

Fig 28 ... at eaves with roof pitch at and over 20degrees

If a copper clad fascia is required (see Fig 4a) it must be completed before the gutter brackets are fixed. The cladding is usually held with a continuous fixing strip along its bottom edge, and nailed directly to the substrate along its top edge.

With different brackets it is possible to fix the copper gutter to the fascia board rather than the substrate.

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 3

Hook the front edge of the continuous pre-formed eaves strip around the fixing strip. Nail the top edge of the eaves strip to the substrate, at 100mm staggered 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.

