

REFURBISHMENT OF NON-WALKABLE FLAT ROOF

Preliminary work

- Carefully clean the existing cover and remove all the dirt.
- If there are any defects on the cover, like cracks, blisters, folds etc.: remove the blisters and regulate the surface using a safety or hot air burner and a round tip trowel; cut any folds that are higher than 10 mm and eliminate any dirt, taking care to weld the strips left after cutting the folds by heat or hot air thermal-tempering.
- Check the fastenings, the sturdiness and suitability of the surrounding details and, if necessary, carry out repairs.
- Dismantle the skylights, check the verticals to confirm fastening and the sturdiness and suitability, and if necessary, repair any damaged parts.
- Perimeter cut of verticals on the old protective cover.

Para. 1

Cement and masonry support and existing sloping screed support.

Para. 2

Old, pre-existing waterproof protective cover.

Para. 3

Existing slated membrane.

Para. 4

After carrying out a scan of the entire existing waterproofing packet, the correct fastening of the insulator and membrane will be assessed.

If the insulating and waterproofing packet proves to be inadequately fastened to the support, a mechanical fastening will need to be made using round headed nails treated with an anti-corrosion product (nail length equivalent to the thickness of the insulating system increased by 3 cm, to have a penetration value in the cement of at least 2,5 cm), washer diameter of 75 mm, nail butt position in the washer lowered to prevent stamping of the waterproof membrane after concentrated or widespread compression of the insulating panel.

Para. 5

Supply and installation, for heat or hot air canvas in correspondence with the vertical laps, of a 25 cm high strip of 4 mm BPP membrane.

Para. 6

POLIGUM MINERAL RENOVATION 5000 waterproof membrane, elastoplastomer polymer bitumen membrane reinforced with spunbound polyester non-woven fabric and self-protected with chips of natural slate.

The waterproofing mass of the upper face is distilled bituminous and elastoplastomeric polymer based while the waterproofing base of the lower face is distilled bituminous and special polymer based that provides unparalleled adhesion characteristics to every kind of support and especially to old self-protecting protective covers with slate. One special compound, especially designed, is used to make the waterproofing mass of the upper face compatible with the lower one.

The membrane should be laid in sufficient quantity and in the same direction as the basic membrane but with staggered longitudinal joints (that is, laying the canvases of the 2nd layer straddling the 1st one), completely adhering and carefully welded on the overlaps (minimum overlapping: 80 mm side and 150 mm butt - minimum actual adhesion: 60 mm side and 100 mm butt - for butt joints, a maximum overlapping of three canvases will be allowed) and to the point of all the perimeter details.

Para. 7

Doubling corner element with membrane, with specifications as described above, to waterproof the vertical one that will overlap the horizontal one by at least 10 cm, and welded for thermal-tempering with specific safety or hot air burner.

Para. 8

Protection flashing of the membrane peak with a thickness mm, length cm, fixed using 1 every cm.

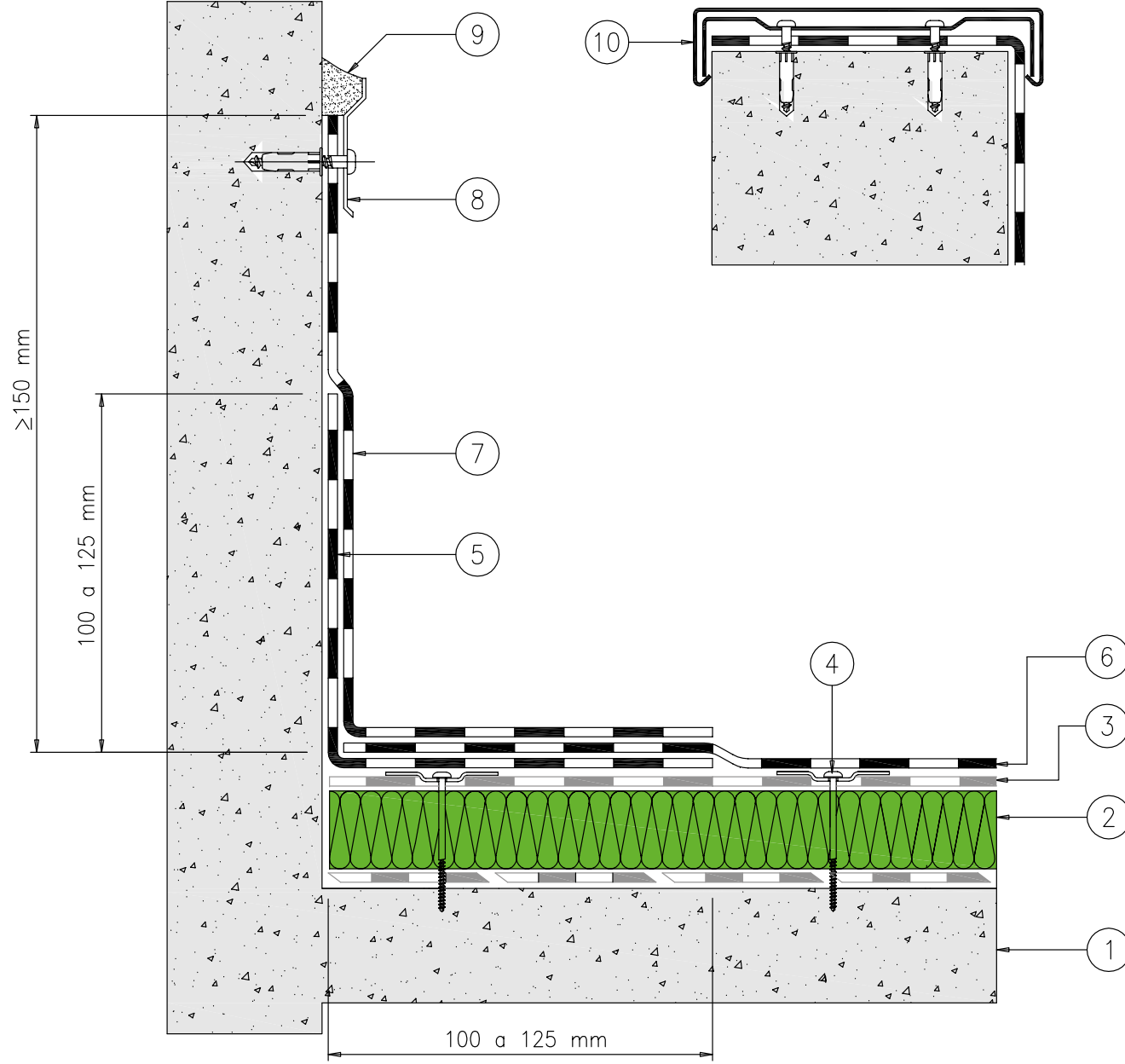
Para. 9

Upper sealing with bituminous mastic.

Para. 10

Alternatively, flashing or wall coping cover with a thickness of mm, length cm, dripstone on either side, gradient towards the cover, fixed using

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1. Support
2. Existing thermal-insulating element
3. Existing slate membrane -removal of the vertical
4. Any mechanical fastening of the existing packet
5. Corner strengthening strip created with 4 mm BPE - Flexpol
6. Poligum Mineral Renovation refurbishing membrane
7. Doubling corner made with Poligum Mineral Renovation membrane
8. Metallic flashing with mechanic fitting
9. Sealing

Alternatively:

10. Wall coping cover