



STEP #6

Check the drip edge.

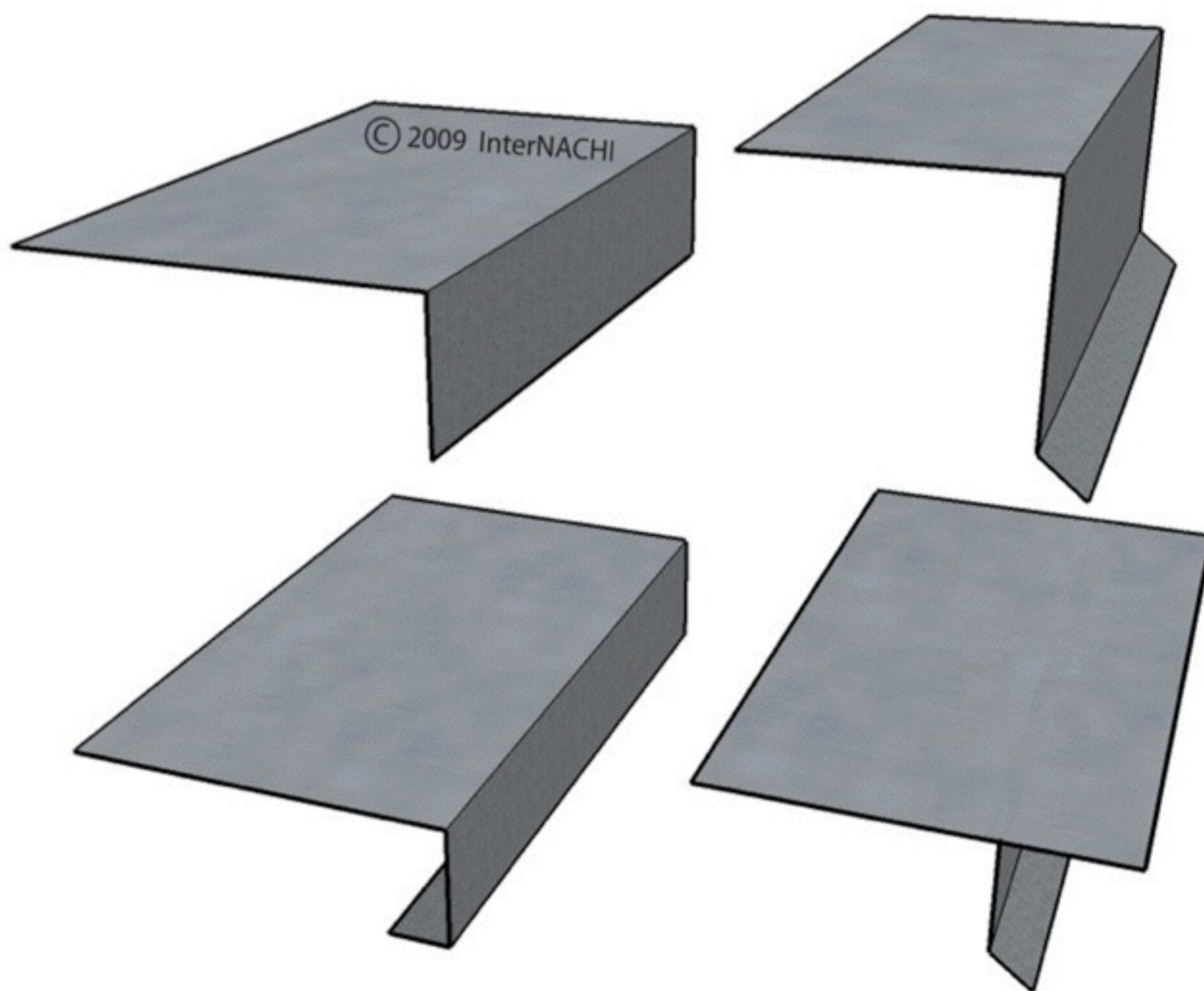
Drip edge metal should be installed at the rake and eaves.

It provides a means of terminating the underlayment and asphalt shingles nicely.

It provides an efficient method of shedding water.

STEP #6

Drip Edge Shapes



STEP #6

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STEP #6

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- 1.the installation and material of drip edges usually depends on local practices;
- 2.the drip edge at the rake goes over the underlayment;
- 3.the drip edge at the eaves goes under the underlayment;





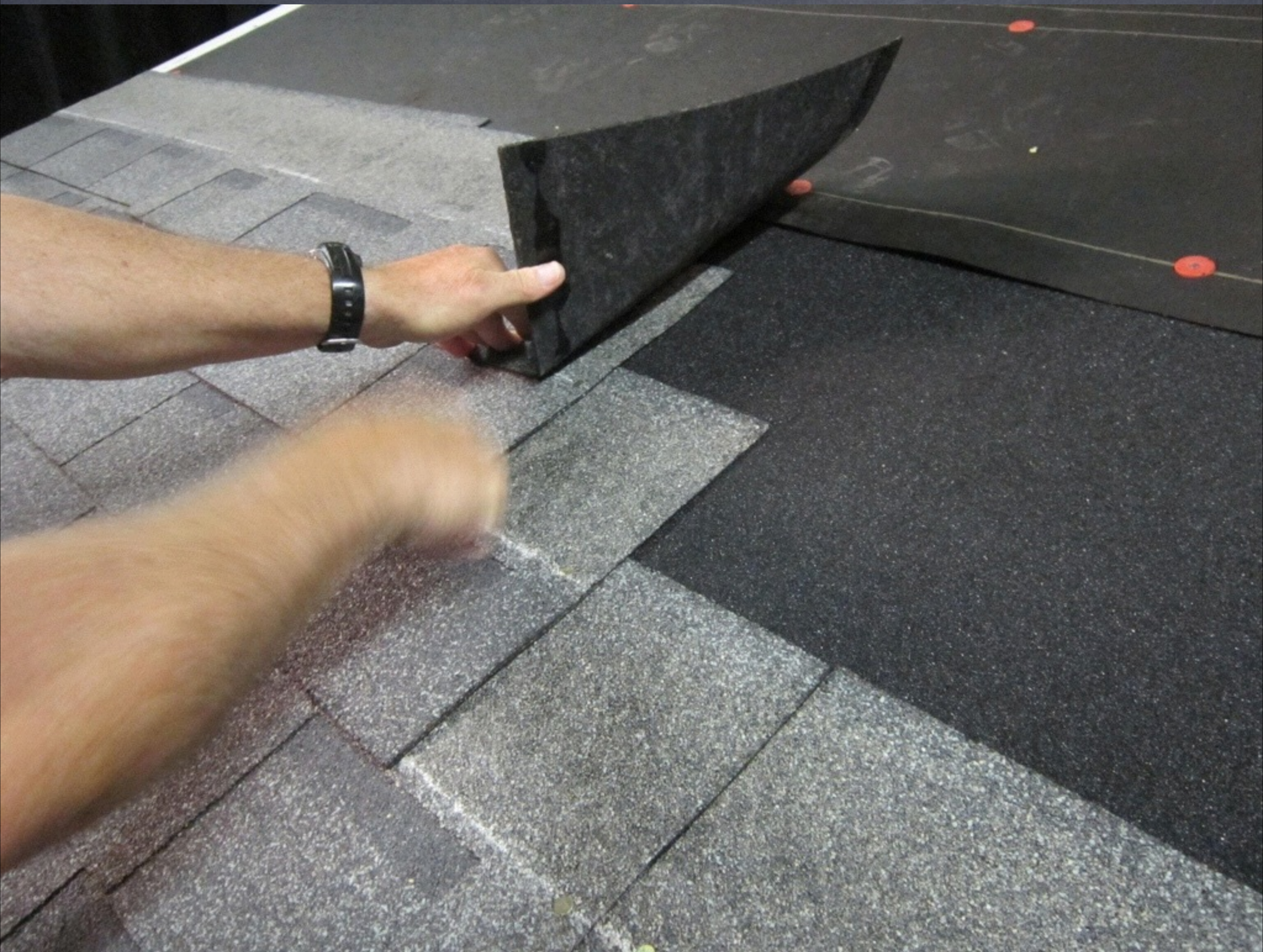
STEP #6

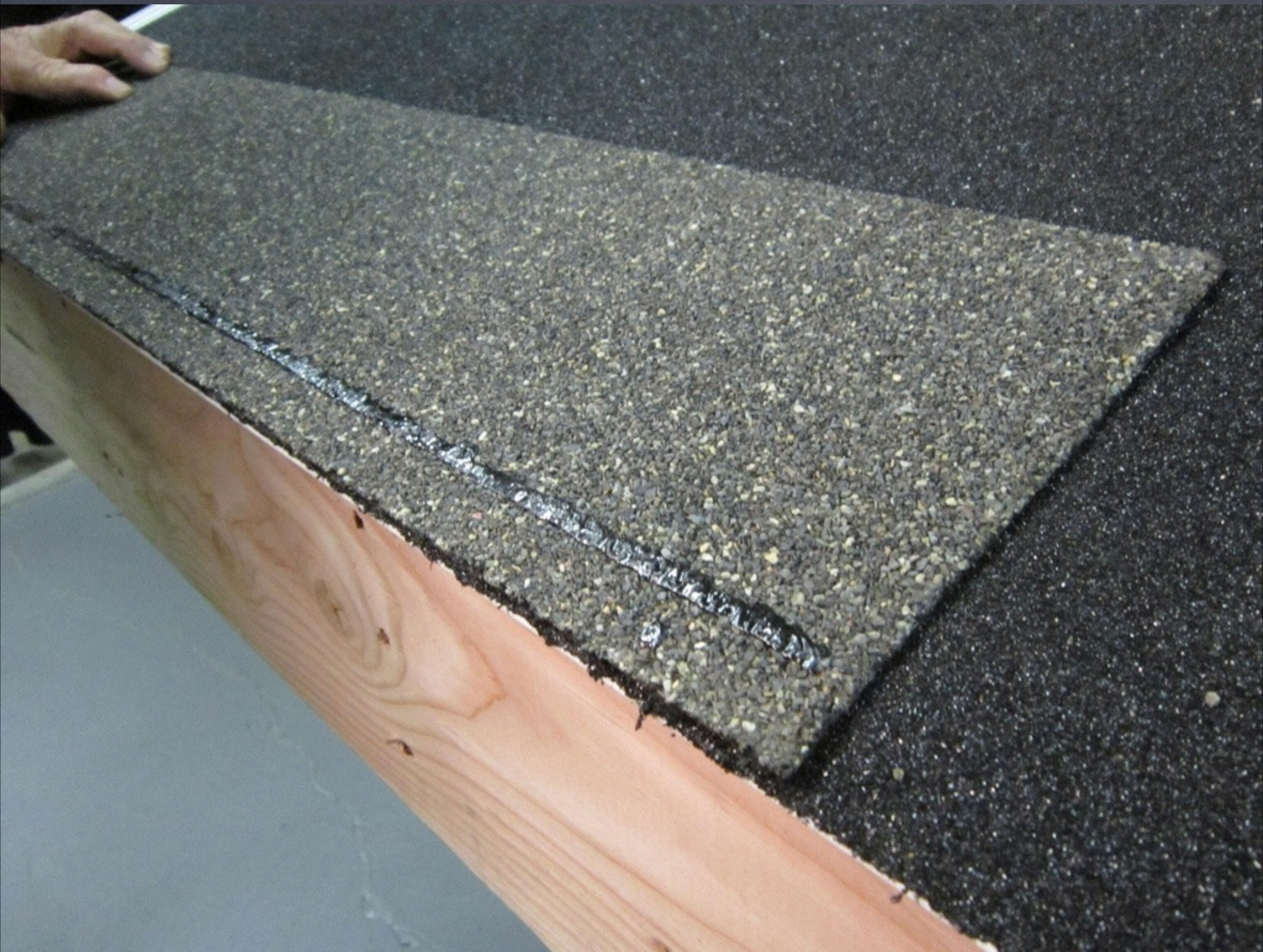
What's important to know about the drip edge is the following 5 things:

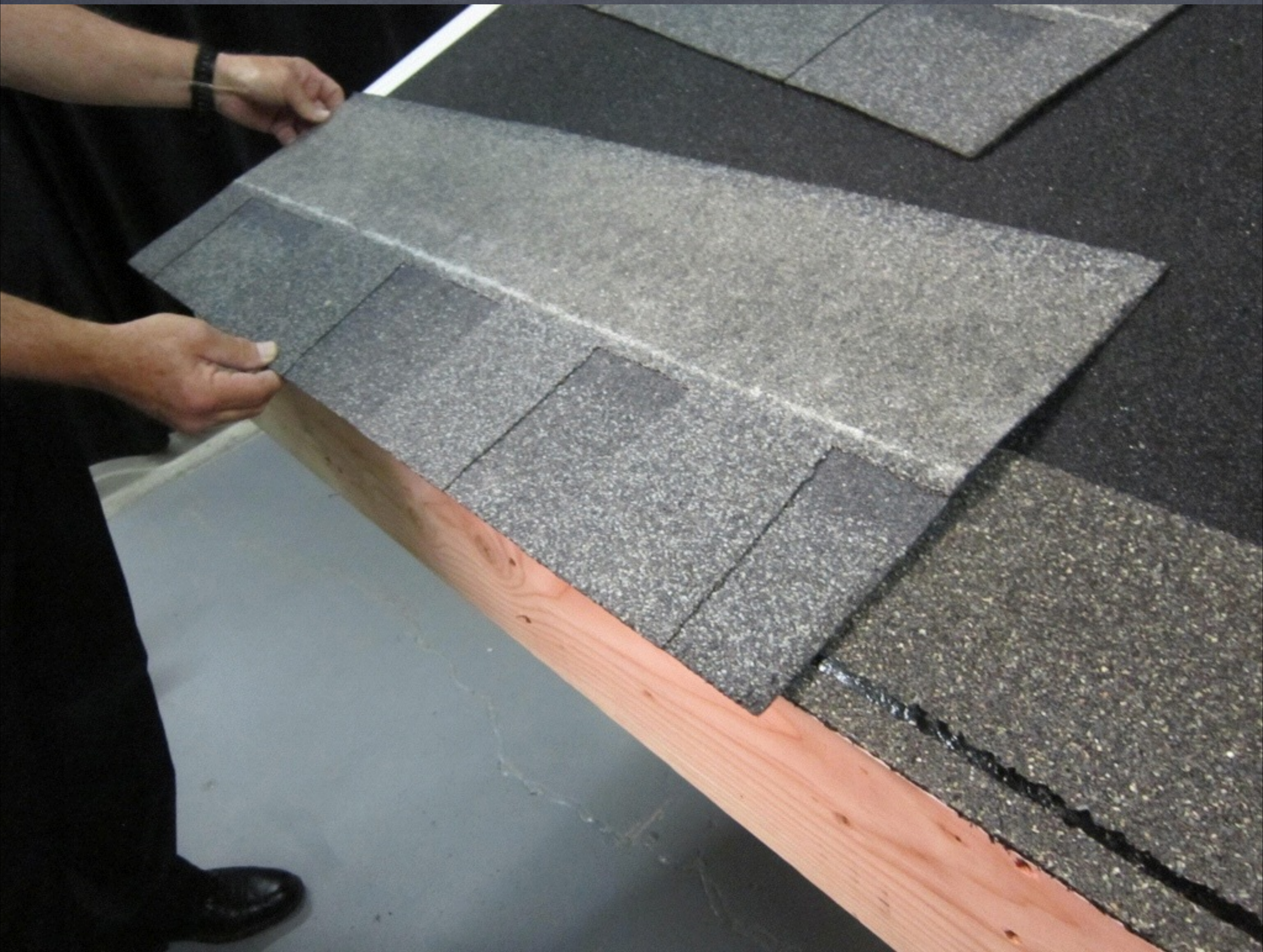
4. drip edge should be fastened every 12 inches normally, and could be every 6 inches for high-wind areas; and
5. a recommended best practice at the eaves is to have the bottom edge of the underlayment extend $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch beyond and overhang the edge of the metal drip edge (Asphalt Roofing Manufacturer's Association).

STEP #7

Check for an offset pattern. There are a few offset patterns in the shingle installation to look for.







STEP #8

Check the roof valley flashing.

For asphalt shingle roofs, there are **three** basic types of valleys:

- 1.open,
- 2.closed-cut, and
- 3.woven.

STEP #9

Check the nail penetration into the deck sheathing.

If the thickness of the deck sheathing is more than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, the nails must be long enough to penetrate $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch INTO it.

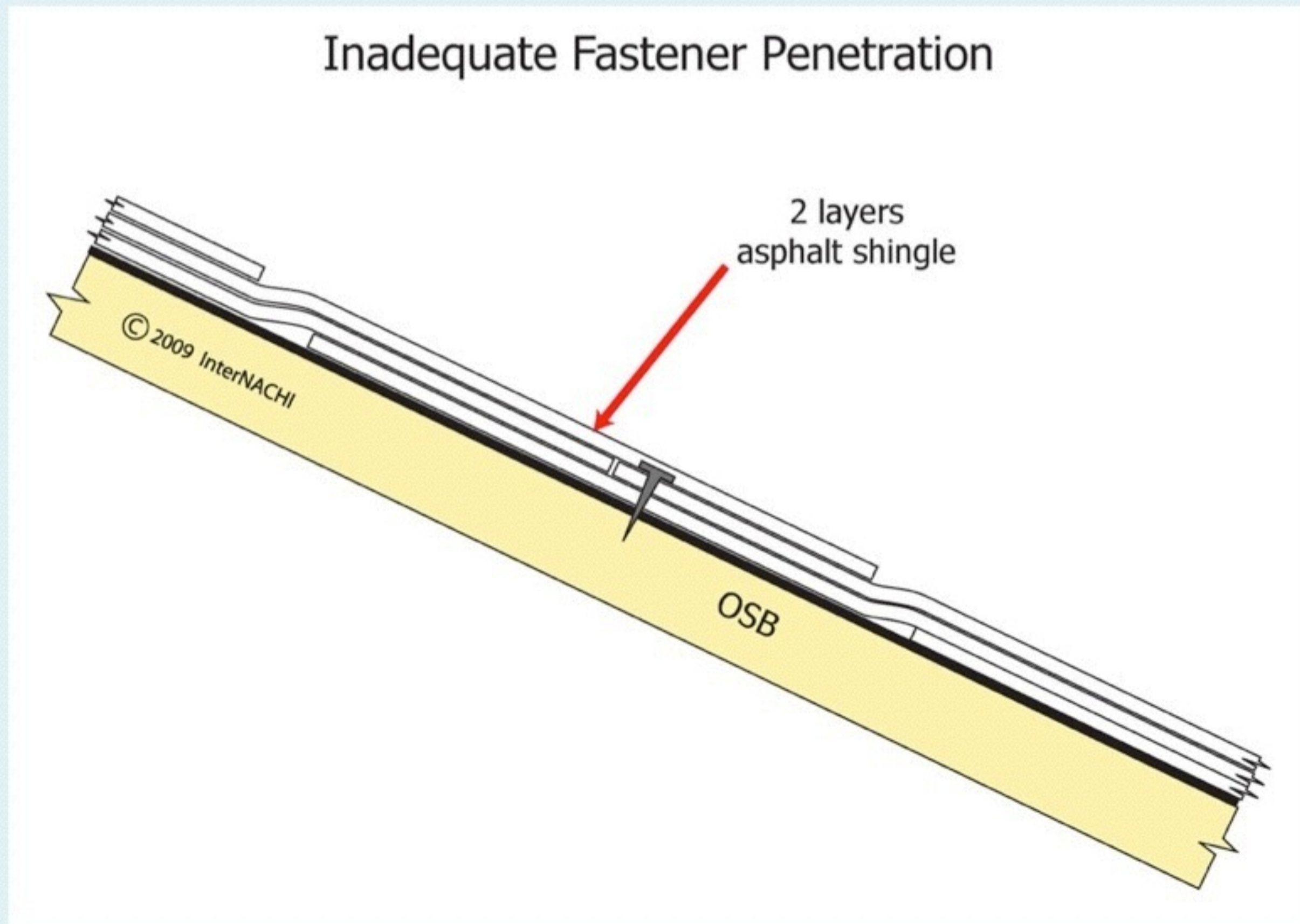
STEP #9

If the thickness of the sheathing is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch or less, the nails for asphalt shingles must be long enough to penetrate **THROUGH** it – about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch may extend through the deck sheathing and may be visible for inspection from the attic space.



STEP #9

Inadequate Fastener Penetration



STEP #10

Check the flashing areas.

There are 4 types of flashing:

1. penetration flashings;
2. vertical surface flashings;
3. skylight flashings; and
4. steep- to low-slope transition flashings (sometimes called headwall flashing).

STEP #10

For PENETRATION flashings, you should check the following:

- vent pipes;
- exhaust vents;
- exhaust fans;
- furnace or water heater flue pipes;
- electrical stand pipes; and
- all other penetrations.

The penetration flashing is usually supplied by a manufacturer or could be made in the field by a contractor.







STEP #10

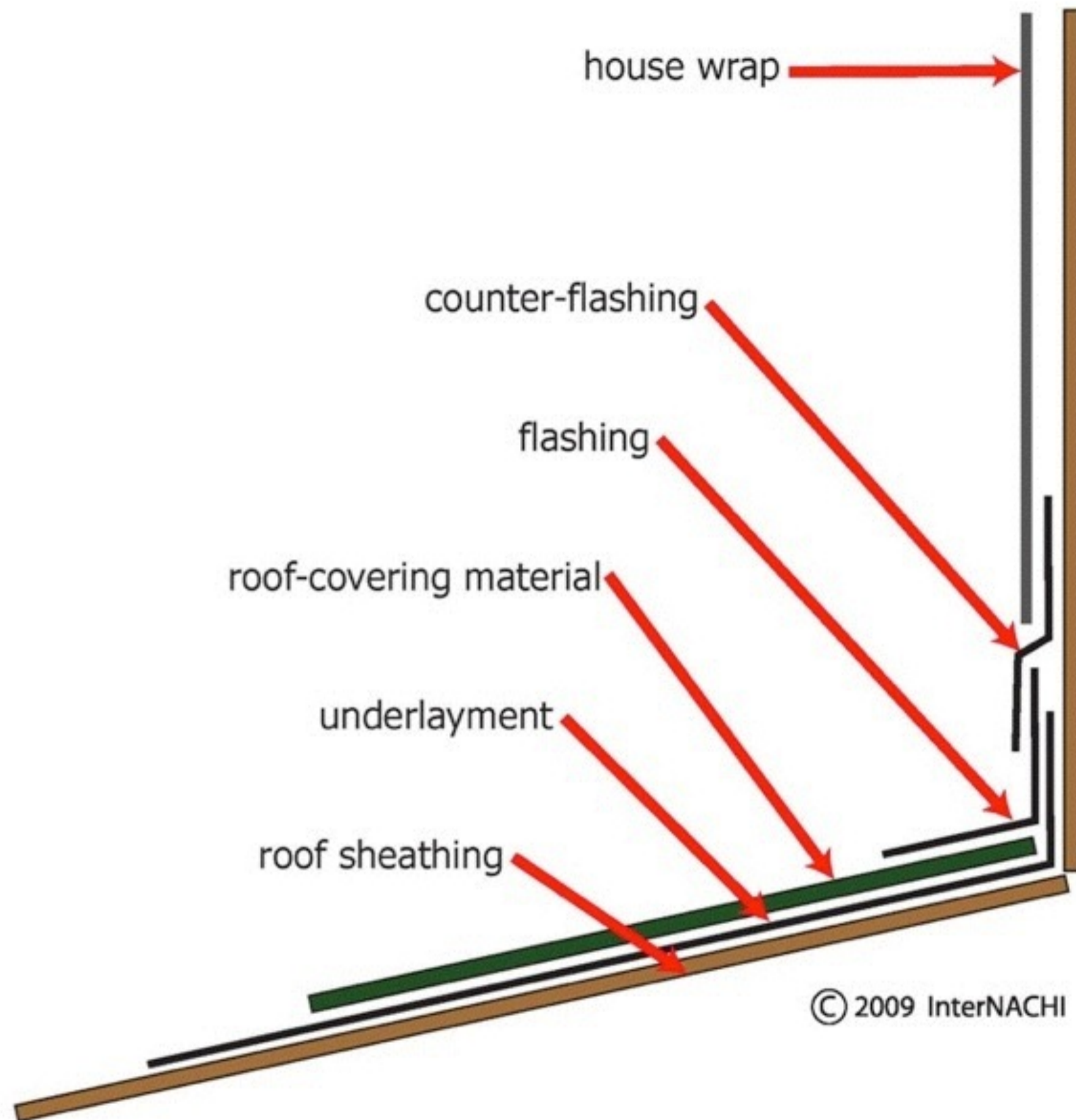
There are 4 types of VERTICAL SURFACE flashings.

In your report, you should use these terms to describe the flashing components that you are inspecting.

They are:

1. apron flashing;
2. step flashing;
3. cricket or backer flashing; and
4. counterflashing.

STEP #10



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STEP #10

APRON flashing is installed where a roof intersects a head wall. Common locations for an apron flashing is at the front side (or downslope side) of a dormer, chimney, and anywhere there's a transition between a horizontal and a vertical.

Apron



STEP #10

STEP flashing is installed where the roof intersects a vertical sidewall. The step flashings are the small individual pieces of metal installed with each shingle course. They “step” with each course.



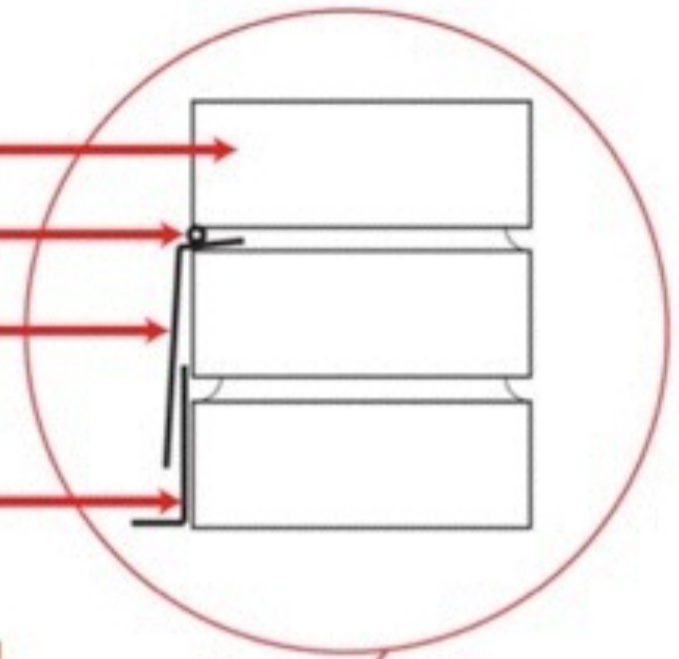




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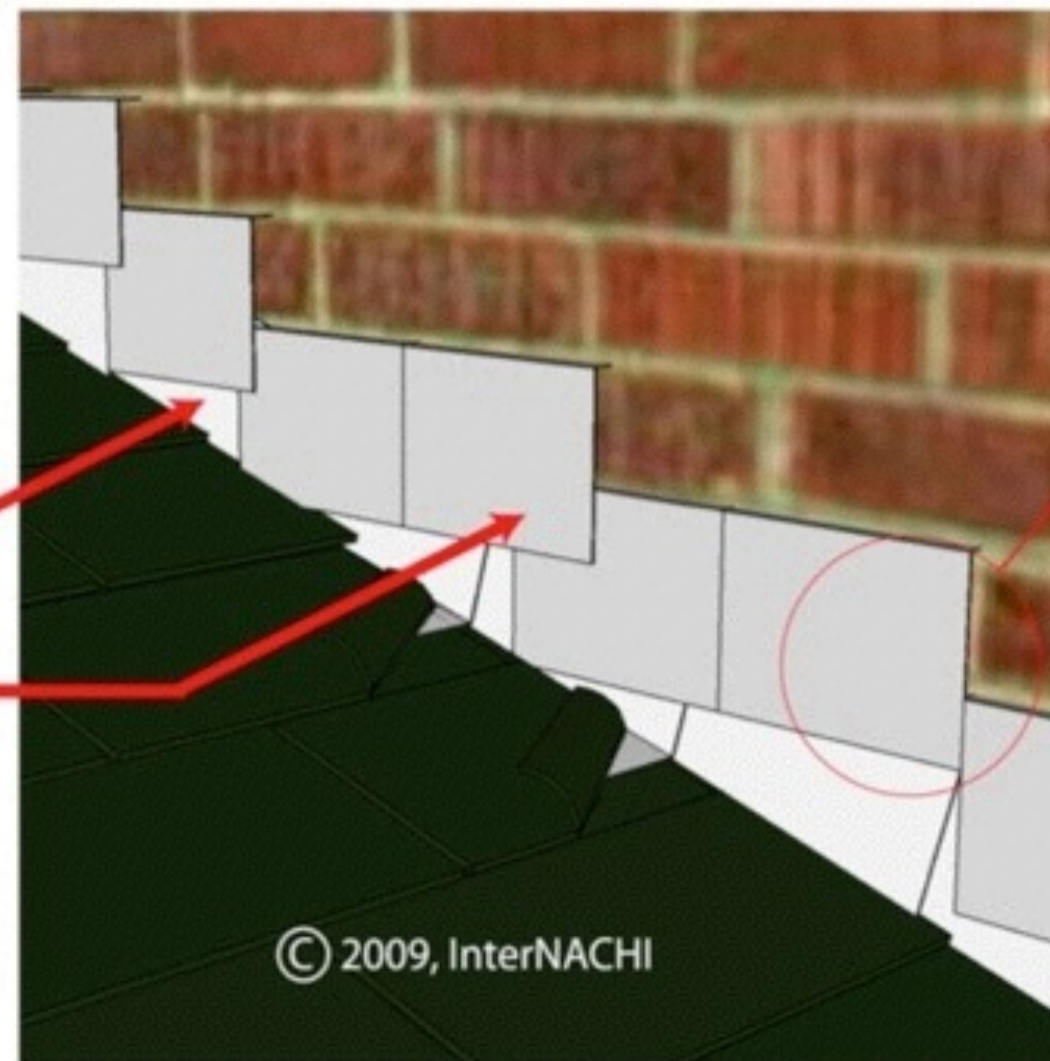
Masonry Sidewall Roof Flashing

- Brick
- Sealant
- Counter Flashing
- Step Flashing



Step Flashing

Counter Flashing
attach 1" into
mortar joint



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STEP #10

CRICKET or **BACKER** flashing is installed when the roof intersects a chimney or a curbed roof penetration. The cricket diverts water around, while the backer flashing provides a weatherproofing transition material right where the backside of some type of penetration intersects the roof.

STEP #10

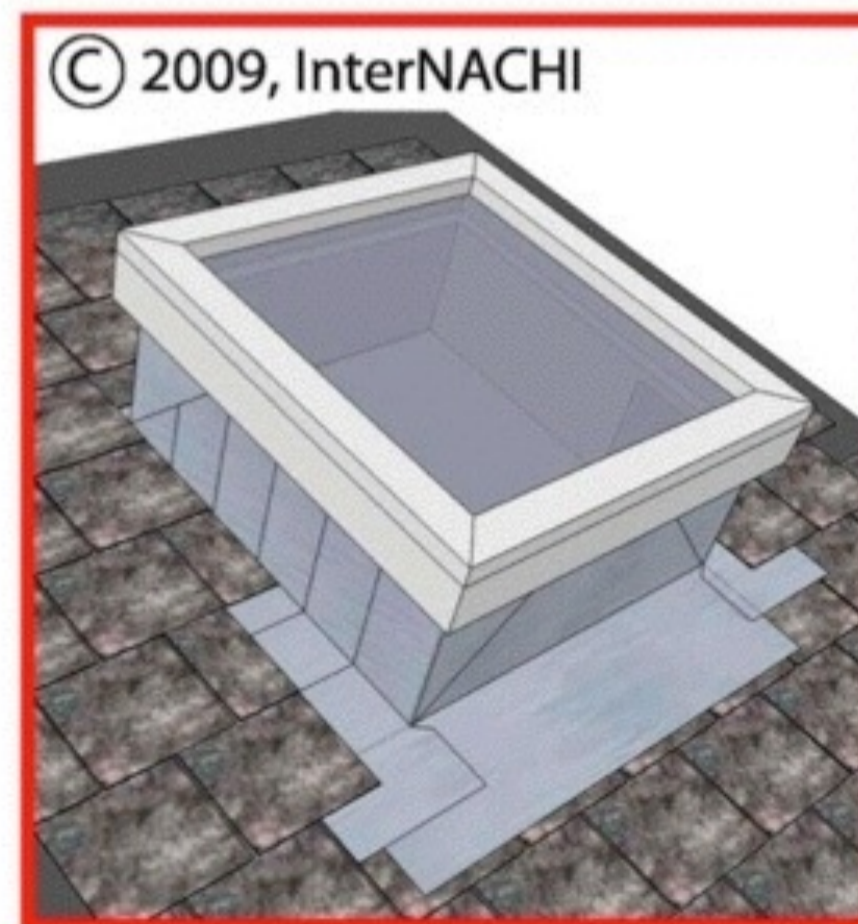
An example of a backer flashing would be a chimney that is not very wide (say only 20 inches wide), and there's no requirement for a cricket – a backer flashing would be installed on the upslope backside of that stack.

STEP #10

COUNTERFLASHING is flashing material that covers and protects the top edges of all the other types of flashing to prevent water intrusion.

STEP #10

SKYLIGHT FLASHINGS are very much like chimney flashings - with apron, step and backer flashings involved. In most installations, the skylight unit itself acts as the counterflashing.



Skylight flashing and shingle application





















10 Steps to Performing a Roof Inspection

1: Check the roof covering

2: Check the fasteners

3: Check the deck sheathing

4: Check the slope and underlayment

5: Check the ice barrier

6: Check the drip edge

7: Check for an offset pattern

8: Check the roof valley flashing

9: Check the nail penetration into the deck sheathing

10: Check the flashing areas.

Another inspection...