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UL GENERAL INFO

UL – Underwriters Laboratories - https://www.ul.com/

- The "UL Online Certification Directory" is where we and anyone (public) can go to see our certs. Certs are dynamic and frequently updated.
  - https://www.ul.com/ul-databases-and-directories/

UL 2218 – LMW has this classification

Standard for Impact Resistance of Prepared Roof Covering Materials

http://database.ul.com/cgi-bin/XYV/template/LISEXT/1FRAME/showpage.html?name=TGAM.R27450&ccnshorttitle=Roof-covering+Materials,+Impact+Resistance&objid=1082441292&cfgid=1073741824&version=versionless&parent_id=1073993585&sequence=1

- **1 Scope**

  1.1 This test method provides impact resistance data for the evaluation of prepared roof covering materials. For purposes of this Standard prepared roof covering materials are considered to be small units, sheets or panels designed for installation with multiple layers of such materials installed in overlapping rows normally on inclines exceeding 25 percent.

  1.2 The test evaluates the effect of impact from the steel ball at locations on the assembly selected to be most vulnerable, such as (but not limited to) edges, corners, unsupported sections and joints.

  1.3 This test method does not evaluate the effect of weathering, temperature, aging or similar effects on the impact resistance of prepared roof covering materials. These and other factors, including time, roof slope, roof system configuration and application influence the performance of roofing materials in the field. It is not the objective of this test to address all of these factors.

  1.4 The impact energies used in this Standard were derived from impact energies of actual hailstones (see Appendix a). However, largely due to the effects discussed in 1.3,

there is no currently established direct correlation between the performance of roof covering materials when impacted by hailstones versus steel balls. Consequently, this test method does not provide a direct basis to compare expected performance under all hail conditions, but does provide a basis for comparison of the response of roof coverings when subjected to the impact energies described herein.

UL 790 – LMW has this classification

Standard for Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Roof Coverings

http://database.ul.com/cgi-bin/XYV/template/LISEXT/1FRAME/showpage.html?name=TGFU.R27450&ccnshorttitle=Roofing+Systems&objid=1082441288&cfgid=1073741824&version=versionless&parent_id=1073993597&sequence=1

- 1 Scope

  1.1 These requirements cover the measurement of the relative fire characteristics of roof coverings exposed to simulated fire sources originating from outside a building on which the coverings are installed. They are applicable to roof coverings intended for installation on either combustible or noncombustible roof decks (see 1.7) when the roof coverings are applied as intended.

  1.1 revised July 29, 2014

  1.2 Three classes of fire exposure are described.

  1.3 Class A roof coverings are effective against severe fire test exposures. Under such exposures, roof coverings of this class afford a high degree of fire protection to the roof deck, do not slip from position, and are not expected to produce flying brands.

  1.4 Class B roof coverings are effective against moderate fire test exposures. Under such exposures, roof coverings of this class afford a moderate degree of fire protection to the roof deck, do not slip from position, and are not expected to produce flying brands.

  1.5 Class C roof coverings are effective against light fire test exposures. Under such exposures, roof coverings of this class afford a light degree of fire protection to the roof deck, do not slip from position, and are not expected to produce flying brands.

  1.6 Tests conducted in accordance with these requirements are intended to demonstrate the performance of roof coverings during the types and periods of fire exposure involved, but are not intended to determine the acceptability of roof coverings for use after exposure to fire. These fire test methods do not provide a basis to compare expected performance under all actual fire conditions but they do provide a basis for comparison of the response of roof coverings when subjected to fire sources that are described herein.

  1.7 A combustible deck is formed of wood sheathing boards, oriented strand boards (OSB), or plywood. A noncombustible deck is formed of metal, concrete, or poured gypsum.