

OVER-BATTEN DRY FIX VALLEY TROUGHS

The troughs must be fixed onto counter battens, and onto new or existing valley boards. It is recommended that valley boards are used for all valley details, either 6 mm continuous ply boards laid over the rafters and supported on timber noggins, or 12 mm ply (or 19 mm softwood) set between the rafters supported on bearers.

The valley must first be lined longitudinally with roofing underlay, either Type 1F in accordance with BS8747:2007 or BBA/third party approved, for the width of the valley boards. The pitch angle of the valley trough will adapt to suit pitches from 17.5 to 60°, and for a pitch differential of up to 20° on either side of the valley.

Counter battens of the same depth as the tiling battens must be fitted onto the valley boards over the underlay, at an appropriate distance from the valley centre to accommodate the trough, and are nailed through into the main rafters/trusses below.

The lengths of trough are firmly pressed down onto the valley board and nailed to the counter batten at a maximum of 500 mm centres, using clout head nails of a quality acceptable in good roofing practice, allowing a 150 mm overlap when measured vertically.

The roof tile underlay is laid and dressed over the counter batten. Tiling battens must be fitted with the ends firmly located onto the valley boards, positioned close to the counter batten, and taking care not to damage the underlay. The roof tile underlay may be laid over or under the trough. If laid over the trough, it must not extend or drape into the water channel.

The fascia board must be cut to allow the trough to pass through and discharge into the gutter without flattening out. Using a fine-toothed hacksaw, the end of the trough should be trimmed to the approximate centre line of the gutter. Alternatively, a soaker of minimum Code 4 or BBA/third party approved lead replacement flashing material may be fitted below the trough and dressed into the gutter.

At the head of the valley, the troughs should be mitred together and a lead saddle (minimum Code 4) or BBA/third party approved lead replacement flashing material of sufficient length dressed over the troughs, and by the same length of lap required between the two valley trough units, if a flashing material without self-adhesive backing is used.

At dormers, a soaker must be used at the base of the valley to dress onto the adjacent tiling. At sprocketed eaves or mansards, separate lengths of trough must be fitted above and below, with a saddle flashing of sufficient lap length to link the two parts depending upon the change in pitch.

The tiles are laid in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The tiles are cut to the rake into the valley and abutted close or touching the raised centre section. To avoid distortion, care must be taken not to force the tiles or slates too heavily against it.

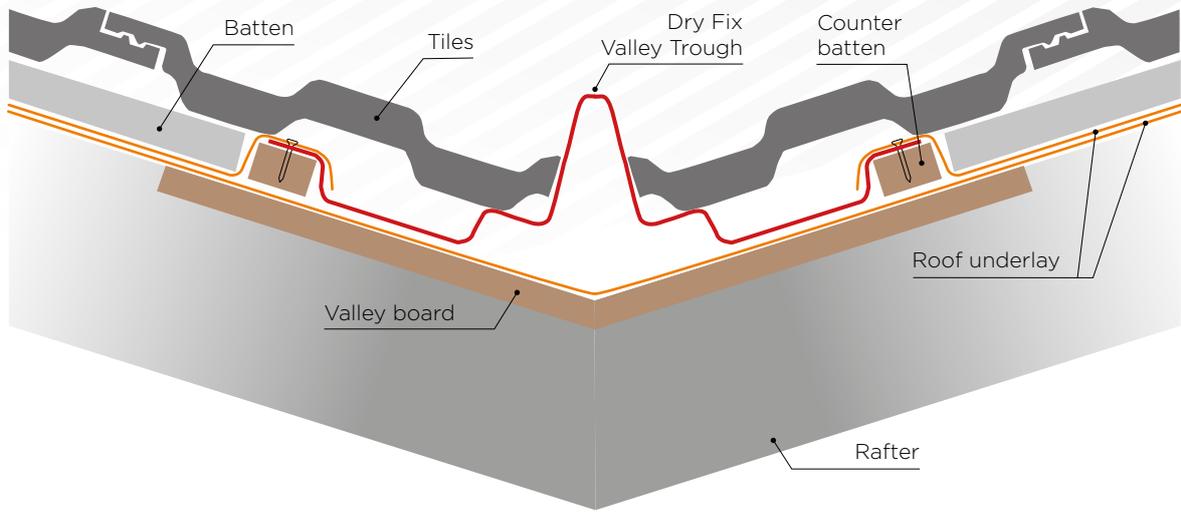
Note: Low Profile Over Batten Valley Troughs are also suitable for use with slates if required.

Where small cuts of single lap tiles require additional support, especially on the left side of the valley, a proprietary tile lap clip may be used. Packing pieces and strips are not recommended. To avoid small cuts of slate or double lap tiles occurring that are difficult to fix, it is recommended that a tile and a half or wider slate is used.

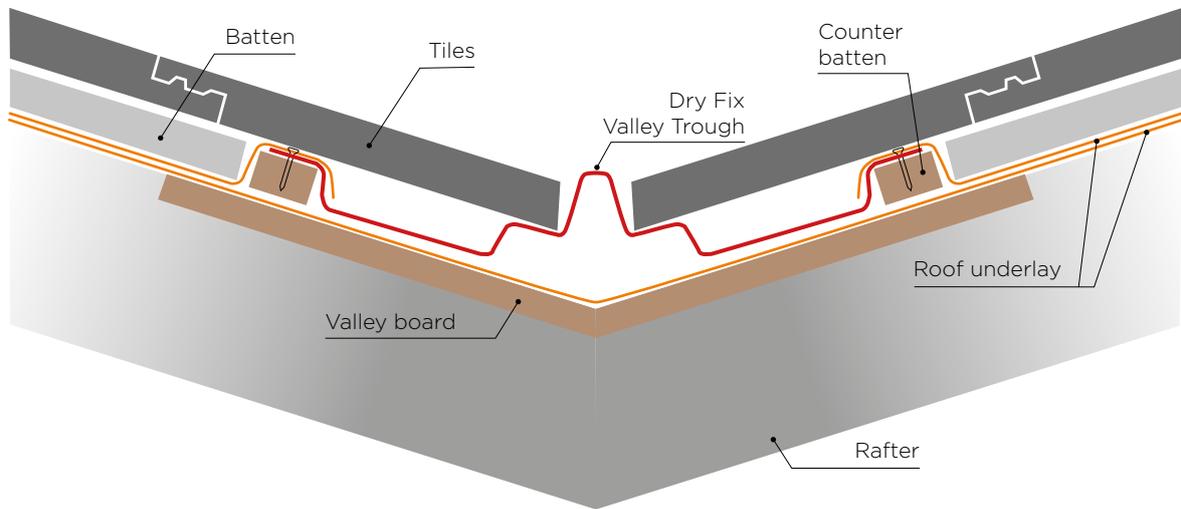
Finishing

Roof tiling must be carried out in accordance with the relevant parts of BS5534:2014, BS8000-0:2014 and BS8000-6:2013.

High Profile Over Batten Valley Trough



Low Profile Over Batten Valley Trough



Date of issue: May 19