

JTC Roofing Contractors

Works Undertaken



Company Outline

Formed in 1996.

Locations all over the British Isles worked.

Friendly and free advise, free quotations and recommendations.

Main contract work also handled if required.

No job too small, we pride ourselves on the adaptability of our materials – from large roofs on Cathedrals to garden sheds and wishing wells.

Below is a list of work together with the materials we use. The list is just a rough indication of the work we carry out and is not exhaustive. This list has been added to year after year and has not been compiled in order of importance.

Warwick Castle Ghost tower, Link Roof, Domestic Wing, Great Hall, Guys Tower, the Mill and the Ramparts, the Great Hall(Contractor, Treasure and Son, Ludlow, Architect, Rodney Melville and Associates.) Contact Mr Stafford Holmes.

Arundel Castle and Beverley Minster. (Architect, Carden and Godfrey. Also under the direction of Russell Taylor.)

Aymestry Church. (Architect, John Wheatley, Wheatley and Lloyd.)

Lincoln Cathedral Bishops Palace. (English Heritage.)

Durham Cathedral, Brancepeth St Brandon, Darlington St. Cuthbert, South Westoe Church, St. Johns Newcastle. (Christopher Downs Architect.)

Little Addington, Great Addington and Kingsthorpe Churches. (Bruce Deacon Architects)

Holme upon Spalding Moor Church, Dringhouses, Sherburn, Guisborough and St Columba Scarborough Churches. (Peter Pace Architect.)

Dewsbury Minster, Thrybergh Church, St Mary's Church, Hull. (Architect, Ronald Sims, York and Potts Parry, Ives and Young.)

10 Belmont, Shrewsbury, (Donald Insall and Associates.)

Rehau, Hill court, (Treasure and Son, Architect Hook Mason.)

Stokesay Court, (Lady Caroline Magnus)

Leckhampton Church, Great Milton Church, (Bartosch and Stokes Architects).

Hanbury Hall. (Linford Bridgeman, Architect, Mark Balkham, Rodney Melville and Partners.)

Shrewsbury Market Hall. (Linford Bridgeman Contractors, Architect, Arroll and Snell.)

Stoneleigh Abbey West Wing. (Rodney Melville and Associates)
Hereford St Francis Xavier. (Copper dome for Duval Brownhill)

Taynton House and Perrystone Court. (Treasure and Son).

Hereford Cathedral and St Johns Wood Church. (Michael Reardon Architects)

Birmingham Town Hall. (William Sapcote Contractors, Rodney Melville Architects.)

Witley Court. (John Wheatley Architect.)

Burton Town Hall.

Hull Holy Trinity Church. Bugthorpe Church. Londesborough Church, York Minster Song School. (Ferrey and Mennim Architects.)

Howden Minster. (Andrew Anderson Architects.)

Malvern Priory Church. (Bartosch and Stokes Architects)

Nottingham Arboretum.

Garthorpe and Oswestry Churches. (Tim Ratcliffe Architect, Donald Insall)

Rotherithe St Mary. (Church conservation Contractors.)

Uppingham School.

Boslover Castle. (John Cunnington and English Heritage, with Paul Mendham Stonemasons.)

Irnham Church. (Bond and Read Architects – Graham Cooke. Paul Mendham Stonemasons.)

Ingestre Church. (John Cunnington Architect. Sandy and Company building contractors.)

Chester Cathedral. (Arrol and Snell Architects. Linford Bridgeman Building Contractors.)

Poston House. (Half dome for the Bulmer Cider family).

Westminster Abbey.

The Royal Courts of Justice.

The company also work extensively on small private dwellings.

Lead

Sand Cast Lead

This lead is traditionally cast by hand all as the Romans did many years ago. This is used on many ancient buildings including church work, mansion houses and many English Heritage jobs. Many ornamental features and rainwater systems were carried out in sand cast lead many years ago. We pride ourselves in carrying on this tradition.

This material has also been used for the lining of coffins.

Milled Lead

This has increasingly been used over the years, especially on building sites where much thin lead flashing is carried out (codes 3 4 and 5). It is also increasingly now used on public buildings and house extensions/bays. This material comes up to a maximum of code 8.

Approximate weights per m².

Code 5. 25kgs.

Code 6. 31kgs.

Code 7. 36kgs.

Code 8. 41kgs.

Machine Cast Lead

This lead has had a constant increase in use over the last 30 years or so. It is also used much as milled lead in that it can be cast quite thinly. This is the cheapest way of laying lead in our opinion.

Laying Methods.

Hollow roll or wood cored roll.

Underlays.

Geotextile, building paper and sometimes a chalk slurry are a worry with regard to tannic acid attack if one is suspected.

Chalk slurry can also be applied as set out below.

PREPARATION AND APPLICATION OF CHALK ENHANCED EMULSION FOR THE PROTECTION OF UNDERSIDE LEAD SURFACES

INGREDIENTS

1. (Mouldshield and/or Weathershield white external paint (5 litres)
2. Water (approximately 1 litre)
3. Chalk powder - SF100 or BM200 grade (5 litres)
4. Coloured dye 100 mls)

Weathershield is normally favoured for most applications and the Mouldshield is recommended for use in damp roofs where mould growth may occur.

Mix 5 litres of the paint with approximately 1 litre of tap water to dilute. Note -mechanical mixing should be used throughout. Add the fine powder chalk slowly to create a uniform thick slurry. Mixing of the emulsion should be carried out initially for 30 minutes then left to settle. The green dye should be added to the emulsion and mixing should continue for a further 30 minutes. Note - the water-based green dye is used to allow differentiation between any white hydro-cerussite corrosion product and the protection coating.

The emulsion should then be left to settle for 24 hours before use.

APPLICATION

The chalk enhanced coating should be used after the lead has been bossed and before final fitting and nailing of the sheet into place. The excellent adhesion of the passivation coating allows further bossing of the lead after coating. Typical coverage rates are between 20 to 25m² for 5 litres.

Surface Preparation

- Following preparation and bossing of the lead bay and before final fixing into place, the underside surface should be treated with the passivation coating.
- The surfaces should be thoroughly cleaned and wire brushed to remove any mill scales, oxidation layers or previously formed corrosion products.

Application

- The coating should be thoroughly stirred prior to use.
- It is recommended that one layer of building paper be placed (horizontally if possible) over the substrate wood to allow the roof to breath. This should be taped together and butt jointed and laid beneath the battens. Alternatively, the lead may be laid directly over the boards with no underlayer employed or a good quality 'water resistant' geotextile may be used. Note - the geotextile should be tested prior to use to assess its water resistant properties. Non-water resistant geotextiles wick-up rainwater into roof structures by as much as 1 metre.
- The coating should be brush applied to give a continuous thick coating of between 150 and 200 micrometers. This may require more than one coat, depending upon the environmental conditions at the time of laying. If the lead is to be laid over substrates that may emit organic acids during their life (oak, sweet chestnut, various hardwoods or man-made boards containing adhesives - plywood, particle board and others) then an increased coating thickness is recommended.
- The chalk enriched coatings may induce a small amount of capillarity of rainwater into the roof under severe exposure conditions. It is recommended that the coating be applied to some three quarters way around the inside of the roll (with or without splashlaps) leaving a 30mm uncoated allowance on the edge. For laps, an uncoated allowance should also be left at the bottom edge as follows:

60° slope	70mm allowance
30° slope	160mm allowance
10° slope	220mm allowance

Drips and other details should be treated in a similar manner.

- The wood battens may also be coated to further enhance the passivation and protection treatment to the lead.
- The coatings should be fully dried before the panel is finally installed on the roof.

Post installation

- Following installation of the lead bays or weatherings all spillages on the top surfaces should be removed using warm water.
- This product should not be used in combination with patination oil. A mixture of these two may result in surface staining and streaking of the topside lead.
- On bright topside lead surfaces the Patination coating may be used to induce an initial grey patina.

Cleaning

Brushes and other surfaces may be cleaned in water.

Copper

Bright milled finish

Used extensively all around. Church Roofs, Public Buildings, domes etc.

Brown finish

Used where the bright finish is not acceptable even for the few weeks it takes to dull down.

Green pre-patinated

Used where the green effect is required without delay. Very expensive compared with the other two types.

Laying methods.

Batten roll or standing seams. Integral clipping. Also sliding/colliseau joints clips may be used.

Underlay.

Geotextile.

Approximate weight of copper per m2.

0.6mm. 5kgs.

0.7mm. 6kgs.

Zinc

Used in many areas on the continent, has increased in popularity in the last 30 years in the British Isles. This can also come pre-weathered and is very inexpensive.

Laying methods.

Batten roll or standing seams. Integral clipping. Also sliding clips may be used.

Underlay.

Delta Trella™ or Vapozinc for Rheinzink material or VM breathable underlay for VM material.

Approximate weight of zinc per m2.

0.7mm. 5kgs.

0.8mm. 5.8kgs.

Stainless steel

This comes in a variety of grades and finishes. Grade 304 may be used in rural atmospheres, FME grade in 0.5mm thickness is now extensively used throughout.

Mill low reflective finish

Used extensively for some time but in recent times terne coated has begun to play a major part in re-roofing many churches, public buildings etc. This material does dull down to a matt grey finish in time. This is good to use on soffits as hand marks that may normally oxidise terne coated material, do not oxidise mill finish and may be cleaned off after installation.

Terne coated

This is pre coated and gives the appearance – after some 3 months – of lead.

Laying methods.

Batten roll (trapizoidal or round as per used with lead) or standing seams. Integral clipping. Also sliding clips may be used.

Underlay.

Metmatt™ underlay.

Approximate weights per m2.

0.4mm. 3.05kgs.

0.5mm. 3.8kgs.