

PITCHED ROOF: BASIC ELEMENTS

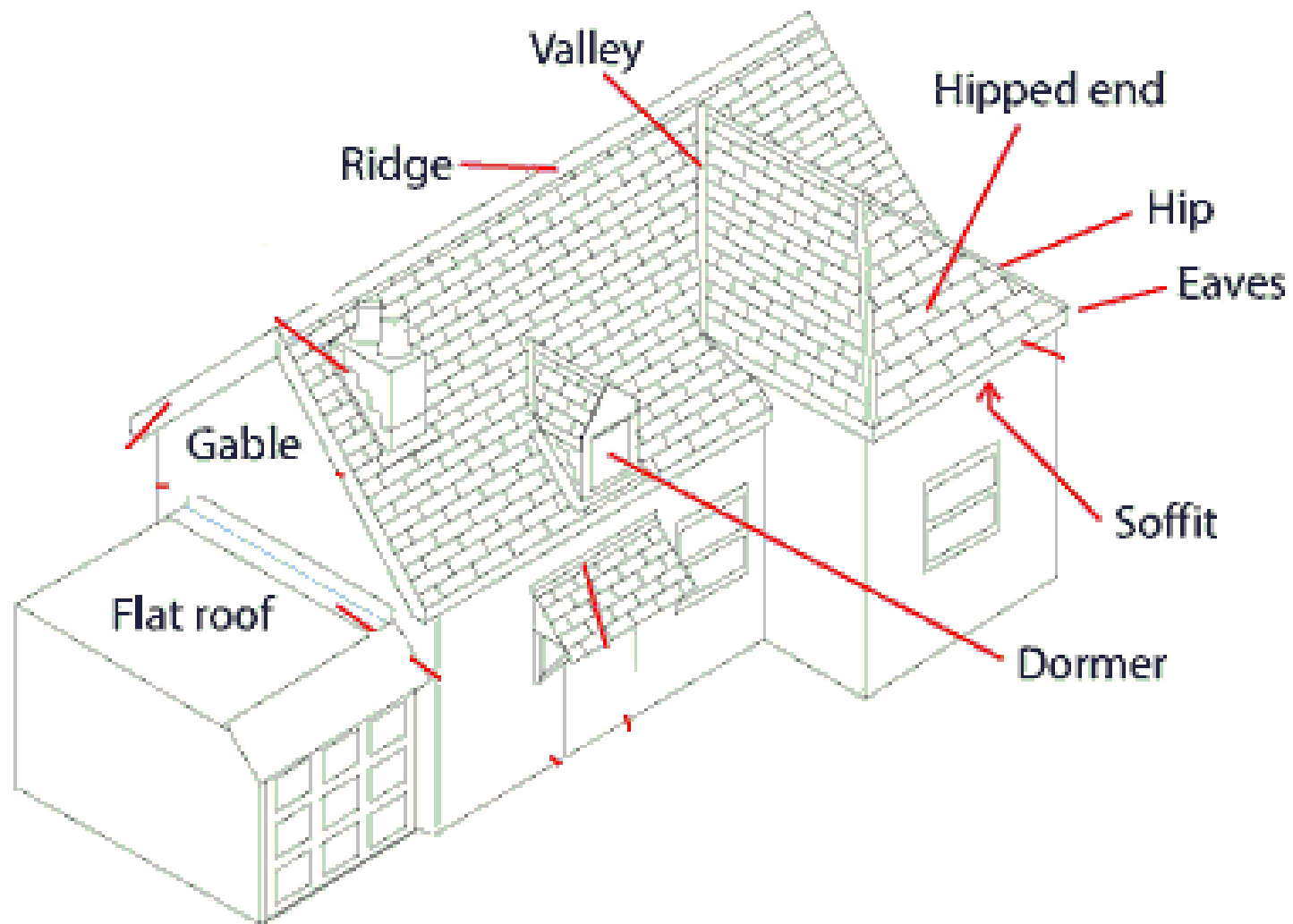
- **SPAN:-** The horizontal distance between the internal faces of walls or supports is known as span or clear span.
- **RISE:-** It is the vertical distance between the top of the ridge and wall plate.
- **PITCH:-** It is the inclination of the sides of a roof to the horizontal plane. It is expressed in degrees or as a ratio of rise to span.
- **RIDGE:-**It is defined as the apex line of the sloping roof.
- **EAVES:-**The lower edge of a roof which are resting upon or projecting beyond the supporting walls are known as eave.



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- **HIP:-**The angle formed at the intersection of two roof slopes is known as hip.
- **VALLEY:-**When two roof surfaces meet together and form an internal angle, a valley is formed.
- **VERGE:-** The edge of a gable, running between the eaves and ridge is known as a verge.
- **COMMON RAFTER:-**These are the intermediate rafters, which give support to the roof coverings.
- **PRINCIPAL RAFTER:-** These are the inclined members of a truss.





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- **HIP RAFTER:-** Which provided at the junction of two roof slopes.
- **PURLINS:-** The wooden pieces which are placed horizontally on principal rafters to carry the common rafters are known as purlins.
- **BATTENS:-** Thin strips of wood which are fixed on rafters or ceiling to support the roof ceiling.
- **CLEATS:-** Small blocks of wood which are fixed on truss to prevent the sliding of purlins.
- **GABLE:-**The triangular upper part of a wall formed at the end of a pitched roof is known as gable.



