

T-Roof YAM 2000

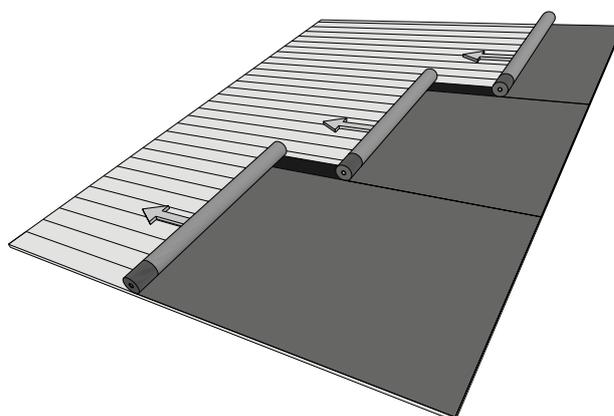
Roofing underlay

Fixing is done at the overlap, mechanically open and visible, with roofing nails dim 25 x 2.5 mm. Overlaps are made adhesive edge to adhesive edge, and for transverse joints, according to instruction no. 2. Joints, below. Consider the weather when mounting adhesive edge. Heat the rolls in a warm room if the temperature is below +10°C.

1.A Mounting

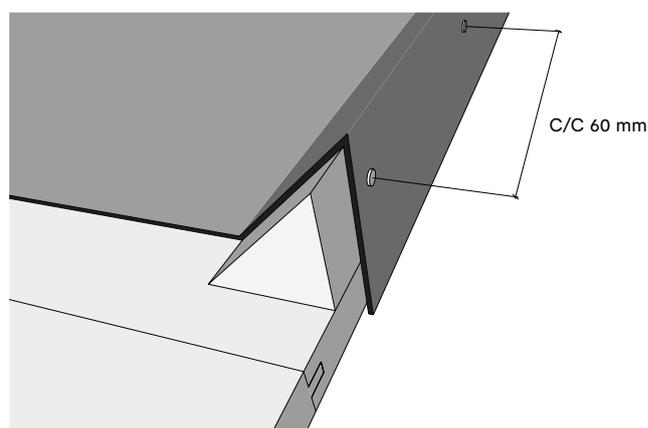
It is recommended to install the underlay in the direction of the roof slope. (For covering underneath welded waterproofing membrane, the underlay should be installed in the same direction!). Roll from right to left so that the side inside the roll is rolled out face up. It is easiest to lay the underlayment from the bottom, with overlapping at the top. The surface should be dry, even and stable, to avoid any sagging or movement. The surface layer determines the nature and the minimum slope of the underlayment. Minimum thickness of the clapboard wood panel (for non-battened underlay) is 23 mm.

Note: The space under the wooden substructure or over the insulation must be ventilated as per established practice.



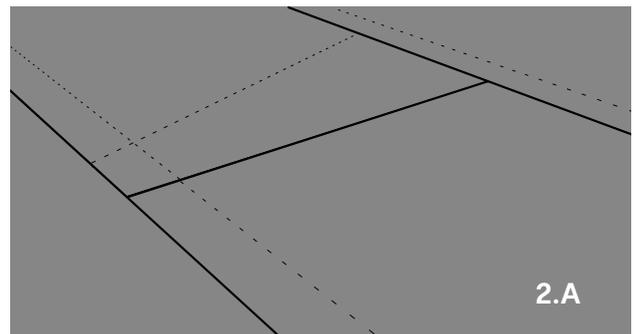
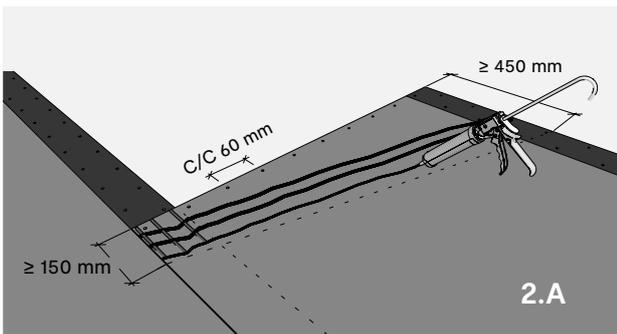
1.B Gables

The start and finish toward the gables is best done against a triangular strip that angles upward from the underlay. The roofing underlay is wound around the strip and visibly affixed on the outside.

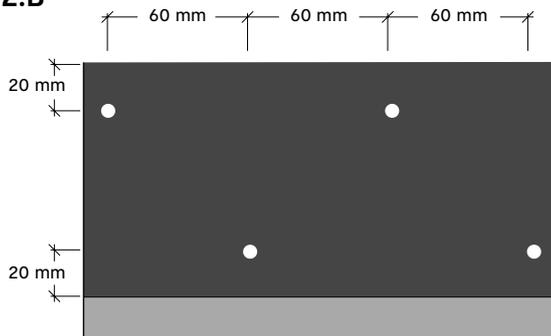


2. Joints

Roof underlayment is mechanically fastened with roofing nails min 25 x 2.5 mm (as per fig 2.B) openly and visibly (through both layers of the overlap) in the longitudinal and transverse joints. Temporarily attach the underlayment at the top (about 1 m between attachments) and adjust at the bottom. With a straight overlapping border, pull off the protective film from the overlapping edge and carefully apply pressure. Overlap should be adhesive edge to attachment film, corresponding to the recommended overlap. In the case of transverse seams, the overlapping underlayment at the lower edge must overlap by at least 150 mm and then be cut at a slant so the overlap at the upper edge is equal to the lower edge (150 mm) + 300 mm. The lower layer is attached to the edge with a mechanical fastener c-dimension 60 mm (as in fig. 2.A).

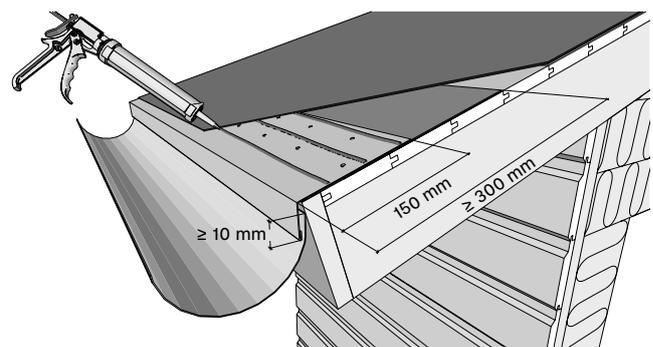


2.B



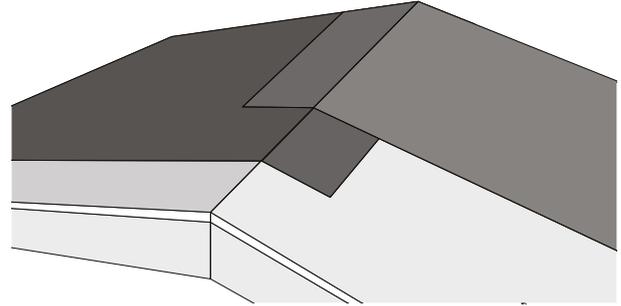
3. Eave

At the eave of the roof, attach the first layer at the lower edge to the recommended eaves lining sheet with the adhesive edge (don't forget to remove the protective film) and 3 strings of roofing felt adhesive corresponding to Sealing Compound K-36 (as in fig. 3). The termination is made a little higher (about 20 mm) so it is hidden by the protective surface in the working environment. Glue on a clean lining sheet. The eaves lining sheet should be mounted on a strip of underlay above the wooden substructure (e.g. T-Roof Multi Strip).



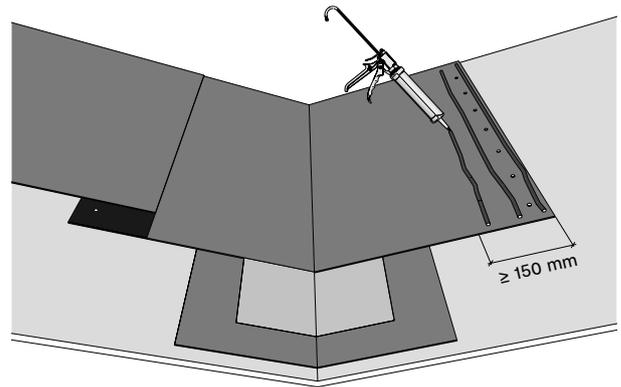
4.A Ridge

At the roof's ridge, the underlay on both sides shall overlap the opposite side by at least 150 mm. The lower layer is fixed with roofing felt nails as joint (2.B) and overlapping layer is glued down with Tätklister K-36 or equivalent (3 strings for a total width of 80 mm) and nailed as joint (2.). Open and visible! This solution is for a NON-ventilated ridge, and the roof should also be ventilated via vents in the gables or roof-mounted vents/hoods.



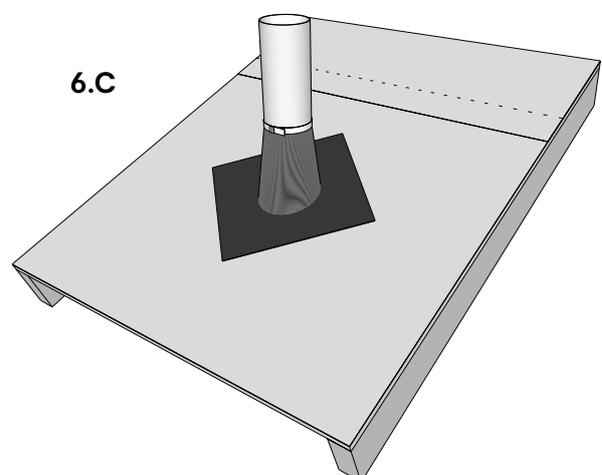
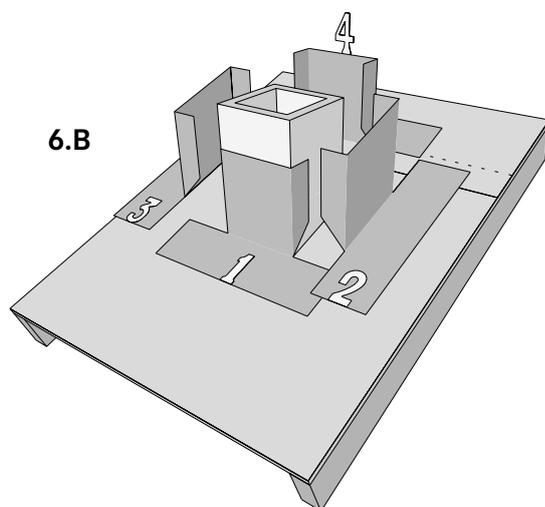
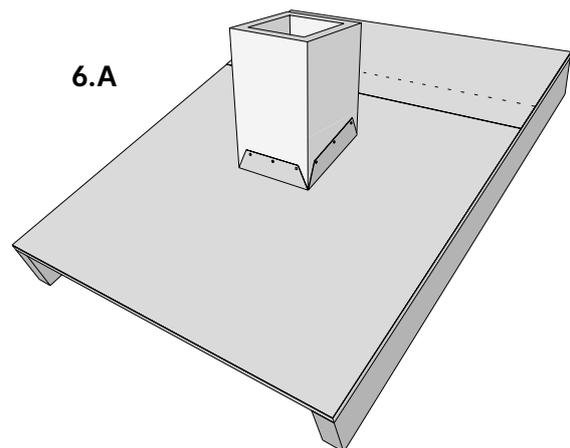
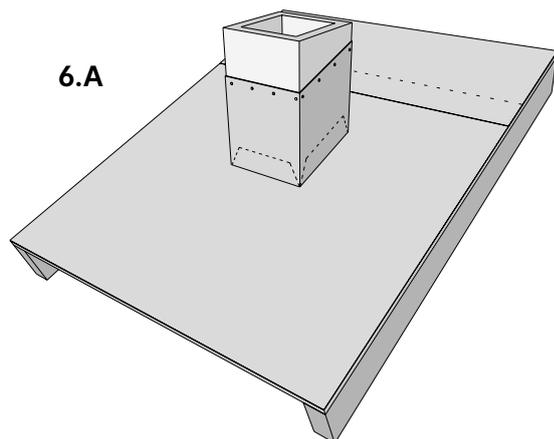
5. Roof valley

First, make sure that the valley has a stable and fixed bottom with sheet metal flashing (min 300 mm wide). The flashing must be fitted with a strip of underlay underneath. The flashing must be nailed, to mechanically hold the roof sides together. In the case of a gutter valley plate, the gutter must be accompanied by a strip of underlay board (as in fig. 5). The underlayment in the valley gutter is attached at the ridge and at the outer edges with, e.g. roofing felt nails, C dimension 150 mm. Then allow the connecting underlayments from each roof side to overlap the valley underlayment by at least 150 mm. Fixing is done with underlayment adhesive corresponding to Tätklister K-36 (three strings) and with mechanical open fixing as a joint.



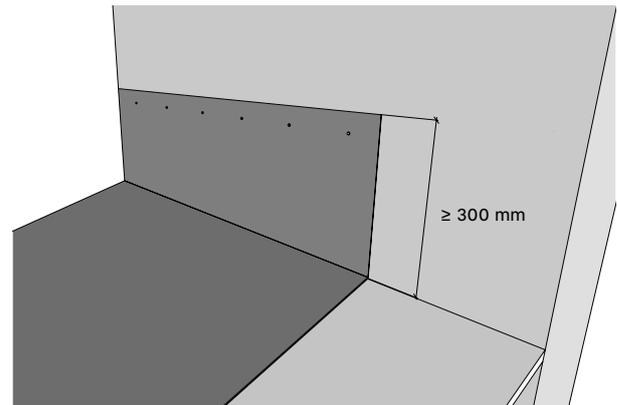
6. Pass-Through options A, B and C

- A. In the case of square penetrations (chimney, ventilation duct, etc.), the roofing underlay must be cut to size, folded up and nailed to the bottom (as in fig. 6.A). Then wrap the fold with a strip of the underlay all around with overlaps (at least 300 mm high). Fasten with nails and glue (80 mm wide or 3 strings), or nail at the bottom. Nailing is done with a c-dimension of at least 100 mm. Gluing is done with Sealing Compound K-36 adhesive or equivalent. Apply extra sealant, Sealing Compound K-36 or an equivalent sealant or resistant elastic sealing tape (Roofseal-T), to the corners.
- B. For square penetrations and lower roof pitches ($\leq 12^\circ/1:5$), higher protection and mounting with adhesive collars (as in fig. 6.B) is recommended. Cut out four sides from the underlay (overlap 150 mm), cut to size and attach the bottom one first, followed by the two sides, and finish with the rearmost side towards the ridge. Glue all edges with Sealing Compound K-36 or equivalent (80 mm wide or with 3 strings).
- C. For round penetrations such as holes for ventilation pipes, etc., use a self-adhesive T-Stos Butyl collar or solid rubber collar (as in fig. 6.C). Glue the base of the collar fully to the substructure and the underlay. For solid rubber stoppers, glue with Sealing Compound K-36 or equivalent. In case of a sanded surface and use of self-adhesive collar, the surface of the underlay must be pretreated with asphalt Primer K-80. In the case of a square foot, place one of the collar corners straight up against the ridge. The collar must be sealed at the top with a clamping ring or at least 2 turns of durable sealing tape.



7. Vertical intersection (wall)

At the intersection where the top edge of the ceiling meets the wall (as shown in fig. 7), a minimum of 300 mm must be pulled up on the wall. The underlay is pulled up under the facade and attached to the windbarrier layer with roofing felt nails c-dimension 100 mm at 30 mm from the edge.



Important

- The permanent surface determines the minimum roof pitch for the underlayment, but is always at least 1.5° (1:40).
- Pay attention to roof pitches <math><14^\circ</math> (<math><1:4</math>), where the underlay may be exposed to precipitation and/or where the roof covering is not directly connected. Coat the open and visible nail with Tätklister K-36 or an equivalent bitumen sealant.
- For windy locations (coastal), it is advisable to choose a safer underlayment, such as T-Roof YEP 2500.
- For mechanical fastening and especially use of a nail gun, make sure the nailing is done straight down and with the right pressure in the underlying surface, so that optimal weatherproofing is achieved against the base of the nail head.
- The adhesive edge provides aggressive adhesion under normal conditions! In cooler weather (<math><+10^\circ\text{C}</math>), there may sometimes be a need to improve adhesion. Use a hot air gun and heat the adhesive surfaces with care. Press the seam together carefully! In cool weather, rolls should be stored for at least 1 day in hot storage.
- Treat the surface gently and immediately repair any damage with Tätklister K-36 roofing mastic or equivalent bitumen sealant. In case of major damage, use and mount/glue a wet piece of the underlayment.
- Mechanical fixing (open and visible) must be hot-galvanised roofing nails min 25x2.5 mm!
- Always cover the surface layer (underlay, welded waterproofing membrane or shingle tiles) as soon as possible, to avoid the harmful effects of sunlight and bad weather conditions. During construction, the underlayment can be exposed to sunlight for up to a maximum of two months. At the use stage, the underlayment must be protected by the external roof covering.
- Rolls should be stored upright on a flat, dry surface and protected from sun and precipitation.
- T-Roof YAM 2000 is damp-proof, and when installed on a wooden substructure, the space underneath should be ventilated according to professional practice.