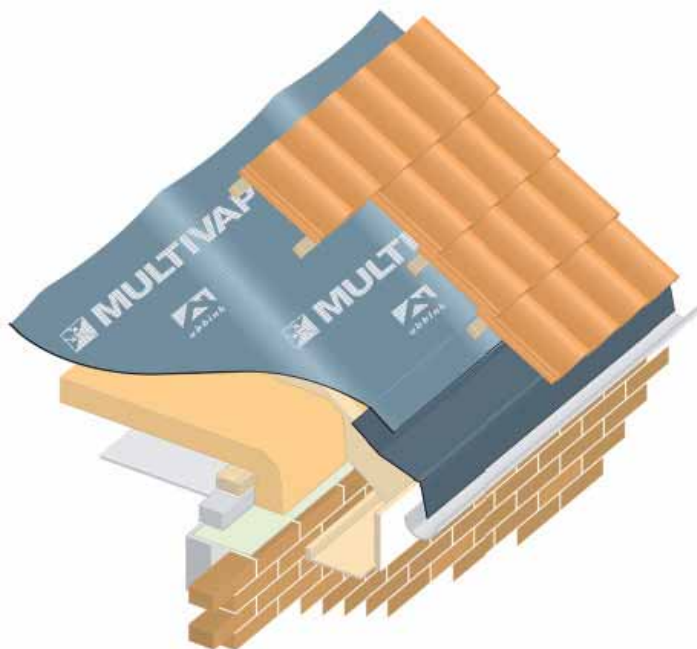


Purchase this product from www.nbs-home.co.uk



Multivap Breathable Roof Tile Underlay is a composite structure, manufactured via lamination of a water vapour permeable film between two layers of non-woven polypropylene, spun bond to form a flexible, vapour permeable, roof tile or slate underlay for unsupported and fully supported specifications.

Roofs should be constructed in accordance with the relevant Clauses of BS 5534:2003.4

The product will resist the passage of water, wind-blown snow and dust into the interior of a building, under all conditions to be found in a roof constructed in accordance with the relevant Clauses of BS 5534:2003.

Multivap resists penetration of liquid water and consequently may be used as temporary waterproofing prior to the installation of slates or tiles. The period of such use should, however, be kept to a minimum.

Multivap – Breathable roof tile underlay 1m x 45m rolls offered by nbs

Type	Breathability grams per m ² /24hrs	HOW*	Thickness	Weight	Weight per roll kg	Colour*** Upper surface	BBA Certificate Number
250	1960	5.27	0.6	90	4.05	Mid Grey	09/4706
300	1388	3.00	0.5	125	5.63	Mid Grey	03/4064

Multivap – Breathable roof tile underlay 1.5m x 50m rolls offered by nbs

250	1960	5.27	0.6	90	6.75	Mid Grey	09/4706
300	1388	3.00	0.5	125	9.38	Mid Grey	03/4064
400HD**	1388	5.89	0.6	165	12.38	Light Grey	06/4337

* HOW = Head Of Water **HD = Heavy Duty *** The lower unprinted surface is White.

General Specification

Tests indicate that Multivap will resist the passage of water, wind-blown snow and dust into the interior of a building, under all conditions to be found in a roof constructed in accordance with the relevant Clauses of BS 5534 : 2003.

The product resists penetration of liquid water and consequently may be used as temporary waterproofing prior to the installation of slates or tiles. The period of such use should, however, be kept to a minimum. Advice should be sought from the Certificate holder, see section 16, Table for Physical properties—general.6 Risk of condensation6.1 For design purposes, the product's water vapour resistance may be taken as not more than 0.25MNsg-1 and for roofs designed in accordance with BS5534 : 2003 or BS 5250 : 2002, Section 8.4, it may be regarded as a Type LR membrane.

In common with all roofs, care must be taken in the overall design and installation to minimise the risk of water vapour coming into contact with cold parts of the construction. Factors to be considered and minimised include, moisture diffusion through the ceiling, infiltration through unsealed openings/penetrations in the ceiling and services evaporating or venting moisture into cold spaces.

The risk of condensation is highest in new-build construction during the first heating period, where there is high moisture loading due to wet trades, such as in-situ cast concrete slabs or plaster. The risk of condensation diminishes as the building naturally dries out. See BBA Information Bulletin No 1—Roof Tile Underlays in Cold Roofs during the Drying-out Period.

Ceiling and insulation horizontal (cold roof)

Roofs designed and constructed in accordance with BS 5250 : 2002 will adequately limit the risk of interstitial condensation.

Ceiling and insulation inclined (warm roof)

For roofs with an insulated inclined ceiling, ventilation above or below the underlay will not be required provided that the passage of moisture by diffusion and by convection is controlled, eg, by a vapour control layer or a continuous envelope of insulation with a high vapour resistance. Ceiling and insulation partially inclined (warm roof and cold roof) 6.6 Where an insulated ceiling only spans part of the roofline, resulting cold roof spaces should be ventilated in accordance with BS 5250 : 2002, Section 8.4.2.5 and 8.4.2.6.

Wind loading

Project design wind speeds should be determined and wind uplift forces calculated, in accordance with BS6399-2 : 1997.7.2 The product, when fully supported, have adequate resistance to wind uplift forces.

When unsupported, wind loading on the underlay should be calculated in accordance with BS 5534 : 2003, Section 5.5.2.7. For acceptable wind loads with specific batten spacings for the draped product, using a 25mm deep tiling batten, see tables on the previous page for general specification of each Multivap type offered by the nationwide build shop limited.

Properties in relation to fire

Multivap has similar properties in relation to fire to those of traditional polyethylene roof tile underlays.

When the product is used unsupported, there is a risk that fire can spread if the materials are accidentally ignited during maintenance works, eg by a roofer's or plumber's torch. As with all types of underlay, care should be taken during building and maintenance to avoid the material becoming ignited.

When the product is used in a fully supported situation, the reaction to fire will be determined by the support. The product achieves a Class D classification in accordance with BSEN13501-1 : 2002.

Maintenance and Durability

As Multivap is confined to the roof space and it has suitable durability, maintenance is not required. However, it must be ensured that damage occurring before installing the tiles or slates is repaired.

The product will be virtually unaffected by the normal conditions found in a roof space and will have a life comparable with that of traditional roof tile underlays, provided they are not exposed to sunlight.

BBA Certificate

A digital copy of the BBA Certificate for Multivap Breathable Roof Underlay is available upon request sales@nbs-home.co.uk Please note, the physical properties of each type of Multivap are given in the relevant BBA Certificate.



See table on previous page for
BBA Certificate numbers

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