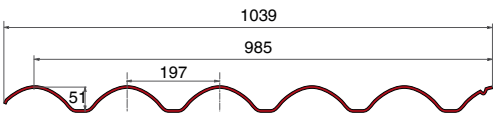
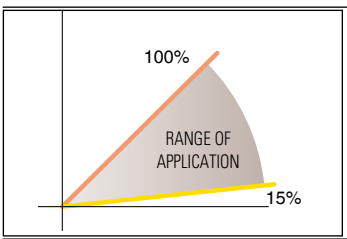

Chapa Teja
Cubiertas y Fachadas



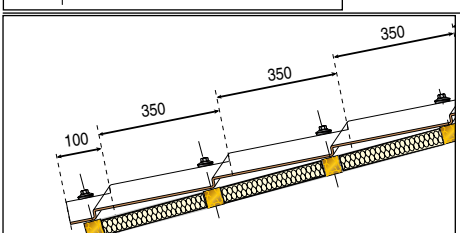
Made in:

- **Aluminium**
- **Prepainted aluminium**
- **Prepainted steel**
- **Copper**

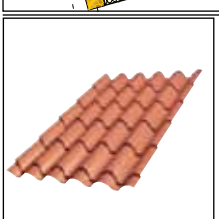


A sheet with large components can be produced in the one length, up to 12 m (transportable length).

Gently slanting roofs
Il Coppo di Alubel can be used on roofs with a minimum slant of up to 15%



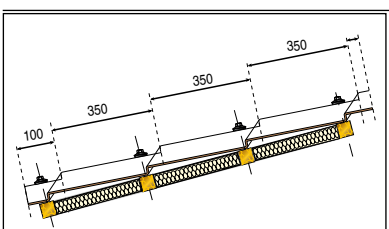
Sharply slanting roofs
As Il Coppo di Alubel is fixed to a prepared framework it can be applied on all sloping angles, even attics and other structures.



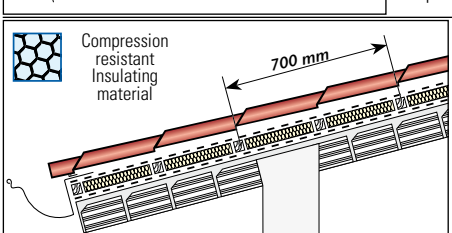
	Copper	aluminium	prep.aluminium
Thickness	0,6 mm	0,7 mm	0,6 mm
Weight	kg 6 / 7 m^2	kg 2 / 3 m^2	kg 6 / m^2
Cladding	natural	prepainted polyester	prepainted polyester

Preparing the supporting and fixing framework

There are areas or parts of a roof's surface, whatever its shape, that are more subject to the force of the wind so need greater attention. In the example in the drawing you can see a roof pitch where the areas at greater risk are coloured.



With this in mind, we suggest doing what is necessary when preparing the framework that goes under the roof which must have suitable mechanisms for fastening to the roof structure. The purlin fixings on the roof vary according to the perimeter or intermediate position. However more fixings must be used on the gutter strip and perimeter strips.

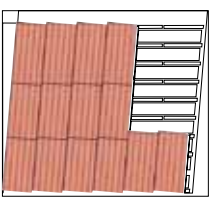


If the supporting surface is continuous with no ventilation gap, the framework centre distance can be every 700 mm with compression resistant insulating material.

Laying the sheets

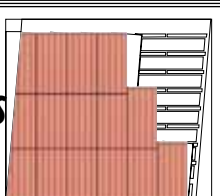
It is essential to maintain a 90° angle with the edge of the gutter. If the pitch is offset it is absolutely essential to keep the line parallel to the gutter. Any offset tolerances have to be kept on the side.

NO

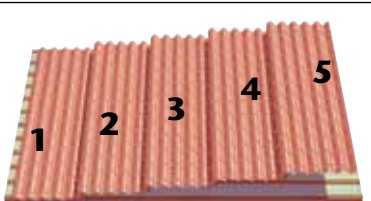


This (no good!) drawing shows sheets laid on an offset roof and where parallelism has been maintained on the side instead of the gutter angle.

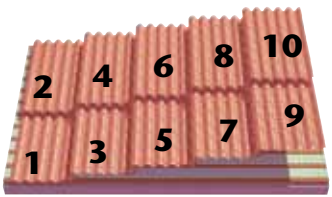
YES



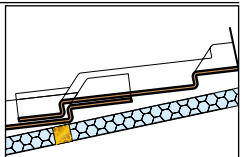
Laying at a 90° angle from the gutter line



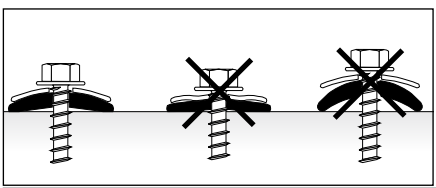
Installation using one sheet per pitch



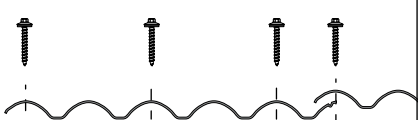
Installation using two rows of overlapping sheets


Detail of a head overlap

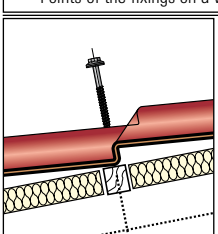
How to fix the sheets correctly



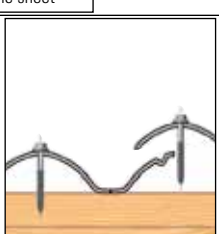
The Alublok Fixing system
With its special EPDM seal, the Alublok Fixing system ensures excellent results, especially when dealing with thermal expansion issues with the sheets.


Points of the fixings on a whole section of the sheet

We have already explained the importance of the supporting framework; it is, in fact, an important component for guarantee resistance especially as regards to the force of the wind.



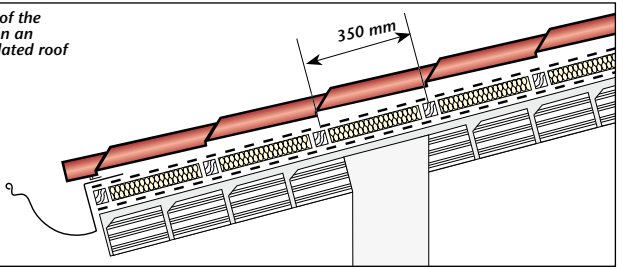
Detail of the fixing – longitudinal section view. The fixing has to penetrate at least 35 mm into the strip.



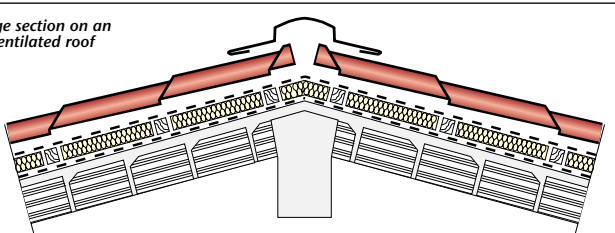
Position of the fixing in proximity of the tile corrugation straining.

Unventilated roof

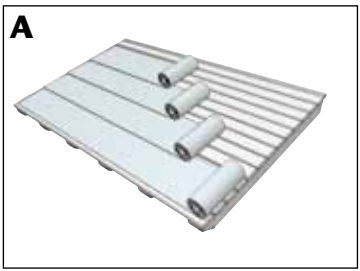
Section of the gutter on an unventilated roof



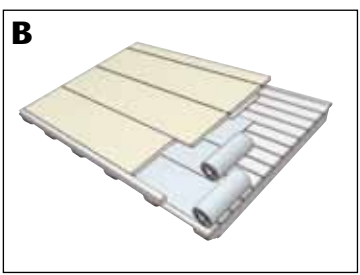
Ridge section on an unventilated roof



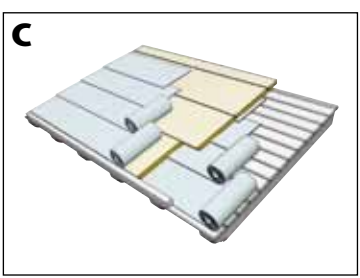
Ventilated roof



A) 1st layer of breathable sheath
recommended on wooden roofs. Application of a first breathable sheath, i.e. "AluPermo", that lets any steam pass through from inside while remaining impermeable to external agents. Installed dry, crosswise to the roof (i.e. parallel to the gutter) making sure it overlaps at each joint by at least 10 cm. It can be fastened with simple staple guns. This first sheath is unnecessary when building roofs with bricks or cement.

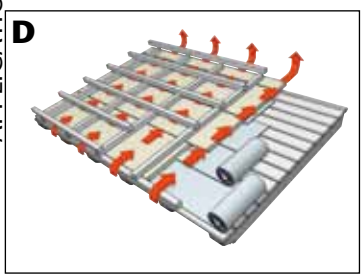


B) Insulating layer
Use suitably thick thermal insulation. For houses this insulating material must be at least 60 mm thick but must, however thick, ensure that its inside surface does not drop below dew temperature.



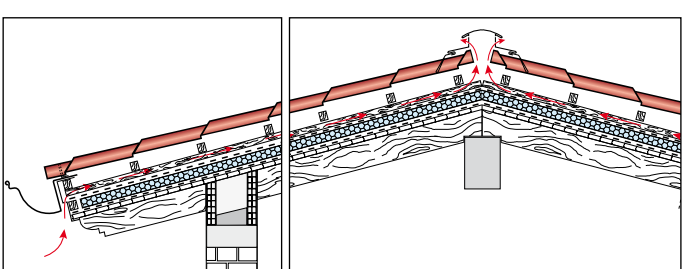
C) 2nd insulating layer
Protect the hot side of the insulating layer with a suitable steam barrier or preferably a second breathable sheath, like "AluPermo".

Ventilated roof



D) Layer or air gap
The air gap (usually called "air space") is made by applying a double layer of strips: the first layer placed lengthways and the second crossways.

E) Laying the "Il Coppo di Alubel" roof
After the gutters and any metal flashings have been installed, start laying the sheets following the instructions.



Making old asbestos-cement roofs safe

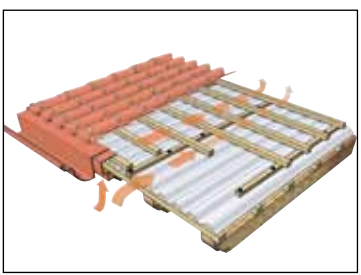
1st phase
Application of Ecofix
It is an encapsulating fixative with properties that prevent dispersion of the fibres of the old roofing.

2nd phase
Laying the base framework
Strips of pinewood are applied lengthways on the wood, with a 5 x 5 or 5 x 6 section, laid inside the hollows of the sinusoidal sheets at a centre distance of no more than 1 metre and secured with fixings to the original framework.

3rd phase
Laying a new framework cross-sways
The new framework of pinewood strips is put in place crossways, with a 4 x 5 or 4 x 6 section, i.e. parallel to the gutter with a centre distance of 35 cm, its job being to support and fix the new roof.

Making old asbestos-cement roofs safe

4th phase
Laying insulating material if needed
If deemed necessary, a layer of insulating material can be put between the crossways strips. Closed cell polystyrene is the best choice but no thicker than the strip to ensure minimum ventilation.



5th phase
Laying the base framework
After the gutters and any metal flashings have been installed, start laying the sheets following the instructions given on the previous pages.