

SECTION

2

DEFINITIONS

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EXTERIOR WALLS

ALUMINUM SIDING - Flat or corrugated aluminum sheets fastened to a wood or metal frame as a direct replacement or cover for horizontal wood siding.

ASBESTOS SHINGLE WALL - Refers to asbestos shingle laid over wood frame with sheathing. The principle composition of these shingles is asbestos, which is a mineral fiber occurring in long and delicate fibers or fibrous masses. It is incombustible, non-conducting and chemically resistant. Typically these shingles are hard and brittle in nature with a noticeable grain or texture.

BOARD AND BATTEN ON PLYWOOD WITH STRIPS - Sheathing placed on walls in a vertical position with the joints covered by narrow wooden strips called battens.

BOARD AND BATTEN 12" BOARDS - With 12" boards nailed to sheathing in a vertical position and the joints covered by battens (which are narrow wooden strips). This form of siding is commonly found on small buildings.

CEDAR OR REDWOOD SIDING - Horizontal cedar or redwood lap siding or panel siding normally unfinished or naturally stained which is desirable because of color and maintenance free characteristics. Usually the lap siding has above average excellent type construction.

CEMENT BRICK - Cement brick is normally a 4." cement brick wall backed with masonry or wood. Cement bricks lack the reddish clay color of common brick.

COMMON BRICK - Brick commonly used for construction purposes, primarily made for building and not specially treated for color. They are made from clay or a clay mixture molded into blocks, which are then hardened in the sun or baked in a kiln.

COMPOSITION OR WALL BOARD - Refers to composition siding, which comes in varied thickness and rolls, and is usually fastened over wood framing by nailing. It can be any of the various man-made materials on wood or metal framing such as "Homosote", or Cleotex", or other trade name products. These must be treated or painted to withstand weather. Generally inexpensive construction.

CONCRETE OR CINDER BLOCK - The standard concrete or cinder block, which can range in size from 8 to 26 inches.

CORRUGATED ASBESTOS - Sometimes called by trade names such as "Transite", this is asbestos manufactured in corrugated sheets that can be fastened to wood or metal framing.

CORRUGATED METAL (LIGHT) - An inexpensive steel or galvanized siding, with minimum thickness. This is usually manufactured in sheets, which can be fastened to wood or metal framing.

CORRUGATED METAL (HEAVY) - An expensive steel or galvanized siding generally used for commercial construction.

FACE BRICK - The better quality of brick such as that used on exposed parts of a building and is usually color treated and finished.

GLASS/THERMOPANE - A glass sandwich designed for use on exterior walls. Usually tinted

and with an aluminum or metal framing system. This normally occurs only on large commercial office buildings.

MASONITE - Hardboard siding 6 to 12 inches wide. Six inch horizontal siding is considered as siding maximum

MODULAR METAL - This refers to the type walls used in mobile homes and commercial construction and other similar prefab metal walls.

PRECAST PANEL - A modular construction material usually with a washed pebble finish. Such panels are pre-cast and brought to the site to be erected. Normally used as the major exterior wall finish, it is most often found on commercial buildings.

PREFINISHED METAL - This refers to the enameled or anodized metal, which is commonly used on service stations and other metal, commercial structures.

REINFORCED CONCRETE - Structural frame of concrete that has been reinforced with steel bars and used as exterior walls.

SIDING-AVERAGE - Used to describe infrequent unusual combinations not otherwise described, and reflects average quality material of workmanship.

SIDING MAXIMUM - A mixture of expensive siding or 6" Masonite, cedar shakes, etc.

SIDING MINIMUM - Used to describe infrequent or unusual combinations not otherwise described and reflects very low quality materials.

SINGLE SIDING WITH WOOD FRAMING NO SHEATHING Denotes inexpensive wood framing without sheathing.

STONE - Refers to various good stone or stone veneers, usually on masonry.

STUCCO ON CONCRETE BLOCK - A wall of concrete block with cement stucco applied to the exterior creating a textured surface.

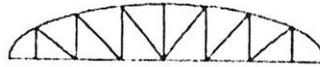
STUCCO ON TILE OR WOOD FRAME - Tile stucco refers to terra cotta tile with cement stucco applied to the exterior. Wood frame stucco is a type of wall, which is formed by applying cement stucco to a framework of wood with wire or wood lath. Stucco is a coating in which cement is used for covering walls and is put on wet, but when dry is becomes exceedingly hard and durable.

WOOD ON SHEATHING OR PLYWOOD - Wood that is lapped or 4 X 8 panels. Horizontal wood siding is normally lapped over the sheathing and painted or a wood paneled (plywood) nailed to the sheathing.

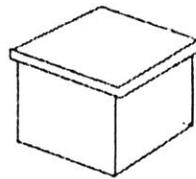
WOOD SHINGLE - These are usually cedar or redwood shingles that usually appear on expensive homes - the irregular shaped cedar shakes being the most expensive.

ROOFING STRUCTURE

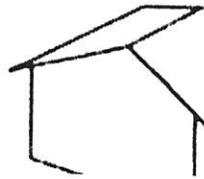
BOWSTRING TRUSS - A large curved truss common to airplane Hangars and Quonset huts.



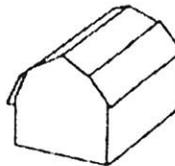
FLAT ROOF - A flat roof refers to a structural material, which spans a horizontal or nearly horizontal position from wall-to-wall or beam-to-beam.



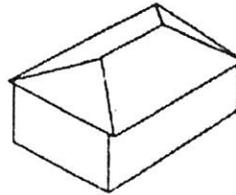
GABLE - A gable roof is pitched (pitch is the slope of the roof) in two directions.



GAMBREL - A type of roof which has its slope broken by an obtuse angle, so that the lower slope is steeper than the upper slope; a roof with two pitches such as is common on a barn.

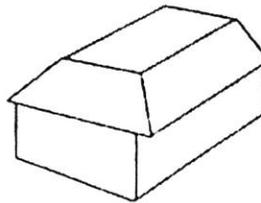


HIP ROOF - the hip roof is usually pitched in four directions.



IRREGULAR ROOF - Any of a variety of unusual slopes, which do not have the same rise per foot, run throughout.

MANSARD - A roof with two slopes on all four sides, the lower slope very steep, the upper slope almost flat.



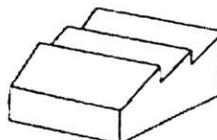
PRESTRESSED CONCRETE - Roofs that are made up of concrete, which has been made up elsewhere, pre-stressed, and erected in place with cranes. Pre-stressing makes it possible to use less steel and usually less bulky than reinforcing.

REINFORCED CONCRETE ROOF - Roof framing where concrete is formed and poured in place with a system of steel rods or mesh for absorbing tensile and shearing stresses. Roof framing of this type has been formed and poured on the ground, and through a system of hydraulic jacks raised to proper position.

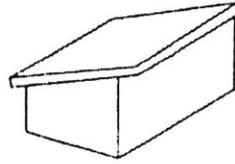
RIGID FRAME WITH BAR JOIST - Bar joists are fabricated steel open trusses that have been set close together, and serve as roof beams or ceiling joists. The span of these is limited due to their lightness and depth. Bar joists limit roof shape to flat or shed and is to be used in place of flat or shed roofs on commercial buildings with medium spans.

SAW TOOTH ROOF - A roof that is formed of a number of trusses having unequal slopes. When viewed from the end, such a roof presents a serrated profile similar to the teeth of a saw.

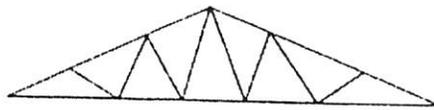
SHED ROOF - Similar to Flat roof except



direction. that it has a noted sloped in one



STEEL FRAME OR TRUSS - A truss made up of various, shapes of steel members either bolted or welded together, and which can, due to strength of steel and depth of truss cover large spans in either flat, shed, hip, gable, mansard or gambrel shapes and is to be used on commercial buildings with heavy loads or wide spans in place of flat, shed, gable, hip, mansard or gambrel shapes.



WOOD TRUSS - This is made up of various size lumber or timber, such as beams, bars and ties usually arranged in triangular units to form a rigid framework and may be flat, shed or pitched. Spans are limited due to the strength of the material. This is to be used in place of the flat or shed on commercial buildings with limited spans.

ROOFING COVER

ASBESTOS SHINGLE - Shingles made of rigid, fireproof asbestos products that come in individual shingles and are fastened down in the same manner as wood or composition.

ASPHALT OR COMPOSITION SHINGLE - Refers to shingles made from asbestos felt saturated with asphalt. These are pliable shingles that are fastened down by nailing to some type of sheathing.

BUILT UP TAR AND GRAVEL - Gravel embedded in tar is hot mopped over various types of composition concrete, metal or gypsum roofing. This product requires a very low pitched or flat roof shape. Built up refers to the building up of waterproof layers with the mopped tar.

CEDAR SHAKES - Comes in random widths, lengths and is very expensive.

CLAY OR BERMUDA TILE - Clay tile is usually a half-round clay product that has been kiln baked to a hardness that gives a wearing surface that needs no paint. Bermuda roofing is formed from lightweight cement and/or gypsum products to give the appearance of a heavy, wide lapped roof.

CONCRETE TILE - A cement product in either flat or half-round form that is laid over a built up surface, and painted.

CORRUGATED ASBESTOS - This is asbestos manufactured in sheets that can be fastened to either wood or metal

ENAMEL METAL SHINGLE - This refers to metal shingles with an enamel coating. This type of shingle is usually predrilled and fastened down by nailing to some type of sheathing on strips.

MINIMUM ROOFING, CORRUGATED OR SHEET METAL - Sheet metal is either flat, corrugated or V-crimp metal of either aluminum or steel products, and is fastened over wood or steel framing.

ROLLED OR BUILT-UP COMPOSITION - A roofing consisting of asbestos, felt saturated with asphalt and assembled with asphalt cement, which comes in rolls and is fastened down to a wood, composition or gypsum decking with tar and nails.

SLATE - Shingles made of slate fastened down to sheathing or strips.

WOOD SHINGLES - These are usually cedar or redwood shingles and usually appears on expensive homes.

INTERIOR WALL CONSTRUCTION

DRYWALL - A sandwich of plaster with paper surfaces normally available in 4' x 8' sheets that are cut to fit. It is fastened to studding or furring strips, and requires a seal where joints occur, and only paint as a finish. It has become popular due to ease of installation and also due to the fact that no plastering, as such, is necessary.

MASONRY INTERIOR WALL - Normally exterior walls that serve as an interior wall face usually of brick or block materials that are usually unfinished although they may be painted.

PLASTERED - This refers to all plaster on lath interior walls.

PLYWOOD PANEL - These are mostly inexpensive 4' x 8' plywood panels that are decorative in nature and characteristically a veneer.

WALL BOARD OR WOOD WALL - Wall boards come in many marks or trade names, but all are made up of a composition of materials to form boards which are usually 4' x 8' in size. These are treated paper such as "Celotex", plasterboards, or other paper products pressed together.

WOOD PANEL OR CUSTOM - Very high-grade plywood veneers or solid hardwoods in tongue and groove that are used as interior finishes.

INTERIOR FLOORING

ASPHALT TILE - This applies to the various composition tiles that are laid over wood or concrete floors, and includes the concrete or wood.

CARPET - Carpeting is the floor finish where the base is prepared and the carpet acts as the finish, and includes the underlay. Carpet is fastened to the floor.

CERAMIC CLAY TILE - Refers to ceramic or baked clay tile set in grout or concrete.

CONCRETE ABOVE GROUND - Same as finished concrete except raised usually to a loading dock level.

CONCRETE FINISHED - A floor finish where the concrete is troweled or a hardener applied with no other floor covering.

CORK OR VINYL TILE - All types of solid vinyl or cork tile.

HARDWOOD - A layer of hard wood usually over sub flooring.

MARBLE - Refers to various expensive stones set in grout on concrete.

PARQUET - Refers to a wearing surface made up of small pieces of hardwood set in patterns or designs over sub-flooring. Can also be made-up in blocks and laid in mastic over concrete.

PINE OR SOFT WOODS - Floor finish of pine or other similar soft wood.

PLYWOOD, LINOLEUM - A single layer of light wood, usually of small thickness laid on floor joists; a composition material known as linoleum, which comes in sheets or tiles and is used as a floor covering.

PRECAST CONCRETE - Applies in this case to either pre-stressed or poured concrete floors that are suspended as in multistory commercial buildings.

QUARRY OR HARD TILE - Refers to tiles that are machine made and unglazed.

SHEET VINYL - A smooth, seamless floor covering material, manufactured with a resilient backing usually applied to either concrete or wood sub-flooring.

SLATE FLOOR - Refers to cut or random broken slate set in grout over concrete.

TERRAZZO EPOXY STRIP - A ground and polished terrazzo where metal strips with a finite modular spacing are incorporated in the poured terrazzo.

TERRAZZO MONOLITHIC - A ground and polished floor finish of terrazzo bed without joints or strips.

VINYL ASBESTOS - A tough, strong, no crystalline, thermoplastic tile.

HEATING FUEL

ELECTRIC - Electrical

GAS - Natural or manufactured *gas*

OIL - Oil fired

SOLAR - Use of sun's radiation to heat

HEATING TYPE

CONVECTION - This refers to heating units that employ no mechanical methods to circulate the heated air.

FORCED AIR - DUCTED - A central type heating system that provides for the distribution of the air through ducts or conduits to the various parts of the building.

FORCED AIR - NOT DUCTED - A heating element and fan and/or blower enclosed in a common housing for circulating the heated air but no ducted distribution system.

HEAT PUMP - A reverse cycle -refrigeration unit that can be used for heating or cooling.

HOT WATER (Steam Heat) - A system of heating a building, usually commercial, by means of hot water and/or steam circulating through pipes, coils and radiators placed in rooms for that purpose.

RADIANT ELECTRIC - A heating system that heats a room only by use of the floor, ceiling or walls as heating panels. Most contemporary radiant-heating systems have extensive pipe coils in the floor structure or in the walls and ceilings that are to be used as heating panels.

RADIANT WATER - Same as radiant electric only the fuel or radiant source is from heated water as opposed to electric current. (Usually used with solar heat).

DIRECT STEAM HEAT - This heating system uses radiators in the rooms to be heated, the steam or vapor being delivered from boiler to radiators through one of several arrangements of piping. The one-pipe gravity system is widely used for smaller installations. The two-pipe steam or vapor system is used for larger installations.

AIR CONDITIONING TYPE

CENTRAL - Refers to a central cooling system with ductwork, thermostats and forced cold air.

CHILLED WATER - A commercial air-conditioning system utilizing a cooling tower as a heat exchanger and associated compressors with ducting.

PACKAGED ROOF TOP - Usually found in commercial buildings. The air conditioning unit is located on the roof of the property.

WINDOW UNIT - (Wall Unit) - A unit air conditioning system self-contained usually placed in a window although sometimes placed in an exterior wall.