



Roofline Closure System, Design principles Installation checklist-2024

Project Reference:

Client:

EWI System Certificate Holder:

EWI System Installer:

Stage	Design Principle	Photographic evidence of stage	Comment
1	Redundancy of seals: At least two lines of weathering protection. Sealants shall not be employed to provide the primary barrier to water penetration. The additional redundancy can be achieved with an additional trim (cover trim) or suitable membrane or flashing. All joints and render abutments must have a double seal to comply with PAS requirements		
2	At eaves with insufficient roof overhang: Protection afforded to the top of the EWI system must include a secondary waterproof membrane and/or flashing which tucks under the existing sarking felt where present.		
3	The overhang must be appropriate for exposure zone and profile type: For 'verge trim'-type profiles: min. 40 mm for moderate exposure, minimum 50 mm for severe or very severe exposure based on BRE wind driven rain map: Ref - BR 262 Thermal insulation: avoiding risks (Appendix A: WP2 (publishing.service.gov.uk)). For 'integrated gutter type' profiles, minimum 10 mm and as recommended by the profile supplier.		
4	Gable-to-eaves junctions must be achieved with overlapping, prefabricated units/connectors: Site fabrication is not permissible although minor site trimming / bending is permissible if in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Joints between primary and secondary seals must be offset/staggered by at least 100 mm.		
5	To reduce thermal bridging effects, thermal insulation at gable-to-eaves junctions must be maintained up to the level of the top of the loft insulation or greater, in accordance with the Retrofit Designer's requirements.		

6	<p>Gable apexes must be formed using prefabricated elements: Site fabrication is not permissible although minor site trimming / bending of prefabricated apex profiles is permissible if in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendations. Where site bent flashings/trims are employed a lead/lead replacement flashing that covers the full depth of the apex profile (see for example Scenario 4- B2) is necessary. Site-mitred apex joints using two separate profiles are not permissible.</p>		
7	<p>Connections between adjacent sections of verge trims, etc., must incorporate an under- or over-connector that extends min. 40 mm on each side of the joint. Connectors must be sealed to both sections of the metal profile (verge trim, etc.) using proprietary sealing tapes or proprietary sealants that must extend for the full width of the trim. Any joints between the primary and secondary seal must be offset/staggered by minimum 100 mm.</p>		
8	<p>If using traditional lead flashings, the maximum length in a single piece shall be 1200 mm. Overlaps should follow best practice. Ensure compliance with health and safety requirements: See Control of lead at work (Third edition) – Control of Lead at Work Regulations 2002 Approved Code of Practice and guidance (hse.gov.uk). If lead replacement/substitute flashings are used, these should be securely fixed in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendations.</p>		
9	<p>Where possible, trims or flashings shall be embedded into the masonry, or below the pointing at verges, and sealed. Any joints between a primary and secondary layer of redundancy shall be overlapped by min. 100 mm. Where repointing of verges is required, this shall be carried out using a flexible (e.g. polymer-modified cement) mortar.</p>		
10	<p>Where possible, the top of the EWI system should be sealed with overlapping reinforcement mesh/scrim cloth and basecoat prior to installing any verge treatment.</p>		
11	<p>The installation of the weathering protection details must be separately included within the EWI system holder training that is provided to registered EWI installation contractors.</p>		
12	<p>Verge trim details that do not meet the requirements set out above are not acceptable. Note: For each of the scenarios described in the following, a number of possible solutions are suggested. Other solutions are acceptable provided that they comply with the design principles set out above and provide adequate weathering resistance for the exposure conditions and incorporate necessary thermal bridge mitigation measures.</p>		

13	Where required to reduce thermal bridging at eaves , thermal insulation with thermal resistance of at least 0.6 m ² K/W shall be provided between the flashing and substrate.		
14	Where RWPs (Rainwater pipes) cut through the body of the system , fully welded, insulated and sealed swan neck boxes shall be utilised.		