NSAI Standards

Code of Practice
I.C.P. 2:1982

Slating and Tiling

I.C.P. 2:1982

Incorporating amendments/corrigenda/National Annexes issued since publication:

I.C.P. 2:1982/A1:1986
I.C.P. 2:1982/A2:1994

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SWiFT xxx: A rapidly developed recommendatory document based on the consensus of the participants of an NSAI workshop.

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NATIONAL STANDARDS AUTHORITY OF IRELAND

GAS TECHNICAL STANDARDS COMMITTEE

AMENDMENT

NO. 2 : 1994

OF

IRISH CODE OF PRACTICE (SLATING AND TILING)

I.C.P. 2:1982

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1. (i) Where the words "asbestos-cement" appear in the code alter them to read "fibre-cement".

(ii) (a) Alter all references to "Irish Standard 3, Concrete Roofing Tiles" to read "I.S./EN 490 : 1994, Concrete Roofing Tiles and Fittings – Product Specifications".

(b) Alter all references to "I.S. 3" to read "I.S./EN 490".

(iii) (a) Alter all references to "I.S.7: Part 1, Asbestos-Cement Slates" to read "I.S./EN 492: 1994: Fibre-Cement Slates and their Fittings for Roofing – Product Specification and Test Methods".

(b) Alter all references to " I.S. 7 and I.S. 7: Part 1 " to read "I.S./EN 492".

2. Sub-Clause 4.5.3; Delete the existing title and substitute "Handling and cutting fibre – cement slates which contain asbestos fibres".

NOTES TO USERS

For Information Only

This amendment is necessary because of the publication of I.S./EN 490 and I.S./EN 492 and the consequent revocation of I.S. 3 and I.S. 7:Part 1.

AMENDMENT

No. 1 : 1986

OF

I.C.P. 2 : 1982

SLATING AND TILING

Clause 14: Delete table No. 1 and substitute the following table:

Table 1: Minimum Batten Sizes

Roofing Material	Span	
	400 and 450 mm	600 mm
Single Lap Concrete Tiles	Width x Depth 44 x 35	Width x Depth 44 x 35
Asbestos-Cement Slates	44 x 35	44 x 35

Note 1: (to table 1). Delete the existing text and substitute the following:

' As these sizes are minima, to ensure compliance with the table it may be necessary to use battens having a nominal size greater than these minima'.

IRISH CODE OF PRACTICE

SLATING AND TILING

I.C.P. 2 : 1982

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CONTENTS

CONTENTS—(*Continued*)

SECTION FIVE: REPAIRS AND RECOVERING

SECTION SIX: SAFETY AND GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

Appendices

Tables

Figures

FOREWORD

This code has been prepared with the object of securing improvements in on-site roofing practice. The code covers design, construction and maintenance. It deals only with single lap interlocking concrete tiles and asbestos-cement slates, as the usage of other types of tiles and slates is very low. The code does not cover detailed structural design.

The code was prepared by a committee on which were representatives of the Department of the Environment, Office of Public Works, National Building Agency, Local Authorities, Tile and Slating manufacturers, Roofing contractors, the National House Building Guarantee Scheme and this Institute.

The first working paper placed before the committee was British Standard 5534, Part 1 : 1978 " Code of practice for slating and tiling ". While the code is based on this document, it differs from it in many aspects. These changes were made mainly to suit Irish conditions.

Irish Code of Practice for Slating and Tiling

SECTION ONE: GENERAL

1. SCOPE

This code deals with the design and application of asbestos-cement slating and concrete tiling, underlay, boarding, counter battens, battens and their fixings. Weathertightness and thermal resistance are considered.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 General

2.1.1 *Abutment.* The intersection of a roof surface with the part of the structure which rises above it.

2.1.2 *Barge board.* A component fixed along the edges of a gable and covering the ends of the horizontal roof members.

2.1.3 *Chimney gutter.* A gutter formed at the back of a chimney stack penetrating through a pitched roof.

2.1.4 *Back gutter.* A gutter formed at the back of a chimney or other penetration through a pitched roof.

2.1.5 *Dormer.* A vertical window or opening framed in a sloping roof.

2.1.6 *Dormer cheek.* A vertical side of a dormer.

2.1.7 *Eaves.* The lower or draining edge of a roof.

2.1.8 *Fascia.* The external vertical member, of various impervious materials, of a cornice or eaves construction.

2.1.9 *Fascia board.* A member, usually of timber, fixed to the rafter ends, wall plate or wall face immediately below the eaves.

2.1.10 *Flashing.* A strip of impervious material, usually metal, used to exclude water from the junction between a roof covering and another part of the structure.

2.1.10.1 *Apron flashing.* A flashing the lower edge of which is lapped over the roof covering.

2.1.10.2 *Cover flashing.* A flashing used in conjunction with other components such as soakers, the vertical parts of which it overlaps.

2.1.10.3 *Raking flashing.* A flashing used to cover an inclined intersection when the top edge is secured into a chase cut parallel to the top surface of the roof covering.

2.1.10.4 *Stepped flashing.* A flashing used to cover an inclined intersection, its upper edge being shaped to step up from course to course of brickwork or masonry and secured into the horizontal joints.

2.1.11 *Gable.* That part of a wall above the general eaves level at the end of a ridge or partially hipped roof.