AROUND THE HOUSE

Fix leak locations through roof

When you hear of reof leaks, your first thought is probably directed to the roof covering, such as the asphalt shingles. You may be surprised to hear that approximately 60 percent of all leaks occur at joints, valleys or projections through the roof.

Typical leak locations are at chimater that the surprise of valleys or projections are at chimater to the surprise of the surprise of the surprise of valleys.

neys, plumbing vents, roof valleys, dormers, joints where a roof meets a wall, skylights and parapet walls. In short, any time you have a roof penetration or projection, you have a more vulnerable area.

Of the remaining 40 percent of roofing problems, approximately 25 percent of roofing failures are due to worn, deteriorated roofing materials. The remaining 15 percent are due to improper roofing material applications, poor workmanship and miscellaneous

ritems.

The remedy for many problem areas is properly installed flashings. Step shaped" pieces used to divert water away from the projection or roof pene-tration. Proper flashings and workman-ship should help make a dependable roof surface.

In most instances, proper flashings are made up of step and counter-step

flashings. The first piece on a step flashing is the "L-shaped" piece mentioned above. The average size is seven inches long and five inches wide. It is bent into the seven-inch length, with three inches and two inches on each side. This step floshing is placed with the three-inch side against the roof shingles and the two-inch side placed vertically against the wall or chimney,

The second piece, known as a counter flashing, covers the vertical portion of the step flashing to keep water deflected away from the top of the step flashing. At a wall, the siding can usually act as an appropriate

counter flashing.
At a chimney, the counter flashing looks like an inverted L with the short 3/4-inch portion being inserted into the brick or masonry joints after the mortar has been cut out. On most newer con-struction, this counter flashing isn't embedded into the joints but is rather fastened to the chimney with mechani-cal fasteners and sealed at the top. The performance of these joints isn't as good as the "old-fashioned" way and should

be monitored for separations.

Skylights should be installed on a curb to allow room for proper flashings

and shouldn't be installed level at the roof surface. The height of the curb is dictated by the slope of the roof (i.e., roofs with a slope of 4/12 to 6/12 should have a curb of at least four inches). Skylights on flat or nearly flat roofs should have a curb of eight inches or more depending on possible snow accumulation

Roofs that don't allow water to drain successfully are prope to problems at seems and premature deterioration.

Ponding on low slope roofs is generally not considered acceptable if it doesn't evaporate within 48 hours after a rain.

Problem areas should be addressed

as soon as possible due to the unavoid-able interior damage that will typically occur (e.g., roof sheathing, drywall or plaster and wood-framing components).

Valleys are dependable if the proper materials are used and the workman-ship is acceptable. Valleys are vulnera-ble because a large percentage of the water that hits the roof accumulates in the valleys. This creates a dispropor-tionate amount of wear. It isn't unusual for the valleys to wear out ahead of the

Homeowners should check their roof after major storms and before and after winter, looking for blown off shingles,

tree damage and lifted or missing flashings. Regular review of the roof surface can eliminate the source of many leaks.

Once a roof has been installed, some

Once a root has been installed, some flushings and roof components aren't visible. Thus, in addition to a visual review of the roof in good weather, it is a good idea to look in an attic during a a good idea to look in an attic during a heavy rainstorm. Some leaks can actually go undetected for years! A few minutes of your time and a strong flashlight during a good drencher may save you unwanted repairs in the long run. Around the House, by the AmeriSpec home inspection service, 1378 S. Main, Plymouth, instructs homeowners about the heavie of home maintenance and

the basics of home maintenance and repair. If you have a question, write to: Around the House/At Home, The Eccentric Newspapers, 805 E. Maple, Birm-ingham 48009.

Antique show slated for weekend

The University Liggett School 22nd annual Antiques Show will take place 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday, Oct. 5, and 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday, Oct. 6, in the school's Middle School Campus, 850 Briarcliff Drive in Grosse Pointe

Admission is \$6. Call (313) 884-4444, Ext. 213, for information or reservations.

Exhibitors this year include Shabahang Persian Carpets and Dede and Jim Taylor Antiques of Troy and Weiss Antiques Gallery of Birmingham.

A preview party will take place Friday beginning at 6 p.m. for Collectors' Circle and Benefactors and at 7 p.m. for Patrons and Friends. Tickets begin at \$60. The party will feature a buffet prepared by Jimmy Schmidt of The Rattlesnake Club.

Rattlesnake Club.

"Java & Jazz," Saturday night
antiques, with cool jazz and delectable
desserts by Twingo's of Detroit, will
take place 7-10 p.m. Saturday. Cost is \$25 per person.

A performing arts presentation by Upper School students, informal talks by show exhibitors, a light luncheon menu available noon to 4 p.m. daily by Classic Fare Catering and a grand raffle for a 1997 Mercury Mountaincer will also be featured.

Topics, speakers and times of the

"Dating Ceramics," Dudley Pierce of Pierce & Pierce Antiques of Wisconsin, 2 p.m. Saturday

• "The Art and History Surrounding Quimper and Malicorne Faience

Quimper and Malicorne Faience," Blake Kemper of Solomon Suchard Antiques of Ohio, 1 p.m. Sunday • "How to Educate Your Eye," Mary Webb of Webb and Brennan American Antiques of New York, 2 p.m. Sunday.





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