

DP 40 roofing tile – Installation instructions

Delivery, storage and handling

Taborsky roofing tile is delivered on a disposable pallet. The packs must be unloaded with suitable lifting gear. For long packs, lifting with a crane and a traverse is recommended!

The pack must be stored in a dry place. Outdoor storage is not permitted!

The profile panels must always be carried upright (see Fig. 1) in order to prevent the roofing tile from being bent. After installation of the roofing tile, profile panels may only be walked on in the trough.

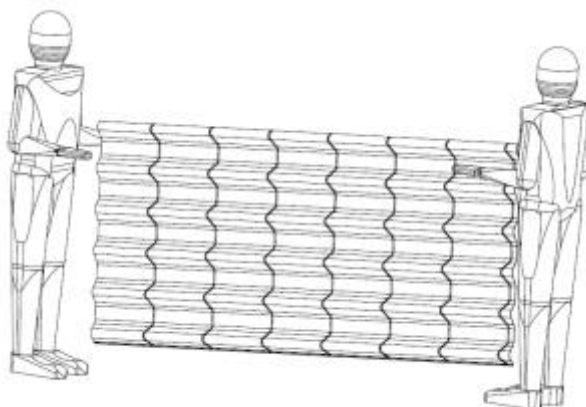


Figure 1: Handling

Processing and cleaning

The roofing tile profiles are produced at the desired length. However, diagonal cuts must be made on the construction site (see Fig. 3). Cutting of the roofing tile profiles may only be done with a suitable tool. Nibblers (Fig. 2), metal saws or metal shears are most suitable. Never use an angle grinder! A screwdriver with torque adjustment should be used for screwing. Following installation of the roofing tile, all cutting and drilling debris must be removed from the surface of the roof (IMPORTANT).



Figure 2: Nibbler

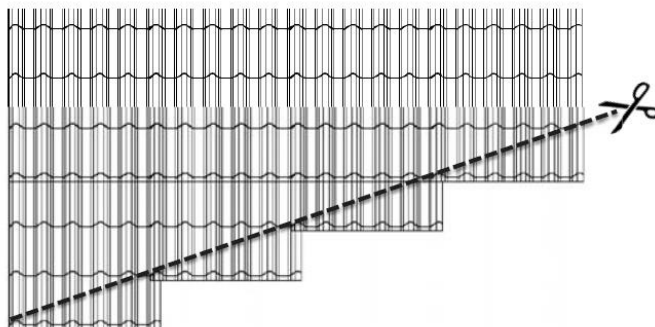


Figure 3: Diagonal cut

Preparation

The roof should have a pitch of at least 10° and be positioned at a right angle. Measure the diagonals to check this. If the diagonals are not the same length, then the roof is not at a right angle! Since the roofing tile panels must always be installed at a right angle to the gutter or to the eaves, the difference can be offset either using the gable sheet or through cutting.

Battens

The batten spacing is 400mm, with the exception of the bottom roof batten at the eaves. The roof batten at the eaves has a smaller distance (bottom edge of the bottom batten – top edge of the 2nd batten approx. 360mm). This distance results from the 7cm protrusion into the gutter. The batten spacing and attachment of the roofing tile are shown in Figure 4. The roof battens should be 40/60mm. It is also beneficial if the bottom batten is wider, as this makes installation easier. Furthermore, it is important to add the protrusion into the gutter when measuring the length of the Taborsky roofing tile panels.

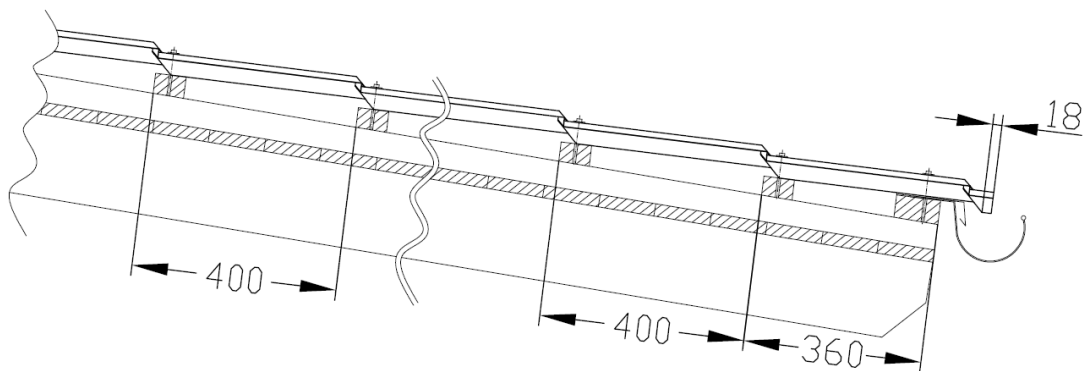


Figure 4: Batten spacing and attachment

Screwing

Attachment of the roofing tile profiles is done with self-tapping screws at the peak of the corrugations, in line with the lower horizontal embossing (see Fig. 5). Screwing at the peak of the corrugations achieves a long service life for the roof. Rain water can drain unhindered in the troughs. The screws at the eaves are screwed above the embossing. Each embossing should be screwed at the longitudinal joint. It is important that the embossing or the screw connection is in the centre of the roof batten. 6-7 screws are required per square metre of roof surface.



Figure 5: Screwing

Installation

In order to make installation easier, an installation direction from right to left is preferred. The first roofing tile profile is installed at the right gable of the roof. The first panel must be positioned exactly at a right angle to the eaves or gutter here. The first profile is then attached with screw 1 and screw 2 (see Fig. 6). The second and third roofing tile profiles are then placed and attached to the preceding roofing tile profile with the overlap screws (see Fig. 6). The eave row can now be checked with a batten or a cord. If the profiles are not flush with the eaves, then screw 1 must be removed. The profiles can now be moved and aligned with the eave row. Attach screw 1 again after alignment. Only now can the profile panels be screwed onto the substructure and the next profile panels can be installed.

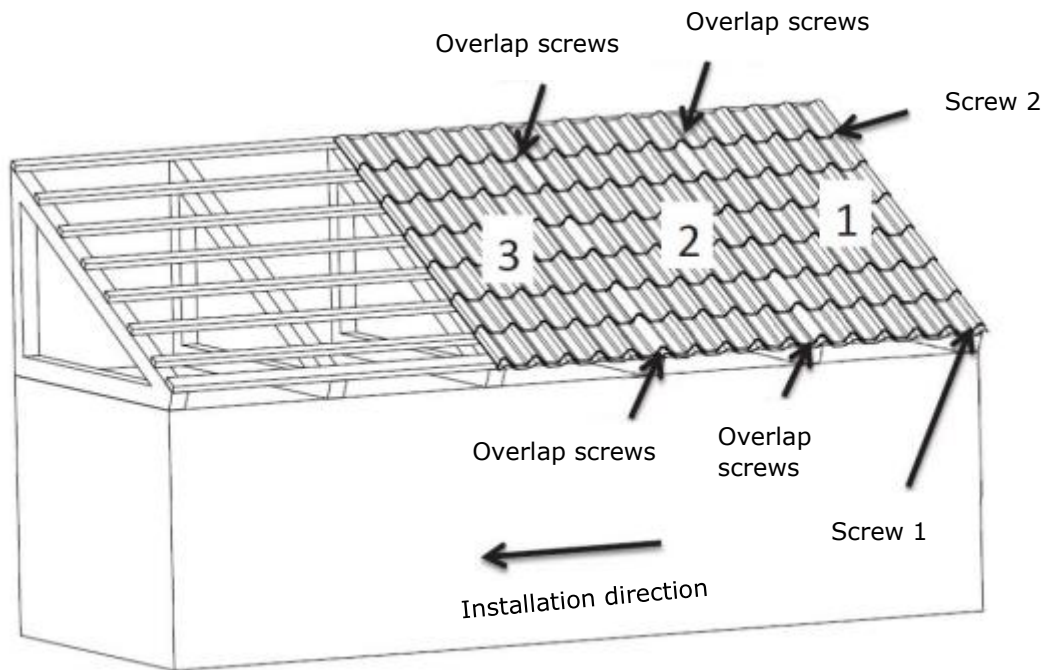


Figure 6: Installation and alignment

Of course, the Taborsky roofing tile can also be installed from left to right. However, the overlapping part of the previous profile panel must be lifted each time and the next profile panel must be pushed underneath. The benefit of this installation is that the profile which is placed is supported by the cross embossing on the previous panel and cannot slip.

Figure 7 shows the overlap of the roofing tile profiles. The supporting foot and the anti-capillary grooves are always overlapped by the next roofing tile panel.

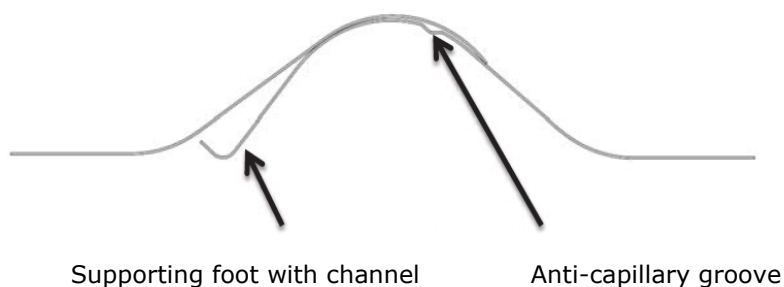


Figure 7: Overlap

The order of roofing tile profiles for breakdown into units and transverse jointing is shown in Figure 8. Here too, the profile panels should only be screwed to the substructure once the eave row has been checked. An overlap of 200mm (182mm + 18mm) must be taken into consideration for a transverse joint.

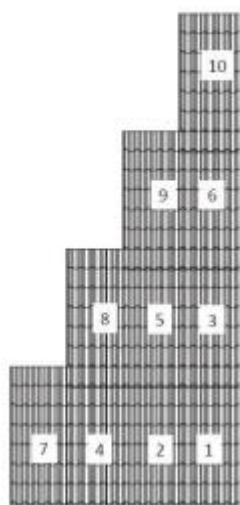


Figure 8: Order

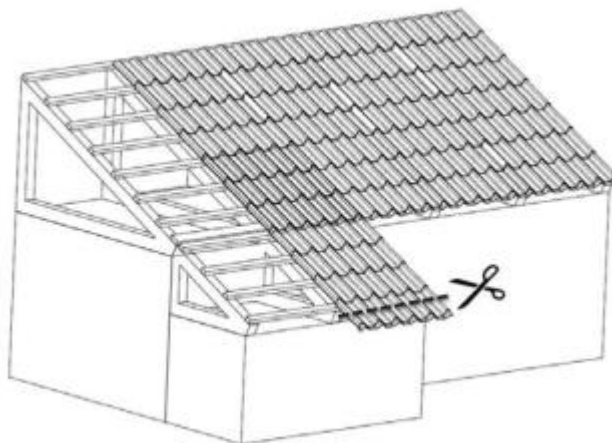


Figure 9: Canopy

Canopy

The length of the canopy should ideally be a multiple of 400mm. If this is not possible, then the panels must be cut at the eaves (see Fig. 9).

Anti-condensation coating

The anti-condensation coating for the DP40 roof tile is not sealed at the cutting edge. For this reason the anti-condensation coating must be sealed with a 1500-2000 W hot air gun or with a clear lacquer. Please see the anti-condensation coating supplement.