



SPFA-110

Spray Polyurethane Foam Aggregate Systems for New and Remedial Roofing

Spray Polyurethane Foam Alliance

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ABOUT SPRAY POLYURETHANE FOAM ALLIANCE (SPFA)

Founded in 1987, the Spray Polyurethane Foam Alliance (SPFA) is the voice, and educational and technical resource, for the spray polyurethane foam industry. A 501(c)6 trade association, the alliance is composed of contractors, manufacturers, and distributors of polyurethane foam, related equipment, and protective coatings; and who provide inspections, surface preparations, and other services. The organization supports the best practices and the growth of the industry through a number of core initiatives, which include educational programs and events, the SPFA Professional Installer Certification Program, technical literature and guidelines, legislative advocacy, research, and networking opportunities. For more information, please use the contact information and links provided in this document.

DISCLAIMER

This document was developed to aid building construction and design professionals in choosing spray-applied polyurethane foam systems. The information provided herein, based on current customs and practices of the trade, is offered in good faith and believed to be true to the best of SPFA's knowledge and belief.

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DOCUMENT HISTORY

Date	Sections Modified	Description of Changes
1990		Original Publication
August 2015	All	Administrative changes
January 2021	Cover and Header	New SPFA Logo
January 2025	All	Minor changes for clarity; New ACC-CPI document references

TECHNICAL OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

Mission Statement

The mission of the Technical Committee is to provide a wide range of technical service to the SPF (spray polyurethane foam) industry such as, but not limited to:

- (1) Review existing documents and serve as a clearing house to ensure the “Continuity of Value” of technical information published by SPFA and others concerning the products and services to the SPF industry;
- (2) Review, research, develop, and issue documents concerning new products, systems and services; and
- (3) To identify, explore, develop, and communicate an understanding of technical issues facing to the SPF industry.

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DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

The performance of a spray polyurethane foam (SPF) roofing system can be affected by all the component parts of a roof structure, as well as by the atmospheric conditions inside and outside the structure. Aggregate covered SPF roofs should not be considered for roofing non-vented refrigeration or freezer buildings.

Proper structural design, specification review, contractor, and material selection, conformance to building codes, coupled with the compatibility and positioning of the various components of a roof structure, are necessary to produce a successful roofing system.

Consult with the respective material suppliers and the contractor to receive written confirmation of their agreement with all the facets of the roofing system, including, but not limited to, material selection, proper drainage, expansion joints, load design, flashing details, deck preparation, warranty, etc.

SURFACE/DECK PREPARATION, PROCEDURES, AND CONSIDERATIONS

There are numerous types of substrates to which SPF can be applied. Each must be assessed individually. However, the following general practices must be observed on all decks to receive SPF:

(1) General Surface/Deck Preparation Procedures

- a. The roof deck shall be securely fastened to the building structure and conform to the proper load limits of good engineering practices. Special attention should be focused on the deflection under all type roof conditions, including, but not limited to, foot traffic, mechanical equipment utilization, and live and dead loads.
- b. When either or both a primer and a vapor retarder are specified, there must be adequate adhesion between all components of the system to secure the entire system against wind uplift and movement.
- c. Prior to the application of primer, vapor retarder, or SPF, the deck shall be properly cured, dry, and free of loose dirt or any contaminants that may interfere with the proper adhesion of any of these components.
- d. Deck contaminants may be removed, depending on their severity and quantity, by use of air pressure, vacuum equipment, hand-power broom, abrasive blasting, manual scraping, etc.
- e. The aggregate-covered SPF roofing system is suitable for roofs up to 40 mm/m (1/2 in./ft) slope. It is the responsibility of the specifier to evaluate the load-bearing capacity of the roof deck to ensure that safe weight limits are not exceeded.

(2) Wood Surfaces/Decks

- a. A pre-treatment with a primer is necessary to achieve maximum adhesion of the SPF to a wood deck.
- b. Joints in excess of 6 mm (1/4 in.) width shall be sealed prior to the application of

the respective primer, vapor retarder, or SPF.

(3) Metal Surfaces/Decks

- a. The metal deck should not be lighter than 22 gauge.
- b. Underlayment, if specified for a smoother application of SPF, should be of sufficient width and thickness to span or fill flutes. Fastening shall be in accordance with applicable code requirements. (See Section 3.02, B5.)

(4) Concrete Surfaces/Decks

- a. In all cases, concrete should be free of laitance and chemical release agents.
- b. Generally, priming is required on concrete surfaces. It is recommended due to the potential of moisture poured concrete decks are permitted to cure for 28 days prior to the application of SPF.
- c. All joints should be filled and/or taped.
- d. SPF is not recommended for lightweight or insulating concretes unless an overlayment is installed.

SELECTION OF PRIMER

Consult the SPF manufacturer for proper primer selection according to the surface to be sprayed.

SELECTION OF THE POLYURETHANE FOAM SYSTEM

A wide range of SPF systems are available in various densities, each exhibiting different temperature limitations, combustibility characteristics, etc. The use of these systems, in combination with each other or with other conventional insulation products, offers a wide range of economical installations.

As a purchaser, you should understand most published data is based on laboratory produced samples. The thickness of the SPF sprayed, the number of passes, the temperature of the substrate, ambient temperatures, etc., have a pronounced effect on all properties.

From a fire safety standpoint, SPFs can be used safely. It is important, however, all persons associated with the design, fabrication, storage, and installation understand the materials and environments involved.

SPF insulation is combustible and should be treated as such. Flame spread ratings provided for polyurethane products using small scale tests are not intended to reflect the hazards presented by this or any other materials under actual fire conditions. Care must be taken to ensure that the SPF is not exposed to heat or flame.

SELECTION OF THE AGGREGATE COVER

When SPF is applied externally as an integral part of the roofing system, the SPF must be given a protective covering for ultraviolet (UV) light protection. Aggregate (gravel or slag) may be used to afford this protection.

The selection of gravel or slag is usually determined by local availability and the size of the gravel/slag is more important than the type. A mixture of gravel/slag sizes should be used, with the larger pieces approaching 20 mm (3/4 in.). Flat surfaced gravel/slag is preferable to round.

Aggregate may be subject to scour due to wind or water flow. Each roof should be examined for scour potential. Scour may be minimized or eliminated by adhering the aggregate at critical areas of the roof using elastomeric coatings. Parapets will also reduce scour potential.

A secondary UV barrier “coating” may be applied prior to aggregate application. This barrier must have a perm rating of 300 ng/s•m²•Pa (5.0 U.S. perms) or more based on ASTM E 96 Procedure B.

SELECTION OF A PROTECTIVE COATING

Vertical surfaces, surfaces exceeding 40 mm/m (1/2 in./ft), and other SPF surfaces where gravel/ slag may not be stable, are usually protected by the application of an elastomeric coating.

The vertical surface coating will cure to form a water-resistant protective membrane. The dry-film thickness (DFT) of the protective coating shall comply with the SPF manufacturer’s specification. The properties of the cured protective coating shall meet the minimum design characteristics of the type specified. The protective coating shall be specifically manufactured for the weather protection of SPF as used in roofing applications.

MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

It is recommended ~~that~~ maintenance procedures, including annual inspections, be established with your selected contractor for any roofing system to maximize its full lifespan.

Contact the respective manufacturers, suppliers, and contractors for recommended maintenance procedures.

RECOMMENDED GUIDE SPECIFICATION FOR NEW AND REMEDIAL ROOFING

NOTE: This guide is designed to help the specifier achieve a successful aggregate-covered SPF roofing system. It is the responsibility of the specifier to consult with the chosen manufacturer of the material specified as to the manufacturer’s specific recommendations.

PART 1 – GENERAL

This guide discusses the application of a seamless SPF roofing system with an aggregate covering. Your contractor, selected system manufacturer, and local code agencies can assist you, as each project must be assessed individually.

1.01 SCOPE OF WORK

Furnish all labor, materials, and equipment necessary for the application of an aggregate-covered SPF roofing system, including accessory items, subject to the general provisions of the contract.

1.02 RELATED WORK SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE

Cast-in-place Concrete	Section 033000
Metal Decking	Section 053000
Rough Carpentry	Section 061000
Thermal Protection	Section 072000
Membrane Roofing	Section 075000
Flashing and Sheet Metal	Section 076000
Roof Specialties and Accessories	Section 077000
Roof Windows and Skylights	Section 086000
Mechanical	Division 15
Electrical	Division 16

1.03 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- (1) Contractor Qualifications: The proposed contractor should provide information concerning projects similar in nature to the one proposed including location and person to be contacted. Some manufacturers of SPF systems and/or weather protective coatings have approval programs and/or required licensing methods.
- (2) Manufacturer Qualifications: SPF and protective coating manufacturers shall show evidence of sufficient financial resources and manufacturing facilities to furnish materials on this project. References shall be required, and sufficient project lists, warranties, and code approvals shall be submitted for verification.
- (3) Inspections: The SPF and protective coating manufacturers are to provide qualified representatives to monitor and inspect the installation of their products. Third-party inspection of the installation is recommended. A list of SPFA inspector members is available.

1.04 SUBMITTALS

- (1) Manufacturers are to provide published data sheets or letter of certification stating their products comply with the materials specified. This is to include primers (if required), SPF, and protective coatings.
- (2) Shop drawings on sheet metal, accessories, or other fabricated items.
- (3) Manufacturer's application or installation instructions.
- (4) Contractor/applicator certification from the SPF supplier and/or protective coatings manufacturers as evidence of contractor/applicator qualification and experience. (See Section 1.03A.)
- (5) A specimen copy of the applicable warranty for the project. (See Section 1.03B.)
- (6) Approval and information guides for applicable local or national codes and/or insurance acceptability, and UL certificates, if required.
- (7) Safety and handling instructions for storage, and the handling and use of the materials to include appropriate Materials Safety Data Sheets (MSDS).

- (8) Field Quality Control Procedures are to be utilized by the contractor/applicator to ensure proper preparation and installation of SPF and protective coating, detail work, and follow-up inspection.
- (9) SPFA spray polyurethane foam surface visual guide.

1.05 MATERIALS, DELIVERY, AND STORAGE

- (1) Materials shall be delivered in the manufacturer's original, tightly sealed containers, or unopened packages, all clearly labeled with the manufacturer's name, product identification, safety information, approvals, and batch or lot numbers where appropriate. Where materials are covered by a referenced specification, the labels shall bear the specification number, type, and class, as applicable.
- (2) Containers shall be stored out of the weather and direct sunlight where the temperatures are within the limits specified by the manufacturer.
- (3) All materials shall be stored in compliance with local fire and safety requirements.

1.06 ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

- (1) The SPF and protective coatings applications shall not proceed during periods of inclement weather or when there is ice, frost, moisture, or visible dampness present on the surface. Apply the SPF and protective coatings within the temperature and humidity limits established by the manufacturers. Apply SPF and protective coatings in accordance with the manufacturers' application instructions.
- (2) Wind barriers may be used if wind conditions could affect the quality of the SPF or protective coating installation.

1.07 SEQUENCING AND SCHEDULING

In new construction projects, the SPF is installed when the deck, parapet walls, rough openings, and curbs are completed. The type of skylight used will determine when skylights should be installed. Plumbing vents, drains, and electrical penetrations should all be in place. No other tradespeople are permitted to working on the roof when the SPF and coverings are being installed.

1.08 WARRANTY

Warranty agreements vary in duration and content. A warranty is recommended, and it is suggested that parameters be established as a prerequisite to the execution of a contract.

1.09 SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

See American Chemistry Council – Center for the Polyurethanes Industry AX-205 “Guidance for Working with MDI: Things You Should Know”, March 2021.

PART 2 – PRODUCTS

2.01 POLYURETHANE FOAM

- (1) The SPF to be applied shall be a two-component system made by combining an isocyanate (A-component) with a polyol (B-component) and shall possess the following physical characteristics:

PROPERTIES	ASTM TEST	VALUE (SI)	UNITS (SI)	VALUE (U.S.)	UNITS (U.S.)
Density (sprayed in place)	D-1622	45 – 48	kg/m ³	2.8 – 3.0	lb/ft ³
Compressive Strength	D-1621	275 min	kPa	40 min	lb/ft ²
Closed Cell Content	D-2856	90% min		90% min	
R-Value per 25 mm (per inch)	C-177 or C-518	0.98 min	$\frac{\text{K}\cdot\text{m}^2}{\text{W}}$	5.6 min	$\frac{^\circ\text{F}\cdot\text{hr}\cdot\text{ft}^2}{\text{Btu}}$
Flame Spread*	E-84	Not more than 75 FSI (flame spread index)			

*This standard is used solely to measure and describe the properties of products in response to heat and flame under controlled laboratory conditions. This numerical flame spread rating is not intended to reflect hazards presented by this or any other material under actual fire conditions.

- (2) SPF Primers: The primers used shall be as recommended by the manufacturer of the SPF materials specified.
- (3) Fire Safety Requirements: See American Chemistry Council – Center for the Polyurethanes Industry “Polyurethane Products: Overview of the U.S. Model Building Code Fire Performance Requirements”, 2012.

2.02 SECONDARY UV BARRIER COATING

The perm rating as applied shall be greater than 300 ng/s•m²•Pa (5.0 U.S. perms) and recommended by the SPF manufacturer.

2.03 ELASTOMERIC COATINGS

- (1) The elastomeric coating may be one or more of the following types:
- Acrylics
 - Butyls
 - Silicones
 - Polyurethane elastomers

(NOTE: The specifier shall choose the system in accordance with the requirements of the manufacturer issuing the warranty.)

(2) Physical Properties: The elastomeric coating shall possess the following physical characteristics:

PROPERTY	ASTM TEST	VALUE
Tensile Strength	D-412	
Elongation	D-412	
Hardness Shore A	D-2240	
Tear Resistance (lb per lineal inch)	D-624	
UV Exposure	G-151 or G-153	
Moisture Vapor Transmission	E-96 Procedure E	
Fire Resistance of System*	E-108	

(NOTE: The specifier shall list the physical properties of the chosen elastomeric coating system.)

*This standard is used solely to measure and describe properties of products in response to heat and flame under controlled laboratory conditions. This classification is not intended to reflect hazards presented by this or any other material under actual fire conditions.

See SPFA-102, “A Guide for Selection of Elastomeric Protective Coatings Over Exterior Spray Foam Applications,” for additional information about specifying elastomeric coatings.

2.04 AGGREGATE

Aggregate (gravel or slag) will meet ASTM D-1863 Size No. 7 (12.5 mm to 4.75 mm [1/2 in. to sieve size 4]) or Size No. 67 (19.0 mm to 4.75 mm [3/4 in. to sieve size 4]).

2.05 ACCESSORIES AND MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

- (1) Flashings and waterproof coverings for expansion joints shall be compatible with the specified SPF and elastomeric coating and shall be as recommended by the manufacturers of the systems used.
- (2) Miscellaneous materials, such as adhesives, elastomeric caulking compounds, metal, vents, and drains, shall be a composite part of the roof system and shall be those recommended by the system’s manufacturer.
- (3) Boardstock: If boardstock is required over roof decks, fasten to achieve necessary wind uplift requirements.

PART 3 – EXECUTION

3.01 SURFACE PREPARATION AND PRIMING

- (1) Built-up Roof (Retrofit)
 - a. All loose gravel, dust, and residue shall be removed using power vacuum equipment, a power broom, air blowing, or other suitable means.
 - b. The roof shall be thoroughly inspected or tested to determine if moisture is present within the roof assembly. Saturated insulation must be removed and

replaced with compatible materials.

- c. The existing roof shall be thoroughly inspected for adhesion between felts, insulation, and deck. Areas of poor adhesion should be fastened. Blisters, buckles, wrinkles, and fish-mouths shall be cut out and/or fastened.
- d. All soft mastic or asphaltic materials that impede SPF adhesion must be removed.
- e. Remove or refasten all loose base-flashing, counter-flashing, and gravel stops as required.
- f. Structural design analysis by a certified engineer to determine if the roof structure is suitable for an aggregate-covered SPF roofing system may be required. Under no circumstances should this system be installed over a roof structure containing two or more existing built-up roofs. (Removal of the existing roofs is recommended in these cases.)
- g. Lightning rods and cables should not be embedded in the SPF. Electrical and mechanical conduits should be relocated or raised above the finished roof surface.

(2) Metal Deck

- a. The metal roof deck shall be constructed of a minimum 22-gauge steel. Construction shall conform to local building codes.
- b. Ferrous Metal: Remove loose rust and unsound primer from shop-primed iron and steel surfaces by scraping or wire brushing. Prime according to SPF manufacturer's recommendation.
- c. Non-ferrous Metal: Clean and prime galvanized metal, aluminum, and stainless-steel surfaces as recommended by the manufacturer issuing the warranty.
- d. If the metal surface is free of loose scale, rust, and weathered or chalking paint, it can be cleaned using a compressed air jet, vacuum equipment, or a hand or power broom to remove loose dirt. Grease, oil, or other contaminants shall be removed with proper cleaning solutions.
- e. Fluted metal decks require a suitable method of covering or filling the flutes prior to SPF application. Flutes may be covered or filled with mechanically fastened boardstock, special polyester tapes, precut boardstock, or SPF, as recommended by the manufacturer.

(3) Concrete

- a. Remove loose dirt, dust, and debris by using a compressed air jet, vacuum equipment, or brooming. Oil, grease, release agents, or other contaminants shall be removed with proper cleaning solutions.
- b. All joint openings in concrete decks shall be grouted or caulked prior to application of SPF as recommended by the manufacturer.
- c. Lightweight or insulating concretes are not recommended for direct SPF application.

(4) Wood

- a. Plywood shall be exterior grade not less than 12 mm (15/32 in.) thick, fastened firmly in place. Attachment must meet building code requirements for resistance to wind uplift.
- b. Plywood shall contain no more than 18% water, as measured in accordance with ASTM D4444 or D4442.

- c. All untreated and unpainted surfaces shall be primed with exterior grade primer. Priming is required to minimize moisture absorption and eliminate potential problems with SPF adhesion.
 - d. Plywood joints more than 6 mm (1/4 in.) shall be taped or filled with a suitable sealant material as recommended by the manufacturer.
 - e. The deck shall be free of loose dirt, grease, oil, or other contaminants prior to priming or SPF application. Remove loose dirt or debris by use of a compressed air jet, vacuum equipment, or brooming. No washing shall be permitted.
 - f. Tongue and Groove, Sheathing, and Planking: Due to the frequency of joints, possibility of variable openings, and effects of aging and shrinking, these surfaces must be overlaid with a minimum 6 mm (1/4 in.) thick exterior grade plywood or suitable covering.
- (5) Other Surfaces (e.g., Gypsum Board, Isocyanurate Board, etc.)
- a. These materials are generally used over fluted metal decks and must be fastened to achieve necessary wind uplift resistance.
 - b. Boards shall be firmly butted together along all the edges without gaps or openings. Joints exceeding 6 mm (1/4 in.) shall be filled with a suitable sealant material as recommended by the manufacturer.
 - c. Special care must be taken to prevent these materials from getting wet in storage on the jobsite and after installation prior to being protected by SPF. Moisture exposure will damage these materials and may be a cause for replacement.
 - d. Remove loose dirt and debris by using a compressed air, vacuum equipment, or light brooming. No power brooming is permitted due to possibility of damage.
 - e. The installed materials shall be protected from spills of contaminants such as oil, grease, solvents, etc., as these materials cause soiling that cannot be readily removed from the board surfaces.

3.02 POLYURETHANE FOAM APPLICATION

(1) Inspection

- a. Prior to the application of the SPF, the surface shall be inspected to ensure that the conditions required by Section 3.01 have been met.
- b. Ponding is defined as the accumulation of water in low-lying areas ~~that~~ exceeding the manufacturer's specifications and/or contract documents.
- c. The SPF application shall not proceed during periods of inclement weather. The applicator shall not apply the SPF below the temperature and/or above the humidity for ambient air and substrate specified by the manufacturer. Wind barriers may be used if wind conditions could affect the quality of installation.

(2) Application

- a. The SPF shall be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's specification and instructions.
- b. Areas to be built-up to remove ponding water are to be filled in with SPF before the specified thickness is applied to the entire roof surface. (See Section 3.01A.)
- c. The SPF must be applied in a minimal pass thickness of 12 mm (1/2 in.).
- d. Total SPF thickness shall be a minimum of 40 mm (1 1/2 in.), or more if specified. The

SPF shall be applied uniformly over the entire surface with a tolerance of plus 6 mm (1/4 in.) per 25 mm (1 in.) of thickness minus zero, except where variations are required to ensure proper drainage or to complete a feathered edge.

- e. The SPF shall be uniformly terminated a minimum of 100 mm (4 in.) above the roofline at all penetrations. Cants shall be smooth and uniform to allow positive drainage.
- f. The full thickness of SPF in any area shall be applied prior to the end of each day.

(3) Surface Finish

- a. The final SPF surface shall be a coarse orange peel or verge of popcorn texture.
- b. Any damage or defects to the SPF surface shall be repaired prior to the protective coating application.
- c. The SPF surface shall be free of moisture, frost, dust, debris, oils, tars, grease, or other materials that will impair adhesion of the protective coverings.

3.03 PROTECTIVE COVERING APPLICATION

- (1) Sidewalls, Parapets, Exposed Edges, etc.: Sloped surfaces exceeding 20 mm/m (1/2 in./ft), vertical surfaces, and other surfaces that will not hold gravel (e.g., exposed roof edges), shall be coated with an elastomeric coating to achieve a minimum of 0.8 dry mm (30 dry mils) total or as specified. This coating should extend a minimum of 300 mm (12 in.) onto the flat roof, from penetrations or verticals.

a. Base Coat

- i. The base coat shall be applied the same day as the SPF when possible. If more than 24 hours elapse prior to the application of base coat, the SPF shall be inspected for UV degradation.
- ii. The SPF shall be free of dust, dirt, contaminants, and moisture before application of the base coat.
- iii. The base coat shall be applied at a uniform rate of thickness to achieve the protective coating manufacturer's specified minimum DFT. The amount of coating used will be influenced by the SPF surface texture.

b. Top Coat

- i. Application: Subsequent coating should be applied in a timely manner to ensure proper adhesion between coats. The surface texture of the SPF will affect DFT; additional material may be required in areas with a coarse SPF profile.
- ii. Inspection: The cured DFT of the finished multiple coat application shall be checked by taking slit samples and examining the samples under magnification. Areas ~~that are~~ found to have less than the thickness specified shall require additional coating.

- (2) Secondary UV Barrier Coating (Optional): The perm rating as applied shall be greater than 300 ng/s•m²•Pa (5.0 U.S. perms) and recommended by the SPF manufacturer.

a. Aggregate

- i. Application: Gravel or slag shall be applied to achieve a minimum thickness of 20 mm (3/4 in.) thickness over all flat portions of the roof at a rate of 25 to 30 kg/m² (500 to 600 lbs. per square).
- ii. Gravel stored on the roof should be kept in small piles near the roof's

periphery to minimize stresses to the roof deck. After most gravel has been applied it should be raked to ensure uniform distribution, and additional gravel should be added to areas thinner than 20 mm (3/4 in.).

- iii. Inspection: The entire flat roof surface will be visually inspected to verify that the SPF is completely covered with at least 20 mm (3/4 in.) of aggregate. Areas found to have less than this thickness shall require additional aggregate.

3.04 SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

- (1) Refer to appropriate MSDS for other safety information.

POLYURETHANE FOAM SURFACE TEXTURES [FROM SPFA-145]

The surface texture of SPF influences the extra material needed to achieve the minimum in-place DFT. Smoother surfaces require less coating material than rougher surfaces. It is also important to note that excessively rough surface textures must not be coated due to the inability of the coating material to provide complete coverage without voids, pinholes, etc. The following photographs show various polyurethane foam textures that have been established as industry reference standards. An elastomeric coating should not be applied over a surface texture rougher than verge of popcorn.

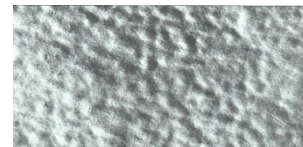
Smooth Surface Texture

Description: The surface exhibits spray undulation and is ideal for receiving a protective coating. Even though the surface texture is classified as smooth, this surface requires at least 5% additional material than the theoretical amount.



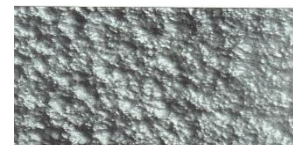
Orange Peel Surface Texture

Description: The surface exhibits a fine texture and is compared to the exterior skin of an orange. This surface is considered acceptable for receiving a protective coating. This surface requires at least 10% additional material to the theoretical amount.



Coarse Orange Peel Surface Texture

Description: The surface exhibits a texture where nodules and valleys are approximately the same size and shape. This surface is acceptable for receiving a protective coating because of the roundness of the nodules and valleys. This surface requires at least 25% additional material to the theoretical amount.

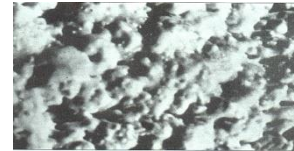


Verge of Popcorn Texture

Description: The verge of popcorn surface is the roughest texture suitable for receiving a protective coating. The surface shows a texture where nodules are larger than valleys and the valleys are relatively curved. This surface is considered undesirable because of the additional amount of coating required to protect the surface. This surface requires at least 50% additional material to the theoretical amount.

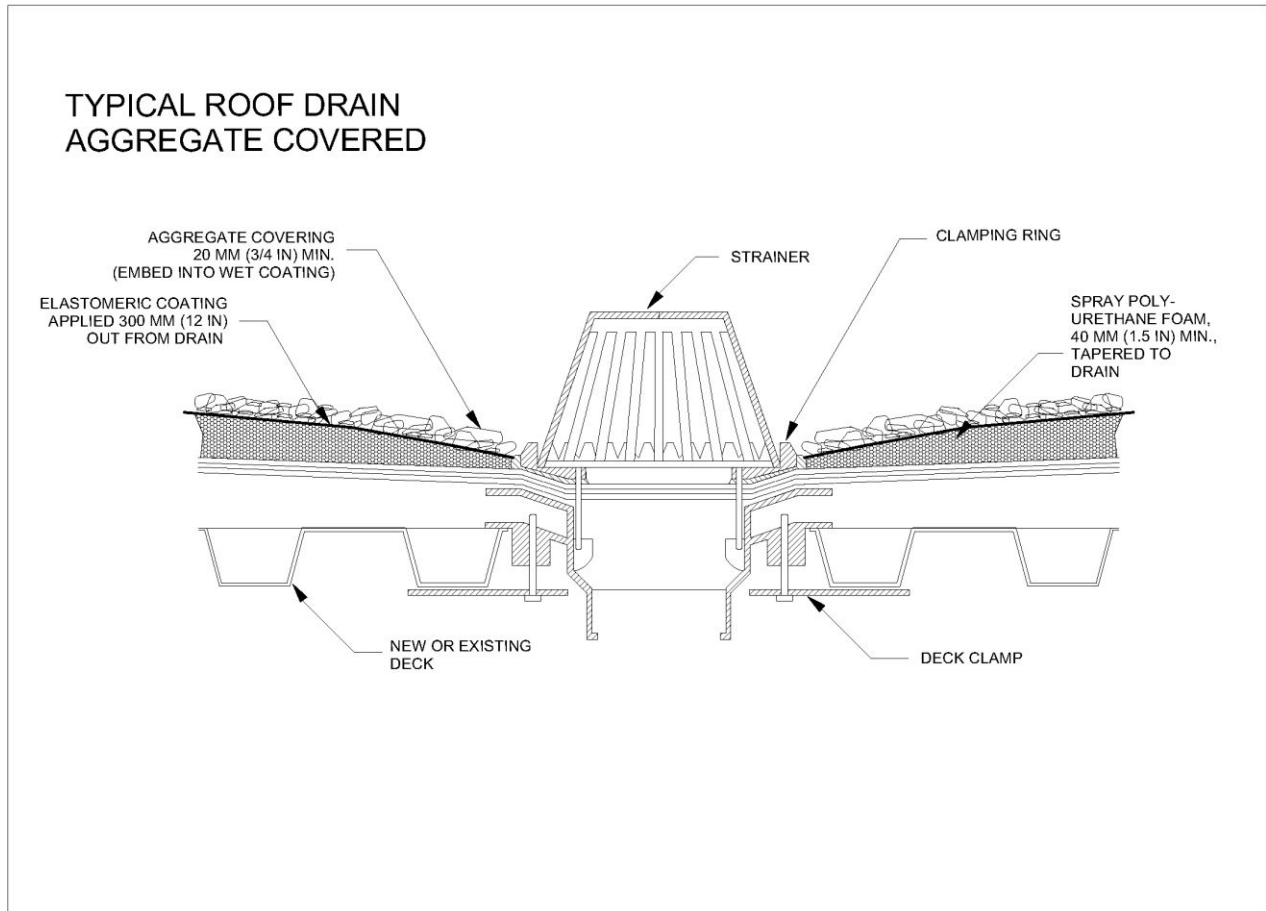
**Popcorn Surface Texture or Tree bark**

Description: The surface exhibits texture where valleys form sharp angles. This surface is unacceptable for coating applications.

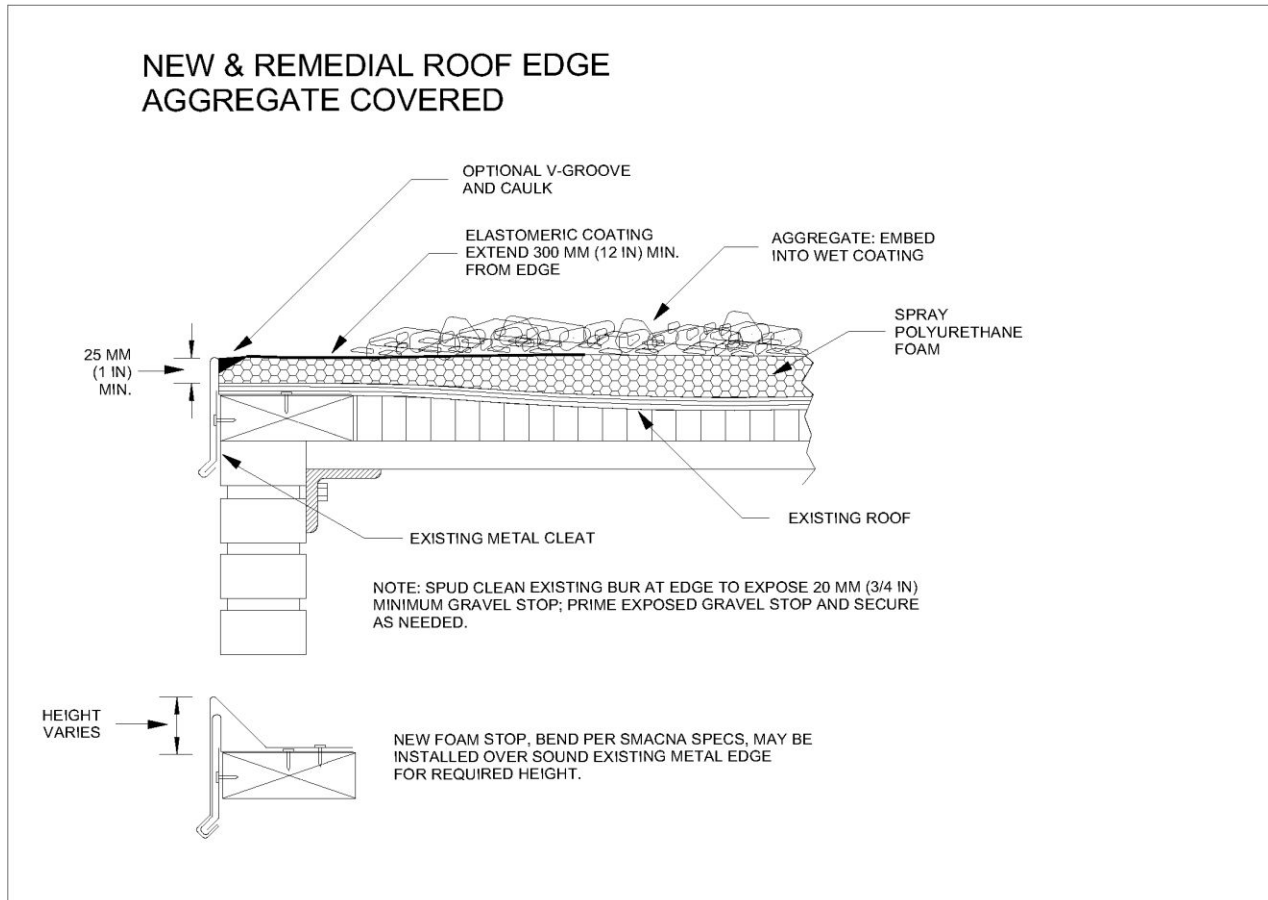
**Over-sprayed Surface Texture**

Description: The surface exhibits a coarse textured pattern and/or a pebbled surface. This surface is typically found downwind from the SPF path and can vary from mild to severe. This surface requires 25%–50% additional material to the theoretical amount. Severe over-sprayed surfaces are not acceptable for coating applications.

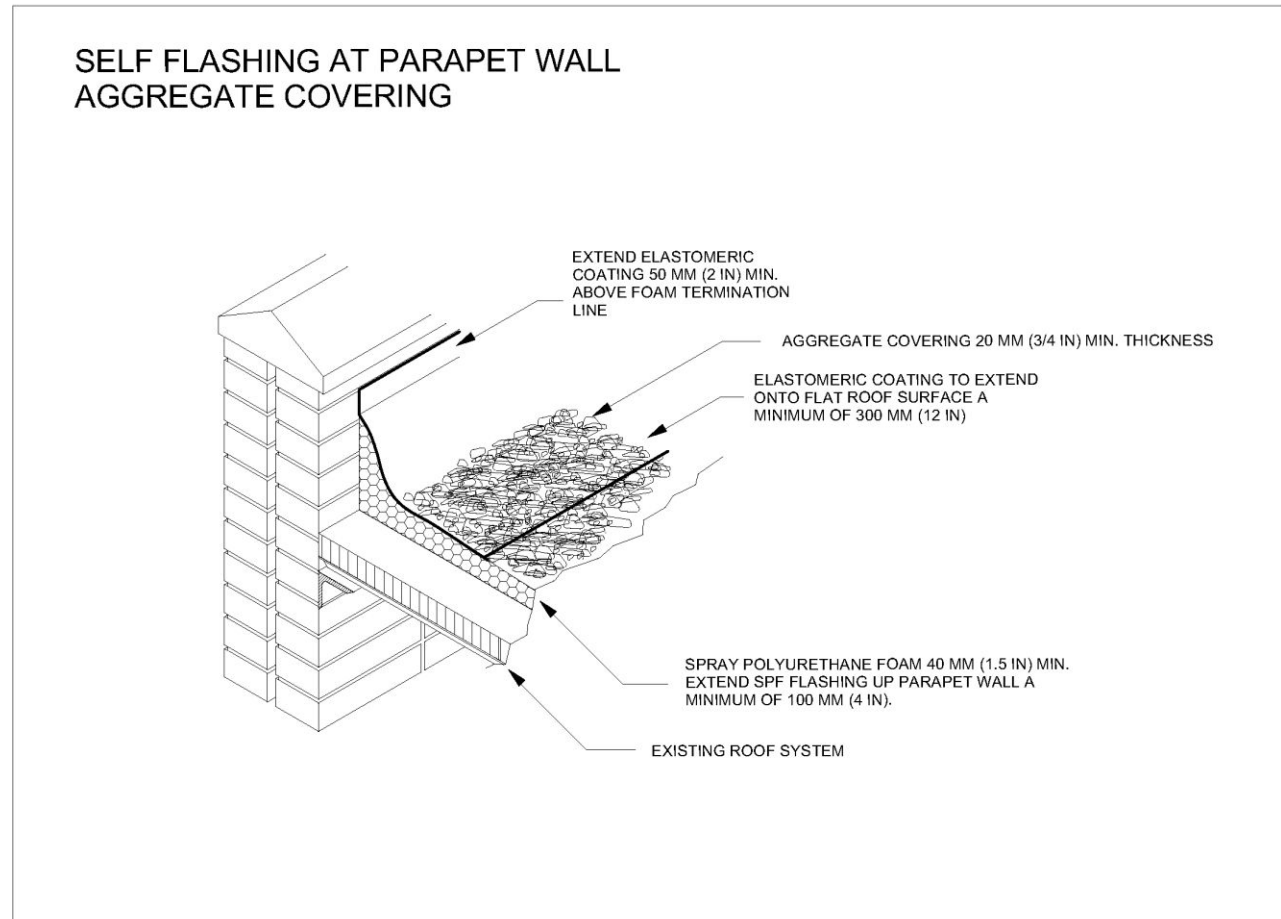
DETAIL DRAWING 1: TYPICAL ROOF DRAIN AGGREGATE COVERED



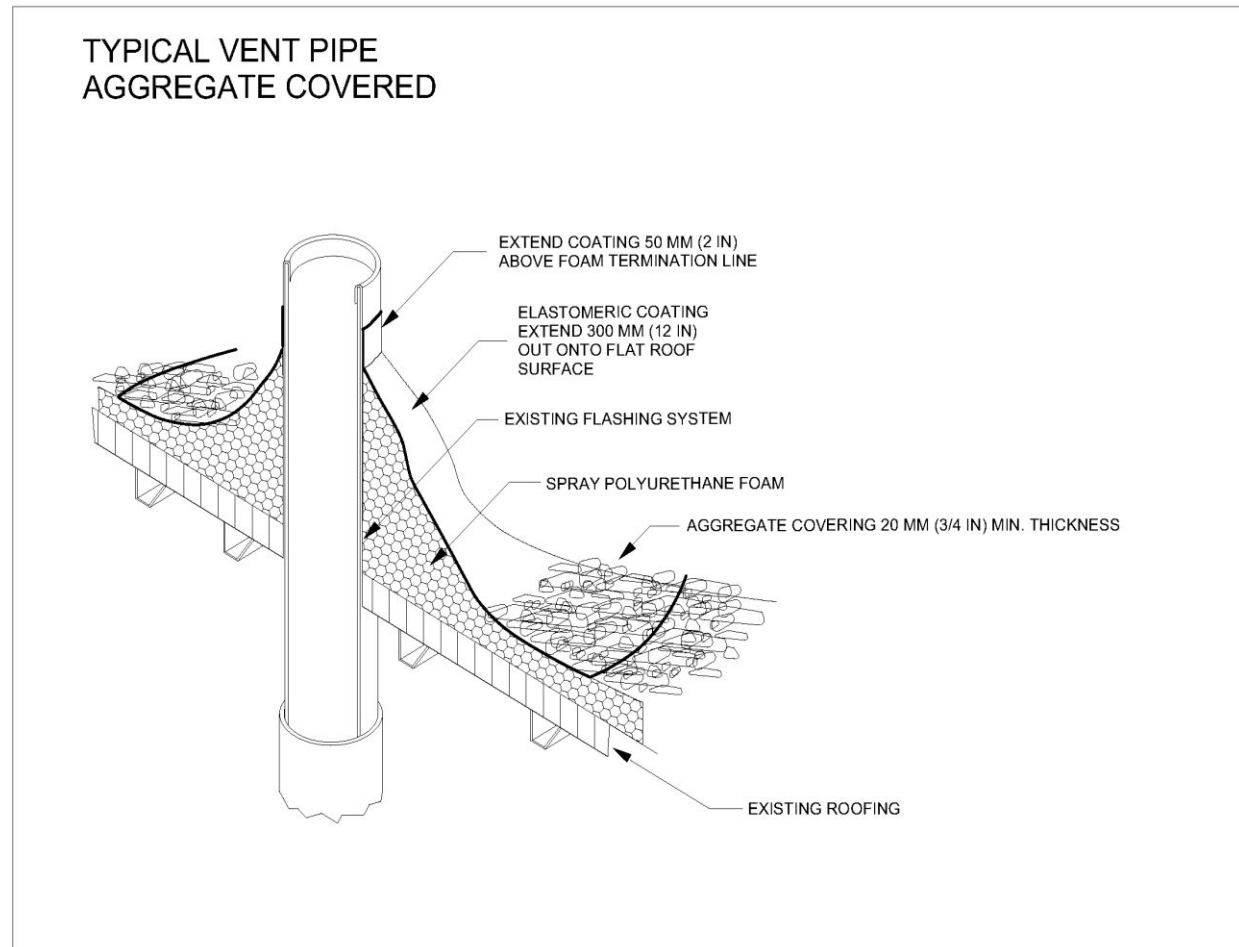
DETAIL DRAWING 2: NEW & REMEDIAL ROOF EDGE AGGREGATE COVERED



DETAIL DRAWING 3: SELF FLASHING AT PARAPET WALL AGGREGATE COVERING



DETAIL DRAWING 4: TYPICAL VENT PIPE AGGREGATE COVERED



OTHER PROGRAMS AND SERVICES OFFERED BY SPFA

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

The SPFA's ISO-compliant Professional Certification Program (PCP) offers individual certification for installers and project managers and company accreditation for SPF contractors and suppliers. The objective of the program is to ensure individuals and companies have the knowledge, skills and abilities to properly install SPF.

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS

SPFA-102	A Guide for Selection of Elastomeric Protective Coatings over Exterior Spray Foam Applications
SPFA-103	Spray Polyurethane Foam Insulation Systems for Metal Service Vessels Operating Between -30°F and 200°F
SPFA-104	Spray Polyurethane Foam Systems for New and Remedial Roofing
SPFA-107	Spray Polyurethane Foam Blisters – Their Causes, Types, Prevention and Repair
SPFA-110	Spray Polyurethane Foam Aggregate Systems for New and Remedial Roofing
SPFA-111	Spray Polyurethane Foam Systems for Cold Storage Facilities Operating Between -40°F and 50°F
SPFA-112	Spray Polyurethane Foam for Building Envelope Insulation and Air Seal
SPFA-118	Moisture Vapor Transmission
SPFA-119	Glossary of Terms
SPFA-121	Spray Polyurethane Foam Estimating Reference Guide
SPFA-122	The Renewal of Spray Polyurethane Foam and Coating Roof Systems
SPFA-126	Thermal and Ignition Barriers for the Spray Polyurethane Foam Insulation
SPFA-127	Maintenance Manual for Spray Polyurethane Foam Roof Systems
SPFA-130	SPF Roofing "Sustainable Roofing" (4-page Color Brochure)
SPFA-134	Guideline for Insulating Metal Buildings with Spray Polyurethane Foam

- The **SPFA website** is a direct communication to all member suppliers and contractors with web access. Up-to-date information is offered, and, as a member, you may link into the website: www.sprayfoam.org.
- A **"Support Line" 800-number** is available for your use to answer technical questions (800-523-6154). The SPFA sponsors research and development and product testing that allows for approval of generic types of spray foams, coverings, and related products.