

Roofing Material Samples

January 2023

Proposed Slates (West Service Wing dual-pitched roof and Utility Room mono-pitch roof.)



CWT-Y-BUGAIL WELSH BLUE/GREY face view



Side view

Description

Cwt Y Bugail Welsh Slate roofing is quarried from what is widely recognised as the finest quality and most durable slate deposit in the world. Cwt Y Bugail is located in Llan Ffestiniog on the edge of the Snowdonia National Park, North Wales. Cwt Y Bugail slate is generally dark blue grey in colour. The slate is naturally split along cleavage planes created by over 590 millions of years of intense pressure and heat to produce extremely strong roofing slates with a riven surface.

Features and benefits:

- Conform to BS EN 12326-1: (A1, S1, T1).
- Hold BS Kitemark accreditation and have a proven durability of in excess of 100 years
- absorbs less than 0.3% of water
- has a high resistance to acid and alkali that helps keep its natural colour even in Ultra Violet light
- it is non-combustible
- it is compatible with all other building materials
- Capital thickness grade(5.5 mm),

Refer to the attached product literature.

EN 12326-1:2014

Page 1 of 4

Reference of this commercial document:	IMSD 8.2.4-23a		Date of issue	April 2016 (Issue 1)		
Commercial document issued by: Welsh Slate, Penrhyn Quarry, Bethesda, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 4YG United Kingdom						
Location of quarry: Cwt-y-Bugail Slate Quarry, Llan Ffestiniog, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Gwynedd, LL41 4RF						
This document records the conformity of the product described below and is incomplete without the explanation of the meaning of the test results and the requirements of EN 12326-1:2014. The tests referred to and the criteria are contained in EN 12326-1:2014 and EN 12326-2:2011						
Date of sampling	November 2015		Date of testing	November 2015 - April 2016		
Product description and commercial name	Cwt-y-Bugail Capital Roofing Slate 500x300mm				Conformity	
Relation between bedding and cleavage	Beds parallel to cleavage					
1. Dimensional tolerances						
Format	Rectangular					
Deviation from declared length					±0mm	YES
Deviation from declared width					±1mm	YES
Deviation from squareness					0.25%	YES
Deviation from straightness of edges					1.0mm	YES
Slate type for deviation of flatness	Very flat	Flat (Capital)	Normal (County)	Non-flat (Celtic)		
Deviation from flatness	0.1%				YES	
2. Thickness						
Nominal thickness and variation of individual thickness against nominal thickness	5.5mm, ± 35%				YES	
3. Strength						
Characteristic MoR	Transverse	29.5 N/mm ²	Longitudinal	56.3 N/mm ²	NR	
4. Water absorption	Code W1 (≤0.6): 0.13%				YES	
5. Freeze thaw						NR
6. Thermal cycle test					T1	YES
7. Apparent calcium carbonate content					1.62%	YES
8. Sulfur dioxide exposure tests	≤ 20% apparent calcium carbonate				S1	YES
	> 20% apparent calcium carbonate					NA
9. Non-carbonate carbon content					1.0%	YES
10. External fire exposure	Deemed to satisfy class B _{ROOF}				YES	
11. Reaction to fire	Deemed to satisfy class A1				YES	
12. Release of dangerous substances	None in conditions of use as roofing or external cladding				NR	

EN 12326-1:2014

Date of sampling and testing	If more than one date is applicable to sampling or testing they should be indicated against the individual test results					
Product description	Slate for roofing and external cladding or carbonate slate for roofing and external cladding. Slate type and origin					
1. Dimensional tolerances						
Length and width	Maximum deviation ± 5mm					
Deviation from squareness	Maximum deviation ± 1% of the length					
Deviation from straightness of edges	Slate length ≤ 500mm Permitted deviation ≤ 5mm					
	Slate length > 500mm Permitted deviation ≤ 1% of the length					
Flatness : The limits of deviation from the flatness are defined for four types of slate. The bevelled edges shall be applied to the convex face. Slates with deviation from flatness in excess of the limit may be used for special applications.	Slate type	Maximum deviation from flatness as a % of the slate length				
	Very flat	< 0.9				
	Flat	< 1.0				
	Normal	< 1.5				
	Non-flat	< 2.0				
2. Thickness:	The basic nominal thickness is determined as a function of the bending strength using the formulae given in 3, local climate conditions and traditional construction techniques. The basic nominal thickness is increased in relation to the slates performance in the appropriate sulfur dioxide test (if required) as shown in 7 and 8 below.					
3. Strength:	Longitudinal and transverse characteristic modulus of rupture; there is no limit for characteristic modulus. However the basic nominal thickness is determined as a function of the bend strength using the formulae given below, local climate conditions and traditional construction techniques.					
$e_l = X \sqrt{\frac{l}{R_{cl}}}$ <p>and</p> $e_t = X \sqrt{\frac{b}{R_{ct}}}$	<p>Where</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e_l is the longitudinal thickness , (in mm); e_t is the transverse thickness, (in mm); l is the length of the slate, (in mm); b is the width of the slate, (in mm); R_{cl} is the characteristic longitudinal modulus of rupture, (in N/mm²); R_{ct} is the characteristic transverse modulus of rupture, (in N/mm²); X is a constant determined as a function of climate and the traditional construction techniques (in N^½.mm^{-½}). NOTE: It may be different for each formula and is selected for the member state of use according to the table below. 					
National X Factors:	Member state	Transverse	Longitudinal	Member state	Transverse	Longitudinal
	Belgium	1.0	1.0	Czech Repub.	1.2	1.2
	Ireland	0.9	1.1	Italy	1.2	1.2
	France	1.0	1.0	Spain	1.0	1.0
	Germany	1.2	1.2	UK	0.9	1.1
Those member states that have not declared a national value should select a value or pair of values in relation to their countries climate and traditional construction techniques. It should not be less than the minimum value or pair of values given above.						
e_l and e_t are determined by using the length l and the width b of the slates. The maximum value determined is the basic individual thickness of the slate, e_{bi} . The basic individual thickness is increased in relation to the slates performance in the appropriate sulphur dioxide test as shown in 7 and 8 below.						

EN 12326-1:2014

4. Water Absorption:	Code W1 (≤ 0.6), W1 (> 0.6), or W2
5. Freeze-thaw test:	Slates tested indicate the mean value of the modulus of rupture after 50 cycles in transverse and longitudinal directions before and after the freeze/thaw test, if relevant, (test (if W1(> 0.6))), or not required.

6. Thermal cycle test: The following table explains the meaning of the test codes

Code	Observation in the test	Conformity to the standard
T1	No changes in appearance. Surface oxidation of metallic minerals. Colour changes that neither affect the structure nor form runs of discolouration.	Acceptable
T2	Oxidation or appearance changes of the metallic inclusions with runs of discolouration but without structural changes.	Acceptable
T3	Oxidation or appearance changes of the metallic minerals which penetrate the slate and risk the formation of holes.	Acceptable subject to the note below

NOTE : It is best only to use slates within code T3, which potentially may result in water penetration selectively with suitable methods of construction that avoid such penetration. Slates showing exfoliation splitting or other structural changes in this test are not acceptable.

7. Apparent calcium carbonate content:	<p>There is no limit on apparent calcium carbonate content. However, the apparent calcium carbonate content determines which sulfur dioxide exposure test procedure should be carried out and, together with the strength, the minimum nominal thickness of the product.</p> <p>If the carbonate content is less than or equal to 20% then the sulfur dioxide exposure test procedure in EN 12326-2:2011, 14.1 applies. If the carbonate content is more than 20%, the sulfur dioxide exposure test procedure in EN 12326-2:2011, 14.2 applies. The minimum thickness is calculated using the table below.</p>
--	--

8. Minimal nominal thickness in relation to apparent calcium carbonate content and sulfur dioxide exposure code

Carbonate content %	SO ₂ exposure test code from EN 12326-2:2011, 14.1	Depth of softened layer from EN12326-2:2011, 14.2	Thickness adjustment
≤ 5.0	S1		None
	S2		ebi + 5%
	S3		ebi ≥ 8.0 mm or switch to the test in EN 12326-2:2011, 14.2
> 5.0	S1		ebi + 5%
	S2		ebi + 10%
≤ 20.0	S3		ebi ≥ 8.0 mm or switch to the test in EN 12326-2:2011, 14.2
> 20.0		0mm to 0.70mm	ebi + 0.50mm + 7t ²

ebi is the basic individual thickness obtained from 3 above (in mm)


t is the thickness of the softened layer obtained from EN 12326-2:2011, 14.2 (in mm)

9. Non-carbonate carbon content: The non-carbonate carbon content shall be less than 2%

CE Marking

Welsh Slate roofing products conform to the requirements of the CE mark.

The following table provides the necessary information required to demonstrate conformity of
Cwt-y-Bugail Capital Roofing Slate

	
Welsh Slate Ltd, Penrhyn Quarry, Bethesda, Near Bangor, Gwynedd, Wales, UK, LL57 4YG	
12	
001CQ-DoP2014-11-03	
EN 12326-1:2014	
Cwt-y-Bugail Capital	
Intended to be used as discontinuous roofing and external cladding	
Dimensional variation	
Nominal thickness	5.5mm
Individual thickness	5.5mm (< +/- 35%)
Deviation of length and width	Complies
Deviation of edge straightness	Complies
Deviation of rectangularity	Complies
Mechanical resistance (Characteristic modulus of rupture)	
Transverse	29.5 N/mm ²
Longitudinal	56.3 N/mm ²
Water permeability - water absorption	W1 (≤0.6%)
Apparent calcium carbonate content	≤ 5%
Durability	
Water absorption	W1 (≤0.6%)
Freeze-thaw cycling	Not required
Thermal cycling	T1
Sulfur dioxide exposure	S1
Non-carbonate carbon content	Complies: ≤ 2%
Release of dangerous substances: None in conditions of use as roofing or external cladding	
External fire performance: Deemed to satisfy	