



ELASTOMERIC COATING

A coating that forms a monolithic, fully-adhered, fluid-applied roofing membrane. It has elastic properties that allow it to stretch and return to its original shape.

VISCOSITY

Spray-Grade	Thickness low enough to allow the material to be pumped. Base and top coat.
Mastic	A broader term used to describe the items listed below. A mastic is typically used in waterproofing as it is thicker than a spray-grade.
Brush-Grade	A slightly thicker material that is tough to spray. Often times extruded through a pump. Material should still be self-leveling. Most common use is for fasteners on a metal roof. Other uses include seams and penetrations.
Butter-Grade	A whipped material that is thicker than brush-grade. This material should not sag and is not self-leveling. Used primarily for penetrations and vertical & horizontal seams.
Flashing-Grade	The thickest of the mastics. Used for seams and penetrations.

ROOF MOISTURE DETECTION

Core Cut	To cut into a roof down to the deck. Pull an approximately 2" wide sample of the roof to determine if the area is wet. A core cut is only as good as the area from which it was taken.
Tramex Moisture Meter	The Tramex MEP Moisture Encounter Plus is a non-destructive overall building inspection moisture meter with applications for numerous industries. It has many unique features that make moisture measurement/evaluation fast, precise, and versatile. Like a core cut, the hand-held moisture meter's accuracy in evaluation is dependent on the area on which the meter is placed. Typically, a hand-held meter only measures 1" deep.
Infrared Scan	Typically performed by a professional with training. An infrared scan uses specialized equipment at dusk to determine if moisture is in the roof system. The basic premise is that the water cools at a slower rate than dry material. As the sunlight dissipates, the camera will show the difference in temperature. A detail report should be submitted and the roof should be marked along accordingly.

DATA SHEET TERMINOLOGY

Dry Time	The amount of time taken for coating to become dry-to-the-touch or walkable.
Cure Time	Amount of time taken for solvent to leave film and for most of the chemical reaction to take place (two component or moisture cure systems).
Elongation	The percentage a coating can be stretched before it breaks.



Tensile Strength	The amount of pressure a coating can withstand before it breaks.
Solids by Volume	The percentage of solid material remaining after a coating has completely dried. Measured by applying coating on a surface, measuring while wet, then measuring again 24-48 hours later.
Solids by Weight	Similar test based on weighing the coating when wet and again when dry.
Permeance	Measurement of how much water vapor can travel through the coating over set period of time.
Water Absorption	The percentage of water that is absorbed into a coating when it is submerged in water for a set period of time.
Reflectivity	The percentage of the sun's rays a coating will reflect.
Emissivity	The percentage of the sun's rays that were not reflected and are released by the coating.
Flash Point	The temperature at which a coating or vapor will catch fire when an open flame is introduced at a specific distance.
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds. Measured in grams per liter. This figure represents the number of grams of organic compound that are contained within each liter of coating. Volatile meaning able to evaporate; Organic Compound meaning large class of gaseous, liquid, whose molecules contain carbon (mineral spirits, for example).

FILM THICKNESS

Dry Film Thickness (DFT)	The thickness of a coating material or system once cured. Measured in mils.
Comparator	A magnification device that accurately measures dry mil thickness from samples cut from a roof.
Wet Mil Gauge	A hand-held device used to measure the thickness of coating on the roof while still wet.

OTHER CRITICAL TERMS

Fluid-Applied System	A complete roof coating system made of specific products for priming, waterproofing, base coating, and top coating. The system is what is warranted by the manufacturer.
Details	Schematic drawings of specific transition or waterproof areas with step-by-step instructions of best practices for waterproofing using a specific manufacturer's products.
Mil	1 mil = .001 of 1 inch.
Field Adhesion Test	A test performed on a specific roof surface to ensure coating adhesion. See test procedures.



Batch Retain	Typically a pint of material from every batch blended in a coatings plant. These retains are held for a minimum of six months.
Waste Factor	The extra coating that needs to be figured into a project to account for over-spray or material left in the drum or pail.
Stretch Factor	The percentage of extra square feet of metal that must be accounted for on a ribbed metal roof when figuring coating material.