

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

SOPRASEAL® LIQUID FLASHING INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

SOPRASEAL LIQUID FLASHING

SOPRASEAL Liquid Flashing is a high quality, 100% solid low odor elastomeric polyether membrane. SOPRASEAL Liquid Flashing material is designed to provide air and water protection to critical rough openings while sealing joints and creating a seamless transition to air barrier membranes. SOPRASEAL Liquid Flashing can also be used to treat joints while adhering to aluminum, brick, concrete, wood, masonry and vinyl.

SUBSTRATE PREPARATION

When installing SOPRASEAL Liquid Flashing the bonding surface is to be clean, dry or damp and free of any oxidation, oils, wax and other release agents that may interfere with adhesion. Painted surfaces must be fully cured before proper bonding can occur. Irregular or abraded surfaces are acceptable but must be clean and sound. An approved adhesive or primer is recommended with raw or cut edges of gypsum sheathing. SOPREMA recommends testing all substrates for bond strength and compatibility before application.

APPLYING SOPRASEAL LIQUID FLASHING INTO ROUGH OPENINGS

1. Apply and tool SOPRASEAL Liquid Flashing membrane into small gaps and other minor deficiencies in the substrate, such as nail holes, knots, etc. For voids greater than ¼ inch, it is recommended to prefill the void with SOPRASEAL Liquid Flashing and allow to skin over prior to the finish coat of the membrane.
2. Install SOPRASEAL Liquid Flashing product in a zigzag pattern onto the outside vertical surface of the rough opening a minimum of 4 inches. Spread to achieve a monolithic flashing membrane a minimum of 20 wet mils free of voids or pinholes.
3. When installing onto an air barrier, SOPRASEAL Liquid Flashing should overlap the membrane a minimum of 3 inches. Note - air barrier membranes should be cut back a minimum of 1 inch from the rough opening. It is also acceptable to install SOPRASEAL Liquid Flashing prior to the application of the air barrier. Air barrier membranes installed over top of SOPRASEAL Liquid Flashing should be in accordance with manufacturers recommended application procedures.

4. Install SOPRASEAL Liquid Flashing product in a zigzag pattern into the rough opening. Spread and seamlessly tie-in to the vertical surface to achieve a monolithic flashing membrane with a minimum 20 wet mils free of voids or pinholes.

5. Allow the installed SOPRASEAL Liquid Flashing to cure before installing windows or doors.

APPLYING SOPRASEAL LIQUID FLASHING TO EXTERIOR SHEATHING BOARD

1. Install and tool SOPRASEAL Liquid Flashing membrane into the joints of glass-mat faced gypsum boards, plywood, exterior drywall and OSB wall boards- filling the joint. ELASTOCOL Stick primers are recommended with raw or cut edges of gypsum sheathing.
2. Install SOPRASEAL Liquid Flashing product in a zigzag pattern over the joints of the sheathing boards with a minimum of 2 inches of coverage.
3. Spread to achieve a monolithic flashing membrane at a minimum of 20 wet mils free of voids or pinholes.
4. Ensure a minimum of 1 inch on either side of the joint of the sheathing boards is achieved.
5. Allow SOPRASEAL Liquid Flashing to skin prior to placement of spray applied air barrier (i.e. SOPRASEAL LM 204 VP)

APPLYING SOPRASEAL LIQUID FLASHING TO SOPRASEAL XPRESS G AIR AND VAPOR BARRIER SYSTEM

1. Remove any excess gypsum by wiping the joints of Xpress G with a dry or damp cloth.
2. Install and tool SOPRASEAL Liquid Flashing membrane into the joints of SOPRASEAL Xpress G, filling the joint.
3. Install SOPRASEAL Liquid Flashing product in a zigzag pattern over the joints of the Xpress G with a minimum of 2 inches of coverage. Ensure a minimum of 1 inch on either side of the SOPRASEAL Xpress G board joint is achieved.
4. Spread to achieve a monolithic flashing membrane at a minimum of 20 wet mils free of voids or pinholes.
5. Ensure a minimum of 2 inches on either side of the joint of the Xpress G is achieved.

STORAGE & HANDLING

SOPRASEAL Liquid Flashing must be stored in a cool dry area. Unopened containers need protection from water, heat and direct sunlight. Elevated temperatures will reduce shelf life.

REV.2.17