

TECH MILLENNIUM

Waterproofing membrane

Description

Pre-fabricated waterproofing membrane made of distilled bitumen and elastomeric polymers SBS and CPB (blend of copolymer polyolefin's) from metallocene catalysis polymerization, reinforced with a woven non woven single strand composite polyester, which gives the membrane high mechanical characteristics and excellent dimensional stability.

The P version, on the upper face, has a woven non woven polypropylene finish which improves the walk ability and allows for immediate coating.

The particular upper face finish has multiple advantages, of which:

- improved aesthetics;
- improved walkability on the membrane;
- improved coefficient of friction, preventing slippages especially on sloped roofs;
- easier to coat and time savings (can be done immediately after application) as well as aesthetics;
- increased tear resistance. Very useful when mechanically fixing, as it increases the overall performance of the fixing of the washer (less deformation);
- ease of application also of the overlaps whereas the polypropylene mat is perfectly compatible with the waterproofing mass and actually increases the adhesion between the layers.

The PA versions are self protected on the upper face with mineral slates which reduce superficial heat absorption improving the durability of the membrane.

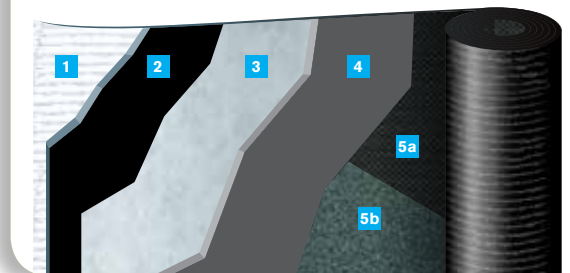
Methods of application

For the application of the membrane the use of heat is generally used by means of a gas torch or specific hot air machine. Use protective devices required by law. The application by heat is not suggested when on heat sensitive materials (polystyrene insulation).

- Coordinate the operations in a way to not cause damage to the construction elements and underground structure. Avoid to leave the structure for the night or for periods of prolonged work interruptions without having been properly sealed.
- **The application surface must not have any depressions to avoid the risk of ponding water, the slope must be at least 1.5% on concrete decks and 3% for steel or wooden ones, this to guarantee a proper run off of rainwater.**
- The water drainage spouts should be sufficiently big enough to allow for rain water to be eliminated in an efficient way.

Stratigraphy

1. Polypropylene film
2. Waterproofing mass
3. Single strand composite polyester fabric
4. Waterproofing mass
- 5a. Polypropylene mat finish
- 5b. Mineral finish



- Prepare cementitious substrates, including verticals and details, with a bituminous primer either by brush or airless, approx. 300/400 gr/m².
- Allow this preparation layer to dry before proceeding with any other operation.
- With prefabricated constructions, apply a suitable reinforcing strip along all joints. In the presence of construction joints, prefabricated panels or metal decks, suitable expansion joints are to be considered.

The membranes must be applied to the substrate fully bonded. In any case, when in the proximity of the head laps, the membrane must be applied for at least 100 cm; furthermore all details, perimeters, verticals, change of slope as well as projecting area must be fully bonded.

For further information and news it is recommended to consult the PLUVITEC technical literature; our Technical Office is always available to evaluate particular problems and to provide the necessary assistance to best apply our waterproofing membranes.

Fields of use



EN13707 Continuous roofs (Certificate n° 0958-CPR-2045/1)

	N° layers			Method of application							Type of application			Type			
	Single Layer	Double Layer	Multilayer	Torch	Hot Air	Mixed (Torch/Air)	Cold Bond Glue	Mechanical Fixing	Thermo Ad / Self Adhesive	Fully Bonded	Partially Bonded	Loose Laid	Complimentary Layer	Top Layer	Heavy Protection	Anti-root	Other Uses
TECH MILLENNIUM P 3 MM	■	■	■	■				■		■			■				
TECH MILLENNIUM P 4 MM	■	■	■	■				■		■			■		■		
TECH MILLENNIUM PA 4.0 KG/M ²	■	■	■	■						■				■			
TECH MILLENNIUM PA 4.5 KG/M ²	■	■	■	■						■				■			

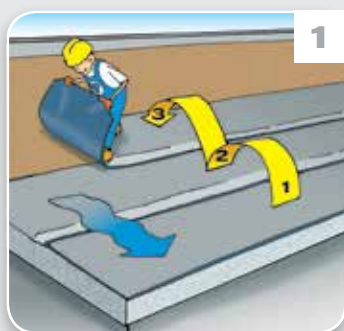
EN13859-1 Under roof tile

TECH MILLENNIUM PA 4.0 KG/M ²	■	■	■	■						■				■			
TECH MILLENNIUM PA 4.5 KG/M ²	■	■	■	■						■				■			

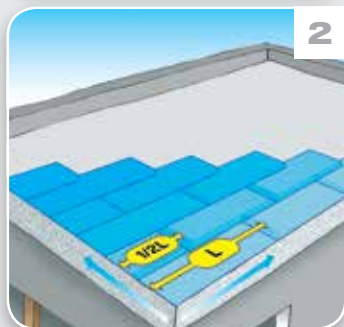
EN13969 Retaining walls (Certificate n° 0958-CPR-2045/1)

TECH MILLENNIUM P 3 MM	■	■	■	■						■			■	■			
TECH MILLENNIUM P 4 MM	■	■	■	■						■			■	■			

How to apply



1



2



3



4

Sizes & packing

	P 3 mm	P 4 mm	PA 4,0 kg/m ²	PA 4,5 kg/m ²
Rolls size [m]	10x1	10x1	10x1	10x1
Rolls per pallet	30	25	30	25
Square meters per pallet [m²]	300	250	300	250

Sizes & packing may vary depending on the type of transportation. The technical data given is based on average values obtained during production. We reserve the rights to change or modify the nominal values without prior notice or advice. The information contained in this data sheet are based on our experience. We cannot take any responsibility for a possible incorrect use of the products. The customer has to choose under their own responsibility a product fit for the intended use.

TECH MILLENNIUM

Application

- On cementitious surfaces and similar apply, by roller or airless, bituminous primer, approx. consumption 300 gr/m².
- Apply by torch application a 25 cm strip of membrane reinforced with polyester along all vertical up stands.
- To have all overlaps with the slope, position the membrane always starting from the lowest point. (Draw. N.1)
- Position the membrane sheets staggered, avoiding to create any overlaps against the slope and the drains. (Draw. N.2)
- Cut the corners of membrane sheet which will be laid under the next sheet at a 45° angle (10 x 10 cm). (Draw. N.3)
- The joints, both side and head, must be respectively overlapped by 10 & 15 cm. (Draw. N.3)
- The second layer of membrane will be applied astride and over the first one, always in the same direction, and approx. 1/4 of its length from the previous sheet. (Draw. N.4)
- The bituminous membrane will be applied with a propane gas torch to the substrate. It is necessary to heat the entire surface, except for the side & head laps, making sure that the compound forms a liquid mass in front of the roll to assure that it saturates any superficial porosity.
- The side laps (10 cm) and head laps (15 cm) will be heat welded with an appropriate torch; during this stage the overlaps should be pressed by using a roller (15 kg) from which a bead of compound should flow and therefore avoiding to have to iron the overlaps.
- Apply the vertical membrane sheet having the same characteristics of the waterproofing membrane and dimensions equal to the width of the roll, making sure that it overlaps the horizontal one by at least 10 cm, heating it with a gas torch and squeezing it with a trowel until a bead of compound appears from underneath.
- The height of the verticals must be equivalent or superior to the finished surface by at least 15 cm.

Recommendations

- To best use the technical characteristics of bituminous membranes and guarantee the maximum performance and durability of the jobs where they are used, some simple but fundamental rules must be respected.
- The rolls are to be stored in an upright position, preferably indoors in a dry and ventilated area, away from heat sources and avoiding to stack them one on top of the other to avoid possible deformations which may compromise the application. When storing with original packaging, these should not be stacked more than two plts high using appropriate wooden spacers.
- The rolls shall be kept in a warm or heated storage area during application, should the workability of the material deteriorate or become stiff and difficult to install during application, these should be returned to the heated storage area and substituted with new rolls. The rolls that are temporarily stored on the roof before application, shall be kept elevated by being left on their own pallets and shall be covered and protected from the weather.
- The application surface must be smooth dry & clean.
- The application surface must be previously treated with a suitable bituminous primer, to eliminate dust and enhance the adhesion of the membrane.
- The application surface must not have any depressions to avoid the risk of ponding water, the slope must be at least 1.5% on concrete decks and 3% for steel or wooden ones, this to guarantee a proper run off of rainwater.
- In situations of application on vertical surfaces superior to 2 meters or on very sloped substrates, apply suitable mechanical fixings to the head laps, after which they will be sealed when torching the head laps.
- The application must be done at temperature higher than + 5°C.
- The application must be interrupted in adverse weather conditions (high humidity, rain, etc.).
- Roofs waterproofed with elastomeric membranes must have the last layer self protected with mineral slates. As an alternative, depending on the type of structure, it is possible to use heavy protection (gravel, floating pavements, etc.).
- The pallets on which the rolls are packaged are intended for normal warehouse use.
- The materials on stock should be rotated following a first in first out rotation.

Technical data

Technical Characteristics	Measure Units	Reference Norm	P		PA		Tolerance
			3	4	4,0	4,5	
Type of reinforcement			Single strand polyester				
Upper face finish			Polypropylene mat		Mineral *		
Lower face finish			Polypropylene film				
Length	m	EN 1848-1	10 -1%				
Width	m	EN 1848-1	1 -1%				
Thickness	mm	EN 1849-1	3	4			±5%
Mass	kg/m ²	EN 1849-1			4,0	4,5	±10%
Cold flexibility	°C	EN 1109	-20				
Flow resistance	°C	EN 1110	110				
Shear resistance L / T	N / 5 cm	EN 12317-1	400/300				-20%
Tensile strength L / T	N / 5 cm	EN 12311-1	500/400				-20%
Elongation at break L / T	%	EN 12311-1	35/35				-15
Tearing resistance L / T	N	EN 12310-1	140/140				-30%
Static puncture resistance	kg	EN 12730	10				
Dynamic puncture resistance	mm	EN 12691	800				
Dimensional stability	%	EN 1107-1	-0,3				
Fire resistance		EN 13501-5	F ROOF				
Fire reaction		EN 13501-1	F				
Impermeability after artificial ageing	kPa	EN 1296	60				
Watertightness	kPa	EN 1928	60				

* It is impossible to guarantee the color uniformity on self protected mineral membranes as the suppliers of the same do not provide any also. All self protected mineral finished membranes undergo color variations over time due to the exposure to atmospheric agents. Normally these variations in time will gradually become uniform.