

Rooftop Applications

QwikProducts

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Mainstream Engineering

- Small business incorporated in 1986
- ▶ 200+ employees
- Mechanical, chemical, electrical, materials and aerospace engineers
- 85,000 ft² facility in Rockledge, FL
- Eight-building campus
- Laboratories: electric power, electronics, materials, nanotube, physical and analytical chemistry, thermal, fuels, internal combustion engines
- Manufacturing: 3- and 5- axis CNC and manual mills, CNC and manual lathes, grinders, sheet metal, plastic injection molding, rotomolding, welding and painting
- Brands: QwikProducts, Mainstream Marine, EPATest.com, and more!



- ENGINEERING OFFICES
- 2 RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT
- 3 RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT
- 4 PRODUCTION
- IENT 5a MAINSTREAM EBEAM
- 5 PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT 7 -
- 6 CONTROLLED-ATMOSPHERE BRAZING FACILIT
- 7 SHEET METAL FABRICATION
 - 8 ROTOMOLD PRODUCTION

Capabilities

- Basic Research, Applied Research & Product Development
- Transition from Research to Production
- Manufacture Advanced Products

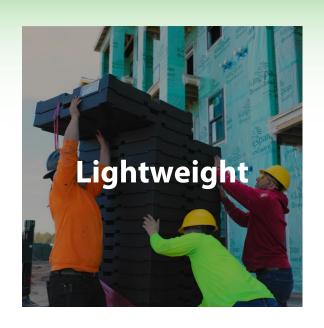


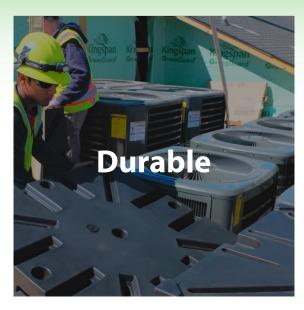
Made in the USA

Designed, Manufactured, and Shipped from Rockledge, Fl











Specifications	QT8036	QT8040	
Dimensions	36" x 36" x 4"	40" x 40" x 4	
Material	Linear Low Density Polyethylene (LLDPE)	Linear Low Density Polyethylene (LLDPE)	
Pad Weight (Empty)	29 lb	35 lb	
Pad Weight (Full)	163 lb	203 lb	
Maximum Condensing Unit Size	32" x 32"	36" x 36"	





- Hurricane Rated for winds up to 180 mph
- Durable UV-resistant with all stainless steel hardware
- Lightweight for transport and 1-man handling (29lbs unfilled and 163lbs filled)
- Just Add Water! The water reacts with a gelling agent inside the pad increasing the overall weight





Lifetime Warranty

Defect-free guarantee for the life of the equipment that is installed with the QwikPad



No Roof Penetration

Reduce need to puncture the roof membrane



UV Damage Tested

5-year accelerated UV testing showed no degradation

UV Testing Results





Stainless Steel Mounting Hardware



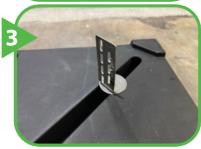
- Strong Durable, Rust-Free Attachment stainless steel materials for long-lasting durability
- Adjustable to fit the size of the unit by sliding the tie-down bracket to fit any configuration











Regular hardware rusts overtime



Myrtle Beach, SC

- Units 280
- Location Hawthorne @ The Mill 208 Windfall Way
- **Builder** The Sembler Co.
- Contractor American Mechanical





Watch this install video by scanning the QR code or clicking



youtube.com/watch?v=Bp-CgM8thuY&t=24s

Image Source www.rentcafe.com/apartments/sc/myrtle-beach/hawthorne-at-the-mill/default.aspx



Houston, TX

- **Units** 240
- Location Columbia Senior Residential 2100 Memorial Dr
- Architect JHP Architecture
- Contractor Block Construction

Nashville, TN

- Units 40 growing to 300
- **Location** Livano Nations
- Builder LIV Development
- Contractor LandSouth Construction





Kittery, ME

- **Units** 286
- Location 41 Seacoast Terrace, Kittery, ME 03904
- Architect Cube 3
- Contractor Atlantis Comfort Systems





Watch the install feature by scanning the QR code or visit voutube.com/watch?v=GXS8F3Nk40U



Knightdale, NC

- **Units** 239
- Location The Lofts @ Knightdale
- Architect Brown Investment Properties
- Contractor Windsor Mechanical

Durham, NC

- **Units** 231
- Location Vintage Durham
- **Builder** Capital Commercial
- Contractor
 Klimatology HVAC

Cary, NC

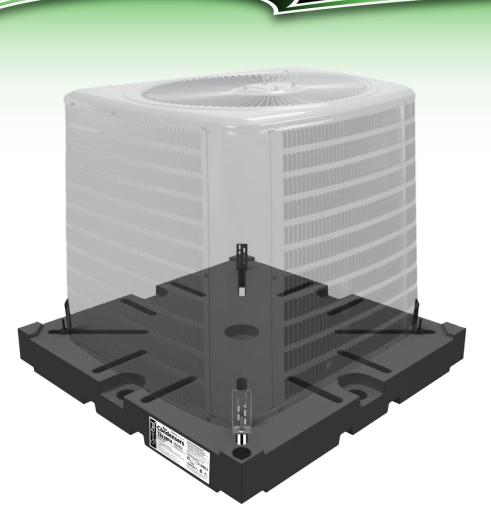
- **Units** 360
- Location Abberly Alson
- **Builder** HHHunt
- Contractor American Mechanical











Thank You

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Appendix

Wind Loading

- Wind Loading based on ASCE 7-22
 - Risk Category II (Table 1.5-1), Exposure Category C (Sec. 26.7.3)
 - Wind Speed Zones (Fig. 26.5-1B)
 - O Velocity Pressure (Eq. 26.10-1) $q_z = .00256 K_z K_{zt} K_e V^2 (lb/ft^2)$
 - \circ Wind Load (Eq. 29.4-1) $F = q_z K_d G C_f A_f$ (lb)
 - Lateral force only.
- Overturn defined as Total Wind Moment > Weight Moment about tipping point
- Sliding should be considered for rooftop applications due to lower coefficient of friction between roof material and LDPE
 - Sliding defined as Total Wind Load > Static Friction
 - May require high-friction interface material



Wind Loading Factors*

Factor	Description	ASCE 7	QwikPad Values
K_z	Pressure Coeff. (related to height and Exposure Category)	Table 26.10-1	0.85
K_{zt}	Topographic	Sec. 26.8.2 Fig. 26.8-1	1.00
K_e	Ground Elevation	Table 26.9-1	1.00
K_d	Wind Directionality	Table 26.6-1	0.85
G	Gust Effect	Sec. 26.11.1	0.85
C_f	Force Coeff. (cross-section / shape)	Fig. 29.4-1	1.3

^{*} All values must be defined by a P.E for any specific site or rooftop application based on local guidelines.

Wind Loading

- Conservative assumptions in QwikPad FL Product Approval calculations
 - Direct wind loading normal to unit
 - Unit as a flat, solid surface (i.e., no wind passing through louvers/fins or deflecting off angled/curved surfaces) (C_f =1.3)
 - Open space, no blockages/walls/hills/etc... $(K_{zt} = 1.0)$
 - Sea level 0 ft elevation ($K_e = 1.00$)
 - No consideration for effect of plumbing and wiring connections
- Rooftop Application
 - Vertical force (i.e., uplift) must be considered (See Sec. 29.4.1)
 - \circ Increase in rooftop height increases Pressure Coeff. (K_z see table)
 - \circ Installation site may decrease Elevation Factor (K_e see table)
 - Consideration to parapets and other obstructions may reduce wind speed

Equations

- Total Wind Moment = $F_{wind,unit} \left(\frac{h_{unit}}{2} + h_{pad} \right) + F_{wind,pad} \left(\frac{h_{pad}}{2} \right)$
- Weight Moment = $(W_{unit} + W_{pad}) \frac{width_{pad}}{2}$
- $Total\ Wind\ Load = F_{wind,unit}(A_{unit}) + F_{wind,pad}(A_{pad})$
- Static Friction = $\mu_s(W_{unit} + W_{pad})$