# Hip/Valley Rafters meet Plumb Planes through Eaves/Ridges <br> R4B and R4P Angles on Bottom Shoulders of Hip/Valley Rafters 

## Definition of Total Deck Angle (equal to DD + D)

Valley Rafters: The Total Deck Angle is the angle measured between the Valley Ridges, on a level plane passing through the Ridges.
Hip Rafters: The Total Deck Angle is the angle measured between the Hip Eaves, on a level plane passing through the Eaves.

Note how the definition above affects the location of the R4 angles on Hips and Valleys.The R4 angles are projections of Deck angles DD, D, and their complements 90 - DD and 90 - D, to the bottom shoulder of a Hip or Valley Rafter.
$\mathbf{R 4 B m}$ is a projection of DD
$R 4 B a$ is a projection of $D$
$\mathbf{R 4 P m}$ is a projection of $90-\mathbf{D D}$
$\mathbf{R 4 P a}$ is a projection of $90-\mathbf{D}$
R4B angles are located near Hip Eaves or Valley Ridges. R4P angles are located near Hip Peaks or Valley Feet.

The Main Side R4 values may be solved using:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \tan \mathbf{R 4 B}=\cos \mathbf{R 1} \tan \mathbf{D D} \\
& \tan \mathbf{R 4 P}=\cos \mathbf{R 1} \div \tan \mathbf{D D}
\end{aligned}
$$

Substitute D for DD to solve for the Adjacent Side values:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \tan \mathbf{R 4 B}=\cos \mathbf{R 1} \tan \mathbf{D} \\
& \tan \mathbf{R 4 P}=\cos \mathbf{R 1} \div \tan \mathbf{D}
\end{aligned}
$$

Examples of three cases are given:
Unequal Pitches meet at a Total Deck Angle $=90^{\circ}$
Equal Pitches meet at a Total Deck Angle $\neq 90^{\circ}$
Unequal Pitches meet at a Total Deck Angle $\neq 90^{\circ}$
The example selected for Unequal Pitches meet at a Deck Angle $\neq 90$ degrees is a special case, a Convergent Joint, and the angles involved are measured with respect to an Inclined Deck.

Regardless of whether the work is done on a squared face or "on the round" with the layout on a cutting deck, $\mathbf{R 4}$ values govern the layout on the bottom rafter shoulders.

## Valley Rafter <br> Main Pitch $=\mathbf{1 2} \div \mathbf{1 2}$ Adjacent Pitch $=10 \div \mathbf{1 2}$ <br> Deck Angle between Ridges $=90^{\circ}$



Above: Angles as seen in Plan

Valley Rafter Peak


Valley Rafter Foot


The $\mathbf{R 4}$ angle Run lies on the long axis of the Hip/Valley.
Rise $=\mathbf{R u n} \times \tan \mathbf{R 4}$

## More Valley Rafter Examples



Valley Rafter Peak at Ridges


Adjacent Pitch $=71 / 4 \div 12$
Deck Angle between Ridges $=90^{\circ}$


Main Pitch =9 $\div 12$

## Hip Rafter

Pitches of Triangular Planes
Main Pitch $=$ Adjacent Pitch $=8 \div 12$
Deck Angle between Eaves $=135^{\circ}$
Gazebo Footprint: Regular Octagon


## Unequal Pitches meet at Deck Angle $\neq 90^{\circ}$

## Convergent Joint

Two $8 \div 12$ Rafters meet two Beams Calculations are with respect to an Inclined Deck, all R1 = $16.16075^{\circ}$. Refer to the material on this subject for information on how the values in the examples were determined.


Above: Beam
Main Pitch Angle $=23.18010^{\circ}$
Adjacent Pitch Angle $=23.18010^{\circ}$ Total Deck Angle at Beam "Foot" $=85.18292^{\circ}$
Deck Angles at "Peak"
Main Side: 90 - DD = $47.40854^{\circ}$
Adjacent Side: $90-\mathbf{D}=47.40854^{\circ}$
Left: $\mathbf{8} \div \mathbf{1 2}$ Rafter
Main Pitch Angle $=23.18010^{\circ}$
Adjacent Pitch Angle $=20.13376^{\circ}$
Total Deck Angle at Beam "Foot"
$=94.81708^{\circ}$
Deck Angles at "Peak"
Main Side: 90 - DD = $47.40854^{\circ}$
Adjacent Side: $90-\mathbf{D}=37.77438^{\circ}$

