

## Abutment flashings (cont.)

Fig 78. Internal corner

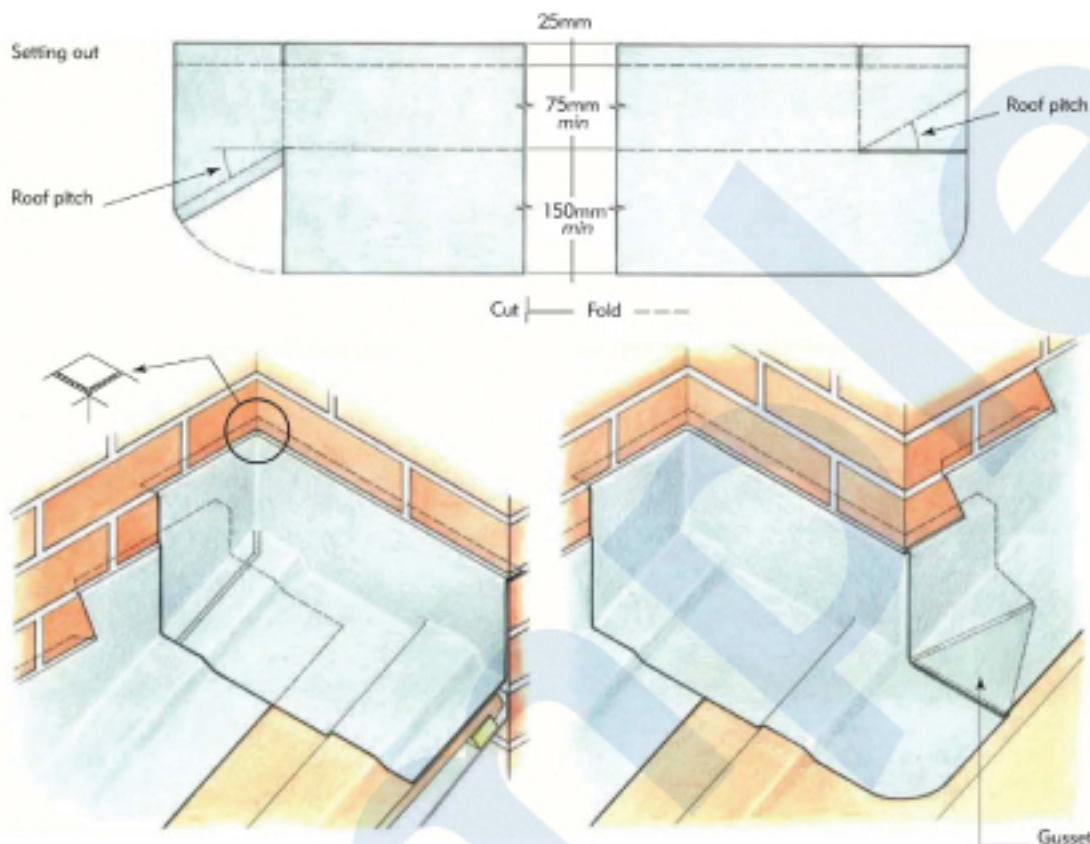


Fig 79. External corner

### Internal and external corners

Situations often arise where a chimney or other projection crosses the abutment.

The internal corners (Fig 78) are set out, cut, folded and then lead-welded as shown. It is important to fit a small gusset in the corner of the 25mm turn-in.

External corners are formed as in Fig 79. This is a similar detail to the front apron of a chimney (Figs 80-82).

The detail behind a projection is similar to a chimney back gutter but the internal corner is cut and lead-welded to form a box end (Fig 90, page 43).

### Chimney flashings

When a chimney is situated in the roof slope, it will require a front apron, side flashings and a back gutter with cover flashing.

A chimney on the ridge will need two front aprons, side flashings and two saddle pieces. The side flashings should be of the type appropriate to the roof covering, as shown in Figs 67-74 (pages 36-38).

The order in which each part is fitted depends on the preference of the installer but, generally, the back gutter is made and fitted before the roof is tiled or slated, while the front apron, side and cover flashings or saddles are added later.

However, it is possible to completely weather a chimney before tiling, and here the back gutter would be fitted after the front apron and side flashings. This avoids the risk of damage to the roof surface that may arise if the chimney is weathered after tiling (for example, where lightweight tiles have been specified). In these situations, the flashings are fitted to allow a distance between the underside of the lead and the top of the rafters (or trusses) equal to the combined depth of the tiles/slates and battens. The flashings are then dressed down onto the tiles or slates as they are laid.