



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.

