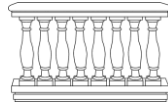


building terms

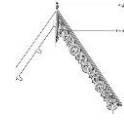




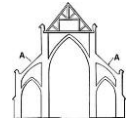
Baluster: A post supporting a handrail or decorative pillar supporting a rail



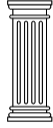
Balustrade: An entire railing system including the top rail, balusters, and sometimes a bottom rail.



Bargeboard: A sloping board running up the exposed end of a gable roof for the purpose of covering the roof construction timbers. It may be plain or decorative



Buttress: A wall support usually built by thickening the wall or attaching another wall or arm to the first wall.



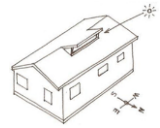
Column: A post which supports a roof or beam



Capital: The decorative top of a column



Casement: A hinged window which opens like a door.



Clerestory: An upper part of a building with windows above adjacent roofs



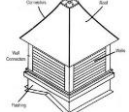
Colonnade: A sequence of columns supporting a roof



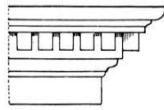
Cornice: An internal molding at the junction of walls and ceiling.



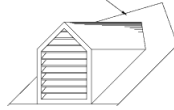
Corbel: A course of brick or stonework projected beyond the line of the face of a lower course for the purpose of supporting a load.



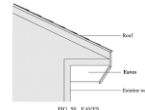
Cupola: A small dome



Dentil: small separated rectangular blocks sometimes forming a part of a cornice, so named because dentils are like teeth



Dormer: A window set in a roof to light an attic



Eaves: The lower edge of a roof, projecting beyond the wall as an overhang.



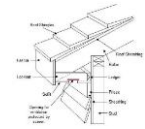
Entablature: The part above the column, comprising the architrave, frieze and cornice.



Façade: The exterior face of a building which is the architectural front.



Fanlight: A window above a door or other opening, originally fan shaped



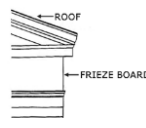
Fascia: A long, flat member or board along the edge of a floor or roof.



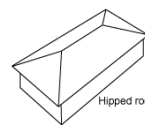
Finial: A knob or elaborate ornament on top of a spire or pinnacle or roof



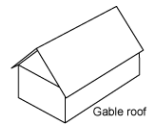
French Windows: Windows reaching to ground level and opening like a pair



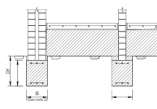
Frieze: The decorative span above the columns and architrave



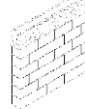
Hipped roof: A roof with sloping ends instead of gables



Gable: Triangular shaped portion of an external wall at end of a roof



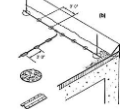
In fill concrete slab: An in-fill slab is supported by formwork or compacted filling.



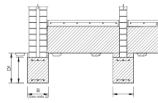
Masonry: A structural system using walls or slabs of rock or brick, usually held together with mortar



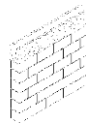
Oriel Window: A bay window above ground floor level.



Parapet: A low wall to protect the edge of a roof, balcony or terrace. Many shops have a parapet at the front of the building for signage



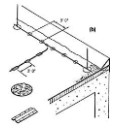
In fill concrete slab: An in-fill slab is supported by formwork or compacted filling.



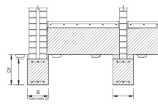
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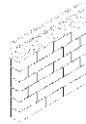
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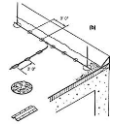
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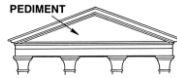
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Oriel Window: A bay window above ground floor level.



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Pediment: A decorative feature finishing the gable end of a classical building or a gable-shaped decoration over a wall opening such as a doorway or window.



Plinth: The lower square part of the base of a column, or the course of stones which form the base of a wall.



Portico: A porch or vestibule which is roofed but partly open on one side.



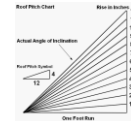
Quoin: A decorated external angle of a building, which forms the solid corner of a wall, doorway or window surround.



Rafter: Sloping timber that form the roof framework.



Rail: Horizontal bar of wood or metal used as a support or barrier, especially on the top of a balustrade or fence.



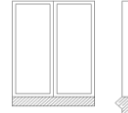
Rake: The slope of a roof or floor.



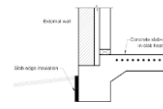
Sash: Window framework in which panes are set. The traditional sash opens by sliding vertically.



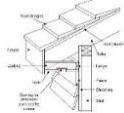
Scotia: A concave moulding.



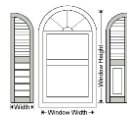
Sill: The horizontal piece of building material at the base of a window, door or other opening.



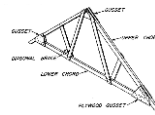
Slab Edge: are construction joints, expansion joints, isolation joints, cold joints, contraction joints, and all other bulk head.



Soffit: The underside of a slab or eave.



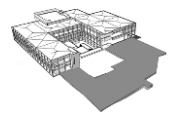
Shutters: Hinged window covers which can be opened.



Truss: A framework of timber or metal bars, interlocking to become a light but rigid beam to roof or span large areas. A truss is usually based on a series of triangles.



Turret: A small tower, often found on the Gothic building styles.



Wing: A part of a building projecting from the main.