SECRET DRY FIX VALLEY TROUGH

CODE: SDVT1

Installation Recommendations

1. The valley troughs should 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 6mm continuous ply boards laid over the rafters and supported on timber noggins, or 12mm ply (or 18mm softwood) set between the rafters supported on bearers and be of sufficient width to support the ends of the tiling or slating battens.

2. The valley should first be lined longitudinally with roofing underlay, either Type 1F in accordance with BS 8747:2007 or BBA/third party approved non-bituminous type, for the width of the valley boards. The pitch angle of the valley trough will adapt to suit roof pitches from 17.5° to 60°, and for a pitch differential of up to 20° on either side of the valley.

3. Counter battens of the same depth as the tiling battens should be fitted onto the valley boards over the underlay, at an appropriate distance from the valley centreline to accommodate the trough, and be nailed into the valley boards or rafters below.

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

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

6. The fascia board may 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.

Note: Where an eaves closure detail is required, please see our separate installation recommendations for over batten style dry fix valley troughs.

7. At the head of the valley, the valley 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 a fully self-adhesive backing is used.

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

9. The slates or tiles are laid in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, cut to a rake into the valley and abutted close or just touching those opposite.
Note: SDVT1 valley troughs are suitable for use with most slates and double lap tiles.

10. To avoid small cuts of slate or tiles occurring that are difficult to fix, it is recommended that a tile and a half or wider slate is used.

Finishing

Roof tiling and slating should be carried out in accordance with the relevant parts of BS 5534, BS 8000-0 and BS 8000-6.

Fig. 1 Secret dry fix valley (cold roof)

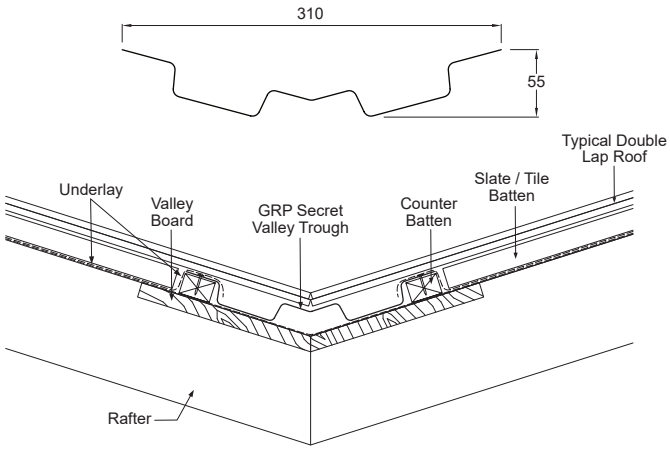
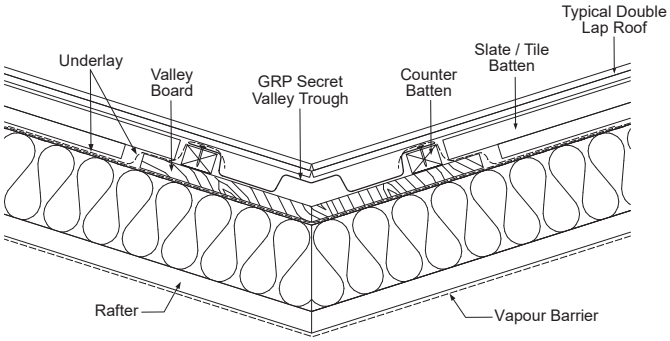


Fig. 2 Secret dry fix valley (warm roof)



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