



# TECHNICAL BULLETIN

## Cedar Roofing Fasteners

(Ensure you use fasteners designed for wood roofs)

### Overview

Correct fastener usage is key to roofing system integrity. Select the top quality product that suits each job the best... and ensure correct installation enhances the roofing material.

### Correct Specifications

Shake or Shingle Type	Nail Type and Minimum Length
<b>Shakes</b>	<b>Type (in)</b>
18" Straight-Split	5d Box 1 3/4
18" and 24" Handsplit-and-Resawn	6d Box 2
24" Tapersplit	5d Box 1 3/4
18" and 24" Tapersawn	6d Box 2
<b>Shingles</b>	<b>Type (in)</b>
16" and 18" Shingles	3d Box 1 1/4
24" Shingles	4d Box 1 1/2

Install two fasteners per shake or shingle approximately 3/4" from the edge. The only exception is to place four fasteners on sidewall shingles that are over 10 inches in width. At no time should face nailing be used, including on repair locations.



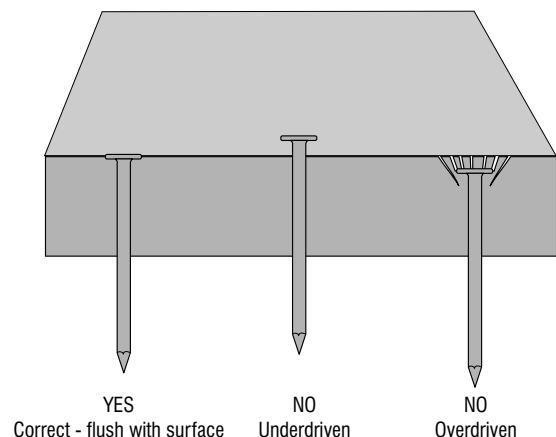
### Caution Areas

- Do not overdrive or underdrive fasteners
- Do not use electrogalvanized nails or staples: these are often referred to as "EG" and are clearly identified as such. EG fasteners are likely to cause staining.
- Ensure fasteners penetrate 3/4" or all the way through the sheathing
- Cheaper fasteners will save money in the short term but may affect long term integrity of the roofing system
- Check with your local code official to ensure compliance with jurisdictional regulations
- Ensure fasteners penetrate the spaced sheathing if this is the sheathing (decking) type used for the project as this is critical to keeping the roof system intact
- Improper fastening is a cause of cupping, curling and lifting
- Place fasteners in the correct position from the edge of the product in order to prevent abnormal cupping and curling
- Adjust pneumatic fastener tools to prevent overdriving or underdriving

**and remember...** Just because someone "has always done things that way" does not mean that it is necessarily "the right way"

### Current Industry Trends

- Using ring shank nails in high wind areas
- Stainless steel fasteners (ASTM type 304 or 316) with pressure impregnated treated products, however ensure that you check with the treatment company
- Type 316 stainless steel fasteners in salt air climates
- Specifying minimum weight of 0.85 oz/ft<sup>2</sup> (259g/m<sup>2</sup>) for zinc coating on hot dipped galvanized fasteners (ASTM A153/A 153M - 01a)
- Viewing the roofing system as a complete package containing top quality roofing products, fasteners, felt, flashing and other higher-end accessory products



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## Frequently Asked Questions:

### What type of fasteners do pressure impregnated treated products require?

Talk to the treatment company. Not all fasteners comply with treated product requirements.

### What fastener type does the CSSB recommend for seacoast hurricane-prone areas?

Type 316 stainless steel ring shank nails, hand driven to the appropriate penetration into solid wood, as approved by the local building official. Type 304 stainless steel fasteners can be used in non-seacoast, hurricane-prone areas.

### What fastener type does the CSSB recommend for salt air climates?

Type 316 stainless steel nails, hand driven, are recommended for salt air/seacoast exposure. Salt air is harsher than non salt-air climate on fasteners, however, regardless of the climate, **electrogalvanized (EG) fasteners are NOT acceptable choices for cedar shake or shingle roof or sidewall installation.**

### Do fasteners really make that much of a difference?

Yes. Spending the extra money on top quality fasteners is the right thing to do. When using a top quality product...why skimp on the fastener? After all, as a percentage of cost, the fastener is one of the least expensive parts of the job.

### The CSSB wants the best accessory products used for its members' products. Why is the trade association so concerned?

The CSSB takes a long term view of the industry and is focused on maximizing longevity and value of consumers' roofing and sidewall systems. Members realize that top quality products need to be installed correctly in order for full effectiveness to be realized.

The information in this bulletin is not intended to supercede local building codes. Check with your local building official for final approval. The CSSB assumes no liability for any application non-conformance. This bulletin only provides a short overview of this technical topic. For additional details consult:

- 1) CSSB's New Roof Construction Manual &
- 2) CSSB's Exterior and Interior Wall Manual; these are recommended reading materials.

For additional industry information:

Cedar Shake & Shingle Bureau	<a href="http://www.cedarbureau.org">www.cedarbureau.org</a>
American Forest and Paper Association	<a href="http://www.afandpa.org">www.afandpa.org</a>
American Society for Testing and Materials	<a href="http://www.astm.org">www.astm.org</a>
American Wood Council	<a href="http://www.awc.org">www.awc.org</a>
Canadian Wood Council	<a href="http://www.cwc.ca">www.cwc.ca</a>
Federation of Societies for Coatings Technology	<a href="http://www.coatingstech.org">www.coatingstech.org</a>
Forintek Canada	<a href="http://www.forintek.ca">www.forintek.ca</a>
International Staple, Nail & Tool Association	<a href="http://www.isanta.org">www.isanta.org</a>
University of Massachusetts	<a href="http://www.umass.edu/bmatwt/publications">www.umass.edu/bmatwt/publications</a>
USDA Forest Products Laboratory	<a href="http://www.fpl.fs.fed.us">www.fpl.fs.fed.us</a>

*Known as the recognized industry authority since 1915, the Cedar Shake and Shingle Bureau ("CSSB") is a successful, integrated and global trade association, offering a full range of services including technical assistance, building code updates, and weather resistant product details. Contact the CSSB for more information.*