



INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

# HUNTON SARKET<sup>TM</sup>



HUNTON SARKET

## 1 Storage

Hunton Sarket should be stored in a dry place and must be dry on installation. Before installation, the boards may need conditioning so that any moisture is about the same as the equilibrium moisture content in the climate where they are to be used. Any opened packs should be stored protected from rain and snow. Damaged boards should not be used. Hunton Tape or asphalt adhesive can be used for minor repairs.

## 2 Assembly

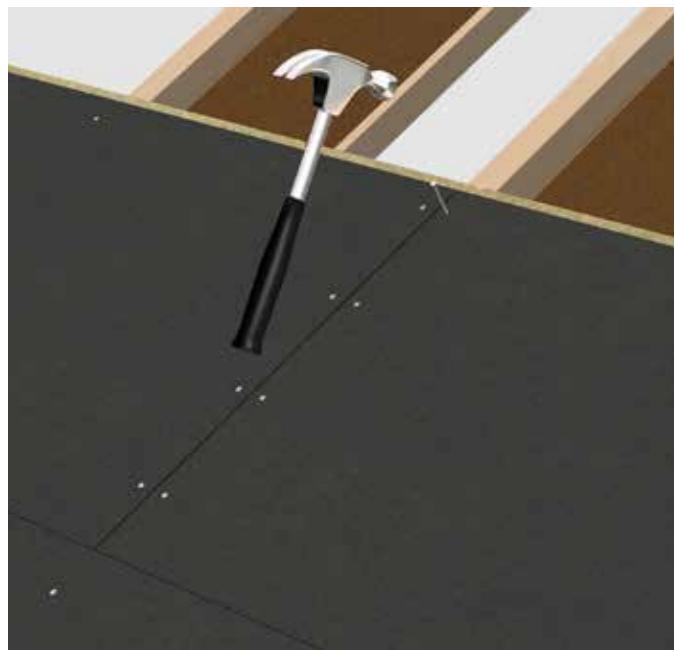
The boards should be mounted across trusses/rafters, starting at the eaves and finishing at the ridge. Make sure the joints are joined and spliced over the rafters, with the splices as central as possible on each rafter.

It is therefore important that the centre-to-centre spacing of the trusses/rafters is approx. 600 mm. They should be fixed using 2.8 – 45 mm slate nails at maximum intervals of 150 mm along the edges of the boards and max. 250 mm along the centre of the boards.

For gluing/sealing we recommend products with good adhesion on wood-based products, suitable for outdoor use.

Hunton Sarket should only be used on pitched roofs with a gradient of 15° or more (for gradients below 15°, please see separate section).

Concrete tiles, technical tiles, sheets or similar should be used for the roofing on top of Hunton Sarket. The roofing tiles should be laid as soon as possible, and before fitting the insulation. In weather-beaten areas where the Sarket may have become damp, some drying time is recommended after tiling to allow the boards to dry out prior to insulating. Applying weight or treading on the middle of the boards is not recommended as they are not officially classified for walking on. Battens and counterbattens should be fitted as the work progresses. Please refer to the table after section 9 for batten and counterbatten dimensions.



Tongue and groove interlocking ensures a good seal between the boards. The boards are mounted with the groove facing downwards as shown above.

### 3

## Wall-to-roof intersections

Details around the wall and roof intersections are important to ensure that cold bridges and air leaks are kept to a minimum. It is particularly important to ensure that intersections between roofs and walls are airtight, since these are some of the most critical points from which air can escape. Wood blocking between the rafters is recommended to ensure suitable fixing for the Sarket, which is glued and nailed down to it. Hunton Tape can also be used for extra security.

### Wall-to-roof intersections with overhangs

Overhangs can be accomplished in many different ways, but the principle generally shows how Hunton Bitroc sheathing boards can be laid against the Sarket to achieve an adequate seal. The Sarket is glued down onto the intermediate wood blocking.

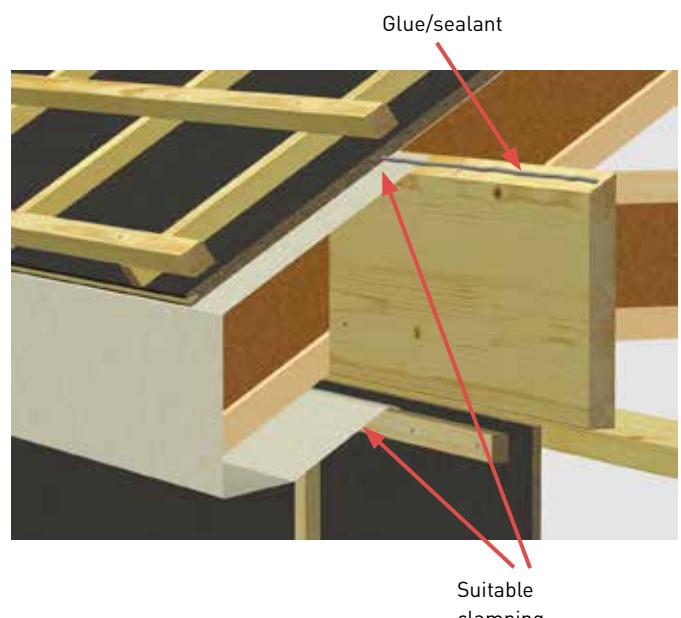
- •
- DETAIL
- Glue and nail the Sarket onto the
- intermediate wood blocking.
- • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •



### Wall-to-roof intersections with protruding rafters

To ensure a good seal between walls and roofs with protruding rafters, it may in some cases be appropriate to include a membrane which should be pressed tightly between the Sarket and the transverse wood blocking. The membrane should then be fed round and up onto the underside of the protruding rafter, where it should be pressed tightly behind the upper batten on the sheathing board.

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- DETAIL
- Ensure the membrane is compressed
- tightly at both ends and runs
- continuously along the whole wall.
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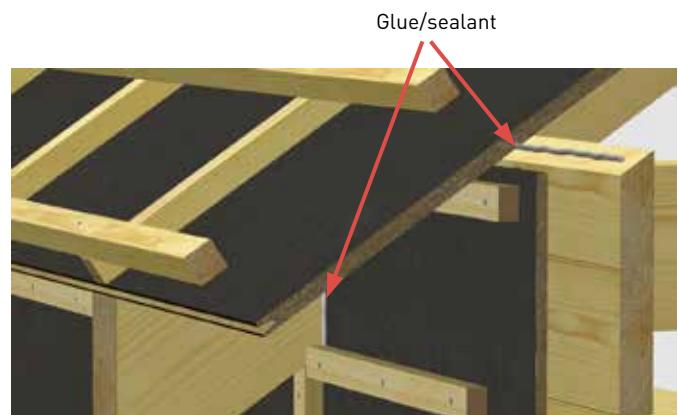


## Alternative solution with protruding rafters

As with overhanging rafters, wood blocking must be laid between the rafters when the foot of the rafters protrudes beyond the outer wall, at the points where the Sarket has been glued and nailed down to the blocking. It is important to ensure a good seal between the sheathing and the protruding rafters.

### DETAIL

- Glue and nail the Sarket onto the wood blocking, making sure that a good seal is formed around the protruding rafters.



## 4

## Condensation and drainage

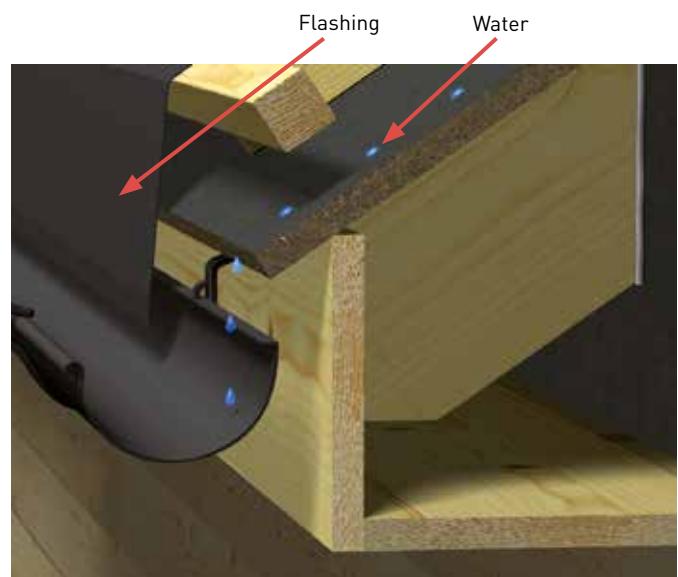
Most roofs will always have some condensation. It is therefore important to ensure that there is good ventilation between the Sarket and the tiles. Rain and snow can also penetrate behind the tiles in exposed environments. To avoid ice and moisture problems it is therefore important, in addition to good ventilation, that any condensation or rainwater is drained off.

### Ventilation and drainage details outside the front board

As shown in the illustration, the Sarket is fed past the front board so that water from the Sarket can run straight into the gutter. It is important to make sure that there is a gap of at least 30 mm between the flashing and the gutter/Sarket to ensure good ventilation.

### DETAIL

- Min. 30 mm gap between flashing and gutter/Sarket.



### Alternative

The Sarket can be finished flush with the front board so that water from the Sarket runs down between the front board and the gutter. The gutter should be mounted using brackets (or clamps) which ensure a distance of at least 50 mm between the gutter and the front board so as to ensure good ventilation between them. This solution will secure better ventilation, as guttering often gets filled with snow and impairs ventilation.

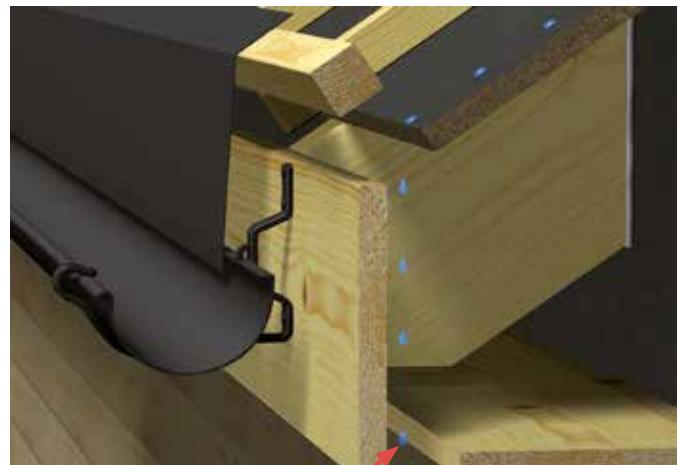
### DETAIL

- Finish the Sarket flush with the front board. Min. 50 mm gap between gutter and front board.

## **Ventilation and drainage details behind the front board**

As shown in the illustration, the Sarket finishes 20 mm before the front board. It is important to create at least a 40 mm gap between the front board and the cornice board so that any condensation from the Sarket runs off. This is also important to ensure good ventilation. This solution is not recommended in exposed locations as the water can blow in onto the top of the cornice board and run down behind the cladding on the wall.

- DETAIL**  
20 mm gap between Sarket and front board. 40 mm gap between front board and cornice board.



40 mm gap for ventilation and drainage.

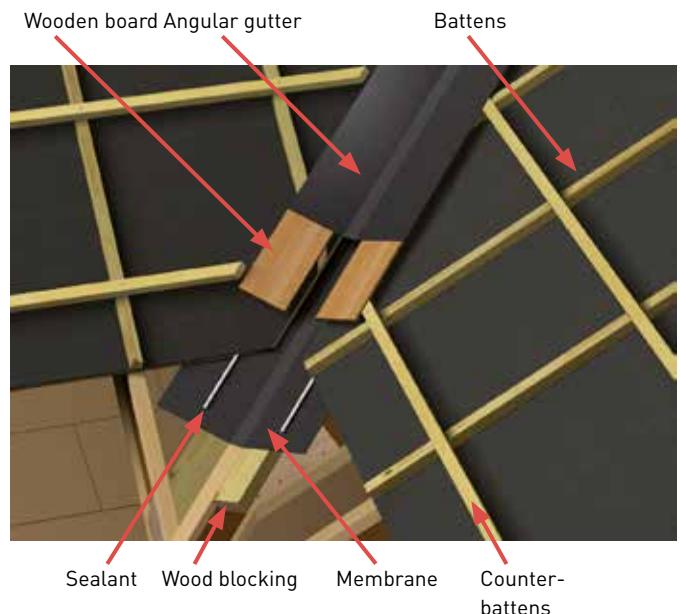
5

## Angular gutters and drains

Angular gutters are achieved according to simple principles. The main gutter drains rainwater straight down into the gutters. Any condensation or penetrating moisture is drained off by an underlying membrane which is placed beneath the Sarket.

Start by placing wood blocking between the rafters to lay a suitable foundation for a watertight membrane. The Sarket should be laid and glued/fixed onto the membrane. The Sarket and membrane should have an overlap of at least 200 mm.

Battens and counterbattens should then be laid to support the angular gutter. Some angular gutters need to be supported by wooden boards, as shown in the illustration.



## 6

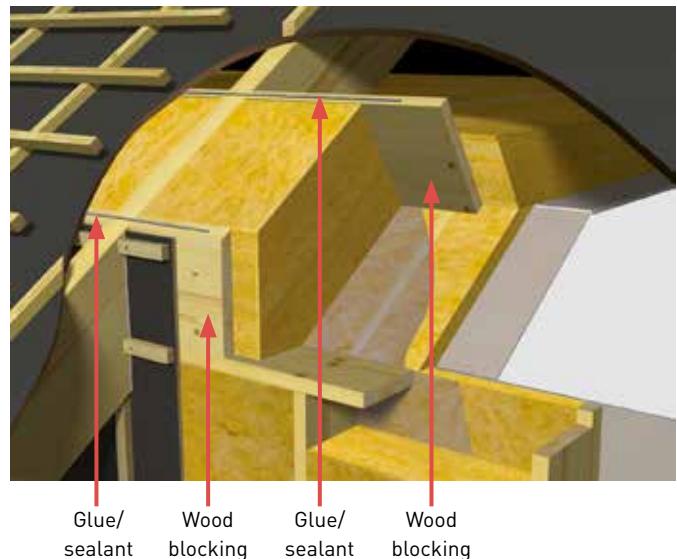
## Insulated, unventilated loft spaces

In structures with insulated, unventilated loft spaces, it is important to focus on details and execution to ensure a moisture-resistant construction.

It is important to ensure a continuous airtight layer in both the Sarket and vapour barriers to prevent air leaks in the roof construction. Construction moisture must be minimal for insulation and installation of the vapour barrier. All ventilation with Hunton Sarket must be above the board with the recommended batten and counterbatten dimensions.

As an extra precaution, wood blocking may be used between the rafters in the transition between the hot and cold zone, as shown in the illustration.

NBI 525.107



## 7

## Refurbishment, supplementary insulation of old wooden roofs

Hunton Sarket is ideal for refurbishing old wooden roofs, thanks to its excellent insulation properties and because it is breathable.

The Sarket can be laid directly onto an old wooden roof, as long as the felt and other kinds of roofing are removed.

There must be sufficient space between the Sarket and the roof covering. See table.

The solution of combined Sarket and wind barrier on existing roof sheathing is particularly ideal for complicated roofs, such as hip roofs and pitch roofs. Such roofs must always have cross-ventilation, something provided automatically with Hunton Sarket as it requires battens under the roof covering.

Hunton Sarket is also an excellent option when it is hard to leave a gap under the roof sheathing on rafters, for instance when the outer wall is masonry.



## 8 Shed dormers, arches and roofs under 15 degrees.

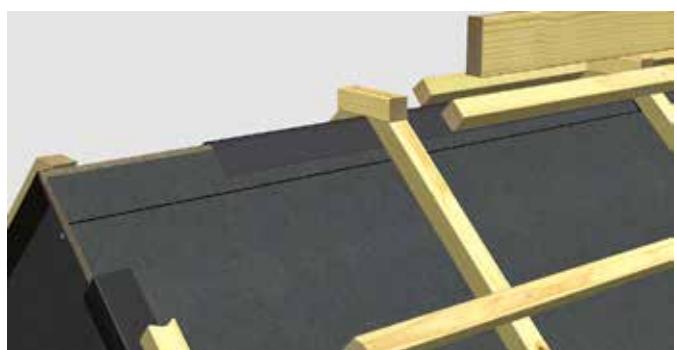
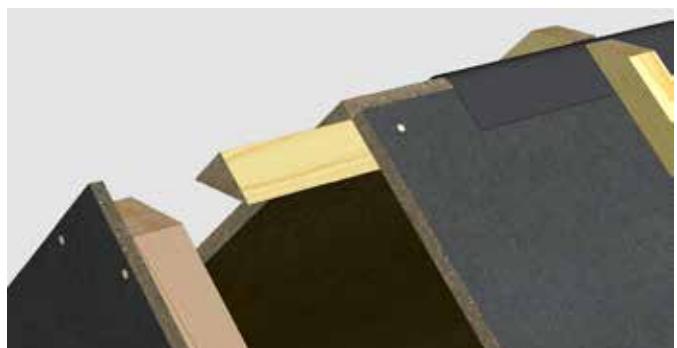
An additional protective layer with high diffusion capacity must always be laid on top of Hunton Sarket for shed dormers or roofs with a pitch of less than 15 degrees (e.g. Isola Pro).

## 9 Ridge joint

To ensure an adequate seal, a complete seal along the ridge is essential. As shown in the illustration, a triangular batten is laid (or blocks between the rafters) to which the Sarket is secured on both sides.

Hunton Tape and primer are recommended over the splices to ensure an adequate seal.

For the best air circulation, there should be as much open space as possible between the two roofing surfaces. The ridge board should therefore be placed on blocks or similar, so that air can circulate freely under it. A ridge membrane is recommended on top to keep out snow and rain.



Batten and counterbatten dimensions must be:

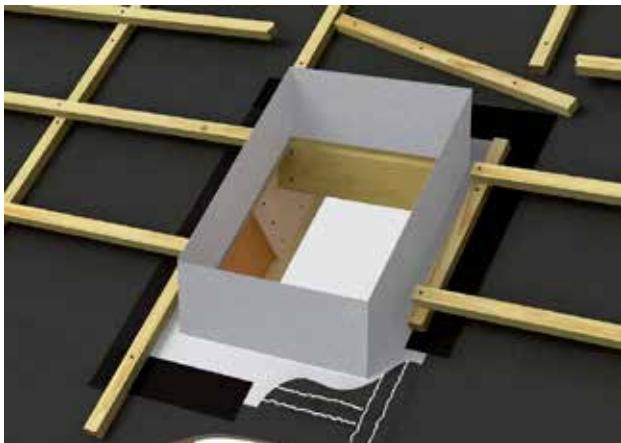
Under 7 m roof length		Over 7 m roof length	
<33	36 mm	<33	48 mm
34-39	30 mm	34-39	36 mm
>39	23 mm	>39	30 mm

## 10

## Pipes and ducting

When making ducts, the Sarket must be supported by wood blocking as shown in the illustration. The Sarket is glued and nailed to the blocking to ensure an adequate seal.

When making pipe ducts, the recommended pipe sleeve must be used and glued to the Sarket. Water deflectors should be used to prevent water pooling above the pipe.



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