

### 4.3.3 RIDGES

For roofs laid with double-lap SVK fibre-cement slates, there are many possibilities for dry ridge finishing.

Ridges of fibre-cement in different angles are readily available. It is recommended that the top two courses are set out with shortened slates to ensure that the minimum head-lap of the ridge over the penultimate course is achieved. When hook fixing is used, use two nails and one hook to fix the slates at the ridge.

#### **Half round ridge:**

Position and fix the top slating battens or additional battens to suit the fixing of the SVK ridge cappings. Use a raised ridge board of at least 25 mm thick.

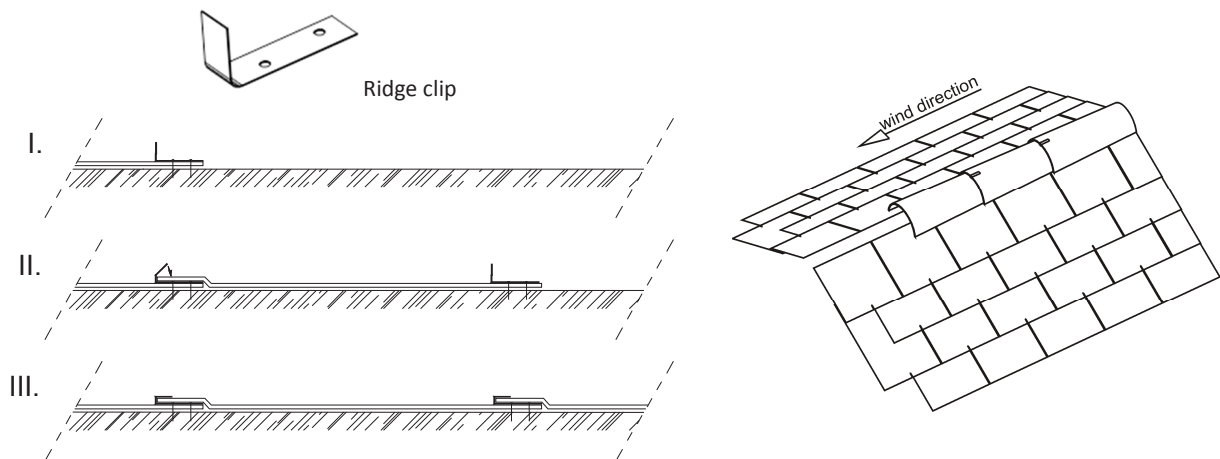
Lay the ridge pieces with the internal socket joints facing towards, or the external socket joints facing away from, the prevailing wind. Fix the ridge cappings into the ridge board to a true line with a ridge clip and two nails. Drill in the middle of the ridge and screw a self-sealing 60mm x 6.3mm wood screw. The pre-drilled hole should be wide enough to allow movement of the ridge but not too wide so that the watertightness is still guaranteed. To make ventilation possible, a supple ventilation under ridge (see § 1.3.3.2) should be placed.

#### **Type A or Type B ridge:**

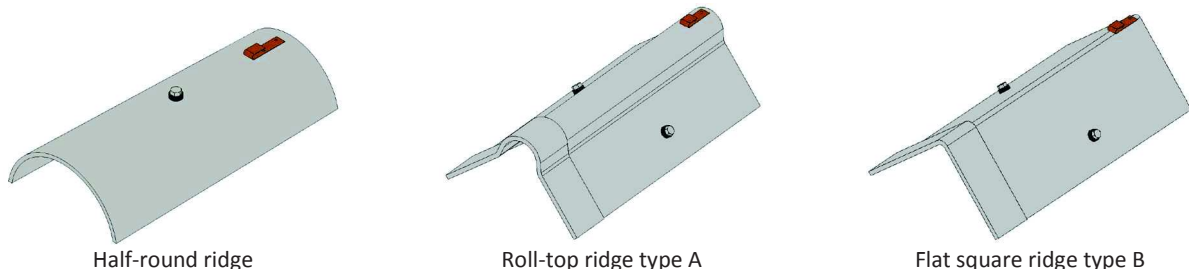
Position and fix the top slating battens or additional battens to suit the fixing of the SVK ridge cappings. Use a raised ridge board of at least 25 mm thick. An additional ridge fix batten downslope is required for the Fixing of a self-sealing wood screw, minimal dimension 60mm x 6.3mm.

Lay the ridge pieces with the internal socket joints facing towards, or the external socket joints facing away from, the prevailing wind. Fix the ridge cappings into the ridge board to a true line with a ridge clip and two nails. Drill the ridges as required, the screws penetrate the ridge in the middle on both sides, 50mm from the bottom edge. The pre-drilled hole should be wide enough to allow movement of the ridge but not too wide so that the watertightness is still guaranteed. To make ventilation possible, a supple ventilation under ridge (see § 1.3.3.2) should be placed.

The ridges are placed against the predominant wind direction with a minimal head-lap of 70 mm, starting with a start end ridge and ending with a stop end ridge. End ridges should always be full length. Shorten the last ridge before the stop end ridge if necessary.



Possible ridge types:

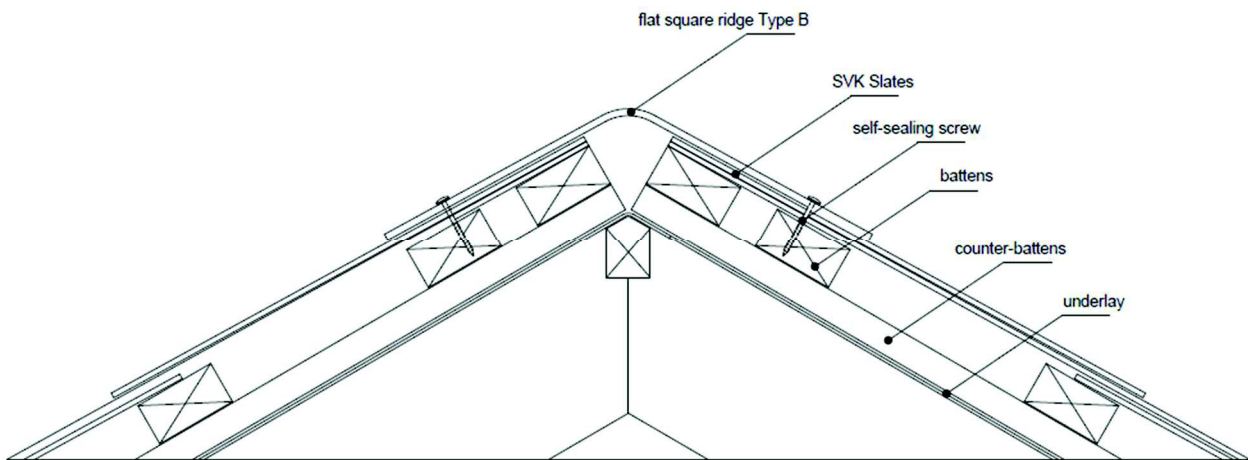


In case dry ridges are used in another material (concrete, clay, sheet metal ridges), they should be laid in accordance with the slate and/or the sheet metal manufacturer's technical recommendations.

Mortar bedding of ridge tiles onto fibre-cement slates is not recommended by BS 5534. If however SVK double-lap fibre-cement slates are used with bedded ridges we refer to the BS 8000-6 for working instructions. Special attention has to be paid to the underlay at the ridge.

#### 4.3.3.1 Non ventilated ridge finishing

Slates are laid up to the ridge, leaving just a small gap between the slated surfaces and the ridge. In this case ventilation slates are placed in the second row down from the ridge, to ensure a continuous airflow.  
Possible ridge types: half-round ridge, roll-top ridge type A, flat square ridge type B.



#### 4.3.3.2 Ventilated ridge finishing

For roofs finished with fibre-cement ridges, use a ventilation under-ridge (see § 1.3.3.2) to provide the necessary ridge ventilation. Leave sufficient space between the slated surfaces and the ridge to allow for ventilation.  
Possible ridge types: half-round ridge, roll-top ridge type A, flat square ridge type B.

