CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Cure It ONE is a true single-coat flat roofing system designed to allow for the complete installation of the roof in a single session. Cure It ONE has been produced as a single application resin with no need for an additional layer of topcoat. Providing the same features as a standard GRP system.

INSTALLATION QUICK GUIDE

Stage ONE

INSTALLING EDGE TRIMS & PREPARATION WORK

Trims are needed for roof edges and details. **Refer to Cure It guidelines for installation**. Cure It offers a full range of trims. Prepare bandage for trim joins, corners, and where trims meet decking. Measure and prepare Cure It Reinforcement Mat for the roof deck, overlapping by 50mm on the feathered edge.

Stage TWO

DETAIL WORK, BANDAGE WET-OUT, AND COATING TRIMS

Cure It ONE requires hardener for curing. Pre-measured packs for 6KG and 18KG pails make it easy. Add the hardener pack to the can and mix well. Using a 3”roller apply Cure It ONE to the area where trims and decking meet covering fixings, then apply the bandage and coat with Cure It ONE. Coat trims at this stage.

Stage THREE

LAMINATING

Pre-measured hardener packs are available for 6KG and 18KG Cure It ONE pails. Add to the can, mix well. Using a Cure it ONE roller, apply Cure It ONE to the substrate, roll out reinforcement mat and apply Cure It ONE on top of the mat (repeat until roof complete). Apply a wash coat to finish roof.

CURE IT ONE

FEATURES & BENEFITS

Cure It ONE is a true single-coat flat roofing system designed to allow for the complete installation of the roof in a single session.

Faster One Coat Application

Unique single coat system without the need for topcoat, can be applied in half the time of a traditional GRP roof installation. It takes less than 2 minutes to install a metre square area.

The Radical Warm Roof Solution

Warm roof specifications made easy with Cure It ONE. Use Cure It ONE washers to fix down foil face only insulation boards and apply resin direct to the insulation (no need for primer).

Streamlined Install Process

Installation is straightforward with less stages, no waiting for cure times between coats, and no topcoat preparation and application. Just apply Cure It ONE with 450gm Reinforcement Mat and laminate the roof.

Multi-Surface Direct Lay No Primer!

A strong and durable bond to a range of surfaces including OSB, felt, asphalt and GRP without the need for primer. (Can also be applied to concrete with the use of primer).

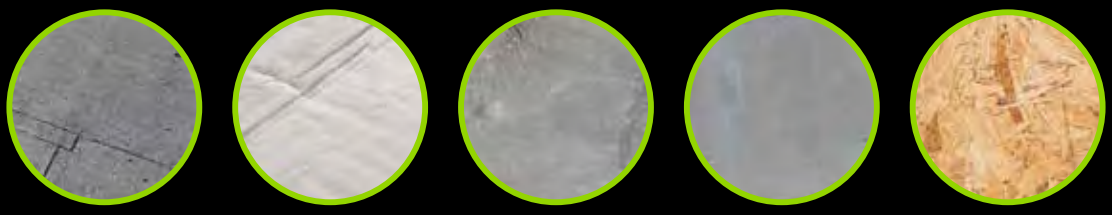
Cost Effective

Less labour time and materials required compared with traditional GRP application.

All Seasons

Cure It ONE is designed for seasonal variations, from cold weather application to hot summer installations.

Cure It ONE Can Be Applied To...



Felt | PIR Insulation | Asphalt | GRP | OSB

The single coat system can be applied onto an OSB new roof deck, warm roof specifications, or used as an overlay system directly onto various substrates (smooth and rough felt, asphalt, and GRP) without the need for a Primer (Primer is required for application to concrete).

ONE TIN ONE COAT ONE SOLUTION

PRODUCTS

RESIN

6kg

18kg

CURE IT ONE

6kg Useage Chart		
Rough Felt	1M² = 3kg	= 2M²
Smooth Felt	1M² = 2.5kg	= 2.4M²
Concrete/Asphalt	1M² = 2.4kg	= 2.5M²
GRP/OSB/PIR	1M² = 2kg	= 3M²

CURE IT ONE

18kg Useage Chart		
Rough Felt	1M² = 3kg	= 6M²
Smooth Felt	1M² = 2.5kg	= 7.2M²
Concrete/Asphalt	1M² = 2.4kg	= 7.5M²
GRP/OSB/PIR	1M² = 2kg	= 9M²

CURE IT ONE

PRODUCTS

HARDENER & ACCELERATOR PACKS

Cure It ONE Hardener Packs

Cure It ONE Hardener Packs are available in two sizes (for 6kg and 18kg pails). The hardener packs have been designed to mix straight into the Cure It ONE can, making the hardener addition process straightforward. Summer (Warm) And Winter (Cool) grade hardener packs are available to allow for installation in all seasons.

NOTE: Cure It GRP Hardener can also be used with Cure It ONE, use the traditional method of hardener dispenser and Cure It Mixing Bucket to add required amount of hardener.

Cure It ONE Accelerator & Inhibitor Packs

Cure It ONE Accelerator Packs can be added to Cure It ONE to speed up the working time in colder temperatures. Cure It ONE Inhibitor Packs can be added to extend the working time in warmer temperatures.

Cure It ONE can be used with standard Cure It GRP Hardener and the Cure It Mixing Bucket or with Cure It ONE Hardener Packs as follows:

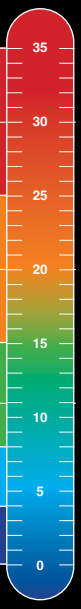
HARDENER & ACCELERATOR ADDITIONS

Mixing Made Simple...
Pre-measured hardener packs are available for 6KG and 18KG pails of Cure It ONE. Just add the full pack and mix well. Cure It ONE Summer and Winter Hardener Packs are available.

No Hardener Pack? No Problem...
Hardener can also be added following the guidance on the Cure It Mixing Bucket using Cure It GRP Hardener. Refer to hardener label for useage guidance. If using accelerator/inhibitor packs, mix these into a FULL 18kg pail before decanting resin into the mixing bucket.

1 Summer Hardener (Warm) Pack = 1% Hardener
1 Winter (Cool) Hardener Pack = 2% Hardener

26°C to 35°C Very Hot Conditions	1 Warm Hardener Pack & 1 Inhibitor Pack	31°C to 35°C
	2 Warm Hardener Packs & 1 Inhibitor Pack	26°C to 30°C
16°C to 25°C Hot Conditions	1 Warm Hardener Pack	21°C to 25°C
	2 Warm Hardener Packs	16°C to 20°C
9°C to 15°C Cool Conditions	1 Cool Hardener Pack	12°C to 15°C
	2 Cool Hardener Packs	9°C to 11°C
5°C to 8°C Cold Conditions	1 Accelerator Pack & 1 Cool Hardener Pack	5°C to 8°C
0°C to 4°C Very Cold Conditions	1 Accelerator Pack & 2 Cool Hardener Packs	0°C to 4°C



PRODUCTS

CURE IT ONE RANGE

Cure It ONE

Cure It ONE is used with reinforcement mat to create a strong, flexible, watertight finish for new roof decks and existing roof surfaces.

Unit Size	Product Code
6kg	CUREITONE6KG
18kg	CUREITONE18KG

Cure It ONE Hardener Packs

Cure It ONE Hardener Packs make adding the required amount of hardener to Cure It ONE simple. Add the full contents of the hardener pack bottle directly into the Cure It ONE can and mix well.

Product Description	Unit Size	Product Code
Summer (Warm) Hardener	18kg Can	CUREITONECATSPACK
Summer (warm) Hardener	6kg Can	CUREITONECATSPACK6
Winter (Cool) Hardener	18kg Can	CUREITONECATWPACK
Winter (Cool) Hardener	6kg Can	CUREITONECATWPACK6

Cure It ONE Rollers

Roller sleeve design ensures that they hold the optimal amount to Cure It ONE to gain maximum coverage and are hard wearing for application onto various substrates.

Product Description	Product Code
180mm Roller	ROLLER180CUREITONE
250mm Roller	ROLLER250CUREITONE

Cure It ONE Accelerator & Inhibitor Packs

Cure It Accelerator is a cold weather additive and the Inhibitor is a warm weather additive for use with Cure It ONE. Accelerator / Inhibitor packs should be mixed into the can before adding Cure It ONE Hardener.

Product Description	Unit Size	Product Code
Accelerator Pack	0.5kg	CUREITONEACC
Inhibitor Pack	0.5kg	CUREITONEINANTH

Cure It ONE Roller Sleeve

Replacement roller sleeve for required roller for applying Cure It ONE. Durable sleeve designed for multiple surfaces including rough felt.

Product Description	Product Code
180mm Roller (Pack of 5)	SLEEVECUREITONE180
250mm Roller (Pack of 5)	SLEEVECUREITONE250

Cure It ONE Warm Roof Washers

Used with fixings to secure PIR insulation boards to joists for warm roof specifications.

Product Description	Product Code
Pack of 30	WASHERCUREITONE

CURE IT ONE

PRODUCTS

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

Reinforcement Mat

The Cure It Reinforcement Mat Creates a durable and weather-resistant GRP (Glass Reinforced Polyester) laminate when combined with Roofing Resin, providing a strong, waterproof surface ideal for roofing applications. The laminate offers excellent resistance to UV rays, chemicals, and temperature fluctuations, ensuring long-lasting protection. Its seamless finish also helps prevent leaks and reduces the need for frequent maintenance.

Standard Weight Chopped Strand Mat

Unit Size	Coverage	Product Code
6.6kg	13m²	CSM450CURE15
16.5kg	32.5m²	CSM450CUREHALF
33kg	66m²	CSM450CURE

Reinforcement Bandage

Used as reinforcement for forming corners and other detail on the roof.
Unit Size: 75mm x 75m

Unit Size: 75mm x 75m
Product Code: BAND75CURE

Detail Tissue

Cure It Detail Tissue is used for finishing corner and joint detail.
Unit Size: 150mm x 25m

Unit Size: 150mm x 25m
Product Code: TISS150CUREDETAIL

PLEASE NOTE: ALL STANDARD CURE IT PRODUCTS ARE COMPATIBLE WITH CURE IT ONE

PRODUCTS

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

Hardener

Hardener for Cure It ONE
(manual addition using mixing bucket)

Unit Size	Product Code
1kg Summer	CATCURES1
5kg Summer	CATCURES5
1kg Winter	CATCUREW1
5kg Winter	CATCUREW5
1kg Extra Slow	CATCURELPT1
5kg Extra Slow	CATCURELPT5

Hardener Dispenser

Always use the Hardener Dispenser if manually adding hardener using the mixing bucket

Description	Product Code
Dispenser	CATDCUREIT

Acetone

Used for cleaning tools, spillages
and as a surface decontaminant

Unit Size	Product Code
1L	ACETONECURE1
5L	ACETONECURE5

Trim Adhesive

Used for bonding GRP edge trims
around the perimeter of the roof

Description	Product Code
Trim Adhesive	PUCUREGREY

Mixing Bucket

Essential for determining the
correct hardener addition

Description	Product Code
Bucket	BUCKCURE

Concrete Primer

Primer for preparing
concrete substrates

Unit Size	Coverage	Product Code
5kg	10m²	CONPRIMER5L

PRODUCTS

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

Slate Granules

Used to achieve coated aggregate finish or anti-slip for F.AA fire rating

Unit Size	Product Code
25kg	SLATE

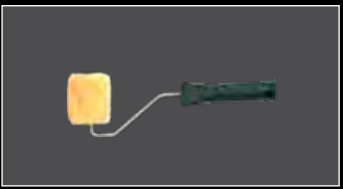
Laminate Brush

For detail work and bandaging

Unit Size	Product Code
25mm	BRUSH1
50mm	BRUSH2
75mm	BRUSH3
100mm	BRUSH4

Application Roller

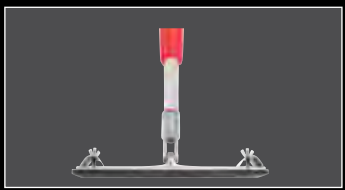
The standard 70mm roller is used for detail, bandage work and coating trims



Unit Size	Product Code
70mm	ROLLER3

Extension Pole & Swivel Sanding Pad

Extension Pole and Sanding Pad delivers effortless reach and superior smoothing



Product Code
EXTENSIONPOLE
SANDINGPAD

High Performance Hand Cleaner

Our High Performance Hand Cleaner is engineered to tackle grease and grime

Unit Size	Product Code
1L	HANDCURE

IMPORTANT NOTES

Cure It ONE Rollers

Cure It ONE Rollers should be used when applying Cure It ONE to the main roof deck. The roller sleeve ensures optimal coverage and finish by breaking down the matting for a one coat seamless water tight finish.

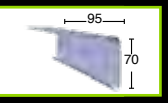
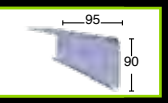
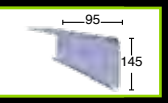
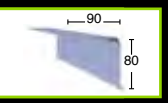
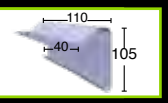
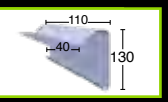
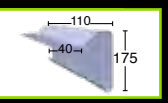
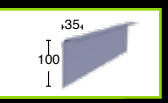
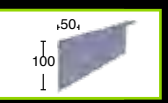
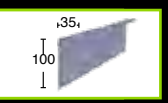
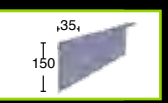
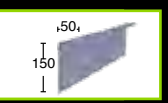
Standard Cure It Rollers

Standard Cure It 70mm rollers can be used for detail work bandaging and coating trims.

CURE IT ONE

PRODUCTS

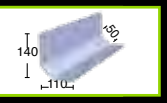
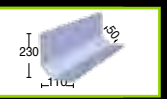
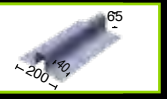
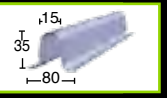
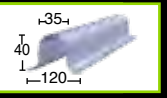
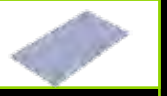
TRIM RANGE

A TRIMS	**A170** **Product Code: TRA170**	**Fascia Trim -** Fitted to roof edges to allow drainage.	
	A200 **Product Code: TRA200**	**Fascia Trim** - Fitted to roof edges to allow drainage into gutter. Compatible with C1, C2 and C4 corner trims.	
	A250 **Product Code: TRA250**	**Fascia Trim** - Fitted to roof edges to allow drainage into gutter. Compatible with C1, C2 and C4 corner trims.	
	AF200 **Product Code: TRAF200**	**Advanced Drip Fascia Trim** - The new design eliminates water kick-back and only requires a single support batten.	
B TRIMS	**B230** **Product Code: TRB230**	**Raised Edge Trim** - Flat roof edge detail to prevent water run off. Drip matches A170.	
	B260 **Product Code: TRB260**	**Raised Edge Trim -** Flat roof edge detail to prevent water run off. Compatible with C1, C2 and C4 corner trims.	
	B300 **Product Code: TRB300**	**Deep fascia raised edge trim**. Ideal for a warm roof specification. Drip matches with A250 trim.	
C TRIMS	**C100** **Product Code: TRC100**	**Simulated Lead Flashing** - Replaces traditional lead flashing. Dark grey, non adhesive finish to simulate the appearance of lead.	
	C100L **Product Code: TRC100L**	**Simulated Lead Flashing Long Leg** - As C100 with deep wall penetration.	
	C100MT **Product Code: TRC100MT**	**Simulated Lead Flashing with Moisture Trap** - As C100 with integral self-securing moisture trap.	
	C150 **Product Code: TRC150**	**Simulated Lead Flashing** - Replaces traditional lead flashing. Dark grey, non adhesive finish to simulate the appearance of lead.	
	C150L **Product Code: TRC150L**	**Simulated Lead Flashing Long Leg** - As C150 with deep wall penetration.	

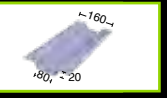
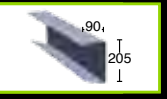
CURE IT ONE

PRODUCTS

TRIM RANGE

D TRIMS	**D260** **Product Code: TRD260**	**Wall Fillet** - Asymmetric fillet trim for use against abutting walls. Also provides expansion.	
	D300 **Product Code: TRD300**	**Long Flange Wall Fillet** - Extra wide asymmetric fillet for use against abutting walls. Also provides expansion.	
E TRIMS	**E280** **Product Code: TRE280**	**Raised Ridge Roll** - Used as an expansion joint on larger roofs and to create rolls on any ridge details. Compatible with C5 pre-formed closures.	
	ER15 **Product Code: TRE15**	**Simulated Zinc Standing Seam Trim** - Simulates the appearance and finish of a traditional Zinc standing seam roof.	
	ER35/40 **Product Code: TRER35/40**	**Simulated Lead Rolled Joint (Rolled Rib)** - Simulates the appearance of raised rolled lead joints. Compatible with C6 preformed closures.	
F TRIMS	**F150** **F300** **F600** **F900** **Product Code: TRB260**	**Flat Flashing** - Flat section for use as continuous flashing under slates at a roof junction. It can also be used as a gutter lining. Min width: 150 - Max width: 900 Max length: 20m Roll	

Trim	Length	Product Code
F150	150mm Width - 20m	TRF150
F150	150mm Width - 10m	TRF15010MTR
F300	300mm Width - 20m	TRF300
F300	300mm Width - 10m	TRF30010MTR
F300	300mm Width - 3m	TRF3003MTR
F600	600mm Width - 20m	TRF600
F600	600mm Width - 10m	TRF60010MTR
F600	600mm Width - 5m	TRF6005MTR
F900	900mm Width - 20m	TRF900
F900	900mm Width - 10m	TRF90010MTR

G TRIMS	**G180** **Product Code: TRG180**	**Gulley Trim** - Used on larger roofs to aid drainage.	
S TRIMS	**S500** **Product Code: TRS500**	**Soffit Trim** - To fully encapsulate a concrete edge or similar roof edge detail.	
OLB TRIMS	**OLB300** **Product Code: TROLB300**	**Overlay Trim** - Extra wide trim to encapsulate existing edge detail.	

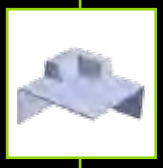
CURE IT ONE

PRODUCTS

PRE-FORMED CORNERS

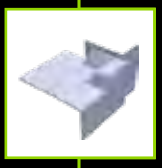
C1
Product Code: C1

Universal External Corner - For use with all A and B trims to form a left or right hand corner.



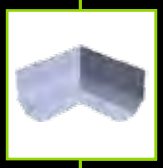
C2
Product Code: C2L / C2R

Fillet to Trim - For use where a flat roof meets an abutting wall. Compatible with all A, B and D trims. Right and left corners available.



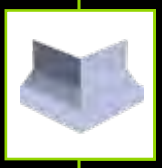
C3 Internal
Product Code: C3INT

Internal Fillet Corner - Used as a preformed internal corner for all D-trims. Avoids mitring in situ.



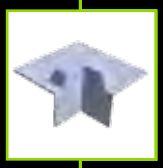
C3 External
Product Code: C3IEXT

External Fillet Corner - Used as a preformed external corner for all D trims. Avoids mitring in situ.



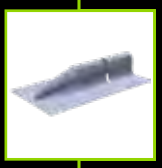
C4
Product Code: C4

Universal Internal Corner - For use with A200 and B260 trims to form a left or right hand corner.



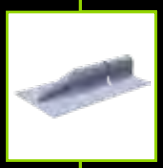
C5
Product Code: C5

Roof Ridge Closure - Preformed closure for use with E280 profiles.



C6 ER35/40
Product Code: C6

Rolled Rib Closure - Preformed closure trim for use with ER35/40 profiles.



C7 Internal
Product Code: C7INT

Simulated Lead Flashing Corner - Preformed internal corner for C100 and C150 type flashings.

PRODUCTS

PRE-FORMED CORNERS

C7 External

Product Code: C7EXT

Simulated Lead Flashing Corner - Preformed external corner for C100 and C150 type flashings.

C8B

Product Code: C8B

Expansion Closure - For use on expansion joints. Compatible with E280 and all B trims.

C9A

Product Code: C9A

Expansion Closure - For use on expansion joints. Compatible with E280 and all A trims.

C11D

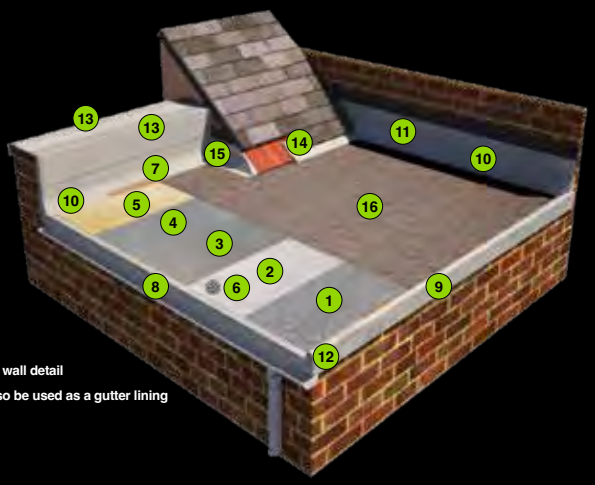
Product Code: C11D

Expansion Closure - For use on expansion joints. Compatible with E280 and all D trims.

Cure It ONE Roof Build Up

Cure It ONE Can be Applied Direct to...

1 Smooth / Rough Felt
2 PIR Foil Back Insulation
3 Asphalt
4 GRP
5 OSB 18mm Decking Boards (T&G 2400mm x 600mm recommended)
6 Cure It ONE Washers used with fixings to secure insulation to joists (Warm Roof Specification)
7 Cure It ONE + Bandage where trim meets roof surface
8 A200 (Fascia Trim) used for gutter/drip edge/fascia (use with C1 Corner)
9 B260 (Raised Edge Trim) used to form upstands (use with C1 Corner)
10 D260 (Fillet Trim) used against abutting walls with C100 Flashing (use with C3 Int/Ext Corner)
11 C100 (Flashing Trim) Simulated Lead Flashing for use with D260
12 C1 (Universal Corner) for use with A200 and B260 Trims to form left or right-hand corner
13 AT300 Ext (Extra Long External Angle Trim) for encapsulating block/step features including parapet wall detail
14 F300 (Flat Flashing) flat sheet for use as continuous flashing under slates at a roof junction. Can also be used as a gutter lining
15 C3 Int/Ext (Fillet Corner) for use with D260 Trim to form internal or external corner
16 Cure It ONE Laminate Consisting of:-
- Cure It ONE + Hardener
- Cure It Reinforcement Mat



CURE IT ONE

INSTALLATION

PRE-WORK STAGE

Planning Roof Works

Due to the nature of working on a roof, it's deemed high risk and therefore correct planning and safety measures should be put in place, for short and long term work. The nature of the precautions needed may vary from one job to another.

Good planning and consideration for working at height can significantly reduce the risks involved. Before works start, a risk assessment and method statement should be carried out. Simple jobs may not require a great deal, more complex jobs need to be assessed in much more depth. Roofing work is dangerous. It is essential that you identify the risks before the works start, and that the necessary equipment, appropriate precautions, and systems of work are provided and implemented.

Access and Egress

Whilst undertaking any surveys or works on roofs it's important that safe access and egress, safe working platforms, and protection against falls should be provided for all roof installation works. A secure means of entry and exit are essential. A general access scaffold or tower scaffold will provide suitable access and egress along with adequate edge protection to prevent a fall occurring. In some cases, adequate edge protection may not be possible and therefore a properly secured ladder is the minimum requirement.

If using a ladder to access the roof, this should be a suitable length. There should be at least 1m of ladder above the step off point of the roof. The ladder should be positioned on a flat stable surface at the bottom and top of the ladder, in most cases this will require the guttering to be removed. With modern plastic guttering this will be a quick job as they can simply be unclipped. With older types this may involve more work. The ladder needs to be stable whilst in use. This means that the inclination should be as near as possible to the optimum 1:4 ratio of distance from the wall, to distance up the wall. Wherever possible the ladder should be tied to prevent it from slipping. This can either be at the top, the bottom, or both, making sure both stiles are tied. Never tie a ladder by its rungs.

Removing the Old Roof (when replacing with a new deck for cold / warm roof build-ups)

Before works are started on installing the new roof deck, the old existing roof covering and decking will need to be removed and disposed of accordingly. Before doing so assess the suitability and strength of the roof before working on it. If the old roof has been leaking or suffered from neglect, then damp may have penetrated to the point where the timbers and decking may be rotten.

Old damp or rotten timber and decking boards will be fragile. If this is the case, you will need to span the weight by laying a suitable working board across the roof. Light weight staging or Youngman type boards are suitable for this. These types of boards are designed to span a specified distance without any intermediate support. It's important to ensure you can access and work on the roof in a safe manner.

Before works start, ensure that all relevant personal protective equipment (PPE) is used and start by cleaning any moss or stone chipping that is currently on the roof covering. These can simply be swept up using a brush and shovelled into builder's rubble sacks. Remember these loads will need to be removed from the roof. Make the load lighter and more manageable, allowing them to be removed off the roof easier.

Once the roof is cleaned, all materials removed and disposed of accordingly, your next stage is to remove the existing roof covering. The best way to go about this is to start by removing the edge detail first, this can be done using a wrecking bar or shovel. This should be uplifted and split away from the main roof covering.

With all edge details removed, you will have an area where you can start to uplift the main roof covering. This is best done using a wrecking bar or shovel, removing the roof covering from the existing substrate and dispose of accordingly.

With the old roof covering removed, the existing substrate will need to be stripped off. If this has been screwed down, simply remove all the screws using a cordless screw gun with the correct head size bit, and uplift one board at a time. However, in most cases these boards will have been nailed in place making the substrate strip off a lot harder. If this is the case, then the nails will need to be prised up using a claw hammer or wrecking bar in the same manner removing and disposing of one board at a time. As with all strip-off works it's best to work methodically making the job easier and safer. Ensure that all relevant PPE is used and the correct manual handling and lifting techniques are adhered to at all times. Existing boards can be left down if they are in good condition and new 18mm OSB boards can be laid over the top for best adhesion. The boards will need to be secured into the main joists.

Please Note: Before starting to remove the old roof covering, ensure you check the weather forecast for the day. You don't want to be remove the old roof and leave the interior of the property open to the elements, causing further damage to the fabric of the building.

Structural Repairs and Alterations

Unforeseen Damage

Upon inspection of the old roof covering, it's hard to determine if there is any underlying structural damage caused by the failed roof covering. In some cases, joists, firring strips, wall plates and noggins may have deteriorated or rotted over time. If so, it's important any damaged areas are replaced at this time ensuring the main structure of the roof will last the longevity of the roof covering.

The failed roof may not be serious enough to make the roof structure unstable but in some cases uplifting the existing roof substrate may cause breakage, damage, or even loosen the main roof structure joists, firring strips, wall plates, and noggins. It's important that these areas are repaired or replaced at this stage as these defects can lead to excessive noises or even roof failure.

Old roof structures may require additional structural repairs or alterations to comply with current building control regulations and consideration to structural roof members should be undertaken.

It's important to check that joists are a minimum C16 structural grade timber, and that the correct depth of joist is used for the required span and spacings of joist centres. However, guidance from a qualified structural engineer or local building control should be obtained.

It's also important to check all joist spacing and ensure these are less than 600mm centres, preferably joist spacings should be every 450mm or 400mm centres. If joists span more than 2.5m-4.5m one row of noggins or herringbone strutting at the centre should be installed, for joists more than 4.5m, two rows of equally spaced noggins or herringbone strutting should be installed.

Pooling or Ponding Roof

Existing roof structures may not have correct recommended falls incorporated into the main roof structure. Roofs with incorporated falls can deflect overtime and therefore cause areas where rainwater will pond or pool. Areas affected by pooling or ponding water can be identified upon inspection of the old roof structure.

Cure It ONE is approved by European Technical Assessment, which tests the water tightness to which the Cure It system is more than capable of accommodating pooling or ponding water without it damaging the integrity of the waterproofing system. However, building regulations recommends a fall of 1:40 but requires that all flat roofs should incorporate a 1:80 fall and advise that this is considered in the design or alteration stage if possible.

It's always good practice to incorporate adequate falls to the roof for several reasons. Pooling or ponding water makes the roof look unsightly and can also cause deflection to the main decking structure due to increased loads. This can also lead to a build-up of algae, dirt and leaves which can obstruct drainage points.

To achieve the desired fall required, lift the main joists by packing up one side of the wall plate causing a slope to the main structure. This is better done on new build extensions or when complete joist renewal is required. However, by doing this method the ceiling to the inside of the property will not be level, meaning extra works to level the ceiling will be required.

In most cases the main joists will be set level to create a perfectly level ceiling to the interior of the property. Machined tapered shape timbers called firring strips will then be glued and mechanically fixed using screws or nails along the top of the entire joist. These should be the same width and length of the joist decreasing in thickness to achieve the required fall.

If firrings need to be installed at right angles to the joists instead of along the length of the joists, this will provide a better level of ventilation. However, it's important the firrings have suitable structural strength to span between joists and can also provide adequate fixings for the main subdeck. These firring strips should be no less than 50mm thickness at their lowest point and should be a minimum of 38mm in width for all 600mm, 450mm, and 400mm joists centres. It's important that all firrings are glued down and mechanically fixed to the main joists.

Cover Flashing

Wherever a roof meets an abutting wall or vertical surface, this will require a cover flashing. This cover flashing is used to provide a seal and prevent water ingress into the property causing further damage to the main roof structure or interior of the property.

To install the recommended cover flashing you should first locate your nearest mortar line considering any alterations with regards to the finished roof height. Once you have identified which mortar line best suits your roof height, then the next step is to cut out the chase.

It is advised to cut the chase out before you remove the old roof covering, this is done to ensure the new boards don't hold dust produced from the new chase out which could lead to poor adhesion during the main laminate stage.

Make sure you use a powered or battery-operated grinder to cut out the chase, with the correct size stone or diamond tipped cutting disc. Remember when using a powered or battery-operated grinder this will produce a lot of dust and it's important that this is controlled, and correct personal protective equipment is used along with correct guides fitted.

When cutting out the mortar chase this should be cut as straight as possible to make installing the cover flashing easier and ensures a neater finish overall.

Once chase has been cut clean around brickwork, chase with a small brush to remove any excess dust produced. Cure It manufacture a range of C Trims (simulated lead flashing effect) which can be used as a cover flashing, or alternatively traditional lead or artificial lead can also be used.

Alterations

Any alterations and renovations are classed as building works and therefore correct notifications and building regulation applications will be required before works are carried out. If additional items like rooflights and windows are added to the existing structure, this will require further strengthening works to be carried out. These can be done either in graded timber or reinforced steel and will require a structural appraisal from a qualified structural engineer to ensure the structure is capable of sustaining the increased loads.

Installing a window or rooflight to an existing roof structure will require cutting one or more parts of the roof joists or rafters away. Extra joists or rafters will need to be added to form the correct opening recommended for the type of window or rooflight used. These joists or rafters should span the entire length of the roof and should be supported at each end. These should also be doubled up on either side of the opening to accommodate the extra weight and are called trimmers.

The adjacent joist or rafter supports that form the correct opening and fix the trimmer joists square are called headers. These should be placed to form the correct opening of the window or rooflight. These headers should be connected to the trimmers by using joist hangers and should be doubled up as they will be supporting the load transferred from the trimmers. Any joists doubled up should be secured together by using coach bolts, these should be located in the centre of the joists or rafter and positioned at one metre centres. Alternatively, these can be nailed together approximately 20mm from the top and bottom of joists or rafters every 450mm centres following building regulations or architect specifications.

Depending on the width of the window or rooflight, extra joists or rafters will need to be installed to the recommended joist or rafter spacings. These are called tails. This strengthening can be achieved by fixing a single joist or rafter to the header by means of a joist hanger, this must also run the full length and be supported at the other end.

Expansion for Large Roof

If installing Cure It ONE to a timber deck only, which has an area of 100m2 or a continuous length of 12 liner meters, then an expansion joint should be incorporated into the main roof structure. This should be done by splitting the overall area into two separate roofs by adding in a 25mm expansion gap between the two decked areas. This area will require further structural reinforcement along the expansion gapped area and can be done in one of two ways:

Important: Ensure E280 Trims are positioned so they don't obstruct the flow of water.

Preferred Method

Along the recommended area where the expansion gap will be best positioned, the joist underneath should have noggins installed at no more than 600mm centres. Install extra noggins at each end approximately 50mm in from any abutting walls. Noggins should be at least 38mm thick and three quarters the depth of roof joists. Take extra care to ensure these are secured and fixed to the existing or new Joists. This can be done by using joist hangers or mechanically fixing through the back of the joists into the noggin with a minimum of two fixings each side. It's important to ensure noggins are positioned flush to the top of the joist to allow decking boards to be secured down level.

Alternative Method

An extra joist can be placed alongside another joist where the expansion gap will be positioned. This extra joist should span the complete length of the roof and be supported at both ends. By being positioned on top of a wall plate, brick or block wall, this can also be supported by a double joist hanger. Any joists doubled up should be secured together by using coach bolts. These should be located in the centre of the joists and positioned at one metre centres. Alternatively, these can be nailed together approximately 20mm from the top and bottom of joists or rafters every 450mm centres following building regulations or architect specifications.

The double up joist will then form a suitable area to allow the main decking boards to be gapped by 25mm and still give adequate fixing points to secure decking boards down at 200mm centres, allowing for recommended 40mm penetration for fixings.

It's important to remember that the E280 expansion trim is designed to bridge the voided area between the decks, allowing the decking area to expand and contract due to the seasonal changes and variable thermal movement in different materials. Therefore, the E280 expansion trim should not be completely laminated over as this will restrict movement and not allow the trim to perform correctly. Only the flanges to each side of the trim should be secured, bandaged, and fully laminated.

Extra consideration should be taken on positioning of expansion joints. The E280 trim is a raised trim and should be positioned to allow water to flow off the roof rather than obstructing. Further advice and guidance can be provided from our technical department on larger roof details.

Important: Existing roof coverings including felt, asphalt, and concrete don't require expansion joints to be incorporated, expansion joints are only advised for timber decks.

Stage 1 – Surface Preparation

New decking type and grade

When replacing the new decking substrate, we recommend installing Cure It ONE with OSB3 18mm tongue and groove boards. This type of board is sanded and machined to exact tolerances providing better consistency and offers a better adhesion than any other decking board available. It's interlocking tongue and groove feature has an expansion gap included in the T&G joint to allow for expansion and contraction. This feature also makes for a quicker and easier installation process, and provides more structural rigidity for the Cure It ONE system.

OSB3 18mm T&G decking boards on-site must be protected from weather conditions. Always store in a dry place. If internal storage is not possible, boards must be protected by securing waterproof sheeting over them. Boards should be stored on a level base with sufficient bearers to prevent sagging or other distortion. Care should be taken to protect edges from getting damaged if boards are to be stored for prolonged periods. Damaged or wet boards will provide poor adhesion resulting in delamination or contamination.

Using Square Edge Boards

When using square edge boards, these will need to be gaped by 3-4mm. Apply masking tape on any short side (3mm) board joins to stop Cure It ONE dripping through the voids. Use 75mm bandage to cover masking tape and apply Cure It ONE to reinforce square board joins only.

Using Cure It ONE for New Decking Cold Roof Construction

A cold deck is where the insulation is placed between the joists. This type of build-up requires continuous ventilation and a 50mm clear air space must be maintained between the underside of the roof decking and the top face of the insulation to prevent the build-up of condensation.

Adequate permanent ventilation will need to be provided to allow air to flow in and out of the roof space. This can be provided to the roof void via a continuous strip to either the fascia or soffits, or by the way of other comparable means of ventilation such as mushroom vents. These must be spaced at suitable centres to allow the correct rate of ventilation required following preferred choice from manufactures recommendation.

Using Cure It ONE for New Decking. Warm Roof Construction (Direct to PIR Insulation)

A Cure It GRP roof can easily be configured in either a warm roof or cold roof specification. Therefore, when replacing a roof covering of a property, It's important to consider improving the thermal insulation properties of the roof.

A warm roof is where insulation is placed above the joists and doesn't require ventilation.

A flat roof is defined as a thermal element and a U Value of at least 0.18w/m2k (watts per metre squared) must be achieved to comply with current part L regulations. This is usually achieved by altering the roof to a warm deck construction by installing a minimum 18mm sub deck (either plywood or OSB can be used). 8ft x 4ft sheet sizes should be cut down to suit joist spacings and secured down using mechanical fixings (screws or galvanised ring shank nails). These should be fixed to the main joists every 300mm centres and at least 8mm in from panel edges, ensuring all fixings gain at least 40mm penetration into main joist locations.

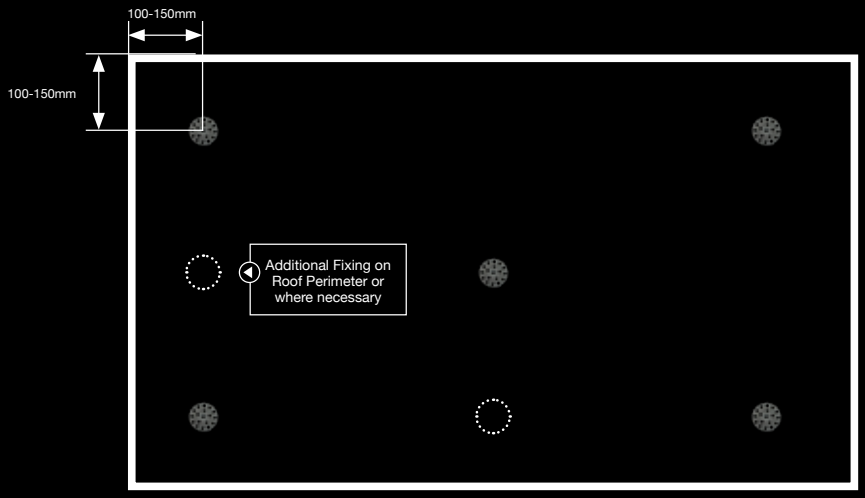
A continuous approved vapour control layer (VCL) should be applied over the subdeck and below the insulation boards, a minimum vapour control layer of 1000-gauge polythene layer should be used. This should be loosely laid and all joints in the VCL should be overlapped by a minimum of 150mm and sealed with double sided tape. At vertical upstands and penetrations, the VCL should be turned up above the finished insulation layer.

A minimum 120mm thick layer of polyisocyanurate (PIR) type insulation should be used to comply with part L regulations. Boards should be laid over the vapour control layer in a break bonded pattern, ensuring all board joints are closely butted together and are fully supported by the subdeck. Insulation boards should be cut to size using a sharp knife or fine-toothed hand saw to ensure tight fitting of the insulation boards.

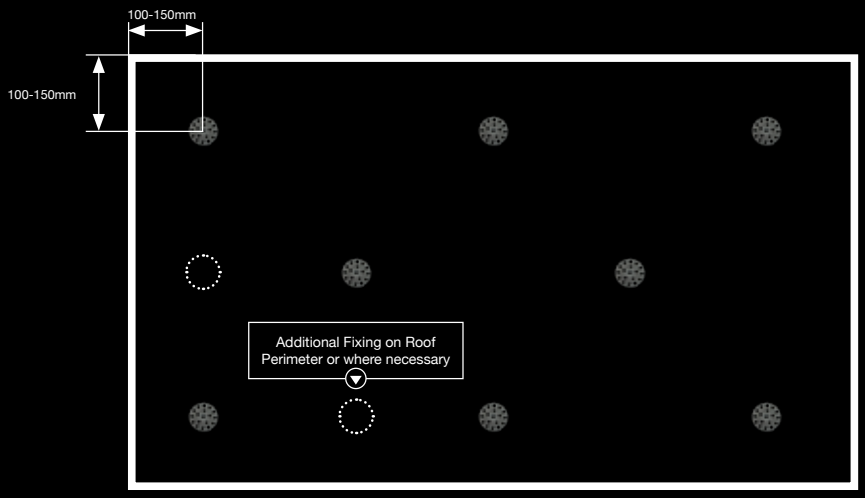
The insulation boards should be fixed down using Cure It ONE Washers (available in packs of 30). These should be used alongside countersunk screws to suit the depth of insulation required. NOTE: Only Cure It ONE Washers should be used to ensure full adhesion.

Depending on the fixing specification chosen, quantity and pattern of fixings will vary with the location, roof height / width, and insulation board sizes specified, architectural specification should be consulted.

Generally, with 1200mm x 600mm or 1200mm x 1200mm boards, a minimum of 5 fixings are required (located between 100mm and 150mm from all edges). An additional fixing should be fitted into each board following the perimeter of the roof. Cure It ONE Washers should be used with each fixing. When using 2400mm x 1200mm boards, a minimum of 8 fixings are required (located between 100mm and 150mm from all edges). An additional fixing should be fitted in-between each board following the perimeter of the roof.



Minimum 5 fixings per board (1.2m x 0.6m Board) (1.2 x 1.2m Board)



Minimum 8 fixings per board (2.4m x 1.2m Board)

PLEASE NOTE
Approx 1 x pack of 30 washers = 1 x 18kg can of Cure It ONE

To prevent moisture being trapped, insulation boards should be protected before the application of the Cure It ONE system. Trapped moisture within the warm roof build up will cause blisters to appear in the Cure It ONE laminate after installation. Insulation boards on site must be protected from weather conditions, preferably in dry storage on the site and during installation. The polythene wrapping on packs is not suitable weather protection. If internal storage is not possible, boards must be protected by secured waterproof sheeting vented to the underside to avoid condensation build-up.

Please Note: Insulation must be stored dry (check with supplier before purchasing). Water contaminated and wet boards will increase the likelihood of delamination of the foil from the boards. If delamination has occurred, cut out the affected area with a Stanley Knife exposing the foam and tape all edges with 50mm foil tape before applying Cure It ONE.

All joints to insulation boards should be taped up using a 50mm aluminium tape. Alternatively, falls can be provided by insulation manufacturers to provide a tapered roof insulation. This will need to be sourced by contracting the systems manufacturer for details. The areas where the tape is being applied should be clean, dry and free from any dust and dirt. Apply the tape, ensuring there is adequate coverage on both sides of the joints or gaps, and press firmly to ensure an adequate bond.

Cure It ONE is applied direct to the insulation boards without the need for a primer.

Laying a New Deck

18mm OSB3 tongue and groove boards should be laid at 90 degrees to the roof joists. The decking boards must be laid gap side of the tongue and groove join uppermost. Not only does this give a better key for the laminate, but it also allows the Cure It ONE to fill into the board joint to effectively glue the boards together.

Start to lay the boards at the furthest edge from the drip preferably ensuring that you have a temporary secured working platform to stand on. Lay and cut two rows of boards and align boards to ensure tongue and groove interlock in place and that boards run in a straight line. If the boards are laid along an abutting wall or upstand, an expansion gap of 25mm should be left. If boards are laid up to the fascia board, then these can be cut flush to the fascia without allowing for any expansion gaps.

To eliminate waste and add structural rigidity to the main decking area, stagger each row of boards. Use the off cut of the last board and start your next row with this ensuring its long enough to span two joists.

Cutting OSB3 18mm tongue and groove boards can be done using a circular saw, Jig saw or hand saw. If using a powered saw, ensure that you use correct PPE especially eye protection. OSB is made up of various size wood chippings glued together, which can release or tear out when cut with a powered saw. For cutting large numbers of boards a circular saw works best. Place the board onto sawhorses or trestles ensuring its supported on both sides. Measure and mark the board and cut along the marked line. Adjusting the blade depth on your saw to suit.

When two rows have been laid and aligned to run straight, mark the joist location with a pencil and secure down using mechanical fixings (use screws or galvanised ring shank nails). These should be fixed to the main joists every 200mm centres and at least 8mm in from board edges ensuring all fixings gain at least 40mm penetration into main joist locations. Once you've secured the first two rows use this as a working platform and continue to install the boards. Ensure boards are fixed securely and staggered as you go to complete the entire roof surface.

IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THE DECK IS LAID CORRECTLY

When fixing the OSB3 board to timber boards. Ensure boards are fixed using a nail gun (preferred method). This is the most efficient way of fixing the decking, it also minimises damage to the ceiling below. A 63mm galvanised ring shank nails should be fixed at 200mm centres (LONGER FOR A WARM ROOF) 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. However, this is obviously more time consuming and can lead to internal damage of the plasterboard ceiling. All nails must be non-rusting galvanised or sherardized.

When laying the new decking, it's important to remember that the decking boards will absorb moisture if in contact with water. Any moisture trapped within the roof will cause board movement, delamination and possibly failure. Ensure that the conditions are dry before decking the roof. If the decking boards are to be left exposed overnight, then appropriate means of protecting the new decking boards should be done. This can involve protecting the boards with visqueen or polythene sheets. Note these suggestions are for a minimum period of protection only and will not make the roof deck completely watertight, correct timing of installation is important always check your weather forecast prior to installation to alleviate further disruption.

NOTE: Refer to expansion joint requirements for new timber decks.

Using Cure It ONE as an Overlay System

Before carrying out any work, ensure that all the relevant personal protective equipment (PPE) is used. Check the weather forecast before starting any roof works. When applying Cure It ONE to an existing roof substrate, surface preparation is important. Carry out the work on a dry day. Clean and remove any debris from the roof. For existing felt roofs remove or fix down any damaged felt. Any undulations on the surface including blisters should be removed for a flush neater finish.

IMPORTANT: Preparation to the existing surface is key to ensure the best result possible, the smoother the surface the neater the overall finish.

Felt Roof Preparation:

Start by cleaning any moss or stone chipping that is currently on the felt roof covering. Any embedded chippings should be removed by a mechanical scabbling device or other means necessary.

Badly damaged, decayed, or loose and de-bonded felt areas should be cut with a box cutter/utility knife and removed. These areas should be cleaned and dried before repairing to provide a solid roof covering to be overlayed. This can be done by installing additional felt to repair these areas or by applying an additional layer of Cure It ONE and 450g Reinforcement Mat complete with Hardener (details included in stage 3 of the installation manual). Once the roof is cleaned and dry with all materials removed and disposed of accordingly, the next stage is to remove the edge detail if required. If overlay trims cannot be used, edge detail can be removed using a wrecking bar, chisel, or box cutter/utility knife. This should be uplifted and split away from the main roof covering. It's good practice that all removed materials are deposited off the roof into a skip. It is easier to do this as you progress through the strip off, rather than having an obstruction on the working platform. Piling materials in a designated area on the ground floor at the time will suffice, however this will then need to be moved again later and is more time consuming.

Asphalt Roof Preparation:

Start by cleaning the roof to remove any dust, debris, and contaminants on the existing asphalt roof covering. To achieve a neater finish any undulations to the asphalt surface such as bow holes or blisters should be grinded down flush or level to the finished asphalt surface. Once removed, areas should be clean and dry before applying additional Cure It ONE complete with Hardener over the bow holes or blisters to the asphalt finished surface level. A piece of Reinforcement Mat can be cut to size to bridge over the damaged area including an additional 100mm around the area. More Cure It ONE should be applied on top of the 450g Reinforcement Mat and fully consolidated to provide a levelled off suitable repair.

Small cracks to asphalt surfaces can be filled using additional Cure It ONE before Reinforcement Mat is applied applied and laminate works completed, as Cure It ONE is also a self-levelling resin to account for undulations often found.

Large surface cracks 5mm and above should be grinded down flush or level to the finished asphalt surface. Once removed, areas should be clean and dry before filling the void with Trim Adhesive. Once the void is filled, apply additional Cure It ONE (with the required amount of Hardener) over the crack and apply 75mm Reinforcement Bandage to the resin and apply more resin over the top of the bandage before consolidating the area.

GRP Roof Preparation:

Before works start, ensure that all relevant PPE is used and start by cleaning the GRP surface to remove any contaminants debris, dirt, algae, or moss present on the GRP surface. This is best done using a stiff brush and warm soapy water.

Remove any flaking or loose topcoat with a wire brush and brush up any loose debris from the roof. The topcoat will then need to be lightly abraded using a 40-grit sandpaper, this will need to be done to the whole roof including existing GRP trims if in good condition. If trims are damaged or in poor condition use a grinder and remove edge trims where these join the main roof, ready for new GRP edge trims to be installed (refer to stage 2 for details).

Clean the whole roof with acetone by pouring a small amount onto a towel or rag and wipe the entire surface and existing trims (if in good condition). This will remove any dust or debris and provide a clean and fully abraded surface.

Acetone is highly flammable, keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and any other sources of ignition, No smoking. Do not leave acetone in open container, keep contents tightly closed with the lid provided. Wear protective gloves, clothing and safety glasses when using acetone.

Preparation for Concrete Surfaces:

Start by cleaning the surface, removing any dust and debris on the existing concrete surface. Any cracked, damaged or loose concrete will need to be removed and repaired to achieve a clean solid surface. To achieve this use a suitable repair compound and allow to fully cure following the manufacturer's instructions.. Wet or damp areas to the concrete surface will need to be fully dried. Allow surface to dry out naturally or force dry using wet vacs, heaters, or blowers. Smooth concrete surfaces will need to be lightly abraded with a wire brush to achieve the best adhesion (remember to remove any debris). Rough, uneven surfaces can be scabbled, grind down or screeded over to provide a smoother solid surface. Freshly laid concrete or screed should be allowed to fully cure before overlaying, allow for a minimum of one month or one week for every 25mm of concrete or screed. Before applying Cure It ONE, the concrete surface will need to be treated with Cure It Concrete Primer. Apply a coat of Cure It Primer by using a soft roller following the application guidance on the product. Avoid applying thick coats and allow it to become dry enough to walk on (still slightly tacky), which will take approximately 60-90 minutes (depending on humidity). When dry, Cure It ONE can be applied to the surface.

Stage 2 – Installing the Edge Trims and Preparation Work

Trims

Cure it trims should be installed to all perimeters of the roof including abutting walls, parapets, upstands, step features adjoining pitched roofs and other detailed areas. It's important to wear correct PPE especially safety gloves whilst handling trims, sharp edges can be present on some trims.

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 are supplied in 3mtr lengths as standard with the exception of the flat flashing, this can be supplied in various lengths. Additional heavy-duty trims are available on selected trims to add reinforcement to areas used for a balcony's, walkway or ladder access areas if required.

Pre-formed Corners

Various preformed corners are available for both internal and external details. Pre-formed corners are manufactured to be used to close off detailed areas along with saving labour time on areas that require trims to be mitred or scribed in situ. Preformed edge trims should be lightly abraded and cleaned with acetone prior to installation for best adhesion. See list of preformed corners available.

Fixing Trims

To install trims around the perimeter, treated timber battens 19mm x 38mm or 25mm x 38mm should be used to provide adequate spacing for guttering and a solid ground for trims to be secured into required positions. Battens should be secured using screws or nails into timber fascia boards, if UPVC fascia is used then these should be fixed into main joist locations. Extra care should be taken at this stage to ensure these don't sit higher than the decking. Battens when secured in place should be fitted to a string line and packed out to suit to ensure trims have a straight true line to work to. Along the drip edge an extra batten should be installed, to provide enough space for the guttering to fit behind the trim. The outer batten of the two should be positioned 10mm lower than the inner batten to allow the trim to sit flush with the roof. Areas where no guttering is required, this only requires one batten, so the GRP trim finishes flush with the fascia board.

Before offering the trims into place over the perimeter battens, a full continues bead of Cure It Trim Adhesive should be applied using a skeleton gun along the face of the support battens this is to secure the face side of the trim to stop any uplift of wind damaging the trim overtime. Trims should be pressed firmly and rubbed into place to ensure a good bond. Do not nail through the front of a trim.

Trims should be secured down to the OSB3 18mm decking boards using galvanised clout nails and a hammer or stapled in place with either a gas powered or compressed air stapler. If securing trims down to a concrete substrate, these should be drilled with a power operated or battery powered hammer drill complete with the correct size masonry drill bit. Start drilling until the correct depth is reached and pull the drill bit out the hole and use either nylon hammer fixings or plastic plugs and screws to secure the trim flat to the substrate. Hold the trim securely in place so that the face of the trim sits vertical. Drive fixings in at each end first, then the middle and then at every 150mm centres thereafter. Ensure all fixings are close to the edge of the trim no further than 30mm in from the edge of the trim. This is to make sure that all fixings will be covered with bandage and reinforcement matt during the installation process. It's also important to ensure the trim sits flush to the decking boards or concrete substrate. If not, then more fixings should be applied to ensure trims sit flush to the deck surface.

NOTE: For foil face insulation, trims will not need to be mechanically fixed and should be secured to the foil surface with either double sided tape or foil tape (refer to the Fixing Trims – Warm Roofs section).

Cutting Trims

Edge trims can easily be cut and shaped to size using tin snips or 125mm grinder with a stone or diamond tipped blade. If a powered or battery-operated grinder is used ensure this has correct guides fitted and that correct PPE is used.

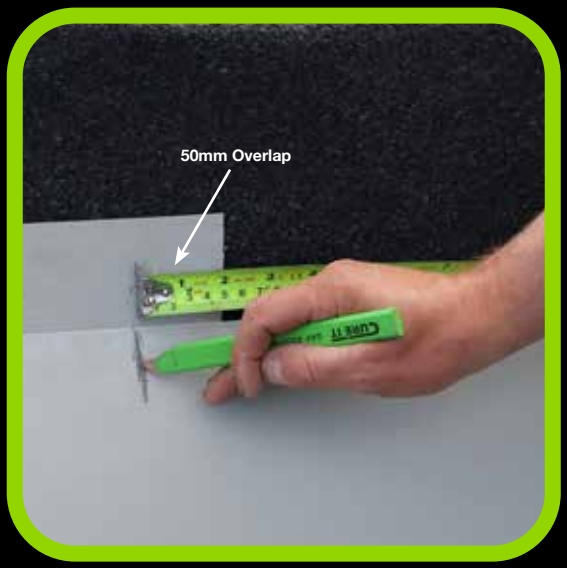
When cutting trims in length or mitring to fit to an internal or external corner detail. It's important to take care to ensure that trims butt up to each other flush, a gap of a few millimetres is fine, but any larger gaps can be covered over with masking tape prior to bandage being installed. This is to ensure no Cure It ONE resin drips through the reinforcement mat leading to pinholes forming in the bandaged areas.

Joining Trims

Edge trims are supplied in 3mtr lengths and may need to be extended to achieve the recommended linear metre length of the overall roof. Trims can be extended by simply overlapping by at least 50mm and joining them both with Cure It Trim Adhesive.

Install your first trim to the deck ensuring Cure it Trim Adhesive is used if joining to a slate batten. Using Cure It Trim Adhesive apply a continues bead 10mm in from the edge of both trims on the front face of the one already installed and one on the back side of the overlapping trim. Slot this trim over the top of the pre-fixed trim ensuring this overlaps at least 50mm. Rub the joining trims flush together to ensure an adequate bond is achieved between both trims.

Alternatively, trims can be butted flush together to achieve a flat surface. However, this will need a small cleat piece of trim cut approximately 100mm minimum in length. This will need to be placed behind both trims ensuring each trim overlaps the cleat piece approximately 50mm. Each separate joining trim will require two continuous beads of Cure It Trim Adhesive to be applied. Rub the joining trims flush to the cleat piece to ensure an adequate bond is achieved.



Even though trims have been overlapped and joined with Cure It Trim Adhesive. Joints in the trims should still be sealed and strengthened using 75mm bandage and Cure It ONE resin mixed with hardener to achieve a watertight joint. This should be completed during Bandage Wet-out, Coating Trims and Detail Work, see Stage 3 for advice and guidance for this procedure.

Fixing Trims – Warm Roofs (Direct to PIR Insulation)

Install standard slate batten to fascia using standard wood screws or galvanised ring shank nails, one for raised edge trim and two for fascia drip trim. GRP trims should be secured to the slate batten by using Cure It Trim Adhesive, this should be applied with a skeleton gun. A full continuous bead along the entire batten is sufficient to hold the trims in place. When using Cure It ONE, all trims are secured to the insulation boards using 50mm double sided tape as a prefered method.

Mark the position of the trims using a pencil and apply double sided tape to the insulation along the pencil markings. Press trims firmly into place to secure into position. Alternativly double sided tape could be applied to the underside of the trim before positioning. Ensure trim and insulation are free from any dust to insure an adequate bond.

Joining trims should be overlapped by a minimum 50mm and secured with two beads of trim adhesive.

IMPORTANT: WATER AND MOISTURE WILL RESULT IN POOR ADHESION AND CONTAMINATE MATERIALS. CARRY OUT INTALLATION IN DRY WEATHER

Cure It Trim Table

Trims	Options			
A	 A170	 A200	 A250	 AF200
B	 B230	 B260	 B300	
C	 C100	 C100L	 C100MT	 C150	 C150L
D	 D260	 D300		
E	 E280	 ER15	 ER35/40	
F	 F150/300/600/900			
G	 G180			
S	 S500			
OLB	 OLB300			
AT	 AT195INT	 AT195EXT	 AT300EXT	

Preparation and Bandage Work

Before you start any preparation ensure the roof is cleared of any obstructions and remove all tools, materials and any off cuts produced from the installation stages making sure the surface is clean, dry and free from any contaminants. It's also important that you check the weather forecast and make sure it is set to be a dry day before starting this stage.

Note that if any water comes into contact with either the reinforcement matt or bandage this will destroy the binder and will no longer be useable. Do not use mat or bandage that has been in contact with water as this will contaminate the Cure It ONE when applied to the area. Contaminated areas will require further remedial works to rectify the issues.

Prepare the bandage for the perimeters where the trims meet the deck. All joints between trims, trims and pre-formed corners, and trims with mitred corners should have a strip of bandage cut to cover them. Cover joints with masking tape. Prepare smaller lengths of bandage and place over. Cut 150mm x 100mm strips for corners where trims meet.

Reinforcement Matting

Cure It ONE should be used with Cure It 450g reinforcement mat. It's important at this stage you roll out and prepare the entire matting to cover the whole roof area, ensuring each subsequent run overlaps the next by a minimum of 50mm. The mat comes with a straight edge and a feathered edge. Always overlap the feathered edge on top of the straight edge to ensure a neater blended edge. It's important at this stage to work out where is best to start and finish the mat, bearing in mind where your access and egress points are for when you complete the laminating process.

The correct PPE should be worn, especially safety gloves whilst handling the reinforcement mat as you can get fibre splints from the matting. Gloves will also provide protection when using a sharp Stanley type knife. The mat is usually best laid parallel to the drip trim. Remove the reinforcement mat from its protective packaging. 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 the 1m wide strip overlapping each time by at least 50mm right across the roof. The ends can be cut off with a sharp Stanley type knife into the corner of the trim to leave a straight and neat finish. When finishing the last run to the drip trim in most cases this will need to be cut to suit and should overlap on to the trim by at least 50mm, leaving it set back from the front edge of the trim. This is to allow resin to soak into the matting without dripping down the face edge of the trim, and also allows room to feather the cut edge out with a brush when laminating for a neater overall finish.

When all matting is pre-cut, these will need to be rolled back up. Starting from your access and egress point, roll these up one row at a time and leave the rolls on the roof where they are to be laid out. This will avoid any mix up if there is a deviation in size or angle from one length of mat to the other.

It's also a good tip to mark the end of each row with a pencil on the trim or decking boards when you roll up the first strip of mat. This will give you a guide when applying Cure It ONE resin on to the decking and ensure you wet-out the complete deck area, applying the correct amount of Cure It ONE resin per square metre, before rolling out each row of matting. This also provides guidelines for each run to ensure the correct overlap is adhered to and that the overlap is no less than 50mm.

Remove any dust or debris in preparation for stage 3 (Bandage Wet-out, Detail Work and Trim Coating).

Stage 3 – Bandage Wet-out, Detail Work and Trim Coating

Using an off cut of board to protect the surface from spillages, set up a designated mix area. Cure It ONE is available in a 6kg and 18kg pail and pre-measured hardener packs are available that can be added directly to the pail of Cure It ONE (so no need to measure out hardener). NOTE: Summer and Winter Hardener Packs are available depending on the temperature. Cure It ONE Accelerator Packs can be added to Cure It ONE to speed up the working time in colder temperatures, and Inhibitor Packs can be added to slow down the working time in hotter temperatures. If you don't have a harder pack, Cure It GRP hardener can be added using the mixing bucket, follow the guidance and addition charts on the bucket.

Using the Cure It ONE Hardener Pack

Start by mixing a small batch of Cure It ONE for the bandage and detail work. Give the contents of the Cure It ONE pail a good stir and add the Hardener Addition Pack (for 6kg pails) to the 6kg pail of Cure It ONE and mix thoroughly using a paddle wisk following the process below.

Mixing Technique

1. Begin with the paddle mixer on a very low speed setting and fully submerge it in the resin and hardener before turning on and start slow. This prevents the contents from flying out of the can.

2. Gradually increase the speed and move the paddle whisk around the bucket. Make slow, controlled circles to ensure the paddle reaches the sides and bottom of the can. Keep the can clamped on either side with your feet to prevent the can from spinning around.

3. Continue mixing until the hardener is removed from the top and mixed into the resin, ensuring the texture and viscosity is consistent. Lift the paddle whisk up to check the flow and consistency.

4. Scrape the Side: turn off the paddle whisk before removing and lift above the resin level. Spin the paddle slowly to remove excess residue and place it into a bucket, ideally with acetone to clean. Using a slate batten or stick, scrape around the sides and bottom of the can and mix this into the bulk of the resin to finish the mixing process.

Using Cure It GRP Hardener

If you are using Cure It GRP Hardener, use the Hardener Dispenser and Cure It Mixing Bucket (following the guidance and addition charts on the side of the bucket). Mix Cure It ONE in the pail before pouring the required amount into the mixing bucket following the volume gauge. Depending on the temperature, use the hardener addition chart on the bucket to work out the amount of hardener required for the mix. Use the hardener dispenser to measure out the volume of hardener required and mix thoroughly with the Cure It ONE in the bucket.

Important: Cure It ONE is a slow curing product to allow for enough time to apply the system. Due to the fact that it is a one coat system, it doesn't require you to return to the roof.

Wet-out Bandage

Using an off cut of board, wet-out the strips of bandage and position into place across trim joins and corner joins. Allow to soak into the bandage before shaping them to suit details. Use a brush to shape and blend in the bandage for a seamless joint. Apply Cure It ONE to the corner pieces of bandage and position into place. Use a dabbing motion with a 50mm brush to mould the bandage into position. For a smoother, neater finish use detail tissue over the bandage and work it in using a roller. Apply the tissue just after joins and corner bandage has been worked into position. Detail tissue can also be applied to bandage over trim joins and corners for a smoother finish. Cut the tissue to the required size and place over the wet bandage on the corner or trim join and smooth into place using a roller. Excess tissue can be torn off by hand and worked into a smooth finish using the roller.

Using detail tissue will provide a smoother neater seamless finish on corners and trim joins.

Once joins, corners and detail work are all dressed in place, apply 75mm Reinforcement Bandage to the areas where the trims are fixed to the substrate. This is best achieved by using a Cure It soft roller to apply Cure It ONE (mixed with the required amount of hardener). Apply Cure It ONE to half on the trim and half on the existing substrate or deck. Apply the pre-cut strips of bandage onto the wet-out Cure It ONE area.

NOTE: If installing to a new deck using square edge boards, follow this process by applying Cure It ONE to the board joins covered in masking tape. When using Cure It ONE for a warm roof direct to PIR Insulation, if trims have been secured to the foil using double sided tape or foil tape, these areas do not need to be bandaged. Trim joins and corners will still require bandaging.

Use a standard Cure It Application Roller to coat the bandage with Cure It ONE. It is important to fully work the Cure It ONE into the bandage and make sure it is all covered. Leave to saturate the bandage for approximately 1-2 minutes before working the bandage with a brush or roller. Top Tip: Work the bandage until the fibres release and go swirly in appearance.

IMPORTANT: At this stage, the trims can be coated with Cure It ONE using the roller as you apply the bandage and corner details. Once bandage, detail work and trims have been coated with Cure It ONE, move onto stage 4 (laminating the main roof deck).

External Pipe Detail work:

Prepare roof details including external pipes by sanding the surface. Tear a strip of bandage the full perimeter of the pipe plus 30mm. Cut 6 squares of bandage. Apply 2 beads of trim adhesive the full length of the bandage. Wrap the bandage around the pipe as tight as you can, ensuring a good bond with no air bubbles. Coat the 6 squares of bandage with Cure It ONE and put to one side. Saturate the bandage fitted to the pipe and the deck around the pipe with Cure It ONE. Take the 6 wet squares, lay them half on the pipe and half on the deck, and then overlap each one by 20mm around the pipe until it is all covered. Ensure Cure It ONE is worked into the bandage using a brush and roller. The main laminate can then be applied.

Installing a Cure It ONE Roof to an Adjoining Roof:

When installing a Cure It ONE roof to an adjoining roof, mark the roof edge using a string line and apply masking tape along the line (on the none Cure It ONE roof side). Apply two beads of Cure It Trim Adhesive along the edge of your roof surface. Apply a continuous strip of bandage along the side of the masking tape onto the trim adhesive and press down firmly. Apply Cure It ONE to the bandage. Work the Cure It ONE into the bandage using the soft roller. Then apply the main laminate over the bandage work to complete the roof.

Repairing Damaged Sections of the Roof:

Any sections of the existing roof surface that require repair work during the preparation stage will need to be laminated to provide extra protection. Apply Cure It ONE over the repaired area. Cover the area with a piece of reinforcement mat. Apply Cure It ONE to the reinforcement mat. Work the Cure It ONE into the mat using the roller.

Once bandage work and any repairs have been completed and all trims have been coated with Cure It ONE, the roof will be ready for laminating.

At this stage, if the roof adjoins an abutting wall, fix in the C100 flashing. Apply Cure It Trim Adhesive to the C100 and fix into place into the previously chased out section of wall. Seal using lead mate or appropriate sealant.

Stage 4 – Laminating

Cure It ONE is available in a 6kg and 18kg pail and pre-measured hardener packs are available that can be added directly to the pail of Cure It ONE (so no need to measure out hardener).

NOTE: Summer and Winter Hardener Packs are available depending on the temperature. Cure It ONE Accelerator Packs can be added to Cure It ONE to speed up the working time in colder temperatures, and Inhibitor Packs can be added to slow down the working time in hotter temperatures.

If you don't have a harder pack, Cure It GRP hardener can be added using the mixing bucket, follow the guidance and addition charts on the bucket.

Before adding the hardener pack, stir the Cure It ONE in the pail. Add the entire contents of the hardener pack to the can. Cure It ONE hardener addition packs used will depend on temperature (Summer and Winter grades available). Cure It ONE coverage rates will vary depending on the roof substrate.

Follow Coverge Rate Guidance Chart on page 42.

IMPORTANT: WATER AND MOISTURE WILL CONTAMINATE MATERIALS. CARRY OUT INSTALLATION IN DRY WEATHER

NOTE: Use the Cure It ONE Rollers when applying Cure It ONE to the main roof deck. The roller sleeve design ensures that they hold the optimal amount of Cure It ONE to gain maximum coverage and are hard wearing for applying Cure It ONE onto various substrates. Work the matting with the roller until the fibres release to provide a seamless water tight finish.

Important: When using Cure It ONE rollers, take care not to spray Cure It ONE when applying to the roof surface.

Refer to the Ready Reckoner Coverage Chart for application of Cure It ONE onto various substrates as these will vary. For example, applying Cure It ONE onto OSB will usually require 2 x 180mm rollers full of Cure It ONE to the deck per square metre, and then another 3 rollers full applied to the mat (followed by a roller full as a washcoat). Some substrates require more Cure It ONE due to the roughness or porosity. Ensure the whole area is flooded and covered.

Using a Cure It ONE Roller attached to a Cure It Extension Pole, identify the area for the first square metre of reinforcement mat and start at this point. Submerge the whole roller into the pail or bucket of Cure It ONE and working in one metre square sections, apply Cure It ONE to the deck. Refer to the Coverage Chart for the recommended number of rollers full that are required to the substrate per square metre. Roll out the first strip of pre-cut reinforcement mat over the Cure It ONE.

Identify the first previously cut strip of reinforcement mat, position matting in place following markings made and start to roll the reinforcement mat out on top of the Cure It ONE. Apply Cure It ONE to the mat (use the Coverage Chart for the number of rollers full required), covering all areas of the matting. Repeat the process for the next one square metre area, Cure It ONE on the deck, roll out reinforcement mat, apply Cure It ONE to mat.

IMPORTANT: There should be no areas without Cure It ONE applied or dry matting visible. Any dry areas or areas with prominent fibres visible will lead to small pinholes and extra Cure It ONE should be applied over these areas. Cure It ONE Rollers provide the best finish to allow for a one coat system. When fibres show, slowly roll over matting without pressure and allow Cure It ONE to form a speckled finish on top of the fibres for a neater watertight finish.

At this stage a washcoat of Cure It ONE can be applied to the completed square metre areas as you go. Continue this process to complete each row, making sure the mat overlaps by 50mm on the feathered edge side.

Ensure that the mat is saturated with Cure It ONE to breakdown the fibres.

Complete this process (Cure It ONE on deck/substrate – Reinforcement mat – Cure It ONE on mat – Washcoat of Cure It ONE) until the entire roof is complete.

Cure It ONE should cure in 1 – 1 ½ hours dependant on temperature and hardener addition, and with no Topcoating stage, the roof is complete

CORRECT

Correct amount of Resin applied to the deck and on top of the matting.
Correct wet out of fibres ensuring fibres release from imulsion binder.
No visible fibres.
Resin drawn through fibres to provide stipple effect finish.
Washcoat finish applied.

INCORRECT

Insuffient amount of Resin applied to the deck and on top of the matting.
Insuffient wet out of fibres allowing fibres to remain intact.
Fibres straight and prominent.
Small pinholes present which will allow for water ingress.
Poor visual finish.
No Washcoat finish applied.

Anti-Slip Finish

Slate granules can be used with Cure It ONE to achieve an anti-slip finish if required. This will need to be applied as an additional coat using a Cure It soft roller. Simply apply the Cure It ONE and after the first meter run is complete, grab a handful of slate granules and sprinkle these over the Cure It ONE at a coverage rate of approximately of 0.15kg per 1 square metre.

Use a soft roller to work the slate granules into the Cure It ONE to achieve a coated anti-slip finish.

Cleaning tools and equipment

Cure It ONE application roller sleeves can be replaced (sleeve packs are available for 180mm and 250mm rollers). Roller sleeves can be easily replaced and removed by sliding the sleeve from the main frame and dispose of accordingly then replacing this with a new sleeve in the same way.

Uncured splashes or drips to window or fascia are best cleaned with builders' wipes, these are also useful for cleaning hands although hand cleaner is available and should always be accessible. Always use protective gloves when handling materials to prevent skin contact and do not clean hands with acetone.

If a Cure It Mixing Bucket has been used, this can be reused by allowing the mix to cure in the bucket and then easily peeled out, leaving the bucket ready to use for the next job.

Materials Safety Data Sheets

It is the contractor's responsibility to ensure that all relevant materials and safety data sheets are on site at all times.

Additional copies of these are available to download from www.cureit.com

CURE IT ONE

Installation VIDEO

Scan the QR Code to View Our Installation Video

CURE IT ONE

Website INFO

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CURE IT ONE

READY RECKONER

COVERAGE CHART

Use the Cure It ONE Ready Reckoner on the Cure It website (cureit.com) or Cure It app to estimate materials. Always follow product guidance for coverage rates, application, and hardener addition.

1M²	COVERAGE 180mm ROLLER FULL	READY RECKONER	10M²	25M²	50M²
ROUGH FELT	**2.75 - 3kg** 4x - on Base 3x - on Mat 1x - Washcoat	Cure It ONE Reinforcement Cure It ONE Rollers	2 x 18kg 1 x 6.6kg 1	4 x 18kg + 1 x 6kg 1 x 16.5kg 1	8 x 18kg + 1 x 6kg 2 x 6.6kg + 1 x 16.5kg 2
SMOOTH FELT	**2.25 - 2.5kg** 3x - on Base 3x - on Mat 1x - Washcoat	Cure It ONE Reinforcement Cure It ONE Rollers	1 x 18kg + 1 x 6kg 1 x 6.6kg 1	3 x 18kg + 1 x 6kg 1 x 16.5kg 1	7 x 18kg 2 x 6.6kg + 1 x 16.5kg 2
ASPHALT / CONCRETE* *Primer is required for applications onto concrete.	**2.25 - 2.5kg** 3x - on Base 3x - on Mat 1x - Washcoat	Cure It ONE Reinforcement Cure It ONE Rollers	1 x 18kg + 1 x 6kg 1 x 6.6kg 1	3 x 18kg + 1 x 6kg 1 x 16.5kg 1	7 x 18kg 2 x 6.6kg + 1 x 16.5kg 2
WARM ROOF (direct to PIR Insulation)	**2kg** 2x - on Base 3x - on Mat 1x - Washcoat	Cure It ONE Reinforcement Cure It ONE Rollers Cure It ONE Warm Roof Washer Pack	1 x 18kg + 1 x 6kg 1 x 6.6kg 1 1	3 x 18kg 1 x 16.5kg 1 3	6 x 18kg 2 x 6.6kg + 1 x 16.5kg 2 5
OSB/GRP	**2kg** 2x - on Base 3x - on Mat 1x - Washcoat	Cure It ONE Reinforcement Cure It ONE Rollers	1 x 18kg + 1 x 6kg 1 x 6.6kg 1	3 x 18kg 1 x 16.5kg 1	6 x 18kg 2 x 6.6kg + 1 x 16.5kg 2

Table is for guidance only and some roof substrates may require different volume of Cure It ONE.
Remember - Surface preparation is key, the smoother the surface, the better the finish.

20 YEAR MATERIALS GUARANTEE

Cure It ONE comes complete with a 20-year guarantee on the materials from the manufacturer. The guarantee covers Cure It ONE materials used for areas where the complete Cure It ONE roofing system has been installed (refer to the guarantee for full terms and conditions).

CURE IT ONE

Technical SUPPORT

If you need advice and guidance when installing Cure It ONE, contact our Techncial Support Team and they will be happy to help.

Tel: 03301 222666
Email: techsupport@cureit.com

The Cure It website includes a wide range of documents and tools to support the installation process. From our Ready Reckoner (materials estimate tool) to product information, datasheets and in-depth video tutorial guides.

WWW.CUREIT.COM

CURE IT®
GRP ROOFING SYSTEM

Download THE APP

The Cure It App is much more than a product guide; it also serves as a multi tool with all of the resources that you would need at your fingertips to install a Cure It ONE roof.

INSTALLATION GUIDE • READY RECKONER
PRODUCT INFORMATION • VIDEO TUTORIALS

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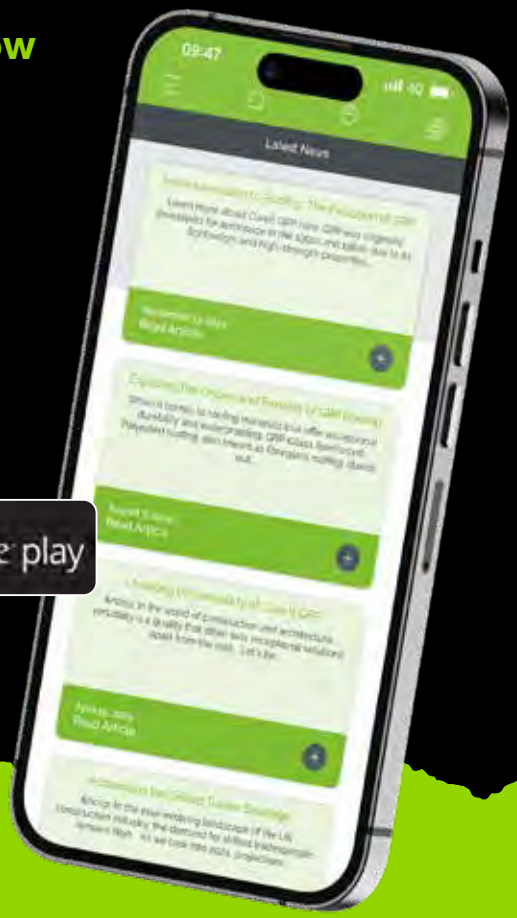

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