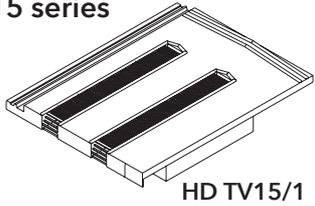
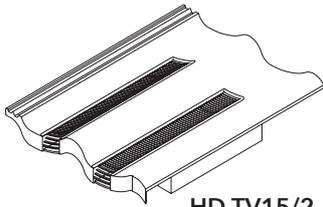


Installation Recommendations

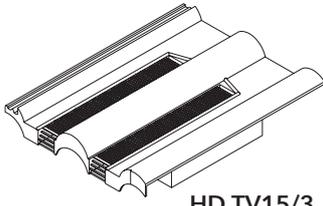
15 series



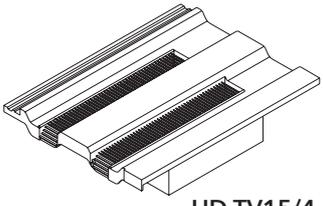
HD TV15/1



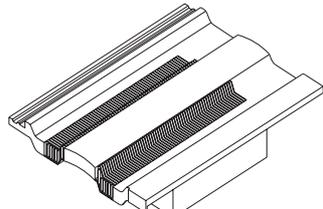
HD TV15/2



HD TV15/3

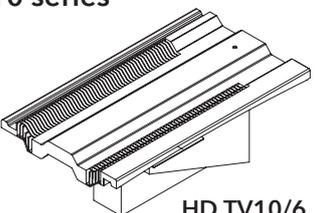


HD TV15/4

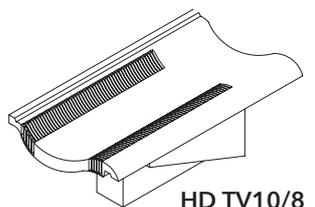


HD TV15/7

10 series



HD TV10/6



HD TV10/8

Installation

The position of the ventilators should be determined and located between rafters.

Mark and cut the underlay diagonally to a rectangle in accordance with Fig. 1 (HD TV15 series) or Fig. 2 (HD TV10 series). The triangular flaps created by the cuts in the underlay should be folded outwards and underneath the tile ventilator with the top and bottom flaps tacked to the battens. This is to raise the underlay and deflect any water or debris away from the opening in the underlay.

If the ventilators are to be fixed in a boarded roof, as typically found in Scottish roofing practice, the sark boards should also be cut to the rectangle shapes of Fig. 1 or Fig. 2 and the underlay cut and folded back into the same manner.

Where necessary and required, the underlay should be taped and sealed around the vent penetrations.

Lay the tile ventilators in the same way as the tiles, the integral clip of the tile vent at the bottom right corner of the vent interlock will locate with the adjacent tile.

Hambleside Danelaw recommends, in accordance with recognised good tiling practice, that all interlocking tiles should be laid as close to the mid-shunt position as possible, see Fig. 3. Tiles laid too closely together with a closed shunt cannot always accommodate the expansion and contraction of the tiles and roof structure below; this could result in the tiles lifting and the interlocks breaking and the tile ventilators to lift or distort.

When used to provide roof space ventilation, the tile ventilators should be located as low as possible in the roof slope whilst ensuring that they are located above the level of the internal insulation. When used to provide ridge ventilation, the tile ventilators should be used in the second course down the ridge.

If the ventilators to be used for mechanical extraction or to ventilate soil pipes, adaptor kits are available to facilitate this, see Fig. 4 and Fig. 5.

Extractor Fan Connection

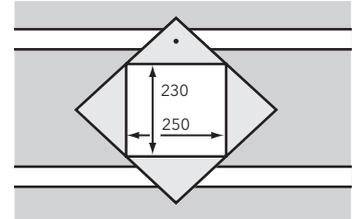
When used as a terminal for mechanical extraction, any flexible ducting should be fully extended and pulled taut to ensure that the full internal diameter is obtained and airflow resistance minimised. It should also be supported to minimise sagging.

All extractor ducting should be insulated where it passes through unheated roof spaces to reduce the possibility of condensation forming. Where it is connected to a roof terminal, a condensation trap is usually required to be fitted in order to prevent the flow of any condensate into the extractor fan.

Soil Pipe Connection

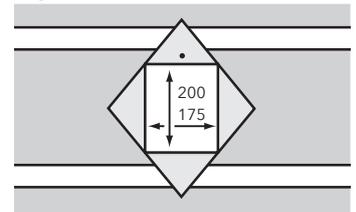
It is not usually a requirement to insulate soil pipes as they carry far less moisture than extractor pipes and drain safely into the soil stack, however the connection to the rigid soil pipework should be adequate to ensure that any condensate does not leak at this connection.

Fig. 1



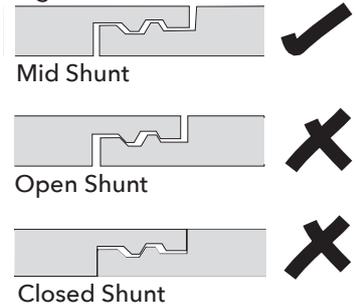
15 series

Fig. 2



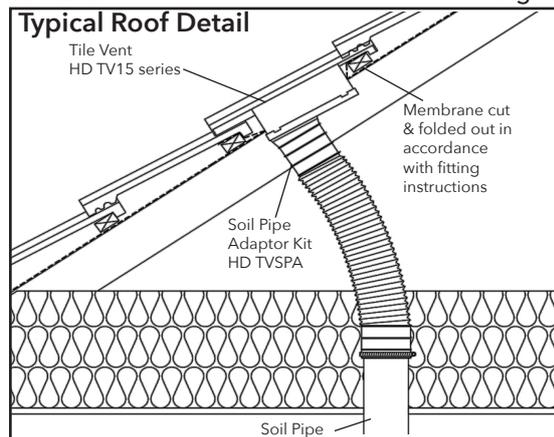
10 series

Fig. 3



15 series

Fig. 4



10 series

Fig. 5

