



LINAX BOARD ROOF

INSTALLATION GUIDE

FACTS ABOUT LINAX BOARD ROOF

Wooden roof panels, known as board roof, are panel boards that have been planed with drainage points. A top board and a bottom board. We then treat them with Linax, which provides permanent protection, with a 50-year rot protection warranty.

LINAX BOARD ROOF

- Traditional roofing boards of northern Swedish pine, range according to G4-2.
- Excellent test results for repelling moisture.
- Long maintenance intervals*.
- Long service life and 50 year anti-rot warranty*.

*See more under warranties at www.bitus.se

INSTALLATION/ INSTRUCTIONS

Linax is an outstanding product for outdoor use providing you fit it correctly. Follow the recommendations we specify in Linax's product warranty, as well as below.

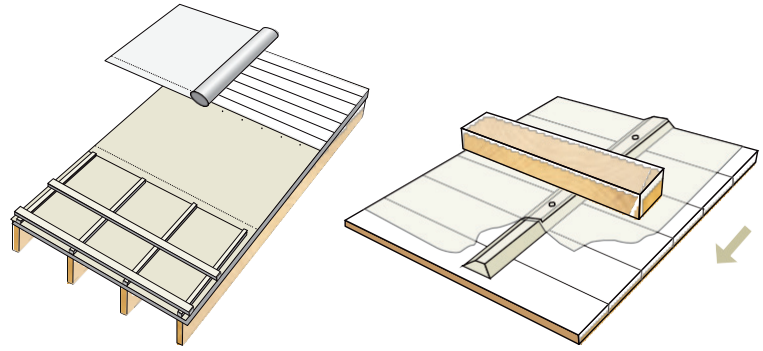
Linax is installed just like any other timber product. It must be installed in a professional manner and in such a way that prevents moisture penetration. Construction must comply with the guidelines and instructions.

It is vital that all cut surfaces have an application of Linax oil. This is to ensure good protection of the cut surfaces to counteract rot and moisture. It is also important that the nails and screws that go into the timber are brushed with a thin layer of oil.

All nails and screws must be stainless steel or in harsh climates acid-proof. Important note: It is recommended that you use lacquered plates, etc. or stainless steel materials. This is to prevent discolouration of the timber.

INSTALLATION

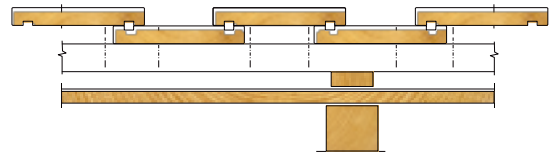
Installed on a sealed base with impregnated counter battens 25x48 mm and support battens 25x75 mm and roof/bitumen felt of type YEP 2500 with adhesive edges.



Joints for the roof boards should be avoided, but if necessary carried out on top of support battens. Important note: All cut ends must be coated with Linax oil.

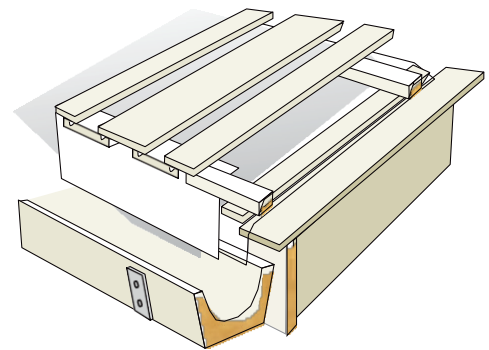
NAILING

Nailing of roof profile. The figure shows vertical cuts. Bottom boards are attached centrally with a nail to each batten.



The top boards are double nailed to the battens but not through the bottom boards. It is important that the nails in the top board do not go through the bottom boards in order to avoid crack formation.

The nail length is selected so that the nails do not go through the support battens as the battens may bend under load and the nails can make holes in the underlay (bitumen felt).

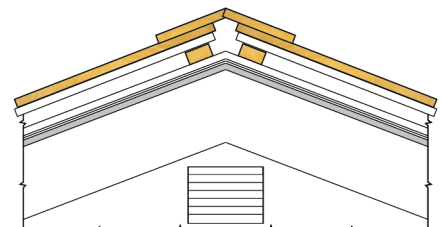


Nails or screws must be installed ensuring that the head is flush with the top of the board. They must not be installed too deep causing damage to the timber and create moisture-collecting pockets.

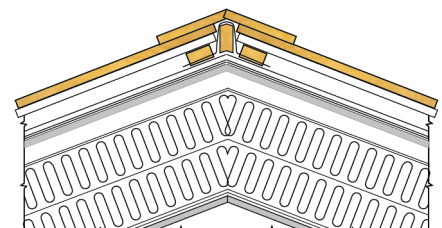
Flashings for board roofs must be made of lacquered or stainless steel plate. All attachments must be stainless or acid-proof steel in harsh climates. The end of the roof board must be covered with an eaves board as illustrated.

RIDGE COVER

Two nailed ridge boards are the most common ridge covering for board roofs. They can be covered with sheet metal or just ridge flashings of sheet metal can be used.



Ridges can be designed with or without ridge boards. Ridge panelling is nailed/screwed into each roof truss. Joints can be nailed/screwed diagonally. The top support battens are installed approx. 40 mm from the ridge board.

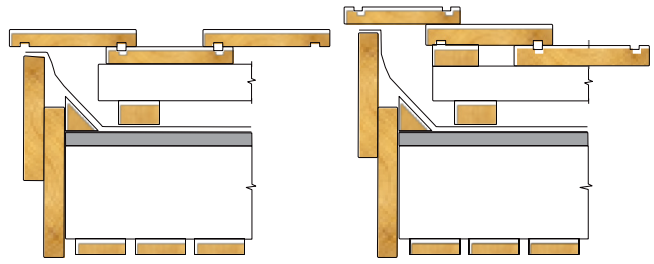


If the roof is thermally insulated, the ridge must be ventilated. Roofing boards are terminated at the top support battens in such a way that the necessary openings for ventilation are ensured.

BARGE BOARDS

Barge boards and weatherboards, if required, are installed at the gable end, or alternatively board roof panels can be installed over barge boards.

Finely sawn timber is turned using a finely sawn surface outwards. Barge boards are nailed to the base tongue and groove board with the support of a triangular strip. Wider barge boards can be made of tongue and groove timber or with board cladding.



Weatherboards are nailed to barge boards with a maximum nail spacing of 200 mm. Joints should be avoided. Unavoidable joints made on site are bevelled and nailed/screwed with pre-drilling.

ANGLE GUTTERS

Angle gutters can be designed with visible sheet metal as they are for roofs with brick or concrete tiles. Angle gutters are supported at the break line by nogging pieces between the roof trusses.

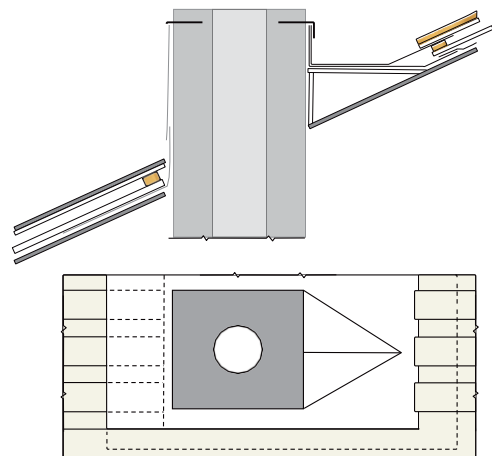
A strip of bitumen felt YEP 2500 and a sheet metal bottom flashing and then another strip of bitumen felt is laid along the angle gutter. This is fitted with sheet metal angle gutters, after which the roof's bitumen felt can be pulled over the angle gutter.

The angle gutter should extend up the roof board to approximately 150 mm vertical height above the end of the roof's bitumen felt.

The battens are installed on each side along the angle gutter as a base for the exterior roof boards. A drip plate/eave flashing can be installed on longitudinal battens. Roof boards must overlap the angle gutter plate by at least 150 mm.

FLASHINGS & PROTECTION

Examples of flashings and protection around the chimney are plates that extend approx. 50 mm from the chimney. Following installation, the plate must be folded down.



SMALLER HOLES

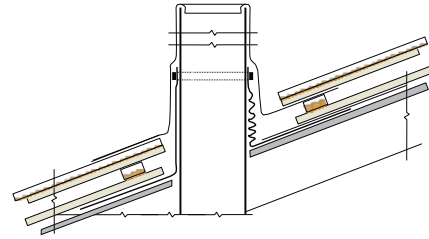
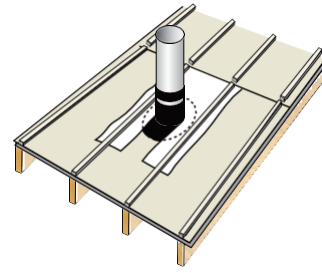
Holes are sawn once the boarding is completed and safe water drainage can be ensured.

Holes smaller than 100 mm should be made in the middle of the joint between two boards. Holes do not need to be reinforced.

Holes that cut in multiple boards must be reinforced with joists, which are nailed to each side of the hole before sawing the holes.

Nail spacing 100 mm. Bitumen felt must be connected tightly around the lead-through. Bottom flashings must be fitted.

For pipes, EPDM rubber sleeve couplings must be glued into the bitumen felt and sealed tightly to the pipe.



LARGER HOLES

Nogging pieces must be fitted before the boarding. Holes are sawn once the boarding is completed and safe water drainage can be arranged.

Bottom flashings must be fitted and the necessary sealing must be installed around the apparatus.

