batten.
4. Fix the eaves course with the tails of the slates aligning with the tails of slates in the undereaves course.

TYPICAL VALLEY GUTTER LEAD DETAIL



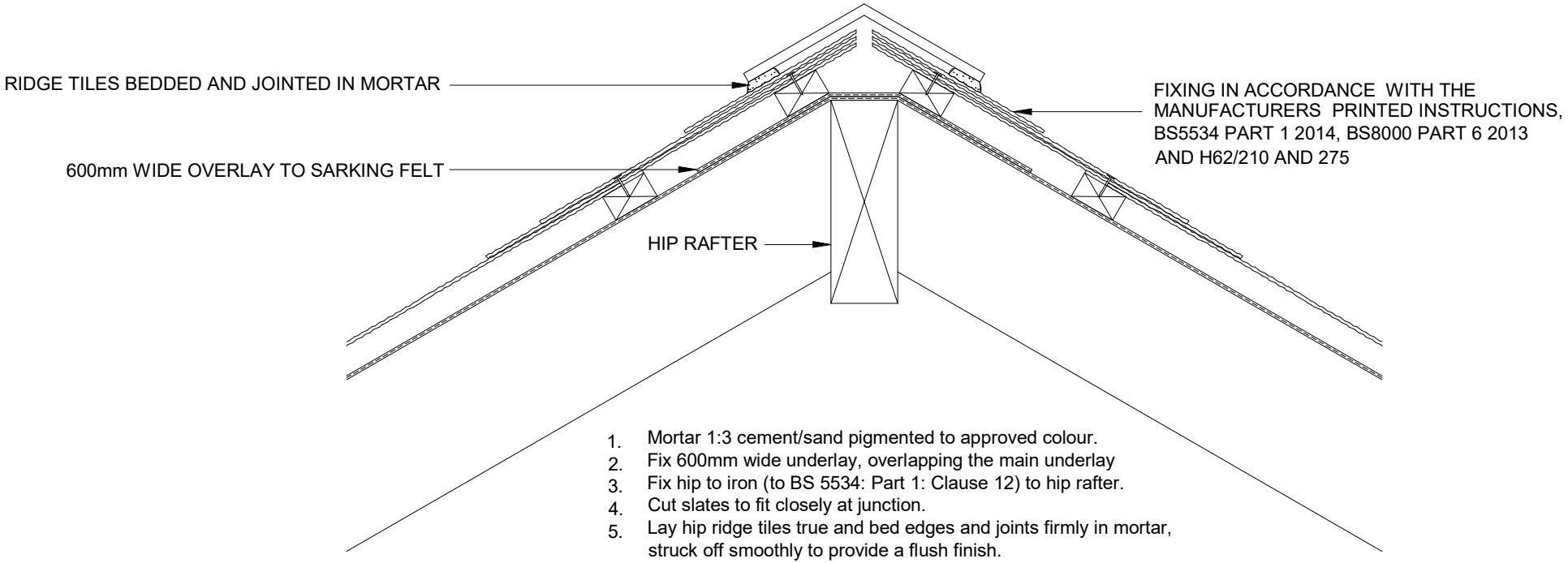
1. Bed the undercloak in mortar so that it extends 50mm from the face of the wall.
2. Fix verge slates flush with the undercloak.
3. Fill the gap between the undercloak and the slates with mortar and strike off smoothly to provide a flush joint and cut back joint as shown.

TYPICAL MITRED HP DETAIL



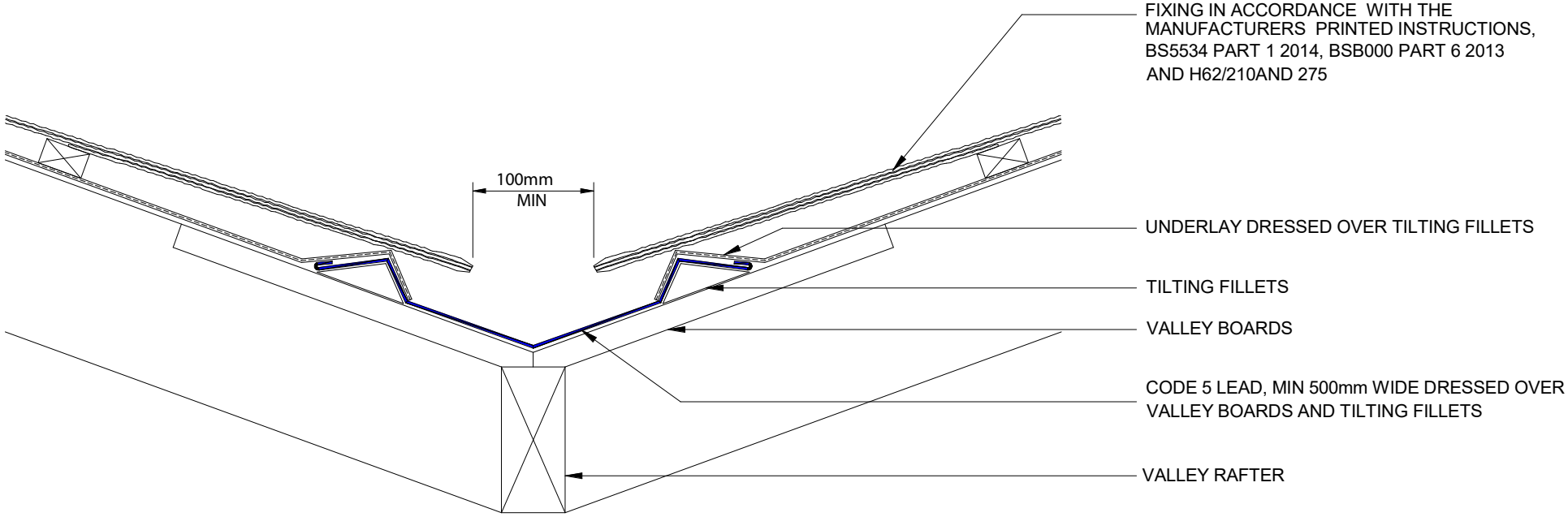
1. Fix 600mm wide underlay, overlapping the main underlay
2. Cut slates carefully, ensuring that adequate width is maintained at the head. SSQ do not recommend the fixing of mitred hips on roofs where the angle of the hip is 30° or less.
3. Hip slates must have an even size and shape at every course.
4. Fix hip slates interleaved with lead soakers - nailed to battens at the top edge - to provide a watertight close-mitred joint.
5. Cut slates of adequate width to connect with main roof slates and hip slates. The slate nearest the hip slate must remain a full slate.

TYPICAL RIDGE TILED HIP DETAIL



1. Mortar 1:3 cement/sand pigmented to approved colour.
2. Fix 600mm wide underlay, overlapping the main underlay
3. Fix hip to iron (to BS 5534: Part 1: Clause 12) to hip rafter.
4. Cut slates to fit closely at junction.
5. Lay hip ridge tiles true and bed edges and joints firmly in mortar, struck off smoothly to provide a flush finish.
5. Cut first tile to align with corner of eaves.
6. Fill end of hip with mortar and slips of slate finished flush.

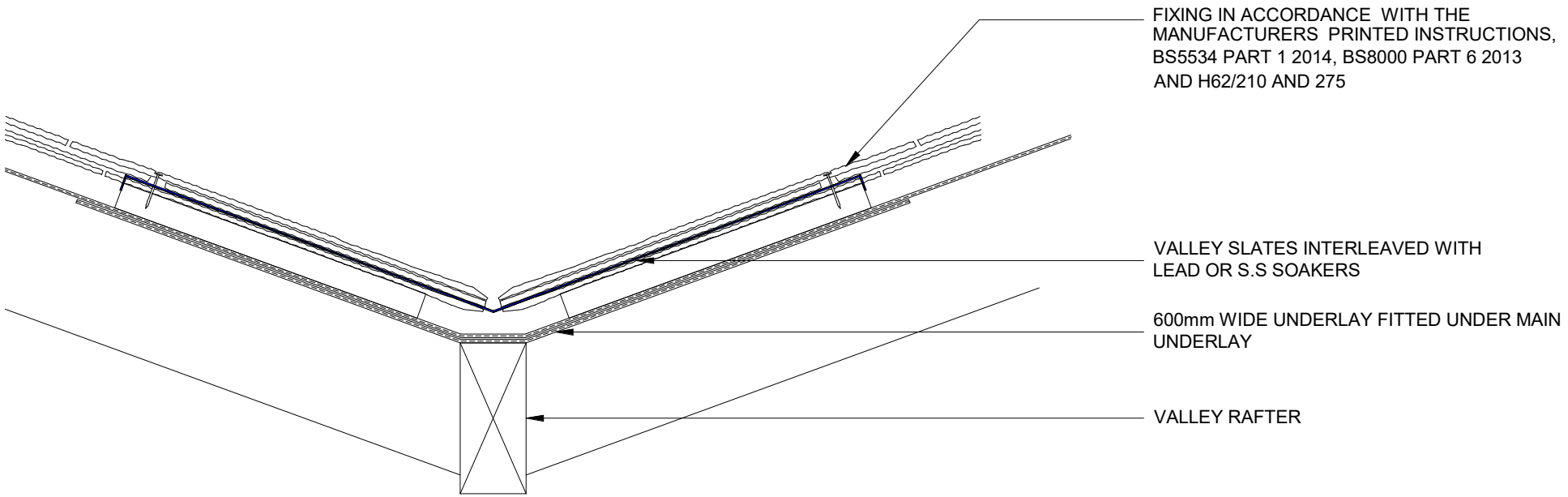
TYPICAL VALLEY GUTTER LEAD DETAIL



1. Fix valley boards down length of gutter.
2. Fix tilting fillets on either side of the valley board and dress underlay over these tilting fillets.
3. Dress code 5 lead strip at least 500mm wide, into the gutter and over the tilting fillets, extending at least 40mm beyond each tilting fillets.
4. Cut slates accurately, ensuring sufficient width is retained at the tail, to overhang the tilting fillet but leave a minimum of 100mm clear width of valley.

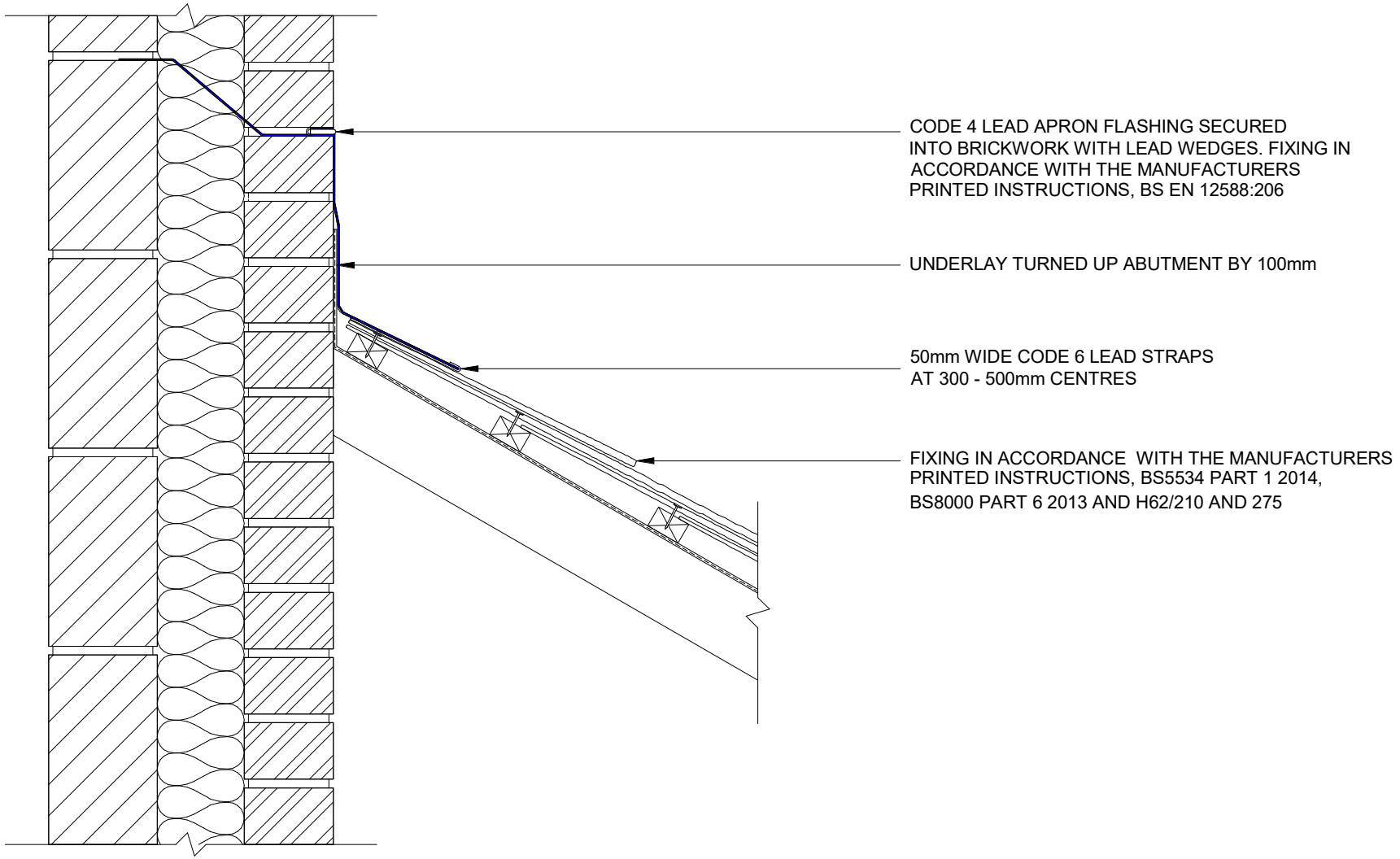
NOTE: The edges of the slating should not be tilted up over open valleys

TYPICAL MITRED VALLEY DETAIL



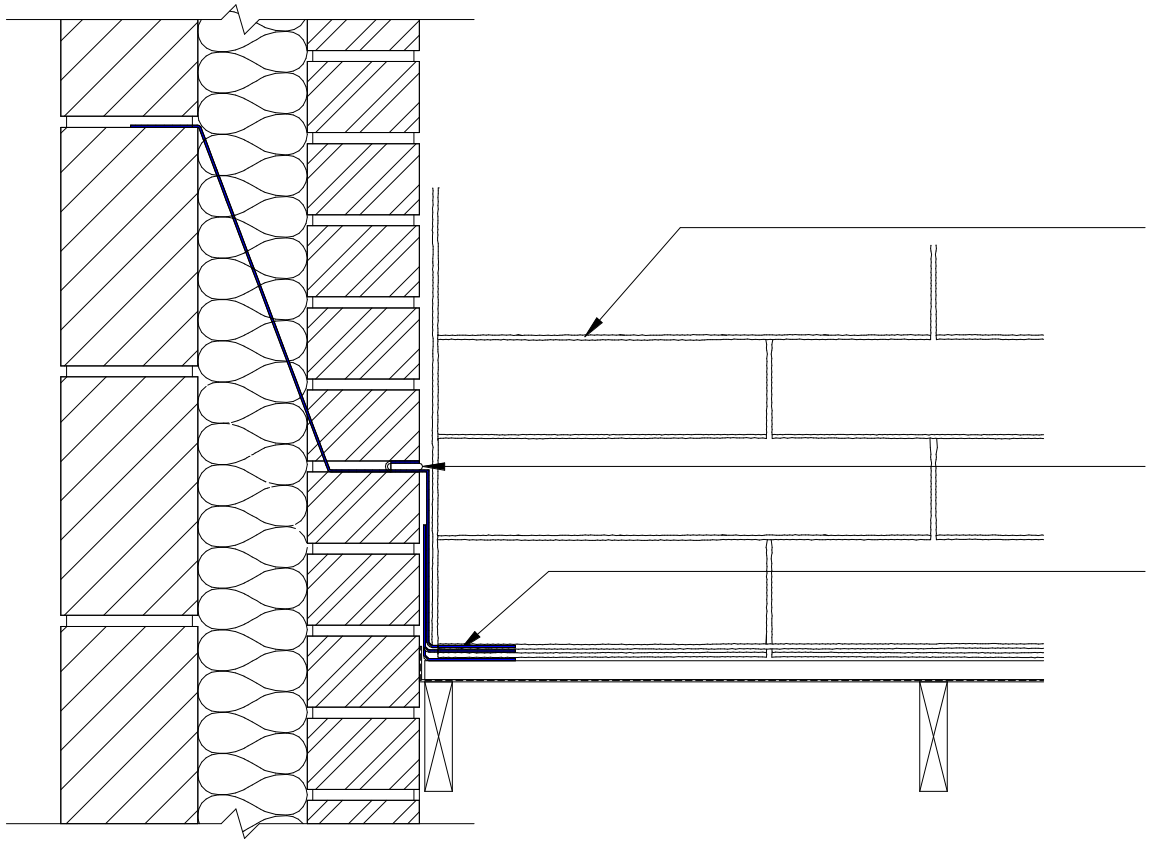
1. Lay a strip of underlay 600mm wide over the valley, underlapping the main underlay.
2. Cut slate-and-a-half carefully, ensuring that adequate width is maintained at the tail.
3. Fix slates to interleave with code 3 lead or stainless steel soakers - nailed to battens at the top edge - to provide a straight, watertight, close - mitred joint. The size of the soaker must not be less than one slate in length; in width, it should be at least a slate on both sides at the head and at least half a slate on both sides at the tail.

TYPICAL ABUTMENTS AND PARAPETS DETAIL



1. Cut slate as required and interleave with code 3 lead soakers, dressed to provide at least 75mm upstand to form a close, weathertight abutment, fix soakers by turning down over the head of each slate.
2. Fix code 4 lead flashing over soaker. Welt top edge, secure into the brickwork joints, to a depth of at least 25mm, with lead wedges and point in mortar

TYPICAL ABUTMENTS AND PARAPETS DETAIL



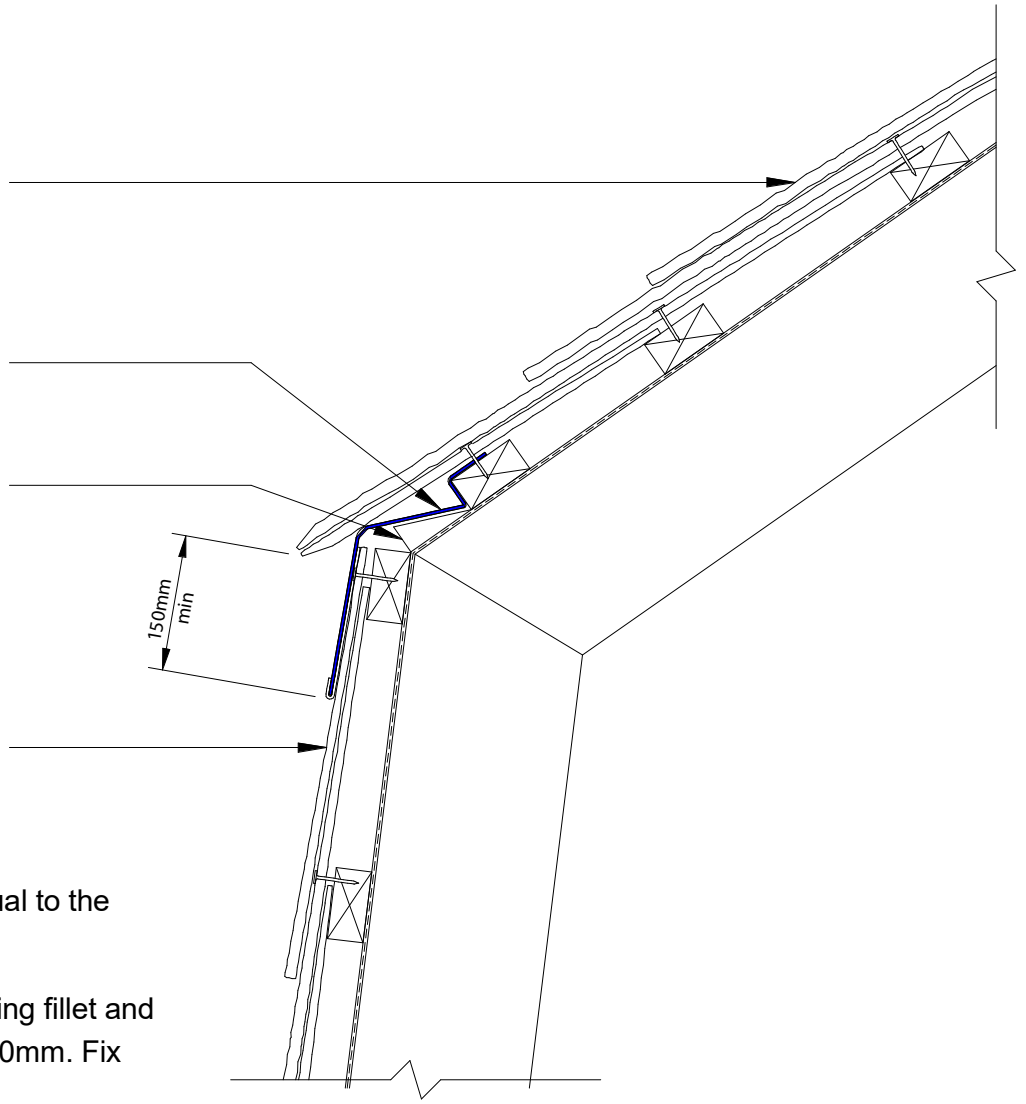
FIXING IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURERS PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS, BS5534 PART 1 2003, BS8000 PART 6 2013 AND H62/210 AND 275

CODE 4 LEAD FLASHING SECURED INTO BRICKWORK WITH LEAD WEDGES FIXING IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURERS PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS, BS EN 12588:2006

SLATES INTERLEAVED WITH CODE 3 LEAD SOAKERS, MINIMUM 75mm UPSTAND

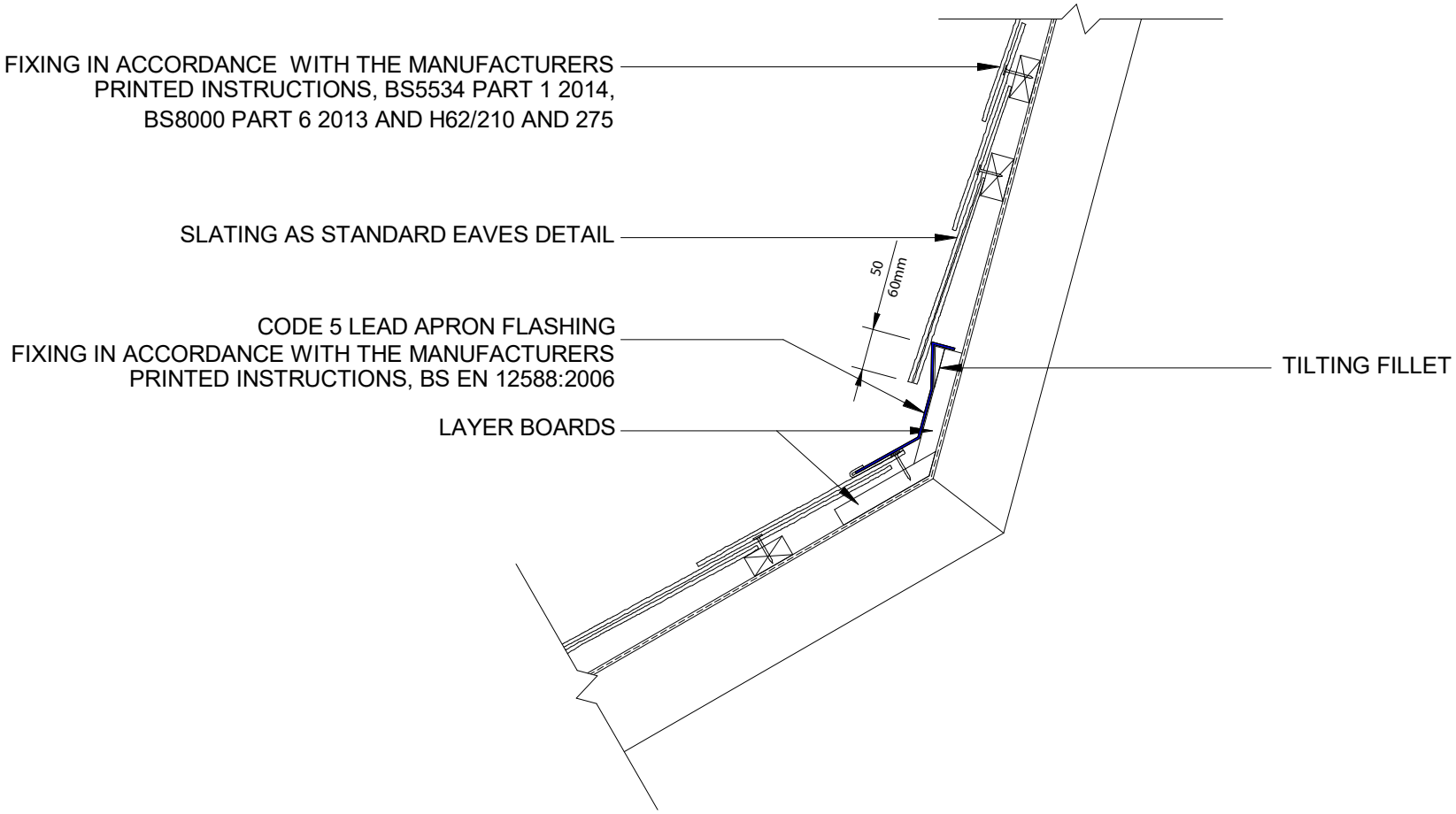
1. Turn underlay 100mm up abutments.
2. Fix short slates as the top course to maintain gauge.
3. Fix code 6 lead tack, 50mm wide, at 300 to 500mm centres and laps.
4. Fix code 4 lead apron flashing in 1.5 to 2.0m lengths, wedge at the laps and at 450mm centres and secure into the brickwork joints to a depth of at least 25mm, dressed down 150mm over the slates.

TYPICAL MANSARD ROOF DETAIL



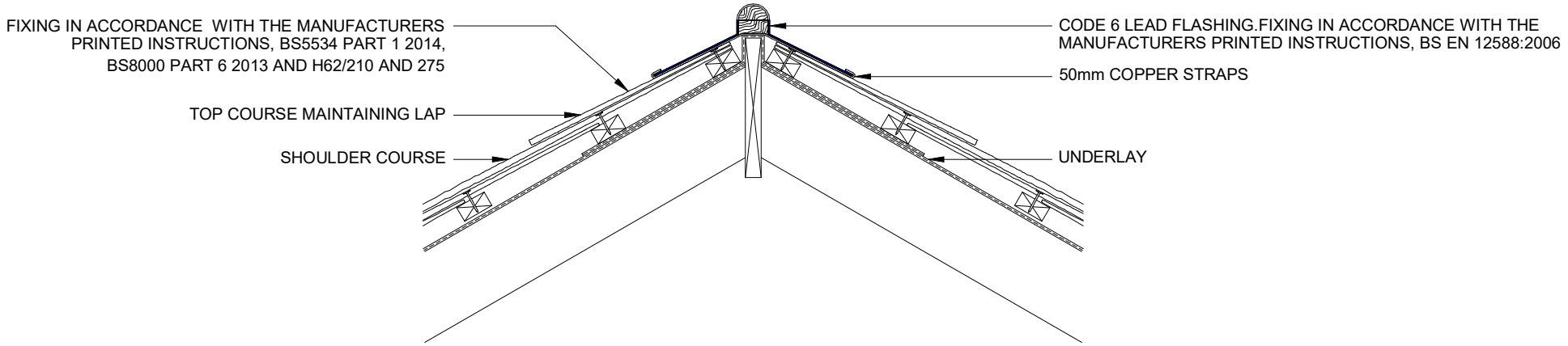
1. Slate lower slop as for standard vertical cladding.
2. Fix a tilting fillet to the upper slope to form an upstand equal to the batten thickness.
3. Fix first batten to the upper edge.
4. Fix code 5 lead apron flashing over the first batten and tilting fillet and dress down over the heads of the slates below at least 150mm. Fix copper straps 300-500mm centres.
5. Slate the upper slope as standard eaves with the bottom edge of the upper slates overhanging the flashing by 50 to 60mm

TYPICAL CHANGE OF ROOF PITCH DETAIL



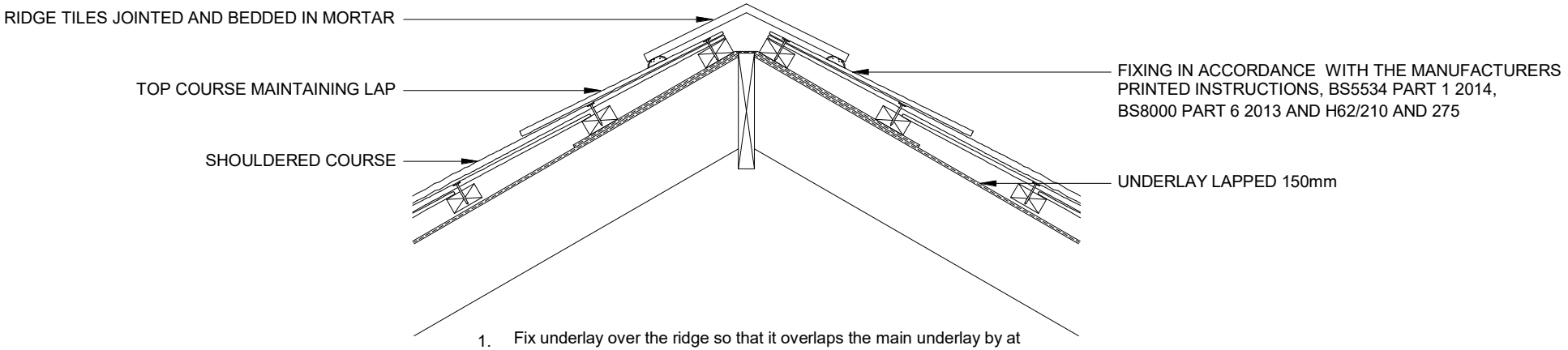
1. Complete slating lower slope as for standard roof upper edge.
2. Fix layer boards to the rafters at the intersection of the two roof slopes, equal in thickness to the battens.
3. Fix tilting fillet to the top edge of the upper layer board, equal in thickness to the battens.
4. Fix code 5 lead apron flashing over the tilting fillet and dress down over the heads of the slate below by at least 150mm. Fix copper straps 300 - 500mm centres.
5. Slate and batten upper slope as standard eaves, with the bottom course projecting bellow tilting fillet by 50 to 60mm

TYPICAL LEAD ROLL RIDGE DETAIL



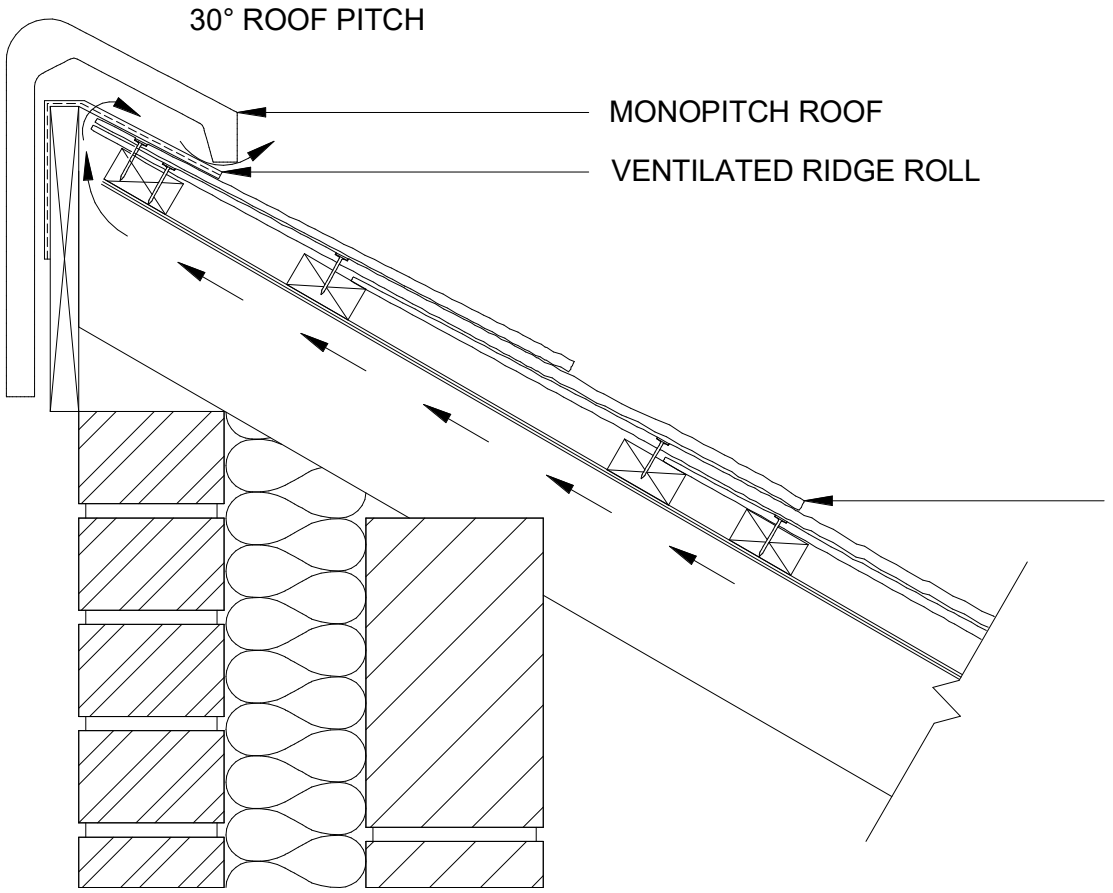
1. Fix underlay over the ridge so that it overlaps the main underlay by at least 150mm. When using ventilated ridges, a gap of 50mm should be allowed between the top of the underlay of each pitch.
2. Fix the top course of slates to maintain gauge.
3. Cover the timber roll with code 6 lead strips 450 to 500mm wide and 1.5 to 1.8m long. Lap the strips 75mm at the joints; secure the lead with screws; top sealed with a lead dot under the overlap. Fix 50mm copper straps at 300 - 500mm centres.

TYPICAL RIDGE TILE DETAIL

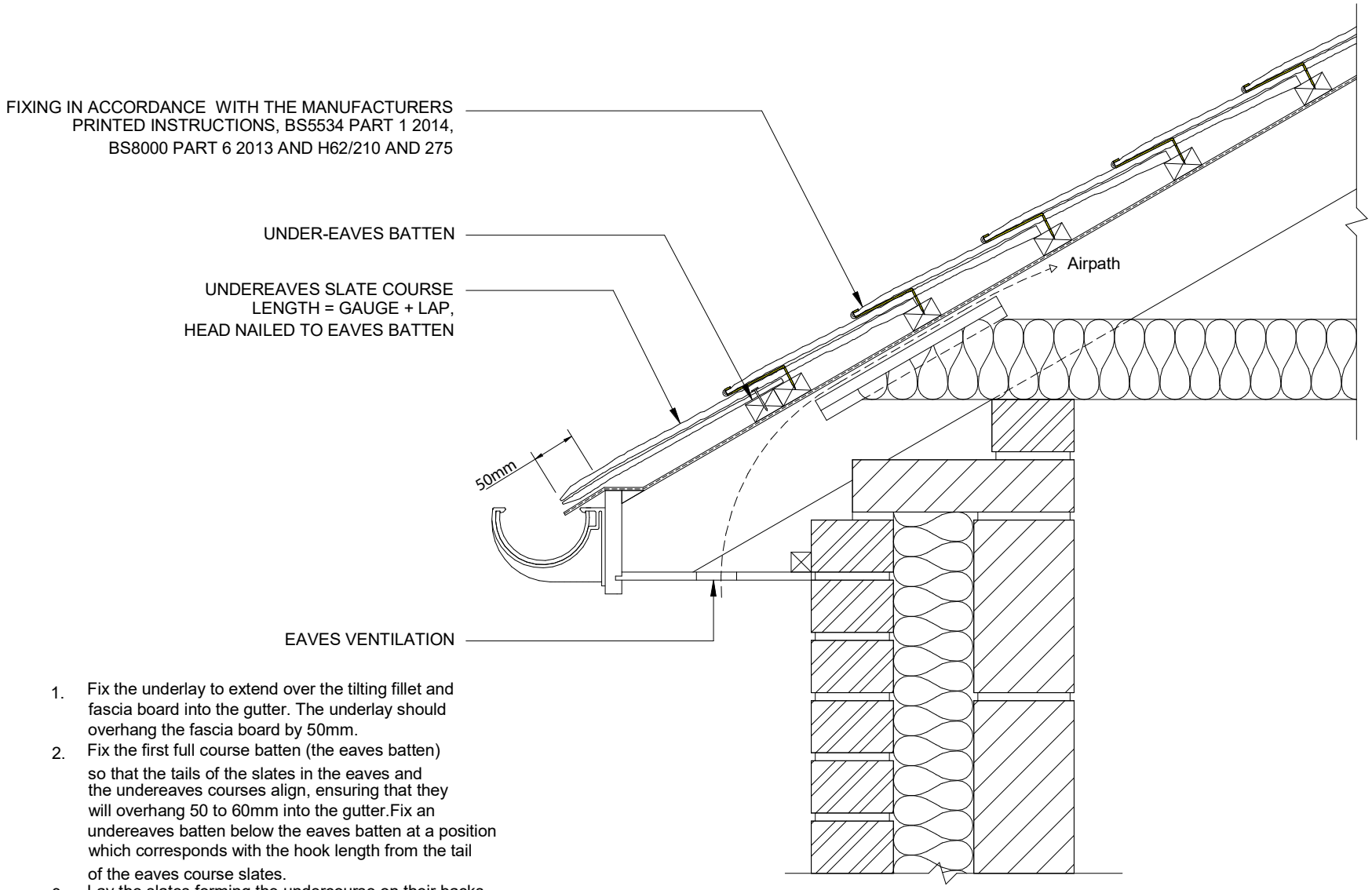


1. Fix underlay over the ridge so that it overlaps the main underlay by at least 150mm. When using ventilated ridges, a gap of 50mm should be allowed between the top of the underlay of each pitch.
2. Fix the top course of slates to maintain gauge.
3. Lay ridge tiles true. Joint ridge tiles in mortar and firmly bed the edges along the roof slope in mortar. Where ridge tiles meet, squeeze up the bedding to fill the joint and strike it off smoothly; no separate pointing is necessary.
4. Fill the ends of the ridges at the gables with mortar and slips of slate finished flush with the tile.

TYPICAL RIDGE TILE DETAIL



TYPICAL EAVES DETAIL



1. Fix the underlay to extend over the tilting fillet and fascia board into the gutter. The underlay should overhang the fascia board by 50mm.
2. Fix the first full course batten (the eaves batten) so that the tails of the slates in the eaves and the undereaves courses align, ensuring that they will overhang 50 to 60mm into the gutter.Fix an undereaves batten below the eaves batten at a position which corresponds with the hook length from the tail of the eaves course slates.
3. Lay the slates forming the undercourse on their backs and head-nail them to the eaves batten.
4. Fix the eaves course with the tails of the slates aligning with the tails of slates in the undereaves course.
5. Commence hook fixing on second course of slates.

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