



ROOFING FACTS

GUARANTEES

CSR Monier Wunderlich is so confident of our tiles' durability, we offer a 50 year performance guarantee.

DESIGN FACTS

Different styles and colours can create a mood or make a statement, help you stand out in the crowd or blend in with the streetscape. It's an entirely individual choice.

In many cases, the design determines your roofing material selection.

With our wide range of traditional and contemporary tiles and extensive choice of colours, you can combine different finishes and shades to create a roof that is as subtle or dramatic as your design.

Because choosing the right tile can be a time consuming process, expert product consultants are on hand at our display centres to assist in finding the style and colour that will best create that individual look.

ENDURANCE AND STRENGTH

Concrete and terracotta tiles are made to strict strength specifications that meet Australian and New Zealand Standards.

Terracotta has been used for thousands of years both for its incredible durability and its beauty.

The high density and strength of concrete ensure your tiles will be both waterproof and highly enduring. Concrete tiles do not become brittle or porous with old age. In fact, independent testing indicates that concrete tiles actually strengthen and become less porous over time.

FIRE FACTS

Non-combustible materials such as concrete and terracotta provide the very best protection against radiant heat from bushfires. As further protection, CSR Monier Wunderlich provides relevant advice for houses being built in fire prone areas later in the manual.

DRY FACTS

Even during severe downpours, tiles absorb negligible amounts of water. This absorption does not affect the tile's weatherproofing performance. In fact, independent research indicates that tiles absorb less water with age.





SURFACE FACTS

In some climates, moss and lichen can grow on your tiles. They will not affect your tiles in any way, and can add character to your roof. However, if you prefer the clean lines of your tiles, both moss and lichen can be easily removed.



COSY FACTS

The density of concrete and terracotta roof tiles provides highly effective thermal insulation relative to other roofing materials.



WIND FACTS

Fixing systems developed and tested at the James Cook Cyclone Testing Station by CSR Monier Wunderlich provide the benchmark in fixing security for tiles. These products are used throughout Australia and are exported worldwide.



THIRSTY FACTS

If you collect or are planning on using tank water, the water from a tiled roof is as drinkable as water from any other type of roof.



SALTY FACTS

Unlike some roofing materials, modern tiles are not affected in any way by exposure to salt air, making them ideal for coastal locations.



COLD FACTS

If building in a frost-prone area, tiles will not be affected or damaged by frost or ice due to modern design and manufacturing methods.



CORROSION FACTS

Unlike other roofing materials, tiles will not corrode in any environment.



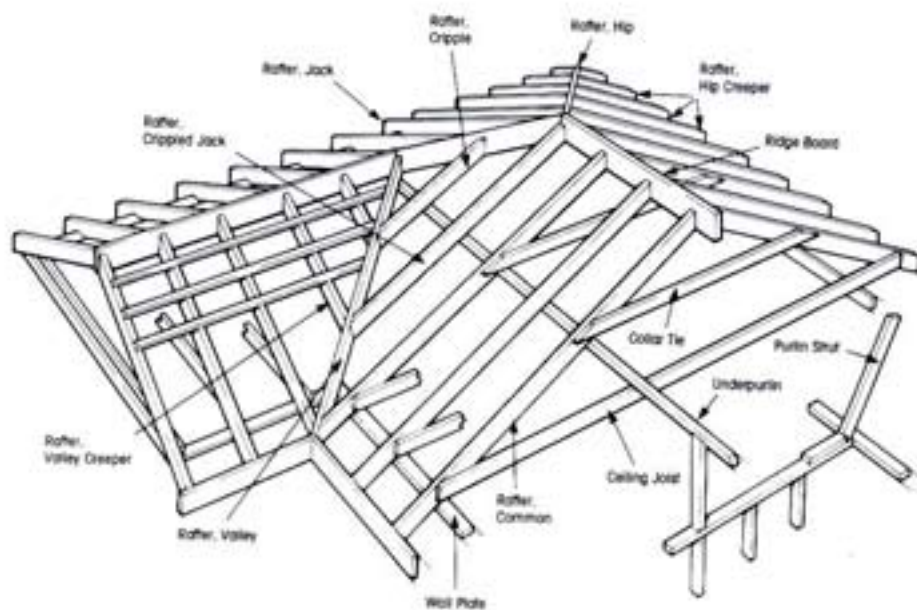
CONDENSATION FACTS

A tiled roof can "breathe", minimising the need for insulation against the corrosive effects of condensation that can affect other roofing materials.



QUIET FACTS

The density of roof tiles ensures that your roof tiles make no noise, ensuring quiet enjoyment of your home. The creaking and tapping sounds associated with other roofing materials often have to be masked with insulation. The density of tiles acts as a nature sound barrier to any external noise.



Roof Structural Members

TERMINOLOGY

ABUTMENT Where the roof tiles meet a structure rising above the roof.

ACCESSORY A concrete or terracotta product used to finish the roof; includes apex, ridge and barge tiles.

"A" FRAME ROOF A steep pitched gable roof, each slope extending from close to the ground line to meet at the ridge.

APEX The intersection of all ascending hips where they meet either a ridge or another ascending hip. Note: Also the name of a three or four-way fitting used to cover this point.

APRON FLASHING A one-piece flashing, such as is used at the lower side of a chimney that penetrates a sloping roof.

ARGE BOARD/VERGE BOARD/GABLE BOARD A sloping board installed to the pitched edges of a gable, covering the ends of roof timbers.

ANTI-PONDING BOARD A sarking or underlay-support of various materials, (galvanised iron, fibrous cement etc), installed along the eaves lines from the top of the fascia back to the rafter with a clearance of 10 mm below the first batten. This prevents water "ponding" behind the fascia. Anti-ponding boards should be installed on all low pitched roofs or roofs with no overhang.

ARGE COURSE/VERGE COURSE The tiles next to the gable.

BASTARD VALLEY OR HIP A valley or hip formed in an abnormal or non-parallel line on which tiles are fixed.

BATTENS A specifically sized timber or steel section installed parallel to the eave line on which tiles are fixed.

BEDDING A composition of brick layers' sand and cement for fixing

ridge capping on hips and ridges. The edges are finished off with a pointing material.

BELLCAST BATTEN: (TILTING BATTEN) A batten installed on the toe of the rafters in a vertical line with the plum cut, to keep the eaves course of tiles on the same rake as the other courses. (The fascia board usually serves this purpose).

BOND The system of aligning tiles on the roof in relationship to each other. With a straight bond, the sides of tiles form straight lines from bottom to top course. With a staggered, broken or cross bond, tiles in each alternate course overlap, by half, the tiles above and below them.

BOX GUTTER An internal roof gutter between the slopes of a roof or a roof and a wall that discharges water internally through a sump.



CAPILLARY BREAK A groove or space left between two surfaces, large enough to prevent capillary movement of water into a building.

CEILING JOISTS The joists that carry the ceiling and also form a tie between the feet of the common rafters.

CLEAT A small piece of wood that reinforces another, or is used to locate positively another timber.

CLIPPING BATTEN A batten installed to the rafters directly behind the fascia. The clipping batten is used for installing the bottom course of tiles when sarking is not specified. Generally it is only used on homes with metal fascias, and only in high wind areas.

COLLAR TIE The timber used to connect two rafters at or near their centres.

CONCEALED GABLE FLASHING Subject to regional specification in the use of the galvanised metal flashing, a concealed gable flashing is a fibre cement verge strip running to the gutter line.

COUNTER BATTENS A batten normally installed on top of and parallel to the rafters over the ceiling lining, where the ceiling lining is fixed on top of the rafters (exposed beams). Tiling battens are then installed to the counter battens, creating an air space that allows sarking to dish between the rafters.

DORMER OR DORMER WINDOW A vertical window or opening, coming through a sloping roof, usually provided with its own-pitched roof.

DORMER CHEEK The upright side to a dormer.

DUTCH GABLE A roof that has a gable near the ridge, with the lower part hipped.

EAVES The lowest overhanging part of a sloping roof that projects beyond the external wall.

EAVES FASCIA A board on edge installed along the feet of the rafters. It often carries the eaves gutter along the eaves.

EAVES OVERHANG The inclined distance (line of rafter) from the outside of the external wall to the inner face of the fascia.

EAVES WIDTH The horizontal distance from the inner face of the fascia board to the outside of the external wall.

EDGE OF ROOF The area of a roof bounded by the eaves, ridge and barge, extending towards the centre of the roof for a distance equal to 0.1 multiplied by the minimum plan dimension of the building, measured from eaves to eaves, or barge to barge.

FAÇADE The face or front of a building.

FALL The slope or pitch of a roof or gutter.

FASCIA BOARD A wide board set vertically on edge and fixed to the rafter ends or wall, which carries the gutter.

FLEXIBLE POINTING A highly pliable yet durable compound which, once cured, forms an incredibly strong bond between the tile and ridge capping.

HIP END TILE A sloping triangular roof fitting designed to cover the end of a hipped roof.

HIPPED ROOF (END) A gable roof which has two additional sloping planes at either end of the roof.

LAP
Head or End lap: The distance by which one course of tiles overlaps the course below.

Side lap: The distance by which one tile interlocks with the tile beside it.

LIFTS Roofing trade term for stacks of tiles around the roofs.

LOADING The installing requirements and materials for sarking, battens, tiles and accessories etc, specified by the tiling manufacturer as sufficient to withstand the loading requirements of AS 1170.0 and AS 1170.0 Suppl 1:2000.

MANSARD ROOF A roof structure with two pitches. The steep pitch commences at the eaves, and intersects with the lower pitch, which finishes at the ridge. Tiles on the lower pitch overhang the steeper pitch by a slight margin.

MITRED HIPPS/VALLEYS Cut tiles on hips or valleys that form a true and straight line where the cut tiles join on each slope.

MORTAR See "Bedding".

MOTTLE Used to describe the laying of various coloured tiles at a consistent percentage throughout the roof.

NOGGING Short pieces of timber nailed between studs in a wall to brace the structure.

PARAPET WALL Usually a brick or timber structure that rises above the roof line.

PICKING UP The term used when the tiler is trowelling off any excess mortar that may overhang the ridge capping after bedding.

PITCH The angle or slope of the roof surface to the horizontal expressed either in degrees or as a ratio, eg 15° or 1:3.75.

RIGID POINTING A mixture of clean sand, cement and oxide colouring or pre-mixed flexible material, used for the completion of joints between ridge or hips and with roof tiles or tiles at gable ends.

PROFILE The shape and design of the tile.

UNDER PURLIN A horizontal member in a roof at right angles to the principal rafters or trusses. It carries the common rafters.

RAFTER A sloping member that extends from the eaves to the ridge of a roof to support roofing material.

Common rafter — the main support rafter of the slope between eaves, wall plate and ridge.

Cripple Creeper rafter — the rafter connecting a hip and valley.

Crippled Jack or Broken Hip rafter — a rafter connecting the end of a ridge to a valley.

Hip rafter — a rafter following the line of the intersection of two roof planes.

Hip creeper rafter — a rafter connecting a wall top plate and hip.

Jack or Crown End rafter — a rafter installed at the end of a ridge and the meeting point of two hips.

Principal rafter — an upper member in a truss that has the same inclination as the common rafters.

Valley rafter — a rafter following the line of the internal intersection of two roof surfaces.

Valley creeper rafter — a rafter connecting ridge and valley.

RAKE The roof's angle of inclination from the horizontal.

RIDGE The horizontal line where two planes of a roof meet together.

RIDGE BOARD The horizontal board, set on edge, at which the rafters meet.

RIDGE CAPPING A roof fitting used to cover the ridge-line that can be either V shaped or arched [rounded]. This generally consists of a specifically made tile used for both the ridge and hips of a roof.

ROOF A covering to protect a building from the elements.

ROOF TILE A concrete or terracotta product used to cover the field of the roof.

SARKING OR UNDERLAY A reflective, pliable membrane that is installed under the tile battens and conforms to AS/NZS 4200.1. [Underlay is not reflective in New Zealand].

SAWTOOTH ROOF A roof structure that is vertical on one side with a slope down from the ridge line on the other.

SECRET GUTTER A gutter usually fixed against a wall adjoining the roof slopes, concealed by the roof covering and vertical wall flashing, then spilling into an eaves gutter.

SCRIBE BOARD A type of bargeboard shaped to match the overhanging profile formed by the under surface of roof tiles that overhang a gable end. The tiles are pointed up on the interlocking joints.

SKILLION The term for a pitched roof with one plane.

SKYLIGHT A glazed window or translucent roof section fitted parallel to the roof slope to admit light.

SHEATHING A close boarding or other material nailed to the framework of a wall or roof. Sometimes referred to as sheeting.





SOAKER Refer 8b.

SOFFIT The lining installed under the eaves between the fascia board and external wall.

SOFFIT BEARER Timber or metal used to support the soffit.

STORMSEAL A bitumen impregnated foam strip used to weatherproof areas of roof to prevent water penetration during storms, can be flexible pointed.

STAGGERED BOND The method of laying tiles where the vertical joint of every tile is laid to overlap with a half bond of the tiles in the course below.

STARTER/SHELL END The first hip cap at the lowest point of the hip line.

STRAIGHT BOND Where tiles are not staggered but are laid directly on top of the tile in the course below, so that the vertical joints form one straight line up the slope of the roof.

STEEL BATTENS Steel battens must be designed in accordance with, AS 2050.2, 2.2 and manufactured from metallic coated steel with a minimum coating class of Z275 or AS 150 in accordance with AS 1397. In corrosive areas, advice should be sought from the manufacturer.

STUD A vertical wall support.

TOP PLATE The horizontal member above a wall on which the truss or rafter sits.

TILTING BATTEN Serves the same purpose as a bellcast batten.

TILE CLIP A specially formed metal fastening used to secure tiles to supporting members.

TRUSS ROOFS A roof supported by self-supporting, triangulated structural framework which is, usually prefabricated and delivered to the job site. This type of construction is commonly used for all types of roofs.

UPRIGHT WORK Tiling carried out on a roof pitched close to vertical, normally on a façade or a mansard roof.

VALLEY The internal angle formed by the meeting of two sloping surfaces of a roof; the opposite of a hip. A valley tray is installed in this area to direct water to the gutter.

VALLEY IRON/VALLEY TRAY A "V" shaped sheet lipped on each outside edge and formed to fit into the angle of a valley.