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consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for your visuals. Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it allnow ondemand. Watch NowEnjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable
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original video podcast covers it allnow ondemand. Watch Now1 Find a safe way onto the roof. In order to be able to take precise measurements of your roof, youll need to actually be on it. If you have an interior window that provides roof access, use it to step out onto a secure section. Otherwise, it will be necessary to set up an extension ladder and
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roof.[9] Extend your tape measure along the outer edges of the roof to find its length and width in feet. For square or rectangular roofs, youll only need to record the length and width. For sloped sectional roofs, write down the dimensions of each individual plane.[10]Complete one side at a time before moving on to other areas. Youre just looking for
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account for chimneys, pipes, or other irregularities. You or your roofing contractor will work around these areas once the project is actually underway.4Record your measurements precisely. As you take your measurements, jot them down in your notebook or on a separate sheet of paper. Youll be using these numbers to calculate the total square
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estimate.5Draw a diagram of your roof on a large piece of paper. Make a rough top-down sketch of your roof. Pencil in the outlying shape, then flesh out your diagram with details like ridge lines, hips, valleys, and dormers until you have a rough representation of your roofs basic layout.[15]Your diagram doesnt need to be perfect. All that matters is
that you have a visual aid to keep up with the various dimensions youll be using to make your final calculations. Use a pencil rather than a pen. That way, youll be able to make corrections and revisions as needed while you work. 6Use the measurements you took to label your diagram. Write down the length and width of each corresponding section of
the roof, starting with the outer edges where the eaves are. Then, put down the length of the ridge lines on each peak, hip, and valley. The idea is to reduce your roof to a series of lines in order to simplify your subsequent calculations. 7Divide the roof up into simple geometrical sections. At this point, you may notice that many of your roofs planes are
irregular. The easiest way to get around this problem is to draw a few extra lines to turn complex shapes into simple ones. For example, drawing a line across the tapered end of a gabled roof will create a long rectangle connected to a small triangle. [16] Keep lining off the different parts of your roof until each section is a square, rectangle, or
triangle. Breaking your diagram up into smaller sections may seem unnecessarily complicated, but it will actually make your final calculations much faster and easier (unless you want to figure out how to find the area of a trapezoid). 8Multiply the length by the width to find the area of rectangular sections. [17] Determining the square footage of these
sections is easy. Just multiply the length and width dimensions. Make a note of the square footage would be 12,000 square feet (1,100m2). Be sure to find the area of any dormers on your roof, as well.9Work out the area of
the remaining triangular sections. This isnt as difficult as you might think. First, use a ruler to draw a line from the length of the length 
basic formula for finding the area of a triangle is the base times the height (in this case, the distance between the base and the peak). If you have a roof section that's 30 feet (9.1m) long and 12 feet (3.7m) high, multiplying those dimensions would give you an area of 180 square feet (17m2).[20]Measure and mark the square footage of each triangular
section carefully, as these tend to differ in size.10Add up the area measurements you deduced into a calculator one by one. The sum of these numbers is the overall square footage of your roof, which you can then use to work out how much material youll need for your
project.[22]Together, two 750sqft (70m2) rectangular planes and four 135sqft (12.5m2) triangular planes would give you a total area of 2,040 square feet (190m2). Add up the numbers a few times to ensure that the final figure you get is correct. Take your time and work carefully to prevent mistakes. Even a small miscalculation could end up costing
you time or money.11Divide your square footage by 100 to estimate your materials. Roofing materials are typically packaged in squares eet (9.3m2) of roof space. Dividing the total area of your roof by 100 will therefore help you figure out how many squares worth of shingles to order.[23]For a
12,000sqft (1,100m2) roof, youll need a minimum of 120 squares. Its a good idea to add an extra 10% to your estimated material requirements to account for waste and ensure that would be 132 squares. Advertisement 1Find a safe way onto the roof.
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enough shingles to cover your roof when its all said and done. Using the above example, that would be 132 squares. Advertisement, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 107,583 active editors 7,024,846 articles in EnglishSite map of Great Wilbraham is a Neolithic causewayed enclosure, an archaeological site near the village of
Great Wilbraham in Cambridgeshire, England. The enclosure is about 170 metres (560 ft) across, and covers about 2 hectares (4.9 acres). Causewayed enclosure of an area with ditches that are interrupted by gaps, or causeways. Their purpose is not
known; they may have been settlements, meeting places, or ritual sites. The Great Wilbraham enclosure was first identified from aerial photographs in 1972. An excavation was begun in 1975 by David Clarke, with a planned five-year research programme, but he died in 1976 and his results remained unpublished. His archive of finds and records was
reanalysed in the 2000s. The site was rich in finds, including Neolithic flint, pottery from periods from the Neolithic to the present day, and animal bone. The site was rich in finds, including Neolithic flint, pottery from periods from the Neolithic flint, pottery flint flint, pottery flint flint, pottery flint flint, pottery flint flin
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cities of Nagoya and Kyoto?... that, when five consecutive Ranger spacecraft failed, Harris Schurmeier was put in charge with a mandate to transform the program?... that Here Will I Nest was the first dramatic Canadian feature film to be shot in colour, and the first film adaptation of a Canadian play?... that Prescott Currier was one of the first
Americans to visit the British code-breaking centre at Bletchley Park?... that Elyn Saks's memoir about her life with schizophrenia won her a "Genius Grant"?... that fencer Bernardo de la Guardia was a competitor and a judge at the same Olympic Games?
ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleMuhammadu BuhariFormer president of Nigeria Muhammadu Buhari (pictured) dies at the age of 82. Clashes between Druze militias and the Syrian Armed Forces result in hundreds of deaths. The International Criminal Court issues arrest warrants for Taliban leaders Hibatullah Akhundzada and Abdul
Hakim Haqqani over their alleged persecution of women in Afghanistan. Flooding in Central Texas, United States, leaves at least 140 people dead. Ongoing: Gaza warRussian invasion of Ukrainetimeline Sudanese civil wartimeline Recent deaths: Felix Baumgartner Fauja Singh Bradley John Murdoch Frank Barrie Ihor Poklad Glen Michael Nominate an
articleJuly 19Detail from The Day the Earth Smiled, with Earth as a pale dot between Saturn's rings1845 A fire in Manhattan, New York, destroyed 345 buildings, killed 30 people, and caused at least $5million in damage.1903 French cyclist Maurice Garin won the first edition of the Tour de France.1919 Following Peace Day celebrations marking the
end of the First World War, English ex-servicemen unhappy with unemployment and other grievances rioted and burned down Luton Town Hall.1997 The Troubles: The Provisional Irish Republican Army announced that it would resume its ceasefire, ending its 28-year campaign against British rule in Northern Ireland.2013 The NASA spacecraft
Cassini took a photograph of Saturn with Earth in the distance (detail pictured), for which people were invited to "wave at Saturn". Margaret Fuller (d.1850)Nicola Sturgeon (b.1970)Christopher Luxon (b.1970)Janusz Zajdel (d.1985)More anniversaries: July 18July 19July 20ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutThe passion fruit is the fruit of a
number of plants in the genus Passiflora. They are round or oval, and range from a width of 1.5 to 3 inches (3.8 to 7.6 centimetres). The fruits have a juicy, edible center composed of a large number of seeds. They are native to subtropical regions of South America from southern Brazil through Paraguay to northern Argentina. This photograph shows a juicy, edible center composed of a large number of seeds.
two passion fruits of the species Passiflora edulis, one whole and one halved. The picture was focus-stacked from 22 separate images. Photograph credit: Ivar Leidus Recently featured: Basilica of StPaul, RabatClouded ApolloAnne of Cleves Archive More featured pictures Community portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and
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 Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple
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1850s1860sYears1842184318441845 184618471848vteSeptember 9: Potato crops ruined in Ireland, starting the Great Famine.March 1: U.S. annexes territory of the Republic of Texas.1845 by topicHumanitiesArchaeologyArchitectureArtLiteraturePoetryMusicBy countryAustraliaBelgiumBrazilCanadaChinaDenmarkFranceGermanyNetherlandsNew
ZealandNorwayRussiaSouth AfricaSwedenUnited KingdomUnited StatesOther topicsRail transportScienceSportsLists of leadersSovereign state leadersTerritorial governorsReligious leadersLawBirth and death categoriesBirthsDeathsEstablishments of leadersSovereign state leadersTerritorial governorsReligious leadersLawBirth and death categoriesBirthsDeathsEstablishments of leadersSovereign statesOvereign state leadersTerritorial governorsReligious leadersLawBirth and death categoriesBirthsDeathsEstablishments of leadersSovereign statesOvereign states
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819Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1845.1845 (MDCCCXLV) was a common year starting on Wednesday of the Julian calendar, the 1845th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 845th year of the 2ndmillennium, the 45th year of the
19th century, and the 6th year of the 1840s decade. As of the start of 1845, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 1 The Philippines began reckoning Asian dates by hopping the International Date Line through skipping Tuesday, December 31, 1844. That
time zone shift was a reform made by GovernorGeneral Narciso Claveria on August 16, 1844, in order to align the local calendars in the country with the rest of Asia as trade interests with Imperial China, Dutch East Indies and neighboring countries increased, after Mexico became independent in 1821. The reform also applied to Caroline Islands,
Guam, Marianas Islands, Marshall Islands, and Palau as part of the Philippines.[1] annuary 10 Elizabeth Barrett receives a love letter from the younger poet Robert Browning;[2] on May 20, they meet for the first time in London. She begins writing her Sonnets from the Portuguese. January 23 The United States Congress
 establishes a uniform date for federal elections, which will henceforth be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. January 29 The Raven by Edgar Allan Poe is published for the first time, in the New York Evening Baylor
University (the oldest university in the U.S. state of Texas that still operates under its original name). February 7 In the British Museum, a drunken visitor smashes the Portland Vase, which takes months to repair. February 28 The United States Congress approves the annexation of Texas. March 1 President John Tyler signs a bill authorizing the United States Congress approves the annexation of Texas.
States to annex the Republic of Texas, subject to approval by the voters in the Republic. The territory claimed includes all of the future U.S. state of Texas, as well as portions of New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming. March 3Florida is admitted as the 27th U.S. state. For the first time, both houses of the United States Congress vote,
by a two-thirds majority, to override a presidential veto in order to pass legislation.[3]March 11 The New Zealand Wars open with the Flagstaff War. Chiefs Kawiti and Hne Heke lead 700 Maoris in the burning of the British colonial settlement of Kororareka (modern-day Russell, New Zealand). March 13 The Violin Concerto by Felix Mendelssohn
premieres in Leipzig, with Ferdinand David as soloist. March 17 Stephen Perry patents the rubber band, in the United Kingdom. [4] April 7 An earthquake destroys much of the American city of Pittsburgh. April 20 Ramn Castilla (1) The Great Fire of Pittsburgh destroys much of the American city of Pittsburgh. April 20 Ramn Castilla (2) Ramn Castilla (3) The Great Fire of Pittsburgh destroys much of the American city of Pittsburgh. April 20 Ramn Castilla (3) The Great Fire of Pittsburgh destroys much of the American city of Pittsburgh. April 20 Ramn Castilla (3) The Great Fire of Pittsburgh destroys much of the American city of Pittsburgh. April 20 Ramn Castilla (3) The Great Fire of Pittsburgh destroys much of the American city of Pittsburgh. April 20 Ramn Castilla (3) The Great Fire of Pittsburgh destroys much of the American city of Pittsburgh. April 20 Ramn Castilla (3) The Great Fire of Pittsburgh destroys much of the American city of Pittsburgh destroys much of the American city of Pittsburgh. April 20 Ramn Castilla (3) The Great Fire of Pittsburgh destroys much of the American city of Pittsburgh
becomes president of Peru. May 2 Yarmouth suspension bridge in Great Yarmouth, England, collapses leaving around 80 dead, mostly children. [5] May 19 HMS Erebus and HMS Terror, with 134 men, comprising Sir John Franklin's expedition to find the Northwest Passage, sail from Greenhithe on the Thames. They will last be seen in the summer,
entering Baffin Bay.[6]May 25 A theater fire in Canton, China, kills 1,670.May 30 Fatel Razack (Fath Al Razack, 'Victory of Allah the Provider', Arabic: ) is the first ship to bring indentured labourers from India to Trinidad and Tobago, landing in the Gulf of Paria with 227 immigrants.[7]May Frederick Douglass's autobiographical Narrative of the Life
of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave is published by the Boston Anti-Slavery Society. June 8 Former U.S. President Andrew Jackson, 78, dies at The Hermitage (Nashville, Tennessee). July 26 August 10 Isambard Kingdom Brunel's iron steamship Great Britain makes the transatlantic crossing from Liverpool to New York, the first screw propelled
vessel to make the passage.[8][9][uly 28 HMS Terror and HMS Erebus of the Franklin Expedition go missing in the Davis Strait west of Greenland, while searching for the Northwest Passage.August 9 The Aberdeen Act is
passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, empowering the British Royal Navy to search Brazilian ships, as part of the abolition of the slave trade from Africa. August 19 A tornado kills 200 people in France at Montville while destroying two large factories. The first issue of Scientific American August 28 The journal Scientific American begins
publication. September 9 Potato blight breaks out in Ireland, [11][12] beginning the Great Famine. September 18 The Anglo-French blockade of the Ro de la Plata is formally declared. September 25 The Phi Alpha Literary Society is founded, in Jacksonville, Illinois. October 9 The eminent and controversial Anglican, John Henry Newman, is received into
the Roman Catholic Church. October 10 In Annapolis, Maryland, the Naval School (later renamed the United States Congress, will make Texas a U.S.
state.October 19 Richard Wagner's opera Tannhuser debuts at the Dresden Royal Court Theater.October 21 The New York Herald becomes the first newspaper to mention the game of baseball.November 20 Anglo-French blockade of the Ro de la Plata Battle of Vuelta de Obligado: The Argentine Confederation is narrowly defeated by an Anglo-French
fleet on the waters of the Paran River, but the victors suffer serious damage to their ships, and Argentina attracts political support in South America. December 2 Manifest destiny: U.S. President James K. Polk announces to Congress that the Monroe Doctrine should be strictly enforced, and that the United States should aggressively expand into the
West.December 11 First Anglo-Sikh War: Sikh army crosses the Sutlej in the Punjab.December 2223 Battle of Ferozeshah (Anglo-Sikh War): East India Company forces are victorious over those of the Sikh Empire.December 27Anesthesia is used for childbirth for the first time, by Dr. Crawford Long in Jefferson, Georgia.American newspaper editor
John L. O'Sullivan claims (in connection with the annexation of the Oregon Country) in The United States Magazine and Democratic Review that the United States should be allowed "the fulfillment of our manifest destiny to overspread the continent allotted by Providence for the free development of our yearly multiplying millions". It is the second
time he uses the term manifest destiny (first in connection with the Republic of Texas in July August), and it will have a huge influence on American imperialism in the following century. December 29 Texas is admitted as the 28th U.S. state. [13] December 30 Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway are incorporated in Ireland. The Republic of
Yucatn separates from Mexico for a second time. Ephraim Bee reveals that the Emperor of China has given him a special dispensation: that he has entrusted him with certain sacred and mysterious rituals through Caleb Cushing, the U.S. Commissioner to China, to "extend the work and influence of the Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus"
in the New World.[14] Friedrich Engels' treatise The Condition of the Working Class in England is published in Leipzig as Die Lage der arbeitenden Klasse in England. Heinrich Hoffmann publishes a book (Lustige Geschichten und drollige Bilder), introducing his character, Struwwelpeter, in Germany. The Ancient and Accepted Rite for England and
Wales and its Districts and Chapters Overseas is founded[vague] in Freemasonry. Eugnie Luce founds the Luce Ben Aben School in Algiers. [15] George ReidGeorg CantorAlexander III of RussiaWilhelm Conrad RntgenGustaf de LavalJanuary 7 King Ludwig III of Bavaria (d. 1921) January 29 Pyotr Bezobrazov, Russian admiral (d. 1906) February 2 Ivan
Puluj, Ukrainian physicist, inventor (d. 1918) February 14 Quintin Hogg, British philanthropist (d. 1903) February 15 Elihu Root, American statesman, diplomat, recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize (d. 1918) March 3 George Reid, 4th Prime Minister of Australia (d. 1918) March 3 George Reid, 4th Prime Minister of Australia (d. 1918) March 4 Henry Clay
Taylor, American admiral (d. 1904)March 5 Gerard Noel, British admiral (d. 1918)[16]March 10 Emperor Alexander III of Russia (d. 1894)March 20 Victor Child Villiers, 7th Earl of Jersey, 18th Governor of New South Wales (d. 1894)March 20 Victor Child Villiers, 7th Earl of Jersey, 18th Governor of New South Wales (d. 1894)March 20 Victor Child Villiers, 7th Earl of Jersey, 18th Governor of New South Wales (d. 1894)March 20 Victor Child Villiers, 7th Earl of Jersey, 18th Governor of New South Wales (d. 1894)March 20 Victor Child Villiers, 7th Earl of Jersey, 18th Governor of New South Wales (d. 1894)March 20 Victor Child Villiers, 7th Earl of Jersey, 18th Governor of New South Wales (d. 1894)March 20 Victor Child Villiers, 7th Earl of Jersey, 18th Governor of New South Wales (d. 1894)March 20 Victor Child Villiers, 7th Earl of Jersey, 18th Governor of New South Wales (d. 1894)March 20 Victor Child Villiers, 7th Earl of Jersey, 18th Governor of New South Wales (d. 1894)March 20 Victor Child Villiers, 7th Earl of Jersey, 18th Governor of New South Wales (d. 1894)March 20 Victor Child Villiers, 7th Earl of Jersey, 18th Governor of New South Wales (d. 1894)March 20 Victor Child Villiers, 7th Earl of Jersey, 18th Governor of New South Wales (d. 1894)March 20 Victor Child Villiers, 7th Earl of Jersey, 18th Governor of New South Wales (d. 1894)March 20 Victor Child Villiers, 7th Earl of Jersey, 18th Governor of New South Wales (d. 1894)March 20 Victor Child Villiers, 7th Earl of Jersey, 18th Governor of New South Wales (d. 1894)March 20 Victor Child Villiers, 7th Earl of Jersey, 18th Governor of New South Wales (d. 1894)March 20 Victor Child Villiers, 7th Earl of Jersey, 18th Governor of New South Wales (d. 1894)March 20 Victor Child Villiers, 7th Earl of Jersey, 18th Governor of New South Wales (d. 1894)March 20 Victor Child Villiers, 7th Earl of Jersey, 18th Governor of New South Wales (d. 1894)March 20 Victor Child Villiers, 7th March 20 Victor Child Villiers, 7th March 20 Victor Child Villiers, 7th March 20 Victor Ch
architect (d. 1918) April 5 Jules Cambon, French diplomat (d. 1935) April 22 Carlo Caneva, Italian general (d. 1922) April 24 Carl Spitteler, Swiss writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1924) May 4 William Kingdon Clifford, English mathematician, philosopher (d. 1879) May 9 Gustaf de Laval, Swedish engineer, inventor (d. 1913) May 12 Gabriel Faur, French
composer (d. 1924)May 14 Charles J. Train, American admiral (d. 1906)May 15 lie Metchnikoff, Russian microbiologist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 1917)May 30 King Amadeo I of Spain (d. 1890)May 31 R. E. B. Crompton,
British electrical engineer, industrialist and inventor (d. 1940)June 7 Leopold Auer, Hungarian violinist, composer (d. 1930)June 18 Charles Louis Alphonse Laveran, French physician, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 1922)June 22 Richard Seddon, 15th Prime Minister of New Zealand (d. 1906)Jacinta ParejoJuly 4 Thomas John
Barnardo, Irish philanthropist (d. 1905) July 19 Horatio Nelson Young, American naval hero (d. 1913) August 16 Gabriel Lippmann, Luxembourger-French physicist and academic, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1921) Jacinta Parejo, First
Methuen, 3rd Baron Methuen, British field marshal (d. 1923)September 1 Emile Baudot, French telegraph engineer and inventor (d. 1912)November 3 Charles Stockton, American admiral (d. 1924)October 21 William McKendree Carleton, American poet (d. 1912)November 3
Inoue Yoshika, Japanese admiral (d. 1929)November 4 Vasudev Balwant Phadke, Indian revolutionary (d. 1883)November 10 Sir John Thompson, 4th Prime Minister of Canada (d. 1894)November 13 Marta Abreu, Cuban philanthropist (d. 1909)November 25 Jos Maria de Ea de Queirs, Portuguese writer (d. 1900)December 9 Joel Chandler Harris,
American writer (d. 1908)December 24 George I of Greece (d. 1913)Andrew JacksonJanuary 28 Mary Ann Browne, British poet and writer of musical scores (b. 1812)February 13 Henrik Steffens, Norwegian philosophe
(b. 1773)February 22 William Wellesley-Pole, 3rd Earl of Mornington, British politician (b. 1763)March 18 Johnny Appleseed, American pioneer (b. 1774)April 10 Dr. Thomas Sewall, American anatomist (b. 1786)April 20 Seku
Amadu, founder of the Fula Massina Empire (b. 1773)May 12 Jnos Batsnyi, Hungarian poet (b. 1763)August Wilhelm Schlegel, German poet, translator and critic (b. 1763)August Wilhelm Schlegel, German poet, translator and critic (b. 1763)August Wilhelm Schlegel, German poet, translator and critic (b. 1763)August Wilhelm Schlegel, German poet, translator and critic (b. 1763)August Wilhelm Schlegel, German poet, translator and critic (b. 1763)August Wilhelm Schlegel, German poet, translator and critic (b. 1763)August Wilhelm Schlegel, German poet, translator and critic (b. 1763)August Wilhelm Schlegel, German poet, translator and critic (b. 1763)August Wilhelm Schlegel, German poet, translator and critic (b. 1763)August Wilhelm Schlegel, German poet, translator and critic (b. 1763)August Wilhelm Schlegel, German poet, translator and critic (b. 1763)August Wilhelm Schlegel, German poet, translator and critic (b. 1763)August Wilhelm Schlegel, German poet, translator and critic (b. 1763)August Wilhelm Schlegel, German poet, translator and critic (b. 1763)August Wilhelm Schlegel, German poet, translator and critic (b. 1763)August Wilhelm Schlegel, German poet, translator and critic (b. 1763)August Wilhelm Schlegel, German poet, translator and critic (b. 1763)August Wilhelm Schlegel, German poet, translator and critic (b. 1763)August Wilhelm Schlegel, German poet, translator and critic (b. 1763)August Wilhelm Schlegel, German poet, translator and critic (b. 1763)August Wilhelm Schlegel, German poet, translator and critic (b. 1763)August Wilhelm Schlegel, German poet, translator and critic (b. 1763)August Wilhelm Schlegel, German poet, translator and critic (b. 1763)August Wilhelm Schlegel, German poet, translator and critic (b. 1763)August Wilhelm Schlegel, German poet, translator and critic (b. 1763)August Wilhelm Schlegel, German poet, translator and critic (b. 1763)August Wilhelm Schlegel, German poet, translator and critic (b. 1763)August Wilhelm Schlegel, German poet, translator and critic (b. 1763)August Wilhelm Sch
States (b. 1767) Charlotte Ann Fillebrown Jerauld July 12 Friedrich Ludwig Persius, German architect (b. 1803) Henrik Wergeland, Norwegian writer (b. 1808) July 22 Heinrich Graf von Bellegarde, Austrian field marshal, statesman (b. 1756) August 3 Charlotte Ann
Fillebrown Jerauld, American poet and story writer (b. 1820) August 23Thomas R. Gray, American author and diplomat (b. 1788) October 12 Elizabeth Fry, British humanitarian (b. 1780) October 18 Jacques Dominique, comte de Cassini, French astronomer (b. 1788) October 12 Elizabeth Fry, British humanitarian (b. 1780) October 18 Jacques Dominique, comte de Cassini, French astronomer (b. 1780) October 12 Elizabeth Fry, British humanitarian (b. 1780) October 18 Jacques Dominique, comte de Cassini, French astronomer (b. 1780) October 12 Elizabeth Fry, British humanitarian (b. 1780) October 18 Jacques Dominique, comte de Cassini, French astronomer (b. 1780) October 19 Jacques Dominique, comte de Cassini, French astronomer (b. 1780) October 19 Jacques Dominique, comte de Cassini, French astronomer (b. 1780) October 19 Jacques Dominique, comte de Cassini, French astronomer (b. 1780) October 19 Jacques Dominique, comte de Cassini, French astronomer (b. 1780) October 19 Jacques Dominique, comte de Cassini, French astronomer (b. 1780) October 19 Jacques Dominique, comte de Cassini, French astronomer (b. 1780) October 19 Jacques Dominique, comte de Cassini, French astronomer (b. 1780) October 19 Jacques Dominique, comte de Cassini, French astronomer (b. 1780) October 19 Jacques Dominique, comte de Cassini, French astronomer (b. 1780) October 19 Jacques Dominique, Comte de Cassini, French astronomer (b. 1780) October 19 Jacques Dominique, Comte de Cassini, French astronomer (b. 1780) October 19 Jacques Dominique, Comte de Cassini, French astronomer (b. 1780) October 19 Jacques Dominique, Comte de Cassini, French astronomer (b. 1780) October 19 Jacques Dominique, Comte de Cassini, French astronomer (b. 1780) October 19 Jacques Dominique, Comte de Cassini, French astronomer (b. 1780) October 19 Jacques Dominique, Comte de Cassini, French astronomer (b. 1780) October 19 Jacques Dominique, Comte de Cassini, French astronomer (b. 1780) October 19 Jacques Dominique, Comte Dominique, Comte Dominique, Comte Dominique, Comte Dominique,
 1748)October 26 Lady Nairne, Scottish songwriter (b. 1786)November 17 Sir Salusbury Pryce Humphreys, British admiral (b. 1778)November 18 King Aleamotua of Tonga (b. 1785)^ "CURRENT PH CALENDAR BEGINS", Facebook, Project Vinta
January 1, 2021. Retrieved April 19, 2023. A Jones, Neal T., ed. (1984). A Book of Days for the Literary Year. New York; London: Thames and Hudson. ISBN0-500-01332-2. Congress overrides presidential veto for first time. history.house.gov Penguin Pocket On This Day. Penguin Reference Library. 2006. ISBN0-14-102715-0. "The Great Yarmouth
Suspension Bridge Disaster May 2nd 1845" (PDF). Broadland Memories. Archived from the original (PDF) on 2011-07-18. Retrieved 2010-10-14. The Hutchinson Factfinder. Helicon. 1999. p.549. ISBN1-85986-000-1. When the British decided they were going to bring Indians to Trinidad this year, most of the traditional British ship owners did not
wish to be involved. The ship was originally named Cecrops, but upon delivery was renamed to Fath Al Razack. The ship left Calcutta on February 16.^ Fox, Stephen (2003). Transatlantic: Samuel Cunard, Isambard Brunel, and the Great Atlantic Steamships. HarperCollins. ISBN 978-0-06-019595-3.^ "Great Britain". The Ships List. Archived from the
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Algeria". World Digital Library. 1899. Retrieved 2013-09-26.^ "Admiral of the Fleet Sir Gerard Henry Uctred Noel GCB, KCMG". Admirals.org.uk. Retrieved 2 July 2025 via Newspapers.com.^ "Died". The New Era. Portsmouth, Virginia. 27
August 1845. p.3. Retrieved 2 July 2025 via Newspapers.com.Louis Heilprin (1885). "Chronological Table of Universal History". Historical Reference Book. New York: D. Appleton and Company. hdl:2027/wu.89097349187 via Hathi Trust. 1845Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1701 to 1800For other uses, see 18th century
(disambiguation). Millennia 2ndmillennium Century 18th ce
of year 1700Storming of the Bastille, 14 July 1789, an iconic event of the French Revolution in Europe. The American Revolution in Europe. The Europe. The American Revolution in Europe. The Europe. 
the Roman numerals MDCCI) to 31 December 1800 (MDCCC). During the 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions began mid-century, leading to radical changes in human society
and the environment. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the Age of Sail. During the century, slave trading expanded across the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, while declining in Russia[1] and China.[2]Western historians have occasionally
defined the 18th century otherwise for the purposes of their work. For example, the "short" 18th century may be defined as 17151789, denoting the period of time between the death of Louis XIV of France and the start of the French Revolution, with an emphasis on directly interconnected events.[3][4] To historians who expand the century to include
larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century[5] may run from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the Battle of Waterloo in 1815[6] or even later.[7] France was the sole world superpower from 1659, after it defeated Spain, until 1815, when it was defeated by Britain and its coalitions following the Napoleonic Wars. In Europe, philosophers
ushered in the Age of Enlightenment. This period coincided with the French Revolution of 1789, and was later compromised by the excesses of the Reign of Terror. At first, many monarchies of Europe embraced Enlightenment ideals, but in the wake of the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French
Republic in the French Revolutionary Wars. Various conflicts throughout the century, including the War of the Spanish Succession and the Seven Years' War, saw Great Britain triumph over its rivals to become the preeminent power in Europe. However, Britain's attempts to exert its authority over the Thirteen Colonies became a catalyst for the
American Revolution. The 18th century also marked the end of the PolishLithuanian Commonwealth as an independent state. Its semi-democratic government system was not robust enough to prevent partition by the neighboring states of Austria. Prussia, and Russia, in West Asia. Nader Shah led Persia in successful military campaigns. The Ottoman
Empire experienced a period of peace, taking no part in European wars from 1740 to 1768. As a result, the empire was not exposed to Europe's military improvements during the Seven Years' War. The Ottoman military consequently lagged behind and suffered several defeats against Russia in the second half of the century. In South Asia, the death of
Mughal emperor Aurangzeb was followed by the expansion of the Maratha Confederacy and an increasing level of European influence and control in the region. In 1739, Persian emperor Nader Shah Durrani scored another victory against the Marathas,
the then dominant power in India, in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.[8] By the middle of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India, [9][8] and by the end of the century, the Anglo-Mysore Wars against Tipu Sultan and his father Hyder Ali, led to Company rule over the south.[10][11]In East Asia, the century was
marked by the High Qing era, a period characterized by significant cultural and territorial expansion. This period also experienced relative peace and prosperity, allowing for societal growth, increasing literacy rates, flourishing trade, and consolidating imperial power across the vast Qing dynasty's territories. Conversely, the continual seclusion policy
of the Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa and experienced a flourishment of the arts as well as scientific knowledge and advancements, which were introduced to Japan through the Dutch East India
Company established increasing levels of control over the Mataram Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period when the country was ruled by a class of regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a figure head. The Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of states such as the Oyo Empire.
In Oceania, the European colonization of Australia and New Zealand began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the United States declared its independence from Great Britain. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence from Great Britain.
traveled to Europe where he was hailed as an inventor. Examples of his inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Tpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 18th century. See also: Georgian eraMain articles: 1700s, 1710s, 1720s, 1730s, and 1740s Europe
at the beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1700The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough17001721: Great Northern War between the Russian empires. 1701: Kingdom of Prussia declared under King Frederick I.1701: The Battle of Feyiase marks
the rise of the Ashanti Empire.17011714: The War of the Spanish Succession is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918.17031711: The Rkczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy.1704: End of Japan's Genroku
period.1704: First Javanese War of Succession.[13]17061713: The War of the Spanish Succession: French troops defeated at the Battle of Ramillies and the Siege of Turin.1707: Death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb leads to the fragmentation of the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb leads to 
establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain. [14] 1708: The Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies and English Company of London Trading to the East Indies and English Company of London Trading to the East Indies and English Company of London Trading to
Empire.1709: The Great Frost of 1709 marks the coldest winter in 500 years, contributing to the defeat of Sweden at Poltava.1711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov.1711: Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize
power.17111715: Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora people of North Carolina.1713: The Kangxi Emperor acknowledges the full recovery of the Chinese economy since its apex during the Ming.1714: In Amsterdam, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit invents the mercury-in-glass thermometer, which remains the
most reliable and accurate thermometer until the electronic era.1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advance at the Battle of Preston.1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border.1716: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advance at the Battle of Preston.1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border.1716: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advance at the Battle of Preston.1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border.1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border.1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border.1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border.1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border.1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border.1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border.1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border.1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border.1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border.1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border.1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border.1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border.1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border.1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present along the India-Pakistan border.1716: Establishment of the India-Pakistan border.1716: Establishment of the India-Pakistan border.1716: Establishment of the India-Pakistan border.1716: Establ
is founded by the French in North America.17181720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France, Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands.17181720: The South Sea Bubble.17201721: The Great Plague of Marseille.1720: Qing forces oust Dzungar
invaders from Tibet.1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Northern War.1721: Sack of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins.1722: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Drapier's
Letters and begins the Irish economic independence from England movement. Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah with the Persian invader Nader Shah. 1723: Slavery is abolished in Russia; Peter the Great converts household slaves into house serfs. [16]17231730: The "Great Disaster", an invasion of Kazakh territories by the Dzungars. 17231732: The
Qing and the Dzungars fight a series of wars across Qinghai, Dzungaria, and Outer Mongolia, with inconclusive results.1724: Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit temperature scale.1725: Austro-Spanish alliance revived. Russia joins in 1726.17271729: Anglo-Spanish War ends inconclusively.1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire
after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period. 17301760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain and North America. 17321734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia. [17]17331738: War of the Polish Succession. Qianlong Emperor 17351739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 17351799: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge
expansion in territory.17381756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18]17371738: Hotak Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah.1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean.1739: Adder Shah.1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean.1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean.1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean.1739: Mader Shah.1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean.1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean.1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean.1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean.1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean.1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean.1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean.1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean.1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean.1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean.1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean.1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean.1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean.1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean.1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean.1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean.1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean.1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean.1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean.1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Carib
in Iran for three years.17391740: Nader Shah's Sindh expedition.17411743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman.17411751: Maratha invasions of Bengal.17401748: War of the Austrian
Succession.1742: Marvel's Mill, the first water-powered cotton mill, begins operation in England.[19]1742: Anders Celsius in his honor.1742: Premiere of George Frideric Handel's Messiah.17431746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but
ultimately ends in a stalemate. The extinction of the Scottish clan system came with the defeat of the clansmen at the Battle of Culloden in 1746. [20]1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21]1744: Battle of Toulon is fought of the coast of France. 17441748: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21]1744: Battle of Toulon is fought of the coast of France. 17441748: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21]1744: Battle of Toulon is fought of the coast of France. 17441748: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21]1744: Battle of Toulon is fought of the coast of France. 17441748: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21]1744: Battle of Toulon is fought of the coast of France. 17441748: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21]1744: Battle of Toulon is fought of the coast of France. 17441748: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21]1744: Battle of Toulon is fought of the coast of France. 17441748: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21]1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21]1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21]1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21]1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21]1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21]1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21]1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21]1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21]1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21]1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21]1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21]1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21]1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21]1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21]1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21]1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ib
Marathas, and Mysore in India.1745: Second Jacobite rising is begun by Charles Edward Stuart in Scotland.1747: The Durrani Empire is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani.1748: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French,
the Marathas, and Mysore in India.1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age. Main articles: 1750s, 1760s, 1760s, 1760s, 1760s, 1760s, 1760s, 1780s, 178
Second Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic 1754: King's College is founded by a royal charter of George II of Great Britain. [22]17541763: The French and Indian War, the North American chapter of the Seven Years' War, is fought in colonial North America, mostly by the French and their allies
against the English and their allies.1755: The Great Lisbon earthquake destroys most of Portugal's capital and kills up to 100,000.1755: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization.17551763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population
from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.17561763: The Seven Years' War is fought between the British, the French, and Mysore in India.1757: British conquest of Bengal.Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia.1760: George III becomes King of
Britain.1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat.1762: The Stamp Act the Ashanti army at the Battle of Atakpam.1764: The Mughals are defeated at the Battle of Buxar.1765: The Stamp Act
is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament.17651767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya.17651769: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Qing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states.1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark. He was king of Denmark to 1808.17661799:
Anglo-Mysore Wars.1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime.17681772: War of the Bar Confederation.17681770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia.17691773: The Bengal
famine of 1770 kills one-third of the Bengal population.1769: The French East India Company's (VOC) monopoly of the plant.[23]17701771: Famine in Czech lands kills hundreds of thousands.1771: The Plague Riot in
Moscow.1771: The Kalmyk Khanate dissolves as the territory becomes colonized by Russians. More than a hundred thousand Kalmyks migrate back to Qing Dzungaria.1772: Gustav III of Sweden stages a coup d'tat, becoming almost an absolute monarch. Encyclopdie, ou dictionnaire raisonn des sciences, des arts et des mtiers17721779: Maratha
Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha War.17721795: The Partitions of Poland end the PolishLithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years.17731775: Pugachev's Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt in Russian history.1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to
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smuggle opium into China.1775: Russia imposes a reduction in autonomy on the Zaporizhian Cossacks of Ukraine.17751782: First Anglo-Maratha War.1775: Russia imposes a reduction in autonomy on the Zaporizhian Cossacks of Ukraine.17751782: First Anglo-Maratha War.1776: Several kongsi republics are founded by Chinese settlers in the island of Borneo. They are some of the first democracies in Asia.17761777: A Spanish
Portuguese War occurs over land in the South American frontiers.1776: Illuminati founded by Adam Weishaupt.1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia.1776: He United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by Adam Weishaupt.1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations.1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian
Islands.1778: Franco-American alliance signed.1778: Spain acquires its first permanent holding in Africa from the Portuguese, which is administered by the Tay Son brothers. The Ty Sn dynasty has been established, terminating the L
dynasty.17791879: Xhosa Wars between British and Boer settlers and the Xhosas in the South African Republic.17791783: Britain loses several islands and colonial outposts all over the world to the combined Franco-Spanish navy.1779: Iran enters yet another period of conflict and civil war after the prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand.1780
Outbreak of the indigenous rebellion against Spanish colonization led by Tpac Amaru II in Peru.1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers. George Washington 17811785: Serfdom is abolished in the Austrian monarchy (first step; second step in 1848). 1782: The Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup. 1783: The
Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War.1783: Russian annexation of Crimea.17851791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim mystic, leads a coa
traditionalists, who followed the traditional customs and common law (Adat) rather than the theocratic Sharia.[24]17851795: The MarathaMysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan.17861787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
premieres The Marriage of Figaro and Don Giovanni.1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century.17871792: Russo-Swedish War (17881790).1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (17881899) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a
 supercentenarian on record.[25][26]Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen17881789: A Qing attempt to reinstall an exiled Vietnamese king in northern Vietnam ends in disaster.1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army.17891799: French
Revolution.1789: The Lige Revolution.1789: The Brabant Revolution.1789: The Brabant Revolution.1789: The Brabant Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Lige.17911795: George Vancouver explores the world during the
Vancouver Expedition.17911804: The Haitian Revolution.1791: Mozart premieres The Magic Flute.17921802: The French Revolutionary Wars lead into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 18031815.1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded.1792: PolishRussian War of 1792.1792: Margaret Ann Neve (17921903) would become the
first recorded female supercentenarian to reach the age of 110.[27][28]1793: The largest yellow fever epidemic in American history kills as many as 5,000 people in Philadelphia, roughly 10% of the population.17941816: The
Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of incidents between settlers and New South Wales Corps and the Aboriginal Australia 1795: The Battle of Nuuanu in the final days of
King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands.17951796: Iran invades and devastates Georgia, prompting Russia to intervene and march on Tehran.1796: Edward Jenner administers the first smallpox vaccination; smallpox killed an estimated 400,000 Europeans each year during the 18th century, including five reigning monarchs.[30]1796
War of the First Coalition: The Battle of Montenotte marks Napoleon Bonaparte's first victory as an army commander.1796: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa.17961804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China.1797: John Adams is elected the second President of the United States; he serves until
1801.1798: The Irish Rebellion fails to overthrow British rule in Ireland.17981800: The Quasi-War is fought between the United States and France.1799: Dutch East India Company is dissolved.1799: Austro-Russian forces under Alexander Suvorov liberates much of Italy and Switzerland from French occupation.1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's
coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution.1799: Death of the Qianlong Emperor after 60 years of rule over China. His favorite official, Heshen, is ordered to commit suicide.1800: On 1 January, the bankrupt VOC is formally dissolved and the nationalized Dutch East Indies are established.[31]Main articles: Timeline of historic inventions 18th
century, and Timeline of scientific discoveries 18th centuryThe spinning jenny1709: The first piano was built by Bartolomeo Cristofori1711: Tuning fork was invented by John Shore1712: Steam engine invented by Edmond Halley,
sustainable to a depth of 55ftc. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America1733: Flying shuttle invented by John Kay1736: Europeans encountered rubber the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine while on expedition in South America. It was named in 1770 by Joseph
Priestleyc. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin1753: The first clock to be built in the New
World (North America) was invented by Benjamin Banneker.1755: The tallest wooden Bodhisattva statue in the world is erected at Puning Temple, China.1764: Spinning jenny created by James Hargreaves brought on the Industrial Revolution1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies1761: The
problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability17681779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air",
oxygenThe Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed in 1771, during the reign of the Qianlong Emperor.1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing gas"1776: First improved steam engines installed by James Watt1776: Steamboat invented by Claude de Jouffroy1777: Circular saw
invented by Samuel Miller1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus1784: Bifocals invented by Edmund Cartwright1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans1786:
Threshing machine invented by Andrew Meikle1787: Jacques Charles discovers Charles is law1789: Antoine Lavoisier discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois
Senefelder[33]1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troopsMain articles: 18th century in literature and 18th century in philosophy1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed17041717: One Thousand and One Nights translated into French by Antoine Galland. The work becomes immensely popular throughout
Europe.1704: A Tale of a Tub by Jonathan Swift first published 1712: The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1744: A Little Pretty
Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers), popular Japanese puppet play, composed1748: Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas
Gray published17511785: The French Encyclopdie1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihalj ilobod Boli1759: Candide by Voltaire1759: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith17591767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques
Rousseau1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published 1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of economy, was published by Adam Smith17761789: The
History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire was published by Edward Gibbon1779: Amazing Grace published by John Newton17791782: Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Friedrich Schiller first published1782: Les
Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos 1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns 1787 1788: The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay 1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant 1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake 1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah
Equiano by Olaudah Equiano1790: Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow by Alexander Radishchev1791: Rights of Woman by William Blake1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Blake1798: Lyrical B
Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge 1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus(mid18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin), one of the most famous Chinese novels 1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by
J.S. Bach1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by Antonio Vivaldi, composed by J.S. Bach1727: St Matthew Passion composed by J.S. Bach1727: St Matthew Passion composed by J.S. Bach1727: St Matthew Passion by J.S. Bach1727: St Matthew Passion composed by Handel for the coronation.
opera by Jean-Philippe Rameau1741: Goldberg Variations for harpsichord published by Bach1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Gluck, performed in Vienna1786: The Marriage of Figaro,
opera by Mozart1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart1791: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart1791: The Magic Flut
Russia. ^ Rowe, William T. China's Last Empire. ^ Anderson, M. S. (1979). Historians and Eighteenth-Century Europe, 17151789. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-300-09151-9. OCLC 185538307. ^ Ribeiro, Aileen (2002). Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe 17151789 (reviseded.). Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-300-09151-9. OCLC 186413657. ^
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Company. p.78. ISBN 9789694070919. Retrieved 18 January 2013. "War of the Spanish Succession, 17011714". Historyofwar.org. Retrieved 25 April 2009. Retrieved 26 April 2009. Retrieved 27 April 2009. Retrieved 27 April 2009. Retrieved 27 April 2009. Retrieved 28 April 2009. Retrieved 28 April 2009. Retrieved 29 April 2009. Retrieved 29 April 2009. Retrieved 29 April 2009. Retrieved 20 April 2009
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Scottish clans". Unique-cottages.co.uk. Archived from the original on 11 May 2008. Retrieved 25 April 2009.^ "Saudi Arabia The Saud Family and Wahhabi Islam". Countrystudies.us. Retrieved 25 April 2009.^ "Faudi Arabia The Saud Family and Wahhabi Islam". Countrystudies.us. Retrieved 25 April 2009.^ "Sufism in the Caucasus". Islamicsupremecouncil.org. Archived from the original on 11 May 2008. Retrieved 25 April 2009.^ "Sufism in the Caucasus". Islamicsupremecouncil.org. Archived from the original on 11 May 2008. Retrieved 25 April 2009.^ "Sufism in the Caucasus". Islamicsupremecouncil.org. Archived from the original on 11 May 2008. Retrieved 25 April 2009.^ "Sufism in the Caucasus". Islamicsupremecouncil.org. Archived from the original on 11 May 2008. Retrieved 25 April 2009.^ "Sufism in the Caucasus". Islamicsupremecouncil.org. Archived from the original on 11 May 2008. Retrieved 25 April 2009.^ "Sufism in the Caucasus". Islamicsupremecouncil.org. Archived from the original on 11 May 2008. Retrieved 25 April 2009.^ "Sufism in the Caucasus". Islamicsupremecouncil.org. Archived from the original on 11 May 2008. Retrieved 25 April 2009.^ "Sufism in the Caucasus". Islamicsupremecouncil.org. Archived from the original on 11 May 2008. Retrieved 25 April 2009.^ "Sufism in the Caucasus". Islamicsupremecouncil.org. Archived from the original on 11 May 2008. Retrieved 25 April 2009.^ "Sufism in the Caucasus". Islamicsupremecouncil.org. Archived from the original on 11 May 2008. Retrieved 25 April 2009.^ "Sufism in the Caucasus". Islamicsupremecouncil.org. Archived from the original on 11 May 2008. Retrieved 25 April 2009.^ "Sufism in the Caucasus". Islamicsupremecouncil.org. Archived from the original on 11 May 2008. Retrieved 25 April 2009.^ "Sufism in the Caucasus". Islamicsupremecouncil.org. Archived from the original on 11 May 2008. Retrieved 25 April 2009.^ "Sufism in the Caucasus". Islamicsupremecouncil.org. Archived from the original on 11 May 2008. Retrieved 25 April 2009.^ "Sufism in the Caucasus". Islamicsuprem
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economic development of continental Europe: 17801870 (1973) online; note there are two different books with identical authors and slightly different titles. Their coverfage does not overlap. Milward, Alan S, and S. B. Saul, eds. The development of the economies of continental Europe, 18501914 (1977) online the Wallace Collection, London, house
one of the finest collections of 18th-century decorative arts from France, England and Italy, including paintings, furniture, porcelain and gold boxes. Media related to 18th century external tools(link countransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding
these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 1870s (links | edit) 1624 (links |
edit)1626 (links | edit)1642 (links | edit)1642 (links | edit)1745 (links | edit)1743 (links | edit)1743 (links | edit)1743 (links | edit)1745 (li
edit)12th century (links | edit)1859 (links | edit)1859 (links | edit)1860 (links | edit)1860 (links | edit)1860 (links | edit)1860 (links | edit)1840 (links | edit
| edit)1883 (links | edit)1800s (decade) (links | edit)1800s (decade) (links | edit)1801 (links | edit)1801 (links | edit)1801 (links | edit)1801 (links | edit)1803 (links | edit)1801 (links | edit)1803 (links | edit)1801 (links | edit)1803 
few essential tools and some simple calculations, youll be able to determine the roof area, pitch, and slope accurately. Say goodbye to risky climbs and hello to precise measurements. Lets get started! Key Takeaways Familiarize yourself with common terms used in the roofing industry Use essential tools such as a measuring tape, sturdy ladder, level,
and smartphone or tablet with aerial imagery and GPSCalculate the roof area from the ground using smartphone apps or tools with aerial imagery and GPSMeasure the roof measurements by
familiarizing yourself with the common terms used in the roofing industry. Roof measurement techniques are essential for accurate assessments and estimates. When measuring a roof, its important to consider the pitch, which refers to the slope or steepness of the roof. This is measured in degrees or as a ratio of rise over run. Another important
measurement is the square footage, which determines the area of the roof. This is calculated by multiplying the length and width of each section and adding them together. Accurate roof measurements are crucial for determining the section and adding them together. Accurate roof measurement is the square footage, which determines the area of the roof. This is calculated by multiplying the length and width of each section and adding them together. Accurate roof measurements are crucial for determining the same and adding them together.
measurement techniques, you can confidently assess roofs and provide accurate estimates. Essential Tools for Measuring a measuring tape is essential for accurately determining the size of a roof. Roof measurement techniques can be challenging, but with the right tools, you can overcome these obstacles. Here are some essential tools
for measuring a roof: Measuring Tape: This is the most crucial tool for measure the length and width of the roof. A sturdy ladder is essential for safely reaching these areas. Level: A level is necessary to ensure that
your measurements are accurate and the roof is straight. Smartphone or Tablet: Utilizing technology can make roof measurements easier. There are apps available that use aerial imagery and GPS to measure the roofs dimensions accurately. Calculating Roof Area From the GroundTo accurately calculate the area of a roof from your vantage point on
the ground, you can utilize smartphone apps or other tools that use aerial imagery and GPS. These tools can help you measure the dimensions of the roof, estimate the roof height, and calculate the overall area. By inputting the necessary data, such as the length and width of the roof, these apps can provide you with precise measurements. Once youve
the roof area, you can then use it to estimate the amount of roofing materials youll need for your project. This includes shingles, underlayment, and other necessary materials. Measuring Roof Pitch and SlopeFrom your perspective, its important to understand the pitch and slope of a roof to ensure proper installation and drainage. Measuring roof
angles accurately is crucial in determining the roofs height and ensuring its structural integrity. Here are three key aspects to consider when measuring the rise (vertical distance) and the run (horizontal distance). This angle helps determine the steepness of the roof and
affects its overall design and durability. Pitch Ratio: The pitch ratio is the ratio of the roofs rise to its span. Its expressed as a fraction, such as 4:12 or 6:12. This ratio is essential for determining the roofs drainage capacity. Drainage Considerations: The pitch and slope of a roof
play a significant role in its ability to effectively drain water pooling. Proper drainage is essential to prevent water pooling.
measurements, make sure you have the necessary equipment. This includes a sturdy ladder and a tape measure that extends to the length you need. When measurement mistakes. Start by positioning your ladder securely against the house, making sure its on stable
ground. Extend your tape measure along the length of the roof, ensuring its straight and level. Take note of any obstacles or features on the roof, such as chimneys or vents, as these will affect the measurements. Its also helpful to take multiple measurements from
different angles to ensure accuracy. Frequently Asked Questions Can I Measure the Roof From the Ground Using a Regular Tape Measure? Yes, you can measure the roof slope and estimating the roof size may require additional tools and
techniques. How Do I Measure the Height of the Roof From the Ground? To measure the height of the roof. Can I Calculate the Number of the Roof From the ground, you can use tools like a laser distance measure measure the height of the roof. Can I Calculate the Number of
Shingles Needed for My Roof by Measuring From the Ground? To calculate the number of shingles needed for your roof, estimating the roof material, you cannot solely rely on measuring from the Ground? To measure the roof material, you cannot solely rely on measuring from the Ground? To measure the roof measuring from the Ground? To measure the roof material, you cannot solely rely on measuring from the Ground? To measure the roof measuring from the Ground? To measure the roof measure the roof measuring from the Ground? To measure the roof measuring from the Ground? To measure the roof measuring from the Ground? To measuring from the ground from the ground? To measure the roof measuring from the Ground? To measure the roof measure the roof measuring from the Ground? To measure the roof measure the ro
the overhang of the roof from the ground, use techniques for measuring roof dimensions without climbing the roof pitch Accurately Without Physically Climbing the Roof?Yes, it is possible to measure the roof pitch accurately without physically
climbing the roof. By using specialized tools like a digital inclinometer or a smartphone app, you can obtain precise measurements of your roof, youll need to actually be on it. If you have an interior window that provides roof access, use it to step out onto
a secure section. Otherwise, it will be necessary to set up an extension ladder and climb onto the roof carefully.[7]Bring a tape measure, pen or pencil, and notebook or pad of paper with you. Youll need these items to record your roofs measurements. Make sure your ladder is resting on a flat, stable patch of ground. If possible, have a helper hold it for
you to stabilize it as you climb.[8]2Measure each side of the main section of the roof.[9] Extend your tape measure along the outer edges of the roof to find its length and width. For sloped sectional roofs, write down the dimensions of each individual plane
 [10]Complete one side at a time before moving on to other areas. Youre just looking for the outer perimeter at this stage. In this context, a plane is defined as each flat, continuous section of the roof. [11] Measure any additional structures separately. [12] If your roof features any architectural elements like hip ridges, valleys, or dormers, dont forget to
find the length and width of these areas, as well. These measurements will factor into your calculations and, therefore, the amount of materials youll need to buy.[13]Ridges and valleys are the top and bottom contours where smaller hip sections join the main part of the roof. Dormers are separate protruding structures that house windows in the upper
floors of the house. They're ordinarily roofed separately. [14] Theres no need to account for chimneys, pipes, or other irregularities. You or your measurements precisely. As you take your measurements, jot them down in your notebook or on a separate
sheet of paper. Youll be using these numbers to calculate the total square footage of the roof later on. Write out each measurement exactly as it appeared on your tape measure to the nearest 12 inch (1.3cm). Dont round your roof measurement exactly as it appeared on your tape measurement to the number of shingles you need. Rounding before
 basic layout.[15]Your diagram doesnt need to be perfect. All that matters is that you have a visual aid to keep up with the various dimensions youll be able to make corrections and revisions as needed while you work.6Use the measurements you took to label your
diagram. Write down the length and width of each corresponding section of the roof, starting with the outer edges where the eaves are. Then, put down the length and width of each corresponding section of the roof up into simple
 geometrical sections. At this point, you may notice that many of your roofs planes are irregular. The easiest way to get around this problem is to draw a few extra lines to turn complex shapes into simple ones. For example, drawing a line across the tapered end of a gabled roof will create a long rectangle connected to a small triangle.[16]Keep lining
off the different parts of your roof until each section is a square, rectangle, or triangle. Breaking your diagram up into smaller sections may seem unnecessarily complicated, but it will actually make your final calculations much faster and easier (unless you want to figure out how to find the area of a trapezoid).8Multiply the length by the width to find
the area of rectangular sections.[17] Determining the square footage of these sections is easy. Just multiply the length and width dimensions. Make a note of the square footage would be 12,000 square feet (1,100m2). Be
line. Divide this number by 2 to get the square footage of the triangle.[19]The basic formula for finding the area of a triangle is the base times the height (in this case, the distance between the base and the peak). If you have a roof section that's 30 feet (9.1m) long and 12 feet (3.7m) high, multiplying those dimensions would give you an area of 180
square feet (17m2).[20] Measure and mark the square footage of each triangular section to get your total square footage of each section to get your total square footage of your roof,
which you can then use to work out how much material youll need for your project.[22]Together, two 750sqft (70m2) rectangular planes and four 135sqft (12.5m2) triangular planes would give you get is correct. Take your time and work
carefully to prevent mistakes. Even a small miscalculation could end up costing you time or money.11Divide your square feet (9.3m2) of roof space. Dividing the total area of your roof by 100 will therefore help
you figure out how many squares worth of shingles to order. [23] For a 12,000 sqft (1,100 m2) roof, youll need a minimum of 120 squares. Its a good idea to add an extra 10% to your estimated material requirements to account for waste and ensure that you have enough shingles to cover your roof when its all said and done. Using the above example,
that would be 132 squares. Advertisement What Im about to share with you is one of the best kept secrets for measuring residential roofing company then you most likely havent heard of this before. This was taught to me, several years ago, by one of my roofing
subcontractors. It is a super-simple way to quickly and safely measure the size of just about any style of asphalt shingle measures approximately 12 wide by 6 high. I typically begin by counting the # of shingles from left to right, which gives me the
total width of the section (in feet). And then I will count the # of rows of shingles between the gutter and the result is the total square feet of this particular section. I would then, of course, proceed to do
the same thing for each of the remaining sections. When I encounter any triangular-shaped roof sections such as dormers, I basically count the shingles from the gutter to the peak, while remembering that each shingle is approx 12 wide x 6 high. Since these triangular sections
are only a small percentage of the entire roof, I just use the resulting number even though it is slightly larger than the actual. The Technique I use when measuring hip roofs, which have 4 sides and are shaped kind of like a pyramid. These roofs make it tough to
than under-estimate it, like I did a few times early on. This was before I started using these 2 numbers together and I take that number and multiply it by 1.35.I should mention that I use a Canon digital camera that has a 10x optical
zoom along with a 40x digital zoom (not really sure what the hell that means exactly) but it allows me to zoom in really close to get great photos of the flashing as well as the condition of the current roofing materials. Regardless of which brand of camera you use, I have found that the most important feature is the size of the zoom because it allows you
to take great photos of just about any roof while standing on the ground. Speaking of cameras, the second most important feature to have in a digital camera that you plan to use for your Property Preservation Business, is that the cameras flash provides enough light for you to take above average quality pics in complete darkness. Please dont blindly
use these methods without testing them out first. On your next roofing estimate, I suggest that you compare the total square footage number you get by actually measuring a roof to the numbers are to each other, you can then decide
whether or not to retire your ladder, with confidence. I hope you find this info to be as time-saving and helpful as I have. August 10, 2022 Climbing up on a roof to get measurements can be a hazardous and time-consuming task. And while accurate measurements are critical once youre at the point of bidding a job or ordering materials, sometimes you
just need a rough idea of what youre working with. Or sometimes you have an anxious homeowner asking for a ballpark estimate and you dont want to leave them hanging. If thats the case, you can get a decent idea of the roofs square footage from the ground if you know a few tricks. Lets walk through them step by step. Authors note: If you dont
have the time to take measurements by hand, there is another way. You can pull an EagleView report on the property. The report will give you all the measurements by hand, there is another way. You can pull an EagleView report on the process of
estimating roof measurements from the ground. The last thing to take into consideration is the waste factor. This accounts for material that gets overlapped in hips and valleys, as well as material that gets cut off around flashings, penetrations, and gable ends. If its a relatively simple gable roof, most roofing contractors typically add 10-15% to the
total square footage to account for waste factor. If its a more complicated hip roof, the waste factor can be higher. In fact, that they didnt believe it when the EagleView report came in with the numbers. But this was no ordinary roof and there
were things that jumped off the page when looking at the report: Structure Complexity: Complex (on a scale of Simple-Normal-Complex) Areas per Pitch: Nearly 83% of the roof, or 2,364 square feet, had a pitch of 3/12 Waste Calculation: Suggested waste percentage of 41%, or 33.66 squares The suggested waste factor of 41% grabbed the attention
of the salesperson in charge of submitting a bid. They balked at such a high number, knowing it would result in a higher bid and a lesser chance of winning the job. A tough decision had to be made: either to go with the 41%, or to use their judgement to lower the number. After much deliberation, the salesperson decided to underbid the job based on
a lower waste factor. After all, theres no way the waste could actually be as high as 40%, right? In fact, it was. After the job was canceled, the companys production team reviewed the report and the property itself and determined that EagleViews suggested waste factor was accurate, especially since it was to be a metal roof. Going back to our
example, though, you would add the standard waste factor of 10% since its a pretty simple roof. The calculation would look like this: 9.4869 roofing squares x .10 = .94869 Then you add that to the amount of roofing squares like this: 9.4869 roofing squares to get the job done based on measurements
from the ground. With EagleView, you dont have to climb up on the roof to get measurements. You also dont have to do the calculations by hand. Instead, EagleViews report gives you dont have to do the calculations by hand. Instead, EagleViews report gives you all the information you need to get accurate estimates to customers right away. Take the case of ARAC Roofing, for example. They began using EagleView reports to
replace manual calculations and measurements a few years ago. Justin Dover, Chief Insurance and IT Officer, explains the rationale behind their decision: When you're calculating 36 faces or even more than that, you go from being a roofer to a mathematician. Its a waste of resources that could better be used in other areas. So far, its working. Since
making the switch, ARACs business has averaged an astonishing 40% year-over-year growth. Top covering of a building Rooftop (disambiguation). This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources.
Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "Roof" news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (June 2012) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Roofs in the central district of Ystad 2022A roof (pl.: roofs or rooves) is the top covering of a building, including all materials and constructions necessary to support it on the walls
of the building or on uprights, providing protection against rain, snow, sunlight, extremes of temperature, and wind.[1] A roof is part of the building envelope. The characteristics of a roof are dependent upon the purpose of the building envelope. The characteristics of a roof are dependent upon the purpose of the building envelope. The characteristics of a roof are dependent upon the purpose of the building that it covers, the available roofing materials and the local traditions of construction and wider concepts of
architectural design and practice, and may also be governed by local or national legislation. In most countries, a roof protects against sunlight but admits the other elements. The roof of a garden conservatory protects plants from cold, wind, and rain, but admits light. A roof
may also provide additional living space, for example, a roof garden.Old English hrof[2] 'roof, ceiling, top, summit; heaven, sky', also figuratively, 'highest point of something', from Proto-Germanic *khrofam (cf. Dutch roef 'deckhouse, cabin, coffin-lid', Middle High German rof 'penthouse', Old Norse hrof 'boat shed'). There are no apparent connections
outside the Germanic family. "English alone has retained the word in a general sense, for which the other languages use forms corresponding to OE. c thatch".[3]The elements in the design of a roof are:the material the construction the durability.
(see: copper roofing), aluminium sheeting and pre-cast concrete. In many parts of the world ceramic roof tiles have been the predominant roofing materials include asphalt, coal tar pitch, EPDM rubber, Hypalon, polyurethane foam, PVC, slate, Teflon fabric, TPO, and wood shakes and shingles. The
construction of a roof is determined by its method of support and how the underneath space is bridged and whether or not the roof is pitched. The pitch is the angle at which the roof is pitched. Although modern construction
elements such as drainpipes may remove the need for pitch, roofs are pitched for reasons of tradition and aesthetics. So the pitch in order to be waterproof and durable. Other types of roofing, for example
pantiles, are unstable on a steeply pitched roof but provide excellent weather protection at a relatively low angle. In regions where there is little rain, an almost flat roof with a slight run-off provides adequate protection against an occasional downpour. Drainpipes also remove the need for a sloping roof. A person that specializes in roof construction against an occasional downpour.
called a roofer. The durability of a roof is a matter of concern because the roof is often the least accessible part of a building for purposes of repair and renewal, while its damage or destruction can have serious effects. Terminology of some parts of a Western roofMain article: List of roof shapes The shape of roofs differs greatly from region to region.
The main factors which influence the shape of roofs are the climate and the materials available for roof structure and the outer covering.[4]The basic shapes of roofs are flat, mono-pitched, gabled, mansard, hipped, butterfly, arched and domed. There are many variations on these types. Roofs constructed of flat sections that are sloped are referred to
as pitched roofs (generally if the angle exceeds 10 degrees).[5] Pitched roofs, including gabled, hipped and skillion roofs, make up the greatest number of domestic roofs. Some roofs follow organic shapes, either by architectural design or because a flexible material such as thatch has been used in the construction. There are two parts to a roof: its
supporting structure and its outer skin, or uppermost weatherproof layer. In a minority of buildings, the outer layer is also a self-supported upon walls, although some building styles, for example, geodesic and A-frame, blur the distinction between wall and roof. Main article: Domestic roof
constructionThe roof of a library in SwedenThe supporting structure of a roof usually comprises beams that are long and of strong, fairly rigid material such as timber, and since the mid-19th century, cast iron or steel. In countries that use bamboo extensively, the flexibility of the material causes a distinctive curving line to the roof, characteristic of
Oriental architecture. Timber lends itself to a great variety of roof shapes. The timber structure can fulfil an aesthetic as well as practical function, when left exposed to view. Stone lintels have been used to support roofs since prehistoric times, but cannot bridge large distances. The stone arch came into extensive use in the ancient Roman period and
in variant forms could be used to span spaces up to 45m (140ft) across. The stone architectural works for about 2,000 years, only giving way to iron beams with the Industrial Revolution and the designing of such buildings as Paxton's Crystal Palace, completed 1851. With
continual improvements in steel girders, these became the major structural support for large roofs, and eventually for ordinary houses as well. Another form of girder is the reinforced concrete beam, in which metal rods are encased in concrete, giving it greater strength under tension. Roof support can also serve as living spaces as can be seen in roof
decking. Roof decking are spaces within the roof structure that is converted into a room of some sort. Main article: List of commercially available roofing material is often vegetation, such as that ches, the most durable being
sea grass with a life of perhaps 40 years. In many Asian countries bamboo is used both for the supporting structure and the outer layer where split bamboo stems are laid turned alternately and overlapped. In areas with an abundance of timber, wooden shingles, shakes and boards are used, while in some countries the bark of certain trees can be
peeled off in thick, heavy sheets and used for roofing. The 20th century saw the manufacture of composition asphalt shingles which can last from a thin 20-year shingle. When a layer of shingles wears out, they are usually stripped, along
 with the underlay and roofing nails, allowing a new layer to be installed. An alternative method is to install another layer directly over the worn layer. While this method is faster, it does not allow the roof sheathing to be inspected and water damage, often associated with worn shingles, to be repaired. Having multiple layers of old shingles under a
new layer causes roofing nails to be located further from the sheathing, weakening their hold. The greatest concern with this method is that the weight of the extra material could exceed the dead load capacity of the roof structure and cause collapse. Because of this, jurisdictions which use the International Building Code prohibit the installation of
new roofing on top of an existing roof that has two or more applications of any type of roof covering; the existing roofing material must be removed before installing a new roof. [6] Slate is an ideal, and durable material must be removed before installing a new roof.
of roofing. A slate roof may last 75 to 150 years, and even longer. However, slate roofs are often expensive to install in the US, for example, a slate roof may have the same cost as the rest of the house. Often, the first part of a slate roof may have the same cost as the rest of the house. Often, the first part of a slate roof may have the same cost as the rest of the house. Often, the first part of a slate roof may have the same cost as the rest of the house.
sickness". Because of this problem, fixing nails made of stainless steel or copper are recommended, and even these must be protected from the weather.[7] Asbestos, usually in bonded corrugated panels, has been used widely in the 20th century as an inexpensive, non-flammable roofing material with excellent insulating properties. Health and legal
issues involved in the mining and handling of asbestos products means that it is no longer used as a new roofing material. However, many asbestos roofs, traditional ones as sod roofs) have good insulating properties and are
increasingly encouraged as a way of "greening" the Earth. The soil and vegetation function as living insulation, moderating building temperatures.[8] Adobe roofs are roofs of clay, mixed with binding material such as straw or animal hair, and plastered on lathes to form a flat or gently sloped roof, usually in areas of low rainfall. In areas where clay is
plentiful, roofs of baked tiles have been the major form of roofing. The casting and firing of roof tiles is an industry that is often associated with brickworks. While the shape and colour of tiles was once regionally distinctive, now tiles of many shapes and colours are produced commercially, to suit the taste and pocketbook of the purchaser. Concrete
roof tiles are also a common choice, being available in many different styles and shapes. Sheet metal in the form of copper and lead has also been used for many hundreds of years. Both are expensive but durable, the vast copper and lead has also been used for many hundreds of years. Lead, which is
sometimes used for church roofs, was most commonly used as flashing in valleys and around chimneys on domestic roofs, particularly those of slate. Copper was used for the same purpose. In the 19th century, iron, electroplated with zinc to improve its resistance to rust, became a light-weight, easily transported, waterproofing material. Its low costs
and easy application made it the most accessible commercial roofing, worldwide. Since then, many types of metal roofing have been developed. Steel shingle or standing-seam roofs last about 50 years or more depending on both the method of installation and the moisture barrier (underlayment) used and are between the cost of shingle roofs and
slate roofs. In the 20th century, a large number of roofing materials were developed, including roofs based on bitumen (already used in previous centuries), on rubber and on a range of synthetics such as thermoplastic and on fibreglass. Outer layerSlate, JerseyTerracotta tiles, HungaryThatch, using rice straw, JapanBanana leaves, CameroonDate palmeters and on fibreglass. Outer layerSlate, JerseyTerracotta tiles, HungaryThatch, using rice straw, JapanBanana leaves, CameroonDate palmeters and on fibreglass. Outer layerSlate, JerseyTerracotta tiles, HungaryThatch, using rice straw, JapanBanana leaves, CameroonDate palmeters and on fibreglass. Outer layerSlate, JerseyTerracotta tiles, HungaryThatch, using rice straw, JapanBanana leaves, CameroonDate palmeters and on fibreglass. Outer layerSlate, JerseyTerracotta tiles, HungaryThatch, using rice straw, JapanBanana leaves, CameroonDate palmeters and on fibreglass.
branches, Neot Semadar, IsraelMetal sheeting, NamibiaRepairing thatch, Gassho-zukuri farmhouse, JapanStone used as roofing material in Himachal Pradesh, IndiaTurf roof in NorwayA roof assembly has more than one function. It may provide any or all of the following functions: 1. To shed water i.e., prevent water from standing on the roof surface.
Water standing on the roof surface increases the live load on the roof structure, which is a safety issue. Standing water also contributes to premature deterioration of most roofing manufacturers' warranties are rendered void due to standing water. 2. To protect the building interior from the effects of weather elements such as
rain, wind, sun, heat and snow.3.To provide thermal insulation. Most modern commercial/industrial roof assembly.4.To perform for the expected service
life. All standard roofing materials have established histories of their respective longevity, based on anecdotal evidence. Most roof materials will last long after the manufacturer's warranty has expired, given adequate ongoing maintenance, and absent storm damage. Metal and tile roofs may last fifty years or more. Asphalt shingles may last 3050
years. Coal tar built-up roofs may last forty or more years. Simgle-ply roofs may last twenty or more years. Some roofs are selected not only for the above functions, but also for aesthetics, similar to wall cladding. Premium prices are often paid for certain systems because of their attractive appearance and
 "curb appeal."Because the purpose of a roof is to secure people and their possessions from climatic elements, the insulating properties of a roof are a consideration in its structure and the choice of roofing material. Some roofing materials, particularly those of natural fibrous material, such as thatch, have excellent insulating properties. For those that
do not, extra insulation is often installed under the outer layer. In developed countries, the majority of dwellings have a ceiling is to insulate against heat and cold, noise, dirt and often from the droppings and lice of birds who frequently choose roofs as nesting places. Concrete
tiles can be used as insulation. When installed leaving a space between the tiles and the roof surface, it can reduce heating caused by the sun. Forms of insulation are felt or plastic sheeting, sometimes with a reflective surface, installed directly below the tiles or other material; synthetic foam batting laid above the ceiling and recycled paper products
and other such materials that can be inserted or sprayed into roofs are defined as roofs with both high reflectivity and high thermal emittance. [9] Poorly insulated and ventilated roofing can suffer from problems such as the formation of
ice dams around the overhanging eaves in cold weather, causing water from melted snow on upper parts of the roof to penetrate the roofing material. Ice dams occur when heat escapes through the uppermost part of the roof, and the snow at those points melts, refreezing as it drips along the shingles, and collecting in the form of ice at the lower
points. This can result in structural damage from stress, including the destruction of gutter and drainage systems. The primary job of most roofs is to keep out water. The large area of a roof repels a lot of water, which must be directed in some suitable way, so that it does not cause damage or inconvenience. Flat roof of adobe dwellings generally have
Standing water on a roof can lead to mold growth, which is highly damaging to both the buildings structure and the health of its occupants. Repairing drainage issues is significantly less costly than fixing the damage caused by mold.[11]Similar problems, although on a very much larger scale, confront the builders of modern commercial properties
which often have flat roofs. Because of the very large nature of such roofs, it is essential that the outer skin be of a highly impermeable material. Most industrial and commercial structures have conventional to the amount of precipitation. Houses in areas of low rainfall frequently have
roofs of low pitch while those in areas of high rainfall and snow, have steep roofs. The longhouses of Papua New Guinea, for example, being roof-dominated architecture, the high roofs sweeping almost to the ground. The high steeply-pitched roofs of Germany and Holland are typical in regions of snowfall. In parts of North America such as Buffalo,
New York, United States, or Montreal, Quebec, Canada, there is a required minimum slope of 6 in 12 (1:2, a pitch of 30). There are regional building styles which contradict this trend, the stone roofs of the Alpine chalets being usually of gentler incline. These buildings tend to accumulate a large amount of snow on them, which is seen as a factor in
 their insulation. The pitch of the roof is in part determined by the roofing material available, a pitch of 3 in 12 (1:4) or greater slope generally being covered with asphalt shingles, wood shake, corrugated steel, slate or tile. The water repelled by the roof during a rainstorm is potentially damaging to the building that the roof protects. If it runs down
the walls, it may seep into the mortar or through panels. If it lies around the foundations it may cause seepage to the interior, rising damp or dry rot. For this reason most buildings have a system in place to protect the walls of a building from most of the roof water. Overhanging eaves are commonly employed for this purpose. Most modern roofs and
many old ones have systems of valleys, gutters, waterspouts, waterheads and drainpipes to remove the water from the building. In many parts of the world, roofwater is collected and stored for domestic use. Areas prone to heavy snow benefit from a metal roof because their smooth surfaces shed the weight of snow more easily and resist
the force of wind better than a wood shingle or a concrete tile roof. Insulation, drainage and solar roofing Snow on the roofs of houses in PolandThe flat roofs of the Middle East, IsraelSteeply pitched, gabled roofs in Northern EuropeThe overhanging eaves of ChinaGreen roof with solar panels, Findhorn, ScotlandThis section does not cite any sources.
Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (September 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Newer systems include solar shingles which generate electricity as well as cover the roof. There are also solar systems available that generate hot water or hot
air and which can also act as a roof covering. More complex systems may carry out all of these functions: generate electricity, recover thermal energy, and also act as a roof covering. Solar systems may carry out all of these functions: generate electricity, recover thermal energy, and also act as a roof covering. Solar systems may carry out all of these functions: generate electricity, recover thermal energy, and also act as a roof covering. Solar systems may carry out all of these functions: generate electricity, recover thermal energy, and also act as a roof covering. Solar systems may carry out all of these functions: generate electricity, recover thermal energy, and also act as a roof covering. Solar systems may carry out all of these functions: generate electricity, recover thermal energy, and also act as a roof covering.
roof, integration in a flat roof membrane using heat welding (e.g. PVC) ormounting on a flat roof with a construction and additional weight to prevent uplift from wind. Roof shapes Five roofs of Toji-ji, Kyoto Pitched roof with decorated gable, Chiang Mai, Thailand Steri roof (with vertical break in pitch), Sweden Mansard roof, county jail, Mount Gilead,
OhioConical roof, Nanhai Academy in TaipeiFlat roofs, Haikou City, Hainan, ChinaSloped flat roof, house, Western AustraliaButterfly roof in Paradise Palms in the southwestern United StatesThe polychrome tiles of the Hospices de Beaune, France. The glazed ceramic tiles of the Sydney Opera House. Ashlar masonry dome of the Great Mosque of
Kairoun, TunisiaImbrex and tegula tiles on the dome of Florence Cathedral. The marble dome of the Taj Mahal. The copper roof of Speyer Cathedral, Germany. The lead roof in Syrrako (Greece), built with a curved valley layout and finials on top. Blue roof Building.
integrated photovoltaicsDomestic roof constructionList of Greco-Roman roofsList of roof shapesRoof cleaningRubber shingle roofSolar shingle Tensile architecture and Construction, Third Edition, New York, McGraw Hill, 2000, p. 775<sup>"</sup>Roof". etymonline.com. Online Etymology
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"How Can A Bad Roof Impact Your Overall House?". Platinum Roofing & Construction. Retrieved Dec 1, 2024. Cheng, Jianwei; Zhang, Guanghul (2023). "Analysis of the runoff and seepage drainage effects of prefabricated roof double-layer drainage system". Advances in Frontier Research on Engineering Structures Volume 1. Taylor & Francis.
pp.241247. ISBN 9781003336631. Wikimedia Commons has media related to Roofs. Retrieved from "written by RoofScope published on 07. 09. 2024 Accurately measuring your roof is one of the first and most important steps in planning a roofing project. Whether you're budgeting for materials, preparing for a repair, or simply checking for wear and
tear, getting the measurements right can save time, money, and unnecessary headaches. In the past, measuring a roof meant climbing ladders and crawling across shinglesa process that can be dangerous and intimidating. Fortunately, todays technology offers safer, easier, and more accurate alternatives. In this guide, well cover three practical
methods to measure your roof from the ground: using a tape measure and pitch calculator, satellite imagery like Google Earth, and professional roof measure the Perimeter Use a tape measure to get the length and width of your homes footprint.
Measure each section separately if your home has multiple extensions. Write down all dimensions carefully. Step 2: Measure the roofs overhang (soffit). From the 12" mark on the level, measure the vertical distance to the roof surface. This measurement gives you the pitch (e.g., 6/12 means 6" of rise
per 12" run). Prefer digital tools? Try the digital tools? Try the digital pitch 9.12 pitch 1.054 6/12 pitch 1.118 8/12 pitch 1.118 8/12 pitch 1.202 12/12 pitch 1.414 To better understand how roofing professionals refer to surface area, check out this guide on what a
roofing square is and why it's a standard unit in the industry. Go to Google Earth or Bing Maps. Enter your address and zoom in to view your roof clearly. Use the built-in ruler or polygon tools to measure roof dimensions. Record total square footage. This estimate may not be precise for complex roofs. Learn more about using Google Earth for roof
measurement. Method 3: Order a Professional Roof Measurement reports powered by aerial imagery and CAD verification. Step 2: Submit Your Address No need for blueprints or physical measurement reports powered by aerial imagery and let the software
do the work. Step 3: Get Your Report Detailed dimensions of each roof plane Total square footage calculations Pitch and waste factor estimations Downloadable interactive PDFs and ProDocs for contractors Want to see what it looks like? View sample roof measurement reports. Final Thoughts: Which Roof Measurement Method is Right for You?
Measuring a roof from the ground is safe and effective. If you're a homeowner seeking a ballpark figure, a tape measure and pitch calculator will get you started. Google Earth can offer a visual reference for more complex layouts. But if precision mattersfor estimates, permits, or ordering materials roofing measurement software like RoofScope
provides the most accurate and hassle-free solution. Ready to streamline your project? Order your roof measure Roof Pitch written by RoofScope published on 07. 09. 2024 Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or
format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any
reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from
doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as
publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Measuring your roof accurately is an essential step in planning a roofing project, whether its a new installation, a repair, or a replacement. Precise roof measurements help ensure you order the right number of materials and budget appropriately for the job. In this comprehensive
guide, well walk you through measuring your roof, from the safety precautions to the final calculations. Understanding Roof Measurements roof, which are crucial for various tasks like roofing projects or renovations. These measurements typically include the length, width
and pitch of the roof. Length: This is the distance from one end of the roof to the other, usually measured along the eaves (the edges of the roof, often measured perpendicular to the length. Pitch: The pitch indicates how steep the roof is. Its described as a
ratio, like 4-in-12, which means the roof rises 4 inches vertically for every 12 inches horizontally. Accurate roof measurements are essential for estimating materials needed for roofing projects, calculating costs, and ensuring that the roof is properly covered and protected. These measurements can be taken from the ground using a tape measure or
from the roof itself, depending on accessibility and safety considerations. How to Measure a Roof: Easy Step-by-Step Process. roof-measurements from the GroundWhen measuring your roof from the ground, you rely on external measurements of your building to estimate the roofs dimensions and pitch. This method is
ideal for those who prefer not to climb onto the roof for safety reasons or when a quick estimate is sufficient. Find Exterior DimensionsUse a tape measure to determine the length and width of the buildings exterior walls from end to end. Record these measure to determine the length and width of the buildings exterior walls from end to end. Record these measurements as they will be crucial for calculating the roofs overall square footage. Include any
overhangs on the sides of the roof by estimating their length and adding them to your measurements. Calculate Roof PitchThe roof pitch, set up a ladder that allows you to reach the roof safely. Place a level against the roof surface a few feet inward
from the edge, ensuring its level. Measure the distance from the end of the level to the roofs square footage accurately. Use a Pitch Multiplier table to estimate the roofs square footage accurately. Use a Pitch Multiplier table to estimate the roofs square footage accurately.
inches. The pitch multiplier table provides a factor youll use to adjust your calculated area based on the roofs pitch. Multiply the area obtained from the exterior dimensions by the pitch multiplier to get a more precise estimate of the roofs square footage. Estimate Materials Divide the estimated square footage by 100 to determine how many squares of
roofing materials youll need. Each square typically covers 100 square feet of roof area. Its advisable to order slightly more materials to account for waste and ensure you have enough to complete the project. Method 2: Climbing onto the RoofClimbing onto the RoofClimbing onto the roof allows for more accurate measurements compared to estimates from the ground. This
method is essential when precise dimensions are needed, especially for roofs with irregular shapes or additional architectural features. Accessing the Roof SafelyFind a safe access point onto the roof, such as an interior window or by using an extension ladder. Ensure the ladder is stable and positioned on a flat surface before climbing. Measuring Main
Roof SectionsUse a tape measure to measure each side of the main roof sections, focusing on rectangular or square shapes initially. For sloped roofs, measure each plane separately to capture accurate dimensions. Measuring Additional FeaturesMeasure any additional architectural features
like hip ridges, valleys, or dormers separately. These measurements are crucial as they affect the total area and the amount of roofing materials needed. Drawing a Roof Diagram Sketch a top-down diagram of the roof on a large piece of paper or notebook. Mark out the outer shape of the roof and include details like ridge lines, valleys, and any other
architectural elements. Label each section with its corresponding measurements to facilitate accurate calculations. Calculations apply sections like squares, rectangles, and triangles on your diagram. Use the length and width measurements to calculate the area of each section. For triangular sections, apply
the formula for the area of a triangle (1/2 * base * height). Estimating Materials Sum up the areas of all sections to obtain the total square footage by 100 to determine the number of squares of roofing materials needed. Add a buffer of 10% to account for waste and ensure sufficient materials for the entire
roofing project. Diagramming Your RoofDiagramming Your RoofDiagramming your roof, including any architectural features like ridges, valleys,
or dormers. Drawing the Diagram: On a large piece of paper, draw a top-down view of your roof. Start by outlining the main shape of the roof and then add details such as ridges, valleys, and dormers. Labeling Dimensions: Mark each section on your diagram with its corresponding measurements. For rectangular sections, note down the length and
width. For triangular sections, record the base and height. Accuracy and Adjustments: Ensure that your measurements are precise to avoid errors in estimating roofing materials. Make any necessary adjustments to your diagram based on accurate measurements. This systematic approach helps in visualizing and planning the roofing project effectively,
ensuring that you have a clear understanding of the roofs layout and the materials required for the job. Calculating Roof AreaCalculating the area of your roof is a critical step in planning for roofing projects, as it determines the number of materials youll need. Heres a detailed explanation of the process: 1. Gathering Measurements: Use a tape
measure to find the length and width of each section of your roof. For rectangular sections, these measure each plane separately. If your roof has additional structures like ridges, valleys, or dormers, measure these areas individually as they will also factor into your total calculations. 2.
Drawing a Diagram: Create a rough sketch of your roof on a large piece of paper. Start with a basic outline, then add in details like ridge lines, hips, valleys, and dormers. This diagram with its corresponding measurements. For rectangular sections,
mark the length and width. For triangular sections, note the base and height.3. Calculating the Area: Summing Up: Add up the areas of all the sections to get the total square footage of your roof. Adjusting for Accuracy: Double-check your measurements and calculations to ensure they are accurate. Even small errors can lead to significant
discrepancies in the number of materials needed. Consider adding an extra 10% to your total square footage to account for waste and ensure you have enough materials for your project. Example Calculation: By following these steps and carefully calculation: By following these steps and carefully calculation for waste and ensure you have enough materials for your project. Example Calculation for your project.
the materials needed for your roofing project. Finalizing Roof Measurements involves several key steps to ensure accuracy. First, review and double-check all recorded dimensions, including lengths, widths, and any additional features like ridges and dormers. Recalculate the area for each section: for rectangular sections
multiply the length by width; for triangular sections, use 12baseheight\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \text
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square feet and the pitch multiplier is 1.15, multiply them to get 1,610 square feet. To estimate the number of roofing squares needed, divide the total adjusted area by 100 (as materials, and add an extra 10% for waste. This thorough approach ensures you have the accurate measurements needed for a successful roofing project. Safety Precaution Description Use Proper Equipment Always wear safety gear such as harnesses, helmets, non-slip footwear, and gloves. Use stable ladders and ensure they are securely positioned. Check Weather Conditions Avoid working in adverse and ensure they are securely positioned. weather conditions like rain, wind, or extreme heat that can increase the risk of accidents. Inspect the RoofBefore starting work, inspect the roof for hazards such as weak spots, loose tiles/shingles, or debris that could cause slips or falls. Buddy SystemWork with a partner who can assist with ladder stability, passing tools, and providing help in emergencies. Be Aware of SurroundingsWatch out for overhead power lines and other obstacles. Clear the work area of debris or tools that could cause tripping hazards. Take Regular BreaksRoof work is physically demanding. Take breaks to prevent fatigue and maintain focus. Follow Safety Guidelines and other obstacles. Clear the work area of debris or tools that could cause tripping hazards. Take BreaksRoof work is physically demanding. outlined by industry standards and local regulations. Expert Tips and Common Mistakes When measuring your roof, certain common mistakes can lead to inaccuracies and potential issues during your roof, certain common mistakes can lead to inaccuracies and potential issues during your roof, certain common mistakes. Overlooking Architectural Features: Neglecting to measure additional structures like dormers and valleys can result in underestimating the required materials. Incorrect Pitch Multiplier: Using the wrong pitch multiplier can lead to inaccurate calculations of the roofs surface area. Rounding Measurements Too Early: Rounding off dimensions prematurely can cause errors in the final calculations. Not Adding Extra for Waste: Failing to add an extra 10% for waste can result in a shortage of materials during from the ground without accounting for overhangs can lead to incorrect area calculations. Expert Tips: Double-check all Measurements: Ensure all dimensions are accurate and double-check them before finalizing your calculations. Account for All Features: Include all architectural features in your measurements to get a comprehensive estimate. Use the Correct Pitch Multiplier: Verify the pitch of your roof and use the appropriate pitch multiplier for calculations. Measure Precisely: Avoid rounding off measurements until the final step to maintain accuracy. Add Extra Material: Always add an extra 10% to your material estimate to account for waste and ensure you have enough supplies. Conclusion measuring from the ground and directly is crucial for a successful re-roofing project. By understanding the methods of measuring from the ground and directly is crucial for a successful re-roofing project. By understanding the methods of measuring from the ground and directly is crucial for a successful re-roofing project. By understanding the methods of measuring from the ground and directly is crucial for a successful re-roofing project. By understanding the methods of measuring from the ground and directly is crucial for a successful re-roofing project. By understanding the methods of measuring from the ground and directly is crucial for a successful re-roofing project. By understanding the methods of measuring from the ground and directly is crucial for a successful re-roofing project. By understanding the methods of measuring from the ground and directly is crucial for a successful re-roofing project. By understanding the methods of measuring from the ground and directly is crucial for a successful re-roofing project. By understanding the methods of measuring from the ground and directly is crucial for a successful re-roofing project. By understanding the methods of measuring from the ground and directly is crucial for a successful re-roofing project. By understanding the methods of measuring from the ground and directly is crucial for a successful re-roofing project. By understanding the methods of measuring from the ground and directly is crucial for a successful re-roofing project. By understanding the ground and directly is crucial for a successful re-roofing project. By understanding the ground and directly is crucial for a successful re-roofing project. By understanding the ground and directly is crucial for a successful re-roofing project. By understanding the ground and directly is crucial for a success on the roof, you can ensure you have the correct dimensions and avoid common pitfalls. Remember to account for all architectural features, use the correct pitch multiplier, and always double-check your measurements. Following a systematic approach and adding extra waste materials will help you complete your project smoothly and efficiently. With these expert tips and detailed methods, you can confidently tackle your roofing project and achieve professional results. written by RoofScope published on 07. 09. 2024 Accurately measuring for a repair, or simply checking for wear and tear, getting the measurements right can save time, money, and unnecessary headaches. In the past, measuring a roof meant climbing ladders and crawling across shinglesa process that can be dangerous and intimidating. Fortunately, todays technology offers safer, easier, and more accurate alternatives. In this guide, well cover three practical methods to measure your roof from the ground: using a tape measure and pitch calculator, satellite imagery like Google Earth, and professional roof measure to get the length and width of your homes footprint. Measure each section separately if your home has multiple extensions. Write down all dimensions carefully. Step 2: Measure the Roof Pitch Place a level horizontally against the roofs overhang (soffit). From the 12" mark on the level, measure the vertical distance to the roof surface. This measurement gives you the pitch (e.g., 6/12 means 6" of rise per 12" run). Prefer digital tools? Try the digital pitch gauge. Step 3: Calculate Roof Area = Base Area = Length Width Total Roof Area Base Area Pitch Multipliers: 4/12 pitch 1.118 8/12 pitch 1.202 12/12 pitch 1.202 12/12 pitch 1.414 To better understand how roofing professionals refer to surface area, check out this guide on what a roofing square is and why it's a standard unit in the industry. Go to Google Earth or Bing Maps. Enter your address and zoom in to view your roof clearly. Use the built-in ruler or polygon tools to measure roof dimensions. Record total square footage. This estimate may not be precise for complex roofs. Learn more about using Google Earth for roof measurement. Method 3: Order a Professional Roof Measurement reports powered by aerial imagery and CAD verification. Step 2: Submit Your Address No need for blueprints or physical measurementsjust input your address and let the software do the work. Step 3: Get Your Report Detailed dimensions of each roof plane Total square footage calculations Pitch and waste factor estimations Downloadable interactive PDFs and ProDocs for contractors Want to see what it looks like? View sample roof measurement reports. Final Thoughts: Which Roof Measurement Method is RoofScope provides the most accurate and hassle-free solution. Ready to streamline your project? Order your roof measurement report today and eliminate the guesswork. Helpful Resources How to Measure a Roof by Hand 5 Ways to Measure Roof Pitch written by RoofScope published on 07. 09. 2024 1Find a safe way onto the roof. In order to be able to take precise measurements of your roof, youll need to actually be on it. If you have an interior window that provides roof access, use it to step out onto a secure section. Otherwise, it will be necessary to set up an extension ladder and climb onto the roof carefully.[7]Bring a tape measure, pen or pencil, and notebook or pad of paper with you Youll need these items to record your roofs measurements. Make sure your ladder is resting on a flat, stable patch of ground. If possible, have a helper hold it for you to stabilize it as you climb. [8] 2Measure each side of the main section of the main section of the main section of the roof. square or rectangular roofs, youll only need to record the length and width. For sloped sectional roofs, write down the dimensions of each individual plane. [10] Complete one side at a time before moving on to other areas. Youre just looking for the outer perimeter at this stage. In this context, a plane is defined as each flat, continuous section of the roof.[11]3Measure any additional structures separately.[12] If your roof features any architectural elements will factor into your calculations and, therefore, the amount of materials youll need to buy.[13]Ridges and valleys are the top and bottom contours where smaller hip sections join the main part of the roof. Dormers are separate protruding structures that house windows in the upper floors of the house. They're ordinarily roofed separately. [14] Theres no need to account for chimneys, pipes, or other irregularities. You or your roofing contractor will work around these areas once the project is actually underway.4Record your measurements precisely. As you take your measurements, jot them down in your notebook or on a separate sheet of paper. Youll be using these numbers to calculate the total square footage of the roof later on. Write out each measurement exactly as it appeared on your tape measure to the nearest 12 inch (1.3cm). Dont round your roof measurements up or down. This will be done once its time to determine the number of shingles you need. Rounding before you begin multiplying and adding may throw off the accuracy of your roof. Pencil in the outlying shape, then flesh out your diagram with details like ridge lines, hips, valleys, and dormers until you have a visual aid to keep up with the various dimensions youll be using to make your final calculations. Use a pencil rather than a pen. That way, youll be able to make corrections and revisions as needed while you work.6Use the measurements you took to label your diagram. Write down the length of the ridge lines on each peak, hip, and valley. The idea is to reduce your roof to a series of lines in order to simplify your subsequent calculations. At this point, you may notice that many of your roofs planes are irregular. The easiest way to get around this problem is to draw a few extra lines to turn complex shapes into simple ones. For example, drawing a line across the tapered end of a gabled roof will create a long rectangle connected to a small triangle. [16] Keep lining off the different parts of your roof until each section is a square, rectangle, or triangle. [16] Keep lining off the different parts of your roof until each section is a square, rectangle connected to a small triangle. [16] Keep lining off the different parts of your roof until each section is a square, rectangle, or triangle. [16] Keep lining off the different parts of your roof until each section is a square, rectangle connected to a small triangle. [16] Keep lining off the different parts of your roof until each section is a square, rectangle connected to a small triangle. [16] Keep lining off the different parts of your roof until each section is a square, rectangle connected to a small triangle. [16] Keep lining off the different parts of your roof until each section is a square, rectangle connected to a small triangle. [16] Keep lining off the different parts of your roof until each section is a square, rectangle connected to a small triangle. [16] Keep lining off the different parts of your roof until each section is a square, rectangle connected to a small triangle. [16] Keep lining off the different parts of your roof until each section is a square of the parts of your roof until each section is a square of the parts of your roof until each section is a square of your roof until each section is a square of your roof until each section is a square of your roof until each section is a square of your roof until each section is a square of your roof until each section is a square of your roof until each section is a square of your roof until each section is a square of your roof until each section is a square of your roof until each section is a square of your roof until each section is a square of your roof until each section is a square of your roof until each section is a square of your roof until each section is a square of your roof until each section final calculations much faster and easier (unless you want to find the area of a trapezoid).8Multiply the length by the width to find the area of rectangular sections. [17] Determining the square footage of these sections is easy. Just multiply the length and width dimensions. Make a note of the square footage of each square or rectangular section on your diagram.[18]If a section is 120 feet (37m) x 100 feet (30m), its total square feet (1,100m2). Be sure to find the area of the remaining triangular sections. This isnt as difficult as you might think. First, use a ruler to draw a line from the center of the longest side of the triangle (the eave) to the point (the roofs peak). Then, multiply the length of this central line. Divide this number by 2 to get the square footage of the triangle.[19]The basic formula for finding the area of a triangle is the base times the height (in this case, the distance between the base and the peak). If you have a roof section that's 30 feet (9.1m) long and 12 feet (9.7m) high, multiplying those dimensions would give you an area of 180 square feet (17m2).[20]Measure and mark the square footage of each triangular section to a feet (9.1m) long and 12 fe Punch each of the area measurements you deduced into a calculator one by one. The sum of these numbers is the overall square footage of your roof, which you can then use to work out how much material youll need for your project. [22] Together, two 750sqft (70m2) rectangular planes and four 135sqft (12.5m2) triangular planes would give you a total area of 2,040 square feet (190m2). Add up the numbers a few times to ensure that the final figure you get is correct. Take your time or money. 11 Divide your square footage by 100 to estimate your materials. Roofing materials are typically packaged in squares, each of which is the equivalent of 100 square feet (9.3m2) of roof space. Dividing the total area of your roof by 100 will therefore help you figure out how many squares. Its a good idea to add an extra 10% to your estimated material requirements to account for waste and ensure that you have enough shingles to cover your roof when its all said and done. Using the above example, that would be 132 squares. Advertisement Measuring a roof from the ground might sound like a daunting task, especially if youre not a professional contractor or architect. However, whether youre planning a renovation, estimating roofing materials, or simply curious about your homes dimensions, understanding how to accurately gauge your roofs size can save you time and money. With the right tools and techniques, you can obtain precise measurements without ever needing to climb a ladder. In this article, we will guide you through the essential methods and tips to measure your roof safely and effectively from the ground. OverviewTo measure a roof accurately from the ground, youll need to familiarize yourself with a few key concepts and tools. First, understanding the basic geometry of your roof typebe it gabled, hipped, or flatwill help you determine the best approach for measurement. Youll also want to gather tools such as a measuring tape, a level, and possibly a laser distance measurer, which can simplify the process significantly. Additionally, knowing how to calculate pitch and area is crucial. The pitch of your roof affects not only its aesthetic appeal but also its overall surface area, which is vital for tasks like estimating shingle quantities. By mastering these foundational elements, you can confidently measure your roofUsing a Measuring Wheel is a practical tool that can help you calculate the distance from the base of the building to the point directly below the roofs peak. This method is particularly useful for single-story buildings. Follow these steps to ensure accurate measurement: Stand directly opposite the building. Roll the measuring wheel to the base of the wall. Record the distance on the wheels display. Once you have the horizontal distance, use the Pythagorean theorem to calculate the height of the roof. If you know the angle of the roof (pitch), you can also calculate the height directly using trigonometric functions. Employing a Laser Distance Measurer offers a high-tech solution for measurements with minimal effort. Heres how to utilize it: Position yourself at a safe distance from the building. Aim the laser at the peak of the roof. Activate the device to obtain a direct measurement. Laser distance measurers often come with additional features such as memory functions and area calculations, which can be useful if you need multiple measurements. Calculating Roof Height Using Angles To estimate the roof height using angles, you will need a clinometer or an app that measures angles. This method involves measuring the angle of elevation from your position to the peak of the roof. Apply the tangent function from trigonometry to find the height. The formula is:\ [\text{Height}] = \text{Distance} \times \tan(\text{Angle})\]Summary of Measurement MethodsMethodTools NeededAccuracy LevelMeasuring WheelMeasuring wheelModerateLaser Distance Measurement MethodsMethodTools NeededAccuracy LevelMeasuring wheelModerateLaser Distance Measurement MethodsMethodTools NeededAccuracy LevelMeasuring wheelMeasuring wheelmeasu prioritize safety. Here are some essential precautions: Ensure the ground surface is stable and level. Keep a safe distance from the building to avoid falling debris. Avoid measuring during inclement weather or high winds. By following these methods and safety guidelines, you can effectively measure a roofs height from the ground with precision and confidence. Tools Required for Measuring a Roof from the GroundTo accurately measure a roof from the ground, you will need several tools. The right equipment not only ensures precision but also enhances safety during the process. Measuring tape (at least 100 feet) is essential for measuring distances. Laser Distance Measurer: This tool allows for quick and accurate distance measurements, especially useful for tall roofs. Binoculars: Helpful for inspecting roof features without needing to climb. Angle Finder or Smartphone App: To determine roof pitch or angle from the ground. Calculator: For computing areas and dimensions based on measurements taken. Notebook and Pen: For recording measurements and calculations. Determining Roof Dimensions of a roof involves obtaining the length and width of both sides. Hip Roof: Measure both the base and the height to determine the slope. Flat Roof: Measure the length and width of the entire surface. From a distance, use binoculars to locate the edges of the roof. Measure the distance measurer. For height, observe the peak of the roof and use the angle finder or app to calculate the angle of elevation. Use trigonometry to find the height based on the distance from the building. Calculating Roof AreaOnce you have the dimensions, calculating the area is straightforward. The formula varies based on the roof type. Roof Type. To find the height based on the distance from the building. Calculating the area is straightforward. The formula varies based on the roof type. Roof Type. To find the height based on the distance from the building. Calculating the area is straightforward. The formula varies based on the roof type. The first based on the distance from the building. Calculating the area is straightforward. The formula varies based on the roof type. The first based on the distance from the building. Calculating the area is straightforward. The formula varies based on the roof type. The first based on the roof ty (Length Width) + (1/2 Base Height)Area = (30 ft 20 ft) + (1/2 20 ft 15 ft) = 600 + 150 = 750 sq ftFlatArea = Length WidthArea = 25 ft 25 ft = 625 sq ftAssessing Roof PitchThe pitch of the roof is critical for understanding drainage and roofing material requirements. To find the pitch from the ground: Use the Angle Finder: Position it at your eye level and aim it at the peak of the roof. Note the angle. Trigonometry Method: Measure a horizontal distance from the base of the building (e.g., 12 feet) and then the vertical height to the peak. The pitch can be calculated using the formula: Pitch = Height / Horizontal Distance Safety Considerations When measuring a roof from the ground, safety is paramount. Follow these guidelines: Stay at a Safe Distance: Keep a safe distance from the building to avoid potential hazards. Use Proper Equipment: Ensure all measuring tools are in good condition and suitable ground conditions. Work in Pairs: If possible, have someone assist you for safety and efficiency. Expert Insights on How to Measure a Roof from the GroundMeasuring a roof from the ground can be effectively accomplished using tools such as a laser distance measurer or a measuring wheel. These devices allow for accurate distance calculations without the need for ladders or scaffolding, ensuring safety while obtaining precise measurements. For homeowners looking to measure their roofs, I recommend using a smartphone app that utilizes augmented reality. These apps can help visualize roof dimensions and angles, making it easier to estimate the area for repairs or renovations. Understanding the pitch of the roof is crucial when measuring from the ground. Using a clinometer or a simple protractor can help determine the angle, which is essential for calculating the total roof area accurately. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)How can I measure the height of my roof from the ground? To measure the height of your roof from the ground, use a measuring tape or a laser distance measurer. Stand a known distance away from the building, measure the angle to the peak of the roof using a clinometer, and apply trigonometric functions to calculate the height. What tools do I need to measure a roof from the ground? Essential tools include a measuring tape, a laser distance measurer, a clinometer or smartphone app for angle measurement, and a calculator for trigonometric calculations. Is it possible to measure a roof without climbing on it? Yes, it is entirely possible to measure a roof without climbing on it? Yes, it is entirely possible to measure a roof without climbing on it? Yes, it is entirely possible to measure a roof without climbing on it? Yes, it is entirely possible to measure a roof without climbing on it? Yes, it is entirely possible to measure a roof without climbing on it? Yes, it is entirely possible to measure a roof without climbing on it? 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Yes, it is entirely possible to measure a roof without climbing on it? Yes, it is entirely possible to measure a roof without climbing on it? Yes, it is entirely possible to measure a roof without climbing on it? Yes, it is entirely possible to measure a roof without climbing on it? Yes, it is entirely possible to measure a roof without climbing on it? Yes, it is entirely possible to measure a roof without climbing on it? Yes, it is entirely possible to measure a roof without climbing on the pitch of a roof from the ground? The best method for measuring roof pitch from the ground involves using a clinometer to measure the angle of elevation to the peak of the roof and then calculating the rise over the run based on your distance from the building. Can I use a smartphone app to measure my roof? Yes, many smartphone apps are available that utilize the phones camera and sensors to measure distances and angles, making it easier to estimate roof dimensions from the ground? Ensure you are in a safe location away from traffic or hazards, use stable equipment, and consider weather conditions. Always work with a partner if possible to enhance safety and accuracy. Measuring a roof from the ground can be a practical solution for homeowners and contractors who need to assess roof dimensions without the risks associated with climbing ladders or scaffolding. The process typically involves using tools such as measuring tapes, laser distance meters, or smartphone applications designed for this purpose. Understanding the roofs pitch, or slope, is also crucial, as it directly affects the overall measurements and calculations for roofing materials. Additionally, employing techniques such as triangulation or using a measuring pole can enhance accuracy. For instance, by measuring the distance from a set point to the base of the roof and applying basic trigonometry, one can estimate the roofs design, which may complicate measurements. Proper planning and technique can yield reliable results without the need for direct access to the roof. In summary, measuring a roof from the ground is achievable with the right tools and methods. By utilizing technology and basic geometry, individuals can accurately determine roof dimensions while ensuring safety. This approach not only saves time but also provides a clear understanding of the roofing project at hand, whether for repairs, replacements, or assessments. Victor NealonHi, Im Victor - the voice behind Element Roofing. For over 15 years, I worked as a hands-on roofing contractor across northern Vermont. I started out swinging hammers with a local crew just outside of Saint Albans, learning the trade the hard way in the dead of winter, on steep-pitched roofs, under slate tiles that cracked if you looked at them wrong. Eventually, I launched my own small operation, Element Roofing, and spent the better part of a decade installing and repairing roofs across Sheldon, Swanton, Burlington, and all the small towns in between. But people wanted to make good decisions but didnt know where to start and too often, the industry gave them sales pitches instead of real answers. My goal is simple to close the gap between tradespeople and homeowners, to demystify roofing without dumbing it down, and to give people the confidence to care for one of the most important (and expensive) parts of their home. So feel free to dig in, explore, and take control of whats over your head. Were here to help from rafter to ridge. Take the following steps to measure your roof on paper. Go all the way around your house and fill in your outline with your measurements making sure to account for overhang. Section off your roof and write your calculations down as shown below (Dotted Lines). Hips and top ridge: Visually count how many ridge pieces are on your roof. Multiply the pieces by inches based on exposure, then divide by feet. eg: Exposure comp shingles 5.5, shake 10, tile 13.5-14. You may want to measure a couple to be sure. Binoculars can be helpful on high roofs. Rakes and Valleys: Visually count how many rows of existing roofing, multiply by inches base on exposure, then divide by feet. Open the Roof Calculator Writer program, select the appropriate roof pitch or use our Roof Pitch Calculator Enter your measurements for roof area, hip etc.If you are totaling these numbers by hand dont forget to add for pitch. Open the Roof Calculator, Click the add pitch box, select your pitch and the correct amount will be added automatically to your totals. Related Articles Measuring a roof can be a challenging task, especially if you dont have the experience or the right tools. However, this guide provides a straightforward method on how to measure Your Roof from the Ground? There are several reasons why you might need to measure your roof: For Repairs or Replacements: Knowing the exact size of your roof helps in estimating the amount of materials needed for repairs or replacements. For Solar Panel Installation: If youre considering installing solar panels, youll need to know the size of your roof to determine how many panels can fit. For Insurance Purposes: Many insurance companies require accurate measurements of your roof for coverage reasons. What Youll NeedBefore we begin, make sure you have the following tools: A tape measure a Roof from the Ground Start by measuring the perimeter of your house on the ground. Walk around the house and record the length and width, calculate the Area of the HouseOnce you have the length and width, calculate the Area of the HouseOnce you have the length and width, calculate the Area of the HouseOnce you have the length and width, calculate the Area of the HouseOnce you have the length and width, calculate the Area of the HouseOnce you have the length and width, calculate the Area of the HouseOnce you have the length and width, calculate the Area of the HouseOnce you have the length and width, calculate the Area of the HouseOnce you have the length and width, calculate the Area of the HouseOnce you have the length and width, calculate the Area of the HouseOnce you have the length and width, calculate the Area of the HouseOnce you have the length and width, calculate the Area of the HouseOnce you have the length and width, calculate the Area of the HouseOnce you have the length and width, calculate the Area of the HouseOnce you have the length and width, calculate the Area of the HouseOnce you have the length and width, calculate the Area of the HouseOnce you have the length and width, calculate the Area of the HouseOnce you have the length and width, calculate the Area of the HouseOnce you have the Length and Width and Width and Width area of the HouseOnce you have the Length and Width and Width area of the HouseOnce you have the Length and Width and Width area of the HouseOnce you have the Length and Width and Width area of the HouseOnce you have the Length and Width and Width area of the HouseOnce you have the Length and Width area of the HouseOnce you have the Length and Width area of the HouseOnce you have the Length and Width area of the HouseOnce you have the Length and Width area of the HouseOnce you have the Length and Width area of the HouseOnce you have the Length and Width area of the HouseOnce you have the Length and Width area of the HouseOnce you have the Length and Width area of the Length and Width area of the HouseOnce you have the Length and Width area o horizontal distance. While its difficult to measure this exactly from the ground, you can estimate it. As a rule of thumb, if you can walk on your roof comfortably, its considered a low pitch. 1.4Step 4: Calculate the Roof AreaMultiply the base area by the pitch to get the roof area. Step 5: Add for OverhangIf your roof has an overhang, measure its width and add this to your total roof area. ConclusionMeasuring a roof from the ground can be done safely and accurately with a few tools and a little bit of math. By following these steps, you can get a good estimate of your roof area for repairs, replacements,

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