

Comments:

1. Choose the proper patching material.
  - Use Hi-Flex EPDM T-610 Tape over small holes, cuts & splits where the hole is no wider than 25 mm (1") at the widest point.
  - Use Hi-Flex EPDM LexFlash II™ Flashing for repairs to existing LexFlash II Flashing and Field Seam voids or fishmouths where the hole is no wider than 25 mm (1") at the widest point.
  - Use Cured EPDM Membrane with Hi Flex EPDM T-325 Seam Tape around the perimeter for all large holes & cuts. Apply tape to underside of patch with Splice Adhesive in accordance with Figure A and Standard Tape application directions.

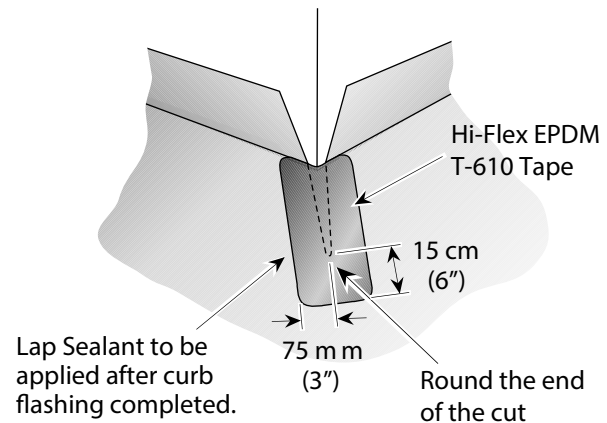
2. Cut the Patch to Size.

- If using T-610 Tape or LexFlash™ Flashing, the patch must extend a minimum of 75 mm (3") beyond the hole in all directions unless the hole is a linear cut or tear, where it must extend 150 mm (6") beyond the hole in the direction of the cut or tear.
- If using Cured EPDM with T-325 Tape, the patch must extend a minimum of 75 mm (3") beyond the hole in all directions (example 3).
- All Patch Corners MUST be rounded.

3. Apply the Patch

- Existing membrane and substrate must be thoroughly scrubbed clean with a household detergent and water. Membrane and exposed substrate shall be dry and free of dirt, debris and other contaminants.
- Clean patch area of membrane thoroughly with Lexcan Weathered Membrane Cleaner.
- Apply patch in accordance with standard seaming procedures and roll the patch area heavily with a hand roller.
- Clean edge of patch with Weathered Membrane Cleaner then apply Hi-Flex EPDM Lap Sealant to the perimeter of the patch. Feather the Lap Sealant to the proper shape and thickness.

Example 1: Overcut at Outside Corner



Example 2: Fishmouth in Seam

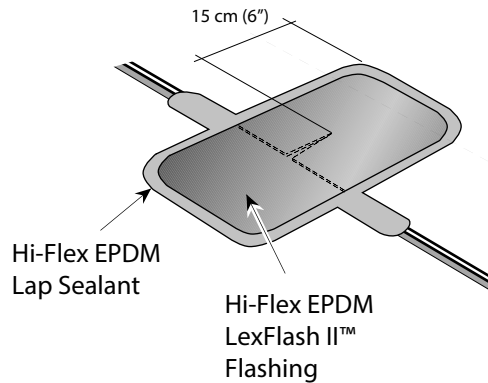
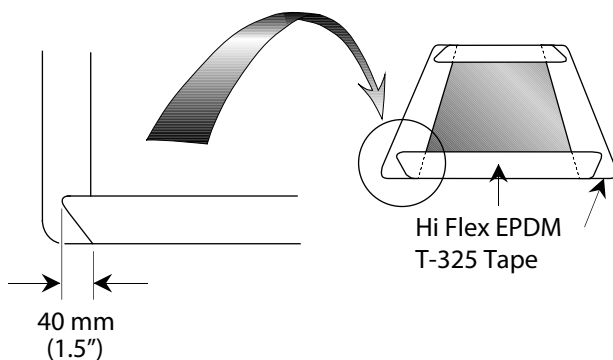


Figure A: Underside of Cured EPDM Patch



Example 3: Large Hole in Membrane

