

# ROOFSHIELD

## user guide

### 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 BS5534:2014.

| MINIMUM HORIZONTAL LAP |                     |                 |
|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Rafter Pitch           | Partially Supported | Fully Supported |
| 12½° – 14°             | 225mm               | 150mm           |
| 15° – 34°              | 150mm               | 100mm           |
| 35°                    | 100mm               | 75mm            |

Underlay laps should be covered by a batten and, where necessary, the lap of the underlay adjusted to coincide with the nearest slating or tiling batten.

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, or laid over an eaves carrier in accordance with best practice.

### INSTALLATION DETAILS

#### Cold Roof Installation Techniques

Install Daltex Roofshield green side uppermost in the 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. BS5534:2014 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 analysis is available from the Techline: Telephone **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 BS EN 13501-1:2002 Roofshield achieves class D classification.

### WIND UPLIFT RESISTANCE

| Product                        | Identification                            | Accessories           | Manufacturer     | Website   |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| Roofshield                     | LR  |                       | A. Proctor Group | www.proctorgroup.com  |
| Batten Gauge                   | Declared wind uplift resistance Pa (N/m²) |                       | Zone Suitability | Wind Zone Map   |
| ≤345mm                         | 1252                                      | None                  | I - 3            |  |
|                                | 2192                                      | ≥11mm* counter batten | I - 5            |  |
| ≤250mm                         | 2574                                      | None                  | I - 5            |  |
| Softwood sarking with slates** | 2974                                      | n/a                   | I - 5            |  |
| No tape required in any zones  |   |                       |                  |   |

\*Alternatively, a 38mm tile batten can be used instead of a 25mm tile batten which would alleviate the need for an 11mm counter batten.

\*\*The slates were set with a headlap of 54mm; which is the minimum allowed in BS5534. The nail diameter of 2.65mm is also the minimum allowed in BS5534. This roof configuration as tested therefore represents the weakest (with respect to wind uplift) configuration allowed in BS5534 for these slates.



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March 2015

### TECHNICAL ADVICE

The A. Proctor Group has a dedicated Technical Department which can deal with installation details, view drawings for approval and give specialist advice on the correct use of the A. Proctor Group products.

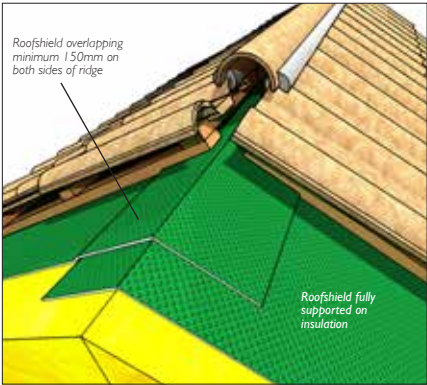
Telephone: +44 (0)1250 872261  
Facsimile: +44 (0)1250 872727  
email: [contact@proctorgroup.com](mailto:contact@proctorgroup.com)  
[www.proctorgroup.com](http://www.proctorgroup.com)

ACOUSTIC SOLUTIONS  
CONDENSATION CONTROL  
GROUND GAS PROTECTION  
THERMAL INSULATION  
TIMBER CLADDING

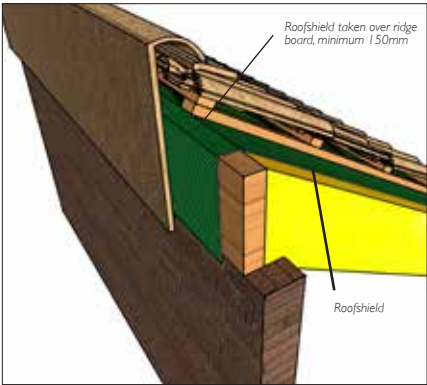
INSTALLATION OF ROOFSHIELD

Ridges

Duopitch Ridge Detail



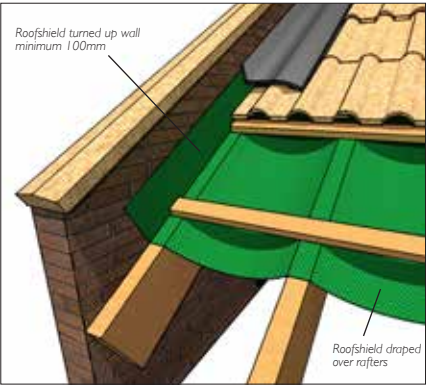
Monopitch Ridge Detail



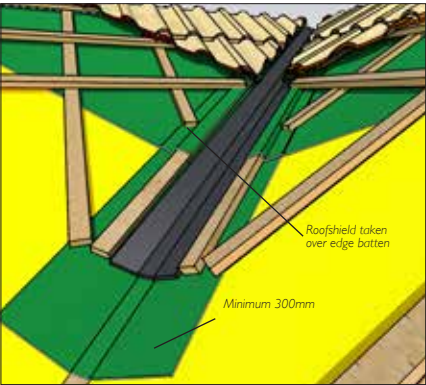
INSTALLATION OF ROOFSHIELD

Verge and Sloping Valley

Verge Abutment Detail



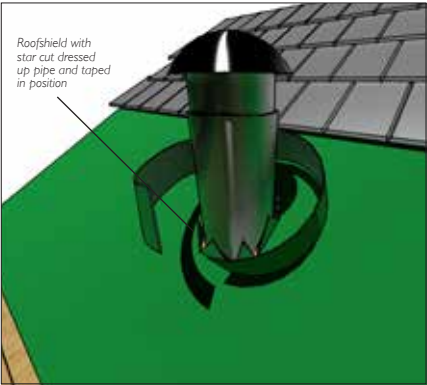
Valley Detail



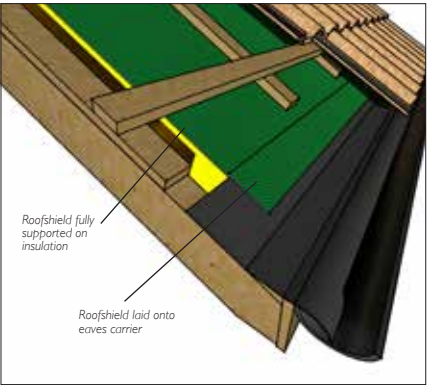
INSTALLATION OF ROOFSHIELD

Pipe Penetration and Eaves

Pipe Detail

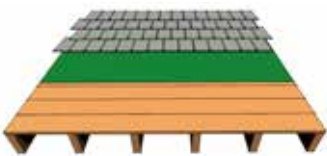


Eaves Detail



TYPICAL ROOF CONSTRUCTIONS

Cold Roof Slate Sarking Detail



- 1. Slate
- 2. Roofshield
- 3. Timber sarking / Board
- 4. Rafter

Cold RoofTile Detail



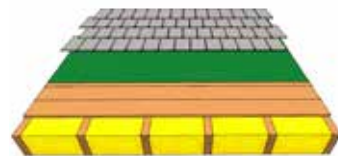
- 1. Tile
- 2. Batten
- 3. Roofshield (draped)
- 4. Rafter

Metal Roof Profile Detail



- 1. Metal Cladding
- 2. Ventilation air space
- 3. Roofshield
- 4. Insulation
- 5. Vapour Control Layer
- 6. Metal Lining

Warm Roof Slate Sarking Detail



- 1. Slate
- 2. Roofshield
- 3. Timber sarking
- 4. Insulation
- 5. Rafter

Warm RoofTile Alternate Detail



- 1. Tile
- 2. Batten
- 3. Roofshield (draped)
- 4. Insulation
- 5. Rafter

Warm RoofTile Detail



- 1. Tile
- 2. Batten
- 3. Counter batten
- 4. Roofshield
- 5. Insulation
- 6. Rafter

Warm RoofTile with OSB Alternate Detail



- 1. Tile
- 2. Batten
- 3. Roofshield (draped)
- 4. Counter batten
- 5. OSB
- 6. Insulation
- 7. Rafter

Warm RoofTile with OSB Detail



- 1. Tile
- 2. Batten
- 4. Counter batten
- 5. Roofshield
- 6. OSB
- 7. Insulation
- 8. Rafter

Note:  
The British Board of Agrément has issued an Information Bulletin (No. 2) relating to good site practice when using permeable roof tile underlay's. This highlights:

An underlay is not a total waterproof barrier and if used as a temporary waterproof covering, some rain penetration may occur.

In certain conditions, particularly if there is persistent heavy rainfall combined with subsequent severe freeze/thaw conditions, an underlay should not be exposed for more than a few days.

In the UK, given mild weather conditions, a maximum exposure period of 3 months should be adhered to for Roofshield. In the winter months, or in cases of more extreme weather, this period should be reduced. Guidance on this is given by the BBA in an Information Bulletin on good site practice.

A full copy of this BBA Information Bulletin No.2 - Permeable Roof Tile Underlay Guide to Good Site Practice is available from the BBA web site: [www.bbacerts.co.uk](http://www.bbacerts.co.uk).

THE KNOWLEDGE TO PRODUCE SOLUTIONS

PP

Polypropylene is recyclable. Mechanical recycling is the primary option, depending of the requirements of the application and the intended article specification. It can also be valorised for energy recovery, its high calorific value is around 44 MJ/kg. Polyolefins are neither biodegradable nor compostable.