

SUPER-UNDERLAY SHEET

SBS modified bitumen underlay sheet

CE 0809	CE
KATEPAL 06 <small>www.katepal.fi</small> 0809-CPD-0546	KATEPAL 06 <small>www.katepal.fi</small>
EN 13707 SUPER-UNDERLAY SHEET External fire performance: Broof(t2) - details can be found at: www.katepal.fi Reaction to fire: F Watertightness: pass Technical properties and full CE-information: www.katepal.fi	EN 13707 EN 13859-1 SUPER-UNDERLAY SHEET Reaction to fire: F Watertightness: pass Resistance to water penetration: W1 Technical properties and full CE-information: www.katepal.fi



Transport and Storage

Transport and store in upright position. Cover for storage outdoors. Do not store rolls on top of one another.

Intended use

The SUPER-UNDERLAY SHEET is an isolating membrane with self-adhesive edges for use on steep sloping roofs for the following purposes:

- as an underlay felt under roofing shingles
- as an underlay felt at valleys for other types of felt roofing systems
- as an underlay felt for tiled roofs or supported sheetmetal roofing.

The substructure should be solid, unyielding, flat and dry. It can be made of rough T&G boarding (width approx. 95 mm) or moisture resistant building boards.

Principle of Use

The SUPER-UNDERLAY SHEET is a high-performance, flexible and tear-resistant underlay material that is ideal for the do-it-yourself builder. The lengthwise edges are provided with selfadhesive strips and the end joints are glued with Sealing Compound. The SUPER-UNDERLAY SHEET is fastened to the substructure with roofing nails.

Product Information

Underlay felt with SBS modified bitumen.

Membrane type: Waterproofing sheet, underlay felt

Bitumen type: SBS-elastomer bitumen

Reinforcement: Non-woven polyester

Top surface: Fine sand, self-adhesive edge

Undersurface: Fine sand, self-adhesive edge

MATERIALS AND TOOLS

For covering a normal sloping roof you will need the following materials and tools. You can ask for them at your hardware store.

Materials:

- SUPER-UNDERLAY SHEET, approx. 1,15 x roof area
- Sealing Compound (Katepal K-36) 5-10 litres/100 m² of roof area, depending on the number of membrane joints, skirtings, lead-throughs, etc.
- Clout roofing nails (25 mm) approx. 4,5 kg/100m² of roof area

Tools:

- Blade knife, hammer, measuring tape, steel spatula and caulking gun
- In cold weather (below +10 °C) you will need a hot air gun

INSTRUCTIONS FOR INSTALLATION AND USE:

SUPER-UNDERLAY SHEET should be used as an underlay felt for roofing shingles, tiles or steel sheeting. Installation instructions are given on the back of the wrapping.

For ventilation of roof structure, specification of roofing, type of substructure, working methods and special constructions, FOLLOW LOCAL BUILDING REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS.

If there is the danger of temperature falling below +5 °C during roofing work, the felt rolls are to be stored in a warm place before unrolling for 1-2 days.

IF HOT BITUMEN OR A TORCHING IS USED IN INSTALLATION WORK, THE RELEVANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS SHALL BE OBSERVED, AND SPECIAL CAUTION AND CARE TAKEN.

KATEPAL SUPER-UNDERLAY SHEET INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS



INTENDED USE

The SUPER-UNDERLAY SHEET is an isolating membrane with self-adhesive edge strips for use on sloping roofs for the following purposes:

- as an underlay felt under roofing shingles
- as an underlay felt at valleys for other types of felt roofing systems
- as an underlay felt for tiled roofs or supported sheetmetal roofing (the substructure shall be continuous)

Substructure

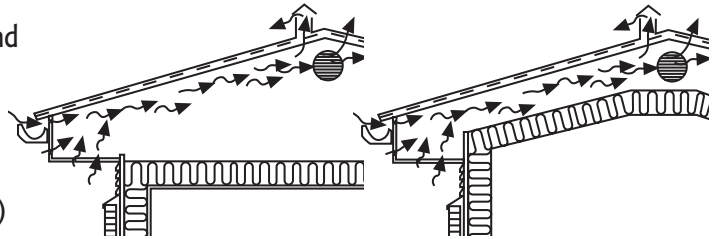
The substructure should be solid, unyielding, flat and dry. It can be made of sawn T&G boarding or moisture resistant building boards. The minimum thicknesses of different decking materials are shown in the table below. Possible moisture expansion of timber or board is to be provided for by leaving sufficient gaps.

Thickness of decking material

Distance between rafters c-c, mm	Thickness of rough T&G boarding, mm	Thickness of rough close boarding, mm	Thickness of weather-resistant building board, mm
600	20	22	12
900	23	25	18
1200	30	32	21

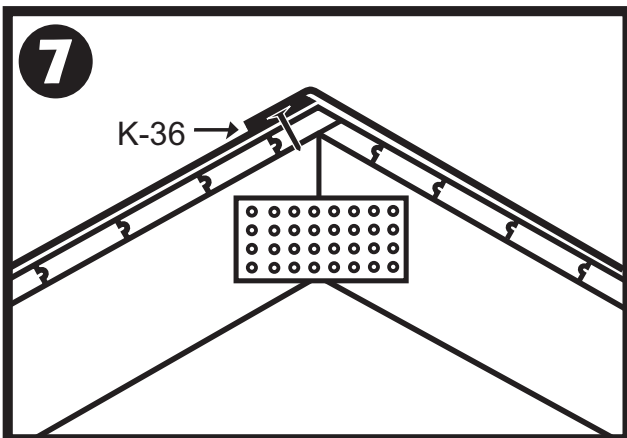
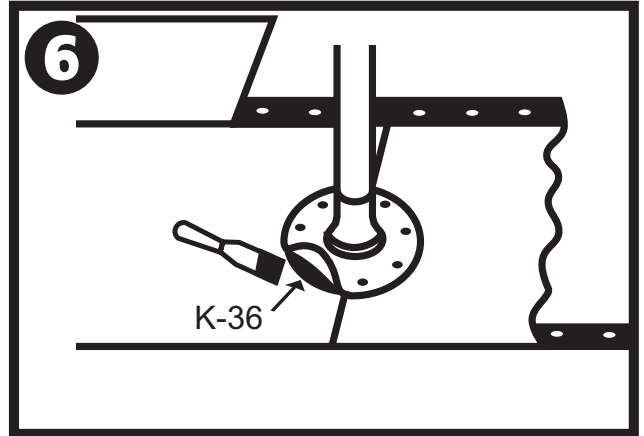
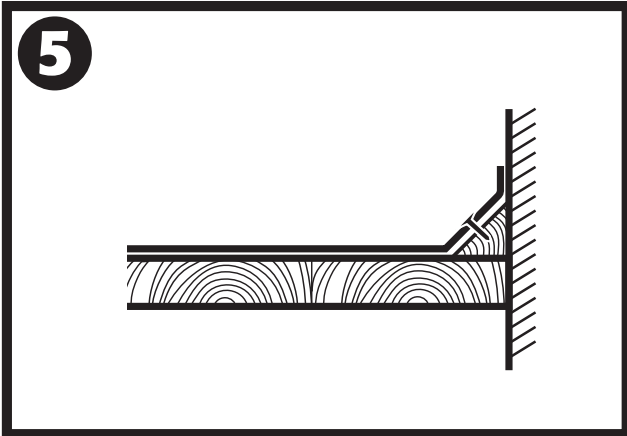
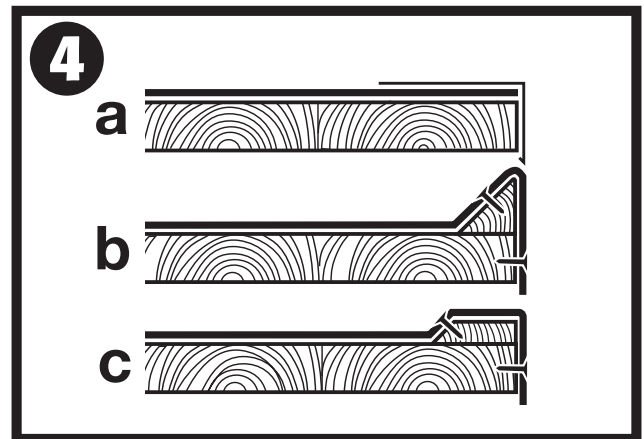
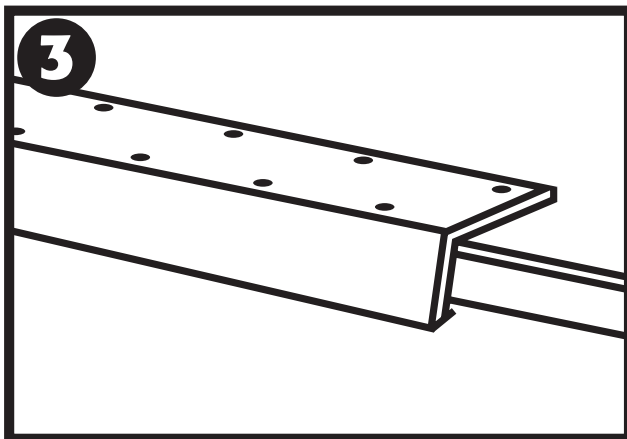
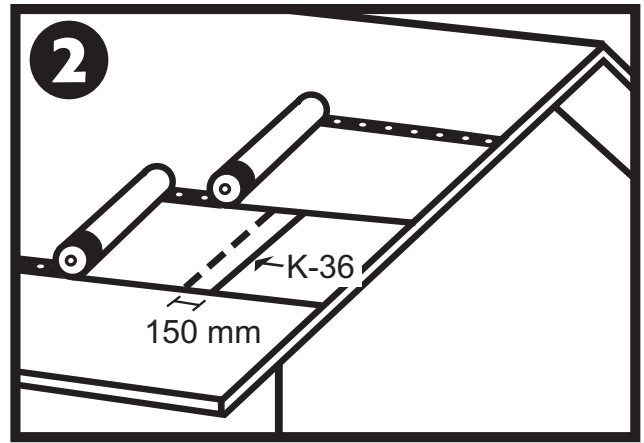
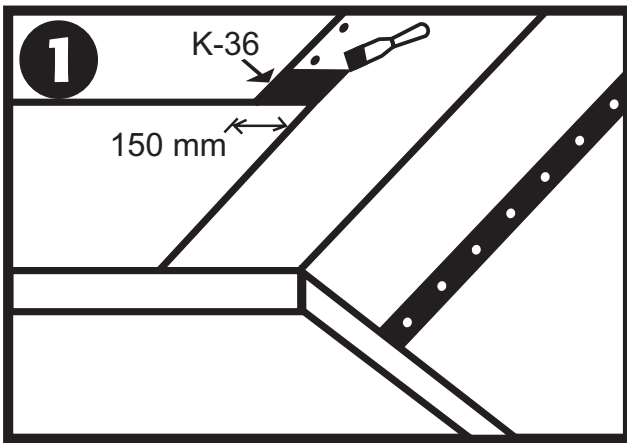
Ventilation of roof structure

The ventilated space between thermal insulation and the roof decking should be sufficient (typically at least 100 mm). The ventilated space should have sufficient openings both under the eaves and as close to the ridge as possible (ventilation grilles at the gables or underpressure ventilators at the ridge) in order to achieve gravitational circulation of air in the ventilated space.



INSTALLATION CONDITIONS

Installation shall be carried out in dry weather. In case rain interrupts work, the substructure shall be covered to keep it dry and prevent expansion. If the temperature is below +10 °C, the adhesive strips do not adhere properly and they should be warmed using a hot air gun.



INSTALLATION

NOTE! Take care when moving about on the roof. Three metres is a long way down! Read the installation instructions carefully before starting work.

SUPER-UNDERLAY SHEET is usually installed horizontally, parallel to the ridge. If necessary, especially on steeper roof slopes, it may be convenient to cut the felt into shorter pieces for easier handling. Remember to overlap the end joints sufficiently. Clout nails are used for fastening the SUPER-UNDERLAY SHEET to the substructure. Nail length should be such that the nails go through the substructure; this prevents the nails from being pushed up by moisture movement.

1. On roof valleys, the sheet in the direction of the valley should always be installed before installing the underlay or top felts on the slopes, and in such a way that the centre line of the sheet is placed at the bottom of the valley. Both edges of the sheet shall be fastened to the substructure using nails and making sure that the sheet lies fully against the bottom of the valley. The sheets for the slopes are then overlapped by 150 mm and glued over the valley sheet.

NOTE! Do not remove the protective film from the top side until the next sheet is properly located and aligned.

2. On roof slopes, the sheets are installed starting from the eaves and continuing upwards with 100 mm lateral overlapping. End joints should be overlapped by 150 mm and glued using Sealing Compound (Katepal K-36). Place the first sheet on the eaves with its lower edge aligned with the edge of the eaves. Fasten it initially by driving nails approx. 1 m apart through the protective film. Then place the next sheet above the first one, with the self-adhesive strips aligned (100 mm overlap), and fasten it initially with nails in the same way as the first one. Lift the lower edge of the upper sheet and remove the protective film from the lower sheet and fasten it with nails 10 cm apart along the middle of the adhesive strip. Then remove the protective film on the underside of the upper sheet and press the adhesive strips together. Continue installing in the same way up to the ridge.

3. At the bottom edge of the eaves, remove the protective film and press the adhesive strip against the substructure. A drip plate is usually installed on bottom edge of the eaves. The plate is fastened to the substructure with clout nails approx. 100 mm apart and in a zigzag pattern. The plate joints should be approx. 5 cm overlapped and fastened to the substructure using at least two roofing nails.

4. At the gable eaves (projecting verge), a drip plate (fig. 4a) should usually be installed on top of the SUPER-UNDERLAY SHEET. If triangular fillets or splayed blocking pieces (fig. 4 b and 4c) are used at gable eaves, the ends of the SUPER-UNDERLAY SHEET should reach approx. 10 mm below the lower edge of the decking to form a drip edge. In order to keep the sheet closely following the edge of the substructure, nail it first to the splayed face of the triangular fillet and then to the vertical outside face with approx. 20 cm spacing between the nails.

5. At skirtings, chimney penetrations etc. the SUPER-UNDERLAY SHEET shall reach at least to the upper edge of the curb where it should be fastened with nails (and glue as necessary). The actual skirting is usually made with the top felt membrane (e.g. SUPER-PINTARI).

6. The flanges of collars should be glued to the top of the SUPER-UNDERLAY SHEET (Sealing Compound K-36) and nailed to the substructure as necessary.

NOTE! Shingles or the top felt membrane should also be glued to the top of the collar flange (or flashing), and the joints between the lead-through flange and the top layer should be carefully sealed using Sealing Compound.

7. At the ridge, the topmost underlay felt of the first slope should be cut along the ridge and nailed to the substructure. The underlay felt of the opposite slope should overlap the ridge by approx. 100 mm and be fastened and sealed with Sealing Compound.

WE RECOMMEND THAT THE ACTUAL TOP LAYER OF ROOFING, e.g. bitumen shingles, BE INSTALLED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER THE APPLICATION OF THE UNDERLAY.

All chimneys, ventilation flues, and other penetrations should be completed prior to installing the roofing shingles. With the SUPER UNDERLAY SHEET the installation of roofing shingles can even be done after the winter. In this case, the distribution of fixings and the weathertightness of joints must be ensured with particular care.