

**THE ONLY LIQUID EPDM PRODUCT IN THE WORLD**



# **EPDM** **coatings**



EPDM Coatings awarded **Top 10**  
Products in Metal Roofing Magazine!

Awarded 2011 **Top Product**  
by Building Service Magazine

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Liquid Rubber® is the ONLY liquid form of EPDM in the world. It can conform to any shape surface, flashing protrusion-vertical or horizontal and can be applied easily with a paint brush or roller. When mixed with a catalyst it cures by chemical reaction to form a self-adhering solid seamless rubber sheet.

Liquid Rubber® is a versatile coating for a broad range of applications. Its superior protective quality is derived from a unique combination of physical and chemical properties. The EPDM chemistry provides long durability, water resistance, a broad temperature tolerance and chemical resistance. As a chemically curing Liquid Rubber® it can form a flexible membrane up to 25 mils thick in one coat.

The exposure environment can vary from high humidity to total immersion. It can withstand constant or cyclic temperature changes from minus -60° F to 300 °F. It resists corrosive environments including vapors, liquids and salt solutions.

Liquid Rubber® is an extremely effective corrosion preventing coating for steel and aluminum. It does not contain any leachable or sacrificial components, so protection does not diminish overtime.

The time needed for the Liquid Rubber® to solidify after it has been catalyzed varies depending on the temperature. At least two days of cure time should be allotted for most applications. Stationary structures are the most suitable for Liquid Rubber®.



## KEY BENEFITS

Liquid Roof is nearly identical chemically to sheet EPDM but with the distinct advantage of being a liquid. It is self-adhering and seamless

Takes Temperatures from -40° to 300° F

One Coat application, No primer, top coat or multiple coats needed

Easy Application — A true DIY product

Waterproofs immediately upon application and will take ponding water 365 days a year

Seals leaks, reduces heat build-up and rain noise. Drastically extends the life of surfaces

Liquid EPDM has proven itself superior to acrylics, urethanes and other elastomers for up to 3 times longer

Goes on virtually all surfaces

Conforms to any shape of roof, flashing, or protrusion both vertical and horizontal. Cures by chemical reaction to form a self-adhering seamless membrane

Liquid EPDM forms a 100% seamless membrane

The unique properties of EPDM rubber make it a versatile maintenance and repair product

## THESE PROPERTIES ENABLE LIQUID RUBBER® TO BE USED AS A ONE COAT SYSTEM ON:

- Metal - coated or galvanized
- Weathered copper
- EPDM Rubber membrane
- Concrete (except foot traffic surfaces)
- Urethane foam
- Primed wood
- Fiberglass EPDM-lined fish ponds
- PVC sheet and pipe
- Acrylic sheet
- Sponge rubber insulation
- EPDM Rubber membrane on flat or sloped roofs
- Weathered steel siding
- Weathered fiberglass
- Weathered standing seam and corrugated metal roofs
- Weathered vinyl, PVC and polycarbonate plastic
- Foam insulation for pipe
- Cast concrete foundations
- Steel weathered aluminum

## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Liquid Rubber® meets EPA's limits for volatile organic compounds (VOC) and the solvent contained in the product is not photochemically reactive. There are no leachable components to contaminate surface of ground water. The greatest beneficial environmental impact, however, can be attributed to the long term durability of the product. This necessitates fewer recoats which translates into less total VOC emissions over the life cycle of the coating.



## CURE MECHANISM

Cross linking takes place at ambient temperatures. Free radicals resulting from the decomposition of the organic peroxide cause cross linking to take place at the DCPD sites. The rate, at which the peroxide decomposes determines the rate at which the system will cure. This rate is governed by temperature and the availability of oxygen. Oxygen is necessary to activate a catalyst which promotes peroxide decomposition at lower temperatures. The cure mechanism in EPDM Liquid Rubber® will vary from active to inactive as determined by temperature. Faster cures and slow cures over extended periods of time result in identical physical properties. Broad day-night temperature swings in spring and fall will not compromise the final physical properties of the Liquid Rubber® membrane.

# OUTSTANDING APPLICATION CHARACTERISTICS

- Extremely high resistance to penetration of water
- Ultra violet and ozone stable
- Excellent long term aging properties
- Very broad temperature tolerance range (from 300° F to -62° F)
- Acid and alkali resistant
- Resistant to polar solvents
- Withstands ponding water even when not cured
- Caution: Oils, fats and waxes swell the polymer



## APPLICATION CHARACTERISTICS

The slow curing and non-polar nature of EPDM Liquid Rubber® give it outstanding surface wetting properties. The product does not fill cracks and crevices, but will produce an even film penetrating even the smallest cracks and irregularities.

An example of this is when EPDM Liquid Rubber® is applied over porous surfaces such as poured concrete. Pinholes will appear on the surface as the material slowly displaces the air in the pores. This surface wetting feature enables the product to be applied in a single coat over non porous surfaces, and still result in complete film integrity. EPDM Liquid Rubber® is hydrophobic in its liquid state and cured state. It can withstand water immersion at any stage of its cure cycle. Liquid Rubber® should not be used where the material does not have exposure to oxygen such as between two impervious materials. When oxygen is available curing takes place from both top and bottom of the film. There is sufficient oxygen available on most surfaces to initiate cure from the bottom. Oxygen readily penetrates films 20 mil thick. Curing is considerably retarded in thick films but cures do take place in thicknesses up to 75-80 mils within a three month period at temperatures over 70° F. EPDM Liquid Rubber® can be applied to hot roof surfaces encountered during the summer. The solvent in the system will flash off rapidly, but the polymer will remain soft long enough to permit overlapping even after 1-2 hours.

On some materials, such as EPDM rubber sheets, some swelling may occur due to solvent absorptions after applying EPDM Liquid Rubber®. This is normal. Swelling will recover with time and heat. In 80° F or hotter, allow 7 to 14 days to recover. In colder temperatures, recovering will take several weeks - as much as 6 to 8 weeks in 60° F.

# COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

## **STEEL SIDING FOR BUILDINGS**

EPDM rubber is an excellent recoating product for roll formed steel siding, which tends to corrode at the bends. The rubber can be applied as one-coat system with no corrosion inhibitive primer needed.

## **FABRICATED STEEL IN MARINE ENVIRONMENTS**

Cranes, tanks and support structures at dock facilities experience accelerated corrosion rates due to salt water exposure. EPDM rubber coatings are not affected by salt and are ideal for this type of environment.

## **STEEL STORAGE TANKS**

Elevated, or on ground surfaces, steel storage tanks can be effectively protected with a rubber coating. Surface condensation, cathodic protection, and thermal stresses between sun and shady areas don't cause problems for the coating.

## **CONCRETE PIPE AND SPILL CONTAINMENTS**

EPDM rubber coatings are very effective for protecting concrete pipe against salt water corrosion. They can tolerate higher temperatures, exposure to strong sun, and have 2.5 times higher solids than liquid Neoprene coatings.



## Manual Application Procedures

Liquid Rubber EPDM can be applied directly on many types of surfaces with solid, stable, nonporous and uniform surfaces such as flat roofs. For most surfaces, primers are not necessary. Some types of surfaces that can be coated with Liquid Rubber EPDM are:

EPDM Rubber Sheets / Roofs-Galvanize Steel Panels / Roofs -Non-Polished Aluminum Sheets / Roofs -Steel Plates (Painted, Unfinished, Light Corrosion) Fiberglass Panels / Roofs-Wood & Plywood (treated with oil based primer) Non-porous / Steel Troweled Concrete Surfaces / Masonry.

Though, Liquid Rubber EPDM can be applied using airless spray equipment, but this is a guide for manual applications with recommended surfaces of less than 20,000 sq ft. Please contact us for information on using spray equipment.

Besides flat and sloped surfaces, Liquid Rubber EPDM has enough consistency so that it can be applied on vertical walls or surfaces at about 20 mils. or thinner per coat. The prime considerations when applying on sloping or vertical surfaces should be safety and falling hazards.



## **PLANNING**

Work on days when rain is not expected, and in temperatures of 65° to 75° F. for comfort. The curing process requires an ambient temperature of between 55° F to 140° F. You will need about 3 to 6 hours to apply Liquid Rubber EPDM on a flat (horizontal) surface of 240 sq. ft. This does not include surface preparations time (cleaning the surface). Allow another 16 to 20 hours after application before the surface is dry to the touch and will take foot traffic.

Although Liquid Rubber EPDM will immediately waterproof, even when wet, avoid heavy rain until it's dry to the touch (16 – 20 hours after application). Pitting may occur otherwise. A full cure will be achieved in 4– 10 days after application, in consistent 70° F. ambient temperatures. Higher temperatures will accelerate cure times and lower temperatures will extend cure times.

## **PRE-APPLICATION INSPECTION OF ROOFS / SURFACES TO BE COATED**

Inspect your roof or surfaces for structural damage, tears, leaks, gaps, corrosion etc. Light surface corrosion if adhering well to the roof or surface can be either lightly sanded off or may be left. Heavy corrosion should be removed and a good corrosion inhibitor/primer should be applied. Check with the primer manufacturer and wait for the recommended dry time before applying Liquid Rubber EPDM over these areas.

With heavy leaks, inspect the wood deck (or roof structure) for structural damage (rot) and under-skin corrosion. Any type of coating, including Liquid Rubber EPDM, will not fix structural damage and under skin corrosion by itself. Any structural fault should be fixed first, under-skin corrosion should be stopped, and metal roof skins should be replaced if corroded too thin prior to applying Liquid Rubber EPDM. Under-skin corrosion may be due to trapped moisture between the skin and the roof structure, degradation of glues used to bond the skin and the roof deck, or or a combination of these. In such conditions, the damp area acts as an electrolyte, causing galvanic corrosion. This corrosion will propagate under the skin and will eventually corrode through and fail irrespective of any coatings applied on the topside of the skin. Galvanic corrosion can occur with all types of metal roofs including aluminum.

Dampness may also rot wood roof deck/structure sections, compromising the structural integrity of the surface. Rotten sections should be replaced. All dampness and old glue should be removed and re-bonded with quality glue or refastened mechanically. In situations where leaks have occurred, but no structural damage or rot has set in, be sure to dry the wood roof deck/structure and under-skin prior to sealing leaks and coating with Liquid Rubber EPDM.

## **SURFACE PREPARATIONS**

After inspecting and repairing structural faults and under-skin corrosion, any asphalts or silicone type of caulking on the roof/surface should be removed. Asphalt products and silicone are not compatible with Liquid Rubber EPDM.

Any holes, gaps, seams, or tears (of more than 1/16" wide) should be repaired or reinforced. Any potential weak areas should be reinforced (consult with our Technical Service Department and ask for detailed reinforcing procedures). Fill holes and low spots should be filled with non-silicone caulking, or epoxies to "plug leaks" and level "low spots." Prior to coating, clean and wash the surface with detergent (soap) and water, ensuring that surface is free of oils, dirt, debris and flaking paints.

If the surface has fungus, molds, algae or other biologicals, you may need to soak these areas in a 1/3rd bleach and water solution to kill the biologicals. Let it soak until the solution evaporates. You will still need to scrub (with a stiff brush) these areas with soap and water after soaking with the bleach solution, as some biologicals anchor onto certain types of surfaces and must be mechanically removed even after killing.

Thoroughly dry the roof prior to applying Liquid Rubber EPDM. Unwanted splatters and drippings can be removed with rags and xylene or mineral spirits when wet (within 4 hours after application). Use a short nap roller and a paint brush to apply Liquid Rubber EPDM manually. Use a brush for hard to reach areas.

***Broadcast & Spread using a short nap roller to Release trapped air and a rubber squeegee to evenly distribute the Liquid Rubber EPDM. Using a long mop-type handles for the squeegee and the roller will allow you to apply the product standing up, and not on your knees.***

It is important to apply an even distribution of Liquid Rubber EPDM, and at the correct thickness. Too little materials will produce too thin of a membrane, with inadequate adhesion and inadequate film strengths. Too much material will be wasteful, may cause under cure situations/long cure situations, and may cause excessive swelling with some types of sheet rubber roofs.

The optimum thickness for most purposes (non-immersion conditions) is one coat of 20 mils.

A) Clean and prepare the surface to be coated as directed. B) Reinforce with Butyl Tape & Polyester Fabric if needed (gaps, tears, seams, pin-holes, defects, etc.). Check with our Technical Service Department for procedures. C) Catalyze and apply Liquid Rubber EPDM on the surface/roof as described, and use a squeegee, roller and brush to ensure an even application of 20 mils. To achieve a 20 mils. thickness, conduct a spreading rate calculation. For fairly smooth surfaces such as EPDM sheets, un-polished metals, fiberglass roofs, etc., use a spreading rate of about 40 sq. ft. per gallon. Reduce this for rougher surfaces, e.g. like steel troweled concrete surfaces, and use a spreading rate of about 30 sq. ft. per gallon.

When calculating the applied surface area, ensure you measure true surface areas. For example, if a panel is corrugated, take into account the corrugations when calculating the surface area of the panel. If you have not applied Liquid Rubber EPDM before, apply it in several pre-measured sections. The first section will give you a feel for the product and how fast you are able to apply it. You can then do larger areas in subsequent sections.

We recommend you apply 2 gallons first, over a pre-measured 80 sq. ft. section. When applied evenly, you will form a 20 mil. thickness after it's cured. Spread the product evenly-not thick in some sections and thin in others. In 75° F to 85° F, the product will start to thicken in about 4 hours. Plan your work sections within a 4 hour time frame or less.

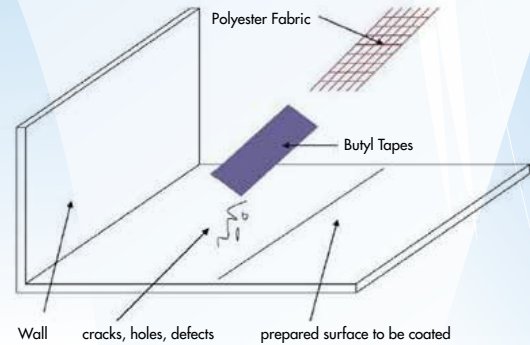
## **CORROSIVE ENVIRONMENTS**

Corrosive environments are created by many industrial operations where acids are used. Similar conditions can also be produced organically in poultry and hog production operations, which generate high volumes of manure. EPDM coatings can protect the steel and other construction materials from rapid deterioration in these environments.

Liquid Rubber® should not be applied directly over an asphalt based coating. Water based acrylic elastomeric coatings can be used as an intermediate coat before applying Liquid Rubber®. Asphalt based applications should be considered unstable and are excluded from warranty coverage. Caution: Latex house paints cannot be substituted in place of acrylic elastomeric coatings. EPDM Coatings has a system specifically designed for petroleum-based surface adhesion. Visit our website at <http://www.fixallroofs.com> for our additional product line.

One component thermoset. Non thermoplastic materials, regardless of shape, can now be coated with EPDM rubber as a protection against corrosion or chemical attacks. The coating can be applied by spray, dip or flow methods and cured in an oven at temperatures from 250° - 300° F. These single component products are custom formulated for a specific application, have good storage stability, and are very easy to apply. Viscosity and solids content can be controlled and make it possible to apply thin as well as thick coatings.

Reinforce seams, cracks and defects with Butyl Tape and polyester fabric as below



- A) Clean and prepare surface to be coated as directed on label.
- B) Cut a strip of Butyl Tape to cover and bridge cracks, holes and defects.
- C) Lay the Butyl Tape flat on the surface, and use a hard roller to flatten kinks out.
- D) Lay the Polyester Fabric over the Butyl and defects. The Butyl Tape has adhesive surfaces on both sides and will hold the polyester fabric in place. Flatten the polyester fabric with a hard roller as necessary.
- E) Saturate the polyester fabric with Liquid Rubber. After curing, this section will be reinforced by the Fabric-Liquid Rubber composite.



# YOU NEED

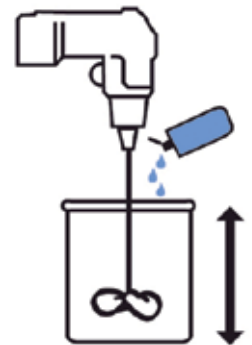
GALLON CONTAINERS	FOUR AND FIVE GALLON PAILS
3/8 inch electric drill	1/2 inch electric drill
Gallon mixing shaft	pail mixing shaft
Short nap roller (6 inch)	short nap roller (6 inch)
Masking tape	Masking tape
Paint thinner for clean-up	Paint thinner for clean-up

## BUTYL TAPE AND POLYESTER FABRIC

To strengthen a damaged roof skin or for reinforcing any worn seams.

## TOOLS, EQUIPMENT & MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

(Electric drill, mixer shaft, pop rivets, wire brush, sandpaper (60grits), spatula, paint brush). The container is under-filled to allow for the addition of the pre-measured catalyst that is included. A drill and a mixer (shown below) will be needed to incorporate the catalyst. For a 1 gallon, can a short mixer will suffice. For 4 or 5 gallon pails, you **MUST** use a long shaft mixer. The catalyst will be inside the box for 1 gallon and 1 gallon repair kits. The catalyst will be located under the lid in 4 and 5 gallon pails.



Mix rubber material in the can until it's uniform. Center the mixer shaft in the can and begin mixing until a vortex is formed. Slowly pour all of the catalyst into the vortex. Move the mixer up and down, and in a circular motion, for 2 - 3 minutes until all portions of the can are uniformly mixed.



# APPLICATION PROCEDURES

- 1) Incorporate the supplied catalyst using a drill and mixer shaft by following the label directions. Let it stand at least 1/2 hour before using.
- 2) Apply masking tape to perimeter of roof or wherever straight edges are desired. The tape can also act as a catch basin for sags if only one edge is attached to roof and the rest is formed into shape of a gutter.
- 3) Pour some material onto the roof and use the squeegee to distribute it over the surface. Follow with the roller to even out the wet film. The product will self level. Use a brush around vents, ladders, and antennas. Brush and roller marks will disappear when sufficient material is applied. Work from front to rear.
- 4) Masking tape should be left on until the rubber is solid enough to be touched.

## To Stop Leaks

1. Use a wire brush to clean edge-strip, seams and flashings. Use sharp edged spatula to remove cracked or brittle caulk. Rough up smooth surfaces with sand paper.
2. Apply masking tape where straight edge is desired, leaving 1 1/2" on either side of the seam for coating.
3. Apply one coat of Liquid Rubber®. (catalyzed) with a brush to all seams, flashings and remaining caulk.
4. Remove masking tape the following day after rubber has undergone a partial cure.

## To Repair Cracks

1. Sand area to 3" around crack.
2. Cut butyl tape to overlap tear. Center over tear, and press on with release film attached.
3. Remove film. Cut polyfabric to fit and press into butyl tape.
4. Coat over fabric with Liquid Rubber®.

## To Repair Reaps and Tears

1. Trim ragged edges of damage.
2. Cut new aluminum plate to overlap damaged area by 3".
3. Drill rivet holes 1/2" from edge 1 1/2 apart.
4. Remove plate and apply rubber over holes.
5. Pop rivet plate and coat with Liquid Rubber®.



## **CHEMICAL COMPOSITION**

Liquid Rubber® is based on a low molecular weight polymer of Ethylene and Propylene with a pendant group of Dicyclopentadiene (EPDM). The Ethylene-Propylene backbone is saturated and cross linking takes place via the DCPD group. The cure rate is still controlled even at temperatures up to 120° F and will not result in a porous film. The product can be safely applied on very hot days. The controlled cure rate also results in a long pot life, giving the applicator more than an adequate length of time (6 hours depending on temperature) to use the mixed quantity.

## **ADHESION**

Adhesion will increase over time. Polar surfaces such as metal, concrete and wood result in stronger adhesion than non-polar surfaces such as asphalts and single ply EPDM sheets. Most weathered surfaces including single ply and thermoplastic membranes will have enough of a surface profile to anchor the Liquid Rubber®.

## **DURABILITY**

By itself, the Liquid Rubber® membrane will exhibit the characteristics of its EPDM chemistry including UV and ozone stability, excellent ponding water resistance, and long-term retention of flexibility. However, since it is always applied to an existing roof surface, the condition of that surface will determine overall life expectancy. Liquid Rubber® applied over generally sound single-ply EPDM can extend its life another 20 years. The useful life of metal roofs also benefits greatly when Liquid Rubber® is applied. BUR systems often have existing problems such as delamination between layers, buckling and stress cracking. These are further aggravated by wet insulation which often results in severe corrosion and weakening of the metal supporting deck.

Projecting a life expectancy for the EPDM Liquid Rubber® membrane comes down to a case by case basis. When the EPDM membrane is compared to urethanes, acrylics and other elastomers in accelerated weathering and heat aging tests, EPDM is superior.

To recoat weathered metal, sheet rubber, urethane foam, and modified asphalt roll roofing, it's your best choice. It's excellent for waterproofing concrete roof decks and roof tiles. It can be applied directly to plywood and lumber. Liquid Rubber® is also a very effective coating for steel, especially when exposed to a salt environment.



# APPLICATION TIPS FOR CONTRACTORS

Liquid Rubber® is a two-component solvent solution version of the single-ply EPDM membrane rubber. Its physical properties and method of cure make it unique among liquid applied coatings. The unique combination of properties of Liquid Rubber® include:

- Can apply an up to 35 mil. dry film in one coat
- Penetrates into cracks and crevices
- Can go directly over a tightly rusted surface without a primer
- Cure is not affected by relative humidity
- Freezing does not damage uncured coating
- Can withstand ponding water or immersion indefinitely
- Tolerates a wide temperature range from minus 60° to 300° F.

Liquid Rubber® has application and spray characteristics that are considerably different from other types of liquid coatings. Although Liquid Rubber® has a heavy consistency, it will self-level and penetrate small crevices and pores. It is also harder to brush and more difficult to atomize for spray. The two efficient methods of application are:

## FOR FLAT SURFACES (FLAT OR LOW SLOPE)

First, catalyze the rubber: Pour the product on the surface and broadcast it with a rubber-edged squeegee. Follow this with a short-nap roller to evenly distribute the wet film. Spread rubber at no more than 42 sq. ft. per gallon.

## SPRAY APPLICATION

Use an air atomized or airless spray, roller, squeegee or brush. A combination of methods may be most effective. For example, on a flat roof, pour a serpentine bead of material from the pail. Distribute it with squeegee. Finish it with a short nap roller to press air out of cracks and even out the wet film.

**A.) Equipment:** Use a 3 gallon per minute airless spray pump capable of developing a minimum 3,000 psi outlet pressure. It should have a 3/8" ID hose or larger with a max length of 100 ft. Use a tip size of .015 or .017 for smaller pumps and a .019 tip for larger capacity pumps. Use a 100 mesh strainer at the outlet of the pump or in the handle of the gun. Use a swivel fitting at the gun in place of a "whip" in order to reduce the pressure drop through a smaller ID hose.

**B.) Thinning:** It will be necessary to thin Liquid Rubber® with xylene solvent before it can be sprayed. The amount of xylene needed will vary depending on pump size and material temperature. The following is a recommended starting point procedure for thinning a 5 gallon pail:

- 1.) Add one gallon of xylene to the pail and mix until uniform
  - 2.) Add the entire amount of catalyst supplied and Mix thoroughly
  - 3.) Transfer ½ contents to another pail
  - 4.) Start the pump and check the spray pattern
- Note: If spray is too coarse, try a .015 tip. If this still isn't enough, add another quart of xylene to the 2 1/2 gallons of rubber in the pail.

Once an acceptable spray pattern is achieved, use the same amount of xylene to dilute each succeeding pail. Pour newly mixed rubber into the pail under the pump as needed.

## **TROUBLE SHOOTING PROCEDURES**

Poor spray pattern and clogging of the tip are the most frequently encountered problems during application. These are often caused by inadequate flushing and poor maintenance of the equipment. Check to make sure the 100 mesh strainer is clean before starting.

### ***Problem: Poor spray pattern.***

Solution: Follow thinning procedure in B.

### ***Problem: Still getting a poor spray pattern, even after thinning rubber with 1 ½ gal of xylene per 5 gallon pail.***

Solution: Starting at the gun, successively remove one component at a time, (i.e. tip, tip extension, gun filter, gun, strainer at pump, etc.) and check the flow. With tip removed, the material flow should be steady and strong (discharge into pail at pump.)

If tip extension is removed and flow increases noticeably, the ID of the extension is too small. Remove or replace.

If discharge stream is weak and pulsating, attach gun and open drain cock at strainer to see if condition is the same there. If pulsation persists, the problem is in the pump. (The balls are not seating properly or are dented and need to be replaced).

## **HOW TO ACHIEVE MINIMUM DRY FILM THICKNESS**

Liquid Rubber® must be applied at a rate that will produce a minimum dry film of 20 mils. This can be accomplished in one coat by applying the rubber at a rate of 200 - 220 sq. ft. per 5 gallon pail when undiluted. (6 or 6½ gallons when thinned with xylene). The actual (expanded) surface area must be used for this calculation.

### **Example**

If expanded area of a ribbed or standing seam roof is 1.2 times the length and width area calculation, and 1.5 gallons of xylene thinner is used per 5 gallons of rubber, how much material will a 3,000 sq. ft. roof require?

$$\frac{3,000 \text{ sq. ft.} \times 1.2}{220 \text{ sq. ft./pail}} = \frac{3,600}{220} = 16.36 \text{ pails} \times 5 \text{ gal} = 82 \text{ gallons undiluted}$$

$$16.36 \text{ pails} \times 1.5 \text{ gal xylene/pail} = \frac{+24.5 \text{ gal xylene}}{106.5 \text{ gal.}} \\ \text{Diluted rubber}$$

## SPREAD RATE

The spread rate is 220 square feet. The expanded area per 6.5 gallons of diluted rubber (5 gal rubber + 1.5 gal xylene) is adjusted to the length X width roof dimension.

$$\frac{220}{1.2} = 183 \text{ sq.ft. of roof area (L X W) therefore:}$$

When 6.5 gal. of diluted Liquid Rubber® is applied to 183 sq. ft. (LXW) of roof, an average dry film of 20 mils. will result.

**Liquid Rubber® is designed to recoat structurally sound existing roofs and protect materials. It should not be used in place of roofing membranes.**



Do not use Liquid Rubber® on the following substrates, but visit our other contractor website <http://www.epdmcoatings.net>. We have proven solutions for your petroleum based substrates! Ask about our Neoprene Primer and Butyl Rubber for flat asphalt or built up roofs.

- Built up asphalt roofs
- Asphalt shingles
- Modified asphalt roll roofing
- Stainless steel
- Glass
- Silicone caulk
- Foot traffic surfaces
- Hypalon membrane

(Contact EPDM Coatings for other product lines and get a solution to these roof types)



# TECHNICAL DATA

Volume Solids:	63.5%
Spreading rate:	A 20 mil. dry film will result when liquid is applied at the rate of 50 sq. ft. per gallon on a smooth surface. A rate of up to 45 sq.ft. per gallon allows for average surface roughness.
Theoretical coverage:	1020 sq.ft. per gallon at 1 mil dry
Weight/Gallon:	8 pounds (mixed)
Elongation:	180-200%
Brittle Point:	-62° F
Permeabilit:	0.1 perm
Weatherometer:	2,000 hours (ASTM D4459-8-03)
Peel adhesion:	4.85 pounds per linear inch on Firestone EPDM.
Pot Life:	4 - 10 hours depending on temperature.
Cure rate:	70° F, 7 - 8 hours to touch 24 - 30 hours to walk on 5 - 7 days for full cure
Thinner:	most aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbon solvents (mineral spirits, VMaP Naphtha, xylol). Weaker solvents should be used when coating EPDM rubber sheet to minimize distortion.
Chemical Resistance:	Cured EPDM rubber is resistant to acids, alkalis and polar solvents (alcohols, ketones, glycols). Oils and fats will soften the rubber and should be avoided.
Cure System:	Two component peroxide initiated free radical cure
Heat Resistance:	302° F at continuous exposure
VOC:	2.46 pounds per gallon (295/ grams liter)

## **CURE CONDITIONS**

The cure rate of Liquid Rubber® is temperature dependent. Higher temperatures will accelerate the cure and lower temperatures will retard it. Contact with air is required. For example, if a rain shower develops before material has cured (material may still be wet) and water collects on the surface, won't penetrate the coat. However, the curing process will not begin unless the material is exposed to air. The material under water will remain uncured until the water has evaporated and the surface again becomes exposed to air.



Concrete application



Custom color on metal pipeline  
airless



Sprayed application on  
corrugated metal



Reinforcement of seams with  
primer prior to EPDM application



Concrete roof application  
25,000 sq. ft. area



Before and after pictures of application on metal with  
rust. Rust did not need to be removed

# EPDM coatings

EPDM Coatings LLC

For more information call 610-298-1989

or visit our website <http://www.epdmcoatings.com>

Blog: <http://liquidroof.blogspot.com>