

## Properties of Liquid and Fabric Sheet Membranes

| Manufacturer             | Product Name            | Availability              | PERM Rating                | Thickness                | Seaming Methods                                      | Bonding Method                                   | Comments  |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|---|
| Custom Building Products | RedGard liquid          | 1g;3.5g bucket            | 0.36 (0.35 is also listed) | Two coats, 20-25mils wet | May require fabric reinforcement of changes of plane | Paint on   | Film thickness and evenness will affect both water and vapor tightness  |
|                          | RedGard Fabric          | 54sqft roll;323sqft roll  | 0.06                       |                          | Self-overlap or RedGard Strip material               | Dryset mortar                                    |   |
| Laticrete                | Hydroban Sheet          | 108sqft roll;323sqft roll | 0.06                       | 20-30mils?               | Self-overlap or seaming tape (minimum of 2" overlap) | Dryset or modified mortar depending on substrate |   |
|                          | Hydroban Liquid         | 1g;5g bucket              | 1.247                      | 20-30mils when cured     | May require fabric reinforcement of changes of plane | Paint on   | Film thickness and evenness will affect both water and vapor tightness  |
| Mapei                    | Mapelastic™ AquaDefense | 1g;3.5g;5g bucket         |                            | 20-30mils dry            | May require fabric reinforcement of changes of plane | Paint on   | Film thickness and evenness will affect both water and vapor tightness. One of several similar products from Mapei. |

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|              | Mapelastic™ WSM Sheet | 97.5sqft roll         |  |           | Self-overlap or banding; requires ShowerPerfect™ Hybrid Sealant for seams | Ultraflex™ RS mortar                   |   |
| Noble        | NobleTS™              | 500fts roll           | 0.15                                     | 0.030     | NobleSealant 150; NobleWeld 100   | Noblebond EXT or latex modified mortar |   |
|              | Wall Seal™            |                       | 0.22/0.42<br>Depending on test procedure | 0.025     | NobleSealant 150  | NobleBond EXT or latex modified mortar | Only allowed on walls, not pan or floor |
|              | ValueSeal™            | 100,300,500sqft rolls | 0.84                                     | 0.016     | NobleSealant 150; latex modified mortar                                   | Noblebond EXT or latex modified mortar |   |
| Schluter     | Kerdi™                | 54, 108,              | 0.90                                     | 0.008     | Self-overlap or KerdiBand (minimum of 2" overlap)                         | Unmodified premium mortar              |   |
|              | KerdiDS™              | 215,323 sqft rolls    | 0.18                                     | 0.020     |   |  |   |
| USG          | Durock sheet membrane | 75,150,300 sqft rolls | 0.075                                    | 0.012     | Self-overlap or banding (minimum of 2" overlap)                           | Unmodified premium mortar              |   |

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### NOTES

Liquid membranes are typically applied with a wait for the first coat to dry, then a second. It is important to get each coat the proper thickness, and to test that, a wet film gauge is highly recommended because give two people the same brush or roller, and you can get significantly different thicknesses. The water and vapor tests require the total layers be between the min/max for that particular product. Too thin is as bad as too thick. Most of the liquid membranes can bridge a gap up to 1/8", and the addition of reinforcing fabric is optional, but follow the installation instructions, especially on changes of plane.

All of the sheet membranes require an overlap to make the seal (typically, at least 2"). This means every seam is at LEAST two layers thick, with some additional buildup for the adhesive used. Often, in a location like a corner, there is a section that ends up with three layers, which can make setting tile and keeping things flat more of a challenge unless special procedures are taken. This is one area where a liquid membrane can have advantages, but watch out for excess materials and runs or pooling, which may be hard to spot, and are a pain to remove after curing. The thickness of the membrane has little to do with its waterproofing capabilities, but is often (not always!) a rough indication of its vapor proofing capabilities.

TCNA requires a PERM rating of 0.50 or less for a continuous use steam shower, and 0.75 for a residential unit. This is a measure of how much water vapor can move through the membrane at certain temperatures and relative humidity. Not all are suitable for steam shower use, but all listed above are fine for a conventional shower when installed per the manufacturers' installation instructions. A residential steam shower typically isn't used more than a few hours a day, and whatever vapor does penetrate has a chance to evaporate which may not be the case in a commercial unit which may run continuously.

Each product has a timeframe after installation before you can flood test which can range from almost immediately, to many hours, depending on the exact procedure and products used. Same thing for setting tile, the timeframe ranges from no wait to hours. Failure to abide by the installation instructions can lead to failures in the system.