



Designation: ~~D5147-07b~~ Designation: D5147/D5147M - 11

Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Modified Bituminous Sheet Material¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D5147/D5147M; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 These test methods cover procedures for sampling and testing prefabricated, reinforced, polymer-modified bituminous sheet materials designed for single- or multiple-ply application in roofing and waterproofing membranes. These products may use various surfacing materials on one side.

1.2 These test methods appear in the following order:

	Section
Sampling	-3
Sampling	4
Conditioning	-4
Conditioning	5
Thickness	-5
Thickness	6
Load-Strain Properties	-6
Load Strain Properties	7
Tear Strength	-7
Tear Strength	8
Moisture Content	-8
Moisture Content	9
Water Absorption	-9
Water Absorption	10
Dimensional Stability	10
Dimensional Stability	11
Low-Temperature Flexibility	11
Low-Temperature Flexibility	12
Heat Conditioning	12
Heat Conditioning	13
Accelerated Weathering	13
Accelerated Weathering	14
Granule Embedment	14
Granule Embedment	15
Compound Stability	15
Compound Stability	16
Coating Thickness	16
Coating Thickness	17
Low-Temperature Unrolling	17
Low Temperature Unrolling	18
Precision and Bias	18
Precision and Bias	19

~~1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.~~

1.3 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system may not be exact equivalents; therefore, each system shall be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in non-conformance with the standard.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

¹ These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D08 on Roofing and Waterproofing and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D08.04 on Felts and Fabrics.

Current edition approved Nov. Jan. 1, 2007-2011. Published November 2007-January 2011. Originally approved in 1991. Last previous edition approved in 2007 as D5147 - 07ab. DOI: 10.1520/D5147-07B-10.1520/D5147_D5147M-11.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

- D95 Test Method for Water in Petroleum Products and Bituminous Materials by Distillation
- D146 Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Bitumen-Saturated Felts and Woven Fabrics for Roofing and Waterproofing
- D1204 Test Method for Linear Dimensional Changes of Nonrigid Thermoplastic Sheeting or Film at Elevated Temperature
- D4073 Test Method for Tensile-Tear Strength of Bituminous Roofing Membranes
- D4798 Practice for Accelerated Weathering Test Conditions and Procedures for Bituminous Materials (Xenon-Arc Method)
- D4977 Test Method for Granule Adhesion to Mineral Surfaced Roofing by Abrasion
- D5636 Test Method for Low Temperature Unrolling of Felt or Sheet Roofing and Waterproofing Materials
- D5869 Practice for Dark Oven Heat Exposure of Roofing and Waterproofing Materials
- D6162 [Specification for Styrene Butadiene Styrene \(SBS\) Modified Bituminous Sheet Materials Using a Combination of Polyester and Glass Fiber Reinforcements](#)
- D6163 [Specification for Styrene Butadiene Styrene \(SBS\) Modified Bituminous Sheet Materials Using Glass Fiber Reinforcements](#)
- D6164 [Specification for Styrene Butadiene Styrene \(SBS\) Modified Bituminous Sheet Materials Using Polyester Reinforcements](#)
- D6222 [Specification for Atactic Polypropylene \(APP\) Modified Bituminous Sheet Materials Using Polyester Reinforcements](#)
- D6223 [Specification for Atactic Polypropylene \(APP\) Modified Bituminous Sheet Materials Using a Combination of Polyester and Glass Fiber Reinforcements](#)
- D6298 [Specification for Fiberglass Reinforced Styrene-Butadiene-Styrene \(SBS\) Modified Bituminous Sheets with a Factory Applied Metal Surface](#)
- D6509 [Specification for Atactic Polypropylene \(APP\) Modified Bituminous Base Sheet Materials Using Glass Fiber Reinforcement](#)
- E177 Practice for Use of the Terms Precision and Bias in ASTM Test Methods
- E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method

3. Significance and Use

3.1 These test methods are used for sampling and testing modified bitumen sheet materials. Property requirements, determined by these test methods, are found in the following product standards: Specifications D6162, D6163, D6164, D6222, D6223, D6298, and D6509.

4. Sampling

4.1 From each shipment or fraction thereof, select at random a number of rolls equal to one half the cube root of the total number of rolls in the lot. If the calculated number is fractional, express it as the next highest whole number. For convenience, a table showing the number of rolls to be selected from the lots of various sizes is given in Test Method D146. When mutually agreed upon by the concerned parties, other sampling frequencies may be used and reported within the framework of these procedures. The minimum sample shall consist of five rolls. The rolls so selected constitute the representative sample used for all subsequent observations and tests pertaining to the lot of material being examined.

4.

5. Conditioning

5.1 Unless otherwise specified, condition test specimens for a minimum of 4 h at $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ ($73.4 \pm 3.6^\circ\text{F}$) and $50 \pm 5\%$ relative humidity before testing.

5.6. Thickness

5.6.1 The thickness measuring device shall be a micrometer of the dial or digital-electronic type capable of measuring dimensions to an accuracy of 0.1 mm (0.004 in.). The micrometer shall be equipped with a flat, circular presser foot with a diameter greater or equal to 9.5 mm (0.375 in.) and less than 32 mm (1.25 in.). During operation, contact between the presser foot and the specimen shall be maintained either by a spring inside the micrometer or by the weight of the presser foot and attached parts.

5.6.2 One specimen shall be obtained from each of the rolls selected in accordance with the Sampling section of these test methods. Each specimen shall be at least 700 mm (27 1/2 in.) in length by the manufactured width of the roll. Five measurements of sheet thickness and five measurements of selvage thickness shall be taken on each specimen. All measurements shall be taken in a manner that requires the presser foot to contact the side of the sheet that is intended to be exposed when applied in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

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

NOTE 1—When measuring products with particulate surfaces, wiping particles from the presser foot between measurements is recommended to prevent buildup of particles that may result in inaccurate measurements.

5.6.2.1 Take five measurements of the sheet thickness along a line parallel to cross-machine direction. Two of the five measurements shall be taken $150 \pm 15 \text{ mm}$ ($6 \pm 0.5 \text{ in.}$) from each edge of the specimen. The remaining three measurements shall be taken at three points approximately equally spaced ($\pm 15 \text{ mm}$ (0.5 in.)) between these two points. Refer to Fig. 1 for an illustration of the sheet thickness measurement locations.

5.6.2.2 Take five measurements of the selvage thickness along a line parallel to machine direction. The measurements are to be taken midway between the surfacing edge and the sheet edge or, in the case of smooth products, midway between the laying line and the sheet edge, and spaced $150 \pm 15 \text{ mm}$ ($6 \pm 0.5 \text{ in.}$) apart. Refer to Fig. 1 for an illustration of the selvage thickness measurement locations.

5.3 For 6.3 For each specimen, report the individual point measurements, mean, and standard deviation for both the sheet thickness and selvage thickness measurements.

5.6.4 Calculate the mean of the specimen sheet thickness means and report this value as sample sheet thickness. Calculate the mean of the specimen selvage thickness means and report this value as sample selvage thickness. Unless otherwise required by the standard product specification that references these test methods, sample sheet thickness and sample selvage thickness are the values used for comparison with the product specification requirements.

5.5.5 Precision and Bias:

5.5.1

6.5.1 Interlaboratory Test Program—Interlaboratory studies were run in which randomly drawn test specimens of three materials (sand-surfaced SBS-modified base sheet, fiberglass-reinforced SBS-modified cap sheet, and polyester-reinforced APP-modified cap sheet) were tested for sample sheet thickness and sample selvage thickness in each of eleven laboratories. Each laboratory tested two sets of five specimens of each material. Practice E691 was followed for the experimental design and analysis of the data. Details of the experiment are available in ASTM Research Reports RR:D08-1010 and RR:D08-1011.^{3, 4}

5.5.2

iTeh Standards

³ Supporting data have been filed at ASTM International Headquarters and may be obtained by requesting Research Report RR:D08-1010.

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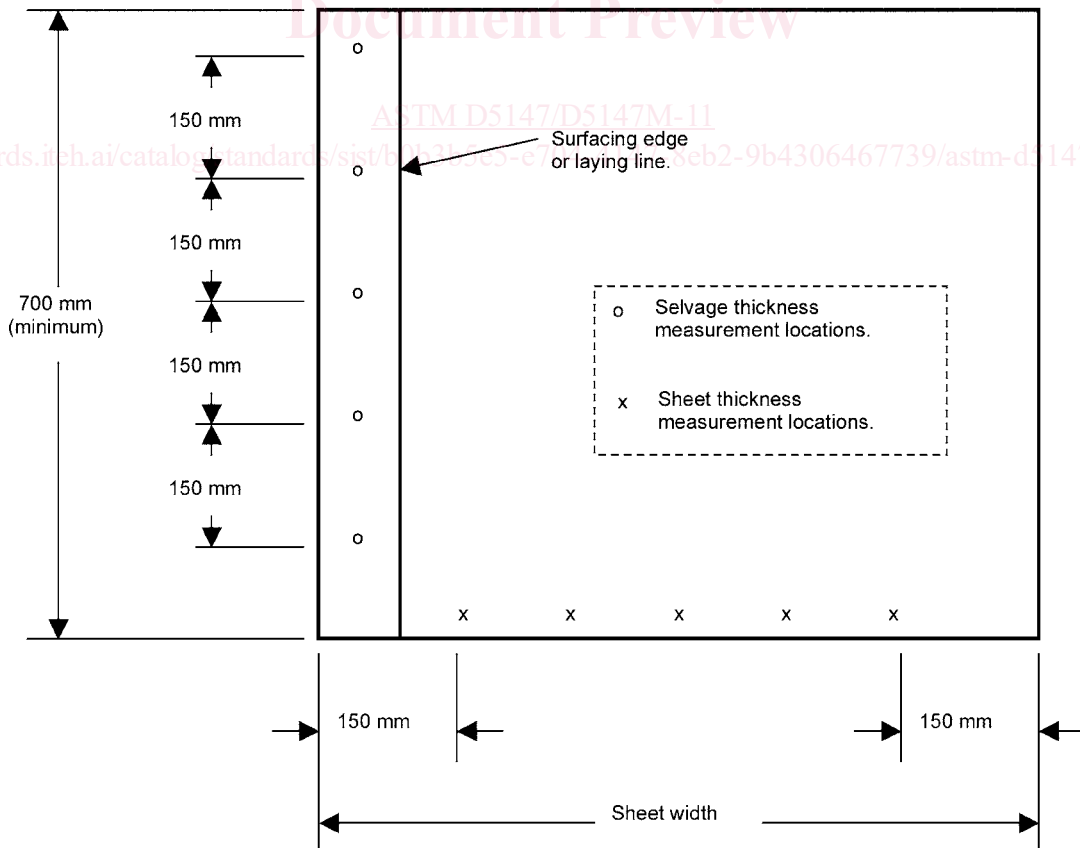


FIG. 1 Location of Thickness Measurements

6.5.2 Test Result—The precision information given below for sheet thickness and selvage thickness in the units of measurement (millimetres) is for the comparison of two test results, each of which is the average of five test determinations.

5.5.3

6.5.3 Precision:

	Selvage Thickness	Sheet Thickness
Test range	1.952 to 2.706 mm	1.959 to 3.824 mm
r, 95 % repeatability limit (within a laboratory)	0.088 mm (0.040 to 0.157 mm)	0.048 mm (0.039 to 0.054 mm)
R, 95 % reproducibility limit (between laboratories)	0.281 mm (0.148 to 0.366 mm)	0.252 mm (0.239 to 0.277 mm)

The above terms (repeatability limit and reproducibility limit) are used as specified in Practice E177. The respective standard deviations among test results may be obtained by dividing the above limit values by 2.8.

5.5.4

6.5.4 Bias—Since there is no accepted reference material suitable for determining the bias for the procedure in this test method for measuring sheet thickness and selvage thickness, no statement on bias is being made.

6.

7. Load Strain Properties

7.1 This test method covers the determination of the load strain (tensile elongation and strain energy) properties of polymer-modified bituminous sheets.

7.1.1 Specimens—Prepare five specimens from each sample roll in both the longitudinal and transverse directions for each temperature to be tested. Specimens shall be 25 mm (1.0 in.) wide by a minimum of 150 mm (6.0 in.) long for sheet materials having an ultimate elongation of 75 % or less at -18°C (0°F). Specimens shall be 12.5 mm (0.5 in.) wide by a minimum of 100 mm (4.0 in.) long for materials having an ultimate elongation of greater than 75 % at -18°C (0°F).

7.1.2 Procedure:

7.1.2.1 Condition each specimen at least 2 h at the selected test temperature. If conditioning is done outside the machine clamps, allow the specimen to equilibrate at the testing temperature for at least 15 min before the testing force is applied.

7.1.2.2 Test specimens at both $23 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($73.4 \pm 3.6^{\circ}\text{F}$) and $-18 \pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($0 \pm 3.6^{\circ}\text{F}$).

7.1.2.3 Use a constant rate of elongation (CRE) tension testing machine, preferably with automatic load and strain recording equipment, and clamps that permit a uniform clamping pressure on the specimen without slipping. The initial clamp separation shall be 75 ± 2 mm (3.0 ± 0.1 in.) for sheet materials having an ultimate elongation of 75 % or less at -18°C (0°F), and 50 ± 2 mm (2.0 ± 0.1 in.) for sheet materials having an ultimate elongation greater than 75 % at -18°C (0°F).

7.1.2.4 Maintain a rate of separation of 50 mm/min ± 3 % (2.0 in./min ± 3 %) for specimens tested at $23 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($73.4 \pm 3.6^{\circ}\text{F}$) and a rate of separation of 2.0 mm/min ± 3 % (0.08 in./min ± 3 %) for specimens tested at $-18 \pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($0 \pm 3.6^{\circ}\text{F}$).

7.1.2.5 Record the percent elongation of each specimen at specimen break and also at peak load using an extensometer, or calculate the percent elongation at specimen break and also at peak load from the chart of the stress versus time knowing the speed of the chart drive and the jaw separation rate.

7.1.2.6 Record the breaking load and peak load of each specimen.

7.1.3 Calculation:

7.1.3.1 Determine the percent elongation at break obtained from the extensometer in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, or read directly, calculate the percent elongation determined from the chart, without an extensometer, as follows:

$$\text{Percent elongation} = \frac{a - b}{b} \times 100 \text{ at break} \quad (1)$$

where:

a = jaw separation at specimen break,
 = $\frac{\text{maximum extension on chart} \times \text{jaw separation rate}}{\text{chart speed}}$

and

b = initial jaw separation.

7.1.3.2 Determine the average percent elongation at break in each direction and the deviation of percent elongation at break in each direction based on the total number of measurements taken.

7.1.3.3 Calculate the percent elongation at peak load obtained from the extensometer in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, or read directly, calculate the strain at peak load determined from the chart, without an extensometer, as follows:

$$\text{percent elongation} = \frac{c - b}{b} \times 100 \text{ at peak load}$$

(2)

where:

c = jaw separation at maximum load,
 = $\frac{\text{maximum extension on chart} \times \text{jaw separation rate}}{\text{chart speed}}$

and

b = initial jaw separation.

67.1.3.4 Calculate the average percent elongation at peak load in each direction and the standard deviation of percent elongation at peak load in each direction based on the total number of measurements taken.

67.1.3.5 Calculate the average breaking load in each direction and the standard deviation of the breaking loads in each direction based on the total number of measurements taken.

67.1.3.6 Calculate the average peak load in each direction and the standard deviation of the peak loads in each direction based on the total number of measurements taken.

67.1.3.7 If the load elongation curve is not available, estimate the strain energy. The strain energy should be reported as either measured or estimated.

NOTE 2—The estimation technique requires knowledge of the maximum tensile strength and elongation values of the test specimen. This technique can only be used for fibrous glass-reinforced specimens. If the values generated by this technique are in question, verification must be made by analysis of the load-elongation curve. Strain energy for fibrous glass-reinforced specimens is estimated by:

$$se = \frac{[1/2 \times \text{peak load [kN (lbf)]] \times \text{elongation [mm (in.)]}}{25 \text{ mm (1 in.)} \times \text{gagelength [mm (in.)]}} \text{ where } 25 \text{ mm (1 in.)} = \text{sample width. } \frac{\text{gagelength [mm (in.)]}}{\text{m [in.]}}$$

where 25 mm [1 in.] = sample width.

Strain energy represented as the area under the load-elongation curve may also be calculated by direct computer integration or analog techniques such as, the trapezoidal rule, use of planimeter, or gravimetric analysis.

67.1.3.8 Calculate the average strain energy at peak load and at break in each direction and the standard deviation of the strain energies in each direction based on the total number of measurements taken.

6.1.47.1.4 *Ultimate Elongation*—Determine the ultimate elongation using data obtained from tests conducted in accordance with 6.1.27.1.2. Ultimate elongation is defined as the elongation measured on the load-elongation curve at which point the load has dropped to 5 % of its maximum value, after the peak load has been reached.

6.1.5

7.1.5 Report:

67.1.5.1 For each specimen in each direction, record the temperature of the test, specimen size, and individual measurements of peak load in kN/m (lbf/in.), percent elongation at peak load, breaking load in kN/m (lbf/in.), percent elongation at break, method of determining elongation, strain energy in kNm/m² (inch-pound/in.²) at peak load, strain energy in kNm/m² (inch-pound/in.²) at break, and method of determining elongation.

67.1.5.2 Report the average and the standard deviation in each direction based on the total measurements taken of peak load in kN/m (lbf/in.), breaking load in kN/m (lbf/in.), percent elongation at peak load percent elongation at break, strain energy in kNm/m² (inch-pound/in.²) at peak load and strain energy in kNm/m² (inch-pound/in.²) at break.

7.1 at break.

8. Tear Strength

7.1.38.1 This test method determines the tensile tear strength of polymer-modified bituminous sheets.

78.1.1 Prepare five specimens from each sample roll in each direction in accordance with Test Method D4073. Condition specimens as set forth in Section 4-5 of these test methods.

78.1.2 Test procedure shall be in accordance with Test Method D4073, except that the rate of jaw separation shall be 50 mm/min $\pm 3\%$ (2.0 in./min $\pm 3\%$) for testing at 23 \pm 2°C (73.4 \pm 3.6°F), and the moisture content test required in Test Method D4073 shall not be conducted.

7.1.38.1.3 Calculate the average tear strength in each direction and the standard deviation of the tear strength in each direction based on the total number of measurements taken.

78.1.4 Report the individual specimen values, average, and estimated standard deviation of the specimens in each direction.

7.28.2 Precision and Bias:

7.2.1

8.2.1 *Interlaboratory Test Program*— Interlaboratory studies were run in which randomly drawn test specimens of three materials (sand-surfaced SBS-modified base sheet, fiberglass-reinforced SBS-modified cap sheet, and polyester-reinforced APP-modified cap sheet) were tested for machine-direction (MD) tear strength and cross-machine-direction (CD) tear strength in each of ten laboratories. Each laboratory tested two sets of five specimens of each material. Practice E691 was followed for the

experimental design and analysis of the data. Details of the experiment are available in ASTM Research Report RR:D08-1012.⁵

7.2.2

8.2.2 Test Result—The precision information given below for machine-direction tear strength and cross-machine-direction tear strength in the units of measurement (newtons) is for the comparison of two test results, each of which is the average of five test determinations.

7.2.3

8.2.3 Precision:

	Machine Direction Tear Strength	Cross-Machine- Direction Tear Strength
Test Range	508 to 642 N	384 to 537 N
r, 95 % repeatability limit (within a laboratory)	29.1 N (22.5 to 42.1 N)	33.2 N (32.3 to 34.7 N)
R, 95 % reproducibility limit (between laboratories)	92.7 N (74.6 to 103 N)	74.4 N (73.0 to 75.8 N)

The above terms (repeatability limit and reproducibility limit) are used as specified in Practice E177. The respective standard deviations among test results may be obtained by dividing the above limit values by 2.8.

7.2.4

8.2.4 Bias—Since there is no accepted reference material suitable for determining the bias for the procedure in this test method for measuring machine-direction tear strength and cross-machine-direction tear strength, no statement on bias is being made.

8.

9. Moisture Content

9.1 This test method determines moisture content in polymer-modified bituminous sheets.

9.1.1 Prepare five specimens measuring approximately 100 by 100 mm (4[4 by 4 in.] in.) from each sample roll.

9.1.2 Determine the mass of each specimen to the nearest 0.1 g. Determine the moisture content in accordance with Test Method D95. Express water as a percent of dry mass.

9.1.3 Calculate the average moisture content and the standard deviation of the moisture contents based on the total number of measurements taken.

9.1.4 Report the individual specimen values, average, and estimated standard deviation.

9.10. Water Absorption

9.10.1 This test method determines water absorption of polymer-modified bituminous sheets.

9.10.1.1 Prepare five specimens measuring approximately 100 by 100 mm (4[4 by 4 in.] in.) from each sample roll. Seal all cut edges having exposed reinforcement with hot bitumen before testing.

9.10.1.2 Immerse the specimens in a distilled water bath maintained at $50 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ ($122[122 \pm 3.6^\circ\text{F}]3.6^\circ\text{F}$) for 100 ± 4 h, remove the specimens, blot off surface water with a dry cloth, immerse the specimens in technical grade acetone for 2 ± 1 s, and permit to air dry in laboratory for 15 ± 2 min at $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ ($73.4[73.4 \pm 3.6^\circ\text{F}]3.6^\circ\text{F}$) and $50 \pm 5\%$ RH.

9.10.1.3 Determine the mass of each specimen to the nearest 0.1 g after immersion. Determine moisture content in accordance with Test Method D95. Express water as a percent of dry mass.

9.10.1.4 Determine the total percent of moisture gained by subtracting the moisture content as obtained in Section 8.9 from the moisture content after immersion as determined in this section.

9.10.1.5 Calculate the average percent of moisture gain and the standard deviation of percent of moisture gains based on the total number of measurements taken.

9.10.1.6 Report the individual specimen values, average, and estimated standard deviation.

10.11. Dimensional Stability

10.11.1 This test method determines a dimensional stability of polymer-modified bituminous sheets in accordance with Test Method D1204, except as noted in the following.

10.11.1.1 Prepare five specimens from each sample roll: one specimen from each edge of the sheet and three randomly across the sheet.

10.11.1.2 Condition the specimens in an oven maintained at $80 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ ($176[176 \pm 3.6^\circ\text{F}]3.6^\circ\text{F}$) for $24 \text{ h} \pm 15$ min.

10.11.1.3 After oven conditioning, cool the specimens and measure as indicated in Test Method D1204.

10.1.4

11.1.4 Calculate the absolute dimensional change based on the absolute difference between the initial measurements and the measurement after conditioning for each specimen.

⁵ Supporting data have been filed at ASTM International Headquarters and may be obtained by requesting Research Report RR:D08-1012.