IKO FLASH

PRODUCT INFORMATION

IKO Flash is a lead-free flashing system, which is a mixture of modified bitumen and additives reinforced with an aluminium mesh.

The lower surface of the product has a film backing and the upper surface has coloured granules.

Roll Dimension	Product Code
6m x 150mm	39600150
6m x 250mm	39600250
6m x 300mm	39600300
6m x 400mm	39600400
6m x 450mm	39600450
6m x 600mm	39600600
6m x 1000mm	39601000
12m x 150mm	39700150
12m x 250mm	39700250
12m x 300mm	39700300
12m x 400mm	39700400
12m x 645mm	39700645

USE

IKO Flash can be used for applications such as abutments, stepped flashings, and valleys to provide a weatherproof junction.

FEATURES & BENEFITS

Lead alternative – malleable, allowing it to be cut, formed and worked like lead.

No scrap value – averts the risk of flashing theft and any resultant costs of remedial work.

Temperature stable – unlike lead, it is not susceptible to thermal movement. It can be formed without seams or expansion joints for longer lengths.

PERFORMANCE & COMPOSITION

Composition:	Bitumen/Aluminium
Form:	Roll
Performance Data	
Temperature resistance:	-30°C to +90°C
Working Temperature*1:	
By hand	-10°C
With a lead dresser	+5°C
Corrosion:	Resistant
Life expectancy:	25 years

*1 Use warmed material for improved malleability at low temperatures

CONSTRUCTION

MATERIAL HANDLING

Checking: Material should be checked to ensure that they conform to the project specification.
Handling: Material should be unloaded and handled with care to avoid damage.
Site Storage: Material should be stored on end on a firm, clean base protected from direct sunlight.

GENERAL FIXING

IKO Flash should be turned into a joint or chase by not less than 30mm. It should then be held in place with proprietary steel fixing clips, spaced not more than 450mm apart and then the joint filled with IKO Stickall Mastic. All overlaps should be 100mm and sealed with IKO Stickall Mastic.

When installing IKO Flash in a joint which includes a cavity tray (Figure 1) such as a flat roof abutment, the mortar should be removed to a depth of not less than 30mm below the leading edge of the DPC. IKO Flash is then fitted beneath this leading edge, and the joint sealed with IKO Stickall Mastic.

The height of the upstand must be a minimum of 150mm from the finished roof level.

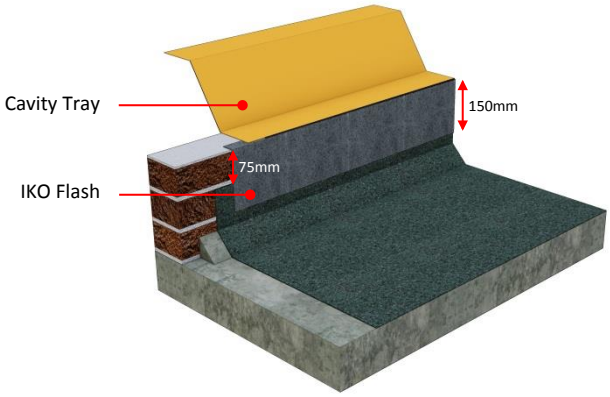

Figure 1 - Typical interface with cavity tray on a flat roof abutment

Where a pitched roof abuts an external wall, single lap tiles can be detailed using a continuous cover flashing (Figure 2). This flashing should go up the wall 150mm and turned into a mortar joint chase by not less than 30mm. It should then be held in place with proprietary steel fixing clips, spaced not more than 450mm apart and then the joint filled with IKO Stickall Mastic.

The 'x' dimension on roof pitches below 24° or deep profiled roof tiles should be 200mm, sealed with a continuous bead of IKO Stickall Mastic.

On roof pitches at 25° and above, 'x' should be a minimum of 150mm, sealed down with a continuous bead of IKO Stickall Mastic.

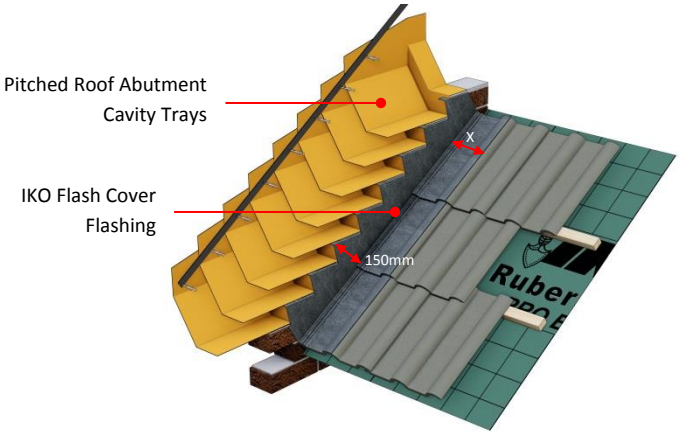

Figure 2 – Continuous flashing to pitched roof abutment

Where double lap tiles or slates abut a wall they should be detailed with separate soakers and stepped cover flashing (Figure 3). Soakers should be formed with 100mm onto the tiles or slates, and be turned up the wall.

The stepped flashing height should be 150mm, as above terminated and sealed into a mortar chase. The cover flashing must cover the soakers upstand by not less than 65mm and be sealed with a continuous bead of IKO Stickall Mastic.

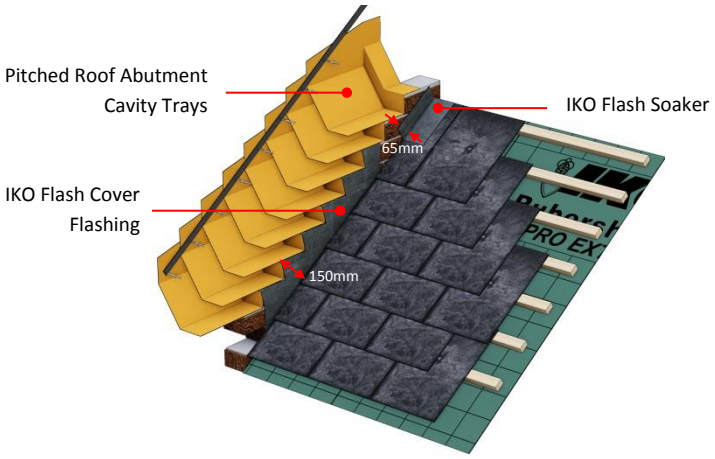

Figure 3 – Separate flashings with a pitched roof abutment

When flashing a lean-to-pitched roof, IKO Flash should be turned up no less than 75mm, terminated and sealed into a mortar chase. It should extend down the slope, (position 'x' in Figure 4) at least 150mm. For pitches below 25° or in exposed areas, it should extend down by at least 200mm. In both instances, it should be sealed using a continuous bead of IKO Stickall Mastic.

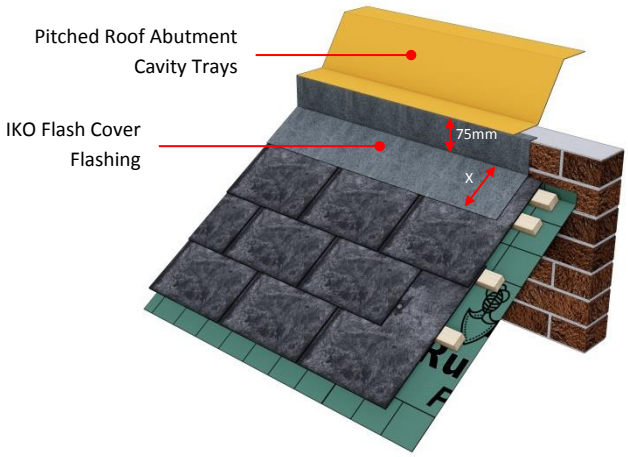

Figure 4 – Lean-to pitched roof flashing

IKO Flash is suitable for use in valley gutter sitting directly on the valley boards. These valley boards should be constructed of 18mm thick plywood, and these should extend at least 225mm each side of the centre of the valley. The tilting fillets should be positioned 150mm each side of the centre.

IKO Flash must be wide enough to extend across valley boards, over the fillets to a point of fixing behind the fillets. The free edges should then be welted to protect the fixings and provide a weather check. Once laid, foot traffic within the valley should be avoided.

DISCLAIMER

Whilst every precaution is taken to ensure that the information given in this literature is correct and up to date it is not intended to form part of any contract or give rise to any collateral liability, which is hereby specifically excluded. IKO reserve the right to amend and/or withdraw this document without notice.

Intending purchasers of our materials should therefore verify with the company whether any changes in our specification, application details, withdrawals or otherwise have taken place since this literature was issued.