

ECTANGULAR COVER

BITUMINOUS TILE SELF-PROTECTED BY CERAMIC-COATED SLATE GRANULES IN VARIOUS COLOURS AND TWO DIFFERENT DESIGNS, FOR DECORATING SLOPING ROOFS

GRANTS *LEED* CREDITS

| FD | | | | | | | | | | | METHOD OF USE | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|------------------|-------------|------------------|------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------|---------------|--|--|--|--|
| S | | | ASBESTOS FREE | TAR FREE | CHLORINE | | | | | | | | | | |
| SPECIAL ELASTOPLASTOMERIC | WATERPROOFING AND DECORATIVE | ECO GREEN | ASBESTOS FREE | TAR FREE | CHLORINE FREE | RECYCLABLE | NON DANGEROUS WASTE | EXHAUSTED OIL FREE | TORCH APPLICATION | NAILING | | | | | |

PROBLEM

HOW TO MAKE THE LINING OF SLOPING ROOFS MORE ATTRACTIVE

ROOFS □ Flat X Slooped Concrete 🔀 Wood SUBSTRATE Previous membrane
Thermal insulation



To overcome these inconveniences, we advise you to use a product which, in addition to guaranteeing a good waterproof seal, also allows you to decorate the roofs.





COVERTILE bituminous tiles by INDEX are waterproofing elements for sloping roofs, in the form of flat slabs with a thickness of about 3.0 mm. They are a good alternative to clay or cement tiles.

COVERTILE bituminous tiles consist of oxidised bitumen, with inorganic stabilised mineral charges.

The reinforcement consists of a glass film mat, while surface protection is provided on one side by coloured, ceramic treated mineral grit.

COVERTILE bituminous tiles, in common with traditional tiles in clay or cement, act as a seal against water by simple overlapping of elements, but, contrary to traditional materials, they are frost-proof, and their appearance adapts very well to different town and country contexts.

This is produced by the pleasing finish of the tile's top face, which consists of mineral granules ceramic-coated in hot state in several colours and two different tile designs which give an attractive finish to the roof.

The COVERTILE bituminous tiles are also provided with slate protected by anti-mould treatment.

APPLICATION FIELDS

COVERTILE bituminous tiles can be used as a new decorative element for pitch roofs. An under-tile membrane should be used on

pitch slopes of under 30%.

METHOD OF USE

COVERTILE bituminous tiles can be laid and torch welded on an underlying bituminous layer, consisting of a prefabricated membrane. Alternatively, they can be secured by nailing the layer's elements on a nailable foundation or opening wood boarding, with wide head nails.

ADVANTAGES

- High aesthetic adaptability.
- · Easy to lay and work on.
- Wide colour range.





LAYING DETAILS

Lay the shingles from the eaves line, starting at the centre of the tracing, taking care to lay the shingles leaving a 1 mm space between them.

Apply the first row creating a reinforcement layer by laying the shingles upside down (tabs facing upwards). Partially overlap the second row of shingles with the first row, staggered by the value **Pe**. The horizontal reference lines should be used as a guide. The shingles should also be moved sideways following the vertical reference lines. **20 mm**



The tracing is essential for the horizontal alignment and regular staggering of the shingles between one row and another and to establish the correct overlap value of the shingles under all circumstances. The vertical and horizontal lines traced represent overall the guidelines for the correct application of the shingles.

d 🛨

First horizontal tracing line

It is obtained by tracing a horizontal line with the help of a coloured string starting from a point \mathbf{d} a few centimetres away from the eaves line. The line must be traced along the whole length of the pitch.

if d = d' the roof and the eaves line are parallel;
if d ≠ d' the roof and the eaves line are not parallel;

Trace a line **P** perpendicular to the eaves line that corresponds to the intersection of 2 arcs of a circle that have 2 points as centres (**b** e **b'**) located on the horizontal line. The intersection **I**

between these 2 arcs defines the perpendicular to the horizontal line.

Staggering the shingles

Then the parallels **1** to the line **P** are traced for the vertical alignment of the first row, spaced out by a distance of 1.002 mm (length of the shingle +2 mm).

The staggering of the next row is obtained by tracing the parallel lines $\bf 2$ to the line $\bf P$ at a distance corresponding to half a tab.

b

First horizontal

line



Vertical tracing

Vertical tracing

td

Tracing and starting line

Laying the

shingles

Reference lines for horizontal alignment

The distance between the horizontal lines must consider the overlap of the shingles which, in general, will be higher the lower the slope of the roof, so as to ensure correct protection against infiltrations.

Trace from the eaves line and parallel to the horizontal line, a reference line **O** at a distance of **S+Pe**.

Trace parallel to line **O** the horizontal reference lines spaced out by a value of **Pe**.

IThe overlap value **S** and staggering value **Pea**re determined with the aid of the following table

according to the roof and 2 climatic zones defined based on altitude and wind. Pe = staggering of the shingles in mm; L = width of the shingles in mm; S = overlap in mm

LAYING DETAILS



Gutter



Projecting parts



Skylights



| TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Standard | т | COVERTILE | | | | | |
| Reinforcement | | | Non tessuto di vetro >110 g/m² | | | | | |
| Massa bituminosa | | | ≥1 300 g/m² | | | | | |
| Thickness | EN 1849-1 | ±15% | 3,0 mm | | | | | |
| Dimension | EN 1848-1 | ≥ | 1.000×330 mm | | | | | |
| Water absorption | EN 544 | £ | ≤1% | | | | | |
| Maximum tensile force L/T | EN 544 | | 600/600 N/50 mm | | | | | |
| Elongation L/T | EN 544 | | 3,2/3% | | | | | |
| Slate adhesion | EN 12039 | | <2,0 g | | | | | |
| U.V. resistance | EN 1297 | | no cracking | | | | | |
| Fire reaction Euroclass | EN ISO 11925-2 | | E | | | | | |
| Storage | | | do not place the pallets on top of each other do not leave in the sun | | | | | |





<S./dig. - 250</p>