

Fig 27 ... at eaves with alternative fixing plate for eaves strip

The fixing plates are designed to engage both the 'hook' of the eaves strip and its downstand. They are used to give extra rigidity to the downstand, if this is required because of exposure. However, because it is quicker to install, the continuous fixing strip is a more common detail, in spite of the fact that it uses more copper.

More detail on eaves strips and their installation is given in Figs 26 and 26a (p72).

In Long Strip roofing, a 10mm movement gap is allowed when the roofing sheets are turned under the eaves strip. When folded under they engage the eaves strip by 20mm, ensuring that even in expansion they remain well retained.

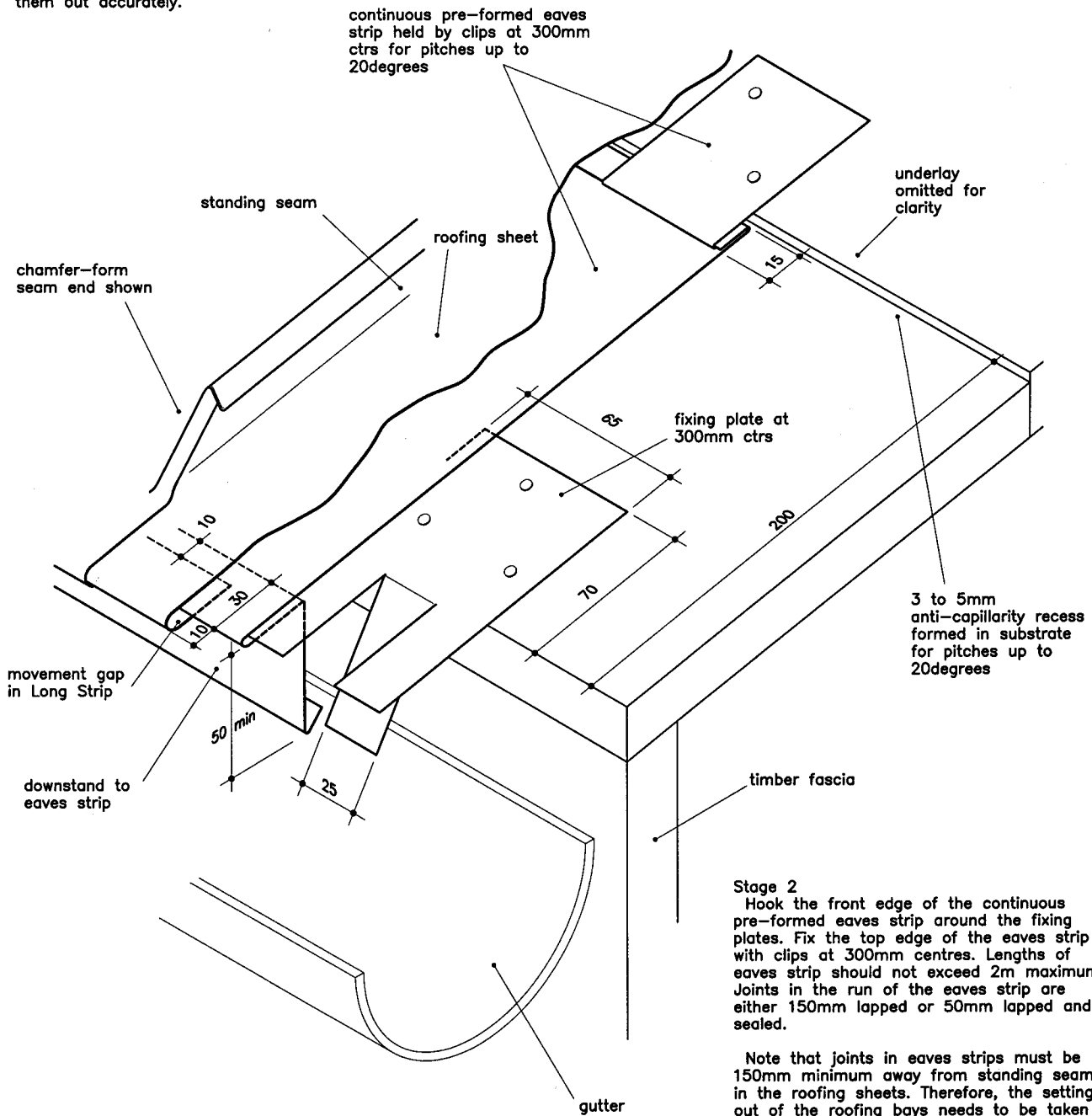
In Traditional roofing no movement gap is required. The roofing sheets are cut to project 20mm beyond the finished eaves strip, giving an engagement of 15mm approximately.

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

TRADITIONAL ✓ LONG STRIP ✓

Stage 1
Nail fixing plates in position at 300mm centres along the eaves line. A string line will help to set them out accurately.

Stage 3
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 2
Hook the front edge of the continuous pre-formed eaves strip around the fixing plates. 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.

Note that joints in eaves strips must be 150mm minimum away from standing seams in the roofing sheets. Therefore, the setting out of the roofing bays needs to be taken into account at this stage.