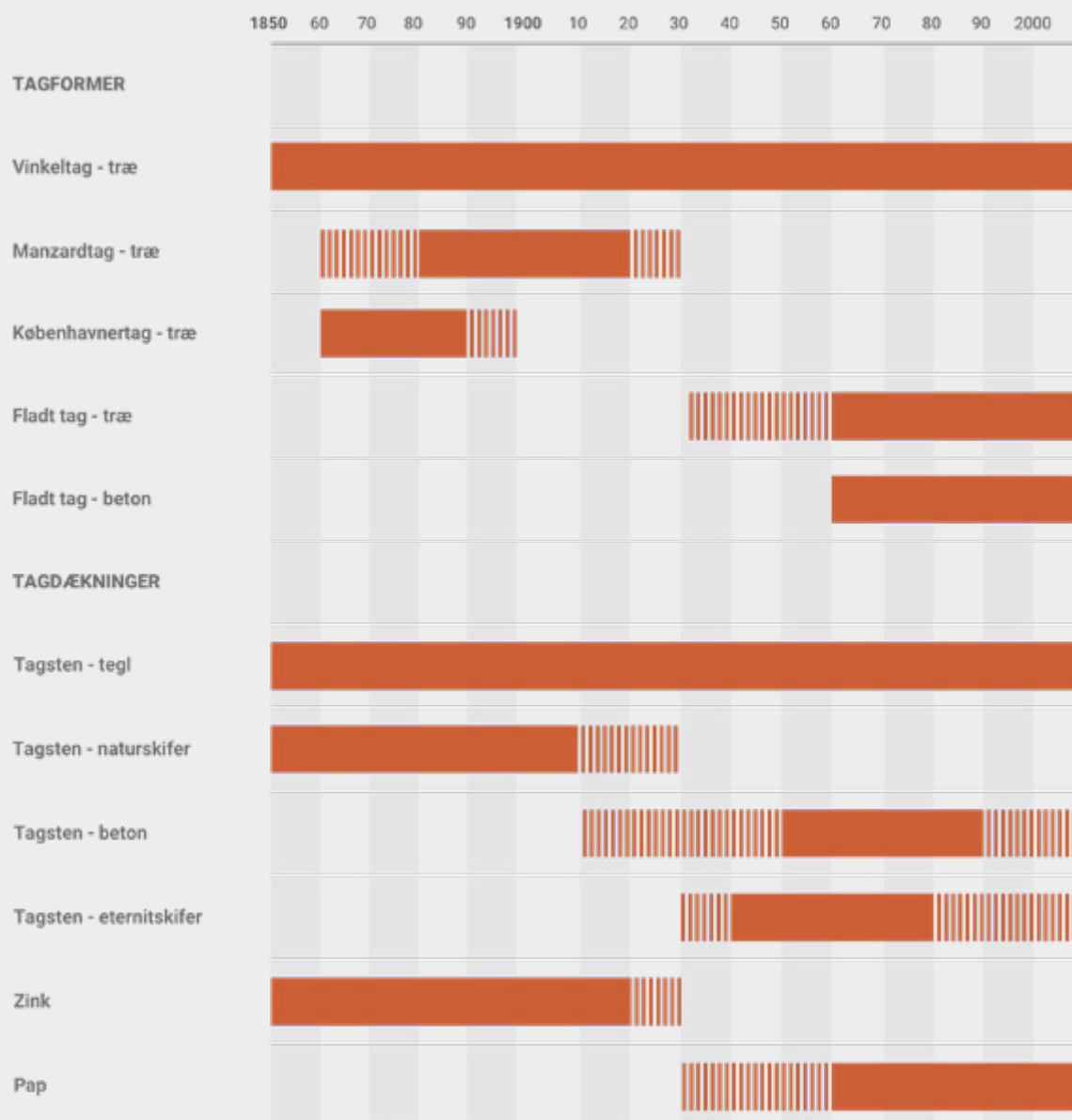


Roofs and roof frames

Roofing designs in Danish multi-storey housing range from raised roofs with steep gradients to the flat and (almost) horizontal.



The figure shows an overview of approximate temporal prevalence

The minimum gradient is determined by the roofing material's ability to first and foremost repel and divert water.

The minimum gradient for pantile (pointed) or natural slate is approximately 40 degrees. Interlocking tiles of brick or concrete require approximately 30 degrees, as do natural slates in putty.

The use of asbestos cement in the form of flat or corrugated sheets requires a minimum gradient of 15-20 degrees.

All of the aforementioned roof coverings are laid on battens supported by rafters and having dimensions and even spacing determined by the material/make being used.

Roofing tiles of brick and natural slate are not of a single fixed size, and with increased load-bearing capacity of the roofing material itself, such as corrugated sheets, the batten dimensions and spacing also vary.

For flat, slightly sloping roof surfaces, zinc is applied to the formwork of roughened boards. Later, asphalt or tarred board appears on (densely laid) wooden sheathing stretched from rafter to rafter.

In the 1950s, an almost horizontal roof covering becomes possible with the use of several layers of roofing felt ("built-up").