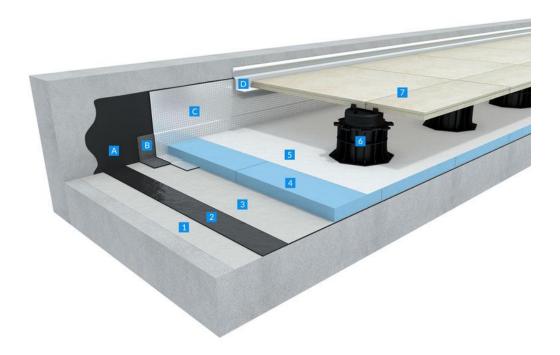


Pedestrian accessible terraces with tiles on adjustable pedestals Single layer SBS bitumen waterproofing system: TERANAP JS

Substrate & Use of roof	Finishing	Standard warm roof / inverted roof
Concrete Use: Accessible terraces such as; rooftops, loggias of hospitals, canteens and offices, podium roofs, exhibitions, cafes, restaurants, private and public use spaces.	Tiles on adjustable pedestals	Inverted roof (insulation over waterproofing)



Substrate

The load bearing structure (trapezoidal metal sheet, concrete or wooden) must comply with all associated national standards and regulations, ensuring that the load bearing capacity is sufficient for any additional loads imposed upon the construction. It is important to consider the possibility of future deflection of the construction when designing roof drainage.



• **Preparation:** The bearing elements and substrates must comply with local technical standards. After proper cleaning of the roof area, a complete control shall be carried out by the Contractor. Slope and planarity shall be carried out with the following tolerances:

Slope:

- 1-5 % on concrete decks (depending on the type of terrace, please contact the BMI Technical Department).
- Water pounding areas shall be identified clearly.

Levels:

Tolerances for planarity shall be:

- 10 mm with a 2 meters straight edge.
- 3 mm with a 200 mm straight edge.

Surface:

Prepare substrate surfaces thoroughly prior to application of new roofing materials. This is particularly important for refurbishment applications. Providing a smooth, even, sound, free of dust, grease and oil, foreign chemicals, curing compound, clean and dry substrate minimises the likelihood that underlying deficiencies will cause premature deterioration or even failure of the new roofing system.

Concrete:

Masonry bearing elements and substrates in compliance with local technical standards. Are not accepted: slope screeds of lightweight concrete.

Upstands/Parapets

Siplast Primer: cold-applied, quick drying, universal elastomeric bitumen primer. Approx. coverage 0.15 litre/m² on steel and approx. coverage 0.30 litre/m² on concrete (depending on concrete porosity, please consult the supplier's technical documentation).

Parequerre: Polyester-reinforced modified SBS elastomeric bitumen angle strip. Cut in 0.25 m or 0.33 m wide strips for use as a reinforcement angle on upstands. Torched at the junction of the parapet with the main area.

Paradial S: 3.7 mm thick, glass fibre-reinforced modified SBS elastomeric bitumen cap sheet protected by embossed thermo-stable aluminium foil. It is used as a cap-sheet layer for vertical upstands waterproofing works and in a double-layer system for non-accessible roofs. Thermofusible film on the underside surface, nominal width 70 mm on the longitudinal selvedge. Fully torched.

Separation layer

Verecran 100: 100 g/m² glass fiber mat as a separation layer, loosely laid.



Waterproofing

Teranap JS*: 4 mm thick, polyester-reinforced modified SBS elastomeric bitumen membrane with double joints used as a single layer, loosely laid. Along the selvedge, self-adhesive overlap is protected by siliconized release paper. Waterproofing is secured by a covering strip (20 cm width "Bande Couvre Joint") torched onto overlaps. Top and bottom faces: film/film.

*For multi-usage terraces with planted areas, Teranap JS is replaced by the "Preflex+Graviflex", root-resistant double layer bitumen waterproofing system.

Verecran 100: 100 g/m² glass fiber mat as a separation layer, loosely laid on top of Teranap JS.

Thermal Insulation: Extruded polystyrene (XPS) boards.

Protection

Canopia Filtre: 200 g/m2 non-woven polyester fleece as a protection layer, loose-laid on top of XPS boards before pedestal supports.

Plot Zoom 2: screw-adjustable polypropylene pedestals for paving or wooden tiles on pedestrian areas. Fully adjustable by the means of a threaded upper supporting head overcoming the differences of height and falls on the roof deck. Range of 3 varying bases and additional extension collars.

Plot Zoom 2 heights: 40-60 mm, 60-100 mm, 100-140 mm.

Accessories: Plot Zoom 2 Extension height 40 mm, Placadal PZ2 Dimensions: $400 \times 140 \times 29$ mm, Plot Zoom 2 Adjustment key width 5 mm, Joist support plate, grating grid and support, flashing system for tile support.

Consult the catalogue for Plot Zoom 2 and its accessories.

Walkable wooden or paving tiles on top of Plot Zoom 2:

Dalle Ipe 50 or similar wooden tiles: Ipe wood tile with grooves or any similar type of wooden tiles.

Dalle EssenSia UNI or similar paving tiles: Ceramic stoneware tiles for accessible terraces. High resistance against weather conditions and chemical attacks. Easy to install on Plot Zoom 2 pedestal systems. Slightly textured for an anti-skid surface and 3 colors available.

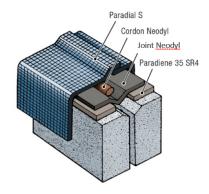
Consult the supplier's technical documentation and local regulations.

 Expansion joints: Expansion joints have especially to be planned by the architects and are project specific.

<u>Recommendation:</u> The expansion joints will be prepared in compliance with the **Neodyl System** technical assessment. The Neodyl System comprises **Cordon Neodyl**, **Joint Neodyl (Bande Neodyl)** lyred-shaped waterproofing strips and a protection system (metallic surfaced Paradial S torched or Supradial GS; or protective slabs).



The Neodyl System is used for structural expansion joints on pedestrian accessible roofs, roof gardens and non-accessible exposed roofs. Suitable for all roof substrates.



Application:

- → Apply Siplast Primer on each joint side
- → 3.5 mm thick, polyester reinforced **PARADIENE 35 S R4** modified SBS elastomeric bitumen membrane, torched on top of the Siplast Primer
- → Unreinforced lyre-shaped strip **Joint NEODYL** fully torched on Paradiene 35 S R4 membranes to the edge of the chamfer
- → Place Cordon NEODYL (Ø 30 mm) in the lyre of Joint Neodyl strip
- → Protection: with a top layer of **PARADIAL S**, 3.7 mm thick modified SBS elastomeric bitumen membrane with glass fibre reinforcement, self-protected by a thermo-compensated aluminum foil, fully torched. OR alternatively, Supradial GS membrane can be torched. Protection can also be done by paving tiles, depending on expansion joints and project requirements.

Details

All details shall be finalized before roofing works start:

Rainwater drains shall be well located, in sufficient numbers and ready to receive waterproofing membranes.

Expansion joints shall be located at the highest roof points, on reinforced concrete curbs chamfered as shown on drawings.

All pipes, cables and other penetrations shall be in place. Provision for proper waterproofing of roof equipment and machinery shall be made.

All parapets shall be in place, with provision for groove or counter flashing at an acceptable height (150 mm above finished roof level).