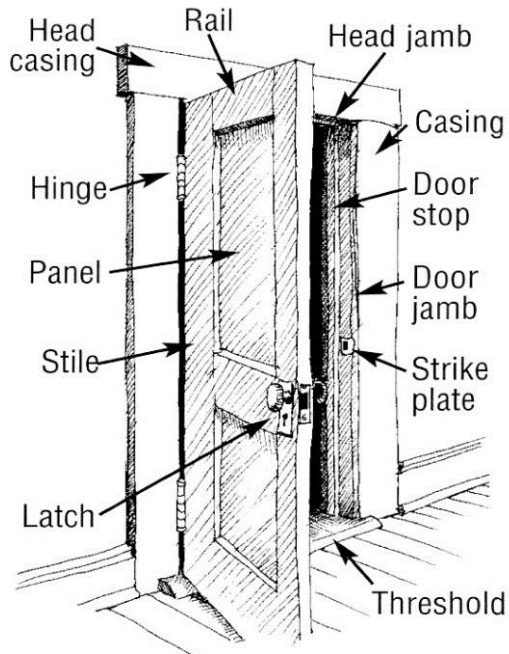


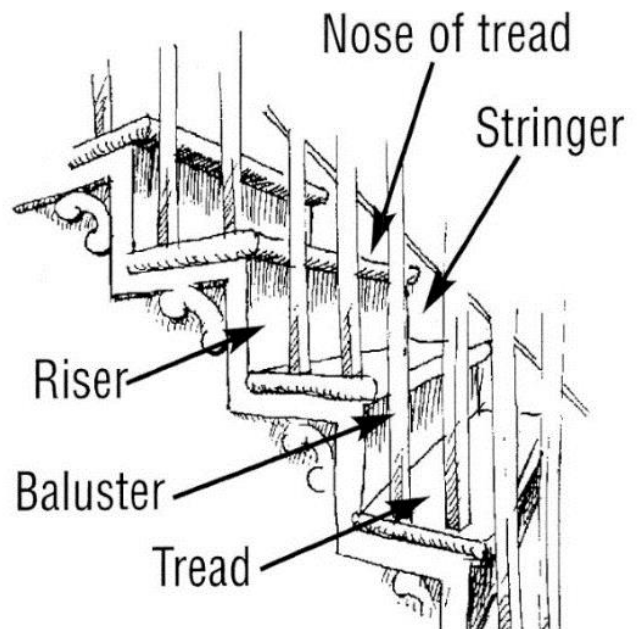
# Housing Component Identification

Adopted from Lead Paint Safety: A Field Guide for Painting, Home Maintenance, and Renovation Work, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Lead Hazard Control, June 1999.

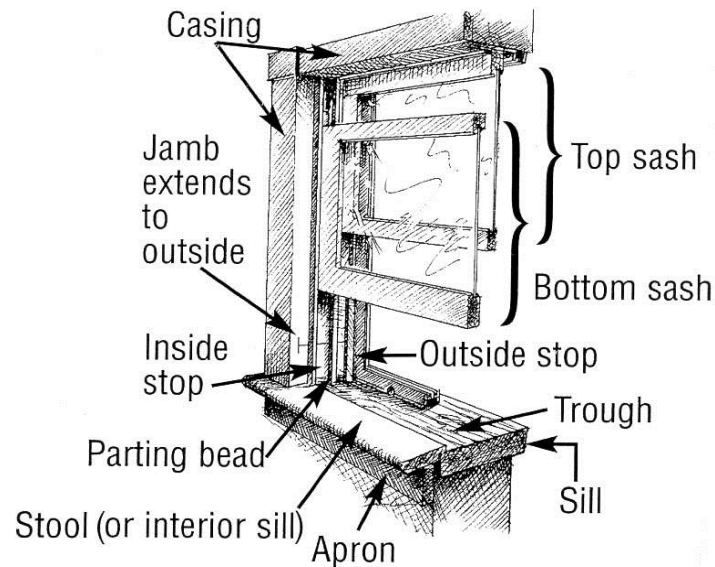
## Door Components



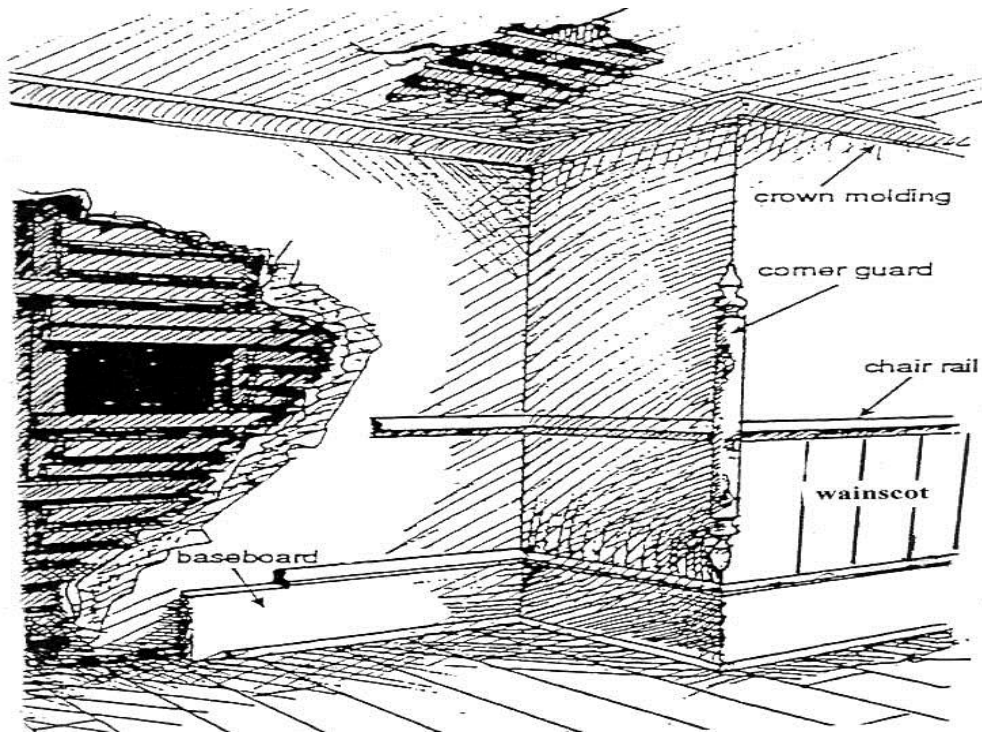
## Stair Components



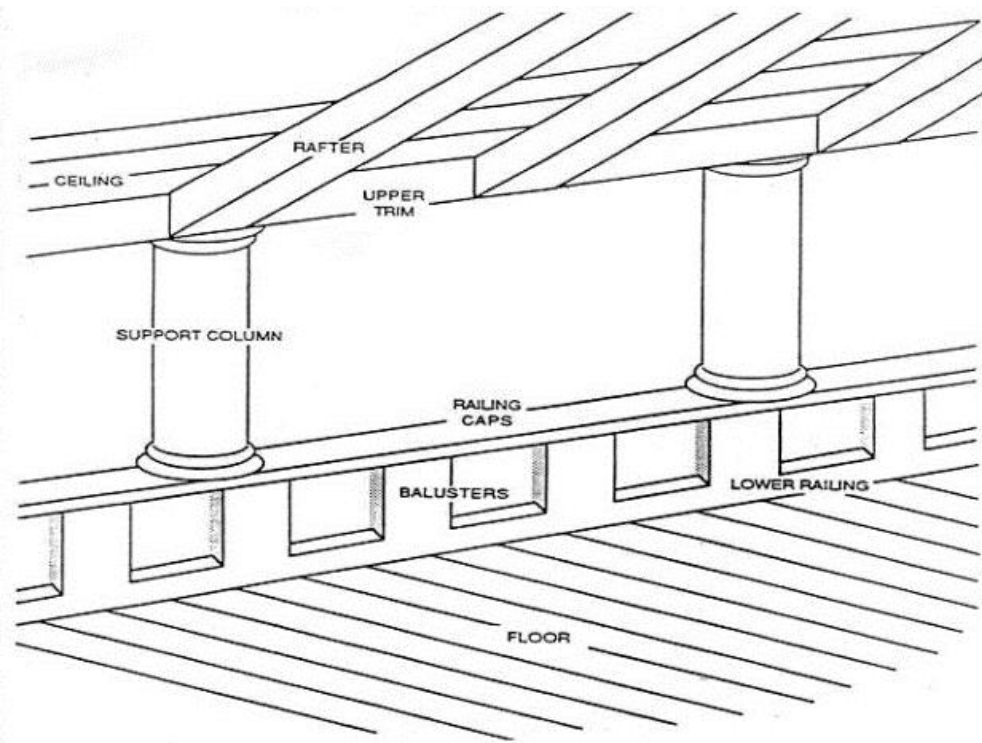
## Window Components



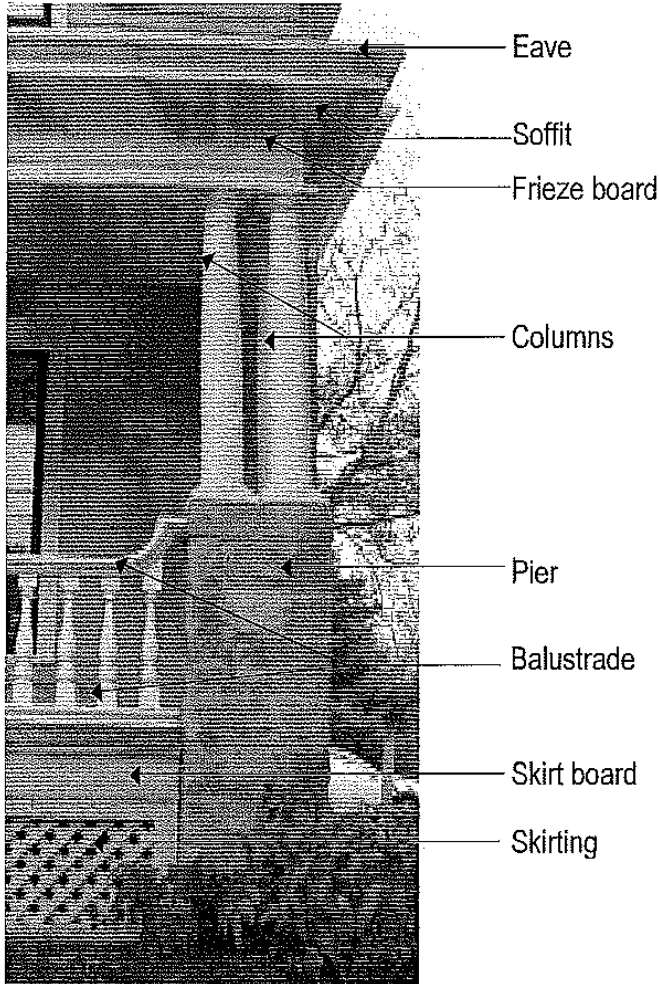
## Wall Components



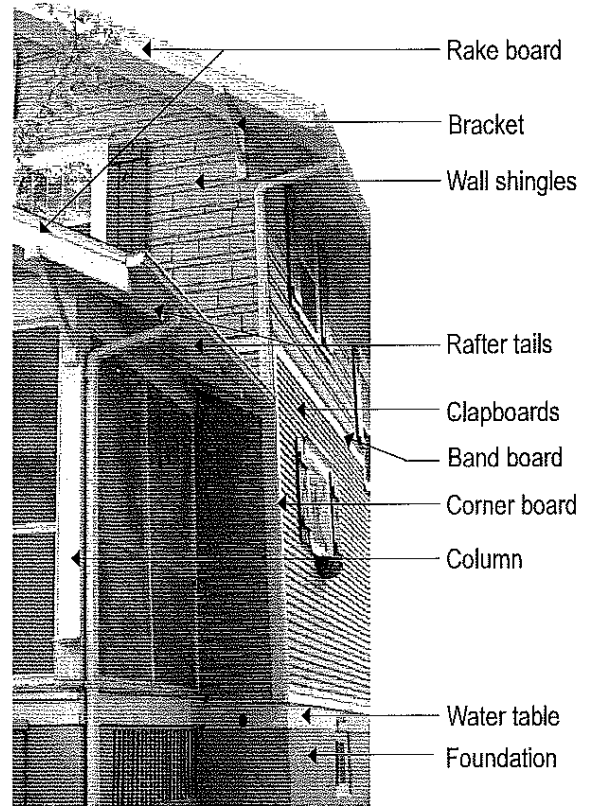
## Porch Components



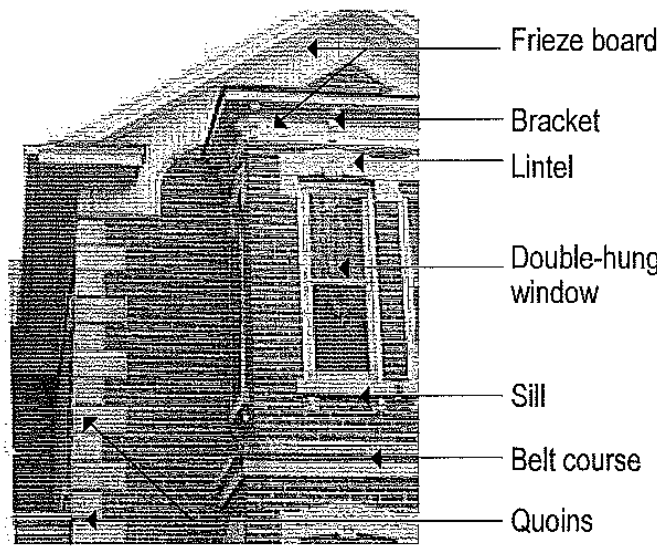
### Details of Classical Revival Porch



### Details of Craftsman House



### Details of Eclectic Brick House



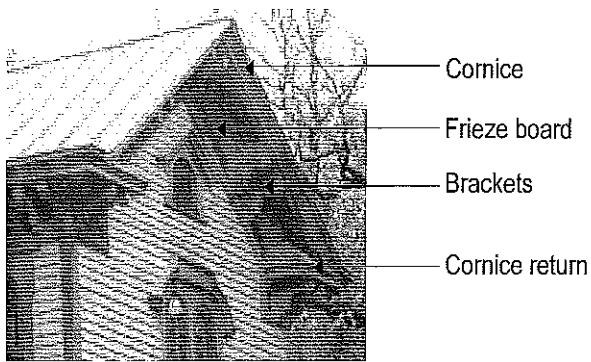
### Hip Roof and Dormer



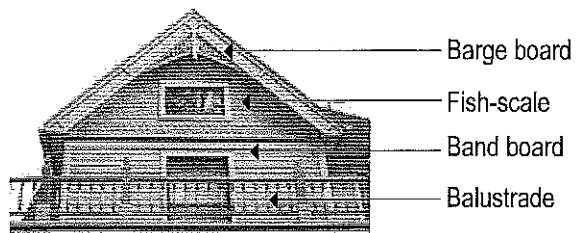
### Gambrel Roof



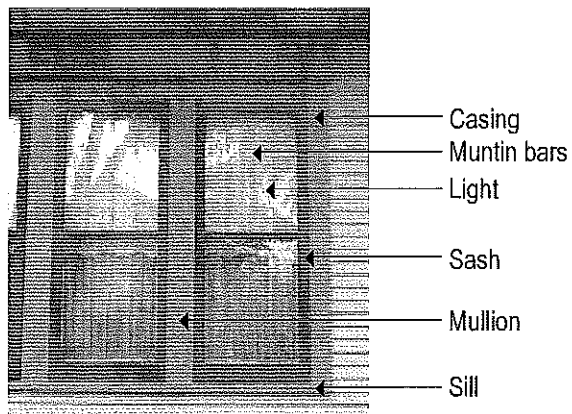
## Italianate House with Gabled Roof



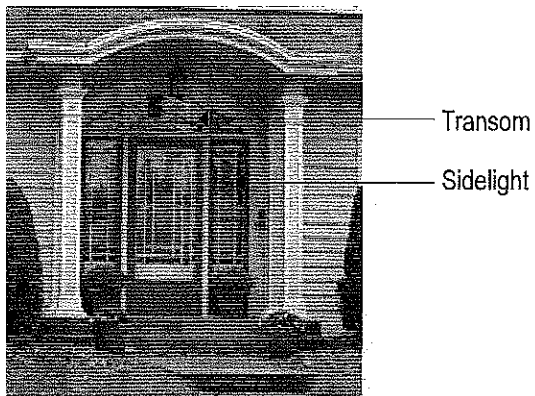
## Gable of Queen Anne House



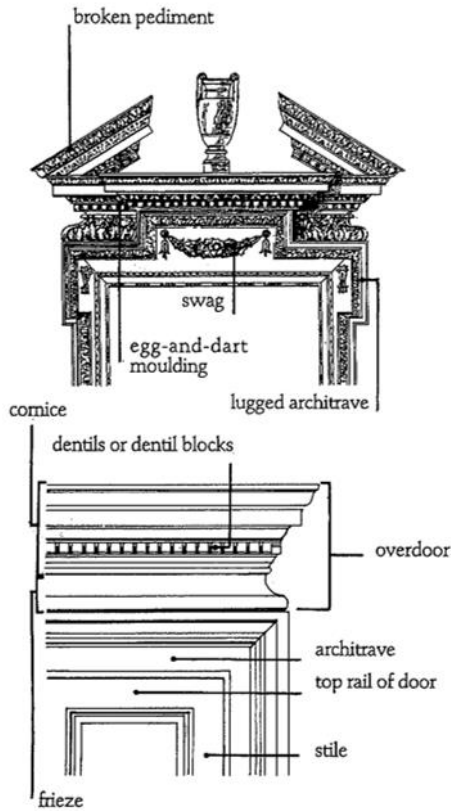
## Double-Hung Windows



## Entrance with Divided Lights



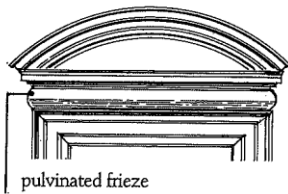
## Interior Doorcase



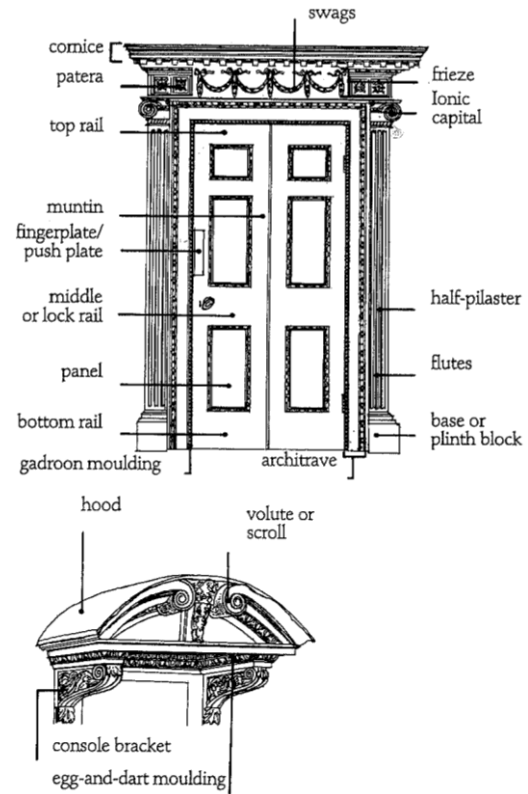
## Swan-Necked Pediment



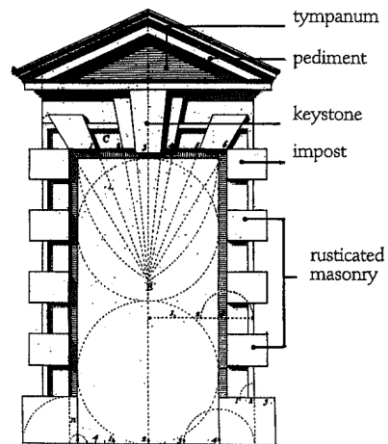
## Segmental Pediment



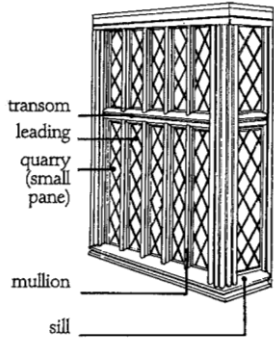
## Exterior Doorcase



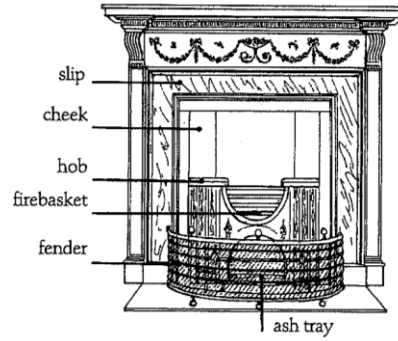
## Exterior Door Arch



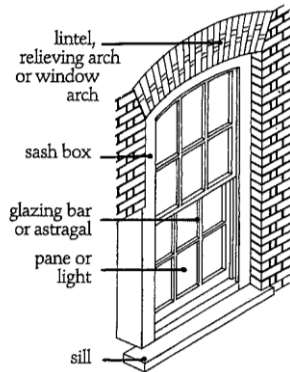
## Leaded Window



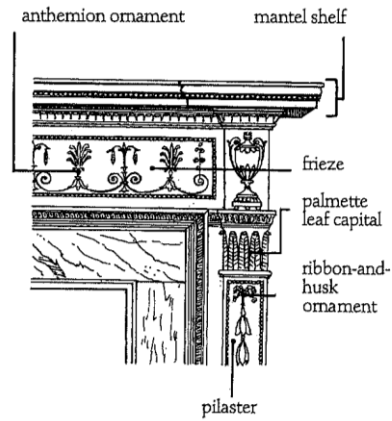
## Fireplace and Grate



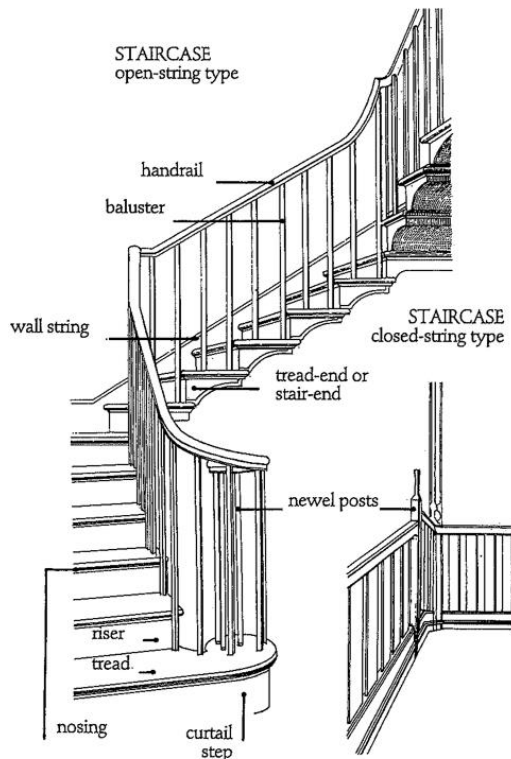
## Sash Window



## Fireplace Detail



## Staircase



## Architectural Terms

<u>Baluster:</u>	An upright member supporting a railing or banister.
<u>Balustrade:</u>	A railing composed of a handrail supported by balusters. In exterior applications, balustrades typically have a top and bottom rail.
<u>Band board:</u>	A continuous horizontal wood band on an exterior wall.
<u>Barge board:</u>	A wide ornamental fascia board hung from the eaves or in a gable.
<u>Belt course:</u>	A continuous horizontal masonry band on an exterior wall.
<u>Brackets:</u>	Supporting members of wood, stone or metal often used for both decorative and structural purposes and generally found under projecting features such as eaves, cornices, bay windows, and canopies.
<u>Canopy:</u>	A small projecting roof structure that shelters an entrance.
<u>Casement window:</u>	A window that is hinged on one side and swings in or out to open.
<u>Clapboards:</u>	Wood siding of overlapping horizontal boards.
<u>Column:</u>	A slender vertical element that supports part of a building or structure.
<u>Corner boards:</u>	Vertical trim boards installed at the outside and inside corners of a wall covered with wood siding.
<u>Cornice:</u>	The projecting moldings forming the top band of a wall, eave, or other element.
<u>Cornice return:</u>	The extension of a cornice in a new direction, especially where the rake of a gable end returns horizontally a short distance.
<u>Dentil:</u>	In the cornice of a classically detailed building, one of a series of small blocks that alternate with a blank space.
<u>Divided-light:</u>	A window in which the glass is divided into several small panes with muntin bars. The nomenclature for divided-lights is the number of lights in the upper sash over the number of lights in the lower sash (e.g., 3/1).
<u>Double-hung window:</u>	A window with two sashes that slide past each other vertically.
<u>Eave:</u>	The part of a roof that projects beyond the wall below the roof.
<u>Façade:</u>	Any of the exterior faces of a building. Typically refers to the side that faces the street and has the main entrance.

<u>Fascia board</u> :	A finish board attached to the ends of roof rafter tails.
<u>Fenestration</u> :	The arrangement of doors and windows in a building façade.
<u>Fish-scale</u> :	A pattern created by rows of shingles with curved bottoms.
<u>Frieze board</u> :	A flat board that is located on the vertical plane and directly below the soffit.
<u>Front-gabled</u> :	Refers to a building with a gabled roof in which the main entrance is located on the façade that has the sloping eaves and gable.
<u>Gable</u> :	The triangular upper portion of a wall beneath a gabled roof.
<u>Gabled roof</u> :	A roof composed of two sloping planes that meet at a ridge.
<u>Gambrel roof</u> :	A roof composed of two sloping planes of different pitches on either side of a ridge; the lower plane is the steeper one.
<u>Hip roof</u> :	A roof with sloping planes on all sides that meet at a central ridge or point.
<u>Light</u> :	A pane of glass in a window or door.
<u>Lintel</u> :	A horizontal beam bridging a window or door opening to carry the weight of the wall above the opening.
<u>Mullion</u> :	The vertical dividing members between grouped windows.
<u>Muntin bars</u> :	The vertical and horizontal strips or grid that separate the panes of glass in a window sash or door.
<u>Pier</u> :	The square or rectangular masonry or wood post projecting less than a story above the ground that carries the weight of a structure down to the foundation.
<u>Pilaster</u> :	A shallow column that is mounted to a wall.
<u>Pediment</u> :	The triangular gable end of a classical building, or the same form used elsewhere.
<u>Portico</u> :	A projecting, classical style porch supported by columns.
<u>Quoin</u> :	A large, rectangular block of stone used to physically and aesthetically anchor an outside corner of a building.
<u>Rafter tail</u> :	The end of a roof rafter that is exposed when the eave is not enclosed.
<u>Rake</u> :	The sloped edge of a gabled roof.
<u>Rake board</u> :	A board installed at the gable end of a roof parallel to the roof slope.

<u>Sash:</u>	A wood or metal frame composed of rails and stiles into which glass window panes (lights) are set.
<u>Side-gabled:</u>	Refers to a building with a gable roof in which the main entrance is located on the façade that has the straight eaves and sloping roof.
<u>Sidelight:</u>	A window located next to a door.
<u>Sill:</u>	The bottom member of a window frame.
<u>Skirt board:</u>	The wide flat board installed below a porch or deck floor to conceal the floor structure.
<u>Skirting:</u>	The screen composed of lattice or slats within a rectangular frame, and installed between porch or deck piers.
<u>Soffit:</u>	The exposed and finished underside of a roof overhang.
<u>Transom:</u>	A small window located over a door or another window.
<u>Tuckpointing:</u>	Refilling deteriorated mortar joints with fresh mortar.
<u>Water table:</u>	A molding or projecting sloping shelf located at the bottom of a wall that is designed to divert runoff water away from the masonry foundation below it.