



user guide

..the knowledge to produce solutions



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Roofshield Details ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●

DELIVERY AND SITE HANDLING

Rolls of **Roofshield** are delivered to site, individually wrapped in a clear polythene sleeve. A **Roofshield** 'User Guide' is included with each roll.

Rolls may be stored flat or upright on a clean, level surface and kept under cover.

TILE AND SLATE ROOFS

For tile and slate roof applications, **Roofshield** should be laid horizontally across the rafters starting at the eaves and secured in place with battens or counter-battens.

The green side over printed with Daltex Roofshield A Proctor Group Ltd should be uppermost. The minimum horizontal laps are given in the table, taken from BS5534: Part 1 2003.

MINIMUM HORIZONTAL LAP		
Rafter Pitch	Partially Supported	Fully Supported
12 ¹ / ₂ ° - 14°	225mm	150mm
15° - 34°	150mm	100mm
35°	100mm	75mm

When in a partially supported situation and a horizontal lap occurs between battens, it is good practice to introduce an extra batten 25mm above the bottom edge to restrain the lap from opening under wind uplift.

Vertical laps should be at least 100mm wide and above a rafter position. The edge distance to the fixings should be at least 50mm.

METAL ROOFS

For sheet roof applications, **Roofshield** should be laid such that it forms a continuous membrane over the entire area of the roof, allowing any water to drain down to the gutters.

On a low pitch metal roof, the draping of **Roofshield** between purlins can result in ponding which is unsatisfactory and should be avoided. It is preferable for the **Roofshield** to be fully supported to give a clear drainage path.

If this is not practical on low slope roofs then the laps should be taped to prevent water finding its way down onto the insulation below. Advice for suitable tape specification for specific applications is available from the Techline Advice Service.

At penetrations, such as vent pipes and rooflights, an additional piece of **Roofshield** should be laid upslope and taped in position, to channel water away to each side of the opening.

Laying lightweight membranes in high wind conditions is difficult and appropriate precautions should be taken during installation.

DETAILS

Attention to detail is important. Avoid blockages where possible that would otherwise prevent the free drainage of water. At the eaves ensure that the **Roofshield** is dressed into the gutter.

Installation Details •••••

COLD ROOF INSTALLATION TECHNIQUES

Install Daltex Roofshield green side uppermost in traditional manner, parallel to the eaves.

The air tightness of the slate or tile should be considered when assessing the requirement for ventilation above the underlay.

Insulation should be laid horizontally at ceiling level pressed tightly into the eaves against the underlay to ensure no gaps are present. BS 5534 Part 1:2003 should be followed for the general installation of the underlay under Tiling and Slating.

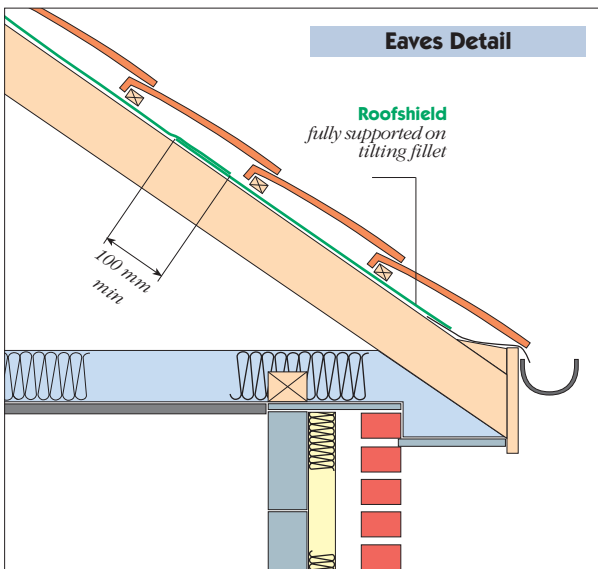
Advice related to specific constructions, including U-Value calculations and condensation risk analyses is available from the Techline, tel 01250 872261.

The dwelling below the roofspace should be ventilated in accordance with Building Regulations, extractor fans installed in rooms of high humidity e.g. kitchens and bathrooms, cold water tanks in the loft space should be covered and all pipework lagged.

Penetrations into the loft space from inside and outside must be sealed, loft hatches must be ensured a draught free fit.

Tested to DIN 4102 Roofshield achieves a B2 fire classification and will shrink away from the fire source.

When the product is used unsupported, there is a risk that fire can spread if the material is accidentally ignited during maintenance works, eg by a roofer's or plumber's torch. As with all types of sarking material, care should be taken during building and maintenance to avoid the material being ignited.

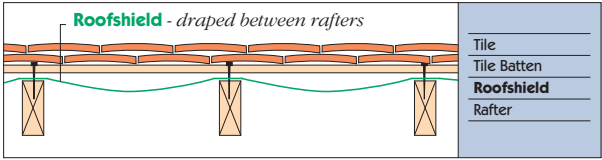


(Eaves detail - cold roof)

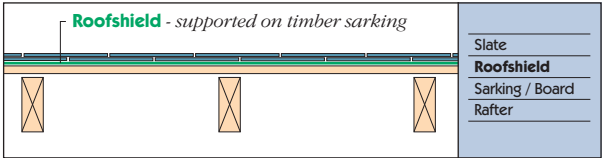
Key Point to Watch Insulation should be pressed tight into eaves to ensure no gaps.



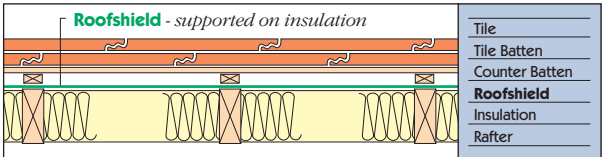
Typical Roof Constructions • • •



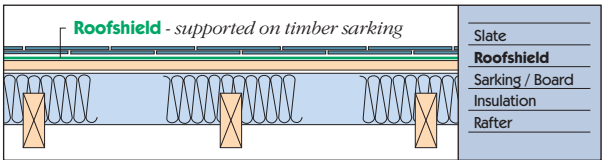
Uninsulated Tile (Cold Roof)



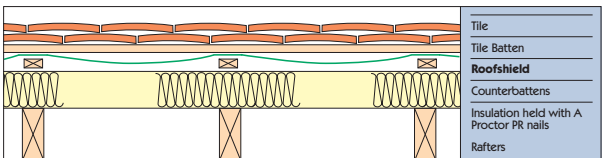
Uninsulated Slate (Cold Roof - Scottish Detail)



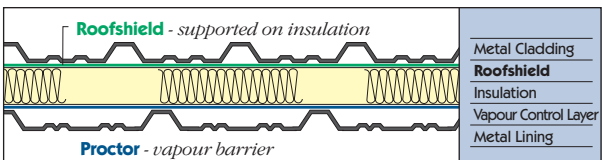
Insulated Tile (Warm Roof)



Insulated Slate (Warm Roof - Scottish Detail)



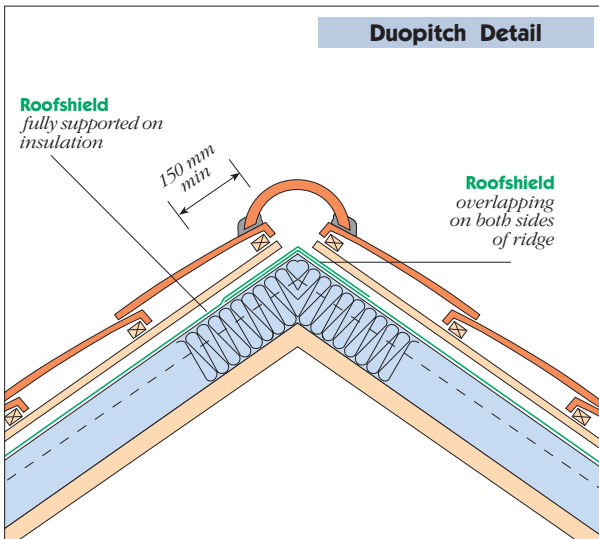
Warm Roof



Built-Up Metal

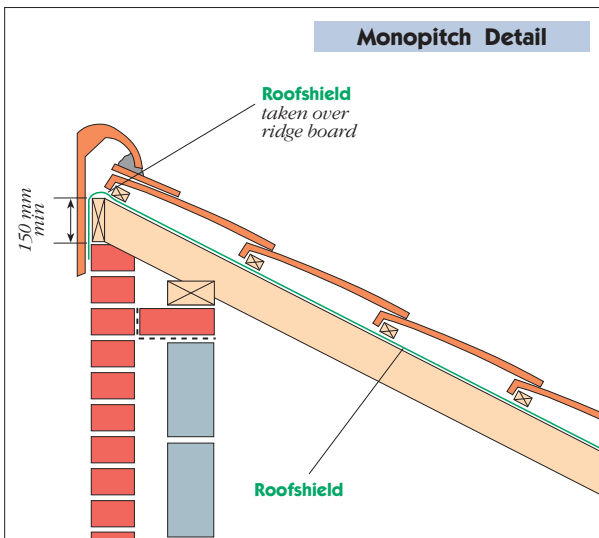
Installation of Roofshield ••••

RIDGES



(Duopitch detail - warm roof)

Key Point to Watch Roofshield overlaps both sides of ridge

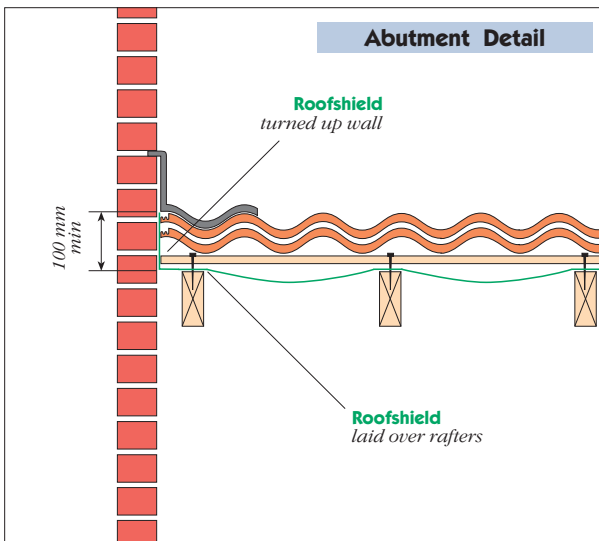


(Monopitch detail - cold roof)

Key Point to Watch Roofshield is taken over ridge board

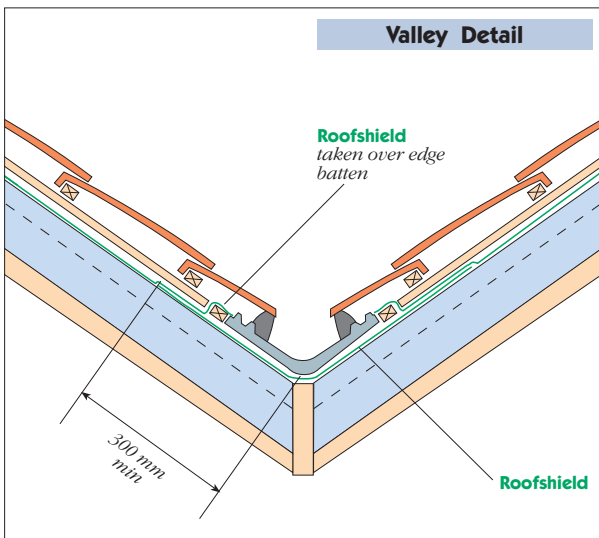
Installation of Roofshield ••••

VERGE AND SLOPING VALLEY



(Abutment detail - cold roof)

Key Point to Watch: Ensure Roofshield is turned up along verges.

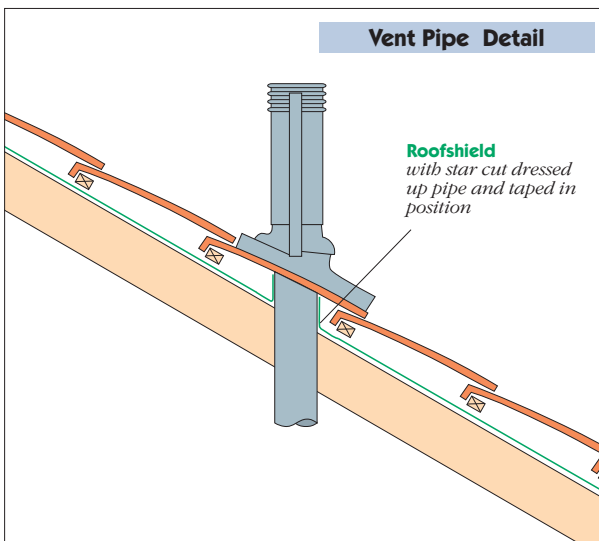


(Valley detail - warm roof)

Key Point to Watch: Additional piece of Roofshield laid up sloping valley.

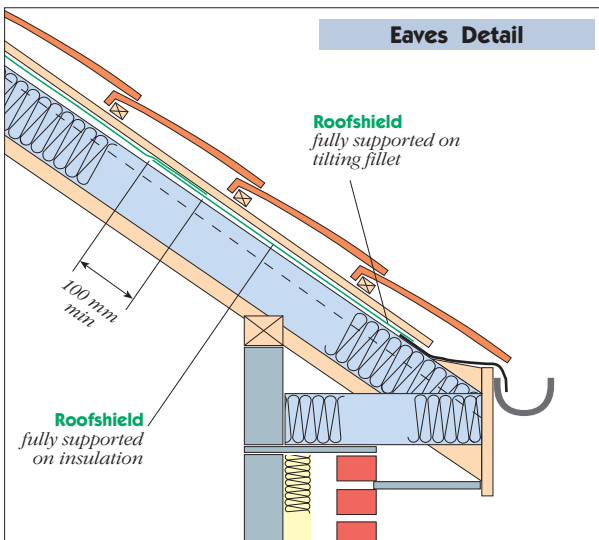
Installation of Roofshield

PIPE PENETRATION AND EAVES



(Vent pipe detail - cold roof)

Key Point to Watch: Roofshield dressed up side of penetration to keep water away from opening.



(Eaves detail - warm roof)

Key Point to Watch: Roofshield laid to discharge water into the gutter.



ROOFSHIELD CHARACTERISTICS

Thickness 0.6mm

Weight (1m x 50m roll) 8.75kg

Roll Length 50 m
(Other lengths available on request)

Roll Width 1.00 m
(Other widths available on request)

Colour Green (top) printed Daltex Roofshield A. Proctor Group Ltd. White (bottom)

Quality control checks are carried out on the incoming materials, during production and on the finished product.

Quality control checks on the finished product include:

- **Weight** • **Tensile strength and elongation** •
- **Tear** • **Thickness** • **Water resistance** •



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MADE IN



BRITAIN