

SECTION 3

Trade Preambles

**To be read in conjunction with Preliminaries
and General Conditions**

3.1 MATERIALS

3.1.1 Asphalt.

Ashphalt is to comprise polymer modified mastic asphalt as manufactured by IKO.

All associated products, insulations, vapour barriers screeds etc. are also to as supplied by IKO.

3.1.2 Insulation.

IKO Enertherm PIR MG insulation board, tapered to provide falls.

3.1.3 Vapour control layer.

IKO systems SA VCL (self- adhesive vapour control layer).

3.1.4 Sheathing felt.

IKO Black sheathing felt glass fibre based separating membrane laid loose.

3.1.5 Primer.

IKO pro high bond primer and IKOpro SA bitumen primer.

3.1.6 Adhesive for insulation.

IKOpro PU adhesive for insulation specified above.

3.1.7 External paints/stains.

Jotun Demidekk Ultimate – colours as described in section 4 of this specification.

3.2 WORKMANSHIP

3.2.1 Generally

Comply with the requirements of BS codes of practice 8218: 1998, BS6299 and BS8217 as appropriate.

Comply also with the requirements of BS 8000 Part 4 1989 'Workmanship on Building Sites'.

Design and installation is generally to follow the recommendations and detailing set out in the 'IKO Design and Specification guide'.

Works are to be undertaken by IKO approved contractors only.

3.2.2 Ordering of Materials

Obtain liquid materials in containers sized to suit the extent of the work. Off load materials immediately and store securely and safely. Do not use roof areas for storage excepting for materials to be immediately incorporated into the works.

3.2.3 Defective backgrounds.

Inform CA and seek instruction before proceeding.

3.2.4 Laying Mastic Asphalt.

Workmanship standard to BS8218. Lay in 'bays' to an even thickness. Do not use re heated asphalt. Form external/internal angles maintaining full thickness of asphalt. Fillets and internal angles fully fused to asphalt coating. The laying temperature of Permaphalt should not exceed 240 deg.C. Apply second coat with minimal delay at right angles to preceding coat and stagger joints between bays.

During final floating operation, whilst asphalt is still warm, apply sand to horizontal surfaces and rub in well using a wooden float. Remove surplus material.

Work in a sequence that ensures the finished work is not spoilt by dust and debris arising from subsequent preparation work.

All upstands, kerbs, plinths etc. are to have a minimum 150mm upstand above the finished roof level.

Form chase to tuck in top edge, 25*25mm minimum 150 mm above finished roof level of roofing. Point up in cement mortar. The lower edge of the chase shall be splayed to maintain the full thickness of the asphalt and is to be primed with IKOpro high bond primer.

To exposed perimters, contractor is to fix tanalised timber battens, 100mm wide *thickness of insulation – edges, aprons and the like. Securely fix expanded metal

lathing (EML) over IKO Black Sheathing Felt to all vertical and uninsulated timber surfaces to receive Permaphalt. EML to be not less than 10mm short way of mesh and not less than 0.46m thickness and fix with large headed clout nails or staples at max 150mm centres.

Prime all brick/cementitious upstands slopes etc. with IKOpro High Bond Primer and allow to dry. Ensure primer is dressed into any chases.

All surfaces to which self- adhesive membrane is being applied must be primed with IKOpro Self Adhesive Bitumen, or IKOpro Bonding Agent.

3.2.5 Vapour Control Layer

Lay IKO Systems SA vapour Control Layer as soon as possible after the IKOpro Self Adhesive Bitumen Primer, or IKOpro Bonding Agent is completely dry, and must be laid on the same day. All side and end laps must be fully bonded and sealed via hot air welding techniques.

The vapour control layers should always marry up with the waterproofing system to ensure the insulation is enveloped at all times.

3.2.6 Insulation:

The roof system is a 'warm roof' type system. Insulation however is not required to comply with Building Regulation insulation requirements. This is a basic store building that is unheated. It is required to provide the necessary falls to the existing roof outlets.

Lay IKO PIR MG tapered CFC free rigid polyisocyanurate insulation fully bonded to the vapour control layer in IKO PU insulation adhesive.

Boards should be set back from all abutments by 25mm to allow for a solid Permaphalt support plug. Contractor should check the installed vapour control layer is thoroughly cleaned and free from debris or sharp edges that may prevent the uniform installation of the insulation or damage the subsequently applied waterproofing system.

Insulation boards to be laid close butted and laid so as to break/stagger the joints and covered immediately by the waterproofing system.

Set out insulation to achieve falls and cross falls toward roof outlets. Minimum fall to be 1:60. Ensure insulation is fully supported, with joints butted up and staggered. Avoid small cut boards. Insulation to stop short of vertical upstand by 25mm – gap to be filled with asphalt during laying of asphalt roof covering and upstand detail (fig. 6 IKO design manual).

Store insulation boards under cover/in dry conditions on a flat platform or level bearers to protect against wetting, mechanical damage, contamination or distortion.

3.2.6 Waterproofing.

Lay Permaphalt nominal 20mm thick in 2 coats each 10mm thick, on IKO Black Sheathing felt (separating membrane) laid loose, with 50mm side and end laps.

The surface of the final coat shall be rubbed with clean coarse sand. (Sand to mostly pass a 600micron sieve and be retained by a 212micron sieve).

3.2.7 Vertical work and skirtings.

Form vertical upstand to minimum vertical height of 150mm forming 45 degree fillet with minimum 40 mm face. Apply bonding primer to face of brickwork prior to forming upstand. Nominal thickness of upstands to be 13mm.

3.2.8 Eaves/aprons

Form eaves to perimeters as an asphalt apron with undercut drip and expanded metal lath reinforcement fixed to timber ground. (fig. 15 of IKO design guide).

20mm thickness in 3 coats on EML on IKO Black Sheathing Felt over timber surfaces.

3.2.9 Laying overlay to insulation.

Lay with overlap joints arranged not to align with joints in insulation.