

## Installation Recommendations

### Positioning

The Bonding Gutter® should be placed to allow the slate or tile bond to be maintained and by using either a replacement tile and a half wider slate if possible. Where the tile nibs may interfere with the Bonding Gutter profile, they should be removed. It is recommended that a mechanical fix be provided to replace them.

### Preparation

The Bonding Gutter is designed to fix directly over the tiling or slating battens of both new and adjacent roofs. Any battens and underlay on the adjacent roof should be checked for condition and if necessary renewed back to the nearest appropriate rafter, any defective nails should be replaced.

### Fixing

Before installing the Bonding Gutter, mark the centre line of its intended position onto the roof and then remove the slates or tiles for cutting. With the slates or tiles removed, install the Bonding Gutter to the established centre line between the old and new roof, commencing at the eaves. Allowing for a 50mm overhang of the Bonding Gutter into the rainwater gutter and fix the Bonding Gutter with nails of acceptable quality through the outer flanges into the battens on both sides and at 500mm centres maximum. The last section of the Bonding Gutter should be fitted as close to the ridge as possible whilst avoiding any deflection to the section laid flat on the battens. When joining lengths of Bonding Gutter use the minimum lengths of overlap as follows:

Roof Pitch	Over 39°	30 - 39°	22.5 - 29°	below 22.5°
Overlap	150mm	200mm	300mm	350mm

### New roof tiles on the left side of the Bonding Gutter

In addition to providing a mortar bed on the central mortar bonding strip of the Bonding Gutter a mechanical fix to the tiles is recommended. There are two types of suggested method to achieve this; clipping with a standard tile clip on the left hand side of the tile interlock or head nailing through a purpose made nail hole in the tile ensuring its position in line with that of the tile manufacturers in order to maintain head lap fixing specifications.

### New roof tiles on the right side of the Bonding Gutter

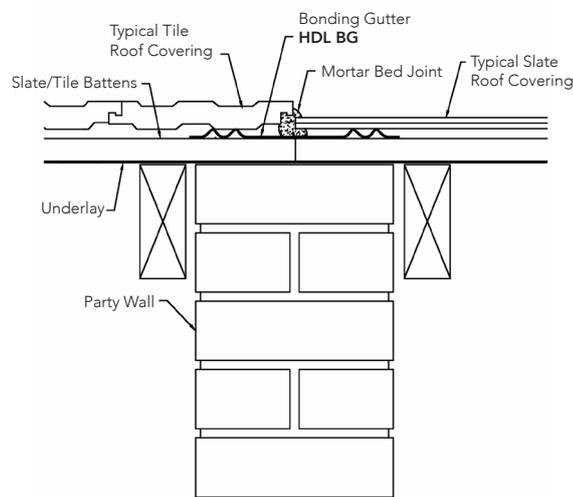
In addition to providing a mortar bed on the central mortar bonding strip of the Bonding Gutter, a mechanical fix to the tiles is recommended. A standard tile clip cannot be used, therefore nail fixing either through the manufacturers nail hole or a hole drilled on site is the best method available for both full or cut pieces of tile.

When nailing, care should be taken to avoid nailing in or between the water channels of the Bonding Gutter. Using either of these fixing methods, the tiles should be laid onto the mortar bed taking care to ensure that the mortar does not spread into the outer water channels, and abutted to the adjacent roof covering leaving only a small gap not exceeding 10mm between the two.

Where a height differential occurs between the roof covering, i.e. an interlocking tile to a plain tile or slates, the finished appearance can be improved by pointing up the difference as successive tiles are laid.

Ridge tiles, whether dry fixed or mortar bedded, are fitted in the normal manner to finish the roof covering.

### Typical Installation Detail



### Fire Break Installation

When creating a fire break installation, e.g. at a party wall, the battens should be cut to allow a smooth trowelled mortar barrier or other non-combustible material to be built up off the wall and finished level with the top of the slating or tiling battens.

When dealing with an existing fire break detail, any loose mortar or mortar that may be sound but raised above the level of battens should be removed and the mortar barrier reinstated or made good.

The underlay on both sides of the mortar barrier should be folded back over the battens before the nailing the Bonding Gutter into position and proceeding with the installation as previously described.

### Typical Fire Break Detail

