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**Agrément Certificate**

**93/2932**

Product Sheet 1

## TOPSEAL WATERPROOFING SYSTEMS

### TOPSEAL ROOF WATERPROOFING SYSTEMS

This Agrément Certificate Product Sheet<sup>(1)</sup> relates to Topseal Roof Waterproofing Systems, cold-applied glassfibre reinforced polyester resin for use as waterproofing systems on flat or pitched, cold or warm roofs, and on balconies and walkways 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 into the interior of a building (see section 6).

**Properties in relation to fire** — the systems may enable a roof to be unrestricted under the national Building Regulations (see section 7).

**Resistance to wind uplift** — the systems resist the effects of any wind suction likely to occur in practice (see section 8).

**Resistance to mechanical damage** — the systems can accept the limited foot traffic and loads associated with installation and maintenance of the systems without damage (see section 9).

**Durability** — under normal service conditions, the systems will have a durability of at least 30 years (see section 11).



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: 23 September 2021

Originally certificated on 4 November 1992

Hardy Giesler  
Chief Executive Officer

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](http://www.bbacerts.co.uk)

Readers MUST check the validity and latest issue number of this Agrément Certificate by either referring to the BBA website or contacting the BBA directly.

Any photographs are for illustrative purposes only, do not constitute advice and should not be relied upon.

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## Regulations

In the opinion of the BBA, Topseal Roof Waterproofing 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)

<b>Requirement:</b>	<b>B4(1)</b>	<b>External fire spread</b>
Comment:		The use of the systems may be restricted under this Requirement, in some circumstances. See section 7.3 of this Certificate.
<b>Requirement:</b>	<b>B4(2)</b>	<b>External fire spread</b>
Comment:		On suitable substructures, the use of the systems may be unrestricted under this Requirement. See sections 7.1 and 7.2 of this Certificate.
<b>Requirement:</b>	<b>C2(b)</b>	<b>Resistance to moisture</b>
Comment:		The systems will enable a roof to satisfy this Requirement. See section 6.1 of this Certificate.
<b>Regulation:</b>	<b>7(1)</b>	<b>Materials and workmanship</b>
Comment:		The systems are acceptable. See section 11 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.



### The Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (as amended)

<b>Regulation:</b>	<b>8(1)(2)</b>	<b>Durability, workmanship and fitness of materials</b>
Comment:		The systems can contribute to a construction satisfying this Standard. See sections 10.1 and 11 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
<b>Regulation:</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>Building standards applicable to construction</b>
Standard:	2.6	Spread to neighbouring buildings
Comment:		The systems are restricted under clause 2.6.4 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> of this Standard in some circumstances. See section 7.4 of this Certificate.
Standard:	2.8	Spread from neighbouring buildings
Comment:		When applied to a suitable substructure, the systems may enable a roof to be unrestricted under clause 2.8.1 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> of this Standard. See sections 7.1 and 7.2 of this Certificate.
Standard:	3.10	Precipitation
Comment:		The systems will enable a roof to satisfy the requirements of this Standard, with reference to clauses 3.10.1 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> and 3.10.7 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> . See section 6.1 of this Certificate.
Standard:	7.1(a)	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.
<b>Regulation:</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>Building standards applicable to conversions</b>
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 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> and Schedule 6 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> .

(1) Technical Handbook (Domestic).

(2) Technical Handbook (Non-Domestic).



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

<b>Regulation:</b>	<b>23(a)(i)</b>	<b>Fitness of materials and workmanship</b>
Comment:	<b>(iii)(b)(i)</b>	The systems are acceptable. See section 11 and the <i>Installation</i> part of this Certificate.
<b>Regulation:</b>	<b>28(b)</b>	<b>Resistance to moisture and weather</b>
Comment:		The systems will enable a roof to satisfy the requirements of this Regulation. See section 6.1 of this Certificate.
<b>Regulation:</b>	<b>36(b)</b>	<b>External fire spread</b>
Comment:		When used on suitable substructures, the use of the systems may enable a roof to be unrestricted under this Regulation. See sections 7.1 and 7.2 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: 3 *Delivery and site handling* (3.2 and 3.6) of this Certificate.

## Additional Information

### NHBC Standards 2021

In the opinion of the BBA, Topseal Roof Waterproofing 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, terraces and balconies*.

The NHBC standards do not cover the use of the systems in the refurbishment of existing roofs.

## Technical Specification

### 1 Description

1.1 Topseal Roof Waterproofing Systems consist of glassfibre reinforced polyester resin, cold-applied on site by the hand lay-up process. The system variations are as follows:

- Standard System — incorporating a single layer of glassfibre reinforcement ( $450 \text{ g}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ ) for lightly trafficked areas
- Direct Lay System — incorporating a single layer of glassfibre reinforcement ( $600 \text{ g}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ ) and a gritting agent in the topcoat to provide an enhanced non-slip surface if required
- HD System — incorporating a single layer of glassfibre reinforcement ( $600 \text{ g}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ ) and a gritting agent in the topcoat to provide a non-slip surface, if required
- Double-Top System — incorporating a double layer of glassfibre reinforcement ( $2 \times 450 \text{ g}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ ) and a gritting agent in the topcoat to provide a non-slip surface, for use in areas where heavy foot traffic is envisaged
- Standard Warm Roof System — a system comprising insulation boards mechanically fixed between two boards of OSB3 with the Standard System overlaid

1.2 The systems comprise:

- Topseal Base Resin — an unsaturated polyester resin in styrene monomer, modified to allow curing with suitable liquid peroxides (eg methyl ethyl ketone peroxides), for use as Topseal Basecoat. A dye is included in the resin, which produces a colour change on curing with a peroxide. The basecoat contains additives to suppress the emission of styrene monomer and protect the basecoat from dirt, moisture and excessive monomer loss prior to the application of the topcoat

- Topseal Topcoat — an unsaturated polyester resin in styrene monomer, modified to allow curing with liquid peroxides (eg methyl ethyl ketone peroxides), for use as the topcoat resin. The coating is supplied either pre-pigmented grey or clear for use in conjunction with the pigmented paste
- glass mat — 600 g·m<sup>-2</sup> emulsion-bound, chopped strand glassfibre mat conforming to BS EN 14118-1 : 2003, BS EN 14118-2 : 2003 and BS EN 14118-3 : 2003, for use as reinforcement for the basecoat
- glass mat<sup>(1)</sup> — 450 g·m<sup>-2</sup> emulsion-bound, chopped strand glassfibre mat conforming to BS EN 14118-1 : 2003, BS EN 14118-2 : 2003 and BS EN 14118-3 : 2003, for use as reinforcement for the basecoat
- MEKP — liquid catalyst
- pigmented paste — thixotropic colouring paste for Topseal Topcoat
- Topseal Direct Lay Primer — primer used to prime PIR insulation boards, concrete, GRP, mastic asphalt, mineral finished bitumen felt, OSB3 and P5 particle board prior to the application of the system
- Topseal Polyurethane Sealant Adhesive — an adhesive used to adhere pre-formed GRP trims
- Preformed details (a range available in sections)
  - Section A (deep drip fascia) — preformed GRP deep drip fascia
  - Section B (raised edge) deep fascia — preformed GRP edge detail
  - Section C (simulated lead wall cover flashing) — preformed GRP flashing detail
  - Section D (fillet) — preformed GRP fillet detail
  - Section E – expansion joint
  - Section F – flat flashing.

(1) The 450 g·m<sup>-2</sup> mat can be used as additional reinforcement over areas of potential weakness with both the 450 g·m<sup>-2</sup> and 600 g·m<sup>-2</sup> glass mat reinforcement.

1.3 Ancillary item used with the systems, but outside of the scope of this Certificate:

- Non-slip — crushed slate grit used for providing additional slip-resistance to the systems.

## 2 Manufacture

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

2.2 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.

## 3 Delivery and site handling

3.1 The systems' components are available to registered contractors only.

3.2 The systems' components are delivered to site as shown in Table 1.

*Table 1 Delivery units*

Component	Packaging	Weight (kg)
Topseal Base Resin	batch coded drums	10 or 20
Topseal Topcoat	batch coded drums	10 or 20
Topseal Direct Lay Primer	batch coded drums	20
MEKP catalyst	plastic containers	1 or 5
Pigment	metal containers	1 or 2

3.3 Each container bears the Certificate holder's name, product name and the BBA logo incorporating the number of this Certificate.

3.4 The glassfibre reinforcement is supplied in rolls, wrapped in polythene and packaged in cardboard boxes. The reinforcement must be kept dry.

3.5 The catalyst and pigment should be stored in sealed containers, under dry conditions, in temperatures of between 5 and 25°C and away from direct sunlight until ready for application. The resins have a shelf-life of six months.

3.6 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 Topseal Roof Waterproofing Systems.

## Design Considerations

### 4 General

4.1 The Standard, Direct Lay, HD and Double-top Systems are satisfactory for use as a waterproofing layer on flat or pitched limited access cold roofs, walkways or balconies on the following substrates:

- reinforced bitumen membranes
- mineral finished bitumen membranes
- Glass Reinforced Plastic (GRP)
- concrete
- mastic asphalt
- oriented strand board (OSB3) — 18 mm thick, tongue-and-groove edges

4.2 For timber-based substrates the correct durability class should be used for the situation of use, as described in BRE Digest 323 *Selecting wood-based panel products*, the relevant requirements of BS 6229 : 2018 or where appropriate, complying with *NHBC Standards 2021*, Chapter 7.1.

4.3 The Standard System is satisfactory for use as a warm roof system on the following substrate:

- oriented strand board (OSB3) — 18 mm thick, tongue-and-groove edges

4.4 The Direct Lay System is also satisfactory for use as a warm roof system on the following existing roof waterproofing substrates:

- mineral finished bitumen membranes
- GRP
- concrete
- mastic asphalt

The use of the above systems on other substrates is outside the scope of this Certificate.

4.5 Decks to which the systems are to be applied must comply with the relevant requirements of BS 6229 : 2018, BS 8217 : 2005 and, where appropriate, *NHBC Standards 2021*, Chapter 7.1.

4.6 Limited access roofs are defined for the purpose of this Certificate as those subjected only to pedestrian traffic for maintenance of the roof covering and cleaning of gutters, etc. Where traffic in excess of this is envisaged, special precautions such as additional protection to the Standard System must be taken or alternatively the HD or Double-top System should be used.

4.7 Flat roofs are defined for the purpose of this Certificate as those having a minimum finished fall of 1:80. 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. When upgrading existing flat roofs, care should be taken to eliminate ponding water.

4.8 Pitched roofs are defined as those having falls in excess of 1:6.

4.9 Insulation materials used in conjunction with the membranes must be PIR to BS EN 13165 : 2012, used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, and be either:

- as described in Clause 5.3.8 of BS 8217 : 2005, or
- the subject of a current BBA Certificate and be used in accordance with, and within the scope of, that Certificate.

4.10 The NHBC requires that the waterproofing, once installed, are inspected in accordance with *NHBC Standards* 2021, Chapter 7.1, Clause 7.1.12, and undergo an appropriate integrity test, where required. Any damage to the membrane is repaired in accordance with section 17 of this Certificate and reinspected.

## 5 Practicability of installation

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

## 6 Weathertightness



6.1 The systems can adequately resist the passage of moisture to the interior of a building and will enable a roof to comply with the requirements of the national Building Regulations.

6.2 To achieve weathertightness, it is essential that the coating is correctly applied and the coverage rate used complies with that stated in the manufacturer's literature.

## 7 Properties in relation to fire



7.1 When tested in accordance with BS 476-3 : 2004, the following systems achieved an EXT.F.AA. rating and so are unrestricted with respect to proximity by the documents supporting the national Building Regulations.

- a system comprising Topseal applied to 18 mm thick particle board
- a system comprising the double-top system applied to an 18 mm thick orientated strand board (OSB3) and attached to 25 mm batons.

7.2 The designation of other specifications should be confirmed by reference to the requirements of the documents supporting the national Building Regulations.



7.3 In England and Wales, the systems, when used in pitches of greater than 70°, excluding upstands, should not be used on buildings that have a storey more than 18 m above ground level and contain: one or more dwellings, an institution, a room for residential purposes (excluding any room in a hostel, hotel or boarding house), student accommodation, care homes, sheltered housing, hospitals or dormitories in boarding schools.



7.4 In Scotland, the systems, when used in pitches of greater than 70°, excluding upstands, should not be used on buildings that have a storey of more than 11 m above ground level.

7.5 A system comprising the Standard System laminate applied to 15 mm OSB/3 board, when tested to pr EN 1187 : 2001; tests 1, 2, and 3, achieved Classification B<sub>ROOF</sub>(t1), B<sub>ROOF</sub>(t2) and B<sub>ROOF</sub>(t3) respectively.

## 8 Resistance to wind uplift

The adhesion of the systems to the substrates listed in sections 4.1 and 4.3 is sufficient to resist the effects of any wind suction, elevated temperatures, thermal shock or minor movement likely to occur in practice.

## 9 Resistance to mechanical damage

9.1 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 damage by sharp objects or concentrated loads. Extra care should be taken when walking across the roof if surface water is present.

9.2 The HD or Double-top System, with a non-slip finish, are available for use on balconies or walkways on flat roofs where heavy foot traffic is envisaged.

9.3 The systems are capable of accepting minor structural movement while remaining weathertight.

## 10 Maintenance



10.1 The systems must be the subject of six-monthly inspections and maintenance in accordance with BS 6229 : 2018, Chapter 7, to ensure continued satisfactory performance.

10.2 Any damage should be repaired in accordance with section 14 of this Certificate and the Certificate holder's instructions.

## 11 Durability



Under normal service conditions, the system will provide a durable roof waterproofing with a service life of at least 30 years.

## Installation

### 12 General

12.1 Installation of the Topseal Roof Waterproofing Systems must be carried out in accordance with the relevant requirements, BS 8000-0 : 2014, BS 8000-4 : 1989, the Certificate holder's instructions, the *LRWA Guidance note 7* and this Certificate.

12.2 The Certificate holder requires that on completion of every project, registered contractors complete and retain a Quality Statement confirming that materials and installation comply with the Certificate holder's specification. This contains site details, including weather conditions, humidity, shape and size of area to which the systems are to be applied, resin batch numbers and specification details on the quality of the other components. These should be verified as far as possible by the contractor's client.

#### Substrate preparation

12.3 Prior to the application of Topseal Roof Waterproofing Systems, the roof must be swept to remove all loose debris.

#### Timber-based substrates

12.4 Timber-based substrates to which the systems are to be applied must be properly prepared in accordance with Certificate holder's instructions.

12.5 Adhesion to the timber-based substrates will depend on its condition and cleanliness. The board should be dry, sound and free from loose material or contamination.

#### **Reinforced bitumen membranes**

12.6 Any large tears or blisters must be repaired/removed first and the surface swept clean. If required, a HSE approved fungicide can be applied, however, the surface must be totally dry.

#### **GRP**

12.7 The surface must be sanded prior to wiping with acetone. The surface must be totally dry before applying the primer.

#### **Concrete**

12.8 Any cracks in the concrete must be repaired. The surface must be swept and totally dry. If required, a HSE approved fungicide can be applied, however, the surface must be totally dry.

12.9 Topseal Roof Waterproofing Systems are a two-coat application of a basecoat, in which is embedded a glassfibre mat, and a pigmented topcoat.

12.10 Catalyst and pigment are added on site to the resin as detailed in Table 2. The amount of catalyst may be reduced slightly when laying in higher than normal temperatures (see section 13.1).

*Table 2 Access categories*

	<b>Basecoat</b>	<b>Topcoat</b>	<b>Direct Lay Primer</b>
9*-68 Catalyst	1-4% by weight	1-4% by weight	0.7-2.8%
Pigment	—	10% by volume	—

12.11 All points of potential weakness, such as board joints, changes of direction, ie upstands, gutters or protrusions, should be reinforced using a 75 mm wide strip of glassfibre reinforcement (450 or 600 g·m<sup>-2</sup>) and basecoat.

12.12 Depending on the configuration, roofs above 100 m<sup>2</sup> must have provision for the expansion and contraction likely to be met in service. The Certificate holder's advice should be sought in these instances.

12.13 Where joints between new and old roofs exist, the Certificate holder's advice should be sought regarding provision of expansion/movement joints.

12.14 On completion of any project, a copy of the Quality Statement must be passed to the client for retention. This document would be used as evidence of use of the correct materials and site procedures in the event of any future discussions, negotiations or complaints relating to the roof in question.



## 13 Procedure

### Cold roof systems

13.1 If the Topseal Direct Lay System is being installed, the Topseal Direct Lay primer is mixed with catalyst in the correct proportions immediately prior to installation and is applied by roller onto the existing substrate at a rate of  $1.5 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$  and allowed to fully cure.

13.2 The curing time of the resin is dependent upon temperature and may be modified by adjusting the quantity of catalyst. If the following conditions apply, application should not take place:

- the air or substrate temperature is outside the range of 5 to  $35^{\circ}\text{C}$
- conditions could cause surface condensation
- risk of rain, or
- during frost.

13.3 The Topseal Basecoat is prepared on site by mixing Topseal Base Resin with the catalyst in the correct proportions immediately prior to application. On adequate mixing, the resin will be opaque throughout and will have a slight pink hue. The catalysed resin has a working time of approximately 15 minutes depending on temperature. The thoroughly mixed basecoat is applied to the prepared substrate at a coverage rate of  $1.00 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$  on  $450 \text{ g}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$  glass-fibre reinforcement (Standard System) or  $1.5 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$  on  $600 \text{ g}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$  glass-fibre reinforcement (Direct Lay System) using a synthetic lambswool roller to obtain a uniform coating sufficient to fully bond the glassfibre reinforcement to the substrate.

13.4 The glassfibre reinforcement is embedded into the freshly applied basecoat by rolling with a paddle wheel roller until the reinforcement is thoroughly soaked. More of the catalysed basecoat is applied with the synthetic lambswool roller, at a coverage rate of  $0.50 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ .

13.5 During application, the glassfibre reinforcement should be lapped 50 mm along the length as well as along the width and applied feathered to the cut edge to minimise lines within the finished laminate.

13.6 The roof is ready to accept the topcoat when it is sufficiently dry to walk on without disturbing the strands of glass. The tack-on cure is a key for the topcoat resin.

13.7 Prior to topcoating, the laminate should be checked to ensure uniformity of resin distribution and that no pinholes exist. All irregularities, eg glass strands not lying flat, ends of trim jointing strips, must be removed with coarse sandpaper. Suspect areas in the laminate should receive a further coat of resin.

13.8 Topseal Topcoat is prepared on site by fully mixing in the correct proportion of the pigment and, immediately prior to application, the required amount of catalyst (see Table 2). It must be ensured during mixing that the catalyst is uniformly distributed throughout the resin. The catalysed topcoat resin has a working time of 15 minutes depending on temperature. When thoroughly mixed, the topcoat is applied at a coverage rate of  $0.50 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$  using a fresh synthetic lambswool roller giving a 0.5 mm thickness.

13.9 Topseal Topcoat should be checked for uniformity of colour and any signs of pin-holing. Sub-standard areas should receive a further thin application of Topseal Topcoat.

### Standard Warm Roof System

13.10 18 mm OSB3 is laid and fixed over PIR insulation boards.

13.11 The standard warm roof system is applied as stated in sections 13.2 to 13.9.

13.12 The NHBC requires that the waterproofing layers, once installed, are inspected in accordance with NHBC Standards 2021, Chapter 7.1, Clause 7.1.12, and undergo an appropriate integrity test, where required. Any damage to the membrane is repaired in accordance with section 14 of this Certificate and reinspected.

## 14 Repair

In the event of damage, repairs should be carried out in accordance with the Certificate holder's instructions. Repairs should be made by cutting out the damaged section and grinding the surrounding area to a roughened, feathered surface extending 100 mm in each direction from the damaged area. The area to be covered should be thoroughly cleaned with a stiff brush. Glass mat and Topseal Base Resin should be used to make good the repair, left to harden and, subsequently, colour-matched pigmented Topseal Topcoat applied. Care should be taken not to coat existing areas of Topseal Topcoat.

## Technical Investigations

## 15 Tests

Tests were carried out and the results assessed to determine:

- density
- glass to resin ratio
- thickness
- weight per unit area
- hardness
- water vapour permeability
- water vapour resistance
- tensile strength
  - unaged
  - heat aged
- cross-breaking strength
  - unaged
  - after water boil
  - after water soak
  - heat aged
  - UV aged
- static indentation
- dynamic indentation
- tensile bond strength
  - unaged
  - heat aged (28 & 90 days)
- resistance to thermal shock
- coefficient of friction
- non-slip finish
- delamination strength
- wind uplift
- maximum load
- static indentation (Double-top System).

## 16 Investigations

16.1 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.

16.2 A visit was made to a site in progress to assess the practicability of the installation procedures.

16.3 Data on fire performance were examined.

## Bibliography

BS 476-3 : 2004 *Fire tests on building materials and structures — Part 3 : Classification and method of test for external fire exposure to roofs*

BS 8000-0 : 2014 *Workmanship on construction sites — Introduction and general principles*

BS 8000-4 : 1989 *Workmanship on construction sites — Code of practice for waterproofing*

BS 6229 : 2018 *Flat roofs with continuously supported flexible waterproof coverings — Code of practice*

BS 8217 : 2005 *Reinforced bitumen membranes for roofing — Code of practice*

BS EN 14118-1 : 2003 *Reinforcement — Specifications for textile glass mats (chopped strand and continuous filament mats) — Designation*

BS EN 14118-2 : 2003 *Reinforcement — Specifications for textile glass mats (chopped strand and continuous filament mats) — Methods of test and general requirements*

BS EN 14118-3 : 2003 *Reinforcement — Specifications for textile glass mats (chopped strand and continuous filament mats) — Specific requirements*

BS EN 13165 : 2012 + A2 : 2016 *Thermal insulation products for buildings — Factory made rigid polyurethane foam (PU) products — Specification*

EN 1187 : 2001 *Test methods for external fire exposure to roofs*

### 17 Conditions

#### 17.1 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 or 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.

17.2 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.

17.3 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.

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

17.5 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.

17.6 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.