

Lantor CondenStop is used to control condensation inside a building. The nature of CondenStop is that it will distribute the condensation water over a large surface of the metal roofing. This is achieved by its unique composition of microspheres and fibers. This special designed technology gives Condenstop the best absorption capacity available!

Other generic non-woven materials have no capacity for distribution of condensation water and will drain condensation to the lowest point of the roof, with potential problems of dripping and staining at the inside of the roof.

Rain Water

In order to prevent rain water wicking in to a building envelope a few simple guidelines have to be in place.

Vertical overlaps (A)

The capillary effects in the lateral direction (A) are easily prevented. All roof panels provided by Agway are provided with CondenStop applied on all of the visible interior surface of the roof panel while keeping the overlap free from fabric, thereby preventing wicking into the building.

Horizontal overlaps (B)

To avoid penetration of rainwater due to capillarity through horizontal seams the following solutions are available:

1. Common methods to seal horizontal seams, like butyl sealants, are referred to as good craftsmanship. The sealant will prevent rain water penetrating into the building.
2. In case no sealants are used, the panels should overlap at least 20 cm. This will prevent rain water penetrating to the inside.

End laps at the eave (C)

The overhang of the eave above the gutter should be minimal 15 cm to avoid rain water penetrating into the building. This part of the roof is permanently ventilated in the outside air.

Ventilation

Key to the working of CondenStop is sufficient ventilation within the building envelope, to allow the CondenStop to dry. The air flow movement and temperature within the building structure, will determine how quickly the CondenStop will return to it's original dry state. The build up of condensation can be reduced in the first place by the use of natural ventilation provided by eave, ridge and wall openings.

