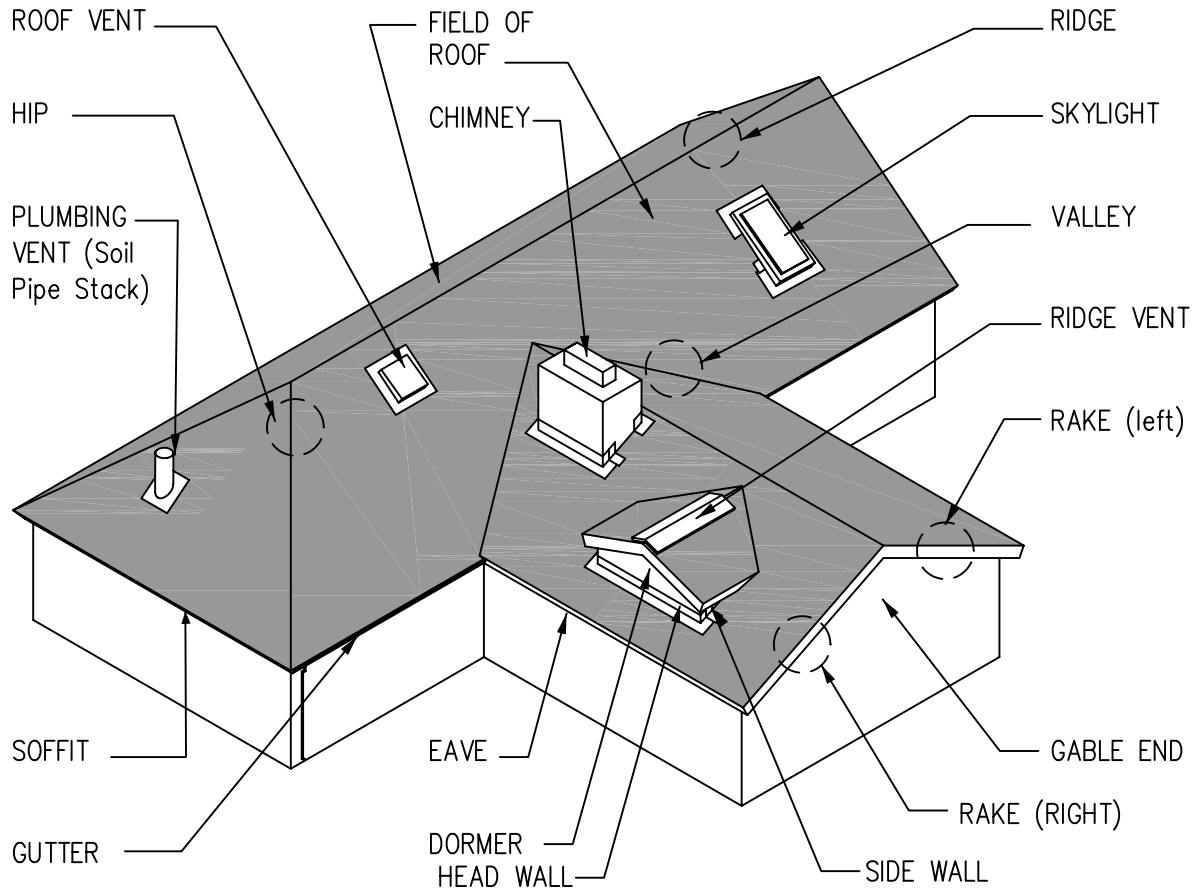


IDENTIFICATION OF ROOF AREAS

MC-01



CHIMNEY: A penetration constructed of stone, masonry, prefabricated metal, or a wood frame chase, containing one or more flues, projecting through and above the roof.

DORMER: A frame projection through the sloping plane of a roof.

EAVE: A projecting edge of a roof that extends beyond the supporting wall.

FIELD OF ROOF: The central or main portion of a roof, excluding the perimeter and flashings.

GABLE: A triangular portion of the endwall of a building directly under the sloping roof and the eave line.

GUTTER: A channeled component installed along the downslope perimeter of a roof to the drain leaders or downspouts.

HIP: The inclined external angle formed by the intersection of two sloping roof planes.

HEAD WALL: Flashing installed at a horizontal roof to wall.

RAKE: The sloped edge of a roof at or adjacent to the first rafter or truss.

RIDGE: The highest point of a roof, represented by a horizontal line where two roof areas intersect, running the length of the area.

ROOF VENT: A penetration through the roof to allow ventilation.

SKYLIGHT: A roof accessory, set over an opening in the roof, designed to admit light, normally transparent, and mounted on a raised frame curb.

SOFFIT: The underside of any exterior overhanging section of the roof eave.

SOIL PIPE STACK: A sanitation pipe that penetrates the roof; used to vent plumbing fixture(s).

VALLEY: The internal angle formed by the intersection of two sloping roof planes.

Drawing shown depicts the application of all tile profiles. Unless otherwise noted it would apply to either concrete or clay tiles.