

Fig 17 Double-lock standing seam junction with lap-lock cross welt

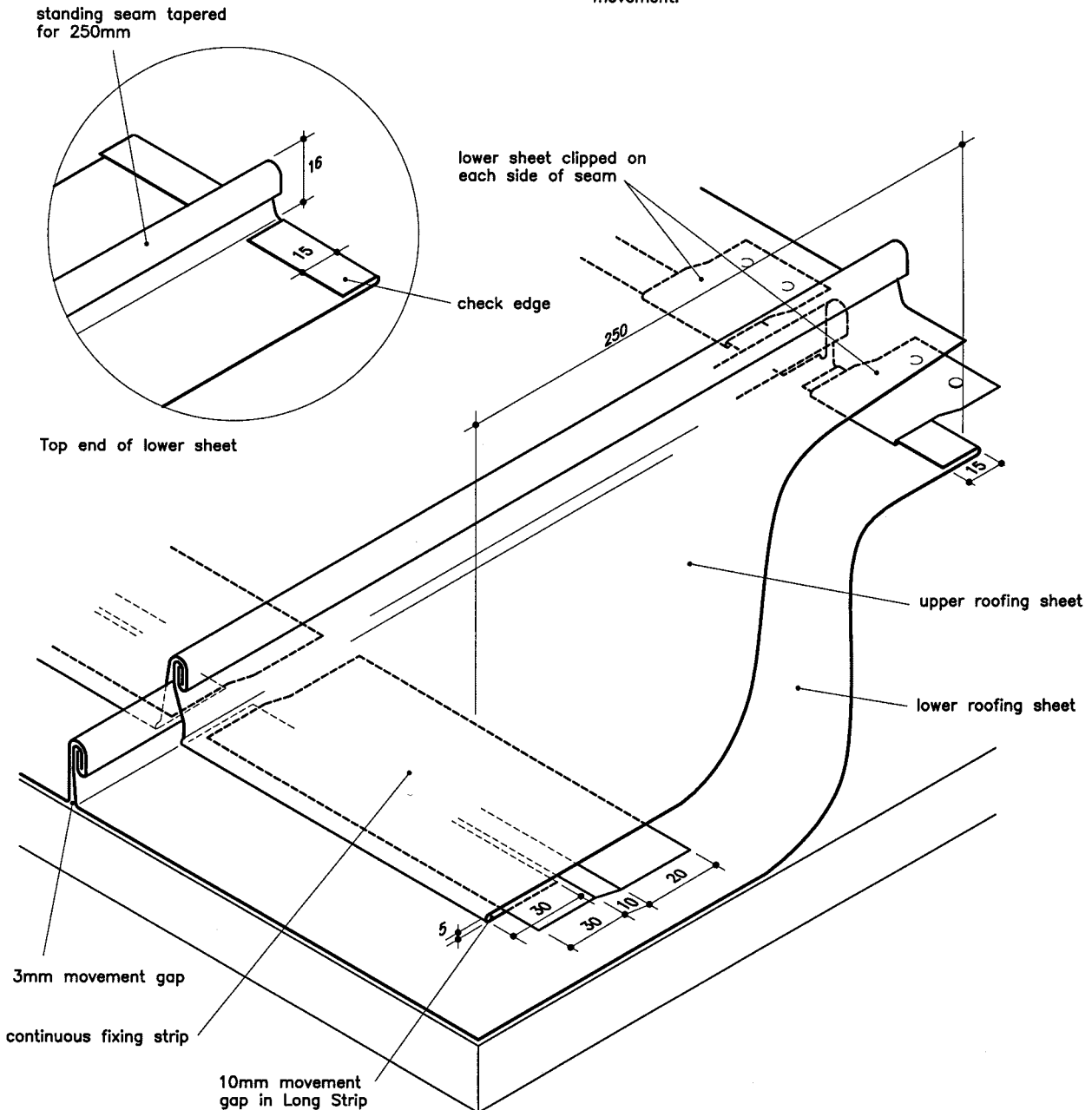
This detail is one of the three methods (see Figs 16 and 16a) of providing movement joints in Long Strip roofing. It has the advantages of being less apparent and does not require any change in the substrate.

In Long Strip roofing lateral joints for movement must be provided, or overall bay sizes limited, in accordance with Table L. Sliding clips, of course, must also be provided as shown on Table L (p11).

It can only be used for roof pitches at and over 10degrees.

Temper: quarter- or half-hard
Thickness: 0.6mm or 0.7mm

TRADITIONAL LONG STRIP



Stage 1

Complete the double-lock standing seam to the lower roofing sheet (see Figs 1 and 2). The last 250mm run of the seam is tapered so that its height is reduced from the usual 25mm to 16mm. The top of the sheet has been cut to allow a 15mm check edge which is now folded over. This is used to fix the top edge to the substrate, via clips located on each side of the seam.

Stage 2

A continuous fixing strip is soldered or rivetted to the lower roofing sheet 250mm down from the top edge. The bottom edge of the upper roofing sheet is then hooked around the fixing strip. The bottom of the upper sheet has been cut and pre-formed with a 30mm turn-under to achieve this. A 10mm movement joint is provided.

Stage 3

Complete the double-lock standing seam to the upper sheet, taking care that the upper seam is not formed tightly over the lower as this might impair longitudinal movement.