



## Compare and contrast

Evaluating physical property data of roofing materials reveals key differences

By Mark S. Graham

**B**uilding owners and roof system designers who are comparing two or more roof membrane types often ask the NRCA Technical Services team: “Which is better?”

The applicable ASTM International product standard and manufacturers’ product literature help make such determinations. To illustrate the point, I will use PVC and KEE as examples.

### Product standards

The U.S. product standard for PVC sheet membranes is ASTM D4434, “Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) Sheet Roofing.” The standard provides three classifications: Types II, III and IV. Type I, originally reserved for unreinforced sheet, is no longer applicable because the product has since been removed from the market.

Type II products are reinforced with fibers that have been incorporated into the production process. The fibers act as a carrier and do not appreciably affect physical property characteristics of the finished product (such as tensile strength or ultimate elongation) but may provide other desirable characteristics, such as dimensional stability.

Type III products are internally reinforced with fabric; in addition,



they may have fabric backings.

Type IV products are internally reinforced with fabric and may have 36-mil minimum thickness fabric backings.

PVC sheets complying with the standard consist of PVC resin in amounts greater than 50% of the total polymer content compounded with plasticizers, stabilizers, fillers, pigments and other ingredients to satisfy the standard's physical property requirements and accelerated weathering tests.

The U.S. product standard for KEE sheet membranes is ASTM D6754, "Standard Specification for Ketone Ethyl-

ene Ester Based Sheet Roofing." It has no classifications.

KEE products complying with the standard are internally reinforced with fabric and consist of polymers and other compounding ingredients with the KEE polymer being a minimum 50% by weight of the polymer content of the sheet.

Some common physical requirements contained in ASTM D4434 and ASTM D6754 are shown in the figure.

ASTM D4434's Types II and III physical requirements are based on minimum 45-mil sheet thicknesses, and Type IV is based on a 36-mil sheet thickness. ASTM D6754 is based on a minimum 32-mil sheet thickness. Other PVC and KEE membrane sheet thicknesses are available. Additional membrane thickness

Property	PVC			KEE
	ASTM D4434, Type II	ASTM D4434, Type III	ASTM D4434, Type IV	ASTM D6754
Overall minimum thickness	0.045 of an inch	0.045 of an inch	0.036 of an inch	0.032 of an inch
Minimum thickness over scrim	0.016 of an inch	0.016 of an inch	0.016 of an inch	0.007 of an inch
Minimum breaking strength	55 pounds force per inch	200 pounds force per inch	275 pounds force per inch	337 pounds force per inch
Minimum elongation at break	MD: 250% XMD: 220%	15%	25%	18%
Minimum tear resistance	10 pounds force	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minimum tearing strength	N/A	45 pounds force	90 pounds force	76 pounds force
Maximum linear dimensional change	0.1% (6 hours at 176 F)	0.5% (6 hours at 176 F)	0.5% (6 hours at 176 F)	1.3% (1 hour at 212 F)
Minimum low-temperature bend	-40 F	-40 F	-40 F	-30 F
Dynamic puncture resistance	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

Some common physical requirements contained in ASTM D4434 and ASTM D6754

can affect some physical properties, including thickness over scrim, tear resistance and tear strength.

### Product literature

Manufacturers vary on how they present their products' physical property values in product literature. Some manufacturers reference only the applicable product standard without referencing specific physical property information; other manufacturers provide some physical property data. Depending on the manufacturer, the physical property data provided may simply restate the minimum or maximum allowable values from the applicable product standard. Other manufacturers provide product data showing their products exceed the product standards' minimum requirements.

Manufacturers typically consider PVC-KEE-alloy products that have KEE polymer content less than ASTM D6754's minimum 50% by weight comply with ASTM D4434. These products, depending on their KEE content, typically have some KEE-like physical properties. With these products, reviewing

their physical property values can be particularly helpful when making comparisons.

### Closing thoughts

I encourage manufacturers to include ASTM International product standard designations—including any applicable type, class or grade classifications—in product literature. Also, manufacturers should include product-specific physical property data using the test method standards included in the applicable product standard.

Additional information about membrane products, including the applicable ASTM International product standards, is provided in The NRCA Roofing Manual: Membrane Roof Systems. You can purchase or download the manual (free for NRCA members) at [shop.nrca.net](http://shop.nrca.net). 📖📄📱

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## ASTM International to hold symposium in Washington, D.C.

ASTM International will hold its 10th Symposium on Roofing Research and Standards Development Dec. 3 in Washington, D.C. Sponsored by ASTM Committee D08 on Roofing and Waterproofing,

the symposium will be held in conjunction with the committee's December standards development meetings.

The symposium provides a forum for contributing to the fundamental understanding of acceptable roof system performance with an emphasis on current research and development work. It will center on the influence of laboratory and field investigations in the development of standards for roofing and waterproofing materials and systems.

The symposium will address topics describing research and standards development for low- and steep-slope roof systems, including advances in waterproofing; air and moisture movement in roof systems; metal roof systems; roof system durability and service life prediction; roofing in an era of sustainability and resiliency; and synthetic single-ply roof systems, among other topics.

Additional information about the symposium is available at [member.astm.org/meeting](http://member.astm.org/meeting).



## Study shows how data access helps risk management

A study from Dodge Construction Network, published in partnership with Egnyte, shows data resiliency is key to handling challenges architects, engineers and contractors face, such as the labor shortage, supply chain issues and a higher risk of cyberattacks.

According to Dodge Construction Network, the report, *Data Resilience in Design and Construction: How Digital Discipline Builds Stronger Firms*, defines data resilience as the ability to access all project and business documents and data to support work at any time, from any place and on any device. The study shows only 39% of architects, engineers and contractors currently have this level of access at least 90% of the time.

The top challenges include being unable to access all documents on mobile devices; software that limits the ability to work digitally with other project team members; and lack of timely access to documents. Most respondents say lack of document access leads to performance issues, such as unplanned rework and schedule delays.

The data suggests cloud-based functionality can help combat these challenges; 85% of those who report no issues with document access currently use the cloud.

In addition, the report shows the degree to which the design and construction industries underestimate their exposure to cyberattacks. Fifty-nine percent of respondents say they have experienced a cybersecurity threat during the past two years. Seventy percent of general contractors have experienced a threat, and 30% have had a ransomware attack since 2021.

Seventy-two percent of architects, engineers and contractors rate themselves as having a moderate or high degree of preparation for an attack that would result in losing access to documents. However, 77% say they cannot go more than five days without access to documents before it significantly affects their project schedules; the average duration of a successful ransomware attack is considerably longer than five days, potentially leaving many firms more vulnerable than they realize.

The study examines the most common and effective strategies to alleviate and manage risks, including cloud-based collaboration solutions, increasing automation to reduce the time needed for tasks and upskilling workers.

The full study is available at [pages.egnyte.com/dodge-data-report](https://pages.egnyte.com/dodge-data-report).

