



SEBS (Styrene Ethylene/Butylene Styrene) Roof Coating System is a solvent-based coating that is both tough and elastic. SEBS Roof Coating System is designed to be used primarily to repair and restoration of metal roofs but can be used over other systems.

- Ideal solutions for rusty roofs
- High elasticity conforms to building movement
- Ultra-low moisture permeability prevents corrosion
- High tensile strength withstands roof traffic
- Antioxidants and light stabilizers ensure durability
- Excellent adhesion to metal

SEBS Roof Coating Products:

- SEBS Primer
- SEBS Seam Sealer
- SEBS 1 – Terpolymer Sealant available in 13 colors including Pure Clear
- SEBS Base Coat - Gray
- SEBS Roof Coating – Available only in white
- SEBS+ Roof Coating – Available in 9 colors

FAQs

What is the difference between SEBS and SEBS+?

SEBS Roof Coating is not recommended over existing EAC, PVC and EPDM. SEBS+ flashes off faster while preventing and guarding against bleed through and rust. SEBS+ is available in colors other than white. SEBS+ does not use SEBS Base Coat.

What color options are available?

SEBS Base Coat – Base Gray
SEBS+ Roof Coating – White, Black, Gray, Dark Gray, Clay, Sandstone, Medium Bronze, Royal Brown & Bronze.
SEBS 1 – Terpolymer Sealant: White, Black, Gray, Dark Gray, Clay, Sandstone, Wicker/Tan, Medium Bronze, Musket Brown, Royal Brown, Bronze & Aluminum.

How are SEBS and SEBS+ Roof Coatings applied?

Both roof coatings may be sprayed or roller applied. If sprayed, please reference the Mule-Hide Product Data Sheets for recommended equipment.

Can SEBS be used on containerized structures without a primer?

SEBS Roof Coating may be applied to COR-TEN® or other weathered steel containers. If applying indoors, appropriate ventilation is required. However, if rust is present, SEBS Primer is required.

Who offers SEBS roofing solutions?

Competitors include: Inland Coatings, Topps Products, Truco, GAF, Karnak, RM Lucas and APOC.

Is SEBS Roof Coating VOC compliant?

SEBS Roof Coating is currently acceptable across the US with the exception of Southern California.

Roof Coatings

Comparison Chart

	EAC	SEBS	Silicone
Ideal Application	Metal, EPDM restoration	Metal repair, restoration	Single-ply membrane, modified restoration, metal
Colors	<p>Standard Colors - White, Dark Gray, Light Gray, Tan, Beige</p> <p>Standard Special Order - Medium Bronze, Royal Brown, Dark Gray, Sandstone, Terra Cotta</p> <p>Custom colors are available</p>	<p>SEBS - White</p> <p>SEBS+ Made-to-Order- White, Gray, Black, Dark Gray</p>	<p>Standard Colors - White, Gray, Tan, Black</p> <p>Standard Special Order - Medium Bronze, Royal Brown, Dark Gray, Sandstone, Terra Cotta</p> <p>Custom colors are available</p>
Drying Time to Re-Coat	12 Hours	4-6 Hours	2-4 Hours
% Solids by Volume	52%	SEBS+: 45% SEBS: 44%	97%
Type	Water Based – must be installed above 40°F and cannot freeze. Drying time is prolonged in higher humidity. Not to be installed when rain is imminent.	Solvent Based – high odor, VOC restricted in parts of the country. Not susceptible to freezing. Rain will not wash away or affect proper cure of the coating.	Silicone (inorganic)-based, moisture-cure with low odor. Not susceptible to freezing, can be installed in low temperatures.
Elongation & Tensile Strength	Excellent elongation (325%) but low tensile strength (270 psi) – accommodates excessive movement but will not withstand increased foot traffic.	Excellent elongation (800%) and high tensile strength (1100 psi) – accommodates excessive movement, withstands increased foot traffic.	Good elongation (235%) but medium tensile strength (478 psi) – accommodates movement but will not withstand increased foot traffic.
Permeability	Permeable (breathable) – will let moisture vapor pass through product. Permeable coatings have poor resistance to algae and fungi growth.	Non-permeable (non-breathable) – coating will not breathe and moisture trapped below the coating will cause blistering over time. Low permeability provides excellent resistance to algae and fungi growth.	Permeable (breathable) – will let moisture vapor pass through product. Permeable coatings have poor resistance to algae and fungi growth.
Ponding Water	Not resilient to ponding water and will delaminate when applied over wet substrates. Since it is water based, re-emulsification is possible during prolonged ponding exposure.	Excellent in ponding water applications. Coating is solvent based and will not re-emulsify during prolonged ponding exposure.	Touted as excellent in ponding water because it is not water based and will not re-emulsify in prolonged ponding. However, it is permeable and loss of adhesion is possible if the substrate becomes wet.
VOC	Low or no VOC	High, strong odor, flammable; Cannot be shipped to Southern California	Low or no VOC
Primer	A-125, a rust inhibiting primer required over rusting metal surfaces.	SEBS Primer is required over severe or solid rust surfaces only.	Si 2-Part Epoxy Primer is required over asphalt roofs, aged PVC and Hypalon roofs, rusted metal and areas of ponding water. Si TPO Primer is required over TPO roofs.
Warranty	<p>Commercial Metal Roof Projects Only: 5- or 10-year system warranties or material warranties</p> <p>Residential Roof Projects or Other Approved Substrates: 5- and 10-year material warranties</p>	<p>Commercial Metal Roof Projects Only: 10- or 15-year system warranties or material warranties</p> <p>Residential Metal Roof Projects Only: 10- and 15-year material warranties</p>	<p>Commercial Roof Projects Only: 10, 15- or 20-year system warranties or material warranties</p> <p>Available over metal, concrete, aged PVC, aged Hypalon, EPDM, aged Mod Bit, aged smooth BUR, aged TPO.</p>
Asphalt Staining	Must use different mixture to prevent asphalt staining	<p>Use SEBS+</p> <p>Two coats are needed over asphalt substrates. The first may stain but the second coat will cover.</p>	Must use Si 2-Part Epoxy Primer to prevent staining
Shelf Life	1 year		

Tensile Strength

The maximum stress the material will sustain before fracture. The tensile strength is calculated by dividing the maximum load by the original cross-sectional area of the test specimen.

Elongation

The increase in the gauge length, measured after fracture of the specimen within the gauge length, usually expressed as a percentage of the original gauge length.