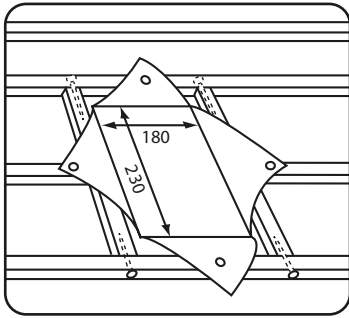


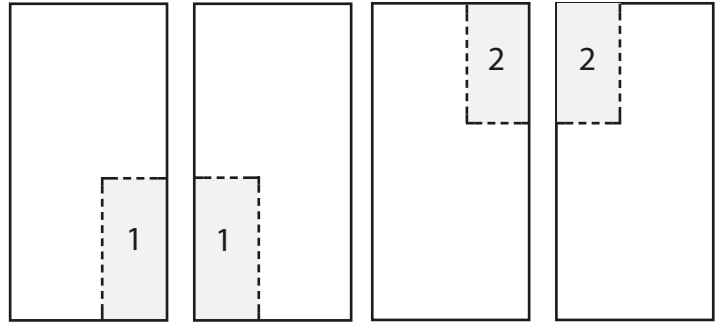
Underlay and Batten Cutting Templates

Trim the central batten and fix nailing/skew nailing support battens as shown. Ensure the underlay is tacked to the battens when folded back to maintain the integrity of the roof.



For **TOP** slates use cutting template 1
For **BOTTOM** slates use cutting template 2

TOP SLATES



BOTTOM SLATES

95mm

95mm

SLATE CUTTING TEMPLATE

1

FOR THE TOP SLATES

Slate Size	Headlap	Approximate Cut Length
600 x 300mm	100mm	110mm
600 x 300mm	75mm	100mm
500 x 250mm	100mm	160mm
500 x 250mm	75mm	150mm
450 x 230mm	100mm	185mm
450 x 230mm	75mm	175mm

SLATE CUTTING TEMPLATE

2

FOR THE BOTTOM SLATES

Slate Size	Headlap	Approximate Cut Length
600 x 300mm	100mm	250mm
600 x 300mm	75mm	240mm
500 x 250mm	100mm	200mm
500 x 250mm	75mm	190mm
450 x 230mm	100mm	175mm
450 x 230mm	75mm	165mm

Cut lengths will vary according to slate size, gauge and heaplup

Fixing Instructions

1. Marking the Battens. The position of the slate ventilator must be located between rafters. The middle batten at the ventilator position must be cut to allow installation therefore trimmer or support battens should be fitted. This batten should be cut to allow for a minimum gap of 200mm after fixing the support battens, as shown in Fig. 1.

2. Fixing the Support Battens. Trim the central batten and fix by nailing/skew nailing support battens as shown in Fig. 2. for 450 x 230mm slates. When using slates longer than 450mm, it is recommended that an additional support batten is fixed across the rafters and between the main battens to provide fixing for the support battens and to support the head of the ventilator Fig. 3a.

Cut the diagonals of a 230 x 180mm rectangle in the Danelaw Low Resistance (DLR) underlay, fold out the flaps and tack to the surrounding battens to deflect and prevent water and debris ingress through the underlay Fig. 2.

3. Cutting the Slates. Slate up to the course below where the ventilator is to be fitted. Trim the two slates to be located under the vent using Template 2 marked 'BOTTOM SLATES' supplied with the ventilator, allowing for any variations due to differing headlaps and slate sizes and fix as shown in Fig. 3. and 3a.

4. Positioning the Ventilator. Fit the ventilator into the aperture created by the cut slates and the corresponding aperture cut into the roof underlay. Fix the adjacent slates ensuring that they overlap the ventilator base as shown to maintain the bond and creep angle.

Trim the top two slates to be fitted over the ventilator using the template supplied marked TOP and fix as shown in Fig. 4. for 450 x 230mm slates. When using slates longer and wider than this size, half a slate should be fitted over the head of the ventilator to maintain adequate headlap. To allow nailing of the next course of slate over the ventilator, which should be cut around the ventilator grille area, a double batten is required above the ventilator. Fig. 4a.

5. Slating. Continue to slate the roof in the normal manner. Fig. 5.

6. Sark Board Details. Common Scottish practice is to nail slates and ancillaries direct to the sark boards through the roof underlay. In order to ensure a snug fit between the ventilator, sark board and the underlay a 260mm deep x 200mm wide aperture should be cut into the sark board and the underlay. The underlay should be cut diagonally 260mm deep x 200mm wide (as described in section 2) and an aperture cut in the sark board to the same dimensions. The triangular flaps of the underlay are folded back and should be tacked to the sarking to help maintain the integrity of the roof.

7. Soil Ventilation and Mechanical Extraction. When using the ventilator for either soil ventilation or mechanical extraction it is necessary to first of all fit the adaptor kit (HD ILSPA) to the ventilator. The complete assembly can be fixed into position. Fig. 6. When fitting the adaptor to the spigot make sure that it is pushed home firmly - the adaptor should be the correct way round to the spigot - ensuring that the four locator pins on the ventilator are fully secured into the holes in the adaptor. Any pipework passing through a cold roof being used for mechanical extraction should be lagged to minimise condensation forming on the inside of the pipe.

Fig. 1.

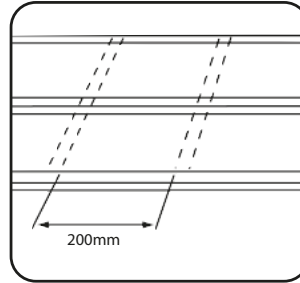


Fig. 2.

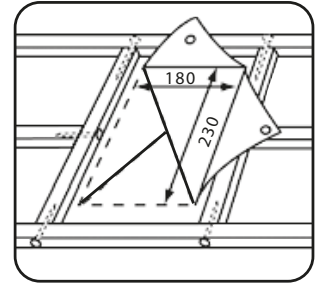


Fig. 3.

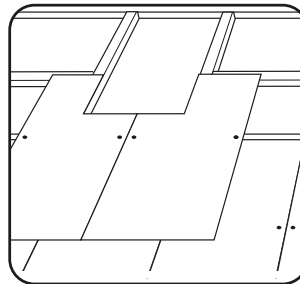


Fig. 3a.

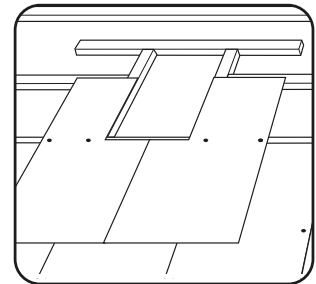


Fig. 4.

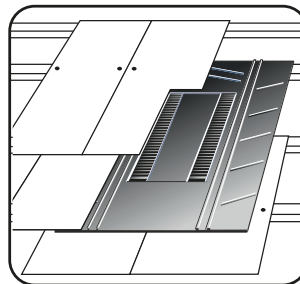


Fig. 4a.

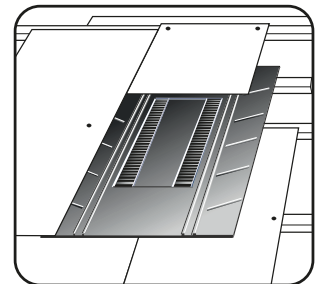


Fig. 5.

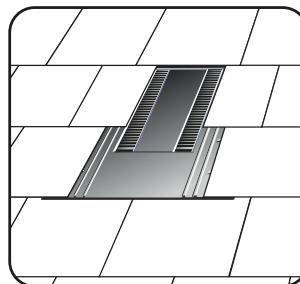


Fig. 5a.

