

# General Glossary

## **Architrave**

The ornamental mouldings mitred round a door or window frame. The Architraves cover the joint between the plaster and wood framings.

## **Balanced Sashes**

The vertically sliding sashes in a sash and frame window.

## **Barge boards**

The inclined timbers on the gable of a building, used to cover the ends of the roof timbers when they project over the face of the wall. Sometimes referred to as **Verge Boards** or **Gable Boards**.

## **Battening**

Narrow timbers fixed to a wall or area typically in readiness for further covering such as feather boarding or skirting.

## **Bay Window** (pictured right)

A window projecting over the face of the wall and continued from the ground. Typically a bay window will have a central window meeting with angled side frames. Other types include a Bow Bay where the frame is multi faceted to create the appearance of a natural curve. Box Bay is where the bay is constructed with two side panels at right angles to the central window creating a square shaped bay.

## **Bead / Beading**

A small piece of timber used to secure glass in a rebate or for finishing of around a frame. It can also be planted onto the face of a panel for decorative reasons.

## **Bullnose**

An edge that is shaped to a quarter circle or rounded edge.

## **Butt Hinge**

Hinges that are of a standard type fitted into the edge of a door/frame or window casement/frame. These are used with window stays. Multipoint locking is always used on our systems.

## **Butt Joint**

Two pieces of timber jointed together with a square joint.

## **Capillary Action**

Sometimes referred to as **Capillary Attraction** is the phenomenon whereby moisture can travel against the force of gravity in fine

spaces or between two surfaces which are close together. The smaller the space, the greater the capillary attraction.

### **Capillary Groove/ Drip Edge**

A groove which can be found on the underside of window/door sill and weather mouldings; the groove acts as a break to stop the capillary action of moisture from reaching the brickwork.

### **Capping & Cladding**

A long length, serving as a cover or cap. Sometimes used for decoration, to cover joints, gaps, uneven elements of buildings etc.

### **Casement**

A glazed window sash hung by hinges or pivots.

### **Chamfer**

A corner bevelled so that the corner edge is removed equally on each face of the material. When it is unequal, it is termed a Beveled edge. Brick work can also have a chamfered edge, this is often seen in the lower brick course under a door or window sill.

### **Cill or Sill**

The horizontal area at the bottom of a frame.

### **Datum Line.**

The line on a building site from which all heights are measured.

### **Deflection**

The amount that a beam is bent out of the straight, due to the load

### **Domer**

A section of roof that juts out from the main sloping roof and is typically fitted with a window or door.

### **Dry Rot**

Decay in timber caused by a fungoid growth. It is usually the result of a moist, stagnant atmosphere, such as can be found under badly ventilated floors.

### **Dwarf Wall**

A wall often to the side of a french door/front door or larger opening that comes only partially up. An example would be a french door with half height windows either side, these would sit on a dwarf wall.

### **Eaves**

The bottom edge of a sloping roof where the water is collected in the gutters.

**Elevation**

A drawing showing the front view of an object.

**End Grain**

The exposed end of a piece of timber after it has been cross cut.

**Engineered Timber**

A generic term covering a wide variety of timber based products that have been engineered to enhance performance. Includes boards such as: Plywood, Blockboard, Gluelam beams etc. We typically refer to engineered timber as a section of solid timber split and rebonded with the grain in opposing directions to create stability while maintaining clean faced timber seen in a solid section.

**Escutcheon**

A metal plate fixed around a keyhole.

**Fanlight / Toplight**

The arched shaped glazing above a door or frame. Sometimes also referred to when the glazing is not arched but would normally be referred to as a Toplight

**Fascia**

Any wide flat horizontal board, placed upright. The board fixed to the feet of the rafters, and carrying the gutters in roofing. Also, the wide board between the sash and cornice in shop front work.

**Feather-edged**

Boards cut on the bevel, or tapered in thickness. They are used for fencing or weather boarding – the thick edge of one board sits on, or overlaps the thin edge of the preceding board.

**Fielded Panel / Raised and Fielded Panel**

A panel that has a flat surface and is typically inset into the door creating a bordered area. Raised and Fielded would be where the centre of the panel is raised up in line with the rest of the door with chamfered edges sinking into the door.

**First Fix / Second Fix**

Generally, the fixing of floor boarding, stairs, studding and door linings etc. in site work prior to the building being plastered. Roofing and joists also class as first fix. Items such as doors and windows, architrave, skirting boards etc. are Second Fix.

**Flush**

Surfaces in the same plane.

**Friction Hinge**

A hinge that operates in a scissor action and uses friction to stop in the desired position.

**Gable / Gable End**

The triangular end of a building, from the eaves to the ridge. A gable window is then shaped to typically fit within the end of the gable.

**Glazing bars / Muntins / Muntings / Astrigals**

The vertical divisions on the glass often creating a square pattern, we use the term **Glazing bars**

**Green Timber**

Timber that is unseasoned and still contains a lot of moisture such as **Green Oak**. Usually only used externally and can be found in gate posts and oak framed buildings etc.

**Head**

The top member of a frame.

**Jambs**

The vertical sides of outer frames fixed within an opening.

**Keep / Strike Plate**

Typically a box or slot that the lock mechanism closes into. It can be anything that controls a moving or sliding object as the bolt of a lock engages. Strike plates are the area to protect damage as the latch or lock hits the product.

**Lean-to / Mono Pitch**

A roof with only one slope, usually formed against the side of a building.

**Lintel**

A horizontal beam across an opening, usually carrying weight from above. It can be in various materials from timber and concrete to more typically metal.

**Meeting Rails**

The bottom and top rails in sliding sash windows, which meet in the middle of the frame.

**Mitre**

The intersection of two pieces or mouldings forming an angle.

**Mortice (& Tenon)**

A recess formed in one member to receive a projection (the **Tenon**) which is on another member.

**Mullions**

An intermediate vertical timber, between the outer jambs or stiles.

**Ovolo**

A convex moulding in the form of a quarter circle or Ellipse.

**Panes**

Glass panels.

**Rebate**

A rectangular recess formed on the corner of a piece of timber to receive a door, sash or another piece of timber.

**Rafters**

The timbers carrying the coverings of a roof.

**Rail**

Horizontal piece of timber within the door panel, window or frame. Bottom rail, top rail or mid rail are typically referred to.

**Roof Truss**

The framed constructional timbers of a roof.

**Sash**

The separate smaller frames of a window carrying the glass. This term is often used in the same way as a casement when referring to an opening hinged window or as a sliding sash when referring to balanced traditional windows either using weights and pulleys or spring balances.

**Secret Nailing**

Inserting nails in such a position that the nail holes are not seen.

**Sill / Cill**

The horizontal member at the bottom of a frame

**Sill Horns**

The extended edges of the sill that protrude past the edge of the frame. Typically an area for rot and water ingress.

**Sliding Sash**

A sliding window that typically slides horizontally and sometimes vertically. Often referred to as a Victorian Sash Window.

**Soffit**

The horizontal lining at the head of an opening or around a roof below and to one side of the **Facia Board**.

**Stiles**

The vertical members on the outer edges of a door.

**Stop**

The edge of the rebate against which a door or window closes and will typically hold a weather seal to create a weather proof pressure seal against the two elements.

**Striking Plate**

The plate screwed to the rebate against which the bolt of a mortice lock strikes as the door closes.

**Tenon**

The end of a piece of wood that is reduced in thickness so that it can be inserted into a **mortice**, or recess, within another piece.

**Threshold**

A Cill or Sill to an external door.

**Transom**

An intermediate horizontal timber, between the head and sill.

**Trickle Vents**

Slots cut into the head of the frame allow for background ventilation while the doors and windows are closed. They are covered with Trickle Vents covers inside and sometimes outside.

**Wall Plate**

A horizontal timber that sits on a wall to distribute the pressure from joists or spars. Usually it lays on a bed of mortar and is fixed to the inside of the brickwork by the means of wall plate straps.

**Weep Hole**

A small hole in the bottom rail or cill of a window to allow moisture to escape.

**Wet Rot**

The decay of timber due to alternate wetting and drying of timber.

**Weather Bar**

Typically a metal bar with weather seals fitted into it for the door to seal against. This is used instead of a stop when doors open inwards.

**Window Board**

A horizontal shelf on the inside of a house butted up to the window sill.