

THIS IS A GRADE II LISTED BUILDING

Thickness of lead sheet for various uses															
Type of Application		Sheltered/Moderate Exposure		Severe Exposure		Historic/Listed Buildings									
		BSEN12588 code No.		BSEN12588 code No.		BSEN12588 code No.									
Flat roofing		5 or 6		6 or 7		7 or 8									
Parapet, box and tapered valley gutters		5 or 6		6 or 7		6, 7 or 8									
Pitched roofs		4, 5 or 6		6 or 7		7 or 8									
Vertical cladding		4 or 5		5 or 6		6 or 7									
Dormer cheeks		4 or 5		5 or 6		5, 6 or 7									
Dormer roofs		4 or 5		5 or 6		6, 7 or 8									
Chimney flashings: back gutters apron and side flashings		4 or 5		5 or 6		5 or 6									
Lead slates		4 or 5		4 or 5		5 or 6									
Hip and ridge flashings		4 or 5		5 or 6		6, 7 or 8									
Pitched valley gutters		4 or 5		4 or 5		6 or 7									
Weatherings to cornices and parapets etc		4 or 5		5 or 6		6 or 7									
Damp proof courses		4 or 5		4 or 5		4 or 5									
Apron and cover flashings		4 or 5		5 or 6		5, 6 or 7									
Soakers		3		3 or 4		3 or 4									
BSEN 12588 Code No	Table 3 Flat Roofs		Table 5 Pitched Roofs		Table 5 Pitched Roofs		Table 6 Vertical Cladding		Table 7 Gutter Linings						
	Maximum spacing of joints with the fall mm	Maximum distance between drips mm	Roof slopes above 10° up to and including 60°		Roof slopes above 60° up to and including 80°		Maximum spacing of vertical joints mm	Maximum distance between laps mm	Maximum overall between drips mm	Maximum overall girth mm					
			Maximum spacing of joints with the fall mm	Maximum distance between laps mm	Maximum spacing of joints with the fall mm	Maximum distance between laps mm									
			4	500	1500	500					1500	500	1500	1500	750
			5	600	2000	600					2000	600	2000	2000	800
			6	675	2250	675					2250	600	2000	2250	850
			7	675	2500	675					2400	650	2250	2500	900
			8	750	3000	750					2500	700	2250	3000	1000

Standard Detail Sheet No. 1R
Title: Specifying Thickness

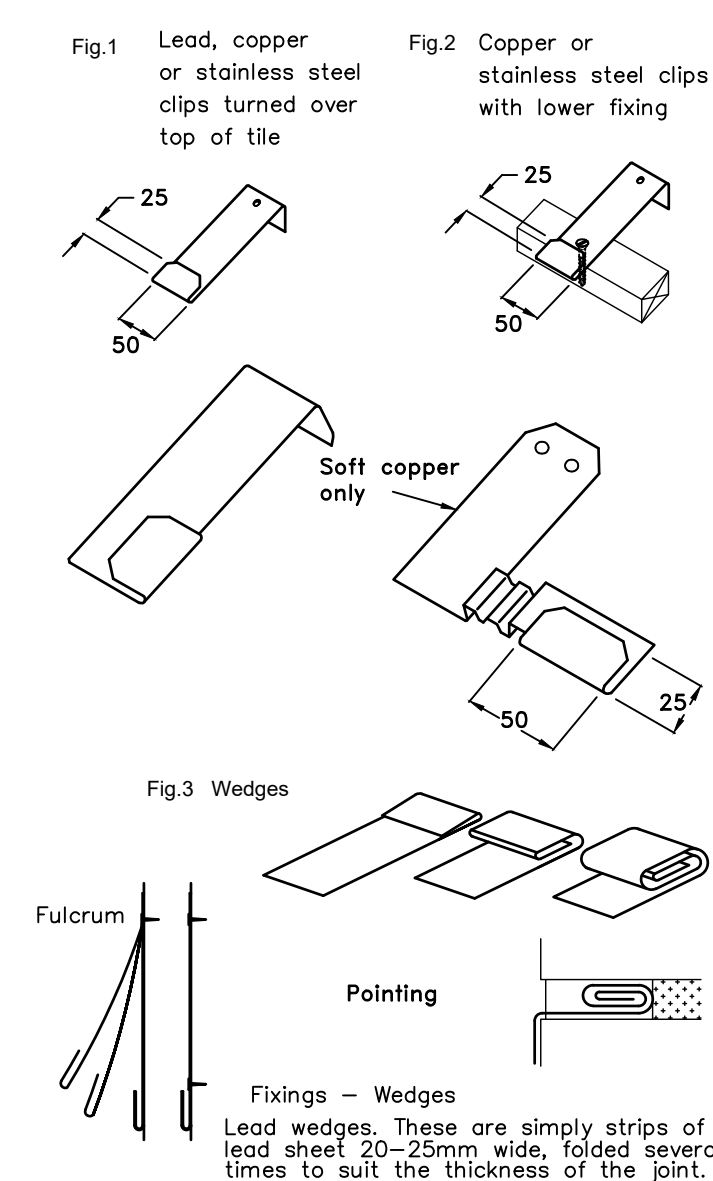
Lead Sheet Association

1 510 Lead Thickness

SPECIFICATION AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- Clips
The free edge of the lead flashing must always be 'adequately clipped' to prevent lifting and distortion in high wind conditions. Adequate clipping will depend on the location, orientation and exposure of the building and these, in turn will determine the material used for the clips, their spacing and, most important, the method of fixing. Clips should be spaced at between 300 and 500mm centres depending on exposure. For sheltered exposures clips fixed at the top (as in Fig.1) with a clip at each lap joint and at about 500mm centres will be adequate. However in more exposed situations, this method will not prevent wind lift in storm conditions and additional restraint will be needed. The important principle: 'The lower the fixing the stronger the clips' is illustrated in Fig.3. A typical example of extra fixings to clips are shown in Fig.2. Therefore, although the spacing and the material used are important, the method of fixing is an essential factor to be considered if the clips are to provide effective resistance to wind lift in storm conditions.
- Patination of external leadwork
In rainy or damp conditions new lead sheet flashings will produce an initial, uneven white carbonate on the surface. This can be aesthetically unacceptable in some situations but, more importantly, the white carbonate can be washed off by rain to cause unsightly staining on materials below flashings. To reduce staining and also provide a pleasing appearance, a coat of Patination Oil should be applied to the flashings as soon as practical after fixing. Preferably the oil should be applied no later than the end of the day's work since overnight rain can cause the white stain to develop. Patination Oil should be applied evenly with a soft cloth and, in vulnerable locations such as mansard flashings, fixed over dark grey slates or tiles, it is important to oil

- under the lower edge of the flashings and between the laps. Clips along the edges of flashings should be turned over after the oil has been applied.
- Clips—stainless steel
These should be cut from austenitic stainless steel sheet or strip not less than 50mm wide and 0.38mm thick. However, for high exposure situations a thicker sheet (0.46 stainless steel) should be used.
- Nails
Nails should be large headed austenitic stainless steel, with an annular ring, helical ring or shank not less than 19mm long. The shank diameter of copper nails should not be less than 3.35mm or, for stainless steel, not less than 2.65mm.
- Screws
Screws should be stainless steel complying with BS1210, not less than 19mm long and 3.35mm in diameter.
- Lead
All lead sheet should comply with BSEN12588 : rolled lead sheet for building purposes.
- All leadwork should be laid on constructions that conform to the building regulations and the recommendations in BS5250 and BS6229.



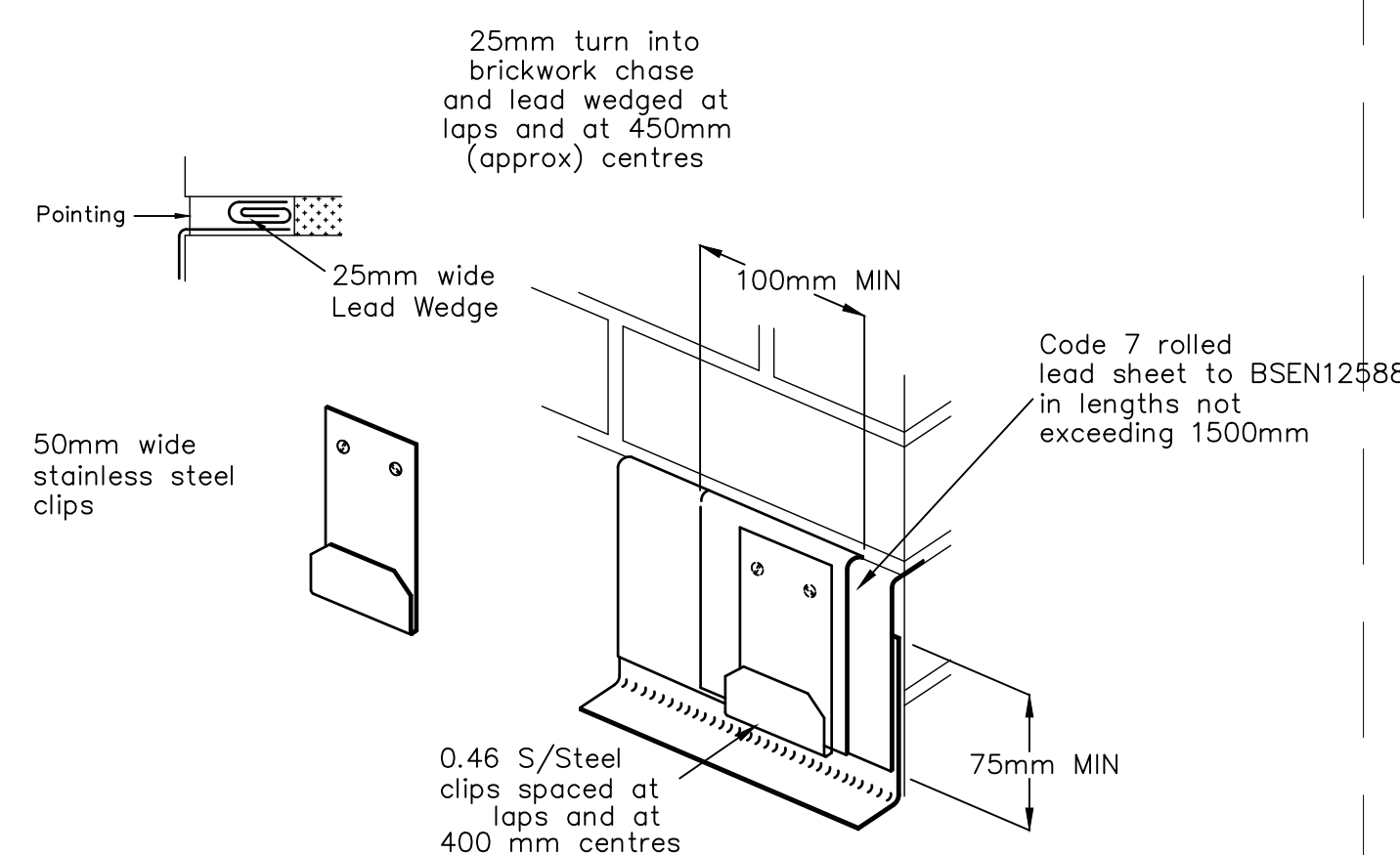
Standard Detail Sheet No. 18F
Title: Accessories

4 510 Accessories

- Cover flashings minimum code 7 in lengths not exceeding 1500mm.
- Free edge clipped to suit exposure, at between 300mm to 500mm centres. Lead is suitable for sheltered situations, copper or stainless steel for moderate to severe exposure.
- This detail will not apply to abutments with the Nicholson AB1 Airtrak abutment ventilator

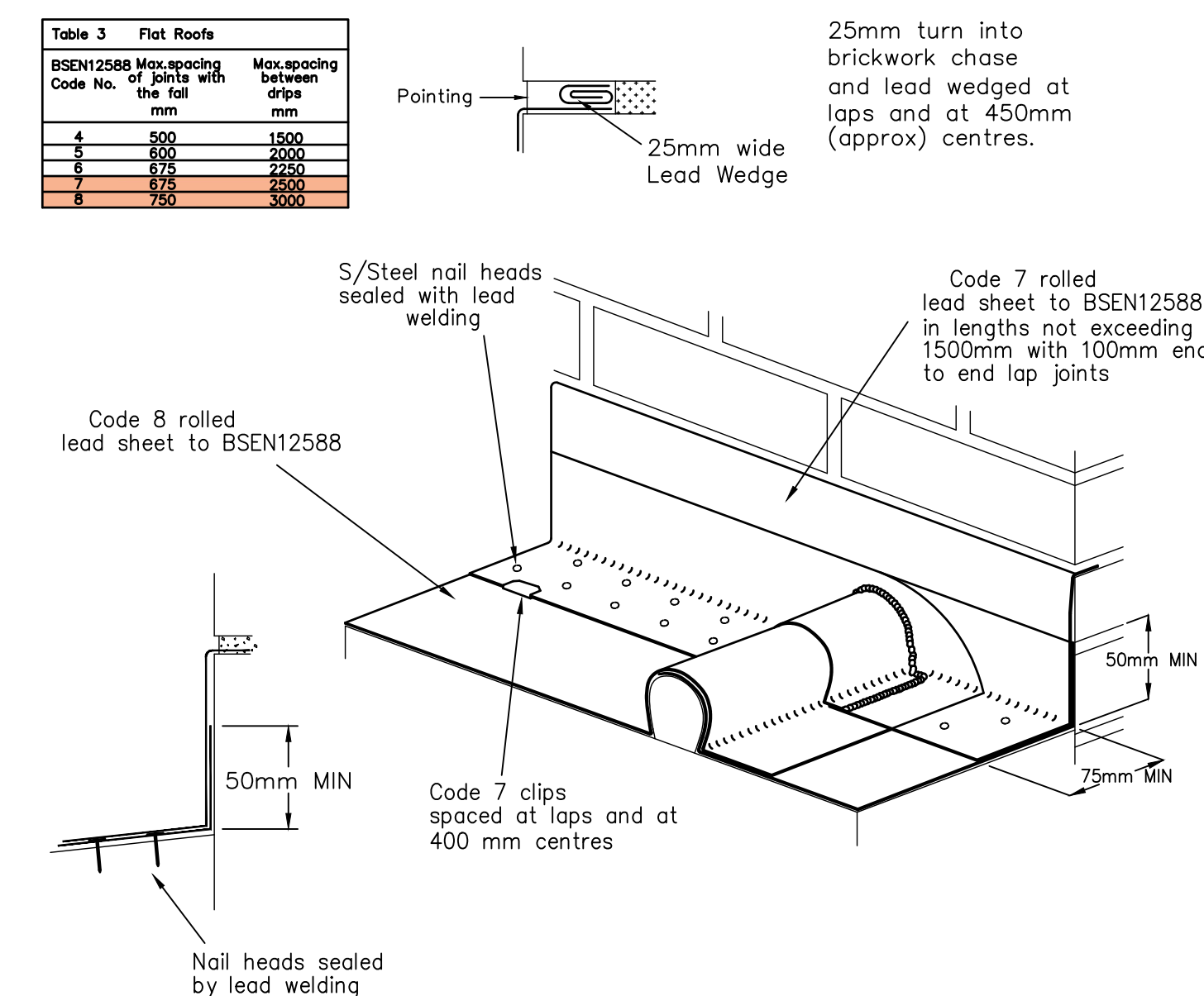
Standard Detail Sheet No. 6R
Title: Cover Flashings at Abutment (clips screw fixed)

2 510 Cover Flashings



Standard Detail Sheet No. 19R
Title: Cover Flashing at Roll to Abutments between 3° and 10°

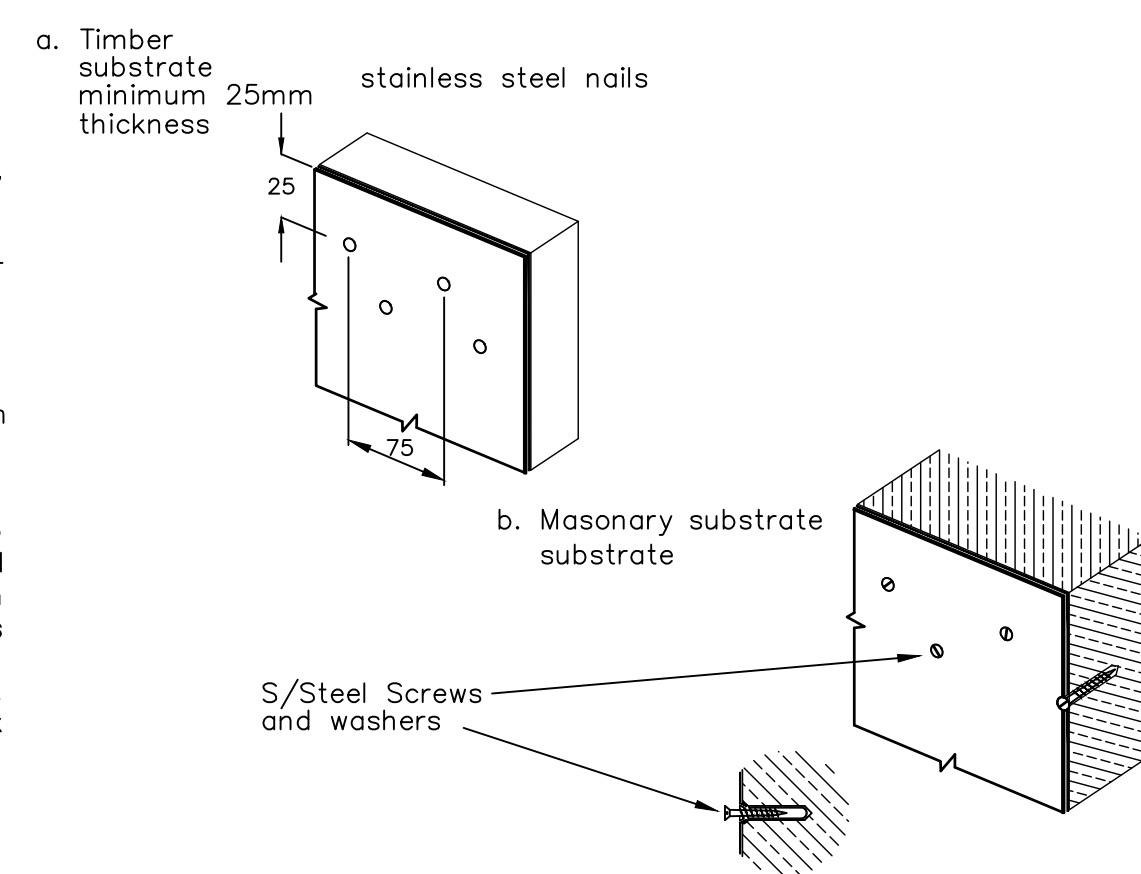
3 510 Cover Flashings



Standard Detail Sheet No. 2R
Title: Head Fixings

5 510 Head Fixings

- Stainless steel – Nails should be of austenitic stainless steel with annular ring, helical ring or serrated shank not less than 19mm long. The shank diameter should be not less than 2.65mm with a head diameter not less than 8mm.
- Screws
Screws should be stainless steel complying with BS 1210 and not less than 19mm long and 3.35mm in diameter.
- Battens
Where battens are used for fixing leadwork to concrete, brickwork or blockwork they should be of treated softwood to protect them from rot and have the following minimum dimensions
 - a) across the fall – 75mm wide x 25mm thick
 - b) with the fall – 50mm wide x 25mm thick



NOTES
1. No dimensions are to be scaled from this drawing except for planning purposes.
2. Contractors must verify all figured dimensions on site before commencing any work or making any stop drawings.
3. This drawing is the sole copyright of Savills and no part may be reproduced without the written consent of the above.
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Rev	Description	By	Date
Drawing Status			
PROPOSED			
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