

Fig 8 Pinched seam upstand

This is the preferred detail for abutments and ventilated ridges (see Figs 12, 13 and 20). It can also be used for drip-steps with a minimum upstand of 100mm (see Fig 4f). The maximum upstand height is only restricted by handling considerations, say 350mm.

TRADITIONAL ✓ LONG STRIP ✓

As all work to complete the joint can be done in-situ against the drip-step or abutment, it is an easily formed and therefore quick detail.

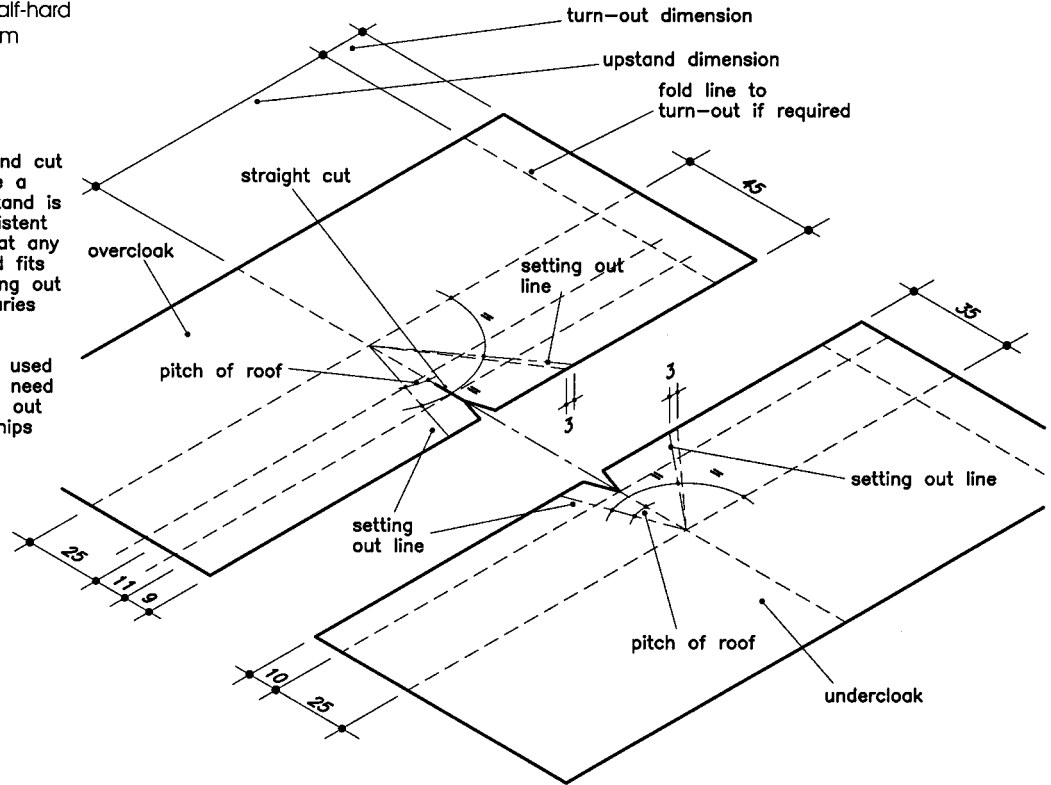
Temper: soft, quarter- or half-hard
Thickness: 0.6mm or 0.7mm

Stage 1

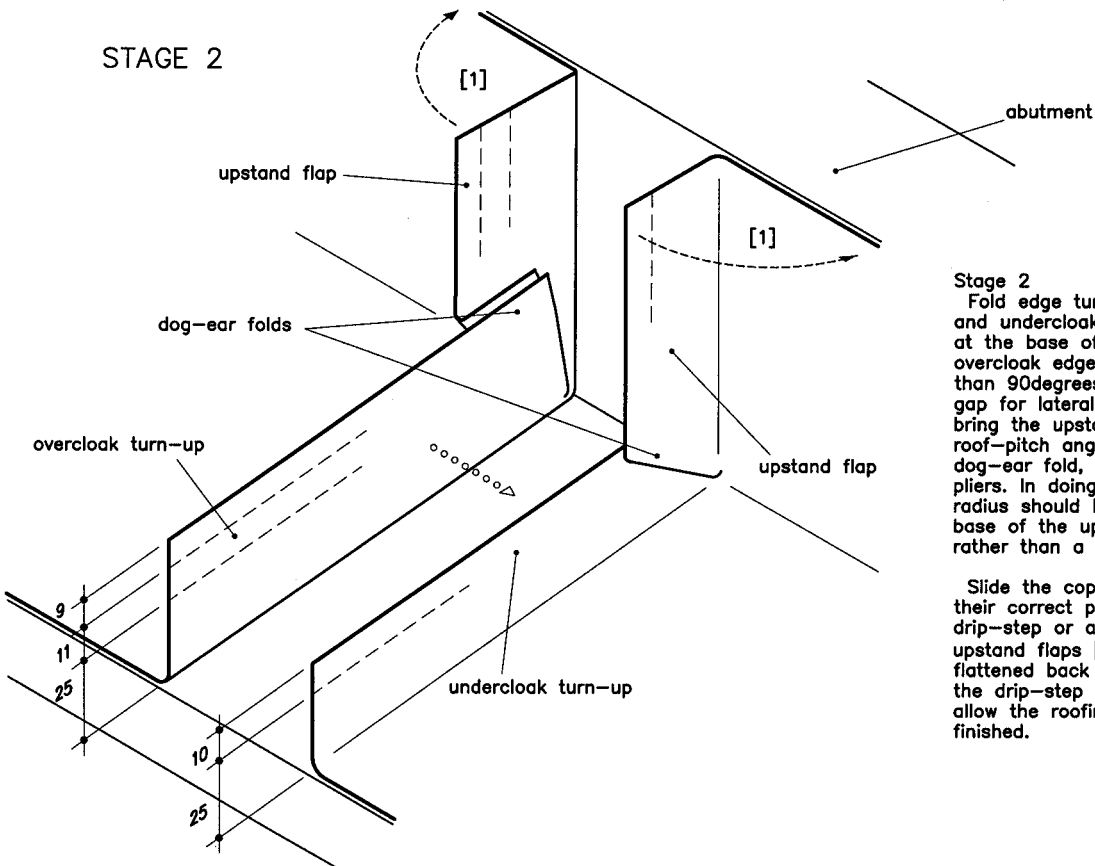
Mark out copper sheets and cut as shown. It is best to use a template so that each upstand is identical. This gives a consistent appearance and ensures that any cover flashing or downstand fits neatly. Note that the marking out gives the roof pitch and varies accordingly.

If profiled trays are being used the ends of the sheets will need to be flattened for marking out and cutting. Use straight snips for cutting.

STAGE 1



STAGE 2



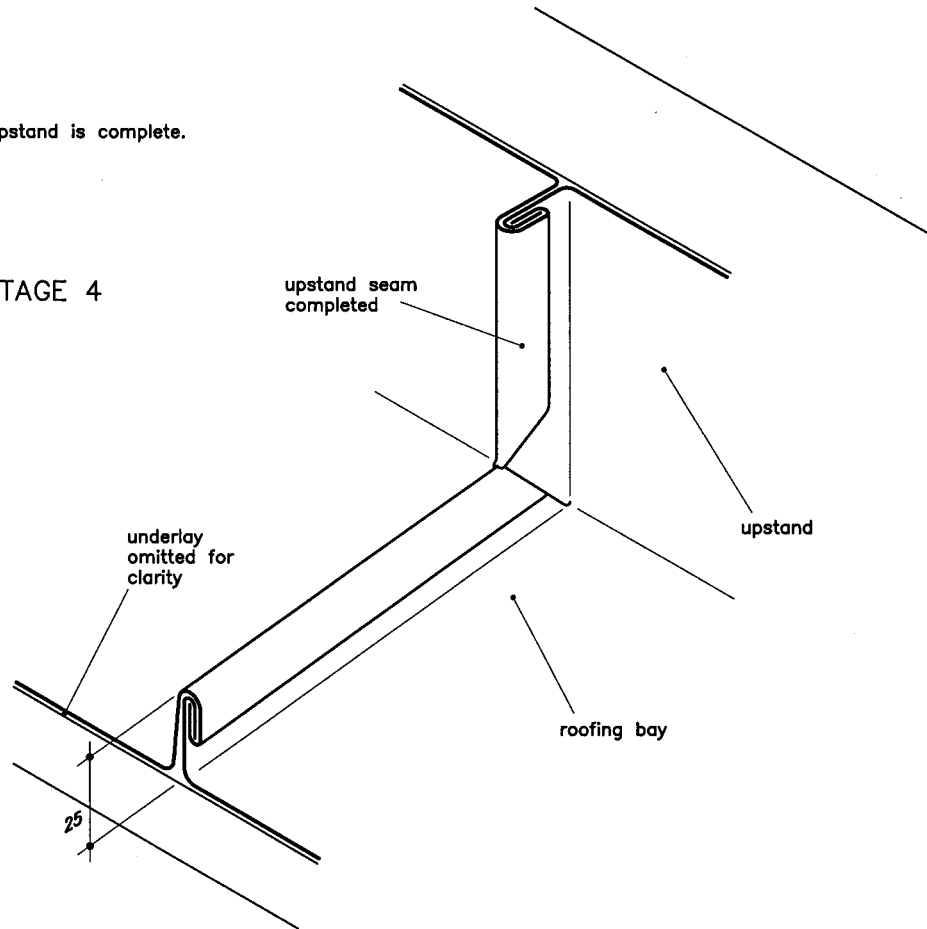
Stage 2

Fold edge turn-ups of overcloak and undercloak upright. The angle at the base of the 45mm overcloak edge turn-up is greater than 90degrees to allow a 3mm gap for lateral movement. Then bring the upstand up to the roof-pitch angle by forming a dog-ear fold, with dog-earring pliers. In doing this a slight radius should be made at the base of the upstand copper, rather than a sharp angle.

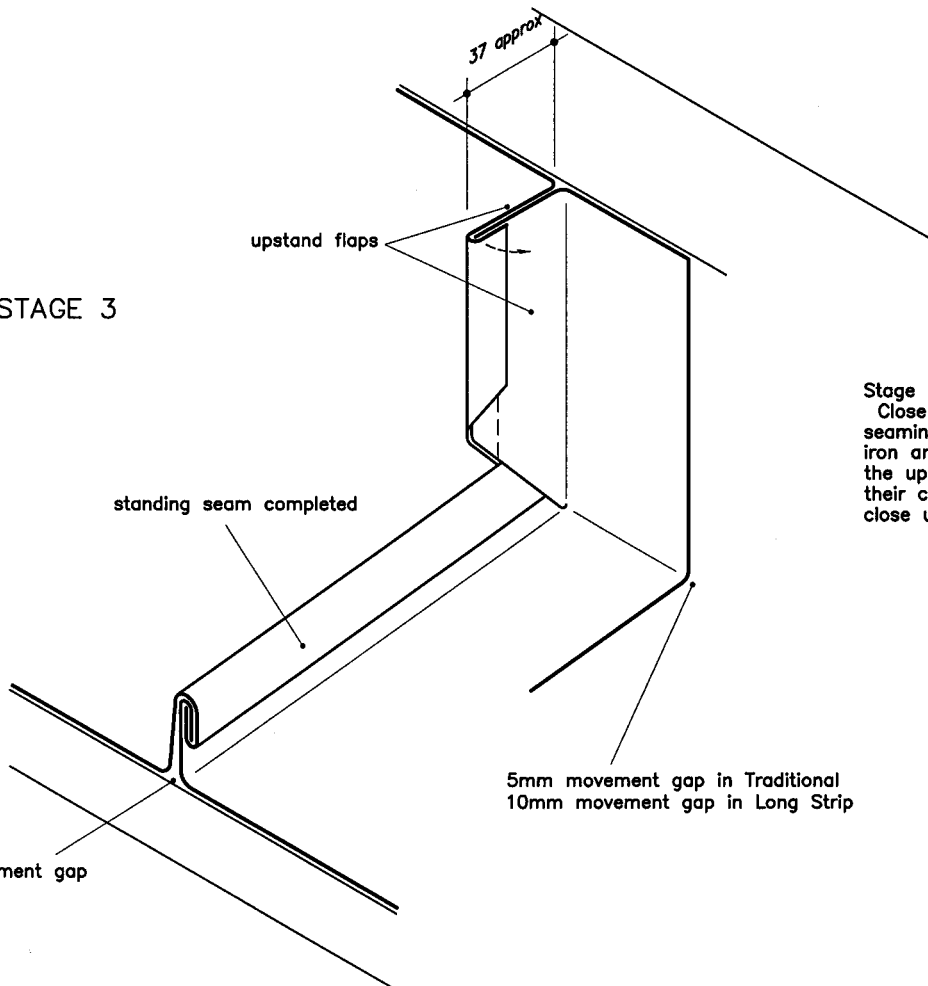
Slide the copper sheets up into their correct position against the drip-step or abutment. The upstand flaps [1] are then flattened back temporarily against the drip-step or abutment to allow the roofing seam to be finished.

Stage 4
The seam upstand is complete.

STAGE 4



STAGE 3



Stage 3
Close up roofing seam using seaming pliers or a seaming iron and a mallet. Then fold the upstand flaps forward to their correct position and close up the upstand seam.

5mm movement gap in Traditional
10mm movement gap in Long Strip