

Marley Alterna Fibre Cement Slate

Marley Alterna Slates provide the best-in-class Fibre Cement roofing solution, meeting the highest performance in durability and aesthetics as a roof or façade cladding solution. They provide a service life span of over 30 years, giving you complete peace of mind.



PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:

A 4mm thick rectangular fibre cement slate with a UV- resistant acrylic siliconized coating, providing a highly durable smooth, lustrous finish.

ADVANTAGES (FEATURES & BENEFITS):

- > A highly cost-effective alternative to natural slate.
- > Modern Aesthetic – produces a clean modular roof line.
- > Ultimate Assurance – service lifespan of over 30 years.
- > Extreme Durability – coated with an acrylic siliconized coating, producing a highly durable surface finish with excellent water-repellent properties.
- > Exceptional Cool Roof Solution – unaffected by range of climatic temperatures (-20°C to +70°C)
- > Ultra Versatile – non-combustible and unrestricted usage on roofs and walls
- > Superior Strength – higher density and higher fibre cement content

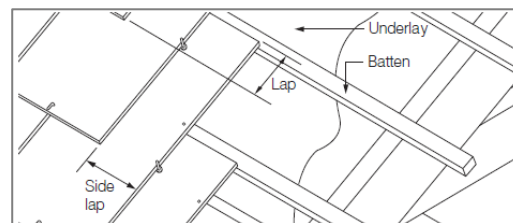
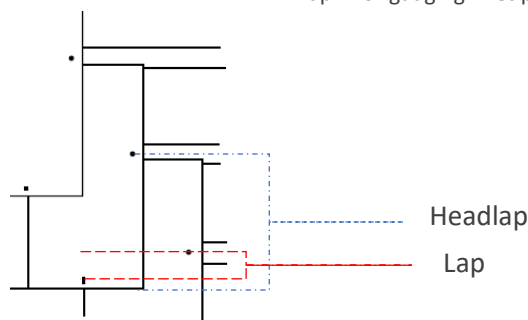
PRODUCT COLOUR RANGE:

SLATE BLACK

Please note: Due to the limitations of colour reproduction actual samples must always be seen before ordering.

TECHNICAL DATA:

Size of Tile:	600mm x 300mm x 4mm
Minimum Pitch:	17,5 ⁰ (Marley Radiant Barrier Compulsory in all cases when used as roof covering)
Maximum Pitch:	90 ⁰
Typical Headlap:	+ - 360mm depending on lap
Lap:	110mm (pitches 17,5° - 30°), 100mm (pitches 30° - 35°), 90mm (pitches >35°) Lap = for gauging rivet placement - distance of bottom rivet from centre of batten



Batten Gauge:	245mm (lap 110mm), 250mm (lap 100mm)
Covering Capacity:	13,6 slates/m ² (net) for lap 110mm, 13,4 slates/m ² (net) for lap 100mm,
Weight of Slates:	+ - 20,9 kg/m ² for 110mm lap, + - 20,4 kg/m ² for 100mm lap,
Battens Required:	4,08 lin.m/m ² for 110mm, 4,00 lin.m/m ² for 100mm

Batten Size Recommended:

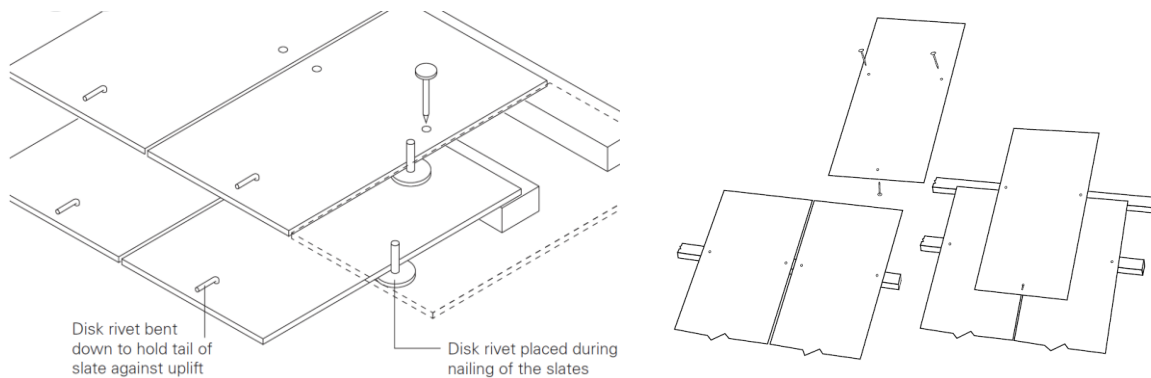
- 38 x 38mm for rafters/supports not exceeding 760mm centres
- 38 x 50mm (batten fixed flat) for rafters/supports not exceeding 900mm centres

Note: Above 760mm the rafter spacing can be increased only with engineerdesigned trusses and with 38 x 50mm batten of the correct grade. All structural timber must comply with the relevant requirements of SANS 1460, SANS 1783-2 or SANS 1783-4, SANS 1707-1 or SANS 1707-2 and be structurally graded and stamped (in signal red or black) with the appropriate grade mark.

Fixing:	Bottom of slate fixing (All Regions) - Copper disk rivets
	Batten fixing (Coastal Regions)- 40mm Copper Nails
	Batten Fixing (Inland Region) - 40mm Galvanised Nails

Ridge fixing (Coastal Region) - 50mm Copper Clout Nails

Ridge fixing (Inland Region) - 50mm Galvanised Nails



Windloading: Maximum wind suction loading = 2000N/m² **When using two 30mm x 2.65mm long copper nails with copper disc rivet (19mm x 2mm stem, 19mm dia x 0.5mm thick base)

Additional Notes:

- Use broken-bond practice only!
- **Marley Radiant Barrier is compulsory for pitches below 26 degrees in all cases and Radiant Barrier or Undertile Membrane is compulsory for any pitch above 26 degrees and in all cases.**
- **Ensure that all battening is in an absolute level plane!** The aesthetic end-result and water tightness is dependant on good workmanship as well as level battening and well aligned trusses.
- **Marley Alterna Slates are not suited for screw fixing to metal battens. In the case of light steel frame, wooden battens would be required.**
- Slates should be scored using a scribing tool and snapped over a straight edge and should **not** be cut with a slater's axe.
- Slates can be cut using a normal handsaw/hacksaw with teeth of 3mm - 3.5mm pitch, preferably wide set. Saws should always be used to start off when cutting acute angles.
- Additional fixing holes should be drilled using a 4.0mm dia. standard drill bit. Fixing holes must not be punched.
- In all cases, dust or swarf should be removed immediately from the slate edge, to reduce the possibility of cement staining when the slate is first wetted by rainfall.
- As this product is made of mainly mineral raw materials, it can contain traces of quartz. Mechanical machining (cutting, sanding, drilling) of this product can release dust which may contain quartz particles. Always apply the appropriate general and personal protective measures when mechanically machining these products:
 1. Avoid generating airborne dust by using tools with dust extraction and/or suppression.
 2. Guarantee adequate ventilation in the workplace.

3. Wear the appropriate personal and respiratory protection to avoid inhalation of dust and contact with eyes and skin.
- All slating and fixing to comply with 10400L code of practice.

Please note: our installation guideline may refer to additional, though ****optional accessories** that Marley Roofing does not stock. These accessories will be highlighted in blue with a double asterisk for reference within this document and include accessories such as **Double Slates, Alterna Dry-Ridge Cap, Half-Slates and CO1 and CO2 trims** that may be imported on request. Subject to Marley Roofing's terms and conditions, as well as exchange rate.

PRODUCT RANGE & ORDERING CODES:

158245 ALTERNA ENDUR 600X300 S/BLACK

STORAGE & HANDLING:

Marley Roofing as well as our customers are responsible for ensuring that a quality product is delivered in a good and acceptable condition to the end consumer.

We therefore advise our customers to apply and follow the best practices laid out below in terms of Storage & Handling of Marley Alterna Slates, to avoid deterioration in quality and appearance of the surface of the slate and to avoid general problems such as breakage and scratching.

> Receiving of stock – what to check

- Marley Roofing fibre cement products are delivered palletised, to stockists by fleet of modern transport with mechanical off-loading facilities.
- Please advise customers to check and ensure that stock received is in an acceptable order - packaged on pallets and indicate all breakages and shortages on the delivery note.
- Please contact Marley Roofing's Customer Care at 010 600 0284 to report any discrepancies or defective products within 5 working days.

> Handling and Storage of stock in the yard

- Pallets should be transported using appropriate lifting machinery, i.e. fork lift.
- Unload and handle slates with care to avoid damage, soiling and breakage.
- Avoid loading pallets onto scaffolding unless a safe access platform has been provided.
- Pallets should be stored on a smooth, level base capable of supporting their weight and stored in a safe, covered location - kept protected from damage on site, wind, rain and dusts. **Slates should not be allowed to become wet when in packs or banded together, as efflorescence and staining can occur.** Storage inside a building or similar shelter: the polythene hoods covering the slates should remain as a temporary protection to the slates, provided no water vapour can enter from below the packs.
- Storage outside: remove the polythene hoods and stack the slates in bundles off the ground and cover with a good tarpaulin allowing clearance between the tarpaulin and the slates. This will allow free air movement and help prevent condensation forming within the pack (which could cause efflorescence).

- Do not stack slates more than 1 pallet high in stockyards.
- If palletised stock's packaging is removed to split stock for whatever reason, please ensure that remaining stock is securely packed/stacked, preferably in the same way it was delivered.
- To prevent or minimise uneven soiling of slates within the yard, it is recommended to order stock with a minimum holding time of 30 days, as longer periods of pollution exposure may cause extreme uneven soiling.

> Handling and Storage of stock on site

- Slates should be stored in a safe, covered location and should be kept protected from damage on site, wind, rain and dusts. Slates should not be allowed to become wet when in packs or banded together, as efflorescence and staining can occur. Storage inside a building or similar shelter: the polythene hoods covering the slates should remain as a temporary protection to the slates, provided no water vapour can enter from below the packs.
- Storage outside: remove the polythene hoods and stack the slates in bundles off the ground and cover with a good tarpaulin allowing clearance between the tarpaulin and the slates. This will allow free air movement and help prevent condensation forming within the pack (which could cause efflorescence).
- On larger projects, it is better to avoid storing too many packs on-site and to schedule deliveries of slates as they are required.
- Do not stack slates more than a single pallet on site.
- If palletised stock's packaging is removed to split stock for whatever reason, please ensure that remaining stock is securely packed/stacked, preferably in the same way it was delivered.
- Installers should take care when handling and carrying slates to prevent unnecessary scuffing scratching and breakages.
- Any roof or vertical work in slating should be treated as fragile and never used as a working platform.
- Ideally roof installation should be carried out after all other trades have been completed e.g. parapet wall plastering and painting.
- We recommend that an adequate number of crawling boards and ladders should be used for gaining access over completed areas of roof slating, and should be designed for the purpose, be of good construction and strong enough to enable planned work to be carried out.
- In all work to be carried out ensure that all legal safety requirements are met as per local regulations.

> Soiling due to installation:

- All mechanical cutting of tiles for hips, valleys and parapets walls must be done on site and not on the roof to prevent dust settlement. After cutting or drilling, remove cutting dust from the slate to avoid subsequent staining.
- For more on Marley Roofing's General Terms and Conditions, please visit www.marleyroofing.co.za

INSTALLATION PREPERATION AND GENERAL INFORMATION:

> Slate dimensions

Marley Alterna Slates are suitable for roof pitches of 17,5° and above and for vertical cladding.

Table 1: Slate dimensions

Size of slate (mm)	Typical laps (mm)	Gauge of battens (mm)	Battens per m ²	No. of slates (per m ²)	Weight of slates as laid (kg/m ²)
600 x 300	110	245	4.08	13.6	20.9
600 x 300	100	250	4.00	13.4	20.4

> Estimating double tiles ** optional, available as import on request!

Basic information regarding the stated sizes and laps for estimating purposes is given in Table 1, above. **These are approximate values.** To calculate the number of doubles required for verges, divide the rafter length by the batten gauge. Round up to a whole number and divide by 2 as they are on alternate courses. Multiply by the number of verges.

For example, for a rafter length of 10m, a batten gauge of 250mm and 4 verges, the following calculation would apply.

$$10 \div 0.25 = 40 \div 2 = 20 \times 4 \text{ verges} = 80 \text{ doubles}$$

> Lap treatments

The appropriate lap will depend on the pitch of the roof, together with other factors such as the exposure of the site, the length of the rafters and other design considerations. Where abnormal conditions may be expected, e.g. on elevated sites, near the coast or in localities where heavy falls of snow are common, the lap treatments will vary.

Table 2a: Minimum Pitches and Laps : Normal exposure

Size of slate (mm)	25° -30° (mm)	30° -35° (mm)	>35° (mm)
600 x 300	110	100	90

Table 2b: Minimum Pitches and Laps : Severe exposure

Size of Slate (mm)	25° -30° (mm)	30° -35° (mm)	>35° (mm)
600 x 300	110	110	100

> Undertile membrane and Radiant Barriers

For pitches below 26° - prior to battening a SANS approved radiant barrier should be installed in all cases in accordance with SANS 10062.

For pitches above 26° - prior to battening a SANS approved undertile membrane or radiant barrier should be installed in all cases in accordance with SANS 10062.

> Battens

SANS-approved softwood battens 38 x 38 mm for 760 mm rafter centres to be fixed on engineer-designed trusses at maximum 320 mm batten centres with SANS-approved cut or wire nails. They should be free of any sign of decay, insect attack, splits, shakes, knots or knot holes greater in size than one third of the width of the batten. The ends of each batten should always be fully supported.

> Lead

When lead is used for flashings and soakers, lead oxide carried in the water run-off is likely to stain the slates. To avoid this, apply 'Patination Oil' to the lead immediately before it is fixed.

> Setting out of battens

Roofs should be set out with battens to the appropriate gauge. Select the appropriate gauge for the slate size by using the following formula:

$$\text{gauge} = \frac{\text{length of slate} - \text{lap required}}{2}$$

2

Allow the eaves slates to overhang into the gutter by approximately. 50mm. The verge overhang should be restricted to a maximum of 50mm. Care must be taken when setting out to avoid the need for rectangular cut slates less than half the width of the slate to be used, as it may be difficult to fix.

Wherever possible, use [full slates or slate-and-a-half slates](#). ** [Optional, available as import on request](#).

A vertical or raking batten is advisable at the verge and at intersections.

> Nail and rivet fixing

All slates should be fixed in accordance with SANS 10400-L: 2011

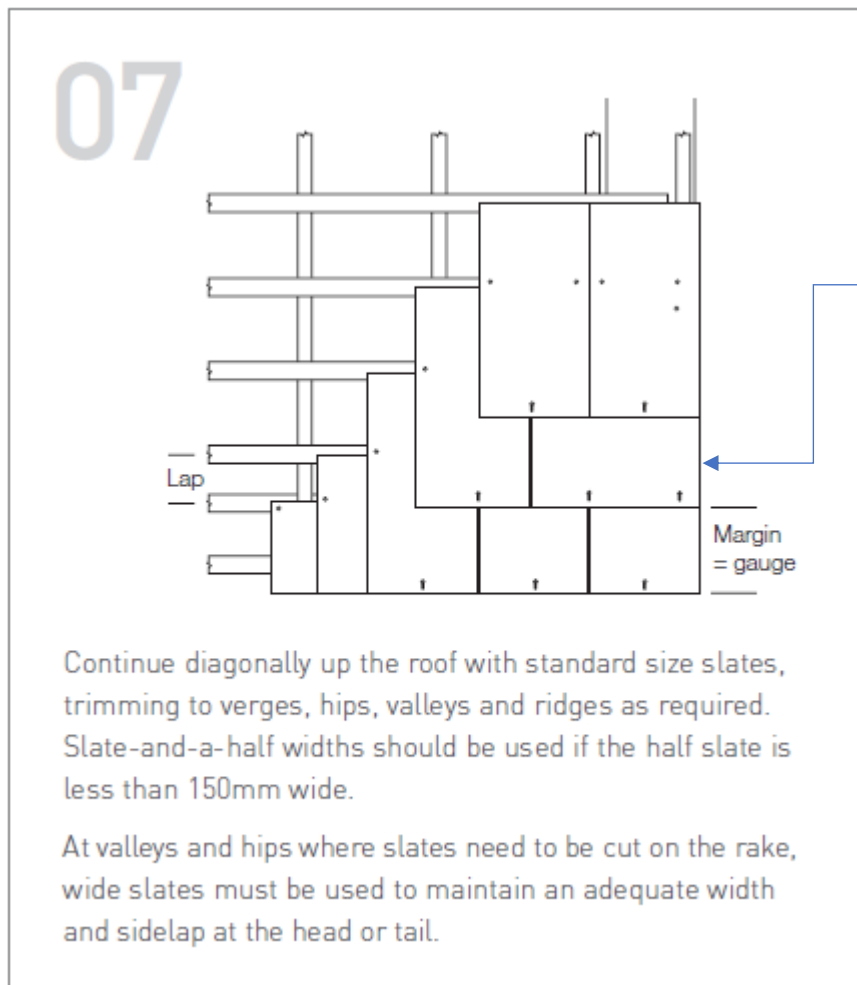
Slates should be laid broken bond using slate-and-a-half width slates in alternate courses formed from double width slates at verges, hips, valleys and abutments.

Maximum 5mm gap between adjacent slates for disc rivet shank, 3-4mm is optimum.

Nail slates firmly but do not drive nails too tight to the surface of the slate.

> Fixing method

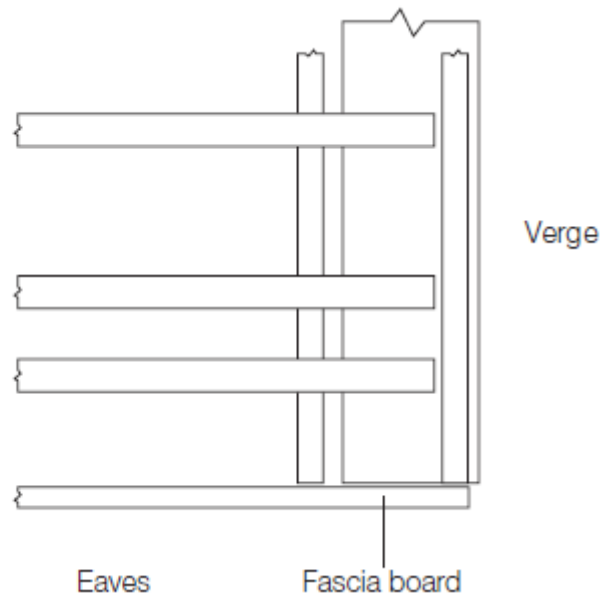
Ensure each slate is centre nailed with 2 No. 30mm x 2.65mm jagged copper (or stainless steel) nails and restrained at the bottom edge with a copper disc rivet (19mm x 2mm pin, 19mm dia. x 0.5mm thick base) with the pin bent through 90°. [Double or slate-and-a-half slates \(** Optional, available as import on request\)](#) must be fixed with 3 No. nails and 2 No.rivets (see fixing positions in Fig.7 below).



** Double width slates are optional! Available only as an import on request.

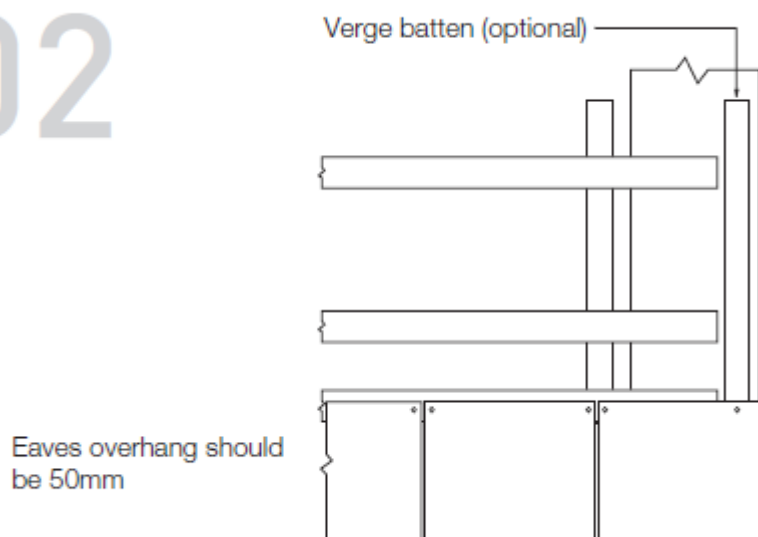
INSTALLATION PROCEDURE FOR LAYING AND FIXING SLATES

01



Set out the roof battens by calculating the gauge using the formula on page 8. Allow for the eaves courses of slates to overhang the fascia or tilting fillet so that the tails align with the centre of the gutter (approx. 50mm).

02

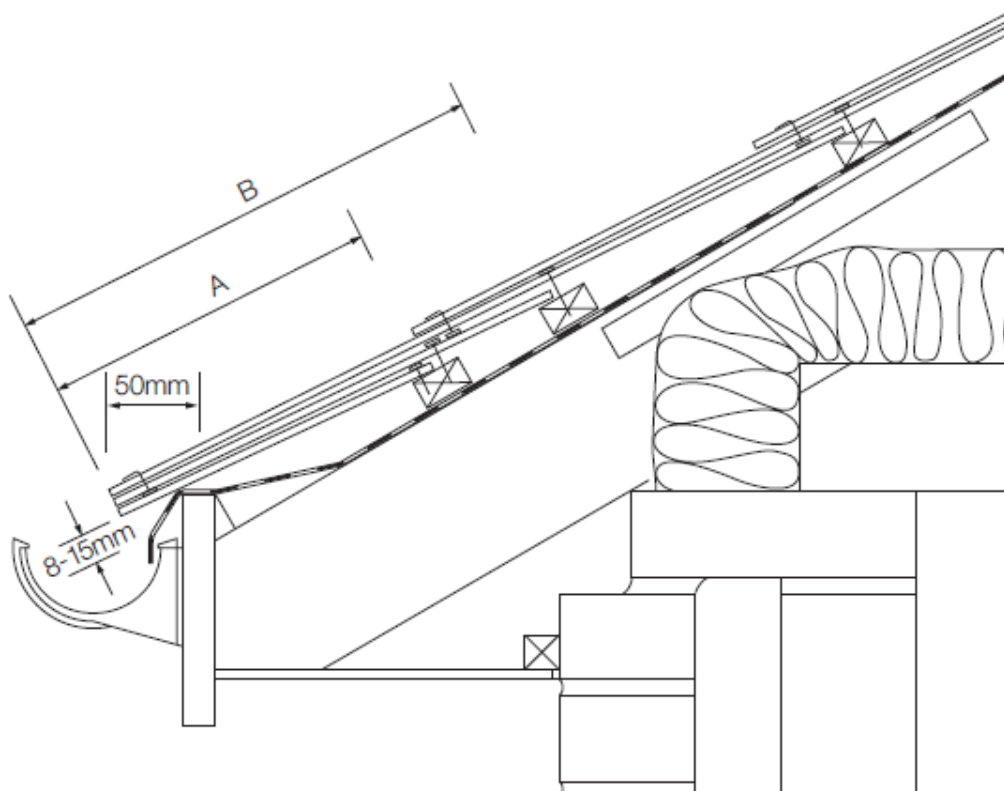


Set out both under-eaves battens to accommodate the two lengths of under-eaves slates (as per the table below) allowing for correct lap and gauge. Cut the under-eaves slates from a standard slate

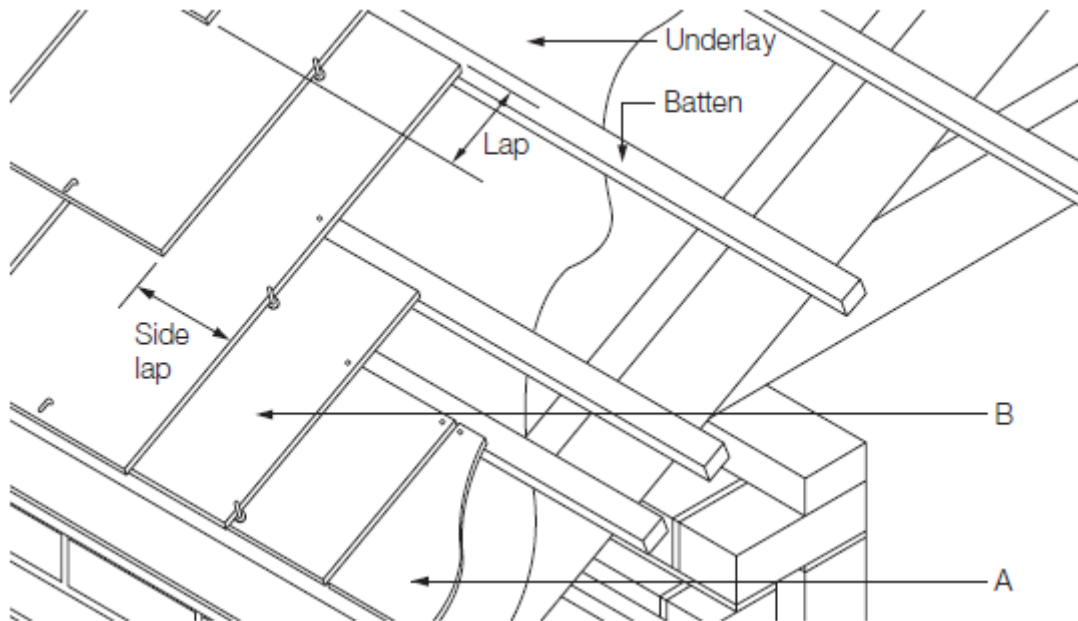
and drill 2 no. 4mm dia. Holes approximately 10-15mm in from the top cut edge and head nail the first under-eaves course along the eaves.

Table 6: Under eaves slate lengths

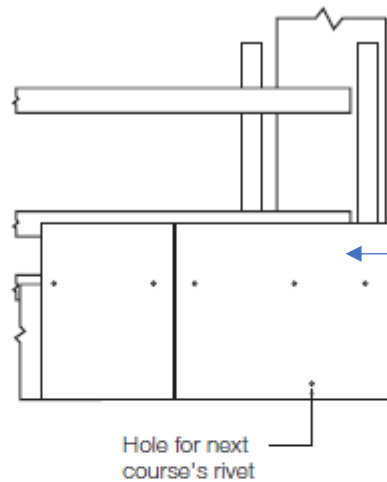
	Slate size (mm)	Head lap (mm)	1st under eaves slate length (A) (mm)	2nd under eaves slate length (B) (mm)
(17,5°- 30°)	60 x 30	110	245	355
(30°- 90°)	60 x 30	100	250	350



Eaves overlap



03

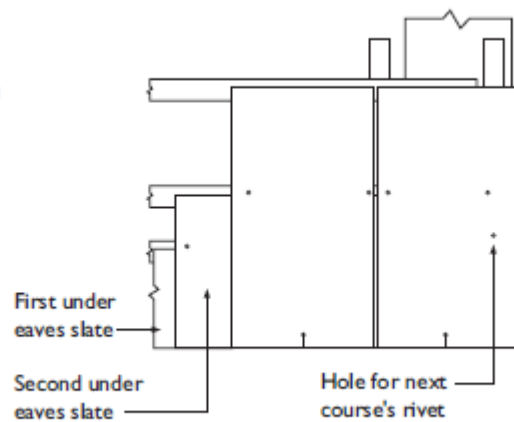


** Double width slates are optional! Available only as an import on request.

Cut and nail fix second under-eaves course to the lower eaves batten with slate-and-a-half widths at the verge, ensuring a copper disc rivet is fitted centrally between adjacent slates (5mm gap) to align the pin with the hole in the front edge of the first course of full length slates.

Prior to fixing the slate-and-a-half verge slate, drill a 4mm dia. hole half a slate width distance in from the verge and 25mm up, to allow for the disc rivet to fix the first full slate course above.

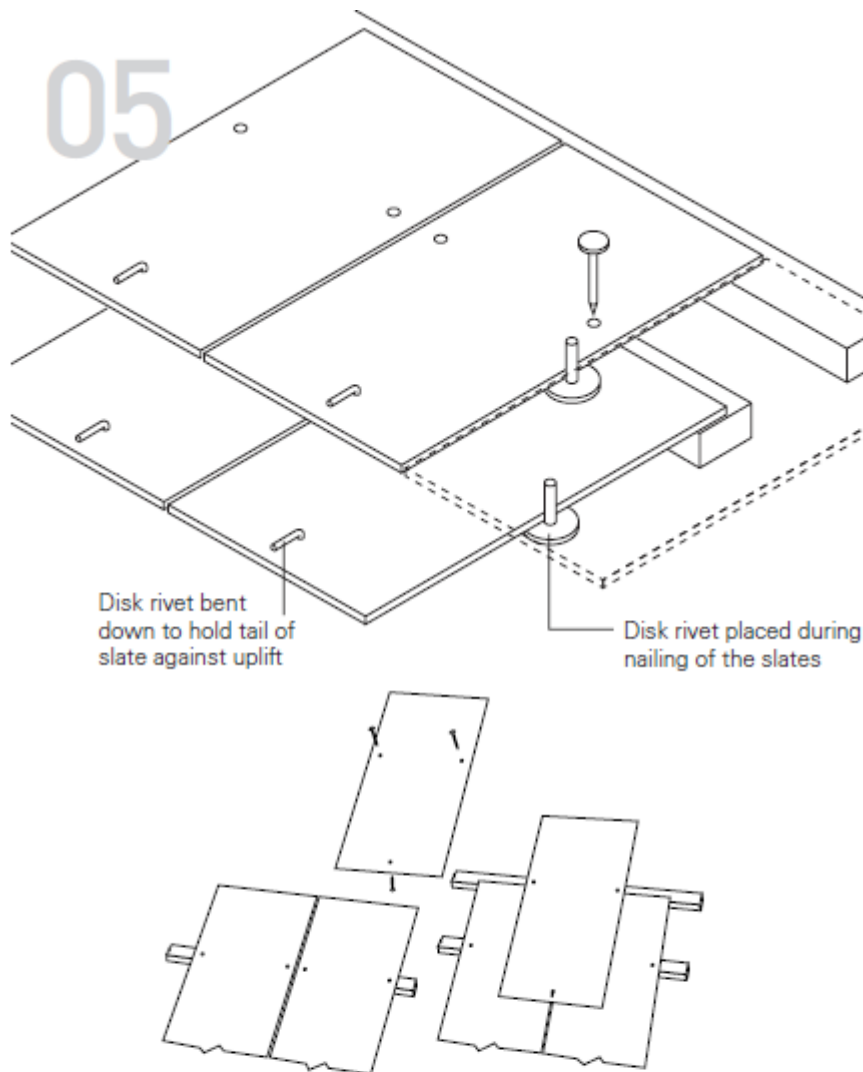
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At the verge, a second hole (4mm dia.) is required to allow for the copper disc rivet for the next course. This is drilled 50mm from the outside edge of the slate and 25mm plus gauge from the bottom edge or tail.

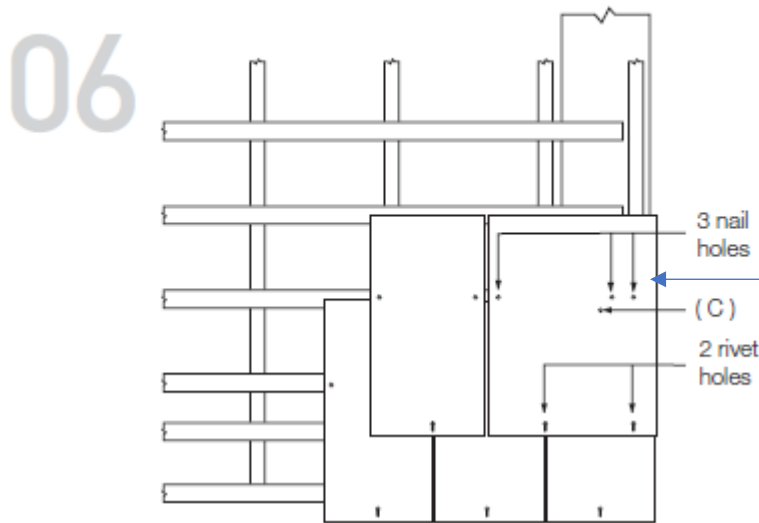
Continue to lay the first course of full length slates, twice nailing each slate, and inserting a copper disc rivet between adjacent slates aligned with the hole in the front edge of the slate above.

When the next course of slates is laid above, the rivet shank is passed through the hole in the front edge of the slate and the rivet pin bent 90° so that it faces down the roof slope to secure the tail of the slate.



To achieve the correct bend in the rivet pin, it is best to tap it twice with a hammer, once at about 45° to the pin, and then finally onto the surface of the slate.

At the verge, a second hole (4mm dia.) should be drilled 50mm distance from the outside edge of the slate, and 25mm plus the gauge distance from the tail, to allow the disc rivet pin to be inserted for the next course above.

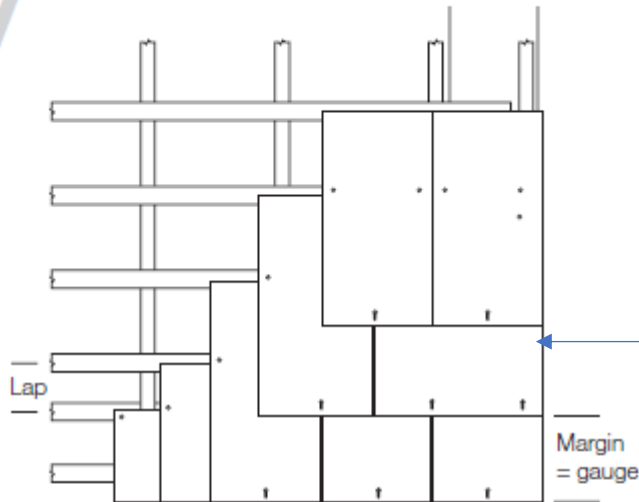


**** Double width slates are optional! Available only as an import on request.**

At verges and abutments, lay the first full length slate-and-a-half slate, ensuring that 3 no. 4mm dia. holes are drilled on the batten line with 2 no. additional holes for the copper disc rivets.

For remaining courses where single and slate-and-a-half slates are used, a third disc rivet hole is needed to allow for the rivet pin for the next single width verge slate (at point C). This is drilled half the single slate width from the side of the slate and 25mm plus the gauge distance from the tail.

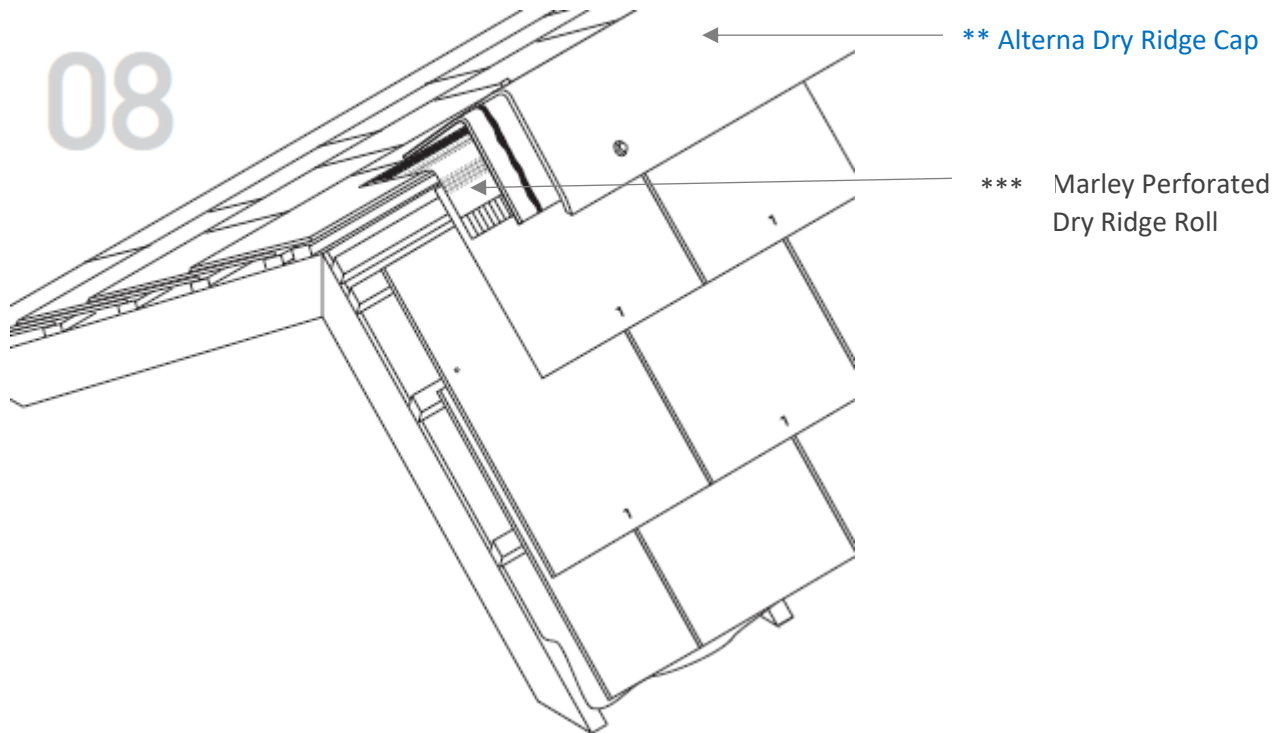
07



** Double width slates are optional! Available only as an import on request.

Continue diagonally up the roof with standard size slates, trimming to verges, hips, valleys and ridges as required. Slate-and-a-half widths should be used if the half slate is less than 150mm wide.

At valleys and hips where slates need to be cut on the rake, wide slates must be used to maintain an adequate width and sidelap at the head or tail.



At the roof apex or top abutment, an additional top course batten is fitted directly above the last full length slate batten. The last full length roof slates/short courses are cut to length so that their top edges rest on the lower batten and are centre nailed as normal.

The top course slates should be cut to length and head nailed as per the under-eaves course slates with a disc rivet fitted to the tail

Note: To ensure the top course slates lay neatly, a thicker batten can be used to compensate for the thickness of the slate course below.

** Note: Depending on the aesthetic choice, a number of ridge options may be used:

- 1.) Alterna slates cut and fitted to form ridge capping - 4 slates required per running meter
- 2.) Clay butt ridges
- 3.) Concrete butt ridges
- 4.) Aluminium Ridge Caps (not available from Marley Roofing)
- 5.) [Alterna Dry Ridge \(non-stocked item, available as import on request\)](#)

*** Note: Marley's Perforated Dry Ridge Rolls, may be used to provide ventilation to the roof apex. In situations of severe climatic zones – such as the coast, it may be better to use a malthoid ridge roll.

> Fixing of a ventilated ridge

1. Underlay should be split along the apex of the roof and tacked to the back of the top slating batten ensuring a 5mm clear air gap is maintained.
2. Fix the top course slate batten to suit the gauge of the slate size being used and fix an additional ridge fix batten downslope to enable the 60mm x 6.3mm self-sealing wood screw fixings to penetrate the ridge unit 50mm from its bottom edge. (Certain constructions may require a longer screw fixing. In such cases, consult the Marley Technical Support
3. Head nail the top course slates to the top battens either side of the ridge apex, ensuring a 5mm clear gap is maintained between the top edges.
4. Unroll a 10-metre length of continuous Marley Ridge Roll, (sold separately) centrally along the length of the ridge apex. (At gable ends the roll should overlap the gable end by approximately 140mm or in the case of a mortar bedded verge cut back 140mm from the gable.)
5. Remove the release paper covering the butyl strip on the underside of the corrugations on both sides of the roll and press the corrugations onto the top course slates either side of the ridge line without deforming or flattening the corrugations.

Important: Ensure the area of slates onto which the butyl strips will be adhering is thoroughly dry and dust free.

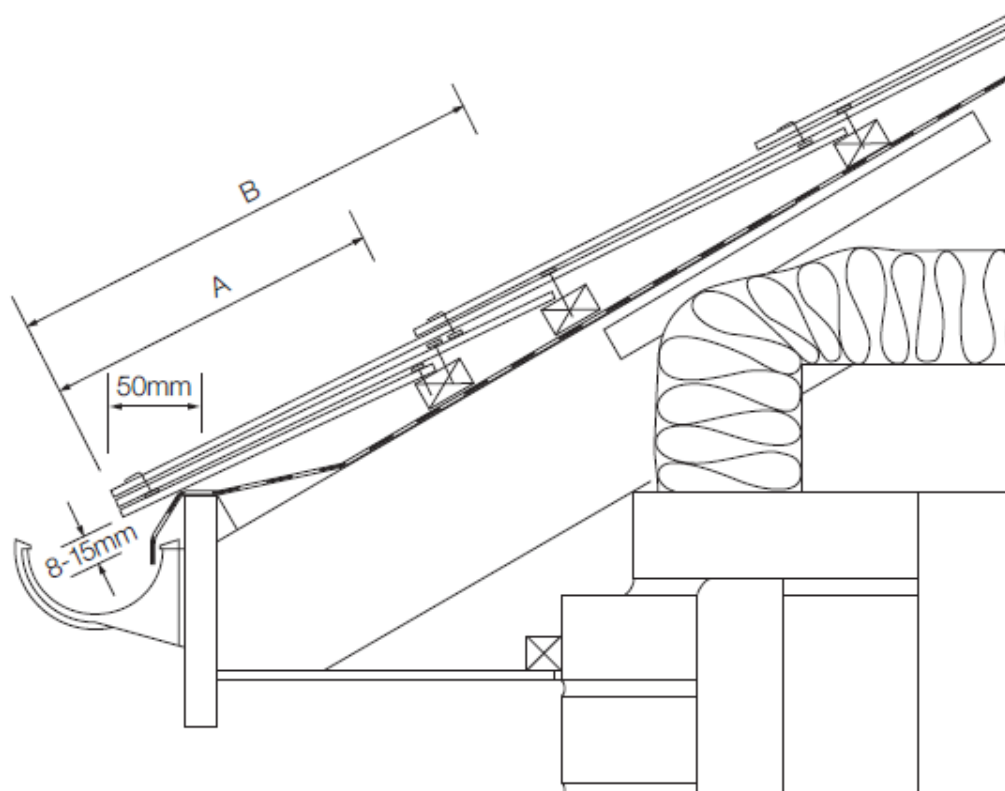
6. Repeat this process along the entire length of ridge, overlapping the roll ends by 140mm at each joint.
7. Position the first ridge at one end of the roof apex, above the ridge and hip roll, and drill and screw the end of the ridge to the ridge fix battens.
8. For exposed locations apply a 6mm dia. butyl strip across the socket, 50mm from the end.
9. Locate successive ridge units above the ridge and hip roll along the ridge, drill and screw to the ridge fix battens, ensuring a level ridge with joints bedded onto the butyl strip.

> Standard eaves

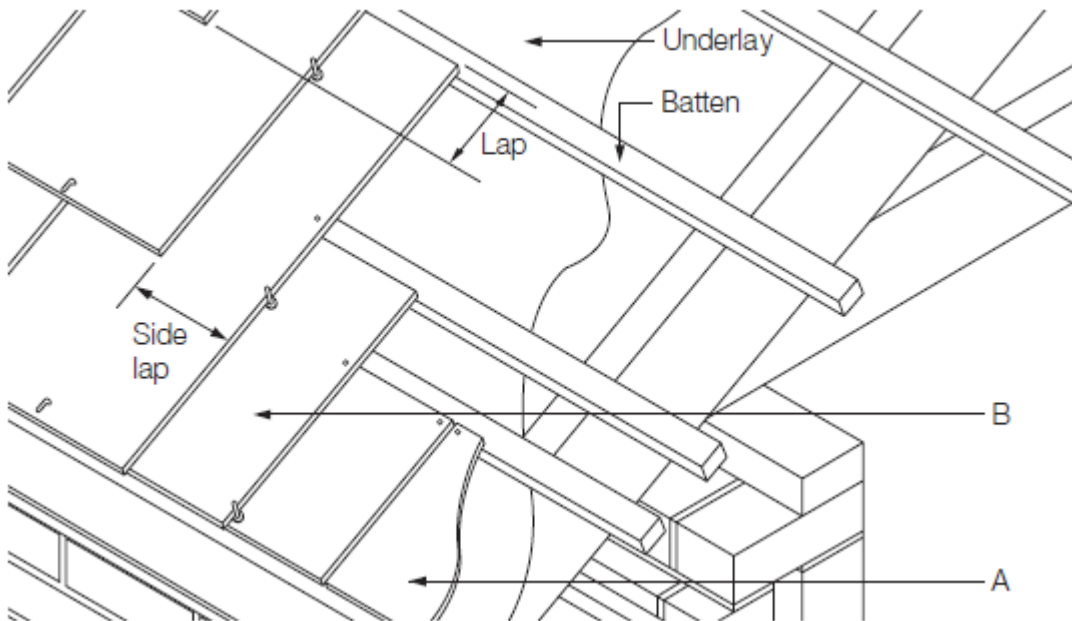
For fibre cement slates, it is essential for the function and long-term performance of the roof that three courses of slates are laid at all eaves. Set out the under-eaves battens to accommodate the typical under-eaves slate lengths as shown in Table 6, below.

Table 6: Under eaves slate lengths

	Slate size (mm)	Head lap (mm)	1st under eaves slate length (A) (mm)	2nd under eaves slate length (B) (mm)
(17,5°- 30°)	60 x 30	110	245	355
(30°- 90°)	60 x 30	100	250	350

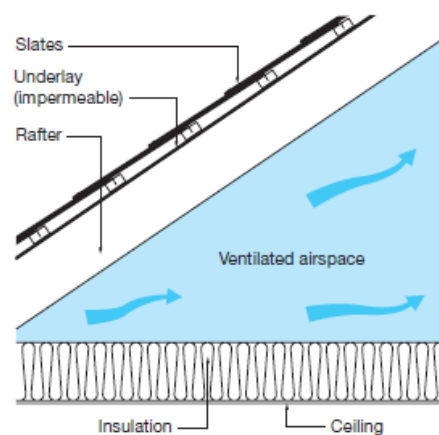


Eaves overlap



Fixing

1. Install the underlay parallel to the eaves with the horizontal overlap.
2. Ensure that the underlay overhangs the fascia sufficiently to drain into the gutter.
3. Locate and secure the battens to the correct centres appropriate to the size of slate.
4. Follow the slate fixing procedure described on pages 10 to 15.
5. Place rivets between the slates on the second under-eaves course, head resting on the lower slate course. Pass the rivet shank through the hole provided in the first full length slate at its tail. Secure slate and dress the rivet shank down the slope.
- 6 Proceed laying further full length slates up the roof.



> Verge trims:

A number of verge trims may be used to finish off verges. Options that are readily available include the Marley Eco-Tuff Barge board and Marley Eco-Tuff Corner Pieces for a slim line finish, or made-to-order aluminium coverings (not available from Marley Roofing). We are able to import a specialised C01 and C02 verge trim on request. Contact Marley technical services for more information on bespoke imports.

As a general guideline, the following installation guideline on the Marley C01 and C02 verge trim may be applied to install the majority of verge trims available in South Africa.

1. Underlay and battens should be laid and cut flush with outer edge of gable wall or bargeboard.
2. Position the verge trim on top of the battens and align the vertical leg against the batten ends.
3. Position the first length to overhang at the eaves into the gutter, by the required amount, and remove part of the down leg to allow fitting of the gutter.
4. Nail the horizontal flange of the trim to each batten using a 25mm long galvanised clout nail ensuring the batten ends are nailed to the substructure.
5. When joining adjacent lengths of verge trim, ensure the lower length of trim is nailed securely to each batten (joints at the centre of a batten).
6. Cut away a rectangle 15mm in from the end of the trim beneath the drip bead.
7. Trim the inside corner of the trim. Make a small triangular cut into the top lap of the trim and press down slightly. This will allow the upper length to push inside the lower length.
8. Ensure the two down legs line up. Firmly push into place and nail into position. If the upper leg is to form part of a ridge joint, carry out the apex cutting process prior to nailing to battens.
9. Slide the verge slates under the lip of the verge. Trim and nail in accordance with the manufactures recommended fixing specification.

Please note that sheet metal cutters should always be used to cut aluminium trims. Use protective gloves when handling to avoid injury from sharp edges.

> Close mitred hips

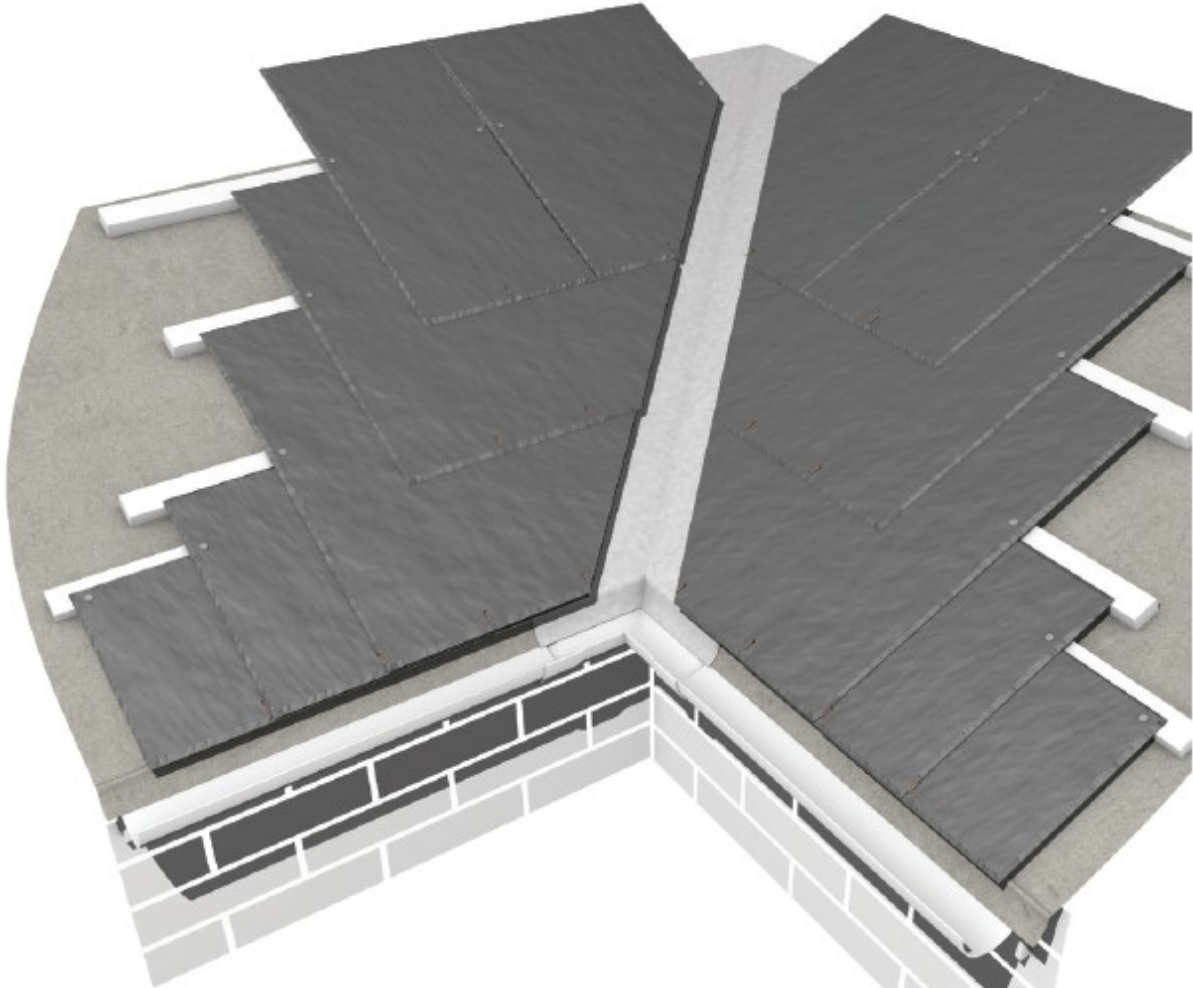


Close mitred hip constructions should not be used on roof pitches below 35°.

Fixing

1. Dress the underlay along each slope and cut at the hip rafter. Dress additional underlay along the hip rafter, overlapping 300mm on each side.
2. Fix roofing battens to the hip rafter and align on each slope. Insert lead soakers* in every course up the hip. Mitred slates cut from **double blank units (** optional, available as import on request)** must be fixed with three copper nails and two copper disc rivets. The third nail must be fixed into either:
 - A: An additional batten parallel and central to the slating battens securely fixed to at least two rafters on either side of the hip.
 - B: A continuous board either side of the hip, again securely fixed.
 - C: A continuous batten either side.

> Open metal valley



Fixing

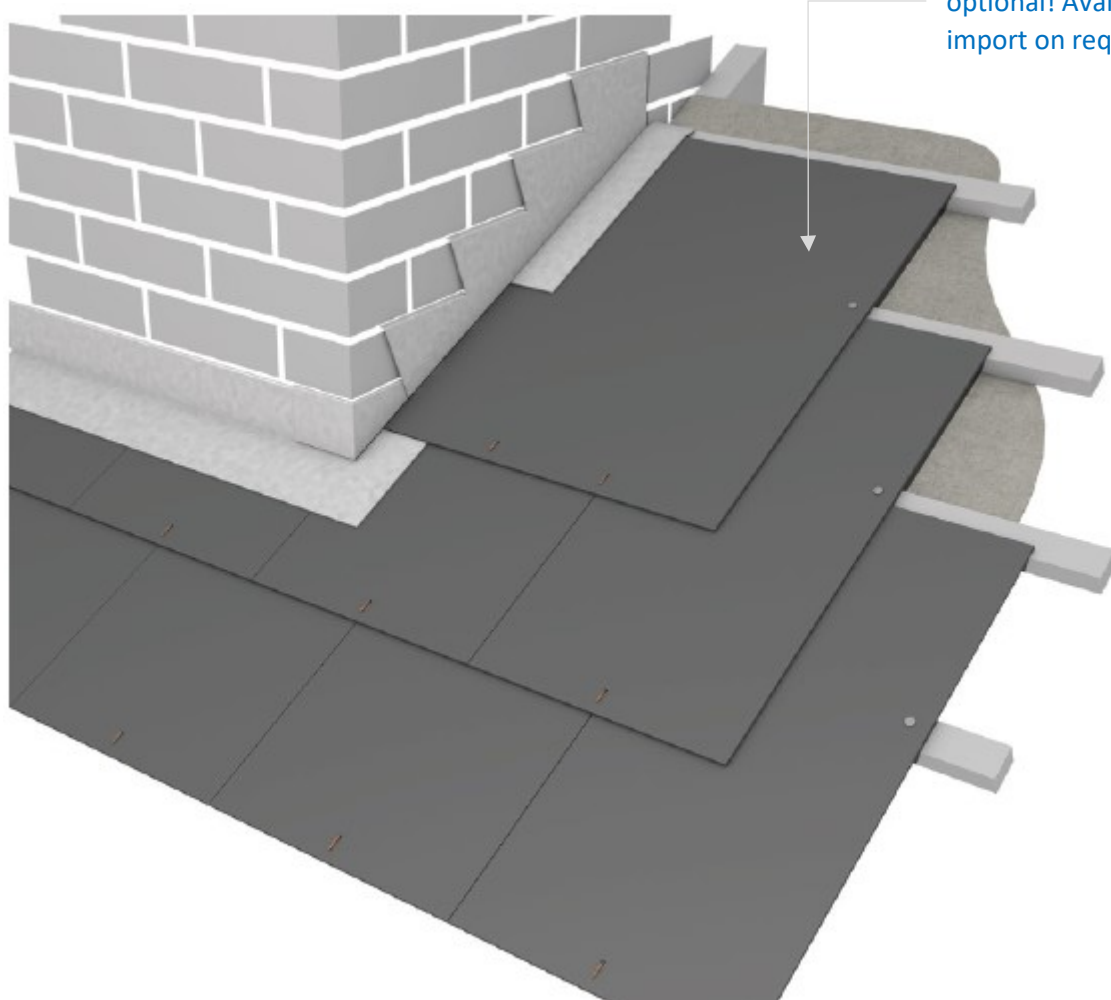
1. Fix support noggins to the inside of each rafter face at a level to receive individual lay boards between the rafters.
2. Nail valley boards to lay flush with the tops of the rafters, fix valley fillets ensuring sufficient valley width.
3. Drape the underlay and fix slating battens to bear 50mm on each valley board.
4. Lift the underlay and fix the lead gutter lining over the valley boards and dress on valley fillets. Form welted ends on the inside edges of the gutter lining, reposition the underlay over the welted edges of the valley and trim 40mm beyond the fillets.
5. Vertical infill noggins or raking battens may be required between the slating battens to accommodate the third slate nail.

Note: If trussed rafters are used, the manufacturer may not permit the notching of rafters. This can be overcome by fixing timber noggins to the insides of the rafter faces at a level to receive individual lay boards between the rafters.

6. Centre-nail slates, positioning rivets before fixing down. Ensure a 50mm overhang from the valley fillet and provide the required clear gutter to maintain an uninterrupted flow of water from the roof.

Note: ****Double width slates** should be used in every course adjacent to the valley with additional nail fixings.

> Abutments



**** Double width slates are optional! Available only as an import on request.**

Abutment with flashings

Where slates abut walls, chimney stacks, rooflights and dormer windows, etc., the jointing should be weathered by conventional leadsoakers and flashings.

Soakers (Code 3 lead)

Lengths should equal the gauge + lap + 30mm, to allow the flashing to be formed over the batten. Minimum width: 175mm. Soakers should be turned up to provide a minimum 75mm upstand and cover flashing to suit.

Flashings (Code 4 or 5 lead)

Fix the flashings over the upstand of the soakers. The upper edge of the flashings should be turned into a groove in the walling, or the bed joint of the brickwork. Where the slates abut brickwork, a stepped flashing to accommodate the heights of the horizontal brick courses should be used.

Secure the flashings in the wall with wedges and point with cement mortar.

Important! Apply a coating of 'Patination Oil' to all surfaces before the lead is fixed.

> Maintenance

Correctly installed and maintained Alterna Fire Cement slates should perform satisfactorily for the lifetime of the building.

Due to their flat design Marley Alterna Fibre Cement Slates do not have the inherent strength of a profiled roof covering, such as bold roll concrete tiles.

Marley Alterna Fibre Cement Slates may be damaged, cracked or broken if walked upon after installation. Essential maintenance should be performed by qualified personnel.

Marley Roofing cannot be held responsible for any damage or breakages on the roof caused by after-trades, bad fixing practice, negligence or mishandling of the product.

> Technical advice Marley's Technical Department provides free advice on all technical roofing matters. Please contact us at info@marleyroofing.co.za or call 010 600 0284 for more information.

> Availability

Marley Alterna Fibre Cement Slates are distributed nationally and can be delivered in palletised form. For further information contact Marley Roofing.

The manufacturer reserves the right to change or discontinue any of the specifications or products without notification. All goods are subject to availability and the company's conditions of sale which are available on request.

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