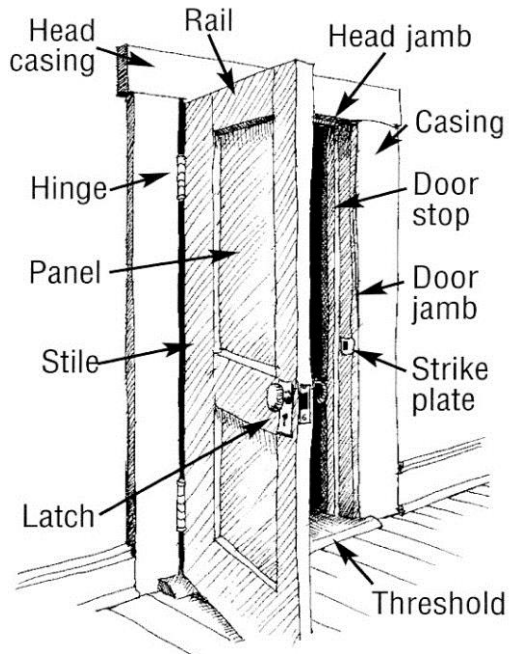


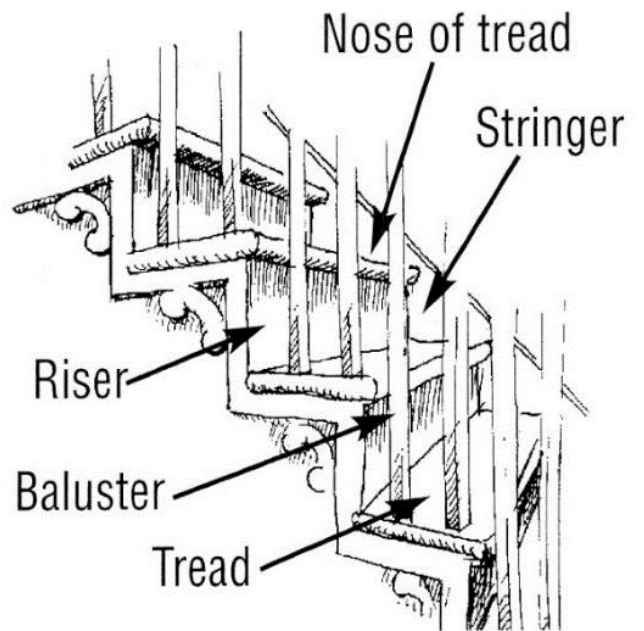
Housing Component Identification

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.

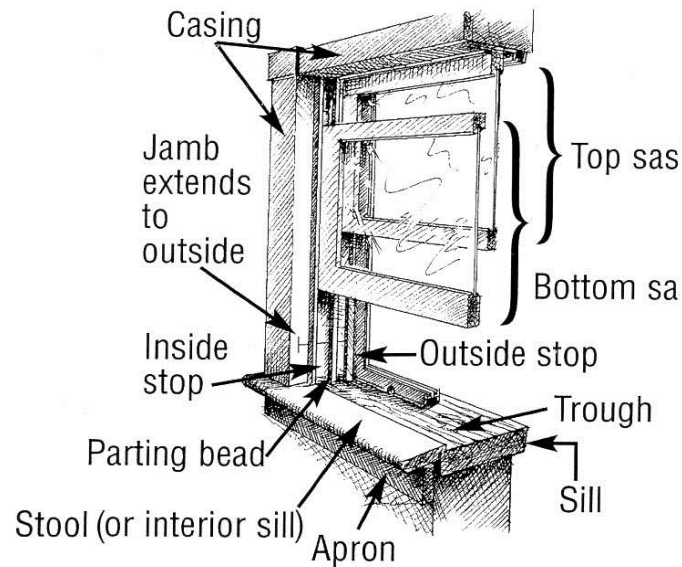
Door Components



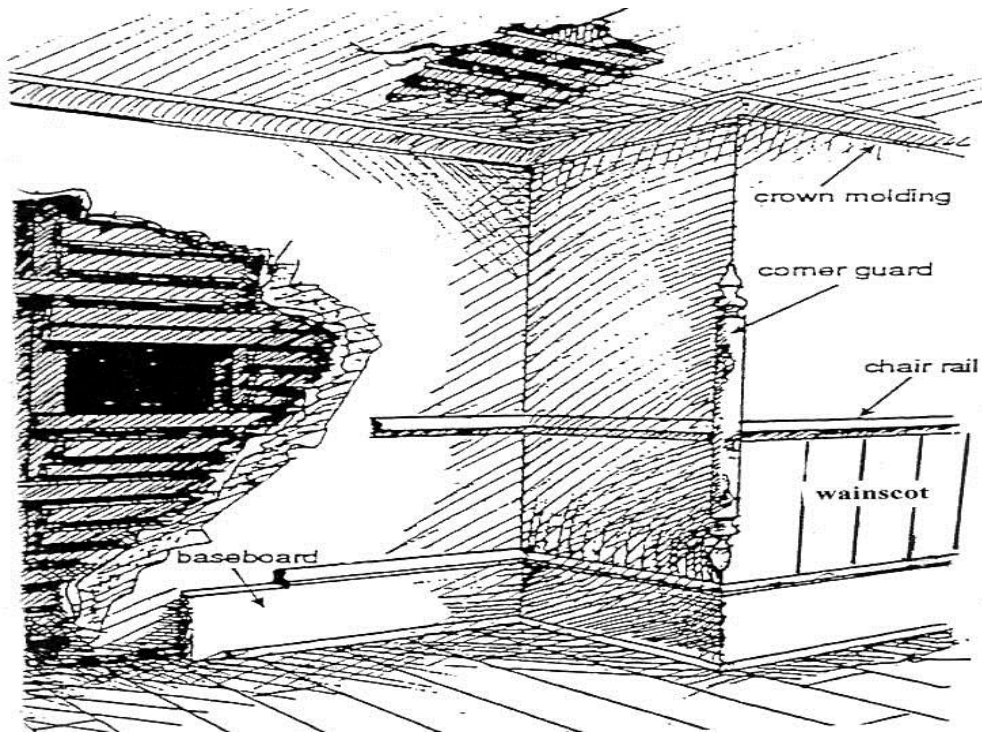
Stair Components



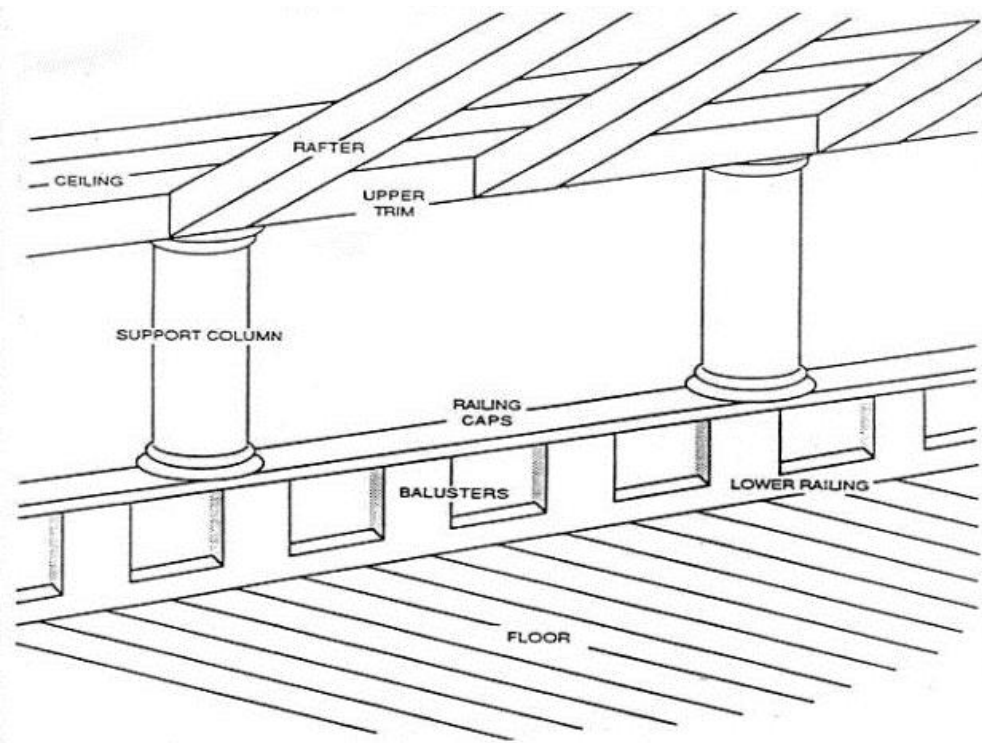
Window Components



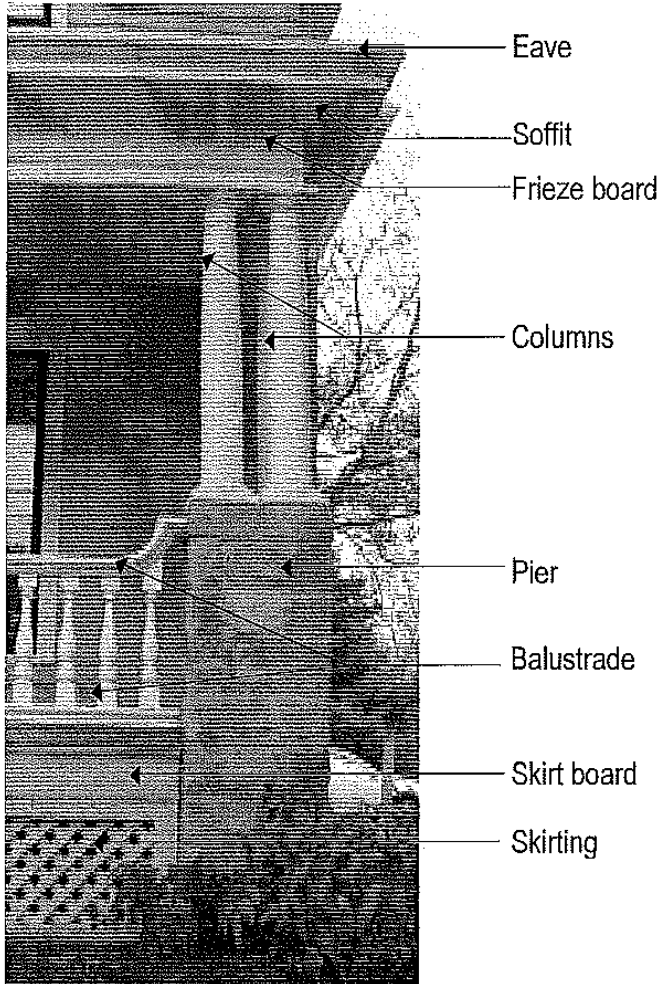
Wall Components



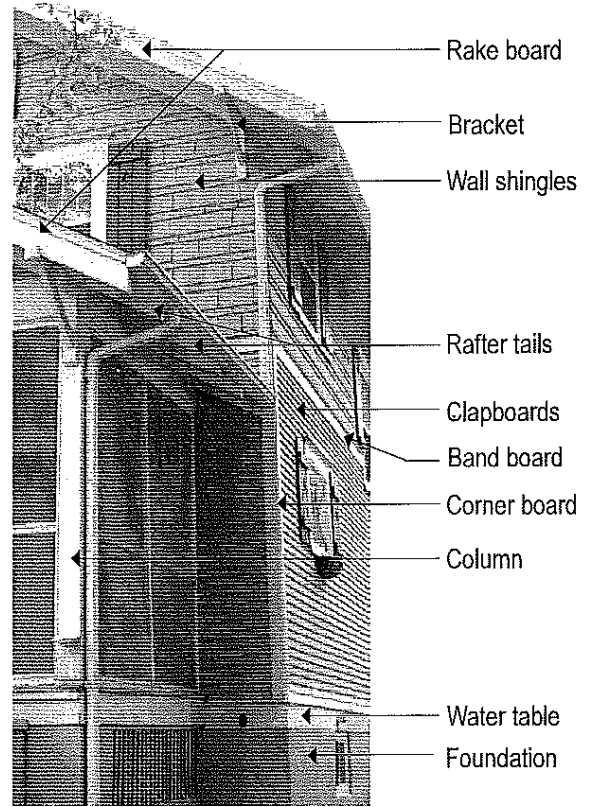
Porch Components



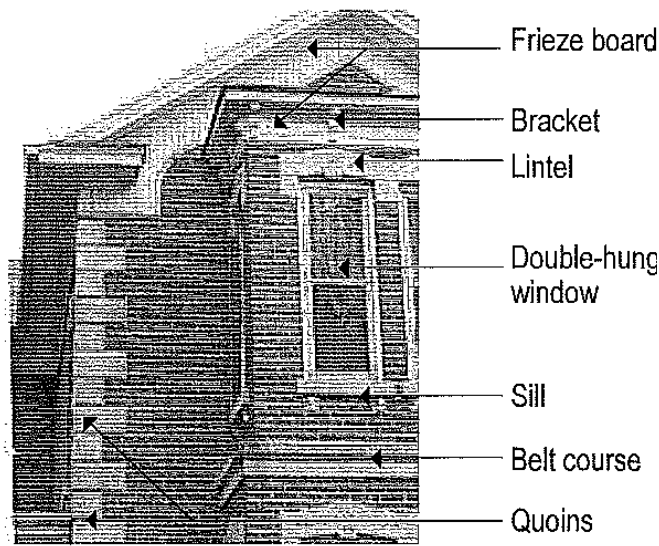
Details of Classical Revival Porch



Details of Craftsman House



Details of Eclectic Brick House



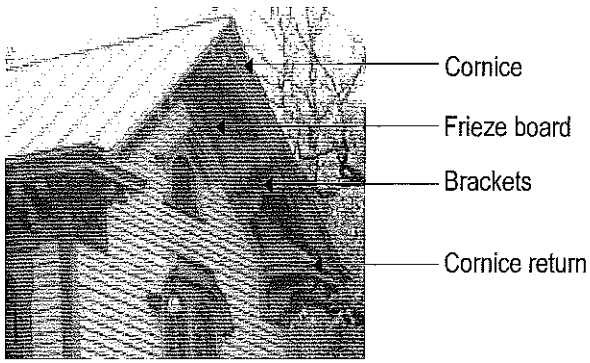
Hip Roof and Dormer



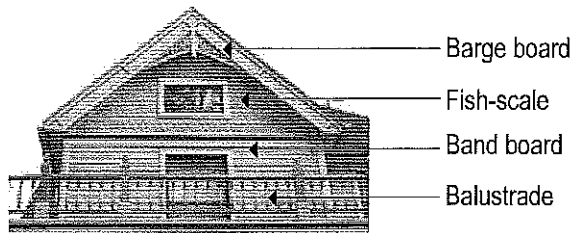
Gambrel Roof



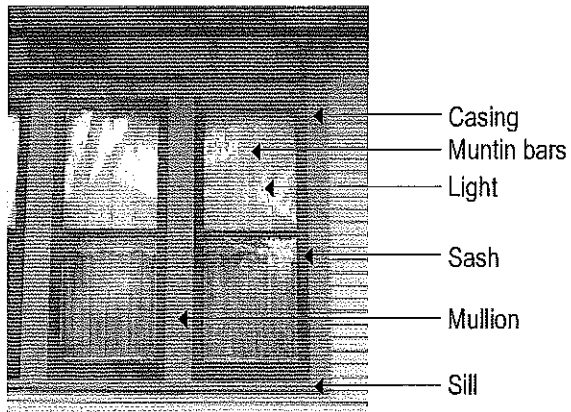
Italianate House with Gabled Roof



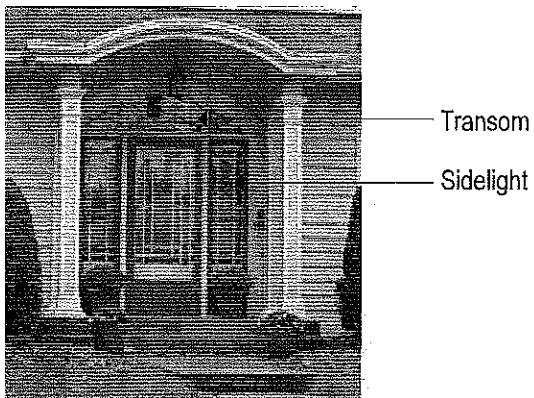
Gable of Queen Anne House



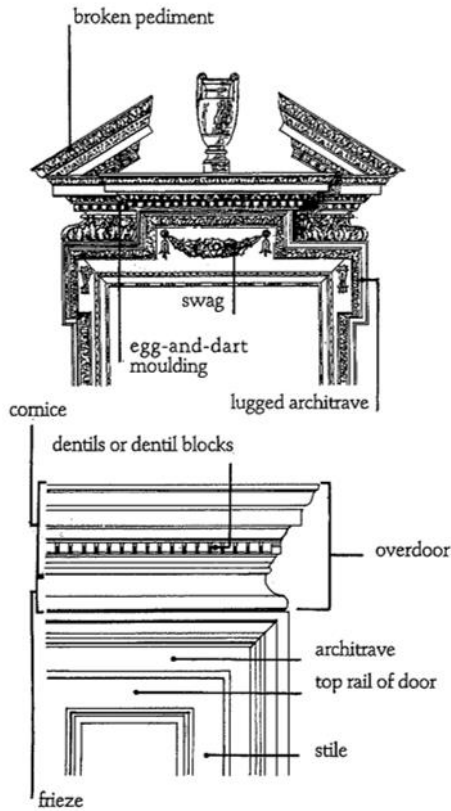
Double-Hung Windows



Entrance with Divided Lights



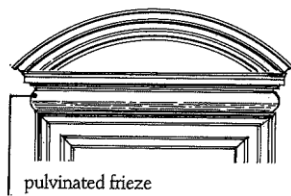
Interior Doorcase



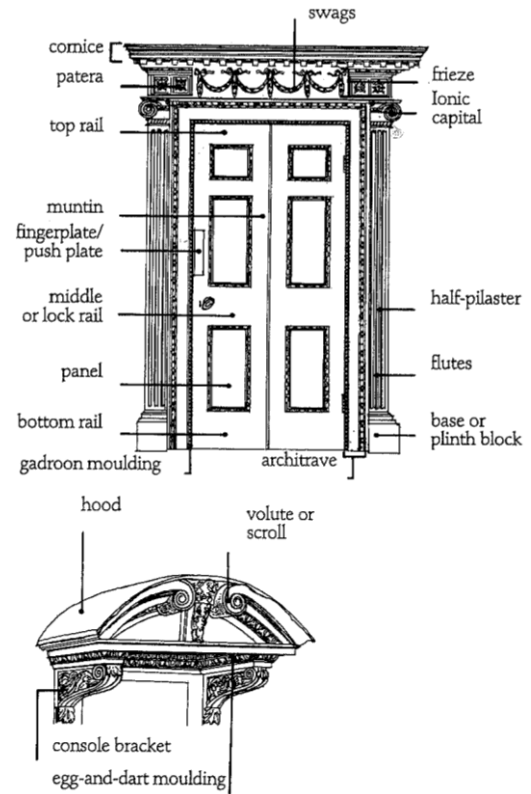
Swan-Necked Pediment



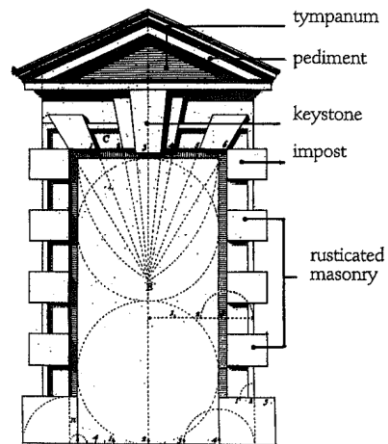
Segmental Pediment



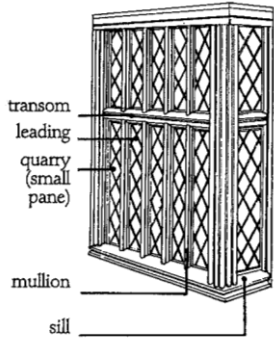
Exterior Doorcase



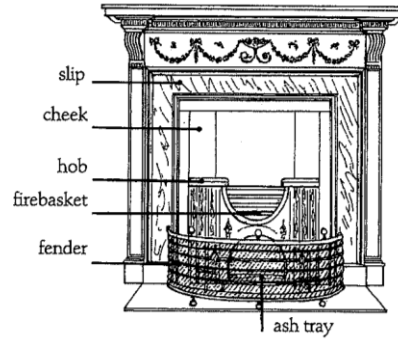
Exterior Door Arch



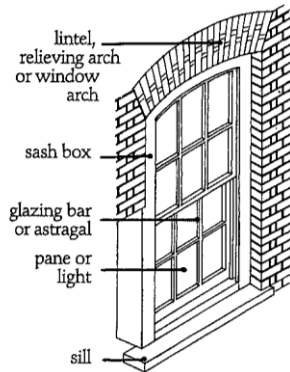
Leaded Window



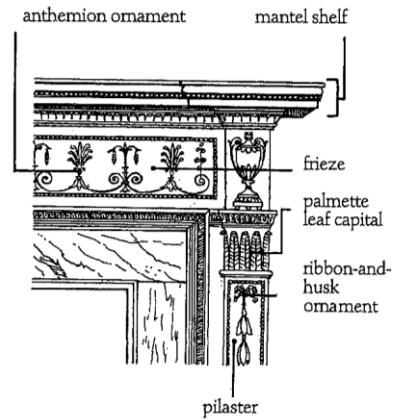
Fireplace and Grate



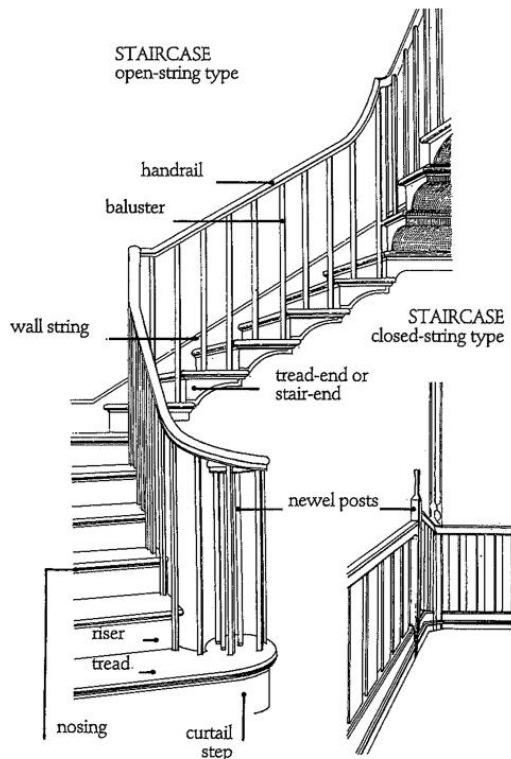
Sash Window



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.