CITY OF CHULA VISTA

City of Chula Vista
Urban Core Specific Plan

Appendices

Appendices

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Appendix A. Glossary

Appendix A. Glossary

The following glossary is provided primarily in support of the Urban Core Design Guidelines. For further definitions, please refer to Chula Vista Municipal Code Section 19.04.

#

360-degree Architecture
The full articulation of building facades on all four sides of a structure, including variation in massing, roof forms, and wall planes, as well as surface articulation. See four-sided architecture.

A

Access
An opening in a fence, wall or structure, or a walkway or driveway, permitting pedestrian or vehicular approach to or within any structure or use.

Accessibility
A means of approaching, entering, exiting, or making use of; passage. The right to approach, enter, exit, or make use of; often used in the form of disabled accessibility.

Adaptive Reuse
The reuse of older structures that would have otherwise been demolished, often involving extensive restoration or rehabilitation of the interior and/or exterior to accommodate the new use. (See also Recycling)

Addition
Any construction that increases the size of a building, dwelling, or facility in terms of site coverage, height, length, width, or gross floor area, occurring after the completion of the original.

Aesthetics
Characterized by a heightened sensitivity or appreciation of beauty and often discussed in conjunction with view impacts.

Alignment (Architectural)
The visual alignment and subsequent placement of architectural elements such as windows, cornice elements, soffits, awnings, from one structure to adjacent structures in order to promote continuity along a block.

Alley
A narrow street or passageway between or behind a series of buildings which affords only secondary access to abutting property.

Alteration
Any construction or substantial change in the exterior appearance of any building or structure.

Amenities
Something that contributes to physical or material comfort. A feature that increases attractiveness or value, especially of a piece of real estate or a geographic location.

Arcade
A roofed passageway or lane. A series of arches supported by columns, piers, or pillars, either freestanding or attached to a wall to form a gallery.

Arch
A curved structure supporting its weight over an open space such as a door or window.

Articulation
Describes the degree or manner in which a building wall or roofline is made up of distinct parts or elements. The small parts or portions of a building form that are expressed (materials, color, texture, pattern, modulation, etc.) and come together to define the structure. A highly articulated wall will appear to be composed of a number of different planes, usually made distinct by their change in direction (projections and recesses) and/or changes in materials, colors or textures.

Asymmetry
Irregular correspondence of form and configuration on opposite sides of a dividing line or plane or about a center or an axis; having unbalanced proportions.

Atrium
A dramatic enclosed glass-roofed indoor space typically associated with high-rise hotels and office buildings.

Attached
Joined to or by a wall, especially by sharing a wall with another building; not freestanding.

Awning
A fixed cover, typically comprised of cloth over a metal frame that is placed over windows or building openings as protection from the sun and rain.

Awning Sign
A sign painted on, printed on, or attached flat against the surface of an awning.

B

Balcony
A railed projecting platform found above ground level on a building.

Baluster
Any of the small posts that make up a railing, as in a staircase; may be plain, turned, or pierced.

Balustrade
A series of balusters surmounted by a rail.

Barrel Tiles
Rounded clay roof tiles most often used on Spanish-style houses. Usually red but are often available in may colors.

Bay (Structural)
A regularly repeated spatial element in a building defined by beams or ribs and their supports.

Bay Window
A window that projects out from an exterior wall.

Beautification
The transformation of barren or uninteresting spaces, buildings, forms, structures, into a comfortable or attractive place or environment.

Berm
An artificially raised area of soil or turf intended to screen undesirable attributes of a project or site.

Blockscape
The aggregated facade wall composed of uninterrupted placement of individual urban oriented structures located side-by-side along an entire block as opposed to individual buildings located within the block.

Bollards
A series of short posts of metal, concrete, or wood set at intervals to delineate an area or to exclude vehicles from an area.

Breezeway
A roofed area usually found between a garage and house proper or between commercial and industrial buildings and designed to provide shelter for outdoor comfort.

Buffer
A term often applied to landscaped areas separating incompatible land uses. Can also mean an area of a "transitional" land use that lies between two incompatible land uses.

Building
Any structure having a roof supported by columns or walls, used or intended to be used for the shelter or enclosure of persons, animals or property.

Building Frontage
The building elevation that fronts a public street where customer access to the building is available.

Building Height
The building height as measured from finish grade to top of roof, not including parapets or other architectural features.

Building Stepback
The minimum horizontal distance, as measured from the street property line, that the upper portion of a building must step back from the lower portion of the building; must occur at or below the noted building height.

Bulkhead
The space located between the pavement/sidewalk and the bottom of a traditional storefront window.

Business Frontage
The portion of a building frontage occupied by a single tenant space having a public entrance within the building frontage. For businesses located on the interior of a building without building frontage, the building elevation providing customer access should be considered the business frontage.

C

Canopy
A protective roof-like covering, often of canvas, mounted on a frame over a walkway or door or niche; often referred to as an awning.

Cantilever
A projecting element, such as a beam or porch, supported at a single point or along a single line by a wall or column, stabilized by counterbalancing downward force around the point of fulcrum.

Channel Letters
Three-dimensional individually cut letters or figures, illuminated or not illuminated, affixed directly to a structure.

Clerestory Window
A window (usually narrow) placed in the upper walls of a room to provide extra light.

Colonnade
A row of columns forming an element of an architectural composition, carrying either a flat-topped entablature or a row of arches.

Column
A vertical support, usually cylindrical, consisting of a base, shaft and capital, either monolithic or built-up, of drums the full diameter of the shaft.

Complement
In new construction, it means to add to the character of the area by attempting to incorporate compatible architectural styles, setbacks, height, scale, massing, colors, and materials.

Contextual
Relating to the existing built and natural environment.

Coping (Cap)
A flat cover of stone or brick that protects the top of a wall.

Corbel
1) A projecting wall member used as a support for some elements of the superstructure. 2) Courses of stone or brick in which each course projects beyond the course beneath it. 3) Two such structures, meeting at the topmost course creating an arch.

Cornice
The horizontal projection at the top of a wall or part of a roof which projects over the side wall and serves as a crowning member.

Court
1) An extent of open ground partially or completely enclosed by walls or buildings; a courtyard. 2) A short street, especially a wide alley walled by buildings on three sides. 3) A large open section of a building. 4) A large building, such as a mansion, standing in a courtyard.

Cupola
A small, dome-like structure, on top of a building to provide ventilation and decoration.

Curb Cut
The elimination of a street curb to enable increased access to crosswalks/ sidewalks, entry driveways or parking lots.

D

Deciduous
Trees or shrubs, usually in temperate climates, that shed leaves annually.

Dentil
A band of small, square, tooth-like blocks forming part of the characteristic ornamentation of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Doric orders.

Detached
Standing apart from others; separate or disconnected.

Detached Garage
A garage that is completely surrounded by open space or connected to a building by an uncovered terrace.

Detail
An element of a building such as trim, moldings, other ornamentation or decorative features.

Dormer Window
A vertical window which projects from a sloping roof placed in a small gable.

Downspout
A vertical pipe used to conduct water from a roof drain or gutter to the ground or cistern.

E

Eave
The projecting lower edge of a roof.

Eclectic
Selecting or employing individual elements from a variety of sources, systems, or styles.

Elevation
An orthographic view of the vertical features of a building (front, rear, side, interior elevation).

Enhancement
To make better either functionally or in appearance.

Espalier
A trellis of framework on which the trunk and branches of fruit trees or shrubs are trained to grow in one plane.

Eyebrow Window
A small, horizontal, rectangular window, often located on the uppermost story and aligned with windows below.

External illumination
The lighting of an object from a light source located a distance from the object.

F

FAR (Floor Area Ratio)
Floor Area Ratio (FAR) is a measure of the bulk of buildings on a lot or site. FAR is calculated by dividing the gross floor area of all buildings on a lot or site by the lot or site area. Gross floor area includes the total enclosed area of all floors of a building measured from the exterior walls including halls, stairways, elevator shafts at each floor level, service and mechanical equipment rooms, balconies, recreation rooms, and attics having a height of more than seven feet but excluding area used exclusively for vehicle parking or loading. (See Chapter VI - Land Use and Development Regulations for example FAR diagrams.)

Façade
The exterior face of a building, which is the architectural front, sometimes distinguished from other faces by elaboration of architectural or ornamental details.

Fascia
The outside horizontal board on a cornice.

Faux
A simulation or false representation of something else, as in faux wood or stone.

Fenestration
The stylistic arrangement of windows in a building.

Fieldstone
A stone used in its natural shape and condition.

Figurative Sign
A sign utilizing a three dimensional object to communicate the business product or services.

Fixture
A design element considered to be permanently established or fixed in its built or natural environment.

Focal Point
A building, object, or natural element in a street-scene that stands out and serves as a point of focus, catching and holding the viewer's attention.

Four-sided Architecture
The full articulation of building facades on all four sides of a structure, including variation in massing, roof forms, and wall planes, as well as surface articulation. See 360-degree architecture.

G

Gable Roof
A ridge roof that slopes up from only two walls. A gable is the vertical triangular portion of the end of a building from the eaves to the ridge of the roof.

Gambrel
A roof where each side has two slopes; a steeper lower slope and a flatter upper one; a 'barn roof'. Often found in Colonial revival houses in the "Dutch" style.

Glazed Brick
A brick that has been glazed and fired on one side.

Gutter
A shallow channel of metal or wood that is set immediately below and along the eaves of a building for catching and carrying rainwater from the roof.

H

Hardscape
Areas which water does not easily penetrate; surfaces that are not landscaped, i.e., sidewalks, streets, building pads, etc.

Hedge
A row of closely planted shrubs or low-growing trees forming a fence or boundary.

Hipped (Hip Roof)
A roof with four uniformly pitched sides.

Historic
Having importance in or influence on history.

Homogeneity
The state or quality of being the same.

I

Infill
A newly constructed building within an existing development area.

Internally Illuminated Sign
A sign whose light source is located in the interior of the sign so that rays shine through the face of the sign, or a light source that is attached to the face of the sign and is perceived as a design element of the sign.

J

K

Kicker
A piece of wood that is attached to a formwork member to take the thrust of another member.

L

Landmark

A building or site that has historical significance, especially one that is marked for preservation.

Landscaping
An area devoted to or developed and maintained with indigenous or exotic planting, lawn, ground cover, gardens, trees, shrubs, and other plant materials, decorative outdoor landscape elements, pools, fountains, water feature, paved or decorated surfaces of rock, stone, brick, block, or similar material (excluding driveways, parking, loading, or storage areas), and sculpture elements. Plants on rooftops, porches or in boxes attached to buildings are not considered landscaping for purposes of meeting minimum landscaping requirements. Additional guidance regarding acceptable landscaping elements is provided in Chapter VII - Development Design Guidelines.

Lattice
A grillwork created by crisscrossing or decoratively interlacing strips of material.

Level of Service (LOS)
A qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream in terms of speed and travel time, freedom to maneuver, traffic interruptions, comfort and convenience, and safety. Labeled on a continuum from A to F, Level A denotes the best traffic conditions while Level F indicates traffic gridlock.

Light Trespass
Extraneous light on adjacent property, typically produced by stray light from outdoor lighting systems

Lintel
A horizontal support member that supports a load over an opening, as a window or door opening, usually made of wood, stone or steel; may be exposed or obscured by wall coverings.

Loading Space
An area used exclusively for the loading and unloading of goods from a vehicle in connection with the use of the site on which such space is located.

Loft
A large, usually unpartitioned floor over a factory, warehouse, or other commercial or industrial space. An open space under a roof; an attic or a garret. This is also a type of housing product.

Lot
A piece or parcel of land occupied or intended to be occupied by a principal building or a group of such buildings and accessory buildings, or utilized for a principal use and uses accessory thereto, together with such open spaces, and having frontage on a public or an approved private street.

Lot Coverage
Lot coverage is the percentage of a lot or site covered by buildings.

Lumen
The rate of flow of light used to express the overall light output of a lamp.

M

Maintenance
The work of keeping something in proper condition; upkeep.

Mansard
Traditionally a hip roof, each face of which has a steeper lower part and a shallower upper part. In contemporary commercial development, the second portion of the roof is replaced with a flat roof or equipment well. These are referred to as mansard roofs but bear little resemblance to the original.

Masonry
Wall construction of such material as stone, brick and adobe.

Mass
Mass describes three-dimensional forms, the simplest of which are cubes, boxes (or "rectangular solids"), cylinders, pyramids and cones. Buildings are rarely one of these simple forms, but generally are composites of varying types of assets. This composition is generally described as the "massing" of forms in a building.

Mixed-Use
Mixed-use developments combine different types of land uses or structures (such as commercial/office and residential uses) on a single-lot, or as components of a single development. The uses may be combined either vertically within the same structure or spread horizontally on the site in different areas and structures.

Monolithic
A single large flat surface (facade) without relief. A massive unyielding structure.

Monument Sign
Permanent signs where the entire bottom of the sign is affixed to the ground, not to a building.

Mullions
The divisional pieces in a multi-paned window.

Muntin
Wood or metal strips separating panels in a window.

N

Neon Sign
Glass tube lighting in which a combination of gas and phosphors are used to create colored light.

Newel
The terminating baluster at the lower end of a handrail.

Niche
A recess in a wall.

O

Open Space
For the purposes of the open space requirement, the term "open space" refers to any areas with minimum dimensions of 60 square feet (6'x10') and devoted to the following common, private, or public uses: patio, porch, balcony, deck, garden, playground, plaza, swimming pool, sports court/field, recreation room, gym, spa, community room, cultural arts, lawn/turf, pond, fountain, atrium, sunroom, theater, amphitheater, band shell, gazebo, picnic area, shelter, roof, or similar passive or active recreational/leisure use or facility that is not used for enclosed dwelling unit floor area or commercial use space.

Ornamentation.
Details added to a structure solely for decorative reasons (i.e. to add shape, texture or color to an architectural composition).

Outbuilding
An auxiliary structure that is located away from a house or principal building (e.g. garage, studio, guest house, shed).

P

Parapet
A low retaining wall at the edge of a roof, porch, or terrace.

Parking
An open area used for the purpose of storing an automobile, usually for a temporary time period.

Parkway
The public area between the curbing and the sidewalk.

Paseo
A place that allows for a pedestrian to take a slow, easy stroll or walk outdoors and often between buildings; often covered or partially covered, the path, series of paths, or walkway along which such a walk is taken.

Pattern
The pattern of material can also add texture and can be used to add character, scale and balance to a building. The lines of the many types of brick bonds are examples of how material can be placed in a pattern to create texture.

Pediment
The low triangular gable following the roof slopes over the front and rear of a building; also used to crown features such as doors and windows.

Pergola
An arbor formed of horizontal trelliswork supported on columns or posts, over which vines or other plants are trained.

Permeable Paving
Paving material that allows the passage of water between and through voids in its surface.

Pedestrian-scale
Refers to building and landscape elements that are modest in size; suitable to average human size.

Permanent Sign
A sign constructed of durable materials and intended to exist for the duration of time that the use or occupant is located on the premises.

Pier
A vertical, non-circular masonry support, more massive than a column.

Pilaster
A rectangular column with a capital and base, set into a wall as an ornamental motif.

Pillar
Similar to but more slender than a pier, also non-circular.

Pitch
The slope of a roof expressed in terms of ratio of height to span.

Platted
A piece of land; a plot. A map showing actual or planned features, such as streets and building lots.

Plaza
A public square with room for pedestrians and associated activities.

Pocket Park
A very small, lushly landscaped open space often nestled between residential homes, and intended for limited use by local residents only.

Pole Sign
A sign mounted on a freestanding pole or other support so that the bottom edge of the sign face is six feet or more above finished grade.

Pop-out
Applied to exterior walls, pop-outs create shadow patterns and depths on the wall surfaces.

Porch
A covered entrance or semi-enclosed space projecting from the facade of a building, usually having a separate roof. An open or enclosed gallery or room attached to the outside of a building; a veranda.

Portico
A porch or vestibule (lobby or passage between entrance and lobby) roofed and partly opened on at least one side.

Preservation
Places a high premium on the retention of all historic fabric through conservation, maintenance and repair. It reflects a building's continuum over time, through successive occupancies, and the respectful changes and alterations that are made. Standards focus attention on the preservation of those materials, features, finishes, spaces, and spatial relationships that, together, give a property its historic character.

Primary Building Façade
The particular facade of a building that faces the street to which the address of the building pertains.

Project
Any proposal for new or changed use, or for new construction, alteration, or enlargement of any structure that is subject to the provisions of this manual.

Projecting Sign
A sign that protrudes horizontally from the facade of a building, usually at a 90-degree angle to the building..

Promenade
A public place to take a leisurely walk for pleasure, such as an avenue.

Proportion
The relationship of size, quantity, or degree between two or more things or parts of something. Proportion can describe height-to-height ratios, width-to-width ratios, and width-to-height ratios, as well as ratios of massing. Landscaping can be used to establish a consistent rhythm along a streetscape, which will disguise the lack of proportion in building size and placement.

Public Art
Any sculpture, fountain, monument, mural or other form of art located in a public space or private space open to public view.

Q

R

Recess
A hollow place, as in a wall.

Reconstruction
Establishes limited opportunities to re-create a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object in all new materials.

Recycling
The reuse of older structures that would have otherwise been demolished, often involving extensive restoration or rehabilitation of the interior and/or exterior to accommodate the new use. (See also Adaptive Reuse.)

Refuge Island

A defined area between traffic lanes that provides a safe place for pedestrians to wait when crossing the street.

Rehabilitation
Emphasizes the retention and repair of historic materials, but more latitude is provided for replacement because it is assumed the property is more deteriorated prior to work. Standards focus attention on the preservation of those materials, features, finishes, spaces, and spatial relationships that, together, give a property its historic character.

Relief
Carving raised above a background plane, as in base relief.

Remodeling
Any change or alteration to a building that substantially alters its original state.

Renovation
The modification of or changes to an existing building in order to extend its useful life or utility through repairs or alterations.

Restoration
Focuses on the retention of materials from the most significant time in a property's history, while permitting the removal of materials from other periods.

Return
A surface turned back from a principal surface, such as the side of pilaster or the jamb of a window or door opening.

Reuse
To use again, especially after salvaging or special treatment or processing.

Reveal
The vertical side section of a doorway or window frame.

Rhythm
In urban design, the regular recurrence of lines shapes, forms, elements, colors, or other architectural or natural elements, usually within a proportional system, such as even placing of trees down a street or similar widths and heights of buildings in a street block.

Ridge
The horizontal line formed by the juncture of two sloping planes, especially the line formed by the surfaces at the top of a roof.

Right-of-way
Land that has been established by reservation, dedication, prescription, condemnation, or other means and that is occupied by a road, walkway, railroad, utility distribution or transmission facility, or other similar use.

Rise
The vertical distance from one stair tread to the next.

Riser
The vertical portion of a step. The board covering the open space between stair treads.

Rooflines
Various forms to a roof, such as pitch, ridge, hip, etc., often at different angles.

Roof Pitch
Degree of roof slant stated in inches rise per foot.

Roof Span
The distance equal to twice the roof run, or the horizontal distance between the outside faces of bearing wall plates.

Roofscape
The collective image of rooflines and roof styles of adjacent buildings and structures as seen against the sky.

Row Townhouse
An unbroken line of houses sharing one or more sidewalls with its neighbors.

Rustication
A method of forming stonework with recessed joints and smooth or roughly textured block faces.

S

Sash
The framework into which windowpanes are set.

Scale
The proportion of one object to another. "Pedestrian" or "human" scale incorporates building and landscape elements that are modest in size. "Monumental" scale incorporates large or grand building elements.

Screening
A method of visually shielding or obscuring a structure, or portion of, by a fence, wall, berm, or similar structure.

Setback
The distance between the property line and the building, measured horizontally and perpendicular to the property line.

Shed Roof
A roof shape having only one sloping pane.

Shutter
A movable cover for a window used for protection from weather and intruders.

Side Loading Garage
An accessory building or portion of a principal building, located and accessed from the side of such and designed or used for the parking or temporary storage of the motor vehicles of principal building occupants.

Sidewalk
A paved walkway along the side of a street.

Siding
The finish covering on the exterior of a frame building (with the exception of masonry). The term cladding is often used to describe any exterior wall covering, including masonry.

Skyline
The upper outline or silhouette of a building, buildings, or landscape as seen against the sky.

Sill
The framing member that forms the lower side of an opening, such as a doorsill. A windowsill forms the lower, usually projecting, lip on the outside face of a window.

Sign
Please refer to Chula Vista Municipal Code Section 19.04. Supplemental definitions are provided in Chapter VII - Development Design Guidelines.

Site
A lot, or group of contiguous lots not divided by an alley, street, other right-of-way, or city limit that is proposed for development in accord with the provisions of this manual, and is in a single ownership or has multiple owners, all of whom join in an application for development.

Soffit
The underside of a beam, arch, eave, overhang, dropped ceiling, etc.

Spandrel Glass
Non-vision glass, available in reflective, patterned, and solid colors. Can be used to give the appearance of having windows.

Spark Arrester
A device that is located at the top of a chimney used to prevent sparks, embers, or other ignited material above a certain size from being expelled to the atmosphere.

Stoop
A small porch, platform, or staircase leading to the entrance of a house or building.

Storefront
The side of a store or shop facing a street. The traditional "main street" facade bounded by a structural pier on either side, the sidewalk on the bottom and the lower edge of the upper facade on top, typically dominated by retail display windows.

Stormwater
Water running on the surface of the ground due to rainfall from a storm event.

Story
That portion of a building included between the surface of any floor and the floor or ceiling next above it.

Streetscape
The overall appearance of a street or grouping of streets in an area and/or the relationship of buildings to the surrounding sidewalk and streets.

Street Wall
The edges created by buildings and landscaping that enclose the street and create space.

Street Wall Frontage
The percentage of street front that must be built to, with the ground floor building façade at the minimum setback.

Structure
Anything constructed, the use of which requires permanent location on the ground, or attachment to something having a permanent location on the ground, excluding swimming pools, patios, walks, access drive, or similar paved areas.

Stucco
A durable finish for exterior walls, usually composed of cement, sand, and lime and applied while wet. A fine plaster for interior wall ornamentation, such as moldings.

Surface Materials
Can be used to create a texture for a building - from the roughness of stone or a ribbed metal screen to the smoothness of marble or glass. Some materials, such as wood, may be either rough (such as wood shingles or re-sawn lumber) or smooth (such as clapboard siding).

Surround(s)
The molding that outlines an object or opening.

Symmetry
Exact correspondence of form and configuration on opposite sides of a dividing line or plane or about a center or an axis; having balanced proportions.

T

Temporary Sign
Any sign intended to be displayed for a limited period of time and capable of being viewed from any public right-of-way, parking area, or neighboring property.

Texture
Texture refers to variations in the exterior facade and may be described in terms of roughness of the surface material, the patterns inherent in the material or the patterns in which the material is placed. Texture and lack of texture influence the mass, scale, and rhythm of a building. Texture also can add intimate scale to large buildings by the use of small detailed patterns, such as brick masonry.

Tower
Any floor above the defined street wall height used for framing the street.

Traffic
The passage of people, vehicles, or messages along routes of transportation or communication. Vehicles or pedestrians in transit.

Traffic Calming
Techniques that are used to reduce the speed of vehicular traffic, such as lane narrowing, sharp offsets, sidewalk bulge-outs, speed bumps, and road surface variations.

Transit
Conveyance of people or goods from one place to another, especially on a local public transportation system.

Transition
A change from one place or state or stage to another. In an urban planning context, a "transition" could describe a step in scale of one development to another.

Transom
A small window just above a door.

Trash Receptacle
A fixture or container for the disposal of garbage. Sometimes ornamental in nature.

Trellis
A system of horizontal joists supported on posts, often designed to support growing plants.

Trim
The decorative finish around a door or window; the architrave or decorative casing used around a door or window frame. Any visible woodwork or moldings that cover or protect joints, edges, or ends of another material. Examples: baseboards, cornices, door trim, and window trim.

Turf Island
A landscaped area located at the base of a building to buffer the hard edge of a building from a paved surface.

Turret
A small tower, often at the corner of a building.

U

Use
The purpose for which the land or a building is arranged, designed, or intended to be used and for which it is or may be used.

V

Valley
A low region on a roof between gables.

Veneer
A thin facing of finishing material.

Veneer Wall
The covering of wall construction by a second material to enhance wall beauty, i.e., brick or stone over frame, brick or stone over concrete block.

W

Wall Sign
A sign that is attached to or painted on the exterior wall of a structure with the display surface of the sign approximately parallel to the building wall.

Window Sill
The flat piece of wood, stone, or the like, at the bottom of a window frame.

Window Sign
A sign posted, painted, placed, or affixed in or on a window exposed to public view. An interior sign that faces a window exposed to public view that is located within three feet of the window is considered a window sign for the purpose of calculating the total area of all window signs.

Window Types

- *Awning - Top hinged.*
- *Bay - Extends beyond the exterior face of the wall.*
- *Bow - Projected window with a curved surface often in the glass itself.*
- *Casement - Side hinged.*
- *Combination - The integration of two or more styles into one unit.*
- *Double Hung - Two sash, vertical sliding.*
- *Hopper - Bottom hinged.*
- *Horizontal sliding - Two or more sashes designed to slide over one another.*
- *Jalousie - Glass slats (Venetian blind principle) with hand crank to open.*
- *Oriel - Windows that project from an upper story, supported by a bracket.*
- *Picture Window - Fixed sash.*

X

Y

Z