UDB-A
USB-A

OMEGA LIGHT

An extremely permeable roof underlay for installation directly on thermal insulation, wood composite panels or wood sheathing, on a pitched roof as roofing underlay or as wind-proofing for the wall. Tested for rain tightness by 'Holzforschung Austria'. (Report no. 301/2003/1-T/HH)

FIELD OF APPLICATION

- for vented pitched roofs
- high quality protection for wood and insulation
- for installation directly on thermal insulation or wood sheathing
- for ventilated closed facades

ADVANTAGES

- rain-tight, wind-tight
- UV-stabilized
- 100% recyclable
- easy to cut
- anti-glare
- anti-slip

RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES

OMEGA Nail-Seal Tape

PE Nail-Seal Tape DSK

RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES WIND SEAL

AIRSTOP Sealant SPRINT

AVAILABLE IN THE FOLLOWING DIMENSIONS

Roll width	1,50 m	3,0 m
Roll length	50 m	50 m
Roll area	75 m²	150 m²
Roll weight	10,50 kg	22 kg

PRODUCT DATA ACCORDING TO STANDARD EN 13859-1 / EN 13859-2

Composition	3-layer PP fleece
Thickness	0,60 mm
Colour	anthracite
Weight per unit area	145 (±5) g/m²
Sd - value	0,025 m (+ 0,035/ -0,01)
Temperature resistance	- 40 °C - + 80 °C (short-term 100°C)
UV - resistance	4 weeks
Resistance to water penetration EN 1928	W1
Elongation EN 12311-2	35 - 70 % 50 - 90 %
Tensile strength EN 12311-2	300 (±40) N/ 50 mm 220 (±20) N/ 50 mm
Tear propagation resistance EN 12310-1	175(±30) N 150 (±30) N
Storage	cool and dry
Fire performance EN 13501-1 / EN 11925-2	E

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GUIDELINES FOR INSTALLATION OF *OMEGA* ROOF UNDERLAY

(1) UNDERLAY (unsupported)
OMEGA roof underlay is nailed parallel to the eaves with a slight drape and laid and mechanically fixed above the rafters. Vertical overlaps/joins must always lie on a rafter. All overlaps must be bonded with OMEGA Quili. Horizontal underlay panels can be joined using SK-DUO's adhesion as provided or with OMEGA QUILLI. (no pressure need be applied).

(2) UNDERLAY (supported)
OMEGA roof underlay is laid on sheathing parallel to the eaves. The blankets are fixed with concealed nails spaced at 10 cm at the ridge-side edges (marks at edge). All overlaps/joins must be bonded with OMEGA QUILLI (without applying pressure) or the integrated adhesive strips (applying adequate pressure). For the raintight version (temporary cover) a nail-seal under the counter batten (OMEGA QUILLI or OMEGA Nail-seal Tape) is necessary. The single-sided nail-seal tape must be attached to the roof underlay directly beneath the counter batten!

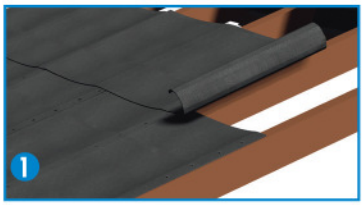
(3) EAVES CONSTRUCTION
We recommend an eaves construction with drainage below the gutter so that snowmelt build-up can easily drain off. We recommend the use of a metal sheet to drain off water.

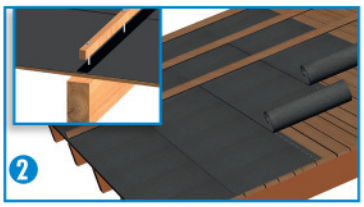
(4) RIDGE AREA
The ridge area is closed directly when covered with OMEGA roof underlay. This provides immediate protection against water penetration. In non-insulated lofts and/or ventilated interior insulation the ridge formation must be made open: the blankets end 3 cm before the ridge apex, counter battens are mounted and a 50 cm wide strip of OMEGA roof underlay must be attached over the roof apex.

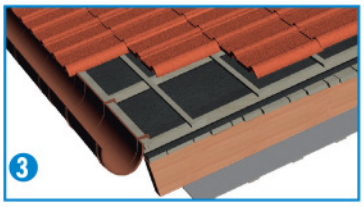
(5) VALLEY FORMATION
The first step in valley formation is to lay a continuous valley blanket.

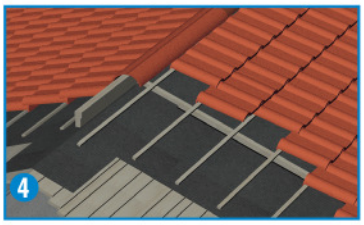
(6) PENETRATIONS
Sections cut out for roof penetrations (extractor pipes, roof windows, chimneys, etc.) should be kept as small as possible and the ends of the sheets must be fixed so that no rain or snow can penetrate. To achieve a perfect seal the appropriate sealing tapes and sleeves supplied by ISOCELL GmbH must be used.

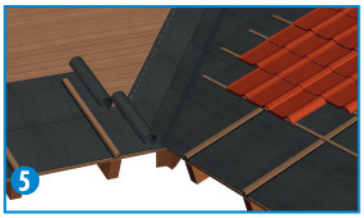
Make sure that the substrate is clean! The manufacturer can accept no liability for mechanical damage. The applicable regulations and guidelines (e.g. of the ZVDH (Central Association of German Roofers) for Germany, Austrian Standard, ÖNORM B 4119, for Austria, ...) must be observed!
Wood preservatives can influence the impermeability of the underlay. Do not hesitate to contact our applications engineers who are always pleased to provide information!
The roof underlay does not replace roof covering. The roof must be covered during the period of the specified weathering time. Early covering has a positive effect on the resistance to ageing.

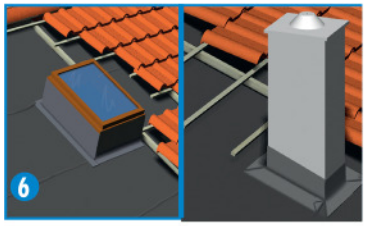








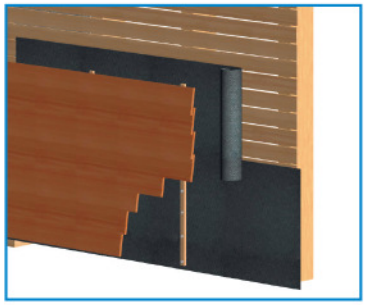


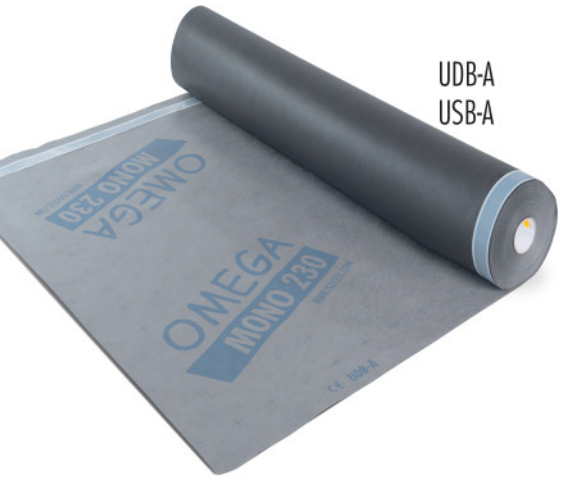


GUIDELINES FOR INSTALLATION OF *OMEGA* WIND SEAL

OMEGA Wind Seal is attached to the substrate using a tacker with the printed side facing outwards. There should be approx. 10cm overlap.

AIRSTOP Sealant SPRINT or OMEGA QUILLI should be used for the bonding of OMEGA Wind Seal panels or at joins. The materials used must be free from dust and grease and the substrates must be dry and supporting. The adhesive has the function of sealant and not of a strong connector.





UDB-A
USB-A

OMEGA MONO 230 SK DUO Underlay

is a non-vapour retardant roof underlay with two two-way acrylate adhesive strips for installation directly on the thermal insulation or the wood sheathing. In accordance with ÖNORM B 4119, the roof underlay is suitable for rainproof under-roofs as well as for under-roofs with increased rainproof properties with a roof pitch of > 15° and a snow load sk of up to 4.0 kN/m² and complies with the classification UDB-A and USB-A in accordance with the ZVDH Directive (ZVDH = German Central Association of the Roofing Trade).

FIELD OF APPLICATION

- for vented pitched roofs
- for installation directly on the thermal insulation or the wood sheathing

ADVANTAGES

- raintight
- windtight
- 12 weeks UV-stability
- non-glare
- watertight
- easy to cut

RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES

OMEGA Nail-Seal Tape

PE Nail-Seal Tape DSK

AVAILABLE IN THE FOLLOWING DIMENSIONS

Roll width	1,5 m
Roll length	50 m
Roll area	75 m²
Roll wight	18 kg

PRODUCT DATA ACCORDING TO STANDARD EN 13859-1 / EN 13859-2

Material composition	monolithic membrane with PP fleece on both sides and two-way acrylate adhesive strips	
Thickness	0,75 mm	
Colour	lightgrey	
Weight per unit area	230 g / m²	
Sd - value	0,08 m	
Temperature resistance	- 40 °C - + 80 °C	
UV - resistance	12 Weeks	
Resistance to water penetration EN 1928	W1	
Elongation EN 12311-1	80 %	83 %
Tensile strength EN 12311-1	320 N/ 50 mm	270 N/ 50 mm
Tear propagation resistance EN 12310-1	200 N	220 N
Storage	cool and dry	
Fire performance EN 13501-1/EN 11925-0	E	

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GUIDELINES FOR INSTALLATION OF *OMEGA* ROOF UNDERLAY

(1) Underlay (unsupported)

OMEGA roof underlay is nailed parallel to the eaves with a slight drape and laid and mechanically fixed above the rafters. Vertical overlaps/joins must always lie on a rafter. All overlaps must be bonded with OMEGA Quilli. Horizontal underlay panels can be joined using SK-DUO's adhesion as provided or with OMEGA Quilli. (no pressure need be applied).

(2) Underlay (supported)

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(3) Eaves construction

We recommend an eaves construction with drainage below the gutter so that snowmelt build-up can easily drain off. We recommend the use of a metal sheet to drain off water.

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(5) Valley formation

The first step in valley formation is to lay a continuous valley blanket.

(6) Penetrations

Sections cut out for roof penetrations (extractor pipes, roof windows, chimneys, etc.) should be kept as small as possible and the ends of the sheets must be fixed so that no rain or snow can penetrate. To achieve a perfect seal the appropriate sealing tapes and sleeves supplied by ISOCELL GmbH must be used.

Make sure that the substrate is clean! The manufacturer can accept no liability for mechanical damage. The applicable regulations and guidelines (e.g. of the ZVDH (Central Association of German Roofers) for Germany, Austrian Standard, ÖNORM B 4119, for Austria, ...) must be observed!

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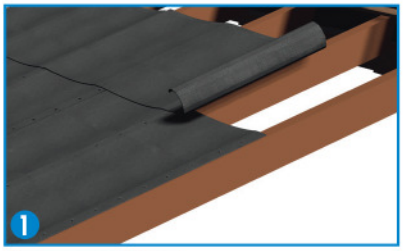

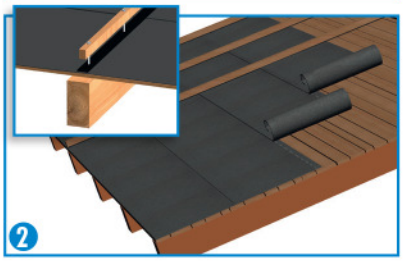

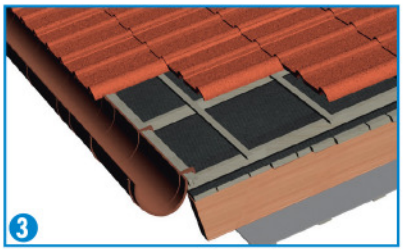

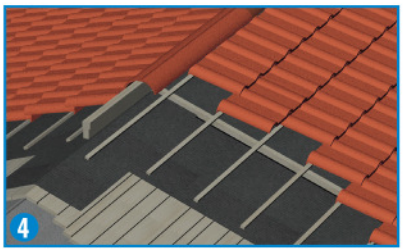

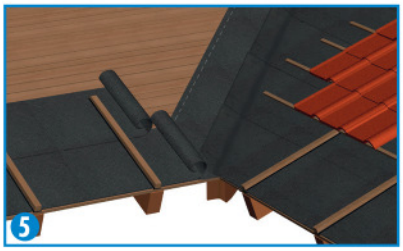

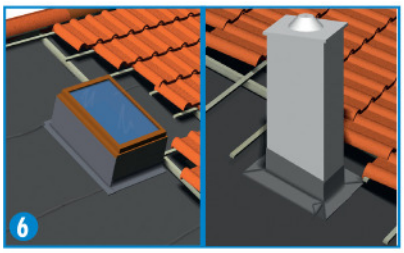

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support@siegware.com.au | **www.siegware.com.au**
https://shop.siegware.com.au/

ISOCELL
www.isocell.com

Wind Seal 90g white

Non-vapour retardant, 3-layer wind infiltration sheeting made from textured polypropylene for installation directly on wood sheathing or thermal insulation. The sheeting protects the construction element and the thermal insulation against the effects of weather and penetration of air from outside.

ADVANTAGES

- high vapour permeability
- wind-tight
- tear-resistant
- soft
- robust

AVAILABLE IN THE FOLLOWING DIMENSIONS

Roll width	3,0 m	3,0 m	1,50 m
Roll length	100 m	50 m	50 m
Roll area	300 m²	150 m²	75 m²
Roll wight	27 kg	14 kg	7 kg

PRODUCT DATA ACCORDING TO STANDARD EN 13859-1 / EN 13859-2

Material composition	PP-fleece membrane
Thickness	0,59 mm
Colour	white
Weight per unit area	90 g/m²
Sd - value	0,02 m
Temperature resistance	- 40 °C - + 80 °C
UV - resistance	2 months
Resistance to water penetration EN 1928	W1
Elongation EN 12311-1	70 (-20) 80 (±50) %
Tensile strength EN 12311-1	220 (±30)N/50 mm 130 (±30)N/50 mm
Tear propagation resistance EN 12310-1	100(±15) N 140(±20) N
Storage	cool and dry
Fire performance EN 13501-1/EN 11925-0	E

RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES

AIRSTOP Sealant SPRINT

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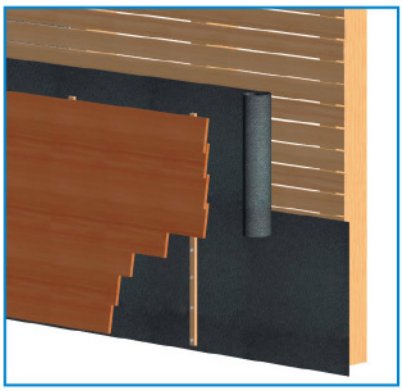
GUIDELINES FOR INSTALLATION OF WIND SEAL

Wind Seal is attached to the substrate using a tacker with the printed side facing outwards. There should be approx. 10cm overlap.

AIRSTOP Sealant SPRINT or OMEGA QUILLI should be used for the bonding of Wind Seal panels or at joins. The materials used must be free from dust and grease and the substrates must be dry and supporting. The adhesive has the function of sealant and not of a strong connector.



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https://shop.siegware.com.au/

AIRSTOP DIVA+ „fabric-reinforced" Vapour Barrier

is a moisture-variable vapour barrier for use in the air-tight layer. The functional membrane changes its diffusion resistance depending on the current humidity. During the winter months room atmosphere is generally dryer. The sd-value of the vapour barrier increases. This process results in the penetration of only a little water vapour into the construction and/or into the insulation. In summer, when there is sufficient solar insolation, the relative humidity behind the membrane is higher as a result of reverse diffusion. The water molecules are stored in the membrane. The sd-value sinks, causing more water vapour to escape from the construction and into the rooms and the building element becomes dryer.

FIELDS OF APPLICATION

- flat roofs
- construction components with permeable and impermeable outer shell in new constructions and refurbishment
- for wall, ceiling and roof

ADVANTAGES

- transparent
- moisture-variable with a very high sd-value range
- printed cutting line
- tear resistant

RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES

AIRSTOP ELASTO Tape

AIRSTOP SPRINT

AVAILABLE IN THE FOLLOWING DIMENSIONS

Roll width	1,5 m
Roll length	50 m
Roll area	75 m²
Roll weight	8,7 kg

PRODUCT DATA ACCORDING TO STANDARD EN 13984

Composition	Non-woven composite made from polymers with filament reinforcement
Weight per unit area EN 1849-2	110 g / m² (± 5%)
Temperature resistance	- 40 °C - + 80 °C
Storage	cool and dry
Sd-value (moisture-variable) EN ISO 12572	≤ 0,5 m - ≥ 30 m
Colour	transparent with blue print
Tear strength EN 12311-2	350 (± 20) N/50 mm 315 (± 20) N/50 mm
Elongation at maximum EN 12311-2	20 % 20 %
Nail tear strength EN 12310-1	350 N (-25/+35) 375 N (-25/+35)

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GUIDELINES FOR THE USE OF AIRSTOP VAPOUR BARRIERS

Vapour barriers can used with wall, roof and ceiling construction elements as an airtight layer and as a vapour retarding layer.

ATTACHMENT TO THE SUB-SURFACE

(1) MECHANICAL ATTACHMENT OF THE VAPOUR BARRIER

The vapour barrier is usually attached transverse to the position of the rafters, joists or beams with the smooth and/or printed side facing the installer. The lengths are fixed mechanically to the construction's wood with approx. 10cm overlap using tacking staples. For metal C-studs a temporary attachment using double-sided adhesive tape or even a spray-on contact adhesive is a possibility.

(2) AIRTIGHT ADHESION

Airtight adhesion of the joints, connections and penetration points must be carried out using the AIRSTOP adhesion system.

(3) TRANSVERSE LATHING / MOUNTED AT INTERVALS

The laths underneath the vapour barrier have to be mounted before the cellulose is blown in. The centre distance shall be ≤30 cm. The joints of the vapour barrier also have to be covered by an additional lath. Glued connections and joints that were under tension have to be mechanically secured. The membrane has to be applied without tension.

(4) LONGITUDINAL LATHING

When no transverse lathing is used, e.g. if formwork is installed on longitudinal lathing, the vapour barrier must be placed parallel to the rafters or to the construction. The joints must lie on the wood of the construction and be stapled overlapping and sealed using AIRSTOP adhesive tape. Before the insulation is blown in the longitudinal lathing must be mounted to provide mechanical relief of the joints.

For detailed solutions please go to www.isocell.at or ask for our brochure "Air-tightness in Detail".

FH FORTE

A transparent vapour barrier for the airtight layer in roof and wall constructions. In general FH FORTE Fleece Vapour Barrier is suitable for use in building components that are non-vapour retardant on the outside. In constructions that are well sealed on the exterior (e.g. flat roofs, renovations) the low sd-value guarantees a high degree of drying towards the interior during the summer months. A check should be made in every case by carrying out a calculation (e.g. with WUFI) to ensure the suitability of this option. ISOCELL's staff will be pleased to offer you technical support. The FH FORTE fleece vapour barrier can also be used for the sub-and-top system in refurbishment.

FIELD OF APPLICATION

- for roof and wall constructions
- for exterior vapour-permeable structural elements
- in the interior

ADVANTAGES

- transparent
- soft, pliant
- easy to install

RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES

AIRSTOP ELASTO Tape

AIRSTOP SPRINT

AVAILABLE IN THE FOLLOWING DIMENSIONS

Roll width	1,5 m	3 m
Roll length	50 m	50 m
Roll area	75 m²	150 m²
Roll weight	10 kg	20 kg

PRODUCT DATA ACCORDING TO STANDARD EN 13984

Composition	PP fleece + PP film	
Weight per unit area EN1849-2	120 g / m² (± 10)	
Temperature resistance	- 40 °C - + 80 °C	
Storage	cool and dry	
Sd-value EN 1931	2,0 m (± 1)	
Colour	white transparent	
Tear strength EN 12311-2	> 180 N/50 mm	> 170 N/50 mm
Elongation at maximum EN 12311-2	> 50 %	> 60 %
Nail tear strength EN 12310-1	> 150 N	> 150 N
Fire performance EN 13501 / EN 11925-2	E	

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GUIDELINES FOR THE USE OF FH FORTE

Vapour barriers can used with wall, roof and ceiling construction elements as an airtight layer and as a vapour retarding layer.

ATTACHMENT TO THE SUB-SURFACE

(1) MECHANICAL ATTACHMENT OF THE VAPOUR BARRIER

The vapour barrier is usually attached transverse to the position of the rafters, joists or beams with the smooth and/or printed side facing the installer. The lengths are fixed mechanically to the construction's wood with approx. 10cm overlap using tacking staples. For metal C-studs a temporary attachment using double-sided adhesive tape or even a spray-on contact adhesive is a possibility.

(2) AIRTIGHT ADHESION

Airtight adhesion of the joints, connections and penetration points must be carried out using the AIRSTOP adhesion system.

(3) TRANSVERSE LATHING / MOUNTED AT INTERVALS

The laths underneath the vapour barrier have to be mounted before the cellulose is blown in. The centre distance shall be less than 40cm. The joints of the vapour barrier also have to be covered by an additional lath. Glued connections and joints that were under tension have to be mechanically secured. The membrane has to be applied without tension.
**Exception: for AIRSTOP DIVA FORTE distance is 30 cm c-to-c*

(4) LONGITUDINAL LATHING

When no transverse lathing is used, e.g. if formwork is installed on longitudinal lathing, the vapour barrier must be placed parallel to the rafters or to the construction. The joints must lie on the wood of the construction and be stapled overlapping and sealed using AIRSTOP adhesive tape. Before the insulation is blown in the longitudinal lathing must be mounted to provide mechanical relief of the joints.

For detailed solutions please go to www.isocell.at or ask for our brochure "Air-tightness in Detail".

PRODUCT DATA SHEET

TIMBER Protect SK

TIMBER Protect SK is a combination of fleece coated with an impermeable membrane on both sides and a specially matched polyacrylic adhesive. The tear-resistant synthetic liner facilitates handling. Construction elements can be bonded together over the entire surface with the wide sheets as protection during transport and the construction period. Joins between sheets can easily be made lengthwise along the marking grid and diagonally with 10 cm overlap.

FIELD OF APPLICATION

- protection for construction elements of solid wood and wooden composite materials during transport
- protection against the elements
- intermediate floors and walls
- also for use as permanent airtight layer on CLT

ADVANTAGES

- all-over self-adhesive
- transparent
- double-function membrane
- variable diffusion
- optimized re-drying of residual moisture in construction elements
- non-slip safety: anti-slip coating
- no fleece abrasion
- practical grid pattern for overlap measurement
- low heat absorption due to protection of material through light colouring
- very good self-adhesion

RECOMMENDED PRODUCTS

- AIRSTOP ROLL Pressing Roller
- UNI MS Sealant Adhesive
- OMEGA PLASTO Tape

AVAILABLE IN THE FOLLOWING DIMENSIONS

Roll width	1,5 m
Roll length	50 m
Split liner	250/1250

PRODUCT DATA

Material composition	PP fleece with double special membrane and anti-slip coating, special acrylic adhesive	
Thickness	0,33 mm	
Weight	215 g/m² (±10%)	
sd-value	0,28 - 2,68 m	
Temperature resistance	-40 °C - 70 °C	
Resistance to water flow EN 1928	W1	
Working temperature	-5 °C - 40 °C	
Expandability EN 12311-1	> 30 %	> 30 %
Tensile strength EN 12311 - 1	>200 N/50mm	>200 N/50mm
Tear propagation resistance EN 12310-1	> 50 N	> 50 N
Storage	Cool and dry	
UV-resistance uncovered	12 weeks	
Fire performance EN 13501_1 / EN 11925_2	E	

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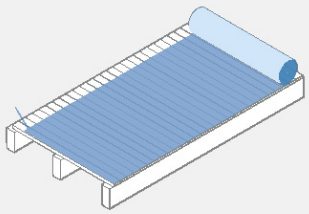
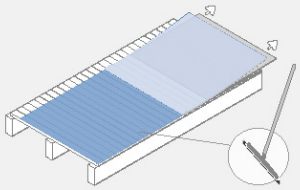
PROCESSING GUIDELINES

TIMBER Protect SK





ADHESIVE PROPERTIES

TIMBER Protect SK adopts the functions of wind and air-tightness as well as weather protection, not however the function of a load-bearing connection. Timber Protect SK cannot be plastered or painted over.

ADHESIVE TECHNIQUE

TIMBER Protect SK must be bonded with the substrate over the entire surface. We recommend first cutting the required quantity to length, pulling the liner away a little and attaching the TIMBER Protect SK at one end of the construction component.

The second step is to gradually pull off the liner on both sides, at the same time rubbing on the sheeting to keep it bubble-free, using e.g. a wide squeegee or wide, straight brush. The liner can be wound around a square timber and then pulled off. In this way the tension used when pulling can be evenly distributed and a crease-free and smooth bond is achieved. Overlaps of the adhesive tape should be min. 10 cm. Sufficient pressure must be applied to the open edge using a pressure roller.

ADHESION ON THE FOLLOWING SUBSTRATES

Wood, wooden composite boards (OSB, MDF, 3S-boards, chipboard, plywood...), synthetics, metal free from oxidisation and rust, masonry, unsanded concrete.

The materials used must be free from dust, grease and silicone, the substrates must also be dry and stable. For rough wood, similar uneven substrates, and at low temperatures, we recommend pre-treatment of the substrate with one of ISOCELL's primers.

Please note that at low temperatures, and even at slight temperature changes, surface condensation may occur. This has the effect of a release layer and reduces adhesion. After applying the construction waterproofing a curing process takes place. Depending on the temperature this can take 6 – 24 hours. Only then is complete adhesion achieved.

TIPS

Walls: observe direction of water-flow. Always begin with adhesion at the bottom. Avoid open edges. Fold down at top.

Intermediate floors: use a pressure roller in the region of edges of overlaps. If there is creasing at the edge or damage to the TIMBER Protect SK we recommend the use of AIRSTOP PLASTO Tape as repair tape. If available UNI MS Sealant Adhesive can also be used for repair work.

Use in combination with UNI Primer Spray in the edge and overlap regions permits low working temperatures to -10° on a substrate free from ice and, when sufficient pressure is applied, increases reliability under extreme weather conditions.