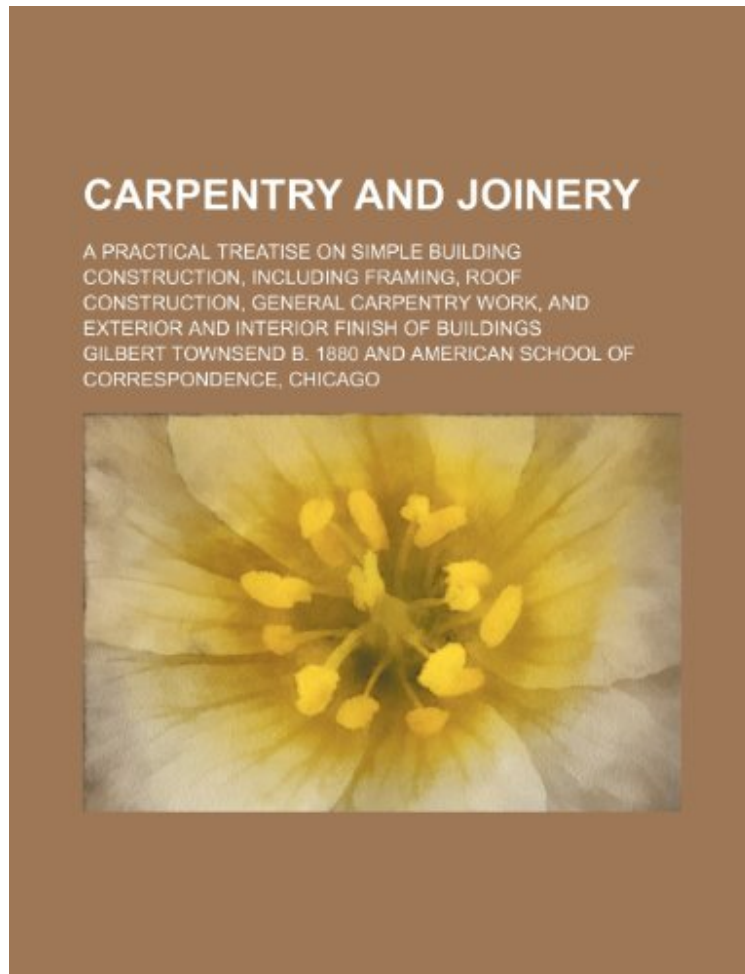


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## **Carpentry and joinery; a practical treatise on simple building construction, including framing, roof construction, general carpentry work, and exterior and interior finish of buildings**

*Gilbert Townsend B.*

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**Gilbert Townsend B. : Carpentry and joinery; a practical treatise on simple building construction, including framing, roof construction, general carpentry work, and exterior and interior finish of buildings** before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Carpentry and joinery; a practical treatise on simple building construction, including framing, roof construction, general carpentry work, and exterior and interior finish of buildings:

This historic book may have numerous typos and missing text. Purchasers can download a free scanned copy of the original book (without typos) from the publisher. Not indexed. Not illustrated. 1913 Excerpt: ...degrees Fig. 174. Plan of Roof Framing Showing Use of Four Kinds of Rafters or sixty degrees. This system is much in use among civil engineers, by whom it is favored on account of its accuracy and the small probability of its being misunderstood, but it is not much in use among carpenters and architects, who generally prefer to use some other system. Another method of indicating the slope of the roof surfaces is to take the rise of the roof at the center of the span, or the vertical distance from the top of the plate to the under side of the rafters at the center of the span, and to divide this distance by the span itself or the distance between the inside edges of two rafters which come opposite to each other in the roof frame, at the point where they intersect the top surface of the plate. The fraction thus obtained is used to express the degree of slope of the roof, or the angle that the roof surface makes with the horizontal plane, in the following way: If the span of the roof between the edges of the rafters at the level of the top of the plate is 20 feet and the rise of the roof at the center, measured vertically from the top of the plate to the under side of the rafters, is 10 feet, then the roof is of half pitch, since the fraction obtained by dividing the rise of the roof by the span of the roof is one over two or one half. The angle which this roof surface makes with the horizontal plane is forty-five degrees, since the rise at the center is equal to half the span, and the rise of the sloping rafter is equal to its run or its projection on the horizontal plane. This slope is also called a square slope or a square pitch for the reason that the rise of the rafter is equal to its run. In this roof also it will be seen that the rafter rises a distance...