

# **JELD-WEN**

# **Glossary of Terms**

# JELD-WEN GLOSSARY OF TERMS

<b>A</b>	
<b>Acoustics</b>	A science that deals with the production, control, transmission, reception, and effects of sound.
<b>Acrylic</b>	Thermoplastic glazing material.
<b>Active Door - See Leaf</b>	
<b>Adams Casing</b>	A 3 1/2" decorative exterior trim applied to wood or clad windows.
<b>ADA Compliant Sill</b>	A door sill which complies with the American with Disabilities Act. The sill measures no more than 1-1/2" tall and allows for wheelchair access.
<b>Adjustable</b>	Accessible without removal of the window or door to bring the product to a true or more effective position for operating.
<b>Aerogel</b>	A microporous, transparent silicate foam currently under development for potential use as a glazing cavity-fill material, offering very high thermal performance.
<b>Air infiltration</b>	A test measuring the amount of air passing through a window or door, excluding air which passes between the frame of the unit and the wall.
<b>Expanding Foam</b>	An aerosol foam dispensed as a bead between the frame of the unit and the rough opening to reduce air infiltration through the wall.
<b>Air Leakage</b>	The flow of air which passes through windows and doors.
<b>Airspace Grilles - See Grilles Between the Glass</b>	
<b>Airspace</b>	The space between adjacent layers in a multi-layer glazing system.
<b>Airspacer</b>	Component placed at the perimeter of an insulating glass unit to separate the two lites of glass.
<b>Alder</b>	A species of wood that varies from pale yellow to reddish brown in color. It has fairly straight grain with areas of burl clusters and a few small knots.
<b>Aluminum</b>	A malleable metallic element, bluish silver-white in color, having good electrical and thermal conductivity, high reflectivity, and resistance to oxidation. It is the most abundant metal in the earth's crust.
<b>Aluminum Cladding</b>	Protective shell on the exterior surfaces of a wood window or patio door, providing beauty in a variety of colors. It offers durability and excellent resistance against scratches, cracking, blistering, and flaking. Can be extruded aluminum or roll formed.
<b>American Architectural Manufacturers Association (AAMA)</b>	A national trade association that establishes voluntary standards for the window, door and skylight industry. <a href="http://www.aamanet.org">www.aamanet.org</a>
<b>American National Standards Institute (ANSI)</b>	A clearinghouse organization for all types of standards and product specifications.
<b>American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE)</b>	A national association that establishes standards for building energy performance.
<b>Annealed Glass</b>	Standard float glass prior to treating for additional heat strengthening or tempering. Annealed glass is not safety glazing.
<b>Anodic Coating</b>	The surface finish resulting from anodizing.
<b>Anodize</b>	A treatment process to apply a protective coating to bare aluminum.

<b>Anti-lift</b>	A stop applied in the track of a sliding window or patio door to keep the sash or panel from being lifted out from the outside.
<b>Applied Muntin</b>	A profile applied to the exterior or interior of a lite of glass to simulate individual glass lites.
<b>Applied Nailing Fin</b>	Mechanically attached aluminum fin or vinyl fin frequently folded against the cladding. See Nailing Flange.
<b>Applied Stop</b>	Surface mounted stop attached to a window sash or door frame to retain the glass.
<b>Apron</b>	An interior trim component installed below the stool of a window.
<b>Arch-top Window - See Radius Window</b>	
<b>Argon Gas Filled Insulated Glass Unit</b>	An inert gas that is filled into a sealed insulated glass unit. The gas is clear and heavier than air and improves the thermal performance of the insulated unit.
<b>Assembly Drawings</b>	Drawings that show cross sections of a window or patio door system.
<b>ASTM (American Society for Testing and Materials)</b>	A group that develops test methods and materials standards that are widely used by the construction and building design industries. Considered one of the bases for acceptable testing levels of quality for materials used in construction.
<b>Astragal</b>	The vertical member applied to door meeting stiles to close the gap between panels.
<b>Asymmetrical Insulated Glass Unit</b>	Insulating glass units in which the panes of glass are of a different thickness.
<b>AuraLast™ Wood</b>	100% solid western pine used to make windows and patio doors using a vacuum/pressure process. Provides superior protection from wood decay, termite infestation, and water absorption and is visually indistinguishable from plain western pine.
<b>Awning Window</b>	A window with a hinged sash which projects out at the bottom of the window frame.
<b>Azurlite Glass</b>	Blue-tinted glass. Popular in regions where shading is desired.
<b>B</b>	
<b>Backbedding</b>	Material or compound used to seal the glass to a window sash.
<b>Back bead</b>	Sealant that is applied on both sides when glazing an insulated glass unit into a sash or frame.
<b>Backset</b>	The distance from the edge of a door to the center of the hole where the handle set or lock is installed.
<b>Back Wrap</b>	Is a dual sided, self adhered flashing tape which provides a reliable moisture seal to integrate brick mold, non-integral flanged, and non-flanged windows and doors with the building envelope.
<b>Backer Rod / Baker Tape</b>	A foam rod used in weather seal joints that allows a sealant to be installed and tooled to a proper joint profile.
<b>Balance System</b>	Made up of a tensioned spiral-shaped rod extending from a steel down into a clutch that grips the rod and holds the tension (Spiral Balance System).
<b>Ball-Bearing Hinge</b>	A commercial hinge option used in applications that where a door will get more than residential type usage. Suggested for entry application and frequent use areas, it reduces the rubbing friction of the hinge flange.
<b>Bar Hinge</b>	Hardware connecting the bottom and top rails of a casement or awning sash to the window frame and slides back and forth allowing the sash to open and close; bar hinges are composed of the hinge track and the bar assembly.
<b>Baroque Glass</b>	A type of decorative glass which features textural swirls and ridges to provide a distorted view.
<b>Basement Window</b>	Any window operator type intended for the purpose of ventilating or illuminating a basement or cellar. Basement windows have a hinged sash which projects inward at the top of the window frame. Also known as a hopper.
<b>Bay Window</b>	A combination of window units that projects to the exterior. Usually features a large center unit with two flanking units at 30 degree or 45 degree angles to the wall.
<b>Bead</b>	A molding or stop used to hold glass or panels in a sash or frame. Also a bead of caulking used in sealing between the frame unit and rough opening.
<b>Bed (Bedding)</b>	The bead of caulking applied between the glass or panel and the stop or frame.

<b>Bi-fold Door</b>	A segmented, hinged door that folds and slides on a head track to the side to open.
<b>Bi-Parting Door</b>	A multiple door assembly designed to open from the center.
<b>Bypassing Window - See Sliding Windows</b>	
<b>Bite</b>	The dimension by which the edge of the sash or frame overlaps the edge of the glass.
<b>Blind Stop</b>	A rectangular molding that fits on the exterior of a double-hung side jamb designed to hold the sash in place.
<b>Block</b>	A small piece of rubber or plastic used to support or position the glass in the sash or frame. Generally it is the same depth or greater than the glass it supports.
<b>Block and Tackle Hardware</b>	A balance system utilizing a series of pulleys to reduce the effort required to operate a double-hung window.
<b>Block Frame</b>	A ripped fin product used in replacement window applications. The inside frame dimension is the same as the outside frame dimension. Also known as a masonry frame.
<b>Bond Breaker</b>	A material used to prevent adhesion to a surface.
<b>Book Code - See Call Size</b>	
<b>Bookmatched Veneer</b>	Sheets of veneer that are stacked alternating face up and face down.
<b>Boot-Glaze</b>	The method when glass is set and sealed into a sash or window opening with a rubber-like gasket (boot). Also known as marine glazing.
<b>Bottom Awning with Picture Window</b>	Awning sash in frame mulled under a picture window. Sight lines do not match.
<b>Bottom Casement Window</b>	Stationary casement sash in frame mulled over casement sash in frame, sight lines match.
<b>Bottom Rail</b>	The bottom horizontal member of a window sash or door panel.
<b>Bottom Slider</b>	A vinyl horizontal sliding window mulled underneath a vinyl fixed window, making a three lite window. Also referred to as an XOOU. Bottom sliders are also known as Top Sliders when a vinyl horizontal slider is mulled over a fixed vinyl window.
<b>Bow Window</b>	A series of three or more adjoining window units, projecting 10°-20° from the wall of the building, forming a radius.
<b>Box Bay</b>	A combination of window units that projects to the exterior. Usually features a large center unit with two flanking units at 90° angles to the wall.
<b>Box Spacer</b>	A four-sided spacer used to separate two panes of glass.
<b>Breather Tube - See Capillary Tube</b>	
<b>Brickmould</b>	A form of exterior casing for windows and doors that serves as an aesthetic boundary between the siding and the frame. Also used to attach the window to the opening.
<b>Brickmould Dimension</b>	A dimension used in replacement applications. It is typically from outside edge to outside edge of the brickmould.
<b>British Thermal Unit (BTU)</b>	The heat required to increase the temperature of 1 lb of water 1°F.
<b>Buck Dimension - See Buck Opening</b>	
<b>Buck Opening</b>	The opening in a wall formed by the rough framing members.
<b>Building Environment and Thermal Envelope Council (BETEC)</b>	Part of the National Institute of Building Sciences, an organization representing government and industry.
<b>Building Envelope</b>	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.
<b>Building Officials and Code Administrators (BOCA)</b>	One of the three model code groups in the U.S. that has now merged into the International Code Council.

<b>Building Seismic Safety Council (BSSC)</b>	Part of the National Institute of Building Sciences (NIBS), which deals 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.
<b>Bulb Seal Weather-stripping</b>	A weatherseal having a rounded, closed profile.
<b>Bullnose Casing</b>	A casing in which the leading edge is a semicircular pattern.
<b>Butt (Butt Hinge)</b>	A hinge designed for application to the edge of a door.
<b>Butt Joint</b>	A joint in which two members meet without overlap or miter.
<b>Butyl</b>	A sealant used in the production of insulating glass units or may be used as a caulking.
<b>C</b>	
<b>Cable Support Kit</b>	A set of hardware designed to tie the window to the structure. Usually used in bay window or large and heavy window installations. It supports the projecting portion of the assembly and prevents sagging of the window.
<b>Cafe Door</b>	A single door or pair of half-width doors, hung in the middle of a doorway, that swing both inward and outward to all access.
<b>Call Size</b>	A manufacturer's reference number used to identify window and door dimensions (also referred to as Call Out Size or Book Code.)
<b>Cam-action Hardware</b>	Window hardware that operates with a cam, which is a rotating piece attached to the end of a cylinder plug.
<b>Cam Lock</b>	A single-point locking mechanism using a "cam" action to lock and to pull the window sash against the frame forming a tight weather seal; large windows may have more than one cam lock.
<b>Cam Pivot</b>	The pins on the bottom corners of single and double-hung sash that engage the balance and also allow the sash to "pivot" for easy removal and reinstallation. Also known as pivot pin or torx pin.
<b>Caming</b>	The metal used in the construction of decorative glass panels. Usually zinc or brass, it is also applied to single glass lites to create a decorative glass look.
<b>Capstock</b>	A material co-extruded with PVC formulated to offer a specific color, finish and/or function, such as heat resistance.
<b>Capillary Tube</b>	A very small, hollow stainless steel tube, usually 18" long and 1/2mm across, designed to equalize the pressure in an hermetically sealed IG unit as it changes elevations. Also known as a breather tube.
<b>Casement Operator</b>	The hardware mechanism used to open and close a window, excluding the hinges.
<b>Casement Window</b>	A window with hinged sash projecting out like an outswing door.
<b>Casing</b>	Exposed molding or profile around a window or door, on either the inside or outside, to cover the space between the window frame or door jamb and the wall.
<b>Catalyzed Sealer</b>	A liquid coating that seals wood to prevent moisture absorption and includes a hardening agent to accelerate the curing process.
<b>Caulking</b>	A compound for filling joints and sealing cracks to prevent leakage of water and air.
<b>Cellular PVC</b>	Extruded polyvinyl chloride material used in window and door components and trim. Unlike rigid (or hollow) vinyl, it features a foam or cell-structure inside. It can often be nailed, sawn and fabricated like wood.
<b>Cellulosic composite</b>	A composite whose ingredients include cellulosic elements. These cellulosic elements appear in the form of, but are not limited to, distinct fibers, fiber bundles, particles, wafers, flakes, strands, and veneers. These elements are often bonded together with naturally occurring or synthetic polymers. Also, additives such as wax or preservatives are often added to enhance performance.
<b>Center-Pivot</b>	Swing hardware having its pivot axis on the thickness centerline of the door and normally located about 2 3/4" from the hinge jamb. †

<b>Chalking</b>	A condition which is caused when the resin systems at the surface of a finish begin to degrade, primarily due to ultraviolet (UV) exposure. The resin and imbedded pigment particles lose adhesion to the surface. The particles then become white in appearance and which creates a chalky look.
<b>Channel</b>	A three-sided, U-shaped gasket which is installed in a sash or frame to receive a lite or panel.
<b>Check Strip - See Parting Stop</b>	
<b>Check Rail</b>	In a double-hung window, the bottom rail of the upper sash (upper checkrail) and the upper rail of the lower sash, where the lock is mounted (lower checkrail.) Also known as a meeting rail.
<b>Cherry</b>	A species of wood which varies from rich red to reddish brown in color. It has fine, straight and close grain with a smooth texture.
<b>Circle-top Window - See Radius Window</b>	
<b>Cladding - See Aluminum Cladding</b>	
<b>Clavos</b>	Decorative metal accents which are applied to doors.
<b>Clear Wood</b>	Wood without any knots or blemishes.
<b>Clerestory</b>	A single or group of fixed windows installed under the roof line. These are often above other windows and are used to allow light to enter the room.
<b>Clutch</b>	A mechanism in a double-hung balance designed to hold the sash pivot pin when the balance is operating.
<b>Coastal Hardware</b>	Window and door hardware designed to resist extreme environmental conditions such as salt, high humidity, and wind blown sand. Usually associated with coastal areas and made of stainless steel.
<b>Cold Rolled Steel</b>	Steel that is formed by rolling it at room temperature to improve surface finish.
<b>Colonial Casing</b>	A casing pattern containing a bead profile.
<b>Combination Assembly</b>	An assembly formed by a combination of two or more separate window or door units which are mulled together using a muillion.
<b>Combination Door or Window - See Storm Door or Window or Ventilating Door</b>	
<b>Composite</b>	A term used for window or door components that consist of two or more materials, such as glass fibers or wood and plastic. The term also is used for windows and doors that combine two or more materials in the frame or sash construction, such as a product with a wood interior and a vinyl or aluminum exterior.
<b>Composite Brickmould</b>	An extruded brickmould made from cellular PVC or some other “non-wood” material.
<b>Composite Door</b>	A door which is manufactured from material other than solid wood or plywood.
<b>Composite Unit</b>	A window or door unit consisting of two or more sash or sliding door panels within a frame that has a continuous head and sill.
<b>Compression Seal Weather-stripping</b>	A type of weather-strip that flattens and widens and then seals against the elements when the sash is closed against the frame.
<b>Concealed Bearing Hinge</b>	A hinge with one leaf (plate) attached to the jamb and the other attached to the edge of a door.
<b>Concealed Locks</b>	A locking method where the main portion of the locking mechanism is hidden from the user’s view.
<b>Concealed Multipoint Locking System</b>	A hardware system for windows which contains multiple locking points and visually blends in to the window profile.
<b>Concentrated Load</b>	A force applied to a fixed point on a window, door, TDD, or unit skylight component.
<b>Condensation</b>	Occurs when excess humidity in warmer air is released in the form of water droplets onto a colder surface such as a pane of glass. See Resources/Consumer Information. <a href="http://www.jeld-wen.com">www.jeld-wen.com</a>
<b>Condensation Resistance Factor (CRF)</b>	A rating of a window, door or glazed wall’s ability to resist condensation using standard test conditions. The higher the CRF, the less likely condensation is to occur.

<b>Conditioned space</b>	An area or room within a building that is (a) heated or cooled by any equipment or appliance; (b) contains uninsulated 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 uninsulated ducts.
<b>Configurator</b>	Software that allows users to input window and door sizes, options and other information and create a quote and/or order. Typically, it can also be used to provide information to manufacturing software.
<b>Continuous Head</b>	A multiple window configuration within a single frame.
<b>Continuous Sill</b>	A multiple window configuration within a single frame. Also known as Continuous Head and Sill.
<b>Convection</b>	Transfer of heat or cold through air movement.
<b>Core</b>	The center of plywood or crossbanded construction; it may consist of lumber (solid or glued), particle board or veneer. Also core unit; innermost layer in veneered door construction.
<b>Corner Blocks</b>	Square, relatively flat wood blocks that are placed at the upper corners on each side of framing around a door. they often include decorative carving.
<b>Corner Bracket</b>	A bracket 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.
<b>Corner Cleaner</b>	Machine that removes the bead of excess material formed in welding vinyl window corners.
<b>Corner Key</b>	A mechanical fastener that aligns two pieces at a corner.
<b>Corner Mull</b>	Two windows mulled together to form a 90 degree angle.
<b>Corner Straps</b>	A decorative metal accent placed at the corners of a door's panel design.
<b>Corrosion</b>	The deterioration of a material by chemical or electrochemical reaction.
<b>Cottage Window</b>	Double-hung or Single-hung window with unequal top and bottom sash; the bottom sash is greater in height than the upper sash. Also referred to as Oriel.
<b>Countersink</b>	To enlarge the rim of the screw hole to allow the screw head to be inserted flush with the surface.
<b>Cove and Bead</b>	A molding profile with a concave radius pattern in the edge; also called cove with a bead; used as glass bead or stop.
<b>Crank Handle</b>	A casement or awning handle with an arm and a knob assembly.
<b>Cripples</b>	The short framing members used to frame under the rough sill or above the header in a rough opening for a window in a framed wall.
<b>Crossbuck</b>	The panels of a door separated by intersecting diagonal rails similar to the Roman numeral X; also sawbuck.
<b>Crowning</b>	The bowing of a sill in such a manner that the center portion rises above both ends.
<b>Curb</b>	A watertight wall or frame used to raise skylights and roof windows above the surface of the roof as a preventative measure against water leakage from melting snow or rain run off.
<b>Curtain Wall</b>	An external non-bearing wall, intended to separate the exterior and interior environments.
<b>Custodial Lock</b>	Hardware designed to increase security and weather tightness. The hardware usually includes a key lock system and is used with a single or double-hung window.
<b>Custom Millwork</b>	Millwork not manufactured in a standard size, pattern or layout, made to meet a set of specifications.
<b>Cylinder</b>	A subassembly for a door lock containing a cylinder plug with keyway and a cylinder body with tumbler mechanisms.
<b>D</b>	
<b>Dade County</b>	Florida county, including Miami, that has set numerous standards and requirements for hurricane-resistant windows and doors.
<b>Dado</b>	A cross grain groove or rectangular section for receiving the end of a board.
<b>Daylight Opening</b>	The visible area of glass in a window or patio door.
<b>DeadLock</b>	A lock in which a bolt is operated by using a key or thumb turn.

<b>Decorative Hinge Tips</b>	Metal elements which cover the ends of door hinges.
<b>Decorative Entry System</b>	An entryway made up of a door in a frame, one or two sidelights, and a transom.
<b>Deflection</b>	Flexing of a member under an applied load.
<b>Delamination</b>	A separation of plies or layers of wood, often as a result of the breakdown of adhesives.
<b>Demand flow technology (DFT)</b>	An approach to analyzing and optimizing production lines.
<b>Density</b>	The mass per unit volume of a material.
<b>Design Pressure (DP) Ratings</b>	This is a measure of a product's capacity to withstand both negative and positive windload pressure, while the window or door is closed and locked.
<b>Design Wind Load</b>	A specific wind load pressure which a product is required to withstand in its end use application.
<b>Dessicant</b>	A drying agent, such as silica gel, used in the manufacturing of insulated glass between the panes to prevent fogging of the insulated unit. An extremely porous crystalline substance used to absorb moisture from within the sealed air space.
<b>Dew Point</b>	The temperature at which condensation occurs.
<b>Diagonal Rail</b>	A diagonal rail of a crossbuck or sawbuck of a panel or sash door.
<b>Diamond Lite</b>	Pattern of divided lites.
<b>Dimensional Stability</b>	The ability of a material to resist changes in its dimensions due to temperature, moisture or physical stress variations; stability of a material.
<b>Dip-treated Wood</b>	Wood that's been dip-treated has been dipped in a preservative. Since only the surface is protected from the elements, its effectiveness will be compromised when the surface is broken during installation.
<b>Direct-Set</b>	The window's glass is secured directly into the window frame without the stiles and rails of a sash (e.g. geometric and radius).
<b>Distressed Texture</b>	Doors with a distressed texture have an aged, Old World appearance. The texture is created by making channels of various sizes into the smooth surface of the door stiles, rails and panels. The areas between the smooth surface and channels are then hand-sanded for a visually pleasing transition between the different surface depths. Then chisels and other hand tools are used to apply random worm holes and additional character marks to the door's stiles, rails, panels and mouldings.
<b>Divided Lite</b>	A window opening divided into smaller sections by a grid system on the interior or exterior of the glass, between the glass panes, or any combination of these three.
<b>Divider</b>	A profile that divides glazing into separate vision areas. Also referred to as SDL, TDL,GBG, grilles, grids or muntins.
<b>Door</b>	The usual entrance into an enclosed space; the moveable frame by which the entrance can be closed. A millwork assembly of stiles, rails and panels that swings, slides, tilts up or folds in order to close an opening in a wall or cabinet.
<b>Door Backset</b>	A measurement taken from plane of face of door to plane of face of frame.
<b>Door Casing</b>	The trim around an interior or exterior door. Exterior door casings are installed only on the outside of exterior door frames, especially on wood facing wood-frame exterior walls. Interior casing covers the inside edges of the jambs and the rough opening.
<b>Door Clearance</b>	The dimension of clearance around the edge of a door, between door and frame. Also known as a reveal.
<b>Door Frame</b>	The assembly of structural members (head, jambs) used to fasten the door system to the structure.
<b>Door Handing - See Handing</b>	
<b>Door Holder</b>	A hardware device designed to limit the swing of a door and hold it in an open position.

<b>Door Jamb</b>	The upper horizontal and the two vertical frame members that house the door panel. Jamb may be classified as head or side jambs.
<b>Door Lite (Light)</b>	A glass insert installed in a door panel.
<b>Door Opening</b>	The inside 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 plus clearance.
<b>Door Panel</b>	An assembly comprised of stiles (vertical pieces), and rails (horizontal pieces) inserted into the door frame.
<b>Door Skin</b>	A face panel (usually two or more plies) of a flush door.
<b>Door Shoe - See Kick Plate</b>	
<b>Door Striker</b>	This component is a slightly beveled metal plate, which is set into a door jamb to receive and guide a door latch to its socket when closing.
<b>Door Stop</b>	A moulding on a door frame which overlaps the edge of a door; a bumper mounted on the floor or wall to prevent the door from hitting the wall.
<b>Door System</b>	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.
<b>Door Trim</b>	Molding applied around door openings on the exterior and interior.
<b>Dormer</b>	A projection through the slope of a roof for a vertical window.
<b>Double Glazing</b>	Two panes of glass separated by an air space to form insulating glass; double glazing may also be accomplished by adding a storm panel. Also known as Double Pane.
<b>Double-Glazing Panel</b>	A removable glass panel that allows insulation and condensation control.
<b>Double-Hung Window</b>	A window with two sash, upper and lower, sliding vertically past each other.
<b>Double-Hung Replacement System</b>	A double-hung window kit including two sash, jamb liners, stops and hardware to replace a double-hung sash in a window frame.
<b>Double-strength Glass</b>	Refers to the thickness of the glass. MM Designation = 3.0. Nominal Thickness = 0.117. Traditional Designation = 1/8 inch. Also referred to as DSB.
<b>Double Rafter</b>	The doubling of the roof structural members to reinforce an opening in the roof for a chimney, skylight or roof window.
<b>Dover Style Handle Set</b>	A swing patio door lever lock with a Colonial handle design.
<b>Dovetail Joint</b>	A joint formed by inserting a projecting wedge-shaped member into a correspondingly shaped cutout member.
<b>Dowel Construction</b>	This style of assembly includes securing separate components with a cylindrical piece of wood or metal rod.
<b>Drain Screen</b>	A screen used in installation that provides a path for moisture to weep out of the rough opening of a window or door.
<b>Drip Cap</b>	An integral or attached piece - located at the head of a window to allow for run off of water away from the face of the window.
<b>Drip Groove</b>	A groove on the underside of a drip cap or window sill which prevents water from running back under the drip cap or sill.
<b>Drip Lip - See Drip Cap</b>	
<b>Dry Glazing</b>	Glass which is installed without tape or caulking - usually in a gasket.
<b>Drywall Retainer</b>	A clip designed to accept drywall for drywall returns, providing a clean line between the window/door and the drywall.
<b>Drywall Return</b>	<b>A piece of drywall that covers both the interior wall and the side or top perimeter of a window.</b>
<b>Dual-action Window</b>	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 a tilt-turn window.

<b>Dual-Arm Operator</b>	A window-opening mechanism used on casement windows that is composed of two arms; one arm pulls the sash while the other arm pushes.
<b>Dual Component Polyurethane</b>	Quick-drying foam used as an adhesive.
<b>Dual Door</b>	A side-hinged door composed of one of the configurations listed in Clause 4.5.1 and offered by the manufacturer and/or pre-hanger as a complete factory pre-assembled, integral, or knocked down (KD) unit.
<b>Dual Durometer Bulb Seal Weather-stripping</b>	A bulb weather-strip designed with two different materials providing exceptional performance.
<b>Dual-Pull Operator</b>	A window-opening mechanism on awning windows using a scissor action with two keepers.
<b>Dual Seal</b>	A system used in sealing dual pane window units where the primary seal is polyisobutylene and a secondary seal of silicone.
<b>Dual Window</b>	A window offered by the manufacturer as a complete factory pre-assembled or integral unit.
<b>Durability</b>	The capability of maintaining the serviceability of a product, component, assembly or construction over a time. †
<b>Dyad Operator</b>	A window-opening mechanism with a single-jointed arm commonly used on small casement and French casement windows.
<b>E</b>	
<b>Eaves</b>	Lower edge of a sloped roof.
<b>Edge Effect</b>	Heat transfer at the edge of an insulating glass unit due to the thermal properties of spacers and sealants.
<b>Edge Waffle</b>	A wavy distortion of the nailing fin.
<b>E-Gard</b>	
<b>Egress Dual-Arm Operator</b>	A dual-arm operator with a shorter, jointed arm allowing the window to open wider to serve as an exit.
<b>Egress Hardware</b>	A hinge used in conjunction with certain casement windows to allow a wider opening to meet emergency exit requirements. Also known as maximum opening hardware.
<b>Egress Hinge - See Egress Hardware</b>	
<b>Egress Opening</b>	The space between the top of the sill of the frame of an open window and the bottom part of the raised sash, times (x) the space between the jambs of the opening. Most jurisdictions require a net clear opening of 20" wide x 24" high and not less than 5.7 square feet for exit in emergency situations to be installed not more than 44" from finished floor; egress openings are typically required in a bedroom or sleeping room that does not have a door which opens to the exterior of the building.
<b>Egress Window</b>	Window designed to be large enough for a firefighter to climb in or a person to climb out of in an emergency. U.S. building codes require each bedroom of a home to have an emergency exit window, with minimum sizes specified.
<b>Electric Raceways</b>	A channel used to enclose and loosely hold electric conductors.
<b>Electric Strikes and Locks</b>	Hardware which includes the plates and lock bolts that are installed in electric raceways.
<b>Electrochromic Glazing</b>	Glass or other glazing material that can be switched from clear to opaque electronically.
<b>End Awning Window</b>	Stationary awning sash in frame mullied beside awning sash in frame. The sight lines match.
<b>End Slider</b>	A vinyl horizontal slider that is not a half slide. Generally the fixed lite is wider than the vent.

<b>ENERGY STAR</b>	An independent US government program responsible for establishing a standard set of guidelines (based on NFRC ratings for windows and doors) to recognize the energy efficiency of various products. ENERGY STAR guidelines are used in conjunction with a variety of building materials, including windows and patio doors.
<b>End</b>	Unit(s) that is on either one or both sides of a center picture in a double or triple combination.
<b>Entablature</b>	The structure consisting of the part of a classical temple above the columns between the capital (the upper part of a column that supports the entablature) and the roof.
<b>Entrance</b>	The exterior area of a door (usually used for the main or front entrance of a structure) with decorative exterior trim. Trim may include pilasters, entrance head or cap, or a decorative exterior casing.
<b>Entrance Door</b>	A door that serves as the main entrance of a structure; may be single or paired.
<b>Entrance Head</b>	The portion of the entrance above the door opening; also called entrance cap or entablature. Commonly used when the head is other than a pediment.
<b>Entry Lockset</b>	<b>Hardware allowing an exterior door to be open, closed and locked.</b>
<b>Escutcheon Plate</b>	<b>Protective plate which surrounds the keyhole of a door or patio door.</b>
<b>EuroWindow</b>	A consortium of European window, door and curtainwall industry associations involved in the development of common EU standards.
<b>Evergreen Glass</b>	Green-tinted glass. Popular in regions where shading is desired.
<b>Exposure Coefficient</b>	A simple formula used to determine the correct overhang for an exterior wood door. it is $Y=1/2X$ , where X is the measurement from the base of the door to the bottom of the overhang, and Y is the minimum depth of the overhang.
<b>Export</b>	To create an *.ext file of selected quotes or orders from the JELD-WEN Quick Quote database. This file can then be transferred to another computer via email, a floppy disk or a modem.
<b>Extension Jambs</b>	Wood or other material fastened to the inside edges of the window or door (may be on the outside depending on the swing direction of the product) to extend it in width and adapt to a thicker wall.
<b>Exterior Casing</b>	Trim around the exterior of a window or door frame serving as the boundary molding for the siding material.
<b>Exterior Insulation and Finish Systems - EIFS</b>	Commonly known as synthetic stucco, it is an exterior cladding system composed of an adhesively or mechanically fastened foam insulation board, reinforcing mesh, a base coat, and an outer finish coat.
<b>Expanding Foam</b>	An aerosol foam disoensed as a bead between the frame of the unit and the rough opening to reduce air infiltration through the wall.
<b>Extruded Cladding</b>	Aluminum cladding which is extruded by forcing it through a die.
<b>Extrusion</b>	A form produced by forcing material through a die.
<b>Eyebrow</b>	A radius window where the head is a portion of an arc and no vertical sides are used.
<b>F</b>	
<b>Fabricator</b>	The person or firm that assembles all the component parts into a complete window, door or sash unit.
<b>Façade</b>	A face of a building.
<b>Factory Mullid</b>	Refers to two or more window units that have been attached together at a manufacturing plant.
<b>Fading (Tuv &amp; Tdw)</b>	Tuv: measures only UV transmittance
	Tdw: "damage weighted" measure of fading potential including damaging energy that Tuv ignores. Tuv = 0, does not mean no fading.
<b>Fanlight</b>	A half-circle window over a door or window with radiating bars.
<b>FEMA</b>	Federal Emergency Management Agency, the lead agency to reduce the loss of life and property and protect the Nation from all hazards, including natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters, by leading and supporting the Nation in a risk-based, comprehensive emergency management system of preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation



<b>Fenestration</b>	An opaque opening in a wall that allows the passage of air, people or light; windows, doors and skylights.
<b>Fenestration Cladding</b>	The exterior components that cover the frame, sash, leaf, or sliding door panel members and constitute the weather-resistant surface.
<b>Fenestration Product</b>	An assembly designed to be installed in a fenestration opening to permit or control the passage of air, water, light and/or people. ie. windows, doors, skylights
<b>Fiberboard</b>	A broad term used to describe wood sheet material of widely varying densities, manufactured of refined or partly refined wood fibers.
<b>Filler</b>	A trim piece used to provide a weather-strip seal for the operating sash or panel on a horizontal sliding window or door.
<b>Finger Guard</b>	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.
<b>Finger Joint</b>	A joint between two pieces created by machining a series of interlocking grooves; used to create a longer section of wood. The joints are firmly held in place with an adhesive.
<b>Finger Plow</b>	A groove in a double hung sash used to open and close a sash.
<b>Finish</b>	The final, protective treatment of a surface (paint, stain, etc.).
<b>Fire Endurance</b>	A measure of elapsed time during which a material or assemblage continues to exhibit fire resistance.
<b>Fire-Rated Door</b>	A door that is noncombustible in the average structure fire for a minimum period of time. A fire-rated door takes a certain number of minutes to burn; usually 20, 60 or 90 minutes.
<b>Fixed Panel</b>	Non-operable door usually combined with operable door unit.
<b>Fixed Window</b>	A non-operable window also known as a fixed lite or picture window. This can either be sash glazed or direct set. and consists of a glazed frame or a non-operating sash within a frame.
<b>Fixed Sash - See Stationary Sash</b>	
<b>Flange</b>	A nailing or trim flange on the face of the window. An example of a face flange would be a flush fin window.
<b>Flange Dimension</b>	The overall tip to tip measurement of a flanged frame window.
<b>Flanker Unit</b>	The outside window or door that is non-venting or inoperable. Fixed windows may be direct set or sash glazed.
<b>Flashing</b>	Sheet material used in an overlapping manner to provide protection against water leakage.
<b>Flat Door Panel</b>	A door panel consisting of a flat piece of plywood, solid wood or other material in contrast to a raised door panel.
<b>Flitch</b>	A thin piece of wood, used often as a veneer.
<b>Float Glass</b>	Quality glass made by a process where a ribbon of molten glass is fed across a bath of heated liquid, usually molten tin.
<b>Floor Anchor</b>	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.
<b>Flush Bolt</b>	A mechanical fastening device found at the bottom and top of the T-Astragal of a French, garden or swing door with active and inactive panels. Used to hold the inactive door of the door unit closed.
<b>Flush Door</b>	A door consisting of a core, cross-banding and flat-face veneers, or a door consisting of a core and flat-face veneers only.
<b>Flush Fin</b>	A window that has a face flange (trim only) and is used in window replacements - primarily for stucco or aluminum window replacement applications.
<b>Fogging</b>	A deposit or film left on an interior surface of a sealed insulating glass unit due to extreme conditions or failed seals.
<b>Folding Crank Handle</b>	A Crank Handle that folds out of the way when not in use. A folding crank handle can also be a nesting handle when the handle closes in to a recessed opening.
<b>Folding Nailing Flange</b>	A nailing fin where the nailing flange lays flat against the product during shipping and is locked into place prior to installation of the window/door into the wall opening.

<b>Foot Bolt</b>	A hardware component on the passive panel of a French door designed to secure the panel into the sill of the frame.
<b>Forced-entry Resistance (FER)</b>	The ability of a window or door in the locked position to resist entry under a specified test conditions.
<b>Force to Latch Door</b>	The force required to close door and fully engage latch.
<b>Frame</b>	A structure made to enclose or support; the assembly of structural members (head, sill, jambs) used to fasten a window sash or a door panel to a structure.
<b>French Door</b>	A style of door in which two panels open to provide a clear opening which is approximately twice as wide as one panel.
<b>French Casement Window</b>	A window unit comprised of a single frame in which two sash (hinged at the side jambs) may be opened outward from the center of the frame. This creates an unobstructed opening which spans nearly the complete width of the frame.
<b>French Screen</b>	Refers to a bypass screen set for French door unit. Note: 2 screens = 1 set
<b>Friction-weld</b>	Process that uses high-speed vibrations to join materials together.
<b>Full Round</b>	Radius geometric shape which is available in vinyl and aluminum frames.
<b>Full Screen</b>	A screen which fills the entire window opening of a double-hung window.
<b>Full Size</b>	Refers to a patio door sized to fit new construction applications.
<b>Full Surround Wood Grilles</b>	Framed grilles that are attached to the interior of the window.
<b>Fully Sheathed Wall Installation</b>	The wall framing is covered by sheathing and the window is mounted with the nailing fin flush against the sheathing.
<b>Fully Tempered Glass †</b>	Glass that has been heat treated to a high surface and/or edge compression to meet the requirements of ASTM C 1048 (kind FT) or CAN/CGSB 12.1. 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. Outside North America, it is sometimes called toughened glass.
<b>Fungal Infestation</b>	A natural life form causing organic decomposition of wood; it depends on moisture to grow. See Resources/Consumer Information. <a href="http://www.jeld-wen.com">www.jeld-wen.com</a>
<b>Fusion Welding</b>	A process of joining vinyl window or door frames or sashes. Fusion welding entails the heating of each piece and then joining them until bonded together.
<b>G</b>	
<b>Gable Top</b>	Five-sided geometric shape available in vinyl and aluminum picture window frame bar. Also referred to as a house angle due to the fact that it resembles a house viewed from the side.
<b>Garage Door</b>	A multi-paneled door built in horizontal sections. It slides upward on a metal track, stopping when parallel to the garage ceiling, to allow a car to enter or exit.
<b>Garden Window</b>	A window consisting of a three-dimensional, five-sided structure, with provisions made for supporting plants and flowers in the enclosed space outside the plane of the wall. Operating sash are allowed but are not required. Also known as Greenhouse Window.
<b>Gateway Performance Requirements</b>	The minimum performance requirements for testing within AAMA/WDMA performance classes. This applies air, water, structural and test size requirements.
<b>Gateway Test Size</b>	The minimum test size specified to enter a performance class.
<b>GBG - See Grilles Between the Glass</b>	
<b>Geometric Window</b>	Specialty windows of various shapes including: rectangles, triangles, trapezoids, octagons, pentagons, half-rounds, quarter-rounds, full rounds, springline, arched top and ellipse products.
<b>Glass</b>	A hard, brittle substance, usually transparent, made primarily by fusing silica with borates or phosphates at high temperatures.
<b>Glass Stop</b>	Interior or exterior trim covering the edge of the glass. Wood glass stops hold the glazing in place. Vinyl snap-in beads are trim and the glass is held in place by tape or wet-glazing.
<b>Glazing</b>	(n)The glass or material in the opening of a window or door.
	(v) The process of inserting the glass into the opening in a window, door or skylight. See Double Glazing and Single Glazing.

<b>Glazing Bead</b>	A removable molding or stop used to hold glass in place within a sash or frame.
<b>Glider</b>	A window with a movable sash that slides horizontally. Also referred to as a horizontal sliding window.
<b>Gliding Door</b>	A door that has one or more panels that slide horizontally; often found in rooms with limited space and where a door opening inward into the room cannot be used. Also known as a sliding door.
<b>Glue Chip Glass</b>	Patterned, obscure glass. Typically used in doors, transoms and sidelights.
<b>Gothic Lite</b>	Pattern of divided lites.
<b>Grade - See Performance Grade</b>	
<b>Green Building</b>	A movement which has the goal of creating structures that are occupant and environmentally friendly. Criteria such as sustainability, energy efficiency and healthfulness are considered.
<b>Green Strength</b>	The immediate holding power achieved by a sealant or adhesive.
<b>Greenhouse Window - See Garden Window</b>	
<b>Grain</b>	An arrangement and direction of wood elements or fibers; can be straight or spiral grain; also used loosely to indicate texture.
<b>Grid - See Grille</b>	
<b>Grille</b>	A decorative wood removable grid available in profiles and patterns, that visually divide an IG giving the appearance of multiple panes of glass.
<b>Grilles Between the Glass (GBG)</b>	A decorative aluminum grid permanently installed between the panes of an IG available in profiles and patterns, that visually divide an IG giving the appearance of multiple panes of glass.
<b>Groove Filler</b>	A filler strip inserted into the exterior and/or interior mull groove in a JELD-WEN vinyl window to create a flush surface by which the window can be sealed in retrofit applications.
<b>Guide Bar Operator</b>	A window-opening mechanism that has a track along the interior bottom rail of an awning sash. This allows the operating arms to slide as the window opens and closes.
<b>H</b>	
<b>Half Round</b>	Radius geometric shape which is available in vinyl and aluminum frames.
<b>Half Screen</b>	A screen which does not fill the entire opening of a double hung, single hung or half slide window - only covering one sash.
<b>Handing</b>	A term describing the swinging direction of a window or door. Window or door hardware may also be left or right-handed. Window openings are typically specified from the exterior of the opening.
<b>Handle</b>	A component, usually operated by hand, which enables the opening of a sash or panel or activates a mechanism which locks or unlocks a sash, or panel.
<b>Hard-coat glass</b>	A glass product that is coated during the manufacturing process at the molten glass stage. Also known as a pyrolytic coating, this type of coating offers a surface that is generally as durable as an ordinary glass surface, and therefore requires no special handling and does not need to be used in an insulating glass unit. The other type of glass coating is a sputter-coat, which is applied in a secondary process. Sometimes referred to as a soft-coat, these types of coatings generally require some additional care in handling and fabrication and must be used within an insulating glass unit.
<b>Hardboard</b>	A board material manufactured of wood fiber, refined to form a panel. Hardboard has a density range of approximately 50 to 80 pounds per cubic foot. It is created under carefully controlled combinations of pressure, heat and moisture.
<b>Hardware</b>	Instrumentalities (tools or implements) typically made of metal; general term includes hinges; butts or pivots; lever handles, knobs or pulls; latch set, lockset; magnetic and friction catches: door closures, holds or bumpers .
<b>Hardwood</b>	One of the botanical groups of trees that has broad leaves in contrast to the needle-like leaves of conifers or softwoods. Hardwoods are usually deciduous, shedding their leaves in the fall or at the end of each growing season.

<b>Head</b>	The horizontal frame member at the top of a window or door assembly. Also known as head jamb.
<b>Head Brickmould</b>	Horizontal exterior trim of door/window frame at top.
<b>Head Jamb</b>	The horizontal frame member at the top of a window or door assembly.
<b>Headboard</b>	A flat board cut to fit the contour of a bow or bay window and installed between the head jambs and the flat wall surface to finish off the area which would normally be ceiling.
<b>Header</b>	A heavy beam extended across the top of the rough opening for a window or door, resting on the jack studs to support the weight of the wall above the unit.
<b>Header Track</b>	The track in the head jamb of a sliding/gliding window or door that guides the sash/panel as it opens and closes.
<b>Heat Gain</b>	The transfer of heat from outside to inside by means of conduction, convection, and radiation through all surfaces of a house.
<b>Heat Loss</b>	The transfer of heat from inside to outside by means of conduction, convection, and radiation through all surfaces of a house.
<b>Heat Strengthened Glass</b>	Glass that has been heat treated to a specific surface and/or edge compression range to meet the requirements of ASTM C 1048 (kind HS). Heat-strengthened glass is approximately two times as strong as annealed glass. Heat-strengthened glass is not considered safety glass and will not completely fracture the same as fully tempered glass.
<b>Heat Treated</b>	Fully tempered glass and Heat-strengthened glass.
<b>High Altitude Glazing</b>	Double glazing with a capillary or breather tube for the purpose of allowing the unit to equalize internal and external pressure when experiencing elevation changes. High Altitude Glazing is recommended for altitudes above 4,000 feet higher or lower than point of insulating glass fabrication.
<b>Hinge</b>	Hardware that suspends a door in its frame which allows the door to open.
<b>Hinge Backset</b>	The distance on a door and its frame from the stop side of the door to the edge of the hinge cut-out.
<b>Hinged Rescue Window</b>	Any primary window that is mounted into a stationary perimeter frame and is permanently hinged at one jamb.
<b>Hinge Track</b>	The part of a bar hinge allowing the pivot point of an awning or casement sash to slide as the window opens and closes.
<b>Hollow Core Flush Door</b>	A flush door with a core assembly of strips or other units of wood, wood derivative or insulation board, that supports the outer faces and has intervening hollow cells or spaces.
<b>Hopper Window - See Basement Window</b>	
<b>Horizontal Lite</b>	A lite or cutout that extends from stile to stile of a sash or panel.
<b>Horizontal Gliding Window - See Horizontal Sliding Window</b>	
<b>Horizontal Pivoted Window - See Pivoted Window</b>	
<b>Horizontal Sliding Window</b>	Two or more sash that slide horizontally past each other; one or more of the sash may be fixed or inoperative or all the sash may operate; in a closed position, the sash come together to form a vertical meeting rail. These are typically called out as XO.
<b>Hung Window</b>	A window consisting of vertically sliding sash which use balance systems to allow the sash to be opened to any position between its fully open and closed limits. Single hungs and double hungs are two examples of hung windows.
<b>Hygrometer</b>	An instrument that measures relative humidity in the air.
<b>Hygroscopic</b>	Readily taking up and retaining moisture.
<b>I</b>	
<b>Impact Resistant Glass</b>	Glazing constructed with a durable, bonded interlayer to resist penetration by debris and remain in place and intact throughout a storm, helping preserve the integrity of the building envelope. A product must be tested to specific standards to be considered impact glass.
<b>Import</b>	To take an *.ext file mentioned copy the information in the file into the user's database.
<b>Inboard Glass</b>	The interior lite of a multi-paned insulating glass unit.

<b>Infill</b>	Material that is glazed into a frame or framing system.
<b>Inner Casing</b>	An entrance member fitting over the outside edges of the side and head jambs, thereby providing a base for the pilasters.
<b>Inner Frame</b>	On a panel door, the intermediate panel member between the stile and door panel accentuating the sticking of the door.
<b>Installation Flange - See Nailing Flange</b>	
<b>Insulating Glass Certification Council (IGCC)</b>	Non-profit organization that sponsors and directs an independent, true third-party certification program for insulated glass.
<b>Insulating Glass Unit (IG)</b>	A hermetically sealed assembly of two or more panes of glass separated by a spacer. The air space creates higher insulating values.
<b>Inswing</b>	A window or door unit that operates with the sash or panel swinging into the interior of the structure.
<b>Integral Nail Fin</b>	A part of the extruded aluminum window frame; or part of the extruded aluminum frame cladding for wood windows; or part of the extruded vinyl window frame.
<b>Integral Mullion</b>	A horizontal or vertical member which is attached inside the frame at either end or both ends.
<b>Integrated Sash</b>	A sash unit in which the insulating glass spacer profiles are integrated into the sash profiles. Separate IG construction is eliminated as the two lites of glass are applied and sealed directly to the sash, creating one assembly.
<b>Interior Casing</b>	A casing trimming the interior of window and door frames.
<b>Interior Door</b>	A door system designed only for use in interior applications.
<b>Interior Glazed</b>	Glazing set from the interior of a sash, frame or the inside of a building.
<b>Interior Stop</b>	The removeable molding or glazing bead located on the interior side that holds the glass in place in the sash or frame.
<b>Interior Window</b>	A window system designed only for use in interior applications.
<b>Interlock</b>	The meeting point for a sliding window or door where the operating and stationary panel join.
<b>Intermediate Rail</b>	A rail of a door located between the top and bottom rails.
<b>International Building Code (IBC)</b>	Published by the International Code Council, the IBC primarily covers nonresidential construction.
<b>International Council of Building Officials</b>	One of the three model code groups in the U.S. that has now merged into the International Code Council.
<b>International Energy Conservation Code (IECC)</b>	Published by the International Code Council, the IECC sets forth compliance methods for energy-efficient construction of both residential and nonresidential construction.
<b>International Residential Code (IRC)</b>	Published by the International Code Council, the IRC primarily covers low-rise residential construction.
<b>Intercept Spacer - See Warm Edge Technology</b>	
<b>J</b>	
<b>J Channel Windows (Integral or Adaptor)</b>	A vinyl window with a J shaped channel in the face of the window. The channel may be integrated with the frame or as an accessory add-on to the JELD-WEN vinyl windows. This is typically used in applications where siding is used on the exterior surface of the building.
<b>Jack Stud</b>	Framing members which form the inside of the window or door rough opening. They run vertically from the sole plate to the header, supporting the header.
<b>Jal-awning Window</b>	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 also Jalousie window and Tropical awning window.
<b>Jalousie</b>	A series of small horizontal overlapping glass slats held together by a metal end frame attached to the faces of the window frame side jambs or door stiles and rails.

<b>Jamb</b>	The frame members of a window or door assembly. The jambs may be described by their location, such as the side jambs, the head jambs or the sill jambs.
<b>Jamb Depth</b>	The measurement from the outside of the exterior sheathing to the inside of the drywall.
<b>Jamb Extenders - See Extension Jambs</b>	
<b>Jamb Jack</b>	An insert installed on a window jamb that allows you to adjust and secure the jambs position.
<b>Jambliner</b>	A balance system designed to aid in the vertical movement of sash members in Double-hung or Single-hung windows.
<b>Jambliner Clutch</b>	A part of the balance system into which the cam pivot is inserted or engaged.
<b>Jamb Size - See Jamb Depth</b>	
<b>Joint</b>	The joining of two pieces of wood by nails, glue, adhesives or other means; joints may be joined end to end, edge to edge, end to edge, or end to face.
<b>K</b>	
<b>Kaizen</b>	A Japanese management philosophy typically translated as “continuous improvement.” Using this concept, employees are given the authority and resources to solve problems to make improvements. In kaizen events, teams of managers, employees and others are brought together to improve an entire process. These process-improvement methods are often introduced into a company in conjunction with a lean manufacturing philosophy.
<b>Keeper</b>	A bracket utilized as a latching point, where a locking latch hooks over for security.
<b>Kerf</b>	A cut in wood that is typically used to insert a material in the wood.
<b>Keyed Lock</b>	A lock mechanism using the same key configuration as other locks in the project.
<b>Kick Plate</b>	A thin, polished metal plate applied to the bottom rail or bottom of a door to prevent denting and soiling of the wood surface caused by the kicking action of persons opening the door; kick pre-hangs may be applied to one or both sides of a door.
<b>Kick Rail</b>	A rail located approximately 10 to 12 inches from the bottom of a hollow-core flush door frame, used primarily on institutional doors.
<b>Kiln-Dried</b>	To season (dry) in a kiln by means of artificial heat, controlled humidity and air circulation; kiln-dried wood may refer to wood with various moisture content percentages.
<b>Knocked-Down (KD)</b>	Unassembled, as contrasted to assembled or built-up.
<b>Knot</b>	A branch or limb embedded in a tree and cut through during lumber manufacturing; the size of a knot is determined by averaging its maximum length and width.
<b>L</b>	
<b>Laminated Glass</b>	Two pieces of glass - either annealed or heat strengthened laminated to a vinyl interlayer. This is considered safety glazing.
<b>Lattice</b>	framework of crossed strips of wood, plastic or metal.
<b>Leaf</b>	A part of a side-hinged door system, glazed or unglazed, surrounded by a frame. Leaves can be fixed in place (inoperable) or movable (operable).
<b>Leaf Seal Weather-stripping</b>	A weatherseal process where the void is filled with a weather-strip which expands to fill the void.
<b>Lean Manufacturing</b>	A business philosophy and/or strategy that focused on eliminating waste, which includes all steps or processes that do not add value to the final product or service.
<b>LEED rating system</b>	A “green building” rating system established by the U.S. Green Building Council. Currently applicable to new commercial construction and major renovations, the program is being expanded to include residential construction as well. LEED stands for Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design.
<b>Legacy Hardware</b>	A swing patio door lever lock with a sweeping handle design.
<b>Length of Embedment</b>	The length of the fastener penetrating the structure framing.
<b>Level</b>	A condition existing when a surface is exactly horizontal. Also refers to a tool used to determine level condition of an opening.

<b>Lever Operator</b>	A window opening mechanism having a handle which pivots right and left allowing the user to open and close an awning window.
<b>Lido Style Handle Set</b>	A swing patio door lever lock with a sweeping handle design.
<b>Limited Water (LW) (as a designation)</b>	That the water penetration resistance performance is achieved by testing at a pressure less than the minimum test pressure required for the indicated performance class and performance grade.
<b>Liner - See Extension Jamb</b>	
<b>Lintel - See Header</b>	
<b>Lite (also Light)</b>	A framed opening within a sash or door panel containing glass; it frequently is used in reference to glass divided by a grid into multiple smaller openings. It can also refer to a single piece of glass.
<b>Lift Rail</b>	A rail of a double hung or single hung window designed with an integrated method of lifting the operating sash.
<b>Lock Block</b>	A solid or glued block of wood the thickness of a hollow core interior door or steel exterior door stile, joined to the inside edge of the stile. This will allow a lock to be installed in this location.
<b>Lock Rail</b>	The intermediate rail of a door at lock height.
<b>Louver</b>	An opening with a series of horizontal slats, called louver boards, arranged sloping downward to permit ventilation but exclude rain, sunlight or vision. Louvers can be made in various shapes.
<b>Louver Door</b>	A panel door with part or all of the panels replaced by louvers; a blind door.
<b>Low-Emissivity (Low-E) Glass</b>	Low-E glass is manufactured by depositing a microscopically thin, transparent metal or metallic oxide layer on the glass. Low-E coatings reduce radiant heat loss, and can reduce the passage of UV rays.
<b>M</b>	
<b>Manchester Casing</b>	A wide, proprietary exterior trim profile.
<b>Manufacturer</b>	A company which fabricates and/or assembles one or more parts, components, and/or accessories or supplies entire fenestration systems either fully assembled or knocked down.
<b>Marine Glazing - See Boot-Glaze</b>	
<b>Masonry Frame - See Block Frame</b>	
<b>Masonry Opening</b>	The opening in a masonry wall to accept a window or door unit, the same as a rough opening in a frame wall.
<b>Mechanical Window</b>	A term for a product, usually vinyl, in which the corners are assembled using screws or other fastening mechanisms, as opposed to a welded corner construction. Also referred to as a mechanically fastened window.
<b>Medium-density fiberboard (MDF)</b>	Medium-density fiberboard. A wood-fiber composite used in a variety of window, door and millwork applications.
<b>Meeting Rail - See Checkrail</b>	
<b>Meeting Stile - See Checkrail</b>	
<b>Millwork</b>	Woodwork that has been machined at a mill.
<b>Minimum Gateway Test Size</b>	The test specimen size specified to enter a performance class at the lowest or minimum level.
<b>Model Energy Code (MEC)</b>	Model Energy Code, established by Energy Policy Act of 1992 to serve as a baseline for state energy codes. Although referenced in some state codes, it has been succeeded by the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC).
<b>Moisture Content</b>	The percentage of dry weight that is composed of water, such as in wood.
<b>Mortise-and-Tenon</b>	A strong wood joint made by fitting together a rail and stile (male and female member).
<b>Mortise Lock</b>	A lock fitting a rectangular-shaped cavity in the edge of a door.
<b>Moulded</b>	Material worked into a form or shape.
<b>Moulding</b>	A strip of wood, usually shaped to a specific profile. It is used to accent and emphasize the ornamentation of a structure and to conceal surface or angle joints.

<b>Monolithic Glass</b>	A single sheet of glass that can be modified for increased strength, improved insulating capability, safety glazing and other features.
<b>Mull Cap</b>	A component designed to cover the top or bottom of a mullion.
<b>Mull Cover</b>	A component designed to cover the mullion of a window or door.
<b>Mull Strips</b>	An interior trim component designed to cover a mullion.
<b>Mulled Unit</b>	Two or more window units joined together, with or without reinforcement.
<b>Mullion</b>	A wood, metal or vinyl part used to structurally join two window or door units. Mullions were also a term used to describe grilles.
<b>Mullion Casing</b>	An interior or exterior casing member used to cover the mullion joint between single windows.
<b>Multi-Point Lock System</b>	A locking system utilizing more than one locking point.
<b>Muntin - See Grille</b>	
<b>N</b>	
<b>Nailing Fin - See Nailing Flange</b>	
<b>Nailing Flange</b>	A metal or plastic flange inserted into or an integral part of the head, jambs and sill of window units. Commonly used for new construction installations. This is used to secure windows or doors to an opening. Also known as Nailing Fin.
<b>Narrow Reed Glass</b>	Patterned, obscure glass.
<b>National Fenestration Rating Council (NFRC)</b>	The NFRC is an independent third-party certification organization with industry-accepted standards for evaluating and certifying energy performance. The NFRC Certification program has ratings for U-factor, SHGC (Solar Heat Gain Coefficient), and VT (Visible Transmittance). <a href="http://www.nfrc.org">www.nfrc.org</a>
<b>National Sash and Door Jobbers Association (NSDJA)</b>	Trade organization of window, door and millwork distributors. It is now the Association of Millwork Distributors.
<b>Negative Pressure</b>	Pressure acting in the outward direction.
<b>Net Dimension (Net OSM)</b>	The overall frame dimension of a window or door product.
<b>New Construction Window</b>	A window installed at the time of original construction.
<b>Newel</b>	The main post at the start of a staircase and the stiffening post at the landing.
<b>NOA's (Notice of Acceptance Reports)</b>	Refers to product Notice of Acceptance - a report issued by the Miami-Dade County authorizing the products to be used in hurricane zones.
<b>Non-hung Window</b>	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.
<b>Non-Removable Operator Cover</b>	A fixed cover concealing the operating hardware on a casement or awning window.
<b>National Wood Window &amp; Door Association (NWWDA)</b>	See WDMA.
<b>O</b>	
<b>Obscure Glass</b>	A translucent to semi-opaque glass which does not allow the user to clearly see through the glass. Obscure glass is commonly used in bathrooms.
<b>Ogee Casing</b>	A casing design using a series of quarter circle and cove profiles.
<b>One-Step Distributor</b>	An industry term for a wholesale company which buys building products from a manufacturer and sells them to builders, contractors and homeowners.
<b>Open-Stud Installation</b>	The wall framing is not covered by sheathing and the window is mounted directly to the framing members; typically used with traditional stucco exteriors.
<b>Operable Door</b>	A door that is intended to be opened and closed.

<b>Operable Window</b>	A window that is intended to be opened and closed.
<b>Operating Force</b>	The force required to initiate or maintain a sash, leaf, or panel motion in either the opening or closing direction.
<b>Operator</b>	The hardware mechanism used to open and close a window, excluding the hinges.
<b>Operator Cover</b>	The wood cover at the bottom of an operating casement window that covers the mechanical operator of the window.
<b>Operating Sash</b>	An assembly comprised of stiles (vertical pieces), rails (horizontal pieces), and a window's glass that opens and closes. Also known as Vent.
<b>Oriel Window</b>	A Double-hung or Single-hung window with unequal top and bottom sash; the upper sash or glass is greater in height than the lower sash. Also referred to as a Cottage Window.
<b>Outboard Glass</b>	The exterior lite of a multipaned insulating glass unit.
<b>Outdoor-indoor Transmission Class (OITC)</b>	A single-number rating calculated in accordance with ASTM E 1332, using values of outdoor-indoor transmission loss. It provides an estimate of the sound insulation performance of a facade or building elements. The frequency range used is typical of outdoor traffic noises.
<b>Outswing</b>	A window or door unit where the sash or panel swing to the exterior of the structure.
<b>Over/Under Shim</b>	A condition of a jamb being bowed inward (over shim) or outward (under shim).
<b>Overall Dimensions</b>	The external height and width of the product, expressed in millimeters or inches.
<b>Ovolo</b>	A convex profile; usually a quarter section of a circle, as in the profile of quarter-round.
<b>OX</b>	From the outside looking in for sliding fenestration products, the O represents the fixed sash and X represents the operating sash.
<b>P</b>	
<b>Palladian</b>	A large, arch-top window flanked by smaller windows on each side.
<b>Palletizing</b>	A method of preparing material for shipment of material from one location to another location.
<b>Pane</b>	A piece of glass. Also known as a lite of glass.
<b>Panel</b>	A wood surface within a surrounding frame. All panels have structural frames, the interstices of which are filled with sheets or fields called panels.
<b>Panel Door</b>	A door constructed of several smaller components (stiles, rails, loose-fitting panels allowing the door to maintain its shape while expanding and contracting with weather and temperature changes.
<b>Panic Hardware</b>	A locking system that allows for the quick opening of commercial exit doors. For example in hospitals, universities and schools, concert halls, shopping centers, hotels and office
<b>Panning</b>	In replacement window work, the outside aluminum trim that can extend around the perimeter of the window opening; used to cover up the old window material.
<b>Parting Bead - See Parting Stop</b>	
<b>Parting Stop</b>	A small strip of wood in the plough of the jambs of a double-hung window frame separating the top and bottom sash. Also called parting bead, parting strip or check strip.
<b>Parting Strip - See Parting Stop</b>	
<b>Passage Door</b>	An interior door connecting two inside rooms or used as a closet door; this door type does not have the strength, insulation or security requirements of an exterior door.
<b>Patio Door</b>	A door, primarily of glass typically opening onto a patio, deck or backyard of a house. Patio doors are generally not primary entrance doors. They may be swinging, sliding or fixed.
<b>Patio Mull</b>	Vertical structure frame member found between doors in a patio door unit.
<b>Pediment</b>	A triangular gable between a horizontal entablature and a sloping roof.
<b>Performance Class</b>	One of the four performance classes (R, LC, CW, and AW). This classification system provides for several levels of performance so that the purchaser or specifier is permitted to select the appropriate level of performance depending on climatic conditions, height of installation, type of building, etc.
<b>Performance Grade (Grade)</b>	A numeric designator that defines the performance of a product in accordance with this Standard/Specification.

<b>Picture Frame Casing</b>	The use of casing on all four sides of the interior of a window, eliminating the stool and apron trim.
<b>Picture Window</b>	A fixed window, typically sash glazed.
<b>Pilaster</b>	A rectangular column that usually projects about a third of its width from the wall to which it is attached.
<b>Pile Weather-stripping</b>	A weather-strip that has pile or "fuzz" in order to reduce air or dust around a window sash or door panel.
<b>Pilot Hole</b>	A drilled hole that is no larger than the body of the screw (minus the threads).
<b>Pivot Pin - See Cam Pivot</b>	
<b>Pivot Shoe - See Jamliner Clutch</b>	
<b>Pivot Window</b>	A unit with a sash that swings open or shut by revolving on pivots at either side of the sash or at top and bottom.
<b>Plate Glass</b>	Flat glass produced by grinding and polishing to create parallel plane surfaces affording excellent vision.
<b>Plumb</b>	A condition existing when a surface is exactly vertical.
<b>Pocket Window</b>	Finless vinyl window is designed for both retro-fit and new construction applications and is installed into an existing wood or aluminum window frame.
<b>Polycarbonate</b>	A plastic material used for glazing.
<b>Positive Pressure</b>	Pressure acting in the inward direction.
<b>PDL's - (Precision Divided Lites)</b>	Wood Simulated Divided Lites; for other than this application the exterior dividers are extruded aluminum - for primed windows the aluminum is painted a buff color.
<b>PPG Intercept System - See Warm Edge Technology</b>	A proprietary insulated glass manufacturing system by PPG utilizing warm edge glass technology. See also Warm Edge Technology.
<b>Pre-hanger</b>	A company that buys doors, framing, hardware, glass lites and other components, and prepares (or pre-hangs) the unit for installation.
<b>Preserve® Film</b>	A .003" thick polyethylene film with a low tack acrylic adhesive applied to the glass for protection during shipping and installation.
<b>Prairie Grilles</b>	A grille (grid) pattern bordering the glass on the perimeter of the frame or sash. Also known as Queen Anne grilles.
<b>Prehung Door Unit</b>	A preassembled unit consisting of a door, hinges and hardware.
<b>Pressure</b>	Differential force per unit area between the interior and exterior surfaces of the test specimen.
<b>Primary Door</b>	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).
<b>Prime Coat</b>	The first coat of paint in an application consisting of two or more coats - this is the adhesive coat.
<b>Prime Coat Finish</b>	A hardware finish of baked enamel intended for a later application of paint.
<b>Prime Window</b>	A primary window, as opposed to a storm or combination unit added on.
<b>Pro dealer</b>	A term used for building product dealers and/or distributors that cater to professional customers such as home builders and remodeling contractors.
<b>Projected Window</b>	A window in which the sash opens on hinges or pivots. Refers to casements, awnings and hoppers.
<b>Pultrusion</b>	The process used to produce fiberglass composite profiles or components for the production of windows and doors. Term also is used generally to refer to the composite profiles or lineals cut and processed to make window and door components.
<b>Putty Profile</b>	A simulated divided lite (SDL) profile with a beveled edge designed to replicate traditional putty glazed glass muntins.

<b>PVB</b>	Polyvinyl Butyral, which is a film that Cardinal uses to make ImpactGard glass.
<b>PVC</b>	Polyvinyl Chloride - A primary ingredient used in vinyl window and door frame and sash components.
<b>Pyrolytic glass</b>	A glass product that is coated, usually to provide low-emissivity or solar-control benefits, during the manufacturing process at the molten glass stage. Commonly referred to as a hard coat, this type of coating offers a surface that is generally as durable as an ordinary glass surface, and therefore requires no special handling and does not need to be used in an insulating glass unit. The other type of glass coating is a sputter-coat, which is applied in a secondary process. Sometimes referred to as a soft-coat, these types of coatings generally require some additional care in handling and fabrication and must be used within an insulating glass unit.
<b>Q</b>	
<b>Quarter Round</b>	Radius geometric shape which is available in vinyl and aluminum frames.
<b>Quarter Round Top Transom Over Casement Window</b>	Quarter round top casement transom (stationary casement sash in casement frame) mullied over casement sash in casement frame. Sight lines match when using casement transoms. When mulling a quarter round top picture window to a casement, the sight lines will not match.
<b>R</b>	
<b>Rabbet</b>	A long grain cut along the edge of a piece of wood.
<b>Racking</b>	Distortion of product from its original state of manufacturing.
<b>Radiation</b>	The transfer of energy by light rays. Low-E glass, in winter reduces the amount of radiant heat loss to the outdoors by reflecting the radiant heat back into the house. In summer, the energy is reflected back outside and prevented from entering the house.
<b>Radio frequency (RF)</b>	Technology used with bar code scanners and other input devices in plant and warehouse tracking systems.
<b>Radio frequency identification (RFID)</b>	Radio frequency identification. A technology that uses electronic tags and labels on products, pallets or carts along with wireless scanners and other devices to automatically track the location of components and products throughout the manufacturing and/or distribution process.
<b>Radius Lite</b>	Pattern of divided lites.
<b>Radius Window</b>	A window product with curved components. This may include full round, half rounds, quarter round, arch top and springline products. The products may be available in fixed or operating configurations.
<b>Rail</b>	The horizontal members of a sash or panel.
<b>Rain Glass</b>	Patterned, decorative glass.
<b>Raised Door Panel</b>	A door panel with edges that have been contoured or shaped to provide an aesthetically appealing, three-dimensional effect.
<b>RBS Casing</b>	A proprietary molding profile.
<b>Rebar</b>	Abbreviation for reinforcing bar.
<b>Recessed Sash Retainer</b>	A hardware component designed to be invisible to the person operating the window.
<b>Reflective Glass</b>	Window glass coated to reflect visible light and solar radiation striking the surface of the glass.
<b>Regrind</b>	The material that results from the process of breaking down vinyl extrusions for re-extrusion.
<b>Reinforcement</b>	The material added to individual sash, leaf, panel, or frame members to increase strength and/or stiffness.
<b>Reinforcement Bar</b>	A steel or aluminum profile used to reinforce vinyl windows and patio doors.
<b>Relative Humidity</b>	The ratio of the amount of water vapor in the air compared to the maximum amount that could be present (usually expressed in a percentage); 100 percent is when the air is totally saturated with moisture.
<b>Removable Full Surround Lites - See Full Surround Wood Grilles</b>	
<b>Removable Interior Grilles</b>	Grille bar held in place on the interior with grille pins in the stiles and rails.

<b>Removable Multiple Glazing Panel (RMGP)</b>	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.
<b>Removable Operator Cover</b>	A plastic or metal cover concealing the operating hardware on a casement or awning window.
<b>RESFEN</b>	A computer program designed to calculate energy use based on window selection in residential buildings. Created under sponsorship of the U.S. Department of Energy by Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory. <a href="http://www.lbl.gov">www.lbl.gov</a>
<b>Resin</b>	A term commonly used within the industry that refers to the raw materials used by PVC extruders to produce vinyl window profiles. Also used to describe a liquid material that is used in the production of laminated glass.
<b>Retro</b>	To retrofit. A general term used to describe replacing an existing opening.
<b>Retrofit/Replacement Products</b>	Term is used to describe replacement windows and doors. A window or door that takes the place of an existing window or door. Replacement often may be done with little or no disruption of the existing opening.
<b>Reveal</b>	The space between the window sash or door panel and the frame. Also used to describe the setback of trim from the edge of a frame member.
<b>Reverse Cottage</b>	Double-hung or Single-hung window with unequal top and bottom sash; the top sash is greater in height than the lower sash.
<b>Revolving Door</b>	An exterior door consisting of two or more leaves that pivot about a common vertical axis within a cylindrically shaped vestibule.
<b>Rip Fin - See Pocket Frame</b>	
<b>Riser</b>	The structural component fixed to the bottom of the stationary sash in a horizontal sliding window.
<b>Remote Order Entry - ROE</b>	A method for the distributor to order windows and doors electronically using our Quick Quote program.
<b>Roll Form Cladding</b>	Cladding that is not extruded aluminum. Roll form is cut from a larger "sheet" of aluminum and is formed through a series of rollers.
<b>Roller</b>	The round wheel used in a sliding window or patio door on which the operating sash or panel travels.
<b>Roof Window</b>	An operable unit similar to a skylight placed in the sloping surface of a roof.
<b>Round Handle</b>	A casement/awning hardware option that has a round "knob" to operate the window. See also crank handle.
<b>Round Top Transom over Double Hung Window</b>	Round top of double hung transom (stationary double hung frame) mullied over double hung.
<b>Round Top Transom over Twin Casement Window</b>	Round top casement transom (stationary casement sash in casement frame) mullied over twin casement. Sight lines match when using casement transom. When using round top picture window, sight lines will not match.
<b>Round Top Transom Over Twin Double Hung Windows</b>	Round top of double hung transom (stationary double hung sash in double hung frame) mullied over twin double hungs.
<b>Round Top Window - See Radius Window</b>	
<b>Roto-Operator</b>	A window-opening mechanism having a handle that turns in a circular pattern; used on awning windows.
<b>Rough Opening</b>	The framed opening in a wall where a window or door is to be installed. It is formed by the jack studs on each side which supports the header across the top. The rough sill at the bottom is supported by cripples.
<b>Round Top Transom over Casement Window</b>	Round top casement transom (stationary casement sash in casement frame) mullied over casement sash in casement frame. Sight lines match when using casement transoms. When mulling a round top picture window to a casement sight lines do not match.

<b>R-value</b>	The resistance a window has to thermal transfer or heat flow. The higher the value, the better the insulation. R is the inverse of a U Value.
<b>S</b>	
<b>Safety Glazing</b>	Glazing which breaks into small pieces when shattered. Typically required in doors, windows within 24" of a door, stairwells, bathtubs, windows within 18" of the floor - either tempered or laminated glass can meet this requirement.
<b>Safety Glass</b>	A strengthened or reinforced glass that is less subject to breakage or splintering and less likely to cause injury if broken. Law requires glass in doors to be some type of safety glazing product, such as tempered or laminated glass.
<b>Sash</b>	An assembly of stiles and rails forming a frame for holding the glass in a window. Also known as Vent.
<b>Sash Cord (Sash Balance)</b>	The rope or chain attaching the sash to the counter balance. Typically found in an older double-hung window design.
<b>Sash Door</b>	A door constructed with the bottom half made up of a wood panel and the top half made of glass to allow for a view.
<b>Sash Glazed</b>	Term used to describe a stationary sash glazed into frame.
<b>Sash Lift</b>	A handle built into or attached to the rail of the sash on a double-hung or single-hung window for easy opening.
<b>Sash Lift Button</b>	A "button" placed in the lower sash hinge slightly lifting the casement window sash as it closes.
<b>Sash Lock</b>	A hardware component applied to the check rails of a sliding (vertical or horizontal) or at the open edges of a projecting window to pull the check rails tightly together or to seal the sash tight. Various configurations are available.
<b>Sash Pack</b>	Sash replacement kit for wood double hungs.
<b>Sash Pin</b>	A hardware component designed to allow the sash to ride in the jambliner.
<b>Sash Retainer - See Sash Pin</b>	
<b>Sash Set - See Stationary Sash</b>	
<b>Sash Stiffener</b>	A reinforcement, usually inserted into a sash profile prior to assembly, designed to increase the strength of the unit.
<b>Sash Track</b>	A track on the sill of a sliding or gliding window that guides the sash as it opens and closes.
<b>Sash Weight</b>	A concealed weight used to counterbalance the sash in an older double-hung window design.
<b>Sawbuck - See Crossbuck</b>	
<b>Score</b>	To inscribe a line with a sharp instrument.
<b>Screen</b>	A product used with a window, door, or unit skylight, consisting of a mesh of wire or plastic material used to keep out insects. For the purposes of this Standard/Specification, screens are not for the purpose of providing security or to provide for the retention of objects or persons from the interior.
<b>Screen Door</b>	A door made with screening material for ventilation. See also ventilating door or combination door.
<b>Screen Plunger</b>	A spring-loaded pin designed to hold an insect screen in place.
<b>SDL - See Simulated Divided Lites</b>	
<b>Seal Failure</b>	The loss of the hermetic seal around the perimeter of the insulated glass (IG) unit which results in fogging between the panes of the IG unit.
<b>Sealant</b>	A compound used to fill and seal a joint.
<b>Seatboard</b>	A flatboard cut to fit the contour of a bow or bay window and installed between the sill and the flat wall surface, providing a seat or shelf space.
<b>Secondary Door</b>	That door in a dual-door system so designated by the manufacturer, used on the interior or exterior of, and in tandem with, a primary door designated by the manufacturer to be used for the purpose of performance enhancement. Secondary doors are not intended to be used by themselves as primary doors.

<b>Secondary Window</b>	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.
<b>Sector Top</b>	A fixed radius product where the head is a portion of a circle.
<b>Self-cleaning glass</b>	Glass treated with a special coating. Currently, commercially face of a door.
<b>Serviceable</b>	Accessible without major reconstruction of the window, door, TDD, or unit skylight.
<b>Setting Block</b>	Small pieces of vinyl or rubber in the bottom rail to protect and support the insulating glass unit.
<b>SHGC Rating - See Solar Heat Gain Coefficient Rating</b>	
<b>Shading Coefficient (SC)</b>	A measure of a window's ability to transmit solar heat, relative to that ability for 1/8-inch clear glass. The lower a unit's shading coefficient, the less solar heat it transmits, and the greater its shading ability. It is being phased out in favor of the solar heat gain coefficient.
<b>Shadow Bar</b>	The bar between two panes of insulated glass which simulates a spacer bar on windows with exterior applied grilles.
<b>Sheet glass</b>	A transparent, flat glass found in older windows, now largely replaced by float glass.
<b>Shim</b>	A spacer used between the jamb and rough opening to maintain the correct frame placement during installation.
<b>Shim Button - See Sash Lift Button</b>	
<b>Shiplap</b>	A layering method where each layer overlaps the preceding layer, forcing water to stay on the exterior surface.
<b>Shipping Block</b>	A small block attached to the edges of a sash or panel to hold it properly in place during shipping.
<b>Shutters</b>	A louver or paneled door used to cover a window or door opening or the exterior of a window to provide protection.
<b>Side-hinged Door System</b>	A door system having, at a minimum, a hinge attachment of any type between a leaf and jamb 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 intersections 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.
<b>Side-hinged (inswinging) Window</b>	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. See also Hinged rescue window and Top-hinged window.
<b>Side Jamb</b>	The vertical frame member on either side of the window or patio door.
<b>Sidelight</b>	A fixed, usually rectangular window placed on either side of a door.
<b>Sight Line</b>	An imaginary line along the perimeter of lites or panels corresponding to the top edge of stationary or removable stops.
<b>Sill</b>	A main horizontal member at the bottom of the frame of a window or door.
<b>Sill Adaptor</b>	An applied trim strip for vinyl windows. Sill Adaptors simulate the appearance of a true sloped sill and also provide a drainage surface.
<b>Sill Horn</b>	An extension of the Double-Hung or Single-Hung sill allowing the brickmould or other casing to fit over the sill.
<b>Sill Nose</b>	A molding designed to extend the sill.
<b>Sill Pan</b>	Three-sided box made of sheet metal flashing that the window sits in on the rough opening. It is designed to catch water that infiltrates into the rough opening and diverts it to the outside.
<b>Sill Track</b>	The track on the sill of a sliding or gliding window or door guiding the sash or panel as it opens and closes.
<b>Simulated Divided Lite (SDL)</b>	Grilles permanently applied to the inside and outside of an insulated unit designed to replace true divided lites.

<b>Single-Arm Operator</b>	A window-opening mechanism composed of one solid arm pushing the sash open and pulling the sash closed.
<b>Single Glazing</b>	The use of a single lite of glass in a window. Single glazed products do not use insulated glass. Also known as Single Pane.
<b>Single-Hung Window</b>	A window with a fixed upper sash and movable lower sash that slides vertically.
<b>Single Hung Side-Load Window</b>	Window with stationary top sash and a bottom sash that slides vertically. Each window features a side-load removable sash which makes cleaning particularly easy.
<b>Single-Hung Tilt Window</b>	A window with a fixed upper sash and movable lower sash that slides vertically and tilts into the structure.
<b>Single-Strength Glass</b>	Refers to the thickness of the glass. MM Designation = 2.2. Nominal Thickness = 0.092. Traditional Designation = 3/32 inch
<b>Single Point Mortise Lock</b>	A hardware system designed to have one locking point for the sash/panel. The lock will be concealed in a mortise.
<b>Single-Pull Operator</b>	A window-opening mechanism that uses a scissor action and has one keeper; used on awning windows.
<b>Site-built System</b>	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 distinct manufacturer without locking/latching hardware. Note: 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.
<b>Site Lines</b>	Visual lines used to align sashes or panels of mulled units or units placed on the same elevation.
<b>Six Sigma</b>	A statistics-driven approach to quality control developed originally by Motorola.
<b>Skin</b>	A single piece of material used as the face of a door.
<b>Skylight</b>	A window installed in the roof to allow more light into the structure.
<b>Slab</b>	A term for a complete door panel that has not been prepared for installation into a frame.
<b>Slider</b>	see Horizontal sliding window.
<b>Sliding Patio Door</b>	A door with one or more panels sliding horizontally. Also known as SPD, SGD.
<b>Sliding Door</b>	A door that consists of manually operated door panels one or more of which slide 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 (O).
<b>Sliding Window</b>	A window with one or more sashes sliding horizontally past each other. A Slide-by or Bypassing window has two sashes and both slide.
<b>Sloped Glazing (other than unit skylights)</b>	A glass and framing assembly that is sloped more than 15° from the vertical and which forms essentially the entire roof of the structure. Generally this is a single slope construction.
<b>Sloped Sill Adapter</b>	A vinyl trim adapter used in replacement windows to fill the gap between the horizontal sill member of the replacement window and the sill of the original window frame.
<b>Smart window</b>	Generic term, sometimes used for windows offering high energy efficiency or windows featuring switchable glass to control solar gain.
<b>Snap Bead</b>	The vinyl bead used to cover the exposed glass edge on vinyl windows. Also referred to as glazing bead.
<b>Snubbed Operating System</b>	A mechanical system designed to pull the casement sash against the frame of the window.
<b>Soffit</b>	Underside of a roof overhang, cornice, or stairway.
<b>Soft-coat Glass - See Sputter-coating</b>	
<b>Softwood</b>	One of the botanical groups of trees with persistent needle-like or scale-like leaves; softwoods are evergreen and have longer-length fibers than hardwoods.

<b>Solar-control glass</b>	Glass produced with a coating or tint that absorbs or reflects solar energy, thereby reducing solar gain.
<b>Solar Cool Glass</b>	Reflective coating applied to glass.
<b>Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC)</b>	A measurement of the amount of solar radiation transmitting through a piece of glass or door material. When the SHGC is lower, there are fewer UV rays passing through the glass.
<b>Sole Plate</b>	The bottom horizontal member in a frame wall. Normally composed of a single or double 2 x 4 (or 2 x 6). It is nailed to deck or rough floor and the studs are attached to the sole plate.
<b>Solid Core Flush Door</b>	A flush door consisting of a core of solid wood blocks or strips with cross banding and face veneers, or with face veneers only.
<b>Solid Door Panel</b>	A door panel consisting of solid wood, raised or beveled on one or two sides.
<b>Sound Transmission Class (STC) Rating</b>	The sound transmission loss rating of a material over a selected range of sound frequencies. The higher the number the better. Used in applications that require some soundproofing - often near airports or freeways.
<b>Southern Building Code Congress International (SBCCI)</b>	Southern Building Code Congress International One of the three model code groups in the U.S. that merged to form the International Code Council.
<b>Spacer</b>	A component (usually metal) separating the panes of glass to create the airspace in an insulating glass (IG) unit.
<b>Span</b>	The clear distance measured parallel to the length of a mullion or divider between support points.
<b>Specification</b>	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.
<b>Spandrel</b>	A custom window using an obscure or dark glass.
<b>Spectrally selective glass</b>	A coated or tinted glazing with optical properties that are transparent to some wavelengths of energy and reflective to others. Typically, spectrally selective coatings are designed to allow high levels of visible light or daylight into a building and reflect short-wave and long-wave infrared radiation.
<b>Splayed Window</b>	Window unit set at an angle in a wall.
<b>Spread Mull</b>	A mullion in which the frames are placed a specific distance apart.
<b>Spring Balance System</b>	A window balance that uses springs in the jamb liner.
<b>Spiral Balance - See Balance System</b>	
<b>Split Arm Operator - see Dyad Operator</b>	
<b>Spring Line</b>	The point in a frame where the window or door begins to curve. Also, a geometric radius window style with a flat bottom (sill) and two sides which attach to the sill at right angles, rise from the sill in parallel lines, and then arch together to join at the top of the window.
<b>Sputter-coating</b>	A secondary manufacturing process in which a thin layer of materials, usually designed to offer low-emissivity or solar-control benefits, is applied to glass.
<b>Square</b>	A condition that exists when two surfaces are perpendicular (90° angle).
<b>Stain-grade Clear Wood</b>	Wood used for staining applications.
<b>Stationary Awning</b>	A fixed awning sash, glazed into a awning frame. This is used to match the sight lines on fixed windows to awnings in applications where the products are side by side.
<b>Stationary Casement Window</b>	A fixed casement sash, glazed into a casement frame. This is used to match the sight lines on fixed windows to the sight lines of adjacent casements
<b>Stationary Sash or Panel</b>	A window sash or door panel, often used in combination with other types of window and sash units, that is fixed to the frame and intended primarily for viewing purposes and for admitting light. Also known as sash set, fixed sash
<b>Steel</b>	A strong alloy of iron and carbon containing a lower carbon content than cast iron (lower than 1.7%); used in commercial building because of its malleability under certain conditions.
<b>Step Flash - See Shiplap</b>	

<b>Stile</b>	The vertical frame members of a sash, door, blind or screen.
<b>Stile-and-rail door</b>	Traditional type of wood door constructed with vertical stiles and rails with openings filled with raised wood panels or glass.
<b>Stool</b>	An interior window framing trim. Typically applied to the sill of a window, creating a ledge.
<b>Stop</b>	A molding used to hold, position or separate window and door parts.
<b>Storefront</b>	A non-residential system of doors and windows mullied as a composite structure. Typically designed for high use/abuse and strength. The storefront system usually is installed between floor and ceiling.
<b>Storm Door or Storm Window</b>	A window or door used to cover and protect an exterior window or door; typically containing glass and sometimes screening material. Storm windows and doors add a degree of insulating value.
<b>Stress Crack</b>	A defect in an insulated glass unit resulting from a stress condition on the edge of the glass.
<b>Strike Jamb</b>	The jamb of a door in which the handleset hardware is retained.
<b>Structural Test Pressure (STP)</b>	The pressure differential applied to a window, door system, TDD, or unit skylight. In this Standard/Specification, the STP is 150% of design pressure for windows and doors and 200% of design pressure for TDDs and unit skylights.
<b>Stud Pocket</b>	A void between two units designed to allow structural framing members.
<b>Stucco Fin</b>	A nailing fin on vinyl windows specifically designed for stucco applications. The stucco fin is setback from the face of the window 1" to accommodate a three coat stucco system.
<b>Stucco Trim</b>	A vinyl trim strip accessory which permits exterior stucco to flow behind the trim.
<b>Style-lock</b>	The lock used on WindowMaster products that completely encased in the window sash.
<b>Subsill Casing</b>	A casing designed to fit below the sill jamb.
<b>Summer Mode</b>	When 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.
<b>Sunburst</b>	A semi-elliptical area, the lower center contains grilles in a sun-like pattern with radiating rays; may consist of a wood panel or a glazed sash.
<b>Sunroom</b>	A multi-sided structure comprised of a high percentage of glazed area versus framing area. Usually a non-conditioned area attached to the exterior of an existing building.
<b>Super Spacer</b>	A polymer foam, NO-Metal Warm Edge spacing system. See Warm Edge Technology.
<b>Super window</b>	A generic term for a window with a very low U-value. Typically, it incorporates multiple glazings, low-E coatings, gas fills and an insulating spacer.
<b>Suspended Particle Device</b>	A type of switchable glazing that typically uses laminated glass construction with the interlayer material featuring "suspended particles" that align when the glass unit is charged to provide a clear view and scatter when there is no charge, changing the glazing to translucent.
<b>Sweep</b>	The weather-stripping that is attached to the bottom of a door.
<b>Swiggle</b>	An all-in-one, flexible insulating glass spacer. See Warm Edge Technology.
<b>System</b>	The parts, components, hardware, and/or accessories that yield a complete, fully functional assembly.
<b>T</b>	
<b>T-Astragal</b>	Vertical strip between doors in a French door unit- always attached to the inactive door.
<b>T-Handle Hardware</b>	A casement or awning operating handle in the shape of a T.
<b>Tape-Glaze</b>	A method where glass is set and sealed into a sash or window opening with a double adhesive tape.
<b>Tdw - See Fading</b>	
<b>Tempered Glass</b>	Glass that is treated with heat in its manufacturing, creating a product which is able to withstand abnormal force or pressure on its surface, and which does not break into sharp pieces.
<b>Tenon</b>	A rectangular projection cut out of a piece of wood for insertion into a mortise.
<b>Terminal Block - See Jambliner Clutch</b>	

<b>Test Specimen</b>	A complete, fully functioning window, door, TDD, 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 and shimming).
<b>Thermal Barrier</b>	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.
<b>Thermal Break</b>	An element of low conductance placed between elements of higher conductance to reduce the flow of heat or cold. Often used in aluminum windows.
<b>Thermal Crack (Thermal stress)</b>	A defect caused when the center of the glass becomes warmer than the edges.
<b>Threshold</b>	A frame component on a swing door designed to act as a barrier to external elements.
<b>Tilt Latch</b>	The mechanisms at the ends of a window checkrail that allow a sash to release from the jamb liners and tilt into the structure.
<b>Tilt Window</b>	A single-hung or double-hung window designed to allow the sashes to tilt inward.
<b>Timberstand Core</b>	A laminated core material used in patio door stiles to prevent warping and movement.
<b>Tinted Glass</b>	Glass that has color throughout glass; it is integral, not applied.
<b>Tongue-and-Groove Joint</b>	A joinery method using a plough on one component and a matching tongue on the corresponding component.
<b>Top Awning Window</b>	An awning sash in frame mulled above a stationary awning glazed in to an awning frame. The sight lines match between the upper and lower windows.
<b>Top-hinged Window</b>	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.
<b>Top Casement Window</b>	Casement sash in frame mulled over stationary casement sash in casement frame, sight lines match.
<b>Top Rail</b>	The top rail of a sash, door, blind or other similar panel assembly.
<b>Top Slider - See Bottom Slider</b>	
<b>Top Stock</b>	Pallets of products stored on the top shelves of a retailer's door or window aisle. Also referred to as Up Stock.
<b>Torsion</b>	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.
<b>Torx Pin - See Cam Pin</b>	
<b>Transom</b>	A window, usually rectangular, placed over a door or window.
<b>Trapezoid</b>	Four-sided geometric shape available in vinyl or aluminum picture window frame bar.
<b>Triangle</b>	Three-sided geometric shape available in vinyl or aluminum picture window frame bar.
<b>Tributary Width</b>	The width of wind-bearing area contributing to the load on a mullion or divider.
<b>Trim</b>	Millwork, primarily moldings, used to finish off window and door openings, fireplaces, walls and other members.
<b>Triple Awning Window</b>	3 windows with a sash that is hinged at the top and opens from the bottom. These are 3 wings mulled side by side.
<b>Triple Stationary Casement Window</b>	3 stationary casements mulled side by side. These are used to match the sight lines on fixed windows to the sight lines of casements.
<b>Twin Bottom Awning Picture Window</b>	2 awning sash in frames mulled underneath picture windows. The sight lines do not match between the upper and lower windows.
<b>Twin Double Hung Window</b>	Two double hung windows mulled side by side.
<b>Twin Stationary Casement Window</b>	2 stationary casements mulled side by side. These are used to match the sight lines on fixed windows to the sight lines of casements.
<b>Triple Bottom Awning Window</b>	3 awning sash in frames mulled underneath stationary awnings glazed in to awning frames. The sight lines match between the upper and lower windows.

<b>Triple Glazing</b>	Three panes of hermetically sealed glass with an airspace between each pane. Also known as Triple Pane.
<b>Tropical Awning Window</b>	A window consisting of one or more top-hinged or pivoted sash operated by one control device, which swings the bottom edge of the sash outward. A single control or operating device operates all sash, securely closing them at both jambs without the use of any additional manually controlled locking devices.
<b>True Divided Lite (TDL)</b>	A window opening comprised of multiple individual smaller panes of glass separated by muntins.
<b>Tubular Daylighting Device</b>	(TDD) — a non-operable fenestration unit primarily designed to transmit daylight from a roof surface to an interior ceiling via a tubular conduit. The basic unit consists of an exterior glazed weathering surface, a light-transmitting tube with a reflective interior surface, and an interior-sealing device such as a translucent ceiling panel. The unit is traditionally field assembled from a manufactured kit.
<b>Turn-tilt Window Unit</b>	see Dual-action window.
<b>Tuv - See Fading</b>	
<b>Twin Awning Window</b>	2 windows with a sash that is hinged at the top and opens from the bottom. These are 2 awnings mullied side by side.
<b>Twins</b>	A window or door with two openings.
<b>Twin Bottom Awning Picture Window</b>	2 awning sash in frames mullied underneath picture windows. The sight lines do not match between the upper and lower windows.
<b>Twin Bottom Awning Window</b>	2 awning sash in frames mullied underneath stationary awnings glazed in to awning frames. The sight lines match between the upper and lower windows.
<b>Twin Casement Window</b>	2 casement sash in casement frames mullied side by side. If there is no center mull or post – it would be a French casement.
<b>Two-Step Distributor</b>	A wholesale company that buys building products from the manufacturer and sells them to lumberyards and home centers, which in turn sell to builders, contractors and homeowners.
<b>Two Vent Casement with Picture Window</b>	Casement sash in frame mullied to picture. Typically, casement widths equal half of picture. Sight lines do not match.
<b>Two Vent Casement Picture Bay Window</b>	A bay window is made up of 3 or more windows. The side or flanker units project out from the building in 30, 45 or 90 degree angles. The center picture window is parallel with the building wall. This is a 45 degree casement picture bay window.
<b>Two Vent Double Hung Picture Bay Window</b>	A double hung bay window is made up of 3 windows. The side or flanker units project out from the building in 30, 45 or 90 degree angles. The center picture window is parallel with the building wall.
<b>Two Vent Double Hung Picture Window</b>	Double hungs mullied on both sides of a picture window.
<b>Two Vent Quad Casement Bow Window</b>	A series of 4 adjoining window units, projecting 10°-20° from the wall of the building, forming a radius. This is a casement bow window. All units are casement sash glazed into casement frames – either operable or stationary.
<b>Two Vent Quad Casement Window</b>	End casement sash in casement frames mullied to 2 mullied stationary casement sash in casement frames. All have casement sash glazed into casement frame.
<b>Two Vent Quint Casement Bow Window</b>	A series of 5 adjoining window units, projecting 10°-20° from the wall of the building, forming a radius. This is a casement bow window. All units are casement sash glazed into casement frames – either operable or stationary.
<b>Two Vent Quint Casement Window</b>	End casements mullied to 3 mullied stationary casements. All have casement sash glazed into casement frame. 5 equal wide and sight lines match.
<b>Two Vent Single Hung Bay Picture Window</b>	A single hung bay window is made up of 3 windows. The side of flanker units project out from the building in 40, 45, or 90 degree angles. The cente picture window is parallel with the building wall.
<b>Two Vent Single Hung Picture Window</b>	Single hungs mullied on both sides of a picture window.

<b>Two Vent Slider</b>	Vinyl Horizontal Slider where the center lite is usually equal to the width of both vents together, most commonly in a 1/4, 1/2, 1/4 configuration. May also be available in a equal configuration, 1/3-1/3-1/3. This is typically called out as an XOX.
<b>Two Vent Triple Casement Window</b>	Casement sash in frames mulled on both sides of a stationary casement sash in casement frame. The windows are equal in width and the sight lines match.
<b>U</b>	
<b>U-factor/U-value</b>	U-factor or U-value is a number that represents the rate of heat loss through a window or door. The lower the number, the greater a window resists the transfer of heat. The U Value is the reciprocal of the R Value.
<b>Ultraviolet</b>	The invisible rays of the spectrum which are outside of the visible spectrum at its violet end. UV rays are found in everyday sunlight and can cause fading or chalking of dark paint finishes. Extreme UV exposure can cause certain plastic materials to distort.
<b>Unison Lock</b>	A single action concealed sequential engagement locking system used on casement and awning windows.
<b>Unit</b>	Term normally used to refer to one single lite of insulating glass.
<b>Unit Skylight</b>	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. Unit skylights are either fixed (non-operable) or venting (operating).
<b>Uvekol</b>	A glass laminating system used for impact glass.
<b>V</b>	
<b>V-Groove</b>	A decorative pattern that is "grooved" into the glass using a special process. V-Groove is available in standard grid patterns and can be created using different types of grids, shadows and polishes.
<b>Vehicular-access Door</b>	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.
<b>Veneer</b>	A thin sheet or layer of wood, usually rotary-cut, sliced or sawn from a log, bolt or flitch.
<b>Veneered Construction</b>	A stile or rail consisting of a core, two edge strips and two face veneers bonded together under pressure with adhesives.
<b>Vent</b>	The operating sash in a window.
<b>Ventilating Door</b>	A door that is made with a wood panel at the bottom half and a screen for ventilation at the top half. Also called a combination door.
<b>Vertical Lite (also Light)</b>	A lite or cutout formed by a vertical bar extending from rail to rail of a sash or door.
<b>Vertical Fenestration</b>	Fenestration products that are installed at an angle less than 15 degrees from vertical.
<b>Vertical Sliding Window</b>	A window consisting of at least one manually operated sash that slides vertically within a common frame. All provisions of testing apply whether there are one or more sash that operate. This category has two subcategories, which are hung and non-hung windows.
<b>Vertically Pivoted Window</b>	see Pivoted window.
<b>Virgin Vinyl Extrusion</b>	Original vinyl extrusions that do not have regrind added.
<b>Vinyl</b>	A polyvinyl chloride material that can be both rigid or flexible, used in glazing channels and weathering of both windows and doors.
<b>Visible Glass - See Daylight Opening</b>	
<b>Visible Latch Indicator (VLI)</b>	A part of the JELD-WEN WEN-LOCK that lets you know if the window is locked.
<b>Visible Transmittance (VT)</b>	Visible transmittance (VT) describes the available light and is expressed as a percentage. The higher the VT, the more light a product will transmit.
<b>W</b>	
<b>Warm Edge Technology</b>	A method creating insulated glass using a nonthermal conductive spacer bar.
<b>Warp</b>	A condition existing when an object is twisted out of shape.

<b>Water Penetration</b>	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.
<b>Water-Repellent Preservatives</b>	A formulation of chemical retarding the absorption of liquid water. Water repellent preservatives also inhibit mold, decay and stain in wood.
<b>Weather-strip</b>	Variously shaped metal, vinyl, plastic or molded fiber strips fitting tightly against the window or door frame parts to prevent air infiltration through cracks.
<b>Weep Hole</b>	The drainage system for a window or door that will allow excess water out of a window or patio door.
<b>Weld - See Fusion Weld</b>	
<b>Welded</b>	When materials are fused by heat to become one when cooled.
<b>WEN-Lock</b>	A proprietary hardware component designed specifically for JELD-WEN vinyl hung products. The WEN-Lock is designed with a Visible Latch Indicator (VLI) to display the status of the window. It also incorporates the ability to open or close the opening with a single hand.
<b>Wet-Glaze</b>	A method when glass is set and sealed into a sash or window opening with a sealant.
<b>Wildland/urban interface</b>	An area where buildings are bounded by wild or natural areas in regions where wild fires are a concern. Some fire and code officials are looking at the establishment of fire-resistance requirements for exterior building products in these "interface" areas.
<b>Wind Load</b>	Force exerted on a surface by moving air.
<b>Window</b>	An operable or non-operable opening that is constructed in a wall or roof, admits light or air to an enclosure, and is usually framed and glazed.
<b>Window &amp; Door Manufacturer's Association (WDMA)</b>	A national trade association that establishes voluntary standards for the window and door industry. <a href="http://www.wdma.com">www.wdma.com</a>
<b>Window Casing</b>	May be interior or exterior; an exterior window casing is most commonly installed on window frames for wood sided exterior walls.
<b>Window Frame</b>	An assembly of wood parts forming an enclosure and support for a sash or glass.
<b>Window Jamb - See Jambs</b>	
<b>Window</b>	A wall opening in a wall or roof that admits light and air to an enclosure, framed or spanned with glass installed in a sash to permit opening and closing.,
<b>Window Unit</b>	A combination of the frame, sash, or glass, weather-stripping, sash opening mechanism designed to let the light and/or ventilation into a building.
<b>Winter Mode</b>	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.
<b>Wood Composite</b>	A wood-based compound utilizing wood fibers, reconstituted wood or other wood derivative.
<b>Wood Operator Cover Trim</b>	A wood trim which conceals the operating hardware on a wood casement or awning window.
<b>X</b>	
<b>XO</b>	From the outside looking in for sliding fenestration products, the O represents the fixed sash and X represents the operating sash.
<b>Z</b>	
<b>ZapPack® - See Sash Pack</b>	