

## HOMEBUYERS CONSTRUCTION GLOSSARY

**Aerator** – Small, removable extension at the tip of a sink faucet that mixes streaming water with air to reduce splashing and conserve water.

**Air hammer** – Banging noise in plumbing pipes caused by air infiltration.

**Airway** – The space between roof insulation and roof board which allows for movement of air.

**Alkali** – Soluble mineral salt or mixture capable of neutralizing acids.

**Anchor bolts**– Bolts that secure a wooden sill plate to a concrete or masonry floor or wall.

**Asphalt** – A residue from evaporated petroleum, insoluble in water but soluble in gasoline. Melts when heated.

**Attic ventilators** – Screened openings that ventilate an attic.

**Ball cock** – A device in a flush toilet consisting of a valve connected by a lever to a floating ball. The valve closes when the ball is raised and opens when it is lowered.

**Baseboard** – A decorative and protective wood molding positioned where the wall meets the floor.

**Base Molding** – Molding used to trim the upper edge of interior baseboards.

**Beam** – A structural member transversely supporting a load.

**Bearing Wall** – A wall that supports any vertical load in addition to its own weight.

**Brace** – An inclined piece of framing lumber applied to wall or floor to stiffen the structure. Often used on walls as temporary bracing until framing has been completed.

**Brick Veneer** – A facing of brick laid against and fastened to sheathing of a frame or tile wall.

**Casing** – Molding of various widths and thickness used to trim door and window openings at the jambs.

**Caulk** – Caulk is a building joint sealant used where two dissimilar materials are joined. Caulk should be renewed prior to any painting.

**Circuit breaker** – A switching device located in the main electrical panel, that opens and closes electrical circuits and automatically shuts off electricity to a circuit should it become overloaded. Once the electrical load is reduced, the breaker switch can be turned back on to resume normal service.

**Concrete dusting** – Fine dust that accumulates on finished concrete.

**Condenser** – An exterior unit that is part of the air conditioning system which expels heat into the outside.

**Conduit, electrical** – A pipe, usually metal, in which insulated electrical wire is installed.

**Corner bead** – An angled metal edging used to protect and form an edge where drywall panels meet at outside edges.

**Damper** – A fireplace device that controls the air draft allowed into the fire.

**Delamination** – The separation of the top piles or laminate from the base to which they are attached. In vanity and kitchen countertops, the warping or detachment of laminate material from the wood substrate.

**Dethatching** – The loosening and/or removal of matted grass and leaves from existing lawns, which allows the grass to breathe and therefore promotes healthy growth.

**Downspout** – A pipe, usually of metal, for carrying water from roof gutters.

**Drywall**– Also known as gypsum board or sheetrock, these large sheets are attached to the wall studs and ceiling framing to construct the walls and ceiling of the home.

**Eaves** – The margin or lower part of a roof projection over a wall.

**Efflorescence** – A white powdery substance that can form on new block, brick, or stucco finishes. It is composed of water soluble salts that are present in masonry materials and that rise to the surface via water evaporation.

**Face Frame** – The front of kitchen and bathroom cabinets, to which the hinged doors attach.

**Facia or Fascia** – The exterior horizontal trim around rafters. Also positioned directly behind gutters and over gable trim boards.

**Filler Board** – Cabinet grade wood used to fill gaps that occur between cabinets and wall openings.

**Fillers** – A wood putty used in preparation of painting to fill holes or cracks in wood.

**Flashing** – Sheet metal or other material used in roof and wall construction to protect a building from rain water penetrating the house structure.

**Flue** – A vertical duct, constructed of sheet metal or clay, that channels smoke from a fireplace out of the home.

**Footing** – A masonry section, usually concrete, in a rectangular form wider than the bottom of the foundation wall or pier it supports.

**Foundation** – The supporting portion of a structure below the first-floor construction, or below grade, including the footings.

**Frame Construction** – A type of construction in which the structural parts are wood or depend upon a wood frame for support.

**Gable** – Portion of the roof above the eave line of a double-sloped roof.

**Gable louvers** – A vent with louvers located at the peak of gable ends.

**Graphite lubricant** – A finely powdered graphite used as a lubricant.

**Ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI)** – A specialized electrical device that will interrupt electrical power where a weak electrical loss of ground occurs. Installed in areas where water may be present.

**Grout** – A white or colored plaster-like mortar compound used to fill spaces between ceramic tiles.

**Header** – A heavy timber and/or concrete beam that spans open spaces in walls, over doors and windows, and provides support to structural members above it.

**Hip Roof** – A roof that rises by inclined planes from all four sides.

**Honeycomb** – In concrete, an open cell-like surface texture that occurs while pouring the concrete.

**Insulation** – Any material high in resistance to heat transmission that, when placed in the walls, ceilings, or floors of a structure, will reduce the rate of heat flow.

**Jamb** – Side and head-lining of a doorway, window or other opening.

**Joint compound** – A plaster-like compound, used with drywall tape, to join sheets of drywall into a smooth, continuous panel.

**Joists** – The horizontal supports used in constructing a floor.

**Keeper plate** – Metal plate that keeps a door lock latch in place.

**Louver** – An opening with a series of horizontal slats so arranged as to permit ventilation but to exclude rain, sunlight or vision.

**Masonry** – Stone, brick, concrete, hollow-tile, concrete block, gypsum block or other similar building units or materials, or a combination of the same, bonded together with mortar to form a wall, pier, buttress or similar mass.

**Mastic** – A thick, waterproof construction adhesive. Used on roofs.

**Moldings** – Shaped strips of ornamental wood used around doors and windows. Also used for base molding, tile molding, as chair rails and for exterior area molding.

Moldings finish the junction of different materials or shapes.

**Nail Pops** – Nails that come loose from a stud and push joint compound up. Caused by normal wood shrinkage and settlement.

**Pointing** – The filling and finishing of broken mortar and stone cement masonry joints.

**Ponding** – The collection of water on driveways, walkways, or lawns. Excessive ponding over time is indicative of grading problems.

**Rafter** – One of a series of structural members of a roof designed to support roof loads. The rafters of a flat roof are sometimes called roof joints.

**Resilient flooring** – Vinyl flooring used in areas such as kitchens, halls, bathrooms and laundry rooms. It is capable of withstanding shock without permanent deformation.

**Ridge vent** – An open vent system located along roof peaks, which in conjunction with soffit vents, creates ventilation through the passage of natural air.

**Roof Sheathing** – Boards or sheet material fastened to roof rafters on which the shingles or other roof covering is laid.

**R-Value** – The resistance of insulation materials (including windows) to heat passing through it. The higher the number, the greater the insulating value.

**Scaling** – In concrete, the breaking away of the top surface of the concrete, caused by a freeze/thaw cycle. In painting, the flaking or peeling away of paint.

**Sheathing** – The structural covering, usually wood boards or plywood, used over studs or rafters of a structure. Structural building board is normally used only as wall sheathing.

**Shingles** – Roof covering of asphalt, asbestos, wood, tile, slate or other material cut to stock lengths, widths and thicknesses.

**Siding** – The finish covering the outside walls of a frame building, whether made of horizontal weatherboards, vertical boards, with battens, shingles or other material.

**Sill** – Lowest member of the frame of a structure, resting on the foundation and supporting the floor joists or the uprights of a wall. The lower side of an opening, as a door- or window-sill.

**Sill Plates** – A support member laid on the top of the foundation wall that serves as a base for the wall framing.

**Silicone** – A synthetic lubricating compound with high resistance to temperature change and water. When added to caulking, it extends elasticity properties and increases the life of the caulk.

**Soffit** – Usually the underside of an overhanging cornice or roof.

**Soffit Vent** – A vent located under the ceiling of a roof overhang.

**Spackle** – See joint compound.

**Spalling** – Flaking or chipping of stone or other masonry material. Similar to scaling, but the chips and flakes are larger.

**Stud** – One of a series of slender wood or metal vertical structural members placed as supporting elements in walls and partitions.

**Sub-flooring** – A wood sheet flooring directly over the joists that supports the underlayment or floor covering.

**Swale** – The soil contour on a building lot deliberately shaped to channel rain water away from the home.

**Tack Strips** – Wood strip with exposed tack points that is attached to the sub-flooring and holds stretched wall-to-wall carpeting in place.

**Tread** – Horizontal board in a stairway on which the foot is placed.

**Trim** – The finish materials in a building, such as moldings, applied around openings or at the floor and ceilings of rooms.

**Trusses** – Engineered wood structural members used to construct floors and roofs.

**Turnaround** – An additional section of driveway where cars can be turned around.

**Underlayment** – A flooring layer over the base subflooring, over which tile or resilient floor covering is laid.

**Valley** – The internal angle formed by the junction of two sloping sides of a roof.

**Vacuum breaker** – A back-flow preventer, this device is placed on exterior faucets to allow water to only flow out of the home.

**Valve Seat** – An interior part of the faucet valve assembly where the valve rests.

**Wall Ties** – Metal pieces that tie masonry veneer to the frame of the home, or, when pouring concrete, the metal pieces that hold concrete foundation wall forms in place until the concrete cures.

**Washer** – Round, rigid rubber or plastic disc used as a sealing device in water faucet valves.

**Weather stripping** – A weather insulating strip of material placed around doors and windows to reduce water entry into the home. Also reduces air infiltration into the home or the escape of conditioned air out of the home.

**Washout** – An area where water has produced soil erosion.

**Window Balance** – A counter balance device in window housings that assists with the opening and closing of a window, and then keeps the window in position.