



MODULAR EPDM ROOFING SYSTEMS

INSPECTION, REPAIR & MAINTENANCE HANDBOOK

Now that you've selected one of the best roofing systems available today, please take the time to read through this handbook carefully to ensure long-term, watertight performance. The handbook is broken into sections that provide basic guidelines for inspecting your modular EPDM roofing system, followed by guidelines for proper maintenance and roof repairs.

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to FIT Modular Structures.

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SPECIFICATIONS, MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS & PRODUCT DATA SHEETS
Available upon request or download at www.mulehide.com

An extensive warranty program is available. Contact Mule-Hide Warranty Department for details.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Consult with the Mule-Hide Warranty Department prior to performing any repairs or renovation to an existing modular EPDM roofing system, if your roof has a Mule-Hide System Warranty or Membrane Material Warranty. Call 1-800-786-1492.

Mule-Hide Products Co., Inc. manufactures products for modular manufacturers, dealers, and professional roofing contractors. Mule-Hide guarantees the quality of these products and makes recommendations for their use and proper installation and maintenance. No responsibility, however, is implied or assumed by Mule-Hide for the design, positioning, application or functional interrelation of any building components. This is the responsibility of the architect, engineer, applicator, and building owner.

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this handbook is to provide the modular dealer, manufacturer and building owner with basic recommendations and guidelines for inspecting, repairing and maintaining their EPDM roof system. A properly installed EPDM roof system does not require much maintenance during its lifespan. However, developing an inspection and preventive maintenance program can optimize the service life of any roof system.

SECTION 2 Roof Inspections

2.1 General

Typically, inspections of the roof should be performed in the early spring and late fall by a person who understands the design and components that make up the roof system. Special inspections should also be made after severe weather. For the Dealer involved with site set-up, each unit should be inspected at the site to confirm the unit has not experienced any damage during transportation. The Dealer should also inspect the roof upon completion of the site work.

2.2 Performing Roof Inspections

A. Initial Site Inspection

1. The roof on each unit should be inspected by the site contractor/dealer's representative when the units are delivered to the job site.
2. The person conducting the site inspection should carefully walk each roof to confirm no damage has occurred during transportation.
3. Review the entire roof surface. The EPDM membrane should be tightly adhered to the substrate. There should be no cuts, tears or loose areas of membrane.
4. Carefully check any finished perimeter metal or termination bars to ensure no fasteners have backed out or metal has been damaged. On unfinished edges, temporary termination materials such as furring strips should be intact with no evidence of damage.
5. Vents, stacks and other projections that were flashed by the manufacturer should be tight and in good condition.
6. Check all seams and flashings to confirm Tape Primer was used. The EPDM field sheet along all seams and around flashings should have a distinct black appearance. This is an indication the Tape Primer was used. If the EPDM sheet shows no distinct color difference right up to the edge of the seam, patch or flashing, Tape Primer was not used. Confirming the use of Tape Primer should also be done during the final inspection of the completed roof system.

Note: Any deficiencies found should be immediately reported to the modular manufacturer.

B. Building Completion Inspection

1. After the units are set in place and all roofing work has been completed, a final inspection of the roof system should be conducted by the dealer and the site contractor (or set-up crew).
2. Following is a checklist of the typical items that should be reviewed during the final inspection:

a. Membrane

Membrane must be adhered 100% to the substrate with Mule-Hide Water Base Bonding Adhesive.

Membrane wrinkles are not acceptable in the seam area or at any termination point. Only minor wrinkles are acceptable in the field of the sheet.

b. Membrane Seams

Minimum 3-inch wide seams.

No wrinkles through the seam area.

No fishmouths in the seam area.

Confirm use of Tape Primer to prep mating membrane surfaces before seaming and to prep seam edge where Lap Sealant is to be applied.

In-Seam Tape must be used to complete all cured membrane seams. Splice Adhesive may be used as an alternative to In-Seam Tape.

Lap Sealant must be applied to all seam edges when using Splice Adhesive and on all flashing edges. Lap Sealant is not required when using In-Seam Tape to complete field seams.

c. Vertical Membrane Flashing (walls, curbs, etc.)

Membrane securement is required at the perimeter of each roof level, roof section, expansion joint, at the base of curbs, skylights, interior walls, parapets, etc., at any inside angle change where slope or combined slopes exceed 2 inches in one horizontal foot, and at other penetrations in accordance with Mule-Hide details.

Heavy Duty Fasteners (#14) used for membrane securement shall be spaced a maximum of 12 inches on center.

Mule-Hide RMS should be installed at the base of parapets and walls prior to installing the field sheet. This permits the field sheet to be carried up the vertical surface. [ex: MHE-125]

Proper membrane termination is required at the top of all vertical flashings. [MHE-170 or MHE-172]

d. Corners [MHE-183, 184, 185]

Use Pre-Cut Corners, Uncured Flashing Tape or Uncured Flashing.

Uncured Flashing Tape or Uncured Flashing must extend past corner 2 inches minimum; Pre-cut Corners must be centered at corner.

Check all outside corners for separation 24 hours after application.

Five (5) primary causes for separation:

- Wet adhesive at angle change when Uncured Flashing is installed.
- Failure to use heat gun when needed (cold weather).

- Use of Pre-Cut Corners, Flashing Tape or Flashing that has cured.
 - Failure to apply Tape Primer prior to using Pre-Cut Corners, Uncured Flashing Tape or Splice Adhesive.
 - Application of Pre-Cut Corners or Uncured Flashing Tape while Tape Primer is still wet.
- e. Roof Drains [MHE-130 or MHE-131]
 All bolts and clamps must be in place and tight.
 Water Cut-Off Mastic must be applied between the drain base and the EPDM membrane.
 Under no circumstances should the hole in the membrane restrict water flow or be smaller than the drain tube.
- f. Connection of Modular Units (Mate-Lines)
 Check Mate-Line seams for proper application. Mate-Lines should be straight. Use of sufficient amount of Tape Primer should be evident - black, uniform surface. Proper materials used to complete Mate-Lines.
 When overlapping adjoining pieces of Mate-Line material, the piece being overlapped must be primed with Tape Primer and the pieces overlapping each other must be caulked with Lap Sealant.
- g. Miscellaneous
 Remove debris or any foreign material from the surface of the completed roof.
 Pre-Molded Pipe Boots [MHE-140C]
- Cannot be cut and spliced.
 - Must not be installed inside out.
 - Must have Water Cut-Off Mastic (between the boot and the pipe) and stainless steel clamp at the top of the cone. Top of top rib must be intact. **Top of Pipe Boot shall be caulked with Lap Sealant.**
- Field Fabricated Pipe Flashing [MHE-141]
- Must be installed with at least two pieces of Uncured Flashing Tape or Uncured Flashing: One base and one vertical wrap.
 - Base piece must extend 6 inches minimum away from the pipe, extend ½ inch minimum up the pipe, and the cut in the base piece must overlap itself 1-inch minimum.
 - Vertical wrap must splice onto the base piece 1-inch minimum and achieve a 5-inch minimum vertical splice.
 - Check for splice separation at the angle change.
 - Lap Sealant must be applied to all splice edges.
 - Do not install stainless steel clamping ring.

Roof Vents

- **Do not use shingle vents of any kind on low-slope roofing systems. ***

- Use only standard vents designed specifically for low-slope roofing systems. Flash with Pipe Boots or field fabricate. *

*Optional Non-Warranty metal vent detail outlined in the Modular Roofing Systems Binder, Specifications Section Part 3, Installation. Under item 3.06.F Metal Flashings, page 25-26.

Scuppers [MHE-134B]

- Check to make sure flashing is not bridging.
- Scupper must be installed over field sheet and secured with fasteners.
- Scupper must be stripped with Uncured Flashing Tape and Lap Sealant applied to all edges of tape. Scuppers must be clean before applying Tape Primer. A bead of Water Cut-Off Mastic is applied around the backside of the scupper to act as a seal between the metal and the membrane. The mastic should be applied where the flange is soldered to the sleeve. If using metal scuppers, all seams in metal must be soldered.
- Check to insure the sleeve is watertight and extends beyond the fascia.

Edge Metal

- Check to make sure the metal is fastened properly to the deck and to the face of the building.
- Edge metal must be prepped with Tape Primer and stripped with Cured Cover Tape. Uncured Flashing/Flashing Tape **must not be used** for stripping metal edging.
- The edge of the Cured Cover Tape bonding to the metal must always be caulked with Lap Sealant. If the direction of water run-off is over the metal then both sides of the Cured Cover Tape must be caulked with Lap Sealant.

C. Routine Maintenance Inspections

1. Use the Building Completion Inspection checklist as a guideline when conducting scheduled routine inspections.
2. Check for damages to the membrane (cuts, tears, damages from animals, excessive structural movement, wind and hail damage, use of improper roofing materials, vandalism, etc.).
3. Inspect all rooftop flashings and penetrations for loose or open flashing materials.
4. Check Mate-Lines and field sheets for open seams.
5. Check drains and scuppers to make sure they are open and functioning properly.
6. If gutters are installed, check to sure they are clear of debris and downspouts are open. Check edge metal for loose pieces, fastener back-out or loose Cured Cover Tape.
7. Check all rooftop equipment, vents and pipes for condition of flashings.
8. Check Metal counterflashings to make sure they are properly attached with no loose or missing pieces. Make sure metal is properly caulked.

9. Check roof to confirm ponding is not occurring in any areas.

SECTION 3 Roof Maintenance

A. General

A properly installed EPDM membrane requires minimal maintenance. Following is a list of recommendations that should be performed on a regular basis:

1. Gather up all debris such as rocks, leaves and tree limbs, paper, glass or plastic bottles or containers, and metal cans.
2. Make sure all drains and scuppers are open and operating properly.
3. Clean up any grease from exhaust ventilation units. Catch pans should be used under any exhaust vents that deposit contaminants onto the roof membrane. Catch pans should be emptied (not onto the roof) on a routine basis.
4. Make sure walk pads are provided where routine equipment maintenance is performed or routine foot traffic occurs (membrane may become slippery when wet).
5. Check walls and areas adjoining the roof system for deterioration and possible points of water entry.
6. Clean up any spills of oil from rooftop equipment.
7. Any ponding observed should dissipate within 48 hours. Drains should be considered for any areas where ponding remains for an extended period of time.
8. Inspect any pitch pans to ensure they are watertight. Pitch pans are maintenance items that may need additional material or caulk added to maintain a proper seal.

B. Leak Investigation

1. Begin any leak investigation by first locating the area of roof over the leak and conducting a visual inspection of that area.
2. Check the roof surface and any seam in the vicinity of the leak area. Look for cuts or tears. Also look for soft areas in the deck or insulation. Soft spots may indicate moisture has deteriorated the insulation or roof deck (if wood). Accumulated residue on the roof surface may indicate areas of the roof where ponding occurs. Also look for fastener back-out. Be sure to check all "T-Joints" (where two seams intersect).
3. If the deck is steel, check to determine the direction of the flutes and slope. Moisture entering a roof system may travel a considerable distance in a flute before it actually enters the building making it more difficult to locate.
4. Check all detail work such as flashings and vents.
5. Check all metal work such as metal edging, metal pipe flanges and metal counterflashings. Most metal joints are sealed with caulk. Check to make

sure the caulk is still in good condition. Cracked or missing sections may be a source of water infiltration.

6. Check all membrane seams to confirm they are tight.
7. Inspect all roof top equipment. Leakage through the equipment (such as HVAC equipment and ductwork) may be the source of the leak.
8. Inspect all drains. Make sure the clamping rings are bolted down and the drains are open. Plugged drains may be sources of leakage. Check to make sure Water Cut-Off Mastic was applied between the EPDM membrane and the drain bowl. The Water Cut-Off should be directly under the EPDM membrane so that the mastic is compressed when the clamping ring is bolted down.

SECTION 4 Roof Repairs

4.1 General

- A. Minor roof repairs should be completed by a qualified worker familiar with EPDM roofing products and accessories. Should extensive repairs be needed, a professional roofing contractor should be contacted.
- B. The repair procedures listed in this section provide basic guidelines to address typical problems found on an EPDM roof system. This information is provided as a complementary service only. Mule-Hide disclaims any liability, under any theory of law, arising out of the use of these guidelines. Mule-Hide strongly recommends a professional roofing contractor be called to perform repairs.
- C. Typical Repair Materials and Tools
 1. Following is a list of basic materials used to repair most roof problems:
 - a. A roll of 6" or 12" wide Uncured Flashing Tape or a box of Pre-Cut Corners.
 - b. A roll of 6" wide or 12" wide Cured Cover Tape.
 - c. A one-gallon can of Tape Primer (must be fresh product). Tape Primer must always be used prior to applying any tape product or Splice Adhesive.
 - d. Several Tubes of Lap Sealant.
 - e. Several Tubes of Water Cut-Off.
 - f. A roll of 3" wide In-Seam Tape or 1-gallon can of Splice Adhesive
 2. Following is a list of basic tools to have available:
 - a. Clean Rags
 - b. Scotch Brite® pads
 - c. Scissors
 - d. Utility Knife
 - e. 2" steel roller
 - f. Caulk Gun

- g. Heat gun (for cold weather)
- h. Broom
- i. Paint brush (2" to 3") if using Splice Adhesive
- j. Paint roller and medium nap roller cover if using bonding adhesive.

4.2 Emergency/Temporary Roof Repairs

- A. Emergency repairs should be as simple as possible utilizing materials that are compatible with the roof system.

Do not use Asphalt based products with the EPDM membranes. Emergency repairs should only be considered temporary with the intent to stop water infiltration until permanent repairs can be completed.

- B. Once the source of the leak has been located, the materials selected should be compatible with the membrane. If materials typically used with the EPDM membrane are not available, duct tape or a butyl or polyurethane caulk may be used to stop water infiltration until a permanent repair can be made. Regardless of the product used, the EPDM membrane (and flashings) must be cleaned prior to applying the repair product.
- C. Cleaning of the EPDM surface can be completed by first using low sudsing soap such as Spic-N-Span® or Tri-sodium Phosphate and rinsing with water. Thoroughly dry the surface and then wipe the area down with a solvent such as Toluene or Xylene (follow safety information on label for application, use, safety equipment and protective clothing). If not available, denatured alcohol may be used. Follow the OSHA information printed on the labels when using any of these products.
- D. Once cleaned, loose seams, open flashings, small cuts and tears can be temporarily sealed with caulk or duct tape. Areas of loose membrane can be weighed down with sand bags or 5-gal. pails of stone or gravel. Always secure loose areas to prevent further damage.
- E. Remember these are only temporary measures and should not be considered permanent repairs.

4.3 Permanent Repairs

Note: Prior to using the Mule-Hide products, review the PDS (Product Data Sheets), MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheets), and material labels for information regarding application and safety recommendations.

- A. Repair of cuts, punctures and tears in the field membrane
 1. First remove any debris and contaminants found around the area to be repaired.
 2. Thoroughly clean the area to be repaired. At a minimum, wipe the surface with a clean, lint free cloth and an acceptable solvent such as those listed above. For heavily soiled areas, a mild detergent and a scrub brush may be necessary. If using soap (detergent) for the initial cleaning, thoroughly rinse with clean water and dry before wiping the surface with a solvent saturated cloth. Always wipe down the surface with solvent after cleaning with a detergent.

3. Most small cuts, punctures and tears in the field membrane may be repaired with the 6" or 12" wide Cured Cover Tape. The repair material must extend a minimum of 3" out from the edge of the perimeter of the damaged area. **Do not use Uncured Flashing Tape for this type of repair.**
 4. After cleaning has been completed, allow the surface to dry completely. Tape Primer must be applied to the surface. Using a Scotch-Brite® pad, apply the Tape Primer using a circular motion. The membrane should be a uniform black color once the Tape Primer has dried. Always apply the Tape Primer to an area larger than the size of the patch. This way if the patch is slightly off center re-priming will not be necessary. Do not apply the Cured Cover Tape to any area of EPDM membrane or on top of itself without first priming with Tape Primer. Tape Primer must be dry to the touch before applying the Cured Cover Tape.
 5. While the primer is drying, cut the Cured Cover Tape to size (should be at least 3" larger in all directions than the size of the damaged area). Always round the corners of patches. Once the Tape Primer is dry, remove the release liner and set the Cured Cover Tape in place. Thoroughly roll the patch with a 2" wide steel roller. A bead of Lap Sealant must be applied around the edges of the patch.
- B. Large tears or wrinkles in field sheet.
1. If tears or cuts in the field membrane are larger than what may be repaired with Cured Cover Tape, patches may be cut from new EPDM membrane to the proper size. In-Seam Tape or Splice Adhesive may be used to seam the perimeter of the patch. Tape Primer must be applied to both the EPDM roof membrane and the new EPDM patch prior to using either In-Seam Tape or Splice Adhesive.
 2. Always clean the EPDM surface prior to applying the Tape Primer. Any loose membrane should be cut out so the new patch will lay flat. If insulation was installed and is damaged, it should be cut out and replaced with new insulation of the same type. The center of the patch may be adhered to the deck or new insulation using either the Mule-Hide Water Base Bonding Adhesive or the Mule-Hide Bonding Adhesive (solvent based). Use the same adhesive that was used to install the original EPDM membrane.
Note: If the existing substrate does not need to be replaced, new adhesive must be applied to the substrate and to the new material. If using the Mule-Hide Water Base Bonding Adhesive, it must be applied to both surfaces and allowed to dry to the touch before installing the new material. Do not attempt to apply the adhesive to only the substrate and lay the repair material in while it is still wet. The old adhesive on the substrate will have sealed the substrate and will prevent the new adhesive from drying.
 3. A minimum of a 3" wide seam is required around the perimeter of the patch. Whether using In-Seam Tape or Splice Adhesive, the perimeter of the patch must be caulked with Lap Sealant.

- a. Cut the new EPDM to a size that is at least 3" larger in each direction than the damaged area.
- b. Make sure the surface of the field membrane around the damaged material is clean and dry.
- c. Apply Tape Primer to the area around the damaged area to allow for a minimum of a 3" wide seam on all sides. Also apply the Tape primer to the perimeter of the new EPDM patch (at least 3" in from all edges).
- d. While the Tape Primer is drying apply the bonding adhesive to the center of the patch and to the exposed substrate and allow to dry to the touch. If using Water Base Bonding Adhesive, the adhesive will turn clear as it dries but will remain tacky.
- e. When the bonding adhesive is dry to the touch (regardless of which bonding adhesive was used), position the patch over the substrate and set in place. Roll thoroughly with a 2" steel hand roller.
- f. Fold the edges back 3" and apply the In-Seam Tape to the field sheet so that the tape sticks out from under the patch about ¼ to ½ inch. The In-Seam Tape may overlap at the corners 1" to 1-1/2".
- g. Remove the release film and fold the sides of the patch down over the In-Seam Tape. Complete all four sides in this manner. When all four sides are completed, thoroughly roll the sides of the patch with a 2" steel hand roller.
- h. Wipe the top edge of the patch (about ½" wide along all 4 sides) with Tape Primer. When dry, apply a heavy bead of Lap Sealant around the entire patch. Lap Sealant should be applied at a rate of approximately 20 linear feet per tube.

C. Repairs to Curb Flashings

1. Curb Flashings may easily be repaired with the use of Tape Primer, Uncured Flashing Tape and Lap Sealant.
2. Common problems encountered with Flashings are either bridging at the base of the corners or a loose seam at the base of the curb.
 - a. If repairing a corner flashing that has come loose from bridging, cut out the loose material. Pre-Cut Corners may be used to reflash the corner. If the Pre-Cut corners are not large enough, use Uncured Flashing Tape (6" or 12" wide) and cut pieces to size (at least 3" larger in each direction).
 - b. Make sure the area to be repaired is clean. Apply the Tape primer using a Scotch-Brite® Pad and allow to dry. Always apply the Tape Primer to an area larger than the patch that will be installed. Make sure there are no puddles of primer.
 - c. When the Tape Primer is dry to the touch, remove the release film from the patch and apply the patch to the primed surface. Roll the patch thoroughly with a 2" steel roller.

- d. When repairing loose flashing seams along the base of a curb, field seams and loose mate-Lines, 6" wide Cured Cover Tape should be used.
- e. The loose seam should be pulled back to a sound part of the seam.
- f. Any debris in the seam should be removed and the seam should be dried if moisture or water is present. It is recommended that the loose material be glued back in place with Splice Adhesive prior to stripping over the seam. Apply the Splice Adhesive to both surfaces and allow to dry to the touch. Press the loose seam together and roll thoroughly.
- g. Make sure the area is clean and dry and apply the Tape Primer over the seam area that was loose. Prime at least 3" in each direction beyond the length and width of the loose seam.
- h. When the Tape Primer is dry to the touch install a strip of 6" Cured Cover Tape that centers over the edge of the seam (3" on each side) and is at least 3" longer at each end than the loose seam. Thoroughly roll the Cured Cover Tape. To finish apply a bead of Lap Sealant along all of the edges of the Cured Cover Tape.

D. Repairs to Loose Field Sheet

1. Should damages occur to the field membrane caused by wind damage from storms or transport relocation, these loose areas may be re-adhered if the field membrane has not been damaged. If the field membrane has sustained considerable damage, the damaged material should be removed and replaced with new membrane.
2. If attempting to re-adhere the field sheet, start by cutting along three sides of the loose area. This will permit the sheet to be folded back and will only require stripping three sides instead of all four sides. Fold the sheet back so that it lays flat.
3. Check the deck to make sure it is properly secured and not damaged. Damaged areas should be cut out and replaced.
4. Determine which adhesive was used. Clear, slightly milky in color adhesive is Water Based Bonding Adhesive while amber colored adhesive is solvent based Bonding Adhesive. You must use the same adhesive that was used originally.
5. Apply the adhesive to each surface (deck and EPDM) and allow to dry to the touch. When dry but tacky, roll the sheet back in place and broom the entire surface with a stiff bristled push broom. This will ensure proper mating of the two surfaces and help remove any trapped air.
6. After the sheet has been re-adhered to the deck, clean the three cuts that were made to permit the loose membrane to be folded back. Once they are clean and dry, apply a liberal amount of Tape Primer using the Scotch-Brite® pads. Prime the length of each cut covering at least 4" on each side of the cut. When done priming, the surface of the EPDM membrane should be a uniform black color with no streaks.

7. Use the 6" wide Cured Cover Tape to strip each cut. When overlapping the Cured Cover Tape with another piece, make sure Tape Primer is applied to the top of the Cured Cover Tape that will be overlapped. Thoroughly roll the Cured Cover Tape with a 2" wide, steel hand roller.

Note: Do not use Uncured Flashing Tape to strip cuts.

8. As an added precaution, Mule-Hide recommends caulking along all the edges of the Cured Cover Tape.
9. If cutting out the loose area and replacing it with new, cut a new sheet of EPDM membrane large enough to overlap onto the old membrane at least 3" in all directions.
10. In-Seam Tape may be used to seam the new EPDM sheet to the old sheet. Tape Primer must be used with the In-Seam Tapes.
11. Fully adhere the new membrane (follow steps 4 and 5) to the exposed deck.
12. Seam all four sides with Tape Primer and In-Seam Tape. Taking each side overlap, fold back the lap and apply Tape Primer to both surfaces. Always prime an area larger than the actual seam. Allow Tape Primer to dry to the touch.
13. Lightly fold the top sheet down over the old sheet. Mark along the length of the seam about $\frac{3}{4}$ " out from the edge of the top sheet. Place marks about every three feet and then fold the top sheet back.
14. Placing the edge of the release film along the marks, roll out the In-Seam Tape. Carefully roll the In-Seam Tape with the 2" steel hand roller. Set the top sheet down over the In-Seam Tape. Slide the release liner out (pulling the liner at a 45% angle) from under the top sheet wiping down the top sheet as you go down the seam. About $\frac{1}{4}$ " of In-Seam Tape should be sticking out from the top sheet. Thoroughly roll the seam with a 2" steel hand roller. Do the remaining sides the same way. The In-Seam Tape should be lapped at the corners at least 1-1/2".
15. When the seams are completed wipe the edge of the top sheet with Tape Primer using a clean rag. Allow the Tape Primer to dry and when ready, apply a bead of Lap Sealant over the edge of the seam. Lap Sealant should be applied at a rate of approximately 20 feet per tube.

E. Repair of loose or damaged Drip Edge

1. If metal drip edge is damaged, remove and replace metal with new metal securing the new metal with fasteners (screw type) 12" on center. The face of the drip edge should be secured with cleats or a continuous clip. Always wipe down the metal with a solvent to remove any dirt or oil residue.
2. After securing the metal in place, apply the Tape Primer to the metal and at least a 4" wide strip of the EPDM membrane along the metal edge. If the EPDM is dirty, make sure it is cleaned before applying the Tape Primer.

3. When the Tape Primer has dried, use the 6" wide Cured Cover Tape to strip in the metal drip Edge. The Cured Cover Tape should be installed so that 3 inches covers the metal flange and 3 inches covers the EPDM. After the Cured Cover Tape has been installed, thoroughly roll the Cured Cover Tape with a 2" steel roller.
4. Finish the detail by wiping down the edges of the Cured Cover Tape with Tape Primer and applying a bead of Lap Sealant along each side of the Cured Cover Tape.
5. If the metal has not been damaged and the Cured Cover Tape has come loose, cut out the loose areas, clean the exposed membrane and metal. Prime the surfaces to be covered with Tape Primer.
6. When the Tape Primer is dry to the touch, use either 6" wide or 12" wide Cured Cover Tape to re-strip the metal.

Note: Drawings of various details may be found in the Mule-Hide Modular Specification Manual or may be downloaded at www.mulehide.com.

SECTION 6 Warranty Program

A. General

1. Mule-Hide offers several types of warranties for modular construction, the majority of which are Membrane Material Warranties. Prior to attempting any repairs to your roof, you should check your documentation to determine if you have a warranty and if you do, what type of warranty was issued.
2. Mule-Hide may be reached for assistance at 800-786-1492.

B. Mule-Hide System Warranties

1. Certain buildings may have a System Warranty in place. If you find you do have this type of warranty, you should immediately contact Mule-Hide to report the roof leak. Contact information can be found on the warranty. It is important to have the warranty out when you contact Mule-Hide, as the information on the warranty will help speed up the processing of a claim.
2. If you have a System Warranty, Mule-Hide will record the information and dispatch a contractor to the building to perform roof leak repairs. If, during the contractor's investigation of the roof, it is determined that the cause of the leaks are not covered by the warranty, the contractor shall submit an estimate to the building owner to perform repairs.
3. Note: If you have a contractor perform repairs or perform repairs yourself without contacting Mule-Hide prior to performing repairs, Mule-Hide is not responsible for the cost of performing the repairs and the work done may void the warranty.

C. Mule-Hide Membrane Material Warranties

1. A Membrane Material Warranty is the most common type of warranty issued for modular construction. It covers the EPDM membrane against manufacturing defects and pre-mature deterioration to the point of leakage. The Membrane Material Warranty **does not** cover workmanship on the part of the installing contractor or manufacturer.
2. Should you have a Membrane Material Warranty it is your responsibility to investigate or have a contractor investigate the roof leaks. Should you believe you have a problem with the membrane, Mule-Hide requires photos of the area in question and a description of what you believe the problem is. Mule-Hide may require samples of the material in question.
3. If it is determined by Mule-Hide that there is a problem with the material, Mule-Hide will supply to the owner a quantity of material sufficient to repair the portion of the membrane that has been determined to be the source of the leak.
4. If Mule-Hide decides that it is necessary to inspect the roof to further examine the material or to obtain samples and upon investigation it is determined there is not a problem with the membrane, the building owner shall be invoiced a fee of \$350.00 for the roof inspection.
5. Note: If you have a contractor perform repairs or perform repairs yourself without contacting Mule-Hide prior to performing repairs, Mule-Hide is not responsible for the cost of performing the repairs and the work done may void the warranty.

D. Non-Warranted Projects

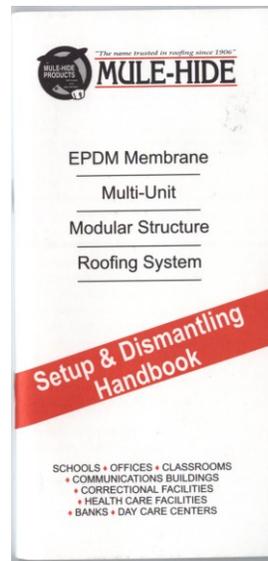
1. For those projects that do not have a warranty, problems with the roof should be directed to the modular manufacturer as they may have issued their own warranty.
2. Mule-Hide does not perform leak investigations on non-warranted projects.
3. Should you have problems, you can call in the Mule-Hide Warranty Department to discuss the problems and Mule-Hide can recommend possible methods of repairs and materials needed.
4. Mule-Hide can provide the names of the nearest distributors to obtain repair materials.
5. Mule-Hide can provide a list of contractors that can investigate the roof leaks and provide estimates for repairs. If needed, Mule-Hide may be able to provide the names of consultants that can investigate roof problems and perform roof inspections for the building owner.

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**Questions?
Contact Mule-Hide Technical Support
1-800-786-1492**

Also available - a handy pocket-size handbook featuring options and step-by-step guidelines for multi-unit bridging. Includes details on installing our exclusive, patent-pending **Mule-Hide Self-Bridging Mate-Line™**.



“The name trusted in roofing since 1906”

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