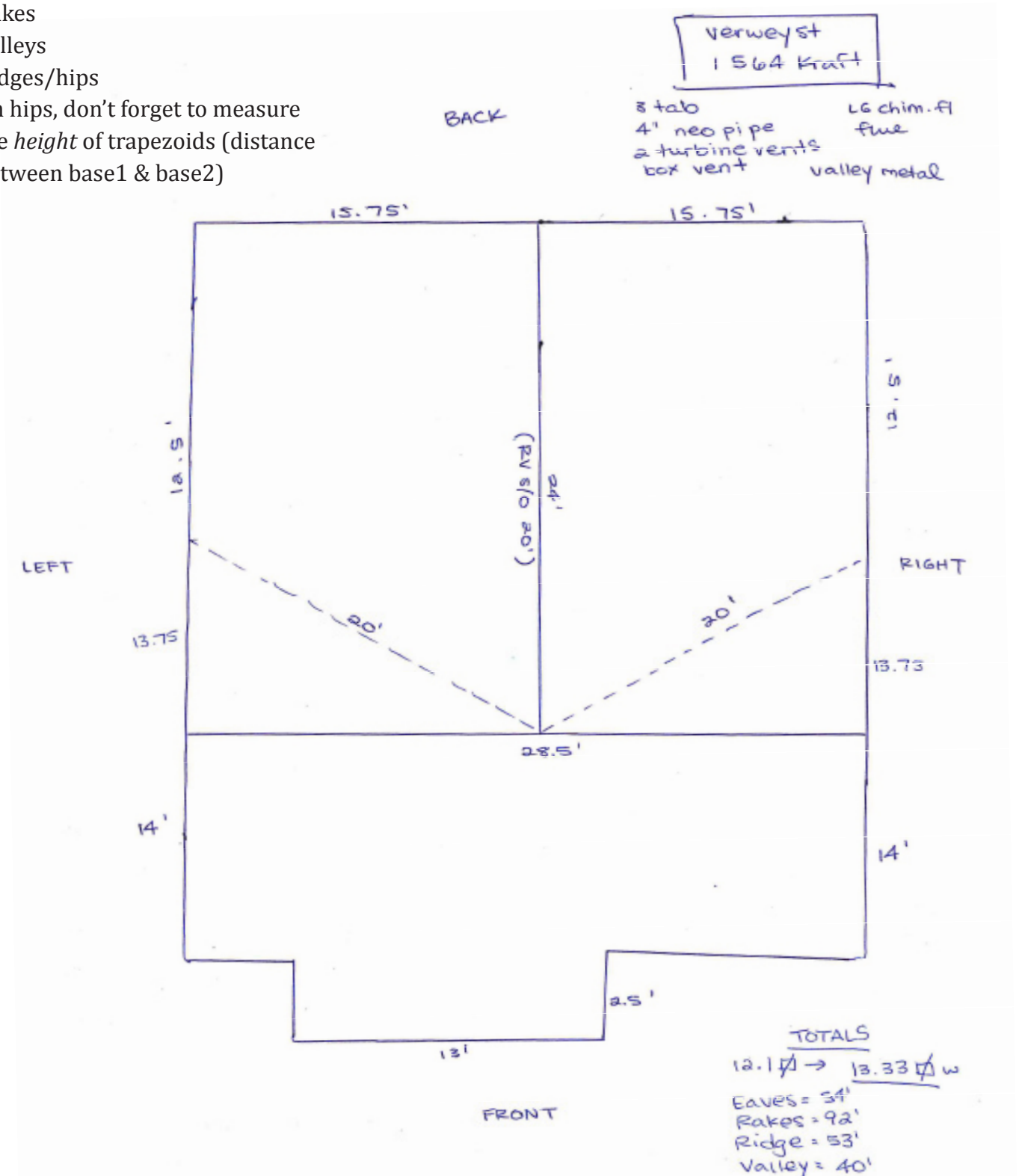


# Measuring & Diagramming

**General:** Write homeowner's last name and address in the upper right corner of every diagram, and orientation of the diagram (front, rear, right, left)

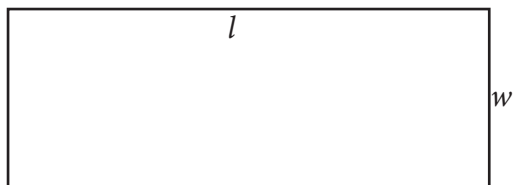
## ROOF

- Eaves
- Rakes
- Valleys
- Ridges/hips
- On hips, don't forget to measure the *height* of trapezoids (distance between base1 & base2)



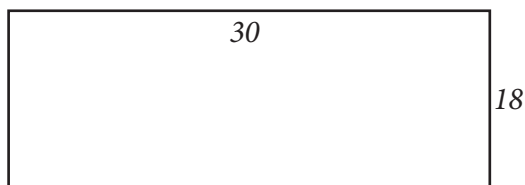
# Measuring: ROOFS

Basic mathematical formulas to measure square feet by **each individual slope** on the roof.



**length x width**

*(gable style slopes, flat roofs)*

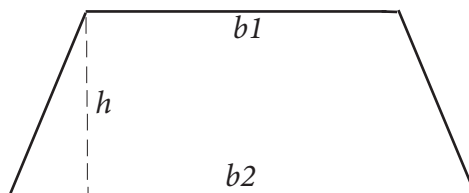


$$30 \times 18 = 540 \text{ square feet}$$

$$540/100 = 5.4 \text{ SQ}$$

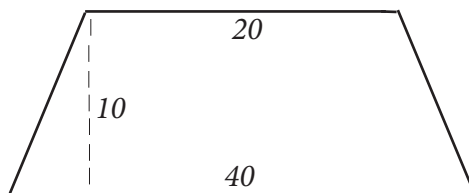
**SQUARE/  
RECTANGLE**

**TRAPEZOID**



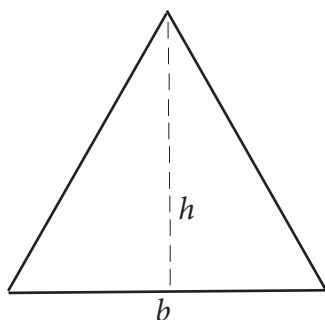
$$\frac{(\text{base 1} + \text{base 2}) \times \text{height}}{2}$$

*(hips)*



$$\frac{(40 + 20) \times 10}{2} = 300 \text{ square feet}$$

$$300/100 = 3 \text{ SQ}$$

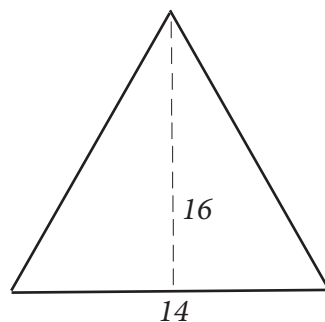


$$\frac{\text{base} \times \text{height}}{2}$$

*or*

$$.5 \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$$

*(hips)*



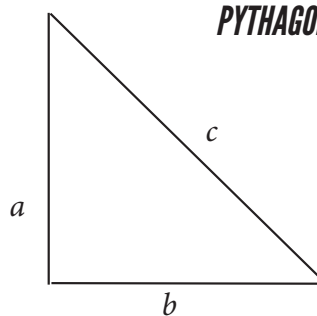
$$\frac{14 \times 16}{2} = 112 \text{ square feet}$$

$$112/100 = 1.12 \text{ SQ}$$

**TRIANGLE**

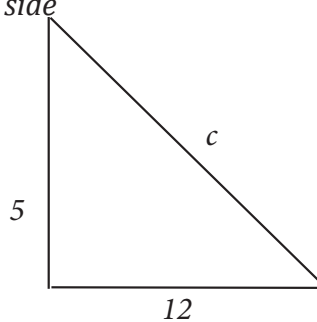
**RIGHT  
TRIANGLE**

**PYTHAGOREAN THEOREM**



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

*c = longest side*



$$5^2 + 12^2 = c^2$$

$$\sqrt{169} = c$$

$$c = 13$$

If it will take you less than 20 minutes to diagram and measure a roof, do it yourself. If you have a really difficult, too-steep, or cut-up roof, order an Eagleview or GeoEstimator report on the property. It will save you time and can be safer than climbing a complicated roof.



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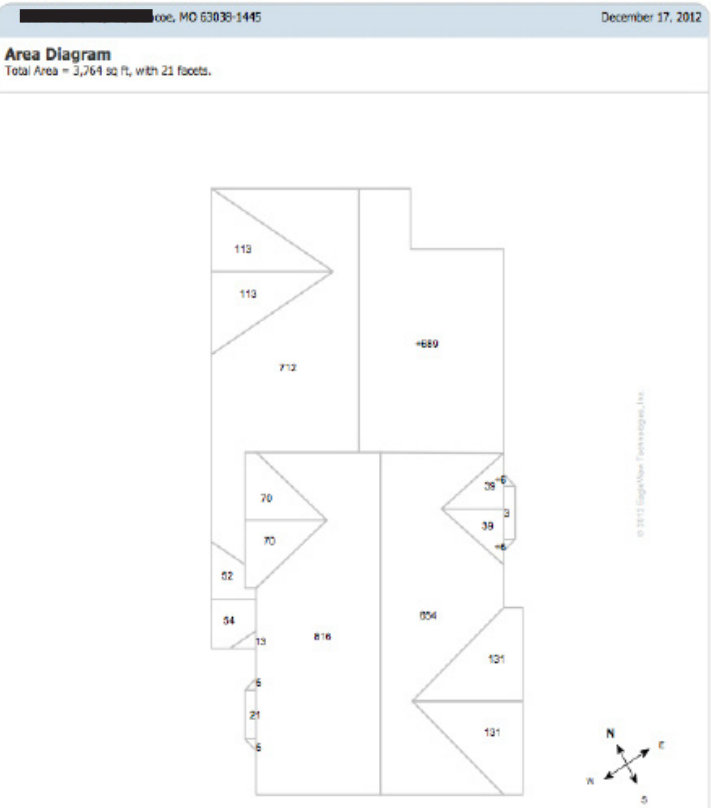
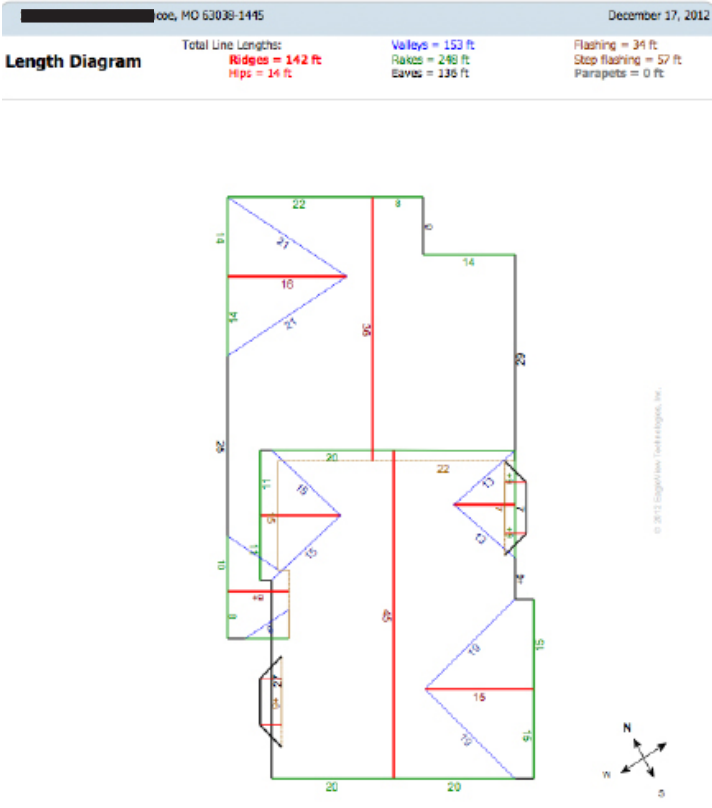
## The Perfect Match





**EAGLEVIEW**  
Technologies

**Pictometry**



# Measuring: SIDING

Siding is easy to measure because you only need a couple quick measurements and the rest is just counting. Calculate measurements in squares or square feet PER elevation. Simplify by dividing elevations up into simple shapes. Example below: a rectangle and a triangle.

## Squares/rectangles

- 1) Measure the width of the elevation
- 2) Measure the height of the siding panel in inches
- 3) Count the number of panels high per "shape"
- 4) # of panels x panel height in inches, divided by 12

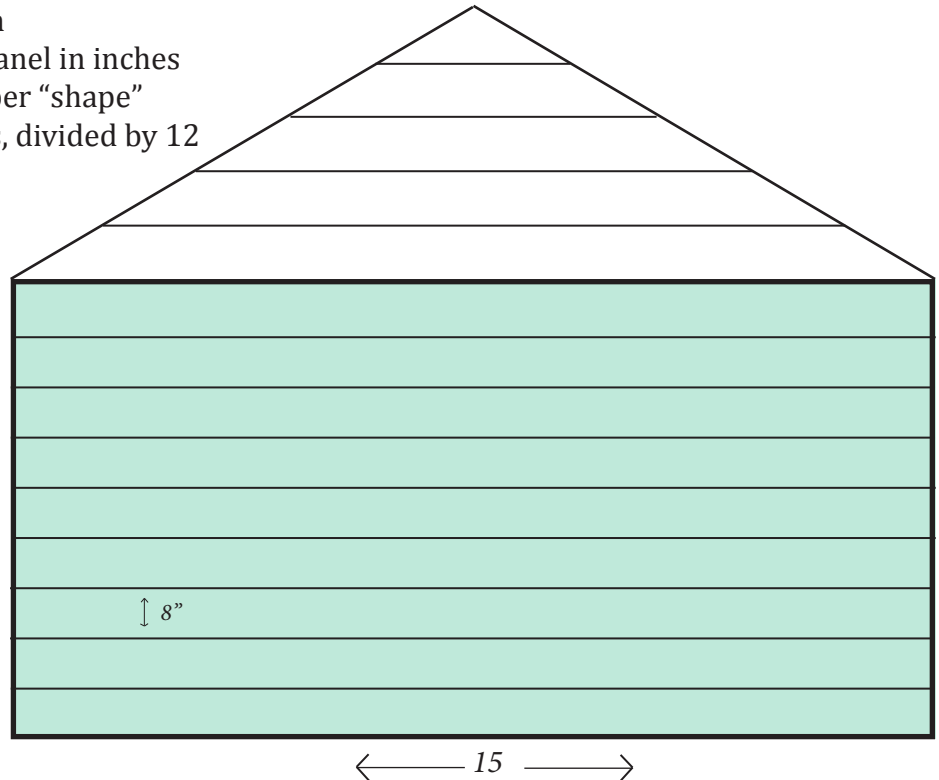
**Example:** if the panels of this siding are 8" tall, then count how many panels complete the height of the shape and multiply it times 8".

In this case, 9 panels x 8" = 72".

72" divided by 12" = 6 feet.

So the height of the rectangle is 6 feet.

6 x 15 = 90 sq ft for the rectangle



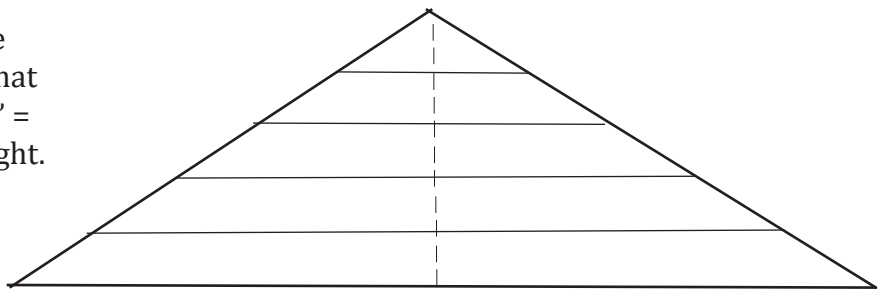
## Gable ends/triangles

- 1) Measure the width of the base (hint: width of the square below it)
- 2) Count the number of panels to calculate height of the triangle/gable
- 3) Use  $.5 \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$  for the right triangles

**Example:** We know that the width of the base of the triangle is 15 LF. We count that there are 5 panels high at 8" each.  $5 \times 8" = 40"$  divided by  $12" = 3.33$  LF for the height.

Base of 15LF and height of 3.33LF. So,

$$.5 \times 15 \times 3.33 = 25 \text{ sq ft}$$



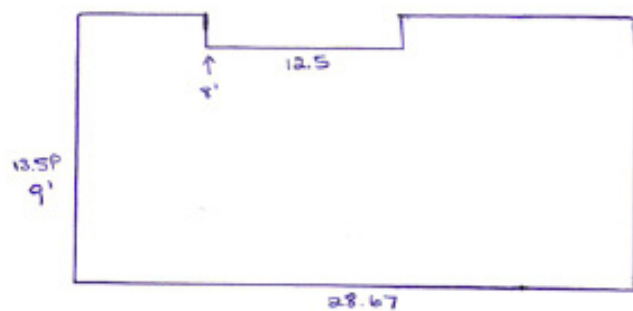
**TOTAL ELEVATION SQUARE FOOTAGE** = rectangle 90 sq ft + gable 25 sq ft = **115 sq feet**

## SIDING

- Orientation of sides (front, rear, left, right)
- Put a checkmark on which sides are damaged
- Notate size of panels and what material



D+R → light, mailbox, house #s, & paint shutters  
ww=11



246.5 SF

gutters =  
d/s = 35 LF

Verweyst  
1364 Kraft

8" alum.  
oscp = 11  
iscp = 1  
1/4" fanfold insul.

• screen

\* Total alum. siding:  
961 SF  
\* 961 SF insulation (1/4" fanfold)

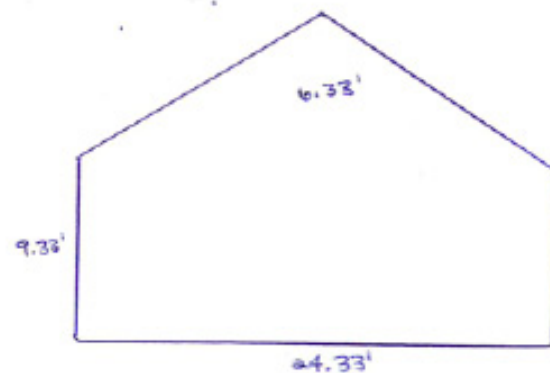
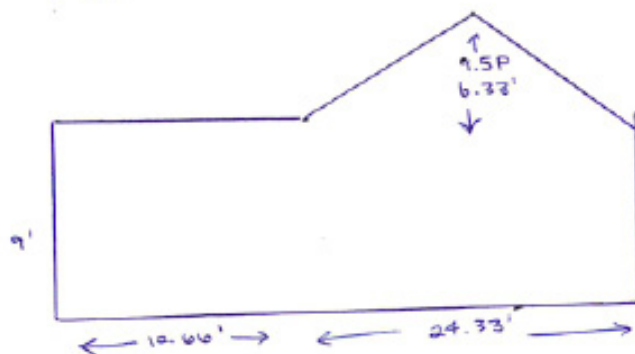
g able vent alum.  
ww = 111  
screen  
dryer vent

410.3 SF

F B (vinyl)  
L R

gable vent alum.  
ww=11

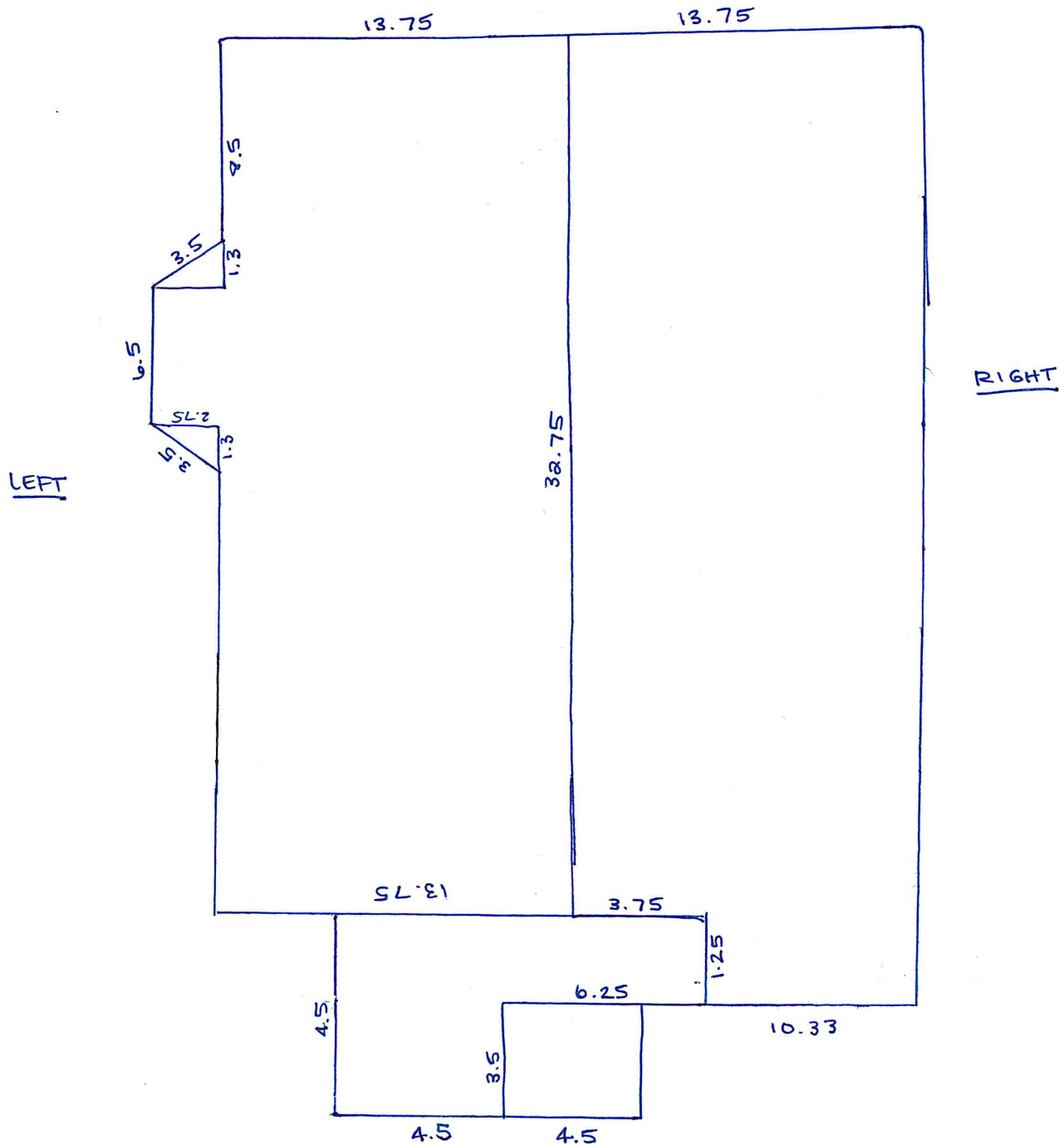
304.3 SF



# Estimating

**Style of roof:**

BACK



FRONT

**Actual squares:**

**Squares + waste:**

**Eaves LF:**

**Rakes LF:**

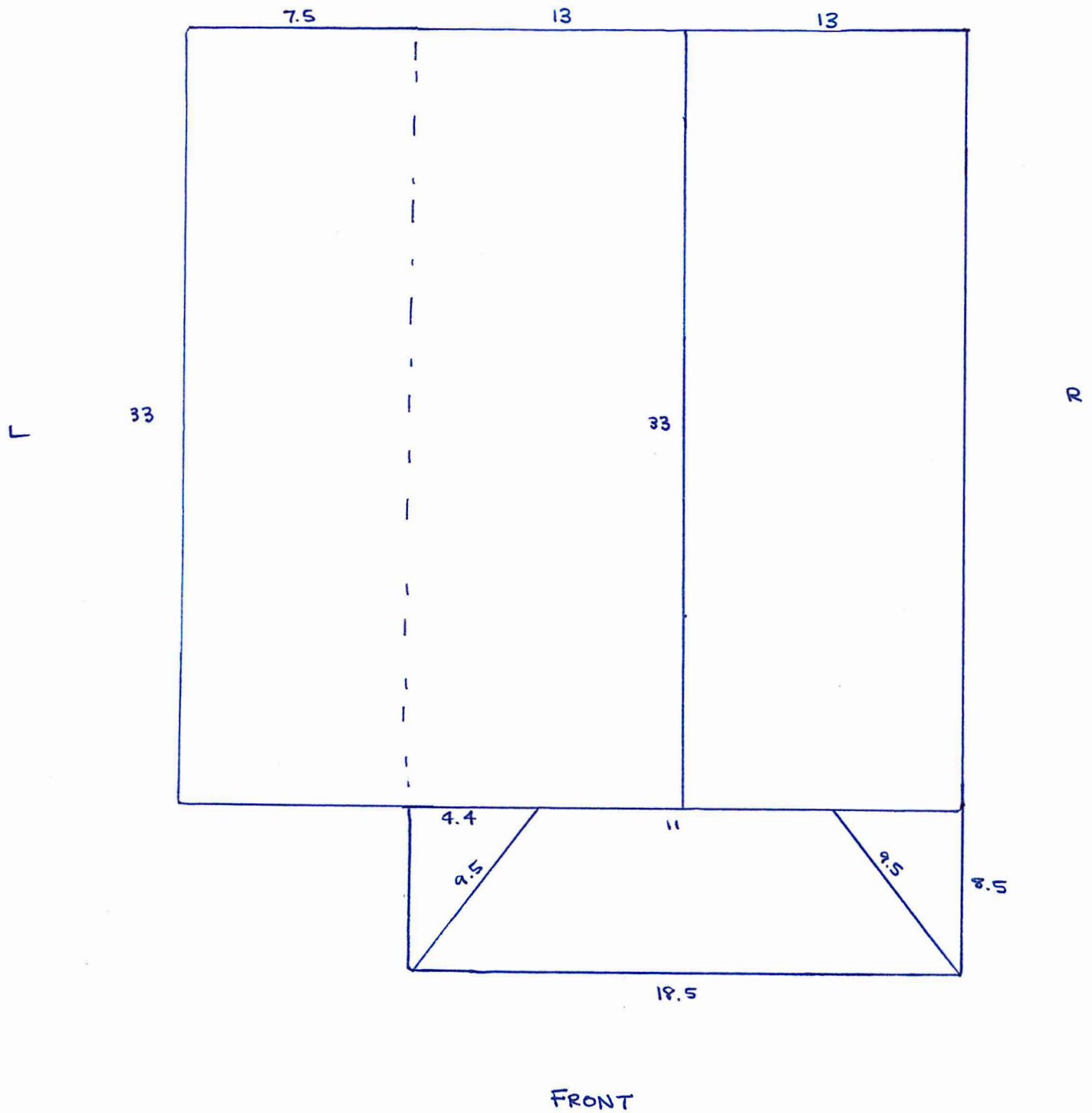
**Ridge/hip LF:**

**Valley LF:**



**B**

Style of roof:



Actual squares:

Squares + waste:

Eaves LF:

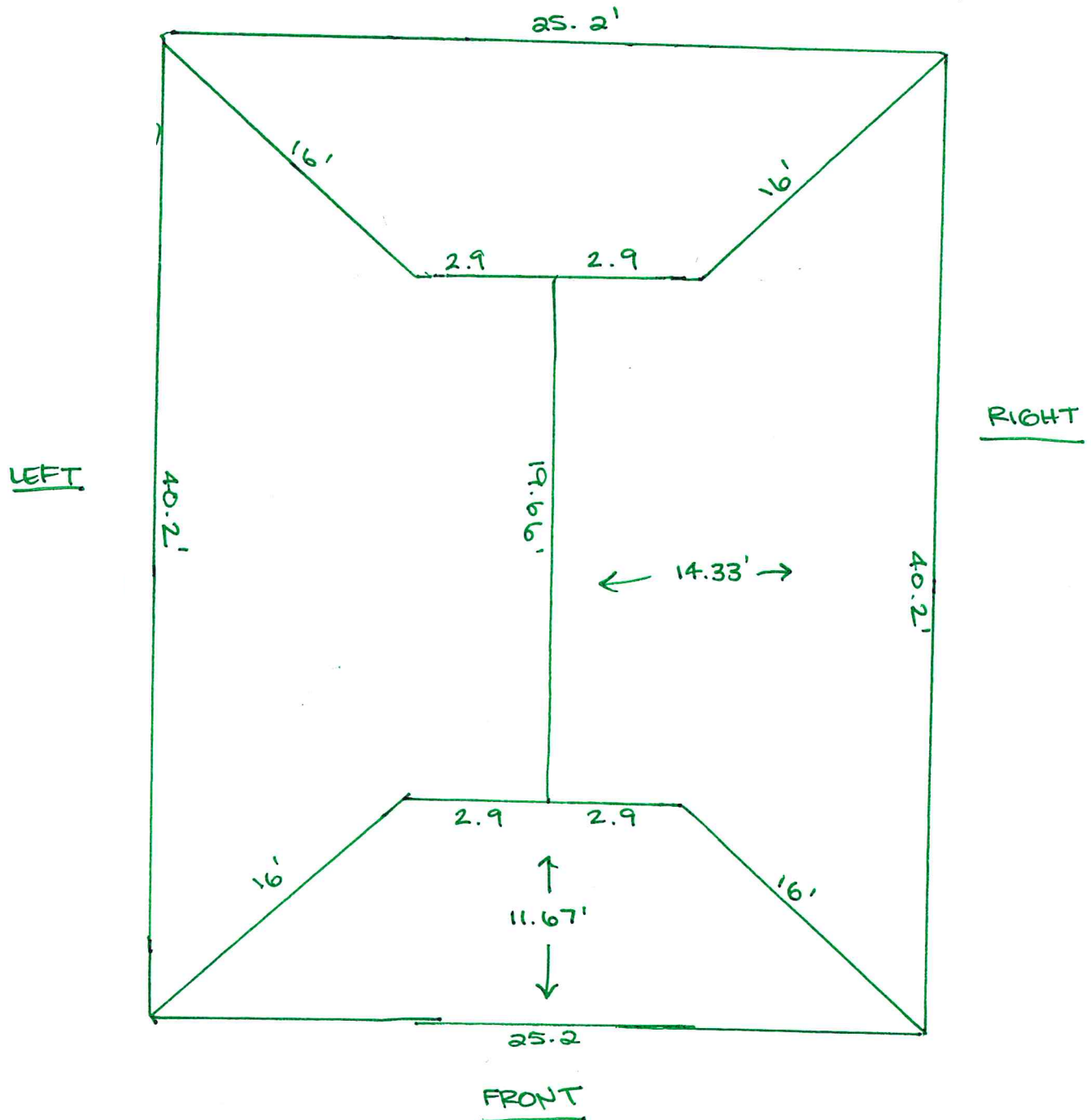
Rakes LF:

Ridge/hip LF:

Valley LF:

**C**

Style of roof:



Actual squares:

Squares + waste:

Eaves LF:

Rakes LF:

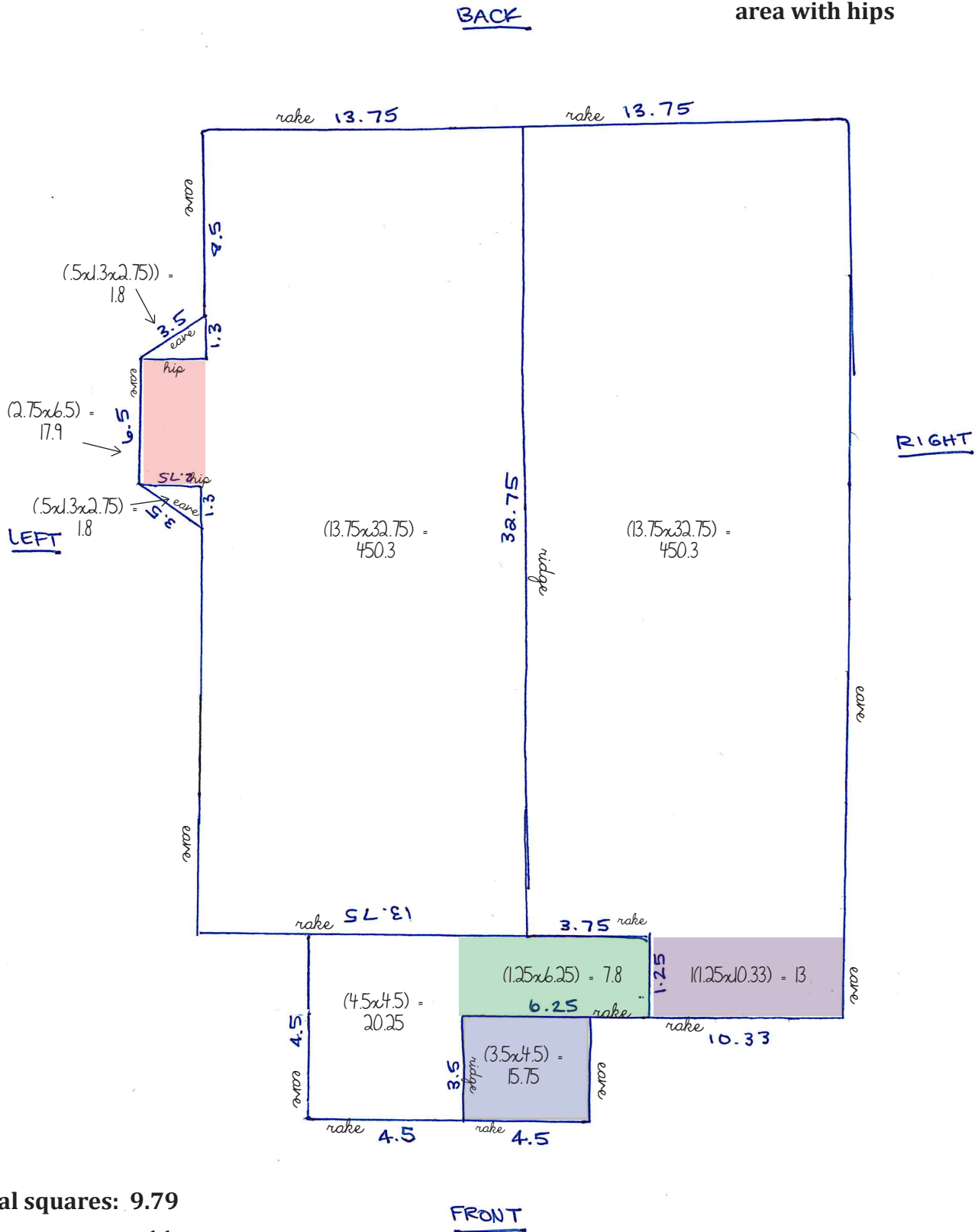
Ridge/hip LF:

Valley LF:



a

Style of roof: gable (apart from the small bay window area with hips)



Actual squares: 9.79

Squares + waste: 11

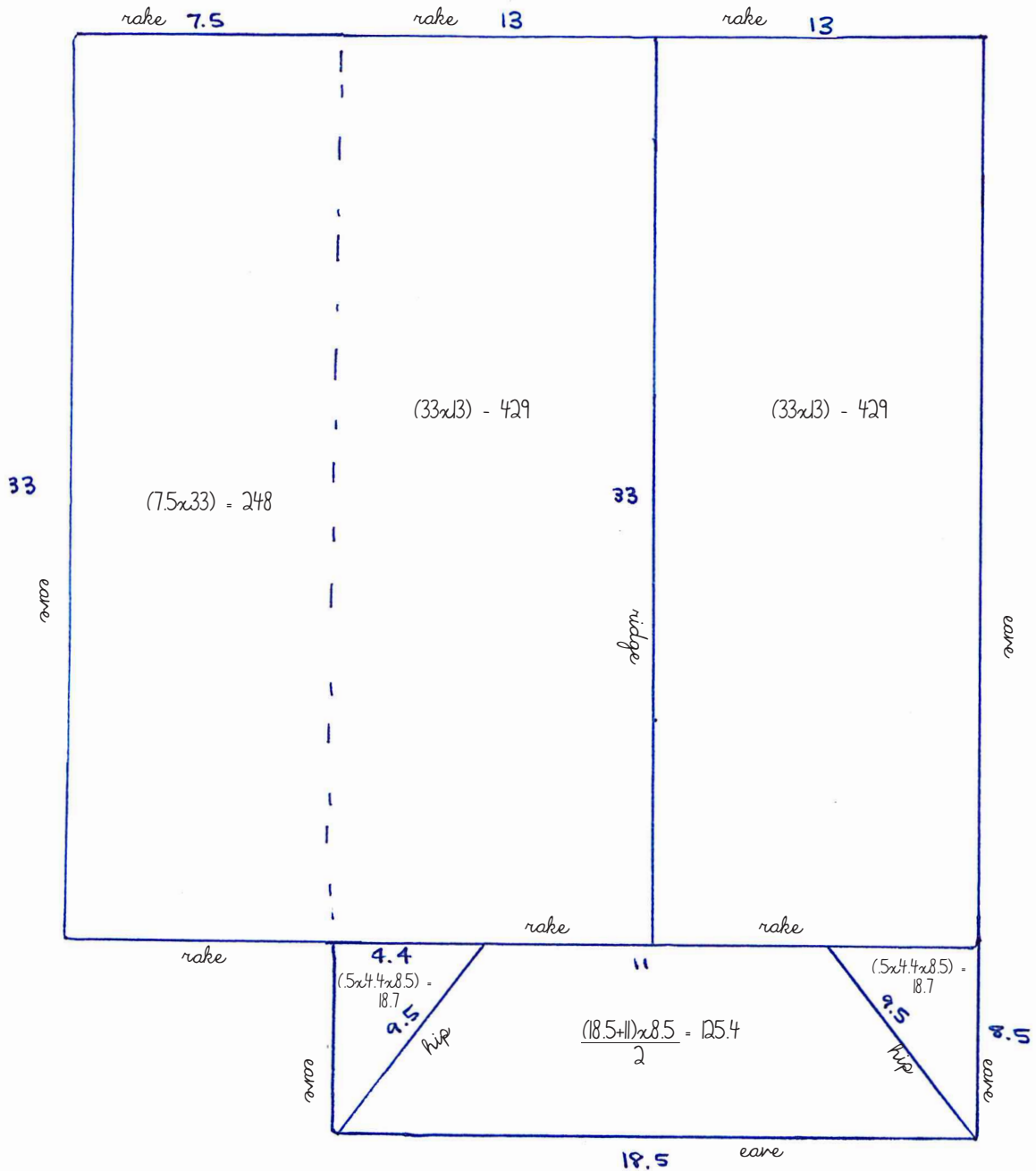
Eaves LF: 80

Rakes LF: 71

Ridge/hip LF: 43

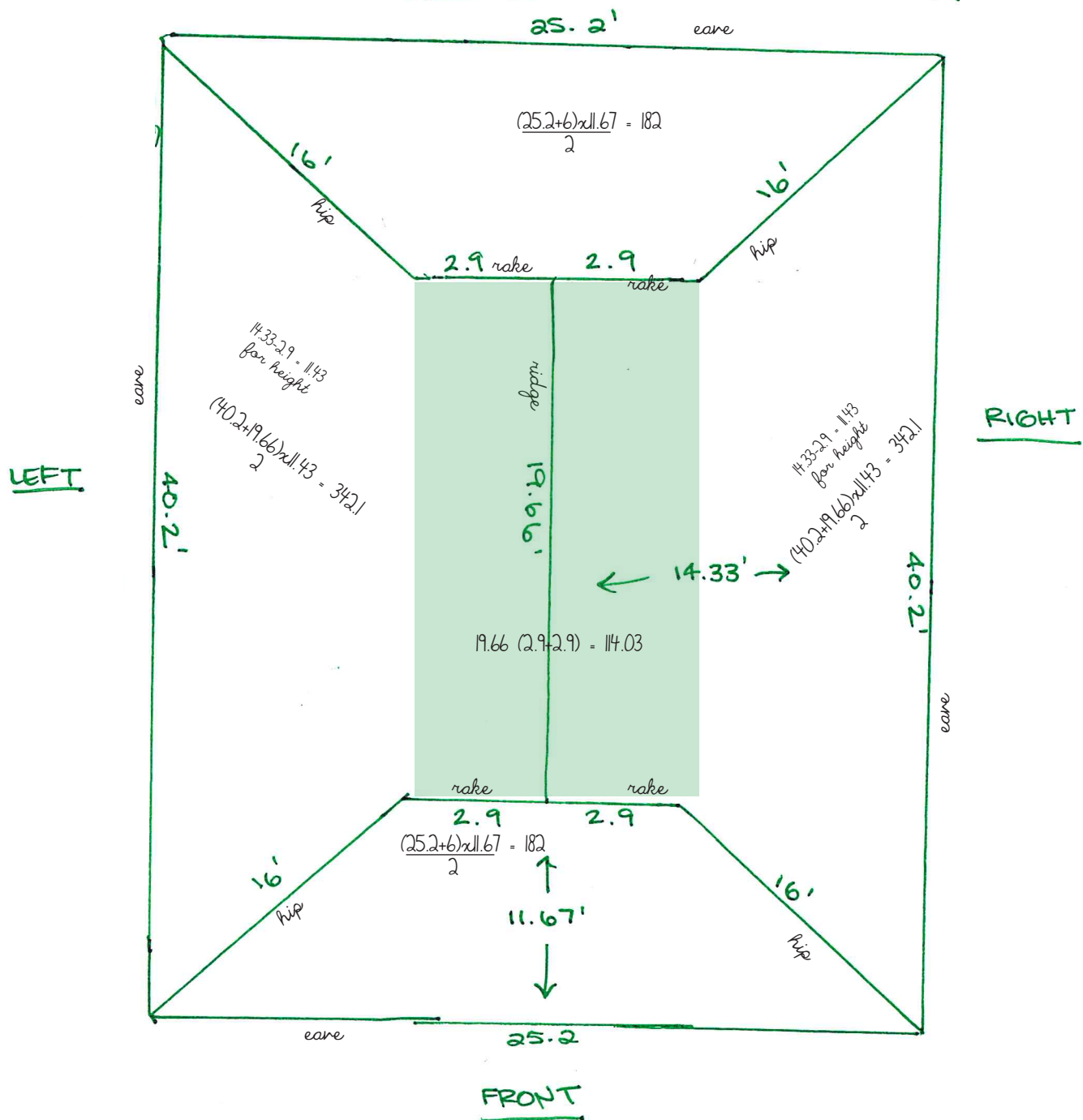
Valley LF: 0

Tip: Divide areas into simpler shapes as shown above (3 highlighted areas) to determine area.

**b****Style of roof: main is gable,  
front porch is hip****Actual squares: 12.69****FRONT**

**Squares + waste:** Gable portion =  $11.06 \times 10\% \text{ waste} = 12.2 \text{ SQ}$  / Hip portion =  $1.63 \times 15\% \text{ waste} = 1.9 \text{ SQ}$  .....  $12.2 + 1.9 = 14.1 \text{ SQ total}$

**Eaves LF: 102****Rakes LF: 67****Ridge/hip LF: 52****Valley LF: 33**

**C****Style of roof: Hip****Actual squares: 11.62****Squares + waste: 13.67 (using 15% waste for hip roof.  $11.62 \times 1.15$ )****Eaves LF: 131****Rakes LF: 12****Ridge/hip LF: 84****Valley LF: 0**