

## SECTION 07300C -- SHINGLE, TILES AND ROOF COVERINGS

### PART 1 - GENERAL CRITERIA

- A. Slate shingles, asphaltic seal-tab shingles, and clay roof tiles are acceptable roof coverings.
- B. All roof coverings for sloped roofs are vulnerable to penetration by windblown rain and melting snow. Provide a completely waterproof underlayment beneath the roof coverings and flashings for a watertight assembly.
- C. Provide ventilation for the underside of the deck of all sloped roofs by means of soffit and ridge vents, gable vents, and/or roof vents, or provide adequate vapor barrier below the insulation to prevent condensation.
- D. Design new sloped roofs with a minimum pitch of 4 in 12 for seal-tab shingles, and 5 in 12 for Slate and tile. For sloped roofs pitched less than 4 in 12 but above 2 in 12, use full coverage of peel and stick underlayment (Ice and Water Shield). If calculations show that condensation will occur on the underside of the underlayment, use double coverage of non-perforated asphalt saturated felt per Asphalt Roofing Manufacturer's Residential Asphalt Roofing Manual. Below 2 in 12, use EPDM or Sarnafil membrane roofing.
- E. For all sloped roofs, provide an eave flashing of peel and stick underlayment that extends at least 3 feet inboard (projected horizontally) of the exterior wall.
- F. For all sloped roofs, provide peel and stick underlayment at all roof transitions: hips, valleys (two layers), chimneys, rising walls, etc. Shingle the underlayment to shed water onto adjacent underlayment materials.
- G. Do not use artificial slates or shakes, which have a track record of premature degradation under normal service conditions.
- H. Snow protection: Avoid roof configurations that deposit snow on landscaping, pedestrian entrances, parked cars, etc. Pay attention to the location of landscaping items that might be damaged by falling snow and icicles. Intersecting gables at entrance porticos are a traditional method to avoid snow accumulating in front of the door. When these methods are not an option, snow guards and fences are needed. Use high-quality, non-rusting components. Attach snow guards need to a deck of sufficient thickness (often 1" plywood, not ¾") with proper fasteners. Snow fences often need to be attached through the deck to structural members. These attachments need to be shingled in with the waterproofing to prevent leakage.

END OF SECTION