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**AAMA (American Architectural Manufacturers Association):** An organization, which develops voluntary standards for the window, storefront, door, curtain wall, and skylight industries.

**Active:** The moveable hinged door panel in paired or set of doors.

**Adjustment Clip:** Hardware that aligns jambs on windows after installation.

**Affidavit Label:** A manufacturer's label on a door, which claims it meets certain test criteria for fire-tested doors.

**Air Infiltration:** The air ventilation in a door system when under pressure (usually from wind).

**Ambient Temperature:** External temperature.

**Annealed Glass:** Standard glass, which is not heat strengthened or tempered.

**Anodize:** The electrolytic action that creates a hard durable oxide film on the surface of aluminum.

**ANSI (American National Standards Institute):** An organization that administers the specifications on all standards and products.

**Apron:** An interior flat trim piece located under the stool at the bottom of the window.

**Argon:** A nontoxic, inert gas which insulates glass increasing the insulating value of sealed glass doors /windows.

**ASHRAE:** American Society of Heating, Air-conditioning and Refrigeration Engineer

**ASTM International:** An organization that develops material standards and test methods including window installation standards.

**Astragal:** The post-type fitting covering the margin between closed doors on the latch-side edge of a set of paired or double doors which houses the weather stripping.

**Awning Window:** A window sash, which swings outward from the bottom.

**Back Bedding:** Adhering and sealing process.

**Back set:** Measurement from an edge or surface to the center or edge of the recess, hole or mortise. Used to establish position of a machined hole, recess or mortise.

**Balance:** Used in hung windows to counterbalance the weight of the sash during opening and closing. Spring-loaded mechanical devices have replaced lead weights of years ago.

**Balance Shoe:** Hardware, (often nylon) which connects the balance with the sash in a hung window jamb.

**Ball-Bearing Hinge:** A heavy-duty hinge with bearings supporting the pivots. These hinges are usually used for heavy commercial or industrial doors.

**Barbed:** A part which has surface features that when inserted allows it to stay firmly in place.

**Base Wall:** Or knee wall is a short wall below the glazing on some or all-exterior walls.

**Bay:** Extending from the sill to the ridge a section of a structure from post to post.

**Bay Width:** The distance of a rafter or post from the center of the first to the center of the next.

**Bay Window:** Three windows usually comprised of a large center and two side units at 30 or 45-degree angles to the wall.

**Bead:** Molding material, which is placed around a window frame to hold the glass in place.

**Beveled Edge:** Edge of a door, which forms an angle of less than 90 degrees with the wide face of the door, such as a 3-degree beveled edge.

**Billet:** A cylindrical aluminum form prior to the extruding process.

**Bite:** The glazing term for the section of the glazing leg that overlaps the edge of the glass.

**Book Size:** The height and width of a door before pre-fitting.

**Boot:** The rubber part at the top or bottom of an astragal. It beds the astragal end and seals between the end and the door frame or sill.

**Boss:** Enables the fastening of a screw into a part, thereby allowing assembly of the part with another. Screw bosses are common features of molded plastic lite frames and extruded aluminum doorsills.

**Box-Framed:** Door and side lite units that are framed first as separate units. Heads and sill are individually produced in side lite and door widths. Box-framed doors are later joined to box-framed to fill opening.

**Bow Window:** Four or more window panels in a radial or gently curved contour.

**Brad:** A small-headed nail used to fasten moldings and trim.

**Brick mold:** The molding for trimming the outside edge of a door frame. It is primarily used on pre hung units.

**BTU:** Measurement of heat. A unit signifies the heat needed to increase the temperature of one pound of water by one degree Fahrenheit.

**Buck:** A door frame or a sub frame in a masonry opening, around which a steel door frame wraps and fastens.

**Butt:** A hinge commonly used to assemble doors.

**Butt Joint:** Joint formed by square edge surfaces (ends, edges, faces) coming together.

**Butyl:** A black organic compound sealant used in the door business. It is pumped through nozzles either hot or cold.

**Came, Caming:** Commonly made of brass or zinc plated steel, a formed metal stripping which is soldered at the joints of cut-glass pieces to attach one piece to another into a decorative glass panel.

**Carpet Shim:** A spacer block used under a doorsill to raise the sill the necessary height if carpet is used, so when the door is opened the carpet is cleared.

**Casement Window:** A projecting window hinged at the sides opening outward like a door.

**Casing:** A horizontal or vertical molding, which trims edges of doors and windows and covers or accents intermediate posts.

**Caulking:** Sealant extruded or troweled into a recess or joint. It seals against air and water leakage.

**Center of Glass:** The glass area of the entire window except for 2.5" (10 cm) from the edge of the glass. Used in measuring and calculating glazing performance such as R-values and U-values.

**CFM (Cubic Feet per Minute):** A measurement used in air infiltration testing, e.g., "maximum 0.10 cfm per foot of sash perimeter."

**Check Rail:** The bottom rail of the upper sash and the upper rail of the lower sash where the lock is mounted on a double-hung window.

**Circle head:** A variety of window units with one or more curved frame members, frequently used over another window or door opening.

**Clad:** A covering such as a facing or jacket, which works as a protection against weather, and a finished appearance. It may be painted metal, plastic, or a heavy coating.

**Clear Jambs:** Natural wood door frames-unpainted and unprimed. The look of full-length pieces of stock, without joints or knots.

**Clerestory:** A structure that rises clear of the roofs of buildings or other parts. These walls contain glass for lighting of an interior.

**Closed-Cell Foam:** A material, usually used in gaskets and weather stripping, which is sponge like in quality and compresses into joints absorbing little water.

**Closer Block:** Inside reinforcement, placed across the top edge of a door, enabling firm fastening of self-closing hardware.

**CMR (Centerline of Meeting Rail):** A reference line used to locate integral mullions and/or size oriel (unequal) sash, e.g., "the height of the lower sash shall be 22 inches from the frame sill to CMR."

**Collection:** The trapping of solar radiation to convert it to heat.

**Comfort Engineering:** On a window-by-window basis, optimizing glazing selections to fulfill a prioritized set of objectives; e.g., energy efficiency (summer and winter), UV protection, natural lighting, aesthetics, budget.

**Composition Face Panels:** A door face panel made of a wood derivative.

**Condensation:** Water changing from vapor to liquid when warm, moisture-laden air comes in contact with a cold surface.

**Conduction:** Heat transfer whereby heat moves through a material by molecular agitation.

**Conductivity:** Heat transfer through a given material. The conductivity measure is the U-value.

**Continuous Sill:** Used for a door and side lite unit where the unit has full width top and bottom frame parts, and an internal post / posts separating side lites from the door panel.

**Convection:** A heat transfer process that entails motion of fluid (such as air) caused by the density disparity of the fluid and the action of gravity. Convection affects heat transfer from the glass surface to interior air, and between two panes of glass.

**Core:** Innermost layer of section in flush door construction. Types of construction include: wood block; particleboard; wood block (lined); hollow; ladder; mesh or cellular.

**Core (Wood Block):** Solid core of wood blocks or strips

**Core (Particleboard):** Solid core of wood or other cellulose based particles bonded together, cured under heat, and pressed into a rigid panel.

**Core (Wood Block, Lined):** Solid core of two parts: a central wood block core bonded to two core liners of wood or other cellulose based material.

**Core (Hollow):** Core assembly of strips or other units of wood, wood derivative, or insulation board, with intervening hollow cells or spaces, which support outer faces.

**Core (Ladder):** Hollow core composed of strips of wood, wood derivative, or insulation board with the strips running either horizontally or vertically throughout the core area with air cells and/or spaces between the strips and supporting the door faces.

**Core (Mesh or Cellular):** Hollow core composed of strips of wood, wood derivative, or insulation board, interlocked and running horizontally, vertically, or diagonally throughout the core area with air cells and/or spaces between the strips and supporting the outer faces.

**Corner Plug, Corner Seal Pad:** A small piece of resilient material used to prevent water which gets beyond the bottom ends of weather strip in doors, from getting between the door edge and the jambs, adjacent to the bottom gasket.

**Cottage Double-Hung:** A double-hung window where the upper sash is shorter than the lower sash.

**Countersink:** A screw or nail in wood or metal, which is placed so that the top of either is flush with or below the surrounding material.

**Cove Molding:** A small lineal piece of molded wood, formed with a scooped face and used to trim and fasten a panel into a frame.

**Crack Length:** Used when defining the AAMA air infiltration rate, the total outside perimeter of the window sash or vent.

**CRF (Condensation Resistance Factor):** A window's ability to resist condensation. The higher the CRF, the less likely condensation is to occur. An AAMA standard.

**Cross bore:** Near the edge of a door panel, a large through-hole often measuring 2-1/8 inch in diameter. It houses a cylinder lock set or dead bolt latch.

**Curb:** A watertight frame or wall that raises slope glazing above the surface of the roof. It is seen as a preventative measure against water leakage.

**Curb Appeal:** The first impression of the external view of a house. Curb appeal can be a influential factor in evaluating and selling homes.

**Custodial Lock:** Window hardware, which can only function with a tool or key.

**Cylinder Lock, Cylindrical Lock:** Lock hardware that mounts into a door from a bored hole or holes through the panel, and into the edge.

**Dade County:** Is Florida County (including Miami) and has set numerous standards and requirements for hurricane-resistant windows and doors.

**Dado:** A machined or sawn groove, across the width of a part.

**Daylight Transmittance:** The amount of visible light that glazing allows through a window e.g., a regular clear dual pane has a daylight allowance of 82%.

**Dead bolt:** A latch used to secure a door closed by driving it from the door into a receiver in the jamb or frame.

**Debridge:** The cutting away of metal on the bottom of an aluminum thermal break cavity once the two-part polyurethane has reached full strength. This is a thermally broken extrusion.

**Deflection:** Usually measured at the top unsupported latch-side corner, it is the space a door has moved away from its latched position. This temporary deflection may be caused by wind pressure or heat. It returns to its original position when the force is removed.

**Delamination:** Separation of plies or layers of wood or other materials through failure at an adhesive joint.

**Desiccant:** To control moisture levels and prevent moisture from frosting or condensing. It is moisture absorbing material used inside the spacer on the inside glass surfaces of the insulated unit.

**Design Load:** The wind load projected by the architect and expressed in psf, e.g., “the project design load shall be 38.7 psf, positive and negative.”

**Designation Number:** Standard established by AAMA. All window styles are individually identified. The code serves architectural selection, e.g., TR-5000=DH-C45=Double Hung-Commercial Grade-45 psf Design Pressure.

**Dew Point:** The temperature at which water vapor condenses as warm, moist air is cooled.

**Die:** A perforated steel block through which aluminum or vinyl is extruded.

**Direct Gain:** A passive solar system utilizes south-facing windows to open a house to the sun storing thermal mass.

**Door lite:** A door with a glass opening made of a frame and glass panel fitted to the door using a formed or cutout hole.

**Dormer:** An upright window built in a sloping roof.

**Double Glazing Panel (DGP):** A removable interior glass panel, which creates an air space between the exterior glazing and itself. It provides improved insulation and condensation control. Can accommodate in this space between glass shading options.

**Double Strength Glass:** (DSB) 1/8” thickness.

**Double-Hung Window:** A vertically moveable window unit that has two operable sashes. Two vertically sliding sashes, which bypass each other in a single frame. Sashes can fit within vinyl balances tilting out for removal to clean easily and safely.

**Drip Cap:** A molding located on the top of the head brick mold or casing of a window frame.

**Drip Strip:** A fitting used across the outside face of an interior door adjacent to the bottom edge which diverts cascading rain from the door bottom edge and away from the door/sill joint.

**Dry Glazing:** A dry preformed, resilient gasket used to secure glass in a window frame, without the use of a glazing compound.

**Drywall Opening:** A rectangular opening in a wall, usually an interior wall, cut to the size required to receive a pre-hung assembly.

**Dual Durometer:** Material having two or more levels of flexibility.

**Dual Durometer Bead:** A vinyl bead the softer side against glass and a harder side inserted into sash.

**Dual Glazed:** Two non-hermetically sealed single lites glazed into a split sash with airspace between the two single lites.

**Dual Window:** Two windows joined together, one in front of the other, to provide superior sound control.

**Dual Pane:** Two panes of glass with a single airspace, held together by an edge spacer; the most economical IGU.

**Dummy Cylinder:** A latchless lock, used for the passive door panel of a double door to make the hardware harmonize with that used on the active panel.

**Eave:** The area of the building where the front wall meets the roof.

**Eave Height:** The vertical dimension from finished floor to the eave.

**Edge Band:** Strip along the outside edges of the two sides and/or top and bottom of a door.

**Edge Bore:** The hole bored through the edge of a door to allow the latch to pass through, into the strike.

**Edge of Glass:** The distance of 2 ½ inches (10 cm) from the edge of a window.

**Egress Window:** An escape window with specific release hardware and minimum clear opening size to allow occupants out through the window in case of a fire.

**Electric Strike:** A mechanism, which allows a switch to open the latch of a door.

**Electrostatic:** A painting process in which the aluminum is grounded and the paint carries a positive electric current. The resulting magnetic attraction between the paint and the aluminum allows for uniform paint coverage on all exposed extrusion surfaces.

**Emissivity:** Heat radiation through long-wave radiation emissions.

**End Dam:** Closes the ends of a sub sill so the water will not leak out the ends. By making the subsill a water trough it collects excess water and drains it to the exterior.

**End Seal Pad:** A closed-cell approx. 1/16 inch thick foam piece shapes in a sill profile and fastened between the sill and the jamb sealing the joint.

**EPDM (Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer):** A weather resistant synthetic rubber used to make flexible gaskets for windows.

**ER Rating:** Energy rating number established by CSA (Canadian Standards Association). It compares the thermal performance of windows measured in watts per square meter (W/m<sup>2</sup>).

**Escutcheon:** Often circular, a stamped decorative plate used to trim the shaft of a doorknob or dead bolt latch where the shaft or latch adjoins the face of a door.

**Etched Glass:** Decorative patterned glass used for door lites and engraved by means of chemical action or mechanical sandblasting.

**Expansion Mullion:** Self-mulling window frame jambs that, when connected, allow expansion/contraction while preserving strength and water tightness.

**Extension Jambs:** Nailed to the interior edges of the window jamb flat wooden parts extend it in width adapting it to a thicker wall. The extension jambs inside edge should be flush with the finished wall surface allowing interior casing to be nailed into it.

**Extension Unit:** A door panel framed fixed, with a full-sized lite of glass, field or shop-installed adjacent to a two-panel patio door, making the door unit into a three-panel door.

**Exterior Glazed:** The exterior glass glazing of a structure.

**Extrusion:** When a heated material is forced through a die and is used to produce aluminum, vinyl (PVC) and other profiles or components.

**Faceplate:** Usually about 1 x 2-1/4 inches the metal trim piece, installed flush into the edge on a door. The latch of a passage lock or dead bolt projects out.

**Fenestration:** To admit light an arrangement and design of openings in a building.

**Finger Joint:** The joining of short sections of board stock together, end to end to make longer stock. Often made using finger-jointed pine stock.

**Fin Seal:** A plastic mylar fin centered in the pile formed of weather stripping. The fin reduces air infiltration and safeguards weather strip contact throughout the lifetime of the window.

**Fire Door:** A door that has been tested to contain the spread of fire from one room to another. Fire doors are listed and labeled to show their ratings in relation to the time, i.e., 20-Minute, 90-Minute, etc.

**Fixed Lite:** Non-venting or non-functioning window.

**Fixed Panel:** A non-functioning door often combined with functioning door units.

**Fixed Window:** Non-functioning window applications

**Flange Frame:** A window frame with the head, jamb, and sill exterior leg perimeter longer than the interior leg perimeter.

**Flanges:** Aluminum edges used in connecting fenestrations to a structure.

**Flashing:** A metal piece is used to provide water drainage or stop water penetration, particularly between a roof and wall, and over exterior windows and door openings.

**Float Glass:** Transparent glass with flat, parallel surfaces formed on the surface of a pool of molten tin.

**Flush-Glazed:** A glazed door, which has its glass perimeter moldings flush with or set down from the face of the surrounding door.

**Foam:** Used in door construction, a light rigid or flexible plastic (cellular in make up). Rigid foam used as the insulating and binding core for doors and flexible foam may be used as gasket.

**Foot Bolt:** A steel pin located in a door bottom edge or astragal, with a latch mechanism. It can be driven down to project into a receiver socket or hole in the floor or threshold to better secure the closed door.

**Foundation:** The wall that supports the structure of a building. May be made of poured concrete, block, stone or brick.

**Frame:** The perimeter members at the top and sides in door assemblies. The door is hinged and latched to it.

**French Door:** A pair of hinged doors that open from the middle.

**French Sliding Door:** A sliding door that has wider panel members around the glass. This gives the appearance of a French hinged door.

**Front Wall:** Running the length of a building the wall of a structure between the two gable ends.

**Gable:** A vertical triangular end of a building, usually adjoining a pitched roof.

**Gable End:** The wall of a structure with a gable at its end.

**Gain:** A notch across the end of a board or wood part.

**Galvanized:** Used to describe zinc-coated steel. It is corrosion resistant.

**Gas Filled Glass:** Gas, other than air, pumped between insulated glass to reduce the U-factor by suppressing conduction and convection. (Can be Krypton, Argon or Carbon Dioxide.)

**Gasket:** Flexible material which impedes air and water from penetrating or passing through the joints found in an assembly of parts.

**Glazing:** Elastic material used to set glass into a frame.

**Glazing Bead:** A stop or molding around a window frame which hold the glass in place by pressure. Made of vinyl or wood the strip is applied around the perimeter of the glass on the exterior of the window sash for holding the glass in place.

**Glazing Stop:** The piece of the sash or door panel, which holds the glass in place.

**Green Building:** An occupant and environmentally friendly movement in architectural and building circles. Such things as sustainability, energy efficiency and healthfulness are considered.

**Greenhouse Effect:** A glass property, which allows for short-wave solar radiation to be transmitted, but is opaque to long-wave thermal radiation. An illustration of the greenhouse effect can be found in the heating of a cars interior from direct sunlight on the enclosing glass.

**Grille:** A removable face-mounted assembly of thin wood or plastic pieces, which when in place on doors with glass lites or inserts, gives the lite or insert a patterned multi-pane look.

**Grooved Glass:** Decorated with abrasively, routed recesses. Grooving can give a single pane of glass a multi-paned look.

**Gusset:** Used to reinforce mitered corners in tubular aluminum extrusions it is a strong, concealed, right-angled shape.

**Handing:** This describes or determines the direction of the door swing when opening.

**Head Board:** Installed between the head jambs and the flat wall surface to finish off the area, which would normally be ceiling; it is a flat board cut to the contour of a bow or bay window.

**Head Bolt:** A steel pin located in a door top edge or astragal.

**Header:** A heavy beam extended across the top of the rough opening to support the weight of wall or roof.

**Head Expander:** A u-shaped extrusion slipped over the frame head that, when pushed up, closes the gap above the window after window installation

**Heat Fusion:** Welding PVC frame and/or sash members by heating the cut ends, squeezing them together and allowing the assembly to cool.

**Heat-Strengthened Glass:** Heating the glass to temperatures approaching 1300° F, then rapidly cooling it with air, similar to tempered glazing. This results in a thermally strengthened glass that is approximately two times stronger than a piece of annealed glass. Generally, this reduces breakage from thermal and bending stress, allowing the use of larger pieces without increasing the thickness.

**Heat Treating:** Where glass or aluminum extrusions are heated and cooled to harden and strengthen these materials.

**Hermetically Sealed Unit:** A unit made up of two lites of glass, separated by a roll-formed metal spacer tube (at the full perimeter) that contains a moisture and/or solvent absorbing material. The unit is then completely sealed, creating a moisture free air space.

**Hinge:** Parts made up of metal plates and a cylindrical metal pin, when fastened to a door edge and to a door frame, allow the door to swing or rotate in its frame.

**Hinge Stile:** The full-length vertical side or edge of a door, which is fastened to its frame with hinges.

**Hollow Extrusion:** Having an enclosed cavity within it.

**Hopper:** A window where the top of the sash swings inward.

**Horned Sill:** Which has been coped or cut in such a way at its ends, that the sill projects across the outside face of the bottom of a door jamb, allowing the bottom end of the brick mold pieces to butt and join to the top of the sill.

**Hurricane Impact Resistant Glazing:** Multiple layers of glass may break from an impact, but the plastic interlayer and the structural bonding of the glass to the window frame allows the panel to remain in place, protecting the interior of the building in areas subjected to hurricane winds and flying debris. To test for compliance, multiple locations are impacted and then subjected to cycles of positive and negative pressures replicating the exposure seen during a hurricane.

**ICC (International Code Council):** A national organization that publishes model codes for adoption by states and other agencies including the International Building Code (IBC) and the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC).

**IGCC (Insulating Glass Certification Council):** Directs a certifications program to ensure sealed insulating glass performance is in conformance with ASTM E 774-88. Unannounced plant inspections and periodic accelerated laboratory testing are done.

**IG Unit:** The abbreviation for insulated glass unit.

**Inactive:** A door panel fixed in its frame. Fixed door panels are not hinged and do not work.

**Infiltration:** The flow of air into a room or space through cracks around windows, under doors.

**Inside Snap Trim:** To cover the inside gap between a new window and an existing opening, for retrofit work.

**Insolation:** The total radiation striking an exposed surface; incident solar radiation.

**Insulated/ Insulating Glass:** A glass assembly of multiple full-lite pieces, separated by a perimeter spacer and sealed as a unit. In residential doors this glass is usually made with two thicknesses of 1/8-inch glass separated by airspace of up to 3/4-inch.

**Insulation:** High R-value or low U-value material with a high resistance that is used to impede heat flow. Air, Argon, or Krypton gas spaces between panes of glass provide insulation in IGU's.

**In swing:** An exterior entry door unit that swings into the building.

**Integral Mullion:** A frame member trapped within the master frame separating vents or fixed glass.

**Interior Glazed:** Glass glazed from the interior of the building.

**Interlock:** A design feature that enables a sash to become engaged with another when closed.

**Internal Gain:** In the interior of a dwelling, the heat produced from the operation of lights, appliances, etc.

**Jamb:** A vertical frame of a door system.

**Jamb Jack:** A fastener device for fixing a door frame to a wall structure and allowing the space between the frame and the structure opening, to be varied by turning the fastener screw.

**Jamb Liner:** The tracker installed inside the jambs, on which the window sashes of a modern double-hung door slide. A covering of metal or vinyl applied to the side jambs of double hung and single hung windows.

**Jamb Stop:** The molded-in rebate surface of a frame member in exterior doors, against which door panels close and seal.

**Jack Stud:** Forming the inside of a window or rough door opening, are vertical framing members (generally 2x4's). They support the header and run down to the sole plate.

**K.D. (Knocked Down):** Product components that are shipped unassembled, e.g., the frame for a sliding glass door.

**Keeper:** A window-locking latch engages this hardware device for security. The receiving portion of a lock that interlocks with the lock arm. It's mounted to the upper sash checkrail on a double hung or single hung window and the inside surface of the sash stile on a casement window.

**Kerf:** A thin slot cut using a molder or saw blade. Weather strip is inserted into kerfs cut into doorjambs.

**King Stud:** The stud that runs full height from floor plate to ceiling plate in a wood-framed rough opening.

**Kitchen Bay Window:** A window used above counter-height in kitchens against which a trimmer stud attaches; allows for a wider view. Can also hold sill space for herbs and flowers.

**Knee Wall:** A short wall below the glazing on exterior walls. See Base Wall.

**Knuckle:** A hinge where the hinge leaf is cut for two or three projections that wrap and form a barrel or socket for the hinge pin.

**Laminate:** A thin face of wood/ plastic bonded adhesively to a core or substrate. It makes up the decorative, durable surface.

**Lap:** Condition where veneers composing plywood are so misplaced that one piece overlaps the other and does not make a smooth joint.

**Latch:** Spring-loaded moveable pin or bolt, which is part of a lock mechanism. It engages a socket or clip on a doorjamb, keeping the door closed.

**Leaf:** A door or hinge, which can swing on a pivot. Butt hinges have two leaves.

**Lift:** An installed/routed handle or grip on the bottom rail of the lower sash of a double or single hung window.

**Lite:** A surrounding frame and glass assembly, which is attached to a door, or is built into the door at the factory.

**Lock Block:** Placed inside a door assembly at the lock edge, a rectangular block of wood or solid material, which reinforces the assembly when the lock hardware is installed.

**Lock Bore:** The large through hole for cylindrical lock sets, usually measures 2-1/8-inches in diameter. It is drilled near the door panel's lock edge, into which the lock mechanism is installed.

**Lock Stile:** The full-length wood part, in insulated door assemblies that makes up the lock edge of the door panel. It is a full length 4 to 6 inches wide wood piece, at the lock edge of the door.

**Low-E Glass:** Glass, which has been factory coated with a thin layer of almost clear material that acts to absorb and reflect heat and light energy.

**LVL:** Laminated veneer lumber. It is a manufactured wood product where veneer layers are adhesively bonded into a lay up of multiple thicknesses. As it is used for structural purposes it is made for specific strengths.

**Marine Glazing:** A u-channel of soft PVC is wrapped around the edge of the glass, cushioning it against the aluminum or vinyl allowing for unrestricted expansion, contraction and water tightness.

**Masonry Opening:** The space in a masonry wall left open for windows or door. It is the same as a rough opening in a frame wall. Usually the lintel or header is made of a steel beam.

**Meeting Rail:** The section of a hung window where the two sashes meet creating a weather barrier.

**Mill:** Unfinished and unpainted aluminum.

**Miter:** An angled cut across the end of a lineal part, to join with a similarly cut part at a corner.

**Monolithic Glazing:** A single sheet of glass created by the float glass manufacturing process. The monolithic glass is modified for increased strength as well as improved capabilities in insulating and safety glazing requirements. A laminated glass is created by first installing a single pane, then the glass can be annealed, heat-treated, or bonded to a second piece of glass with a plastic interlayer, which completes the process. Monolithic glass allows the heat and cold from the outside to penetrate the structure and greatly affect the inside temperature.

**Mortise:** For the purpose of housing hardware such as hinges and lock parts, it is a recess cut into the surface or edge of a part.

**Mortise-Type Lock:** A lock set with a rectangular-shaped mechanism, housing a deep recess, which is cut into the edge of a door.

**Mull:** The short form for mullion. Sometimes used as a verb to describe the joining of two door units together, or the joining of a door to a side lite unit.

**Mulled:** A door and side lite unit made up by edge-joining two framed units together.

**Mullion:** A vertical strip separating windowpanes. In stile and rail doors, it is the vertical wood parts that separate panels.

**Multiple Extension Unit:** A fixed door panel in a separate frame, edge-joined to a patio door unit to add another glass panel to the installation.

**Muntins:** The thin vertical and horizontal divider bars in glazed lite assemblies, which give the lite a multi-paned look.

**Nailing Fin:** A part of some window/patio doors permitting the installation and fastening to a rough opening by nails or screws. They are driven through the fin at the top and side edges of the unit, into the surrounding frame.

**Neoprene:** A synthetic rubber. It has extremely good weather and temperature resistance with ultraviolet stability.

**NFRC:** The National Fenestration Ratings Council, which is an industry association that sets standards for testing, rating, and labeling doors and windows with heat transmission and energy information.

**Night Latch:** A lever or knob-actuated bolt for fastening a door more securely at night.

**Nosing:** A molded, rounded face or corner edge piece, which runs the length of an assembly.

**NRP Hinge:** A hinge with a non-removable pivot pin. When exterior doors swing out NRP hinges are used as a security feature. The fixed pins make it impossible to remove a door by driving out pivot pins.

**Obscure Glass:** See patterned glass.

**Open-Cell Foam:** This material will absorb and retain water, because the passageways between the cells allow the water to penetrate deeply.

**Operator:** A metal arm and gear device, which allows for easy opening and closing of projecting windows; e.g. casement and awning windows.

**Orientation:** The compass direction that a building faces. The major facade of a building should face South to optimize heat gain.

**Out swing:** The door panel of an exterior assembly, which swings outside the building.

**Palladian Window:** A large, arch-top window flanked by smaller windows on each side.

**Pane:** A sheet of glass in a window or door.

**Panel:** Usually refers to the separate sections in a door frame.

**Panic-Proof Lock:** A lock and latch device which permits a door to be opened outward by pressure being applied to a bar mounted across the inside face of the door.

**Panning:** A set of extrusions, which are fastened to a new window to cover the exterior perimeter of an existing opening in a retrofit application.?

**Parting Stop:** A strip of wood applied to the jamb in a double-hung window, to separate the sash.

**Passage Lock:** A lock set, which keeps a door closed, but not locked.

**Passive:** One half of a double or two-panel door assembly, which usually remains closed and fixed by bolts at top and bottom.

**Passive Solar:** A solar heating system operating on natural thermal processes. It doesn't use external mechanical power to move the collected heat. Often, the building itself forms the solar system.

**Patio Doors:** Sliding glass doors, generally used to access a deck or terrace.

**Patterned Glass:** A type of rolled glass with a pattern impressed on one or both sides. Frequently used for light control, bath enclosures and decorative glazing. Sometimes called "rolled", "figured," or "obscure" glass.

**Picture Frame Casing:** Casing used on all four sides of the interior of a window. When casing is used here it replaces the stool and apron at the sill.

**Picture Window:** A large fixed and non-vented window, designed for a maximum unobstructed view.

**Pitch:** The degree of slope upward from horizontal or flat.

**Plant:** A decorative molding applied to the surface of a flush door, to give the appearance of a raised-molding design.

**Plates:** The horizontal parts of a wall frame running atop the sub floor and at the ceiling atop the stud ends, on which framing from above bears, usually in residential wood-frame construction.

**Pleated Shade:** Folded fabric installed like regular shades or between the panes of glass of a window.

**Polycarbonate:** A more economical alternative to glass it is a strong semi-transparent plastic.

**Prime Frame:** A window frame, with an extended perimeter leg 1" back from the window exterior plane. It becomes a nailing fin for new construction installation.

**Projected Window:** Refers to casements and awning windows where the window sash opens on hinges or pivots.

**Projection:** The distance from the point of attachment on a structure to an existing structure's farthest outward point.

**PSF (Pounds per Square Foot):** A measurement of air pressure used in window testing, e.g., 1.56 psf. (25 mph) or 6.24 psf. (50 mph).

**Purlins:** The horizontal components of a roof formation used to support and attach roof panels.

**PVC:** A plastic material, polyvinyl chloride, used to make molded or extruded parts.

**Pyrolytic Coating:** A unique coating sprayed directly onto molten glass, resulting in a permanently embedded surface coating.

**Rabbet, Rebate:** Generally applied on a wood part, a rectangular recess is cut or formed along the long edge of this part.

**Radiation:** The process of emitting radiant energy in the form of waves or particles.

**Rafter:** Structural beams of a roof that support the roof load and run from the ridge to the eaves.

**Rail:** The part made of wood or a composite material in insulated door panels, which runs inside the assembly, across the top and bottom ends making up the top or bottom edge.\

**Ramp:** The horizontal sloped face in a sill or threshold

**Rebate:** See Rabbet.

**Receptor:** A framing system made up of two snap-together extrusions used to contain a window frame head and jambs in a masonry type opening. It allows for inconsistencies and deflection in the openings.

**Reflectance Back:** A percentage measurement of the visible light reflected back into a room. To see more easily outside, a lower rating is desired.

**Reflected Radiation:** After being reflected from the ground, trees, buildings, snow, etc., it is solar radiation that strikes an exposed surface such as a window. When vertical windows are used it can provide a significant amount of heat.

**Reflective Glass:** Glass with a metallic coating to reduce solar heat gain.

**Relative Heat Gain:** The total heat gain measurement through glazing for a specific set of conditions.

**Relative Humidity:** The maximum possible percentage of humidity at a given temperature.

**Removable Grilles:** Generally made of wood, these ornamental/simulated bars are applied to the inside of the sash against the glass surface for easy removal and provide a divided light appearance.

**Reveal:** The offset or margin between edges of parts.

**Ridge Height:** The vertical measurements from finished floor to the ridge.

**Riser:** The part of an adjustable sill, which can be moved up or down by turning adjusting screws.

**Riveted-Pin Hinge:** See NRP hinge.

**Rough Opening:** An unfinished structurally framed opening in a wall, in which is installed a door or window.

**Rough Sill:** The horizontal framing piece, usually a 2x4, which forms the bottom of the rough opening.

**R-Value:** A letter, which describes in relative terms, the ability of a material or assembly to resist the flow or transmittance of heat. The higher the R-values the better the insulators.

**Saddle:** Another term for riser on adjustable sills. A shop-applied label attached to the corner or edge of a door.

**Safety Glass:** A type of glass if broken will shatter into small pieces without any sharp edges.

**Sash:** A frame for panes of glass in a door or window. Composed of stile (sides) and rails (top and bottom).

**Sash Balance:** A coiled spring or spiral system encased in the jamb liners to allow double or single hung sashes to open and close partially or all the way.

**Sash Cord:** The rope or chain in double-hung windows, which attaches the sash to the counter balance.

**Sash Lift:** On a double-hung window, a protruding handle screwed to the inside bottom rail of the lower sash.

**Score:** A line or cut made with a sharp instrument.

**Screen Track:** A doorsill or frame head, which provides a housing and runner for rollers, allowing a screen panel to move from side to side in the door.

**Screw Channel:** The threaded channel in the center of the glazing track.

**Scribe:** A penciled mark readied for a cut using a template.

**Sealant:** Elastic agent pumped or troweled into a joint to prevent water penetration.

**Seismic Load:** The force produced on a structural system from an earthquake.

**Self-Cased:** A finished steel frame, without the need for additional applied casing molding.

**Self-cleaning Glass:** Glass treated with a special coating that uses the sun's UV rays to break down organic dirt through a photo-catalytic effect. The coating also provides a hydrophilic effect, reducing the surface tension of the water causing it to sheet down the surface easily washing away dirt.

**Self-Locating Hinge:** A hinge with indexing or locating tabs to aid in exact placement against a door edge.

**Setting Block:** A rubber piece on which glazing is set.

**Shading Coefficient (SC):** Quantity of solar energy that penetrates a piece of glass compared to 1/8" (3mm) thick clear glass under identical design conditions; comprised of both solar energy transferred directly plus any energy subsequently re-radiated or convected into a room; high performance is indicated by a low rating and are more efficient in reducing summer heat gain and, as a result, air-conditioning loads.

**Shim:** Used between parts of an assembly it is a thin piece of wood or such, to alter and fix the distance between parts, before parts are fastened.

**Side lite:** For decorative purpose a fixed narrow panel, installed next to a door panel. Usually made with glass lites.

**Sill:** A heavy crosspiece that forms the bottom member in a door, window frame or doorway. Usually installed at an outward downward slant to shed standing water.

**Sill Saddle:** See Riser.

**SDL:** Simulated Divided Lites made of glass that has the appearance of a number of smaller panes of glass separated by muntins but is actually it is a larger glazing unit. The muntins are placed between or on the surfaces of the glass layers.

**Single Glazing:** A single layer of glazing used on glass or plastic to enclose a structure.

**Single-Hung:** A double-hung window where the top sash is fixed.

**Slide Bolt:** The part of an astragal assembly that places bolts into frame heads and sills, for fixing passive door panels closed. It does so by moving latches at the tops and bottoms.

**Sliding Door:** Where a vent panel slides horizontally on a track system past a stationary panel.

**Sloped Glazing:** Installed glass at a slope of 15 degrees or more from vertical.

**Smoke & Draft Door:** A fire door, which has been rated for 20-minutes fire resistance. It doesn't need test certification for passing the hose stream portion of the fire test.

**Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC):** Also called a shading coefficient, which determines well a window absorbs or reflects heat from the sun. The lower the coefficient, the better the window is at blocking the sun's heat. Low SHGC for windows in hot/temperate climates and high SHGC for south facing windows in cold climates.

**Sound Transmission Class (STC) Rating:** Measurement of the amount of noise reduction a given product can provide. Noise reduction of 10 decibels represents lowering the noise level by half, as interpreted by the human ear. A rating of 25 shows the product can reduce outside noise by approximately 25 decibels which cuts the noise in half 2-1/2 times, or by more than 80 percent overall.

**Spacer, Glass Spacer:** Running along the perimeter edges, between the glass pieces of an insulating glass unit is a lineal piece with a rectangular cross section.

**Span:** The space between any two consecutive structural supports.

**STC:** Sound transmission coefficient. A value, which describes the ability of a door, to dampen the passage of noise. Higher STC values permit less noise to pass.

**Stile:** The full-length parts, usually wood, in insulated door panels that make up the long edges or the vertical edge parts in stile/rail doors.

**Stool:** An interior trim piece on a window, which extends the sill and acts as a narrow shelf.

**Stop:** A molding used to hold, position or separate window parts.

**Strike:** A metal part containing a hole or recess, which accepts a door latch, also with a curved or ramped face so a spring-loaded latch contacts it when closing. Strikes are screw-fastened into mortises in doorjambes or mullions.

**Style:** A door design name or number.

**Sub floor:** The concrete or wood floor surface prepared before the finished floor. Prehung doors

are installed at this time.

**Substrate:** In an assembly of parts the core substance. In sills, the full-length wood or composite part of the sill, visible only from the bottom side, or ends.

**Tape:** Strips of gummed paper used to hold edges of veneer together at the joints before gluing.

**Tempered Glass:** A heat strengthened glass sheet and when broken shatters into small pieces without sharp edges. See safety glass.

**Template:** A pattern or jig used to machine-cut a precise hole or recess into a door or frame part.

**Thermal Barrier:** A non-conducting material, such as wood, vinyl, or foam rubber, that is used to separate the inside and outside surfaces of a metal frame to prevent the conduction of heat to the outside resulting in a cold inside surface.

**Thermal Break:** The part of an exterior door or frame assembly separating metal or glass from coming into contact with inside-exposed parts and conducting heat.

**Threshold:** Or sill. The horizontal part of a door assembly, fixed under the door panel and bearing on the floor.

**Tinted Glass:** Green, gray or bronze tinted glass to reduce light penetration.

**TPE:** Thermoplastic Elastomer used to make weather stripping and gasketing parts.

**Transmittance:** The capacity of glass to pass light and/or heat, expressed in percentages.

**Transom:** A framed glass unit mounted atop a door. They come in rectangular, curved or arched tops. .

**Transport Clip:** A steel piece used in handling and shipping to temporarily fasten a pre-hung door assembly closed to maintain a proper position in the frame.

**Trimmer Stud:** The framing member in a wood-framed rough opening. It runs vertically from the sub floor supporting the structural header member, into which a door frame is fastened.

**Triple-Glazed:** An insulated glass assembly of three thickness of glass, between which are air spaces.

**U-Value (U-Factor):** Measures the heat loss or gain due to differences between indoor and outdoor air temperatures and is expressed by the number of BTUs that will transfer through the glass for each square foot area, per degree of temperature difference. U-values indicate how well

the glass will hold the heated or cooled air. The lower the U-value the better the insulating performance and the higher the insulation value. The U-value is the inverse of the R-Value.

**Ultraviolet Light (UV):** Having a wavelength shorter than those of visible light and longer than those of X-rays. These rays can cause fading and deterioration of some materials.

**U-Value:** A letter, which specifically describes, the capacity of a material or assembly to transmit heat from outside to inside surfaces. Those with lower U-values transmit less heat than those with higher values. See R-value.

**Urethane:** A plastic material made by the chemical reaction of two polymers. A urethane part will burn, but not melt.

**Veneer:** A thin superficial layer of material glued over a core or substrate, which makes up the exposed and decorative face of an assembly.

**Vent Panel:** The panel that moves horizontally on a sliding door.

**Vent Unit:** A window unit that opens and closes.

**Visible Transmittance (VT):** Expressed as a number between 0 and 1 it is the percentage of visible light hitting the glass and penetrating to the inside.

**Warp:** A twist out of a true plane or straight line. Caused by a load or force, or by exposure to heat or moisture.

**Water Penetration:** Unwanted water passing through a door system.

**Wired Glass:** Glass designed for use in fire doors. It has embedded wires binding the glass, and permitting the glass to remain in one piece when exposed to fire.

**Weather strip:** A piece of material used to seal the openings, cracks or gaps of venting windows/doors minimizing water and air infiltration.

**Weep Hole:** Sill holes in the glazing system that prevent accumulation of condensation & water.

**Wind load:** The wind force against exposed surfaces of a building. Measured in pounds per square foot

**Wire Glass:** A layer of meshed/stranded wire completely embedded in rolled glass. It is available as polished and patterned glass. The wire prevents the fragments from falling out of the frame when broken. If approved polished wired glass is used as transparent/translucent fire protection rated glazing.

**Wood Flush Door:** Stressed skin construction consisting of a core, stiles, and rails, and or/edge banding, two face panels, almost all of which are wood, wood derivative materials, or high pressure decorative laminate.

**Yellow Zinc Dichromate:** A highly corrosion-resistant brass-look plating to steel parts.