

SmartPly Roof

SmartPly Roof is a highly engineered and moisture resistant OSB/3 panel specifically designed for the most demanding roofing applications including: pitched roof (cold & warm), sarking / bracing, flat roofs (cold deck, warm deck sandwich, warm deck inverted), roof cassettes and dormer windows. Panels are available in various sizes with both square edge (SE) and tongue & groove (T&G) profiled edges which enable quick, easy and reliable installation in almost any timber roof design.



Quality & Environmental Certification:

SmartPly OSB is manufactured in accordance with the requirements of EN 300: *Oriented Strand Boards (OSB) - definitions, classification and specifications*.

SmartPly OSB is CE marked in accordance with the harmonised standard EN 13986: *Wood-based panels for use in construction - characteristics, evaluation of conformity and marking*. This standard is a technical specification for wood-based panels which implements the provisions of the Construction Products Directive (CPD). In addition to the CE mark, SmartPly OSB panels are marked 2+ Structural for ease of reference.

SmartPly OSB/3 is certified by the Irish Agrément Board (IAB) and the British Board of Agrément (BBA). Due to this certification it is permitted for structural use by Homebond (Ireland) and NHBC (UK) when used in accordance with the requirements of the Building Regulations in the country of

use. Other quality certification includes SINTEF (Norway) and KOMO (Netherlands).

SmartPly has achieved I.S. EN ISO 9001:2008, the internationally recognised quality management system which is certified by the National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI).

SmartPly has Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Chain of Custody certification for its manufacturing, processing, sales and distribution processes.

SmartPly operates under an Integrated Pollution Prevention Control (IPPC) licence, which is monitored by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in Ireland.

All SmartPly OSB/3 products are manufactured using formaldehyde-free resin.

SmartPly[®]
The Smart OSB Answer to Plywood



FLAT ROOF DECKING:

Suitability: The selection of SmartPly OSB/3 roof panels for flat roof decking depends on a number of factors of which the most important are:

- **The type of roof:** Essentially there are two types of flat roof design which have become known as the cold deck and warm deck flat roofs. The distinguishing feature is the location of the insulation relative to the OSB decking.

In the cold deck flat roof, the insulation and vapour control layer are below the OSB decking. In order to reduce both the occurrence of condensation and the associated thermal loss, it is essential that an effective vapour control layer is provided at ceiling level and that there is a void between the deck and the insulation and that this void is well ventilated. OSB should not be used where adequate through-ventilation is not provided, or where high humidity is likely to occur.

In the warm deck flat roof, the insulation and vapour control layer are above the OSB decking thereby almost eliminating the occurrence of condensation within the decking provided sufficient insulation is included. OSB must not be used where the thermal design does not eliminate the possibility of condensation, or where occupancy conditions are likely to lead to high humidity.

Detailed recommendations for control of condensation are given in BS 5250 which now refers to EN ISO 13788 as the method of calculation (Glaser method), but due to the growing emphasis on airtightness and the thermal performance of buildings, SmartPly recommends more modern and advanced methods of hygrothermal simulation, as detailed in EN 15026.

Note: SmartPly OSB/3 must be specified for both types of flat roof. Always check current regulations specific to the country of use. Some housing warranty and guarantee authorities have specific requirements for both cold and warm deck roofs and it is the designer's responsibility to ensure compliance with all relevant requirements.

- **The load that the roof deck has to carry:** The actual load to be carried which in turn will assign the construction to a load class as set out in EN 1991 (Eurocode 1) in conjunction with EN 1990 (Eurocode 0). The load that the decking has to carry will depend on whether the flat roof has open access or whether access is restricted only to maintenance. The designer is free to design the roof to carry any specified load in accordance with current standards such as BS 6229, DD CEN/TS 12872, BS 8103-3 and EN 1995-1-1 (Eurocode 5). It is also the designer's responsibility to ensure that the roof design meets current building regulations, for example structural and thermal requirements.

- **The ambient moisture conditions:** Moisture conditions can affect the performance of OSB roof panels. Roof structures should be assigned to one of the three service classes defined in EN 1995-1-1 (Eurocode 5). OSB/3 is only suitable for service class 1 and 2.

Always check current regulations specific to the country of use. As well as conditions in service, consideration must also be given to the construction phase where high levels of moisture or humidity often exist. In such conditions SmartPly strongly recommends the use of OSB/3. Detailed guidance is provided in the 'Moisture Content' section of this technical datasheet.

- **The load duration:** The duration of the principal load, which in turn will determine the long-term strength and deflection of the construction. In EN 1995-1-1 (Eurocode 5), these parameters are quantified in terms of a duration of load factor (k_{mod}) and a deformation (creep) factor (k_{def}).

Specification & design: As design values can vary between manufacturers, it is important to ensure that the SmartPly Roof panels specified by the designer are those used on site. All SmartPly panels are clearly marked with the following information:

- (a) Major axis (length of panel, direction of laying arrows)
- (b) Production identification number
- (c) Product Certification mark (e.g. BBA, IAB)
- (d) CE marking
 - i. Manufacturer's name / Logo (SmartPly)
 - ii. Notified body identification number
 - iii. Quality certification (EN 300, EN 13986)
 - iv. Panel type (e.g. OSB/3)
 - v. Thickness (e.g. 18mm)
 - vi. Formaldehyde class (e.g. E1)
- (e) Additional marking for ease of reference (e.g. 2+ structural)
- (f) FSC certification

Note: Markings may vary depending on product type.

The most popular panel sizes for roof decking are 2440 x 1220mm SE, 2397 x 1197mm SE, 2397 x 1200mm T&G2, 2400 x 600mm T&G4 and 2440 x 590mm T&G4 depending on market area, although other panel sizes are available. The narrower panels are often preferred for ease of handling as they can be easily carried up ladders and a length of 2400mm suits nominal framing centres of 400 or 600mm. Panels are available in a range of thicknesses from 9 to 22mm. For the full product range, please refer to the Product Selector table in SmartPly Technical Datasheet #1 - 'About SmartPly OSB'.

Panels are available in square edge (SE) or tongue & groove (T&G) profiled - on two long edges (T&G2) for wide panels or on all four edges (T&G4) for narrow panels. T&G panels are sanded to give a more precise fit and also provide improved adhesion qualities for flat roofing applications. 18mm T&G panels are often the preferred choice for GRP roofing as they easily lock together and can reduce air leakage through the roof. Guidance on expansion gaps, laying and fixing is provided below.

OSB flat roof decks should be designed in accordance with BS 6229. When designing a roof using SmartPly OSB roof panels, a "deemed to satisfy" approach may be employed using tables and design guidance for domestic

roof applications given in BS 8103-3. Panel selection should be made according to the category of use given in Table 1 (below).

Table 1 Maximum recommended centres of support of OSB/3 in flat roof decking:

Application	Min panel thickness (mm)	Max centres of support members (mm)
1. Roofs of small garages and similar buildings (without access other than for maintenance and repair)	11	450
	15	600
	18	600
2. Roofs over habitable areas, with access (in addition to that provided for maintenance and repair)	15	450
	18	600
	22	600
3. Roofs over habitable areas where no access (other than that necessary for maintenance and repair) is provided	11	400
	15	600
	18	600
	22	600

Note: The recommendations in this table are extracted from BS 8103-3. Recommendations are made on the assumption that the roof is constructed in accordance with accepted design principles for weather resistance and control of condensation within the roof. Other thicknesses or spans may be appropriate where supported by calculated design.

If the "deemed to satisfy" approach to design is not applicable for the country of use, recourse must be made to either designing by prototype testing or design by calculation according to EN 1995-1-1 (Eurocode 5) or other relevant standards.

Roofs must be laid to falls and due allowance made for deflection under load when calculating rafters. The preferred arrangement would allow an even fall of not less than 1 in 40 which is generally sufficient to compensate for deflection.

PITCHED ROOFING (SARKING):

Suitability: SmartPly OSB/3 roof panels are also suitable for use in pitched roofing as a sarking layer subject to the same structural and environmental considerations as for flat roof decking. The selection and thickness of panels for use as a sarking material depends primarily on whether or not the sarking is undertaking a bracing role. The same emphasis as for flat roof decking must be placed on correct conditioning, expansion gaps, design for condensation control, fixings, etc. In relation to its structural use, certain countries may have a National Annex and/ or publish complimentary information to Eurocode 5. It is therefore the designer's responsibility to ensure compliance with relevant standards.

Specification & design: In order to avoid condensation on the underside of sarking panels, ventilation must be provided in addition to a correctly placed vapour control layer in accordance with established design guidance. Where sarking panels are used over a roofspace with insulation on a horizontal ceiling, the roofspace must be adequately ventilated from eaves to eaves, or with additional ridge vents or by means of a third party approved proprietary ventilation system. Where sarking panels are used over a 'room in the roof' with sloping ceilings and insulation between the rafters, there must be adequate ventilation space to the underside of the sarking over the insulation, ventilated from eaves to ridge, and a vapour control layer positioned on the warm side of the insulation.

Detailed recommendations for control of condensation are given in BS 5250 which now refers to EN ISO 13788 as the method of calculation (Glaser method), but due to the growing emphasis on airtightness and the thermal performance of buildings, SmartPly recommends more modern and advanced methods of hygrothermal simulation, as detailed in EN 15026.



• **Non-bracing sarking (non-structural):** For a particular set of conditions, defined in terms of design, load and environmental conditions, long-term experience has demonstrated compliance of the design with specified requirements. These designs are "deemed to satisfy" and Table 2 (below), which is extracted from 'Panel Guide', provides the minimum thickness of OSB at certain support centres and is based on long-term experience:

Table 2 "Deemed to satisfy" minimum panel thickness (mm) for sarking (non-bracing):			
Panel type:	Rafter centres (mm)		
OSB/3	400	450	600
	9	11	15

Note: Other thicknesses or spans may be appropriate where supported by calculated design.

• **Sarking which has a bracing role (structural):** It is possible for a structural engineer to calculate the effect of sarking using Eurocode 5 methods. Useful design guidance will soon be available in BS PD 6693 - Complimentary information for use with Eurocode 5, which will include all the practical information in various parts of BS 5268 that would otherwise be lost since the withdrawal of that standard. The recommendations given below are based on these standards.

Where the sarking panel acts as a structural bracing to the roof, thickness and rafter centres will be interdependent and related to the desired bracing design loads. Where the sarking panel is directly fixed to the top face of the rafter

members, it may be permissible to omit the rafter diagonal bracing, chevron bracing and longitudinal bracing at rafter level, subject to structural design. This omission is acceptable only where specified by a structural engineer and where the sarking panel is moisture resistant and provides an equivalent level of restraint to out-of-plane instability and wind forces and therefore only SmartPly OSB/3 must be used. Care must be taken during erection to ensure that the stability, verticality and straightness of the rafters are maintained when the sarking is being installed.

The minimum thickness of OSB/3 sarking panel required to meet only the bracing requirements is 9mm, but this thickness is suitable only where roof coverings are independently supported on battens and secured to counter battens. In other pitched roof cases, it may be possible to attach roof coverings directly to the panel, subject to structural and hygrothermal design. Greater thicknesses may be necessary to meet imposed loading and durability requirements. It is recommended to use 18mm under slates and for improved resistance to wind uplift.

Panel markings, sizes and availability for pitched roofing are similar to those given in the flat roof decking section of this technical datasheet. For the full product range, please refer to the Product Selector table in SmartPly Technical Datasheet #1 – 'About SmartPly OSB'. Guidance on expansion gaps, laying and fixing is provided below.

Transportation, storage & handling:

Careful transportation, storage and handling are important to maintain panels in their correct condition for use. Precautions must be taken during storage, prior to delivery and on site to minimise changes in moisture content of the OSB panels due to weather.

Panels must be stored on dry bases, and packs must be evenly supported on bearers with spacer sticks at regular intervals (depending on panel thickness but max 600c/c). Packs should be sheeted with tarpaulins or other impervious material so arranged to give full cover, but at the same time to permit free passage of air around and through the pack. Care must be taken not to deform stacked panels. Bands should be cut as soon as practical and safe to avoid permanently deforming the panels. During transport and handling it is particularly important to protect edges and corners with

suitable coverings to prevent damage from chafing or slings. Where the roofing panels are required to have low moisture contents, it might not be possible to maintain suitable conditions on site other than for short periods, and deliveries must be arranged accordingly.

Assembly and erection: The erection sequence and site storage must be planned so as to minimise the length of time that panels are left uncovered. In the case of prefabricated roof cassettes, lifting points must be clearly indicated and care needs to be taken during lifting to avoid distortion of the panels, straining of the fixings and joints and damage to edges.

Installed OSB/3 panels can withstand short periods of temporary wetting during construction, although such exposure must be minimised as much as possible.

Temporary protection is recommended where panels are installed before the structure is adequately weatherproofed. Water must never be allowed to pool on the surface of panels, particularly at panel edges and T&G joints. A squeegee is recommended to remove rainwater from panels in flat roof applications. Roof coverings must be installed as soon as possible to avoid prolonged exposure to direct sunlight.



Moisture content: Moisture content of wood-based panel products varies in accordance with the moisture content of the surrounding environment and is affected primarily by the relative humidity (RH) of the surrounding air. It moves towards and maintains an equilibrium moisture content (emc), i.e. one that is in equilibrium with the surrounding air. This means that the moisture contents of the panel products will vary depending on the situation of use and with time as temperature and humidity conditions change. Although it is not possible to give precise levels, the figures in Table 3 (below) give a general indication of the range of moisture contents in wood-based panels in various conditions:

Service class	Normal range of RH at 20°C	Approx emc	Conditions of use
1	30% to 60%	4% ≤ emc ≤ 11%	Dry installations, no risk of wetting in service
2	65% to 85%	11% ≤ emc ≤ 17%	Risk of wetting during installation and risk of occasional wetting in service

As required by EN 300, the ex-works moisture content of SmartPly OSB panels is in the range of 2 -12%, depending on the type of panel. As recommended in BS 8103-3, the moisture content of panels at the time of erection or fixing must be no greater than 12%. As a guide, normally the moisture content ranges given in Table 4 (below) are encountered for various heating conditions.

Unheated	15% to 19%
Intermittent heating	10% to 14%
Continuous heating	9% to 11%
Underfloor heating	6% to 8%

This indicates that unconditioned newly manufactured panels can increase in moisture content when installed in a building under construction and subsequently change in moisture content as the building is occupied, heated and dries out, with the consequence of dimensional changes. For guidance purposes it may be assumed that a 1% change in panel moisture content will cause a dimensional change in panel width, length and thickness as given in Table 5 (below).

Panel type	Length %	Width %	Thickness %
OSB/3	0.02	0.03	0.5

Conditioning: To minimise dimensional changes, the roof panels must be conditioned in the service class for the intended use by loose laying or stacking with spacers as appropriate. The length of time allowed for conditioning will vary depending on the panel and the likely condition of use. A minimum period of 48 hours is required but a longer period of up to 1 week is necessary in more extreme conditions. Failure to adequately condition panels can result in buckling of the installed OSB panels.

Expansion gaps: The 'Moisture Content' section of this technical datasheet explains how wood-based panels experience dimensional change when subjected to changes in moisture content. It is necessary to allow for such movement by incorporating expansion gaps as follows:

- **Perimeter, upstands and abutting construction:**

A gap must be left wherever panels abut any rigid upstand or abutting construction such as a perimeter wall, parapet walling, chimney, etc. This gap must be 2mm per metre length of roof but not less than 10mm wide. This gap applies where both square edge and T&G panels are used.

- **Long roofs:** On long roofs (above approximately 10-12m), it may be necessary to divide the area into smaller independent sections by incorporating intermediate expansion gaps. These gaps must allow for a possible overall expansion of 2mm per metre length of roof and applies where both square edge and T&G panels are used.

The spacing of these gaps depends largely on the type of roof and its design, i.e. flat, pitched, detached, terraced,

commercial, etc. In order to simplify the installation of the panels, where possible these intermediate expansion gaps should coincide with other designed-in breaks in the roof plane, for example at party walls, fire breaks, structural movement zones, etc.

A sensible spacing for intermediate expansion gaps is 7200mm, i.e. every 3 panels where they are laid perpendicular to the rafters or every 6 panels where they are laid parallel to the rafters. This dimension also suits nominal framing centres of 400 and 600mm. It is important that the panels are installed in the direction of the design.

This guidance applies to thermal and moisture movements of the OSB only. Structural movement of the roof should also be accommodated if specified by the roof designer.

Guidance on joints to accommodate structural movement of flat roofs is given in BS 6229.

- **Between square edge panels:** A 3mm gap must be left between all adjoining square edges of panels. It is essential that the gaps are kept free from plaster and mortar droppings and other debris during construction.

Notes: Tongue & Groove panels have an expansion gap included in the T&G joint, so T&G edges must be butted together with the joints glued. However the requirement for perimeter and intermediate expansion gaps still applies.

Depending on rafter width, extra rafters or noggins may be required to support panel edges and facilitate edge fixing of panels. Panels should have a minimum bearing of 17.5mm on rafters or noggins. Narrow rafters (<38mm) do not allow adequate edge bearing for square edge panels (due to the 3mm expansion gap required between panels) and for this reason, where rafter width is <38mm (for example 36mm TR26 timber used in trussed rafters), a double rafter or extra noggins will be required, or T&G4 panels should be used.

The above guidance is based on the requirements for expansion gaps given in BS 8103-3 and DD CEN/TS 12872 and SmartPly's long-term experience. However, it is recommended to calculate the specific expansion requirements for every roofing application taking both the moisture content during construction and the expected in-service equilibrium moisture content into account. Failure

to leave adequate expansion gaps can result in buckling of the OSB panels.

Installation: The area of decking / sarking installed in any working day must be no greater than can be quickly protected from wetting. Supporting rafters should be plumb, in line and to level. Rafters and noggins must provide adequate support for the panel edges in line with the design of the roof, as described above.

Timber rafters treated with water-borne preservative or which have high moisture contents must be dried to moisture contents less than 20% prior to fixing the OSB decking / sarking panels as the water can migrate from wet timber into the panels and may cause localised swelling.

SmartPly OSB roof panels have maximum strength and stiffness along the length (major axis) and are therefore laid to best structural advantage with the long edge spanning across the rafters. However, panels must be installed in the direction assumed by the design. Maximum strength and stiffness will be obtained if each panel is continuous over at least two spans between rafters. To facilitate ease of laying, panels are marked with laying direction arrows, indicating the major axis. Panels must be laid with the identification marks facing down.

For square edge panels, it is essential that panels are supported continuously along all edges by either rafters or noggins. For T&G panels, both short edges must be supported by the centre line of a rafter or noggin but no support is necessary under the long edges set between correctly spaced rafters. T&G panel joints should be glued using a moisture resistant polyvinyl acetate (PVA) adhesive conforming to EN 204 ensuring a snug fit with all T&G joints. This ensures a reliable distribution of strength, stiffness and spanning capacity along and across the panel. When using either square edge or T&G panels, joints along the short edges must be staggered and the panel length must not be less than two rafter spacings. Roof perimeter edges of panels which do not coincide with rafters must be supported on noggins.

Fixing: All panels must be fastened firmly to the supporting timber with flat head annular ringed shank nails or countersunk head traditional wood screws (in predrilled holes), 3.0 - 3.35mm in diameter (3.0mm diameter is preferable for ≤ 38 mm thick rafters to reduce the possibility of splitting). Countersunk head self-drilling wood screws, No. 8 screw gauge or 4.0mm in diameter can also be used.

All fixings should be a minimum of 50mm in length or 2.5 times the thickness of the panel, whichever is greater. In service class 2, fixings must be corrosion resistant.

Fixings should be spaced at 150mm centres along panel perimeters and at 300mm centres along intermediate supports. Fixings must be at least 10mm from the edge of the panel. In order to avoid buckling, fixings should commence at the top centre of the panel and continue outwards and downwards.

The above recommendations are a combination of those extracted from the 'Manual for the design of timber building structures to Eurocode 5' and based on SmartPly's long-term experience. A structural engineer may specify different fixings requirements based on calculated design but such mechanical fixing must not excessively restrict the natural movement of the OSB panels.

Finishing: Flat roofs can be covered using traditional multi-layer finishes or proprietary single layer membranes. Reinforced bitumen membranes should be laid to BS 8217. Mastic asphalt roofing should conform to BS 8218. Other built-up roof waterproofing systems can be used if covered by a current Agrément Certificate and laid in accordance with that certificate.

For pitched roofs with sarking, the tiling or slating should be fixed to tiling battens on counter battens with a tiling underlay. Counter battens must not be fixed to the sarking alone but should be fixed through the sarking panel into the rafters beneath.

The position of the underlay depends on its vapour

resistance: if low (< 5.7 MNs/g) it can be laid directly on the sarking panel, under the counter battens; if high (> 5.7 MNs/g) it must be laid between the counter battens and tiling battens, forming a cavity to allow ventilation below the tiling underlay. This guidance is extracted from 'Panel Guide' but SmartPly recommends that condensation risk should be assessed using modern and advanced methods of hygrothermal simulation, as detailed in EN 15026.

Important notes: The recommendations provided in this technical datasheet for the correct use of SmartPly Roof panels are specifically designed to ensure longevity and performance of this quality product in service. It is therefore essential that these recommendations are strictly followed. The product is designed to be installed by a competent general builder, or a contractor, experienced with this type of product. SmartPly Europe Ltd cannot be held responsible for damages arising from non-adherence to these recommendations, or product failures resulting from inadequate structural design or misuse of this product.

In order to provide comprehensive guidance for the correct use of SmartPly OSB products, this technical datasheet makes reference to relevant BS & EN standards as well as publications from other authoritative bodies. SmartPly Europe Ltd cannot be held responsible for claims arising from the use of any information that has been extracted from such sources.

Further guidance on the selection and use of OSB for roof decking and sarking can be found in EN 12871, DD CEN/TS: 12872, BS 8103-3 and WPIF Panel Guide.

For further information and/or technical advice please contact your local SmartPly Sales Representative or SmartPly Technical Support Personnel through any of our European offices.

As we continually update our technical datasheets, please check on www.smartply.com that you have the latest version.

V 03/11



The mark of responsible forestry



BUILDING PRODUCT CERTIFICATION
Certificate no. 02/0093



CERTIFICATE No 98/3488/C

