

GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS & INFORMATION

LIQUID ROOF®



General Applications

Before applying, mix the pre-measured catalyst* into Liquid Roof by following label directions.

Surface Preparation:

- Surface to be coated should be clean, dry and structurally sound. Fasten loose areas with adhesive [contact cement] or pop rivets. Oil or wax must be completely removed.
- Remove loose portions of existing coatings and brittle caulk with scraper and wire brush. Whatever still has good adhesion may remain to be recoated.
- Rusty or pitted metal should be wire brushed to remove loose oxide. Tightly adhering corrosion may be coated without a primer.
- Asphalt based aluminum coatings should be removed as much as possible by wire brush or abrasive disc. Roof cements should be removed and replaced with butyl caulk where necessary.
- Repair torn sheet rubber by cutting out damage and filling void with a self stick rubber patch. See repair procedure for sheet rubber.
- Remove chalk from white rubber membrane by brushing with a detergent solution followed by a water rinse or working surface with a stiff brush.
- Smooth metal or plastic surfaces should be roughed up (sand lightly with 60 grit sandpaper) to improve adhesion of Liquid

Roof. A deglossing solvent may work on some plastics.

Application:

A single application of Liquid Roof is preferable to multiple coats. Touch-ups may be applied as desired after initial film has cured and surface is first wiped with solvent.

Apply with brush around flashings and edges using long, slow strokes. On flat surfaces, material can be poured, spread with a squeegee and then evened out with a short nap roller. Liquid Roof will level itself when sufficient material has been applied.

Temperature & Cure Conditions:

Liquid Roof may be applied at any temperature that permits it being spread onto surface. It will waterproof immediately upon application. the solvent will evaporate at a rate governed by temperature but will not be affected by relative humidity. Exposure to freezing temperatures before cure has taken place will not damage the film. The time necessary to reach cure should not be a concern as this process will occur automatically. Exposure to sunlight will accelerate the curing process. The final film properties of the cured membrane will be the same regardless of the time required to achieve cure.

Liquid Roof will provide long term protection even under extreme exposure conditions.

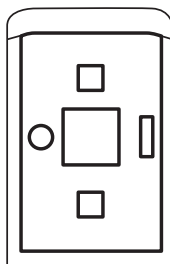
Please read all safety precautions and heed all warnings

Roof Repairs Made Easy with Liquid Roof®

Metal & Fiberglass Roofs

To Stop Leaks:

1. Use wire brush to clean edge - seal 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 a straight edge is desired leaving 1 1/2" on either side of seam for coating.
3. Apply 1 coat Liquid Roof (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.

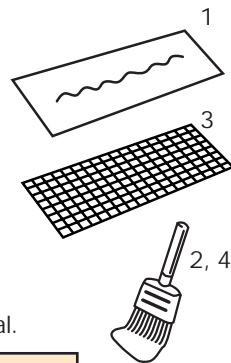


Top View of RV

	20 ft length	36 ft length
Total time	1.5 hours	2.5 hours
Liquid Roof	2 Quarts	1 Gallon

To Repair Cracks:

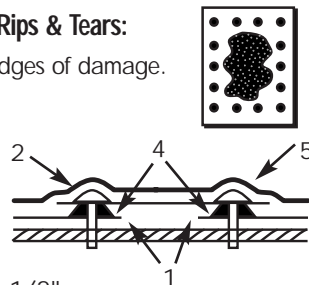
1. Sand area to 3" around crack.
2. Apply light coat of Liquid Roof.
3. Place polyester fabric into wet rubber over crack.
4. Coat over fabric to ensure a complete seal.



Total time	1/2 hour
Liquid Roof	Part Quart

To Repair Metal Rips & 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 over with Liquid Roof.



Total time	1 hour
Liquid Roof	Part Quart

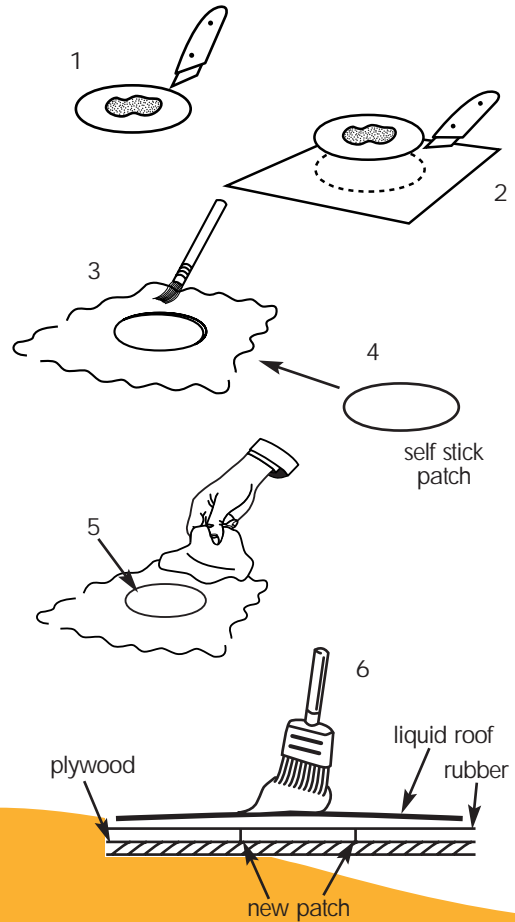
Sheet Rubber Roofs

To Repair Rips & Tears on Sheet Rubber:

1. Make a round or oval cut around damage and remove piece.
2. Use removed piece as a pattern to cut a replacement patch from new self stick rubber.
3. Re-glue any loose edges where damaged piece was removed using contact cement.
4. Press new patch into cut-out area. It should have a tight fit.
5. Clean new patch plus 4 inches around it by wiping area with paint thinner, xylene or lacquer thinner.
6. Brush apply one coat of Liquid Roof over patch and 2 inches beyond. Repair may be reinforced with polyester fabric if desired.

The above procedure results in a low profile, seamless repair with identical weathering properties of original roof.

Total time	1 hour depending on size of damage
Liquid Roof	Part Quart



White EPDM Sheet Rubber:

White EPDM sheet rubber is now the most widely used roofing material in the RV market. While this material has many advantages over metal and fiberglass it also has some unique characteristics which must be understood before attempting repair procedures.

1. Must be attached to a surface with an adhesive.
2. Will absorb oils, fats and waxes causing the rubber to swell. Since these absorbed materials do not evaporate, the rubber will remain in the swelled state.
3. Will absorb some solvents such as mineral spirits (paint thinner) and cause rubber to swell. This will wrinkle the surface. Solvents, however, will evaporate and the rubber should recover its original shape. This process is slow and could take several weeks before the wrinkles disappear.
4. Solvent absorption and subsequent swelling is substantially reduced if sheet rubber is tightly adhered to surface.
5. Most white sheet rubber is designed to chalk.
6. EPDM rubber should not be coated or mated with materials which do not have a similar low temperature flexibility.

Liquid Roof® has the same chemical composition, flexibility, and weathering properties as sheet rubber but is Non-chalking.

To Stop Chalking

1. Clean surface with stiff brush and detergent or white wall tire cleaner. Rinse with water and let dry overnight.
2. Mask-off perimeter of roof with 2" painter's tape (leave tape overnight before removing)
3. Apply a light coat of Liquid Roof using squeegee, roller and brush.

	20 ft	32 ft	36 ft
Total time	4 hours	5 hours	6 hours
Liquid Roof	2.5 Gal	4 Gal	5 Gal

Note: wrinkling will develop one or two hours after application. This condition will recover. Recovery time will vary depending on film thickness and temperature and is usually 1-3 weeks.

Useful Information about Liquid Roof®

Liquid Roof is an EPDM rubber which requires the addition of the premeasured catalyst* before any cure can take place.

The rate of cure is determined by the temperature of the surface to which the rubber has been applied. The final properties of the rubber are not affected by the length of time required to achieve cure. Material may be applied at any surface temperature up to 140 degrees F.

Liquid Roof can be used to bond porous materials such as fabric and canvas but will not cure between non-porous materials such as rubber, vinyl, plastic and metal. It should primarily be used as a top coating.

Liquid Roof will not bond to a wet or damp surface.

Liquid Roof is water resistant even in an uncured state. An unexpected rain shower shortly after application may affect the surface appearance but will not wash it off.

Uncured Liquid Roof is not damaged by below-freezing temperatures. The cure reaction will simply be inactive until suitable temperatures return. Product may be used at any temperature which permits application.

After the catalyst has been mixed into the rubber, the pot life can be extended for days by keeping material cold in an ice chest [below 50 degrees F]. Asphalt coatings and asphalt built-up roofs are considered unstable substrates and, therefore, not recommended for coating directly with Liquid Roof. A barrier layer of water based Elastomeric Coatings may be applied over the asphalt and then top coated with Liquid Roof, however, warranty will not apply.

Materials such as some vinyls which contain high levels of plasticizers and antioxidants may inhibit the cure of Liquid Roof.

Liquid Roof may be applied over tightly adhering rust and pitted aluminum. [Apply sufficient material to completely cover rust or pits.]

Liquid Roof may be applied directly over weathered but tightly adhering caulks, rubbers, metals, plastics, foam and fabrics.

Left over catalyzed material can be saved for future use by refrigerating or freezing in a closed container. Left over material can also be applied to any corroded surface.

Coating Sheet Rubber - Solvent from Liquid Roof may be absorbed by sheet rubber and result in swelling and wrinkling. This condition is temporary and will recover as the solvent slowly evaporates.

*Note: The catalyst color (dark blue) will have no effect on the color of the cured membrane.