## Roof Rafter Length

## Determining Roof Rafter Length

Conversion Factors for Roof Rafters

| Slope (IN 12) | Slope Factor | Slope (IN 12) | Slope Factor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | 1.031 | 12 | 1.474 |
| 4 | 1.054 | 13 | 1.514 |
| 5 | 1.083 | 14 | 1.537 |
| 6 | 1.118 | 15 | 1.601 |
| 7 | 1.158 | 16 | 1.667 |
| 8 | 1.202 | 17 | 1.734 |
| 9 | 1.25 | 18 | 1.803 |
| 10 | 1.302 | 19 | 1.873 |
| 11 | 1.357 | 20 | 1.944 |



To convert "Rafter Span" to "Sloping Distance":

1. Select slope factor for given slope in table.
2. Multiply Horizontal Span by "Slope Factor".

## Example:

If slope is 4 in 12 and rafter span is $12^{\prime}-6^{\prime \prime}$, then sloping distance $=12.5 \times 1.054=13.175^{\prime}$ or $13^{\prime} 2^{\prime \prime}$.
(Note: the over-all rafter length depends on the length of the overhang.)

## Cutting a Rafter Birdsmouth

1. Determine the rafter length using table above: Ex: Run $=20^{\prime}$, slope $=4$. Rafter Length $=21^{\prime}-1^{\prime \prime}$ using table above.
2. Measure $\varnothing$ (from Table 1) at top edge of rafter.
3. Draw the building line.
4. Draw $2 / 3$ width line from top edge of rafter.
5. Use square to draw seat cut line from bottom edge of rafter to intersect building line.

Note: the birdsmouth notch should be limited to $1 / 3$ the rafter width to maintain $2 / 3$ of the rafter section.


Table 1

| Slope | $\mathbf{3}$ | 4 | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\boldsymbol{0}^{\circ}$ | 14 | 18 | 23 | 27 | 30 | 34 | 37 | 40 | 43 | 45 |
| $\mathrm{p}^{\circ}$ | 76 | 72 | 67 | 63 | 60 | 56 | 53 | 50 | 47 | 45 |

## Layout lines for a common rafter




Graphical examples of finished birdsmouth cuts for 12/12, 8/12 and 3/12 roof pitches.

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