

Advanced Topics and Current Issues in Low-slope Roofing The University of Wisconsin Madison

Madison, Wisconsin – March 19-20, 2024

UL and FM

presented by

Mark S. Graham

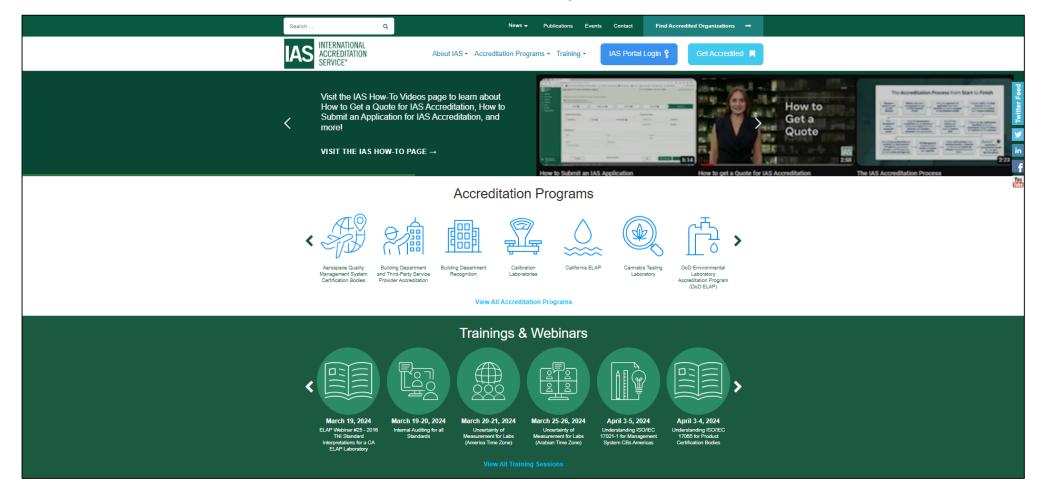
Vice President, Technical Services
National Roofing Contractors Association
Rosemont, Illinois

Code-approved testing agency



International Accreditation Service (IAS)

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CERTIFICATE OF ACCREDITATION

This is to attest that

PRI CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS TECHNOLOGIES, LLC

6412 BADGER DRIVE TAMPA, FLORIDA 33610, U.S.A.

Testing Laboratory TL-189

has met the requirements of AC89, *IAS Accreditation Criteria for Testing Laboratories*, and has demonstrated compliance with ISO/IEC Standard 17025:2017, *General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories*. This organization is accredited to provide the services specified in the scope of accreditation.

Effective Date February 9, 2024



President

Visit www.iasonline.org for current accreditation information.

SCOPE OF ACCREDITATION

International Accreditation Service, Inc.

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ASTM E1677	Standard specification for air barrier (AB) material or system for low-rise framed building walls
ASTM E1745	Standard specification for plastic water vapor retarders used in contact with soil or granular fill under concrete slabs
ASTM E1886	Standard test method for performance of exterior windows, curtain walls, doors, and impact protective systems impacted by missile(s) and exposed to cyclic pressure differentials
ASTM E1996	Standard specification for performance of exterior windows, curtain walls, doors and impact protective systems impacted by windborne debris in hurricanes
ASTM E2068	Standard test method for determination of operating force of sliding windows and doors
ASTM F476	Standard test methods for security of swinging door assemblies
ASTM F588	Standard test methods for measuring the forced entry resistance of window assemblies, excluding glazing impact
ASTM F842	Standard test methods for measuring the forced entry resistance of sliding door assemblies, excluding glazing impact
CAN/ULC S742	Standard for air barrier assemblies – specification
CSA A440 S1	Specification for windows, doors, and skylights
DASMA 108	Standard method for testing sectional garage doors and rolling doors: determination of structural performance under uniform static air pressure difference
FM 4450	Standard for class 1 insulated steel deck roofs
FM 4470	Single-ply, polymer-modified bitumen sheet, built-up roof (BUR) and liquid applied roof assemblies for use in class 1 and noncombustible roof deck construction
FM 4471	Class 1 panel roofs (excluding sections 4.1 and 4.2)
ICC-ES AC65	Concrete and clay roof tile fasteners (test methods referenced in section 3.0)
ICC-ES AC166	Metal roof coverings (test methods referenced in sections 3.0 and 4.0, excluding section 3.1.11 fire classification)
ICC-ES AC257	Corrosion-resistant fasteners and evaluation of corrosion effects of wood treatment chemicals (test methods referenced in sections 3.0 and 4.0)
ICC-ES AC318	Structural cementitious floor and roof sheathing panels (test methods referenced in section 3.0)
CPSC CFR 16 1201	Safety Standard for Architectural Glazing Materials
CAN/CGSB-12.1	Safety glazing

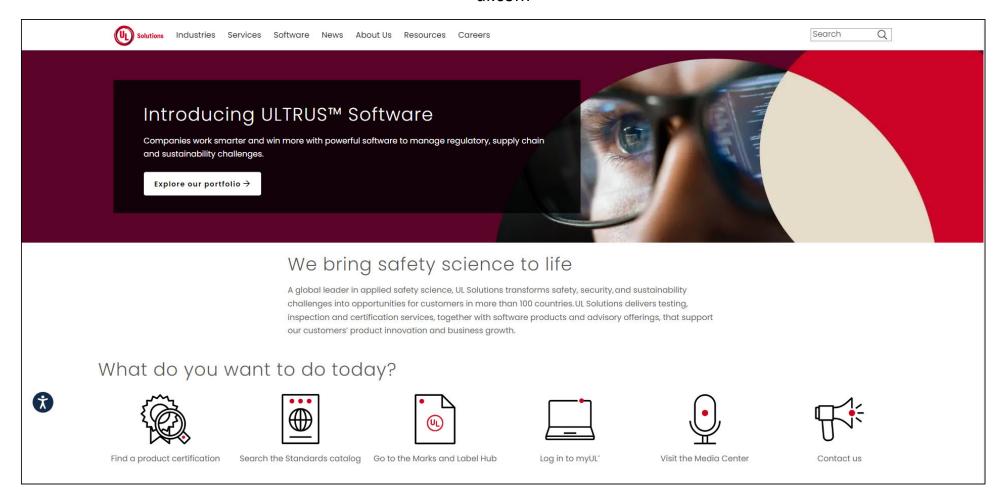
TL-189 PRI Construction Materials Technologies, LLC





UL Solutions

ul.com



UL Solutions

- Standards development organization
 - Also active in other standards organizations
- Code-approved testing agency
- Certification provider:
 - Third-party certification
 - Follow-up Service (FUS)
 - UL mark
- Product iQ directory of certifications and listings



Home > Information and requirements about UL Marks and labels > Understanding Marks

What the UL Mark means

Earning UL certification is an achievement and shows that representative sampling of your products, processes, personnel, systems or facilities have demonstrated compliance with standards. This achievement also means that you are building confidence with users, retailers, regulators and other stakeholders.

UL Marks are the most prominent demonstration of your certification status and can be used in a variety of ways, such as on labels affixed, die-stamped, molded or silkscreened onto products or on packaging and promotions.

What are the differences between enhanced, smart and legacy Marks?



Enhanced and smart Marks

UL Solutions developed the enhanced and smart UL Mark system to help our customers provide additional information to the marketplace.

- · Enhanced clarity and acceptance
- Greater transparency into compliance
- Bundling of current and future certifications
- Faster deployment
- QR code links to user-friendly product certification pages



Legacy UL Mark

These assets include the UL Listed, Classified and Recognized Marks and marks from other organizations.

- Highly recognizable
- Communicates certification status
- · Fulfills certification requirements



Testing services

Our testing services assess compliance to the following UL Solutions and industry standards:

- Dynamic wind uplift resistance of membrane -roofing systems (CSA A123.21)
- Edge systems used with low-slope roofing systems (ANSI/SPRI ES-1)
- Fire Tests of Roof Coverings spread of flame, intermittent flaming, burning brand (UL 790/ASTM E108)
- Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials fire resistance of roofing systems (UL 263/ASTM E119)
- Impact test (UL 2218)
- Solar reflectance/thermal emittance (ASTM C1549 and C1371)
- Wind resistance (ASTM D3161 and ASTM D7158)
- Wind uplift (UL 1897 10x10ft, 5x8ft and 12x24ft deck)
- Wind uplift (UL 580)

The UL Evaluation Report, an additional differentiator, provides code authorities with added confirmation that roofing products and assemblies have been evaluated to the diverse code requirements to which they must comply.





UL 580

STANDARD FOR SAFETY

Tests for Uplift Resistance of Roof Assemblies

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UL 580:

- 5th edition, revised March 29, 2019
- 10' x 10' chamber
- Oscillating negative and positive pressures applied (80-minute cycles per load classification)
- Class 15, 30, 60 and 90
- Classified assemblies appear in UL Product iQ

This is a very stringent test





UL 580 test apparatus

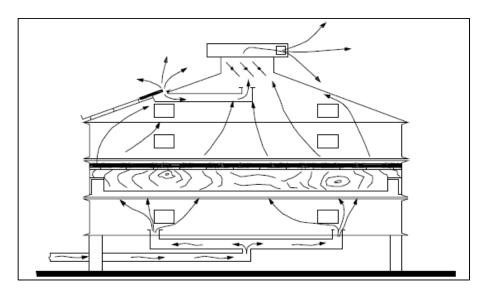






Photo courtesy of Atas International, Inc.



UL 1897

STANDARD FOR SAFETY

Uplift Tests for Roof Covering Systems

UL 1897:

- 7th edition, revised July 13, 2023
- Part 1: 10' x 10' or 5' x 9' specimens
 - 15 psf load increments held of 60 seconds each (uniform static pressure)
- Part 2: 2' x 2' pull test (adhered systems)
- Class 15, 30, 60 and 90
- Classified assemblies appear in UL Product iQ

<u>Link</u>





An American National Standard

Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Roof Coverings¹

original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (a) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense

1. Scope

- 1.1 This fire-test-response standard covers the measurement of the relative fire characteristics of roof coverings exposed to simulated fire sources originating outside the building. It is applicable to roof coverings intended for installation on either combustible or noncombustible roof decks when applied as intended for use. The following test methods are included:
- 1.1.1 Intermittent flame exposure test.
- 1.1.2 Spread of flame test.
- 1.1.3 Burning brand test.
- 1.1.4 Flying brand test.
- 1.2 Three classes of fire test exposure are described:
- 1.2.1 Class A Tests are applicable to roof coverings that are expected to be effective against severe fire exposure, afford a high degree of fire protection to the roof deck, do not slip from position, and are not expected to present a flying brand hazard.
- 1.2.2 Class B Tests are applicable to roof coverings that are expected to be effective against moderate fire exposure, afford a moderate degree of fire protection to the roof deck, do not slip from position, and are not expected to present a flying brand hazard.
- 1.2.3 Class C Tests are applicable to roof coverings that are effective against light fire exposure, afford a light degree of fire protection to the roof deck, do not slip from position, and are not expected to present a flying brand hazard.
- 1.3 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.
- 1.4 This standard is used to measure and describe the response of materials, products, or assemblies to heat and flame under controlled laboratory conditions, but does not by itself incorporate all factors required for fire hazard or fire risk

assessment of the materials, products or assemblies under actual fire conditions.

- 1.5 This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.
- 1.6 Fire testing is inherently hazardous. Adequate safeguards for personnel and property shall be employed in
- 1.7 The text of this standard references notes and footnotes that provide explanatory information. These notes and footnotes, excluding those in tables and figures, shall not be considered as requirements of this standard.
- 1.8 This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee

2. Referenced Documents

- 2.1 ASTM Standards:2
- D225 Specification for Asphalt Shingles (Organic Felt) Sur-faced With Mineral Granules (Withdrawn 2012)³
- D226 Specification for Asphalt-Saturated Organic Felt Used in Roofing and Waterproofing
- D227 Specification for Coal-Tar-Saturated Organic Felt Used in Roofing and Waterproofing
- D312 Specification for Asphalt Used in Roofing D450 Specification for Coal-Tar Pitch Used in Roofing,
- Dampproofing, and Waterproof D1227 Specification for Emulsified Asphalt Used as a Pro-
- tective Coating for Roofing
 D2178 Specification for Asphalt Glass Felt Used in Roofing and Waterproofing

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard

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ASTM E108:

- UL 790, "Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Roof Coverings"
 - Edition 9, February 18, 2022
- Spread of flame, burning brand, intermittent flame exposure, flying brand* and rain* tests
- Class A, B or C
- Assemblies classified by UL will appear in UL Product iQ

Link to ASTM E108 Link to UL 790



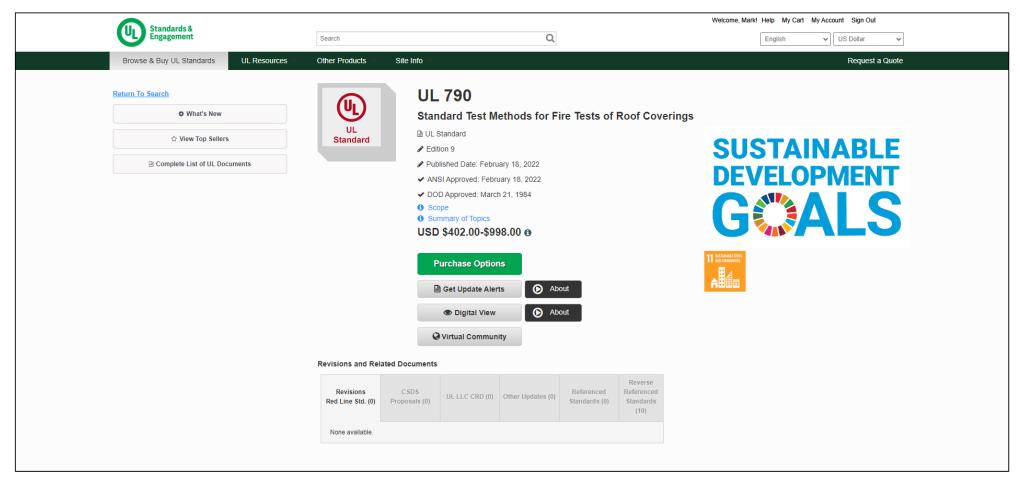
¹ These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E05 on Fire Standards and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E05.14 on External Fire

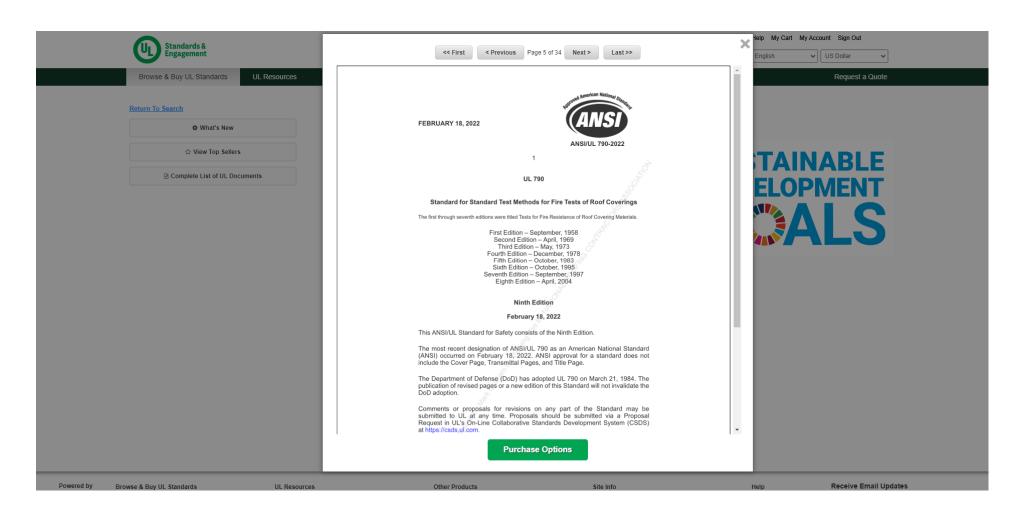
Exposures.

Current edition approved April 1, 2020. Published April 2020. Origin approved in 1955. Last previous edition approved in 2020 as E108 - 20. DOI: 10.1520/E0108-20A.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For Annual Book of ASTM Standards volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on







This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.



An American National Standard

Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Roof Coverings¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E108; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript egalion (e) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.

- 1.2 Three classes of fire test exposure are described:
- 1.2.1 *Class A Tests* are applicable to roof coverings that are expected to be effective against severe fire exposure, afford a high degree of fire protection to the roof deck, do not slip from position, and are not expected to present a flying brand hazard.
- 1.2.2 *Class B Tests* are applicable to roof coverings that are expected to be effective against moderate fire exposure, afford a moderate degree of fire protection to the roof deck, do not slip from position, and are not expected to present a flying brand hazard.
- 1.2.3 *Class C Tests* are applicable to roof coverings that are effective against light fire exposure, afford a light degree of fire protection to the roof deck, do not slip from position, and are not expected to present a flying brand hazard.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard

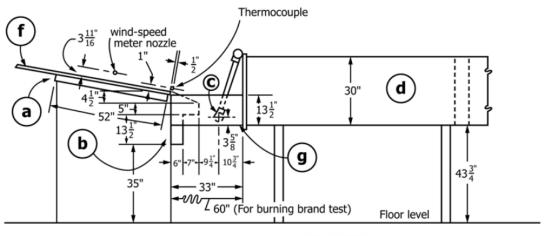
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¹ These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E05 on Fire Standards and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E05.14 on External Fire Exposures.

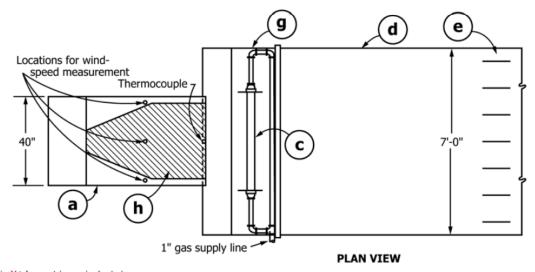
Current edition approved April 1, 2020. Published April 2020. Originally approved in 1955. Last previous edition approved in 2020 as E108 – 20. DOI: 10.1520/E0108-20A.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For Annual Book of ASTM Standards volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.



SIDE VIEW



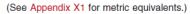
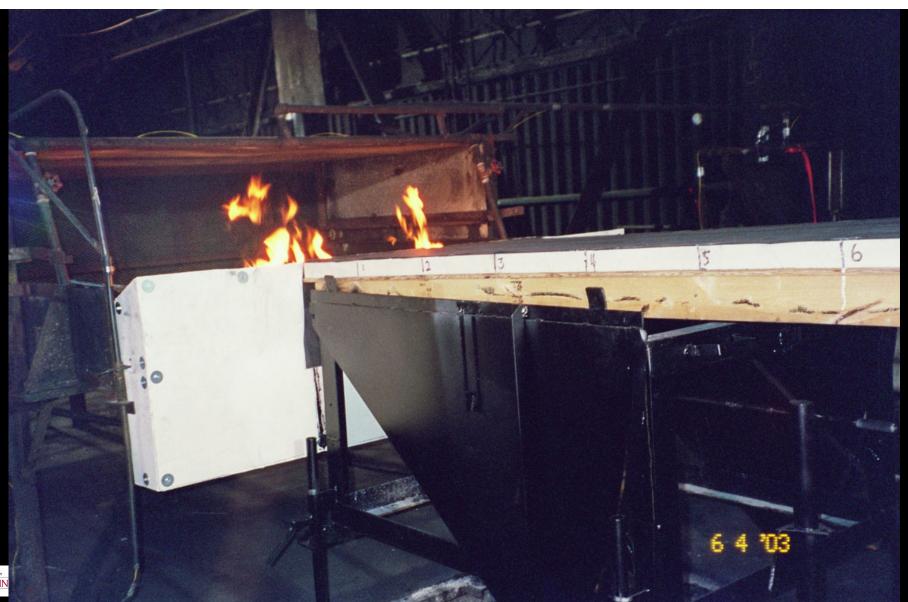


FIG. 1 Schematic Drawing of Fire Test Apparatus

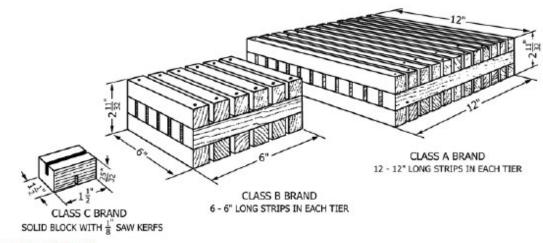












(See Appendix X1 for metric equivalents.)

FIG. 4 Brands for Classes A, B, and C Tests





Underwriters Laboratories (UL) Inc. has worked with the roofing industry for many years to test products for various performance characteristics. Although UL has been involved with roofing products for more than 100 years, there still is confusion within the roofing industry about UL's role and its various test methods. This article—the first of a two-part series—will concentrate on UL's history and various roofing activities, testing standards and requirements. Part two will concentrate on UL's Roofing Materials and Systems Directory and the UL Online Certifications Directory as it pertains to roofing materials and roof systems.

The beginning

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UL is a product-safety testing, certification and standardsdevelopment organization that dates to 1894 when its founder, William Henry Merrill, had two employees and \$350 worth of testing equipment in a small lab in Chicago. There, he opened Underwriters Electrical Bureau and conducted the first test on a noncombustible insulation material. By 1903, UL had conducted its first tests on roofing products.

Other significant UL events during the early 1900s included the following: Underwriters Electrical Bureau and Underwriters Bureau of Fire Protection incorporated as Underwriters Laboratories Inc.; Merrill and his chief engineer built the first fire test chamber to evaluate fire resistance of doors and windows; UL published its first standard, "Tin Clad Fire Doors"; UL issued its first product label (it was for a fire extinguisher); a label service was established for certain product categories that require more frequent inspections; and UL inspectors conducted their first factory

inspections on labeled products at manufacturers' facilities.

In addition, during the early 1900s, UL certifications first were applied to many products, such as waste cans, automatic fire sprinklers, fire extinguishers and hoses, electric control panels, safety goggles and wooden safety matches, among others.

Since its early days, UL has continued to test many products and every roofing product imaginable. Currently, there are more than 18,000 types of products UL evaluates. UL is recognized as a leader in product safety testing and certification within the United States and has expanded its activities throughout the world.

Background

It is important to realize UL is an independent, not-forprofit organization; it is not part of the federal government. Manufacturers voluntarily submit products to UL for testing and safety certification.

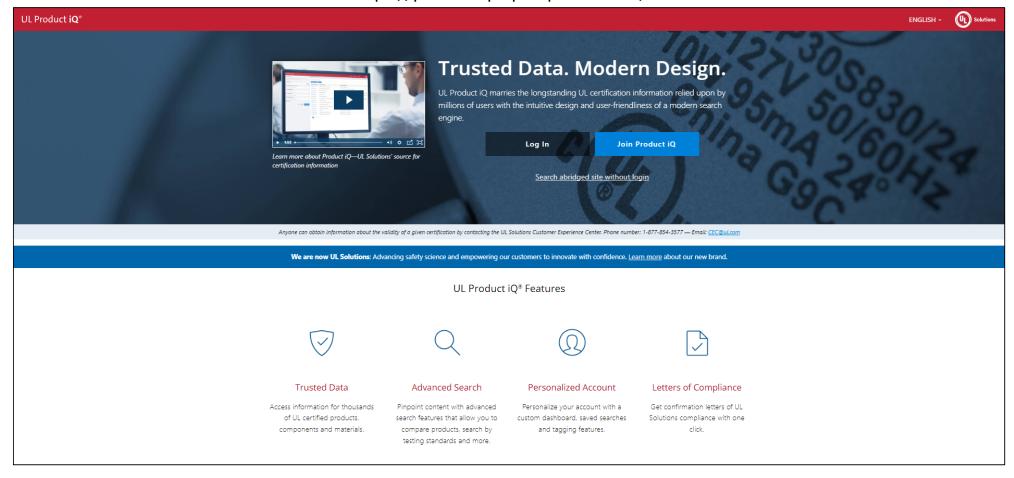
Although there may not be building codes or fire codes that specify UL marks must be on roofing products, many municipalities' laws, codes and regulations require roofing products and roof systems be tested, listed and/or labeled by a nationally recognized certification organization before the products can be installed in a jurisdiction. Many roofing product manufacturers make it company policy to obtain UL certification for their products to minimize the possibility of nonacceptance by various authorities having jurisdiction. Some companies choose to obtain UL certification

Professional Roofing | May 2005



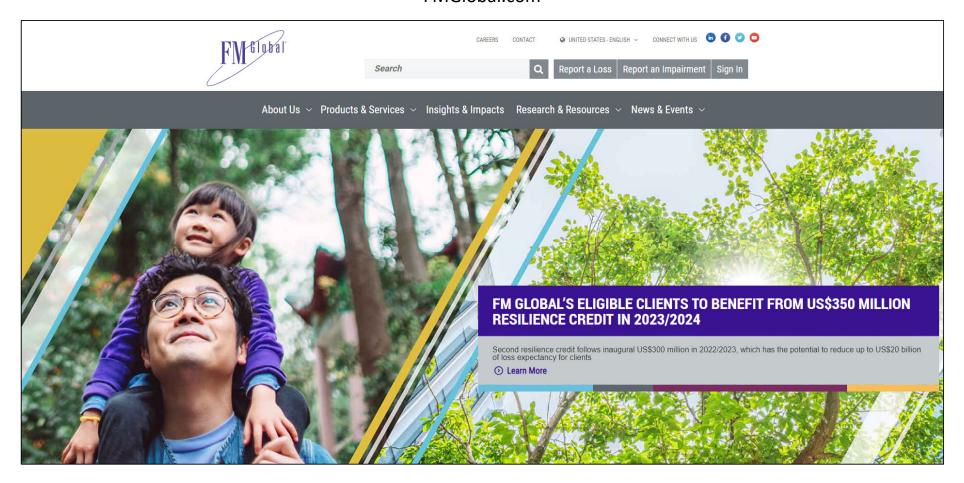
UL Product IQ

https://productiq.ulprospector.com/en



FM Global

FMGlobal.com



Factory Mutual (FM)

FM Global

- Insurance company
- Specializes in highly-protected risk
- Engineering-based approach to risk management
- Loss Prevention Data Sheets
- Field engineers assigned to specific FM Global-insured clients
- Project submission/approval (Form X2688)



Factory Mutual (FM) - continued

FM Approvals

- A subsidiary of FM Global
- Standards development organization
 - Also active in other standards organizations
- Code-approved testing agency
- Certification provider:
 - Third-party certification
 - Factory surveillance/audits
 - FM diamond mark
 - RoofNav



FM Global's Loss Prevention Data Sheets

FMGlobalDataSheets.com or RoofNav.com

- 1-15: Roof-mounted Solar Photovoltaic Panels
- 1-28: Wind Design
- 1-29: Roof Deck Securement
- 1-33: Safeguarding Torch-applied Roof Installations
- 1-34: Hail Damage
- 1-35: Vegetative Roof Systems
- 1-49: Perimeter Flashing
- 1-52: Field Verification of Roof Wind Uplift Resistance
- 1-54: Roof Loads for New Construction



FM Global Property Loss Prevention Data Sheets

1-29

January 2016 Interim Revision July 2022 Page1 of 50

ROOF DECK SECUREMENT AND ABOVE-DECK ROOF COMPONENTS

Note to Insureds of Factory Mutual Insurance Company: Contact the local FM Global office before beginning any roofing work.

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1-29 Roof Deck Securement and A	Above-Deck Roof	Components
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FM Global Property Loss Prevention Data Sheets

2.2.2.5 Prevent over-stressing of the roof deck due to possible high concentrated loads during construction. This includes rolls of membrane and gravel carts. When the weight of individual rolls of single-ply membrane exceeds 1100 lb (500 kg), use precautions such as plywood sheets over steel deck to reduce point loads.

2.2.2.6 Protect roof expansion joints by filling the space between nailers with noncombustible, compressible insulation, such as mineral wool. Cover the expansion joint with flashing made of galvanized steel, zincaluminum-coated steel, or stainless steel secured in accordance with Data Sheet 1-49. An example is shown in Figure 2. Similar details can be found in the NRCA Roofing Manual: Membrane Roof Systems.

2.2.2.7 Provide adequate separation and/or noncombustible insulation between hot exhaust stacks and combustible roof components. See DS 1-13, Chimneys, for details.

2.2.2.8 Ensure all above-deck components are dry and surfaces are free of debris or dirt prior to adhering roof covers to them. This will help ensure complete adhesion of the cover to its substrate.

2.2.2.9 In locations that are prone to tropical cyclones, plan roof installations that use cold-process adhesives to ensure adequate curing time prior to potential exposure from a tropical cyclone. Also, see Section 3.1.2.2.

2.2.2.10 Apply adhesives in accordance with the manufacturer's temperature limitations

2.2.3 Steel Roof Deck

- 2.2.3.1 Select a Roof*Nav* assembly after determining the needed wind, hail, and interior and exterior fire ratings. Use the center-to-center spacing of supports to determine the deck span.
- 2.2.3.2 When designing the steel deck, give consideration to the needed wind rating, and how the load is applied (concentrated vs. uniformly distributed) from the above-deck components to the deck. Where the distance between rows of roof cover fasteners is greater than half the deck span, treat as a concentrated load.

As an alternative to using Tables 1A or 1B for concentrated loads, a performance-based approach may be used if calculations are conducted by a licensed S.E. or P.E. in structural engineering. This applies to situations where the distance between rows of roof cover fasteners is greater than one-half the deck span. Make the following assumptions:

- A. Assume a 3-span structural condition.
- B. Assume the first row of roof cover fasteners is located at mid-point of the first deck span.
- C. Assume maximum allowable strength is determined using allowable strength design (ASD) in accordance with AISI S100-2016, or comparable standard outside the United States.

Due to the more brittle nature of higher grade steels, the maximum yield stress used in the analysis is 60,000 psi (414 MPa), even for 80,000 psi (552 MPa) yield stress steel. Use Tables 1A through 1E as follows to facilitate deck selection:

Page 7

Table 1A. Use for roof covers or base plies that are mechanically fastened to the steel deck when the distance between rows of roof cover fasteners is more than half the deck span and the deck is 1-1/2 in. (38 mm) deep, wide rib (Type B) with a minimum yield stress of 33,000 psi (228 MPa).

Table 1B. Use for roof covers or base plies that are mechanically fastened to the steel deck when the distance between rows of roof cover fasteners is more than half the deck span and the deck is 1-1/2 in. (38 mm) deep, wide rib (Type B) with a minimum yield stress of 60,000 psi (414 MPa).

Note: Where the minimum specified yield stress is between 33,000 psi (228 MPa) and 60,000 psi (414 MPa), it is reasonably accurate to interpolate the maximum deck span linearly based on Tables 1A and 1B.

Table 1C. Use for roof covers or base plies that are adhered to insulation or cover board, or mechanically fastened to the steel deck when the distance between rows of roof cover fasteners is one-half the deck span or less and the deck is 1-1/2 in. (38 mm) deep, wide rib (Type B) with minimum yield stresses of 33,000 psi (228 MPa) and ultimate wind ratings of from 60 to 225 psf (2.9 to 10.8 kPa).

Table 1D. Use for roof covers or base plies that are adhered to insulation or cover board, or mechanically fastened to the steel deck when the distance between rows of roof cover fasteners is one-half the deck span or less and the deck is 1-1/2 in. (38 mm) deep, wide rib (Type B) with minimum yield stresses of 33,000 psi (228 MPa) and ultimate wind ratings of from 240 to 405 psf (11.5 to 19.4 kPa).

Table 1E. Use for roof covers or base plies that are adhered to insulation or cover board, or mechanically fastened to the steel deck when the distance between rows of roof cover fasteners is one-half the deck span or less and the deck is 3 in. (75 mm) deep, with an 8 in. (200 mm) rib spacing (Type N) with minimum yield stresses of 33,000 psi (228 MPa) and ultimate wind ratings of from 60 to 225 psf (2.9 to 10.8 kPa).

NOTE for Tables 1A through 1E: Maximum spans may vary slightly depending on the exact section properties for the specific deck.

Table 1C. Maximum Steel Deck Span (ft) for 1½ in. (38 mm) Deep, Wide Rib (Type B) Steel Deck with an Adhered Roof Cover, for Wind Ratings from 60 to 225 psf (2.9 to 10.8 kPa)

(NOTE: Use this table when the distance between rows of roof cover fasteners is one-half the deck span or less. Green font indicates that deflection governs over bending stress.)

Yield					Ult	imate W	ind Ratin	g per Ro	ofNav (p	sf)			
Stress	Deck					N	/laximum	Span (fl	t)				
psi	Gauge	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	165	180	195	210	225
33,000	22	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.07	6.67	6.33	6.03	5.78	5.55	5.35	5.17
	20	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.43	7.05	6.72	6.44	6.18	5.96	5.76
	18	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	8.66	8.22	7.84	7.50	7.21	6.95	6.71
	16	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	9.89	9.38	8.94	8.56	8.23	7.93	7.66
40,000	22	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	6.96	6.64	6.35	6.10	5.88	5.68
	20	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.76	7.40	7.08	6.80	6.56	6.33
	18	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.04	8.62	8.25	7.93	7.64	7.38
	16	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.32	9.84	9.42	9.05	8.72	8.43
45,000	22	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.04	6.74	6.48	6.24	6.03
	20	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.51	7.22	6.95	6.72
	18	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	8.76	8.41	8.11	7.83
	16	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	9.99	9.60	9.25	8.94
50,000	22	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	6.93	6.66	6.42	6.20
	20	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.72	7.42	7.15	6.91
	18	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.00	8.65	8.33	8.05
	16	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.28	9.87	9.51	9.19
55,000	22	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	6.90	6.67
	20	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.69	7.43
	18	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	8.97	8.66
	16	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.24	9.89
60,000	22	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	6.97
+	20	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.77
	18	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.06
	16	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.34
			Green	font indi	cates tha	t deflecti	on gover	ns over	bending	stress.			

Table 1B. Maximum Steel Deck Span (ft) for 1½ in. (38 mm) Deep, Yield Stress ≥ 60,000 psi (414 MPa) with a mechanically fastened Roof Cover (continued) (Note: Use this table when the distance between rows of roof cover fasteners is more than one-half the deck span.)

			Ma	ax Deck	Spans E	By Wind	Rating/F	astener	Spacing.	Sheet (Sauge fo	or 80 ksi.	1½ in.	Deep W	ide Rib L	Deck				
Roof Cover	Gauge				,	,			,		Rating			,						
Fastener Row Spacing		330	315	300	285	270	255	240	225	210	195	180	165	150	135	120	105	90	75	60
(ft) 8.5	18	_	_	_	_	-	4	4	4.5	5	5.5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
6.5	20	-	-	-		-	4	-	4.5	9	4	4	4.5	5.5	6	6	6	6	6	6
	22	-		-	-			-	-	-	-	4	4.5	4	4.5	5	6	6	6	6
9	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4.5	5	5.5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
9	20						-			4.5			4.5	5	5.5	6	6	6	6	
	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4.5		5.5 4	4.5	5.5	6	6	6
9.5	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4.5	5	5.5	- 6	6	6	6	6	6	6
9.5	20		-	-		-	-			4		4		4.5	5	6		6	6	6
	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4.5	4	4.5	6 5	6	6	6
40	18	-			-	-		-	4	4	4.5	4.5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4		4.5			_		_	_	_	
	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4.5	4.5	5.5	6	6	6	6
40.5	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4.5	5.5	6	6
10.5	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4.5	4.5	5	5.5	6	6	6	6	6	6
	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4.5	5	6	6	6	6
11	22 18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4.5	5	-	6	6	4.5	5.5	6	6
11		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4		4.5	5	5	_	_	6	6	_	6
	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4.5	5	5.5	6	6	6
44.5	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 4.5	-	-	4	4.5	5	6	6
11.5	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4.5	5	5.5	6	6	6	6	6
	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4.5	5	5.5	6	6	6
40	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4.5	5	6	6
12	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4.5	5	5.5	6	6	6	6	6
	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4.5	5	6	6	6
	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	5.5	6
Roof Cover	Gauge	330	315	300	285	270	255	240	225	210	195	180	165	150	135	120	105	90	75	60
Fastener Row Spacing										Wind	l Rating	[psf]								

CHECKLI	ST FOR ROO	OFING SYST	ΓEΜ				FM strai
FM Global Clien	ts: submit complete	d form and complet	ted RoofNav	Contractor Packag	e to local FM	Global fiel	d office for revi
CONTACT INFO		, ADDRESS, PROJ		GLOBAL INDEX N		CONTACT	:
				E-MAIL ADDRES	S:	FAX:	
CLIENT SITE (NAME & ADDRESS	5)		TELEPHONE NO.	:	CONTACT	:
				E-MAIL ADDRES	S:	FAX:	
	■ New Construct	building diagram as	er (New roo	fover existing Roof			
Building Dimen	Reroof (New o	cover/remove existin	ng roofing sy Width:	stem to deck) ft/m.:	ther (describe Heigh	e) It	ft/m.
Roof Slope:	in. per ft. / degr	ees		12111,			
Parapet Height Roof Zone Wid	th/Dimension*:			ght, min (in /m):	(enter *0	" if not alwa	ys present)
Zone 1':	Zone 1:	Zone Numbers (provide		Zone 3:	l mof zonos	or onnenni	afol:
		Prevention Data					-
■ Coating		e/Application Rate)					
☐ Coating ☐ Granules ☐ Gravel/Slag	(Application (Application	Rate)	(Bevele	d. strapped or squa	re edae): П	Other:	
Granules Gravel/Slag Ballast:	(Application (Application Stone Size	Rate) Rate)	_ `	d, strapped or squa Zone 2:		Other:	
Coating Granules Gravel/Slag Ballast:	(Application (Application Stone Size (psf): Zone 1':	Rate) Rate) Pavers	_ `				
Coating Granules Gravel/Slag Ballast: Ballast Weight Additional Deta ROOF COVER / Provide ALL ap Roof Cover: I Alii Rating Pro Single Ply: Multi-Ply Mumber of Plie: Lap Width	(Application (Application) Stone Size (psf): Zone 1: iii: MEMBRANE: plicable details intrade Name: vided: Reinforced	Rate) Rate Pavers Zone 1: Zone 1: Unreinforced Roofing (BUR)	e, type, num	Zone 2:	Zon	ced, adhes	ive, etc.) Ballasted
Granules Granules Granules Granules Ballast Weight Ballast Weight Additional Deta ROOF COVER / Provide ALL ag Roof Cover: Hall Rating Provide Single Ply I Number of Plie Lap Width Panel: Rib Spacing:	(Application (Application (Application (Application (psf): Zone 1'; ii: ii: ii: ii: iii: iii: iii: iii: i	Rate) Rate Pavers Zone 1: Loluding trade name Loreinforced toofing (Bup) Bup Adhesia Metal Retal Steel 1- Pis Panel Roof: Bottomrist:	e, type, num Adhei Mod on Type Alumin	Zone 2: Description Description Description	Zon ness, reinfor Fastened	ced, adhes	
Coating Granules Gravel/Slag Ballast: Ballast: Ballast: Ballast: Broof COVER / Provide ALL as ROOF COVER / Broof Cover : T Hail Rating Pro Single Pi Multi-Ply Number of Pile Lap Width Panel: Rib Spacing:	(Application (Application) (Application) (Application) (Stone Stree (psf): Zone 1': iit: MEMBRANE: pylicable details interpolate Name: vided: Reinforced U Reinforced U Through Fastent Standing Seam r Cip Model Insulated Metal F Top face: Mate Fiber Reinforced U Other:	Rate) Rate Pavers Zone 1: Loluding trade name Loreinforced toofing (Bup) Bup Adhesia Metal Retal Steel 1- Pis Panel Roof: Bottomrist:	Adher	Zone 2:	Zon ness, reinfor Fastened	ced, adhes	
☐ Costinues ☐ Granules ☐ Granules ☐ Granules ☐ Ballast ☐ Ballast Weight Additional Deta ROOF COVER / Provide ALL as ROOF COVER / ☐ Mutil-Ply ☐ Mutil-Ply ☐ Mutil-Ply ☐ Panel: ☐ Panel: ☐ Spray Appli ☐ Additional Deta	(Application (Application) (Application) (Application) (Stone Size (psf): Zone 1': ii: MEMBRANE: plicable details in rade Name: vided: Meniforced Up Reniforced Up Standing Seam Cip Model Insulated Metal in Top facer: Mate Top facer: Mate Fiber Reinforced Other: di	Rate) Rate) Pavers Zone 1: Unreinforced toofing (BUR) Lap Adhesis and Metal Contain Steel Panel Roof: 1- Pia	e, type, num Adher Mod on Type Aluminace 2-Fr facer: Met Thickness:	Zone 2: beer of plies, thick ed	Zonness, reinfor Fastened Thickness	e 3:	Ballasted
Coating Granules Granules Granules Granules Granules Granules Ballast Ballast Weight Additional Deta ROOF COVER IP Provide ALL ag Roof Cover: Hall Rating Fro Single Ply, I Number of Plie Lap Width Panel: Rib Spacing: Additional Deta	(Application (Application) (Application) (Application) (Stone Size (psf): Zone 1': ii: MEMBRANE: plicable details in rade Name: vided: Meniforced Up Reniforced Up Standing Seam Cip Model Insulated Metal in Top facer: Mate Top facer: Mate Fiber Reinforced Other: di	Rate) Rate Pavers Zone 1: Unreinforced toofing (BUR) Lap Adhesic ad Metal metal Steel 1- Pic arial Roof: Plastic (FRP) Il Shingles: Manufal Il Shingles: Manufal Il Shingles: Manufal	Adhee Mod on Type Alumin ace 2-F facer: Met Thickness:	Zone 2: Description Description Description	Zonness, reinfor Fastened Thickness	e 3:	
Costinus Granules Gravel/Slag Ballast Ballast Weight Additional Deta ROOF COVER / Provide ALL as ROOF COVER / Frovide ALL as ROOF COVER / Hall Rating Pro Lap Width Panel: Rib Spacing: Spray Appli Additional Deta Spray Appli Additional Deta Spray Appli Concrete Smooth St Concrete Smooth St	(Application (Application (Application (Application (Stone Size (psf): Zone 1': ii: MEMBRANE: plicable details in: rade Name: vided: Meniforced I built Up R s: in/mum I hrhough Fastens Standing Seam Clading Seam Clading Seam Clading Seam Chaeri Mate Fiber Reinforced Cher: difficult in suitable Metail Fiber Reinforced Cother: difficult in suitable Metail Screen Signal Metail Screen Signal Metail Si	Rate) Rate) Pavers Zone 1: Unreinforced toofing (BUR) Lap Adhesic ed Metal ental lancet lan	Adhed on Type Aluminace 2-F facer: Met Thickness:	Zone 2: beer of plies, thick	Zonness, reinfor Thickness	ne 3:	Ballasted Shank Nails

X2688 ENGINEERING (Rev. October 2021)

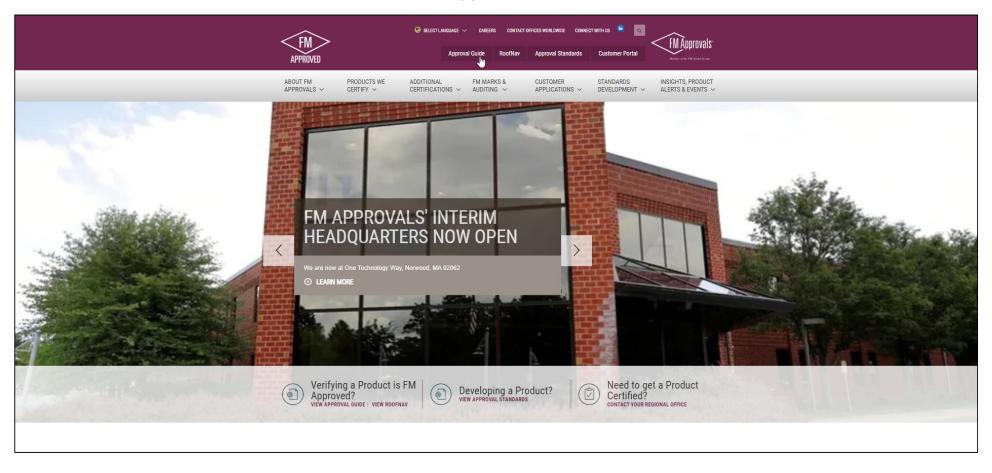
FM Global Form X2688

Accessible in RoofNav's Reference Materials tab



FM Approvals

FMApprovals.com



Approval Standard	Title
4431	Approval Standard for Skylights
4435	Approval Standard for Edge Systems Used with Low Slope Roofing Systems
4450	Approval Standard for Class 1 Insulated Steel Deck Roofs
4451	Approval Standard for Profiled Steel Panels for Use as Decking in Class 1 Insulated Roof Construction
4454	Approval Standard for Lightweight Insulating Concrete for Use in Class 1 and Noncombustible Roof Constructions
4470	Single-Ply, Polymer-Modified Bitumen Sheet, Built-Up Roof (BUR) and Liquid Applied Roof Assemblies for use in Class 1 and Noncombustible Roof Deck Construction
4471	Approval Standard for Class I Panel Roofs
4472	Approval Standard for Cementitious Panel Roof Decks
4475	Approval Standard for Class 1 Steep Slope Roof Covers
4476	Approval Standard for Flexible Photovoltaic Modules
4477	Approval Standard for Vegetative Roof Systems
4478	Examination Standard for Roof-Mounted Rigid Photovoltaic Module Systems
4479	Steep Slope Building Integrated Photovoltaic Roof Covers
4481	Examination Standard for Anchors for Roof Mounted Equipment
4482	Examination Standard for Roof Maintenance Coatings



Examination Standard for Single-Ply, Polymer-Modified Bitumen Sheet, Built-Up Roof (BUR) and Liquid Applied Roof Assemblies for Use in Class 1 and Noncombustible Roof Deck Construction

Class Number 4470

April 2022

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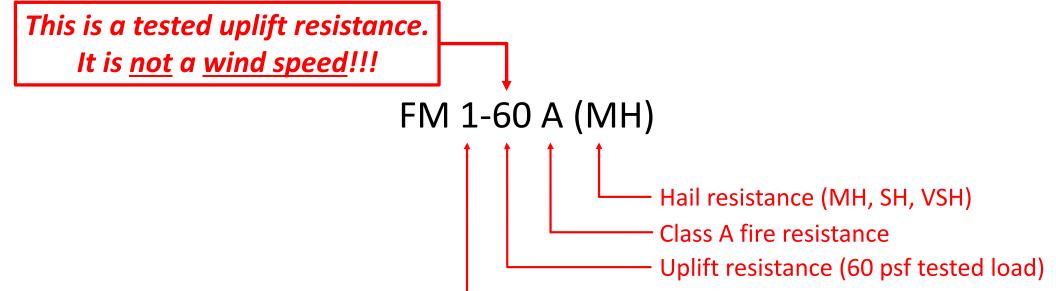
FM 4470

- Multi-attribute evaluation:
 - Combustibility, wind uplift, hail damage, water leakage, foot traffic, corrosion, non-combustible core*, dynamic puncture* and solar reflectance*
- Manufacturing QC program, surveillance audits and installation inspections
- FM Approvals' classification
- RoofNav listing



FM Approvals classification designation

An example



Class 1 combustibility

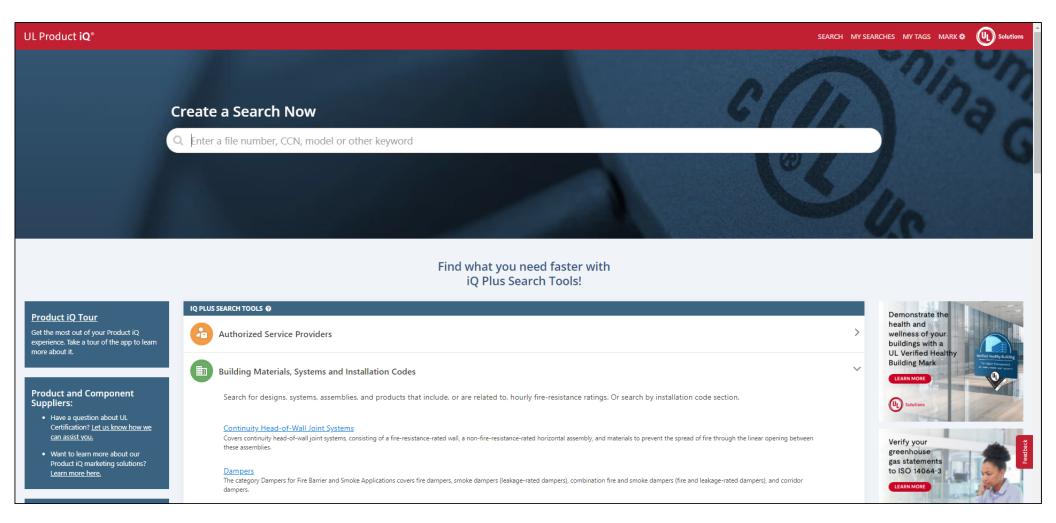


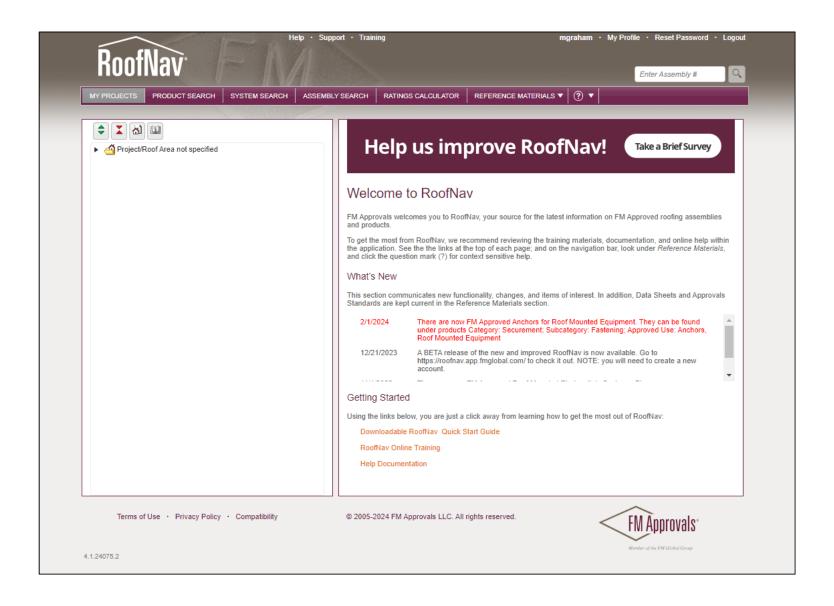
Remaining topics

UL and FM

- Demonstrations:
 - UL's Product iQ (link)
 - FM Approval's RoofNav (<u>link</u>)
- Manufacturer's private-label arrangements









Questions

UL and FM





Mark S. Graham

Vice President, Technical Services
National Roofing Contractors Association
10255 West Higgins Road, 600
Rosemont, Illinois 60018-5607

(847) 299-9070 mgraham@nrca.net www.nrca.net

Personal website: www.MarkGrahamNRCA.com

LinkedIn: linkedin.com/in/markgrahamnrca