Unit 111: Roofing occupations

# Worksheet 6: Double lap tiles (tutor)

1. For the tile shown below, calculate the batten gauge. Show your working out.

265mm

165mm

265 - 65 divide by 2 = 100mm

1. Explain the purpose of the tile shown in the drawing below and identify where it is more commonly used in relation to areas of roofs.

It breaks the course bond and is used every other course at abutments and verges. It is also used for valleys and hip cuts.

1. Identify the minimum side lap when applying plain tile to hips and valley roof surfaces.

55mm side lap is the minimum.

1. Explain the differences between single-lap and double-lap tiling.

Single lap only overlaps the course below once, whereas double lap overlaps two courses below.

1. Identify the required overhang at the eaves when applying plain tiles and explain why this is important.

50mm overhang is required to allow rain water to run in to the gutters; also to prevent water running down the wall and causing damp.

1. Explain the purpose of a tile nib.

To prevent the tile sliding down the roof in case of nail failure.

1. What nail fixings should be used to all eaves tiles, first course tiles, and tiles and a half?

They should be all double nailed.

1. Explain why a hip iron is used and the method of fixing.

It prevents the ridge tiles sliding down the hip, and it is screwed to the hip rafter.

1. Explain the reason the gauge can change for vertical surfaces for plain tiles.

It can be changed as it is a vertical surface and rain water is less likely to trace back as it does on a pitch.

1. Identify the recommended batten size, required when applying plain tiles to pitched roof surfaces.

100 mm average gauge to 112 mm vertical.

1. Identify the minimum recommended lap a ridge should cover the top course of plain tiles.

75mm or 3 inch.

1. Identify the recommended ratio of mortar mix when working with plain tiles.

3 sand / 1 cement / potable water

1. Identify why you use a batten located at the centre of a hip leg when applying bonnet and arris hip tiles to plain tile roof surfaces.



To allow you to nail your product down securely.

1. Name the component shown below, used in the application of plain tiles at hips.

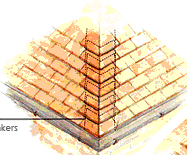


Arris hip tile.

1. List the types of defects that may be found in battens.

Knots / warped / snapped / twisted.

1. Identify the process of fixing a hip leg with plain tiles.



Each tile is cut into the hip bonnet at an angle to support it from movement, using a tile and half.

1. The drawing below shows a plain tile valley using individual pre-made valley tiles; identify the method of ensuring the valley tiles are fixed in place preventing movement.



Cut either side at the angle of the valley tile to prevent movement

1. Explain the advantages of dry roofing systems (ridge, verge etc.) compared to more traditional methods of mortar.

* Less maintenance
* Easier to install
* Provides a better fix

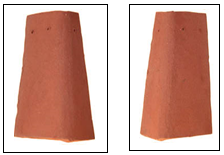
1. List three different types of application for weathering a hip leg in plain tiles and explain how each one is fixed.

Bonnet hip tile – bed on and nail face pointed.

Arris hip tile – spot bed on and nail.

Ridge tile – bed and screw fix a minimum of 900mm top and bottom of hip.

1. Identify where on a roof you would use the two tiles below and explain why there is a RH and LH version.



On a vertical panel alternative courses for the bond.

1. What gauge can plain tiles be expanded to when tiling a vertical surface?

112mm