

(19) **DANMARK**



Patent- og
Varemærkestyrelsen

(12)

Oversættelse af europæisk patentskrift

(10) **DK/EP 3749815 T3**

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- (51) Int.Cl.: *E 04 D 5/10 (2006.01)* *B 32 B 3/26 (2006.01)* *B 32 B 5/02 (2006.01)*
B 32 B 7/06 (2019.01) *B 32 B 7/14 (2006.01)* *B 32 B 25/10 (2006.01)*
B 32 B 25/16 (2006.01) *B 32 B 27/12 (2006.01)* *B 32 B 27/30 (2006.01)*
B 32 B 27/32 (2006.01) *B 32 B 29/02 (2006.01)* *E 04 D 3/35 (2006.01)*
E 04 D 3/36 (2006.01) *E 04 D 5/12 (2006.01)* *E 04 D 5/14 (2006.01)*
E 04 D 11/02 (2006.01)
- (45) Oversættelsen bekendtgjort den: **2022-10-03**
- (80) Dato for Den Europæiske Patentmyndigheds bekendtgørelse om meddelelse af patentet: **2022-08-10**
- (86) Europæisk ansøgning nr.: **19746720.2**
- (86) Europæisk indleveringsdag: **2019-01-28**
- (87) Den europæiske ansøgnings publiceringsdag: **2020-12-16**
- (86) International ansøgning nr.: **US2019015446**
- (87) Internationalt publikationsnr.: **WO2019152323**
- (30) Prioritet: **2018-02-05 US 201862626407 P**
- (84) Designerede stater: **AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR**
- (73) Patenthaver: **Carlisle Construction Materials, LLC, 1555 Ritner Highway, Carlisle PA 17013, USA**
- (72) Opfinder: **GISH, Brian, 270 Stuart Road, Carlisle, Pennsylvania 17015, USA**
HEISHMAN, Michael, 147 James Madison Drive, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania 17050, USA
- (74) Fuldmægtig i Danmark: **Zacco Denmark A/S, Arne Jacobsens Allé 15, 2300 København S, Danmark**
- (54) Benævnelse: **HÆGTE- OG FLEECETAGBEKLÆDNINGSSYSTEM MED OPRULLET KLÆBESTOFFRIGIVELSESLAG OG FREMGANGSMÅDE TIL ANVENDELSE**
- (56) Fremdragne publikationer:
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DESCRIPTION

Related Application:

[0001] The present application claims priority to U.S. Provisional patent application 62/626,407 of same title, filed Feb 5, 2018,.

Technical Field:

[0002] The present invention relates to systems for quickly and easily attaching fleece backed roofing membranes onto roofing surfaces.

Background of The Invention:

[0003] Roofing membranes are applied on top of roof insulation boards to provide a layer of waterproofing and to protect the roof insulation boards or roof deck surface/ substrate. Typically, such roofing membranes are made of EPDM, TPO, PVC or other waterproofing materials. Lately, such roofing membranes have been coated or laminated with fleece backings as a way to provide toughness, durability, strength and mechanical stiffness to the roofing membrane. In addition, fleece back roofing membranes have the advantage of withstanding extreme weather conditions (such as wind uplift and hail). An example of such a fleece backed roofing material is the FleeceBACK[®] roofing membrane product line manufactured by Carlisle Construction Materials LLC of Carlisle, PA.

[0004] Fleece backed roofing membranes have typically been installed in the field as follows. A rolled up fleece backed membrane is positioned on top of the building's insulation boards. Next, the roll of material is unrolled, and the fleece backed membrane is either folded back and then glued or hot-welded into position. Specifically, the installers cover the building's insulation boards or roof deck surface/ substrate with a layer of adhesive and then unroll the fleece backed roofing membrane into the adhesive (thereby securing the roofing membrane into place). After this adhesive placement, the top surface of the roofing membrane can then be pushed down by the installers, for example, by pushing mechanical rollers back and forth across the top of the roofing membrane. An advantage of adhering (i.e.: gluing) the fleece backed roofing membranes onto the roof insulation boards is that it is a quiet and generally odorless process.

[0005] Unfortunately, sending installers up onto the roof with buckets or tanks of adhesives can be messy. It would instead be desired to provide a cleaner system of roofing membrane installation that completely avoids installers having to spread out a messy layer of adhesive on

top of the insulation boards. In fact, it would also be desirable to simply avoid having to require installers to bring cans or tanks of adhesives up onto the roof in the first place during the installation process. Basically, it would be desirable to find a new, fast, clean and easy to use system of attaching the roofing membranes directly onto the top of the insulation boards.

[0006] US 2007/0187017 A1 discloses a method for affixing covering products to building structures. The covering product includes a thermoplastic membrane, a layer comprising a fabric bearing an adhesive disposed on and partially in the fabric, and a release liner overlying the adhesive-bearing fabric.

[0007] US 2013/0000237 A1 discloses a foam roofing underlay with a reinforcement membrane. The foam is molded between the reinforcement membrane and a carrier membrane. The underlay is for attachment to a flexible roof membrane by engaging fastener elements on the reinforcement membrane with fastener elements on the flexible roof membrane. A slip sheet is used between the underlay and the flexible roof membrane to permit accurate positioning of the flexible roof membrane prior to engagement of the fastener elements.

Summary of The Invention:

[0008] The present system provides an apparatus and a method for firmly and easily attaching a roofing membrane (such as an EPDM, TPO, PVC or other waterproofing membrane) on top of a building's insulation boards using a hook and loop fastening system (for example, Velcro®). In the embodiments, the loop (i.e.: the "fleece") layer is attached to the underside of the roofing membrane and the Velcro® hook layer is attached onto the top of the insulation board.

[0009] Accordingly, the present invention provides a hook and fleece roofing system as set out in claim 1 and a method of securing a roofing membrane to a roof as set out in claim 8.

[0010] The hook layer (attached onto the insulation board) and the loop layer (attached under the roofing membrane) are simply pressure fit onto one another such that the roofing membrane is quickly, cleanly and easily attached on top of the insulation board. The advantage of this approach is that it avoids the need for installers spreading any adhesives or glue onto the top of the insulation board and then sticking the roofing membrane on top of that. Simply put, avoiding a separate adhesive layer makes the job considerably less "messy". Another advantage of avoiding adhesives is that should a roofing membrane inadvertently be placed in an incorrect location, it is easier to remove it (i.e.: peel it off of the insulation boards), re-positioned it and then re-attach it.

[0011] The present system encompasses two preferred approaches for sticking the hook and loop layers together, as follows.

[0012] In a first preferred approach, a quick release layer is rolled up together with the fleece backed roofing membrane. In this approach, the quick release layer is positioned adjacent to the fleece backing such that the quick release layer can be manually pulled away to expose the fleece backed layer. Then, the fleece backed layer can simply be applied (i.e.: pushed down) onto the hook layer that has been pre-fastened onto the top of the insulation board. This is carried out as the roofing membrane is unrolled. The quick release layer is gently adhered to the roofing membrane such that it stays in position yet can be pulled away from the fleece backing (i.e.: the loop layer) in the field without damaging the fleece layer.

[0013] In a second preferred approach, the release layer is "sticky" (i.e.: gently adhered to the underside of the fleece backing), but need not be rolled up together with the roofing membrane prior to its delivery to the jobsite. In this second approach, the sticky release layer adhered to the underside of the fleece backing may optionally be only partially adhered. For example, only a portion of the total surface area of the release layer may have adhesive applied thereto. This portion of adhered surface may preferably be anywhere from 10% to 100% of the total surface area. Optionally as well, the adhesive may also be applied to the release layer in a multitude of adhesion patterns (including but not limited to: alternating strips, diamond or checkerboard patterns, or even random adhesion patterns).

[0014] In the hook and fleece roofing system defined in claim 1, the release layer is adhered to the fleece layer with a preferred range of stickiness such that the release layer can be manually pulled off of the fleece layer in the field without damaging the fleece layer.

[0015] In additional embodiments, the release layer may be applied to the fleece with perforations therein to make for ease of removal, or with overlapping edge portions which can be easily grasped, again making for ease of removal.

Brief Description of the Drawings:

[0016]

Fig. 1 is a sectional elevation view of the various layers of the present roofing system.

Figs. 2A to 2D are sequential illustrations of a rolled up unit of the present system being applied on top of roofing insulation boards in the field, as follows.

Fig. 2A shows a roll of the present roofing material with release layer as delivered into the field for installation on top of a building roof.

Fig. 2B shows a portion of the roll of roofing material being unrolled onto the roof surface.

Fig. 2C shows the roll of roofing material fully unrolled onto the roof surface.

Fig. 2D shows half of the roofing material being flipped over to manually remove the quick

release layer.

Fig. 2E is a sectional elevation view corresponding to Fig 2D.

Fig. 3 illustrates a release layer having overlapping edges.

Detailed Description of the Drawings:

[0017] Fig. 1 illustrates a sectional elevation view of the various layers of the present roofing system 10 as follows.

[0018] First, an insulation assembly 20 is provided on top of the building roof. Insulation assembly 20 comprises a bottom board, preferably an insulation board 22 with a hook 24 layer attached thereon. A roof member assembly 40 is also provided. Roof member assembly 40 preferably comprises: a roofing membrane 42, a fleece layer 44 attached to the underside of roofing membrane 42, and a release layer 46 adhesively attached to the underside of fleece layer 44.

[0019] The release layer 46 prevents contact between the fleece layer 44 (on the underside of the roofing membrane 42) and the hook layer 24 (on the top of the insulation board 22) before the roofing membrane 42 has been properly positioned on the roof. This allows easy sliding and positioning of the roll on top of the insulation board. Release layer 46 thereby makes the installation much more "application friendly" particularly in windy conditions and when placement around roof penetrations where cutting and fitting is required.

[0020] In optional preferred aspects, hook layer 24 and fleece layer 44 can be standard hook and loop (e.g.: Velcro[®]) layers of fastening. It is to be understood, however, that other hook and fleece fastening systems can be used as well.

[0021] Release layer 46 is somewhat sticky such that it can be manually pulled off of fleece layer 44 in the field without damaging the fleece layer. Specifically, the release layer 46 is coated with a very thin layer of adhesive that adheres adequately to the fleece in cold installation temperatures without adhering too much in high installation temperatures. As a result, release layer 46 does not distort or separate the fleece fibers from the fleece layer, yet still has enough adhesion to stay with the fleece until release layer 46 is manually separated in the field.

[0022] Optionally, release layer 46 is only partially adhered to the underside of fleece layer 44. For example, only a portion of the total surface area of release layer 46 may have adhesive applied thereto. This portion of adhered surface may preferably be anywhere from 10% to 100% of the total surface area. In various alternate aspects, the adhesive may be applied to

release layer 46 in a multitude of different adhesion patterns. Such patterns can include (but are not limited to) alternating adhered and non-adhered strips or sections, diamond or checkerboard patterns of adhesive application, or even random adhesion patterns (e.g.: splattering), all keeping within the scope of the present invention). The advantage of these approaches are that less adhesive will be used.

[0023] Preferably, release layer 46 is a plastic film with an adhesive coating, and the adhesive is made out of acrylic copolymer. Preferable 180 degree peel values for release layer 46 can be on the order of between 3.5 N/m to 8.8 N/m (0.02 and 0.05 lbf/in). The present inventors have experimentally determined that should the peel value drop below 3.5 N/m (0.02 lbf/in), the release layer tends to fall off the fleece prematurely. Conversely, for peel values above 8.8 N/m (0.05 lbf/in), the release layer begins to pull filaments from the fleece. It is to be understood, however, that the use of an acrylic copolymer is only exemplary and that any suitable adhesive could be used instead. Examples of such substitutes can include, but not be limited to styrene block copolymer, silicone, polyisobutylene, vinyl acetate ethylene (VAE), polyurethane or rubber based adhesives. In addition, the adhesive used could include solvent based, water-borne, hot melt or reactive adhesives

[0024] In other preferred aspects, release layer 46 is a flexible sheet of material that is rolled up together with the roofing membrane 42 and fleece layer 44 and delivered to the jobsite as a unit. This aspect of the present system is illustrated in Figs. 2A to 2E, as follows.

[0025] Fig. 2A shows a roll 100 of the present roofing material with release layer 46 as delivered into the field for installation on top of a building roof. Specifically, roll 100 simply corresponds to roof member assembly 40 illustrated in Fig. 1, but is instead delivered wound up in a roll. Next, Fig. 2B shows a portion of roll 100 being unrolled onto the roof surface. The building roof surface is illustrated as insulation board 22 covered by hook layer 24 (from Fig. 1). As the installers progress, Fig. 2C then shows roll 100 after it has been fully unrolled onto the roof surface. Next, since release layer 46 is positioned at the bottom of the unrolled roof member assembly 40, the installers have to remove release layer 46 such that fleece layer 44 can be attached to hook layer 24. This may be done as illustrated in Figs. 2D and 2E where the installers fold half of roof member assembly 40 back over on top of itself, and then remove release layer 46. In this illustrated approach, release layer 46 can actually comprise two separate release layers (46A and 46B) positioned side-by-side one another (or optionally formed of the same sheet of materials but separated by a perforation 47 as shown in Fig. 2E), such that they can be peeled back and removed one by one. After the illustrated side of release layer 46A has been manually removed, fleece layer 44A is then attached to hook layer 24, then roof member assembly 40 can be flipped over on its opposite side, thereby exposing release layer 46B. Next, the release layer 46B can be manually removed such that fleece layer 44B can then be attached down onto hook layer 24, thereby completing the installation. Optionally, mechanical rollers can be used to apply pressure over the top of roofing membrane 42, thereby further securing fleece layer 44 to hook layer 24.

[0026] Fig. 3 illustrates a release layer 46 having overlapping edges. In this embodiment, a

user lifts and peels back edge 49 to begin pulling release layer 46 away from fleece layer 44 (shown below).

[0027] In preferred aspects, roofing membrane 42 can be made of EPDM, TPO or PVC. However, the present system is not so limited and other roofing materials can be used as well.

[0028] In further optional aspects of the present system, an optional adhesive layer can be applied between fleece layer 44 and hook layer 24 after release layer 46 has been removed.

[0029] In its various aspects described above, the present system provides: a sticky release layer that may or may not be rolled up together with the roofing membrane prior to delivery at a jobsite.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

Cited references

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Patent documents cited in the description

- US62626407 **[0001]**
- US20070187017A1 **[0006]**
- US201300000237A1 **[0007]**

P a t e n t k r a v

1. Hægte- og fleecetagbeklædningssystem, omfattende:

(a) en tagmembrananordning (40), omfattende:

5 en tagmembran (42),

et fleecelag (44) fastgjort til undersiden af tagmembranen, og

et frigørelseslag (46) klæbende fastgjort til undersiden af fleecelaget (44); og

(b) en isoleringsanordning (20), omfattende:

en isoleringsplade (22), og

10 et hægtelag (24) fastgjort til topsiden af isoleringspladen (22), hvor hægtelaget (24) fastgjort på isoleringspladen (22) og fleecelaget (44) fastgjort under tagmembranen (42) er ganske enkelt trykket sammen.

15 **2.** Systemet ifølge krav 1, hvor frigørelseslaget (46) er klæbet til fleecelaget (44) således at frigørelseslaget (46) kan manuelt trækkes af fleecelaget (44) i felten uden at beskadige fleecelaget (44), og hvor, eventuelt, frigørelseslaget (46) har en afskrælningsadhæsion i området fra 3,5 N/m til 8,8 N/m (0,02 til 0,05 lbf/in).

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3. Systemet ifølge krav 1, hvor mellem 10 % og 100 % af overfladearealet af frigørelseslaget (46) er klæbet til undersiden af fleecelaget (44), og hvor, eventuelt, klæbestoffet er påført i et mønster mellem frigørelseslaget (46) og undersiden af fleecelaget (44).

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4. Systemet ifølge krav 1, hvor frigørelseslaget (46) er et fleksibelt lag af materiale, som er oprullet sammen med tagmembranen (42) og fleecelaget (44).

5. Systemet ifølge krav 1, hvor frigørelseslaget (46) har en perforering (47), der løber der langs eller overlappende endedele til lettere fjernelse.

5 **6.** Systemet ifølge krav 1, hvor tagmembrananordningen (40) oprulles og sendes ud i felten som en enhed, og hvor, eventuelt, tagmembrananordningen (40) udrulles på isoleringsanordningen (20) efter tagmembrananordningen er blevet positioneret oven på isoleringsanordningen; og hvor, eventuelt, frigørelseslaget (46) manuelt fjernes af en installatør efter eller i løbet af tidspunktet hvor tagmembrananordningen udrulles, positioneres og klæbes til tagdækket eller isoleringen eller substratet.

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7. Systemet ifølge krav 1, yderligere omfattende:

et klæbestoflag påført mellem fleecelaget og hægtelaget efter frigørelseslaget er blevet fjernet.

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8. Fremgangsmåde til fastgørelse af en tagmembran (42) til et tag, omfattende:

at tilvejebringe en oprullet tagmembrananordning (40), omfattende:
en tagmembran (42);

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et fleecelag (44) fastgjort til undersiden af tagmembranen, og

et frigørelseslag (46) positioneret mod og klæbende fastgjort til undersiden af fleecelaget (44); og

at positionere den oprullede tagmembrananordning (40) ved et foretrukket sted på en tagbeklædningsisoleringsplade (22) dækket med et hægtelag (24);

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at udrulle tagmembranen oven på hægtelaget (24);

at folde tagmembrananordningen (40) over for at afdække frigørelseslaget (46);

at skrælle frigørelseslaget (46) af fleecelaget (44) for at afdække fleecelaget; og derefter

at placere fleecelaget (44) ned over hægtelaget (24) for derved at fastgøre tagmembranen til isoleringspladen, ved ganske enkelt at trykke sammen fleecelaget (44) på hægtelaget (24).

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9. Fremgangsmåden ifølge krav 8, yderligere omfattende:

at påføre tryk med en mekanisk rulle oven på tagmembranen for at hjælpe med at fastgøre tagmembranen til isoleringspladen.

DRAWINGS

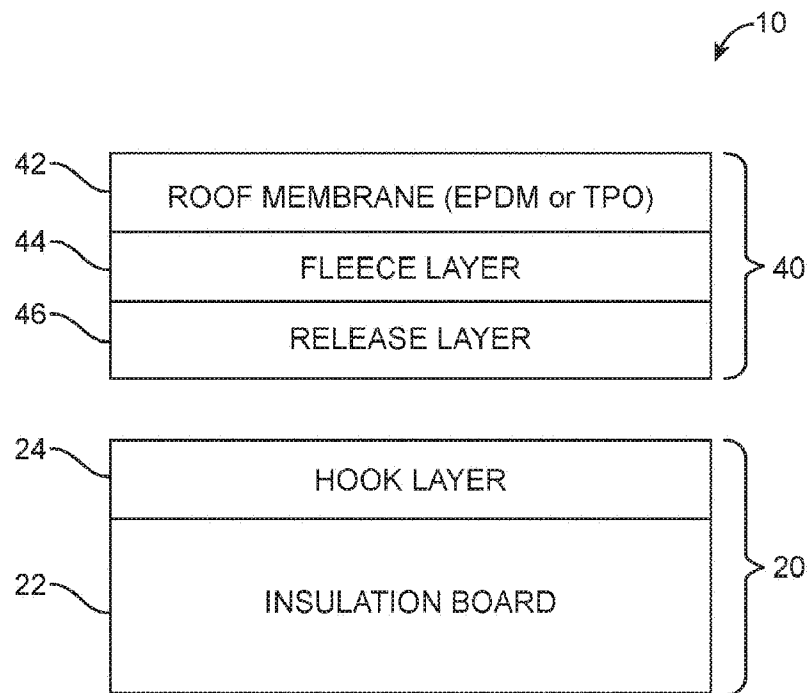


FIG. 1

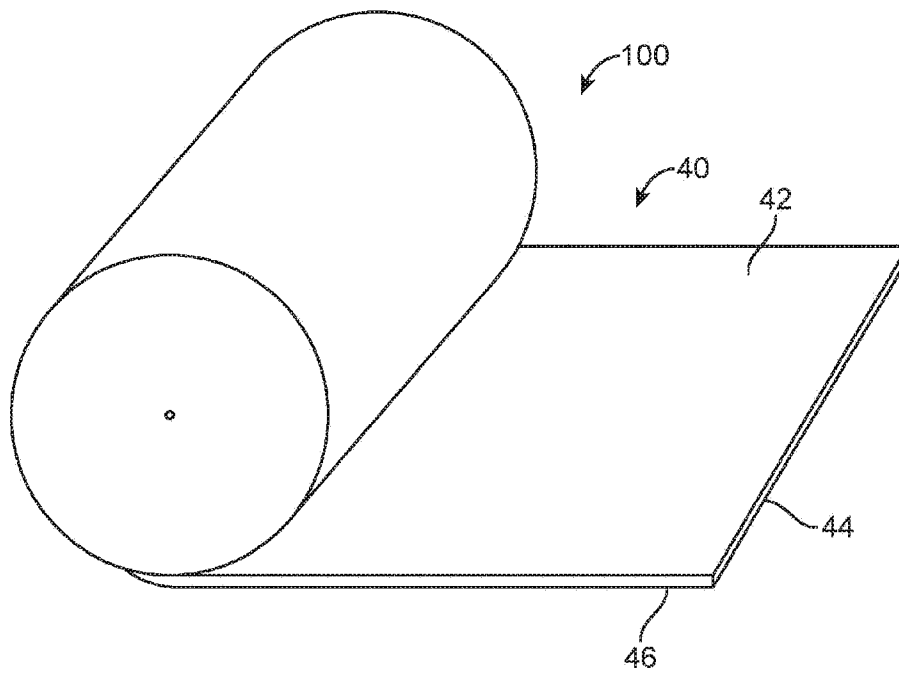


FIG. 2A

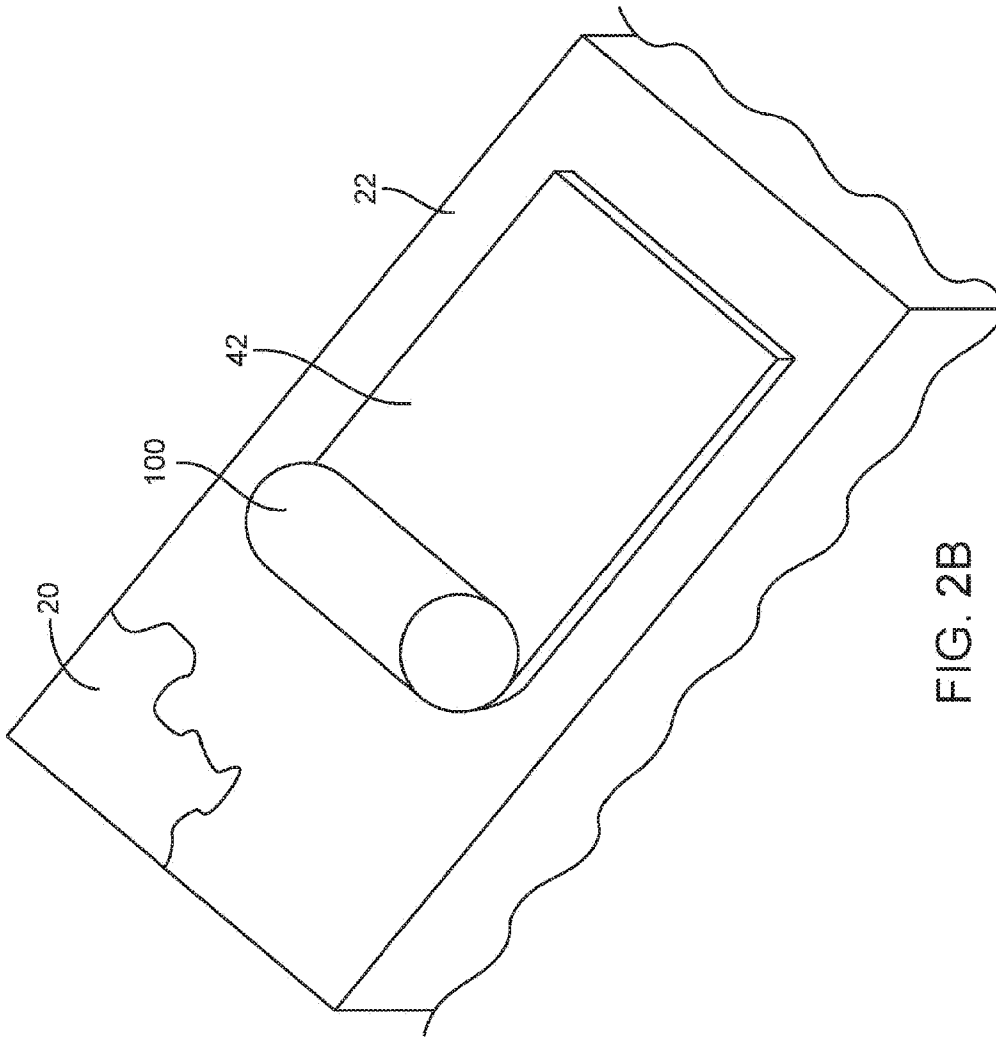


FIG. 2B

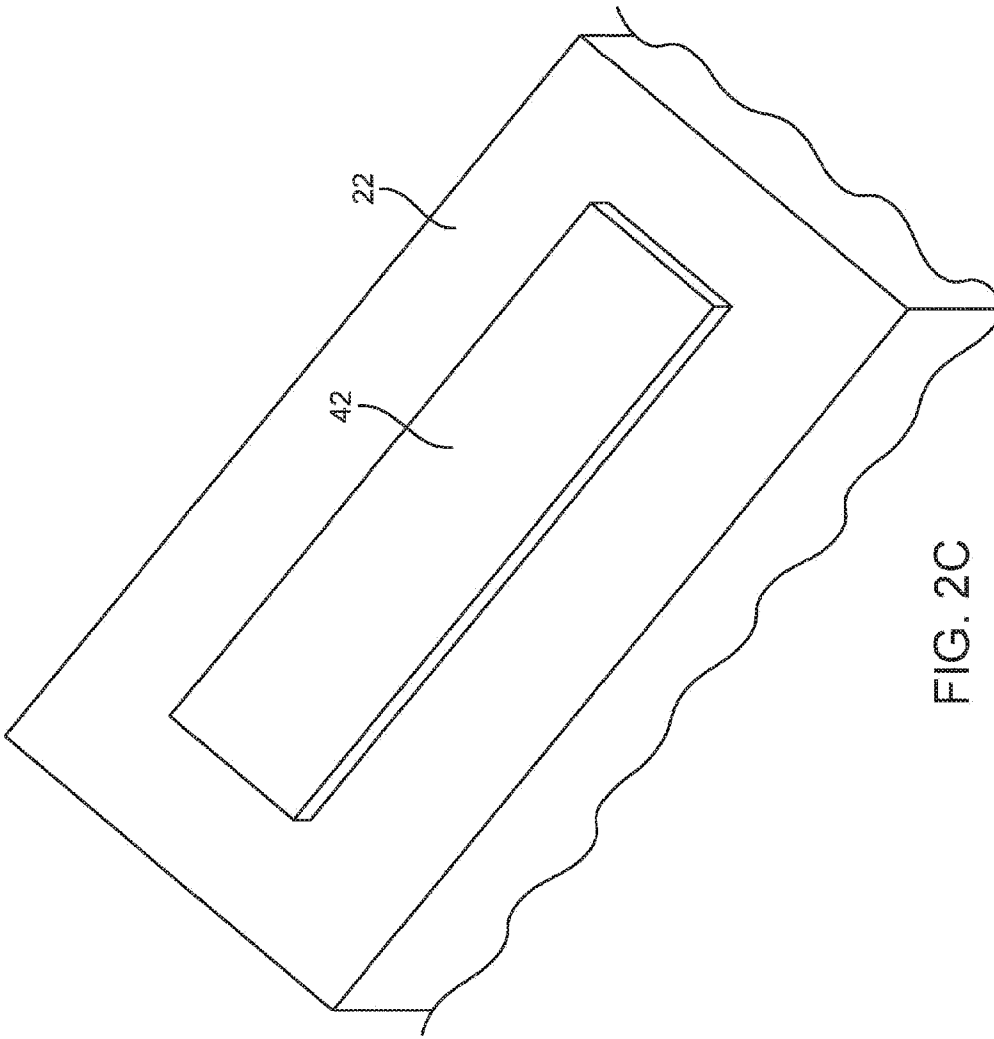


FIG. 2C

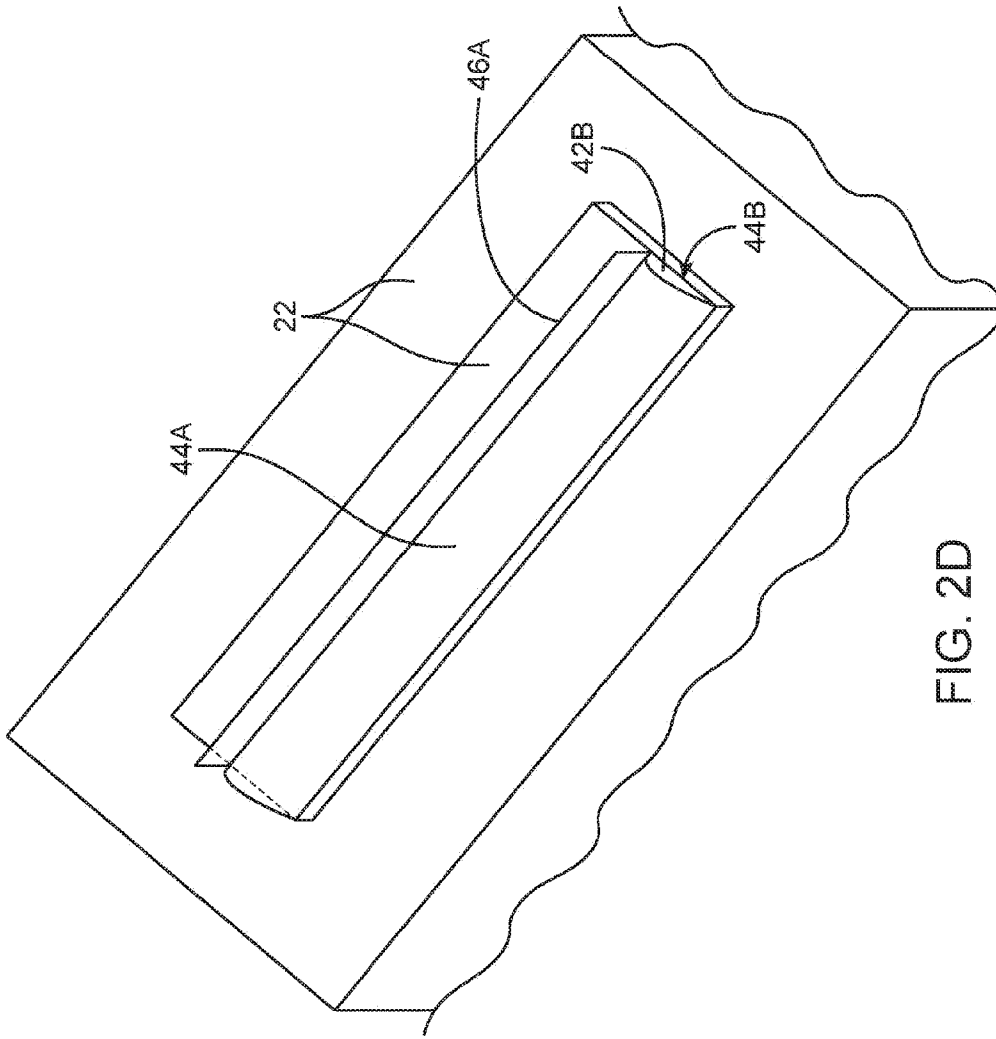


FIG. 2D

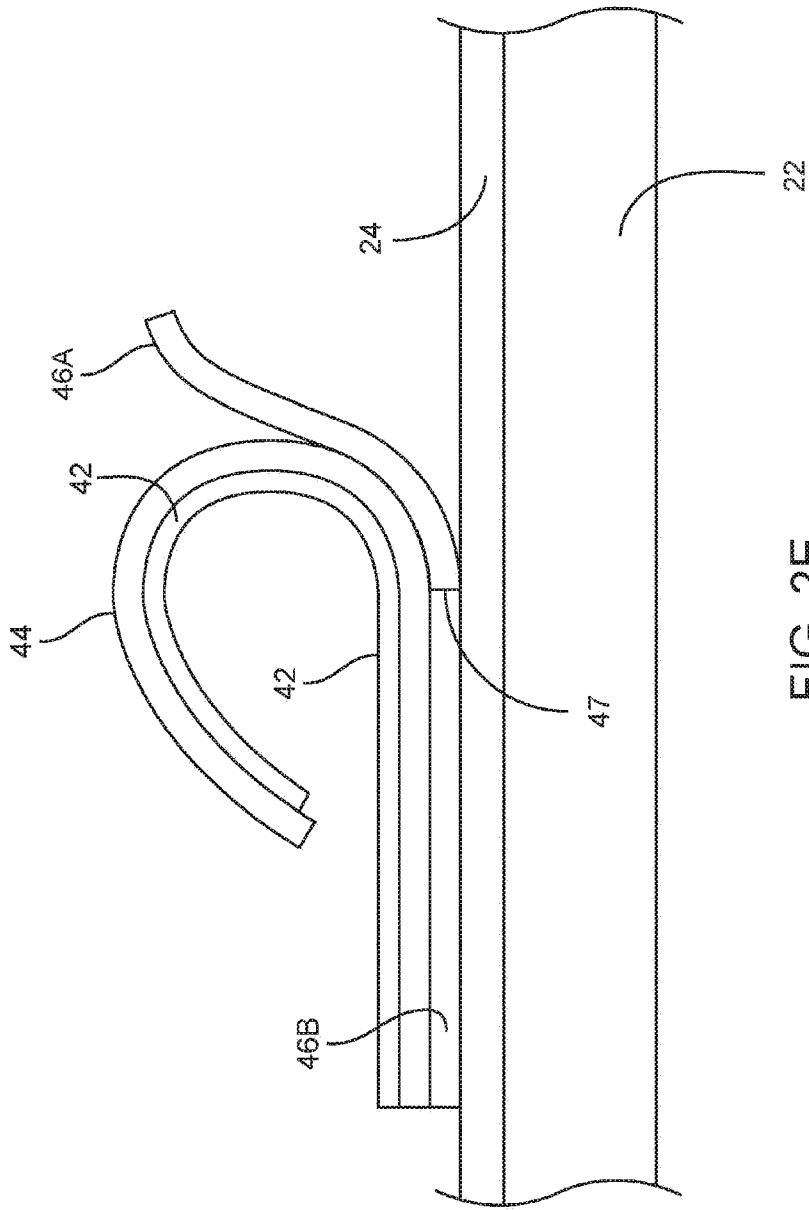


FIG. 2E

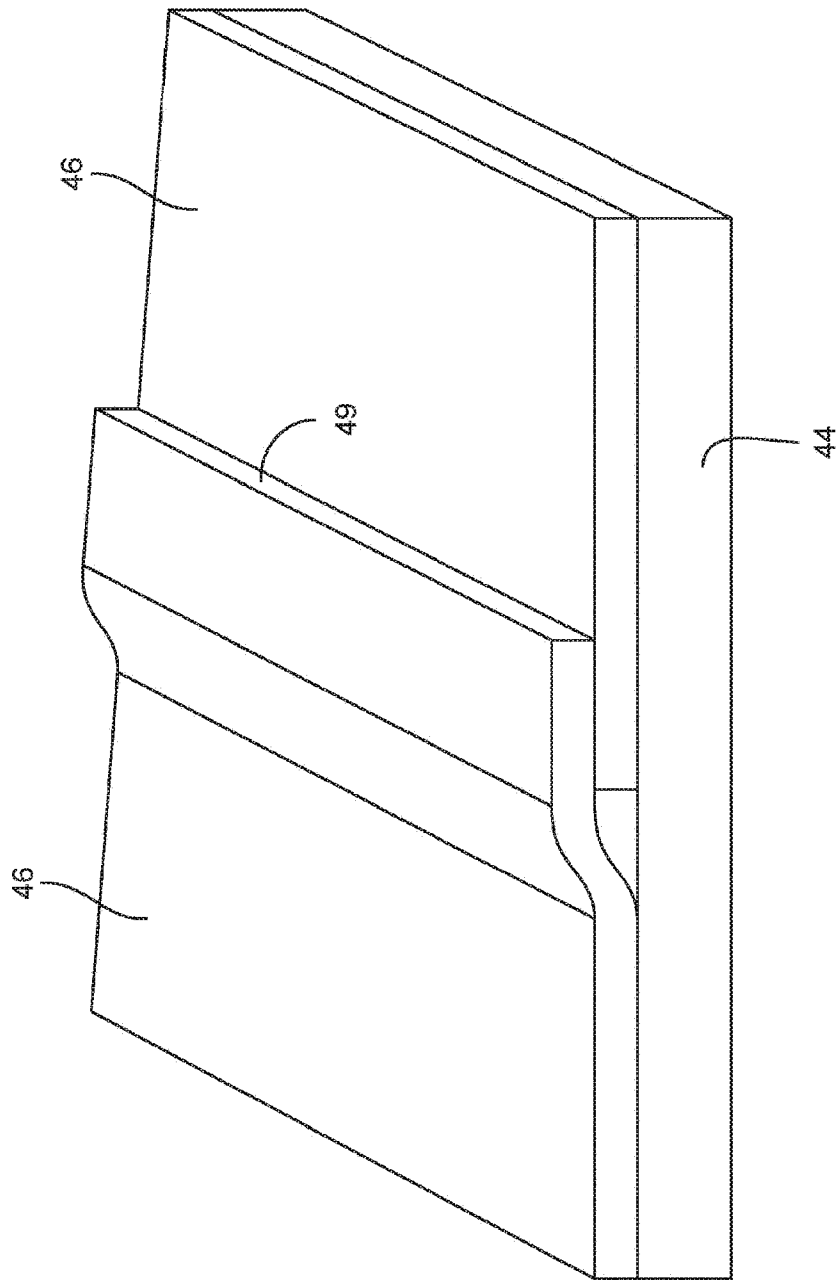


FIG. 3