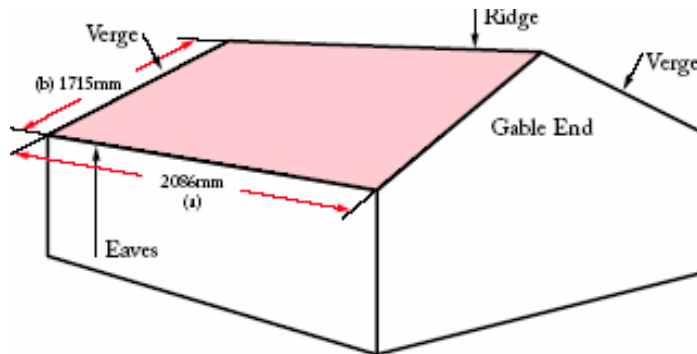


Rasamaal Roof Tiles Basic Estimating Guide

CALCULATING INTERLOCKING ROOF TILES

- Measure the eave length (a) and the verge length (b) as shown in (fig.1).



(Fig.1)Not to scale

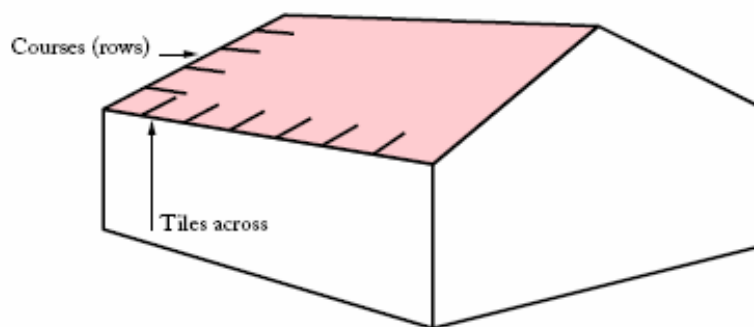
- b) Dividing dimension (a) by 298 mm, which is the approximate covering width of a Double Roman Tile, will give the number of tiles across the width of the roof, round this up to the nearest full tile.

Example: $a = 2086 \text{ mm}$ then $2086/298 = 7$

- Answer: 7 tiles across the roof (see (fig.2)).
- Dividing dimension (b) by 343 mm, which is the approximate maximum gauge of a Double Roman tile, will give the number of tiles up the roof slope, known as the "number of courses" (See fig.2). The resulting number should be rounded up.

Example: $b = 1715 \text{ mm}$ then $1715/343 = 5$

- Answer: 5 courses of tiles up the roof slope.

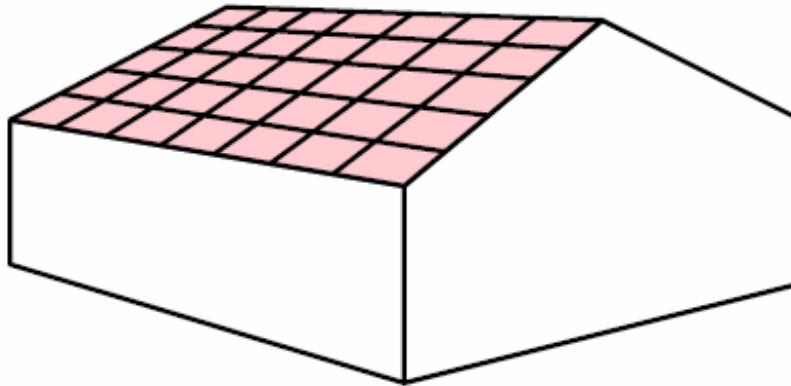


(Fig.2)Not to scale



- It is now a simple task to work out the number of tiles required for the roof area.

Example: 7 tiles x 5 tiles = 35 tiles each side, x 2 = 70 tiles in total. This does not allow for wastage.



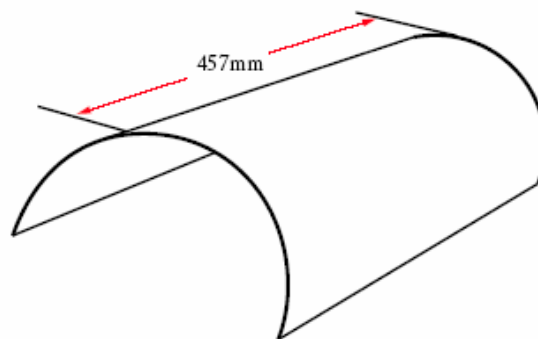
- Wastage at 2.5 % = $70 \times 2.5 \% = 1.75 + 70 = 71.75$, Total = 72 tiles.

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CALCULATING RIDGE TILES

- Ridge tiles are often half round or universal and 457 mm in length. To work out how many are required, divide the width of the roof (this should be measured at the ridge line, but across the eaves is fine for normal roof areas) by 457 mm, the length of one ridge tile. Round up to the next full ridge tile.

Example: Ridge length 2086 mm = 4.56 rounded up to 5 ridge tiles. Ridge tile length 457 mm. Therefore 5 ridge tiles are required for this roof.



NOTE: Please contact the Rasamaal Ltd Technical Services Department should you require any further assistance or for more complicated roof areas.



CALCULATING BATTENS

- To work out the amount of batten required, multiply the number of courses by the eave length.

Example: 5(course) x 2086 mm (eave length) = 10430 mm for one side of the roof area.

- For both sides of the roof area multiply 10430 mm x 2 = 20.86m batten in total (rounded up to 21 m).
- Add for wastage at 7.5% = 21 x 7.5 % = 1.58 + 21 = 22.58m, Say 23 metres

CALCULATING UNDERLAY (FELT)

- To work out the area of underlay required, simply divide the roof area by the net coverage of a roll, and then roundup to the next full roll;

Example: 2086mm (eave length) x 1715mm (rafter length) = 3.578m² one slope of area.

- 3.578 m² x 2 (sides) = 7.16m² two slopes of area. This gives the total area of the roof in square metres (m²);
- 1 roll of underlay = 12.50 m² (This allows for 2.5 m² of waste per roll) Therefore 7.16 m² (roof area) = 0.57m² of a roll of underlay 12.50. Therefore 1 roll of underlay is required for the roof area.

UNDERCLOAK (FIBRE CEMENT STRIP)

- To work out the number of strips of undercloak, add up the total verge lengths, and divide that figure by 1.200 m or 2.400 m depending on the length of the undercloak strips available;
- The verge lengths must be equal to the rafter lengths. There are four verges to this roof area example, which would work out as follows:

Example: 1715 mm (verge length) x 4 = 6.86 m. This is the total verge length measurement. Therefore 6.86 m (total verge lengths) = 5.71 strips of 1.200m in length = 6 total. 1.200 m undercloak strip;

- The same can be done for 2.400 m lengths of undercloak = 3 total.

Note: Consult your Rasamaal representative regarding specific shapes, texture, density, and compressive strength requirements for your project. Certain items can require special order and guide times. Email: info@rasamal.com

Drawings in this manual may not be to scale. Every effort has been made to list dimensions.

