



Synthetic Traditional Roman Barrel Manufacturers Written Installation Instructions



This manual contains basic information, drawings and guides for installing SyntheticSlate™ Tile Roofing System on a basic type structure.

This manual is a summary of good roofing practices and some of the industry standards that have been developed over time and is upgraded periodically.

We stress the fact that we are not familiar with all building codes that pertain to roofing.

Consequently, the general contractor, roofing contractor, installer or homeowner must accept responsibility for ensuring that the installation meets applicable building and roofing codes.

-  Please contact Solar Tile Roof - [Sales and Distribution representative in your area](#) for more information.



Technical data.

Mid-Profile Roman Tile	
weight 1 pc.	3.8 lb (1.75 kg)
Size	12.2" x 15.35" (310 x 390 mm)
wave height	1.77" (45 mm)
Headlap	from 2" (50 mm)
lock overlap	0.8" (20 mm)
1 square (100 sq ft)	100 tiles (with 3" headlap)
1 square weight	380 lb (175 kg)

Ridge	
weight, 1pcs.	3.6 lb (1.65 kg)
size	12.2" x 8.66"(310 x 220 mm)
height, side A	4" (102 mm)
height, side B	4.21" (107 mm)
headlap	0.8" (20 mm)
quantity per 10 ft	~10 pcs.

Packaging	
1 bundle	10 tiles / 38 lb
Bundles per pallet	45 bundles
Squares per pallet	4.5 squares
Weight of 1 pallet	1740 lb (790 kg)

Underlayment:

Because of the long service life of Solar Tile Roof roofing tiles, a long-lasting underlayment should be used. Synthetic underlayment or #30 asphalt-saturated felt with 2" (50mm) headlap and 6" (150mm) at end laps is required as minimum underlayment on all tile roof applications. An ice dam protection should be used where required.

Class A fire rating may be achieved by using the manufacturer tested and approved fire rated waterproof roof deck covering.

Screws:

Each tile should be secured with two corrosion resistant screws with neoprene washer meeting code approval equal of 4 inches or sufficient length to properly penetrate 3/4" into or through the thickness of the deck or batten.

Roof Tile Layout:

A minimum 3-inch headlap must be maintained for all tiles. No sealant is necessary for the side lock of the tile.

Roof Slope Requirements:

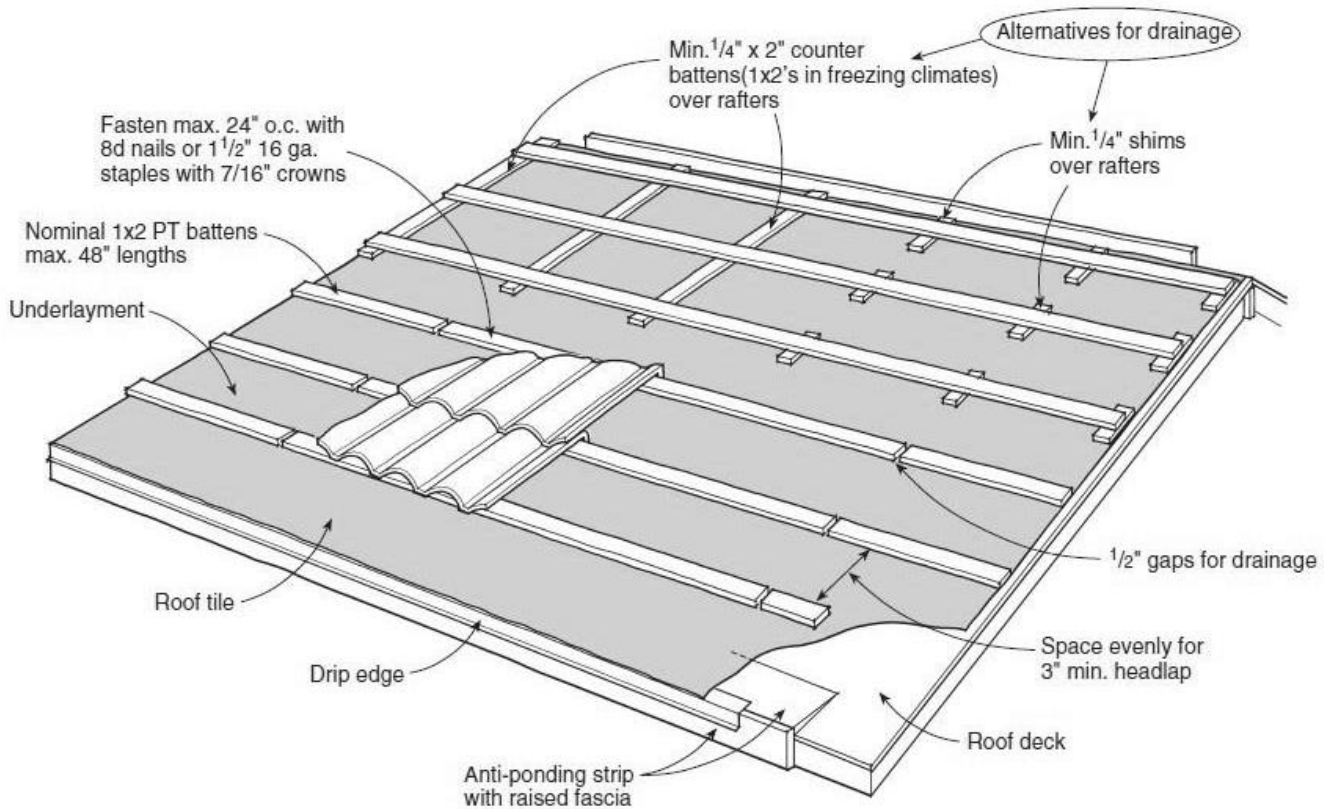
Solar Tile Roof roofing tiles can be installed on minimum slope of 4:12 (15 degrees). On extremely steep roofs above 19:12 or on vertical applications, wind currents may cause tiles to rattle. To avoid this, use wind clips on each tile along with a construction grade silicone sealant or other approved sealant.



Installation

Tiles with projecting head lugs can be installed either directly on the deck or with the lugs fitting over battens nailed horizontally across the roof. Roof tile battens are typically nominal 1x2 or 1x4 lumber.



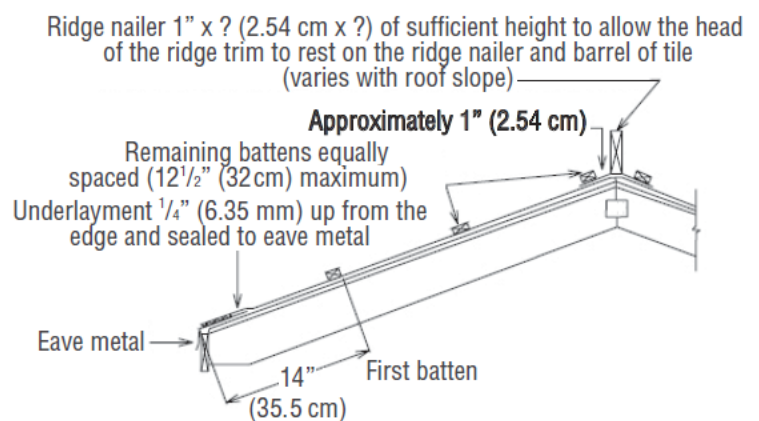


Horizontal battens are recommended for tiles with projecting head lugs on roof slopes greater than 7:12. Battens are also used on low slopes to minimize penetration of the underlayment. Vertical counter-battens are recommended to promote drainage on low slopes and in regions with high snowfall.

If using wood battens they shall be nominal 1.5" x 2" x 8' (4 cm x 5.08 cm x 2.44 m) pressure-treated wood battens with drainage notches or ports 16" (40.64 cm) on center.

Roof Layout:

To install the battens, strike the lines on each of the hip. Strike the horizontal line at 14" (35.5 cm) (15" (38 cm) for direct to deck) for the top edge of the eave batten above the eave edge. Then, strike the horizontal line for the top edge of the top batten 1" (2.54 cm) (1/4" (6.35 mm) for direct to deck) down from the ridge center line. Then divide the distance between these two lines into equal increments, not to exceed 12.5" (32 cm) and strike lines for the top edges of the battens.

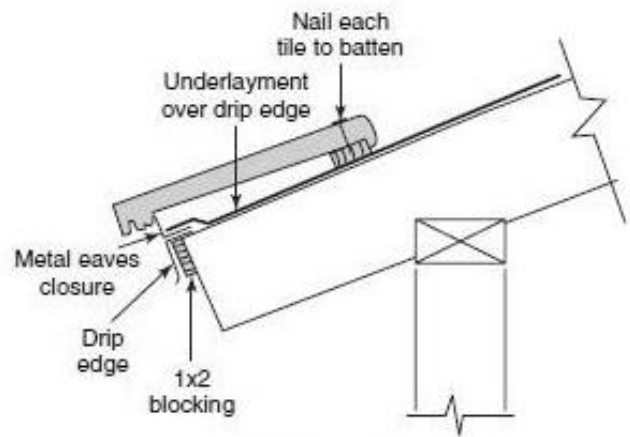


If different eave heights on the same roof plane do not allow for equal spacing, lay out the largest area as described above. On the smaller area, snap the eave line at the proper eave spacing and align the remaining

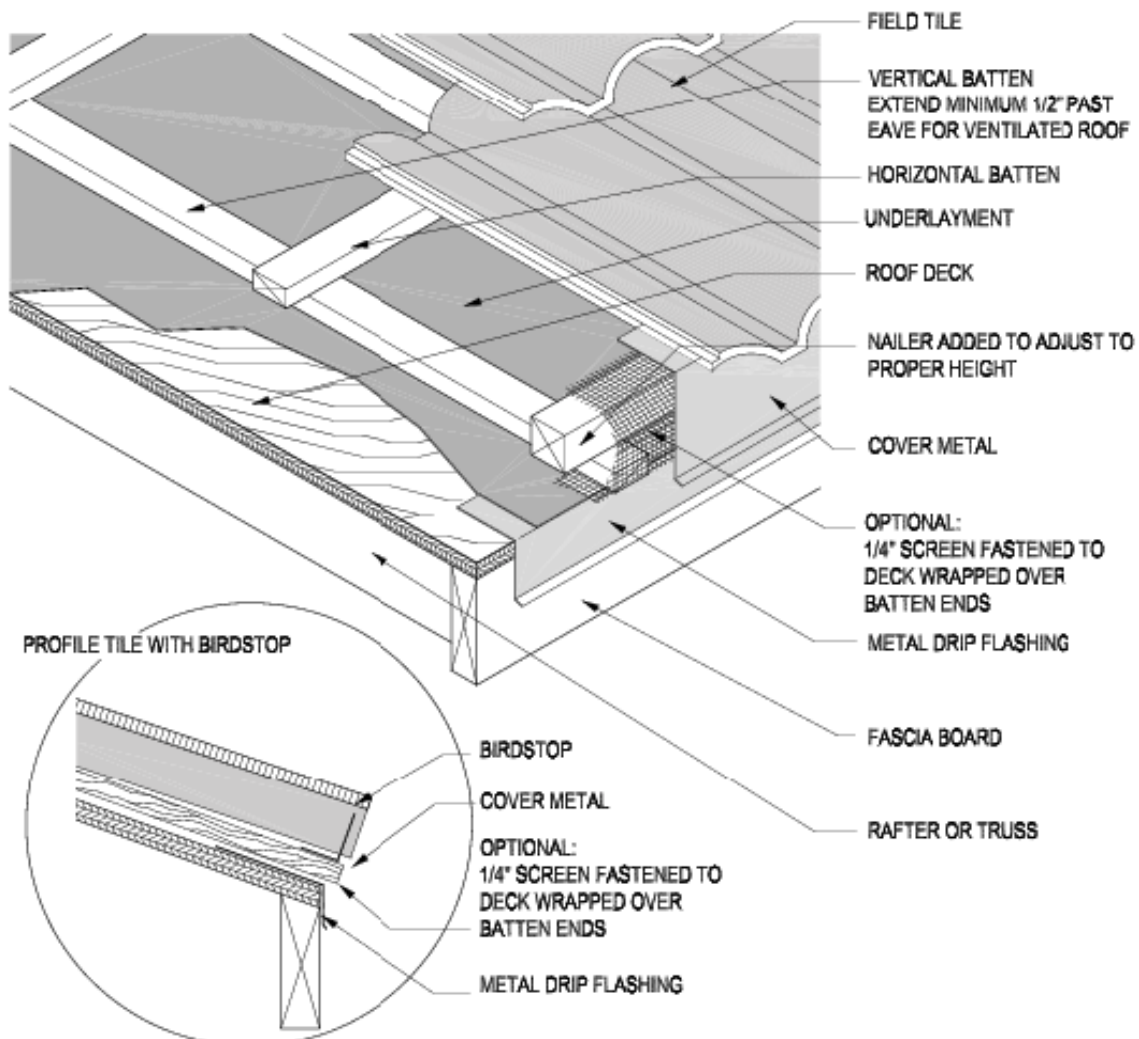
lines with those already established on the larger roof plane. The results may reduce the spacing between the first and second lines of the small roof area, reducing the exposure of the bottom row of the tiles. If different ridge heights do not allow for equal spacing, add a short row along the shortest ridge. If a short row is required, cut the head off the tile piece and install a batten along the ridge so the short row maintains the same slope as the rest of the tiles.

Eaves:

Tiles need special treatment at the eaves to raise the bottom edge of the first tile to the correct height and to close off any openings to birds and insects.

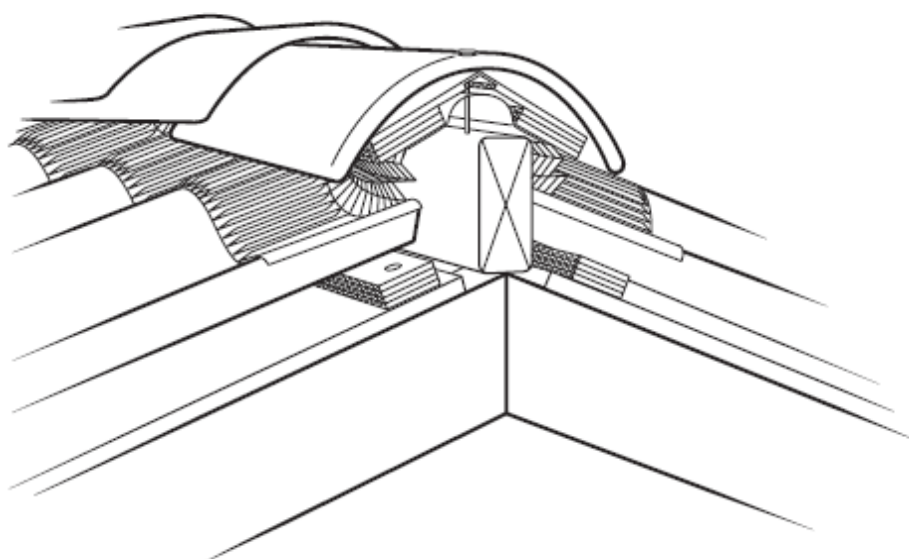
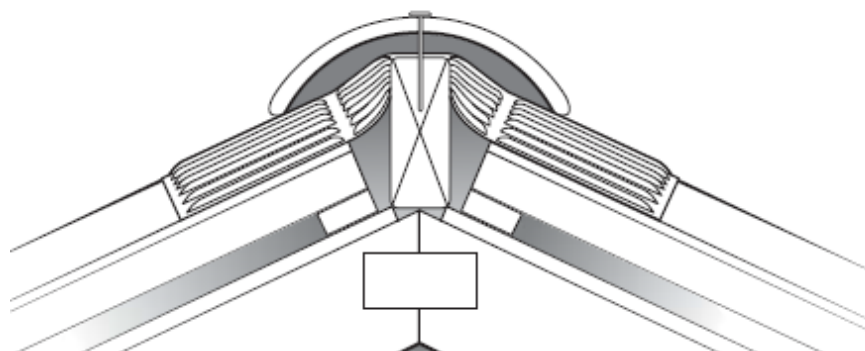
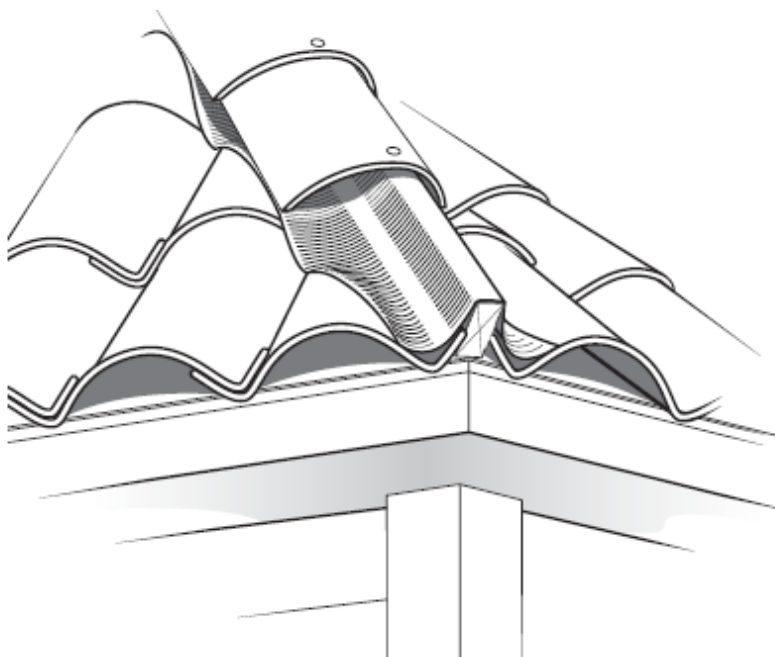


Ventelated eave:



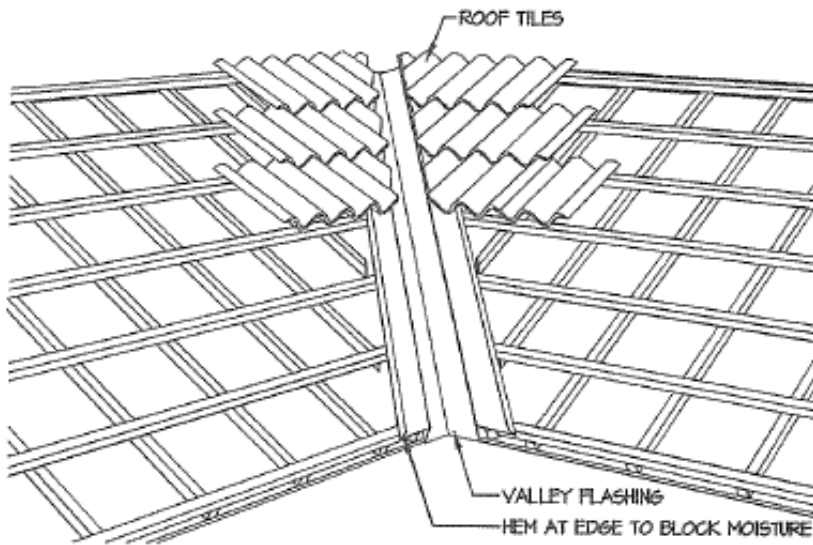
Hips and ridge:

The hip and ridge boards are typically 2"x3" to 2"x6" set on edge to hold the trim tiles in an even plane.

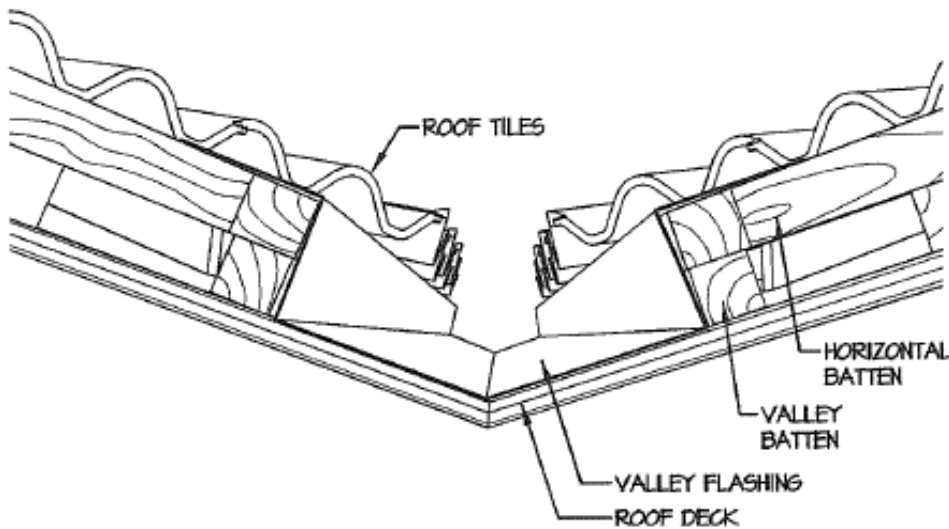


Open valley flashing:

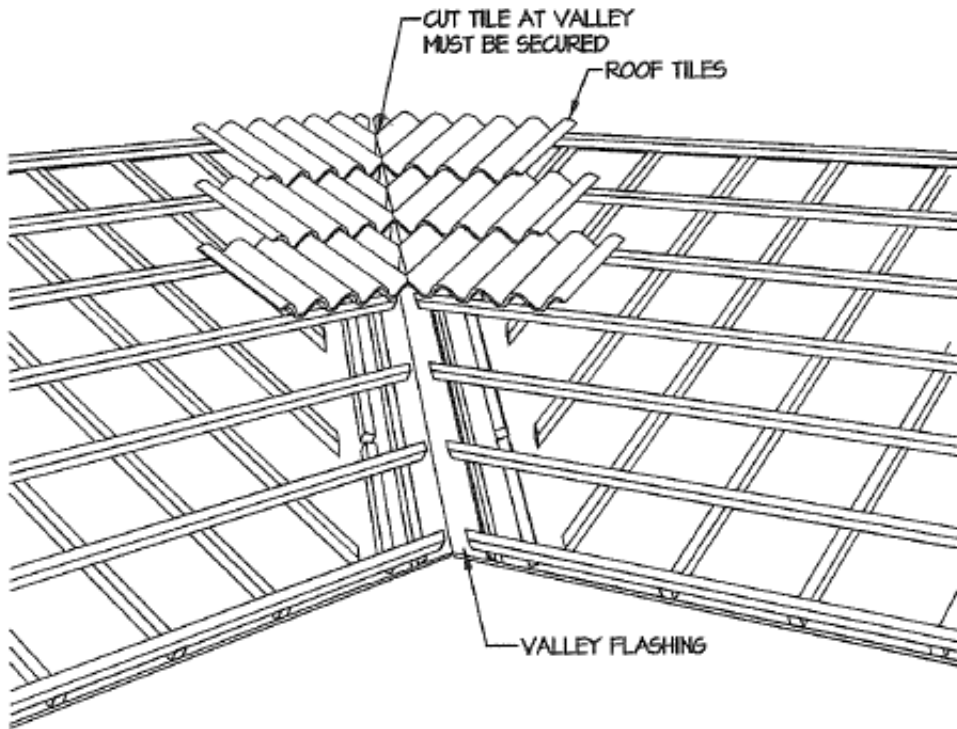
When installing valley flashing, cut tile must be adequately secured not to drop down into the valley.



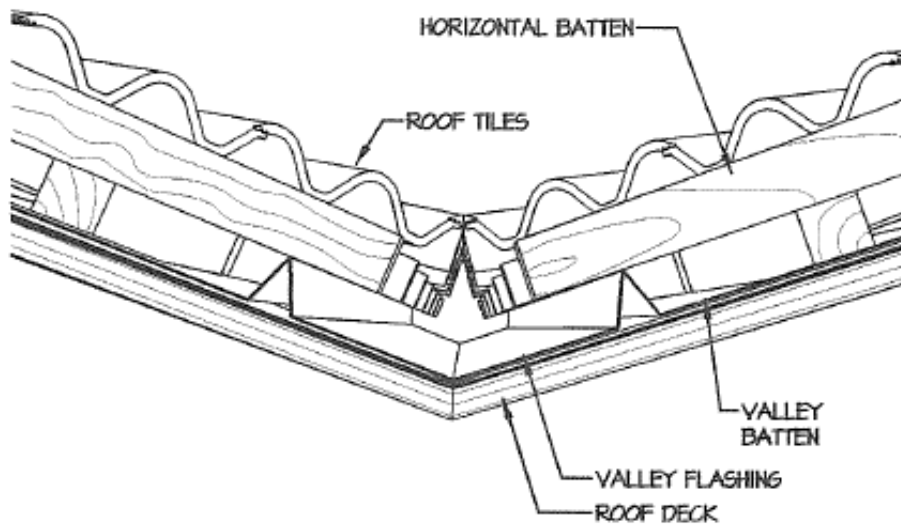
↓ *View at end of valley:*



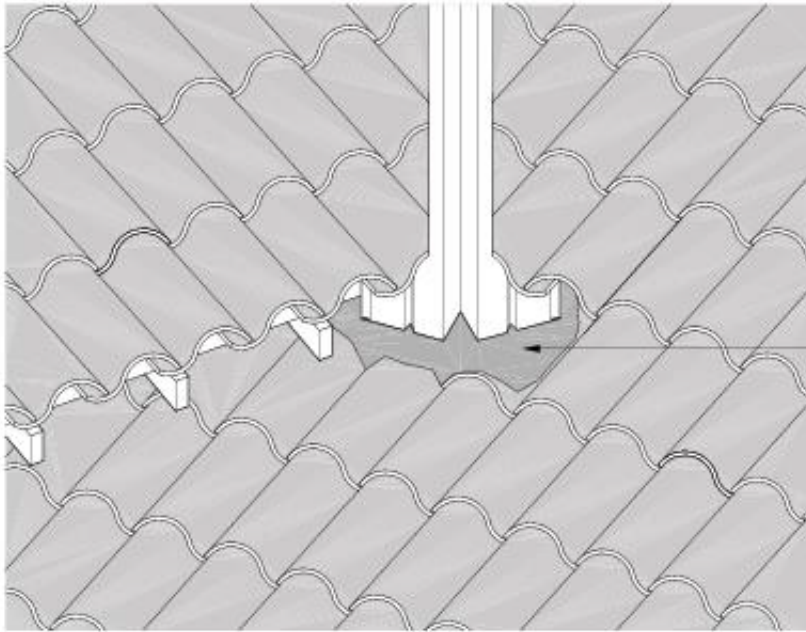
Closed valley with “W W” flashing:



↓ View at end of closed valley:



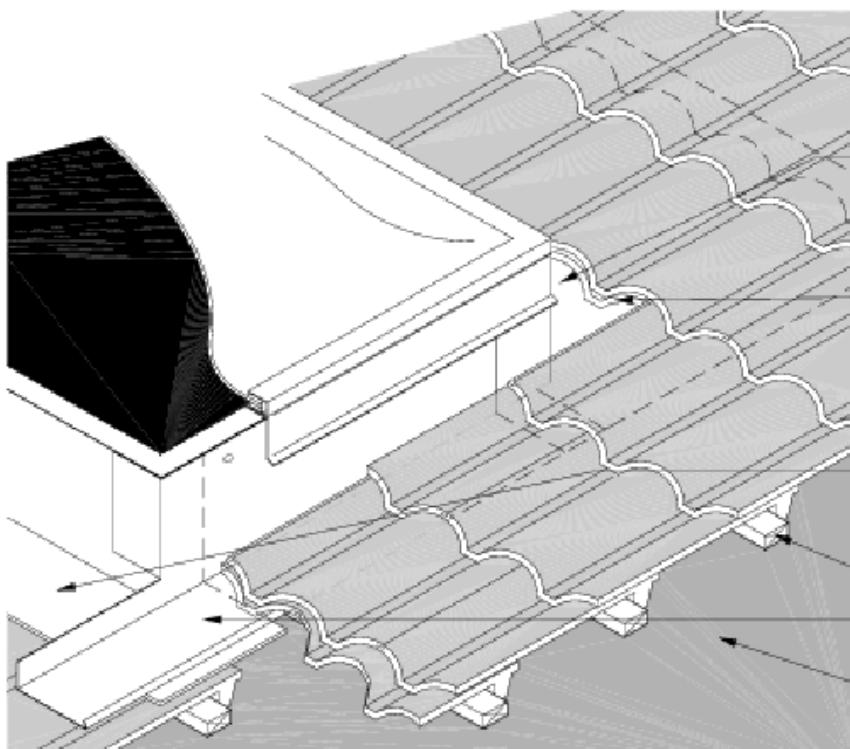
Closed valley with “W W” flashing:



THE VALLEY MUST LAP ONTO THE TILE OF THE COURSE BELOW THE ROOF TRANSITION

LEAD SOAKER OR OTHER MALLEABLE METAL BE USED TO FORM A TRANSITION

Skylite flashing:



SADDLE OR CRICKET FLASHING

TILE NO CLOSER THAN 1" TO BACK OR SIDE OF SKYLIGHT

APRON FLASHING WITH WEATHER BLOCKING FOR PROFILE TILES

BATTENS OPTIONAL

PAN OR CHANNEL FLASHING

UNDERLAYMENT

OPTIONAL HEMMED EDGES

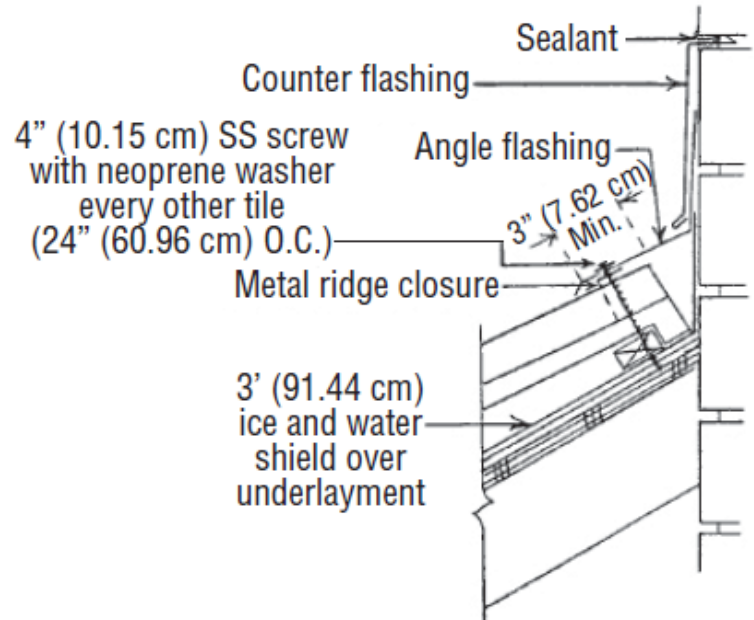
APRON FLASHING

PAN OR CHANNEL FLASHING

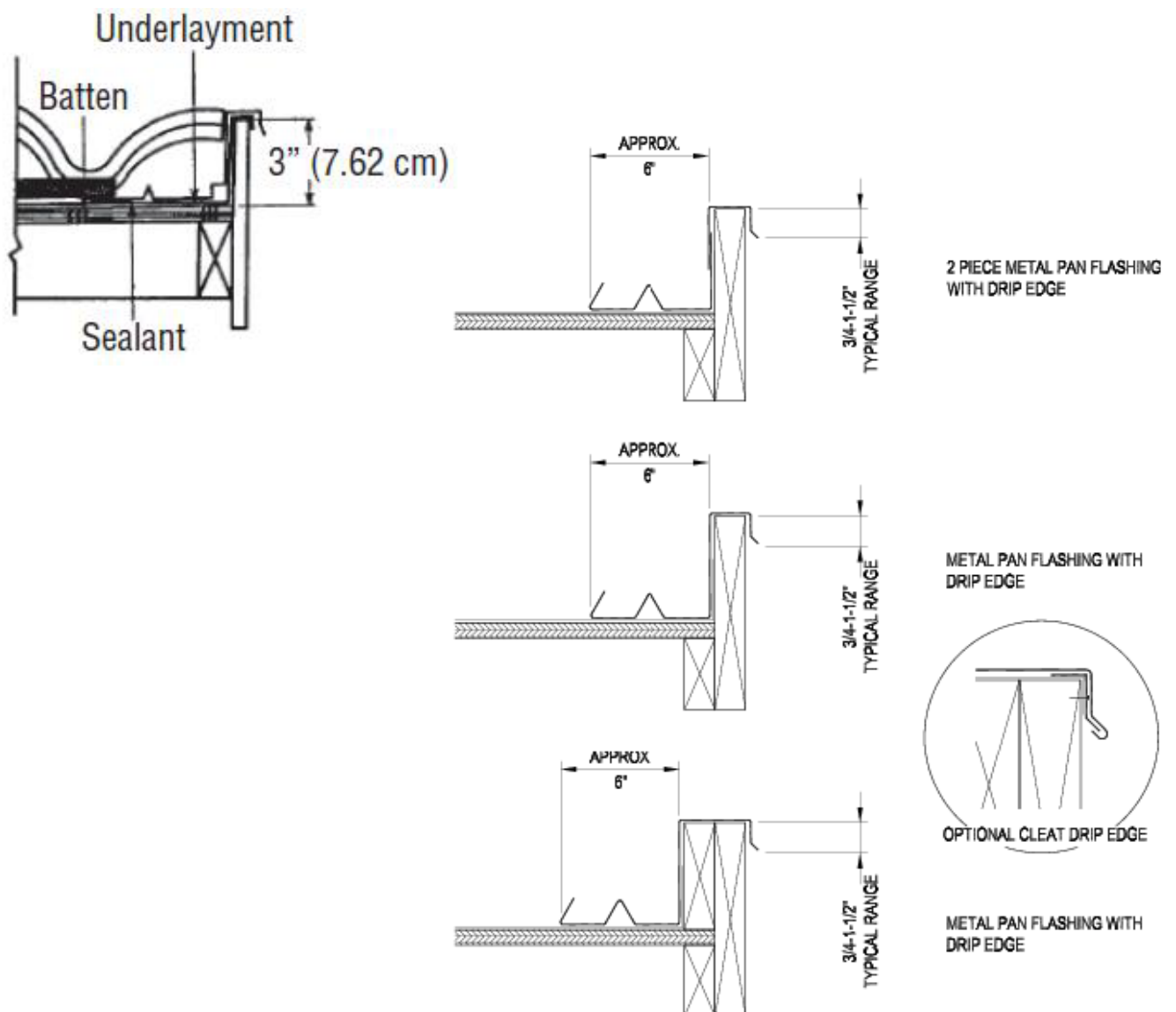
BACKER FLASHING

(SHOP FORMED FLASHING WITH SOLDERED OR SEALED CORNERS)

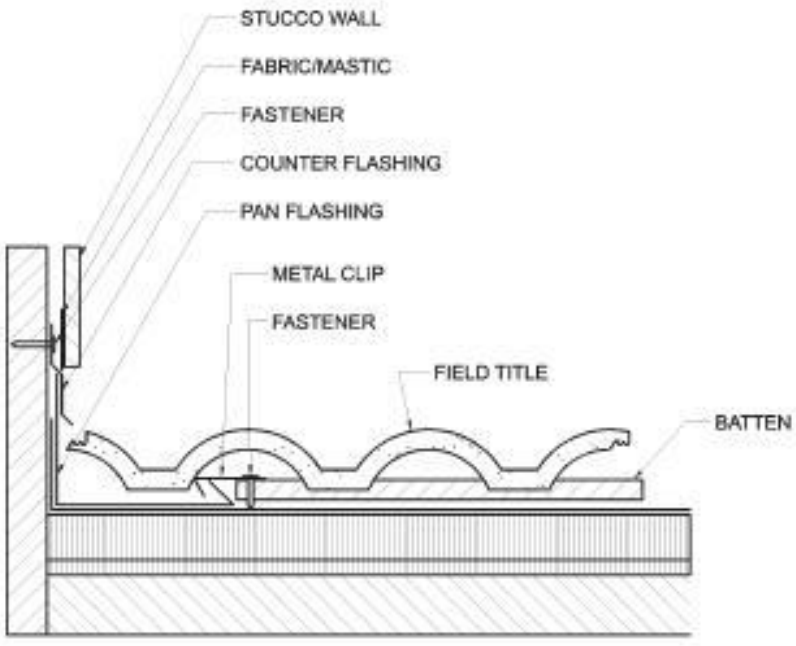
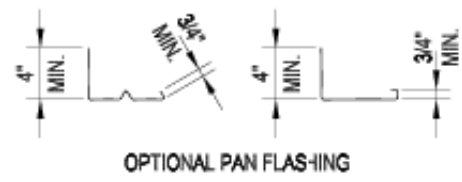
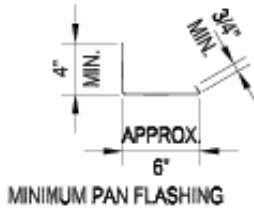
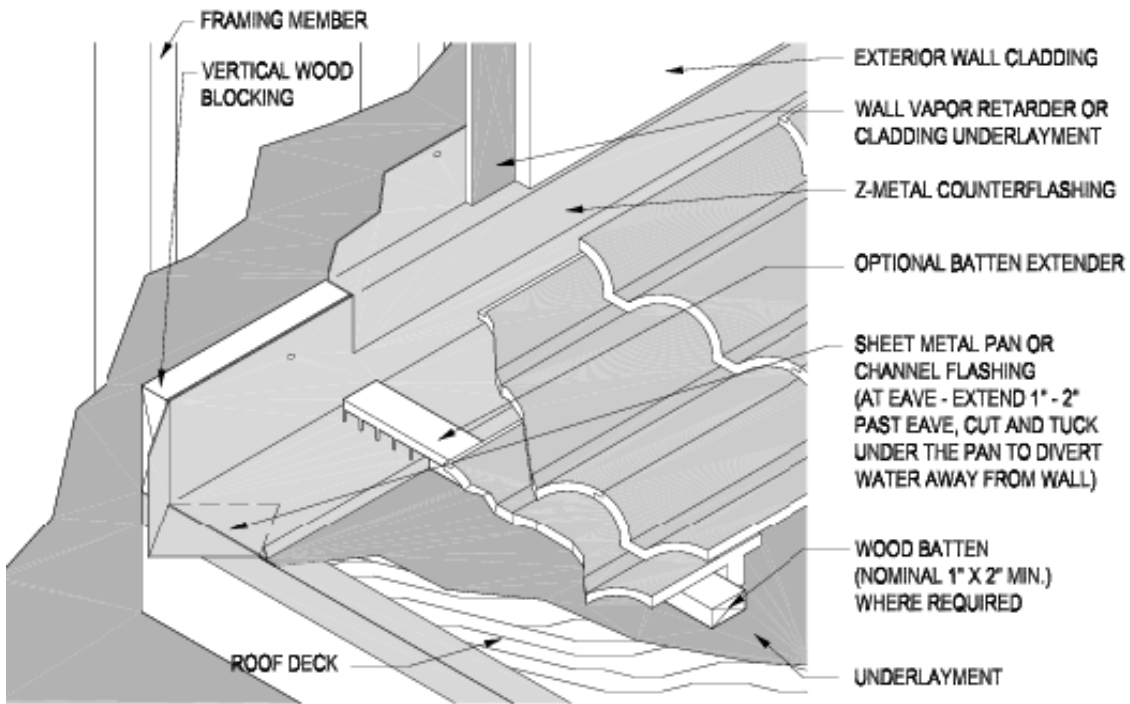
Angle flashing:



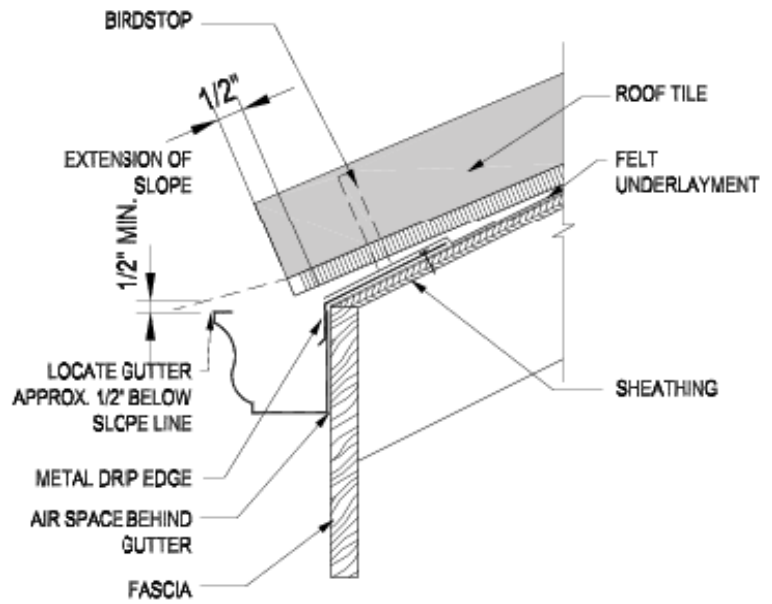
Rake flashing:



Roof to wall flashing:



Gutter:



GUTTER FASCIA

Ventilated flashing at eave:

