

Gaco Western

S I N C E 1 9 5 5

General Instructions:

GW-1-2

August 2013

Supersedes 07/06

FLASHING, CRACK SEALING EXPANSION JOINT COVERS

1. BUILDING EXPANSION JOINT COVERS

Gaco Western Field Curing Neoprene Sheet Expansion Joint: Where maximum conformity to irregular substrates (sprayed-in-place polyurethane foam, concrete block, etc.) is required use GacoFlex NF-621 Neoprene Sheet Flashing.

Note: Standard GacoFlex NF-621 Neoprene Sheet Flashing is black and will discolor light colored topcoats.

2. SEALING OF CRACKS AND CONSTRUCTION JOINTS, SUBSTRATE CHANGES AND FLASHING

See Installation Detail GW-5-D1 and GW-5-D2.

This step, which follows priming and coating, is the most critical stage in the application of Gaco Western liquid roofing. Success or failure in application of this system depends largely on the care with which reinforcement tapes are applied and sealed. The surface should be watertight at the conclusion of these steps.

The following treatments should be used:

A. Working Cracks, Concrete: These are joints or cracks that have moved or will move appreciably due to thermal changes or vibration. They include contraction joints such as those described in GW-2-1 (formerly GW-2). A crack that extends at each end to the edge of the surface, to a building expansion joint or to another working crack may be a working crack. A crack with minute broken fragments along the edge is a working crack – working cracks move in any, or all of the three dimensions. Treat these cracks in one of the following two ways:

1. GacoFlex 66-B Polyester Reinforcing Tape System:

66B is a polyester spun bonded joint, crack and flashing tape.

2. GacoFlex NF-621 Neoprene Sheet Flashing System:

This is thicker than the 66-B system and, therefore is more visible.

Note: Do not use field curing neoprene sheet on deck applications subject to auto traffic. This sheet is sufficiently soft that it can be damaged while curing in place.

Non-moving Cracks, Concrete: Suitable for hairline cracks only. Apply a stripe coat centered over the crack. The crack must be fully sealed.

B. Substrate Changes, Changes of Plane and Flashing: Tape reinforcement is required at changes in substrate material. It is also required when the substrate changes plane in a valley or a crack exists at other changes in plane.

1. **Roof jacks, Metal Flashing:** Use GacoFlex 66-B Polyester Reinforcing Tape System with 4" (10 cm) tape.
2. **Flashing at Parapets, Curbs, Ventilators, Skylights, etc.:** If the substrates can move differentially, use the GacoFlex N-621 Neoprene Sheet Flashing Systems. Otherwise, use the GacoFlex 66-B Polyester Reinforcing Tape System with 4" (10 cm) tape so that the flashing extends at least 2" (5 cm) above deck level unless a different height is shown in the drawings.
3. **Flashing at Pipe Penetrations:** See Installation Detail GW-5-D4.
4. **Flashing Compound:** Apply caulking to any vertical voids behind flashing at thresholds too low for an application of tape. The fillet bead of sealant must be continuous, tooled firmly into place and coated with a heavy coat of base coating.

C. Joints in Plywood:

Joint Treatment: Use the GacoFlex 66-B Polyester Reinforcing Taping System over support joints on the same plane, support joints at changes in plane or unsupported joints.

Notice: Where an enhanced appearance of a joint area is desired, sand and fill voids, joints and nail heads. Use a sealant, epoxy grout (See GW-1-1 (formerly GW-1 Sec. 1B)) or a single component coating.

There should be a thorough inspection by the applicator's foreman and the architect after completion of this stage of work.

Defects in taping and flashing must be corrected prior to proceeding with base coats.