



Designation: D7052/D7052M – 17 (Reapproved 2022)

## Standard Test Method for Determining Impact Resistance of New Low Slope Roof Membranes Using Steel Balls (Z8295Z)<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D7052/D7052M; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

### 1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of impact resistance of new low slope roof membranes when applied directly over rigid insulation or cover board, or structural concrete, lightweight insulating concrete, gypsum, cementitious wood fiber, or wood roof decks. The procedures were developed to determine the potential for puncture or fracture of the new roof membrane resulting from impacts by free-falling steel balls resulting in specific impact energies when the new roof membrane is applied over its tested substrate within an assembly.

1.2 This test method is intended to verify that products as described will meet a specific stated condition of impact resistance performance. Testing of asphalt shingles is beyond the scope of this test method. The tests yield classification identified as Class 2 and Class 3.

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 *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.*

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D08 on Roofing and Waterproofing and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D08.20 on Roofing Membrane Systems.

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### 2. Referenced Documents

#### 2.1 ASTM Standards:<sup>2</sup>

A295/A295M Specification for High-Carbon Anti-Friction Bearing Steel

D1079 Terminology Relating to Roofing and Waterproofing  
G154 Practice for Operating Fluorescent Ultraviolet (UV) Lamp Apparatus for Exposure of Nonmetallic Materials

### 3. Terminology

3.1 For definitions of terms used in this standard, see Terminology D1079.

#### 3.2 Definitions:

3.2.1 *adhered roof membrane*—a single ply or base ply (part of a multi-ply system) membrane that is adhered using an adhesive.

3.2.2 *field seam*—a splice made in the field of a roof membrane which joins two sheets together using an adhesive, splicing tape, heat, or solvent-welding.

3.2.3 *mechanically fastened membranes*—a single ply or base ply (part of a multi-layer system) membrane which has been positively attached at intervals to the substrate, usually with fasteners and plates, or other mechanical devices such as battens, or both.

### 4. Classification

4.1 *Class 2*—A designation achieved when a roof membrane subjected to an impact energy of approximately  $11.0 \pm 0.3$  J [ $8.1 \pm 0.2$  ft-lb] in accordance to this test method meets the results stated in Section 11.

4.2 *Class 3*—A designation achieved when a roof membrane subjected to an impact energy of approximately  $19.4 \pm 0.4$  J [ $14.3 \pm 0.3$  ft-lb] in accordance to this test method meets the results stated in Section 11.

NOTE 1—Class 1 is beyond the scope of this test method.

<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

## 5. Summary of Test Method

5.1 This test method subjects roof membranes to impacts by dropping a solid steel ball ten times from the appropriate apparatus (Figs. 1 and 2) onto test samples of the roof membrane being examined.

5.2 Roof membrane samples are conditioned in a fluorescent ultraviolet condensation type artificial weathering apparatus.

5.2.1 Impact testing is performed on samples which are conditioned and not conditioned.

## 6. Significance and Use

6.1 This test method provides a means of evaluating new roof membranes for resistance to specific impact energies. The method evaluates new roof membranes when first applied and also after simulated deterioration caused by the ultraviolet radiation and moisture.

6.2 Use Class 2 for an impact resistance of  $11.0 \pm 0.3$  J [ $8.1 \pm 0.2$  ft-lb] and Class 3 for an impact resistance of  $19.4 \pm 0.4$  J [ $14.3 \pm 0.3$  ft-lb].

## 7. Apparatus

7.1 *Guide Tube*—The test apparatus consists of a section of a PVC pipe  $57 \pm 2.8$  mm [ $2.25 \pm 0.1$  in.] I.D. supported above and perpendicular to the sample. This tube has two holes below the top of the tube, which allow a pin to be inserted through

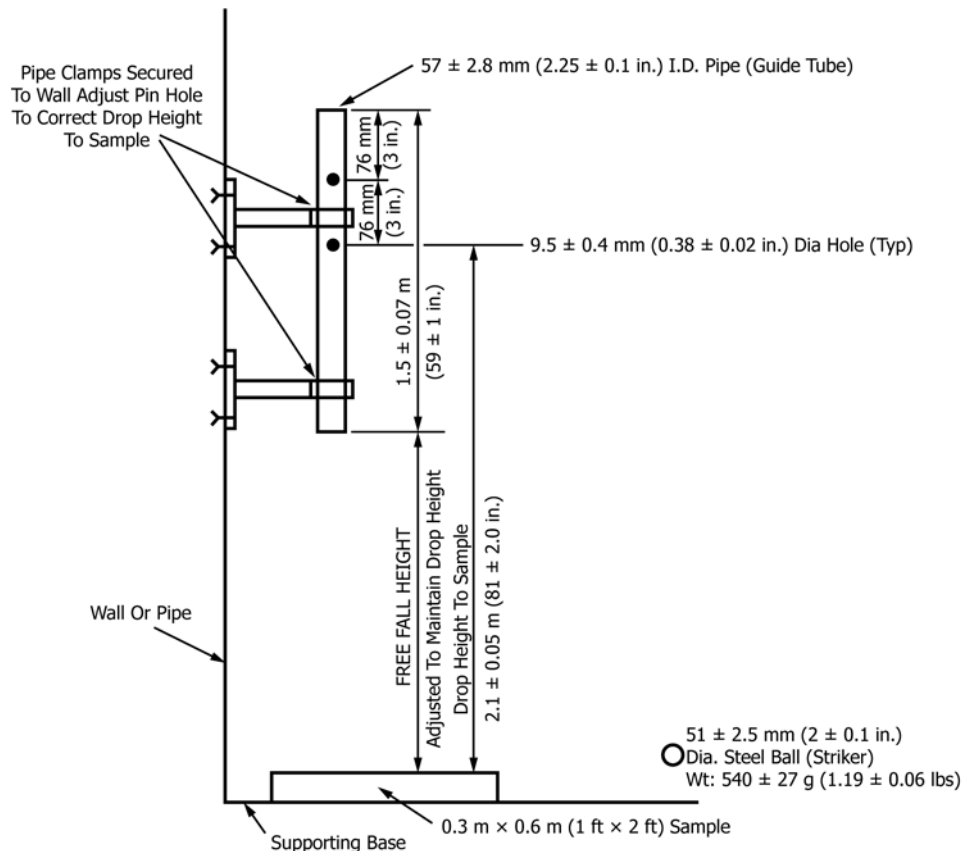
both sides of the tube. The pin acts as a stop for the steel ball. Adjustment is provided to maintain the drop height of the ball to accommodate different sample thicknesses (see Figs. 1 and 2).

7.2 *Striker*—A steel ball  $51 \pm 2.5$  mm [ $2 \pm 0.1$  in.] diameter weighing  $540 \pm 27$  g [ $1.19 \pm 0.06$  lb] meeting Specification A295/A295M-46T.

7.3 *Supporting Base*—Unless otherwise specified, the membrane-substrate assembly shall be placed directly on a flat solid concrete support such as a concrete floor (with or without tile) during impact test. The back surface of the substrate shall be in contact with the support. If a specimen support other than flat concrete is used, it shall be indicated on the test report.

7.4 *Class 2 (Fig. 1)*—A steel ball meeting Specification A295/A295M-46T, Type A is dropped from a height of  $2.1 \pm 0.05$  m [ $81 \pm 2$  in.] onto the sample by removing the pin from the tube. This procedure generates an impact energy of approximately  $11.0 \pm 0.3$  J [ $8.1 \pm 0.2$  ft-lb] over the impact area.

7.5 *Class 3 (Fig. 2)*—A steel ball meeting Specification A295/A295M-46T, Type A is dropped from a height of  $3.6 \pm 0.1$  m [ $141.2 \pm 4.3$  in.] onto the sample by removing the pin from the tube. This procedure generates an impact energy of approximately  $19.4 \pm 0.4$  J [ $14.3 \pm 0.3$  ft-lb] over the impact area.



**FIG. 1 Class 2 Test Setup**