

MASTIC ASPHALT VAPOUR BARRIER

A mastic asphalt vapour barrier should be laid in one coat not less than 10mm thick on a glass fibre tissue.

SKIRTINGS AND UPSTANDS**SKIRTINGS AND UPSTANDS OTHER THAN TIMBER OR LIGHTWEIGHT CONCRETE**

On skirtings and upstands up to 300mm high the mastic asphalt should be applied in two coats to a thickness of 13mm.

On skirtings and upstands over 300mm high the mastic asphalt should be applied in three coats to a thickness of 20mm.

NOTE: Two coat work may be permissible to vertical upstands in excess of 300mm in areas not exposed to the elements such as tank rooms, mechanical services areas etc. where the appearance of the finished work is not of paramount importance.

SKIRTINGS AND UPSTANDS OF TIMBER OR LIGHTWEIGHT CONCRETE

On skirtings and upstands of timber or lightweight concrete the mastic asphalt should be applied in three coats to a thickness of 20mm, on expanded metal lathing over a separating membrane of black sheathing felt.

SKIRTINGS AND UPSTANDS ON EXPANDED METAL LATHING TO CONCRETE, BRICK OR BLOCKWORK

In certain circumstances it may be necessary to incorporate expanded metal lathing to concrete, brickwork or blockwork. In these situations the mastic asphalt should be applied in three coats to a thickness of 20mm including a separating membrane of sheathing felt, where required.

Surface protection

GENERAL

All asphalt roofing, including upstands, should be protected against static point loading and mechanical damage.

On inverted roofs, the ballast and insulation will provide protection to the mastic asphalt. The insulation and ballasting should be installed immediately on completion of the laying of the mastic asphalt or as soon as is practically possible. Care should be taken to provide adequate protection at upstands.

SAND RUBBING

On horizontal and slightly sloping surfaces, immediately after completion of laying and whilst the mastic asphalt is still warm, clean sharp sand should be rubbed evenly into the surface of the mastic asphalt with a wooden float.

roofing

SOLAR PROTECTION

Various methods of reducing solar gain may be adopted, and should follow the laying of the mastic asphalt without undue delay.

In a warm roof construction it is essential to provide efficient solar protection to the mastic asphalt which should be applied as soon as possible after the mastic asphalt has been laid.

On horizontal surfaces this should be by the application of one of the following:

- a) Stone chippings of limestone, granite, gravel, calcined flint, calcite, feldspar or similar of 10-14mm nominal size, free from dust, bedded in a suitable compound
- b) Stone aggregate of 20mm nominal size, loose laid, but secured around outlets etc.
- c) Porous concrete tiles bedded in hot bitumen
- d) Light coloured pedestrian tiles bedded in a compound in accordance with tile manufacturers' recommendations particularly when continuous foot traffic is expected
- e) Concrete paving slabs bedded in cement, sand, mortar on a loose laid isolating membrane
- f) Solar reflective paint, applied in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

On horizontal surfaces it is recommended that items a), b), c), d) or e) are used. However, if a solar reflective coating in accordance with item f) is preferred, maintenance will be necessary in accordance with the paint manufacturer's requirements.

COLD ROOF CONSTRUCTION

On a cold deck terrace/balcony roof where point loading is anticipated, a suitable tile should be laid in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Alternatively, other forms of paving may be laid in a cementitious bedding on an isolating membrane.

VERTICAL AND SLOPING SURFACES

On vertical and sloping surfaces, exposed upstands, kerbs etc. a suitable solar reflective paint may be used.

Detail considerations

GENERAL

Whilst ponding is not detrimental to the life of mastic asphalt it is generally desirable that falls are incorporated in flat roofs to assist in the discharge of rainwater and to minimise ponding.

All flat roof surfaces should be laid to cross falls and/or falls to ensure proper drainage as recommended in BS 6229:1982. Rainwater outlets should be sited at low points in the general roof area well clear of other penetrations, where possible.

roofing