

Installation Guide

This installation Guide is to give the user a general overview of the application of an EPDM roof. It is intended as a broad reference guide.

Safety Awareness

The bonding adhesive **MUST** be allowed to dry properly. If it is **NOT** adequately dry then blisters or gas bubbles may appear under the membrane. These blisters or bubbles may diminish over time.

Due to solvent flash off, condensation may form on newly applied adhesive when the ambient temperature is near the dew point. If condensation does develop, possible surface contamination may occur and the application of the adhesive must stop. Allow the surface to dry and when appropriate apply a thin refresher coat at a coverage rate that is approximately half of the normal coverage rate when re-adhering a previously coated surface.

When working on ladders, roofs, or any elevation above the ground, extreme care must be undertaken. If used as an emergency repair to an existing roofing system, contact the existing roofing system manufacturer for compatibility and to ensure compliance with terms and limitations of the warranty.

Caution must be taken in wet, damp, or frosty weather as the surface can be slippery.

During installation, do not stretch the membrane.

Do not expose the membrane to temperatures in excess of 82° C (180°F).

The membrane is not designed for use where roof top traffic or activity is anticipated without a protective layer installed on its surface.

This and the product packaging information must be thoroughly read prior to storage, handling or use of these products.

Liquid adhesives, primers, and sealants, and their fumes, contain petroleum distillates and are **EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE**. Do not breathe in vapours. Maintain proper ventilation. Store these products away from heat, flame, or sparks. Do not smoke near these materials.

Containers must be kept closed when not in use. Care must be taken that open containers are not placed near fresh air intake ventilators on the roof. Avoid contact with eyes. For eye protection, glasses, goggles, or a face shield are recommended. If contact is made with the eyes, immediately flush with plenty of cold water for at least 15 minutes and contact a physician.

Avoid contact with the skin also. Suitable chemically resistant gloves are a must for hand protection. If contact is made with the skin, thoroughly wash the affected area with soap and water.

When loading materials onto the roof, care must be taken to ensure that concentrated loads do not exceed the design load limitations of the existing roof structure. If stacking products, ensure sufficient stability of the materials.

Tools & Equipment

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chalk line• Caulk gun• 50-75mm brushes• 2" hand roller• Hammer• Hook blade knife/Scissors• Pencils	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 225mm medium nap roller on pole• Safety glasses• Scrubbing pads for EPDM primer• Soft bristle broom• Solvent resistant gloves• Stirrers for adhesive and primer• Tape Measure
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Preparing the Roof Surface

The epdm rubber roof system will adhere to wood, wood fibreboard and lightweight concrete. This product may NOT be applied to polystyrene insulation. The Water Based Adhesive is intended for bonding to timber surfaces only. Other surfaces must be bonded with Contact Bonding Adhesive. Roofs over 100m² must also be installed with Bonding Adhesive and further advice should be obtained. Every assurance must be made that the roof surface is clean (free from dirt, dust, grease, oil, rust, and loose material). The roof surface must also be dry. This product will not adhere to wet or damp surfaces. Trapped moisture may vaporize and negatively affect the performance of this product. Good roofing practice dictates that ponding water be prevented. To prevent ponding water conditions, the roof surface should have a positive slope of at least 1 in 80. Please read the "Precautions" section in this manual before commencing.

Installation of roofing membrane

- Unroll the EPDM membrane over the surface so that the membrane is in the desired position and is totally flat with no wrinkles.
- The Water Based Adhesive is used for bonding to timber surfaces only. Other surfaces must be bonded with Bonding Adhesive. Roofs larger than 100m² must also be installed with Bonding Adhesive.
- It is necessary for the EPDM membrane to relax prior to adhering. The time needed for this will vary depending on weather conditions.
- Cut the membrane to the required length (if needed), allowing for an overhang off the roof (at least 100mm (4") for both the length and width and put into place.
- The RUSS (Reinforced Universal Secure Strip) may need to be installed wherever the membrane turns up through an angle change.
- Fold the membrane onto itself so that one-half of the membrane is exposed; take care to avoid wrinkles.
- Open and thoroughly stir the Water Based Adhesive or Bonding Adhesive. Using a medium nap paint roller apply the adhesive to the surface, or if using Bonding adhesive, the rear of the membrane as well.



- The adhesive must be applied to 100% of the surface in an even coat without globs or puddles. The adhesive can alternatively be applied in a thin coat to the membrane and surface.
- To ensure proper adhesion Membrane Cleaner or hot soapy water should be used on any membrane that gets dirty before installation.

- Roll the membrane onto the coated surface avoiding wrinkles by rolling the middle of the membrane first. Immediately after rolling the membrane into the adhesive, broom the membrane sheet to achieve maximum contact.



- Excessive pressure could cause the membrane to wrinkle.
- Repeat the application of WBA adhesive for the other half of the EPDM membrane.

NOTE: DO NOT APPLY WBA or BONDING ADHESIVE TO ANY SEAM AREAS.

Base Tie-ins

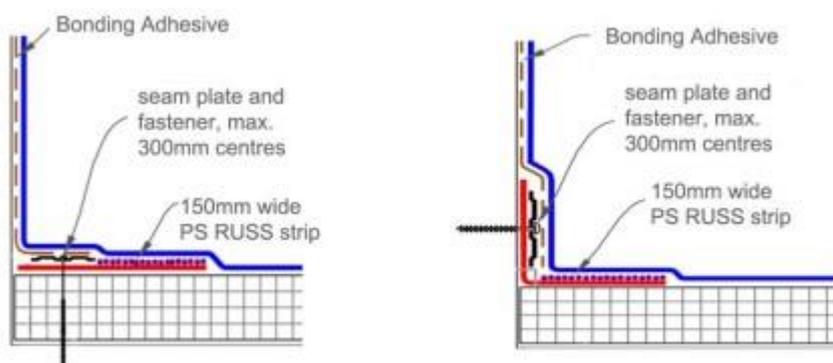
In common with most single ply material, EPDM will, overtime, try to shrink by up to 10% back to the centre. The base tie-in controls the membrane movement and stops the membrane pulling away where the membrane turns up through an angle change. The rest of the movement is accommodated by the membrane and its ability to elongate by over 300%.

PS RUSS (Reinforced Universal Secure Strip) is used to mechanically secure EPDM membranes to the surface.

The strip has tape pre-applied along one edge, and can be installed horizontally or vertically in conjunction with Seam Fastening Plates below the EPDM membrane for additional membrane securement.

Seam Fastening Plates are used with RUSS strip to securely clamp the RUSS to the vertical or horizontal surface; these must be used in conjunction with the appropriate fasteners for the surface.

Other UK EPDM distributors state that base tie-ins aren't required on roofs under 100m². The membrane, irrelevant of size, will pull to the centre and eventually pull away from the wall. Remember, the membrane doesn't know whether it's under or over 100m².





- 1) Mechanically fasten the RUSS strip horizontally into the decking or into the upstand with the PS section being to the inside of the roof. Apply the Primer to the area on the underside of the EPDM membrane that will come into contact with the 75mm PS tape on the RUSS strip.



- 2) Once the primer is dry remove the protective strip from the PS tape on the RUSS strip.



- 3) Lay the primed membrane into the PS tape with no wrinkles or air gaps and smooth in by hand.



- 4) Roll the membrane into the PS RUSS strip to achieve full strength.

Bonding Adhesive

Bonding adhesive is used on all vertical surfaces on the roof area, e.g. wall upstands, batten and sky light edges. This adhesive will work on porous and non-porous surfaces, as long as they are clean and dry. The Bonding glue will enable tight angles to be formed quickly and easily to give great product versatility.



- 1) Once the flat area has been adhered using deck adhesive, keep the 100mm area around the perimeter free from glue. Fold back the sheet material to expose the clean deck area, upstand and the rear side of the membrane sheet.



- 2) Apply the Bonding adhesive to the side of the RUSS strip or exposed decking. Also apply the Bonding adhesive to the relevant upstand termination or step down and to the back side of the material.



- 3) Mate the two surfaces together leaving no voids between the membrane and the receiving surface.



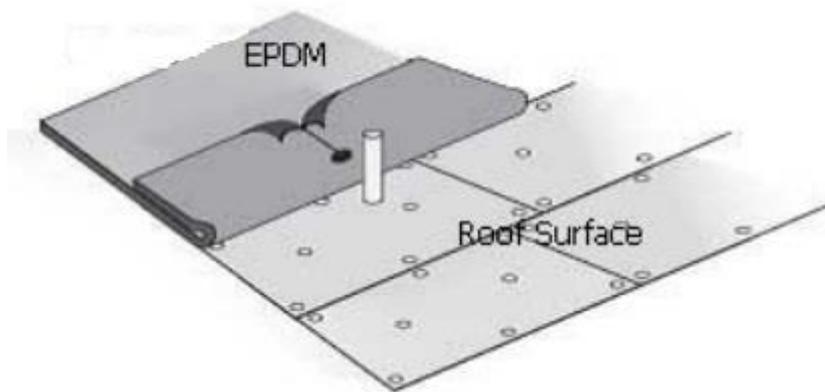
- 4) Apply positive pressure to the membrane to achieve a strong bond between membrane and required surface.

Pipes/Penetrations in membrane

When laying out the field sheets and a pipe or penetration is encountered, roll the folded membrane to the pipe. Be sure to maintain the proper alignment of the sheet with the roof edge, wall, and seams.

- Make a straight cut from the pipe to the nearest edge of the field sheet.
- Cut a hole to match the diameter of the pipe and roll the field sheet around the pipe.
- Check the final position off the sheet. Fold the membrane back and begin the bonding procedure.
- After the field sheet has been glued and broomed into place, apply a 150mm (6") wide Cured Cover Strip over the entire cut in the field sheet from the pipe to the outside edge of the sheet.

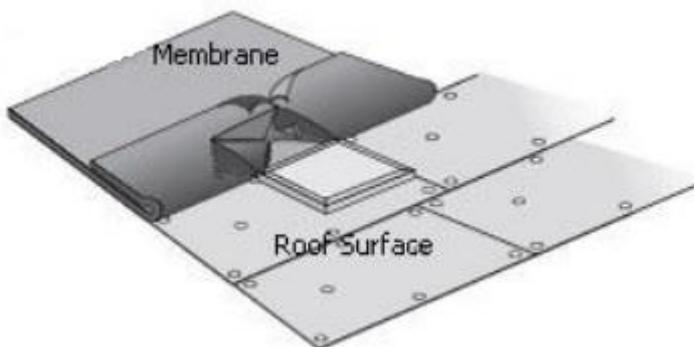
See the "Prefabricated Pipe Boot" section of this guide for further information on finishing this detail.



Curbs (Skylights, Chimney)

When encountering an outside corner as part of a perimeter wall, refer to the Perimeter Wall details in this guide. When encountering outside corners as part of a rooftop penetration, such as a skylight or chimney, follow the instructions below.

- Prior to applying the adhesive, and while maintaining proper membrane alignment with walls, perimeter edges and other protrusions, unroll the membrane up to the base of the unit.

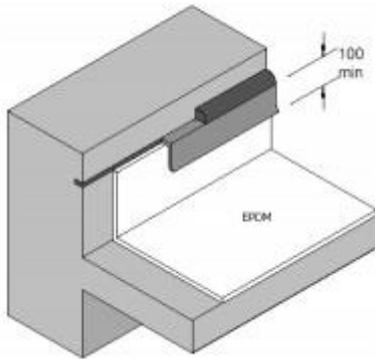


- Measure the width and depth of the unit and transfer the corresponding dimensions onto the folded membrane. Draw an "X" inside the box. Cut the "X" mark and from one corner cut a straight line to the nearest edge of the membrane.
- Roll the membrane around the unit, leaving a triangle of membrane
- turning up each one of the four (4) sides.
- After all cuts are made and the membrane has been correctly positioned, fold the membrane back and begin bonding procedures.
- After the field area is complete, bond the triangles up the sides of the unit (chimney, skylight, etc.). Take care to bond the membrane into the angle change so that the membrane is completely adhered.
- After the field sheet has been glued and broomed into place, apply a 150mm (6") cover strip over the entire cut in the field sheet from the curb to the end of the sheet.

Perimeter Walls

The membrane on the wall should be a continuation of the deck membrane, base tie-ins are used at the perimeter of the roof. The membrane should extend up the wall as far as possible to prevent the possibility of moisture infiltration behind the membrane. The membrane must extend up the wall a minimum of 150mm.

- Position the sheet in the desired location folding back the material that will be installed on the wall. Apply Bonding Adhesive to the wall, deck, and the membrane and allow to properly dry.
- Roll sheet to the base of the angle change. Firmly press or crease the sheet tightly into the angle change. Roll the sheet up the wall. Using a bristle broom to firmly adhere the membrane sheet to the wall and roof deck.
- Refer to the Outside Corner or Roof Edge Details for instructions on terminating the edge of the membrane.



Vertical Termination

After the desired flashing height is attained and the membrane has been adhered, determine the placement of the wall trim.

- Insert the trim into the wall and mechanically fix into place.
- Apply a bead of Lap Sealant along the top of the trim and wall.

Seams

Seaming with 75mm PS Tape

The membrane should be positioned so that the width of the seam is 75mm (3"). Remove excess chalk from a chalk line by snapping the line into the air and then chalk a line approx. 5mm (1/4") from the leading seam edge.



- 1) Fold the top sheet back to expose the seam area. Using a scrubbing pad apply the Primer to the seam area with back and forth strokes & moderate pressure until the seam surface attains a smooth black appearance. Apply the Primer past the seam edge to the chalk line. Primer must be dry before application of PS tapes.

NOTE: If the EPDM membrane is contaminated with dirt, etc, clean the seam area with a Membrane Cleaner or hot soapy water and dry before applying Primer.



- 2) Using moderate pressure set the Seam Tape into place to keep air from being trapped under the tape and unroll the 75mm wide Seam Tape along the length of the seam, tape side down, aligning the Seam Tape (not the clear backing) along the chalk line. Care must be taken not to get any bubbles or wrinkles in the tape.



- 3) Lay the top membrane onto the Seam Tape poly backing. (If the Seam Tape does not visibly extend beyond the edge of the top membrane, the membrane edge should be cut back to expose 5mm (1/4") of Seam Tape.

Reach under the top overlap of membrane and pull away the poly backing from the Seam Tape at a 45° degree angle to the seam. While removing the paper, draw your hand across the seam, from the back to the leading edge. This will prevent wrinkles and fish-mouths from forming in the seam.



- 4) After the entire seam is put together, roll the entire length of the seam with a steel or silicone hand roller. Roll the seam at right angles to the seam direction, not along it.

NOTE: When joining the ends of Seam Tape, overlap each piece a minimum of 25mm (1") and firmly roll with a steel or silicone hand roller. Apply lap sealant along the seam leading edge 75mm in each direction from where the seam tape is spliced together or apply a cover patch with uncured tape.

150mm PS Cover Strip



When butt jointing of membrane or seaming to a metal drip or similar a 150mm cover strip is used.

- 1) Ensure there is no gap between the membrane when butt jointing. The 150mm tape should be centrally located over the joint.



- 2) Apply the Primer to the area to be seamed. Apply primer 80-100mm either side of the joint in the EPDM sheets.



- 3) Once the Primer has dried, peel back 150mm of the poly backing and press the 150mm PS tape into the primed area. Once the tape is held in position, peel back approx. 600mm of poly backing at a time and smooth the tape into the primed area. Progress along the seam.



- 4) Once the entire length of tape is applied to the seam, roll across the 150mm tape with hand roller. Where 150mm

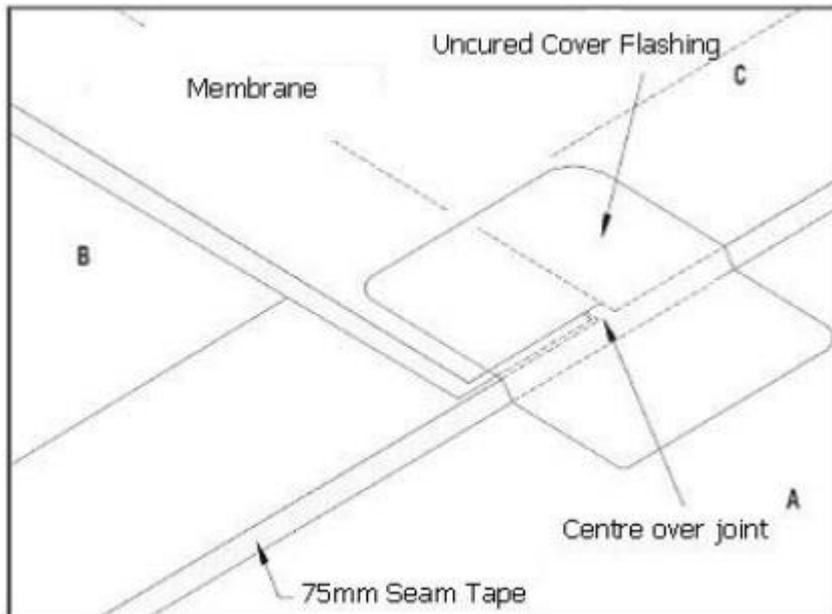
tapes intersect other tapes, 225mm uncured tape cover patches must be applied.

T-Joints

A T-Joint is formed when two sheets of membrane form a seam that travels under, or over, a third section. The centre of the "T" is where the three sheets intersect.

- Use Uncured Flashing to form T-Joint patches. T-Joint patches should be at least 150mm (6") X150mm (6").
- Apply primer to membrane surface before applying T-Joint patches.

NOTE: All T-Joint Patches should be thoroughly rolled with a steel or silicone hand roller.



Internal Corners

- 1) Apply Bonding Adhesive to the wall, roof deck, and membrane. Roll sheet to the base of the angle change. Firmly press or crease the sheet tightly into the angle change. Roll the sheet up the wall. Using a roller or brush to firmly adhere the membrane sheet to the wall and roof deck. The membrane should extend up the wall to a minimum of 150mm min.



- 2) The fold should be cut back to leave a 75mm wide flap. Apply EPDM Primer to the front & back of the flap and to the membrane on the wall. The Primer must be allowed to dry before application of PS tape.



- 3) Cut an appropriate size piece of 225mm uncured flashing (min. 50mm wider than the flap of membrane), press the flap back to the upstand and install the uncured flashing tape. Roll the taped area with hand roller once installed.

External Corners



- 1) Cut the EPDM membrane at 45° angle to allow the membrane to run around the corner and create both upstands. Bond in place with Bonding Adhesive. Cut a section of 225mm Uncured PS tape to the required size and mark around it (min. 75mm onto deck, 75mm to turn round corner and 50mm past angled cut in membrane).



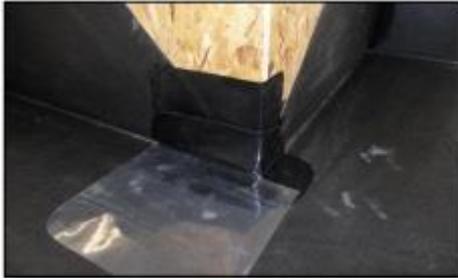
- 2) Apply Primer to the marked area to be flashed and allow to dry. The area must be clean and dry before application of primer, apply primer to membrane and to upstand substrate. Primer must be allowed to dry before application of tapes.



- 3) Once the Primer has dried, start installing the tape from the top point. Work the tape down the main face first; make sure no air is getting trapped.



- 4) Fold the 75mm return of tape round the corner and press into position and work down so the bottom of the tape is a finger width from the deck.



- 5) Work the tape down into the angle change, removing any trapped air. Using the clear poly lining to prevent contact to the deck will help when doing this.



- 6) Fold the tape onto the deck on the longest side until 75mm from the corner and then fold the short side onto the deck.



- 7) Work the tape onto the deck around the corner and smooth out.



- 8) Once the first corner section is complete roll the taped area with hand roller.



- 9) Repeat the process from the other direction, applying the primer and overlapping on top of the first corner detail.



- 10) Once the second section is installed roll the entire flashing with hand roller.

Pre Fabricated Pipe Boot



- 1) Cut the PS Pipe Seal above the raised "rib" one size smaller than the pipe diameter. **DO NOT CUT DIAGONALLY THROUGH THE RIB.** Pull pipe seal over pipe until base flange is in contact with the EPDM membrane.



- 2) Once in position clamp the seal to the pipe with the supplied metal clamp and mark around the base of the seal to give a line to prime up to. Pull pipe seal upwards on pipe to expose the membrane.

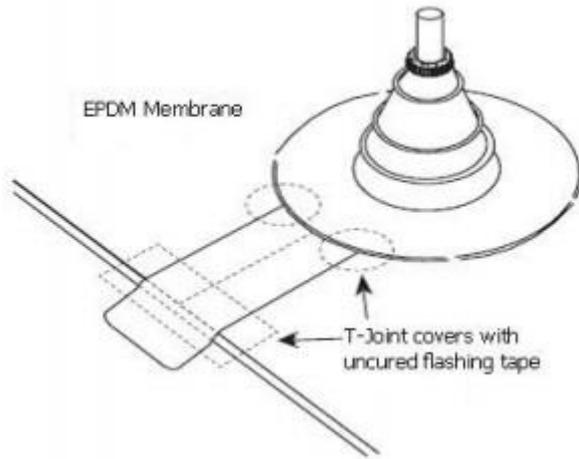


- 3) Apply EPDM Primer to the EPDM deck membrane in the area where the base flange will be bonded. Allow to dry.



- 4) Pull pipe seal back down over pipe and into position. Remove poly backing from the tape and with hand pressure press tape onto primed area. Roll splice area with a hand roller.

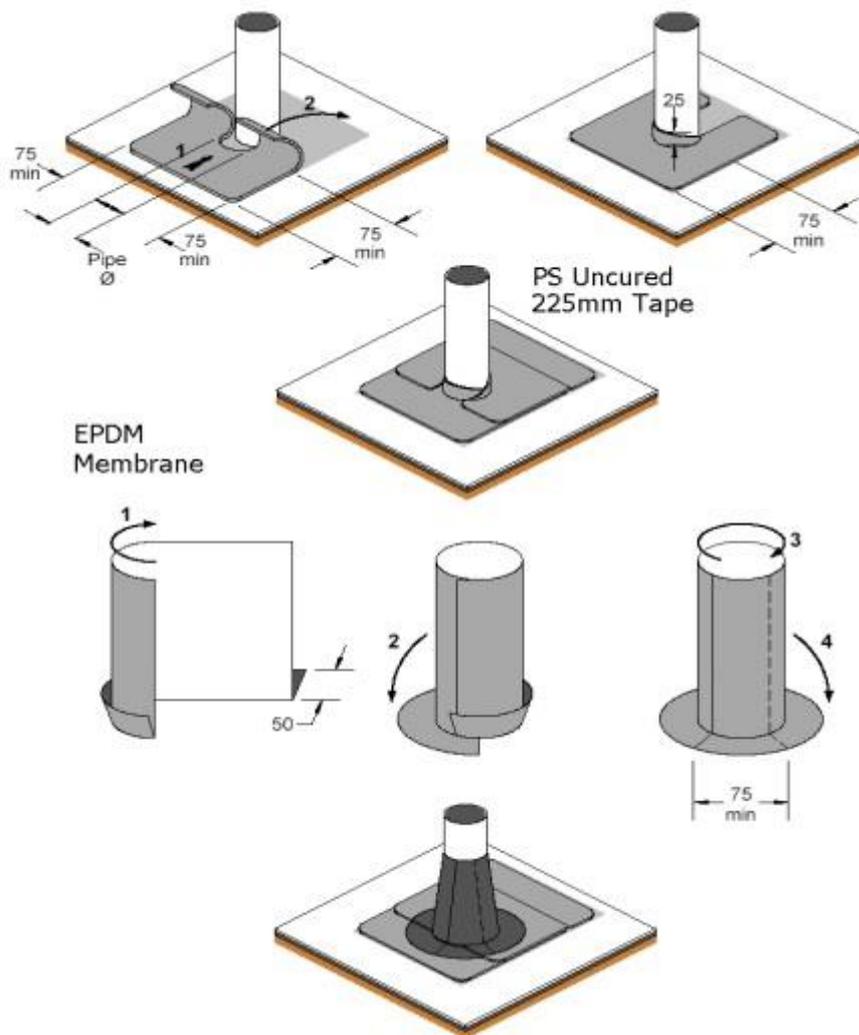
Apply uncured T-Joint Patches where pipe seal intersects a field splice.



NOTE: Temperature of the pipe must not exceed 82° C (180° F)

Pipe and Penetration Flashings

To fabricate a pipe boot or flashing for other penetrations follow the procedures on the following pages using Uncured Flashing.



Internal Drain

There are two basic methods for sealing to an internal drain. Premade outlets of various types can be used for standard outlets or an on-site method may be used for non-standard outlets.

Anti-backup drain for 68mm outlet

These are 68mm roof outlets designed to be inserted into the existing 68mm diameter down pipe. The outlet is fitted with an anti-backup seal to achieve a watertight joint. The outlet is attached to the membrane using 225mm PS uncured flashing tape. A Leaf grate for this outlet is also available.



- 1) Cut the outlet flange back to leave a min. 50mm head and cut the membrane back to meet the perimeter of the outlet head.



- 2) Secure the outlet into the decking and apply Primer to the head of the outlet and to the EPDM membrane. Primer must be allowed to dry before application of PS tape.



- 3) Apply the Uncured PS tape to the primed area. Once fitted cut a small section from the centre of the tape out to expose the outlet opening and press the remaining tape down into the outlet. Roll the entire flashing with hand roller.



Top Drain

These are designed for 110mm flat roof outlets to allow high water flow on larger roofs. They are fitted to the deck and sealed to the membrane by means of a clamping ring. Includes clamping ring and leaf grate as standard.



- 1) Fit the outlet into the roof before installing the membrane; ensure the outlet has the yellow protective cap installed. Install the EPDM membrane to the roof and over the outlet.



- 2) Find the locating pin on the protective cap, place cutting guide over the pin and cut round the circular plate.



- 3) Remove the circular section of membrane and the yellow protective cap from the outlet.



- 4) Insert a bead of ClassicBond Water Cut Off mastic between the underside of the membrane and the top flange on the outlet.



5) Ensure the membrane is clean and the outlet is free of any debris.



6) Screw in the clamping ring till it's completely tightened. Use the two tightening lugs to apply leverage to the ring. Once tight the membrane should be visibly pulled into the outlet.



7) Install the leaf grate into the three locating tabs.



Angled Roof Drain

For roofs designed with horizontal drains to go through walls and pitched roofs. The Angled Roof Drain is fitted to the deck and sealed to the membrane using 225mm PS Uncured flashing tape.



- 1) Install outlet into parapet wall before installing EPDM membrane.



- 2) Install the EPDM membrane over the outlet with Bonding Adhesive. Do not apply adhesive to 50mm section around outlet opening.



- 3) Cut the EPDM membrane away from outlet opening by 50mm. Apply Primer to the membrane, outlet face and into the outlet pipe.



- 4) Install Uncured PS tape to the outlet. This should be large enough to join onto the membrane by a minimum of 50mm.



- 5) Cut a small square out of the middle of the tape and mould the tape into the outlet pipe by 25mm.



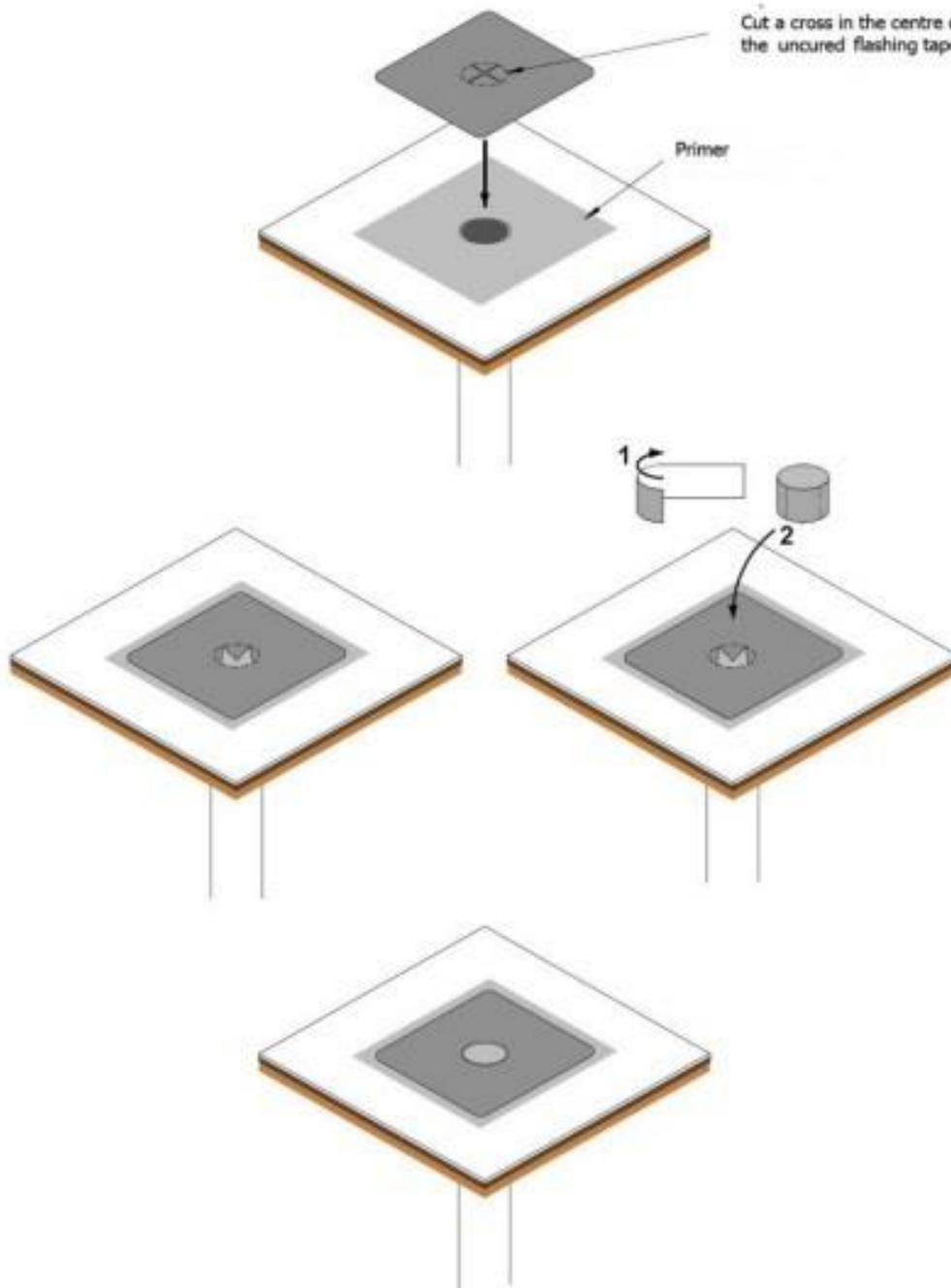
- 6) Cut a second section of Uncured PS tape 100mm wide. This will be inserted into the outlet pipe to reinforce and lengthen the tape that was turned into the pipe by 25mm. Apply Primer to outlet pipe and to already installed tape before application.

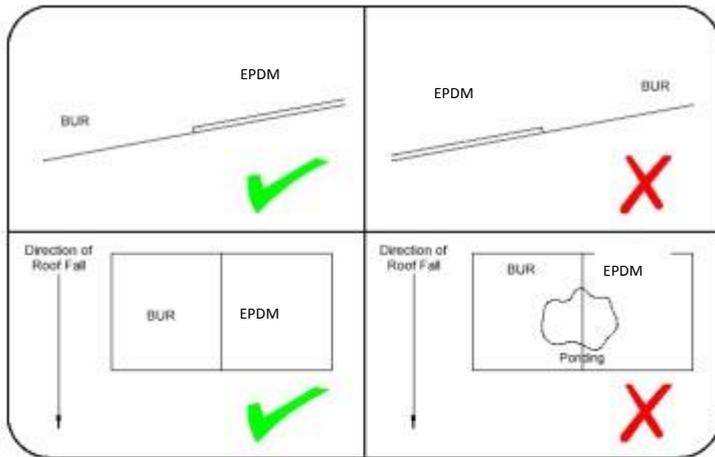


- 7) Once the second section of tape is installed, complete by inserting the leaf grate into the outlet.

For non-standard outlet design

This method uses just the 225mm PS uncured flashing tape to seal the membrane to the outlet pipe.

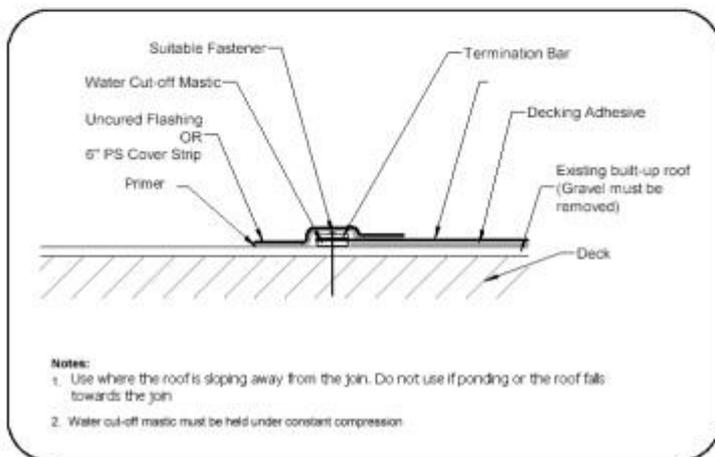




EPDM to BUR join

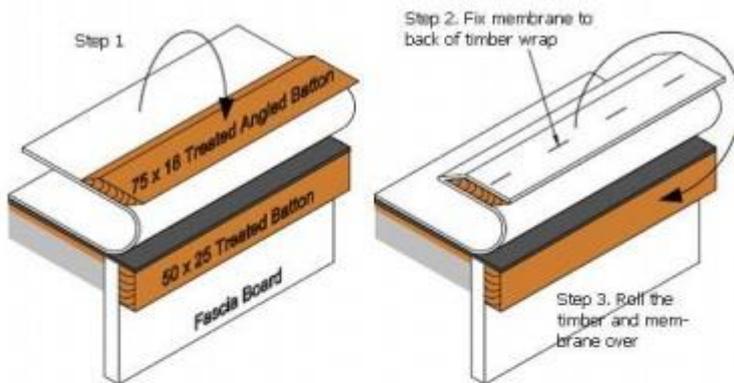
There are two alternate methods to be used when the new roof joins directly onto a neighbouring flat roof.

The diagram below shows a cold termination and simple guidelines to follow in the planning stage of the roof.



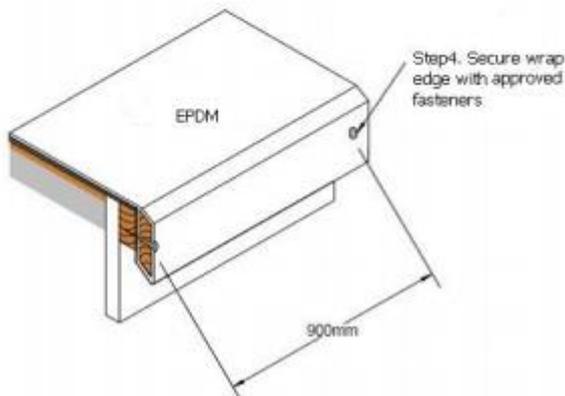
Notes:

1. Use where the roof is sloping away from the joint. Do not use if ponding or the roof falls towards the joint
2. Water cut-off mastic must be held under constant compression



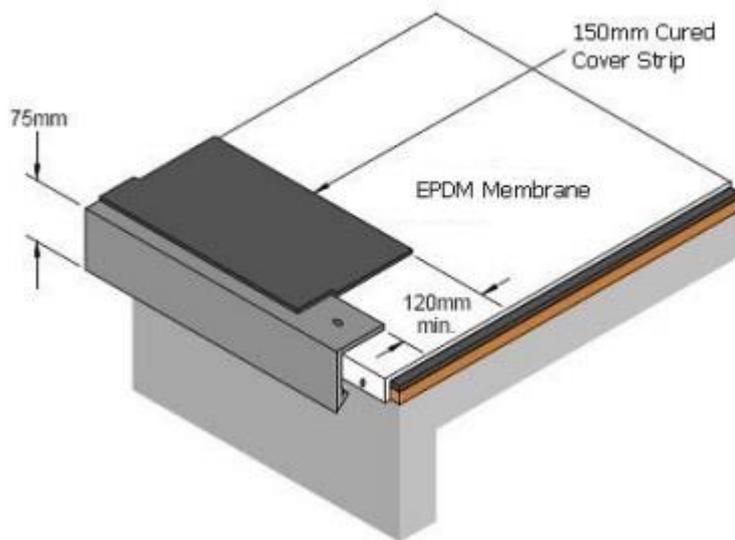
Edge Terminations Gutter Drip Edge

This can be done in two ways either by using a metal drip edge, or by using a wooden wrap edge.



Wrap edge for gutter

The fillet used must be cut with a 45 degree angle top and bottom, to form a parallelogram. The height from top point to bottom point is a minimum of 75mm.



Metal Drip Edge for gutter

The depth of the gutter metal edge trim needs to be aligned to the check curbs metal edge trim.

Typically this means having a fascia depth that is 25mm shorter than the check curb edge.

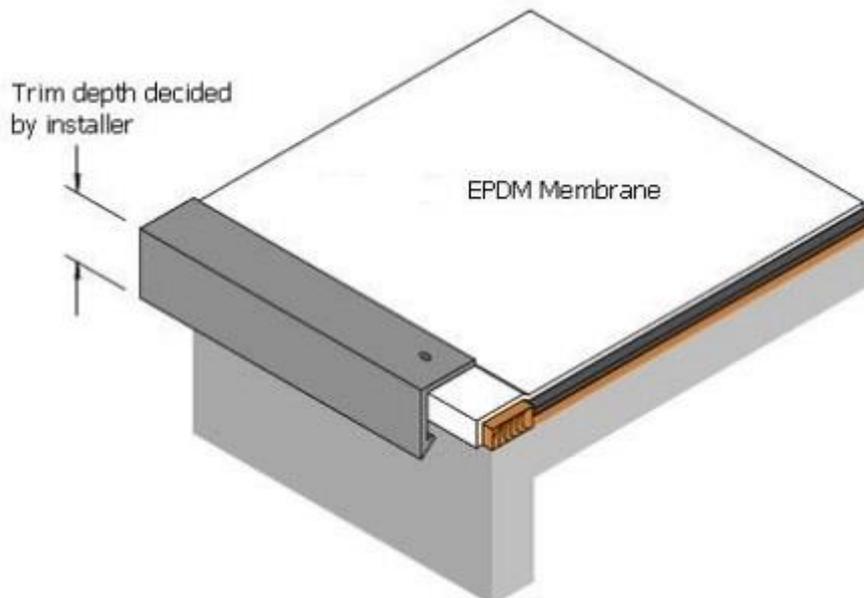
For example, if a 100mm fascia check curb edge is raised on a 25mm x 50mm batten, the gutter metal trim wants to be 75mm to give a continuous bottom edge around the roof perimeter.

- Allow enough sheet material to hang over the edge by 50mm.
- Position the 75 mm edge trim onto the decking, sitting over the top of the rubber, and fix

downwards into the decking. Then join the trim onto the EPDM sheet using the 150mm tape and EPDM primer.

Metal Edge Trim for Water Check Termination

- This is to be fitted to any termination where there is no wall termination or gutter finish.
- Fixings to be 35mm fixings, positioned at a maximum of 500mm apart.
- The use of butt straps to join trims together is recommended.
- Available as standard 75mm, 100mm, 125mm & 150mm in depth.



PVC Perimeter Trims

As an alternative to Plastisol perimeter trims, the EPDM range includes PVC perimeter and gutter trims. These offer a fast simple, good looking finish to the flat roof system.



Gutter System

2 Part gutter system.

- Fix the 25mm x 40mm back plate to the fascia at the edge of the roof.
- Allow minimum 50mm ClassicBond membrane to go over the back plate
- Position the front plate to clamp the membrane between the 2 sections and fully fix into place with supplied fixings.
- Install joint covers where applicable



Edge System

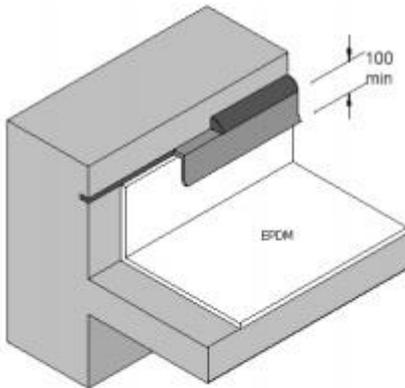
Used to create upstand and edge trim in one component.

Lay membrane and allow minimum 50mm overhang.

Ensure membrane is clean, position edge trim and firmly push down to compress foam seal by min. 30%.

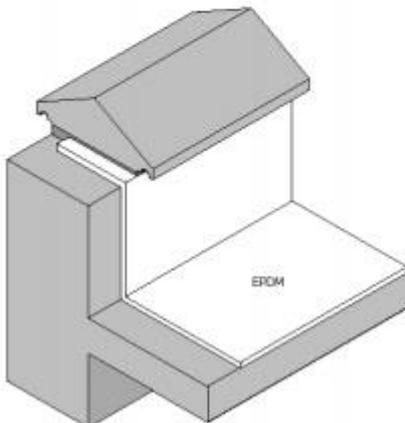
Fix trim into place using supplied fixings.

Install all joint covers and corners where applicable.



Wall Termination

- Cut chase into wall a minimum of 25mm.
- Insert wall trim into chase.
- Face fix using mechanical fixings (RB's), at a maximum of 500mm spacing.
- Finish with an appropriate grade mastic or mortar along the top edge of the trim.
- Lay the EPDM 2/3rds across the wall, using Bonding adhesive.
- Lay the mortar bed from the rubber across to the outer brick wall to form a solid bed.
- Lay coping stones ensuring that they give suitable coverage over the wall.



TERMS ROOFING

WBA ADHESIVE: Adhesive for bonding field sheet to flat areas.

BONDING ADHESIVE: Adhesive used to adhere the EPDM field sheet to substrate, walls, and curbs. It should be thoroughly stirred before using.

CURED COVERSTRIP: 150mm (6") wide cured EPDM membrane with Butyl Tape laminated to one side. Used when stripping in metal drip edge, repairing cuts in the field membrane, or flashings, which require cured membrane.

UNCURED FLASHING: Uncured 225mm (9") EPDM membrane with Butyl Tape laminated to one side. Used to form round any detail, terminate seams etc. After Uncured Flashing is applied, it will cure in the position in which it was formed.

EPDM MEMBRANE: Cured field sheet membrane applied to roof decks, walls, and flashings. Available in a variety of widths and lengths.

FISH MOUTH: A wrinkle is formed when an increasing amount of membrane is forced onto an area too small to accommodate the material. When the wrinkle ends at the edge of the material, a conical opening is formed called a Fish Mouth. Wrinkles and Fish Mouths in seams are not acceptable. They must be removed and covered with a T-Joint patch.

FLASH OFF: Allowing the solvents in the adhesives or primer to evaporate, leaving the material in a tacky, not wet or stringy condition, before mating the two surfaces together. If the proper Flash Off time is not allowed, blisters will form in the membrane. Blisters will not harm the membrane and over time, will usually disappear.

LAP SEALANT: Applied to exposed edges of field seams and uncured flashings, where required.

MEMBRANE CLEANER: Whenever mating two surfaces of membrane, both surfaces should be cleaned. Used for cleaning metal drip edge after it has been sanded, prior to applying Cover Strip. Also used to clean seam edges prior to applying or when repairing aged membrane.

METAL DRIP EDGE: Used to create a finished appearance and prevent water from running down the surface of fascias and walls.

PIPE BOOT: Pre-moulded EPDM boot. The best and most cost effective way to flash pipes. Supplied with stainless steel clamp used to seal the top of the Pipe Boot to the pipe.

SEAM TAPE: Butyl Tape used to splice two layers of membrane into a watertight seam.

PRIMER: Solvent based primer used to clean and prime EPDM membrane before applying Seam Tape or any Cured or Uncured Tape backed membrane, applied using a scratch pad.

DO NOT APPLY PRIMER DIRECTLY TO TAPE.

Primer is only applied to surface being prepared to accept Tape products.

SUBSTRATE: The surface on which the membrane is applied (insulation, walls, etc.).

TERMINATION BAR: Extruded aluminium bar which can be used to terminate the membrane at parapet walls, chimneys, skylights, and curbs. T-Bars can also be used to terminate membrane fascia when a metal drip edge is not used. The proper fastener should be installed per the manufacturers' recommendation.

WATER CUT-OFF MASTIC: Used to create a waterproof compression gasket whenever the membrane is mechanically fastened using a Termination Bar, or Pipe Boot Clamp, Water Cut-Off Mastic is applied between the membrane and the pipe, or wall.

The mechanical termination is installed over the membrane, compressing the mastic and creating the gasket.

BASE TIE-INS: PS RUSS (Reinforced Universal Secure Strip) is used to mechanically secure EPDM membranes to the substrate. The strip has tape pre-applied along one edge, and can be installed horizontally or vertically in conjunction with Seam Fastening Plates below the EPDM membrane for additional membrane securement.

Disclaimer

All the information in this product sheet is based on practical experience and is published in good faith. However, because we have no control over the manner or conditions in which our products are used, or over work undertaken or end product manufactured by the purchaser, we cannot accept liability for results.

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