

Product specification

Product structure

The varying standard sizes of Stonetex roof slates allow roofs to be laid in traditional diminishing courses. A range of specials is also available to enable easy detailing and finishing. The full nib of the slates eliminates the extra cost of fixing each slate and allows faster laying. In addition, all slates are manufactured with nail holes to ensure easy fixing.

Detailing guidelines

This section outlines the key recommended methods for using Stonetex slates. Please contact us for further guidance.

Ridge Slates

At ridges, the top edge should be formed with purpose-made top slates and each slate nailed twice. Ridge slates should be edge bedded onto the slates and solid bedded at butt joints. Fix lead saddles to intersections of ridges and roofs.

Hips

Hips should be formed as shown on working drawings.

Standard Hips

Cover the hips with Standard Hip slates edge bedded onto the roof

slates and solid bedded at butt joints. One galvanized hip iron not less than 6mm thick should be screwed or nailed to the foot of each hip rafter.

Close Cut & Mitred

The slates must be close cut and mitred to the line of the hip and laid with soakers of sufficient size, before being lapped and bonded in with the slates of each course and nailed at top edge. Mitred hips are not suitable for very exposed positions unless secured with brass screws and washers.

Hip Capping

These are specially designed for use with bay windows or roofs of short rafter length to give a more pleasing appearance. The wings of standard 115° hip slates can be cut to individual requirements.

Ventilated Ridge Slate/ Gas Ventilated Ridge

Manufactured from a standard ridge slate with mesh to protect the roof space from insect penetration, these should be used when continuous eaves venting is not applicable. The ventilated gas flue ridge slate is approved by British Gas plc.

Valleys

Form open lead valleys in accordance with Lead Development Association recommendations, with slating cut to give a minimum 100mm clear channel. If secret valleys are required (not normally recommended), a 100mm drainage channel must be maintained. When constructing mitred valleys, adequate soakers must be provided.

Pitch

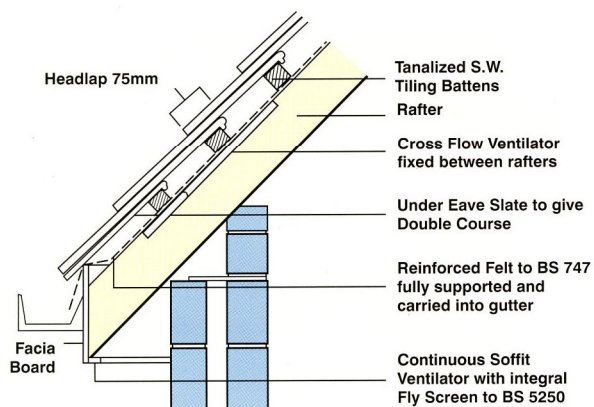
Aesthetically, the ideal pitch of a roof should exceed 40°; minimum pitch is 35°.

Eaves

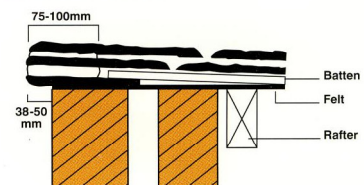
Form double course at eaves with eave slate and nail each slate twice.

Verges

The overhang of verges should not exceed 50mm and be tilted to prevent dripping of run off water. Form undercloak with plain slate or plain cement slate bedded in cement mortar (1:3 cement:sand). Verge slates must be bedded on undercloak and the pointing cut off clean.



With under-cloak



Without under-cloak

