



CURE IT

GRP WATERPROOFING SYSTEM

Installation Manual

Installation, handling, storage & technical information



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General Information

Cure It Datasheet

Product description

Cure It is a fully-formulated, wet-laid, GRP waterproofing system.

Material features

- Materials are specially formulated for roofing applications
- 20 year guarantee on materials
- Fast 'wet-out'
- Low styrene emission
- High flexibility
- Adjusted for seasonal variations in temperature
- Good inter-laminar adhesion
- Includes technical support
- Full training and on-site support available
- Supplied pre-pigmented Graphite Grey (BS 00 A 13) or Clear with a selection of pigments
- Any BS4800 colour available
- Fire retardant to BS476-3 Ext.F.AB (no restrictions on usage) F.AA rating is available with the coated non-slip finish.

Longevity

The Cure It roofing system materials (Cure It Roofing Resin, Cure It Roofing Topcoat, Roofing Edge Trims, Roofing Catalyst, Chopped Strand Mat) will remain within the specification of the Cure It Material Safety Data Sheet when stored correctly and will form a structural waterproof membrane that will remain watertight for a period of 20 years from the date of manufacture when installed as specified in the conditions set out in the Cure It guarantee.

Properties in relation to fire

A flat roofing system comprising of a Cure It GRP laminate with Cure It topcoat when tested to BS 476-3 : 2004 was designated EXT.F.AB (no limitations on use).

Resistance to wind uplift

The Cure It GRP roofing system is fully-bonded to the roof substrate. The system will be resistant to any wind uplift that could reasonably be expected during the product's lifespan.

Areas of usage

The Cure It waterproofing system can be used for waterproofing applications of almost any size or complexity.

Warm roof specification

The Cure It system can be specified to comply with current part 'L' regulations.

Resistance to foot traffic

In standard 450g/m² specification the Cure It system will be resistant to any level of foot traffic that it could reasonably be subjected to during its lifespan. 600g/m² specification is available for applications subject to heavy foot traffic such as walkways/balconies.

Finish options

The Cure It waterproofing system is supplied to BS4800 00 A 13 Graphite Grey. There are two non-slip options available: coloured non-slip (granulated non-slip slate coating applied at 1250g/m²) and coated non-slip (granulated non-slip slate coating applied at 1750g/m²).

Standard Specification

OSB3 18mm T & G / Good quality suitable exterior grade ply 18mm

Cure It Roofing Resin @ 1.5kg/m²

Cure It approved 450/600g/m² Chopped Strand Mat

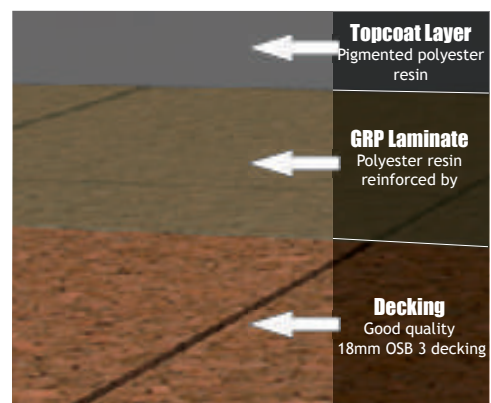
Cure It Roofing Topcoat @ 0.5kg/m²

Cure It Roofing catalyst (1-4%)

Cure It GRP edge trims

PU adhesive applied around the perimeter

Applied as per the Cure IT Installation manual



What is a Cure It GRP Roof?

A Cure It GRP roof is a single-ply GRP laminate consisting of Cure It Roofing Resin and Chopped Strand Mat reinforcement applied in situ over a good quality OSB3 deck. The roof is finished with pre-formed GRP edge trims and a coat of pre-pigmented Cure It topcoat.

Installing your first roof

Training is always recommended before installing a Cure It GRP roof. Training is available either on-site with a trained and experienced installer or can be arranged with your distributor.

Key steps to the perfect roof.

After reading this manual please refer to this page. Always remember the following key rules when installing a Cure It GRP roof, these are areas where mistakes are most commonly made:

Decking

- When using OSB3 18mm T & G boards always lay the boards gap side up (writing face up).
- Always stagger the joints.
- Do not use sections of boards less than 400mm.
- Leave a 25mm expansion gap against any walls (this will be covered by the fillet trim/flashing.)
- When laying exterior-grade ply, perform a bonding test first to check that that brand is suitable (apply a laminate onto a small section of a board and leave it overnight to see if it sticks).
- Non-T&G boards need to have joints taped (with masking tape) and bandaged (laminate bandage across the joints).
- For all decking use ring shank nails or screws to penetrate 40mm into the joist at 200mm centres on each joist.

GRP Edge Trims

- When fixing the GRP edge trims always use PU adhesive to bond the trims around the perimeter (see overleaf for fixing instructions.) Without PU the trims will pull up onto the roof and are difficult to fix.
- GRP edge trims should be used around the entire perimeter of the roof.
- Use an expansion joint (E280 trim) if the roof is over 50m².

Applying the Cure it Resin/CSM (Chopped Strand Mat reinforcement)

- Bandage all joints between trim sections and between trim and decking.
- Do not use Cure It roofing materials in wet or damp conditions or apply onto any damp or moist areas. They WILL fail.
- Never apply Cure It directly onto brickwork.
- When dealing with a complicated detail refer to the training manual for specific application instructions.
- When the Cure it Resin and chopped strand mat have been applied lightly sand the entire area with 40 grit sandpaper before topcoating.
- Always have a large visqueen sheet on site. In the event of rain STOP and cover the roof with the sheet.
- Always mix the resin and topcoat in the can before use.
- Catalyst is used as the hardener for both the Resin and Topcoat.
- Always measure the hardener from a safety dispenser. Use suitable protective goggles and gloves when handling the hardener.
- Before laying the CSM (Chopped Strand Mat reinforcement) ensure that the area has been coated with Roofing Resin. Do not lay CSM onto a dry deck.
- When laying the laminate, it must be transparent after it has been treated with the consolidation roller. White patches indicate that there is not enough resin. Apply more if the area is not yet cured or patch over the top with a new laminate.

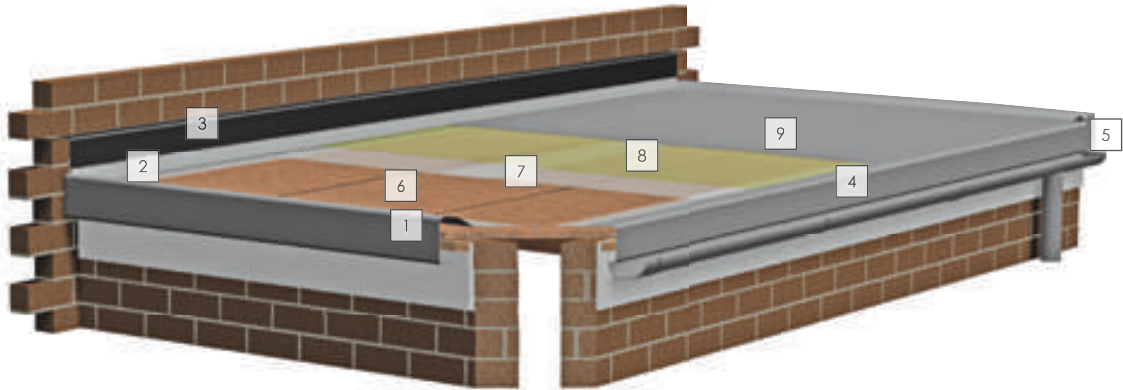
Topcoating

- Don't forget to add hardener to the topcoat
- Apply the topcoat within a day of the laminate.
 - o Wipe the surface with acetone if it has been left over night.
 - o Lightly sand the area and acetone wipe if it has been a couple of days.
 - o Follow the re-topcoating notes on this guide if the roof has been left any longer.

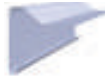
General Information

Component Parts of a Cure it Roof

This cross-section shows a breakdown of a typical Cure it roofing installation and its component parts:



1 B230 edge trim



2 D260 edge trim



3 C100 edge trim



4 A200 edge trim



5 C1 universal external corner



6 2400mm X 600mm X 18mm OSB3 decking

7 450g/m² Chopped Strand Mat

8 Cure it laminate (Roofing Resin reinforced by CSM)

9 Cure It Topcoat layer

Most Cure it roofing installations are for simple domestic flat roofs like the one shown below. Roofs like these incorporate the four most commonly used trims: A200, B230, C100 & D260. The roof shown below has been finished in a pigmented green topcoat with a non-slip aggregate finish.

1 C100 Simulated lead flashing.

2 The edge of this roof was masked off before the aggregate finish was applied.

3 B260 raised edge trim - Used to direct the flow of water off the roof.

4 C1 preformed universal external corner.

5 C4 Preformed universal internal corner.

6 A200 drip trim - Laid to facilitate water running off the roof.

7 A slight fall is engineered into the substrate to avoid standing water.

8 B260 raised edge trim.

9 D260 - laminated into the substrate, remains unattached behind the C100 flashing.

10 This roof is finished with a non-slip aggregate coating



Tools

- Strong shovel
- Wrecking bar
- Claw hammer
- Circular saw/jig saw
- Mastic gun
- 4" grinder + stone blade for cutting trims
- Diamond blade for cutting chase into wall
- Sweeping brush shaft for rollers
- Sanding pads
- 40 grit paper
- Soft and stiff sweeping brush's
- Ground sheet (in case of rain (must be visqueen))
- Compressed air or gas powered nail gun

Cure it roofing materials

- Cure It Roofing Resin
- Cure It Topcoat
- GRP Edge trims
- Chopped Strand Mat
- Catalyst
- Catalyst Safety Dispenser
- Acetone
- Mixing buckets
- Bandage
- Brushes
- 2.5" & 7" polyester rollers
- Consolidating rollers/ paddle roller
- Disposable gloves

This is available in Graphite Grey as standard (BS 00 A 13) or any BS4800 colour.

This is available in 2 weights: 450g/m² for most roofs and 600 g/m² for applications where the roof will be subjected to heavy foot traffic (i.e. a walkway or balcony.)

Catalyst can be supplied in different strengths to compensate for seasonal variations in temperature.

This is an essential tool for safe catalyst addition.

Required for details

This can be extended with a brush handle

This can be extended with a brush handle

Other materials

- Finishing tissue
- 19mm X 38mm treated tile batten
- OSB3 decking board (2400 X 600 X 18mm T&G)
- 63mm paslode nails
- 13mm galv felt nails (for fixing trims)
- Clear silicone (for sealing flashings into wall only)
- Bottles of eyewash
- Disposable latex gloves
- Protective goggles

All nails should be galvanised and at least 60mm long and should be ring shank nails, screws or better.

Always have eyewash on site in case of an emergency.

General Information

Stages of Installing a Cure it Roof

The installation of a Cure it roof can be divided into 4 stages:

1) Preparing and decking the roof (page 9)

The old roof covering is removed if necessary and the roof is re-decked with OSB3 18mm tongue and groove boards.



2) Fixing the edge trims (pages 10-13)

GRP edge trims are fixed to the perimeter of the roof and can be used to adapt the Cure it laminate to almost any specification.



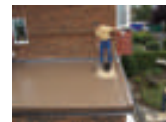
3) Laminating (pages 14-16)

Joints between decking, gutters, GRP trims and protrusions e.g. rooflights are bandaged at this point. The entire roof is then laminated with a layer of GRP.



4) Topcoating and finishing (page 17)

The roof is then topcoated, with the client's specification of colour and finish.



Preparing the deck

If the substrate is unfit for overboarding onto directly then the surface will need to be removed. When laying decking, it is important to remember that the decking board will absorb moisture if in contact with water. Any moisture trapped within the roof will cause board movement and possibly joint failure. As with laying the laminate, ensure that conditions are dry before decking the roof. After removing the old decking, check that all roofing joists are sound and free from rot. replace these as required. If possible, build a fall into the substrate so that the roof can drain completely and remain free from standing water.

Laying the deck

2400 X 600 X 18mm OSB3 tongue and groove boards are laid at 90° to the roof joists. The boards must be laid with the writing side uppermost. Not only does this give a better key for the laminate, it also allows the resin to flow into the board joint to effectively glue the boards together.

Start to lay the boards at the furthest edge from the drip. If the board is laid along a wall, an expansion gap of 25mm should be left. Align the end of the board with the fascia, laying the boards from end to end. Trim the last board in the row flush with the fascia. Using the off-cut (if greater than 400mm,) start to lay the next row of boards by fitting the tongue firmly into the groove of the row already laid. The boards are now staggered and bonded and will form a strong deck.

When two rows have been laid, the boards can be aligned to run straight, fixing them as you go. Continue to lay each row in turn using the off-cut from one row to start the next row. The last row is simply cut off in line with the fascia.



IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THE DECK IS LAID CORRECTLY. A POORLY LAID DECK MAY RESULT IN POROSITY IN THE LAMINATE.

Fixing the deck to different substrates

Timber

When fixing the OSB3 board to timber joists, the preferred method is with a compressed air or gas powered nail gun. This is the most efficient way of fixing the decking; it also minimises damage to the ceiling below. A 63mm (or longer) galvanised ring shank nail should be used at 200mm centres, which equates to 4 nails across a 600mm board. The nails MUST be driven into a joist.

Some installers may wish to use screw guns. This is acceptable providing the screws have a minimum of 40mm penetration into the joist. The boards can also be nailed using a hammer. This is obviously time consuming and WILL lead to internal damage of the ceiling. All nails must be non-rusting (galvanised or sheradised).

Steel

Fixing to steel is easily achieved with the use of self-drilling/self-tapping screws of the appropriate length.

Strawboard

If the 'Strawboard' or 'Stramit' is in good condition (ie dry and intact) and you wish to fix through it in to the joist, a 125mm screw at 200mm centres along each joist is sufficient. The 'Strawboard' or 'Stramit' may have been fitted into a steel profile support. It is possible to use a self-drilling/ self-tapping screw into the steel for fixing the decking board.

Stage 2

GRP Edge Trims

The following pages include instructions for fixing the most common types of GRP edge trims. For a comprehensive list of trim applications see the Technical section of this manual.

Edge trims are manufactured in GRP. One side has a high adhesion finish (matt finish), the other side has a glossy finish, always bond to the matt finish.

All trims must be fixed with nails or staples to the decking board.

With the exception of the F300 Flat flashing and the D260 Angle fillet, the trims must be bonded in place using the Polyurethane Adhesive. Silicone sealant or general-purpose mastics are not suitable adhesives for the fixing of trims.


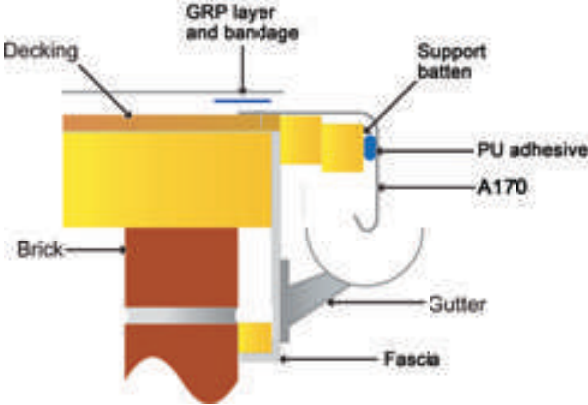
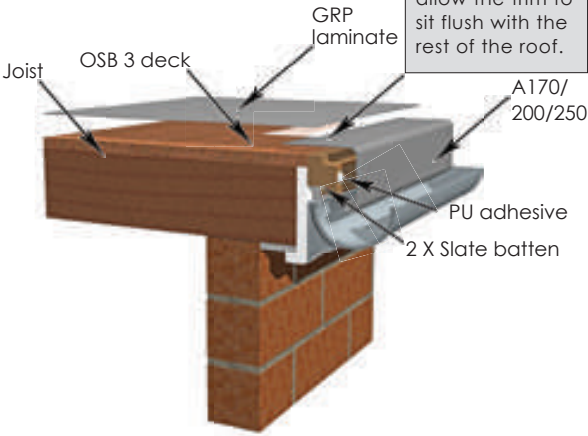
Polyurethane Adhesive (PU)

PU adhesive is applied with a skeleton gun to the batten around the perimeter of the roof. A 30mm bead at 300mm centres is sufficient to hold the trims in place. The trims should be 'rubbed' into place to ensure good bonding.

Joining Trims

Trims are either nailed to the decking boards using a 13mm galvanised clout nail or stapled in place with a gas powered or compressed air stapler. Hold the trim in place ensuring the face is vertical. Drive fixings in at each end, then the middle and then at 200mm centres thereafter.

Most Common Trim Types and Application Instructions:

A170/A200/A250- Drip Trim	
<p>The A type trim is a drip trim, fitted to the lowest edge of the roof usually where the rainwater flows into the gutter. Two support battens should be fixed to the perimeter of the roof to provide space for the gutter to fit behind the trim, with the outer batten attached 10mm lower than the inner batten to allow the trim to sit flush with the roof. Apply PU adhesive to the batten in 30mm beads at 300mm centres, rub the trim into place and nail to the decking. Do not nail through the front of the trim. If the pitch of the roof is only minimal, rainwater is likely to hold behind the trim. A planning machine can be used to take 2mm off the deck to allow the trim to lay flush with the board.</p> <p>TRIM DETAILS: A170: This is designed for applications where it is not possible to use the larger A200. A200: This is the standard size drip trim. A250: This drip trim is ideally suited for use on warm roofs.</p>	
A170/200/250 Application diagrams:	
	<p>NOTE: If the fall of the roof is only slight, the end of the decking board should be planed by 2mm before the battens are attached, to allow the trim to sit flush with the rest of the roof.</p> 

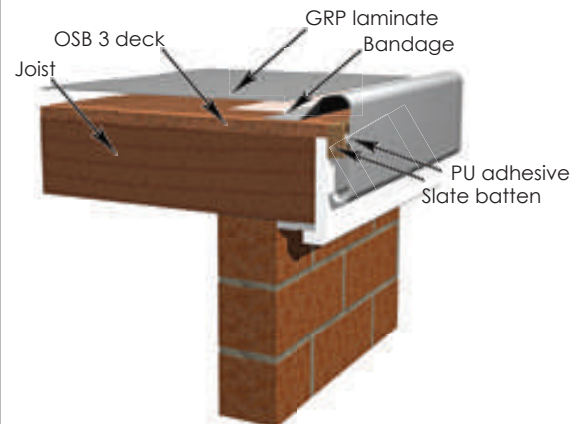
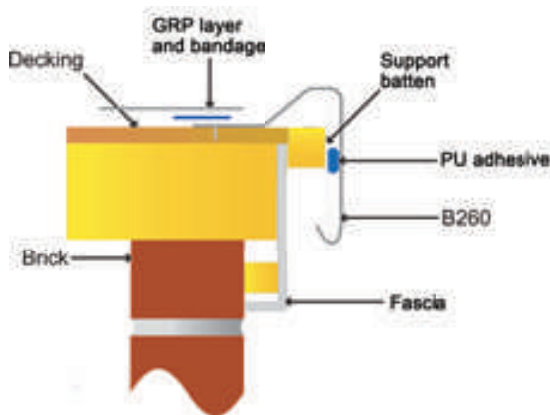
B230/B260/B300- Raised Edge Trim

A single batten is fixed level with the top edge of the deck. Apply 30mm beads of PU adhesive to the batten every 300mm, rub the trim into place and nail through the top of the trim into the decking. Do not nail through the front of the trim. If a ladder is likely to be leant against a B type trim for regular access to the roof, the trim will need to be reinforced to avoid deformation. The trim can either be doubled up by slotting a section of extra trim within the section where the ladder will be used or it can be reinforced with an extra layer of Cure it laminate and then tissue to maintain a smooth finish. Alternately, a wooden batten can be shaped and fitted into the ridge of the trim to ensure that it remains rigid.

TRIM DETAILS: B230: The smallest size of raised edge trim fitted to the edges of the roof to contain and direct the flow of water. B260: The standard size raised edge trim. B300: Larger raised edge trim for use on warm roofs.



B230/260/300 Application diagrams



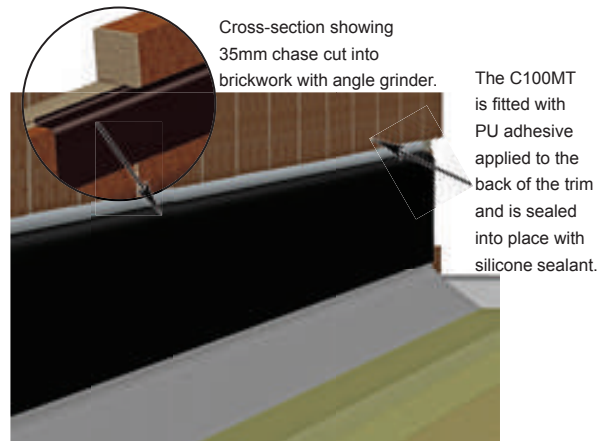
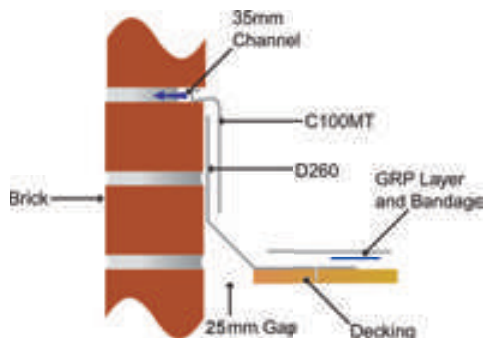
C100/C100MT/C100L/C100LMT/C150/C150MT/C150L- Simulated Lead Flashing

The C trim is usually fitted into a bed joint of the brickwork or a 35/50mm (depending on the trim type) deep chase cut out with an angle grinder fitted with a mortar chase disc. Apply polyurethane adhesive to the back of the C trim every 300mm. Fit the trim into the slot and press firmly back to the wall to overlap the D trim. Apply a clear silicone sealant along the length of the trim into the slot to seal the trim in. A smooth finish can be obtained by wiping the sealant with a moistened finger.

TRIM DETAILS: C100: Standard simulated lead flashing with 100mm vertical face and 35mm wall penetration. Do not topcoat. C100MT: As C100 with self securing moisture trap. C100L (Long leg): As C100 with 50mm wall penetration. C100LMT (Long leg with Moisture Trap): As C100 with 50mm wall penetration and self securing moisture trap. C150: Simulated lead flashing with 150mm vertical face and 35mm wall penetration. Do not topcoat. C150MT (Moisture Trap): As C150 with an integral, self-securing moisture trap. C150L (Long leg): As C150 with 50mm wall penetration.


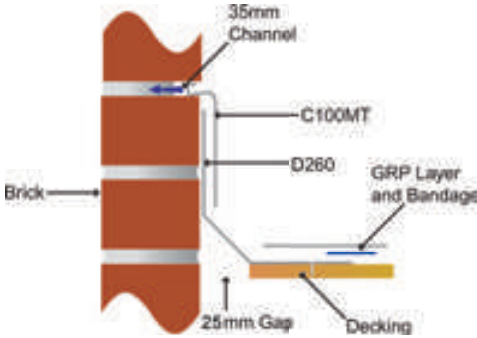
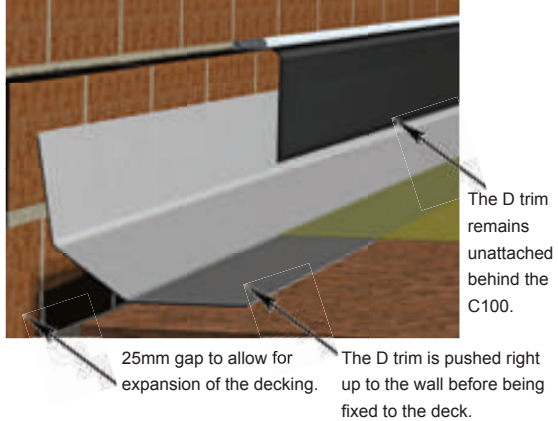

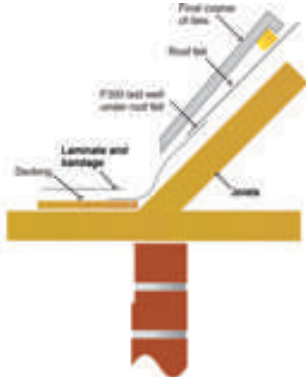
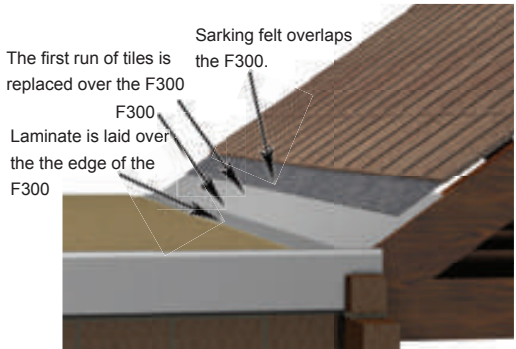



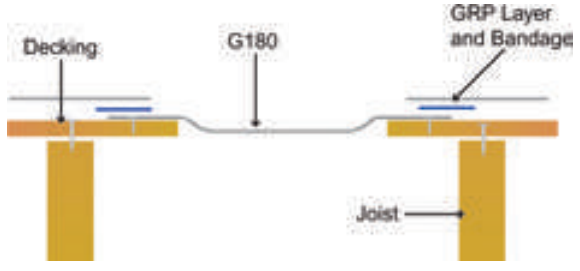
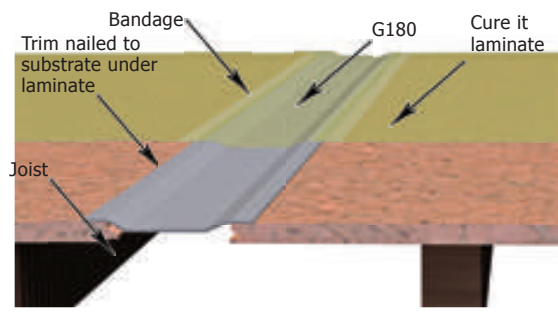


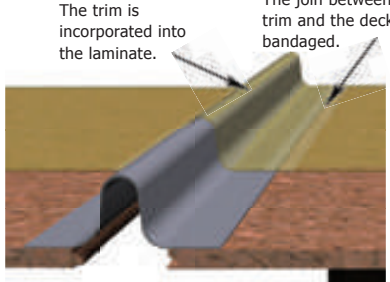

C100/C100MT/C100L/C100LMT/C150/C150MT/ Application diagrams



Stage 2


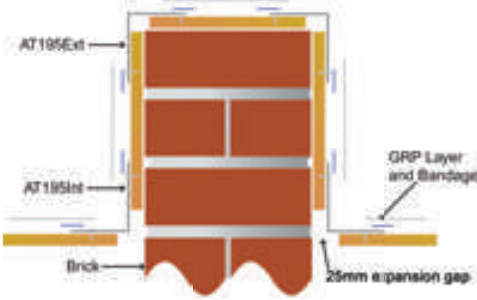
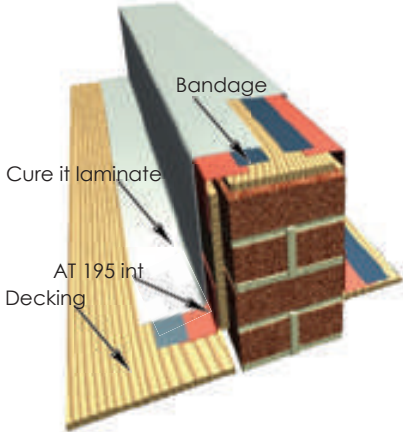
GRP Edge Trims

<p>D260/D300- Fillet Trim</p> <p>The D trim is a fillet trim for use against abutting walls. It will also provide expansion and perimeter ventilation and is compatible with C2 and C3 universal corners. Place the D trim against the vertical face and push down diagonally into the corner until the trim fits snugly. Where the D trim needs to be joined it should be bonded with a strip polyurethane adhesive and bandaged together.</p> <p>TRIM DETAILS: D260: Angle fillet trim with 135 and 70mm flanges. D300: Angle fillet trim with 175mm and 70mm flanges.</p>			
<p>D260/D300 Application Diagrams</p>			
<p>F300/600/900- Flat Sheetting</p> <p>The F trim is a flat flashing, mainly used at the intersection of a pitched roof and flat roof often found on dormers. The F trim should not be laminated over completely as it will crack. It is nailed or stapled to the deck and bent up the roof slope. In this situation, the F trim also acts as an expansion facility and must only be fixed to the deck along the bottom edge. There are many other applications for F trim including vertical details where laminating would be time consuming, under the feet of air conditioning units to enable re-roofing without disconnecting and use on some parapet wall details etc. The trim should be nailed to the deck around its edges and bandaged over any joins or nail penetrations. Any unlaminated trim can be topcoated with the rest of the roof.</p> <p>TRIM DETAILS: F300/600/900: Flat sheetting supplied in 300, 600 and 900mm widths in 20M rolls.</p>			
<p>F300/600/900 Application diagrams</p>			
<p>G180</p> <p>G180 is used to allow for expansion on large roofs (over 50m²) it also acts as an integral gutter to aid drainage. The decking should be cut to allow for an adequate gap in which to insert the trim and the flanges of the trim should be parallel with the decking. The trim should then be nailed to the decking. If the trim edges are bandaged waterflow into the gutter will be reduced. The boards should be rebated to allow the trim to sit flush with the deck. The laminate should be applied over the trim.</p> <p>TRIM DETAILS: G180: Flush installation expansion joint and gutter.</p>			

G180 Application diagrams	
 <p>Decking</p> <p>G180</p> <p>GRP Layer and Bandage</p> <p>Joist</p>	 <p>Bandage</p> <p>Trim nailed to substrate under laminate</p> <p>G180</p> <p>Cure it laminate</p> <p>Joist</p>
E280- Expansion Joint	
<p>E280 is used both to create expansion joints on large roofs (over 50m²) and create rolls on any ridge details. It is compatible with C5 closures. An adequate gap in the deck should be cut if necessary, the trim should then be nailed to each end of the decking at 300mm centres. The join over the nails should then be bandaged and the laminate can be applied over the trim. To bond these trims together, or to cap with C5 closures, apply a thin strip of PU adhesive to the inside edge of the overlapping trim and rub into place.</p> <p>TRIM DETAILS: G180: Flush installation expansion joint and gutter. E280: Expansion joint and ridge roll for pitched roofs.</p>	
E280- Application Diagrams	
 <p>Decking</p> <p>E280</p> <p>GRP Layer and Bandage</p> <p>Joist</p>	 <p>The trim is incorporated into the laminate.</p> <p>The join between the trim and the decking is bandaged.</p>
C6 Closures	
<p>The C6 closure is used to close a run of E280 rolled joint trim. The closure should be overlapped by 50mm and sealed by a line of PU adhesive. Nail to deck, bandage around edges and apply topcoat layer over the top.</p>	

Stage 3

Laminating

A195 Internal and External	
<p>The AT195 Internal and External trim is used wherever the laminate needs to cover an area which continues perpendicular to another laminated surface. The AT195 Ext is supplied with a high-adhesion finish on its outer fascia and should be used for capping applications. The AT195 Int trim is supplied with a high adhesion finish on its outer fascia and should be used for internal corners. The trim should be nailed at both edges if possible. Always bandage over the join between where the nails penetrate the trim and the decking before applying the laminate. These trims are supplied in 3 metre lengths as standard.</p> <p>TRIM DETAILS: AT195 Ext: External angle trim. AT195 Int: Internal angle trim.</p>	
A195 Internal and External	
	
FOR FURTHER TECHNICAL APPLICATION GUIDANCE PLEASE SEE THE TECHNICAL SECTION OF THIS MANUAL.	

Laminating the roof

Preparation

Roofing resin

Roofing resin is supplied in tins of 20kg (approximately 18.5 litres.) The mixing buckets are graduated in litres which will allow easy calculation of the amount of catalyst needed depending on the ambient temperature. To remove the lid from the tin a 4-6 inch nail is required to bend back the lugs.

It is very important to stir the resin before use, ensuring the styrene & wax that has settled at the bottom of the tin gets thoroughly mixed in. Prepare enough tins of resin to complete the day's laminating at this stage, as mistakes such as using unmixed resin are difficult to rectify later. The resin to CSM ratio is 1.35kg of resin for every m² of glass.

It is good practice to mix a small quantity resin (1 or 2 litres) to start with to laminate the corners and bandage the trims. This will give the best indication of the curing time of the resin and confirm if the correct amount of catalyst has been added to the mix. Always use a catalyst dispenser. Ideally, it is best to aim for a curing time of between 20 to 30 minutes. **FOR CATALYST ADDITION SEE THE CHART ON PAGE 18.** Once all the detail work has been laminated the resin can be mixed for the main body of the roof.

Chopped strand mat

Before the chopped strand mat is laid out, the deck must be clean and dry and all the trims fixed in place. The mat has a cut edge and a feathered edge. Always overlap the feathered edge on top of the cut edge.

Techniques: If a laminate of GRP requires a perfect finish, i.e. it is somewhere likely to be frequently overlooked such as a balcony, joint lines between CSM rolls can be avoided by feathering the CSM. This is achieved by roughly ripping a small strip off the cut end of the CSM. When this is laid on top of another feathered roll, the joint will be seamless.

The mat is usually best laid parallel to the drip trim. Start by rolling the mat out, overlapping the trim by at least 50mm but not over the edge of the trim. Leave the ends long at this stage. Roll out each 1m wide strip overlapping each time by at least 50mm right across the roof. The ends can be cut off with a Stanley knife into the corner of the trim to leave a straight and neat edge.

overlap (never less than 50mm) or cut short pieces of mat and overlap them along the roof.

Decide on the best place to finish laminating the roof from. Roll the mat up to the furthest point from the ladder. Leave the rolls on the roof where they

have been laid out to avoid any mix up if there is a deviation in size or angle from one length of mat to another.

Corners and joints

Cut 200mm squares of mat for each corner and 200mm strips of bandage for each trim joint.

Laminating

Corners & bandaging

Lay a 200mm square piece of mat on the roof deck and 'wet out' on both sides with resin (see catalyst addition chart) using a 2½" polyester roller. Place the mat on to the face of the adjoining trims with the bottom edge on the radius of the trim. Fold around the corner and fold over the top of the trim down on to the deck. It will be easier to dress and feather if the mat is cut vertically from the top corner of the trim upwards. Using the 2½" roller, 2" paint brush and small consolidating roller, feather the corners in to place. Any joint in the trims should be bandaged using the same mix of resin, in a similar fashion to the corners (Figure 1.) If any boards are not completely engaged these joints should be bandaged, even a small gap may cause resin to leak through the boards which will lead to porosity in the laminate.

If any nails holding the trims are not going to be covered with laminate on the deck or corners they should be laminated with a small piece of mat.

The deck of the roof can be laminated before the corners and bandages have cured.

Any other protrusions such as pipes, skylights or other potential weakspots should also be laminated around/over at this point.



Figure 1.

Any joints between trim lengths are bandaged over.

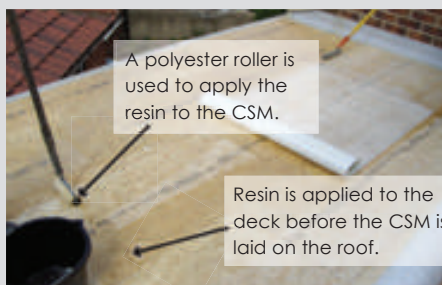


Figure 2.

A polyester roller is used to apply the resin to the CSM.

Resin is applied to the deck before the CSM is laid on the roof.

After the CSM has 'wet out', the consolidator roller is used to expel air from the laminate and ensure the CSM has been saturated by the resin. No white patches should be visible.

As the CSM absorbs the resin, the laminate becomes transparent.

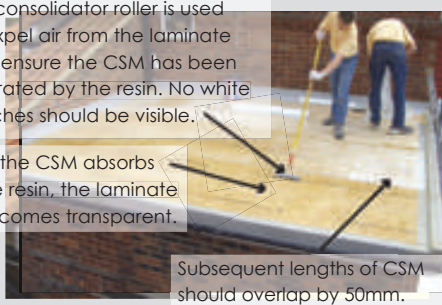


Figure 3.

Subsequent lengths of CSM should overlap by 50mm.

Note: Avoid spillages by masking off the roof properly, a fine spray is caused when using the consolidator roller, wind can carry this a considerable distance. It is important to ensure that this is considered before the resin is used on the roof. When resin has cured, there is no easy way of removing it from car paintwork without also removing the paint (see spillages in the troubleshooting section.)

Laying the main laminate

YOU MUST FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS TO GAIN THE CORRECT RATIO OF RESIN TO GLASS.

Unroll 1m of previously cut mat along the lowest part of the roof and align so it can be unrolled across the roof without running off-line. Carefully roll the mat back.

To get a ratio of 3:1 one-third resin should be applied on the board and two thirds resin on the mat dip the 7" polyester roller into the bucket of catalysed base resin. Lift the roller out of the bucket and without letting the excess run off, drop 3 rollers full onto the board and coat 1 square metre. This will ensure that there is a ratio of one-third resin on the board.

Unroll the mat on to the resin coated board. In strips of 7" (1 roller width) wet out the mat by dropping 1 roller full in the middle of each 7" run, push the roller away to the end of the 1 metre run, then pull back over the full 1 metre (figure 4.)

Continue across the 1m² (approximately 6 runs) and then roll the roller over the whole area again to ensure good even coverage.

Wet out the next 1m² of board in the same way, remembering to use one third

Note:

- Never attempt to lay a roof in wet weather or when wet weather is forecast.
- If it starts to rain while you are laying a roof, the roof must be covered and must not get wet, always keep a large visqueen sheet on site to cover the roof. The visqueen will not bond to the curing laminate
- If rain is forecast while laying boards, the boards can be temporarily sealed with a coating of catalysed resin. Always ensure that as much of the roof is covered as possible, ensure that edges, or areas of possible water ingress are covered.
- If decking has become damp, do not attempt to lay laminate on top.
- Always ensure that the surface you are laying onto is completely dry and free from debris before you start. A wet surface can lead to delamination

Stage 3

Laminating

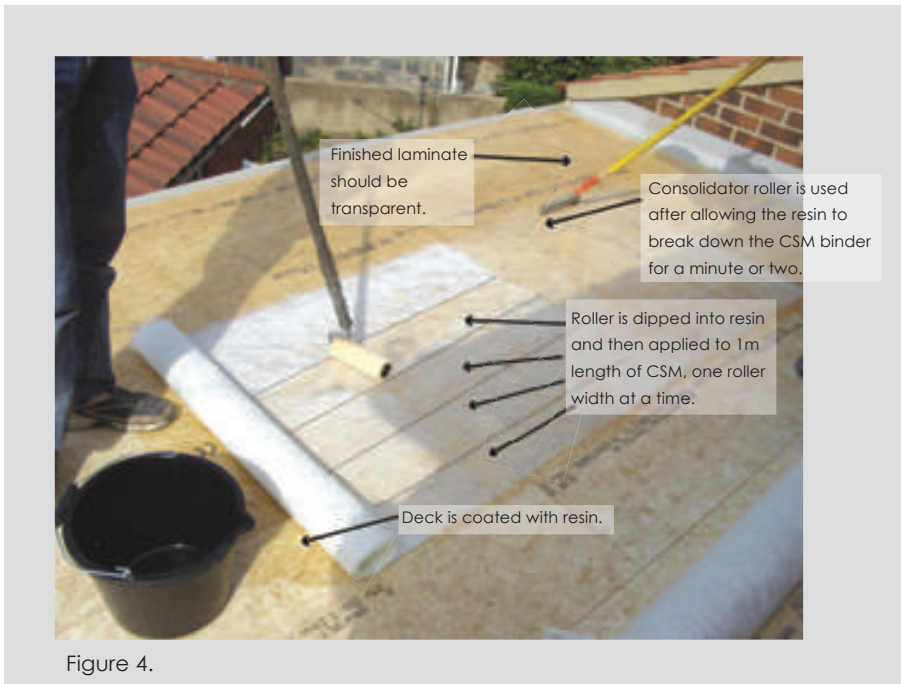


Figure 4.

of the resin on the board and two thirds of resin on the mat. Roll out the mat over the next 1m² of wet out board and continue to roll out the resin as previously described.

Consolidating

Let the resin soak into the mat to break down the emulsion binder for 2 to 3 minutes. Using the paddle roller and applying a little pressure, roll back and forth along the 2 edges and the end of the wetted out mat, feathering them in as you go. Now roll the paddle roller over the whole of the wet out mat, ensuring the paddle roller makes at least 2 passes over the whole area. In colder weather the resin will be thicker and will take a little longer to wet out. When a laminate is correctly wetted out it should be transparent, there should be no white or opaque areas. Take care near the edge of the roof and in windy conditions as a fine spray will be emitted from the roller.

Make regular close inspections of the laminate as it is consolidated, checking for 'pin holes' and areas short of resin. Pinholes in the laminate will lead to porosity and water penetration.

On all overlaps of the mat, pay extra attention to the 'feathering in' as this will improve the overall appearance of the finished roof.

Preparation for topcoating

Taking care and paying attention at this stage will produce a roof of superb appearance. Using a sanding pad with a 40 grit sand paper, lightly sand the corners and trim bandages. Sand off any unsightly fibres, taking care not to sand too heavily on the corner itself as this may lead to holes appearing. Cut any excess cured mat protruding beyond the trim with a sharp Stanley knife.

Premium cost options:

When a client specifies a Cure it roof there are a number of different options available for the weight, colour and finish of the roof. All of these should be charged at a premium.

- The Cure it laminate can be specified in two weights: 450g/m² and 600g/m². 450g/m² is the standard weight for most installations and will withstand foot traffic. 600g/m² should be specified where the roof will be subject to regular heavy foot traffic such as a walkway or balcony. This would normally be specified with an aggregate non-slip finish.
- The roof can be finished in any BS4800 colour.
- The roof can be finished with a standard smooth or two choices of non-slip finish (see opposite page.)

Techniques:

• A number of different finishes can be achieved using slate granules. they can either be sprinkled over the top of curing topcoat for the appearance of mineral felt. Alternatively, a fine sprinkling of granules can be rolled into the topcoated roof for a coloured non-slip finish.



Non-slip finish mixed with topcoat



Non-slip finish applied onto topcoat with masked green detail

Seal any abutments with walls using a clear silicone sealant. Fit any C100 simulated lead flashing before top coating and seal off with a clear silicone sealant.

Topcoating the roof

The Topcoat is a resin and should be treated in the same way as the base resin. It requires the addition of catalyst for it to cure.

Always try to apply the topcoat immediately after the laminate is semi-cured (can be walked on, no stickiness) If this is not possible then ensure topcoating is carried out within 24 hours to gain good bonding with the laminate. If the topcoating is left longer than 24 hours then wash down the laminate with acetone to gain a good cross-polymerisation of the topcoat to the laminate.

Remove the lid and stir the topcoat well before use. Ensure the styrene and wax at the bottom of the tin is fully mixed in. Pour out into the mixing buckets enough topcoat to cover the perimeter of the roof (including the edge trims.) Use a 2½ Polyester roller to coat the trims. A roller will get a better and more even finish than a paintbrush. Roll the topcoat along the face of the trim. Hold the roller at an angle to the bottom of the trim to cover half of the radius return on the front of the trim. To protect the fascia from topcoat, hold a piece of flashing trim against it as you topcoat the radius on the underside of the trim.

Calculate how much topcoat you will need to use to cover the main body of the roof. (See material estimator in the Commercial Manual.) Add the required amount of catalyst and stir well.

Using the 7" polyester roller, cover the remaining laminate with just enough topcoat for the fibre pattern to be visible. Do not coat the roof too thickly or the topcoat will crack. If a coloured topcoat is needed rather than the standard cool grey or dark admiralty grey, a colour pigment will need to be added to a clear topcoat. A 20 kg tin of topcoat requires 2 kg of colour pigment. It is essential to mix the pigment thoroughly into the topcoat to avoid patchiness and uneven colour.

Cleaning Tools and Equipment

Buckets can be re-used for many jobs. When each mix is finished with, coat the inside of the bucket. When the resin has cured after approximately 30 minutes it can be peeled out, leaving the bucket like new and ready for the next job.

Paintbrushes can be dropped into a re-sealable container of acetone and left for the next job. Use only paintbrushes that have unpainted or uncoated handles, as the coatings will come off and contaminate the resin. Polyester rollers have sleeves that are removable. It is too time consuming to clean the roller sleeves. Unscrew the nut with pliers and drop the used sleeve into the bucket of used resin.

Either use disposable latex gloves when handling catalysts or resins or clean hands with hand cleaner. Do not clean hands with acetone. Wipes are also a useful addition to your toolkit. As well as cleaning hands they are good for removing resin from windows and fascias.

Note: Avoid spillages by masking off the roof properly, a fine spray is caused when using the consolidator roller, wind can carry this a considerable distance. It is important to ensure that this is considered before the resin is used on the roof. When resin has cured, there is no easy way of removing it from car paintwork without also removing the paint (see the troubleshooting section.)

Stages 3 & 4

Catalyst Addition

CATALYST USAGE CHART				
Deck/Resin temp	29-35°C	21-28°C	13-20°C	6-12°C
Percentage Catalyst	1% Catalyst	2% Catalyst	3% Catalyst	4% Catalyst
Table of Percentages in Millilitres, Per Weight of Resin Used				
Amount of Resin	Catalyst Usage			
1 Kilo	10 ml	20 ml	30 ml	40 ml
2 Kilo	20 ml	40 ml	60 ml	80 ml
3 Kilo	30 ml	60 ml	90 ml	120 ml
4 Kilo	40 ml	80 ml	120 ml	160 ml
5 Kilo	50 ml	100 ml	150 ml	200 ml
6 Kilo	60 ml	120 ml	180 ml	240 ml
7 Kilo	70 ml	140 ml	210 ml	280 ml
8 Kilo	80 ml	160 ml	240 ml	320 ml
9 Kilo	90 ml	180 ml	270 ml	360 ml
10 Kilo	100 ml	200 ml	300 ml	400 ml
11 Kilo	110 ml	220 ml	330 ml	440 ml
12 Kilo	120 ml	240 ml	360 ml	480 ml
13 Kilo	130 ml	260 ml	390 ml	520 ml
14 Kilo	140 ml	280 ml	420 ml	580 ml
15 Kilo	150 ml	300 ml	450 ml	600 ml
16 Kilo	160 ml	320 ml	480 ml	640 ml
17 Kilo	170 ml	340 ml	510 ml	680 ml
18 Kilo	180 ml	360 ml	540 ml	720 ml
19 Kilo	190 ml	380 ml	570 ml	760 ml
20 Kilo	200 ml	400 ml	600 ml	800 ml

Catalyst Addition

There are a number of important rules of thumb to follow when deciding how much catalyst to add:

- Never use less than 1% even in the summer, just mix less resin at a time.
- Never use more than 4%, the gel time will not reduce any further beyond 4%.
- Never underestimate the effect of temperature. Resins will not cure at or below freezing and will always cure much quicker in direct sunlight.
- When topcoating late in the day, add more catalyst to allow for the lack of sunlight.
- In Winter use fast catalyst, in Summer use standard catalyst, in very hot conditions use LPT (Long Process Time) catalyst.
- Remember: Any catalysed resin left in the bucket will exotherm. Heat is generated as the resin cures, so it should be kept well away from other stored materials. Water can be poured over the resin to suppress the heat gain.
- Always mix the catalyst into the resin thoroughly before using the resin (i.e. a good couple of minutes for a 10 litre bucket.) Failure to do this can result in 'streaking' on the laminate, where streaks of uncured resin will remain visible and ultimately lead to a failure in the laminate.
- Fast cures can result in an inadequate bond.

When estimating the amount of materials needed for a roof, there are a number of factors that should be taken into consideration. Firstly, calculate the total area of the roof in square metres and always allow an extra 10% for the main materials to account for wastage or unforeseen problems. The values given below are only an estimate and will depend on the detail of the roof surface. The quantities for decking board are based on an exact calculation of the area of coverage of each board, in practice, this should be considered a conservative estimate.

Materials estimation chart

Roof Size (M ²)	Resin Required		Topcoat required		CSM required (Rolls of approx. 30kg)		Bandage required 1 roll = 60m	Decking boards (8'X2') Values based on area only	Ancillaries required					
	kg	20 kg cans	kg	20 kg cans	kg	Rolls (30kg)			Rollers	C-rollers (may need diff. sizes)	Brushes	Acetone (Litres)	Buckets	Catalyst (5L @ 4% usage)
5	7.5	1/2	2.5	1/4	2.5	1/4	1	4	1	1	1	5	2	1
10	15	1	5	1/4	5	1/4	1	7	1	1	2	5	2	1
15	22.5	1 1/2	7.5	1/2	7.5	1/3	1	11	1	1	2	5	2	1
20	30	1 1/2	10	1/2	10	1/3	1	14	1	1	2	5	2	1
25	37.5	2	12.5	3/4	12.5	1/2	1	18	2	1	2	5	2	1
30	45	2 1/2	15	3/4	15	1/2	1	21	2	1	2	5	2	1
35	52.5	3	17.5	1	17.5	2/3	1	25	2	1	4	5	4	1
40	60	3	20	1	20	2/3	2	28	2	1	4	5	4	1
45	67.5	3 1/2	22.5	1 1/4	22.5	3/4	2	32	2	1	4	5	4	1
50	75	4	25	1 1/4	25	3/4	2	35	2	1	4	5	4	1
55	82.5	4 1/2	27.5	1 1/2	27.5	1	2	39	3	1	4	5	4	1
60	90	4 1/2	30	1 1/2	30	1	2	42	3	1	4	5	4	1
65	97.5	5	32.5	1 3/4	32.5	1 1/4	2	46	3	1	6	5	6	1
70	105	5 1/2	35	1 3/4	35	1 1/4	2	49	3	1	6	5	6	1
75	112.5	6	37.5	2	37.5	1 1/3	3	53	3	1	6	5-10	6	1
80	120	6	40	2	40	1 1/3	3	56	4	1	6	5-10	6	2
85	127.5	6 1/2	42.5	2 1/4	42.5	1 1/2	3	60	4	1	6	5-10	6	2
90	135	7	45	2 1/4	45	1 1/2	3	63	4	1	6	5-10	6	2
95	142.5	7 1/2	47.5	2 1/2	47.5	1 2/3	3	66	4	1	8	5-10	8	2
100	150	7 1/2	50	2 1/2	50	1 2/3	3	69	4	1	8	5-10	8	2

Notes

- Before starting any roof always calculate the area of the roof and take into account the complexity of the job before choosing your materials.
- Always ensure that you plan ahead to have enough materials to complete the job.
- Always allow extra time and materials for any detail.
- Many of the ancillaries are dependant on the number of people working on the roof; increase them accordingly.

General Advice When Laying a Cure it Roof

Repairing a Cure it roof

If the roof surface becomes damaged by impact or has to be cut for any reason it can be easily repaired using the following procedure:

1. Clean off the damaged area with solvent and abrade the GRP surface with a hand grinder for a distance of 100mm from the damaged area or edge to be joined.
2. Cut the 450/600gm² glass to the correct size to cover the affected area and mix sufficient resin with catalyst as previously described.
3. Brush resin onto the area to be laminated at the rate of 1 kilo per square metre.
Place the glass over the area, wet out the glass with resin at the rate of 0.5 kilos per square metre. Stipple well with the brush or use a paddle wheel roller for larger areas.
4. Ensure that the laminate is free from air and completely consolidated and allow to cure.
5. Mix the Topcoat with catalyst as previously described and apply with a brush at the rate of 0.5 kilos per square metre.
6. Allow to cure.

This procedure will ensure that the patch or joining piece applied will bond to the original laminate and form a weatherproof patch over the damaged or cut laminate.

Advice when using Cure it during Winter months

- Always check the local weather forecast (See Commercial Manual for details on how to obtain an accurate forecast.)
- During the Winter, avoid topcoating a roof after 2-3pm unless it is a clear bright day and not too cold. The heat from the sun contributes a great deal towards the curing of the laminate during colder months. After the sun has set, it is unlikely that the topcoat will cure over night. If left uncured, the topcoat may cure with debris and leaves stuck to the surface, or with an undesirable finish if it rains.
- Ensure that the surface temperature of the boards is checked before laying the resin or topcoat.
- Ensure that the resin is warmed before use if the ambient temperature is below 10°C.
- Always ensure that the resin remains indoors the night before it is used.
- Do not use resin or topcoat in temperatures below 5°C.
- If it begins to rain, cover the roof with a visqueen sheet.
- If you are unable to laminate over a prepared deck, then coat the decking with catalysed resin and cover any exposed edges. This will seal the deck and prevent moisture uptake until the laminate can be applied. Always cover the edges of the roof and uncoated boards with a polyethylene sheet.
- Always ensure the deck or substrate to be laid onto is completely dry before laying the laminate. Sweep off any excess water and mop up the excess with dry cloths before allowing the roof to dry naturally. Wiping the surface with acetone can speed up this process.
- Do not start to lay a roof if a period of rain is forecast.

Advice when using Cure it during Summer months

- Always check the local weather forecast (See Commercial Manual for details on how to get an accurate forecast online and useful telephone numbers.)
- Do not use roofing resin or topcoat in temperatures above 35°C.
- Always mix smaller batches of resin than you normally would to give adequate time to apply it before it starts to catalyse.
- Always use LPT catalyst in hotter weather if the resin starts to cure too quickly.
- Always apply the laminate in the shortest runs possible across a roof. The shorter the length of laminate, the less likely it is that the resin will catalyse before it can be consolidated into the laminate.
- Use a temperature sensor to measure the surface temperature of the laminate before applying the topcoat. If topcoat is applied to surfaces above 50°C, the wax component of the topcoat will melt and the topcoat will remain tacky to the touch, this will usually mean that any loose debris will stick to the roof and the colour of the topcoat will also be impaired.
- If possible, topcoat the roof out of direct sunlight or wait until later in the day before applying it, it may mean that the roof will take you longer but it will save you time spent returning to the roof to re-topcoat it at a later date.

Safe working practices

It is always the installer's responsibility to ensure safe working practices for themselves and their employees and always pay attention to the risks for other members of the public that may be nearby at the time. The following notes are designed to help you ensure a safe working environment, but they are by no means comprehensive and any installers should always assess any potential risks when working on a contract and make sufficient means to address them. In addition to these notes, the installer should also be aware of the health and safety information that applies to most materials (see Health and Safety Manual.)

1) Failure of resin to cure/harden

Description of problem

Laminate is still wet and resin is uncured with no other symptoms.

Possible cause

- Resin may have been inadequately mixed.
- Unsuitable catalyst may have been used (e.g. LPT or summer catalyst used in winter.)
- Not enough catalyst may have been used for the temperature.

Remedial action

- Catalyse another batch of resin, ensuring that you use the correct catalyst. Always add extra catalyst (doubling up if necessary) and roll vigorously into the resin.
- Larger laminates or laminates that have been left for a long time or contaminated by dirt, debris or water etc. will need replacing completely.
- Always check the ambient temperature before mixing batches of resin and consult the catalyst chart for guidance if unsure.

2) Resin cures too fast

Description of problem

Resin cures before it can be properly applied and consolidated into the CSM.

Possible cause

- Unsuitable catalyst may have been used (e.g. Winter catalyst used in Summer.)
- Weather may be too hot for Summer catalyst.

Remedial action

- If the ambient temperature is very hot or there is a lot of direct sunlight, use LPT (Long Process Time) catalyst.
- Reduce the size of the batches mixed.
- Always ensure that you are laying the shortest possible runs across a roof to give you adequate time to properly consolidate the laminate.

3) It begins to rain while laminating/topcoating

Description of problem

Roof has not yet cured and it begins to rain.

Possible cause

N/A

Remedial action

- STOP! Cover the roof with a non-woven polyethylene sheet and try to ensure that none of the laminate gets any moisture onto it.
- Always ensure that you check the local weather forecast before you start a roof.
- Always have enough polyethylene sheets with you to cover the roof. Resin contaminated with water will not cure and require a re-skin (see below.)

4) Water contamination (white staining of laminate)

Description of problem

Water contaminated resin usually appears as a white staining or milkiness. The resin will not fully cure.

Possible cause

- Resin has been contaminated by water.

Remedial action

- Any white areas should be laminated over fully with a 450g/m² laminate.

5) Streaky laminate/topcoat

Description of problem

Laminate has partially cured, but has streaks of wet resin or lighter/darker colours running through it.

Troubleshooting Guide

Problems that Occur While Laying the Roof

Potential cause

- Resin may have been inadequately mixed.
- Pigment may not have been mixed in thoroughly.
- May be contaminated by water.

Remedial action

- Always ensure that topcoat is applied thinly (0.5mm.) This makes it possible to reapply another layer of either properly catalysed or thoroughly mixed, pigmented topcoat. If using pigment or catalyst, add more to the second coat.

6) Failure of topcoat to cure

Description of problem

Topcoat is still wet and has not cured.

Potential cause

- Topcoat has been used with unsuitable catalyst (i.e. Summer catalyst in winter.)
- Topcoat has not been sufficiently mixed or not enough catalyst has been mixed in.
- Topcoat might be contaminated by water.

Remedial action

- After water has evaporated apply another very thin layer of topcoat, ensuring that it is vigorously and thoroughly rolled in to the uncured layer.
- Always add more catalyst to the second batch, up to double if necessary.

7) Entrapment of debris in laminate

Description of problem

Debris entrapped in the laminate, possibly poking through the laminate, holes in laminate.

Potential cause

N/A

Remedial action

- This is usually seen while consolidating. The debris needs to be removed and patched over. This can be done while the laminate is still wet and then patched up with a new section of laminate.
- When the laminate has cured, the surface can be lightly rubbed with a coarse sand-paper. This will highlight any imperfections. The affected area must then be patched with a new laminate.

8) Spillages

Description of problem

Spillage/resin spray.

Potential cause

N/A

Remedial action

- Resins stick by mechanical adhesion; they soak into a surface and cure. It is essential to clean the resin off the surface before it cures.
- The solvent for uncured resin is acetone. This can be used to remove resin from most surfaces including clothing (WARNING: acetone is extremely flammable.)
- If used to clean paintwork or coloured fabrics it may discolour or remove paint or dye from the surface.
- Resins will generally not adhere to anything that has a shiny surface. If resin has cured onto a surface such as glass, metal or paintwork, it may be flicked off using a sharp edge or by vigorously rubbing with a coarse cloth. The cleaned surface may then be buffed with wax polish or a cutting compound.
- With larger spillages (e.g. driveways or walls,) a hot pressure washer is the best choice, but high pressures will be required and strong detergents are usually necessary.
- Preventative measures are essential to avoid spillages.
- Always mask off adjacent areas where fine spray droplets, caused by the consolidator roller, may fall. Polythene sheeting is the best material for masking.

1) Delamination of the laminate from the boards

Description of problem

This will not cause the roof to leak.

Potential cause

- This is caused by poor adhesion of the laminate to the boards and is more likely to happen with plywood rather than OSB.

Remedial action

- The laminate can be completely removed and reapplied after priming the boards with G4 (to ensure no further delamination occurs.)

2) Delamination of topcoat

Description of problem

This will not cause the roof to leak, but will spoil its appearance.

Possible cause

- Application of the topcoat to a contaminated surface (usually wet).
- Application of the topcoat to a hot laminate may also cause this to happen.
- Whenever the adhesion of the topcoat is poor, some topcoat delamination may occur.

Remedial action

- The topcoat cannot just be reapplied on top of existing topcoat.
- Generally, the best solution is to clean and abrade the surface, removing all of the flaking top coat, then re-laminate the entire roof surface and reapply the top coat.

3) Cracking of the topcoat

Description of problem

Cracks may appear as fine lines on the substrate. This will not cause the roof to leak.



Potential cause

- This is usually caused by the topcoat being applied too thickly, topcoat should never be applied thicker than 0.5mm.

Remedial action

- The only solution is to relaminate over the cracked area after careful surface preparation.

4) Cracking of laminate

Description of problem

Could cause the roof to fail if cracking is severe enough.

Possible cause

- The roof is over 50m² and an expansion joint has not been incorporated into the roof.

Remedial action

- Grind down and laminate over the crack with two layers of 450g/m² CSM.
- It may be necessary to cut out a section and laminate in an expansion joint at 50m² intervals.
- Always check the board fixings, these may need to be re-fixed if they have been pulled away from the joists.

5) Ponding/standing water

Description of problem

A common problem and one which will not affect the performance of the roof but can be unsightly when a roof is overlooked, or, worse still, if it occurs on a balcony.

Troubleshooting Guide

Problems that Occur After the Roof Has Been Laid

Possible cause	Remedial action
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The roof has been installed with an inadequate fall.• The decking has not been rebated where A-trims have been attached, causing a lip which holds water back.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A filled resin concrete can be applied to the area where the ponds. This must then be laminated over to ensure that there is no surface cracking.• While this will displace the water, the best solution is to ensure the original quotation confirms that the roof may be subject to ponds and unless specified, it is difficult to guarantee that this will not occur.

6) Board swelling ('tile' outline on the roof)

Description of problem
This will cause a 'tile' effect to appear on the roof as the outlines of the boards appear as ridges on the roof's surface. The roof is unlikely to be damaged but in very bad cases, some cracking may occur at the joints.

Possible cause	Remedial action
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This is caused by moisture uptake in the boards. It may be due to excessive condensation, but is more likely to be a result of some porosity in the laminate, allowing water to seep into the boards.• The problem is made worse by poor board fixing, allowing the boards to move and rise up off the roof timbers.• Insufficient expansion gaps have been left between the boards if over 50m².• May cause ponding (see above.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The roof must be cleaned and all of the ridges ground down.• New expansion joints must be fitted to the roof using G180 trim and the entire roof surface must be relaminated.• In very bad cases, it may be necessary to fix new boards over the existing roof and relaminate, ensuring adequate provision for expansion with expansion joints on larger roofs.

7) Tacky topcoat

Description of problem
Topcoat has suitable catalyst and has been adequately mixed but is still tacky. This problem usually manifests itself in very hot conditions.

Possible cause	Remedial action
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This is usually caused by application of the top coat in hot, sunny conditions, so that the waxy surface layer cannot properly form.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clean down with acetone and re-apply in cooler conditions.• Tacky topcoat usually occurs at approximately 55°C and this is usually caused by very hot conditions and direct sunlight.

8) Colour fade of topcoat

Description of problem
This can take several years to appear and the problem may be worse if the top coat was tacky when first laid.

Possible cause	Remedial action
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This is caused by erosion of the topcoat and is more likely to occur with darker colours.• The effect of the colour returning when the surface is wet with rain is often reported.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It may be possible to clean down, abrade and re-topcoat the roof but it is difficult to guarantee that no topcoat delamination will occur thereafter. It is possible to use a PU varnish to restore the colour this may have to be reapplied after 2-3 years.• The only way to guarantee the longevity of the colour is to re-skin the roof with another laminate.• This is also a method for refurbishing old, damaged or well-worn roofs that may have been subjected to heavy foot traffic.• The roof needs to be completely cleaned down and wiped with acetone. G4 primer should then be applied on top of the laminate and the topcoat can be applied on top of this.

Warm Roof

2006 Part L Regulation Specification

2006 Part L Reg's Application

A GRP roof can be easily configured in either a warm or cold roof specification. For a warm roof, a sub-deck is first fixed to the joists at 300mm centres. A vapour check and insulation sheet is then laid over the top. Insulation sheets can also be purchased with a vapour check adhered to one side. The decking should then be fixed on top as it normally would be, screws should be used to fix the boards to the joists and these should penetrate through the insulation and into the joists to the same depth as standard fixings. It is imperative that all layers of the roof are pressed firmly together and that there are no gaps between any of the layers. The GRP should then be laminated over the top of the roof as normal. These roofs will usually require larger edge trim sizes such as A250 and B300. To comply with the Part L Regulations of April 2006 the following specification would be required to obtain a 'U' value of 0.25 installed as shown below:

- 12mm Ply Sub Deck
- 100mm of Kingspan TR26 or equivalent
- 18mm T&G OSB3 board
- GRP laminate

Warm Roof Application

