

RESISTOR 48

Synthetic Roofing Underlayment

DESCRIPTION

RESISTOR 48 synthetic underlayment is a lightweight, woven polypropylene underlayment coated with a non-skid TPO. It possesses very high tensile and tear strength that resists tearing, ripping and blow-offs from high wind exposure. It is a waterproofing device designed to reduce the occurrence of leaks caused by wind-driven rain penetrating primary roof system coverings, as well as damaged roof coverings, and can be used as temporary cover on exposed roof systems.

SPECIFICATIONS

- UV resistant.
- Provides a unique finished look to exposed roof surfaces.
- Provides emissive layer.
- Tear-resistant, high-tensile-strength woven polypropylene substrate.
- More than 5 times lighter than 30 lb felt.
- Roll coverage is 4.6 times greater than felt.
- Printed nail pattern for easy installation.
- Lighter colors reduce expansion and contraction.
- Contains no asphalt.

INSTALLATION

RESISTOR 48 synthetic underlayment is used on steep-slope roofs beneath shingles, battened tiles, metal roofing, slate, wood shake and shingle, and simulated slate/shake prepared roof covering as an alternate to ASTM D226, Type I or II or ASTM D4869 asphalt felts. Resistor 48 increases applicator productivity thanks to its low weight per roll and superior 10 sq. roll coverage.

PACKAGING

- Roll of 1.22 m x 76.2 m (4 ft x 250 ft) covering approximately 93 m² (1000 ft²).
- 35 rolls per skid.

PROPERTIES

Properties	Standards	RESISTOR 48	
		Metric	Imperial
Thickness	-	0.22 mm	8.5 mil
Roll weight	-	30 lbs	
Top face	-	Tan	
Underface	-	White with color printing	
Tensile strength, MD/XD	ASTM D828	1.70 / 1.65 kN/m	116 / 113 lbf/pi
Breaking Strength, MD/XD	ASTM D146	1.72 / 1.70 N	118 / 116 lbf
Tear Resistance, MD/XD	ASTM D4533	214 / 191 N	48 / 43 lbf
Service Temperature	-	- 55 °C (- 67 °F) to 110 °C (230 °F)	

(All values are nominal)

RECOMMANDATIONS

Use **RESISTOR 48** in any code-compliant mechanically attached roofing application. Also, it can be exposed to natural UV for up to 180 days. Severe weather, jobsite damage, chemical exposure or other conditions may shorten exposure life.