

<b>Air Infiltration</b>	The amount of air that passes between a window sash and frame measured in cubic feet per minute per square foot of frame area.
<b>ANSI</b>	American National Standards Institute. Clearing house for all types of standards and specifications.
<b>ArchTop</b>	A block window in which the top is curved at the top, like an eyebrow. Window has a leg and rise - rise is less than 1/2 the width
<b>ASTM</b>	American Society for Testing and Materials. Organization that sets standards for testing of materials.
<b>Awning Window</b>	A window that swings open from the bottom. Operable window that hinges on the top - opens out approximately 12" from the bottom.
<b>Aztec</b>	Custom window with "stair step" design
<b>Basement Window</b>	Window with in-swinging sash that is hinged at the top or bottom. Basement use ONLY.
<b>Box Dimension</b>	The actual window size.
<b>Buck Dimension</b>	Size of the framed opening.
<b>Butt Joint</b>	Frame is screwed together at corner.
<b>Capstock</b>	Strip of vinyl that is placed around panel of blocks to secure and seal the blocks together.
<b>Casement Window</b>	Window that swings open from the side. Can be a Left Hinge or Right Hinge, viewing the window from the outside looking in. Operable window that hinges on the side - opens to the outside.
<b>Cross Rib</b>	The cross rib pattern acrylic block has horizontal ribs on one side and vertical ribs on the other. The ribs are oriented in the window so that all ribs are in the same direction on each side.
<b>Custom Configuration</b>	Windows or panels that are not rectangular, such as stair-steps, triangles, southwest diamonds, or octagons.
<b>Daylight Opening (D.L.O.)</b>	The visible area of glass.
<b>Divided Light</b>	A window with a number of smaller panes of glass separated and held in place by muntins.
<b>Drop Glazed</b>	The panel is set into the frame with silicone, and glazing bead, not "clipped" into frame.
<b>Dryer Vent Block</b>	An acrylic block with a dryer vent installed.
<b>E3</b>	Patented - has a baffle in the middle - creates 2 air pockets - reduces the heat/cold transfer
<b>E3 SunBlock</b>	Patented - reduces both the SHGC and heat/cold transfer - grey tint on outside.
<b>E-Gard™</b>	Developed by Truth Hardware, E-Gard™ protects exterior window operator parts from the corroding effects of the weather, chemicals, environmental hazards, and ultraviolet radiation. E-Gard™ is not a plating process, so it does not consume and produce environmentally hazardous materials that a plating process could.
<b>Egress Window</b>	A window large enough for a person to climb out in case of emergency. There are national egress requirements and egress requirements dictated by local building codes.
<b>Fenestration</b>	An architectural term referring to windows, doors and skylights.
<b>FGIA/AAMA</b>	Fenestration and Glazing Industry Alliance/ AAMA. A national trade organization that establishes voluntary standards for the window, door and skylight industry.
<b>Flashing</b>	Sheet metal or other material applied to seal and protect the joints formed by different materials or surfaces.
<b>Flowable Silicone</b>	Used between blocks to create a "grout line" - is applied over the seam seal.
<b>Flush Fin (Flange)/Z-Bar</b>	Vinyl retrofit frame with flush flange on the outside - flange covers the existing window frame - also used in masonry construction.
<b>Frame</b>	The stationary part of a window or door system, encloses the sash or the glass (in the case of a direct set). A frame consists of a head jamb, sill, side jambs, extension jambs, and blind stop.
<b>Geometric Window</b>	A window with a specific geometric shape, usually ordered as a custom window.
<b>Glacier Wave</b>	Hy-Lite's most obscure acrylic block pattern. The block is constructed so the obscured face of the block is to the outside and the clear wave face of the block is to the inside.
<b>Glass Size</b>	The measurement of the actual glass, not just the visible glass.
<b>Glazing</b>	The glass or plastic panes in a window, door, or skylight
<b>Glazing Bead</b>	Vinyl strip along the frame on the inside of the window, seals the window.
<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>High Flanges</b>	Outside flanges with ports Design line blocks that fit over the low flanges.
<b>Hinged Windows</b>	Windows (Casement, Awning, and Hopper) with an operating sash that has hinges on one side. See also Projected window.

<b>Hopper</b>	Window with sash that opens inward and is hinged at the bottom. Operable window that hinges on the bottom - no operator, "pulls" inward - basement applications only.
<b>I.U. (Insert Unit)</b>	Panel of acrylic blocks wrapped with a vinyl capstock that is designed to be glazed into a window frame in place of an existing panel of acrylic blocks. Panel only - set of snapped together blocks with cap stock around them.
<b>Infiltration</b>	The movement of outdoor air into the interior of a building through cracks around windows and doors or in walls, roofs, and floors.
<b>Inside Glazed</b>	Drop glazed from the inside, sealed with glazing bead.
<b>Insulating Glass (IG)</b>	Glazing comprised of two or more glass panes separated by a hermetically sealed airspace. This space may or may not be filled with an inert gas, such as argon. Insulating value. See U-Factor.
<b>ISLO</b>	Inside looking out
<b>Jamb</b>	The top and side components of a window or door frame.
<b>J-Channel Frame</b>	Vinyl frame with an extended exterior leg to hide uneven siding cuts.
<b>Light</b>	A window; a pane of glass within a window. Double Hung windows are designated by the number of lights in upper and lower sash, as in six-over-six. Also, spelled informally lite.
<b>Little Big Block</b>	Design line window with a combination of 8" and 6" blocks.
<b>Low Flanges</b>	Inside flanges with clips on blocks fit between high flanges on the Design line windows.
<b>Masonry Opening</b>	The opening formed in brick, block, or stone, which receives a unit.
<b>Mechanically Fastened Frame</b>	Use of screws or rivets to join the frame pieces.
<b>Mitred Corner</b>	Frame pieces are cut on matching angles and welded or screwed together.
<b>Mull</b>	Vinyl strip that connects two frames together - ours is not structural.
<b>Mulled</b>	Joining two window or doors together, side by side, or one atop the other.
<b>Muntin</b>	A secondary framing member (horizontal, vertical, or diagonal) to hold the windowpanes in the sash. This term is often confused with mullion.
<b>Muntins</b>	Vinyl strips used between blocks, generally color matched to frame, imbedded in silicone.
<b>Nail Fin Offset</b>	The distance the nail fin sets back from the exterior of the main frame.
<b>Nailing Fin</b>	A vinyl flange around the outside of the frame to allow fastening to the wall.
<b>NFRC</b>	National Fenestration Rating Council - Certifies the thermal efficiency of windows, doors and skylights.
<b>Nominal</b>	A nominal measurement is an approximate measurement; the actual measurement may vary slightly.
<b>NWWDA</b>	A nationwide association which sets standards and guidelines for wood windows and doors. Name changed in 1999 to Window and Door Manufacturers' Association (WDMA). Focus changed accordingly.
<b>Operable Window</b>	Window that can be opened for ventilation.
<b>Operator</b>	A jointed, metal arm that opens and closes a Casement or Awning window.
<b>OSLI</b>	Outside looking in - used to determine where to put hinges or how the window will slide.
<b>Picture Window</b>	A large, fixed window framed so that it is usually, but not always, longer horizontally than vertically to provide a panoramic view.
<b>Ports &amp; Clips</b>	How the Classic Line windows are put together.
<b>Quick Ship™</b>	Program for certain stock size windows for shipping in 2 days from receipt of order.
<b>Retrofit Window</b>	Cust sized block window used in replacing existing window with or without moving the existing outside frame.
<b>Retrofitting</b>	Adding or replacing items on existing buildings. Typical retrofit products are replacement doors and windows, insulation, storm windows, weatherstripping, vents, and landscaping.
<b>Rough Opening (R.O.)</b>	The size of the wall opening into which a window or door is to be installed.
<b>RoundTop</b>	A block window in which the top is curved at the top in a 1/2 circle shape. Radius top window with straight legs and a true half circle on top. The rise from the top of the legs is exactly 1/2 of the width.
<b>R-Value</b>	A measure of the resistance of a glazing material or fenestration assembly to heat flow. It is the inverse of the U-factor ( $R = 1/U$ ) and is expressed in unites of hr-sq. ft-°F/Btu. A high R-value window has a greater resistance to heat flow and a higher insulating value than one with a low R-value.
<b>Sash</b>	A portion of a window or door that is separate from the frame and may be either stationary or operating. The sash consists of stiles, rails, and check rails.
<b>Sash Opening</b>	The frame area that accepts a sash.

<b>Screen</b>	Woven mesh of metal, plastic, or fiberglass stretched over a window opening to permit air to pass through, but not insects.
<b>Screw Cap Cover</b>	Vinyl strip that snaps into the retrofit frame that will cover the installation screws.
<b>Seam Seal</b>	White sealant used to close any gaps between the blocks before the flowable silicone is applied.
<b>Setting Block</b>	Small rubber blocks used between frame & insert to center the insert in the frame.
<b>Sidelight (AKA Sidelite)</b>	A wood or glass panel installed on one or both sides of a doorframe.
<b>Silicone Back Bed</b>	Silicone on the glazing leg of the frame that creates a seal between the glazing and frame or sash.
<b>Sill</b>	The bottom threshold of a window or door frame.
<b>Solar Heat Gain (SHGC)</b>	Amount of heat that comes through the window from direct sunlight
<b>Specifications</b>	Architectural details of a window or door.
<b>Stationary</b>	A door panel or window that does not open.
<b>T.R.I.O. Flange System</b>	Telescoping, reinforcing, interlocking, overlapping - allows blocks to move with expansion & contraction.
<b>Tempered Glass</b>	Glass heated to increase its strength; designed to meet federal safety regulations. When broken, it shatters in tiny fragments, reducing the possibility of injury.
<b>Thermally Broken Frame</b>	Aluminum frame has a black strip of ceramic separating the inside and outside of the frame - helps with heat/cold transfer
<b>Transom Window</b>	The window sash located above a door or any window more than 55" from the floor. Also called transom light.
<b>U-Factor (or U-Value)</b>	Heat transference, from inside to outside, through a door or window. A high U-factor indicates greater radiant heat or cold transference through a window or door, a low U-factor indicates less heat transference. Lower U-factors are desirable for energy efficiency in windows or doors.
<b>Vinyl</b>	Polyvinyl chloride material, which can be either rigid or flexible, used for window frames.
<b>Wave</b>	An acrylic block with clear acrylic with a wave pattern to obscure the view. This is what most people think of when they think of glass block.
<b>Weatherstripping</b>	A material that creates a weather-tight seal between a window or door sash and frame.
<b>Welded Frame</b>	Vinyl frame is heat welded together - mitred joint
<b>Window</b>	A glazed opening in an extreme wall of a building; an entire unit consisting of a frame sash and glazing, and any operable elements.
<b>Window Hardware</b>	Various devices and mechanisms for the window including catches, fasteners and locks, hinges, pivots, lifts, and pulls, pulleys and sash weights, sash balances, and stay.