

Glossary of

Building and civil engineering terms —

Part 1: General and miscellaneous —

Section 1.3 Parts of construction
works —

Subsection 1.3.2 Roofs and roofing

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Contents

	Page
Committees responsible	Inside front cover
Foreword	ii
132 1 Roof types	1
132 11 Base terms	1
132 12 Structural	1
132 2 Roof features and components	2
132 21 Base terms	2
132 22 Boards	3
132 23 Drainage and moisture barriers	3
132 3 General roofing	3
132 4 Tile, slate, shingle and shake roofing	4
132 41 Base terms	4
132 42 Tile roofing	4
132 43 Slate roofing	6
132 44 Shingle and shake roofing	7
132 5 Sheet roofing	7
132 51 Base terms	7
132 52 Profiled sheet roofing	7
132 53 Flexible sheet roofing	8
132 54 Bituminous roofing	9
132 6 Thatch	10
132 7 Properties	11
132 8 Roofing joints and jointing products	11
132 81 Fillets	11
132 82 Flashings	12
132 83 Skirtings	12
Index	13

Foreword

This edition introduces technical changes to bring the standard up-to-date but it does not reflect a full review of the standard, which will be undertaken in due course.

This Subsection of Part 1 of BS 6100 has been prepared under the direction of the Basic Data and Performance Criteria for Civil Engineering and Building Structures Standards Policy Committee. The 1985 edition of this Subsection, which is now withdrawn, was a revision of BS 2717:1956 "*Glossary of terms applicable to roof coverings*", which was withdrawn. Certain terms now considered to be archaic and not in common use were omitted. Because of the similarity of fixing techniques terms common to materials used as vertical cladding as well as for roof coverings were included in this Subsection.

A general introduction to and explanation of this glossary is given in Part 0 of BS 6100 which itemizes the Parts, Sections and Subsections into which this glossary is divided and provides a general alphabetical index of all the terms in the Sections and Subsections already published. Those using individual Sections and Subsections of this glossary are urged to consult Part 0 before doing so.

The other Sections of this Part are as follows:

- 1.0 General vocabulary
- 1.1 Types of building
- 1.2 Space
- 1.4 Materials
- 1.5 Operations, associated plant and equipment
- 1.6 Persons
- 1.7 Characteristics and performance
- 1.8 Environmental and physical planning

The other Subsections of this Section are as follows:

- 1.3.0 External works
- 1.3.1 Walls and claddings
- 1.3.3 Floors and ceilings
- 1.3.4 Stairs and circulation elements
- 1.3.5 Doors, windows and openings
- 1.3.6 Jointing products, hardware and accessories
- 1.3.7 Finishings
- 1.3.8 Fittings

Terms are listed alphabetically in the index and are referred to by numbers which are found against the term in the body of the Subsection. There they are arranged in a classified order, each term having an individual number consisting of seven digits in two parts, the first of three digits, the second of four. The first three digits represent the number of the Part, Section and Subsection. The fourth digit represents the group of terms, the fifth digit represents the subgroup of terms, and the last two digits represent the place within the subgroup.

Scottish terms and important regional terms are included, either in their own right or as accepted alternatives to preferred terms.

Alternative terms are given in medium type below the preferred terms with their status indicated, e.g. “deprecated”, “Scotland”. These terms are not individually numbered, but are included in the index with a reference to the preferred term. Terms of more than one word, e.g. “mitred valley” are written in a direct style, not as “valley, mitred”. The inverted term is included in the index with a reference to the direct term. Scientific terms in Latin are printed in small capitals and are also included in the index with a reference to the term whose definition contains the Latin words.

It has been considered necessary to repeat in this Subsection certain terms from Section 1.0 “General”. Where this occurs, the definitions of such terms are preceded by an asterisk (*).

Italicized words indicate terms that are defined elsewhere in this Subsection.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i to iv, pages 1 to 17 and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

132 1 Rooftypes

132 11 Base terms

No	Term	Definition
132 1101	roof	^a Construction that encloses a building from above.
132 1102	flat roof platform roof <i>Scotland</i>	<i>Roof</i> , either with a slight slope or horizontal.
132 1103	pitched roof	^a <i>Roof</i> , the slope of which is greater than 10° (approximately 15 %) to the horizontal.
132 1104	monopitch roof	^a <i>Pitched roof</i> in one plane only.
132 1105	duopitch roof	<i>Pitched roof</i> that has a slope on each side of a <i>ridge</i> .
132 1106	lean-to roof	^a <i>Monopitch roof</i> that has its upper edge against a wall.
132 1107	hipped roof	<i>Pitched roof</i> with <i>hipped ends</i> .
132 1108	gable roof	<i>Pitched roof</i> that terminates at one or both ends as a <i>gable</i> .
132 1109	mansard roof	^a <i>Pitched roof</i> with two slopes on each side of the <i>ridge</i> ; the steeper of the two starting at the <i>eaves</i> .
132 1110	sawtooth roof northlight roof <i>deprecated</i>	^a Series of <i>pitched roofs</i> one slope of which is glazed and steeper than the other (e.g. the northern in the northern hemisphere).
132 1111	<i>deleted</i>	
132 1112	cold roof	<i>Roof</i> that has insulation at ceiling level and a ventilated void between the insulation and the <i>roofing</i> .
132 1113	warm roof	<i>Roof</i> that has insulation immediately below its weatherproofing membrane and a <i>vapour barrier</i> below the insulation.
132 1114	inverted roof	<i>Roof</i> that has insulation laid above its weatherproofing membrane and held in position by, e.g. paving slabs, ballast.
132 1115	reservoir roof	<i>Roof</i> able to retain water to a specified depth.
132 1116	open roof	<i>Roof</i> that has no ceiling fixed to or hung from it.
132 1117	pavilion roof	<i>Roof</i> composed of a number of equal triangular sloping surfaces.

132 12 Structural

132 1201	couple roof	<i>Roof</i> composed of rafters with their feet fixed to wall plates and their heads butting against a <i>ridge board</i> without ties.
132 1202	close couple roof	<i>Roof</i> composed of rafters with their feet fixed to wall plates, their heads butting against a <i>ridge board</i> and with horizontal ties at wall plate level.
132 1203	collar roof	<i>Roof</i> composed of rafters with their feet fixed to wall plates, their heads butting against a <i>ridge board</i> and with horizontal ties at approximately mid slope.
132 1204	roof deck	Structure and upper surface of a <i>flat roof</i> .
132 1205	roof decking	Prefabricated components that form a <i>roof deck</i> .
132 1206	purlin roof	<i>Roof</i> in which the purlins are supported on the end walls without intermediate support.

^a Repeated from section 1.0.

132 2 Roof features and components

132 21 Base terms

No.	Term	Definition
132 2101	eaves	^a Lower edge of a <i>pitched roof</i> or edge of a <i>flat roof</i> .
132 2102	closed eaves	<i>Eaves</i> in which overhanging rafters are enclosed.
132 2103	open eaves	<i>Eaves</i> in which overhanging rafters are exposed.
132 2104	gable	^a Portion of wall above <i>eaves</i> level that encloses the end of a <i>pitched roof</i> .
132 2105	gablet	Small <i>gable</i> .
132 2106	hip piend <i>Scotland</i>	Inclined meeting line of two slopes in a <i>pitched roof</i> that forms a salient angle.
132 2107	mitred hip (1) close mitred piend <i>Scotland</i>	Covering of <i>roofing tiles</i> , <i>roofing slates</i> , <i>shingles</i> or <i>shakes</i> cut to form a mitred joint at the <i>hip</i> and laid with <i>soakers</i> .
132 2108	mitred hip (2)	Covering of <i>shingles</i> or <i>shakes</i> cut to fit closely together at the intersection of steep slopes, as on spires.
132 2109	hipped end hip end <i>deprecated</i>	<i>Roof</i> surface, usually triangular, bounded by <i>hips</i> at the sides and <i>eaves</i> at the base.
132 2110	half hipped end broached hip <i>deprecated</i>	Trapezoidal <i>hipped end</i> terminated by a <i>gablet</i> .
132 2111	hip hook hip iron <i>deprecated</i>	Component fixed to lower end of a <i>hip</i> rafter forming a stop for the covering at a <i>hip</i> .
132 2112	fitted end	End of a <i>hip capping</i> or <i>ridge capping</i> at an abutment.
132 2113	ridge	Intersection at the top of two slopes in a <i>pitched roof</i> that forms the apex of the <i>roof</i> .
132 2114	fair end of ridge	Finish at the end of a <i>ridge</i> .
132 2115	top edge	Upper edge of a <i>roof</i> surface finishing at a <i>ridge</i> or against part of a structure rising above the <i>roof</i> surface.
132 2116	valley	Inclined meeting line of two slopes in a <i>pitched roof</i> that forms a re-entrant angle.
132 2117	laced valley	Tiled or slated <i>valley</i> where <i>courses</i> are not horizontal, each <i>course</i> being swept up to a <i>tile-and-a-half tile</i> or <i>slate-and-a-half slate</i> laid aslant on a wide board.
132 2118	mitred valley	Tiled, slated or shingled <i>valley</i> in which each <i>course</i> is close cut, mitred at the <i>valley</i> and laid with <i>soakers</i> .
132 2119	open valley	<i>Valley</i> where <i>roofing</i> is cut and laid so the <i>valley</i> lining is visible in the space between the two slopes.
132 2120	swept valley	<i>Valley</i> where <i>roofing tiles</i> , <i>roofing slates</i> , <i>shingles</i> , or <i>shakes</i> , made or cut to a taper, sweep around the horizontal <i>course</i> .
132 2121	tapered valley	<i>Open valley</i> arranged so as to be wider at the bottom than top.
132 2122	verge	^a Sloping edge of a <i>pitched roof</i> .
132 2123	dry verge	<i>Verge</i> formed without mortar.
132 2124	roof finial	Decorative fitting at the end of a <i>ridge</i> , at the junction of <i>ridge</i> and <i>hip</i> , or at the top of a conical, pyramidal, or dome <i>roof</i> .
132 2125	flèche	Small slender spire usually on a <i>ridge</i> .
132 2126	snowguard snowboard <i>Scotland</i>	Low railing or other suitable fitting at the bottom of a <i>roof</i> slope to stop snow on the <i>roof</i> slipping off.

^a Repeated from Section 1.0.