

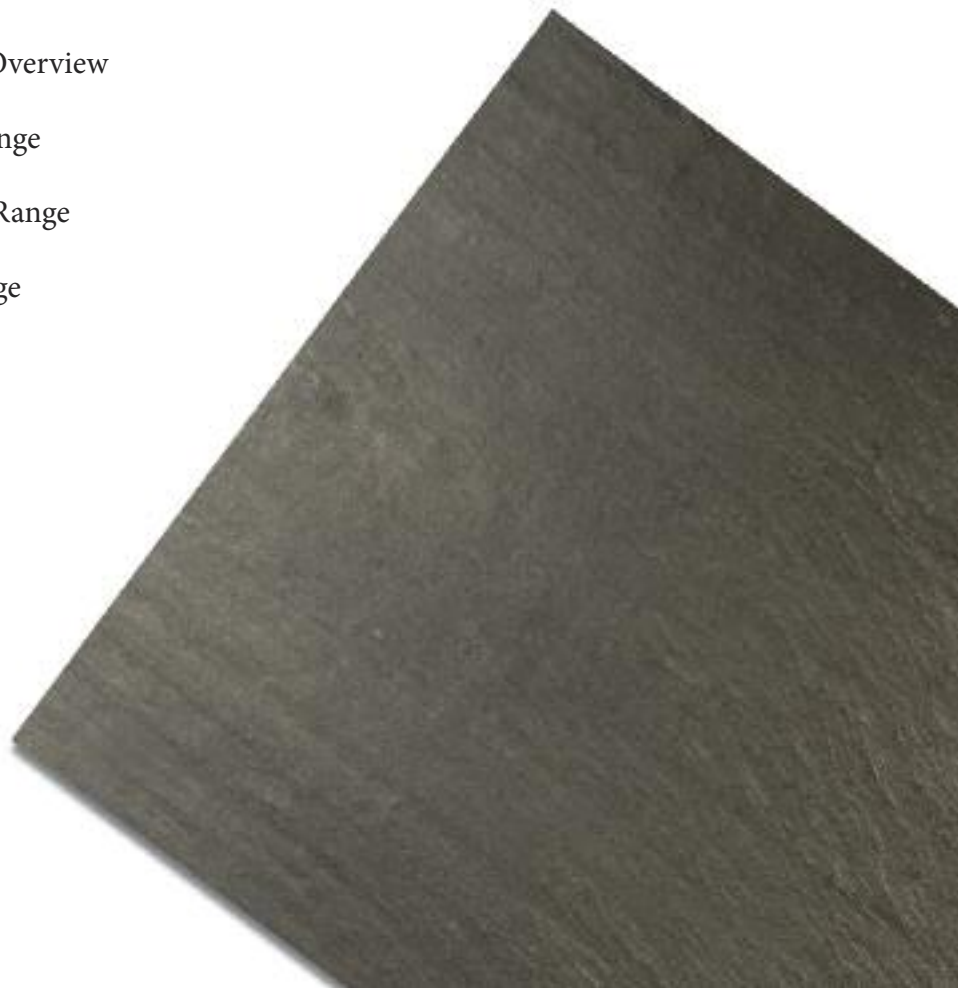
SIGA NATURAL SLATE | A GUIDE

SIGA
Natural Slate



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SIG Roofing | SIGA Natural Slate

Introducing SIG Roofing

As the largest distributor of natural slate in the world, the SIG Group supports Europe's largest markets, including the UK, Ireland, France and Germany.

SIG Roofing, a subsidiary of SIG plc, sells over 13 million slates a year across the UK from a range, largely sourced directly from the quarries.

Quality is at the forefront of everything we do, so we work closely with our producers to ensure that we supply slate that not only meets your performance criteria, but also meets your aesthetic requirements within budget. We know from our extensive experience that no two projects are alike, so we ensure that every slate is carefully selected to match your roofing requirements and geographical area.

An Introduction to SIGA Natural Slate

Slate is a natural material and will vary in quality and selection. Whilst some variation is normal, our constant interaction with the quarries ensures that both selection and quality is consistent.

All SIGA slates meet key essential criteria:

- **BS EN 12326 test results and certification (see next section)**
- **CE labelling**
- **Consistency and security of supply**
- **Consistency of quality**

SIGA Natural Slate is sourced from all over the world. Major slate producing countries include Spain, Wales, Brazil, China and Canada.

A SIGA number specifically defines the quarry and selection of slate, guaranteeing traceability and consistency that is second to none.

In order to further cement our commitment to provide quality natural slate, we launched our 'Slate Operations Centre', SIG Pizarras in 2007. Through SIG Pizarras, based in the heart of the slate quarrying region in Leon, Spain, we have access to:

- **A wide range of quarries for all types of slate**
- **On-site full-time quality control personnel**
- **Highly experienced slate procurement personnel**
- **Custom slate sizes, headlaps and selection**
- **Rapid and efficient logistics**

Our UK slate operations are combined under the established market leading brand SIGA. The SIGA brand is synonymous with:

- **Consistency of quality**
- **Longevity of supply**
- **Best value**
- **Choice and variety**
- **Traceability**

Understanding BS EN 12326 & CE Marking

BS EN 12326:2004

This standard is designed to enable the specifier / purchaser to compare the key physical properties of natural slates to ensure the best fit for the project in mind.

A broad range of attributes are tested, but the three most critical areas are **Thermal Cycle, Sulphur Dioxide Exposure and Water Absorption**. BS EN 12326 replaced the previous slate standard, BS 680, in 2004.

Thermal Cycle

Essentially, this process assesses the levels of rust or oxidation within the slate. The test involves repeatedly soaking six pieces of slate in water and then drying them out over a period of up to three weeks. The samples are then inspected for corrosion.

The results are classified as follows:

T1: No apparent change OR some surface rust OR other colour changes that neither affect the structure, nor form runs of discolouration.

T2: Oxidation or appearance changes of the metallic inclusions with runs of discolouration but without structural changes.

T3: Oxidation or appearance of changes of metallic minerals that penetrate the slate and risk forming holes. SIG Roofing does not supply any T3 slates.

All SIGA slates have been independently tested to T1 or T2 standard.

Sulphur Dioxide Exposure

This test examines the ability of the slate to resist atmospheric pollutants.

The slate samples are placed in a hermetically sealed container for up to three weeks and subjected to extreme acidic and humid atmospheric conditions. These samples are then subjected to a standardised mechanical scraping test to measure any softness caused by the chemical disintegration of any carbonate content. Results are shown as S1 (no change), S2 (the slate must be split at least 5% thicker) or S3 (slates must be at least 8mm). Slates containing more than 20% carbonate content are not suitable for roofing or external cladding.

All SIGA slates have been independently tested to S1 standard.

Water Absorption

Excessive water absorption will result in natural slate being vulnerable to frost damage. If the slate absorbs 0.6% or less of its mass in water, it is classified as A1, the highest grade, and needs no further testing. If the absorption is greater than 0.6% it is classified as A2 and must be subjected to a separate freeze-thaw test, showing no deterioration in mechanical strength.

All SIGA slates have been independently tested to A1 standard.





CE Marking

Under the European Construction Products Directive, any organisation that produces, imports, or sells natural slate must ensure that CE Marking and certification are sought and displayed.

BS EN12326-1:2004 is the harmonised EU standard governing Natural Slate and Stone for Discontinuous Roofing and Cladding. All slates, irrespective of their origin, should be tested to the criteria laid down in the standard, and thus have a set of test results and carry the CE mark.

UK Building Regulations have been amended to ensure that only CE-marked products are used in cases where a directive exists.

Local Authority Building Control Department enforce these regulations, so we recommend that you ensure that any natural slate you specify carries the CE mark, and your supplier provides a set of test results.

Purchasers and installers of Natural Roofing Slate can check whether the slates they have purchased, or are using, have been tested to BS EN12326 by looking for the CE marking on any labels within the packaging, and/or any documentation accompanying the slates, such as delivery notes or invoices.

Please note that CE marking does not indicate the quality of a slate – but that it has been tested to BS EN 12326:2004.

Summary:

- All SIGA slates are tested to BS EN12326;2004, and test results are readily available.
- All SIGA slates carry the CE mark.
- Every crate of SIGA slates is marked with EN test results.
- Most SIGA slates are classified as T1 for minimal surface corrosion, although some T2 slates are available for the more cost conscious customer.
- All SIGA slates are classified as S1 for strength after corrosive environment exposure.
- All SIGA slates are classified as A1 for water absorption.

Declarations of Conformity

In addition, the BS EN 12324:2004 standard makes reference to 'Accompanying Commercial Documents', which are a comprehensive summary of the test results. These are updated on at least an annual basis as new test results are published. All SIGA Declarations of Conformity are available upon request from SIG Roofing branches, and from our website www.sigroofing.co.uk



Slate Selection and Wastage Rates

Every quarry grade their slates into "selection" during the production process. As there is no European or Industry benchmark, there is little or no consistency across the market defining what makes a particular grade. Every quarry will aim to produce the highest possible proportion of best quality slates, with the lower grade slates more keenly priced. However it is important to note that any potential savings made from using lower grade slates may be offset by increased time and labour charges involved in additional sorting and grading.

To ensure you have greater transparency when selecting natural slate, all SIGA slates are categorised into 'Excellence', 'Specification', 'Standard' and "Eco".

Depending on the quarry (and even the seam of rock in that quarry), the selection process usually results in a mixture of the following grades:

Excellence

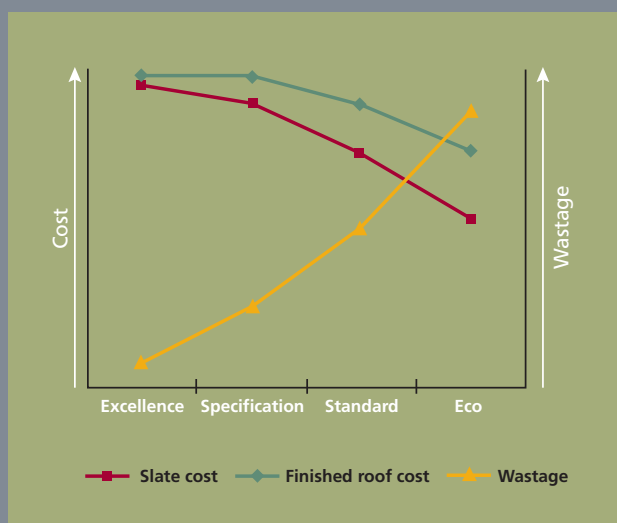
With a 'Building Lifetime Warranty', these T1, S1, A1 rated slates are of the highest quality from the finest quarries. Wastage rates are extremely low once cuts for eaves, hips and ridges are taken into account.

Specification

All our Specification Slates are T1, S1, A1 rated, which allows universal use on NHBC new build work and offer a competitive installed cost due to low wastage. These carry a 60 year warranty, extendable to 75 years on specific sites on application.

Standard

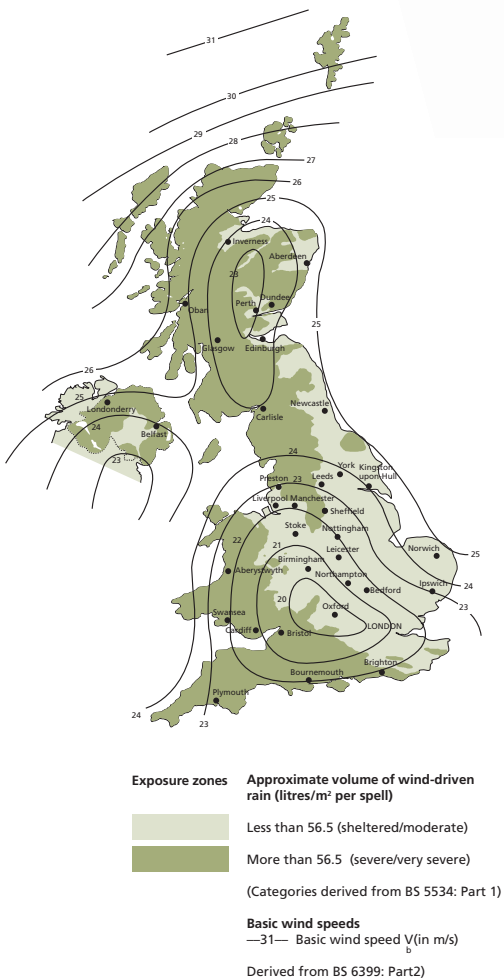
Ideally suited to professional installers, these are good quality slates with a 30 year warranty, and can provide an economic solution to both new and refurbishment work. SIGA standard slates are rated to T1 or T2 classification, with a distinct price advantage over our specification and excellence ranges. However, additional costs required to sort, grade and install should be taken into account.



Note: all natural slates must be sorted prior to installation. When deciding on the most appropriate slate we recommend that you consider all of the costs associated. These include wastage rates, grading, sorting and trimming required with the lesser quality slates along with transportation costs needed for distribution.

Design Considerations

Categories of exposure to driving rain and basic wind speeds



To ensure the effective design of a natural slate roof, it is imperative that key interrelated factors are taken into account including:

- Site exposure
- The pitch of the roof
- The type of slate selected
- The slate lap

General guidance on the most important points to be considered is given below. Further information can be obtained from BS 5534: 2003, Code of practice for slating and tiling.

Environmental Conditions

Rain exposure

The degree of exposure of a building to driving rain determines the minimum lap which should be specified.

The anticipated degree of exposure is given in the adjacent image.

Localised factors such as high buildings, buildings on the slopes or tops of hills and coastal sites, can increase the exposure grading which should be applied in a specific project.

The table on page 12 shows the minimum recommended headlap for moderate and severe exposure sites.

Pitch of roof

In general, the lower the pitch of the roof, the greater should be the lap. This longer lap will help to resist both capillary action and wind uplift. On steeper pitches with free-flowing drainage, smaller slates may be used. For exposed sites, wide slates with a greater lap should be used whereas in sheltered areas, roof pitches as low as 20 degrees can be achieved using a hook fixing system.

Lap

The lap is calculated by taking account of wind uplift, exposure to driving rain and the roof pitch. The table on page 12 gives the recommended minimum laps for various roof pitches and building exposures.

Fixings and Headlap Tables BS 5534

BS 5534:2003 is the Code of Practice for Slating and Tiling and describes not only the means of installing slates (nailing or hook fixing), but also the "headlaps" required to ensure that the roof remains watertight even at pitches as low as 20 degrees.

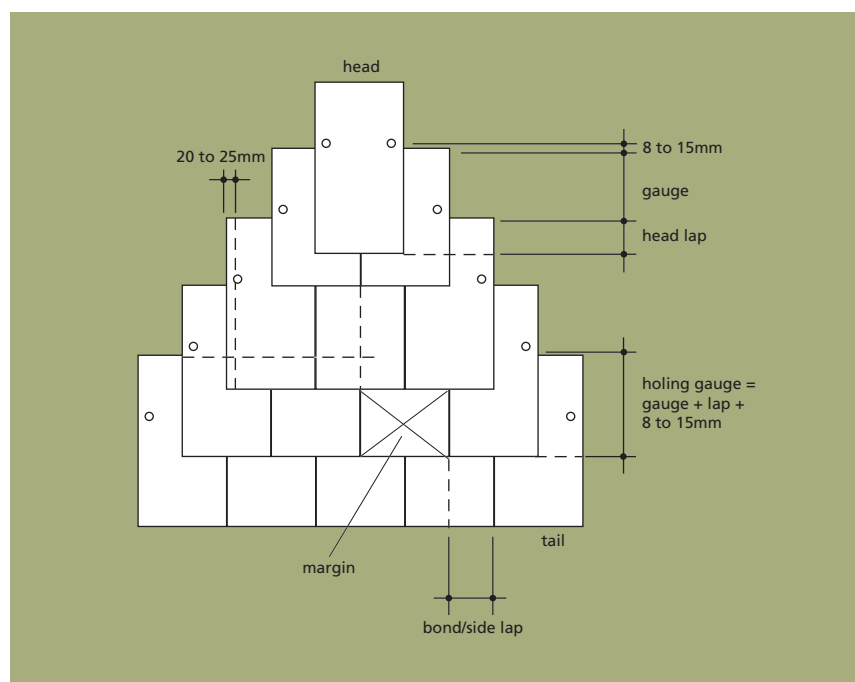
The most commonly used slate size in Britain is 500x250mm. Most stock slates will be pre-holed at 75, 90 or 100mm, allowing you the versatility of different pitches - 25 degrees in moderate exposure zones and 30 degrees in severe exposure zones.

The actual difference in the location of the holes between 75 and 100mm headlap slates is only 7mm. We recognise that most battens used in new builds are 50mm wide and supply a range of SIGA slates with a universal headlap of 90mm. This allows the slater to install a single pre-holed slate at a variety of headlaps, simply by moving the slate further up or down the batten. We offer the majority of our SIGA slate at a single headlap, thus providing you with greater flexibility of choice.

We can also pre-hole any headlap to special order. While this does not normally attract a price premium, any bespoke products must be ordered in advance to ensure timely delivery for specific projects.

Terminology

This diagram gives a brief explanation of the terms that are commonly used throughout the roofing industry. However, different regions may use different names, so we always recommend that you refer to BS 6100: subsection 1.2.3: 1989 – Building and civil engineering terms – roofs and roofing.



Minimum Recommended Headlaps

These tables give minimum recommended headlaps according to exposure, roof pitch and slate size. Detailed guidance on wind load calculations is given in BS 5534: 2003 and BS 6399, Part 2: 1997 and Part 3: 1998.

Slate Size		Moderate Exposure (less than 56.51/m ² /spell) Pitch°								
mm	inches (approx)	20	22.5	25	27.5	30	35	40	45-75	85
600x350	24x14	120	105	95	85	80	70	60	55	-
600x300	24x12	-	-	95	85	80	70	60	55	-
550x300	22x12	-	105	95	85	80	70	60	55	-
500x300	20x12	115	105	95	85	80	70	60	55	-
500x250	20x10	-	-	95	85	80	70	60	55	50
450x300	18x12	-	-	-	-	80	70	60	55	50
450x250	18x10	-	-	-	-	80	70	60	55	50
400x300	16x12	-	-	-	-	80	70	60	55	50
400x250	16x10	-	-	-	-	80	70	60	55	50
400x200	16x8	-	-	-	-	80	70	60	55	50
350x300	14x12	-	-	-	-	80	70	60	55	50
350x250	14x10	-	-	-	-	80	70	60	55	50
350x200	14x8	-	-	-	-	80	70	60	55	50
300x200	12x8	-	-	-	-	80	70	60	55	50
250x150	10x6	-	-	-	-	80	70	60	55	50

Slate Size		Severe Exposure (56.51 or more /m ² /spell) Pitch°								
mm	inches (approx)	20	22.5	25	27.5	30	35	40	45-75	85
600x350	24x14	-	130	120	110	100	90	80	70	-
600x300	24x12	-	-	-	-	100	90	80	70	-
550x300	22x12	-	130	120	110	100	90	80	70	-
500x300	20x12	-	130	120	110	100	90	80	70	-
500x250	20x10	-	-	-	110	100	90	80	70	65
450x300	18x12	-	-	-	-	100	90	80	70	65
450x250	18x10	-	-	-	-	100	90	80	70	65
400x300	16x12	-	-	-	-	100	90	80	70	65
400x250	16x10	-	-	-	-	100	90	80	70	65
400x200	16x8	-	-	-	-	100	90	80	70	65
350x300	14x12	-	-	-	-	100	90	80	70	65
350x250	14x10	-	-	-	-	100	90	80	70	65
350x200	14x8	-	-	-	-	100	90	80	70	65
300x200	12x8	-	-	-	-	100	90	80	70	65
250x150	10x6	-	-	-	-	100	90	80	70	65

Batten and Holing Gauges

mm	300	350	400	450	500	550	600	Slate Length
Inches	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	
50mm lap	125	150	175	200	225	250	275	Battening gauge (mm)
	8.00	6.67	5.71	5.00	4.44	4.00	3.64	(M) batten per sq.m
	185	210	235	260	285	310	335	Holing gauge (mm)
55mm lap	123	148	173	198	223	248	273	Battening gauge (mm)
	8.16	6.78	5.80	5.06	4.49	4.04	3.67	(M) batten per sq.m
	188	213	238	263	288	313	338	Holing gauge (mm)
65mm lap	118	143	168	193	218	243	268	Battening gauge (mm)
	8.51	7.02	5.97	5.19	4.60	4.12	3.74	(M) batten per sq.m
	193	218	243	268	293	318	343	Holing gauge (mm)
70mm lap	115	140	165	190	215	240	265	Battening gauge (mm)
	8.70	7.14	6.06	5.26	4.65	4.17	3.77	(M) batten per sq.m
	195	220	245	270	295	320	345	Holing gauge (mm)
80mm lap	110	135	160	185	210	235	260	Battening gauge (mm)
	9.09	7.41	6.25	5.41	4.76	4.26	3.85	(M) batten per sq.m
	200	225	250	275	300	325	350	Holing gauge (mm)
85mm lap	108	133	158	183	208	233	258	Battening gauge (mm)
	9.30	7.55	6.35	5.48	4.82	4.30	3.88	(M) batten per sq.m
	203	228	253	278	303	328	353	Holing gauge (mm)
90mm lap	105	130	155	180	205	230	255	Battening gauge (mm)
	9.52	7.69	6.45	5.56	4.88	4.35	3.92	(M) batten per sq.m
	205	230	255	280	305	330	355	Holing gauge (mm)
95mm lap	103	128	153	178	203	228	253	Battening gauge (mm)
	9.76	7.84	6.56	5.63	4.94	4.40	3.96	(M) batten per sq.m
	208	233	258	283	308	333	358	Holing gauge (mm)
100mm lap	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	Battening gauge (mm)
	10.00	8.00	6.67	5.71	5.00	4.44	4.00	(M) batten per sq.m
	210	235	260	285	310	335	360	Holing gauge (mm)
105mm lap	-	123	148	173	198	223	248	Battening gauge (mm)
	-	8.16	6.78	5.80	5.06	4.49	4.04	(M) batten per sq.m
	-	238	263	288	313	338	363	Holing gauge (mm)
110mm lap	-	120	145	170	195	220	245	Battening gauge (mm)
	-	8.33	6.90	5.88	5.13	4.55	4.08	(M) batten per sq.m
	-	240	265	290	315	340	365	Holing gauge (mm)
115mm lap	-	118	143	168	193	218	243	Battening gauge (mm)
	-	8.51	7.02	5.97	5.19	4.60	4.12	(M) batten per sq.m
	-	243	268	293	318	343	368	Holing gauge (mm)
120mm lap	-	-	140	165	190	215	240	Battening gauge (mm)
	-	-	7.14	6.06	5.26	4.65	4.17	(M) batten per sq.m
	-	-	270	295	320	345	370	Holing gauge (mm)
125mm lap	-	-	138	163	188	213	238	Battening gauge (mm)
	-	-	7.27	6.15	5.33	4.71	4.21	(M) batten per sq.m
	-	-	273	298	323	348	373	Holing gauge (mm)
130mm lap	-	-	135	160	185	210	235	Battening gauge (mm)
	-	-	7.41	6.25	5.41	4.76	4.26	(M) batten per sq.m
	-	-	275	300	325	350	375	Holing gauge (mm)
150mm lap	-	-	-	150	175	200	225	Battening gauge (mm)
	-	-	-	6.67	5.71	5.00	4.44	(M) batten per sq.m
	-	-	-	310	335	360	385	Holing gauge (mm)



Fixing Natural Slates

BS 5534 specifies two ways of installing slates; nailing or hook fixing.

These fasteners fix the slates to either batten which is by far the most common English method, or to sarking board, which is commonly used in exposed areas in Scotland.

Nailing

Nail fixing is the traditional UK method of installing slates and requires a degree of skill to produce a professional result. Most SIGA slates are supplied pre-holed. Thinner slates (up to 7mm) are usually punched from the reverse face, creating a small 'spalled' area around the hole to allow the head of the nail to sit flush with the face of the slate. Thicker or very hard slates are often drilled.

To comply with BS 5534, nails used for slating must:

- **Be made from copper or aluminium.**
Steel (including galvanised steel) is not permitted for reasons of corrosion, and hence safety.
- **Have a shank (wire) diameter of at least 3mm.**
- **Have a head diameter of at least 10mm.**
- **Be of the correct length to engage into a standard 25 x 50mm batten by 20-22mm.**

SIGA slate stockists carry RoofShop nails made to these specifications, manufactured in the EU, and fully compliant with BS 5534.

Hook Fixing

Hugely popular in continental Europe, hook fixing is quicker and simpler to install than nail fixing. It provides additional security should a slate crack, as it prevents the loose tail of the slate from falling off the roof. In addition, hook fixing reduces the risk of slate breakage during nailing with conventional pre-holed slates.

To comply with BS 5534, hook fixings must:

- **Be made from 316-grade (Marine Grade) stainless steel.**
- **Have a spiked end (driven into the batten/sarking board like a nail), not batten end (where the top part of the slate hook wraps around the batten).**

There are several grades of stainless steel from which slate hooks have been made. While 316-grade stainless steel is absolutely essential in corrosive atmosphere (e.g. cities, coastal areas), 304-grade has been safely used in inland rural areas, and can offer a modest cost saving. Lower grades of stainless steel become brittle with time, leading to slate loss and the risk of accidents.

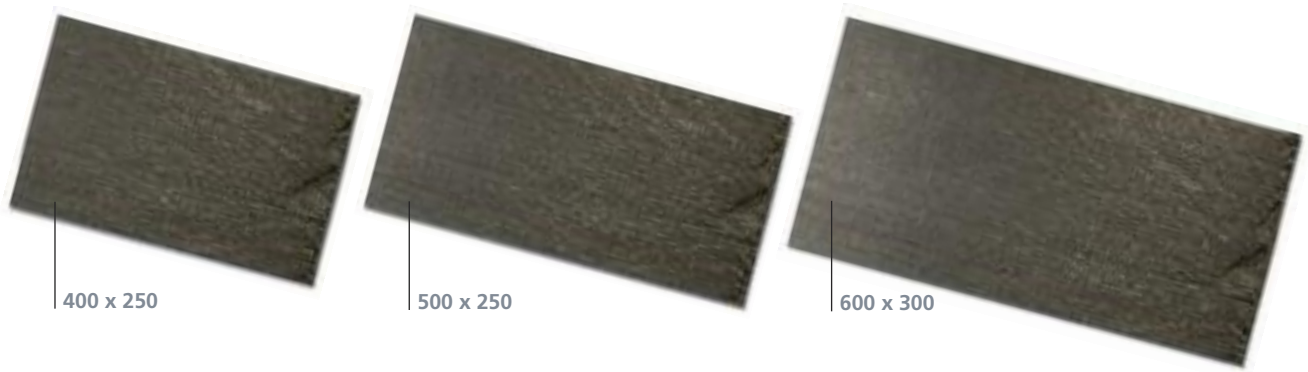
SIGA slate stockists carry RoofShop 316-grade slate hooks made to these specifications. These are manufactured within the EU and comply fully with BS 5534.

Slate Storage and Sorting

Slates should be stored in their pallets wherever possible. Once removed from the crate, they should be stacked on their long edge on two pieces of batten. Each slate should be inspected and separated into three piles;

- Thick slates ideally should be used at the lower roof
- Medium thickness slates used in the middle of the roof
- Thin slates used on the upper roof





Slate Coverage

Given the multitude of different sizes and headlaps available, and the peculiarities of the production process, the installed cost of any slate can be influenced by the size selected, and the quantity of batten and fixings required for that particular slate size. Please contact your SIGA Slate Business Development Manager for further assistance. The most readily available slate size in England is 500 x 250mm, and 400 x 250mm in the North of England and Scotland.

Nominal Size	Lap (mm)																
	50	55	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	150
600x350	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.9	12.0	12.5
600x300	11.9	12.0	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.5	13.7	13.8	14.0	14.6
550x300	13.1	13.2	13.5	13.7	13.8	14.0	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.7	14.9	15.1	15.2	15.4	15.6	16.4
500x300	14.6	14.7	15.1	15.2	15.4	15.6	15.8	16.0	16.2	16.4	16.6	16.8	17.0	17.3	17.5	17.7	18.7
500x250	17.4	17.6	18.0	18.2	18.5	18.7	18.9	19.1	19.4	19.6	19.9	20.1	20.4	20.6	20.9	21.2	22.4
450x300	16.4	16.6	17.0	17.3	17.5	17.7	18.0	18.2	18.5	18.7	19.0	19.3	19.6	19.9	20.2	20.5	21.9
450x250	19.6	19.9	20.4	20.6	20.9	21.2	21.5	21.8	22.1	22.4	22.7	23.1	23.4	23.8	24.1	24.5	26.1
400x300	18.7	19.0	19.6	19.9	20.2	20.5	20.8	21.2	21.5	21.9	22.2	22.6	23.0	23.4	23.8	24.3	-
400x250	22.4	22.7	23.4	23.8	24.1	24.5	24.9	25.3	25.7	26.1	26.6	27.0	27.5	28.0	28.5	29.0	-
400x200	27.9	28.3	29.1	29.6	30.0	30.5	31.0	31.5	32.0	32.5	33.1	33.6	34.2	34.8	35.5	36.1	
350x300	21.9	22.2	23.0	23.4	23.8	24.3	24.7	25.2	25.7	26.2	26.8	27.3	27.9				
350x250	26.1	26.6	27.5	28.0	28.5	29.0	29.6	30.2	30.8	31.4	32.0	32.7	33.4				
350x200	32.5	33.1	34.2	34.8	33.5	36.1	36.8	37.5	38.3	39.0	39.8	40.7	41.5				
300x300	26.2	26.8	27.9	28.5	29.1	29.8	30.5	31.2	32.0	32.8							
300x250	31.4	32.0	33.4	34.1	34.9	35.7	36.5	37.3	38.3	39.2							
300x200	39.0	39.8	41.5	42.4	43.4	44.3	45.4	46.5	47.6	48.8							

Values are calculated using nominal sizes and incorporate a 5mm joint gap.
We recommend using wastage allowances based on the guidance on page 9.



SIGA Range Overview | Excellence Range

The finest Primera selections from the very best quarries, the SIGA Excellence range offers:

- Superlative quality stone
- Exceptional selection with very low wastage
- Extended warranties and long life expectancy



SIGA 12

- Smooth, blue-grey slate from La Baña Region, Spain, approved for use in Snowdonia National Park, with excellent quality selection.



SIGA 162

- Smooth, blue-grey slate from La Baña Region, Spain.



SIGA 172

- Smooth, blue-grey slate from La Baña Region, Spain.
- Approved for use in Snowdonia National Park
- Unique quarry-backed no-rust warranty – or your roof replaced at no charge.

SIGA Range Overview | Specification Range

A selection of high quality, T1, S1, A1 slates, covering a broad range of colours and textures to fulfil almost any desired specification.



SIGA 13

- Smooth, blue-grey slate from La Baña region of Spain, approved for use in Snowdonia National Park. A specially tailored selection for UK housebuilders.



SIGA 14

- A textured blue-grey, high quality slate from Hubei, China.



SIGA 31

- A strong, highly textured slate from the La Baña region of Spain.



SIGA 32

- A strong, highly textured slate from the La Baña region of Spain, in 5mm and 7mm thicknesses. Particularly popular in the Midlands and Northern England, approved for use in Snowdonia National Park.



SIGA 33

- A superior quality textured slate, akin to the traditional Scottish slate. Its thickness and texture guarantees traditional aesthetics and longevity. Approved for use in Snowdonia National Park.



SIGA 39

- A successful, strong, slightly textured slate mined in the San Vicente region of Spain. Popular across the whole of England.



SIGA 48

- Very smooth, very dark grey slate from Orense region of Spain.



SIGA 59

- Very smooth, dark grey slate from El Trigal region of Spain.



SIGA 61

- Thin, finely textured, flat blue-black slate with very good selection.



SIGA 62

- Smooth, flat, thin slate from the La Baña region of Spain. Available smooth (ex-stock) or textured (to special order). Approved for use in Snowdonia National Park.



SIGA 72

- Flat, thin, consistent quality slate from an excellent quarry in the La Baña region of Spain. Approved for use in Snowdonia National Park.



SIGA 67 Campo Lombao

- NF approved textured 'Scottish Heavy' from Ortiguera region of Spain.



SIGA Range Overview | Standard Range

A range of affordable, lower cost slates. All are T1, S1, A1 unless otherwise indicated.



SIGA 27

- Smooth, fine, blue-grey slate from Orense region of Spain. T2, S1, A1 test certification but excellent, consistent selection.



SIGA 38

- Smooth, fine, blue-grey slate from Orense region of Spain. T2, S1, A1 test certification but very good, consistent selection. A popular slate for re-roofing works.



SIGA 35

- Exceptional value 'Scottish Heavy' slate from San Vicente region of Spain.



SIGA 41

- A fine grained consistent smooth slate.



SIGA 37

- A successful, strong, slightly textured slate mined in the San Vicente region of Spain. Popular across the whole of England.



SIGA 45

- Smooth, flat, very fine dark grey slate from Orense region of Spain.



SIGA 63

- A well selected, thin blue-black slate well suited to the volume market.



SIGA Range Overview | SIGA Eco Slates

Our Eco slate selections are ideally suited to low cost patch repairs or small refurbishment jobs where twist, flaws and cosmetic defects are less conspicuous. With a 30 year warranty upon application, these slates will be of the lowest merchantable quality and as such not recommended for major areas or works. Wastage rates incurred will be proportional to the quality of the finish required.

Our Eco range is constantly updated subject to availability from our partner quarries. As these slates are a by-product of the more superior grades, it is difficult to guarantee ongoing availability in advance. If you wish to ensure supply for larger projects, please check for availability prior to ordering. Common popular Eco slates can include:



SIGA 24

- A long-serving, popular slate of traditional, textured appearance. Some visible mineral inclusions and T2, S1, A1 certified. Manufactured in a wide variety of sizes.



SIGA 80

- Very flat, smooth and consistent slate with some visible pyrites. While there is a risk of oxidisation, it is extremely popular for the non-specialist slater, due to its excellent workability and beautiful consistency.



SIGA 58

- Very flat and smooth dark grey slate, with little visible pyrites. T2, S1, A1 certified.



SIGA NATURAL SLATE | A GUIDE





SIG Roofing Supplies Group,
Harding Way, St Ives,
Cambridgeshire,
PE27 3YJ

Tel: 01480 466777

Fax: 01480 300269

Email: info@sigroofing.co.uk

Web: www.sigroofing.co.uk

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