

Fig 29 ... at eaves above direct-fixed cladding

The detail shows an eaves strip suitable for roof pitches at and over 20degrees. For roof pitches up to 20degrees and more detail on eaves strips see 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.

Cladding sheets are most commonly produced as roll-formed profiled trays (see Fig 2), using half-hard temper copper. This is the most efficient method of forming standing seams. It also gives a very consistent and precise appearance to the seam. As seaming machines can work up to the vertical, both speed and quality can be achieved.

The 'angle standing seam', which is simply the seam without the final turn in the welt being made, is often used in cladding because there tends to be less localised distortion or quilting effect to the copper sheet.

The acceptable width for cladding bays is determined in the same way as for roofing bays, by taking into account exposure and roof height (see Tables M and N, p12).

In Long Strip cladding the spacing of horizontal joints will range from 3m to 6m maximum, the latter being determined more by the practicalities of handling rather than any other consideration. Joints can usually be avoided when columns or other similar features are to be clad.

In Traditional cladding the maximum spacing of horizontal joints is 3 metres. Where the vertical joints are double-lock standing seams, the horizontal joints must be staggered 50mm minimum and are most likely to be single-lock welts.

For other details featuring cladding see Figs 23 (p65), 24 (p66) and 25c (p71).

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

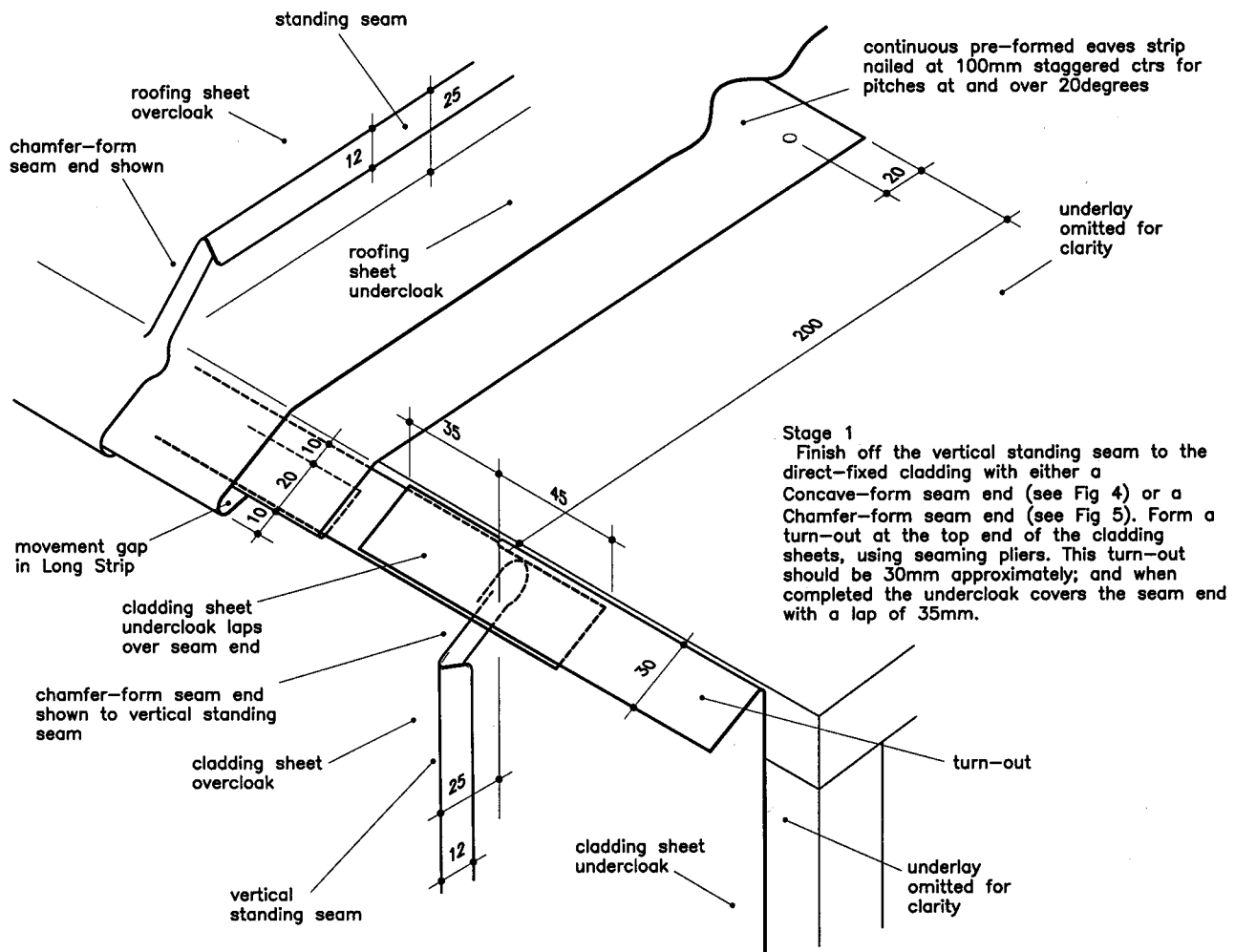
TRADITIONAL ✓ LONG STRIP ✓

Stage 2

Hook the front edge of the continuous pre-formed eaves strip around the turn-out. 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, preferably the latter.

Stage 3

Fix the roofing sheets in place, forming the chosen seam end as described in Figs 4 (p22), 5(p28) and Fig 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 1
Finish off the vertical standing seam to the direct-fixed cladding with either a Concave-form seam end (see Fig 4) or a Chamfer-form seam end (see Fig 5). Form a turn-out at the top end of the cladding sheets, using seaming pliers. This turn-out should be 30mm approximately; and when completed the undercloak covers the seam end with a lap of 35mm.