

SIGA I40 Excellence Range

SIGA I40 is a smooth, slate with a purple sheen, carefully selected as a suitable alternative to indigenous purple slates, sourced from USA. Its colour makes it popular in Scotland and the North West of England. It can be used on Conversion, Refurbishment and even Heritage projects.

The Excellence range of SIGA natural roofing slates is our widest range of slates offering a variety of sizes, colours and textures.

Due to the slate selection process, Excellence require minimal grading and sorting compared to Classic and Commercial Ranges.

All SIGA Excellence slates offer a 100 Year Warranty (T&C's apply)

Region Used: Scotland, North West

Product Application: Conversion/Refurbishment, Heritage

Source: USA

Colour: Purple

Texture: Smooth

Product Standard: BS EN 12326-1:2014

Thermal Cycling: T1

Exposure S02: S1

Water Absorption: W1



100 Year Warranty, T&C's apply. Must be registered for within 4 weeks of installation.

- Fix in accordance with BS 5534
- Full technical support and guidance is available
- Meets the requirements of NHBC
- CCPI Assessed 007600114/1126

Product Code	Thickness	Width	Length	Type	Coverage (Slates/m ²)
I0623913	7mm	203mm	305mm	Preholed	Headlap dependent
I0623914	7mm	203mm	356mm	Slate Preholed	Headlap dependent
I0574506	7mm	203mm	406mm	Slate Preholed	Headlap dependent
I0574504	7mm	254mm	406mm	Slate Preholed	Headlap dependent
I0574502	7mm	254mm	457mm	Slate Preholed	Headlap dependent
I0574499	7mm	254mm	508mm	Slate Preholed	Headlap dependent
I0574503	7mm	305mm	406mm	Slate Preholed	Headlap dependent
I0574501	7mm	305mm	457mm	Slate Preholed	Headlap dependent
I0574498	7mm	305mm	508mm	Slate Preholed	Headlap dependent
I0574505	7mm	381mm	406mm	Slate Blank	Headlap dependent
I0574500	7mm	381mm	508mm	Slate Blank	Headlap dependent
I0574866	7mm	406mm	457mm	Slate Blank	Headlap dependent
I0637060	7mm	457mm	457mm	Slate Blank	Headlap dependent
I0574867	7mm	508mm	457mm	Slate Blank	Headlap dependent

Slates are a natural product whose thickness/width/length can vary within supply standard tolerances. This variation impacts the quantity of slates that fit our non-returnable wooden packaging. Actual pallet weight and item count are included on the individual label for each pack.

Sorting & Handling

Natural slate should be handled with care. Before the slates are fitted they should be sorted and graded (and holed if necessary) as per BS 5534 and BS 8000. The factory selection of the slate used will have an impact on the amount of grading required.

The following processes should be followed to ensure best practice:

Sort slates into different thicknesses (thick, medium and thin). Thicker slates should be laid at the eaves, thinner slates at the ridge.

Any slate found to be twisted, bowed etc. should be set to one side and used for eave or top slates, or cut for half slates, valleys or chimneys.

Roofing slate is always holed from the back, creating a countersunk area on the front, so that any water present near the hole does not have a direct route to the underside of the slate. It also provides a neat spalled area for the nail head to sit in.

Pre-holed are supplied as standard in the UK. Unholed (blank) slates are also available to special order, and can give peace of mind on very low pitches when used with slate hooks.

Load out the slates on the roof with the thickest slates in the lowest courses.

Fixing

Fixing SIGA slate is straightforward for an experienced slater. They can be fixed by either traditional nailing, or by the modern hook system. Further fixing information is provided below - for a comprehensive guide, please refer to BS 5534.

Most SIGA slates come preholed at a nominal 90mm headlap. By simply moving the location of the slate on a standard 50x25mm batten, these can be fixed to obtain headlaps between 72 and 116mm, allowing them to be used on a variety of pitches.

Nail Size / Type For Tiles

Nail fixing is the traditional method of fixing slates and can be used for any slate apart from Galiza Brazilian. Most slates available from SIG are supplied pre-holed, with these pre-holed slates being holed from the reverse face creating a small countersink around the hole. This allows the nail head to sit flush with the slate.

To comply with BS 5534:

- The slate nails must be copper or aluminium and you would use 2 nails per slate. In corrosive or marine atmospheres copper nails are preferable and in severe conditions silicone bronze nails should be used.
- Nail Shank Diameter = 3.35mm
- Nail Shank Length = 20-25mm + 2x slate thickness (it needs to be long enough to penetrate the batten by 15mm)
- Nail Head Diameter = 10mm

Hook fixing

All natural slates can be hook fixed with "spike-end" nail-in hooks. Only this type of hook is permissible under BS 5534. Crimped spike-end hooks must be used at pitches of 30° or less. Hook fixings should not be used at pitches less than 25°. The hook method offers freedom in design and can reduce labour costs and eliminate breakages.

With hook fixings, the slate is held by the hook and 4 hooks are in contact with each slate, rather than just 2 nails with traditional fixing. This provides increased resistance to wind uplift. To comply with BS 5534, hook should be stainless steel 316 (marine) grade, 2.7mm gauge and at least 5mm longer than the minimum lap required.

Please refer to the SIGA brochure for more details regarding fixing, coverage, batten and holing gauges, headlaps and exposure.

British Standard

BS EN 12326-1:2014

On 31st January 2020 the United Kingdom officially left the European Union.

Prior to this Construction Products had been regulated under EU 305/2011 and its associated Harmonised European Standards.

The UK retained a form of Construction Products Regulation and in doing so assigned Designated Standards in support.

BS EN 12326-1:2014 covers Slate and stone for discontinuous roofing and external cladding - Part 1 Specification for slate and carbonate slate.

The conformity of a slate to the requirements of the Designated standard is stated in the associated Declaration of Performance (DoP).

The DoP lists the values from testing which the supplier declares in support of the products use and performance for a given application.

Actual test methods such as Thermal Cycling (Freeze/Thaw), Water Absorption etc. are described in BS EN 12326-2.