

# ROOFSHIELD®

THE AIR & VAPOUR PERMEABLE PITCHED ROOF UNDERLAY



## USER GUIDE

### ROLL SPECIFICATION

**Colour:**  
Green (top)

**Weight:**  
185gsm

**Thickness:**  
0.75mm  
Roll size: 1m x 50m & 1.5m x 50m  
(other sizes available on request)  
Detail Strip: 500mm x 50m

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
- Water resistance

### 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

**Email:**  
contact@proctorgroup.com

[www.proctorgroup.com](http://www.proctorgroup.com)

## Wind Uplift Resistance

Product	Identification	Accessories	Manufacturer	Website
Roofshield	LR		A. Proctor Group	<a href="http://www.proctorgroup.com">www.proctorgroup.com</a>
Batten Gauge	Declared wind uplift resistance Pa (N/m <sup>2</sup> )		Zone Suitability	Wind Zone Map
≤345mm	1252	None	1 - 3	
	2192	≥11mm* counter batten	1 - 5	
	2615	Wraptite Tape	1 - 5	
≤250mm	2574	None	1 - 5	
Softwood sarking with slates**	2974	n/a	1 - 5	

\*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.



TECHNOLOGY YOU CAN RELY ON  
FROM A BRAND YOU CAN TRUST

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Building Products

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Whitley Bridge DN14 0GH  
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[www.cromaruk.com](http://www.cromaruk.com)

## 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

### 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. BS 5534:2014 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 Technical Department: 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.

When tested to EN 11925-2 Roofshield achieves Class E.

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.

### Roofshield Detail Strip

Roofshield Detail Strip has been developed to aid installers in the laying of Roofshield and to allow efficient and cost effective installation in areas where a full width of Roofshield is not economical or required to be used such as valleys, hips etc. It is also ideal to use on small areas of roof such as dormers where handling a full sized roll could be problematic.

### Note:

The British Board of Agrément has issued an Information Bulletin (No. 2) relating to good site practice when using permeable roof tile underlays. 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.bba.co.uk](http://www.bba.co.uk)

### Disclaimer

The contents of this installation guide are provided by A. Proctor Group Limited (APG) in good faith for general information purposes only. The statements and data contained in this guide are not specific technical recommendations as to any particular design or application. APG give no warranty and accept no liability for its contents and the ultimate determination as to product suitability is the sole responsibility of the installer or end user. APG strongly recommends following the installation guidelines and the relevant Codes of Practice which are correct at the time of publication and results may vary depending on the particular design and application.

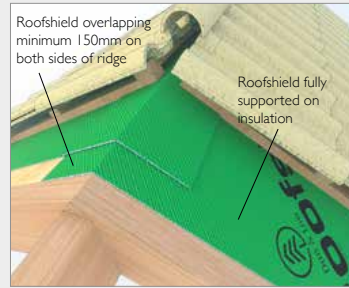


Polypropylene is recyclable. Mechanical recycling is the primary option, depending of the requirements of the application and the intended article specification. It can also be valorised for energy recovery; its high calorific value is around 44 MJ/kg. Polyolefins are neither biodegradable nor compostable.

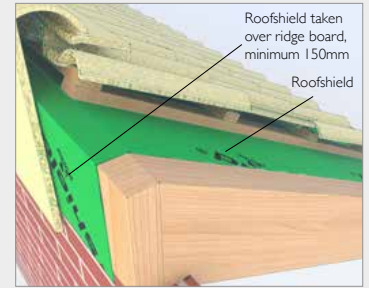
## INSTALLATION OF ROOFSHIELD

### RIDGES

#### Duopitch Ridge Detail

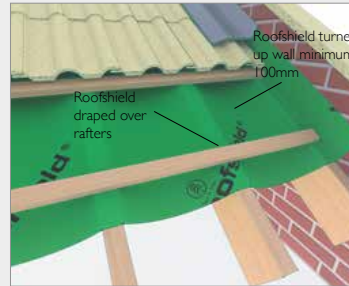


#### Monopitch Ridge Detail

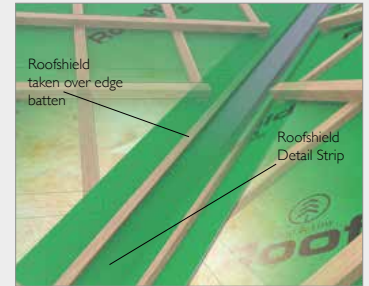


### VERGE AND SLOPING VALLEY

#### Verge Abutment Detail

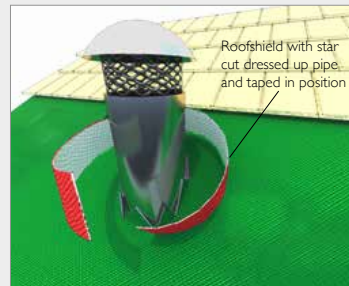


#### Valley Detail

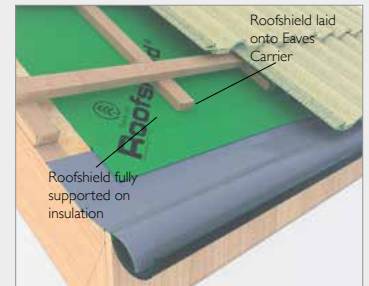


### PIPE PENETRATION AND EAVES

#### Pipe Detail

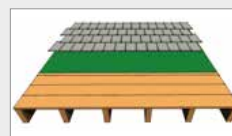


#### Eaves Detail



## TYPICAL ROOF CONSTRUCTIONS

### Cold Roof Slate Sarking Detail



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

### Cold Roof Tile Detail



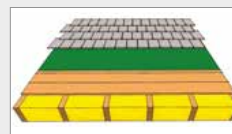
1. Tile
2. Batten
3. Roofshield (draped)
4. Rafter

### 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 Roof Tile Alternate Detail



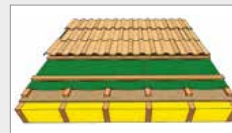
1. Tile
2. Batten
3. Roofshield (draped)
4. Insulation
5. Rafter

### Warm Roof Tile Detail



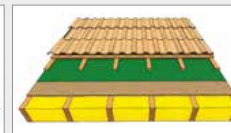
1. Tile
2. Batten
3. Counter batten
4. Roofshield
5. Insulation
6. Rafter

### Warm Roof Tile with OSB Alternate Detail



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

### Warm Roof Tile with OSB Detail



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