

INSTALATION GUIDE



COPPO
EVERTILE

CONTENT

GENERAL RULES AND SPECIFICATION	1
INSTALATION TOOLS	2
- FIXING	
- TRIMMING	
BATTENING	3
INSTALLATION PROCESS	4-5
FIXING OF TILES	6
INSTALLATION:	
EAVE	7
- EAVE TRIM COPPO (C-ETN)	
RIDGE	8
- BOW RIDGE WIDE (BR225 / 3BR225)	
HIP	9
- BOW RIDGE WIDE (BR225 / 3BR225)	
GABLE FLASHING	10
- FINISHING TRIM COPPO (C-FT)	
SIDE WALL TRIM	11
- SIDE WALL TRIM COPPO (C-SWT)	
VALLEY	12
- VALLEY (C-VY-B, C-VY-T)	
CHIMNEY	13
WINDOW	13
ROOF SLOPE CHNAGE	13
ACCESSORIES	14
- ACCESSORIES WITH TILE SHAPE BASEMENT	
- ROOF VENTILATION	
- SAFETY ACCESORIES	
- OTHER ACCESSORIES	
GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS	15

GENERAL RULES AND SPECIFICATION

1. These instructions will help with the installation of a simple roof. For installation of a more complicated roof, it's recommended to hire an authorized roofing company.

2. The tiles are designed for roofs that pitch range from 15° to 90° depending on the altitude above sea level of the site and the „snow area“.

3. Minimal temperature of the air, as well as the tiles, during installation should be above +5°. In the case that the installation has to be proceeded in temperatures below 5°C, it is necessary to keep the temperature of the material above 5°C until the moment of installation. The surface finish can crack or exfoliate in lower temperatures in the areas of cutting, bending or nailing.

4. The tile is a light-weight material and under windy conditions the un-secured panels can fall down and cause damage and/or injury. Respect the rules for safe work.

5. During storage of the tiles on the site, keep the material away from dust and water, that could leak inside the palettes and between tiles.

6. Stepping on the tiles is forbidden. If necessary, use wooden frames / ladders provided with a soft bondage, where the vertical beams must be higher than the arches of tiles and lay in the flat valleys between the arches.

7. Tiles should be installed from the ridge to the eave. Positions for the correct nailing of the tiles, ridges and trims can be found in the enclosed pictures.

8. The warranty is not relating to roofs with incorrect installation, insufficient or missing ventilation, and when it's used with other then the original system accessories. Atypic details shall be made from materials with adequate durability and corrosion resistance.

9. Ventilation must be provided according to this installation guide.

10. Be sure, that tiles are not exposed to permanent contact with construction parts, which contain copper, cement, lime, bitumen, corroded iron, contaminated with carbon blacks from local heating devices, animals excrements and other materials which can chemically attack the surface finish or accelerate corrosion of the tiles. Do not allow any water pooring down on the tiles, contaminated by the mentioned chemicals and materials, too.

11. Biological contamination (algae, mildew, moss and lichen) can be cleaned by a biocidal spray. It is not allowed to clean the roofing chemically, mechanically or with pressurized water. If necessary, ask for recommendations from Evertile's technical department.

SPECIFICATION

Total width	385 mm
Total lenght	1240 mm
Useful width	358 mm
Useful lenght	1190 mm
Pieces / m2	2,315 ks/m2
Weight / pcs	3,05 kg/ks
Battening	358 mm
Number of screw-nails / pcs	4 / 6 (hurricane zone)
Number of screws / pcs	3 - 4

STORAGE OF THE TILES



INSTALLATION TOOLS

FIXING

Original scrails or screws supplied by the manufacturer are rustless and painted. Screws are available in boxes (SCR TX-25) packed by 500pcs. Scrails (screw-nails) are available in coils by 325 pieces (NCS 45mm) and can be used with the pneumatic gun. 4 scrails (screws)/1 tile are needed for proper fixing in normal geographic locations. Fixing with six screws / 1 tile is recommended for a roof in a hurricane zone (NCS not recommended).

Screws can impair the corrosion protection of the sheet metal in the places of its perforation. Corrosion of the tiles around the screws is not covered by the warranty.



Stainless scrails
(NCS)



Stainless screws
(SCR TX-25)

TRIMMING

Cutting of tiles is possible with different types of sheet metal cutters, hand scissors and electric scissors.

All trimmed edges of the steel sheet shall be painted with the acrylic paint (included in the repair set).

WARNING!

Tiles must not be cut with circular saws or grinding wheels, which scuff and burn the anticorrosive protection of the sheet metal. For trimming, it is recommended to use hand or electrical scissors only.

INSTALLATION TOOLS

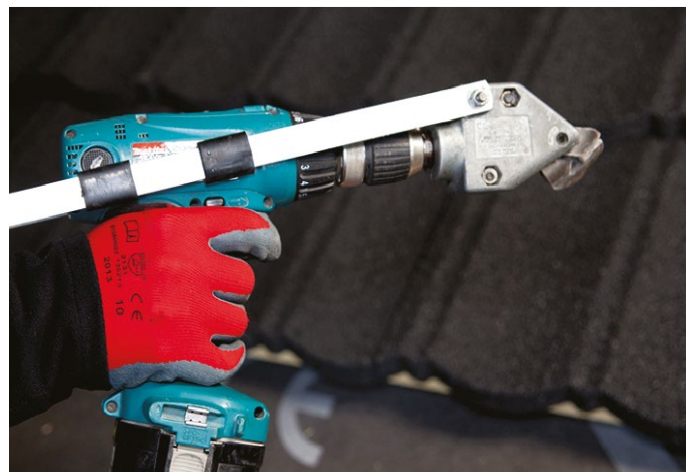
The pneumatic guns, electric scissors and benders can be bought or rented from the official dealer.

Using the proper installation equipment makes the installation easier, faster, safer and precise.



Pneumatic gun

Fig. 1



Electric scissors (extension for any aku-drill)

Fig. 2



Electric scissors

Fig. 3

ROOF-TRUSS COMPOSITION

A diffusion membrane is laid above the rafters and fixed under the counter battens, which create a ventilation gap (20-40 mm) between the diffusion membrane and the roofing. It is recommended and, in some countries mandatory, to insert the plywood between the rafters and the diffusion membrane.

ROOF-HORIZONTAL BATTENS

Recommended sizes of battens:

The size of battens is determined by the distance of the rafters, snow load or possible wind velocity and the roof pitch. Recommended sizes of battens are 40x50mm or 40x60mm (1x2 inches). Minimal size is 30x50mm (1x1,5 inch), if there is a plywood deck over the rafters or the distance between rafters is less than 750mm.

MEASUREMENT AND INSTALLATION OF BATTENS:

The roof battens are installed on well-fixed counter battens from the eaves to the ridge. The first batten at the eaves is fixed 40 mm from the end of the counter batten. The second batten is laid at a distance of 318-358 mm from the bottom edges. Additional battens are laid at a distance of 358 mm from the bottom edges. At the end of the counter battens at the ridge, two battens are fixed side by side. The upper batten is doubled and creates a support for the connection of the high profile of the tiles under the ridge (C-UNI trim). The lower batten usually has a shorter distance and serves as a support for the last (shortened) tiles. Precise measurement and installation, as well as the use of high-quality and straight battens, are conditions for the correct installation of the roofing.

The roof battens are fixed through the counter battens into the rafters.

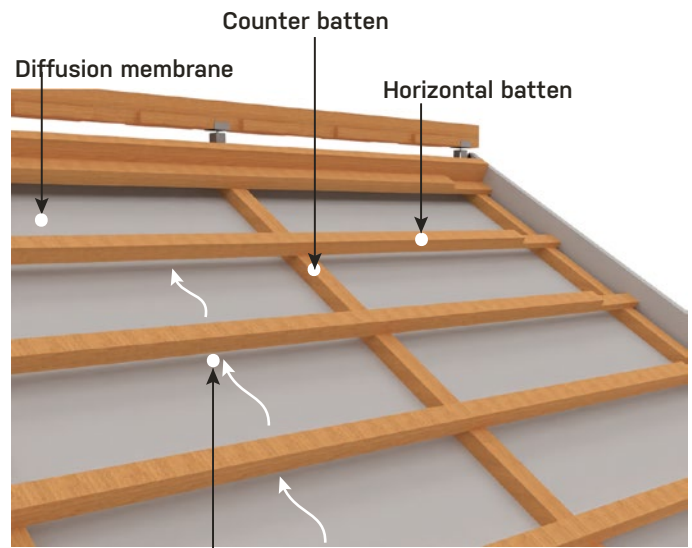
EAVE TRIM (C-ETN)

The offset of the first batten at the eaves will create a support for the installation of the eave trim (C-ETN). The eave trim covers the gap between the tiles and the gutter. It is laid at the ends of the counter battens and the first roof batten. It is also recommended to cover the front of the rafters with an insect protection grid.

BATTEN ENDS:

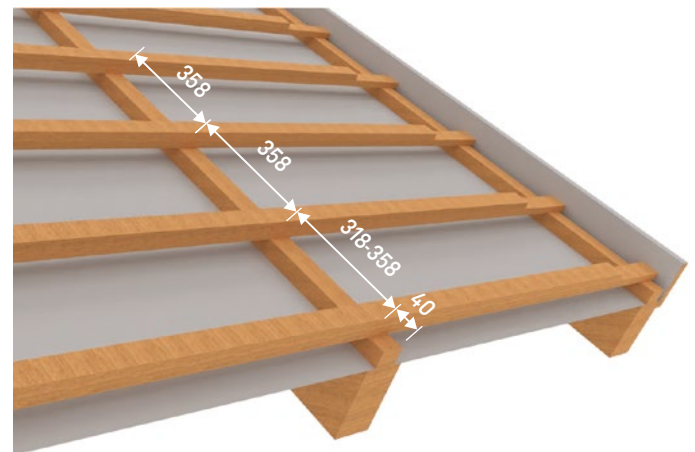
The ends of the roof battens must be lowered by at least 20 mm or to the level of the counter battens for the installation of trims and flashings.

Adjustments of battens for individual details (ridge, gable, valley...) are listed in separate chapters.



Ventilation gap between battens and diffusion membrane

Fig. 1



The roof battens are installed from eaves to the ridge

Fig. 2

Short interrupted battens - create ventilation gaps (see page 4)

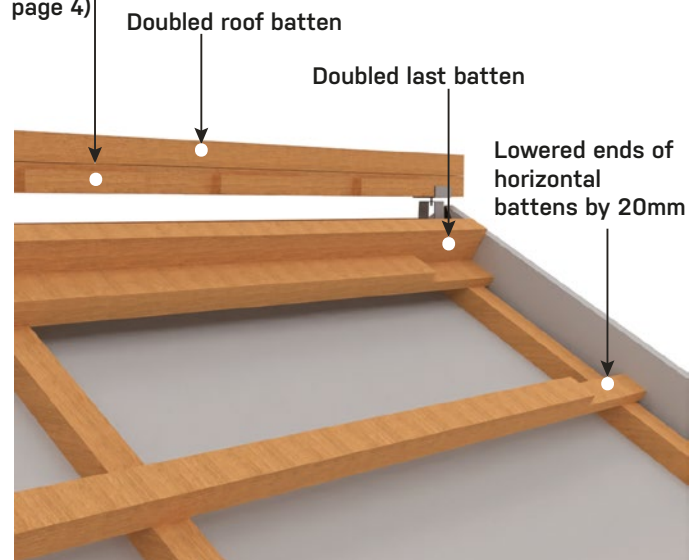


Fig. 3

INSTALLATION PROCESS

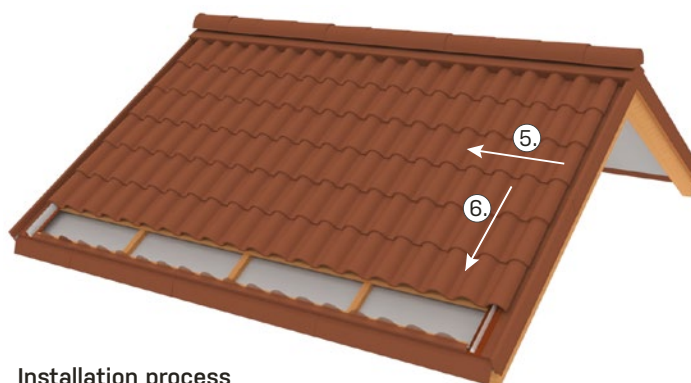
DIRECTION OF THE INSTALLATION

Installation starts from the ridge and continues down to the eaves. All details and accessories will be installed at the same time with the tiles, so as avoid stepping on the installed tiles.

SADDLE ROOF

Installation begins with fixing all flashings, like (C-FT) or (C-SWT) and all flashings around chimneys and dormers.

1. Installation of finishing or side-wall trims on both sides
2. Installation of the 1st and 2nd rows of tiles and, if necessary, inserting ventilation tiles between adjacent tiles
3. Installing the ventilation joining trim (C-UNI)
4. Installation of ridge caps
- 5-6. Further direction and progress of work



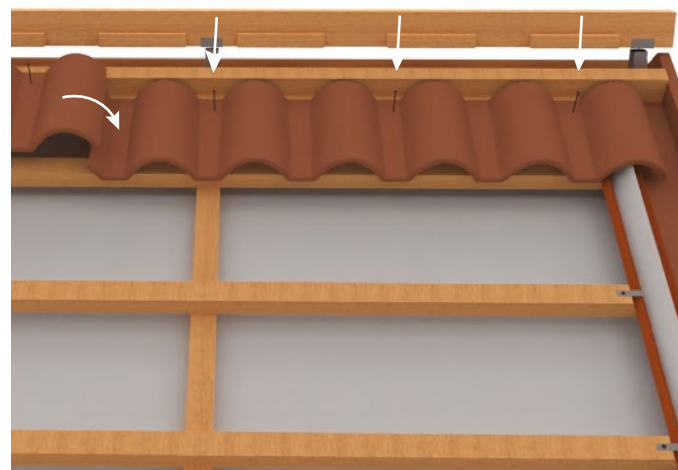
Installation process

INSTALLATION OF THE TILES

Before installation of tiles, finish all flashing elements to be fixed below the tiles.

Installation of the tiles begins with fixing the tiles in the second row under the ridge with 2-3 nails through the upper edge (Fig.1), but the front edges must be left free. After underlaying the bottom row of tiles, the front hem will also be fixed.

The right edge of the left tile always overlaps the upwardly profiled left edge of the adjacent right tile.



Fixing of the first row

Fig. 1

The upper edge of the tiles in the first row (usually lengthwise trimmed tiles) shall be connected under the ridge caps by the joining trim C-UNI, which must be supported at the end of the counter-battens by a doubled roof batten. The C-UNI shall be fixed to the ridge batten and to the inserted horizontal double-batten.

The left-side tiles always overlap the upwardly profiled left ends of the adjacent right tiles.

Place only 3 rows of tiles and work-out all details at the same time (ridge, hip, walk-grids, solar panel holders, etc.). That prevents from stepping on the installed tiles.



Shorten tile every second row

Fig. 2

INSTALLATION PROCESS

TRIMMING OF THE TILES

The tiles at the end of each row and at the beginning of every second row are shortened (Fig. 1). Leave a distance of about 20-30 mm from the vertical part of the gable trims (C-FT or C-SWT). All cut edges must be covered with the paint from the repair kit (REP).

HALF-BOND LAYOUT

The first tile of every second row will be shortened by 2-3 profiles (Fig. 1). This will make the tiles installed in "half-bond" and will avoid meeting 4 corners of tiles in one place.

ACCESSORIES

Ventilation and other elements must be installed at the same time as the tiles. Plastic elements must be fixed from both sides under ends of adjacent tiles and pre-drilled if fixed with screws (Fig. 2).

It is advisable to measure the length of the roof or its part into multiples of 200 mm and add about 20 mm to the gable edges to accommodate the tiles. Thus, the end of the last arch will always direct down to the flashing.

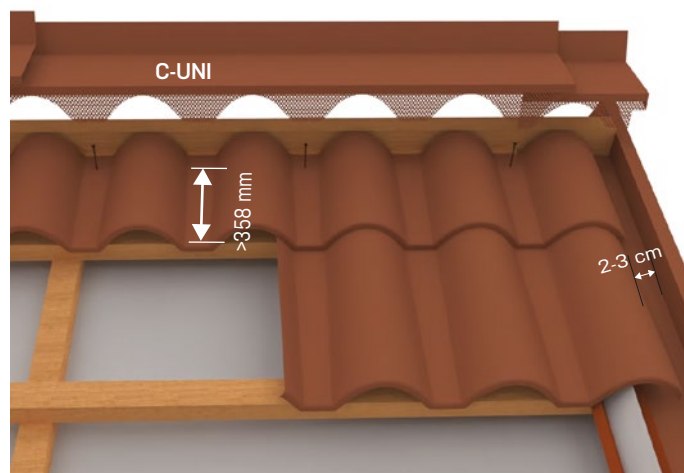
Place only 3 rows of tiles at a time and solve all the details at the same time (ridge, hips, walking grids and footsteps, solar panel holders, etc.). This prevents from stepping on the tiles.

THE RIDGE

The next step after laying the first two rows of tiles is to connect them under the ridge by the joining trim C-UNI, which has the front hem with a ventilation mesh in the shape of the profile of tiles. The upper part of the trim can be shortened to the right size and bent upwards along the ridge batten. The trim is fixed to the ridge batten through short interrupted inserted battens in order to make the ventilation gap.

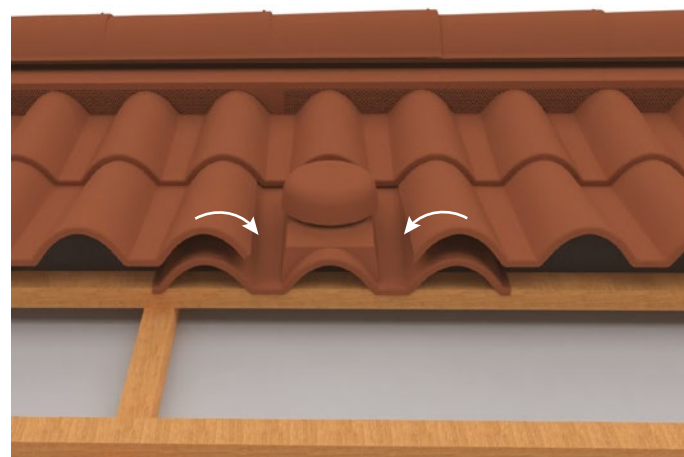
(Fig. 4). At the same time, the trim is fixed from the top to the last doubled batten. The nail/screw heads shall be covered by the ridge cap.

After completing the the joining trims from both sides of the ridge, the next step is to install the ridge caps (usually type 3BR225). See page 7. When the ridge caps are firmly-fixed to the ridge batten, the installation can continue on both sides of the roof.



Beginning of the installation - trimming the tiles

Fig. 1



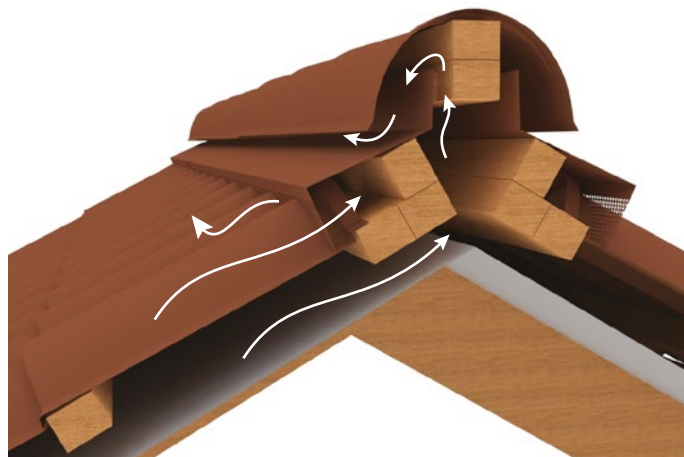
Installation of the plastic accessories

Fig. 2



Underlayment bottom tiles before fixing the front hem

Fig. 3



Ventilation through the ridge and C-UNI

Fig. 4

FIXING OF TILES

FIXING OF TILES

The best way is to fix the tiles with stainless screws (SCR TX-25 or longer if available) or alternatively in mild climate areas with the original stainless nails (NCS - 45mm) and to use the pneumatic gun.

Tiles are fixed near the front edge in the places above the batten – 10-15mm from the front edge and 20-25mm above the low (flat) part of the profile. Every second profile of the tile will be fixed and always in the overlap (3-4 screws/tile). In the hurricane areas use 6 screws/tile. Make sure, that the screws grip firmly in the battens. The heads of screws should be tighten, but not deform the tile.

Alternatively, fixing through the front hem is also possible with the screws or nails. In this case, there might be a minor rain water leaking in, which normally evaporates without any damage on tiles.

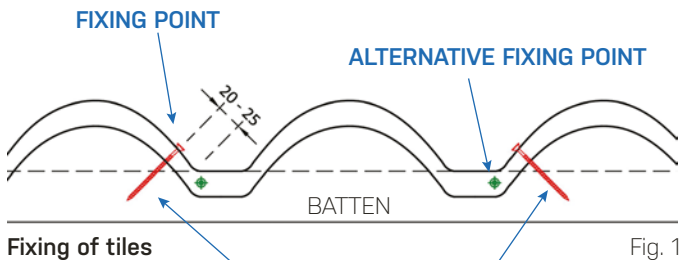
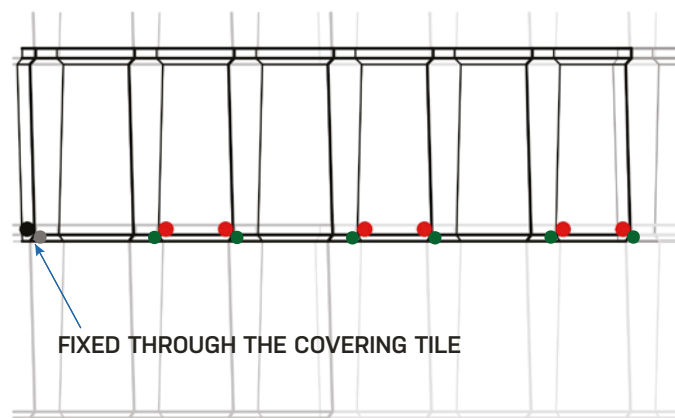


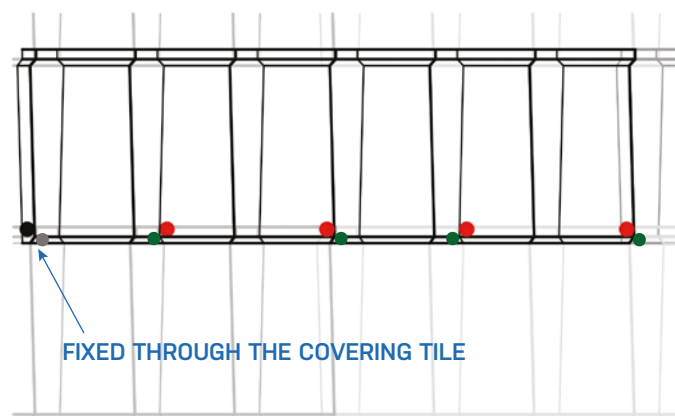
Fig. 1

Change direction of fixing in every profile to increase wind resistance.



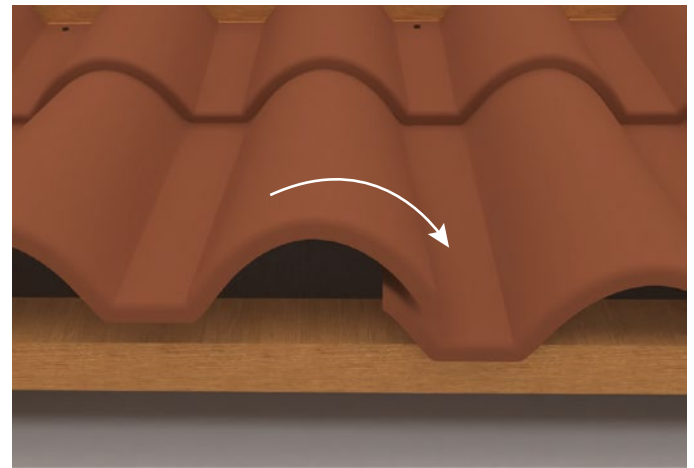
Position of SCREWS in hurricane zones (6 screws / tile) / Alternatively through the front hem

Fig. 2



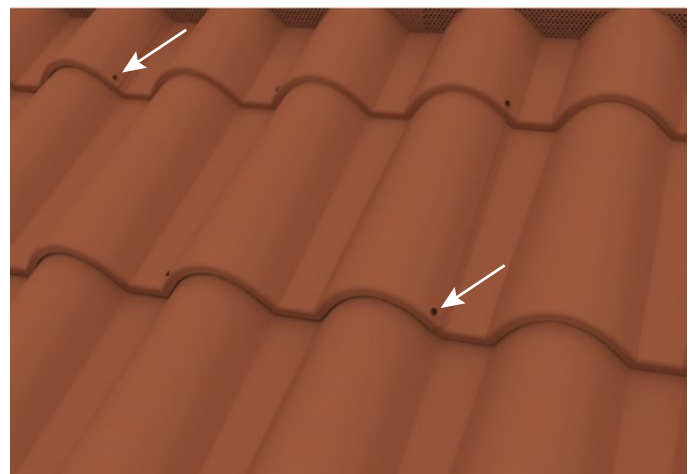
Position of screws (4 screws / tile) / Alternatively (4 screws- NCS)

Fig. 3



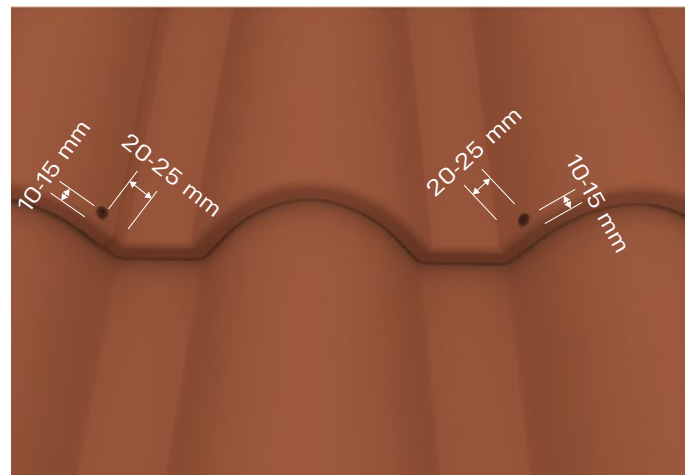
Overlap the tile

Fig. 4



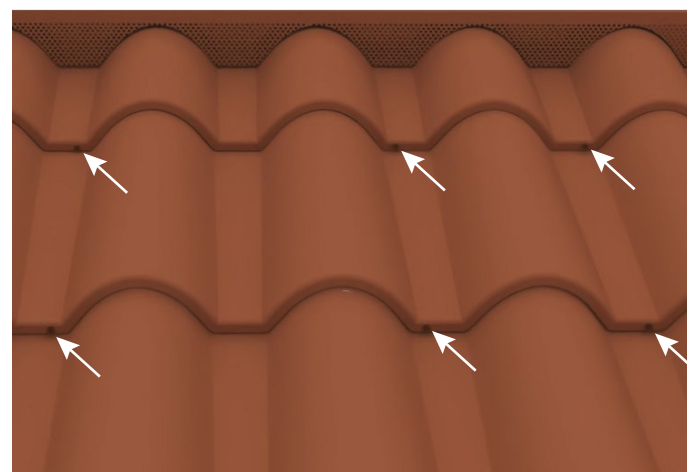
Always fix through the overlapping tile

Fig. 5



Fixing of tiles

Fig. 6



Alternative fixing of tiles through the front hem

Fig. 7

EAVE TRIM

EAVE TRIM (C-ETN)

Eave trims cover the gap between tiles and the gutter. It is laid on the ends of counter-battens.

INSTALLATION OF THE EAVE TRIM

The first horizontal batten will be fixed 40mm from the edge of counter battens. The upper section of the trim is placed on the batten, the middle section on the counter-battens and the bottom section enters to / above the gutter. The trim will be fixed by 3-4 nails to the batten.

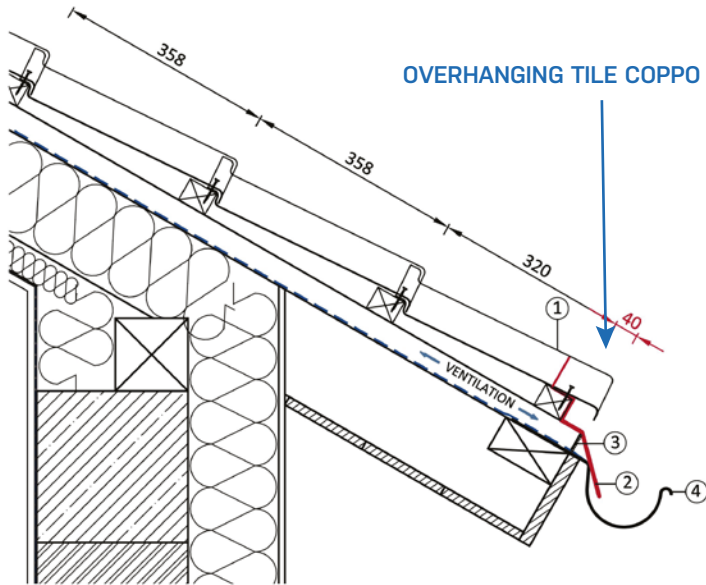


Fig. 1

THE EAVE WITH AN OVERHANG OF TILES

1. COPPO ROOF TILE
2. EAVE TRIM (C-ETN) with ventilation mesh
3. ANTI-INSECT MESH
4. GUTTER

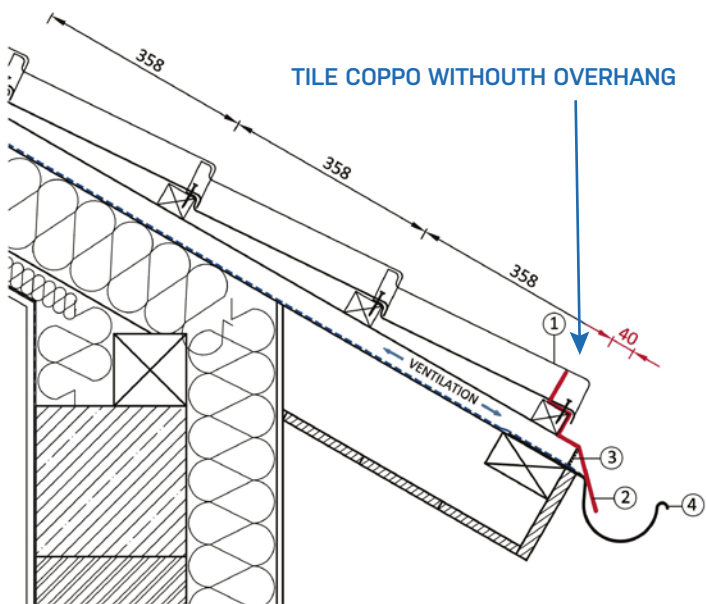
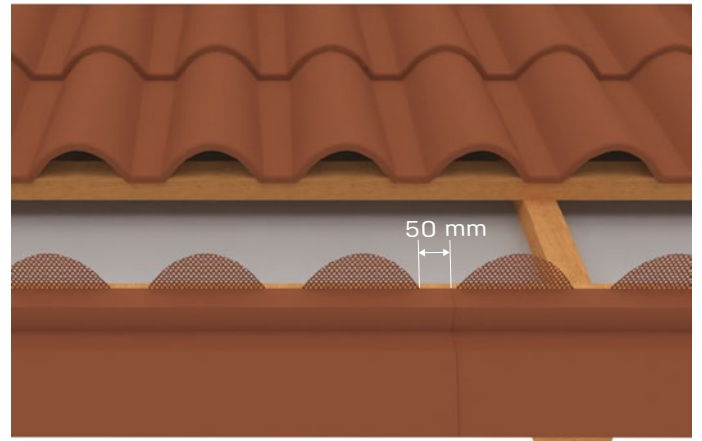


Fig. 2

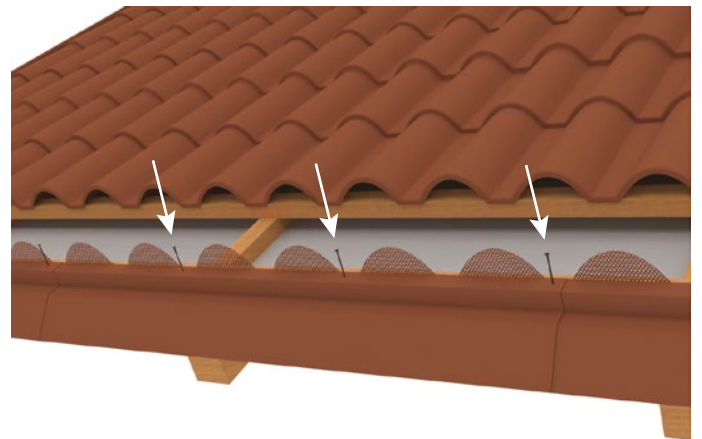
THE EAVE WITHOUT AN OVERHANG OF TILES

1. COPPO ROOF TILE
2. EAVE TRIM (C-ETN) with ventilation mesh
3. ANTI-INSECT MESH
4. GUTTER



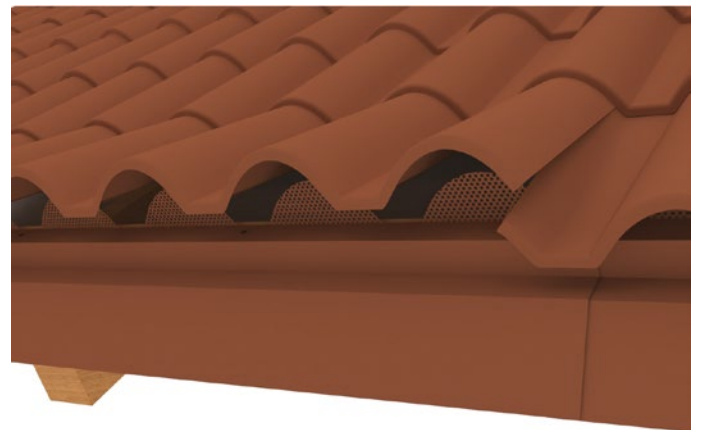
Overlap the eave trim

Fig. 3



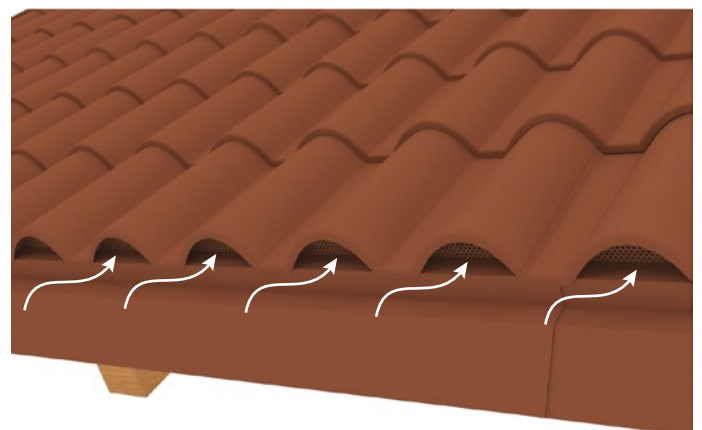
Fix by 3-4 nails/screws to the batten

Fig. 4



The eave with an overhanging tile with ventilation

Fig. 5



The eave without an overhanging tile - with ventilation

Fig. 6

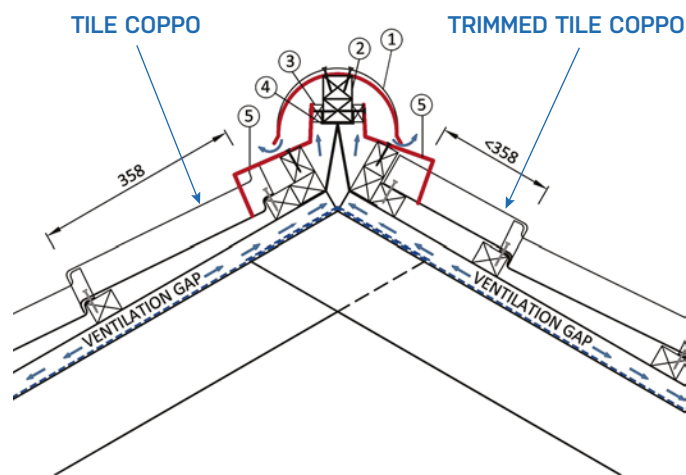
RIDGE

CONNECT TILES WITH THE RIDGE

After installation of the first 2 rows of tiles, cover the space between the tiles and the ridge batten. Use the joining sheet (C-UNI) (Fig.1), which fits to the profile of tiles and the flat part, after measuring the ventilation gap, can be bent and trimmed along the ridge batten (Fig. 3). Another option is to use some universal selfadhesive ridge belt with ventilation (RB310).

If the distance to the ridge batten is shorter than the full module, the tiles will be trimmed. Mark a horizontal line and cut the tile with electric or hand scissors **(No guillotine. No rotation tools!)**.

The up-to-measure bent C-UNI trim is placed over the end of the last tile. In the upper part, the trim is fixed to the ridge batten through the inserted intermittent battens. Its' bottom part can only be fixed to the last horizontal batten. The front hem is usually left free due to absence of any horizontal batten..



VENTILATED BOW RIDGE

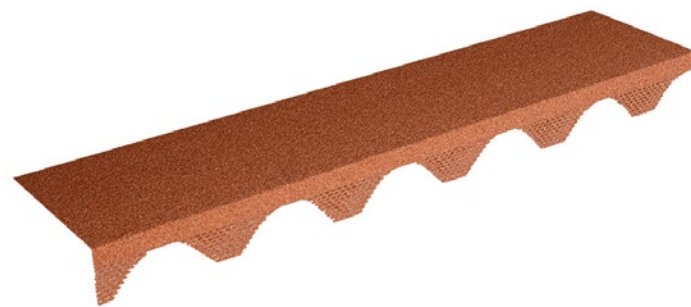
Fig. 1

1. BOW RIDGE WIDE (BR225 / 3BR225)
2. RIDGE BATTEN
3. LONGITUDINAL BATTEN
4. RIDGE BATTEN HOLDER
5. JOINING TRIM COPPO (C-UNI) with ventilation mesh

FIXING OF RIDGES

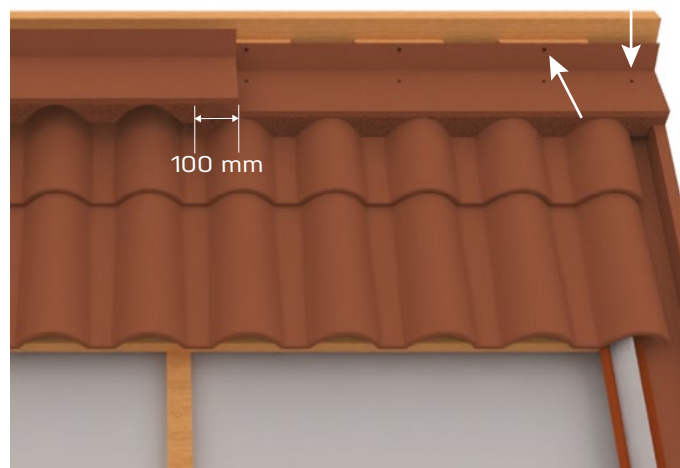
3BR225 and BR225 (225mm).

Wide bow ridges (BR225 and 3BR225) are fixed at each transverse bend by two nails/screws diagonally from the side under angle of approx. 60°. The hip end cap and the hip corner cap (BRSP225 and Y-BR225) are made of plastic, so it is recommended to pre-drill the fixing point and nail or screw the element by hand.



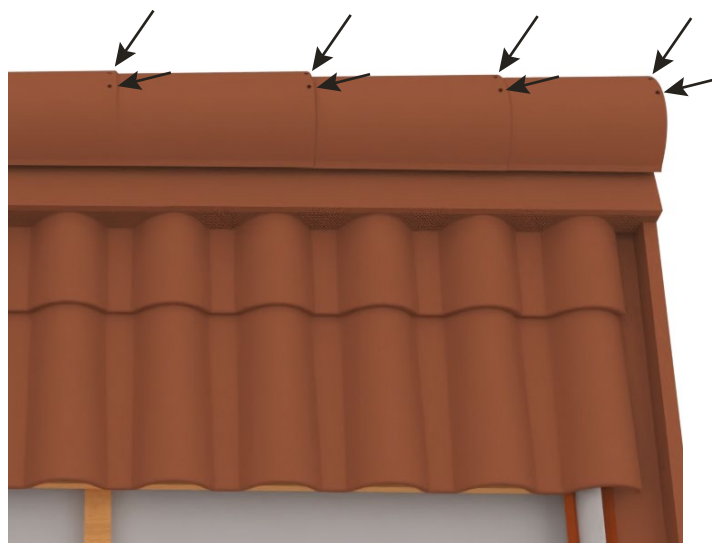
C-UNI steel sheet with plastic ventilation mesh
-to be bent and trimmed to the measure

Fig. 2



C-UNI installation

Fig. 3



Fixing of ridges

Fig. 4



Fixing of ridges

- with universal self-adhesive ridge belt

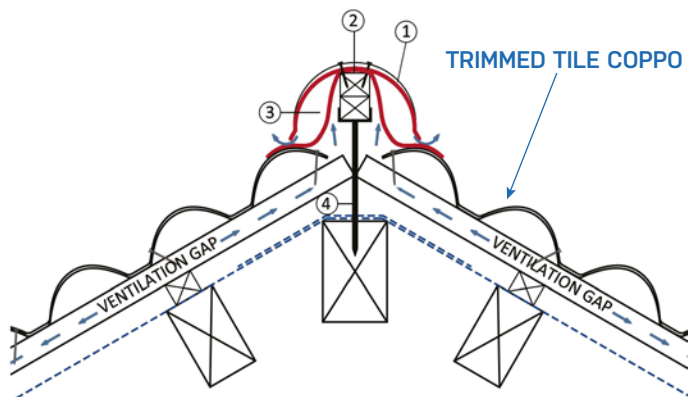
Fig. 5

HIP

HIP INSTALLATION

Cutting the tiles under angel opens large gaps due to its' profile, which cannot be closed by bending the edges. That's why the hip trim (HT) will be installed below the edges of the tiles.

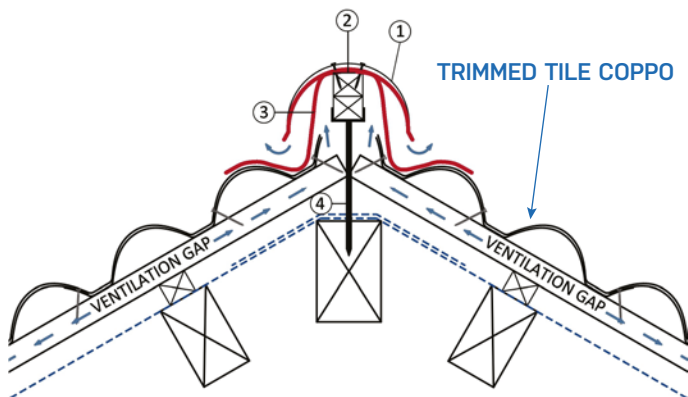
The bow ridges (BR225) will be fixed on the hip by the same way as on the ridge, from up to down.



VENTILATED HIP

Fig. 1

1. BOW RIDGE BR 225 / 3BR 225
2. RIDGE BATTENS
3. VENTILATION BELT FOR RIDGE / HIP
4. RIDGE BATTEN HOLDER



VENTILATED HIP

Fig. 2

1. BOW RIDGE BR 225 / 3BR 225
2. RIDGE BATTENS
3. VENTILATION BELT FOR RIDGE / HIP
4. RIDGE BATTEN HOLDER



Ventilation belt for ridge / hip - RB310

Fig. 3

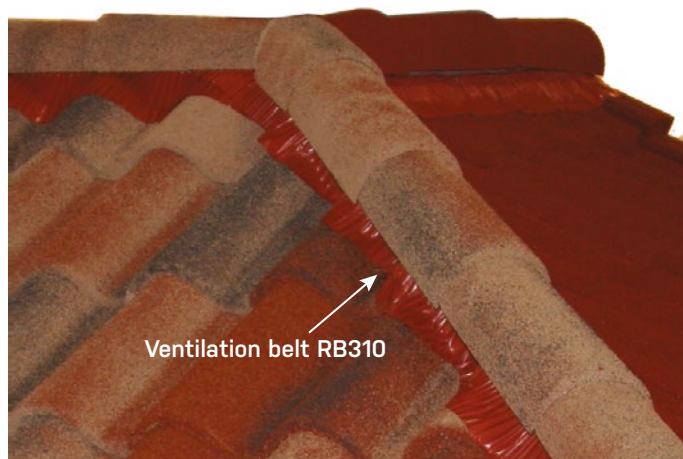


Battening

Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Ventilated hip

Fig. 6

GABLE FLASHING

The gable trims (C-FT or C-SWT) will be installed before the installation of tiles.

Both are designed as a bottom flashing, so it shall be embedded in the battens or on the level of the counter-battens.

The trims are for the RIGHT and LEFT sides and wider in the bottom than in the upper edge for easy installation with overlaps – upper trim covers the edge of the bottom one (100-150mm).

The gable/finishing trims (C-FT) or the side wall trims (C-SWT) shall be fixed to the vertical gable batten and with "staples" to the edges of the horizontal battens (never through the water-flow area of the flashing).

FINISHING TRIMS (C-FT)

Finishing trims cover the gable of a saddle or shed roof. Trims are installed from the eave to the ridge as a bottom flashing and before the installation of tiles. Trims are fixed from outside to the gable battens and inside to the edges of the horizontal battens by 2 or 3 "staples". Bottom end of the last trim must be finished over the eave flashing and shall be cut and bent to close its front around the edge of the gable batten. Right and left side trims aren't interchangeable.

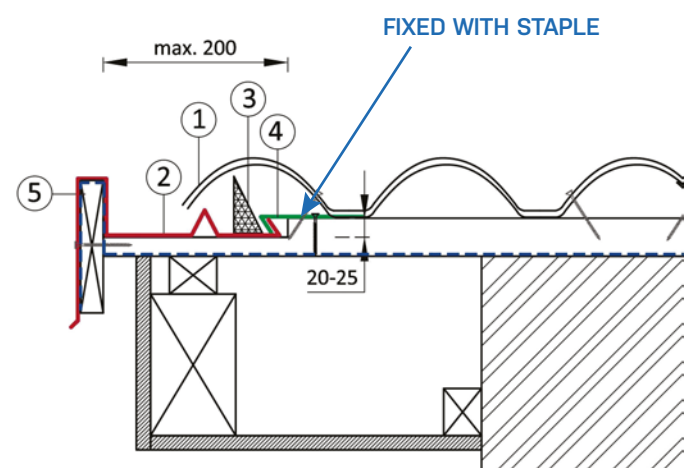
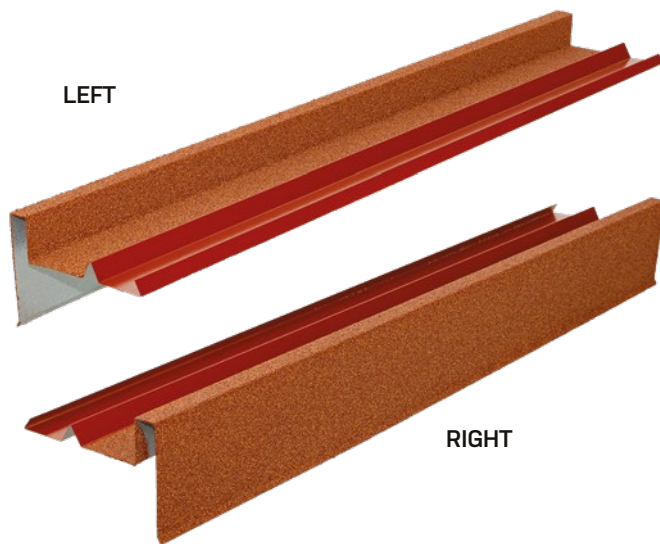


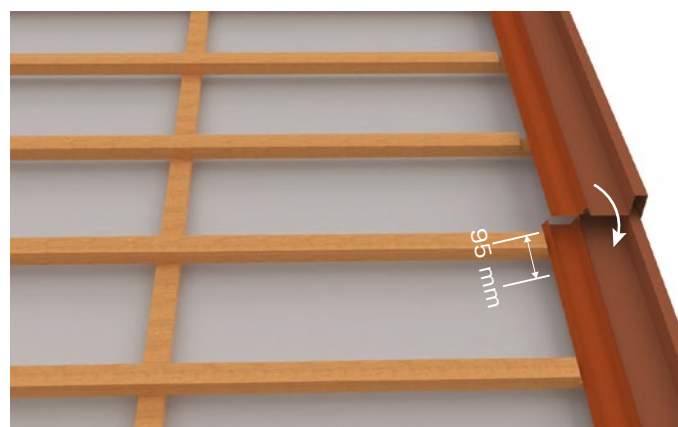
Fig. 1

FINISHING TRIM

1. TRIMMED TILE COPPO
2. FINISHING TRIM (C-FT) - EMBEDDED IN THE BATTEN 20-25 MM
3. FOAM FILLER
4. STAPLE
5. GABLE BATTEN / BOARD



C-FT R/L - FINISHING TRIM RIGHT / LEFT



Overlap the finishing trim

Fig. 2



Fixing of finishing trim by staples

Fig. 3

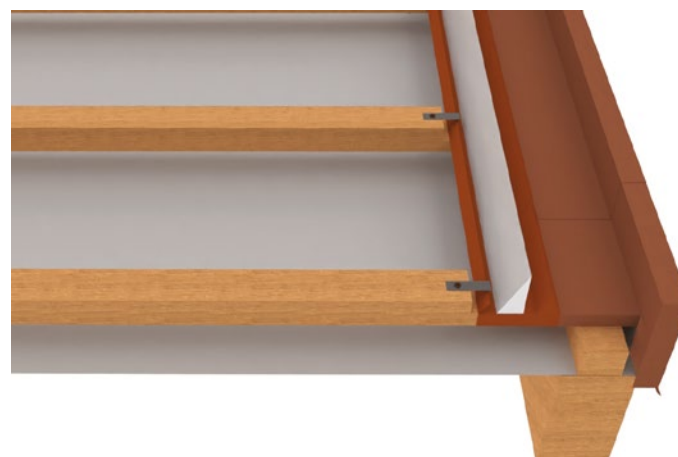


Fig. 4

SIDE WALL TRIM

SIDE WALL TRIMS (C-SWT)

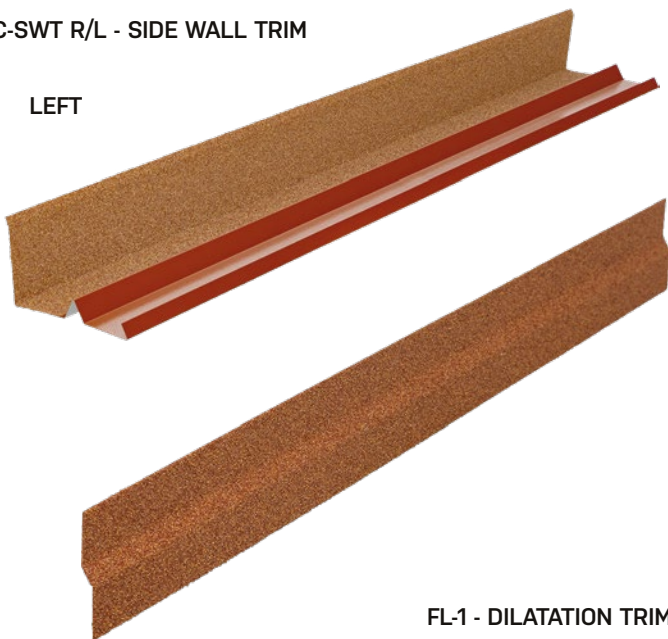
Side wall trims finish the verge on the roof to the vertical structure. Trims are available for both right and left sides. The elements are not inter-changeable.

Trims are installed from the eave to the ridge as a bottom flashing and before the installation of tiles. Trims are fixed to the verge batten and on the edges of the horizontal battens by 2 or 3 "staples".

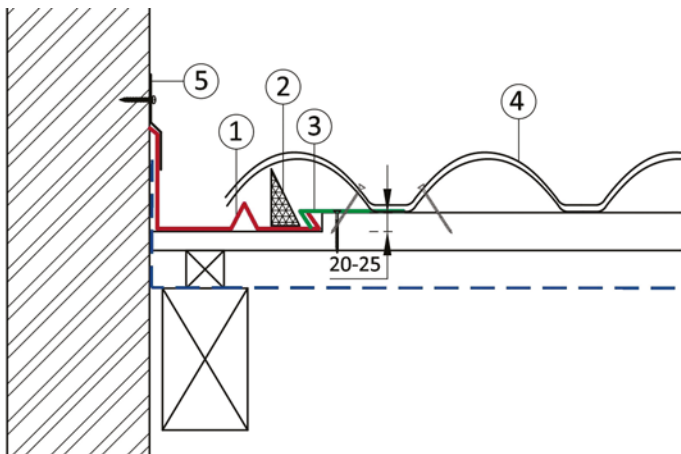
The vertical part of the trim shall be left free along the structure and overlaid by a dilatation trim, which is fixed to the structure and left free over the vertical part of the trim. The end of the last trim shall be finished over the eave or dormer / chimney flashing.

C-SWT R/L - SIDE WALL TRIM

LEFT



FL-1 - DILATATION TRIM

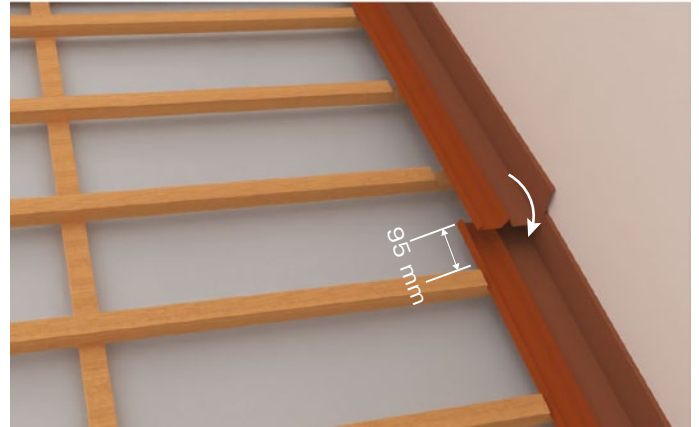


SIDE WALL TRIM

Fig. 1

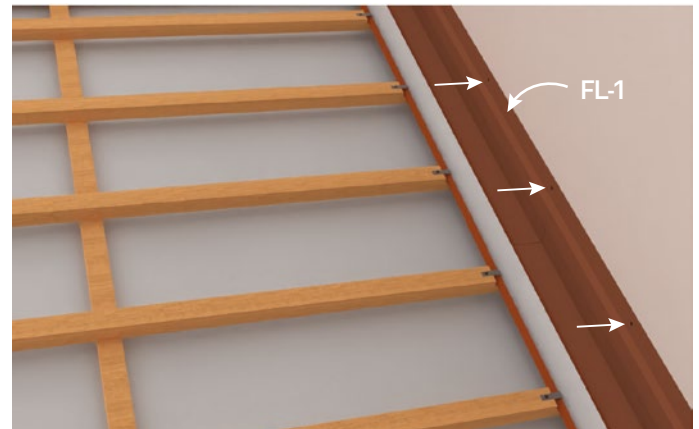
1. SIDE WALL TRIM (C-SWT)

2. FOAM FILLER
3. STAPLE
4. TRIMMED TILE COPPO
5. DILATATION TRIM



Overlap the side wall trim

Fig. 2



Fixing of side wall trim by staples and cover by dilatation trim

Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5

VALLEY

For water and snow diversion, it is recommended to use the original valley sheet designed for COPPO (C-VY-B + C-VY-T) with a smooth surface. The valley will be laid on the level with counter-battens. Then the edges of tiles will be laid over the valley sheet and filled with a foam filler band.

The valley sheet is conic-made. It can be used in one direction only. Follow the arrow mark on the bottom side, which shows the direction from up to down (water flow).

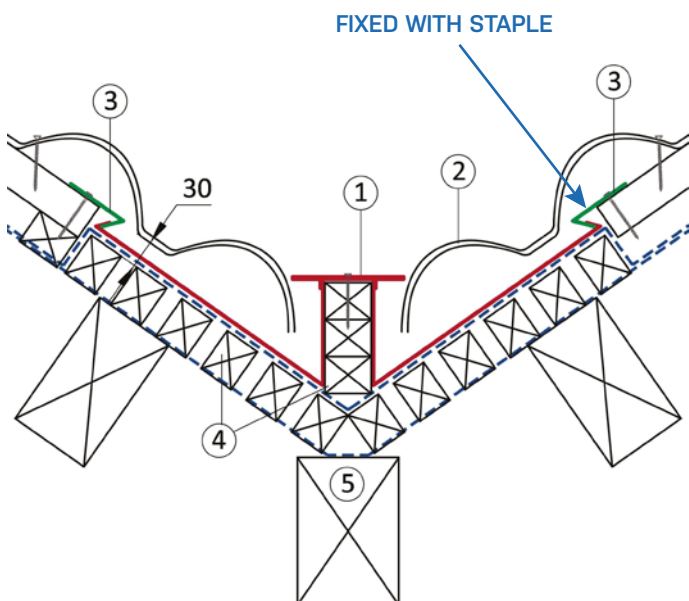
The valley sheets will have vertical overlay 100-150mm according to the roof slope. The valley sheets will be fixed with "staples" only to horizontal battens (never fixed through the bottom flashing part).

It is difficult to trim the edges of tiles perfectly straight along the valley middle groove. The supplementary part is the top cover trim (C-VY-B + C-VY-T), which will cover the gaps.



VALLEY SHEET + TOP COVERING TRIM
C-VY-B + C-VY-T

Fig. 1



VALLEY + TOP COVERING TRIM
C-VY-B + C-VY-T)

Fig. 2

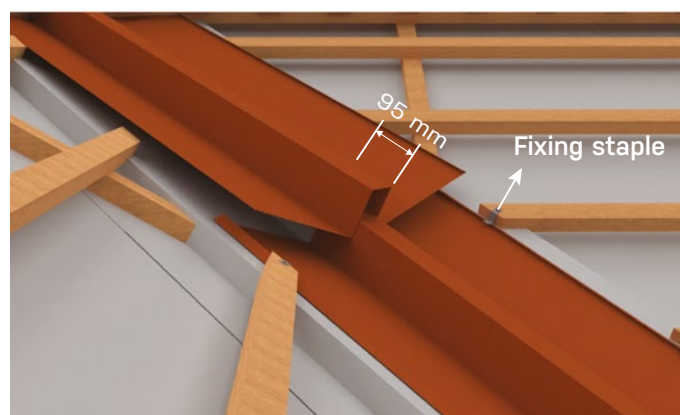
1. VALLEY (C-VY-B + C-VY-T)
2. TRIMMED TILE COPPO
3. STAPLE
4. COUNTER BATTENS
5. VALLEY RAFTER



Battening

Diffusion membrane is laid under counter batten and on the battening for the valey sheet base (see Fig. 2)

Fig. 3



Overlap the valley sheet

Fig. 4



Installation of the covering trim

Fig. 5

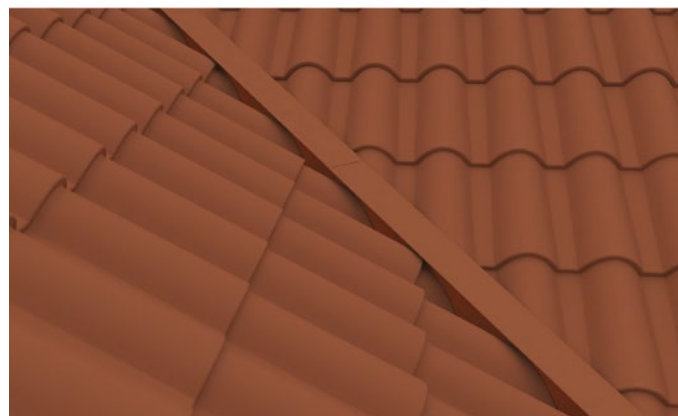


Fig. 6

WINDOW AND CHIMNEY

ROOF WINDOW

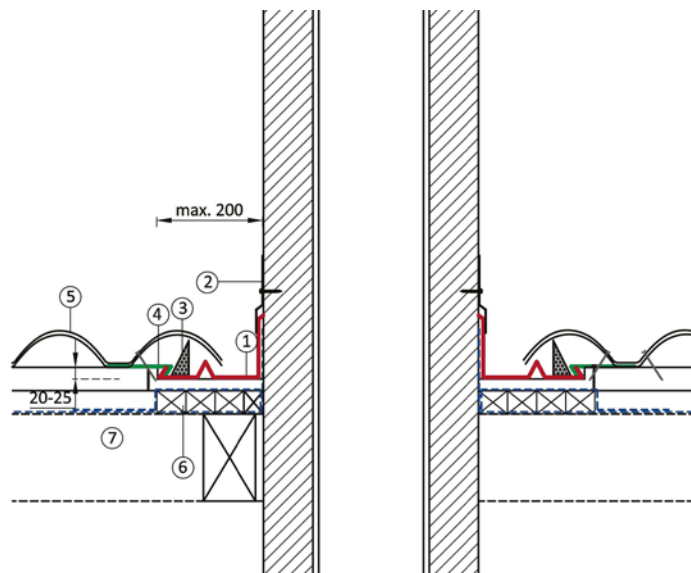
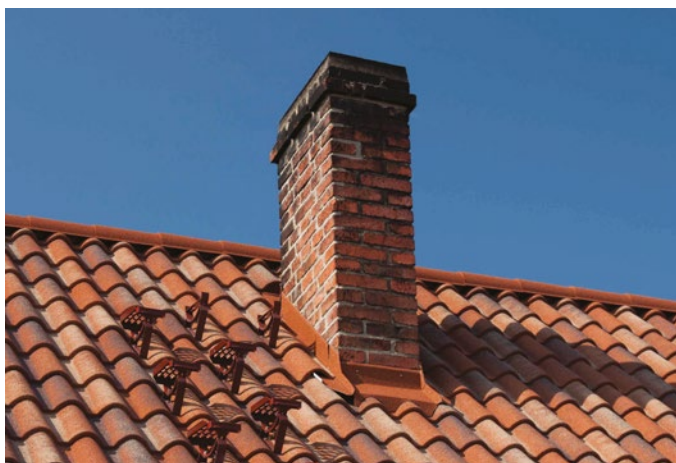
The installation of roof windows will be made according to the specification of its' manufacturer. The only exception is that the frame and flashings shall be laid on level with the counter-battens in order to avoid lifting the tiles over the flashings.

Bottom flashing of the window has always be finished over the upper edge of the bottom tile.

CHIMNEY FLASHING

The flashing around chimneys will be imbedded in the battens or in the level of the counter-battens.

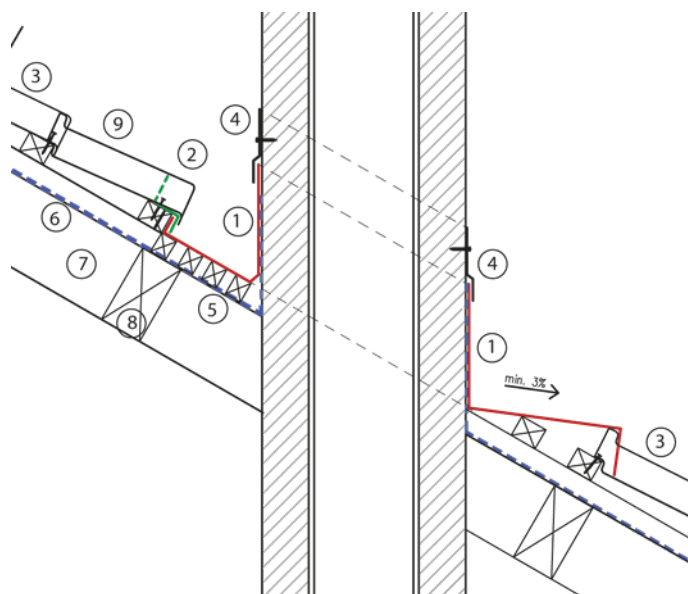
Side flashing shall be made with C-SWT trim or with the flat steel sheet VST (to be measured and prepared on the site, like for any other roofing tile). The upper edge of the flashing has to be bended and finished on the nearest horizontal roof batten and overlaid by tile.



CHIMNEY FLASHING - HORIZONTAL CUT

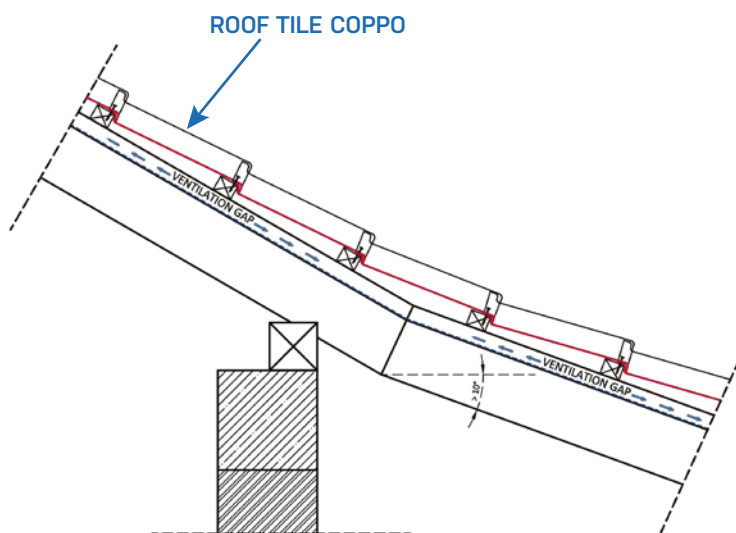
Fig. 1

1. SIDE WALL TRIM
2. DILATATION TRIM
3. FOAM FILLER
4. STAPLE
5. TRIMMED TILE COPPO
6. COUNTER BATTENS
7. TRUSS REPLACEMENT



1. CHIMNEY FLASHING from flat sheet metal
2. COPPO EAVE TRIM with mesh filler
3. COPPO TILE / 9. SHORTEN TILE
4. DILATATION TRIM
5. INSERTED BATTENS
6. DIFFUSION MEMBRANE
7. RAFTER
8. TRUSS EXCHANGE

ROOF SLOPE CHANGE



ACCESSORIES

Additional installation and subsequent maintenance of technical equipment or roof elements after the installation of the roofing usually result in damage to the roofing material. This applies to the installation and maintenance of solar panels, snow guards, antennas, or chimneys. Therefore, it is necessary to plan access to all maintenance points and distribute the system elements during installation of the roofing.

INTEGRATED FOOT-STEPS AND HOLDERS (BP-C, FS-C, HSC-C)

Simpler installation, but at the cost of perforating the tile, integrated foot-steps and holders for walkways (grids) allow for a firm connection with shortened tiles (Fig. 1). The bottom steel reinforcement is attached in the upper part into the batten with two screws. Then, the integrated shortened tile is simply overlapped with neighboring tiles and fastened through the front edge in the usual way into the batten.

NOTE: After assembling the complete step / grid elements and adjusting the necessary inclination of the element, carefully check the tightening of each screw!

ROOF VENTILATION

EVERTILE developed easy ventilation system for COPPO. Due to space below the arches of the profile the air can circulate when you allow its' entering in the eave section and outgoing in the ridge section. The Coppo eave (C-ETN) and Coppo joining (C-UNI) trims are provided with a ventilation mesh shaped to fill the space below / above tiles and secure the roof from insect and small birds. At the same time it provides sufficient ventilation. The ventilation effect can increase, when the ridge is installed to allow ventilation, too.

Another option is to use Coppo ventilation tiles (C-LV90), which can be installed in the second row of tiles below the ridge and placed under ends of tiles from both sides and fixed by screws through the front hem.

ROOF CONNECTIVITY

Coppo allows easy and safe connection with another house devices, like gas heaters, kitchen or sanitary ventilators, antennas - C-HV110iso, GsMulti, C-AZ16.

All these elements can be installed in the rows of tiles and placed under ends of tiles from both sides and fixed by screws through the front hem. It is recommended to pre-drill the places of fixing.

OTHER ACCESSORIES

The other accessories are designed for special functions.

HSC-C - holder of solar collector

SNE - skylight

C-BLC-UNI - holder of flash conductor

BLC-BR225 - holder of flash conductor for the ridge

RB310

SBN

Evertile can adapt or produce tailor made elements for individual projects.



C-HV 110iso- sanitary vent



C-LV 90- ventilation tile



C-GS Multi- gas fluid passage tile



C-AZ16- tile for antenna



BP-C- holder for grid



FS-C- foot step



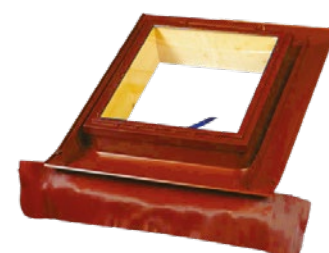
C-BLC-UNI- holder of flash conductor



BLC BR225- holder of flash conductor for the ridge



HSC-C- holder of solar collector



SNE- skylight

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

AFTER FINISHING THE ROOF INSTALLATION

Perform a visual inspection of the roof to ensure everything is in accordance with the installation guidelines. The inspection is particularly important for walkable elements such as foot-steps and walkway grids (ensuring secure anchoring and proper tightening of all screws) to guarantee safe movement on the roof. Additionally, you need to remove any leftover debris or trimmings from the roofing or accessories that may have occurred during installation, including the eaves. The removal must be carried out in such a way that the surface finish of the roofing is not disturbed as a result. Paint over areas where the finish has been damaged during installation with touch-up paint (REP).

CLEANING

After completing the installation, it is necessary to avoid unnecessary access to the roofing. Smooth roofing usually requires minimal maintenance. Only details that could accumulate dirt (such as needles, leaves, etc.) need to be checked and cleaned. It is not recommended to clean the roof from dirt that does not effect its functionality (such as waterproofing). Access for required regular inspections, service and maintenance should be provided with original walkable elements BP-C and FS-C. If the tiles become dirty after installation (e.g., from facade or chimney finishing), we recommend replacing the dirty tiles.

Lifetime of the surface finish can be decreased by a biological pollution.

Evertile products have a build-in biological protection effective for 6-10 years, according to the local conditions. After this period, roofing with granulate shall be treated with a biocidal spray against the growth of mould, moss and lichen approximately every 2-3 years.

Attention! Do not use pressurised jet cleaners or any mechanical cleaning.

Any unapproved mechanical or chemical cleaning of the roof tiles will terminate the validity of the warranty and the manufacturer's liability for defects.

SNOW REMOVAL

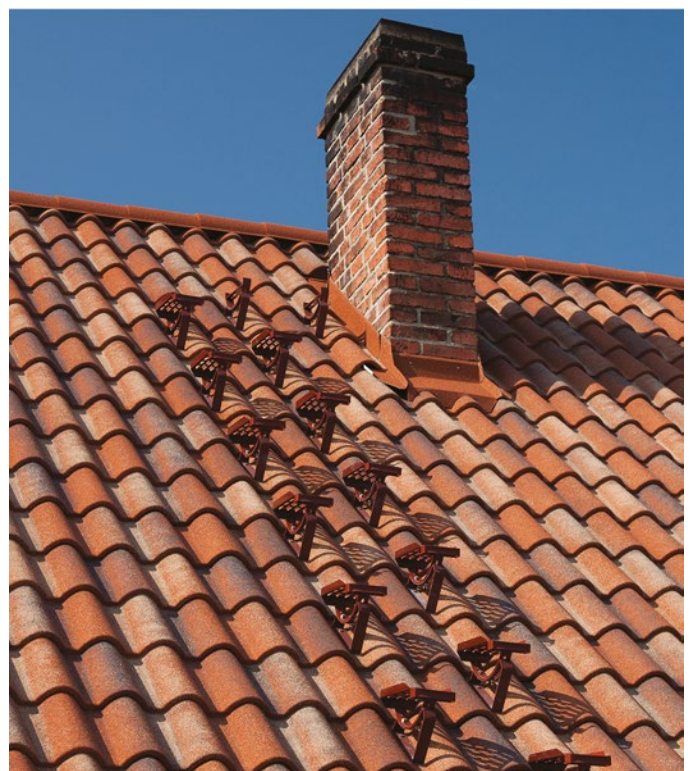
Snow typically does not slide off the roofing with granulate - EVERTILE - COPPO, but gradually melts. The weight of the snow usually does not exceed the load capacity of the roof structure. If it becomes necessary to remove snow cover, it is important to leave a layer of snow on the roof (approximately 100 mm) to protect the surface finish and prevent scratching. Snow removal should be done using a hydraulic platform, and access to the roof surface should be avoided.



Repair set



No step on tile



Foot steps



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