DRY FIX BONDING GUTTERS®

CODES: HDL DBG1, HDL DBG2

Installation Recommendations

Positioning
The Dry Fix Bonding Gutter® should be placed to allow the slate or tile bond to be maintained and by using either a replacement tile and a half or wider slate if possible. Where the tile nibs may interfere with the Dry Fix Bonding Gutter® profile, they should be removed. It is recommended that a mechanical fix be provided to replace them.

Preparation
The Dry Fix Bonding Gutter® is designed to fix directly over the tiling or slating battens of both new and adjacent roof over the underlay and directly into the sarking boards in a fully boarded roof, typical of Scottish practice. Any battens and underlay on the adjacent roof should be checked for condition and if necessary renewed back to the nearest appropriate rafter, any deflective nails should be replaced.

Fixing
Before installing the Dry Fix Bonding Gutter®, mark the centre line of its intended position onto the roof and then remove the slates or tiles for cutting. With the slates or tiles removed, install the Dry Fix Bonding Gutter® to the established centre line between the old and new roof, commencing at the eaves. Allowing for a 50mm overhang of the Dry Fix Bonding Gutter® into the rainwater gutter, the central upstand should be pinched together before fixing with nails of acceptable quality through the outer flanges and into the battens on both sides and at 500mm centres maximum. When joining lengths of Dry Fix Bonding Gutter® use the minimum lengths of overlap as follows:

Roof Pitch	Over 39º	30 - 39º	22.5 - 29º	below 22.5º
Overlap	150mm	200mm	300mm	350mm

The slates or tiles, when fitted onto the Bonding Gutter® should be close or touching the central upstand on both sides but with care taken to avoid any pressure or distortion and maintain the straight line appearance of the profile. When nailing the slates or tiles, care should be taken to avoid nailing into or between the water channels. For double lap slates and tiles, a full slate or tile, or slate/tile and a half should be used on the first course adjacent to the central upstand of the Dry fix Bonding Gutter®.

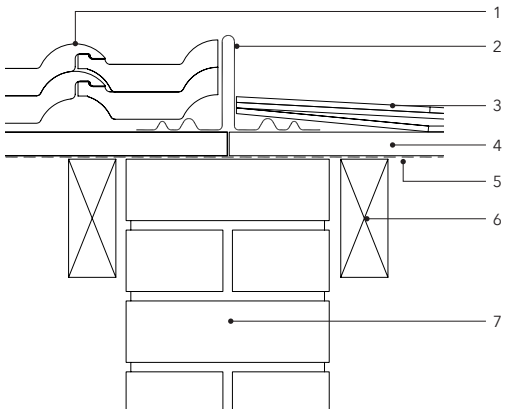
At the ridge, the profile should be mitred at the apex for different ridge tile heights or the central upstand cut down to allow the ridge tiles to carry over before installing a Code 4 lead or suitable lead replacement saddle. The length of overlap of the saddle onto the Bonding Gutter® should be in accordance with the overlap lengths given previously. Ridge tiles, whether dry fixed or mortar bedded, are fitted in the normal manner.

Fire Break Installation
When creating a fire break installation, e.g. at a party wall, the battens should be cut to allow a smooth trowelled mortar barrier or other non-combustible material to be built up off the wall and finished level with the top of the slating or tiling battens.

When dealing with an existing fire break detail, any loose mortar or mortar that may be sound but rose above the level of battens should be removed and the mortar barrier reinstated or made good.

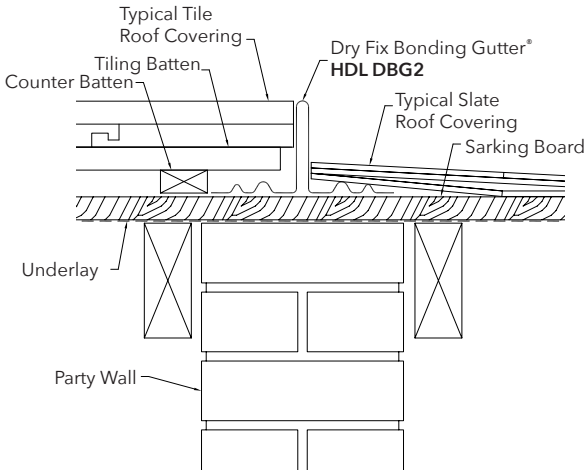
The underlay on both sides of the mortar barrier should be folded back over the battens before the nailing the Dry Fix Bonding Gutter® into position and proceeding with the installation as previously described.

Typical Installation Detail

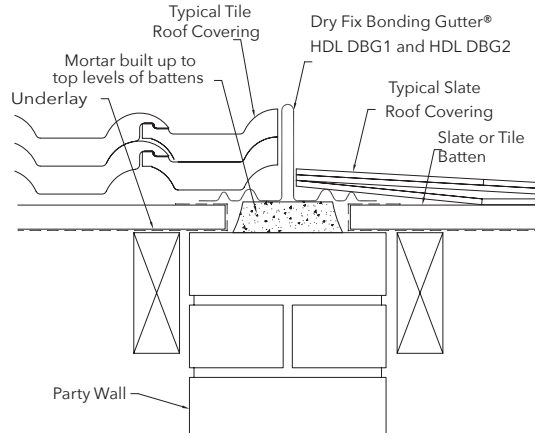


1 Tile
2 Bonding Gutter®
3 Slate
4 Batten
5 Roofing underlay
6 Rafter
7 Party wall

Typical Scottish Installation Detail



Typical Fire Break Detail



Hambleside Danelaw
Building Products

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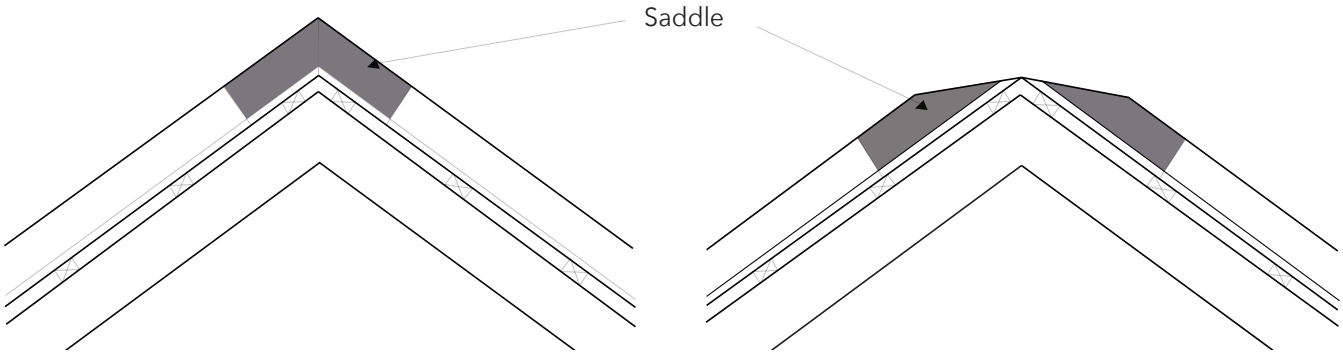
Ridge Detailing

In all applications, it is recommended that a lead or BBA certified lead replacement such as Fast Flash saddle be used at the apex of the roof where there is a junction of the Dry Fix Bonding Gutter® at the apex of the roof.

The following alternative methods allow for situations where the ridge tile height is the same on both sides of the roof joint or where due to a difference in the ridge tiles or the roof coverings, the ridge tile line is not continuous across the Bonding Gutter®.

Both methods apply equally to conventionally battened roofs as shown, battens on counterbattens or fully boarded roofs where battens are not being used, e.g. Scottish slating practice.



Discontinuous Ridge Tile Line

The central upstand of the Bonding Gutter® is mitred at the apex of the roof and a saddle dressed over to provide 150mm cover minimum. The ridge tile is terminated against the central upstand.

Continuous Ridge Tile Line

The central upstand is mitred back sufficiently to allow the ridge tile to be laid continuously across the top of the Bonding Gutter® and a saddle dressed over to provide 150mm cover minimum.

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