

# INSTALLATION OF BUTYL RUBBER ROOFING.

The circumstances and design of the building will determine the type of roof and insulation board used. The following is a description for general guidance. Only in some applications insulation board and vapour barrier may not be required.

In the design of the building provision must be made to meet the installation requirements of Butyl Rubber Roofing.

## 1. Clean Roof.

First the roof should be thoroughly cleaned off and free from sharp projections, such as nail heads and concrete nibs etc.

## 2. Vapour Barrier.

A polythene sheet of either 500 or 1000 guage is spread over the entire roof. Where no Insulation Board is required. The Vapour Barrier is also omitted.

## 3. Insulation Board.

Insulation board of prescribed thickness and type is laid on top of the vapour barrier with good tight joints.

## 4. Angle Fillet.

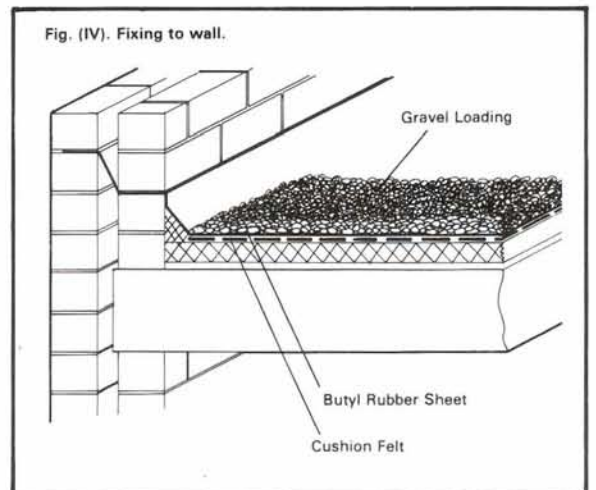
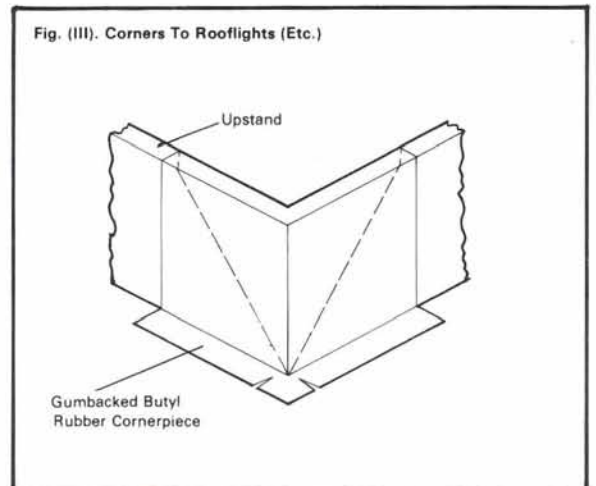
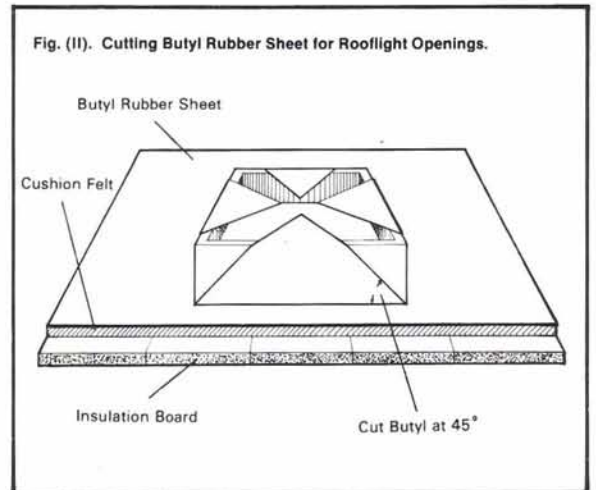
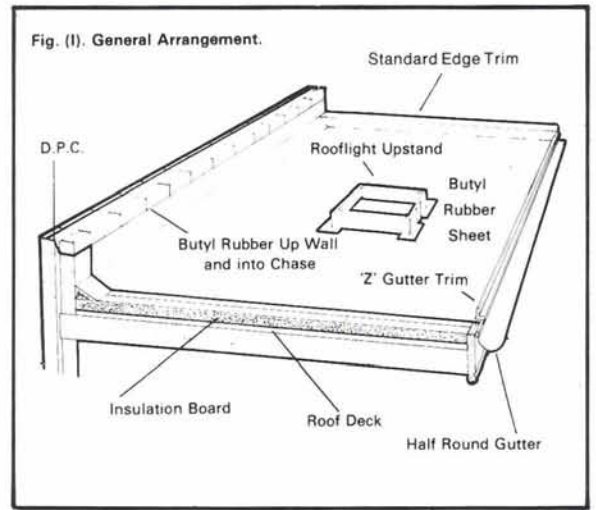
Where there are perimeter walls, angle fillet can now be fitted around the foot of the walls.

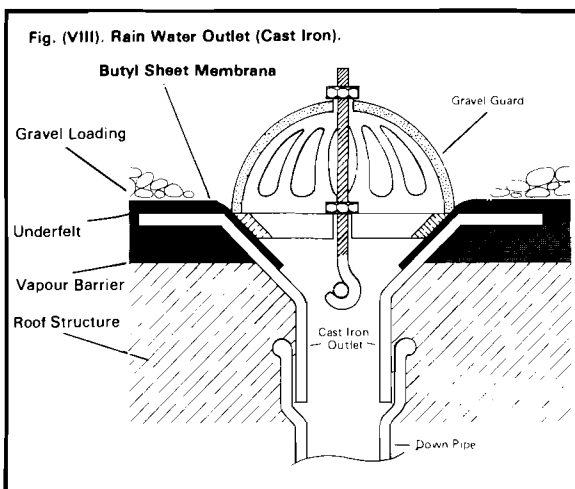
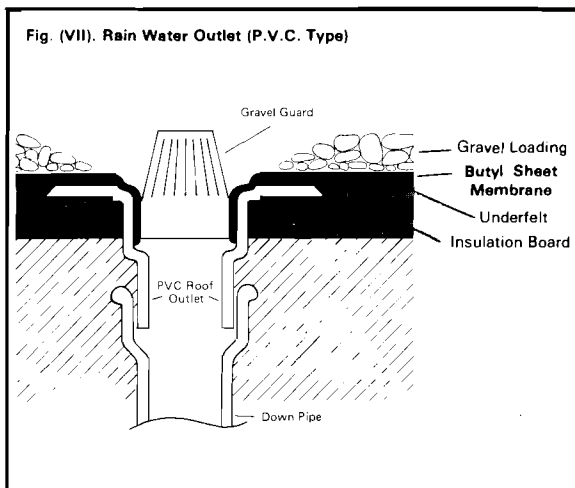
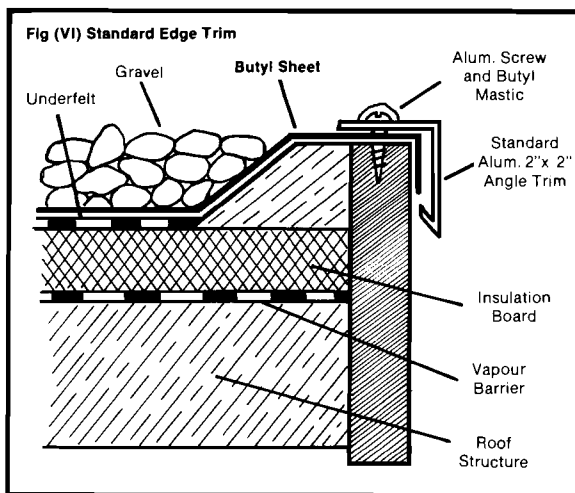
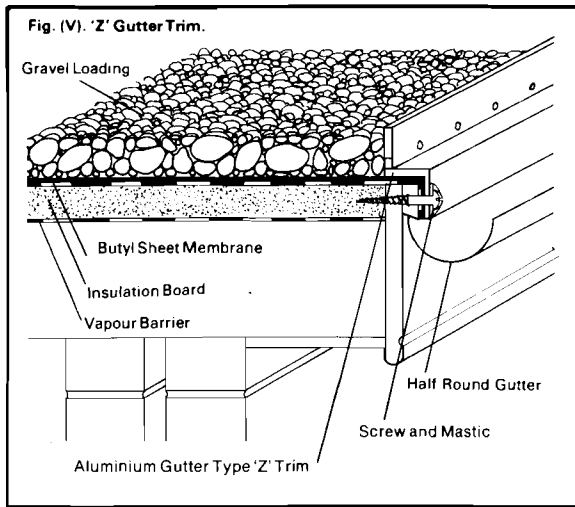
## 5. Underfelt.

Underfelt either rotproof polyester or bitumen saturated felt may be spread over the insulation board.

## 6. Butyl Rubber Sheet.

The butyl rubber sheet is first spread out roughly over the roof. Then starting from one side, first adjust the sheet so that there is sufficient even overhang on that side. Working from there stretch the sheet out without wrinkles, making sure that it is square to the roof and giving sufficient overhang all around. Care should be taken to prevent the wind getting under the sheet and lifting it off.





## 7. Rooflights and Vents.

Where there are rooflights and/or vents, the butyl sheet is spread over the rooflights or vent upstands and working from the original starting side cut the sheet with scissors as shown in Fig. II and pull any loose sheet or wrinkles with you as you work towards the opposite side. The Butyl sheet should not be laid under tension.

## 8. Loading.

On a roof up to three storeys in height, the butyl sheet must be completely covered with a loose laid layer of well rounded washed gravel, average size 15mm, minimum size 10mm, spreading it to an average depth of 40mm with a yard brush. Higher roofs and roofs on exposed sites require a larger sized gravel.

Instead of the washed gravel slabs can be laid on the butyl rubber either on the whole roof or in part as walkways. Before laying the paving slabs a layer of polyester cushion felt is laid over the butyl rubber and then the slabs are bedded in sand or mortar. Part of the loading may be used to hold the butyl sheet in position whilst pulling the sheet over the roof.

## 9. Rainwater Outlets (See Fig. VII & VIII)

Fulbora, Unidare Terrain or Anderson rainwater outlets are most suitable. Cut a hole in the butyl sheet to suit the outlet and using adhesive stick the butyl to the outlet base, then fit the clamping ring and gravel guard.

Where an Anderson outlet is used the hole cut in the butyl rubber should be smaller than the hole in the outlet to allow for dressing down into the outlet. Outlets should be cut as soon as possible to prevent any build up of rainwater on the roof.

## 10. Fixing

The butyl rubber sheet should now be fixed with adhesive at all upstands around rooflights and vents and all around the perimeter and edge trim.

Using brush or roller the adhesive is supplied to both the upstands and butyl rubber sheet if either the upstand or rubber is wet they should be dried off using a mop and blowlamp before applying the adhesive. When the adhesive is dry, i.e. no longer tacky to touch with knuckles. The butyl is then dressed up the upstand by gently rubbing transversely upwards not longitudinally, taking care not to wrinkle the butyl sheet after the butyl is in position, rub with a hard pressure all over.

## 11. Corners at Rooflights etc.

Cut pieces of gumbacked butyl rubber to suit corners (as shown in Fig. III) apply adhesive to both the upstands and the corner pieces. When dry place the corner piece in position and rub with a hard pressure all over to ensure a water-tight joint.

## 12. Edge Trim (See Fig. VI)

"Gutter" Edge Trim has a 2" upstand with drilled holes to allow water to flow into the Half Round Gutter. It is fixed on top of the butyl rubber sheet with screws which should be capped with butyl mastic.

"Standard" Edge trim is a 2" x 2" angle fixed with screws around roof perimeters. The screw fixings should also be capped with mastic.