

Slate Information

Slate Coverage

The actual cost of a roof per unit floor area of the building is determined by several factors, including roof pitch, slate size and head lap.

Roof Pitch

The shallower the roofs pitch the smaller the roof area. This reduction in area does not automatically reduce the cost of the roof because lower pitches require larger slates and laps.

Laps and Gauges

SlateScape slates are supplied un-holed or pre-holed as required allowing full cost advantage to be taken by adjusting the lap to minimum required for the pitch of the roof. Please see recommended head lap table.

Costings

SlateScape slates are available in varying sizes, by taking advantage of size, roof pitch and consequent lap, considerable cost savings can be made. Alternatively, a less vulnerable roof could be designed at no extra cost SlateScape will carry out detailed comparative costing along with dead and imposed load calculations.

Fixing

Boarded Roofs

Square edged sarking board or battens to be used with vapour permeable or bitumen felt underlay to BS5534.

Slate Nails

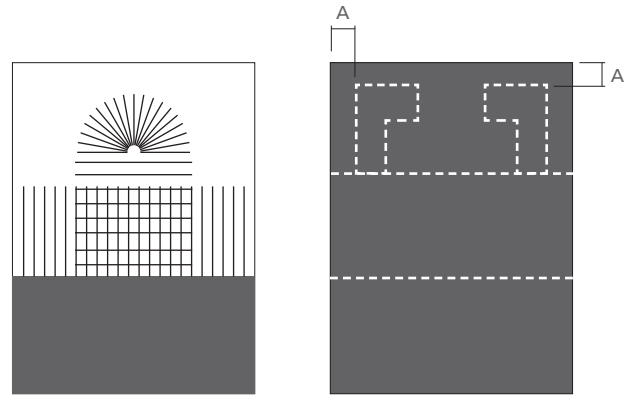
All slates must be fixed with two nails. (Alternatively, stainless steel can be used). Slate or clout nails should be aluminium to BS1202: Part 3, or copper to BS1202 Part 2 or silicon bronze.

If slates are to be fixed in corrosive or marine atmospheres, copper nails are preferable, and in severe conditions, silicon-bronze nails should be used. If stainless steel hooks are considered they should be 18/10/3 marine grade in accordance to relevant British Standard.

Holing Slates

Slates should be holed from the underside, as a result the spalling on the upper surface forms a countersink for the nail head. Holing gauge calculation is as follows; gauge + lap + 8-15 mm.

Fixing continued



Capillary action on a nail fixed slate.

A = 20-25 mm



Ascending Capillary

Lateral Capillary

Cutting Slates

To maintain adequate laps and allow for proper fixing slates must not be cut too narrow. As a general rule, no slate should be less than 150 mm wide. At verges and abutments, alternative courses should be started with half-width or slate-and-a-half to maintain a proper bond.

Where a slate is less than 150 mm wide, slate-and-a-half widths must be used. At valleys, hips and other places where slates must be cut on the rake, wider slates are essential to maintain an adequate width of the head or tail. It is recommended that slate-and-a-half is used on every course when cutting for mitred hips or valleys.