

Type P

Cavitrays for Parapet Walls

- DPC integrity regardless of wind direction
- Enhanced parapet structural stability
- Takes up cavity variances
- Unobstructed cavity compartment area

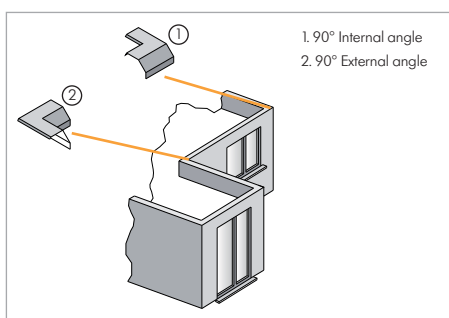
USE

To provide protection against damp penetration where a parapet wall rises above roof level.

INTRODUCTION

Both skins of a parapet wall are outer skins, and accordingly accept moisture. The purpose of the Type P Cavitrays is to arrest water penetrating the exposed exterior 'inboard' skin of the parapet before it becomes an internal wall below the roof level. The Type P is a horizontal DPC, manufactured from semi-rigid polypropylene. Supplied in preformed lengths and angles, the Type P permits parapet protection to be consistently established to provide a long service life.

The traditional approach to protecting parapets necessitates a DPC built into one skin crossing the cavity at an angle and being supported in the skin opposite. This weakens the structural arrangement. In contrast the Type P is self-supporting and requires building into one skin only. Accordingly the structural stability of the parapet is enhanced.



Type P Cavitrays lengths and angles require bedding in mortar and adjoining sections glove lapped 150mm. A lead flashing positioned as detail under the inboard lip should be incorporated when the Type P is installed.

When the parapet is completed, water originating from the skin adjacent to the roof is directed to converge with water penetrating the parapet's outer skin where it gravitates in the normal manner.

HOW TO ORDER

State number of lengths and angles allowing for 150mm laps. Alternatively submit drawings for us to schedule.

SPECIFICATION WORDING

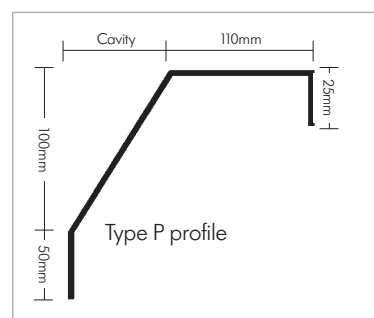
Type P Parapet Cavitrays by Cavity Trays of Yeovil Somerset BA22 8HU (01935 474769).

Build in all horizontal parapet/roof intersections.

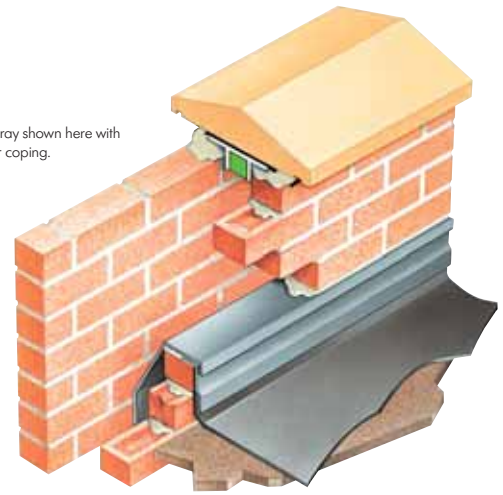
Measured run in metres ()

Angles internal () Angles external ()

Request liability/conformity document upon completion.



Type P Cavitrays shown here with Type J under coping.



PRODUCT NAME - GROUP

Type P

CAVITY WIDTHS ACCOMMODATED

From 50mm up to 175mm

DIMENSIONS

2440 x 25 lip x 110 x 150mm drop

Angles 450mm x 450mm

Allow 150mm glove lap to join

BESPOKE OPTIONS

Yes - all skin & construction variances

TRADITIONAL CONSTRUCTION COMPATIBLE

Yes

TIMBER FRAME CONSTRUCTION COMPATIBLE

Modified version

NEW WORK APPLICATIONS

Yes

RETROFIT APPLICATIONS

Necessitates parapet rebuilding

MASONRY SKIN STYLES

No known limitation

UNDULATING MASONRY FACES

Yes - but inboard face must be aligned

CURVED WALL ON PLAN APPLICATIONS

Yes - see Curved Wall entries

CONGRUENT WITH OTHER WALL ELEMENTS

No identified incompatibility

ARRESTED WATER EVACUATION

Cross-cavity deflection / gravitation

THERMAL TRANSMISSION OF MATERIAL

Negligible - 0.15 - 0.17

MATERIAL

Polypropylene DPC

COLOUR

Black

EXTRUDES / COMPRESSES UNDER LOAD

No

PACK SIZE / WEIGHT

Available individually

CFC

CFC Free

ODP

Zero

REGULATION COMPLIANCE

Yes can be used to satisfy arrestment

MAY BE USED IF CAVITY INSULATION PRESENT?

Functionality not affected

CAD DOWNLOADS

Yes

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Flashing must be able to drop vertically and unhindered. Consider increasing the base and lip dimensions if an alternative flashing style is used.



DESIGNERS' COMMENTS

Early British Standards showed the DPC in a parapet stepping inwardly. Cavity Trays Ltd submitted evidence that showed an outward step was safer and eliminated the opportunity for penetrating water to track on the underside of the DPC towards masonry that had become internal. Subsequent Standards were changed and illustrated the profile we advocated.

The new PD 6697:2010 illustrates the correct outward stepping profile (page 47) but the specification on page 46 contradicts advising stepping 'towards the inner or outer part of the wall'. We suspect it was not intended to suggest both options are appropriate and reference to an inward sloping arrangement should be deleted from PD 6697:2010? An inward-sloping profile can support water under-tracking following settlement along the bedding course and is unacceptable within any parapet.