



Designation: D6754/D6754M – 23

Standard Specification for Ketone Ethylene Ester Based Sheet Roofing¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6754/D6754M; 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 reappraisal. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers flexible sheet made from ketone ethylene ester (KEE) as the primary polymer intended for use in single-ply roofing membrane exposed to the weather. The sheet shall be reinforced with fabric.

1.2 In-place roof system design criteria, such as fire resistance, field-seaming strength, material compatibility, uplift resistance, in-situ shrinkage, among others, are factors that must be considered but are beyond the scope of this specification.

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 nonconformance with the standard.

1.4 The following precautionary caveat pertains to the test methods portion only, 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, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.5 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

D471 Test Method for Rubber Property—Effect of Liquids

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D08 on Roofing and Waterproofing and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D08.18 on Nonbituminous Organic Roof Coverings.

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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.

D751 Test Methods for Coated Fabrics

D1079 Terminology Relating to Roofing and Waterproofing

D1204 Test Method for Linear Dimensional Changes of Nonrigid Thermoplastic Sheet or Film at Elevated Temperature

D2136 Test Method for Coated Fabrics—Low-Temperature Bend Test

D3045 Practice for Heat Aging of Plastics Without Load

D3389 Test Method for Coated Fabrics Abrasion Resistance (Rotary Platform Abrader)

D5602/D5602M Test Method for Static Puncture Resistance of Roofing Membrane Specimens

D5635/D5635M Test Method for Dynamic Puncture Resistance of Roofing Membrane Specimens

D7635/D7635M Test Method for Measurement of Thickness of Coatings Over Fabric Reinforcement

G21 Practice for Determining Resistance of Synthetic Polymeric Materials to Fungi

G151 Practice for Exposing Nonmetallic Materials in Accelerated Test Devices that Use Laboratory Light Sources

G154 Practice for Operating Fluorescent Ultraviolet (UV) Lamp Apparatus for Exposure of Materials

G155 Practice for Operating Xenon Arc Lamp Apparatus for Exposure of Materials

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Terminology D1079 shall apply to this specification.

3.2 *ketone ethylene ester (KEE), n*—a high molecular weight thermoplastic copolymer of ethylene, containing carbon monoxide and either vinyl acetate or acrylate monomer which are incorporated to provide softness and polarity.

3.2.1 *Discussion*—Ester groups of the vinyl acetate or acrylate are pendant from the ethylene backbone and reduce crystallinity, which provides flexibility. Carbon monoxide groups within the polymer backbone provide polarity. The KEE polymer is therefore a flexible polymer, which is miscible with other polymers of similar polarity.

3.3 *polymer content, n*—in this specification, polymer content shall be defined as polymeric materials which are in the solid state at room temperature, and are high (greater than 50 000 Mw) in molecular weight. Other ingredients, known to the art of polymer compounding, such as certain waxes,