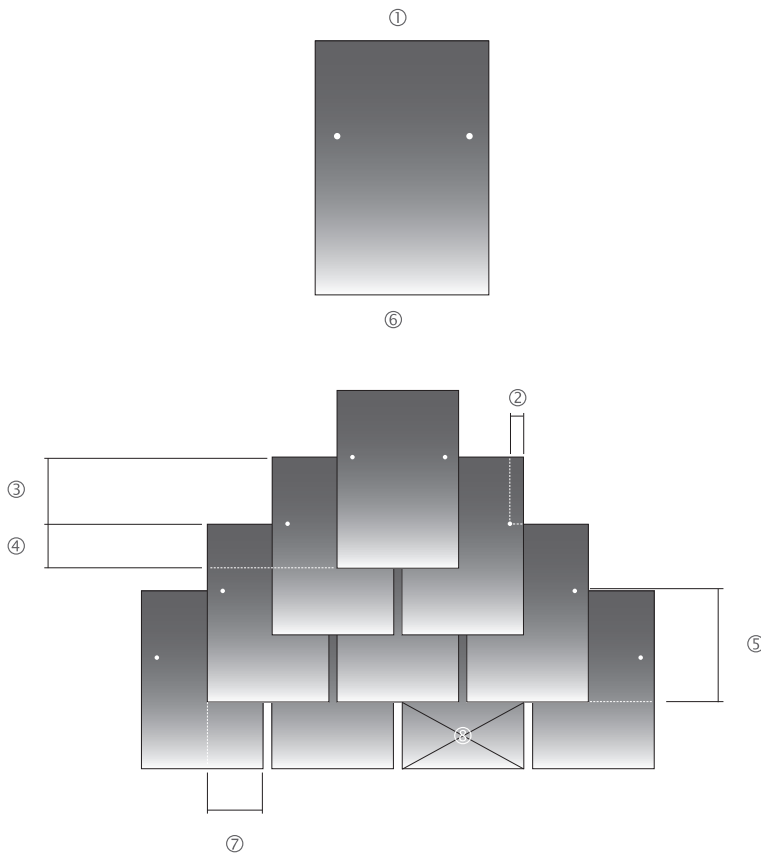


# Slating Terminology & Application

The diagram below shows a visual example of slate terminology and notes about its application.



## Terms

- ① Head
- ② 20-25 mm
- ③ Gauge
- ④ Head lap
- ⑤ Holing gauge\*
- ⑥ Tail
- ⑦ Bond or side lap
- ⑧ Margin

\*Gauge + Lap + 8-15 mm

## Application

Full details of the roof slating process are given in BS5534. However, the main stages are outlined below.

1. Sort and hole slates to the correct gauge, measuring from the tail of the slate. At the same time sort the slates into three or four groups of equal thickness.
2. Fix underlay as specified.
3. Mark out the roof to the correct gauge. The gauge may be adjusted to divide the slope length into equal number of courses provided the specified lap is not reduced.
4. Batten the roof.
5. Check width of slates and mark out the slate joints (perpends). It is generally necessary to mark only every second perpend.
6. Load slates onto the roof so that the thickest slates are in the lower courses and the thinnest are nearer the ridge.
7. Fix undereaves courses bed up.
8. Fix slates to perpend lines, cutting slates as necessary to hips and valleys. All slates must be fixed with two nails.