



SHOWER LINER APPLICATION GUIDE



Liquid Rubber Foundation Sealant provides an easy **Do-It-Yourself** solution to waterproof your shower enclosure, prior to the application of ceramic tile, wall panels or shower surrounds. Water-based and non-toxic with no VOC's or solvents, means no special breathing equipment is needed for application in confined spaces like bathrooms or shower stalls.

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PREPARATION

Liquid Rubber Foundation Sealant is so easy to install, anyone can do it! Follow the steps detailed below to ensure proper installation of your high-performance Shower Liner. Surface preparation is the most important step in any successful coating installation.

Inspection:

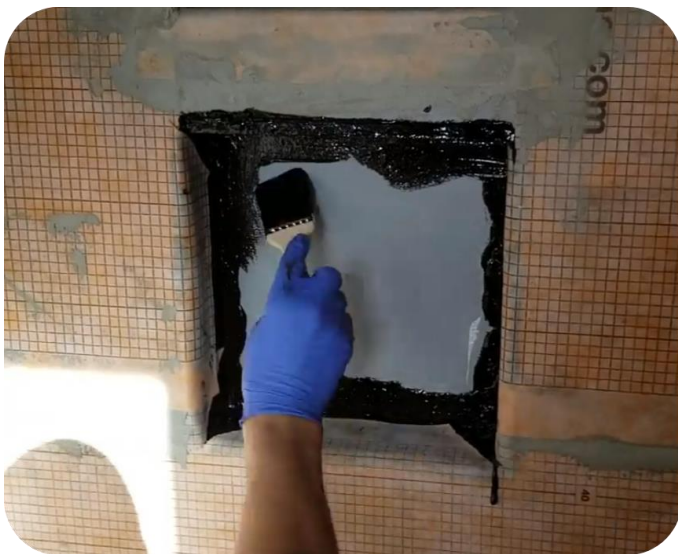
All surfaces must be structurally sound, clean, dry, and free from contaminants that would prevent proper adhesion. Concrete and gypsum products must be fully cured.

General Preparation & Cleaning:

(Prep is 90% of the job!)

Concrete:

Must be troweled or ground smooth (not polished), fully cured and free from laitance, efflorescence, contaminants, etc. Use **Liquid Rubber Concrete Etch** to etch the concrete prior to application of Liquid Rubber products. Be sure to perform a moisture test on the concrete before application. Refer to moisture test guidelines.



For Backer Board, or Cement Board:

Be sure the surface is clean, dry, dust-free, and free from contaminants that would prevent proper adhesion.

Gypsum:

Must be trowelled or sanded smooth. Damages must be repaired and fully cured prior to application of your Liquid Rubber Solution. Mold, mildew, and organic growth must be removed, try using **Liquid Rubber Deck and Patio Cleaner**.

Wood:

Mold, mildew, and organic growth must be removed, try using **Liquid Rubber Deck and Patio Cleaner**. Pre-fill imperfections such as screw holes, knots, and splits in the wood with a high-quality wood filler or **Liquid Rubber Sealant & Adhesive** (or equivalent). Replace damaged and rotting wood and remove loose splinters. Cracks, joints, voids, etc. (1/8" or larger) should be pre-filled with a suitable patching material such as a high-quality wood filler, concrete/drywall patch material or **Liquid Rubber Sealant/Adhesive** (or equivalent).

DETAIL WORK

Bridge any seams, cracks, corners, and transitions (floor to wall) using the 3-course method of **Liquid Rubber Foundation Sealant, Liquid Rubber Geo-Textile, Liquid Rubber Foundation Sealant**. Apply a generous 6" wide coat of the Foundation Sealant and while still wet, embed the Geo-Textile fabric (fuzzy side down). Smooth out wrinkles, allow it to set up (about an hour) and apply a second coat of the Foundation Sealant on top, taking care to fully saturate the Geo-Textile. Allow to dry before full application.



Drains:

Drains should have a clamping ring with open weep holes for thin-set application. Apply **Liquid Rubber Foundation Sealant** to the bottom of the flange. The drain should be fully supported, without movement, and even with the plane of the substrate. Apply **Liquid Rubber Foundation Sealant** around the drain. Embed **Liquid Rubber Geo-Textile** fabric (fuzzy side down) into the coating around the drain while still wet, making sure it does not obstruct the drainage weep holes. Apply an additional coat and smooth. After curing, clamp the upper flange onto the membrane and tighten. Use **Liquid Rubber Sealant & Adhesive** (or equivalent) around the flange prior to clamping the upper flange to the cured membrane.

APPLICATION

Termination:

Tape-off, block-off, or otherwise mask area's that are not to receive Foundation Sealant. Remove tape while the sealant is still wet.

Application:

Using a 3/8" (10mm) microfiber roller, apply 3-4 generous coats of **Liquid Rubber Foundation Sealant** to the entire surface, taking care not to allow the material to drip or puddle. For edges, corners or around pipes, apply product with a Nylon/Polyester brush. It should require around 3-4 heavy coats to achieve a 40-50 mil. (1-1.3 mm) (DFT) membrane, allowing 6-8 hours dry time between coats depending on temperature and relative humidity. You can recoat once the material is dry to the touch with nothing wet underneath and uniform in color. Apply each coat at a right angle to the prior coat, to ensure even coverage. In a well-ventilated area with airflow, allow 48 hours curing after the final coat before the application of **polymer-modified thin-set grout** and tiles.

Note: For use as a vapor barrier and to achieve a vapor permeance level of less than 1 us perm, ensure a DFT of 50 mils (1.3mm). This level is recommended for high wet and high traffic areas such as steam showers, wet saunas, recreation centers, public showers etc.

Protection:

Allow 48 hours to dry before covering.

Inspection:

Inspect for pinholes, blisters, voids, thin spots, or other defects. Repair as necessary.

Coverage:

Final coverage 20 sq. ft. per G, 100 sq. ft. per 5G for a 40-50 mil. (1-1.3 mm) membrane.



APPLICATION TIPS

- Apply to clean, dry surface that is free of dirt, silicone, loose paint, rust, oil, grease, coal tar, or other contaminants.
- Apply when temperature is above 10°C/50° F and rising. (including overnight temps)
- Apply each coat in an alternate direction to the last coat to ensure even coverage.
- Apply next coat when dry to the touch with nothing wet underneath and is uniform in color. (typically 6-8 hours)
- Avoid contact with solvents and solvent based cleaners, adhesives, and paints.
- Remove painters tape while coating is still wet.
- Wrap brushes in plastic to use for next coat.
- Do not allow to freeze until fully cured.
- Do not combine black products with colored products.
- Initial cure (set) within 24-48 hours.
- Curing depends on temperature, humidity, and airflow.
- Make sure what you're coating is at least 5 degrees above the dew point of the environment you are coating in. (See technical specs for more details)
- For best results remove existing paints/coatings and apply directly to the substrate. (Some paints and coatings will not be compatible. Loose/flaky paint may be an indication that the existing paint/coating is not well bonded and therefore your Liquid Rubber solution may fail if applied over it instead of directly to the substrate. Oil based paints, enamels, epoxies, powder coats can be difficult to bond to. Contact your Liquid Rubber technical representative for further direction.)
- Final coverage 20 sq. ft. per G, 100 sq. ft. per 5G for a 40-50 mil. (1-1.3 mm) membrane.
- It is always a good idea to apply a small test patch in an inconspicuous area to ensure adequate adhesion prior to full application.
- See website for videos and technical support.

CLEAN UP - *It turns out that cleaning up your mess is not nearly as fun as making one, so follow these rules.*

- Always organize yourself and your work area to reduce the potential for spillage and other accidents.
- Set out a tarp or large piece of cardboard to keep containers and tools on, when not in use. Make sure you have mineral oil/baby oil, rags, and odorless mineral spirits on hand, so you are ready if a spillage occurs.
- Soak up as much material as possible with rags.
- Clean skin immediately with mineral oil/baby oil and other surfaces with odorless mineral spirits (test first to ensure no discoloration)
- If dried, scrape off as much as you can. (with a razor/scrapper/etc.)
- Use odorless mineral spirits to weaken the material and an appropriate tool to mechanically remove (wire brush, grinder, etc.)
- **Warning: Mineral spirits can spread the stain, be sure to use sparingly, in a controlled manner, and to follow the manufacturers safety recommendations.**
- Refer to the Product Safety Data Sheet for personal protective equipment recommendations.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Color (Liquid)	Brown to Black
% solids (wt.) (Liquid)	76.35%
Adhesion to Concrete	Cohesive Failure
Low Temp Flex	-7°C

PACKAGING

- 205 L (55 Gal.) Plastic Drum
- 18.9 L (5 Gal.) Pails
- 3.78 L (1 Gal.) Cans

