

Verges

Edge trims

Suitable preformed GRP roof edge trims may be secured at edges of roofs, using a section designed for use with mastic asphalt. Materials adversely affected by thermal movement should be avoided, such as aluminium.

Apron with undercut drip

A mastic asphalt apron with an undercut drip may be provided on masonry constructions, the mastic asphalt being applied in two coats to a thickness of 13mm, if below 150mm deep.

Eaves gutters

Where the roof falls into an eaves gutter, the asphalt should be finished over a lead or other suitable flashing set into a rebate in the substructure. The flashings should be welted at the back and the depth of rebate should allow for the full thickness of mastic asphalt to be maintained over the welt. Alternatively, a watershed pre-formed edge trim could be adapted for use at this detail.

A lead detail should be designed and installed in accordance with The Lead Sheet Manual, as published by the Lead Sheet Training Academy (LSTA).

Fixing accessories

Rainwater outlets

Cast iron or spun aluminium rainwater outlets with a clamping ring arrangement are particularly recommended for use with mastic asphalt. Rainwater outlets should be mechanically secured to prevent movement and should be recessed to facilitate drainage.



Site work

Preparatory site work prior to asphaltting

Before commencing laying the mastic asphalt, the following should be checked:

- The base has been properly laid to the specified falls (where required), tolerances and finishes, the equivalent of a wood float finish being required on horizontal concrete screeds or slab
- All chases have been properly cut
- All outlets have been installed, fixed and located at the correct height relative to the base
- Vertical surfaces have been properly prepared
- Movement joints have been correctly installed

Achieving required quality of work

In order to achieve the required quality of work, steps should be taken to ensure that:

- Design and specification decisions are taken, recorded and transmitted by the designer
- The design intentions are understood and achievable in the given circumstances
- The work is regularly monitored to assure conformance with specification and appropriate building regulations.
- The work is carried out by trained and certified operatives.

Documentation and preparation

Full documentation should be prepared as described. There should be a full exchange of information before the work begins on site. Any queries should be resolved before the work begins. Clear instruction on all aspects of the work involved should be given to personnel.

Before work begins all necessary scaffolding should be in position together with sufficient hoisting facilities and measures appropriate for the protection of personnel and the public.

The deck should be in an adequate condition to receive the mastic asphalt and all necessary builder's work should have been completed.

Only sufficient materials for the day's requirements should be taken out of store and placed convenient to the area being worked. They should only be unwrapped immediately prior to use and all wrapping materials should be disposed of carefully.

Equipment should be sited as close as is practicable to the area being worked.

Receiving and checking materials

Roofing materials should be checked upon arrival on site to ensure that they:

- a). Are correctly marked and/or, where applicable, are in the manufacturer's original wrappers
- b). Conform to specification
- c). Are sufficient for the work

Goods not meeting the requirements should be removed from site.



Workmanship

Remelting

Strict temperature control should be maintained throughout the remelting process. Generally, the temperature of the mastic asphalt should not exceed 230 degrees Centigrade.

Remelting should be carried out in mechanically agitated mixers, and cauldrons should only be used in exceptional circumstances, governed by site conditions and the areas of mastic asphalt to be laid.

Transportation of molten material

When the material is sufficiently molten to be workable, it should be carried in buckets, wheelbarrows or heated dumpers to the point of laying. To prevent the molten material from sticking to the buckets, wheelbarrows, etc. they may be sprinkled inside with a minimum quantity of inorganic dust such as limestone dust. For acid resisting mastic asphalt a silica or similar acid resisting dust should be used.

Setting out and planning the work

The design of the application and the number of operatives engaged determine, at the discretion of the spreader, the setting out and the size of the bays. The dimensions of each bay should be such that easy control by the spreaders is ensured during the process of laying and rubbing. Mitred bays may be laid dependent upon the nature of any falls provided.

The whole of the structure should be rigid. In a timber substrate, the construction should minimise the effects of shrinkage, warping or displacement or relative movement of timber. Care should be taken to guard against any conditions which might allow decay, partly through the moisture already in timber or resulting from the ingress of water from other parts of the structure or from abnormal condensation.

Immediately after all the work on preliminary activities has been completed, installation of the mastic asphalt application will proceed to project specification.