

Technical Bulletin #26

RAISED FASCIA ALTERNATIVE

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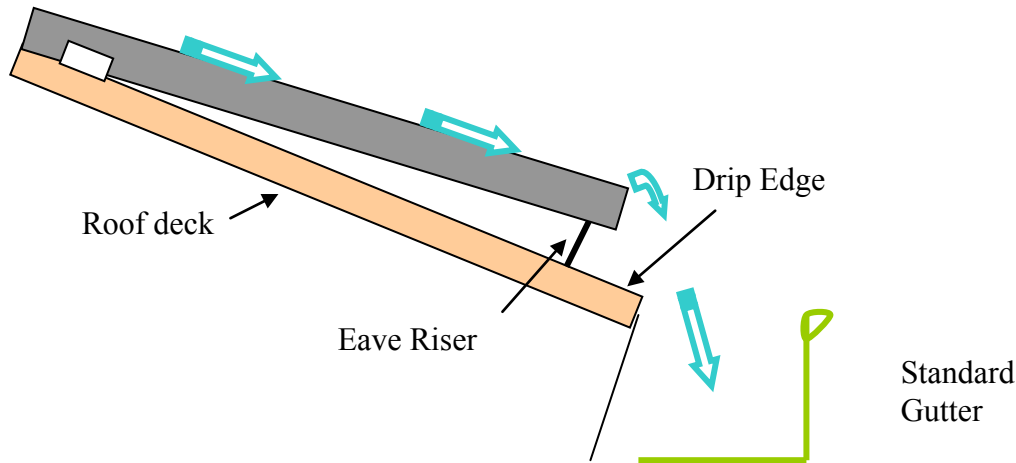
The practice of using a raised fascia board at the roof eave to support the first course of tile has been used as an optional eave treatment on tile roofs for many years. Unfortunately, this detail is very rarely properly built with adequate anti-ponding support for the underlayment and the net result is deterioration and leakage behind this board.



The other problem with the raised fascia method is that it eliminates the option of using proper eave riser metals, including those designed for improved ventilation. In an era where ventilated tile roofs are being touted as effective energy-saving assemblies, the air intake at the eave is severely limited or even totally eliminated by the fascia board.

While some contend that it is easier to install gutters on a raised fascia to prevent water from over-shooting the front of the gutter, this does not have to be the case. Standard gutters work fine with tile as long as the first course is aligned properly.

Since raised fascias applications can be very problematic if they are not installed properly, this bulletin has been prepared to show an alternate method that is actually a method used quite commonly in severe winter areas to help prevent the formation of icicles at the eaves. In essence, it is a simple matter of moving the first course back from the eave of the roof. Instead of having the bottom edge of the tile drop water towards the outside edge of the gutter, the water can be made to drop into the gutter closer to the roof eave. The only significant change, other than the retracted layout for the first course of tile, is the installation of an extended drip edge that extends further up the roof and carries water off the first course directly into the gutter.



Standard 5-inch gutter may be attached to the fascia or rafter tails with the back no higher than the level of the roof deck. The 2" x 6" drip edge is then installed in such as manner that it laps over the back edge of the gutter. The drip edge may be fastened directly to the roof deck or may have a strip of underlayment installed first. The roofing underlayment is then installed so that it laps over the drip edge but leaves 2-3-inches of the metal exposed. Underlayment should not be left permanently exposed.



This method works for any tile profile and provides the opportunity to recess the first course of tile up to four inches. This method may also be used in snow areas to prevent the formation of icicles although, in severe winter areas, it may be necessary to further recess the first course and use a wider drip edge.

The key element of this alternate detail is that the contractor may now offer the advantage of using a ventilated eave riser metal that provides the improved air intake that helps drive the Energy Efficient Roof system.