



### **Roofing Material Options/Choices**

1. Clay Tiles
2. Natural Slate
3. Manmade/Artificial Slate
4. Stone
5. Shingles

Your roof slates or tiles are an important product for keeping your building dry, so specifying the right product is very important and is likely to be governed by a number of factors. Choosing between slate, clay or stone could be dictated by the local planning authority who will require it to be in keeping with the local vernacular, they may well condition your planning approval to approve samples before giving the go ahead.

### **TILES**

#### **1. Clay Tiles**

Please visit; Clay Roof Tile Council ([www.clayroof.co.uk](http://www.clayroof.co.uk)). Many options and manufacturers are available and can be split into choosing Plain tile (machine made or handmade or handcrafted). New or second hand can be available and second hand tiles can be provided with a guarantee.

- **Machine made Clay Tiles**

The most cost effective choice is a machine tile and whilst there is a lot of choice, we recommend a particular choice of the Marley Acme Double Camber tile which is suitable for roof pitches down to 35 degrees, however if you wish to lower the pitch down to 30 degrees we suggest the Acme Single Camber tile.

- **Handmade Clay Tiles**

These are made to provide slight irregularities and can give the roof more character and whilst they are more expensive they are a perfect choice with an oak frame building for pitches down to 35 degrees.

- Interlocking Clay Tiles

These are less expensive and are designed to suit situations where the roof goes down the 22.5 degrees.

- Reclaimed Clay Tiles

We have a source of various options and the selection is according to availability, you will need to discuss the options with our sales team.

- Pantiles

Pantiles are large S shaped in section and are side lapping and the ends only overlap on the course immediately below. There are various sizes and colours and will suit a pitch 22.5 degrees to 30 degrees.

## **2. Natural Slates**

Natural slate is a very good traditional material and has excellent inherent properties to resist frost damage and therefore a typical lifespan of 80 – 100 years, British Slates attract top end prices, however there are good quality alternatives from North America, Spain and Brazil and we quote the most cost effective, quality considered option.

On moderately exposed sites then it is possible to use them on pitches down to 20 degrees, by using a 600 x 350mm slate with a 115mm lap. In a severe exposure location then this should be for pitches only down to 22.5 degrees and a head lap of 130mm in lieu of 115mm.

## **3. Manmade or Artificial Slate alternatives**

These are manufactured from fibre/cement material and emulate natural slates and are considerably cheaper of course, they lack the long life span and character of the natural product thou.

## **4. Stone**

Natural stone tiles are sourced from the local quarries. Stone for roofing is typically a local form of limestone in the Cotswolds and a type of sandstone in parts of Cumbria and Hereford. It's an expensive option and will require experienced skills to lay them. We will also need to consider the weight for roof rafter sizing.

## **5. Shingles**

Shingle Tiles are manufactured from Western Red Cedar, Cypress, Pine and Redwood trees, they are sawn both sides and have an even taper and uniform thickness. They are pressure treated but only Western Red Cedar products have a fire proof pressure treatment.

A minimum roof pitch for Shingles is 14 degrees; the lifespan is reduced to approximately 40 years according to wind exposure and weather conditions.