

This guide is designed as a quick reference guide for installers that have attended the Cure It training course. We recommend that you attend a training course before using this product. Ensure you have suitable PPE, materials and tools before starting the roof. If you encounter any problems, refer to the installer guide for further reference. If you have any queries regarding any aspect of the installation call the Cure It technical help line on 01942 518150.

DO NOT USE THIS LEAFLET AS THE SOLE MEANS OF REFERENCE BEFORE INSTALLING A CURE IT GRP ROOF.

The Cure It GRP roofing system is a wet laid roofing system consisting of a GRP laminate (laid onto OSB3 decking), which is finished around the perimeter with pre-formed GRP edge trims and coated with a roofing topcoat.

The roof installation can be divided up into 5 stages which are marked throughout the guide.

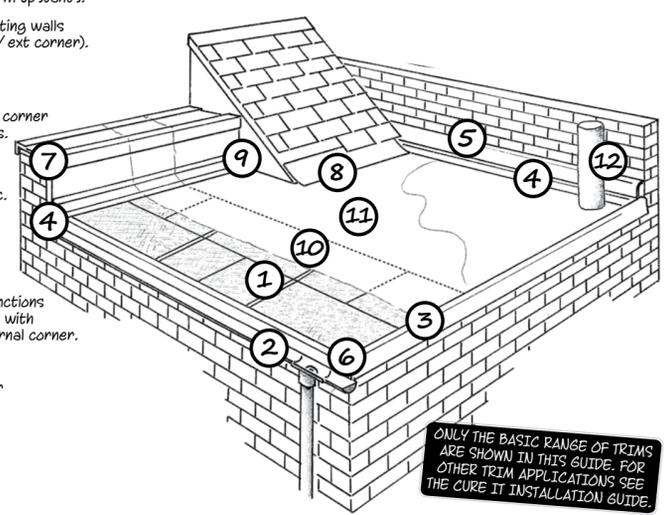
- 1 Installing the decking:** The joists are inspected and prepared and the OSB3 18mm T & G deck is laid as a substrate for the system.
- 2 Fitting the edge trims:** Pre-formed GRP edge trims are fitted around the perimeter of the roof and anywhere there is a significant change in pitch.
- 3 Detailing / bandaging:** Any corners, pipes, outlets, vents and joints between trims are then laminated.
- 4 Laminating:** The main laminate is applied to the decking.
- 5 Topcoating:** The laminate is prepared and the roof is topcoated to finish the installation.

See the ready reckoner on the back for materials estimation.

It is important to follow all of the guidance in this leaflet for a correctly fitted Cure It roof. Please take specific care to follow any instructions marked with an **I** symbol. These represent the most commonly overlooked aspects of installation that can result in failure of the roofing system.

TYPICAL CURE IT ROOF BUILD-UP

- OSB3 18mm Decking boards (T&G 2400mm X 600mm).
- A200 (Fascia trim) used for gutter / drip edge / fascia.
- B260 (Raised edge) trim used to form upstands.
- D260 (Fillet trim) used against abutting walls with C100 Flashing (use with C3 int / ext corner).
- C100 (Flashing trim) simulated lead flashing for use with D260.
- C1 to be used on external edge as a corner junction between A200's and B260's.
- AT195 Ext (external angle trim shown, internal AT195 also available) for step details, cover flashings etc.
- F300 (Flat Flashing) flat sheet for use as continuous flashing under slate at a roof junction. Can also be used as a gutter lining.
- C3 Int/Ext (Fillet corner) corner junctions between D260 sections can be used with D260 trim to form internal or external corner.
- GRP Laminate consisting of:-
Cure It Roofing Resin + Hardener
Cure It Reinforcement Mat
- Cure It Topcoat.
- Pipe detail.



PERSONAL PROTECTION

The following PPE is recommended when fitting a Cure It roof.

READ THE HANDLING AND STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS (BACK OF GUIDE) BEFORE USING THESE PRODUCTS.

Safety gloves: To be worn while mixing boards / trims.

Eye wash: To be kept close to hand during installation in case of splashes of liquid to the eyes.

Latex gloves: To be worn while mixing / applying roofing resin / topcoat.

Safety goggles: To be worn when using hardener / mixing resin / topcoat.

CURE IT ROOFING MATERIALS

Overview of Cure It roofing materials. See the ready reckoner on the back for material estimation.

Roofing Resin: 10kg (6.75m² coverage), 20kg (13.5m² coverage) - Used to form the GRP laminate with the reinforcement mat.

Roofing Topcoat: 5kg (10m² coverage), 10kg (20m² coverage), 20kg (40m² coverage) - Topcoat provides the finished colour and surface appearance.

Acetone: 1L, 5L - Used for cleaning tools, spillages and as a surface decontaminant.

Hardener: 1L, 5L - Hardener for resin and topcoat. IMPORTANT: Read handling and storage instructions (back of guide) before use!

PU Adhesive: Used for bonding GRP edge trims around the perimeter of the roof.

Detail bandage: Used as reinforcements for forming corners and other detail on the roof.

OSB3 18mm T & G boards: Recommended decking for the Cure It system.

Edge trims: Mainly used around the perimeter of the roof and for any significant changes in pitch.

ALL OF THE CONSUMABLES ARE ALSO AVAILABLE IN A 12M² KIT (EXC. TRIM AND BOARDS).

KEEP DRY

READ THE HANDLING AND STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS (BACK OF GUIDE) BEFORE USING THESE PRODUCTS.

ROOFING TOOLS

Hardener safety dispenser: Do not attempt to use this system without a safety dispenser.

The Cure It mixing bucket: Essential for determining the correct hardener addition.

A TOOLS ACCESSORY PACK IS ALSO AVAILABLE.

Brushes: For detail work and bandaging.

Consolidation rollers: A critical part of the system. Used to saturate the reinforcement mat with resin and remove trapped air.

A sanding head: Useful for topcoat preparation.

Application rollers: Should be used with an extension pole for the main laminate.

OTHER TOOLS / EQUIPMENT

You may also need the following:

- 5" Grinder + stone blade (For chasing flashing into wall and cutting / shaping GRP edge trims).
- Nail gun
- Claw hammer
- Circular saw / jigsaw
- Lid opener tool (For cans of Roofing Resin and Roofing Topcoat).
- Tin snips (For cutting / shaping edge trims).
- Strong shovel
- Wrecking bar
- Mastic gun
- 40 grit aluminium oxide paper
- Soft and stiff sweeping brushes
- Visqueen ground sheet to cover the roof (in case of rain)

1 LAYING THE DECKING BOARD

All flat areas where the GRP laminate is to be applied should have OSB3 board fixed to them first.

The decking must be completely dry when the roof is fitted.

Align the first two rows of boards before fixing at 90 degrees to joists. Mark the joist locations with pencil onto each insulation / decking board as it is fitted.

25mm expansion gap should be left against abutting walls.

Stagger the joints. Off-cuts must be greater than 400mm covering at least 2 joists.

Recommended warm roof build-up.

OSB3 18mm

Insulation

Vapour check

Sub deck

Joists must be well fixed and sound. Rotten joists must be replaced. Loose joists must be secured / re-bedded at 600mm centres max. Extra joists will be required at spans exceeding 600mm. Noggins are recommended to remedy any play in joists to provide extra reinforcement for wider spans.

Tongue and groove gap should always be face up.

Galvanised ringshank nails or screws which must penetrate 40mm into the joist. These fixings can be up to 200mm long for a warm roof build-up.

Boards should be fixed at 200mm centres.

Minimum 1:80 GRADIENT

THE SYSTEM CAN BE BONDED ONTO CONCRETE USING CURE IT CONCRETE PRIMER.

2 FIXING A200 TRIM

The A200 trim is installed where the roof meets a gutter.

Consider planing the deck by 2mm to allow the trim to sit flush and prevent standing water behind the trim.

Apply a continuous strip of Cure It PU adhesive along the 2nd batten. Rub the trim into place and use roofing tacks / staple gun to fit the trim to the deck at 150mm centres taking care to ensure the trim sits flat on the deck.

Cure It GRP laminate

Bandage

Roofing tack

Fix 2 25x50mm battens around the perimeter for the A200 using a nail gun. Offset the second batten 10mm lower than the first to allow the trim to sit flush on the edge of the roof.

PU Adhesive

200 Drip trim installed wherever the roof meets a gutter.

Trims can be joined by applying a strip of PU adhesive to the inside of the overlapping trim. Allow a 50mm overlap.

DO NOT NAIL THROUGH THE FRONT OF THE TRIM.

2 B260 RAISED EDGE TRIM

The B260 is installed around the perimeter to guide water off the roof.

The B260 is applied in the same way as the A200 with 2 exceptions:

The decking does not need to be planed.

Only one perimeter batten is required.

Cure It GRP laminate

Bandage

Roofing tack

B260 Trim

PU Adhesive

Perimeter batten

Fascia

DO NOT NAIL THROUGH THE FRONT OF THE TRIM.

2 D260 FILLET TRIM / C100 SIMULATED LEAD FLASHING

The D260 is installed wherever the deck meets an abutting wall. The C100 is installed as a wall flashing over the Fillet trim.

Brickwork should be chased out to 35mm with a stone blade.

PU Adhesive should be applied to the back of the C100 and be fitted into the chase over the top of the D260.

Fillet trim should be tacked to the deck with clout nails / staple gun. Ensure the flange is flush with the deck - note: 25mm expansion gap in boards.

Seal the C100 with PU Adhesive or Mastik.

D260 Trim

PU adhesive

Bandage

Cure It GRP laminate

25mm Expansion gap

2 PARAPET WALL (AT195 INT / EXT)

AT195 External angle trim is used for capping 90° step details such as parapets.

Always use the correct external and internal trim for capping details ensuring that the bonding side is always face up.

Bandage over the area where the trim meets the deck. Continue the main roof laminate to cover the bandage.

Always use a D260 to allow for expansion where a step or parapet meets the main body of the roof.

Cure It GRP laminate

Bandage

Laminate

Roofing tacks

D260

OSB3 Deck mechanically fixed to the wall.

2 FIXING THE F300

F300 Flat Flashing is used to run under the first row of slates where a pitched roof meets the flat roof.

Staple or nail the flat sheet to the deck.

Cure It GRP laminate

bandage

F300

Breather / sarking felt (should overlap F300).

Roofing tack

MATT

GLOSS

Ensure the bonding side (matt) is face up.

2 PRE-FORMED CORNERS

Pre-formed corners are available for common corner detail.

C1 Corner
C1 Universal corner for junctions between A200 & B260.

C3 Internal / External corner

PU Adhesive

PU Adhesive

The edge between each trim and corner should be sealed with a strip of PU adhesive under the section of trim covering the corner.

2 CORNER MITRE GUIDE

Any joints between trims where pre-formed corners are not used will need to be mitred first. The process is the same for all trims. The trims should be roughly cut so that they butt up to each other. A gap of a few mm is fine as the corner detail will be bandaged to join the trims together and provide a clean finish.

USE AN ANGLE GRINDER OR TIN SNIPS TO CUT THE TRIMS.

Roofing tacks / staples

PU Adhesive

A200 MITRE

B260 MITRE

INTERNAL MITRE

EXTERNAL MITRE

PU Adhesive

Roofing tacks / staples

PU Adhesive

3 PREPARING CORNERS, JOINS, PIPES AND OTHER EXTRUSIONS (PLASTIC OR METAL).

Pipes and extrusions should be prepared while the bandage and reinforcement mat is being cut to size.

PIPES AND EXTRUSIONS (PLASTIC OR METAL)

Cut a 75mm strip of bandage to wrap around the pipe and 6 x 75mm square sections of mat to dress the pipe to the deck. (piece 1)

Sand the bottom 150mm of the pipe.

Apply two strips of PU adhesive around the top of the sanded area.

Wrap the first strip of bandage around the PU adhesive. Use the paddle roller to saturate the bandage with PU adhesive and leave to cure.

TRIM JOINTS

CORNERS

INTERNAL MITRE

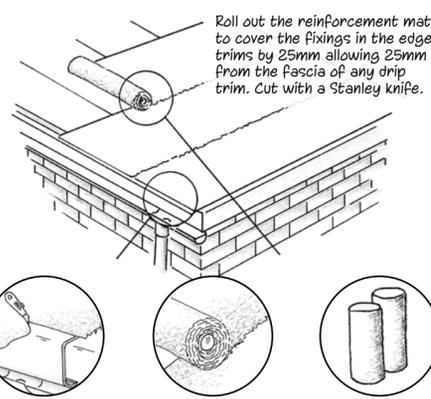
Cut bandage strips for all trim joints and preformed corner joints. (piece 2)

Cut 150mm x 100mm strips for corners where preformed corners have not been used. (piece 3)

Cut both pieces of trim on an angle. Bandage the joint.

4 PREPARING REINFORCEMENT MAT FOR THE MAIN LAMINATE

All of the mat should be cut to size at this stage.



Roll out the reinforcement mat to cover the fixings in the edge trims by 25mm allowing 25mm from the fascia of any drip trim. Cut with a Stanley knife.

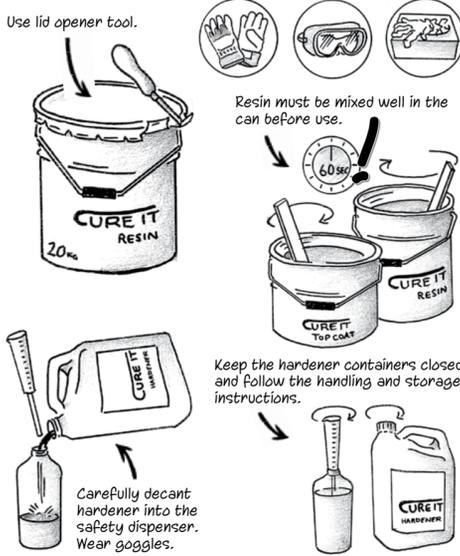
Cover edge trim fixings with reinforcement mat by 25mm and cut with a Stanley knife.

Overlap the feathered edge of each subsequent roll over the straight cut edge of the previous length by 50mm.

Re-roll each length and keep in order for use later.

3 RESIN PREPARATION

Ensure conditions are forecast to be dry before preparing the resin.



Use lid opener tool.

Resin must be mixed well in the can before use.

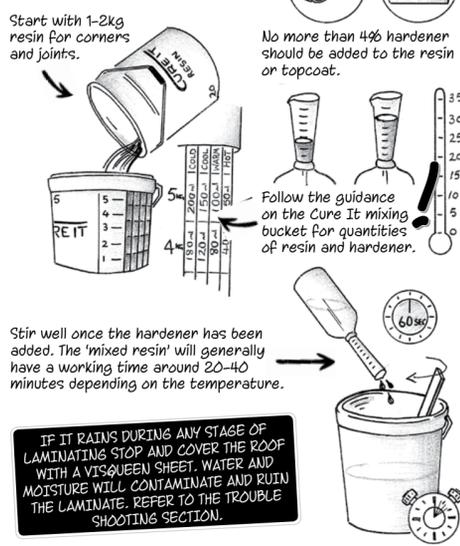
Carefully decant hardener into the safety dispenser. Wear goggles.

Keep the hardener containers closed and follow the handling and storage instructions.

WARNING! THESE ARE FLAMMABLE PRODUCTS. NO SMOKING, NO NAKED FLAMES.

3 HARDENER ADDITION

Only add hardener to resin once all of the preparation has been completed.



Start with 1-2kg resin for corners and joints.

No more than 4% hardener should be added to the resin or topcoat.

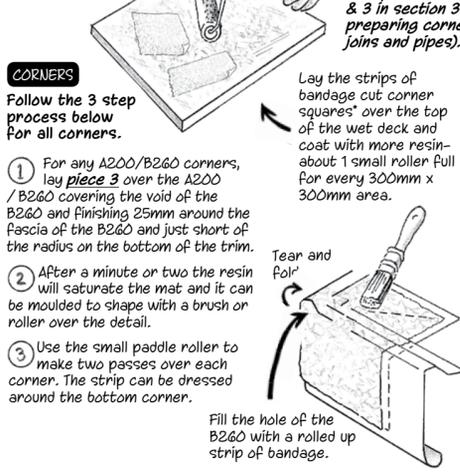
Follow the guidance on the Cure It mixing bucket for quantities of resin and hardener.

Stir well once the hardener has been added. The 'mixed resin' will generally have a working time around 20-40 minutes depending on the temperature.

IF IT RAINS DURING ANY STAGE OF LAMINATING STOP AND COVER THE ROOF WITH A VISQUEEN SHEET. WATER AND MOISTURE WILL CONTAMINATE AND RUIN THE LAMINATE. REFER TO THE TROUBLESHOOTING SECTION.

3 LAMINATING CORNERS, TRIM JOINTS AND PIPES

Apply a small roller full of mixed resin onto a separate board or discrete area of the decking with a roller to prepare the trim joint / banded and corner sections.



Follow the 3 step process below for all corners.

- For any A200/B260 corners, lay **piece 3** over the A200 / B260 covering the void of the fascia of the B260 and just short of the radius on the bottom of the trim.
- After a minute or two the resin will saturate the mat and it can be moulded to shape with a brush or roller over the detail.
- Use the small paddle roller to make two passes over each corner. The strip can be dressed around the bottom corner.

Lay the strips of banded cut corner squares over the top of the wet deck and coat with more resin - about 1 small roller full for every 300mm x 300mm area.

Tear and fold.

Fill the hole of the B260 with a rolled up strip of banded.

Apply resin to the dry banded area around the pipe.

Apply the remaining wet banded 75mm squares (**piece 1**) around the base of the pipe, overlapping the strip wrapped around the pipe and the deck.

After a minute or two use the consolidation roller to ensure the banded area is saturated with resin and contains no air.

Apply a coat of mixed resin using a small application roller over every joint between any trim and the decking.

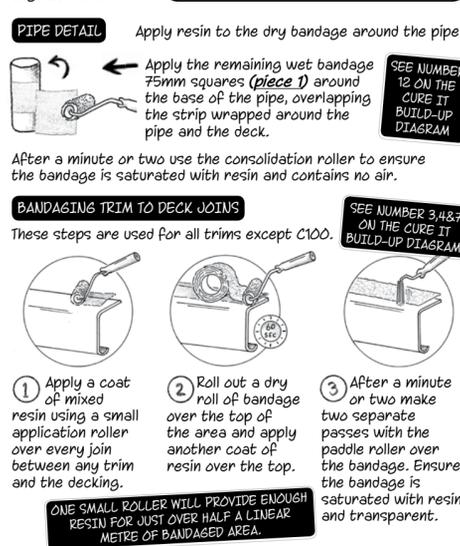
Roll out a dry roll of banded over the top of the area and apply another coat of resin over the top.

After a minute or two make two separate passes with the paddle roller over the banded area. Ensure the banded area is saturated with resin and transparent.

ONE SMALL ROLLER WILL PROVIDE ENOUGH RESIN FOR JUST OVER HALF A LINEAR METRE OF BANGED AREA.

5 TOPCOATING

The trims, corners and any areas of detail should be topcoated before the main body of the roof.



Start with 1kg for the trim edges.

Follow the same preparation instructions as for the resin. Stir the topcoat in the pail before use.

The topcoat should have hardener added in the same way as the resin. Follow the instructions on the Cure It mixing bucket.

Stir the hardener well for a minute.

Apply the topcoat using the 6" roller.

0.5kg of topcoat should cover every m². Do not use less than this.

Replace any guttering.

Use a small roller or brush for the trims, corners and any areas laminated during the detailing section.

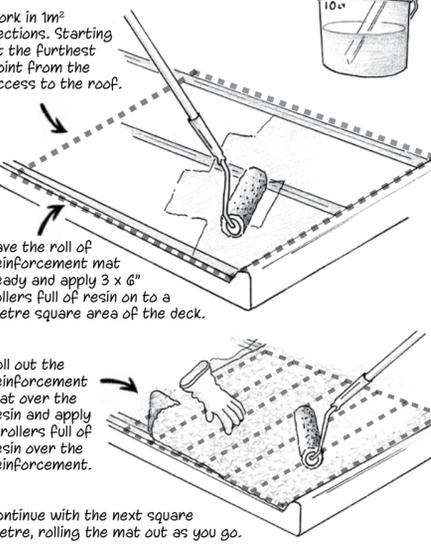
Apply the topcoat using the 6" roller.

0.5kg of topcoat should cover every m². Do not use less than this.

Within 24 hours the roof should be completely cured. Do not apply water unnecessarily to the roof before this point.

4 LAMINATING

Mix a small batch of resin for the first couple of square metres (3kg) following the hardener addition instructions.



Work in 1m² sections. Starting at the furthest point from the access to the roof.

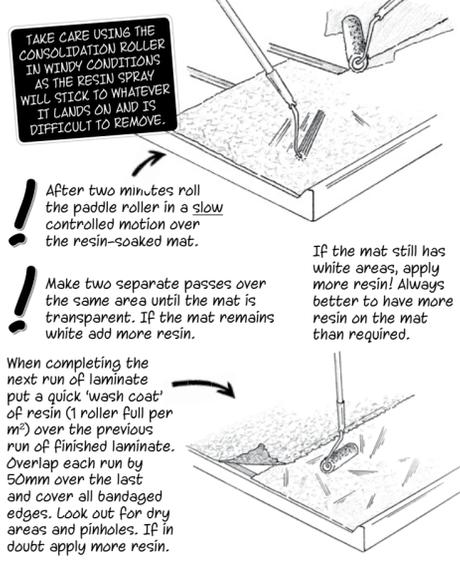
Have the roll of reinforcement mat ready and apply 3 x 6" rollers full of resin on to a metre square area of the deck.

Roll out the reinforcement mat over the resin and apply 6 rollers full of resin over the reinforcement.

Continue with the next square metre, rolling the mat out as you go.

4 CONSOLIDATING THE LAMINATE

This ensures the reinforcement mat is saturated with resin and any trapped air is removed.



After two minutes roll the paddle roller in a slow controlled motion over the resin-soaked mat.

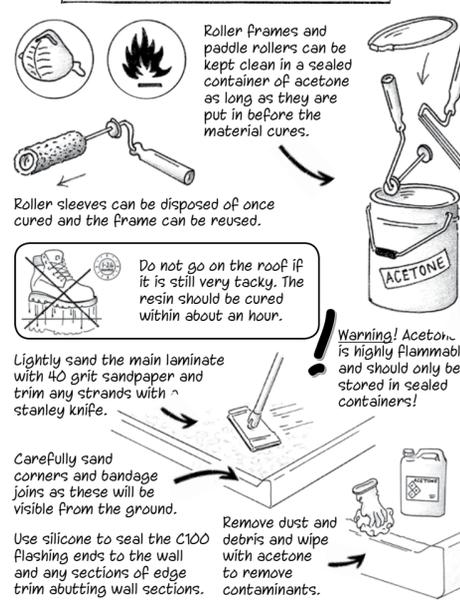
Make two separate passes over the same area until the mat is transparent. If the mat remains white add more resin.

If the mat still has white areas, apply more resin! Always better to have more resin on the mat than required.

When completing the next run of laminate put a quick 'wash coat' of resin (1 roller full per m²) over the previous run of finished laminate. Overlap each run by 50mm over the last and cover all banded edges. Look out for dry areas and pinholes. If in doubt apply more resin.

TAKE CARE USING THE CONSOLIDATION ROLLER IN WINDY CONDITIONS AS THE RESIN SPRAY WILL STICK TO WHATEVER IT LANDS ON AND IS DIFFICULT TO REMOVE.

4 TOOL CLEANING & DISPOSAL / TOPCOAT PREPARATION



Roller frames and paddle rollers can be kept clean in a sealed container of acetone as long as they are put in before the material cures.

Roller sleeves can be disposed of once cured and the frame can be reused.

Do not go on the roof if it is still very tacky. The resin should be cured within about an hour.

Warning! Acetone is highly flammable and should only be stored in sealed containers!

Lightly sand the main laminate with 40 grit sandpaper and trim any strands with a Stanley knife.

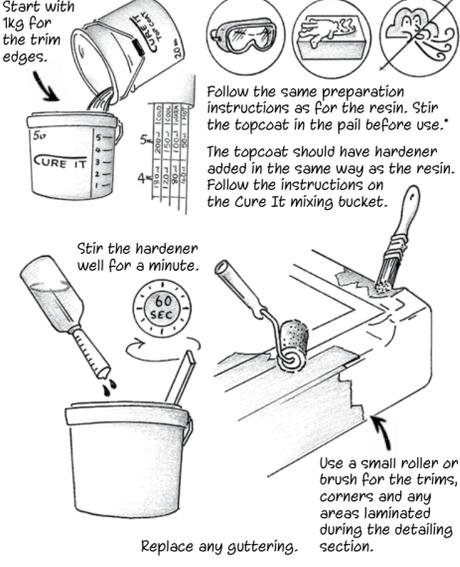
Carefully sand corners and banded joints as these will be visible from the ground.

Use silicone to seal the C100 flashing ends to the wall and any sections of edge trim abutting wall sections.

Remove dust and debris and wipe with acetone to remove contaminants.

5 TOPCOATING DETAIL / TRIMS

The trims, corners and any areas of detail should be topcoated before the main body of the roof.



Start with 1kg for the trim edges.

Follow the same preparation instructions as for the resin. Stir the topcoat in the pail before use.

The topcoat should have hardener added in the same way as the resin. Follow the instructions on the Cure It mixing bucket.

Stir the hardener well for a minute.

Apply the topcoat using the 6" roller.

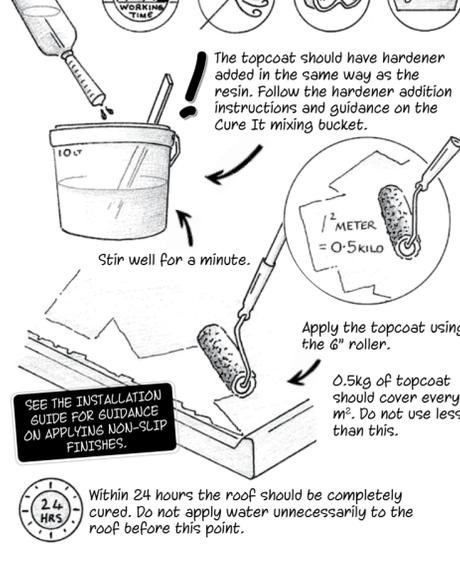
0.5kg of topcoat should cover every m². Do not use less than this.

Replace any guttering.

Use a small roller or brush for the trims, corners and any areas laminated during the detailing section.

5 TOPCOATING

The trims, corners and any areas of detail should be topcoated before the main body of the roof.



Apply the topcoat using the 6" roller.

0.5kg of topcoat should cover every m². Do not use less than this.

Within 24 hours the roof should be completely cured. Do not apply water unnecessarily to the roof before this point.

TROUBLESHOOTING / HANDLING & STORAGE

It's started to rain and the resin / matting or topcoat hasn't gone hard yet!
Any sections that are not hard should be covered over immediately. A Visqueen sheet should be used. Tarpaulins or other types of plastic sheeting should not be used as they will become bonded to the roof.

There are some small 'pinholes' in the fibreglass.
The roof will leak! This has occurred because either insufficient resin has been applied and / or not enough consolidation has occurred. The solution is to sand the area down, wipe with acetone and reapply more resin and matting to the area, as described above.

There's a crack in the fibreglass.
Is the roof definitely leaking? If topcoat is applied too thickly, when the roof expands and contracts, the topcoat can crack. The thick topcoat should be sanded, wiped with acetone and the topcoat reapplied thinly. If the crack is due to impact, the same process applies with resin and banded applied before topcoat.

The fibreglass has gone white or the topcoat has discoloured.
Moisture has contaminated the product before it has gone completely hard. These areas should be sanded, wiped with acetone and that another section of resin and matting is applied over the affected area. If the topcoat has become discoloured, once hard, sand it down, wipe with acetone, and reapply the topcoat (with hardener!).

Resin or topcoat has not gone hard or remains tacky.
Has sufficient hardener been added? It may not have been mixed in sufficiently. More time may be required if the temperature is above 10°C and there is no possibility of rain. Tackiness might be a symptom of moisture contamination. In cold winter temperatures consider using the Cure It Extra Cold range.

TROUBLESHOOTING / HANDLING & STORAGE CONT...

Do not add too much hardener.
Cure It Resin and Topcoat will generate heat after hardener has been mixed in. This can create a 'bulk effect' where heat is byproduct. This will speed up the hardening process. Do not try to mix too much resin or topcoat than can be comfortably applied or else there is a risk of it hardening in the bucket.

If more hardener is added than recommended, excess resin that goes hard in the bucket may start to give off smoke to dissipate heat. Do not exceed guidelines on hardener addition based on ambient temperatures. Ensure that any remaining material in the bucket is kept away from resin, topcoat, hardener and acetone. Water can be added to cool down the bulk effect of any excess resin or topcoat in the bucket.

Do not smoke! All liquid Cure It materials are flammable and should be kept away from sources of ignition.

Store all liquid materials in a cool, dark, ventilated place. Goggles and non-absorbent gloves should be worn when handling these materials.

Keep eye wash at hand. If feeling unwell, seek medical assistance. Further safety information is available at request.

SEASONAL ADVICE

Always check the weather forecast to ensure dry weather conditions.

The Cure It system must not be laid onto damp OSB3 boards or during wet weather conditions. Always keep a visqueen sheet at hand.

The time taken for resin or topcoat to go hard is controlled by the amount of hardener used and temperature.

In fair to warm temperatures, use summer hardener. Less hardener may be required. Always use a minimum of 1% hardener. Mix smaller batches to reduce the chance of wastage. Extra slow hardener is available for very hot temperatures.

In cold temperatures, use winter hardener. The Cure It system can easily be laid down to 10°C. Between 6-10°C the resin and topcoat should be kept indoors the night before and kept warm until use. Do not exceed 4% winter hardener. Never use a blowtorch to warm the materials. Avoid laying materials late in the day as they may not harden before the temperature drops.

Ensure the roof is completely dry of any dew, frost or moisture that may have formed overnight.

There is a range of Cure It Extra Cold resin and topcoat designed to be used between 0-10°C.

SAFE WORKING PRACTICES

It is always the installers responsibility to ensure safe working practices for themselves and their employees and always pay attention to the risks for other nearby members of the public. Additionally, the installer should also be aware of the health and safety information that applies to most materials. Please see relevant Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for further information.

PLEASE REFER TO THE INSTALLER GUIDE FOR ADVICE ON SLIP RESISTANT FINISHES AND MORE DETAILS OF THE CONCEPTS TOUCHED ON IN THIS GUIDE. STILL STUCK? CALL US: 01942 518150

READY RECKONER

Roof Size (M ²)	Cure It Resin (amount used)	Cure It Topcoat (amount used)	Cure It Roofing Reinforcement Mat (amount used)	Hardener (amount used) Hardener Dispenser Required	Roofing Detail Banded	GRP Trim Adhesive	OSB3 18mm 2400mm x 600mm decking boards	3" Rollers (Extra Sleeves)	6" Rollers (Extra Sleeves)	Large Paddle Roller (Small) Paddle Roller
12	12m ² Kit	12m ² Kit	12m ² Kit	12m ² Kit	12m ² Kit	12m ² Kit	10	Accessory Kit	Accessory Kit	Accessory Kit
20	1 X 10kg 1 X 20kg (30kg)	1 X 10kg (10kg)	1 X 16.5kg roll (10kg)	1 X 5L (400ml - 1600ml max)	1 roll	2 tubes	15	1 (3)	2 (3)	1 (1)
30	1 X 10kg 2 X 20kg (45kg)	1 X 10kg 1 X 5kg (15 kg)	1 X 16.5kg roll (15kg)	1 X 5L (600ml - 2400ml max)	1 roll	2 tubes	23	1 (4)	2 (4)	1 (1)
50	4 X 20kg (75kg)	1 X 20kg 1 X 5kg (25 kg)	1 X 33kg roll (25kg)	1 X 5L (1000ml - 4000ml max)	1 roll	4 tubes	37	1 (4)	2 (5)	2 (1)
75	6 x 20kg (112.5kg)	2 X 20kg (37.5kg)	1 x 33kg roll 1 X 16.5kg roll (37.5kg)	1 x 5L 1 X 1L (1500ml - 6000ml)	2 roll	5 tubes	55	2 (5)	2 (6)	2 (2)
100	1 x 10kg 7 X 20kg (150kg)	2 x 20kg 1 x 10kg (50kg)	2 X 33kg rolls (50kg)	2 X 5L (2000ml - 8000ml)	2 roll	6 tubes	73	2 (6)	2 (8)	2 (2)