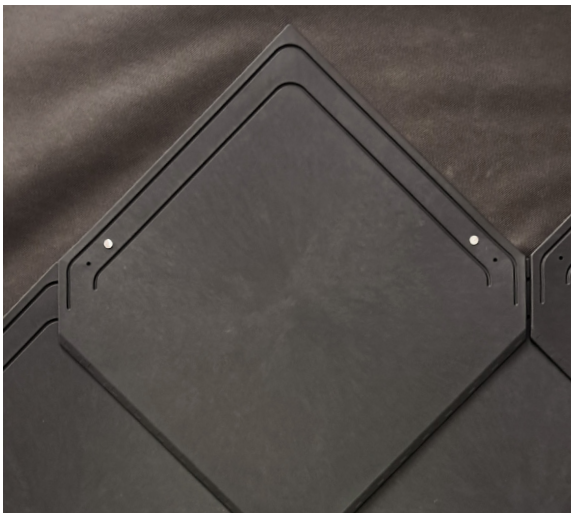
ROOF TILE

FATRA roof tiles are made from recycled PVC raw materials, which are produced during the manufacture of roofing membranes. They replicate the appearance of natural slate.





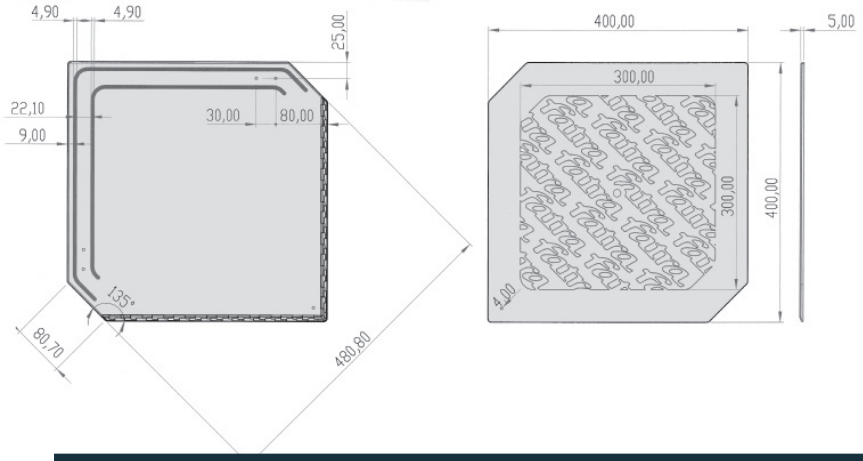
PROPERTIES

- Anthracite colour
- Low weight
- Long service life, with resistance to UV radiation and weathering
- Colour stability

USE

- The tiles are used to create roof coverings for pitched and gabled roofs and imitate the appearance of natural slate.
- The recommended minimum roof pitch is 20°.
- Ideal for pergolas, shelters, timber buildings and similar structures.
- Approximately 9 tiles are required per m^2.
- Packaging 960 pcs per pallet.

DIMENSIONS AND TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS



Parameter	Unit	Value	Standard
Dimensions	mm	400 x 400	ČSN EN ISO 24342
Thickness	mm	5.0	ČSN EN ISO 24346
Mass per unit area	kg/m^2	9.0	ČSN EN ISO 12017
Dimensional stability after exposure to -20 °C, 110 °C, 130 °C, 150 °C	%	≤ 3	ČSN EN 1603
Impact resistance*	mm	1000	ČSN EN 477
Hardness**	ShD	48	internal methodology
Mass per tile**	g	990	internal methodology
Reaction to fire	-	Class E	ČSN EN ISO 13501-1

* Cracks on the underside are permissible up to a maximum length of 1/3 of the tile dimension.
** Indicative value.

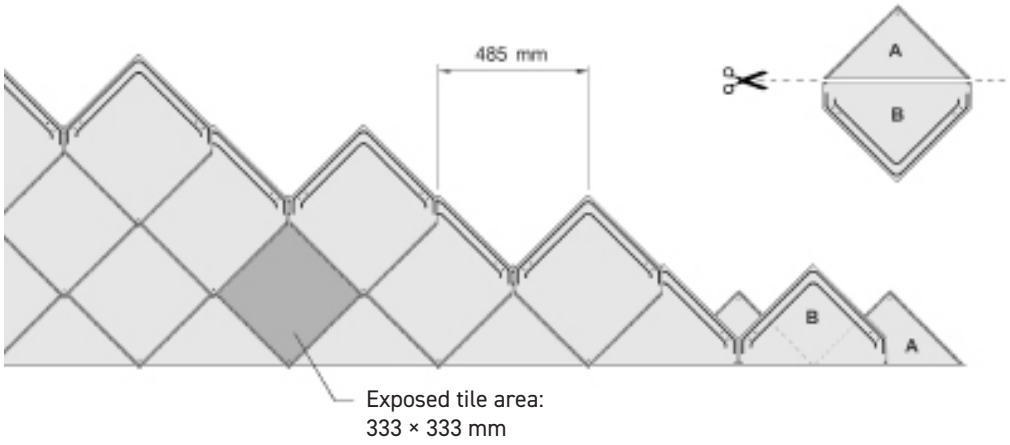
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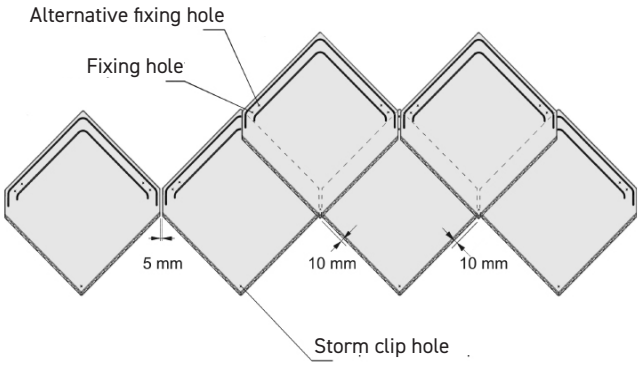
ROOF TILE

APPLICATION

- The roof tiles must be installed in accordance with the requirements set out in the FATRA Roof Tile Installation Guide (PN 5436/2025).
- The installation method is the same as for fibre-cement roof coverings, including the installation of metal flashings, snow guards and other accessories.
- The tiles are easy to lay on continuous roof decking and are individually nailed to the substrate.
- The substrate is usually continuous timber boarding or other large-format panels, such as OSB. The roof covering must be supplemented with a secondary waterproofing layer to protect against snow and water entering through the joints. This layer protects both the roof decking and the thermal insulation.
- The tiles are laid in horizontal courses, working from the eaves towards the ridge. Start at the centre of the roof and work outwards, alternating between the left and right sides. Adequate expansion gaps must be maintained between individual tiles to prevent unwanted deformation.
- The tiles are laid with the lower point extending down beyond the joint edges of the two tiles in the course below. Laying starts on the eaves flashing. Shaped pieces for the first course must be cut from standard tiles. Additional shaped pieces are used to complete details at the eaves, ridge, hips, valleys and verges.



- Each tile is secured at three points using two nails and one copper storm clip in the prepared holes. Tiles must only be nailed at the designated fixing points. If a nail is required elsewhere, the hole must be pre-drilled. The alternative fixing hole is used when the standard nail position falls over a gap between the decking boards.



- Other sheet-metal roof components are also used during installation, including gutters, valley flashings, eaves flashings, verge flashings, ridge caps and ventilation tiles. These are made to suit the roof dimensions and may be manufactured from colour-coated aluminium sheet, galvanised steel sheet, copper sheet or titanium zinc. Roof verges are usually finished with verge flashings, and the ridge with a ridge cap.

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