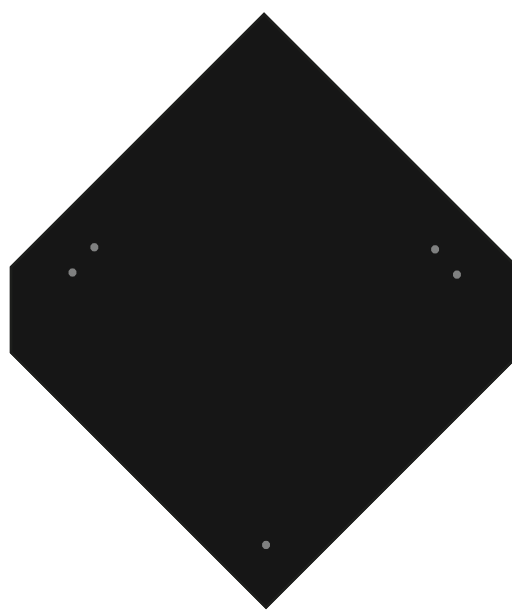
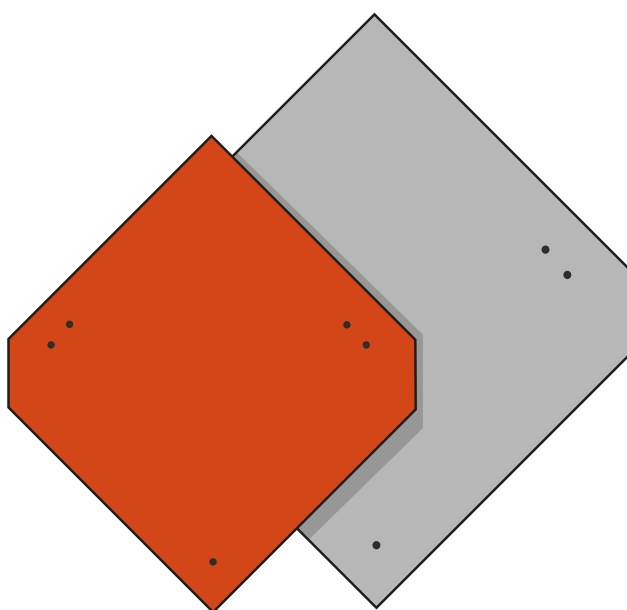




TECHNICAL DATA SHEET  
INSTALLATION GUIDE  
WARRANTY CERTIFICATE



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These installation instructions are only a general installation guide. The accompanying drawings are also only schematic in nature. Current rules and standards should always be followed for designing and installing roofs, in particular ČSN 73 1901 Roof Design – General Provisions, ČSN 73 0540-2 Thermal Protection of Buildings, and the applicable rules for designing and installing roofs issued by the Tinsmiths, Roofers and Carpenters Guild of the Czech Republic.

**▲ IMPORTANT:** The information contained in this document is valid as of January 15, 2026, replaces any previous versions, and is subject to change without prior notice. As technical developments continue, it is the responsibility of the customer to verify the validity of this document before installing the roofing material.

## BASIC FEATURES

Introducing Fortega eco-friendly roofing. These roof tiles are made from 100% recycled plastic in energy-efficient machines. They are produced in presses with a large clamping force of up to 500 tons per cm<sup>2</sup>, which gives this roofing material more positive features than any comparable product available on the market. That means every part of the roof tile is characterized by high resistance to weathering and mechanical damage. The input material (recycled plastic) is further refined during production with the addition of pigments, additives and stabilizers. These guarantee color fastness, long life and UV protection.

The Fortega Tradition roof covering was developed based on market demand, primarily because its excellent strength makes it possible to install even on battens, thus significantly reducing the time required for roof installation. The material composition is a dyed composite, which also contains additives, especially UV stabilizers, which guarantee long-term protection and an attractive appearance even after several years of use.

The sophistication, shape and color variety of the roofing material make it ideal for most architectural compositions.

The dimensions of Fortega Tradition roofing are identical to the dimensions of the Fortega Flex41 template, i.e. 415 x 415 mm.

Fortega Tradition does not flex like a soft roofing tile thanks to its DRS (Dynamic Ribs System – a specially designed rib construction).

The large-format Fortega Neo roof and facade panel offers an elegant natural slate appearance combined with the modern RapidTOP interlocking system, which ensures fast installation thanks to a precise locking mechanism, tight panel connection and prevents water ingress. The product is suitable for pitched roofs and facades, is made from recycled materials and provides an ecological and durable solution for modern buildings. The advantages of Fortega Neo roofing include low weight, easy handling and installation.

Made in Czech Republic.

## ADVANTAGES OF THE ROOFING

Other important advantages of Fortega roofing include resistance to high and low temperatures without the need for major and costly maintenance, easy to work with, walkable all year long, low weight without the need to strengthen trusses during reconstruction, and, last but not least, a 22-year manufacturer's warranty for Fortega Flex34, Flex41, and Tradition, and a 25-year warranty for Fortega Neo. This roof easily handles the installation and use of conventional sheet metal fittings and plastic roof elements, snow hooks and catchers, antenna passages, as well as solar panels and the like. Fortega roofing provides excellent noise dampening of falling rain. Thanks to its high ductility, it has been used very successfully in semicircular roof parts. Its appearance imitates natural slate.

### ROOFING SETTLEMENT:

Heat causes Fortega roofing to take the shape of the surface and so become perfectly adapted to the rooftop (not applicable for Fortega Tradition and Neo).

The following factors help ensure the roofing achieves a proper fit:

- Elasticity of the roofing material and its flexibility
- Properly done installation
- Wind clips made of copper wire measuring 25 mm x 30 mm and 2.12 mm thickness of the wire

### LIFE OF THE ROOFING:

These factors have the greatest impact on the durability and functionality of Fortega roofing:

- Overall structure of the roof deck,
- The environment in which the roof is located,
- Design and quality of the roofing work,
- Location and right choice of anchoring elements, etc.

The functionality and durability of Fortega roofing are regularly tested during the production process. Experience shows that only slight changes occur over time, with a minimum percentage reduction in the main indicators (e.g. tensile strength, bending moment, etc.), which have the greatest effect on the functionality of the roofing.

The total expected lifespan of the Fortega roofing is therefore estimated to be over 50 years. Regular checks and maintenance can prolong the life even more significantly.

## TECHNICAL DETAILS

The roofing is produced in accordance with the building technical certificate issued by ITC a.s. Zlín no. STO – AO 224–197/2009/c

| Line                                      | Flex34                                                              | Flex41      | Tradition                                      | Neo                                      | Standard                                            |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Outer size of the tile (mm)               | 340 x 340                                                           | 415 x 415   | 415 x 415                                      | 945 x 477 mm                             |                                                     |
| Weight (kg/pc)                            | 0,77                                                                | 1.35        | 0.70                                           | 2.10                                     |                                                     |
| Thickness (mm)                            | 5,4 ± 0,3                                                           | 6,2 ± 0,3   | 6.2 ± 0.3                                      | 8 ± 0,3                                  |                                                     |
| Number of tiles pcs/1 m <sup>2</sup>      | 13                                                                  | 8.4         | 8.4                                            | 2.8                                      |                                                     |
| Recommended minimum pitch of the roof     | 25°                                                                 | 25°         | 25°                                            | 20°                                      |                                                     |
| Packaging (m <sup>2</sup> )               | 100                                                                 | 100         | 100                                            | 60                                       |                                                     |
| Use                                       | New buildings, houses, reconstruction, listed buildings             |             |                                                |                                          |                                                     |
| Surface                                   | Matt                                                                |             | Matt/Gloss                                     | Matt                                     |                                                     |
| Reaction to fire                          | E                                                                   |             |                                                |                                          | ČSN EN ISO 11925-2                                  |
| Hardness                                  | 92±3 Shore A                                                        |             | 98±3 Shore A                                   | 92±3 Shore A                             |                                                     |
| Colour                                    | Black, Graphite, Grey, Red                                          |             |                                                |                                          |                                                     |
| Warranty                                  | up to 22 years                                                      |             |                                                | 25 years                                 |                                                     |
| Water impermeability                      | No dripping or drops                                                |             |                                                |                                          |                                                     |
| Area weight (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )          | 7.30 ± 0.35                                                         | 8.60 ± 0.35 | 5.80 ± 0.20                                    | 6.3 ± 0.20                               |                                                     |
| Average bulk density (kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | 1350–1390                                                           |             | 930                                            | 790                                      |                                                     |
| Material composition                      | Recycled PVC, additives, pigment, UV stabilizer                     |             | Recycled PP, additives, pigment, UV stabilizer | PE-AL, additives, pigment, UV stabilizer |                                                     |
| Dimensional stability                     | ≤ 3 % after exposure to<br>-20 °C; 110 °C<br>135 °C; 150 °C         |             |                                                |                                          | ČSN EN 1603<br>ČSN EN ISO 15013<br>ČSN EN ISO 14632 |
| Puncture resistance                       | Cracks permitted on the bottom no longer than one-third of the size |             |                                                |                                          | ČSN EN 477                                          |

## FORTEGA PRODUCT RANGE

### COLOURS



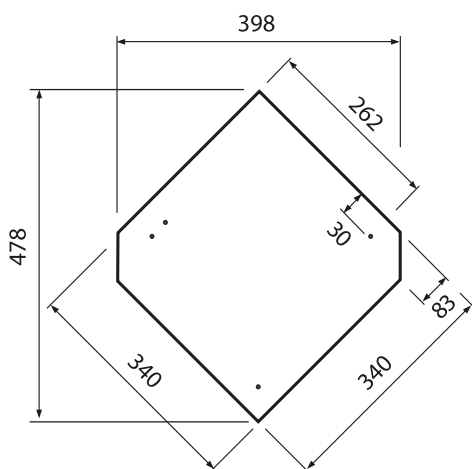
BLACK

GRAPHITE

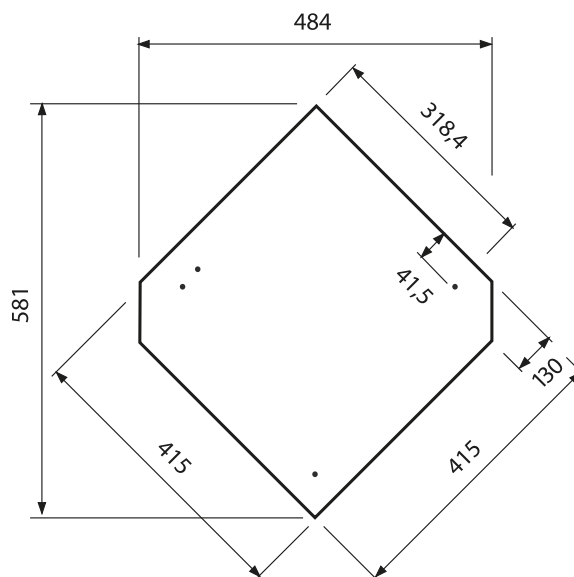
GREY

RED

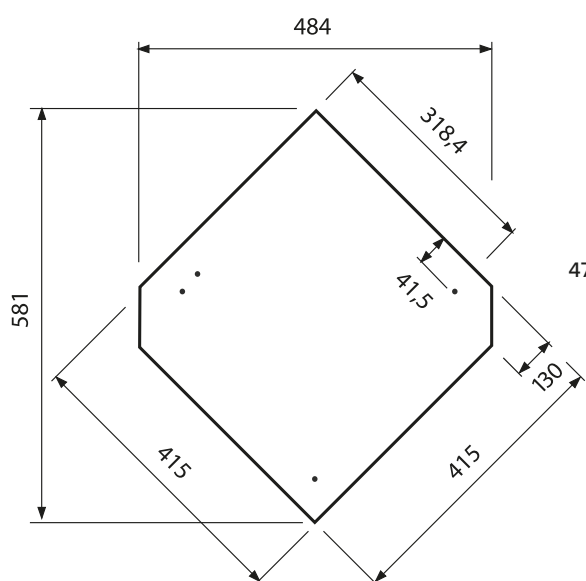
### Fortega Flex34



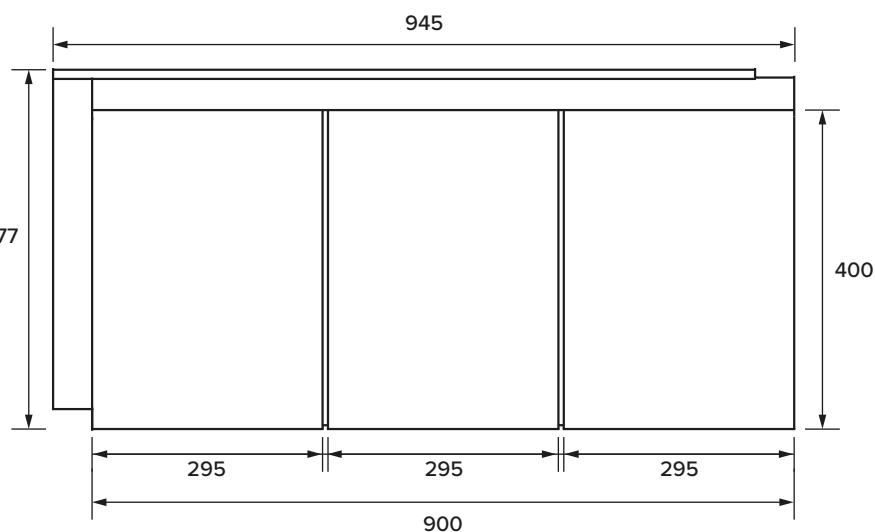
### Fortega Flex41



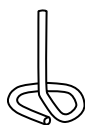
### Fortega Tradition



### Fortega Neo



## ACCESSORIES, ANCHORS AND SHEET METAL FITTINGS USED FOR INSTALLATION



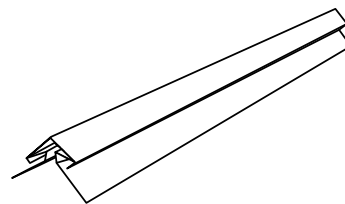
### WIND CLIP

Copper wind clip measuring 25 mm x 30 mm with a thickness of 2.12 mm wire is used to stabilize individual templates along the surface. It is made from copper wire.



### CONVEX NAIL

For nailing each template into the underlay, a convex nail 32 mm long, 2.5 mm wide, with preferably an 8 mm head and enhanced pull-off resistance is used.



### RIDGE VENT CAP

This is an original ridge ventilation element that is used to ventilate the roof deck and is wholly sufficient for it. It is produced in two stages of the pitch and can be further customized according to need. Ventilation of the roof deck using this element is not mandatory, it can be achieved e.g. by ridge design too, or using other plastic or metal ventilation elements available on the market.

### SHEET METAL FITTINGS

Detailing roof installation with sheet metal fittings in accordance with ČSN 73 3610.

### TOOLS

The use of tried and tested roofing and fixing tools are recommended for installing Fortega tiles. The use of tin snips or a utility blade is recommended for cutting individual roof templates **Flex34** a **Flex41**.

A hand or electric jig saw or Fortega cutter can be used to cut **Tradition** tiles, or these tiles can be cut using a grinder with a cutting wheel.

**Tradition** does not flex like a soft roofing tile thanks to its DRS (Dynamic Ribs System – a specially designed rib construction).

**Neo** roofing panels can be easily cut with a utility blade, circular saw or mitre saw.

## SAFE PITCH

The indicated safe pitch means the minimum gradient required to prevent rainwater from seeping through individual types of roofing without the need to take additional measures. The safe and minimum roof pitch indicated for the individual types of templates should be increased by at least 10° in the event of adverse weather conditions, the unfavorable position of the building, etc.

## STRUCTURE OF THE ROOF DECK

The installation of **Fortega Flex34**, **Flex41** and **Neo** plastic roof templates is usually done on the surface of formwork made out of dried squared timber with a recommended maximum width of individual boards of 120 mm, and thickness 24 mm or 30 mm depending on the distance of the individual rafters from each other. Besides formwork, the installation can be done on OSB or other suitable large-size boards.

The installation of **Fortega Tradition** plastic roof tiles is usually done on battens, or on thickened battens measuring 50×30 mm or 60×40 mm (depending on the span of the trusses). Up to a truss span of 80 cm, they can be 50×30 mm and above 80 cm they must be 60×40 mm.

A suitable additional waterproofing layer should always be added under Fortega roofing. For PVC tiles, this layer should contain no asphalt or bitumen.. The design of the correct structure and choice of suitable material for individual layers of the roof deck are especially governed by the standards ČSN 73 1901 Roof Design – General Provisions, ČSN 73 0540-2 Thermal Protection of Buildings, and the applicable rules for designing and installing roofs issued by the Tinsmiths, Roofers and Carpenters Guild of the Czech Republic

## ADDITIONAL WATERPROOF LAYER

When designing the structure of the roof deck, the increased performance requirements for an additional waterproofing layer (DHV) must always be taken into account, such as the pitch of the roof, local weather conditions, roof design, presence of a loft for living in, local regulations, etc.

The choice of the waterproof underlayment (DHV) depends primarily on the desired degree of the seal tightness of the underlay (class of additional waterproofing layer). There is a total of six tightness classes, DHV 1–DHV 6, where DHV 1 is the most stringent class and conversely DHV 6 is the least stringent class. The roof is put in a particular class depending on the design of the roof (double-deck, triple-deck), on its pitch, on the type of roofing used, on the safe pitch of the roofing, etc.

## ROOF DECK VENTILATION

The structure of a roof covered with Fortega plastic roofing is designed and built as ventilated. Such a roof is based on the principle of the natural circulation of air due to the difference in temperatures between the eaves and ridge. It is therefore essential to provide a ventilated air space under the formwork to direct sufficient airflow from the eaves to the ridge.

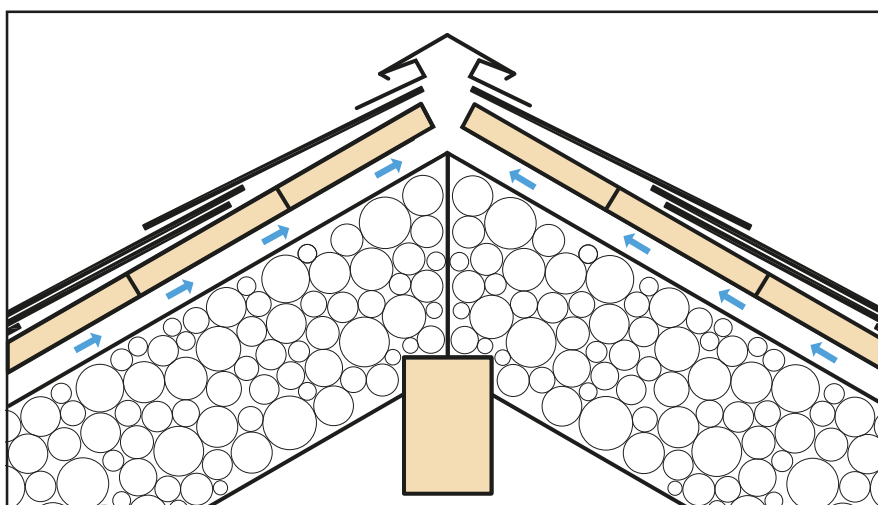
### The ventilated air space has these functions:

- Discharging moisture to the outside (moisture from the outside that penetrates the roofing, moisture from the interior that has penetrated through airtight layers and moisture built into the structure, e.g. from wet wood).

Reducing the temperature under the roofing

Equalizing roofing temperatures

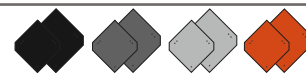
Preventing the condensation of water vapor, which penetrates the roof deck from the interior.



Ridge ventilation using the innovative Fortega ridge cap

For ventilating the roof deck at the ridge, we recommend using the innovative Fortega ridge vent cap, which is made from sheet metal in two stages of the pitch and can be further customized according to requirements. Ventilation of the roof sheathing by this element is not mandatory and it can be achieved by, for example, the design of the ridge and edges or by using plastic ventilation fittings and tiles.

## FLEX34, FLEX41 ROOFING INSTALLATION



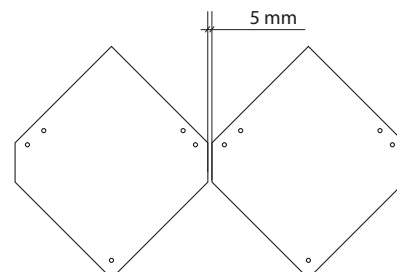
Flex34 and Flex41 templates are placed in horizontal rows along the tips of the templates going from the eaves to the ridge, generally from right to left.

A gap of 5 mm is left between the templates to allow for movement and the placement of wind clips. The template is laid with the tip facing downward and, depending on the weather for that area, 10 or 20 mm from the edges of the two templates lying underneath. The tile is fixed to the deck with two nails and 1 wind clip.

Finishing work is always done on the verge trim with a sufficient expansion gap of at least 5 mm.

### EXPANSION GAP

The nature of the plastic material used to make the Fortega roofing makes it always necessary to maintain a 5 mm expansion gap between the templates, which also serves for the placement of wind clip.

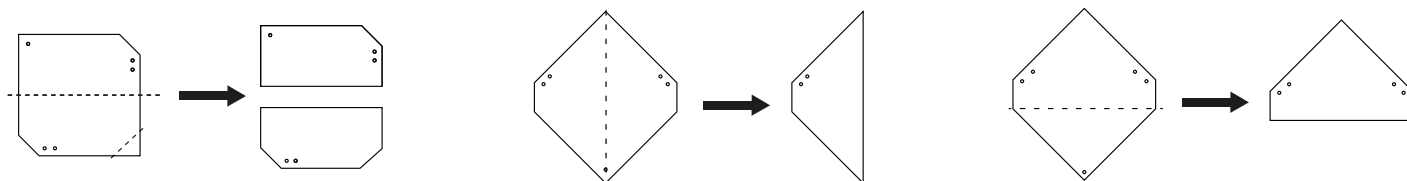


### DO NOT FULLY DRIVE THE NAILS

The nails going into individual templates are not fully hammered in (the same for fiber cement templates). The templates are nailed into the holes made for this expressed purpose. If it is necessary to insert the nail in another location, that point must be pre-drilled with a minimum width of 4.5 mm.

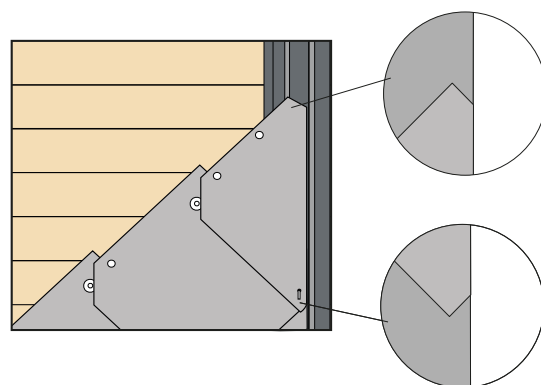
### ACCESSORY TEMPLATE SHAPES

For refining the eaves and other details such as the ridge, hip, gable edges, valleys and the like, accessory template shapes made from different shapes of the basic templates are used. The width of the narrowest shape must always be greater than 12.5 cm.

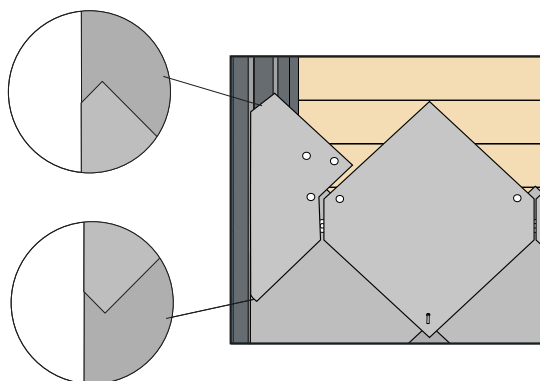


### RIMMING, ROUNDING OF THE TEMPLATES

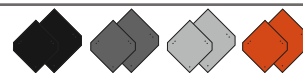
In order to drain water from a gable to the roof surface, the outer corners of the template must be chamfered or rounded (see Fig.).



In a situation where a template edge cannot be sufficiently fixed for the making of the gable, this piece is cut from a larger tile and secured with 3 nails. In this case, the lower part of the template needs to be rounded so that water drips from the edge to the roof surface (see Fig.).



## FLEX34, FLEX41 ROOFING INSTALLATION

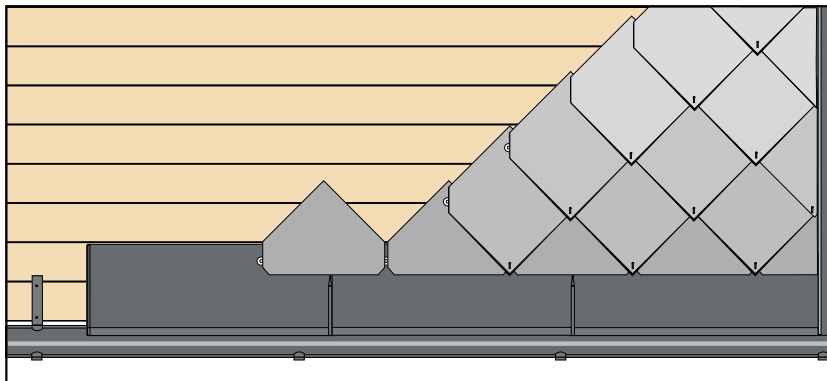
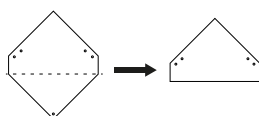


### LAYING THE TILES

Laying Fortega Flex34, Flex41 tiles can be done in several ways, all chosen with regards to the nature of the building, the climate of the region, snow area, etc.

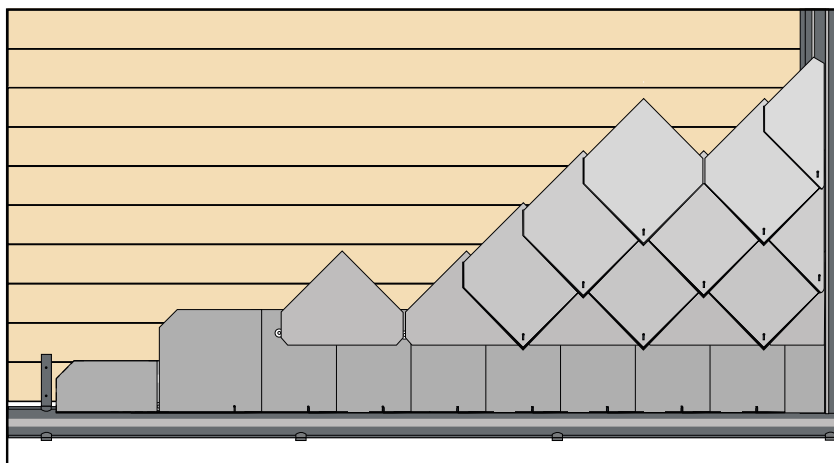
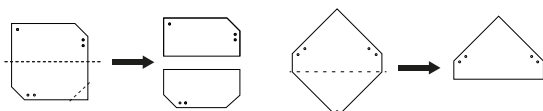
#### LAYING ON EAVES SHEET

The width of the eaves sheet is chosen with a view to the climate of the region, the nature of the building, etc. A leveling batten is installed underneath the eaves sheet to maintain the pitch. Made-up accessory template shapes (see Fig.) are installed on the first row parallel to the edge of the eaves with an overlap of at least 10 cm, thus forming an underlay for the wind clips for the subsequent row of templates. The first row of full templates is laid with the tip downward.

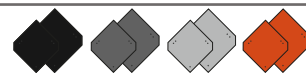


#### LAYING TEMPLATES ON REINFORCED, DOUBLE-EDGED TRIM

Reinforced, double-edged trim is done in combination with a sheet metal underlay. Accessory template shapes created by halving the basic templates will be used as the base line of eaves edging templates. This will create an underlay to support the wind clips and the upper layer of the full edging templates. Additional accessory template shapes are laid with the cut edge running in parallel to the eaves with the smallest possible overlap to the edging templates to serve as a support base for the wind clips of the first row of full templates, which are laid with the tips facing downward. The roofing should overlap 1/3 of the width of the eaves.



## FLEX 34, FLEX 41 ROOFING INSTALLATION

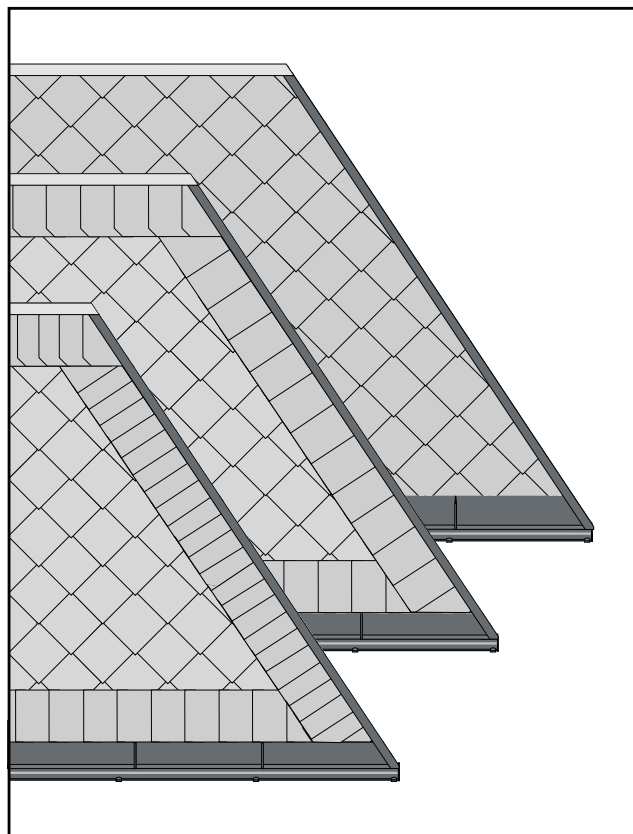
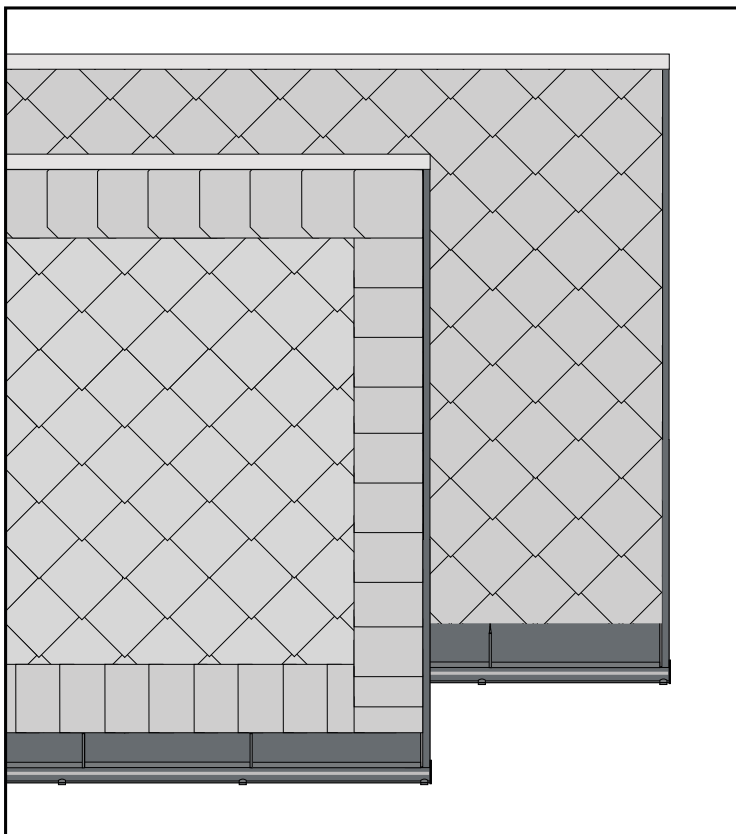


## FINISHING WORK FOR A GABLE EDGE

Gable edges can be finished only with an overlap of templates (maximum 4 mm) over the area to be covered, or fully covering the verge trim, or in combination with the use of edging templates, where the trim of the gable template overlaps the remaining edging templates by 100-120 mm. Compared to other templates in the roofing, edging templates should have the minimum overlap the templates in the roofing have between each other.

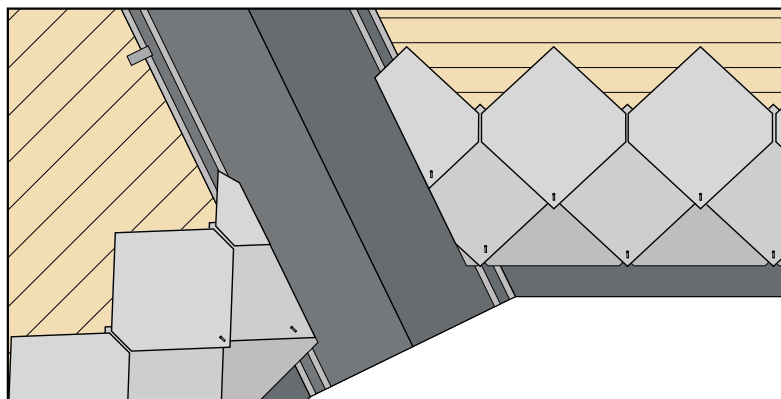
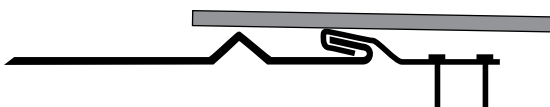
## DESIGN OF THE RIDGE AND HIP

The making of the ridge and hip can be done by extending coverage up to the edge of the covered area using flashing or the innovative ridge vent cap on the saddle, again in combination with the use of edging templates, where the edging template overlaps the other edging templates by 100-120 mm. Compared to other templates in the roofing, edging templates should have the minimum overlap the templates in the roofing have between each other. An underlay must be provided to ensure templates in the hip have the same pitch as the rest of the surface. Other details based on the nature of the roof are resolved in the usual installation manner.



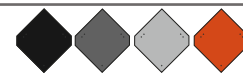
## VALLEYS

Valleys for Fortega Flex34, Flex41 roofing should be made out of sheet metal. The valley is covered at the same time as laying the rows on the roof surface. Valleys consist of a simple groove for water and groove to support the templates.



Other details for installing Fortega roofing are based on the nature of the building, and for those details not described in this installation guide, the same rules for laying fiber-cement slate of the same size can be followed.

## TRADITION ROOFING INSTALLATION



Tradition tiles are laid on full boarding or battening in horizontal rows on the tip of the tiles in the direction from the eaves to the ridge, usually from right to left or to the centre.

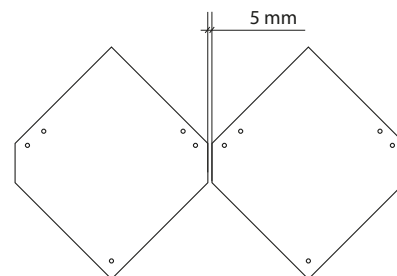
The installation is usually carried out on a batten size of 60×40 mm.

A gap of 5 mm is left between the templates to allow for movement and the placement of wind clips. The template is laid with the tip facing downward and, depending on the weather for that area, 10 or 20 mm from the edges of the two templates lying underneath. The tile is fixed to the deck with two nails and 1 wind clip.

Finishing work is always done on the verge trim with a sufficient expansion gap of at least 5 mm.

### EXPANSION GAP

The nature of the plastic material used to make the Fortega roofing makes it always necessary to maintain a 5 mm expansion gap between the templates. This gap is also used for inserting a wind clip.

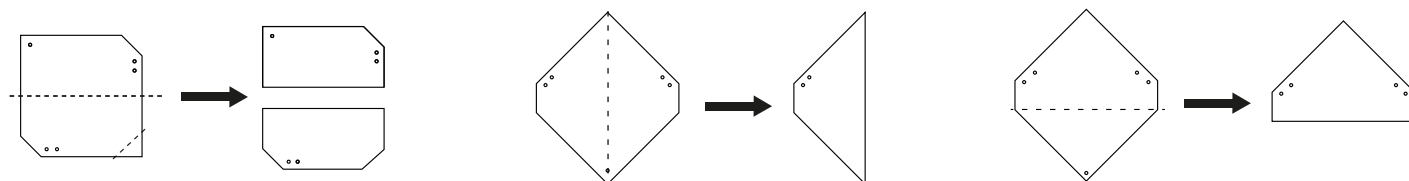


### DO NOT FULLY DRIVE THE NAILS

The nails going into individual templates are not fully hammered in (the same for fiber cement templates). The templates are nailed into the holes made for this expressed purpose. If it is necessary to insert the nail in another location, that point must be pre-drilled with a minimum width of 4.5 mm.

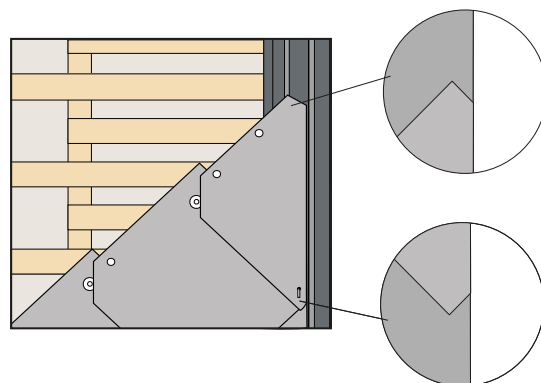
### ACCESSORY TEMPLATE SHAPES

For refining the eaves and other details such as the ridge, hip, gable edges, valleys and the like, accessory template shapes made from different shapes of the basic templates are used. The width of the narrowest shape must always be greater than 12.5 cm.

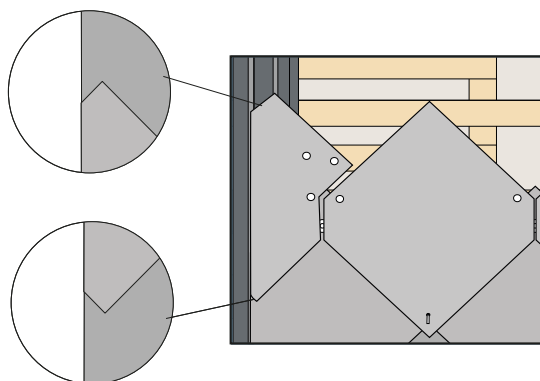


### RIMMING, ROUNDING OF THE TEMPLATES

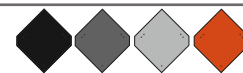
In order to drain water from a gable to the roof surface, the outer corners of the template must be chamfered or rounded (see Fig.).



In a situation where a template edge cannot be sufficiently fixed for the making of the gable, this piece is cut from a larger tile and secured with 3 nails. In this case, the lower part of the template needs to be rounded so that water drips from the edge to the roof surface (see Fig.).



## TRADITION ROOFING INSTALLATION

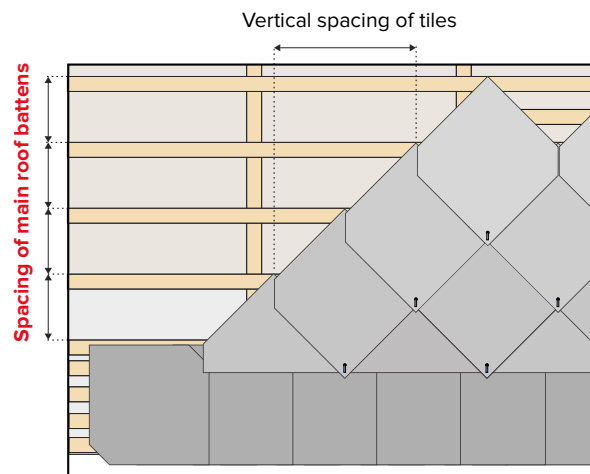
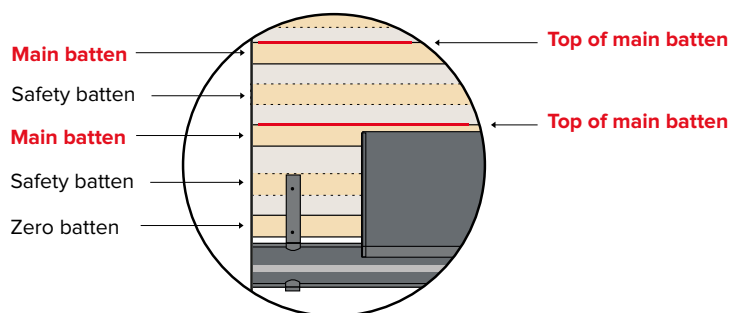


### ROOF DIMENSIONING

Before installation, the roof must be measured accurately.

Installing the main batten:

- when the tile is extended 5 cm into the gutter, the bottom of the zero batten and top of the main batten is 36 cm
- when the tip of the tile is lowered by 1 cm, the batten is 23 cm (the distance between the upper edges of the main battens)
- when the tip of the tile is lowered by 2 cm, the batten is 22 cm (distance between the upper edges of the main battens)

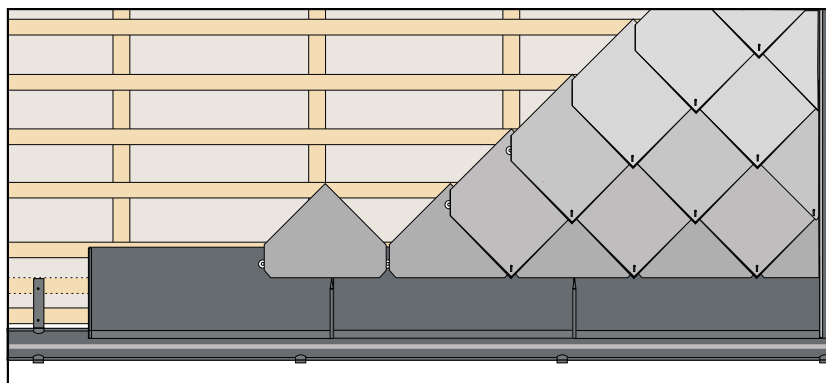
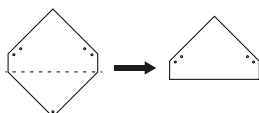


### LAYING THE TILES

Laying Fortega Tradition tiles can be done in several ways, all chosen with regards to the nature of the building, the climate of the region, snow area, etc.

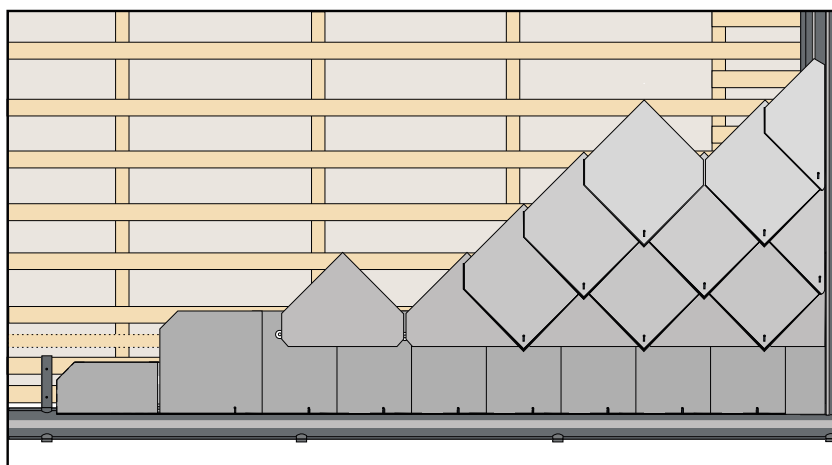
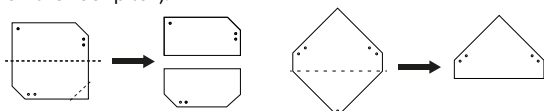
#### LAYING ON EAVES SHEET

The width of the eaves sheet is chosen with a view to the climate of the region, the nature of the building, etc. A leveling batten is installed underneath the eaves sheet to maintain the pitch. Made-up accessory template shapes (see Fig.) are installed on the first row parallel to the edge of the eaves with an overlap of at least 10 cm, thus forming an underlay for the wind clips for the subsequent row of templates. The first row of full templates is laid with the tip downward.

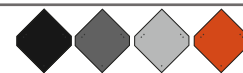


#### LAYING TEMPLATES ON REINFORCED, DOUBLE-EDGED TRIM

Reinforced, double-edged trim is done in combination with a sheet metal underlay. Accessory template shapes created by halving the basic templates will be used as the base line of eaves edging templates. This will create an underlay to support the wind clips and the upper layer of the full edging templates. Additional accessory template shapes are laid with the cut edge running in parallel to the eaves with the smallest possible overlap to the edging templates to serve as a support base for the wind clips of the first role of full templates, which are laid with the tips facing downward. The roofing should extend 5 to 8 cm into the width of the eaves (depending on the roof pitch).



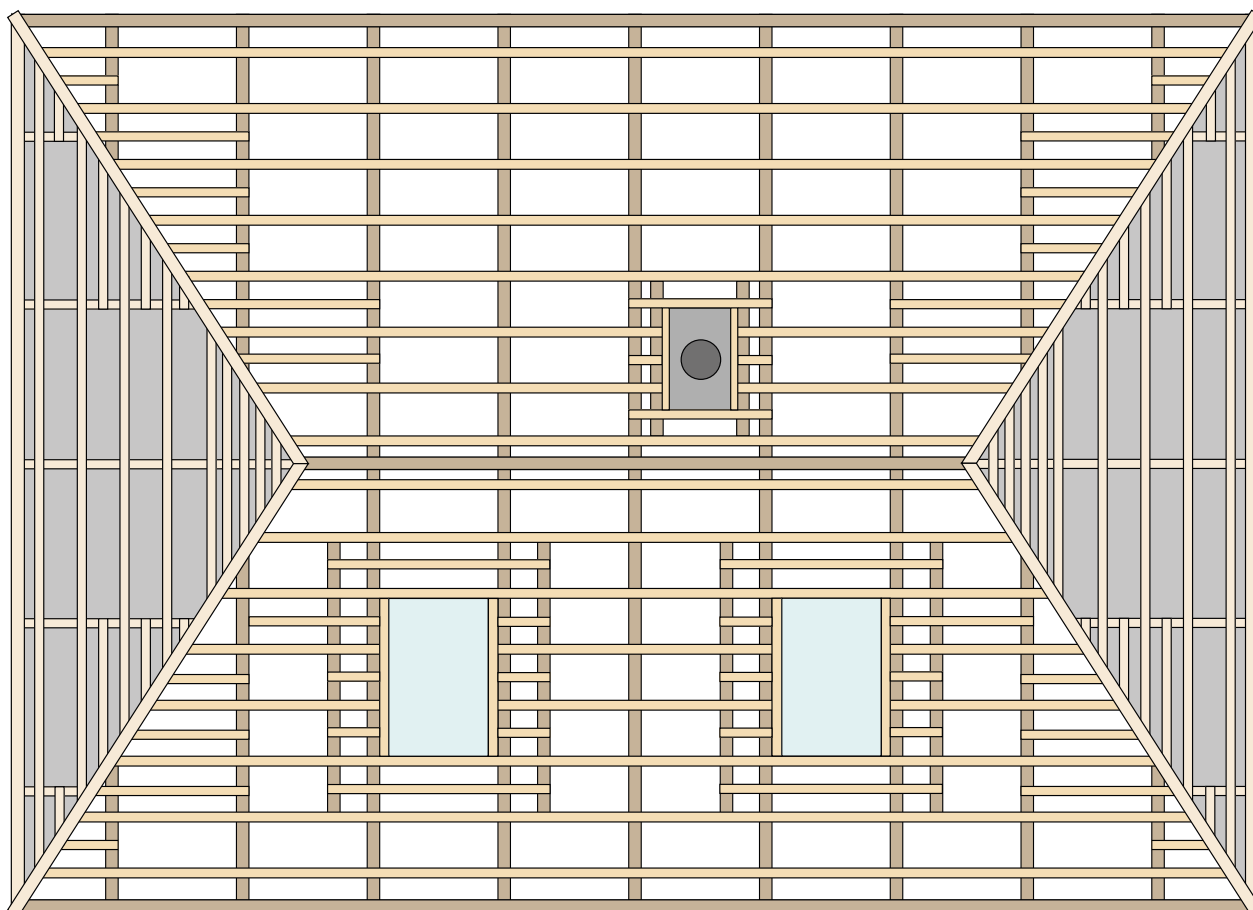
## TRADITION ROOFING INSTALLATION



### BATTENING

Thicken the battens for the Fortega tiles at the valley, roof, hip, chimney edging and all passages. Thickened battens throughout the area depend on the pitch and snow area.

| SNOW AREA                        | PITCH OF THE ROOF | THICKENED BATTENS |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| K1 (up to 400 m above sea level) | 25°–29°           | YES               |
|                                  | 30°–39°           | YES               |
|                                  | 40°–45°           | NO                |
| K2 (up to 600 m above sea level) | 25°–29°           | YES               |
|                                  | 30°–39°           | YES               |
|                                  | 40°–45°           | NO                |
| K3 (up to 900 m above sea level) | 25°–29°           | YES               |
|                                  | 30°–39°           | YES               |
|                                  | 40°–45°           | YES               |



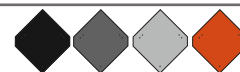
**▲ TIP:** The roofing material Fortega Tradition can also be effectively used when renovating roofs with old asbestos-cement roofing (Eternit sheets), where the original battens with a 21 cm spacing remain in place. In such cases, it is necessary to lay the tiles with increased tip overhang, which increases the vertical overlap and allows them to be fastened into the existing battens.

This eliminates the need to replace the battens with new ones at the recommended spacing of 23–22 cm, significantly simplifying installation and reducing costs.

However, a higher material consumption should be expected – approximately 10 tiles per m<sup>2</sup>.

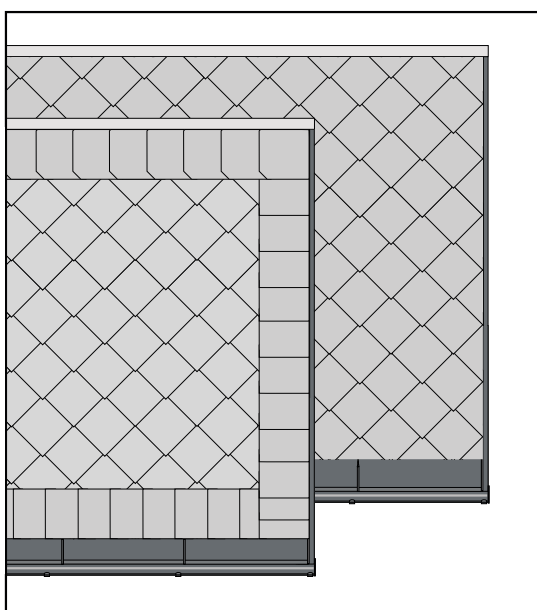
**▲ IMPORTANT:** The roofing is walkable only for a qualified company or person who knows the position of the battens and moves exclusively along them.

## TRADITION ROOFING INSTALLATION



### FINISHING WORK FOR A GABLE EDGE

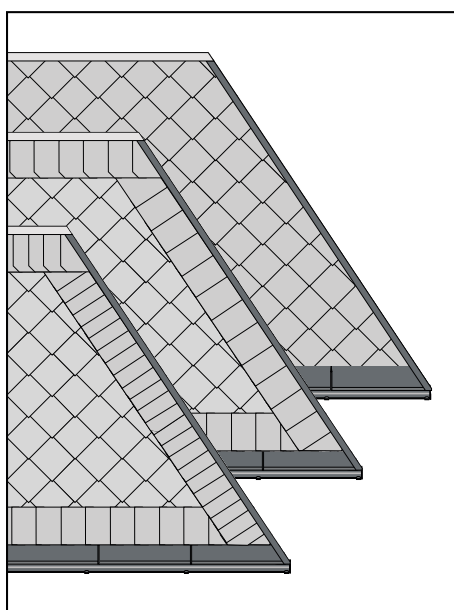
Gable edges can be finished only with an overlap of templates (maximum 4 mm) over the area to be covered, or fully covering the verge trim, or in combination with the use of edging templates, where the trim of the gable template overlaps the remaining edging templates by 100-120 mm. Compared to other templates in the roofing, edging templates should have the minimum overlap the templates in the roofing have between each other.



### DESIGN OF THE RIDGE AND HIP

The making of the ridge and hip can be done by extending coverage up to the edge of the covered area using flashing or the innovative ridge vent cap on the saddle, again in combination with the use of edging templates, where the edging template overlaps the other edging templates by 100-120 mm. Compared to other templates in the roofing, edging templates should have the minimum overlap the templates in the roofing have between each other. An underlay must be provided to ensure templates in the hip have the same pitch as the rest of the surface. Other details based on the nature of the roof are resolved in the usual installation manner.

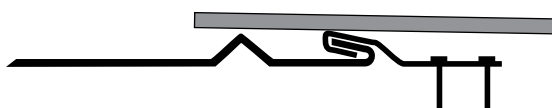
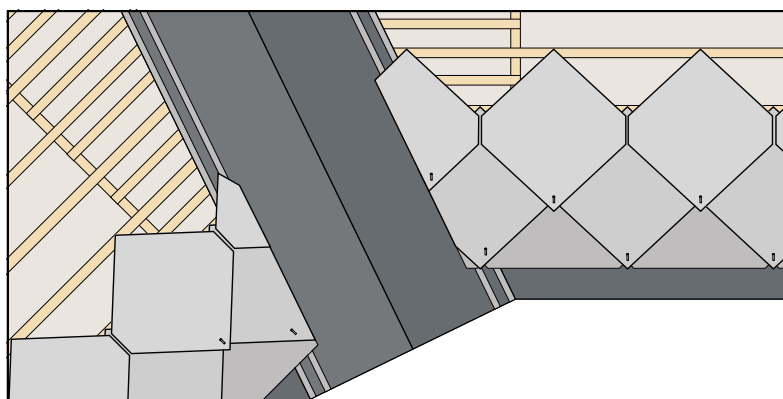
The ridge and edges of Fortega Tradition can also be created by overlapping the roofing of one section with the roofing of another, where the prevailing wind direction determines the ridge and corner tiles to be overlapped. The tiles more exposed to the wind are overlapped. The overlap must cover 4-6 cm of the finished surface beneath it. The edge of the ridge second plane shall be fitted to the overlap or its upper edge shall be adjusted to fit as closely as possible. The corner boards must be underlain to ensure they have the same slope as the boards in the plane.



### VALLEYS

Valleys for Fortega Tradition roofing should be made out of sheet metal. The valley is covered at the same time as laying the rows on the roof surface. Valleys consist of a simple groove for water and groove to support the templates. For laying on battens with spacing greater than 13 cm, the sheet metal valley must be underpinned by a plank underlay. The overlap of the roof tiles over the sheet metal valley, measured perpendicular to the line of the valley, must be for roof pitches  $< 50^\circ$  at least 12 cm,  $\geq 50^\circ$  at least 10 cm.

The corners of the tiles at the point of the valley shall be rounded or chamfered for proper drainage.



Other details for installing Fortega roofing are based on the nature of the building, and for those details not described in this installation guide, the same rules for laying fiber-cement slate of the same size can be followed.

## NEO ROOFING INSTALLATION



**▲ IMPORTANT:** The Fortega Neo roofing system requires a dry, level, and stable substrate. Installation may only be carried out on dry full-surface roof decking / sheathing. The moisture content of the wooden substrate must not exceed 12%. To achieve maximum substrate stability and flatness, we recommend installation on OSB boards.

Neo panels are laid in horizontal rows in the direction from the eaves to the ridge. Panels can be installed on full formwork. Installation is possible year-round; however, the temperature must not be below 10 °C. Panels can also be applied to timber-frame buildings or lightweight structures thanks to the low weight of the system.

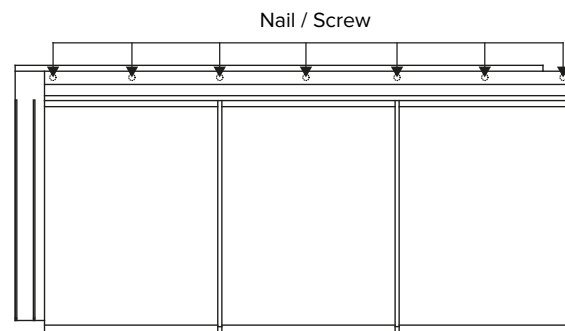
### SUB-FLOOR

When installing on formwork, the use of an underlayment is recommended – a waterproof underlay, such as a shingle underlay strip or bitumen strip, to increase resistance to weathering.

### INSTALLATION USING NAILS

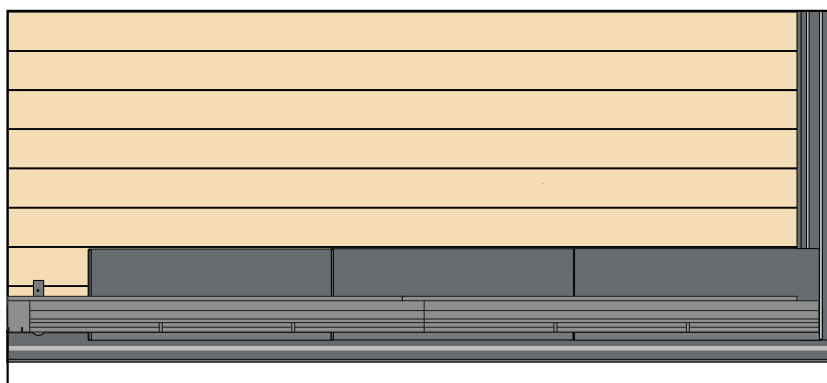
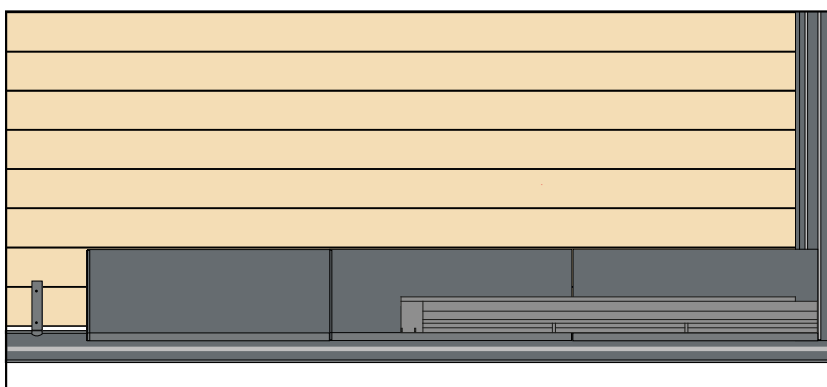
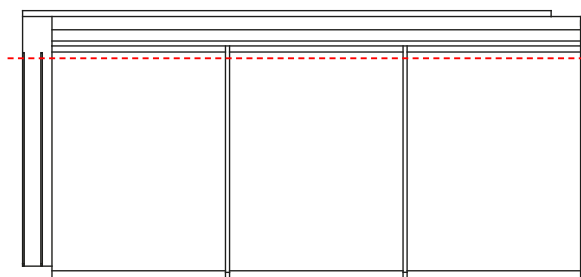
Installation is carried out using nails or screws with a diameter of 4.2 mm, but holes must be pre-drilled with a minimum drill bit diameter of 6 mm – typically 7 fixing points per panel.

A nail gun can also be used. When using a nail gun, pre-drilling of holes is not required.



### PREPARATION OF THE BOTTOM STARTER STRIP

Laying the roofing begins with the preparation of the bottom starter strip, which is cut from a standard Fortega Neo panel. This strip is fixed along the bottom edge of the roof – typically to the eaves edge. The first full panel is then slid into this starter strip, which ensures a straight and secure fixing of the bottom row of roofing. The strip also provides a visual finish to the roof and protects the bottom edge against wind uplift.



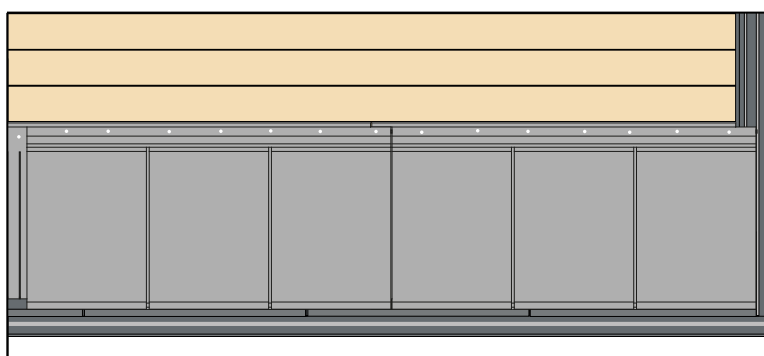
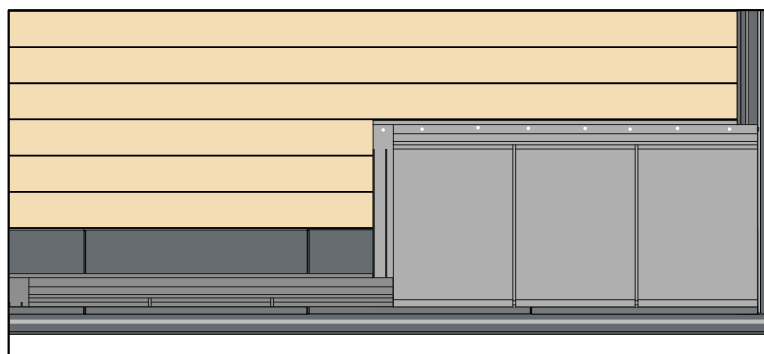
## NEO ROOFING INSTALLATION



### LAYING THE TILES

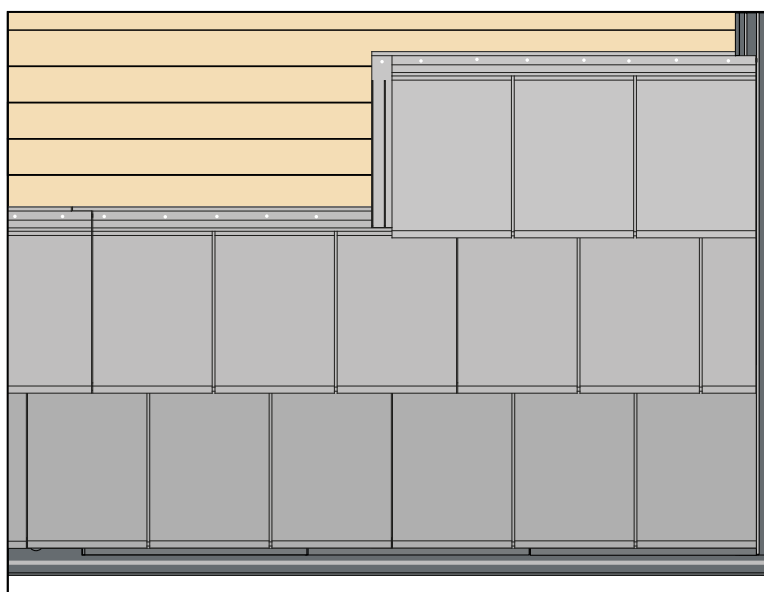
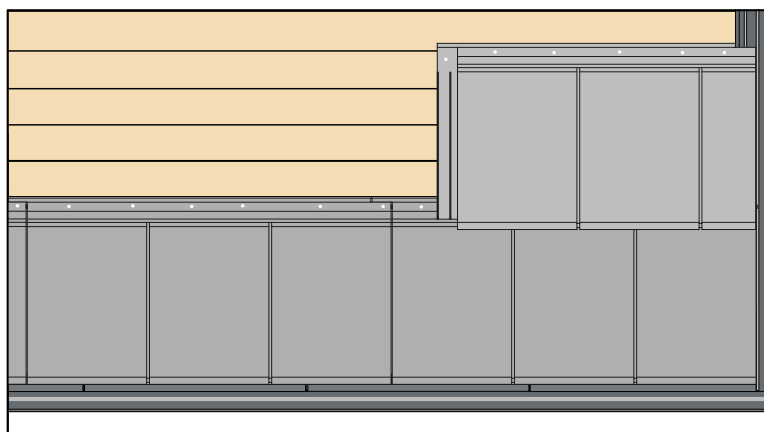
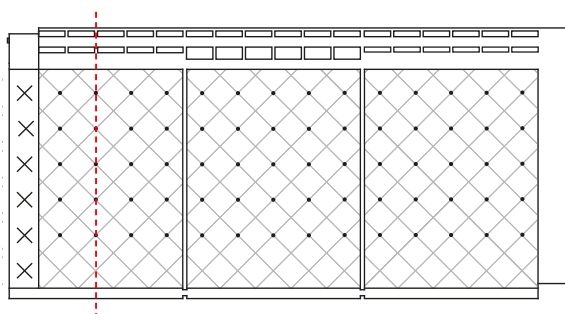
The first full panel is slid into the starter strip, which ensures a straight and secure fixing of the bottom row of roofing. It is then secured by shooting in nails (2–3 per module) or screws.

The next panel is inserted into the starter strip and simply snaps into the previous panel.



### LAYING THE SECOND ROW

A shortened panel (2.5 modules) is slid into the RapidTOP interlocking system, which is located at the top of the first row panels. The lock clicks into place when snapped together. The panel is then secured by shooting in nails (2–3 per module) or drilling in screws.



## NEO ROOFING INSTALLATION

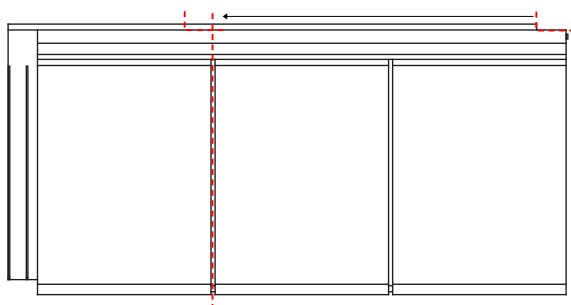


### FINAL PIECE

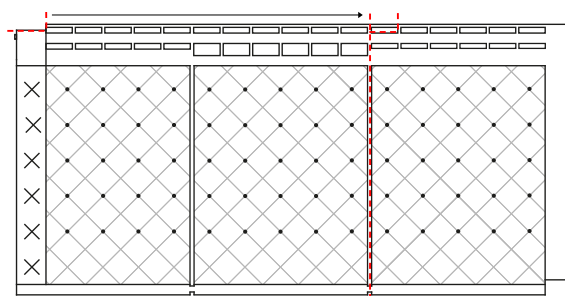
The final piece is a specially modified part of a multi-module roof panel (e.g. 3-module), which is used in the area of valleys or hips where the standard panel does not allow concealed anchoring. By modifying (cutting off one module), the panel grid is shifted and an anchoring area is created allowing secure and watertight fixing. This creates a single-module piece that is laid at the valley or hip.

Its purpose is to:

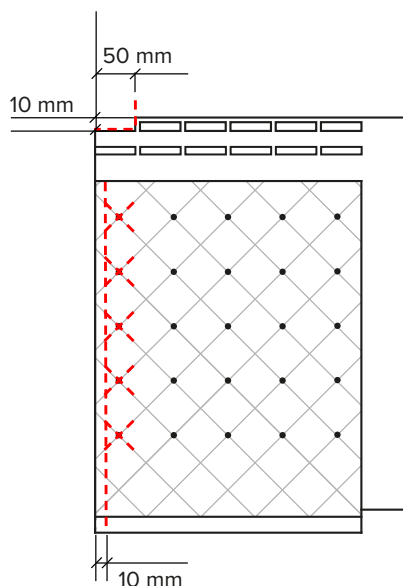
- shift the grid by one module,
- allow concealed anchoring of subsequent panels,
- maintain watertightness, visual uniformity of the roofing and full compatibility with multi-module panels of the system.



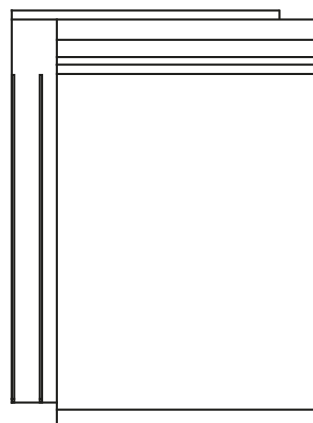
Marking the cutting line after the first module (1/3 of the tile width). The cut is made perpendicular to the bottom edge of the panel using a knife or circular saw.



The rear (bottom) side of the panel with the marked cutting line. After cutting off one module, the upper locking and anchoring part is preserved, so the panel is fully anchorable.



On the rear side of the panel, the grid and support pins in the area of the cut must be removed.



The resulting panel after removal of two modules.

## NEO ROOFING INSTALLATION



## PASSAGES AND SEWAGE VENTS

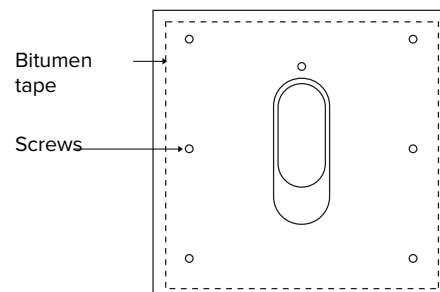
The passage is designed as a cylindrical object passing through the roof structure. The area around the passage is provided with enhanced waterproofing and edging, which ensures a watertight connection between the pipe and the Fortega roofing.

## INSTALLATION OF THE PASSAGE TILE

The passage tile is placed in the prepared location so that it properly fits into the locks of the surrounding panels and follows the pitch of the roof deck. The underside of the passage tile is lined with bitumen tape around the entire perimeter to ensure tightness and protection against water ingress. The tile is then mechanically secured with the supplied screws (6 pcs) according to the mounting holes.

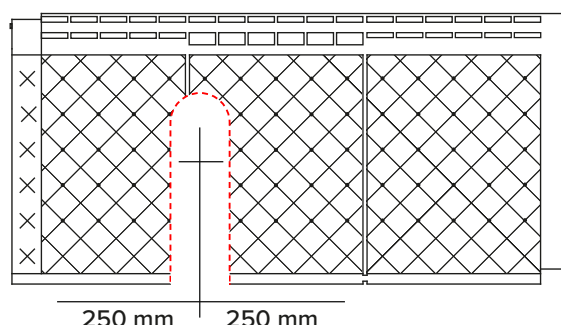
## ▲ NOTES:

The exact type of passage and its structural design must comply with ČSN technical standards and the recommendations of the Fortega roofing manufacturer.



## PREPARATION AND DIMENSIONING OF THE OPENING

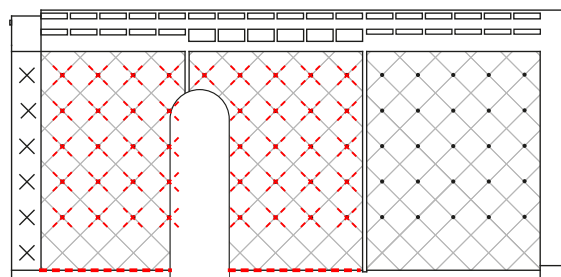
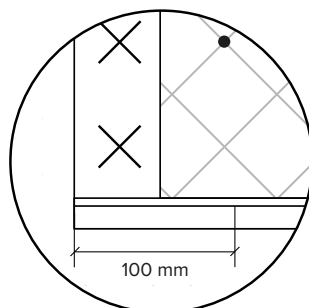
The passage opening is made in the roof panel at the location of the planned sewage or antenna piping. The centre point of the passage is first marked on the panel. From this point, 25 cm is measured to each side, creating a total width of 50 cm designated for modification. In this area, the locks and support pins must be cut off so that the passage tile can be properly seated.



## PANEL MODIFICATION

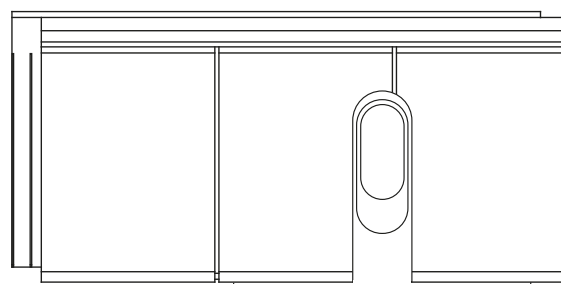
After marking the dimensions, the opening is cut out using suitable tools (e.g. angle grinder with a fine disc or plastic saw) according to the required passage diameter. The locks and support elements at the cutting point are trimmed so that the passage tile can fit precisely into the roof field.

▲ **IMPORTANT:** A minimum of 10 cm of functional lock must be maintained on each side to ensure proper connection to the surrounding tiles and watertightness.



## COMPLETION OF INSTALLATION

After fixing the passage tile, the installation of the roofing continues. The passage is covered and connected by surrounding panels so that the continuity of the locks and drainage is maintained. A sewage ventilation vent, antenna mast or other utility conduit can then be installed into the prepared opening according to the needs of the building.

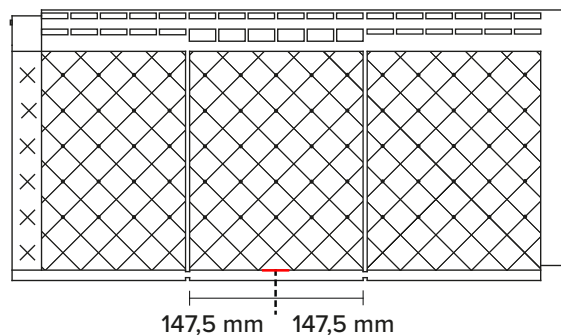
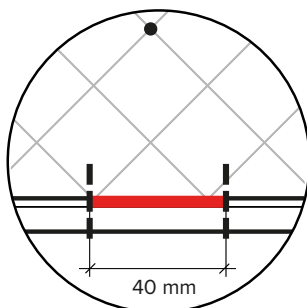


## NEO ROOFING INSTALLATION



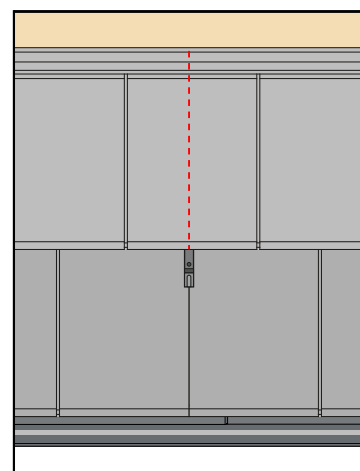
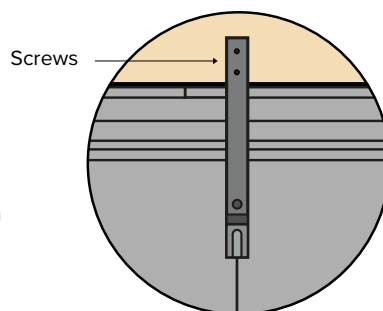
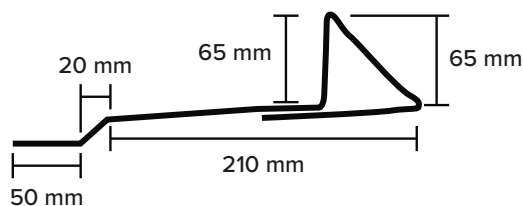
### INSTALLATION OF SNOW HOOKS

The snow hook is placed in the centre of the roof panel. At the placement location, a gap of approximately 40 mm must be created in the lock according to the drawing. The panel lock needs to be trimmed or modified so that the hook fits properly and can be secured without damaging the panel surface.



Marking the exact position of the snow hook in relation to the centre module of the panel. This dimension is crucial for ensuring even load distribution during snow sliding.

The snow hook is secured with two screws.



View of the snow hook with indicated basic dimensions. Before installation, it is important to follow the correct placement and dimensions according to the technical drawing.

**▲ IMPORTANT:** Proper installation of snow hooks is essential for roof safety and the protection of people and property below – always follow the technological procedure and dimensional specifications.

## FORTEGA RECONSTRUCTION

Fortega is an excellent resource for the reconstruction of houses, apartment buildings, residential buildings, civic facilities, farm buildings, and especially for changing out old asbestos cement roofing.

### RECONSTRUCTION – HOUSES AND APARTMENT BUILDINGS (OLD ASBESTOS CEMENT ROOFING)

The Czech Republic has guidelines for the removal of old asbestos. The conditions for working with asbestos are specified by Act 258/2000 Coll., Public Health Protection, and other related regulations. Removing asbestos roofing requires obtaining a permit from the building authority and informing the local Regional Health Authority about the intention to remove asbestos roofing.

Homeowners can remove old asbestos cement roofing themselves, but in that instance they are responsible for ensuring that the roof is removed in a professional manner with the presence of a construction supervisor authorized for this action. Or else have a site manager oversee the handling of asbestos to make sure that it is disposed in accordance with the law. Another task is to find the nearest point for collecting and disposing of this waste in accordance with Act 185/2001 Coll. Waste Act.

**For replacing asbestos cement roofing during the renovation of a roof deck of a house or apartment building, follow this procedure:**

#### 1. REMOVE THE OLD ETERNIT ROOFING

Safely remove the existing Eternit tiles and dispose of them environmentally.

#### 2. CHECK THE CONDITION OF THE TRUSS AND FORMWORK

Check the condition of the old truss and formwork, especially whether the formwork is sufficiently flat. Remove any defects.

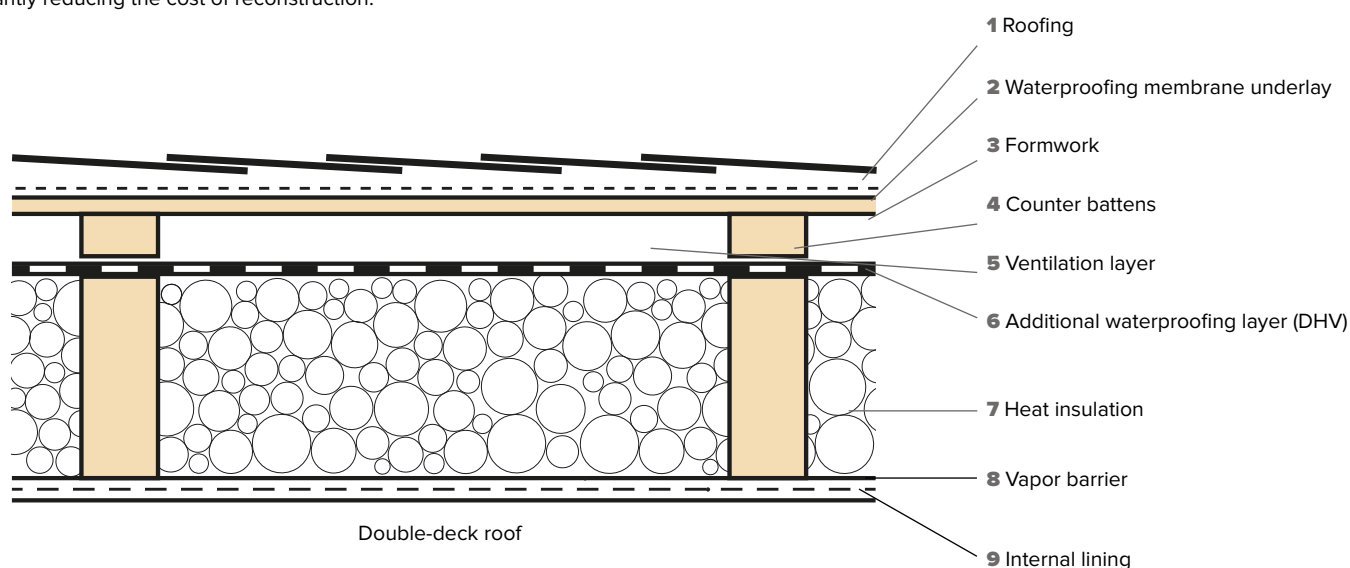
#### 3. CREATE A VENTILATION SPACE UNDER THE FORMWORK

Most commonly encountered during reconstruction is a simple roof where the entire roof deck consists only of a supporting structure consisting of formwork and roofing. In the event a thermally insulated attic roof exists or is under consideration, the roof needs to be ventilated and an additional ventilated air space built between the original and new formwork. The height of the air space depends on the height of the counter battens. The air in the ventilation space must flow beneath the formwork from the eaves to the roof top.

**Then proceed in accordance with individual points:**

- Place diffusion-open film on the existing formwork.
- In place of rafters, install counter battens on the formwork (minimum 32 × 50 mm).
- Install and create a new formwork.
- Secure the roof accessories (flashings, fillers, eaves systems, roof safety elements, pipe collars, etc.).
- Install a waterproofing membrane underlay in parallel with the eaves.
  - bitumen filler with polyester carrier liner – separating layer.
- Lay the Fortega roofing.

Fortega roofing has lately found more application in replacing old asphalt shingles, which is surpassed many times over by the performance properties of Fortega. In many instances, the original installation of asphalt shingles used sheet metal fittings that can be retained in certain cases, thereby significantly reducing the cost of reconstruction.



## RECONSTRUCTION– HOUSES AND APARTMENT BUILDINGS (OLD ASPHALT ROOFING)

For reconstructing the roof deck of a house or apartment building that involves replacing old asphalt roofing, follow this procedure:

### 1. REMOVE THE OLD ROOFING

Safely remove the existing asphalt roofing and dispose of it environmentally.

### 2. CHECK THE CONDITION OF THE TRUSS AND FORMWORK

Check the condition of the old truss and formwork, especially whether the formwork is sufficiently flat. Remove any defects.

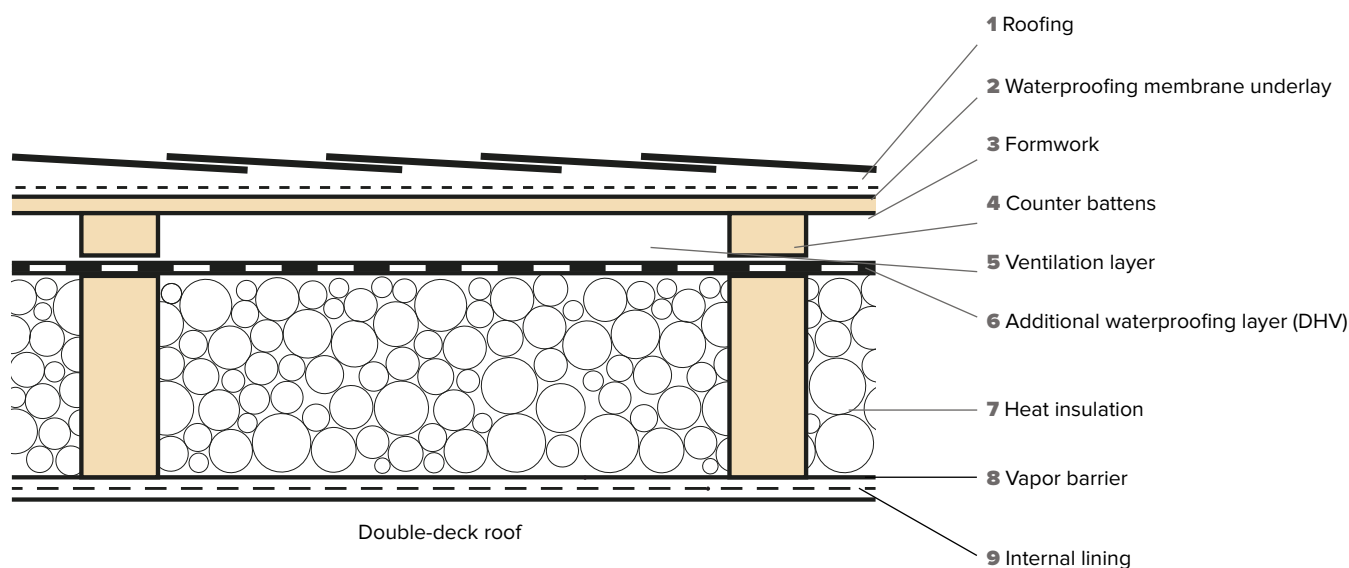
### 3. CHECK AND CREATE A VENTILATION SPACE UNDER THE NEW FORMWORK

During reconstruction we can encounter double-deck roof with an existing ventilated air space. In this case, the ventilated air space needs to be checked to ensure that it is functioning properly.

If there is an existing insulated attic or one is being considered in a simple roof where the roof deck consists of only a supporting structure of formwork and roofing, a ventilated air space needs to be additionally installed between the original and new formwork. The height of the air space depends on the height of the counter battens. The air in the ventilation space must flow beneath the formwork from the eaves to the roof top.

Then proceed in accordance with individual points:

- Place diffusion-open film on the existing formwork (for a simple roof).
- In place of rafters, install counter battens on the formwork (minimum 32 × 50 mm (for a simple roof).
- Install and create a new formwork (for a simple roof).
- Secure or check and rework existing roof accessories (flashings, fillers, eaves systems, roof safety elements, pipe collars, etc.).
- Install a waterproofing membrane underlay in parallel with the eaves.
- Lay the Fortega roofing.



## RECONSTRUCTION – FARM BUILDINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS

The reconstruction of farm buildings often reveals a state where there is a full surface formwork underneath the existing roofing to be replaced (e.g. under tin, slate, or asbestos cement types of roofing). Since farm buildings and outbuildings usually do not require a ventilated roof, it is possible to maintain the existing formwork and thus significantly reduce the costs of reconstruction.

**For reconstructing the roof deck of farm buildings with a simple roof, follow this procedure:**

- **REMOVE THE OLD ROOFING**

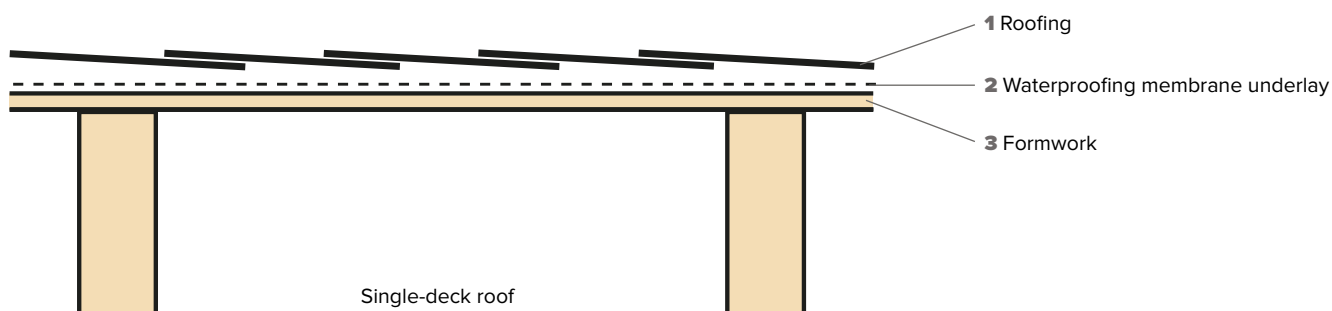
Safely remove the existing roofing and dispose of it environmentally.

- **CHECK THE CONDITION OF THE TRUSS AND FORMWORK**

Check the condition of the old truss and formwork, especially whether the formwork is sufficiently flat. Remove any defects.

**Then proceed in accordance with individual points:**

- Secure or check and rework existing roof accessories (flashings, fillers, eaves systems, roof safety elements, pipe collars, etc.).
- Install a waterproofing membrane underlay in parallel with the eaves.
- Lay the Fortega roofing.



## ANTI-SNOW GUARDS

Snow guards and snow hooks are used to prevent snow from sliding off the roof and protect the roof structure, eaves and surrounding objects. Their design and deployment are decided in accordance with their purpose, the pitch of the roof, snow load, and the material and type of roofing.

Snow hooks are mounted under the roofing by nailing them into the formwork. The number of snow hooks and their distribution is decided in accordance with the pitch of the roof and snow area. They must be placed across the entire surface of the roof. The quantity of snow hooks can range between 1.6-6.8 hook/m<sup>2</sup>.

In the case of roof battening, the snow guard must be supported by the battens at the point of pressure on the roof so as to prevent the sheathing from sagging. These snow guards are not for walking on, for hanging ladders or foot bridges on or for any other incorrect use. They must be spaced evenly over the entire roof area from the eaves to the ridge.

Continuous snow-catchers working as an anti-snow grid, system of snow guards and snow catchers with wooden poles should be installed at points where people move underneath the eaves.

| PLACEMENT AND USE OF SNOW HOOKS DEPENDING ON THE CLIMATE REGION (pcs/m <sup>2</sup> ) |    |    |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Pitch of the roof                                                                     | K1 | K2 | K3 |
| 18° – 25°                                                                             | 2  | 4  | -  |
| 25° – 30°                                                                             | 3  | 6  | 8  |
| 30° – 40°                                                                             | 4  | 7  | 10 |

## SCIP REGISTRATION AND SVHC DECLARATION

Fortega Flex34 and Flex41 roofing tiles are made from recycled materials that may contain the DEHP phthalate and lead (LEAD) (EC 204-211-0; CAS 117-81-7), which are classified as restricted substances under Annex XVII of the REACH Regulation and also as substances subject to authorisation under Annex XIV of the REACH Regulation. Fortemix, s.r.o. has products made from ECO material registered in the SCIP database. The SCIP number for Fortega products is eb8c4969-da86-44f5-bda6-160396b8cb80. Phthalate is not significantly released from Fortega products under normal conditions. The phthalate content of the product can range from 0 to 11%. Lead (LEAD) can range in concentration from 0 to 5%. Concentration of this substance has been decreasing due to increasing use of recycled material with low or zero share of substances subject to REACH.

The products of Fortemix, s.r.o., do not pose an environmental or health risk when used in the recommended manner. Therefore, no special precautions are required when handling or using the products. This disclosure is provided in accordance with REACH Regulation, Art. 33.

## DISPOSAL, RECYCLING

The disposal of roofing waste is mostly done at landfills under waste catalogue number 19 12 04. The product is likewise completely recyclable.

## CHANGE OF PRODUCT TRADE NAMES

The Fortega brand replaces the original Ekoternit designation; the individual types of Fortega roofing are structurally and dimensionally based on the former Ekoternit products (Flexi34 = EB1, Flexi41 = EB2, Tradition = EB2 Strong).

**WARRANTY CERTIFICATE**

|                                              |  |
|----------------------------------------------|--|
| Date of issue:                               |  |
| Delivery note number:                        |  |
| Delivery date:                               |  |
| Invoice number:                              |  |
| Address of the 1st installation:             |  |
| Name and address<br>of the roofing supplier: |  |

The warranty certificate is valid for Fortega roofing sold in stores in the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

Fortega Flex34, Flex41, and Tradition roof tiles come with a 22-year warranty, and Fortega Neo roof tiles come with a 25-year warranty from the date of delivery to the location specified by the orderer/client provided that the conditions below are complied with, no change occurs in the performance properties of the roofing during that time (frost resistance, water impermeability) according to EN 492 and STN EN 492+A2.

**EXTENT AND CONDITIONS OF THE WARRANTY:**

This warranty certificate is valid for the product, roofing, sold in stores in the Czech Republic and Slovakia under the brand name Fortega and comes with the product sold. The warranty certificate must be properly completed during the sale. Any warranty certificate that is incomplete or has been tampered with is invalid.

The warranty certificate is used to make claims for defects in sold products covered by the warranty. Together with the proof of purchase, the warranty certificate is the only document demonstrating the rights of the buyer and so should be carefully stowed away.

The warranty only applies to the first installation of roof templates.

If defects occur during the warranty period, the customer shall submit a complaint with the seller of the product and make a written statement of the defects, which shall include:

number of the sales receipt and warranty certificate,  
description of the defects and how they manifest themselves,  
number of defective pieces,  
request to handle the complaint,  
copy of the invoice and warranty certificate.

**MANUFACTURER:**

Fortemix, s.r.o.  
head office at Kirilovova 812, Paskov, 739 21,  
Czech Republic

**THE ABOVE WARRANTY PERIOD WILL BE PROVIDED ONLY UNDER THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:**

Fortemix, s. r. o. guarantees that no material defect will occur during the warranty period that would directly affect the functionality of the roofing.

- When laying the roofing, the installation instructions and requirements of the manufacturer of Fortega must be followed, as well as all technical rules, regulations and standards relating to making the roof deck or designing roofs in general (ČSN 73 1901, STN 731901), the rules for designing and making roofs issued by the Tinsmiths, Roofers and Carpenters Guild of the Czech Republic, and other provisions in force at the time of installation. In the event of any difference between the regulations of the roofing manufacturer and other rules, the manufacturer's regulations take precedence.

The warranty is only valid if the roof is made professionally and conforms to general static requirements. The warranty is valid only if a professional installation has been made in compliance with the installation guide and applicable standards and regulations.

- Fortega roofing must be ventilated across the entire roof deck of residential buildings (from eaves to the ridge) in accordance with the applicable standards. The warranty does not cover damage caused by non-compliance with the required ventilation.
- Any products found to be defective during delivery, handling or installation must not be built into the roof. •For such case, the warranty provider guarantees replacement with new products.
- The warranty does not cover damage due to improper storage, handling or other errors that could have been avoided with regular inspection and maintenance of the roof.
- The warranty does not cover damage caused by force majeure (e.g. hurricane damage, etc.), by mechanical damage to the product or by any changes in the surface caused by weather conditions that do not affect the performance properties.
- The warranty period for Fortega Flex34, Flex41, and Tradition roofing is 22 years, and for Fortega Neo it is 25 years against damage provided the roofing is installed in normal climatic conditions, the roofing is maintained in good condition – regular cleaning from deposits, leaves, mould and other hazardous objects, and original accessories and stainless steel screws are used.

Any disputes arising from the Warranty or in connection with it shall be resolved by the local court of jurisdiction.

The basis for initiating services relating to the warranty is the notice of damage written to the manufacturer immediately after it occurs.

**COMPENSATION**

At their own expense and choice, the manufacturer shall:

- a) replace defective products with a new delivery of products that replace only the defective products. In the event templates of the same color or model are no longer available, a new model of corresponding quality shall be used as the replacement. The warranty for a claimed product expires on the date of the delivery of new products. Products replaced under warranty do not extend the warranty period. Or
- b) reimburse the cost of the defective products according to the price list of the manufacturer valid at the time of the purchase of the products by the end user, or
- c) remove the defects in the products.

However, the manufacturer will not reimburse indirect damages and costs associated with dealing with the subject of the complaint (disassembly, assembly, transport, waste disposal, etc).

No claims will be accepted after the end of the warranty period.

**THE WARRANTY DOES NOT COVER:**

- Discoloration due to external influences (UV radiation, acid rain, etc.).
- Any color imbalance between individual tiles of the roofing.
- Abrasions on the surface and similar phenomena that do not affect the performance properties and are not considered defects in the product.
- The appearance of colored sediment and algae coating on the roofing due to prolonged storage or inadequate protection against external climatic conditions during storage.
- Defects caused by improper handling, mechanical and chemical damage and normal wear and tear in the product due to weather effects that do not cause a loss of the waterproofing of the product.
- Defects for which a discount was received or which the buyer was notified of during the sale.
- Defects in a product that was taken but not yet properly paid for.

Claims for visible defects in the product that were obvious when the buyer received them must be made within 30 days of receiving the product. The later filing of such complaint will be deemed of no account.

The rights of liability for defective products covered under the warranty period will expire if not exercised during the warranty period.

Making a complaint does not have a suspensive effect on paying for the product in full and by the due date.

If the right of liability for defects is exercised unjustifiably, the costs related to the complaint procedure shall be paid by the owner of the product.

The dealer shall initiate a proper complaint for direct handling by the manufacturer Fortemix s.r.o. The proprietor of the complaint and person delegated by the proprietor to install the Fortega roofing are required to follow the manufacturer's instructions and use standard processes in the installation of this roofing.

Other rights and obligations of the manufacturer or proprietor of the complaint are governed by the applicable provisions of Act 89/2012 Coll., Civil Code, and related regulations.



Seller's company stamp, seller's signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Person representing the seller

