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Standard Specification for Asphalt-Saturated Organic Felt Underlayment Used in Steep Slope Roofing¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D4869/D4869M; 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 This specification covers asphalt-saturated organic felt for use as an underlayment with steep slope roofing.

1.2 The objective of this specification is to provide a finished product that will lie flat and resist wrinkling, puckering, and shrinking when left exposed to the sun, rain, frost, or dew for a period of two weeks after application.

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 The following safety hazards caveat pertains only to the test method portion, Section 8, of this specification: *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.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards*:²

D70 Test Method for Density of Semi-Solid Bituminous Materials (Pycnometer Method)

D146 Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Bitumen-Saturated Felts and Woven Fabrics for Roofing and Waterproofing

D228 Test Methods for Sampling, Testing, and Analysis of Asphalt Roll Roofing, Cap Sheets, and Shingles Used in Roofing and Waterproofing

D1079 Terminology Relating to Roofing and Waterproofing

D1922 Test Method for Propagation Tear Resistance of Plastic Film and Thin Sheeting by Pendulum Method

D6136 Test Method for Kerosine Number of Unsaturated (Dry) Felt by Vacuum Method

F1087 Test Method for Linear Dimensional Stability of a Gasket Material to Moisture

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of terms used in this specification, refer to Terminology D1079.

4. Classification

4.1 Asphalt-saturated felts covered by this specification are of four types:

4.1.1 *Type I*—#8 Underlayment,

4.1.2 *Type II*—#13 Underlayment,

4.1.3 *Type III*—#20 Underlayment, and

4.1.4 *Type IV*—#26 Underlayment.

5. Materials and Manufacture

5.1 In the process of manufacture, a single thickness of organic dry felt shall be uniformly saturated with an asphaltic saturant.

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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.

5.2 The felt shall be produced principally from organic fibers. The surface of the felt shall be uniform and relatively smooth. Upon splitting or tearing on the bias, the felt shall appear free of lumps or particles of foreign substances.

6. Physical Requirements

6.1 The material shall conform to the physical requirements in accordance with **Table 1** and the dimensions and masses in accordance with **Table 2**.

6.2 The finished product shall not crack nor be so sticky as to cause tearing or other damage upon being unrolled at temperatures between 0 and 60°C [32 and 140°F].

6.3 The finished product shall pass the water shower exposure test in accordance with **8.6**, indicating resistance to liquid water transmission.

7. Workmanship, Finish, and Appearance

7.1 The felt shall be thoroughly and uniformly saturated, and shall show no unsaturated spots at any point upon cutting 50-mm [2-in.] wide strips at random across the entire sheet and splitting them open for their full length.

7.2 The saturated felt may be surfaced lightly on one side with talc or other finely comminuted mineral material to prevent sticking in the roll.

7.3 The finished material shall be free of visible external defects, such as holes, ragged or untrue edges, breaks, cracks, tears, protuberances, and indentations.

8. Sampling and Test Methods

8.1 Sample the material in accordance with Test Method **D146** and determine the properties enumerated in this specification in accordance with Test Methods **D146**, ~~**D228**~~, **D1922**, **D6136**, and **F1087** as specified below.

8.2 Determine the saturation percent of the felt in accordance with Test Method **D146**, Section 19 (Bituminous Saturant), and the saturating efficiency of the desaturated (dry) felt by the following method:

8.2.1 Calculate the percent of asphalt saturation by dividing the mass of the asphalt saturant by the mass of the desaturated (dry) felt and multiply the result by 100.

8.2.2 Determine the kerosine number of the desaturated (dry) felt in accordance with Test Method **D6136**.

8.2.3 Calculate the saturation efficiency of the felt by dividing the percent saturation of the asphalt saturated felt by the kerosine number times the specific gravity of the saturant and multiply the result by 100. A suitable method for determining the specific gravity of the bitumen is Test Method **D70**.

8.2.4 The precision and bias of this method for measuring kerosine value are as specified in Test Method **D6136**, Section 12 (Precision and Bias).

8.3 Determine the tear strength according to Test Method **D1922** modified to use rectangular samples that measure 76 by 63 mm [3 by 2.5 in.] ± 3 %. Condition specimens at 23 ± 2°C [73 ± 4°F] for at least 2 h prior to testing and conduct tests at 23 ± 2°C [73 ± 4°F]. Use an Elmendorf Tear Strength Tester with a 1600 g full scale capacity.

8.4 Determine the pliability in accordance with Test Method **D146**, Section 14.

8.5 Determine the loss on heating of felt in accordance with Test Method **D146**, Section 15.

8.6 Determine the resistance to liquid water transmission by the following test method:

TABLE 1 Physical Requirements

	Type I	Type II	Type III	Type IV
Tear strength, 23 ± 2°C [73 ± 4°F] min, N [lbf] (both cross and with direction of sheet)	2.0 [0.45]	2.0 [0.45]	4.0 [0.90]	4.0 [0.90]
Pliability at 23 ± 2°C [73 ± 4°F]. Ten strips tested shall not crack when bent 90° at a uniform speed over a rounded corner of radius in table for each type.	12.7 mm [0.50 in.]	12.7 mm [0.50 in.]	19.1 mm [0.75 in.]	19.1 mm [0.75 in.]
Loss on heating at 105°C [221°F] for 5 h max, %	6	6	6	6
Liquid water transmission test	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
MD breaking strength at 23 ± 2°C [73 ± 4°F], kN/m [lbf/in.], min	5.3 [30]	5.3 [30]	7.0 [40]	7.0 [40]
CD breaking strength at 23 ± 2°C [73 ± 4°F], kN/m [lbf/in.], min	2.6 [15]	2.6 [15]	3.5 [20]	3.5 [20]
Dimensional stability, max, % (MD and CD, ^A from Low Humidity to High Humidity)	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.75

^AMD is Machine Direction and CD is Cross Machine Direction.