Certi-label™ Cedar Shakes and Shingles: Made from the Finest Wood Fiber on Earth

Green from the Start...
What is the difference between a shake and a shingle?

There are 3 Main Product Types:

1. **Certigrade® Shingles**
2. **Certi-Split® Handsplit and Resawn Shakes**
3. **Certi-Sawn® Tapersawn Shakes**

TWO AVAILABLE TREATMENTS (choose one):

- **Certi-Guard®** Pressure-Impregnated Fire-Retardant Treated Shakes and Shingles
- **Certi-Last®** Pressure-Impregnated Preservative Treated Shakes and Shingles

This brochure provides a general overview of product types, installation techniques and testing results. For complete details consult the Cedar Shake and Shingle Bureau’s technical literature. Also important: consult your local building official and building envelope specialist to ensure projects are to correct specification for a specific jurisdiction. Cedar Shake and Shingle Bureau instructions are not meant to supersede local building code.
SPECIFICATION BASICS

It takes attention to detail to correctly specify a shake or shingle product. Note that Blue Label® is a registered trademark of the Cedar Shake & Shingle Bureau (“CSSB”). To obtain a CSSB member product, insist upon the Certi-label™ brand name as part of the details on your specifications:

How to specify a bundled product (4 different examples):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brand</th>
<th>Grade &amp; Species</th>
<th>Product Type</th>
<th>Length and Thickness</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Certigrade</td>
<td>Number 1 Grade Western Red Cedar (Highest Shingle Grade)</td>
<td>Shingles</td>
<td>18” x 5/2¼”</td>
<td>Perfections (Perfs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certi-Split</td>
<td>Number 1 Grade Western Red Cedar</td>
<td>Handsplit &amp; Resawn Shakes</td>
<td>24” x 3/4”</td>
<td>Heavies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certi-Split</td>
<td>Premium Grade Western Red Cedar (Highest Shake Grade)</td>
<td>Handsplit &amp; Resawn Shakes</td>
<td>18” x 1/2”</td>
<td>Mediums</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certi-Sawn</td>
<td>Premium Grade Alaskan Yellow Cedar</td>
<td>Tapersawn Shakes</td>
<td>18” x 3/4”</td>
<td>Tapersawns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How to specify a cartoned product (sidewall shingles):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brand</th>
<th>Grade &amp; Species</th>
<th>Product Type</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Certigrade</td>
<td>Number 1 Grade Western Red Cedar</td>
<td>Sanded, Rebutted &amp; Rejointed Shingles</td>
<td>18”</td>
<td>R&amp;R</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**QUALITY MEANS:**

**EDGE GRAIN versus FLAT GRAIN**

Here are some diagrams to help explain what to look for:
Flat grain is restricted by grade. No flat grain is permitted in Premium Grade shake or Number 1 Grade shingle products. Up to 20% per bundle is allowable in Number 1 Grade shake products.

**PACKAGING**

Roofing material is put in bundles, secured with bundle strap.

Sidewall material is put in cartons: Half Carton, Full Carton. Look for the Certi-label™ on the carton.

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COVERAGE

Coverage is the amount of roof or wall area the on grade product in a bundle or carton will cover.

Some manufacturers cheat by not putting the correct amount of ON GRADE coverage (i.e. lineal inches) in bundles and/or cartons. Others make cartons and/or bundles look full but they are actually smaller than standard size. Read the official grading rules and compare them with how much the bundle or carton holds: http://www.cedarbureau.org/green-products/supporting-documents/grading-rules.asp. Much like serving quantities of food, the calorie count doesn’t always match the full contents of the container.
Trees are a renewable resource and the use of wood building products is an environmentally sound choice.

The forest industry replaces what it removes; the same cannot be said of iron ore, precious oil reserves, bauxite or limestone, all used to create alternative building products.

Wood is also the most energy-efficient building material available today. When you compare the total energy costs of different kinds of building materials - including the cost to acquire the raw material, transport it, process it into a useful product and then actually use it - wood far outshines its competitors.

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Benefitting from an Environmentally Sound Choice

Certi-label™ Products Help Remove Carbon from our Atmosphere

Carbon Dioxide is absorbed...
Photosynthesis allows trees to absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen. Young, growing forests remove the most carbon from our air - cleaning the air that we breathe. Forests are key to removing greenhouse gases from our atmosphere.

Carbon is stored...
When forest products are manufactured, carbon is stored for decades, sometimes even centuries. Because the manufacturing process of Certi-label™ cedar shakes and shingles is labor intensive, as opposed to energy intensive, the planet benefits even more since there is less energy needed from fossil fuel or natural gas source depletion.

wood is the greenest choice.
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### IMPACT RESISTANCE

**CSSB member cedar products offer Class 3 and 4 ratings (contact manufacturer for specific details)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drop Height Feet</th>
<th>Impact Resistance Rating</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Class 4 (Highest Available Rating)</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Class 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Class 2</td>
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<td>17</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**CSSB member cedar products offer Class 3 and 4 ratings (contact manufacturer for specific details)**

### WIND RESISTANCE

CSSB member products have met stringent Dade County, Florida requirements. Dade County, Florida, is considered to have the toughest wind resistance regulations in all of North America and roofing products are evaluated using TAS 100-95 Uplift Testing. Water is also added into this test’s windstream to ensure the roof deck is free from leakage.
FIRE RESISTANCE

CSSB member pressure impregnated fire retardant treated cedar shakes and shingles provide fire protection locked into the roofing material, proven over and over in eight rigorous Underwriters Laboratories (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. and Underwriters’ Laboratories of Canada) designed tests.

Example: Spread of Flame Test: requires test decks to be subjected to a gas-fed flame for an extended, uninterrupted period using temperatures of approximately 1350 degrees Fahrenheit and an air speed of 12 mph. Conditions for acceptance: flaming shall not have spread beyond six feet for Class A, eight feet for Class B and thirteen feet for Class C. There shall have been no significant lateral spread of flame from the path directly exposed to the test flame.

Figures 1, 2 and 3 show blocks of wood used in the burning brand test.

Caution: not all cedar products are alike, of the same quality standard, or hold the same test results. CSSB test results are only applicable to CSSB member products. Ask to be sure!
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Incorrect Handsplit and Resawn Shake Application

- Improper positioning of felt interlayment
- Keyway too wide
- Exposed Fastener
- Insufficient Offset of Keyway
- Inferior Product
Certigrade® Shingles

Correct Shingle Application

- No Felt Interlay
- Hidden Fastener
- Proper Keyway Offset and Spacing
- Permeable Underlayment

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Incorrect Shingle Application

- Inferior Product
- Keyway too wide
- Exposed Fastener
- Keyway too Narrow
- Felt Interlay
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Certi-Sawn® Tapersawn Shakes

Correct Tapersawn Shake Application

- Felt Interlay
- Hidden Fastener
- Proper Keyway Offset and Spacing
- Permeable Underlayment
Incorrect Tapersawn Shake Application

- Insufficient Offset of Keyway
- Exposed Fastener
- Keyway too wide
- Rot Felt (i.e. the felt is positioned too far down the length of the shake)
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Incorrect Sidewall Shingle Application

- Keyway Aligned
- Exposed Fastener
- Keyway too Wide
- Interlaid Felt
Men using a Steam Donkey to harvest trees. Cables were attached to a ‘spar tree’. After the tree was felled and bucked (cut into sections called logs), the cables pulled the log at a rapid pace. Source: CSSB Archives.

A pioneer logging family, likely from Washington State. Source: CSSB Archives.


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Chief Inspector Fred Monte in 1923 – Perhaps the most famous photo from the CSSB Archives.

Chief Inspector Fred Monte discusses grading with a Shingle Weaver at the packing bin, likely 1940s or 1950s. Note the wooden bandsticks and metal bands on the overhead racks. Source: CSSB Archives.

Chief Inspector Fred Monte in later years. Source: CSSB Archives.
QUALITY MEANS...

Help When You Need It.

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