



Consider the deck

SDI provides additional guidance for steel roof deck designers

by Mark S. Graham

In November 2019, the Steel Deck Institute issued new guidance for steel roof decks that features seam-fastened, mechanically attached, single-ply membranes. Although this guidance is directed toward roof deck designers, single-ply membrane manufacturers and suppliers, roof system designers and roofing contractors also should be aware of SDI's latest guidelines.

Previous guidance

In May 2009, SDI issued a position statement, "Attachment of Roofing Membranes to Steel Deck," indicating seam-fastened, mechanically attached, single-ply membrane roof systems apply wind-uplift loads to roof decks differently than adhered membrane roof systems. Although adhered membrane roof systems apply uplift loads uniformly across a roof deck, seam-fastened membrane systems result in concentrated line loads along the deck. Such line loads can result in excess bending moment and shear applied to the deck or a doubling of uplift loads on specific structural supports (joists) depending on the orientation of the membrane sheets relative to the deck flutes and joists.

SDI's document goes on to recommend structural engineers should review the adequacy of steel roof decks and their underlying



structural supports for their ability to resist design wind-uplift loads attributable to line loading from seam-fastened membrane systems. However, guidance to structural engineers regarding how to conduct such a review is not provided.

In January 2016 (and revised in April 2016), FM Global updated its Property Loss Prevention Data Sheet 1-29, “Roof Deck Securement and Above-Deck Roof Components,” to address concentrated line-load situations. FM 1-29 provides separate uplift design tables for steel roof decks in uniformly distributed and concentrated line-load conditions. Also, an

additional table is provided for 60-ksi or greater yield strength steel roof decks; FM 1-29’s primary tables are based upon 33-ksi yield strength steel roof decks.

FM 1-29 indicates concentrated line-load conditions apply when the distance between rows of roof membrane fasteners is more than half the steel roof deck’s span.

SDI’s latest guidance

SDI’s new guidance is provided in its Technical Note—No. 7, “Mechanical Attachment of Single-Ply Roofing Membranes to Steel Roof Deck: Implications for Steel Deck Design.” This document indicates with seam-fastened, mechanically attached, single-ply membrane roof systems, though the membrane may have the performance characteristics to accommodate large-size tributary uplift loading,

the concentrated line loads imposed on steel roof decks are different from those typically assumed in uniform load applications.

When rigid board insulation is attached to a steel roof deck with mechanical fasteners at a spacing of one per 4 square feet or less, any uplift load is assumed to be uniformly applied to the steel roof deck. Similarly with an adhered membrane roof system, the membrane is adhered to underlying insulation, which is attached to a steel roof deck in a uniform load manner.

With a seam-fastened membrane system, membrane seam fasteners apply wind-uplift loads to a steel roof deck

as a series of line loads. In high wind and design wind load conditions, these concentrated line loads may exceed the uplift capacity of the steel roof deck and its connections to underlying supports.

SDI recommends steel decks and their attachments be designed using AISI S100-16, “North American Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members,” and ANSI/SDI RD-2017, “Standard for Steel Roof Deck.”

For seam-fastened, mechanically attached single-ply membrane roof systems, SDI considers the additional following guidelines to reflect generally accepted design practices:

- Analyzing the deck as a continuous three-span beam unless shorter spans are used
- Using all load combinations required by the applicable code
- For design spacing of fasteners lines, placing the first uplift line load at the midspan of the first deck span then continuing to add line loads based on membrane seam spacing
- For determining maximum uplift on deck securement fasteners and support framing, placing a line load atop a support

SDI also offers the following recommendations:

- For seam-fastened systems, SDI recommends a structural engineer review the

adequacy of steel decks and structural supports. In reroofing situations, SDI recommends a “competent structural engineer” be engaged to determine any limitations imposed by an existing steel roof deck.

- Designers should specify or require preconstruction submittal of membrane sheet layouts to ensure lines of fasteners comply with the designer’s assumptions. Membrane seam attachment should only be perpendicular to the ribs of a steel roof deck; membrane seams should not be attached parallel to deck ribs.

SDI’s technical note includes six appendices providing useful design analysis examples. These examples also illustrate the magnitudes of the loading differences between uniformly distributed and concentrated line-load conditions.

Closing thoughts

Seam-fastened, mechanically attached, single-ply membrane systems present unique wind-uplift loading considerations.

Although the design of steel roof decks is beyond the expertise and responsibility of single-ply membrane manufacturers and suppliers, roofing contractors and most roof system designers, you should be aware, in general, of these considerations. 🌐🔗

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For a link to SDI’s technical note, go to www.professionalroofing.net.



Virtual construction fair attracts job seekers

As the number of job openings in the construction sector reaches a post-recession high in the U.S., there currently are 17% fewer people working in construction than when the market was at its peak, according to forconstructionpros.com.

To help combat the construction industry's labor shortage, the Associated General Contractors of California hosted a Virtual Construction Career Fair to connect job seekers with recruiters from construction firms and apprenticeship programs in California. Recruiters were looking to fill a variety of positions, including skilled labor, project engineering, project management, accounting and business development.

"Our workforce development efforts are making important strides to tackle the industry's growing workforce gap," says Erin Volk, vice president of workforce and community development for AGC of California. "The construction industry is in dire need of a massive number of new and skilled workers in order to sustain and grow."

Interested companies received a booth at the virtual job fair to connect with job seekers. A diverse group of individuals attended the free event and met with recruiters, submitted their resumes and participated in Skype interviews—all from their laptops or smartphones.

Construction executives are not prepared for cyberattacks

The 2019 Travelers Business Risk Index shows nearly half of construction executives believe their firms will be victims of future cyberattacks, but 68% haven't assessed their risks or prepared cybersecurity plans.

The index also reported cyberattacks are increasing on businesses of all sizes across many industries. The number of large businesses attacked has increased 73% since 2015, and the number of medium-sized and small businesses attacked increased 100% and 200%, respectively, during that time.

Richard Volack, chairman of River Edge, N.J.-based Peckar & Abramson's cybersecurity and data privacy practice, says phishing-related incidents—sending fraudulent emails to persuade individuals to reveal personal information—have increased during the past five years. Volack says industries such as construction are under attack because hackers can target employees' personal information and information about companies' classified plans or specs on government projects.

Volack says hackers can find their way into a construction firm's system by posing as a subcontractor and messaging company accountants and claiming to have a new routing number or by pretending to be an executive and emailing an employee asking for vital information on a Friday afternoon. And fake emails increasingly are looking more authentic. Hackers also can use ransomware during a cyberattack, taking over the computer systems of large facilities and demanding payment in exchange for not erasing vital information.

Smaller and medium-sized businesses often are targeted because they have fewer resources to protect themselves and do not plan for cyberattacks. The index revealed only 51% of all U.S. businesses surveyed have purchased cybersecurity insurance, and few are implementing important security training and safety measures.

Experts encourage businesses to protect their information by implementing appropriate levels of cybersecurity. Some helpful steps can include using two-factor authentication for passwords and implementing antivirus software.

Larger construction firms should be aware hackers can gain access to their data through a smaller company's weak security. Firms that share digital information with smaller-sized contractors should consider requiring the contractors they work with to have a certain level of cybersecurity protection in place going forward.

Solar energy production increased during 2019

Solar energy production, including energy produced by small-scale solar photovoltaic systems, grew 13.7% during the first eight months of 2019 compared with the same time period in 2018 and accounted for more than 2.7% of total electrical output in the U.S., according to solarindustrymag.com.

Data from the Energy Information Administration also revealed small-scale solar energy production, such as energy from distributed rooftop systems, increased 19.1% and provided 32.6% of total solar electrical generation. The growth rate of distributed solar was greater than any other energy source.

The increase in solar energy production was part of an overall increase in energy production from renewable energy sources. Solar, wind, biomass, geothermal and hydropower accounted for 18.49% of net domestic electrical generation during the first eight months of 2019 compared with 17.95% one year earlier.

Combined, wind and solar accounted for 9.64% of U.S. electrical generation through the end of August 2019.



To view the Solar Energy Industries Association's data, go to www.professionalroofing.net.