



Cold Storage Envelope Specification

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Cold Storage Envelope Specification

July 2016

Information contained herein describes minimum requirements pertaining to cold storage/freezer facilities by which a Carlisle Roofing and Vapor Seal Warranty can be issued. Due to unique nature of this type of facility, contractors are encouraged to submit project specifications and details for review to ensure an uninterrupted and continuous vapor seal is achieved and the specified warranty prerequisites have been met.

PART I GENERAL

Refrigerated facilities are any buildings or sections of a building that achieve controlled storage conditions using refrigeration. Two basic storage facilities are **coolers** that protect commodities at temperatures usually above 32° F and **low-temperature rooms** (freezers) operating under 32° F to prevent spoilage or to maintain or extend product life.

1.01 SCOPE OF WORK

This specification outlines design, application, and products utilized in cold storage and freezer facilities to achieve an uninterrupted or continuous vapor seal and obtain the applicable Carlisle Roofing and Vapor Seal Warranty. The cold storage/freezer envelope system consists of:

- A. **Adhered, Mechanically Fastened, or Ballasted roofing assemblies** that incorporate EPDM, TPO, or FleeceBACK membrane. All components including insulation, adhesives, edging, and associated vapor seal accessories are available from Carlisle for Total System Warranty coverage.
- B. **Below slab thermal protection/vapor seal** – the system is comprised of a continuous vapor barrier, multiple layers of polystyrene insulation, and a slip-sheet all supplied by Carlisle. Cured Pressure-Sensitive Curb Flashing is used in conjunction with Water Cut-Off Mastic to provide a continuous vapor seal against the insulated exterior wall panel.
- C. **Exterior Wall Panel Corner Flashing** – Pressure-Sensitive uncured Elastoform Flashing is used in conjunction with HP-250 Primer to provide a vapor seal at the corners of the insulated wall panel system beneath the exterior metal trim.

Refer to Paragraph 1.02, Design Options, for specific information.

1.02 DESIGN OPTIONS

- A. **Roofing Assemblies**

Various Carlisle roofing assemblies are available for use on cold storage or freezer facilities. The specifier or the cold storage contractor may select an option perfectly suited for the project conditions, regional requirements, and structural load capacity. Sure-Seal black EPDM, Sure-White EPDM or Sure-Weld TPO membranes may be incorporated depending on preference. Ballasted EPDM assemblies are also available for projects where structural load can accommodate such an assembly.

Insulation in all assemblies, except Ballasted Assemblies, may be mechanically fastened, attached with a full spray of FAST Adhesive, or set in beads of adhesive.

1. **FleeceBACK Adhered Assemblies**

- a. **EPDM – The Sure-Seal/Sure-White FleeceBACK Adhered Roofing System** incorporates Sure-Seal (black) or Sure-White (white-on-black) non-reinforced EPDM membrane laminated to a 55-mil thick non-woven polyester fleece-backing resulting in a total finished sheet thickness of 100-mil (black membrane only) or 115-mil (both black or white). The membrane is fully adhered to an acceptable insulation with a spray applied, two component, low rise FAST™ Adhesive. Adjoining sheets of membrane are spliced together using 3" or 6" wide Factory-Applied SecurTAPE™ in conjunction with Primer.
- b. **TPO – The Sure-Weld FleeceBACK Adhered Roofing System** incorporates scrim-reinforced, white, gray or tan Sure-Weld Thermoplastic Polyolefin (TPO) membrane laminated to a 55-mil thick non-woven polyester fleece-backing. The membrane is fully adhered to an acceptable insulation with a spray-applied, two-component, low-rise FAST™ Adhesive. Adjoining sheets of Sure-Weld membrane are overlapped and joined together with a minimum 1-1/2" wide hot air weld.
- c. For specific installation requirements pertaining to FleeceBACK Adhered Membrane Assemblies, refer to the applicable FleeceBACK specification included in the Carlisle technical manual.

2. **Conventional Adhered Assemblies**

- a. **EPDM – The Design "A" Adhered Roofing System** incorporates Sure-Seal (black) or Sure-White (white-on-black) 60-mil thick non-reinforced or Sure-Tough™ (black) 45, 60 or 75-mil thick reinforced EPDM membrane. The EPDM membrane is fully adhered to an acceptable insulation with Sure-Seal Bonding Adhesive. Adjoining sheets of EPDM membrane are spliced together using 3" or 6" wide Factory-Applied SecurTAPE™ in conjunction with Primer.
- b. **TPO – The Sure-Weld Adhered Roofing System** incorporates white, gray or tan 45, 60 or 80-mil thick scrim-reinforced Sure-Weld Thermoplastic Polyolefin (TPO) membrane. The membrane is fully adhered to an acceptable insulation with Sure-Weld Bonding Adhesive. Adjoining sheets of membrane are overlapped approximately 2" and joined together with a minimum 1-1/2" wide heat weld.
- c. For specific installation requirements pertaining to Conventional Adhered Membrane Assemblies, refer to the applicable Adhered Roofing System specification included in the Carlisle technical manual.

3. **Self Adhering Technology (SAT) TPO**

The Carlisle Sure-Weld SAT (Self Adhering Technology) TPO Membrane Application incorporates 60-mil thick, scrim reinforced, white, Sure-Weld Thermoplastic Polyolefin (TPO) membrane laminated to an elastomeric pressure-sensitive adhesive. The membrane is fully

adhered to an acceptable insulation using the factory-applied adhesive and adjoining sheets are overlapped approximately 2" and joined together with a minimum 1-1/2" wide hot air weld.

For specific installation requirements pertaining to the Carlisle Sure-Weld SAT TPO Membrane Application, refer to the Sure-Weld Adhered Roofing System specification included in the Carlisle technical manual.

4. **Mechanically Fastened Assemblies**

- a. **EPDM –Sure-Seal Reinforced Mechanically-Fastened Roofing System** incorporates Sure-Tough (black) 45, 60 or 75-mil thick reinforced EPDM membrane. The reinforced membrane is mechanically fastened with the appropriate Carlisle Fastener and 2" diameter Fastening Plates or Fastening Bars secured 6" minimum to 12" maximum on center, depending on project criteria, along the center of the membrane splice. Adjoining sheets of EPDM membrane are spliced together using 6" wide Factory-Applied SecurTAPE™ in conjunction with Primer.
- b. **TPO –Sure-Weld Mechanically-Fastened Roofing System** incorporates white, tan or gray 45, 60 or 80-mil thick scrim-reinforced, Sure-Weld Thermoplastic Polyolefin (TPO) membrane field sheets. The reinforced TPO membrane is mechanically fastened to the roof deck with the appropriate Carlisle Fasteners and Fastening Plates. Adjoining sheets of Sure-Weld membrane are overlapped and joined together with a minimum 1-1/2" wide heat weld.
- c. For specific installation requirements pertaining to Mechanically Fastened Assemblies, refer to the applicable Mechanically Fastened specification included in the Carlisle technical manual.

5. **Ballasted Roofing Assemblies**

The Design "B" Loose Laid Ballasted Roofing System incorporates 45 or 60-mil thick Sure-Seal (black) non-reinforced or minimum 60-mil Sure-Tough (black) reinforced EPDM membrane. Both the EPDM membrane and an acceptable insulation are loose laid over the substrate and held in place with a minimum of 10 pounds of ballast per square foot depending upon wind load requirements. Adjoining sheets of EPDM membrane are spliced together using SecurTAPE/Primer.

For specific installation requirements pertaining to Ballasted Roofing Assemblies, refer to the Sure-Seal Design "B" Loose-Laid Ballasted Roofing System specification included in the Carlisle technical manual.

B. **Below Slab Thermal Protection**

No special under-floor treatment is required for refrigerated facilities held above freezing. A below-the-floor vapor retarder, in conjunction with insulation, is needed in facilities held below freezing.

Over the cured mud slab, Carlisle Sure-Seal 45-mil non-reinforced EPDM is used as a vapor barrier and is installed loosely laid with continuously sealed joints and junctions and overlaid with multiple layers (2 layer minimum) of loosely laid InsulFoam Expanded Polystyrene (EPS) (40 psi compressive strength) or Foamular 400 extruded polystyrene (XPS) insulation, supplied by Carlisle. The insulation is overlaid with a slip-sheet of 16-mil CCW Root Barrier or 70-mil CCW MiraPly-H prior to pouring the concrete floor slab.

1. All overlaps of the slip-sheet and the vapor barrier must be sealed with Carlisle SecurTAPE.

2. Terminate vapor barrier transition to the exterior wall panel as shown on the appropriate detail using Carlisle Pressure-Sensitive Curb Flashing and Sure-Seal Water Cut-Off Mastic.

Caution: To prevent floor frost heaving that may result from moisture in the subsoil, in warmer climates under floor tubes vented to ambient air may be sufficient to prevent heaving. Artificial heating, either by air circulated through under floor ducts or by glycol circulated through plastic pipe, is the preferred method to prevent frost heaving. Electric heating cables installed under the floor can also be used to prevent frost formation. The choice of heating method depends on energy cost, reliability, and maintenance requirements. Air duct systems should be screened to keep rodents out and sloped for drainage to remove condensation.

The concrete slab will contract during pulldown, causing slab/wall joints, contraction joints, and other construction joints to open. At the end of the holding period (i.e., at 35° F), any necessary caulking should be done.

Consult specifier and refer to the ASHRAE Refrigeration Handbook, chapter 13, for specific recommendations.

C. **Insulated Metal Wall Panels Corner Junction**

To ensure a continuous vapor seal, Pressure-Sensitive uncured Elastoform Flashing (12” wide minimum) in conjunction with HP-250 or Low-VOC Primer is used along the entire wall panel corner extending to the wall to roof vapor barrier transition. For freezers, the flashing must also extend to the under floor vapor barrier transition.

Cover all exposed flashing with sheet metal trim secured following insulated metal wall panel manufacturer’s recommendation and sealed accordingly.

1.03 **QUALITY ASSURANCE**

Cold storage, more than most construction, requires correct design, quality materials, good workmanship, and close supervision. Design should ensure that proper installation can be accomplished under various adverse job site conditions. Materials must be compatible with each other. Installation must be made by careful workers directed by an experienced, well-trained superintendent. Close cooperation between the general, roofing, insulation, and other contractors increases the likelihood of a successful installation.

- A. The cold storage/freezer envelope system must be installed by a Carlisle Authorized Applicator in compliance with shop drawings as approved by Carlisle. There must be no deviations made without **PRIOR WRITTEN APPROVAL** of Carlisle.
- B. Upon completion of the installation, an inspection will be conducted by a Field Service Representative of Carlisle to ascertain the roofing system has been installed according to Carlisle’s specifications and details.
- C. In the United States, the U.S. Public Health Service Food and Drug Administration developed the Food Code (FDA 1997), which consists of model requirements for safeguarding public health and ensuring that food is unadulterated. The code is a guide for establishing standards for all phases of handling refrigerated foods. These standards must be recognized in the design and operation of refrigerated storage facilities.
- D. Regulations of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and other standards must also be followed.
- E. Incorrect design and poor installation can cause moist air leakage into the facility, resulting in frost and ice formation, energy loss and, eventually, expensive repairs.

- F. A continuous and uninterrupted vapor/air seal must encapsulate the building structure to prevent warm, humid air from infiltrating the roof assembly around the perimeter and penetrations. In freezer applications the vapor barrier under the floor slab must provide a sealed transition to prevent air leakage at the insulated wall panel/floor junction.
- G. Cold storage facilities can change in dimension due to settling, temperature change, and other factors; therefore, cold storage facilities should be inspected regularly to spot problems early, so that preventive maintenance can be performed in time to avert serious damage.

1.04 SUBMITTALS

- A. To ensure compliance with Carlisle's minimum warranty requirements, the following projects should be forwarded to Carlisle for review prior to installation, preferably prior to bid:
 - 1. Projects where the roofing membrane is expected to come in direct contact with petroleum-based products or other chemicals.
 - 2. New construction freezer projects where a below slab thermal protection system is to be installed. In addition to the roofing warranty, these projects could qualify for a 5-year vapor seal warranty.
 - 3. Projects with extended wind speed coverage that may require different enhancements than those listed as part of the applicable Carlisle roofing system specification.
 - 4. Projects with unusual conditions, special warranty, or those with warranties greater than 20 years.
- B. Shop drawings must be submitted to Carlisle by the Carlisle Authorized Roofing Applicator along with a completely executed Notice of Award (Page 1 of Carlisle's Request For Warranty form) for approval. Approved shop drawings are required for inspection of the roof and on projects where on-site technical assistance is requested.

Shop drawings must include:

- 1. Outline of roof and size
- 2. Deck type (for multiple deck types)
- 3. Location and type of all penetrations
- 4. Perimeter and penetration details
- 5. Vapor seal details at roof and floor junction (if applicable)

When field conditions necessitate modifications to the originally approved shop drawings, a copy of the shop drawing outlining all modifications must be submitted to Carlisle for revision and approval prior to inspection and warranty issuance.

- C. **Notice of Completion** (Page 2 of the Carlisle Request for Warranty form)

After project completion, a Notice of Completion must be submitted to Carlisle to schedule the necessary inspection and acceptance of the project prior to issuance of the Carlisle warranty.

- D. **As-Built Projects** (roofing systems installed prior to project approval by Carlisle)

The Carlisle Authorized Applicator may supply Carlisle with an As-Built drawing for a project completed prior to Carlisle's approval. The As-Built drawings:

- 1. Must conform to Carlisle's most current published specifications and details applicable at the time of bid.

2. Must be submitted along with a completely executed Notice of Completion.
3. Must include the items identified in Paragraph 1.04.B above.

1.05 WARRANTY

A. Roofing System Warranty

A 10-year Membrane System or 10, 15 or 20-year Total System Warranty is available for the roofing assembly as outlined in the applicable roofing system specification contained in the Carlisle technical manual.

In addition to the above, special coverage against puncture or hail is also available depending on the type and thickness of membrane used. Refer to Carlisle published specifications or contact Carlisle for requirements.

B. Vapor Seal Warranty

1. **Projects with a non-Total System Roofing Warranty, a 3-year Vapor Seal Warranty** covering air infiltration along the perimeter is available for an additional charge.
2. **Projects with a Total System Roofing Warranty, a 5-year Vapor Seal Warranty** covering air infiltration along the perimeter is available at no charge for 10, 15, or 20-year Total Roofing System Warranties. This coverage requires the use of Carlisle metal and strict compliance with Carlisle details specifically approved for the project.

1.06 JOB CONDITIONS

- A. All steel beams, columns, and large pipes that project through the insulation should be vapor-sealed and insulated with a 4-foot high wrap of insulation. The height of insulation at conduits, small pipes, and rods should be four times the regular wall insulation thickness. In both cases, the thickness of insulation on the projection should be half that on the regular wall or ceiling.
- B. Coordination between trades is essential to avoid unnecessary rooftop traffic over sections of the roof and to prevent damage to the membrane.
- C. Wall construction must be designed so that as few structural members as possible penetrate the insulation envelope. Insulated panels applied to the outside of the structural frame prevent conduction through the framing. Where masonry or concrete wall construction is used, structural framing must be independent of the exterior wall. The exterior wall cannot be used as a bearing wall unless a suspended insulated ceiling is used.
- D. Where interior insulated partitions are required, a double column arrangement at the partition prevents structural members from penetrating the wall insulation. For satisfactory operation and long life of the insulation structure, envelope construction should be used wherever possible.

1.07 CAUTIONS AND WARNINGS

- A. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) must be on location at all times during transportation, storage and application of materials. The applicator shall follow all safety regulations as recommended by OSHA and other agencies having jurisdiction.
- B. Wearing slab heating under the dock area in front of the freezer doors will help eliminate moisture at the door and floor joints.

- C. Electrically operated material-handling equipment is used to eliminate inherent safety hazards of combustion-type equipment. Battery-charging areas should be designed with high roofs and must be ventilated due to the potential for combustible fumes resulting from the charging activity.
- D. Condensation at the envelope is usually caused by high humidity and inadequate ventilation. Poor ventilation occurs most often within a dead air space such as a ceiling plenum, hollow masonry unit, through-metal structure, or beam cavity. All closed air spaces should be eliminated, except those large enough to be ventilated adequately. Ceiling plenums, for instance, are best ventilated by mechanical vents that move air above the envelope.
- E. Other considerations include the following:
1. Vapor retardants should be placed on the warm side of insulation systems. Most often the roofing membrane will serve as a vapor barrier.
 2. Prefabricated, self-locking wall panels also serve as vapor barriers.
 3. In new construction, when working in colder temperatures, curing of concrete floors and the use of propane heaters to accelerate dehydration will cause construction-generated moisture to be driven upward into the roofing assembly due to the lack of ventilation. In such cases, the use of a vapor retarder/barrier beneath the roofing insulation is strongly recommended to reduce the potential for condensation and the possible phenomenon of frozen blocks of insulation that may occur during temperature pull down.
- F. **Temperature Pulldown**
1. Because of the low temperatures in freezer facilities, contraction of structural members in these spaces will be substantially greater than in any surrounding ambient or cooler facilities. Therefore, contraction joints must be properly designed to prevent structural damage during facility pulldown.
 2. The first stage of temperature reduction should be from ambient down to 35° F at whatever rate of reduction the refrigeration system can achieve.
 3. The room should then be held at that temperature until it is dry. Finishes are especially subject to damage when temperatures are lowered too rapidly. Portland cement plaster should be fully cured before the room is refrigerated.
 4. If there is a possibility that the room is airtight (most likely for small rooms, 20 feet by 20 feet maximum), swinging doors should be partially open during pulldown to relieve the internal vacuum caused by the cooling of the air, or vents should be provided. Permanent air relief vents are needed for continual operation of defrosts in small rooms with only swinging doors. Both conditions of possible air heating during defrost and cooling should be considered in design of air vents and reliefs.
 5. The concrete slab will contract during pulldown, causing slab/wall joints, contraction joints, and other construction joints to open. At the end of the holding period (i.e., at 35° F), any necessary caulking should be done.
 6. An average time for achieving dryness is 72 hours. However, there are indicators that may be used, such as watching the rate of frost formation on the coils or measuring the rate of moisture removal by capturing the condensation during defrost.
 7. After the refrigerated room is dry, the temperature can then be reduced again at whatever rate the refrigeration equipment can achieve until the operating temperature is reached. Rates of 10° F

per day have been used in the past, but if care has been taken to remove all the construction moisture in the previous steps, faster rates are possible without damage.

- G. To eliminate flexure of the roof structure or overhead members and simplifies maintenance, cold room meat tracking, wherever possible, should be erected and supported within the insulated structure, entirely independent of the building itself.

PART II PRODUCTS

2.01 General

This section lists and describes products manufactured or marketed by Carlisle.

The components of the cold storage envelope are to be products of Carlisle or accepted by Carlisle as compatible. The installation, performance or integrity of products by others, **when selected by the specifier and accepted as compatible by Carlisle**, is not the responsibility of Carlisle and is expressly disclaimed by the Carlisle Warranty.

Consult the Carlisle Technical Data Bulletins for the shelf life limitation, coverage rates and application procedures of each product. Refer to the manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheets for applicable precautions and warnings prior to the use of any product.

2.02 Membranes

A. SURE-SEAL®/SURE-WHITE™ AND SURE-TOUGH™ EPDM MEMBRANES

1. Cured non-reinforced or reinforced EPDM (Ethylene, Propylene, Diene Terpolymer) compounded elastomer.

Non-Reinforced EPDM membrane is available in **Sure-Seal (black)** or **Sure-White (white-on-black)**. Sure-White membrane must be installed with the white surface facing up and is used for Fully Adhered applications.

2. **Sure-Seal KLEEN (black) EPDM Membrane** (mica dust has been removed during manufacturing) is available in 90-mil, 60-mil and 45-mil thicknesses up to 10' wide. Refer to applicable "Application" sections for installation procedures. Factory-Applied SecurTAPE™ (3" or 6" wide) is also available.

3. Membrane is available in various sizes as outlined below.

- a. **Non-Reinforced EPDM Membrane** - conforms to ASTM D4637, Type I

Sure-Seal (black) 45 or 60-mil thick non-reinforced EPDM membrane - maximum 50' wide, maximum 100' long (additional lengths available dependent on membrane thickness and width) and **90-mil thick non-reinforced EPDM membrane** is available maximum 10' wide, maximum 100' long.

Sure-White (white-on-black) 60-mil thick non-reinforced EPDM membrane - maximum 10' wide, maximum 100' long.

- b. **Reinforced EPDM Membrane (black only)** - conforms to ASTM D4637, Type II

Sure-Tough 45, 60 and 75-mil thick reinforced EPDM membrane – 4-1/2', 7', 8' (45 and 60-mil only) or 10' wide, maximum 100' long, reinforced membrane (10' wide 45-mil thick membrane is also available in lengths of 200') with polyester fabric.

Refer to the physical properties listed on the following pages.

**SURE-SEAL/SURE-WHITE (Black /White on Black)
45-, 60- and 90-MIL THICK NON-REINFORCED EPDM MEMBRANE
STANDARD AND FIRE RETARDANT (FR)**

45-mil thick (black) non-reinforced EPDM membrane is used for Sure-Seal Design "B" Loose Laid Ballasted Roofing Systems

60 or 90-mil thick (black and white on black) non-reinforced FR (Fire Retardant) EPDM membrane is used primarily for the Sure-Seal Adhered Roofing System. This membrane can also be used for the Sure-Seal Design "B" Roofing Systems.

Note: Although 60 and 90-mil thick Non-Reinforced EPDM is recommended for Adhered Roofing Systems, 45-mil thick FR Non-Reinforced EPDM may be utilized, **if specified.**

SURE-SEAL/SURE-WHITE NON-REINFORCED MEMBRANES						
Physical Property	Test Method	ASTM SPEC. (Pass)	Typical			
			45-mil	60-mil	60-mil	90-mil
			Standard	FR	Sure-White	Sure-Seal FR / Sure-White
Tolerance on Nominal Thickness, %	ASTM D 412	±10	±10	±10	±10	±10
Weight, lb/ft ² (kg/m ²)			0.26 (1.3)	0.35 (1.7)	0.39 (1.9)	0.59 (2.9)**
Tensile Strength, min, psi (MPa)	ASTM D 412	1305 (9)	1600 (11)	1600 (11)	1600 (11)	1600 (11)
Elongation, Ultimate, min, %	ASTM D 412	300	480	465	540	540
Tear Resistance, min, lbf/in (kN/m)	ASTM D 624 (Die C)	150 (26.3)	200 (35.0)	200 (35.0)	200 (35.0)	200 (35.0)
Factory Seam Strength, min.	Modified ASTM D 816	Membrane Rupture	Membrane Rupture	Membrane Rupture	Membrane Rupture	Membrane Rupture
Resistance to Heat Aging* Properties after 4 weeks @ 240°F (116°C)	ASTM D 573					
Tensile Strength, min, psi (MPa)	ASTM D 412	1205 (8.3)	1500 (10.3)	1450 (10.0)	1345 (9.3)	1450 (10.0)
Elongation, Ultimate, min, %	ASTM D 412	200	225	280	280	280
Tear Resistance, min, lbf/in (kN/m)	ASTM D 624	125 (21.9)	215 (37.6)	215 (37.6)	185 (32.4)	215 (37.6)
Linear Dimensional Change, max, %	ASTM D 1204	±1.0	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2	-0.5
Ozone Resistance* Condition after exposure to 100 pphm Ozone in air for 168 hours @ 104°F (40°C) Specimen is at 50% strain	ASTM D 1149	No Cracks	No Cracks	No Cracks	No Cracks	No Cracks
Brittleness Temp., max, deg. F (deg. C)*	ASTM D 746	-49 (-45)	-49 (-45)	-49 (-45)	-67 (-55)	-49 (-45)
Resistance to Water Absorption* After 7 days immersion @ 158°F (70°C) Change in mass, max, %	ASTM D 471	+8.0, -2.0	[+2]	[+2]	[+3.3]	[+2.0]
Water Vapor Permeance* max, perm	ASTM E 96 (Proc. B or BW)	0.1	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.03
Resistance to Outdoor (Ultraviolet) Weathering* Xenon-Arc, total radiant exposure at .70 W/m ² irradiance, 176°F (80° C) black panel temp.	ASTM D 4637 Conditions	No Cracks No Cracking @ 7560 kJ/m ²	No Cracks No Cracking @ 41580 kJ/m ²	No Cracks No Cracking @ 41580 kJ/m ²	No Cracks No Cracking @ 25200 kJ/m ²	No Cracks No Cracking @ 41580 kJ/m ² (black) 25200 kJ/m ² (white)

* Not a Quality Control Test due to the time required for the test or the complexity of the test. However, all tests are run on a statistical basis to ensure overall long-term performance of the sheeting.
** Sure-White 90-mil Membrane Weight in lb/ft²(kg/m²) is equal to 0.60 (2.9)

SURE-TOUGH (Black)
45, 60 and 75-MIL THICK REINFORCED EPDM MEMBRANE
STANDARD AND FIRE RETARDANT (FR)

The membrane is used for:

1. Sure-Seal Adhered Roofing Systems
2. Sure-Seal Mechanically-Fastened Roofing Systems
3. Sure-Seal Design "B" Ballasted (60 and 75 mil only)

SURE-TOUGH REINFORCED MEMBRANES					
Physical Property	Test Method	ASTM SPEC. (Pass)	Typical		
			45-mil	60-mil	75-mil
			Standard	FR	Standard
Tolerance on Nominal Thickness, %	ASTM D 751	±10	±10	±10	±10
Weight, lb/ft ² (kg/m ²)			0.27 (1.3)	0.39 (1.9)	0.48 (2.3)
Thickness Over Scrim, min. in.(mm)	ASTM D 4637 Annex	0.015 (.381)	0.016 (.406)	0.020 (.508)	0.032 (0.81)
Breaking Strength, min, lbf (N)	ASTM D 751 Grab Method	90 (400)	140 (623)	140(623)	177(787)
Elongation, Ultimate, min, %	ASTM D 751 Grab Method	250 **	480**	480**	500**
Tear Strength, min, lbf (N)	ASTM D 751 B Tongue Tear	10 (45)	70 (311)	70 (311)	70 (311)
Brittleness Temp., max. deg. F (deg. C)*	ASTM D 2137	[-49] (-45)	[-49] (-45)	[-49] (-45)	[-49] (-45)
Resistance to Heat Aging* Properties after 4 weeks @ 240°F	ASTM D 573				
Breaking Strength, min, lbf (N)	ASTM D 751	80 (355)	182 (823)	182 (823)	182 (823)
Elongation, Ultimate, min, %	ASTM D 751	200**	250**	250**	250**
Linear Dimensional Change, max, %	ASTM D 1204	±1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
Ozone Resistance* Condition after exposure to 100 pphm Ozone in air for 168 hours @ 104°F (40°C) Specimen wrapped around 3" mandrel	ASTM D 1149	No Cracks	No Cracks	No Cracks	No Cracks
Resistance to Water Absorption* After 7 days immersion @ 158°F (70°C) Change in mass, max, %	ASTM D 471	+8.0, -2.0	[+5.5**]	[+5.5**]	[+5.5**]
Factory Seam Strength, min.	Modified ASTM D 816	Membrane Rupture	Membrane Rupture	Membrane Rupture	Membrane Rupture
Resistance to Outdoor (Ultraviolet) Weathering* Xenon-Arc, total radiant exposure at .70 W/m ² irradiance, 176°F (80° C) black panel temp.	ASTM D 4637 Conditions	No Cracks No Cracking @ 7560 kJ/m ²	No Cracks No Cracking @ 35320 kJ/m ²	No Cracks No Cracking @ 35320 kJ/m ²	No Cracks No Cracking @ 35320 kJ/m ²

* Not a Quality Control Test due to the time required for the test or the complexity of the test. However, all tests are run on a statistical basis to ensure overall long-term performance of the sheeting.

** Specimens to be prepared from coating rubber compound, vulcanized in a similar method to the reinforced product.

SURE-SEAL/SURE-WHITE FLEECEBACK MEMBRANE
100-, 115- and 145-MIL THICK NON-REINFORCED EPDM MEMBRANE
FIRE RETARDANT (FR)

FleeceBACK 100, 115 or 145-mil membrane incorporates 45-, 60- or 90-mil thick Sure-Seal (black) or Sure-White (white-on-black) non-reinforced EPDM laminated to a 55-mil non-woven polyester fleece-backing resulting in a total finished sheet thickness of 100 or 115-mils. A selvage edge (fleece backing does not extend to the edge of sheet) with 3" or 6" wide Factory-Applied SecurTAPE is provided along the length of the membrane for splicing. Membrane is available in widths of 10' and lengths of 50' or 100' and conforms to ASTM Standard D 4637-96, Type III (Fabric-Backed membrane) with the following physical properties:

Physical Property	Test Method	SPEC. (Pass)	Sure-Seal Typical	Sure-White Typical
Tolerance on Nominal Thickness, %	ASTM D 751	±10	±10	±10
Thickness over Fleece, min, in. (mm) 100 mil (2.54 mm) 115 mil (2.92 mm) 145 mil (3.68 mm)	ASTM D4637 Annex	.030 (.762) .045 (1.14) .080 (2.03)	.045 (1.143) .060 (1.524) .090 (2.28)	.045(1.143) .060 (1.524) .090 (2.28)
Weight 1b/ft ² (kg/m ²) 100 mil 115 mil 145 mil			0.29 (1.4) 0.38 (1.9) 0.59 (2.4)	0.33 (1.6) 0.42 (2.1) 0.63 (3.1)
Breaking Strength, min, lbf (N) 100 and 115 mil 145 mil	ASTM D751 Grab Method	90 (400)	200 (890) 250 (1,112)	200 (890) 210 (934)
Elongation, Ultimate, min, %	ASTM D 412	300 **	480 **	500 **
Tearing Strength, min, lbf (N) 100 and 115 mil 145 mil	ASTM D 751 B Tongue Tear	10 (45)	45 (200) 60 (266)	45 (200) 45 (200)
Puncture Resistance, Joules 100 mil 115 mil 145 mil	ASTM D5635		15 20 25	25 25 32
Puncture Resistance, lbf 100 mil 115 mil 145 mil	FTM 101C Method 2031		328 338 355	316 325 307
Puncture Resistance, lbf 100 mil 115 mil 145 mil	ASTM D120		18 22 28	17 19 22
Hail Resistance 100 mil 115 mil 145 mil	UL 2218 Over Iso HP Rec. Bd. Gypsum Bd.	Class 4 Rating 2" steel Ball at 20'	Pass Pass Pass	Pass Pass Pass
Brittleness point, max, °F (°C)	ASTM D 2137	-49 (-45)	-67 (-55)	-67 (-55)
Resistance to Heat Aging * Properties after 4 weeks @ 240°F (116°C) for Sure-Seal Properties after 1 week @ 240°F for Sure-White Breaking Strength, min, lbf (N) Elongation, Ultimate, min, % Linear Dimensional Change, max, %	ASTM D 573 ASTM D 751 ASTM D 412 ASTM D 1204	80 (355) 200 ** ±1.0	200 (890) 225 ** -0.7	200 (890) 250 ** -0.7
Ozone Resistance * Condition after exposure to 100 ppm Ozone in air for 168 hours @ 104°F (40°C) Specimen wrapped around 3 inch (7.5 cm) mandrel	ASTM D 1149	No Cracks	No Cracks	No Cracks
Resistance to Water Absorption * After 7 days immersion @ 158°F (70°C) Change in mass, max, %	ASTM D 471	+8, -2**	2.0 **	3.6 **
Resistance to Outdoor (Ultraviolet) Weathering * Xenon-Arc, total radiant exposure at 0.70 W/m ² irradiance 176° F (80°C) black panel temperature	ASTM G 155	No Cracks No Cracking @ 7560 kJ/m ²	No Cracks No Cracking @ 41580 kJ/m ²	No Cracks No Cracking @ 25200 kJ/m ²
* Not a Quality Control Test due to the time required for the test or the complexity of the test. However, all tests are run on a statistical basis to ensure overall long-term performance of the sheeting				
** Specimens prepared from coating rubber compound.				

B. Sure-Weld (TPO) Membranes

Sure-Weld TPO Membrane meets or exceeds the requirements of ASTM D6878, standard specification for Thermoplastic Polyolefin Based Sheet Roofing. In addition to the physical properties listed below, refer to the Sure-Weld Membrane Technical Data Bulletin for Cool Roof Rating Council (CRRC) and LEED™ radiative properties as well as U.S.E.P.A. Toxic Leachate Testing and dynamic puncture resistance.

1. **Sure-Weld SAT™ Reinforced Membrane** – A nominal 60-mil reinforced TPO membrane laminated to an elastomeric Pressure-Sensitive adhesive. Available widths are 5' and 10' by 50' and 100' lengths.
2. **Sure-Weld 45 or 60-mil and Sure-Weld EXTRA – 72 or 80-mil thick Reinforced Thermoplastic Polyolefin (TPO)** membrane conforms to the following physical properties. Field membrane sheets are available in rolls 12', 10' or 8' wide by 100' long. Perimeter membrane sheets are available in widths of 6' and 5' (used with 12' and 10' wide field sheets) or 4' (used with 8' wide field sheets) by 100' long. Available in white, gray or tan.

PHYSICAL PROPERTY	ASTM D6878 Requirement	45-mil Std & HS	60-mil Std & HS	60-mil SAT or Spectro-Weld	80-mil EXTRA or Spectro-Weld
Tolerance on nominal thickness, % ASTM D751 test method	+15, -10	± 10	± 10	± 10	± 10
Thickness over scrim, in. (mm) ASTM D6878 optical method, average of 3 areas	0.012 min. (0.305)	0.018 typical (0.457)	0.024 typical (0.610)	0.024 typical (0.610)	0.034 typical (0.864)
Breaking strength, lbf (kN) ASTM D751 grab method	220 (976 N) min.	225 (1.0) min. 320 (1.4) typ.	250 (1.1) min. 360 (1.6) typ.	250 (1.1) min. 360 (1.6) typ.	350 (1.6) min. 425 (1.9) typ.
Elongation break of reinforcement, % ASTM D751 grab method	15 min.	15 min. 25 typ.	15 min. 25 typ.	15 min. 25 typ.	15 min. 25 typ.
Tearing strength, lbf (N) ASTM D751 proc. B 8 by 8 in.	55 (245) min.	55 (245) min. 130 (578) typ.	55 (245) min. 130 (578) typ.	55 (245) min. 130 (578) typ.	55 (245) min. 130 (578) typ.
Brittleness point, °F (°C) ASTM D2137	-40 (-40) max.	-40 (-40) max. -50 (-46) typ.	-40 (-40) max. -50 (-46) typ.	-40 (-40) max. -50 (-46) typ.	-40 (-40) max. -50 (-46) typ.
Linear dimensional change, % ASTM D1204, 6 hours at 158 °F	± 1 max.	± 1 max. -0.2 typ.	± 1 max. -0.2 typ.	± 0.5 max. -0.2 typ.	± 1 max. -0.2 typ.
Ozone resistance, no cracks 7X ASTM D1149, 100 pphm, 168 hrs	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Water absorption resistance, mass % ASTM D471 top surface only 166 hours at 158 °F water	± 3.0 max.	3.0 max. 2.0 typ.	3.0 max. 2.0 typ.	4.0 max. 2.0 typ.	3.0 max. 2.0 typ.
Factory seam strength, lbf /in. (kN/m) ASTM D751 grab method	66 (290) min.	66 (290) min.	66 (290) min.	66 (290) min.	66 (290) min.
Field seam strength, lbf /in. (kN/m) ASTM D1876 tested in peel	No requirement	25 (4.4) min. 50 (8.8) typ.	25 (4.4) min. 60 (10.5) typ.	25 (4.4) min. 60 (10.5) typ.	40 (7.0) min. 70 (12.3) typ.
Water vapor permeance, Perms ASTM E96 proc. B	No requirement	0.10 max. 0.05 typ.	0.10 max. 0.05 typ.	0.10 max. 0.05 typ.	0.10 max. 0.05 typ.
Puncture resistance, lbf (kN) FTM 101C, method 2031 (see supplemental section)	No requirement	250 (1.1) min. 325 (1.4) typ.	300 (1.3) min. 350 (1.6) typ.	300 (1.3) min. 350 (1.6) typ.	400 (1.8) min. 450 (2.0) typ.
Properties after heat aging ASTM D573, 670 hrs at 240 °F					
Breaking strength, % retained	90 min.	90 min.	90 min.	90 min.	90 min.
Elongation reinf., % retained	90 min.	90 min.	90 min.	90 min.	90 min.
Tearing strength, % retained	60 min.	60 min.	60 min.	60 min.	60 min.
Weight change, %	± 1.0 max.	± 1.0 max.	± 1.0 max.	± 1.0 max.	± 1.0 max.

SURE-WELD FLEECEBACK
100-, 115- or 135-MIL THICK TPO MEMBRANE

Sure-Weld FleeceBACK 100-, 115- or 135-mil membrane incorporates 45-, 60- or 80-mil thick Thermoplastic Polyolefin (TPO) membrane laminated to a 55 mil non-woven fleece backing resulting in a total finished sheet thickness of 100-, 115- or 135-mils. Membrane sheets are available in rolls 12' or 6' wide by 50' or 100' long. Sure-Weld FleeceBACK Membrane is available in white, gray or tan and conforms to the following:

Property	Test Method	Property of Unaged Sheet	Property After Aging (1) 28 days @ 240° F
Thickness of reinforced sheet over fleece, in. (mm) tolerance is ±10	ASTM D 751	0.045 (1.14) – FB 100 0.060 (1.52) – FB 115 0.080 (2.03) – FB 135	
Weight, lb/sq.ft.		0.27 FB 100 0.34 FB 115 0.44 FB 135	
Breaking Strength, min, lbf (kN)	ASTM D 751 Grab Method	300 (1.3) min. FB 100 400 (1.8) min. FB 115 425 (1.9) min. FB 135	300 (1.3) min. FB 100 400 (1.8) min. FB 115 425 (1.9) min. FB 135
Elongation at break of internal fabric,%	ASTM D 751	25 typical	25 typical
Tearing Strength, min, lbf (N) 8" by 8" specimen	ASTM D 751 B Tongue Tear	55 (245) min. 130 (578) typical	55 (245) min. 130 (578) typical
Brittleness Point, °F (°C)	ASTM D 2137	-40 (-40) min. -50 (-46) typical	
Linear Dimensional Change (shrinkage), %	ASTM D 1204	+/- 1.0 max. -0.2 typical	
Ozone Resistance, 100 ppm, 168 hours	ASTM D 1149	No Cracks	No Cracks
Resistance to Water Absorption After 7 days immersion @ 158°F (70°C) Change in mass, %	ASTM D 471 (fleece removed, edges sealed)	4.0 max. 2.0 typical	
Resistance to microbial surface growth, rating (1 is very poor, 10 is no growth)	ASTM D 3274 2 yr. S. Florida	9 – 10 typical	
Field seam strength, lbf/in. (kN/m) Seam tested in peel	ASTM D1876	40 (7.0) typical FB 100 60 (10.5) typical FB 115 70 (12.3) typical FB 135	
Water vapor permeance, Perms	ASTM E 96	0.10 max. 0.05 typical	
Puncture resistance, lbf (N)	FTM 101C Method 2031	350(1.6) min. FB 100 450 (2.0) typical FB 100 400 (1.8) min. FB 115 500 (2.2) typical FB 115 425 (1.9) min. FB 135 525 (2.3) typical FB 135	350(1.6) min. FB 100 450 (2.0) typical FB 100 400 (1.8) min. FB 115 500 (2.2) typical FB 115 425 (1.9) min. FB 135 525 (2.3) typical FB 135
Puncture resistance, Joules	ASTM D5635	17.5 FB 100 22.5 FB 115 30.0 FB 135	
Resistance to xenon-arc Weathering (2) Xenon-Arc, 17,640 kJ/m ² FB 100; 20,160 kJ/m ² FB 115; 27,720 kJ/m ² FB 135 total radiant Exposure, visual condition at 10X	ASTM G 155 0.70 W/m ² 80°C B.P.T.	No Cracks No loss of breaking or tearing strength	

(1) Aging conditions are 28 days at 240° F (116° C) equivalent to 400 days at 176° F (80° C) for breaking strength, elongation, tearing strength, linear dimensional change, ozone and puncture resistance.
(2) Approximately equivalent to 14,000 hours exposure at 0.35 W/m² irradiance. B.P.T. is black panel temperature.

2.03 EPDM FLASHING ACCESSORIES

- A. **Sure-Seal (black)/Sure-White (white) Pressure-Sensitive Pipe Seals** with Factory-Applied SecurTAPE on the deck flange are available for use with Sure-Seal/Sure-White Roofing Systems:
1. Sure-Seal Pressure-Sensitive Pipe Seals are available in sizes - 1/2" to 3" and 1" to 6".
 2. Sure-White Pressure-Sensitive Pipe Seals are available in one size - 1" to 6".
- B. **Sure-Seal (black and white on black) Pourable Sealer Pocket** – A pre-fabricated Pourable Sealer Pocket which consists of a 2" wide plastic support strip with Factory-Applied, adhesive backed uncured Elastoform Flashing; available in 4", 6" and 8" diameters for Sure-Seal (black) EPDM. Available in 6" diameter for Sure-White (white on black) EPDM.
- C. **Sure-Seal Inside/Outside Corner** – A 7" by 9" precut 60-mil thick Elastoform Flashing with a 28-mil Factory-Applied SecurTAPE. Available in black only.
- D. **Sure-Seal/Sure-White Pressure-Sensitive Curb Flashing** – A 60-mil thick, 20" wide by 50' long cured EPDM (black or white on black) membrane with 6" wide Factory-Applied SecurTAPE along one edge to be used to flash curbs/skylights, etc. Sure-Seal Pressure-Sensitive curb flashing can also be used for vapor barrier transition for below slab applications. Refer to applicable Cold Storage Detail.
- E. **Sure-Seal Pressure-Sensitive Overlayment Strip** – A nominal 40-mil black, **semi-cured** EPDM membrane laminated to a nominal 35-mil cured, Factory-Applied SecurTAPE. Available in 6" and 9" widths and 100' long and 12" width with 50' long rolls used to flash gravel stops, metal edgings and Seam Fastening Plates used for additional membrane securement.
- F. **Sure-Seal/Sure-White Pressure-Sensitive Cured Cover Strip** – Available in 6" and 9" widths and 100' long and 12" width with 50' long rolls of Sure-Seal or Sure-White 60-mil cured EPDM membrane laminated to a nominal 28-mil cured Factory-Applied SecurTAPE. The Cured Cover Strip is ideal for stripping in seams, flash gravel stops, metal edging and Carlisle Seam Fastening Plates.
- G. **Sure-Seal (black) Pressure-Sensitive "T" Joint Covers** – A factory cut 6" X 6" uncured 60-mil thick EPDM flashing (with rounded corners) laminated to a nominal 28-mil Factory-Applied SecurTAPE, used to overlay field splice intersections and to cover field splices at angle changes.
- H. **Sure-White (white on black) Pressure-Sensitive Corner/"T" Joint Covers** – A factory cut 7" X 9" uncured 60-mil thick EPDM (white on black) flashing (with rounded corners) laminated to a nominal 28-mil Factory-Applied SecurTAPE, used for inside and outside corners, to overlay field splice intersections and to cover field splices at angle changes.
- I. **Sure-Seal/Sure-White (black and white on black) Uncured EPDM Elastoform Flashing®** – A 6" x 100' and 9" or 12" wide by 50' long, 60-mil thick Sure-Seal (black) or Sure-White (white on black) **uncured** EPDM Flashing laminated to a 28-mil Factory-Applied SecurTAPE used in conjunction with EPDM Primer as an option to Sure-Seal/Sure-White Uncured Flashing. This product can also be used as a vapor barrier transition at inside and outside corners on vertical exterior insulated wall panels

Sure-Seal uncured flashing is to be used in conjunction with Sure-Seal (black) Roofing Systems and the Sure-White uncured flashing is to be used in conjunction with Sure-White (white-on-black) Roofing Systems. Sure-Seal/Sure-White uncured Elastoform Flashing is used mainly to flash inside and outside corners, pipes, scuppers and field fabricated pourable sealer pockets when the use of Carlisle pre-fabricated flashing accessories is not feasible.

2.04 TPO FLASHING ACCESSORIES

- A. **Pressure-Sensitive Cover Strip** – A nominal 40-mil thick non-reinforced TPO membrane laminated to nominal 35-mil thick cured synthetic rubber pressure-sensitive adhesive used in conjunction with HP-250 or Low VOC Primer to strip in flat metal flanges (i.e., drip edges or rows of fasteners and plates). Available in rolls 6" wide by 100' long in colors of white, gray or tan. Not for use on 20-year Warranty projects.
- B. **TPO Pressure-Sensitive RUSS** – A nominal 6" and 10" wide, .045" thick reinforced TPO membrane with nominal 3" wide 35-mil thick cured synthetic rubber pressure-sensitive adhesive laminated along one end on 6" wide RUSS and along both ends on 10" wide RUSS. Used in conjunction with HP-250 or Low VOC Primer. 6" wide RUSS is used as a base membrane securement along walls, curbs, etc.; 10" wide RUSS is used to form perimeter sheets on Mechanically-Fastened Systems.
- C. **TPO T-Joint Covers** – A 60-mil thick non-reinforced TPO flashing cut into a 4.5" diameter circle used to seal step-offs at splice intersections. Installation is mandatory on all 60 and 80-mil TPO systems and on 45-mil systems where step-offs have not been properly sealed. Packaged in boxes of 100. Available in white, tan or gray.
- D. **Sure-Weld Heat Weldable Walkway Rolls** – Consists of recycled Sure-Weld Membrane offering superior tear, puncture and weather resistance and designed to protect Sure-Weld membrane in those areas exposed to repetitive foot traffic or other hazards. Walkway material may be heat welded to Sure-Weld membrane using an automated heat welder or hand held heat welder. Walkway Rolls are 34" wide by 50' long and are nominal 120 mils thick. Available in white only.
- E. **TPO Curb Wrap Corners** – Fabricated flashings are made of 45-mil thick reinforced Sure-Weld membrane designed to reduce installation time to flash a curb when compared to conventional methods. Each corner is fabricated with a 6" wide base flange and a 12" overall height. Six sizes are available to fit curbs up to 6' by 6' in size. One curb requires 4 corners for a complete installation. TPO Curb Corners are packaged in boxes of twelve. Custom sizes are available as a special order product requiring lead-time.
- F. **TPO Inside/Outside Corners** - A pre-molded corner flashing available for inside and outside corners. Available in white, gray or tan; 60-mil thick.
- G. **Pipe Flashings** – A pre-molded white, gray or tan pipe flashing used for pipe penetrations. Available for 3/4" – 8" diameter pipes with clamping rings included.
- H. **Split Pipe Seals** – A prefabricated flashing consisting of 45-mil thick reinforced Sure-Weld Membrane for pipes 1" – 6" in diameter. A split (cut) and overlapped tab are incorporated to allow the pipe seal to be opened and wrapped around the pipe when it is not possible to pull a standard pipe flashing over a round penetration. Custom sizes are available as a special order product requiring lead-time.
- I. **TPO Square Tubing Wraps** – Fabricated flashings made of 45-mil thick reinforced Sure-Weld membrane for square tubing. A split (cut) and overlap tab are incorporated into these parts to allow the seals to be opened and wrapped around a square penetration. Available for 3", 4", 5" and 6" diameter square tubing.
- J. **Molded TPO Sealant Pockets** – A pre-fabricated, interlocking, 2-piece, injection molded, flexible pocket with a rigid polypropylene vertical wall and pre-formed deck flanges. Pockets can be adjusted from 11.5" to 7.5" in length by 6" in width by following the cutting lines molded into the pocket. Used in

conjunction with Thermoplastic One-Part Pourable Sealer for waterproofing pipe clusters or other odd shaped penetrations. Available in white, gray or tan.

- K. **Pre-Fabricated Sealant Pockets** – A two-piece, pre-fabricated sealant pocket that utilizes 60-mil reinforced TPO membrane and coated metal to form a rigid, oversized sealant pocket with a weldable horizontal deck flange. Available in 12" (total volume of 1.87 gallons). Packaged 2 per carton and available in white only. Refer to the applicable Technical Data Bulletin for dimensions and installation instructions.
- L. **Sealant Pocket Extension Legs** – Designed for use with the TPO Molded Sealant Pocket and the Pre-Fabricated Sealant Pocket to extend the length in increments of 10". Fabricated from 45-mil thick reinforced TPO membrane and TPO coated metal. Can be used full length, cut to size for customized lengths or welded to each other for extra long applications. Packaged 10 legs per carton and available in white only.

2.05 CLEANERS, PRIMERS, ADHESIVES AND SEALANTS

Refer to Technical Data Bulletins for material coverage rates and proper usage. Prior to the use of any of the products listed below, consult the Material Safety Data Sheets for applicable cautions and warnings.

- A. **Carlisle Weathered Membrane Cleaner** – A clear, solvent-based cleaner used to loosen and remove dirt and other contaminants from the surface of exposed EPDM or TPO membrane (for repairs, etc.) prior to applying Splice Cleaner or Primer. Weathered Membrane Cleaner can also be used in lieu of splice cleaner when applying Splicing Cement. Available in 5-gallon pails.
- B. **Carlisle HP-250 Primer** – A solvent-based primer used to prepare the surface of EPDM or TPO membrane for application of Splice Tape or Pressure-Sensitive products. This Primer can also be used in conjunction with EP-95 Splicing Cement in lieu of Splice Cleaner.
- C. **Carlisle FAST Adhesive** – A two-component (Part A and B), spray applied, low-rise adhesive for bonding FleeceBACK membrane to various surfaces. FAST Adhesive can also be used as an insulation adhesive over compatible substrates. When used for membrane securement, a coverage rate of approximately 10,000 square feet per 50-gallon “drum set” or 3,000 square feet per 15-gallon drum set can be achieved.
- D. **Carlisle FAST Adhesive Catalyst** – Added to FAST Adhesive (Part B Side) to quicken adhesive reaction time. Required when temperatures are below 50° F; recommended for temperatures between 50° and 70° F.
- E. **OlyBond 500™ BA** – A two-component, polyurethane, low-rise expanding adhesive used to bond insulation to various substrates. Packaged in 5-gallon pails of Part A and Part B formulations that are applied using a mechanical dispenser system. Applied in 1/2" to 3/4" beads or ribbons at the rate of 1 gallon per 150-250 square feet for 12" o.c. bead spacing. Perimeter bead spacing patterns and acceptable insulation and deck types are listed in the applicable Technical Data Bulletin.
- F. **OlyBond Spot Shot** – A two-component, polyurethane construction grade, low-rising expanding adhesive designed for bonding insulation to various substrates. Applied in 1/2" to 3/4" beads or ribbons using a portable 1:1 applicator (oversized, dual-cartridge caulking gun). Refer to the Technical Data Bulletin for bead spacing with reference to building height.
- G. **Universal Single-Ply Sealant** – A 100% solids, solvent free, one-part, polyether sealant that provides a weather tight seal to a variety of building substrates. Can be used as a termination bar sealant or for use in counterflashing, coping, and scupper details. Available in white only.

H. **Water Cut-Off Mastic:** Used as a mastic to prevent moisture migration at drains, compression terminations and beneath conventional metal edging (at a coverage rate of approximately 10' per tube or 100' per gallon).

I. **EPDM CLEANERS, PRIMERS, ADHESIVES AND SEALANTS**

1. **Sure-Seal SecurTAPE™** – A 3" or 6" wide (used for Mechanically-Fastened Roofing Systems and 20-year Warranty Systems) by 100' long splice tape used for splicing adjoining sections of EPDM membrane. Complies with the South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1168.
2. **Sure-White SecurTAPE** – A 3" or 6" wide by 100' long, cream-colored splice tape used with Sure-White Systems. Complies with the South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1168.
3. **Low VOC EPDM Primer** – A low VOC (volatile organic compound) primer (less than 250 grams/liter) for use with SecurTAPE or Pressure-Sensitive products. Available in 1 gallon pails.
4. **Sure-White Splicing Cement (for use with Sure-White membrane systems only)** – A high-strength, butyl-based contact cement, which is used for splicing adjoining sections of EPDM membrane (cured or uncured).
5. **Lap Sealant** – A black, heavy-bodied material (trowel or gun-consistency) used to seal the exposed edges of a membrane splice. A pre-formed Lap Sealant tool is included in each carton of Lap Sealant.
 - a. Sure-Seal Lap Sealant – Black sealant for use with Sure-Seal (black) Roofing Systems.
 - b. Sure-White Lap Sealant – White sealant for use with Sure-White (white-on-black) Roofing Systems.
6. **90-8-30A Bonding Adhesive** – A high-strength, yellow colored, synthetic rubber adhesive used for bonding Sure-Seal/Sure-White EPDM membranes to various surfaces.
7. **Low VOC Bonding Adhesive** – A low VOC (volatile organic compound) bonding adhesive (less than 250 grams/liter) used for binding Sure-Seal/Sure-White EPDM membranes to various surfaces. Adhesive is available in 5 gallon pails.
8. **Solvent-Free EPDM Bonding Adhesive:** A solvent free, odor free, non-flammable, low VOC Bonding Adhesive used to adhere non-reinforced EPDM to multiple substrates. This one-sided application adhesive requires adhesive to be applied to substrate only, when slopes are less than 1", slopes greater than 1" or vertical substrates may require 2-sided application. When the solvent-free adhesive use is to be specified, authorized contractors must review applicable product installation information listed on the appropriate Technical Data Bulletin.
9. **Aqua Base 120 Bonding Adhesive** (for use in areas where volatile organic compound, VOC, regulations are in effect): A semi-pressure-sensitive water based adhesive; used as a 2-sided contact adhesive for bonding Sure-Seal/Sure-White EPDM membrane to various surfaces. Complies with the South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1168.
10. **Pourable Sealer** – A black, two-component, solvent-free, polyurethane based product used for tie-ins and as a sealant around hard-to-flash membrane penetrating objects such as clusters of pipes and for a daily seal when the completion of flashings and terminations cannot be completed by the end of each work day.

11. **Sure-Seal One-Part Pourable Sealer** – A black, one-component, moisture curing, elastomeric polyether sealant used for attaching lightning rod bases and ground cable clips to the membrane surface and as a sealant around hard-to-flash penetrations such as clusters of pipes.

I. TPO CLEANERS, PRIMERS, ADHESIVES AND SEALANTS

1. **TPO Primer:** A solvent-based primer used to prepare the surface of VersiWeld Membrane prior to application of Pressure-Sensitive Coverstrip and TPO Pressure-Sensitive RUSS.
2. **TPO Low VOC Primer:** A solvent-based, low solids primer used to prepare the surface of VersiWeld Membrane prior to application of Pressure-Sensitive Coverstrip and TPO Pressure-Sensitive RUSS. This low VOC product is ideal for use in states where environmental issues are a concern.
3. **Sure-Weld Bonding Adhesive** – A high-strength, synthetic rubber adhesive used for bonding Sure-Weld membrane to various surfaces. The adhesive is applied to both the membrane and the substrate at a coverage rate of approximately 60 square feet per gallon per finished surface (includes coverage on both surfaces).
4. **Sure-Weld Low VOC Bonding Adhesive** – This product meets the <250 gpl VOC (volatile organic compound) content requirements of the OTC Model Rule for Single-Ply Roofing Adhesives. A high strength, solvent-based contact adhesive that allows bonding of TPO membrane to various porous and non-porous substrates. Apply at a rate of 60 ft² per gallon finished surface. Available in 5 gallon pails. **This product does not comply with certain counties in the State of California which have additional restrictions on solvents.** See Carlisle’s Technical Data Bulletin for a listing of the counties involved.
5. **Low VOC Bonding Adhesive 1168:** This product meets the <250 gpl VOC (volatile organic compound) content requirements of the OTC Model Rule for Single Ply Roofing Adhesives. A high strength, solvent-based contact adhesive that allows bonding of TPO membrane to various porous and non-porous substrates. Apply at a rate of 60 ft² per gallon finished surface. Available in 5-gallon cans. **This product complies with all counties in the State of California which have additional restrictions on solvents.** See Carlisle’s Technical Data Bulletin for a listing of the counties involved.
6. **Aqua Base 120 Bonding Adhesive** – A semi pressure-sensitive, water based adhesive used as a two-sided contact adhesive. Coverage rate is 120 square feet per gallon finished surface (applied to membrane and substrate). Refer to Spec Supplement G-09-11 “Aqua Base 120 Bonding Adhesive” for Warranty limitations and other considerations.
7. **Cut-Edge Sealant** – A white or clear colored sealant used to seal cut edges of reinforced Sure-Weld membrane. A coverage rate of approximately 225 - 275 linear feet per squeeze bottle can be achieved when a 1/8" diameter bead is applied.
8. **Thermoplastic One-Part Pourable Sealer** – A one-part, moisture curing, elastomeric polyether sealant used to fill TPO Molded Pourable Sealant Pockets. Packaged in 4, 2-liter foil pouches inside a reusable plastic bucket. 1 pouch will fill 2 TPO Molded Pourable Sealant Pockets.

2.06 FASTENING COMPONENTS

Refer to specific application requirements in the Carlisle Specification and Detail Manual.

- A. **HP Fastener** – A threaded, black epoxy electro-deposition coated (E-Coat) fastener for use with steel, wood plank, minimum 15/32" thick plywood or minimum 7/16" thick oriented strand board.

- B. **HP-X Fasteners** – A heavy-duty #15 threaded fastener with a Phillips head for use primarily on Adhered assemblies where increased pullout resistance is necessary. Used for steel and wood decks.
- C. **HP-Xtra Fastener** – An oversized diameter #21 (.315") steel threaded fastener used in conjunction with Piranha Xtra Plates for membrane securement into minimum 22 gauge steel or wood decks.
- D. **InsulFast Fasteners** – A threaded, Phillips head fastener used with 3" diameter Carlisle Insulation Plates. Used for insulation attachment into steel or wood decks.
- E. **Pre-Assembled ASAP Fasteners** – Carlisle's InsulFast Fastener and pre-assembled 3" diameter Plastic Insulation Plate used **for insulation attachment only** on Adhered and Mechanically-Fastened Roofing Systems. Installed using Olympic Fastening Tools.
- F. **CD-10 Concrete Fastener** – A hammer-driven, non-threaded, black epoxy electro-deposition coated (E-Coat) fastener for use with structural concrete decks rated 3,000 psi or greater.
- G. **HD 14-10 Concrete Fastener** – A #14 threaded fastener used for minimum 3,000 psi concrete decks.
- H. **Polymer Gyptec Fastener:** A glass-filled nylon auger fastener designed for securing insulation and/or membrane to specialty decks such as cement wood fiber or gypsum.
- I. **HP Term Bar Nail-In** – A 1-1/4" long expansion anchor with threaded drive pin used for fastening Sure-Seal Termination Bar or Seam Fastening Plates to concrete, brick or block walls. The fastener is set by hammering the drive pin into place.
- J. **HP Polymer Seam Plate:** A 2" diameter plastic barbed fastening plate used with Carlisle HP Fasteners for membrane and Pressure-Sensitive RUSS securement for Mechanically Fastened Roofing Systems over steel roof decks.
- K. **HP-Xtra Polymer Seam Plate:** A 2 3/8" diameter plastic barbed fastening plate used with HP-Xtra Fasteners for membrane and Pressure-Sensitive RUSS securement for Mechanically Fastened Roofing Systems over steel roof decks.
- L. **Seam Fastening Plates** – A 2" diameter metal plate used for insulation attachment on Mechanically-Fastened Roofing Systems or membrane securement on Adhered Roofing Systems in conjunction with the appropriate Carlisle Fastener.
- M. **Insulation Fastening Plates** – A nominal 3" diameter metal plate used for insulation attachment in conjunction with the appropriate Carlisle Fastener.
- N. **EPDM FASTENING COMPONENTS**
 - 1. **Sure-Seal Pressure-Sensitive RUSS™ (Reinforced Universal Securement Strip)** – A 6" or 9" wide, nominal 45-mil thick clean, cured reinforced EPDM black membrane with 3" wide Factory-Applied SecurTAPE laminated along one edge for the 6" wide RUSS and along both edges for the 9" wide RUSS.
 - a. **6" wide Pressure-Sensitive RUSS** is used horizontally or vertically at the base of walls, curbs, etc., in conjunction with 2" diameter Fastening Plates below the EPDM deck membrane for additional membrane securement (Polymer Seam Plates are required for Mechanically-Fastened Roofing Systems over steel decks).
 - b. **9" wide Pressure-Sensitive RUSS** is utilized for perimeter membrane securement on Sure-Seal Mechanically-Fastened Roofing Systems.

2. **Sure-White Pressure-Sensitive RUSS** (Reinforced Universal Securement Strip) – A 6" wide, nominal 45-mil thick clean, cured, white reinforced EPDM membrane with 3" wide Factory-Applied SecurTAPE laminated along one edge. Used on Sure-White Adhered Roofing Systems.
3. **HP Polymer Seam Plate** – A 2" diameter plastic barbed fastening plate used with Carlisle HP Fasteners for membrane and Pressure-Sensitive RUSS securement for Mechanically-Fastened Roofing Systems over steel roof decks. (Available pre-assembled.)
4. **Seam Fastening Plate** – A 2" diameter metal fastening plate used for membrane and RUSS attachment on Mechanically-Fastened Roofing Systems over wood or structural concrete decks. Seam Fastening Plates are also used in conjunction with RUSS or EPDM membrane for additional membrane securement on Adhered or Ballasted Roofing Systems. This plate may be used for insulation attachment on Mechanically-Fastened Roofing Systems.
5. **Insulation Fastening Plate** – A nominal 3" diameter FM approved metal plate used for insulation attachment in conjunction with Sure-Seal Fasteners.

O. **TPO FASTENING COMPONENTS**

1. **Piranha Plates** – A 2-3/8" diameter metal barbed fastening plate used with Carlisle HP-X, CD-10 or HD 14-10 Fasteners for membrane securement. This plate can be used for insulation securement.
2. **Piranha Xtra Plates** – A 2-3/8" diameter metal barbed fastening plate with an oversized hole for use with Carlisle HP-Xtra Fasteners for membrane securement.
3. **TPO Pressure-Sensitive RUSS** – A nominal 6" and 10" wide, .045" thick reinforced TPO membrane with nominal 3" wide 35-mil thick cured synthetic rubber pressure-sensitive adhesive laminated along one end on 6" wide RUSS and along both ends on 10" wide RUSS. Used in conjunction with HP-250 Primer. 6" wide RUSS is used as a base membrane securement along walls, curbs, etc.; 10" wide RUSS is used to form perimeter sheets on Mechanically-Fastened Systems.

2.07 INSULATION/UNDERLAYMENT

SURE-SEAL INSULATIONS						
Brand Name	Board Size	Thickness		R-Value @40° F (5° C)	Minimum Compressive Strength (1)	Minimum Density
		Inch	cm			
Sure-Seal EPS (Expanded Polystyrene) For use with Ballasted, as an underlayment with cover board or for Mechanically-Fastened/ Adhered Systems and as a floor insulation. Thicker, Tapered and higher density boards are available upon request.	4' X 4' (1.2 m X 1.2 m) or 4' X 8' (1.2 m X 2.4 m)	1"	2.5	4.17	10 psi (2)	1 pcf
		1-1/2"	3.8	6.25		
		2"	5	8.33		
		3"	7.6	12.50		
		4"	10.1	16.67		
		5"	12.7	20.83		
Insulfoam® SP (Expanded Polystyrene) For use with TPO Mechanically-Fastened Roofing Systems	4' X 4' (1.2 m X 1.2 m) or 4' X 8' (1.2 m X 2.4 m)	1"	2.5	4.17	10 psi (2)	1 pcf
		1-1/2"	3.8	6.25		
		2"	5	8.33		
		3"	7.6	12.50		
		4"	10.1	16.67		
		5"	12.7	20.83		
HP Recovery Board (High density wood fiber with asphalt coated facer)	4' X 4' (1.2 m X 1.2 m) or 4' X 8' (1.2 m X 2.4 m)	1/2"	1.3	1.23	32 psi	15.5 pcf
		1"	2.5	2.46		
Polyisocyanurate HP-H (4) (Polyisocyanurate with a medium glass facer) Carlisle SecurShield (Polyisocyanurate laminated to a premium, coated glass fiber mat facer) Tapered boards are available upon request.	4' X 8' (1.2 m X 2.4 m)	1"	2.5	6.00	20 psi (3)	2 pcf
		1-1/2"	3.8	9.00		
		2"	5	12.10		
		2-1/2"	6.4	15.30		
		3"	7.6	18.50		
		3-1/2"	8.9	21.7		
		4"	10.1	25.00		

Notes:
 (1) Compressive strength at 10% deformation.
 (2) Also available up to 60 psi.
 (3) Also available up to 25 psi.
 (4) R-Value based on 15 year time-weighted average Long-Term Thermal Resistance (LTTR), following standard CAN/ULC-S770, which has been adopted by PIMA (Polyisocyanurate Insulation Manufacturer's Association) beginning January 1, 2003.

FOAMULAR® INSULATIONS (supplied by Carlisle)						
Brand Name	Board Size	Thickness		R-Value @ 40° F (5° C)	Minimum Compressive Strength (1)	Minimum Density (2)
		Inch	cm			
Thermapink 18 (Extruded Polystyrene)	2' X 8' (.61 m X 2.4 m) or 4' X 8' (1.2 m X 2.4 m)	1"	2.5	5.00	18 psi (1.05 kg/cm ²)	1.35 pcf (22 kg/cu m)
		1-1/2"	3.8	7.50		
		2"	5	10.00		
		2-1/2"	6.4	12.50		
		3"	7.6	15.00		
		3/4"	1.9	3.75		
Foamular 400 (Extruded Polystyrene) For use primarily under concrete slab installations in freezer applications.	2' X 8' (.61 m X 2.4 m)	1"	2.5	5.00	40 psi (2.81 kg/cm ²)	1.8 pcf (29 kg/cu m)
		1-1/2"	3.8	7.50		
		2"	5	10.00		
		2-1/2"	6.4	12.50		
		3"	7.6	15.00		
		3-1/2"	8.9	17.50		
Foamular 600 (Extruded Polystyrene) For use primarily under concrete slab installations in freezer applications.	2' X 8' (.61 m X 2.4 m)	1-1/2"	3.8	7.50	60 psi (4.22 kg/cm ²)	2.2 pcf (35 kg/cu m)
		2"	5	10.00		
		2-1/2"	6.4	12.50		
		3"	7.6	15.00		
		4"	10	20.00		
		1"	2.5	5.00		

Notes:
(1) Value at yield or 5% deformation (10% for Thermapink 18 and 25), whichever occurs first.
(2) The densities listed are minimum in accordance with ASTM C 578-87A.

2.08 UNDERLAYMENT/COVER BOARDS

- A. **Dens-Deck and Dens-Deck Prime (supplied by Carlisle)** – A moisture-resistant, glass mat gypsum board used as a thermal barrier and a cover board in conjunction with the various Carlisle roofing systems assemblies. Available in 1/4", 1/2" and 5/8" thick and are 4' x 4' or 4' x 8' boards. Refer to Technical Data Bulletin for physical properties and other technical information.
- B. **Securock® (supplied by Carlisle)** – A low permeable, water-resistant composition board used as thermal barriers and cover board in conjunction with the various Carlisle system assemblies. Available 1/4", 3/8", 1/2" and 5/8" thick in 4' x 4' or 4' x 8' boards. Refer to Technical Data Bulletin for physical properties and other technical information.

2.09 VAPOR/AIR RETARDER PRODUCTS AND ACCESSORIES

- A. **Carlisle 725 Self Adhering Air and Vapor Barrier** – A 40-mil thick composite consisting of 35-mil self-adhering rubberized asphalt membrane laminated to an 5-mil UV resistant poly film with an anti-skid surface which is fully compatible with FAST or Flexible FAST adhesive. 725TR can also function as a temporary roof for up to 120 days. Available in rolls 36" wide by 75' long (225 square feet).
- B. **Carlisle CCW 702 Primer** – A single component, solvent based, high tack primer used to provide maximum adhesion between Carlisle 725 Air and Vapor Barrier and an approved substrate. Applied by spray or long nap roller with a coverage rating ranging from approximately 250 square feet per

gallon on smooth finishes (i.e., concrete) to 75 square feet per gallon on porous surfaces (i.e., Dens-Deck Prime gypsum board). Available in 5-gallon containers.

- C. **Carlisle Sure-Seal Non-Reinforced EPDM Membrane** – A 45-mil thick cured, non-reinforced EPDM (Ethylene, Propylene, Diene Terpolymer) compounded elastomer. Available in widths up to 50' and lengths up to 200'. Membrane conforms to ASTM D4637, Type I (non-reinforced).
- D. **Carlisle CCW Root-Barrier** – A 16-mil membrane made from a layer of tightly woven HPDE scrim with a continuous 2-mil polymeric coating on both sides. Used in conjunction with Carlisle SecurTAPE at lapped joints. The membrane is available in 12' width and 90' length rolls.
- E. **Carlisle CCW MiraPLY-H** – a nominal 70-mil horizontal grade, self-adhering, blindside waterproofing membrane. The dual laminate membrane fuses a 45-mil thick, reinforced TPO sheet to a 25-mil butyl adhesive coating. Available size is in 4' wide and 50' long.
- F. **Water Cut-Off Mastic** – Used as a mastic to prevent moisture vapor migration at junctures where vapor seals are required. This product can also be used for compression terminations and beneath conventional metal edging (at a coverage rate of approximately 10' per tube or 100' per gallon).
- G. **TGM 3300** – A butyl-based, adhesive sealant used to prevent moisture vapor migration where shown on applicable Carlisle Cold Storage details. Available in rolls 2", 3", 4", 6" and 12" wide and 50' lengths.

2.10 EDGINGS AND TERMINATIONS

Products listed below can be used with any of the available Carlisle Roofing Systems. Refer to the applicable Carlisle details and installation instruction manuals for specific installation criteria.

- A. **SecurEdge™ 200 Fascia** – A snap-on edge system consisting of 24 gauge galvanized metal water dam and 40, 50 or 63-mil thick Kynar 500, clear and colored anodized finish or 24-gauge steel, Kynar 500 finish. The fascia is available in a variety of colors and heights varying from 5" to 12-1/2". Custom fascias and colors are available upon request. ANSI/SPRI ES-1 certified.
- B. **SecurEdge 1000 Fascia** – A metal anchor bar fascia system consisting of a formed quarter hard 0.050" aluminum retainer bar, corrosion resistant fasteners and a 0.040" aluminum or 24 gauge steel snap-on fascia cover. Available in two versions, one for Fully Adhered and Mechanically-Fastened Roofing Systems and one for Ballasted Roofing Systems. ANSI/SPRI ES-1 certified.
- C. **SecurEdge 2000 Standard Fascia** – An anchor bar roof edge fascia system consisting of heavy .100" thick extruded aluminum bar, corrosion resistant stainless steel fasteners and snap-on fascia cover used with Adhered, Mechanically Fastened and Ballasted assemblies. Refer to installation instructions for various sizes, colors and accessories. ANSI/SPRI ES-1 certified. Also available in **SecurEdge 2000 Extended Fascia** (Up to 13" Face Height) and **SecurEdge 2000 Canted Fascia**.
- D. **SecurEdge 3000 Roof Edge System** – A metal anchor bar fascia system consisting of a 20 gauge steel retainer bar, corrosion resistant fasteners and an aluminum or 24 gauge steel snap-on fascia cover. It is for use in Fully Adhered and Mechanically-Fastened Roofing Systems. ANSI/SPRI ES-1 certified. Also available in **SecurEdge 3000XT Roof Edge System** (Up to 13" Face Height).
- E. **Sure-Seal Drip Edge** – Designed for use on Adhered and Mechanically-Fastened Roofing Systems. Includes a 22 gauge continuous 12' pre-punched 90-degree angle cleat and 12' long fascia sections. Incorporates concealed joint covers and strong 1-1/4" ring shank nails to provide long-term holding power. A selection of colors in 24 gauge steel, Kynar® 500 and 32-mil aluminum finish or Kynar 500 is available.

- F. **SecurEdge 1 Piece Gravel Stop** – Designed for use on Adhered, Mechanically Fastened and Ballasted Roofing Systems. Includes a 22 gauge continuous 12' pre-punched 90-degree angle cleat and 12' long fascia sections. Incorporates concealed joint covers and strong 1-1/4" ring shank nails to provide long-term holding power. A selection of colors in 40, 50 or 63-mil thick Kynar 500, clear and colored anodized finish or 24 gauge steel, Kynar 500 finish. The fascia is available in a variety of colors and heights are custom fabricated to meet specific project requirements.
- G. **SecurEdge One Coping** – A snap-on coping edge system consisting of a 24 gauge retainer bar (face side only), corrosion resistant fasteners and a 24 gauge or 0.040 aluminum Kynar finished coping cover. The coping cover is secured by clipping on the retainer bar and fastened on the backside with corrosion resistant fasteners (with rubber washer). Available for wall thicknesses up to 30". ANSI/SPRI ES-1 Certified.
- H. **Sure-Weld Coated Metal (for TPO membrane installations only)** – A 24-gauge, galvanized steel sheet coated with a layer of non-reinforced Sure-Weld Flashing. The sheet is cut to the appropriate width and used to fabricate metal drip edges or other roof perimeter edging profiles. Sure-Weld Membrane may be heat welded directly to the coated metal. Coated metal is available in sheets 4' X 10' and comes packaged 25 sheets per pallet (also available packaged 10 sheets per pallet on a direct ship basis). Available in white, gray or tan.
- I. **Sure-Weld Heat-Weldable Drip Edge:** Pre-fabricated TPO-coated metal edging. Heat-weld membrane directly to edge. Available in sizes up to 8" fascia height and in colors: white, gray or tan.
- J. **Sure-Seal Ballast Retaining Bar** – A ballast retaining perimeter securement system comprised of a slotted (4" on center) extruded mil aluminum retention bar with an integrated compression fastening strip. 1-1/2" stainless steel fasteners with Neoprene washers are provided for stable securement.
- K. **Termination Bar** – A 1" wide and 98-mil thick extruded aluminum bar pre-punched 6" on center which incorporates a sealant ledge to support Lap Sealant and provide increased stability for membrane terminations.

2.11 OTHER CARLISLE ACCESSORIES

- A. **HP Protective Mat** – A nominal 6-ounce per square yard, black, UV resistant, polypropylene fabric for use as an underlayment for crushed stone or pavers and a puncture protection mat for various Carlisle Roofing Systems. Available in rolls 15' wide by 300' long.
- B. **HP Splice Wipes** – Used in conjunction with Splice Cleaners or HP-250 Primer to clean membrane prior to splicing or applying Lap Sealant.
- C. **Hycron® Gloves** – A specially coated glove for protection of hands from irritations and stains during the use of Splice Cleaners, Primers, Splicing Cements and Bonding Adhesives.
- D. **Sure-Seal/Sure-White Pressure-Sensitive Walkway Pads** – A black or white on black, molded walkway pads with Factory-Applied SecurTAPE used to provide protection for areas of EPDM membrane that are exposed to regular rooftop maintenance.
- E. **Sure-Weld Heat Weldable Walkway Rolls** – Consists of recycled Sure-Weld Membrane offering superior tear, puncture and weather resistance and designed to protect Sure-Weld membrane in those areas exposed to repetitive foot traffic or other hazards. Walkway material may be heat welded to Sure-Weld membrane using an automated heat welder or hand held heat welder. Walkway Rolls are 30" wide by 50' long and are nominal 120 mils thick. Available in white only.

- F. **Sure-Seal Rubber Pavers** – A 2' by 2' by 2" thick rubber paver weighing approximately 24 pounds per unit, 6 pounds per square foot manufactured from recycled rubber, which provides a resilient, shock absorbing, weather resistant surface. Designed primarily for use as a walkway or on terrace areas offering a unique, environmentally sound advantage over concrete pavers. Features include freeze/thaw stability, bi-directional drainage and no breakage concerns. Available in black and terra cotta.

PART III EXECUTION

3.01 GENERAL

- A. Coordinate work with other trades to reduce the possibility of damage to partially completed roof sections or the below slab thermal protection system caused by construction traffic.
- B. Do not proceed with installation of below slab components until the mud slab has fully cured and is suitable for placement of the vapor barrier and other insulating material.
- C. Prior to commencement of the work, ensure transition details (vapor seal to insulated wall panel) can perform adequately. If necessary, a prototype should be constructed to demonstrate proper application procedures.
- D. When possible on multiple level roofs, begin the work on the highest level to avoid or minimize construction traffic on completed roof sections.
- E. On projects at high altitudes (6,000' and above), rapid flash off (drying) of Bonding Adhesive and Splicing Cement will occur due to low atmospheric pressure.

3.02 ROOF DECK CRITERIA

- A. Proper decking shall be provided by the building owner. The building owner or its designated representative must ensure that the building structure is investigated by a registered engineer to assure its ability to withstand the total weight of the specified roofing system, as well as construction loads and live loads, in accordance with all applicable codes. The specifier must also designate the maximum allowable weight and location for material loading and storage on the roof.
- B. Withdrawal resistance tests are strongly suggested to determine the suitability of a roof deck. For questionable pullouts refer to the applicable Adhered or Mechanically Fastened Roofing System specification.
- C. Acceptable roof decks are structural concrete (3000 psi or greater), 1" thick wood plank or 15/32" thick CDX plywood, or steel (22 gauge or heavier). Steel decks of lesser gauge require pullouts to be evaluated and a heavier fastening density may be required.
- D. On reroofing projects, core cuts should be taken and the roof must be investigated to determine if the existing components could remain and to verify the roof deck is structurally suitable to receive the roofing system.
- E. Refer to Carlisle published specifications for other roof deck requirements dictated by the type of roof assembly to be installed.

3.03 SUBSTRATE PREPARATION

Defects in the substrate surface must be reported and documented to the specifier, general contractor and building owner for assessment. The Carlisle Authorized Roofing Applicator shall not proceed with installation unless defects are corrected.

- A. **On retrofit - recover projects**, cut and remove wet insulation, as identified by the specifier, and fill all voids with new insulation so it is relatively flush (+/- 1/4") with the existing surface.
1. When installing this roofing system over an existing gravel surfaced built-up roof, loose gravel must be removed. Power brooming is recommended by Carlisle to remove the loose gravel, which may trap moisture. Any uneven areas of the substrate must be leveled to prevent insulation from bridging.
 2. When installing this roofing system over an existing smooth surfaced modified bitumen, EPDM membrane shall be positioned with the length of sheets parallel to modified bitumen field splices. At end laps or other locations where EPDM splices intersect modified bitumen field seams, Pressure-Sensitive "T" Joint Covers or 6" wide Pressure-Sensitive Uncured Elastoform Flashing must be applied over intersections.
- B. **For all projects** (new or retrofit), the substrate must be relatively even without noticeable high spots or depressions. Accumulated water, ice or snow must be removed to prevent the absorption of moisture in the new roofing components and roofing system.
- C. Prior to placement of new insulation:
1. Clear the substrate of debris and foreign material that may be harmful to the roofing system. Fill any gaps in the substrate with high-rise foam to ensure an airtight seal.
 2. All boards shall be tightly butted together. Stop insulation approximately 1/2" away from walls and penetrations to allow for adequate application of expandable foam.
 3. Where the steel deck flutes are perpendicular to the perimeter wall, fill the flutes 12" away from the wall with spray foam insulation.

3.04 VAPOR BARRIER/VAPOR SEAL INSTALLATION

The primary concern in the design of a low-temperature facility is the vapor retarder system, which should be as close to 100% effective as is practical. The success or failure of an insulation envelope is due entirely to the effectiveness of the vapor retarder system in preventing water vapor transmission into and through the insulation.

- A. **Below Slab Vapor Barrier**
1. Ensure the cured mud slab is smooth, free of fins, sharp objects and foreign materials. Loose lay the Sure-Seal 45-mil non-reinforced EPDM over the mud slab overlapping adjoining sheets 3" to 6". Seal the overlaps with Carlisle SecurTAPE in conjunction with HP-250 Primer.
 2. To form a vapor seal transition, install Pressure-Sensitive Cured Curb Flashing forming a seal against the vapor barrier. Protect flashing from damage until insulated wall panels are ready for installation. Apply a generous amount of Water Cut-Off Mastic beneath the flashing (against the foundation wall) and above the flashing directly below the sill angle.
 3. Turn curb flashing up against the insulated wall panel and apply generous beads of Water Cut-Off Mastic to ensure a continuous seal once the metal trim is installed. Fastening of metal trim shall not exceed 6" on center.

4. Install multiple layers of EPS or XPS insulation loosely laid above the vapor barrier and cover insulation with a slip-sheet of 16-mil CCW Root Barrier or 55-mil CCW MiraPly-H. Adjoining rolls of slip-sheet shall be overlapped with SecurTAPE in conjunction with HP-250 Primer.
5. Temporarily protect the slip-sheet and the sub-slab insulation assembly by pacing temporary weights until the concrete floor is ready to be poured.

B. Roofing Vapor Barrier

1. In cold storage and freezer facilities the moisture drive is generally downward where the roofing membrane serves as a vapor barrier.
2. In new construction, when working in colder temperatures, curing of concrete floors and the use of propane heaters to accelerate dehydration will cause construction-generated moisture to be driven upward into the roofing assembly due to the lack of ventilation. In this case, the use of a vapor retarder/barrier beneath the roofing insulation is strongly recommended to reduce the potential for condensation and the possible phenomenon of frozen blocks of insulation that may occur during temperature pull down.
3. If a vapor retarder is specified to safeguard against construction generated moisture, Carlisle 725TR Air and Vapor Barrier may be used. Follow installation criteria outlined in Paragraph 3.04.A.

C. Vapor Seal Transition at Roof Deck

A continuous vapor seal is essential around roof edges, parapets, roof-to-wall transitions, and directly above interior dividers/partitions separating between cold and warmer controlled environments.

1. Where applicable, ensure the insulated wall panel cap is set in Water Cut-Off Mastic and secured to the wall panel at 6" on center maximum.
2. Fill panel lows with trowel grade polyurethane sealant to achieve a level, smooth surface approximately 4" to 6" from the top of the panel.
3. Secure cured membrane flashing through the area of the panel that was leveled using generous application of Water Cut-Off Mastic and the Sure-Seal Termination Bar fastened to achieve constant compression against the panel.
4. The transition vapor seal can be completed by turning the cured flashing over the roofing membrane setting each layer in generous beads of Water Cut-Off Mastic as outlined in the applicable Carlisle detail.
5. Refer to applicable Cold Storage (CS) Details for alternative methods by which a vapor seal can be achieved.

D. Exterior Wall Panel Corner Flashing

Pressure-Sensitive uncured Elastoform Flashing is used in conjunction with HP-250 Primer to provide a vapor seal at the corners of the insulated wall panel system beneath the exterior metal trim.

3.05 INSTALLATION OF WOOD NAILERS

- A. Install wood nailers where required for edging, coping, etc.
- B. For minimum requirements, follow the Factory Mutual Loss Prevention Data Bulletin 1-49 and ensure an uninterrupted vapor seal where required.

3.06 INSULATION INSTALLATION

A. **Acceptable Insulation**

In addition to insulations identified in individual roofing system specifications, the products listed below offer more economical options suited for multi-layer applications commonly associated with refrigerated assemblies.

1. **Adhered Roofing Systems** – The membrane may be adhered directly to Carlisle Polyisocyanurate HP-H or Securshield Polyisocyanurate.

Direct application over SecurShield Polyisocyanurate can provide greater uplift resistance eliminating the need for insulation overlayment of DensDeck or HP Recovery Board.

Note: Refer to the Carlisle Code Approval Guide for fire rated assemblies using SecurShield Polyisocyanurate over wood decks.

2. **Ballasted Roofing Systems** – The membrane may be installed over Carlisle Polyisocyanurate HP-H Polyisocyanurate or EPS Insulations.

3. **Mechanically Fastened Roofing Systems**

- a. In addition to Sure-Seal Polyisocyanurate, white TPO membrane can be installed directly over Carlisle Insulfoam EPS SP (with SecurPly facer).
- b. In addition to Sure-Seal Polyisocyanurate, if the use of expanded polystyrene (unfaced) is specified, the insulation must be overlaid with HP Recovery Board or DensDeck.

Note: In projects where Factory Mutual (FM) compliance is required, a thermal barrier (gypsum board) will be required under EPS insulation.

B. **Insulation Thermal Efficiency**

1. The R-value of insulation required varies with the temperature held in the refrigerated space and the conditions surrounding the room.
2. The thermal efficiency for refrigerated facilities of the same capacity vary widely. Many factors, including building design, indoor and outdoor temperatures, and especially the type and flow of goods expected and the daily freezing capacity, contribute to the refrigeration load.
3. Heat infiltration load varies greatly with the size of the refrigerated area, number of openings to warm areas, protection on openings, traffic through openings, and cold and warm air temperatures and humidities. Calculation should be based on experience, especially when most of the refrigeration load occurs during daytime operations.
4. The following table shows recommended R-values for different types of facilities. The range in R-values is due to variations in energy cost, insulation materials, and climatic conditions. For more exact values, consult a designer and/or insulation supplier. The required R-value shall be determined by the designer but shall not be less than that shown.

Recommended Insulation R-Values				
Type of Facility	Temperature Range, °F	Thermal Resistance R, °F □ ft² □ h/Btu		
		Floors	Walls	Roofs
Coolers ¹	40 to 60	10 (Perimeter insulation only)	24 to 30	30 to 36
Receiving/Shipping & Coolers	35 to 45	10 (Perimeter insulation only)	24 to 33	33 to 39
Chill Coolers ¹	25 to 35	25 to 30	25 to 30	36 to 42
Holding Freezer	0 to -20	34 to 40	42 to 48	42 to 48
Blast Freezers ²	-20 to -40	34 to 40	48 to 52	48 to 51
Blast Freezers ²	-40 to -50	34 to 40	48 to 52	54 to 60

Note: Because of the wide range in the cost of energy and the cost of insulation materials based on thermal performance, a recommended R-value is given as a guide in each of the respective areas of construction. For more exact values, consult a designer and/or insulation supplier.

¹ If a cooler has the possibility of being converted to a freezer in the future, the owner should consider insulating the facility with the higher R-values from the freezer section.

² R-values shown are for a blast freezer built within an unconditioned space.

C. Insulation Placement and Attachment

1. Regardless of the roofing assembly, insulation shall be installed in multiple layers with staggered joints. All boards shall be tightly butted together. Stop insulation approximately 1/2" away from walls and penetrations to allow for adequate application of expandable foam.

Efforts shall be made so the top layer of insulation is at least 2" thick in order to reduce the number of fasteners without jeopardizing the performance of the roofing assembly.

2. Where the steel deck flutes are perpendicular to the perimeter wall, fill the flutes 12" away from the wall with spray foam insulation.
3. For Ballasted Roofing Systems, the insulation may be loose laid in accordance with the published Carlisle specification. If securement is needed, use either FAST Adhesive or beads of adhesive; mechanical fastening of insulation is not permitted.

4. Adhered Roofing Systems

- a. Mechanically fasten insulation at the corners and perimeter with 1 fastener and plate per every 2 square feet of roof area. Insulation in the field of the roof shall be fastened with 1 fastener and plate per every 4 square feet of roof area.

Notes: A lesser fastening density may be approved depending on specific project conditions.

FM insured projects require compliance with FM 1-29. Consult local FM office for required fastening enhancements.

- b. To reduce thermal bridging, a **full spray of FAST Adhesive** may be used to attach individual insulation layers or adhere the top layer to a mechanically fastened bottom layer.

- c. As an option to the full spray, **beads of adhesive** shall be spaced 4" o.c. at the corners of the roof, 6" o.c. at the perimeter of the roof, and 12" o.c. over the field of the roof.

5. **Mechanically Fastened Roofing Systems**

Mechanically fasten insulation with 1 fastener and plate per every 4 square feet of roof area.

6. Refer to Part II for applicable products and fastening components for proper securement of insulation.

Note: The width of the roof perimeters and corners shall be 0.4 times the building height or 0.1 times the building's lesser plan dimension, whichever is smaller.

3.07 **MEMBRANE PLACEMENT AND ATTACHMENT**

A. **General**

Position membrane without stretching and allow to relax approximately 30 minutes prior to securement at angle change where applicable or attachment to the substrate.

1. **Adhered Roofing Systems** – refer to the individual Adhered Roofing System specification (EPDM or TPO, SAT TPO, or FleeceBACK) for applicable installation procedures and enhancements required for extended wind speed coverage.
2. **Ballasted Roofing Systems** – the membrane shall be loose laid and installed with acceptable ballast (stone or concrete pavers) in accordance with the American National Standards Institute, ANSI/SPRI RP-4 – 2013 (current edition) Wind Design Guide for Ballasted Single-Ply Roofing Systems.
3. **Mechanically Fastened Roofing Systems** – refer to the individual Mechanically Fastened Roofing System specification (EPDM and TPO) for applicable installation procedures and enhancements required for extended wind speed coverage.

- B. Details and installation procedures for any of the assemblies mentioned in this specification can be found in the Carlisle Application specification categorized by roofing system type.

3.08 **FLASHING**

- A. To ensure a continuous vapor seal and reduce or eliminate condensation, all roof penetrations through the refrigerated facility (coolers/freezers) must be insulated in accordance with ASHRAE Refrigeration Handbook, chapter 13.
- B. For specific flashing details, the Carlisle CS (Cold Storage) Details can be referenced. Step-by-step flashing procedures are also outlined in the applicable Carlisle roofing system specification and included with the Carlisle Universal Details.
- C. Project details may be submitted to Carlisle for review to clarify flashing methods and products used prior to installation.

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