Uni-Vent Rapid Ridge/Hip is a simple and quick to install system providing a secure, weathertight and mortar-free universal solution for the mechanical fixing of ridge and hip tiles. The system is suitable for most flat and profile interlocking tiles, all slates and plain tiles.

Pack Contents (9313)
- Stainless Steel Batten Straps (17), inc nails
- Universal Flexi Seals with 100 x 4mm woodscrews, washers and clamping plates (22 sets)
- Rollable Membrane (10m roll)

Extra Components (available separately)
- 9312 Universal Flexi Seals (6)
- 9567 UA Clamping Plates (6)
- 9584 100 x 4mm woodscrews & washers (6)
- Hip Support Tray
- 9142 Kro-clips for small cut tiles (50)

I | Ridge/Hip Batten

Ridge: Build-up 38 x 25mm tiling battens at ridge to a height to give at least a minimum 15mm penetration of 100 x 4mm wood screws (supplied) into ridge batten. If finishing at a gable-end, where used in conjunction with a dry verge, the ridge batten should be finished 25mm beyond the end of the tiling battens. Leave underlay 30mm short of apex on both sides of the ridge to allow ventilation path. If rigid sarking is used, leave short of apex on both sides of ridge to allow a 10mm gap and counter battens are extended to form an apex. Do not fix the top tiling batten at this stage.

Hip: Build-up 38 x 25mm or 50 x 25mm tiling battens to a height such that hip tray (if used) rests on the hip batten, slates and tiles either side of the hip. (Note: If hip tray is not used then hip batten is built up to a height such that at least 15mm penetration of wood screws (supplied) into hip batten is achieved when the hip tiles are screwed down to the slates and tiles either side of the hip.)
Secure the built-up tiling battens to ridge and hip by wrapping batten straps (supplied) tightly around battens and mechanically fixing to every rafter intersection using 30mm long x 2.65mm stainless steel annular ring shanked nails (supplied). Ensure nails pinch the batten strap tightly against the ridge/hip batten at the base. Use two nails on each rafter either side of the ridge/hip.

Fix the top tiling batten after the batten straps have been fixed both at ridge and hip. For top tiling batten position at ridge see Table of Top Tile Batten Positions. Ensure all the remaining tiling battens are fixed at the correct gauge and that the ends of the tiling battens where they meet the hip batten are supported.

Nail the built-up tiling battens together through the upper hole in the batten strap using 65mm long x 3.35mm galvanised steel batten nails (not supplied). A longer nail (not supplied) may be required in special circumstances depending on the number of tiling battens used to form the ridge/hip batten (a 65mm long nail is adequate for three 25mm deep battens).

Lay and mechanically fix the slates and tiles as per Redland’s fixing recommendations. Ensure small tile cuts that cannot be mechanically fixed in the normal way at hips are secured using a single Redland Kro-clip (9142 - see extra components) on the cut edge of the tile. Try to keep the length of wire between Kro-clip and securing ring-shanked nail as short as possible. On the left side of a hip where the cut tile is not supported by the adjacent tile at the head, fix the Kro-clip near head of cut tile, secure wire and nail above the cut tile to the hip batten so that cut tile is raised at the head to avoid gapping with adjacent tile cover-lock.

Ensure that the slates and tiles are dry and free from dust or any other surface contamination.

Lay rollable membrane (supplied) centrally along the ridge or hip batten and secure with a staple or felt nail to the ridge/hip batten. Remove the protective backing from the butyl edge sealing strip and dress the crimped edges of the rollable membrane neatly down onto the surface of the slates and tiles either side of the ridge/hip to produce a continuous surface contact.

Where the ridge meets a dry verge the rollable membrane should be neatly rolled down the vertical face of the dry verge and tucked back under the verge system.

Where the hip intersects with a ridge ensure the rollable membrane on the ridge overlaps the rollable membrane on the hip by a minimum 50mm.

A Hip Support Tray (see extra components) can be used to support the hip tiles keeping the hip tiles straight and level when screw-fixing to the hip. This is not required for plain tiles (including Rosemary clay plain tiles) and optional for flat interlocking tiles depending on setting out of hip tiles. However, a Hip Support Tray is recommended for profile interlocking tiles. Where used, cut the hip tray to suit at eaves and secure to the hip batten with a single clout nail at its centre point to hold it in place. It is recommended that hip trays are overlapped by 20mm to maintain a clean hip line. Where two hips meet at the ridge, mitre the hip trays together.
Secure the ridge/hip tiles to the ridge/hip batten using the wood screws and clamping plates (supplied). Place a flexi seal and clamping plate assembly between each pair of adjacent ridge/hip tiles. Ensure that the ridge/hip tiles are butted up tight to the seal with the clamping plate on top of the ridge/hip tiles and that the ridge/hip tiles line up with the centreline of the ridge/hip batten. Depending on the profile of the ridge/hip tile the ends of the universal flexi seal can be trimmed to suit. Screw the fixing screw into the centre of the ridge/hip batten, until the washer will not turn between the fingers. Where two hips meet at the ridge (at a plan angle of 90°), the intersection should be weathered using the hip/ridge junction piece (supplied separately). The three mitred tiles must be cut from full length tiles. Re-drill the cut hip and ridge tiles to provide an additional fixing per tile using the 100 x 4mm woodscrews with washers. Fix the final ridge tile in position, ensuring the additional screw passes through the hole in the hip/ridge junction piece and the ridge tile traps the junction piece in place. Fix the final hip tile in position using an additional screw and washer similarly at the head of the hip tile.

Finish the System

Continue along the ridge/hip ensuring the ridge/hip tiles and seal assemblies are butted together tightly and screwed to ridge/hip batten and that no individual ridge/hip tile is less than 300mm long. Cut ridge/hip tiles should not be within 900mm of the ridge/hip end. Where a ridge meets a dry verge the block-end ridge tile should be installed tight against the dry verge system while ensuring that the fixing screw lines up with the centreline of the ridge batten. The end of the hip is finished using a purpose designed block end hip tile. The block end hip tile is finished flush with the eaves course of slates and tiles and secured with an additional wood screw and washer at the tail of the block-end hip tile as shown. If necessary, adjust the height of the ridge/hip tiles with a screwdriver to give a true line.

Top Tile Batten Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tile and Slate Type</th>
<th>Top Tiling Batten Position From Apex</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cambrian, DuoPlain, Fenland Pantile</td>
<td>40mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosemary</td>
<td>35mm (top batten)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>75mm (2nd batten)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landmark Double Pantile, Landmark Double Roman, Regent, Grovebury, Double Roman, Renown 49</td>
<td>45mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landmark Slate 10, Richmond 10 (inc. Mockbond), Saxon 10, Mini Stonewold (inc. Mockbond)</td>
<td>50mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete Plain Tiles</td>
<td>60mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stonewold II</td>
<td>80mm</td>
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