

Roofing PLANNER



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Getting Started

Roofing keeps us dry in rain, holds the heat in winter, and blocks the hot sun out in the summer. It also adds aesthetic appeal to our home. Whether your motivation is to keep the weather out, improve your home's curb appeal, or both, Curtis Lumber has the materials and expertise to help you get your project done right the first time.

How Do I Know if I Need a New Roof?

Your roof is actually a system made up of components that work together to properly protect and ventilate your home. If all of these components aren't working correctly, your roof may not only leak, but cause your interior to mold.

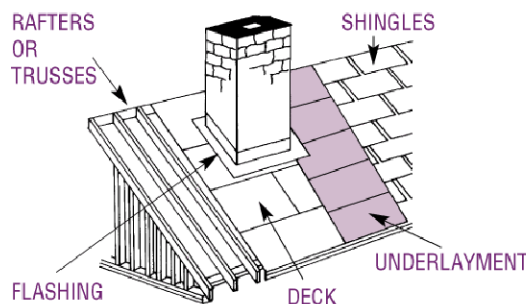
Indications that you might need a new roof:

- Loose, warped or worn roofing material
- Excessive granule loss from shingles in gutters, on lower roofs, etc.
- Discolored paint or peeling wallpaper inside the home indicating a presence of moisture
- Moss or Algae growth
- Buckling, Curling, or Blistering Shingles
- Missing Shingles or Rotting
- Water spots on ceilings inside home
- Damaged Flashing
- Mold in attic
- Uneven snow melt across surface of the roof

Just because your roof is leaking, does not mean you need to replace your roof. Your friendly Curtis Lumber salesperson can help you to determine whether or not repair or replacement is the right option.

What are the Components of a Roofing System?

A roof is a system of components working together to shield your home from the elements.



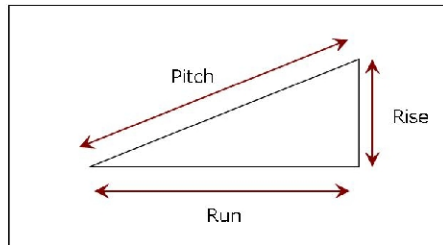
Roofing:	Shingles, metal, wood shakes, composites or other surface that protects the roof deck from the weather
Underlayment:	Protection under a roof's surface to prevent leaks from ice dams & wind driven rains, examples are felt paper, ice & water barrier, etc.
Deck:	Boards or plywood that are attached to the rafters to cover the building
Rafters or Trusses:	The structural part of a roof, used to support the roof as well as the weight of anything on the roof (snow is most likely)
Flashing:	Metal or other material installed at joints and valleys to protect from leaks



Selecting the Right Roofing

There are many things to take into account when selecting a new roof system. These include pitch, cost, durability, aesthetics, architectural style, and the type of structure you are covering.

Pitch is the angle of the roof's incline, measured in inches per foot. For example, a 4 in 12 pitched roof means that for every 12 inches of horizontal run, there are 4 inches of rise in height.



Cost on a new roof is made up of two factors, material costs and labor costs. Be sure to include both when evaluating different types of roofing. For example, roofing shingles come with a variety of warranties, 25 year, 30 year and lifetime, but the labor cost to apply is the same. Because of this, it may actually be less expensive over the life span of the roof to install a more durable product.

Durability is a key factor in maintenance and cost. Roofing that is easily damaged, may need to be repaired frequently or possibly replaced. Be sure to look at the warranty of various roofing materials, as it is an indication of how long your roof will last.

Aesthetics are something to consider when selecting a new roof. Because the roofing area may be up to 50% of the exposed exterior of your home, you should select roofing that coordinates with your siding and will provide a timeless look.

Architectural styling is something that is not frequently considered when working on a budget, however to do the job right, you should select a roofing material that fits with the style of your home. For example, wood shakes on a contemporary style home may not achieve the look and feel you desire.

Types of Roofing

Composition Shingle:

The most common roofing material in North America, composition (asphalt) shingles consist of an organic or fiberglass core impregnated with asphalt and coated with mineral granules to add color, texture, and weight. They are suited for roofs with a pitch of 4 in 12 or greater, but may be applied to roofs with a 2 in 12 pitch using special installation methods. Composition Shingles are flexible and can wrap all roof shapes and contours. When buying, you should compare warranties as they are an indicator of the life of the shingles. There are multiple styles with the most popular being architectural, multiple-layer shingles that replicate the look of wood or slate and are available in 2 or 3-tab varieties.

Metal Roofing:

Traditionally thought of as a low-pitch roofing material or limited to agricultural buildings, modern metal roofing has become a popular alternative for steep-slope roofs. It is manufactured in a wide variety of colors, installs easily, is practically maintenance free and has a green product life cycle (frequently made from recycled steel and can be recycled at the end of its life). The variety of numerous metal panel shapes can achieve looks varying from classic standing-seam to more modern and contemporary looks. In addition, metal roofing has a greater resistance to adverse weather, a long life span and is relatively low cost.

**Wood Shingles & Shakes:**

Shingles are cut to a specific size and smooth finished, while shakes are irregular and rough-textured. Wood gives homes a natural look but requires more maintenance to protect it from the elements. While durable when properly maintained, overall the costs associated with installation and maintenance are drawbacks.

Composites:

Many new types of roofing have emerged as alternatives to traditional materials. Predominantly designed to look like slate or wood, they eliminate the drawbacks associated with the natural materials, while having significant durability. An example of a composite roofing material is synthetic slate. Made predominantly of rubber and plastic, it maintains all the aesthetics of real slate without the weight and fragility.

Rubber Rolled Roofing:

Rolled rubber roofing, or modified bitumen roofing, is heat-welded, asphalt adhered or installed with adhesive and is most common for flat or low pitch roof applications. The seams are sealed by melting the roll with heat, hot mopping it with asphalt, or by using an adhesive to mechanically adhere the seams. This product is predominantly found on commercial buildings.

Be sure to consider these factors and types before selecting the roofing you plan to use. If you need help, do not hesitate to stop in and speak with a Curtis Lumber salesperson.

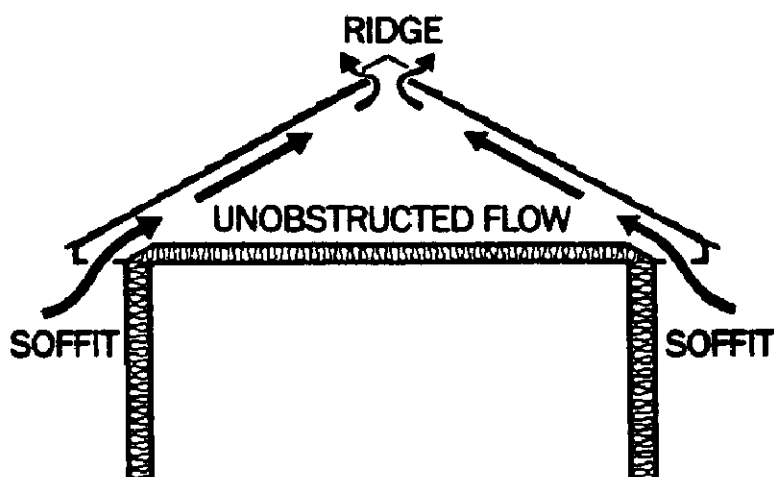


Ventilation

A roof system is not complete without adequate ventilation. In order to extend the life of your roof and keep your home comfortable year round, you must be sure to create a system that allows your attic to breathe. Improper ventilation allow heat and moisture to build up underneath your roof, which may cause your trusses, rafters, or sheathing to rot, your shingles to buckle, and any insulation to not function properly.

During the warm months of the year, improper ventilation will cause your home to retain too much heat, and force the air conditioner to work overtime to rid the living space of excess heat. In the winter, a poorly vented attic will still retain too much heat and cause the snow to melt and refreeze creating the potential for ice dams and leaks. Ideally, a properly vented roof will maintain a temperature within 10 degrees of the outside air.

The following diagram shows how a roof system is designed to vent:



Fresh air flows in through the soffit vents on your home (under the eaves), along the rafter vents, and out the ridge vents at the peak of the roof. In some situations, roof or gable vents with or without a thermostatic fan may be needed.

As a general rule, one square foot of free vent area per 300 square feet of attic floor area is recommended when a vapor retarder is used. In situations where no vapor retarder is used, one square foot of free vent area should be provided for each 150 square feet of attic floor area. The requirements for proper attic ventilation vary greatly with your location and atmospheric conditions. Check with your local codes office to get the standard for your community.

Insulation

Insulation is another key component of an effective roof system.

A properly insulated attic has:

- A layer of insulation on the attic floor to protect the house from heat gain or loss.
- A vapor retarder under the insulation and next to the ceiling to stop moisture from rising into the attic.
- Enough open, vented spaces to allow air to pass in and out freely.
- A minimum of 1 inch between the insulation and roof sheathing.

Since 45% of your home's heat loss occurs through the attic and roof, being sure you are properly insulated can quickly pay for the project. Be sure to consult your local building codes for R-value recommendations and safety tips. Your local Curtis Lumber can also talk you through the process of finding the right insulation for any room of your home.



Roof Measuring Guide

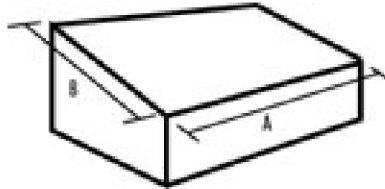
Measuring for your new roof is easy.

To determine how much roofing you will need, follow these simple steps:

In order to estimate how much roofing you will need, you must first estimate the total square footage of your roof's surface. Measure the length and width of each plane on the roof, including dormers. Then, multiply length x width to get the square footage of each plane. Then add the square footage of each of the planes together to derive the total square footage of your roof.

For example, this shed roof has one roof plane. Simply measure length (A) x width (B):

$A \times B = 12' \times 10' = 120 \text{ sq. ft.}$ for the total square footage of the roof.



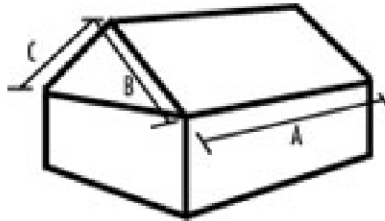
In this example, the gable roof has two planes. So, multiply length (A) x width (B) to get the square footage for each plane, then add the two planes together to derive the total square footage of the roof:

Plane 1: $12' \times 10' = 120 \text{ sq. ft.}$

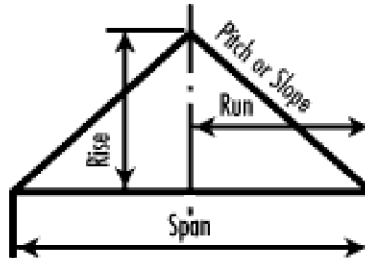
Plane 2: $12' \times 10' = 120 \text{ sq. ft.}$

Plane 1 + Plane 2 = 240 sq. ft. for the total square footage of the roof.

Be sure to write down the perimeter length of the roof in order to estimate drip edge, ice and water barrier, and more. Also note valleys, ridges, chimneys, vent stacks, and skylights.



You will also need to know the slope of your roof deck. In order to determine this, measure the vertical rise of your deck in inches over a 12" horizontal distance. If this rise is 4", then your roof slope is 4 in 12. Roof slopes are always expressed with the vertical rise mentioned first and the horizontal run (12") mentioned second.



Roof surfaces are measured in "squares." A "square" is an area of roof which measures 100 square feet. To determine the number of squares on the gable roof above, for example, simply divide its total of 240 square feet by 100. Which means you will need 2.4 "squares" of roofing to cover it. Shingles are sold in bundles and depending on the type and brand of shingle you purchase, it may take a different number of bundles to make a square. When shopping for shingles, you should remember to compare cost based on squares and not bundles.

Metal roofing is sold by the sheet/panel. To determine the number of sheet/panels you will need to cover your roof, you should divide the width of the roof by the sheet/panel coverage width.

Most other types of roofing are sold by the square foot. If you need assistance in determining how much roofing you will need, stop into your local Curtis Lumber.



Roofing Checklist

Please fill out this planning sheet to the best of your ability in order to help you refine what you might want for a new roof. Our salespeople will walk you through the process in-person, however, this checklist will help you to think about what you might want. Bring this sheet to a store to share with your salesperson.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Home Phone: _____ Work Phone: _____ Cell: _____

Email: _____ Fax: _____

Jobsite Location: _____

About Your Project

How did you hear about Roofing at Curtis Lumber? _____

When was the house originally built? _____ Age of current roof? _____

When would you like to begin the project? _____

Are you installing the roof or are you working with a contractor? _____

If Contractor, Name: _____ Phone: _____

Is the home new construction? _____

What type(s) of roofing are you considering? _____

What is the square footage of the roof? _____

How many lineal feet of roof edge is there? _____



What is the underlayment?

☐

Bare Sheathing

☐

Existing Roof

☐

Other (Fill In) _____

How many vent pipes/chimneys come through the roof? _____

How many peaks: _____ How many valleys? _____

What is your roof pitch? _____

Do you want your roofing to come to the edge or will you use ice panels? _____

What colors are used on your homes exterior? _____

What is your budget? _____

Be sure to bring this completed questionnaire to your initial store visit.

It is not required, but will help us to understand your project and get you accurate pricing.