

Application Instructions for Cedar Shingles

Instructions for Applying Watkins Cedar Shingles as a Class "C" or "B" Roof Covering

Watkins pressure-treated western red cedar shingles labeled "Class C" or "Class B" are applied over a substrate of 1 inch (25 mm) by 4 inch (102 mm) spaced sheathing boards or not less than 1/2 inch (13 mm) thick plywood with exterior glue which shall be installed in accordance with the applicable code.

Roof Pitch and Exposure

Proper weather exposure is important, and depends largely on roof slope. On roof slopes of 4" rise in 12" horizontal run (pitch 1/6) and steeper, the standard exposures are: 5" for 16" shingles; 5-1/2" for 18" shingles; and 7-1/2" for 24" shingles. On roof slopes less than 4/12 to a minimum of 3/12, reduced exposures are recommended.

Roof Application

Shingles are normally applied in straight, single courses. Shingles must be doubled at all eaves. Butts of first-course shingles should project 1-1/2" beyond the first sheathing board. Spacing between adjacent shingles (joints) should be 1/4" to 3/8". Joints in any one course should be separated not less than 1-1/2" from joints in adjacent courses, and joints in alternate courses should not be in direct alignment.

Fasteners

Hot-dipped zinc coated nails or stainless steel staples are recommended. However, any U.B.C. approved corrosion-resistant fasteners can be used. Apply each shingle with two (only) fasteners. Each fastener should be placed not more than 3/4" from the side edge of the shingle and not more than 1" above the exposure line. Use 3d (1-1/4") nails for 16" and 18" shingles, and 4d (1-1/2") for 24" shingles. In all cases, fasteners should be long enough to penetrate at least 3/4" or through the sheathing. Drive them flush, but not so that the head crushes the wood.

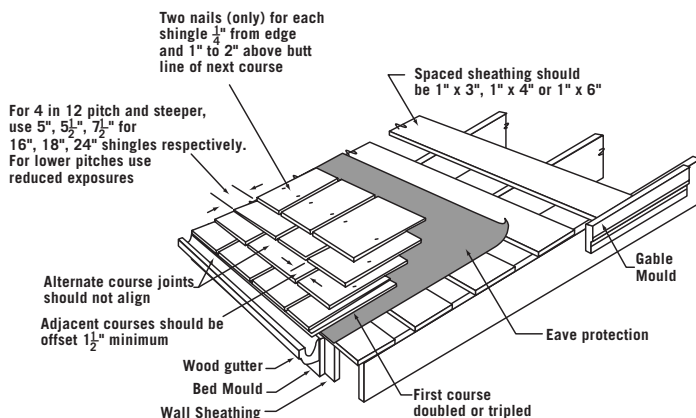
Valleys, Hips and Ridges

The roof valley flashing shall be not less than No. 28 gauge pre-painted baked enamel metal applied over an underlay of not less than Type 15 felt. The metal shall extend at least 11" from the center line each way. Hips and ridges can be site-fabricated, or factory-formed. Weather exposure should be the same as that used in applying shingles in the field of the roof (see above), and nails should be of sufficient length (usually 8d) to firmly attach the hip and ridge shingles to the underlying sheathing. Flashing and counter-flashing should be applied as illustrated.

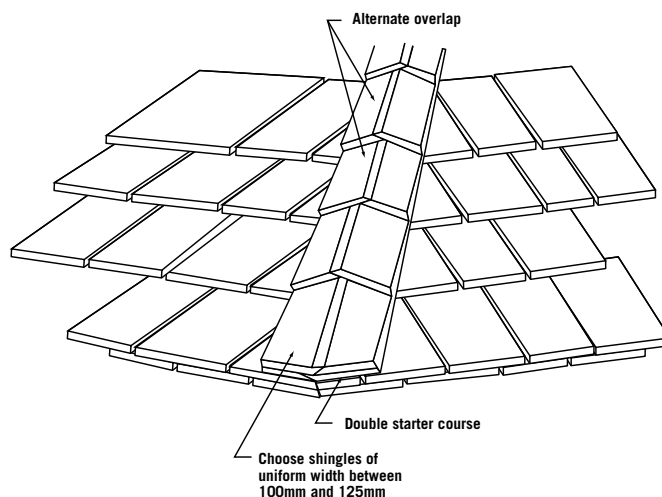
Appearance Notice: Both fire retardant treated and non-treated cedar shakes and shingles contain natural oils. These extractives can migrate out of the wood causing stains on the surface of the wood. These extractives may also bleed through paint or stain applications. Contact your local paint dealer for products that may help control the extractive bleeding. Watkins is not responsible for any appearance defects caused by extractive bleeding.

Warning: Both raw and fire retardant treated cedar products contain a level of tannic acid that can cause corrosion to unprotected metals and concrete surfaces. Pre-painted galvanized or pre-painted aluminum gutters are recommended. Initial water runoff over both raw and fire retardant cedar can cause staining. A low pressure wash of the roof immediately after application is recommended. Watkins is not responsible for any direct or indirect damages caused by water runoff.

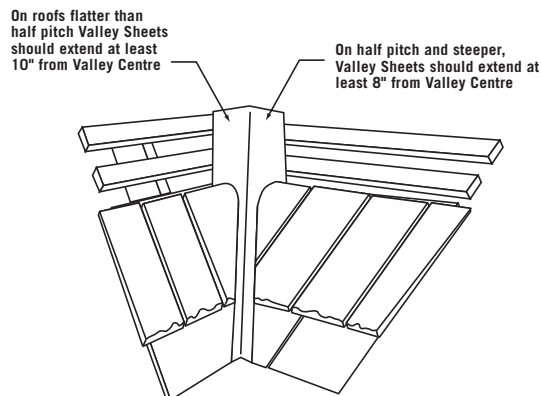
ROOFS



HIPS and RIDGES



VALLEYS



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WATKINS
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Application Instructions for Cedar Shakes

Instructions for Applying Watkins Cedar Shakes as a Class "C" or "B" Roof Covering

Watkins pressure-treated western red cedar shakes labeled "Class C" or "Class B" are applied over a substrate of 1 inch (25 mm) by 4 inch (102 mm) spaced sheathing boards or not less than 1/2 inch (13 mm) thick plywood with exterior glue which shall be installed in accordance with the applicable code.

Roof Pitch and Exposure

Handsplit shakes should be used on roofs where the slope or pitch is sufficient to insure good drainage. Minimum recommended pitch is 1/6th or 4-in-12 (4" vertical rise for each 12" horizontal run). Maximum recommended weather exposure is 10" for 24" shakes.

Roof Application

Along the eave line, a 36" wide strip of Type 30 roofing felt is laid over the sheathing. The beginning or starter course at the eave line should be doubled. After each course of shakes is applied, an 18" wide strip of Type 30 roofing felt is laid over the top portion of the shakes extending onto the sheathing, with the bottom edge of the felt positioned at a distance above the butt equal to twice the weather exposure.

Fasteners

Hot-dipped zinc coated nails or stainless steel staples are recommended. However, any U.B.C. approved corrosion-resistant fasteners can be used. Use two for each shake placing them approximately one inch from each edge, and high enough to be covered an inch or two by the succeeding course. Fasteners should be long enough to penetrate at least 3/4" or through the sheathing. The butts of the shakes should project from 1-1/2" to 2" from the first roof board so that the rainwater will spill into the gutter or to the ground without working down the side of the building. Individual shakes should be spaced about 3/8" to 5/8" apart to allow for possible expansion. These joints or spaces between shakes should be broken or offset at least 1-1/2" in adjacent courses and should be kept out of direct alignment in alternate courses.

Valleys, Hips and Ridges

The roof valley flashing shall be not less than No. 28 gauge pre-painted baked enamel metal applied over an underlay of not less than Type 15 felt. The metal shall extend at least 11" from the center line each way. Hips and ridges can be site-fabricated or factory-formed. Weather exposure should be the same as that used in applying shakes in the field of the roof (see above), and nails should be of sufficient length (usually 8d) to firmly attach the hip and ridge shingles to the underlying sheathing. Flashing and counter-flashing should be applied as illustrated.

Appearance Notice: Both fire retardant treated and non-treated cedar shakes and shingles contain natural oils. These extractives can migrate out of the wood causing stains on the surface of the shakes. These extractives may also bleed through paint or stain applications. Contact your local paint dealer for products that may help control the extractive bleeding. Watkins is not responsible for any appearance defects caused by extractive bleeding.


Warning: Both raw and fire retardant treated cedar products contain a level of tannic acid that can cause corrosion to unprotected metals and concrete surfaces. Pre-painted galvanized or pre-painted aluminum gutters are recommended. Initial water runoff over both raw and fire retardant cedar can cause staining. A low pressure wash of the roof immediately after application is recommended. Watkins is not responsible for any direct or indirect damages caused by water runoff.

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