

No sub roof

Carports; open storage sheds; canopies; structures that do not need to be completely tight in practice.

Sub roof for normal exposure

In the case of sub roofs for normal exposure, the sub roof membranes can be designed with overlapping or windproof glued joints as well as with sub roof panels scaled or interlocked butt joints. Panels or membranes can be used. The sub roof must be impermeable to free-flowing water

in Germany similar to class 3, seam and perforation secured short cover

Seam- and perforation-secured underlay. Joints and seams bonded rainproof, measure below counterbattens to seal nail penetrations, e.g. nail sealing tape.

Sub roof for increased exposure

In the case of sub roofs for increased exposure, the joints and joints must be bonded at least watertight. The materials must be sufficiently resistant to the exposure to ice formation and tightly laid in case of backwater ≤ 50 mm backwater height.

in Germany similar to class 2, rainproof sub roof

A sub roof is an additional measure made of waterproof materials on a sufficiently load-bearing substrate. The sub roof is homogeneously sealed over the entire surface. This includes the seams and butt joints between the individual sub roof membranes, which must be bonded or welded watertight in accordance with the material, as well as the execution of all penetrations, edgings and built-in parts. Counterbattens are not integrated, measure below the counterbattens for sealing the nail penetrations, e.g. nail sealing tape.

Sub roof for extraordinary exposure

For sub roofs for extraordinary exposure, only homogeneously weldable sub roof membranes may be used and the sub roof must be tight against the expected high water pressure in case of backwater > 50 mm backwater height.

in Germany similar to class 1, waterproof sub roof

A sub roof is an additional measure made of waterproof materials on a sufficiently load-bearing substrate. The sub roof is homogeneously sealed over the entire surface. This includes the seams and butt joints between the individual sub roof membranes, which must be bonded or welded watertight in accordance with the material, as well as the execution of all penetrations, edgings and built-in parts. Integration of the counterbattens into the waterproofing layer.

Special waterproofing / flat roof quality

Special waterproofing must be selected if the minimum slope recommended for the covering is not met and permanent water accumulation is to be expected. It must be used for connections and finitions, fastenings and penetrations must be tight against the expected water pressure and permanent water accumulation and withstand constant UV exposure. In addition, the counterbattens must be completely welded in with the selected waterproofing.

Further requirements / recommendation

Sub roofs should be resistant to the elements for at least six months and have a temperature resistance of at least 80° (e.g. Ampack Ampatop Seal GHS sub roof membrane). If the requirements for the sub roof cannot be clearly determined or if additional requirements are specified, it is recommended to use the next higher level.