

Fig 3 Turned-down standing seam end

This seam is only possible in Traditional roofing. The form illustrated is using the so-called 'English method'. In the alternative 'European method' the seam is turned over the other way so that the welt in the seam faces uppermost. This allows water to drain out of the welt more effectively.

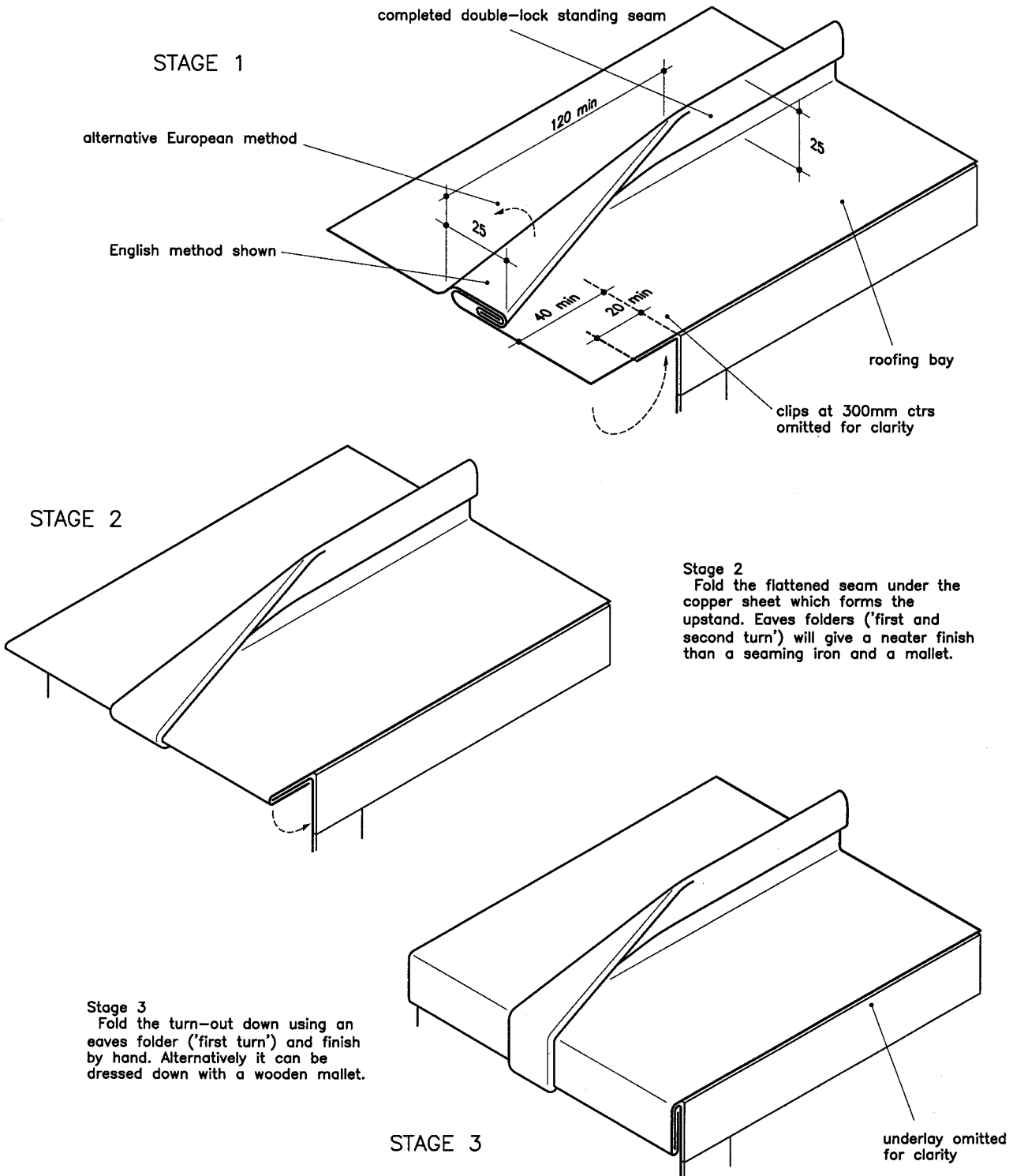
Temper: soft or quarter-hard, preferably. If half-hard is used the sides of the copper sheet should be cut tapered 10mm maximum, to the start of the splay.

Thickness: 0.6mm or 0.7mm

Stage 1

Dress standing seam over using a wooden seaming mallet. When flattening the end support the seam from underneath with a seaming iron. The start of the splay should be 120mm minimum from the edge of the copper sheet. Otherwise it is very difficult to carry out Stage 2 without the copper bunching up. It also puts the copper under less stress.

TRADITIONAL ✓ LONG STRIP ✗



STAGE 1

alternative European method

English method shown

completed double-lock standing seam

120 min

25

25

40 min

20 min

roofing bay

clips at 300mm ctrs omitted for clarity

STAGE 2

Stage 2

Fold the flattened seam under the copper sheet which forms the upstand. Eaves folders ('first and second turn') will give a neater finish than a seaming iron and a mallet.

Stage 3

Fold the turn-out down using an eaves folder ('first turn') and finish by hand. Alternatively it can be dressed down with a wooden mallet.

STAGE 3

underlay omitted for clarity

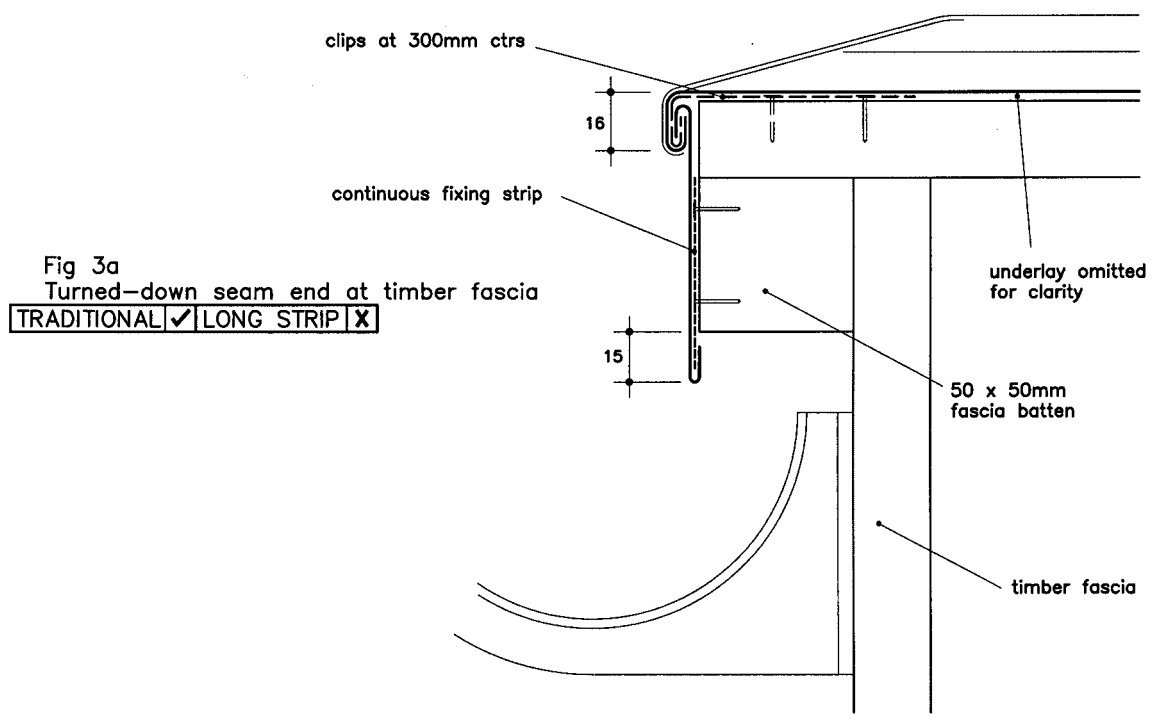


Fig 3a
Turned-down seam end at timber fascia
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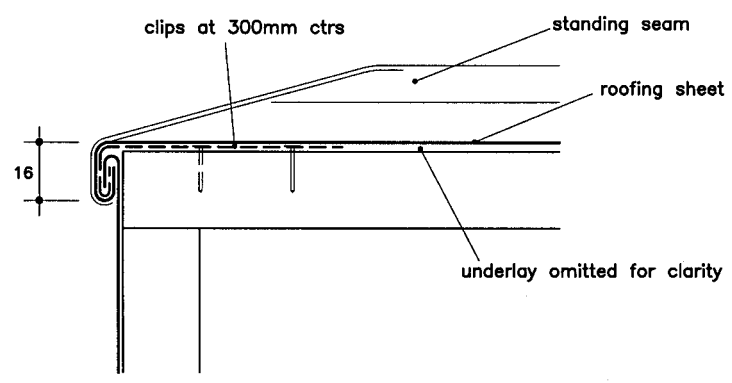


Fig 3b
Turned-down seam end at parapet gutter
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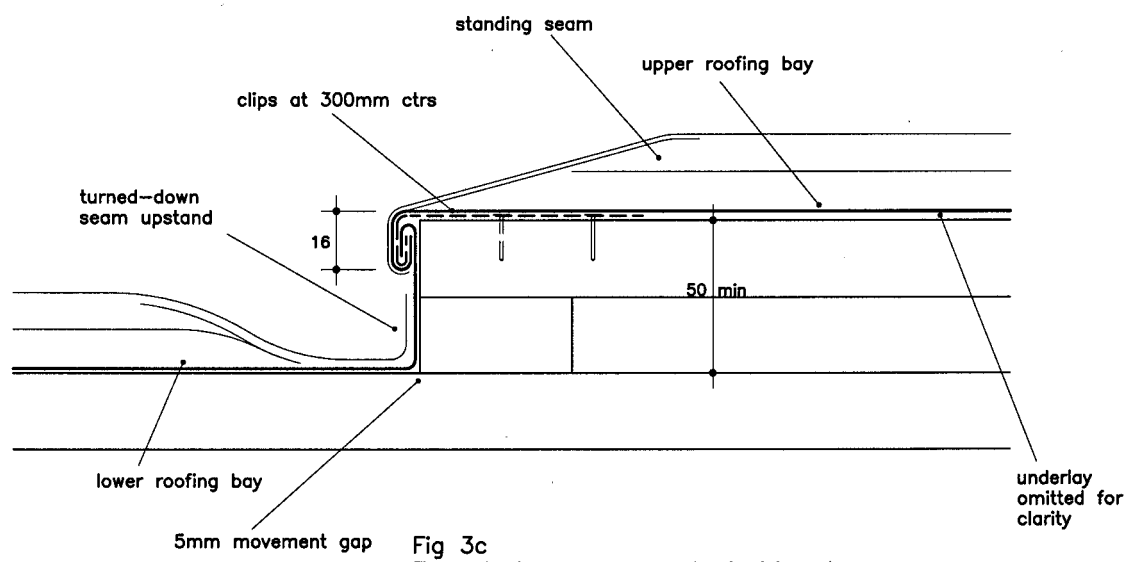


Fig 3c
Turned-down seam end at drip-step
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