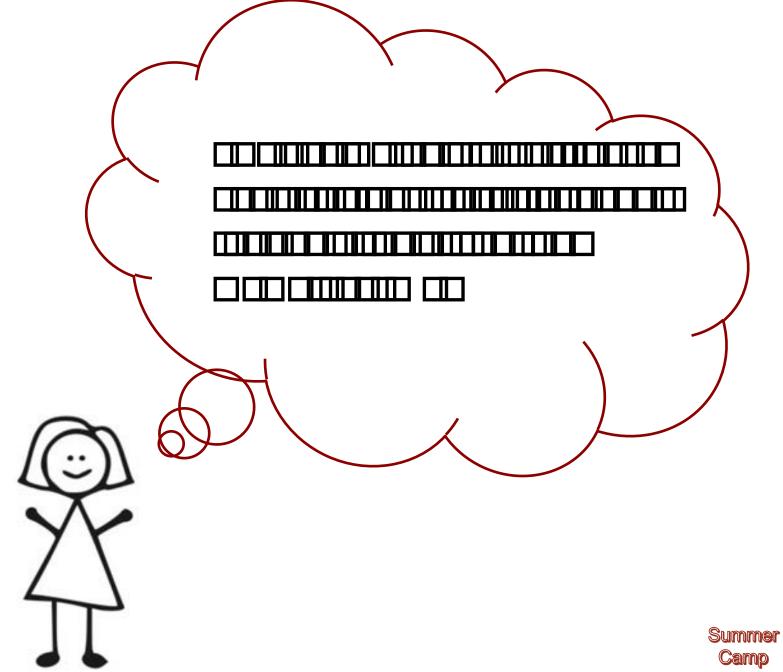
The Evolution of Roofing Membranes

Summer Helene Hardy Pierce
Camp GAF
'17 August 1st, 2017



Camp

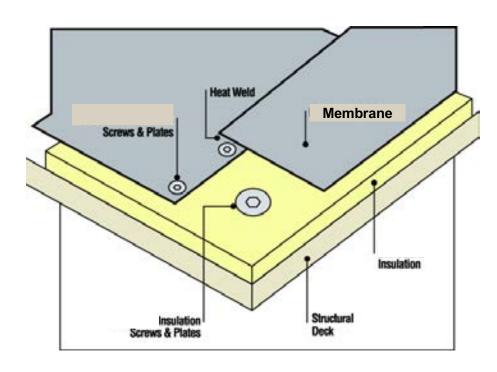




So let's talk about roofing membranes...



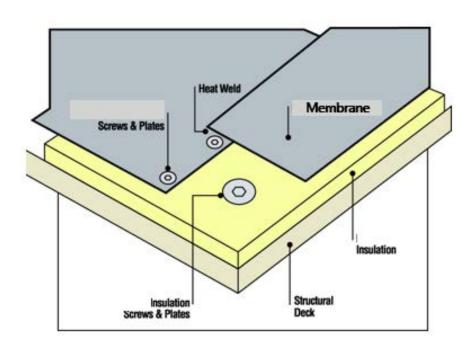
The Roofing System...



System

- ▶ Wind/Fire
- ► Traffic
- ▶ Bldg. Use
- Access
- Secondary Use
- Maintenance

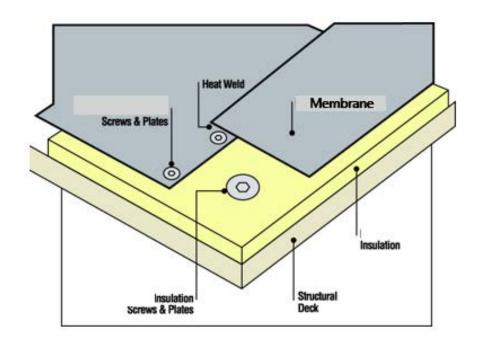
Structural Deck...



Deck

- ► Ability to attach
- Moisture
- Movement
- ▶ Slope
- Movement relative to walls
- ▶ Air leakage

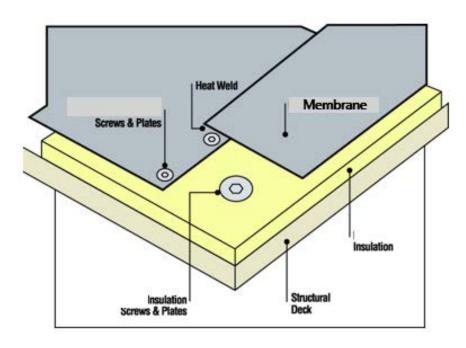
Insulation...



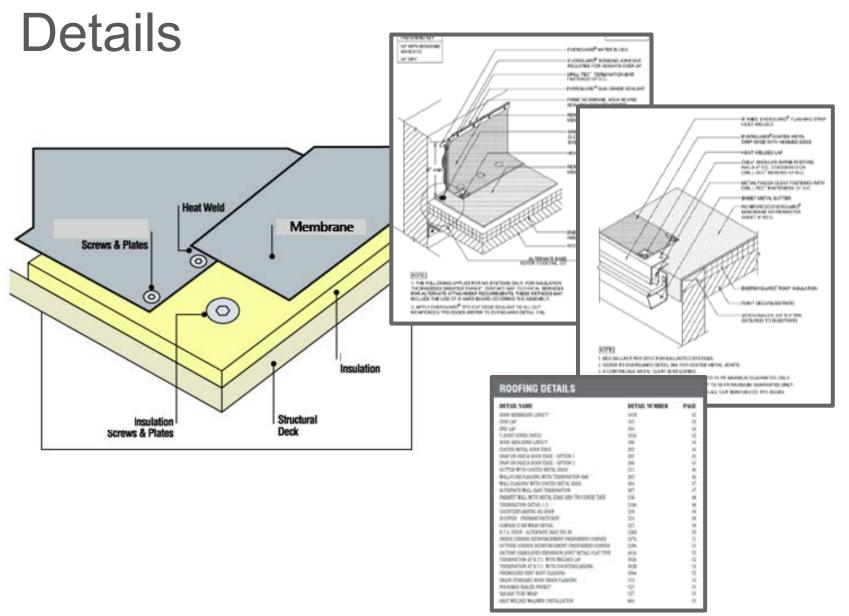
Insulation

- ▶ Number of layers
- Attachment
- Compatibility
- ► Fastener location
- Durability to traffic
- Coverboard or not
- Joints staggered

Membrane...



- System Type
 - Mechanically attached
 - ▶ Hot asphalt
 - Heat welding
 - Fully adhered
- Membrane
 - Number of layers
 - Type
- Vapor Retarder
 - Need
 - Type
 - Attachment
 - Compatibility



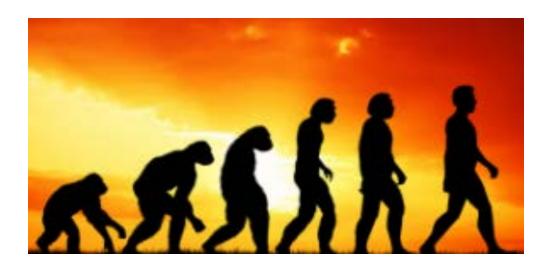


Paraprosdokian...

WHERE THERE'S A WILL, I WANT TO BE IN IT

*Paraprosdokians...are figures of speech in which the latter part of a sentence or phrase is surprising or unexpected; frequently humorous.

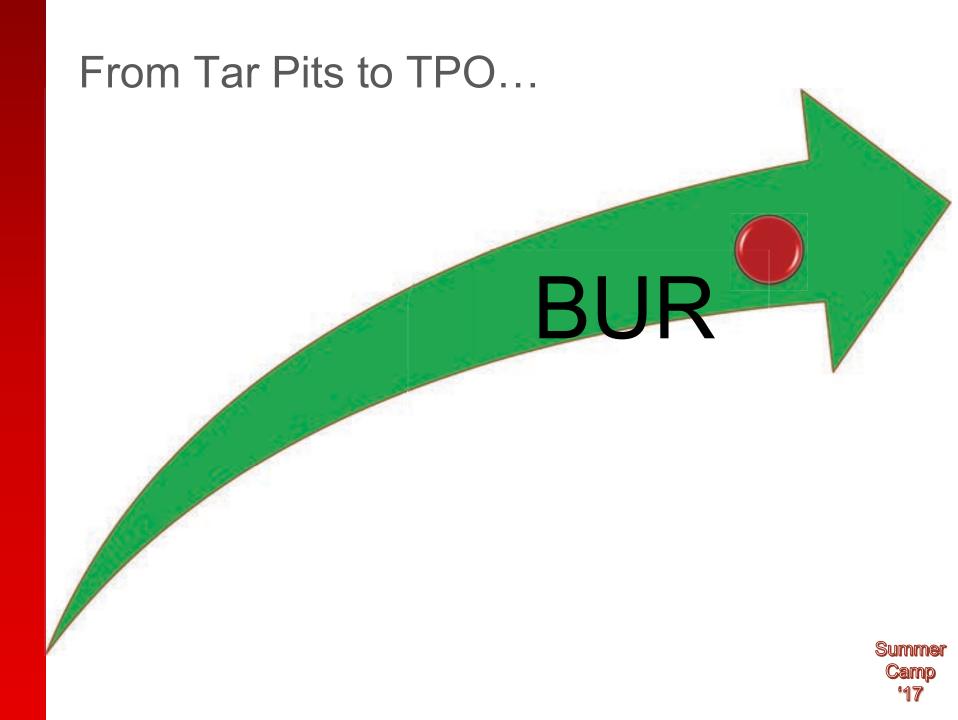




Evolution...

WHERE DID WE COME FROM?





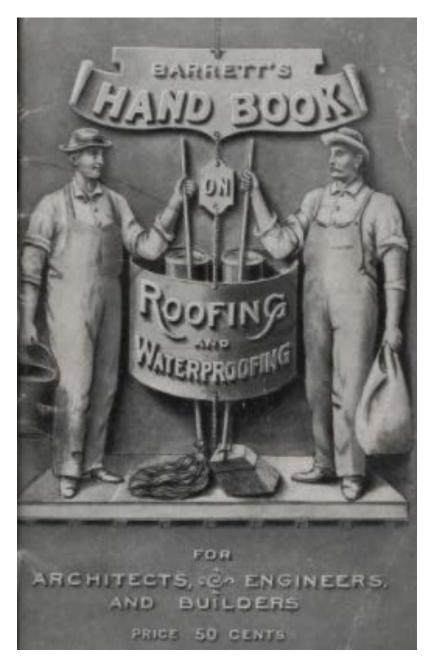
Tar pits are composed of heavy oil fractions called gilsonite, which seeped from the Earth as oil. In Hancock Park, crude oil seeps up along the 6th Street Fault from the Salt Lake Oil Field, which underlies much of the Fairfax District north of the park. [3] The oil reaches the surface and forms pools at several locations in the park, becoming asphalt as the lighter fractions of the petroleum biodegrade or evaporate.

This seepage has been happening for tens of thousands of years. From time to time, the asphalt would form a deposit thick enough to trap animals, and the surface would be covered with layers of water, dust, or leaves. Animals would wander in, become trapped, and eventually die. Predators would enter to eat the trapped animals and also become stuck.

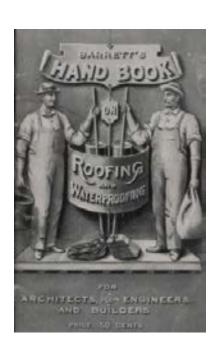


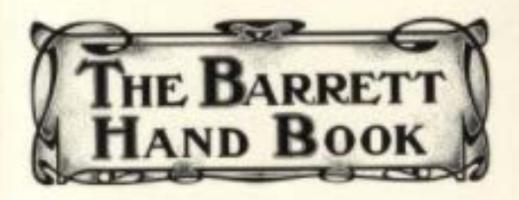
Indians would use surface bitumen to waterproof...

From 1896...



Represents over 50 years actual experience...



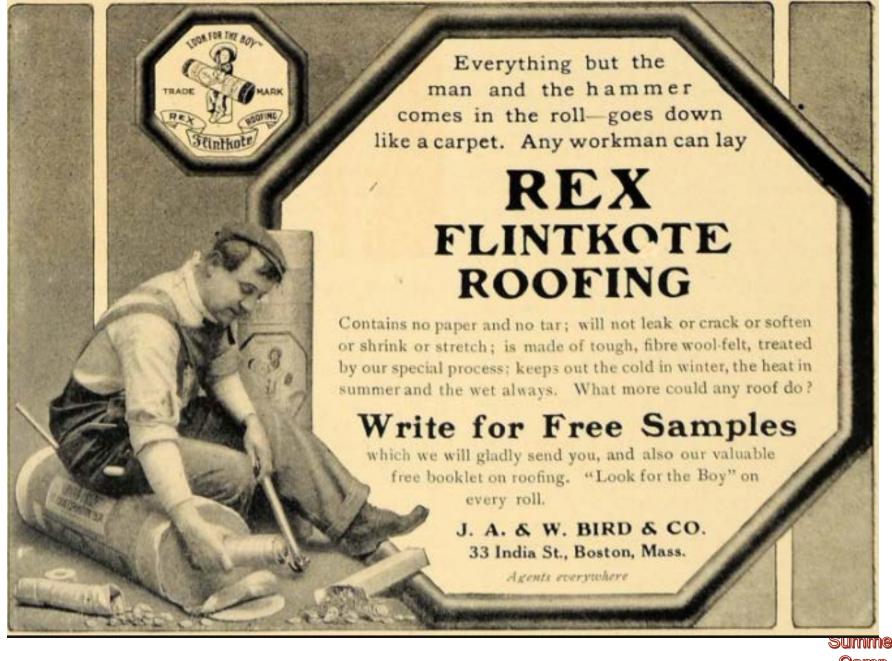


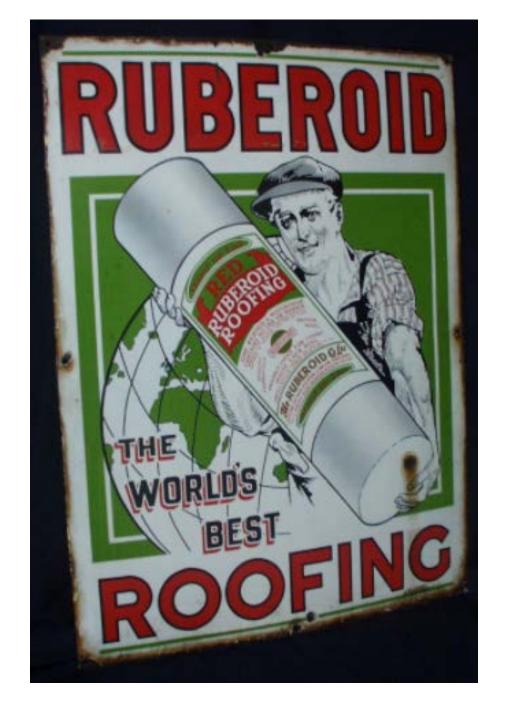
THE object of this Hand Book is to carefully and fully describe the many and varied uses of Coal Tar Pitch and Tarred Felt in building construction, and to place before Architects, Enginters, Builders and Owners a series of Standard Roofing Specifications.

The accompanying Specifications represent the results of over fifty years actual experience of the most prominent and successful contractors and professional men.

We also furnish information regarding many.

Summer Camp '17





Bitumen...

- Pitch
- Asphalt
 - Type I Dead Level Applications
 - Type II
 - Type III
 - Type IV Steep Slope Applications
 2/12+
- Rubberized





Plies...

- Type IV Fiberglass
- Type VI Fiberglass
- Fiberglass Reinforced
- Polyester Reinforced





Surfacing...

- Protection
 - UV Degradation
 - Roof Top Traffic
 - Wind Damage
- Aggregate
- Mineral Surface (Granulated)
- Coating

BUR

BENEFITS

- Multi-ply
- Waterproofing
- Surfacing Options



BUR

BENEFITS

- Multi-ply
- Waterproofing
- Surfacing Options

LIMITATIONS

- Labor
- Fumes
- Temperature

BUR

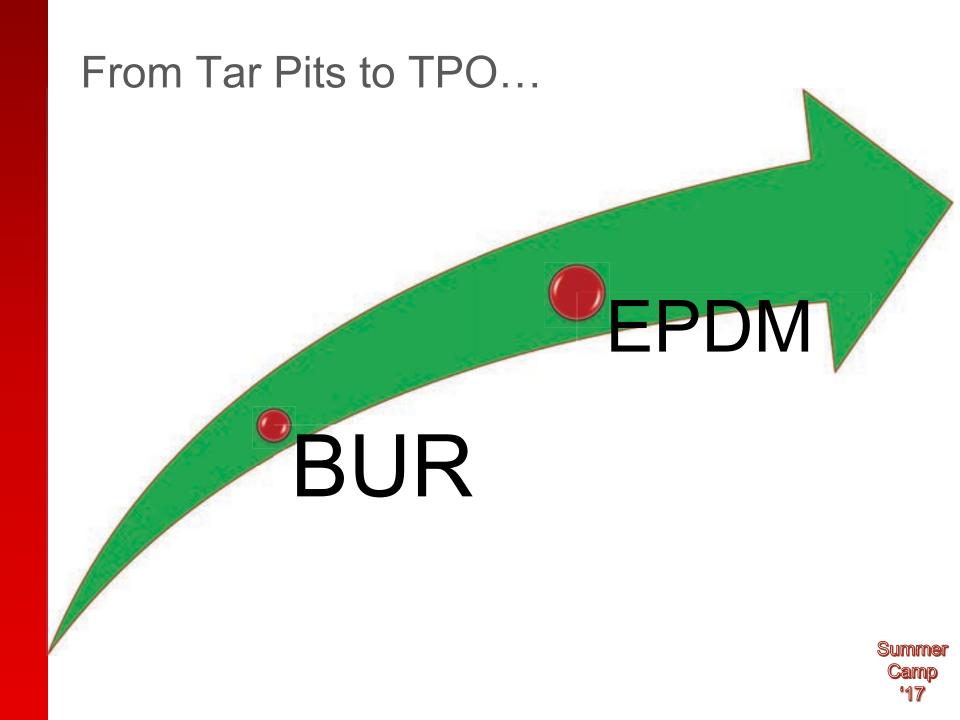
BENEFITS

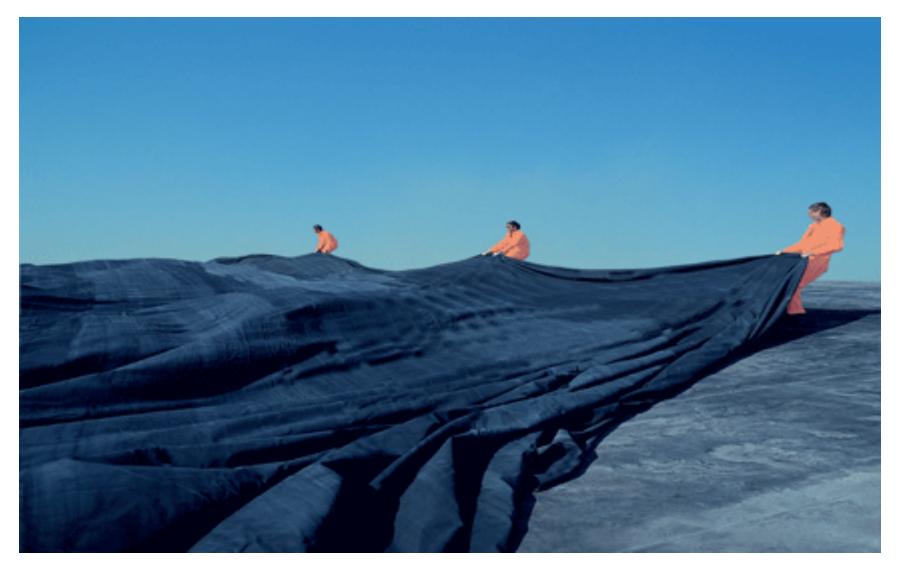
- Multi-ply
- Waterproofing
- Surfacing Options

LIMITATIONS

- Labor
- Fumes
- Temperature

- "Old Technology"
- Not Energy Star/Reflective
- No Longer Available





EPDM...

- Since 1960's
- Went down quickly-large panels
- Very economical-gravel ballast
- More versatile-building movement
- "Cleaner" than BUR



EPDM

BENEFITS

- Very Stable Membrane
- Large Sheet Size
- Taped Seams Perform Well

LIMITATIONS

EPDM

BENEFITS

- Very Stable Membrane
- Large Sheet Size
- Taped Seams Perform Well

LIMITATIONS

- Low Reflectivity
- Taped/Glued Seam vs. Heat Fused/Welded
- "Single Ply"

EPDM

BENEFITS

- Very Stable Membrane
- Large Sheet Size
- Taped Seams Perform Well

LIMITATIONS

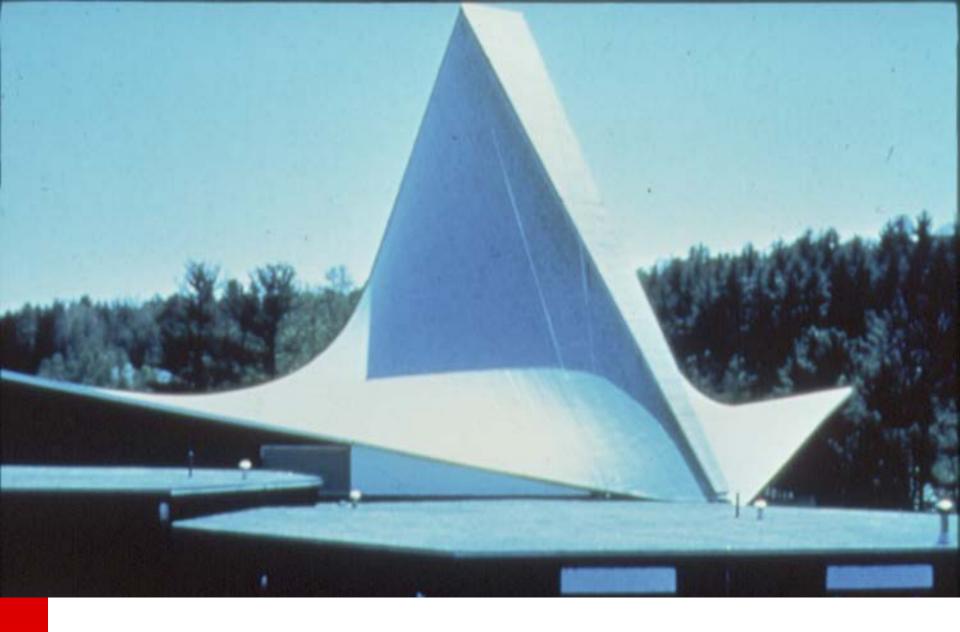
- Low Reflectivity
- Taped/Glued Seam vs. Heat Fused/Welded
- "Single Ply"

- Most Are Ballasted
- Black ≠ Energy Efficient
- Not Puncture Resistant



Flexible membranes Easy walls Huge sheets

From Tar Pits to TPO... **EPDM** Summer Camp



PVC...

- Introduced in early 1970's
- Heat welded seams
- Highly reflective white
- Very chemical resistant
- High fire resistance



PVC

BENEFITS

- Reflective
- Heat Welded Seams
- Chemical Resistance

LIMITATIONS

PVC

BENEFITS

- Reflective
- Heat Welded Seams
- Chemical Resistance

LIMITATIONS

- "Red Listed" by some
- High Temperature
- Single Ply

PVC

BENEFITS

- Reflective
- Heat Welded Seams
- Chemical Resistance

LIMITATIONS

- "Red Listed" by some
- High Temperature
- Single Ply

- Shatters
- Shrinkage
- Impact Resistance

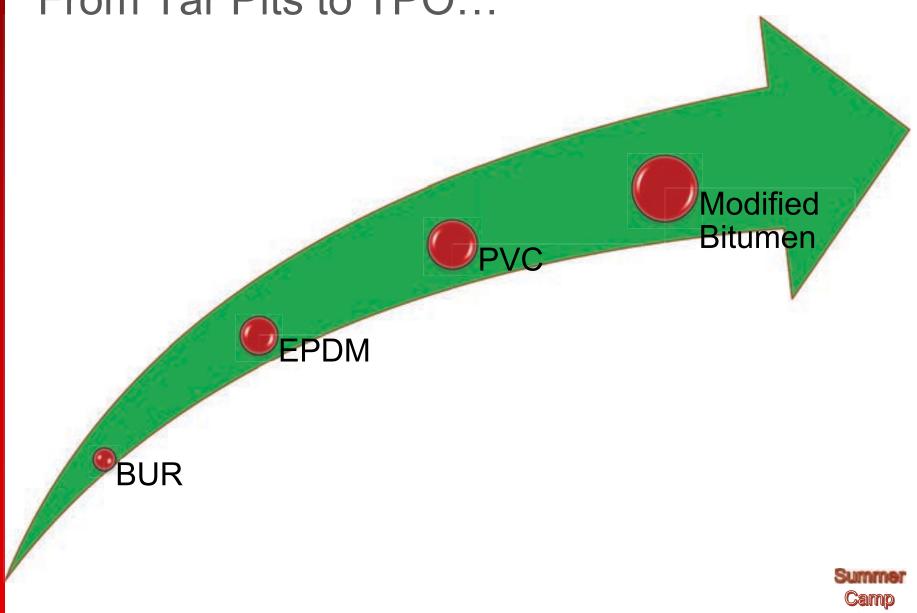


Cool membranes Seam performance Grease resistance

Paraprosdokian...

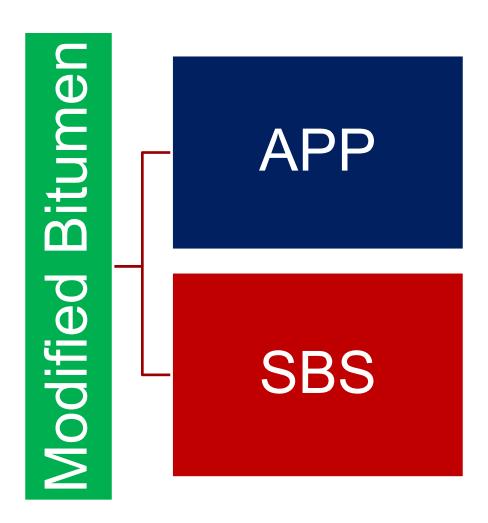
IF I AGREED WITH YOU, WE'D BOTH BE WRONG.

From Tar Pits to TPO...





Polymer Modified Bitumen...



APP...

- Atactic Polypropylene
- Developed in Italy, introduced to US in late 70's
- Excellent inherent flexibility and stability
- Heat (Torch) Applied



SBS...

- Styrene Butadiene Styrene
- Developed in Northern Europe

Excellent flexibility and elongation

characteristics

- Hot Applied
- Cold Applied
- Torch Applied
- Self Adhered Applied







Mod Bit

BENEFITS

- Multi-ply
- High Abuse/Puncture
- Easy Repair/Maintenance

LIMITATIONS

Mod Bit

BENEFITS

- Multi-ply
- High Abuse/Puncture
- Easy Repair/Maintenance

LIMITATIONS

- Labor
- Open Flames (APP)
- Cost

Mod Bit

BENEFITS

- Multi-ply
- High Abuse/Puncture
- Easy Repair/Maintenance

LIMITATIONS

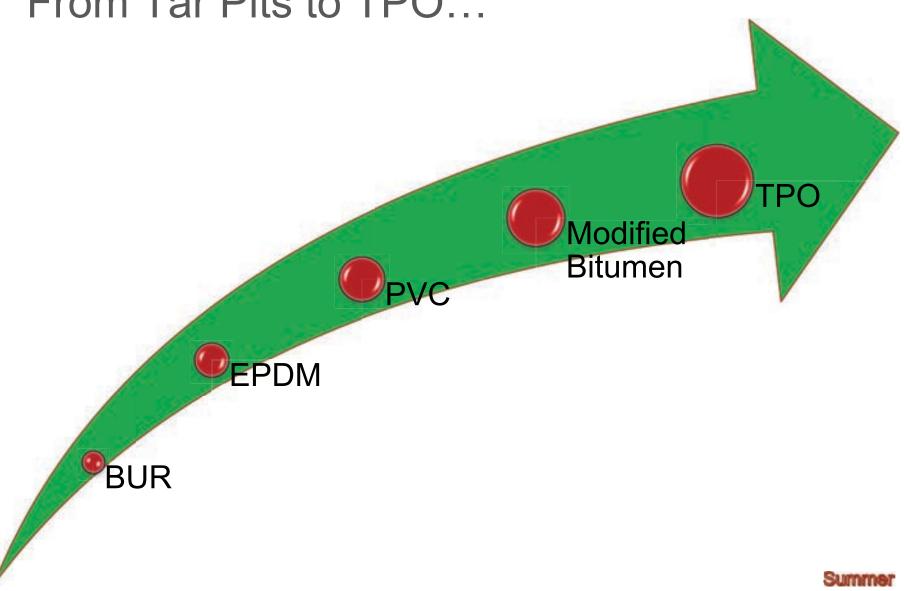
- Labor
- Open Flames (APP)
- Cost

- "Old Technology"
- Not Energy Star/Reflective
- Durability in High UV



Technology + Asphalt Ability to mix with BUR BUR + cold adhesive Strain Energy

From Tar Pits to TPO...







TPO...

- Introduced in late 1980's
- Heat welded seams
- Highly reflective white
- Cost effective
- High UV/heat formulations



TPO

BENEFITS

- Reflective
- Heat Welded Seams
- Cost

LIMITATIONS

TPO

BENEFITS

- Reflective
- Heat Welded Seams
- Cost

LIMITATIONS

- Chemicals
- Weather Adhered
- Single Ply

TPO

BENEFITS

- Reflective
- Heat Welded Seams
- Cost

LIMITATIONS

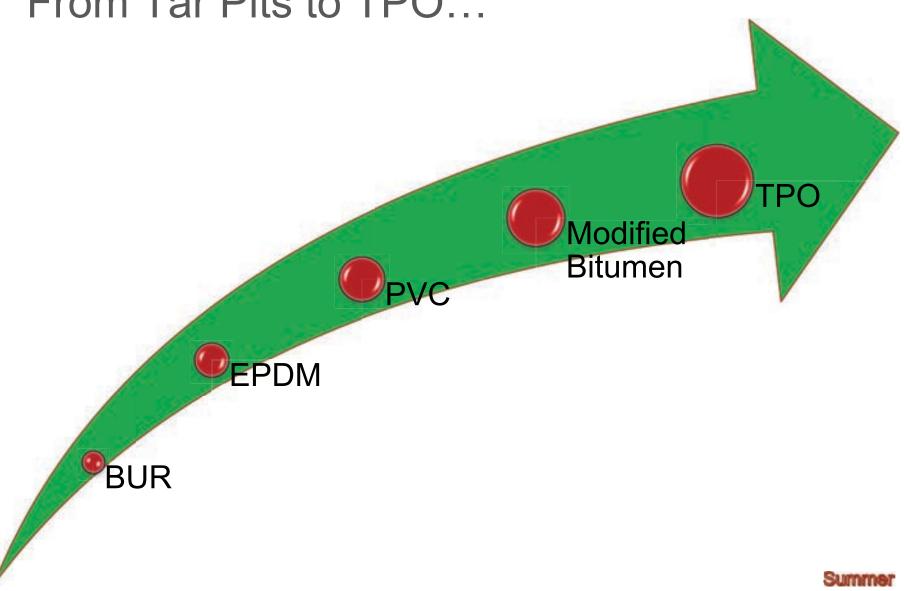
- Chemicals
- Weather Adhered
- Single Ply

- Length on Market
- Performance
- Impact Resistance



- High UV/Heat Resistant Formulations
- Cost Effective
 Alternative to PVC

From Tar Pits to TPO...





Ads Evolved Too...



And ... circa 2013... "As Seen on TV"!

Paraprosdokian...

TO STEAL IDEAS FROM ONE PERSON IS PLAGIARISM. TO STEAL FROM MANY IS RESEARCH.

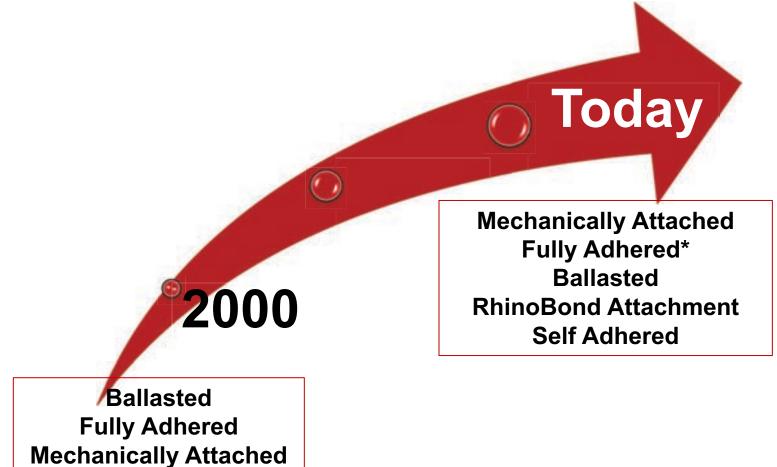


Installation Evolution...

Summer Camp '17

Single Ply Membranes...

Not As Simple As a Few Years Ago...





Mechanically Attached



Ballasted



Fully Adhered

- Solvent Based
- Low VOC
- Water Based
- Low Rise Foam
- 2 Part



RhinoBond® System



Self-Adhered

Installation Methods

Mechanically Attached

- Cost effective
- Most common installation method
- No sprayers or additional capital investment
- No odors
- Up to 50% faster installation than fully adhered smooth membranes
- Membrane carries wind load
- Wide application temperature



Mechanically Attached Limitations/Considerations

- Deck type/holding power
- Insulation thickness
- Tapered insulation difficulty*
- Impact resistance
- Need for an air barrier
- Moisture
- Roof as a platform

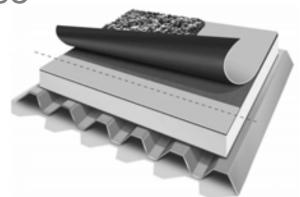


^{*} Note: tapered with any mechanical attachment increases difficulty

Ballasted

- Low labor cost
- No sprayers or additional capital investment
- No odors
- Ballast provides wind resistance
- Minimal fastening required
- Ideal for very wide sheets
- High impact resistance





Ballasted Limitations/Considerations

- Deck type capacity for load
- Availability of quality ballast
- Leak detection
- Wind resistance code restrictions
- Roof as a platform



Fully Adhered – Bonding Adhesive

- No sprayers or additional capital investment
- Excellent wind uplift performance
- Familiarity with workers
- Solvent, low VOC, and water based adhesives
- Uniform, smooth appearance
- Ability to "bury" fasteners

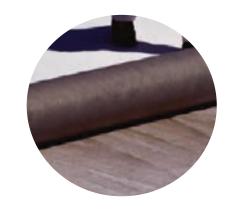


Fully Adhered – Bonding Adhesive Limitations/Considerations

- VOC content of adhesive
- Weather limitations for both application AND storage
- Open time largest installation time
- Material costs
- Wet decks and adhesives don't play well

Fully Adhered – Fleece-Back Laid in Wet

- Fast installation time low labor cost
- Excellent wind uplift performance
- Low odor/VOC compliant
- No open cure times
- Uniform, smooth appearance
- Ability to "bury" fasteners
- Excellent impact resistance





Fully Adhered – Fleece-Back Laid in Wet Limitations/Considerations

- Material costs
- Wet decks and adhesives don't play well
- Substrates
- Cure times





Fully Adhered – Low Rise Foam & 2 Part Adhesives

- Fast installation time low labor cost
- Excellent wind uplift performance
- Low odor
- VOC compliant
- Uniform, smooth appearance
- Ability to "bury" fasteners
- Excellent impact resistance





Fully Adhered – Low Rise Foam & 2 Part Adhesives Limitations/Considerations

- Depending on adhesive, equipment cost can be high
- Material costs
- Wet decks and adhesives don't play well
- Substrates





Rhinobond® System

- Moderate material cost
- No open cure times
- No need for half sheets at perimeter and corners
- Less flutter than MA systems
- Less fatigue on fasteners
- Wide application temperature





Rhinobond® System Limitations/Considerations

- Equipment cost (however, can increase speed with second machine)
- Deck type/holding power
- Tapered insulation difficulty
- Impact resistance
- Need for an air barrier?
- Moisture
- Roof as a platform





Self-Adhered

- No sprayers or additional capital investment
- Excellent wind uplift performance
- No odors/no adhesives
- No open cure times
- Ability to "bury" fasteners





Self-Adhered Limitations/Considerations

- Material cost
- Single layer of insulation
- Self-adhered lap vs. heat welded lap
- Aesthetics





Paraprosdokian...

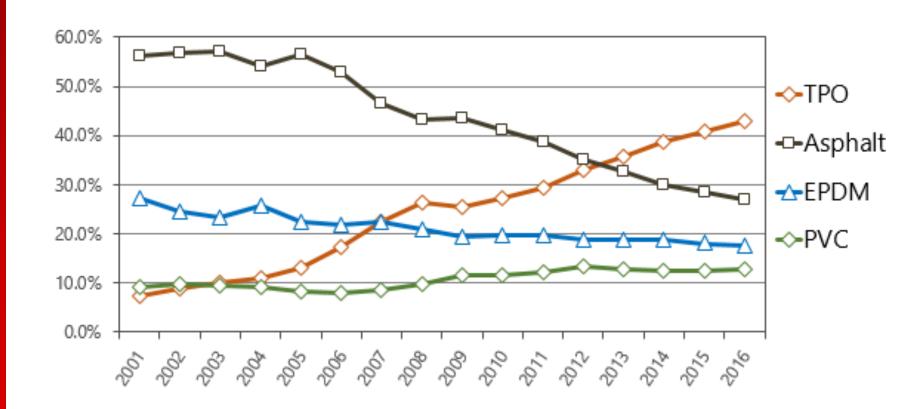
I'M SUPPOSED TO RESPECT MY ELDERS, BUT ITS GETTING HARDER AND HARDER FOR ME TO FIND ONE NOW.



Market Evolution...

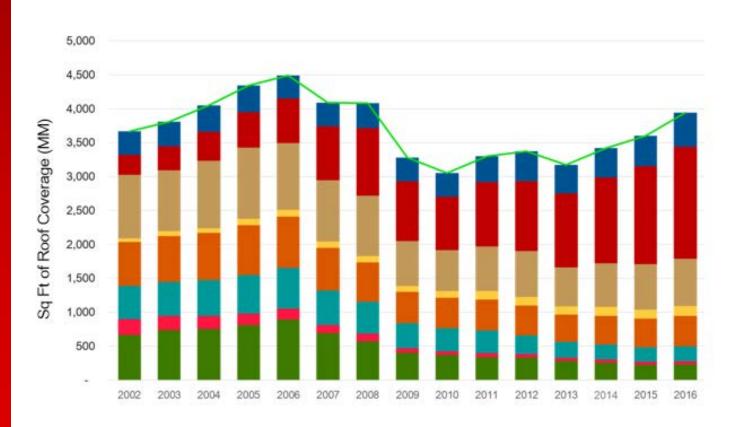
Summer Camp '17

Technology Transition





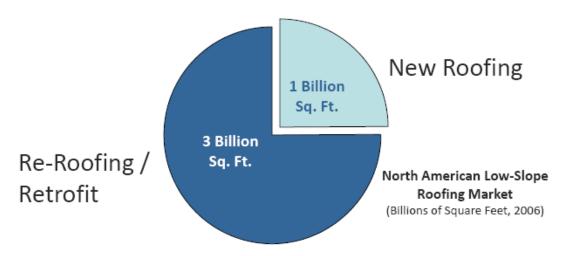
Technology Transition... digging a little deeper







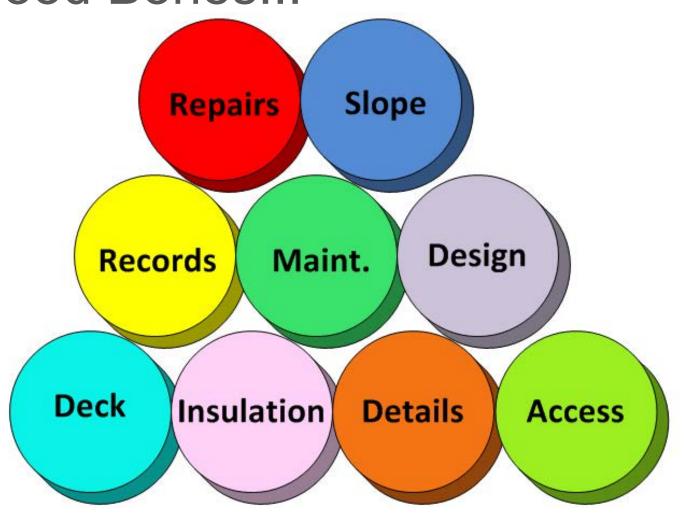
The Roof Retrofit Multiplier Effect:



Each year, 3 billion square feet of commercial roof retrofits are installed in North America, exceeding new commercial roof installations by 3 to1!



REGARDLESS OF MEMBRANE, Still Need Good Bones!!!



Don't Forget the "20 Questions!"

- Identify the poison pills
- Rule out what won't work
- Drill down to better options

These questions should identify

WHAT won't work,

WHAT will work,

and WHAT are the best options for the specific property... and WHY, based on the needs of the building owner



PART IV: Theory Is Nice...But Let's Look at Reality



Real World...

Specifics...

- New Construction
- Concrete Deck
- Iso Insulation

- What is concrete poured over?
- Concrete = Adhered
- Is the deck flat?
- What kind of "concrete"?





Probably Not

Cost to fasten into concrete

Time

Tapered Insulation?

Vapor Retarder -



Perhaps

Access

Owner

Preference

Wind Limitations

Availability of

Ballast



Better/Best

Attachment Ease

Wind Uplift

Vapor Retarder +

Think Water

Real World...

Specifics

- Tear Off to
 Existing
 Lightweight
 Concrete Poured
 over Tectum
- 1/4" 1/2" Cracks

- Deck movement
- Fastening to What?
- Cracks telegraphing
- Is the Lightweight wet?





Probably Not

What fastener are you going to use?

Can you engage the tectum deck?

Weight Concerns(ballast)

Traditional adhesive to what?



Better/Best

To a MA base sheet

Separates the new roof from a problem substrate

Provided venting

Real World

- Existing Standing
 Seam Metal Deck
- Want to Add Insulation

- Attachment to what?
- Wind Performance
- Fire Performance
- This is NOT a traditional 22 gauge metal deck

Highlights... Retrofit Over Metal

- Retrofit means existing metal building may well have been built with earlier/different strength limits
- Deflection limits for total load of L/60, whereas for membrane roofing "deck deflection should be no more than L/240 (4 times less deflection allowed)

Highlights... Retrofit Over Metal

- Retrofit means existing metal building may well have been built with earlier/different strength limits
- Deflection limits for total load of L/60, whereas for membrane roofing "deck deflection should be no more than L/240 (4 times less deflection allowed)
- Most existing wind uplift ratings based on 22 gauge or thicker metal deck with 33 or 80 ksi yield strength
- FM 1-31 on Panel Roof Systems may be a good source of recommendations



(Probably) Not

Weight - ballasted

Deflection for fully adhered



Perhaps

Into secondary support structure

Only with structural evaluation



Better

Only into secondary support structure

Only with structural evaluation

Real World...

- Metal Deck
- NE Coastal
- Replace due to Blow Off
- 85' Building Height

- Wind performance
- Parapet walls?
- Type of steel deck?
- Exposure C or D?





(Probably) **Not**

It's all about wind performance...

Check out FM Data Sheets...don't think you can get there!



Best Solution

Well attached insulation + fully adhered membrane

Real World

- Steel Mill
- Needs to be Title 24 Compliant
- Metal deck

- What's ending up on the roof?
- Temperature from operations (at penetrations, at deck)
- Rooftop traffic



Critical...

- Color of roof membrane in situ (like after it's been there for 6 months)
- Roof top temperature
- Temperatures at exhausts and things you have to flash





Probably Not

Need high reflective membrane (vs. ballast)

Heat transfer via fasteners to membrane



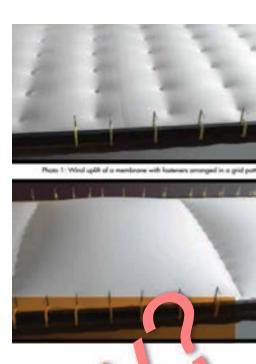
Bury insulation fasteners to stop heat
Use high temperature membrane
Implement routine roof cleaning
Insulate penetrations from flashings

Real World...

Specifics

- Roof as a Platform
- Solar

- Type of solar system
- Roof area to be covered?
- Age of existing roof?
- Ability to perform maintenance?
- Impact resistance?





Paraprosdokian...

YOU DO NOT NEED A PARACHUTE TO SKYDIVE. YOU ONLY NEED A PARACHUTE TO SKYDIVE TWICE.

THANK YOU!

Summer Camp '17