VENTRO INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

INSTALLING VENTRO BREATHER MEMBRANE

Before commencing work at height, a risk assessment should be in place and method statement prepared. Edge protection, netting, scaffolding and hoisting equipment are necessary to ensure the safe installation of roofing membranes

Ventro is designed to be installed printed side up and lapped to shed water out and down the slope. Tiling battens and where required counter battens, should be fixed to allow the product to drape between the rafters more than 6mm but less than 15mm (nominal 10mm) to allow any moisture to run off. The membrane should be installed horizontally starting at the eaves. Further rows of membrane should be lapped both vertically and horizontally as specified below.

- General fitting should follow guidance set out in BS5534:2014, 6.2 underlays
- To be read in conjunction with BBA Certification No. 21/5947
- Ensure any penetrations such as roof lights, chimneys and service pipes are dressed to a minimum of 100mm to the up stand and sealed with flashing tape
- Valleys and Hips must be covered with a separate 600mm wide strip of membrane
- Ventro should be returned up any abutment by 75mm from below a proprietary lead or alternative flashing
- Ventro must be lapped over the outer walling by at least 75mm at verges. Where there is a constructed overhang the product must be fixed to the outer rafter.
- Where a duo roof is to be covered overlap the membrane by 150mm from one elevation to the other. For mono roof ridges the product should be extended over the ridge by 100mm. The membrane should also be extended to protect to the ends of roof timbers.
- Ventro Breather Membrane should be supported by RHINOVENT EAVES GUARD at the eaves and draped a minimum of 150mm onto the guard. The eaves guard should be extended beyond the outer facia board so that moisture may drain into the gutter.
- RHINOVENT EAVES GUARD is obtainable from Principal Building Products.

STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE

The British standard for the installation of underlays in roofs is the British Standard for the control of Condensation in Buildings; BS 5250:2021 This is referenced in relevant sections of the Building Regulations in England and Wales (Approved Document c). Scotland (standard 3.15) and Northern Ireland (Technical Booklet c). Installation in line with BS5534:2014

It is important to note that BS5250:2021 requires that low resistance (LR) underlays be supported by third party certification, e.g. BBA, where they are to be used within an unventilated cold pitched roof.

BS 5534:2014, British Standard Code of Practice for slating and tiling for pitched roofs and vertical cladding provides guidance and recommendations for the appropriate detailing and installation of underlays and roofing components, which should be followed when installing Ventro products

The British Board of Agrément has issued an information bulletin (No. 2) relating to good site practice when using permeable roof tile underlays. This highlights:

•An underlay is not a total waterproof barrier and if used as a temporary waterproof covering, some rain penetration may occur,

•In certain conditions, particularly if there is persistent heavy rainfall combined with subsequent severe / thaw conditions, an underlay should not be exposed for more than a few days.

A full copy of this BBA Information Bulletin No. 2 – Permeable Roof Tile Underlay Guide to Good Site Practice is available from the BBA website www.bbacerts.co.uk

For CE & UKCA Accompanying documentation, please contact Principal Building Products. sales@pbpltd.co.uk

UV RESISTANCE

- Although Ventro has a high UV resistance it is specifically recommended to cover the membrane as soon as possible with permanent roof tiles.

WARM ROOF APPLICATIONS

- BS 5250:2021 states there must be an adequate flow of air through the batten space when a breather membrane is used in a warm roof application. With most roof tiles and slates these provide enough ventilation but if an airtight tile or slate is used batten space ventilators should be installed. Counter battens will not normally be needed when the membrane is laid unsupported with drapes but counter battens will be required when the membrane is fully supported on insulation.

COLD ROOF APPLICATIONS

- In order to work effectively it is important that breather membranes are laid so that the space between the membrane and roof covering allows for adequate ventilation. Tiling battens should therefore be at least 25mm thick to ensure an adequate airspace between the membrane and final roof covering to allow water vapour to disperse. Counter battens are not normally required in a non ventilated cold roof as there should be adequate airflow between roof tiles or slates. However if an unusually airtight final roof covering is used then batten space ventilators and counter battens should be used. Ref: BS 5250:2021

- The final roof covering manufacturer's advice should be sought on their products air openness when installed. In non ventilated cold roofs consideration must be given to providing a vapour control layer and vapour check plasterboards to maintain a convection tight ceiling. All penetrations will require sealing including any loft hatches. The building below the roof void should be ventilated in accordance with national building regulations and standards. Extractor fans should be used in rooms with above average humidity and all water tanks should be covered and pipes lagged in the roof void. Advice should always be sought from Local Authority Building Control on the design and installation of ventilation systems with particular regard to cold roofs.

Principal Building Products ltd, Barbot Hall Industrial Estate, Mangham Road, Rotherham. S61 4RJ. Tel: 01709728150 Web: www.pbpltd.co.uk

PrinciPal BUILDING PRODUCTS