Unit 111: Roofing occupations

# Worksheet 7: Natural slate tiles (learner)

1. Explain the correct process for working out the batten gauge for double lap weatherproof finishes, identifying the slate batten formula.
2. Work out the following gauges for the slate sizes below (length – head lap divided by 2).
3. 400 x 200mm(16x8) h/lap 75mm
4. 450 x 225mm(18x9) h/lap 90mm
5. 600 x 300mm(24x12) h/lap 100mm

1. Draw a slater’s knife in the box provided.
2. When and where would you use a ‘tingle?’
3. Name three materials that could be used as a tingle.
4. What is meant by the term **margin**? In measurement, what would the margin represent?
5. Name two areas of the country where slate is more commonly brought from and explain their differences.
6. Explain the term ‘nail sickness’ when associated with slate roofs, including possible causes.
7. What is the recommended distance from the edge for holing a natural slate?
8. Identify the formula for working out the holing position when setting out for slates that have been purchased without nail holes.
9. Calculate the holing position of the following slates:
10. 400 x 200mm(16x8) h/lap 75mm
11. 450 x 225mm(18x9) h/lap 90mm
12. 600 x 300mm(24x12) h/lap 100mm

1. Identify the method of grading slates prior to application.
2. Draw and name the tool used for removing broken slates in pitched roof surfaces, in the box provided.
3. Natural slates should be holed, one at a time, from the underside (bed) of the slate towards the face: identify why it is important that this method is carried out.
4. Look at the drawing below. Explain why it is important to always nail the first (eaves) course into the secondary batten; identify what problems can occur if this process is not carried out.

