

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

The APS Classic Slate ventilation requirements will vary dependent on whether it is a cold, warm or airtight roof structure. The general set out of the roofing battens (25mm x 50mm) will be the same on all roof structures.

1

Firstly install the fascia ventilation if required dependent on the type of roof and the felt support tray. Please ensure that the fascia height including any ventilation is no more than 40mm.

2

Install the Vent 3 vapour permeable underlay or the traditional BS747 1F non breather membrane.

3

When setting out the first batten for the Slate allow for a 50mm overhang on the fascia board and mark the underlay at 250mm either end of the roof. Strike a line and this will be the position for the first batten for under eave slate (batten fixes below the line not above).

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Measure the length of the roof from the top of the eaves batten to the apex of the roof from the total then divide this figure by 200mm (the maximum gauge of the slate) e.g. if the length of the roof is 3695mm, minus 25mm = 3670mm divide by 200mm = 18.35. Always round this number UP to the nearest full number 19 and then divide the 3670mm by 19 = 193mm this will be the gauge of the batten from the top of one to the top of the next

4

5

Once all the underlay and battens have been fixed into place cut the eaves slates to a length of 300mm by using a hand saw or similar. If it is a straight up and over roof start at the verge allowing the correct overhang on the verge and the 50mm over the fascia/ eaves ventilation. Fix the eaves slates into the batten using the appropriate nails/screws.

6

Cut a half slate using a hand saw or similar, fix into place with the correct overhang on the verge and lining up with the eaves course.

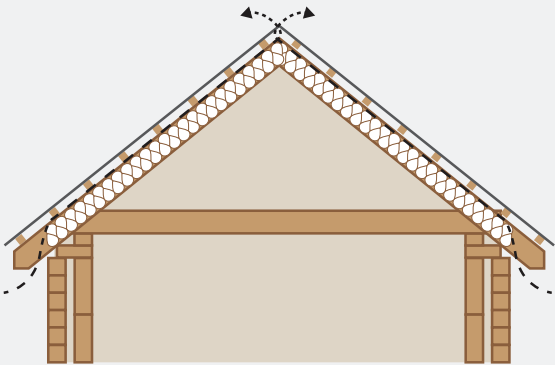
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Once both of the first courses have completed, mark up the from the bottom of the first full slate to what the gauge of the slates are, using a blue chalk line strike a line across and this will give you a mark to keep the slates straight.

8

Continue the same process for the whole roof, it is essential to use the tab spacers and perp lines on the slates to keep the correct coverage/ side laps maintaining half bond at all times.

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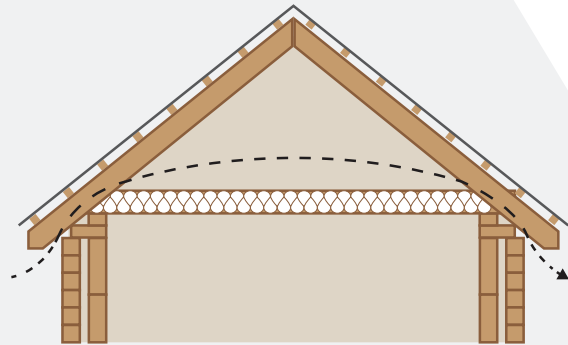
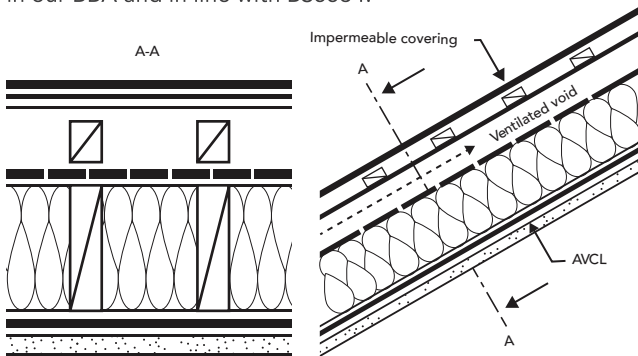
Warm roof construction

A warm roof construction is when the insulation is between and underneath the rafters see below.

When installing slates on a warm pitch roof using a traditional 1F felt (non breather) and in line with BS5250 a 50mm air space must be allowed between the top of the insulation and the underside of the Cromar 1F membrane.

Fix 25mm fascia vents ensuring that the air flow goes into the 50mm air space provided and ensure that a high level 5 mm ventilation is provided.

If using the Vent 3 VPU , follow the installation instructions in our BBA and in line with BS5534.



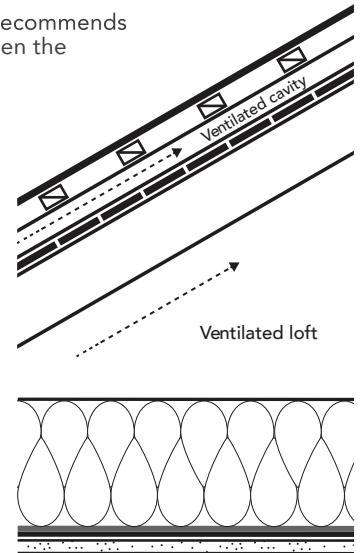
Cold roof construction

A cold roof construction is where the insulation is across the ceiling, see above, so the actual loft space is cold.

There are two ways that BS5250 recommends ventilating a cold pitched roof when the primary layer

A: If using the traditional 1F or Protect 1F membrane , then you would need to ventilate the loft space in line with BS5250 which recommends that if the roof doesn't exceed 10 metre from eaves to eaves you need to provide a continuous 10mm ventilation on each side of the eaves. If it exceeds 10m from eaves to eaves or the pitch of the roof is more than 35 degrees then a continuous 5mm ventilation high level ventilation would need to be installed.

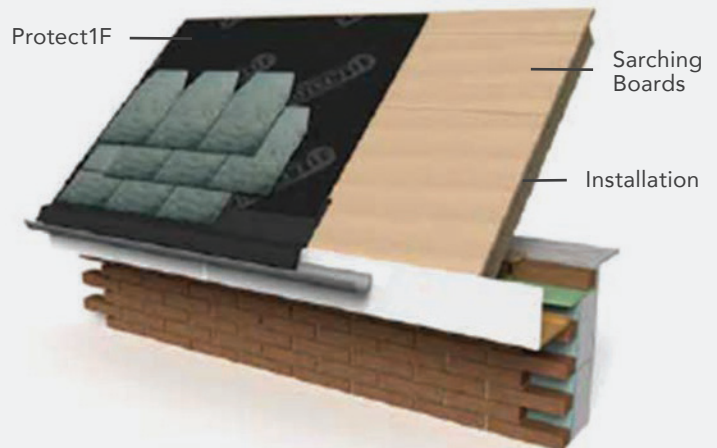
B: If using the Vent 3 VPU then the membrane would need laying with a drape to a maximum 15mm between the rafters, in line with BS5534 and the Vent 3 BBA.



Fully Boarded roof (direct nailing)

The boarding on the roof has to be a minimum of 18mm, can be plywood, OSB or traditional sarking board. The membrane we recommend is a bituminous traditional 1F fixed directly to the boarding. It is paramount that the roof underneath is airtight so there are no air leakage path that could come into contact with the cold part of the roof. This can be achieved by having foil backed insulation filling between the rafters and foil backed insulation fixed underneath the rafters create an air tight building envelope.

When fixing the slate to the boarding gauge the under eave course having the correct overhang on the fascia and fix directly into the boarding. Fix the next course being level with the eaves course on the overhang maintaining half bond. Set out the gauge for the whole roof and using a blue chalk line strike a line across the lower course of slate to keep them level and straight maintaining half bond at all times.



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APS tiles are superb thermal lightweight tile, which produce a durable lightweight roof, and are ideal for many home improvement applications.

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