

## Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135 Breathable Roofing Underlays

### Souscouche de couverture en ardoises ou en tuiles Unterspannbahn für Schieferdach oder Ziegeldach

The **Irish Agrément Board** is designated by Government to issue European Technical Approvals. Irish Agrément Board Certificates establish proof that the certified products are '**proper materials**' suitable for their intended use under Irish site conditions, and in accordance with the **Building Regulations 1997 to 2007**.

The **Irish Agrément Board** operates in association with the **National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI)** as the National Member of UEAtc.



#### **PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:**

This Certificate relates to Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135, breathable roof tile underlay for use on tiled or slated pitched roofs. Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135 are three-layered membranes with outer layers of nonwoven polypropylene thermally bonded to a central breathable polypropylene film. Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135 are available with an integral adhesive tape, which facilitates the formation of sealed laps when the underlay is installed on a roof. This Certificate certifies compliance with the requirements of the Irish Building Regulations 1997 to 2007.

#### **USE:**

Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135 are manufactured for use under slates or tiles on open rafter (unsupported) or fully supported pitched roofs. The underlay may be used in the following roof systems:

1. Ventilated in a cold roof system.
2. Non-ventilated in a warm roof system.
3. Non-ventilated in a cold roof system.

The installation of these roof systems using Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135 is described in Section 2.4 of this Certificate.

Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135 provide a barrier which:

- Prevents the ingress of wind-blown rain, dust and snow.
- Minimises the wind load generated under wind gusts acting on slates and tiles when installed in accordance with this Certificate.
- Are resistant to tearing during installation.
- Remains flexible at low ambient temperatures.
- Facilitates the control of harmful surface and interstitial condensation in the roof by allowing the safe dispersal of water vapour, when installed in accordance with this Certificate.
- Reduces heat loss caused by air movement through the attic space once installed with no ventilation.

**MANUFACTURE AND MARKETING:**

This product is manufactured on behalf of and marketed by:

Comptoir Du Bâtiment,  
Heiveldekens 6b,  
Industrieterrein Blauwesteen,  
B-2550 Kontich,  
Belgium  
Tel: +32 (0)3451 0791  
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## 1.1 ASSESSMENT

In the opinion of the Irish Agrément Board (IAB), Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135, if used in accordance with this Certificate can meet the requirements of the Irish Building Regulations 1997 to 2007, as indicated in Section 1.2 of this Agrément Certificate.

## 1.2 BUILDING REGULATIONS 1997 to 2007

### REQUIREMENT:

#### **Part D – Materials and Workmanship**

**D3 – Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135**, as certified in this Certificate, comprises of 'proper materials' fit for their intended use (see Part 4 of this Certificate).

**D1 – Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135**, as certified in this Certificate, meet the requirements of the building regulations for workmanship.

#### **Part A - Structure**

##### **A1 – Loading**

Tests indicate that a roof incorporating Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135, meet the requirements provided the installation complies with the conditions set out in Section 2.4 and Part 3 of this Certificate.

#### **Part B – Fire Safety**

##### **B4 – External Fire Spread**

Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135 will not prejudice the external fire resistance of the roof, as indicated in Section 4.1 of this Certificate.

#### **Part C – Site Preparation and Resistance to Moisture**

##### **C4 – Resistance to Weather and Ground Moisture**

Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135 meet the requirements when installed as indicated in Section 2.4 of this Certificate.

#### **Part F – Ventilation**

##### **F2 – Condensation in Roofs**

Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135 will provide water vapour permeability significantly in excess of that quoted as a minimum for conventional roof tile underlays in BS 5534:2003 *Code of Practice for Slating and Tiling – Design*, and hence, movement of moisture vapour will take place through the underlay.

Where Rofatop 115 or Rofatop 135 is installed with ventilation, the design guidelines contained in Section 2 of the TGD to Part F of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2007 and BS 5250:2002 *Code of Practice for Control of Condensation in Buildings*, Section 8.4.2, must be met when installing this product.

In a non-ventilated roof system where Rofatop 115 or Rofatop 135 is installed in accordance with this Certificate, the underlay can prevent excessive condensation in a roof or in a roof void above an insulated ceiling as is required by Part F of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2007.

**Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135 can be treated as a vapour permeable underlays when considering the ventilation requirements of the roof.**

#### **Part L – Conservation of Fuel and Energy**

##### **L1 – Conservation of Fuel and Energy**

Based on the measured vapour resistance of Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135, roofs incorporating insulation can meet the requirements of Part L of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2007.

Where Rofatop 115 or Rofatop 135 is installed with ventilation and the ceiling has to be fixed to the soffit of the rafters as in dormer roof construction, a continuous ventilation space of at least 50mm should be arranged as shown in Diagram 6D of TGD to Part F of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2007: in these circumstances it will be necessary to install a vapour control layer on the warm side of the insulation.

## 2.1 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135 are watertight, vapour permeable, flexible membranes intended for use as underlays beneath slates or tiles on unsupported or supported pitched roofs, constructed in accordance with ICP 2:2002: '*Code of practice for slating and tiling*'. Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135 are also available with an integral adhesive tape to ensure an effective seal is achieved at overlaps and penetrations.

## 2.2 MANUFACTURE

Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135 are manufactured from two UV stabilized spunbonded nonwoven layers thermally bonded to a breathable polypropylene central film polypropylene film. The name of the product is printed on the membrane upper face before being rolled on a spindle, cut to length, wrapped and labelled.

The nominal characteristics Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135 is given in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Nominal Characteristics

	Rofatop 115	Rofatop 135
<b>Colour</b>		
Upper	Blue	Blue
Lower	White	White
<b>Roll Width (m)</b>	1.0 or 1.5	1.0 or 1.5
<b>Roll Length (m)</b>	50	50
<b>Material Weight (g/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	122	142
<b>Roll Weight (kg)</b>	6 or 9	7 or 10
<b>Thickness (mm)</b>	0.4	0.5

### 2.2.1 Quality Control

Quality control checks are carried out during production and on the finished product. These checks include visual inspection and checks on roll and membrane weights, dimensions, tensile strength, elongation, tear resistance, and water penetration resistance (hydrostatic head) etc.

## 2.3 DELIVERY, STORAGE AND MARKING

Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135 are supplied, wrapped in polyethylene film with a label bearing the company name, product name, grade identification, dimensions, IAB Logo and Certificate number as well as basic fitting instructions.

Rolls can be stored horizontally on a clean flat level surface and must be kept under cover to protect from long-term exposure to UV light.

Care must be taken to avoid contact with solvents and with materials containing volatile organic components such as coal tar and timbers with newly treated creosote. Reasonable precautions must be taken in handling the rolls to prevent damage, such as tears or perforations, occurring before and during installation, and prior to the application of the roof covering.

The rolls must not be exposed to a naked flame or other ignition sources.

## 2.4 INSTALLATION

### 2.4.1 General

Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135 must be installed and fixed in accordance with this Certificate, the Certificate holders instructions, (a copy of which should accompany each roll), the recommendations of ICP 2:2002 '*Code of practice for slating and tiling*' and BS 5534:2003 '*Code of practice for slating and tiling -Design*'.

### 2.4.2 Installation Procedure

- Installation of Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135 can be carried out in all conditions normal to pitched roofing work. In roof construction it is important to remember that the underlay is the second line of defence in excluding water penetrating the roof. For this reason the following list of criteria must be met to comply with the requirements of this Certificate.
- At the eaves, the use of an Eaves Carrier i.e. type 5U felt, to meet specifications of I.S. 36 or BS 747:2000 *Specifications for roofing Felts*, must be used. This felt should be laid typically with an overlap in accordance with Table 2 and dressed 50mm into the gutter. In an open eaves construction, the use of eaves guards is recommended. The provision of a tilting fillet / continuous ply support or proprietary eaves ventilation tray is also required to avoid water being trapped behind the fascia board. See figure 4.
- Installation commences by unrolling the underlay horizontally across the rafters, starting at the eaves and working towards the ridges of the roof. The upper (as installed) surface, coloured blue, is marked with the product name, and the unmarked surface (coloured white) should face the rafters on unrolling.



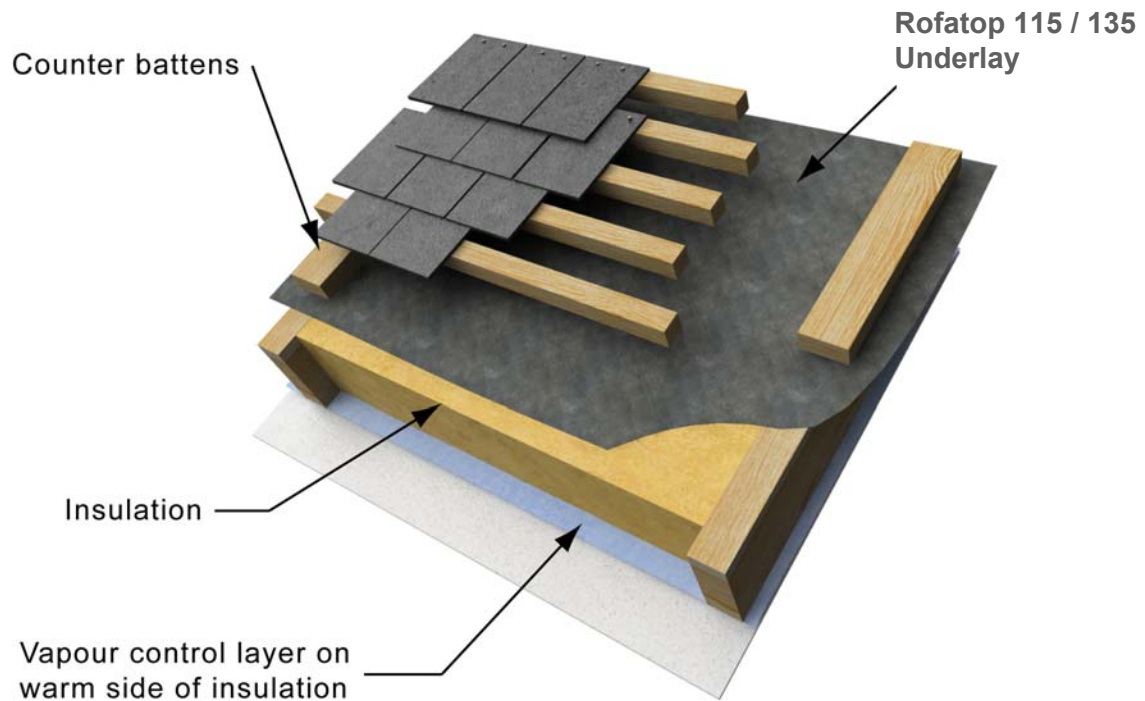
Rofatop 115 / Rofatop 135  
Underlay

**Figure 1: Vented cold roof detail**

- When used unsupported, each horizontal run must be installed with a minimum drape of 10mm to 15mm between rafters at 600mm centres to permit free drainage of water into the gutter. See figure 1.
- When tacking roof underlay to the rafters it is recommended that a 3mm diameter x 20mm long extra large head clout/felt nails of copper, aluminium alloy or galvanised steel be used. The underlay should be tacked at the head of the sheet only, at centres not exceeding 1200mm. It is important that all tacking nails be covered by the overlap of the next underlay course.
- Overlaps of the underlay should be provided in accordance with the minimum dimensions given in Table 2, which are taken from ICP 2:2002. 'Code of practice for slating and tiling -Design'.
- Where underlay overlaps do not coincide with a batten, consideration should be given to either including an extra batten at the overlap or increasing the underlay overlap to coincide with the next batten.
- Batten gauges should not exceed that recommended by the tile/slate manufacturer for the particular tile/slate being used. Moisture content of battens at time of fixing should not exceed 22%.
- Where timbers on roofs are to be treated with wood preservative, it is essential that manufacturer's guidance be sought in relation to possible chemical attack on the roofing underlay.
- Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135 have adequate resistance to tearing but is not designed to withstand the weight of operatives or tiles being loaded out. Battens must therefore be installed as work progresses from eaves to ridge for achieving purchase for feet and avoiding damage to the underlay surface. No materials or implements should be rested on the underlay. Where pressure on the underlay over a rafter is unavoidable, it should be noted that although the membrane has a high coefficient of friction when dry, it does not offer substantial grip, particularly at overlaps or when wet.

**Table 2: Minimum Overlaps**

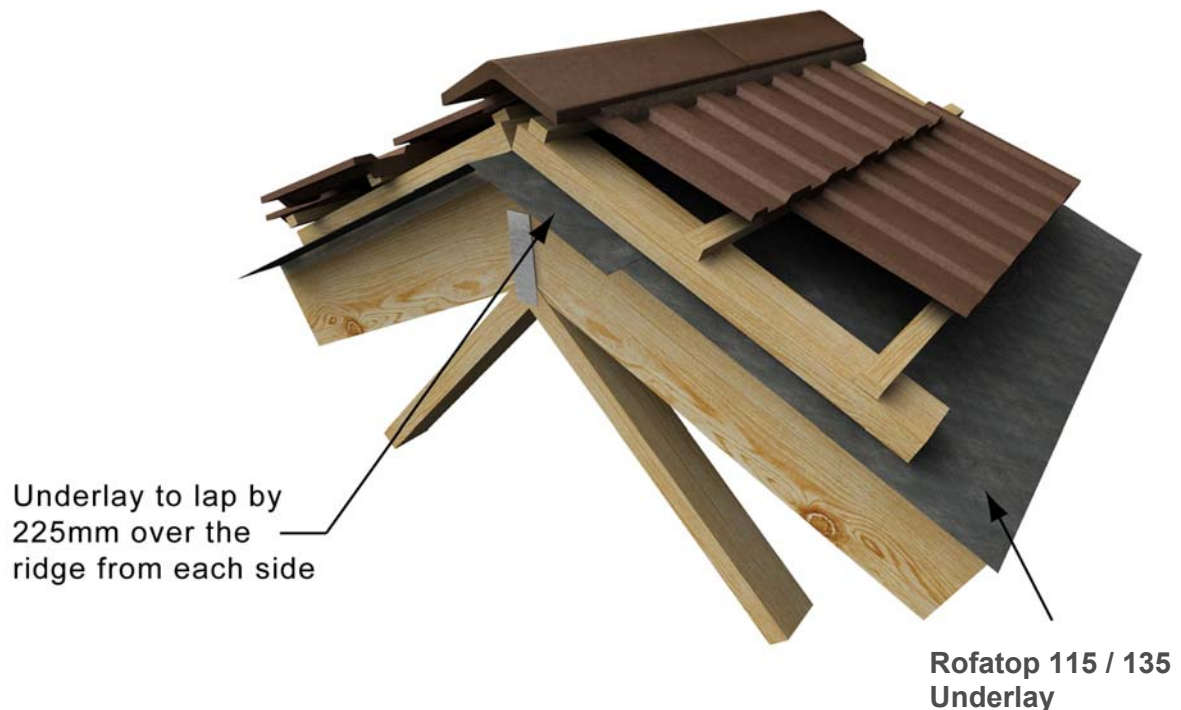
Roof Pitch	Min Horizontal lap		Vertical lap
	Partially Supported	Fully Supported	
≥ 35°	100 mm	75 mm	100 mm
≥ 22.5° and <35°	150 mm	100 mm	100 mm
<22.5°	225 mm	150 mm	100 mm



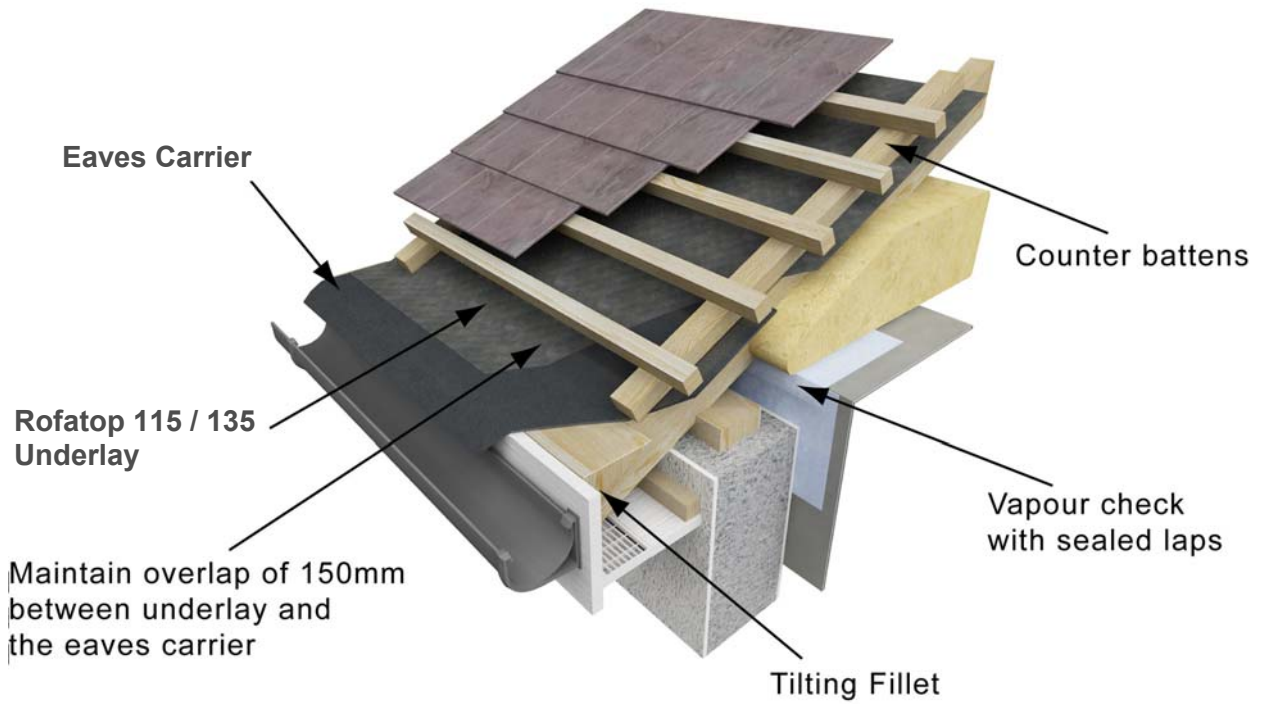
**Figure 2: Warm roof detail**

- Where the underlay has become damaged for whatever reason, overlaying the damaged area with a layer of additional material ensuring can carry out repairs a 150mm overlap all round. Ensuring that the up-slope side is overlapped by the next higher horizontal run of underlay, and secured under a batten.
- Standard methods of workmanship should be used to apply Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135 at penetrations and abutments. It must be ensured that the underlay is turned up at least 50mm at all abutments to be overlapped by the flashings, and that it overlaps the lining tray by at least 100mm at the back face of any abutment.
- Penetrations by soil and vent pipes etc. must be dealt with as follows. The underlay must be star-cut carefully to prevent tears, closely fitted over the pipe, ensuring that all the tabs project upwards along the pipe, and then the tabs taped around the circumference using Jointing Tape. A proprietary collar must be fitted over the pipe to protect the tape.
- Courses of underlay over a hip should be overlapped by at least 150mm. Each course should overlap the underlay course(s) on the adjacent elevation of the roof.
- Where hips and valleys occur on roofs, lay an additional strip of underlay at least 600mm wide, running continually from eaves to hip. In valleys, the 600mm wide strip of membrane must be laid over the gutter bed, but under the main roof underlay, and held down by valley battens when used. The main roof underlay must be dressed over the valley battens in this case.
- For duo pitch roofs not requiring ridge ventilation, underlay from each side of the ridge should overlap the other side by at least 225mm. For mono pitch roofs not requiring ridge ventilation, the underlay should extend over the mono ridge and the top fascia board by at least 100mm. Where proprietary ventilating ridge systems are specified, detailing of the underlay should be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
- When used in a warm roof design, a vapour control check (500 gauge Polythene sheeting, or equivalent) should be installed on the warm side of the insulation. The roof should be counter batted to allow a 50mm unobstructed air path between the membrane and the tiles. See figure 2.

- Reference should be made to BS 5250:2002 section 8.4.2, for counter batten and ventilation requirements on tiled and slated roofs. Counter battens should be used when the membrane is to be fully supported (e.g. warm roofs or roofs using a sarking board). This will allow any moisture accessing the main system to drain away unhindered.
- In addition to the use of counter battens, when close fitting man-made slates are being used, ventilation should be provided above the membrane in the form of ridge or tile ventilation. Reference should be made to BS 5250:2002 *Code of Practice for Control of Condensation in Buildings*, Section 8.4.2.1 to 8.4.2.3. In case of doubt the Certificate holders advise should be sought.
- Once Rofatop 115 or Rofatop 135 is installed, it should be covered by the finished roof covering as soon as practicable, to minimise the effects of long-term exposure to UV light.
- Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135 are not suitable for use in flat roof construction.
- When used in a cold roof design, which is not ventilated, and where the insulation is laid on top of the ceiling, it is essential that a vapour control check be used on the warm side of the insulation, and all perforations for pipes, electrical cables etc should be sealed. The vapour check should be turned up around the edge of the insulation and sealed to the walls and soffit to inhibit warm humid air entering the attic. Other appropriate measures include:
  - ventilating the dwelling below for the dispersal and rapid dilution of water vapour, particularly in rooms that may experience high humidity (such as kitchens, utility rooms and bathroom).
  - covering all water tanks in the loft space and lagging pipework.
  - sealing penetrations in the ceiling and making loft hatches convection-tight by using a compressible draught seal
  - ensuring that there is continuity of joining with walls (and behind wall linings) at sealing perimeters.
  - Ensuring that masonry wall cavities do not interconnect with roof cavities.



**Figure 3: Sealed cold roof ridge detail**



**Figure 4: Eaves detail for non-ventilated cold roof**

### 3.1 GENERAL

Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135 provide a satisfactory underlay in slated and tiled pitched roofs, constructed in accordance with ICP 2:2002 'Code of practice for slating and tiling', BS 5534:2003, Code of practice for slating and tiling/design', and BS 8000-6:1990 'Code of practice for slating and tiling of roofs and claddings'.

### 3.2 STRENGTH

Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135 will resist the loads associated with the installation phase of the roof.

Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135 have adequate resistance to withstand typical uplift values for various rafter/batten centres. See table 5.

Design wind speeds should be determined - the maximum net wind pressure must not exceed 2.5kPa as calculated in accordance with BS 6399-2: 1997 'Loading for buildings: Code of practice for wind loads'.

### 3.3 WEATHERTIGHTNESS

Tests confirm that Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135 will resist the passage of water, wind-blown snow and dust into the interior of a building under all conditions to be found in a roof constructed to ICP 2:2002 'Code of practice for slating and tiling', BS 5534:2003 'Code of practice for slating and tiling/design', and BS 8000-6:1990 'Code of practice for slating and tiling of roofs and claddings'.

The underlay may be used to provide temporary waterproofing to the structure of the building prior to the installation of slates or tiles. It is however recommended that this period of time be kept to a minimum in accordance with the manufacturer's guidance.

### 3.4 VENTILATION / CONDENSATION

When used unsupported or over un-insulated sarking board, the product may be treated as a permeable underlay when considering the need for additional ventilation of the roof space over the minimum required in BS 5250:2002, Sections 8.4.2.1 to 8.4.2.3.

Ventilation of the space between the underlay and the insulation may not be required if the designer is satisfied that the roof system is convection-tight for the life of the building.

When there is no ventilation of the space between the underlay and the insulation, the space between the roof covering and the underlay should be ventilated. Ventilation may be provided through the slate/tile assembly.

In conventional ventilated warm roof systems where the ceiling has to be fixed to the soffit of the rafters and insulation is fitted between rafters, as in dormer roof construction, a continuous ventilation space of at least 50mm should be arranged for as shown in Diagram 6D of TGD to Part F of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2007. In these circumstances it will be necessary to install a vapour control layer at the warm side of the insulation. The vapour control layer should be of a minimum 500-gauge polyethylene or its equivalent, with sealed laps.

It is essential that roofs be constructed so as to minimise the risk of moisture vapour entering the attic space and forming condensation. In accordance with good building construction practice, all openings for services and trap doors should be draught sealed, and trap doors should not be located in bathrooms, shower rooms or kitchens. This is particularly important for cold non-ventilated roof applications where the relevant requirements detailed in clause 2.4.2 of this certificate should be met.

A vapour control layer should be used with all types of insulation.

#### 4.1 BEHAVIOUR IN FIRE

Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135 have similar properties in relation to fire as those of polythene sheets and so will present no additional fire hazard to a roof structure in which it is incorporated, in comparison with conventional roof tile underlays.

Tests indicate that there is a risk of fire spread if Rofatop 115 or Rofatop 135 is accidentally ignited during maintenance works etc. (e.g. by a roofer or plumber's torch). As with all types of sarking material, care must be taken during building and maintenance to avoid the material becoming ignited.

When the product is used in a fully supported situation, the reaction to fire will be determined by the supporting deck.

Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135, being combustible materials, must be separated from chimneys and flues as indicated in clauses 2.15, 2.16, and 2.17 of TGD to Part J of the Building Regulations 1997 to 2007.

Toxicity is negligible when used in a roof situation.

#### 4.2 WATER PENETRATION

Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135, when used in accordance with this Certificate, presents no significant risk of water penetration.

#### 4.3 DURABILITY AND MAINTENANCE

Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135 when installed in accordance with this Certificate, the Certificate Holders instructions and relevant codes of practice, are virtually unaffected by conditions normally found in a roof space and will have a design life comparable with that of the roof and in accordance with BS 7543:2002 *Guide to the durability of building elements, products and components*. The durability of the roof underlay will be dependent on the performance of the roof covering (slates/tiles) and this could be compromised if the roof is not routinely maintained or is subjected to inappropriate traffic.

Such maintenance would involve building owners having their roofs inspected annually, preferably in late autumn. Inspection should include checking for missing, damaged or loose slates/tiles and their accessories or flashings. Clogged gutters or downpipes should be unblocked and cleaned.

#### 4.4 WATER VAPOUR PENETRATION AND CONDENSATION RISK

Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135 have significantly higher water vapour permeability than that quoted as a minimum for conventional roof tile underlays in BS 5534:2003 'Code of Practice for slating and tiling/design', and hence movement of moisture vapour can take place through the underlay. The general design guides contained in BS 5250:2002 'Code of practice for control of condensation in buildings' Sections 8.4.2.2 to 8.4.2.6 must be met when installing this product. Typical values of water vapour resistance are given in Table 3.

Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135 can be treated as vapour permeable underlays when considering the ventilation requirements of the roof.

Table 3: Water Vapour Resistance to BS 3177

Material	Water Vapour Resistance (MNs/g)	Water Vapour Permeability (g/m <sup>2</sup> /day)
Rofatop 115	0.19	1065
Rofatop 135	0.18	1112
Traditional felt underlay (maximum)	570	0.36
Polythene sheet (0.15mm)	450	0.46

#### 4.5 OTHER INVESTIGATIONS

- (i) Existing data on product properties in relation to, mechanical strength/stability, environmental impact and durability were assessed.
- (ii) The manufacturing process was examined including the methods adopted for quality control, and details were obtained of the quality and composition of the materials used.
- (iii) A condensation risk analysis was performed.

See tables 3 - 5 for results of tests carried out on the Rofatop 115 and Rofatop 135 breathable roof tile underlays.

**Table 4: Physical Properties - Directional**

		Mean result		Test Method		
		Rofatop 115	Rofatop 135			
<b>Tensile strength (N/50mm)</b>	Unaged			I.S. EN 12311-1		
	MD	260	245			
	CD	175	195			
	Aged (336 hours UVA at 50°C followed by 90 days at 70°C)					
	MD	-	180			
	CD	-	145			
Wet Strength (as modified in accordance with EN 13859-1: 2005)				I.S. EN 12311-1		
	MD	-	240			
	CD	-	205			
<b>Elongation at break (%)</b>	Unaged			I.S. EN 12311-1		
	MD	43	34			
	CD	73	68			
	Aged (336 hours UVA at 50°C followed by 90 days at 70°C)					
	MD	-	36			
	CD	-	39			
	Wet Strength (as modified in accordance with EN 13859-1: 2005)					I.S. EN 12311-1
		MD	-		53	
		CD	-		66	
<b>Nail tear resistance (N)</b>	MD	143	194	I.S. EN 12310-1		
	CD	159	260			

**Table 5: Service Performance**

		Mean result		Test Method
		Rofatop 115	Rofatop 135	
<b>Dimensional stability (%)</b>				I.S. EN 1107-2
	MD	-	-1.7	
	CD	-	+0.2	
<b>Slip Resistance (coefficient of friction)</b>	Dry	-	0.9	BBA T1/10
	Wet	-	0.7	
<b>Resistance to Streaming water (supported)</b>		Pass	Pass	MOAT 69: 4.2.2
<b>Water penetration – aged/unaged</b>		Pass (W1)	Pass (W1)	EN 1928
<b>Resistance to Wind Load (kPa)</b>	Batten spacing 350 mm	0.5	0.5	MOAT 69: 4.2.1
	Batten spacing 330 mm	0.5	0.5	
	Batten spacing 300 mm	1.0	1.0	
	Batten spacing 250 mm	2.0	2.5	
	Batten spacing 200 mm	2.5	-	
<b>Hydrostatic head (cm)</b>		577	553	EN 20811
<b>Mullen burst strength (kN/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>		452	536	BS 3137

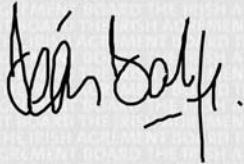
- 5.1** National Standards Authority of Ireland ("NSAI") following consultation with the Irish Agrément Board ("IAB") has assessed the performance and method of installation of the product/process and the quality of the materials used in its manufacture and certifies the product/process to be fit for the use for which it is certified provided that it is manufactured, installed, used and maintained in accordance with the descriptions and specifications set out in this Certificate and in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and usual trade practice. This Certificate shall remain valid for five years from date of issue so long as:
- (a) the specification of the product is unchanged.
  - (b) the Building Regulations 1997 to 2007 and any other regulation or standard applicable to the product/process, its use or installation remains unchanged.
  - (c) the product continues to be assessed for the quality of its manufacture and marking by NSAI.
  - (d) no new information becomes available which in the opinion of the NSAI, would preclude the granting of the Certificate.
  - (e) the product or process continues to be manufactured, installed, used and maintained in accordance with the description, specifications and safety recommendations set out in this certificate.
  - (f) the registration and/or surveillance fees due to IAB are paid.
- 5.2** The IAB mark and certification number may only be used on or in relation to product/processes in respect of which a valid Certificate exists. If the Certificate becomes invalid the Certificate holder must not use the IAB mark and certification number and must remove them from the products already marked.
- 5.3** In granting Certification, the NSAI makes no representation as to;
- (a) the absence or presence of patent rights subsisting in the product/process; or
  - (b) the legal right of the Certificate holder to market, install or maintain the product/process; or
  - (c) whether individual products have been manufactured or installed by the Certificate holder in accordance with the descriptions and specifications set out in this Certificate.
- 5.4** This Certificate does not comprise installation instructions and does not replace the manufacturer's directions or any professional or trade advice relating to use and installation which may be appropriate.
- 5.5** Any recommendations contained in this Certificate relating to the safe use of the certified product/process are preconditions to the validity of the Certificate. However the NSAI does not certify that the manufacture or installation of the certified product or process in accordance with the descriptions and specifications set out in this Certificate will satisfy the requirements of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 2005, or of any other current or future common law duty of care owed by the manufacturer or by the Certificate holder.
- 5.6** The NSAI is not responsible to any person or body for loss or damage including personal injury arising as a direct or indirect result of the use of this product or process.
- 5.7** Where reference is made in this Certificate to any Act of the Oireachtas, Regulation made thereunder, Statutory Instrument, Code of Practice, National Standards, Manufacturer's instructions, or similar publication, it shall be construed as reference to such publication in the form in which it is in force at the date of this Certification.

The Irish Agrément Board

This Certificate No. **08/0301** is accordingly granted by the NSAI to **Comptoir Du Bâtiment** on behalf of The Irish Agrément Board.

Date of Issue: **January 2008**

Signed



**Seán Balfe**  
Director of the Irish Agrément Board

Readers may check that the status of this Certificate has not changed by contacting the Irish Agrément Board, NSAI, Glasnevin, Dublin 9, Ireland. Telephone: (01) 807 3800. Fax: (01) 807 3842. [www.n Sai.ie](http://www.n Sai.ie)