

Fig 13 Pinched seam ventilated upstand against horizontal abutment

Stage 1
Screw the support brackets to the underside of the weathered timber section. The brackets should be housed in to provide a flush surface for the insect mesh to fit against. Plug and screw the brackets to the wall.

Then plug and screw the substrate upstand to the wall via timber blocks.

Nail the pre-formed insect mesh at 100mm centres to the front edge of the timber section and the substrate upstand.

Stage 2
Form Pinched seam upstand (see Fig 8).

Stage 3
Nail the continuous fixing strip to the timber section. Joints in the continuous fixing strip are butt jointed. The fixing strip should be pre-formed.

Stage 4
Pre-formed cover flashing is hooked around the continuous fixing strip at the bottom edge. The top edge is then driven into the brick course with blunt chisel to form the check edge. It will sit immediately below the cavity tray or dpc, if there is one.

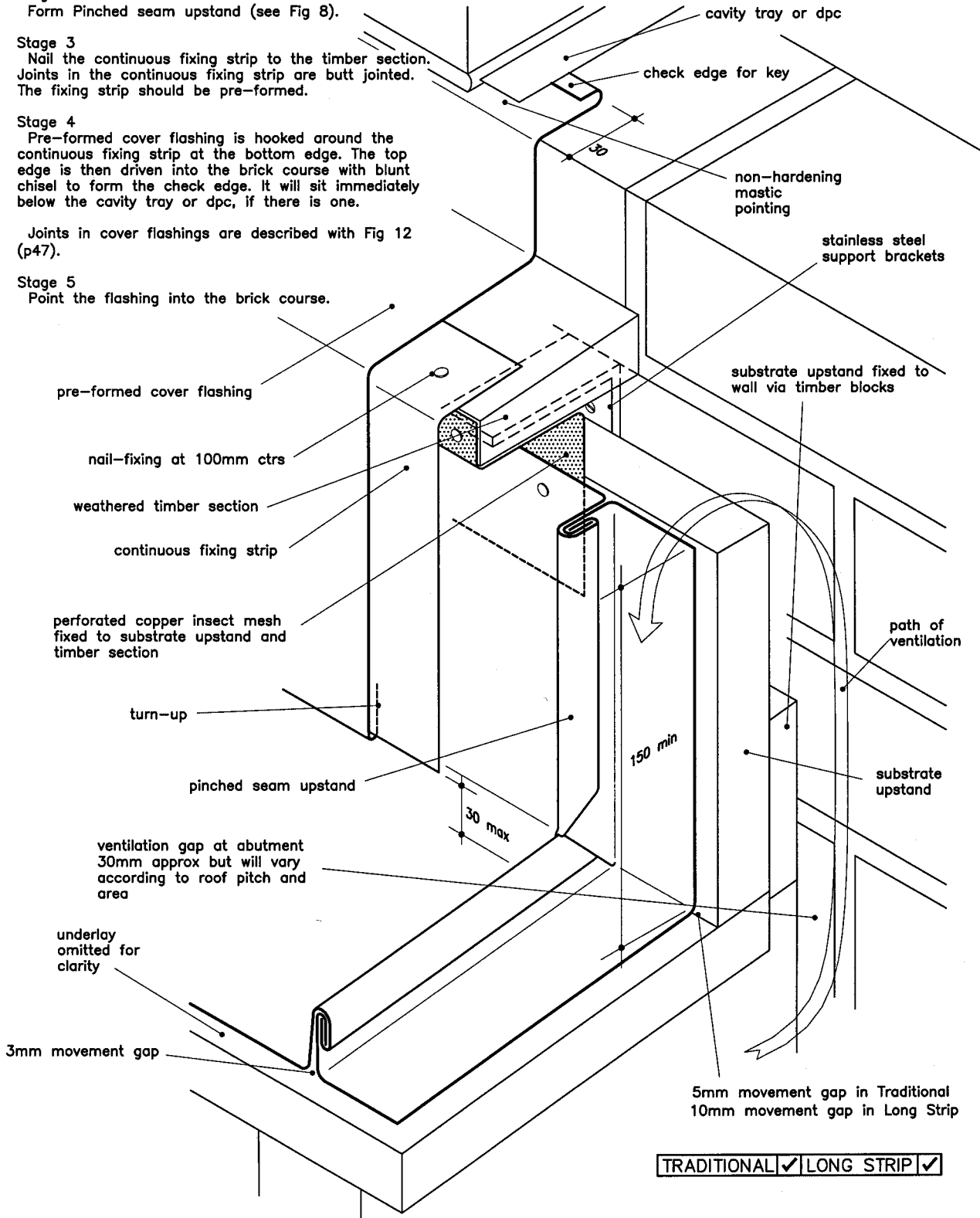
Joints in cover flashings are described with Fig 12 (p47).

Stage 5
Point the flashing into the brick course.

The minimum upstand height is usually 150mm. Where this is difficult to achieve, the height can be reduced to 100mm if the top of the upstand is turned out 15mm, as shown on Fig 12a (p48).

The detail is necessary for roofs which require ventilating to avoid the risk of condensation.

Temper: Pinched seam upstand; soft, quarter- or half-hard. Pre-formed cover flashing etc; half-hard. Thickness: 0.6mm or 0.7mm



TRADITIONAL ✓ LONG STRIP ✓