

ISOLONDULA

PREFABRICATED THERMAL INSULATION PANELS TO TREAT OLD ROOFS IN ASBESTOS CEMENT SHEETS, MADE OF CORRUGATED PRE-SHAPED SELF-EXTINGUISHING EXPANDED POLYSTYRENE **COUPLED WITH WATERPROOFING MEMBRANE**







Rendering asbestos cement covering sheets harmless is becoming more and more important for environmental reasons because of the dangers posed by the continuous dispersion of asbestos fibres into the environment.

One of the treatment methods set forth in Ministerial Decree of 06/09/94, law 257/92, includes the "Confinement (over-coverage) of the sheets. To avoid the risk of dispersion of the asbestos fibres, PSE pre-shaped panels are applied, which perfectly coincide with the profile of the asbestos cement sheets. These will be previously treated with an encapsulating coating according to the applicable legislation.

SOLUTION 2

ISOLONDULA is a pre-shaped trapezoidal sheeting panel with lateral rabbets made of selfextinguishing sintered expanded polystyrene coupled hot to a 2 mm thick waterproofing membrane in elastoplastomer polymer-distilled bitumen, reinforced with rot-proof glass fibre with side and head overlaps. The flame can thus be used on the top surface without burning the insulator.

The panel is shaped to measure in order to match the profile of the asbestos roof and obtain a flat surface on any design.

Sintered expanded polystyrene is an

inexpensive insulation product that has been tested for years on roofs; it is prefabricated by joining it with the waterproof membrane, reducing its sensitivity to the heat of the flame used to lay the waterproof covering, saving on insulation and laying costs.

ISOLONDULA is a thermal insulator that also reduces the sound of rain or hail under the asbestos sheet.

APPLICATION FIELDS

ISOLONDULA is used to repair and restore old fibre cement roofs and asbestos cement sheets without having to demolish them. This entirely avoids the costs related to their transport to landfills and the purchase and installation of their replacements. Shapes other than the ones normally produced can be supplied upon request.

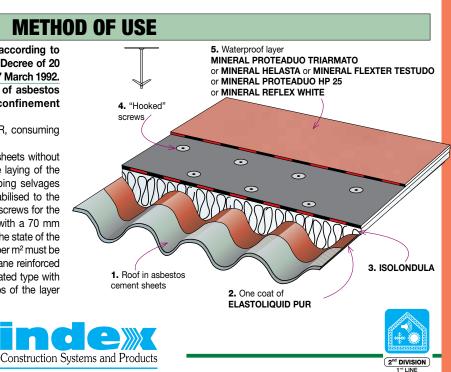
In this case, in order to plan production, the values indicated in the scheme at the back of the sheet must be provided.

METHOD OF USE

ASBESTOS CEMENT SURFACES: Types of operation according to standard UNI10686 of March 1998, Appendix 2, with the Decree of 20 August 1999, regulatory amplification of Law no. 257 of 27 March 1992. C • Encapsulating treatment on the exposed surface of asbestos cement sheets (type C: not exposed) to support confinement operations with an average thickness of µm 200.

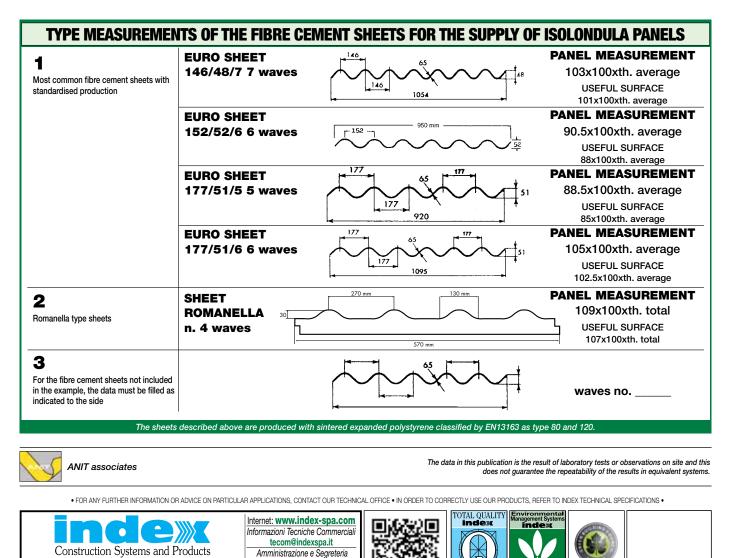
Laying of a coloured water base coat ELASTOLIQUID PUR, consuming about 500 g/m².

The surface to be treated must be sufficiently regular, with sheets without ruptures and in general in such conditions to withstand the laying of the new panels, which must be well joined with the overlapping selvages according to the maximum sloping line. The panels are stabilised to the existing structure through nailing by using special "hooked" screws for the fibre cement support. The bolts will be fitted at the head with a 70 mm diameter washer. The number of nails per m² will depend on the state of the support and the exposure to wind. In any case at least 4 nails per m² must be arranged. A distilled bitumen-polymer waterproofing membrane reinforced with polyester non-woven fabric is used, preferably of the slated type with EC marking for single layer applications, across the overlaps of the layer below with 10 cm overlaps.



| TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|--|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| | Regulation | ISOLONDULA PSE 80 | | ISOLONDULA PSE 120 | |
| Intended use | - | - for all uses - | | - for all uses - | |
| Designation code | EN 13163 | EPS-EN 13163-T(2)-L(3)-W(3)-S(5)-P(30)-DS(N)5-BS125-CS(10)80 | | EPS-EN 13163-T(2)-L(3)-W(3)-S(5)-P(10)-DS(N)5-BS170-CS(10)120 | |
| Compression strength 10% compression | EN 826 | ≥80 KPa [CS(10)80] | | ≥120 KPa [CS(10)120] | |
| Dimensional stability 48 h at 23°C at 90% R.H. | EN 1604 | ±0.5% [DS(N)5] | | ±0.5% [DS(N)5] | |
| Bending strength | EN 12089 | ≥125 KPa [BS125] | | ≥170 KPa [BS170] | |
| Perpendicular tensile strength of faces | | - | | - | |
| Thermal conductivity λ | EN 12667 | 0.037 W/mK | | 0.035W/mK | |
| Thickness T(1) (mm) | | 55 | 65 | 55 | 65 |
| $\label{eq:resonance} \begin{array}{l} \mbox{Thermal resistance $R_{\rm D}$ (m^2K/W)} \\ \mbox{- Sheet euro 146/48} \\ \mbox{- Sheet euro 152/52} \\ \mbox{- Sheet euro 177/51} \end{array}$ | | 1.17 1.18 1.02 | 1.56 1.46 1.26 | 1.34 1.25 1.08 | 1.65 1.55 1.33 |
| Specific heat | | 1 200 J/kgK | | 1 200 J/kgK | |
| Long term water absorption by immersion | EN 12087 | <5% | | <5% | |
| Water vapour transmission | EN 12086 | μ = 30÷70 | | $\mu = 30\div70$ | |
| Reaction to fire | EN 13501-1 | Euroclass E _{d2} | | Euroclass E _{d2} | |
| Specific characteristics of the | polymer-distilled bi | tumen membrane | | | |
| Impermeability | EN 1928-B | 60 kPa | | 60 kPa | |
| Permeability to vapour | EN 1931 | μ = 20,000 | | μ = 20,000 | |
| Thermal conductivity | | 0.2 W/mK | | 0.2 W/mK | |
| Туре | | V2 | | V2 | |
| Thermal capacity (KJ/K·m ²) | | 2.60 | | 2.60 | |

Acoustic insulation index. Acoustic absorption index. Impact noise transmission index. Durability of reaction to fire, thermal resistance, compression resistance.



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the numerous possible uses and the possible interference of conditions or elements beyond our control, we assume no responsibility regarding the results which are obtained. The purchasers, of their own accord and under their own responsibility, must establish the suitability of the production the envisaged use.

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