

Certi-label Shingles

There are two acceptable methods for application of spaced sheathing: One is to space 19mm x 140mm boards to coincide with the weather exposure (Table 2, Page 20) of the shingles (Figure 5). Thus, if the shingles are to be laid at 140mm to the weather, the sheathing boards would also be spaced at 140mm on center. In this method of application each shingle is nailed to the center of the 19mm x 140mm board. With 190mm weather exposures, the center of the sheathing board shall equal the distance of the weather exposure.

Alternatively, although not commonly used, a permeable underlayment (i.e. breathable), such as roofing felt, may be applied over either solid or spaced sheathing.

Please note that the only solid sheathing product tested for use with Certi-label shakes and shingles is plywood. Check with your local building official for plywood thickness/dimensions.

For 18° slope and steeper, use Number 1 Grade shingles at 127mm, 140mm and 190mm exposures for 406mm, 457mm and 610mm shingles respectively. For lower roof slopes and lower product grades use reduced exposures (See Page 20)

Two nails (only) for each shingle approximately 19mm from edge and approximately 38mm above exposure line.

Spaced sheathing should be 19mm x 89mm or 19mm x 140mm

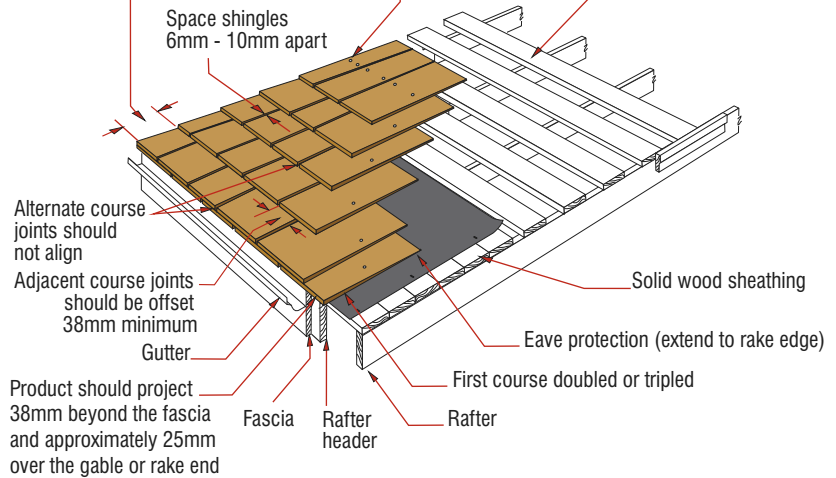


Figure 5: Certi-label Shingle Application

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Regardless of style, the following basic application details (Figure 5) must be observed.

1. Shingles must be doubled or tripled at all eaves.
2. Butts of first course shingles should project 38mm beyond the fascia and approximately 25mm over the gable or rake end.
3. Spacing between adjacent shingles (joints) should be a minimum of 6mm and a maximum of 10mm.
4. Certi-label shingles shall be laid with a side lap not less than 38mm between joints in adjacent courses, and not more than 10% shall be in direct alignment in alternate courses. Check with your local building official in your area.
5. In lesser grade shingles (Figure 5a) containing both flat and vertical grain, joints should not be aligned with centerline of heart.
6. Flat grain shingles wider than 203mm should be split in two before nailing. Knots and similar defects should be treated as the edge of the shingle and the joint in the course above placed 38mm from the edge of the defect.

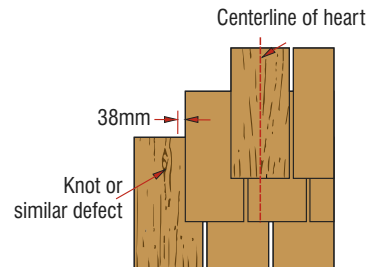


Figure 5a: Course Alignment



Architect: Gaylord Grainger, Libby O'Brien-Smith Architects, Photo: Eduardo Calderon

The minimum roof slope on which Certi-label shakes are recommended is 18° and for Certi-label shingles, 14°. It is possible, however, to apply Certi-label shakes or shingles successfully to solid sheathed roofs of lower slope providing a special method of application is followed (such as Figure 7), however shingles must be applied at a reduced exposure (page 20). Never interlay shingles with felt. The prescribed method provides a double roof on which the Certi-label shakes or shingles are applied to a lattice-like framework embedded in a bituminous surface coating.

A hot mop or similar approved membrane should be applied over the roof deck. Consult your local building official for approved products in your area. With the final hot-mop application 38mm x 89mm spacers of Western Red Cedar or preservative treated lumber are embedded in the bituminous coating. These spacers are installed over the rafters and extend from eave to ridge. Check with your local building official for their preference in your area.

Next, 19mm x 89mm or 19mm x 140mm nailing strips, spaced according to the weather exposure selected for the Certi-label shakes or shingles, should be nailed across the spacers to form a lattice-like nailing base. For example, if 610mm shakes are to be installed at a weather exposure of 254mm, the nailing strips would also be spaced at 254mm on centers. When 19mm x 89mm spaced sheathing is installed at 254mm on center, additional 19mm x 89mm boards must be installed.

Finally, the Certi-label shakes or shingles are applied in the normal manner with a starter course at the eave and felt interlay between each course of shakes (Figure 7).

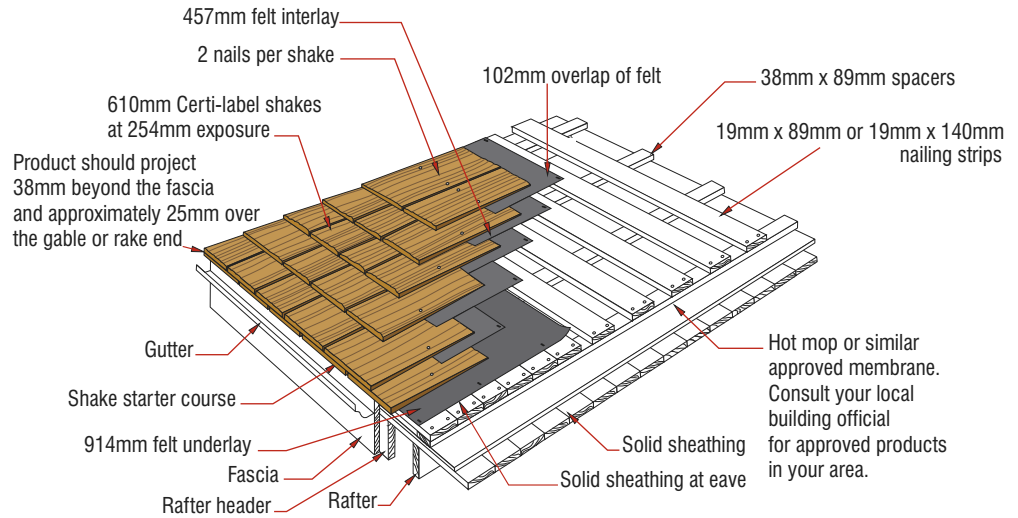


Figure 7: Certi-label Shake Application to Low Slope Roofs

Certi-label Hip And Ridge Details

Intersecting roof surfaces at hips and ridges should be capped to ensure a weather-tight joint. Site-made or factory-assembled hip and ridge units may be used, but both types must have alternate overlaps and concealed nailing (Figure 8). When ridge cap and field product are the same length and grade, the weather exposure of the ridge cap should be the same exposure as the field product of the roof. Nails must be longer than those used on the field of the roof and of sufficient length to penetrate 19mm into or completely through the sheathing. Install a strip of felt, eave protection material or metal over hip or ridge under the ridge or hip cap. If longer or shorter ridge cap is used, adjust exposure accordingly.

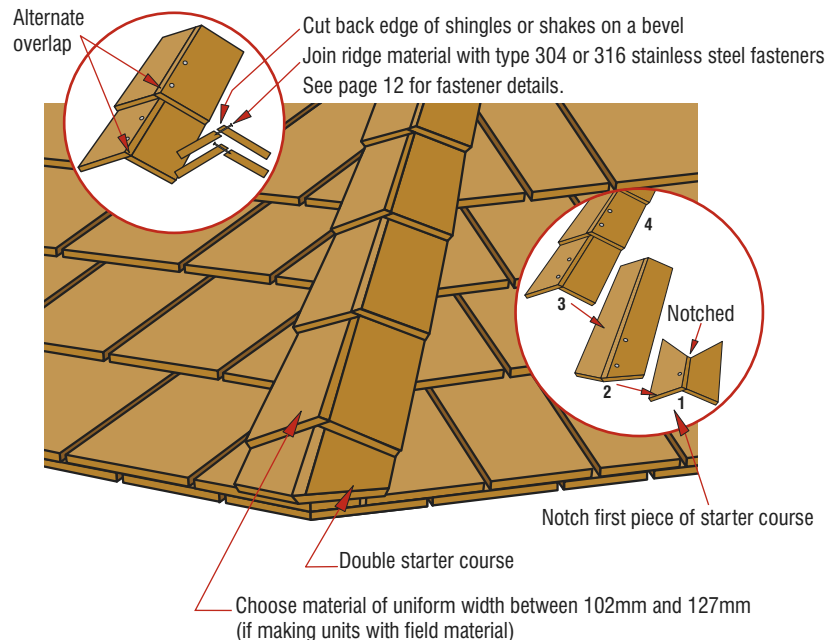


Figure 8: Certi-label Hip and Ridge Application