

OPEN VALLEY DRY FIX TROUGHS FOR SLATE ROOFS

The troughs must be fixed onto counter battens, and onto new or existing valley boards. It is recommended that valley boards are used for all valley details, either 6 mm continuous ply boards laid over the rafters and supported on timber noggins, or 12mm ply (or 19mm softwood) set between the rafters supported on bearers.

The valley must first be lined longitudinally with BS 8747 : 2007 Type 1F or BBA-approved roofing underlay for the width of the valley boards. The pitch angle of the valley trough will adapt to suit pitches from 17.5 to 60°.

Counter battens of the same depth as the tiling battens must be fitted onto the valley boards over the underlay at an appropriate distance from the valley centre to accommodate the trough, and nailed through into the main rafters/ trusses below.

The lengths of trough must be firmly pressed down onto the valley board and then nailed to the counter batten at a maximum of 500mm centres, using clout head nails or nails of a quality acceptable in good roofing practice.

The slating underlay must then be laid and dressed over the counter batten. Tiling battens must be fitted with the ends firmly located onto the valley boards, positioned close to the counter batten, and taking care not to damage the underlay. The slating underlay can then be laid over or under the trough. If laid over the trough, it must not extend beyond the outer water channel.

The fascia board must be cut to allow the trough to pass through and discharge into the gutter without flattening out. Using a fine-toothed hacksaw, the end of the trough must be trimmed to the approximate centre line of the gutter. Alternatively, a soaker of minimum Code 4 lead or BBA/third party approved lead replacement flashing material may be fitted and dressed into the gutter. The troughs must then be carefully fitted, starting at the foot of the valley, ensuring that they are located centrally on the valley boards, before nailing the sides into the counter battens at 500mm centres maximum and allowing a 150mm overlap when measured vertically.

At the head of the valley, a lead saddle (minimum Code 4) or BBA/third party approved lead replacement flashing material of sufficient length must be fixed to lap over the trough by the same length of lap required between the two valley trough units.

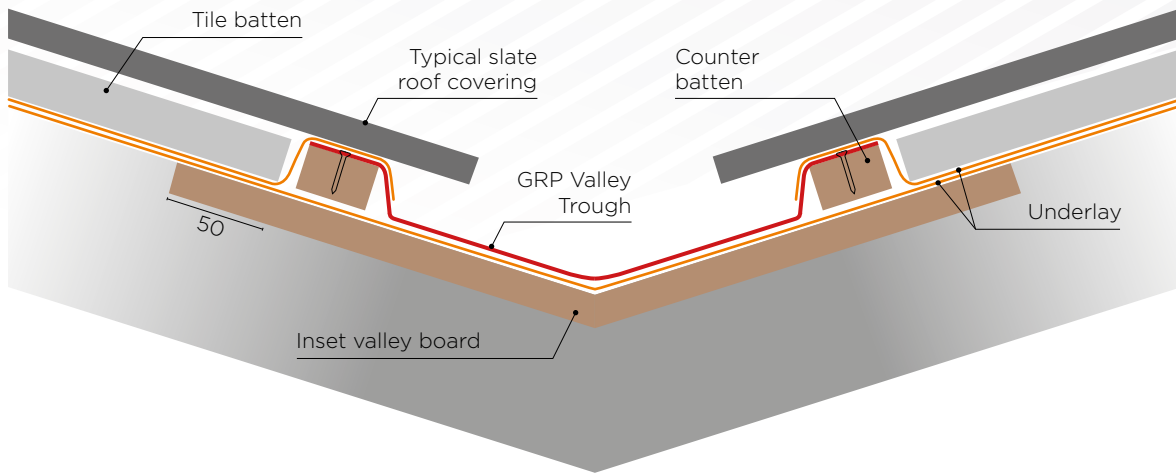
At dormers, a lead soaker must be used at the base of the valley to dress onto the adjacent tiling. At sprocketed eaves or mansards, separate lengths of trough must be fitted above and below, with a lead saddle of sufficient lap length to link the two parts.

The slates must then be laid dry, the cut line marked and the tiles removed before cutting. They can then be re-laid in position, and bedded onto mortar on the bonding strip, ensuring no blockage of the water channels behind the bedding line occurs.

Finishing

Roof tiling must be carried out in accordance with the relevant parts of BS5534:2014, BS8000-0:2014 and BS8000-6:2013.

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