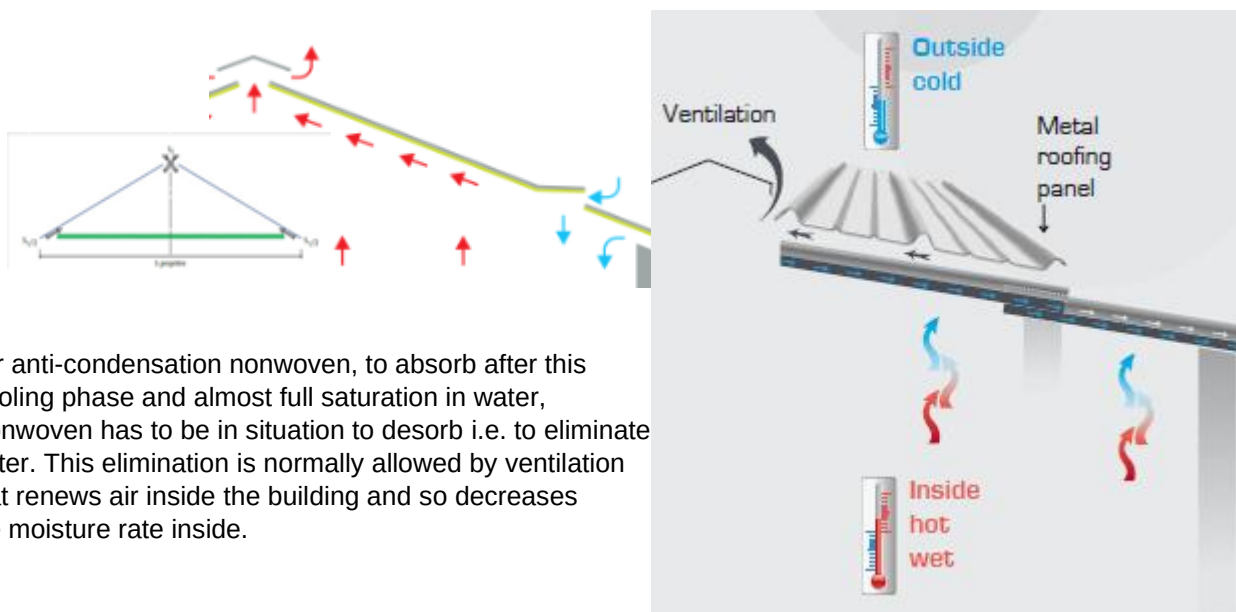


Recommendation for use of anti-condensation nonwoven on inner side of metallic roofing

Use of anti-condensation stuck on above side of roofing panel allows to absorb condensation that occurs during day time and specifically during cooling phase like evening.

When condensation appears on the inner side of metallic building, the nonwoven absorbs the condensation up to saturation.



For anti-condensation nonwoven, to absorb after this Cooling phase and almost full saturation in water, nonwoven has to be in situation to desorb i.e. to eliminate water. This elimination is normally allowed by ventilation that renews air inside the building and so decreases the moisture rate inside.

Ventilation is normally brought at ridge and bottom of slope and with additional air entrance according to building rules in force and building size.

It is difficult to bring a rule for all countries, because regulations are not equivalent from a country to another, But the rule of a minima of ventilation is well known by state-of-the-art professionals, manufacturers and distributors.

A lack in ventilation will generate high level moisture inside, drops, blackening of anti-condensation nonwoven by place(micro-organisms), accelerated corrosion, wood frame soaking, humid atmosphere, and damage to all stored goods in the building.

Anti-condensation nonwoven used with a good ventilation system will keep inside :

- air dry enough, without drops, without permanent moisture under roof,
- colour of nonwoven
- protect roof panel against premature corrosion
- protect inside stored goods

The slope of roof is as well an important factor, less angle is higher water absorbed weight. Anti-condensation coated roofing are mainly used with slope angle around 10%- 30%. Lower slope angle is not recommended. Higher slope angles reduce absorption capacity of the nonwoven. Gravity drainage of condensation only partly compensates for the loss of absorption capacity with higher slope angle.



DEWEB®

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To avoid the risk of over-saturation of the nonwoven and other associated inconveniences:

- Minimum slope angle 10%
- Minimum ventilation of 1/500th per projected slope area for building with high hygrometry.
- Minimum cover between panels: 200mm
- Length of the panels depending on the slope: from 10 to 13%: 5m, from 14 to 17%: 6m, from 18 to 21%: 9m, longer lengths are not recommended.
- Drip edge at the bottom of the slope for slope $\leq 12\%$ (or lack or neutralizing the felt, over 15 to 20 cm).
- Ventilated ridge protected from contact with rainwater. For a building with two roof slopes meeting at a single ridge, the ridge ventilation opening is the sum of the ventilation intake values for each slope.
- Implementation of the coating without lack or neutralizing the felt for slopes $\geq 12\%$
- Field of use: all types of buildings, excluding activities that generate a lot of water vapor, swimming pools, buildings whose activity generates oily vapours that can destroy the absorption capacity of the absorbent coating, seaside buildings.
- For buildings with high hygrometry, recommendation of non-woven weights greater than or equal to 95g/m²
- For buildings with very high hygrometry, recommendation to use a non-woven equal to 140g/m².
- In addition, the application of the non-woven on the sheet in the profiling factory must not compress the non-woven over its entire thickness at the risk of limiting its absorbency. The clearance between the forming rolls must be sufficient.