

Liquid Rubber®

F9981 White, F9999 Black, F9988 Gray

Product Data Sheet



Liquid Rubber® provides a seamless, single coat, roof coating that can be applied up to 6 times thicker than your standard elastomeric. **Liquid rubber®** is ideal for recoating EPDM roof membranes, troweled concrete, weathered metal roofing, foam, weathered siding and more. **Liquid Rubber®** will withstand ponding water or immersion indefinitely and Liquid Rubber can be installed over lightly rusted surfaces without a primer. Uncured **Liquid Rubber®** will not be damaged by freezing temperatures.

TECHNICAL DATA

Volume Solids:	63.5%
Spreading Rate:	A 20 mil dry film will result when liquid is applied at the rate of 46 sq ft per gallon on a smooth surface. A rate of 40-42 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 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 24-30 hours to walk on 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)

Coverage: *Liquid Rubber*® will cover up to 46 square feet per gallon on a very smooth surface. **Normal coverage is 40-42 square feet per gallon on an average substrate.** The required 20-mil film thickness will be achieved when the above spreading rate is used.

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.

Surface Preparation

Roof surface should be dry and free of dirt and loose gravel at time of application.

Mixing Directions

Proper incorporation and thorough mixing of the catalyst is critical to achieving desired cured film properties and should, therefore, be done with great care. Container is filled low to allow room for mixing as well as the addition of the catalyst. Insert mixing paddle in *Liquid Rubber*® and mix for approximately one minute so that material is moving uniformly and has formed a vortex. Slowly add catalyst into this vortex at a rate, which allows it to be incorporated without puddling. **DO NOT** pour catalyst on top of *Liquid Rubber*® prior to starting mixer. After all the catalyst has been added, the mixer (if hand held) should be moved in a circular fashion around the periphery of the pail as well as up and down to insure that the catalyst is completely and uniformly mixed. Periodically scrape the sides with a rubber or metal spatula to incorporate the stagnant layer of material adhering to walls of pail.

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