







GRP Valleys provide a robust, durable and lightweight alternative to lead and zinc valleys.

Product features & benefits

- Cost effective alternative to lead
- Lightweight, flexible, safe and easy to cut
- UV resistant
- BBA certified certificate no 12/4928 BBA



Area of application

Suitable for:

- Use on tile and slate pitched roofs
- For plain angles of 90° only
- 20° maximum pitch variance
- 17.5° minimum rafter pitch
- 60° maximum rafter pitch

Material

Grey UV stabilised Glass Reinforced Polyester

Dimensions

Tile Valley Trough 360	$3m \log x 360mm \text{ wide } x 1.1mm$
Tile Valley Trough 400	$3m \log \times 400mm \text{ wide } \times 1.1mm$
Slate Valley Trough	$3m \log x 225mm \text{ wide } x 1.1mm$

Product Codes / Weight (per pack)

Tile Valley Trough 360	KR965210	24kg
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Tile Valley Trough 400	KR965510	29kg
Slate Valley Trough	KR965610	19kg

Packaging

Banded in packs of 10 pcs

Regulations

- BBA certified
- Fire tested to comply with BS476: Part 3 SAB and Part 7 Class 3

Performance

Allow 150mm overlap for rafter pitches $40^{\circ} - 60^{\circ}$. Allow 200mm overlap for rafter pitches $22.5^{\circ} - 39.5^{\circ}$. Allow 250mm overlap for rafter pitches $17.5^{\circ} - 22^{\circ}$.

Installation

The GRP Valleys must be laid on valley boards either cut between the valley rafters or a boarding 6mm thick overlaid on top of the valley rafters.

- 1. Lay 19mm support board cut between rafters and supported on 38 x 25mm noggins nailed to rafters. Top surface of support board must be flush with top of trussed rafter. Alternatively a 6mm plywood board may be installed on top of the rafters.
- 2. Position the valley battens along either side of valley.
- 3. Lay underlay to main roof tiles as normal to finish on top of valley battens.
- 4. Abut tiling battens to valley on top of the support boards and fix into position.
- 5. Lay valley trough, allowing overlap at joints cut to suit at ridge and eave.
- 6. Using clout headed nails, nail to valley battens through 8mm drilled holes, at approximately 1 metre intervals.
- 7. Lay roof tiles up to valley and cut to rake, various gaps between cut tiles to form open channel, dependent on pitch.
- 8. Bed tiles with mortar to valley trough sanded strips, ensuring water channels are clear and interlocks are not blocked.

For Slate Valley, as above, except that slates do not need to be bedded with mortar, but can be laid 'dry'.

TS-05#25-UK-0314. We assume no liability for typing errors.

Klober Ltd

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