

ARGO POLYESTER MINERAL ARGO POLYESTER ARGO/V

PLASTOMERIC DISTILLED POLYMER-BITUMEN WATERPROOFING MEMBRANES MADE OF DISTILLED BITUMEN AND PLASTOMERS

GRANTS *LEED* CREDITS



DESCRIPTION

The **ARGO** membranes are made up of distilled bitumen, selected for industrial use, with elastomeric and plastomeric polymers added to obtain a phase inversion compound whose continuous phase is formed by polymers in which the bitumen is dispersed, where the characteristics are determined by the polymeric matrix and not by the bitumen even if this is the most consistent ingredient.

The performance of the bitumen is therefore increased along with the durability and the resistance to high and low temperatures while the already optimum adhesive and waterproofing qualities of the bitumen remain unchanged. **ARGO** is produced in various weights and reinforced with fibreglass mat and in stabilized "non woven" polyester fabric.

ARGO POLYESTER and **MINERAL ARGO POLYESTER** are reinforced with a rot-proof "non woven" polyester fabric composite, stabilized with fibreglass mat which is very strong and elastic with optimal dimensional stability in hot conditions which reduces the problems of the straightness and the retraction of head lap joints as it is 2 to 3 times more stable than normal reinforcements in "non woven" polyester fabric.

ARGO/V is reinforced with rot-proof fibreglass mat which is strengthened longitudinally and has high dimensional stability properties.

The **ARGO POLYESTER** and **ARGO/V** membranes, have the upper face of the membrane coated with a uniformly distributed, fine serigraphed talc, a patented treatment which makes it possible to quickly unroll the rolls and install the membranes with the reliable and fast welding of the joints.

The **MINERAL** versions have the upper face self-protected with hot bonded and pressed slate granules, with the exception of an overlapping side strip, protected by a strip of Flamina film which is torched to weld the joints.

The underside of the membranes is coated with Flamina, a plastic film that melts when torched and which is embossed both to obtain the pretension and therefore the optimal retraction of the film and also to offer the torch a greater surface area for faster and more reliable installation. When the membrane is dry laid or spot bonded, the embossing diffuses the vapour.

APPLICATION FIELDS

The long lasting strength, elasticity and stability at high and low temperatures make **ARGO POLYESTER** and **MINERAL ARGO POLY-ESTER** membranes ideal for use in non cold climates, as a single or multi-layer waterproofing system either for new building work or for refurbishment:

- On all sloping surfaces: on flat, vertical and curved surfaces.
- On different types of substrates: site-cast or prefabricated concrete substrates, on timber roofing, on the most common thermal insulation used in the building trade.

INTENDED USE OF "CE" MARKING SPECIFIED ACCORDING TO THE AISPEC-MBP GUIDLINES EN 13707 - REINFORCED BITUMEN SHEETS FOR ROOF WATERPROOFING • Under layer or intermediate layer in multi-layer systems without permanent heavy surface protection - ARGO POLYESTER - ARGO/V

EN 13969 - BITUMEN DAMP PROOF SHEET INCLUDING BITUMEN BASEMENT TANKING SHEETS

Membrane per fondazioni
 ARGO POLYESTER

EN 13859-1 - UNDERLAY FOR DISCONTINOUS ROOFING

- MINERAL ARGO POLYESTER
- For the various uses: terraces, flat and sloping roofs, dielectric coatings and walls in contact with the ground.

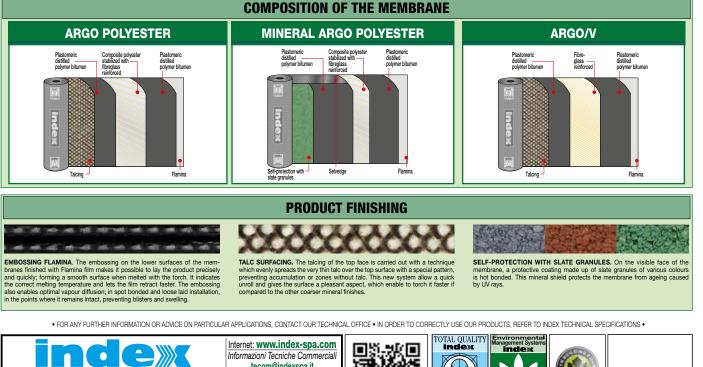
The high dimensional stability of **ARGO/V** makes the membranes suitable for combining with elastomeric, elastoplastomeric and plastomeric membranes reinforced with "non woven" polyester fabric, to form double-layer waterproofing systems.

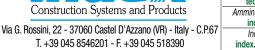




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	Standard	т	ARC POLYE	MINERAL ARGO POLYESTER "Non-woven" composite polyester stabilized with fibreglass			ARGO/V	
Reinforcement			"Non-woven" cor stabilized wi				Fibreglass	
Mass per unit area	EN 1849-1	±10%	3.0 kg/m ²	4.0 kg/m ²	-	-	-	3.0 kg/m ²
Mass per unit area MINERAL	EN 1849-1	±15%	-	-	3.5 kg/m ²	4.0 kg/m ²	4.5 kg/m ²	-
Roll size	EN 1848-1	-1%	1×10 m	1×10 m	1×10 m	1×10 m	1×10 m	1×10 m
Watertightness after ageing	EN 1928 - B EN 1926-1928	≥ ≥	60 kPa 60 kPa			60 kPa 60 kPa		60 kPa 60 kPa
Shear resistance L/T	EN 12317-1	-20%	350/250 N/50mm		-		300/200 N/50 mm	
Maximum tensile force L/T	EN 12311-1	-20%	400/300	400/300 N/50 mm NPD			300/200 N/50 mm –	
Elongation L/T	EN 12311-1	-15% V.A.	35/4	35/40% NPD			2/2% _	
Resistance to impact	EN 12691 - A		700	_			-	
Resistance to static loading	EN 12730 - A		10	_			-	
Resistance to tearing (nail shank) L/T	EN 12310-1	-30%	140/140 N		140/140 N			70/70 N
Flexibility to low temperature	EN 1109	s	0°C		0°C			0°C
Flow resist. at high temp.	EN 1110	≥	110°C 100°C					110°C 100°C
Res. to water penetration	EN 1928 EN 1296-1928		- -			W1 W1		-
Reaction to fire Euroclass	EN 13501-1		E			E		E
External fire performance	EN 13501-5		F roof			F roof		F roof
Thermal specifications								
Thermal conductivity			0.2 W/mK	0.2 W/mK	0.2 W/mK	0.2 W/mK	0.2 W/mK	0.2 W/mK
Heat capacity			3.90 KJ/K	5.20 KJ/K	4.20 KJ/K	4.80 KJ/K	5.40 KJ/K	3.90 KJ/K

The court of stellar imerication may vary according to the storage them. The probust ins revealed within 2.5 months of application and the states become uniform, etuming to their driginal dout. This is a normal pheno-metern for this type of imericatives and/carrier be a teacon for completists. The state is variable pheno-metern for the topication and the states that can be found on areas of the root that are more or less exposed for articlest polared imericatives.













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