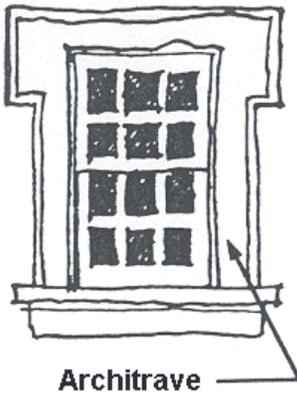


Section 8. Definitions.

Architrave: The molded form or ornament surrounding a window, door or other rectangular opening.

Bay Window: A window that projects out from the surface of an exterior wall and extends to the ground. See also: Oriel.



Bay Door

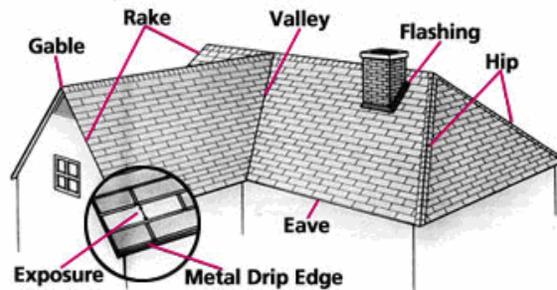
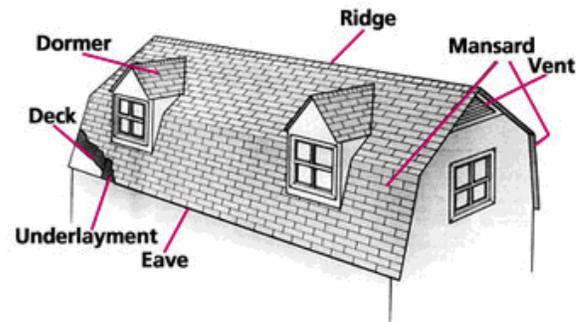
Bay Door: A door that projects out from the surface of an exterior wall.

Bow Window: A rounded Bay Window which projects in a semi-circle from the surface of an exterior wall.

Cap: A decorative cornice covering the lintel of a window. See also: Hood.

Class "A": The highest fire-resistance rating for roofing as per ASTM E-108. Indicates roofing is able to withstand severe exposure to fire originating from sources outside the building.

Class "B": Fire-resistance rating that indicates roofing materials are able to withstand moderate exposure to fire originating from sources outside the building.



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Class "C": Fire-resistance rating that indicates roofing materials are able to withstand light exposure to fire originating from sources outside the building.

Cornice: A decorative projection commonly found at the top of a window, wall or roof perimeter.

Deck (re: a roof): The surface installed over the supporting framing members to which the roofing is applied.

Deck (re: a residential accessory structure): A level surfaced, accessory structure located directly adjacent to a principal building, at or within three (3) feet of the finished grade, not covered by a permanent roof, and typically used for outdoor recreation or relaxation purposes.

Decorative Front Door: A front door to a dwelling unit which contains a minimum of 25% glazing area.

Dormer: A vertically set, framed window unit projecting through the sloping plane of a roof. Common types of dormers include: shed dormers, if the roof of the dormer slopes downward; doghouse dormers, if the roof of the dormer is flat; or, a gabled dormer, if the roof of the dormer is pointed.

Drip edge: A non-corrosive, non-staining material used along the eaves and rakes to allow water run-off to drip clear of underlying construction.

Eaves: The horizontal, lower edge of a sloped roof, including any fascia, soffit or other trim.

Exposure I grade plywood: Type of plywood approved by the American Plywood Association for exterior use.

Eyebrow Dormer: A low dormer having no sides, with the roofing smoothly curving upward over the dormer window.



Eyebrow Dormer

Façade: Any face of a building.

Finished Space "Pop-Out": A minor portion of the living area within a dwelling unit which projects beyond the plain of the main façade.

Flashing: Pieces of metal or roll roofing used to prevent seepage of water into a building around any intersection or projection in a roof such as vent pipes, chimneys, adjoining walls, dormers and valleys. Galvanized metal flashing should be minimum 26-gauge.

Frieze: Any sculptured or ornamental band in a building. Also the horizontal member of a cornice set vertically against the wall.

Gable: The upper portion of a sidewall that comes to a triangular point at the ridge of a sloping roof.

Gable roof: A type of roof containing sloping planes of the same pitch on each side of the ridge. Contains a gable at each end.

Gambrel roof: A type of roof containing two sloping planes of different pitch on each side of the ridge. The lower plane has a steeper slope than the upper. Contains a gable at each end.

Hip: The inclined external angle formed by the intersection of two sloping roof planes. Runs from the ridge to the eaves.

Hip roof: A type of roof containing sloping planes of the same pitch on each of four sides. Contains no gables.

Hood: An ornamental cover placed over a door or window as shelter for the door or window. See also: Cap.

Integrated Covered Storage Area: A storage room, with exterior access, typically located on a rear façade. Such area may or may not be accessed internally from the primary building or an attached garage. Such area shall not qualify as a "Side Garage Bump-Out".

Lintel: A piece of wood, stone or steel placed horizontally across the top of a window or door opening to support the walls immediately above the window or door.

Mansard roof: A type of roof containing two sloping planes of different pitch on each of four sides. The lower plane has a much steeper pitch than the upper, often approaching vertical. Contains no gables.

Muntins: The wood strips that separate the panes of glass in a window sash.

Oriel: A window projecting from the wall and carried on brackets, corbels or a cantilever. Unlike a bay window, the projection of an Oriel does not extend to the ground.



Frieze



Oriel

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Overhang: That portion of the roof structure that extends beyond the exterior walls of a building.

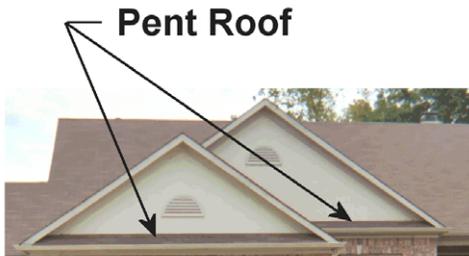
Pediment: A triangle shaped crowning ornament. May be used as caps or hoods on windows.



Pediment

Pent Roof: A short, hood-like roof section between the first and second floor or between the second floor and attic at the gable end of a building.

Pent Roof Return: A small, roof section inserted on the gable end of a building where a gable roof line meets an eave.



Pent Roof

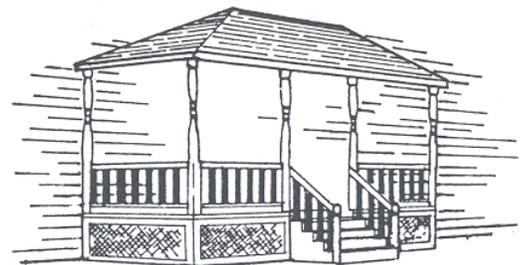


Pent Roof Return

Porch: A roofed space outside the main walls of a building, having: either an a separate roof projecting from the wall, or an integral roof; and, extending across one or more sides of a house. See also: Verandah.



Portico



Porch

Portico: A roofed space, open on three sides, forming the entrance and centerpiece of the façade of a house, including columns and a pediment.



Porch with Integral Roof and Columns



Porch with Separate Roof, Columns, Handrail and Secondary Material

Quoins: Pieces used in the outside corners of exterior walls (usually brick or stone) which are larger than those in the rest of the wall or which distinguish themselves through the use of color, texture, projection, or beveling.

Rake: The inclined edge of a sloped roof over a wall from the eave to the ridge.

Ridge: The uppermost, horizontal external angle formed by the intersection of two sloping roof planes.

Ridge shingles: Shingles used to cover the horizontal external angle formed by the intersection of two sloping roof planes.

Shed roof: A roof containing only one sloping plane. Has no hips, ridges, valleys or gables.

Side Garage Bump-Out: An area within a garage, typically used as a for storage area or a work bench area, which extends the width of the front façade elevation and provides a variation in roof line. The variation in roof line does not qualify as a "Change in Elevation of Roof Ridge". The area of the Side Garage Bump-Out does not qualify as part of the minimum area for a garage.

Soffit: The underside of an architectural element such as a cornice, roof overhang, arch or stairway.

Transom: Any small window over a door or another window.

Underlayment: A layer of asphalt saturated (sometimes referred to as tar paper) which is laid down on a bare deck before shingles are installed to provide additional protection for the deck.

Valley: The internal angle formed by the intersection of two sloping roof planes to provide water runoff.

Vent: Any outlet for air that protrudes through the roof deck such as a pipe or stack. Any device installed on the roof, gable or soffit for the purpose of ventilating the underside of the roof deck.

Verandah: An open, porch-like gallery with a roof carried on across two or more sides of a building. See also: Porch.

Window Grids: Strips that separate panes of glass in a window sash or accent strips added to a window to give the appearance of separating one window into separate panes of glass. See also: Muntins.