PROCTOR AIR®

THE AIR & VAPOUR PERMEABLE PITCHED ROOF UNDERLAY

INSTALLATION

Cold Roof Installation Techniques

Install Proctor Air purple side up in the traditional manner, parallel to the eaves.

The airtightness 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 or email: technical@proctorgroup.com.

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 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.

CE

TECHNOLOGY YOU CAN RELY ON
FROM A BRAND YOU CAN TRUST

USER GUIDE

ROLL SPECIFICATION

Colour:
Purple (top)

Weight:
170gsm

Thickness:
0.67mm
Roll size: 1m x 50m & 1.5m x 50m

Quality control checks are carried out during production and on the finished product.

Quality control checks on the finished product include:

- Weight
- Tensile strength and elongation
- Tear resistance
- Water resistance

TECHNICAL ADVICE

The A. Proctor Group has a dedicated Technical Department which can assist with installation details, view drawings for approval and give specialist advice on the correct use of the A. Proctor Group's products.

Telephone:
+44 (0)1250 872261

Email:
contact@proctorgroup.com

www.proctorgroup.com

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PROCTOR AIR DETAILS

Tile and Slate Roofs

For tile and slate roof applications, Proctor Air should be laid horizontally across the rafters starting at the eaves and secured in place with battens or counter-battens.

The purple side over printed with Proctor Air 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, Proctor Air 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 Proctor Air between purlins can result in ponding which is unsatisfactory and should be avoided. It is preferable for the Proctor Air 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 A. Proctor Group's Technical Department.

At penetrations, such as vent pipes and rooflights, an additional piece of Proctor Air 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 Proctor Air is dressed into the gutter, or laid over an eaves carrier in accordance with best practice.

Delivery and Site Handling

Rolls of Proctor Air are delivered to site, individually wrapped in a clear polythene sleeve. A Proctor Air 'User Guide' is included with each roll. Rolls may be stored flat or upright on a clean, level surface and kept under cover.

Adverse Weather – Good Practice

The British Board of Agrement has issued an Information Bulletin (No. 2) relating to good site practice when using permeable roof underlays. This highlights:-

- An underlay is not a total waterproof barrier and if used as a temporary waterproof covering then rain penetration may occur
- In certain conditions, particularly if there is heavy rainfall combined with subsequent severe freeze/thaw conditions, an underlay should not be exposed for more than a few days.

BS 5534

APLR underlays should always been considered as water resistant membranes, based on their function as secondary protection below slates or tiles.

As per section 4.9 Roofing Underlay and Clause 4.9.1 e) 'provide temporary weather protection before the installation of the primary roof covering. An exposed underlay is subjected to UV light which might lead to premature failure; therefore, the exposure periods should be kept to a minimum. In certain conditions, particularly if there is persistent heavy rainfall combined with subsequent sever freeze/thaw conditions, an underlay should not be exposed for more than a few days.

Note 2 If an underlay has to be left without a roof covering for a period of time when adverse weather rainfall and weather is expected, a tarpaulin or similar protective sheeting may be used to protect the underlay until such time that the roof covering can be completed.'

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.bbacerts.co.uk.

5 PP

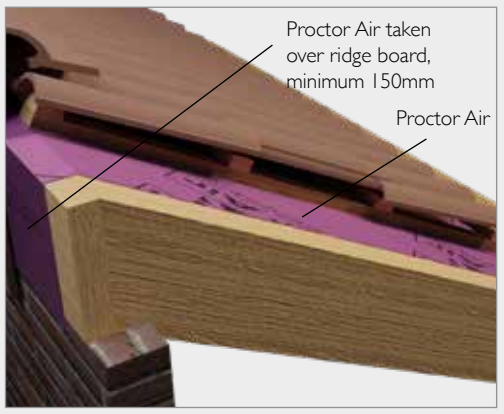
Polypropylene is recyclable. Mechanical recycling is the primary option, depending of the requirements of the application and the intended article specification. It can also be valorised for energy recovery, its high calorific value is around 44 MJ/kg. Polyolefins are neither biodegradable nor compostable.

INSTALLATION OF PROCTOR AIR

RIDGES

Duopitch Ridge Detail

Monopitch Ridge Detail



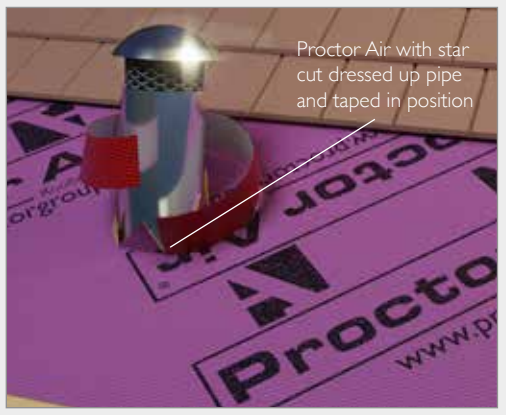
VERGE AND SLOPING VALLEY

Verge Abutment Detail

Valley Detail

PIPE PENETRATION AND EAVES

Pipe Detail



Eaves Detail

TYPICAL ROOF CONSTRUCTIONS

Cold Roof Slate Sarking Detail

1. Slate
2. Proctor Air
3. Timber sarking / Board
4. Rafter

Cold Roof Tile Detail

1. Tile
2. Batten
3. Proctor Air (draped)
4. Rafter

Metal Roof Profile Detail

1. Metal Cladding
2. Ventilation air space
3. Proctor Air
4. Insulation
5. Vapour Control Layer
6. Metal Lining

Warm Roof Slate Sarking Detail

1. Slate
2. Proctor Air
3. Timber sarking
4. Insulation
5. Rafter

Warm Roof Tile Detail

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

Warm Roof Tile Alternate Detail

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

Warm Roof Tile with OSB Detail

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

Warm Roof Tile with OSB Alternate Detail

1. Tile
2. Batten
3. Counter batten
4. Proctor Air
5. OSB
6. Insulation
7. Rafter

Proctor Group