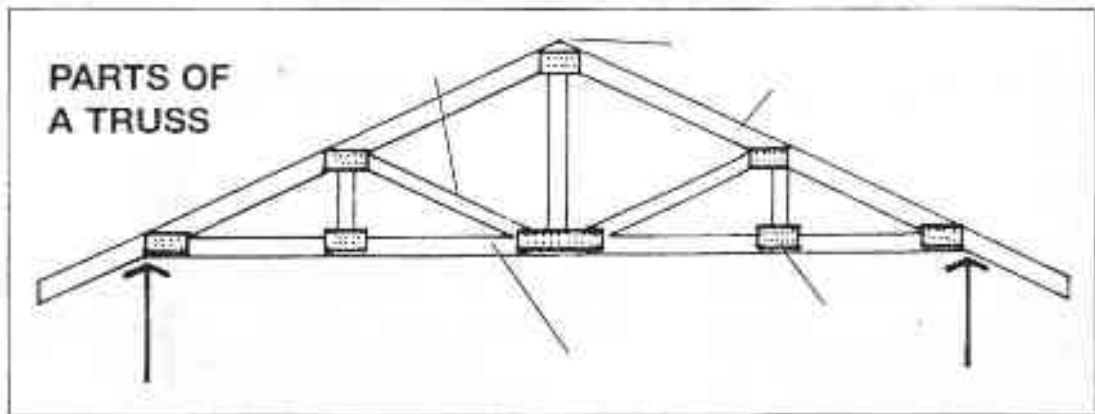


ROOF FRAMING

1. Name four types of roof form
2. Name three roof framing types.....
3. In conventional roof framing name six components of the frame
4. What does a truss do?.....
5. What fixings does a truss rely on?.....
6. Truss span is.....

draw it.

7. Name the members of the truss



8. Sketch the bracket that allows the truss to move while still holding up a wall

9. Sketch a beam carrying load

FLAT/ SKILLION ROOF FRAMING:

1. In skillion roof framing name three components of the frame

.....
.....
.....

2. Where is the ceiling for a skillion roof most commonly found?

.....
.....

3. What is the maximum span of 10mm plasterboard for a ceiling?

.....

4. If the rafters are too far apart to span the plasterboard what do we use?.....

5. What is a birdsmouth?
draw it.

6. draw a flat roof section

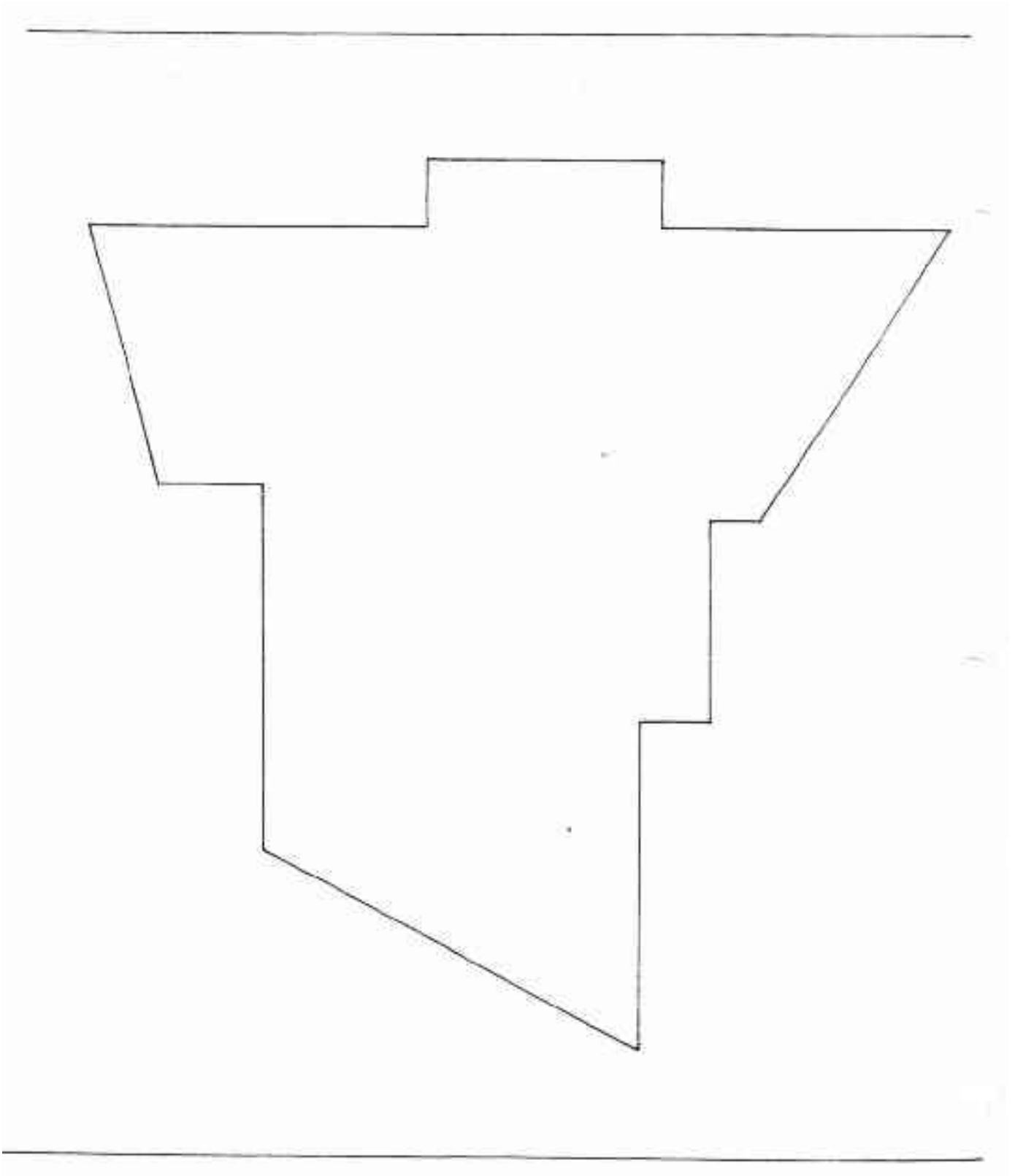
7. What is blocking?.....

8. What is a barge?.....

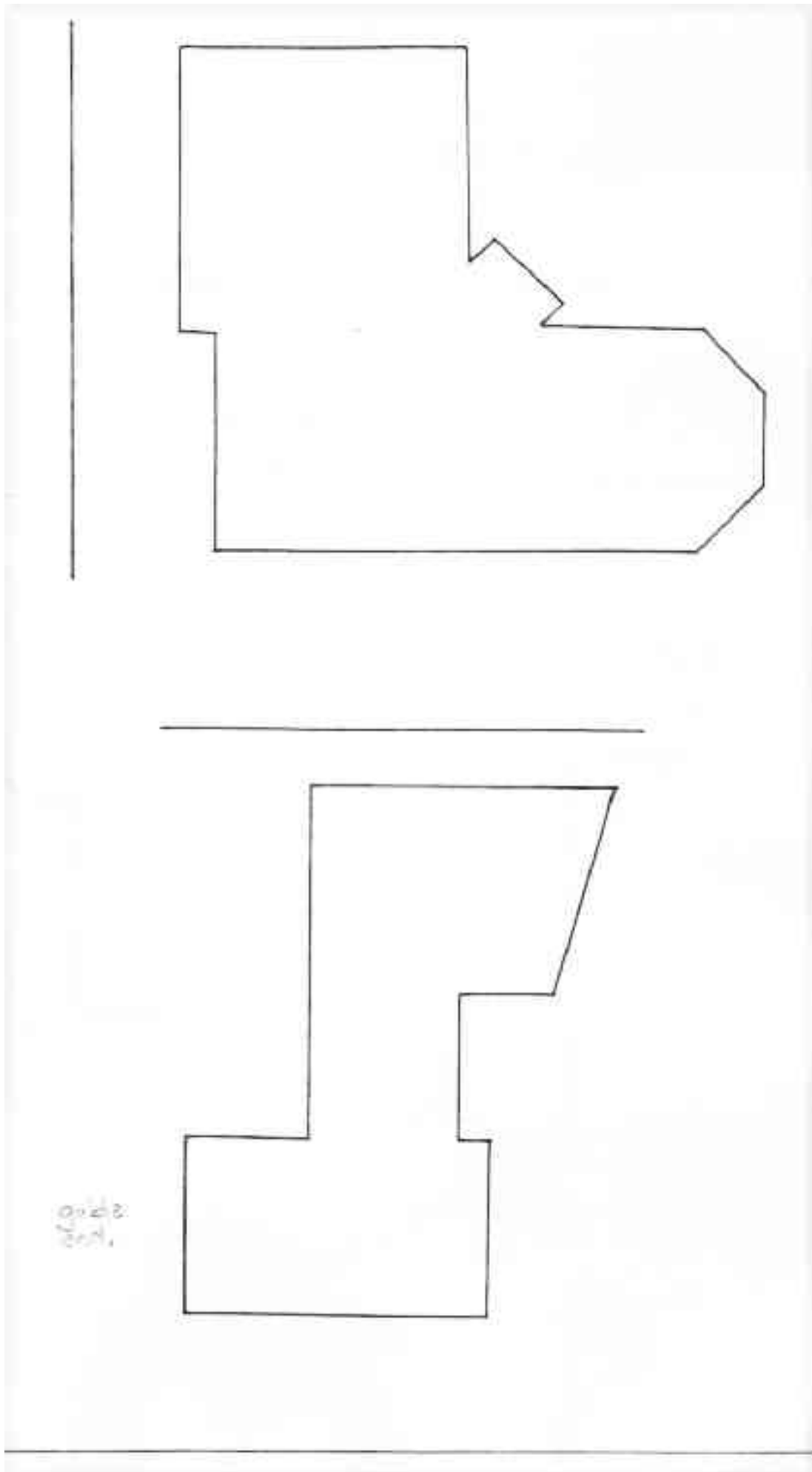
9. What is capping?.....

10. For all lightweight flat/skillion roofs name the most important connector.....

On the Plan below draw in the position of the hips, ridges and valleys and on the line draw the elevation of the roof pitched at 30 degrees.



On the Plan below draw in the position of the hips, ridges and valleys and on the line draw the elevation of the roof pitched at 30 degrees.



3 types: Truss, conventionally pitched & **Flat, skillion or vaulted**

FLAT/ SKILLION ROOF FRAMING

4 BATTENS

5. BIRDSMOUTH IS WHERE THE RAFTER IS NOTCHED TO SIT FLAT ON THE TOP PLATE

7. BLOCKING IS A MEMBER BETWEEN OTHERS TO PREVENT TWISTING

8 A barge IS THE **EDGE** TO ANY FLAT OR SKILLION ROOF – ALSO FASCIA

9 CAPPING IS A METAL SECTION FINISHING THE ROOF SHEET OVER THE BARGE OR FASCIA

10. For all lightweight flat/skillion roofs name the most important connector TIE DOWN/ (made with Strapping)

Truss span is **horizontal distance between the inner faces of the truss supports**