



FGIA Glossary

FGIA FG-24

FOREWORD

This document is a listing of terms used throughout AAMA and IGMA documents and should be used for reference purposes. These definitions are to be used throughout all FGIA documents unless otherwise noted in the "Definition" section of the document by stating:

Please refer to FGIA Glossary (FG-XX) for all definitions except for those appearing below (which apply only to this xxx).

Definitions within this glossary shall supersede when any conflicts in FGIA documents may arise.

There is a second collection of glossary terms in French as used in AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440 at the end of the English glossary. Any references in those terms to sections or tables are referring to items from AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440-22.

If there are any questions or concerns regarding this publication, please contact FGIA at:

Fenestration and Glazing Industry Alliance
1900 E. Golf Rd, Suite 1250
Schaumburg, IL 60173

NOTE: The originating document from where the definition of a term came from is indicated in **bold**.

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ASTM International (ASTM)

100 Barr Harbor Drive
West Conshohocken, PA 19428
(610) 832-9585
www.astm.org

Canadian Standards Association (CSA)

178 Rexdale Boulevard
Toronto, ON, Canada M9W 1R3
(800) 463-6727
www.csagroup.org

National Fenestration Rating Council (NFRC)

6305 Ivy Lane, Suite 140
Greenbelt, MD 20770
(301) 589-1776
www.nfrc.org

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ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
ACCESS DOOR	Entryway, for service purposes, to closeted area where sliding wall panels stack.	SFM-1-87
ACCESSIBLE WINDOW AND DOOR UNITS	Operable window and door assemblies, including frame, infill, hardware, and all other appurtenances, required by project specifications and/or applicable codes, to be <i>“accessible to and usable by people with such physical disabilities as the inability to walk, difficulty walking, reliance on walking aids, blindness and visual impairment, deafness and hearing impairment, in coordination, reaching and manipulation disabilities, lack of stamina, difficulty interpreting and reacting to sensory information, and extremes of physical size.”</i> (Portion in italics from ICC A117.1-09.)	513-14
ACCESSORY GROOVE	A shape included on a fenestration product frame that is designed to mate with installation accessories.	IM-TM
ACCOUSTICAL GLASS	Insulating glass designed to improve the sound control incorporating sound transmission loss fundamentals with increased cavity spaces, special laminated glass lites, dissimilar glass thicknesses, gas fills or other methods to achieve the desired result. See IGMA TM-6000-01, Technical Manual for Acoustical Glass Design.	IGMA Glossary
ACOUSTICS	A science that deals with the production, control, transmission, reception, and effects of sound.	101/I.S.2/A440-08
ACRYLIC	A group of thermoplastic resins formed by polymerizing the esters of acrylic acid.	850-91
ACTIVATOR	A material which, when added to the base compound of a multi-component system, will initiate or accelerate the curing mechanism.	GAG-1-97
ACTIVE DOOR (OR LEAF)	101/I.S.2/A440: In a pair of doors, the first operating door when unlocking; the door is usually equipped with cylinder control for locking mechanism. SFM-1: First operating door of a pair, when unlocking; the door usually equipped with cylinder control for locking mechanism.	101/I.S.2/A440-17, SFM-1-87
ACTIVE MULTIPOINT LOCKING HARDWARE	A lock with at least two locking points other than the combination of one latch bolt and one deadbolt.	909-13
ACTIVE SOLAR HEAT GAIN	Solar heat that passes through a window and is captured through a heat transfer system and distributed by mechanical means.	IGMA Glossary
ADDITION, SUNROOM	The construction of a sunroom that is attached to an existing structure.	2100-02
ADHESION	850: That property of a coating or sealant which measures its ability to adhere or bond to the surface to which it is applied. IGMA: That property of a sealant / adhesive compound, which measures its ability to adhere to the surface to which it is applied.	850-91, IGMA Glossary
ADHESION PEEL TEST	The separation of a bond, whereby the material is pulled away from the surface at a 90-degree angle or a 180-degree angle to the plane to which it is adhered. Values are expressed in pounds/inch width. Failure is defined as adhesive or cohesive.	850-91
ADHESION-IN PEEL TEST	A quantitative measure of bond strength, whereby the material is pulled away from the mating surface at a 90 degree angle or a 180 degree angle to the plane to which it is adhered. Values are generally expressed in pounds per inch width and as to whether failure mode was adhesive or cohesive.	GAG-1-97
ADHESIVE FAILURE	850: Failure of the bond between the sealant and the surface to which it is in contact. IGMA: The loss of adhesion and intimate contact of a sealant / adhesive compound from the surface to which it is applied.	850-91, IGMA Glossary
ADHESIVE MATERIAL	Provides the seal between the facing material and the surface to which it adheres.	711-13
ADJUSTABLE	Accessible without major reconstruction of the window, door, TDD, SSP, roof window, or unit skylight to bring the parts of the product to a true or more effective relative position.	101/I.S.2/A440-17
ADSORBED	The collection of dissolved resin in condensed form in and on the anodic film.	612-02

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TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
AEROELASTIC (DYNAMIC) MODEL	This is a building model that is constructed to deflect and oscillate in response to fluctuating air flow induced forces. Strain gauges mounted on elastic elements and accelerometers attached to the frame of this type of model are used to measure peak and mean values of fluctuating moments, deflections and accelerations for the overall building. While this type of model is not primarily used for curtain walls, curtain wall performance can be affected by in-plane and out-of-plane racking of the curtain wall system as the building deflects. Peak deflections obtained from the aeroelastic model tests can be used to estimate maximum deflections of the system elements.	CW-11-85
AEROSOL FOAM SEALANT	812: A sealant that is formed and expands in volume as it is dispensed under pressure from a container using a propellant. 100/200/300: In building construction, a sealant that expands in volume as it is dispensed from a container, using propellant under pressure, to form a rigid or semi-rigid cellular mass.	812-19, 100-12, 200-12, 300-12
AESTHETICS	The science and philosophy of beauty.	SFM-1-87
AIR AND WATER BARRIER (AIR/WATER BARRIER)	Wall system layer(s) that limits the transfer of liquid water and air through the system. The barrier shall be adequate to withstand design wind load requirements, either independently or through a backup system. The terms "air and water barrier" and/or "air/water barrier" may also indicate a material that is also a vapor retarder.	508-07
AIR BARRIER	The assembly of materials used in building construction to cut down on the passage of air in and out of the building.	IPCB-08
AIR BARRIER FOAM SEALANT	Also referred to as expanding foam. An aerosol foam product dispensed as a bead into the air gap area around the fenestration perimeter to reduce the infiltration or ex-filtration of air between the fenestration product and the rough opening.	504-05
AIR INFILTRATION	IGMA: The amount of air that passes between a window sash and frame, or a door panel and frame due to a difference in pressure or from a wind load applied to the exterior surface. Measured in terms liters per second per square meter (l/s/m ²) or cubic feet of air per minute per square foot of area (cfm/ft ²). 2100: The amount of air that passes between a window sash and frame, a door panel and frame, or the glazing system of fixed windows.	IGMA Glossary, AAMA/NSA 2100-22
AIR LEAKAGE	101/I.S.2/A440: The flow of air which passes through fenestration products. 504: According to ASTM E631, the passage of uncontrolled air through cracks or openings in the building envelope or its components, such as ducts, because of air pressure or temperature difference. 2001: The amount of air leaking through a Residential Translucent Sloped Glazing System.	101/I.S.2/A440-17, 504-20, 2001-07
AIR LEAKAGE RESISTANCE	The amount of air leaking through cracks in walls, windows, and doors.	2100-02
AIR LOCK STRIP	The weatherstripping attached to the edges of each wing of a revolving door.	SFM-1-87
AIR MASS	The ratio of the mass of atmosphere along the actual observer-to-sun line to the mass that would exist if the observer was at sea level, a standard barometric pressure and if the sun was directly overhead (at the zenith).	NFRC Glossary
AIR POCKETS	Bubbles of air entrapped within a sealant, or between two adjacent beads of sealant applied successively in a joint.	GAG-1-97
AIR SEAL	A continuous seal put into the air gap area around the interior side, exterior side or both sides of the fenestration perimeter to restrict infiltration or exfiltration of air past the fenestration product.	100-12, 200-12, 300-12
AIRBLAST OVER-PRESSURE	A blast event pressure relative to ambient pressure conditions (i.e., shock wave).	510-14
AIR SPACE /AIRSPACE	101/I.S.2/A440: The space between adjacent layers in a multi-layer glazing system. IGMA: The space within lites of glass surrounded by a spacer system in an insulating glass unit. See IGMA Glossary Definition for CAVITY.	101/I.S.2/A440-17, IGMA Glossary

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TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
ALL-GLASS DOOR	See GLASS DOOR .	
ALTERATION	101/I.S.2/A440: Any modification of the original test specimen as defined in the bill of materials or drawings. 2100-22: The modification of the existing structure to accommodate the addition.	101/I.S.2/A440-17, 2100-22
ALUMINUM SPACER	507: $U_{EOG} = 0.223 + 0.842U_{COG} - 0.153U_{COG}^2$. IGMA: A rectangular or contoured hollow aluminum bar that is traditionally used to separate the glass lites in an insulating glass unit.	507-03, IGMA Glossary
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE/ CONDITIONS	The temperature or conditions (humidity, air velocity, light exposure, etc.) which surround or encompass the area of concern, i.e., a test specimen, framing member, etc.	TIR-A8-04
AMPLITUDE	The difference between the maximum and minimum pressure that is developed in a sound pulse.	TIR-A1-04
ANCHOR	Any device used to secure a building part or component to adjoining construction or a supporting member. See also FLOOR ANCHOR and JAMB ANCHOR .	SFM-1-87
ANCHORAGE	450: The attachment of the mulled fenestration assembly to the rough opening with regard to transferring load. 1701.2/1702.2: The attachment of the individual products or mulled fenestration assembly to the rough opening with regard to transferring load.	450-00, 1701.2-02, 1702.2-02
ANGULAR DISTORTION	The rotation of the exterior face of the framing member from its nominal position. Normally this is caused by thermal stresses during pouring and curing, improper handling or uneven glazing pressures.	TIR-A8-04
ANNEALED GLASS	GDSG: Glass that has not been heat treated and is essentially strain free; often referred to as "regular glass." IPCB: Raw glass used as a glazing product. Further processing is required to transform annealed glass into safety glass. IGMA: Standard glass from a float line, slowly cooled from the glass furnace and which has not been altered by any processing to increase strength.	GDSG-1-87, IPCB-08,IGMA Glossary
ANNEALING LEHR	An on-line, controlled heating/cooling apparatus located after the tin bath and before the cooling conveyor of a float glass production line. Its purpose is to relieve induced stress from the flat glass product to allow normal cold end processing.	GAG-1-97
ANNUAL ENERGY	The composite fuel and electric energy at the building site boundary for heating, cooling, and lighting the building, including pump energy and fan energy.	DDGA-89
ANNUAL LOADS	The separate energy requirements for each of the three factors heating, cooling, and lighting.	DDGA-89
ANODIC COATING	The surface finish resulting from anodizing. Coatings may be produced by clear, integral color or electrolytically deposited color processes. See ANODIZE .	SFM-1-87
ANODIC FINISHES	Anodic coatings are composed of aluminum oxide and are an integral part of the aluminum substrate. Careful control is essential to the electrolytic anodizing process, and it provides substantial improvement over the natural oxide film due to the greater thickness, density and hardness of these factory-produced finishes. They may be clear (natural) or colored. Color is electrolytically deposited or integral. Pre-anodic chemical treatments clean and prepare the aluminum for the anodic finish.	IPCB-08
ANODIZE	To give an aluminum oxide coating by electrolytic action.	SFM-1-87
ANODIZED ALUMINUM	Aluminum that is treated by electrolysis to develop a finished surface (an extremely hard, noncorrosive oxide film). The electrochemical process produces an anodic coating by converting aluminum into aluminum oxide by electrolytic action. The resulting finish may be either clear or colored, and is an integral part of the aluminum.	IGMA Glossary

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TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
ANTI-REFLECTIVE (AR) COATING	A transparent coating, applied to a glass surface, which reduces surface reflectance by using destructive interference between light reflected at the substrate surface and light reflected at the coating surface. AR glass allows more light to pass through the glass. The visible light transmission is increased as a result when compared to a similar uncoated lite.	IGMA Glossary
ANTI-WALK or EDGE BLOCKS	GDSG-1-87: A block of elastomeric material placed in the glazing channel to minimize lateral movement of the glass from the effects of temperature changes and vibration; mandatory for dry glazing systems. GAG-1-97: Elastomeric blocks that limit glass from moving lateral in the glazing rabbet which may result from thermal, seismic, wind load effects, building movement, and other forces that may apply. 850-91: Rubber blocks that prevent glass from moving side-ways in the glazing rabbet from thermal effects and/or building movement	GDSG-1-87, GAG-1-97, 850-91
APPEAL	Request to AAMA by a Licensee for reconsideration of a decision, which may have resulted from a complaint or dispute, a surveillance inspection finding, or suspension or denial of certification. Appeals must be in writing fully describing the nature of the issue and referencing evidence to support the appellant's position directed to the Validator. If not resolved, the appeal is escalated to the Certification Manager. A written response is provided to the parties to the dispute or to the appellant explaining the findings and reasons for the decisions made.	103-19
APPLICATION LIFE	The period of time during which a sealant, after being mixed with a catalyst or exposed to the atmosphere, remains suitable for application; also referred to as work life, or pot life.	GAG-1-97
APPLIED COATING	The process of applying an organic coating using various application methods on a prepared surface and curing it into a continuous film.	623-07, 624-07, 625-07
APPLIED FLANGE	A separate flange that may be added to or removed from the window or door frame. (a.k.a. <i>field-applied/mechanically attached, non-integral flange</i>)	300-12
APPLIED MUNTIN	A profile member applied to the exterior or interior of a lite of glass to simulate individual glass lites. The members may be tape applied, sandwiched with the glass and glazed in, or designed to be removable.	101/I.S.2-97
APPLIED STOP	Surface mounted stop attached to a cased opening frame.	101/I.S.2-97
APRON	A molding applied horizontally to the wall, directly below the window sill. It is used to hide the rough edge of the drywall or plaster below the window framing.	IM-TM
ARCHITECTURAL CLEAR ANODIC COATINGS	Conventional aluminum oxide coatings which are formed in sulfuric acid based electrolytes. These coatings are transparent and allow the natural aluminum color to show through.	611-98
ARCHITECTURAL COLOR ANODIC FINISHES	Clear aluminum oxide coatings that are dyed to produce a range of colors including gold, red, yellow, blue, turquoise and black. Only colors meeting the weathering requirements as outlined in Section 9.7, Weathering, are covered by this specification. Anodizing process recommendations of the dye manufacturer are to be strictly followed. Additional coating thickness in excess of Class I may be necessary for exterior color-fastness. Electrodeposited coatings may also be over-dyed.	611-98
ARCHITECTURAL COORDINATION DETAILS	Fenestration details provided in architectural drawings, at bid or contract document stages, usually in large 1" = 1'-0" or 3" = 1'-0" scale, indicating fenestration external and internal profiles, adjacent materials, and interfaces; along with scope definition and coordination notes. These are typically generated as supplemental or overlaid 2-D drawings, not solely as "views" of the overall building BIM model.	912-13
ARCHITECTURAL PROFILE DETAILS	Fenestration details provided in architectural drawings, at concept or design-development stages, usually in small 1/16" = 1'-0" or 1/8" = 1'-0" scale, indicating fenestration external profiles only, without great detail in adjacent materials, and interfaces. These are typically generated as "views" of the overall building BIM model.	912-13

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
ARCHITECTURAL TERRACE DOOR	A door used primarily for terrace access in high-rise applications/buildings. Architectural terrace doors typically consist of one or more glazed panels contained within one master frame. The operable panels will be hinged on either jamb and can swing either to the exterior or interior (not both). The door typically is not used as a primary entrance door because of the nature of the sill/threshold design used to meet performance requirements. Architectural terrace doors are typically not tested for limited water and will meet the requirements of AAMA 910.	101/I.S.2/A440-17
ARCHITECTURAL WALLS	Walls having formed framing members (usually extrusions) and sizeable areas of glass, often with opaque panel areas also.	CW-DG-1-96
AREA	Thermal performance characteristics of fenestration products are dependent on the vision area, spandrel area, center-of-glass area, edge-of-glass area, frame area and total area.	507-12
ARGON GAS (ARGON FILLED)	An inert, nontoxic monoatomic gas (referred to as a noble gas) heavier than air, which is placed between the glass lites in insulating glass units used to improve the thermal performance or U-factor. The percentage of argon gas can be varied, which is directly proportional to the overall effective insulation value.	IGMA Glossary
ARMORED FACEPLATE	Tamper-proof faceplate or front of a lock mortised in the edge of a door to cover the lock mechanism.	SFM-1-87
ASPECT RATIO	GAG-1: The quotient of the long side of a glazing lite over the short side of that lite. IGMA: The ratio of the length versus width of an IGU. For example, a square IGU has an aspect ratio of 1; a 24" x 48" IGU has an aspect ratio of 2; a 12" x 60" IGU has an aspect ratio of 5.	GAG-1-97, IGMA Glossary
ASSEMBLED UNIT	A unit, complete in its entirety, shipped with all parts and sub-assemblies in complete connection with each other and with no separate pieces. Screens, if offered, may be shipped separately.	1701.2-02, 1702.2-02
ASSEMBLY DRAWINGS	Drawings that show typical cross sections of the egress window system.	1704-01
ASTRAGAL	SFM-1: The member applied to door meeting stiles to close the clearance gap, usually for weathering purposes. 101/I.S.2: A vertical member placed at the meeting edges of a double door to provide a weather seal and may be used to anchor the fixed door.	SFM-1-87, 101/I.S.2-97
ASYMETRICAL INSULATING GLASS UNIT	Insulating glass units in which the panes of glass are of a different thickness or type or both.	GDSG-1-87
AT-REST POSITION	The position of the levers of the handle set when not in use. The at-rest position of the levers is typically horizontal.	903-12
ATRIUM	A large enclosed open space with the shell of a building.	DDGA-89
ATRIUM GLAZING	Horizontal (or similar) light transmitting material located in the roof sections of the atrium space; the glazed area is assumed to be uniformly distributed over the entire atrium roof with a minimum of ten percent of the gross glazed area used for structural support members.	DDGA-89
AUTO ADHESION	The adhesion of a specific uncured sealant to the same cured sealant.	850-91
AUTOMATIC OPERATOR	Power-operated door activating device and control, actuated by approaching traffic or remote switch.	SFM-1-87
AUXILLARY TESTS	Additional mandatory testing of a specimen. See Clause 9.3.6 of 101/I.S.2/A440-17	101/I.S.2/A440-17
AWNING WINDOW	See PROJECTED WINDOW .	
AZIMUTH	The horizontal angle subtended between two planes, one being the plane passing vertically through the position of the sun and normal to the earth's surface and the other being the plane aligned to the north and south, and normal to earth's surface.	NFRC Glossary
BACK CHECK	A resistance to cushion and slow down the opening swing of a door before reaching the closer swing limit.	SFM-1-87
BACK CLOSURE	Complementary member used in forming tube for side jamb.	SFM-1-87
BACK DAM	The rear upturned leg of a masonry sill, sill pan or sub-sill designed for the	100-12, 200-12,

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
	purpose of diverting liquid water. A sealant joint can also be used to form a back dam provided it is part of a continuous air seal.	300-12
BACK PLATE (A.K.A ESCUTCHEON)	A plate typically featuring a bearing for the rotation of a lever. It is also used to cover and protect bored preparations used to install hardware in the door.	903-12
BACK STOP	A mechanical feature of a door closer which completely stops the opening swing of a door at a pre-set position.	SFM-1-87
BACK UP	A material placed into a joint, primarily to control the depth of the sealant.	850-91
BACKER ROD	GAG-1: A polyethylene or polyurethane foam material installed under compression and used to control sealant joint depth, provide a surface for sealant tooling, serve as a bond breaker to prevent three-sided adhesion, and provide an hour-glass contour of the finished bead. IPCB: A material placed into a joint, primarily to control the depth and shape of the sealant. Also serves as a bond breaker.	GAG-1-97, IPCB-08
BACKSET	SFM-1: Door Backset: Dimension from plane of face of door to plane of face of frame. Flush Bolt Backset: The distance from the outside of the face plate to the inside surface of mounting tabs. Hinge Backset: Distance from stop side face of door to edge of hinge cut-out on both door and frame. Lock Backset: Distance from vertical centerline of leading edge of lock stile of door to centerline of lock cylinder, measured parallel with door face. 909: The distance from the front of the face plate of the locking hardware to the rotation axis of the actuation lever or knob.	SFM-1-87, 909-13
BAFFLE	A shielding surface in a test apparatus located to separate the specimen from the heating or cooling equipment.	NFRC Glossary
BALANCE	A mechanical device used in hung windows as a means of counterbalancing the weight of the sash.	101/I.S.2/A440-11,
BALANCE RATED TRAVEL RANGE (BRTR)	The rated travel range of the balance as specified by the manufacturer.	908-02
BALANCED DOOR	A door equipped with double-pivoted hardware so designed as to cause a semi-counterbalanced swing action when opening.	SFM-1-87
BALCONY	An exterior floor that projects from the wall of a building, is completely supported by the building structure, and is enclosed by a parapet or railing.	2200-01
BARRIER FREE	The elimination of barriers or obstructions to permit ready access to and through entrances for those who are confined to wheelchairs or otherwise physically handicapped.	SFM-1-87
BARRIER SYSTEMS	The location of the weatherability is determined by the integrity of the first (exterior) surface of the wall and the first surface of the window or door. The two surfaces are usually connected together by a sealant joint, effectively creating a water barrier for the building.	IPCB-08
BARRIER WALL	A wall system that is intended to manage all water at the exterior surface.	200-12
BASELINE UNIT	One test specimen representative of the product line under evaluation fabricated using standard construction for that product line with the highest conductivity glazing option for that product line. A baseline test specimen glazed with an insulating glass unit (IGU) shall be filled with air.	1505-03
BASEMENT WINDOW	Any window type intended for the purpose of ventilating or illuminating a basement or cellar.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
BASIC WIND SPEED	A factor used to calculate structural pressures caused by wind acting on a surface or structure, expressed in miles per hour (mph) or kilometers per hour (kph), and based on wind speed maps included in building codes or other related standards.	2100-22

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
BEAD	<p>850: a sealant or compound after application in a joint irrespective of the method of application, such as caulking bead, glazing bead, etc. Also a molding or strip used to hold glass or panels in position.</p> <p>IPCB: A sealant after application in a joint irrespective of the method of application, such as sealant bead, glazing bead, etc. A strip of metal or wood used around the periphery of a lite of glass to secure it in place (also referred to as a stop). A strip of sealant, glazing compound or putty.</p> <p>IGMA: An application of sealant / adhesive compound in a joint. Also a stop (mechanical member) or glazing bead used to hold the glass product in position.</p>	850-91, IPCB-08, IGMA Glossary
BEAM	A horizontal, weight-supporting member of a structural frame.	SFM-1-87
BED OR BEDDING	<p>850: The bead of sealant or tape applied between the sight bar, glass or panel and the stationary stop or sight bar of the sash or frame, and usually the first bead of sealant to be applied when setting glass or panels.</p> <p>GAG-1: The bead of compound applied between two materials, normally the glass or panel and the stop or frame.</p>	850-91, GAG-1-97
BEDDING OF STOP	The application of sealant at the base of a channel, just before the stop is placed in position, or buttered on the inside face of the stop.	850-91
BEIGE PROFILE	A profile, the color of which is defined by the color space falling within the parameters $L_H = 61$ to 87 , $a_H = -2.5$ to 4.0 , and $b_H = 6.5$ to 23 .	310-12
BENT GLASS	Glass that has been curved by heating to above its softening point and then bent by gravity or press molds; also termed "curved glass."	GDSG-1-87
BETWEEN GLASS MUNTIN	A small profile member installed between the lites of glass, in a sealed insulating glass unit, to simulate individual glass lites.	101/I.S.2-97
BEVEL	A sloped or canted surface contiguous with a vertical or horizontal one.	SFM-1-87
BEVEL OF SEALANT BEAD	In glazing, a bead of sealant applied to provide a slanted top surface so that water will drain away from the glass or panel.	850-91
BITE	<p>GDSG-1: Depth of glass engagement within the glazing channel; also termed "purchase" and "edge engagement."</p> <p>101/I.S.2/A440: The dimension by which the inner or outer edge of the frame or glazing stop overlaps the edge of the glazing.</p> <p>IGMA: The dimension by which the edge of a glass product (e.g. IG unit) is engaged into the glazing channel of a sash or fenestration system.</p> <p>850: The depth by which the framing system overlaps the edge of the glass or panel.</p> <p>GAG-1: The dimension by which the framing system overlaps the edge of the glazing infill</p> <p>510: The depth of glass that is captured in the fenestration frame.</p> <p>IPCB: Amount of overlap between the stop and the panel or lite. The distance that the surrounding member (rail or stile) overlaps the glazing.</p>	GDSG-1-87, 101/I.S.2/A440-11, IGMA Glossary, 850-91, GAG-1-97, 510-06, IPCB-08
BITE FAILURE	Glazing or infill panel disengagement from the fenestration system that is attributed to an inadequate bite.	510-06
BITUMINOUS	Describing cement, mastic, or roofing materials, indicating a product in which asphalt is a major ingredient	SFM-1-87
BLANK	Thin plastic sheeting or other suitable material applied to the exterior surface of the test specimen (tare reading).	503-03
BLAST (EXPLOSION)	A rapid chemical reaction that produces sound, heat, light and airblast over-pressure.	510-14
BLAST CONSULTANT	An individual, firm or institution employing such persons that have demonstrated experience with the accepted practices for blast resistant design.	510-06
BLAST EVENT	An explosion resulting in a time and distance dependent variation of air pressure that radiates from the explosion source.	510-14
BLAST TESTS	Tests designed to create and model the effects of an actual explosion on a structure and surrounding area.	510-14
BLEEDING	<p>GAG-1: A migration of a liquid to the surface of a component or into/onto an adjacent material.</p> <p>850: The absorption of oil or vehicle from a sealant into an adjacent porous surface. (See MIGRATION.)</p>	GAG-1-97, 850-91

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
BLIND NAILING	Nailing in such a way that the nail heads are not visible on the face of the finished work.	IM-TM
BLIND STOP	A rectangular molding attached to the side and head of a window to serve as a stop for storm windows and screens.	IPCB-08
BLISTER	A rounded elevation of the pultruded surface with boundaries that may be more or less sharply defined.	305-06
BLOCK (EDGE, SETTING OR GLAZING)	850: A small piece of elastomeric or other suitable material used to support or position the glass in the frame. IGMA: Rectangular, cured sections of approved compatible elastomeric material, used to position the glass product (e.g. IG unit) in the glazing channel.	850-91, IGMA Glossary
BLOCK FRAME FENESTRATION PRODUCT	A type of non-finned fenestration product (either window or door) that has no factory-applied moldings and that is installed into the rough opening either by driving fasteners through shimmed side jambs or by use of installation clips or brackets. (Sometimes called "Box Frame".)	ASTM E2112-07
BLOCKING	A lineal piece of suitable material designed to support and prevent rotation of the replacement window sill.	2410-13
BOND BREAKER	GAG-1: A material used to prevent adhesion of the sealant to a surface to which adhesion is not desired. IPCB: A material used to prevent three-sided adhesion in sealant joints.	GAG-1-97, 850-91, IPCB-08
BOOKFOLD	All four or three wings of a revolving door folded so that they are parallel and point in the same direction.	SFM-1-87
BOTTOM ARM	The arm mechanism attached to the bottom rail of a door and connecting to the spindle of a floor closer or pivot.	SFM-1-87
BOUNDARY LAYER	The atmospheric layer from the ground surface up to a height where ground based obstacles such as buildings, trees and low hills cease to affect wind characteristics. In this layer the vertical distribution of mean wind speed, turbulence intensity and scale (gustiness) are determined primarily by surface features.	CW-11-85
BOUNDARY LAYER WIND TUNNEL (BLWT)	A low velocity wind tunnel with a long test section designed to physically model the atmospheric boundary layer. The floor of the wind tunnel is covered with surface features scaled to the same scale as the structure under study so as to develop a boundary layer with air flow characteristics similar to those for the actual site.	CW-11-85
BOX FRAME	Door or window frame with no exterior casing or flange for mounting to a wall. (a.k.a. Non-Flanged Door/Window)	300-12
BOX STRIKE	See STRIKE .	
BRAKE SHAPE	Sheet stock bent or "broken" to desired shape, as required by specific job, on a power or manual brake machine. This shape is often used to cover conditions which cannot be covered by stock shape.	SFM-1-87
BREAKAWAY FORCE	The force required to start a sash (or panel) in motion from a fully closed position.	101/I.S.2-97
BREAKAWAY MECHANISM	See COLLAPSING MECHANISM .	
BREAKOUT	Individual fiberglass strands which are loose or frayed, typically near fabricated edges.	305-06
BREATHER (TUBE) IG UNIT	An insulating glass unit, which includes a tube or a hole that is factory-placed into the unit's spacer to accommodate elevation (pressure) differences encountered during shipping to the point of installation. Breather tubes or holes must be sealed on the job-site prior to unit installation.	IGMA Glossary
BRICKMOLD (BMC) /BRICK MOLD	IPCB: An exterior trim molding forming a boundary between bricks or other siding and a window or door. It is sometimes provided with a recess to receive a screen or storm door. 101/I.S.2/A440: A molding used as an exterior door or window casing. (a.k.a. Exterior Casing) 300: Casing around a wood window or door. BMC covers the gap between the frame & masonry opening. Siding or brick is installed up to the edge of the BMC.	IPCB-08, 101/I.S.2/A440-11, 300-12

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
BRIDGE	The portion of the extruded framing member which connects the exterior face with the interior structural portion of the frame. This portion of the thermal break cavity is removed by sawing or milling after pouring and curing of the thermal break material	TIR-A8-04
BRITISH THERMAL UNIT (BTU)	101/I.S.2/A440: The heat required to increase the temperature of 1 lb. of water 1 degree F. IGMA: An abbreviation of British Thermal Unit; defines the amount of heat needed to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit.	101/I.S.2/A440-11, IGMA Glossary
BUBBLE	An inclusion of a gaseous or liquid material within the vinyl or at the glass-vinyl interface.	TSGG-04
BUBBLING	Open or closed pockets in a sealant caused by release, production, or expansion of gasses.	GAG-1-97
BUCK	A code compliant framework built into a door or window opening in a concrete or masonry wall to which the door or window frame is secured.	200-12
BUILDING ENVELOPE	GAG-1: Term used to describe the outer skin of a building that provides resistance to water and air infiltration. 101/I.S.2/A440: The assembly or assemblies of materials and components that enclose building spaces and are exposed to exterior space or separate conditioned interior space from unconditioned interior space. IPCB: The outer elements of a building, both above and below ground, that divide the external from the internal environments.	GAG-1-97, 101/I.S.2/A440-11, IPCB-08
BUILDING INFORMATION MODELING (BIM)	An integrated construction project workflow and process, in which up-to-date, reliable information is used to coordinate design, manufacturing, and construction activities of all parties involved, with information kept in a single building model.	912-13
BUILDING PAPER	A membrane material made of cellulose paper impregnated with asphalt (to inhibit passage of liquid water through the material) and which is commonly used as a concealed water-resistive barrier (WRB), similar to polymer house wraps, in membrane/drainage walls.	100-12, 300-12
BIM ELEMENTS	BIM elements represent different parts of a building, such as a window or door.	912-13
BIM FAMILIES	BIM families are collections of similar elements, such as windows, sometimes referred to as Industry Foundation Classes (IFCs).	912-13
BIM MANAGER	The project executive, often employed by the construction management firm or architect of record, responsible for maintaining the project BIM model, and all related processes and protocols. The project BIM manager's responsibilities as defined herein are not the fenestration manufacturer's.	912-13
BUILDING SEISMIC SAFETY COUNCIL (BSSC)	The Building Seismic Safety Council was established in 1979 under the auspices of the National Institute of Building Sciences (NIBS) for dealing with the complex regulatory, technical, social, and economic issues involved in developing and promulgating building earthquake hazard mitigation regulatory provisions that are national in scope. Building Seismic Safety Council, 1090 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005.	501.4-00
BUILDING PAPER	A membrane material typically made of cellulose paper impregnated with asphalt (to inhibit passage of liquid water through the material) and which is commonly used as a concealed water-resistive barrier (WRB), similar to polymer house wraps, in membrane/drainage walls.	100-07
BULKHEAD	The member of an entrance frame which forms a base for a sidelight.	SFM-1-87
BULL-NOSE	Convex rounding of a member, such as a radius face plate.	SFM-1-87
BUMPER BAR	See GUARD BAR .	
BUTT	Abbreviation for Butt Hinge, which is a hinge designed for application to the edge of a door.	SFM-1-87
BUTT GLAZING	The installation of glass products where the outer glass edges are without structural supporting mullions.	IGMA Glossary
BUTT JOINT	IPCB/SFM-1: A meeting of two members squarely end to end.	IPCB-08, SFM-1-87

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
BUTTERING	<p>850: Application of putty or sealant to the flat surface of some member before placing the member in position, such as the buttering of a removable stop before fastening the stop in place.</p> <p>GAG-1: Application of compound or sealant to the surface of a member before placing it into position.</p> <p>IM-TM/IPCB: Application of sealant compound to the flat surface of some member before placing the member into position, such as the buttering of a removable stop before fastening the stop in place.</p>	850-91, GAG-1-97, IM-TM, IPCB-08
BUTT-HUNG DOOR	A door hung on Butt Hinges.	SFM-1-87
BUTYL	A non-hardening compound formed by the copolymerization of isobutylene with isoprene.	850-91, GAG-1-97
CAMBER	A slight rising from a plane to gain an actual or apparent effect of arching.	SFM-1-87
CAMING	Material that divides and hold pieces of glazing together to form a single decorative glazing panel.	NFRC Glossary
CAP BEAD	A beveled seal applied to the top of the glazing rabbet to shed water away from the glazed infill.	850-91, GAG-1-97, IPCB-08
CAPILLARY TUBE IG UNITS	An insulating glass unit where a very small metal tube of specific length and inside diameter is factory-placed into or through the unit's spacer to accommodate both the elevation (pressure) differences encountered during shipping to the point of installation, as well as barometric pressure fluctuations encountered after installation. Capillary tubes may be sealed prior to installation.	IGMA Glossary
CAPSTOCK	The outer layer in a co-extrusion generally exposed to weathering. It could also be the outer layer designated for color, appearance or other performance criteria.	306-04
CASEMENT WINDOW	A window consisting of one or more sash hinged to open from the side (adjacent to the jambs), which project outward or inward from the plane of the frame in the vertical plane.	101/I.S.2/A440-17
CASING	An exterior or interior trim molding.	SFM-1-87
CATALYST	<p>850: A material which speeds up the cure or reaction of another substance when added in proper quantities.</p> <p>GAG-1: A material which speeds the cure of a compound.</p> <p>TIR-A8: A substance, usually present in small amounts relative to the polyol and isocyanate reactants, that modifies, especially increases, the rate of the chemical reaction without being consumed in the process.</p>	850-91, GAG-1-97, TIR-A8-04
CAULK	<p>SFM-1: To fill cracks and crevices, chiefly along the intersection of wood or metal with masonry, using a non-hardening, putty-like compound often applied from a pressure gun.</p> <p>850: To apply a sealant to a joint, crack or crevice.</p> <p>GAG-1: The application of a sealant to a joint, crack, or crevice.</p>	SFM-1-87, 850-91, GAG-1-97,
CAVITY	<p>TIR-A8: The hollow, channel or void provided in the extruded framing member into which the thermal barrier material is inserted.</p> <p>IGMA: The space or gap between lites of an insulating glass unit.</p> <p>QAG-2: The area created between the hammer and anvil into which the polyamide strip is inserted prior to crimping.</p> <p>509: The depth of the opening from the back surface of the cladding to the face of the AWB or the exterior face of insulation when mounted on the exterior side of the AWB.</p>	TIR-A8-04, IGMA Glossary, QAG-2-12, 509-14
CAVITY TO VENT RATIO	The volume of the drainage and ventilation cavity in m ³ (ft ³) between the rain screen and the air/water barrier, divided by the area of the vent in the rain screen in m ² (ft ²). It does not include the volume of rigid non-air permeable insulation such as closed cell foams, but does include the volume of fibrous insulation such as mineral wool insulation. The cavity to vent ratio shall be expressed as m ³ / m ² (ft ³ /ft ²).	508-07
CAVITY WALL	A type of building wall construction consisting of an outer wall secured to an inner wall separated by an air space.	GAG-1-97

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
CELLULOSIC COMPOSITE MATERIAL	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: A composite material whose ingredients include cellulosic elements. The cellulosic elements appear in the form of, but are not limited to, distinct fibers, fiber bundles, particles, wafers, flakes, strands, and veneers. Cellulosic composite materials are not to be confused with composite units.</p> <p>311: A blend of materials whose ingredients include cellulosic elements. These cellulosic elements can appear in the form of, but not limited to distinct fibers, fiber bundles, particles, wafers, flakes, strands or veneers. These elements may be bonded together with naturally occurring or synthetic polymers. Additives such as wax, pigments, process aids or preservatives may be added to enhance performance and aesthetics.</p>	101/I.S.2/A440-11, 311-13
CEMENT CASING	The pan installed in the floor to house the floor bearing and/or operator of a revolving door or the floor mounted operator or closer for a swinging door.	SFM-1-87
CENTER SHAFT	The vertical shaft to which the wings of a revolving door are fastened.	SFM-1-87
CEMENTITIOUS MATERIAL	Material binding aggregate particles together into heterogeneous mass.	IM-TM
CENTER-HUNG DOOR	A door hung on center pivots.	SFM-1-87
CENTER-OF-GLASS AREA (COG)	For thermal transmittance, this includes all vision area except the area within 64 mm (2.5 in.) of the primary sash or frame. For VT and SHGC determination, center-of-glass area is taken to be the vision area.	507-12
CENTER-PIVOT	Swing hardware having its pivot axis on the thickness centerline of the door and normally located about 2 ¾" from the hinge jamb.	SFM-1-87
CERTIFICATION	A process that indicates a representative sample of a product line has been tested, that the product meets specified requirements, and that the product is subject to ongoing inspections by an outside certification agency.	101/I.S.2-97
CERTIFICATION PROGRAM	A program sponsored by a HUD approved organization concerned with product evaluation. This organization maintains periodic testing, inspection and listing of products that meet this standard.	1704-01
CERTIFIED IG UNIT	An insulating glass unit constructed with the same techniques and materials as test samples which have successfully met the requirements and testing of ASTM E 2190 or CAN CGSB 12.8 (pursuant to the administrative guidelines of an industry certification program).	IGMA Glossary
CERTIFIED PRODUCT	A product which meets all requirements of the certification program and is included in that listing.	1704-01
CHANNEL	<p>SFM-1: A rolled form of structural steel in varying sizes, each having a straight web with equal right-angled flanges on both edges on the same side of the web.</p> <p>850: a three-sided, U-shaped opening in a sash or frame to receive a lite or panel, with or without a removable stop or stops. (See <i>rabbit</i>.)</p>	SFM-1-87, 850-91, IM-TM
CHANNEL DEPTH	The measurement from the bottom of the channel to the top of the stop, or measurement from sight line to base of channel.	850-91
CHANNEL GLAZING	The sealing of joints around lites or panels set in a U-shaped channel employing removable stops.	850-91
CHANNEL WIDTH	The measurement between stationary stops (or between a stationary stop and removable stop) in a U-shaped channel.	850-91
CHASE	A rough channel formed in the inner face of a wall to receive piping, wiring, or duct-work and keep it behind the finished surface.	SFM-1-87
CHECK	See DOOR CLOSER .	
CHECK RAIL	See MEETING RAIL .	
CHECK STILE	See MEETING STILE .	

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
CHEMICAL COMPATIBILITY	“Chemical Compatibility” is in accordance with a definition outlined in ASTM C717, “Standard Terminology of Building Seals and Sealants.” Compatibility is defined as the capability of two or more materials that can be placed in contact or close proximity with one another with each material maintaining its usual physical or chemical properties, or both. Specifically, this is to ensure that the components do not interact (chemically or otherwise) to the extent that their properties are altered, which could adversely affect the performance of each component.	713-08
CHEMICALLY BONDED	(When related to a welded corner) A process where the two polymer profiles or pieces are heated and fused together with the aid of a chemical reaction. The reaction and bonding is similar to the original extrusion process.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
CHEMICAL CURING SEALANT	A sealant that cures primarily through chemical reaction.	850-91
CHEMICALLY STRENGTHENED GLASS	Glass that has been strengthened by an interchange of molecules at the glass surface, the modified molecules are larger than the original, placing the glass surface in compression.	GDSG-1-87
CHIPS	Minor damage to the pultruded or coated surface that removes material, but does not cause a crack or craze.	305-06
CHORD	For bent glass, the dimension measured straight across the bend.	GDSG-1-87
CHROMOGENIC GLAZING	A broad class of dynamic or switchable glazings that have the fully reversible ability to change their optical and solar properties such as SHGC and visible light transmission and includes active dynamic glazings (i.e.: electrochromic) and passive dynamic glazings (e.g. photochromic and thermochromic).	IGMA Glossary
CLADDING	CW-11: A term used in Canada to refer to the exterior, nonload bearing wall of a building. In the United States such a wall is referred to as a curtain wall. It is meant to include the glass, panels, framing and other components of a curtain wall system. 101/I.S.2/A440: See FENESTRATION CLADDING .	CW-11-85, 101/I.S.2/A440-11
CLADDING SUPPORT	A sub-support between the exterior wall cladding and the building frame that acts to transfer loads back to the structure. Not to be confused with panel stiffener, which typically acts to limit cladding deflection.	509-09
CLADDING SYSTEM	Material assembly applied to a building as a non-load-bearing wall, or attached to a wall surface as a protective and ornamental surface.	IPCB-08
CLASH DETECTION	Identification of physical interference between building components in a virtual (modeled) environment.	912-13
CLASS I (A4)	High performance anodic finishes used in exterior applications receiving periodic maintenance such as curtain walls. Minimum coating thickness of 18 microns (0.7 mil).	611-98
CLASS II (A3)	Commercial anodic coatings used in interior applications or exterior applications receiving regularly scheduled cleaning and maintenance such as storefronts. Minimum coating thickness of 10 microns (0.4 mil).	611-98
CLEAR GLASS	Standard clear float glass is commonly of the soda-lime-silica type. Composition varies between manufacturers and composed principally of silica sand, lime and soda ash, with small amounts of magnesium, aluminum, iron, and other elements. Clear glass typically has a slight green hue due to the iron content (from sand source).	IGMA Glossary
CLEARANCE	See DOOR CLEARANCE .	
CLIPPED CANOPY	See REVOLVING DOOR CANOPY .	
CLIPS	Wire spring devices to hold glass in a rebated sash, without stops, and face glazed.	850-91
CLOSER	See DOOR CLOSER .	
CLOSING FORCE	See OPERATING FORCE and FORCE TO LATCH DOOR	
COALESCENCE	To unite, to join together.	850-91

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
COATING	<p>305: A protective and/or decorative layer applied to a surface of the pultruded product without the use of an adhesive.</p> <p>IGMA: A thin layer on the glass surface consisting of layers of metal and/or semi-conductive oxides applied in either a chemical deposition technology (i.e.: vapor, liquid, etc.) or a Magnetron Sputtered Vacuum Deposition process (MSVD). It functions as Low-E, IR reflecting, solar reflecting or solar absorbing. The function of the coating varies but can be decorative, protective, or offer increased thermal and optical performance.</p>	305-11, IGMA Glossary
COEFFICIENT OF EXPANSION	A value denoting the rate at which a material expands with rising temperature.	SFM-1-87
COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION	A fraction or percentage indicative of the variability or distribution of a value.	GDSG-1-87
COEXTRUSION	<p>306: Profiles extruded from two or more concentric streams of PVC compounds. The separate streams may be compounded to provide different characteristics such as strength or weathering or special mounting strips.</p> <p>311: Profiles extruded from two or more concentric streams of compounds. The separate streams may be compounded to provide different characteristics such as strength or weathering.</p>	306-04, 311-13
COHESIVE FAILURE	<p>850: Failure characterized by splitting within the sealant resulting from over-extension.</p> <p>IGMA: The splitting and opening of a sealant / adhesive compound within its body when placed under stress.</p> <p>GAG-1: Internal splitting of a compound resulting from over-stressing of the compound.</p>	850-91, GAG-1-97, IGMA Glossary
COHIBITION POINT	A location where movement is restricted between the sash and the frame, e.g., at a hinge or lock.	IM-TM
COIL-APPLIED COATING	The process of applying a resinous coating onto a coil of aluminum, and curing it into a continuous film, prior to the fabrication process.	2605-11
COIL COATING	620/621: Process wherein a continuous coil of metal is unwound, cleaned, surface treated, coated, heat cured, and rewound in one operation.	620-02, 621-02
COINCIDENCE DIP	A frequency or set of frequencies at which the sound transmission loss across a material will decrease due to the resonant characteristics of the material.	TIR-A1-04
COLD FLOW	Deformation, under gravitational force, at or below room temperature.	850-91
COLLABORATION SOFTWARE	An application that facilitates file sharing, reading various file types and bringing them together in one user interface.	912-13
COLLAPSING MECHANISM	The revolving door mechanism, top and bottom, that allows the door to turn properly and breakaway when required.	SFM-1-87
COLORED MARKING	Discoloration on the surface of the pultruded product that cannot be removed by rigorous cleaning.	305-06
COLOR-HOLD GUIDELINES	Predictive target color regions within a three-dimensional model which constitute acceptable appearance retention levels of color change resulting from weathering of a specific product type and color.	310-12
COLUMN	A supporting pillar.	SFM-1-87
COMBINATION ASSEMBLY	An assembly formed by a combination of two or more separate fenestration products whose frames are mullioned together utilizing a combination mullion or reinforcing mullion.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
COMBINATION DOORS	A door composed of a prime door with a storm door affixed to the exterior face of the assembly. Combination doors are offered by the manufacturer as a complete factory pre-assembled or integral unit. Operation of the prime door and storm door shall be completely independent of each other. Combination doors are marked and tested as single integral units.	1702.2-02
COMBINATION MULLION	A horizontal or vertical member formed by joining two or more individual fenestration units together without a mullion stiffener.	101/I.S.2/A440-11, 450-00
COMBUSTION	A chemical process of oxidation that occurs at a rate fast enough to produce a temperature rise and usually a light, either as a glow or flame.	FSCOM-1-09

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
COMMERCIAL BUILDING	All buildings other than detached one- and two-family dwellings, townhouses and residential buildings, Groups R-2 and R-4.	507-03
COMMERCIAL ENTRANCE SYSTEM	A system of products used for ingress, egress and rescue in non-residential buildings. Commercial entrance systems typically utilize panic hardware, automatic closers, and relatively large amounts of glass. Commercial entrance systems are often site assembled. They are typically subject to high use and possibly abuse and are designed to withstand such use and abuse.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
COMMON MULLIONS	Occur when two or more similar units are assembled in rows or ribbons (back to back). The individual units must be tested to the appropriate section(s) of this standard, but may be either factory or field mullied. Evidence of compliance shall be either by testing or mathematical calculation.	101/I.S.2-97
COMPARTMENTALIZATION (SEGMENTATION)	508: The principle of dividing the vent and drainage cavity into smaller confined air cavities to control vertical or horizontal air flow inside the wall for the purpose of maintaining the pressure equalized air space. 509: The principle of dividing the vent and drainage cavity into smaller confined areas.	508-05, 509-09
COMPATIBILITY	GAG-1/IPCB: The ability of two or more materials to exist in close and permanent association for an indefinite period with no adverse effect of one on the other. 100/200/300: When materials maintain physical and functional properties when in direct contact or close proximity to each other..	GAG-1-97, 100-12, 200-12, 300-12, IPCB-08
COMPATIBLE	Two or more substances which can be mixed or blended or in close proximity without separating, reacting, or affecting the material adversely.	850-91
COMPATIBLE MATERIALS	Materials that can exist in contact or close proximity to one another without detrimental effects on either.	713-08
COMPLAINT	Expression of dissatisfaction (other than Appeal) to the AAMA Validator or Chief Engineer, Certification Programs by a licensee, any person, or organization, relating to either the operation of the certification program or qualifications of a certified product, where a response is expected. Complaints and responses must be in writing. If the complainant deems the response unsatisfactory, he may file an Appeal.	103-09
COMPLETE WINDOW REPLACEMENT	The installation of a replacement window, where the previously installed window is completely removed.	IPCB-08
COMPOSITE MATERIALS	Window and door members that are comprised of two or more materials. They are structurally combined or connected so as to perform structurally as a singular material (e.g., poured and debridged aluminum shapes, fiberglass, and man-made wood products).	IPCB-08
COMPOSITE SECTION	TIR-A8: Any combination of aluminum and one or more non-metallic materials such as elastomers, polyurethane, plastics, vinyl, etc. which are used as a thermal barrier joining the aluminum sections. The components of this structure act together in such a manner that their joint structural performance is greater than the performance of the sum of the individual components acting separately. QAG-2: A framing member consisting of an interior and exterior extruded aluminum section, both of which are mechanically joined by a polyamide structural thermal barrier to improve the thermal performance of the assembly.	QAG-2-12, TIR-A8-04
COMPOSITE UNIT	A fenestration product consisting of two or more sash, leaves, lites or sliding door panels within a single frame utilizing an integral mullion (not to be confused with products made from cellulosic composite materials).	101/I.S.2/A440-11
COMPOUND	850: A formulation of ingredients, usually grouped as vehicle or polymer pigment and fillers, to produce caulking compound, elastomeric joint sealant, etc. GAG-1: A chemical formulation of ingredients, used to produce a caulking, elastomeric joint sealant, etc.	850-91, GAG-1-97

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
COMPOUND (ELASTOMERIC)	A formulation of vehicle, fillers and polymer(s) producing an elastomeric sealant.	IGMA Glossary
COMPRESSION	Pressure exerted on a sealant in a joint, as by placing a light or panel in place against bedding, or placing a stop in position against a bead of sealant.	850-91
COMPRESSION GASKET	850: A gasket designed to be used under compression. GAG-1/IPCB: A gasket designed to function under compression.	850-91, GAG-1-97, IPCB-08
COMPRESSION SET	850: The residual deformation of a material after removal of the compressive stress. GAG-1: The permanent deformation of a material after removal of the compressive stress. 701/702: The loss of overall functional profile geometry due to the effects of heat, cold and/or pressure.	850-91, GAG-1-97, 701/702-11
COMPRESSION STRENGTH	The maximum compressive stress which a material is capable of sustaining. Compressive strength is calculated from the maximum load during a compression test and the original cross-sectional area of the specimen.	TIR-A8-04
CONCENTRATED LOAD	101/I.S.2/A440: A force applied to a fixed point load on a window, door, TDD, SSP, roof window or unit skylight component. 2200: The application of a relatively large force on a relatively small area.	101/I.S.2/A440-11, 2200-01
CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT (CMU)	A pre-cast masonry block used to construct walls.	200-12
CONDENSATION	101/I.S.2/A440: The deposition of moisture (liquid or frost) on the surface of an object caused by warm, moist air coming into contact with a colder object. IGMA: Moisture that forms on surfaces that are colder than the surrounding environment dew point.	101/I.S.2/A440-11, IGMA Glossary
CONDENSATION GUTTER	A trough for carrying off condensed water; this may be drained to the exterior or allowed to evaporate.	GDSG-1-87

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
<p>CONDENSATION RESISTANCE FACTOR (CRF)</p>	<p>IGMA: An indication of a window's ability to resist the formation of condensation on the room side of a fenestration product, developed by AAMA (American Architectural Manufacturers Association). The higher the CRF, the less likely condensation is to occur.</p> <p>507: A rating number obtained under standard test conditions as prescribed in AAMA 1503. The CRF is essentially the ratio of the difference between an average inside surface temperature and the outside air temperature, and the difference between the inside air temperature and the outside air temperature. The CRF allows for comparison of the relative performance of fenestration systems based on the point at which an objectionable amount of condensation occurs. The CRF is dimensionless and expressed as a number between 1 and 100. The higher the CRF, the higher the resistance to condensation.</p> <p>IPCB: A rating number obtained under standard test conditions which allows the prediction, within reasonable accuracy, of the ability of a window, door or glazed wall to resist the formation of condensation on interior surfaces.</p> <p>1503: The numerical value determined by the lower of either the weighted frame temperature (FT) or average glazing temperature (GT) in relation to cold side air temperature t_{ii} and warm side air temperature t_i. The weighted frame temperature (FT) is determined from the relationship of the average of 14 predetermined thermocouple temperatures (FT_p) and the average of the coldest sash or frame temperatures determined by four roving thermocouples (FT_r). A weighting factor, W, ratios the average predetermined thermocouple temperatures with the average of the coldest sash or frame temperatures determined by four roving thermocouples. The weighting factor is calculated as follows:</p> $W = \frac{FT_p - FT_r \times 0.40}{(t_{ii} + 10)}$ <p>Where: t_{ii} = temperature of cold side air 10 = arbitrary temperature adjustment 0.40 = arbitrary weighting factor</p> <p>The weighted frame temperature, FT, is calculated as follows: $FT = FT_p (1 - W) + W FT_r$ (8)</p> <p>The average of six pre-determined thermocouple glazing temperatures (GT) and the weighted frame temperature (FT) are used in calculating the CRF for the glass and frame as follows: $CRF_G = \frac{GtT - t_{ii} \times 100}{t_i - t_{ii}}$ (9) $CRF_F = \frac{FT - t_{ii} \times 100}{t_i - t_{ii}}$ (10)</p> <p>Where: 100 = A multiplier to make CRF a whole number</p> <p>CRF numbers shall be whole numbers only. Any number 0.5 and greater shall be rounded to the next whole number. One number, the lower of the CRF_G or CRF_F, shall be reported as the product CRF. At the manufacturer's option the second number, CRF_G or CRF_F, may be reported with its proper subscript and clearly indicating its alternate significance.</p>	<p>IGMA Glossary, 507-01, 1503-09, IPCB-08</p>

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
CONDENSATION RESISTANCE NUMBER (CR)	An indication of a window's ability to resist the formation of condensation on the room side of a fenestration product, developed by NFRC (National Fenestration Ratings Council). The higher the CR number, the less likely condensation is to occur.	IGMA Glossary
CONDITIONED SPACE	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: An area or room within a building that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is heated or cooled by any equipment or appliance; (b) contains un-insulated ducts; or (c) has a fixed opening directly into an adjacent area or room that is heated or cooled by any equipment or appliance or contains un-insulated ducts. <p>2100: An area or room within a building being heated or cooled, containing un-insulated ducts, or with a fixed opening directly into an adjacent conditioned space.</p>	101/I.S.2/A440-11, 2100-11
CONDUCTION	The transfer of heat through a material, whether solid, liquid or gas.	IGMA Glossary
CONDUCTIVITY, THERMAL	The time rate of steady state heat flow through a unit area of homogenous material induced by a unit temperature gradient in a direction perpendicular to that unit area. Also denoted as k-value.	IGMA Glossary
CONSERVATORY	A sunroom featuring a high percentage of glazed surfaces used as walls and roof systems.	2100-02
CONSISTENCY	The degree of softness or firmness of a sealant, as supplied in the container, and varying according to method of application, such as gun, knife, tool, etc.	850-91
CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS	Architectural drawings, specifications, shop drawings, manufacturing details, test reports or contracts, building permits.	IPCB-08
CONTROL JOINT	A joint acting to regulate the location and degree of cracking and separation resulting from the dimensional change of different elements of a structure.	850-91
CONVECTION	The transfer of heat from one area to another by the movement of a liquid or gas.	IGMA Glossary
COORDINATOR	A mechanism which controls the order of closing of a pair of swing doors, used with doors equipped with overlapping astragals and certain panic hardware which requires one door to close ahead of the other.	SFM-1-87
COPE	To join two molded strips at an angle by fitting one over the other, instead of mitering.	SFM-1-87
CO-POLYMER	A polymer containing two or more chemically different types of monomers.	850-91
CORNER BRACKET	A bracket which is connected to a door frame jamb and head at the upper hinge corner to support an exposed overhead door closer. Used only on out-swinging doors.	SFM-1-87
CORNER POST	A glass-holding mullion which connects two plates of glass at an angle, forming a corner.	SFM-1-87
CORNER SEAL	Formed when a sealant is installed to prevent air and water intrusion at corner details.	850-91
CORROSION	The deterioration of material by chemical or electrochemical reaction resulting from exposure to weathering, moisture, chemicals or other agents or media.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
COUNTER-FLASHING	Horizontally applied sheet (flashing) material that joins layers of flashings where they join the weather resistant barrier, enhancing drainage by gravity.	ASTM E2112-07
COUPLING	The ability of materials that are rigidly connected, to transmit vibrations or sound energy from one point to another location. The amount of energy transfer will depend upon the type of material.	TIR-A1-04
COVER PLATE	A finish plate used to cover the exposed face of a floor closer not covered by the threshold; also, a plate used to cover the exposed face of a closer mounted in the head of a door frame or a section of threshold over a floor closer.	SFM-1-87

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
COVERING	A surface that provides protection or security by its position over a space, including but not necessarily limited to roofs, roof systems, glazed surfaces, screened panels or other similar assemblies.	2100-19
CRASH BAR	The cross bar of a panic exit device, serving as a push bar to actuate the panic hardware.	SFM-1-87
CRASH BAR HOUSING	The housing at either end of a crash bar which is mounted on the surface of a door.	SFM-1-87
CREEP	Time dependent part of strain resulting from stress.	850-91
CREMONE	A locking device consisting of two long rods, the ends of which engage at sill and head.	SFM-1-87
CRIPPLE STUD	A short stud above or below a window or door opening.	IM-TM
CRITICAL INTERFACE	The interface between the fenestration product or other building component, and the surface of the building that requires protection from water intrusion. The critical interface can include, but is not limited to, any or all of the following: the mounting flange/nailing fin, exterior frame of a non-flanged product, the exterior edge of a casing of a brick mold of the fenestration product and the sheathing WRB or rough opening frame; the trim and siding/cladding interface; or it can be the nail or other penetrations through the window trim.	711-13
CROSS RAFTER	In a skylight system, a structural framing member between rafters; generally at or near horizontal.	GDSG-1-87
CURB	A wall or frame used to raise roof windows, skylights, or sloped glazing above the surface of the roof.	NFRC Glossary
CURE TIME	TIR-A8: The period of time that a reacting thermosetting material is exposed to specific conditions to reach a specified property level. The time required for a poured and debridged section to develop maximum physical properties. 812: The time required for a foam to achieve substantial completion of reaction (Reference: Spray Polyurethane Foam Alliance).	TIR-A8-04, 812-19
CURING	TIR-A8: The completion of the chemical reaction after the initial reaction and until maximum physical properties are achieved. This process typically continues after debridging. IPCB: Chemical process of developing ultimate properties of a finish or other material over a specified period of time. Compare to Drying.	TIR-A8-04,IPCB-08
CURING AGENT	850: Generally the second of a two-part system which, when added to the base material, cures or solidifies the base material by a chemical reaction. IGMA: A catalyst. One part of a two-part sealant system which, when added to the base material, causes it to crosslink by chemical reaction. IPCB: One part of a two-part sealant which, when added to the base, will cause the base to change its physical state by chemical reaction between the two parts.	850-91, IGMA Glossary IPCB-08

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)		
CURTAIN WALL	<p>CW-DG: Any building wall, of any material, which carries no superimposed vertical loads, i.e., any "nonbearing" wall.</p> <p>IGMA: An external, non-load bearing wall of a building that is intended to separate the exterior and interior environments.</p> <p>101/I.S.2/A440: A non-load-bearing exterior wall cladding that is hung to the exterior of the building, usually spanning from floor to floor. Curtain wall systems can be factory-glazed or designed to accommodate field fabrication and glazing, including optional structural glazing. Curtain wall typically employs deep rectilinear framing profiles (approximately 150 mm [6 in] or greater), which are often made available in "stock lengths". Curtain wall vertical framing members run past the face of floor slabs, and provision for anchorage is typically made at vertical framing members only. In contrast to combination assemblies and composite units, non-residential curtain wall systems often need to meet additional performance requirements for interstorey differential movement, seismic drift, dynamic water infiltration, etc. Operating vents and entrance doors are provided as separate inserts. Curtain walls are not to be confused with Storefronts or Window walls.</p> <p>501.4/501.6: Any exterior building wall, of any material, which carries no superimposed vertical loads, i.e., any "non load-bearing" exterior wall.</p> <p>507: A multi-floor exterior building wall that consists of vertical and horizontal metal framing members which contain and support any combination of fixed glass, opaque glazing, operable windows, or other in-fill materials.</p> <p>503: A non-load bearing wall running past floor slabs comprised of framing members supporting glass, panels, stone, etc.</p> <p>FSCOM-1: Any non-bearing exterior building wall (i.e., carries no roof or floor loads), consisting typically of metal, glass, concrete, stone or other suitable construction materials, which protects the occupants and contents inside from the elements outside.</p>	<p>CW-DG-1-96, 101/I.S.2/A440-17, IGMA Glossary, 501.4-00, 501.6-01, 507-01, 503-03, FSCOM-1-09,</p>		
	CURVED GLASS		See BENT GLASS .	
	CUT-BACK		(For replacement windows without old frame tear-out.) The difference between the measured opening size and the manufactured frame dimensions that allows the installation of the window with the manufacturer's recommended clearances. Similar to Rough Opening Gap for new windows.	IM-TM
	CYCLIC BENDING		The repeated application and removal of a bending load to a framing member so as to investigate fatigue life, composite interaction, possible changes in physical properties, etc.	TIR-A8-04
	CYLINDER		The cylindrical mechanism which receives the key used to operate a locking mechanism.	SFM-1-87
	CYLINDER CAM		Usually refers to the flat metal plate on the end of a mortise type cylinder, serving to actuate the lock mechanism.	SFM-1-87
CYLINDER GUARD	Hardened protective shield to prevent pulling of cylinder.	SFM-1-87		
CYLINDER RING	Spacing collar to accommodate longer cylinders.	SFM-1-87		
DAMP SURFACE	For the purposes of this document, a 'damp surface' is 'damp-to-touch' and is characterized by a lack of visible water on the surface and no transfer to the skin upon touching.	714-12		
DARK BROWN PROFILE	A profile, the color of which is defined by the color space falling within the parameters $L_H = 13$ to 33 , $a_H = -1.0$ to 6.0 , and $b_H = 1.0$ to 6.5 .	310-12		
DARK GREEN PROFILE	Color defined by the color space falling within the parameters $L_H = 20$ to 40 ; $a_H = -20$ to -2 ; $b_H = -2$ to 4	310-12		
DAYLIGHT OPENING	Minimum clear opening of the pre-existing window frame after removal of sash, glass and all sash components	2410-03		

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
DAYLIGHTING	The effective use of natural lighting from both the sun and the sky for meeting at least part of the lighting needs within an occupied space. Associated with this is an assumption that all or part of the installed lighting system uses some type of lighting control strategy to respond to the available daylight.	DDGA-89
DEAD LOAD	IGMA: Load force due to glass weight. GDSG-1/IPCB: Load from the permanent parts of a building or structure; loads on glass from twist or camber in framing members are dead loads. 2200: The weight of the structure itself, which includes the plank system, support structure and any railings, built in benches and other permanent features.	IGMA Glossary, GDSG-1-87, 2200-01, GDSG-1-87, IPCB
DEADLATCH	A latch bolt having an auxiliary feature which prevents its retraction by end pressure when in projected position.	SFM-1-87
DEADLOCK	A lock in which a bolt is moved by means of a key or thumb turn, and is positively stopped in its projected position.	SFM-1-87
DEADLOCK AND LATCH	A hardware item containing both a deadbolt and latch bolt.	SFM-1-87
DEADSTOP	See BACKSTOP .	
DEBRIDGING	The process whereby the aluminum bridge connecting the exterior and interior portions of the extruded thermal break cavity is removed either by milling or sawing.	TIR-A8-04
DEBRIDGING TIME	The minimum time required for the mixed thermal break material to develop sufficient hardness to allow debridging.	TIR-A8-04
DECK	An exterior floor supported on at least one side by an adjacent structure, posts, piers or other independent supports.	2200-01
DECORATIVE LAMINATE	307: A layer of natural or synthetic material bonded with an adhesive system to the interior or exterior surface of a plastic skylight, window and door profiles.	307-05, 312-05
DECORATIVE PROFILE	Profiles that do not comprise part of the main-frame or sash, are not integral to the structure of the assembled unit, and/or are not components related to the retention of glass, such as decorative muntin and glazing stop profiles.	305-11
DECOUPLING	The ability of materials to isolate vibrations or sound energy from one point to another location. Resilient materials, such as foam or rubber would provide this type of isolation.	TIR-A1-04
DEFLECTION	101: Displacement due to flexure of a member under an applied load. 450: Displacement of a member under an applied load IPCB: A measurement of sash members or mullions bending under applied pressure or force.	101/I.S.2/A440-11, 450-00, IPCB-08
DEFLECTION RESISTANCE	The ability of the thermal break material to resist distortion due to wind loading, gasket pressure, fabrication or handling which would exceed the deflection limits specified for the product.	TIR-A8-04
DELAMINATIONS	305: The separation of two or more layers or plies of reinforcing material within pultrusion. TSGG: Separation of the vinyl interlayer from the glass ply. The allowable amount of delamination may be as much as a 12 mm (1/2 in) when measured from the edge of the glass.	305-00, TSGG-04
DENSITY	The mass per unit volume of a material, i.e., the mass of the thermal break material divided by the volume of that material.	TIR-A8-04
DENSITY TOLERANCE	Insures that the finished profiles conform to the original design, weight, and to a lesser extent, the dimensions presented in the drawings.	308-05
DESICCANTS	Porous crystalline substances used to adsorb moisture and/or solvent vapors from the cavity(ies) (air space) of an insulating glass unit.	IGMA Glossary
DESICCANT MATRIX (DM)	A compound that contains desiccant, which can be pumped onto a surface or into the cavity of spacer.	IGMA Glossary

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
DESIGN DISPLACEMENT	<p>501.4/501.6: The design earthquake lateral displacements, excluding additional displacement due to actual and accidental torsion, required for the design of the isolation system. Numerically, this is the calculated elastic deflection multiplied by an appropriate deflection amplification factor that approximates the actual inelastic displacement.</p> <p>501.7: The portion of total vertical movement resulting from live load, system dead load and/or column creep and, unless otherwise specified, is defined to be 80% of the total vertical displacement (unless otherwise quantified through detailed calculations, and clearly called out in project specifications).</p>	501.4-00/501.6-01, 501.7-11
DESIGN EARTHQUAKE	<p>An earthquake that would produce ground motions at the site under consideration having a 90% probability of not being exceeded in 50 years. (Previously, some referred to this as the “probable earthquake.”) As defined in 1997 SBC: “the earthquake at the site under consideration that produces ground motions having 90% probability of not being exceeded in 50 years.” As defined in 1997 UBC: “the design basis ground motion is that ground motion that has a 10% chance of being exceeded in 50 years as determined by a site specific hazard analysis or may be determined from a hazard map.”</p>	501.4-00/501.6-01
DESIGN FACTOR	<p>For glass, the average resistance to external loads for given size, type and thickness divided by the loads corresponding to the maximum allowable breaking probability.</p>	GDSG-1-87
DESIGN INTENT (DI) MODELS	<p>Fenestration BIM models of standard “catalog” products, of standard size and configuration, often made available through manufacturers’ websites or industry warehousing/library sites, intended for use in early stages of design for visualization, rendering, product selection, and other high-level conceptual purposes as “basis of design.” DI models are provided prior to fenestration purchase order issuance.</p>	912-13
DESIGN PRESSURE (DP)	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: A rating that identifies the load, induced by wind and/or static snow, that a product is rated to withstand in its end-use application. Loads induced by static snow are applicable only to unit skylights, roof windows, and TDDs. (Not to be confused with Performance Grade (PG) or Structural Test Pressure (STP)).</p> <p>450: The pressure a product is designed to withstand.</p> <p>1701.2: The pressure a product is designed to withstand in service.</p> <p>1702.2: The wind load pressure a product is designed to withstand in service.</p> <p>IPCB: The wind load pressure a product is designed to withstand.</p> <p>2100: A rating that identifies the load, induced by wind and/or static snow, that a product is rated to withstand in its end-up application. Loads induced by static snow are applicable only to unit skylights, roof windows, and TDDs. (Not to be confused with Performance Grade (PG) or Structural Test Pressure (STP)).</p>	101/I.S.2/A440-11, 450-00, 1701.2-02, 1702.2-02, IPCB-08, 2100-11
DESIGN WIND LOAD	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: The wind load pressure a product is required by the specifier to withstand in its end-use application. When other loads such as snow load are combined with a wind load, “design load” is the proper term to use.</p> <p>IGMA: The pressure due to wind that the glass product is required to resist. (determined by the design professional).</p>	101/I.S.2/A440-11, IGMA Glossary
DEW POINT TEMPERATURE	<p>NFRC: The temperature at which water vapor in air will condense at a given state of humidity and pressure.</p> <p>IGMA: The saturation temperature of a vapor at a given pressure. For IG; it is the point at which visible water vapor begins to condense on the glass surface of a sealed insulating glass unit. (See FROST POINT)</p>	NFRC Glossary, IGMA Glossary
DIE-PARTING LINE	<p>A lengthwise flash or depression on the surface of a pultruded part.</p>	305-06
DIFFUSER	<p>A translucent glazing layer or fenestration product accessory designed to transmit direct-beam radiation diffusely, i.e. many directions.</p>	NFRC Glossary

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TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
DIMENSIONAL STABILITY	<p>304: The degree that an extruded profile retains its original length and resists shrinkage, after being subjected to elevated temperatures. Dimensional stability is an excellent indicator of any internal or residual stresses in the profile that may have resulted from the extrusion process.</p> <p>306: Establishes a percent of linear shrinkage at elevated temperature. Dimensional stability is an excellent indicator of any internal or residual stresses in the profile that may have resulted from the extrusion process.</p> <p>308: The dimensional stability of the exterior profile extrusions shall be determined in accordance with Section 10.3 of ASTM D 4726, except that a hot air oven shall be permitted to be used instead of a heated water bath. Profile extrusions shall have a maximum average shrinkage of 2.2% for all sides measured, with no single value exceeding 2.4%.</p> <p>812: the resistance of a cured one component polyurethane foam to shrinkage or expansion under a variety of temperature and humidity conditions as determined by the practice described herein.</p>	304-07 , 306-04, 308-05, 812-19s
DISENGAGEMENT	Separation of one decking system component from another, as in a fastener head pulling completely through a plank. Disengagement does not include movement of one component relative to another.	2200-01
DISPLACEMENT	A vector or the magnitude of a vector from the initial position to a subsequent position assumed by a body.	501.4-00/501.6-01
DISPUTE	Disagreement between two parties (typically a Licensee and a test lab, or a Licensee and a customer) which is brought to AAMA for a decision based on procedural documents. Disputes shall be addressed in writing to the Validator, the Certification Manager, or the Certification Policy Committee. A response unsatisfactory to any party may result in an Appeal.	103-19
DISTORTION	Alteration of viewed images in transmittance or reflectance caused by variations in glass flatness. An inherent characteristic of heat-treated glass and insulating glass units when the pressure inside the IG is different than outside.	IGMA Glossary
DIVIDER	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: A member that divides glazing into separate vision areas. Dividers are either structural (see TRUE DIVIDED LITE) or decorative (see SIMULATED DIVIDED LITE). Note: Other common terms are), “grill”, “grid”, or “bar-in-glass”.</p> <p>IPCB: A solid element other than a frame or sash that is used to create divided lites, including muntins as well as grilles that lie between the indoor and outdoor glass layers.</p>	101/I.S.2/A440-17 , IPCB-08
DIVISION BAR	A resilient member used vertically or horizontally, supporting lightweight building materials when combined with a structural element.	SFM-1-87
DOCK	A deck designed and located for the reception of water-going vessels and the loading/unloading of people and materials to/from docked vessels.	2200-01
DOGGING DEVICE	A device used to lock the crash bar on a panic exit device in the open position.	SFM-1-87
DOOR	<p>A means of access for the purpose of ingress and egress. See also COMMERCIAL ENTRANCE SYSTEM, DUAL-ACTION SIDE-HINGED DOOR, FOLDING DOOR SYSTEM, INTERIOR DOOR, PASSIVE DOOR, REVOLVING DOOR, SECONDARY STORM PRODUCT, SIDE-HINGED DOOR SYSTEM, SLIDING DOOR, STORM DOOR, and VEHICULAR-ACCESS DOOR.</p> <p>507: An entrance into a commercial building including storefront doors, terrace doors and sliding glass doors.</p>	101/I.S.2/A440-11 , 507-07
DOOR BACKSET	Dimension from plane of face of door to plane of face of frame.	SFM-1-87
DOOR BUCK	A door frame of rough material to which the finished door frame is attached.	SFM-1-87
DOOR CLEARANCE	The margin of clearance around the edge of a door, between door and frame.	SFM-1-87
DOOR CLOSER	A device or mechanism to control a door during its opening and closing cycle; may be overhead or floor mounted, and either exposed or concealed.	SFM-1-87

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
DOOR FRAME	The assembly of members into which a door fits when closed, consisting of jambs and head but no sill.	SFM-1-87
DOOR HOLDER	A hardware device designed to limit the swing of a door and hold it in an open position.	SFM-1-87
DOOR LIGHT (LITE)	The glass area in a glazed door.	SFM-1-87
DOOR OPENING	The opening dimension of a doorway, measured from inside of jambs and from floor line to underside of head of frame. The opening size is usually the nominal door size, and is equal to the actual door size plus clearances and threshold height.	SFM-1-87
DOOR SIZE (ACTUAL)	For swing doors, the actual width and height of the door leaf itself. b) For revolving doors, the inside diameter of the enclosure walls and the height from floor to underside of ceiling.	SFM-1-87
DOOR SIZE (NOMINAL)	See DOOR OPENING .	
DOOR STOP	a) A moulding or projecting element on a door frame which overlaps the edge of a door, causing it to stop in its closed position. b) A bumper mounted on the floor or wall to limit the extent of the door opening. c) An accessory feature of a door holder, serving to limit the swing of a door.	SFM-1-87
DOOR SWEEP	See SWEEP STRIP .	
DOOR SYSTEM	One or more leaves or panels contained within one master frame with a sill/threshold and with or without mullions or hardware. The operable panels are hinged or sliding. The hinged panels can swing inward or outward.	101/I.S.2/A440-08
DOUBLE ACTING DOOR	A door equipped with hardware which permits it to swing in both directions from the plane of its frame.	SFM-1-87
DOUBLE GLAZING (DOUBLE-GLAZED UNITS)	101/I.S.2: In general, any use of two thicknesses of glass, separated by an air space, within an opening, to improve insulation against heat transfer and/or sound transmission. IGMA: Insulating Glass consisting of two lites of glass typically separated by a spacer and sealant system with one cavity. GDSG-1: Any glazing consisting of two panes of glass separated by an air space.	101/I.S.2-97, IGMA Glossary, GDSG-1-87
DOUBLE-HUNG WINDOW	A hung window with two sash in which both sash are operable.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
DRAINAGE PATH	A path that provides continuous integration with the water resistive barrier (WRB) or wall system drainage plane that provides a means for water to exit the assembly.	504-20
DRAINDOWN	The observed dripping/sag/flow of any component from the constructed sample as a result of the softening or liquification of the self-adhered flashing adhesive or sealant.	713-08
DRAINAGE AND VENTILATION CAVITY	508: A cavity which is located behind the rain screen cladding element of the wall system that allows the system to drain and vent. 509: A cavity which is located behind the rain screen cladding element of the wall system and is on the exterior side of the air and water barrier (AWB) that allows the system to drain and vent.	508-14, 509-09
DRAINED AND BACK VENTILATED RAIN SCREEN WALL CLADDING SYSTEM (D&BV)	A wall system that consists of an exterior cladding, a cavity, and an AWB while providing for exterior ventilation. Ventilation shall be incorporated into the cladding system design and/or included at the top and bottom of the wall. Water that penetrates the cavity is directed to the exterior by use of flashing, drainage paths and weeps.	509-09
DRAINED CAVITY WALL CLADDING	A wall system that consists of an exterior cladding, a cavity, and an AWB to manage air leakage and water penetration. The exterior cladding sheds the majority of water. Water that penetrates the cladding is drained to the exterior of the building with flashing, drainage paths and weeps.	509-09
DRESS PLATE	See COVER PLATE	

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
DRIFT	Generally refers to horizontal displacement. Story drift (or inter-story drift) refers to lateral movement (displacement) of one level (story) of a structure with respect to the level (story) above or below due to the design lateral forces. Story drift is the calculated elastic drift that has been amplified by factors required by government regulations or codes.	501.4-00/501.6-01
DRIP	SFM-1: The projection of a vertical surface beyond a lower one in a parallel plane, with undercut edge to drip rainwater. IM-TM: Any exterior horizontal course or molding that projects over a wall or other surface to divert away water. A small groove on the underside of a drip cap or window sill to prevent water from running back under the cap or window.	IM-TM, SFM-1-87
DRIP CAP	A molding or flashing commonly installed over windows and doors to direct water away from the building in order to prevent seepage, also called a drip molding.	300-12
DRIP MOLD	A molding shaped for drip.	SFM-1-87
DROPPED DART IMPACT RESISTANCE	Measures the resistance of the profile to cracking or breaking during the fabrication processes, such as sawing, routing and punching. Impact resistance also indicates resistance to general abuse during transportation, storage and installation.	303-00
DRUM	The curved sides of the enclosure, either glass or sheet metal of a revolving door.	SFM-1-87
DRY GLAZING	GDSG-1: Installation of glass using either a lock strip gasket or face gaskets only, i.e., no tapes or gunned in (wet) sealants are used. SFM-1: A method of securing glass in a frame by use of a dry, preformed resilient gasket, without the use of a glazing compound. GAG-1: Also called "Compression Glazing," is a term used to describe various means of sealing monolithic and insulating glass in the supporting framing system with synthetic rubber and other elastomeric gasket materials. IPCB: A flexible seal made from rubber, vinyl, etc., or other acceptable material that does not have adhesive properties.	GDSG-1-87, SFM-1-87, GAG-1-97, IPCB-08
DRY SEAL	Accomplishment of a weather seal between the glass and sash by use of elastomeric or other flexible material strips or gaskets.	850-91
DUAL ACTION HINGED GLASS DOOR	Dual action hinged glass doors consist of one or more glazed panels contained within an overall frame designed so that one of the glazed panels is operable in a swing mode and can be tilted inward from the top for ventilation.	101/I.S.2-97
DUAL-ACTION SIDE-HINGED DOOR	A door system consisting of one or more leaves contained within an overall frame and designed such that one of the leaves is operable in a swing mode and can be tilted inward from the top for ventilation.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
DUAL-ACTION WINDOW	A window consisting of a sash that tilts from the top and swings inward from the side for cleaning of the outside surface. Also referred to as "tilt-turn" window.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
DUAL DOOR	A side-hinged door composed of one of the configurations listed in Clause 4.5.1 of 101/I.S.2/A440-11.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
DUAL GLAZING	Two layers of glazing material mounted in a common frame and/or sash, separated by a space, and sealed or non-sealed.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
DUAL MODE	The primary and secondary window/door, or both primary windows/doors, are closed, the primary windows/doors are locked, and the insect screen (when offered or specified by the manufacturer) is in the stored position.	101/I.S.2/A440-11

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
DUAL WINDOW	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: A window composed of one of the configurations listed in Clause 4.5.1 of 101/I.S.2/A440-11 and offered by the manufacturer as a complete factory pre-assembled or integral unit.</p> <p>1701.2/1702.2: A dual window is a window composed of one of the configurations listed below and offered by the manufacturer as a complete factory pre-assembled or integral unit. Operation of the primary and secondary sash shall be completely independent of each other. Dual windows are marketed and tested as single integral units.</p> <p>Dual window configurations include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Interior primary/Exterior secondary 2) Exterior primary/Interior secondary 3) Interior primary/Exterior primary 	101/I.S.2/A440-11, 1701.2-12, 1702.2-12
DUAL-SEALED IG UNITS	Sealed insulating glass units fabricated with an inner sealant and an outer secondary sealant. Generally, each of the two seals has been selected for its special properties and associated performance characteristic, i.e.: moisture vapor transmission and gas retention for the primary sealant and structural strength from the secondary sealant.	IGMA Glossary
DUAL-SEALED EQUIVALENT (DSE) IG UNITS	Sealed insulating glass units fabricated with a category of single sealed sealants used to make IG units that have similar structural and performance properties comparable to dual sealed IG units.	IGMA Glossary
DURABILITY	The capability of maintaining the serviceability of a product, component, assembly or construction over a time.	701/702-04
DUROMETER	<p>IGMA: The hardness measurement of an elastomeric material.</p> <p>850: An instrument to measure hardness of a material. (See SHORE HARDNESS.)</p> <p>GAG-1: Measurement of hardness of a material.</p> <p>IPCB: An instrument used to measure hardness of a material. Shore Hardness is a commonly used hardness measurement scale.</p>	IGMA Glossary, 850-91, GAG-1-97, IPCB-08
DUSTPROOF STRIKE	See STRIKE .	
DWELL TIME	The time from the point the test apparatus clutch slips until the apparatus changes direction.	901-10
DYNAMIC GLAZING	<p>NFRC: Any Glazing System/Glazing In-fill that has the fully reversible ability to change its performance properties, including U-factor, SHGC, or VT. This includes, but is not limited to, shading systems between the glazing layers and chromogenic glazing.</p> <p>IGMA: (See CHROMOGENIC GLAZING) A broad class of dynamic or switchable glazings that have the fully reversible ability to change their optical and solar properties such as SHGC and Visible light transmission and includes active dynamic glazings (i.e.: electrochromic) and passive dynamic glazings (e.g. photochromic and thermochromic).</p>	NFRC Glossary, IGMA Glossary
EDGE BLOCKS	<p>SFM-1: Continuous or short lengths of elastomeric materials located at both jambs of the frame for centering the glass in the framed opening and for preventing lateral "walking." They also protect the glass edges from being nicked during installation.</p> <p>GDSG-1: (see ANTI-WALK or EDGE BLOCKS).</p>	SFM-1-87, GDSG-1-87
EDGE CLEARANCE	<p>IGMA: Nominal spacing between the edge surface of the glass product and the glazing channel base.</p> <p>GDSG-1: The clearance between the edge of the glass and the root of the glazing channel or other framing member.</p> <p>SFM-1: The dimension between the edge of glass or panel and its surrounding frame, measured normal to the edge in the plane of the glass or panel.</p>	IGMA Glossary, GDSG-1-87, SFM-1-87
EDGE COVER	The dimension by which the inner edge of the frame or stop overlaps the edge of the glass or panel.	SFM-1-87
EDGE ENGAGEMENT	See BITE .	
EDGE-OF-GLASS AREA (EOG)	For thermal transmittance, this area includes all vision area within 64 mm (2.5 in) of the primary sash or frame.	507-12
EDGE SLIP (EDGE MISMATCH)	An edge condition in which one component glass of a (edge mismatch) laminate extends beyond the other.	TSGG-04

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
EFFECTIVE MOMENT OF INERTIA	The moment of inertia or ability of the composite structure to resist deflection under load. This property is usually determined by testing the composite rather than attempting to mathematically predict composite performance.	TIR-A8-04
EFFECTIVE THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY	The combined effects of conduction, convection, and radiation in fluid-filled (gas-filled) enclosures and cavities, converted into an apparent or effective conductivity of a solid.	IGMA Glossary
EGRESS	<p>101/I.S.2: The act of leaving an enclosed space. In the window industry the term refers to the dimensions of the opening of a window or door (the horizontal clear distance, vertical clear distance and the area of the opening which are established by the building codes). The reason for establishing minimum egress dimensions is to insure that a person attempting to leave a building in an emergency situation will have room to maneuver. Also proper "egress" will allow a fireman to enter a home while wearing emergency equipment. In 1985, the minimum egress dimensions required by most codes are 22" horizontally, 24" vertically and 5.7 square feet in area. Some areas of the country use different dimensions.</p> <p>SFM-1: A path of exit.</p> <p>IPCB: A means of exiting. An egress window is one that is large enough for an adult to exit the room in case of an emergency. The size will be defined by national or local building codes.</p>	101/I.S.2-97, SFM-1-87, IPCB-08
EGRESS WINDOW	A window providing egress.	101/I.S.2-97
EGRESS WINDOW SYSTEM	A "primary window" and, if provided, any screen, secondary window or other device, together with the necessary operating instructions constitute an "Egress Window System," which complies with the requirements of this standard and that, when properly installed in a manufactured home, provides a means of egress when access to the exterior passage doors are unavailable.	1704-01
ELASTIC RECOVERY	Elastic recovery is the ability of the cross-linked sealant to recover from a constant external deformation. Elastic recovery is a measure of the cross-linking density of the system.	JS-91
ELASTOMER	<p>850: An elastic, rubber-like substance which may either occur naturally or be produced synthetically.</p> <p>IPCB: An elastic, rubber-like substance, such as natural or synthetic rubber.</p>	850-91, IPCB-08
ELASTOMERIC	<p>IGMA: A material having the property of returning to its original shape and position.</p> <p>GAG-1: An elastic rubber like substance.</p>	IGMA Glossary, GAG-1-97
ELASTOMERIC MATERIAL	A term often used for rubber and polymers that have properties similar to those of rubber. Thermal break polymers having the elastic properties of natural rubber.	TIR-A8-04
ELECTRIC STRIKE	See STRIKE .	
ELECTROCHROMIC (EC) GLAZING, ELECTROCHROMICS	Glazing with optical and solar properties (e.g. visible light transmission and solar heat gain coefficient) that can be reversibly varied in response to an applied electrical voltage.	IGMA Glossary
ELECTRODEPOSITED COLOR ANODIC FINISHES (A44)	Colored anodic coatings achieved in a multi-step process involving a clear anodizing step, followed by an electrolytic deposition of stable metal compounds at the pore base of the anodic coatings to obtain the color. A wide range of colors including the champagnes, bronzes, black, blue, burgundy, green, gray and gold can be achieved through different electrochemical techniques. A44 finishes may be over dyed to produce additional colors (A44/A43).	611-98
ELECTROLYSIS	IPCB/SFM-1: Chemical decomposition of metal surface by the action of dissimilar metals and moisture.	IPCB-08, SFM-1-87
ELECTROLYTIC COLORING	A multi-step process involving a clear anodizing step, followed by an electrolytic deposition of stable metal compounds at the pore base of the anodic coatings to obtain the color.	612-02

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
ELONGATION	850: Extension produced by a tensile stress. TIR-A8: Increase in length expressed as a percentage of original length. The extension or growth of a material in one direction usually with a shrinkage or reduction in one or both of the other orthographic directions.	850-91, TIR-A8-04
EMERGENCY RELEASE	A safety device other than panic hardware which permits egress under emergency conditions.	SFM-1-87
EMISSIVITY	The relative measure of a surface to emit long-wave infrared radiation. Emissivity values range from 0.0 or (0 %) to 1.0 (100 %). Low-e glass has an emissivity of 0.01 – 0.15 (1 – 15%).	IGMA Glossary
EMITTANCE	Heat energy radiated by the surface of a body, usually measured per second, per unit area.	IGMA Glossary
ENCLOSURE WALL	The curved wall components of a revolving door.	SFM-1-87
END DAM	100/200/300: Any means provided to stop the flow of water out of the ends of a sill, panning system or subsill and into the wall cavity, such as sealant, upstands, plates or gasketing. End dams shall be of a height equal to the height of the back dam or higher.	100-07, 200-09, 300-12
ENERGY PANEL	NFRC: A glazed Fenestration Attachment designed to be mounted to the interior or exterior of a primary fenestration product such that a gap is created between the glazing systems of the attachment and the primary fenestration product.	NFRC Glossary
ENTRANCE	The doorway, vestibule or lobby through which one enters a building.	SFM-1-87
EPDM	A synthetic rubber; Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer.	GAG-1-97
EQUIVALENT COMBINED GLASS LOAD	Combination of the instant applied load of wind and the factored long term loading of glass weight and/or snow accumulation.	IGMA Glossary
EQUIVALENT COMBINED LOAD	Various long and short term loads combined into a single load; loads are combined in a manner that considers the variability of glass strength with load duration.	GDSG-1-87
EQUIVALENT GLASS AREA	Triangular or quadrilateral glass areas interpreted into equivalent rectangular areas for the purpose of determining resistance to loads.	GDSG-1-87
EQUIVALENT TRIANGULAR LOAD DURATION (TD) (t_d):	The time duration of the positive phase of a blast pressure pulse idealized as a triangle (See formula below). $T_d = 2I/P$ Where: "I" = Impulse and "P" = Peak Pressure	510-14
EQUIVALENT WEATHERSTRIP	Manufacturers shall classify their products in groups called Series. Each series defines significant properties of the product group that relate to its component materials, construction, and intended application. Changes in component materials such as yarn, fin, and backing materials that alter the product's performance or application shall denote a change in series. Changes in a product's construction such as method of attachment to a base, number of extending fins that alter the product's performance or application shall also denote a change in series.	701/702-04
EVACUATED GLAZING	An insulating glazing composed of two glass layers, hermetically sealed at the edges, with a hard vacuum between (< 10 ⁻³ Pascals) to eliminate convection and conduction. A spacer system (commonly referred to as "pillars") throughout the surface of glass (rather than just at the edges) is needed to keep the panes from touching.	IGMA Glossary
EXIT DEVICE	See PANIC EXIT HARDWARE .	
EXPANSION JOINT	GAG-1: A separation between building elements that allows independent movement without damage to the assembly.	GAG-1-97
EXPOSED SURFACES	Those surfaces which are visible when the coated product is installed. These may include both closed and open positions of operating sash, ventilators, doors or panels.	612-02, 613-02, 614-02, 615-02, 2603-02, 2604-02, 2605-02
EXTENSION BOLT	See FLUSH BOLT .	

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
EXTERIOR	TIR-A8: The portion of the framing or glazing system which is on the outside or weather side of the thermal barrier. 312: Exposed surfaces visible when viewed from the building exterior with operating sash, door, or ventilators in the closed and locked positions.	312-05, TIR-A8-04
EXTERIOR GLAZED	IGMA: Glass set into a frame from the exterior side of the building. 850: Glass set from the exterior of the building. GAG-1: Glazing infills set from the exterior of the building.	IGMA Glossary , 850-91, GAG-1-97
EXTERIOR INSULATION AND FINISH SYSTEM (EIFS)	A non-load-bearing outdoor wall finish system consisting of a thermal insulation board, an attachment system, a reinforced base coat, exterior joint sealant, and a compatible finish.	IPCB-08
EXTERIOR PERIMETER SEAL	Sealant that seals the joint between the building construction materials, such as masonry, and doors or windows.	850-91
EXTERIOR RAIN SCREEN	An exterior cladding that allows venting to occur for the purpose of controlling water penetration through the system.	508-07
EXTERIOR STAIN FINISH	Single or multi-layered coating system designed to yield a variegated or grained pattern.	633-11
EXTERIOR STOP	The removable molding or bead located on the exterior side that holds the lite or panel in place. (See INTERIOR STOP .)	850-91
EXTERIOR SURFACE	Exposed surfaces visible when viewed from the building exterior with operating sash or ventilators in the closed and locked positions.	307-11
EXTERIOR WALKING SURFACE	Flooring designed to be used outdoors as a component of decks, docks, balconies and stairs.	2200-01
EXTRANEOUS AIR	Air entering into the monitored/tested area from sources other than the specimen being tested.	503-03
EXTRUDABILITY LIMITS	A set of guidelines established by The Aluminum Association and the Aluminum Extruders Council that provides quality extrusions with standard tooling. Dimensional tolerances, gap-width ratios, extrusion factor and inscribing circle are examples of these limits.	TIR-A8-04
EXTRUDED	Formed by forcing plastic material or metal through a shaped opening.	SFM-1-87
F-RATING	See INTEGRITY RATING .	
FAÇADE	A face of a building, usually the front.	SFM-1-87
FACE CLEARANCE	GDSG-1: Clearance between the face of the glass and glazing stops. SFM-1: The dimension between the face of a light of glass or panel and the nearest face of its retaining frame of stop, measured normal to the plane of the glass or panel.	GDSG-1-87 , SFM-1-87
FACE GLAZING	850: On rabbeted sash without stops, the triangular bead of sealant applied with a glazing knife after bedding, setting and clipping the lite in place. GAG-1: A system having a triangular bead of compound applied with a glazing knife, after bedding, setting and clipping the glazing infill in place on a rabbeted sash.	850-91 , GAG-1-97
FACE SEALED SYSTEMS	A wall system that uses an exterior cladding and sealant or gaskets to control air leakage and water penetration. These components are installed to form an air and water tight seal around the building in the plane of the cladding.	509-09
FACE SHIM	Spacer placed between the glass face and the glazing stops to center the glass in the glazing channel.	GDSG-1-87
FACING MATERIAL	The integrated structural layer of the self adhering flashing.	711-13
FAILED I.G. UNIT	An installed insulating glass unit failure typically exhibits material obstruction of vision through the unit due to accumulation of dust, moisture or chemical outgassing on one or more of the internal surfaces of the unit.	IGMA Glossary
FALLING WEIGHT IMPACT RESISTANCE	Measures the resistance of the profile to cracking or breaking during the fabrication processes and general abuse during transportation, storage, installation and use.	306-04
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency, the lead agency for overall administration of the NEHRP program.	501.4-00/501.6-01

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
FENESTRATION	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: Openings in or on the building envelope, such as windows, doors, secondary storm products (SSPs) curtain walls, storefronts, roof windows, tubular daylighting devices (TDDs), sloped glazing, and skylights, designed to permit the passage of air, light, or people.</p> <p>507: Any device used in an aperture in the building envelope to control the passage of people, light or environmental elements such as heat, air and water. Fenestration components include glazing, framing members and shading devices.</p> <p>2100: Openings in the building envelope, such as windows, doors, roof windows, TDDs and unit skylights, designed to permit the passage of air, light, and/or people.</p> <p>DDGA: Glazed openings in the building envelope which allow light and heat to penetrate into the interior.</p> <p>TIR-A8: The design and placement of windows in a building or the opening(s) in a building.</p>	<p>101/I.S.2/A440-11, 507-07, 2100-22, DDGA-89, TIR-A8-04</p>
FENESTRATION CLADDING	<p>The exterior components that cover the frame, sash, leaf, or sliding door panel members and constitute the weather-resistant surface. Some claddings function only as an aesthetic covering, while others contribute partially to the structural strength of the product. This use of cladding should not be confused with the definition of “Components and Cladding - Elements of the building envelope that do not qualify as part of the main wind-force resisting system” as found in ASCE/SEI 7.</p>	<p>101/I.S.2/A440-11</p>
FENESTRATION PRODUCT	<p>812: Any building opening product, specifically a window, door, or skylight.</p> <p>2100: An assembly designed to be installed in a fenestration opening to permit or control the passage of air, water, light, and/or people.</p>	<p>812-04, 2100-11</p>
FENESTRATION SYSTEM	<p>507: Common types of commercial fenestration systems installed in commercial buildings include windows, curtain wall, window wall, storefront and doors.</p> <p>510: The materials (including infill panels and framing systems) that are used to cover openings in the building envelope, including but not limited to windows, curtain walls, storefronts, entrances, panels, clerestories, glass doors, accessories, sealants, gaskets, connections and anchors.</p>	<p>507-01, 510-06</p>
FIBER BLOOM	<p>A pultrusion surface condition exhibiting a fiber prominence or fiber show that usually has a white or bleached color and a sparkling appearance as a result of incomplete fiber coverage with resin, or resin removal from the surface by degradation.</p>	<p>305-06</p>
FIBER REINFORCED THERMOSET	<p>The composition of a fiber reinforced thermoset material consisting of the combination of reinforcing fibers with thermosetting polymer resins which may contain inorganic fillers, cure agents and other chemical additives.</p>	<p>305-22</p>
FIELD SOUND TRANSMISSION CLASS (FSTC)	<p>A single number rating system, similar to STC, that is applied to field test data under ASTM E336.</p>	<p>TIR-A1-04</p>
FILLET BEAD	<p>GAG-1: Caulking or sealant placed in such a manner that it forms an angle between the materials being caulked.</p> <p>IPCB: Caulking or sealant installed at the intersection of two surfaces which meet at an angle, often 90 degrees.</p>	<p>GAG-1-97, IPCB-08</p>
FILM	<p>A layer of synthetic material applied to the surface of the composite by means of an adhesive.</p>	<p>305-11</p>
FINGER JOINT	<p>A glued joint consisting of a series of interlocking fingers, precision-machined on the ends of two pieces of wood.</p>	<p>IM-TM</p>
FINGER GUARD	<p>A closure strip of soft material such as rubber or plastic, which is applied at the edge of a door or to the pivot jamb adjacent to door, to prevent damage to hands or fingers inserted between door and frame.</p>	<p>SFM-1-87</p>
FINISH HARDWARE	<p>Hardware that is within sight.</p>	<p>SFM-1-87</p>
FIRE ENDURANCE	<p>A measure of elapsed time during which a material or assemblage continues to exhibit fire resistance.</p>	<p>FSCOM-1-09</p>
FIRE EXPOSURE	<p>Process by which or extent to which materials or assemblies are subjected to the conditions created by fire.</p>	<p>FSCOM-1-09</p>

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
FIRE-RETARDANT BARRIER	A layer of material which, when secured or otherwise interposed between a material and a potential fire source, delays ignition, combustion or other deterioration of the material when the barrier is exposed to fire.	FSCOM-1-09
FIRE-TEST-RESPONSE CHARACTERISTIC	A response characteristic of a mater, or assembly of materials, to a prescribed source of heat or flame, under controlled fire conditions per ASTM E119.	FSCOM-1-09
FIXED DOOR	One or more non-operable assembled leaves or sliding door panels within a door frame and threshold/sill.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
FIXED WINDOW	101/I.S.2/A440: A window designed to be non-operable and consist of a glazed frame or a non-operating sash within a frame. NOTE: This category does not include non-operable unit skylights or TDDs, or products fabricated from curtain wall or storefront systems that are used in window openings. IPCB: A frame containing a fixed lite(s).	101/I.S.2/A440-11, IPCB-08
FLAME	A hot, usually luminous zone of gas, or particulate matter in gaseous suspension, or both, that is undergoing combustion.	FSCOM-1-09
FLAME RESISTANCE	The ability to withstand flame impingement or provide protection from it.	FSCOM-1-09
FLANGE (FRONTAL FLANGE)	850: Projection around the exterior perimeter of some sash. 100/200: Refers to a type of window which includes a permanent appendage projecting parallel to the plane of the wall, located at or near the exterior surface of the window for the purpose of installing the window against a backstop, buck, receptor or other such stepped features that have been incorporated into the rough opening.	850-91, 100-12, 200-12
FLANKING	Passage of air and/or water around the surface of gasket material.	850-91
FLANKING TRANSMISSION	Sound transmission from the source to the receiving location by a path other than through the test specimen.	TIR-A1-04
FLASHING	2400: Flexible sheet materials with water resistive properties that are used to bridge the joint (gap) between exterior wall penetrations such as window and door framing members and adjacent water-resistive barriers or sealed drainage plane material. The purpose of flashing is to drain water away from the exterior wall penetration and help prevent intrusion of water into the wall assembly. IPCB: Sheet material that bridges and protects the joint (gap) between the window or door frame members, and the adjacent construction. Its purpose is to prevent water penetration by draining water away from the window or door to the exterior. See also Through-Wall Flashing. 100/300: Water resistant material that bridges the joint between the window/door frame and the adjacent construction to prevent water penetration. See Mechanically Attached Flashing, Self Adhering flashing, Pan Flashing.	2400-10, IPCB-08, 100-12, 200-12, 300-12,
FLASHING SYSTEM	Integrated system of flashings intended to move incidental water to the building exterior.	IPCB-08
FLAT GLASS	A general term covering sheet glass, plate glass, float glass, window glass, and various forms of rolled glass, and named according to the method used in its manufacture. See also FLOAT GLASS, PLATE GLASS, and SHEET GLASS.	IGMA Glossary
FLEXURAL MODULUS	The ratio of nominal stress to corresponding strain below the proportional limit of a material. A constant or coefficient which expresses the degree to which a substance is subject to bending. (The Modulus of Elasticity as determined, by calculation, from a bending test.)	TIR-A8-04
FLOAT GLASS	101/I.S.2/A440: Flat glass that has been formed on a molten metal, commonly tin. The surface in contact with the tin is known as the tin surface or tin side. The top surface is known as the atmosphere side or air side. IGMA: Transparent glass with flat, parallel surfaces formed by floating on the surface of molten tin – known as the tin bath – which is located after the furnace section of a float line.	101/I.S.2/A440-11, IGMA Glossary

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
FLOOR ANCHOR	A metal device attached to the back of a door frame jamb at its base, to secure the frame to the floor. It may be either fixed or adjustable in height.	SFM-1-87
FLOOR CHECK	See FLOOR CLOSER .	
FLOOR CLOSER	A door closing device which is installed in a recess in the floor below the door to regulate the opening and closing swing of a door.	SFM-1-87
FLOOR HINGE	See FLOOR CLOSER , which is the preferred term.	
FLOOR PIVOT	A center or offset pivot which is located at the floor or threshold.	SFM-1-87
FLUID HEAD	The amount of thermal break material which is forced ahead of the filling nozzle. This material promotes complete filling of the cavity and reduces the likelihood of entrapped air bubbles or voids.	TIR-A8-04
FLUSH BOLT	A rod or bolt which is mounted flush with the edge or the face of the inactive door of a pair, to lock the door to the frame at head and/or sill. When mounted in the edge, operation is by means of a recessed lever. (See SURFACE BOLT .)	SFM-1-87
FLUSH BOLT BACKSET	The distance from the outside of the face plate to the inside surface of mounting tabs.	SFM-1-87
FLUSH DOOR	A door which has flush surfaces on each side. Such a door may incorporate glass lights, louvers or grilles.	SFM-1-87
FLUSH FIN	A fin projecting from the exterior surface of the window frame parallel to the building wall for the purpose of acting as an outside trim molding.	2410-03
FLUSH GLAZING	A method of setting glass whereby glazing beads are recessed within and flush with the edge of the frame.	SFM-1-87
FOAM SPACER	Low conductivity foam material (often closed-cell silicone or EPDM foam) used to separate the lites in insulating glass units.	IGMA Glossary
FOGGED UNIT	An insulating glass unit with a visible deposit of moisture or volatiles on the interior glass surfaces of an insulating glass unit.	IGMA Glossary
FOGGING	A deposit of moisture or volatiles left on the inside surface of a sealed insulating glass unit often due to extremes of temperatures, outgassing materials or failed seals.	IGMA Glossary
FOLDING DOOR SYSTEM	A door system that has, at a minimum, a hinge or pivot attachment of any type between two leaves (panels) and three vertical axes about which the leaves rotate. The leaves can be folded to the interior or exterior of the opening. These systems are either top hung or bottom supported by hardware that attaches to a single track system and include, at a minimum, two pivoting/folding leaves, a frame, and a track and roller assembly. The frame has vertical and horizontal members that are joined at the intersections that fully encompass the operating and inactive leaves in a closed position. A flush set track assembly can exist in place of a sill assembly. Additional hinged and pivoting/folding leaves and/or a single-side hinged leaf can be included in the door system.	101/I.S.2/A440-17
FOOTCANDLE (FC)	The units of luminance (amount of light flux) incident on a surface; in this study assumed to be determined at the horizontal work plane (2.5 ft above the floor).	DDGA-89
FORCE	A push or pull action that tends to change the shape of a deformable body or the state of motion of an object.	501.4-00/501.6-01
FORCE TO LATCH DOOR	The force required to close door and fully engage latch in accordance with Clause 6.4.5.1 [of AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440-11].	101/I.S.2/A440-11
FORCED ENTRY RESISTANCE (FER)	The ability of a window or door in the locked position to resist entry under a specified load and conditions.	101/I.S.2-97

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
FRAME	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: The enclosing structure of a window, door, TDD, roof window, SSP or unit skylight which fits into or attaches to the wall or roof opening and receives either glazing, sash, panels, leaves, or vents.</p> <p>IPCB: The outside perimeter of a window or door consisting of two side jamb members, one head member and one sill member. In a window, the frame will hold the glass lites or sash panels. An assembly of structural members that surround and support the sash, ventilators, doors, panels or glazing that is installed into an opening in a building envelope or wall.</p> <p>SFM-1: An assembly of members surrounding and supporting a door or doors and perhaps adjacent sidelites, also transom lites.</p>	101/I.S.2/A440-11, IPCB-08, SFM-1-87
FRAME AREA	This area includes the area of the framing that is in a plane parallel to the infill. This area can be calculated by multiplying the width of the framing systems times its length.	507-12
FRAME JAMB PRIMARY MATERIAL GROUP	A general category of frame jamb material which is an AAMA approved material type as verified by the frame jamb manufacturer. Aluminum and PVC are separate Frame Jamb Primary Material Groups.	908-02
FRAME JAMB STRUCTURES	The segment of window frame which provides the pocket and guides the vertical travel of the sash of a complete window.	908-02
FRAME LINERS	Vinyl or aluminum track assemblies or covers that are fitted into wood window jambs, heads, and sills.	IM-TM
FREE STANDING	Structurally independent of an adjacent wall or other background, as a free-standing column.	SFM-1-87
FRENCH DOOR	Hinged glass doors consist of one or more glazed panels contained within an overall frame designed so that one or more of the glazed panels are operable. The operable glazed panels swing either to the inside or to the outside (not both).	101/I.S.2-97
FRENCH WINDOW	Two sash, each hinged on one stile and opening in the middle.	101/I.S.2-97
FREQUENCY	The number of sound wavelength cycles that occur within one (1) second represented as cycles per second (cps).	TIR-A1-04
FRICION(AL) ALLOWANCE (FA)	<p>908: An approximation of additional amount of force required to operate the window unit in either direction over and above the weight of the sash and exclusive of breakaway and sash operating force. This force is due to the frictional factors acting on the window unit; the greater the effect of these factors the higher the frictional allowance. The unit of measure for the FA is Newton's per meter (pounds of force per inch) of sash stile height.</p> <p>701/702: The additional amount of force required to operate a sash unit in either direction over and above that required to operate the sash when fitted with compensatory devices such as sash balances alone. This force is typically due to external factors such as weatherstripping, hardware, manufacturing tolerances, extrusion tolerances, etc.</p>	908-02, 701/702-00
FRICION BALANCE ADJUSTMENT (FBA)	FBA is an independent friction setting that contributes to the forces that act upon the vertical movement of a sash in an installed window. Balance adjustment instructions shall be specified by the balance manufacturer for use by the window manufacturer.	908-02
FRICION BALANCE RATED CAPACITY (FBRC)	The manufacturer's specified minimum and maximum weight capacity per balance based upon the Balance Rated Travel Range (BRTR): FBLRC = Friction Balance Lowest Rated Capacity FBHRC = Friction Balance Highest Rated Capacity	908-02
FRICION HINGE	A type of multi-bar hinge that is designed to utilize friction between two or more components within the hinge assembly to maintain a specific position or orientation of a sash.	904-21
FRICION SHOE/CLUTCH	A component of a Type 1 balance which uses friction to resist the vertical movement of the sash and provides an engagement location for the pivot pin or pivot bar. The friction shoe/clutch is permitted to provide other functions not related to vertical sash counterbalancing and is available in assorted sizes that suit the pocket size of varied frame designs.	908-02

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
FRICTION TEST	A test to determine the maximum amount of resistance attainable by a friction shoe in the pocket of a specific frame jamb structure and geometry. The results of this test may be used to qualify existing and new frame jamb structures and materials with the tested friction shoe.	908-02
FROST POINT (TEST)	The temperature below 0°C (32°F) at which visible frost begins to deposit on the glass surface within the cavity of a sealed insulating glass unit in contact with the measuring surface of the frost-point test apparatus. (See DEW POINT)	IGMA Glossary
FULL TRAVEL RANGE	That travel range of the balance from the fully retracted position to the fully extended position.	902-07
FULLY TEMPERED GLASS	101/I.S.2/A440: Glass that has been heat treated to a high surface and/or edge compression to meet the requirements of ASTM C1048 (kind FT) or CAN/CGSB 12.1. See SAFETY GLAZING, LAMINATED GLASS, and HEAT-STRENGTHENED GLASS. Note: Fully tempered glass, if broken, will fracture into many small pieces (dice) which are more or less cubical. Fully tempered glass is approximately four times stronger than annealed glass of the same thickness when exposed to uniform static pressure loads. Also referred to as “toughened glass” as in European standards. IGMA: Transparent or patterned glass with a surface compression of not less than 69 Mpa (10,000 psi) or an edge compression of not less than 67 Mpa (9,700 psi). Generally speaking, 4x stronger than annealed glass. GDSG-1: Glass that has been heated and quenched in a controlled operation to provide a high level of surface compression; ASTM Standard C 1048-85 specifies that the surface compression be a minimum of 10,000 psi. The graphs in this manual were based on a surface compression of 10,000 psi for fully tempered glass.	101/I.S.2/A440-17, IGMA Glossary, GDSG-1-87
FUSION WELDED	See WELDED.	
GALVANIC CORROSION	2400: A form of deterioration of metal resulting from the electrochemical reaction that occurs when certain dissimilar metals are in contact in the presence of moisture.	2400-02,
GARAGE DOOR	See VEHICULAR-ACCESS DOOR.	
GARDEN WINDOW	See GREENHOUSE WINDOW.	
GAS FILLED UNITS/GAS CONTENT UNITS	Insulating glass units with a gas (AR, KR, XE) other than air in the cavity, used to improve center of glass (U_{COG}) thermal performance or enhance acoustical performance (SF6).	IGMA Glossary
GAS RETENTION	The ability of a sealed insulating glass unit to retain gas content. In the long term, diffusion through organic edge-seal materials may allow air to replace the gas content through partial pressure differentials.	IGMA Glossary
GASKET	IGMA: Pre-formed shapes of rubber, or rubber-like compositions, used as a weather seal and serves as a glass cushion material. GAG-1: Pre-formed shapes, such as strips, grommets, etc., of rubber and rubber-like composition, used to fill and seal a joint or opening either alone or in conjunction with a supplemental application of a sealant. 850: Preformed shapes (strips, grommets, etc.) of rubber or rubber-like composition, used to fill and seal a joint or opening, either alone or in conjunction with a supplemental application of a sealant.	IGMA Glossary 850-91, GAG-1-97,
GASOCHROMIC GLAZING	Glazing with optical and solar properties that can be reversibly varied in response to exposure to various gases. See CHROMOGENIC GLAZING.	IGMA Glossary
GATEWAY PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS	101/I.S.2/A440: The requirements for minimum gateway test size, air leakage resistance, structural design load and overload testing, water penetration testing, forced-entry resistance, and auxiliary testing which are the conditions permitting a product entry into a performance class. They are specifically indicated for each product operator type in Table 12.2 of AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440-11.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
GATEWAY TEST SIZE	The minimum test specimen size specified to enter a Performance Class.	101/I.S.2/A440-11

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
GEAR-TYPE ROTARY OPERATOR	A mechanical operating device for opening and closing projected windows that are not skylights or roof-windows. It consists basically of an operating handle turning an input shaft, which drives a gear mechanism that causes an arm or arms to pivot, operating a window.	901-10
GEL TIME	The period of time from the initial mixing of the reactants of a plastic or rubber composition to the time when gelatin occurs, as measured by a specific test. The time in seconds for the mixed thermal barrier material to change from a liquid to a solid including mixing time.	TIR-A8-04
GIRTH	For bent glass, the dimension measured along the curve or bend.	GDSG-1-87
GLASS	101/I.S.2/A440: A hard, brittle substance, usually transparent, made by fusing materials such as soda ash (NA ₂ CO ₃), limestone (CaCO ₃), and sand under high temperatures. IGMA: A transparent, amorphous, brittle substance used in fenestration products typically formed by fusing sand with soda and limestone along with other constituents. For fenestration products is also referred to as Soda-lime glass or Soda-lime silica glass.	101/I.S.2/A440-11, IGMA Glossary
GLASS DOOR	A door with no stiles in which glass forms the structure. Provision is made for mounting on hinges or pivots.	SFM-1-87
GLASS FIBER BOARD	Fibrous glass insulation consisting of inorganic glass fibers formed into rigid boards using a binder.	FSCOM-1-09
GLASS STOP	A glazing bead which is either applied to, or is an integral part of the frame.	SFM-1-87
GLAZE	To install glass lights or infill material.	SFM-1-87
GLAZING (N)	101/I.S.2/A440-11: An infill material such as glass or plastic. IGMA: A generic term used to describe an infill material such as glass, panels, etc. IPCB: Window sash and door panel infills that contain glass, or glass-like materials. A material installed in a sash, ventilator or panel such as glass, plastic, etc. 850: The securing of glass in prepared openings in windows, door panels, screens, partitions, etc.	101/I.S.2/A440-11, IGMA Glossary, IPCB-08, 850-91
GLAZING (V)	101/I.S.2/A440: The process of installing an infill material into a prepared opening in windows, doors, TDDs, roof windows, SSPs or unit skylights. IGMA: The process of installing an infill material into a prepared opening in windows, door panels, partitions, etc.	101/I.S.2/A440-11, IGMA Glossary
GLAZING BEAD	IGMA: A strip surrounding the edge of the glass in a window or door; applied to the sash on the outside used to hold the glass in place. 850: See BEAD GAG-1: A molding or stop used to hold glazing infills in position. SFM-1: A light member applied to a frame or door stile or rail to hold glass or infill in a fixed position.	IGMA Glossary, 850-91, GAG-1-97, SFM-1-87
GLAZING CHANNEL	IGMA: A three-sided, U-shaped sash detail into which a glass product is installed and typically retained by a removable stop. GDSG-1: Channel into which the glass is inserted and which retains the glass in place.	GDSG-1-87, IGMA Glossary
GLAZING CHANNEL WIDTH	The measurement between the exterior and room-side stops of a frame.	IGMA Glossary
GLAZING COMPOUND	A soft, dough-like material used for filling and sealing the spaces between a light of glass and its surrounding frame and/or stops.	SFM-1-87
GLAZING GASKET	A preformed elastomeric or plastic material applied between the face of the glass or panel and the framing to provide resilient support between the glass or panel and the framing and to prevent the passage of air and water. Gaskets are normally used alone but in some installations may be used in conjunction with a supplemental application of sealant.	SFM-1-87
GLAZING STOP	Fixed or removable portion of the glazing channel which prevents inward outward movement of the glass edges.	GDSG-1-87
GLAZING, SUNROOM	Translucent, transparent, or opaque material, generally composed of plastic or glass that fills the prepared opening of a fenestration product.	2100-11

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
GOUGE HARDNESS	The hardest pencil that will leave the organic film uncut for a stroke length of at least 3 mm (1/8 in.).	612-20
GRADE	See PERFORMANCE GRADE (PG) .	
GRADIENT WIND	The wind at the top of the atmospheric boundary layer. Wind above the so-called gradient level is not directly influenced by the local surface conditions. In the boundary layer wind tunnel the gradient wind may be referred to as the free-stream wind.	CW-11-85
GRAY PROFILE	A profile, the color of which is defined by the color space falling within the parameters $L_H = 33$ to 74 , $a_H = -3$ to 4 , and $b_H = -5.5$ to 5.5 .	310-12
GREENHOUSE	A glazed enclosure described by the following criteria: 1. Commercial use or detached from other structures; 2. Not accessible to the public; 3. Exclusively for growing plants; 4. Ridge no more than 20 feet above grade	GDSG-1-87
GREENHOUSE WINDOW (GARDEN WINDOW)	A window consisting of a three-dimensional, five-sided structure, with provisions made for supporting plants in the enclosed space outside the plane of the wall. Operating sash are allowed but are not required.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
GROOVE	Long narrow grooves or depressions in a surface of a pultrusion parallel to its length. Sometimes referred to as a Sink Line or a Sink Mark.	305-11
GUARD BAR	A protective bar applied to the lower portion of a door or sidelight to prevent accidental contact with glass.	SFM-1-87
GUARD RAIL	A railing for traffic separation and control.	SFM-1-87
GUN CONSISTENCY	Sealant formulated in a softness suitable for application through the nozzle of a caulking gun.	850-91
GUN GRAY CONSISTENCY	Compound formulated to a degree of viscosity suitable for application through the nozzle of a caulking gun.	GAG-1-97
GUNNABLE FOAM SEALANT	An aerosol foam container from which the polymer is extruded through a mechanical dispenser designed for on and off flow at the point of extrusion. A gun-type devise is intended for multiple containers and many re-use cycles.	812-04
HABITABLE	An area designed to afford living space by virtue of its environmental control using heating and/or air conditioning.	2100-02
HAIRLINE CRAZE	Multiple fine pultrusion surface separation cracks that exceed 6 mm (1/4 in) in length and do not penetrate in depth to the equivalent of a full ply of reinforcement.	305-06
HAIR-LINE JOINT	The fine line of contact between abutting members, with a maximum joint width of 1/64".	SFM-1-87
HAND OF DOOR	The designation of direction of swing of door. Viewed in plan, a clockwise swing inward is right hand, and outward is left hand reverse; a counterclockwise swing inward is left hand, and outward is right hand reverse.	SFM-1-87
HANDICAP HARDWARE	Hardware designed specifically to accommodate the needs of the physically handicapped and to provide for ease of operation of doors and accessibility.	SFM-1-87
HANDLE	A component which enables the movement of a sash, leaf, or panel or which activates a mechanism which locks or unlocks a sash, leaf, or panel.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
HARD COAT(ING)	A thin-film surface coating on flat glass which is deposited at high temperature during the final stage of float glass production. It is resistant to abrasion and attack by moisture and atmospheric pollutants. See also PYROLYTIC COATING .	IGMA Glossary
HARDNESS	850: Resistance to indentation as measured under specific conditions. TIR-A8: Resistance of a material to indentation or scratching. The ability of the thermal barrier material to resist compression or indentation as measured by a durometer.	850-91, TIR-A8-04
HARDWARE	All the necessary equipment to retain, operate, and lock or unlock the sash, leaf, or panel within the frame.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
HARDWARE AND WEATHERSEAL "PACKAGE"	A unique combination of locks, strikes, hinges, operators (push bars, rotos, etc.), limited opening devices, stay bars, friction adjusters, rollers, counter-balances, snubbers, and/or weather seals, used across a range of individual products.	513-12

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
HEAD	101/I.S.2/A440: The horizontal member forming the top of the frame. SFM-1: The horizontal frame member which forms the top of a frame.	101/I.S.2/A440-11, SFM-1-87
HEAD EXPANDER (EXTENDER)	An inverted U-channel installation accessory that may be fitted to the head of a replacement window to accommodate differences between rough opening and window heights.	IPCB-08
HEAD FLASHING	Sheet material, integrated with the water-resistive barrier, that bridges and protects the joint (gap) between the window or door frame members at the head, and the adjacent construction for the purpose of preventing water penetration by draining water away from the window or door.	ASTM E2112-07
HEADER	A horizontal structural member (beam) that supports the load over an opening, such as that of a door or window. The header transfers that load to the vertical members at the sides of the opening.	ASTM E2112-07
HEAT-ABSORBING GLASS	Glass (usually tinted) formulated to absorb an appreciable portion of solar energy. Due to potential temperature rise of the glass in sunlight and associated chance of breakage, it is often heat-treated.	IGMA Glossary
HEAT BUILD-UP	A temperature rise above ambient air temperature caused by absorption of the sun's energy. Heat build-up is one of the factors in the dimensional stability of the window assembly.	303-07
HEAT GAIN	See SOLAR HEAT GAIN – Heat from solar radiation that enters a building.	IGMA Glossary
HEAT LOSS	The transfer of heat from inside to outside by means of conduction, convection, and radiation.	IGMA Glossary
HEAT LOSS RATE	The rate at which heat is lost from a system or component of a system, per degree of temperature difference between its average temperature and the average ambient air temperature.	IGMA Glossary
HEAT RESISTANCE	303: The resistance to surface degradation such as blistering, cracking or delamination. The profile is exposed to a temperature well above the material's heat distortion temperature. This process helps to predict or accelerate potential surface imperfections. 306: Measures the resistance to surface degradation such as blistering, cracking or delamination. The profile is exposed to 150°C ± 3°C (300°F ± 5°F) which is the temperature above heat distortion temperature in order to predict or accelerate potential surface imperfections that would not be evident otherwise.	303-07, 306-04
HEAT STRENGTHENED (HS) GLASS	101/I.S.2/A440: Glass that has been heat treated to a specific surface and/or edge compression range to meet the requirements of ASTM C1048 (kind HS). Heat-strengthened glass is approximately two times as strong as annealed glass of the same thickness when exposed to uniform static pressure loads. Heat-strengthened glass is not considered safety glass and will not completely fracture into many small pieces (dice) as with fully tempered glass. IGMA: Transparent or patterned glass with a surface compression between 24 Mpa and 52 Mpa (3,500 and 7,500 psi) for 6 mm (1/4") glass and less. Generally speaking HS glass is about 2x stronger than standard annealed float glass. GDSG-1: Glass that has been heated and quenched in a controlled operation to provide a degree of surface compression; ASTM Standard C 1048-85 specifies that the surface compression be between 3500 and 10,000 psi. The graphs in this manual were based on a surface compression of 5000 ± 1500 psi for heat-strengthened glass.	101/I.S.2/A440-11, IGMA Glossary, GDSG-1-87
HEAT TREATED	101/I.S.2/A440: See FULLY TEMPERED GLASS and HEAT-STRENGTHENED GLASS . IGMA: A term used to refer to both fully tempered and heat-strengthened glass.	101/I.S.2/A440-11, IGMA Glossary

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
HEEL BEAD	<p>850: Sealant applied at the base of a channel, after setting the lite or panel and before the removable stop is installed, to prevent leakage past the stop. Sealant must bridge the gap between the glass and frame.</p> <p>GAG-1: Sealant applied at the base of a glazing channel, installed after setting the glass and prior to installation of the removable stop. Its primary purpose is to prevent leakage of air and/or water past the stop. When applying a heel bead, sealant should be lapped onto the lite a minimum of 3/16" (5 mm) and have positive contact with the sash. Heel beads are used primarily in unwept sash.</p>	850-91, GAG-1-97,
HERTZ (HZ)	Dimension of a sound frequency in cycles per second.	TIR-A1-04
HIGH-CYCLIC MOVEMENT SEALANTS	High-cyclic movement sealants are those which have a cyclic movement capability of >12.5%.	851-09
HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE (HDPE)	Those linear polyethylene thermoplastics having a standard density of 0.941g/cm ³ or greater.	309-13
HIGH-TRANSMISSION GLASS	Glass that transmits a higher percentage of visible light as compared to clear glass. This type of glass generally has a very low iron content.	IGMA Glossary
HINGE	A hardware device by means of which a door is suspended in its frame, allowing it to swing.	SFM-1-87
HINGE BACKSET	Distance from stop side face of door to edge of hinge cut-out on both door and frame.	SFM-1-87
HINGED EGRESS WINDOW	A hinged perimeter frame window assembly consists of any primary window which has passed the applicable performance requirements, in Section 2.1 that is mounted into a stationary perimeter frame and is permanently pivoted or hinged at one jamb to permit	101/I.S.2-97
HINGED GLASS DOOR	Hinged glass doors consist of one or more glazed panels contained within an overall frame designed so that one or more of the glazed panels are operable. The operable panels swing either to the inside or to the outside (not both). Panels shall be all operable or some operable and some fixed. Panels shall lock or interlock with each other or shall contact a jamb member where the panel is capable of being securely locked.	101/I.S.2-97
HINGED RESCUE WINDOW	Any window that is mounted into a stationary perimeter frame and is permanently hinged at one jamb. See SIDE-HINGED (INSWINGING) WINDOW and TOP-HINGED WINDOW .	101/I.S.2/A440-17
HOLD-BACK FEATURE	A mechanism on a latch which serves to hold the latch bolt in a retracted position.	SFM-1-87
HOLDER	See DOOR HOLDER .	
HOMOGENEOUS MATERIAL	A material in which relevant properties are not a function of the position within the material.	NFRC Glossary
HOPPER WINDOW	See PROJECTED WINDOW .	
HORIZONTAL PIVOTED WINDOW	See PIVOTED WINDOW	
HORIZONTAL SLIDING WINDOW	A window that consists of one or more sash that slide or roll horizontally within a common frame, and can also contain fixed lites/sash. Typically, operating sash are identified with an (X) and fixed lites or fixed sash are identified with an	101/I.S.2-97
HOT-APPLIED SEALANT	A sealant that is applied in a molten state and develops properties by cooling to ambient temperature. Also called hot-melt sealant.	850-91
HOUSE WRAP	100/300: A polymer-based sheet material provided in a variety of dimensions and used as a WRB (the user of this product shall defer to manufacturer's instructions).	100-12, 300-12
HUMIDITY, ABSOLUTE	The mass of water vapor per unit of volume at a given temperature and pressure.	IGMA Glossary
HUMIDITY, RELATIVE	The percentage of moisture in the air in relation to the amount of moisture the air could hold at a given temperature.	IGMA Glossary

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
HUNG WINDOW	A window consisting of vertically sliding sash which utilizes counterbalancing devices to allow the sash to be opened to any variable position between its fully open and fully closed limits. See also NON-HUNG WINDOW and VERTICAL SLIDING WINDOW .	101/I.S.2/A440-17
HURRICANE IMPACT RESISTANCE	The ability to resist windborne debris from tropical storms without seriously altering the structural integrity of a building. See ASTM E1996 and Dade County TAS201 for more information.	IGMA Glossary
ICBO	International Congress of Building Officials	2100-02
IMPACT RESISTANCE	The ability to withstand mechanical blows, windborne debris, or shock without damaging or altering the effectiveness of the material or system.	IGMA Glossary
IMPACT STRENGTH	Resistance to fracture under shock force. The ability of the thermal barrier material to resist breaking, cracking or shattering when subjected to a sudden concentrated load. Impact loads may occur during handling, installation or fabrication of the framing members.	TIR-A8-04
IMPALING PIN	A pin-type device with a sharp point that is used to pierce and retain insulation materials in position.	FSCOM-1-09
IMPULSE (I)	The area under the pressure-time history curve with the units of kPa•msec or psi•msec.	510-06
INACTIVE DOOR OR LEAF	The last door of a pair of doors to be released when unlocking, usually the one not equipped with primary lock.	SFM-1-87
INACTIVE MULTIPOINT LOCKING HARDWARE	A lock with at least two lock-points that are driven by a single input.	909-13
INCLUSION	Any foreign matter or particles that are either encapsulated or imbedded in the pultrusion.	305-06
INDUSTRY FOUNDATION CLASSES (IFCS)	IFCs define how “things” such as structure, doors, walls and fans (as well as abstract concepts) should be described so that different software packages can use the same information.	912-13
INERT GAS	Listed as NOBLE GAS (INERT GAS) in the IGMA Glossary. Refers to the use of chemically nonreactive gas(es) within the cavity of a sealed insulating glass unit for the purpose of reducing conductive/convective heat transfer. See GAS CONTENT UNITS .	IGMA Glossary
INDUSTRIAL WALLS	Walls composed either of preformed metal sheets made in stock patterns and sizes, used in combination with standard windows, or of large metal-faced insulated panels, used either with or without fenestration. Typical usage of such walls is on industrial type structures.	CW-DG-1-96
INFILL	Various material glazed into a framing system.	SFM-1-87
INOPERABLE	No longer opening, closing, locking or unlocking as originally designed.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
INORGANIC	Designating or composed of matter that is not animal or vegetable; designating or composed of any chemical compound not classified as organic. Most inorganic compounds do not contain carbon and are derived from mineral sources.	IPCB-08
INSIDE RADIUS	The distance from the center of the unit to the inside of the revolving door drum.	SFM-1-87
INSTALLATION ACCESSORIES	Components supplied by the fenestration manufacturer that are specifically designed to mate or “trim out” the product with various surrounding constructions.	IM-TM
INSTALLATION HOLES	Holes in window or door frames that are fabricated by the manufacturer to locate and accommodate installation fasteners.	IM-TM
INSTALLER	For the purpose of this practice the installer, of fenestration products is person or persons who do the installation labor and those who supervise such labor.	ASTM E2112-07

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
INSULATING GLASS UNIT (IG UNIT OR IGU)	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: Two or more lites of glass spaced apart and sealed to form a single unit with an air- or gas-filled space between each lite.</p> <p>IGMA: A combination of two or more lites of glass with a sealed cavity between the lites of glass, separated by a spacer at the edges. This cavity may be filled with a gas, such as argon.</p> <p>GDSG-1: Factory fabricated double glazing with the periphery of the air space sealed to minimize infiltration of water vapor.</p> <p>IPCB: Two or more lites of glass spaced apart and hermetically sealed in a factory.</p>	101/I.S.2/A440-11, IGMA Glossary, GDSG-1-87, IPCB-08
INSULATING SPACER	$U_{EOG} = 0.120 + 0.682U_{COG} + 0.244U_{COG}^2$	507-03
INSULATION RATING (UL)/T-RATING (OPL)	A measure of the perimeter fire containment system's resistance to both flame passage and heat transfer and requires the maximum temperature rise on the unexposed surface of the fill material or on the interior surface of the curtain wall 25 mm (1 in) above the fill material not to exceed 163°C (325°F) above the starting temperature. For perimeter fire containment systems having a clearance distance of 150 mm (6 in) [100 mm (4 in) for the T-Rating] or greater between the curtain wall and the floor, the Insulation Rating also requires the average temperature rise on the unexposed surface of the fill material not to exceed 121°C (250°F) above the starting temperature.	FSCOM-1-09
INTEGRAL COLOR ANODIC FINISHES (A42 AND A32)	Coatings are formed in special electrolytes that produce colors in the aluminum oxide coating as it forms. A range of colors from light to dark bronze and black is achieved with this process.	611-98
INTEGRAL FIN	A permanent appendage protruding from the body of a window or door, used as either an installation attachment feature or part of the weather resistant barrier interface between the product and the wall, or both. The term "fin" is also known as "flange."	ASTM E2112-07
INTEGRAL MULLION	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: A horizontal or vertical member which is bound at either end or both ends by crossing frame members.</p> <p>450: Horizontal and/or vertical member which is bounded at either/or both ends by crossing frame members.</p>	101/I.S.2/A440-11, 450-06s
INTEGRAL VENTILATING SYSTEM/DEVICE	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: An apparatus that is independent from but installed into a window, door, or unit skylight product for the purpose of controlling the transfer of air through the window, door, or unit skylight product.</p> <p>TIR-A12: Unique hardware additions to operable and non-operable fenestration products that allow controlled natural ventilation to occur through the sash, frame or glazing.</p>	101/I.S.2/A440-11, TIR-A12-00
INTEGRATION OF THE ASSEMBLY	In a wall assembly the flashing needs to be properly integrated with the water resistive barrier (WRB). Together with the facing material, the integrated flashing and WRB form a weather resistive integrated system.	711-13
INTEGRITY RATING (UL)/F-RATING (OPL)	A measure of the perimeter fire containment system's ability to withstand the fire exposure test without permitting the passage of flame through openings or the occurrence of flaming on an element of the unexposed surface of the fill material or floor or on the interior surface of the curtain wall above the fill material.	FSCOM-1-09
INTERIOR SURFACE	<p>307: Exposed surfaces visible when viewed from the building interior with operating sash, doors, or ventilators in the closed and locked position. Interior decorative laminates can extend onto parting stops only to the extent of covering the non-outward facing surfaces.</p> <p>TIR-A8: The portion of the framing or glazing system which is on the inside or occupied side of the thermal barrier.</p>	307-16, TIR-A8-04

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
INTERIOR ACCESSORY WINDOW (IAW)	<p>A glazed frame and/or sash, attached inboard of existing prime windows, curtain wall, or storefront, in commercial buildings, to enhance control of thermal transmittance, solar heat gain, sound, air leakage, and/or daylight. IAWs are not intended for occupant operation or to be used with the exterior windows in the open position, nor are they intended to provide any specific resistance to air leakage or water penetration, or withstand structural load.</p> <p>NOTE: The IAW frame is typically anchored to surrounding construction, to the existing window frame, or to the curtain wall or storefront interior frame. Unlike SSPs and multiple glazing panels, interior accessory windows are intended for use by trained custodial personnel only and are fitted with limited-access custodial locks to hinge or lift out for periodic cleaning of the non-hermetically sealed air space created. If IAWs are intended for regular occupant operation, or used with the exterior windows in the open position, the product should instead be rated as a prime window or SSP.</p>	101/I.S.2/A440-11
INTERIOR DOOR	A door system not intended for use in exterior applications.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
INTERIOR GLAZED	<p>IGMA: Glass set (installed in the frame) from the interior of the building.</p> <p>850: Glass set from the interior of the building.</p> <p>GAG-1: Glazing infills set from the interior of the building.</p>	IGMA Glossary, 850-91, GAG-1-97
INTERIOR GLAZING DEPTH	The measurement from the bottom of the glazing channel to the top of its stops.	IGMA Glossary
INTERIOR STOP	The removable molding or bead located on the interior side that holds the lite or panel in place. (See EXTERIOR STOP.)	850-91
INTERIOR WINDOW	A window system not intended for use in exterior applications.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
INTERLAYER	A layer of material acting as an adhesive between layers of glazing.	NFRC Glossary
INTERMEDIATE PIVOT	A jamb mounted alignment and/or reinforcing offset pivot located between the top and bottom offset pivots on a door.	SFM-1-87
INTERNAL LOADS	Loads from pressures within a building; this may be stack pressures, pressures from air conditioning fans, or pressures caused by air infiltration.	GDSG-1-87
INTERNAL MUNTINS (GRILLS BETWEEN GLASS, GBG)	Decorative grid installed between the glass lites that does not actually divide the glass into separate IG units.	IGMA Glossary
ISOCYANATE	An organic compound having at least one isocyan group united with an oxygen (NCO).	TIR-A8-04
ISOCYANATE COMPONENT	One of the two components of a thermal break system. Normally in this application, it is a polymeric isocyanate or a blend of materials whose major component is an isocyanate.	TIR-A8-04
ISOLATION COATING	A material that separates two adjacent materials to prevent galvanic corrosion of one of the materials by the other material. See also GALVANIC CORROSION.	IM-TM
IZOD IMPACTOR	A machine designed for the testing of the impact resistance of materials such that the specimen is held as a vertical cantilever beam and is broken by a single swing of a pendulum with the line of initial contact at a fixed distance from the specimen clamp and from the centerline of the notch and on the same face as the notch as described in ASTM D256.	TIR-A8-04
JACK STUD	Also known as a trimmer stud, attached to the king stud and carries the load of the header over a door or window.	IM-TM
JAL-AWNING WINDOW	A window consisting of a multiplicity of top-hinged sash arranged in a vertical series within a common frame, each operated by its own control device which swings the bottom edges of the sash outward. See JALOUSIE WINDOW and TROPICAL AWNING WINDOW.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
JALOUSIE WINDOW	A window consisting of a series of overlapping horizontal frameless louvers which pivot simultaneously in a common frame and are actuated by one or more operating devices so that the bottom edge of each louver swings outward and the top edge swings inward during operation. See also JAL-AWNING WINDOW and TROPICAL AWNING WINDOW.	101/I.S.2/A440-11

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
JAMB ANCHOR	A metal device inserted in the back of a metal frame to anchor the frame to the wall. A masonry anchor is used in masonry wall, a stud anchor in a wall built with wood or metal studs.	SFM-1-87
JAMB FLASHING	Sheet material, integrated with the weather-resistive barrier, that bridges and protects the joint (gap) between the window or door frame members at the jambs, and the adjacent construction for the purpose of preventing water penetration by draining water away from the window or door.	ASTM E2112-07
JAMBLINER SYSTEM	Consists of rigid structural members that mount in the jambs of a typical wood-framed hung window and have, as part, a set of installed sash balances. Sash Balances that are designed for exclusive use in jambliner systems rely on the friction between the sash stiles and the jambliner surfaces to hold the sash in a stationary position throughout sash travel.	902-07
JAMB(S)	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: The upright or vertical members forming the side of the frame.</p> <p>850: The vertical members of a frame adjacent to the structural members of a building.</p> <p>GAG-1: The vertical frame members at the perimeter of the opening.</p> <p>IPCB: A vertical member of a window or door frame; also called Side Jamb. The upright or vertical members forming the side of the frame. The horizontal member across the top may be referred to as the Head Jamb.</p> <p>SFM: The vertical frame member forming the side of a door frame or opening. The hinge jamb is the jamb at which the hinges or pivots are mounted; the lock jamb is the jamb at the leading edge of the door, where a lock bolt may be engaged.</p>	101/I.S.2/A440-11, 850-91, GAG-1-97, IPCB-08, SFM-1-87
JOINT	850: The space or opening between two or more adjoining surfaces.	850-91
JOIST	The sub-deck structural element located directly beneath the plank system.	2200-01
JOIST SPACING	The distance between the center of each joist, commonly 16" or 24".	2200-01
KD UNIT	A KD unit is shipped in a disassembled condition and later assembled according to the instructions of the manufacturer utilizing all of the components supplied or specified by the manufacturer.	1701.2-02, 1702.2-02
KEEPER	See STRIKE .	
KEYED-ALIKE CYLINDERS	Cylinders operated by the same key. (Not to be confused with master-keyed cylinders.)	SFM-1-87
KEYED-DIFFERENT CYLINDERS	Cylinders requiring individual keys for their operation.	SFM-1-87
KICK PLATE	A plate applied to the face of the bottom of a door or sidelight to protect against abrasion or impact loads or to maintain sight lines.	SFM-1-87
KICKER	See ACTIVATOR .	
KING STUD	Stud to which the trimmer stud is attached increasing the overall structural stability	IM-TM
KNIFE CONSISTENCY	Compound formulated to a degree of firmness suitable for application with a glazing knife such as used for face glazing and other sealant applications.	GAG-1-97
KNOB	A round handle for actuating a locking or latching device.	SFM-1-87
KNOCKED DOWN (KD)	A product that is shipped in a disassembled condition and later assembled according to the instructions of the manufacturer utilizing all of the components supplied or specified by the manufacturer.	101/I.S.2-97
KRYPTON	A nontoxic noble gas used in insulating glass to reduce heat transfer.	IGMA Glossary
LAITANCE	An accumulation of fine particles on the surface of fresh concrete due to an upward movement of excess water.	850-91
LAMINATE	A layer of film or veneer applied to the surface of the profile.	305-11

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
LAMINATED GLASS	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: Two or more lites of glass permanently bonded together with one or more polymer interlayers. See FULLY TEMPERED GLASS and SAFETY GLAZING.</p> <p>IGMA: Two or more plies of glass bonded together with one or more interlayers.</p> <p>GDSG-1: A sandwich of two or more glass plies bonded together with resilient plastic interlayers, normally polyvinyl butyral.</p> <p>TIR-A1: Glass sheet composite comprising one or more layers of glass laminated with a flexible, plastic film known as an interlayer.</p>	<p>101/I.S.2/A440-17, IGMA Glossary, GDSG-1-87, TIR-A1-04,</p>
LATCH	A mechanism having a spring-activated beveled latch bolt but no locking device. Retraction of the latch bolt is by lever handle or knob.	SFM-1-87
LATEX	A colloidal dispersion of a rubber resin (synthetic or natural) in water and which coagulates on exposure to air.	850-91
LEAD COMPOUND CONTENT	The percentage by weight of lead or lead compounds in formulations used to make profiles. Restrictions on lead content are meant to ensure that compounds do not contain lead in excess of United States Safety Standards.	303-07, 304-07
LEAD CONTENT	Insures that compounds do not contain lead in excess of United States safety standards	306-04
LEAF	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: A part of a side-hinged door system, glazed or unglazed, surrounded by a frame. Leaves can be fixed in place (non-operable) or movable (operable).</p> <p>SFM-1: An individual door, used either singly or in multiples.</p>	<p>101/I.S.2/A440-11, SFM-1-87</p>
LETTER SLOT	See MAIL SLOT .	
LEVEL	Having a horizontally flat, even surface with no irregularities and no vertical tilt. No part of the surface is higher or lower than any other part.	IPCB-08
LEVER HANDLE	A bar-like grip which is rotated about an axis at one of its ends to operate a latch.	SFM-1-87
LIFT AND SLIDE HARDWARE	Hardware used in a sliding door or horizontal sliding window application that lifts a sliding sash/panel vertically before the sash/panel can be moved horizontally.	906
LIFT RAIL	A horizontal member applied to the top or bottom of the glass, and used to operate the sash.	IPCB-08
LIGHT BROWN PROFILE	A profile, the color of which is defined by the color space falling within the parameters of $L_H = 33$ to 61 , $a_H = -1.5$ to 12.5 , and $b_H = 3.0$ to 12.5 .	310-12
LIGHT GREEN PROFILE	Color defined by the color space falling within the parameters $L_H = 45$ to 80.5 ; $a_H = -25$ to -3 ; $b_H = 1$ to 14 .	310-12
LIGHTING POWER	The lighting power load including the lamp, density ballast and controls (in watts) associated with a given space area (in square feet); the units are power per unit area, or watts per square foot (w/s.f.).	DDGA-89
LIGHT REDUCING GLASS	Glass formulated to reduce the transmission of visible light.	IGMA Glossary
LIGHT TO SOLAR HEAT GAIN (LSG)	The ratio between the center of glass visible light transmittance of the glazing and its solar heat gain coefficient.	IGMA Glossary
LIMITED TRAVEL RANGE	<p>902: Any range within the Full Travel Range. The limits of this range shall be measured from the point of full retraction as specified by the balance manufacturer.</p> <p>908: Any range within the Full Travel Range. The limits of this range shall be as specified by the friction balance manufacturer.</p>	902-07, 908-02
LIMITED WATER (LW)	A product designation that indicates that the water penetration resistance performance was achieved by testing at a pressure less than the minimum test pressure required for the indicated Performance Class and Performance Grade (PG).	101/I.S.2/A440-17
LINEAR-TYPE OPERATOR	A mechanical operating device for opening and closing projected windows that are not skylights or roof-windows. It consists basically of an operating handle turning an input shaft, which drives a gear mechanism that causes an arm to move linearly, operating a window.	901-10

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
LINTEL	<p>IPCB: A horizontal structural member (beam) that supports the load over an opening, such as that of a door or window. Also called a Header.</p> <p>SFM: A horizontal structural member spanning an opening at its head to carry construction above the opening.</p>	IPCB-08, SFM-1-87
LIQUID APPLIED FLASHING	<p>200: A material that is fluid at the time of application that provides a water-resistive seal around building openings at or near the interface between the through-wall penetration (i.e., window) and the building envelope and meets the performance requirements of AAMA 714.</p> <p>300: A material that is fluid at the time of application that provides a water-resistive seal around building openings at or near the interface between the through-wall penetration and the building envelope and meets the performance requirements of this specification.</p> <p>714: A material that is fluid at the time of application that provides a water resistive seal around building openings at or near the interface between the through-wall penetration and the building envelope and meets the performance requirements of this specification. NOTE 1: The “liquid applied flashing” can be installed by spray, trowel, brush, or similar means and must be durable enough to provide a water-resistive seal through the exposure life of the building.</p>	200-12, 300-12, 714-15
LIQUID APPLIED WATER RESISTIVE COATING/SEALANT	A product applied to a surface in a liquid/fluid state to improve the water resistance of the substrate and interfaces with that substrate.	200-09
LISTED	To be included in a list published by a HUD approved certification program.	1701.2-02, 1702.2-02
LITE (LIGHT)	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: A pane of glass or an insulating glass (IG) unit used in a window, door, TDD, roof window, SSP or unit skylight. Frequently spelled “lite” in industry literature to avoid confusion with visible light.</p> <p>IGMA: A layer of glass in a window or door; – also called pane. (Sometimes referred to as “light”).</p> <p>850: Another term for a pane of glass used in either monolithic or insulating glass units. (Also light.)</p> <p>GAG-1: A term for a single pane of glass used in either monolithic or insulating glass units.</p> <p>IPCB: One piece of glazing (preferred term). Another term for a pane of glass used in a window.</p>	101/I.S.2/A440-11, IGMA Glossary, 850-91, GAG-1-97, GDSG-1-87, IPCB-08
LIVE LOADS	<p>IGMA: Loads produced by the use and occupancy of the building and does not include construction or environmental loads such as wind load, snow load, ice load, rain load, seismic load or dead load.</p> <p>2200: The weight of anticipated impermanent items, such as people, movable furniture or snow load.</p> <p>GDSG-1: Loads from people and non-permanent parts of a building; loads from window washing and glazing rigs are live loads.</p>	IGMA Glossary, 2200-01, GDSG-1-87,
LOCK	The device on a window or door that secures it in a closed position.	101/I.S.2-97
LOCK BACKSET	Distance from vertical centerline of leading edge of lock stile of door to centerline of lock cylinder, measured parallel with door face.	SFM-1-87
LOCK FACEPLATE	The exposed plate which sets in the edge of a door to cover a locking mechanism.	SFM-1-87
LOCK-STRIP GASKET	A gasket in which sealant pressure is attained by inserting a keyed locking strip into a mating keyed groove in one face of the gasket. Also called a structural gasket.	850-91
LOW-CONDUCTANCE SPACERS (WARM EDGE SPACERS)	Spacers composed of material(s) designed to reduce heat transfer at the edge of an insulating window.	IGMA Glossary
LOW-CYCLIC MOVEMENT SEALANTS	Low-cyclic movement sealants are those having minimum movement capability through their useful life in mechanically restricted joints.	851-09

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
LOW EMISSIVITY GLASS	Glass with a transparent metallic, metallic oxide or combinations of these coatings, applied onto a glass surface, which reflects long- wave infrared energy and thus improves the U-factor and lowers the Solar Heat Gain Coefficient.	IGMA Glossary
LOW EMITTANCE (LOW-E) COATING	IGMA: A microscopically thin metal, metal oxide, or multilayer coating deposited on a glazing surface to reduce its thermal infrared emittance and radiant heat transfer. Near-infrared emittance may also be reduced depending on whether solar heat is to be rejected or admitted. Low-emissivity glass is used to increase a window's insulating value, block heat flow, and reduce fading. GDSG-1: A coating that has a reduced ability to radiate heat energy; when facing an airspace this property reduces the amount of heat transfer across the space.	IGMA Glossary GDSG-1-87
MAF RATIO	The manually applied force (MAF) divided by the Test Weight.	908-02
MAIL SLOT	An opening provided in a door, sidelight or adjacent construction for the insertion of mail. (Size and location usually governed by the Postal Code.)	SFM-1-87
MANUALLY APPLIED FORCE (MAF)	902: That externally applied force required to cause movement of the guide block when a balance is mounted in the test apparatus with test weight attached. 908: the externally applied force required to cause movement of the test weight when a balance is mounted in the MAF test apparatus.	902-07, 908-02
MANUALLY APPLIED FORCE RATIO (MAFR)	The ratio of the maximum MAF to test weight.	902-07
MANUFACTURED HOME	1701.2/1702.2: A dwelling, other than site built, constructed in accordance with Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards/24 CFR 3280 and 24 CFR 3282. 1704: A dwelling, other than site built, constructed in accordance with Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards/24 CFR 3280.	1701.2-02, 1702.2-02, 1704-01
MANUFACTURER	101/I.S.2/A440: A company which fabricates and/or assembles one or more parts, components, and/or accessories or supplies entire fenestration systems. 711: This can be either the Flashing, Sealant or Fenestration manufacturer. If following a particular manufacturer's instructions, be certain not to mix and match different instructions from different manufacturers. TIR-A8: The fabricator of thermal framing stock lengths into window framing systems and components. (Many manufacturers insert the thermal barriers into their own stock length extrusions using thermal barrier materials from a thermal barrier supplier.)	101/I.S.2/A440-11, 711-13, TIR-A8-04
MASONRY OPENING	That portion of a masonry wall which is left open, providing for the installation of a window.	200-12
MASS LAW	A rule of sound attenuation stating that the sound transmission loss across a barrier will increase approximately 6 decibels for every doubling of the barrier's mass per projected unit area.	TIR-A1-04
MASTER FRAME	Primary structural system containing sub-assemblies which shall be attached to a manufactured home wall.	1701.2-02, 1702.2-02
MASTER KEY	A key to operate cylinders, each of which may be set to an individual key.	SFM-1-87
MASTIC	850: Heavy-consistency compounds that may remain adhesive and pliable with age. GAG-1: Descriptive of heavy-consistency compounds with adhesive characteristics. IPCB: A material composition that, after application as a thin layer, is converted to a solid protective, decorative or functional adherent film.	850-91, GAG-1-97, IPCB-08

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
MATERIAL CHANGES	Variations in the composition of approved frame jamb primary material groups (PVC, aluminum) that influence the pocket inner wall surfaces or structural characteristics will be considered new frame jamb structures. Material composition variations of frame jamb primary material groups for purposes of material stability, resistance to exposure, service for life, color changes and enhancements for processing shall not constitute a material change. Significant material changes that are indicated, but not itemized by the frame jamb manufacturer may be specifically referenced by the manufacturer's product series identification of the frame jamb.	908-02
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS)	Data for evaluating hazards, toxicity and proper handling of chemicals are furnished by thermal break suppliers in the form of a MSDS.	TIR-A8-04
MAXIMUM CAPABLE EVENT	The maximum intensity of earthquake ground shaking that may ever be expected at the building site within the known geological framework. In areas on NEHRP maps with an A _a (acceleration coefficient) value of 0.3 or greater, this ground shaking intensity may be taken as the level of earthquake ground motion that has a 98 percent chance of non-exceedance in 50 years, or an average return period of 2,500 years. This event has also been termed a "Maximum Credible Earthquake," and, most recently (1997 NEHRP "Provisions") a "Maximum Considered Event."	501.6-01
MECHANICALLY ATTACHED FLASHING	100/300: Flashing which is permanently attached using screws, staples or other mechanical fasteners. 2400: Flexible sheet materials which depend upon mechanical fasteners for permanent attachment.	100-12, 300-12, 2400-10
MEDIUM STILE	See STILE .	
MEDIUM-CYCLIC MOVEMENT SEALANTS	Medium-cyclic movement sealants are those having a cyclic movement capability of >5% to 12.5% through their useful life.	851-09
MEETING RAIL	101/I.S.2/A440: One of the two adjacent horizontal sash members that come together when in the closed position (also called Check Rail). IPCB: The horizontal members or rails of a pair of sash that meet when the sash are installed and in a closed position.	101/I.S.2/A440-11, IPCB-08
MEETING STILE	101/I.S.2/A440: One of the two adjacent vertical leaf, sash or panel members that come together when in the closed position. IPCB: The vertical members or stiles of a pair of sash that meet when the sash are installed and in a closed position. SFM-1: The stiles which meet when a pair of doors is closed.	101/I.S.2/A440-11, IPCB-08, SFM-1-87
MEMBRANE/ DRAINAGE SYSTEM	100/300: A wall system employing a concealed water-resistive barrier in which the exterior building surface (e.g., stucco, brick veneer, siding) is not the sole method of protecting the building from moisture penetration. IPCB: A wall design that utilizes a water resistive barrier as the weather barrier behind the exterior surface of the assembly.	100-12, 300-12, IPCB-08
METADATA	The collection of attributes associated with a particular object.	912-13
METAL CURTAIN WALL	An exterior curtain wall which may consist entirely or principally of metal, or may be a combination of metal, glass and other surfacing materials supported by or within a metal framework.	CW-DG-1-96
METAL SPACERS	Roll-formed metal shapes used at the edges of an insulating glass unit to provide the desired spacing of the lites, allow areas for sealant applications, and acts as a carrier for the desiccant.	IGMA Glossary
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	Solvent formerly used for cleaning and flushing thermal break compounds from the nozzles and operating parts of the mixing and filling machine. (Suspected of being an animal carcinogen.)	TIR-A8-04
MIGRATION	GAG-1: Spreading or creeping of a constituent of a compound onto/into adjacent surfaces. See BLEEDING . 850: Spreading or creeping of oil or vehicle from a sealant out onto adjacent non-porous surfaces. See BLEEDING .	GAG-1-97, 850-91
MILL FINISHES	Uncoated aluminum that possesses a silvery, natural finish.	IPCB-08
MINERAL FIBER BOARD	A fibrous insulation board composed of either inorganic glass fibers or inorganic steel slag or rock fibers, bonded together using a binder. Commonly, however, this term is used and understood to mean slag wool.	FSCOM-1-09

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
MINIMUM GATEWAY TEST SIZE	The test specimen size specified to enter a performance class at the lowest or minimum level.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
MITERED CORNERS	Usually a 45-degree mitered joint produced in some sash where vertical jamb members meet horizontal head and sill members.	850-91
MIXING RATIO	Amount of resin component with respect to the isocyanate component present in the thermal break material measured either by volume or by weight.	TIR-A8-04
MODEL BUILDING CODE	A construction code developed from input from industry, building officials, and others for use as a guide for the development of state and local building codes. Model building codes have no legislative or jurisdictional power.	GDSG-1-87
MODEL SERVER	Model servers allow centralized storage of IFC information models, allowing them to be accessed and modified via the Internet, and manipulated by a large audience over the building's lifecycle.	912-13
MODULUS	Stress at a given strain, or tensile strength at given elongation.	GAG-1-97
MODULUS OF ELASTICITY	The ratio of the increment of some specified form of stress to the increment of some specified form of strain, such as Young's modulus, the bulk modulus, or the shear modulus.	IGMA Glossary
MOISTURE CONTENT	The percentage of dry weight that is composed of water, such as in wood.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
MOISTURE PENETRATION	Moisture migration between the glass and interlayer which may cause hazing or other discoloration of the interlayer. Normally, this will not be a cause for rejection.	TSGG-04
MOISTURE VAPOR TRANSMISSION RATE (MVTR)	IGMA: The steady water vapor flow in unit time through a unit area of a body, normal to specific parallel surfaces, under specific conditions of temperature and humidity at each surface. 850: The rate at which moisture vapor permeates through a polymer film.	IGMA Glossary, 850-91
MOLDING	A strip of wood or other material having a rounded or otherwise decorative surface; used to conceal joints or to accent and highlight other surfaces.	IM-TM
MORTISE LOCK	A lock to be inserted edgewise in the stile of the door.	SFM-1-87
MORTISE TYPE	Which has a threaded surface which screws directly into a lock case, with a cam which engages the lock mechanism.	SFM-1-87
MOUNTING DISTANCE	The distance from the bottom of the weatherstrip backing to an opposite mating surface.	701/702-04
MOUNTING FLANGE	100/300: An appendage protruding from the body of a window or door frame, used as either an installation attachment feature or part of the water-resistive barrier interface between the product and the wall, or both. Also known as mounting fin or integral fin. 2400: The projection of a vertical surface beyond a lower one in a parallel plane, with undercut edge to drip rainwater.	100-12, 300-12, 2400-10
MOUNTING SURFACE	The exterior surface(s) of the pre-existing window frame.	2410-03
MULLED FENESTRATION ASSEMBLY	450: An assembly of two or more individual products that will be installed in a single rough opening; also known as a mulled combination assembly. Mullion elements may be horizontal, vertical or both. Individual products are those as defined in Section 2.2 of AAMA/NWWDA 101/I.S. 2-97. A mulled fenestration assembly may contain individual products which incorporate integral mullions. However, the rating of individual products which incorporate integral mullions is beyond the scope of this method. Such individual products should be rated in accordance with AAMA/NWWDA 101/I.S. 2-97. All component parts of the mullion element must comply with the material requirements outlined in AAMA/NWWDA 101/I.S. 2-97. 1701.2/1702.2: An assembly of two or more individual products that will be installed in a single rough opening (individual products are those primary or dual windows, or primary sliding glass doors as defined herein). Mullion elements may be horizontal, vertical, or both.	450-06, 1701.2-02, 1702.2-02

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
MULLION	<p>IGMA: A horizontal or vertical member that structurally supports two adjacent lites of glass, sash, or curtain-wall sections.</p> <p>IPCB: An intermediate connecting member used to "join" two or more windows or doors together in a single rough opening.</p> <p>SFM-1: A vertical or horizontal framing member separating fixed lites of glass.</p>	IGMA Glossary, IPCB-08, SFM-1-87
MULLION ASSEMBLY (MA)	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: The functional term for an integral, combination, or reinforcing mullion as a Product Type that can be rated for Class as well as air-water-structural performance. Mullion assemblies can be rated for a particular span and tributary width. There are three types of mullions, See Combination Mullion, Integral Mullion, and Reinforcing Mullion.</p>	101/I.S.2/A440-17
MULLION ELEMENTS	<p>One or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforced or non-reinforced frame member(s) • Reinforced or non-reinforced mullion member(s) • Additional independent reinforcement shapes 	1701.2-02, 1702.2-02
MULLION STIFFENER	An additional reinforcing member used in a reinforcing mullion. Mullion stiffeners carry the entire wind load or share the load with adjacent frame members.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
MULLION, COMBINATION	A horizontal or vertical member formed by joining two or more individual fenestration units together without a mullion stiffener.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
MULLION, INTEGRAL	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: A horizontal and/or vertical member which is bounded at either end or both ends by crossing frame members.</p> <p>1701.2/1702.2: A horizontal and/or vertical member which is bounded at both ends by crossing frame members.</p>	101/I.S.2/A440-11, 1701.2-02, 1702.2-02
MULLION, REINFORCING	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: A horizontal or vertical member with an added continuous mullion stiffener and joining two or more individual fenestration units along the sides of the mullion stiffener.</p> <p>1701.2/1702.2: A horizontal and/or vertical member formed by joining two or more individual products together with a mullion stiffener.</p>	101/I.S.2/A440-11, 1701.2-12, 1702.2-12
MULLION TRIBUTARY AREA	<p>The maximum area that a specific mullion or divider design, span and anchorage is rated to support under a specific wind load.</p> <p>Note: "Mullion tributary area" should not be confused with "combination assembly area".</p>	101/I.S.2/A440-17
MULLION TRIBUTARY WIDTH	<p>The maximum distance perpendicular to the mullion used in calculating mullion tributary area, that a specific mullion design, span and anchorage is rated to support under a specific wind load. Clause A.4.8 contains a figure and text mullion example showing mullion tributary area and mullion tributary width. Note that the various mullion tributary area components may be triangular, rectangular and/or trapezoidal. The calculation of mullion tributary areas can be cumbersome, and some users confused mullion tributary area with combination assembly total area. The mullion (MA) primary designator now uses mullion tributary width.</p>	101/I.S.2/A440-17
MULTI-BAR HINGE	A mechanical device which, when mounted in a window in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, is used to support a variety of in-plane sash types; such as, project-out (at bottom), project-in (at top), casement (out-swinging or in-swinging), parallel opening (four sides of sash opening outward) and certain types of sash which are opened primarily for glass cleaning.	904-09
MULTI-LAYER FRAME MATERIALS	Frame materials that have laminated or applied, multi-layer structure within the frame pocket must qualify with complete testing according to 8.1 through 8.1.5.2. This test will assure the durability of the lamination when exposed to friction loaded cycle testing. Satisfactory completion of this test will qualify the specific frame jamb structure and it's layered material(s) as a new approved frame jamb material.	908-02
MULTI-POINT HARDWARE	A lock assembly featuring two or more locking points other than the combination of one latch bolt and one deadbolt. Multipoint hardware typically features one latch bolt, one deadbolt, and additional auxiliary locking points.	903-12

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
MULTIPLE-GLAZED UNITS	IG units with two or more glass lites and one or more cavities.	IGMA Glossary
MULTIPLE GLAZING PANEL (MGP)	A glazed panel that can be installed in or on a sash, leaf, or panel on either the interior side or exterior side of the primary glazing. An MGP is tested only in conjunction with a specific primary window or door. 101/I.S.2/A440: See DIVIDER .	101/I.S.2/A440-11
MUNTINS (TRUE DIVIDED LITE, TDL)	IGMA: Horizontal or vertical bars that divide the sash frame into smaller lites of glass. Similar to mullions but smaller in dimensions and weight. 850: horizontal and vertical bars that divide the lite into smaller glass areas. Similar to mullion but smaller. GAG-1: The horizontal and vertical bars that divide a large lite into smaller lites of glass. GDSG-1-19: A non-structural dividing member between glass lites. IPCB: A vertical or horizontal sash member that separates two or more lights within a sash. SFM-1: A secondary member separating lites of glass or infill material.	101/I.S.2/A440-11, IGMA Glossary , 850-91, GAG-1-97, GDSG-1-87, IPCB-08, SFM-1-87,
NAIL FLANGE / NAILING FIN	An extension of a fenestration product frame that generally laps over the conventional stud construction and through which fasteners are used to secure the frame in place.	NFRC Glossary
NARROW STILE	See STILE .	
NATURAL CONVECTION	A heat transfer process involving motion in a fluid (such as air) that is caused by a difference in the density of the fluid and the action of gravity. This is an important part of heat transfer from the glass surface to room air.	IGMA Glossary
NEEDLE GLAZING (CAP BEAD)	Application of a small bead of sealant / compound at the site line by a nozzle gun.	IGMA Glossary
NEGATIVE PRESSURE	Pressure acting in the outward direction.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
NEHRP	National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program. It was developed in response to the Earthquake Hazard Reduction Act of 1977. The principal agencies involved in the NEHRP are: FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency, the lead agency for overall administration of the NEHRP program. NSF – National Science Foundation, which supports academic research studying all aspects of the earthquake hazard problem. NIST – National Institute for Standards and Technology (formerly the National Bureau of Standards), which supports standardization activities, including those related to building construction. USGS – United States Geological Survey, which studies and defines earthquake hazards from the seismological and geological points of view; produces the base maps for seismic hazard.	501.4-00/501.6-01
NEOPRENE	A synthetic rubber having physical properties closely resembling those of natural rubber. It is made by polymerizing chloroprenes, and the latter is produced from acetylene and hydrogen chloride.	GAG-1-97
NEW FRAME JAMB STRUCTURES	A frame jamb structure that has variation(s) in material composition and/or design geometry to the inner pocket walls of previously approved frame jamb structures.	908-02
NIST	National Institute for Standards and Technology (formerly the National Bureau of Standards), which supports standardization activities, including those related to building construction.	501.4-00/501.6-01
NOISE REDUCTION (NR)	The difference between the Sound Pressure Level on each side of a barrier for a given measured frequency.	TIR-A1-04
NON-COMBUSTIBLE	Will not combust.	FSCOM-1-09
NON-DRYING	850: A sealant that does not set up or cure.	850-91s
NON-FIN	A fenestration product that has no integral appendage attached to the body of the window or door for the purposes of installation or air/water resistance. Also called Block Frame.	IM-TM

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
NON-HABITABLE	An area designed to afford living space on a less than year-round basis by virtue of its lack of environmental or temperature control systems. Non habitable space is designed to serve as recreational space on a seasonal basis.	2100-02
NON-HUNG WINDOW	A window consisting of vertically sliding sash which utilize mechanical retainers or slide bolts to allow the sash to be opened to any one of the pre-selected positions between its fully open and fully closed limits. See also VERTICAL SLIDING WINDOW .	101/I.S.2/A440-11
NON-INTEGRAL DOOR BOTTOM WEATHERSEAL	A door bottom weatherseal which can be readily removed from an assembled and installed door product which is not an integral part of a door panel.	703-11
NON-OPERABLE	Intended to not open or close.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
NON-RESILIENT TAPE	A high solids content, mastic material furnished in varying thicknesses and widths, in a roll form; easily deformed and permanently soft and tacky.	GAG-1-97
NON-SAG	850: a sealant that exhibits little or no flow when applied in vertical or inverted joints. GAG-1: A sealant formulation having a consistency that will permit application in vertical joints without appreciable sagging or slumping. A performance characteristic which allows the sealant to be installed in a sloped or vertical joint application without appreciable sagging or slumping (thixotropy).	850-91, GAG-1-97
NON-SKINNING	850: A product that does not form a surface skin after application, and usually remains tacky or sticky. GAG-1: Descriptive of a product that does not form a surface skin.	850-91, GAG-1-97
NON-STAINING	Characteristic of a compound which will not stain a surface.	GAG-1-97
NON-VOLATILE	Any substance which does not evaporate or volatize under normal conditions of temperature and pressure.	GAG-1-97
NORMAL USE	(Pertaining to windows, doors, secondary storm products, operable unit skylights, and roof windows) Intended for operation for reasons in addition to cleaning and maintenance of the window(s), door(s), operable unit skylight(s), or roof window(s) in question.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
NOZZLE	The tubular tip of a caulking gun through which the compound is extruded.	GAG-1-97
NOZZLE SETTING	Adjustment to the filling machine to control the rate of flow of the thermal break material into the cavity and maintain the proper fluid head during filling.	TIR-A8-04
NSF	National Science Foundation, which supports academic research studying all aspects of the earthquake hazard problem.	501.4-00/501.6-01
OCF	One component foam that is the same as aerosol foam sealant.	812-04
OFF-CENTERNESS	The distances between the respective center-lines of the pile and the overall width evidenced by uneven flanges.	701/702-04
OFFSET	The shape of the strip in which the web of the strip is not aligned with the cavity and looks similar to the letter "C".	QAG-2-12
OFFSET PIVOT	A pin-and-socket hardware device with bearing contact by means of which a door is suspended in its frame, allowing it to swing about an axis which is normally located about ¾" out from the door face.	SFM-1-87
OLEORESINOUS	850: a mixture of natural or synthetic resins mixed with drying oils. GAG-1: A compound consisting of natural and synthetic resins mixed with drying oil	850-91, GAG-1-97
OPAQUE	Preventing light from traveling through and therefore not transparent or translucent.	2100-11
OPEN UNIT	A unit, complete in its entirety, with the exception of glass, glazing materials or screens, which is shipped in an assembled condition and later glazed according to the instructions of the manufacturer.	1701.2-02
OPEN-AIR ARENA TEST	A blast test conducted in an open field with explosives. Multiple specimens may be included in such a test at various distances and orientations from the detonation source.	510-06
OPEN-STUD FRAMING	A building framing system comprised of unsheathed structural components (studs, headers, sills, plates, etc.) and areas of sheer wall framing.	2400-10

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
OPENING	A breach or aperture in a wall or roof surface intended to accept a fenestration product or be left open.	2100-19
OPERABLE	Intended to be opened and closed.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
OPERABLE DOOR	A door that is intended to be opened and closed.	101/I.S.2/A440-05
OPERABLE WINDOW	A window that is intended to be opened and closed.	101/I.S.2/A440-05
OPERATING FORCE	The force required to initiate or maintain a sash, leaf, or panel motion in either the opening or closing direction.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
OPERATIONAL HARDWARE	Components of an egress system that require manipulation or operation by an occupant to effect egress. For the purpose of this standard, "locks" or "latches" are defined as devices intended to prohibit the opening of the window from the exterior.	1704-01
ORGANIC	850: Compounds which consist of carbon and generally hydrogen, with a restricted number of other elements, such as oxygen, nitrogen, sulphur, phosphorous and chlorine but not generally containing metals. GAG-1: Any compound which consist of carbon and hydrogen, with a restricted number of other elements, such as oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur, phosphorous, chlorine, etc. IPCB: Designating or composed of any chemical compound containing carbon; derived from living organisms.	850-91, GAG-1-97 , IPCB-08
ORGANIC COATING	612: A finishing technology where a transparent thermosetting resin is adsorbed in and on the porous anodic oxide film, ensuring all pores are completely sealed, then heated to simultaneously cross-link and cure the resin grains and narrow the oxide pores thus anchoring the organic film. IPCB: compounds which consist of carbon and generally hydrogen, with a restricted number of other elements, such as oxygen, nitrogen, sulphur, phosphorous and chlorine but not generally containing metals.	612-02, IPCB-08
OUTDOOR-INDOOR TRANSMISSION CLASS (OITC)	101/I.S.2/A440: A single-number rating calculated in accordance with ASTM E1322, using values of outdoor-indoor transmission loss. It provides an estimate of the sound insulation performance of a façade or building elements. The frequency range used is typical of outdoor traffic noises. TIR-A1: A single number rating calculated using ASTM E1332, to evaluate the transmission loss of façade elements, when they are exposed to transportation noise (planes, trains and automobiles). To obtain the OITC rating, a transportation spectrum and logarithmic summation is applied to the transmission loss data in the 1/3-octave band frequencies from 80 to 5000 Hz.	101/I.S.2/A440-11, TIR-A1-15
OVERALL DIMENSIONS	The external height and width of the product, expressed in millimeters or inches.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
OVERALL HEIGHT ALLOWANCES	This allowance relates to the AAMA Certification Program, under which window and door manufacturers are permitted to use, without a Waiver of Retest, pile weatherstrips whose nominal height is from +0.5mm (+0.020 in) to -0.3mm (-0.010 in) difference than those used in the test window or door.	701/702-11
OVERALL HEIGHT	The total thickness of the weatherstrip excluding appurtenances protruding above the pile.	701/702-04
OVERHEAD CLOSER	a.) Surface type - An exposed door swing control and closer device mounted on the surface of a door and frame at its head; b.) Semi-concealed type - A door swing control and closing device mortised into the door top rail and/or frame head; and c.) Concealed type - A door swing control and closer device enclosed within the door top rail and/or frame head.	SFM-1-87
OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE	A party designated by the owner to act on his behalf.	503-03
PAN/PANNING	Cosmetic covering, usually found on the exterior of the window or door, to achieve aesthetic sight lines, or to integrate the window or door system into the building surface or weatherproofing system. If planning is being used for weatherability, the panning is not considered cosmetic, but rather part of the window system.	IPCB-08

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
PAN FLASHING (A.K.A. SILL PAN)	A type of flashing used at the base of a rough opening to divert water to the exterior or to the exterior surface of a concealed WRB. Pan flashings have upturned legs at the rear interior edge (back dam) and right and left sides (end dams), to form a three-sided pan that has the front open for drainage. They are intended to collect and drain water toward the exterior, including water that may enter through the window unit or around the window (between the rough opening and the fenestration). Pan flashing can be made from self-adhered flashing or from rigid or semi-rigid material, such as metal or a semi-rigid polymer.	100-12, 200-12, 300-12
PANE	A layer of glass in a window or door; also called pane. (Sometimes referred to as "light.") See LITE (LIGHT) .	IGMA Glossary
PANEL	The members of a sliding door or sliding door side lite within a frame which are designed to accommodate the glazing	101/I.S.2/A440-11
PANEL SUPPORT	A sub-support between the panel and the building frame which is usually continuous and acts to transfer loads back to the structure. Not to be confused with a panel stiffener, which typically acts to limit deflection of the flat area of the panel.	508-07
PANIC BAR	See CRASH BAR .	
PANIC DEVICE	See PANIC EXIT HARDWARE .	
PANIC DEVICE CASE	See CRASH BAR HOUSING .	
PANIC EXIT HARDWARE	A door locking mechanism designed to be always operable from the interior by pressure on a crash bar or lever.	SFM-1-87
PARALLEL OPENING WINDOW	A window consisting of an operable sash that moves outward in a horizontal direction perpendicular to the plane of the frame for the purpose of ventilation. The sash remains parallel to the frame throughout its range of motion.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
PARAMETER	A variable characteristic attribute of an object.	912-13
PARAMETRIC OBJECT	An intelligent object that is part of a single building database, represented in any number of views.	912-13
PASSIVE DOOR	One or more hinged leaves or sliding door panels that are normally held inactive by latching or locking hardware, but can become active on the release of the latching or locking hardware.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
PASSIVE SOLAR HEAT GAIN	Solar heat that passes through a material and is captured by absorption of the surroundings, not by mechanical means.	IGMA Glossary
PATIO COVER	A one story structure not exceeding 3657 mm (12 ft) in height. Enclosure walls shall be permitted to be of any configuration, provided the open or glazed area of the longer wall and one additional wall is equal to at least 65 percent of the area below a minimum of 2032 mm (6 ft. 8 in) of each wall, measured from the floor.	2100-11
PATIO DOOR	Refer to "Hinged Glass Door" or "Sliding Glass Door."	101/I.S.2-97
PATIO ENCLOSURE	A sunroom installed over an exterior surface such as a deck or patio slab.	2100-11
PATTERNED GLASS	Rolled glass having a distinct pattern on one or both surfaces.	IGMA Glossary
PEAK BLAST PRESSURE (P)	The maximum value of the pressure over ambient pressure with units of kPa (psi).	510-06
PEAK DEMAND	The maximum instantaneous power demand experienced at a particular point in time. The peak cooling demand is the heaviest cooling load seen by the air handlers; the peak heating load is the highest instantaneous heating load seen by the heating system.	DDGA-89
PERFORMANCE	The capability of a building product, component, construction or assembly to perform the function(s) for which it was designed and constructed.	703-11
PERFORMANCE CLASS	One of the four performance classes (R, LC, CW, AW) within the classification system that provides for several levels of performance. The various performance classes allow the purchaser or specifier to select the appropriate level of performance depending on climatic conditions, height of installation, type of building, etc.	101/I.S.2/A440-17

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
PERFORMANCE CONDITION	Level of protection provided by a fenestration system.	510-06
PERFORMANCE (ENERGY)	The thermal, solar, and visual properties of a product for fenestration, these properties are typically U-factor, Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC), and Visible Transmittance (VT).	IGMA Glossary
PERFORMANCE GRADE (GRADE or PG)	A numeric designator that defines the performance of a product in accordance with this Standard/Specification. (Not to be confused with design pressure (DP) or Structural Test Pressure (STP)). Performance grade (PG) shall be achieved only on successful completion of all applicable tests specified in Clause 9 [of 101/I.S.2/A440-11]. See Clause 0.2.3 [101/I.S.2/A440-11] for additional details.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
PERIMETER FIRE CONTAINMENT	The ability of a system of individual components assembled in a specific manner to contain and restrict the migration of flame and hot gases from the floor of origin to the floor(s) above at the building perimeters. These components are: 1) a floor with an hourly fire endurance rating; 2) an exterior curtain wall with or without a hourly fire endurance rating, and 3) the fill material installed between the floor and the curtain wall.	FSCOM-1-09
PERMANENT DEFORMATION	A change in shape or dimension that does not disappear when pressures are no longer applied.	IPCB-08
PERMANENT SET	101/I.S.2: The amount of deflection left in a member after the application and release of a load. 1701.2/1702.2: The amount of residual deformation remaining in a member after the application and release of a load. JS: Occurs when a sealant is stretched, released and does not return to its original length but remains longer. The increase in length, expressed as a percent of the original length, is called permanent set. It depends principally on the amount and time of deformation, the state of cure, and the degree and type of loading.	101/I.S.2-97, 1701.2-02, 1702.2-02, JS-91
PERMEABILITY	The time rate of water vapor or gas transmission through a unit area of the material of unit thickness induced by unit vapor pressure difference between two specific surfaces under specified temperature and humidity conditions.	IGMA Glossary
PERMEANCE	The time rate of water vapor or gas transmission through a unit area of a body, normal to specific parallel surfaces, under specific temperature and humidity conditions.	IGMA Glossary
PHOTOCHROMIC GLAZING	Glazing with optical and solar properties that can be reversibly varied in response to outdoor IL luminance or ultraviolet (UV) radiation. See CHROMOGENIC GLAZING .	IGMA Glossary
PHOTOVOLTAIC	A device that produces electricity (voltage) directly from sunlight (photons).	IGMA Glossary
PHYSICAL INTERLOCK	The provision in the design of the thermal break cavity which involves the incursion of metal lugs into the cavity area. These lugs prevent the pulling apart of the aluminum components from the thermal break material should a loss of adhesion occur.	TIR-A8-04
PICTURE SLIDER	A horizontal sliding window with one or two moving sash located on one or both sides of a fixed panel to make up a two or three panel window.	101/I.S.2-97
PICTURE WINDOW	A non-operating window. A window consisting of frame and glass only.	101/I.S.2-97
PILE WEATHERSTRIP	Upright cut threads or filaments interlaced, woven, or otherwise joined to a backing.	701/702-04
PITCH	The perceived tone of a sound based upon its representative frequency	TIR-A1-04
PIVOT	An axis or hardware about which a window, sash, panel, or leaf rotates.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
PIVOT BAR OR PIVOT PIN	Components that link the sash to the friction shoe/clutch of the balance.	908-02
PIVOTED WINDOW	A window consisting of a sash which pivots about an axis within the frame. The pivoting action of the window allows for easy access to clean the outside surfaces of the window. Two common types are the 180 degree compression seal pivoting window and the 360 degree pivoting window.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
PLANK SUPPORT SPAN	The distance between plank support, including standard joist spacing and other support configurations such as angled joists.	2200-01

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
PLANK SYSTEM	Deck planks and the accessories that mate the planks to sub-decking or other deck components. Plank systems include planks, fasteners, installation clips or clip systems.	2200-01
PLANK WALKING SURFACE AREA	The area of the plank that is exposed after assembly and provides the uppermost surface.	2200-01
PLANKS	The uppermost deck components that together comprise the walking surface.	306-04
PLASTIC GLAZING	Plastic infill materials (including, but not limited to, acrylic, co-polyester, fiberglass-reinforced plastic, and polycarbonate) that are glazed or set in a frame or sash.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
PLASTIC FILM	A thin, plastic substrate sometimes used as the inner layers in a triple- or quadruple-glazed window.	IGMA Glossary
PLATE GLASS	Flat glass with surfaces that are essentially plane and parallel. It is formed by a rolling process, ground, and polished on both sides. It has been replaced by float glass.	IGMA Glossary
PLUMB	To make vertical.	IPCB-08
POCKET (CHANNEL)	GAG-1: A three-sided, U-shaped opening in a sash or frame to receive glazing infill. Contrasted to a rabbet, which is a two-sided, L-shaped section, as with face glazed window sash.	GAG-1-97
POCKET (CHANNEL) DEPTH	The inside dimension from the bottom of the pocket to the top. Pocket depth equals the bite plus the edge clearance.	GAG-1-97
POCKET (CHANNEL) WIDTH	The measurement between stationary stops (or stationary stop and removable stop) in a U-shaped channel.	GAG-1-97
POINTS	Thin, flat, triangular or diamond shaped pieces of zinc used to hold glass into wood sash by driving them into the wood.	850-91
POLARIZATION	The condition of electromagnetic waves in which the transverse motion or field of the wave is confined to a plane or ellipse.	NFRC Glossary
POLYBUTENE	850: A light-colored liquid, straight-chain aliphatic hydrocarbon polymer that is non-drying and widely used as a major component in sealing and caulking compounds. It is essentially non-reactive and inert. GAG-1: Straight chain, non-drying, non-reactive, inert aliphatic hydrocarbon polymer. Used as a component in some sealing and caulking compounds.	850-91, GAG-1-97
POLYESTER RESIN	Any of a group of thermosetting synthetic resins which are poly-condensation products of dicarboxylic acid and dihydroxy alcohol.	GAG-1-97
POLYETHYLENE	A straight chain plastic polymer of ethylene.	GAG-1-97
POLYETHYLENE (PE) BLEND	Thermoplastics based on polymers made with ethylene as essentially the sole monomer. This shall also be permitted to include PE thermoplastics from pre- and post-consumer recycled thermoplastic materials.	309-13
POLYISOBUTYLENE (PIB)	850: Synthetic rubber manufactured from isobutylene. GAG-1: Frequently associated as having higher molecular weight. See POLYBUTENE .	850-91, GAG-1-97
POLYMER	850: A high molecular weight chemical structure consisting of a long chain of small molecular units. GAG-1: An organic product of polymerization composed of an indefinite number of monomers.	850-91, GAG-1-97
POLYMERIZED	Treated by heating or cooking so that molecules of different substances unite into larger molecules of a different substance with individual characteristics.	GAG-1-97
POLYOL	A polymer or copolymer terminated with one or more hydroxyl groups (OH).	TIR-A8-04
POLYOL COMPONENT	One of the two components of a thermal break system. Normally in this application, it is a fully compounded blend of polyether polyols with small amounts of catalyst and additives present.	TIR-A8-04
POLYPROPYLENE (PP)	Polymer prepared by polymerization of propylene as essentially the sole monomer.	309-13
POLYSTYRENE (PS)	Polymer prepared by polymerization of styrene as essentially the sole monomer.	309-13

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
POLYSULFIDE	Long-chain aliphatic polymers containing disulfide linkages. They can be converted to rubbers at room temperature upon addition of a curing agent.	850-91
POLYSULFIDE BASE	Sealants made from polysulfide synthetic rubber.	850-91
POLYSULFIDE SEALANT	Polysulfide liquid polymer sealant which are mercaptan terminated, long chain aliphatic polymers containing disulfide linkages. They can be converted to rubbers at room temperature without shrinkage upon addition of a curing agent.	GAG-1-97
POLYURETHANE	Product produced by the reaction of a polyfunctional isocyanate with a polyol or other reactant containing two or more hydroxyl groups.	TIR-A8-04
POLYURETHANE SEALANT	An organic compound formed by the reaction of a glycol with an isocyanate.	GAG-1-97
POLYVINYL (CHLORIDE) (PVC)	850: See PVC . 309: A compound based on a polymer (resin) prepared by the polymerization of vinyl chloride as essentially the sole monomer (vinyl chloride content not less than 99%). This shall also be permitted to include clean PVC rework material or rework material containing PVC capstock.	309-13, 850-91
POLYVINYL (CHLORIDE) (PVC) BLEND	A compound based on the polymer prepared by blending non-PVC polymers with vinyl chloride monomer during polymerization with or without grafting or by blending non-PVC polymers physically with polyvinyl (chloride) (PVC) polymer (resin); vinyl chloride content being at least 80% mass. This shall be permitted to include clean PVC rework material or rework containing PVC capstock.	309-13
PORCH ENCLOSURE	A sunroom installed as part of a porch.	2100-11
POROSITY	The presence of numerous visible pits or pin holes at or near the substrate surface.	305-11
POSITIVE PRESSURE	Pressure acting in the inward direction.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
POT LIFE	850: The time interval following the addition of an accelerator or curing agent, before a chemically curing material will become too viscous to apply satisfactorily. Also called work life. GAG-1: The time interval following the addition of an accelerator before a chemically curing material will become too viscous to apply satisfactorily.	850-91, GAG-1-97
POUR SPEED	The speed at which the material flows from the nozzle into the cavity and the part being filled moves under the nozzle.	TIR-A8-04
POURED AND DEBRIDGED	Framing system thermal break made by flowing a catalyzed liquid material with low thermal conductivity into a one-piece channel and then removing the base of the channel or bridge after solidification to form a thermally improved extrusion.	TIR-A8-04
PRE-CAST WINDOW SILL (a.k.a. WINDOW SILL)	A product used at the sill of a window masonry opening designed with a slope for the purpose of draining water away from the window masonry opening to the exterior of the building.	200-12
PRELOAD	A positive and negative wind load (a reduced design pressure) that is applied to a fenestration product or wall assembly to condition the system before running an air leakage, water penetration or structural test.	504-05
PRESHIMMED TAPE SEALANT	A sealant having a preformed shape containing solids or discrete particles that limit its deformation under compression.	850-91
PRESSURE	Differential force per unit area between the interior and exterior surfaces of the test specimen.	101/I.S.2/A440-08
PRESSURE BUILD OR FOAMING PRESSURE	A value for maximum pressure developed under specified conditions as determined by the test method described in AAMA 812-04.	812-04
PRESSURE COEFFICIENT	A coefficient which is a function of the building shape, a particular location on the building, the direction of the wind and other factors. The pressure on any part of the building is determined by multiplying the velocity pressure by the appropriate pressure coefficient. Pressure coefficients may be positive or negative. What the BLWT test does essentially is determine the maximum pressure coefficients at numerous locations on the building which the designers will need to determine the design wind loads the wall will be subjected to under extreme wind conditions.	CW-11-85

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
PRESSURE DIFFERENTIAL (ΔP)	The difference between the absolute air pressure on the external surface of a fenestration product, and the absolute air pressure on the internal surface of the same fenestration product. The difference is positive when the external pressure is higher than the internal pressure. When the external pressure is lower than the internal pressure, the difference is negative. This pressure differential is expressed in pounds per square foot (psf) or Pascals (Pa).	IPCB-08
PRESSURE EQUALIZATION	The use of ventilation to achieve a balance in pressure between the drainage and ventilation cavity, and the exterior.	508-07
PRESSURE EQUALIZED RAIN SCREEN WALL SYSTEM (PRWC)	508: A wall system that functions to control air leakage and water penetration within the cavity through use of an exterior rain screen, a compartmented drainage and ventilation cavity, and an air and water barrier. 509-14: A wall system that functions to control air leakage and water penetration within the cavity through use of an exterior rain screen, a compartmented drainage and ventilation cavity, and an air/water barrier. System uses ventilation to achieve a balance in pressure between the drainage and ventilation cavity, and the exterior.	508-07, 509-14
PRESSURE TAP	A hole, approximately 1 mm in diameter, drilled perpendicularly through the exterior surface of the model wall, into which a metal tube is inserted from the interior surface. The metal tube provides attachment for a plastic tube which leads to the instantaneous pressure measuring device. A sufficient number of pressure taps must be used to adequately define the pressure distribution on the entire wall and on any special exterior architectural feature or geometry.	CW-11-85
PRIMARY DOOR	That door in a dual-door system so designated by the manufacturer as capable of protecting the building's interior from climatic elements (as opposed to a secondary door, which is used mainly for performance enhancement).	101/I.S.2/A440-17
PRIMARY SEAL	The seal beyond which no water is allowed to pass. It is the location within the wall construction that is ultimately responsible for maintaining water impermeability between the interior and exterior of a building envelope.	IPCB-08
PRIMARY SEALANT	A sealant applied to the inner shoulders of a spacer with its principle purpose to minimize moisture, gas and solvent migration into the unit's air space.	IGMA Glossary
PRIMARY DOOR	That door in a dual-door system so designated by the manufacturer, capable of protecting the building's interior from climatic elements (as opposed to a secondary door used mainly for performance enhancement)	101/I.S.2/A440-11
PRIMARY WINDOW	101/I.S.2/A440: That window in a dual window unit so designated by the manufacturer, capable of protecting the building's interior from climatic elements (as opposed to a secondary window used mainly for performance enhancement). IPCB: The first window completely installed in a rough opening, which is designed to function as the sole window or door (contrasted to a storm window, which serves as a secondary window in conjunction with a primary window).	101/I.S.2/A440-11, IPCB-08
PRIME DOOR	A swinging exterior passage door capable of protecting the building's interior from climatic elements. A prime door does not require a storm door to perform as intended, but storm doors may be applied as additional protection from climatic elements.	1702.2-12
PRIMER	A coating specifically designed to enhance the adhesion of sealant systems to certain surfaces, or to form a barrier to prevent migration of components, or to seal a porous substrate.	GAG-1-97
PRIMING	IGMA: Sealing of surfaces to promote adhesion of sealants. 850: Sealing of a porous surface so that a compound will not stain, lose elasticity shrink excessively, etc., because of loss of oil or vehicle into the surround. A sealant primer or surface conditioner may be used to promote adhesion of a curing-type sealant to certain surfaces.	IGMA Glossary, 850-91

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
PRODUCT DESIGNATIONS	Skylights included in this document are identified by the product designation code, which includes product type, performance class, performance grade and size tested.	1600/I.S.7-00
PRODUCT LINE	507: A given series of fenestration products typically defined by operator type, frame type and a set of basic frame profiles. 1505: A series of products of the same operating type which incorporate the same frame and sash profiles, glazing system and hardware applications. Differences such as appendages, minor hardware changes, and other changes deemed not to affect thermal performance do not constitute a different product line. Glazing configuration changes do not constitute a change of product line.	507-07, 1505-03
PRODUCT TYPE	Each product type and class requires testing the largest size (maximum glazed area) for which compliance is desired for entry into the performance class.	1600.I.S.7-00
PRODUCTION RUN	A period of manufacturing that creates a marketable product during which none of the process parameters and/or materials are changed.	663-23
PRODUCTION UNITS	Primary windows and sliding glass doors which are intended for installation in manufactured housing.	1701.2-02
PRODUCTION UNIT TESTING PROCEDURE	Performance testing of a randomly selected production unit, conducted in accordance with the requirements of the certification program.	1701.2-12, 1702.2-12, 1704-12
PROFILE	Referring to the cross-sectional geometry or property of a frame, sash, or its components.	NFRC Glossary
PROJECT EXECUTION AND COORDINATION (PEC) MODEL	Dimensionally-accurate project-specific fenestration BIM models, provided at pre-defined milestones in the project execution process, for insertion into the project BIM model, representing external extents and attributes of fenestration profiles and accessories; and used in coordination, clash detection, sequencing, and other integrated design activities. PEC models are provided after fenestration purchase order issuance.	912-13
PROJECTED WINDOW	A window consisting of one or more sash hinged at the top or bottom which project outward or inward from the plane of the frame. Awning — a projected window in which the sash rotates about its top hinge(s) and projects outward. Hopper — a projected window in which the sash rotates about its bottom hinge(s) and projects inward.	101/I.S.2/A440-17
PROPONENT	The entity that orders the test, such as, but not limited to a window or component manufacturer, an installer, contractor, builder, building owner, or designer.	504-20
PROPYLENE CARBONATE	Solvent used for cleaning and flushing thermal break compounds from the nozzles and operating parts of the mixing and filling machine.	TIR-A8-04
PROTOTYPE	A unit built strictly for testing purposes.	1704-01
PROTOTYPE UNITS	A unit built strictly for test purposes.	1701.2-02, 1702.2-02
PULL HARDWARE	A fixed handle or grip used to pull a door open.	SFM-1-87
PULSATING PRESSURE	A pressure in which pressure difference across the specimen is rapidly transitioned from one level of differential air pressure to another and back within a prescribed time period.	520-12
PULTRUSION	Fiberglass reinforced polymer (plastic) structural members having a constant cross-section.	IPCB-08
PUNCHED OPENING	A discrete elevation of curtain wall, storefront or sloped glazing that is surrounded in its entirety by another building wall system such as masonry, EIFS, panels or similarly cladding systems.	503-03
PURLIN	See CROSS RAFTER . IGMA: Structural members, generally horizontal, in slope glazing frames.	IGMA Glossary
PUSH HARDWARE	A fixed bar or plate used to push a door open.	SFM-1-87
PVC	850: Polymer formed by polymerization of vinyl chloride monomer. Also known as polyvinyl chloride. (See VINYL .)	850-91,

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
PYROLYTIC COATING	A thin-film surface coating on flat glass which is deposited at a high temperature during the final stage of float glass production. It is resistant to abrasion and attack by moisture, atmospheric pollutants, etc. See HARD COAT(ING) .	IGMA Glossary
R-POINT	Reference anchoring point that has a rigidity equal to double that of other anchors, achieved by using two anchors instead of one, or by using an anchor that is twice as rigid as those used at other points.	IM-TM
R-VALUE	IPCB: Thermal Resistance = 1/U-value IGMA: The thermal resistance of a glazing system expressed ft ² •hr•°F/BTU (m ² •°C/W). The R-value is the reciprocal of the U-factor. The higher the R-value, the less heat is transmitted throughout the glazing material.	IGMA Glossary, IPCB-08
RABBET	850: A two-sided L-shaped recess in a sash or frame to receive lites or panels. IGMA: A two-sided, L-shaped recess in a sash frame to receive glass products. Addition of a removable stop will convert it to a glazing channel.	850-91 IGMA Glossary
RACKING	850: Movement and distortion of sash or frames so that the corners no longer form their original angles. GAG-1: A movement or distortion of sash or frames causing a change in angularity of corners.	850-91, GAG-1-97
RADIATION	Energy released in the form of waves or particles, for fenestration the forms are UV, visible, near infrared, and far infrared.	IGMA Glossary
RAFTER	GDSG-1: For sloped glazing, a main nominally vertical framing member. IGMA: Structural members; vertical in slope glazing frames.	GDSG-1-87, IGMA Glossary
RAIL	101/I.S.2/A440: A horizontal member of a sash, leaf, or panel. IPCB: The horizontal piece of sash or screen frame. SFM-1: A horizontal door member; may be at the top or bottom of the door or in an intermediate location.	101/I.S.2/A440-11, IPCB-08, SFM-1-87
RAIN SCREEN	An exterior wall construction technique consisting of an exterior cladding (outer leaf), a cavity, and an inner leaf. Rain screens are subdivided into two distinct performance categories, one being pressure equalized rain screen and the second being drained and back ventilated (D&BV).	509-09
REACTION	A mutual action of chemical agents upon each other, resulting in a chemical change.	850-91
RECEPTOR	A device installed in a rough opening that is designed to receive the window.	200-09
REFERENCE VELOCITY PRESSURE	The pressure equal to the product of the square of the reference velocity, a factor of one-half and the air density.	CW-11-85
REFLECTANCE	The fraction of incident radiation upon a surface that is reflected from that surface.	IGMA Glossary
REFLECTION	The process by which incident radiation leaves a surface or medium from the incident side, without change in frequency. Also refers to the amount of radiation bouncing off a lite of glass relative to the incident radiation, usually expressed in %. (See also REFLECTIVITY)	IGMA Glossary
REFLECTIVE COATED GLASS	Glass with metallic or metallic oxide coatings applied onto the glass surface to provide reduction of solar radiant energy, and visible light transmission.	IGMA Glossary
REFLECTIVITY	The amount of radiation bouncing off a lite of glass relative to the incident radiation, usually expressed in %.	IGMA Glossary
REINFORCED THERMOPLASTICS	Compound in which a thermoplastic is blended with or chemically coupled to reinforcing additives, such as fibers, spheres or other materials.	310-12
REINFORCEMENT	The material added to individual sash, leaf, panel, or frame members to increase strength and/or stiffness.	101/I.S.2/A440-11

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
REINFORCING MULLION	101/I.S.2/A440: A horizontal or vertical member with an added continuous mullion stiffener and joining two or more individual fenestration units along the sides of the mullion stiffener. 450: Horizontal and/or vertical member formed by joining two or more individual products together with a mullion stiffener.	101/I.S.2/A440-11, 450-06
RELATIVE HEAT GAIN	The amount of heat gain through a glass product taking into consideration the effects of solar heat gain (SHGC) and conductive heat gain (U-factor). The value is expressed in Btu/hr/ft ² (W/m ²). The relative heat gain is calculated as RHG = (Summer U-factor x 14 °F) + (SHGC x 230). The lower the relative heat gain, the more the glass product restricts heat gain.	IGMA Glossary
RELATIVE HUMIDITY	IGMA: The percentage of moisture in the air in relation to the amount of moisture the air could hold at that given temperature. At 100 percent relative humidity, moisture condenses and water droplets are formed. IPCB: The horizontal piece of sash or screen frame.	IGMA Glossary, IPCB-08
RELATIVE PRESSURE	The dimensionless ratio of a sound's pressure to a standardized reference sound pressure.	TIR-A1-04
RELEASING AGENT	A petroleum-based agent, usually spray applied to a wall or fixture, that will not permit cementitious material to adhere to the wall or fixture.	IM-TM
REMODEL	To replace or improve a building or its components	IPCB-08
REMOVABLE DOUBLE GLAZING	The use of a second sash or pane of glass as a storm panel to provide an air space between the glass of the window and the storm panel.	101/I.S.2-97
REMOVABLE MULLION	A mullion separating door openings, designed to permit its temporary removal.	SFM-1-87
REMOVABLE MULTIPLE GLAZING PANEL (RMGP)	A glazed panel that can be installed in a sash, leaf, or panel on either the interior side or exterior side of the primary glazing.	101/I.S.2/A440-08
REPLACEABLE WEATHERSEAL	A seal which can be readily removed from a retaining groove of an assembled and installed fenestration product and not an integral part of a framing member or applied with adhesives.	701/702-04
REPLACEMENT INSTALLATION	Installation of a window or door that is designed for replacement of existing like and type product(s), by either destructive or nondestructive installation methods.	IPCB-08
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING	Any building used or intended primarily for a single or multiple family dwelling units.	2410-03
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING - GROUP R-2	Residential occupancies containing more than two dwelling units where the occupants are primarily permanent in nature such as apartment houses, boarding houses (not transient), convents, monasteries, rectories, fraternities and sororities, dormitories and rooming houses. For the purpose of this code, reference to Group R-2 occupancies shall refer to buildings that are three stories or less in height above grade.	507-03
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING - GROUP R-4	Residential occupancies shall include buildings arranged for occupancies as Residential Care/Assisted Living Facilities including more than five but not more than 16 occupants, excluding staff. For the purpose of this code, reference to Group R-4 occupancies shall refer to buildings which are three stories or less in height above grade.	507-03
RESIDENTIAL TRANSLUCENT SLOPED GLAZING SYSTEM	A translucent glazed roof structure over a conditioned or un-conditioned space having a minimum glazed area of 15 square feet.	2001-07
RESILIENT TAPE	A pre-shaped, rubbery sealing material furnished in varying thicknesses and widths, in roll form. May be plain or reinforced with scrim, twine, rubber or other materials.	GAG-1-97
RESIN CHEMICAL FAMILY	Shall refer to the base chemistry of the resin backbone. Examples (not exclusionary) include: Polyester, Vinyl Ester and Urethane.	305-11
RESIN COMPONENT	A synonym for polyol component.	TIR-A8-04
RESPONSIBLE CONTRACTOR	The party contractually responsible for that portion of the work.	503-03

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
RETROFIT	To add new materials or equipment not provided at the time of original construction.	IPCB-08
RETROFIT WINDOW	A replacement window designed to be installed over a pre-existing window frame.	2410-03,
REVEAL	The part of the edge of a door or window frame or jamb not covered by the casing.	ASTM E2112-07
REVOLVING DOOR	101/I.S.2/A440: An exterior door consisting of two or more leaves that pivot about a common vertical axis within a cylindrically shaped vestibule. SFM-1: A door consisting of leaves, usually three or four in number, mounted at equal angles to each other on a common vertical pivot axis with their outer edges in sweeping contact with the building floor, a flat ceiling and two opposed curved enclosure walls, each of which extends through slightly more than the 90 degree arc of a circle.	101/I.S.2/A440-11, SFM-1-87
REVOLVING DOOR CANOPY	That circular part of a revolving door between the ceiling sheet and the roof sheet. Any canopy that has a flat side and is not a complete circle is referred to as a clipped canopy.	SFM-1-87
REWORK MATERIAL	Principally PVC material from a manufacturer's facility or another facility of known compatible composition, that has been reground, pelletized or pulverized after having been previously processed by extrusion.	306-04
RIGID (STATIC) MODEL	This is a building model of rigid construction which remains undeflected and stationary when placed in the flowing air of the BLWT. It is the type of model used to establish wind load or curtain walls. Pressure taps distributed over the surfaces of this type of model are used to obtain pressure distributions.	CW-11-85
RIM TYPE	Which is mounted on the surface of a door, usually by screws from the reverse side. It is mounted independently of the lock and engages with the lock mechanism by means of a tail piece or metal extension.	SFM-1-87
ROLLER ASSEMBLY	Consists of roller(s), roller axle(s), any roller tire(s), any roller assembly housing(s), any height adjustment mechanism, and where used as an integral part of the roller assembly, sill rail of the sliding glass door operating panel.	906-07
ROLLER LATCH	A hardware device for holding a door in closed position. It consists of a spring-loaded roller mortised into the edge of a door so as to engage with a grooved strike mortised into the frame jamb.	SFM-1-87
ROLLER STRIKE	See STRIKE .	
ROOF	The cover over a building. Assembly of interacting components designed to weatherproof, and sometimes to insulate the roof surface of a building.	2100-02
ROOF, SUNROOM	The cover over a sunroom structure typically made of solid panel materials, glazed surfaces, screening or other materials and assemblies.	2100-22
ROOF WINDOW	A sloped application of a fenestration product that provides for in-reach operation. Note: Roof windows used for emergency escape and rescue usually have a balanced sash.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
ROOM TEMPERATURE	Temperature normally experienced in the average workplace and defined as 24°C ± 5°C (75°F ± 10°F).	TIR-A8-04
ROUGH OPENING	101/I.S.2/A440: The opening in a wall or roof into which a window, door, TDD, roof window, or unit skylight is to be installed. 2410: Minimum clear opening of the pre-existing window frame after removal of sash, glass and all sash components. IPCB: The opening in a wall or roof into which a window or glass door is to be installed.	101/I.S.2/A440-11, 2410-13, IPCB-08
SADDLE	See THRESHOLD .	
SAFE OFF VOID	The gap or linear void area between the curtain wall system and the structural floor slab.	FSCOM-1-09

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
SAFETY GLASS	<p>IGMA: Glass constructed, treated, or combined with other materials to reduce the likelihood of injury to persons in the broken or unbroken state. Types of safety glass include laminated safety glass, tempered glass.</p> <p>IPCB: Annealed glass that undergoes further processing. The characteristic of safety glass is that it reduces the possibility of severe injury upon accidental impact. There are two types of safety glass that meet the CPSC-federal standard, 16 CFR 1201, Cat. II:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Tempered and Laminated</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Tempered glass, through a heat strengthening process, becomes four times stronger than annealed glass and when broken, separates into dice-like cubes approximately the thickness of the glass.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Laminated Glass</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Two lites of glass sandwiched together with an interlayer of polyvinyl butyral (PVB) under heat and pressure. Laminated glass when broken tends to remain intact.</p>	IGMA Glossary, IPCB-08
SAFETY GLAZING	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: A strengthened or reinforced glass or plastic glazing or other material that is less subject to breakage or splintering when subjected to human impact loads. See also FULLY TEMPERED GLASS and LAMINATED GLASS.</p> <p>IPCB: The use of safety glass and certain plastics in hazardous locations. Building codes require safety glazing in two broad types of hazardous conditions: (1) Glazing subject to accidental human impact, such as indoors, side lites, other glazing that extends to or near the floor or walking surface, and glazing in the walls and enclosures of bathing compartments; (2) Skylights or sloped glazing in walls and roofs greater than 15 degrees from the vertical. Laminated glass or certain plastics are required to reduce the possibility of any part of the glazing from vacating the glazed opening when broken.</p>	101/I.S.2/A440-17, IPCB-08
SAFING IMPALING CLIP	A "Z"-shaped, galvanized steel clip used to retain the fire safing materials.	FSCOM-1-09
SAG AND FLOW TEST	A procedure involving vertical applications of sealants to specified surfaces or shapes under predetermined conditions of temperature and time intervals. The tendency to run or sag is observed and is reported as none, very slight, slight, etc., or report	850-91
SAGGING	The inability of a sealant to support its own weight in a joint.	850-91
SASH	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: The members of a window, secondary storm product, roof window or unit skylight that fit within a frame, which are designed to accommodate the glazing.</p> <p>IGMA: A frame into which glass products are glazed, i.e.: the operating sash of a window.</p> <p>850: The frame that receives lites of glass for either face or channel glazing, including rabbets, muntin bars and removable stops, if any.</p> <p>GAG-1: The window frame which receives the glazing infill.</p> <p>IPCB: An assembly of one or more lites of glazing, encompassed by surrounding edge members, which, when operable, slides in the plane of the window. The term "sash" can be used regardless of the mode of operation.</p> <p>SFM-1: An assembly of light-weight members framing the perimeter of a lite of glass.</p>	101/I.S.2/A440-11, IGMA Glossary, 850-91, GAG-1-97, IPCB-08, SFM-1-87
SASH BALANCE	A mechanical device, which, when mounted in a window unit, assists in counterbalancing the sash in such a manner as to permit the sash to remain stationary at any position along the full range of sash travel and allows the sash to operate freely in both directions throughout the full range of sash travel. With the exception of sash balances designed for exclusive use in jambliner systems, sash balance rated capacity and travel range published by the balance manufacturer shall be that which determined without regard to friction and/or sash travel of window unit.	902-07

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
SASH BALANCE ADJUSTMENT	If applicable, enables a single balance or combination of balances, to accommodate a range of sash weights. Adjustment details and sash weight range shall be specified by the balance manufacturer.	902-07
SASH BALANCE RATED CAPACITY	The manufacturer's specified minimum and maximum weight carrying capacity per balance based on the Balance Rated Travel Range (BRTR). BLRC = Balance(s) Lowest Rated Capacity, BHRC = Balance(s) Highest Rated Capacity	902-07
SASH CRACK	The total length of prime sash crack between the sash of the operable lights and the main frame, and between meeting stiles or rails. The crack length of lights that are not normally operable but are easily removable shall be included when determining total crack length. For fixed windows, the crack length is the perimeter of the main frame measured adjacent to the glass.	IM-TM
SASH OPERATING MODE	The direction and movement of the operable portion of a window assembly. Sash operating modes include, but are not limited to, project-out awning, project-in hopper, outward-projecting casement, horizontal sliding or rolling, vertical sliding or hung, etc.	513-12
SASH TRAVEL RANGE	The total range of sash travel, during normal operation, from the fully-closed to the fully-opened positions with restraints such as sash stops or any other limiting means in place.	908-02
SASH WEIGHT (WGT)	The total weight of the sash including the glazing material, framing members, latches, lock(s) and all other components and attachments.	908-02
SCANT PLASTIC	A condition along the edge of the laminate where the vinyl interlayer does not extend completely to the edge of the innermost glass component. Measurement is made of the maximum extent of the void from the edge of the innermost glass component.	TSGG-04
SCRATCH HARDNESS	The hardest pencil that will not rupture or scratch the organic film.	512-20
SCREEN	<p>101/I.S.2/A440:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insect: A product that is used with a window, door, secondary storm product, or unit skylight, consists of a mesh of wire or plastic material used to keep out insects, and is not for providing security or for the retention of objects or persons from the interior. • Glass retention: A product specified for use in building codes when used under sloped products glazed with certain glass assemblies in certain spaces that could expose occupants to injury from sudden breakage <p>2100: A product used with a window, door, or unit skylight, consisting of mesh wire or plastic material used to keep out insects and not for the purpose of providing security or for the retention of objects or persons from the interior.</p>	101/I.S.2/A440-11, 2100-19
SCREENING	A mesh-like material that can cover a fenestration opening.	2100-02
SCREW-ON BEAD OR STOP	A stop, molding or bead fastened by screws. (See SNAP-IN BEAD OR STOP.)	850-91

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)	
SEALANT	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: A compound used to fill and seal a joint or opening.</p> <p>100/200/300: (CONSTRUCTION), n. – Any of a variety of compounds used to fill and seal joints or openings in wood, metal, masonry, and other materials. For the purposes of this standard practice, sealant shall have the capability of allowing for joint movement and appropriate adhesion as required for construction applications.</p> <p>2400: Any of a variety of compounds used to fill and seal joints or openings in wood, metal, masonry, and other materials, as contrasted to a sealer; which is a liquid used to seal a porous surface. Some common types of sealants are: polysulfide rubber, silicone, acrylic latex, butyl rubber, and polyurethane.</p> <p>2410: Any of a variety of compounds used to fill and seal joints or openings in wood, metal, masonry, and other materials, as contrasted to a sealer; which is a liquid used to seal a porous surface. Recommended sealants are those capable of exterior weathering and exhibit a minimum of ±25% movement capacity consistent with the sealant manufacturers' recommendations for this application.</p> <p>GAG-1: An elastomeric material with adhesive qualities applied between components of a similar or dissimilar nature to provide an effective barrier against the passage of the elements.</p> <p>IPCB: Any of a variety of compounds used to fill and seal joints or openings in wood, metal, masonry and other materials, as contrasted to a sealer, which is a liquid used to seal a porous surface. Some common types of sealants are: neoprene, polysulfide rubber, silicone, acrylic latex, butyl rubber and polyurethane.</p> <p>SFM: An elastomeric material with adhesive qualities used to seal joints or openings against the passage of air and water.</p>	<p>101/I.S.2/A440-11, 100-12, 200-12, 300-12, 2400-10, 2410-13, GAG-1- 97, IPCB-08, SFM- 1-87</p>	
	SEALANTS¹	(For glazing) Compounds used to adhere and provide weather tight installation of glass products.	IGMA Glossary
	SEALANTS²	(For IG Units) Formulated elastomeric compounds of specific application and vapor transmission properties as well as controlled adhesion, cohesion and resiliency properties.	IGMA Glossary
	SEALANT BEAD	A sealant or compound, such as caulking or glazing bead, etc., applied to a joint regardless of the method of application. Also, a molding or stop used to hold glass or panels in position.	GAG-1-97
	SEALED INSULATING GLASS UNITS	- A combination of two or more lites of glass with a sealed cavity between the lites of glass, separated by a spacer at the edges. This cavity may be filled with a gas, such as argon. See INSULATING GLASS UNIT	IGMA Glossary
	SEALER	A liquid used to seal a porous surface. (See SEALANT.)	850-91
SEALING WIRE	An additional material that is inserted into the head of some polyamide strips and which is heat activated during the curing process of liquid or powder coating.	QAG-2-12	
SECONDARY DOOR	That door in a dual-door system so designated by the manufacturer to be used only in conjunction with a primary door for the purpose of enhancing the performance of the primary door. A secondary door can be placed on the exterior or interior of the primary door. A secondary door cannot be used by itself as a primary door.	101/I.S.2/A440-17	
SECONDARY LOCK	A secondary lock is any lock that does not allow forced-entry from the exterior by restricting the movement of a sash or vent to less than one-half inch. Any mechanism which allows more than a one-half inch opening shall be classified as a ventilating lock.	101/I.S.2-97	
SECONDARY SEALANT	A sealant applied to the edge of the spacer and glass lites in an insulating glass unit to provide elastic, structural bonding of the assembly. As a single seal, this sealant also may have gas retention and moisture vapor transmission properties.	IGMA Glossary	

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
SECONDARY STORM PRODUCT (SSP)	A door, window, or unit skylight product designated by the manufacturer to be used only in conjunction with a primary door, window, or skylight product for the purpose of enhancement of performance in a system with the primary product. A secondary storm product can be attached to the internal or external frame or sash of the primary product. A secondary storm product is also considered a secondary door or window.	101/I.S.2/A440-17
SECONDARY WINDOW	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: That window in a dual-window unit so designated by the manufacturer to be used only in conjunction with a primary window for the purpose of enhancing the performance of the primary window. A secondary window can be placed on the exterior of or interior of the primary window. A secondary window cannot be used by itself as primary window.</p> <p>1701.2: That window in a dual window unit so designated by the manufacturer, used on the exterior of, or interior of, and in tandem with a primary window for the purpose of energy conservation or acoustical enhancement. Secondary windows are not intended to be used by themselves as primary windows.</p> <p>1704: A window used in conjunction with a primary window mainly to improve energy conservation.</p>	101/I.S.2/A440-17, 1701.2-02, 1704-01
SEISMIC LOAD	Building movement and forces caused by earthquake motion.	GDSG-1-87
SELF-ADHERING FLASHINGS	<p>711: Flexible facing materials coated completely or partially on at least one side with an adhesive material and which do not depend on mechanical fasteners for attachment. They are used to make the transition between fenestration framing members and the adjacent water-resistive barriers (WRBs) or sealed drainage plane material. The purpose of flashing is to drain water away from the fenestration product to the exterior. Self-adhering flashings are typically sold in widths such as 100 mm (4 in), 150 mm (6 in), 230 mm (9 in) etc. and come in a rolled form and typically have a release liner that is removed prior to application. There are two types considered under this standard:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TYPE A PRODUCTS: Products that pass this specification without use of a primer. (See Annex B.) • TYPE B PRODUCTS: Products that require a primer to pass any part of this specification. (See Annex B.) <p>CAUTION: <i>Type A products may require a primer under certain field conditions. The type classification only relates to passing this specification. Consult the flashing manufacturer for installation conditions and details.</i></p> <p>Type A and Type B are divided into the following classes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level 1: For exposures up to 50°C (122°F) • Level 2: For exposures up to 65°C (149°F) • Level 3: For exposures up to 80°C (176°F) <p>Level shall be determined based on the lowest temperature at which testing in Sections 5.5 and 5.9 is successfully completed.</p> <p>300: Flashing which is coated completely or partially on at least one side with an adhesive material and which do not depend on mechanical fasteners for permanent attachment.</p>	711-22, 100-12, 300-12
SELF-LEVELING SEALANT	<p>850: A sealant that exhibits flow sufficient to seek gravitational leveling.</p> <p>GAG-1: A sealant formulation having a consistency that will permit it to achieve a smooth level surface when applied in a horizontal joint.</p>	850-91, GAG-1-97

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
SERIES	Manufacturers shall classify their products in groups called Series. Each series defines significant properties of the product group that relate to its component materials, profile, geometry, and intended application. Changes in component materials such as material durometer (greater than $\pm 10\%$), UV stabilizer, or grade of a material that alter the product's performance or application shall denote a change in series. Changes in the density (greater than $\pm 15\%$) of foam filled weatherseals shall denote a change in series. Design and construction characteristics such as profile geometry, designed method of compression, or hollow versus solid foam core that alter the product's performance or application shall also denote a change in series.	701/702-11
SERVICEABILITY	The capacity of a building product, component, construction or assembly to perform the function(s) for which it was designed and constructed.	701/702-04
SERVICEABLE	Accessible without major reconstruction of the window, door, SSP, TDD, roof window, or unit skylight.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
SETTING	Placement of lites or panels in sash or frames; and action of a sealant as it becomes more firm after application.	850-91
SETTING BLOCK	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: A device or member that supports the weight of the glazing and is in direct contact with an edge of the glazing after final installation.</p> <p>IGMA: Rectangular, cured extrusions or neoprene rubber or other approved material on which the glass product bottom edge is placed on glazing to effectively support the glass weight.</p> <p>850: A piece of resilient material placed under the bottom edge of a lite or panel to prevent edge contact, to distribute the load, and to align the panel or pane within its supporting frame.</p> <p>GAG-1: Blocks placed under the bottom edge of glazing infill to position it and to prevent its contacting the frame.</p> <p>GDSG-1: Blocks of elastomeric material used at the bottom of the glass as support and to prevent direct contact with the framing member.</p> <p>SFM-1: Small pieces of neoprene, lead or other material which are used to support a sheet of glass within a frame.</p>	101/I.S.2/A440-11, IGMA Glossary, 850-91, GAG-1-97, GDSG-1-87, IPCB-08, SFM-1-87
SETTING TIME	A term used rather loosely to describe that period when a material has either dried sufficiently through solvent release, or cured sufficiently through chemical reaction, to reach a specified condition.	850-91
SHADING COEFFICIENT (SC)	<p>IGMA: The ratio of the rate of solar heat gain through a specific glass construction to the solar heat gain through a single lite of 1/8" (3 mm) clear glass in the same situation.</p> <p>GDSG-1: The heat gain due to transmitted and absorbed solar energy for the glass or glass and shading combination considered, divided by the similar heat gain for unshaded 1/8" clear glass.</p> <p>IPCB: The ratio of solar heat gain through a window, under a specific set of conditions, to the solar heat gain through a 3 mm sheet of clear, double-strength glass under the same conditions. Included is the directly transmitted solar radiation, as well as the solar energy absorbed and then redirected to the indoor space.</p>	IGMA Glossary, GDSG-1-87, IPCB-08
SHEAR PANEL	A panel used to brace a building wall against racking; in skylights, glass may be used as a shear panel, requiring special design considerations.	GDSG-1-87
SHEAR STRENGTH	The maximum shear stress that a material is capable of sustaining. Shear strength is calculated from the maximum load during a shear or torsion test and is based on the original dimensions of the cross section of the specimen. Ability of the thermal barrier material to resist slippage or tearing parallel to the line of application of loading (pure or transverse shear) or perpendicular to the line of load application as in bending (longitudinal shear).	TIR-A8-04
SHEATHING TAPE	A tape manufactured for the purpose of sealing horizontal, vertical, and diagonal joints in the weather resistant barrier (WRB). Appropriate materials for this purpose are those recommended by the WRB manufacturer for the intended purpose.	IM-TM

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
SHEET GLASS	Flat glass made by continuous drawing and whose surface has a characteristic waviness. Because of the long usage of the term, much thin float glass is still incorrectly referred to as sheet glass.	IGMA Glossary
SHIM	<p>100/300: A material used to raise, level or plumb a fenestration product frame during installation.</p> <p>200: A material used to raise, level or plumb a window frame. Lateral shims are placed in the rough opening adjacent to the frame jambs. Setting shims are placed in the rough opening beneath the sill.</p> <p>504: A thin, flat or wedge-shaped piece of wood or other suitable material used to level or plumb a fenestration product frame during installation.</p> <p>2410: A thin, flat or wedge shaped piece of suitable material used to level or plumb a window frame during installation.</p> <p>IPCB: A thin, flat or wedge-shaped piece of suitable material used to level or plumb a fenestration product frame during installation. Lateral shims are placed at the jambs; setting shims are placed at the sill.</p>	100-12, 200-12, 300-12, 504-05 , 2410-13, IPCB-08
SHOCK TUBE TEST	A blast test conducted in an enclosure that utilizes compressed air, fuel/air mixtures or explosives to simulate a blast event.	510-06
SHOCK WAVE	A mass of highly compressed air that radiates out from an explosion source producing an increase in ambient air pressure.	510-06
SHOE/CLUTCH	A component of a Type 2 balance which provides an engagement location for the pivot pin or pivot bar. The shoe/clutch is permitted to provide other functions not related to vertical sash counterbalancing and is available in assorted sizes that suit the pocket size of varied frame designs.	908-02
SHORE "A" HARDNESS	Measure of firmness of a compound by means of a Durometer Hardness Gauge (A hardness range of 20-25 is about the firmness of an art gum eraser. A hardness of 90 is about the firmness of a rubber heel).	GAG-1-97
SHORE D HARDNESS	Provides a relative ranking of profile surface hardness.	308-05
SHORE HARDNESS	<p>IGMA: Measurement of the hardness of a cured elastomeric material by means of a durometer hardness gauge.</p> <p>850: a measure of the hardness of a sealant by means of a Shore Durometer Hardness Gauge.</p>	IGMA Glossary , 850-91
SHRINKAGE	A permanent loss of overall length due to material construction and/or relaxation from environmental and/or installation factors.	701/702-04
SHRINKAGE TEST	A determination of the percentage loss in volume of a sealant when tested in a specified size and shape under controlled conditions of temperature, humidity, and time intervals.	850-91
SHRINKAGE, DRY	A uniform, end to end contraction of the thermal break material in the extruded cavity after the material has been fully cured. Dry shrinkage is characterized by the absence of thermal break resin on the cavity walls in the "shrink back" area.	TIR-A8-04
SHRINKAGE, WET	The end to end contraction of the freshly poured thermal barrier material as it gels or sets up within the extruded cavity caused by the center of the pour solidifying quicker than the outer perimeter. Wet shrinkage is characterized by a thin layer of thermal barrier resin on the cavity walls in the "shrink back" area.	TIR-A8-04
SIDE JAMB PIVOT	See INTERMEDIATE PIVOT .	
SIDE LITE (LIGHT)	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: An operable or inoperable product that is designed to be a companion product installed on one or both sides of an operable door or a fixed door. Side lites often have their own separate frame or are contained within the frame of a composite assembly.</p> <p>SFM-1: A fixed lite of glass located along side a door.</p>	101/I.S.2/A440-11 , SFM-1-87

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
SIDE-HINGED DOOR SYSTEM	A door system having, at a minimum, a hinge attachment of any type between a leaf and jamb, mullion or edge of another leaf but having a single, fixed vertical axis about which the leaf rotates between open and closed positions. These systems include, as a minimum, a single operating leaf, surrounding frame, and components. The surrounding frame has vertical and horizontal members that are joined at the intersection and that fully encompass the operating and/or fixed leaf/leaves. Additional operating and/or fixed leaves, side lites, transoms, framing, and mullions are often included.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
SIDE-HINGED (INSWINGING) WINDOW	A window that consists of sash hinged at the jambs and swings inward using exposed butt hinges or concealed butt hinges and in some cases friction hinges. It is used primarily for cleaning or emergency escape and rescue purposes, but not for ventilation other than in the case of emergency. The gateway test size is larger than for casement windows, but otherwise the same requirements are met. See also HINGED RESCUE WINDOW and TOP-HINGED WINDOW .	101/I.S.2/A440-11
SIDELITE (SIDE LITE)	101/I.S.2/A440: An operable or non-operable product that is designed to be a companion product installed on one or both sides of an operable door or a fixed door. Side lites often have their own separate frame or are contained within the frame of a composite assembly. 1702.2: A non-operable unit(s) affixed to the vertical jamb(s) of a swinging exterior passage doors, or a fixed panel(s) installed in the master frame of a swinging exterior passage doors, beside the prime door leaf.	101/I.S.2/A440-11, 1702.2-02
SIGHT LINE	850: Imaginary line along the perimeter of lites or panels corresponding to the innermost edge of stationary and removable stops; the line to which sealants contacting the lite or panel are sometimes finished. GAG-1: The line along perimeter of glazing infills corresponding to the top edge of stationary and removable stops. The line to which sealants contacting the glazing infill are sometimes finished off. IPCB: The line defining the perimeter of the daylight opening of a window. It may be formed by the sash, spacer assembly or the glazing stop.	850-91, GAG-1-97, IPCB-08
IGU SIGHTLINE DEPTH	The distance measured from the glass edge to the vision area intended for spacer and sealant(s), gasket(s), and/or other component(s) used in insulating glass unit fabrication.	IGMA Glossary
SIGHT LINE (GLAZED DAYLIGHT OPENING)	The area within the perimeter of glazing infill where the sash or framing members end and the vision area starts. The area is defined by the glass stop, glazing bead, glazing gasket, and/or glazing sealants of the window or door.	IGMA Glossary
SIGHT LINE INFRINGEMENT (GLAZED DAYLIGHT OPENING)	An extension into the glazed daylight opening by the sealant, the spacer, or the area of coating deletion.	IGMA Glossary
SILICONE SEALANT	850: A curing sealant having polysiloxane as its chemical backbone. GAG-1: A sealant having as its chemical composition a backbone consisting of alternating silicon-oxygen atoms.	850-91, GAG-1-97
SILL	IPCB: A lower horizontal member of a window or sliding door frame. The main cross or horizontal member forming the bottom of the frame. SFM-1: The bottom horizontal frame member.	IPCB-08, SFM-1-87
SILL ANGLE	An L-shaped installation accessory that may be employed at the sill of a replacement window to accommodate the slope of the existing sill construction.	IM-TM
SILL HORN	The horizontal projection of a wood window sill that forms the base for the brick molding.	IM-TM
SILL NOSING	A wood member attached to the outside of the sill. This nosing is added to a narrow sill and may help to tie together a single mullion or double mullion unit, etc.	IM-TM

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
SIMULATED DIVIDED LITE (SDL)	A lite in which dividers (muntins) appear to separate the glazing into individual smaller glazing lites and in which the dividers (muntins) do not carry a structural load. The simulated division can be achieved through removable grids (which are usually attached to the glazing by adhesive) or by grills between the glass.	101/I.S.2/A440-17
SINGLE-ACTING DOOR	A door mounted to swing in one direction only from the plane of its frame.	SFM-1-87
SINGLE GLAZING, SINGLE GLAZED	101/I.S.2/A440: Glazing that is just one layer of glass or other glazing material. IGMA: Glazing that is just one layer of glass or other glazing material (as opposed to sealed insulating glass which offers far superior insulating characteristics).	101/I.S.2/A440-11, IGMA Glossary
SINGLE-HUNG WINDOW	A hung window with only one operable sash.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
SINGLE MATERIAL	306: Profiles extruded from a single rigid PVC compound. Weathering and other physical characteristics are uniform throughout the profile. 311: Profiles extruded from a single compound. Weathering and other physical characteristics are uniform throughout the profile.	306-04, 311-05
SINGLE MODE	The primary window/door is closed and latched, the secondary window/door or outer primary window/door is opened fully, and the insect screen (when offered or specified by the manufacturer) is in the functional position.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
SINGLE-SEALED UNITS	Sealed insulating glass units where the structural bonding and moisture sealing is accomplished by a single seal at the edge.	IGMA Glossary
SITE-BUILT SYSTEM	A fenestration assembly supplied in an unassembled or partially assembled state consisting of more than one supplier's fabricated parts, components, locking/latching hardware, and/or accessories for final assembly at the project site. Excluded from this definition are door systems that are shipped from a district manufacturer without locking/latching hardware. NOTE: <i>As no individual distinct manufacturer incurs the sole responsibility for the design, composition, and performance of site-built fenestration assemblies, such assemblies are not addressed by this Standard/Specification.</i>	101/I.S.2/A440-08
SKYLIGHT	IGMA: A glass and frame assembly, which is installed into a roof of a building. 1600/I.S.7: Glass or plastic glazed, roof mounted product, fixed or operable that allows for natural day-lighting and/or ventilation. Units can be designed as Types 1, 2, 3 and 4 products. GDSG-1: A glass and framing assembly consisting of sloped and (sometimes) vertical surfaces; the assembly is inserted into the roof of a building.	IGMA Glossary, 1600/I.S.7-00, GDSG-1-87,
SLAB	Part of a hinged door system, glazed or unglazed, surrounded a frame. Slabs may be fixed or operable.	NFRC Glossary
SLAG WOOL/ROCKWOOL	A fibrous insulation board consisting of inorganic steel slag or rock fibers bonded together with thermosetting resins acting as a binder system.	FSCOM-1-02
SLIDER	See HORIZONTAL SLIDING WINDOW .	
SLIDING DOOR	A door that consists of manually operated door panels, one or more of which slide or roll horizontally within a common frame, and can also contain fixed lites/panels. Typically, operating panels are identified with an (X) and fixed lites or fixed panels are identified with an (O).	101/I.S.2/A440-11
SLIDING GLASS DOOR	Sliding glass doors consist of one or more lites of glass contained in panels which, in turn, are contained within an overall frame designed so that one or more panels are movable in a horizontal direction. Panels shall be all sliding or some sliding and some fixed. Panels shall lock or interlock with each other or shall contact a jamb member where the panel is capable of being securely locked. Doors shall be designed and assembled so that panel to panel contact between horizontal members moving relative to one another does not occur.	101/I.S.2-97

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
SLOPED GLAZING	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: Glass or other transparent or translucent glazing material that is sloped more than 15° from the vertical. Includes glazing in solariums, sunrooms, roofs, and sloped walls. Generally, this is a single slope construction, but can also include curved elements, and ridged or pyramidal assemblies using multiple flat panels.</p> <p>IGMA: A glass and framing assembly that is sloped more than 15 degrees from the vertical and essentially forms the entire roof of the structure. Also, any glazed opening in a sloped roof or wall, such as a stationary skylight or fully operable roof window.</p> <p>GDSG-1: A glass and framing assembly that is sloped more than 15° from vertical and which forms essentially the entire roof of the structure. Generally this is a single slope construction. (Other than unit skylights.)</p> <p>TIR-A7: The fenestration of skylights and space enclosures which are titled more than 15° from the vertical. Sloped glazing systems should be inclined a minimum of 15° from the horizontal to insure proper condensation and water infiltration control and to minimize accumulation of dirt above horizontal or purlin framing supports. Systems inclined less than 15° from the horizontal may require special consideration.</p>	<p>101/I.S.2/A440-17, IGMA Glossary, GDSG-1-87, TIR-A7-83,</p>
SLOPED GLAZING SYSTEM	A glass and framing assembly that is sloped more than 15° from vertical and which forms essentially the entire roof of the structure; generally this is a single slope construction.	503-03
SLOUGHING	A condition wherein scales peel off or become loose, either partially or entirely, from the pultrusion.	305-06
SMOKE	The airborne solid and liquid particulate and gases evolved when a material undergoes pyrolysis or combustion.	FSCOM-1-09
SMOKE CONTAINMENT	The ability of a system of materials assembled in a specific manner to contain and restrict the migration of smoke from the floor of origin to the floor(s) above.	FSCOM-1-09
SMOKE SEAL	A seal that exhibits the ability to prevent the passage of smoke and hot gases.	FSCOM-1-09
SNAP-IN BEAD OR STOP	A stop, molding or bead that snaps into position without additional fastening. (See SCREW-ON BEAD OR STOP .)	850-91
SNOW LOAD	<p>IGMA: Uniform load due to snow accumulation.</p> <p>GDSG-1: Loads imposed on a building wall, roof, or skylight by the accumulation of snow; generally a long-term load.</p>	<p>IGMA Glossary, GDSG-1-87</p>
SNUBBER	An inter-locking alignment component or feature, used at the “hinge side” of a projected or casement sash, to ensure proper seating of weather seals, or for structural integrity. Also known as snug bars, or bevel blocks.	513-12
SOFFIT BRACKET	A bracket for mounting an exposed overhead door closer to the underside of a door frame head or transom bar; used for out swinging doors only.	SFM-1-87
SOFT COAT(ING)	Generally refers to silver-based, low-e coating. So called due to its susceptibility to damage through abrasion. The coating generally consists of a multilayer structure of alternate dielectric and thin transparent metal layers which are deposited in a vacuum chamber. Also known as <i>sputtered coating</i> .	IGMA Glossary
SOLAR ENERGY ABSORPTANCE	<p>IGMA: The percentage of the solar energy spectrum, (ultra violet, visible and near infrared) from 300 to 2500 nanometers, that is absorbed by the glass product.</p> <p>GDSG: Fraction or percent of the sun's radiation that is absorbed by a surface or material; for glass, standard values are normally published for the sun's rays normal to the surface.</p>	<p>IGMA Glossary, GDSG-1-87</p>
SOLAR ENERGY	Radiation from the sun; as measured in wavelengths at the earth's surface, between 300 and 2500 nm. Includes UV, visible and near infrared wavelengths.	IGMA Glossary
SOLAR HEAT GAIN	Heat from solar radiation that enters a building.	IGMA Glossary

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)		
SOLAR HEAT GAIN COEFFICIENT (SHGC)	<p>IGMA: The fraction of solar radiation admitted through a window or skylight, both directly transmitted and absorbed, and subsequently released inward. It is expressed as a number between 0 and 1. The lower a window's solar heat gain coefficient, the less solar heat it transmits, and the greater its shading ability. SHGC can be expressed in terms of the glass alone or can refer to the entire window assembly. For normal incidence only, SHGC = 0.86 x SC. See also SHADING COEFFICIENT (SC).</p> <p>507: The fenestration of skylights and space enclosures which are titled more than 15° from the vertical. Sloped glazing systems should be inclined a minimum of 15° from the horizontal to insure proper condensation and water infiltration control and to minimize accumulation of dirt above horizontal or purlin framing supports. Systems inclined less than 15° from the horizontal may require special consideration.</p> <p>2100: The ratio of solar heat gain entering the space through the glazing product to the incident solar radiation. Solar heat gain includes directly transmitted solar heat and absorbed solar radiation that is then re-radiated, conducted or convected into the space.</p> <p>IPCB: The ratio of solar heat gain through a window component to the solar radiation incident on it, for a given angle of incidence, and for given environmental conditions (indoor temperature, outdoor temperature, wind speed and solar radiation). Included is the directly transmitted solar radiation, as well as the solar energy absorbed and then redirected to the indoor space.</p>	IGMA Glossary, 507-12, 2100-07, IPCB-08,		
	SOLAR REFLECTANCE		Fraction or percent of the sun's radiation that is reflected by a surface or material.	GDSG-1-87
	SOLAR REFLECTING GLASS		Glass with a transparent metal or metal oxide coating which reflects a portion of the sun's radiation.	GDSG-1-87
SOLAR ENERGY TRANSMITTANCE	<p>IGMA: The percentage of the solar energy spectrum (ultra violet, visible and near infrared) from 300 to 2500 nanometers that is directly transmitted through the glass product.</p> <p>GDSG-1: Fraction or percent of sun's radiation that is transmitted by a transparent or translucent material.</p>	IGMA Glossary, GDSG-1-87		
SOLARIUM	A sunroom featuring a high percentage of glazed surfaces used as walls and roof systems.	2100-02		
SOLIDS CONTENT	A determination of the non-volatile matter of a compound at a specified temperature and time interval. Usually expressed in percentage by weight and the difference between this figure and 100%, represents the volatile matter or loss by evaporation.	GAG-1-97		
SOLIDS CONTENT TEST	A determination of the non-volatile matter of a sealant at a specified temperature and time interval, usually expressed as percentage by weight of the solid matter left after evaporation.	850-91		
SOLVENT RELEASE SEALANT	A sealant that cures primarily through solvent evaporation.	850-91		
SONE	The unit of measure of loudness defined as 40 dB at 1000 Hz.	TIR-A1-04		
SOUND-INSULATING GLASS	Glazing that is fixed on resilient mountings and separated so as to reduce sound transmission. Also known as <i>sound-resistive glass</i> .	IGMA Glossary		
SOUND INTENSITY	The square of the relative pressure of a sound representing the power per unit area of the sound in "watts per square meter" (W/m ²).	TIR-A1-04		
SOUND POWER (W)	Rate of transmission of a sound's energy in "Watts" (W).	TIR-A1-04		
SOUND PRESSURE LEVEL (SPL)	Twenty times (20x) the base ten logarithm of a sound's relative pressure represented in decibels (dB).	TIR-A1-04		

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
SOUND TRANSMISSION CLASS (STC)	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: A single-number rating calculated in accordance with ASTM E413 using sound transmission loss values. It provides an estimate of the sound insulation performance of an interior partition in certain common sound insulation problems. The frequency range used is typical of indoor office noises.</p> <p>TIR-A1: A single number rating, that is calculated using the ASTM E413 classification for rating the sound insulation characteristics of interior wall and floor partitions that are exposed to noise typical of offices and buildings (e.g., speech, radio, television, etc.). An STC contour curve is applied to the actual measured 1/3 octave band transmission loss data at frequencies from 125 to 4000 Hz. The transmission loss value on the contour curve at 500 hertz is the STC single number rating.</p>	101/I.S.2/A440-11, TIR-A1-15
SOUND TRANSMISSION COEFFICIENT	The fraction of the airborne sound power incident on the test specimen that is transmitted by the specimen and radiated on the other side.	TIR-A1-04
SOUND TRANSMISSION LOSS (STL)	Ten times (10x) the common logarithm of the reciprocal of the sound transmission coefficient. The quantity so obtained is expressed in decibels (dB).	TIR-A1-04
SPACER	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: The linear material that separates and maintains the space between the glass surfaces of insulating glass units.</p> <p>IGMA: The linear object that separates and maintains the space between the glass surfaces of insulating glass.</p> <p>507: Insulating glass units generally have continuous spacers around the glass perimeter to separate the glazing and provide an edge seal. Two types of spacers are defined in this document: aluminum without a thermal barrier (hereafter referred to as aluminum) and insulating. Edge-of-glass U-factor is based on the type of spacer used in the insulating glass unit and the center-of-glass U-factor. The 1997 ASHRAE Handbook - Fundamentals defines the edge-of-glass U-factors for aluminum and insulating spacers by the following formulas: Aluminum Spacer: $U_{EOG} = 0.223 + 0.842U_{COG} - 0.153 U_{COG2}$ Insulating Spacer: $U_{EOG} = 0.120 + 0.682U_{COG} + 0.244 U_{COG2}$</p> <p>850: Small blocks or continuous extrusions placed on each face of a lite or panel to center it in the channel and maintain a uniform width of sealant bead, preventing excessive sealant distortion.</p> <p>SFM-1: Continuous or short lengths of elastomeric material placed around the periphery of one or both sides of the glass at the edges, between the glass and its frame, to hold the glass in the proper plane.</p>	101/I.S.2/A440-11, IGMA Glossary, 507-15, 850-91, SFM-1-87
SPACERS (GLAZING SHIMS)	Small blocks of approved, compatible material, placed on each side of the glass product to provide glass centering, maintain uniform width of sealant bead, and prevent excessive sealant distortion. Includes setting blocks, edge blocks, anti-walk blocks.	IGMA Glossary
SPACER CORNERS	Specific methods used in joining the spacer lengths into spacer frames including interlocking keys, bending, soldering, or welding.	IGMA Glossary
SPACER DEPTH	That dimension of the spacer that is measured perpendicular to the glass surface.	IGMA Glossary
SPACER HEIGHT	The dimension of the spacer that is measured from the top of the spacer facing the IG cavity to the bottom of the spacer facing outside the IG cavity.	IGMA Glossary
SPACER WIDTH	The dimension of the spacer that is measured perpendicular to the glass surface and establishes the IG unit cavity.	IGMA Glossary

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
SPAN	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: The clear distance measured parallel to the length of a mullion or divider between support points.</p> <p>450: The distance between structural supports for a member that resists loading by bending. This span of the element used for the L/175 calculation shall be equal or greater in length than the mullion assembly element for which compliance is desired.</p> <p>1701.21702.2: The distance between structural supports for a member that resists loading by bending.</p>	<p>101/I.S.2/A440-11, 450-06, 1701.2-02, 1702.2-02</p>
SPANDREL	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: The opaque areas of a building envelope which typically occur at locations of floor slabs, columns, and immediately below roof areas.</p> <p>IGMA: That portion of the exterior wall of a multi-story commercial building that covers the area below the sill of the vision glass installation and above the head of the glass installation below.</p> <p>FSCOM-1: The area of an exterior wall located vertically between window openings on adjacent floors.</p>	<p>101/I.S.2/A440-11, IGMA Glossary, FSCOM-1-09</p>
SPANDREL AREA	The area of the spandrel infill between the primary sash or frame members.	507-12
SPANDREL GLASS	Architectural glass that is used in spandrel sections of a building.	IGMA Glossary
SPECIFICATION	A written document often accompanying architectural drawings, giving such details as scope of work, materials to be used, installation method, required performance, and quality of workmanship for work under contract.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
SPECTRALLY SELECTIVE COATING	A coating that permits some portions of the solar spectrum to enter a building while blocking others. Typically used to maximize visible light and block UV and / or infrared wavelengths.	IGMA Glossary
SPECTRALLY SELECTIVE GLAZING	A specially engineered low-e coated or tinted glazing whose optical properties vary with wavelength. See SPECTRALLY SELECTIVE COATING and SPECTRALLY SELECTIVE TINT .	IGMA Glossary
SPECTRALLY SELECTIVE TINT	A tinted glazing with optical properties that is transparent to some wavelengths of energy and reflective to others. Typically used to maximize visible light and block UV and / or infrared wavelengths.	IGMA Glossary
SPEED CONTROL	The mechanism that controls the rate of speed at which a door will operate.	SFM-1-87
SPINDLE (A.K.A SPLIT SPINDLE)	A rigid bar or bars which transfer movement of the handle to the lock mechanism.	903-12
SPRAY COATING	The process of applying a resinous coating by atomizing it into a spray or mist, and curing it into a continuous film.	614-05, 615-05, 2604-05, 2605-05
SQUARE	Two construction members that meet at a right (90°) angle. In fenestration, the condition in which the jambs are perpendicular to the head and sills.	IPCB-08
STANDARD TEST PROFILE	A specific part selected by the manufacturer that is representative of a single or multiple product series that is to be used in AAMA certified products. The part is representative of a series in component materials, profile geometry, or other characteristics that alter a product's performance or application.	701/702-04
STATIC PRESSURE	Application of a fixed pressure difference across the specimen.	520-12
STATIONARY STOP	The permanent stop or lip of a rabbet onto which the lites or panels are set.	850-91
STC REFERENCE CONTOUR	A curve that is fitted to the measured transmission loss data from 125 Hz to 4000 Hz to determine the Sound Transmission Class of a barrier.	TIR-A1-04
STIFFENER	A reinforcing member which serves to limit the deflection of the member to which it is attached.	SFM-1-87

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
STILE	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: A vertical member of a sash, leaf, or panel.</p> <p>SFM-: A vertical member of a door, exclusive of applied glazing beads. Stiles are usually designated by function, such as lock stile, hinge stile or meeting stile.</p> <p>Thin Stiles have a face width of 45 mm (1 ¾ in) or less, Narrow Stiles a face width of from 45 mm (1 ¾ in) to 63 mm (2 ½ in), Medium Stiles a face width of from 75 mm (3 in) to 100 mm (4 in) and Wide Stiles a face width greater than 100 mm (4 in).</p>	101/I.S.2/A440-11, SFM-1-87, IPCB-08
STOOL	Horizontal interior trim at the base of a single-hung or double-hung window (often mistakenly called the sill). The flat, narrow shelf forming the top member of the interior trim at the bottom of a window.	IPCB-08
STOP	<p>IGMA: The stationary lip of the back of the glazing channel or removable molding (retainer) at the front of the glazing channel.</p> <p>850: Either the stationary lip at the back of a rabbet or the removable molding at the front of the rabbet, serving to hold the lite or panel in the sash or frame, with the help of spacers.</p> <p>IPCB: In glazing, a strip of metal or wood used around the periphery of a pane of glass to secure it in place. Also defined as the narrow trim along the jamb and head that limits the swing of a door or hinged windows, or creates a channel for a sliding sash.</p> <p>SFM-1: See DOOR STOP, also GLASS STOP.</p>	IGMA Glossary, 850-91, IPCB-08, SFM-1-87
STORE FRONT SASH	An assembly of moulding members forming a continuous frame for a fixed glass store front.	SFM-1-87
STOREFRONT	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: A non-residential, non-load-bearing assembly of commercial entrance systems and windows usually spanning between the floor and the structure above, designed for high use/abuse and strength. Note: Storefront systems are typically designed to accommodate field fabrication and glazing and employ exterior glazing stops at one side only. Storefront employs shallow rectilinear framing profiles (approximately 150 mm [6 in] or less), which are often made available in “stock lengths”. Vertical framing members run between the top of the floor slab and structure above, with provision for anchorage at all perimeter conditions. Operating vents and entrance doors are provided as separate inserts. Store fronts are not to be confused with Curtain walls or Window walls</p> <p>503: A combination of framing members and fixed glazing used to fill an opening in a building facade. The framing is normally at the ground floor level, runs between the floor slab and the roof or between floor slabs and often includes entrances.</p> <p>507: A window wall that is installed on the first floor of a retail space and may contain entrance doors.</p>	101/I.S.2/A440-11, 503-03, 507-12
STORM DOOR	See SECONDARY DOOR .	
STORM WINDOW	See SECONDARY WINDOW .	
STORY DRIFT	See DRIFT	
STORY HEIGHT	Vertical distance between a designated point or component at one floor level and the same designated point or component at adjoining floor levels of a building structure.	501.6-01
STRAW FOAM SEALANT	A type of sealant using an aerosol foam container from which the pre-polymer is extruded through a simple tube dispenser. A straw-type dispenser is attached to the valve of the container and is controlled by a lever actuator-connector. Normally this device is intended for limited re-use.	812-04
STRESS RELAXATION	Stress relaxation is that property which enables a compound to be extended without increasing its internal stress.	JS-91
STRIKE PLATE	See STRIKE .	

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
STRIKE	An opening or retaining device provided in the head, jamb or threshold of a door frame or in the edge of a stile of an inactive door to receive a lock or latch bolt. (Also referred to as a Keeper or Strike Plate). a) Box Strike - A strike consisting of a face plate with rectangular opening and a box-like enclosure attached to the back of the plate and surrounding the opening. b) Dustproof Strike: A strike which is placed in the floor, sill or threshold of an opening, to receive a flush bolt, and is equipped with a spring-loaded follower to cover the recess and prevent its filling with dirt. c) Electric Strike: A strike used with a latch lock and designed to be actuated by a remotely controlled electro-magnet, to permit the door to be opened without retracting the latch. d) Roller Strike: A strike for latch bolts, having a roller mounted in the tip to reduce friction.	SFM-1-87
STRIKING OFF	The operation of smoothing excess sealant at the sight line.	850-91
STRUCTURAL GASKET	A synthetic rubber gasket designed to engage the edge of glass or panel in a surrounding frame by forcing an interlocking filler strip into a grooved recess in the face of the gasket. Such gaskets are structurally capable of transmitting wind and dead loads from the glass or panel to the frame.	SFM-1-87
STRUCTURAL GLASS	Glass used in a structural application, where the glass is supporting other elements or is required to provide safety restraint to live loads. Typical examples are glass mullions, glass purlins, and glass wall systems.	IGMA Glossary
STRUCTURAL GLAZING	A glazing method utilizing a structural adhesive (usually silicone) to attach glass, metal, or other panel material to the structure of a building. The panels have no exterior stop to hold it in place. See also STRUCTURAL SILICONE GLAZING .	IGMA Glossary
STRUCTURAL GLAZING GASKETS	Cured elastomeric channel-shaped extrusions used in place of a conventional sash to install glass products onto structurally supporting sub-frames with the pressure of sealing exerted by the insert of separate lock strip wedging splines.	IGMA Glossary
STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY	A structure's uncompromised ability to safely resist the required loads.	2200-01
STRUCTURAL MULLIONS	Also called "mullion stiffeners," must independently or in conjunction with Common or Combination Mullions be designed to withstand full design load requirements of the project specifications. Evidence of compliance shall be either by testing for mathematical calculation.	101/I.S.2-97
STRUCTURAL SILICONE GLAZING	A system in which the glass product is bonded to the framing members of a curtain wall utilizing a structural silicone adhesive / sealant without the presence of outdoor retainers or stops.	IGMA Glossary
STRUCTURAL TEST PRESSURE (STP)	101/I.S.2/A440: The pressure differential applied to a window, door system, TDD, roof window, SSP, or unit skylight. Note: "Structural test pressure (STP)" is not to be confused with "design pressure (DP)" or "Performance Grade (PG)". 450: The pressure differential applied across a test specimen to determine the structural test pressure rating. Unless otherwise specified, for purposes of this method the structural test pressure shall be 150% of the rated design pressure. 1701.2: The pressure differential applied across a test specimen to determine the structural test pressure rating. 2100: The pressure differential applied to a window, door system, TDD or unit skylight. (Not to be confused with design pressure (DP) or Performance Grade (PG)).	101/I.S.2/A440-11, 450-06, 1701.2-02, 2100-19
STUCCO	Cementitious mixture used for exterior plaster.	IPCB-08
STYRENE COPOLYMERS	Those polymers incorporating styrene and at least one other functional group in the repeating unit through co-polymerization of the base monomers.	309-13

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
SUB-ASSEMBLY UNIT	A unit, complete in its entirety, including the glazing of windows or other glazing panels into their respective fixed or moving sash frames, which is shipped with such glazing panels separate from each other or from any master frame. This master frame may either be disassembled or assembled. The connection of the master frame to the glazed, fixed, or moving panels shall take place later according to the instructions of the manufacturer utilizing all of the components supplied by the manufacturer.	1701.2-02, 1702.2-02
SUB-FRAME	A framework built fastened and sealed into a window or door opening in a concrete or masonry wall, to which the window or door frame is secured.	SFM-1-87
SUBSILL	A separate framing member that, when installed on the underside of a sill, becomes an integral part of the sill.	IPCB-08
SUBSTRATE	306: Inner layer of a co-extrusion. 850: A material on which sealants are applied. GAG-1: A base material to which other materials are applied.	306-04, 850-91, GAG-1-97
SUMMER MODE	101/I.S.2/A440: When the primary window/door is closed and latched, the secondary window/door or outer primary window/door is opened fully and insect screen (when offered or specified by the manufacturer) is in the functional position.	101/I.S.2A440-08
SUNLIGHT	The portion of solar energy which is detectable by the human eye; it accounts for about 44 percent of the total radiation wavelength spectrum.	IGMA Glossary
SUNROOM	101/I.S.2/A440: A multi-sided structure consisting of a high percentage of glazed area versus framing area. Note: Usually a non-conditioned area attached to the exterior of an existing building. 2100: A one-story structure attached to a dwelling with a glazing area in excess of 40 percent of the gross area of the structure's exterior walls and roof.	101/I.S.2/A440-11, 2100-11
SUNSPACE	A sunroom.	2100-02
SUPPLIER	The source of the thermal break material to the framing manufacturer. (Some suppliers may also pour and debridge stock lengths of framing for the window manufacturer.)	TIR-A8-04
SURFACE BARRIER WALL SYSTEMS	Systems in which the outermost surface of the wall or roof is the sole barrier to intrusion of liquid water.	200-12
SURFACE BOLT	A rod or bolt mounted on the face of a door to lock it to the frame and/or sill. It is operated manually.	SFM-1-87
SURFACE COATING	The deposition of a thin-film coating on a surface.	IGMA Glossary
SURFACE COEFFICIENT (H)	The ratio of steady-state heat exchange between the surface and its external surroundings to the temperature difference between the surface and its surroundings. It is expressed in terms of time rate of heat flow per unit area of a particular surface by the combined effects of radiation, conduction and convection for a unit temperature difference between the surface and the air. Subscripts I and II are used to denote indoor and outdoor air spaces, respectively.	1503-09
SURPLUS PLASTIC	Excess vinyl interlayer extending beyond the glass edges of the laminate. Interlayer should be trimmed flush when required depth of silicone joint exceeds design thickness of outboard ply.	TSGG-04
SUSPENDED FILM	Polymer-based, optically clear glazing layer mounted between glass layers in a multiple-glazed system. A coating may be applied on one or both surfaces of the film.	IGMA Glossary
SUSPENDED FILM INSULATING GLASS UNIT	IG unit manufactured with a light and energy controlling film suspended within the cavity. Multiple films may be incorporated in the IG.	IGMA Glossary
SUSPENDED GLAZING	Glazing system suspended from above. This innovation, first achieved in projects of the 1960s, made possible continuous glass facades, without mullions.	IGMA Glossary
SWEEP STRIP OR DOOR SWEEP	A weatherstrip mounted at the top or bottom edge of a swing door.	SFM-1-87
SWING	The direction of opening of a swing door. (Same as Hand of Door).	SFM-1-87

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
SWING OF WINGS	The arc of travel of the wings of a revolving door beyond the enclosure walls.	SFM-1-87
SWINGING EXTERIOR PASSAGE	A swinging exterior passage door installed in an exterior wall. A passage door which is side hinged and operates by swinging inward or outward.	1702.2-12
SWITCHABLE GLAZINGS	See CHROMOGENIC GLAZING .	IGMA Glossary
SYMPATHETIC RESONANCE	The phenomenon whereby materials of similar characteristics (mass, stiffness, etc.) respond to incident sound frequencies in a similar manner thereby aiding in the transmission of the sound. The use of dissimilar materials can reduce the transmission of sound.	TIR-A1-04
SYSTEM	The parts, components, hardware, and/or accessories that yield a complete, fully functional assembly.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
TAPE SEALANT	850: a non-curing sealant having a preformed shape, and intended to be used in a joint under compression. GAG-1: A sealant having a pre-formed shape, and intended to be used in a joint under compression.	850-91, GAG-1-97
TEMPERATE NORTHERN CLIMATE	In weather testing, a North American metropolitan area testing site located within 73 to 100°W longitude and 37 to 50°N latitude.	310-12
TEMPERED GLASS	IGMA: Treated glass that is strengthened by reheating it to just below the softening point and suddenly cooling it. When shattered, it breaks into small pieces. Since these particles do not have the sharp edges and dagger points of broken annealed glass, tempered glass is regarded as a safety glass and safety glazing material. Tempered glass is also approximately four to five times stronger than standard annealed glass. The glass must be cut to size and have any other processing (such as edge polishing and hole drilling) completed before being subjected to toughening, because attempts to work the glass after tempering will cause it to shatter. Also known as <i>toughened glass</i> . See FULLY TEMPERED GLASS .	IGMA Glossary
TEMPLATE (FOR HARDWARE)	A master pattern or scaled drawing showing all dimensions and hole spacing for hardware application.	SFM-1-87
TENSILE STRENGTH	850: The greatest longitudinal stress a substance can bear before rupturing. TIR-A8: A property of solid material that indicates its ability to withstand a uniaxial tensile load. The ability of the thermal barrier material to resist cohesive or adhesive failure during the application of a tensile load tending to pull the interior and exterior sections of extruded framing apart.	850-91, TIR-A8-04
TERNE (METAL)	An alloy of lead and tin applied to steel by dipping steel into molten terne metal. The alloy has a dull appearance resulting from the high lead content.	IPCB-08
TEST CHAMBER	The chamber or wall that the specimen is affixed to or installed within to create a separation between the theoretical building interior and exterior.	501.5-23
TEST PRESSURE DIFFERENCE	Difference between the external pressure and the internal pressure across a closed and locked test specimen expressed as Pascals (lbf/ft ²). It is called positive pressure when the external pressure of windows and doors is higher than the internal pressure and is called negative pressure when the external pressure is lower than the internal pressure.	520-12
TEST SPECIMEN	A complete, fully functioning window, door, SSP, TDD, roof window, or unit skylight supplied by the applicant and fitted in the test apparatus in accordance with the manufacturer's written installation instructions (including manufacturer's instructions for clearance, shimming and anchoring).	101/I.S.2/A440-11

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
TEST WEIGHT	<p>902: The amount of weight that is attached to the guide block when performing test procedure from Sections 8.2 and 8.3 of AAMA 902-07. Test weight equals the balance's rated capacity without regard to built-in friction of the window unit. Test weight will equal Balance(s) Lowest Rated Capacity (BLRC) when performing the test procedure from Section 8.2. Test weight will equal Balance(s) Highest Rated Capacity (BHRC) when performing the test procedure from Section 8.3.</p> <p>908: the amount of weight that is attached to the balance assembly shoe/clutch when performing test procedures outlined in Section 8 of AAMA 908-02. Test weight equals the balance rated capacity without regard to non-balance related friction of a window unit. Test weight will equal FBLRC (Friction Balance Lowest Rated Capacity) when performing test procedures 8.1.3 (Type 1) or 8.2.3 (Type 2). Test weight will equal FBHRC (Friction Balance Highest Rated Capacity) when performing test procedure 8.1.4 (Type 1) or 8.2.4 (Type 2).</p>	902-07, 908-02
THERMAL BARRIER	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: An element made of material with relatively low thermal conductivity, which is inserted between two members having high thermal conductivity, in order to reduce the heat transfer.</p> <p>IGMA: An element, made of a material with relatively low thermal conductivity, which is inserted between two members having high thermal conductivity in order to reduce the heat transfer. Such elements are often used in aluminum spacers and / or aluminum window frames.</p> <p>IPCB: The insertion of a non-heat-conducting material between two conductive members, thus avoiding heat transfer.</p> <p>TIR-A8: A solid or cellular material having a low thermal transmittance placed between materials of high thermal transmittance for the purpose of insulating and the reduction of heat flow.</p>	101/I.S.2/A440-11, IGMA Glossary, IPCB-08, TIR-A8-04
THERMAL BREAK	<p>See THERMAL BARRIER</p> <p>IGMA: An element, made of a material with relatively low thermal conductivity, which is inserted between two members having high thermal conductivity in order to reduce the heat transfer. Such elements are often used in aluminum spacers and / or aluminum window frames.</p>	IGMA Glossary
THERMAL BRIDGE	An entity that allows for large amounts of conductive heat flow (relative to the amount that would flow at that location if the entity were not present) between surfaces at different temperatures.	ASTM E2112-07
THERMAL CHAMBER	The chamber constructed on the exterior side of the specimen to create a controlled exterior boundary layer for thermal cycles.	501.5-23
THERMAL CONDUCTANCE (C)	<p>IGMA: Heat transfer through a specific geometry (thickness) of a material, expressed in units of energy transfer over time per area per degree of temperature (i.e.: BTU/hr/ft²/°F, W/m²/°C). Contrast with Thermal Conduction.</p> <p>1503: The time rate of heat flow through a body per unit area from one of its bounding surfaces to the other for a unit temperature difference between the two surfaces, under steady-state conditions.</p>	IGMA Glossary, 1503-09
THERMAL CONDUCTION	The mode of heat transfer through a material by molecular contact. Heat flows from a high-temperature area to one of lower temperature.	IGMA Glossary
THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY (k)	<p>IGMA: The heat transfer property of a bulk material, expressed in units of energy transfer over time per area per thickness per degree of temperature (ie: BTU*in/hr/ft²/°F, W·m-1·K-1/m²/°C).</p> <p>1503: The time rate of heat flow through unit area and unit thickness of a homogeneous material under steady-state conditions when a unit surface temperature gradient is maintained in the direction perpendicular to the area. Materials are considered homogenous when the value of the thermal conductivity is not affected by variation in the thickness or the size of the sample within the range normally used in construction.</p> <p>TIR-A8: The time rate of heat flow, under steady conditions, through a unit area, per unit temperature gradient in the direction perpendicular to the area. A measure of the ability of a material to transfer heat energy from one face of a material to the opposite face, the opposite of thermal resistance.</p>	IGMA Glossary, 1503-09, TIR-A8-04

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
THERMAL CYCLING	The repeated heating and cooling of a specimen from a stated low temperature to a stated high temperature and back again.	TIR-A8-04
THERMAL DIFFUSIVITY	Thermal conductivity per unit of heat capacity.	IGMA Glossary
THERMAL EMISSIVITY	Similar to thermal emittance, except that the suffix “-ivity” refers to a property of general material, while “-ance” refers to a specific material with a certain thickness, surface finish, etc.	IGMA Glossary
THERMAL EMITTANCE	The ability of a surface to emit long-wave radiation relative to that of a perfect black body. Also known as the <i>long-wave infrared emittance</i> . A perfect black body has an emittance equal to 1.0, while a perfect reflector has an emittance equal to zero.	IGMA Glossary
THERMAL EXPANSION	An increase in the dimensions of a material in direct proportion to the rise in its temperature and conversely a dimensional shrinking as a result of a drop in temperature.	TIR-A8-04
THERMAL ISOLATION	Physical and space conditioning separation from conditioned space(s) consisting of existing or new walls, doors and/or windows. The conditioned space(s) shall be controlled as separate zones for heating and cooling or conditioned by separate equipment	2100-11
THERMAL MASS	The mass in a building (furnishings or structure) that can absorb solar gain during the day and release the heat as the space cools in the evening.	IGMA Glossary
THERMAL MOVEMENT	Thermal movement is the expansion or contraction of the curtain wall elements due to the rise and fall of their temperature.	CWG-1-89
THERMAL RADIATION	The heat transfer by radiation from surfaces at or near the room temperature (i.e.: wavelengths in the range 2.5–50 microns). It is often referred to as far IR radiation or long-wave IR radiation.	IGMA Glossary
THERMAL RESISTANCE	A property of a substance or construction which retards the flow of heat; one measure of this property is R-value = 1/U-factor.	IGMA Glossary
THERMAL SHORT CIRCUIT	The by-passing of the low conductivity of the thermal break material by a highly conductive material such as aluminum or a steel fastener. If the aluminum bridge were not removed or debridged from the cavity it would become a thermal short circuit.	TIR-A8-04
THERMAL STRESS	IGMA: Stress caused by the temperature differential typically across the surface of a lite of glass; i.e.: The center of a lite of glass facing the sun will be much hotter than the glass edges shaded by the glazing pocket. The differential in temperature introduces thermal stress that can lead to glass breakage under certain conditions. GDSG-1: Stress in glass caused by temperature differences either between the central area of the glass and the edges or between the surfaces and the thickness center; the latter is often referred to as "thermal shock."	IGMA Glossary, GDSG-1-87
THERMAL TRANSMITTANCE (U-FACTOR) A.K.A. U-VALUE	507: A measure of the total heat transfer through a fenestration system including boundary air films, due to conduction, convection and radiation under specific environmental conditions expressed in W/(m ² ·°C) [Btu/(ft ² ·h·°F)]. The lower the U-factor, the less heat will be transferred through the fenestration system. For fenestration systems, the overall U-factor is dependent on the area-weighted U-factors contributed by the center-of-glass, the edge-of-glass and the frame. 1503: The time rate of heat flow per unit area under steady-state conditions from the air on the warm side of a body to the air on the cold side, per unit temperature difference between the warm and cold air. 2001/2100: The measurement of thermal heat flow allowed by a Residential Translucent Sloped Glazing System. Thermal transmittance is expressed as a “U” Factor. TIR-A8: The time rate of heat flow, per unit area, under steady state conditions, through a body for a unit temperature difference of air on the two sides of the body.	507-12, 1503-09, 2001-07, 2100-07, TIR-A8-04
THERMOCHROMIC GLAZING, THERMOCHROMICS	Glazing with optical and solar properties that can be reversibly varied in response to exposure to changes in temperature.	IGMA Glossary

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
THERMOPLASTIC	A polymer material that turns to liquid when heated and becomes solid when cooled and is able to repeat these processes.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
THIN STILE	See STILE .	
THRESHOLD	The lower horizontal member of a door frame, which is set on the floor and extends from jamb to jamb.	SFM-1-87
THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE - CEILING (TLV-C) - (3)	The concentration that should not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure.	TIR-A8-04
THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE (1)	Time Weighted Average (TLV-TWA) The time weighted average concentration for a normal 8-hour workday and a 40-hour workweek, to which nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed, day after day, without adverse effect.	TIR-A8-04
THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE (2)	Short Term Exposure Limit (TLV-STEL) - The concentration to which workers can be exposed continuously for a short period of time without suffering from 1) irritation, 2) chronic or irreversible tissue damage, or 3) narcosis of sufficient degree to increase the likelihood of accidental injury, impair self-rescue or materially reduce work efficiency, and provided that the TLV-TWA is not exceeded. It is not a separate independent exposure limit, rather it supplements the time-weighted average (TWA) limit where there are recognized acute effects from a substance whose toxic effects are primarily of a chronic nature.	TIR-A8-04
THROUGH-WALL FLASHING	Flashing that extends completely underneath the sill, or over the head of a window, and has an upturned leg on the interior side.	IPCB-08
THROUGH-WALL PENETRATION	Any opening in an exterior wall of a building that penetrates the water protecting surface(s) of the wall.	714-12
THROW	The distance which a lock bolt or latch bolt projects when in locked position.	SFM-1-87
THUMBTURN	A permanently attached small lever which, when turned, operates the bolt on a lock in the same manner as a key.	SFM-1-87
TIGHT GRASPING, PINCHING OR TWISTING MOTION	The application of forces that require more than 22.2 N (5 lbf) to be exerted by the fingers, hands, wrists, arms, or other body parts(s). Furthermore, the rotational movement of the wrist, shoulder, or other body part(s) should not exceed 95 degrees. Grasping is the act of wrapping one's hand around an object, such that the opposing finger(s) and thumb contact one another.	513-12
TILT WINDOW	A hung window whose operable sash can be tilted into the room for interior washability.	101/I.S.2-97
TINTED GLASS	Glass formulated to have a uniform color throughout the glass, with the purpose of changing the aesthetics and/or reducing glare, solar heat gain, or visible/ultraviolet (UV) transmittance.	IGMA Glossary
TOE BEAD	850: Sealant applied at the base of the channel, prior to setting the lite or panel, to prevent leakage. GAG-1: Sealant applied at the base of a glazing channel, prior to setting the lite. Its purpose being a secondary seal to prevent leakage past the exterior stop. When applying a toe bead, make certain it is large enough to contact both the sash and the glass.	850-91, GAG-1-97
TOOLING	The operation of pressing in and striking a sealant in a joint, to press the sealant against the sides of a joint and secure good adhesion; the finishing off of the surface of a sealant in a joint so that it is flush with the surface.	850-91
TOP-HINGED WINDOW	A window consisting of sash hinged at the head which swings inward or outward using a continuous top hinge or individual hinges, primarily for cleaning or emergency escape and rescue purposes and not for ventilation. See also HINGED RESCUE WINDOW and SIDE-HINGED (INSWINGING) WINDOW .	101/I.S.2/A440-17
TOP TURN REVERSIBLE WINDOW	A window consisting of an operable sash hinged on each vertical side that projects outward from the plane of the frame at the bottom but then pivots to allow complete reversibility of the sash. The opening can be limited in a pre-determined position for safety or to hold the sash in position under wind load. The sash is restricted in the fully reversed position for safety during cleaning.	101/I.S.2/A440-17

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
TORSION	The twist induced in a product by the application of a static load to an extreme free corner of that product and normal to its plane.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
TORSIONAL STRENGTH	The ability of the thermal break material to resist twisting or rotation as a result of a torsional load such as that resulting from thermal stresses, handling, fabrication or uneven glazing pressure.	TIR-A8-04
TOTAL AREA	This area is the area of the entire fenestration system being considered, vision area or spandrel area plus frame area.	507-03
TOTAL DESIGN DISPLACEMENT	The design earthquake lateral displacement, including additional displacement due to actual and accidental torsion.	501.4-00
TOTAL GLASS THICKNESS	The sum of thicknesses of all layers of glass in the window, not including the thickness of any glazing cavities.	IPCB-08
TOTAL HEAT GAIN – SUMMER/DAYTIME	(BTU/hr/ft ² , W/m ²) The sum of the radiant energy and the conductive energy transmitted into the building. (Shading coefficient X ASHRAE solar heat gain factors + summer U-value X indoor to outdoor temperature differences.)	IGMA Glossary
TOTAL HEAT GAIN – SUMMER/ NIGHTTIME	(BTU/hr/ft ² , W/m ²) The conductive energy transmitted into the building. (Summer U-value X the indoor to outdoor temperature difference.)	IGMA Glossary
TOTAL HEAT LOSS – WINTER/DAYTIME	(BTU/hr/ft ² , W/m ²) The resultant of the radiant energy transmitted into the building and the conductive energy transmitted out of the building. (Shading coefficient X ASHRAE solar heat gain factors + the winter U-value X the outdoor to indoor temperature difference.)	IGMA Glossary
TOTAL HEAT LOSS – WINTER/NIGHTTIME	(BTU/hr/ft ² , W/m ²) The conductive energy transmitted to the outdoors. (Winter between the indoor and outdoor air. It is the inverse of the R value; U=1/R).	IGMA Glossary
TOTAL MAXIMUM DISPLACEMENT	The maximum considered earthquake lateral displacement, including additional displacement due to actual and accidental torsion.	501.6-01
TOTAL VERTICAL MOVEMENT	Vertical movement of one floor slab of a structure relative to adjacent floor slabs.	501.7-11
TRANSLUCENT	A material that permits the passage of light.	2100-11
TRANSMISSION LOSS (TL)	See SOUND TRANSMISSION LOSS	
TRANSOM	101/I.S.2/A440: An operable or non-operable product that is designed to be a companion product installed above a fenestration product. Note: Transoms often have their own separate frame or are contained within the frame of a composite unit. 1702.2: A non-operable unit affixed to the head jamb of a swinging exterior passage door(s). SFM-1: The frames area immediately above a door opening which contains fixed glass or an operating sash.	101/I.S.2/A440-11, 1702.2-12, SFM-1-87
TRANSOM BAR	The horizontal frame member which separates the door opening from the transom.	SFM-1-87
TRANSOM BRACKET	A bracket used to support an all-glass transom over an all-glass door when the latter has no metal top rail and no transom bar is used.	SFM-1-87
TRANSPARENT	A material that permits the passage of light with minimal distortion or scattering, so that objects on the opposite side from the viewer may be clearly seen.	2100-19
T-RATING	See INSULATION RATING .	
TRIBUTARY WIDTH	The width of wind-bearing area contributing to the load on a mullion or divider.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
TRIM	Decorative covering framing the interior of the fenestration product after it's installed.	812-04
TRIM HARDWARE	Decorative finish hardware used to operate functional hardware or the door itself.	SFM-1-87
TRIPLE HUNG WINDOW	Triple hung windows are vertically operating windows in which the sash weight is offset by a counterbalancing mechanism mounted in the window. One or more locking devices are furnished to secure the sash in the closed position. Three sash in a triple hung window are operable.	101/I.S.2-97

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
TROPICAL AWNING WINDOW	A window consisting of one or more top-hinged or pivoted sash which swings outward at the bottom edge, operated by one control device securely closing them at both jambs without the use of any additional manually controlled locking devices. See JAL-AWNING WINDOW and JALOUSIE WINDOW .”	101/I.S.2/A440-11
TROPICAL WINDOW	See JAL-AWNING WINDOW , JALOUSIE WINDOW , and TROPICAL AWNING WINDOW .	
TRUE DIVIDED LITE (TDL)	A lite in which dividers (muntins) separate the glazing into individual smaller glazing lites and in which the dividers (muntins) carry a structural load.	101/I.S.2/A440-17
TRUE MUNTINS	A profile member used horizontally or vertically to divide a vision area into individual smaller lites of glass.	101/I.S.2-97
TUBULAR DAYLIGHTING DEVICE (TDD)	A non-operable fenestration unit primarily designed to transmit daylight from a roof surface to an interior space via a closed-end tubular conduit. The basic unit generally consists of an exterior glazed weathering surface, a light-transmitting tube with a reflective inner surface, and an interior closure glazing in a retainer frame. The interior closure glazing is generally sealed. A TDD product line can be tested and rated in either or both of the following configurations: a) Closed ceiling (CC): the tubular conduit passes through unconditioned space. b) Open ceiling (OC): the tubular conduit is suspended in conditioned space.	101/I.S.2/A440-17
TURN-TILT WINDOW UNIT	See DUAL-ACTION WINDOW	
TWO-PART (MULTI-COMPONENT) SEALANT	A product comprised of a base and curing agent or accelerator, necessarily packaged in two separate containers which are uniformly mixed just prior to use.	850-91, GAG-1-97
TYPE 1 FRICTION BASED SASH BALANCE	A mechanical device comprised of a lifting force source and an attached friction shoe/clutch, which, when mounted in a window unit, contributes to proper sash operation and maintaining sash position at any point along the full range of travel.	908-02
TYPE 2 FRICTION BASED SASH BALANCE	A mechanical device comprised of a lifting force source and a friction mechanism integral to the balance. The balance, when mounted in a window unit, contributes to proper sash operation and maintaining sash position at any point along the full range of travel.	908-02
ULTRAVIOLET (UV)	IGMA: In a portion of the solar spectrum (300-380 nm) the energy that accounts for the majority of fading of materials and furnishings. 850: The invisible rays of the light spectrum which are below the visible range consisting of radiation below 400 nanometers.	850-91, IGMA Glossary
ULTRAVIOLET EXPOSURE	The exposure of the thermal break material to light in the ultraviolet range of the spectrum primarily from direct or reflected sunlight.	TIR-A8-04
UNCONDITIONED	Interior or exterior space with no temperature control system.	2100-02
UNIFORM BEAD	Sealant applied to a joint, with uniform width and appearance.	850-91
UNIT	Refers to complete or total assembly, such as for fenestration products including all frame, sash, glazing, door slabs, hardware or other elements defining the complete fenestration product.	ASTM E2112-07
UNIT SKYLIGHT	101/I.S.2/A440: A complete factory assembled glass- or plastic-glazed fenestration unit consisting of not more than one panel of glass or plastic installed in a sloped or horizontal orientation primarily for natural daylighting. Unit skylights are either fixed (non-operable) or venting (operable). 2100: A complete factory assembled glass- or plastic-glazed fenestration unit consisting of not more than one panel of glass or plastic installed in a sloped or horizontal orientation that allows for natural daylighting, and that is typically fixed (non-operable) or venting (operating).	101/I.S.2/A440-11, 2100-19
UNITED INCHES	850: The sum of one length and one width of a lite of glass. GAG-1: The sum of one length and one width of a glazing infill.	850-91, GAG-1-97

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
UPSTAND	The vertical portion of a panning, flashing or subsill system that prevents the migration of collected water behind the membrane or into the wall cavity. Collected water is drained to the building exterior.	IPCB-08
URETHANE	Elastomeric material formed by the reaction of a polyol and organic isocyanate. Also called polyurethane.	850-91
URETHANE SEALANT	See POLYURETHANE SEALANT .	
USGS	United States Geological Survey, which studies and defines earthquake hazards from seismological and geological perspectives, and which produces extensive seismic hazard maps for the United States.	501.4-00/501.6-01
UV RADIATION	Radiation in the invisible spectrum at shorter wave lengths than visible light; generally reference is to the UV portion of the sun's radiation.	GDSG-1-87
U-FACTOR	<p>IGMA: The heat transmission in a unit time through a unit area of a specimen and its boundary air films, induced by a unit temperature difference between the environments on each side in W/m².°K (Btu/h·ft²·°F). U-factors can be for the center of glass, the edge of glass, the frame or the entire fenestration product.</p> <p>2001: A measurement of the heat transfer properties of a Residential Translucent Sloped Glazing System product under specific environmental conditions. "U" Factor is defined as the heat transmission in a unit time through a unit area of a test specimen and its boundary air films, induced by a unit temperature difference between the environments on each side. "U" Factor is also known as "U" Value or Heat Transmission Coefficient.</p> <p>IPCB: Indicates the rate heat flows through a product for each degree of temperature difference between one side and the other. U-Factor is the inverse of R-Value. The lower the U-Factor, the greater a window's resistance to heat flow, and the better its insulating value.</p> <p>NFRC: The heat transfer per time per area and per degree of temperature difference. The U-Factor multiplied by the interior-exterior temperature difference and by the projected fenestration product area yields the total heat transfer through the fenestration product due to conduction, convection, and long wave infra-red radiation.</p>	IGMA Glossary 2001-07, IPCCB-08, NFRC Glossary,
U-VALUE	The overall coefficient of heat transfer; a measure of the heat transfer through material or construction due to the difference in air temperature on the two sides.	GDSG-1-87
VACUUM INSULATING GLASS (VIG)	An insulating glazing composed of two glass lites, hermetically sealed at the edges, with a vacuum between to virtually eliminate convection and conduction across the cavity. An array of small standoffs (commonly referred to as "pillars") is placed throughout the cavity to keep the lites from touching.	IGMA Glossary
VAPOR RETARDER (VAPOR BARRIER)	Material used in the building envelope to retard the passage of water vapor or moisture.	IPCB-08
VEHICULAR-ACCESS DOOR	A door that is used for vehicular traffic at entrances of buildings such as garages, loading docks, parking lots, factories, and industrial plants, and that is not generally used for pedestrian traffic.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
VENEER	A layer of natural material applied to the surface of the composite by means of an adhesive.	305-11
VENTILATION	<p>TIR-A12: Ventilation is the process of supplying and removing air by natural or mechanical means to and from any space. Such air may or may not be conditioned. Proper ventilation improves indoor air quality by allowing air changes within the indoor environment.</p> <p>2100: The process of supplying and removing air by natural or mechanical means to and from any space.</p>	2100-19, TIR-A12-00
VENTILATORS, INTEGRATED	Integrated fenestration ventilators are devices independent from, but installed into a fenestration product for the purpose of providing supplemental air ventilation through the fenestration product. Various configurations are available; commonly these systems consist of an exterior (canopy) component covering an opening fabricated through the fenestration product, coupled with an interior component that may adjust to vary the amount of air that flows through the device.	1701.2-02

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
VENTING	850: Providing circulation of air or ventilation between two walls or partitions by the use of tubes, breather vents or openings. GAG-1: Providing circulation of air or ventilation between two walls or partitions.	850-91 , GAG-1-97
VERTICAL FENESTRATION	Fenestration products that are installed at an angle less than 15 degrees from vertical.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
VERTICAL SLIDING WINDOW	A hung or non-hung window consisting or at least one manually operated sash that slides vertically within a common frame. See HUNG WINDOW and NON-HUNG WINDOW .	101/I.S.2/A440-11
VERTICALLY PIVOTED WINDOW	See PIVOTED WINDOW	
VINYL	850: Derived from ethylene (hydrocarbon gas), the compounds of which are polymerized to form high molecular weight plastics and resins, such as vinyl acetate, vinyl chloride, styrene, etc. It is a base material for plastisols and organisols, and is also widely used in emulsion form as polyvinyl acetate (See PVC .)	850-91
VINYL CHLORIDE COPOLYMER	A compound based on a polymer prepared by the co-polymerization of vinyl chloride and other monomers: the vinyl chloride content being at least 80% mass.	309-13
VINYL GLAZING	A system for holding glass in place with extruded vinyl channel or roll-in shapes.	850-91
VISCOSITY	Resistance of a fluid to uniformly continuous flow with out turbulence, inertia, or other forces. The degree to which the thermal break material resists fluid flow under a given applied load and at a given temperature.	TIR-A8-04
VISCOELASTIC	The property of material that possesses both viscous and elastic behavior. For acoustical applications, a viscoelastic system will dissipate some of acoustical energy in the form of heat.	1801-11
VISIBLE LIGHT	The portion of the electromagnetic spectrum that produces light that can be seen by the human eye. Wavelengths range from 380 to 720 nanometers.	IGMA Glossary
VISIBLE TRANSMITTANCE (VT) A.K.A. VISIBLE LIGHT TRANSMITTANCE (VLT)	IGMA: The fraction of visible radiation transmitted between the limits of 380 and 720 nanometers (0.38–0.72 micrometers). It is weighted according to the photopic response of the human eye (<i>V-lambda</i> curve) and is expressed as a number between 0 and 1. Also known as <i>visible light transmittance (VLT)</i> . Can be expressed a center of glass value or weighted for the entire fenestration (glass, frame, and sash). 507: The visible transmittance is a measure of the fraction of visible light that a fenestration system allows into the building. The default and most commonly used reference is the normal incidence VT. The VT is dimensionless and is expressed as a decimal less than 1.0. The lower the value for VT, the less visible light is transmitted into the building. IPCB: The fraction of the visible portion of the solar spectrum that is transmitted through the glazing (VLTg) or window (VLTw).	IGMA Glossary, 507-12 , IPCB-08
VISION AREA	The area of the vision infill between the primary sash or frame members.	507-03
WALKING BEAM PIVOT	A form of retractable to center-hung pivot.	SFM-1-87
WALL	One of the sides of a room or building connecting floor and ceiling or foundation and roof.	IPCB-08
WALL POST	The end components of the enclosure walls of a revolving door.	SFM-1-87
WALL SYSTEM	A pre-defined set of components and layers which are intended to work together to provide the air/water/thermal/vapor and structural performance of the wall assembly.	508-21
WARM EDGE	Term used to describe technology that uses insulating spacers to achieve better thermal performance of an insulating glass unit, particularly evident in the increase of edge surface temperatures on the indoor side in the winter. IGMA: Exactly as above.	IGMA Glossary
WATER DAMMING	Water retained by an upright surface.	509-09

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
WATER LEAKAGE	The penetration of water that would continuously or repeatedly wet parts of a building or components not designed to be wetted.	IM-TM
WATER PENETRATION	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: Penetration of water beyond the plane intersecting the innermost projection of the test specimen, not including interior trim and hardware, under the specified conditions of air pressure difference across the specimen. Any form of liquid water (including percolating water) beyond the innermost plane, independent of amount or means of occurrence, is considered water penetration as defined by ASTM E331 and ASTM E547.</p> <p>IPCB: The penetration of water that would continuously, or repeatedly, wet parts of a building or components not designed to be wetted.</p>	101/I.S.2/A440-11, IPCB-08
WATER PENETRATION RESISTANCE	A measurement of the resistance of a fenestration product to the passage of water.	2100-02
WATER PENETRATION RESISTANCE TEST PRESSURE	<p>450: The pressure differential applied across a test specimen to determine the water penetration resistance rating. Unless otherwise specified, for purposes of this method the water penetration resistance test pressure shall be 15% of the rated design pressure for R, LC, C and HC rated products, and 20% of the rated design pressure for AW rated products.</p> <p>1701.2: The pressure differential applied across a test specimen to determine the water penetration resistance rating.</p> <p>2100: The pressure differential applied across a test specimen to determine the water penetration resistance rating.</p>	450-06, 1701.2-02, 2100-11
WATER-RESISTIVE BARRIER (WRB)	<p>100/300: The surface or surfaces of a wall system which complies with ICC AC38 and is responsible for preventing water infiltration to the building interior. A membrane, which can be a house wrap or building paper, whose primary function is to act as a drainage plane for liquid water, which has a permeance low enough to keep liquid water from penetrating through the surface.</p> <p>2400/2410: The surface or surfaces of a wall responsible for preventing water infiltration into the building interior.</p> <p>IPCB: The surface(s) of a wall responsible for preventing water infiltration into the building interior. In Surface Barrier Systems, the exterior-most surface is the Water Resistant Barrier (WRB). In Membrane/Drainage Systems, the membrane applied behind the exterior surface is the Water Resistant Barrier (WRB).</p>	100-12, 300-12, 2400-10, 2410-13, IPCB-08
WATER SPRAY VOLUME	Amount of water sprayed onto the test specimen.	520-12
WAVELENGTH	The distance between two consecutive points of maximum pressure in a sound pulse. Represented as "l" or "lambda".	TIR-A1-04
WDMA	Window and Door Manufacturers Association. A national trade association that establishes voluntary standards for the wood window and door industry.	101/I.S.2-97
WEATHER RESISTANT BARRIER (WRB)	<p>504: The surface or surfaces of a wall system responsible for preventing air and water infiltration to the building interior.</p> <p>2400-20 and 2400-21 – refers to AAMA Glossary</p> <p>2400/2410: The surface or surfaces of a wall responsible for preventing air and water infiltration to the building interior.</p>	504-05, 2400-02, 2410-03

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
WEATHERABILITY	<p>303/304: The retention of color and impact resistance for varying climatic regions in North America. The criteria discriminate between weatherable and non-weatherable materials.</p> <p>306/308: Requirements include the retention of color and impact resistance for varying climatic regions in North America. Color hold guidelines were established by the vinyl industry based on extensive outdoor weathering studies and independent visual ratings of color change and tolerance. The criteria discriminate between weatherable and non-weatherable materials and insure acceptable weathering resistance of the decking and dock surface boards in actual use.</p> <p>701/702: The ability of a weatherstrip to maintain its construction and performance integrity under the influence of ultraviolet light, heat, and moisture as imposed by laboratory accelerated weathering devices.</p> <p>703: The ability of a material to maintain durability under the influence of ultraviolet (UV) light, heat, time and moisture as imposed by laboratory weathering devices.</p>	303-07, 304-07, 306-04, 308-05, 701/702-11, 703-11
WEATHERSTRIP (WEATHERSEAL)	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: A flexible component used to reduce air leakage, water penetration, or both between sash, leaf, panel, and/or frame.</p> <p>IPCB: Material around operating lites designed to reduce air leakage, water penetration, or both.</p> <p>SFM-1: Material applied to the edges of a door or sash or to the inner edges of its frame to close the clearance opening and prevent the passage of air, moisture or dirt.</p>	101/I.S.2/A440-17, IPCB-08, SFM-1-87
WEEP SCREED	A permanent member with gaps designed to allow liquid water to exit from the membrane drainage plane to the exterior of a building; located at the bottom of wall claddings between the membrane drainage plane and the cladding.	100-07
WEEPHOLES (WEEP)	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: An opening that allows water to drain.</p> <p>IGMA: Slots or holes in the sill (bottom) member of the sash frame to provide outdoor release of infiltrated water.</p> <p>850: An opening at the base of a cavity wall or framing to drain moisture.</p> <p>GAG-1: An opening to drain moisture</p> <p>GDSG-1: Hole in a curtain wall or sloped glazing system for draining condensation and infiltrated water to the exterior.</p> <p>SFM-1: A hole for drainage, as through a retaining wall or at the bottom of a parapet.</p>	101/I.S.2/A440-17, 850-91, GAG-1-97, GDSG-1-87, SFM-1-87, IGMA Glossary
WEEPING	Failure of a sealant to support its own weight in a horizontal joint, but less pronounced than sagging; the elimination of water or moisture through weepholes in a wall or sash.	850-91
WEIGHT TOLERANCE	<p>303/304: The allowable weight deviation of a finished profile from the specified nominal profile design weight.</p> <p>306: Insures that the finished profiles conform to the original design, weight, and to a lesser extent, the dimensions presented in the drawings.</p>	303-07, 304-07 , 306-04
WEIGHTING	The manipulation of a source sound level profile to better represent the sensitivity of the human ear to sound at specific frequencies. "A" weighting is used for standard evaluation of sound sources but "B" and "C" weightings are also available.	TIR-A1-04
WELDED	When materials are fused by heat to become one when cooled.	101/I.S.2/A440-11
WET GLAZING	<p>GDSG-1: A method of glazing using glazing tapes or gunned in sealants to provide a weather seal between the glass and the framing; glazing gaskets or face shims may be part of the system. glass and sash or glazing.</p> <p>IPCB: Glazing compounds (e.g., glazing tapes, sealants and adhesives) that are applied to the exterior, interior or both, that interface between the</p> <p>SFM-1: The sealing of glass or other panel material in a frame by use of a glazing compound or sealant.</p>	GDSG-1-87, IPCB-08, SFM-1-87
WET SEAL	A method of sealing, utilizing either gunnable sealant or preformed tape as the primary seal.	850-91

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
WHITE PROFILE	A profile, the color of which is defined by the color space falling within the parameters $L_H = 83$ to 100 , $a_H = -4$ to 0 , and $b_H = -5.5$ to 5.5 .	310-12
WIDE STILE	See STILE .	
WIND LOAD	IGMA: Pressure on a glass due to the speed and direction of the wind. 2200: The lateral pressure on a structure in pounds per square foot (psf), due to wind. GDSG-1: Load on a structure and its components due to the effects of the wind.	2200-01, GDSG-1-87, IGMA Glossary
WIND SPEED PROFILE	A profile of mean wind speeds in the boundary layer from ground level to gradient level. The profile is dependent on roughness caused by trees, structures and other obstacles on the surface which cause resistance to the passage of the wind. It is the wind speed profile up-wind of the model building that is simulated in the BLWT.	CW-11-85
WINDOW	101/I.S.2/A440: An operable or non-operable assembly that is installed in an opening with an exterior wall or roof intended to admit light or air to an enclosure, and is usually framed and glazed. Windows are typically designed to accommodate factory fabrication and glazing. 507: A pre-assembled unit that contains a frame/sash component into which glazing is installed. Typical types of windows include fixed, double-hung, sliding, projected, pivoted and casement.	101/I.S.2/A440-17, 507-12
WINDOW CLEANER ANCHOR	An anchor, either single or double-headed, conforming to ASME A39.1 Standard Safety Requirements for Window Cleaning, that will allow a window cleaner to safely access across a window for cleaning. Also known as a Davit.	IPCB-08
WINDOW UNIT	902: The total window system, as produced by the window manufacturer, consisting of the main frame, sash, jamb liners, sash balances, weatherstripping, and its other elements. <i>NOTE: Based upon the balance manufacturer's specifications or recommendations, the window manufacturer bears the responsibility of correctly selecting, installing and adjusting sash balances to assure proper operation of sash in conjunction with built-in friction characteristics inherent in hung-type window units.</i> 908: The total window system, as produced by the window manufacturer, consisting of the main frame, sash, glazing, sash friction balances, weatherstripping, locks, latches and its other elements. <i>*Note: The window manufacturer shall install balances according to the balance manufacturer's specifications and recommendations. The window manufacturer bears the responsibility of correctly selecting, installing and adjusting balances to assure proper operation of the hung window with allowances for inherent friction characteristics of all other components.</i>	902-07, 908-02
WINDOW WALL	101/I.S.2/A440: Window walls are available with separate or integral slab edge covers and can be fabricated from windows or curtain wall or storefront systems. Primary provision for anchorage occurs at head and sill conditions. Receptor systems can be designed as a part of drainage and movement accommodation provisions. Window walls are not to be confused with Curtain walls or Storefronts. 507: A type of curtain wall installed between floors or between floor and roof. Also referred to as strip windows. CW-DG-1: A type of metal curtain wall installed between floors or between floor and roof and typically composed of vertical and horizontal framing members, containing operable sash or ventilators, fixed lights or opaque panels or any combination thereof.	101/I.S.2/A440-11, 507-12, CW-DG-1-96
WING	One of the rotating leaves of a revolving door.	SFM-1-87

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
WINTER MODE	<p>101/I.S.2/A440: When either the primary and secondary window/door, or both primary windows/doors, are closed, the primary windows/doors are locked, and the insect screen (when offered or specified by the manufacturer) is in the stored position.</p> <p>1701.2: The winter mode is defined as when both the primary and secondary windows are closed, the primary window is locked and the insect screen (when offered or specified by the manufacturer) is in the stored position.</p> <p>1702.2: The winter mode is defined as when all venting panels in the swinging exterior passage doors or combination door are closed, the prime door (and storm door of a combination door, if applicable) is locked and the insect screen (when offered or specified by the manufacturer) is in the stored position.</p>	<p>101/I.S.2/A440-08, 1701.2-02, 1702.2-02</p>
WIRED GLASS	<p>IGMA: Glass having a layer of meshed wire completely embedded in the glass lite. It may have polished or patterned surfaces.</p> <p>GDSG-1: Monolithic glass which has had a wire mesh imbedded in roughly the thickness center during manufacture.</p>	<p>IGMA Glossary, GDSG-1-87,</p>
WORK LIFE	See POT LIFE.	
WORKFLOW	A set of sequential steps in a process.	912-13
ZONE OF INFLUENCE	The atrium and the surrounding space that is affected by the daylighting and thermal energy flows from the atrium.	DDGA-89
Δ FALLOUT	The drift that causes glass fallout from the curtain wall or storefront wall being considered.	501.4-00

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TERME	DÉFINITION
Barrière thermique	élément fait d'un matériau présentant une conductivité thermique relativement faible et qu'on insère entre deux éléments présentant une conductivité thermique élevée, dans le but de réduire la transmission thermique.
Bimode	la fenêtre ou la porte principale ou secondaire ou les deux fenêtres ou portes principales étant fermées, les fenêtres ou portes principales sont verrouillées et la moustiquaire (lorsqu'elle est fournie ou exigée par le fabricant) est en position rangée
Bris thermique	voir Barrière thermique .
Cale d'espacement	matériau linéaire qui sépare les surfaces vitrées d'un vitrage isolant et préserve l'espace entre elles.
Cale d'assise	dispositif ou élément qui supporte le poids du vitrage et qui est en contact direct avec la bordure de ce vitrage après l'installation finale.
Catégorie	voir Catégorie de performances (CP) .
Catégorie de performances (CP)	nombre qui indique les performances d'un produit conformément à cette norme (spécification). Note : À ne pas confondre avec la « pression de calcul (PC) » ou la « pression d'essai structural (PES) ».
Certification	processus qui indique qu'une éprouvette représentative d'une gamme de produits a été mise à l'essai, que le produit satisfait aux exigences établies et qu'il est soumis à des inspections continues qui sont effectuées par un organisme de certification extérieur.
Chantepleure	ouverture permettant à l'eau de s'écouler.
Charge concentrée	force exercée sur un point fixe d'un composant de fenêtre, de porte, de puits de lumière tubulaire, de produit toutes saisons, de fenêtre de toit ou de lanterneau.
Charge due au vent de calcul	pression de charge due au vent qu'un produit doit supporter dans le cadre de son utilisation finale conformément aux exigences du rédacteur de devis.
Châssis	éléments d'une fenêtre, d'un produit toutes saisons, fenêtre de toit ou d'un lanterneau dans un dormant qui sont conçus pour recevoir le vitrage.
Classe de performances	l'une des quatre classes de performances (R, LC, CW et AW). Ce système de classification prévoit plusieurs échelons de performances.
Contre-fenêtre	voir Fenêtre secondaire .
Contre-porte	voir Porte secondaire .
Composé cellulosique	matériau dont les ingrédients incluent des éléments cellulosiques.
Condensation	dépôt d'humidité (eau liquide ou givre) sur la surface d'un objet causé par le contact entre l'air chaud et humide et un objet à température inférieure.
Corrosion	détérioration d'un matériau provoquée par une réaction chimique ou électrochimique résultant de l'exposition aux intempéries, à l'humidité, à des produits chimiques ou à d'autres agents ou éléments du milieu.
Coupe-bise	élément souple qui sert à réduire l'infiltration d'air ou d'eau ou les deux entre les châssis, les vantaux, les panneaux et le dormant.
Croisillon	voir Séparateur .
Déflexion	déplacement provoqué par le fléchissement d'un élément sous l'effet d'une charge appliquée.
Degré d'humidité	pourcentage du poids à sec qui est composé d'eau, notamment dans le bois.
Devis	document écrit qui accompagne souvent les dessins architecturaux et qui précise certains détails tels que l'étendue du travail, les matériaux à employer, le méthode d'installation, le rendement exigé et la qualité d'exécution des travaux contractuels.
Dimensions d'essai d'admissibilité	dimensions minimales qu'une éprouvette doit respecter pour être admise dans une classe de performances.
Dimensions hors tout	hauteur et largeur extérieures d'un produit, exprimées en millimètres ou en pouces.

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TERME	DÉFINITION
Dimensions minimales d'essai d'admissibilité	dimensions exigées aux fins d'admission de l'éprouvette à l'échelon minimal ou le plus faible d'une classe de performances.
Dormant	structure englobant une fenêtre, une porte, un puits de lumière tubulaire, une fenêtre de toit, un produit toutes saisons ou un lanterneau, qui s'ajuste ou se fixe à l'ouverture pratiquée dans le mur ou le toit et dans laquelle sont installés le verre, le châssis, les panneaux, les vantaux ou les événements.
Écran	Écran de retenue de verre — produit indiqué dans les codes du bâtiment à utiliser sous les produits en pente vitrés de certains ensembles de verre dans des espaces où ils pourraient exposer les occupants à des blessures s'ils venaient à se briser soudainement. Moustiquaire — produit utilisé dans une fenêtre, une porte, un produit toutes saisons ou un lanterneau, formé d'un grillage métallique ou plastique et qui sert à empêcher le passage des insectes; la moustiquaire n'est pas destinée à remplir une fonction de sécurité ni à retenir les objets ou les personnes de l'intérieur.
Embrasure	ouverture pratiquée dans un mur ou un toit et dans ou sur laquelle une fenêtre, une porte, un puits de lumière tubulaire, une fenêtre de toit ou un lanterneau sera installé.
Ensemble meneau (MA)	terme fonctionnel pour désigner un meneau intégral, un meneau composé ou un meneau de renforcement comme type de produit, qui peut être classifié au moyen d'essais de résistance à l'infiltration d'air et d'eau et d'essais structuraux de charge en vue de son admission dans une classe de performances. Les ensembles de meneaux peuvent être classifiés pour une portée et une largeur tributaire précise. Il existe trois types de meneaux : Meneau composé — élément horizontal ou vertical formé par la jonction de deux ou de plusieurs produits de fenestration maintenus ensemble sans l'aide d'un renfort. Meneau de renforcement — élément horizontal ou vertical muni d'un renfort continu supplémentaire qui joint deux ou plusieurs produits de fenestration individuels le long des côtés du renfort. Meneau intégral — élément horizontal ou vertical assujéti à l'une ou l'autre de ses extrémités ou aux deux aux éléments du dormant.
Enveloppe d'un bâtiment	ensemble constitué de matériaux et de composants qui protège le milieu intérieur du milieu extérieur ou qui sépare un milieu intérieur conditionné d'un milieu intérieur non conditionné.
Éprouvette	fenêtre, porte, produit toutes saisons, puits de lumière tubulaire, fenêtre de toit ou lanterneau complet et parfaitement fonctionnel fourni par le demandeur et fixé à l'appareillage d'essai conformément aux instructions d'installation du fabricant (y compris les instructions du fabricant relatives aux dégagements, au nivellement par calage et à l'ancrage).
Équilibreur	dispositif mécanique employé dans les fenêtres à guillotine afin de contrebalancer le poids du châssis.
Essais auxiliaires	essais obligatoires supplémentaires auxquels une éprouvette doit être soumise. Voir l'article 9.3.6.
Exigences d'admissibilité en matière de performances	exigences visant les dimensions minimales des produits soumis à des essais d'admissibilité, les essais de résistance à l'infiltration d'air, les essais structuraux de charge et de surcharge de calcul, les essais de résistance à l'infiltration d'eau et de résistance à l'effraction ainsi que les essais auxiliaires qui constituent les conditions en vertu desquelles un produit peut être admis dans une classe de performances. Ces exigences sont précisément indiquées pour chaque type de produit au tableau 12.2.
Fabricant	entreprise qui fabrique et/ou assemble un ou plusieurs éléments, composants et/ou accessoires ou qui fournit des systèmes de fenestration complets.
Fenestration	ouvertures pratiquées dans l'enveloppe d'un bâtiment, telles que les fenêtres, les portes, les produits toutes saisons, les murs rideaux, les vitrines, les fenêtres de toit, les puits de lumière tubulaires, les vitrages pour surfaces inclinées et les lanterneaux, et conçues pour permettre le passage de l'air, de la lumière ou des personnes.
Fenêtre	élément de construction ouvrant ou non installé dans une ouverture pratiquée dans un mur extérieur ou un toit aux fins de passage de la lumière ou de l'air à l'intérieur de l'enveloppe du bâtiment, généralement encadrée par un dormant et recouverte d'un vitrage.
Fenêtre à auvent	voir Fenêtre basculante .
Fenêtre à battant	fenêtre composée d'un ou de plusieurs châssis assujétis par des charnières de manière à s'ouvrir de côté (adjacent aux montants) et qui se projettent verticalement vers l'extérieur ou l'intérieur par rapport au plan de la fenêtre.

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TERME	DÉFINITION
Fenêtre accessible de l'intérieur	dormant ou châssis vitré, fixé à l'intérieur de fenêtres principales existantes, d'un mur rideau, ou d'une vitrine, dans des bâtiments commerciaux, pour améliorer la régulation de la transmission thermique, de l'apport par rayonnement solaire, de l'insonorisation, l'étanchéité à l'air et/ou la luminosité. Les fenêtres accessibles de l'intérieur ne sont pas conçues pour être manœuvrables par l'occupant ni pour être ouvertes comme les fenêtres extérieures; elles ne sont pas non plus conçues pour assurer une quelconque résistance aux fuites d'air ou à l'infiltration d'eau ni résister à une charge structurale (voir l'article 9.3.4.1.4).
Fenêtre à charnières latérales (pivotant vers l'intérieur)	fenêtre constituée d'un châssis fixé aux montants par des charnières et pivotant vers l'intérieur au moyen de charnières simples exposées ou dissimulées et, dans certains cas, de charnières à friction. Elle sert principalement au nettoyage ou comme issue de secours ou pour des sauvetages, mais non pour la ventilation autre qu'en cas d'urgence. Les dimensions d'essai d'admissibilité sont supérieures à celles des fenêtres à battant, mais les autres exigences sont les mêmes. Voir aussi Fenêtre de secours à charnières et Fenêtre à châssis fixé par le dessus .
Fenêtre à châssis fixé par le dessus	fenêtre constituée d'un châssis dont le dessus est fixé par des charnières, qui pivote vers l'intérieur ou l'extérieur au moyen d'une charnière de piano supérieure ou de charnières individuelles et qui est principalement utilisée aux fins de nettoyage ou d'évacuation et de sauvetage, et non aux fins d'aération. Voir aussi Fenêtre de secours à charnières et Fenêtre à charnières latérales .
Fenêtre à châssis non suspendu	fenêtre composée d'un châssis à coulissement vertical muni de dispositifs mécaniques de retenue ou de verrous coulissants qui permettent au châssis de s'ouvrir à n'importe laquelle des positions prédéterminées entre les positions d'ouverture et de fermeture complètes. Voir aussi Fenêtre à coulissement vertical .
Fenêtre à coulissement horizontal	fenêtre constituée d'un ou de plusieurs châssis qui coulisent ou glissent horizontalement à l'intérieur d'un même dormant et qui peuvent aussi comporter des lumières/ châssis fixes.
Fenêtre à coulissement vertical	fenêtre à guillotine ou autre constituée d'au moins un châssis manœuvrable à la main qui coulisse verticalement à l'intérieur d'un dormant commun. Voir Fenêtre à guillotine et Fenêtre à châssis non suspendu .
Fenêtre à double action	fenêtre se composant d'un châssis qui bascule du haut et pivote vers l'intérieur pour permettre le nettoyage de la surface extérieure. Note : <i>Ce produit est également désigné par le terme « fenêtre oscillo-battante ».</i>
Fenêtre à guillotine	fenêtre constituée d'un châssis à coulissement vertical utilisant des dispositifs d'équilibrage qui permettent aux châssis de s'ouvrir à n'importe quelle position variable entre les positions d'ouverture et de fermeture complètes. Voir Fenêtre à châssis non suspendu et Fenêtre à coulissement vertical . Note : <i>Les types les plus courants sont les fenêtres à guillotine simples, doubles et triples.</i>
Fenêtre à guillotine double	fenêtre à guillotine munie de deux châssis ouvrants.
Fenêtre à guillotine simple	fenêtre à guillotine munie d'un seul châssis ouvrant.
Fenêtre à ouverture parallèle	fenêtre constituée d'un châssis ouvrant vers l'extérieur dans une direction horizontale perpendiculaire au plan du dormant pour permettre la ventilation. Le châssis demeure parallèle au dormant pendant toute la manœuvre.
Fenêtre à pivotement horizontal	voir Fenêtre pivotante .
Fenêtre à pivotement vertical	voir Fenêtre pivotante .
Fenêtre à soufflet	voir Fenêtre basculante .
Fenêtre basculante	fenêtre qui comprend un ou plusieurs châssis fixés au bas ou au haut par des charnières et qui s'ouvre vers l'extérieur ou l'intérieur par rapport au dormant. Fenêtre à auvent — fenêtre basculante qui pivote autour de sa ou ses charnières inférieures et s'ouvre vers l'intérieur. Fenêtre à soufflet — fenêtre basculante qui pivote autour de sa ou de ses charnières supérieures et s'ouvre vers l'extérieur.
Fenêtre de secours à charnières	toute fenêtre montée à l'intérieur d'un dormant périmétrique fixe et qui est assujettie de façon permanente à un montant par des charnières. Voir aussi Fenêtre à charnières latérales (pivotant vers l'intérieur) et Fenêtre à châssis fixé par le dessus .

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TERME	DÉFINITION
Fenêtre de serre	fenêtre constituée d'une structure tridimensionnelle à cinq côtés conçue pour accueillir des plantes et des fleurs dans l'espace fermé qui se trouve à l'extérieur du plan du mur. Les châssis ouvrants sont permis, mais non obligatoires. Note : Aussi appelée « <i>fenêtre-serre</i> ».
Fenêtre de sous-sol	toute fenêtre destinée à assurer l'aération ou l'éclairage d'un sous-sol ou d'une cave.
Fenêtre de toit	installation en position inclinée d'un produit de fenestration qui peut être manœuvré par extension.
Fenêtre fixe	fenêtre conçue de manière à être non ouvrante et se composant d'un dormant vitré ou d'un châssis non ouvrant à l'intérieur d'un dormant et n'inclut pas les lanterneaux ni les puits de lumière tubulaires non ouvrants, ni les produits fabriqués de systèmes de murs-rideaux ou de vitrines utilisés dans les baies de fenêtre.
Fenêtre intérieure	système de fenêtre qui n'est pas destiné à être employé dans des applications extérieures.
Fenêtre jalousie	fenêtre composée d'une série de persiennes horizontales sans montant qui se chevauchent, qui pivotent simultanément à l'intérieur d'un dormant commun et qui sont actionnées par un ou plusieurs dispositifs de manœuvre de telle sorte que la bordure inférieure de chaque persienne bascule vers l'extérieur et que la bordure supérieure bascule vers l'intérieur durant la manœuvre. Voir Fenêtre jalousie à soufflet et Fenêtre tropicale à soufflet .
Fenêtre jalousie à soufflet	fenêtre composée de plusieurs châssis qui sont fixés à leur bordure supérieure par des charnières et qui forment un ensemble vertical à l'intérieur d'un dormant commun, chacun des châssis étant muni de son propre dispositif de manœuvre qui en fait basculer les bordures inférieures vers l'extérieur. Voir aussi Fenêtre jalousie et Fenêtre tropicale à soufflet .
Fenêtre jumelée	fenêtre qui présente l'une des configurations énumérées à l'article 4.5.1 et qui est offerte par le fabricant sous forme de produit complet préassemblé en usine ou intégré.
Fenêtre oscillo-battante	voir Fenêtre à double action .
Fenêtre oscillo-battante pivotante	fenêtre constituée d'un châssis ouvrant muni d'une charnière sur chacun des côtés verticaux, qui bascule vers l'extérieur par le bas par rapport au plan du dormant pour permettre d'inverser complètement le châssis. L'ouverture peut être limitée à une position prédéterminée pour des raisons de sécurité ou pour retenir le châssis en place sous une charge due au vent. Le châssis est retenu dans la position complètement inversée pour plus de sécurité au cours du nettoyage.
Fenêtre pivotante	fenêtre composée d'un châssis qui pivote autour d'un axe à l'intérieur du dormant. Le pivotement de la fenêtre facilite l'accès aux surfaces extérieures aux fins de nettoyage. Les fenêtres à joint à compression pivotant sur 180° et les fenêtres à pivotement complet (360°) sont deux types de fenêtres pivotantes.
Fenêtre principale	fenêtre d'un système de fenêtre appelé « jumelée » par le fabricant, utilisée pour protéger l'intérieur du bâtiment des conditions climatiques (par opposition à la fenêtre secondaire qui sert surtout à améliorer le rendement).
Fenêtre secondaire	fenêtre d'un système de fenêtre appelé « jumelée » par le fabricant qui ne doit être utilisée qu'avec une fenêtre principale afin d'améliorer le rendement de celle-ci. Une fenêtre secondaire peut être disposée à l'extérieur ou à l'intérieur de la fenêtre principale. La fenêtre secondaire ne peut être utilisée seule comme fenêtre principale.
Fenêtre-serre	voir Fenêtre de serre .
Fenêtre tropicale	voir Fenêtre jalousie à soufflet , Fenêtre jalousie , et Fenêtre tropicale à soufflet .
Fenêtre tropicale à soufflet	fenêtre constituée d'un ou de plusieurs châssis qui sont fixés par le dessus au moyen de charnières ou qui pivotent et dont la bordure inférieure bascule vers l'extérieur et qu'on peut manœuvrer à l'aide d'un dispositif de commande unique qui les ferme correctement aux deux montants sans utiliser d'autres dispositifs de verrouillage à commande manuelle. Voir Fenêtre jalousie à soufflet et Fenêtre jalousie .
Force de fermeture	voir Force de manœuvre et Force de verrouillage .
Force de manœuvre	force nécessaire pour amorcer ou maintenir le mouvement d'un châssis, un vantail ou un panneau dans un mouvement d'ouverture ou de fermeture.

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TERME	DÉFINITION
Force de verrouillage	force nécessaire pour fermer la porte et enclencher à fond le verrou, conformément à l'article 6.4.5.
Fuite d'air	flux d'air qui passe à travers un produit de fenestration.
Imposte	produit complémentaire ouvrant ou non installé au-dessus d'un produit de fenestration.
Infiltration d'eau	pénétration de l'eau au delà du plan qui croise la saillie la plus intérieure de l'éprouvette, à l'exclusion des garnitures et des pièces de fixation intérieures, dans des conditions particulières de pression d'air différentielle sur toute la surface de l'éprouvette.
Jambage	éléments verticaux d'un dormant.
Lame d'air	espace entre les couches de vitrage adjacentes dans un vitrage multicouche. Note : Aussi appelée « <i>insulating glass cavity</i> » en anglais.
Lanterneau	produit de fenestration en verre ou en plastique complètement assemblé en usine, constitué d'au plus un panneau de verre ou de plastique installé en pente ou à l'horizontale dans un endroit hors d'atteinte et qui permet le passage de la lumière naturelle. Les lanterneaux peuvent être fixes (non ouvrants) ou ouvrants.
Largeur tributaire	largeur d'une aire exposée au vent contribuant à la charge qui s'exerce sur un meneau ou un séparateur.
Largeur tributaire de meneau	Distance maximale perpendiculaire au meneau utilisée pour le calcul de la surface tributaire du meneau, qu'un modèle, que la portée et que l'ancrage d'un meneau précis peut supporter sous une charge due au vent précise.
Lié chimiquement (en ce qui concerne les coins soudés)	processus par lequel deux profilés ou pièces de polymère sont chauffés et fusionnés à l'aide d'une réaction chimique. La réaction et la liaison sont similaires au processus d'extrusion original.
Lumière	carreau de verre ou de vitrage isolant (VI) employé dans une fenêtre, une porte, un puits de lumière tubulaire, une fenêtre de toit, un produit toutes saisons ou un lanterneau. Note : Souvent épelée « <i>lite</i> » en anglais dans les documents de l'industrie afin d'éviter la confusion avec « <i>light</i> », la lumière visible.
Lumière latérale	produit complémentaire ouvrant ou non ouvrant installé de l'un ou des deux côtés d'une porte ouvrante ou fixe. Les lumières latérales sont souvent munies de leur propre dormant ou se trouvent à l'intérieur du dormant d'un assemblage à plusieurs lumières.
Lumières à croisillons	lumière dans laquelle les séparateurs (croisillons) séparent le vitrage en lumières plus petites et dans lesquelles les séparateurs (croisillons) supportent une charge structurale.
Lumières à faux croisillons (SDL)	lumière dans laquelle des séparateurs (faux croisillons) semblent séparer le vitrage en plusieurs lumières vitrées plus petites et dans laquelle les séparateurs (faux croisillons) ne supportent pas de charge structurale. La fausse séparation peut être obtenue au moyen de grilles amovibles (qui sont habituellement fixées au vitrage avec un adhésif), ou au moyen de grilles entre le verre.
Milieu conditionné	espace ou pièce dans un bâtiment : a) qui est chauffé ou refroidi par un équipement ou un appareil; b) dans lequel sont installés des conduits non isolés; ou c) qui est doté d'une ouverture donnant dans une pièce ou un espace adjacent chauffé ou refroidi par un équipement ou un appareil ou dans lequel sont installés des conduits non isolés.
Modification	tout changement apporté à l'éprouvette originale telle que décrite dans le devis quantitatif ou les dessins.
Monomode	la fenêtre ou la porte principale étant fermée et verrouillée, la fenêtre ou porte secondaire (ou la fenêtre ou porte principale extérieure) est entièrement ouverte et la moustiquaire (lorsqu'elle est fournie ou exigée par le fabricant) est en position d'utilisation.
Montant	élément vertical d'un châssis, d'un vantail ou d'un panneau.
Montant de rencontre	l'un des deux éléments verticaux adjacents d'un châssis, d'un vantail ou d'un panneau qui se rejoignent en position fermée.
Moulure à brique	moulure servant à encadrer une porte ou une fenêtre extérieure.
Mur rideau	bardage de mur externe non porteur assujéti à la face extérieure du bâtiment, habituellement entre deux planchers.

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TERME	DÉFINITION
Mur-tympan	aires opaques de l'enveloppe d'un bâtiment qui se trouvent généralement aux emplacements des dalles de planchers et des colonnes et immédiatement sous les aires de toit.
Non ouvrant	non destiné à être ouvert ou fermé.
Ouvrant	destiné à être ouvert et fermé.
Pan de verre	produit de fenestration non-porteur intégré à des unités modulaires ou à des unités structurales, y compris les regards vitrés transparents et/ou les panneaux opaques en verre ou en métal, allant de la surface supérieure de la dalle de plancher à la surface inférieure de la dalle de plancher au-dessus.
Panneau	les éléments d'une porte coulissante ou d'une lumière latérale de porte coulissante dans un dormant, conçu pour recevoir le vitrage.
Parement	voir Parement de fenestration .
Parement de fenestration	composants extérieurs qui recouvrent les éléments du dormant, du châssis, du vantail ou des panneaux de portes coulissantes et qui constituent la surface résistante aux intempéries.
Pièces de fixation	ensemble du matériel nécessaire pour retenir, manœuvrer, verrouiller et déverrouiller le châssis, le vantail ou le panneau dans le dormant.
Pivot	axe ou pièce de fixation autour duquel pivote une fenêtre, un châssis, un panneau ou un vantail.
Poignée	composant qui permet de manœuvrer un châssis, un vantail ou un panneau ou d'activer un mécanisme qui verrouille ou déverrouille un châssis, un vantail ou un panneau.
Porte	élément de construction destiné en premier lieu à permettre l'accès et la sortie. Voir aussi Système de porte d'entrée de commerce, Porte à double action à charnières latérales, Porte pliante, Porte intérieure, Porte passive, Porte tournante, Produit toutes saisons, Système de porte à charnières latérales, Porte coulissante, Porte secondaire et Porte pour véhicules .
Porte à double action à charnières latérales	système de porte se composant d'un ou de plusieurs vantaux insérés dans un dormant global et conçu de telle sorte que l'un des vantaux puisse s'ouvrir par pivotement et être basculé vers l'intérieur à partir du haut aux fins d'aération.
Porte coulissante	porte formée de panneaux manœuvrables à la main, dont un ou plusieurs coulissent ou glissent horizontalement à l'intérieur d'un même dormant, et peut aussi contenir des lumières/panneaux fixes.
Porte de garage	voir Porte pour véhicules .
Portée	distance entre les points d'appui, mesurée parallèlement à la longueur d'un meneau ou d'un séparateur.
Porte fixe	un ou plusieurs vantail(s) ou panneau(x) de porte coulissante assemblé non ouvrant monté à l'intérieur d'un dormant et d'un appui ou seuil de porte.
Porte intérieure	système de porte qui n'est pas destiné à être employé dans des applications extérieures.
Porte jumelée	porte à charnières latérales qui présente l'une des configurations énumérées à l'article 4.5.1.
Porte panoramique architecturale	porte utilisée principalement pour accéder à un jardin dans les applications et les bâtiments de grande hauteur.
Porte passive	un ou plusieurs vantail(s) ou panneau(x) de porte coulissante normalement immobilisé par des loquets ou des verrous, mais qui peut devenir actif si on enlève les loquets ou verrous.
Porte pour véhicules	porte permettant le passage des véhicules à l'entrée de bâtiments tels que des garages, des quais de chargement, des stationnements, des usines et d'autres établissements industriels et qui n'est généralement pas destinée à la circulation piétonnière.
Porte principale	porte d'un système de porte appelé « jumelée » par le fabricant, utilisée pour protéger l'intérieur du bâtiment des conditions climatiques (par opposition à la porte secondaire qui sert surtout à améliorer le rendement).
Porte secondaire	porte d'un système de porte appelé « jumelée » par le fabricant, utilisée en tandem avec une porte principale aux fins d'amélioration le rendement de la porte principale. Une porte secondaire peut être disposée à l'extérieur ou à l'intérieur de la porte principale. Une porte secondaire ne peut être utilisée seule en tant que porte principale.

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TERME	DÉFINITION
Porte tournante	porte extérieure composée d'un ou de plusieurs vantaux qui pivotent sur le même axe vertical à l'intérieur d'un vestibule cylindrique.
Premier vantail	dans une porte à deux vantaux, le vantail qui s'ouvre le premier lorsqu'il est déverrouillé; la porte est habituellement munie d'une commande de cylindre pour le mécanisme de verrouillage. Note : Aussi appelé « active door » en anglais.
Pression de calcul (PC)	valeur qui représente la charge, attribuable au vent et/ou à la neige, qu'un produit doit supporter dans le cadre de son utilisation finale.
Pression d'essai structural (PES)	pression différentielle appliquée à une fenêtre, une système de porte, un puits de lumière tubulaire, une fenêtre de toit, un produit toutes saisons ou un lanterneau. Note : Il ne faut pas confondre « pression d'essai structural (PES) » avec « pression de calcul (PC) » ou « catégorie de performances (CP) ».
Pression négative	pression s'exerçant vers l'extérieur.
Pression positive	pression s'exerçant vers l'intérieur.
Prise de feuillure	dimensions du recouvrement du bord du vitrage par le bord intérieur ou extérieur du dormant ou de la parclose.
Produit de fenestration vertical	produit de fenestration installé selon un angle inférieur à 15° de la verticale.
Produit d'étanchéité	composé utilisé pour remplir et sceller un joint ou une ouverture.
Produit toutes saisons (SSP)	porte, fenêtre ou lanterneau désigné par le fabricant pour n'être utilisé qu'avec une porte, une fenêtre ou un lanterneau principal en vue d'améliorer le rendement du produit principal. Un produit toutes saisons secondaire peut être fixé à l'intérieur ou à l'extérieur du dormant ou du châssis du produit principal. Un produit toutes saisons est aussi considéré comme une porte ou une fenêtre secondaire.
Puits de lumière tubulaire (TDD)	produit de fenestration non ouvrant principalement conçu pour transmettre la lumière naturelle de la toiture vers l'intérieur par un conduit tubulaire à extrémité fermée. Le puits de lumière est généralement constitué d'un dôme extérieur vitré et résistant aux intempéries, d'un tube transmetteur de lumière dont la surface intérieure est réfléchissante et d'un vitrage intérieur dans un dormant. Le vitrage intérieur est généralement scellé. Un puits de lumière tubulaire peut être mis à l'essai et classé selon l'une ou l'autre ou les deux de ces configurations : a) Plafond fermé : le conduit tubulaire traverse un espace non conditionné. b) Plafond ouvert : le conduit tubulaire traverse un espace conditionné
Qui ne fonctionne plus	qui ne peut plus s'ouvrir, se fermer, se verrouiller ou se déverrouiller comme à l'origine.
Réglable	accessible sans reconstruction majeure de la fenêtre, de la porte, du puits de lumière tubulaire, du produit toutes saisons, de la fenêtre de toit ou du lanterneau afin d'en placer les pièces dans une position relative plus exacte ou efficace.
Renforcement	matériau ajouté aux éléments d'un châssis, d'un vantail, d'un panneau ou d'un dormant afin d'en accroître la résistance ou la rigidité.
Renfort	élément de renforcement supplémentaire utilisé dans un meneau de renforcement. Les renforts supportent la totalité de la charge ou la partagent avec les éléments adjacents du dormant.
Résistance à l'effraction (RE)	capacité d'une fenêtre ou d'une porte verrouillée de résister à une effraction dans des conditions et des charges prescrites.
Résistance limitée à l'infiltration d'eau (LW)	désignation de produit indiquant que la résistance à l'infiltration d'eau a été déterminée au moyen d'essais réalisés à une pression inférieure à la pression d'essai minimale exigée par la classe et la catégorie de performances (CP).
Séparateur (croisillon)	élément qui divise le vitrage en plusieurs zones de visibilité distinctes. Les séparateurs sont structuraux (voir Lumières à croisillons) ou décoratifs (voir Lumières à faux croisillons). Note : D'autres termes usuels sont « carrelages » et « quadrillages ».

ENGLISH GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE(S)
Service normal (en ce qui a trait aux fenêtres, aux portes, aux produits toutes saisons, aux lanterneaux ouvrants et aux fenêtres de toit)	conçu pour être manœuvré pour des raisons autres que le nettoyage et l'entretien.	
Solarium	structure à plusieurs côtés constituée d'un pourcentage élevé de verre et de peu d'éléments de charpente.	
Soudé	se dit de matériaux qui se sont fusionnés sous l'action de la chaleur et qui, une fois refroidis, ne forment plus qu'une seule unité.	
Soudé par fusion	voir Soudé .	
Surface tributaire de meneau	Valeur de la surface maximale qu'un modèle, que la portée et que l'ancrage d'un meneau précis peut supporter sous une charge due au vent précise. Note : <i>Il ne faut pas confondre « surface tributaire de meneau » et « surface d'unité modulaire ».</i>	
Système	pièces, composants, pièces de fixation et/ou accessoires qui composent un ensemble complet et entièrement fonctionnel.	
Système de porte à charnières latérales	système de porte muni d'au moins un dispositif de fixation à charnières de n'importe quel type placé entre le vantail et un montant, un meneau ou la bordure d'un autre vantail, mais ayant un axe vertical fixe unique autour duquel le vantail pivote entre les positions ouverte et fermée. Ces systèmes comprennent, au minimum, un vantail ouvrant unique, un dormant adjacent et des composantes. Le dormant adjacent se compose d'éléments verticaux et horizontaux qui se joignent aux intersections et qui englobent totalement le ou les vantaux ouvrants ou fixes.	
Système de porte d'entrée de commerce	ensemble de produits employés aux fins d'accès, de sortie et de sauvetage généralement dans les bâtiments non résidentiels.	
Système de porte pliante	système de porte qui comprend au moins une charnière ou un pivot de n'importe quel type entre deux vantaux et trois axes verticaux autour desquels s'articulent les vantaux. Les vantaux peuvent se replier vers l'intérieur ou vers l'extérieur. Ces portes sont suspendues par le dessus ou retenues par le bas au moyen de pièces de fixation qui les retiennent à un rail simple et qui comprend, au moins, deux vantaux pliants/pivotants), un dormant, de même qu'un rail et une roulette. Le dormant est constitué d'éléments verticaux et horizontaux réunis aux intersections et contient les vantaux mobiles et immobiles en position fermée. Le seuil peut être remplacé par un rail qui affleure le plancher. D'autres vantaux à charnière et pivotants/pliants ou un vantail simple à charnière peuvent être inclus.	
Système ou dispositif intégré d'aération	appareillage indépendant d'une fenêtre, d'une porte ou d'un lanterneau, mais installé à l'intérieur de cette fenêtre, de cette porte ou de ce lanterneau afin de réguler la circulation de l'air à travers la fenêtre, la porte ou le lanterneau.	
Thermoplastique	polymère susceptible d'être, de manière répétée, successivement ramolli par chauffage et durci par refroidissement.	
Torsion	déformation que subit un produit à la suite de l'application d'une charge statique sur l'un des coins libres de ce produit et qui est perpendiculaire au plan de celui-ci.	
Traverse	élément horizontal d'un châssis, d'un vantail ou d'un panneau.	
Traverse centrale	voir Traverse de rencontre .	
Traverse de rencontre	l'un des deux éléments horizontaux adjacents d'un châssis qui se rejoignent en position fermée. Note : <i>Aussi appelée « traverse centrale ».</i>	
Traverse de tête	élément horizontal qui forme la partie supérieure d'un dormant.	
Unité modulaire	assemblage formé de deux ou de plusieurs produits de fenestration distincts dont les dormants sont assujettis l'un à l'autre par un meneau composé ou un meneau de renforcement.	
Unité structurale	produit de fenestration composé de deux ou de plusieurs châssis, vantaux, lumières ou panneaux de porte coulissante assujettis à un seul dormant au moyen d'un meneau intégré.	
Utilisable	accessible sans reconstruction majeure de la fenêtre, de la porte, du produit toutes saisons, du puits de lumière tubulaire, de la fenêtre de toit ou du lanterneau.	

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TERME	DÉFINITION
Vantail	partie vitrée ou non d'un système de porte à charnières latérales entourée par un dormant. Les vantaux peuvent être fixes (non ouvrants) ou ouvrants.
Verre	substance dure et cassante, généralement transparente, obtenue par la fusion de matériaux tels que le carbonate de sodium (Na ₂ CO ₃), le calcaire (CaCO ₃) et le sable à des températures élevées.
Verre durci à la chaleur	verre qui a subi un traitement thermique à une force de compression précise sur sa surface ou ses bords de manière à satisfaire aux exigences d'ASTM C1048 (catégorie HS). Voir Verre entièrement trempé .
Verre entièrement trempé	verre qui a subi un traitement thermique à une force de compression élevée de la surface ou des bordures de manière à satisfaire aux exigences d'ASTM C1048 (catégorie FT) ou à CAN/CGSB 12.1. Voir Vitrage de sécurité , Verre feuilleté et Verre durci à la chaleur .
Verre feuilleté	deux ou plusieurs lumières de verre assujetties les unes aux autres de façon permanente au moyen d'un ou de plusieurs intercalaires en polymère. Voir Verre entièrement trempé et Vitrage de sécurité .
Verre flotté	verre plat qui a été formé sur du métal fondu, généralement de l'étain. La surface en contact avec l'étain est appelée « surface étain » ou « côté étain ». La surface supérieure est appelée « côté atmosphère » ou « côté air ».
Verre trempé	voir Verre entièrement trempé et Verre durci à la chaleur .
Vitrage	(n) : matériau de remplissage tel que le verre ou le plastique. (v) : processus d'installation d'un matériau de remplissage dans l'ouverture préparée d'une fenêtre, d'une porte, d'un puits de lumière tubulaire, d'une fenêtre de toit, d'un produit toutes saisons ou d'un lanterneau.
Vitrage de sécurité	vitrage en verre, en plastique ou autre matériau renforcé moins vulnérable au bris et au craquellement lorsqu'il est soumis à des charges d'impact causées par le corps humain. Voir aussi Verre entièrement trempé et Verre feuilleté .
Vitrage double	se dit de deux panneaux de vitrage montés dans un même cadre ou châssis, séparés par un vide d'air, et scellés ou non.
Vitrage en matière plastique	matière plastique (comprenant, sans toutefois s'y limiter, l'acrylique, le copolyester, le plastique renforcé de fibre de verre, et le polycarbonate) placée dans un dormant ou un châssis.
Vitrage isolant (VI)	deux ou plusieurs lumières de verre espacées les unes des autres et scellées hermétiquement de façon à former une seule unité présentant un espace rempli d'air (ou de gaz) entre chaque lumière.
Vitrage multiple (VM)	panneau vitré pouvant être installé dans un châssis, un vantail ou un panneau, à l'intérieur ou à l'extérieur du vitrage principal. Un vitrage multiple est mis à l'essai uniquement dans une fenêtre ou une porte principale précise.
Vitrage pour surface inclinée (autre que les lanterneaux)	assemblage de verre ou d'autres vitrages transparent ou translucide incliné à plus de 15° par rapport à la verticale. Inclut le vitrage des solariums, des toits et des murs inclinés.
Vitrage simple	vitrage constitué d'une seule couche de verre ou d'un autre matériau de vitrage.
Vitrine	élément non résidentiel et non porteur d'une porte d'entrée et de fenêtres de commerce, couvrant généralement l'espace entre le plancher et la structure au-dessus, et conçu pour résister à une utilisation intensive ou abusive.

Acronyms

- AA – Aluminum Association
- AAMA – American Architectural Manufacturers Association
- AEC – Aluminum Extruders Council
- AIA – American Institute of Architects
- ANSI – American National Standards Institute
- ASHRAE – American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers
- ASME – American Society of Mechanical Engineers
- ASTM – American Society for Testing Materials
- BETEC – Building Enclosure Technology and Environment Council
- BHMA – Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association
- BOAF – Building Officials Association of Florida
- BOCA – Building and Code Administrators
- CABO – Council of American Building Officials
- CFR – Code of Federal Regulations
- CPSC – Consumer Products Safety Commission
- CSA – Canadian Standards Association
- CSI – Construction Specifications Institute
- CWDMA – Canadian Window and Door Manufacturers Association
- DASMA – Door and Access Systems Manufacturers Association
- DHI – Door and Hardware Institute
- DOE – Department of Energy
- EGIA – Electric and Gas Industries Association
- EPA – Environmental Protection Agency
- FMA – Fenestration Manufacturers Association
- GANA – Glass Association of North America
- IBC – International Building Code
- ICBO – International Conference of Building Officials
- ICC – International Code Council
- ICC-ES – International Code Council Evaluation Services, Inc.
- IGMA – Insulating Glass Manufacturers Alliance
- IRC – International Residential Code
- LEED – Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
- NAHB – National Association of Home Builders
- NPEA – National Patio Enclosure Association
- NFPA – National Fire Protection Association
- NFRC – National Fenestration Rating Council
- NGA – National Glass Association
- NIBS – National Institute of Building Sciences
- NSA - National Sunroom Association
- OSHA – Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- SBCCI – Southern Building Code Conference International
- SGCC – Safety Glazing Certification Council
- SMA - Screen Manufacturers Association
- SWI – Steel Window Institute
- USGBC – U.S. Green Building Council
- VI – Vinyl Institute
- WDMA – Window and Door Manufacturers Association (formerly NWWDA)



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