

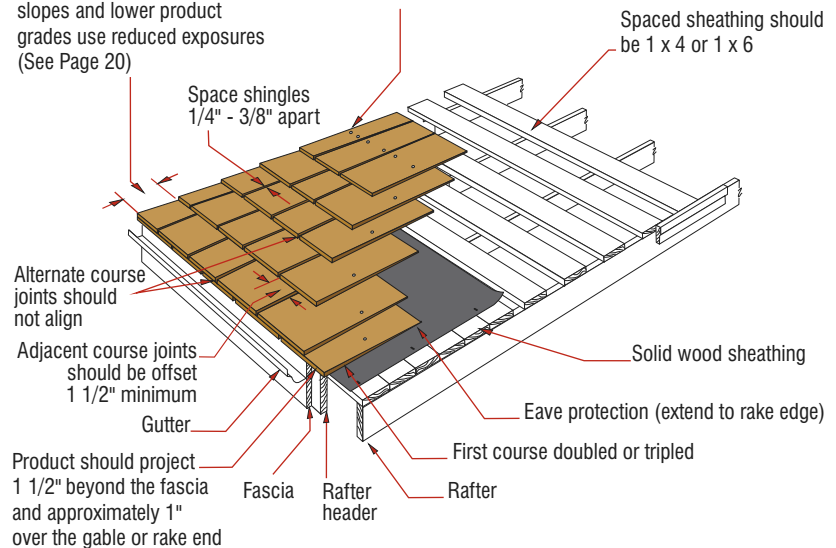
## Certi-label Shingles

There are two acceptable methods for application of spaced sheathing: One is to space 1 x 4 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 5 1/2" to the weather, the sheathing boards would also be spaced at 5 1/2" on center. In this method of application each shingle is nailed to the center of the 1 x 4 board. With 7 1/2" weather exposures, the center of the sheathing board shall equal the distance of the weather exposure. Alternatively, although not commonly used, a breather-type underlayment, such as roofing felt, may be applied over either solid or spaced sheathing. Check with your local building official for their preference in your area.

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 4:12 slope and steeper, use Number 1 Grade shingles at 5", 5 1/2" and 7 1/2" exposures for 16", 18" and 24" shingles respectively. For lower roof slopes and lower product grades use reduced exposures (See Page 20)

Two nails (only) for each shingle approximately 3/4" from edge and approximately 1 1/2" above exposure line.

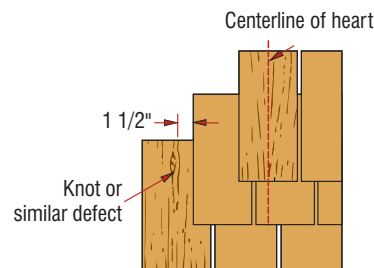


**Figure 5: Certi-label Shingle Application**

## Certi-label Shingle Application

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 1 1/2" beyond the fascia and approximately 1" over the gable or rake end.
3. Spacing between adjacent shingles (joints) should be a minimum of 1/4" and a maximum of 3/8".
4. Certi-label shingles shall be laid with a side lap not less than 1 1/2" 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 8" 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 1 1/2" from the edge of the defect.



**Figure 5a: Course Alignment**



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