liteslate

Installation Guide

BRITMET
LIGHTWEIGHT ROOFING

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lightweight composite slate | lightweight granulated tile panels | lightweight tile effect sheets | flat-to-pitch roof conversions | structural liner trays | door canopies | decorative exterior paint

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Fixing the Slates and Ridge/Hips

Materials:

- Clout nails:
  - 30mm for slates
  - 50mm for ridge/hips
- Screws (Countersink heads):
  - 30mm for slates
  - 50mm for ridge/hips

Instructions:

- Use 30mm screws or nails for securing the slates. Make sure to insert the fixings through the two designated fixing areas, which are located midway up the slate
- For ridge or hip areas, use 50mm screws or nails

Note: *If you need to cut slates and the designated fixing areas are not available, ensure that you use two fixings on all cut slates whenever possible.*

Battens

Materials:

- 50mm x 25mm treated battens
- Nails or screws

1 Measure 155mm from the front of the fascia board up the rafter. Mark this line using a stringline or another method to ensure it's straight across the eave.

2 Secure the first batten along this line by nailing or screwing it into the rafters.

3 Place a second batten snugly above the first one and secure it. This will support the first full slate.

4 Continue fixing battens up the rafter, spacing them according to the pitch. Refer to the gauge table for the appropriate spacing.

Note: *For the ridge, position the batten 20mm below the ridgeline and place another batten just below it for additional support.*

Pitch, Gauge & Coverage Roof Pitch	Gauge	Slates per m²
12-25° (fully boarded or felt and battens)	152mm	22
25-27.5° (fully boarded or felt and battens)	165mm	20
27.5-30° (fully boarded or felt and battens)	178mm	19
Above 30° (fully boarded or felt and battens)	190mm	18

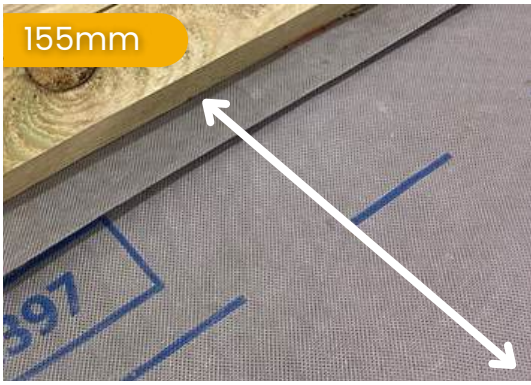
Eave Preparation

1 Position the Eave Slate Batten: Place the eave slate batten 155mm from the front of the fascia board. Secure a second batten directly above it to support the first full course of slates.

2 Secure the Eave Batten: Attach the eave batten 20-25mm above the over-fascia vent, securing it to the rafter. This positioning allows proper ventilation for a cold roof.

3 Install the Eave Tray: Place the eave tray on top of the over-fascia vent, ensuring it sits flush using the stepped area. Secure the tray to the eave batten below using 30mm clout nails or screws.

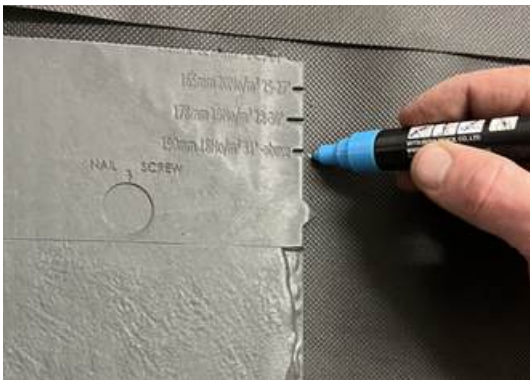
4 Unfold the Membrane: Unfold the roofing membrane over the eave tray. Trim any excess membrane that extends beyond the downturn of the eave tray, if necessary.



Eave Prep (for Boarded Roofs)

1 Install Eave Trays: When installing Liteslate on a boarded roof, use 18mm OSB boards. Attach eave trays along the entire length of the eave.

2 Apply Membrane: Use a non-breathable membrane over the OSB boards. Align the membrane with the edge of the eave tray.



3 Set Out the Eave Course: Place a slate at the eave, ensuring a 40mm overhang. Mark the membrane where the bottom of the slate aligns and repeat on both sides.

4 Mark a Straight Line: Use blue chalk and a string line to mark a straight line across the full length of the eave.

Note: *Depending on the substrate, any voids should be ventilated at both the ridge and eave. Eave ventilation can be achieved with either over-fascia vents or soffit ventilation. Ensure proper ridge ventilation as well.*

Ridge Preparation

1 Position the First Ridge Batten: Place the first ridge batten 10mm below the ridge line and secure it to the rafters.

2 Add a Second Ridge Batten: Attach a second ridge batten directly below the first one, securing it to the rafters as well. This will create a stable platform for securing the slates and ridge.

3 Repeat on the Other Side: Follow the same process on the opposite side of the ridge, leaving an approximate 20mm gap between the two ridge battens. This gap ensures proper airflow.

4 Adjust the Membrane: Cut the membrane short of the ridge line to avoid blocking air circulation.

Verge Preparation

1 Set Out Tile Battens: Install the tile battens with the appropriate gauge to match the roof pitch. Ensure the battens extend all the way to the edge of the verge.

2 Position the Continuous Dry Verge: Place the Continuous Dry Verge on top of the tile battens, aligning the vertical section flush with the edge of the verge.

3 Secure the Continuous Dry Verge: Attach the Continuous Dry Verge to the barge board, securing it with fixings spaced 300-400mm apart.

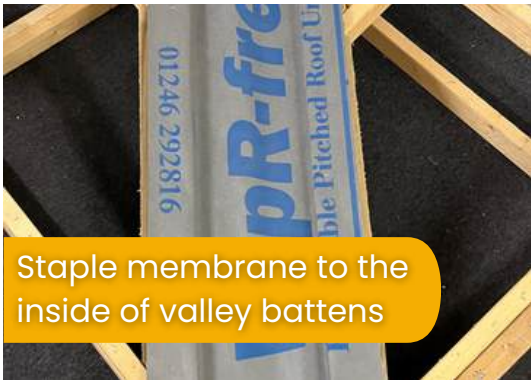
4 Mitre at the Ridge Line: At the ridge line, mitre the ends of the Continuous Dry Verge so they meet neatly in a butt joint.

5 Use a Dry Verge Connector for Multiple Sections:
- Fold the flap 90° so it can be inserted into the dry verge
- Gently place the dry verge connector onto the end of the existing Continuous Dry Verge
- Attach the next section of Continuous Dry Verge onto the connector and repeat this process for the remaining verge

Valley Preparation

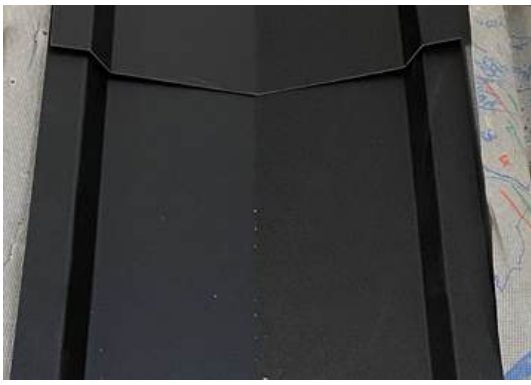
1 Prepare the Valley Area: Start by installing lay boards in the valley area. Depending on the type of valley, position and secure valley battens on either side of the valley line.

2 Apply Membrane: Cover the valley area with membrane and secure it to the inside of the valley batten using a staple gun.



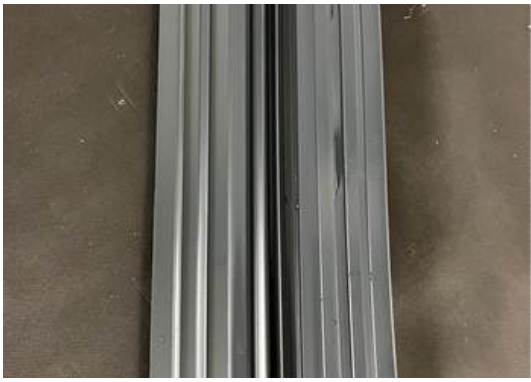
Staple membrane to the inside of valley battens

3 Install Valley Flashing: Place the smooth black valley flashing into the prepared area. Secure it through the lip into the valley batten using the provided 30mm screws or nails.



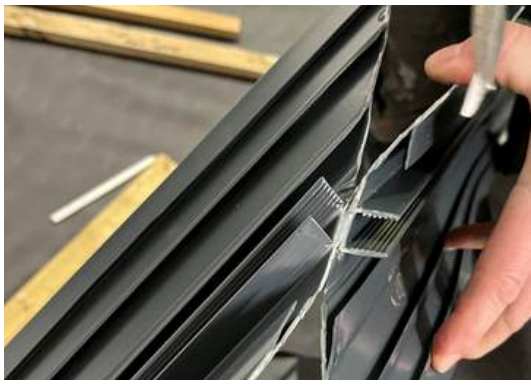
4 Continue Roofing: Install the membrane across the rest of the roof, and then install the battens, spacing them according to the roof pitch.

Valley Preparation (for Boarded Roofs)

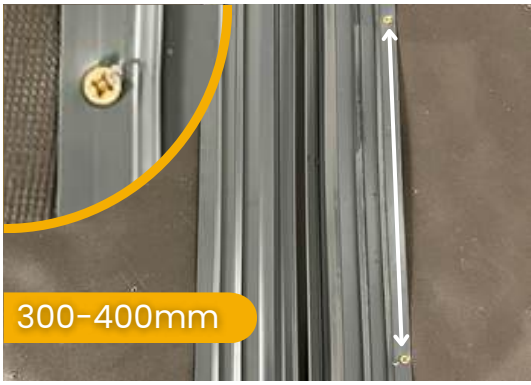


1 Position the Valley Flashing: Place the Liteslate Valley flashing into the valley, ensuring the centre aligns with the hip line.

2 Mark for Overhang: Allow the flashing to overhang at the eave. Use a stick to mark a line 40mm from the edge, extending into the valley.



3 Trim the Flashing: Cut along the marked line using tin snips.



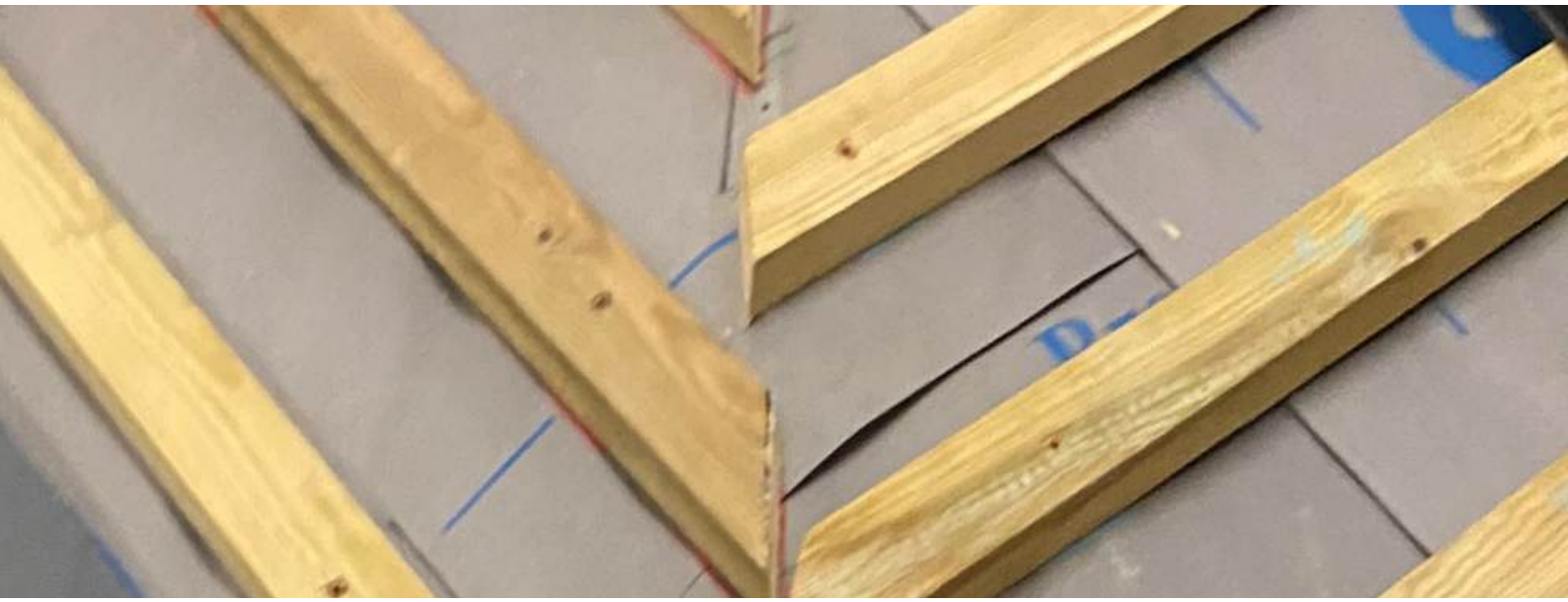
4 Secure the Flashing: Reposition the flashing and secure it in place with fixings no longer than 20mm, spaced approximately 300-400mm apart. Ensure the fixings are placed outside of the three water checks.

Hip Preparation

1 Apply Membrane: Lay the membrane over the hip area.

2 Batten the Roof: Install battens across the roof using the appropriate gauge for the roof pitch. When you reach the hip line, mitre the ends of the battens so they align with the hip line for a neat fit.

Note: *The battens may not line up due to pitch variance on the roof slopes.*



Sidewall Preparation

1 Install Battens: Attach battens up to the sidewall, spacing them according to the required gauge for the roof pitch.

2 Mark the Sidewall: Measure 150mm above the battens and mark the sidewall. Use a saw to cut a 2-3mm deep groove, approximately 20-25mm deep, into the wall. This will hold the flashing.

3 Position the Wall Soaker: Place the wall soaker on the battens, with the edge up against the wall. Create pilot holes in the soaker at three evenly spaced points.

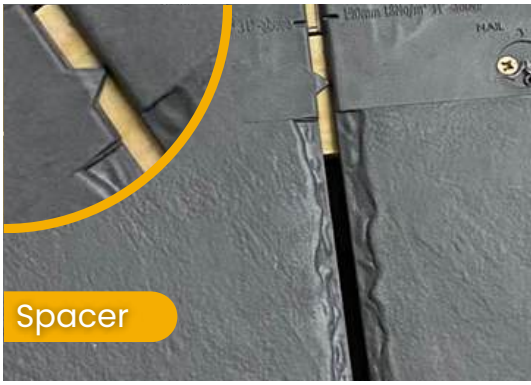
4 Secure the Wall Soaker: Drill into the wall at the marked points, insert wall plugs, and then secure the wall soaker in place.

Installing Eave Slates

1 Cut the Eave Slate: Measure 305mm from the bottom of the slate and cut off the top portion.

2 Position the First Eave Tile: Place the first eave tile with a 40-50mm overhang to ensure proper clearance into the gutter.

3 Secure the Slates: Fix the slates in place using 30mm clout nails or screws, attaching them to the outside edge of the fixing circle.

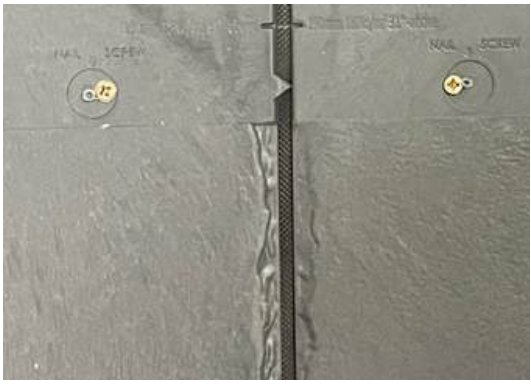


4 Continue Across the Eave: Repeat this process across the entire eave, making sure the slates line up. The built-in spacer on the slate edge will automatically set the distance between slates (approximately 6mm).

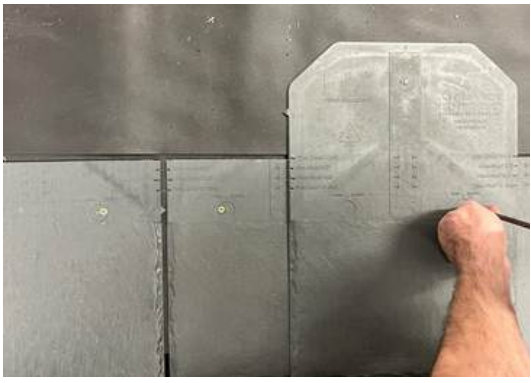
Installing Eave Slates on Boarded Roofs

1 Install Eave Trays: When installing liteslate on a boarded roof, start by using 18mm OSB boards. Attach eave trays along the entire length of the eave.

2 Apply Membrane: Use a non-breathable membrane over the OSB boards, aligning it with the edge of the eave tray.



3 Set Out the Eave Course: Place a slate at the eave with a 40mm overhang. Mark the membrane at the bottom slate gauge and repeat this step on both sides of the eave.



4 Mark a Straight Line: Use blue chalk and a string line to mark a straight line across the entire length of the eave.

Note: *Ensure proper ventilation at both the ridge and eave, depending on the substrate. Eave ventilation can be provided using over-fascia vents or soffit ventilation. Don't forget to account for ridge ventilation as well.*

Installing First Full Slates

1 Position the First Full Slate: Place the first full slate on top of the eave slate, ensuring the bottom edges are aligned. Make sure the gauge marks on the slate are properly aligned.

2 Set the Slate Position: Position the slate so that there is 150mm from the edge of the full slate to the edge of the eave slate.

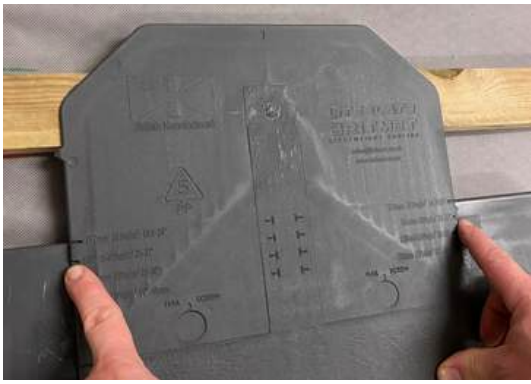
3 Secure the Slates: Fix the slates in place using 30mm clout nails or screws, attaching them to the outside edge of the fixing circle, just as you did with the eave slates. Repeat this process across the entire eave.

4 Continue with Each Course: Repeat the process for each course of slates, securing them at the centre of the designated fixing areas.

Installing Subsequent Slate Courses

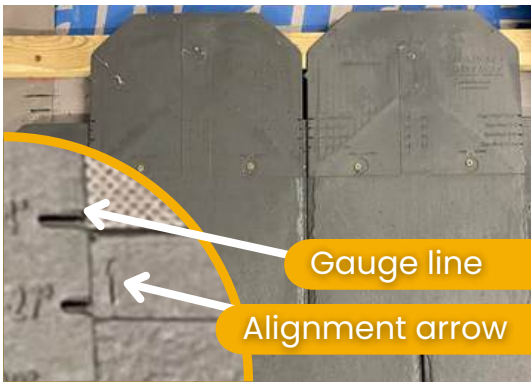
1 Complete the Eave Course: Ensure the full course of slates at the eave is fully installed.

2 Position the Next Slate: Place a slate for the next course above the completed eave course. Align the slate using the gauge marks so that the relevant gauge line matches the top of the previous course. The slate should be centred evenly between the arrows on the slate below.



3 Maintain Spacing: As you lay each slate, the built-in expansion spacers will automatically set the correct distance between them.

4 Continue Across the Roof: Repeat this process for all subsequent courses. Once complete, follow the specific installation guides for perimeters like the hip, verge, ridge, rooflight, and other roof features.



Installing Slates at the Ridge

1 Position the Slate: Place a slate at the ridge, aligning it with the relevant gauge. Mark the slate 10mm short of the ridge line to allow for airflow.

2 Cut and Install: Cut the slate at the marked line and install it. Repeat this process along the entire ridge.

3 Check Ridge Coverage: Place a ridge tile on the ridge line and check if it covers the lap gauge. If it doesn't, you'll need to add another course of slates. Since the gauge markers won't be visible, measure the gauge from the slate below, then mark and cut the slate accordingly.

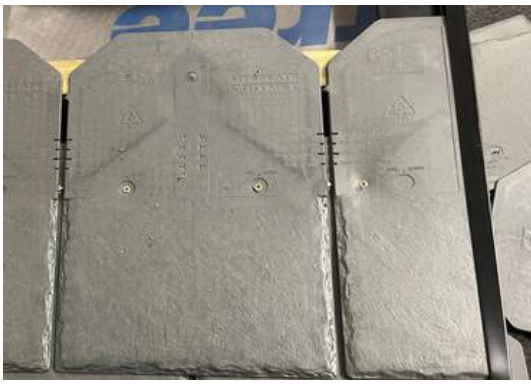
4 Finish Both Sides: Repeat the process on both sides of the ridge line, ensuring there is a minimum 20mm air gap for proper ventilation.

Installing Slates at the Verge

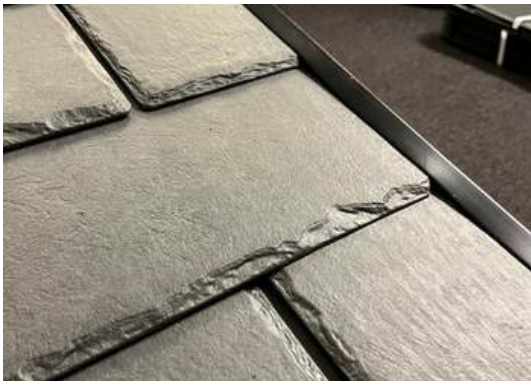
1 Measure and Adjust: Measure the distance from the edge of the slate to the inside edge of the Continuous Dry Verge. Add 5mm to this measurement to allow for an 11mm insertion into the dry verge once the slate is positioned with spacers.

2 Position and Fix the Slate: Place the slate into the dry verge, ensuring it fits securely. Fix the slate in place, being careful not to penetrate the dry verge with the fixings.

3 Continue Up to the Ridge: Repeat this process for all courses, working your way up to the ridge line.



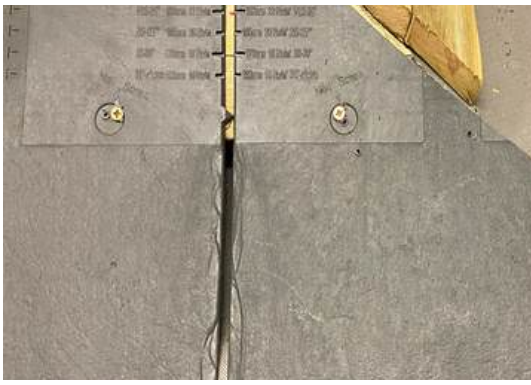
4 Complete the Verge: The Continuous Dry Verge will create a tight, secure fit, providing a clean and aesthetically pleasing finish to the verge detail.



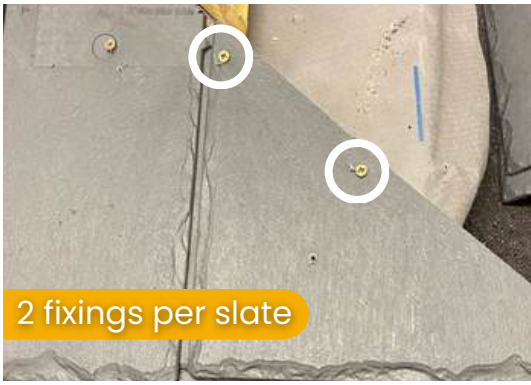
Installing Slates at the Hip

1 Position the Hip Slate: Align the hip slate with the current course. Secure it in place with a fixing.

2 Mark the Cut Line: Use a marking stick to mark the cut line, aligning it with the hip line but leaving a 5mm expansion gap.



3 Check Alignment: After cutting, position the slate and ensure it is 5mm inside the hip line for proper spacing.



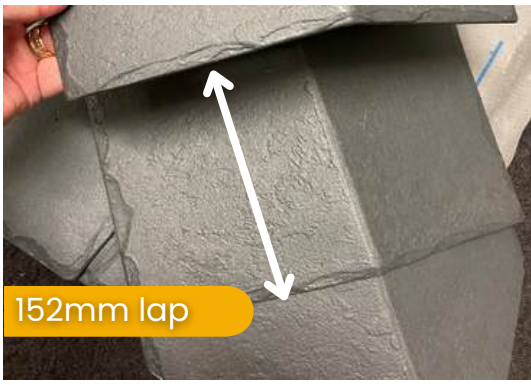
4 Continue for All Courses: Repeat this process for each course, making sure the slates maintain a double lap, even if small cuts are necessary. Try to secure each slate with two fixings, even if the usual fixing areas aren't available.

Installing the Hip and Hip End Cap

1 Position the End Cap: Place the end cap at the start of the hip, ensuring the fold in the middle of the end cap aligns with the hip line

2 Align the Ridge/Hip Tile: Position the ridge/hip tile over the end cap, aligning it with the hip line. Press down on the tile to make sure the side edges are even with the end cap below.

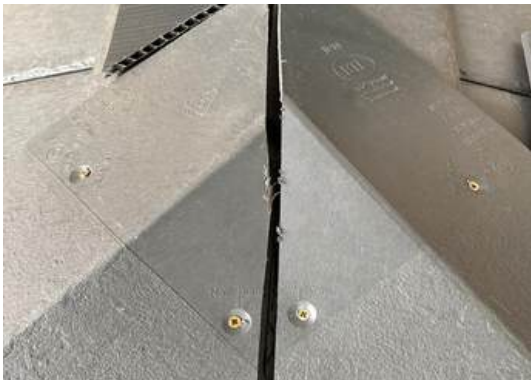
3 Overlap the Ridge/Hip Tiles: Position the next ridge/hip tile so that it overlaps the previous one by 152mm (approximately 6.5 tiles per linear meter).



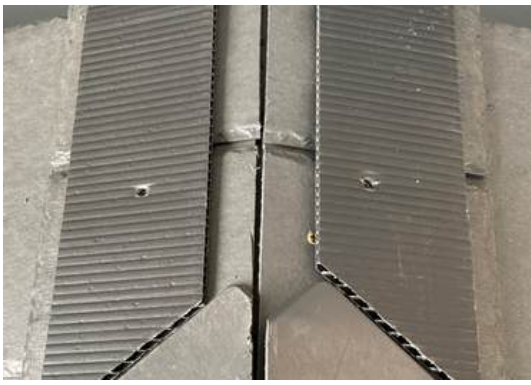
4 Continue Along the Hip: Repeat this process for the entire length of the hip, ensuring consistent alignment and overlap.

Installing the Hip to Ridge Junction (3 Way)

1 Mark the Junction: When you reach the ridge/hip junction, position a ridge/hip tile and mark where the hips meet.



2 Cut and Secure: Cut the ridge/hip tile at the marked line and secure it in place using 50mm screws or nails in the designated fixing areas.



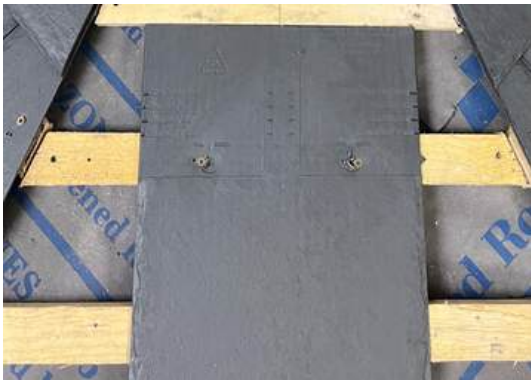
3 Install Ridge Vent Strips: Install ridge vent strips on either side of the ridgeline, positioning them 10mm up from the bottom edge of the 3-way junction or ridge/hip tile.

4 Secure the 3-Way Junction: Place the 3-way piece over the junction and secure it using 50mm screws or nails. Continue installing the remaining ridge/hip tiles.

Note: The 3-way junction piece is available in three different pitch ranges: 19-22°, 23-26°, and 27-30°.

Installing the Hip to Ridge Junction (5 Way)

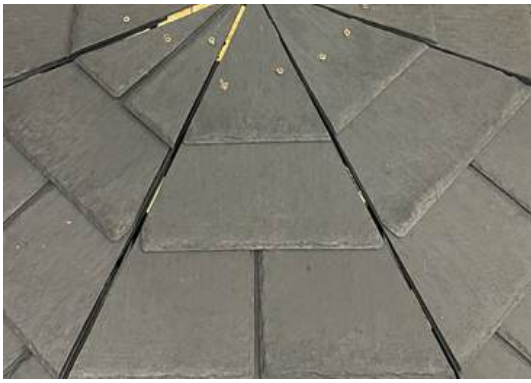
1 Prepare Battens: For a roof with multiple hips, ensure that the battens are mitred to meet at the centre of the rafters.



2 Start Slating: Begin slating from the eave as usual, starting with a ¾ slate.

3 Measure and Cut Slates:

- Measure the distance from the bottom edge of the slate to within 10mm of the hip line
- Measure from the batten gauge line to 10mm from the hip line
- Transfer these measurements to the slate, cut accordingly, and install



4 Complete Slate Installation: Finish slating the hipped roof up to the ridge line. Note that there may be small gaps near the hip line where slates are not installed, as the ridge/hip will cover these areas.

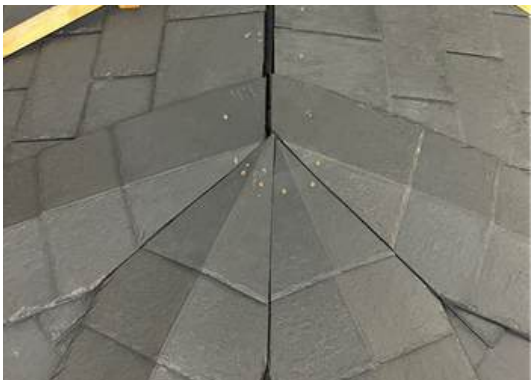
Installing the Hip to Ridge Junction (5 Way)

5 Install End Cap 135:

- Position the End Cap 135 at the bottom of the hip line, covering the eave on both sides of the hip line
- Press the End Cap down to align it with the hip line and secure it with 50mm fixings

6 Install Ridge/Hip Tiles:

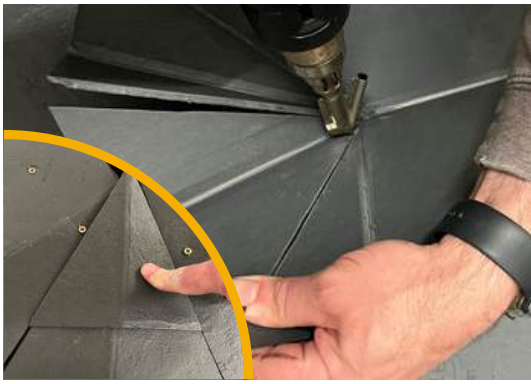
- Install ridge/hip tiles up to the point where they meet
- For each hipped section, position a straight edge from the eave, equally spaced from each hip line, up to the ridge/hip line. Mark the line where the ridge/hips will overlap
- Secure the ridge/hip tiles in place, ensuring they lap over the next hip. Use a straight edge to mark the flashing in line with the centre of the hipped section
- Repeat this process on both sides



7 Cut and Fit:

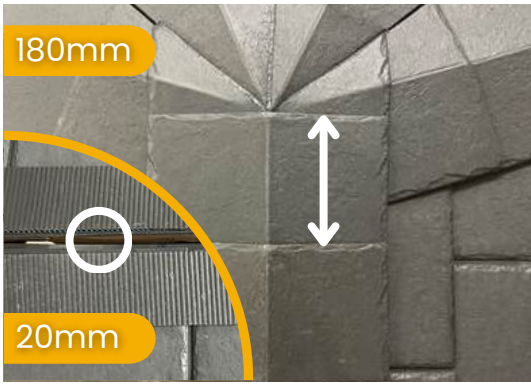
- Cut along the marked lines to create mitred edges for all hips
- Complete the installation up to the ridge/hip line, leaving a 10mm air gap on either side of the ridge line
- Position a ridge/hip tile over the hips, aligning it with the ridge. Ensure the corners of the ridge/hip align with the mitred hips and mark a line to match the mitred hips back to the ridge line
- Cut along the marked lines and reposition

Installing the Hip to Ridge Junction (5 Way)



8 Fit and Seal:

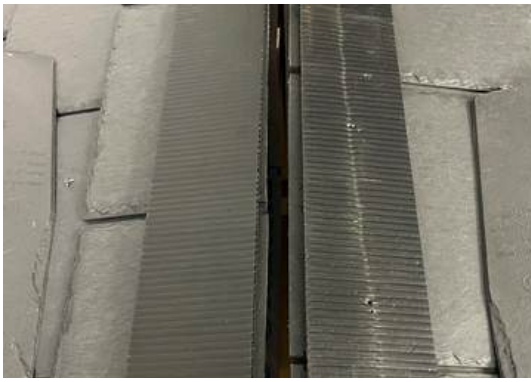
- Mark where the ridge/hip meets the hip line.
- Using a heat gun, heat the marked line and bend the flaps downwards so that they sit flush with the hips
- Measure, cut, and fit a mitred ridge/hip for both other hips
- Weld the cut pieces into place with the ridge/hip to form a 5-way cap



9 Complete the Ridge Line:

- Before positioning the 5-way cap, install ridge vent strips on either side of the ridge line, leaving a 20mm air gap
- Position the 5-way cap and secure it with 50mm fixings
- Complete the ridge line with the ridge/hips set at 180mm gauge
- Seal where the mitred ridge/hips meet with colour-matching silicone for added weather protection and a polished finish

Installing the Ridge



1 Position Ridge Vent Strips: Place the ridge vent strips on either side of the ridge line.

2 Adjust Ridge Slates: Press the ridge slates down to match the roof pitch.

3 Install the First Ridge Slate:
- Position the first ridge slate on the ridgeline. Ensure the ridge vent strips are positioned 10mm from the leading edge of the ridge slate
- Secure the ridge slate with fixings to keep the ridge vent strips in place

4 Place the Ridge End Cap: Position the Ridge End Cap over the Continuous Dry Verge, ensuring it is level and that the peak aligns with the ridge line.

5 Install Additional Ridge Slates:
- Position each ridge slate 180mm from the end of the Ridge End Cap. Maintain 5.5 ridges per linear meter
- Press each ridge slate down, aligning the bend perfectly with the ridge line
- Secure each ridge slate in place using the two designated fixing areas

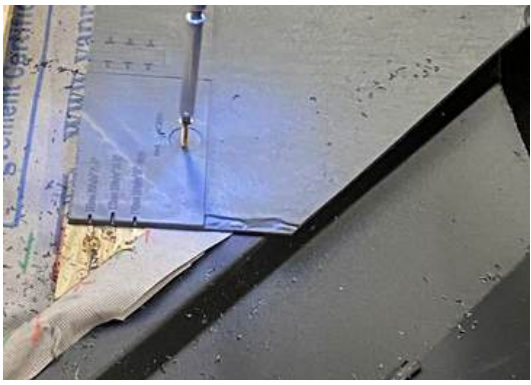
6 Complete Ridge Installation:
- Repeat the process along the remaining ridge line
- Use appropriate accessories, such as additional ridge end caps, to achieve a professional finish

Installing Slates in an Open Valley

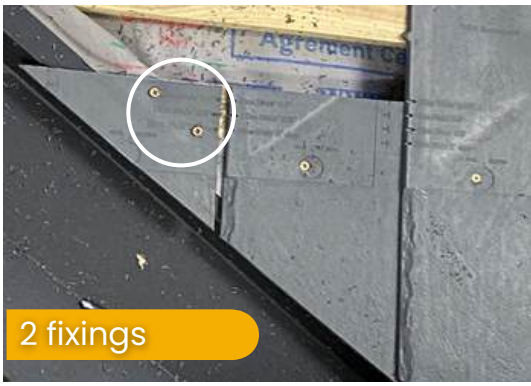
1 Position Slates: Place the slates up to the valley. If needed, temporarily secure them with screws to keep them in place.

2 Mark the Slate: Use a straight edge to follow the valley water check line, adding 10-20mm for the overhang. Mark the diagonal cutting line across the slate.

3 Cut and Secure: Cut the slate according to the marked line. Position the slate to ensure the overhang is correct, then secure it using standard methods.



4 Complete the Course: Repeat this process for each course, making small cuts as necessary. Aim to use 2 fixings for each slate to ensure secure installation.



Installing a Valley on a Boarded Roof

1 Align the Bevel: Use a bevel to align with both the edge of the slate and the valley to establish the angle for the cut line.

2 Measure and Adjust:
- Place a straight edge along the bottom edge of the slate to the centre of the valley
- Measure from the edge of the slate to the valley centre line. Subtract 12mm from this measurement: 6mm for the expansion gap between slates and 6mm for the gap between the valley slate and the valley

3 Transfer the Measurement: Mark this adjusted measurement on the slate.

4 Mark the Cut Line: Use the bevel, set to the pre-determined angle, to mark the cut line on the slate.

Installing a Valley on a Boarded Roof

5 Position and Secure Slates: Once cut, position each slate in place and secure with 2 fixings. Repeat this for all courses.

6 Ensure Expansion Gap: Verify that a 6mm expansion gap is visible between the slates.

7 Install Valley Capping: Place the valley capping over the valley tray and press it downwards to ensure a secure fit.

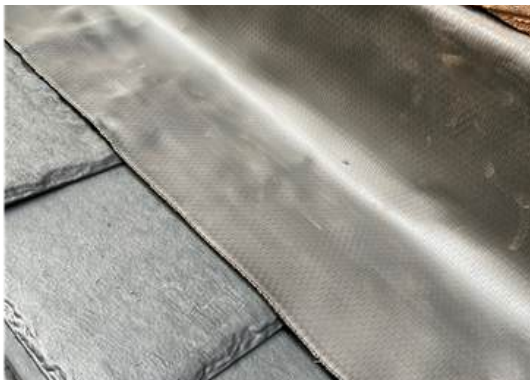
8 Complete Capping Installation: Ensure that the capping covers any cut edges of the slates and finish the installation process.

Installing Side Abutments

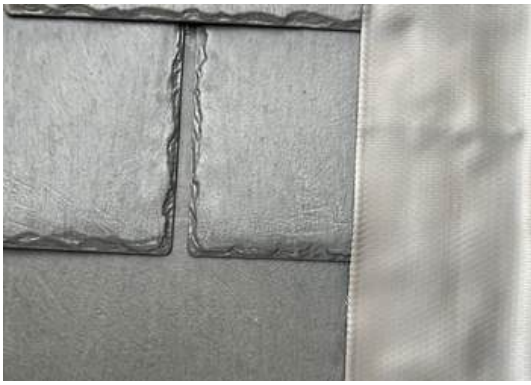
1 Prepare with LEADAX: Insert LEADAX or another lead replacement flashing into the scribed area and dress it down the wall to prepare.

2 Install Slates: Remove the LEADAX and lay the slates across the entire roof area, including over the wall soaker. Ensure the slates extend up to 10mm from the upstand of the wall soaker to allow for expansion.

3 Reinstall LEADAX: Place the LEADAX back into position, dressing it against the wall and over the slates.



4 Secure Wall Flashing: Ensure the wall flashing overlaps the slates by 75-100mm.



Note: *Seal the scribed area with a sealant that matches the colour of the flashing for a finished look.*

Installing Top Abutments

1 Mark the Wall: Measure and mark the wall for a 150mm upstand.

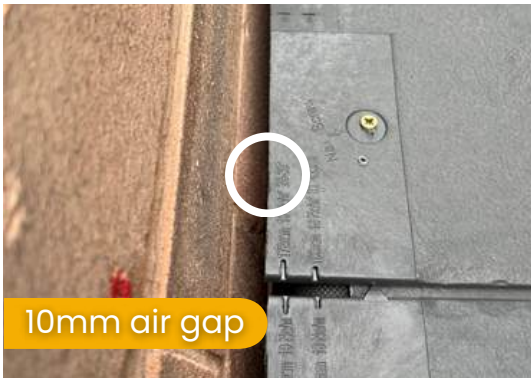
2 Cut the Scribe: Cut into the wall to create a 2-3mm thick and 20-30mm deep scribe. This allows space for the lead replacement flashing to be inserted.

3 Ensure Air Gap: Maintain an air gap of at least 10mm for proper ventilation in a cold roof build-up.

4 Double Battens: Add an extra layer of battens at the abutment, keeping the air gap in place. This provides support for the top course and the ventilation strip.

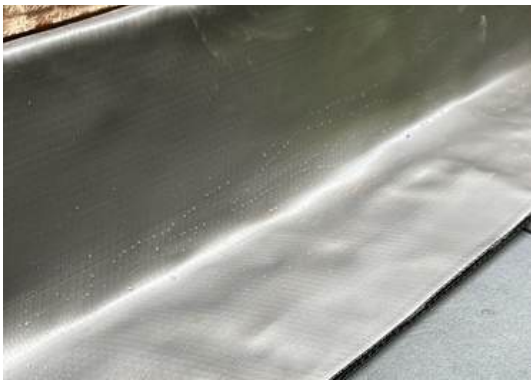
Installing Top Abutments

5 Slate the Roof: Install slates up to the wall, ensuring a 10mm air gap is maintained.

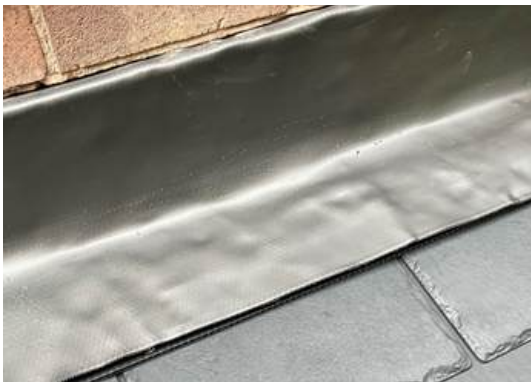


6 Position Ridge Vent Strip: Measure and position the 100mm ridge vent strip about 150mm from the wall. Secure the strip with screws through the slates and into the battens below.

7 Install LEADAX: Insert LEADAX or another lead replacement flashing into the scribed area and dress it against the wall.



8 Align Flashing: Ensure the flashing is flush with the edge of the ridge vent strip.



Note: *Seal the scribed area with a sealant that matches the colour of the flashing for a clean finish.*

Installing Roof Lights

1 Prepare the Roof Area:
- Install the membrane across the roof, leaving the roof light opening clear
- Frame the roof light opening using timber battens at the top and bottom, securing them into the timber structure below

2 Install Battens: Batten the roof area, ensuring the batten gauge matches the roof pitch.

3 Attach Under Cloak:
- Refer to the roof light manufacturer's installation guide
- Attach the under cloak to the top side of the roof light
- Unravel the under cloak, ensuring the upstand is positioned against the outside of the roof light frame

4 Position Drainage Channel:
- Locate the drainage channel and position it above the roof light
- Secure the drainage channel through the pre-drilled holes into the rafters below
- Ensure the channel is angled to direct moisture to one side

5 Fold and Secure Membrane:
- Fold the membrane back over the drainage channel and tuck it into the groove
- Use the supplied clips to hold the membrane in place

Installing Roof Lights

6 Install Slates Around Roof Light:

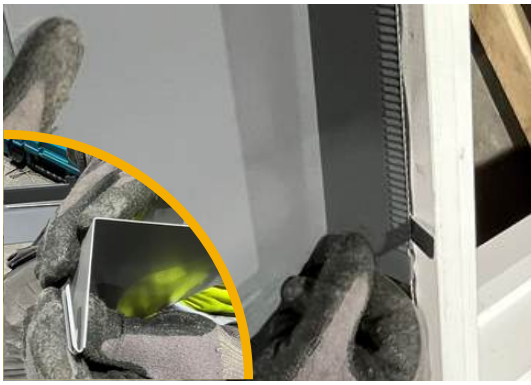
- Install slates up to and around the bottom of the roof light, cutting them to fit as needed
- Leave a 6mm expansion gap around the roof light
- Secure the cut slates into the battens below.
- Continue installing slates, lapping them up the sides of the roof light

7 Install Skirting Flashing:

- Slide the skirting flashing into place and secure it according to the manufacturer's guidelines
- Install the next course of slates

8 Install Slate Slips:

- Fold over the lap tab on one of the slate slips
- Slot the lap tab over the skirting flashing and fold it down to hold the slate slip in place
- Continue installing the slate slips on both sides of the roof light



Installing Roof Lights

9 Finish Slating Around Roof Light:

- Install the next course of slates over the slate slips, continuing until the slates pass the top edge of the roof light
- Position the last slate slip, allowing an overhang for the upstand. Mark and trim any excess
- Secure the slate slip using the lap tabs

10 Install Top Flashing:

- Install the next course of slates, leaving the top of the roof light clear
- Complete the flashing kit installation by slotting the top flashing in place as per the manufacturer's guidelines
- Install the next slate course up to the water check edges, cutting the slates to fit as needed

11 Complete the Roof: Finish installing the remaining slates across the rest of the roof.

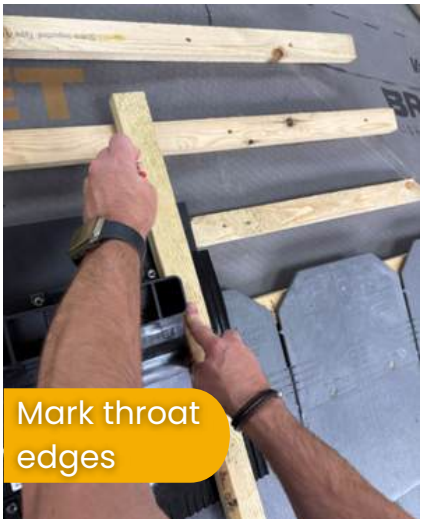
Note: *Ensure the correct flashing kit is used with the specific Britmet roof system. Different roof light manufacturers may have varying names for their flashing kits, but the style should be a flat design to suit slates. Proper installation following the guidelines from both the roof light manufacturer and Britmet will ensure a watertight seal.*

Positioning and marking

1 Slate up to the course below where the tile vent will be positioned.

2 Position the tile vent upside down on the course below. Ensure the gauge is set to suit the roof pitch. Mark the position.

3 Make sure the vent is centred.



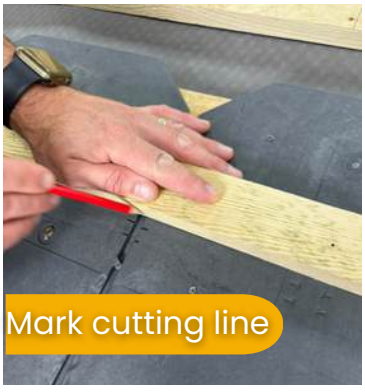
4 Using a batten or ruler, mark the outside edges of the throat of the ventilator on the battens above.

Measuring, marking & cutting

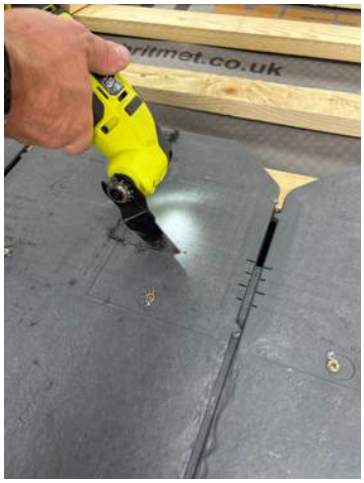
1 Measure the distance from the drainage channel to the end of the tile vent. (90mm)

2 On the course below, mark the 90mm from the mark where the course will finish.

3 Mark the line from the 2 vertical lines created for outside of the throat of the ventilator.



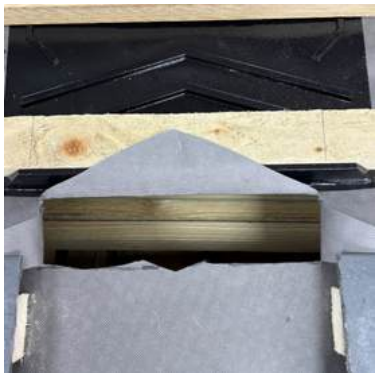
4 Cut along the lines marked using a multi-tool or similar. This will mean cutting away some of the slate battens.



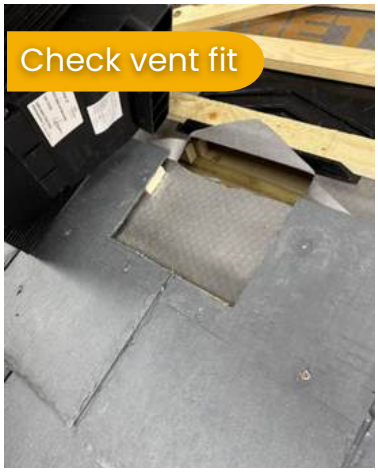
Preparing the underlay & positioning the vent

1 Ensure the underlay protector is positioned under the battens above the tile vent. Mark the size of the vent throat onto the membrane.

2 Make 3 cuts in the membrane 2 diagonally for the top corners to the centre of the bottom line then straight across the bottom line.



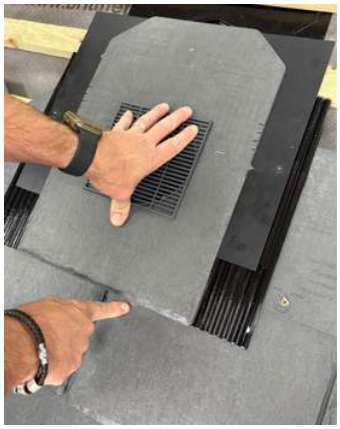
3 Fold the flaps outwards. Secure the top flap on to the batten above with a staple.



4 Offer the tile vent into position.

Positioning the tile vent & marking the slates

1 Position the tile vent so that it is centred and at the right gauge line.



2 Secure the slates around the tile vent and complete the course.

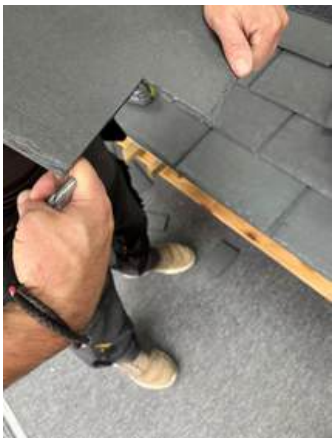
3 Slate the next course up to the tile vent and offer the slates in position over the tile vent.

4 Mark lines on then slates where the vent would be below, allowing 6mm for the expansion gap.

Cutting, securing & completing the installation

1 Using a multi-tool or equivalent, cut along the marked lines.

2 Remove any rough edges.



3 Position the cut slates around the vent and secure.

4 Complete the rest of the course.

Note: The minimum pitch for the liteslate tile vent is 20 degrees.

Installing Slates Around a Chimney

1 Prepare the Area:
- Ensure the rafters or timber supports surround the chimney
- Mark a 50mm double batten towards the top of the chimney to indicate the lowest point of the drainage flashing
- Mark an additional 150mm above the drainage mark
- Using a spirit level, mark the rafters in line with the 150mm mark to indicate where the water check should be

2 Build the Timber Drainage Area:
- Build up the timber with a slight fall from the centre of the chimney
- Install a lay board up to the water check mark
- Cut two pieces of OSB/Ply to create the fall from the centre of the chimney to the lay board
- Once the timber drainage area is prepped, apply the membrane to the roof area

3 Install Battens:
- Batten the roof, ensuring the gauge suits the roof pitch
- Install a support batten below the chimney to allow for fixing the short slate course
- Install a batten from rafter to rafter above the drainage area to support the LEADAX and slates
- Complete the battening up to the ridge line, checking the batten gauge as you go

Installing Slates Around a Chimney

4 Install Wall Soakers:

- Position the wall soaker against the side of the chimney, extending over the support batten. Mark where it aligns with the chimney's vertical edge
- Cut along the marked line using tin snips or a handsaw, trimming any excess upstand
- Repeat the process above the chimney, extending the wall soaker to the support batten above the drainage area
- Complete this process for both sides of the chimney

5 Install Slates Around the Chimney Base:

- Install slates up to the base of the chimney, cutting them as needed to fit. Leave at least a 10mm gap from the chimney for airflow
- For the next course, position a slate 10mm from the chimney and measure the batten gauge relevant to the roof pitch
- Mark and cut the slate, then position it on the course below, securing it with two fixings near the top into the support batten
- Repeat the process for both sides of the chimney, cutting slates as needed

Installing Slates Around a Chimney

6 Continue Slating Around the Chimney:

- Install slates up to the top side of the chimney
- Position a full slate up to the chimney side and mark where it aligns with the drainage area
- Cut and secure the slate, repeating the process for both sides of the chimney.

7 Slate the Area Above the Chimney:

- Continue slating as usual, treating the area above the chimney like an eave
- Measure the batten gauge from the course below, mark, and cut the top edge of the slates to fit the batten
- Secure each slate with two fixings, repeating across the width of the chimney

8 Install LEADAX Flashing:

- Measure and cut a 300mm piece of LEADAX to cover the chimney width plus 150mm on each side. Position the flashing with a 150mm upstand and a 150mm lap over the slates
- Dress the flashing using a lead dresser, covering the sides of the chimney
- Remove the flashing, apply IDL sealant to the slates below, and reposition the flashing, securing it with the lead dresser
- Repeat this process for both sides of the chimney with appropriately sized pieces of LEADAX

Installing Slates Around a Chimney

9 Finish the Flashing Installation:

- Measure, cut, and dress a piece of LEADAX (450mm) to cover the chimney width plus 150mm on each side. Secure it with IDL sealant
- Create an upstand at the top of the chimney with a piece of LEADAX and seal it with IDL sealant

10 Complete the Roof: Finish installing the remaining slates across the roof area

Note: *Ensure the LEADAX flashing is dressed into the chimney brickwork by scribing a groove 2-3mm wide and 25-30mm deep. Seal the scribed area with colour-matching silicone for a professional, watertight finish. This process will ensure a watertight seal around the chimney and proper drainage to prevent water from pooling.*