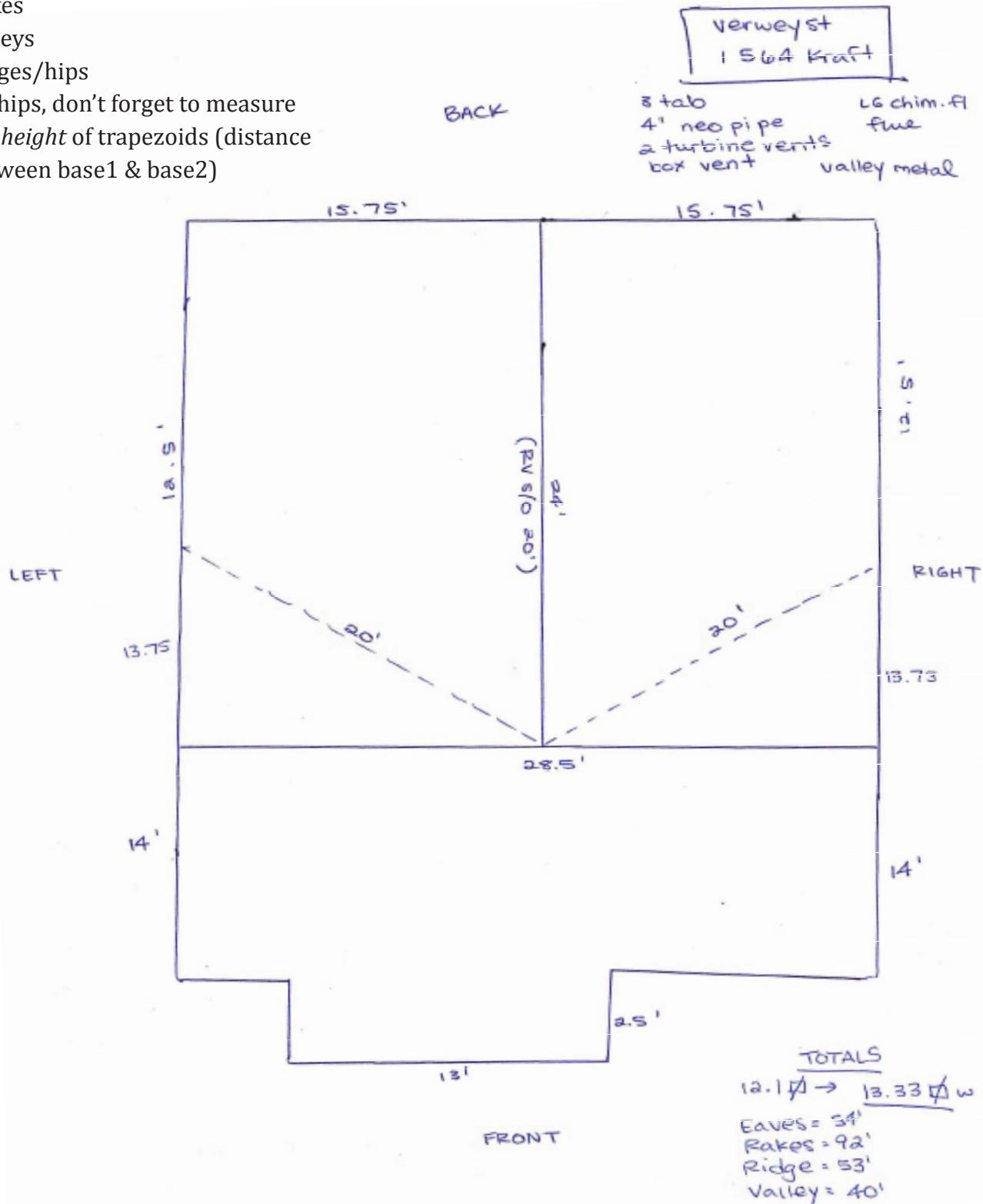


Measuring & Diagramming

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)

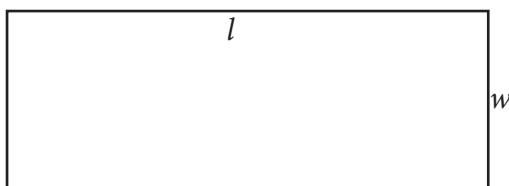
ROOF

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



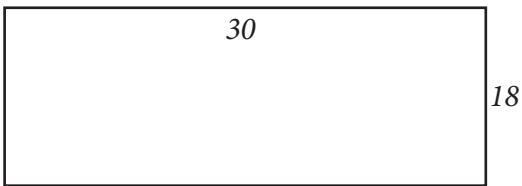
Measuring: ROOFS

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



length x width

(gable style slopes, flat roofs)

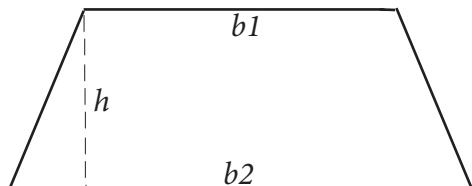


$$30 \times 18 = 540 \text{ square feet}$$

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

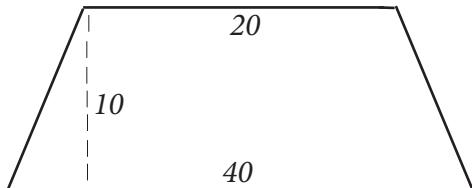
**SQUARE/
RECTANGLE**

TRAPEZOID



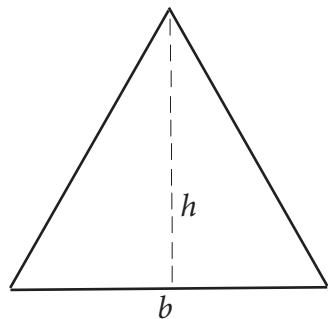
$$\frac{(\text{base 1} + \text{base 2}) \times \text{height}}{2}$$

(hips)



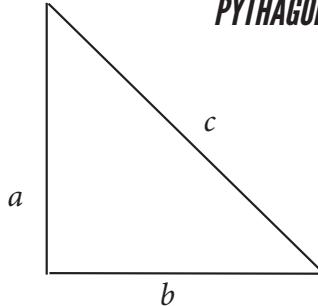
$$\frac{(40 + 20) \times 10}{2} = 300 \text{ square feet}$$

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



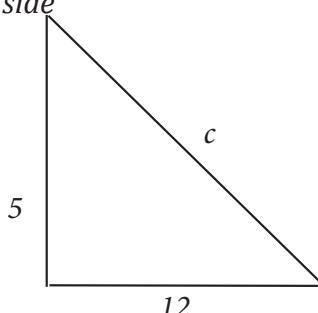
**RIGHT
TRIANGLE**

PYTHAGOREAN THEOREM



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

c = longest side



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

$$\sqrt{169} = c$$

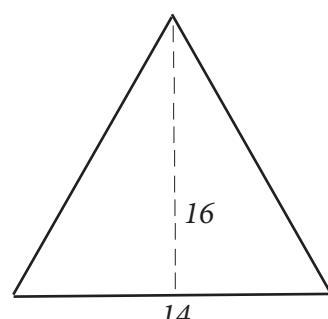
$$c = 13$$

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

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

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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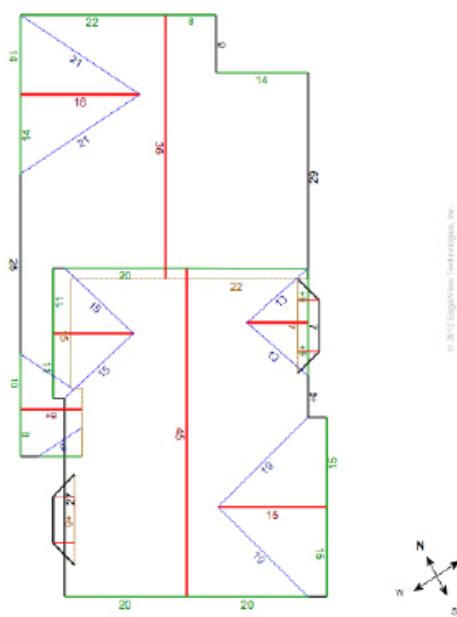
coe, MO 63038-1445 December 17, 2012

Length Diagram

Total Line Lengths:
Ridges = 142 ft
Hips = 14 ft

Valleys = 153 ft
Rakes = 248 ft
Eaves = 138 ft

Flashing = 34 ft
Step flashing = 57 ft
Parapets = 0 ft

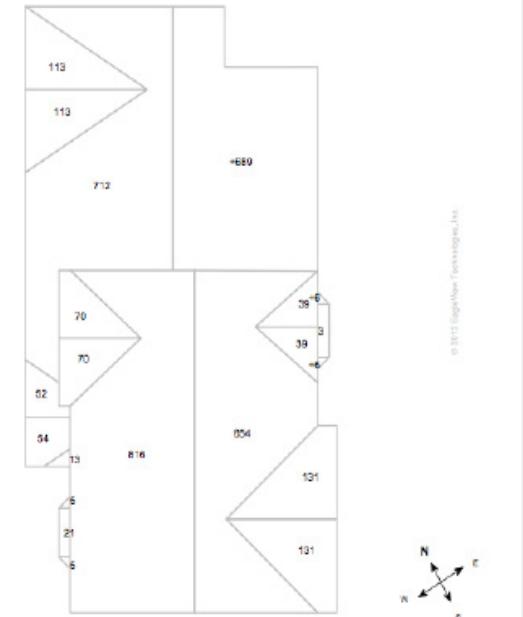


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coe, MO 63038-1445 December 17, 2012

Area Diagram

Total Area = 3,764 sq ft, with 21 facets.



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Measuring: SIDING

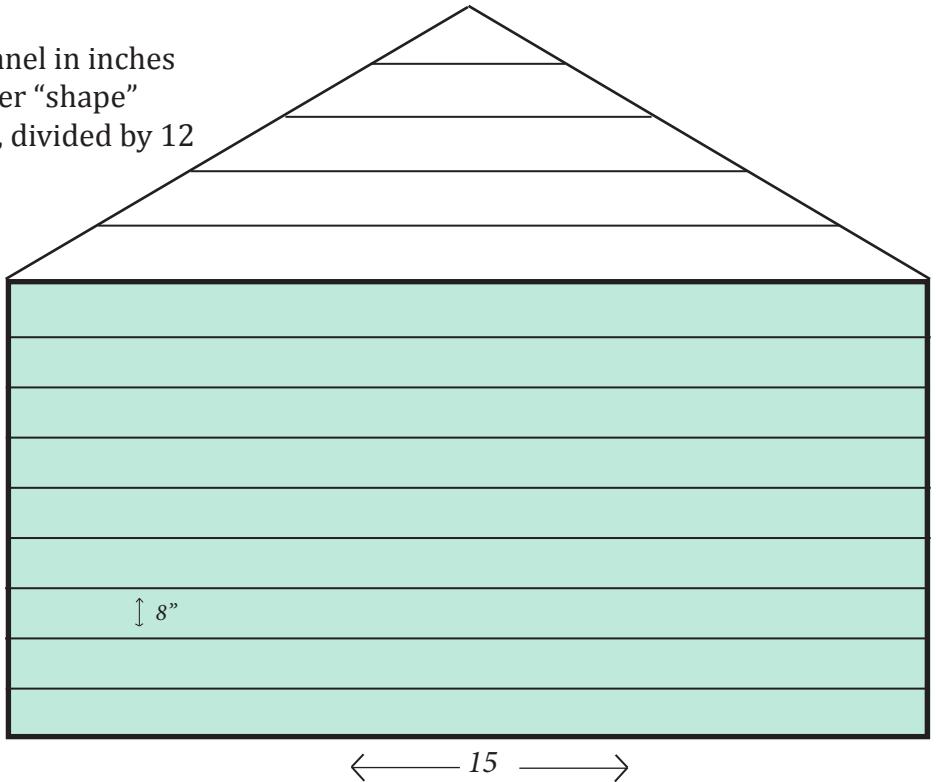
Siding is easy to measure because you only need a couple quick measurements and the rest is just counting. Calculate measurements in squares or square feet PER elevation. Simplify by dividing elevations up into simple shapes. Example below: a rectangle and a triangle.

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.
 $6 \times 15 = 90$ sq ft for the rectangle



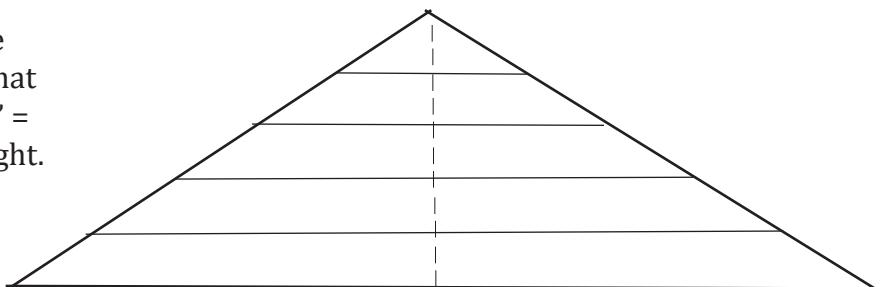
Gable ends/triangles

- 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,

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



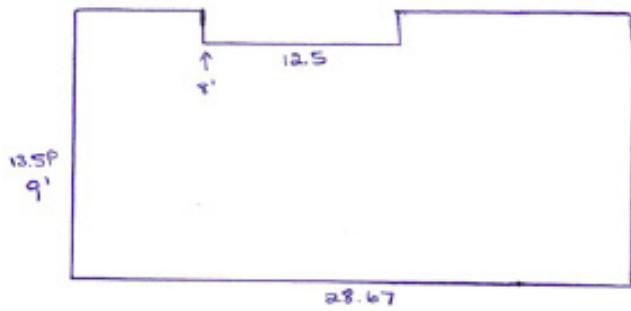
TOTAL ELEVATION SQUARE FOOTAGE = rectangle 90 sq ft + gable 25 sq ft = **115 sq feet**

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, & park shutters
WW = 11



gutters:
d/c = 35 LF

Verweyst
1364 kraft

8" alum.

oscp = 11

1scp = 1

1/4" fanfold insul.

+ screen

* total alum. siding:
961 SF

* 961 SF insulation (1/4" fast)

gable vent alum.
WW = 11
screen
dryer vent

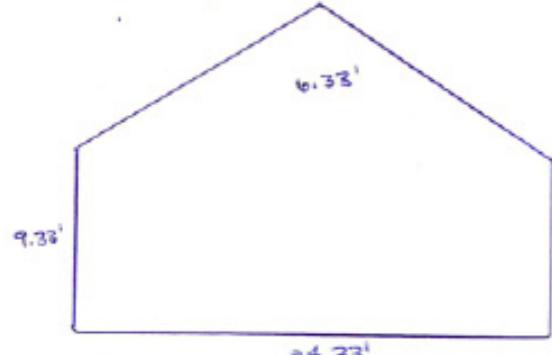
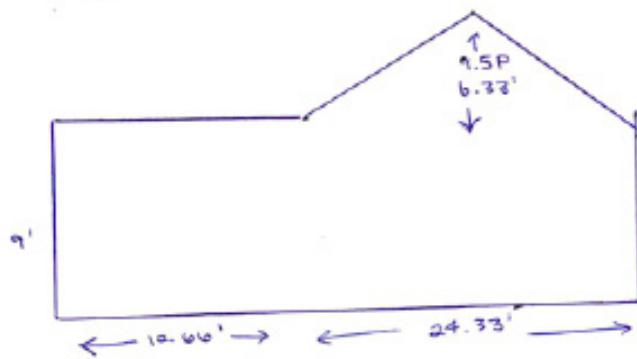
246 SF

410.3 SF



gable vent alum.
WW = 11

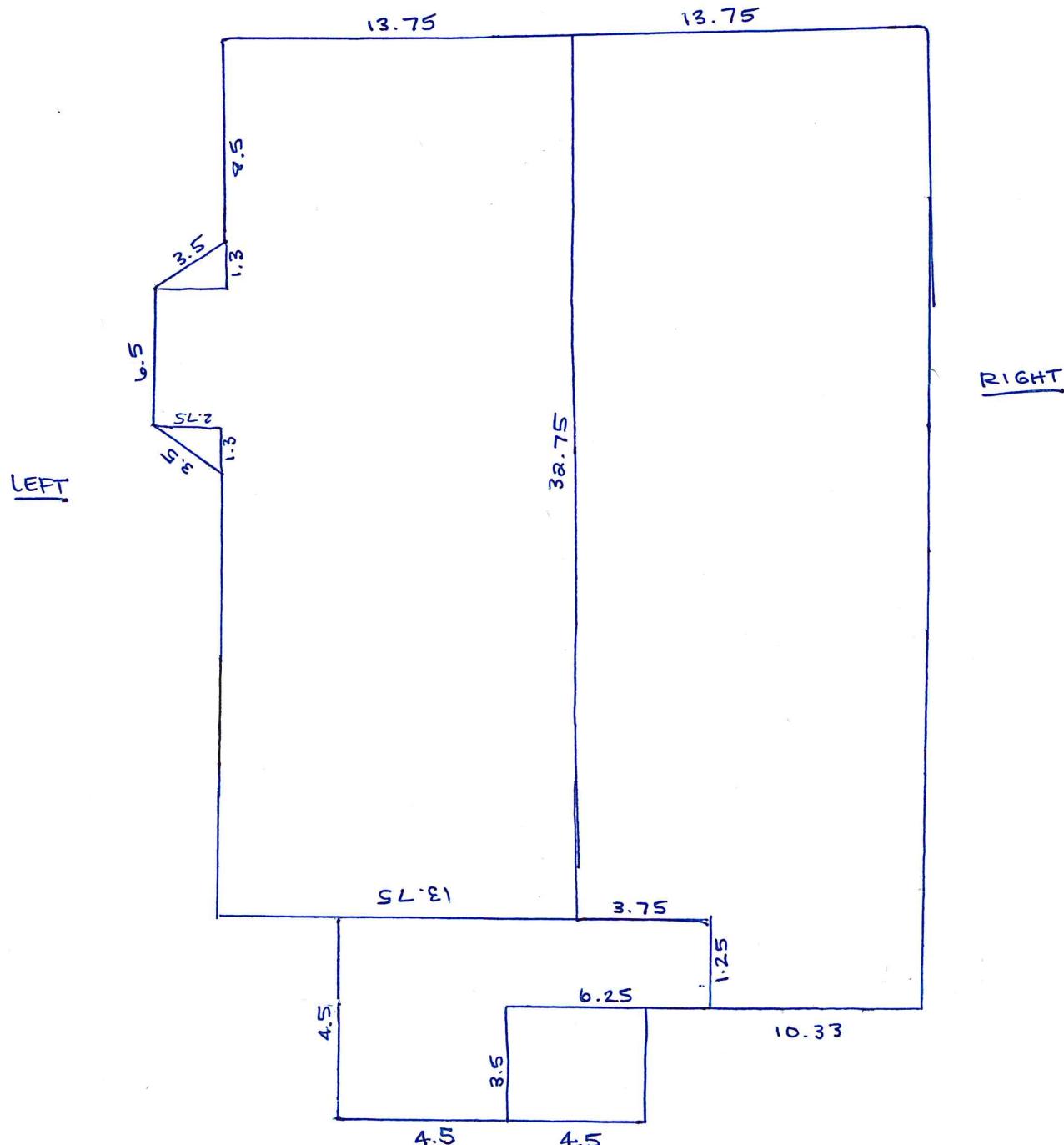
304.3 SF



A

Estimating

Style of roof:

BACK

Actual squares:

Squares + waste:

FRONT

Eaves LF:

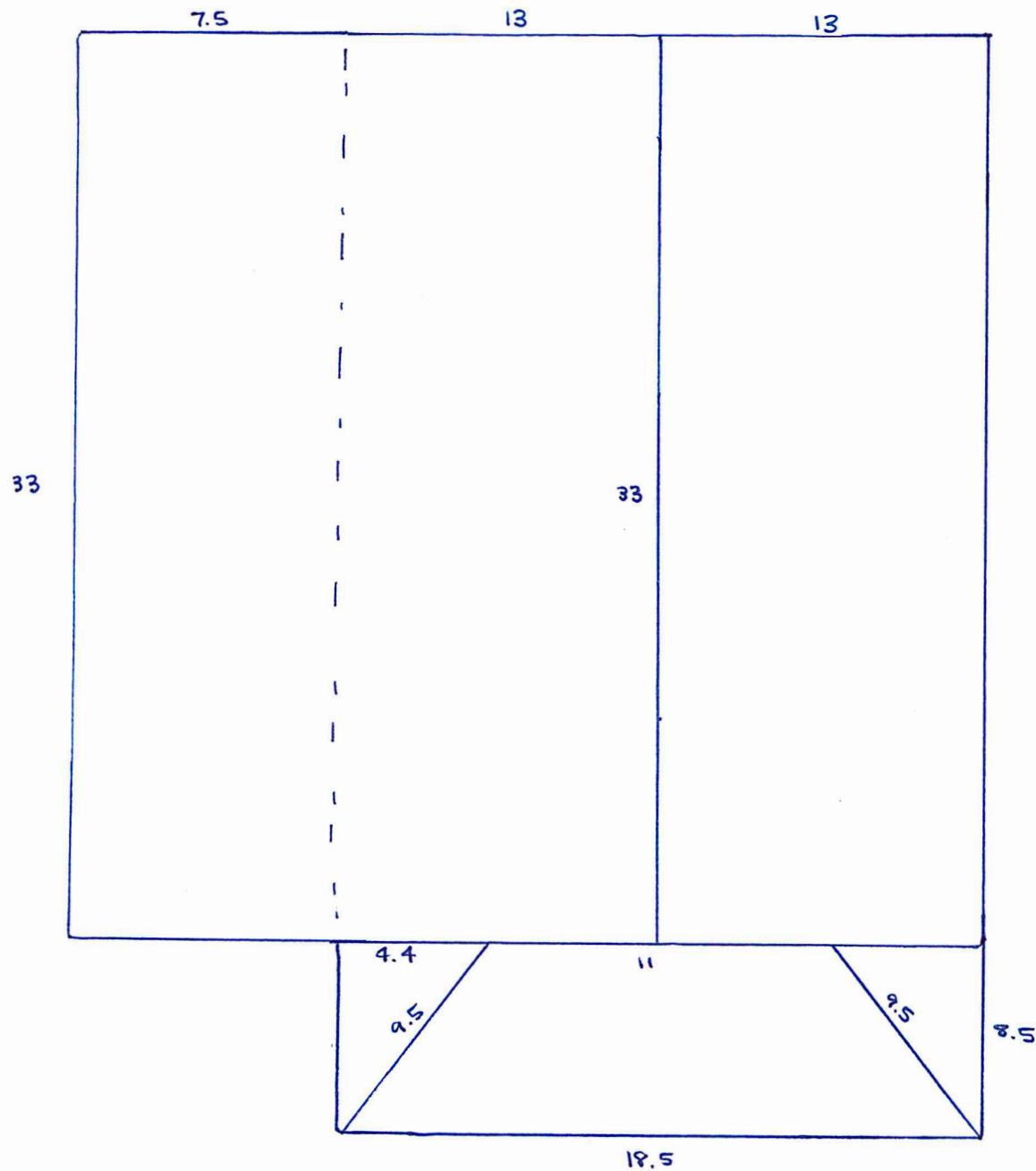
Rakes LF:

Ridge/hip LF:

Valley LF:

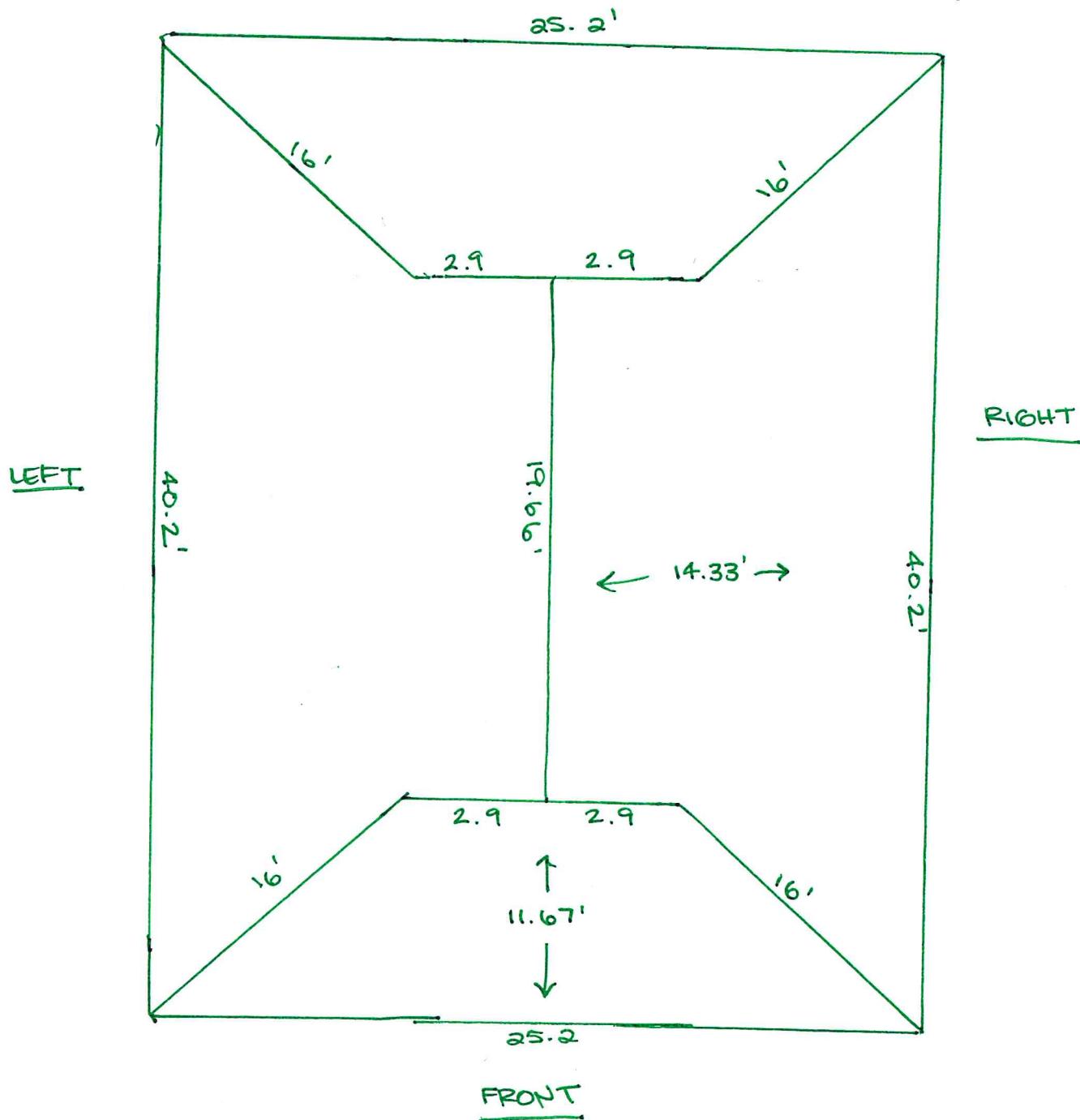
B

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:

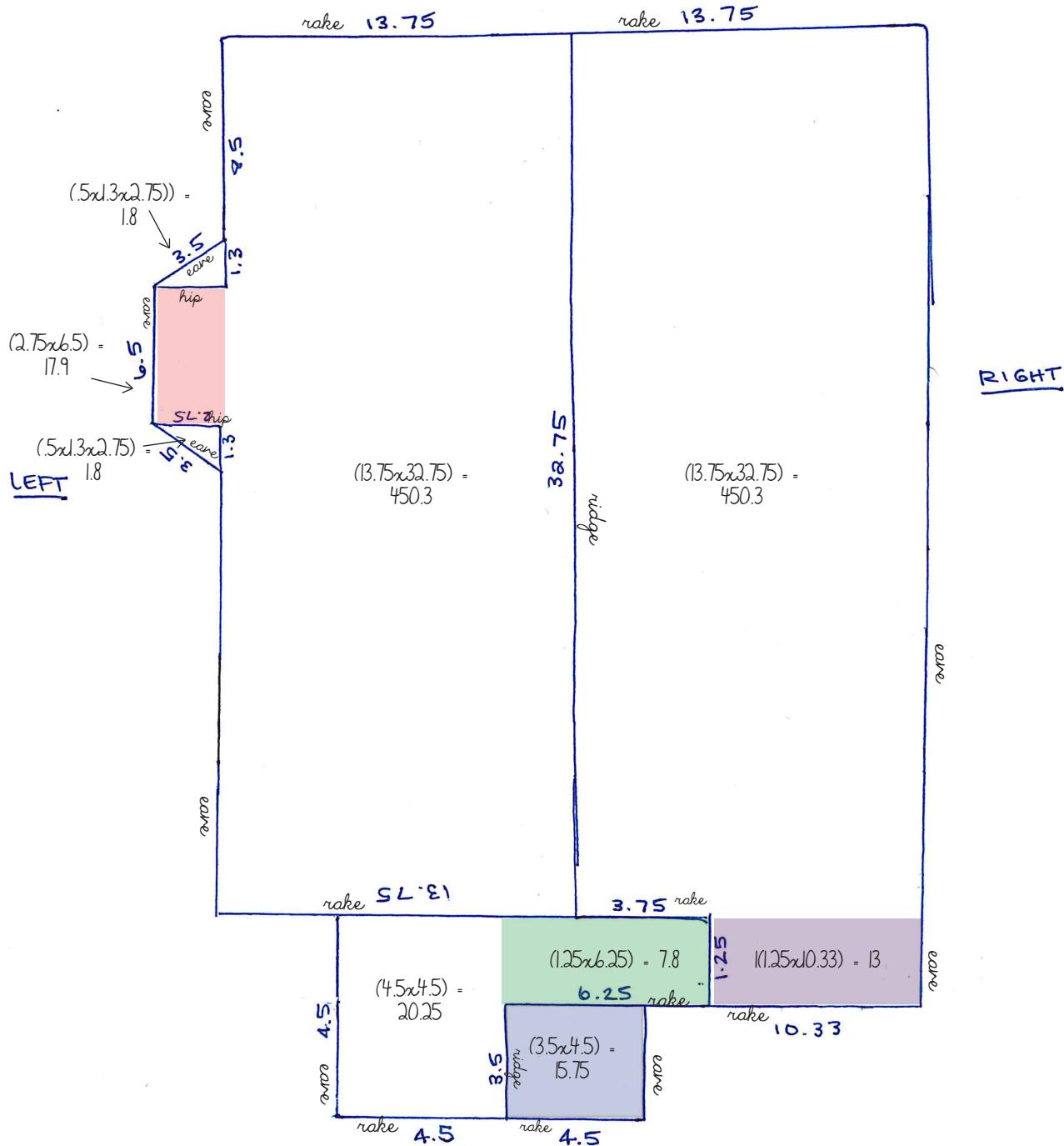
Rakes LF:

Ridge/hip LF:

Valley LF:

a

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

BACK

Actual squares: 9.79

Squares + waste: 11

Eaves LF: 80

Rakes LF: 71

Ridge/hip LF: 43

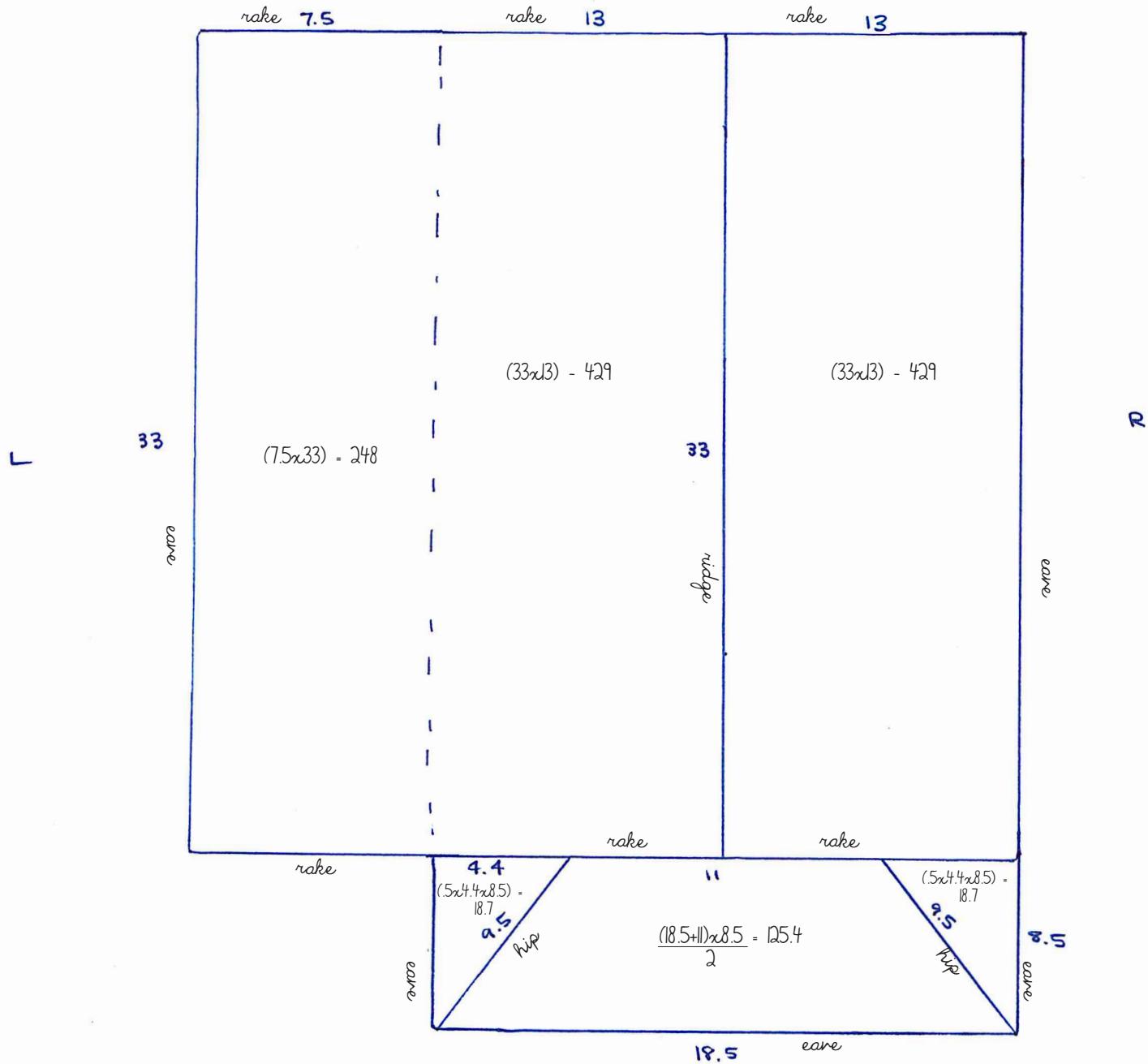
Valley LF: 0

FRONT

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

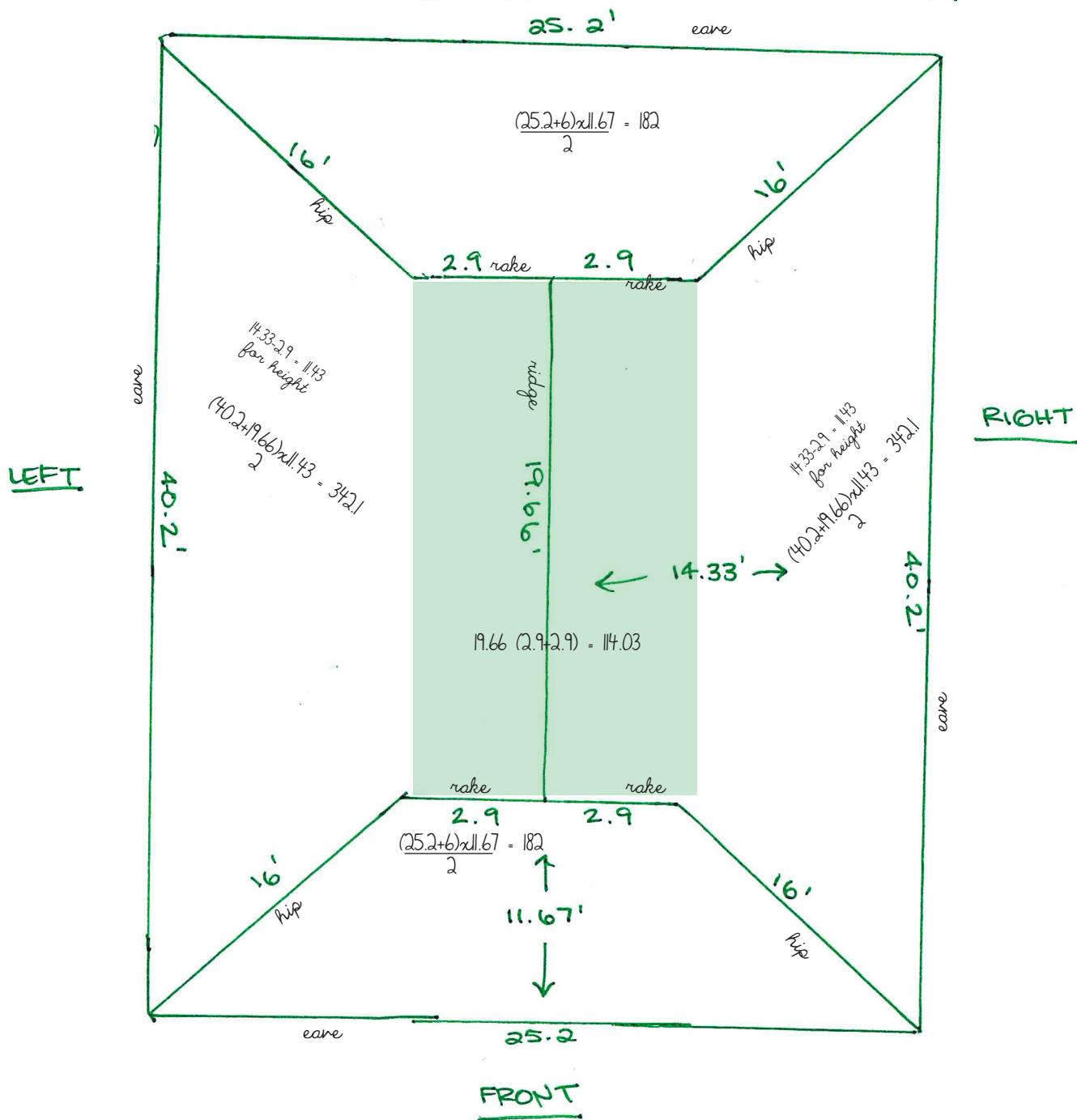
Rakes LF: 67

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. 11.62×1.15)

Eaves LF: 131

Rakes LF: 12

Ridge/hip LF: 84

Valley LF: 0