



## CANAL MIDI & POSIFIX® MIDI



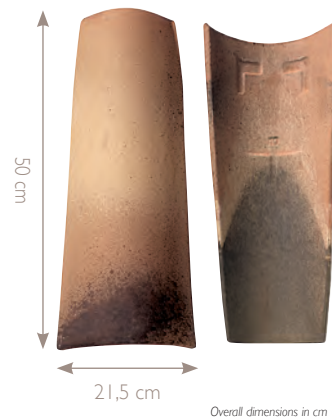
*The roman tile of choice  
with unmatched qualities*

Roman tile

50 x 21,5 cm







## CANAL MIDI & POSIFIX® MIDI

- ✓ Posifix® with nibs (base 11 cm)
- ✓ Wide seat (stability)
- ✓ Clear and soft contours
- ✓ "Pressed" tile

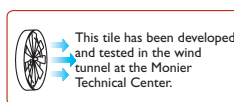
### TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Type	Canal clay tile
Number of tiles per m <sup>2</sup>	CANAL MIDI as over-tile : 10,5 à 12,9* POSIFIX® MIDI or CANAL MIDI as under-tile : 10,5 à 12,9
Unit weight	CANAL MIDI : ≈ 2,5 kg POSIFIX® MIDI : ≈ 2,5 kg
Weight per m <sup>2</sup>	CANAL MIDI as over-tile : 27,3 à 33,5 kg*
Overall length	≈ 50 cm
Overall width	≈ 21,5 cm
Linear cover	23,5 to 26,5 cm (2 to 5 cm spacing)
Variable gauge	33 to 36 cm (14 to 17 cm minimum overlap)
Linear meter of battens/m <sup>2</sup>	2,8 to 3 ml
Laying	Straight bond
Product standard	NF EN 1304
Application standard	NF P 31-201 [DTU 40.22]
Number of tiles per pallet	CANAL MIDI : 225 POSIFIX® MIDI : 160
Weight per pallet	CANAL MIDI : 585 kg POSIFIX® MIDI : 400 kg

### PRESCRIPTION RECOMMENDATION

The over-tile shall be in terracotta, from the roman tile family, 50 cm long and 21,5 cm width, type roman tile from Monier or similar. Laying shall be in accordance with application standard NFP 31-201 [DTU 40.22]. Its installation shall be carried out using all parts specially designed for dry mortarless laying of ridges and edges as specified in the DTU.

### GUARANTEE



\* Weight x 2 if laid as under-tile and over-tile.

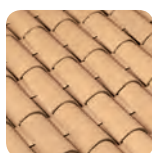
For any projects developed within the context of an HQE® approach, an Environmental and Health Declaration Sheet for this tile is available on request.

### COLOR KEY

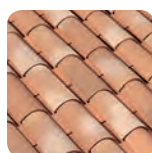
#### CANAL MIDI



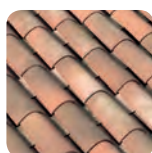
Terre du Sud (7S)



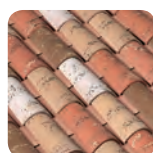
Straw (1C)



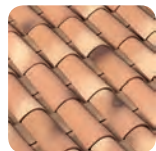
Ochre (5W)



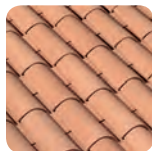
Aurore (8A)



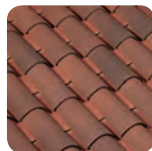
Authentic (6Z)



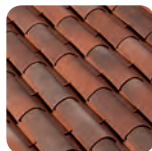
Silvacane Littoral (5A)



Pink (1A)



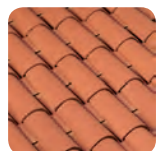
Aged Red (5D)



Occitan Red (8H)



Brown (2A)



Red (1B)

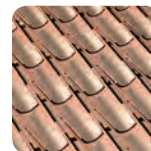
#### POSIFIX® MIDI



Pink (1A)



Red (1B)



Silvacane Littoral (5A)



Straw (1C)



Silvacane Xahara (5X)

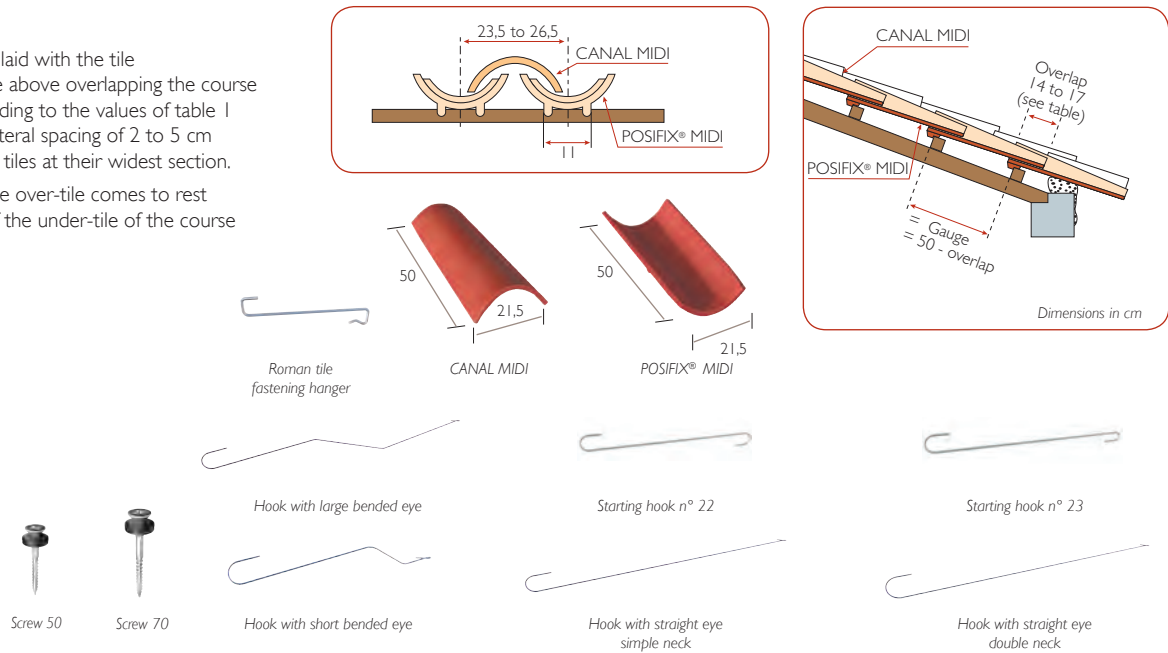
The firing process of the clay may produce slight differences in colour. To obtain a roof with a homogeneous appearance, we recommend mixing tiles from different pallets. The printing processes do not necessarily guarantee a faithful reproduction of colours. Ask to see them in situ. These values are given for information purpose only and are likely to change.

# THE MAIN FEATURES

## VERGES

The tiles are laid with the tile of the course above overlapping the course below, according to the values of table 1 and with a lateral spacing of 2 to 5 cm between the tiles at their widest section.

The tail of the over-tile comes to rest on the tail of the under-tile of the course above.



## HIP / RIDGE

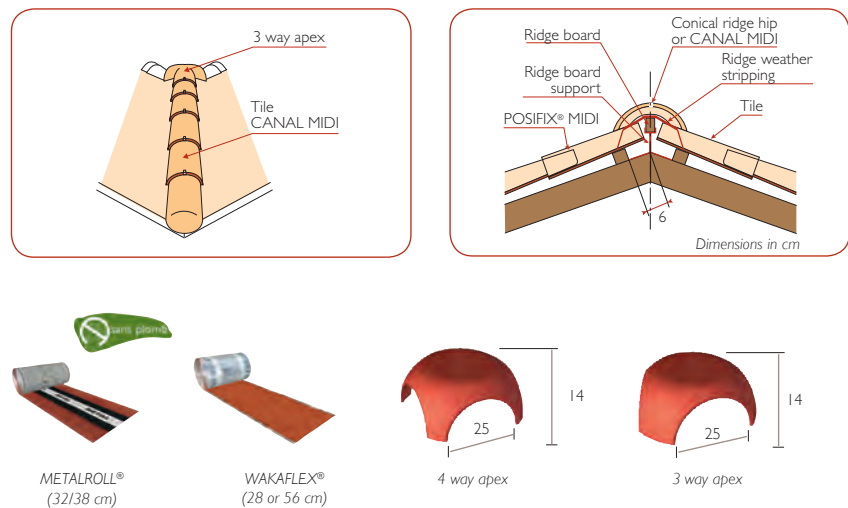
Monier recommends a dry fix, using a ventilated weather-tight membrane which is sold in rolls.

This system enables the ridge and hip to adapt to the nature movements of the roof.

The ridge courses are made by cutting the tiles closest to the ridge board.

The dry ridge/hip is quick to lay, provides good ventilation, and makes future work easier.

It provides a flexible separation of the ridge tiles from the roof covering and eliminates the cracking associated with mortar bedding which can result from the settling of the roof timbers, or from replacing damaged tiles.



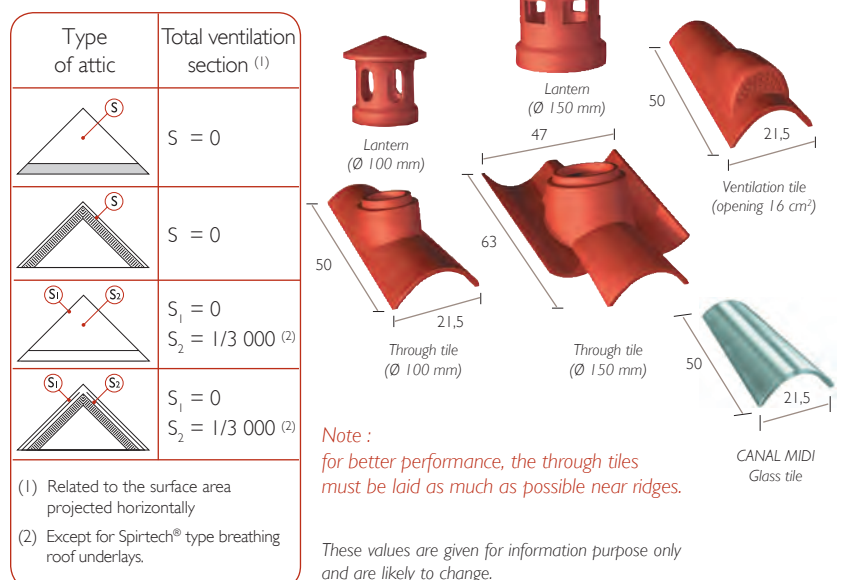
## AERATION, VENTILATION AND ILLUMINATION

The underside of the tile and their support must be ventilated. This ensures overall correct behaviour of roofing components over time.

The use of ventilation tiles is recommended at the upper and lower parts of the roof. The total of ventilation openings must be distributed equally between lower part of the roof slope and near the ridge. Humid or foul air outlets from the ventilation or extraction of living areas by forced mechanical ventilation or other systems, must be routed out of attic spaces.

For further information on these two points, please refer to the DTU in force.

Preferably, exhaust tiles are to be located at the top of the slope.



**Note :**  
for better performance, the through tiles must be laid as much as possible near ridges.

These values are given for information purpose only and are likely to change.

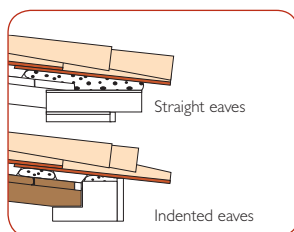
## THE MAIN FEATURES

### VALLEY AND EAVES

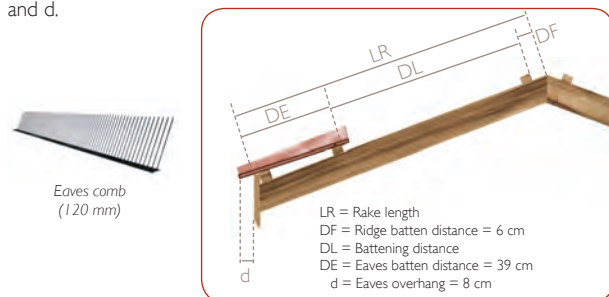
There are two ways of detailing the eaves :

- Straight eaves
- Indented eaves

In any case, the tiles of the first course must be fastened.  
See DTU in force.



The dimension DE mentioned by Monier is given as an example. This dimension will vary according to several parameters : cant height, gauge, roof pitch and overhang d, and may be adjusted to achieve the required overlap. The interlocking part (water flow) must be taken into account when defining dimensions DE and d.



### UNDER-ROOF



### LAYING TILES IN A SQUARE LAYOUT

For violent winds, Monier recommends going beyond the DTU recommendation and therefore fastening all tiles.

(1) The wind zones concerned are those provided for in rule NV 65.

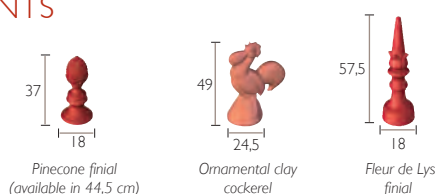
For more informations, please refer to the DTU 40.22.

To prevent roofing tiles from sliding and to ensure their resistance to wind, Monier recommends pressing loop hangers.

(Tile overlaps 12, 14, 15, 16, and 17 cm).

Pitches in %	Zones 1 and 2 <sup>(1)</sup> Protected and normal site <sup>(1)</sup>		Zones 1 and 2 <sup>(1)</sup> : Exposed site <sup>(1)</sup> Zones 3 and 4 : All sites	
	Verges and eaves	Running portion	Verges and eaves	Running portion
$p \leq 30$	all	free	all	all
$30 < p \leq 60$	all	all	all	all

### ORNAMENTS



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## THE REGULATIONS

### MINIMUM PITCH TABLE IN %

#### MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE PITCHES AND OVERLAP IN %

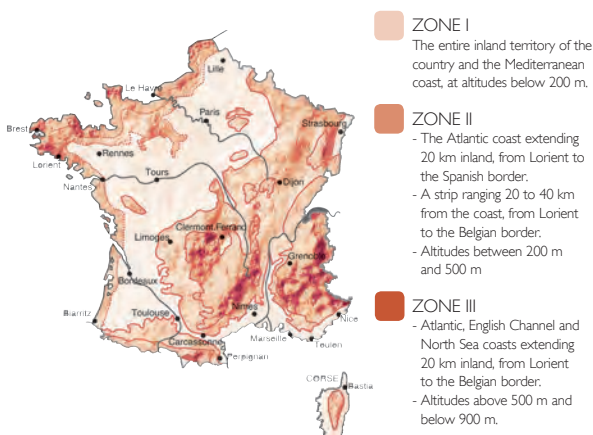
Sites	Zones I		Zones II		Zones III	
	Pitches	Overlap	Pitches	Overlap	Pitches	Overlap
Sheltered	24	14	27	15	30	15
Normal	27	15	30	16	33	16
Exposed	30	16	33	17	35	17

These data are applicable to slopes whose horizontal projection does not exceed 12 m.

### MINIMUM SLOPE ZONE

France is divided into 3 zones where minimum slope calculations apply (in conjunction with wind-rain)

Note : If in doubt regarding which zone applies, please refer to the definition of the zones below.



### DEFINITION OF SITES ACCORDING TO THE DTU

SITES	DEFINITION
Sheltered	Low ground, entirely surrounded by hills which protect it against all wind directions. Site partially bounded by hills in the direction of the most violent winds that provide protection against winds in this direction only.
Normal	Plain or plateau with slight vertical intervals, whether extensive or not (valleys, undulations).
Exposed	Near the sea: inland to a distance of 5 km; the tops of cliffs, islands or narrow peninsulas, estuaries or sheltered bays and ria. Inland: narrow valleys into which the wind is channelled, isolated and high mountains (for example: Mont-Aigoual and Mont-Ventoux) and certain mountain passes.

This breakdown into three zones should not be confused with the breakdown into Snow and Wind regions given in the NV (Snow and Wind) rules.

To prevent ingress of powder snow, the DTU recommends the use of an underlay.  
This use is also advocated by SNEST in order to catch and lead down to the gutter any small amounts of water as well as to protect against the ingress of dust or soot.

MONIER reserves the right to change the technical characteristics of its range.