



ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS  
AND  
APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

*Hendricks Tile*

Field tiles, starters and ridge tiles are normally supplied in equal quantities of 3 sizes (6", 7", and 8" wide, unless otherwise specified). Tile should be laid 7½" to weather in straight courses. Maintain 7½" exposure by chalk line at top of each course and allow butts to vary in length. Starter and first field tile should extend 1" over eaves and 1" beyond gable ends. Use 1¼" hot dip galvanized roofing nails (approximately 4¾ lb. per square).

When applying any tile, including starter tile, leave a ¼" side space between each tile. Also hold back the last hammer blow to leave the tiles slightly loose. A little looseness will allow for expansion of material and lessen the chance of breakage if it becomes necessary to walk on the tile.

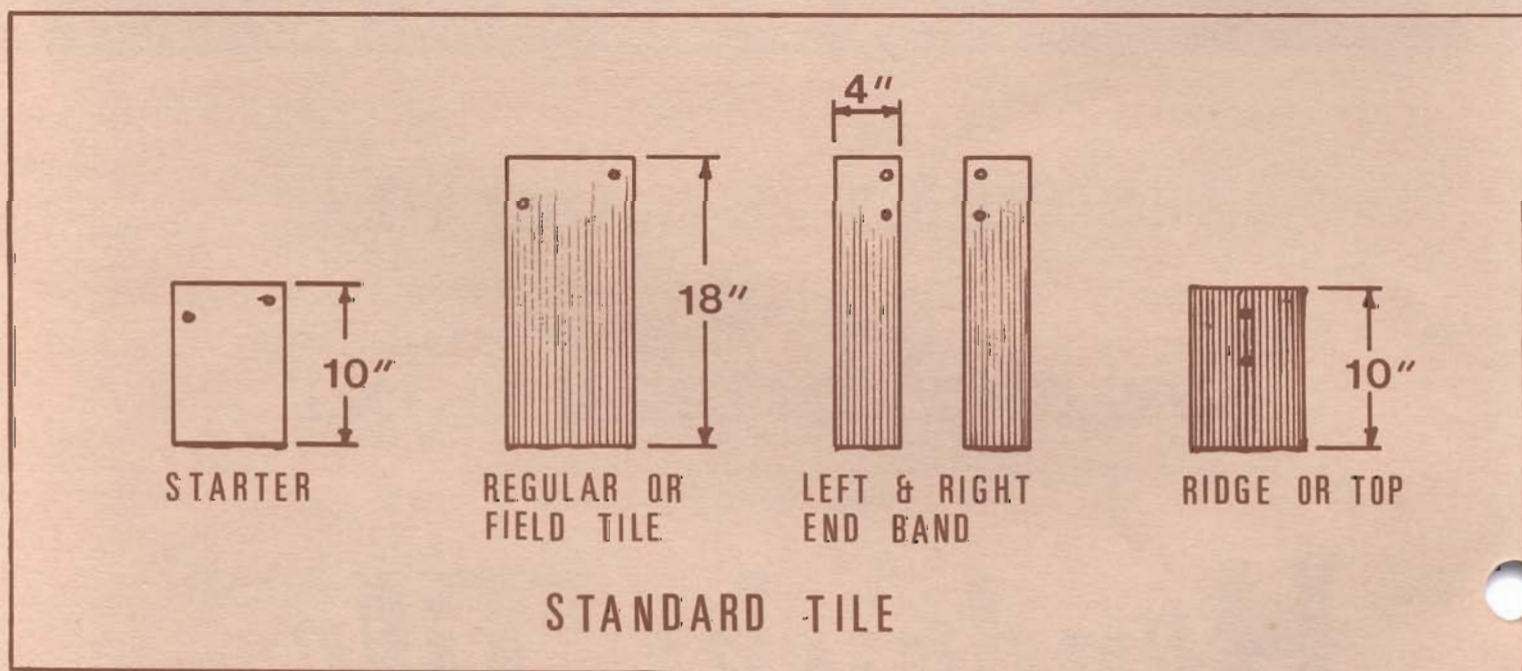
Lay starters over ½" by 1" cant strip set back 1" from cornice. The cornice board may be raised ¾" above the deck surface as a substitute for the cant strip.

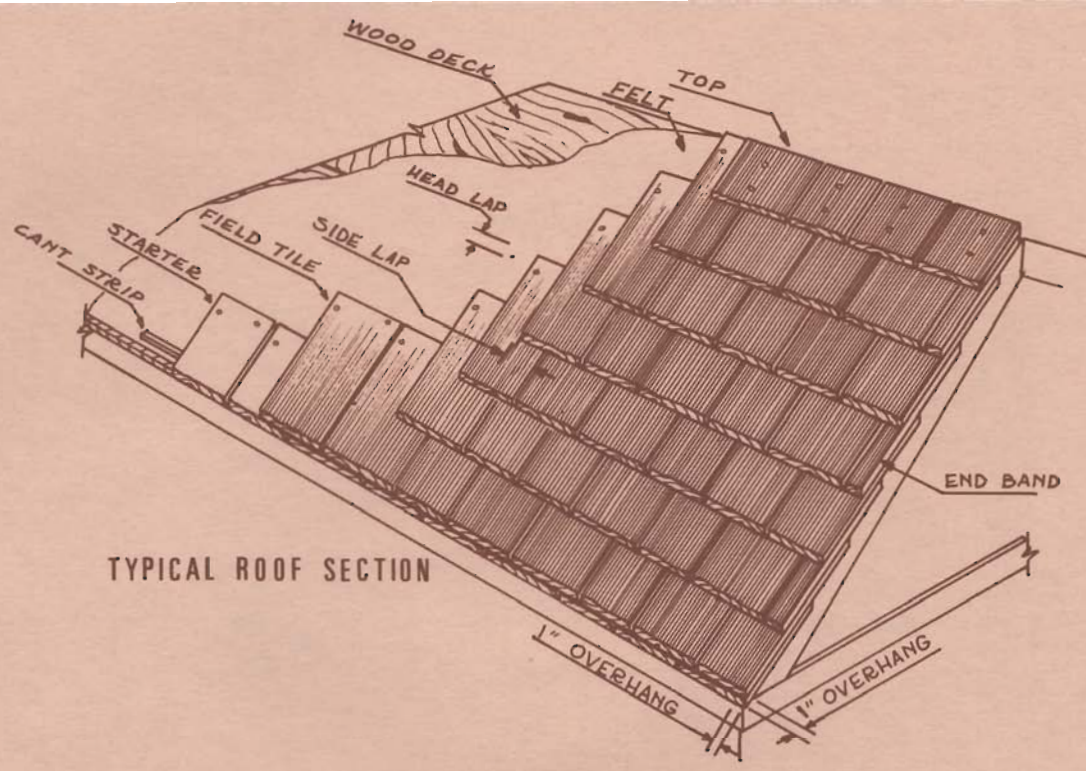
The widths and spacing of the starters determine width and spacing for all field tiles above. Distribute random widths equally in 3 width sets. Begin starters and field tile at each side of roof panel. Work out any odd spacing in the central area of the roof panel by use of random widths. This rule holds true if the sides of a roof panel are formed by straight gable ends, hips, valleys, or a combination of these. Endbands should be used on every other course at straight gable ends.

Ridge tile is supplied in same proportion as field tile. Ridge is formed as shown in detail. Cement over exposed nails or place thick roll of cement under top in space between under tile. 3" galvanized or copper nails should be used for this ridge. Drive them through top and between under tile. Care should be taken to space upper courses so that ridge will fit as shown. Spacing of the upper courses may be reduced up to 6½" for this purpose.

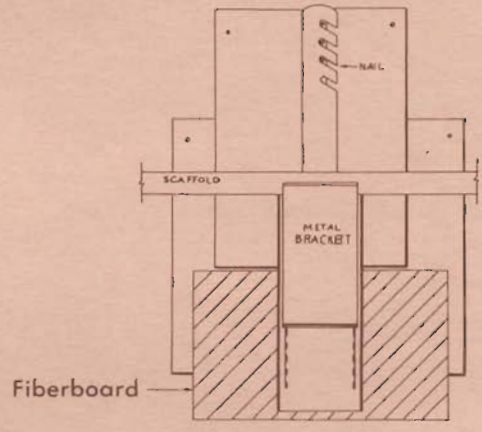
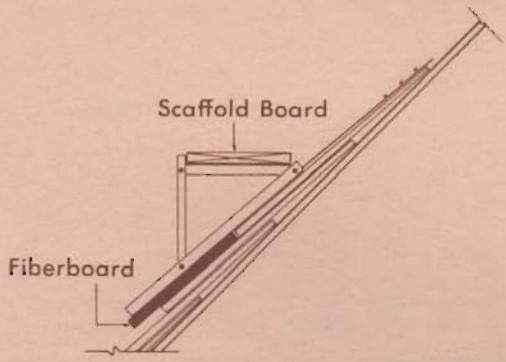
Never reduce side lap below 2" without flashing. Never reduce head lap below 2¾" without flashing.

When pointing a hip joint with our color grout or elastic cement, never allow a joint to form over ¾" wide and trowel neatly to match profile of tile.





TYPICAL ROOF SECTION



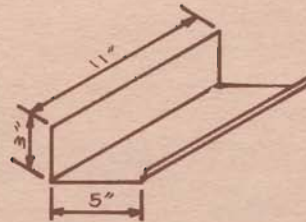
The preferred method of scaffolding when installing this tile is here illustrated. A bracket of the folding metal type is far safer than any other with its ease of placement and removal. A 10 inch by 18 inch piece of 1/2" fiberboard or other soft material placed under the lower part of the bracket greatly reduces the chance of broken tile at that point.



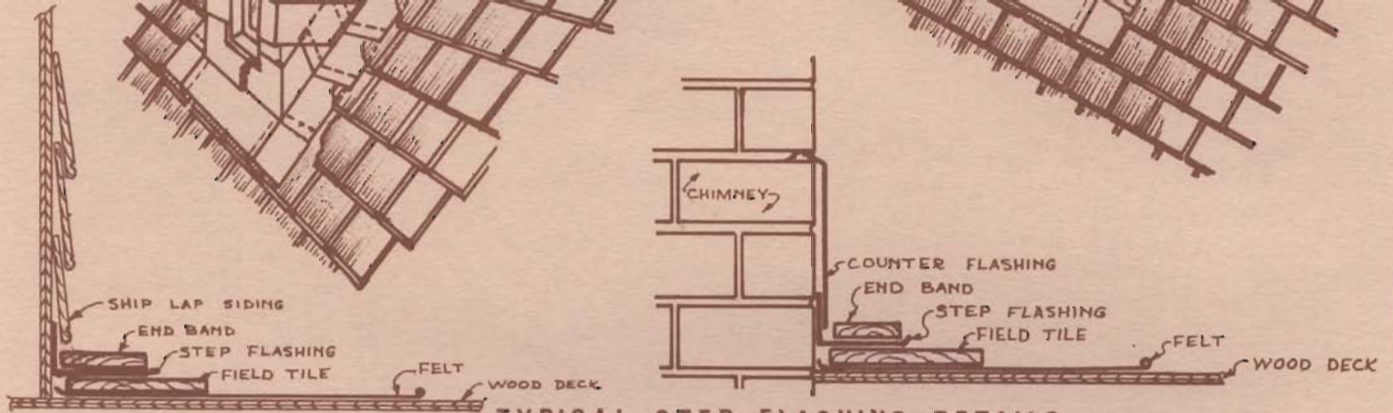
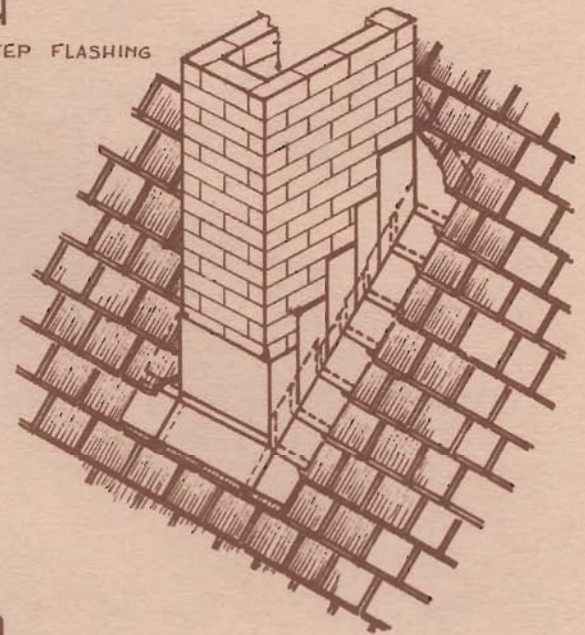
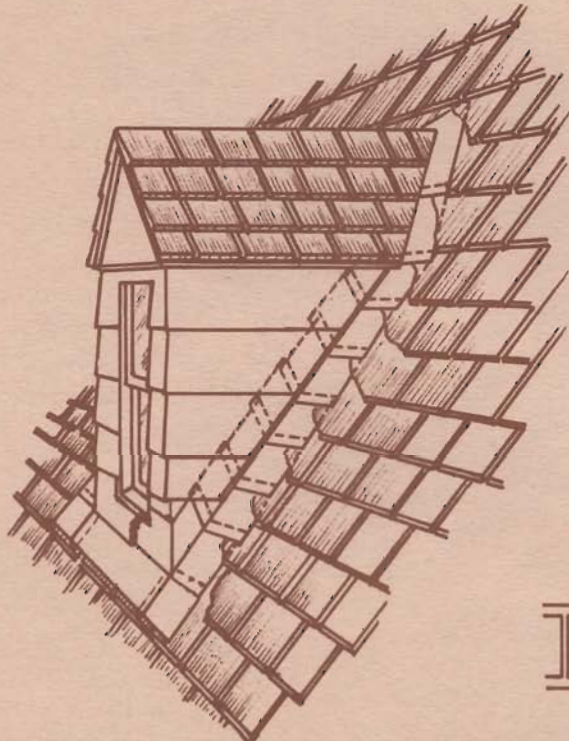
Always stack tile in level rows not exceeding 48 inches high. Tile should be stacked on edge as straight as possible. **Never** stack tile flat over ten pieces high. Handle tile by the center and never by the ends. If followed, these methods will reduce breakage throughout the roofing operation.

NOTES:

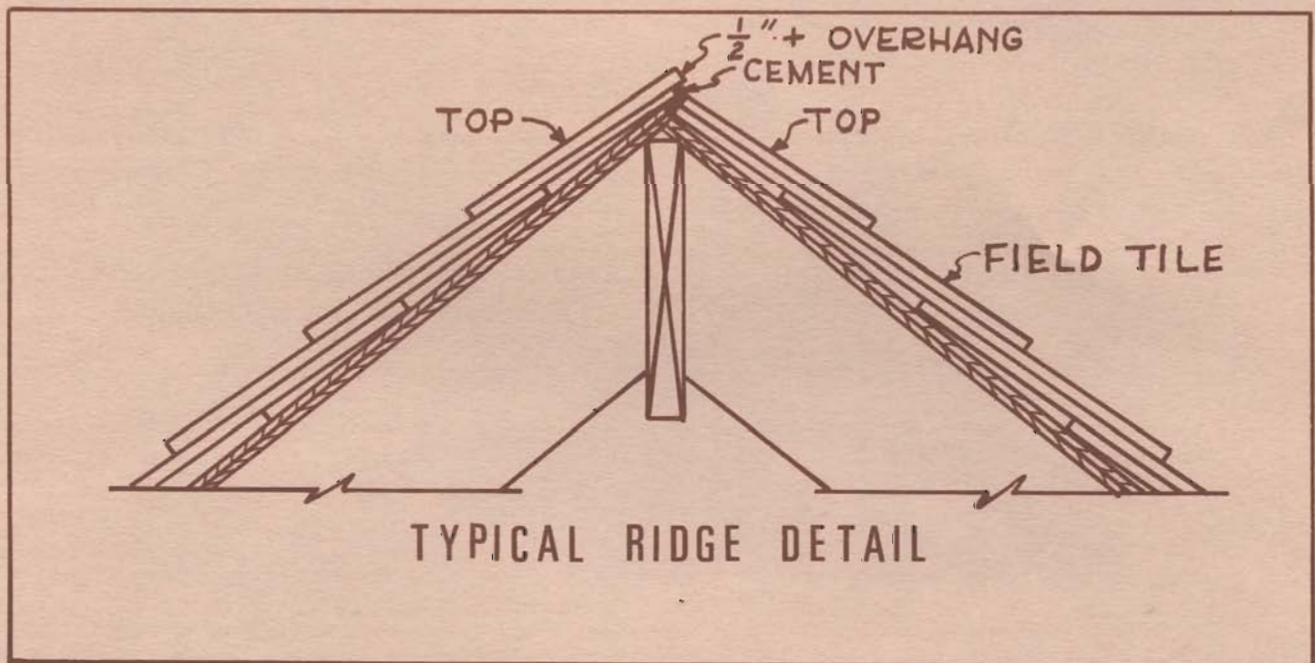
1. CUT SHIPLAP FOR A MIN. OF  $\frac{1}{2}$ " BETWEEN END OF SIDING AND SURFACE OF TILE.
2. NAIL FLASHING AT TOP ONLY.



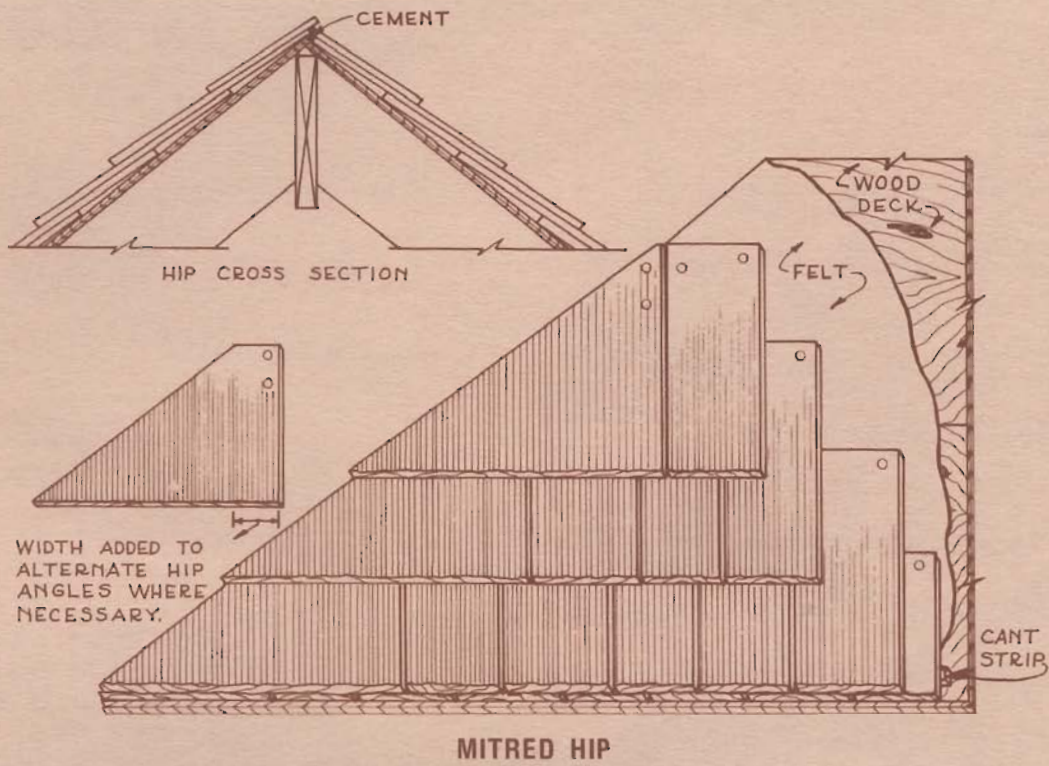
TYPICAL STEP FLASHING



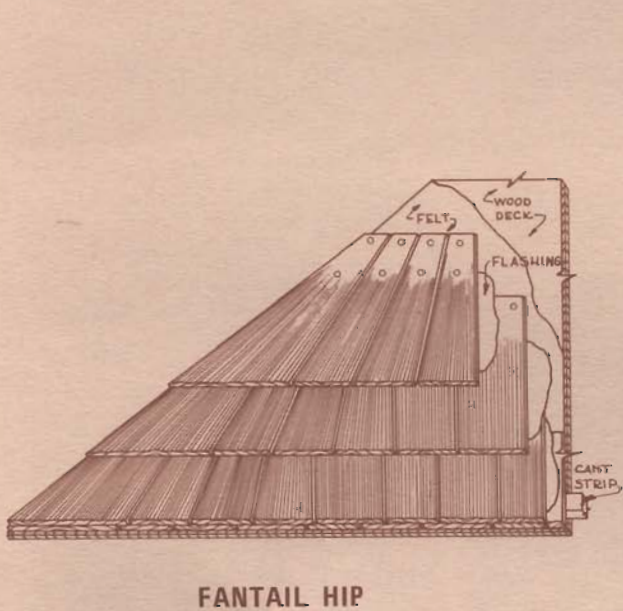
TYPICAL STEP FLASHING DETAILS



TYPICAL RIDGE DETAIL



This is the pattern most often used. It is simplest to install and least expensive. This pattern may be used on equal or unequal adjoining slopes.

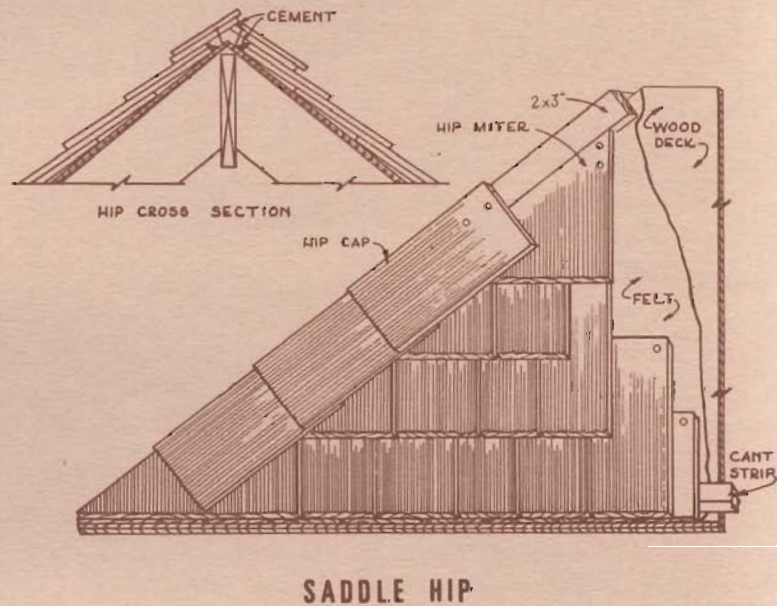


The Fantail is true to early colonial wood shingle practice. It has been used extensively in restoration work.

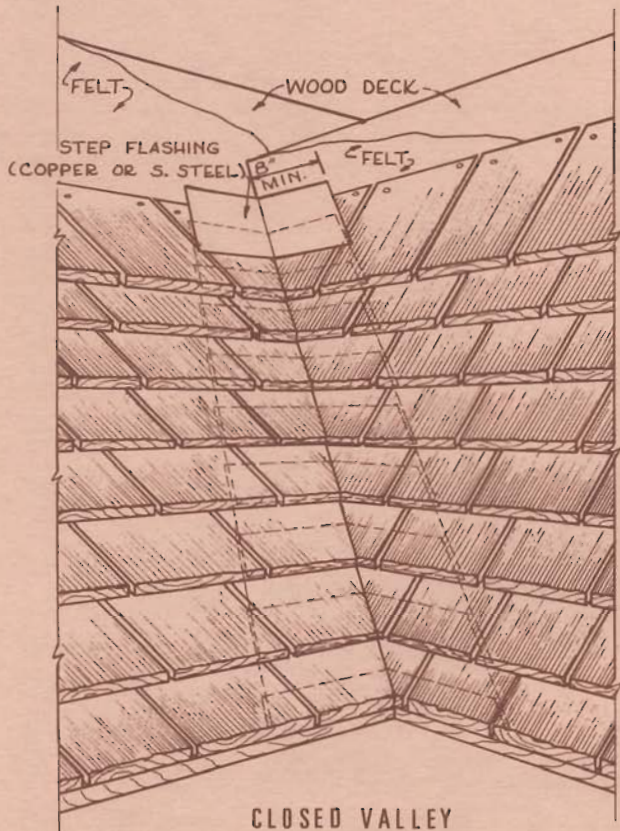
**NOTES:**

1. HIP MAY BE COMPOSED OF 2 TO 5 PIECES.
2. FLASHING BETWEEN EACH COURSE SHOULD RUN FROM OTHER SIDE OF HIP LINE TO 6" PAST LAST HIP TILE.

**CAUTION:** Layout is quite complicated and should be applied only by a skilled applicator. It is also the most costly type of hip.



This pattern is seldom used. It is only appropriate for certain types of architecture. It is also more costly because the cap shingles are in addition to a standard miter hip.



CLOSED VALLEY

#### ← CLOSED VALLEY

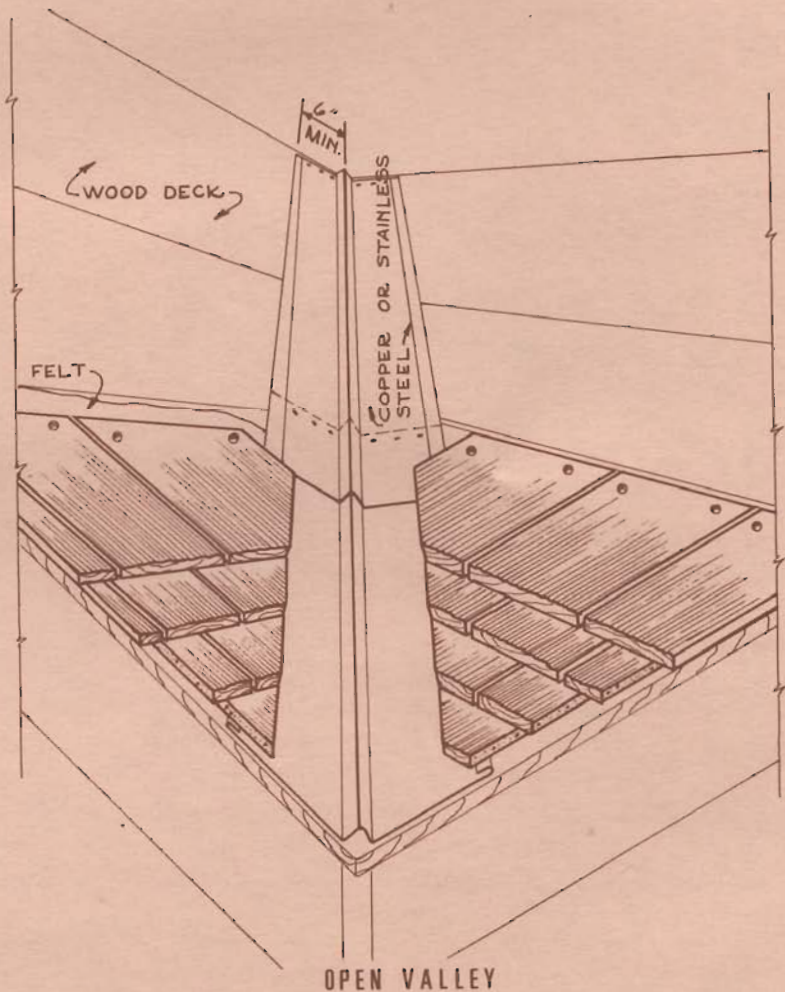
NOTES:

1. USE THIS PATTERN ONLY WHEN THE SLOPE OF BOTH DECKS ARE EQUAL.
2. THIS PATTERN REQUIRES 1/3 MORE METAL THAN THE OPEN TYPE.
3. THIS IS THE MOST TROUBLE FREE VALLEY BECAUSE WATER IS CONSTANTLY THROWN BACK TO THE SURFACE OF THE ROOF.
4. THIS IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE VALLEY. NO METAL IS SHOWN.

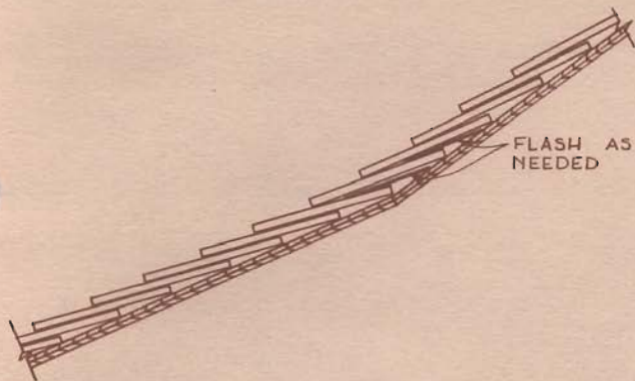
#### OPEN VALLEY →

NOTES:

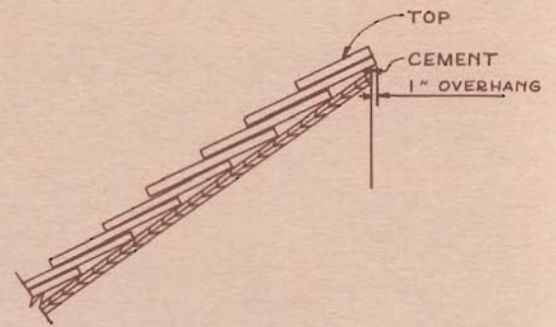
1. CRIMP IN CENTER OF VALLEY FLASHING FOR SLOPES BELOW  $7 \frac{12}{12}$  OR FOR UNEQUAL SLOPES.
2. INCREASE FLASHING WIDTH FOR LOWER SLOPES.
3. INCREASE GAP FROM TOP TO BOTTOM.



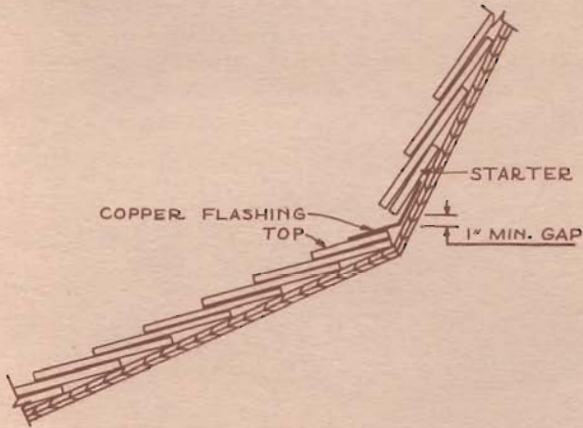
OPEN VALLEY



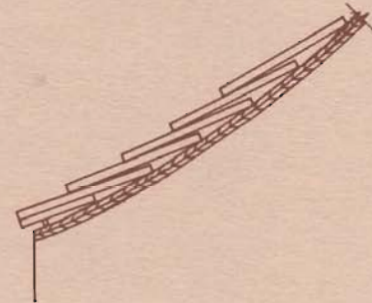
TREATMENT FOR SLOPE CHANGE OF 12° OR LESS



SHED ROOF AT RIDGE



TREATMENT FOR ABRUPT SLOPE CHANGE



TREATMENT FOR CURVED SLOPE  
MINIMUM RADIUS PRACTICAL = 10'-0"

### SPECIFICATIONS FOR STANDARD FULL LENGTH SHINGLE TILE—REVISED 1980

The Roofing Contractor shall furnish all labor and materials in accordance with the drawings and specifications.

This tile shall be installed by experienced roofing mechanics in strict accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

The Roofing Contractor shall inspect all roofing areas to be covered with Hendricks Tile for irregularities and report to the proper authority any deviation from the drawings and specifications.

This Contractor shall be held responsible for any roof leaks occurring during the construction or after completion for a period of one year from the date of final acceptance of the building by the owner. He shall repair any such leaks within the one year period immediately upon receiving notice at no cost to the owner.

**TILE:** Shall be supplied by Hendricks Tile Manufacturing Company. They shall be complete and ready for application when delivered. Color and texture to be selected by the Architect.

**COMPOSITION:** All tile shall be made of the strongest possible waterproof concrete, reinforced with steel wire, faced with the best color pigments obtainable, and have two nail holes in each tile.

**DIMENSIONS:** Field tiles shall be 18 inches long and supplied in equal amounts of three widths of 6, 7, and 8 inches. (Other—5, 6, 7 inches—all 8 inches.) They shall be  $\frac{1}{2}$ " to  $\frac{3}{4}$ " at the butt, tapering to  $\frac{3}{8}$ " at the top.

**CUT WORK:** All cut work, (such as hip and valley angles, etc.,) shall be fabricated at the plant according to elevations provided.

**WEIGHT:** Tile shall average 1200 pounds to the square.

**FELT:** Cover all roof areas with one layer of 30 pound asphalt saturated rag felt and secure with large head nails. Felt shall be laid in horizontal layers with joints lapped towards the eaves at least 3". Lap all ridges and hips at least 12".

**APPLICATION:** Tile should be applied in straight courses beginning with 1" by  $\frac{1}{2}$ " cant strip set back  $\frac{1}{2}$ " from edge of roof. Use two copper roofing nails not less than  $1\frac{1}{4}$ " long for each tile. Avoid driving nails up tight. Project tile 1" below eave and 1" beyond gable ends. Courses are laid  $7\frac{1}{2}$ " to the weather, leaving a 3" head lap.

**HIPS:** All hips shall be "mitered" and under sealed with asphalt cement.

**VALLEYS:** All valleys shall be the "open" type. (Other—closed.)

**RIDGES:** All ridges shall be the "comb" type. (Other if specified.)

**CEMENT:** Cement shall be of elastic type in concealed locations where needed. For exposed locations use a mix of portland cement, sand and pigment to match color of tile. Pigment will be supplied by Hendricks Tile Manufacturing Company.

**FLASHING:** All flashing shall be of 16 ounce copper.

**BIDDING INFORMATION** – To compute the amount of tile required for a particular job, we recommend the following method: Measure the entire exposed area of the roof in square feet. Add to this, one square for every 100 lineal feet of eave length to allow for the starting courses. Then add 7% to the total figure for breakage. If requested, we will give a recommendation as to the number of squares needed.

Prices will be quoted for tile delivery to the job in truck loads of 25 to 30 squares or railroad cars of 100 squares or less.

Always make an allowance on labor for unloading the trucks or railroad car when the job is not in Richmond.

A set of elevations must be supplied with each order. All cut work will be made by these plans. Allow at least six weeks for completion and shipment of your order.

#### **TERMS AND CONDITIONS**

**TERMS** – If credit is granted, the terms are 30 days net, from the date of the invoice, or a cash discount of 2% will be allowed for payment of invoice within 10 days after date thereof. Cash discounts are not deductible on freight or transportation charges. The seller reserves the right at any time before shipment to require satisfactory evidence of buyer's financial responsibility, and if that not be furnished, the material ordered may be shipped on a cash basis.

**PRICES** – All prices are f.o.b. factory, Richmond, Virginia, subject to change without notice. Delivered prices are quoted for a specific job.

**CLAIMS** – All claims for delays, damage or loss in transit should be made to the transportation company, as our responsibility ceases upon delivery of the material to the carrier. All claims on account of variation in shade, defects in tile, or errors of any kind in filling orders must be made before the tiles are installed. No claims will be recognized after the material is installed.

# **Hendricks Tile**

**DISTINCTIVE ROOFING TILES  
OF REINFORCED CONCRETE**

**Manufactured by:**

**RICHMOND PRECAST CONCRETE PRODUCTS CORP.**

P.O. Box 37099

Richmond, Virginia 23234

(804) 275-8262