Australian Standard™

Methods of testing roof tiles

Method 8: Adhesive mechanical fastener (flexible pointing)

1 SCOPE

This Standard sets out the method for determining the wind uplift rating of a flexible pointing.

2 PRINCIPLE

Two stage test regime in which the first stage measures certain physical properties of the flexible pointing and the second stage confirms the wind uplift rating that is suggested by its physical properties. The critical physical properties, that is properties deemed critical to the capacity of a flexible pointing to adequately perform in service, are—

(a) hold-down strength after water immersion;

(b) hold-down strength after heat aging; and

(c) hold-down strength after freeze-thaw cycle.

To confirm the wind uplift resistance suggested by the critical physical properties, a test ridge assembly, after prolonged water saturation, is cyclically loaded. A flexible pointing shall not be subjected to cyclic testing unless and until its critical physical properties have been measured.

3 REFERENCED DOCUMENT

The following document is referred to in this Standard:

AS
2050 Installation of roof tiles

4 APPARATUS AND MATERIALS TO MEASURE CRITICAL PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

The following apparatus and materials are required:

(a) Test units (see Figure 1) made from bedding mortar as defined in AS 2050.

(b) Tensile load testing machine with suitable capacity and sensitivity.

(c) An air-circulating oven capable of controlling temperature to 70 ±2°C.

(d) A freezer.