The Smart Choice

Pressure Treated Fire Retardant Cedar Roofing & Siding



Pressure treated cedar roofing is treated with a superior fire retardant, which is pressure impregnated into the inner cells of the wood, resulting in a permanently fire resistant product.

Treated cedar offers a beautiful alternative in areas where a fire rated assembly may be required, or for any homeowner who wishes to add durability and peace of mind to their home.

www.FireSmartRoofing.com

evailable as a v Class A v System



FSR treatment is offered for all specifications of Western Red Cedar Shakes and Shingles.

Our pressure treated roofing material meets all local and state wildland urban interface requirements. Check with your local building official to determine which Class A, B or C roof is best suited in your area.

APPLICATIONS AVAILABLE:

Class C Rated Roof: Class C rated shakes or shingles are placed over spaced or solid sheathing, same as untreated products.

Class B Rated Roof: Class B rated shakes or shingles are placed over a minimum 1/2" solid sheathing or placed over spaced sheathing, same as untreated products.

Class A Rated Roof: This application uses spaced sheathing or a minimum 1/2" solid sheathing, beginning at the eave. A 36" (76 lb minimum) Class A cap sheet is rolled out and nailed down. Then, a standard Class B roofing application can be installed above, resulting in a Class A system.

This is a product description sheet useful for selection of treatment class. For application instructions, nail and underlay requirements, or all other installation requirements, please ask your distributor for a copy of the CSSB New Roof Construction Manual, as well as a copy of our FSR application sheet, or go to www.firesmartroofing.com

TEST STANDARDS:

Our treated cedar shakes and shingles are tested in accordance with the strictest performance standards developed by the following agencies:

American Standard for Testing Materials Underwriters Laboratories UL 790 ULC-S-107-M ASTM-E-108 Universal Building Code National Fire Protection Agency UBC 15-2 NFPA 256

Also available on specific products: International Code Council ICC ESR 2867

| Intermittent-Flame Test: | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Class | Flame Temperature | Flame On Minutes | Flame Off Minutes | Number of Test Cycles |
| А | 1400 ± 50° F | 2 | 2 | 15 |
| В | 1400 ± 50° F | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| С | 1300 ± 50° F | 1 | 2 | 3 |

Burning Brand Test:

| Class | Brand Size | Brand Wood | No. of Brands |
|-------|----------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| А | 12" x 12", 2.25" thick | Douglas Fir | 1 |
| В | 6" x 6", 2.25" thick | Douglas Fir | 2 |
| С | 1.5" x 1.5", .78125" thick | White Pine | 20 |

| Rain Test: * | | |
|--------------|---|--|
| Class | Exposure | |
| | Twelve one week conditioning cycles of 96 hours of water exposure at a rate of 0.7" of water per hour, followed by 72 hours of drying time at 140° F. | |

followed by 72 hours of drying time at 140° F. This equates to 20 to 30 years of actual outdoor rain and wear. California State Fire Marshal CSFM LISTING #4150-1735-100

| Spread-Of-Flame Test: | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----|----------------------|
| Class | Flame Temperature | | Flame Application |
| | 1400 ± 50° F | | 10 Minutes |
| | 1400 ± 50° F | | 10 Minutes |
| | 1300 ± 50° F | | 4 Minutes |
| | | | |
| Flying | Brand Test: | | |
| Class | Flame Temperatur | re | Flame Application |
| | 1400 ± 50° F | | 10 Minutes |
| В | 1400 ± 50° F | | 10 Minutes |
| С | 1300 ± 50° F | | 4 Minutes |

| Weathering Test: * | |
|--------------------|--|
| Class | Exposure |
| | Optional treatments are available that have passed the California State Fire Marshall & ICC 10 year, natural weather test. |

After the rain test and each weathering test period, the shakes and shingles are again subjected to the intermittent Flame, Burning-Brand and Flying Brand tests







Studies done after the 1990 Painted Cave Fire, which involved an analysis of hundreds of aspects that may influence survivability, found that homes threatened in the typical wildfire encroachment with a fire-rated roof and exterior, and a vegetation clearance of 10 metres or more had a 90% survival rate, which increased to 99% when defensive actions were also taken by civilians or firefighters.



