

CEMBRIT BLUNN

**NATURAL SLATE FROM BRAZIL: ALPINA
GREY/GREEN & GRAPHITE**



ROOFING SLATE



Alpina natural slate from Brazil

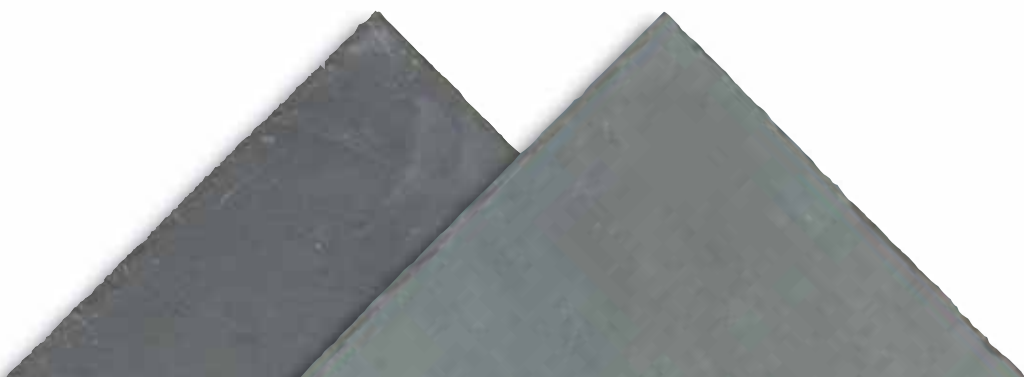
The best natural and man-made slates the world has to offer are available from Cembrit Blunn. Cembrit Blunn are members of the Dansk Eternit Holding A/S Group of Denmark, one of Europe's major building material producers with over 80 years experience in the manufacture of fibre reinforced cement products for the roofing and cladding industry.

Using skills accumulated over 80 years, Cembrit Blunn select natural slate from Spain, Canada, Brazil, North America, China and India. From UK quarries, Cembrit Blunn offer Welsh and Westmorland slates. A range of recommended accessories is also available.

Alpina is a natural Brazilian slate of the highest quality, selected from the finest deposits and produced at some of the best facilities in Papagaios, Brazil. It is available in two colours: grey green and graphite, in a variety of sizes, and with its flat surface and pleasing shade variations can be relied upon to create an attractive and long lasting roof.

Alpina slate has virtually no unstable minerals such as pyrites, graphite, carbon and un-oxidised irons and will withstand the most severe weather conditions: it is unaffected by sunlight, ultraviolet light and even acid rain.

Laid correctly Alpina slate will last the lifetime of the building and is ideal for use on any major project including supermarkets, schools, city offices and prestige homes.





Quality

Alpina slate is a tough natural material and samples are regularly tested to the following national standards:

British Standard

BS EN 12326-1: 2004 Product specification for roofing slate.

- Exhibited the top Class A1 for water absorption
- Exhibited the top Class T1 for thermal cycle resistance
- Exhibited the top Class S1 for sulphur dioxide exposure resistance
- Good flexural strength both transversely and longitudinally
- Acceptable non-carbonate carbon content

Slate Grain and Surface Characteristics

Most slates have a secondary plane of cleavage or grain which can only be determined microscopically. However this grain should not be confused with the texture which can be seen on the surface of the slate which is influenced by the direction in which the slate is split with a chisel, either from the top or the side. Alpina slate has a normal texture using the classifications detailed in BS EN 12326.

General design considerations

Alpina slate laid to BS 5534: 2003 will meet the strength requirements for the imposed and uniformly distributed wind and snow loads etc. The site exposure rating and the pitch of roof rafters will determine the size, pattern, lap and fixings for the slates. For UK and Northern Ireland locations, BS 5534: 2003 will indicate the expected degree of exposure. Wind driven rain ratings less than 56.5 l/m² per spell are described as 'moderate' (see table 1) and those above 56.5 l/m² per spell are described as 'severe' (see table 2). Detailed guidance on wind load calculations is given in BS 5534: 2003 and in BS 6399: Part 1: 1996, Part 2: 1997 and Part 3: 1988. In locations where abnormal conditions may be anticipated such as elevated sites, coastal locations, areas of heavy snowfall etc., the recommendation for 'severe' should be followed. Additional information can also be found in BS 8104: 1992. Where the location or construction might make a lower rafter pitch acceptable, designers are asked to seek advice.

Alpina Tables

Table 1 Moderate Exposure

less than 56.5 l/m² per spell

- In general, the recommendations below apply to rafter lengths of not more than 9m. The specifier should also take account of any abnormal local conditions that might apply.

Pitch	Slate Size	Minimum Headlap	Slates	Batten gauge	Holing gauge	Average Weight
deg	mm x mm	mm	no/m ²	mm	mm	kg/m ²
45°	600 x 300	54	12.21	273	337	36.92
	500 x 300	54	14.95	223	287	37.67
	500 x 250	54	17.94	223	287	37.67
	400 x 200	54	28.90	173	237	38.84
40°	600 x 300	60	12.35	270	340	37.33
	500 x 300	60	15.15	220	290	38.18
	500 x 250	60	18.18	220	290	38.18
	400 x 200	60	29.41	170	240	39.53
35°	600 x 300	67	12.51	267	344	37.82
	500 x 300	67	15.40	217	294	38.80
	500 x 250	67	18.48	217	294	38.80
	400 x 200	67	30.03	167	244	40.36
30°	600 x 300	77	12.75	262	349	38.55
	500 x 300	77	15.76	212	299	39.72
	500 x 250	77	18.91	212	299	39.72
	400 x 200	77	30.96	162	249	41.61
27.5°	600 x 300	83	12.89	259	352	38.99
	500 x 300	83	15.99	209	302	40.29
	500 x 250	83	19.18	209	302	40.29
25°	600 x 300	91	13.10	255	356	39.61
	500 x 300	91	16.30	205	306	41.08
	500 x 250	91	19.56	205	306	41.08
22.5°	500 x 300	101	16.71	200	311	42.11
20°	500 x 300	113	17.23	194	317	43.41

Table 2 Severe Exposure

greater than or equal to 56.5 l/m² per spell

- In general, the recommendations below apply to rafter lengths of not more than 6m. The specifier should also take account of any abnormal local conditions that might apply.

Pitch	Slate Size	Minimum Headlap	Slates	Batten gauge	Holing gauge	Average Weight
deg	mm x mm	mm	no/m ²	mm	mm	kg/m ²
45°	600 x 300	69	12.55	266	345	37.97
	500 x 300	69	15.47	216	295	38.98
	500 x 250	69	18.56	216	295	38.98
	400 x 200	69	30.21	166	245	40.60
40°	600 x 300	76	12.72	262	348	38.47
	500 x 300	76	15.72	212	298	39.62
	500 x 250	76	18.87	212	298	39.62
	400 x 200	76	30.86	162	248	41.48
35°	600 x 300	86	12.97	257	353	39.22
	500 x 300	86	16.10	207	303	40.58
	500 x 250	86	19.32	207	303	40.58
	400 x 200	86	31.85	157	253	42.80
30°	600 x 300	98	13.28	251	359	40.16
	500 x 300	98	16.58	201	309	41.79
	500 x 250	98	19.90	201	309	41.79
	400 x 200	98	33.11	151	259	44.50
27.5°	500 x 300	106	16.92	197	313	42.64
25°	500 x 300	116	17.36	192	318	43.75
22.5°	500 x 300	128	17.92	186	324	45.16

- These tables are based on a nail hole positioned 25mm in from the side of the slate. It may be possible to use certain slates at lower pitches by holing the slates nearer to the edge under factory conditions.

- An allowance should also be made for cutting and wastage.

- For further details and assistance please contact our Technical Department.

Sitework

Storage and handling

Slates should be carefully stacked on their longer edges with timber bearers, battens or boards between layers. The lowest layer must be arranged on a firm level base.

Working

Slate can be cut and holed on site by hand or machine. Care must be taken to avoid undue spalling. Slates should be holed from the bed towards the face so that the nail-head is accommodated in the small cavity formed by the area of spalling. Individual slates should be holed so that the thicker end is at the tail of the slate.

Before fixing, the slates should be sorted into three or four groups of similar thickness (ideally the quantity to be sorted should be sufficient to cover at least one roof slope). The thickest group should be used in the courses nearest to the eaves and the thinnest group at the top of the roof.

The holing gauges for common laps are shown in tables 1 and 2.

Fixing

Alpina slates must be laid in accordance with the Code of Practice for Slating and Tiling, BS 5534: 2003, and the Code of Practice for Workmanship on Building Sites – Slating and Tiling, BS 8000: Part 6: 1990. The roof structure should be checked to ensure that it is to a true line and squareness tolerance, and set out to ensure that:

- the minimum cutting of slates is necessary.
- the long edges of the slates are parallel to the direction at which the water will run off the roof. In some instances this may result in raking cuts to all the eaves and the ridges.
- the horizontal lines of the courses are straight and true.
- the perpendicular lines of the slate are to a true alignment and allow for a small 'perp' gap between slates (3mm ± 1mm).

The last two items are best achieved using a chalked line.

Slates should be twice centre-nailed to horizontal battens etc., as described in BS 5534, using:

- copper, aluminium, phosphor or silicon bronze nails to BS 5534:2003

The minimum head diameter for nails used with natural slates is 10mm (which generally means a shank diameter of between 3.00 – 3.35mm) and they should penetrate into the batten by a minimum of 15mm.

Or, for hook fixing:

- stainless steel spike hooks to BS 5534: 2003 to suit common laps

The minimum recommended pitch for hook fixing is 25°. However, below 30° crimped hooks should be used. The slate grip gap should be small enough to hold the slate securely but not so small as to damage the slate.

Slates, generally, should be not less than 150mm wide. At all verges and abutments, alternate slate courses must start with half width or slate and half width to maintain bond. Slate and a half widths must be used if the half slate is less than 150mm wide. At valleys and hips where slates need

to be cut on the rake, wide slates must be used to maintain an adequate width at the head or tail. At mitred hips on low pitched roofs wide slates should be used beneath the hip capping.

Battens

In accordance with the recommendations in BS 5534: 2003, the minimum batten size, for rafter spacing up to 600mm for use with natural slates is 50 x 25mm. To avoid splitting the batten, the maximum nail diameter should not exceed one tenth of the batten width. The ends of any batten should be fully supported and the length of any batten should not be less than 1.2m (except where this is unavoidable) and nailed to a maximum of 600mm centres. Where the roof is close-boarded, counter battens should be used down the slope in the roof on the line of the rafters. Counter battens should be of sufficient thickness to provide ventilation between the boarding and underlay.

The batten gauges for common laps are shown in tables 1 and 2.

Underlay

Suitable underlay should have a minimum standard to BS 747: 2000 Type 1F and/or should have a BBA Certificate. The underlay should be draped over the rafters, or fully supported on boarding or sheathing, should allow any moisture to drain and should extend over the tilting fillet, fascia board and into the eaves gutter.

Ventilation

The roof space and/or batten cavity must be ventilated in accordance with the latest edition of BS 5250: 2002. Particular attention should be given to the need for adequate ventilation where the insulation follows the rafter line. Cembrit Blunn offer a comprehensive range of ventilation products to suit most applications and further advice is available on request.

Lead staining risk

Lead develops a lead carbonate patina which, if washed over slates by rain or other moisture, causes unsightly staining. To prevent this reaction marring the work, it is advisable to treat all lead including soakers and flashings, with patination oil before any rain occurs, and not later than the day the lead is fixed. Patination oil, which is readily available from builders' merchants, should be applied following the manufacturer's instructions.

Typical specification

Roof to be covered with Alpina slates, size mm x mm, colour....., laid to a minimum head lap of mm. An NBS specification is available either from our Technical Department or our website.

Accessories

A full range of accessories is available. Please contact our Technical Department or see our website for full details.

Supply

Cembrit Blunn's natural Alpina slates are supplied directly to approved accounts, roofing contractors and builders merchants. Prices are available on request from Cembrit Blunn Ltd.

Cembrit Blunn Limited

The information contained in this publication and otherwise supplied to users of the company's products is based on the company's general experience, best knowledge and belief. However, because of factors beyond the company's knowledge and control, which can affect the use of the products, no warranty is given or implied with respect to such information.

The company's policy is one of continuous improvement. Cembrit Blunn Limited therefore reserves the right to alter specifications at any time and without notice.

As with all natural materials, colours and textures of slate may vary according to light and weather conditions. It is advisable to ask for samples of slate prior to specification and purchase. Owing to this and limitations of the printing process, colours of slate in this brochure may only be taken as indicative.

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