

Technical Data Sheet

Optimal Roof

The Optimal Roofsystem is engineered forefficiency in moderate climates.

The assembly is basedon a timberrafter structure filled with **200 millimetersof primary insulation** and protected by an internal vapor barriermembrane and a wind moisturediffusion membrane. This configuration is designed to create a comfortable and stable indoor microclimate. The vapor barrier is essential for managing moisture, protecting the roof structure from condensation and ensuring the building's long-term durability.

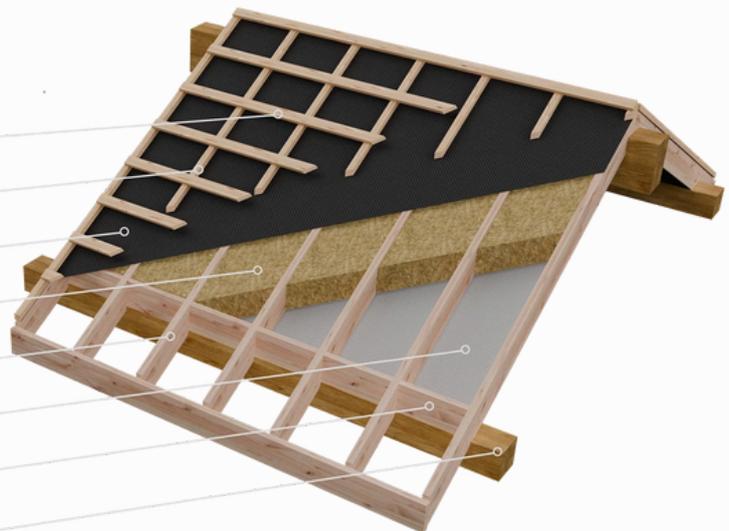
It offers a reliable and cost-effective solution for regions with mild winter conditions, complementing the Optimal Wall system.

Roof Assembly Composition



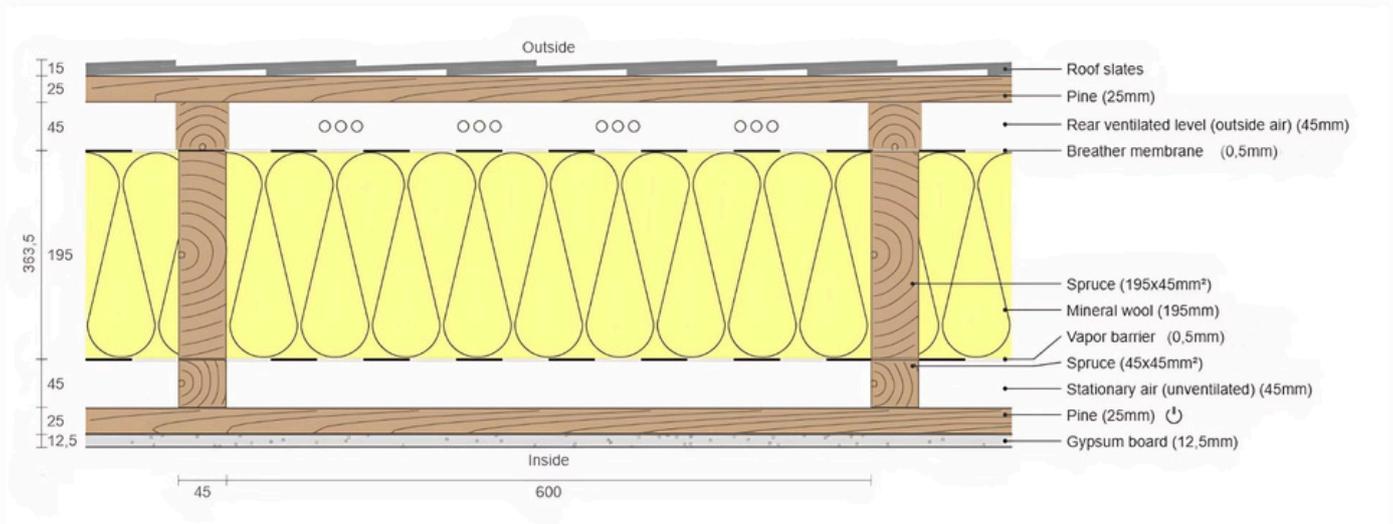
OPTIMAL PRESET / Thickness: 266mm

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Battens | 25x95 mm |
| 2. Counter Battens | 45x45 mm |
| 3. Wind-Moisture / Diffusion Membrane | 0.2 mm |
| 4. Primary Insulation / Soft Mineral Wool | 200 mm |
| 5. Rafter | 45x195 mm |
| 6. Vapor Barrier / Diffusion membrane | 0.2 mm |
| 7. Closing Boards And Tie Boards | 45x195mm |
| 8. Purlins | 195x195mm |



CONSTRUCTION SYSTEM / Roof Presets

Thermal Performance Metrics



U-Value: Thermal Transmittance

U-value measures how well a building component (like a wall, roof, or window) prevents heat from passing through it. It indicates the rate of heat transfer through a material or assembly for a given temperature difference. A lower U-value signifies better insulation, meaning less heat loss or gain.

U-Value: 0,189 $W/(m^2K)$

Condensate: 100 kg/m²

Thickness: 36,35 cm
Weight: 74 kg/m²

Temp. amplitude damping (1/TAV): 12,1



Moisture content of wood: + 100,0%

Interior surface 18,7°C (54%)

Phase shift: 6,8h

Contribution to the greenhouse effect:

Drying time: -

Drying reserve: 9112 g/m²a

Heat storage capacity: 35 kJ/m²K



insufficient

excellent

insufficient

excellent

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excellent

insufficient

excellent

R-Value: Thermal Resistance

R-value measures how well a material resists heat flow. A higher R-value indicates better insulation, meaning the material is more effective at preventing heat from passing through it. This is crucial for building insulation, where it helps to keep homes warmer in the winter and cooler in the summer, reducing energy consumption and costs.

R-Value: 5,018 m^2KW

Condensate: 100 kg/m²

Thickness: 36,35 cm
Weight: 74 kg/m²

Temp. amplitude damping (1/TAV): 12,1



Moisture content of wood: + 100,0%

Interior surface 18,7°C (54%)

Phase shift: 6,8h

Contribution to the greenhouse effect:

Drying time: -

Drying reserve: 9112 g/m²a

Heat storage capacity: 35 kJ/m²K



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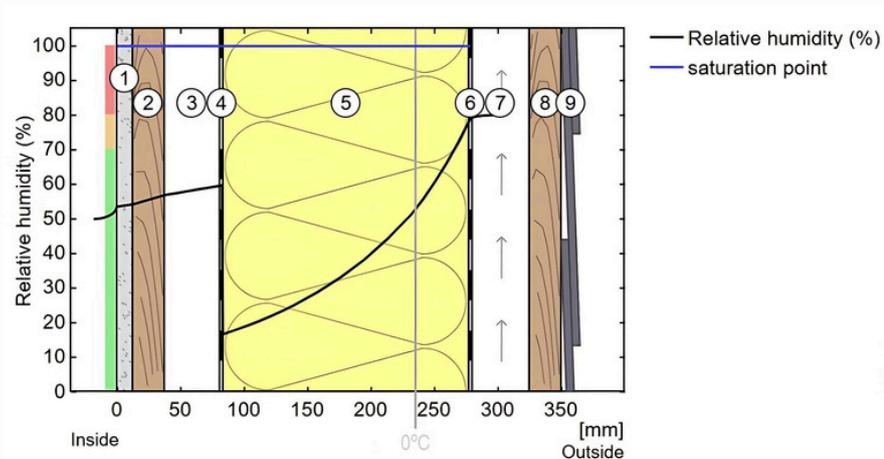
excellent

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Hygrothermal Analysis

Relative Humidity & Moisture Control



Drying reserve Drying reserve according

to DIN 4108-

3:2018: **9112 g/(m²a)**

At least required by DIN 68800-2: **100 g/(m²a)**

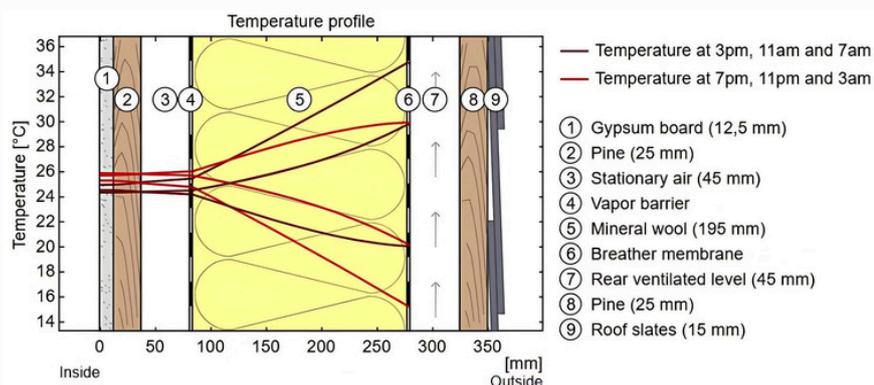
Mould protection The temperature of

the inside surface is

18,7 °C leading to a relative humidity on the surface of 54 %.

Mould formation is **not expected** under these conditions.

Temperature & Condensation Risk



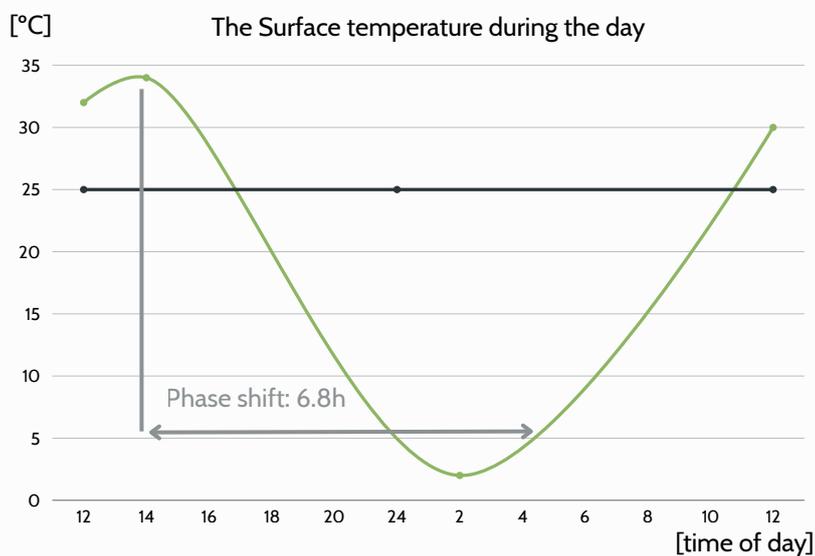
The following results are properties of

the tested component alone and do not

make any statement about the heat

protection of the entire room.

Surface Temperature Analysis



— Outside

— Inside

- phase shift: **6,8 h**

- Heat storage capacity (whole component): **45 kJ/m²K**

- Amplitude attenuation: **12,1**

- Thermal capacity of inner layers: **35 kJ/m²K**

- TAD: **0,082**