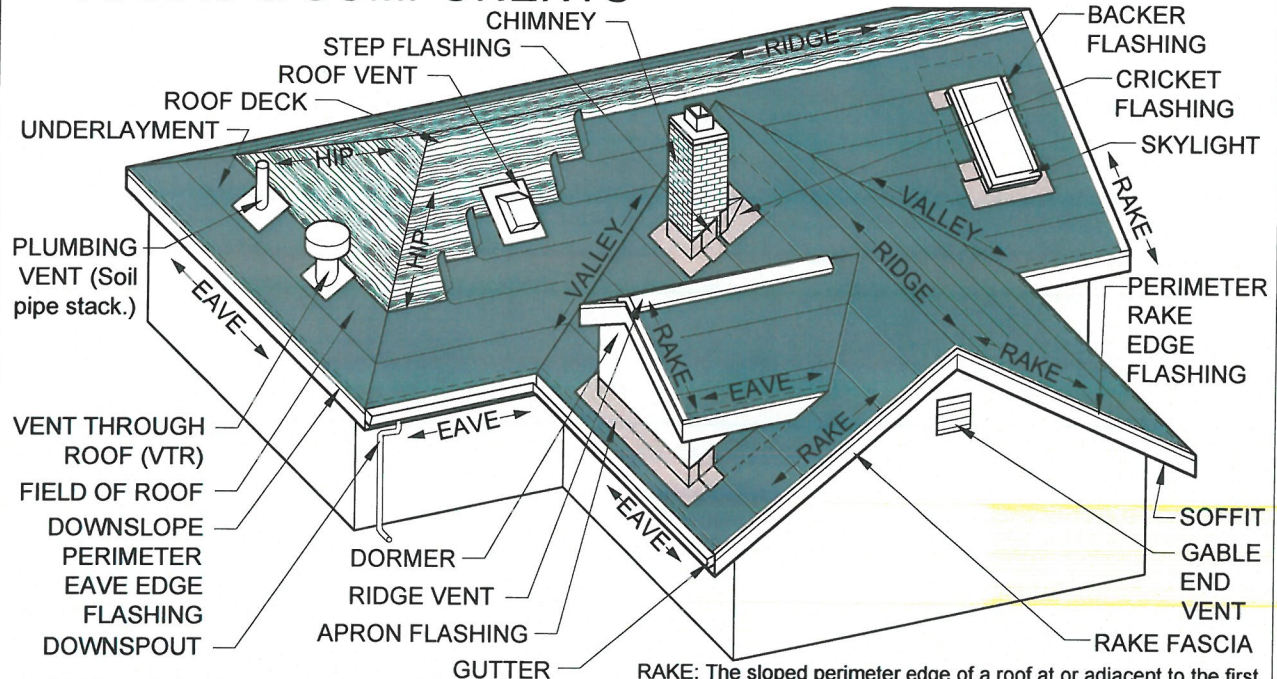




IDENTIFICATION OF ROOF

AREAS & COMPONENTS

S-1a



APRON FLASHING: A flashing located at the downslope juncture of a vertical wall and a sloped roof, chimney, or steeper-sloped roof. (See Details S-10, S-11a, S-11b, S-11c)

BACKER FLASHING: A flashing located at the upslope juncture of a sloped roof and a vertical wall, chimney, or skylight less than 24" in width. (See Details S-11a, S-11b)

CHIMNEY: A penetration constructed of stone, masonry, prefabricated metal, or a wood-framed chase clad with siding, containing one or more flues, projecting through and above the roof. (See Details S-11a, S-11b, S-11c, S-11d)

CRICKET: A relatively small area of a roof constructed to divert water from a horizontal or upslope intersection of the roof with a rising wall, chimney, skylight, expansion joint or other projection, typically greater than 24" in width. (See Details S-11c, S-11d)

DORMER: A framed projection through the sloping plane of a roof. (See Detail S-10)

EAVE: A projecting edge of a roof that extends beyond the supporting wall. (See Details S-2a, S-2b, S-2c, S-6a, S-6b, S-6c)

FIELD OF ROOF: The central or main portion of a roof, excluding the perimeter and flashings. (See Details S-2a, S-2b, S-2c, S-4, S-5)

GABLE: Generally, a triangular-shaped portion of building end wall, directly under the sloping roof and the eave line.

GUTTER: A channeled component installed along the downslope perimeter of a roof to convey runoff water to the drain leaders or downspouts. (See Details S-3b, S-3c)

HIP: The inclined external angle formed by the intersection of two sloping roof areas, or planes. (See Detail S-13a)

PERIMETER FLASHING(S): A flashing or flashing(s) located at the perimeter of the roof area, such as an eave or a rake flashing. (See Details S-3a, S-3b, S-3c)

RAKE: The sloped perimeter edge of a roof at or adjacent to the first rafter or truss. (See Detail S-3a)

RIDGE: The highest point of a roof, represented by a horizontal line where two sloped roof areas intersect, typically running the length of the area. (See Detail S-13b)

RIDGE VENT: A continuous penetration at the roof's ridge to allow ventilation for the space, or roof cavity below. (See Detail S-13a)

ROOF DECK: Generally, a structural component of the building's roof, capable of safely supporting the design loads, providing a suitable underlying substrate for roof components.

ROOF VENT: A penetration through the roof to allow ventilation for the space, or cavity, below. (See Detail S-8)

SKYLIGHT: A roof accessory, set over an opening in the roof, designed to admit light, typically transparent, and mounted on a raised, framed curb. (See Detail S-12)

SOFFIT: The underside of any exterior overhanging section of a roof eave. (See Details S-2a, S-2b, S-2c, S-6a, S-6b, S-6c)

SOIL STACK: A sanitation pipe that penetrates the roof; used to vent plumbing fixture(s). (See Detail S-7)

STEP FLASHING: Individual overlapped (i.e. stepped) pieces of sheet metal, or other rigid material, used to flash rising walls, chimneys, dormers, and other such projections, or penetrations, along the slope of a roof. (See Detail S-9)

UNDERLAYMENT: An asphalt-saturated felt or other sheet material (may be pressure-sensitive or "self-adhering", etc.) installed between the roof deck and primary roof covering to shed water and provide secondary weather protection for the building's roof.

VALLEY: The internal angle formed by the intersection of two sloping roof areas or planes. (See Details S-6a, S-6b, S-6c)

VENT THROUGH ROOF (VTR): A penetration, round or another shape, that penetrates the roof and serves to vent either warm/hot or cool/cold air transfer.