

Instructions for Laying Resitrix SK Self Adhesive EPDM

Storage and Transportation

Rolls must be transported and stored on end in the original packaging, and where wrapped in UV film must remain in this until required. Keep all tins upright. The FG35 primer has a shelf life of +6 months if stored between +15°C and +25°C in a sealed container. Below 5°C the FG35 may thicken and will require vigorous stirring and warming in a hot water bath to +20°C in order to become workable again. Ideally keep tins in a heated room and take outside when required.

Recommended Tools & Equipment

For the Self Adhesive EPDM:

Hand held heat gun (1600w minimum heat)
 Aluminium or silicone headed compression roller
 Heavy-duty scissors
 Stanley knife
 Tape measure
 Chalk line

For the FG35 Primer:

Wooden stirrer
 Short haired lambs wool roller
 Long handle for roller
 Block brush or large paint brush
 Stiff broom (to press EPDM onto primer)

Preparation



Best practise for laying the Self Adhesive EPDM is to apply over new roofing boards (OSB 18mm for example). However, the EPDM in conjunction with the FG35 will adhere to most roofing substrates, although some require preparation prior to laying the EPDM (see table below).

The wearing of protective gloves and goggles is strongly advised when spreading the FG35 primer.

Substrate	Abrade with wire wool	Clean with G500 / White spirit	Finish with FG35
Brick, Concrete, Asbestos, Asphalt, Bitumen Felt, Sawn Timber or Panel Boards	~	~	Yes
Imbedded stone chippings Isolate by overlaying with plywood or roofing felt	~	~	Yes
Cast iron, lead, aluminium, zinc or galvanized steel	Yes	Yes	Yes
Plastic gutters (Results may vary depending on chemical formula of plastic)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fibreglass	Yes	~	Yes

Applying the FG35 Primer



- Ideally tins should be stored in a warm room prior to use
- FG35 must be stirred well before use
- Keep the tin closed where possible to prevent drying out
- Apply the primer uniformly using a lambs wool roller or a wide brush
- Leave for a minimum of 30 minutes to allow it to go "touch dry"
- In humid conditions, should condensation form on the FG35 once applied to the roof surface, gently heat the surface until condensation disperses
- The area primed must not exceed the amount of EPDM to be laid on the same day
- If the temperature of the FG35 is below 5°C and it has thickened then stir the FG35 vigorously and heat the tin gently in a hot water bath

Laying the Resitrix Self Adhesive EPDM

It is strongly recommended that the EPDM is laid out and all cutting assessed prior to the backing paper being removed, and ideally use 2 people to perform the application.



- Roll out the EPDM to allow for 50mm laps over the adjoining piece and at the roof edges, with joins forming a “T” not an “X”
- Round off the corners where visible a 20-25mm radius
- Roll back each end of the roll to the centre and score the backing paper
- Pull off the paper from in the front of one half of the EPDM and allow it to roll into its’ pre-aligned position
- Using a wide broom, press down the EPDM from the middle out
- Repeat for the other half of the roll
- Remove the backing paper from overlap area prior to welding

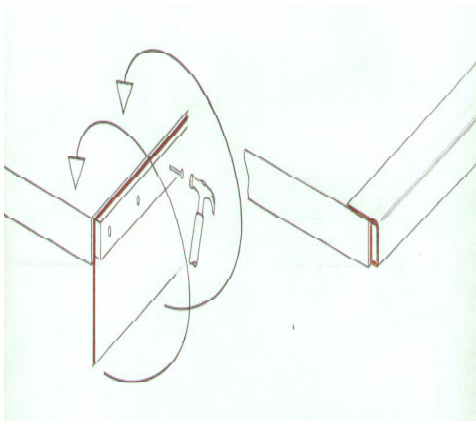
Heat Welding



- GAS TORCHES MUST NOT BE USED
- Where the EPDM ends and at all laps it must be welded (i.e. melted together) using a heatgun with a flat or fishtail nozzle
- Position the nozzle between the top and bottom layers of EPDM
- The hand held roller should be rolled at 45° to the lap over the width of the nozzle
- Weld away from seams already welded, not towards them
- “Bleed” some of the molten adhesive to the edge of the lap to ensure a watertight seal
- If “fishmouths” occur re-seal with lap sealant or FS333 paste

Forming Kerbs and Drips

A range of white and charcoal plastic kerb and drip trims are available direct from National Roofing to speed up the installation and give an aesthetically pleasing finish that will complement the fascia boards. As an alternative, drips can be formed using the EPDM as described below.



- Using a thin strip of timber (typically 75mm wide x 6mm thick plywood x 2 metres long), coat both sides with the FG35 primer and leave to dry
- Once the FG35 is touch dry, cut a length of Self Adhesive EPDM to the length of the drip and about 225mm in width.
- Remove an amount of backing paper to the width of the drip and fix timber drip to the EPDM, aligning edges carefully
- Nail the timber and EPDM to the top edge of the roof with the timber facing to the outside
- Remove the remainder of the backing paper and carefully fold the EPDM up over the timber drip and onto the roof deck, welding it into place

Occasionally water flows to keep missing the gutter. To correct this it is sometimes possible to weld a separate strip of rubber from the top of the roof edge to lie in the gutter so the water is ducted into the gutter.

Selvage Edge

Allows overlaps to be welded without “unsticking” edge.

Note 1. Welding is possible whether rubber is self-adhesive or not. Rubber initially laid bonds everywhere except for selvage edge. Lack of bond here will not significantly reduce retaining power. Probably more secure than other systems like ballasting or mechanical fixing.

Note 2. Non-observance of the Selvage Edge is not critical provided configuration means edge is retained by some means anyway such as welded onto adjacent rubber/substrate or retained by termination bars.

Reinforcing corners

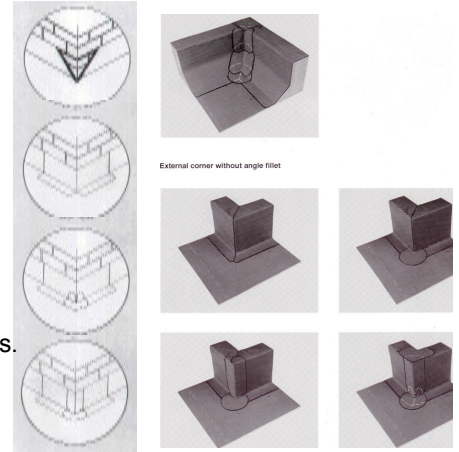
At corners rubber "patch" pieces perhaps 75-100 mm dia or obround (rectangle with semi-circular ends) are welded over the top of the existing rubber (like heel or toe cap on shoes).

For external corners rubber is pre-stretched by hand to allow the rubber to follow the profile and then welded. Reinforcement mesh can be heard snapping when stretched. Reinforcement reduces likelihood of overstretching when laying normally resulting in “baggy” rubber in places. But for 3D contours the stretching creating the “bagginess” in rubber effects a snug fit over the contour retained by welding the rubber into position.

Note 1: The object of patch pieces is to ensure all edges of the joins of the covering of the rubber are covered by 60 mm min of rubber in all directions.

Note 2 : Details such as these corner pieces are best cut with scissors or tin-snips.

Note 3 : All corners of rubber need trimming to 25-50 mm radius.



Pipes etc penetrating the roof

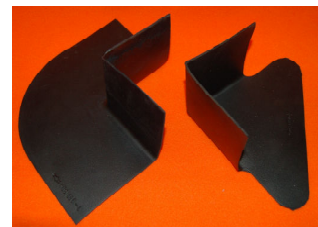
- 1) Cut hole in rubber and lay sheeting around the pipe. Least cuts and neater the hole the better.
- 2) Cover any cuts in base rubber with 120mm wide piece of rubber and weld in place.
- 3) Cut washer with ID < pipe dia & OD 120mm larger than pipe dia,
- 4) Stretch inside hole of washer making it “baggy” round
- 5) Draw washer over pipe to effect a tight “polo” neck seal and weld flange to pre-laid decking rubber.

Note If impossible to pass washer over pipe, then cut washer and stretch around pipe, cover cut with further piece of rubber and weld assembly to effect a waterproof joint. Alternatively, pre-formed pipe covers, or “Witches Hats” are available – ask for details.

Pre formed Moulded Corners

Two types available, Internal and External. The cloak seals corners aesthetically and functionally, and fitting can be before or after (neater) rubber laying. Application of the corners is simple and straightforward:

- 1) Determine location of cloaking piece, and clean all surfaces with Phoenix G500 or white spirit
- 2) Apply G2000 cloaking adhesive to both the cloaking piece and the Self Adhesive EPDM
- 3) Allow the adhesive to go “touch dry” and fix the cloaking piece to the EPDM, rolling it down into place
- 4) Seal the edges with lap sealant



Ancillaries and Other EPDM products

Full ranges of fixing tools, safety wear and one piece EPDM sheets are available through your local National Plastics depot or direct from the main warehouse detailed below.

Warning and disclaimer:- Any information is given in good faith and is based on manufacturers data, our own experience and that of our customers pooling information and is considered best practice but we cannot be held responsible for over or under estimates of materials or technical or regulatory advice as we cannot be aware of all the facts concerning a given roof or other construction. If in doubt ask an industry professional and / or try the proposed method or system on a sample patch and test it out in an unimportant area or on a simulated unit. These materials are very versatile in application and these notes cannot hope to be comprehensive and being a progressive Company we reserve the right to alter specs or methods without notice.

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