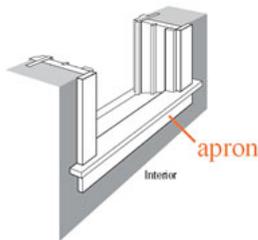


**electric operator** An electronic device for remote opening and closing of projected type windows. Includes a rain sensor to automatically close windows if moisture is detected and a screen safety

**apron** Horizontal trim under the window stool.



**awning window** A projecting window, hinged at the top, opening up and out.

**bay window** Composed of three or more individual windows, generally with the side or flanker units at 45° or 30° angles to the wall. A bay projects from the wall of the structure.

**bow window** Composed of three or more individual windows in a gently curved contour. Bow windows project from the wall of the structure.

**brick mould** Outside casing around window that covers the gap between the window or door frame and the masonry (or other siding material).

**casement window** A projecting window hinged at the sides and usually opening outward like a door.

**casing** Inside casing is a decorative moulding that covers the inside edge of the jambs and the rough opening between the window units and the wall. Outside casing (or brick mould) serves the same purpose.

**cathedral ceiling** A ceiling which follows the pitch or angle of the roof when there is no attic space. Also referred to as a vaulted ceiling.

**check rail** The top rail of the lower sash and the bottom rail of the upper sash that meet when a double-hung window is closed. Also called *meeting rail* or *lock rail*.

**combination unit** Two glass storm panels and a half screen enclosed in a frame which is installed on the exterior of a double-hung or horizontal sliding window. Adjustment of the panel and screen positions allow for a full storm panel during winter and a half screen and half storm during the summer. Also referred to as a combination storm sash and screen.

**cripples** The short 2 x 4 members used to frame under the rough sill or above the header in a rough opening for a window in a frame wall.

**curb** A watertight wall or frame used to raise slope glazing above the surface of the roof as a preventive measure against water leakage from melting snow or rain run-off.

**double-hung window** Two vertically sliding sash which by-pass each other in a single frame. Sash may be counter-balanced by weights or springs.

**double rafter** The doubling (side-by-side) of the roof structural members to reinforce an opening in the roof for a chimney or a slope glazing installation.

**drip cap** Horizontal flashing that diverts water from the top casing so water drips beyond the outside of the frame of a window or door.

interlock which will not allow the remote operation unless the interior screen is in place.

**extension jambs**

Flat wood parts that are applied to the inside edges of the window jamb to extend its width and adapt to a thicker wall. Inside edges of extension jambs are flush with the finished wall surface and inside casing is nailed to it.

<b>flashing</b>	A metal or plastic strip attached to the outside of the head or side jambs to provide a weather barrier, preventing leakage between the frame and the wall.
<b>flashing, step</b>	Sheet metal (or other material) bent in an “L” shape to flash between each course of shingles and the curb of a slope glazing installation to prevent water leakage.
<b><u>frame</u></b>	Outside member of a window unit that encloses the sash. Composed of side jambs, head jamb and sill.
<b>gasket</b>	A pliable, flexible continuous strip of material used to effect a watertight seal between sash and frame of roof windows (operable slope glazing) much like the seal around a refrigerator door. May also be used to weatherstrip vertical windows.
<b>glass, insulating</b>	Two sheets of glass bonded together in a unit to enclose a captive air space. In the case of welded glass, the edges are melted together and the air space is filled with an inert gas. Organic units have a metal spacer around the perimeter and edges are sealed with an organic substance. Spacers contain a chemical to absorb and hold moisture trapped in the air space.
<b>glass, High-Performance™ insulating</b>	Andersen High-Performance™ insulating glass is dual pane insulating glass with a micro-thin coating of metallic oxides on the air-space surface of the inside light. This coating retards passage of radiant, in addition to conducted or convected heat, making it superior to uncoated dual pane or even triple-pane insulating glass.
<b>glass, High-Performance™ Sun II insulating</b>	High-Performance™ Sun II Insulating Glass is similar in construction to High-Performance insulating glass but is tinted and the metallic coating is on the air-space surface of the outside light. It has the same insulating values as clear High-Performance but filters out more ultra-violet light and greatly reduces solar heat gain.
<b><u>glazing</u></b>	The glass panes or lights in the sash of a window. Also the act of installing lights of glass in a window sash.
<b>glazing channel</b>	The groove cut into a sash for placement of glass.
<b>glazing clip</b>	Metal clip for holding glass in a metal frame while putty is applied.
<b>glazing, face</b>	Method of setting glass into the window sash or door panel with putty.
<b>glazing, single</b>	A single sheet of glass installed in a window sash. Also called <i>single pane</i> .
<b>glazing, double</b>	A single glazed sash with an additional glass panel installed on the sash to provide an air space between the two lights of glass. The second glass can either be movable (RGP) or fixed and can be installed on either the inside or outside of the sash. Double glazing differs from insulating glass in that there is no positive seal around the edges of the two lights of glass to provide a true dead air space and there's no desiccant within the air space to absorb and hold moisture. Also called <i>dual pane</i> .
<b>glazing, triple</b>	A sash glazed with 3 lights of glass, enclosing 2 separate air spaces. This can be accomplished by applying a storm panel to a sash that is glazed with insulating glass or, on some units, by applying inside and outside storm panels to a single glazed sash. Also called <i>triple pane</i> .

<b>glazing compound</b>	A pliable substance applied between the window sash and the lights of glass to seal against the elements and sometimes to adhere the glass to the sash.
<b><u>glazing bead</u></b>	A plastic or wood strip applied to the window sash and the lights of glass to seal against the elements and sometimes to adhere the glass to the sash.
<b><u>gliding patio door</u></b>	A door in which two or more panels slide past each other within the same frame. with two or more panels. Generally, only one panel (or sash) operates. Tempered safety glass is usually required. Because of the weight of the panel, rollers are required on the bottom rail of the operating panel.
<b><u>gliding window</u></b>	A window with two or more sash that slide past each other within the same frame. They may slide horizontally or vertically, as in a double-hung window. Also called <i>sliding window</i> .
<b><u>grilles</u></b>	Ornamental or simulated muntins and bars which don't actually divide the lights of glass. Generally made of plastic or wood and fit on the inside of the sash against the glass surface for easy removal.
<b><u>head board</u></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 that area which would normally be ceiling.
<b><u>header</u></b>	A heavy beam extended across the top of the rough opening for a window or gliding door, which rests on the jack studs to support the weight of the wall above the window unit. Often doubled 2 x 6, 2 x 10, or 2 x 12 in frame construction and sometimes a steel beam (or lintel) in heavier masonry construction.
<b>hopper</b>	Inward opening sash, hinged at the bottom. Also <i>hopper vent</i> , <i>hopper light</i> , <i>hopper ventilation</i> .
<b>installation flange</b>	A metal or plastic flange inserted into, or integral to, the side and head jambs of a window unit that is used for installing it without nailing through an exterior casing. It also affords a weather seal or flashing around the perimeter of the window frame. Also known as a <i>windbreak flange</i> .
<b>jack stud</b>	Framing members that form the inside of the window or door rough opening.
<b>jamb liner</b>	Metal or plastic covering the inside surface of side and head jambs of sliding windows. It is moulded to form stops for both outside and inside surfaces of the sash and conceals the sash balance system.
<b><u>jamb</u>s</b>	Side jambs are the vertical members of a window frame and the head jamb is the horizontal member across the top.
<b><u>keeper</u></b>	The protruding, hook-shaped part of a casement window lock that is mounted on the inside surface of the sash stile. The lock arm hooks under the keeper to pull the sash into a locked position and fully releases it when opened.
<b><u>lift</u></b>	A handle or grip installed on the bottom rail of the lower sash of a double-hung window to make it easier to raise or lower the sash.
<b>light shaft</b>	A shaft built to direct the light from a roof opening through an attic to the room below. This light shaft may be built at any angle to the roof, and may be straight or flared.

<b>lock rail</b>	One of the two horizontal members of a double-hung sash that meet when the upper and lower sash come together. Also called a <i>check rail</i> or <i>meeting rail</i> .
<b>low-E glass</b>	A common term used to refer to glass which has low emissivity due to a film or a metallic coating on the glass or a metallic coating on a film suspended between the two lights of glass to restrict the passage of radiant heat. Low emissivity essentially means that the glass obstructs the passage of radiant heat.
<b>masonry openings</b>	The opening in a masonry wall to accept a window or door unit, the same as a rough opening in a frame wall. The header (or lintel) in a masonry opening is usually a steel beam. The masonry opening should allow for 1/2" or more in addition to the unit dimension of the window so that caulking may be added on all four sides.
<b>meeting rail</b>	One of the two horizontal members of a double-hung sash that meet when the upper and lower sash come together. Also called a <i>check rail</i> or <i>lock rail</i> .
<b><u>meeting stile</u></b>	The vertical member between two abutting windows.
<b><u>mullion</u></b>	The vertical or horizontal divisions or joints between single windows with the same frame.
<b>mullion casing</b>	An interior or exterior casing member used to cover the mullion joint between single windows.
<b><u>operator</u></b>	A metal arm and gear device which allows for easy opening and closing of projecting windows. Also used to hold the window in a partially open position.
<b>outer frame member</b>	The exterior protruding portion of a window frame which has no exterior casing.
<b>outside casing</b>	Outside casing around a window or door that covers jambs, and through which nails are driven to install the unit. In door units, also called <i>brick mould</i> .
<b>passive solar collector</b>	A glazed area in the walls or roof of a building pointed to the south to take maximum advantage of the sun's heat without a mechanical (or active) method of storage or distribution of the heat.
<b>picture frame casing</b>	The use of casing on all four sides of the interior of a window, replacing the stool and apron at the sill. Also called <i>full-bound casing</i> .
<b>picture window</b>	A large stationary (non-ventilating) window that is designed for a maximum view without obstruction.
<b>pitch</b>	The pitch of a roof is the degree of the inclination upward from horizontal or flat. It may be expressed in degrees or as the ration of the number of inches it rises in each 12 inches of horizontal span: 4/12 means the roof rises 4" in every foot of horizontal span.
<b>pivot</b>	A mode of operation for ventilating windows which generally means the sash pivots on a central axis and turns 90° or more.
<b>rafter</b>	Structural members of a roof which support the roof load and run from the ridge to the eaves (overhang).
<b><u>rails</u></b>	The horizontal top and bottom members of a window sash or door panel.

<b>reveal</b>	The margin visible between sash and frame inside a window. If the reveal is straight and equal on all sides, it indicates the sash and frame are square and fit properly.
<b>rough opening</b>	The opening left in a frame wall to receive a window or door unit. 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. The rough opening generally allows 1/2.
<b>sash</b>	The framework holding the glass in a window unit. Composed of stiles (sides) and rails (top and bottom).
<b>sash balance</b>	A system of weights, cords and pulleys, or coiled springs, which assist in raising double-hung sash and keep the sash in any particular position by counterbalancing the weight of the sash.
<b>sash lock</b>	Generally, a cam-action type lock applied to the check rails of a sliding window or at the open edges of a projecting window to pull the check rails tightly together or to seal the sash tightly to the frame.
<b>seat board</b>	A flat board cut to fit the contour of a bow or bay window and installed between the sills and the flat wall surface, providing a seat or shelf space.
<b>shims</b>	Wood wedges (often wood shingles) used to secure the window or door unit in the rough or masonry opening in a square, level and plumb position during and after installation.
<b>side light</b>	Tall, narrow, fixed or operating sash on either or both sides of a door or window opening.
<b><u>sill</u></b>	The horizontal member that forms the bottom of a window frame. It is generally slanted down to the outside to shed standing water.
<b>sill course</b>	The row of bricks, cement blocks or stones laid across the bottom of a masonry opening that lie under the outside edge of the window sill. Also called <i>soldier course</i> .
<b>sliding window</b>	A window with two or more sash that slide past each other within the frame. They may slide horizontally or vertically, as in a double-hung window.
<b>slope glazing</b>	A glazed opening in a roof or a wall that is installed at an angle between vertical and horizontal.
<b><u>solar heat gain</u></b>	The process of providing a net heat gain within a structure, over and above the normal heat loss, by passive collection of the sun's heat through windows and other glazed areas.
<b>sole plate</b>	The bottom horizontal member in a frame wall. It is nailed to the deck or rough floor and the studs are nailed into it.
<b><u>stile</u></b>	The vertical side member of a window sash or door panel.
<b><u>stool</u></b>	The inside horizontal trim member at the bottom of the window frame that rests on the sill.
<b>stop</b>	A wood trim member nailed to the window frame to stop the closed sash of a projecting window to prevent it from swinging through the opening. It also covers the perimeter crack between the sash and the window frame. The stop is often moulded into the jamb liners on sliding windows.

<b>stud</b>	A 2x4 or 2x6 vertical framing member used to construct walls and partitions.
<b>tempered glass</b>	Special heat-treated, high-strength safety glass.
<b>thermal barrier</b>	A strip of non-conducting material, such as wood, vinyl or foam rubber, that is used to separate the inside and outside surfaces of a metal window sash or frame, or a metal door or sill to stop the conduction of heat to the outside which results in a cold inside surface.
<b><u>transom</u></b>	Generally refers to an operating or stationary sash above a door that serves the same purpose as a side light.
<b>transom joint</b>	Horizontal joining area between two window units that are stacked one on top of the other.
<b>vapor barrier</b>	A watertight material used to prevent the passage of moisture into or through structural elements (floors, walls, ceilings).
<b>weatherstrip</b>	Metal, plastic or felt strips designed to seal between a window sash and frame or stops to prevent weather leakage.
<b>windbreak</b>	A metal or plastic flange inserted into, or integral to, the side and head jambs of a window or door that provides a weather seal around the perimeter of the frame. Also used for installing. Also called an <i>installation flange</i> .

