

PU vs Acrylic vs Cementitious Roof Waterproofing

By [DirectHome Team](#) Updated 16 September 2026 5 min read [Explore our roof waterproofing service ↗](#)

Polyurethane (PU), acrylic and cementitious waterproofing are material categories, not interchangeable answers to every roof leak. The specific system must suit the surface, expected movement, weather exposure and any covering above it. Understand those conditions first so the quotation explains why a product fits your roof, rather than only naming a coating.

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Chemistry is a starting point

Exposed to sun and weather

Check specified exposure limits

Movement at joints and cracks

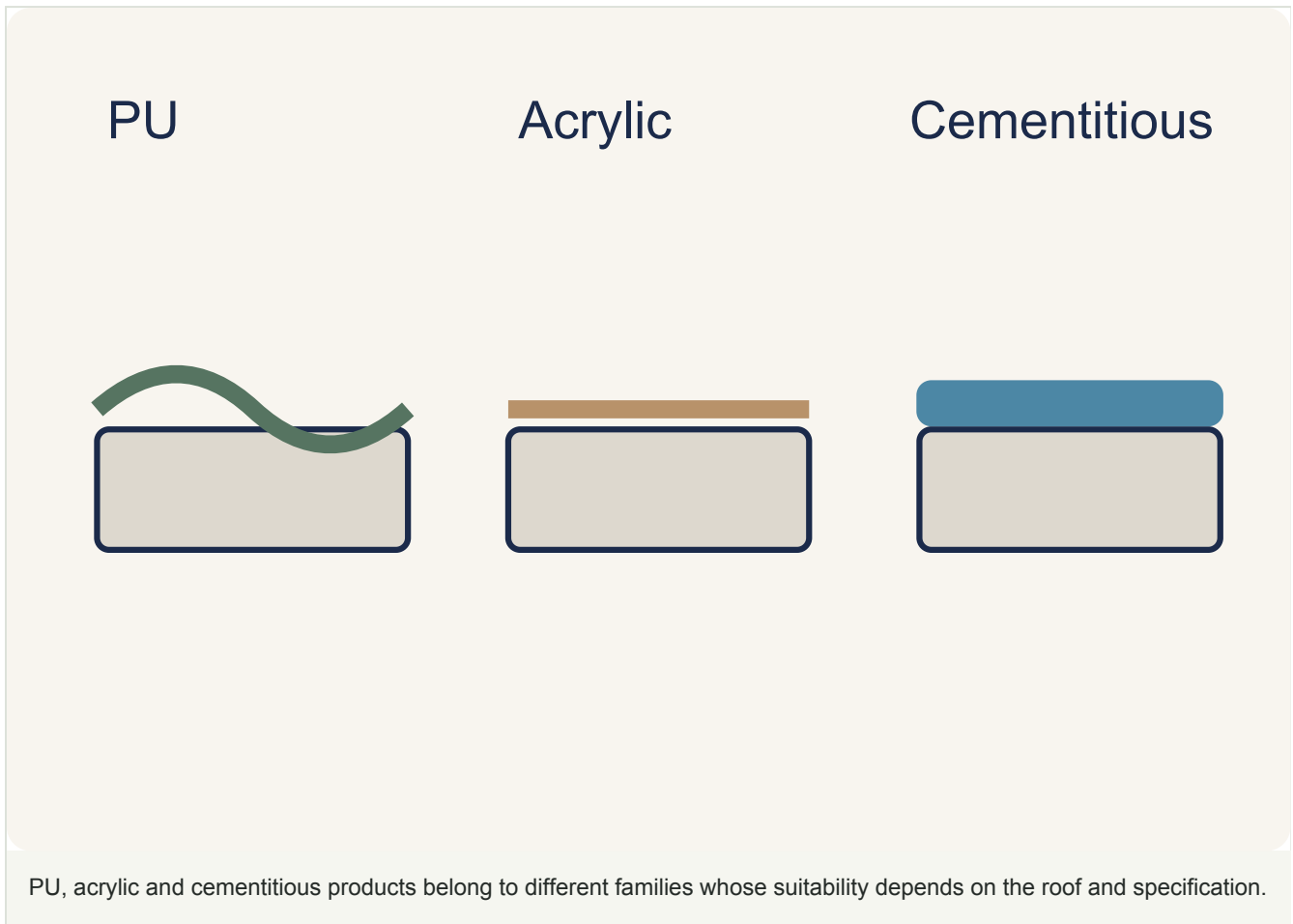
Check system capability

Covered by screed or tiles

Check the complete build-up

Compare the exact system against exposure, movement and roof finish. A chemistry name cannot settle all three.

Three Families of Roof Waterproofing



Liquid-applied waterproofing in Singapore mostly comes in three chemistries: polyurethane (PU), acrylic, and cementitious. Each one behaves differently under Singapore conditions: heavy UV, intense rain, and the constant thermal expansion of an RC slab sitting under the equatorial sun.

Picking the right system is not about which one is "best" in absolute terms. It is about matching the chemistry to the roof, the budget, and how long you want the job to last.

The membrane is only one layer in the roof. Below it, the substrate must support a sound bond; at joints, the detail must accommodate the movement expected there. Above it, exposure or a protective finish determines what weather and wear it receives. A system designed for a protected location may perform poorly when left exposed, even if its underlying chemistry also appears in other roof products. Choose the waterproofing with those roof layers and conditions in mind.

Polyurethane (PU) Waterproofing

A flexible layer spans a junction



Check the exact system's movement limits

A flexible membrane's ability to accommodate a junction depends on the exact specified system and its limits.

PU membranes form a flexible layer that can accommodate the movement allowed by the specified system. For an exposed roof, check its suitability for sunlight, the existing substrate and maintenance access. Some formulations require a separate UV-resistant finish; the chemistry label alone does not settle that question.

The quote should identify the primer, reinforcement and finish as one compatible system. Surface moisture and preparation can determine whether that system bonds properly. Compare the complete installation cost and maintenance plan rather than assuming every PU product has the same lifespan or price.

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Acrylic Waterproofing

Exposed coating meets sun and rain



Drainage and exposure limits still matter

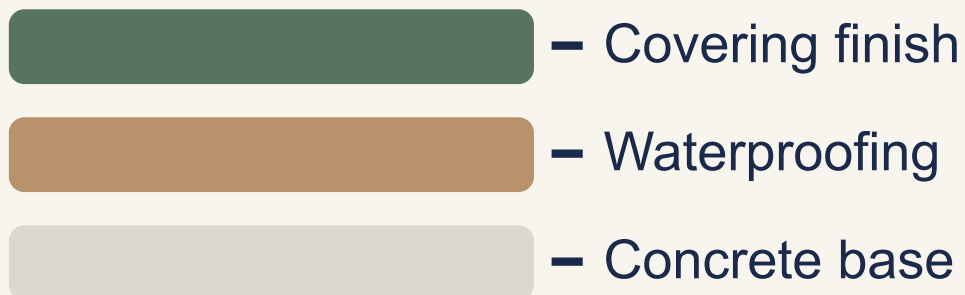
An exposed coating needs to suit the weather conditions and drainage of the roof.

Acrylic roof membranes can provide a flexible, exposed finish where the product is suitable for the substrate and conditions. Reflective performance depends on the specified colour and coating; it is not an automatic property of every acrylic finish.

Standing-water suitability must be checked against the exact product, and drainage defects need their own remedy. For example, the [local acrylic roof product](#) linked here has its own reinforcement and preparation requirements. Do not turn those instructions into a universal specification for another membrane.

For a metal roof using a rust-inhibiting primer, elastomeric acrylic midcoat and UV-resistant topcoat, [five to seven years is a service-life estimate for that particular three-layer treatment in Singapore](#), with renewal by a maintenance topcoat. Treat that as a planning example for that treatment, not a guaranteed date or the life of every acrylic membrane. Sound preparation, the actual roof exposure, drainage and maintenance still govern whether the installed coating reaches that period.

Cementitious Waterproofing



A covered assembly places the waterproofing between the concrete base and the finish above.

Cementitious waterproofing includes rigid and flexible polymer-modified formulations. They cannot all be described as rigid. Their suitability for a roof, wet room or water-retaining structure depends on the particular product, substrate movement and required protective finish.

A flexible cementitious product may be suitable beneath screed or tiles where its documentation permits that use. Check the proposed roof layers, including waterproofing around joints and anything passing through the roof. Covering an unsuitable membrane does not make it appropriate for the roof.

A system is a compatible stack

Finish / topcoat, where specified

Waterproofing + detail reinforcement

Compatible primer, where specified

Prepared substrate

Do not combine products by name alone.

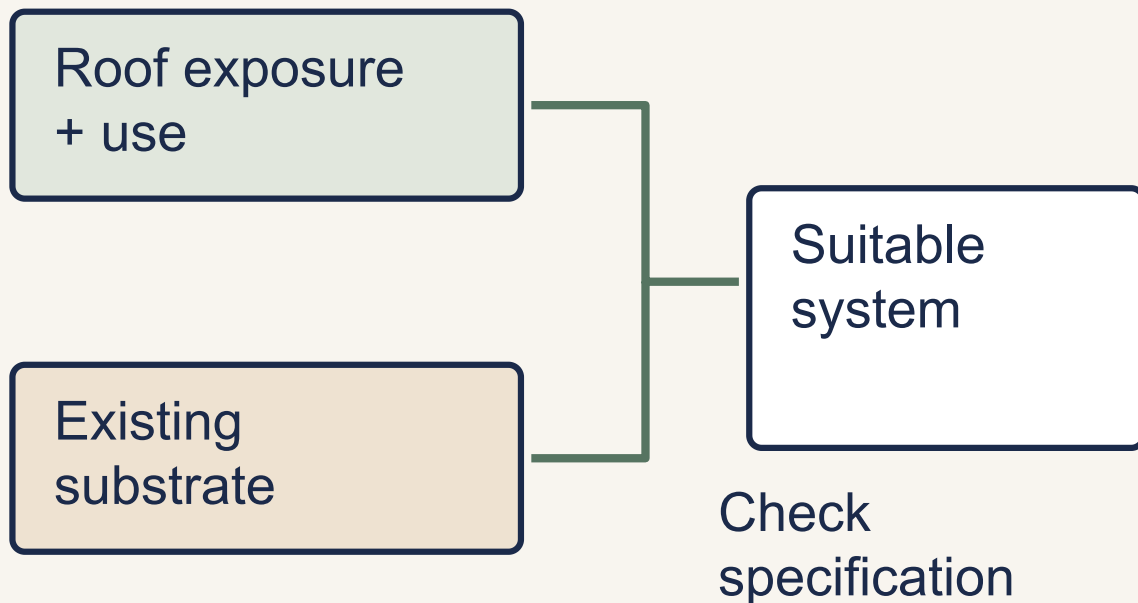
Primer, membrane, reinforcement and finish must work together as the specified build-up; they are not independent product choices.

A roof system can contain several layers, but they must be specified as compatible. Do not combine a cementitious coating, PU membrane and topcoat simply because each is waterproof on its own. The manufacturer should identify the permitted substrate, primer and finishes for the proposed application.

Where screed or tiles protect a membrane, allow for drainage, movement and the additional load. Protection can reduce direct exposure and wear, but it also conceals the membrane and makes later access more involved. That trade-off belongs in the design discussion.

Compare how the two approaches suit the roof details and access constraints. [torch-on and liquid waterproofing](#) →

Matching the System to Your Roof



The existing substrate, roof exposure and intended use help determine a suitable system.

Begin with the roof condition and intended use: exposed or covered, maintenance-only access or a usable terrace, sound substrate or substantial repair. Then compare complete systems approved for those conditions. No chemistry is a substitute for correcting drainage or identifying the leak source.

Ask the contractor to explain the choice against those findings and provide the relevant product documents. Send [DirectHome](#) the roof type and leak history to discuss the scope. Roof inspection and access should be arranged professionally.

Frequently asked questions

Which waterproofing system is best for an exposed flat roof?

Choose a complete system suitable for the roof's exposure, movement and access needs. PU is one option, but UV protection, primer and reinforcement vary by product. Resolve drainage and substrate defects rather than relying on the membrane label.

How long does acrylic waterproofing last?

A [three-layer acrylic treatment for metal roofs](#) has an estimated five-to-seven-year service life, with maintenance-topcoat renewal. That example includes a rust-inhibiting primer, acrylic midcoat and UV-resistant topcoat; it is not a lifespan for every acrylic roof product or an independently guaranteed outcome. A coating over another substrate needs its own service-life assessment. The warranty is a separate promise about covered defects and remedies, not a date when the roof must fail.

Can I use cementitious waterproofing on an exposed flat roof?

Some cementitious products are flexible; they are not all rigid. Use one on a roof only where its documentation permits the substrate, exposure and finish. A protected under-tile application is a different specification from an exposed roof.

What is the longest-lasting roof waterproofing specification?

There is no sound ranking from PU, acrylic and cementitious names alone. The five-to-seven-year acrylic example above concerns a metal-roof treatment and cannot be compared directly with a protected membrane beneath a concrete terrace. Compare proposed systems on the same roof, with the same exposure and access needs, and ask what supports each expected service life. A protected finish can reduce exposure but adds weight and makes future repair access more involved.

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