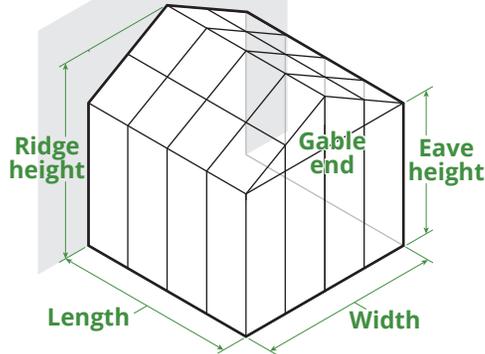


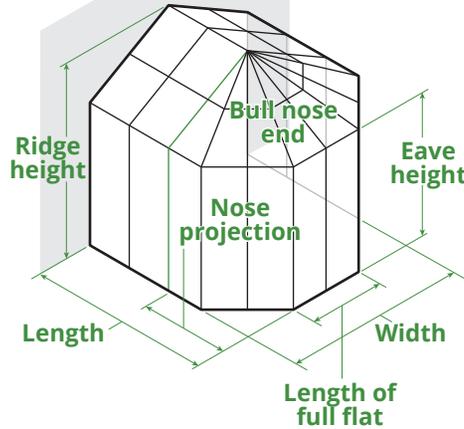
# Structure dimension definitions

**Straight eave double pitch structure attached to a building**

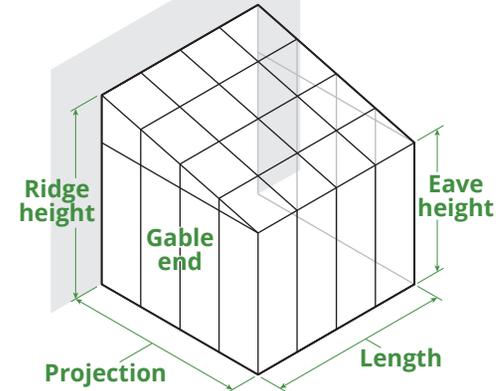


Length and width are used for double pitch structures regardless of whether it is attached to a building

**Bull nose or polygonal end\* structure attached to a building**

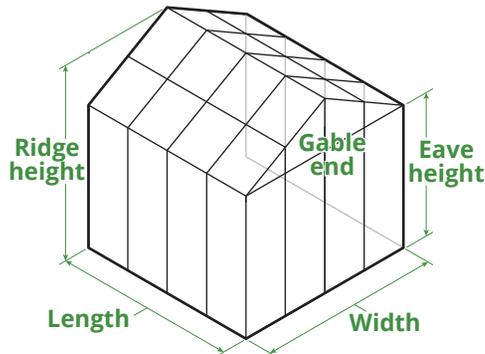


**Straight eave lean-to structure attached to a building**

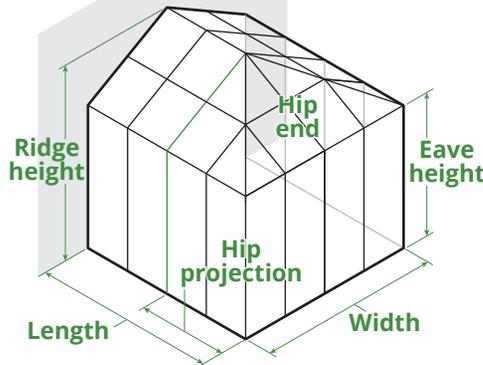


The distance perpendicular to the building on lean-to structures is always called out as the projection

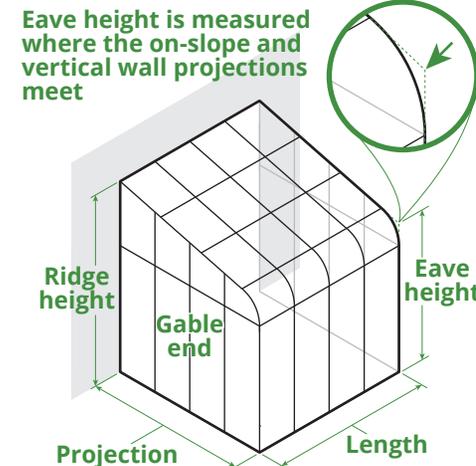
**Straight eave double pitch structure freestanding**



**Hip end structure attached to a building**



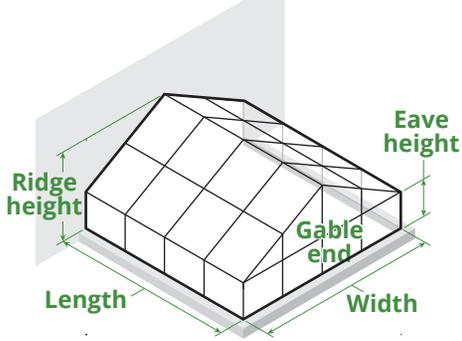
**Curved eave lean-to structure attached to a building**



Note: when there is no transom, the eave height is determined by the thickness of the frame. \* Also referred to as a conservatory nose

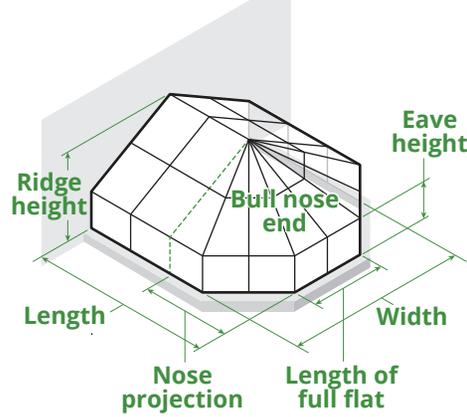
# Skylight dimension definitions

**Straight eave double pitch skylight attached to a building**

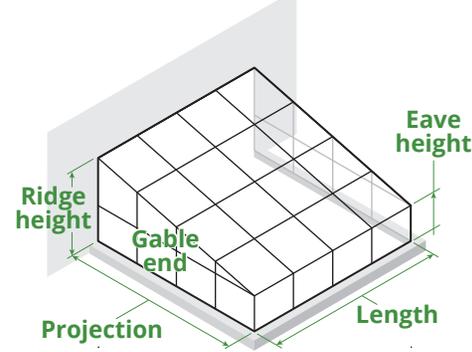


Length and width are used for double pitch structures regardless of whether it is attached to a building

**Bull nose or polygonal end\* skylight attached to a building**

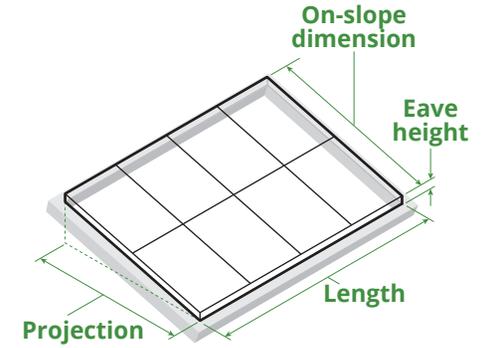


**Straight eave lean-to skylight attached to a building**

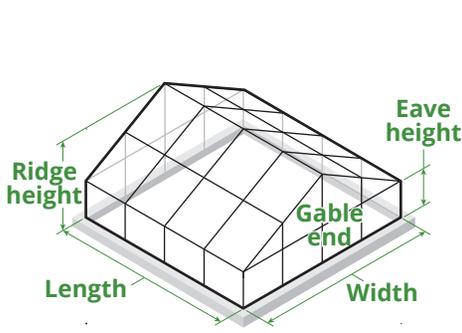


The distance perpendicular to the building on lean-to structures is always called out as the projection

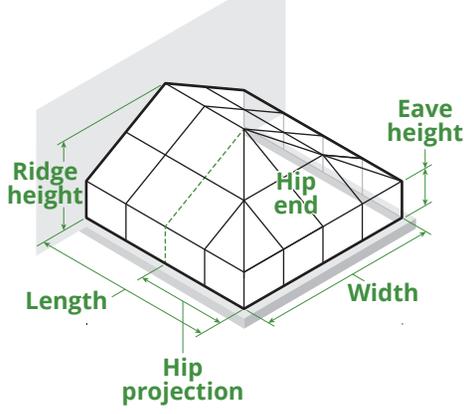
**Single slope skylight**



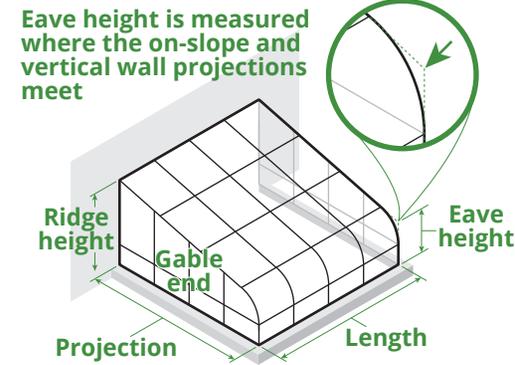
**Straight eave double pitch skylight freestanding**



**Hip end skylight attached to a building**

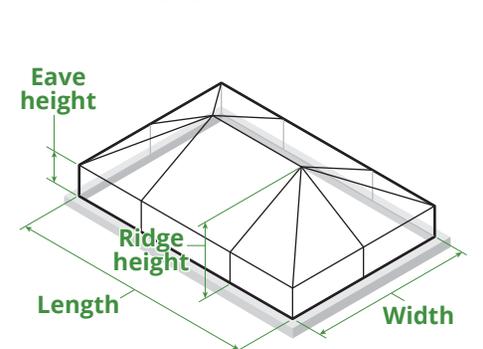


**Curved eave lean-to skylight attached to a building**

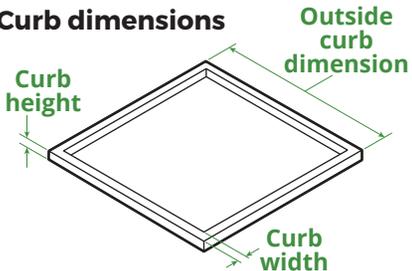


Eave height is measured where the on-slope and vertical wall projections meet

**Straight eave double pitch hip end skylight**



**Curb dimensions**



\* Also referred to as a conservatory nose

Note: when there is no transom, the eave height is determined by the thickness of the frame.