



TECHNICAL BULLETIN

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Peel & Stick Membrane Application Guidelines

DOs and DONTs

DOs

- DO store rolls in a dry location, protected from the elements, preferably at room temperature.
- DO install only when air, deck and material temperatures are 40 °F and rising. Since peel & stick membranes are activated through *heat and pressure*, it may take some time for a permanent bond to be attained. Full adhesion is achieved after the material goes through a heat cycles.
- DO apply to smooth, clean, dry, void-free surfaces. Wood decking requires a minimum of 24 hours to dry.
- DO ensure proper ventilation of the roof structure, including both ridge and soffit venting.
- DO cut material to suitable, manageable lengths before application.
- DO install first course of material parallel to the eave edge.
- DO apply the material, working from the center of the material continuously to the ends of the sheet [*half of the length of the sheet is the center*]; taking care to avoid wrinkles and ridges. If one course of material becomes misaligned, do not continue to apply courses as this will lead to wrinkles and fishmouths. If any course gets misaligned, start over again.
- DO remove release film following a proven technique or as per one of the two release film removal methods described below. Release film should be pulled back rapidly in a continuous fashion.
- DO remove release film (if present) covering the side lap, prior to adhering the next roll.
- DO ensure that the bottom adhesive side of the membrane does not get stuck to itself. In case this occurs, separate the two layers immediately. After some time, it may become impossible to do so without damaging the material.
- DO roll or broom the *entire* membrane surface, paying special attention to all overlap areas (side laps, end laps, T-Joints) to ensure adhesion with acceptable substrates. A minimum of a 70 lb weighted roller may be used for low slope applications. A minimum of a 30 lb weighted roller may be used for steep slope applications. The use of a soft bristled push broom may be used on steeper slopes. The abovementioned procedures are necessary in order to apply uniform pressure and allow for contact of the membranes.
- DO prime all metal flashings, leads, and eave and rake metal drip edges with ASTM D41 asphalt primer, water based acrylic or water based polymer modified primer.
- Do perform a 45-degree angle cut on all buried laps for slopes of 1/12" or less. The 45-degree angle cut shall be followed by the application of an SBS trowel grade modified flashing cement at a rate of 1/8" throughout the contact area. Once the abovementioned procedure has been completed, the

membrane must then be hand rolled in order to ensure contact of membrane and achieve a minimum of 1/8th" asphaltic bleed out in designated area.

Do allow for all end laps to be a minimum of 6".

Do stagger all end laps a minimum of 18" from the preceding courses.

Do apply an SBS trowel grade modified flashing cement in between all granule-to-granule and fabric-to-fabric laps. The SBS trowel grade modified flashing cement is to be applied at a rate of 1/8" thick throughout the minimum 6" lap contact area. Once the abovementioned steps have been completed, the membrane must then be hand rolled in place in order to ensure contact of membrane and achieve a minimum of 1/8th" asphaltic bleed out in designated area.

DO back nail the sheet on slopes greater than 2:12 or as per applicable building code.

DON'Ts

DON'T leave unused material unprotected.

DON'T install when any form of moisture or debris (water, ice, snow, rain, dew, dirt, saw dust, etc.) is present. Any contaminant will affect the adhesive characteristics of the membrane.

DON'T remove the release film abruptly as this could lead to tearing of the film.

DON'T forget to roll the membrane overlap areas (side laps, end laps, T-Joints) and the entire sheet.

DON'T attempt to remove the adhered material *immediately* after application to the substrate.

DON'T overload rooftop materials such as shingles, tiles, etc. on a small area of the membrane surface. 'Overloading' promotes slippage of membrane and materials.