

# TZ CONDENSATION CONTROL

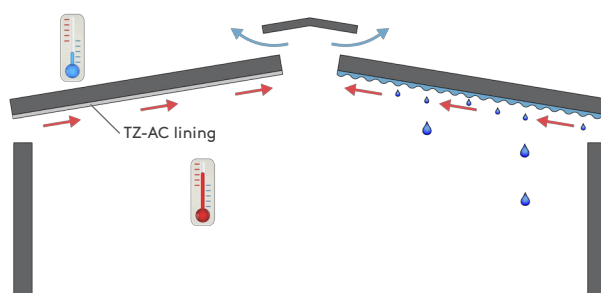
## HOW CONDENSATION WORKS

In areas of severe climates, where the ambient temperature drops rapidly at night, it is common to encounter the phenomenon of water vapor condensation.

When the inside of an uninsulated or poorly insulated roof reaches the dew point, the water vapor inside the installation condenses in water droplets that can fall freely causing damage to property or equipment.

### Corrosion problems

In certain environments, such as livestock facilities, condensation can be highly corrosive. Metal enclosures can be affected and significantly deteriorated in a short period of time.

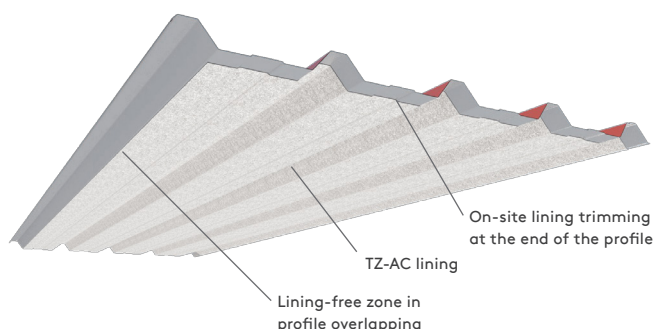


## TZ-AC CONDENSATION CONTROL SYSTEM

The addition of TZ-AC lining to roof steel profiles helps handling condensation problems: the lining absorbs the condensation and prevents the formation and dripping of water droplets. The moisture is released again in the form of water vapour when conditions move away from the dew point.

The TZ-AC is a self-adhesive liner factory-applied during the roll forming process of the lacquered sheet. It is resistant to most chemical substances that can come into contact with the material under standard conditions.

This lining does not tear or deteriorate and it is easy to clean using a hose or pressure washer.



## TZ-AC CONDENSATION CONTROL MAIN FEATURES

**Water absorption:** According to DIN 53923, depending on the slope of the roofing:

- 11,44 g/100 cm<sup>2</sup> at 0°
- 10,42 g/100 cm<sup>2</sup> at 45°
- 9,48 g/100 cm<sup>2</sup> at 90°

**Fire resistance:** Euroclass A2-s1,d0

**Bacterial resistance:** Index 0. Invisible under a 50x microscope (DIN EN14119 - 12).

**Sound absorption:** it provides a better sound insulation to the building.

**Air circulation:** It is important to ensure a good air circulation around the sheeting to allow the moisture evaporate away. Check with your installer.

## INSTALLATION

At the lower end of the roof, near the drain or gutter, it is necessary to remove about 5-10 cm of liner in order to avoid the absorption of water inside by capillarity.

This operation is carried out on site, by means of a blade cut\*, paint or a gas or electric torch.

(\*) Blade cutting can damage the sheet coating.

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