



INSTALLATION MANUAL



Fiber cement

Fiber cement is a modern material having the high strength and durability.

Fiber cement includes cement, reinforcing fibers, pulp and mineral fillers.

Cement provides the material strength and resistance to the environment, so fiber cement roofing will last for decades. Reinforcing fibers, pulp and mineral fillers add flexural strength to the product, reduce linear expansion under the influence of temperatures and act as the internal material reinforcement.

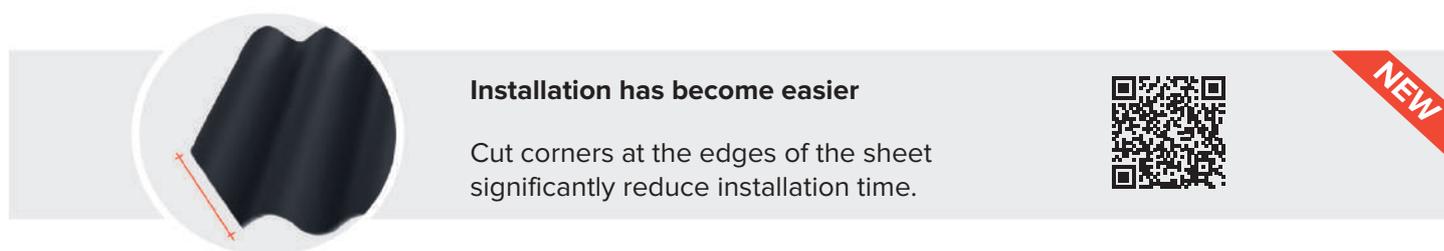
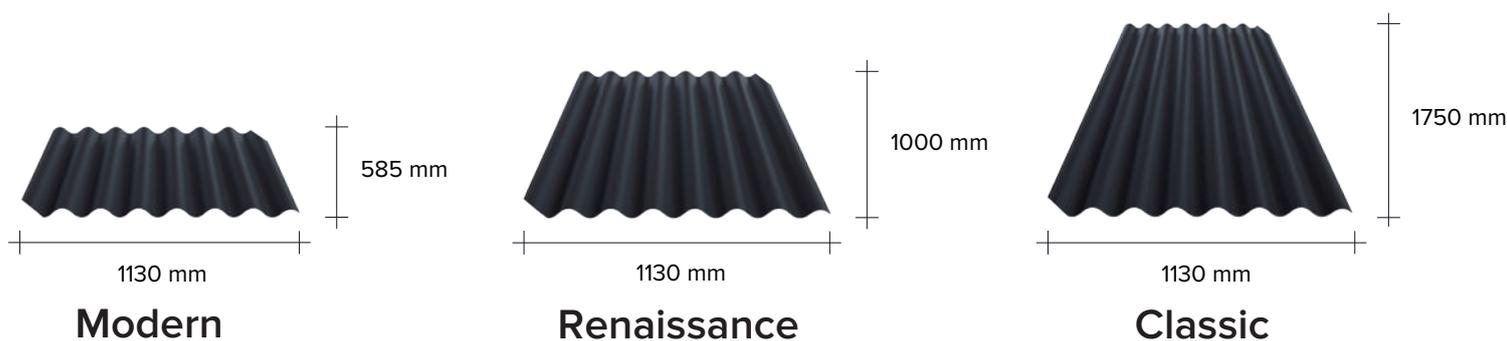
Due to its composition, fiber cement has good heat and sound insulation properties.

Fiber cement is an environmentally friendly material, production process does not involve chemicals release into the environment, leaves no secondary raw materials and is totally safe.

Fiber cement sheets are manufactured only at IF-DAH LLC in Ukraine, in full compliance with all European standards. The company's production premises are equipped with modern technological lines from Austria and Italy.

Today, FIBRODAH fiber cement sheets are exported to more than 10 European countries, gaining the trust of consumers being a durable material at moderate prices.

Assortment



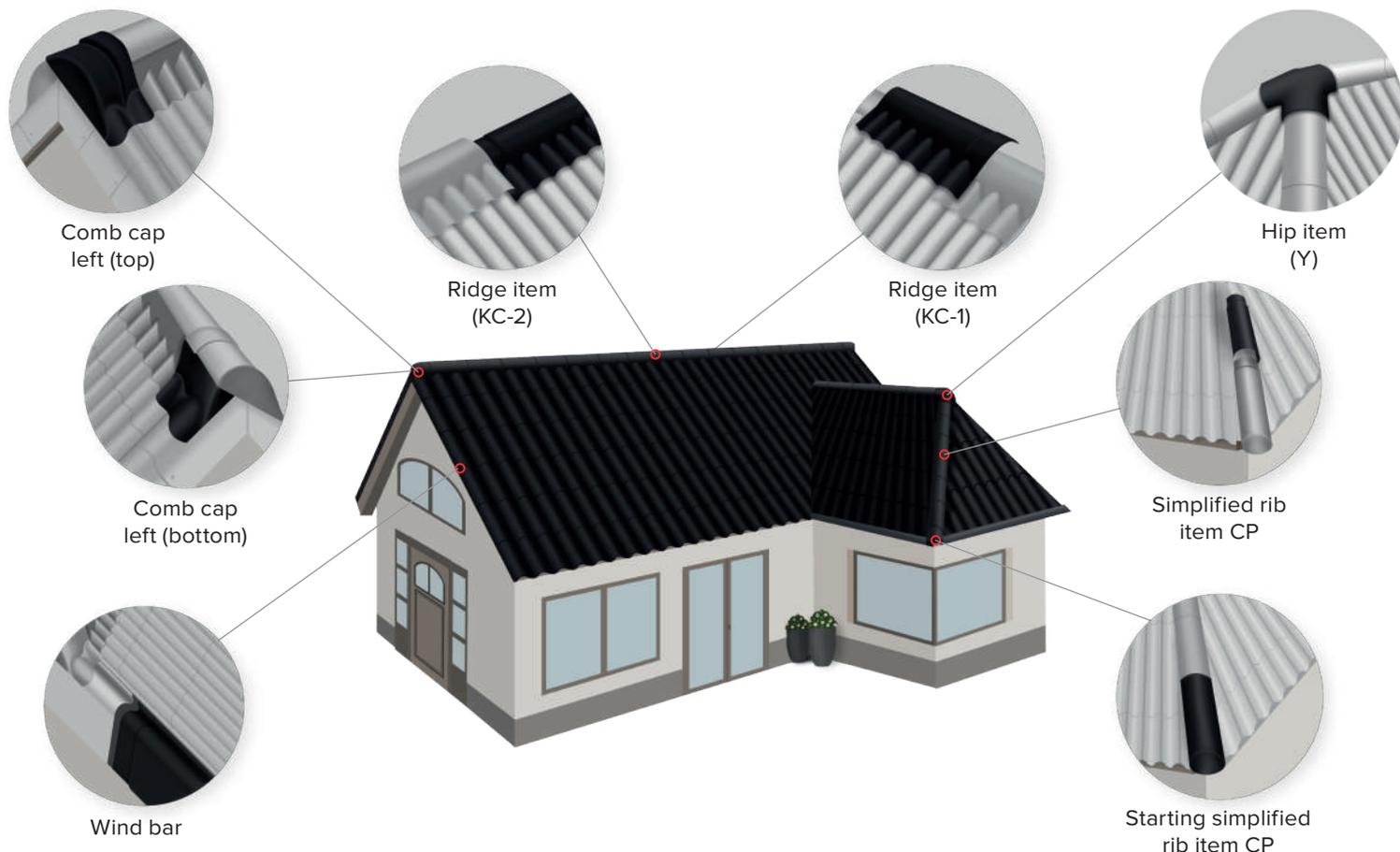
Color



Characteristics

	Modern	Renaissance	Classic
Thickness, mm	5,8	5,8	5,8
Weight, kg	7,7	13,1	23
Effective width, mm	1050	1050	1050
Effective length, mm	460	850	1600
Effective area, m ²	0,48	0,89	1,68
Weight height, mm	40	40	40
Number of rails per one sheet, pcs	1	1	2
Number of fasteners, pcs	2,2	2,2	2,2
Number of sheets, m ²	2,0	1,2	0,6
Total area, m ²	0,66	1,13	1,98
Number of sheets on the pallet, pcs	150	107	107

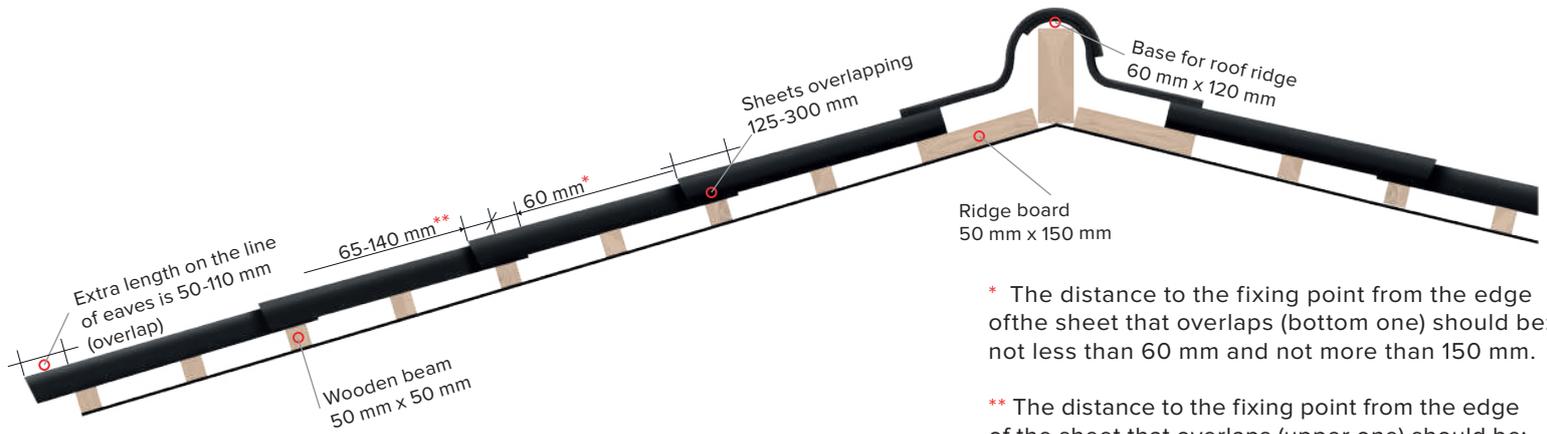
Accessories



Characteristics of components

Name	View	Designation	Installation Features
Starting simplified (650x150 mm, 650x200 mm, 650x225 mm)		Recommended for installation of roof ridges with steep slopes, as well as instead of angular items.	Fastened with two fasteners each. Mounted in an upward direction. Base for rib item: beam 50x150 mm.
Simplified rib item CP (650x150 mm, 650x200 mm, 650x225 mm)		Recommended for installation of roof ridges with steep slopes, as well as instead of angular items.	Fastened with two fasteners each. Mounted in an upward direction. Base for a rib item: beam 50x150 mm. Used for roof inclination: CP 650x150 from 50° to 60°. CP 650x200 from 45° to 50°. CP 650x225 from 30° to 45°.
Ridge item (KC-1: 1130x380 mm, KC-2: 1130x385 mm)		Gives the roof a perfect finished view, provides hydro isolation and waterproofing.	Fixed on the wavy part together with the sheets of the ridge row, and on the rounded part it should be fastened to the ridge beam in two points. Used on roofs with 20° to 60° slope.
Comb cap, left (top, bottom)		Comb cap is used for esthetic view of the ends of ridge. Used with ridge items.	Fixed to the ridge item in one point.
Comb cap, right (top, bottom)		Comb cap is used for esthetic view of the ends of ridge. Used with ridge items.	Fixed to the ridge item in one point.
Hip item (Y)		The item is used for the perfect combination of all hips of edges of the hip type roof.	Used mainly in combination with a simplified rib detail (650x200 mm) and is fixed to the base under the ridge in three points.
Wind bar (left, right)		Protects the edges of the roof from rain, moisture, wind getting under the roof. The bar is installed under on the end of the stingray.	Roof installation begins with installation of a wind bar on both sides of the roof slope. Mounted in an upward direction (from the cornice to the crest).
Mounting fastener		Screw, shock-absorbing gasket of same color.	The screw is tightened until gasket touches the sheet. Pre-drilling of holes is needed.
Mounting fastener with a drill		Self-tapping fastening screw, shock-absorbing gasket of same color.	The screw is tightened until gasket touches the sheet. Pre-drilling of holes is needed.

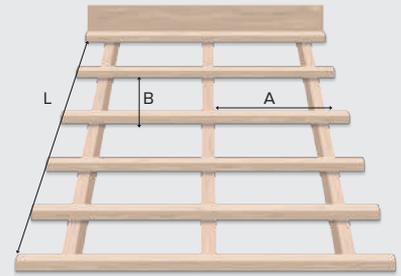
Recommended Roof Sheathing Dimensions



* The distance to the fixing point from the edge of the sheet that overlaps (bottom one) should be not less than 60 mm and not more than 150 mm.

** The distance to the fixing point from the edge of the sheet that overlaps (upper one) should be: not less than 65 mm and not more than 140 mm. In some cases, it can be more than 140 mm if the sheets overlap is more than 200 mm.

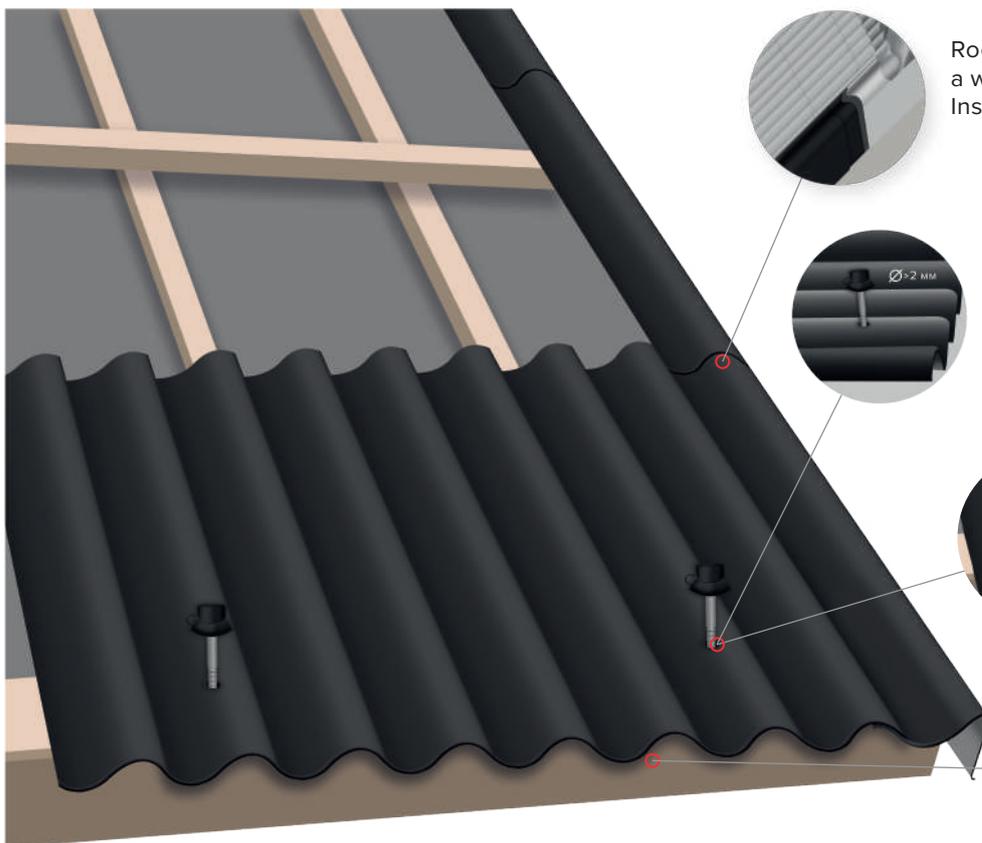
	Modern	Renaissance	Classic
Batten, mm	50 x 50	50 x 50	50 x 50
Rafter, mm	150 x 60	150 x 60	150 x 60
Base for roof ridge, mm	60 x 120	60 x 120	60 x 120
Rafter center distance* (A), m	0,8 - 1,0	0,8 - 1,0	0,8 - 1,0
Lathing center distance* (B), mm	460	850	800
Truss*, mm	60 x 25	60 x 25	60 x 25
Step wave, mm	150	150	150



If needed, a waterproofing film is used. It spreads along the rafters and fixes with a truss. The distance between the centers of the lathing depends on the roof inclination angle. The rafter cross-sectional dimension depends on its length (L) and the distance between the rafters (A).

A - rafter central distance
B - lathing center distance
L - rafter length

Installation



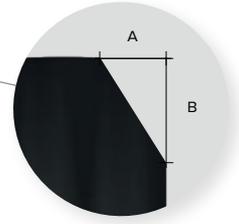
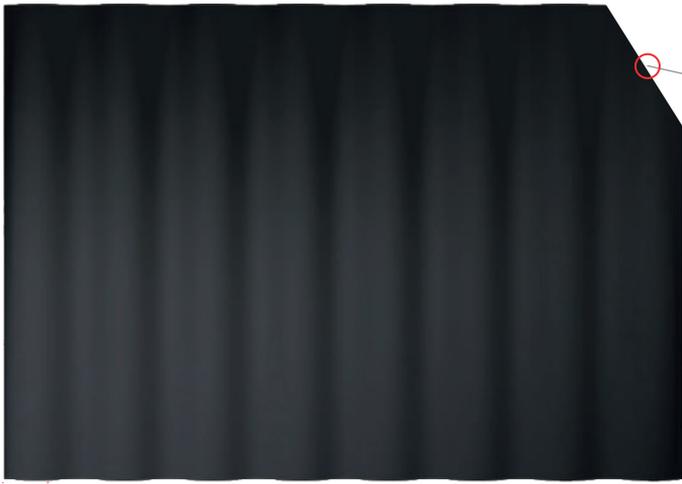
Roof installation begins with installation of a wind bar on both sides of the slope. Installed in an upward direction.

The diameter of the holes is 1-2 mm larger than the diameter of the screw.

Drilling is carried out on the second wave on both sides of the sheet.

The distance to the roof eave is 50 - 110 mm (depending on the drainage system).

Layout of Sheets



Modern

A - 85 mm,
B - 130 mm

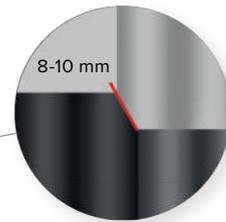
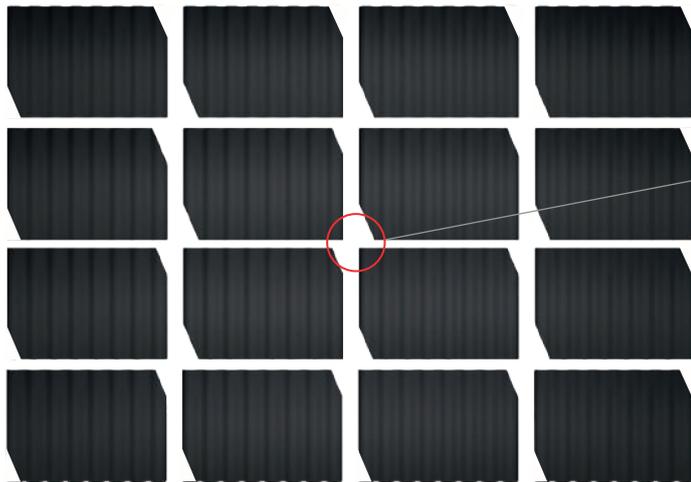
Renaissance

A - 85 mm,
B - 155 mm

Classic

A - 85 mm,
B - 155 mm

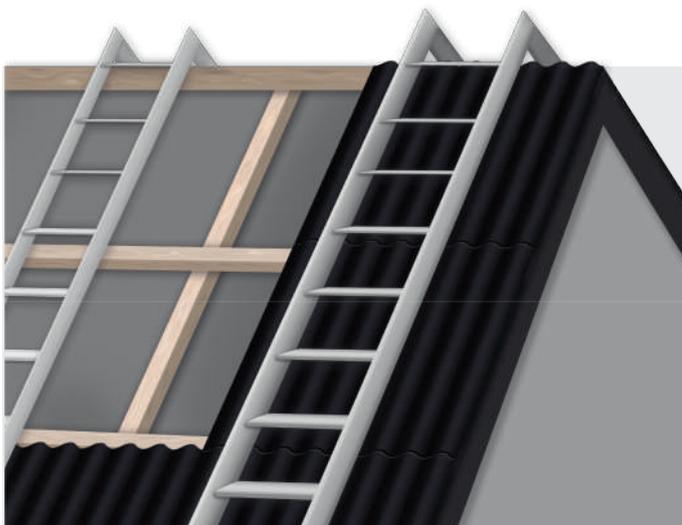
- The size of the cut corners rests on the most common shape roof, the angle of inclination of which is $> 30^\circ$ (Modern - overlapping of the sheet 125 mm, Renaissance and Classic - 150 mm). If the angle is smaller, the value leg B along the slope increases according to DBN (State Construction Standard).



The joint of the cut corners (distance between beveled cuts - 8-10 mm).

Sheets laying process should be done in parallel rows from one pediment to another, with an overlap only on the overlapping wave. Note: How to identify the overlapping wave? On its back side there is a laser marking of the manufacturer (batch number, product type and date of manufacture).

Safety Measure During Roofing Works



- During fiber cement sheets installation process the specialist has to move on the platforms or ladders.
- Be sure to use personal respiratory and eye protection equipment when cutting corners and drilling holes.

Specific Requirements

- Hole punching (without drilling) weakens mechanical properties of the sheet by more than a half.
- Dust formed during drilling holes and cutting sheets should be wiped immediately with a dry cloth.
- Strictly install with the angle 90° between the longitudinal edges of the sheets of the second (and subsequent) row and the line of the roof eave.
- If needed, the accessories and the upper (ridge) row of sheets are cut.
- Be sure to cut the sheets on the ground, not on the roof.
- Angle grinder is used for cutting.
- At a roof inclination of 10-20% the size of an overlapping should be increased up to 300 mm with obligatory sealing of connections along and across the slopes using elastic sealants.



When installing the sheets, the use of a hammer is strictly prohibited.

Storage Conditions



Fiber cement sheets and its accessories are to be stored in closed dry warehouses on wooden pallets or rails and covered with branded packaging until fully used.



In case of accidental penetration of water into the package be sure to restack the sheets one by one, drying each sheet.

 In case of non-compliance with the requirements of the Ukraine's National Building Code and the fiber cement sheets manufacturer's installation recommendations - the product warranty does not apply.

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