

# Design of roof or area to be asphalted

## GENERAL

The design of roofs and areas to be covered by mastic asphalt waterproofing and paving should conform to the following recommendations:

- 1) BS 6229:1982 Code of Practice for flat roofs with continuously supported coverings
- 2) BS 8110:1985 Code of Practice for design and construction
- 3) CP3 Chapter V dead and imposed loads
- 4) The Building Regulations where applicable

## SELECTION PARAMETERS

It is important that consideration is given at an early stage to the following:

- a) The type of deck construction to be employed
- b) How anticipated movement is to be accommodated and the location of movement joints
- c) What trafficking is anticipated
- d) The means by which the Building Regulations are to be met, particularly the maximum thermal transmittance values of the Building Regulations
- e) How condensation problems are to be avoided
- f) Detail considerations
- g) Drainage of asphalt surfaces
- h) What falls and/or cross falls are required to achieve the minimum permissible fall
- i) How skirting heights and minimum threshold heights are to be incorporated
- j) The correct location of damp-proof courses relative to the mastic asphalt waterproofing
- k) Sufficient working space for the application of materials
- l) Any other relevant information

# Design of the base

## GENERAL

Generally timber joisted constructions should only be regarded as suitable for light occasional foot traffic such as private balconies or similar situations. Otherwise, the structural base should be of concrete either in situ or precast and designed to support the anticipated imposed loads without appreciable deflection or other movement.

In the case of precast concrete beams and similar units, adequate end and side restraint should be provided to reduce structural movements to a minimum.

Surfaces to which mastic asphalt is to be installed should be prepared to a true and even surface free from irregularities such as abrupt changes in levels, hollows, ridges, dips, concrete, mortar or plaster droppings. The building design should therefore enable the mastic asphalt to be applied to a reasonably uniform thickness.

## PAVING Pt 1

