# Mechanical tests and Durability to UV and heat of Rothoblaas membranes

durability, vibroacoustic,

and

their

thermal, and microclimate comfort tests

connectors. Mechanical, vibroacoustic,

thermal, and structural (scanning and

optical microscope, spectrometer) tests

EFFICIENCY

are used for ageing diagnosis.

products

Pilot Measurement & Verification Line 7

envelope

Mechanical,

of

SAFETY

Managed by: CUT

PM&VL7

# **Rothoblaas**

## **Product: Membrane**

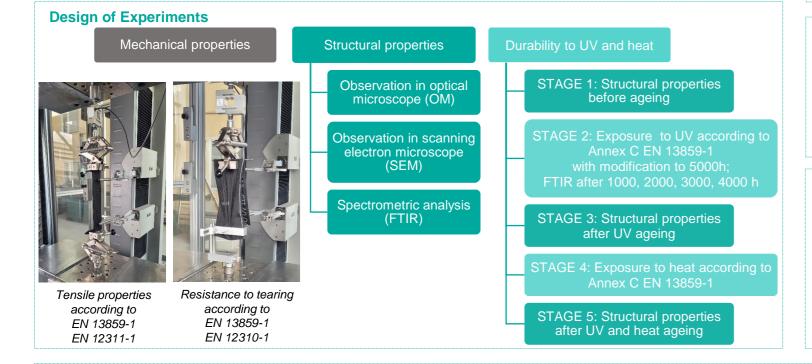
Rothoblaas is an Italian multinational company from the Alpine region, leader in the development and supply of high-tech solutions for the areas of beam and post and Mass Timber construction systems, energy efficiency, zero emissions and other building best practices.



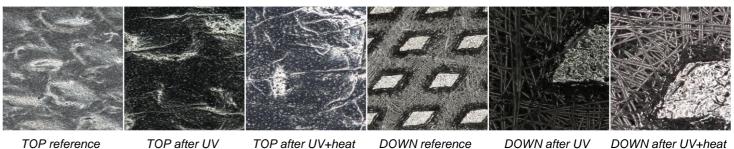
Membrane TRASPIR EVO UV 115

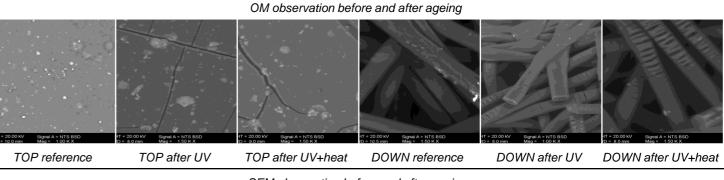
# Which is the need covered by this service?

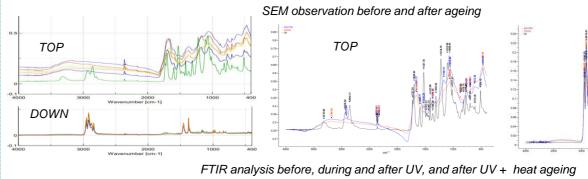
The implemented program of mechanical and durability tests was based on certification requirements for membranes with appropriate modifications taking into account more intense UV exposure than those provided for in the standard. The obtained results set the path for further research and product development as well as making the construction products comparable.



#### **Results – structural properties**







## **Open Innovation outcomes**

The standard ageing time under UV rays was significantly modified from 336 to 5000 hours to better reflect real exposure conditions and enhance the credibility of product performance information. In addition, the scope of diagnostics before and after ageing was extended to include the observation of microstructure in an optical and scanning microscope as well as FTIR analyses before, during and after ageing.

## Conclusions

Cracow University of Technology Industrial partner:

Exposure to 5000h UV of membrane causes their degradation (the both side) visible changes include microcracks and defragmentation of fibers PP.

IR spectra after exposure to UV for 1000, 2000 3000, 4000 and 5000 hours allow to monitor changes and determine the beginning of degradation.

IR spectra and SEM images show that exposure to heat intensifies the degradation process. No additional changes were observed.



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