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NON-ACCESSIBLE FLAT

ROOFING

TECHNICAL PROBLEMS

Non-accessible flat roofing must have an effective sealant layer: concrete slabs and other, similar systems are bound to crack eventually.

Additionally, the expansion joints, the raised sections on the acroterions (and the acroterions themselves) are particularly challenging when applying an effective seal.

What's more, the chosen system must fulfil several different roles: it must be a water seal, a vapour barrier and it must provide thermal insulation.

The chosen sealant solutions must be as long-lasting as possible and require the minimum in terms of maintenance.

TRADITIONAL SOLUTION

NEW BUILDINGS:

- multi-layer type sealant + gravel
- If used to provide thermal insulation:
- 1/ vapour barrier : insulation : sealant : gravel
- 2/ sealant : insulation : vapour barrier : gravel

RENOVATIONS:

In order to be eligible for a ten-year guarantee on a renovated building, you must ensure that the support is in a condition which complies with the Single Technical Document. As such, you will need to remove the existing sealant before applying the new system.

• The drawback:

Traditional sealant systems are not adherent. The smallest break in the sealant layer (for example, a gap between two joints) will allow water to run under the sealant and through the support through the first crack it finds. The drawback here is that finding the original leak is almost impossible.

SPECIFICATION

NEW BUILDINGS:

- scour the support with a pressure washer.

- treat any weak points (joints, raised sections, rainwater downpipes, etc.)

- apply a single layer (approximately 1mm thick, depending on the type of support) The product must be applied in a single layer by machine, or two coats in quick succession by hand.

RENOVATIONS :

- remedy any defects in the support (cut out any blisters, remove any non-adhesive parts, etc.)

- scour with a pressure washer.
- apply the SOUPLETHANE

(1mm thickness, approximately), taking care to treat any weak points.

QUALITY CONTROL

- Make a visual check of the film quality (no blisters, good polymerisation).

- Check that any weak points have been properly treated (raised sections, joints, etc.).

- Check that the minimum required thickness has been applied.

Waterproofing



TEST REFERENCES

- STER 81 gualification (LCPC)
- Resistance to UV: LCPC SNCF certification
- CSTB: AT 1215 1704

THE SOUPLETHANE TECHNIQUE NEW BUILDINGS:

SOUPLETHANE must be applied as an unbroken layer, with no joints, over the entire surface to be treated, even raised sections. It must be applied once all of the angles, expansion joints and other potential weak points have been treated appropriately.

• The benefits:

- a fully adhesive sealant system which prevents any risk of infiltration between the sealant and the support,

- treatment to overcome the loose nature of the support must be applied when you know that the support will move significantly in places (expansion joints, for example). These areas receive "bellows" type treatment, allowing the support to move as much as needed.

- it doesn't need any gravel protection: there's no risk of the adhesive coating blowing away in the wind. It doesn't need any UV protection, either.

 - any leaks can be detected quickly and easily, and it's easy to maintain. And even though it is adhesive, if the concrete cracks, SOUPLETHANE is able to bridge cracks of 1-2mm across (depending on the thickness applied).

RENOVATIONS:

If the support is sufficiently clean and adhesive, there's no need to remove it. You can apply the SOUPLETHANE directly to any type of support (bitumen, asphalt, wood, aluminium, concrete), as it is adheres sufficiently onto them all.

The benefits:

Restoration requires only the bare minimum of prior preparation (cutting out blisters, etc.). It is always accessible and does not require any UV protection. The coating forms an unbroken layer, with no joints.

WORK REFERENCES

- UNIPRIX- Bellegarde
- Schlumberger
- Ircha Vert Le Petit.