

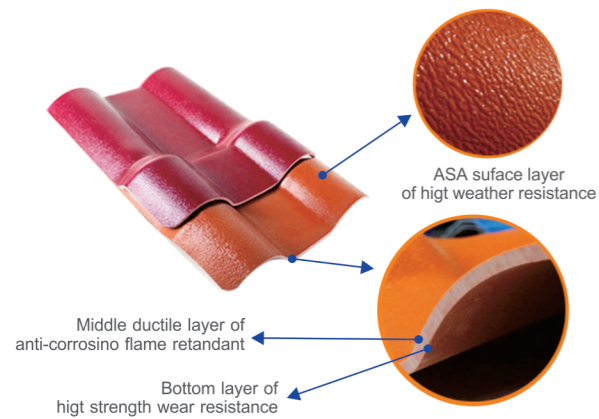
SYNTHETIC RESIN TILE

PRODUCT INTRODUCTION

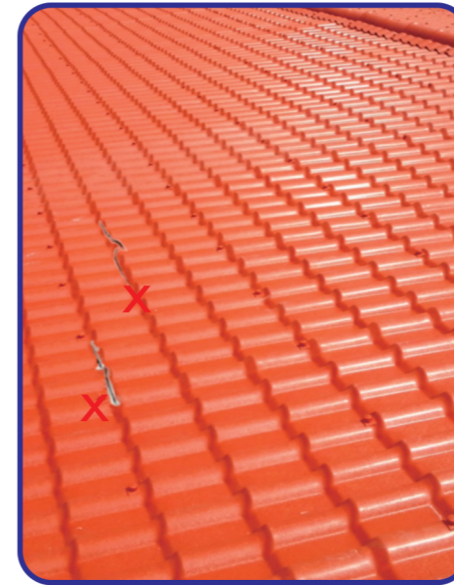


Synthetic resin tile is currently vigorously advocated and promoted the new generation of light environmental protection building materials, products environmental protection, energy saving and renewable use, its unique performance advantages won the general concern and recognition of the construction industry, the product market is very broad.

Synthetic resin tile is the new building material using high and new chemical technology, with light weight, great strength, waterproof, anti-corrosion insulation flame retardant, heat insulation, and other excellent characteristics, widely used in the development zone ping change slope, the farmer's market, shopping malls, residential area, the construction of new countryside residents high-grade villas, awning, antique buildings, etc.



COMPARISON



Traditional resin tile



Synthetic resin tile ✓

- 01 MORE RIGID
- 02 MORE BEAUTIFUL
- 03 MORE IMPACT RESISTANCE

Synthetic resin tile is more rigid, and the impact resistance is 2-3 times than traditional synthetic resin tile.

TYPICAL PROPERTIES

Property	Test Method	value
Density	ASTM D 792	1.47gm/cc
Softening temp.at 10 N	ASTM D 1525	90.6°C
HDT 66 PSI	ASTM D 648	71.9°C
HDT 264 PSI	-	66.2°C
Rate of Burning	ASTM D 648	< 5 mm
Tensile Strength at break	ASTM D 638	410Kg/cm ²
Elongation at break	ASTM D 638	32%
Oxygen index	ASTM D 2863	38%
Flammability	UI 94	Match with V.
Water Absorption	ASTM D 570	0.07%
Purline Spacing	Spacing between 2 purlins	660mm

Note: The above testing results are provided for reference only.





ADVANTAGES



COLOR LASTING



NATURE LIGHT



DURABILITY



CORROSION RESISTANCE



LOW TEMPERATURE RESISTANCE



HEAT INSULATION



WATERPROOF



GOOD INSULATION



STRONG LOAD RESISTANCE



PERFECT SELF-CLEANING PERFORMANCE



IMPACT RESISTANCE



FAST INSTALLATION



FLAME RETARDANT



FRIENDLY ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



SOUND INSULATION



STABLE VOLUME

APPLICATION

Villas, factory buildings, mobile houses, residential buildings, garden pavilions, car shed, balcony, bathroom, wooden plastic houses, gates, camping houses and other roofing areas.



◎ Villa



◎ Light steel villa



◎ Wood plastic house



◎ Pavilion



◎ Mobile house



◎ Carport



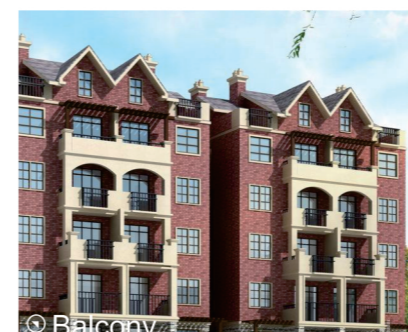
◎ Guard house



◎ Mobile toilet



◎ Workshop



◎ Balcony








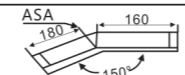

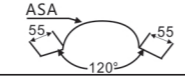

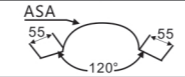

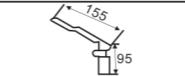

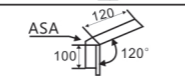

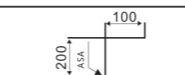



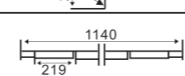



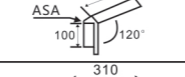


◎ Residence



◎ Camping house

ACCESSORIES SHEET

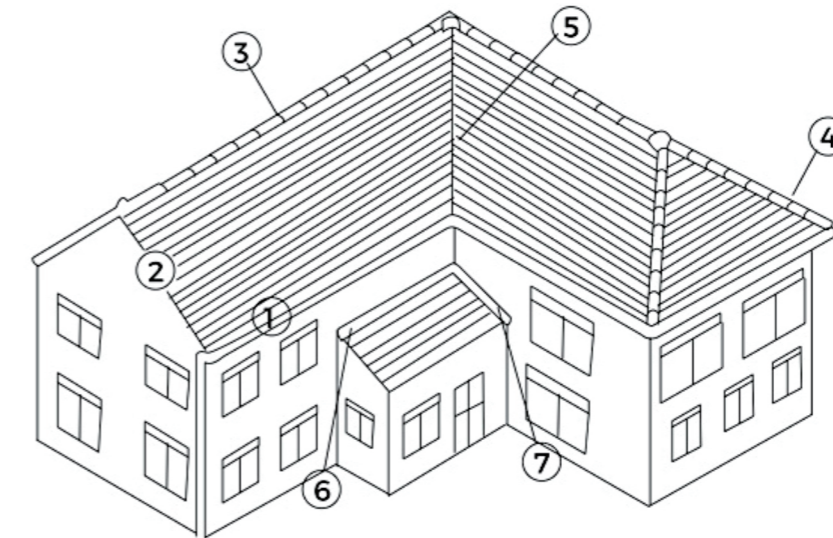
Accessories List

Description	Specification	Use	Dimension
Main tile 	W: 1050mm Effective W: 960mm	Roofing	
Main ridge tile 	W: 1050mm Effective W: 960mm	For main roof	
Tee 	1600x180x180mm	For ridge connection	
Tilted fidge tile 	W: 1050mm Effective W: 960mm	For tilted roof	
End of tilted ridge tile 	L: 150mm	For tilted roof	
Antique style drain board 	L: 675mm Effective L: 640mm	Eaves flashing board	
120° Vertical wall flashing board 	W: 1050mm Effective W: 960mm	Vertical wall flashing board	
90° Verge board (exposed corner) 	L: 1050mm	Vertical wall flashing board	
135° Guide plate 	L: 1050mm	Vertical wall flashing board	
Left & right verge board 	Effective L: 219x5=1095mm	Verge board	
#100 Drain board 	W: 1050mm Effective W: 960mm	Eaves flashing board	
Endcap of main ridge tile 	Side W: 90mm	Endcap of main ridge tile	
Cross tee 	H: 220mm	For ridge connection	

Waterproof Cap

Photo	Description	Specification	Use
	Sealed cap	φ24x10	Waterproof fitting sealing
	Sealed cover	36x30	
	Sealed ring	φ17.5x2.5	Special installation tile for steel structure roof
	Self-tapping screw	ST6.3x65/75/125	
	Wood screw	6.3x100	

ROOF DESIGN



① Eave

The eave is where the roof drains into the gutter and is the point where there is maximum water, therefore attention to detail is very important. If there is a gap below the tiles at the eaves of 16mm or more, then eave fillers are required for profiled tiles to prevent access to bird and rodents.

③ Ridge

The ridge line finishes off the roof at the top and the ridge tiles can be fixed. Unlike mortar bedding, dry systems can be fixed in any weather and require very little maintenance. Ridges also offer great design opportunities using decorative ridges and finials. As with the eaves, the ridge can play a major part in ventilating the roof, so again it is worth considering using the dry ridge system to ensure adequate ventilation.

⑤ Valley

A valley is where two roof slopes meet, forming a junction into which water runs. Valleys are made watertight using fiberglass or lead to line the valley. With plain tiles, valley tiles can be used for aesthetic purposes. Tile-and-a-halves are available for aine tiles to assist setting out.

② Verges

Where the roof starts and finishes at a gable wall, is commonly referred to as the roof verge. Traditionally, verges are finished with mortar bedding, but to avoid the need for future maintenance, most of our tile and slate ranges can be dry-fixed using a cloaked tile or dry verge system.

④ Hip

A hip is where two roof slopes meet, forming a junction from which water runs away. Like the ridge the hip junction can either be bedded or finished dry for an all-weather fixing, maintenance free finish.

⑥ Top Abutment

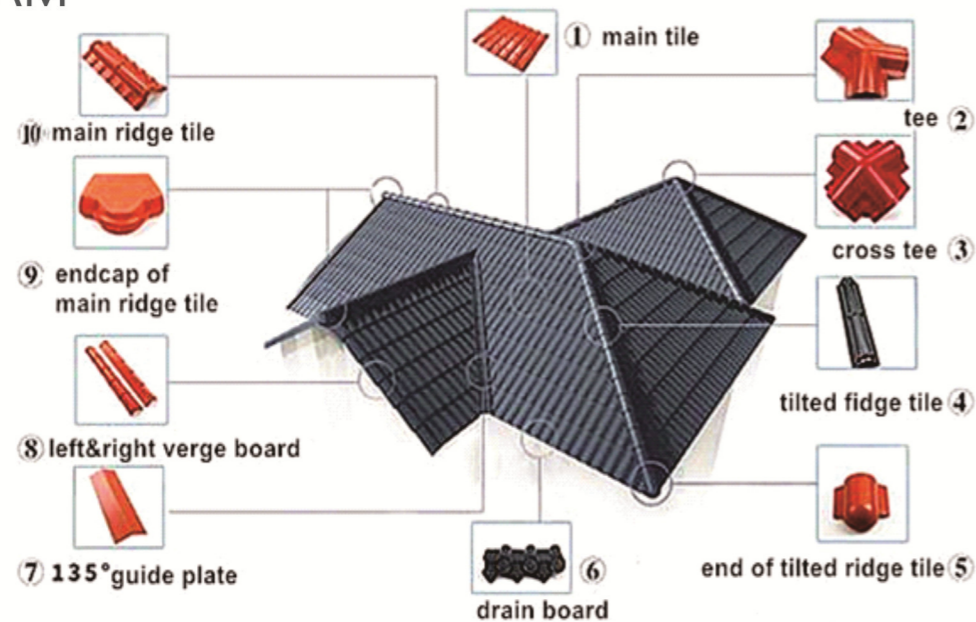
Where a roof meets a wall or other vertical projection at the top of the filling, this is referred to as a top abutment. Top abutments are finished using a lead cover flashing.

⑦ Side Abutment

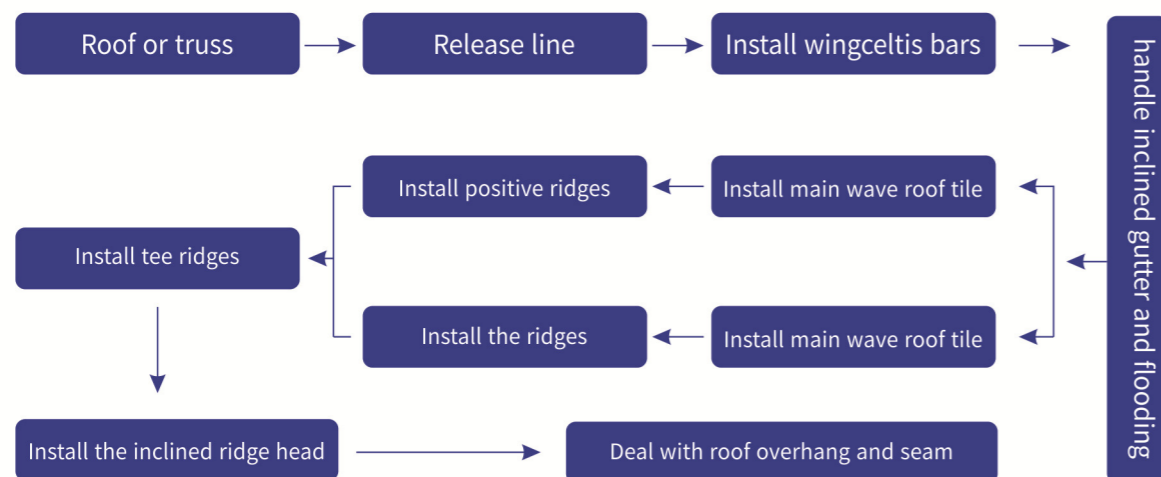
A side abutment is where a roof verge meets a wall that rises above the tiling. Profiled tiles can be weathered using a cover flashing. For flat tiles, a secret gutter should be used, and for double lapped tiles and states, soaker should be used.

INSTALLATION PROCESS

INSTALLATION DIAGRAM



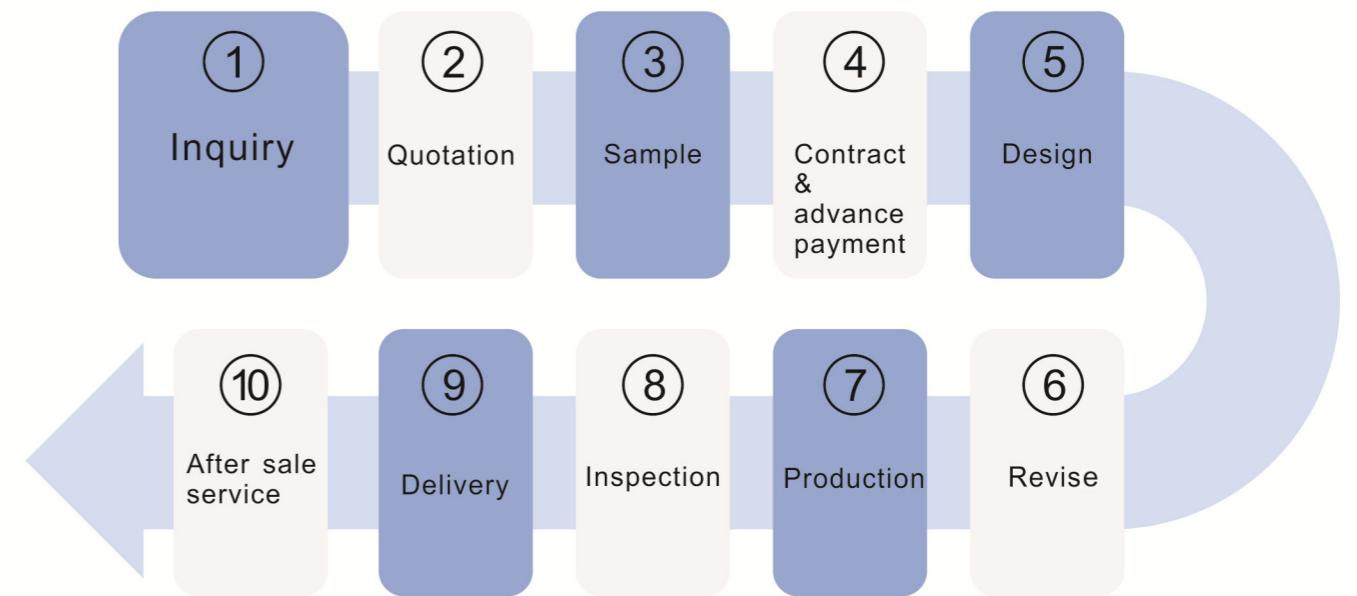
INSTALLATION PROCEDURE



INSTALLATION GUIDES

- (1) The compatible purlins option includes square tube (60X40X 3mm), C-type section steel (100X50X20X3mm) and anticorrosive wood (60X40mm).
- (2) The space between purlins should be 660mm, and the purlins are supposed to be arranged from bottom to top.
- (3) Install the main tile in the reverse direction to the local wind direction. Overlapping of ASA -UPVC roof tiles can be conducted synchronously in both directions.
- (4) Before installing the ridge tiles, please cut out a section from the first piece.
- (5) The overlapped section between the ridge tile and the hip tile should be cut smooth. The three-way ridge tile should be installed after both the ridge and hip tiles are finished installation.
- (6) Special fittings are provided for the fixation of our ASA-UPVC roof tiles. The electric drill has to be adopted to create holes on the tile surface and the hole-diameter should be 2mm larger than the screw diameter of Hook nail (Screw).
- (7) We recommend choosing self-tapping screws and waterproof fittings provided by our company for the tile installation.

OUR SERVICES



We serve every client in the best way possible, and improve our service everyday