

Leaf Stopper® Installation Guide

Tile Roof



**LEAF STOPPER®
GUTTER GUARD**



Installation Guide



**LEAF STOPPER®
GUTTER GUARD**

Tile Roof

Thank you for your purchase of Leaf Stopper®

With so many different types of tile roofs not all methods of installation will be the same, however, we aim to provide as many tips as possible. Even professional installers will vary on installation methods. Therefore this installation brochure should be used as a guide only.

SAFETY CAUTION: Accidents can be caused while working at heights on ladders, trestles and roofs. We urge you to take care at all times making sure your ladder/platform is firmly secured and to use a harness if working from the roof.

Tools required:

- Power drill
- 1/4 inch hexagon head driver socket
- Cutting snips
- Silicon gun & silicon

Gutter Edge Installation Procedure

TIP: When installing Leaf Stopper ensure all handling and cutting of the mesh is done with care to avoid tearing (which creates gaps) or buckling (which leaves creases). Your highest priority is to minimise all gaps where leaves can enter.

WARNING: The mesh edges can be sharp. Wear protective gloves if necessary.

1

1. **Roll out Leaf Stopper®** along the entire straight length of the roof & gutter (pic 1) and cut to length.

TIP: Secure one end so that the mesh does not roll back or fall off the roof.



PICTURE 1

2

2. **Attach front edge of mesh to gutter using Trimets** (pic 2 - 5).

Using the 500mm long trimets ensures that your screws are fixed at the recommended 250mm spacing. The patented interlocking Tongue & Slot system and pre-punched holes will help with your installation.

TIP: When starting, you may need to snip off the first tab on the trimet (pic 2).

TIP: It is preferable to install trimets from left to right (as you face the building – pic 3)

TIP: Installation can be easier if you first fasten the middle screw on the trimet and then come back to the first screw. Remember to keep the mesh securely under the trimet.

TIP: To speed up the process, you may want to lay out all your trimets vertically in advance under the mesh which is already rolled out (at approx 500mm apart).



PICTURE 2



PICTURE 3

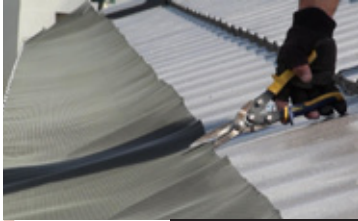


PICTURE 4



PICTURE 5

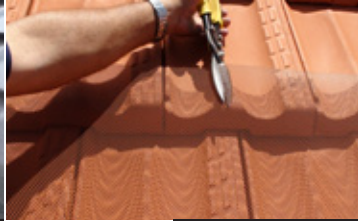
- 3. Making cuts in the back of the mesh.** Since the mesh does not stretch, it's important to allow 'relief' cuts (pic 6). Without these cuts, your mesh could tear when you apply pressure on the top tile. The frequency of cuts and where you cut will depend on the type of tile. Tiles with high ribs could require additional or longer cuts.



PICTURE 6



PICTURE 7



PICTURE 8

If the mesh is too wide to tuck under the tile, or tiles can't be lifted high enough to insert the mesh, you may first need to trim a section along the edge (length) of the mesh and then make the cuts (pic 7)

TIP: It is common for cuts to be made near an overlap on the top tile, or over a rib on the bottom tile (pic 8). Take care not to exert too much pressure on the top tile. Taking this precaution will ensure your mesh does not tear under the weight of the tile.

- 4. Tuck the mesh under the tile.**

TIP: It can be useful to use a wedge to lift a tile or keep the tile up while you tuck the mesh underneath. Large screw drivers or pieces of timber can assist (pic 9).

CAUTION: Handle with care. Tiles can be fragile so make sure you have replacements in case of breakages.



PICTURE 9

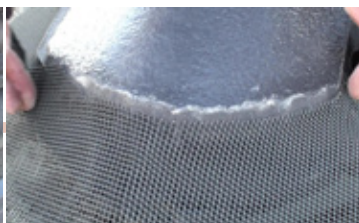
- 5. Finish off hips and ends.** This involves cutting around the hips (pic 10) and cutting below the 2nd last row of tiles that are cemented to the hip (pic 14). Then bond mesh to tiles (pic 15) and hip (pic 13) using silicon.

TIP: Cut mesh into a rough shape of the area first, then neatly trim more precisely for a good finish (pic 10). You want the mesh to be pressing against the surface (diagram 1).

TIP: When you have made the final precise cuts, you can hold the mesh in place by screwing to the cement (optional) (pic 12) before bonding with silicon (Pic 13).



PICTURE 10



PICTURE 11



PICTURE 12



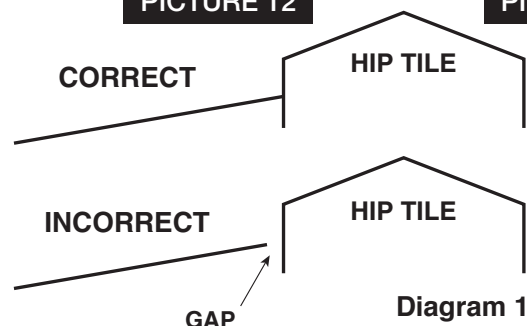
PICTURE 13



PICTURE 14



PICTURE 15



Installation Guide

Tile Roof Valley

When installing valleys the objective is to minimise any gaps where leaves can enter. There are many different tile profiles so use the following TIPS as principles only. Some tile shapes are more challenging than others, so please prepare adequately.

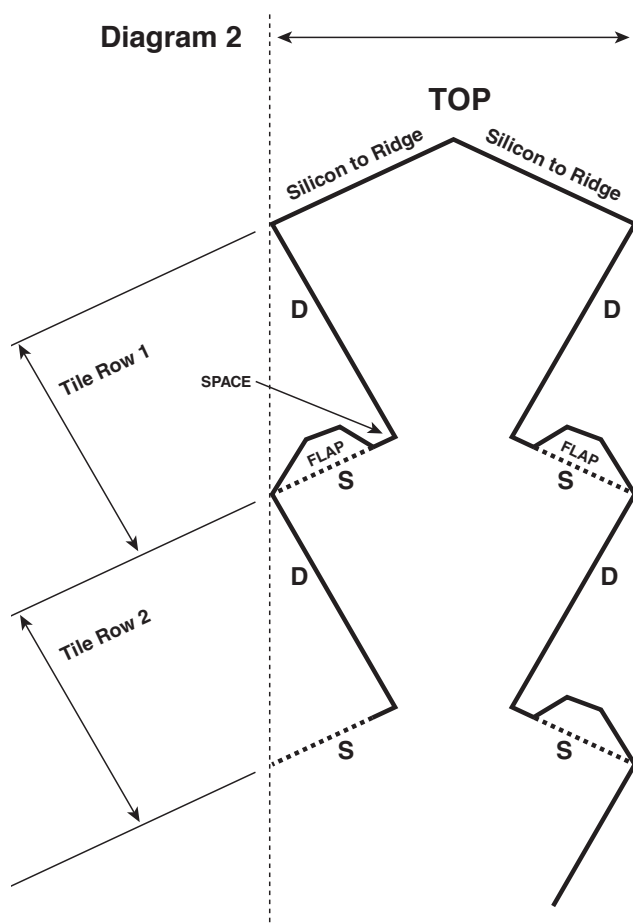
Please read this page first before going to the installation procedure.

CAUTION: The mesh can easily tear if not handled correctly. It is important to take special care on valleys, since they can be more challenging to install than the gutter edge.

When working on valleys, it is essentially made up of Downward cuts (D) which usually follow the rib of the tile and Sideway cuts (S) which can also be referred to as the Flap cut (diagram 2).

Diagram 2 gives you an idea of what a typical valley mesh would look like if it was removed after installation. The actual measurements will differ from job to job because of two variables - the roof pitch and tile profile.

For the purpose of installation, we will refer to the row of tiles closest to the top of the ridge as TILE ROW 1, and the next row TILE ROW 2. The row closest to the gutter edge will be the LAST ROW and the second row up from the gutter edge as 2nd LAST ROW.

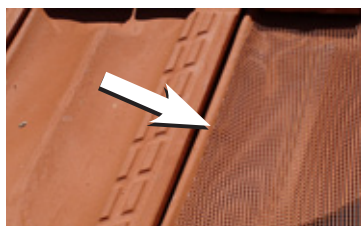


TIPS on D cuts:

1. Where possible ensure a D cut is touching a high point on a tile so that the mesh has a surface to press against (pic 16). That way when you apply silicon along the D cut it will bond the tile and mesh together. In some cases where tiles are flat or where you have no option but to D cut in the low spot, you may need to weigh the mesh down while the silicon is curing.
2. Avoid making a D cut along the rib of a tile if it's going to go past the bottom corner of the tile and into the valley space, thus, leaving a hole over the valley. Plan a step or 2 ahead before making any cuts. Use a marking pen or pencil to get an idea of how you should cut the mesh.

TIPS on S cuts:

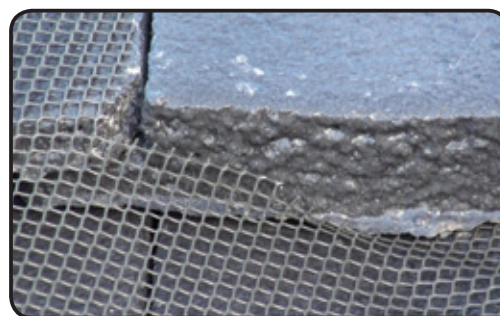
1. There is a small section on the S cut that does not go under the tile (see diagram 2 - "space" & pic 17). This is so the mesh can fall to the next row and allow the mesh to be tucked without causing tearing (pic 18). With most tiles this cut will be necessary where the tiles join. See "How To Cut A Flap" over page.
2. The finished shape of the flap is not important. It can be cut curved or straight, as it goes under the tile and will not be seen.
3. The deeper the flap, the harder it is to curl up and push under the tile. If you are able to lift the tile high enough, this is not an issue. But if your tiles are nailed down or it is the first row of tiles (which are cemented to the ridge), then you may only be able to lift them enough to allow a small gap.



PICTURE 16

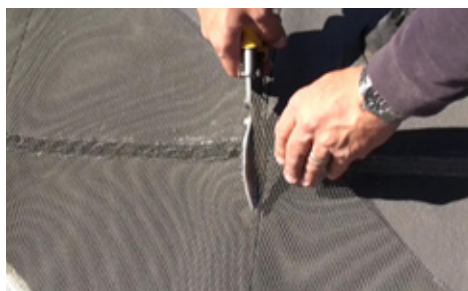


PICTURE 17



PICTURE 18

How to Cut A Flap



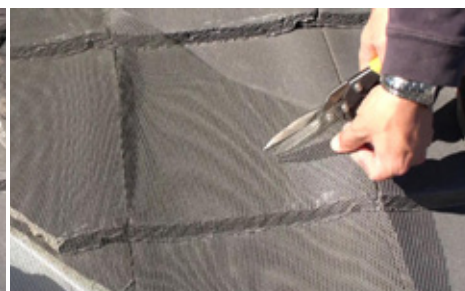
PIC 19

A. Start a D cut



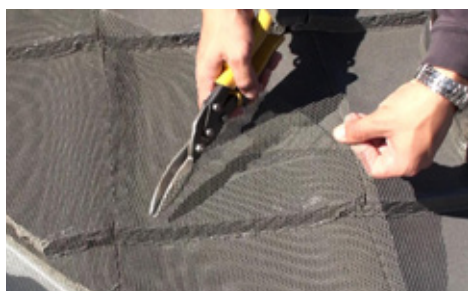
PIC 20

B. Finish D cut at bottom of tile



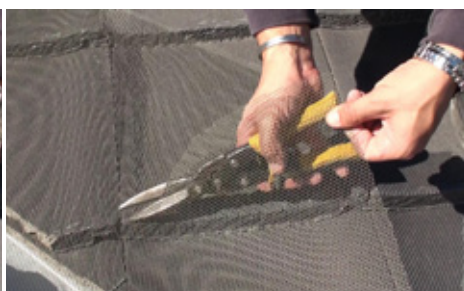
PIC 21

C. Make S cut by starting with flap



PIC 22

D. Turn down to leave a space (gap)



PIC 23

E. Finish S cut



PIC 24

F. Done. Flap and space

Valley Installation Procedure (This section refers to diagram 2)

1

1. **Roll out Leaf Stopper®** (pic 27). When cutting to length, remember to allow extra on top and bottom as you can always trim back, but can't add to the length once cut. Remember to keep the mesh in the centre of the valley.

2

2. **Create a flap to fit under TILE ROW 2.** Proceed with a D cut on top of the 2nd row of tiles. Then make an S cut between the 2nd and 3rd tile (pic 28). This flap will go under the 2nd row of tiles (see How to Cut a Flap instruction above). Do this on left and right hand side, remembering to keep mesh centred.

Creating a flap to go under TILE ROW 2 first instead of TILE ROW 1 (see diagram 2) is beneficial because the first row is usually cemented and harder to work with. You can do TILE ROW 1 at the end once you have had the practice with the rest of the valley.

Take care when lifting and tucking the mesh under a tile (pic 29), especially near hips and ridges.

- 3** 3. **Install the mesh at the bottom end of the valley.** Create a flap that will sit under the 2nd LAST ROW of tiles on both left and right hand sides. Remember to keep mesh centred. Once you have completed this step, you are ready to continue with the rest of the valley then conclude with the flap that sits under TILE ROW 1.

TIP: Sometimes you might need to reach under the mesh from the other side to lift a tile before tucking.
Be careful not to tear the mesh (pic 30).

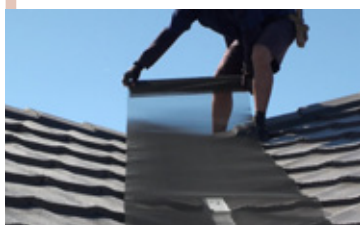
- 4** 4. **Silicone mesh to ridge and tiles.** Cut mesh around the ridges then bond mesh to ridges (pic 32) and tiles (pic 33) using silicon.

TIP: Cut mesh into a rough shape of the area first, then neatly trim more precisely for a good finish (pic 31). You want the mesh to be pressing against the surface (refer diagram 1 in Gutter Edge section).

TIP: When you have made the final precise cuts, you can hold the mesh in place by screwing to the cement (pic 12 in Gutter Edge section) before bonding with silicon.

TIP: When applying silicon to middle tiles (pic 33) you may need to weigh each section down with a heavy object if your mesh is not touching a high point on the tile.

- 5** 5. **Secure bottom end of valley.** This can be done using a combination of screws (pic 34) and/or silicon to suit your situation. Silicon is optional.



PICTURE 27



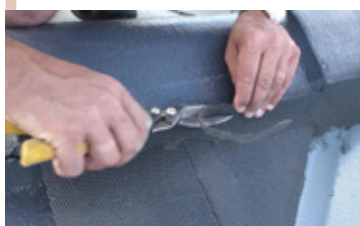
PICTURE 28



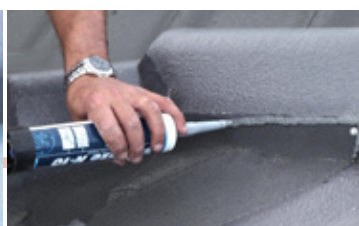
PICTURE 29



PICTURE 30



PICTURE 31



PICTURE 32



PICTURE 33



PICTURE 34

Congratulations for completing your Leaf Stopper® installation.

If at any time you require assistance please call our Australia Wide Hotline during work hours on 1300 334 333. Should you have any comments about this installation guide or the Leaf Stopper® system we would welcome your feedback.