



Glossary

1/3 1/3 1/3 - Configuration of a vent-fixed-vent (xox) window in which the vents and fixed panel are equal sizes

1/4 1/2 1/4 - Configuration of a vent-fixed-vent (xox) window in which the vents are half the size of the fixed panel (Standard)

AAMA - American Architectural Manufacturers Association. A national trade association that establishes voluntary standards for the window and door industries.

Air Infiltration - The amount of air leakage through a door, window or wall; the lower the number the better.

Annealed - Standard glass created by a heating and cooling process to relieve stress, add toughness, and reduces brittleness. This is not tempered.

Arch Top - A single hung window shaped like a tombstone has a smooth curve where head and jambs meet.

Astragal - A type of panel or door jamb, which has a keeper to accept the lock plunger of another panel or door meeting on the same track or threshold. The center member of a double door, which is attached to the fixed or inactive door panel.

Awning Window- A window unit in which the bottom of the sash swings outward.

Balance - A mechanical device used in hung windows to offset the weight of the sash. Makes the sash slide up and down using less force. We use a block and tackle type.

Bead - See Glazing Bead

Bore - The holes made in a door rim into which the door handles and or dead bolt fits. Known in the trade as the "Prep".

Brittany - Muntin configuration that frames a single centered large lite and intersects near corners to make 4" squares on windows and the French door - makes a 6" square on sliding glass doors.

Buck Strips - Material used to frame an opening for attachment of the window or door frame.

Buck Dimension - Buck width or buck height; the dimension of the window (not including flange or fin) that directly fits into the buck opening. See Daylight Opening.

Buck Opening - Opening with buck strips installed and ready for window or door installation. Also referred to as a finished opening.

Bug Sweep - A flexible rubber seal that is mounted to an extrusion and attaches to the bottom of the door to keep out insects and air from passing underneath.

Bulb - Vinyl or rubber tube usually with fins that slides into a groove on an extrusion to form a weather barrier

Clip angle - See Mull Clip

Colonial - Window or door style in which vents or panels are divided into small sections (lites) by adding muntins.

Configuration - Colonial arrangements can be 6 over 6 or 4 over 4 as an example.

Commodity - Standard sizes developed for Florida construction in accordance to block sizes. Most commonly used in the masonry trade.

Compression Seal

In a compression application, the seal functions through perpendicular-action applied motion, that is the direction of contact is perpendicular.

Configuration - Describes the setup of panels or vents on windows and doors: For example: XO, OX, XOX, or XX.

Continuous Fin - Optional piece of nailing fin material that goes all the way around the window.

Corner Key - A plastic 90 degree angle piece designed to be inserted into an extrusion to maintain corner alignment

D-A - Double Applied Colonial - raised muntin *applied* on the exterior and flat bar *applied* to the interior.

DAF - Double Applied Flat - flat bar on both exterior and interior

Daylight Transmittance – The percentage of light that transmits through a window. The number ranges from 0 to 100%. Standard clear insulated glass (1/8" over 1/8") has a daylight transmission of 82%

DSB Double Strength B grade glass - it is nominal 1/8" thick

Daylight Opening "DLO" The visible light you can see through the opening in a structure before placement of a window or door. The exact measurement of the body of a window excluding the fin or flange.

Egress Bar An optional bar which connects two locks on a window that opens both locks in a single motion. Specifically designed for the horizontal roller. This will not allow a window to meet egress. See Egress Opening

Egress - A clear opening big enough to escape through. Has a very specific minimum clear opening in width and Opening height. Check your local building codes.

E.S.P. -Electrostatic Paint - painting process used to paint aluminum extrusions - the metal is charged negatively and the paint positively to enable total coverage of the surface.

Extruded Bead - Glazing bead that is used on the exterior or interior of a French door with double applied and double raised colonials.

Extrusion - The material used to make windows and doors. A form produced by forcing material through a die.

Fenestration – An architectural term referring to the arrangement of windows in a wall. From the Latin word, “fenestra” meaning window

Fin Seal - A Mylar fin that extends outward from pile weather-stripping to reduce air infiltration and improve contact.

Fixed Vent - A non-operable window or door panel. An operable vent or panel that is secured in the closed position. The fixed vent window or panel is not tied for locks or operators.

Fixed Meeting Rail - Frame member trapped in the master frame to separate fixed glass or vents

Fixed Window – A window with no operating sashes.

Flange Frame - A window frame extrusion, which adds a 1/2" to all four sides of the daylight opening on an aluminum window.

Flat Bar - Flat muntin material used on the interior of a double applied colonial.

Float Glass – Glass formed by a process of floating the material on a bed of molten metal (tin). It produces a high-optical-quality glass with parallel surfaces, without polishing and grinding.

Foam Tape -Tape that goes between the glass and stop (bead) used in manufacturing architectural windows.

Frame - The enclosure in which a window sash or door panel is mounted. Consists of a header, sill and two jambs.

Glass – An inorganic transparent material composed of silica (sand), soda (sodium carbonate), and lime, with small quantities of alumina, boric, or magnesia oxides.

Glass Bed - The portion of the window or door extrusion that the glazing is directly attached to with silicone.

Glass on Glass - (Laminated glass) two pieces of glass with a plastic interlayer sandwiched between them.

Glazing - The process of installing glass or other material into a window or door frame.

Glass Stop - Used in place of glazing bead in picture windows and architectural windows. Made of aluminum and screwed in place.

Header - The upper horizontal member of the main frame of a patio door or window frame.

Heat Strengthened – The process of heat strengthening is similar to the tempering process. The glass is heated to near its softening point, and then cooled faster than normal but not as rapidly as fully tempered glass.

Inside Glaze - Glazed from the interior side of the window.

Inside Mount - Mounted from the interior of the home. The standard mount is outside.

Insulating Glass or “IG” -Two pieces of glass spaced apart and hermetically sealed to form a single unit with an air space inside.

In-swing - A term used on doors that swing into the interior of the home. Viewed from the inside out, for hinging.

Integral Fin - Nailing fin protruding from the extrusion that is part of the extrusion (as opposed to be an add-on fin).

Interlock - A panel jamb that enables a panel to engage with another when closing

I.S.L.O. - Inside Looking Out

Jamb - A window or door frame's vertical member. There would be two on the main frame, the panels, the sash and the vents.

Jamb Plugs - Screw hole covers made of plastic.

K.D. - Knocked Down - a product component that is shipped unassembled i.e. the frame for a sliding glass door

Kick-plate - The embossed or smooth skin area in the cabana door or prime door that is between the rim sill.

Laminated Glass – This process bonds two pieces of glass permanently with a plastic interlayer of polyvinyl butyral through heat and pressure. Once bonded together, the sandwich behaves as a single piece. If broken, glass fragments adhere to the plastic interlayer rather than falling free and potentially causing injury. Laminated glass is considered a safety glass.

Large Missile - Test used on windows and doors in which a 9 lb. 2 x 4 traveling at 50 ft. per second is propelled at a test subject. The specimen is subjected to two impacts.

Linear Foot - A measurement of width plus height (in inches) x 2 divided by 12.

Lip Frame - Vinyl or screen glazed light-duty fixed aluminum flanged frame (manually removable or permanent)

Lock Box - A plastic box placed in the rim or jamb, into which the striker plate screws are attached on the French door.

Lock-stile - Type of panel jamb, which contains the locking mechanism.

Louver - A pane of glass, wood or aluminum used in the jalousie window. It can vary in length but is always 4" in height.

Low-E Glass - Transparent coating applied to glass surface to separate heat energy (long wave) and light energy (shortwave) - long wave is reflected back to the heat source and the short wave can pass through the coating

Mainframe - The outer frame of a window or door consisting of the header, sill or threshold and 2 jambs.

Marine Glazing - U-channel made of soft PVC used to cushion glass against aluminum or vinyl by wrapping it around the edge of the glass therefore allowing unrestricted expansion, contraction, and water tightness. Used on the sliding glass door.

Masonry Opening - Actual block opening - not including the buck strips. Also referred to as the rough opening.

Mill Finish - Original finish produced on aluminum when it is extruded or cold rolled. Not painted.

Mitered Corner - 45 degree flush joints where vertical members meet horizontal members

Modular - Size given in feet and inches. Some modular sizes use a combination of modular width and commodity heights.

Monolithic - Single piece of glass (not insulated).

Mullion/Mull - Extrusion that connects two or more windows together in a single opening.

Mull Clip - A clip designed to anchor a tube mullion in an opening.

Muntin - Exterior and interior extrusion in the sash or fixed sections of the window which appear to divide the glass into smaller lites.

Nailing Fin - Metal strip used for nailing windows into a wood frame opening. Same as continuous fin.

Operator - The crank or handle that is used to open an awning window.

Oriel - Fixed section of the single hung or awning is approximately 2/3 of the window.

O.S.L.I. - Outside Looking In.

Outside Glaze - Glazed from the exterior side of the window.

Outside Mount - Mounted from the exterior of the home.

Out-swing - A term used on doors that swing to the outside or exterior of the home. View from the outside for hinging.

Pane – A framed sheet of glass within a window.

Panel - A frame with glass that goes into a larger "main frame" of a door.

Prep - Used in reference to holes that get bored or punched on a French door.

Q-Lon - Type of weather-stripping used in the French doors.

Radius Top - A single hung shaped like an architectural eyebrow, comes to a point where head and jambs meet.

Rail - The top and bottom horizontal members of the framework of a window sash or panel.

Retrofit - Window or door replacement, change out or remodel.

Roll Form Bead - Aluminum bead used on most one lite units.

R-Value – Resistance to thermal transfer or heat or cold. The higher the R-Value numbers indicate greater insulating value.

S/A - Single applied colonial - raised muntin applied to the exterior glass surface.

Sash - An assembly of jambs and rails made into a frame for holding glass. Used when referring to movable portion of a single hung or double hung window.

Sash Stop - An aluminum piece positioned at the top of a single hung window in the frame jamb to stop the sash from hitting the top of the header.

Sidelights – Narrow fixed units muller or joined to door units to give a more open appearance.

Sill - The main horizontal member forming the bottom of the frame of a window or door.

Single Glaze - Use of single panes of glass in a window. Not as energy efficient as a double glazed (insulated).

Sliding Seal In a sliding application, the seal acts as a frictional surface riding along the contact length. Sliding seals tend to be under only a slight compression to seal the unit properly when it is not in motion this compression is not enough to cause problems in the operation of the window and door.

Spline - Rubber, plastic or metal beading used to roll screen or vinyl into a frame.

SSB - Single Strength B grade glass - it is nominal 1/16" thick

Stile - The main vertical member of the framework on a panel. The side part of a sash that connects the lock and lift rail.

Striker Plate - Metal piece with a punched hole on the frame jamb or astragal, which accepts the lock plunger.

Square Foot - Multiply width by height (in inches) and divide by 144.

Swing - The term used with a French, in regards to which way the door opens or swings. (Out or in).

Sweeping Seal In a sweeping application, the outer edge of the seal slides in a direction parallel to the applied motion, that is the direction of contact is parallel. Sweeping seals are usually leaf-action seals.

Tempered - Glass strengthened by means of heating and cooling during its processing. If glass breaks it will not have jagged sharp edges, it crumbles.

Throw-bolt - Used on the French door. It goes on the top and bottom of the rim astragal and secures the inactive door to the header and threshold. Also know as the slide bolt.

Tip-to-Tip - Measurement for windows, which is taken from the outside of the flange to the outside of the flange.

Transom - A small window that fits over a door or window. Sometimes picture windows and architectures are referred to as transoms.

United Inch - Unit of measurement: width plus height = United Inch

Vent - A part of a window that opens or operates (moves)

Weather stripping - Vinyl, rubber or wool pile strips used in doors and windows to diminish or prevent air, water and insect infiltration.

Weep Hole – A small opening in a window sill through which water may drain to building exterior.

Window – A glazed opening in an external wall of a building; an entire unit consisting of a frame sash and glazing, and any operable elements.