



# EPDM Coatings LLC

Corporate Brochure

*The only Liquid EPDM in the world.*

EPDM Coatings N.E Sales Office

PMB# 342

494 Bridgeport Ave Suite 101,

Shelton CT 06484-4748

# CUSTOMER TESTIMONIALS

We have been doing metal roofs for about 12 years now and I think we found the product to end all. Great staff that walked us through our first roof. We had a 25,000 sq ft flat roof, mostly metal with some rusting and areas where the vents were covered with a hot tar application. We brushed on an elastomeric coating on the tar areas and on the heavily rusted areas covered them with a metal primer. By the way the product is nice to work with. Given the 8 hour timeframe you have to work with, our guys didn't have to rush. Not the case with some of the other products out there where the set up is real quick. We were quite amazed with the appearance. It looks like someone put a 25,000 sq ft piece of sheet epdm on our roof. We'll be back!

*Mason's of WV*

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We had been looking for a roofing coating for some time. We ordered a gallon in the summer to test it out on our roof, part epdm and part metal. After our initial testing we were quite amazed with the performance of the product. This is the only product that had stopped our leak, and in fact the first time in 4 years the roof did not leak. We since then completed our entire roof and saved several thousand dollars by hiring some general laborers to apply the material along with some people who work in our warehouse. This is the first time that I took the time to write a compliment but you guys asked if the product did what it said it would to let us know so I am glad to do so. Great product and great customer service!

*Kyle&Co Pittsburgh, PA*

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A friend of mine gave me a gallon of the Liquid Rubber he had left over after I complained to him about a chronic leak on my roof. Although my roofer did some patch work, I still had water coming in when the rain was heavy. Well I tried the Liquid Rubber in the area where the water was coming from. That was six months ago. Today, all is dry. I have to thank my friend for introducing me to this great product.

*Bob P. (Hollis NY)*

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You may have recalled me asking if the testimonials on your site were real....well here I am writing you one after using the product. Thanks for all the help for us novices here. I will send pictures later but we completed our warehouse last week and had two good rainfalls and no leaks. We had a few roofers who quoted us \$25,000 but managed to get by with \$4,500 of your product !

*H. Sanchez (Bridgeport, CT)*

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I just wanted to forward to you a copy of an email I recently sent to a customer service representative I spoke with when purchasing your product. I was faced with a \$7,000 dollar roof replacement estimate for my 26.5 ft. class C motor home. I thought for sure my RVing days were over. As do-it-yourselfer, I was extremely pleased with your product. It has done everything you said it would. From the point of a motor home owner who was shocked with a \$7,000 roof repair estimate. My roof looks brand new and has a seamless finish that looks like I will be leak free for years to come. Thanks for a product that performed as promised and is well within the capabilities of a determined RV Owner to apply.

*Harold F. Rocky Hill, NY*

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### Image Gallery of Projects



Concrete Application



Custom color on Metal  
Pipeline Airless



Sprayed application on  
Corrugated metal



Application over  
Firestone EPDM



Reinforcement of seams with  
primer prior to EPDM application



Concrete roof application  
25,000 Sq ft area



Customized fish pond coated with Liquid Rubber  
(yes the application is safe for Fish!)



Before and After Picture of Application on Recreational Vehicle



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The true Do-It-Yourself Roofing Product! Liquid Rubber®, which is the **ONLY liquid form of EPDM in the world**, is a unique form of EPDM rubber. As a liquid, it can conform to any shape of surface, flashing or 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. Its EPDM chemistry provides for 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.

**These properties enable Liquid Rubber® to be used as a one coat system on:**

- Metal roofs
- Single ply rubber
- Hypalon and PVC membrane
- Steel and fiberglass siding
- Storage tanks
- Structural steel
- Lumber and plywood
- Concrete and masonry

The exposure environment can vary from high humidity to total immersion; constant or cyclic temperature changes from minus -60 F to 300 F or corrosive environments consisting of vapors, liquids and salt solutions.

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

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

## 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 which could 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 lifecycle 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, therefore, determines the rate at which the system will cure. This rate is determined 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, 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





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- Extremely high resistance to penetration of water
- Ultra Violet and Ozone stable
- Excellent long term aging properties (i.e. retains its flexibility and elongation longer than other elastomers );
- Very broad temperature tolerance range [ from 300 degrees F to minus 62 degrees F]
- Acid and alkali resistant
- Resistant to polar solvents
- Withstands ponding water even when not cured
- *Caution: Oils, fats and waxes will 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 as well as the cured state and will 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 film. There is sufficient oxygen available on most surfaces to initiate cure from the bottom. Oxygen readily penetrates films 20 mils thick. Curing is considerably retarded in thick films, however, cures do take place in thicknesses up to 75-80 mils within a three month period at temperatures over 70 degrees F. EPDM Liquid Rubber® can be applied to hot roof surfaces encountered during 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 so, 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

excellent recoat product for roll formed steel siding which is starting to corrode at the bends. applied as one coat system with no corrosion inhibitive primer needed.



EPDM rubber is an  
The rubber can be

### 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 steel storage tank can be effectively protected with a rubber coating. Surface condensation, cathodic protection nor thermal stresses between sun and shady areas present 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.



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## 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. As an example, some types of surfaces that can be coated with Liquid Rubber EPDM are as below;

EPDM Rubber Sheets / Roofs -Galvanize Steel Panels / Roofs -Non-Polished Aluminum Sheets / Roofs -Steel Plates ( Painted, Unfinished, Light Corrosion ) Fiberglass Panels / Roofs -Wood & Plywood ( treaded with oil based sealer ) Non-porous / steel troweled concrete surfaces / masonry

Though, Liquid Rubber EPDM can be applied using airless spray equipment, this document deals with manual applications – recommended for surfaces of less than 20,000 sq.ft. Please contact us for procedures on using spray equipment. Besides flat and sloped surfaces Liquid Rubber EPDM has enough consistency so that it can also be applied on vertical walls / surfaces, to about 20 mils dft. or thinner per coat. The prime considerations when applying on sloping / vertical surfaces should be safety and falling hazards.

## Planning

Work on days when rain is not expected, and in temperatures of 65 to 75 deg. F. for comfort. The curing process requires an ambient temperature of between 55 deg. F to 140 deg. F. As an estimate, you will need about 3 to 6 hrs 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 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 deg. 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 / surfaces for structural damage, tears, leaks, gaps, corrosion, etc. Light surface corrosion if adhering well to the roof / surface can be either lightly sanded-off or may be left in place. 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, 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, and 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 whatever coatings are 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 roof / structures. Such rotten sections should be replaced. All dampness and old glue 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

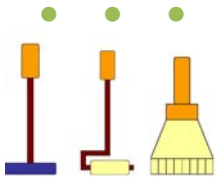
After inspection and repairing structural faults and under skin corrosion, any asphalts or silicone type of caulking on the roof / surface should be removed. Asphalt products are not compatible with Liquid Rubber EPDM, silicone rubber and Liquid Rubber EPDM will also not adhere to each other, and should be avoided.

Any holes, gaps, seams, 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). Holes and low spots should be filled with non-silicone caulking, or epoxies to "plug leaks" and level "low spots".

Prior to coating, thoroughly clean and wash the surface with detergent (soap) and water, ensuring the surface is free of oils, dirt, debris and flaking paints, etc. If the surface has fungus, molds, algae or other biologicals, you may need to soak these areas in a 1/3<sup>rd</sup> bleach and water solution to kill the biologicals. Let soak until the solution evaporates to kill the biologicals.

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 some types of surfaces and must be mechanically removed even after killing.

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



Use a brush for hard to reach areas. Broadcast & Spread using Use a short nap roller to smooth out entrapped air a rubber squeegee and to evenly distribute the Liquid Rubber EPDM. Using long mop type handles for the squeegee and the roller, will allow you to apply the product standing up and not on your knees. Standing up will be much easier than 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.

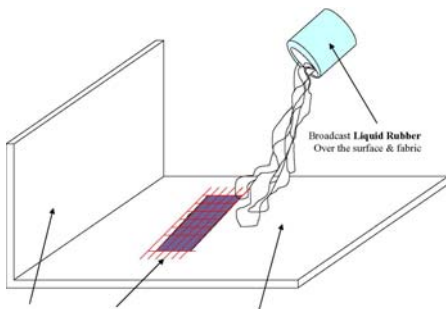
The optimum thickness for most purposes (non-immersion conditions) is one coat of 20 mils dft.

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, use a squeegee, roller and brush to ensure an even application of 20 mils dft. To achieve a 20 mils dft. thickness, you should do 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. a gallon. Reduce this for rougher surfaces, e.g., for surfaces such as steel troweled concrete surfaces, use a spreading rate of about 30 sq.ft. a gallon.

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



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Wall Lay Polyester Fabric Prepared Surface to be coated and Butyl Tape over Defects (check procedures with Technical Services)

We recommend on the first section, you apply 2 gallons first, over a pre measured 80 sq.ft. section. By applying all the 2 gallons over this 80 sq.ft. area, in an even application, you will form a 20 mil dft. thickness when cured. The key is to spread the product evenly – not thick in some sections and thin in others. In 75 deg F to 85 deg F, the product will start to thicken up in about 4 hours, so you should plan your (work sections) within that 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 intermediate coat before applying Liquid Rubber®. Asphalt's based applications should be considered as being unstable materials and are excluded from warranty coverage since the asphalt will over time work its way into the EPDM material. Caution-Latex house paints can not be substituted in place of the acrylic elastomeric coatings. EPDM Coatings has a system specifically designed for petroleum-based surface adhesion.

One component thermoset. Non thermoplastic materials, regardless of shape can now be coated with EPDM rubber as a protection against corrosion or chemical attack. The coating can be applied by spray, dip or flow coat methods and then cured in an oven at temperatures from 250-300 F (120-150 C). 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 of EPDM rubber.

**WHAT 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)   | rubber edged squeegee      |
| brush                      | Short nap roller(6 inch)   |
| rubber edged squeegee      | brush                      |
| masking tape               | masking tape               |
| paint thinner for clean-up | paint thinner for clean-up |



**BUTYL TAPE, POLYESTER FABRIC OR BUTYL TAPE**-To strengthen damaged roof skin

**TOOLS EQUIPMENT and 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 can/pail until uniform; center mixer shaft in pail or can and begin mixing until a vortex is formed. Slowly pour all of catalyst into vortex. Move mixer up and down and in a circular motion for 2-3 minutes until all portions of can/pail are uniformly mixed.



#### APPLICATION PROCEDURES

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

#### To Stop Leaks

1. Use wire brush to clean edge-strip, seams and flashings. Use sharp edged spatula to remove cracked or brittle caulk. Rough up and smooth surfaces with sand paper.
2. Apply masking tape where straight edge is desired leaving 1 1/2" neither side of seam for coating.
3. Apply 1 coat 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.



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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 over 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. 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 degrees F and will not result in a porous film. The product can, therefore, be safely applied on the hottest day. The controlled cure rate also results in long pot life, giving the applicator more than an adequate length of time [ 6 hours depending on temperature] to use the mixed quantity of material.

**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 sheet. 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, i.e. U.V. 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 ultimately comes down to a case by case determination. When the EPDM membrane is compared to urethanes, acrylics and other elastomers in accelerated weathering and heat aging tests, the EPDM shows itself to be superior.

To recoat weathered metal, sheet rubber, urethane foam, and modified asphalt roll roofing. Excellent for waterproofing concrete roof decks and roof tiles. Can be applied directly to plywood and lumber. Liquid Rubber® is also a very effective coating for steel especially where it is exposed to a salt environment.





### Liquid Rubber® 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°F 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 a quantity on the surface and broadcast with a rubber edged squeegee. Follow this with a short-nap roller to evenly distribute the wet film. Spread rubber at no more than 45 sq. ft. per gallon.



#### **SPRAY APPLICATION**

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

- A.) **Equipment:** Use a 3.0 gallon per minute airless spray pump capable of developing a minimum 3,000 psi outlet pressure; 3/8 inch ID hose or larger with a max length of 100 ft. 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 pump or in handle of 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 xylene to pail and mix until uniform.
  - 2.) Add entire amount of catalyst supplied. Mix thoroughly.
  - 3.) Transfer ½ contents to another pail.



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- 4.) Start pump and check spray pattern. If spray is too coarse, try a .015 tip. If this still isn't enough improvement, then 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 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 can invariably be traced to inadequate flushing and poor maintenance of the equipment. Check to make certain 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 1/2 gal of xylene per 5 gallon pail.

Solution: Starting at gun, successively remove one component at a time, (i.e. tip, tip extension, gun filter, gun, strainer at pump, etc.) and check 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 replacing.)

## 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 if undiluted. (6 or 6 1/2 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 was used per 5 gallons of rubber, how much material will a 3,000 sq.ft. roof require?

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

$$16.36 \text{ pails} \times 1.5 \text{ gal xylene/pail} = \quad + \underline{24.5 \text{ gal xylene}}$$

$$106.5 \text{ gal Diluted rubber}$$



## SPREAD RATE

The spread rate of 220 square feet. 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® are applied to 183 sq.ft. (LXW) of roof, an average dry film of 20 mils will result.



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Liquid Rubber® is designed to recoat structurally sound existing roofs and protective materials. They should not be used in place of roofing membranes”.

The following are recommended substrates to coat:

- Metal – Coated or Galvanized Steel
- Weathered Aluminum
- Weathered Copper
- EPDM Rubber membrane
- Concrete (except foot traffic surfaces)
- Urethane Foam
- Primed Wood
- Fiberglass
- 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



**Do Not** use Liquid Rubber® on the following substrates: For the below we have solutions you can find at our other site <http://www.fixallroofs.com> or at [http://www.liquid-roof.com/product\\_elastomeric.html](http://www.liquid-roof.com/product_elastomeric.html)

- 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 for a solution to these roof types)*

# CUSTOMER TESTIMONIALS

Here is a picture of our finished roof. We were very happy with the end result. You have a great product here and we will be ordering for future jobs we have. We were a bit skeptical at first but when it was fully dry it looked as if we installed a new 1500 sq piece of sheet EPDM.

*B & T Contracting*

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I had a contractor build a patio cover out of cedar and 4x4 glass panes. He never could get the roof to stop leaking though he used several products. Water would eventually always leak somewhere around the joint of the glass and the tin lip he had laid the glass in. I just applied your product and am confident I finally found the right sealant to stop the leaks. I can BBQ in the dry for once without drips all over the patio roof. Great product! I just wanted to drop a line about your product.

*Gary S. San Antonio TX*

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Everyone was SUPER helpful and knew the product, properties and application methods well. I applied to product on the trailer in about a 2-hour period one evening. It was tricky with the application, from a novice who had not done this before, on the flat surface as well as rounding the corners and down on the sides about 6 inches. It went GREAT! Needless to say, I am super proud of the product and the finished job. I cannot thank your folks enough for the support and quality of the product. Excellent. Coming from a process management philosophy and background, it leads me to be extra thankful for outstanding processes with outstanding people. Thanks again,

Here is what I say about my finished product now.... "No drips, no runs, no errors!"

*G Sorrell Lufkin, TX Diboll Lumber Operations*

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Donna, your staff and your customer service is the reason we buy from you. You had asked us several months ago if we would write up something for your Website. We wanted to get some additional orders first before coming to conclusions. We have ordered over 1000 gallons this year and the product truly lives up to its name. We have won three bids using your product because of our ability to stand behind our work. Your staff has always been there for questions, handling returns and the voice of reason when our installers call. Thanks for the visit. Sorry I wasn't there but at least you got the fifty cent tour.

*H&W Property Management*

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We have completed the resurfacing of our commercial roof back in April and ordered a few more pails for areas where we probably did not apply it thick enough. Just wanted to share these photos with you. We have received several quotes for our 25,000 ft roof and after all was said and done managed to get it done for under \$21,000 with you guys. Great product as you can see it came out wonderful and you were dealing with a skeptic.

*T. Basset Miami FL*

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Thanks to all for the very informative info. It made our decision easier. After discussing with several roofing companies we found that your product as promised did not require a primer nor a second application. We saved about a \$1.10 per sq foot. Next month the second building!

*D. St. James (Burbank, CA)*



### Technical Data Sheet

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 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. <b>A rate of up to 45 sq ft per gallon allows for average surface roughness.</b> |
| Theoretical Coverage: | 1020 sq ft per gallon at 1 mil dry  |
| Weight/ Gallon:       | 8 pounds (mixed)  |
| Elongation:           | 180-200%  |
| Brittle Point:        | -62 degrees F.  |
| Permeability:         | 0.1 perm  |
| Weatherometr:         | 2000 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 at 70° F:   | 7-8 hours to touch<br>24-30 hours to walk on<br>5-7 days 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 (150 C) continuous exposure  |
| VOC:                  | 2.46 pounds per gallon (295/ grams liter)   |

**Cure Conditions:** The cure rate of Liquid Rubber® is temperature dependent; i.e. higher temperatures will accelerate the cure and lower temperatures will retard it. Contact with air is another requirement. If, for example, a rain shower develops before material has cured [material may still be wet] and water collects on the surface the following condition will prevail. Material that is still wet will prevent water from penetrating the film; however, the curing process will not begin unless 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, at which time the curing process will begin.



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