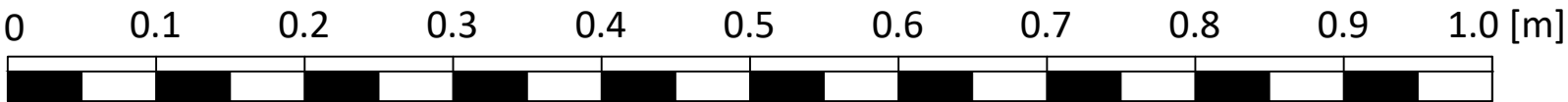


VERTICAL SLATE TILING - BELOW ROOF 7

SCALE - 1:5



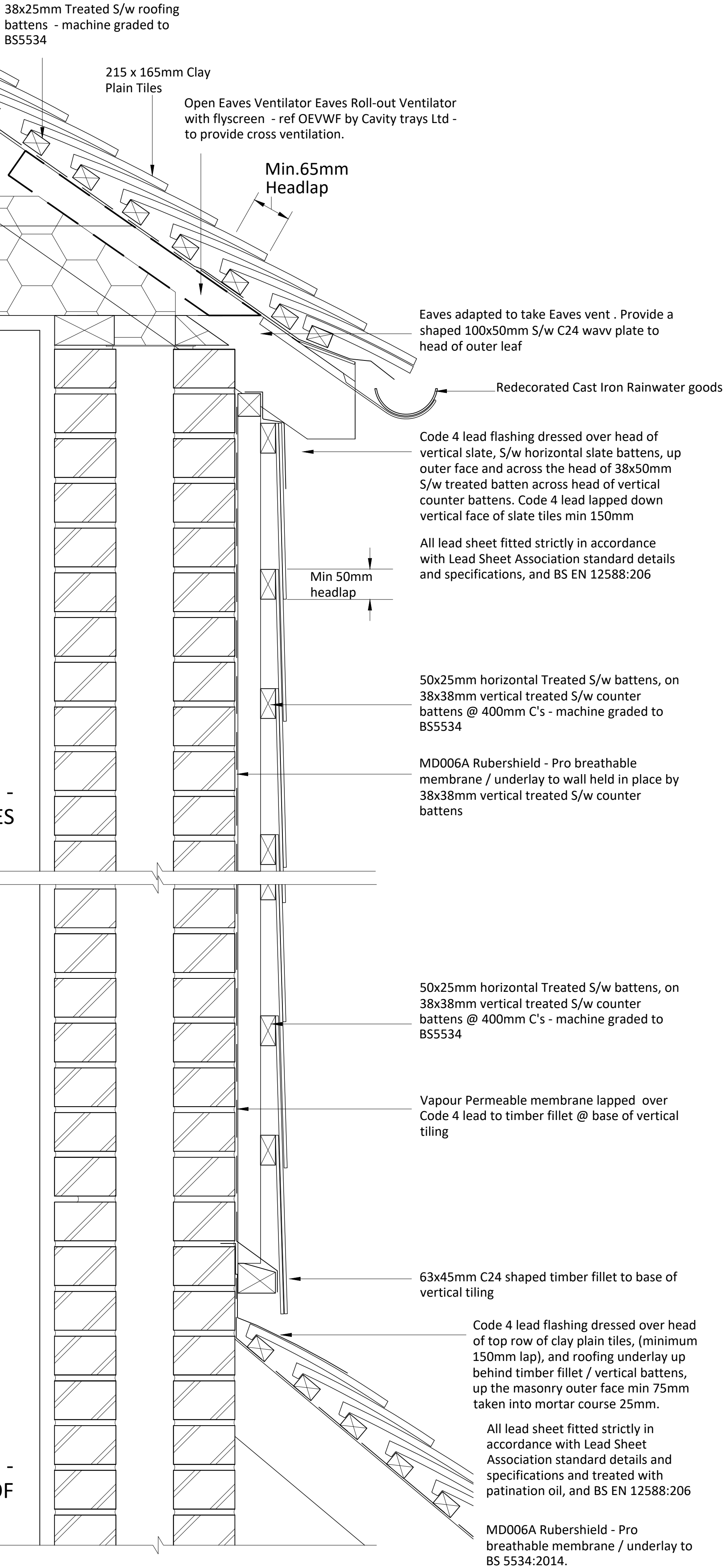
NOTE:

The Contractor is to check and verify all building and site dimensions, levels and sewer invert levels at connection points before work starts. This drawing must be read with and checked against any structural or other specialist drawings provided.

The Contractor is to comply in all respects with the current Building Regulations whether or not specifically stated on these drawings. This drawing is not intended to show details of foundation or ground conditions. Each area of ground relied upon to support the structure depicted must be investigated by the Contractor and suitable methods of foundation be provided.

VERTICAL SLATE TILING - ABUTMENT WITH EAVES DETAIL 'A'

VERTICAL SLATE TILING - ABUTMENT TO HEAD OF PITCH ROOF DETAIL 'B'



When holing and nailing it is imperative that slates are fixed in accordance with BS 5534, Code of practice for slating a tiling. All slates to confirm to BS EN 12326.

Reference should also be made to BS 8000, Workmanship on Building sites: Part 6. ESCO will not entertain claims for loss or damage where this has not been strictly adhered to. The main stages are outlined below.

1. Hole slates to the correct gauge, measuring from the tail of the slates. The position of the holes can be calculated using the formula: Holing gauge = gauge + lap + 8 to 15 mm. Holes should be between 20 and 25 mm from the long edges of the slate. At the same time, sort the slates into three or four groups of equal thickness. See BS 8000: Part 6: Section 4. 3. 1.
2. Fix underlay as specified.
3. Mark out the wall to the correct batten gauge. The gauge may be adjusted to provide equal numbers of courses up the facade, provided that the specified lap is not reduced.
4. Fix battens.
5. Check width of slates and mark out the slate joints (perpends) on battens. It is generally necessary to mark out only every second perpend.
6. Load slates on roof so that the thickest slates are used in the lowest courses and the thinnest slates near the ridge.
7. Fix slates to perpend lines, laying to give an overall appearance, with the tails of the slates aligned.

Vertical slating or cladding may be fixed either directly to batten or to battens and counter batten soundly fixed on the wall face (see BS 5534: Part 1: 2014). The minimum recommended head lap is 50 mm.

Cut slates for the top course to maintain gauge.

At external corners, or next to openings, full slate and half width slate should be used on alternate courses and soakers should be fixed at every course.

Wall abutments fitted with full slate and half slate on alternate courses.

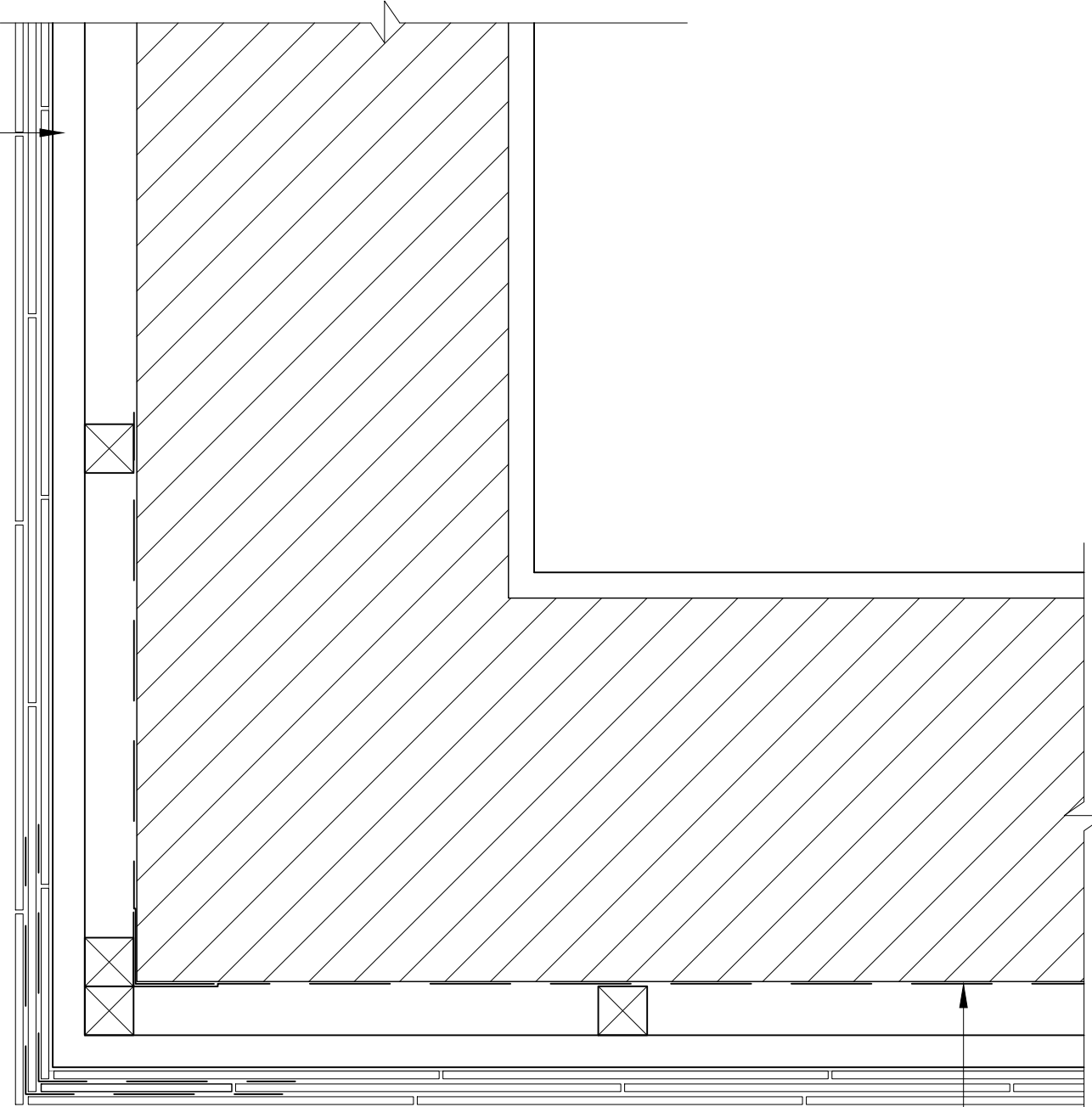
At abutments adjacent to openings - Fix full slate and half slate on alternate courses, interleaving with lead soakers. Fix flashings, suitable for the particular window installations, around all openings.

50x25mm horizontal Treated S/w battens, on 38x38mm vertical treated S/w counter battens @ 400mm C's - machine graded to BS5534

200x200mm Code 4 Lead soakers to corner tiling

All lead sheet fitted strictly in accordance with Lead Sheet Association standard details and specifications, and BS EN 12588:206

VERTICAL SLATE TILING - EXTERNAL CORNER WALL DETAIL 'C'



MD006A Rubershield - Pro breathable membrane / underlay to wall held in place by 38x38mm vertical treated S/w counter battens, membranes taken around corners min 50mm laps.