



TUFFLEX ON-THE-JOB-REMINDER SHEET

BEFORE LEAVING THE SHOP FOR YOUR JOB:

You, and your crew, should be familiar with all TUFFLEX instructional, advisory and cautionary information. Review and/or take with you copies of the TUFFLEX Worksheet & Suggested Basic Equipment List. Make sure you have copies of the TUFFLEX SDS information on the job. Be familiar with the TUFFLEX Specification that is to be applied.

PLYWOOD APPLICATION REMINDERS:

- Follow the surface preparation and application guidelines detailed in the TUFFLEX Pedestrian Deck Overlay Specification of Plywood. Some highlights of this Specification –
- $\frac{3}{4}$ " plywood is recommended over 16" O.C. joist spacing. The A-grade side should be up to minimize surface prep time and labor required on lesser grade plywood. Good jobs start with good substrates.
- All plywood side and end joints should be backed by minimum 2" framing members.
- Joint spacing between plywood panels should be approximately 1/8-inch, or should be saw cut to about that spacing. This allows the plywood to naturally expand, contract and flex with the joints acting as small expansion joints. This prevents edge rubbing and failure.
- Venting of sun-heated and expanded air in plywood joint spaces must be provided for.
- Annular ring shank nails or screws of a length consistent with the plywood thickness, should be spaced at a maximum of 6" O.C. Sink the nails/screws into the deck and fill indent with thickened TUFFLEX mixture prior to membrane application.
- If the plywood surface is contaminated or of suspect condition, use a test patch to check the surface. Do not coat over a surface that may later fail just to satisfy a customer. Don't own someone else's problem!

METAL FLASHING AND DECK EDGING:

- Galvanized metal must be roughened and/or etched with muriatic acid and neutralized with TSP. Apply the primer when dry. Surface preparation is important in all phases of coatings but is critical when going over flashing metal. If doubtful, use test patches to check the bond.
- Metal edging and wall flashing should be nailed with big-headed galvanized roofing nails, or equal, at a maximum of 3" O.C. near the edge closest to the plywood deck to minimize up-warping from the sun's heat.

PLYWOOD JOINT TREATMENT:

- The 1/8" joint spacing, as recommended above, must be bridged with "TUFF-TAPE", a flexible polyester fabric. The joint space is best left empty and the tape and membrane bridging above.

- To bridge the joint, primer if called for, and a skim coat of TUFFLEX BMM is spread over the joint area. The TUFF-TAPE is laid into the material and pulled tight to the deck with a broad knife. Start at the center of the tape and work to the ends, making sure to keep the tape flat and tight to the deck. Use a bit more material or use the excess around the tape to "set" the tape in the skim coat. The tighter you keep this application step, the less likely the joints will show on the surface after the membrane has been applied. "Traffic hump" joints are a no-no. By keeping the TUFF-TAPE joint at the bottom of the membrane application, maximum flexibility is achieved during normal expansion and contraction of the deck. Note: sometimes the joints still show because of this deck movement. At least the joints won't rub and fail.

PRIMING:

- When priming is called for, apply the primer uniformly, but sparingly, with no puddles and allow to cure until tacky or dry. Hint: because the primer does not sink into the metal flashing like it will with plywood and concrete, it will take longer for it to become tacky. So do your edge metal priming first and allow it to set-up while working on other areas of the deck. Metal is harder to prime. Rough-sand flashing metal for optimum bond.

PREPPING AND DETAILING THE DECK:

- Level and fill all nail & screw depressions and detail smooth wood to metal transitions with TUFF-TAPE and a thickened mixture of BMM. If a limited amount has to be done, use the surface texture granules. If a lot has to be done, use the less expensive black tire grindings. Mix thick or thin as needed for patching and coving. (*Refer to the "How To" and miscellaneous ramblings" of the TUFFLEX WORKSHEET.*)
- Use the TUFFLEX Sand Slurry to fill large voids, sloping to drain or ramping up several inches for wheelchair access to door sills. This makes a flexible sloping and filling material that will not crack with substrate movement. Shape with a wood float and finish with a steel trowel lubricated with approved solvent. (*Refer to: "TUFFLEX Sand Slurry Specification and Application Guide" for further information.*)

MIXING AND APPLICATION RATES AND TECHNIQUES:

- The best reference to review for mixing instructions and techniques is the "TUFFLEX Worksheet" in the HOW TO section. This publication will explain the theory and practice of TUFFLEX RBC use. The application rates are stated in the TUFFLEX Specification being used. The "Worksheet" shows how to figure material estimation and spread rates.

BROADCASTING TEXTURE GRANULES:

- The texture choice is up to the customer's needs and wishes. The rule of thumb is that the more slip resistant a surface, the harder it is to clean. Ski resorts usually want very aggressive surfaces and home owners want surfaces that are easier to keep clean. On pitching fishing boat decks in the North Sea, they will call for very coarse aluminum oxide to be back rolled into the Colorcoats for maximum slip resistance. Education of the customer makes for an educated choice by them.
- Many different surface treatment options are used on TUFFLEX Membranes. A waterproof membrane concrete under tile specification is available. 200,000 square feet of TUFFLEX Membrane was used to protect the concrete under the Aquarium of the Americas in New Orleans. Cementitious "Splatter Coats" and cementitious design pattern systems are sometimes used on top of the membranes.
- When the rubber granule surface is specified, wait about 15 to 30 minutes until the membrane starts to set-up and then broadcast to excess. Save the recovered granules

for reuse. A bag of rubber will broadcast about 250 square feet to excess. A recovery of about 1/3 of the rubber is about normal. (*Refer to the TUFFLEX ADVISORY "SURFACE TEXTURES ON TUFFLEX MEMBRANES" for further information.*)

TUFFLEX COLORCOATS AND CURE ACCELERATOR:

- Colorcoats dry from the moisture they derive from the air. Never add water as with RBC.
- To assure color uniformity, thoroughly mix the solids up from the bottom and "box" together any pails with different batch numbers.
- Apply with a paint roller using "cross-hatched" strokes to achieve a well bonded and even coat.
- Apply the Colorcoat spread rate in accordance with the specification in use.
- One-half quart (one pint) of TUFFLEX Colorcoat Accelerator will hasten the cure of one 5-gallon pail of Colorcoat.

Refer to the TUFFLEX TECHNICAL BULLETIN for Colorcoat Accelerator for further information.