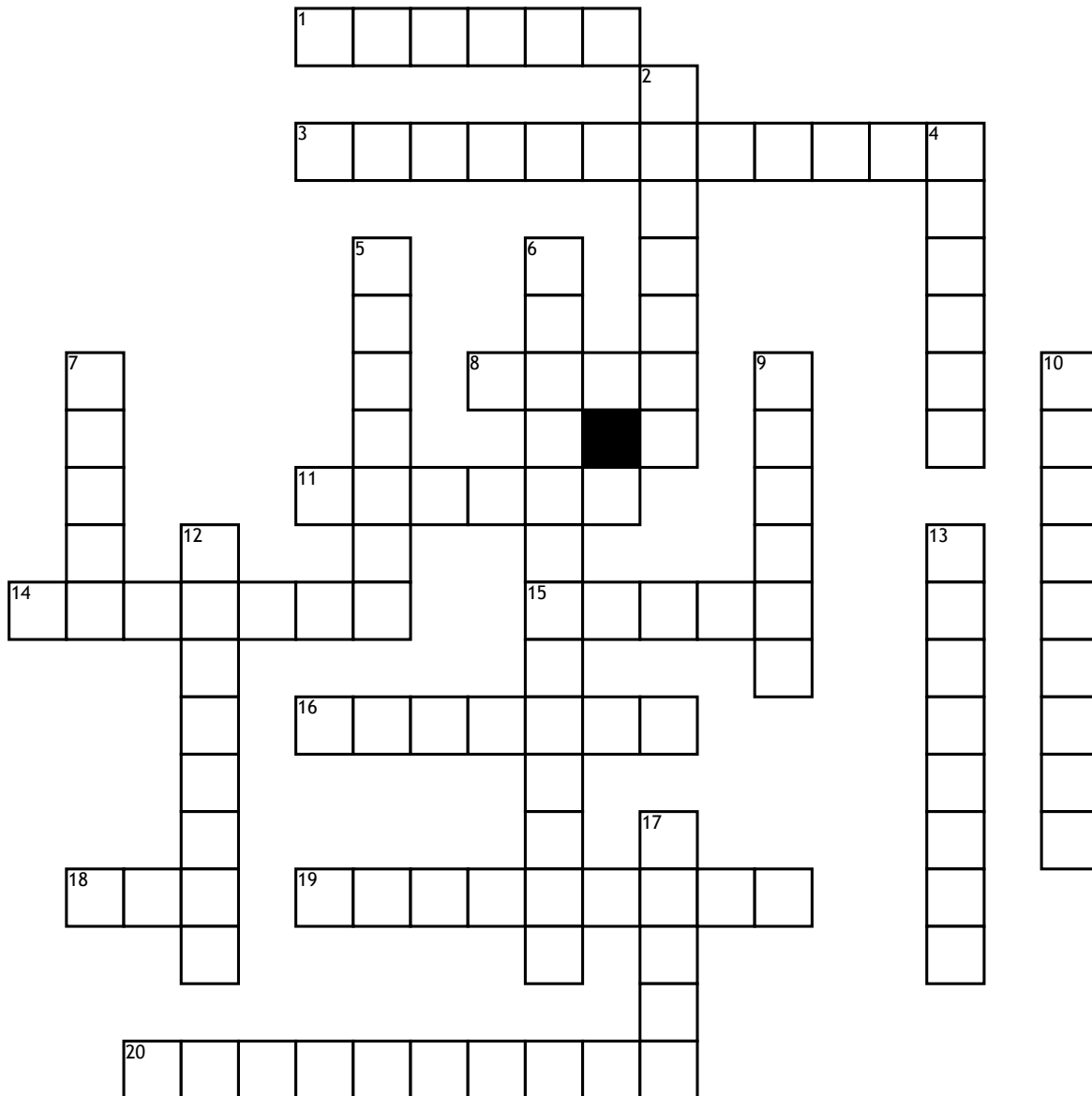


Name: _____

Date: _____

5th Six Weeks Vocabulary



Across

1. lumber (usually 2x6) attached to rafter/truss ends at the eaves and outriggers at the gables
3. a rafter that forms the intersection of an internal roof angle.
8. the vertical distance from the eave line to the ridge.
11. the area below the eaves and overhangs. (2) An area of dropped ceiling such as above cabinetry.
14. a notch cut in the end of a rafter to permit it to fit flat on a wall and on the top, doubled, exterior wall plate
15. the end, upper, triangular area of a home, beneath the roof
16. a roof that rises by inclined planes from all four sides of a building

18. the horizontal distance from the eave to a point directly under the ridge. One half of the span.

19. the wood panels (OSB) fastened to the roof rafters or trussed on which the shingles or other roof covering is laid, and which creates a structural diaphragm

20. A notch cut in the underside of a rafter to fit the top plate of a wall

Down

2. a second roof built on top of the primary roof to increase the slope of the roof, designed to encourage water drainage to a scupper on a flat roof
4. one of a series of single roof frame pieces spanning between supports to carry the roof sheathing and roofing
5. a wooden cantilever that supports the overhanging portion of a rake roof

6. one of a series of parallel framing members (not part of a truss) used to support ceiling loads and supported in turn by beams or walls

7. the horizontal line at the junction of the top edges of two sloping roof surfaces

9. a flat member used to provide a connection at the intersection of wood members. Most commonly used at the joints of wood trusses.

10. a rafter that forms the intersection of an external roof angle

12. sheet metal or other material used in roof and wall construction to protect a building from water seepage

13. outward projecting eave-soffit area of a roof; the part of a roof that hangs out past the outside wall

17. the slope of a roof expressed as vertical rise to horizontal run; (i.e. 4/12 means a 4" rise for every 12" of run)