

The SureCoat Roof System

Definitions Key

DFT = Dry Film Thickness. DFT is the thickness of the coating on the roof when dried or cured. The higher the number, the better.

Elongation = Ability to move. Expansion and contraction is referred to as thermal cycling. An elongation too high will lose its memory and integrity by not being able to go back to its original form after too many thermal cycles. A coating with an elongation that is too low will crack, check, split or peel because it does not have the ability to move enough when expanding in the heat or contracting in the cold.

Energy Efficient throughout = Cool Roof by definition from top layer to bottom layer of system. All components are Energy Efficient.

FAR = Fluid Applied Roofing, also referred to as Cold Applied or Liquid Applied.

g/l = Grams per liter. This symbol is used most commonly when referring to amount of VOCs in a material.

Maintenance = On an annual basis, clean debris from the roof waterways, drain areas and roof field.

Perm Rating = Ability for water to pass through it. Number essentially defines if waterproof. The lower the perm number, the better, when considering products for low-sloped or flat roofs. Any product with a perm rating of one or more should not be used for waterproofing on a flat roof.

Poly-Mesh = Reinforcing woven polyester mesh.

PSI = Pounds per square inch. This is how you measure the strength of something. The higher the number, the better.

Reflectivity = Ability to reflect UV from the sun. UV is what wears a roof and accelerates the aging process. UV causes degradation to the roof materials and increases thermal cycling. UV turns to heat when not reflected. The higher the reflectivity number, the better.

Single Component = One coating material or No mixing, Part A and Part B. Using multiple component systems can result in delamination or lack of compatibility between materials, i.e. Emulsion and Acrylic systems. Additionally multiple component systems have shorter workability on the roof, wasted materials and additional labor costs.

SBV = Solids by Volume or Solid content of material. Use this number when figuring DFT. The higher the SBV, the better.

SRI = Solar Reflective Index. High SRI numbers help obtain LEED points for a roof. SRI is a number calculated and published on a product rated with the CCRC. The SRI number is based on an equation using reflectivity and thermal emissivity numbers. There is an initial SRI and an aged SRI listed for CCRC rated products. The SRI also helps determine the energy efficiency ability of the roof system. Products with high SRI help save on cooling costs. The higher the SRI, the better.

Sustainable = Able to be renewed and no need for roof to be torn off and added to landfills.

Tensile Strength = Abbreviation of Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS). Maximum stress that a material can withstand while being stretched or pulled before failing or breaking. The higher the number, the better.

Thermal Emittance = Ability to emit heat back into the atmosphere. The higher the number, the better.

UV Stability = Shown by aged testing of products. When a large margin is lost in aged testing, this shows lack of UV stability. Testing is performed on testing "farms" in 3 climates exposed to the elements. Testing is done initially and after 3 years. Results that show more than a 10 point drop indicate a lack of ability to remain stable in UV and exposed elements. These products will have rapid deterioration and systems will not last. The lower the drop in aged numbers, the better.

VOC Compliant = Volatile Organic Compound. Southern California has the strictest limits in the nation followed by Chicago and New York. The lower the VOCs, the less harmful it is to the applicator as far as fumes and inhalation, and to the atmosphere. The lower the number, the better.