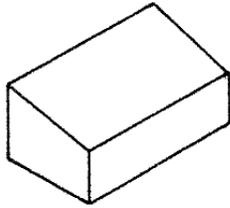
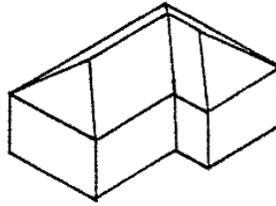


**Roof Type Identification Worksheet**

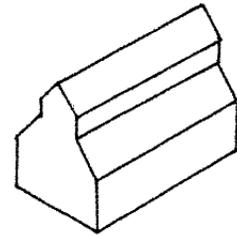
Directions: Fill in the name of roof type.



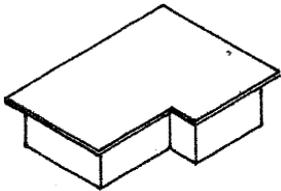
1. \_\_\_\_\_



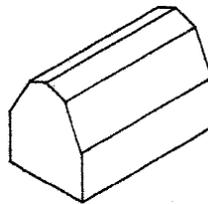
2. \_\_\_\_\_



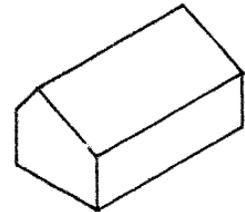
3. \_\_\_\_\_



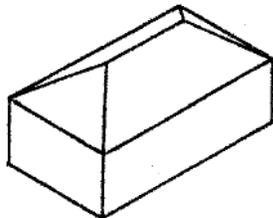
4. \_\_\_\_\_



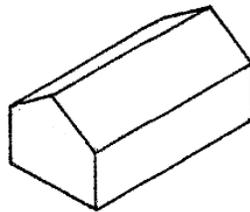
5. \_\_\_\_\_



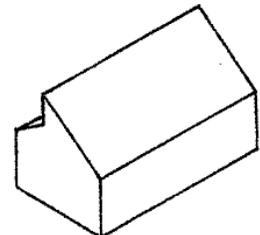
6. \_\_\_\_\_



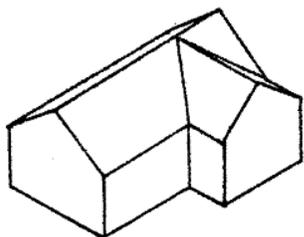
7. \_\_\_\_\_



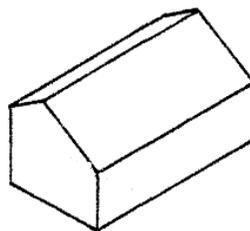
8. \_\_\_\_\_



9. \_\_\_\_\_



10. \_\_\_\_\_



11. \_\_\_\_\_

## **Roof Type Definitions**

**Flat:** A roof that has not pitch. Popular on the West Coast in the 1960's, but has fallen out of vogue due to its inherent tendency to leak. Interestingly, it is still allowed in some cities.

**Shed:** A roof that has a single slope. Besides the flat roof, it is the easiest roof to frame.

**Gable:** A dual slope roof that terminates in vertical faces at the ends. One of the two most common of all roof types.

**Unequal:** A dual slope roof where the pitch of one side does not equal the slope of the other.

**Arch:** A roof with one continuous slope. Aesthetically reminiscent of the Roman barrel vault.

**(Full) Monitor:** Roofs of equal pitch framed one above the other. Windows and vents installed between the roofs allow for light and ventilation within a structure. Commonly used on farms for outbuilding and/or barn type construction.

**Hip:** A roof that slopes down to walls on all sides of a structure. One of two most common types of roof.

**Clerestory (Half Monitor):** A roof where one slope extends beyond the other. Allows for light and ventilation within a structure. Common roof feature on late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century factories.

**Gambrel:** A roof with two slopes per side, terminating in vertical faces at ends like a Gable roof. Very common outbuilding/barn roof framing. Efficient design allows 'attic' to be effectively used as another floor of the building, while maintaining a relatively low building height.

**Gable and Valley:** A roof where T, L, or U-shaped gable roofs intersect. Intersection between two perpendicular gable roofs.

**Hip and Valley:** Similar to Gable and Valley, except roof slopes down on all sides.

**Mansard:** A cross between a Gambrel and Hip roof, its dual pitches per side slope down to the walls on all sides. Named for its inventor, Francois Mansard who developed the design in 1701.