GLOSSARY

BALUSTER A miniature column or other form of upright in a series which

supports a handrail, as in a balustrade.

BALUSTRADE A railing with supporting balusters.

COLUMN A slender vertical structural member used to support roof and floor

loads.

COMBUSTION AIR Air required for the burning of fuel.

COPING A sheet metal, stone, concrete, tile or other covering over the top

of a wall.

COUNTER FLASHING A second and overlapping layer of flashing where conditions are

such that the first layer may not insure water tightness.

DOWNSPOUT The vertical portion of a rainwater drainage pipe. Also called

leader or conductor.

EXPANSION JOINT A joint containing compressible materials which will absorb

movement caused by thermal expansion and contraction.

FLASHING Sheet metal weather protection placed over a joint between

different building materials or between parts of a building in such a

manner that prevents water from entering.

FLOOR JOIST One of a series of parallel beams used to support a floor.

GARGOYLE A sculptural projection from a roof scupper to drop rainwater clear

of the walls.

GRAVEL STOP An angle-shaped sheet metal trim member at the edge of a roof,

having a slightly raised lip to retain roof gravel surfacing material.

PANIC HARDWARE A type of quick-acting door opening hardware consisting of a

horizontal bar on the inside of a door. By pushing against the bar, a leverage mechanism will unlatch and open the door. Such hardware is legally required for safety reasons on certain exits in

public buildings.

PARAPET The top part of an exterior wall which is above the roof line.

PLUMB A true vertical line.

POINTING The treatment of masonry joints by troweling mortar into the joint.

GLOSSARY – continued

RAFTER One of a series of framing members used to support a roof.

Rafters are closely spaced and usually frame into a beam or

bearing wall.

RIDGE The lien formed at the intersection of the upper edges of two

sloping roof surfaces as opposed to a valley.

SHEATHING A material consisting of thin boards or plywood used to cover a

wall, floor or roof surface.

SOFFIT The underside of a horizontal surface which projects beyond the

wall line as in an overhanging roof.

SPALL The cracking or flaking of particles from a surface.

SPLASH BLOCK A concrete or masonry block laid on the ground under a

downspout to carry roof drainage away from a building and to

prevent soil erosion.

STAIR RISER The vertical face of a stair step.

STAIR TREAD The horizontal part of a stair step; the part actually stepped upon.

VAPOR BARRIER Any thin membrane used to prevent the passage of water vapor,

such as under a concrete slab place upon the ground or between

the back of a wall finish and the insulation.

VALLEY The intersection at the bottom of two roof planes.

WEEP HOLEA hole through the bottom of a retaining wall to drain water from

behind the wall thereby preventing the build-up of hydrostatic

pressure.