



Natural Slate

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NBS SPECIFICATION CLAUSES

H62 NATURAL SLATING

SIGA 37

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Prepared for Edward Caush Architects

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H62 Natural slating

110 Roof slating with counter-battens

- Substrate: Trussed rafters at maximum 600mm centres.
- Pitch: 40 degrees (TBC)
- Underlay: Klover Permo air
 - Laid parallel to eaves
 - Minimum head-lap 150mm
 - Minimum side lap 150mm
- Counter-battens: 50x50mm
- fixing counter batten to rafter: At not more than 300mm centres
- Fixings: Must give adequate penetration to structural members (BS5534 H.7.)
- Battens: 50x25 SRT GOLD fully graded batten
- Batten fixings: 65x3.35 galvanised nails/63x3.1mm galvanised gun fired ring shank nails
- Slates: SIGA natural slates by SIG
- Reference: SIGA 37
- Slate selection: Commercial selection Spanish natural slate
- Size: 500x250
- Headlap: Lay to pre-holed lap of 90mm
- Slate fixings: 2x copper or aluminium nails minimum head size 10mm (3+mm gauge nail)

210 Basic workmanship

- General: Fix slating and accessories to make the whole sound and weathertight at earliest opportunity.
- Setting out: To true lines and regular appearance, with neat fit at edges, junctions and features.
- Fixings for slating accessories: As recommended by manufacturer.
- Gutters and pipes: Keep free of debris. Clean out at completion.

235 Vapour permeable underlay.

- Manufacturer: SIG
- Product reference: Klover Permo Air underlay
- Water vapour transition: (minimum) 0.045
- Resistance to water penetration: W1

240 Underlay

- Handling: Do not tear or puncture
- Laying: Maintain consistent tautness. 10/15mm drape when unsupported.
- Vertical laps: (minimum) 150mm wide coinciding with supports and securely fixed.
- Fixing: Galvanized steel, copper, or aluminium 20x3mm extra large clout head nails.
- Eaves: Where exposed use an external grade (UV resistant) underlay or TIL-R underlay support tray.
- Penetrations: Use proprietary underlay seals or cut underlay to give a watertight fit.
- Ventilation: Ventilation paths do not obstruct. Use duct tray above insulation quilt.
- Eaves: Ensure underlay supported behind fascia using tilting fillet

245 Battens & Counterbattens -treated

- Timber: Sawn softwood
 - Species: In accordance with BS5534 clause 4.11.1
 - Permissible characteristics and defects not to exceed limits in BS5534 Annexe D
 - Grading: Fully factory pre-graded in accordance with BS5534 with site check for Grading of knots, wane, fissures, and splits.
 - Moisture content at time of fixing and covering (maximum) 22%
- Preservative treatment: As section Z12 and Wood Protection Association Commodity Specification C8

259 Counterbattens on rafters

- Fixing fixing into rafters at not more than 300mm centres, ensuring sufficient Fixing into depth of rafter (BS5534 H.7)

265 Batten fixing

- Setting out: Align parallel to ridge in straight horizontal lines to gauge of slates Align on adjacent areas
- Batten length: (minimum) sufficient to span over 3 supports.
- Joints in length: Square cut, butt centrally on supports. Joints must not occur more than once in any group of four battens on one support.
- Additional battens: Provide where unsupported laps in underlay occur between battens.
- Fixing: Each batten to each support, splay fixings at joints in length.

275 Slate fixing

- Setting out: Lay slates with an even overall appearance with slightly open (maximum 5mm) butt joints align tails.
- Slate thickness: Consistent in any one course, lay thicker end as tail.
- Ends of courses: Use extra wide slates to maintain bond, and to ensure cut slates are as large as possible. Do not use slates less than 150mm wide
- Top course: Head nail short course to maintain gauge, or hook fix ensure resistant to wind uplift.
- Fixing: centre nail each slate twice through countersunk holes 20-25mm from side edges
 - Nails: Copper clout to BS 1202-2 or aluminium to BS 1202-3
 - Nail dimensions: Determine in accordance with BS5534 to suit slate withdrawal resistance and slate suppliers recommendations.

290 Mortar bedding/pointing (if required)

- Mortar: Remix bagged Roof Tile Bedding Mortar.
 - Bond strength providing resistance to uplift: In accordance with BS5534
- Preparation of concrete and claytile accessories to be bedded
 - Wet and drain surface water before fixing.
- Weather: Do not use in wet or frosty conditions or when imminent.
- Appearance: Finish neatly as work proceeds and remove residue.

305. General fittings

- Fittings and accessories: As recommended by the slate supplier, do not improvise.
 - Exposed fittings and accessories: To match slate colour and finish.
- Cut slates: Cut only where necessary to give straight clean edges.
- Flashings: Fit with or immediately after slating. Form neatly.

325 Fire separating walls

- Separating walls: Completely fill space between top of wall and underside of slates with mineral wool quilt to provide fire stopping.
- Boxed eaves: Completely seal air paths in plane of separating wall with wire reinforced mineral wool not less than 50mm thick, fixed to rafters and carefully cut to shape to provide fire stopping. (NHBC requirement is wire reinforced mineral wool)

365 Unventilated eaves

- Felt support: TIL-R support tray by SIG
- Tilting fillet: Ensure tilting fillet to stop underlay sagging behind fascia
- Slate plane: Adjust fascia height to ensure straight plane of slates at eaves/main slope.
- Under-slate: Fit under eaves slate face down and projecting 50mm over gutter or to centre of gutter, whichever dimension is the lesser.

445 Mortar bedded verge.

- Underlay: Carry 50mm onto outer leaf of gable wall and bed on mortar.
- Under-cloak: Fibre cement 150mm wide.
 - Position: Over underlay level with underside of slating batten, sloping towards verge.
 - Projection: Projection beyond face of wall 38-50mm
 - Bedding: On mortar identical to that used in gable walling.
- Mortar: Use Remix Bagged Roof Tile Bedding Mortar
- Slating battens: Carry onto undercloak and finish 100mm from the verge edge.
- Verge slates:
 - Bedding flush with undercloak on 75mm wide bed of mortar.
 - Pointing: Flush profile.
 - Do not displace or crack mortar.

575 Dry fix tile hips.

- Underlay: lay courses over hip overlaps minimum of 150mm
- Hip tile fixing batten: Fix hip batten using TIL-R hip batten fixing kit
- Slates: Cut and fix closely at hip.
- Hip irons: Galvanized steel in accordance with BS5534 clause 4.15.4
 - fixed to hip batten with not less than 2 zinc coated steel screws.
- Hip tiles: TIL-R multi angle hip tile concrete in slate grey.
 - Mechanically fixing all hip tiles with plate and screw supplied.
 - Bottom hip tiles: Shape neatly to align with corner of eaves, and fill ends with mortar & slips



Commercial Range | SIGA 37

Product data sheet

SOURCE:
San Vicente Region, Spain

COLOUR:
Blue Grey

TEXTURE:
Textured

THICKNESS:
5.5mm

SIZES AVAILABLE:
400 x 250mm, 500 x 250mm,
500 x 300mm, 600 x 300mm*

*Other sizes may be available to special order on request; please contact your SIGA representative to discuss your requirements.

Commercial Range

Description

The SIGA 37 is a reasonably uniform second selection of the best-selling SIGA 39. An affordable W1($\leq 0,6\%$), T1, S1 slate, it will require sorting on site, but provides a distinctly natural look to the roof. Aesthetically and technically well suited to new build and refurbishment projects in both the residential and commercial sectors.

Testing

Samples of SIGA 37 have been tested in accordance with, and comply with the relevant sections of EN12326-1:2014. The latest declarations of conformity are available upon request.

Representative Performance

Thermal cycling	T1
Exposure 50,	S1
Water Absorption	W1 ($\leq 0,6\%$)

Sorting and Holing

Natural slate should be handled with care. Before the slates are fitted they should be sorted and graded (and holed if necessary) as per BS 5534 and BS 8000. The factory selection of the slate used will have an impact on the amount of grading required.

The following processes should be followed to ensure best practice:

- Sort slates into different thicknesses (thick, medium and thin). Thicker slates should be laid at the eaves, thinner slates at the ridge.
- Any slate found to be twisted, bowed etc. should be set to one side and used for eave or top slates, or cut for half slates, valleys or chimneys.
- Roofing slate is always holed from the back, creating a countersunk area on the front, so that any water present near the hole does not have a direct route to the underside of the slate. It also provides a neat spalled area for the nail head to sit in.
- Pre-holed are supplied as standard in the UK. Unholed (blank) slates are also available to special order, and can give peace of mind on very low pitches when used with slate hooks.
- Load out the slates on the roof with the thickest slates in the lowest courses.

Meets the requirements of



SIGA warranties are backed by SIG Roofing, the UK's largest distributor of roofing materials. The performance of the slate is warranted for the stated period, subject to installation in accordance with prevailing British Standards and good roofing practice.

605 GRP Valleys

- Underlay: Lay as recommended by GRP valley manufacturer.
- Valley Danelaw HDLPT 1 slate valley with upstand
- Slates: Cut extra wide slates adjacent to valley to fit neatly to upstand
- Check: Check pitch, and pitch variation suitable for GRP valley.

615 Metal valleys

- Underlay: Cut underlay to the rake, dress over tilting fillets to lap onto metal valley do not lay under metal
- Slates: Cut extra wide slates adjacent to valley to fit neatly.
- Valley width: See Lead sheet association recommendations as to catchment area (size)

660 Side abutments

- Underlay: Turn up not less than 100mm at abutments
- Abutment slates: Cut as necessary. Fix close to abutments .
- Soakers: Interleave with abutment slates. Fix by turning down over head of abutment slates

670 Top edge abutments

- Underlay: Turn up not less than 100mm at abutments
- Top slate courses fix close to abutments

690 Roof windows

- Underlay: Turn up not less than 100mm at window surrounds under integral flashings/soakers
- Roof slates: Cut as necessary and fix closely around
- Cuts: avoid small cuts of slates less than 150mm wide

700 Dry ventilated ridge tiles

- Underlay: Provide air gap at apex as recommended by the manufacturer
- Dry ridge system: By SIG TIL-R Dry Fix Ventilated Ridge KIT
- Ridge batten: Fix ridge battens with ridge batten brackets.
- Ridge roll: Fix to manufacturer instructions.
- Ridge tile: TIL-R multi angle concrete ridge in slate grey.
- Contractor: to ensure top slate is head nailed or hook fixed, to protect from wind uplift.

850 Roof slope terminals

- Ventilator slates by Klober
- Uni-line in line slate ventilator
- Connect to bathroom ventilation pipes
- Connect to kitchen ventilator pipes
- Connect to soil and vent pipes.



NOTE.

NBS specification for unventilated roof space above the insulation requires an effective Vapour Control Layer, (VCL). An airspace behind the slates is required and an "air" underlay Klover Permo air.