Unit 111: Roofing occupations

# Worksheet 10: Install single lap tiles (tutor)

1. What is the correct overhang required at the eave?
2. 150mm
3. 100mm
4. 75mm
5. 50mm
6. How do you get the first batten position for a single lap tile?
7. Measure full length of tile front minus 70mm.
8. Measure full back of tile from the nib – 50mm.
9. Measure front of tile minus 75mm.
10. Measure back of tile – 75mm.
11. How does the roof pitch and fascia change the eaves?
12. The overhang is always the same.
13. The overhang can vary if both change from eave to eave.
14. The overhang will only change if fascia changes height.
15. The overhang and fascia always stay the same.
16. How would you secure eave tiles?
17. Nail and clip all eave products.
18. Nail and bed all eave products.
19. Don’t fix any eave products to allow for movement.
20. Only clip eave products.
21. When tiling into an abutment you should allow for a space no greater than:
22. 5mm.
23. 55mm.
24. 75mm.
25. 100mm.
26. What is the wind resistance fixings recommended for abutments?
27. Lead straps and bedding.
28. Lead straps and nails.
29. Head bedding clips and nails.
30. Nailed wire clips or nails.
31. How are dry verge systems installed?
32. From past experience.
33. As instructed by manufacturer’s instructions only.
34. With manufacturer’s instructions only used as a guide.
35. As the site agent has instructed.
36. The width of an open valley should be no more than
37. 75mm
38. 120mm
39. 150mm
40. 200mm
41. What is the mortar mix for bedding when working on roofs?
42. 3 sand 2 cement and water.
43. 3 cement 1 sand and water.
44. 3 sand 1 cement and water.
45. 3 cement 1 sand and water.
46. Why would you use a wider tile at a hip line?
47. So small cuts are not used which may dislodge.
48. So you can use all small cuts on the ridge.
49. So the ridge tiles don’t need to be fixed down.
50. To save on tile cutting.
51. How is mortar bedding formed for wet ridge tiles?
52. 10–20mm bed with 20mm joint.
53. 15mm bed with 50mm joint.
54. 10–15mm bed with 8–12mm joint.
55. 10–15mm bed with 15mm joint.
56. How far should be mechanically fixed when bedding ridge tiles?
57. None are required as the mortar is sufficient.
58. 900mm at either end of the ridge line.
59. 450mm at either end of the ridge line.
60. 900mm only at the start of the ridge line.
61. Ridge systems with no mortar can be:
62. dry or ventilated with 10mm airflow.
63. dry or ventilated with 100mm airflow.
64. dry or ventilated with any airflow.
65. dry or ventilated with no airflow required.
66. What is the purpose of a hip iron?
67. To keep the ridge straight.
68. To allow the gutters to run continuous.
69. To prevent ridge sliding down.
70. They are just for show.
71. How do you form the mortar for bedding on ridge?
72. Fill up the whole ridge tile and place on.
73. Form sausages and bed either side with tile packing and bed joint.
74. Form sausages and bed only.
75. Use tile packing and bed joints.