

HAIL DAMAGE TO ROOFING: ASSESSMENT AND CLASSIFICATION

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Storm damage complaints and large insurance payouts in the Southwestern and Midwestern United States have generated a renewed interest in hail as a destructive force to roofing. There is an inventory of hail damage information resulting from field investigations and many insurance claims. However, information about the assessment and classification of damage to roofs by falling hailstones is lacking. Part I of this paper suggests procedures for on-the-roof assessment of hail damage. It assigns damage susceptibility factors for eight generic roof systems with respect to damage types.

Part II proposes a classification system for rating the resistance of roofing products to hailstones. Hail testing has been carried out in laboratories using simulated hailstones to impact roofing products for many years. The results have been reported in the technical literature. Using these results, kinetic energy is proposed as the criterion for quantifying hail resistance of roofing products. This allows for making reasonable comparisons between the results of the many different test methods used to measure the hail resistance. Such a system can be useful to standard developers, insurance companies, contractors, manufacturers, owners, regulators, researchers and other interested parties.

KEYWORDS

Assessment, classification, criteria, damage, hail, kinetic energy, resistance, roofing, test methods.

INTRODUCTION

Hailstorms cause considerable damage to residential and commercial roofing each year. Smith¹ reported that, since 1989, the insurance industry estimates that hail damage to buildings averages \$1.94 billion per year. Hailstorm damage in the Southwestern and Midwestern United States has generated a renewed interest in hail as a destructive force to roofing. This is reflected in escalating insurance settlements, increasing owner complaints, and requests for information about evaluating and repairing hail damage. Although information on hail tests is reported in technical literature, little deals with the assessment or classification of hail damage to roofing. This paper addresses these subjects.

Part I offers guidelines for the assessment of hail damage to commercial and residential roof systems. It asserts that testing may be required to supplement visual observations to identify concealed damage that can adversely affect the waterproofing integrity and the service life of the roofing membrane.

Part II proposes a classification system for rating the hail resistance of roof systems. Kinetic energy is used as a quantitative measure to classify the hail resistance of roofs as proposed by Mathey.² The threshold criteria used are interpreted

from data reported in the technical literature. Several benefits from the establishment of a reasonable classification system are described.

HAIL AND HAILSTORMS

It is beyond the scope of this paper to review the theories of hail formation, storm types, storm development, and other theoretical and practical information regarding hailstones and their characteristics. This information can be found in the literature. Hailstorms rarely produce hailstones of uniform size, shape or density. In most cases, these storms produce hailstones that are relatively small and render little danger to roofing materials. However, each year there are rare storms that yield hailstones in the range of 13 to 75 or even 100 mm ($\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 or even 4 in) in diameter.

U.S. Weather Bureau data³ show that the most likely areas of the United States to encounter hailstorms lie between the Appalachian and Rocky mountains. A method for predicting the frequency and probability of hail size in the Midwestern states was reported by Friedman.⁴ Figure 1 illustrates the annual frequency of the number of days on which hail falls that he estimated for the Midwestern states. Using several

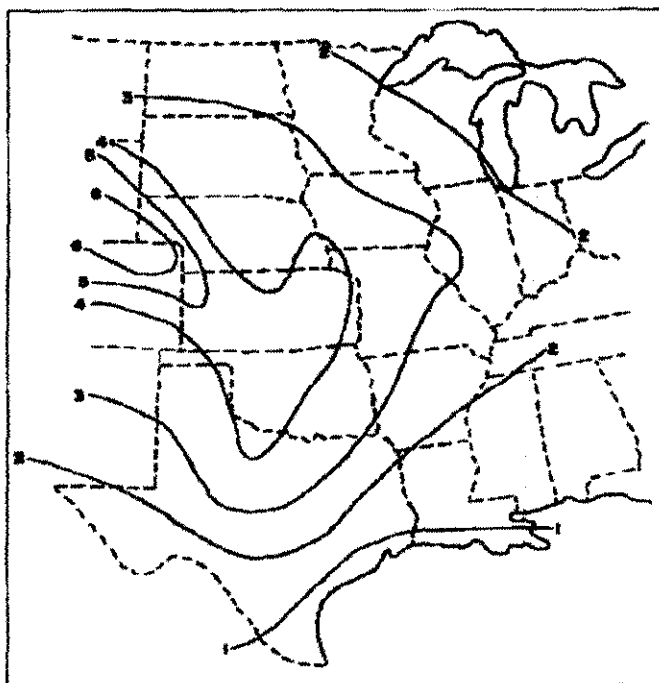


Figure 1. Average annual number of days with hail in the Midwestern states.⁴

Average Annual No. of Days	Hail Stone Size, mm							
	with Hail	<13	13-25	25-38	38-50	50-63	63-75	+ 75
2		61%	28%	4%	3%	2%	1%	1%
4		44%	43%	4%	4%	3%	2%	1%
6		25%	58%	6%	5%	3%	1%	<1%

Table 1. Probability of hail size when a hail day occurs.³

sources of data, Friedman also calculated the probability that hail will be of a certain size on a day that hail occurs as exemplified in Table 1. Information on hailstorm frequency is also reported in a Factory Mutual Data Sheet.

PART I—HAIL DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

Foreword

Most roof systems are susceptible to damage resulting from the impact of large hailstones falling at high velocities. The extent of damage depends on the nature of the roof system, i.e., materials and design as well as the force produced by the impact of falling hailstones. Other factors, such as age and surface temperature at time of impact, may also come into play.

Hail damage can be cosmetic or substantial. The effects of hail damage often can be readily seen. But, visual observation of roof surfaces often does not reveal serious damage. This may include weakening of granular adhesion, fractures, punctures and the like. Damage to the substrate also can occur. In such cases, testing is required to help determine the extent of the damage to the roof system's components. Unfortunately, some damage may not be apparent until after months or years of exposure. If substantial damage has occurred, the roof system's waterproofing integrity is at risk and its service life threatened.

Inspection and Testing

A thorough inspection for damage is recommended after exposure to large hailstones. Initially, a "walk over" of the roof is made noting the extent, type and intensity of visible damage. Particular attention should be given to the more vulnerable roof areas including flashings, seams, material edges and unsupported areas. Probe questionable areas to decide if further study is warranted. If substantial damage is suspected, testing may be required.

Samples should be taken from the damaged areas. The samples and the exposed substrates are examined for defects caused by the hailstones impact. The components or plies of bituminous-based materials can be separated by solvent extraction or other suitable means to establish the full extent of concealed damage. This can be accomplished on-site with proper equipment, but it is more conveniently done in a laboratory. Specific testing techniques are required to detect hidden damage to other materials such as single-ply membranes, shingles, metal and inorganic materials.

Damage Grouping

Various generic roof systems are susceptible to distinctive types of hail damage. It is beneficial to become familiar with the types of damage associated with generic systems for inspection and testing purposes. Some examples follow:

Roof System	Type of Damage						
	GRL	IND	FRC	SHR	PCT	PLS	SBS
Asphalt Shingles	X	X	X			X	X
Prepared Roofing	X	X	X		X	X	X
Bituminous BUR		X			X	X	X
Single-ply Membranes		X	X	X	X		X
Wood Shingles		X	X		X		X
Inorganic Tiles, Slates, etc.			X	X			X
Metal		X			X		X
Modified Bitumen	X	X			X	X	X
Spray Poly. Foam	X	X	X				
Key:	GRL - Granule loss		IND - Indentation		FRC - Frct/Crack		
	SHR - Shatter		PCT - Puncture		SBS - Substrate Related Problems		
	PLS - Ply sep.						

Table 2. Susceptibility of generic roof system to hail damage class.

Bituminous BUR: Membrane fracture, flashing puncture and cracking, interior ply fracture or separation, interface separation between membrane and substrate, and substrate damage.

Modified Bitumen: Weakening of granular adhesion, granule loss, cracking, puncture, insulation facer separation, substrate delamination and substrate damage.

Single-Ply Membranes: Indentation, puncture, cracking, shatter, substrate damage, fracture at fasteners and membrane/substrate delamination.

Asphalt Shingles: Weakening of granular adhesion, granule adhesion loss, fracture, puncture, component delamination, and valley flashing and substrate damage.

Prepared Roofing: Weakening of granular adhesion, indentation, fracture, puncture, component delamination and substrate damage.

Wood Shingles: Fracture, puncture, splitting and substrate damage.

Inorganic Tiles, Slates, etc.: Shatter, cracking, fracture and substrate damage.

Metal Roofing: Indentation, creasing, coating adhesion loss and puncture.

Sprayed Polyurethane Foam: Indentation, fracture, surface cracking and coating damage.

Maintenance and Repair

Maintenance and repair options for hail damage are very broad. Just as damage is roof-system specific, maintenance and repair alternatives are also roof system specific. Repair decisions must follow after analysis of data from visual observations and test results. The significance and degree of damage will determine the remedial techniques required. These options include spot repair, recoating, recovering the damaged areas and, in extreme cases, reroofing of the damaged system. The economics of repair vs. reroofing should dictate the choice.

Summary

Unfortunately, there are a lack of procedures for assessing hail damage both on actual roofs and on hail-damaged samples in the laboratory. These procedures need to be developed. Lacking them, the assessment of hail damage sustained by common roof systems requires system specific analysis. Data and information ensuing from observations and test results are required to carry out the analysis. Maintenance and repair decisions rely on the information available and judgments of qualified professionals based on the analysis of the available data.

PART II—HAIL RESISTANCE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

Test Methods

Test methods for impacting roofing targets with simulated hailstones are described in the literature. Some methods use compressed air guns to propel projectiles at targets. Timing devices are used to measure projectile velocity either initially or just prior to impact. Other methods use projectiles dropped on targets from predetermined heights. In each case, the impact energy resulting from the projectile impact can be calculated.

The composition of the commonly used projectiles to simulate hailstones include ice, metal and plastic missiles. They vary considerably in density, shape and size. Consequently, there is considerable debate among researchers regarding the dissipation of energy of the various types of missiles when they impact a target. This is a fruitful subject for further research.

A test method, developed at the National Bureau of Standards* (NBS),³ uses ice spheres varying in diameter from 25 to 75 millimeters in increments of 6 millimeters (1 to 3 inches in increments of 1/4 inch). The spheres are propelled at velocities of 23 to 40 m/s (75 to 131 ft/s) to impact the target resulting in impact energies varying from about 1.4 to 63 joules (1 to 46 ft. lbf).

Table 3 relates hailstone size and terminal velocity[†] to kinetic energy as reported by the National Building Research Institute of South Africa.⁶ The table gives the data and Figure 2 illustrates these data in terms of the relation between size, velocity and impact energies achieved by falling hailstones. The data show that the impact energies increase exponentially with the increase in size and velocity of ice spheres. The energy nearly triples from the impact of a 38 mm to a 50 mm (1 1/4 to a 2 inches) hailstone from 11 to 30 joules (J) (8 to 22 ft. lbf).

In 1991, Koontz⁷ reported on hail impact tests on residential roofing products. Ice spheres, 19 to 63 mm (3/4 to 2 1/2 inches) in diameter, were projected at roofing targets at velocities of 20 to 36 m/s (65 to 118 ft/s). The resulting impact energies varied from about 1.4 to 72 joules (1 to 53 ft. lbf).

At another laboratory,⁸ a pneumatic gun was used to impact targets with ice projectiles of various shapes, sizes and densities. The projectiles, up to 75 mm (3 inches) in diameter, were propelled at speeds in excess of 40 m/s (131 ft/s) resulting in impact energies exceeding 163 joules (120 ft. lbf). Tests were conducted on a variety of roofing products.

*Now the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

† Terminal velocity is the limiting uniform velocity attained by a falling body when the resistance of the air has become equal to the force of gravity.

Diameter (mm)	Terminal Velocity* (m/s)	Kinetic Energy Joules (J)
25	22	1
31	25	6
38	28	11
44	30	19
50	33	30
56	36	72
69	38	110
75	40	163

* Terminal velocity is the limiting uniform velocity attained by a falling body when the resistance of the air has become equal to the force of gravity.

Table 3. Size, terminal velocities, and energies of hailstones.⁶

In contrast to using ice spheres to impact samples, the Swiss Federal Laboratory for Materials and Research⁹ (EMPA) impacted various building envelope products with plastic spheres, 40 mm (1 1/2 inches) in diameter with a mass of 38.8 grams (0.09 lbm). The velocity of the plastic spheres propelled by compressed air was varied from 2 m/s (6 ft/s) to over 30 m/s (98 ft/s) resulting in kinetic impact energies from 1 to about 20 joules (1 to about 15 ft. lbf). In this procedure, the surface of the samples are cooled with crushed ice prior to impact of the plastic missiles.

Standard test methods

ASTM, Underwriters Laboratories (UL) and Factory Mutual Research Corporation (FMRC) promulgate standards for measuring the impact resistance of roof coverings. The three test methods are similar in concept in that each measures the resistance of roof systems to the impact of metal missiles of weight, size and shape as specified in each method.

The ASTM method¹⁰ subjects samples of bituminous roof systems to the impact of a missile (steel cylinder) falling from a predetermined height imparting an impact energy of 30 joules (22 ft. lbf). Damage is assessed by visual examination of the reinforcing felts after solvent extraction. The method suggests a resistance rating be assigned as follows: 0 = no

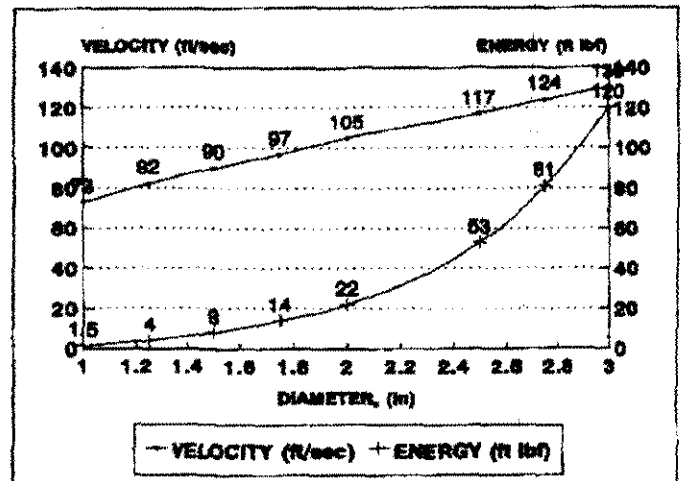


Figure 2.

damage, 2 = indentations only and 4 = cracks or splits.

The FMRC method¹¹ determines the potential for hail damage of roof covers adhered to insulation and various concrete, metal, gypsum and wood decks. Test surfaces are artificially cooled prior to testing. Two separate hail damage tests are used. One test measures the resistance to severe hail damage (Class I-SH) by subjecting the sample to an impact energy of 19 joules (14 ft. lbf). The second measures hail resistance of roof coverings to moderate hail damage (Class I MH) by delivering an impact energy of 10.8 joules (8 ft. lbf).

The UL method¹² provides impact resistance data for the evaluation of several different roofing materials and roof coverings. The performance is predicated on the materials and coverings resistance to falling steel balls dropped from predetermined heights thus generating energies consistent with hailstones falling at terminal velocities. Various techniques are used to assess the resulting damage.

Table 4 provides the test parameters and the energies produced by the impacting missiles in the ASTM, UL and FMRC test methods.

Test Results

Asphalt shingles

The NBS research involved the testing of a variety of asphalt shingle products. Type 235 organic reinforced asphalt shingles were impacted with hailstones at three areas of the shingle tab: at the edge, at areas of no support and at areas of triple coverage. Testing was performed on shingles applied to plywood and tongue and groove wood decks with and without organic felt underlayments. The criterion used to define the endpoint was the impact energy required to fracture the shingle reinforcement. Table 5 summarizes the results of hail testing on shingles.

Koontz reported test results on organic and fiberglass reinforced asphalt shingles. The shingles varied in quality from the standard class to the laminated products. The shingles were applied to plywood decks and tested at room temperatures. Table 6 reports minimum energy sufficient to cause indentation, fracture and puncture.

Built-up roofing

Four types of built-up roof constructions used in the 1960s were tested in the NBS hail research program. The samples included: 1) base sheet and 3 plies of #15 felt, 2) base sheet

Deck Type	Energy Required to Fracture Reinforcement (Joules (J))					
	No Underlayment			#15 Felt Underlayment		
	Edge	No Supt.	Triple Cover	Edge	No Supt.	Triple Cover
Plywood (13 Mm)	19	19	19	11	11	19
T&G (25x150mm)	30	19	72	11	11	30

Table 5. Test results on Type 235 asphalt, organic shingles.¹

and 3 plies of asbestos felts, 3) two plies of glass reinforced felts covered with coated glass reinforced sheet and 4) base sheet and 3 plies of coal tar felt. The membrane systems were tested over substrates of various densities and, in some cases, were tested with and without a 14 kg/m² (2.9 psf) slag surfacing. The result of the NBS hail tests, as interpreted from Greenfield's data⁷ in terms of minimum energy to cause damage, are reported in Table 7.

More recent hail testing (1991)¹⁰ of a weathered four-ply, organic felt BUR support the NBS test results by demonstrating that spherical hailstones must attain energies in excess of 30 joules (22 ft. lbf) to cause damage.

Classification System for the Hail Resistance for Roofing

Based on hail research and testing results reported in the literature, it is logical to propose a classification system for measuring the hail resistance of roof systems. A performance for-

Asphalt Shingles			Failure Criteria Kinetic Energy (J)		
Reinforcement	Type	ASTM Std	Indent.	Ind/Fract	Puncture
Fiberglass	#210	D-3018	19	30	None
Organic	#235	D-225	5	19	None
Fiberglass	#260	D-3018	5	30	None
Fiberglass	#300	D-3018	5	30	None
Organic	#240	T-lock	5	19	None
Fiberglass	N/A	T-lock	5	19	None

Table 6. Hail test results of asphalt shingle products.¹

Standard	Missile Parameters			
	Diameter, mm	Mass, kg	Distance, mm	Energy, J
ASTM D-3746	50	2.27	1355	30.0
FM Class I-SH	45	.360	5400	19.0
FM Class I-MH	51	.737	1500	10.8
UL Option 1	32	.127	3700	4.6
UL Option 2	38	.218	4600	9.8
UL Option 3	46	.358	5200	18.3
UL Option 4	51	.521	6100	31.2

Table 4. Kinetic energies produced by the ASTM, FM, and UL standard test methods.^{12, 13, 14}

¹Interpreted from reported data.

Membrane Roofing			Kinetic Energy (J)		
Type	Substrate	Surface	P	C	P*
Bur, 4-Ply Organic	Dense	Smooth	11	30	+ 72
" " "	Fbr Board	Smooth	11	30	+ 72
" " "	Fbr Glas	Smooth	11	30	72
Bur, 3-Ply, Glass	Dense	Smooth	N/a	+ 30	+ 72
" " "	Fbr Board	Smooth	11	+ 30	+ 72
" " "	Fbr Glas	Smooth	11	+ 30	+ 72
Bur, 4-Ply Organic	All	Aggregate	+ 30	+ 72	+ 72
^a Surface Indentation			2'4"		2'11 1/4"
^b Surface Cracking				2'4"	
^c Puncture					

Table 7. Minimum hailstone impact energy to damage BUR.⁷

