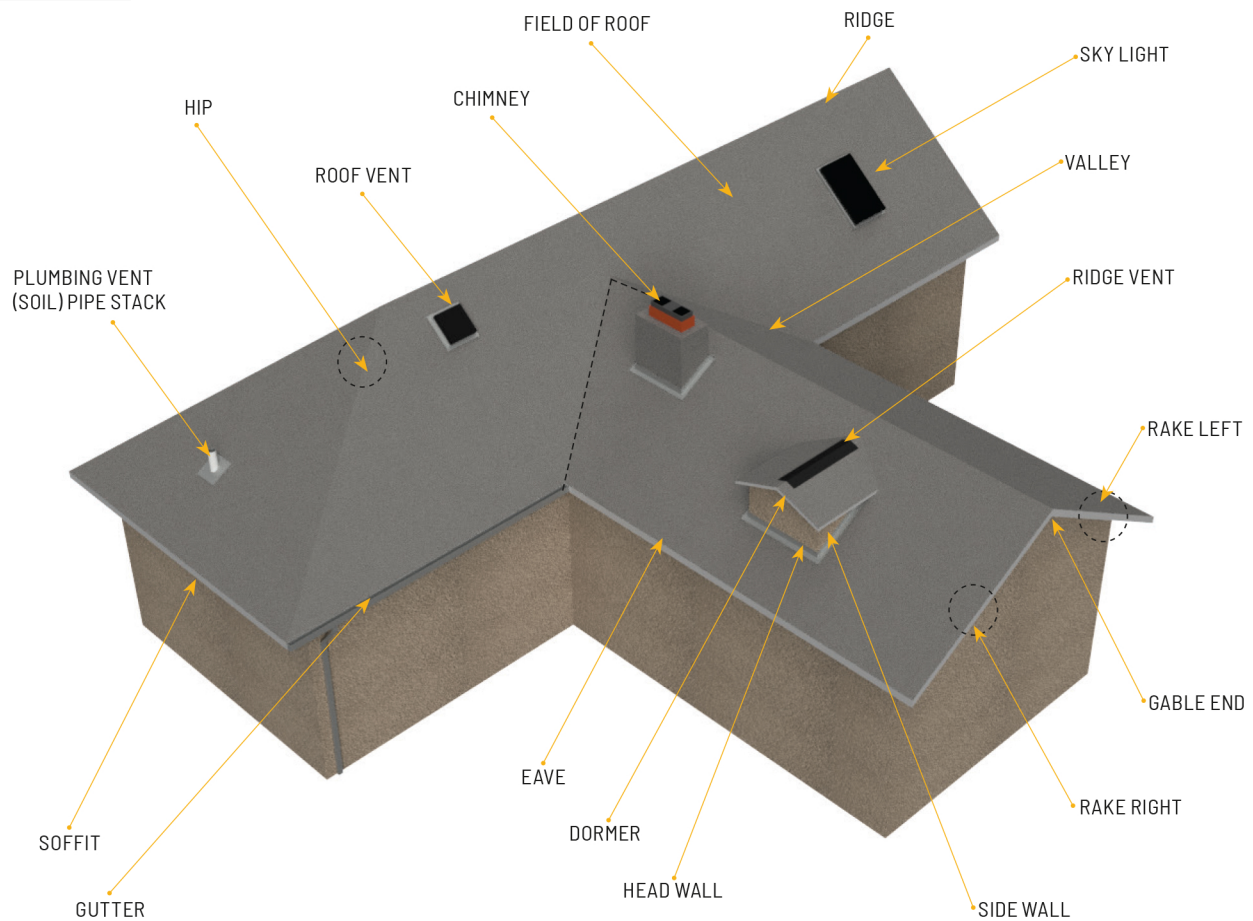


MC-01

IDENTIFICATION OF ROOF AREAS



CHIMNEY: A penetration constructed of stone, masonry, prefabricated metal, or a wood framed 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 end wall 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 down spout .

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

RAKE: The area used to cover the intersection between the gable and end of roof.

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

RIDGE VENT: A roof accessory designed for use as a vent along the ridge of a roof system.

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 curb.

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

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

VALLEY: The internal angle formed by the intersection of two sloped roofing planes.

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