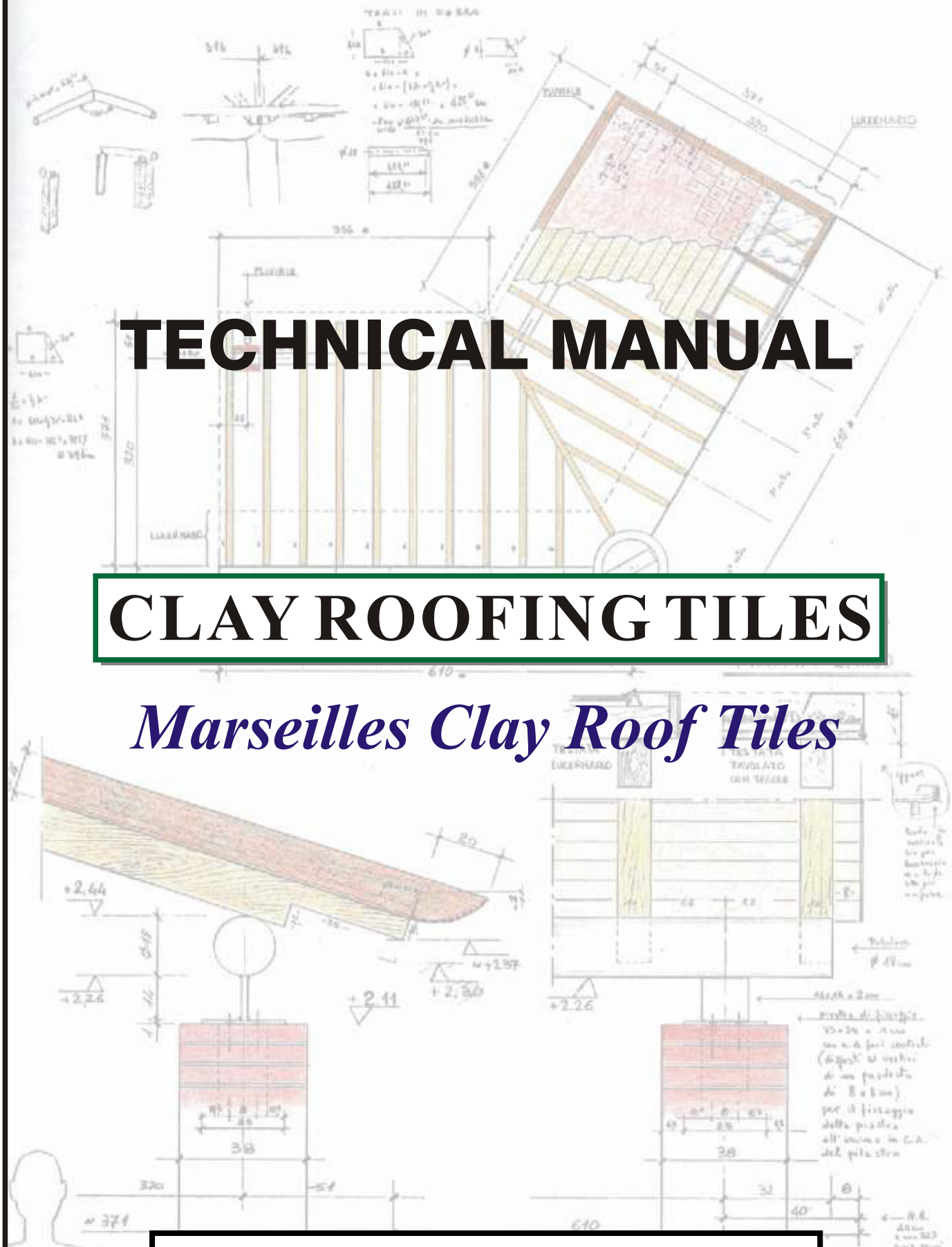
TECHNICAL MANUAL

CLAY ROOFING TILES

Marseilles Clay Roof Tiles



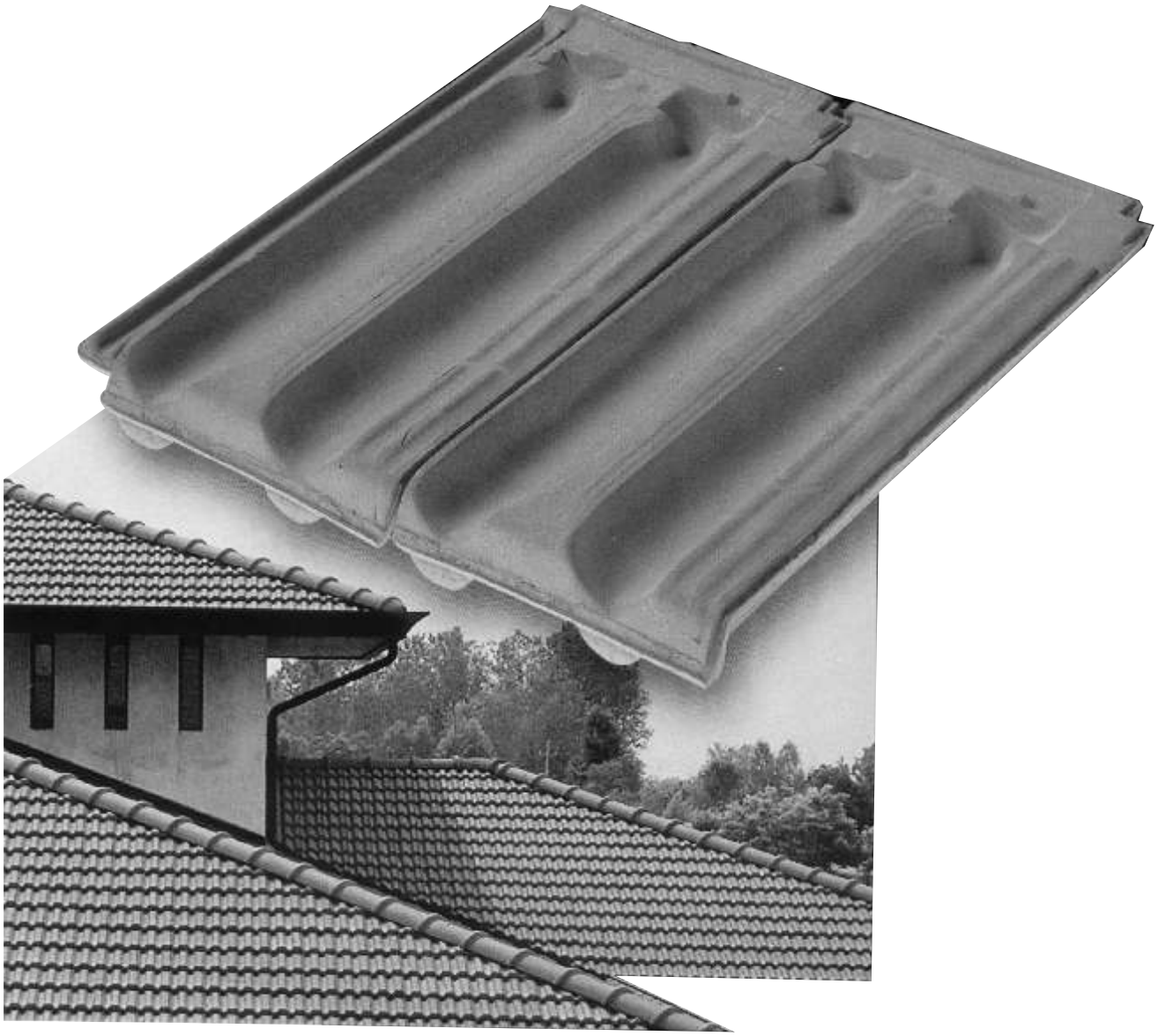
ITALCOTTO

DESIGN CENTRE

Marseilles Clay Roof Tiles

...lovingly designed and produced...

First developed in the late 19th century, the so-called Marseilles tile rapidly became popular especially for its simplicity as a covering for large roof areas thanks to its ease of laying and lower weight than other systems, and above all due to its ability to follow slightly arching roof lines, making it applicable as roofing for factory and office buildings. It is now one of the most widely used kinds of roofing: designed with special elements that fit together so that the tiles are overlaid to keep water out, and with staggered joints that ensure better drainage over a large surface area. Industrie Cotto Possagno, a leader in the production of clay tiles, offers a complete line of Marseilles tiles in the classical red colouring, with all the features of resistance to atmospheric agents.



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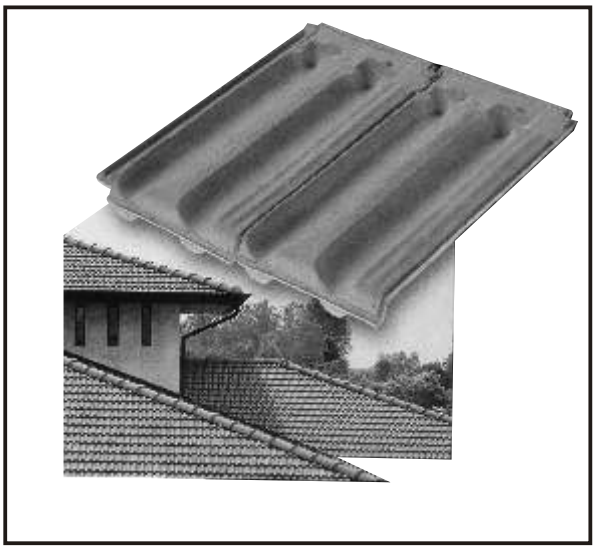

An exceptionally strong clay roof tile, popular for its good looks and with excellent rainwater downflow .

Cleverly designed to carry the water on both the upper and underside of the tile, the Marseilles is the world's most functional "gutter" tile.
This traditional French roof tile with variable gauge is highly appreciated for roofing alterations and the protection of our architectural heritage.

INSTALLATION

UNDERLAYMENT:
Recommended underlayments installed over the sheathing are dependent on roof pitch and local weather conditions. On roofs below 17 degrees, tiles should be considered as a decorative finish only and laid over an impervious built-up membrane. On pitched roofs of 17 degrees or greater, cover entire roof area with plastic underlaying.
Underlayment should be laid parallel to the eaves with minimum 100mm horizontal lap and l50mm vertical lap with a minimum 300mm upstand at all abutments. An additional layer of underlayment should be secured with large flat-headed non-corrosive roofing nails at l50mm centres.

FASTENERS:
At the eave a 38 x 50 softwood cant strip should be installed to the fascia board. This will support the toe of the eave course of tiles and set them at the correct angle.
The eave course of tiles should be set to overhang the fascia board by at least 50mm.
Tiles are laid from right to left and at a staggered bond. Each tile should be secured with a single non-corrosive 53mm clout nail, through the hole provided. The nails should not be driven tightly against the tile.
N.B. Nail holes provided need final drilling on site prior to fixing.

All pitched roofs are affected by wind pressure and this varies dependent upon the pitch of the roof, the exposure of the building and the height of the roof from the ground. Please check with your local building code, but as a general rule:

1) All field tiles in the eave course of any roof should be clipped with an eave tile clip, positioned in the left hand channel, secured to the batten with non-corrosive nails. (An Elite galvanised clip is suggested).
The nibs of the tiles should sit directly behind the batten and rest against the top of the tile batten. When the tiles are laid together, the overlap should cover the underlap completely. They must not override the underlap at the head of the tile.

2) On roofs in exposed or coastal locations, subject to high winds, each tile in every third course should be clipped.

3) On any roof 3 stories or higher, all tiles should be individually clipped. As the distributor we cannot insist this procedure be adopted, but we do consider it to be good roofing practice.

RIDGE:
A wood nailer should be secured to the apex of the ridge to support the ridge tiles. It should be set at a height to allow the ridge tiles to rest on the top course of field tiles. The top course of field tiles should be finished close to the ridge board.
The interlocking ridge tiles should be secured to the ridge nailer with a non-corrosive nail. Where

they interlock they should be bedded in mortar. Where it is necessary to finish the top course of field tiles with a cut, the installer should cut the tile, on site, and drill the head of the tile and nail in the normal way.

The resulting gap between the ridge tile and field tile can be filled with colour matched mortar (oxide).
Ensure that no bedding is visible on the exposed surface of the tiles.

HIPS:
A wood nailer should be secured to the apex of the hip. It should be set at a height to allow the hip tile to be supported for nailing and rest on the adjacent cut field tiles.
The field tiles either side of the hip should be cut close to the wood nailer and all cut tiles firmly secured. Small cut tile pieces can be secured using a silicon adhesive.
Ensure that the first hip tile is set at the same angle as the others. Secure to the nailer with a single non-corrosive nail and where the hip tiles overlap they should be secured with mortar. The hip tile should be bedded in colour matched mortar and either flush pointed or back bedded. Ensure that no mortar marks the face of the tiles.

VALLEYS:
Open valleys should be formed using a long-life lead flashing. The valley metal should be a minimum of 500mm wide for short valleys and 600mm wide for longer valleys and in length, no greater than 2.5m. Sheets should be lapped by 100mm and not soldered.
On a steep valley with unequal pitches you might consider a 25mm crease on the centre line to reduce the force of the water and direct the flow. A wide open valley is strongly advised in locations that will experience high snow loading or where heavy roof debris accumulation is likely. The edge of the valley metal should be turned over 120mm and secured to the deck with cleats. The tile should be cut to form an open valley 150mm wide, The cut tiles should be secured without puncturing the valley metal. Open valleys should be bedded in mortar and flush pointed, You should ensure that the valley evenly discharges over the fascia board into the gutter.

ABUTMENTS:
Side Abutments:
Where field tiles finish against a vertical abutment the underlayment should be turned up the wall at least 150mm and over the deck an even amount. The edges of the deck flushing should be turned up 25mm to form a secret gutter, directing water down the roof and discharging into the gutter. The flashing should be firmly secured to the wall. You might consider setting the flashing in a bed of flexible roof cement, to give additional protection, at this vulnerable junction. The tiles can then be laid close to the wall. On brick abutments a cover flashing let into a mortar joint can be installed.

Head Abutments:
The underlayment will be returned up the wall at least 150mm and secured. The top course of field tiles will then be laid. Where it is necessary to finish the top course with a cut tile, the installer should cut the tile on site, and drill each head, then secure to the deck in the normal way. The resulting gap under the tiles can either be filled with colour match mortar or with a purpose-made rubber top filler. Ensure that no bedding is visible on the exposed surface of the tiles. A metal flashing should be formed to the correct angle, it should abut the wall by at least 150mm and cover the head of the tiles by 150mm. With a brick abutment, the flashing can be returned into the mortar joint and a cover flashing installed. When flashing behind a chimney it is always advisable to form a saddle to divert the water around the chimney. The saddle should be weathered in suitably compatible flashing material.

PACKING OF MATERIAL
Pallets: 232-290 pieces per pallet.
Size: 110 x 81 x 107(h). Weight 700-870kg per pallet

SPECIAL PIECES:
a) Hip and ridge tiles: 2,5 pieces per linear metre
b) Hip end caps
c) Air vent tiles
(See special pieces page)

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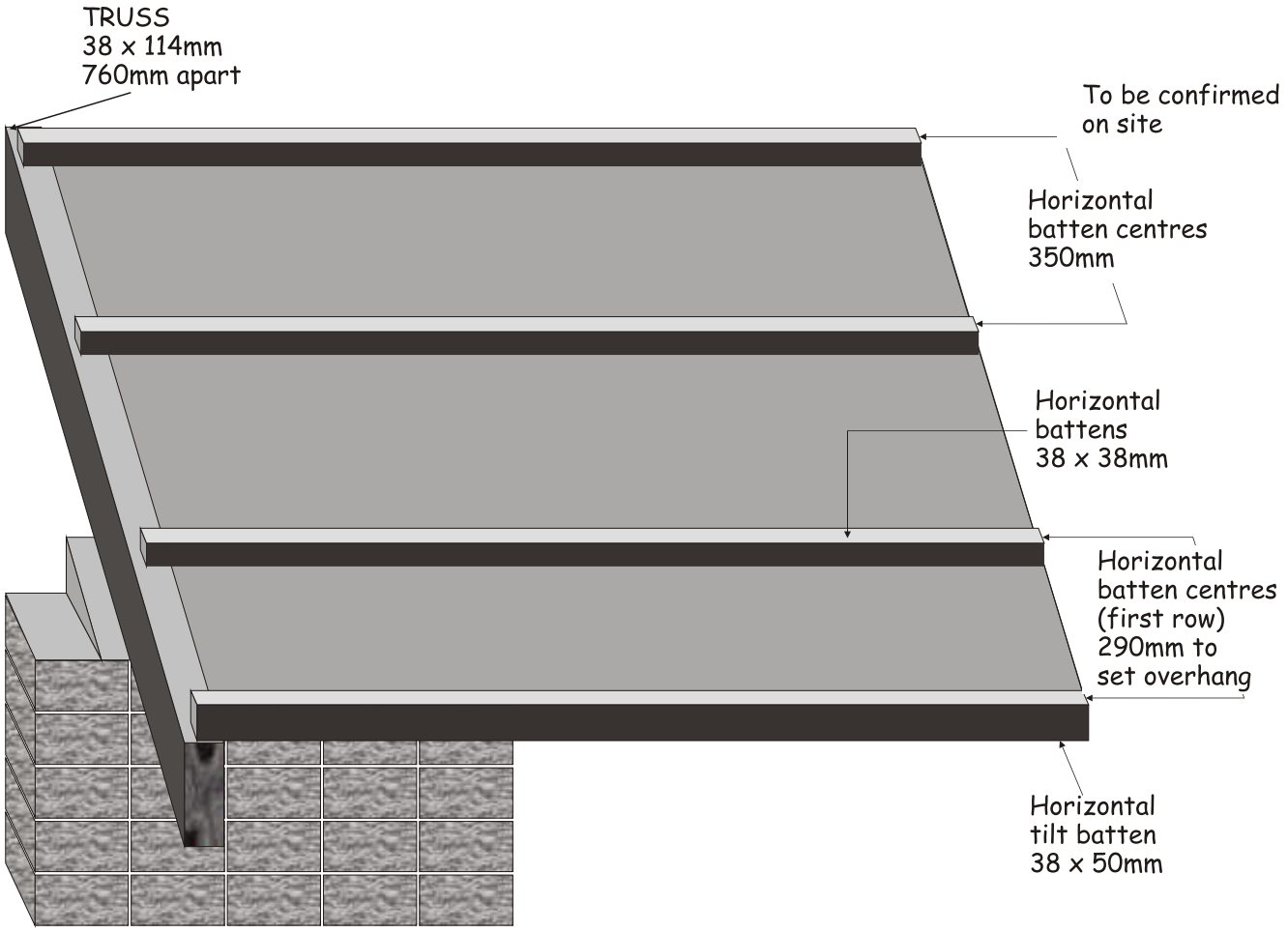

SUGGESTED BATTEN LAYOUT

Roof Tile Specification

Marseilles Clay Roof Tiles
- 14.5 pieces per sqm coverage
- 3kg per piece
- 43.5 kg per sqm

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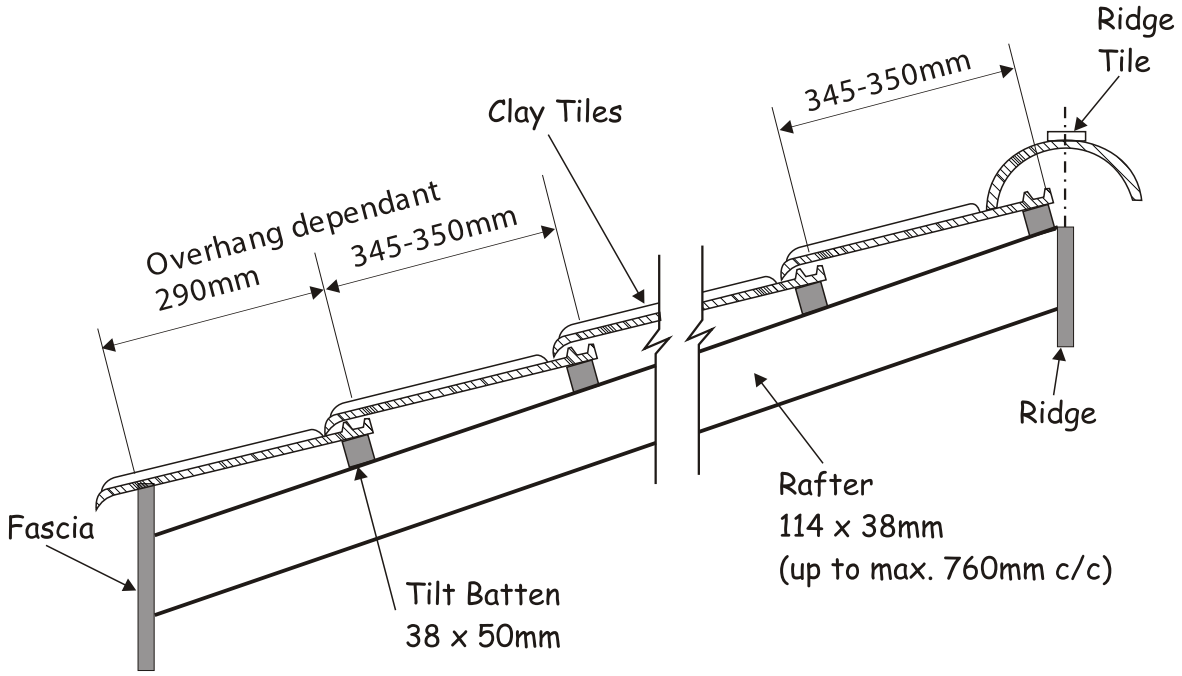
Please confirm measurements on site
prior to laying battens



SECTION - ALONG RAFTER

The roof tile profile allows one the option
of laying in a straight bond or a staggered
bond due to its interlocking capability