**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.

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