

4 Reasons We Get Starter and Ridge Paid Separately From Field Waste Every Time

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There are a couple of things to keep in mind when doing any kind of insurance scope supplementation. As a contractor you are not licensed to negotiate the price, or interpret the insurance policy. However, Contractors CAN justify what they are charging when asked, and contractors ARE licensed and required to follow Building Codes at the State level (everywhere except Texas). So, there are some questions to consider. Are the Insurance Adjuster's licensed as contractor's? What qualifies them to properly estimate a roof construction project, or interpret the Building code or the manufacturer's installation instructions? And who gives the Insurance Adjuster the authority to demand that you, the Contractor, jeopardize your license and good standing with manufacturers by ignoring the Building Code and/or removing required code items from your Scope of Work?

So, here are the 4 reasons that Starter and Ridge ARE NOT included in the waste, and never have been.

Reason 1: The manufacturer's instructions requires Hip and Ridge shingles, and a Starter course. These are separate materials from field shingles that are packaged separately, and purchased separately.

Who gave the insurance Adjuster the authority to interpret, ignore, or change the manufacturer's installation instructions?

STARTER COURSE

Use GAF starter strip shingles along the eaves and rake. Apply as shown. **NOTE:** GAF starter strip shingles are recommended at the rakes for best performance and required for enhanced warranty coverage on certain products (see limited warranties for details). Refer to application instructions for the selected starter strip shingles.

HILADA INICIAL

Use tejas de hilera inicial de GAF en los aleros. Aplicar como se muestra las inclinaciones. **NOTA:** Se recomienda usar tejas de hilera inicial de GAF en las inclinaciones para mejor rendimiento y se requiere para cobertura de la garantía contra el viento en ciertos productos (consulte la garantía limitada para detalles). Siga las instrucciones de aplicación de tejas de hilera inicial.

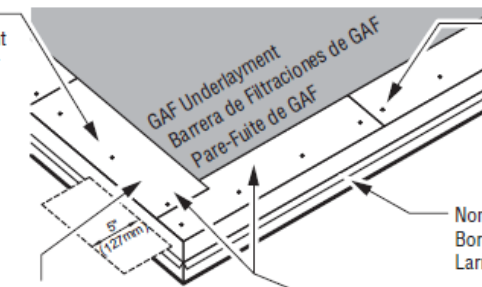
RANG DE DÉPART

Utiliser les bardeaux de bande de départ de GAF le long des avant-toits et inclinaison. Appliquer tel qu'indiqué. **REMARQUE:** Les bardeaux de bande de départ GAF sont recommandés aux inclinaisons pour une meilleure performance et sont requis pour une couverture de garantie accrue contre les vents sur certains produits (voir la garantie limitée pour les détails). Suivre les instructions d'application des bardeaux de bande de départ.

For maximum wind resistance along rakes, install any GAF Starter Strip shingles which contain sealant or cement shingles to underlayment and each other in a 4" (102mm) width of asphalt plastic cement.

Para máxima resistencia al viento a lo largo de las inclinaciones, instale cualquier teja de Hilada Inicial de GAF con conteniendo sellador o cemento las tejas a la capa base y entre sí en un ancho de 4" (102mm) de cemento plástico asfáltico.

Pour une résistance maximale contre les vents le long des inclinaisons, installer des bardeaux de Bande de Départ GAF avec scellant ou coller les bardeaux à la membrane de protection et l'un à l'autre dans une largeur de ciment plastique asphalté de 4po (102mm).



Overlap eave edge starter strip at least 3" (76mm).
Traslape la hilada inicial del borde de alero por lo menos 3" (76mm).
Chevaucher la bande de départ de le rebord de l'avant-toit par au moins 76mm (3po).

Nail approximately 1-1/2" - 3" (38 - 76mm) above the butt edge of the shingle.

Clave aproximadamente a 1-1/2" - 3" (38 - 76mm) por encima del borde de empalme de la teja.

Clouer à 38 - 76mm (1-1/2 à 3po) en haut du rebord du bardeau.

Non-corroding metal drip edge
Borde de goteo de metal inoxidable
Larmier en Métal Inoxydable

Place starter strip shingles 1/4" - 3/4" (6 - 19mm) over eave and rake edges to provide drip edge.

Coloque las tejas de hilada inicial a 1/4" - 3/4" (6 - 19mm) sobre los bordes de alero e inclinación para proporcionar borde de goteo.

Placer le bardeau à 6 - 19mm (1/4 à 3/4po) sur les rebords de l'avant-toit et de l'inclinaison pour fournir un larmier.

5.

HIP AND RIDGE Shingles

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Step One – Separate each piece of Timbertex®...into three individual ridge cap shingle pieces at pre-scored perforations (see Figure 1).

Step Two – Prepare the starter course... Use a 12" x 12" (305 mm x 305 mm) ridge cap piece and cut along the line between the headlap and exposed area of the shingle. This will provide a double-thick 4" x 11.5" (102 mm x 292 mm) starter piece (see Figure 2).

Step Three – Install the 4" x 11.5" (102 mm x 292 mm) double-thick starter cap across the hip or ridge... starting at the bottom of the hip or from the end of the ridge opposite the direction of the prevailing wind. Note: For cold weather application or for maximum wind speed coverage under ltd. warranty, see special application section below.

Step Four – Begin laying full ridge cap shingle pieces 12" x 12" (305 mm x 305 mm) as shown (see Figure 2). Apply with an 8" (203 mm) exposure beginning at the bottom of the hip or from the end of the ridge opposite the direction of the prevailing wind. Use the alignment notch in the headlap area as a guide for installing the next ridge cap shingle.

Step Five – Fasten each ridge cap using 2 nails per piece 9" (229 mm) back from the exposed end and 1" (25 mm) up from the edge (see Figure 3 for location of nails). Use only zinc coated steel or aluminum, 10-12 gauge, barbed, deformed, or smooth shank roofing nails with heads 3/8" (10 mm) to 7/16" (11 mm) in diameter. Nails should be long enough to penetrate at least 3/4" (19 mm) into wood decks or just through plywood or OSB decks.

Nails must be driven flush with the surface of the shingle. Over driving will damage the shingle. Raised nails will interfere with the wind resistance of the shingles.

Special Application Section:

For Cold Weather Application

- In cold weather, warm Timbertex® Ridge Cap Shingles before bending.
- When self-sealing may be delayed due to cold weather, apply quarter-sized dabs of asphalt plastic cement (must conform to ASTM D4586 Type I or Type II) between ridge cap pieces and press firmly to insure good contact between pieces.

For Maximum Wind Speed Coverage Under Ltd. Warranty

- Apply a 1/4" (6 mm) wide bead of Henkel PL® Urethane Sealant or Sonneborn® NP-1™ Urethane Sealant to each ridge cap shingle 3/4"-1" (19 mm - 25 mm) from the shingle edge, set parallel to the ridge (see Figure 3).
- Note: Excessive application of tab sealant can cause blistering of ridge cap shingle.

Reason 2: The Building Code requires that the manufactures instructions be followed, but it also prohibits leftover materials to be installed on a new roof, or re-roof project. R904.4 states that “roof covering materials shall be delivered in packages bearing the manufacturer’s identifying marks and approved testing agency labels.”

Who gave the insurance Adjuster the authority to interpret, ignore, or change the locally adopted building codes?

Section R904 Materials

R904.1 Scope

The requirements set forth in this section shall apply to the application of roof covering materials specified herein. Roof assemblies shall be applied in accordance with this chapter and the manufacturer’s installation instructions. Installation of roof assemblies shall comply with the applicable provisions of Section R905.

R904.2 Compatibility of Materials

Roof assemblies shall be of materials that are compatible with each other and with the building or structure to which the materials are applied.

R904.3 Material Specifications and Physical Characteristics

Roof covering materials shall conform to the applicable standards listed in this chapter.

R904.4 Product Identification

Roof covering materials shall be delivered in packages bearing the manufacturer’s identifying marks and *approved testing agency labels* required. Bulk shipments of materials shall be accompanied by the same information issued in the form of a certificate or on a bill of lading by the manufacturer.

Reason 3: “Because Xactimate doesn’t say so”. Not only are the H&R and Starter shingles not included in the field shingles line item description, the individual line item for starter or ridge do not account for the haul off or disposal of those items.


Who gave the insurance Adjuster the authority to make up wording, and change the line item descriptions in Xactimate's program?

Item Information for RFG300S +

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Definition:

Includes: Laminated composition shingles, roofing nails, and installation labor.
Excludes: Roofing felt underlayment.
Quality: Average grade laminated (double layer shingle, 3 dimensional), with limited lifetime warranty, and a class A fire rating. Weight range between 235 and 280 Lbs/SQ. (Due to advancements in material technology, weight alone is not an adequate indicator of shingle quality.)
Reference: Xactware publishes prices as close to the mid-point of the market as possible. As a result, generally half of the providers in each market will be priced higher, and half lower than the cost shown here. Due to the structure at which different roofing companies operate (traditional sub-contractors vs. roofing sales organizations) roofing costs quoted by local providers can cover a very broad / large range of prices.
Green: LEED considers light colored shingles to be green when meeting the requirements for Heat Island Reduction credit.




Print Close

Item Information for RFGRIDGCS +

Search Filter

Definition:

Includes: Standard profile ridge cap, roofing nails, and installation labor.
Quality: Precut ridge cap shingles.
Green: LEED considers light colored ridge cap to be green when meeting the requirements for Heat Island Reduction credit.
Note: This item is generally used with laminated shingles.
Average life expectancy 30 years
Average depreciation 3.33% per year
Maximum depreciation 100%



Print Close

Reason 4: "How about we use Xactimate's definition of waste?" And two other references for good measure. These references refer to construction waste as "Material that must be purchased but cannot be used. WASTE can result from trimming, rejection because of

defect or other efforts to maintain acceptable quality of the structural part containing that material. A percent of WASTE should be included in virtually all material calculations.”

Who gave the insurance Adjuster the authority to change the common definition of construction waste, or Xactimate’s definition of waste?

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- WAINSCOT
- WALERS
- WALL TIE
- WASTE
- WATER CLOSET
- WATER SOFTENER
- WATER TABLE

Material that must be purchased but cannot be used. WASTE can result from trimming, rejection because of defect or other efforts to maintain acceptable quality of the structural part containing that material. A percent of WASTE should be included in virtually all material calculations.

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"Construction waste" means any substance, matter or thing which is generated as a result of **construction** work and abandoned whether or not it has been processed or stockpiled before being abandoned. ... When properly sorted, materials such as concrete and asphalt can be recycled for use in **construction**. Sep 30, 2015

Introduction to Construction Waste - Environmental Protection ...
www.epd.gov.hk/epd/misc/cdm/introduction.htm

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Construction waste

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Construction waste consists of unwanted material produced directly or incidentally by the [construction](#) or industries.^[1] This includes building materials such as [insulation](#), [nails](#), [electrical wiring](#), [shingle](#), and [roofing](#) as well as waste originating from site preparation such as [dredging materials](#), [tree stumps](#), and [rubble](#). Construction waste may contain [lead](#), [asbestos](#), or other [hazardous substances](#).^[2]

Much building waste is made up of materials such as [bricks](#), [concrete](#) and [wood](#) damaged or unused for various reasons during construction. Observational research has shown that this can be as high as 10 to 15% of the materials that go into a building, a much higher percentage than the 2.5-5% usually assumed by [quantity surveyors](#) and the [construction industry](#). Since considerable variability exists between construction sites, there is much opportunity for reducing this waste.^[3]

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