

RUBBA-ROOF

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Rubba Roof Information Booklet



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BEFORE YOU START

- Check your delivery is complete and undamaged.
- Check that you have all to hand:
- Protective clothing and gloves (available from our shop)



- Old Screwdriver, Hammer, Pliers, Brush, Roller
- Read the Advice Sheet.
- Make sure all the surfaces are CLEAN AND DRY.
- Surfaces can be dried off with a hot air gun – exercise caution.
- We advise against working at height whilst unaccompanied.



NB - Do not open Rubba Roof polymer tins until you are ready to start work and only open one container at a time.

Open containers CAREFULLY. Once open and exposed to air Rubba Roof starts to 'cure'. Rubba Roof should be stored in a warm environment (16°C+) for 12- 24 hours prior to use. Coat vertical/inclined surfaces first.

RUBBA-ROOF

Do not use Rubba Roof in wet conditions and be aware that low temperatures, less than 8°C, will slow the curing time of the polymer. We do not advise application below 5°C.

DO NOT PUT ANY SOLVENTS, THINNERS ETC. INTO RUBBA ROOF COMPOUNDS.

USE THE DEPTH GAUGE SUPPLIED TO ENSURE A MINIMUM THICKNESS OF 1MM



Depth gauge

Use corner between
1 & 35

Coating must cover
corner

RUBBA ROOF COMPOUND

- Surfaces must be clean and dry before application.
- Do not open the product before you are ready to start applying it.
- Do not put any solvents or thinners into Rubba Roof. Please note this is a viscous material - not a paint.
- If hard to open tap side of can to dent and get leverage.
- We recommend that you first treat the areas requiring fleece reinforcement.
- Use a masking tape to protect vulnerable adjacent surfaces.
- Apply an even coat to a minimum depth of 1mm using the depth gauge supplied. You can use a stiff paint brush or our recommended low pile roller. Both are available from our shop.

RUBBA ROOF PRIMER

Use Rubba Roof Primer to close off micro-pores before application of Rubba Roof on specific surfaces. These are generally:-
Plywood; Timber; Cement; Concrete; Stone; Clay tiles

Once the primer has dried to at least a tacky state the Rubba Roof compound can be applied.

RUBBA ROOF REINFORCING FLEECE

Using Rubba Roof Reinforcing Fleece

- Use Rubba Roof Reinforcing Fleece to ensure a strong and flexible waterproof membrane at vulnerable points. Use the fleece to span cracks and joints in existing substrates and to form more rigid upstands and downstands etc. The fleece will help to ensure a fully tanked and 100% waterproof seamless membrane.
- Rubba Roof Reinforcing Fleece is easy to cut to size and shape using a sharp pair of scissors. It will follow corrugated roof profiles and other complex shapes. The fleece comes in three convenient widths in 5 meter lengths:

150mm (6") 300mm (12") 1050mm (3' plus)

Full rolls of Reinforcing Fleece are available for larger projects.

- Method:
 - Apply a layer of Rubba Roof polymer to the area to be fleeced
 - Lay the Reinforcing fleece into the wet polymer and push down well to ensure you get rid of any air bubbles, etc. (a hard roller is very useful for this exercise). Pay particular attention to fully bed all edges.
 - Once the Rubber Polymer has begun to cure (you are unable to move the fleece within the polymer) you may begin the final coat over the entire area in question
 - Please note that you tend to use more polymer over-coating the fleeced area so don't forget to include this in your calculations; see "Quantities Materials Coverage" on our technical page of our website.

Note: the Reinforcing Fleece tends to show a different texture once the Rubba Roof polymer has finally cured. It is essential in areas such as upstands, lowstands, flashing and guttering to use the Reinforcing Fleece as this ensures best performance.

If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact us in the office on 0800 014 8643 or via Email at contact@rubbaroof.com

WHAT YOU WILL NEED.

SURFACE TYPES – Timber; Plywood; Concrete; Stone; Clay Tiles; Brick

	Smooth Surface	Rough Surface
Primer	1 ltr per 8m ²	1ltr per 5m ²
Rubba Roof Compound	1.3Kg per 1m ²	1.75Kg per 1m ²
For areas using RR Reinforcing Fleece	See 3 below	See 3 below

SURFACE TYPES – Mineral Felt; Fibreglass; Metal; Asphalt; Slate

	Smooth Surface	Cracked or Uneven Surface
Primer	N/A	N/A
Rubba Roof Compound	1.3Kg per 1m ²	1.75Kg per 1m ²
For areas using RR Reinforcing Fleece	See 3 below	See 3 below

Rubba Roof Compound required when using **Reinforcing Fleece**:

Smooth surface:

- 150mm (6") x 5lin mtr pack = 0.75m² x 2.6Kg = 2Kg *
- 300mm (12") x 5lin mtr pack = 1.5m² x 2.6Kg = 4Kg *
- 1050mm (3' plus) x 5lin mtr pack = 5.25m² x 2.6Kg = 14Kg *

Rough surface:

- 150mm (6") x 5lin mtr pack = 0.75m² x 3Kg = 3Kg *
- 300mm (12") x 5lin mtr pack = 1.5m² x 3Kg = 5Kg *
- 1050mm (3' plus) x 5lin mtr pack = 5.25m² x 3Kg = 16Kg *

FOR ASBESTOS CEMENT please see our KEW system

N.B. – Corrugated Surfaces

The actual area to be covered will be greater than the plan size. Please contact us for advice on 0800 014 8643 or email us at contact@rubbaroof.com

* amount rounded up to the nearest Kg

USING RUBBA ROOF LIQUID-APPLIED ROOFING MEMBRANE FOR WATERPROOFING.

GENERAL

Rubba Roof liquid-applied membrane coating can be very effective in remedying a leaking roof - when applied correctly and some basic principles are adhered to. However, leaks can also be notoriously difficult to completely eliminate, mainly because there may be no obvious ingress point(s) on the outside to correspond with the very obvious water leak(s) on the inside.

Water getting into a structure may well travel for some distance; e.g. along joists or purlins or within sheeting panels, before making itself apparent. Careful preparation and application of the membrane is therefore paramount. There are two key points to observe:-

- Sufficient material must be applied to provide a minimum cured membrane thickness of 1mm over the whole area.
- Attention must be given to detailing*; making sure that the membrane is continuous up to, around, under and over fixtures and fittings which might occur on a roof.

Each roof must be treated on its own merits. Detailing and vulnerable points should be carefully assessed. Rubba Roof Reinforcing Fleece should always be used to ensure performance over vulnerable areas.

Once the detailing has been properly treated, it is equally important to apply sufficient liquid membrane over the whole roof area, overlapping onto the treatment of the detailing.

As an overriding principle the membrane must be applied at a minimum coverage rate of 1.3 kg/m² over the whole roof area to provide a cured membrane thickness (or dft: dry film thickness) of 1mm, although a more textured substrate will require a higher application rate.

For coverage yields when reinforcing detailing please refer to our “Quantities Materials Coverage” document.

*Detailing: here we refer to joints, skylight perimeters, plinths, fillets, downstands, outlets, etc.

Bear in mind also that a corrugated roof has a true surface area somewhat greater than the actual ‘footprint’; [Imagine all the undulations flattened out]. Depending on the corrugation profile, the necessary increase may be up to 40%.

PREPARATION

The roof surface must be free of all loose and friable material, contamination, general dirt and sediment, and any plant, fungal growth, moss and lichen etc. Loose chippings should be removed. Allow for extra material when covering over embedded chippings.

Any obvious damage such as holes or splits should be locally treated using Rubba Roof Reinforcing Fleece embedded in membrane for 100mm past the extent of the damage. If a hole is large enough that the scrim sags, replacement of the underlying roof panel should be considered to avoid the resultant ponding.

DETAILING

Upstands should be filleted or reinforced with Rubba Roof Reinforcing Fleece. The height of upstand treatment must be judged on circumstances – is it up a parapet wall, is there existing flashing etc.? Whatever the vertical extent of the membrane, the upstand coating should extend 100mm onto the horizontal.

Edges should be over-banded to 100mm onto the horizontal. It is vital to ensure that an overflowing gutter does not then allow water to ingress the building because there is a gap between the gutter and the roof sheeting. [This is especially important where a gutter traverses a roof area. Ensure gutter outlets are free-flowing and not blocked.].

Joints between roof boards or felt overlaps should be over-banded with a 150mm wide application of membrane with Rubba Roof Reinforcing Fleece.

Fixtures and fittings, which may breach the roof, must be similarly over-banded from vertical to horizontal by a minimum 100mm, and if there are any discernible gaps where the roof is breached these must be filled before over-banding. Larger gaps can be filled with expanding pu foam before over-banding [Ideally the foam should be applied sparingly to avoid the need to trim back once it has cured as the self-skin foam surface is easier to apply membrane to than the open cell cut surface].

It is particularly important to ensure that if fixtures or fittings are bolted or affixed to the roof in such a way that the roof surface is breached, liberal application of membrane is necessary to totally encapsulate the fixing.

Similarly stud fixings, bolt-heads and the like securing metal sheet panels should be spot treated before overall application of membrane. The edges created by overlapping panels may need sealing with mastic to prevent ingress of windblown water, and this is particularly relevant if the pitch of a roof is very low.

APPLICATION

Application of the membrane should be liberal rather than sparing.

Tools for application can be a short bristled stiff brush and a low pile twin-armed roller as long as a minimum 1mm depth of cured membrane is achieved and that all the detailing is carried out effectively as described above. Ensure that even pressure is applied.

When the membrane is being applied it must be in a continuous film with no breaks.

Pay particular attention to the detailing and angles/fillets between horizontal and vertical surfaces.

Apply the membrane 100mm onto the horizontal from the vertical.

When applying membrane to the roof area overall, overlap this application completely over the previously applied membrane, right up to the angle.

Spread the membrane initially in one direction followed by rolling at right angles.

Do not overspread or overwork the material.

Do not commence application if rain is forecast/likely within an hour of starting work. [Rain falling on uncured membrane may leave a 'pockmarked' finish although this is unlikely to affect the integrity of the membrane]. The membrane starts to cure once exposed to the atmosphere.

Cure time will vary with ambient temperature and typically be around 24 hours. At this point the membrane will take foot traffic with care but still have residual tack which will disappear with time. Use a piece of polypropylene as a walkway or kneeling pad to avoid marking a tacky surface.

Two Coats or One?

There are pros and cons on both sides of this argument. However from a practical aspect it is usually better to apply one thicker coat on the basis that freshly applied membrane will not then be trafficked (with the potential for damage) during the application of the second coat. Pin holes or pop holes should not occur within a 1mm thick film as there is sufficient depth to allow bubbles to surface burst and flow back before cure takes place. This of course presupposes that an adequate depth of membrane is applied in the first place.

In contrast, multiple applications to detailing will invariably be beneficial, especially on vertical surfaces where it is not possible to apply a single thick coat of membrane. Complicated detailing such as bolt heads will also benefit from multiple applications because of the difficulty of ensuring complete encapsulation.