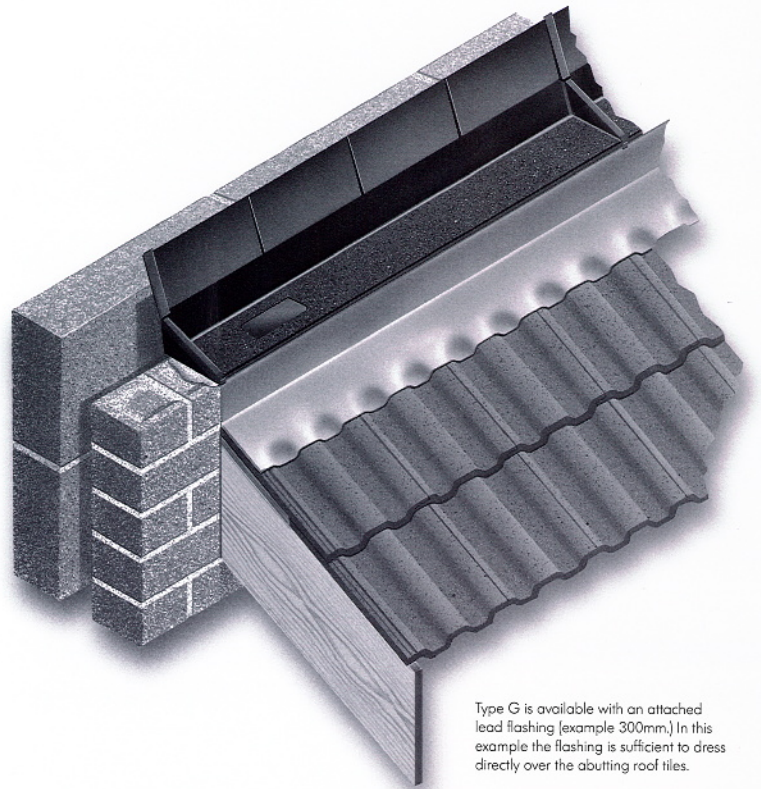


TYPE G cavitrays



Type G is available with an attached lead flashing (example 300mm.) In this example the flashing is sufficient to dress directly over the abutting roof tiles.

general-purpose
cavitrays for
changes of level
and building off the
solid or ringbeam

These guidelines should be read in conjunction with the relevant British Standards and Codes of Practice referring to the laying of dampcourses etc. in masonry. Observe guidelines as appropriate. Specific written instructions should be sought if the installer encounters difficulties or problems of any nature. If in doubt do not proceed but ask for assistance.

Type G Cavitrays should be incorporated within the external skin, at the appropriate level. Type G Cavitrays must be bedded on mortar, and masonry bedded in mortar onto the trays. Do not dry bed under any circumstances.

As masonry is laid within each tray, incorporate Type W weep/vents within perp joints of each cavity. Usually a minimum of 2no Type W are required per cavity. Weep/vents should be evenly spaced, but should not be incorporated at perps coinciding with the ends (joints) of trays.

As work proceeds, ensure the cavity upstand of each tray takes up its correct position to accommodate the cavity width.

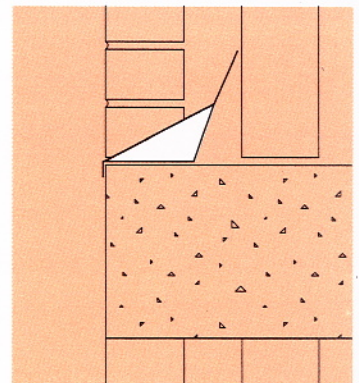
Clean out tray and leave free of mortar droppings/obstructions. The laying of the next tray should be carried out following the above instructions.

Trays are laid running from left to right, and the end upstand of every tray should coincide with a perp joint/break.

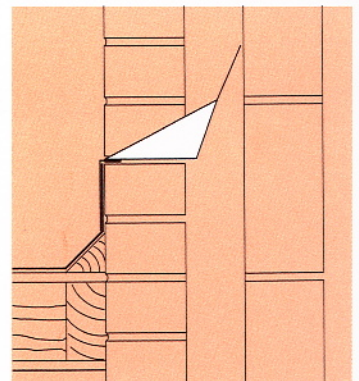
Adjoining trays hook over the end upstand of the previous tray. The clipping should be clear and positive.

Upstands should abut each other tightly and uniformly. Adjoining trays must maintain a continuance of level and alignment. Make sure each tray is correctly positioned. If in any doubt, the application of siliconbond to tray end upstands before linking each adjoining tray should be considered. Study the correct position to lay trays within the exterior skin, so projecting lips emerge correctly, running down the exterior faceline. When supplied with lead flashing attached, correct tray position means no surface of the lead flashing is incorporated horizontally, - it always emerges from the mortar joint and drops vertically down, whilst every part of the attached tray is completely hidden within a flush struck mortar joint.

Always bed on mortar and ensure trays are correctly positioned. Incorporate weep/vents. Clean out trays. Check cavity upstand is in correct position to service the cavity width. Flush-point as work proceeds. If in doubt, please ask for further instructions. If work is being executed on an exposed site or a site with unusual circumstances or conditions, seek further advice before proceeding.



Type G cavity tray used in ringbeam/concrete frame situation. The end upstands terminate against the vertical columns. The protective panoplied lip protects the bedding course.



Type G cavity tray with lead attached used at a change of level to ensure the horizontal intersection is correctly damp-proofed and weatherproofed.

DO NOT DRY BED

Cavity Trays 

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installation sheet