

REBOUND PRO INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION OF LIQUID RUBBER LAYER (Full court coverage with cushion layer)

NB: This systems uses **Liquid Rubber Coarse** and **Liquid Rubber Fine**

For surface preparation and finish coats refer to technical bulletin titled 'Rebound Pro International Architect Specification Detail'.

STEP 1

Stir **Liquid Rubber Coarse** thoroughly before use to ensure any separated liquid is thoroughly dispersed through the rubber mixture. Only mix material required for the day.

Dilute **4 parts Liquid Rubber Coarse** with 1 part potable water and stir thoroughly till homogeneous. Prior to application of the first coat of Liquid Rubber, mark out a chalk line around the perimeter of the court 500mm in from the edge. Apply the first layer of Liquid Rubber Coarse up to this line. Then apply subsequent layers approximately 80 – 100mm over this line, depending on the number of cushion coats, progressing out to finish within 100 – 200mm of the edge, chamfering each layer as the coating progresses. This application technique avoids heavy build-up of rubber layers at the edges of the court, and minimizes the potential of water ingress into the rubber layer from the sides of the court.

Apply first layer of **Liquid Rubber Coarse** using a **soft rubber squeegee only**, held at a minimum angle of 45°. In this way the squeegee floats over the rubber crumb leaving sufficient material behind to act as a gauge for subsequent applications. A second squeegee should follow behind with light pressure to ensure a uniform finish.

As application proceeds the windrow should be kept reasonably full but narrow (80 – 100mm) to avoid product drying out.

Should application become difficult due to excessive build up, the windrow should be discarded and a fresh windrow poured.

Once cured, inspect surface. Cured film should appear very boney (open and discontinuous). Remove any nibs using a steel scraper. Any uncured areas (usually where excessive material has been applied) should be removed and a thin film of coarse rubber applied using a trowel or small hand squeegee and allowed to cure before proceeding.

Apply a 2nd and 3rd coat as above ensuring each coat is fully cured before the next. The squeegee should be held in a more upright position with sufficient pressure to cause the squeegee rubber to bend back and “float” over the Liquid Rubber Coarse particles

In good conditions, 24 hrs between coats should be sufficient, however, all areas should be tested with a moisture meter to ensure the moisture content is no greater than 15% before proceeding.

Application Rate is: 0.5 – 0.6 lt/m²/coat for three (3) coats [.11 - .13 gal/sq.yd]

NOTE: Alternate Application Method:

On some smooth bases or in fast drying conditions, it is preferable to use the 3mm notched steel squeegee blade to spread the liquid rubber. A soft rubber squeegee should follow immediately as above to level the product to a uniform finish.

The second coat can be applied by either option, i.e. as per Step 1 or again using the steel notched squeegee followed by the soft rubber squeegee.

STEP 2

Stir **Liquid Rubber Fine** as above

Dilute 4 parts **Liquid Rubber Fine** with 1 part potable water and stir thoroughly

Apply two (2) coats as above ensuring each coat is fully cured before applying the next. A second squeegee may follow lightly behind to flatten out any ribs left behind from the first squeegee during application if necessary.

Application Rate is 0.52 – 0.56 lt/m²/coat for two (2) coats [0.11 – 0.12 gal/sq.yd./coat]

Total application rate of Liquid Rubber is 2.54 – 2.92 lt/m² in five (5) coats [0.56 – 0.64 gal/sq.yd./coat]

Allow a minimum of 24 hrs (depending on ambient conditions) for the rubber to cure then sand the surface to remove any nibs.

Note Check that each layer has cured to a moisture content of less than 15% before application of the next layer, otherwise subsequent shrinkage cracking of the top layers can occur as the base layer continues to cure/dry out. Also entrapped moisture in the base layer can cause bubbles to form after subsequent top layers have dried.

Clean Up

Promptly clean all equipment with water before product cures. Dried/cured material may be removed by scraping or soaking in acrylic thinners or Xylene.