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Agrément Certificate

14/5147

Product Sheet 1

SIKA LIQUID PLASTICS ROOF SYSTEMS

SIKA LIQUID PLASTICS BUILT-UP ROOF SYSTEMS

This Agrément Certificate Product Sheet⁽¹⁾ relates to Sika Liquid Plastics Built-Up Roof Systems, comprising adhesives, vapour control layers (VCLs), insulation, carrier membranes and one-component, moisture-activated, reinforced aliphatic polyurethane liquid-applied roof waterproofing membranes, for use as waterproofing and insulation systems on flat and sloping roofs with limited access.

(1) Hereinafter referred to as 'Certificate'.

CERTIFICATION INCLUDES:

- factors relating to compliance with Building Regulations where applicable
- factors relating to additional non-regulatory information where applicable
- independently verified technical specification
- assessment criteria and technical investigations
- design considerations
- installation guidance
- regular surveillance of production
- formal three-yearly review.

KEY FACTORS ASSESSED

Weathertightness — the systems will resist the passage of moisture to the interior of the building (see section 6).

Thermal performance — the systems can be used to improve the thermal performance of a roof (see section 7).

Condensation risk — roofs incorporating the systems will adequately limit the risk of interstitial and surface condensation (see section 8).

Properties in relation to fire — the systems, when used in a suitable specification, can enable a roof to be unrestricted under the national Building Regulations (see section 9).

Resistance to wind uplift — the systems will enable a roof to be unrestricted under the national Building Regulations (see section 10).

Resistance to mechanical damage — the systems will accept, without damage, the limited foot traffic and loads associated with installation and maintenance (see section 11).

Durability — under normal service conditions, the systems will provide a durable waterproof covering with a service life of 15, 20, 25 or 30 years dependent on the system used (see section 13).



The BBA has awarded this Certificate to the company named above for the systems described herein. These systems have been assessed by the BBA as being fit for their intended use provided they are installed, used and maintained as set out in this Certificate.

On behalf of the British Board of Agrément

Date of Third issue: 2 May 2018

John Albon – Head of Approvals
Construction Products

Claire Curtis-Thomas
Chief Executive

Originally certificated on 13 August 2014

The BBA is a UKAS accredited certification body – Number 113.

The schedule of the current scope of accreditation for product certification is available in pdf format via the UKAS link on the BBA website at www.bbacerts.co.uk
Readers are advised to check the validity and latest issue number of this Agrément Certificate by either referring to the BBA website or contacting the BBA direct.

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Regulations

In the opinion of the BBA, Sika Liquid Plastics Built-Up Roof Systems, if installed, used and maintained in accordance with this Certificate, can satisfy or contribute to satisfying the relevant requirements of the following Building Regulations (the presence of a UK map indicates that the subject is related to the Building Regulations in the region or regions of the UK depicted):



The Building Regulations 2010 (England and Wales) (as amended)

Requirement:	B4(2)	External fire spread
Comment:		On a suitable substructure, the use of the systems can enable a roof to be unrestricted under this Requirement. See section 9 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	C2(b)	Resistance to moisture
Comment:		The systems will enable a roof to satisfy this Requirement. See section 6.1 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	C2(c)	Resistance to moisture
Comment:		The systems can contribute to enabling a roof to satisfy this Requirement. See sections 8.1 and 8.3 of this Certificate.
Requirement:	L1(a)(i)	Conservation of fuel and power
Comment:		The systems can contribute to satisfying this Requirement. See sections 7.2 and 7.3 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	7	Materials and workmanship
Comment:		The systems are acceptable. See section 13 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	26	CO₂ emission rates for new buildings
Regulation:	26A	Fabric energy efficiency rates for new dwellings (applicable to England only)
Regulation:	26A	Primary energy consumption rates for new buildings (applicable to Wales only)
Regulation:	26B	Fabric performance values for new dwellings (applicable to Wales only)
Comment:		The systems can contribute to satisfying these Regulations; however, compensating fabric/services measures may be required. See sections 7.2 and 7.3 of this Certificate.



The Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (as amended)

Regulation:	8(1)(2)	Durability, workmanship and fitness of materials
Comment:		The use of the systems satisfies the requirements of this Regulation. See sections 12 and 13 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	9	Building standards applicable to construction
Standard:	2.8	Spread from neighbouring buildings
Comment:		When applied to suitable substructures, the systems are regarded as having a low vulnerability under clause 2.8.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ of this Standard. See section 9 of this Certificate.
Standard:	3.10	Precipitation
Comment:		Use of the systems will enable a roof to satisfy the requirements of this Standard, with reference to clauses 3.10.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and 3.10.7 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ . See section 6.1 of this Certificate.
Standard:	3.15	Condensation
Comment:		The insulation can contribute to a roof satisfying this Standard, with reference to clauses 3.15.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 3.15.3 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 3.15.4 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 3.15.5 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and 3.15.6 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ . See sections 8.1 and 8.4 of this Certificate.

Standard:	6.1(b)	Carbon dioxide emissions
Standard:	6.2	Building insulation envelope
Comment:	The systems can contribute to satisfying the requirements of these Standards, with reference to clauses, or parts of, 6.1.2 ⁽²⁾ , 6.1.6 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.2.3 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.4 ⁽²⁾ , 6.2.5 ⁽²⁾ , 6.2.6 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.7 ⁽¹⁾ , 6.2.8 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.2.9 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.2.10 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.2.11 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ , 6.2.12 ⁽²⁾ and 6.2.13 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ . See sections 7.2 and 7.3 of this Certificate.	
Standard:	7.1(a)(b)	Statement of sustainability
Comment:	The systems can contribute to meeting the relevant requirements of Regulation 9, Standards 1 to 6 and therefore will contribute to a construction meeting a bronze level of sustainability as defined in this Standard. In addition, the systems can contribute to a construction meeting a higher level of sustainability as defined in this Standard, with reference to clauses 7.1.4 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ [Aspects 1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and 2 ⁽¹⁾], 7.1.6 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ [Aspects 1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and 2 ⁽¹⁾] and 7.1.7 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ [Aspect 1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾]. See sections 7.2 and 7.3 of this Certificate.	
Regulation:	12	Building standards applicable to conversions
Comment:	Comments in relation to the systems under Regulation 9, Standards 1 to 6 also apply to this Regulation, with reference to clause 0.12.1 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and Schedule 6 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ .	
	(1) Technical Handbook (Domestic).	
	(2) Technical Handbook (Non-Domestic).	



The Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012 (as amended)

Regulation:	23(a)(i)	Fitness of materials and workmanship
Comment:	(iii)(b)(i)	The systems are acceptable. See section 13 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
Regulation:	28(b)	Resistance to moisture and weather
Comment:		The systems satisfy the requirements of this Regulation. See section 6.1 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	29	Condensation
Comment:		The systems can contribute to a roof satisfying this Regulation. See section 8.1 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	36(b)	External fire spread
Comment:		On suitable substructures, the use of the systems can enable a roof to be unrestricted under the requirements of this Regulation. See section 9 of this Certificate.
Regulation:	39(a)(i)	Conservation measures
Regulation:	40(2)	Target carbon dioxide Emissions Rate
Comment:		The systems can satisfy or contribute to satisfying these Regulations. See sections 7.2 and 7.3 of this Certificate.

Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015

Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2016

Information in this Certificate may assist the client, designer (including Principal Designer) and contractor (including Principal Contractor) to address their obligations under these Regulations.

See sections: 1 *Description* (1.4 and 1.5) and 3 *Delivery and site handling* (3.1, 3.2 and 3.7) of this Certificate.

Additional Information

NHBC Standards 2018

In the opinion of the BBA, Sika Liquid Plastics Built-Up Roof Systems, if installed, used and maintained in accordance with this Certificate, can satisfy or contribute to satisfying the relevant requirements in relation to *NHBC Standards*, Chapter 7.1 *Flat roofs and balconies*.

Registered office

The registered office of the Certificate holder is Sika Ltd, Watchmead, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire AL7 1BQ (registered in England – 226822).

Technical Specification

1 Description

1.1 Sika Liquid Plastics Built-Up Roof Systems comprise:

- Decothane Ultra — a single-component, liquid-applied, moisture-activated, aliphatic polyurethane membrane (the subject of BBA Certificate 14/5158 and ETA 15/0331) used to produce the Decothane Ultra 15, 20 and 25 year systems (see Table 6)
- Decothane Base Coat and Top Coat — single-component, liquid-applied, moisture-activated, aliphatic polyurethane membranes (the subject of BBA Certificate 92/2803 and ETA 03/0052) used to produce the Decothane Omega, Decothane Gamma 20 and Decothane Delta 25 systems (see Table 6)
- Sikalastic -625 — a single-component, liquid-applied, moisture-activated, aliphatic polyurethane membrane (the subject of BBA Certificate 16/5294 and ETA 13/0788) used to produce the Sikalastic -625 20 year system
- Sika Reemat Premium Reinforcing Mat — a non-woven glassfibre reinforcing mat, for use as a reinforcement embedded in the urethane while still wet, and available for use in strips to cover individual cracks, joints or details
- Decotherm — a polyisocyanurate foam insulation board with glassfibre facing on both sides
- Sika-approved carrier membranes — multi-layer, self-adhesive membranes with a minimum thickness of 0.6 mm, for use over the insulation and beneath the system
- Sika-approved VCLs and other ancillaries such as S-Vap Jointing Tapes. VCLs include S-Vap 5000E SA and S-Vap 7000E DP for adhered systems, and S-Vap 500E for mechanically fixed systems
- Decostik SP — a humidity-hardening, one-pack polyurethane adhesive to bond insulation boards to existing waterproofing and Sika-approved VCLs
- Decostik Foaming Adhesive — a solvent-free, two-part, liquid-applied urethane adhesive to bond insulation boards on existing waterproofing
- Sika C-250 Spray — a moisture-curing PU based spray insulation adhesive in a pressurised canister system
- Sika Mechanical Fastenings — for use in fastening the insulation boards
- Sika Bonding Primer — a two-part primer for the preparation of porous substrates
- Sikalastic Metal Primer — a two-part primer for the treatment of previously untreated metal surfaces and spot priming of areas of corroded metal after preparation
- Primer 600/Primer 610 Spray — for use in preparing substrates prior to installation of the self-adhesive membranes
- SKID-INHIBITING Grit or Deco-Mineralised Grit — to provide a skid-inhibiting finish to the coating.

1.2 The waterproofing components of the systems have the nominal characteristics given in Table 1.

Table 1 Nominal characteristics of liquid-applied components

Characteristic (unit)	Decothane Ultra	Decothane Top Coat	Decothane Base Coat	Sikalastic -625
Drying time at 22°C/52% RH (hours) touch time through cure	1.00 12.00	2.00 5.00	2.75 5.00	6.00 18.00
Standard colours	White, Cloud Grey, Shale Grey and Slate Grey	White, Dove Grey, Shale Grey and Slate Grey	Red	Pebble Grey, Cement Grey, Light Grey, Slate Grey and White

1.3 The levels of Use Categories in accordance with ETAG 005 : 2000, Parts 1 and 6, from ETAs 03/0052, 13/0788 and 14/0331 are given in Table 2.

Table 2 Levels of Use Categories

Use categories	Decothane Ultra 15	Decothane Omega 15	Sikalastic -625	Decothane Gamma 20	Decothane Ultra 20	Decothane Delta 25	Decothane Ultra 25
ETA	14/0331	03/0052	13/0788	03/0052	14/331	03/0052	14/331
External fire performance	B _{ROOF} (t1) B _{ROOF} (t4)	B _{ROOF} (t1) B _{ROOF} (t2) B _{ROOF} (t3) B _{ROOF} (t4)	B _{ROOF} (t1) B _{ROOF} (t4)	B _{ROOF} (t1) B _{ROOF} (t2) B _{ROOF} (t3)	B _{ROOF} (t1) B _{ROOF} (t2) B _{ROOF} (t3)	B _{ROOF} (t1)	B _{ROOF} (t1) B _{ROOF} (t4)
Reaction to fire	Euroclass E	Euroclass E	Euroclass E	Euroclass E	Euroclass E	Euroclass E	Euroclass E
Categorisation by working life	W2 (10 years)	W3 (25 years)	W3 (25 years)	W3 (25 years)	W3 (25 years)	W3 (25 years)	W3 (25 years)
Categorisation by climatic zone	M (moderate) S (severe)	M (moderate) S (severe)	M (moderate)	M (moderate) S (severe)	M (moderate) S (severe)	M (moderate) S (severe)	M (moderate) S (severe)
Categorisation by imposed loads							
most compressible substrate	P2	P4	P3	P4	P3	P4	P3
least compressible substrate	P4	P4	P3	P4	P4	P4	P4
Categorisation by roof slope	S1 (<5%) to S4 (>30%)	S1 (<5%) to S4 (>30%)	S1 (<5%) to S4 (>30%)	S1 (<5%) to S4 (>30%)	S1 (<5%) to S4 (>30%)	S1 (<5%) to S4 (>30%)	S1 (<5%) to S4 (>30%)
Categorisation by surface temperature							
lowest	TL3 (-20°C)	TL3 (-20°C)	TL3 (-20°C)	TL3 (-20°C)	TL3 (-20°C)	TL3 (-20°C)	TL4 (-20°C)
highest	TH4 (90°C)	TH4 (90°C)	TH3 (80°C)	TH4 (90°C)	TH4 (90°C)	TH4 (90°C)	TH4 (90°C)

1.4 The VCLs are supplied in rolls and are manufactured with the nominal characteristics given in Table 3.

Table 3 Nominal characteristics of VCLs

Nominal characteristic (unit)	S-Vap 500E	S-Vap 5000E SA	S-Vap 7000E DP
Thickness (mm)	0.15	0.60	0.60
Width (m)	5.00	1.38	1.08
Length (m)	25	30	30
Mass per unit area ($\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$)	0.15	0.60	0.60
Equivalent air layer thickness S_d (m)	100	>1800	>1500
Tensile strength (N per 50 mm^{-1})			
longitudinal	≥ 130	≥ 440	≥ 800
transverse	≥ 130	≥ 440	≥ 800
Nail tear (N)			
longitudinal	≥ 60	≥ 100	≥ 100
transverse	≥ 60	≥ 100	≥ 100

1.5 Decotherm is a flat or tapered polyisocyanurate foam insulation board with a glassfibre facing on both sides. It has the nominal characteristics of:

Length (mm)	1200
Width (mm)	600
Thickness (mm)	30 to 160 (in 5 mm increments)
Core density ($\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$)	30
Compressive stress at 10% deformation	CS (10\Y) 150
Thermal conductivity - 90/90 values ($\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$)	
≤ 80 mm thickness	0.026
80 mm to <120 mm thickness	0.025
≥ 120 mm	0.024.

1.6 Decotrim Roof Trims are a range of factory-fabricated ancillary items, outside the scope of the Certificate, for use in conjunction with the systems. They are available as follows:

- edge trim A
- edge trim B
- edge trim C
- drip trim D
- drip trim E
- edge trim E
- drip trim F
- edge trim F
- internal corner trim
- external corner trim
- counter flashing
- termination bar.

2 Manufacture

2.1 The liquid components of the systems are manufactured by batch-blending processes.

2.2 The insulation boards are manufactured by injecting raw materials onto a glassfibre facer on a conveyor belt. The exothermic reaction expands the foam, which consequently comes into contact with the other glassfibre facer. An automated process cures and cuts the product to the required size.

2.3 As part of the assessment and ongoing surveillance of product quality, the BBA has:

- agreed with the manufacturer the quality control procedures and product testing to be undertaken
- assessed and agreed the quality control operated over batches of incoming materials
- monitored the production process and verified that it is in accordance with the documented process
- evaluated the process for management of nonconformities

- checked that equipment has been properly tested and calibrated
- undertaken to carry out the above measures on a regular basis through a surveillance process, to verify that the specifications and quality control operated by the manufacturer are being maintained.

2.4 The management system of Sika Liquid Plastics, which produces the waterproofing component of the systems, has been assessed and registered as meeting the requirements of BS EN ISO 9001 : 2008 and BS EN ISO 14001 : 2004 by BSI (Certificates FM 588020 and EMS 588023 respectively).

3 Delivery and site handling

3.1 The liquid waterproofing components are delivered to site in 15 litre tins bearing the product's name, batch number and the BBA logo incorporating the number of this Certificate.

3.2 The liquid waterproofing components, adhesives and primers should be stored in a dry, shaded area, above freezing point and away from ignition sources. Storage temperatures of between 10°C and 25°C will give the products a shelf-life of 9 months; at higher temperatures, the shelf-life will reduce progressively. Once opened, tins should be used within two or three days.

3.3 Decotherm boards are delivered to site in packs shrink-wrapped in polythene. Each pack carries a label bearing the Certificate holder's name and the BBA logo incorporating the number of this Certificate.

3.4 The boards must be stored flat, off the ground on a clean, dry, level surface, under cover out of direct sunlight and not in areas subject to elevated temperatures.

3.5 In elevated temperatures there may be a risk of bowing caused by a thermal gradient across the board.

3.6 The VCLs and carrier membrane are delivered to site as rolls in paper wrappings, bearing the product name, Certificate holder's name and the BBA logo incorporating the number of this Certificate.

3.7 The Certificate holder has taken the responsibility of classifying and labelling the systems components under the *CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272 / 2008 on the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures*. Users must refer to the relevant Safety Data Sheet(s).

Assessment and Technical Investigations

The following is a summary of the assessment and technical investigations carried out on Sika Liquid Plastics Built-Up Roof Systems.

Design Considerations

4 Use

4.1 Sika Liquid Plastics Built-Up Roof Systems are satisfactory for use as liquid-applied waterproofing and bonded insulation systems on flat and sloping roofs with limited access.

4.2 The systems are suitable for use on decks and substrates of concrete, steel, timber, plywood, woodwool slab, bituminous membranes, asphalt and some approved single ply membranes.

4.3 Limited access roofs are defined for the purposes of this Certificate as those subjected only to pedestrian traffic for maintenance of the roof covering, cleaning of gutters, etc. Where traffic in excess of this is envisaged, special precautions, such as additional protection to the membrane, must be taken, for example carborundum grit or a skid-inhibiting finish incorporated into an additional bond coat.

4.4 Flat roofs are defined for the purpose of this Certificate as those having a minimum finished fall of 1:80. Pitched roofs are defined as those having falls in excess of 1:6.

4.5 When designing flat roofs, twice the minimum finished fall should be assumed unless a detailed analysis of the roof is available, including overall and local deflection, direction of falls, etc.

4.6 Decks to which the systems are to be applied must comply with the relevant requirements of BS 6229 : 2003, BS 8217 : 2005 and, where appropriate, *NHBC Standards 2017*, Chapter 7.1.

5 Practicability of installation

Installation of the systems must only be carried out by specialist roofing contractors trained and approved by the Certificate holder.

6 Weathertightness



6.1 The systems will adequately resist the passage of moisture to the inside of the building and so satisfy or comply with the relevant requirements of the national Building Regulations.

6.2 The systems are impervious to water and, when used as described in this Certificate, will give a weathertight roofing capable of accepting minor movement without damage.

6.3 To achieve a weathertight coating it is essential that the application rate is as quoted in the Certificate holder's literature for the relevant system.

7 Thermal performance

7.1 Calculations of thermal transmittance (U value) must be carried out in accordance with BS EN ISO 6946 : 2017 and BRE Report BR 443 : 2006, using the declared thermal conductivity ($\lambda_{90/90}$ value) of the insulation components shown in Table 4.

Table 4 Insulation declared thermal conductivity ($\lambda_{90/90}$ value)

Insulation thickness (mm)	Thermal conductivity — $\lambda_{90/90}$ values ($W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$)
≤80 mm thickness	0.026
80 mm to <120 mm thickness	0.025
≥120 mm	0.024



7.2 The U value of a completed roof will depend on the thickness of the insulation used and the insulating value of other roof components/layers. Example U values for a roof incorporating the systems are shown in Table 5.

Table 5 Example U values (insulation bonded and mechanically fastened)

U value requirement ($W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot K^{-1}$)	Insulation thickness requirement (mm) ⁽¹⁾					
	Concrete ⁽²⁾		Timber ⁽³⁾		Metal ⁽⁴⁾	
	Bonded	Mechanically ⁽⁵⁾ fastened	Bonded	Mechanically ⁽⁵⁾ fastened	Bonded	Mechanically ⁽⁵⁾ fastened
0.13	— ⁽⁶⁾	— ⁽⁶⁾	— ⁽⁶⁾	— ⁽⁶⁾	— ⁽⁶⁾	— ⁽⁶⁾
0.15	150	— ⁽⁶⁾	145	— ⁽⁶⁾	155	— ⁽⁶⁾
0.16	140	— ⁽⁶⁾	135	155	145	— ⁽⁶⁾
0.18	125	145	120	140	125	150
0.20	115	130	110	125	120	135
0.25	95	105	85	100	95	110

(1) Nearest available thickness.

(2) 150 mm concrete deck — 1.33 $W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$, VCL, insulation and a waterproofing system.

(3) 12.5 mm plasterboard, 150 mm timber joists (12.5%)/air cavity (87.5%), 18 mm plywood decking, VCL, insulation and a waterproofing system.

(4) Metal deck, VCL, insulation and a waterproofing system.

(5) Includes 5.55 galvanized steel insulation fixings per m^2 , with a 4.8 mm cross-sectional diameter.

(6) For improved thermal/carbon emission performance, additional insulation thicknesses may be considered.



7.3 The systems can contribute to maintaining continuity of thermal insulation at junctions between elements and openings. Detailed guidance for other junctions and on limiting heat loss by air infiltration can be found in the documents supporting the national Building Regulations.

8 Condensation risk



8.1 Roofs incorporating either S-Vap 500E, S-Vap 5000E SA or S-Vap 7000E DP will adequately limit the risk of interstitial condensation when they are designed and constructed in accordance with BS 5250 : 2011, Appendices D and H. Additional guidance is available in BRE Report BR 262 : 2002.

Interstitial condensation

8.2 For the purposes of assessing the risk of interstitial condensation, the Decotherm boards' insulation core vapour resistivity may be taken as approximately $300 \text{ MN}\cdot\text{s}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}$. The vapour resistance of the glass tissue may be taken as $3 \text{ MN}\cdot\text{s}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ ($S_d = 0.6 \text{ m}$).

Surface condensation



8.3 Roofs will adequately limit the risk of surface condensation when the thermal transmittance (U value) does not exceed $0.35 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ at any point and the junctions with other elements are designed in accordance with section 7.3.



8.4 Roofs will adequately limit the risk of surface condensation when the thermal transmittance (U value) does not exceed $1.2 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ at any point. Guidance may be obtained from BS 5250 : 2011, Appendix H, and BRE Report BR 262 : 2002.

9 Properties in relation to fire



9.1 When tested in accordance with ENV 1187 : 2002, Test 4, and classified to BS EN 13501-5 : 2005, the following systems achieved a $B_{\text{ROOF}}(t_4)$ classification:

- an 18 mm thick plywood substrate, S-Vap 5000E SA, an 80 mm thick Decotherm board bonded with Decostik SP, Primer 600, Carrier Membrane SA and the Gamma 20 System
- a primed 12 mm plywood substrate, a VCL, an 80 mm thick, glass-faced, polyurethane insulation board bonded with a polyurethane adhesive and primed on the upper face, a self-adhesive carrier membrane, a base coat of Sikalastic -625 at an application rate of $1.0 \text{ l}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$, a layer of Sika Reemat Premium Reinforcing Mat and a topcoat of Sikalastic -625 at an application rate of $1.0 \text{ l}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$
- an 18 mm plywood substrate, S-vap 5000E SA VCL, an 80 mm thick PIR insulation board adhered using polyurethane adhesive, a layer of Primer 600, Carrier Membrane SA, a first coat of Decothane Ultra applied at $1.0 \text{ l}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ reinforced with Sika Reemat Premium Reinforcing Mat and a topcoat of Decothane Ultra applied at $0.5 \text{ l}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$
- an 18 mm plywood substrate, S-vap 5000E SA, an 80 mm thick PIR insulation board adhered using polyurethane adhesive, a layer of Primer 600, Carrier Membrane SA, a first coat of Decothane Ultra applied at $1.0 \text{ l}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ reinforced with Sika Reemat Premium Reinforcing Mat, and a topcoat of Decothane Ultra applied in two coats at $0.7 \text{ l}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$.

9.2 The designation of other specifications, for example when used on combustible substrates, should be confirmed by:

England and Wales — test or assessment in accordance with Approved Document B, Appendix A, Clause 1

Scotland — test to conform to Mandatory Standard 2.8, clause 2.8.1⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

(1) Technical Handbook (Domestic).

(2) Technical Handbook (Non-Domestic).

Northern Ireland — test or assessment by a UKAS-accredited laboratory, or an independent consultant with appropriate experience.

10 Resistance to wind uplift

10.1 The adhesion of the bonded systems to the decking is sufficient to resist the effects of wind suction likely to occur in practice.

10.2 The resistance to wind uplift for mechanically fastened insulation boards is provided by the fasteners passing through the board and VCL into the substrate. The number and position of the fixings will depend on a number of factors including:

- wind uplift forces to be restrained
- pull-out strength of the fasteners
- appropriate calculation of safety factors.

10.3 The wind uplift forces for a specific building are calculated in accordance with BS EN 1991-1-4 : 2005 and its UK National Annex. Sika Limited provides a wind calculation service.

11 Resistance to mechanical damage

The systems can accept, without damage, the limited foot traffic and light concentrated loads associated with installation and maintenance. However, reasonable care should be taken to avoid puncture by sharp objects or concentrated loads. The surface of the systems should be protected from heavy or frequent traffic.

12 Maintenance



Checks should be carried out periodically in line with normal maintenance practice, and repairs undertaken as required (see section 16).

13 Durability



The following initial life expectancies for the systems will be achieved:

- at least 15 years where the Decothane Omega 15 or Decothane Ultra 15 Roof Coating System is incorporated
- at least 20 years where the Sikalastic -625, Decothane Gamma 20 or Decothane Ultra 20 System is incorporated
- at least 25 years where the Decothane Ultra 20 System is incorporated
- at least 30 years where the Decothane Delta 25 or Decothane Ultra 25 Roof Coating System is incorporated.

Installation

14 General

14.1 Installation of Sika Liquid Plastics Built-Up Roof Systems must be carried out only by specialist roofing contractors trained and approved by the Certificate holder.

14.2 When carrying out the application of the waterproofing layer, the polyurethane component must be at a temperature of, or greater than, 10°C for airless spray applications. All products must be applied when the air and substrate temperatures are greater than 3°C and the surface being treated is at least 3°C above the dew point. Special precautions may be necessary when temperatures exceed 35°C, as shown in the Certificate holder's Product Data Sheets.

14.3 Detailing (eg at upstands) should be carried out in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions.

14.4 Adhesion will depend on the condition and cleanness of the substrate, which must be visibly dry, sound and free from loose materials or contamination (eg moss or algae).

14.5 When installing the self-adhesive membranes or Decostik SP, Decostik Foaming Adhesive or Sika C-250 Spray (if required), substrates are prepared using Primer 600 at a coverage rate of 150 to 500 g·m⁻² (0.18 to 0.6 litres per m²) depending on the roughness and absorbency of the substrate.

14.6 Insulation boards can be cut to fit around projections through the roof, using either a sharp knife or a fine-toothed saw.

15 Procedure

Bonded insulation

15.1 The minimum substrate and ambient temperature for application of the adhered systems is 5°C.

15.2 A Sika-approved self-adhesive VCL, where required, is bonded to the substrate by removing the release film on the bottom face to expose the self-adhesive coating and pressing the membrane onto the primed substrate, ensuring full contact.

15.3 The VCL must be applied with side and end laps of 75 mm. All laps must be fully sealed.

15.4 Decotherm boards are adhered to the VCL using Decostik SP or Sika C-250 Spray. The adhesive is applied in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions.

15.5 The area of application of the adhesive must not be more than can be covered by the insulation boards in three minutes. The insulation boards must be laid and pressed into the adhesive beads before skin formation on the adhesive. Regular checks are made to ensure that the adhesive ridges are squeezed flat by lifting the leading edge of the insulation.

Mechanically fastened insulation

15.6 S-Vap 500E, where required, is loose-laid over the substrate with 80 mm overlaps and sealed with a suitable tape in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions. On metal decks the lap area must be fully supported to allow the correct bonding pressure for the tape.

15.7 Decotherm boards are mechanically fastened in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions.

Waterproofing

15.8 The insulation boards must be properly installed, without steps at joints, with the board surface clean, dry and free from oil, dust and grease. Prior to the application of a Sika-approved carrier membrane, the boards are primed using Primer 600 at an approximate coverage rate of 150 g·m⁻² (0.18 litres per m²).

15.9 The carrier membrane is bonded to the substrate by removing the release film on the bottom face to expose the self-adhesive coating and pressing the membrane onto the primed substrate, ensuring full contact.

15.10 The membrane must be applied with side laps of 75 mm and end laps of 150 mm. All laps must be fully sealed.

15.11 The membrane must be in good condition, clean and dry prior to application of the liquid-applied component. Any blisters in the membrane caused by trapped air must be cut and resealed immediately prior to the application of the base coat.

15.12 Application of the liquid-applied waterproofing can be by brush, roller or spray. Brush application is normally used only for small roof areas and embedding the Sika Reemat Premium Reinforcing Mat into the waterproofing.

15.13 The following normal limitations apply to the application of the waterproofing:

- application must not take place when the relative humidity is in excess of 95%, or in fog. The temperature/humidity should be such that there is no risk of surface condensation occurring before or during application
- air and substrate temperatures must be in excess of 3°C
- the liquid components must be conditioned at a temperature of 10°C or greater, for use in airless spray applications
- the wind speed should be such that it does not interfere with the application or cause overspray. No attempt to spray should be made if the wind speed exceeds 6.7 m·s⁻¹ (15 mph), unless precautions such as the use of wind barriers are taken.

15.14 Only areas that can be coated to the full thickness before weather changes occur should be attempted.

15.15 Details and upstands should be treated in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions.

15.16 The liquid-applied waterproofing systems are applied to the coverage rates given in Table 6.

Table 6 Waterproofing build-up and coverage rates (litres per m²)

System	Layer	Coverage rates (litres per m ²) ⁽¹⁾
Decothane Ultra 15	First	1.25
	Reinforcement	—
	Second	0.50
Decothane Omega 15	First (Decothane Base Coat)	1.00
	Reinforcement	—
	Second (Decothane Top Coat)	0.75
Sikalastic -625	First	1.00
	Reinforcement	—
	Second	1.00
Decothane Gamma 20	First (Decothane Base Coat)	1.00
	Reinforcement	—
	Second (Decothane Top Coat)	1.00
Decothane Ultra 20	First	1.25
	Reinforcement	—
	Second	0.75
Decothane Delta 25	First (Decothane Base Coat)	1.00
	Reinforcement	—
	Second (Decothane Top Coat)	0.75
	Third layer (Decothane Top Coat)	1.00
Decothane Ultra 25	First	1.50
	Reinforcement	—
	Second	1.00

(1) The stated coverage rates are for smooth substrates only.

15.17 Random tests should be carried out on the finished coating surface by cutting out small areas to measure finished cured thickness. Test areas should be repaired after the sample is taken (see section 16).

16 Repair

The repair of minor damage to the waterproofing layer can be achieved effectively by clearing back to unweathered material and re-coating the damaged area with the appropriate application rates for the system used.

Technical Investigations

17 Tests

17.1 Tests were conducted on liquid-applied waterproofing systems and the results assessed to determine:

- ash content
- moisture absorption
- water vapour transmission

- resistance to water penetration
- tensile strength and control
- low temperature flexibility
- nail tear
- tensile bond strength
- static indentation at 23°C and elevated temperatures
- dynamic indentation at 23°C and low temperatures
- resistance to fatigue
- UV ageing followed by tensile strength and dynamic indentation
- heat ageing followed by tensile strength and fatigue cycling
- water exposure followed by tensile bond strength and static indentation.

17.2 Infra-red characterisation was carried out for reference purposes on the liquid components of the systems.

17.3 Tests were conducted on S-Vap 5000E SA and the results assessed to determine:

- water vapour transmission
- watertightness
- peel strength
- tensile bond strength, control and heat-aged.

17.4 Tests were conducted on Decotherm and the results assessed to determine:

- density
- compressive strength at 10% compression
- dimensional stability with temperature
- dimensional accuracy
- thermal conductivity (control and aged)
- water vapour resistance/resistivity
- condensation risk
- resistance to loading (free span).

17.5 Wind uplift testing was carried out on bonded and mechanically fastened insulation specifications.

18 Investigations

18.1 The manufacturing process was evaluated, including the methods adopted for quality control, and details were obtained of the quality and composition of the materials used.

18.2 An assessment of the fire performance of the systems was carried out.

18.3 Performance of the waterproofing systems in use was assessed by a questionnaire survey to installers and specifiers.

18.4 U-value calculations have been carried out on Decotherm insulation.

18.5 Wind uplift data for Sika C-250 Spray were assessed.

Bibliography

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- ETAG 005 : 2000 Part 1 *Liquid applied roof waterproofing kits — General*
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19 Conditions

19.1 This Certificate:

- relates only to the product/system that is named and described on the front page
- is issued only to the company, firm, organisation or person named on the front page – no other company, firm, organisation or person may hold claim that this Certificate has been issued to them
- is valid only within the UK
- has to be read, considered and used as a whole document – it may be misleading and will be incomplete to be selective
- is copyright of the BBA
- is subject to English Law.

19.2 Publications, documents, specifications, legislation, regulations, standards and the like referenced in this Certificate are those that were current and/or deemed relevant by the BBA at the date of issue or reissue of this Certificate.

19.3 This Certificate will remain valid for an unlimited period provided that the product/system and its manufacture and/or fabrication, including all related and relevant parts and processes thereof:

- are maintained at or above the levels which have been assessed and found to be satisfactory by the BBA
- continue to be checked as and when deemed appropriate by the BBA under arrangements that it will determine
- are reviewed by the BBA as and when it considers appropriate.

19.4 The BBA has used due skill, care and diligence in preparing this Certificate, but no warranty is provided.

19.5 In issuing this Certificate the BBA is not responsible and is excluded from any liability to any company, firm, organisation or person, for any matters arising directly or indirectly from:

- the presence or absence of any patent, intellectual property or similar rights subsisting in the product/system or any other product/system
- the right of the Certificate holder to manufacture, supply, install, maintain or market the product/system
- actual installations of the product/system, including their nature, design, methods, performance, workmanship and maintenance
- any works and constructions in which the product/system is installed, including their nature, design, methods, performance, workmanship and maintenance
- any loss or damage, including personal injury, howsoever caused by the product/system, including its manufacture, supply, installation, use, maintenance and removal
- any claims by the manufacturer relating to CE marking.

19.6 Any information relating to the manufacture, supply, installation, use, maintenance and removal of this product/system which is contained or referred to in this Certificate is the minimum required to be met when the product/system is manufactured, supplied, installed, used, maintained and removed. It does not purport in any way to restate the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974, or of any other statutory, common law or other duty which may exist at the date of issue or reissue of this Certificate; nor is conformity with such information to be taken as satisfying the requirements of the 1974 Act or of any statutory, common law or other duty of care.