

What quantity do I need?

Walls:

- Calculate the total area to be covered and choose your exposure
- Divide the area by the area covered depending on the exposure
 - 4 inch exposure 1 square covers 80 sq/ft
 - 5 inch exposure 1 square covers 100 sq/ft
 - 6 inch exposure 1 square covers 120 sq/ft
 - Ex: 300 sq/ft at 5" coverage requires 3 squares
 - 1 square is 4 bundles so 12 bundles required
 - See grid supplied

What quantity do I need?

Roof:

- Since roof have steeper slopes and are more exposed to weather, less coverage is recommended
- If the right coverage is chosen, the roof could be covered by 3 layers providing a roof that will last for 25 to 30 years

Courtesy of :



Ventilation: the right way

- Proper ventilation is essential:
- For shingling roofs or walls, proper ventilation is essential for durability, quality and longevity.
- Proper ventilation reduces moisture considerably.
- Proper ventilation with lath sheathing results in significant savings in energy costs.
- Always install shingles over spaced sheathing, using 3 cm x 10 cm (1 in. x 4 in.) laths.
- Shingle exposure should not be more than 15 cm (6 in.).
- Installing a mesh screen is necessary to prevent insects from getting in through ventilation space on corners, edges or walls.
- Lath sheathing should be nailed in a staggered pattern: 4 nails to form a square and 1 nail in the middle.

Courtesy of :



Roof installation

Using the Right Nails

- First be sure to use rust-resistant nails to nail down shingles.
- Nails must be long enough to go 128 mm (1/2 in.) into the sheathing or deck. Some codes require that nails go 132 mm (3/4 in.) into the deck.

Starting Right

- Install spaced sheathing. Shingles must always be nailed to sheathing for ventilation. Check building codes to make sure proper sheathing is used for the type of building being roofed.
- Install drip edge and valley flashing material.
- Install a starter course at the eaves of the roof, allowing a 4 cm (1 1/2 in.) overhang beyond the eaves fascia and a 128 mm to 192 mm (1/2 in. to 3/4 in.) overhang beyond the rake fascia.
- Install the first course of wood shingles on top of the starter course. If required (heavy snow regions), overlay the starter course with two layers of shingles.
- To align the starter course and first course, nail down a shingle with the correct overhang on each end of the eaves. Drive a nail into the butt of each shingle and stretch and tie a string between the nails.

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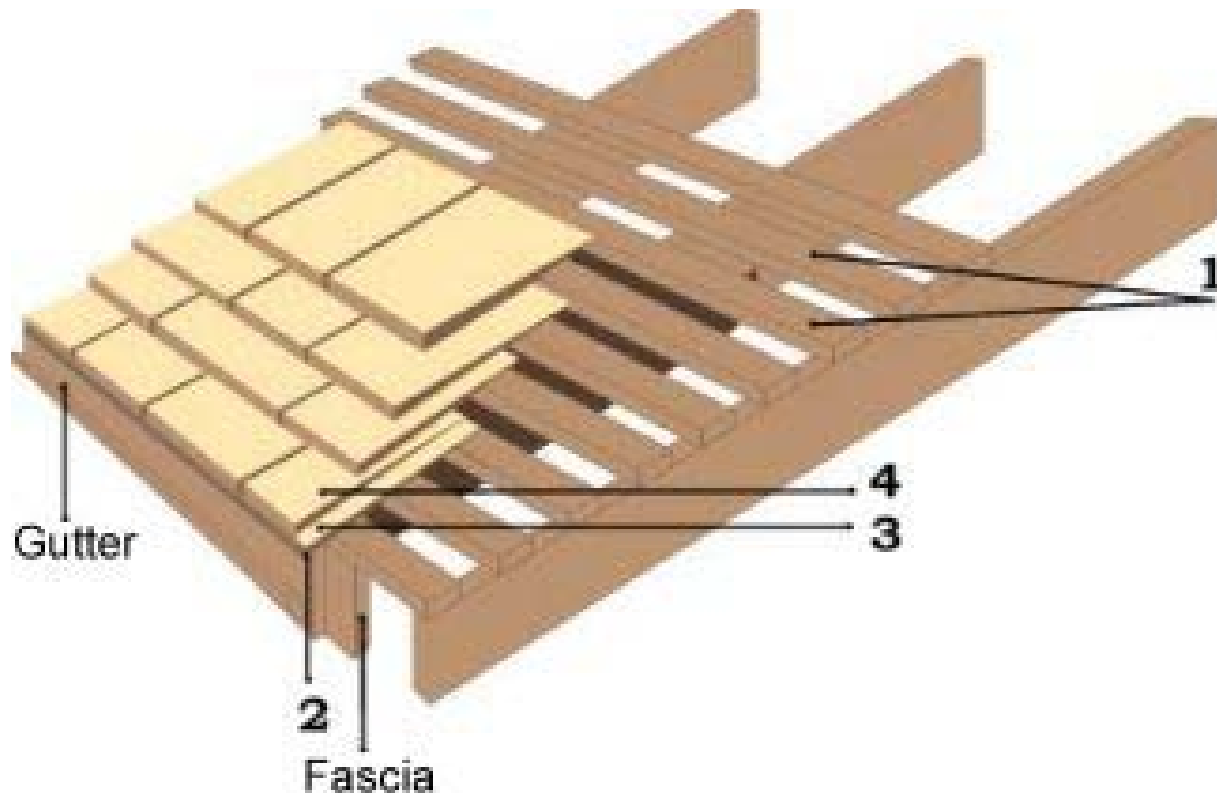
Doing It Right

- Every third or fourth course, measure from the eaves up to the butts of end shingles and snap a chalk line to align butts of the next course of shingles.
- To allow for expansion of a pre-finished shingle, space shingles 3 mm to 6 mm (1/8 in. to 1/4 in.) apart. (Depending on degree of humidity.)
- Offset adjacent shingle courses by at least 4 cm (1 1/2 in.). For heavy snow regions, increase to 5 cm (2 in).
- Do not let two joints line up directly in any three courses.
- Use two nails at 2 cm (3/4 in.) from each edge of the shingle and 4 cm (1 1/2 in.) above the exposure or butt of the succeeding course.
- Avoid cutting shingles at ridge by shortening exposures of last few courses installed below ridge.

Courtesy of :



Typical Roof Installation



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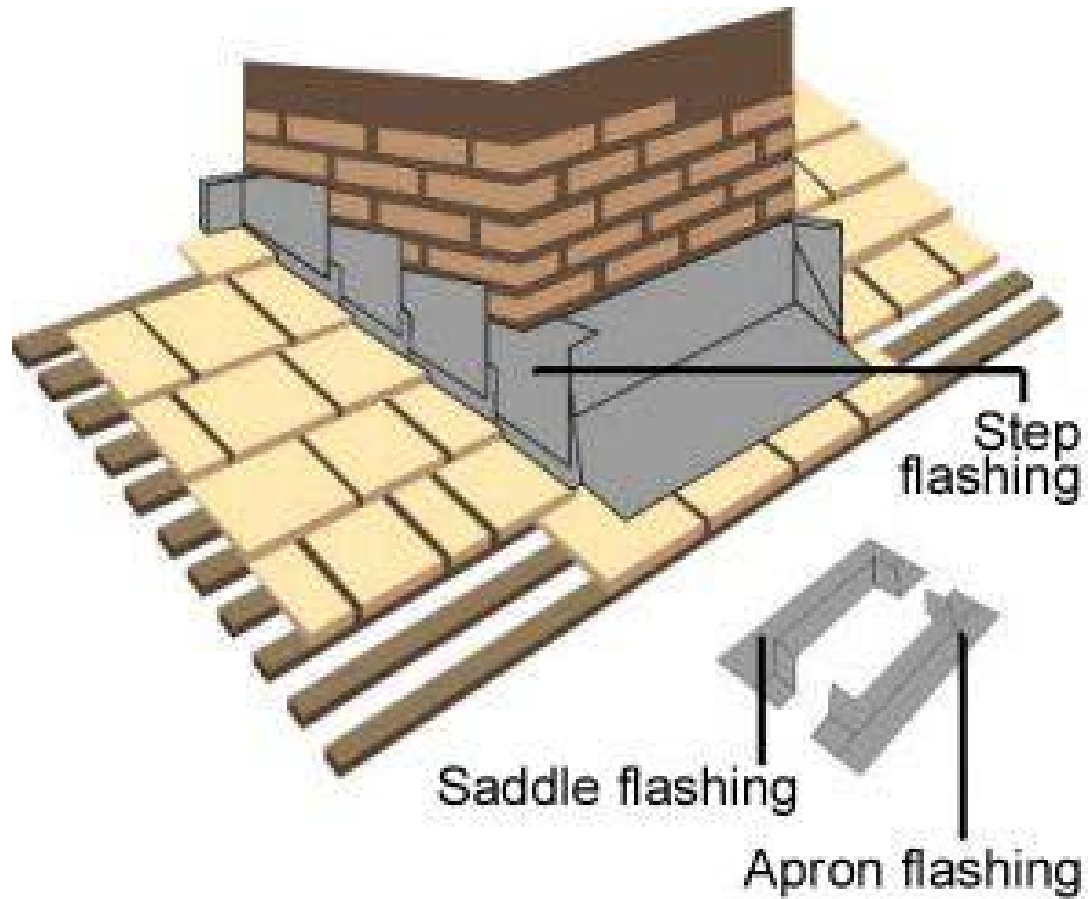
Chimneys

- Saddle flashing goes upslope of chimney.
- Apron flashing goes on the downslope side.
- Cricket flashing may be used instead of saddle flashing.
- Extend apron flashing at least 8 cm (3 in.) up the vertical surface.
- It should go at least 1 1/2 times the shingle exposure (minimum 15 cm or 6 in.) over roof slope.
- Carry cricket flashing at least 25 cm (10 in.) under the shingles.
- Extend step flashing over the roof at least 8 cm (3 in.) and up the chimney. Cover by at least 10 cm (4 in.) with counterflashing.
- Lap each step flashing over next piece by at least 8 cm (3 in.).
- Install counterflashing to extend down within 3 cm (1 in.) of finished roof surface.

Courtesy of :



Typical Chimney Installation



Courtesy of :



Roof valleys

- After flashing is installed, shingle away from both sides of the valley.
- This way, all shingles adjacent to valleys can be cut using the same pattern.
- Install shingles to within 5 cm to 10 cm (2 in. to 4 in.) on each side of the centre line of valley.
- Never allow joints between shingles to break into a valley: make sure all joints have a solid shingle beneath and on top of them.
- Never lay shingles with the grain parallel with the centre line of a valley.
- Shingles should lap at least 18 cm (7 in.) over each side of valley flashing.

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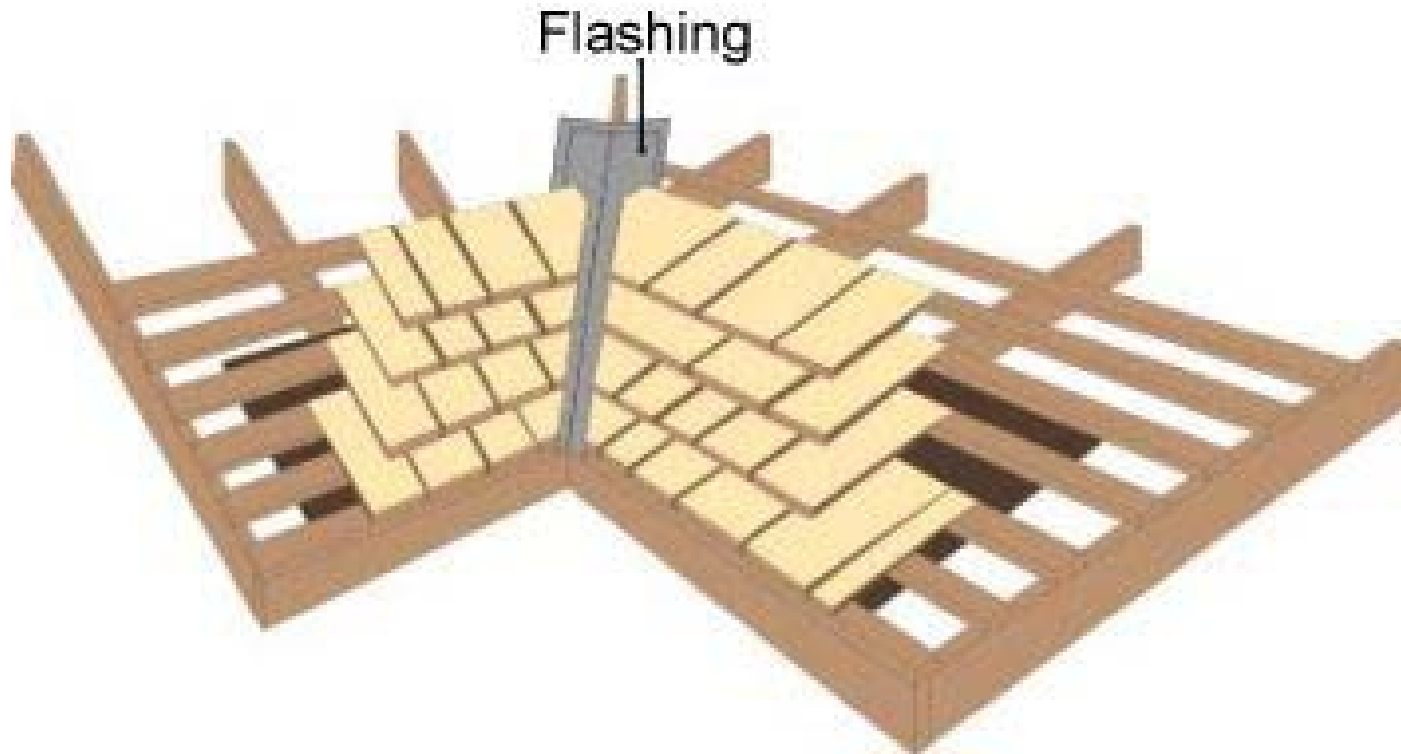
Roof valleys (Con't)

- Install shingles at top of valley at least 10 cm (4 in.) from each side of centre line, increasing by 32 mm (1/8 in.) per 30 cm (1 ft) down the valley.
- Snap chalk lines down both sides of valley for guidelines.
- Follow same principles for shingling into a hip.
- Use one shingle as a pattern for cutting the other shingles.
- Where a shingle course ends at a hip, cut each shingle individually.
- Use triangular pieces cut from shingles used in valleys to finish hip edges.

Courtesy of :



Typical Roof valleys Installation



Courtesy of :



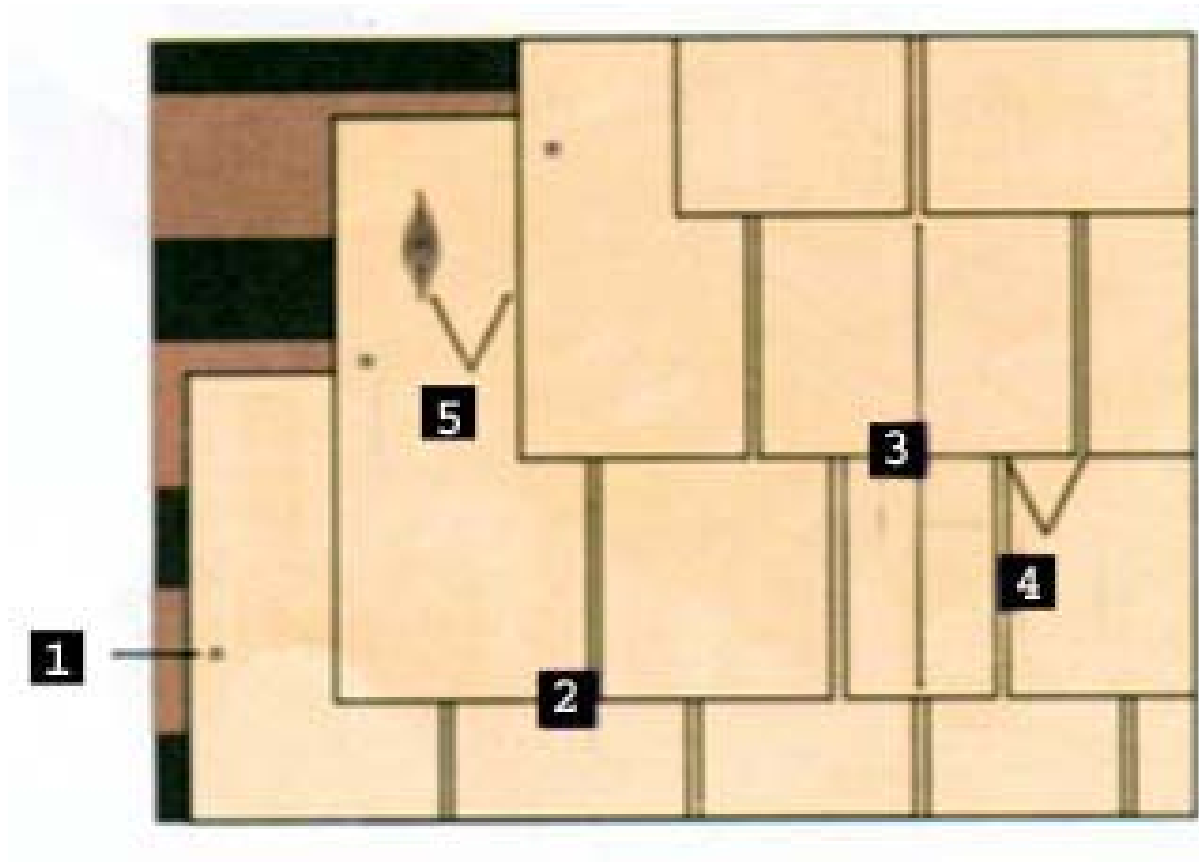
Helpful details on aligning

- Place two nails 2 cm (3/4 in.) from each edge of the shingle and 4 cm (1 1/2 in.) above the exposure.
- To avoid buckling, allow 3 to 6 mm (1/8 to 1/4 in.) space between each shingle for expansion (depending on degree of humidity).
- Joints must not line up with joints in the two courses below.
- There must be at least 4 cm (1 1/2 in.) space between joints in successive courses.
- Joints must be placed in alternating rows, at least 4 cm (1 1/2 in.) from the start of imperfections.

Courtesy of :



Typical Alignment



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Wall installations

New Construction: Walls

- Install metal flashing above window and door openings, and caulk around openings.
- Installing metal flashing over all inside corners is also recommended.
- Make sure all door and window casings are in place before starting shingling.
- Exposure on wall shingles can be much greater than roof shingles as walls are less exposed to weather conditions.
- For quantity of shingles required, refer to the "Calculating the right quantity" section.
- First row should always be two shingles thick and protrude at least 2.5 cm (1 in.) from top of foundation

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Wall installations (Con't)

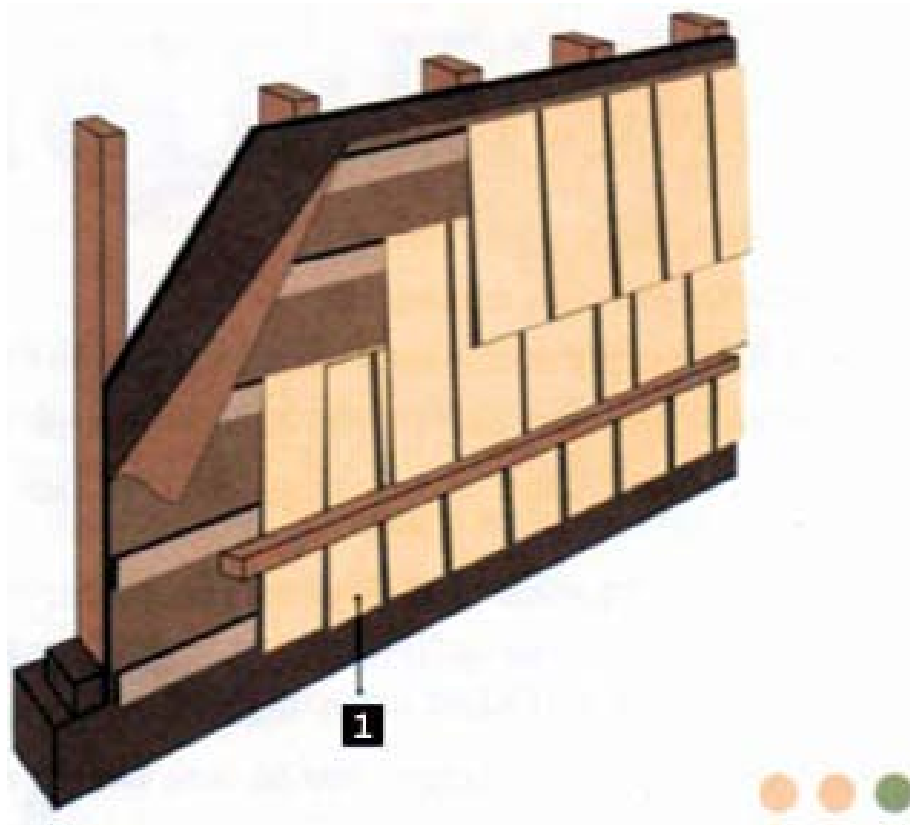
Shingling Existing Walls

- Shingles are always nailed to 2.5 x 10 cm (1 x 4 in.) wooden laths fixed directly to the frame or existing wall covering. For courses, exposure and installation of shingles, follow steps for new construction walls.

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Typical Wall Installation



Courtesy of :



Hip and ridge units

- Using prefabricated hip and ridge units is faster as they come with mitered joints and concealed nailing.
- For hip roofs, install hip units before ridge units.
- Use same exposure as for shingles when installing hip and ridge units.
- Install double starter units over the first course of shingles at low end of each hip.
- Temporarily install a hip unit at the top of the hip.
- Snap chalk lines on each side of the hip along the edges of both hip units.
- Chalk lines serve as guides for positioning the rest of hip units.

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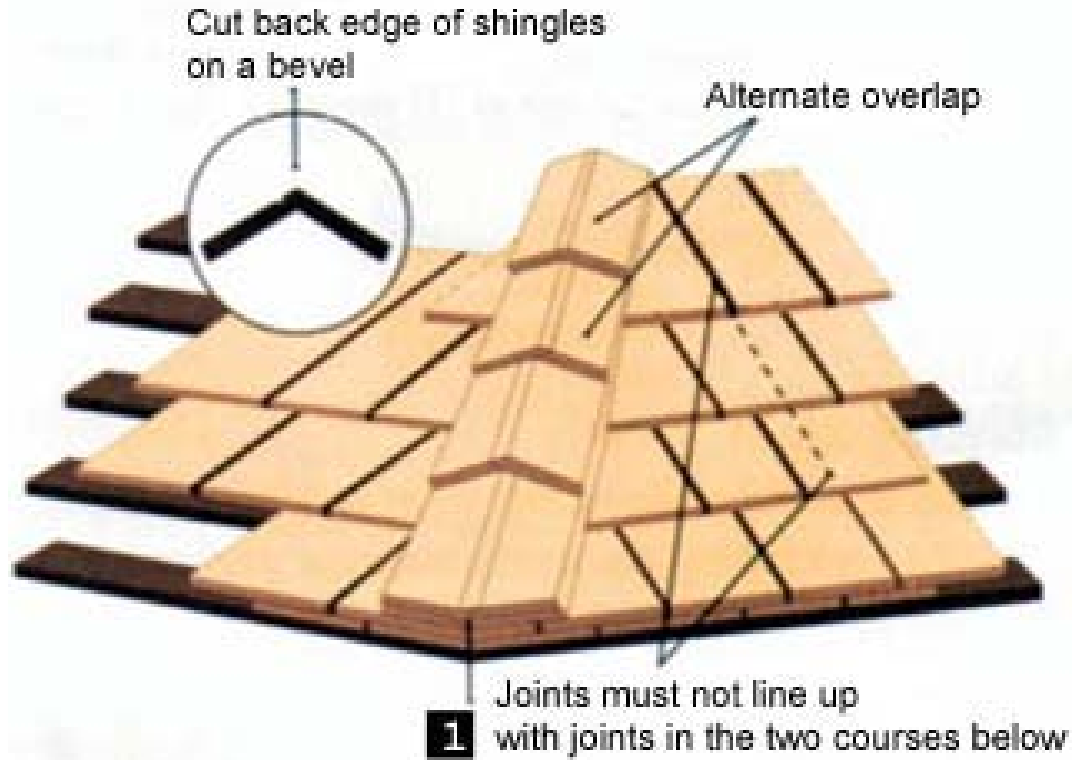
Hip and ridge units (Con't)

- Install ridge units at both ends of the ridge working toward the centre of the roof.
- Create a saddle to cover where both courses meet.
- Use two rust resistant nails to install each hip and ridge unit.
- Use nails long enough to go 1.5 cm (1/2 in) into the deck.
- Applying a 13-kg (30-pound) felt or kraft paper under hip or ridge units is recommended.
- Installing concealed metal hip and ridge flashing is a good idea for a more lasting roof and underlayment.

Courtesy of :



Typical Hip and ridge units



Courtesy of :

