

Fitting Instructions - Block Cavity Trays

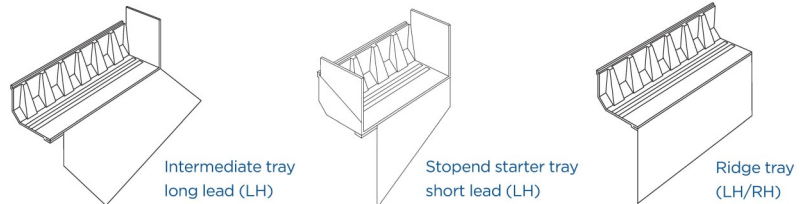
2021

Introduction

Used where a pitched roof abuts a cavity wall and are designed to prevent water penetrating from above the abutting roof line and down into the interior of the building. Block trays are used where the external wall is constructed in blockwork or stone with a regular course height of approx 225mm. All trays are supplied with Code 4 lead.

Components available for Block/stone tray system

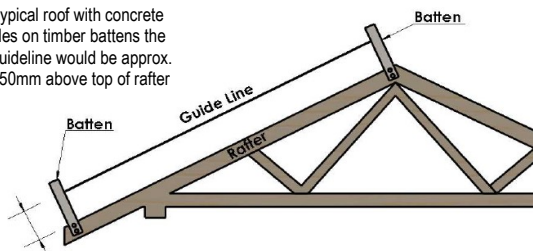
1. Starter/Catchment tray
2. Corner/Starter tray
3. Intermediate Tray
4. Ridge Tray



Setting Out

1. Erect a roof truss, dummy rafter or guide line to allow correct positioning of the cavity trays. This is important to ensure correct operation of the cavity tray. Remember to make allowances for the thickness of roof covering.

Typical roof with concrete tiles on timber battens the guideline would be approx. 150mm above top of rafter



Guideline is 75mm above finished roof covering

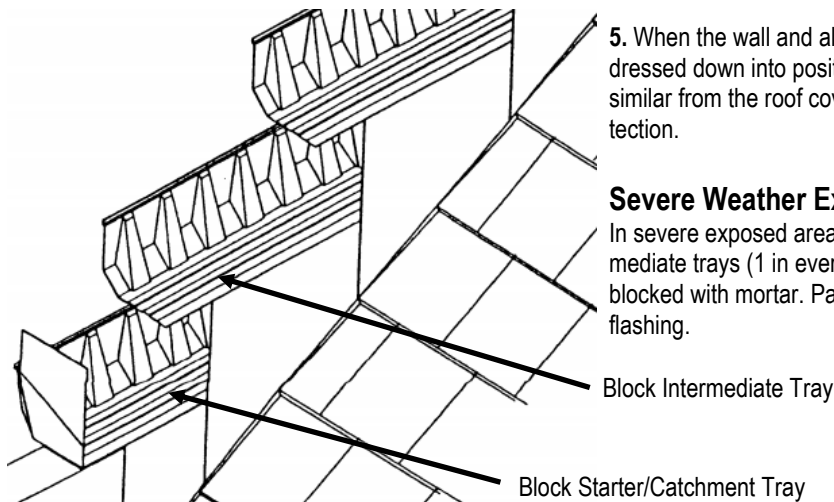
2. The cavity tray should be positioned so that the heel of each tray lies on a line parallel to and 75mm above the finished roof line.
3. The first tray to be installed must be a stopend starter/catchment or corner tray depending on the type of abutment. Always bed the cavity tray on fresh mortar, the cavity tray should be half way through the mortar joint. The base of the tray should be flush with the front edge of the block/stone. It is not necessary for the back of the cavity tray to fully span the cavity and touch the inner leaf. As long as the tray projects back enough to catch the drips that may fall from the wall ties.

A weep hole must be provided within the starter tray. Install an icon plastic purpose made wall weep unit.

Keep the cavity trays and weep holes clean and free from mortar droppings.



4. Once the starter tray is install the intermediate trays on each course of block/stone. Position each tray with its heel up to the guide line and ensure the tray is bedded in mortar. It may be necessary to cut the block/stone which fall on the end upstand of the tray, this is normal and is unavoidable if the cavity trays are to be positioned correctly.



5. When the wall and all the trays are complete, the lead flashing should be dressed down into position. It may be necessary to dress additional soaker lead or similar from the roof covering up under the cavity tray lead flashing for extra protection.

Severe Weather Exposure

In severe exposed areas additional weep holes should be installed within the intermediate trays (1 in every 3 cavity trays). Make sure the weep holes are not blocked with mortar. Pay particular attention to the workmanship on the lead flashing.

Cavity Wall Insulation:

The specification of insulation must be clear and it is recommended that the insulation must not transmit moisture across the cavity to inner leaf. Block cavity trays may be compromised with loose full fill blown insulation. Full fill polyurethane boards will need to be cut to accommodate the block cavity tray.

Please consult our technical department when using full fill insulation.

