

## IKO SBS PREMIUM T-O UNDERLAY

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

IKO SBS Premium T-O (Torch on) Underlay is a polyester based, sand surfaced polymer modified bitumen membrane. The SBS modification is added to the bitumen, creating an elastomeric product which is able to cope with greater ranges of temperature whilst maintaining superior flexibility.

Surface	Product Code
Sand	61120000



### USE

The product is designed to be used as part of multiple layer bituminous felt system and should be used with an SBS cap sheet.

### INDEPENDENT ACCREDITATION



0836-CPD-537586

The product carries a Declaration of Performance Certificate and is assessed under the above Harmonised Standard.

### FEATURES & BENEFITS

**SBS Modification** – greater flexibility under ambient temperature fluctuations

### PERFORMANCE & COMPOSITION

<b>Composition:</b>	Oxidised/SBS Blend
<b>Form:</b>	Roll
<b>Colour:</b>	Sand finished
<b>General Dimension Data</b>	
<b>Length:</b>	12m
<b>Width:</b>	1m
<b>Mass/Weight:</b>	3.2kg/m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Roll Weight:</b>	38.2kg
<b>Carrier:</b>	Polyester
<b>Performance Data</b>	
<b>External Fire Performance</b>	
<b>(EN 13501-5):</b>	F <sub>ROOF</sub> <sup>(t4)</sup>
<b>Reaction to fire (EN 13501-1):</b>	F
<b>Water tightness (EN1928):</b>	Pass
<b>Maximum Tensile Force</b>	
<b>(EN 12311-1):</b>	Long ≥ 350 N/50mm Tran ≥ 350 N/50mm
<b>Elongation (EN 12311-1):</b>	
	Long ≥ 17% Tran ≥ 17%
<b>Resistance to static loading</b>	
<b>(EN 12730 (A)):</b>	20kg

## **SPECIFICATION**

All construction detailing and specification should conform to UK Building Regulations.

Relevant Codes of Practice and British Standards, should also be used for guidance, in particular it is recommended that reference is made to the relevant parts of:

BS 8747:2007 Reinforced bitumen membranes for roofing – Guide to selection and specification;  
BS 8217:2005 Code of Practice for Reinforced Bitumen Membranes for roofing;  
BS 6229:2003 Code of Practice for Flat Roofs with continuously supported roof coverings;  
BS5250:2011 Code of Practice Control of Condensation within Buildings.

Refurbishment work undertaken on existing flat roofs is likely to be reportable to Local Authority Building Control (LABC) and it is advisable that any proposed works are discussed with the LABC prior to commencement, or that the installing contractor is a member of the Competent Roofer Scheme.  
[www.competentroofer.co.uk](http://www.competentroofer.co.uk)

Where required by building warranty providers i.e. NHBC, LABC, etc. installers and those undertaking specifications should seek guidance from Technical Standards as issued by the provider in addition to the above.

Specifiers should also seek the guidance of the National Federation of Roofing Contractors (NFRC), with particular reference to their 'Safe2Torch' campaign.

## **DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS**

### **CONFIGURATION**

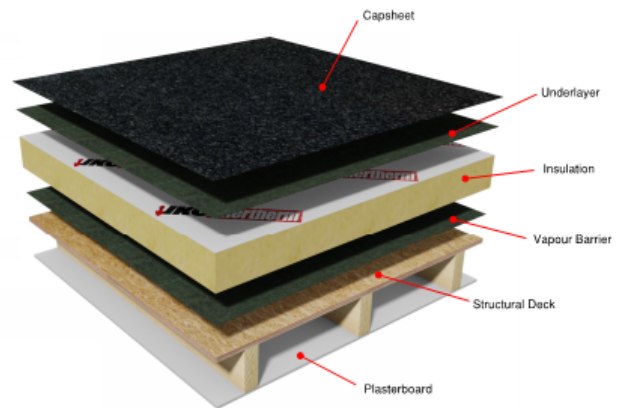
The construction of the roof deck and ceiling has an important effect on the behaviour of the waterproofing material on top.

The building industry uses the terms WARM ROOF and COLD ROOF to describe the two different types.

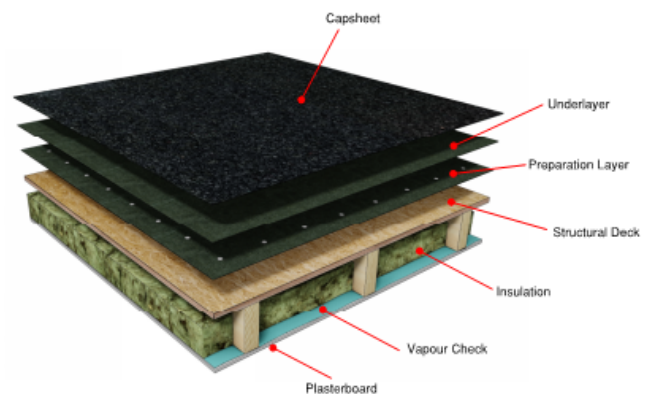
Most roofs require insulation and current practice is for insulation to be placed above the roof deck, often referred to as a 'warm roof'. No void ventilation is required with this design.

Alternative practice is to install the insulation within the voids below the roof deck. Often referred to as a 'cold roof', this type of arrangement must include ventilation to the void areas to remove the risk of condensation. It is advisable that cold roof design is ventilated at the rates prescribed within the aforementioned British Standards and Approved Codes of Practice.

### **WARM ROOF**



### **COLD ROOF**



## **ASSOCIATED MATERIALS**

Dependant on system arrangement, IKO offers several material solutions to cover the multiple layers of a typical built up bituminous roofing system as illustrated above. For guidance on selection of these layers, please refer to the **IKO Flat & Pitched Roofing Guide** available at [www.ikogroup.co.uk](http://www.ikogroup.co.uk)

## **STRUCTURAL DECKS**

It is essential that the deck is suitably fit for purpose and is structurally adequate in supporting the waterproofing system and any associated loadings. For deck selection and determining suitability, the guidance of the relevant Approved Codes of Practice should be sought.

## **FALLS AND DRAINAGE**

To reduce the effect of water ponding on the roof finish, a minimum finished fall of **1:80** should be achieved; however designs should be to 1:60 to take into account any inaccuracies within the deck construction.

## **VAPOUR CONTROL**

It is essential that roofing solutions include layers to control and inhibit the movement of vapour into the building fabric. For further guidance please contact IKO Technical services department.

# CONSTRUCTION

## MATERIAL HANDLING

**Checking:** Material should be checked to ensure that they conform to the project specification.

**Handling:** Material should be unloaded and handled with care to avoid damage.

**Site Storage:** Material should be stored on end on a firm, clean base protected from direct sunlight.

## PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT

Application must always follow good, safe working practice.

Prior to commencing works, it is advisable to consult Health and Safety Executive Guidance documents such as HSG33 'Health and Safety in Roof Work', irrespective of levels of competence, to ensure all works are being planned and undertaken in a safe, pragmatic manner.

Torch applied materials should only be applied by those competent, conversant and capable of undertaking roofing works safely and that are experienced in the use of roofing torches and procedures.

Torch applied membranes should not be used in close proximity to combustible materials, decorative coatings and heat sensitive materials. Roofing contractors should be fully conversant with the guidance of the National Federation of Roofing Contractors (NFRC) 'Safe2Torch' campaign.

## PREPARATION

Before commencement of the roofing works, the roofing contractor should ensure that the surfaces to receive the new waterproofing system are sound and capable of accepting the imposed loading of the new waterproofing system and its installation.

The surface to which the waterproofing membrane is to be installed must be clean, dry and fit for purpose.

Existing substrates should be assessed by a competent roofer or suitably qualified professional to ascertain their suitability in relation to structural strength, falls and drainage provision.

## SETTING OUT

When setting out the field area, the rolls of material should always be laid in the same direction, never cross bonded.

The underlay should be arranged to achieve a staggered bond with the preceding underlayers with half width layers being used to maintain bond patterns where necessary.

Sheets should be overlapped to form the required 75mm side laps and 100mm end laps. Ends laps must be staggered so that they do not occur in the same position in adjacent sheets.

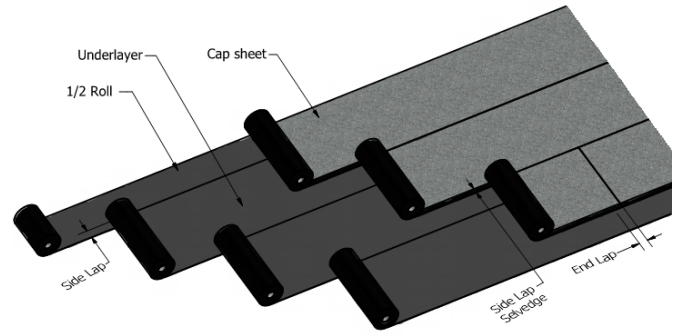


Figure 1 Setting Out to Staggered Laps

## BONDING

The membrane must be fully bonded by using the torch-on application method, ensuring that a constant flow of bitumen is maintained across the whole width of the roll and that a bead of bitumen (5-15mm) is exuded from all side and end laps to demonstrate a good seal has been achieved (Figure 2).

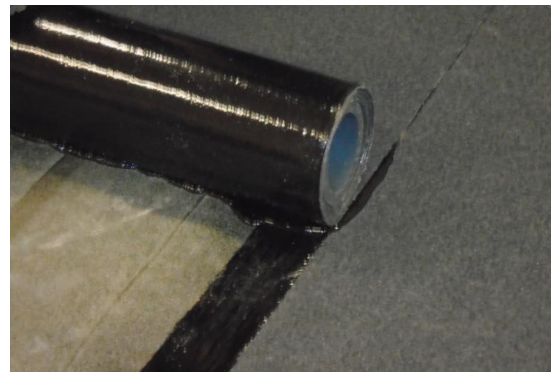
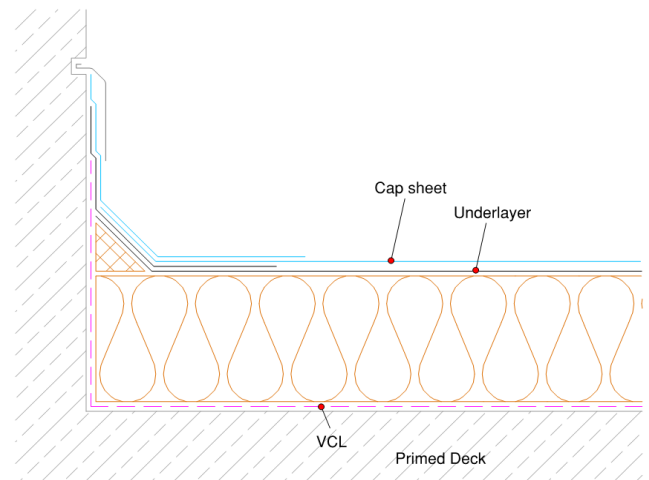


Figure 2 Side lap formation

## DETAILING

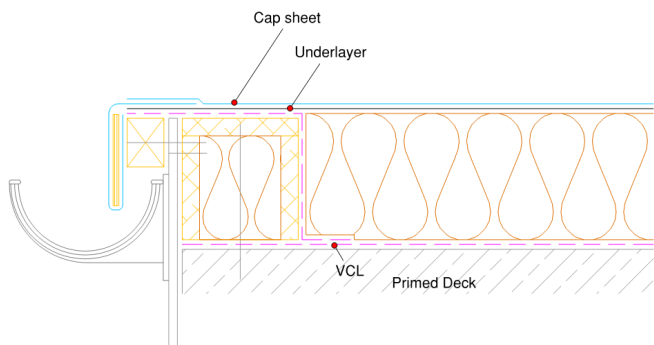
All waterproofing detailing must be undertaken as separate flashings.

### Upstands and skirtings – (Warm Roof)



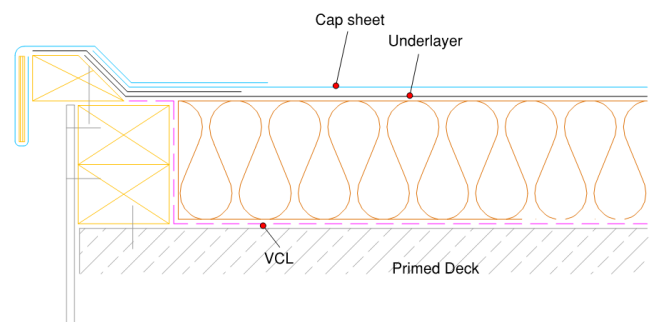
At all skirtings and upstands, the waterproofing should be at least 150mm above the level of the finished roof. Care must be undertaken not to bridge over any DPC or Cavity Tray positions.

#### Drip edge detail – (Warm Roof)



A welted drip edge should be formed wherever drainage to an external guttering is required. A plywood former should be introduced to form the drip. In warm roof build ups an insulated hard edge, 10mm thinner than the insulation thickness, should be incorporated.

#### Check kerb – (Warm Roof)



Check kerbs should be constructed to form a 50mm water check to prevent water from running over the edge incorporating a welted drip detail. In warm roof build ups a timber hard edge should be incorporated.

Other typical details are available via the IKO website, or alternatively via NFRC information sheets – [www.nfrc.co.uk](http://www.nfrc.co.uk)

## **POST COMPLETION**

To obtain the best possible life expectancy, all flat roofs should be inspected in accordance with the requirements of BS 6229 Code of Practice for Flat Roofs with continuously supported roof coverings.

## **DURABILITY**

When installed and conditions are maintained as per IKO literature, relevant Codes of Practice and UK Building Regulations, the product will contribute to the durability stated by the respective cap sheet.

## **DISCLAIMER**

Whilst every precaution is taken to ensure that the information given in this literature is correct and up to date it is not intended to form part of any contract or give rise to any collateral liability, which is hereby specifically excluded.

IKO reserve the right to amend and/or withdraw this document without notice.

Intending purchasers of our materials should therefore verify with the company whether any changes in our specification, application details, withdrawals or otherwise have taken place since this literature was issued.