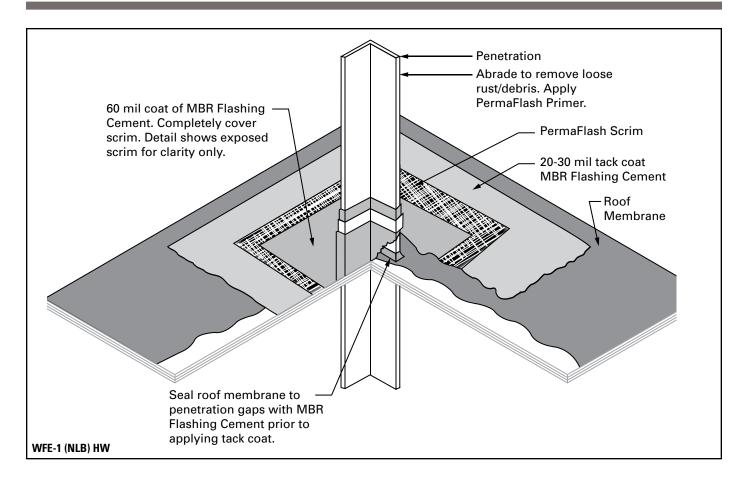


PermaFlash™ System Installation Instructions



Description

PermaFlash is a flashing system using JM's premium grade flashing material, MBR® Flashing Cement, in conjunction with a reinforcing fabric and an adhesion enhancing primer. MBR Flashing Cement is a premium grade two-part urethane and asphalt flashing material. The PermaFlash™ System can be used to flash irregularly shaped penetrations. Nonporous surfaces require priming with PermaFlash™ Primer in order to achieve maximum adhesion.

Coverage Rates

Items must be purchased separately

 $\begin{array}{l} 4.2 \; \text{gal (15.9 \, l) Kit MBR Flashing Cement} \\ \text{approx. 80 ft}^2 \; \text{to 100 ft}^2 \; (7.43 \; \text{m}^2 \; \text{to 9.29 m}^2) \end{array}$

or

1 box of MBR Flashing Cement Cartridges approx. 24 ft² (2.23 m²)

2 qts. (1.9 I) of PermaFlash Primer approx. 300 ft² (27.87 m²)

1 roll 12" (305 mm) wide PermaFlash $^{\text{m}}$ Scrim 300 ft 2 (27.87 m 2)

Materials Required

- MBR Flashing Cement Base and MBR Cement Activator or MBR Flashing Cement Cartridges
- PermaFlash Primer
- PermaFlash Scrim

Recommended Tools

½" (12.7 mm) Drill and 8" (203 mm) Mud Mixer (not required for MBR Flashing Cement Cartridges) Cloth rags and gloves Stiff bristle brushes or rollers Scissors

Surface Preparation

All surfaces to receive the PermaFlash System must be clean, dry and free of any dirt, dust, debris, rust and oils. Remove contaminants such as oils with a suitable solvent cleaner. For best results it is recommended that surfaces such as metals and plastics be abraded. Mask off with tape any areas not intended to receive the MBR Flashing Cement.

Refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet and product label prior to using this product.



PermaFlash™ System Installation Instructions (cont'd)

Pre-cut PermaFlash Scrim

Lay out scrim around penetration and cut to fit. Scrim must wrap around penetration and bridge all vertical to horizontal transitions. Scrim must extend 6" (152 mm) up vertical surfaces and 6" (152 mm) out on horizontal surfaces.

PermaFlash Primer Application

Shake bottle vigorously for 3-5 seconds prior to opening. All nonporous surfaces to receive MBR Flashing Cement should be primed *no more* than 1 hour prior to application. PermaFlash Primer can be wiped on with a cloth rag. Surfaces only need to be wiped once. Replace soiled rags with clean rags as necessary. Wiping on the PermaFlash Primer also helps to clean the surface.

PermaFlash Primer may also be applied with spray bottles or Hudson type sprayers. Apply only a light mist when spraying. Do not over apply, creating puddles or runs.

The PermaFlash Primer will flash off (dry) almost immediately. PermaFlash Primer *must* be dry prior to applying MBR Flashing Cement.

MBR Flashing Cement Application

Pour MBR Cement Activator into MBR Flashing Cement Base pail and immediately mix for 3 minutes. Mix with a $\frac{1}{2}$ " (13 mm) drill. Drill must have a maximum rpm between 450 and 900. Do not mix by hand. Do not under mix. Use an 8" (203 mm) rectangular mud mixer blade or a large spiral mixer blade. For MBR Flashing Cement Cartridges, load tube into the applicator and dispense.

Once mixed, MBR Flashing Cement can be applied with rollers, brushes, and trowels/putty knives.

Apply a thin base coat, minimum of 20 mils (0.51 mm), of the MBR Flashing Cement to the penetration and the target area around the penetration. Immediately embed the precut scrim into the wet coating. It is recommended that the thin base coat cure for a minimum of 30 minutes prior to top coating for ease of application. Experienced applicators may find that this is not necessary. Apply a second coat of MBR Flashing Cement to the exposed scrim so as to completely encapsulate the scrim. A minimum of 60 mils (1.52 mm) will be required to cover the scrim.

MBR Flashing Cement should extend 2" (51 mm) past the scrim in all directions.

Working time is approximately 30 minutes, but will vary depending on temperature. See working time chart on packaging for details.

Cure Times

Protect coated areas from damaging conditions such as construction traffic and weather until material cures to a solid membrane. Cure times will vary depending on temperature. Warmer temperatures will decrease cure times; cooler temperatures will increase cure times.