Heritage Clay Tiles Ltd

Yesterdays Traditions Todays Choices Tomorrows Heritage

12 Step Best Practice Guide Vertical Tiling External Angle Tiles

Step 1 After installing the underlay to the wall construction, and you are ready to fix the battens, start at the eaves with a 75 mm x 75 mm triangular timber tilt fillet (Fencing Arris Rail) located under the leading edge of the underlay, to shed any water on the underlay away from the wall below. The end of the tilt fillet must be mitre cut on the corner to eliminate any hole up through which bats, birds and other insect life could enter. The timber tilt fillet should be securely fixed to the wall construction at no more than 600 mm centres and the underlay lapped on the corner.

Step 2 Using an eaves tile and a short piece of batten, mark the position of the first batten to provide a 10 mm – 20 mm overhang of the tilt fillet, ensuring that the batten is horizontal in its length. Fix the first 38 mm x 25 mm batten working from right to left if you are right handed, and left to right if you are left handed, using 65 mm long 3 mm dia galvanised steel wire nails to the timber wall frame, or counter battens at 600mm centres, or screwed and anchored into blockwork at maximum 200mm centers.

Step 3 At the first external corner the 38mm x 25mm battens running up to the corner should be left long, and the adjacent batten running away from the corner should be butted up to the batten that has been left long, levelled and fixed into position. The excess batten should be cut off flush with the face of the batten on the adjacent wall face to produce a neat square corner (no gaps).

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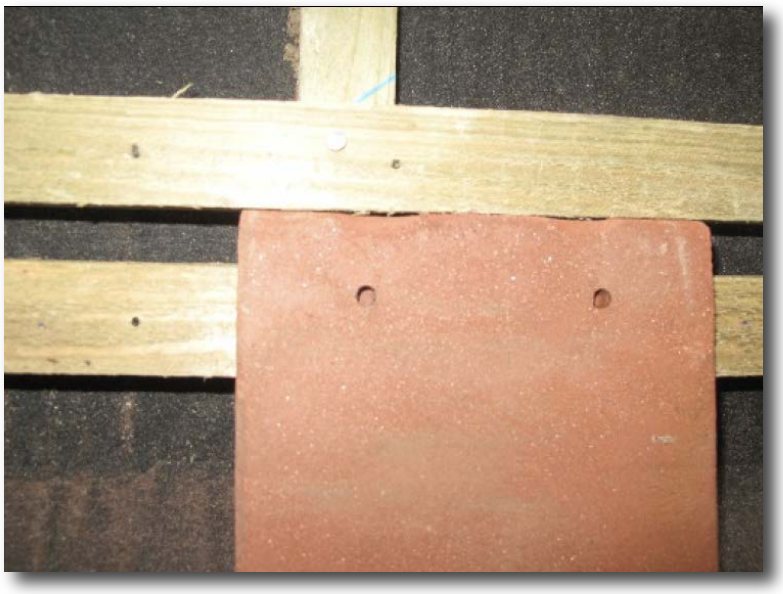
Step 4 Using an eaves tile located on the eaves tile batten, lay the next 38 mm x 25 mm batten against the head of the eaves tile and nail into position. All battens up the wall should be set out and marked using a chalk line prior to the battens being installed hori- zontal and level with the battens on the adjacent wall face. The batten gauge up the wall for all further battens should be between 113 mm and 88 mm. The exact gauge used will depend upon the distance between the fixed points to which the tiles have to fit. All battening should be completed before the tiling commences.



Step 5 Starting at the right hand eaves, lay out the first row of full tiles and repeat at the top edge abutment with the soffit, and using a chalk line ping vertical lines up the battens tocoincide with the side of every 5th tile. To achieve a vertical line the eaves or top course may need to be adjusted.

Step 6 After removing the setting out tiles, start by installing the eaves tiles and nailing them into position. At the first corner finish the eaves tile course with either a full eaves tile and trim the adjacent tile, or take a tile and a half and cut it to an eaves tile length, install it and trim to the adjacent tile to fit. If on one side of the corner is a full eaves tile, on the other side it should always be an eaves tile and a half, to maintain the bond around the corner. On the corner the eaves tiles should be mitre cut or lapped and trimmed to form a tight joint that will not allow large in- sects to gain access to the batten cavity. Twice nail fix the eaves course of tiles

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Step 7 Proceed to install the first full course of plain tiles working to the chalk lines marked on the battens. The chalk lines should either be the side of a tile or the centre of a tile. Tiles will need to be adjusted to even out the gaps and wide tiles may need to be rejected, moved, or trimmed to make them fit. Lay the full row before attempting to install the first external angle tile. Do not nail the end two tiles as they will need to be cut to fit.

Step 8 At the first corner the plain tiles should be selected with a camber that is similar to the camber on the external angle, and laid up to as close to the corner as possible. The end tile that needs to be cut to fit should be swapped with the adjacent tile and the adja- cent tile butted up to the external angle and used as a template to mark the tile to be cut. The procedure should be carried out with the tile on the other wall face before the tiles are cut and fixed into position, and the external angle tile 3 x nailed into position to align with the tiles on each wall face. Where a nail hole is cut off or through a new nail hole will need to be drilled

Step 9 For each course the same procedure should be followed working from right to left around the building on that one course, using the vertical chalk lines to maintain the vertical perp alignment, before returning to the start and installing the next course. On each row the external angle tiles should alternate left and right to maintain the half bond and be selected for the best fit. After fixing every 4 rows of tiles, stand back from the tiling and look to see that the fit is acceptable. If not acceptable, strip back down and replace which ever tile is causing the problem. Do not be tempted to tile in the large areas and install the external angles tiles last, or to install the external angle tiles first.

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Step 10 10 At a top edge the final external angle tile will need to be cut drilled and fixed to the top tile batten to match the top tile course, either up under a soffit board with a lead cov- er flashing, or above the soffit board line to hide the top line of tile fixings. Where there is a gable end meeting a soffit on an external corner, the top tiles will need to be mitred rather than a cut down external angle, as the cut on the gable side of the corner will be a Winchester cut.

Step 11 If in the course of the work an external angle tile is broken, and needs to be replaced. The tiles above in a large V must be stripped down to the broken tile, the broken external angle replaced and the tiles reinstalled and fully nailed back up to the top edge or gable. The use of mastic, or home made wire or metal contraptions to hold the replacement external angle tile in position, will not be acceptable.

Step 12 The finished external corner should be a best fit with the external angle tiles sitting together with minimal gapping, and unable to rattle.

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