



34th Annual State Construction Conference

March 26th, 2015

Roofing Criteria & Problems

Low Slope Membrane Roofs



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SCO Website – http://www.nc-sco.com

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Roofing Criteria & Problems Low Slope Membrane Roofs

Purpose - Establish a minimum design standard for North Carolina State Facilities.

It is **Not** a North Carolina State roofing specification or Building Code summary.

State Construction Office have a "preferred roofing type". FALSE ! FALSE ! FALSE ! FALSE ! FALSE ! FALSE !

Information - Numerous publications are available for reference, such as <u>NRCA</u> National Roofing Contractors Association, <u>SMACNA</u> Metal & Air Conditioning Contractors National Association, manufacturer's literatures and the Internet.

Roofing Criteria & Problems Of Low Slope Membrane Roofs

□ GENERAL DESIGN

□ BASIC CRITERIA

GREEN ROOF OR VEGETATED ROOF

ROOF INSPECTION

Roofing Criteria & Problems Low Slope Membrane Roofs

GENERAL DESIGN

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GENERAL DESIGN

A. Responsibility, Energy and Safety

Designer, Roofer & Owner

B. Standards

Compliance: North Carolina State Building Code, North Carolina State Energy Code, ASHRAE

C. Sustainability/Recycle

Designer, Roofer & Owner

1. Built-Up Roof

Asphalt is 100% Recyclable. A petroleum byproduct. Asphalt curbing, walkways etc.



2. EPDM - Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer

A rubber base product. Walkpads, Children's playground cover, athletic track



3. TPO – Thermoplastic Polyolefin Olefin

A thermoplastic that can be melted, purified and re-extruded into new roofing. Trunk tray...







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4. PVC – Polyvinyl Chloride

There are 2 PVC types, rigid and flexible. Rigid one is recycle as vinyl fence, decks. Flexible are recycle as roofing and waterproofing



5. Bitumen

Fossil origin. A thick gooey black stuff, a petroleum byproduct of gasoline, diesel etc.

The process require heating the gooey stuff to a specific temperature to sieve out all contaminants like glass fibres, stones etc. If temperature is too high the bitumen breaks down into other chemicals. If too low the gooey stuff will not sieve out the contaminants.

Only ONE plant in the world located in Netherlands that does recycle bitumen. Not economical at the moment. Roofing Criteria & Problems Low Slope Membrane Roofs

BASIC CRITERIA

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BASIC CRITERIA

□ Slope Equipment Curb **Access** Vapor Retarder Wood Blocking and Nailer **Expansion Joint Area Divider**

BASIC CRITERIA

Building Code Uplift Fire Construction Details Metal Coping Wall/Roof Flashing **Roof Penetrations Equipment Separation** Drainage □ Add-Ons

BASIC CRITERIA - Slope

Low slope roof shall have a design slope of a minimum ¹/₄ unit vertical in 12 units horizontal or ¹/₄ inch per 12 inches.

¼ unit

12 units

There is **NO** exception to the above for new construction.

New roof slope shall be designed into the roof framing to provide uniform insulation thickness.

Re-roofing not required to meet minimum design slope.

But the roof shall drain.

BASIC CRITERIA – Equipment Curb



BASIC CRITERIA – Equipment Curb

Flashing?

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Flashing

BASIC CRITERIA – Roof Access

Buildings 4 stories and higher require 1 stairway to roof.

In building without an occupied roof, access by alternating tread device is allowed with a roof hatch.

Roof hatch shall have an opening area of 16 sf. min and a minimum dimension of 2 feet.

Roof hatch opening a minimum of **10 feet** from the roof edge. If less than that guardrail or parapet **42 inches** high is required.

BASIC CRITERIA – Roof Access



BASIC CRITERIA – Roof Access



BASIC CRITERIA – Equipment Curb





Protection

To stop condensation from occurring in roof.

Separate warm humid air from surface at dew point temperature.

Prevent warm humid air from condensing.

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Note the geographic location of the building

□Who are the building used?

□ How is the building used?

Discuss the inclusion or exclusion of Vapor Retarder with Owner and Roofing Consultant

BASIC CRITERIA – Wood Blocking/Nailer

Preservative Treated Nailer/Lumber/Plywood. Kiln dry. 19% moisture or less.



BASIC CRITERIA – Wood Blocking/Nailer



BASIC CRITERIA – Expansion Joints

Building Expansion:

The building is structurally separated and all gaps between decks are protected by a Building Expansion Joint Cover that starts at the base of the wall, extend up the exterior building wall, over and down the parapet, across the roof, up and over the parapet and finally down to the wall base on the other side of the building. The joint continues on the interior walls, floors and ceilings.

Membrane expansion (Area Divider):

Joint is to permit expansion and contraction of the membrane. It can be located anywhere on the roof. Ensure all divided areas have proper drainage.

BASIC CRITERIA – Building Expansion Jt



BASIC CRITERIA – Building Expansion Jt



BASIC CRITERIA – Area Divider

Material expanded in the heat of the day.

Poor installation:
Membrane not "relaxed" before installation.
Not fully adhered.
Workmanship.
Moisture.
Too large an area?

BASIC CRITERIA – Area Divider



BASIC CRITERIA – Building Code - Uplift

WIND UPLIFT TESTING

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES UL580

CLASS 30, CLASS 60, CLASS 90

FACTORY MUTUAL 4470 FM I-30, FM I-60, FM I-90

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BASIC CRITERIA - TEST EQPT – Uplift Test

Roof assembly on platform

Bottom Test U

Top Test Unit

BASIC CRITERIA - TEST EQPT – Uplift Test

View of Metal Roof test through window

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BASIC CRITERIA – Building Code - Uplift

WIND UPLIFT TESTING

FM 4470 TEST

Negative Pressures. Starting at 30 psf. Increase by 15 psf each additional minute

Three Stages Test. Pass or Fail at Each Stage

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UPLIFT TEST – FM4470

FM I-90 90 Psf (15 psf/min)

6

Ð

30 psf for one minute

6

5 ost/m

15 psf increment each minute

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BASIC CRITERIA – Building Code - Uplift

WIND UPLIFT TESTING

FM 4470 TEST

FM has a safety factor of 2. FM I-60 is for a wind uplift of 30 psf FM I-90 is for a wind uplift of 45 psf

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BASIC CRITERIA – Building Code - Uplift

WIND UPLIFT TESTING

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES UL580

Positive pressure exerted on the underside of test sample for 80 min. Oscillating Negative Pressure on the top side 10 minutes into the test for 60 min.

> Three Stages Test. Pass or Fail at Each Stage

UPLIFT TESTING – UL 580

Class 90 240 Minutes test

60 Minutes

Class 30 80 Minutes test

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BASIC CRITERIA – Building Code - Uplift

FM4470 and UL580 are UPLIFT test. It does NOT have direct correlation with Wind Speed.

- i.e. FM I-90 does NOT mean Wind Speed of 90 mph ! But an Uplift of 45 psf.
- Designer shall utilize Wind Speed to determine Uplift of the roof.
- Uplift depends on location, height above grade, top of a hill, slope, surrounding environment and with or without parapet.
- Designer should call for shop drawings and calculation on wind uplift in the specification.

BASIC CRITERIA – Bldg Code - Fire Test STANDARD TEST METHODS for FIRE TEST of ROOF COVERING **AMERICAN SOCIETY for TESTING and MATERIALS ASTM E 108**

CLASS A, CLASS B, CLASS C

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES UL 790

BASIC CRITERIA – Building Code - Fire Test

ASTM E108 THERE ARE 5 TESTS Class A, Class B, Class C INTERMITTENT FLAME TEST SPREAD OF FLAME TEST **BURNING BRAND TEST FLYING BRAND TEST RAIN TEST**

FIRE TEST – ASTM E108



FIRE TEST – ASTM E108

BASIC CRITERIA – Bldg Code Fire Test

ASTM E 108 CLASS A, CLASS B, CLASS C

They are not readily flammable, do not carry or spread fire, and afford some degree of fire protection to the roof deck CLASS A - effective against severe fire exposure CLASS B - effective against moderate fire exposure CLASS C - effective against light fire exposure This test and its results has NO bearing on the Roof Assembly as in the Building Code !!

BASIC CRITERIA Construction Detail - Metal Coping



BASIC CRITERIA Construction Detail - Metal Coping





BASIC CRITERIA Construction Detail - Wall Flashing

Wall Material

Wall Flashing at 18" above roof surface









Multiple Pipes









Less than recommended minimum clearance?

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2

2 piece flashing?

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Less Than Minimum of 2 feet

Missing Curb Flashing -

How Re-Roofed?

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Ponding

Secondary Drains ?

Primary Drains

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The and the second

Roof Drain Secondary Drains ?





BASIC CRITERIA – Addons - Turbine



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BASIC CRITERIA – Addons - Cell Phone



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BASIC CRITERIA – Addons - Camera



BASIC CRITERIA – Addons - Solar/PV Penal

Additional dead load





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BASIC CRITERIA – Addons - Flag Pole



BASIC CRITERIA – Addons



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BASIC CRITERIA – Addons - Lightning

Relocate to Parapet Wall





BASIC CRITERIA – Addons - Heli-Pad



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GREEN ROOF or VEGETATED ROOF





Three (3) categories of Green Roof:

- Extensive (shallow): 2 to 6 inches deep
- Semi-Intensive (moderate depth): 6 to 10 inches deep
- Intensive (deep): greater than 10 inches deep

- Care in preventing damage to green roof from tools during installation and maintenance
- Fully adhered waterproof membrane and protected from UV light
- High density & compressive strength layer of insulation and moisture resistance
- Source of water supply
- Indigenous plant materials
- **Root** barrier
- Single Source for Green Roof

Flood test for 48 hours

Alternate test method: EFVM – Electric Field Vector Mapping



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GREEN ROOF or VEGETATED ROOF Law Courts, Vancouver, BC.



Calif Academy of Scienc, San Francisco, Ca.



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Slope

Drainage System

Re-enforcing

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ROOF INSPECTION

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ROOF INSPECTION

EVERY 6 MONTHS – Spring and Fall ADVERSE WEATHER – Storm, rain, snow hail

RECORD KEEPING- Inspection dates, maintenance schedule, note repairs and alterations and the party responsible

Candidate for a New Roof!

ROOF INSPECTION – Roof Slope



ROOF INSPECTION – Roof Drain

Deck deflection?

Inadequate slope

Secondary Drain?

Ponding

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ROOF INSPECTION – Roof Drain



ROOF DRAINAGE - Scupper

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ROOF INSPECTION – Roof Drain? Plugged?

Roof seam

ROOF INSPECTION



New Rooling



<u>ROOF INSPECTION</u> – Need New Roof?



ROOF INSPECTION - Damage



ROOF INSPECTION – Hail



ROOF INSPECTION – Metal Coping



<u>ROOF INSPECTION</u> – Not a Green Roof !



<u>ROOF INSPECTION</u> – Roof Penetrations



<u>ROOF INSPECTION</u> – Roof Scupper



ROOF INSPECTION – Flashing



ROOF INSPECTION – End Wall



ROOF INSPECTION – Ballasted Roof



ROOF INSPECTION – Cleaning



? Questions ?





Thank you!

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