

Solar-SNAP™

Radiant Heat Barrier

Estimating Materials

Step 1: MEASURING THE ROOF

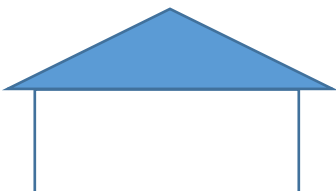
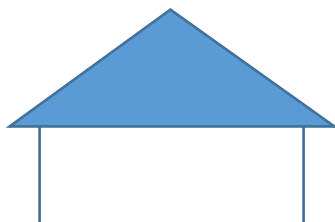
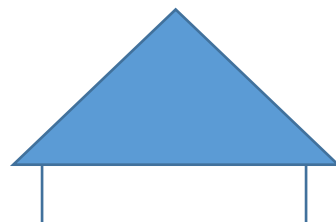
Measure the length and width of the outside structure, keeping in mind the roof overhangs. Multiply the width and the length to figure the square feet underneath the roof.

House not a rectangle? No problem. Find the areas of each respective piece first, and then add them together to get total square feet.

Step 2: ROOF PITCH MULTIPLIER

Now that we need to convert our measurements to a 3 dimensional roof area measurement. It's not as hard as you think. First, figure out the approximate pitch of the roof. You can use our pitch measurement tool to make it easy. Use the chart below to find your pitch and multiply your square feet total by the suggested amount.

Keep in mind. Use the lower multiplier when you have a simple gable roof and the higher multiplier when the roof has a higher slope or is more complicated with dormers, valleys and end walls.

 <p>LOW PITCH Range 3:12-5:12</p> <p>Approximate multiplier range: 1.15 to 1.25.</p>	 <p>MEDIUM PITCH 6:12-9:12</p> <p>Approximate multiplier range: 1.25 to 1.4</p>	 <p>HIGH PITCH Range > 9:12</p> <p>Approximate multiplier range: 1.41 to 1.7 (possibly higher).</p>
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For example, let's assume our roof has 3000 sq. ft. of flat plain area, a medium pitch of 6:12 and is moderately cut up with an end wall and 2 valleys. So we decide to use a middle of the road multiplier of 1.35.

$$3000 \times 1.35 = 4050$$

ALMOST DONE

See page 2 for the final steps.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Interior attic inspections are critical. The presence of vaulted ceiling, skylights, etc. affect access and installation procedures. There are areas that may not be accessible for standard installation procedures. Complex truss systems may affect the material use by 20-25%. Experience comes into play, but many add 20% to the total square footage before calculating materials needed. It is always better to have a little more than be short during a job.

Step 3: CALCULATING HOW MUCH SOLAR-SNAP IS NEEDED

Be sure to measure the distance between roof trusses or rafters. This will tell you whether you need 16" or 24" Solar-SNAP. Odd sizes may need to be stapled up.

Each roll of Solar-SNAP is 500 sq. ft. Divide your final sq. ft. number by 500 to determine how many rolls are needed. For instance, above we have figured 4050 sq. ft.

$$4050 \div 500 = 8.1$$

Estimate 9 rolls of Solar-SNAP for this job.

It is recommended that a roll of the "Staple-up" material (Solar-SNAP without the battens) be kept on hand for each job for use on gable ends, odd cuts and non-standard roof truss segments.

Legal Disclaimer Note:

The radiant barrier multiplier figures provided are not meant to be interpreted as the absolute accurate measures, but rather they are guidelines that have been set through experience with estimating surface area. There are many highly complex roofs where exact area calculations may be difficult, or even impossible to perform. As such, all the figures above are to be used for your estimating purposes only, and are to be verified through your own experiences prior to being considered reliable. They cannot be considered legally binding, valid, or used in the court of law.

Check out our Solar-SNAP Material Estimator Calculator at www.rhinohidepro.com/solarsnap

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