



Over & under tiling

Introduction

Over & under tiles can be laid on roof pitches down to 30 degrees. The number of tiles per square metre is determined by the size of the tiles, the side lap and gauge. The following specification is based on a tile size of 386mm long x 168mm wide, both the over and under tiles being the same size. The approximate number of these tiles per square metre for a normal 75 mm headlap is 16 overs and 16 unders.

Tiling

Fix 75 x 32 mm vertical battens at approximately 200 mm centres on top of the boarding and underlay. The exact spacings is dependent on the width of the under tiles. Under tiles are then laid in position between two vertical battens, starting from the eaves, and nailed into the side of the vertical battens using alloy nails. The Over tiles are positioned over a vertical batten, bedded in mortar at the head and nailed into the vertical batten using alloy nails.

Eaves

Fix a course, or double course, of plain tiles with tails projecting 50 mm over gutter. Bed the bottom edge of the under and over tiles onto eaves plain tiles on 75 mm wide bed of mortar, with tile slips finished flush in each roof tile roll.

Verge

Bed an undercloak, or double undercloak, of plain tiles, laid face downwards with bottom ends exposed, projecting not more than 50 mm beyond the face of the wall on mortar identical to that used in gable walling, and point neatly. Bed the edge of the verge tiles flush with the undercloak on a 75 mm wide bed of mortar, ensuring that the mortar is not displaced or cracked when the tiles are nailed.

Hip

Fix a hip iron to the hip rafter with galvanised steel screws. Cut Over and Under tiles to fit closely at the hip junction. Make weathertight with edges and joints of third round hip tiles solidly bedded in mortar. Insert tile slips into solid bedding at butt joints. Shape first hip tile neatly to align with corner of eaves and fill end with mortar and tile slips finished flush.

Valley

Ensure that valley boards, plywood valley sheathing and tilting fillets provide full support for lead valley. Cut the underlay to the rake (ie angle) of the valley and dress over tilting fillets to lap onto lead valley. Ensure that underlay is not laid under lead. Cut Over and Under tiles neatly to form a gap not less than 125 mm wide centred on valley. Bed on mortar on plain tile, natural slate or 6 mm fibre cement undercloaks laid loose on each side of valley.



Ridge

Make weathertight with edges and joints of half round ridge tiles solidly bedded in mortar. Insert tile slips into solid bedding and butt joints. Fill ends of ridges at gables with mortar and tile slips finished flush. Bed dentil slips in each roof tile pan to form dentil course projecting a consistent approved dimension.

Side Abutment with Flashing

Turn underlay at least 100 mm up abutment. Cut or fit tiles closely to abutment. Ensure that lead step and cover flashing is dressed closely over tile profiles by not less than 150 mm but including one full over tile.

Side Abutment with Secret Gutter

Turn underlay up against, or secure in place with, the counterbatten forming upstand of secret gutter. Ensure that the secret gutter, not less than 50 mm wide x 25 mm deep is formed in timber and covered with lead liner. Fit tiles to abutment with a clear gap of not more than 15 mm.

For more information please contact Sandtoft Technical Support on 0870 145 2021.

March 06