



COATING METAL ROOFS WITH LIQUID RUBBER

Liquid Rubber may be applied on roof decks, gutters, structural steel, air conditioner enclosures, cooling towers, galvanized steel, unit heater flues, smoke stacks and chimneys, fiberglass and non porous masonry surfaces.

Surface preparation

All surfaces to be coated should be clean and dry. Remove peeling paint and brittle caulking. Heavy build-ups of asphalt roof cement should also be removed. Tighten any loose fasteners and replace those that are severely corroded. Repair or replace roof panels damaged by storms. Remove heavy rust with abrasive discs or wire brushes. Power-wash all surfaces to be coated and allow to thoroughly dry. Caulk all gaps wider than 1/16 inch that are not expansion and contraction slip surfaces. Do not use silicone caulks.

Treating rusted areas

It is recommended that a corrosion inhibitive primer first be applied to areas where severe rusting has occurred. Liquid Rubber does not contain any corrosion inhibiting pigments but it is such an effective moisture barrier that it may be directly applied over light rust without a primer.

Going over existing coatings

[1] Original mill finish

When the original coating is still adhering tightly, it can be top coated directly with Liquid Rubber. Corrosion inhibitive primer should still be used on severely corroded areas.

[2] Alkyd paints

Aged alkyd paints that were applied over the original mill finish should be checked for adhesion. If coating is brittle and can be scraped off easily, it must be removed before Liquid Rubber can be applied. If removal can be accomplished with high- pressure water spray, that should be the method of choice. If removal is spotty, the roof should be allowed to weather another year before removal is again attempted. Brittle alkyd paint will continue to lose adhesion over time and will result in predictable failure if not removed.

[3] Acrylic elastomeric coatings

Liquid Rubber bonds very well to these coatings. Some of the earlier acrylic elastomeric formulations were prone to the development of under film corrosion. There usually is little visual evidence of this on the surface of the acrylic so small sections of coating must be removed from different parts of the roof to determine whether the condition exists and how severe it is. A visual inspection of the underside of the roof panels can reveal total penetration in the most severe cases.

The decision of whether to apply Liquid Rubber over an area with severe under film corrosion becomes an economic one. The recommendation should be to replace the corroded panels. However, if this is not an economically viable solution and removal of the coating is equally impractical, then application of the Liquid Rubber may be justified as being the best of the available alternatives. No warranty would apply in such a case.

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