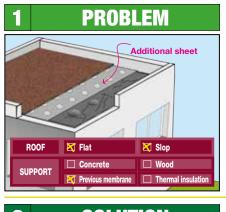


GRANTS *LEED* CREDITS

CATEGORY CHARACTERISTICS ENVIRONRMENTAL METHOD OF USE EDB ADDESVE Rations all DubeSVE ASBESTOS Reactions TAR FREE CHLORINE RecVCLABLE ASBESTOS DUBESVE TAR FREE CHLORINE RecVCLABLE NON DAVGENUE EXHAUSTED DUFFICIENCIES TORCH APPLICATION NAILING



2 SOLUTION

By using the **TECTENE REROOF STRIP EP** membrane there is no need to add any other special sheets, because the lower face is coated with strips of a special adhesive elastomeric compound that is activated by heat, which determines a strong, safe and long-lasting semi-adhesion bond. The contact surface is about 40%, much higher than that of perforated screens, which do not exceed 20%, thus guaranteeing a much higher resistance to wind in view of the larger adhesion surface and to the superior level of adhesion.

The resistance to wind of the heat-adhesive strips has been tested pursuant to test TR 005 envisaged in the guidelines for mechanically secured systems ETAG 006 on polyurethane foam insulation, with faces coated with a membrane reinforced with fibreglass felt, nailed to the support, exceeding the maximum resistance of 10 kPa envisaged by the aforesaid test. The elastic bond and the distance between the strips also ensure the efficient distribution of mechanical strain and prevent the splits in the old covering from spreading. The strips protrude from the body of the membrane and together with the remaining 60 % of the surface that is sanded and not glued, they determine a micro air space to enable the diffusion of water vapour and to prevent the formation of bubbles. The TECTENE REROOF STRIP EP membranes

HOW TO AVOID BUBBLES AND SPREADING SPLITS WHEN REROOFING AN OLD DAMP WATERPROOF COVERING WITHOUT HAVING TO LAY PERFORATED SCREENS OR OTHER SHEETS FOR SEMI-ADHESION

TECTENE REROOF BASE STRIP EP POLYESTER INERAL TECTENE REROOF STRIP EP POLYESTE

ELASTOPLASTOMERIC DISTILLED POLYMER-BITUMEN HEAT-ADHESIVE WATERPROOFING MEMBRANE FOR SEMI-ADHESION REROOFING. LOWER FACE COATED WITH HEAT-ADHESIVE STRIPS

Old bitumen coverings may retain damp and undergo dimensional variations near splits that cause them to become unsettled. In such cases, the new roof covering has to be spot-bonded, in semi-adhesion, to eliminate water vapour and to avoid bubbles, but also to prevent splits from spreading from the old waterproof covering to the new one. Torch spot-bonding of normal membranes does not guarantee uniform distribution of the connection and does not determine a sufficient micro air space to diffuse the vapour, plus there is the risk of bonding excessively and favouring bubbles or of bonding too little and allowing the wind to blow away the new waterproof covering. To resolve the problem, you have to use additional sheets, perforated screens or special sheets, which are more effective and secure, with the lower face embossed or with adhesive strips.

are made of distilled polymer-bitumen selected for industrial use with a high added content of elastomeric and plastomeric polymers such to obtain a "phase inversion" amalgam. The continuous phase of this amalgam consists of the polymer in which the bitumen is dispersed, where the characteristics are determined by the polymer matrix and not by the bitumen, even if the latter is the majority ingredient. The performance of the bitumen is therefore increased, and durability and resistance to low and high temperatures are improved, whilst the already excellent adhesion and waterproofing properties of the bitumen remain unaltered. The membranes have a composite reinforcement in non-woven rot-proof polyester fabric stabilised with fibreglass, which gives them good dimensional stability combined with high mechanical resistance and elasticity.

MINERAL TECTENE REROOF STRIP EP POL-YESTER has the upper face self-protected with slate granules, glued and pressed hot, except of a side overlap strip without slate and protected with Flamina hot-melt film that is torching to seal the overlap joint.

TECTENE REROOF BASE STRIP EP POLYESTER has the upper face sanded to ensure a firm bond with the overlying layer or painting in the case of singlelayer applications. The lower adhesive-treated face

ADVANTAGES

- The sheet to be used for semi-independence
- is supplied with the waterproof membrane. • Thickness of heath-adhesive strips determine
- a thin interspace for vapour diffusion.
- The heat-adhesive elastomeric strips provide greater adhesion.





INTENDED USE OF "CE"

- TECTENE REROOF STRIP EP POLYESTER

of both membranes too is protected with Flamina film, which is torched to activate the adhesive in the laying phase.

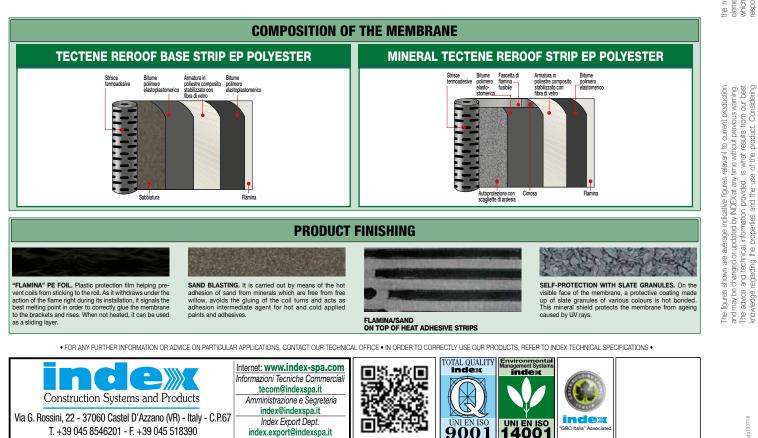
APPLICATION FIELDS

MINERAL TECTENE REROOF STRIP EP POLY-ESTER is designed for single-layer reroofing of old bituminous coverings, whereas TECTENE REROOF BASE STRIP EP POLYESTER can be used both as a single-layer and as the first layer of double-layer reroofing on which a further membrane is subsequently torchbonded. Both types can be used on flat or pitched roofs, up to a pitch of 15% for gradient roofs, bonding must be integrated with a mechanical fixing method at the top ends of the sheets. The membranes are designed to be top layer that remain visible and, in windy areas, perimeter mechanical fixing must used in addition to bonding.



	Oten dend	_	TECTENE REROOF BASE STRIP EP POLYESTER	MINERAL TECTENE REROOF STRIP EP POLYESTER "Non-woven" composite polyester stabilized with fibreglass	
Reinforcement	Standard	т	"Non-woven" composite polyester stabilized with fibreglass		
Thickness	EN 1849-1	±0,2	4 mm	-	-
Veight MINERAL	EN 1849-1	±15%	-	4.5 kg/m ²	5.0 kg/m ²
toll size	EN 1848-1	-1%	1×10 m	1×10 m	1×10 m
Vatertightness	EN 1928 - B	≥	60 kPa	60 kPa	
Shear esistance L/T	EN 12317-1	-20%	600/400 N/50 mm	600/400 N/50 mm	
Maximum tensile force L/T	EN 12311-1	-20%	700/500 N/50 mm	700/500 N/50 mm	
Elongation L/T	EN 12311-1	-15% V.A.	40/45%	40/45%	
Resistance to impact	EN 12691 - A		1250 mm	1250 mm	
Resistance to static loading	EN 12730 - A		15 kg	15 kg	
Resistance to tearing (nail shank) L/T	EN 12310-1	-30%	160/200 N	160/200 N	
Dimensional stability L/T	EN 1107-1	s	-0.25/+0.10%	-0.25/+0.10%	
Flexibility to low temperature	EN 1109	≤	–15°C	-15°C	
Flow resistance at high temperature	EN 1110	≥	100°C	100°C	
Reaction to fire Euroclass	EN 13501-1		E	Е	
External fire performance	EN 13501-5		F roof	F roof	
Technical specification for resi	stance to wind (EN	16002)			
vith polyurethane	EN 16002		Δ_{adm} = 10000 N/m ²	Δ_{adm} = 10000 N/m ²	
vith concrete	EN 16002		Δ_{adm} = 10000 N/m ²	Δ_{adm} = 10000 N/m ²	
vith bituminouse membranes	EN 16002		Δ_{adm} = 10000 N/m ²	Δ_{adm} = 10000 N/m ²	
Thermal specifications					
Thermal conductivity			0.2 W/mK	0.2 W/mK	0.2 W/mK
Heat capacity			5.20 KJ/K	5.40 KJ/K	6.00 KJ/K

Compliant with EN 13707 in terms of the resistance factor to steam penetration for reinforced polymer-bitumen membranes, the value of $\mu = 20000$ may be considered, unless declared otherwise.



8/2016ing-8/2016