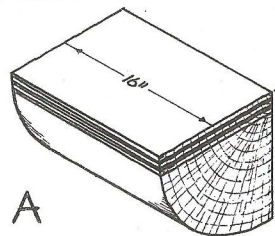
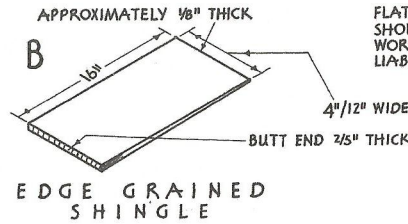


S H I N G L E S



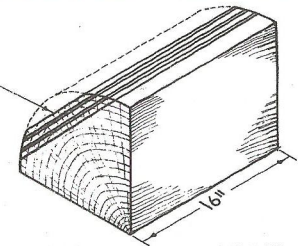
A
EDGE-GRAINED SHINGLES FROM QUARTERED LOG

RIFT-SAWN OR EDGE-GRAINED SHINGLES ARE SAWN ALTERNATELY FROM QUARTERED LOGS AS SHOWN & SHOULD ALWAYS BE USED. THEY SHRINK LESS IN WIDTH THAN SLASH-GRAINED SHINGLES & HAVE LESS TENDENCY TO WARP & SPLIT. WESTERN RED CEDAR IS NOW GENERALLY USED FOR THIS PURPOSE, CHIEFLY BECAUSE OF ITS DURABILITY.

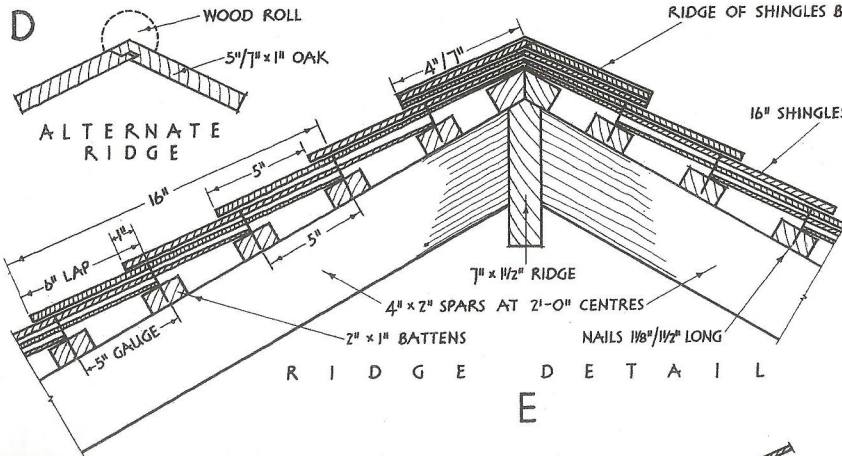


B
EDGE GRAINED SHINGLE

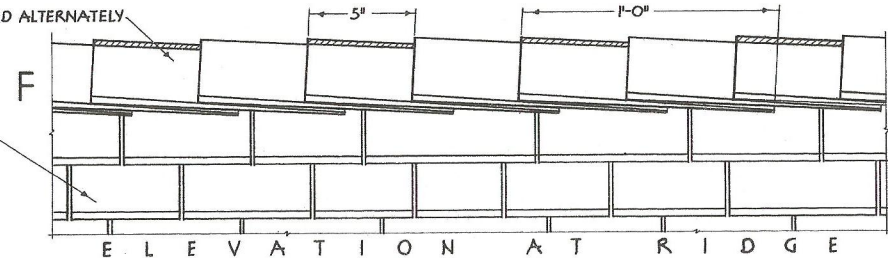
FLAT-SAWN OR SLASH-GRAINED SHINGLES SHOULD NOT BE USED EXCEPT FOR INFERIOR WORK AS ON EXPOSURE THEY ARE VERY LIABLE TO DECAY, SHRINK, WARP & SPLIT.



C
SLASH-GRAINED SHINGLES FROM QUARTERED LOG

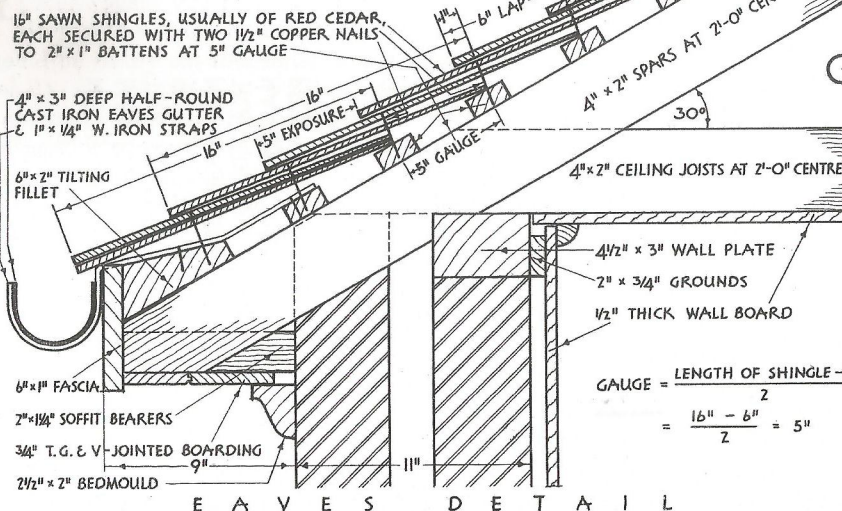


D
RIDGE DETAIL

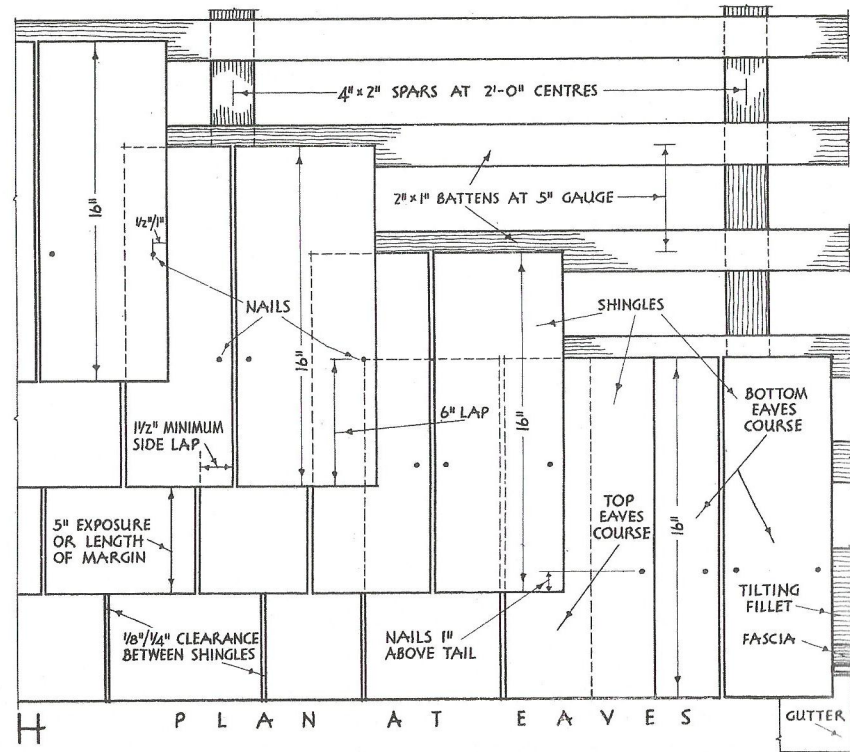


E
ELEVATION AT RIDGE

NOTE.—THE SPACE BETWEEN SHINGLES & THE LENGTH OF NAILS HAVE BEEN EXAGGERATED.



F
EAVES DETAIL



G
PLAN AT EAVES

$$\text{GAUGE} = \frac{\text{LENGTH OF SHINGLE-LAP}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{16'' - 6''}{2} = 5''$$

