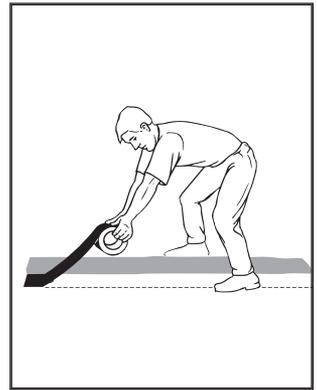
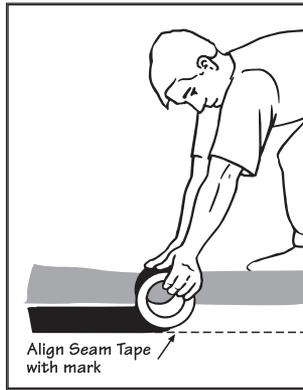
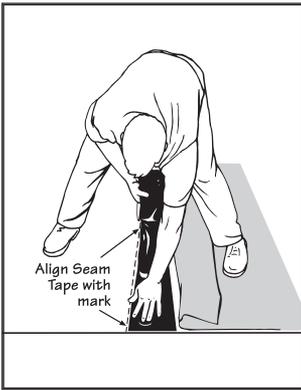


SEAMING USING SEAM TAPE

The membrane should be positioned so that the width of the seam is 3". Remove excess chalk from a chalk line by snapping the line into the air and then chalk a line one-quarter (1/4") to one half inch (1/2") from the leading seam edge.

Fold the top sheet back to expose the seam area. Using the medium nap paint roller apply the WeatherBond Multipurpose Primer to the seam area using back and forth strokes with moderate pressure until the seam surface attains a smooth black appearance. Apply the WeatherBond Multipurpose Primer past the seam edge to the chalk line. Allow the Primer to flash off.

NOTE: If the EPDM membrane is contaminated with dirt, dust, or debris, clean the seam area with WeatherBond Membrane Cleaner before applying WeatherBond Multipurpose Primer.

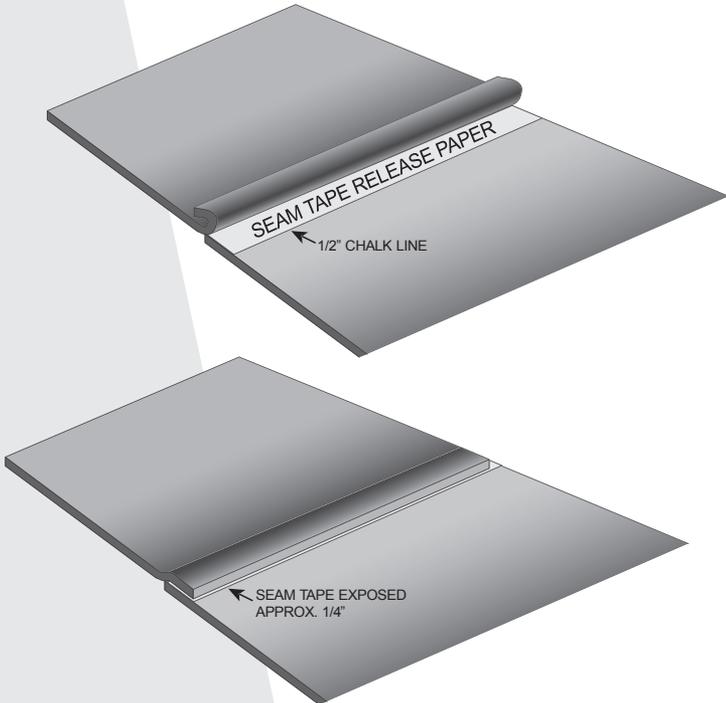


Unroll the 3" wide Seam Tape along the length of the seam, tape side down, aligning the Seam Tape (not the clear backing) along the chalk line. Using moderate pressure set the Seam Tape into place to keep air from being trapped under the tape. Fold the top membrane onto the Seam Tape release paper. (If the Seam Tape does not visibly extend beyond the leading seam edge, the membrane edge should be cut back to expose one-quarter inch (1/4") of Seam Tape.)

SEAMS

Reaching under the top ply of membrane, pull the release paper away 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. After the paper is removed, roll the entire length of the seam with a steel or silicone hand roller, first, across the seam, and then the length of the seam.

NOTE: When splicing Seam Tape, overlap each piece a minimum of one inch (1") and firmly roll with a steel or silicone hand roller. Apply lap sealant along the seam's leading edge 3" in each direction from where the seam tape is spliced together.



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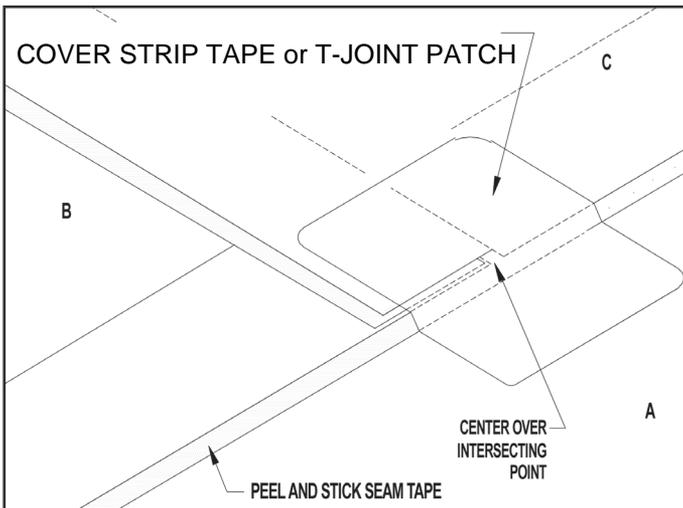
T-JOINTS

A T-Joint is formed when two sheets of membrane form a seam that travels under, or over, a third ply. The center of the "T" is where the middle sheet ends and the top sheet bridges over the middle sheet.

Use WeatherBond 6" Peel and Stick Cured T-Joint patches or WeatherBond 6" Peel and Stick Uncured Flashing to form T-Joint patches. T-Joint patches should be at least 6" X 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.

NOTE: When applying T-Joint patches over 60-mil WeatherBond EPDM membrane, Lap Sealant is required around all edges of the patch.



You can substitute COVER STRIP TAPE, available by-the-foot to make T-Joint Patches and to do small hole repairs. Use of EPDM Primer is recommended.

Similar to above, COVER STRIP TAPE can be used to create a reinforced seam. These are very reliable.

TERMS

- BONDING ADHESIVE:** Adhesive used to adhere the field sheet to substrate, walls, and curbs. It should be thoroughly stirred before using and is yellow in color.
- CURED COVERSTRIP:** Six inch (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.
- DECK PLATES AND SCREWS:** Used to mechanically attach the insulation board to the roof deck.
- 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. Also applied at the top of all Termination Bar applications and at the top of Pipe Boots after the Pipe Boot Clamp has been installed.
- MEMBRANE CLEANER:** Whenever mating two surfaces of membrane, both surfaces should be cleaned with Hexaprene. 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 Lap Sealant.
- METAL DRIP EDGE:** Used to create a finished appearance and prevent water from running down the surface of fascias and walls. Metal Drip Edge is made from painted aluminum and galvanized or painted steel.
- PIPE BOOT:** Premolded EPDM boot. The best and most cost effective way to flash pipes.
- PIPE BOOT CLAMP:** Stainless steel clamp used to secure the top of the Pipe Boot to the Pipe.
- SEAM TAPE:** Butyl Tape used to splice two layers of membrane into a watertight seam.

TERMS

SEAM TAPE 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.

SPLICE ADHESIVE: Used whenever adhering two pieces of membrane together. This is a more time consuming substitute for Seam Tape. Adhesive is black in color and should be thoroughly stirred before using.

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

TERMINATION BAR: Extruded aluminum bar used to terminate the membrane at parapet walls, chimneys, skylights, and AC curbs. Also used to terminate membrane fascia when no metal drip edge is used. The proper fastener should be installed per the manufacturers recommendation and a 1/4 inch space maintained between bars.

PEEL AND STICK UNCURED FLASHING: Uncured EPDM membrane with Butyl Tape laminated to one side. Used whenever regular and field seams make angle changes. After Uncured Flashing is applied, it will cure in the position in which it was applied.

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.

WEATHERBOND™

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