

**Apex/Peak**

The uppermost point of a truss

**Battens/Purlins**

The sections spanning trusses to support roof coverings

**Butt Cut**

Slight vertical cut at the outside edge of the truss bottom chord made to ensure uniform span and tight joint usually  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch.

**Camber**

An upward vertical displacement built into a truss bottom chord to compensate for deflection due to a dead load.

**Cantilever**

Extension of the bottom chord beyond its support, exclusive of overhang

**Clear Span**

Horizontal distance between interior edges of support

**Concentrated Load**

Superimposed load centered at a given point (e.g. HVAC units, exhaust fans, tower framing)

**Connector Plate**

Metal tooth connectors located at the joints and splices of a truss.

**Dead Load**

Any permanent load such as the weight of roofing, flooring, sheathing, insulation or ceiling material, as well as the weight of the truss itself

**Deflection**

Downward vertical movement of a truss (when in place) due to dead and live loads

**Design Loads**

The dead and live loads which a truss is engineered to support

**Engineer Certified Drawing**

A truss design where loading requirements, lumber species, sizes, grades and connector plate requirements are detailed and a certified engineer's seal is affixed

**Girder Truss**

Usually a multiple-ply truss designed to carry other trusses over an opening

**Heel**

Point on a truss at which the top and bottom chords intersect

**Lateral Brace**

A member placed and connected at right angles to a chord or web member of a truss

**Live Load**

Any loading which is not of a permanent nature (e.g. snow, wind)

**Overall Rise**

Vertical distance from bottommost part of the bottom chord to the uppermost point on peak

**Overhang**

The extension of the top chord of a truss beyond the hell measurement horizontally

**Panel**

The chord segment defined by to adjacent points

**Panel Length**

The centerline distance between joints measured horizontally

**Panel Point**

The point where a web or webs intersect

**Peak**

Point on a truss where the sloped top chords meet.

**Pitch**

Inches of vertical rise for each 12 inches of horizontal run

**Plumb Cut**

Chord end cut to provide for vertical (plumb) installation to fascia

**Purlin**

Horizontal member attached to and placed perpendicular to the truss top chord to support to roofing

### **Ridge Line**

Line that is formed by the alignment of the truss peaks

### **Shop Drawings**

Detailed drawing of a roof or floor truss showing critical dimensions such as span, overhang, cantilever, slope, etc.

### **Spacing**

Centerline distance between trusses, usually 24 inches on center

### **Span**

Horizontal distance between outside edges of the support

### **Square Cut**

End of top chord perpendicular to slope of the member

### **Webs**

Members that join the top and bottom chord to form the triangular patterns that give the truss its strength

