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Sealing Metal Roof Side Lap Seams: Inexpensive Insurance

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Metal roofs continue to gain popularity in both residential and commercial applications. Metal roofs can provide years of performance with minimal maintenance required. However, as with all roof assemblies, the overall performance is directly related to the attention to details during installation.

One detail that should be carefully considered in the installation of metal roofs is the use of sealant at panel joints. The use of sealant at end laps is a common practice unless the roof has a steep slope. However, sealant along side laps is often omitted. The absence of side lap sealant makes some roofs vulnerable to water intrusion, which can have expensive consequences.

This article discusses the importance of side lap sealant on low slope roofs; the requirements of building codes, industry standards and manufacturers; and how to determine when it is needed.

The Importance Of Side Lap Sealant

While there are numerous metal roof products currently available, the focus of this article is ribbed metal roof panels with overlapping sides. These roof panels are most common on pre-engineered metal buildings. This type of building is typically selected for commercial uses, but can also serve as a garage or workshop on residential applications. These roof panels are typically 3-ft. wide and have corrugations that provide rigidity and bending strength. The length of metal roof panels vary; lengths of 24 to 40 ft. are most common. In pre-engineered metal buildings, the roof panels are structural elements that are supported by metal purlins spaced approximately 5 ft. on center. A layer of vinyl-faced batt insulation is often sandwiched between the purlins and the metal roof panels.

Hydrostatic Versus Hydrokinetic Roof Design

Roof configurations can be divided into one of two basic classifications: hydrostatic (water barrier) or

hydrokinetic (water shedding). A hydrostatic configuration anticipates that water will accumulate on top of the roof surface and must be detailed accordingly. The details must be made watertight such that water can stand on the roof for an extended period of time (up to 48 hours) without penetrating the roof assembly. The most common hydrostatic roofs are low slope (1/4:12 to 1/2:12) configurations covered with built-up (BUR) or single-ply membranes such as EPDM or PVC.

As the slope of a roof increases, so does its ability to shed water. Hydrokinetic roof designs depend on the slope to effectively remove the water from the surface of the roof. In the absence of water, the watertightness of the installation details become less important. Water simply flows over the roof surface and is generally not provided an opportunity to flow uphill into the seams of the roof assembly.

In the case of pre-engineered metal buildings, roof slopes are often 1/2:12 to 2:12. It is my opinion

continued on page 32

ion that these roofs should primarily be designed and detailed as hydrostatic. Exceptions to this rule would include buildings that are located in dry and/or warm climates or buildings that function as shelter only, where limited water intrusion is of no consequence. Any building with a roof slope less than 3:12 that is subjected to moderate winds, moderate to heavy rainfall events, freezing temperatures, or snow and ice events is a good candidate for hydrostatic design details.

Capillarity

Typical installation details require that side laps of the roof panels are screwed together with sheet metal "stitching" screws. If snow, ice, or water accumulates, the only defense the lap seams have against water intrusion is the height of the seam above the roof surface. The height of the lap seam is usually 1 to 2 in., with 1-1/2 in. being the most common.

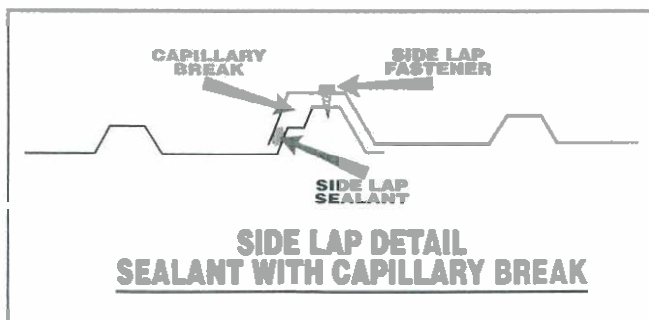
The height of the lap seam can be an easy obstacle for water to overcome, particularly on a roof slope of 3:12 or less. To make the situation worse, contractors will often torque the stitching screws to provide a tight fit between the adjacent roof panels. This condition not only crushes the gasket or sealant, but can attract water into the lap seam due to capillarity.

For this reason, some manufacturers have incorporated a dimple in the lap profile to create a capillary break. When water reaches this void, the capillary draw is eliminated (This is also a good practice to use in flashing details.) Therefore, a capillary break should be incorporated into the side lap of the roof panels whenever possible. In the absence of a capillary break (and properly installed side lap sealant), water can easily migrate into a roof assembly and cause damage.

Building Codes

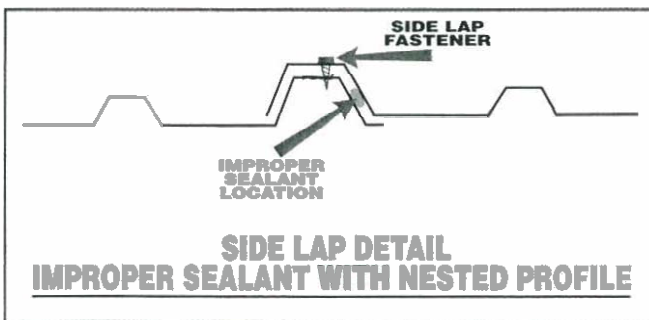
Most building codes recognize the potential for water intrusion on metal roofs. In general, building codes require side laps to be sealed

(using sealant or solder) for metal roofs with slopes of 3:12 or less. It should be noted that building codes represent minimum standards. The requirements set forth by a building code generally represent accepted and tested practices that should not be violated without good reason.



Side lap detail, showing proper placement of sealant and a capillary break (not to scale).

Unfortunately, the building codes specifically exclude pre-engineered metal buildings from the requirement described above. I do not know why this exclusion exists. Apparently, there is an expectation that the manufacturer, owner, and contractor will be able to determine the roof design that is adequate for their building. Unfortunately, this situation does not always work out, particularly when budgets are involved.



Side lap detail, showing improper placement of sealant (not to scale).

While the cost of side lap sealant applied during new construction is minimal (approximately 10 to 15 cents per sq. ft.), it is often the first item to get cut when budgets are tight. Due to the substantial benefit and low cost, this action should be strongly discouraged.

Industry Standards

Industry standards for metal roofing have been slow to develop. In the past five years, however, relevant standards have been published by the National Roofing

Contractors Association (NRCA) and the Metal Building Manufacturers Association (MBMA). Both publications are considered authoritative sources of accepted practices and details for metal roof design and installation.

The NRCA added a section on metal roofing to the fourth edition of *The NRCA Roofing and Waterproofing Manual*, published in 1996. This manual is an excellent resource for reviewing typical metal roofing systems, design considerations, and recommended architectural details, among other relevant information.

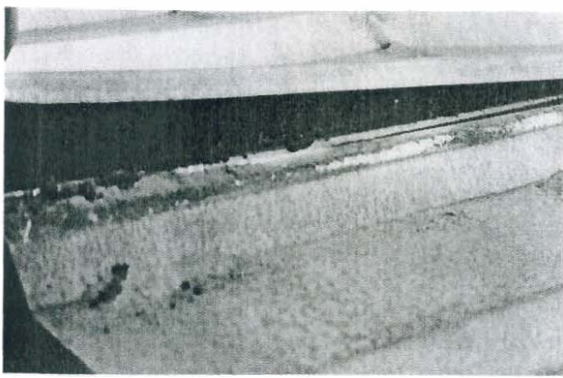
Section 6.7 of the NRCA manual describes slope considerations for metal roofs as follows:

Most architectural metal roof panel systems are designed for a minimum 3:12 (25 percent) slope for the roof assembly system, except for the flat lock soldered seam system and structural standing seam system, which can be used on a low slope. As the slope of the roof decreases, the need to increase seam height with the addition of seam sealant or sealant tape (e.g., butyl) increases.

The MBMA published the first edition of *Metal Roofing Systems Design Manual* in 2000. This comprehensive manual provides a large volume of useful information. With regards to sealants, Section 7.8.5 offers the following:

Proper execution of field applied sealants is vital to the finished weather integrity of any low slope, hydrostatic roof system. In principle, each panel is gasketed 360° around its perimeter. Along the side seams, sealant is factory applied. At all other panel termination points, it is the duty of the installer to apply sealant beads that marry into and establish the continuity of this gasketed seal between factory applied sealant beads.

While I completely agree with this statement, it applies most directly to hydrostatic, standing seam metal roof assemblies where factory-applied side lap sealant is



Sealant placed on the interior side of fastener holes here resulted in water intrusion damages. (Author's photos)

more common. For hydrostatic, lap seam roof assemblies, the installation of the side lap sealant typically rests completely with the installer.

Manufacturer Specifications

While it would be inappropriate to critique the specifications of specific metal building manufacturers, a brief discussion of typical requirements is necessary. For the purposes of this paper, I reviewed the specifications of manufacturers represented in the library of my employer, Campbell, Schneider and Associates. I would estimate that approximately 70 percent of the large metal building manufacturers are represented in our collection.

Most manufacturers address the potential for water intrusion by applying side lap sealant at the eave of the roof. This area of the roof is considered to be the most vulnerable to water intrusion due to the potential for ice damming and the proximity to gutters and downspouts that could clog and overflow. The sealant may extend as much as 15 to 20 ft. into the field of the roof, depending on climatic conditions and the span of the roof.

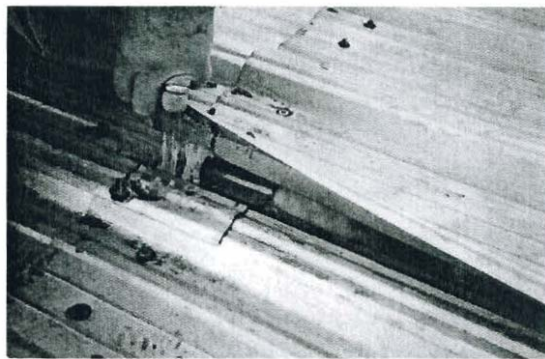
Some manufacturers provide a table to determine the specific side lap sealant requirement, depending on the span of the roof. In some cases, manufacturers require side lap sealant to be installed for the full length of the roof panel when the slope is less than 1:12.

Too often, however, manufacturers tend to use generic notes that read something like "seal roof

panel side laps with mastic when specified." While I found several variations of this note, they all seem to serve the same purpose — leaving the decision of using side lap sealant up to somebody else. In too many pre-engineered metal building projects, this decision is made by the contractor and/or the building owner without proper consideration of all of the rele-

vant variables presented by this article.

In terms of the sealant itself, the most common specification for side laps is non-curing tape-applied butyls. These are excellent sealants that will easily last the life of a building if applied properly. A few of the basics of proper sealant application include 1) following the manufacturer's recommendations regarding surface preparation and weather conditions required for application, 2) installing the sealant in a concealed condition where it is protected from environmental exposure, and 3) installing the sealant on the outboard side of the fastener holes (large scale damages can result from making the mistake of placing the sealant on the wrong side of the fasteners).



Although the end lap sealant remains effective, the absence of any side lap sealant on this roof resulted in extensive interior damage.

How to Determine When to Use Side Lap Sealant

As discussed previously, unless you have a very good reason not to use side lap sealant, I would strongly recommend its use whenever possible. The use of side lap sealant is particularly important when a low slope roof is combined

with the potential of adverse weather conditions such as strong winds, heavy rain, snow, or ice. Good reasons not to use side lap sealant are limited to warm weather climates with little chance of adverse weather conditions and/or buildings in which water intrusion would be of little or no consequence.

Due to sealant's relatively low cost, saving money is typically not a good reason for omitting side lap sealant from metal roof specifications. As the title of this article suggests, using side lap sealant should be considered as a low-cost insurance policy with long-term benefits that should not be ignored. □

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About the Author

Derek A. Hodgin, P.E., RRO, RRC is a forensic engineer employed by Campbell, Schneider and Associates, LLC (CSA), an architectural and engineering consulting firm based in Charleston, S.C. CSA is comprised of engineers and architects specialized in building envelope investigations. Hodgin is licensed as a Professional Engineer in 13 states, and is registered as a Roof Observer and Roof Consultant with the Roof Consultants Institute. He currently manages a branch office for CSA in Ramseur, N.C., and will soon open a branch office in Clemson, S.C. Hodgin specializes in failure investigations of all types of building envelopes and roof systems. He has investigated numerous residential and commercial roof failures related to hurricanes, tornadoes, hail, fire, ice, and deficient construction. He has also designed high-wind-resistant roof assemblies for projects in the southeastern United States and Caribbean.