

Glossary of Terms

Tile Roofing

A

Absorption T

The process of taking in and/or retaining moisture.

Abutment T

The point of junction where the roof slope meets a vertical surface or intrusion (e.g. chimney or wall).

Accessory Tile T

Tiles at ridge, rakes, hip ridges, valleys, and starter courses. Also referred to as trim pieces, trimmings, or fittings.

Adhesive T

A bonding material which joins two or more surfaces together.

Aerodynamic Moment T

The effect expressed by multiplication of a force times its distance from an axis rotation.

Anchor Sheet T

The first sheet applied over decking. Referred to as base sheet.

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Apron Flashing T

A term used for a flashing located at the juncture of the top of a sloped roof and a vertical wall, chimney or steeper-sloped roof. That portion of the flashing applied at the downslope edge of a wide penetration, such as a chimney.

APEX T

The junction of a ridge and one or more hips.

Asphalt Felt T

An asphalt-saturated felt, or an asphalt-impregnated or asphalt-coated felt.

Asphaltic Pitch T

A bituminous waterproofing agent from the petroleum industry. Referred to as asphalt.

Asphalt Plastic Cement T

A solvent-based asphalt sealant used for hand sealing shingles and sealing other locations on asphalt roofs. Meets ASTM D4586 Type I or II.

Asphalt Roofing Cement T

See asphalt plastic cement.

B

Backnailing T

The nailing of roofing such that nails in the underlying course are covered by the overlapping course of roofing.

Barge Tile T

Fittings that complete open tile edges along a gable end. Referred to as rake fittings or rake tiles.

Barrel T

A cylindrical tile section placed in the concave up position.

Barrel/Mission T

See Pan and Cover.

Base Flashing (membrane base flashing) T

Plies or strips of roof membrane material used to close off and/or seal a roof at the horizontal-to-vertical intersections, such as at a roof-to-wall juncture. Membrane base flashing covers the edge of the field membrane and extends up the vertical surface. See "flashing."

Base ply T

The first ply. The bottom or first ply in a built-up or polymer-modified bitumen roof system when additional plies are to be subsequently installed.

Batten T

(1) Cap or cover; (2) in a metal roof, a metal closure set over, or covering the joint between, adjacent metal panels; (3) in a steep-slope roof system, a strip of wood or metal usually set in or over the structural deck, used to elevate and/or attach a primary roof covering; (4) in a single-ply membrane roof system, a narrow plastic or metal bar that is used to fasten or hold the roof membrane and/or base flashing in place; (5) in a tile roof, lumber fastening strips attached parallel to eaves over decking or counter battens to receive tile lugs.

Base sheet T

An impregnated, saturated or coated felt placed as the first ply in some low-slope roof systems.

Bed and Point T

Application of mortar; bedding to attach and pointing to smooth.

Bird Stop T

Closures that prevent birds and other animals from entering below tiles along eaves and fittings along ridges and hip ridges. Referred to as eave closures and top fixtures.

Bonnet hip T

A rounded hip tile used with plain tiles which gives the appearance of a lady's bonnet (known as a 'granny's bonnet'). The void beneath hip tiles is filled with pointed mortar.

Boosted T

Achieve the authentic look of a mortar-boosted clay tile with boosted accessory pieces. These individual boosted pieces are available in a wide range of colors and are intended to create a rustic look, that will stay strong for a lifetime.

C

Chip T

The process or result of breaking smaller pieces from the surface of a larger tile.

Cloaked or dry verge T

Tile used at the verge (gable) which wraps over the edge of the roof and eliminates the need to mortar bed the verge tiles

Clay roof tile T

An interlocking or non-interlocking tile comprised of vitrified clay.

Closed-cut valley T

Valley constructed with tiles trimmed along its centerline.

Cold process roofing T

A continuous, semi-flexible roof membrane consisting of plies of felts or fabrics that are laminated on a roof with layers of cold-applied roof cement and surfaced with a cold-applied coating.

Concealed nail method T

Roofing applied with all nails driven into the underlying course of roofing and covered with a cemented, overlapping course. Nails are not exposed to weather.

Concrete roof tile T

An interlocking or non-interlocking tile comprised of concrete.

Counter-battens T

Vertical wood or metal strips installed on steep-slope roofs over which horizontal battens are secured. The primary roof covering is attached or secured to these horizontal battens.

Counterflashing T

Formed metal or elastomeric sheeting secured on or into a wall, curb, pipe, rooftop unit or other surface to cover and protect the upper edge of a base flashing and its associated fasteners.

Course T

(1) The term used for a row of roofing material that forms the roofing, waterproofing or flashing system; (2) one layer of a series of materials applied to a surface (e.g., a five-course wall flashing is composed of three applications of roof cement with one ply of felt or fabric sandwiched between two layers of roof cement).

Coverage T

The surface area covered uniformly by a material.

Cricket T

A relatively small area of a roof constructed to divert water from a horizontal intersection of the roof with a chimney, wall, expansion joint or other wide projection or penetration.

Cure T

The process of drying or aging clay or concrete tile, respectively.

D

Decking T

The structure to which the tiles are fastened. Decking can be open (spaced) or solid.

Decorative Hips T

A hip tile available in a variety of shaped crests.

Decorative ridge T

A ridge tile available in a variety of shaped crests.

Direct Deck T

The application of a tile against decking (covered by underlayment) without battens.

Dollop T

The application of a certain amount (normally quarter sized) of plastic asphalt cement or other adhesive over an area.

Drip edge T

A metal flashing or other overhanging component with an outward projecting lower edge intended to control the direction of dripping water and help protect underlying building components. A non-corrosive, non-staining material installed along roof eaves/rakes that forces runoff water to drain away from underlying construction materials.

E

Eaves T

The overhanging lower edge of the roof slope.

Eaves (or Top) Tiles

Short tiles used in a single course to give a double course of tiling at the eaves. A single course of short tiles is also used both sides of the ridge.

Eave Closure

An eave closure is a metal riser that has holes, called weep holes, which allow any moisture to exit the roof. Also known as “bird stop”, these closures help block any infestations from vermin and birds alike. When installed properly, an eave closure can elevate the tiles at the eave to the proper height, and give your concrete tile roof the perfect finished look.

*There is also ventilated eave closure that has specially designed openings that allow air to flow in at the eaves and under the tile to help cool the roof.

Eave Flashing T

A layer of roofing material at roof eaves to help prevent damage from water ponding (back-up) due to ice damming.

Efflorescence T

Deposits of white powdery residue found on the surface of some tiles. The residue consists of salts brought to the surface of a tile by water passing through the concrete. The passing water has evaporated away.

Exposure T

The portion of roofing material exposed to the weather after installation.

F

Fabric T

A woven or non-woven cloth of inorganic or organic materials, normally fiberglass or polyester.

Field Tile T

Tiles applied on roof slopes.

Finial T

The end ridge of the gable which has some form of decoration on it, e.g. a scroll, a ball top or a fleur-de-lys.

Flashing **T**

Components used to weatherproof or seal roof system edges at perimeters, penetrations, walls, expansion joints, valleys, drains and other places where the roof covering is interrupted or terminated. For example, membrane base flashing covers the edge of the field membrane, and cap flashings or counter flashings shield the upper edges of the base flashing.

Foam Paddy **T**

An amount of foam plastic adhesive used to bond a roof tile to underlayment.

Freeze/Thaw Cycle **T**

The occurrence of freezing followed by thawing.

Functional Damage **T**

Reducing the function a roof by impairing its water-shedding ability or shortening it's expected service life.

G

Gable **T**

The vertical triangular portion of the end of a building having a double-sloping roof from the level of the eaves to the ridge of the roof.

Galvanized steel **T**

Steel coated with zinc for corrosion resistance.

Glaze **T**

A coating of transparent or colored material applied to the surfaces of tiles before firing.

Gutter **T**

A channeled component installed along the downslope perimeter of a roof to convey runoff water from the roof to the drain leaders or downspouts.

H

Head lap **T**

Shortest distance from the nose of an overlapping tile to the head pf the tile in the coursed below; an area of double coverage.ee m

Head lug **T**

A protrusion at the head of a tile designed to hang onto a batten.

Hip **T**

The sloping line along the outer angle formed by the meeting of two sloping sides of a roof with eaves that meet at a right angle.

Hip and or Ridge Board **T**

See nailer board/stringer.

Hip roof

A roof that rises by inclined planes from all four sides of a building to form hips at the intersection of adjacent roof slopes.

Hip Starter **T**

A trim tile designed as the bottom end tile installed at the end of the hip.

Hot Mop System **T**

A hot bitumen, multiple-ply built-up roofing applied to a base and/or an anchor sheet.

Hurricane Clip **T**

A mechanical device attached onto or near the nose of a tile to enhance wind resistance.

High Velocity Hurricane **T**

Defined by Florida Building Code as Broward County and Dade, Florida, counties only.

I

Ice dam **T**

A mass of ice formed at the transition from a warm to a cold roof surface, frequently formed by refreezing meltwater at the overhang of a steep roof causing ice and water to back up under roofing materials.

Inclusion **T**

Material impurities in or under the surface of a tile. These can expand disproportionality to the clay and pop off (spall) the overlying clay material.

Interlock **T**

Ribs or groves along edges of tiles to facilitate joining of adjacent tiles in the same course.

Interlocking tile **T**

Tiles attached to one another along a course by their interlocks. Comprises both over-lock and under-lock components/keys.

J

Jack **T**

Flashing, normally metal, specifically fabricated for use with a specific penetration.

K

Kiln **T**

The furnace used to fire clay tile.

L

Loose laid method **T**

Installation of roofing tiles without mechanical or adhesive fastening.

Lug **T**

The thicker part on the bottom side of a field tile that has a specific function, for instance, a head lug.

M

Mastic **T**

See plastic asphalt cement.

Mitered hip **T**

An abutment of two tiles at the hip.

Mineral-surfaced roll roofing T

Composition roofing products manufactured in roll form.

Modified bitumen T

See "polymer-modified bitumen."Mold

A surface growth of fungus on damp or decaying matter. The term has no taxonomic significance and is used only in a general sense of visible fungal growth on organic matter.

Mortar T

A mixture of Portland or lime, aggregate, and water used for bonding, bedding, and pointing of roof tiles and fittings.

Mortar paddy T

An amount of mortar used to bond a tile to a substrate.

N

Nailable T

The ability to be mechanically attached as in a tile to a substrate.

Nailer-board/stringer T

Lumber installed along a hip or ridge to receive hip or ridge fittings.

Nail hole T

A hole in the head of a tile used to bond a tile to a substrate.

Nailer-board/stringer T

Lumber installed along a hip or ridge to receive hip or ridge fittings.

Ninety-pound roll roofing T

See mineral surfaced roll roofing.

Non-interlocking tile T

Tiles not attached to one another along a course.

Nose T

The downslope edge of a tile.

Nose clips T

See hurricane clip.

O

Open Valley T

Valley constructed with tiles trimmed along both sides of exposed valley flashing.

Overlay T

See re-cover.

P

Penetration T

(1) Any construction (e.g., pipes, conduits, HVAC supports) passing through a roof; (2) the consistency of a bituminous material expressed as the distance, in tenths of a millimeter (0.1 mm), that a standard needle penetrates vertically into a sample of material under specified conditions of loading, time and temperature (ASTM D5 is the test method used for bituminous materials). A cone is sometimes used for special purposes instead of a needle.

Phased T

The installation of a roof system or waterproofing system during two or more applications at separate time intervals.

Pitch T

See roof pitch.

Ply T

A single layer of roofing (one-ply, two ply, etc.).

Point-up T

The non-structural application of mortar to fill voids along noses or edges of tiles.

R

Rafter T

One of a series of sloped structural members that extend from the ridge or hip to the downslope perimeter or eave designed to support the roof deck or secondary horizontal structural members such as purlins and the associated loads.

Rain Channel T

The area on the interlock of a tile which carries water to the top of a tile to the course below.

Rake Edge T

The inclined edge of a sloped roof extending beyond the wall. The vertical edge of gable-style roof planes.

Rib T

A thickening of the tile to increase its strength.

Re-Cover T

Applying a new roof over an old roof.

Reglet T

A sheet-metal receiver for the attachment of counterflashing. A reglet may be surface-mounted, inset into a rafter or embedded behind cladding.

Re-roofing T

The process of replacing an existing roof covering.

Ridge T

Highest point on a roof, represented by a horizontal line where two roof areas intersect, running the length of the area. The apex of two slopes on a pitched roof.

Ridge board T

A horizontal board in wood frame construction at the upper end of the common rafters to which the rafters are nailed.

Ridge Tile

Tile covering the apex.

Ripper T

A long, flat steel tool with used to extract a nail from between tiles.

Roof Pitch T

A roof pitch is a numerical measurement of the steepness of any given roof. It is the ratio of the rise of the roof, in inches, to the span of the roof, in feet. Steep Slope – Generally all slopes higher than 4:12 are considered steep slopes.

Low Slopes – Roof pitches less than 4:12 are considered low sloped roofs.

Rounded valley T

Valley constructed of with tiles integrated in continuous courses through the valley.

S

Saddle T

A small tapered/sloped roof area structure that helps to channel surface water to drains; frequently located in a valley. A saddle is often constructed like a small hip roof or pyramid with a diamond-shaped base.

Saturated Felt T

A felt that has been partially saturated with low softening point bitumen.

Scaling T

The spalling of blades of material from a tile surface, which is the result of manufacturing deficiencies and weathering.

Sheathing T

Panels (plywood or oriented strand board, OSB) or boards used as roof decking.

Side clip T

See hurricane clip.

Slope T

The ratio of vertical rise of the roof per foot of horizontal run. The slope typically is expressed as 4:12. 8:12 etc.

Slurry coat T

A Cementitious colored finishing layer applied to add color to tile exposures.

Snow guard T

A series of devices attached to the roof in a pattern that attempts to hold snow in place, thus preventing sudden snow or ice slides from the roof; any device intended to prevent snow from sliding off a roof.

Soil stack T

A sanitation pipe that penetrates the roof; used to vent plumbing fixtures.

Spaced sheathing T

Boards or battens applied rafters with gaps between them. Referred to as open decking.

Starter Tile T

The first course of cover tile in a pan and cover application.

Step flashing T

Individual pieces of sheet-metal material used to flash walls, around chimneys, dormers and such projections along the slope of a roof. Individual pieces are overlapped and stepped up the vertical surface.

Straight bond method T

Tile application such that side laps are aligned.

Suction T

See absorption.

Surface fastening T

Installing nails, staples or screws through the weathering surface of a tile instead of covering them with overlying roofing. This practice is incorrect. **Square T**

(1) A unit used in measuring roof area equivalent to 100 square feet; (2) a quantity of material sufficient to cover 100 square feet of a roof deck. For example, a roof that is 200 square feet is equal to 2 roofing squares.

Spall T

A conically shaped volume broken from the surface of a tile.

T

Tile T

Rigid units, normally clay or concrete, applied in shingle courses on a slope.

Tile T Tile and a half (Gable tile)

A tile one and a half times the width of a standard plain tile to maintain a broken bond at verges and abutments. Sometimes called a gable tile. **Tile-Accessory T**

Tiles at ridge, rakes, hip ridges, valleys, and starter courses. Also referred to as trim pieces, trimmings, or fittings.

Tile-Flat T

Tiles having a top surface rise equal to or less than ½”.

Tile -Graduated T

Tiles tapered in shape and reduced in length to facilitate circular or rounded roofs.

Tile High profile T

Tiles having a rise to width ratio greater than 1:5 (often an S or barrel tile, or pan and cover tile).

Tile-Lightweight roof T

Tiles whose installed weight per unit area is less than 9 pounds per square.

Tile-Low profile T

Tiles having a top surface rise of ½” or less.

Tiles-Mathematical T

Hanging vertical tiles which gives the appearance of brick cladding.

Tile-Medium Profile T

Tiles having a rise greater than ½” and a rise-to-width ratio of less than or equal to 1:5.

Tile-Mission T

See pan and cover.

Tile-Pan and Cover T

Non-interlocking straight or tapered tiles with semi-circular profiles installed alternatively concave-up and concave-down. Also known as barrel/mission tiles.

Tile-Ridge T

Tile covering the apex.

Tile-Roof Standard weight T

Tiles installed weight per unit are is 9 pounds per square foot or greater.

Tile thickness T

The overall measurement from the top surface of a tile to the top surface of a tile in the adjacent course below.

Tin tag T

A small diameter sheet metal disk through which a fastener is driven to secure underlayment.

Trim Tile*

Trim tile is the most efficient and attractive way to complete your roof. Each trim tile is specifically designed to complement an individual tile profile. Most roofs will require at least two different types of tile: standard field tiles, hip and ridge tiles. Depending on the type of tile profile being used (Capistrano, Malibu, or Flat) rake, hip, and ridge pieces can be different.

Trim tile is also considered to be an accessory piece in a roof tile system, just like a Boosted piece.

Ridge – The uppermost, horizontal external angle formed by the intersection of two sloping roof planes.

Hip – The inclined external angle formed by the intersection of two sloping roof planes. Runs from the ridge to the eaves.

Rake Edge – The sloped edge of a roof that is at or adjacent to the first or last rafter.

U

Underlayment T

An asphalt-saturated felt or other sheet material (may be self-adhering) installed between a roof deck and roof covering, usually used in a steep-slope roof construction. Underlayment is primarily used to separate a roof covering from the roof deck, shed water and provide secondary weather protection for the roof area of the building.

V

Valley T

The junction of two inclined roof slopes which meet at an internal angle.

Valley Tile

A tile used at this junction. The pitch of the roof must be stated when ordering.

Vapor T

Term used to describe moisture-laden air.

Vapor Barrier

Layer(s) of material or a laminate used to reduce or slow the passage of water vapor.

Vapor retarder T

See vapor barrier.

Vent T

An opening designed to convey air, heat, water vapor, or other gas from inside a building or a building component to the outside atmosphere.

Verge

The edge of the tiles projecting over the gable (the gable is the triangular upper part of the wall at the end of a ridged roof).

Vitrification T

Application of heat sufficient to turn clay into glass.

W

Water course T

The valley portions of tile profiles along which water drains.

Water lock T

The lower interlock.

Weathering T

The effects on a tile or slate of exposure to sunlight, humidity, wind, rain, snow, ice and hail.

Weather checks T

Protrusions on the bottom side of a tile designed to restrict the flow of wind-blown water.

Wire tie system T

Mechanical fastening of individual ties by wire.