



This installation guide outlines the recommended installation method for Gerard's CF Slate product range on a plywood substrate. While this guide covers the majority of commonly referred-to roof details, it does not cover all areas of each individual roof. If uncertain of any roof detail, please contact us.

Please note that local building codes may have additional requirements not outlined in this document and will supersede these installation recommendations.

To get the best performance from your roof we recommend referring to our Roof Maintenance Guide and Gerard Warranty documents.

Important note for Australian installations

This installation guide is based on installation in accordance with the New Zealand Building Code. For installation within Australia, this manual must be used in conjunction with the Installation Addendum which further outlines Australian-specific requirements.

Please note that local building codes may have additional requirements not outlined by Gerard and will supersede the installation recommendations outlined in this manual and the Installation Addendum.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

DETAIL	PAGE	DETAIL	PAGE
Product Information	4	Area Specific Details	29
Product Specification	5	Ridges	30
Accessory Overview	6	Hips	32
Fastener Details	8	Trims	34
Recommended Tools	10	Valleys	35
Builder's Scope	11	Barges	37
Plywood Guidelines	12	Wall Junctions	39
Plywood Framing Detail	13	Side Walls	40
Plywood Installation	14	Head Walls	42
Barge Board Detail	15	Roof Penetrations	44
Eaves Detail	16	Chimney Penetration	45
Headwall Detail	17	Dektite Penetration	47
Ridge Gap Detail	18	Other Details	48
Valley Board Detail	19	Change of Pitch	49
Chimney Framework Detail	20		
Skylight Framework Detail	21		
Eaves Installation	22		
Eaves	23		
Panel Installation	25		
Panel Installation	26		
Common Cut Guide	27		
Short Course Installation	28		



INSTALLATION MANUAL CF SLATE ON PLY





PRODUCT SPECIFICATION

CF SLATE



Overall Length	Cover Length	Width	Cover Width	Panels/sqm	Weight	Minimum Roof Pitch
1340mm	1250mm	295mm	250mm	3.2	6.4kg/sqm	15 °

FASTENING REQUIREMENTS

INSTALLATION OVER PLYWOOD				
Panel fastenings in Wind Zone up to and including High	8 nails/panel or 5 screws/panel	25mm x 3.05mm coil nails, ring galvanised or #10 1-1/2 inch screws		
Panel fastenings in Wind Zone up to and including Extra High	10 nails/panels or 5 screws/panel	25mm x 3.05mm coil nails, ring galvanised or #10 1-1/2 inch screws		

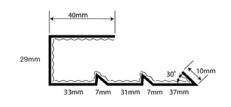


ACCESSORY OVERVIEW

418 CF SLATE BARGE CHANNEL



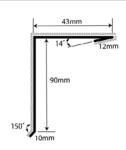




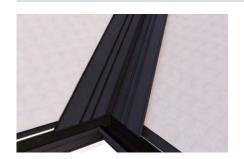
903 CF BARGE COVER







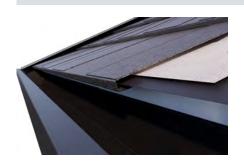
412 CF SLATE VALLEY



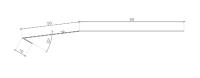




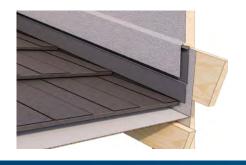
402 CF SLATE EAVES FLASHING



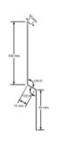




104 SIDE FLASHING







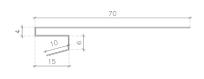


ACCESSORY OVERVIEW

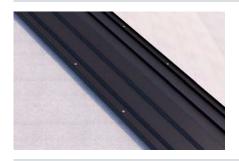
417 CF SLATE SHORTCOURSE







904 CF HIP UNDER CHANNEL







400 CF SLATE ANGLE TRIM









FASTENER DETAILS

418 CF SLATE BARGE CHANNEL





#10x1 1/2" screws with washers OR 8D ring-shank sealsure nails 6x @300mm centres

903 CF BARGE COVER





#10x1 1/2" screws OR 50mm 8D ringshank nails 3x (1 at each lap, 1 in the middle)

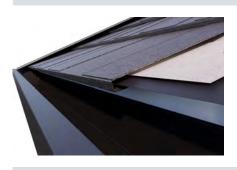
412 CF SLATE VALLEY





Valley is held in place with clip or nail bent over the top of the valley

402 CF SLATE EAVES FLASHING





10G x 40mm long hex head needle point screws, hot dipped galvanised 9x @ 200mm centres

104 SIDE FLASHING





10G x 40mm long hex head needle point screws, hot dipped galvanised 4x @ 500mm centres



FASTENER DETAILS

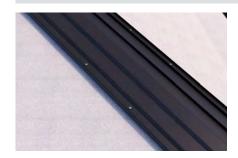
417 CF SLATE SHORTCOURSE





10G x 40mm long hex head needle point screws, hot dipped galvanised 9x @ 200mm centres

904 CF HIP UNDER CHANNEL

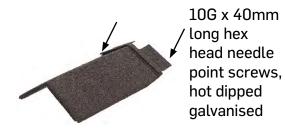




10G x 40mm long hex head needle point screws, hot dipped galvanised 5x @ 300mm centres each side

400 CF SLATE ANGLE TRIM





1x each side



RECOMMENDED TOOLS



Tape Measure



Silicone Gun



Nail Gun



Hammer



Impact Driver or Drill



Soapstone



Snips



Bender



Handbender



Guillotine

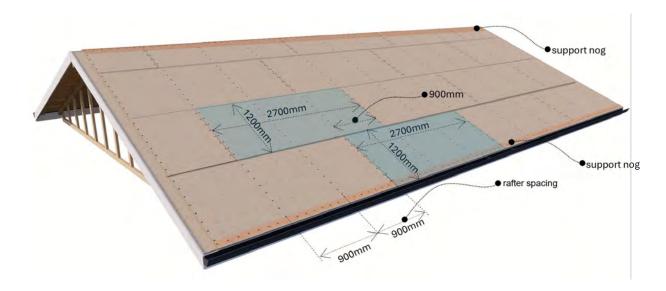


INSTALLATION MANUAL CF SLATE ON PLY





PLYWOOD GUIDELINES



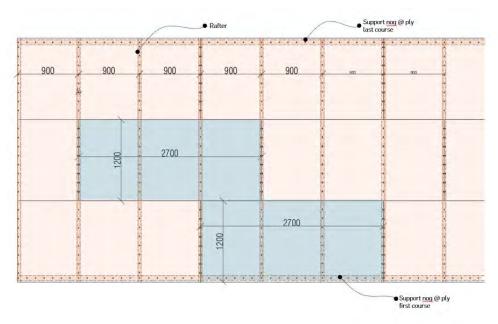
This set of guidelines and requirements is related to the installation of structural grade plywood for roofing purposes.

Thickness and Fastening	The structural grade plywood used for roofing must be at least 15mm thick. It should be fastened to the rafters using 65mm ring shank nails placed at 150mm intervals along the plywood
Flush Installation	The plywood must be installed in such a way that it sits flush with the fascia board, ensuring a seamless and even surface
Plywood	15mm thick, untreated, tongue and groove structural plywood complying with AS/NZS 2269.
Sheathing Nails	The sheathing must be nail fixed using Sheathing Nails (60x2.87mm flat head hot dip galvanised ring shank nails).
	Fixings must be positioned no closer than 10mm to the sheet edges. Any sheet end edges greater than 120mm from framing support must be supported by framing.
Truss Spacing	The trusses (rafters) must be spaced at a maximum of 900mm centres for the plywood to be installed. Depending on the spans and wind zones, closer rafter spacings may be required. These spacing requirements should be determined by NZS 3604, specifically table 10.1.
Butt Joint Installation	When joining plywood sheets end to end, a 2-3mm cap should be applied over the timber framing to ensure a secure and stable connection
Plywood Face Grain and Joint Pattern	The face grain of the plywood sheets must be laid at the right angle to provide adequate support. The sheets must be applied in a staggered brick bond pattern, which helps distribute the loads more evenly
Tongue and Groove Edges	When using tongue and groove plywood, the edges should be butt-jointed, leaving no gaps between the sheet edges. On the other hand, square plywood edges should have a 2-3mm gap between the sheet edges, allowing for expansion and contraction due to environmental changes

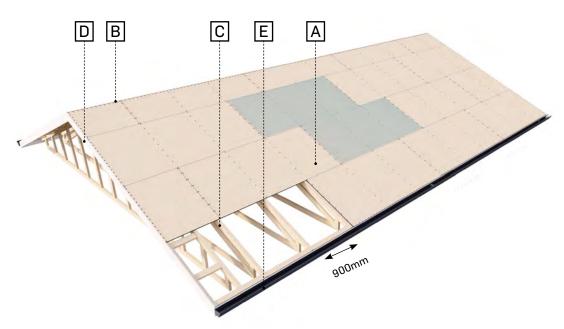
These guidelines are essential to ensure a proper and safe installation of structural grade plywood for roofing. Always follow the manufacturer's recommendations and local building codes when carrying out any construction work.



PLYWOOD FRAMING DETAIL



Plywood setting out in relation to rafters



- A. Structural grade 15mm thick plywood
- B. Support nog for plywood nosing and head/top course
- C. Rafter
- D. Fascia board
- E. Gutter

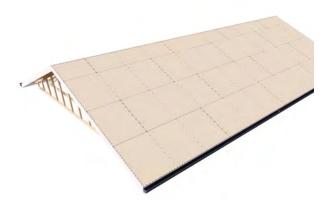


PLYWOOD INSTALLATION

Erect the roof framing complete with fascia board and gutter.

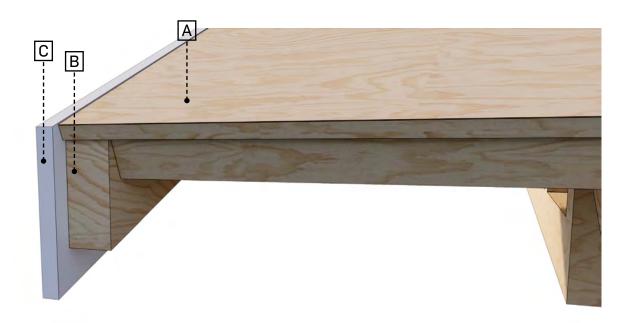


Install 15mm thick structural grade plywood.

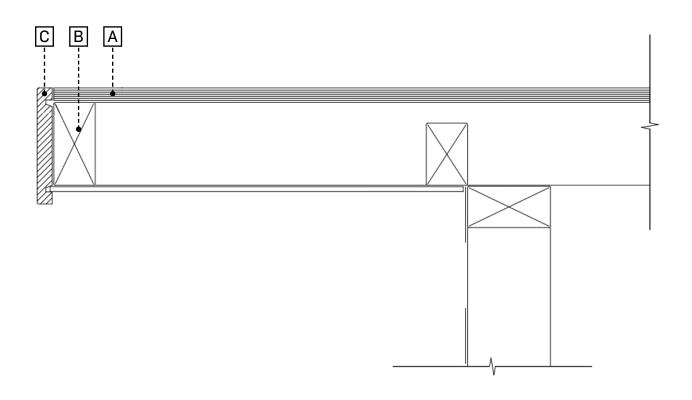




BARGE BOARD DETAIL

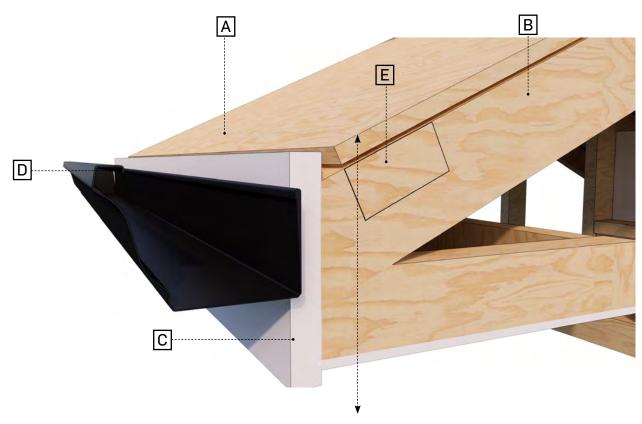


- A. Structural grade 15mm thick plywood
- B. Flying rafter
- C. Fascia board





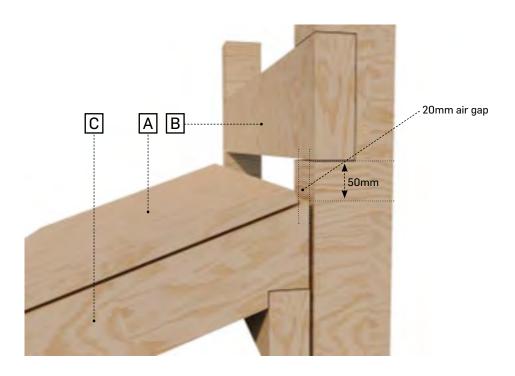
EAVES DETAIL



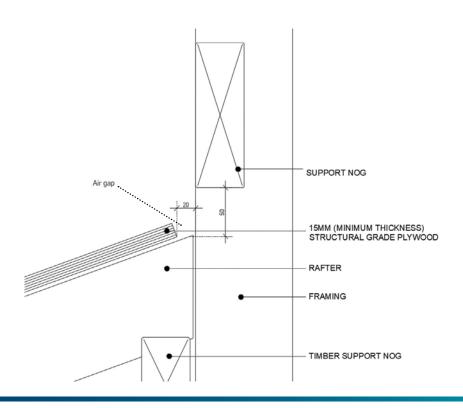
- A. Structural grade 15mm thick plywood
- B. Rafter
- C. Fascia board
- D. Gutter
- E. Support nog



HEAD WALL DETAIL

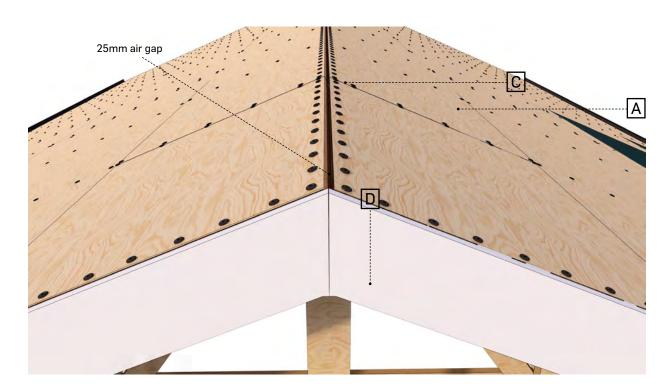


- A. Structural grade 15mm thick plywood
- B. Support nog
- C. Rafter

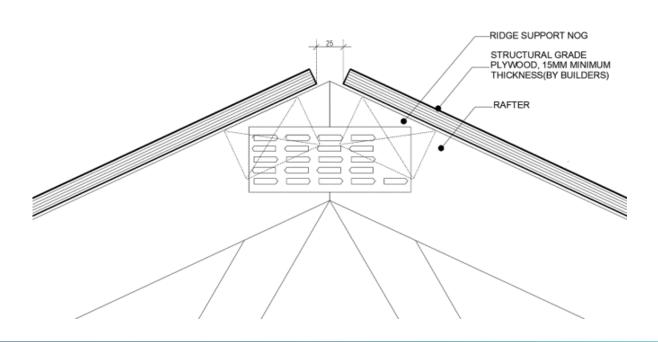




RIDGE GAP DETAIL



- A. Structural grade 15mm thick plywood
- B. Rafter
- C. Ridge support nog
- D. Fascia board

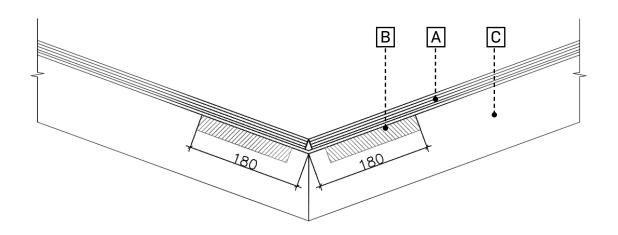




VALLEY BOARD DETAIL

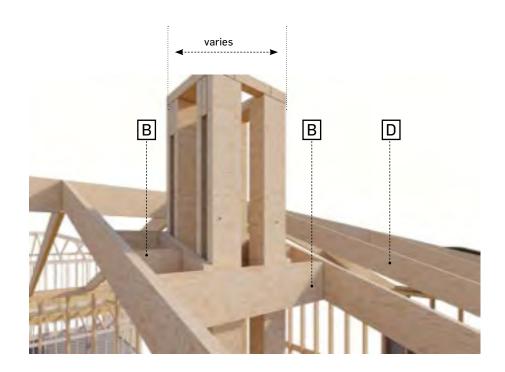


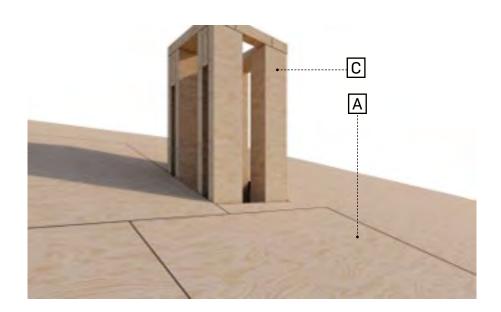
- A. Structural grade 15mm thick plywood
- B.150x25mm valley board
- C. Rafter
- D. Fascia board
- E. Gutter





CHIMNEY FRAMEWORK DETAIL

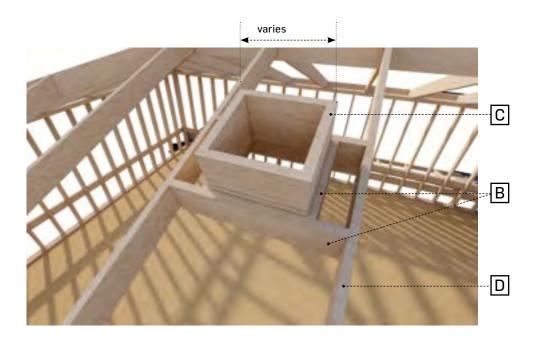


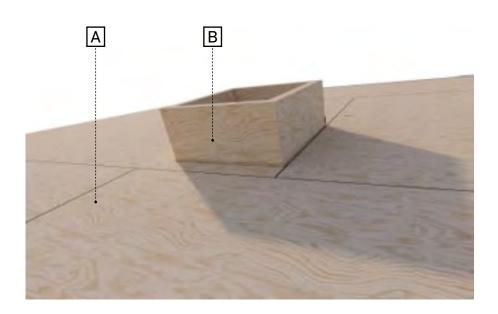


- A. Structural grade 15mm thick plywood
- B. Support nog for chimney (actual design as per architect's detail/specification)
- C. Chimney framing (dimensions and design as per architect's detail/specification)
- D. Rafter



SKYLIGHT FRAMEWORK DETAIL





- A. Structural grade 15mm thick plywood
- B. Support nog for skylight (actual design as per architect's detail/specification)
- C. Skylight curb/framing (dimensions and design as per architect's detail/specification)
- D. Rafter

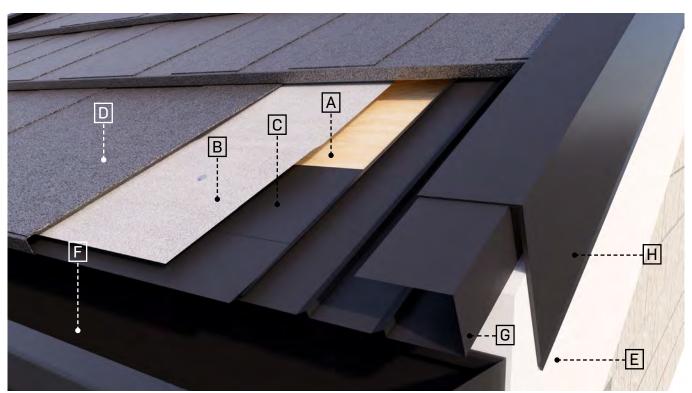


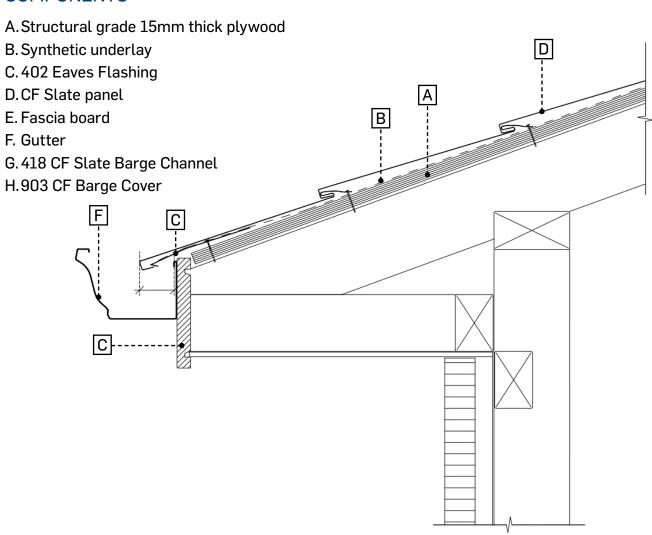
INSTALLATION MANUAL CF SLATE ON PLY





EAVES DETAIL







EAVES FLASHING INSTALLATION

INSTALLATION

The builder should have installed the ply, ready for roofing.



Position the Eaves Flashing so there is a minimum of 40mm overhang from the fascia to the farthest point of the flashing. This can be achieved by aligning the bend in the eaves flashing to the outside edge of the fascia.



Fix with a fastener every 400mm across the eaves flashing.



Install the underlay across the plane of the roof. Underlay should finish 10mm short of the edge of the eaves flashing.





INSTALLATION MANUAL CF SLATE ON PLY

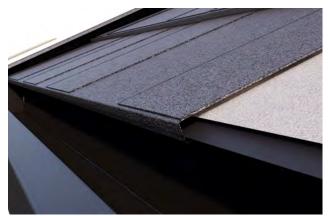




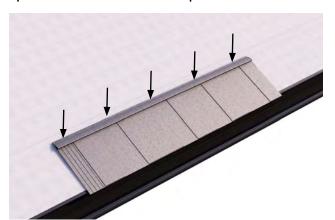
PANEL INSTALLATION

INSTALLATION

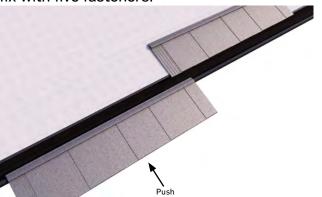
Hook the nose of the first panel to the already installed 402 CF Slate Eaves Flashing. Start from the right side of the course.



Secure the panel with five fasteners evenly spaced at the head of the panel.



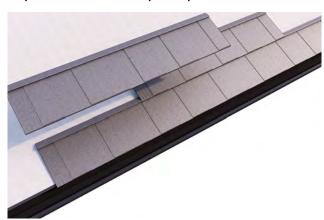
After installing the first panel, use the same method to fit the second panel over the first, overlapping at the weather channel. Push the panel upwards to secure in place, then fix with five fasteners.



After installing the first course, fit the second course by hooking the nose of the second course panel into the rear head check. Stagger the panels to give an irregular pattern across the roof.

Push the panel upward to ensure full contact along the panel, then secure the panel with five fasteners.

Repeat across and up the plane of the roof.



UPSTAND

Turn up panels a minimum of 40mm at side walls and top course.





COMMON CUT GUIDE

SIDE BEND

Cutting correctly for side bends is critical as crushing will prevent the next course from being able to interlock into the head of the panel.

Measure your bend line from the edge of the panel nose and head. There should be a minimum of 40mm from the edge.



Cut the fold of the panel's nose, cutting the underside only, then snip the head fold partway through.

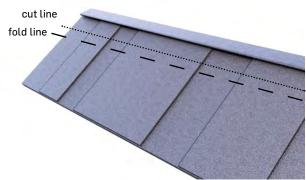


Then bend the side end of the panel to create a 40mm upstand. When installing the next course, add a bead of silicone to the join.



HEAD BEND

Measure your bend line from the nose of the panel up to the head of the panel. Mark out your cut line and your bend line. Your bend line should be a minimum of 40mm from the cut line.



Cut your panel along the cut line. Then bend the head of the panel to create a minimum of 40mm upstand against the wall or support nog.





SHORT COURSE INSTALLATION

INSTALLATION

Prepare your roof area by installing underlay, fascia, gutter, and eaves flashing. Install full roof panels up to the change in roof eaves.



Measure and cut the head off the first course of panels at the short edge of the roof. The head should align with the head of the already-installed panels. Hook the nose over the starter flashing and fasten in place.



Fasten the shortcourse flashing in place, in alignment with the head check of the already-installed panels.



Install the second course of panels.



Install the rest of the panels and then finish with the barge cover and ridge trims.



See below for a cutaway of the shortcourse setup.



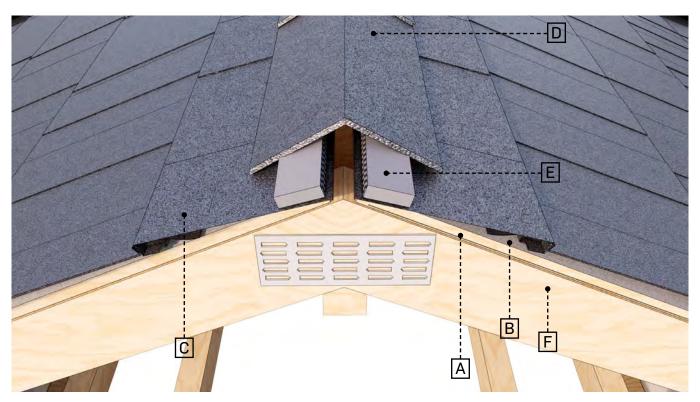


INSTALLATION MANUAL CF SLATE ON PLY





VENTILATED RIDGE DETAIL



COMPONENTS

A. Structural plywood

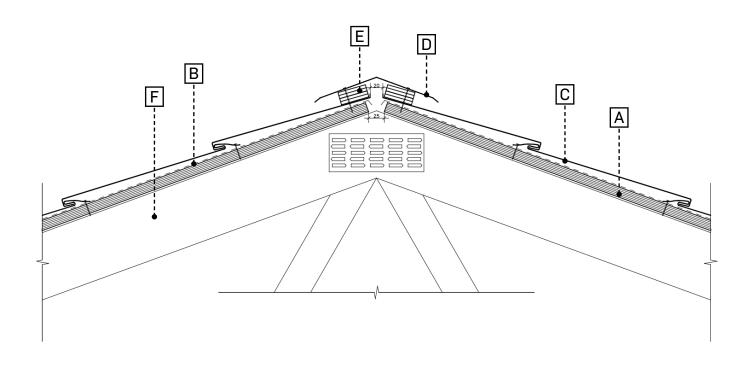
B. Underlay

C.CF Slate panel

D. 400 CF Slate Angle Trim

E. VB10 Ventilated Batten

F. Rafter





VENTILATED RIDGE INSTALLATION

SETTING OUT

Fix eaves flashings at the eaves, then install your underlay on top of the ply. Ensure there is a gap at the ridge between the two planes of the roof. Install barge channels at the barges.



TILE INSTALLATION

Install your panels, starting at the eaves. Work your way up to the ridge, leaving a 5 – 10mm gap between the panels from both planes of the roof. Turn the panels up by 5mm at the ridge.



Fix VB10 ventilated battens to either side of the gap in the ridge, ensuring there is a 20mm space between each side.

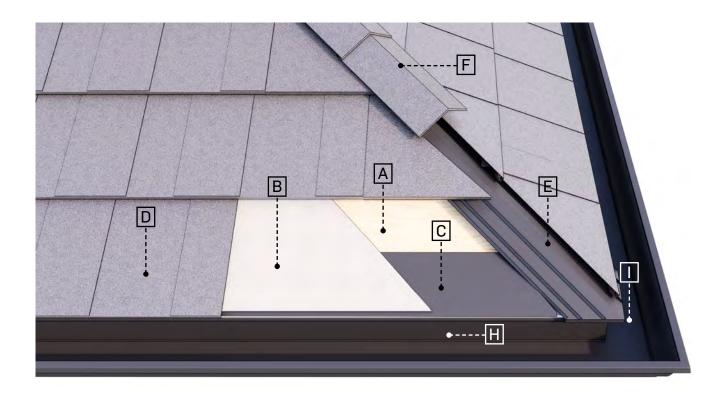


Install the barge covers, then install the trim over the ridge.



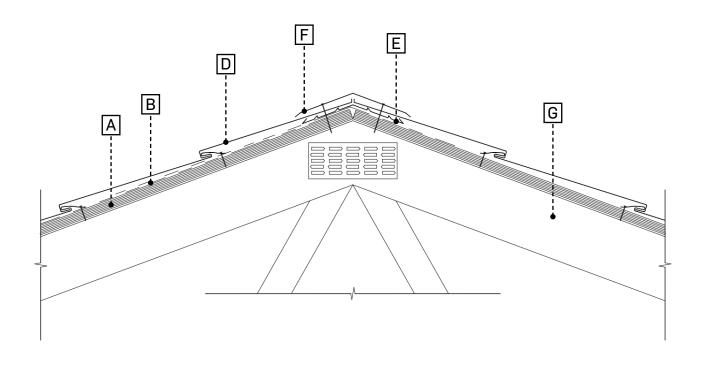


HIP DETAIL



- A. Structural plywood
- B. Underlay
- C. 402 CF Slate Eaves Flashing
- D.CF Slate panel
- E. 904 CF Hip Under Channel

- F. 400 CF Slate Angle Trim
- G. Rafter
- H. Fascia board (under gutter)
- I. Gutter





HIP INSTALLATION

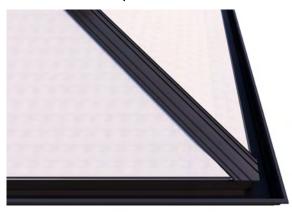
SETTING OUT

The ply should already be installed by the builders. Install the eaves flashing at the eaves. Then install underlay across the roof. Underlay should be draped over the top of the already-installed eaves flashings, finishing 10mm short of the edge.



INSTALLATION

Starting at the eaves fix the hip under channel to the hip of the roof.



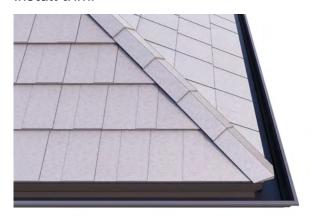
Screws or nails should be fixed to the battens through the farthest edge, avoiding the weather channels.



Install your panels, starting at the eaves.



Install trim.





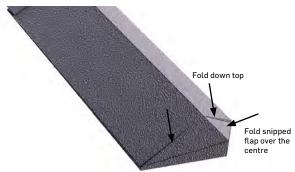
TRIM INSTALLATION

CUTTING AND FOLDING

Prepare your first trim for installation. Using a 400 CF Slate Angle Trim, cut the fold of the nose off. Then cut the in the middle, slightly off-centre, and on the sides of the nose.



Fold the top down, overlapping the centre point to create a clean front.



Fold in the edges if required. Trim off excess if required.

INSTALLATION - HIP

Cut and fold the first trim to fit into the corner of the roof. Fasten into the hip under channel with a fastener in each tab at the head of the trim.



Take care to fasten at the outside edge of the tabs to avoid penetrating the weather channels of the under channel.



Hook the next trim into the installed trim's head and fasten, making your way up the hip.

INSTALLATION - RIDGE

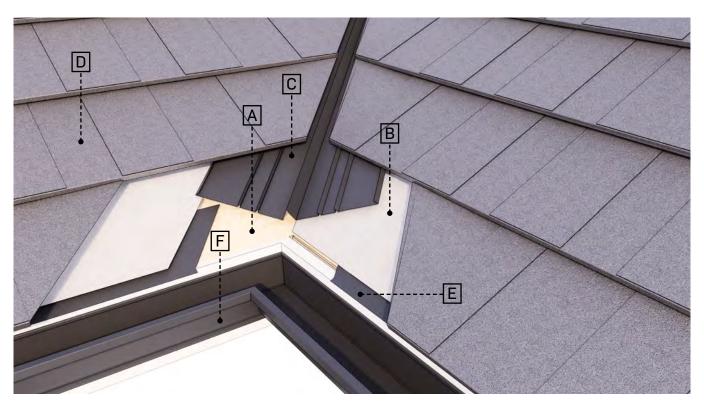
Starting at the barge, cut the nose off the trim flush with the end of the barge. Rivet in place. Fasten through the tabs at the head of the trim.



Hook the nose of the next trim into the head fold of the already-installed trim, then fasten at the ridge. Continue this method along the ridge.



VALLEY DETAIL



COMPONENTS

A. Structural plywood

B. Underlay

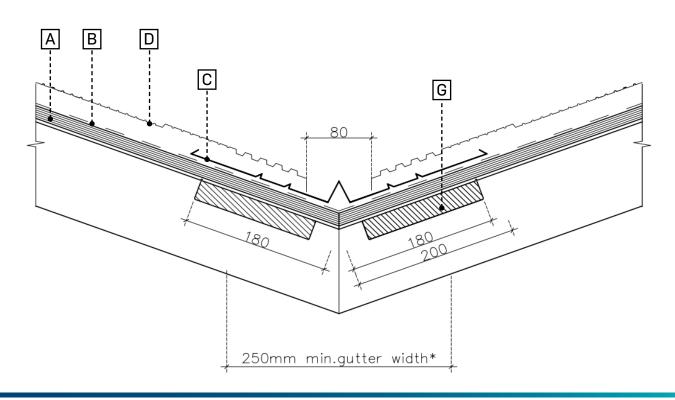
C. 412 CF Slate Valley

D.CF Slate panel

E. 402 CF Slate Eaves Flashing

F. Gutter

G. Valley board





VALLEY INSTALLATION

SETTING OUT

Once the valley boards and ply are installed by the builder, install the eaves flashings and lay underlay under the valley section.



Prepare the first 412 Valley by cutting and folding the edge to turn down into the gutter. The valley should be positioned a minimum of 40mm from the edge of the fascia for sufficient overhang.





Using a nail, secure the valley tray into place. Ensure you do not penetrate the valley by bending nails over the rail, rather than penetrating through the valley.

Slide the second valley tray into the first. Add silicone between the trays, across the entire width. The valley trays should overlap by 150mm. Continue installing valley trays up to the ridge.

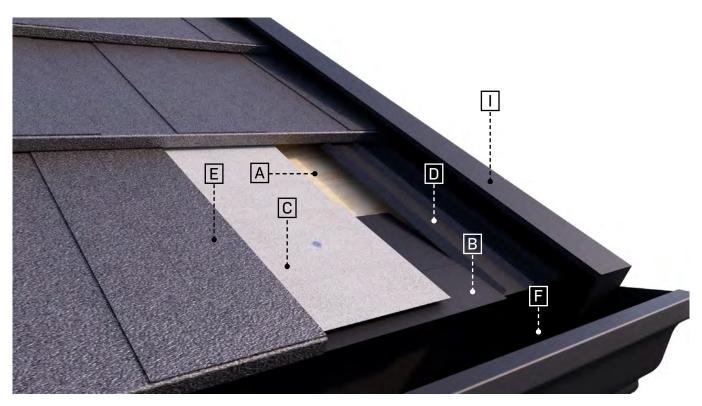


Install CF Slate panels up the roof, starting at the eaves. Ensure there is a minimum of 80mm space between the panels on opposing sides of the valley. When the valley is reached, create a 10mm turn down into the valley at a 30-degree angle.





BARGE DETAIL



COMPONENTS

A. Structural plywood

B. 402 CF Slate Eaves Flashing

C. Underlay

D. 418 CF Slate Barge Channel

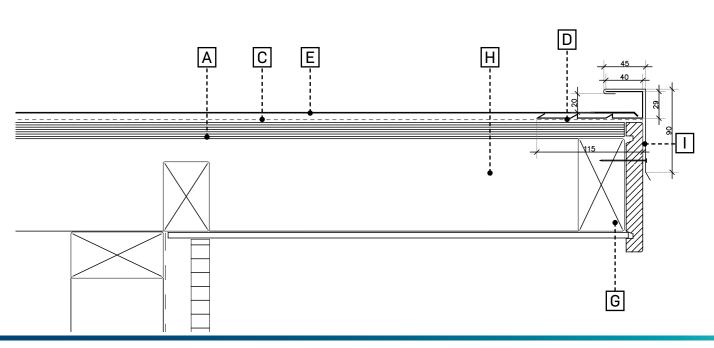
E. CF Slate panel

F. Gutter

G. Fascia board

H.Outrigger

I. 903 CF Barge Cover





BARGE INSTALLATION

CUTTING AN END

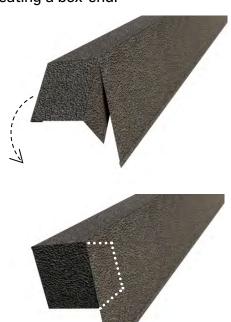
Measure 55mm (approx.) from the front of the barge cover. Cut up the long edge of the cover.



Make a horizontal cut to remove the bottom part of the newly-created flap.

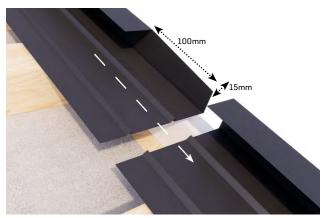


Fold in the flap slightly and fold the front down creating a box-end.



NOTCHING - BARGE CHANNEL

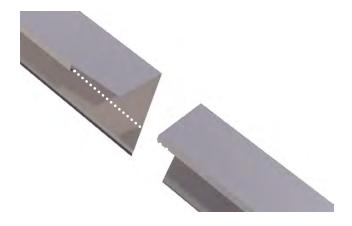
Notch the barge channel by cutting 100mm up the side of the top and cut it off. Cut the top of the side on an angle to a depth of 15mm. This makes it easy to fit subsequent pieces into already installed barge channel pieces.



NOTCHING - BARGE COVER

Cut a 100mm notch from the end of the barge cover. Cut off the excess from the notch. This makes it easy to fit subsequent pieces into already installed barge cover pieces.

Slide inside the first barge cover with an overlap of 100mm.





INSTALLATION MANUAL CF SLATE ON PLY



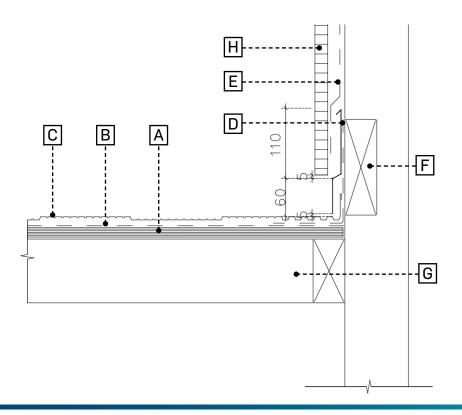


SIDE WALL DETAIL



- A. Structural plywood
- B. Underlay
- C. CF Slate panel
- D.104 Side Flashing
- E. Wall underlay (by builders)

- F. Support nog (by builders)
- G. Rafter (by builders)
- H. Wall cladding (by builders)





SIDE WALL INSTALLATION

INSTALLATION

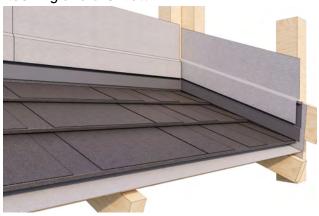
Roof framing, support nogs, wall underlay, and ply are installed by builders. Pin out roofing underlay, ensuring enough underlay is available to line the wall above the side flashings.



Install CF Slate panels up the roof, starting at the eaves. When a wall is met, create an upstand of at least 40mm.



Fix the side flashing to the support nog in the wall. Wall underlay should lay over the top of the side flashing, while the roofing underlay should lie between the side flashing and the wall.



Once side flashings are installed, the builders can install the wall cladding.



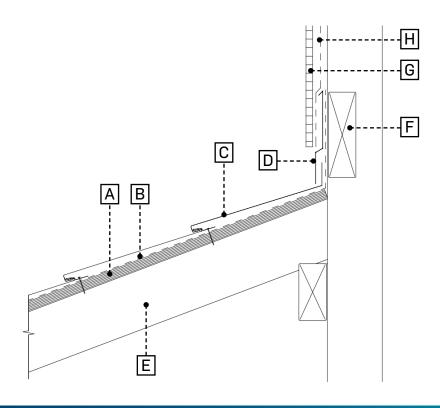


HEAD WALL DETAIL



- A. Structural plywood
- B. Underlay
- C.CF Slate panel
- D.104 Side Flashing
- E. Rafter

- F. Support nog
- G. Wall cladding/stucco/siding
- H. Wall underlay





HEAD WALL INSTALLATION

INSTALLATION

Roof framing, wall underlay, and ply are installed by builders. Install underlay, ensuring enough underlay is available to line the wall above the side flashings.



Install CF Slate panels up the roof, starting at the eaves. When a head wall is met, create an upstand of at least 40mm at the head of the panel.



Fix the side flashing to the support nog in the wall. Wall underlay should lay over the top of the side flashing.



Once side flashings are installed, the builders can install the wall cladding.





INSTALLATION MANUAL CF SLATE ON PLY

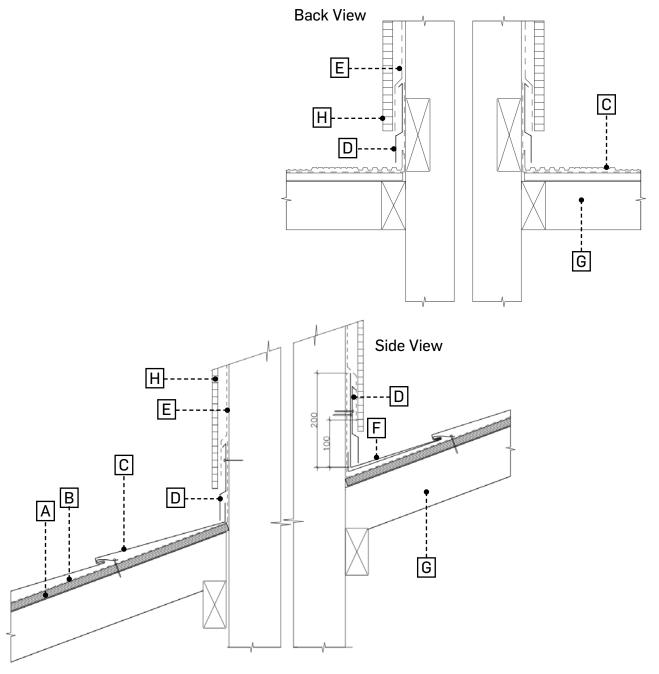




CHIMNEY PENETRATION DETAIL



- A. Structural plywood
- B. Underlay
- C. CF Slate panel (40mm min turn up)
- D.104 Side Flashing
- E. Wall underlay (by builders)
- F. Chimney back flashing
- G. Rafter (by builders)
- H. Wall cladding (by builders)



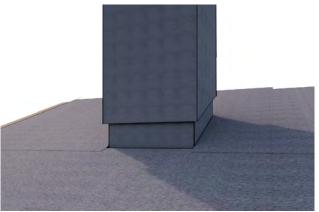


CHIMNEY PENETRATION INSTALLATION

INSTALLATION

For chimneys up to 1 metre in width.

Pin out and install roof underlay across the roof, working around the chimney. Ensure enough underlay is available to reach the wall above the side flashings.



Install CF Slate panels across the roof, starting at the eaves. At the penetration, turn up the panels by a minimum of 40mm on all sides.



Prepare your back flashing. The head should have a 10mm turn-back to allow the next panel to hook into it.



Install side flashings on the front and sides of the penetration. Then install the back flashing. The upstand on the back flashing should be a minimum of 250mm.



Finally, install a side flashing over the back flashing to align with the other already-installed side flashings.



Once completed, the builders can install wall cladding to the chimney.



DEKTITE PENETRATION

INSTALLATION

Cut through the underlay taking care to create a turn up around the pipe penetration.



Install CF Slate panels up the plane of the roof to the pipe. When the penetration is reached, pierce a hole in the panel at the centre of the pipe's location.

Cut to the circumference of the pipe and slide the panel over the pipe.



Install the next course of panels.



Cut the Dektite cone where indicated for the relevant pipe size.

Slide the Dektite flashing down over the pipe. Water can be used as a lubricant.

Apply neutral cure silicone or double-sided roofing membrane tape on the underside of the flange.

Press pipe flashing into contours of the roof panel.



Fasten with self-tapping or self-drilling screws, or selected pop rivets.





INSTALLATION MANUAL CF SLATE ON PLY

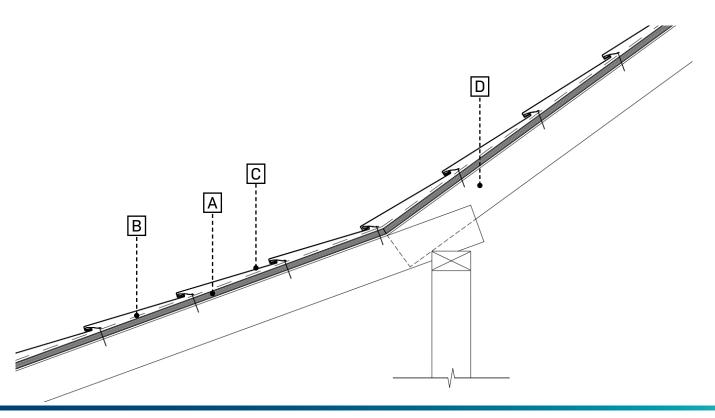




CHANGE OF PITCH DETAIL



- A. Structural ply
- B. Underlay
- C.CF Slate panels
- D. Rafter



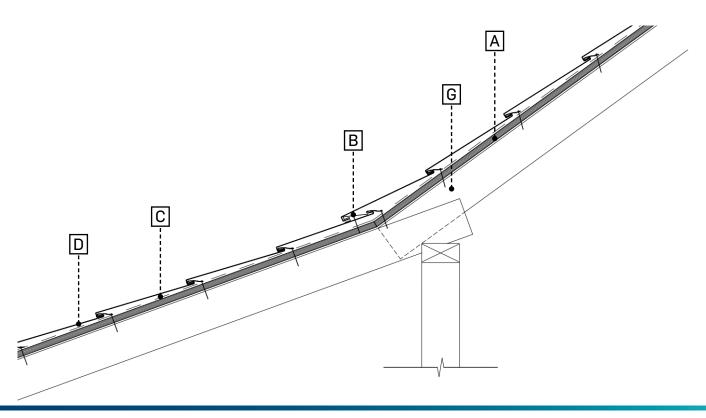


CHANGE OF PITCH DETAIL SHORTCOURSE METHOD



- A. Structural plywood
- B. 417 CF Slate Short Course
- C. Underlay
- D.CF Slate panel
- E. Gutter

- F. Fascia board
- G. Rafter



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