Fig 26 ... at eaves with roof pitch up to 20degrees

This detail, together with Fig 26a, illustrates the essentials of forming an eaves detail in Long Strip roofing. And in Traditional roofing where either the Concave-form seam end (see Fig 4), the Chamfer-form seam end (see Fig 5) or the Square-form seam end (see Fig 6) is chosen. Only the Turned-down seam end (see Fig 3) allows the roofing sheets to be tightly welted down, thereby achieving weathertightness on its own. This welting down allows no movement and so, of course, is only possible in Traditional roofing.

For roof pitches up to 20degrees, a 3mm to 5mm anti-capillarity recess is formed in the substrate to accommodate the eaves strip. The eaves strip should go up the roof slope 130mm minimum from the front edge of the substrate. The 200mm shown is a good dimension to work to and gives a measure of tolerance. Its top edge is held by welting to clips at 300mm centres.

For roof pitches at and over 20degrees, a recess is not required for the eaves strip; nor is it welted to clips along its top edge. It is simply nailed to the substrate at 100mm staggered centres.

Whatever the pitch the detail at the front edge is the same. The eaves strip is folded back to form a 'hook'. This engages with either individual clips at 300mm centres, or, as is often easier in practice, with a continuous fixing strip, nailed to the substrate at 100mm staggered centres. With some details it is possible to omit these fixings because there is some other well-fixed profile of copper available for the eaves strip to hook around (see Fig 29, p76).

A 10mm to 15mm weathercheck is formed in the eaves strip for exposed situations or for roof pitches below 15degrees.

In Long Strip roofing, a 10mm movement gap is allowed when the roofing sheets are turned under the eaves strip. To achieve this the roofing sheets are cut to project 40mm beyond the finished eaves strip. When folded under they engage the eaves strip by 20mm, ensuring that even in expansion they remain well retained.

In Traditional roofing no movement gap is required. The roofing sheets are cut to project 20mm beyond the finished eaves strip, giving an engagement of 15mm approximately.

Lengths of eaves strip should not exceed 2m maximum. Joints in the run of the eaves strip are either 150mm lapped or, more usually and preferably, 50mm lapped and sealed. Note that joints in eaves strips must be positioned at least 150mm from standing seams, but a convenient rule is to make such joints mid-bay. Therefore, the setting out of the eaves strip needs to take the roofing bays into account.

Underlays generally are discussed in Copper for roofing (see p3). There are two broad categories: waterproof and non-waterproof. Waterproof underlays are laid to lap over the eaves strip. Non-waterproof underlays can be laid to butt up to the top edge of the eaves strip.

Temper: Roofing sheet with chamfer-form seam end; half-hard preferably. Pre-formed eaves strip and drop apron; half-hard.
Thickness: 0.6mm or 0.7mm

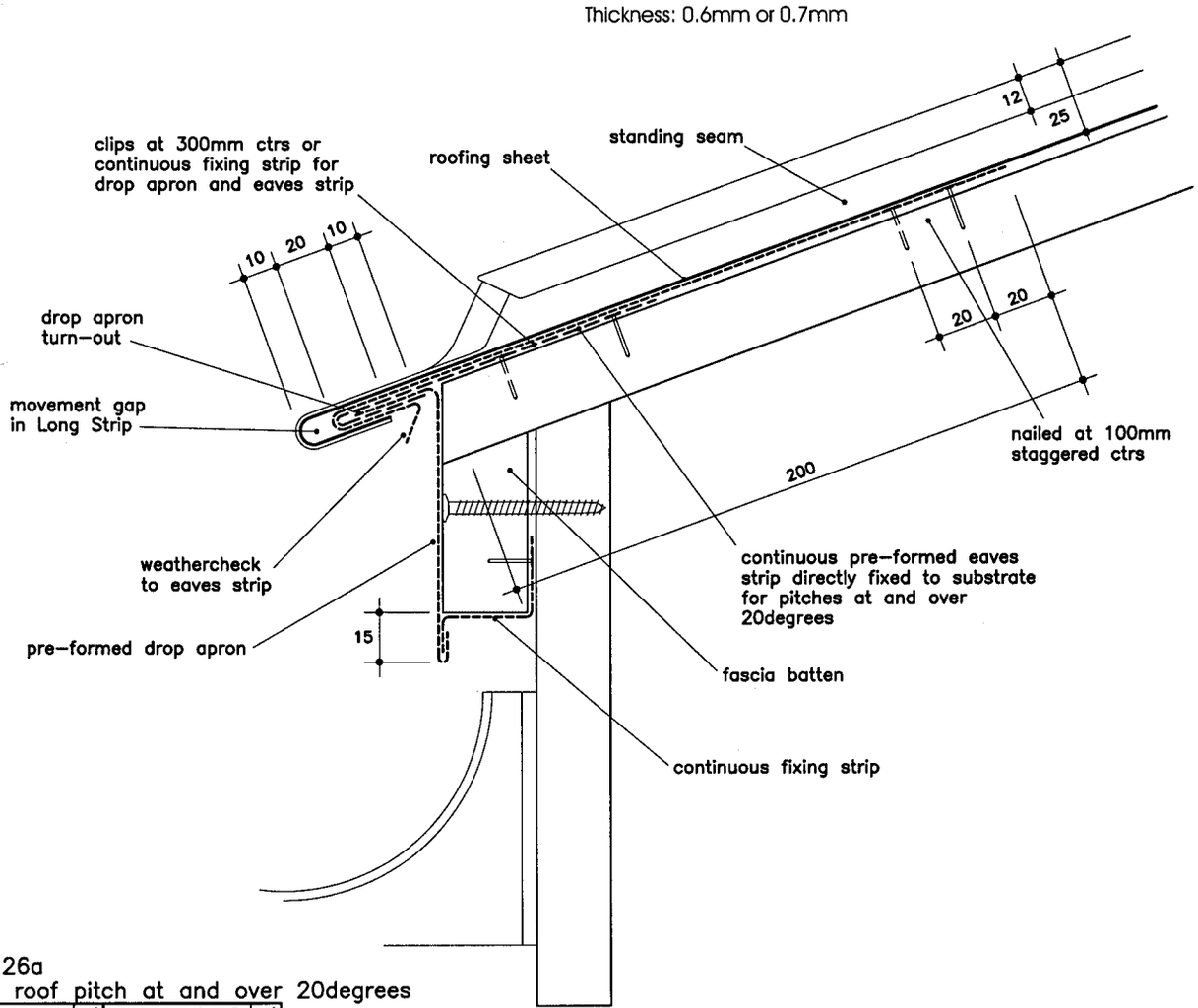
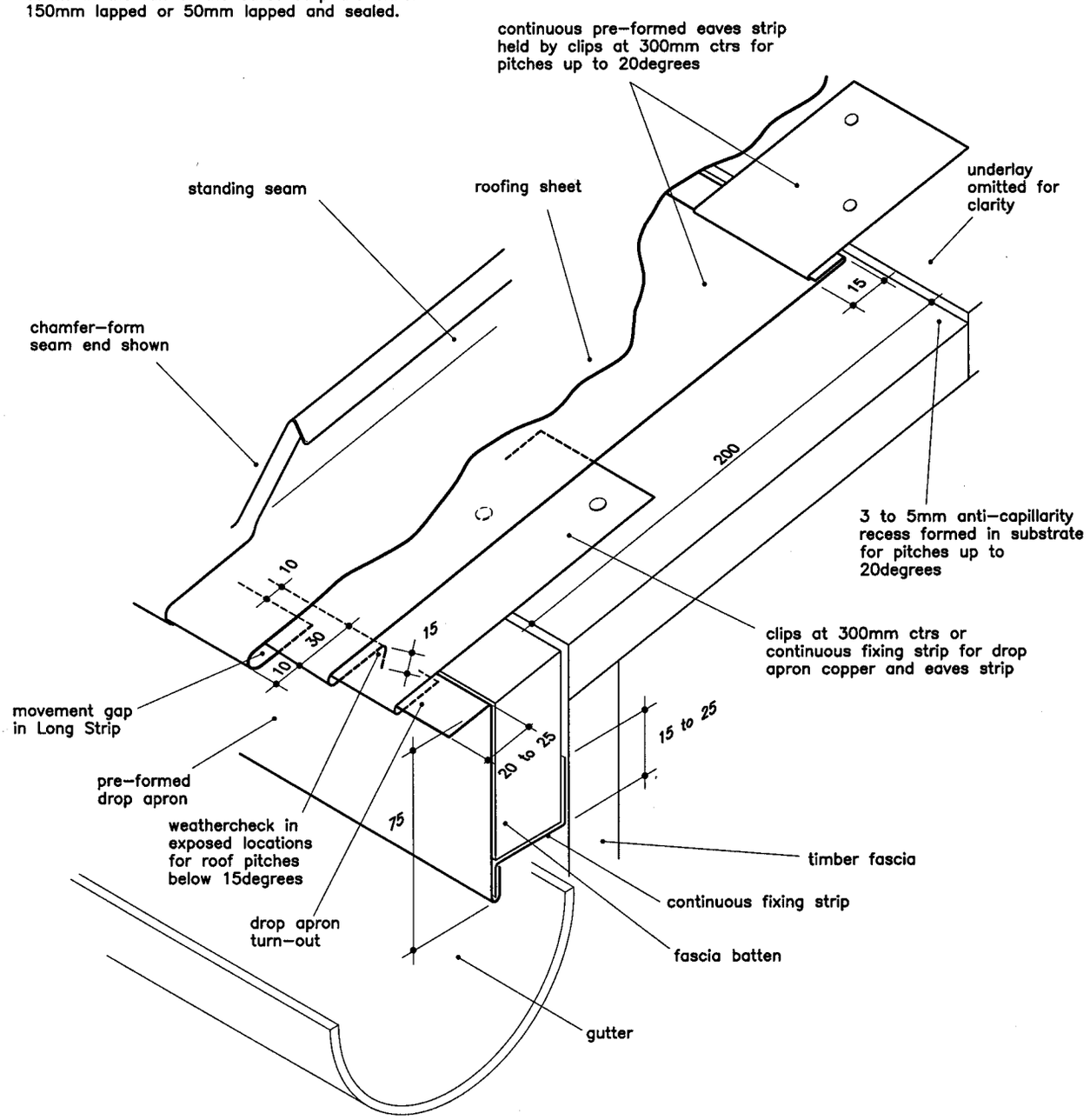


Fig 26a
with roof pitch at and over 20degrees
TRADITIONAL ✓ LONG STRIP ✓

TRADITIONAL ✓ LONG STRIP ✓

Stage 3
Hook the front edge of the continuous pre–formed eaves strip around the turn–out of the drop apron. Fix the top edge of the eaves strip with clips at 300mm centres. Lengths of eaves strip should not exceed 2m maximum. Joints in the run of the eaves strip are either 150mm lapped or 50mm lapped and sealed.

Stage 4
Fix the roofing sheets in place, forming the chosen seam end as described in Figs 4 (p22), 5 (p28) and 6 (p30). Then fold the ends of the roofing sheets, now united, under the eaves strip. Eaves folders ('first and second turn') should be used.



Stage 1
Nail the continuous fixing strip, for holding the bottom edge of the drop apron, to the back of the fascia batten at 100mm centres. Screw the fascia batten in place making sure that its top surface is flush with the main substrate. Alternatively it can be designed to fit under the main substrate carried forward, as shown on Fig 26a opposite.

Stage 2
Hook the bottom edge of the pre–formed drop apron around the fixing strip and retain its top edge with clips at 300mm centres. Joints in the run of both the fixing strip and the drop apron are 50mm lapped joints.