

Roof and formwork membranes

General information

These installation instructions present examples and advice for the execution of roof coverings on counter and support battens, based on the roofing rules issued by the Central Association of the German Roofing Trade. If there are national requirements outside Germany, the higher-level recommendations or requirements must be taken into account when implementing these installation instructions.

When ALMO® roof membranes are installed, the information on the standard roof pitch of the covering material in the generally accepted rules of technology, standards and/or the manufacturer's information must be taken into account.

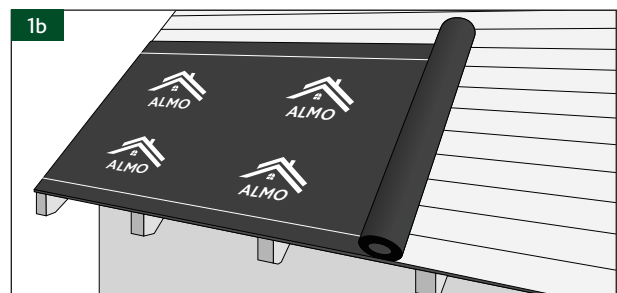
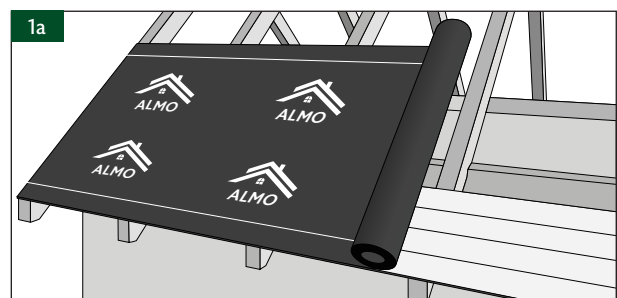
Outdoor weathering:

During the construction phase, ALMO® roof and formwork membranes are exposed to outdoor weathering and thus to UV radiation. It is important to take the product-specific outdoor weathering time into account if the outdoor weathering lasts longer than the time of the temporary covering. You can find this information on our website under the „Technical data“ category for the various membranes. It is possible that the membranes are exposed to UV radiation from light entering through windows or other objects in unfinished roof spaces, which must be avoided by suitable measures.

Temporary covering:

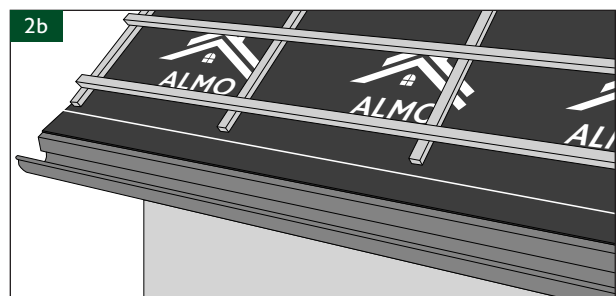
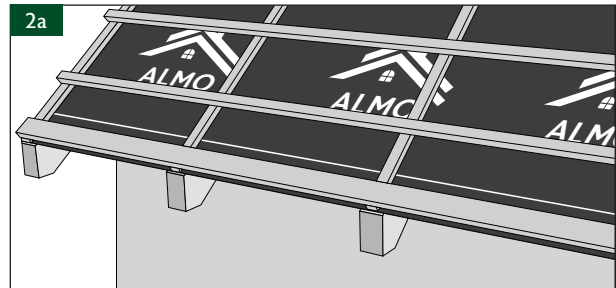
According to the regulations of the Central Association of the German Roofing Trade (ZVDH), temporary coverings are possible on roofs that are used for residential purposes and/or are thermally insulated, for example during work interruptions. It is necessary that the roof membranes can provide rain protection for the building or the components underneath for a limited time. It is possible to use all ALMO® roof membranes of classes UDB-A and UDB-B to produce temporary coverings. The temporary covering must be handcrafted to meet these requirements. For this purpose, connections are made to rising components and the fastening points of counter and support battens are protected by perforation protection to prevent water penetration. It is necessary to use ALMO® system components. It is necessary to glue the overlaps with the self-adhesive edge.

The installation of ALMO® roof membranes should begin at the lower part of the roof slope and be parallel to the eaves. The printed side is the top side and faces the installer during installation. The membrane is rolled out directly onto the rafters (*image 1a*) or onto the fully sheathed roof (*image 1b*). The membrane should protrude slightly after positioning. Avoid excessive membrane tension between individual rafters.

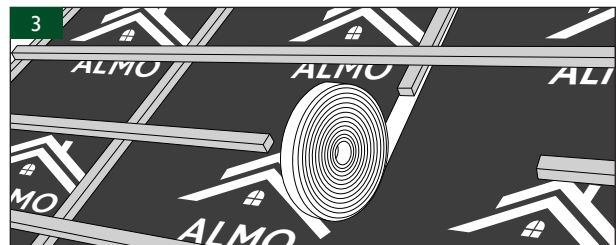


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In the eaves area, the membrane should be attached to the eaves sheet under the counter battens (*image 2a*) or to the gutter lashing above the eaves battens (*image 2b*). At the same time, water pockets and counter-slopes should be avoided. Attach the membranes to the rafters with nails or staples.



To keep the rafters waterproof and prevent water ingress, it is recommended to apply a strip of sealing tape (ALMO® Nail sealing tape ESK 60) under the counter battens on the side that will press the roof membrane against the rafters (*image 3*). Once the membrane is spread out, nail counter battens and battens. Counter battens provide a gap between the roof membrane and the battens. The total height of batten and counter batten should be in the range of approx. 7-10 cm. Make sure that the places where nails or staples go through the membrane are sealed with a strip of sealing tape (ALMO® Nail sealing tape ESK 60) and are located under counter battens.

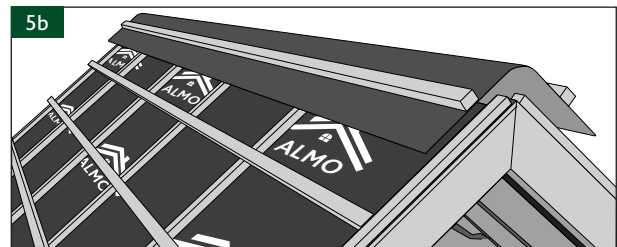
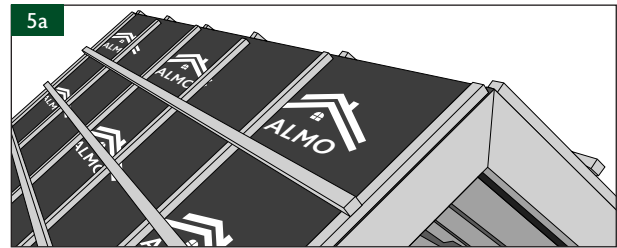


Another strip of membrane should be installed with an overlap of 10-15 cm (*image 4*). To ensure effective installation of the roof membrane, avoid drafts and keep the overlaps watertight, use the adhesive strips integrated into the membrane, which are glued together. The outside temperature must not be below +5 °C during gluing and the roof membrane and the adhesive strips must be clean and dry during processing.

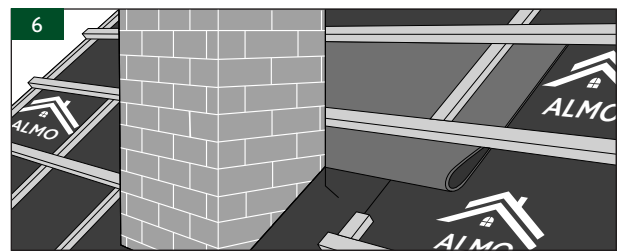


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In non-ventilated roof structures, the membrane goes over the ridge to seal it against snow and rain (*image 5a*). In ventilated roof structures, the roof covering should be approx. 5 cm from the highest point of the ridge (*image 5b*). This ventilation opening should also be secured with a strip of roof membrane attached to a counter batten so that it overlaps the membrane of the roof surface by approx. 20 cm.



For roof overhangs such as chimneys or skylights, the sheets should be cut, pulled out and sealed with ALMO Versa® Uni Tape (*image 6*). If separate strips of sheet are used, these are glued to the surface and the corners are glued. If windproofness is required, the connection to the rising component is made. A slanted foil gutter is installed above penetrating components. To create a temporary covering, connections to rising components must also be glued and secured against water running behind them.



The resulting overlaps must be glued laterally and crosswise if windproofing is required. To create a replacement covering, the strip of film from a gutter must be led under the next ridge-side height overlap and glued all the way around. This avoids cutting into the surface. The open, gaping joints in the corners are taped over to keep out the rain. The roof window in the living room is integrated into the opening that is created and fixed in place (*image 7*). If windproofing is a concern and the counter battens or the resulting frame are further away from the window, separate strips of film must be attached to the window. The resulting overlaps must be glued laterally and crosswise if windproofing is required. To create a replacement covering, the strip of film from a gutter must be led under the next ridge-side height overlap and glued all the way around. This avoids cutting into the surface.

