Hambleside Danelaw
Building Products

DRYSEAL®

Technical Manual Issue 1.8

Abridged Edition

BBA APPROVAL INSPECTION TESTING CERTIFICATION
CERTIFICATE No 95/3114

A Note

This is a summarised version of our full technical manual, deisgned to help the specifier explain the Dryseal system.

It is not intended to be an installation guide for which our full technical manual can be requested by calling 01327 701900 or emailing dryseal@hambleside-danelaw.co.uk

Only our approved contractors are trained to install Dryseal and the information contained within this condensed technical manual is not sufficient enough to allow the installation of Dryseal.

Detailed CAD drawings are available from this and the Fastrack site.

C. Specification

C. Timber Deck - Warm Roof

1. Preparation
The roof decking is to be of sound condition. Surface to be dry, free from debris, oil, grease and chemical contaminants.

2. Vapour Control Layer
Supply and fix a recognised vapour control layer laid to substrate, returned over insulation at perimeter edges and around openings, with all laps sealed.

3. Insulation
Supply and fix rigid insulation board of a thickness to achieve the required 'U' value as specified; loose laid over vapour control layer with staggered joints.

Note:
The Dryseal system is compatible with any recognised flat roofing grade rigid insulation board having sufficient compressive strength to resist indentation when fixed.

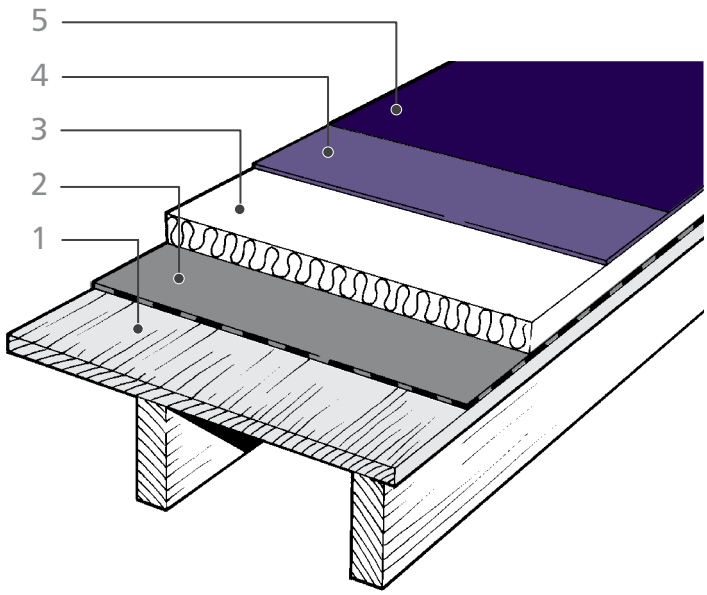
4. Dryseal Membrane and Trims*
Supply and mechanically fixed pre-cured Dryseal membrane and trims all with 50mm side and end laps using approved anti-corrosive fixings** and stress plates to achieve sufficient wind uplift resistance and at centres not exceeding 350mm.

Note:
The Dryseal material is to be laid with the high adhesive side (matt surface finish) up.

5. Seams and Laps
Supply and fix wet laminate to all seams/laps and exposed fixings.*

6. Top Coat
Apply polyester top coat system at a rate of 1 litre per 2m² on all clean and dry surfaces.*

Note:
*See Installation Section.
**See Fixings Sections for specific details.



Key
1. Substrate
2. Vapour Control Layer
3. Insulation
4. Dryseal Membrane
5. Top Coat

C. Timber Deck – Cold Roof

1. Preparation
The roof decking is to be of sound condition. Surface to be dry, free from debris, oil grease and chemical contaminants. The timber deck should be drilled in-situ in every rafter space at 400mm centres x 16mm diameter where roof is under drawn to act as an air permeator.

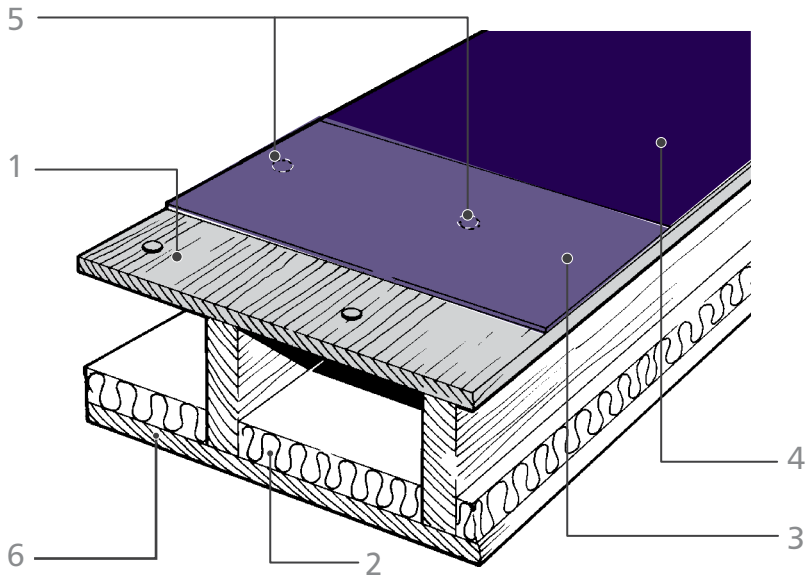
2. Dryseal Membrane and Trims*
Supply and mechanically fix pre-cured Dryseal membrane and trims all with 50mm side and end laps using approved anti-corrosive fixings** and stress plates to achieve sufficient wind uplift resistance and at centres not exceeding 350mm.

Note:
The Dryseal material is to be laid with the high adhesive side (matt surface finish) up.

3. Seams and Laps
Supply and fix wet laminates to all seams/laps and exposed fixings.*

4. Top Coat
Apply polyester top coat system at a rate of 1 litre per 2m² on all clean and dry surfaces.*

Note:
*See Installation Section
**See Fixing Section for specific details.



Key
1. Substrate
2. Insulation
3. Dryseal Membrane
4. Top Coat
5. Air Permeators
6. Ceiling

In cold roof applications, 25mm continuous ventilation openings (or their equivalent) should be provided at opposite sides of the roof with a free air flow path of 50mm minimum above the insulation layer in accordance with BS 5250:2002 Code of practice for control of condensation in buildings.

C. Timber Deck – Uninsulated

1. Preparation
The roof decking is to be of sound condition. Surfaces to be dry, free from debris, oil, grease and chemical contaminants.

2. Dryseal Membrane and Trims*
Supply and mechanically fix pre-cured Dryseal membrane and trims all with 50mm side and end laps using approved anti-corrosive fixings** and stress plates to achieve sufficient wind uplift resistance and at centres not exceeding 350mm.

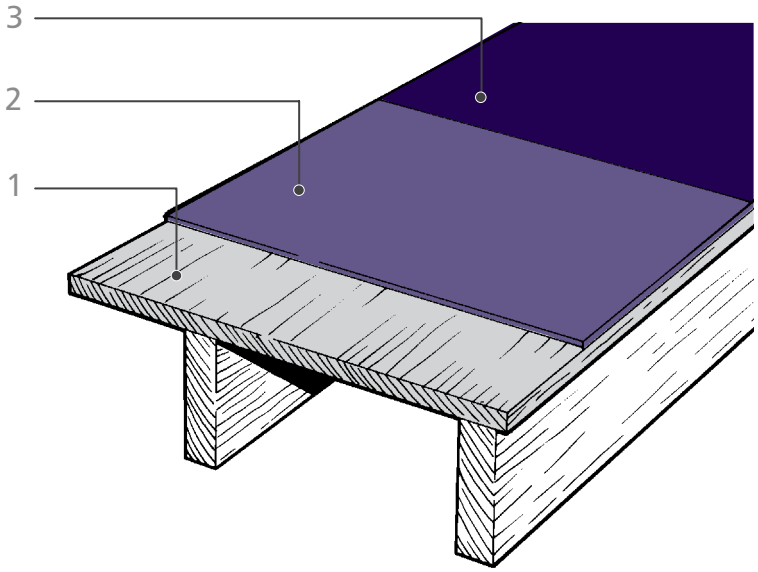
Note:
The Dryseal material is to be laid with the high adhesive side (matt surface finish) up.

3. Seams and Laps
Supply and fix wet laminate to all seams/laps and exposed fixings.*

4. Top Coat
Apply polyester top coat system at a rate of 1 litre per 2m² on all clean and dry surfaces.*

Note:
*See Installation Section
**See Fixings Section for specific details.

Special consideration should be given to uninsulated roofs in respect of ventilation where there may be a risk of condensation occurring.



Key
1. Substrate
2. Dryseal Membrane
3. Top Coat

C. Concrete Deck – Warm Roof

1. Preparation
The roof decking is to be of sound condition. Surface to be dry, free from debris, oil, grease and chemical contaminants.

2. Vapour Control Layer
Supply and fix a recognised vapour control layer laid to substrate, returned over insulation at perimeter edges and around openings, with all laps sealed.

3. Insulation
Supply and fix rigid insulation board of a thickness to achieve the required 'U' value as specified; loose laid over vapour control layer with staggered joints.

Note:
The Dryseal system is compatible with any recognised flat roofing grade rigid insulation board having sufficient compressive strength to resist indentation when fixed.

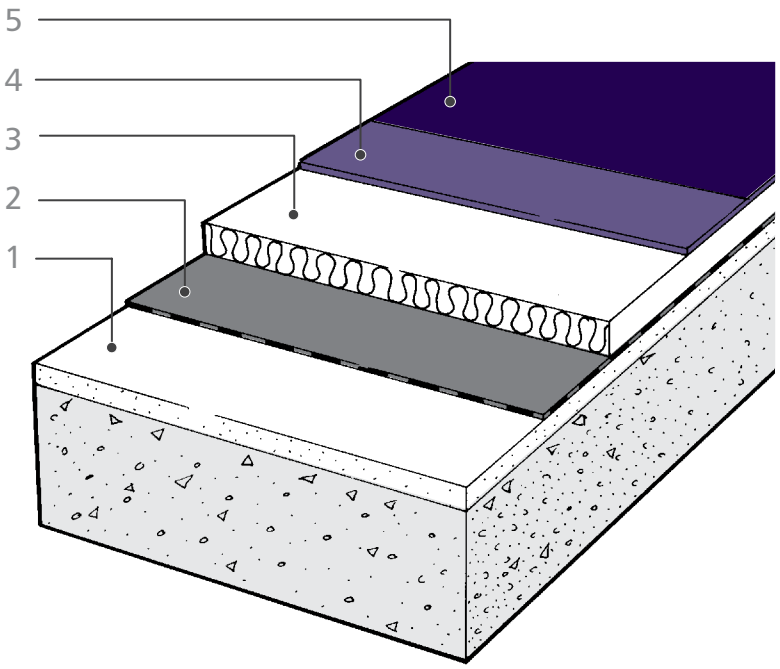
4. Dryseal Membrane and Trims*
Supply and mechanically fix pre-cured Dryseal membrane and trims all with 50mm side and end laps using approved anti-corrosive fixings** and stress plates to achieve sufficient wind uplift resistance and at centres not exceeding 350mm.

Note:
The Dryseal material is to be laid with the high adhesive side (matt surface finish) up.

5. Seams and Laps
Supply and fix wet laminate to all seams/laps and exposed fixings.*

6. Top Coat
Apply polyester top coat system at a rate of 1 litre per 2m² on all clean and dry surfaces.*

Note:
*See Installation Section.
**See Fixings Section for specific details.



Key
1. Substrate
2. Vapour Control Layer
3. Insulation
4. Dryseal Membrane
5. Top Coat

C. Concrete Deck – Cold/Uninsulated Roof

1. Preparation
The roof decking is to be of sound condition. Surface to be dry, free from debris, oil grease and chemical contaminants.

2. Protective Liner
The protective liner should be loose laid with staggered joints to be prepared surface.

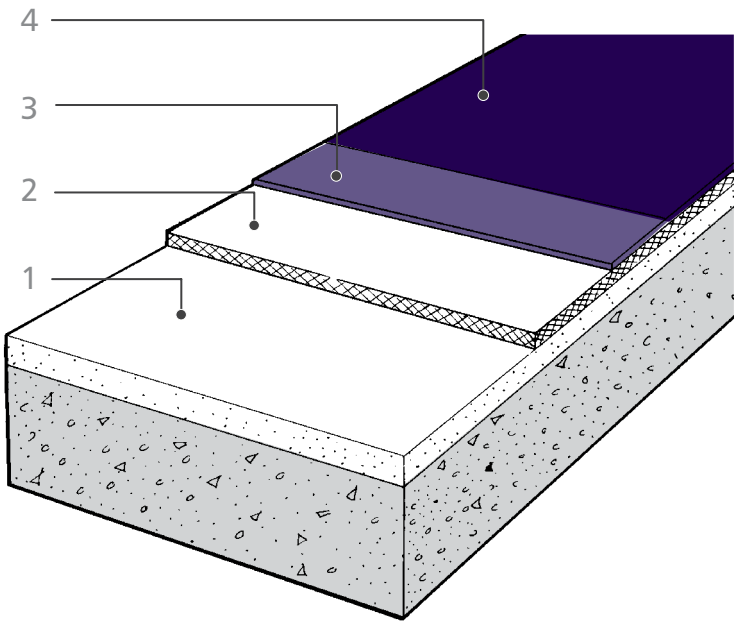
3. Dryseal Membrane and Trims*
Supply and mechanically fix pre-cured Dryseal membrane and trims all with 50mm side and end laps using approved anti-corrosive fixings** and stress plates to achieve sufficient wind uplift resistance and at centres not exceeding 350mm.

Note:
The Dryseal material is to be laid with the high adhesive side (matt surface finish) up.

4. Seams and laps
Supply and fix wet laminate to all seams/laps and exposed fixings.*

5. Top Coat
Apply polyester top coat system at a rate of 1 litre per 2m² on all clean and dry surfaces.*

Note:
*See Installation section.
**See Fixings Section for specific details.



Key
1. Substrate
2. Protective Liner
3. Dryseal® Membrane
4. Top Coat

C. Metal Deck – Warm Roof

1. Preparation
The roof decking is to be of sound condition. Surface to be dry, free from debris, oil, grease and chemical contaminants.

2. Vapour Control Layer
Supply and fix a recognised vapour control layer laid to substrate, returned over insulation at perimeter edges and around openings, with all laps sealed.

3. Insulation
Supply and fix rigid insulation board of a thickness to achieve the required 'U' value as specified. Loose laid over vapour control layer with staggered joints.

Note:
The Dryseal system is compatible with any recognised flat roofing grade rigid insulation board having sufficient compressive strength to resist indentation when fixed.

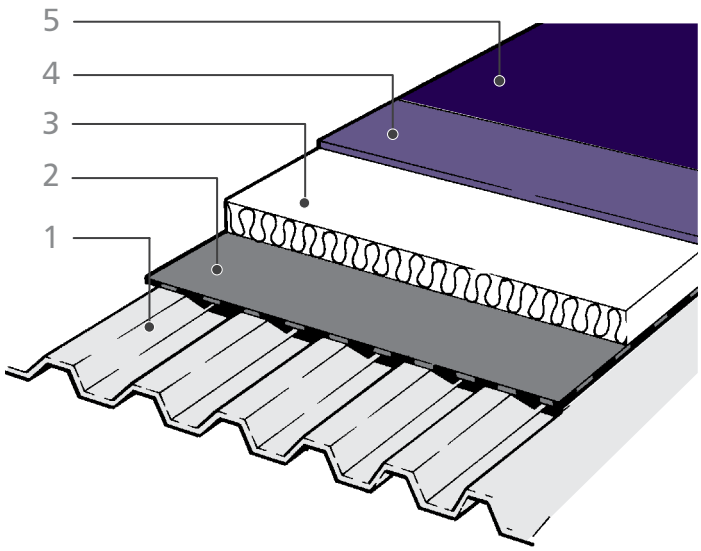
4. Dryseal Membrane and Trims*
Supply and mechanically fix pre-cured Dryseal membrane and trims all with 50mm side and end laps using approved anti-corrosive fixings** and stress plates to achieve sufficient wind uplift resistance and at centres not exceeding 350mm.

Note:
The Dryseal material is to be laid with the high adhesive side (matt surface finish) up.

5. Seams and Laps
Supply and fix wet laminate to all seams/laps and exposed fixings.*

6. Top Coat
Apply polyester top coat system at a rate of 1 litre per 2m² on all clean and dry surfaces.*

Note:
*See Installation Section
**See Fixings Section for specific details



Key
1. Metal substrate
2. Vapour Control Layer
3. Insulation
4. Dryseal Membrane
5. Top Coat

C. Woodwool Slab Deck – Warm Roof

1. Preparation
The roof decking is to be of sound condition. Surface to be dry, free from debris, oil, grease and chemical contaminants.

2. Vapour Layer
Supply and fix a recognised vapour control layer laid to substrate, returned over insulation at perimeter edges and around openings, with all laps sealed.

3. Insulation
Supply and fix rigid insulation board of a thickness to achieve the required 'U' value as specified. Loose laid over vapour control layer with staggered joints.

Note:
The Dryseal system is compatible with any recognised flat roofing grade rigid insulation board having sufficient compressive strength to resist indentation when fixed.

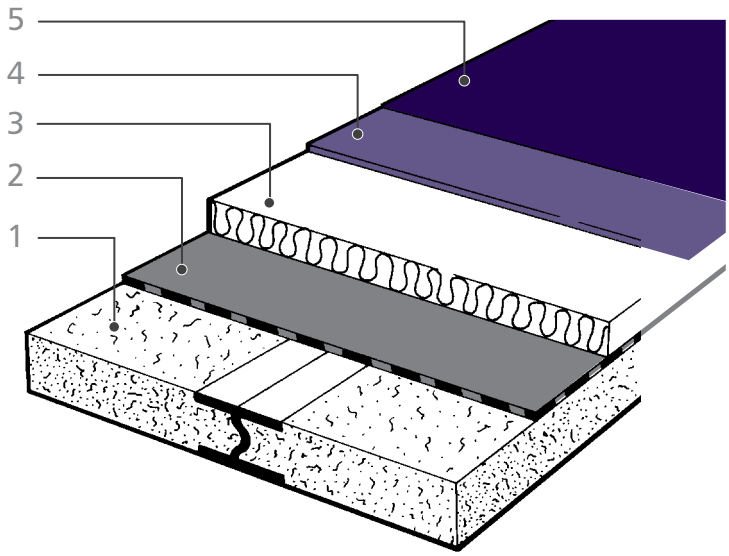
4. Dryseal Membrane and Trims*
Supply and mechanically fix pre-cured Dryseal membrane and trims all with 50mm side and end laps using approved anti-corrosive fixings** and stress plates to achieve sufficient wind uplift resistance and at centres not exceeding 350mm.

Note:
The Dryseal® material is to be laid with the high adhesive side (matt surface finish) up.

5. Seams and Laps
Supply and fix wet laminate to all seams/laps and exposed fixings.*

6. Top Coat
Apply polyester top coat system at a rate of 1 litre per 2m² on all clean and dry surfaces.*

Note:
*See Installation Section.
**See Fixings Section for specific details.



Key
1. Woodwool Slab
2. Vapour Control Layer
3. Insulation
4. Dryseal Membrane
5. Top Coat

C. Refurbishment Chipping Finish Warm Roof

1. Preparation
Remove existing chippings where possible to a sound surface. Cut and reseal any blisters and reinforce weak areas in an approved manner in order to form an adequate vapour control layer. If the roof covering and deck has to be totally stripped, then proceed as New Work.

2. Insulation
Supply and fix rigid insulation board of a thickness to achieve the required 'U' value as specified; loose laid over vapour control layer with staggered joints.

Note:
The Dryseal system is compatible with any recognised flat roofing grade rigid insulation board having sufficient compressive strength to resist indentation when fixed.

3. Dryseal Membrane and Trims*
Supply and mechanically fix pre-cured Dryseal membrane and trims all with 50mm side and end laps using approved anti-corrosive fixings** and stress plates to achieve sufficient wind uplift resistance and at centres not exceeding 350mm.

Note:
The Dryseal material is to be laid with the high adhesive side (matt surface finish) up.

4. Seams and Laps
Supply and fix wet laminate to all seams/laps and exposed fixings.*

5. Top Coat
Apply polyester top coat system at a rate of 1 litre per 2m² on all clean and dry surfaces.*

Note:
*See Installation Section
**See Fixings Section for specific details

C. Refurbishment Chipping Finish Cold Roof

1. Preparation
Remove existing chippings where possible to a sound surface. Cut and reseal any blisters and reinforce weak areas in an approved manner. If the roof covering and deck has to be totally stripped, then proceed as New Work.

2. Protective Liner
Supply and fix Protective Liner loose laid with staggered joints to prepared surface.

3. Dryseal Membrane and Trims*
Supply and mechanically fix pre-cured Dryseal membrane and trims all with 50mm side and end laps using approved anti-corrosive fixings** and stress plates to achieve sufficient wind uplift resistance and at centres not exceeding 350mm.

Note:
The Dryseal material is to be laid with the high adhesive side (matt surface finish) up.

4. Seams and Laps
Supply and fix wet laminate to all seams/laps and exposed fixings.*

5. Top Coat
Apply polyester top coat system at a rate of 1 litre per 2m² on all clean and dry surfaces.*

Note:
*See Installation Section
**See Fixings Section for specific details

C. Built-up Felt Roofing with Felt Finish Refurbishment – Warm Roof

1. Preparation
Clear roof of any debris. Cut and reseal any blisters and reinforce weak areas in an approved manner so as to form an adequate vapour control layer. If the roof covering and deck has to be totally stripped, then proceed as New Work.

2. Insulation
Supply and fix rigid insulation board of a thickness to achieve the required 'U' value as specified; loose laid over vapour control layer with staggered joints.

Note:
The Dryseal system is compatible with any recognised flat roofing grade rigid insulation board having sufficient compressive strength to resist indentation when fixed.

3. Dryseal Membrane and Trims*
Supply and mechanically fix pre-cured Dryseal membrane and trims all with 50mm side and end laps using approved anti-corrosive fixings** and stress plates to achieve sufficient wind uplift resistance and at centres not exceeding 350mm.

4. Seams and Laps
Supply and fix wet laminate to all seams/laps and exposed fixings.*

5. Top Coat
Apply polyester top coat system at a rate of 1 litre per 2m² on all clean and dry surfaces.*

Note:
*See Installation Section
**See Fixings Section for specific details

C. Built-up Felt Roofing with Felt Finish Refurbishment – Cold Roof

1. Preparation
Clear roof of any debris. Cut and reseal any blisters and reinforce weak areas in an approved manner.
If the roof covering and deck has to be totally stripped, then proceed as New Work.

2. Protective Liner
Supply and fix Protective Liner loose laid with staggered joints to prepared surface.

3. Dryseal Membrane and Trims*
Supply and mechanically fix pre-cured Dryseal membrane and trims all with 50mm side and end laps using approved anti-corrosive fixings** and stress plates to achieve sufficient wind uplift resistance and at centres not exceeding 350mm.

Note:
The Dryseal material is to be laid with the high adhesive side (matt surface finish) up.

4. Seams and Laps
Supply and fix wet laminate to all seam/laps and exposed fixings.*

5. Top Coat
Apply polyester top coat system at a rate of 1 litre per 2m² on all clean and dry surfaces.*

Note:
*See Installation Section
**See Fixings Section for specific details

C. Asphalt Roof
Refurbishment – Warm Roof

1. Preparation
Clear roof of any debris. Any blisters to be reheated and made level. Reinforce weak areas in approved manner. If the roof covering and deck has to be totally stripped, then proceed as New Work.

2. Vapour Control Layer
Supply and fix a recognised vapour control layer laid to substrate, returned over insulation at perimeter edges and around openings, with all laps sealed.

3. Insulation
Supply and fix rigid insulation board of a thickness to achieve the required 'U' value as specified. Loose laid over vapour control layer with staggered joints.

Note:
The Dryseal system is compatible with any recognised flat roofing grade rigid insulation board having sufficient compressive strength to resist indentation when fixed.

4. Dryseal Membrane and Trims*
Supply and mechanically fix pre-cured Dryseal membrane and trims all with 50mm side and end laps using approved anti-corrosive fixings** and stress plates to achieve sufficient wind uplift resistance and at centres not exceeding 350mm.

Note:
The Dryseal material is to be laid with the high adhesive side (matt surface finish) up.

5. Seams and Laps
Supply and fix wet laminate to all seams/laps and exposed fixings.*

6. Top Coat
Apply polyester top coat system at a rate of 1 litre per 2m² on all clean and dry surfaces.*

Note:
*See Installation Section.
**See Fixings Section for specific details.

C. Asphalt Roof
Refurbishment – Cold Roof

1. Preparation
Clear roof of any debris. Any blisters to be reheated and made level. Reinforce weak areas in an approved manner.
If the roof covering and deck has to be totally stripped, then proceed as New Work.

2. Protective Liner
Supply and fix Protective Liner loose laid with staggered joints to prepared surface.

3. Dryseal Membrane and Trims*
Supply and mechanically fix pre-cured Dryseal membrane and trims all with 50mm side and end laps using approved anti-corrosive fixings** and stress plates to achieve sufficient wind uplift resistance and at centres not exceeding 350mm.

Note:
The Dryseal material is to be laid with the high adhesive side (matt surface finish) up.

4. Seams and Laps
Supply and fix wet laminate to all seams/laps and exposed fixings.*

5. Top Coat
Apply polyester top coat system at a rate of 1 litre per 2m² on all clean and dry surfaces.*

Note:
*See Installation Section.
**See Fixings Section for specific details.

C. Paropa Roof
Refurbishment – Warm Roof

1. Preparation
Mark out roof for provision of vents at the rate of one vent per 40m². Cut hole through Paropa slab, existing roof membrane to substrate. Clear roof of all debris.
If the roof covering and deck has to be totally stripped, then proceed as New Work.

2. Insulation
Supply and fix rigid insulation board of a thickness to achieve the required 'U' value as specified; loose laid over vapour control layer with staggered joints. Cut out corresponding holes to effect ventilation.

Note:
The Dryseal system is compatible with any recognised flat roofing grade rigid insulation board having sufficient compressive strength to resist indentation when fixed.

3. Dryseal Membrane and Trims*
Supply and mechanically fix pre-cured Dryseal membrane and trims all with 50mm side and end laps using approved anti-corrosive fixings** and stress plates to achieve sufficient wind uplift resistance and at centres not exceeding 350mm.

Note:
The Dryseal material is to be laid with the high adhesive side (matt surface finish) up.

4. Air Control Vents
Supply and fix approved ACVs secured to substrate using approved anti-corrosive fixings in-situ. Laminate to deck membrane.*

5. Seams and Laps
Supply and fix wet laminate to all seams/laps and exposed fixings.*

6. Top Coat
Apply polyester top coat system at a rate of 1 litre per 2m² on all clean and dry surfaces.*

Note:
*See Installation Section.
**See Fixings Section for specific details.

C. Paropa Roof
Refurbishment – Cold Roof

1. Preparation
Mark out roof for placement of vents at the rate of one vent per 40m². Cut hole through Paropa slab to existing roof membrane. Clear roof of all debris.
If the roof covering and deck has to be totally stripped, then proceed as New Work.

2. Protective Liner
Supply and fix Protective Liner loose laid with staggered joints to prepared surface.

3. Dryseal Membrane and Trims*
Supply and mechanically fix pre-cured Dryseal membrane and trims all with 50mm side and end laps using approved anti-corrosive fixings** and stress plates to achieve sufficient wind uplift resistance and at centres not exceeding 350mm.

Note:
The Dryseal material is to be laid with the high adhesive side (matt surface finish) up.

4. Air Control Vents
Supply and fix approved ACVs secured to substrate using approved anti-corrosive fixings in-situ. Laminate to deck membrane.*

5. Seams and Laps
Supply and fix wet laminate to all surfaces and exposed fixings.*

6. Top Coat
Apply polyester top coat system at a rate of 1 litre per 2m² on all clean and dry surfaces.*

Note:
*See Installation Section.
**See Fixings Section for specific details.

D. Specification Details

D. Flat Edge Drip Detail – Warm Roof

It is not possible to show every detail associated with the Dryseal roofing system and these are only a section of the more general details.

For information on a Detail not listed please contact our Technical Services department on 01327 701907 or email us at Dryseal@hambleside-danelaw.co.uk. They will be pleased to supply a specification and installation method.

1. Preparation
The roof decking is to be of sound condition. Surface to be dry, free from debris, oil, grease and chemical contaminates.

2. Vapour Control Layer
Supply and fix a recognised vapour control layer laid to substrate, returned over insulation at perimeter edges and around openings, with all laps sealed.

3. Insulation
Supply and fix rigid insulation board of a thickness to achieve the required 'U' value as specified; loose laid over vapour control layer with staggered joints.

Note:
The Dryseal system is compatible with any recognised roof grade rigid insulation board having sufficient compressive strength to resist indentation when fixed.

4. Insulation Stop
Supply and fix a 50mm x the insulation thickness treated timber batten as insulation stop, fixed to deck at edges of roof using approved anti-corrosive fixings at 350mm centres.

5. Fascia/Wall Batten
Supply and fix 38mm x 25mm treated timber batten to Fascia/wall using approved anti-corrosive fixings at 600mm centres.

6. Dryseal Flat Edge/Drip Trim
Supply and fix Dryseal preformed flat edge trim with min. 50mm end laps. Internal face to be free from dust, clean and dry to receive 15mm adhesive buttons at 200mm centres corresponding to batten level. Bond trim to batten applying pressure to external surface to ensure good adhesive contact.

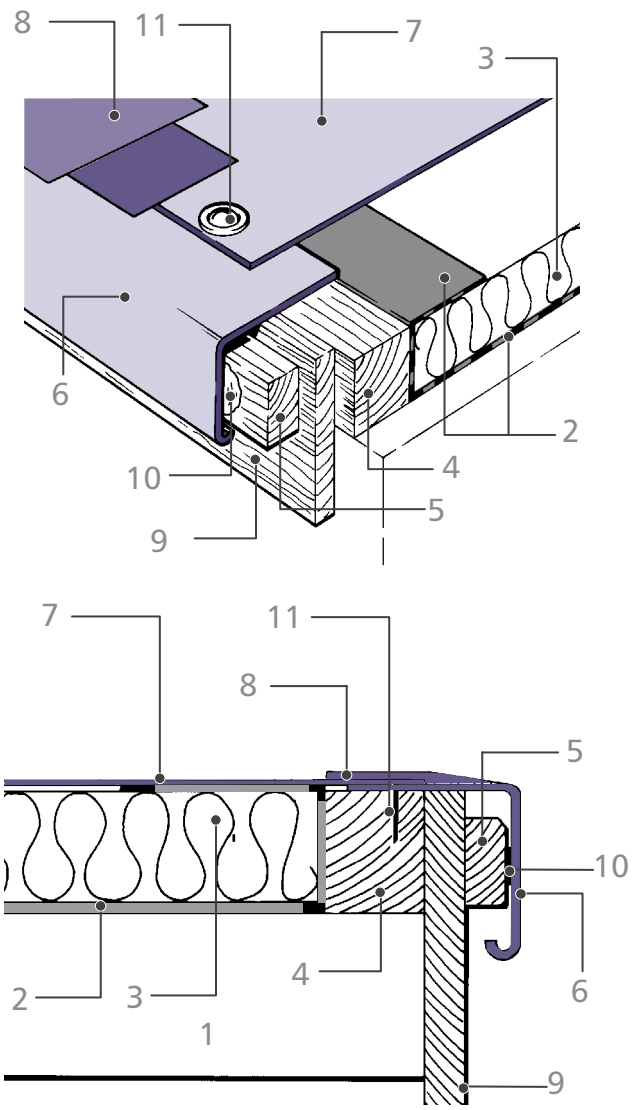
7. Dryseal Membrane
Lay flat sheet to flat edge trim securing with approved anti-corrosive fixings at appropriate centres through trim to insulation stop. On cold roof constructions, fix to substrate using approved anti-corrosive fixings and stress plates at appropriate centres.

8. Seams and Laps
Supply and fix wet laminate to all seams/laps and exposed fixings.*

9. Top Coat
Apply polyester top coat system at a rate of 1 litre per 2m² on all clean and dry surfaces.

Note:
*See Installation Section

Typical Flat Edge/Drip Edge Detail



Key
1. Substrate
2. Vapour Control Layer
3. Insulation
4. Insulation Stop
5. Fascia/Wall Batten
6. Dryseal Flat/ Drip Edge Trim
7. Dryseal Membrane
8. Wet Laminate to Seam
9. Fascia Board
10. Adhesive Button
11. Anti-Corrosive Fixings

D. Raised Edge/Check Kerb Detail - Warm Roof

1. Preparation
The roof decking is to be of sound condition. Surface to be dry free from debris, oil, grease and chemical contaminants.

2. Vapour Control Layer
Supply and fix a recognised vapour control layer laid to substrate, returned over insulation at perimeter edges and around openings, with all laps sealed.

3. Insulation
Supply and fix rigid insulation board of a thickness to achieve the required 'U' value as specified; loose laid over vapour control layer with staggered joints.

Note:
The Dryseal system is compatible with any recognised roof grade rigid insulation board having sufficient compressive strength to resist indentation when fixed.

4. Insulation Stop
Supply and fix a 50mm x the insulation thickness treated timber batten as insulation stop, fixed to deck at edges of roof using approved anti-corrosive fixings at 350mm centres.

5. Fascia/Wall Batten
Supply and fix 38mm x 25mm treated timber batten to Fascia/wall using approved anti-corrosive fixings at 600mm centres.

6. Dryseal Membrane
Supply and fix Dryseal flat sheet. Laid over insulation stop and temporarily fix with approved anti-corrosive fixings at 1 metre centres.

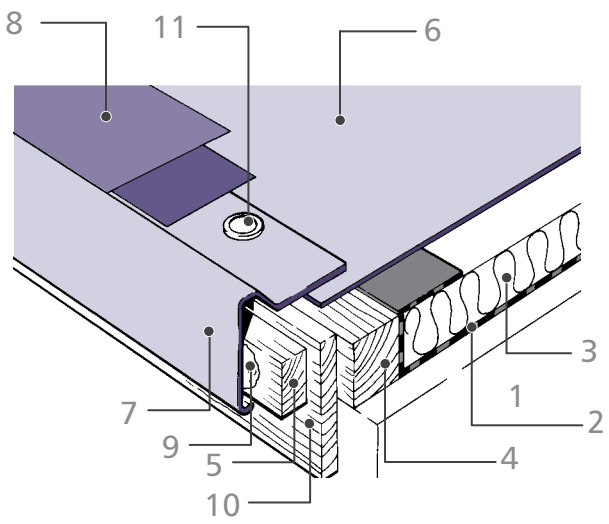
7. Dryseal Raised Edge/Check Kerb Trim
Supply and fix preformed raised edge trim with min 50mm end laps. Internal face to be free from dust, clean and dry to receive 15mm adhesive buttons at 200mm centres corresponding to batten level. Bond trim to batten applying pressure to external surface to ensure good adhesive contact. Secure to insulation stop over flat sheet with approved anti-corrosive fixings at appropriate centres. On cold roof constructions fix to substrate using approved anti-corrosive fixings and stress plates at appropriate centres.

8. Seams and Laps
Supply and fix wet laminate to all seams/laps and exposed fixings.*

9. Top Coat
Apply polyester top coat system at a rate of 1 litre per 2m² on all clean and dry surfaces.

Note:
*See Installation Section.

Typical Raised Edge/Check Kerb Detail



Key
1. Substrate
2. Vapour Control Layer
3. Insulation
4. Insulation Stop
5. Fascia/Wall Batten
6. Dryseal Membrane
7. Dryseal Raised Edge/Check Kerb Trim
8. Wet Laminate to Seam
9. Adhesive Button
10. Fascia Board
11. Anti-Corrosive Fixing

D. Trim Retaining Bracket Detail

It is normally adequate to fix Dryseal with preformed flat edge and raised edge trims by bonding to Fascia/wall batten with approved adhesive buttons. However, on buildings of over four storeys or having severely exposed elevations then Hambleside Danelaw Limited strongly recommend the use of galvanised retaining brackets.

1. Preparation
The roof decking is to be of sound condition. Surface to be dry, free from debris, oil, grease and chemical contaminates.

2. Vapour Control Layer
Supply and fix a recognised vapour control layer laid to substrate, returned over insulation at perimeter edges and around openings, with all laps sealed.

3. Insulation
Supply and fix rigid insulation board of a thickness to achieve the required 'U' value as specified; loose laid over vapour control layer with staggered joints.

Note:
The Dryseal system is compatible with any recognised roof grade rigid insulation board having sufficient compressive strength to resist indentation when fixed.

4. Insulation Stop
Supply and fix a 50mm x the insulation thickness treated timber batten as insulation stop, fixed to deck at edges of roof using approved anti-corrosive fixings at 350mm centres.

5. Fascia/Wall Batten
Supply and fix 38 x 25mm treated timber batten to Fascia/wall, aligned to receive retaining brackets with bracket top on roof surface.

6. Retaining Bracket
Supply and fix Dryseal galvanised retaining brackets at 450mm to 900mm centres subject to situation, secured to timber wall/Fascia batten and roof surface.

7. Dryseal Raised Edge/Check Kerb Trims
Supply and fix Dryseal trims with min. 50mm end laps. Clip trims over galvanised brackets and secure on roof surface with flat sheet lap fixing.

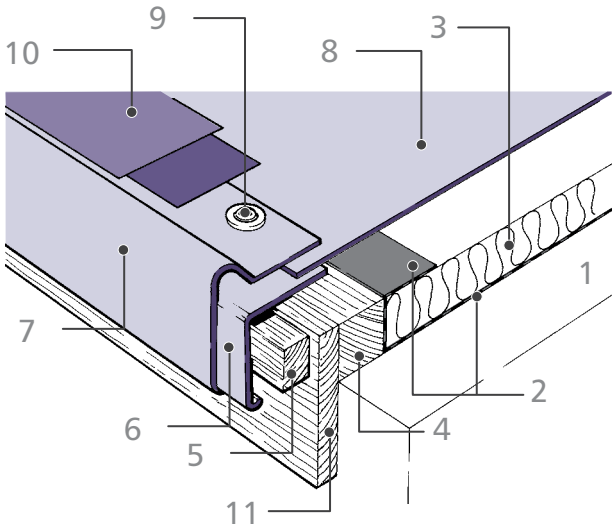
8. Dryseal Membrane
Supply and fix flat sheet securing with approved anti-corrosive fixings at appropriate centres through trim to insulation. Alternatively on cold roof constructions fix to substrate appropriate centres using approved anti-corrosive fixings and stress plates.

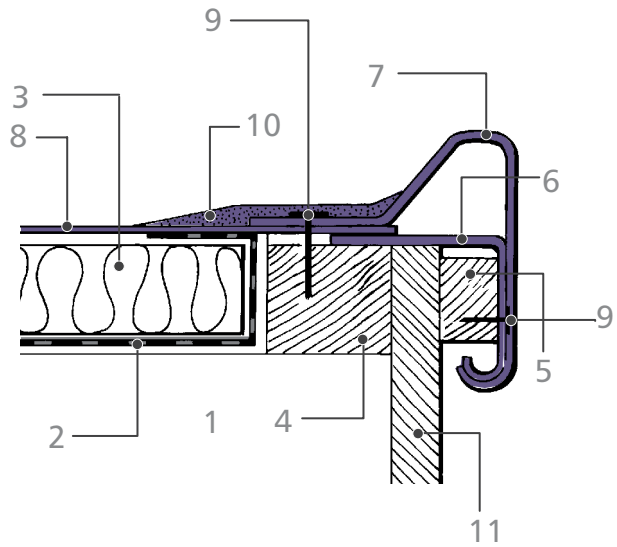
9. Seams and Laps
Supply and fix wet laminate to all seams/laps and exposed fixings.*

10. Top Coat
Apply polyester top coat system at a rate of 1 litre per 2m² on all clean and dry surfaces.*

Note:
*See Installation Section

Typical Trim Retaining Bracket Detail





Key
1. Substrate
2. Vapour Control Layer
3. Insulation
4. Insulation Stop
5. Fascia/Wall Batten
6. Trim Retaining Bracket
7. DrysealRaised Edge/Check Kerb Trims
8. Dryseal Membrane
9. Anti-Corrosive Fixing
10. Wet Laminate to Seam
11. Fascia Board

D. Deck to Wall Detail – Warm Roof

Wall Fillet

1. Preparation
Provide suitable chase as necessary to a depth of 25mm allowing for installation of cover flashing. The roof deck and brickwork, etc. to be of sound condition. Surface to be dry, free from debris, oil grease and chemical contaminants.

2. Vapour Control Layer
Supply and fix recognised vapour control layer laid to substrate, returned over installation at perimeter edges and around openings, with all laps sealed.

3. Insulation
Supply and fix rigid insulation board of a thickness to achieve the required 'U' value as specified; loose laid over vapour control layer with staggered joints.

Note:
The Dryseal system is compatible with any recognised roof grade rigid insulation board having sufficient compressive strength to resist indentation when fixed.

4. Dryseal Membrane
Supply and fix Dryseal flat sheet, laid over insulation to substrate.

5. Dryseal Wall Fillet/Deck to Wall Trim
Supply and fix Dryseal preformed wall fillet with 50mm end laps, ensuring a snug fit to wall. Secure to substrate over flat sheet at appropriate centres with approved anti-corrosive fixings and stress plates.

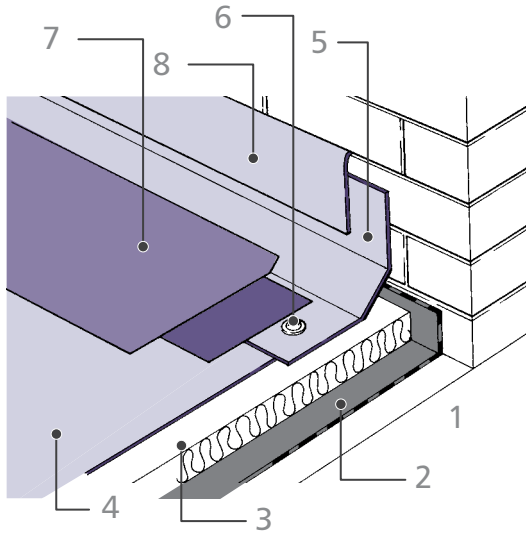
6. Seams and Laps
Supply and fix wet laminate to all seams/laps and exposed fixings.*

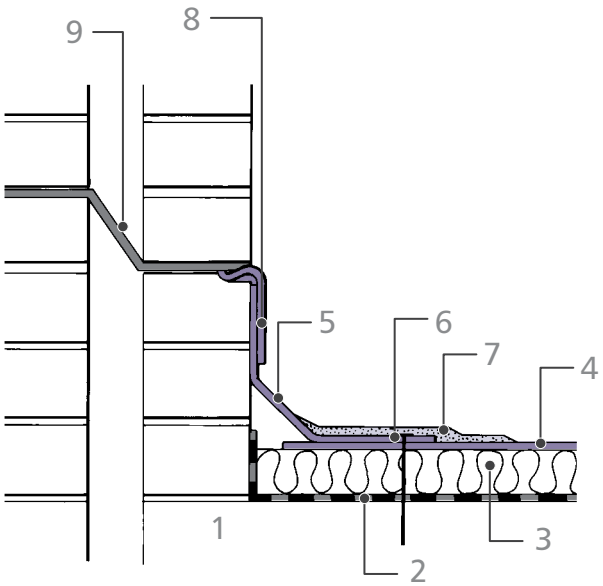
7. Top Coat
Apply polyester top coat system at a rate of 1 litre per 2m² on all clean and dry surfaces.*

8. Cover Flashing
Supply and fix Dryseal preformed wall flashing with 50mm end laps. Secure in chase with wedges and seal with approved sealant, or install lead flashing in conventional manner.* Where the preformed Dryseal® cover flashing is used, it is important to achieve good embedment and that on internal and external corner junctions, a lead under flashing is used to maintain continuity of the flashing detail.

Note:
*See Installation Section.

Typical Deck To Wall Trim Detail





Note: (Where cavity tray is installed, ensure wall/cover flashing is installed under it.)

Key
1. Substrate
2. Vapour Control Layer
3. Insulation
4. Dryseal Membrane
5. Dryseal Wall Fillet Trim
6. Anti-Corrosive Fixing
7. Wet Laminate to Seam
8. Cover Flashing
9. Cavity Tray

D. Parapet Wall Encapsulation Detail – Warm Roof

1. Preparation
The roof decking and brickwork is to be of sound condition. Surface to be dry, free from debris, oil, grease and chemical contaminants

2. Vapour Control Layer
Supply and fix a recognised vapour control layer laid to substrate, returned over insulation at perimeter edges and around openings, with all laps sealed.

3. Insulation
Supply and fix rigid insulation board of a thickness to achieve the required 'U' value as specified; loose laid over vapour control layer with staggered joints.

Note:
The Dryseal system is compatible with any recognised roof grade rigid insulation board having sufficient compressive strength to resist indentation when fixed.

4. Dryseal Membrane
Supply and fix Dryseal flat sheet, laid over insulation to substrate.

5. Dryseal Wall Fillet/Deck to Wall Trim
Supply and fix Dryseal preformed wall fillet with 50mm end laps, ensuring a snug fit to wall. Secure to substrate over flat sheet at appropriate centres with approved anti-corrosive fixings and stress plates.

6. Dryseal Vertical Membrane
Supply and fix Dryseal flat sheeting cut to size. Secured to top of internal face of parapet under 38mm x 25mm treated timber batten using approved anti-corrosive fixings at maximum 600mm centres. All side and end laps to be a minimum of 50mm, to be secured with anti-corrosive fixings and stress plates at appropriate centres.

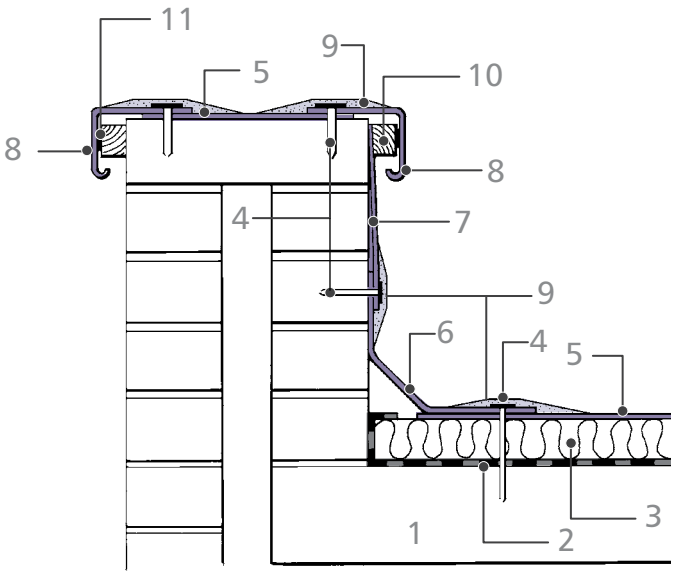
7. Dryseal Parapet Capping
Supply and fix 38mm x 25mm treated batten to external face of parapet using approved anti-corrosive fixings at 600mm centres. Supply and fix two preformed capping trims with min. 50mm side end laps. Internal face to be free from dust, clean and dry to receive 15mm adhesive buttons at 200mm centres corresponding to batten level. Bond trim to battens applying pressure to the external face to ensure good adhesive contact. Secure through created lap and on the face or top of trim at centres appropriate to situation using approved anti-corrosive fixings and stress plates.

8. Seams and Laps
Supply and fix wet laminate to all seams/laps and exposed fixings.*

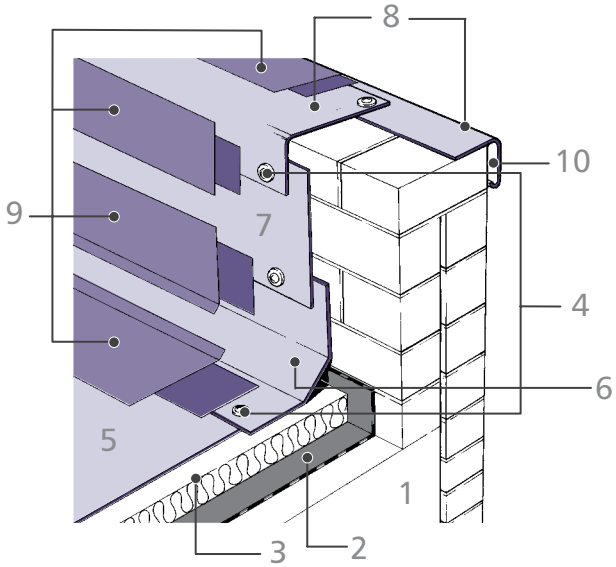
9. Top Coat
Apply polyester top coat system at a rate of 1 litre per 2m² on all clean and dry surfaces.*

Note:
*See Installation Section.

Typical Parapet Wall and Coping Top Detail



Alternative Parapet Encapsulation Details



Key
1. Substrate
2. Vapour Control Layer
3. Insulation
4. Anti-Corrosive Fixing
5. Dryseal Membrane
6. Dryseal Wall Fillet Trim
7. Dryseal Vertical Membrane
8. Dryseal Flat/Drip Edge Trim
9. Wet Laminate to Seam
10. Timber Batten
11. Adhesive Buttons

D. Through Wall Hopper Outlet – Warm Roof

1. Preparation
Ensure the channel is clear, the roof decking and brickwork is to be of sound condition. Surface to be dry, free from debris, oil, grease and chemical contaminants.

2. Vapour Control Layer
Supply and fix a recognised vapour control layer laid to substrate, returned over insulation and protective liner at perimeter edges and around openings, with all laps sealed.

3. Insulation
Apply and fix rigid insulation board of a thickness to achieve the required 'U' value as specified; loose laid over vapour control layer with staggered joints.

Note:
The Dryseal system is compatible with any recognised roof grade rigid insulation board having sufficient compressive strength to resist indentation when fixed.

4. Sump
Cut back insulation adjacent to outlet by 200mm and chamfer to create sump. Alternatively, use timber tilt fillet. Lay a 12mm protective liner to sole of sump and outlet.

5. Dryseal Membrane and Dryseal Trims
Supply and fix Dryseal flat sheet and preformed wall fillets, cut back to sump secured to substrate and brickwork using approved anti-corrosive fixings and stress plates.

6. Outlet
Supply and fix two preformed internal angles shaped to wall fillet, insulation and external wall to sides and base of outlet. Supply and fix two preformed external angles to outer corners of opening and drip trim to batten into hopper. Cut to size and fit flat sheet to form sole and side of outlet.

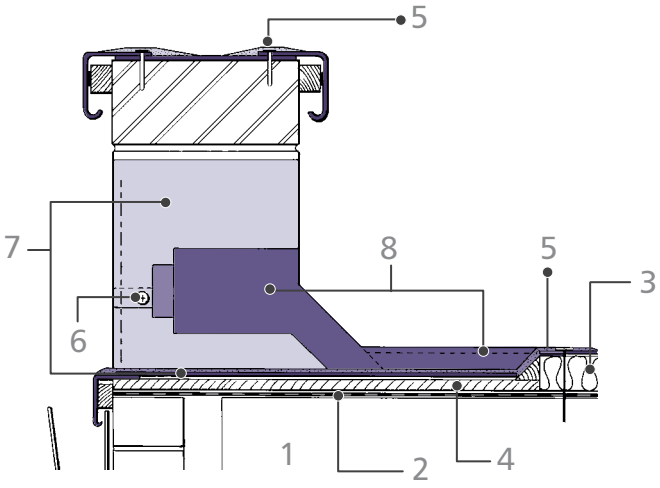
7. Seams and Laps
Supply and fix wet laminate to all seams/laps and exposed fixings.*

8. Sealant
Supply and fix approved sealant at external wall face and behind trims.

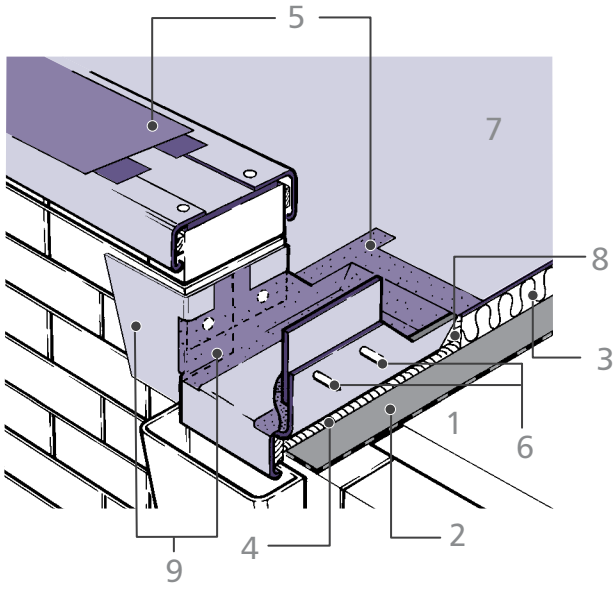
9. Top Coat
Apply polyester top coat system at a rate of 1 litre per 2m² on all clean and dry surfaces.*

Note:
*See Installation Section

Typical Through Wall Hopper Outlet



Through Wall Hopper Outlet Parapet Encapsulation Detail



Key
1. Substrate
2. Vapour Control Layer
3. Insulation
4. Protective Liner
5. Wet laminate to Seam
6. Anti-Corrosive Fixings
7. Dryseal Membrane
8. Tilt Fillet
9. Pre-formed Dryseal Trims

D. Proprietary Flanged Outlet – Warm Roof

1. Preparation
The roof decking is to be of sound condition. Surface to be dry, free from debris, oil, grease and chemical contaminates. Ensure clear passage to outlet pipework.

2. Vapour Control Layer
Supply and fix a recognised vapour control layer laid to substrate, around openings, with all laps sealed.

3. Outlet Sump
Cut back vapour control layer from outlet. Supply and fix Dryseal flat sheet and 12mm protective liner, cut to size 100mm minimum greater then external diameter of the outlet flange, cut hole in centre to accommodate outlet flange which is bonded to the flat sheet, using approved adhesive prior to fixing to substrate using approved anti-corrosive fixings.

4. Insulation
Supply and fix rigid insulation board of a thickness to achieve the required 'U' value as specified, loose laid over vapour control layer with staggered joints and cut out to form sump.

Note:
The Dryseal system is compatible with any recognised roof grade rigid insulation board having sufficient compressive strength to resist indentation when fixed.

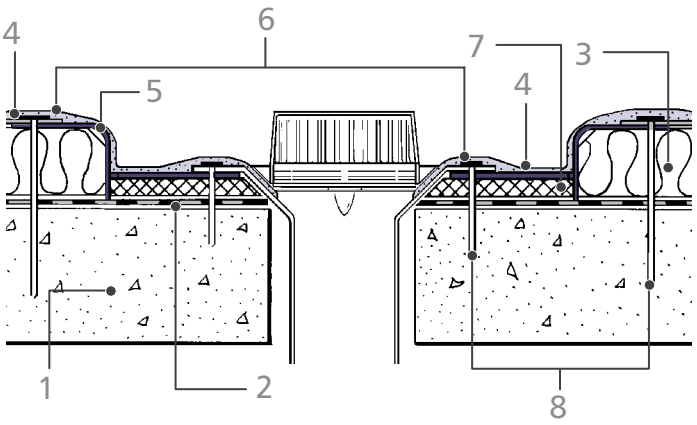
5. Dryseal Membrane and Dryseal Trims
Supply and fit Dryseal preformed external angle trims to sump perimeter and supply and fix flat sheet, laid over insulation and cut out to accommodate the sump. Fix through to substrate using approved anti-corrosive fixings and stress plates.

6. In-situ Laminate
Supply and fix in-situ laminate from deck membrane over fixings, trims, sump sole and outlet flange, deep into neck of outlet.*

7. Top Coat
Apply polyester top coat system at a rate of 1 litre per 2m² on all clean and dry surfaces.*

Note:
*See Installation Section

Typical Proprietary Flanged Outlet Detail



Key
1. Substrate
2. Vapour Control Layer
3. Insulation
4. Dryseal Membrane
5. Dryseal Angle Trim
6. Wet Laminate
7. Protective Liner
8. Anti-Corrosive Fixings and Stress Plates

Note:
Detail to be adapted to suit outlets of different manufacturers.

D. Air Control Vent Detail – Warm Roof

1. Preparation
The roof decking is to be of sound condition. Surface to be dry, free from, oil, grease and chemical contaminates.

2. Vapour Control Layer
Supply and fix a recognised vapour control layer laid to substrate.

3. Insulation
Supply and fix a rigid insulation board of a thickness to achieve the required 'U' value as specified, loose laid over vapour control layer with staggered joints.

Note:
The Dryseal system is compatible with any recognised roof grade rigid insulation board having sufficient compressive strength to resist indentation when fixed.

4. Dryseal Membrane
Supply and fix Dryseal flat sheet laid over insulation, with min. 50mm side and end laps, fix using approved anti-corrosive fixings and stress plates in approved manner.

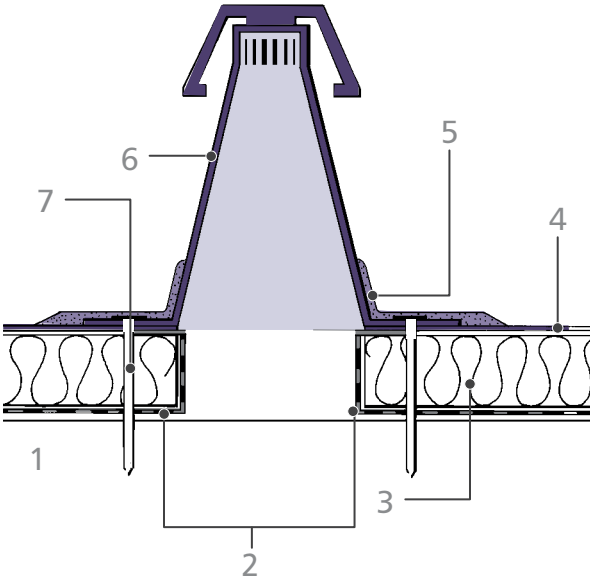
5. Air Control Vents (ACVs)
Mark out and cut holes in Dryseal flat sheet, insulation and vapour control layer to effect ventilation. Supply and fix Dryseal ACVs, placed over prepared holes and secured to deck with approved anti-corrosive fixings. Apply in-situ laminate from ACVs to deck membrane.

6. Seams and Laps
Supply and fix wet laminate to all seams/laps and exposed fixings.*

7. Top Coat
Apply polyester top coat system at a rate of 1 litre per 2m² on all clean and dry surfaces.*

Note:
*See Installation Section

Typical Air Control Vent Detail



Key
1. Substrate
2. Vapour Control Layer
3. Insulation
4. Dryseal Membrane
5. Wet Laminate
6. Air Control Vent
7. Anti-Corrosive Fixings

D. Cold Pipe Penetration Detail

1. Preparation
The roof decking is to be of sound condition. Surface of roof and pipe to be dry, free from all loose material, debris, oil, grease and chemical contaminates.

2. Vapour Control Layer
Supply and fix a recognised vapour control layer laid to substrate, returned over insulation at perimeter edges and around openings, with all laps sealed.

3. Insulation
Supply and fix rigid insulation board of a thickness to achieve the required 'U' value as specified, loose laid over vapour control layer with staggered joints.

Note:
The Dryseal system is compatible with any recognised roof grade rigid insulation board having sufficient compressive strength to resist indentation when fixed.

4. Dryseal Membrane
Supply and fix Dryseal flat sheet laid over insulation, with min. 50mm side end laps.

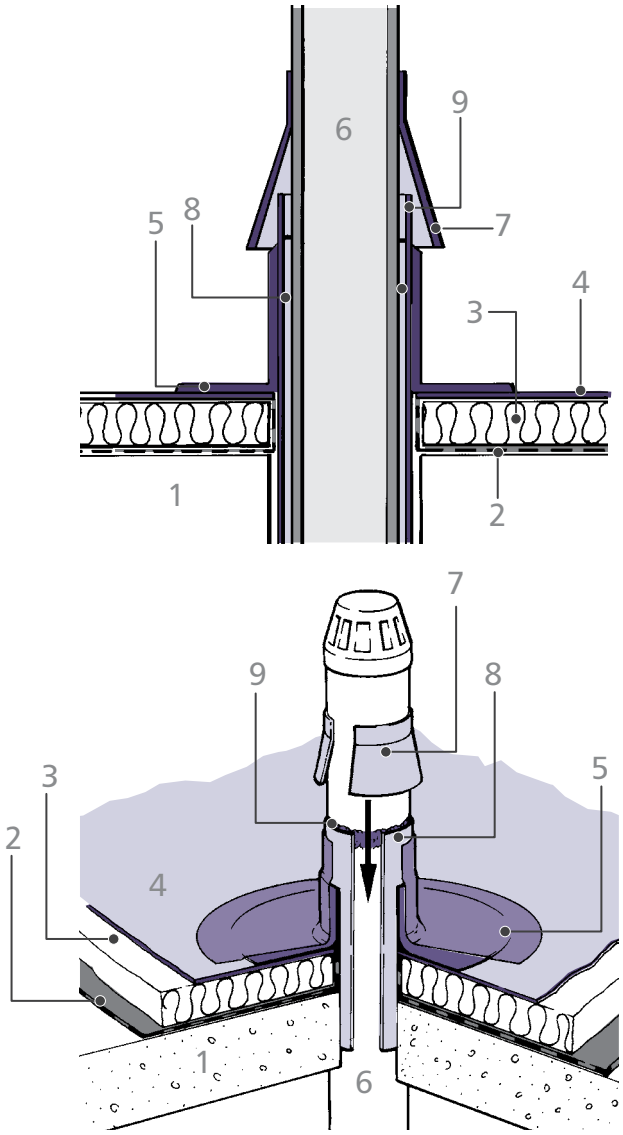
5. In-situ Laminate
Form in-situ laminate to lap and form collar to deck membrane.

6. Seams and Laps
Supply and fix wet laminate to all seams/laps and exposed fixings.*

7. Top Coat
Apply polyester top coat system at a rate of 1 litre per 2m² on all clean and dry surfaces.

Note:
*See installation Section

Typical Cold Pipe Penetration Detail



Key
1. Substrate
2. Vapour Control Layer
3. Insulation
4. Dryseal Membrane
5. Wet Laminate
6. Pipe
7. Dryseal Membrane Pipe Skirt (optional)
8. Dryseal Membrane Collar (optional)
9. Adhesive Bead

D. Hot Pipe/Flue Penetration Detail

1. Preparation
The roof decking and pipe is to be of sound condition. Surface to be dry, free from debris, oil, grease and chemical contaminants.

2. Vapour Control Layer
Supply and fix a recognised vapour control layer laid to substrate, returned over insulation at perimeter edges and around openings, with all laps sealed and cut to pipe/flue.

3. Insulation
Supply and fix rigid insulation board of a thickness to achieve the required 'U' value as specified, loose laid over vapour control layer with staggered joints, cut to pipe/flue.

Note:
The Dryseal system is compatible with any recognised roof grade rigid insulation board having sufficient compressive strength to resist indentation when fixed.

4. Dryseal Membrane
Supply and fix Dryseal flat sheet laid to deck over insulation.

5. Pipe/Flue Insulant
Cut hole in substrate, vapour control layer, insulation and flat sheet to accommodate pipe/flue and insulant or insulation sleeve. Supply and fix adequate insulant or insulation sleeve to opening and around pipe/flue to a min. 150mm above membrane level.

6. Collar
Supply and fix Dryseal flat sheet, cut to size to form collar (min. 150mm high). Roll around pipe and insulation/insulation sleeve, temporarily secure.

7. In-situ Laminate
Form in-situ laminations from pipe/flue to collar, collar overlap and from collar to deck membrane.*

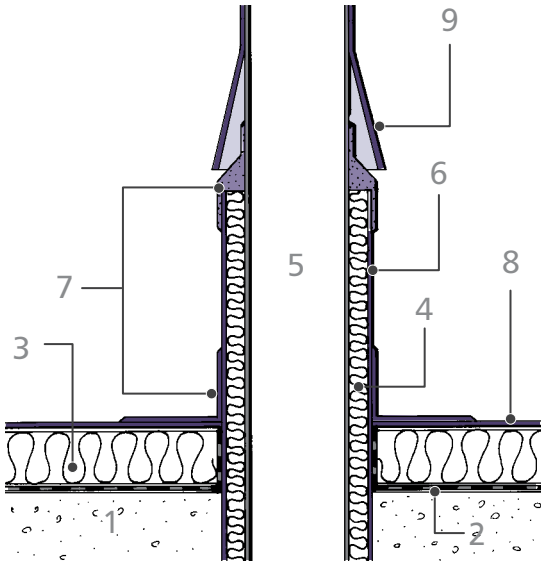
8. Pipe Skirt
Where possible add further protection with the addition of a proprietary or Dryseal pipe skirt, fixed above the formed collar.

9. Seams and Laps
Supply and fix wet laminate to all seams/laps and exposed fixings.*

10. Top Coat
Apply polyester top coat system at a rate of 1 litre per 2m² on all clean and dry surfaces.*

Note:
*See Installation Section

Typical Hot Pipe/Flue Penetration Detail



Key
1. Substrate
2. Vapour Control Layer
3. Insulation
4. Insulation Sleeve to Pipe
5. Pipe
6. Dryseal Membrane Collar
7. Wet Laminate
8. Dryseal Membrane
9. Proprietary or Dryseal Membrane Pipe Skirt (Optional)

D. Dryseal Expansion Joint

1. Preparation
The roof decking is to be of sound condition. Surface to be dry, free from debris, oil, grease and chemical contaminants.

2. Vapour Control Layer
Supply and fix a recognised vapour control layer laid to substrate, allowing 50mm fold over joint filler, return over insulation at perimeter edges and around openings, with all laps sealed.

3. Insulation
Supply and fix rigid insulation board of a thickness to achieve the required 'U' value as specified; loose laid over vapour control layer with staggered joints. Maintain continuous butt joint in insulation boards along the line of the expansion joint.

Note:
The Dryseal system is compatible with any recognised roof grade rigid insulation board having compressive strength to resist indentation when fixed.

4. Dryseal Membrane
Supply and fix Dryseal flat sheet laid over insulation, cut back from the line of the expansion joint.

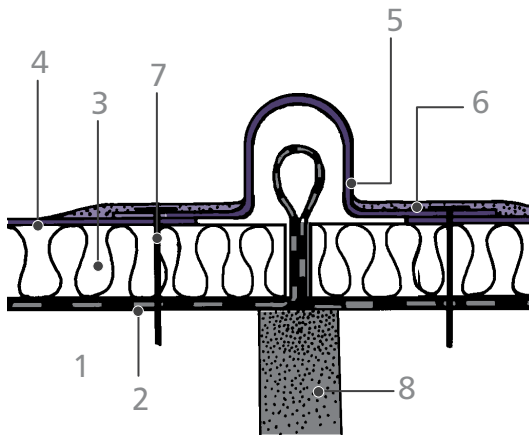
5. Dryseal Preformed Expansion Joint
Supply and fix Dryseal preformed expansion joint. Locate directly over the expansion joint below and fix to substrate on both sides using approved anti-corrosive fixings at appropriate centres.

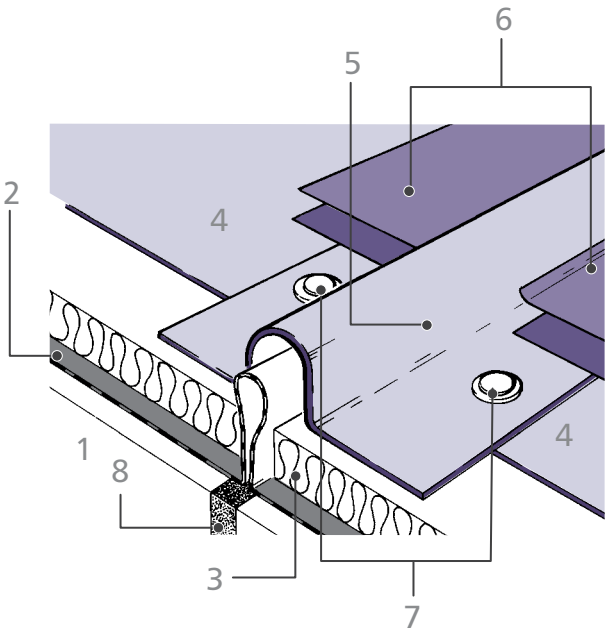
6. Seams and Laps
Supply and fix wet laminate to all seams/laps and exposed fixings.*

7. Top Coat
Apply polyester top coat system at a rate of 1 litre per 2m² on all clean and dry surfaces.*

Note:
*See Installation Section

Typical Preformed Expansion Joint Detail





Key
1. Substrate
2. Vapour Control Layer
3. Insulation
4. Dryseal Membrane
5. Dryseal Preformed Expansion Joint Trim
6. Wet Laminate to Seam
7. Anti-Corrosive Fixings
8. Existing Expansion Joint

D. Twin Kerb Expansion Joint – Warm Roof

1. Preparation
The roof decking and kerbs are to be of sound condition. Surface to be dry, free from debris, oil, grease and chemical contaminants.

2. Vapour Control Layer
Supply and fix a recognised vapour control layer laid to substrate, returned over insulation at perimeter edges and around openings, with all laps sealed.

3. Insulation
Supply and fix rigid insulation board of a thickness to achieve the required 'U' value as specified, loose laid over the vapour control layer with staggered joints.

Note:
The Dryseal system is compatible with any recognised roof grade rigid insulation board having compressive strength to resist indentation when fixed.

4. Dryseal Membrane
Supply and fix Dryseal flat sheet laid over insulation to kerb, either side of expansion joint.

5. Dryseal Preformed Wall Fillets
Supply and fix wall fillets with 50mm end laps, ensuring snug fit to kerbs. Secure to substrate over flat sheet using approved anti-corrosive fixings and stress plates at appropriate centres either side of expansion joint.

6. Forming GRP Expansion Joint
Supply and fix 18mm external plywood cut to size to bridge kerbs plus 75mm. Two 38mm x 25mm treated timber battens are fixed to the under side of the plywood at either edge. Place over kerbs, aligning with and fixed to one kerb only, using approved anti-corrosive fixings at appropriate centres.

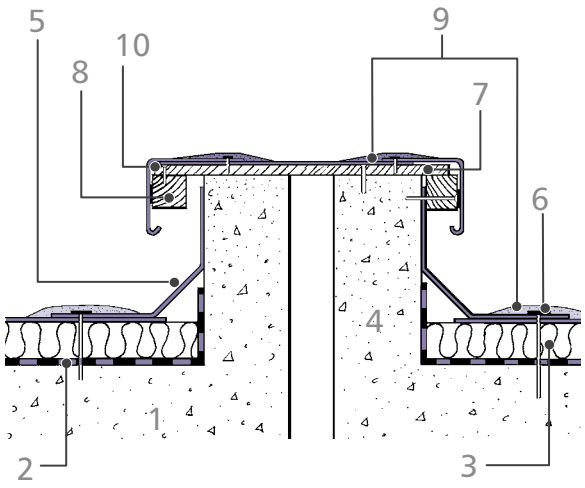
Supply and fix Dryseal drip trims, ensuring min. 50mm side and end laps. Fix through created lap using approved anti-corrosive fixings that do not fully penetrate the plywood over 'free' side of the kerb detail.

7. Seams and Laps
Supply and fix wet laminate to all seams/laps and exposed fixings.*

8. Top Coat
Apply polyester top coat system at a rate of 1 litre per 2m² on all clean and dry surface.*

Note:
*See Installation Section

Typical Twin Kerb Expansion Joint



Key
1. Substrate
2. Vapour Control Layer
3. Insulation
4. Kerbs
5. Dryseal Wall Fillet Trims
6. Anti-Corrosive Fixings
7. 18mm Plywood
8. Timber Battens
9. Wet Laminate
10. Dryseal Flat Edge/Drip Trims

D. Layboard Detail – Warm Roof

1. Preparation
The roof decking and layboard are to be of sound condition. Surface to be dry, free from debris, oil, grease and chemical contaminants.

2. Vapour Control Layer
Supply and fix a recognised vapour control layer laid to substrate, returned over insulation at perimeter edges and around openings, with all laps sealed.

3. Insulation
Supply and fix rigid insulation board of a thickness to achieve the required 'U' value as specified, loose laid over vapour control layer with staggered joints.

Note:
The Dryseal system is compatible with any recognised roof grade rigid insulation board having sufficient compressive strength to resist indentation when fixed.

On cold roof applications, care should be taken to ensure that adequate air flow is maintained from the pitched roof, between the deck and insulation of the flat roof through to appropriate roof perimeter ventilators.

4. Dryseal Membrane
Supply and fix Dryseal flat sheet cut to size, laid to deck over insulation and up to layboard with minimum 50mm side and end laps. Secure to deck through laps and adjacent to layboard using approved anti-corrosive fixings and stress plates at appropriate centres.

5. Dryseal Layboard Trim
Supply and fix Dryseal preformed layboard trim with 50mm end laps, secured through flat sheet to substrate using approved anti-corrosive fixings at appropriate centres. Ensure that the long flange of the trim is inserted behind the sarking felt under the tiles.

6. Dormer Roofs
In dormer roof situations, use GRP or lead saddle flashing to substrate, Fascia and tiles, fixed prior to laying Dryseal system. Flat sheet and trims laid to layboard should continue beyond dormer on to lead flashing.

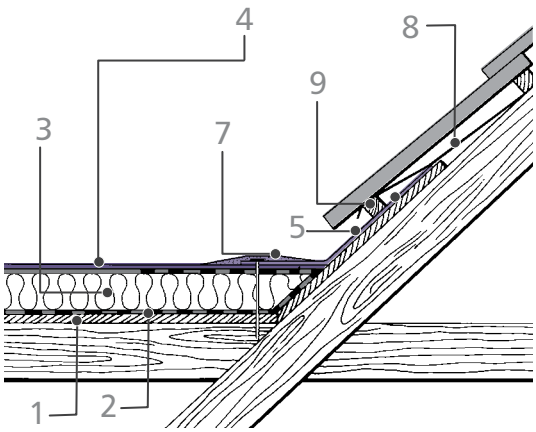
7. Seams and Laps
Supply and fix wet laminate to all seams/laps and exposed fixings.*

8. Top Coat
Apply polyester top coat system at a rate of 1 litre per 2m² on all clean and dry surfaces.*

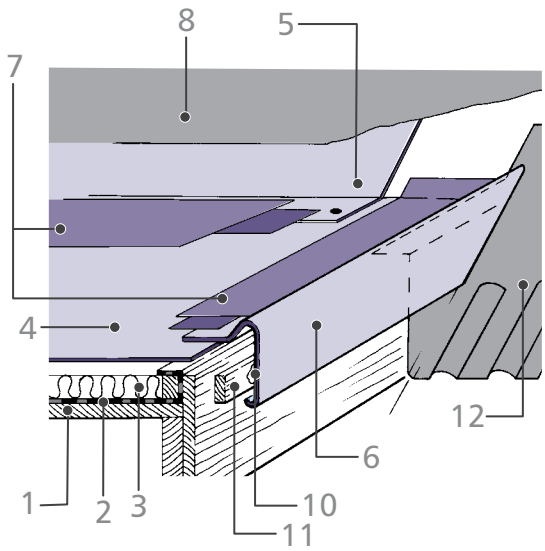
9. Tile Support
Supply and fix treated timber battens or tilt fillets bedded in approved adhesive over layboard trim to rafters or layboard below.

Note:
*See Installation Section

Typical Layboard Detail



Lead Saddle Flashing to Dormer



Key
1. Substrate
2. Vapour Control Layer
3. Insulation
4. Dryseal Membrane
5. Dryseal Angle/Layboard Trim
6. Dryseal Raised Edge or Drip Trims
7. Wet Laminate to Seams
9. Tile Batten
8. Roofing Underlay
10. Adhesive Button
11. Fascia Batten
12. GRP, Lead Saddle or Soaker

D. Rooflight Details

1. Preparation
The roof decking and kerbs are to be of sound condition. Surface to be dry, free from debris, oil, grease and chemical contaminates.

2. Vapour Control Layer
Supply and fix a recognised vapour control layer laid to substrate, returned over insulation at perimeter edges and around openings, with all laps sealed.

3. Insulation
Supply and fix rigid insulation board of a thickness to achieve the required 'U' value as specified; loose laid over vapour control layer with staggered joints.

Note:
The Dryseal system is compatible with any recognised roof grade rigid insulation board having sufficient compressive strength to resist indentation when fixed.

4. Dryseal Membrane
Supply and fix Dryseal flat sheet laid to deck over insulation with minimum 50mm side end laps.

5. Dryseal Wall Fillet Trim
Supply and fix Dryseal preformed wall fillet, secured to deck over flat sheet using approved anti-corrosive fixings at appropriate centres and ensuring snug fit under rooflight drip flashing. If height of available trims is insufficient, increase using flat sheet riveted to trim with in-situ laminate joint.

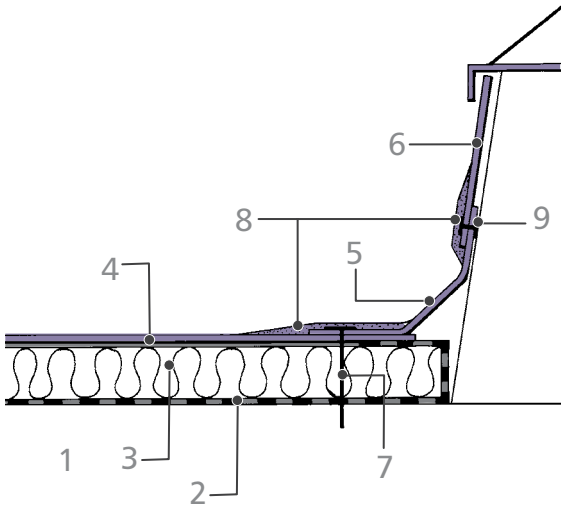
6. In-situ Laminate
Form in-situ to corners as required.*

7. Seams and Laps
Supply and fix wet laminate to all seams/laps and exposed fixings.*

8. Top Coat
Apply polyester top coat system at a rate of 1 litre per 2m² on all clean and dry surfaces.*

Note:
*See Installation Section

Typical Rooflight Detail



Key
1. Substrate
2. Vapour Control Layer
3. Insulation
4. Dryseal Membrane
5. Dryseal Wall Fillet Trim
6. Dryseal Vertical Membrane
7. Anti-Corrosive Fixings
8. Wet Laminate to seams
9. Aluminium Rivets

D. Flat Top Mansard Detail

1. Preparation
The roof decking is to be of sound condition. Surface to be dry, free from debris, oil grease and chemical contaminants. The timber deck is to be drilled in-situ in every rafter space at 400mm centres x 16mm diameter to allow air permeation.

2. Perimeter Batten/Tilt Fillet
Supply and fix treated timber angle fillet to form vertical upstand to roof perimeter, size and shape determined by pitch of mansard slope. Supply and fix 38 or 50mm x 25mm treated timber batten through minimum Code 5 lead apron flashing of appropriate length and into face of angle fillet. Dress lead flashing onto slates or tiles as required.

3. Dryseal GRP Flat Edge/Drip Trim
Supply and fix Dryseal preformed flat edge trim with min. 50mm end laps. Internal face to be free from dust, clean and dry to receive 15mm adhesive buttons at 200mm centres corresponding to batten position. Apply pressure to outer face of trim to ensure good adhesive contact. Alternatively, trim retaining brackets may be used. See D. Trim Retaining Bracket Detail page 32

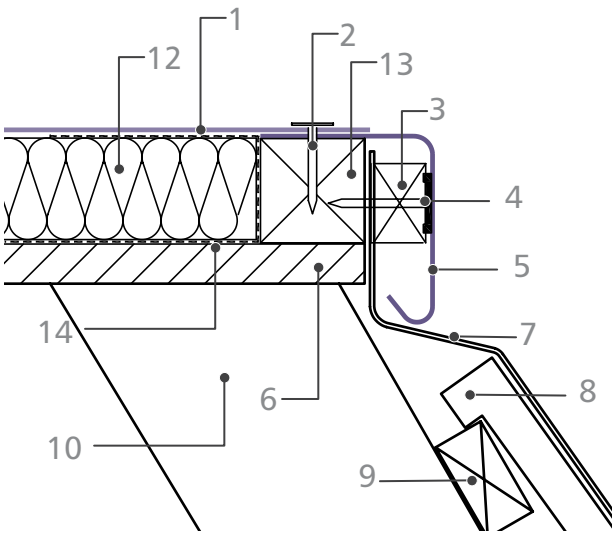
4. Dryseal Membrane
Lay sheet to flat edge trim and secure into decking with approved anti-corrosive fixings and stress plates to achieve sufficient wind uplift resistance and at centres not exceeding 300mm. On warm roof constructions, fix into timber insulation stop of appropriate thickness or through insulation and into decking if appropriate.

5. Seams and laps
Supply and fix wet laminate to all seams/laps, exposed fixings and corners.*

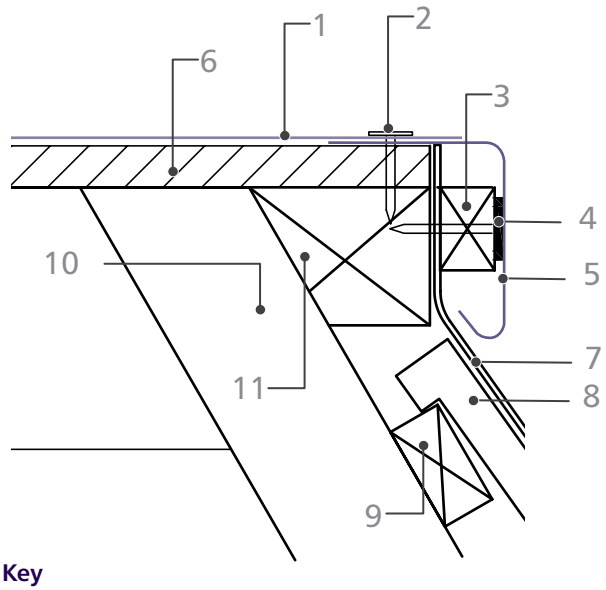
6. Top Coat
Apply polyester top coat system at a rate of 1 litre per 2m² on all clean and dry surfaces.

Note:
*See Installation Section.

Typical Mansard Edge - Warm Roof



Typical Mansard Edge - Cold Roof



Key

1. Dryseal Membrane
2. Anti-Corrosive Fixing
3. Fascia Batten
4. Adhesive Button
5. Dryseal Flat Edge/Drip Trim
6. Substrate
7. Lead Soaker/Apron Flashing
8. Tile or Slate
9. Tiling Batten
10. Mansard Rafter
11. Timber Fillet/Blocking
12. Insulation
13. Insulation Stop
14. Vapour Control Layer

D. Universal Abutment Cover Flashing - S UAC F

The Universal Abutment Cover Flashing (S UAC F) has been introduced by Hambleside Danelaw as an attractive and cost effective alternative to the conventional lead cover flashing. It is suitable for both horizontal and sloping abutments and for all types of coverings to both flat and pitched roofs. Finished in a lead grey colour, it is available in 3m lengths.

The S UAC F is suitable for new build and refurbishment work, quick and easy to fit, it requires no further finishing and may be readily trimmed to suit the installation if required. Manufactured In GRP (Glass Reinforced Polyester), it has a low coefficient of expansion, resists discolouration, requires little maintenance and does not pollute or contaminate the surface water run-off into the drainage system.

1. Preparation

The intended location of the S UAC F should first be determined before marking and cutting a chase into the wall or raking out the mortar in the relevant course or courses of masonry. The depth should ideally allow for a minimum penetration into the wall of 25mm. Where the cover flashing is to be fitted close to the line of the wall, the top flange may be trimmed to reduce the depth of cut into the wall. When cutting into brickwork, rather than into the joints, care and consideration should be taken to ensure suitability due to the condition of the bricks.

2. Fixing

The cover flashing should be secured into the chase or masonry joint using conventional lead wedges or stainless steel clips at 500mm centres maximum. It is not normally required to provide any clips to restrain the cover flashing from the effects of wind lift, however in cases of extreme exposure, it may be provident for them to be considered.
When joining successive lengths of the cover flashing, it should in all cases be overlapped by a minimum of 150mm and again in cases of severe exposure, consideration may be given to the application of a line of mastic or sealant under the overlap.

3. Sealing

The cover flashing should be sealed into the chase and along the top edge using a high quality external grade sealant or mastic. Pointing with mortar is not recommended as the bond to the surface of the GRP will be poor.

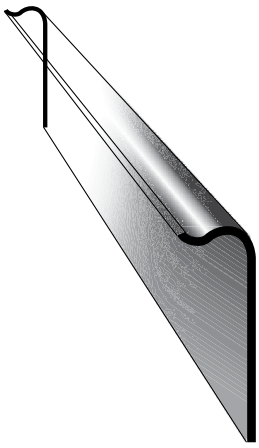
4. Corners

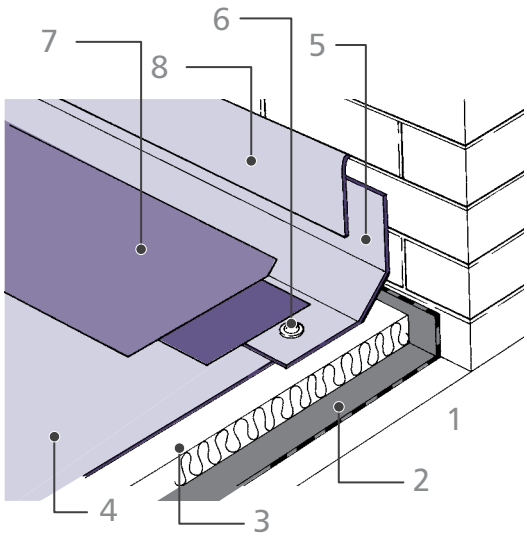
At internal and external corners, it is necessary to first install a lead 'under' flashing around the corner in the conventional manner at least 150mm in length and in both directions before covering with the Cover flashing and securing. External corners require the top flange of the GRP to be mitred to allow a close fit at the corner.

5. Precautions

Special care should be taken when fitting the cover flashing to a wall surface that is bowed or curved, has deeply recessed joints, or has an uneven surface such as irregular brick, stonework or rough cast renders. In some instances the top flange may not have sufficient length to permit secure fixing or adequate sealing against moisture ingress. When fitting in conjunction with a cavity tray and DPC, the flashing should always be fitted below the DPC.

S UAC F





Key

1. Substrate
2. Vapour Control Layer
3. Insulation
4. Dryseal Membrane
5. Dryseal GRP Fillet Trim
6. Anti-Corrosive Fixing
7. Wet Laminate to seam
8. S UAC F

F. Installation

F. Overlays to the Dryseal GRP System

The completed Dryseal roofing system installation is suitable to receive a variety of overlaid surface finishes that will not be detrimental to the performance of the system, nor will they invalidate the guarantee

These finishes can include promenade tiles and lightweight paving slabs on support pads, walkway tiles and matting, timber decking etc. but will be subject to the following conditions:

- The method of attachment of the covering does not inflict mechanical or chemical damage to the installation.
- The membrane is adequately protected from any repetitive movement by the covering that could have an abrasive effect. This can be exacerbated by the accumulation of dirt and debris.
- The membrane and fixings are protected from damage due to localised loading. This may be either from above or by ensuring adequate compression resistance of the layer below or both.
- Any additional loading applied to the roof will not result in excessive deflection of the roof structure and subsequent damage to the membrane.
- The overlaid surface or system does not interfere with the free draining of the roof.
- All of the existing terms and conditions of the guarantee still apply.

In all situations where the Dryseal installation is likely to be subject to regular foot traffic or any other activity, consideration should always be given to adequate and suitable protection of the installation. For specific installation guidance or recommendations, advice should be sought from both Hambleside Danelaw Limited and the manufacturer or supplier of the proposed overlay system.

The installation and performance of any overlay system or method of overlay remains the responsibility of the contractor and/or client and does not form any part of the Dryseal guarantee. Any damage or deterioration to the Dryseal installation caused by or attributable to the system or method of overlay is not covered under the terms of the Dryseal guarantee.

Lightning Protection

Lightning conductor straps may be attached to the surface of the completed Dryseal system installation using proprietary clips with self adhesive pads. Prior to attachment, the surface of the Dryseal topcoat should be wiped thoroughly using fresh clean solvent cleaning solution to remove any surface waxing and contamination.

Alternatively, the straps may be 'sleeve laminated' to the surface of the installation allowing for differential expansion/contraction of the straps with respect to the roof covering.

For advice relating to specific applications or installations, please contact our technical service department.

Maintenance

The following instructions must be adhered to:

1. Roof must be kept clear of all debris and periodically cleaned.

2. Roof must not be subjected to point loading without adequate protection, i.e. timber support under ladders.

3. Foot traffic must be moderate and flat soled shoes must be worn at all times. If the roof is subjected to regular foot traffic for maintenance to plant and equipment, etc. then a designated walkway must be fitted. A walkway can be formed in GRP flat sheet, which is fitted at the time of the roof installation or, alternatively, can be fitted at a later date. The walkway can be depicted by using a different colour top coat. It can also incorporate an anti skid topping.

4. All drains, gullies and outlets must be kept free from blockage. It is advisable to install outlet filters or strainers. During the winter period it may be necessary to check the filters or strainers on a regular basis to keep the roof outlets free running.

5. If at any time an alteration or an extension has to be made to the roof, Hambleside Danelaw must be informed. All works in connection with the Dryseal system must be carried out by an approved contractor.

6. Dryseal may be cleaned with warm water and detergent. Persistent staining may be removed by rubbing with a bristle brush. Tar or grease deposited from industrial atmosphere may be removed with white spirit. Small holes may be repaired with laminating resin, glass fibre mat and tissue. Larger holes should be patched by fixing flat sheet and overt-laminating at laps.

Please contact our Technical Services Department immediately (01327 701900 or email techhelp@hambleside-danelaw.co.uk).

We would be pleased to offer you assistance and advice on any one of the points under the maintenance programme.

Repairs

Temporary Repairs

In the event of damage occurring to the Dryseal system, temporary repairs may be carried out effectively and quickly.

Where a temporary repair is required, it is recommended that a gun applied sealant or proprietary self-adhesive flashing tape (e.g. Flashband) be used. Experience has demonstrated that these forms of repair are easily applied and less costly to remove. Other repair materials such as bituminous felt or brush-on fibre reinforced coatings may be used. Any surface preparation should be in accordance with that particular manufacturer's requirements.

Note:
The difficulty and cost of the removal of any temporary repair material in order to effect a permanent repair should be considered together with the longevity required from the product. Where a temporary repair is required, the cost of any application or removal of the repair material shall not be borne by the Company, until such time as the cause of the defect in the System is determined and then the cost will be borne by responsible party under the Guarantee.

Permanent Repairs

Permanent long term repairs or alterations to the detail of the Dryseal system can be carried out successfully at any time during the life of the Dryseal system. Unlike many other waterproofing systems, the effectiveness of the repair or alteration is not dependent on the age of the system.

Permanent repairs should be carried out using glass reinforced polyester resins by operatives competent in the application and construction of GRP laminates. In order to avoid the risk of invalidating any Dryseal Guarantee, all permanent repair work should be carried out by a Dryseal approved Contractor using materials supplied by Hambleside Danelaw.

Small holes may be repaired using an appropriate polyester laminating resin, glass fibre reinforcement mat and surfacing tissue after the correct surface preparation before the re-application of the top coat material.

Larger holes or areas of more widespread damage should be repaired by overlaying with Dryseal flat sheet adequately secured to the existing membrane or through to the substrate. The perimeter edges should then be laminated to the existing GRP surface after the appropriate preparation prior to the application of the top coat.

G. Technical Information

Dimensions

GRP Membrane	
Thickness	1.2mm nominal
Width	1.25 metres
Length	6 metres
Roll Weight	15kg, nominal
Installed Weight (excluding fixings)	2.56kg/m^2 or 0.025kN/m^2
Trims	
Thickness	1.2mm nominal
Length	3 metres

Fire
Dryseal roofing system with polyester top coat has been tested in accordance with BS476-3:2004 External Fire Exposure Roof Test and has been designated EXT.F.AC. Other grades are available. Contact our Technical Service Department for details (01327 701900 or email techhelp@hambleside-danelaw.co.uk).

Effects of Chemicals
Certain acids, alkalis and solutions of water soluble gases may attack GRP sheets and fixings. Where such conditions occur please contact our Technical Services Department for recommendations.

Liquids
Water absorption: 0.3% after 24 hours at 20°C.

Biological
Resistant to attack by micro-organisms, fungi, larvae, insects and mildew. Wash with mild detergents to remove deposits.

Thermal Properties
Thermal Conductivity (K-value): 0.2W/mK

Thermal Transmittance (U-value): 5.7W/m^2K (uninsulated Dryseal membrane only)

Coefficient of Expansion: 22 x 10^{-6}m/m per °C

Effects of Sunlight
All polyester resin used in production of flat sheet and trims, plus those used for laminating are UV stabilised. Further protection is achieved by the application of the resin based top coat.

Compatibility
No chemical reaction with other established constructional materials when fully cured.

Durability
Please contact our Technical Services Department immediately
01327 701900 or email techhelp@hambleside-danelaw.co.uk.
Please contact our Technical Department for information relating to areas other than Northern Europe.

Working Characteristics
Lightweight and shatterproof. Can be cut or drilled with normal hand or power tools.

G. General Technical, Handling, Storage and COSHH Information

Handling and Storage

Appropriate care must be taken at all times when handling, storing and installing Dryseal system components. Care must be taken to avoid crushing and damage to edges and ends of flat sheet and trims. All components should be stored under cover in dry conditions where possible. When stored in open conditions components should be clear of the ground, i.e. on pallets or laid across timber battens, protected by opaque waterproof covers which should be checked regularly to ensure moisture has not penetrated the protective covering.

Storage of raw materials must be in accordance with the Hambleside Danelaw Safety Datasheets and the Contractor's own Control of Substances and Hazardous to Health Risk Assessment.

COSHH Regulations

To assist the employer make the assessment about the substances and risks to health created by working with them, Health and Hazards information with respect to the Dryseal system components is included in this manual. Separate and comprehensive Material Safety Data Sheets for the products are available upon request.

G. Laminating Resin and Topcoat

Laminating Resin

Physical Data In Liquid State At 32°C

Properties	Value	Units	Test Method
Viscosity:			
Brookfield LV SP2/12prm	1100 – 1300	cps	ASTM D 2196-86
ICI Cone and Plate	180 – 210	cps	ISO 2884 – 1974
Density	1.10	g/cm^3	ISO 2811 – 1974
Acid Value	30	mg KOH/g	ISO 2114 – 1974
Monomer	styrene		
Monomer Content	40 – 44	%	
Flash Point	34	°C	ASTM D 3278 – 73
Geltime: 1% Butanox M50	10 – 15	minutes	
Stability at 20°C from date of manufacture	6	months	
Vapour Density	3.6	styrene	
Specific Gravity	1.01 – 1.30	g/cm^2	

In common with other pre-accelerated polyesters gel time drift occurs on storage. To compensate for this more catalyst may be required.

Mechanical Data In The Cured State Fully Post-Cured

Properties	Pure Resin	Units	Test Method
Tensile strength	55	N/mm^2	ISO 527-1 – 1993
Tensile Elongation	1.5	%	ISO 527-1 – 1993
Tensile Modules	4000	N/mm^2	ISO 527-1 – 1993
Flexural Strength	95	N/mm^2	ISO 178 – 1993
Flexural Modules	4100	N/mm^2	ISO 178 – 1993
Heat Dist. Temp.	80	°C	ISO 75 – 1974
Volume Shrinkage	6 – 7	%	ISO 3521 – 1976
Barcol Hardness	45	934-1	ASTM D 2583 – 75
Water Absorption over 28 days	0.6 – 0.7	%	ISO/R 62 - 1958

G. Laminating Resin and Topcoat

Top Coat

Dryseal Top Coat is a pre-accelerated, fire retardant, pigmented topcoat based on iso-modified polyester resin. It is intended for use as a protective/cosmetic coating on the 'weather' side of Dryseal.

Physical Data In Liquid State At 23°C

Properties	Value	Units	Test Method
Viscosity			
Rotothinner	23 – 26	poise	BS2782 Part 7: Method 730B: 1994
Monomer	Styrene		
Flash Point	31.5	°C	BS3900 Part A9: 1986
Geltime: 2%			
Butanox M50	7 – 10	minutes	BS2782 Part 8: Method 835C: 1980
Stability at 20°C From date of manufacture	4	months	

In common with other pre-accelerated polyesters gel time drift occurs on storage. To compensate for this more catalyst may be required.

Mechanical Data In The Cured State Of The Base Polyester Resin

Properties	Pure Resin	Units	Test Method
Tensile strength	60 – 80	N/mm²	BS2782 part 3: Method 320C: 1976
Tensile Elongation	3.5 – 4.0	%	BS2782 part 3: Method 320C: 1976
Tensile Modules	3800	N/mm²	BS2782 part 3: Method 320C: 1976
Heat Dist. Temp.	84	°C	BS2782 part 1: Method 121A: 1991
Barcol Hardness	40 – 45	934-1	BS2782 part 10: Method 1001:1997:
Water Absorption over 7 days	50	mg	BS2782 part 4: Method 430A: 1983

Mixing of Catalyst with Laminating and Top Coat Resin

Catalyst	Temp °C	1 Litre	2 Litres	8 Litres	15 Litres
High Reactive	4 - 6	25ml	50ml	200ml	375ml
	7 - 9	20ml	40ml	160ml	300ml
	10 - 14	15ml	30ml	120ml	225ml
	15 - 18	10ml	20ml	80ml	150ml
Medium Reactive	4 - 6	30ml	60ml	240ml	450ml
	7 - 9	25ml	50ml	200ml	375ml
	10 - 14	20ml	40ml	160ml	300ml
	15 - 18	15ml	30ml	120ml	225ml
	19 - 23	10ml	20ml	80ml	150ml
Low Reactive	9 - 11	30ml	60ml	240ml	450ml
	12 - 15	25ml	50ml	200ml	375ml
	16 20	20ml	40ml	160ml	300ml
	21 - 24	15ml	30ml	120ml	225ml
	25+	10ml	20ml	80ml	150ml

Use of the Catalyst at the rate of less than 1% by volume may result in undercure causing problems later.
Use of the Catalyst at the rate of more than 4% by volume will not improve cure time and may result in an unbalanced cure causing problems later.

H. Health and Safety

Laminating Resin and Top Coat

Refer to product label for more information.
Intended use: Polyester resin for GRP Roofing.
Refer to Product Technical Information Bulletin for more information.

Precautions/First Aid Measures

General:
In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Inhalation:
Remove to fresh air, keep patient warm and at rest, if breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration.
Give nothing by mouth. If unconscious place in recovery position and seek medical advice.

Eye contact:
Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 10 minutes, holding the eyelids apart. Seek medical advice.

Skin contact:
Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin throughout with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser.
Do Not use solvents or thinners.

Ingestion:
If accidentally swallowed obtain immediate medical attention. Keep at rest. Do Not induce vomiting.

Fire-fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media:
Recommended: Alcohol resistant foam,
CO_2 powders, water spray
Not to be used: Waterjet

Recommendations: Fire will produce dense black smoke.
Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Appropriate breathing apparatus may be required. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water. Do not allow to run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

Accidental Release Measures
Exclude sources of ignition and ventilate the area. Avoid breathing Vapour. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible materials, e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite, diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses. Clean preferably with a detergent; avoid use of solvents. If the product contaminates lakes, rivers or sewage, inform appropriate authorities in accordance with local regulations. In the UK the Local Water Authority, the National Rivers Authority and HMIP must be informed.

Handling And Storage

Handling:
The vapour is heavier than air and may spread along floors. Vapour may form explosive mixtures with air. Prevent the creation of flammable or explosive concentrations of vapour in air and avoid vapour concentration higher than the occupational limits.

Additionally, the product should only be used in areas from which all naked lights and other sources of ignition have been excluded. Electrical equipment should be protected to the appropriate standard.

Preparation may charge electrostatically: always use earthing leads when transferring from one container to another. Operators should wear antistatic footwear and clothing and floors should be of the conducting type.

Keep containers tightly closed. Isolate from sources of heat, sparks and open flame. Non-sparking tools should be used. Avoid skin and eye contact. Avoid inhalation of vapour and spray mist. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in application area. Never use pressure to empty containers. They are not pressure vessels. Always keep in containers, of same material as the original one. Comply with the Health and Safety at Work regulations.

Storage:
Store in accordance with local regulations. Observe label precautions. Store in temperature below 20°C, in a dry, well ventilated place away from sources of heat and direct sunlight. Keep away from sources of ignition. Keep away from oxidizing agents, strongly alkaline materials and strongly acidic material. No smoking. Prevent unauthorised access. Containers which are opened must be carefully released and kept upright to prevent leakage.

Personal protection:
Respiratory protection: full face or half-mask, with filter, suitable for organic vapour. When spraying or working at high concentrations use self-contained breathing apparatus.

Hand protection:
For prolonged or repeated contact, use resistant gloves or polyvinyl alcohol, ethylene vinyl alcohol or Teflon. Barrier creams may help to protect the exposed areas of the skin, they should however, not be applied once exposure has occurred.

Eye protection:
Use safety eyewear designed to protect against splash of liquids.

Skin protection:
Personnel should wear antistatic clothing made of natural fibre or of high temperature resistant synthetic fibre. All parts of the body should be washed after contact.

Stability and reactivity:
Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions. When exposed to high temperatures may produce hazardous decomposition products such as carbon monoxide and dioxide, smoke, oxides of nitrogen. Keep away from oxidizing agents, strongly alkaline and strongly acid materials in order to avoid exothermic reactions.

Disposal considerations:
Do not allow into drains or water courses. Wastes and emptied containers should be handled according to local regulations. In the UK the Environmental Protection Act,1990, applies. Advice should be sought from the Local Authority regarding disposal of resins, containers and other contaminated waste.

Regulatory information:
For all information on all rules and regulations concerning health hazard matters contact Hambleside Danelaw Limited for appropriate data sheets.

Solvent Cleaning Solution

ACETONE CAS No.67-641

Precautions/first-aid Procedures:

Skin - Avoid contact, wear impervious gloves, irritant:
In case of contact, wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove oils from skin. Prolonged or frequent contact may cause irritation or even dermatitis. Seek medical attention if any signs or symptoms occur.

Eyes - Avoid contact, wear safety glasses, moderate to severe irritant:
In case of contact, wash out immediately with copious amounts of water for 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention urgently.

Inhalation - Do not inhale, pungent odour irritant and harmful:
If affected move to fresh air and seek medical attention. Give oxygen and artificial respiration if necessary. Exposure control of acetone: 8hr OEL – 750 ppm; 15 min SREL – 1500ppm.

Ingestion - Do not swallow, irritant and harmful:
If swallowed, drink plenty of water. Do not induce vomiting, seek medical attention.

Spillage - No smoking (flash point - 17°C), wear a fume Mask:
Remove all sources of ignition. No smoking. Ventilate areas. Do not allow to enter drains. If vapour concentration is high, wear suitable breathing equipment. Mix with sand or vermiculite, clear up and dispose to approved landfill site under National/Local waste regulations. Liquid will evaporate.

Waste disposal:
Incinerate in a suitable approved combustion chamber.
Absorb in sand or vermiculite. Dispose in licensed special waste.

Storage:
Always store in original vented containers away from combustible materials or incompatibles, such as accelerators and solvents. Store out of strong sunlight, never contaminate the product. Bulk material should be stored in a separate locked brick building.

FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES - Highly flammable, extinguish using dry powder, CO_2 or foam:
Special fire fighting procedure – Fight fire from a safe distance, possible explosion hazards. Apply copious amounts of dry powder. Keep adjacent containers cool with water spray. Do not use jet on small fire. Flash point - 17°C. Flammability/explosion limit LEL 2.1%, UEL 13%.

Glass Fibre Chopped Strand Mat

Composition: Filament Glass Fibre held together with a binder

SAFETY PROCEDURES:
Irritant, wear safety glasses.

Precautions/First- Aid Procedures:

Skin – Wear gloves, irritant:
Skin irritation may be experienced by those new to handling the material. It should disappear with time but, if not, protective clothes or barrier cream may be used. Copious amounts of water should be poured over the affected parts before washing. If any allergic reaction has developed, further contact with the product should be avoided and medical advice sought.

Eyes - Avoid contact, wear safety glasses, irritant:
Particles of fibre entering the eyes will cause irritation. This is true for all particulate dust. Rinse with water for up to 15 minutes and seek medical aid if irritation persists.

Inhalation - Avoid breathing dust, irritant:
Long term study has revealed no increase in the incidence of malignant or non-malignant respiratory diseases amongst workers exposed to fibres of the size used in GRP reinforcement. However, the effect of any exposure to high levels effect should be transitory and leave no permanent disability. Exposure control limit 5mg/m^3. Ref:HSE. Guidance note EH40/86.

Ingestion - Do not swallow, irritant:
Unlikely, but could cause irritation. If swallowed do not induce vomiting, wash mouth with water then drink large amounts of water.

Spillage - Non hazardous:
Collect, avoid causing dust. If there is severe dust, wear a dust mask.

Waste disposal:
Is non hazardous waste according to National/Local regulations.

Handling and Storage:
Store in polythene bag under dry conditions. Moisture will adversely affect the product.

Other precautions:
Wear loose fitting clothing. Vacuum contaminated clothes, do not use compressed air.
Wash work clothes separately to avoid contamination of other articles.

FIRE – Non-flammable.

Catalyst

First Aid Measures:

General:

In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air, keep patient warm and at rest. If breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration. Give nothing by mouth. If unconscious place in the recovery position and seek medical advice.

Skin contact:

Remove contaminating clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser, afterwards apply a lanolin ointment.

Eye contact:

Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water for at least 15 minutes, alternate 2% $NaCO^3$, holding the eyelids apart and seek medical advice.

Ingestion:

If accidentally swallowed obtain immediate medical attention: Keep at rest. Drink water or milk, and do not induce vomiting.

Fire-fighting Measures

Extinguishing media:
Recommended: Alcohol resistant foam, CO_2 powders, water spray.
Not to be used: Waterjet.

Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Appropriate breathing apparatus may be required. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

Accidental Release Measures

Exclude sources of ignition and ventilate the area. Avoid breathing vapours. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible absorbent materials, e.g. sand, perlite, vermiculite, chalk, kaolin, diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Do not allow to enter drains or water courses.

Clean preferably with a detergent; avoid use of solvents.
If the product contaminates lakes, rivers or sewage, inform appropriate authorities in accordance with local regulations.

Handling And Storage

Handling:

Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Prevent the creation of flammable or explosive concentrations of vapour in air and avoid concentration higher than the occupational exposure limits.
Additionally, the product should be used in areas from which all naked lights and other sources of ignition have been excluded.

Electrical equipment should be protected to the appropriate standard.

Preparations may change electrostatically: always use earthing leads when transferring from one container to another. Operators should wear anti-static footwear and clothing and floors should be of the conducting type.

Keep container tightly closed. Isolate from sources of heat, sparks and open flame. No sparking tools should be used. Avoid skin and eye contact. Avoid inhalation of vapour. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in application area.

Never use pressure to empty: container is not a pressure vessel. Always keep in containers of same material as the original one. Comply with the Health and Safety at Work regulations

Storage:

Store in accordance with local regulations. Observe label precautions. Store in original package, in cool, well ventilated place away from sources of heat and direct sunlight. Avoid higher storage temperature than 25°C. The product must never be stored together with accelerators such as dryers, heavy metal compounds etc. Avoid contact with rust.

Keep away from sources of ignition. Keep away from oxidizing agents, from strongly alkaline and strongly acid materials.

No smoking. Prevent unauthorised access. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

Personal Protection

Respiratory protection: half mask, recommended filter type: for organic vapours. When spraying or working at high concentrations, use self-contained breathing apparatus.

Hand protection: Use resistant gloves of: butyl rubber, ethylene vinyl alcohol, Teflon. Barrier creams may help to protect the exposed areas of the skin; they should however, not be applied once exposure has occurred.

Eye protection:

Use safety eyewear designed to protect against splash of liquids. Splashes in the eyes may cause serious eye damage.

Skin protection:

Personnel should wear anti-static clothing made from natural fibre or of high temperature resistant synthetic fibre. All parts of the body should be washed after contact.

Disposal Considerations

Do not allow into drains or waste courses. Water and emptied containers should be handled according to local regulations.

Material Safety Information

Please contact our sales office for Heath and Safety information relating to the Dryseal® system and associated products. The Company can provide comprehensive Material Safety Data Sheets.

K. The Company

K. Company Information

About Hambleside Danelaw
Established in 1975, Hambleside Danelaw Limited is a British manufacturer of products for the building industry. We have two factories in the UK, one based in Daventry and the other in Inverness, Scotland. Our products include Danelaw GRP flashings, including the market leading Dry Fix Valley Trough and Bonding Gutter, Dryseal GRP flat and low pitched roofing system and GRP profiled rooflights for the metal building envelope. We also manufacture roofing ancillary products including cavity and underfloor ventilation products.

Website
Full information on all the Company's products is available through our web site **www.hambleside-danelaw.co.uk**

General
All orders, including orders for special manufacture, are subject to the Company's Standard Terms and Conditions. A full copy of our Terms and Conditions of Sale are set out on the following pages.

Quality Standards
Hambleside Danelaw is BS EN ISO 9001:2008, BS EN ISO 14001:2004 and BS OHSAS 18001:2007 approved.

Continuing Professional Development (CPD) Seminar Programme
Hambleside Danelaw provides a series of RIBA CPD approved seminar presentations. These are designed to help inform the building industry professional of the current issues affecting the industry and its impact upon the environment including sustainability matters.

To enquire about our CPD seminars please contact: CPD.seminars@hambleside-danelaw.co.uk

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Technical Enquiries
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