Although possible in theory this detail is rarely used for long bays, because, as can be seen from Stage 1, the sheet edges require cutting away for almost their entire length to form the sweep.

It is not easy to make the upstand less than 150mm. This means the detail can only be used for abutments (see Fig 7a). For lesser upstands and drip-steps the Pinched seam or Straight dog-eared upstands (see Figs 8 and 9) are preferred. These are generally easier and quicker to form.

Refer to Table E (p8) and J (p10) for bay widths. Forming the seam takes up about 125mm.

Old manuals show the upstand seam folded over. This restricts lateral movement and is no longer regarded as good practice in either Traditional or Long Strip roofing.

The Sweep standing seam should not be confused with the 'graduated standing seam' used at external corners (see Fig 18). Here only the undercloak is formed with a dog-ear fold. The overcloak is merely turned up and cut to a swept shape.

Temper: easier in soft or quarter-hard, but can be done in half-hard.
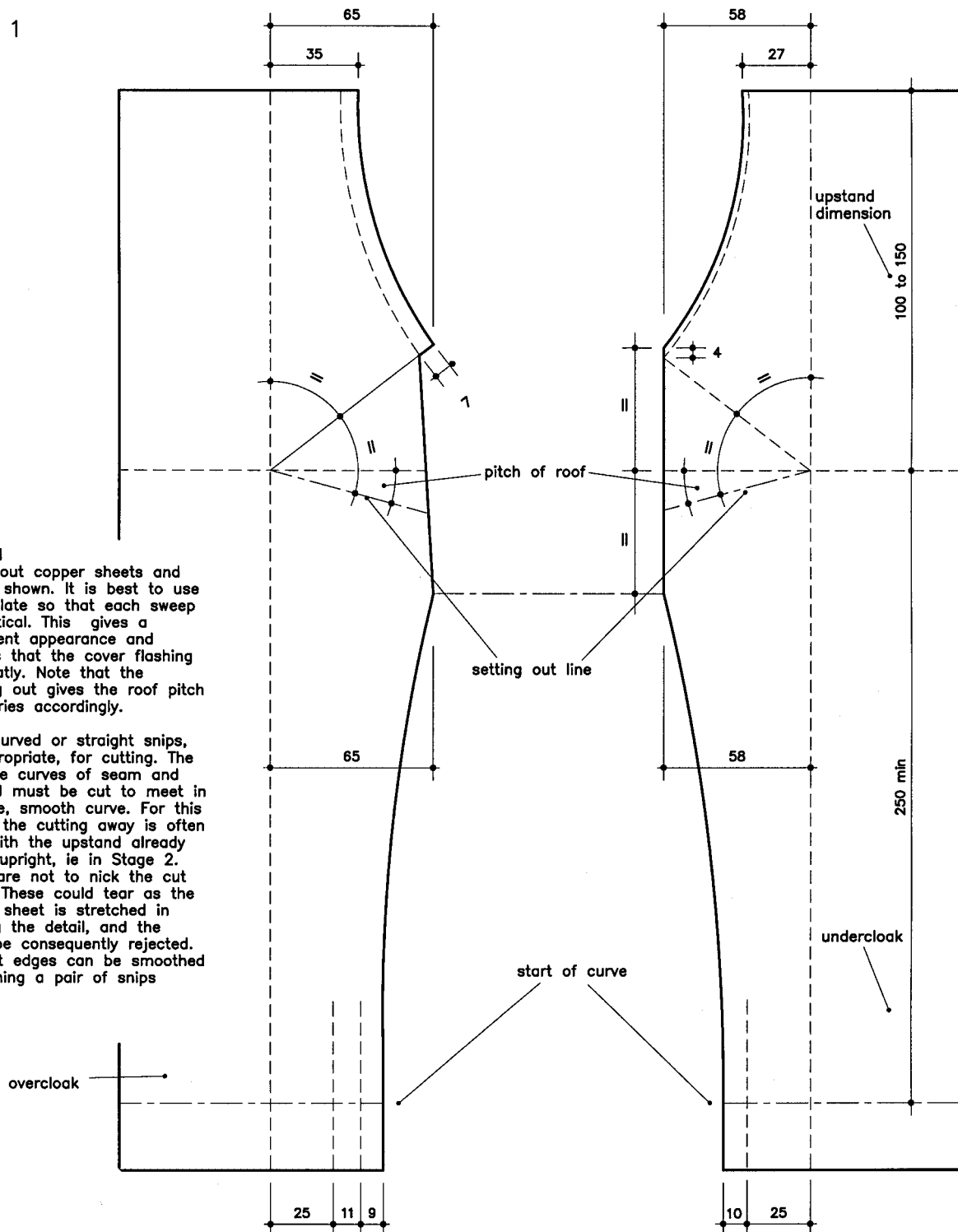Thickness: 0.6mm or 0.7mm

TRADITIONAL ✔ LONG STRIP ✔

STAGE 1



Stage 1
Mark out copper sheets and cut as shown. It is best to use a template so that each sweep is identical. This gives a consistent appearance and ensures that the cover flashing fits neatly. Note that the marking out gives the roof pitch and varies accordingly.

Use curved or straight snips, as appropriate, for cutting. The separate curves of seam and upstand must be cut to meet in a single, smooth curve. For this reason the cutting away is often done with the upstand already folded upright, ie in Stage 2. Take care not to nick the cut edges. These could tear as the copper sheet is stretched in forming the detail, and the sheet be consequently rejected. The cut edges can be smoothed by running a pair of snips along.
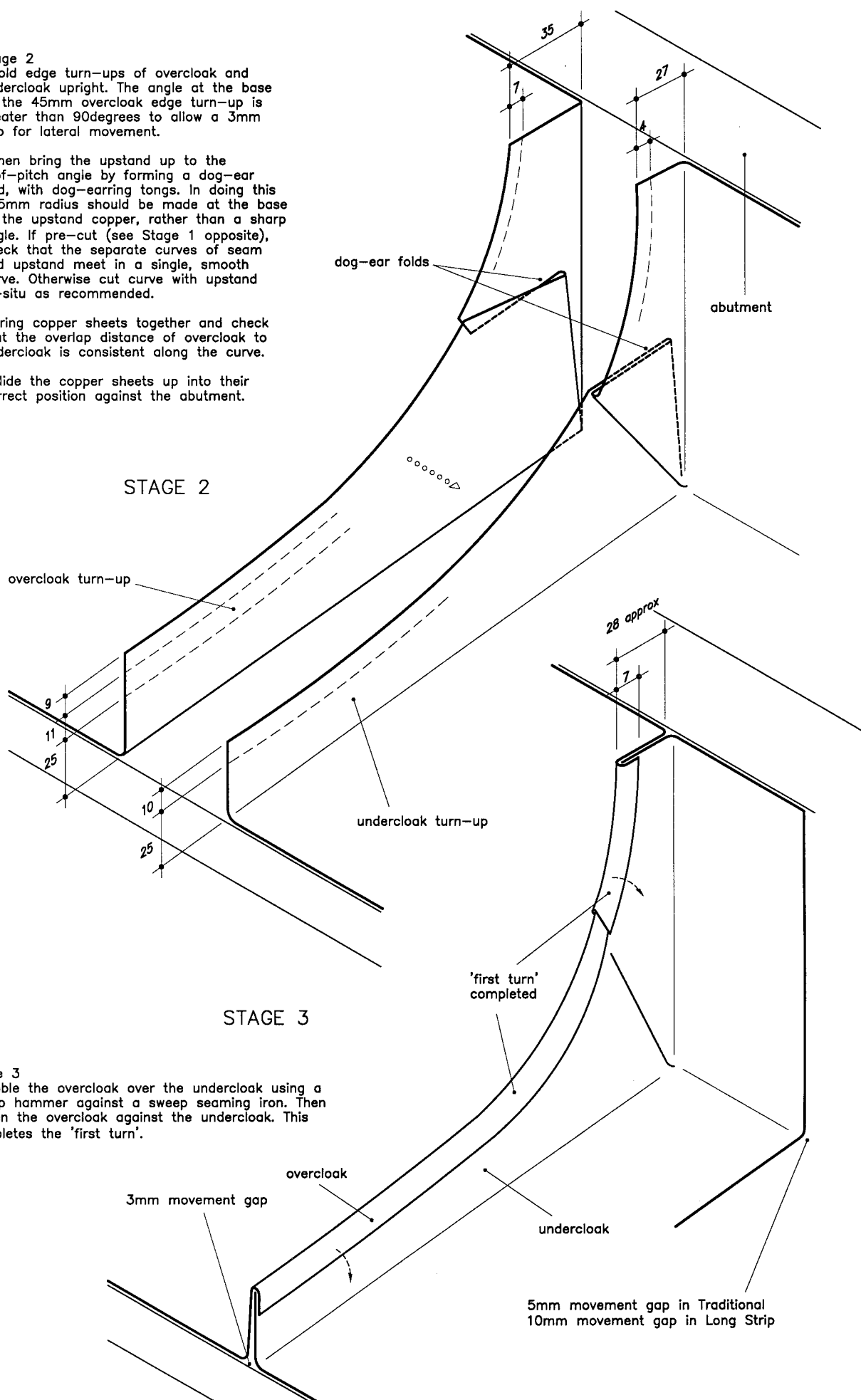
65
35
58
27

upstand dimension
100 to 150

pitch of roof
4

setting out line

250 min

start of curve

overcloak
undercloak

65
58

25  11  9
10  25

Stage 2
  Fold edge turn—ups of overcloak and undercloak upright. The angle at the base of the 45mm overcloak edge turn—up is greater than 90degrees to allow a 3mm gap for lateral movement.

  Then bring the upstand up to the roof—pitch angle by forming a dog—ear fold, with dog—earring tongs. In doing this a 5mm radius should be made at the base of the upstand copper, rather than a sharp angle. If pre—cut (see Stage 1 opposite), check that the separate curves of seam and upstand meet in a single, smooth curve. Otherwise cut curve with upstand in—situ as recommended.

  Bring copper sheets together and check that the overlap distance of overcloak to undercloak is consistent along the curve.

  Slide the copper sheets up into their correct position against the abutment.

dog—ear folds

abutment

STAGE 2

overcloak turn—up

undercloak turn—up

STAGE 3

'first turn' completed

Stage 3
  Cobble the overcloak over the undercloak using a sweep hammer against a sweep seaming iron. Then flatten the overcloak against the undercloak. This completes the 'first turn'.

overcloak

3mm movement gap

undercloak

5mm movement gap in Traditional
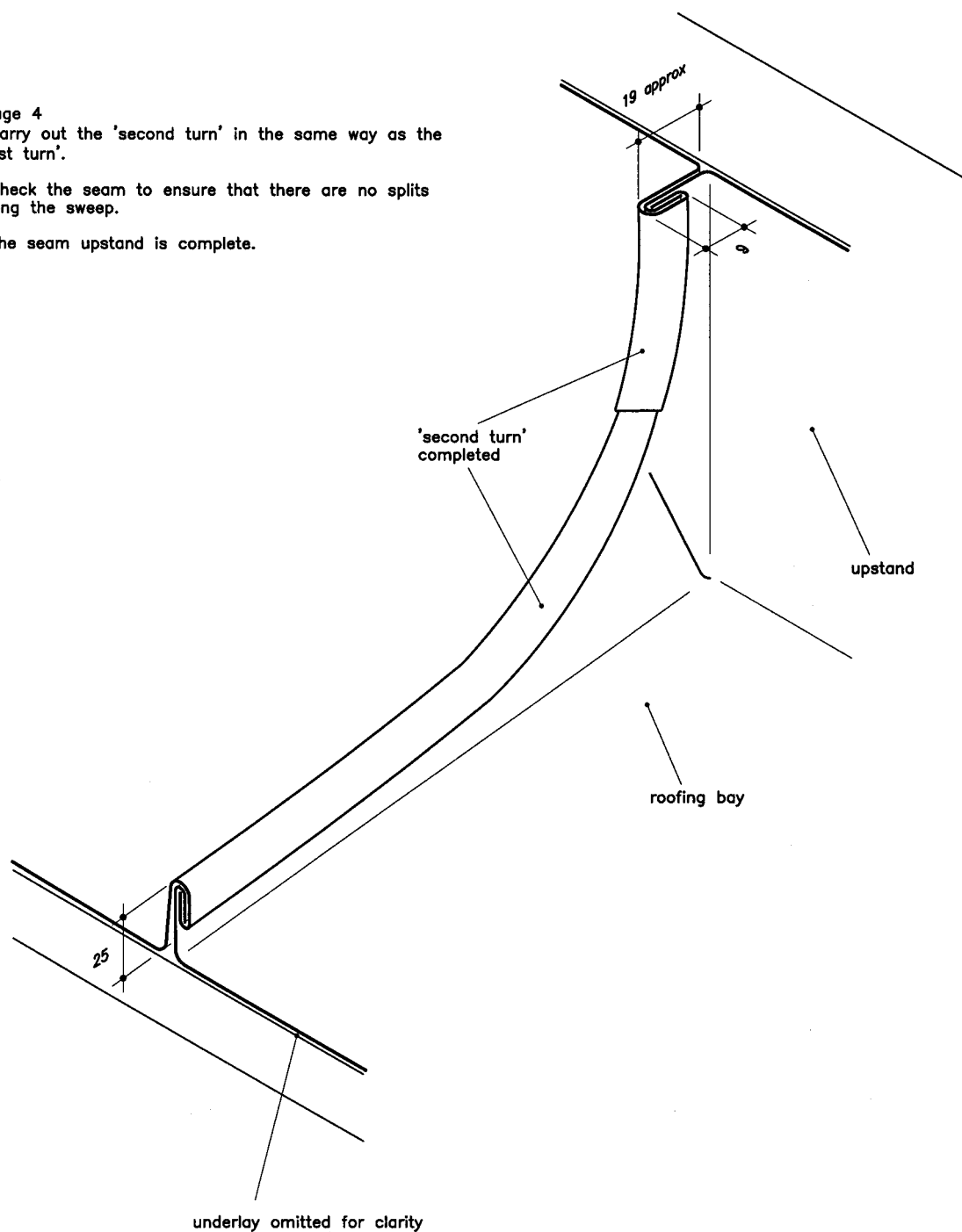10mm movement gap in Long Strip

STAGE 4

**Stage 4**
Carry out the 'second turn' in the same way as the 'first turn'.

Check the seam to ensure that there are no splits along the sweep.

The seam upstand is complete.

19 approx

9

'second turn' completed

upstand

roofing bay

25

underlay omitted for clarity

* The continuous fixing strip is fixed to the brickwork with 32mm No8 round head screws at 300mm centres, together with washers and plugged.
* Joints in the continuous fixing strip are butt jointed.
* Joints in cover flashing should be at 2m maximum centres. They can be made with lapped joints: either 150mm or 50mm with a check and sealed; or with single- or double-lock welts, according to exposure (see Figs 12b, 11a, 11b and 11c). Double-lock welts will be difficult to form in this situation and should be pre-formed.
* The turn-up of the cover flashing engaging the fixing strip is cut away at 45degrees at joints in the run. Similarly at the check edge in the brick course.
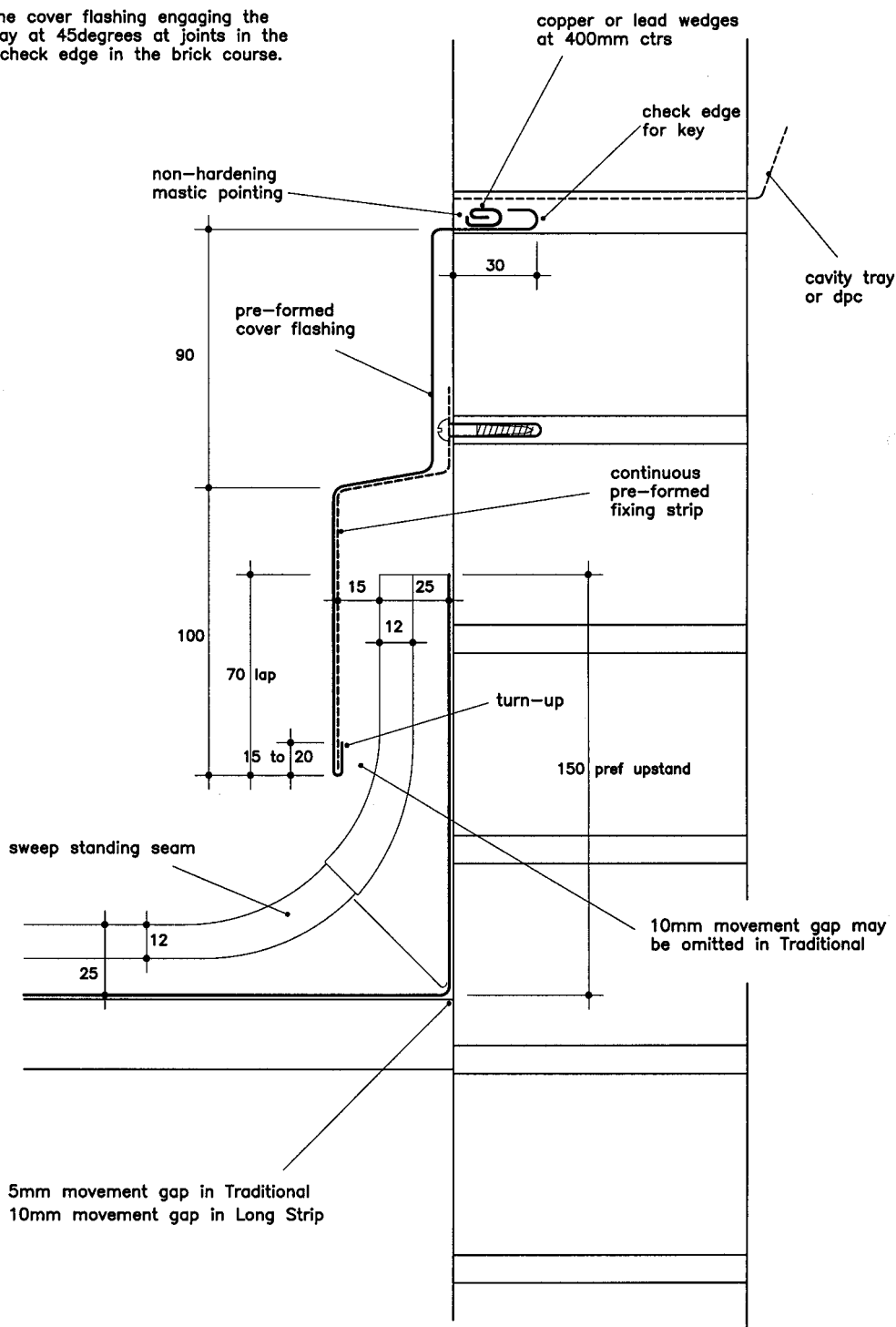
copper or lead wedges
at 400mm ctrs

check edge
for key

non-hardening
mastic pointing

30

cavity tray
or dpc

pre-formed
cover flashing

90

continuous
pre-formed
fixing strip

15    25

12

100

70 lap

turn-up

15 to 20

150 pref upstand

sweep standing seam

10mm movement gap may
be omitted in Traditional

12

25

5mm movement gap in Traditional
10mm movement gap in Long Strip

Fig 7a
Vertical upstand with horizontal
cover flashing to brickwork

| TRADITIONAL | ✔ | LONG STRIP | ✔ |