

# Installation instructions



**THE ROOF AREA MUST BE COMPLETELY STRIPPED BACK TO THE JOISTS BEFORE FOLLOWING THIS GUIDANCE. ALL KIT ITEMS MUST BE USED AS ONE SINGLE MIX. SYSTEM ONLY COMPATIBLE WITH CURE IT EVO BASECOAT. INSULATION BOARDS MUST BE KEPT DRY AT ALL TIMES.**

## PRE WORK STAGE

1. Before installing the main subdeck it's important to check all timber joists, ensuring they are in good condition and free from any rot or damage. Any play or excessive movement in joists will need to be rectified to prevent excessive noise due to movement, re-bed loose joists or install noggins to ensure the joist are all stable. Ensure all joist spacings are less than 600mm (preferable joist spacings should be every 400mm centres). If joists span more than 2.5m-4.5m, one row of noggins at the centre should be installed. For spans greater than 4.5m, two rows of equally spaced noggins should be installed.
2. Its good practice to incorporate adequate falls into a flat roof build up, a recommended fall of 1:40 and minimum of 1:80. This can be achieved by installing timber furring pieces on top of the main joists. These should be glued, screwed or nailed to the main joists. If these falls need to run opposite the joist positions, they should be supported with noggins to ensure there is no excessive movement in furring pieces.

Alternatively, adequate falls can be provided by insulation manufacturers to provide a tapered roof insulation. This will need to be sourced by contacting the systems manufacturer for details.

## STAGE 1: DECKING

1. Installing the subdeck, 18mm structural boards should be used. Either OSB or Plywood can be used and 8x4 sheet sizes should be cut down to suit joist or noggin spacing 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 joists.
2. Start by laying decking boards at the furthest edge from the drip. If the boards are laid along a wall, ensure a 25mm expansion gap is left. If squared edge boards are used a 3mm expansion gap should be left between board edges to allow for movement. If Tongue and Groove boards are used only expansions to abutting walls will need to be left. On larger roofs a movement joint should be included at every 12 linear metres in either direction by gapping the decking boards 25mm in preparation for installing VCL layer and PIR insulation (refer to technical datasheet for information).



3. Start laying the new row of boards ensuring you stagger the boards adding more strength to the deck area. It is important that any off cuts should span at least two joists.

Boards should be stored under cover, on a level base with sufficient bears to prevent sagging or other distortion.

4. Install a timber perimeter support upstand to the same height or slightly below the insulation, to fix the fascia board, support battens, GRP edge trims and guttering system. These should be secured to the main joists by using countersunk screws. This process should also be used around upstands or areas that dome or skylights will be placed to allow these to be fixed securely.

## STAGE 2: VAPOUR CONTROL LAYER (VCL)

1. A continuous approved vapour control layer should be used below the insulation (this should be loosely laid). With mechanically fixed boards, a minimum vapour-controlled layer of a 1000-gauge polythene layer should be used.
2. All joints in the vapour-controlled layer must be overlapped by a minimum of 150mm and sealed with double sided tape. At vertical upstands and penetrations, the VCL should be turned up and trimmed to the finished insulation layer prior to the roof finish being completed.

A comprehensive U-value calculation and condensation risk analysis should be carried out.



## STAGE 3: INSULATION

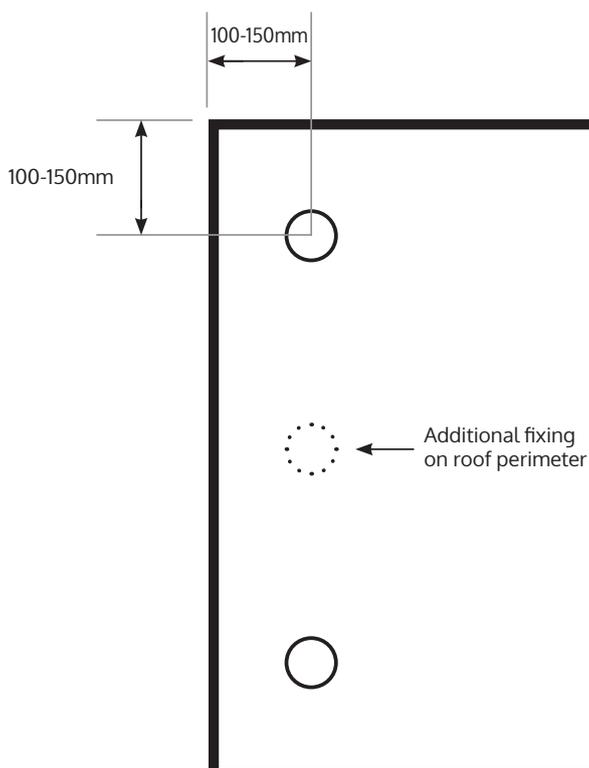
1. Minimum 120mm thick Polyisocyanurate (PIR) insulation boards (TR26) should be used to comply with part L regulations. Boards should be laid over the vapour control layer in a broken bond pattern ensuring all board joints are closely butted and are fully supported by the subdeck. Insulation boards should be cut to size using a sharp knife or fine-toothed hand saw, to ensure tight fitting of the insulation boards.



2. The boards should be secured using washers supplied with kit along with additional countersunk screws to suit depth of insulation required.

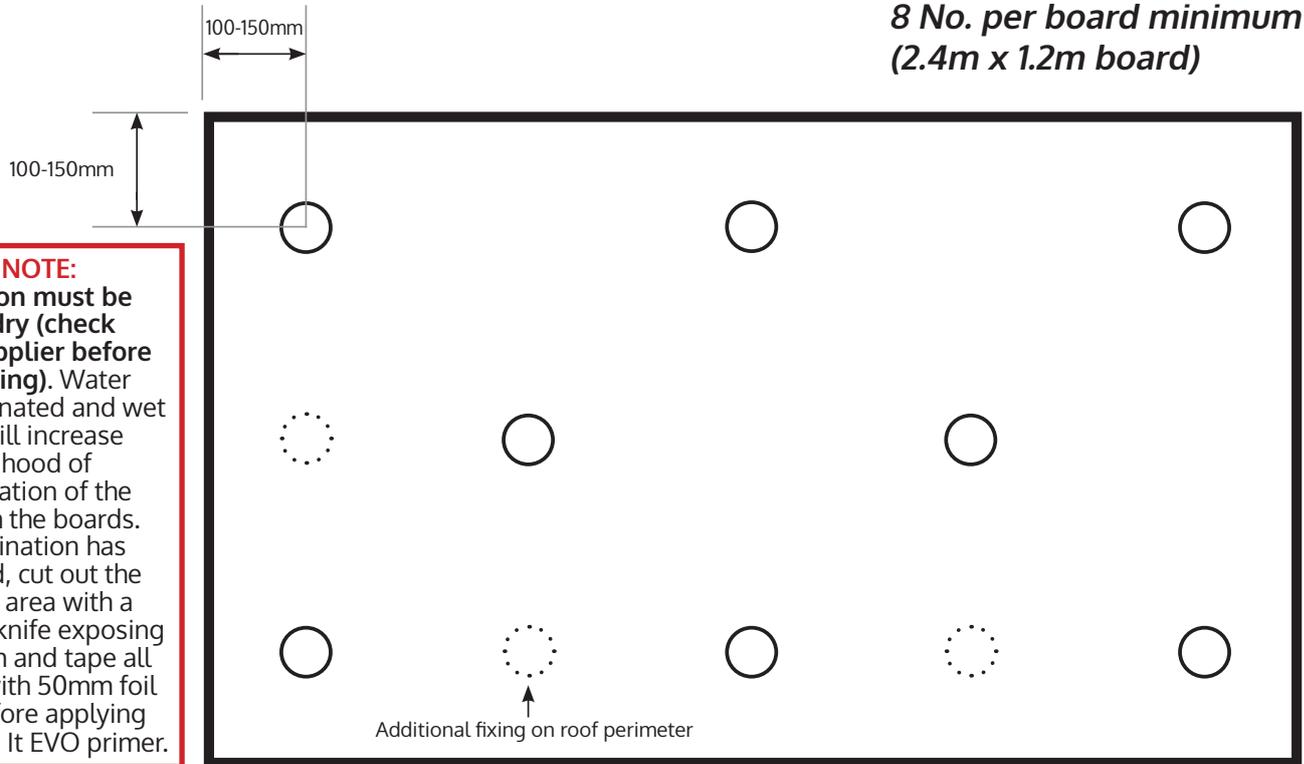
Depending on the fixings specification chosen, quantity and pattern of fixings will vary with the location, roof height/width and insulation board sizes specified, architectural specification should be consulted.

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. Countersunk washers 50mm in diameter should be used with each fixing.



**5 No. per board minimum**  
**(1.2m x 0.6m board) (1.2 x 1.2m board)**

**8 No. per board minimum  
(2.4m x 1.2m board)**



**PLEASE NOTE:**

**Insulation must be stored dry (check with supplier before purchasing).** Water contaminated and wet board 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 the Cure It EVO primer.

With 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. Countersunk washers 50mm in diameter should be used with each fixing.

To prevent moisture being trapped insulation boards should be protected before the application of the system. 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 a 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.

3. Using 50mm Aluminium Foil Tape, seal up all abutting joints and cover over all gaps to polyisocyanurate (PIR) insulation boards.

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.

#### **STAGE 4: TRIMS**

1. 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.
2. When using the Cure It EVO System, all trims are secured to the insulation boards using 50mm Aluminium Foil Tape. In addition to using the aluminium foil tape, double sided tape can be used to secure trims. Cut trims to size and place in position.

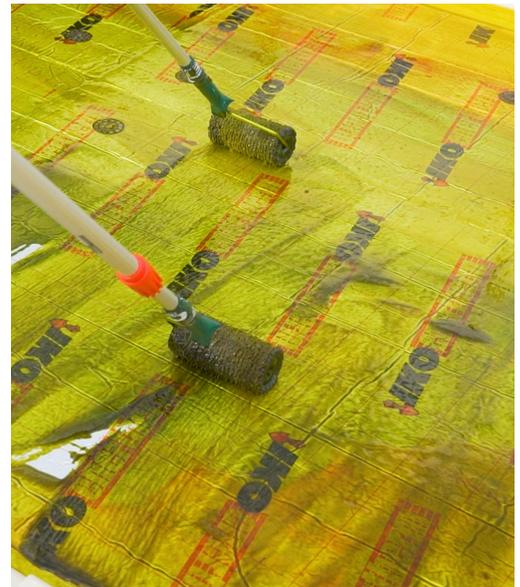
Mark the position of the trims using a pencil and apply double sided tape to the insulation along the pencil markings. Press trims firmly into place, this will help to hold them in place ready for aluminium foil tape to be applied. There is no requirement for clout nails when fixing the trims to the insulation boards. The aluminium foil tape should be positioned half on the trim and half on the insulation boards to secure the trim.

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



## STAGE 5: PRIMER

1. Application of Warm Roof Primer; this should be applied to the insulation boards in dry conditions (5-35°C). Set up a designated mixing area using a mortar mixing tray to contain any spillages.
2. The primer is a two part system and requires hardener addition. All items are provided in the kit.
3. Pour the contents of Part A into a Cure It Mixing Bucket and stir for at least 30 seconds. Then add Part B again stirring for at least 30 seconds.  
Once Part A and Part B are thoroughly mixed together open Part C provided in the pack and pour the contents into the mixing bucket with Part A and Part B and mix in well for approximately 30 seconds to complete the mixing stage. At this point all contents of the pack should be mixed together.
4. Use a Cure It standard 6" Soft Roller or 7" Premium Roller and apply the primer to the insulation boards using approx 3 x 6" rollers full of primer per M<sup>2</sup>. Apply evenly, ensuring you completely cover the insulation boards at a rate of 0.4/0.5kg per M<sup>2</sup>. Try to ensure there are no penetrations through the primer and build up areas to achieve a smooth finish over the entire roof surface.



The complete primer surface will dry with a slight tack (but will be tack free to walk on in 1hr to 2hrs depending on temperature), you will notice a colour change from green to yellow. The surface is now temporarily waterproof ready for the Basecoat to be applied.

## STAGE 6: LAMINATING

1. Prepare for the laminating stage by rolling out strips of 450gm reinforcement mat to cover the main roof area (ensure the feathered edge overlaps the previous strip by 50mm). When the roof is completely covered, roll up the strips of mat and put aside for later use.

Measure out a small amount of Cure It EVO Basecoat for the bandage stage and mix in the required amount of hardener. Use pre-cut 75mm Bandage to cover trim joins, corners and detail work. Using a separate piece of board, wet out the bandage and place in position, shape them with a brush to the required area.

Finishing tissue can be applied on top of the bandage for corners and trim joins for a neater finish.

2. The main area of the roof is now ready to be installed. Using one layer of 450gm and 2kg of Cure It Evo Basecoat per M<sup>2</sup>, work in 1 metre square areas and fully coat a 6" roller with basecoat. Apply 4 rollers of basecoat to the primed surface.

Lay out the first strip of previously measured reinforcement mat over the square metre area and apply 4 full rollers of basecoat over the matting.

Once complete, move onto the second square metre and repeat the process (making sure that the subsequent run overlaps the next by a minimum of 50mm on the feathered edged side of the matting).

A second person should follow behind and consolidate the previous square metre areas using a paddle roller. This is an important step and helps to remove air from the mat and draws the basecoat through the fibres in the matting (resulting in a smoother, pinhole free surface).

Whilst completing the next run of matting and after saturating the next 1 metre section of laminate, it's important to put a quick wash coat of basecoat (approximately 1 fully submerged roller full per M<sup>2</sup>) over the previously consolidated laminate to complete the first run of matting.

Complete this process; 4 rollers x basecoat – reinforcement mat – 4 rollers x basecoat – consolidate – 1 roller x wash coat, for every square metre until the roof area is complete.

3. Once cured, the main laminate area can be sanded and cleaned with acetone before topcoating to complete the system. Use 0.4kg per M<sup>2</sup> (Topcoat requires hardener, follow the Cure It Mixing Bucket for guidance).

**PLEASE NOTE:** The primer must be tack-free before walking on the roof area and laminating must be completed within 5 days of primer application.

