Designed as a cost effective alternative to lead, the 125 & Cambrian GRP Valleys are easy to fix, durable and lightweight. They are ideal for most types of roof design which have a junction between two roof slopes.

**Product details**

*Note:* Not to be used where the pitch difference between slates is more than 5°. This table details the amount of overlap required between Valley sections.

*Note:* A Rapid Flashing saddle will be required at the head of all valleys.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>True pitch of valley</th>
<th>Lap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22.5” - 24.5”</td>
<td>200mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25” - 27”</td>
<td>180mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.5” - 29.5”</td>
<td>165mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30” - 45”</td>
<td>150mm</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Pack Contents**

- GRP Valley

**Product Codes**

- 9595 125 GRP Valley (3m)
- 9553 Cambrian GRP Valley (3m)

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1) Fix nogins (38/50 x 25mm timber battens) to either side of the rafters adjacent to the valley, approx 300mm in length and set down 19mm to support 19mm soft wood timber board.

2) Cut the board to finish flush with the top of the rafters and approx. 300mm wide on each side; then nail fix to the nogins.

3) Cut out a section of timber fascia at the valley down to the top of the rafter; to allow for the width of the GRP Valley (100mm).

4) Fix 50 x 25mm timber battens down either side of the valley to support edges of GRP Valley by a min 25mm, and nail fix into the rafters using 65mm batten nails, one per rafter.

5) Lay underlay on roof, turn up around the valley batten and secure with clout nails. Alternatively if using a non-bituminous underlay, first lay a single strip of underlay full width of the valley boards up the centre of the valley before fixing the valley support battens. The main roof underlay can also be laid under the GRP valley.

6) Batten out the roof, cutting the ends of the battens approx. 10mm away from the valley batten, and nail fix the ends of the rafters and/or support boards.

7) Cut the first section of GRP Valley to correspond with the line of the fascia boards. The fascia board will require cutting to suit.

8) Lay the GRP Valley on and between the valley battens, ensuring the first length overhangs the fascia boards by approx. 50mm.

9) Nail fix GRP Valley to 25mm thick valley support batten with clout nails.

10) At the head of the valley, cut the top section to correspond with the adjacent ridge line, and fix into position.
a) Cut the tiles to the line of the valley leaving a clear 125mm wide open drainage channel down the centre. Where the roof plan area discharging into the valley is greater than 25m², minimum rafter pitch is 30 degrees.

b) Mortar bed tiles onto the pre-sanded strips on the GRP Valley, ensuring the outer Valley channels and tile interlocks are left clear of mortar (not applicable to Cambrian GRP Valley).

Cambrian GRP Valley additional fixing instructions

1) Lay the GRP Valley on timber support boards, laid between rafters on nogging. At ridge/valley intersections, a Rapid Flashing saddle is required. At eaves, cut the GRP Valley to a ‘V’ to allow water to flow into gutters. The fascia board will require cutting to suit. Where the valley discharges onto tiling, a lead flashing is required.

2) Working up the roof slope, overlap gutter sections by 150mm for pitches of 40° or more, by 275mm for pitches of 25° or more but less than 40°, or by 350mm for pitches of 17.5° or more but less than 25°. Water flow calculations are advisable to determine the valley size. For valley widths greater than 125mm, lead is recommended. Not to be laid with more than 5° pitch difference between roof slopes.

Note: This product is the only GRP Valley compatible with Redland Cambrian Slates with a valley plan angle of 90°.